Jingulu texts and dictionary
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Jingulu texts and dictionary

compiled by
Rob Pensalfini

Pacific Linguistics
College of Asia and the Pacific
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This work is dedicated to the children of Jingili country,

ngamba ngirdbuwurriyi langambili.
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Acknowledgments

This book is a collection of information that was kindly provided to me by the Jingili people. It was their hope that their words and stories would be put down in book form, so that their language and their heritage would be known and remembered, both by their own children, grandchildren and successors, and by people further abroad throughout the world.

The stories in this book belong to the storytellers themselves, who taught me much about the Jingili people and the Jingulu language: Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja, Nabijinningju Ulamari, Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja, Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja, Clancy Bostock Jangalinginja, Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju, Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja, Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju, and Jangaringinja (Powder) O’Keefe. These people also provided the bulk of the information in the dictionary. Further information for the dictionary was provided by Kurrurrukungunj Bruce Godilla, Willy Kingston Jangalinginja, and Bobby Cooper. Many other Jingilli and Mudburra people also welcomed me into their homes and taught me about their culture, particularly the extended Ulamari and Collins families. Material resources and support (both material and emotional) were kindly provided by Gurungu Council, Ian Hopwood of the Elliott Community Education Centre, the University of Western Australia, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Papulu Apparrkari, Diwurruwurru-Jaru, the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, the Institute for Aboriginal Development, and the Threatened Species Network. The research was assisted at various stages by Brigit Cosgrove, Kathryn Flack, and Colleen McQuay. The final layout and checking was done by Jessica Denniss.

The dictionary in Part II incorporates the work of many other people over four decades, and further acknowledgments specific to the dictionary occur at the beginning of that section.

The photographs in this book, unless otherwise stated, were taken by Rob Pensalfini. Some photographs were reproduced with permission of the Environmental Protection Agency of Queensland from their website, other photographs were provided by the Queensland Museum, and one was provided by John Paterson of Oz Wildlife. Where these photographs have been used a statement of copyright appears on the photograph itself. All other photographs remain the copyright of Rob Pensalfini.
How to use this book

This book is a dictionary of the Jingulu language of the Northern Territory and a collection of stories and other short texts in the language. Each of these major parts is then divided into further sections. Here is an overview of how to use each part of the book.

Part I — Texts

This section contains stories and texts told by Jingulu speakers. These are organised into five chapters according to theme, and often have photographs relating to the content. The texts are laid out with interlinear glosses and translations. Each sentence is arranged as follows:

- line 2 – morpheme-by-morpheme gloss: child-ERG see-1Obj-do 1pl.Inc.ACC
- line 3 – English translation: ‘The child is looking at you and me.’

Sometimes a single Jingulu morpheme translates as more than one word or phrase in English. When this happens, the English words in the gloss are joined by an underscore, as in:

- bujbu
- earth.oven
- ‘earth oven’

These are the same conventions found in Pensalfini (2003) and other publications on Jingulu. A list of the abbreviations used in the glosses is given at the end of the introduction to Part I.

Part II — Dictionary

The dictionary includes all and only words that were verified and agreed upon by at least two Jingulu speakers. Some forms collected by earlier researchers were consistently rejected by Jingulu speakers, usually as belonging to another language. Such forms are not included in the dictionary (interested researchers can obtain a list of these forms from the author).
Jingulu–English dictionary

Here Jingulu words are arranged in alphabetical order. The order of the Jingulu alphabet is close to that of the English alphabet, but not exactly the same. Retroflex consonants (‘rd’, ‘rn’, and ‘rl’) are treated as though the ‘r’ was not there. Words with ‘rd’ are ordered as if they simply had ‘d’ in that place, and so forth.

Words beginning with ‘i’ are ordered under ‘y’, because most of them can also be pronounced with initial ‘yi’. Similarly, words beginning with ‘u’ or ‘a’ are ordered as if they started with ‘wu’ or ‘wa’ respectively, as most of these words can optionally be pronounced with an initial ‘w’.

Long vowels, ‘aa’, ‘iyi’, and ‘uwu’ are reduced to their short counterparts ‘a’, ‘i’, and ‘u’ respectively for the purposes of determining alphabetical order.

Aside from these points, you will find words listed in the order that they would be in an English dictionary.

The sets of sounds of Jingulu and the symbols used for them are discussed in the Grammar overview, which immediately follows this guide.

Jingulu words are therefore found in the following order of initial letters:

b, d, j, k, l, m, n (including ng), r, w, y

Each entry begins with the Jingulu word in **bold type**. Alternate forms of the word, if they exist, are given in brackets, also in **bold type**, introduced by the word ‘also’.

The entry word is followed by an indication of the word’s part of speech in *italics*. How these various kinds of words are used in Jingulu is briefly explained in the Grammar overview, which follows this guide. More detail can be found in *A grammar of Jingulu* (Pensalfini (2003), also published by Pacific Linguistics). The parts of speech are:

**N** – noun, a kind of nominal which usually has its own inherent gender. The gender of the cited form is indicated by one of the following:

- *m* – masculine
- *f* – feminine
- *n* – neuter
- *v* – vegetable

**V** – verb, technically a co-verbal root. These never occur alone in the form cited, but always have suffixes attached. These elements are subject to vowel harmony.

Pre-**V** – pre-verb, an element which precedes a verb as a separate word, and which qualifies its meaning. These elements are not subject to vowel harmony.

**Adj** – adjective, a kind of nominal which changes its gender depending on what it refers to. These are typically cited in their masculine (*m*) form if they usually refer to animates, on in their neuter (*n*) form if they typically refer to inanimates. Some adjectives never change their form, in which case they are cited as **no concord**.

**Adv** – adverb. These elements are freely occurring words which do not change their form. They typically qualify the meaning of the verb or of the whole phrase.
Dem  demonstrative, which includes words for this, that, here, there, etc. Like adjectives, these are typically cited in their masculine (m) form if they usually refer to animates, on in their neuter (n) form if they typically refer to inanimates. Some demonstratives never change their form, in which case they are cited as no concord.

Pron  pronoun, used in the same way as pronouns are in English. These are given with their case forms:

NOM  nominative, used for subjects of intransitive verbs
ERG  ergative, used for subjects of transitive verbs
ACC/GEN  the stem used to build both the Accusative form, used for objects, and the Genitive form, used for possessors

Interj  interjection, these are used on their own independently of clauses

The English meaning of the word follows, along with any specific cultural or grammatical information, or unusual stress pattern.

An example sentence showing the word in use then appears in italics, followed by an English translation in normal type. Other words with the same or similar meaning are listed at the end, in brackets, following the word ‘See’. There are a very few entries which have no example sentences, mostly place names.

Words which are based on the head word then follow as sub-entries. These are in bold type and begin a new line, but are part of the same paragraph as the head entry. The form of sub-entries follows that for main entries, described above.

The information source for each entry is given in brackets following the definition. Unless indicated, sub-entries and additional senses have the same source as the first sense of the head word. Sources cited are as follows:

Chadwick 1978 – Chadwick 1978 (see References).
Pensalfini 1995 – Rob Pensalfini’s field notes and recordings gathered in 1995, held at AIATSIS and the University of Queensland.
Pensalfini 1996 – Rob Pensalfini’s field notes and recordings gathered in 1996, held at AIATSIS and the University of Queensland.
Pensalfini 2004 – data collected by Rob Pensalfini during a Northern Land Council survey of Beetaloo and OT Downs stations in 2004, recordings and transcripts held at the University of Queensland.
Pensalfini and Flack 1998 – Rob Pensalfini and Kathryn Flack’s field notes and recordings gathered in 1998, manuscript held at Diwurrwurrumu Aboriginal Corporation (Katherine, NT), recordings and transcripts held at the University of Queensland.
Unless otherwise indicated, all example sentences come from Pensalfini (1995, 1996, 2004) or Pensalfini and Flack (1998). For certain plant names, particularly those sourced from Heath (1975) and Pensalfini (1995), a sample number (such as ‘#23’) is also provided — this refers back to actual plant samples collected and identified by botanists, and referred to in the relevant notes.

**English–Jingulu word finder**

Here English words are listed in alphabetical order with their Jingulu equivalents. No further information is provided. Before using any of these words, it is strongly recommended that you look up the Jingulu word in the Jingulu–English dictionary section to see how it is used. Often a single English word will have shades of meaning that are translated by different words in Jingulu, or an English word will have more than one possible part of speech associated with it (e.g. *fly* is both a noun, referring to an insect, and a verb, referring to the act of flight), which will usually be translated by different words in Jingulu.

**Word finder by semantic domain**

In this section words are grouped according to the kind of meaning they have. For example, all words referring to kinds of landscape are grouped together, all words for marine creatures together, and all words for different ways of moving are together. At the beginning of this section, there is a list of all of the different semantic domains, which are based on a division developed by David Nash and Jane Simpson, via Ken Hale, from Voegelin and Voegelin (1957). ¹ The words are then listed in each domain in alphabetical order by their English meaning.

Once again, it is strongly recommended that, prior to using an unfamiliar Jingulu word, you look it up in the Jingulu–English dictionary.

¹ Nash and Simpson’s division, as updated in 2004, can be found on David Nash’s website at http://www.anu.edu.au/linguistics/nash/aust/domains.html. This classification is most similar to the one used here.
Grammar overview

A thorough description of the Jingulu language can be found in Pensalfini (2003). The description given here is merely intended to assist in understanding how words are structured and how they fit together to form clauses in Jingulu.

1 The language and its speakers

Jingulu is the traditional language of the Jinguli people, who until recently lived along the Newcastle watercourse and its hinterland, from Marnda/Ijurru (called Mundah waterhole in English) to Jikaya (Lake Woods). The heart of this country runs through what is now Beetaloo station, but also takes in parts of OT Downs and Newcastle Waters stations. It roughly extends from Daly Waters in the North to Powell Creek in the South.

For somewhere between one and two hundred years, the Jingili have lived with speakers of Mudburra who moved into the area from further west, sharing customs and ceremonies. Most, but not all, Jingulu speakers can also speak the local dialect of Mudburra. The majority of Jingili people have lived for the last few generations in and around the town of Elliot, including at Marlinja and Newcastle Waters, and on Beetaloo, Murranji and Ucharonidge stations. Jingulu speakers are now found throughout the central Northern Territory from Tennant Creek to Katherine.

In 1995, when I first encountered the language, there were approximately twenty fully fluent speakers of Jingulu, and at least as many again who could understand the language. In 2010, I would estimate that figure to be approximately half that for both groups. The youngest fully fluent speakers of Jingulu would be around the age of seventy. Many people in their fifties can understand the language reasonably well, while those under the age of fifty can often understand words and phrases. Children and adolescents seem to only know a handful of words.

Jingulu is related to Wambaya (Nordlinger 1988), which has fewer speakers still, and Ngarnka, which has no living speakers (the last fully fluent speakers having passed away in 1997). Beyond that, the languages would appear to be related to the Yirram languages Jaminjung, Nungali and Ngaliwurru (Chadwick 1984).

2 The sound pattern of Jingulu

2.1 Vowels and consonants

Jingulu has three distinct vowel sounds: /a, i, u/. The sound written /a/ is pronounced much like the ‘a’ of the English word bath. The sound written /i/ is pronounced much like the ‘ea’ of beat. The sound written ‘u’ is pronounced like the ‘oo’ of book. The vowel /a/
can be described as a low vowel, because the tongue body is low in the mouth, while both /i/ and /u/ are high vowels. Of the two high vowels, /u/ can be described as rounded (because the lips are rounded when making this sound) and back (because the tongue body is relatively far back in the mouth), while /i/ is unrounded and front (for the converse reasons). The low vowel /a/ is also unrounded. These differences become important when we discuss vowel harmony, later in this section.

Each of these vowels can be either short or long. Long /a/ is written ‘aa’, while long /i/ is written as ‘iyi’ and long /u/ as ‘uwu’. Vowel length can alter the meaning of a word:

1. a. *jurdini* versus *jurdiyini*  
   ‘louse’  ‘tawny frogmouth (owl)’

   b. *ngurru* versus *nguwuru*  
   ‘eye’  ‘far place’

   c. *baj-* versus *baaj*  
   ‘track, follow’  ‘arrive, get in’

Long vowels count as two syllables when calculating stress.

Jingulu consonants show a number of contrasts that are different to English. The following table expresses the consonants in Jingulu in accordance with traditional descriptive features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
<th>peripheral</th>
<th>coronal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>labial</td>
<td>velar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td>/k/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal</td>
<td>/m/</td>
<td>/ng/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lateral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhotic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By and large, the above symbols are pronounced the same way as their English counterparts. Those unfamiliar with the writing systems of Australian languages should, however, note the following:

- Retroflex consonants, those written with a preceding ‘r’ (/rd/, /rn/, and /rl/), are pronounced like their alveolar counterparts but with the tip of the tongue curled back slightly, so that the underside of the tongue tip/blade makes contact with the hard palate just behind the alveolar ridge.
- Stops are usually voiced (like English ‘b, g, d, j’), but occasionally are heard as unvoiced (like English ‘p, k, t, ch’).
- The velar nasal /ng/ is always pronounced like the ‘ng’ at the end of the word *ring* or in the middle of the word *singer*. It is never pronounced with a following ‘hard’ /g/, as it is in the word *finger*. 
• The alveolar rhotic /rr/ is trilled or flapped, like a Scottish, Italian, or Spanish ‘r’. The retroflex rhotic /r/ is more like the Australian or American ‘r’, but with the tongue tip curled slightly further back.

• The palatal nasal /ny/ is pronounced like the ‘n’ in onion, or like the Spanish ‘ñ’.

• The palatal lateral /ly/ is pronounced like the ‘ll’ in million.

2.2 Stress

Word stress in Jingulu is largely regular, and calculated on the number of syllables in the word. Remember that long vowels (‘aa’, ‘iyi’ and ‘uwu’) count as two syllables. In the following examples, words with a single stress have their stress marked with ' preceding the syllable. In words with more than one stress, primary (strongest) stress is marked with '' before the stressed syllable, while secondary stress is marked with ' before the syllable. The following description applies to mono-morphemic words (those without prefixes or suffixes attached).

Two syllable words are always stressed on the first syllable, as in (2a). Words of three syllables are typically stressed on the second (middle) syllable, as in (2b). There are many exceptions to this generalisation, and these are noted in the dictionary. Four syllable words typically have main stress on their third syllable and secondary stress on their initial syllable, as in (2c). Once again, exceptions are marked in the dictionary. Words of five syllables have unpredictable stress, and as a result all five syllable words have their stress marked in the dictionary. Six syllable words generally have main stress on the fourth syllable, with secondary stress on the first syllable, as in (2d). There are no monomorphemic words of seven or more syllables.

(2)  

a. 'ngawu  lala  ngini  
   ‘camp’  ‘father’  ‘that (one)’

b. kan'dirri  dan'kurra  ja'rrarda  
   ‘bread, damper’  ‘yellow’  ‘song’

c. 'waan''kurra  jalu''rruka  miju''wulu  
   ‘sugar bag’  ‘tea’  ‘salt’

d. 'marnku''kulidi  dankurrany''binyaku  marlangka''birrirni  
   ‘ear wax’  ‘yellow’  ‘centipede’

When monomorphemic words have suffixes attached to them, the stress situation is more complex. For a full discussion see Pensalfini (2003) or Pensalfini (2000b). The general situation can be summarised as follows:

• A single suffix of one syllable does not affect stress.

• A single two or three syllable suffix bears stress on its first syllable.

• A string of suffixes is typically stressed on the first syllable of the string and then every second syllable thereafter, but never on the final syllable of the word.

The general rule for such words is that the strongest stress is the final stress in the word.
2.3 Vowel harmony

One of the most striking aspects of Jingulu phonology is its system of regressive vowel harmony. Certain suffixes are able to trigger a change in vowel height in the roots to which they attach. The suffixes which trigger this harmony are listed below.

On nominal roots: the feminine gender suffix /-rni/
the vegetable gender suffix /-mi/

On verbal roots: all non-singular (dual and plural) subject markers
the imperative of motion /-yirri/
the negative imperative /-ji/

Note that all of these subjects contain a high vowel (/i/ or /u/). When these suffixes attach to roots which contain the low vowel /a/ in their final syllable(s), these occurrences of /a/ in the root raise to /i/. The process can be called raising because the low unrounded vowel /a/ becomes the high unrounded vowel /i/. Here are some examples of the application of vowel harmony:

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{a.} & \text{ankila} & + & /-rni/ & \rightarrow \text{ankilirni} \\
& \text{cross cousin} & f & & \text{‘female cross cousin’} \\
\text{b.} & \text{kunyarrba} & + & /-rni/ & \rightarrow \text{Kunyirrbirni} \\
& \text{dog} & f & & \text{‘bitch’} \\
\text{c.} & \text{bardarda} & + & /-rni/ & \rightarrow \text{Birdirdirni} \\
& \text{younger brother} & f & & \text{‘younger sister’} \\
\text{d.} & \text{Mamambiyaka} & + & /-mi/ & \rightarrow \text{Mamambiyikimi} \\
& \text{soft} & v & & \text{‘soft (v)’} \\
\text{e.} & \text{ngaj-} & + & /-mindi-yi/ & \rightarrow \text{Ngijimindiyi} \\
& \text{see} & 1dl.Inc-FUT & & \text{‘we will see’} \\
\text{f.} & \text{ngarrabaj-} & + & /-wurru-nu/ & \rightarrow \text{Ngirribijiwurrunu} \\
& \text{tell} & 3pl-did & & \text{‘they told (it to him)’} \\
\text{g.} & \text{warlaku} & + & /-rni/ & \rightarrow \text{Warlakurni} \\
& \text{dog} & f & & \text{‘bitch’} \\
\end{array}
\]

The words in (3a-c) are examples of the feminine gender suffix triggering harmony in a nominal root. In (3a) only the final vowel is changed: ankila becomes ankili. In (3b), however, both of the last two vowels change from /a/ to /i/, while in (3c) all three vowels in the root are raised. It seems that the harmony spreads from the right edge of the root (the edge nearest the triggering suffix) leftwards, changing low vowels to high until it encounters a vowel that is already high (/i/ or /u/), and goes no further. This is why the first /a/ of ankila in (3a) remains unaffected. Likewise, in (3d), only the final two vowels are raised, while the first two occurrences of /a/, occurring to the left of the already-high vowel /i/, are not affected. The process in (3d) is identical to that in (3a-c), except that the triggering suffix in this case is the vegetable gender suffix /-mi/ rather than the feminine /-rni/.
Vowel harmony applying to verbal roots is demonstrated by (3e-f). The process is the same as described above, which is to say that a suffix containing a high vowel triggers a raising of low vowels in the root. The trigger in (3f) contains the high vowel /u/ (rather than /i/, which all of the previous examples have contained), but the process is still one which involves raising the low vowel /a/ in the root to /i/ (not to /u/). This is why the process of vowel harmony can be described as *raising*, because the rounding or otherwise of the triggering element is not relevant, only its height.

Finally, (3g) demonstrates that a triggering affix, the feminine /-rni/, does not trigger harmony if the final vowel of the root to which it attaches is already high. Neither of the low vowels in the root *warlaku* are affected, because the final high vowel /u/ of this root blocks the harmony.

3 Clausal syntax

Clauses in Jingulu minimally consist of a verb, which contains most of the necessary information about subject and object, tense, and basic meaning. Verbs can stand alone, or they may be accompanied by any number of nominals and adverbs. Words can occur in any order within the clause, though adverbs, if they occur, tend to occur either adjacent to the verb, or at the very beginning or end of the clause. Here are some Jingulu clauses:

   child-ERG dog see-do
   nominal nominal verb
   ‘The child is looking at the dog.’

b. *Warlaku-rna ambaya-nu wawa.*
   dog-DAT talk-did child
   nominal verb nominal
   ‘The child spoke to the dog.’

c. *Maja-ni-mindi-rriyi.*
   hold-INV-1dl.Inc-will.go
   verb
   ‘She/he/it/they will take you and me.’

d. *Jungkali mindaku ngaja-ana-yi.*
   far 1pl.Inc.ACC see-1Obj-FUT
   adverb nominal verb
   ‘S/he will see us far away.’

e. *Dunjka-nyu-nu bininja-rni.*
   kiss-2Obj-did man-ERG
   verb nominal
   ‘The man kissed you.’

f. *nga-jiyimi lurrbu.*
   1sg-come return verb adverb
   ‘I am coming back.’
g. Warlaku-ngka ya-ardu bininja ngamurla-ngka.
   dog-ALL 3sg-go man big-ALL
   nominal  verb nominal nominal
   ‘The man goes towards the big dog.’

h. Kunyuwurlu imi-kunyu-nku-ju.
   2dl.NOM rub-2dl-REFL-do
   nominal  verb
   ‘The two of you are rubbing one another.’

Not only is the relative ordering of words within a clause free, but as (4g) shows, different nominal words referring to the same clause participant can occur separated from one another by other words. In (4g), the words warlakungka ‘to the dog’ and ngamurlangka ‘to the big one’ both refer to the goal of motion, ‘the big dog’, but do not occur next to one another, as would be required in English.

Whether the subject and/or object of a sentence are overtly expressed by nominal words, as in (4a-b), or not, as in (4c), the person and number of these participants is encoded by information in the verb word, as discussed in the next section.

It is possible for a Jingulu clause to lack a verb altogether, and this happens when a nominal property is predicated of another nominal, as in (5).

(5) a. Baba-rni ngunbuluka.
   brother-ERG doctor
   nominal nominal
   ‘My brother is a doctor.’

b. Nayurni janjanbiyikirni.
   woman well(f)
   nominal nominal
   ‘The woman is well.’

When the predicate nominal is a noun, as ngunbuluka in (5a), the subject nominal appears in the Ergative form. When the predicate nominal is an adjective, as janjanbiyikirni in (5b), the subject nominal appears in the Absolutive form, and the predicate adjective agrees in gender with the subject nominal (these terms are discussed §5).

Negation is achieved in Jingulu by a number of means (one of them is discussed in §4). Syntactic negation involves the use of the word angkula, which typically occurs at the beginning of the clause:

(6) Angkula langkaj-nya-ju ngarru.
   NEG hear-2sg-do 1sg.ACC
   ‘You’re not listening to me.’

Questions in Jingulu are similar to questions in English. Yes/no questions are simply asked in the same way as a statement is made, but with rising inflection, like the difference in English between the statement You’ve met my sister and the question You’ve met my sister? Information questions that ask such things as what, why, where, when etc. begin with the appropriate question word (listed in the dictionary). The word order in questions is otherwise free, as it is for other clauses. Here are some examples of such questions:
(7)  a.  Anuku wurra-miki?
    how 3pl-came
    ‘How did they get here?’

    b.  Wajuwara ngaja-nya-ju?
    where see-2sg-do
    ‘Where are you looking?’

Far more detailed descriptive and theoretical discussion of all of these syntactic issues can be found in other works by the author (Pensalfini 2003, 2004).

4 Verbs
4.1 General structure

The typical Jingulu verb can be thought of as consisting of four slots:

co-verbal_root–subject_marker–object-marker–verb

While the co-verbal root is the part that typically gives a verb its basic meaning, the subject and object markers and final verb are the parts that allow the verb to function in a clause. Co-verbal roots are listed in the dictionary with the part of speech v (for ‘verb’). The other morphemes are not listed in the dictionary, but are described in detail in the Jingulu grammar (Pensalfini 2003). Let us consider the verbs from (4) in turn:

a.  ngaja-ju
    see-do

This verb consists of a root /ngaj-/ ‘see’ and a verb /-ju/, which indicates present tense, and no specific motion. The absence of overt subject and object marking indicates that the subject is third person singular (he, she, or it), while the object is third person (him, her, it, or them). This word by itself could therefore stand as a sentence with any of the meanings: he sees him, he sees her, he sees it, he sees them, she sees him, she sees her, she sees it, she sees them, it sees him, it sees her, it sees it, it sees them. The appearance of the specific nominals warlaku ‘dog’ and wawa ‘child’ identify the subject and object in more detail.

The vowel /a/ that occurs at the end of the root is not considered to be part of the root, but is inserted between a root and its suffixes. This vowel can be any of the three Jingulu vowels /a, i, u/, but is usually the same as the vowel either immediately before or immediately after it. For more details see Pensalfini (2003).

b.  ambaya-nu
    speak-did

This verb likewise consists of a root /ambay-/ ‘speak’ and a verb /-nu/, which indicates past tense with no specific motion. The verb speak is typically intransitive, meaning it doesn’t have an implied object. The absence of overt subject marking means that the subject is third person singular. Used alone as a sentence, this would mean He/she/it speaks.

c.  maja-ni-mindi-rriyi
    hold-INV-1pl.Inc-will.go

This is a rather more complicated verb. The root /maj-/ ‘hold’ is followed by the Inverse marker /ni/ in the subject agreement slot. This morpheme indicates both that the subject is
third person (he, she, it or they) and that the following morpheme, which is typically used as a subject marker, is being used to denote the object. The next morpheme /-mindī/, denotes first person dual inclusive (that is, the speaker and the hearer only, or ‘you and me’), and here marks that the object has these properties. The final morpheme, /-riyi/ indicates both future tense and motion away from the speaker or other salient referent. Note that the combination of a root meaning *hold* and the indication of motion away in the final verb translates to the English *take*.

This word is used entirely on its own as a sentence, and therefore translates to *He/she/it/they will take you and me*. If the meaning were not clear from the context of utterance, additional nominals could be added to the sentence to help identify the subject.

d. *ngaja-ana-yi*
   see-1Obj-FUT

   Here the root /ngaj-/ ‘see’ is combined with an object agreement marker /-ana-/ which shows that the object is first person (me or us). The final verb indicates future tense, with no specific motion. The absence of overt subject agreement indicates that the subject is third person and singular.

   Used alone, this word would mean *He/she/it will see me/us*. It is the occurrence of the object pronoun *mindaku* in (1d) that clarifies the object is us and not me.

e. *dunjka-nyu-nu*
   kiss-2Obj-did

   Here the root /dunjk-/ ‘kiss’ occurs without an overt subject marker, showing that the subject is first person singular (he/she/it). The object marker /-nyu-/ shows that the object is second person (you, which in English also can be either singular or plural). The final verb /-nu/ is the same that occurs in (1b).

   If this word stood alone as a sentence it would mean *He/she/it kissed you*. The overt subject *bininja*, marked with the Ergative suffix (see §4.2), provides more information about the subject.

f. *nga-jiyimi*
   1sg-come

   This is an example of a verb without a root. The final verb /-jiyimi/ indicates both present tense and motion towards from the speaker or other salient referent. When a verb has one of the simple meanings ‘come, go, do, be’, Jingulu does not use a root, allowing the final verb alone to carry all of the verbal meaning. The subject marker /nga-/ indicates that the subject is first person singular (‘I’). The word therefore means *I come* or *I am coming*.

g. *ya-ardu*
   3sg-go

   This is another example of a root-less verb. Here the final verb /-ardu/ indicates present tense and motion away from the speaker or other salient referent. What is unusual here is the appearance of an overt marker /ya-/ to signal third person singular subject (he/she/it). Third person singular subjects, as we have seen, are typically left unmarked. However, when this would result in the final verb being the first part of a word, the marker /ya-/
(/ka-/ if it follows a pre-verb) occurs. It seems that final verbs are inherently suffixes and must attach to something in order to form a word.

h. **imi-kunyu-nku-ju**
   rub-2dl-REFL-do

Here the root /am-/ ‘rub’ has undergone vowel harmony, for reasons explained in §2.3 of this overview. The subject marker /kunyu-/ indicates that the subject is second person and dual (you two). The final verb /-ju/ shows that the verb is in the present tense with no specific motion. The morpheme /-nku-/, filling the object marker position, is called the reflexive or reciprocal morpheme, and it translates to either ‘myself/yourself/himself/herself/ourselves/yourselves/themselves’ (reflexive) or ‘each other’ (reciprocal). This word, out of context, could mean either *You two are rubbing yourselves* or *You two are rubbing each other*.

### 4.2 Pre-verbs

Pre-verbs, when they occur, contribute to the meaning of the predicate of a clause, but are more loosely bound to the verbal word than those elements discussed previously. Pre-verbs are separate from the verb root (they do not undergo vowel harmony, whereas verb roots do), and generally qualify the meaning of the root. Take, for example, the sentences in (8). All of these are formed with the co-verbal root /baj-/ which means ‘perform an action upon’.

(8) a. **Burdak baja-nga-nu.**
   gut act-1sg-did
   ‘I gutted it.’

b. **Dirrk baja-nga-nu.**
   tie.up act-1sg-did
   ‘I tied it up.’

c. **Juk baja-nga-nu.**
   snatch act-1sg-did
   ‘I grabbed a hold of it.’

The pre-verbs *burdak*, *dirrk*, and *juk* are never used on their own, but always occur with a co-verb root. The English meaning of the overall verb depends on both the pre-verb and the co-verb root in the above examples, and while these are not glossed separately they are given a single translation which covers the compound.

Some pre-verbs are found with a variety of co-verb roots, with the resultant compounds different in meaning. One example of this is the pre-verb *dulyurr*, which means something like ‘smash’.

(9) a. **Dulyurr maya-nya-yi.**
   smash hit-2sg-FUT
   ‘You will crush it.’

b. **Dulyurr wardka-yi.**
   smash fall-FUT
   ‘It will fall and break.’
4.3 Details of verbal morphology

The following tables show the different morphemes, subject agreement, object agreement, and final verbs, that can be found in Jingulu verbs. These are not listed in the dictionary. Co-verbal roots and pre-verbs are all listed in the dictionary.

Table 2: What can go in the subject agreement slot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I 1sg</td>
<td>/nga-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me and you 1dl.Inc</td>
<td>/mindi-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me and that person 1dl.Exc</td>
<td>/nginyi-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us all (including you) 1pl.Inc</td>
<td>/ngurru-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>us all (not including you) 1pl.Exc</td>
<td>/ngirri-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (singular) 2sg</td>
<td>/nya-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you two 2dl</td>
<td>/kunyu-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all 2pl</td>
<td>/kurru-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>/Ø/, /ya-/, /ka-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those two 3dl</td>
<td>/wunyu-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>them all 3pl</td>
<td>/wurru-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or the Inverse marker /-ni-/, which can only occur when the subject is third person. This morpheme indicates that the following morpheme, which is drawn from Table 1 above, is actually marking the object of the clause.

Table 3: What can go in the object agreement slot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>me, us 1Obj</td>
<td>/-ana-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you 2Obj</td>
<td>/-nyu-/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him, her, it</td>
<td>Ø</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or the reflexive/reciprocal marker /-nku-/.

Special fused agreement forms

The following forms each take up both the subject and object agreement slots, and provide information about the combination of subject and object.

Table 4: Special fused agreement forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd person masculine/neuter subject, 1st person object</td>
<td>3m&gt;1</td>
<td>/narna-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person feminine/vegetable subject, 1st person object</td>
<td>3f&gt;1</td>
<td>/ngarna-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person subject, 2nd person object</td>
<td>3&gt;2</td>
<td>/nirni-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person subject, 1st person object</td>
<td>2&gt;1</td>
<td>/nganjanya-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st singular subject, 2nd person object</td>
<td>1sg&gt;2</td>
<td>/nginyi-/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd singular subject, 1st person object</td>
<td>2sg&gt;1</td>
<td>/nginyi-/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What can go in the final verb slot

Table 5: Motion away (go)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>-ardu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>went</td>
<td>-rruku/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>will go</td>
<td>-wa/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Motion towards (come)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>-jiyimi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>came</td>
<td>-miki/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>will come</td>
<td>-ngku/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Motion neutral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense/Aspect</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>-ju/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>-nu/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future</td>
<td>FUT</td>
<td>-yi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distant past</td>
<td>DIST</td>
<td>-marri/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitual</td>
<td>HAB</td>
<td>-ardi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past habitual</td>
<td>PSTHAB</td>
<td>-ka/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Special mood markers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
<th>Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>irrealis and general imperative</td>
<td>IRR</td>
<td>-mi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperative of motion</td>
<td>go.IMPV</td>
<td>-yirri/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negative imperative</td>
<td>NEG.IMPV</td>
<td>-ji/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that /-yirri/ and /-ji/ never occur with subject or object agreement markers. It is as if they take up all of the slots after the co-verbal root. These suffixes induce harmony in the roots to which they attach.

5 Nominals

The class of nominals in Jingulu comprises words that translate in English, for the most part, to either nouns or adjectives, along with distinct sub-classes of pronouns and demonstratives. Nominal morphology in Jingulu is quite complex, distinguishing three numbers, four genders (or noun classes), and inflecting for a number of cases. Among demonstratives and certain suffixes there are also distinctions made for animacy.

The general order of morphemes in a nominal word is:

root – gender – number – case (– discourse markers)
5.1 Number

Jingulu distinguishes three numbers: singular, dual, and plural. That is to say that a nominal has distinct forms depending on whether it refers to one entity (singular), two (dual), or more than two (plural). This occurs with pronouns and demonstratives as well as regular nominals. As shown in Table 9 the singular form is unmarked, with the dual and plural forms produced by largely regular suffixation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>younger brother</td>
<td>bardarda</td>
<td>bardardayila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>that (masculine)</td>
<td>nginda</td>
<td>ngindabila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>that (neuter)</td>
<td>ngina</td>
<td>nginabulu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>old man</td>
<td>marluka</td>
<td>marlukayila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>you (singular)</td>
<td>nyama</td>
<td>kunyiyla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dual and plural suffixes in Jingulu can single out that the referent is animate by using the dual /-yila/ or /-bila/ or the plural /-bala/ or /-(w)ala/, as in row (a-b, d-e). The dual suffix /-bulu/ and the plural /-rdarra/, seen in row (c) can be used with either animate or inanimate reference. Some words have special plurals, such as marlarluka in row (d): other examples include the plural of manjala ‘baby’, which is amanjamanja. Pronouns are often predictable between dual and plural forms, as the forms in row (e) show with the regular dual /-yila/ and plural /-wala/, but often involve a change in stem from the singular to the non-singular forms.

In colloquial Jingulu, it is common to leave number marking out altogether, and use the singular form, even where more than one referent is intended, unless this would result in ambiguity or lack of clarity. It is also common to use the plural where the dual might be expected. The dual, however, is only ever used with precisely two referents.

5.2 Gender

Jingulu nominals are marked for one of four genders (also called noun classes). This work follows both Chadwick (1975) and Pensalfini (2003) in referring to these classes as masculine, feminine, neuter, and vegetable.

The masculine class includes words for most large male animates (humans, dogs, kangaroos) and most birds, along with words for things that are flat and round (e.g. coolamon, moon, brow). Masculine words tend to end in /-a/ or a consonant, though there are exceptions. Some masculine nominals are shown in (10a).

The feminine class includes words for most large female animates (humans, dogs, kangaroos) and smaller song-birds, as well as animates that are unusual for their class (e.g. emus, being birds which do not fly; turtles, being aquatic animals with shells; hornets and scorpions, being animals that ‘bite’ with their tails). This class also includes the words for ‘sun’ and axes of all sorts. Feminine words tend to end in /-mi/ or /-rdi/, though again there are exceptions. Examples of feminine nominals are given in (10b).

The vegetable gender includes most (but not all) words for edible vegetable matter and also the words for almost all objects that are long and thin or long and pointed. This
includes body parts such as chin, elbow, and penis, natural phenomena such as lightning and rainbows, and features such as gullies and trenches. It seems, in fact, that shape is the most important classifier of this class, as edible vegetables that are not long and thin tend to be found in the neuter class. Vegetable gender words tend to end in /-mi/ or /-bi/, with a very small number of exceptions. Examples of vegetable gender words are given in (10c).

The neuter gender comprises words for all inanimate objects that do not belong to one of the other classes (on the basis of shape or other properties). It includes all words for words for dwellings, materials, sticks and stones. Neuter nominals tend to end in /-u/, with a fairly wide range of exceptions. Some examples are given in (10d).

(10) a. yarrilinja  jamankula  jabarrka  jambilija
    ‘sand’  ‘blanket lizard’  ‘liver’  ‘body (male)’
    (w)ururr  yarrulan  darndiyi  wajirrku
    ‘cousin-in-law’  ‘youth’  ‘rat’  ‘praying mantis’

b. lirrikbirni  dardawurni  kirninginjirni  jingirdi
    ‘cockatoo’  ‘axe’  ‘em’  ‘heart’
    kularnkurru  nambiliju  (w)urdila  yakakak
    ‘dove’  ‘body (female)’  ‘axe’  ‘sulphur-crested cockatoo’

c. wardbardbuni  milakurmri  ngijinmi  kingmi
    ‘passionfruit’  ‘wild potato’  ‘tail’  ‘rainbow’
    (w)ukbi  mankijbi  ngurrmana  wilyurdku
    ‘lump, swelling’  ‘back of neck’  ‘string, cotton’  ‘narrow path’

d. yurrku  karalu  ngabarangkurru  bikirra
    ‘flower’  ‘ground’  ‘blood’  ‘grass’

Aside from nominals which have inherent gender, such as those in (10), there are nominals which change gender depending on their referent. Most kin terms and terms for many humans and higher animates behave in this way, so that they end in a final /-a/ if they refer to a male, but end in /-irni/ and display vowel harmony (see §2.3) if they refer to a female:

(11) wawa  wiwirni  ankila  ankilirni  kunyarrba  kunyurrbirni
    ‘boy’  ‘girl’  ‘male cousin’  ‘female cousin’  ‘dog’  ‘bitch’

Nominals which refer to properties rather than entities, which translate as adjectives in English, also vary their form depending on their referent. As discussed in §2.3, both the feminine /-rni/ and vegetable /-mi/ gender endings trigger harmony. The examples in (12) show how the word ngamula ‘big’ can take different forms depending on the gender of its referent.
Grammar overview

(12) a. masculine: kunyarrba ngamula
    ‘big dog’

b. feminine: ngamulirni kunyirrbirni
    ‘big bitch’

c. vegetable: ngimirrikimi ngamulimi
    ‘big bush banana’

d. neuter: kijurlurlu ngamulu
    ‘big stone’

By and large, these adjectival nominals will agree with the gender of their referent. However, there is also a system of ‘disagreement’ by which it is possible for masculine nominals to refer to all genders, and neuter nominals to refer to both vegetable and neuter genders (Pensalfini 2000a, 2003).

5.3 Case

Jingulu does not use word order to distinguish subject from object functions (see §3), nor does it have prepositions like English on, in, at, with, to, from etc. Instead, Jingulu places suffixes on nominals to help make these distinctions.

The distinction of subject from object is only relevant in transitive clauses (clauses which have both a subject and an object). Simplifying the situation somewhat, predicates that are transitive in English (such as kiss, tell, send, hit) are also transitive in Jingulu, and those which are intransitive in English (lacking an object, such as sing, sleep, cry, walk) are intransitive in Jingulu as well. Because Jingulu allows subjects and objects to be unexpressed overtly (see §3), it is not possible to tell whether a predicate is transitive or not by looking at whether an object nominal occurs overtly in the clause. Rather we must ask whether an object is inherently implied by the predicate. If so, then the predicate is transitive. For example, the predicate kiss implies someone that is kissed, an object, and is therefore transitive. On the other hand sit implies only a subject, a sitter, and is therefore not transitive.

When a nominal overtly occurs representing the subject of a transitive clause, it takes a special suffix called the Ergative (ERG) suffix. The form of this suffix is usually /-rni/, but on feminine nominals ending in /-rni/, the suffix /-nga/ replaces the feminine /-rni/. Inanimate transitive subjects appear with the Instrumental (INST) suffix /-arndi/ instead of the Ergative. Examples of transitive subjects with suffixes are given in (13). Note that Ergative /-rni/, unlike feminine /-rni/, does not trigger vowel harmony.

(13) a. Wawa-rni baba dunjku-nu.
    child-ERG brother kiss-did
    ‘The boy kissed his brother.’

b. Wawa baba-rni dunjku-nu.
    child brother-ERG kiss-did
    ‘His brother kissed the boy.’
c. Wiwi-rni baba-rni dunjku-nu.
   child-f brother-ERG kiss-did
   ‘Her brother kissed the girl.’

d. Wawa-nga baba dunjku-nu.
   child-f.ERG brother kiss-did
   ‘The girl kissed her brother.’
e. Wawa jujumi-warndi maya-nu.
   child lightning-INST hit-did
   ‘Lightning hit the boy.’

Note from (13a-b) that it is the appearance of /-rni/, and not word order, that identifies the subject of the sentence. In (13c) we can see the different uses and properties of feminine /-rni/, which appears on the word for ‘child’ and triggers harmony, changing wawa to wiwirni, and the Ergative /-rni/ which appears on the word for ‘brother’ to mark it as the subject, and does not trigger harmony.

When a feminine nominal ending in /-rni/ is also the subject of the clause, as in (13d), the feminine /-rni/ does not occur (and so there is no vowel harmony), but rather /-nga/ appears to mark the nominal as both feminine and the subject of the transitive clause.

In (13e) we can see that an inanimate transitive subject, such as ‘lightning’, does not take the regular Ergative suffix, but rather /-warndi/, which is usually used to mark the instrument of an action (discussed below).

Indirect objects (recipients of an action like send or give) and beneficiaries of an action are marked with the suffix /-rna/, called the Dative (DAT). This suffix is also used to mark a nominal as representing the possessor of something else. Once again, on feminine nominals ending with /-rni/, the Dative /-rna/ is not used, but rather /-nga/ appears in place of both suffixes. Examples are given in (14).

(14) a. Burdba-nga-ju wawa-rna bundurru.
   send-1sg-do child-DAT food
   ‘I’m sending the boy some food.’
b. Burdba-nga-ju wawa-nga bundurru.
   send-1sg-do child-f.DAT food
   ‘I’m sending the girl some food.’
c. Kurrubardu wawa-rna warrka-nu.
   boomerang child-DAT fall-did
   ‘The child’s boomerang fell.’
d. Wawa-rna kurrubardu ngilma-nga-yi.
   child-DAT boomerang make-1sg-FUT
   ‘I’ll make a boomerang for the child.’

Sentences (14a-b) show the Dative being used to mark the indirect object of the predicate send. In (14b) the feminine Dative /-nga/ indicates that child is both feminine and the indirect object. In (14c), the Dative suffix is used to indicate possession, while in (14d) it is used to mark the beneficiary of an action.

Jingulu also has a host of nominal case endings which do the work of prepositions in English. One of these, the Instrumental /-warndi/, shown below in (15d), is also used to
mark inanimate transitive subjects, as is demonstrated in (15e). The words which carry these sorts of case suffixes in (15) are given in bold type.

(15) a. *Yurriyi-wurru-ju wawa kijurlulu-mbili.*
play-3pl-do child stone-LOC
‘The children are playing among the stones.’

b. *Nginda duku-nga-rriyi ngandayi-ngka.*
DEM(m) sit-1sg-will.go shade-ALL
‘I’m going to go sit in that shade.’

Marlinja-ABL 3sg-came brother 1sg.GEN-m
‘My brother came down from Marlinja.’

hit-3dl-REFL-do nulla-nulla-INST
‘They’re fighting with nulla-nullas.’

e. *Nginuwa wurru-ruru kuna darrangku janbara-ngkujku.*
this.way 3pl-went ANAPH(n) tree nest-HAVING
‘They went to that tree with the nest in it’

f. *Mankiya-warru-mi, jangayi-jija mankiya-warru-mi!*
sit-3pl-IRR yawn-PRIV sit-3pl-IRR
‘Sit still, without yawning.’

The Locative suffix /-mbili/ (15a) denotes location, and typically translates to English at, on, in or among. The Allative /-ngka/ (15b) denotes movement towards a goal represented by the marked nominal, and often translates as to, towards. The Ablative /-ngkami/ (15c), conversely, denotes movement away from the referent of the marked nominal, and is best translated by from. The Instrumental /-warndi/ (15d) marks a nominal as referring to an instrument used in the action or state denoted by the clause, and translates as with. English with, however, can not only denote an instrument, but also something that simply accompanies a referent, and in this meaning with is translated using the Comitative suffix (glossed HAVING) /-ngkujku/ (15e). The converse relationship, translated by English without, is marked by the Privative /-jija/ (15f).

5.4 Pronouns

Jingulu, like English, uses a system of pronouns, especially to refer to first and second persons (*I, me, we, us, them, you* etc.). Like English, too, there are different forms of the pronouns depending on whether they refer to a subject (like English *I, she, they*) or an object or other non-subject (*me, her, them*). Instead of two forms, however (subject and non-subject), Jingulu has three: a form for transitive subjects (Ergative), a form for objects (Accusative), and one for intransitive subjects and all other uses (Absolutive). Here is an example of the first person singular pronoun in each of these three forms:

(16) a. *Ngayirni binjama-nga-ju babirdimi.* [transitive subject]
1sg.ERG grow-1sg-do yam
‘I grow potatoes.’
b. *Angkula lankaj-nga-ju ngarru.*  
NEG hear-1sg-do 1sg.ACC  
‘You’re not hearing me.’

c. *Akardarda ngaya!*  
poor.fellow 1sg.NOM  
‘Poor me!’

As with other nominals, Jingulu pronouns distinguish singular, dual and plural. In addition, first person dual and plural pronouns make a further distinction depending on whether the addressee is included in the reference or not. Thus the first person dual inclusive pronoun *mindiyila* refers to the speaker plus the addressee (‘me and you’), while the first person dual exclusive pronoun refers to the speaker and one other person who is not the address (‘me and him/her’). Here is a table of Jingulu pronouns:

**Table 10: Free pronoun forms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NOM</th>
<th>ERG</th>
<th>ACC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st singular</td>
<td>ngaya</td>
<td>ngayarni</td>
<td>ngarru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st dual inclusive</td>
<td>mindiyila</td>
<td>mindiyilirni</td>
<td>mindaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st dual exclusive</td>
<td>nginyiyila</td>
<td>nginyiyilirni</td>
<td>nginyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural inclusive</td>
<td>ngurrawala</td>
<td>ngurrawalarni</td>
<td>ngurraku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st plural exclusive</td>
<td>ngirriwala</td>
<td>ngirrikarni</td>
<td>ngirraku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd singular</td>
<td>nyama</td>
<td>nyamarni</td>
<td>ngaanku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd dual</td>
<td>kunyiila</td>
<td>kunyiyilirni</td>
<td>kunyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd plural</td>
<td>kurrawala</td>
<td>kurrawalarni</td>
<td>kurraku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd singular</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>ngarnu (m)/ngayi (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd dual</td>
<td>wanyikila</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>wunyaku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd plural</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>wurraku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note from the table above that Jingulu does not have many third person pronouns (excluding Accusative/object forms). The work that is done by third person pronouns in English (*he, she, they, him, her, them*) is undertaken in Jingulu by demonstratives (the words for *this/that* in the appropriate gender and number forms. Demonstratives, like other nominals in Jingulu, only have an unmarked (Absolutive) form, to which the Ergative /-rni/ can be added. Therefore Jingulu has a special set of third person Accusative pronouns (above) for the object function, to bring them into line with other pronouns.

### 5.5 Discourse marking

The final notable aspect of nominal morphology in Jingulu is the use of special suffixes to emphasis or give prominence to nominals. These suffixes can apply to nominals regardless of whether the nominals refers to a subject, object, or other participant. These suffixes typically follow other suffixes.

The first of these is the emphatic suffix /-ma/, shown in (17). The bold type in the English translation shows emphatic stress.

(17) *Ngaba ngamurlu nya-mardu biyawuya-ma,*  
have big(n) 2sg-go rough.ground-EMPH  
‘You have to go over lots of rough ground.’
A more recent development is the use of the Ergative /-rni/ and Dative /-rna/ to indicate some kind of focus or discourse prominence. These uses of the Ergative and Dative suffixes are in addition to their original case-marking functions:

(18) a. **Miringmi-rni darra-nga-yi bardakurri-mi.**
    gum-FOC eat-1sg-FUT good-v
   ‘I’ll eat the sweet gum.’

b. **Jama-bili-rna birri-wunya-na-miki marluka-yili-rni.**
    that-dl.ANIM-FOC visit-3dl-1O-came old.man-dl-ERG
   ‘Those two old people came to see me yesterday.’

The use and development of these suffixes is quite complex, and interested readers are referred to the extensive discussion of this phenomenon in Pensalfini (1999).
References


—— 1984, The relationship of Jingulu and Jamjinjungan. MS, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.


Ulamari, Harold and Neil Chadwick, 1979, Experimental orthography for Jingulu. MS, Elliott, Northern Territory.


Part I: Texts
Introduction

The texts in this section were collected by me during the dry seasons of 1995 and 1996, and by myself and Kathryn Flack toward the end of 1998. Almost of the speakers who contributed material were fluent conversationalists in Jingulu (albeit to varying degrees), and some conversations are included here among the texts.

Texts were collected in a variety of ways. Many of the texts were recounts of the day’s activities. Many of the hunting and implement-manufacturing stories are of this kind. A small number are conversations between Jingulu speakers. Some were elicited (as in the case of most of the stories about animals, where the speakers were asked to describe the appearance, habitat, lifestyle, and/or other aspects of a particular animal), and a small number were offered spontaneously.

Texts are grouped according to subject matter, and cultural commentaries may precede or follow some texts. The texts are presented sentence by sentence. For each sentence, the Jingulu has been broken down into component morphemes, with interlinear glosses directly beneath each morpheme. This is then followed by the English translation.

Unless noted immediately following the title, the text is in the Warranganku dialect of Jingulu. Where English or Kriol words, phrases, or sentences are used, these are italicised. Kriol texts, and Kriol passages from mostly Jingulu texts, are not glossed (but are translated). Some storytellers used Mudburra words in their Jingulu; these are underlined.

Transcriptions of ‘heavier’ forms of Aboriginal English are rendered in Kriol orthography, while ‘lighter’ forms appear in English orthography. While this may appear inconsistent, it is as faithful a way as any to represent the code-switching/mixing that occurred. The alert reader will notice some degree of inconsistency in the spelling of the same word in the same text, or even sentence; this reflects the difficulty inherent in deciding where on a basilect-acrolect continuum any particular utterance falls.

The texts can be used for in-depth study of the Jingulu language, and for this purpose the Jingulu grammar (Pensalfini 2003) is recommended as a study aid. The dictionary in Part II of this volume should be used along with this collection of texts and/or the grammar.
A note is in order about the names of the narrators. Most names are presented as four words, for example Ngarrandarra Rob Pensalfini Jurlinginja. The first element, such as Ngarrandarra, is the person’s Aboriginal (‘blackfella’) personal name. The next two elements, such as Rob Pensalfini, indicate the European (‘whitefella’) name, given name followed by family name as is the convention in white Australian society. The final element, such as Jurlinginja in the above example, is the person’s subsection (‘skin’) name.

In conversations or shared narratives, initials precede what the speaker said. These initials represent the narrator’s European name, such as ‘RP’ for Ngarrandarra Rob Pensalfini Jurlinginja. The initials ‘KF’ stand for Kathryn Flack, who assisted with the collection of texts during 1998.

The abbreviations used in the glosses are given below. For full explanations of these terms and when the corresponding morphemes are used in Jingulu, see Jingulu grammar (Pensalfini 2003).

**Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>??</td>
<td>function unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>first, second, third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A, S, O</td>
<td>agentive, subject, object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANAPH, CATAPH</td>
<td>anaphoric, cataphoric demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT, GEN</td>
<td>Dative, Genitive (core) cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMPH</td>
<td>discourse prominence, ‘emphatic’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERG, NOM, ACC</td>
<td>Ergative, Nominative, Accusative (core) case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOC</td>
<td>discourse prominence, ‘focus’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMPV, HAB</td>
<td>imperative, habitual (moods)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inc, Exc</td>
<td>inclusive, exclusive (for non-singular first person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDEF</td>
<td>indefinite marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INST, HAVING, PRIV</td>
<td>Instrumental, Comitative, Privative (peripheral) cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV, REFL</td>
<td>inverse, reflexive (verbal marking)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRR</td>
<td>irrealis (mood), also used for the regular imperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEST</td>
<td>lest, ‘so as not to ...’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC, ABL, ALL</td>
<td>Locative, Ablative, Allative (peripheral) case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m, f, n, v</td>
<td>masculine, feminine, neuter, vegetable gender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOML, ADJ</td>
<td>nominaliser, adjectival nominaliser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>older (e.g. sibling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obj</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>preposition (Kriol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>possessive (Kriol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROX</td>
<td>proximate (e.g. this versus that)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST, FUT, DIST</td>
<td>distant past (tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PURP</td>
<td>purpose or reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>reduplication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFL</td>
<td>reflexive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRA</td>
<td>centripetal, additional argument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sg, dl, pl</td>
<td>singular, dual, plural number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sp.</td>
<td>species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thru</td>
<td>adverbialiser, ‘thoroughly’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tr</td>
<td>transitivity marker (Kriol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>younger (e.g. sibling)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 The people and their land

This section contains texts about the history of the Jingili people and their land, specific Jingili people’s relationship to parts of the country, ritual tracts of land (called ‘dreamings’ or ‘songlines’), a dreaming story, and tales from recent (colonial) historical times.

Many of the places referred to in these texts can be found on the following map.

![Map of Traditional Jingili Country](image)

**Figure 1.1:** Traditional Jingili Country

Most other places can be located by reference to places on this map by looking them up in the dictionary.

1.1 Jingilirna Marrinjku (Story of the Jingili) – told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja


that(n)-ALL-FOC

‘These Warumungu people came right here to where our old folk were.’

Angkurla wanyma-marriyimi Waramunga-rni ngini-ngka-kaji-rni, NEG walk-DIST Warumungu-ERG DEM(n)-ALL-thru-FOC

Jingila-ma ngarnu, ngininiki-rni.

Jingili.person-DAT 3sg.ACC this(n)-FOC

‘Warumungu didn’t used to walk around in this Jingili people’s country.’
Part 1

Jalyangku ya-jiyimi, Warumunga-rni, marlarluka-rna.
today 3sg-come Warumungu-FOC old.men-DAT
‘Today they still come, the Warumungu, to the old people’s (country).’

Angkurla ya-marri Warumunga-rni nginimbili-rni.
NEG 3sg-DIST Warumungu-ERG here-FOC
‘The Warumungu had not been here before.’

Ya-marri nguna-ngka jimi-nama Warumunga junungku
3sg-DIST DEM(n)-ALL that(n)-time Warumungu straight.ahead
wanyma-marri Barnku-barnku-ngka.
walk-DIST Banka-Banka-ALL
‘Recently the Warumungu went straight back to Banka-Banka.’

Junkurrakuru-ngka wanyma-marri junungku-nama ngirdkaka.
Tennant.Creek-ALL walk-DIST straight.ahead-time keep.going
‘They kept right on going to Tennant Creek.’

Jingila ya-marri ngini-mbili-nama.
Jingili.person 3sg-DIST here-LOC-time
‘Jingili people were living all through here then.’

Mumunja ya-marri ngini-mbili-nama – langa Marlinja,
stay.put 3sg-DIST here-LOC-time P Marlinja
Warranganku-rna-ngka Jingila, Newcastle-rama ngaji-rma Jingila.
Beetaloo-DAT-ALL Jingili Newcastle-FOC 3sg-DAT Jingili
‘They lived all over these parts — at Marlinja, right up Beetaloo country was Jingili,
Newcastle was also theirs, Jingili.’

Ya-marri jiji-ngurra-ka, Warranganku-mbili jirdbila-ka-nama.
3sg-DIST wait-1pl.Inc-PST.HAB Beetaloo-LOC stand-PST.HAB-time
‘This was the country where all our people lived then.’

Marlarluka ya-marri Kuwirrini bininja anyma-marri ngindaniki.
old.men 3sg-DIST W.Mudburra man walk-DIST this(m)
‘A long time ago the old Western Mudburra folk came.’

Jalyalyangku-ngka-nu, Kuwarrangu, minduwa-rdi Kuwarrangu-kaji.
today(RED)-ALL-did Kuwarrangu this.way-HAB Kuwarrangu-thru
‘Nowadays we are all Kuwarrangu (mixed Mudburra and Jingili), now we’re really
Kuwarrangu.’

Angkula marlarluka-rni-mbili ambaya-marri Kuwarrangu-nu, kuwarrku.
NEG old.men-FOC-LOC speak-DIST Kuwarrangu-did none
‘Kuwarrangu was never spoken in the old folks’ camp, not at all.’
Jingila nyambala ngini-ngki-marriyi, marlarluka-rni.
Jingili.person DEM(n) here-ALL-DIST old.men-FOC
‘Just Jingili came to these parts.’

that(n)-DAT 3sg-DAT-FOC Marlinja-DAT see-DAT Beetaloo-DAT 3sg-DAT
‘It was theirs all the way from Marlinja to Beetaloo.’

Kuwirrinji wanyma-marri nginduwu-ngkami, anyma-mari ngunya-kaji
W.Mudburra walk-DIST this.way-ABL walk-DIST give-thru

ya-ni-nki-marri lambarra ngaja-marri, lambarra-rni.
3sg-INV-REFL-DIST daughter.in.law see-DIST daughter.in.law-FOC
‘The Western Mudburra came up from over here, came up and the people swapped
daughters-in-law (the Mudburra and Jingili men gave one another daughters-in-law).’

Ngunya-marri.
give-DIST
‘They gave them (in marriage).’

Kuwirrinji darra-kaji ambay-ardi, Kuwarrangu-kaji.
W.Mudburra eat-thru speak-HAB Kuwarrangu-thru
‘Now the Western Mudburra live with us (eat and talk with us), we’re properly mixed.’

Bininja-ala wurru-marryimi ngini-ngka-ka, Kuwirrinji-rdarra,
man-pl 3pl-DIST this-ALL-PST.HAB W.Mudburra-pl

wurru-mardimi, Kuwarrangu-bala wurru-marryimi ngindaniki.
3pl-DIST Kuwarrangu-pl 3pl-DIST this(m)
‘Western Mudburra men kept on coming, mixing in and making more Kuwarrangu
people here.’

Biwurla ngindi-ka, ngindi-nu Kuwarrang-bala-rni.
son that(m)-PST.HAB that(m)-did Kuwarrangu-pl-FOC
‘The children, they were Kuwarrangu.’

Miji-wurru-marri amanjamanja.
get-3pl-DIST children
‘They would have children.’

Kuwarranga-kaji ambaya-ardi.
Kuwarrangu-thru speak-HAB
‘They speak thoroughly mixed Kuwarrangu.’

Waja-rni jima-kaji marrinjku-marri, kungka marrinju,
what-FOC that(n)-thru language-DIST different(m) language
‘Once around these parts there were separate languages, different tongues. The Jingulu language, Western Mudburra, and Warlmanpa.’

‘Then the languages became mixed.’

‘So now we speak. Jingulu, Kuwarrangu and Warlmanpa we speak now.’

‘No children here speak it now.’

‘We’re chatting in Jingulu now, we are.’

‘My country is Longreach and Marrulu creek.’

‘I’m telling you about the creeks, I am. Longreach, Marrulu, and on down from there — I’m telling you about where the Jingili are from.’

‘Belonging to Marrulu creek.’

‘I’m telling you about the big creeks.’
Walkbaku-ngka *mayi ailen-ku*-mbili kungku ngawu, ngini-rni kujkarranu. clearing-ALL my island-???-LOC another(n) home this(n)-FOC two(n) ‘And the clearing on the island is another part of my country, these two are my country.’

Ngini-rni Warranganku, Marlinja. this(n)-FOC Beetaloo Marlinja ‘Beetaloo and Marlinja.’

Ambaya-nga-ju Jingulu-warndi. speak-1sg-do Jingulu-INST ‘I’m talking in Jingulu.’

Wankarringka-marri wawa nyama, jurlujurlibili warr ila-marriyi, wallaby-DIST child DEM(m) pack.up? ?? put-DIST jurru-wa-rr ila-marri Jingili *Newcastle*-ungka wawa nyama. centre-will.go-RRA? put-DIST Jingili Newcastle-ALL child DEM(m) ‘The wallaby people relocated their children right to the heart of Jingili territory, to Newcastle.’

*OT*-mbili lurrbu jiwurrungka darra ila-marri. OT-LOC return right.side eat put-DIST ‘And went back up the right hand side to OT Downs for food occasionally.’

Jibijiya-wurra-la-marri *Newcastle*-mbili, Binda wurri-yi. mix.in-3pl-RRA?-DIST Newcastle-LOC OT 3pl-FUT ‘They came to be mixed together, those from Newcastle and OT Downs.’

Ngirliki-wurru-marri Jingili, Kuwirrinji. dance-3pl-DIST Jingili W.Mudburra ‘The Jingili and Western Mudburra danced together.’
Mudburra-ri nyinma-nga-marri Kuwirrinji kanba.
E.Mudburra-FOC make-1sg-DIST W.Mudburra equal
‘There we made Gurindji and Mudburra people on level footing.’

Duku-wurri-marri Binda-mbili.
sit-3pl-DIST OT-LOC
‘Meeting at OT Downs.’

Dirri-ngirri-wurru-marri Binda-mbili.
eat-hunt-3pl-DIST OT-LOC
‘Hunting food and eating it at OT.’

Yunku duwu-ngirri-marryi Newcastle-ngkami Warranganku, Binda.
foot rise-1pl.Inc-DIST Newcastle-LOC Beetaloo OT
‘We get up and celebrate on our feet (dancing), at Newcastle, Beetaloo, and OT.’

Bardakurru ngini-ri-ma ngawu.
good(n) that(n)-FOC-EMPH home
‘That is good country’

1.3 Warranganku (Beetaloo) — told by Clancy Bostock Jangalinginja

Clancy’s Jingulu was a little rusty, and Jumbo Collins fed Clancy words when he could not remember them himself.

Jingila-rdarra mindi-ka-rru Warranganku
Jingili.person-pl 1dl.Inc-PST.HAB-RRA Beetaloo

ya-marri, Jingila-ma-ri ngindi.
3sg-DIST Jingili-EMPH-FOC DEM(m?)
‘We are here at Beetaloo where the old Jingili used to come.’

Ini-mbila-li ya-marri marlarluka-ri ngunu-mbili.
DEM-LOC-??? 3sg-DIST old.man(pl)-FOC DEM-LOC
‘There they’d go, the old people.’

Ambaya-marri jurrkulu-mbili amba-ka-ri wurluwa-riyi kujika.
speak-DIST creek-LOC speak-PST.HAB-FOC ???-will.go initiation
‘They’d do business by the creek. sing initiation songs.’

Nynuwa-ri nyirrma-nga-ka jaburra jimi-ri fire-shed.
this.way-RRA make-1sg-PST.HAB before this(n)-FOC fire-shed
‘I lived in the fire shed when I started here.’

Wubala nga-riyi nyirrma-ju amba. kalirrungu-ma-yi kangkuya
bloodwood 1sg-will.go make-do speak hill-EMPH-FUT grandfather
kungka-kungka,
another-RED
‘While I’m whittling at the bloodwood I’ll talk about my grandfather’s days on that hill up there.’

Kanyburru darra-kaji nyirruwa-li nyindi-nika-rlu ... dirri-ngirri
beef eat-thru this.way-RRA? this(m)-FOC eat-1pl.Exc

imi-nginya-kaju.
talk-1pl.Exc-thru
‘Eating beef and chatting away’

Ngaya kurlukurla (w)urrikji-na, kuku-nga ngarru ngawu
1sg.NOM small(m) lead-1Obj grandmother-f.ERG 1sg.ACC home

Kulaja-ri,
Kulaja-FOC
‘I was brought here as a child, my grandmother brought me from Kulaja,’

kuku ngawu ngininiki-ri mankiyu-nu ngawu kuku-nga
grandmother home this(n)-FOC sit-did home grandmother-f.ERG

ngawu nganku.
home 2sg.ACC
‘My grandma brought me to where you sat down.’

Kuku mindika warrka-rru-marri nganku warrki-nu.
grandmother 1dl.Inc.ACC fall-RRA-DIST 2sg.ACC fall-did
‘Our nanna passed away (here), yours passed on.’

Nyamba anyma-marrimi yunku-warndi dilu-raa-ngka-mi
DEM(n) walk-DIST foot-INST flame-RRA-ALL-IRR

yini-ngka-ka,  Marlinja-ngkami yini-ngka-ka.
DEM(n)-ALL-PST.HAB Marlinja-ABL DEM(n)-ALL-PST.HAB
‘The old folk came here from Marlinja back there on foot.’

Kurrubardi-rna, kiyirru-rna binymala ningki-marri nyininika-la,
boomerang-DAT knife-DAT stone.blade chop-DIST this(n)-pl

nyininika-mi, nyininika-la.
this(n)-IRR this(n)-pl
‘To make boomerangs and knives, and stone blades too.’

Kuka-la,  nyini-rni ka-ju marlarluka-rni, jukurla
grandfather-PST.HAB-pl DEM(n)-FOC 3sg-do old.man(pl)-FOC stay
ngini-mbili ngawu-mbili mankiya-marri.
here-LOC home-LOC sit-DIST
‘My grandfathers there, they all stay here, camp here, then they made this their home.’

Maya-marri ngirrika-marri marlarluka nyindi-baji-mbili.
kill-DIST hunt-DIST old.man(pl) DEM(m)-pl-LOC
‘They would go hunting, those old people.’

Karnawunji-mbili ka-marri ngawu nyinuwa, kalarra anu-marri mankiyi
lancewood-LOC 3sg-DIST home this.way West ???-DIST sit
ini-mbili junjunju ina-ngka.
here-LOC all.day thither
‘They would go hunting, into the lancewoods out West, stay a while, they’d be out there all day.’

Kurrubardu marlarluku-rni nangka-marri warridirli nangka-marri,
boomerang old.man-ERG chop-DIST Number.7 chop-DIST
‘Olden time people would make boomerangs and number seven boomerangs,’
ngirrika-marri nangka-marri kurrubardu warridirli nyamba-nyamba maja-marri.
hunt-DIST chop-DIST boomerang Number.7 DEM(n)-RED get-DIST
‘then go hunting with the boomerangs they’d made.’

Dindija-marri ankarringka minuwa-ngka kuluwarru-ka-rlu
crawl-DIST wallaby this.way-ALL bucket.shovel-PST.HAB-FOC
jiji-ka mayi.
wait.for-PST.HAB vegetable
‘They’d wait for wallabies to crawl into their bucket shovels for grass and food.’

1.4 Pharlap’s story — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja

This text is in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu.

Ngaya ambaya-nga-yi Jingulu-warndi. Ngarri-na kanya Jingila,
1sg.NOM speak-1sg-FUT Jingulu-INST 1sg.GEN-m uncle Jingili.man

ngarru ambaya-nga Jingulu ngayarni.
1sg.ACC speak-1sg Jingulu 1sg.ERG
‘I’ll talk in Jingulu. My uncle (mother’s brother) was a Jingili, and that’s why I speak Jingulu.’

Ngarri-ni-rni kanyi-rni Jingila ngaba-rmana-marriyimi wawa-rni
1sg.GEN-m-ERG uncle-ERG Jingili.man have-3m>1-DIST boy-FOC

kurlukurla-rni Warranganku-ngka,
small(m)-FOC Beetaloo-ALL
‘My uncle, the Jingili man, took me as a young boy to Beetaloo,’
binjiya-nga-marri ngaya-rni Jingila-kaji nga-mi.
grow-1sg-DIST 1sg.NOM-FOC Jingili.person-thru 1sg-IRR
‘where I grew up like a Jingili.’

Ngaya-rni nga-rriyi nginuwa-rra kirrawarra.
1sg.NOM-FOC 1sg-will.go this.way-RRA North
‘Then we went North to look for women.’

Jami-bili bininja Warranganka, Jingulu-kaji ambaya-nga-ju.
that(m)-dl(anim) man of.Beetaloo(m) Jingulu-thru speak-1sg-do
‘These Beetaloo Jingili, and me speaking Jingulu with them.’

Angkula ambaya-nga-ju Jawuny, Minkirringa.
NEG speak-1sg-do Jawoyn Mangarrayi
‘I didn’t speak Jawoyn or Mangarrayi.’

Jingulu-kaji buwarr nga-ju ngamirni nayurni-ni.
Jingulu-thru noise 1sg-do DEM(f) woman-FOC
‘And I chattered in Jingulu with those women.’

Imbila-nga-yi bininja, Warranganka ngini-mbili.
chase-1sg-FUT man of.Beetaloo(m) DEM-LOC
‘We would chase them, we men, the men of Beetaloo that were there.’

Ningki-mayi-mi kurrubardu, ngirrma-nga-yi-ma warridirli, nganga
chop-hit-IRR boomerang make-1sg-FUT-EMPH Number.7 meat

miyi-nga-yi-ma walanja, nyinawurdini.
kill-1sg-FUT-EMPH goanna echidna
‘We made boomerangs and number sevens, hunted goanna and echidna.’

1.5 My Home — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Part I is text in a light Kriol. Following this telling, I asked Pompey for a version in
Jingulu, and got a heavier Kriol with sentences and fragments of Jingulu mixed in (Part II).
Part I contains more geographical detail, while Part II talks more about the activities
carried out in the areas mentioned. This was the first time Pompey had spoken Jingulu in
almost a year, according to him. I include the texts as being of relevance to studies of Kriol
or of code-switching/mixing. Once he warmed up, however, Pompey was one of the most
fluent speakers of Jingulu I encountered, and widely regarded by his peers as the expert on
the language.

Jingaloo is the name of a small outstation excisement granted to Pompey and his family
in the 1990s. It is located off the East side of the Stuart highway, just north of Beetaloo
station.
Part I

Dis my kantri now Jingaloo. Weya Jingila bin kam akros from Warranganku dey bin hiya cuttimbat wangkurra [sugarbag] ol ova langa dis bullwaddy, warlumbu [bullwaddy] kantri. Ol ova dat said dey had tu kam bek hiya bekos Jarralaka ova deya, yu bin passim dat ,wan of dem billabong deya langa rood, yuno?

Dat part of Jingaloo. Yu sin dat boundary langa rood deya? Karriba [white people], wajbala bin train tu put me wei but nudda pleis hiya, but yu kaan go langa dat pleis — big stone deya. Dat dat wot — yuno wot dey call dat ting? — Taipan snake. Dat what im hiya now. But dat the kantri is Jingaloo, Jingila bin hiya na all ova dis kantri. We singim dat seremoni from nadda pleis wi go rait raun there an hi kam bek there an hi go bek dat wei gain go bek langa Warranganku den. All raun deya, Lilwel Creek, ol ova deya. Weya datt kirini [catfish], thru deya raitap langa Warlamanyba, raitap langa Niyinbaja, raitap lang Murlububumu [two snakes dreaming], dat pleis, Beetaloo. Yeah, Warranganku yeah. Marndaj [OK]!

This is my country here, Jingaloo. The Jingili came across here from Warranganku (Beetaloo) to cut sugarbags all through this bullwaddy country. All the people from those parts had to come back this way because of Jarralaka (billabong) over there, you went past it, one of those billabongs there along the road, you know?

That’s part of Jingaloo. Did you see that boundary fence along the road there? The white folks tried to get rid of me, but there’s another place here that you can’t go through because there are big rocks there. That belongs to that — what do they call that thing? ... — The taipan snake. That’s what it is [Taipan dreaming]. That country is Jingaloo, and Jingili people were all over this country. We would sing the ceremony from another place, we’d go right up to there and come back that way, and the go back to Warranganku. All around those parts, Lilliwell Creek, all over there. Where the catfish dreaming site is, through there right up to Warlamanyba, right up to Niyinbaja, right up to Murlububumu, that place, and (finally) Beetaloo. Yeah, Warranganku, that’s right. That’s it!
Part II

Dis ngawu blang ta Jingila, my kirda alabat yuno?
this home belong to Jingili my father etc you.know
‘This camp belongs to the Jingili people, like my father and that, you know?’

Winymi-ngirriki here.
walk-hunt here
‘They came to get food here.’

Wanyma-nga-riy i miyana ngirriki allova, jurkuli-nayi mukukirni
walk-1sg-will.go 1pl.Exc hunt all.over middle-INDEF lily.sp
from Warranganku.

‘We’d go hunting all over, for those lilies out near the middle of the water, here up
from Beetaloo.’

Walanja-rna, kurrubardu an miyikimi.
goanna-DAT boomerang and black.bean
‘For goannas, (wood to make) boomerangs and black beans.’

Wangkurra, wangkurrini, nyinawardini.
sugarbag sugarbag echidna
‘Sugarbags (above and below ground), echidnas.’

Or dem nganga dey bin wanna kill-im.
or DEM meat they PST want.to kill-tr
‘Or meat that they would try to kill.’

Ol raun hiya. Yuwayi.
all around here yes
‘All around here. Yes.’

Nyina-baji-mbila wankij nginuwara nyambala ngirriki mukukirni.
DEM(f)-pl-LOC corner this.way DEM hunt lily.sp
‘Around that bend there, looking for water lilies.’

Marndaj, dey bin wanna go Warranganku-ngka, wijmu-wurri-marri
OK 3pl PST want.to go Beetaloo-ALL stand?-3pl-DIST

raitap langa Warranganku.
right.up P Beetaloo
‘Right, then they’d want to go back (this way) to stay at Beetaloo.’

Ngini nga-mi jard bila-mi winymi dibij langa Dunmarra.
that(n) 1sg-IRR? shut-IRR walk away P Dunmarra
‘But I’d keep them out and make them go up towards Dunmarra.’
Nginda-nama-rna *dey go langa bulungkarrimi kamat rait langa*
that(m)-time-DAT they go P bluebush come.out right P

Warranganku *dat said yep.*
Beetaloo that side yes
‘So as a result they’d go up the bluebush country and come out right by Beetaloo on that side.’

Marmdaj.
OK
‘That’s it!’

1.6 Kirnbininku — told by Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju

This text is in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu, with Kriol mixed in. Eileen told this story while we were on an expedition to see some parts of Jingili country.

Wanyma-marri, wanyma-marri ngawu-mbili, wanyma-marri ngarru
walk-DIST walk-DIST home-LOC walk-DIST 1sg.GEN

lilirni, kirda.
aunt father
‘My aunt and father came to this, their home, long ago.’

Wanyma-marri ngindi-kaji lurrbu-kaji ya-rruku marru-ngka.
walk-DIST that(m)-thru return-thru 3sg-went town-ALL
‘They’d come here then go right back to town.’

*Im bin workin langa* Newcastle-mbili-kaju waark-ka-ma,
he PST work P Newcastle-LOC-thru work-PSTHAB-EMPH

kuki-rni wei bundurru wurraku.
grandpa-FOC way food 3pl.ACC
‘They worked up at Newcastle, my maternal grandfather’s country, for food for themselves.’

Umbu-mi *aabin-mbili, damper, mami, kandirri.*
cook-IRR oven-LOC damper vegetables damper
‘They’d cook damper and vegetables in the oven.’

Kirda-rni mindi warkin *lang taim 1 year, 2 year, 3 year an im bin*
father-FOC ??? working long time 1 year 2 year 3 year and he PST

*bugad ap, ngaya-ma-rni kirda-rni.*
buggered up 1sg.NOM-DAT-FOC father-FOC
‘Father worked there for a long time, maybe three years, and it buggered him up, my dad.’

*Wen I bin kam na I bin lil gel laik Donna sais. Garr-im*
when I PST come now I PST small girl like Donna size have-tr
‘When I came here I was a little girl, about Donna’s [granddaughter] size. I’m a woman now (I have breasts now).’

Ngawu-nu maja-nya-yi-kaji, nyamirni-kaji ngawu-nu maja-nya-yi, home-did get-2sg-FUT-thru 2sg.ERG-thru home-did get-2sg-FUT

Kirnbininku-nu.
Kirnbininku-did
‘You will come to know this here camp properly now, you’ll really get a hold of it, this Kirnbininku.’

Finish na, mai Dad bin go aslip langa Barnku-mbili-rni,
Finish now my father PST go asleep P Bankabanka-LOC-FOC

karalu-mbili-rni im jes finish.
ground-LOC-FOC he just finish
‘He’d dead now, my father went to sleep on the ground at Banka-Banka and just died.’

I jes splain dis wawa-la ngarru-na-darra, wawa-la-darra, baya an
I just explain DEM child-pl 1sg.GEN-m-pl child-pl-pl man and

nayurni.
woman
‘I’m just explaining to these children, these boys and girls.’

I bin tell-im na luk-ba-rru ngunungku ngarri-nu-warndi
I PST tell-tr now look-EMPH-RRA this.way 1sg.GEN-n-INST

Jingulu-warndi.
Jingulu-INST
‘I’m telling them like this, in my Jingulu language.’

Nayukuku baya ngarru ngarri-na.
woman(pl) man 1sg.ACC 1sg.GEN-m
‘My boys and girls.’

Ngirru-rruku ngawu-ngka Kirnbininku-ka paat of it.
1pl.Exc-went home-ALL Kirnbininku-PST.HAB part of it
‘We went to our home here, Kirnbininku back there, this is part of it.’

Ngini-niki-rni angkurla Kirnbininku karlarra wi bin kamap kiwirra.
this(n)-FOC NEG Kirnbiniku west we PST come.up none
‘This is not Kirnbininku where we came up to the west, no.’

Nginiwara Kirnbininku-nu karlawarra. Kararlu-rni ya-ju ooooh
this.way Kirnbininku-did east ground-FOC 3sg-do oh
jurrkulu-nu ngardajkalu.
creek-did big(n)
‘This is Kirnbininku back here, this way to the east. This land where ... ohhh ...
this here big creek is.’

Angkurla wi bin kamap kiwirra.
NEG we PST come.up none
‘Not where we came up, no.’

Ngini-niki-rni im paat of it Kirnbininku ngininiki-rni.
this(n)-FOC it part of it Kirnbininku this(n)-FOC
‘This is part of Kirnbininku.’

Ngininiki-rni ngarru ngawu ngarru-nu; ngarru-nu ngarru ngininiki-rni.
this(n)-FOC 1sg.GEN home 1sg.GEN-n 1sg.GEN-n 1sg.ACC this(n)-FOC
‘This is my homeland; this is mine.’

Ibilka-rni kiwirra-kaji.
water-FOC none-thru
‘There is no water here (now).’

Ngininiki-rni ya-nu ... ngardajkalu ibilka.
this(n)-FOC 3sg-did big(n) water
‘There was a lot of water here before.’

Nginirniki ngawu-mbili-rni.
this(n) home-LOC-ERG
‘My home, this is.’

Ngarri-na ngarru ngawu.
1sg.GEN-m 1sg.ACC home
‘My very home.’

Kirda ngarri-na wanyma-marri ngini-mbili.
father 1sg.GEN-m walk-DIST here-LOC
‘My father came here long ago.’

Kangkuya ngarru ngarri-na.
grandpa 1sg.GEN 1sg.GEN-m
‘And my grandfather.’

Wiwi-rni wanyma-nga-marri ngini-mbili-rni, binymirrini.
child-f walk-1sg-DIST here-LOC-FOC girl
‘I came here when I was a little girl, very young.’
1.7 Wijira Ngarrabanka (Rough country dreaming) — told by Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju and Bobby Cooper

Eileen here speaks in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu with Kriol mixed in, as does Bobby most of the time. Bobby used several place names which I was not able to recognise or verify.

This text was collected while on a trip to gather ashes for Eileen to mix with her chewing tobacco. Wijira is a billabong some 12 km SSE of Elliott.

EPC. Wijira Ngarrabanka ngurra-miki biyawuya ningki, buna. Wijira Ngarrabanka 1pl.inc-came rough.ground chop ash
‘We came to Wijira and Ngarrabanka, the rough ground, to cut some (bark for) ashes.’

Kiwiirra-kaji ngaja-nga-nu nangka-nga-miki buna. nothing-thru see-1sg-did chop-1sg-came ash
‘I had none left so I came to chop some (bark for) ash.’

BC. Ngaba ngamurlu nya-mardu biyawuya-ma, ngamb-ri-rni have big(n) 2sg-go rough.ground-EMPH DEM(m)-FOC-ERG

langa kaku-rni. P grandpa-FOC
‘You had to go over a lot of rough ground to get to Granddad’s country.’

Nyama garru biyawuya, kujika. 2sg.NOM have rough.ground song
‘Here you’ve got the rough ground dreaming, the initiation song.’

EPC. Fram Jibarlu rait thru langa Namba 4 (gavment boo), from Number.3 right through P Number.4 government bore

rait thru ta Ibidan. Fram Ibidan, Karrkarrkurraja. right through to Eva.Downs from Eva.Downs Anthony’s.Lagoon
‘From Number 3 right through to Number 4, right through to Eva Downs. From Eva Downs, Anthony’s Lagoon.’

BC. Amba-nginyu-wa wurr-wardi kujika. [sings] speak-1dl.Exc-will.go 3pl-HAB initiation
‘We’ll tell you about the initiations they perform.’

I got dat kantri langa Jibarlu way. Wi kam bak langa I got that country P Jibarlu way we come back P

Nalanangarrinjimirli — dat karriba neim Nyilyi, Kunabulu Nalanangarrinjimirli that white.person name Nyilyi Kunabulu
na (big leik).
now big lake
‘I have the country around Number 3 bore. We came back by Nalanangarrinjimirli — whose European name is Nyilyi, Kunabulu (the big lake).’

EPC.
Jingulu-warndi ambaya-nga-ju kurraku wawa-la.
Jingulu-INST speak-1sg-do 2pl.ACC child-pl
‘I’m speaking Jingulu to you children.’

Ngurra-miki, ngurra-miki ngawu-ngka Wijira-ngka,
1pl.Inc-came 1pl.Inc-came home-ALL Wijira-ALL
ningki-ngurru-nu buna, nayu-urlu binyinrirrmi-wurlu.
chop-1pl.Inc-did ash woman-dl girl-dl
‘We came, we came to this camp, to Wijira, where we chopped (bark for) ashes, we two women and you two girls.’

Duku-ngurru-ju, imbiyi langa speaker.
sit-1pl.Inc-do speak P speaker
‘We’re sitting, talking into the tape recorder.’

Wijira-mbili duku-ngurru-ju, imbiyi-kaji buyawuya.
Wijira-LOC sit-1pl.Inc-do speak-thru rough.ground
‘We’re sitting at Wijira talking all about the rough country.’

Ngininiki-rni ngawu-nu buyawuya, amba nginyi-wurru-wardi
this(n)-FOC home-did rough.ground PURP sing-3pl-HAB

kujika.
initiation
‘They come here to this rough country dreaming to sing Initiation songs.’

An dat olman, yuno olman Nuggett im faldaun?
and that old.man you.know old.man Nuggett he fall.down
‘And that old man, you know that old man Nuggett who died?’
Dat im nau wen im singin kujika nganya-ardi, kujika wen that him now when he sing song sing-HAB song when

im bin liv.
he PST live
‘That’s his country there where they sing that initiation song, he sang it when he was alive.’

Ngarri-na kirda, olmen Dick.
1sg.GEN-m father old.man Dick
‘My father, that old man Dick.’

Dat tubala gat dis end dat kujika.
that two.people got this end that song
‘The two of them [Nuggett and Dick] own this end of the Initiation line.’

All roun iya.
all round here
‘All of this area here.’

Nginyi-wurrru-marriyimi tubala, kirda ngaanku ngarri-na ngarru sing-3pl-DIST two.people father 2sg.GEN 1sg.GEN-m 1sg.GEN
kirda marluka.
father old.man
‘Those two would sing them, your father and mine, the old men.’

Ngininiki-rni ngawu-nu Wijira, duku-ngurru-nu imbiyi-kaji this(n)-FOC home-did Wijira sit-1pl.Inc-did speak-thru
ngurru-nu ngawu-mbili amba nginyi-wurrru-wardi kujika 1pl.Inc-did home-LOC PURP sing-3pl-HAB initiation
buyawuya.
rough.ground
‘Here at Wijira where we are sitting and talked about this place is where they’d sing the rough country Initiation songs.’

Ngininiki-rni rait thru langa Anthony’s Lagoon.
this(n)-FOC right through P Anthony’s Lagoon
‘Here right through to Anthony’s Lagoon.’

Jiminiki-rni angkurla Anthony’s Lagoon, ngirribiji-ngirri-wardi this(n)-FOC NEG Anthony’s Lagoon tell-1pl.Exc-HAB
Jingilu-warndi-rni Karrkarrkurraja. [sings]
Jingulu-INST-FOC Anthony’s.Lagoon
‘Not really “Anthony’s Lagoon”, in Jingulu we call it “Karrkarrkurraja”.’
Bidbidarra ngininiki-rni umangku-darra.
coolibah this(n)-FOC dreaming-pl
‘The coolibahs here have dreamings associated with them.’

1.8 Karnawunji (Lancewood dreaming) — told by Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju

This text is in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu. The area being discussed runs from Marrirni flat to Three-Mile Bore to Number Eight Bore.

Ngininiki ya-ju karnawuna ngardajkalu *langa* Marrirni-mbili-rni
this(n) 3sg-do lancewood big(n) P Marrirni-LOC-FOC
ngunungku ngubu.
this.way east
‘That big lancewood dreaming runs this way, east, from Marrirni.’

Jirrkilimi ya-ju ngunungku *im ran* ngunungku *rait thru langa dat* gully 3sg-do this.way he run this.way right through P that
rabish damp, *an langa dat tri-mail na, ngunungku karlarra* rubbish dump and P DEM three-mile now this.way west
rait thru deya na, mangkuru-ngku-kaji.
right through there now plain-ALL-thru
‘The creek runs this way, this way by the rubbish dump, up to 3-mile bore, and west right through into the plain.’

Lilirni ngarru ngarri-rmini wardka-nu *Kajarrayin-mbili*. aunt 1sg.ACC 1sg.GEN-f fall-did Katherine-LOC
‘My aunt died at Katherine.’

Wardka-nu ngawu-mbili kungka-mbili karalu-mbili wardka-nu
fall-did home-LOC another-LOC ground-LOC fall-did
ngarri-rmini-rni lilirni-ni, ikirdirdi-rni, kungka-mbili karalu-mbili.
1sg.GEN-f-FOC aunt-FOC poor-f another-LOC ground-LOC
‘My aunt (custodian of the Karnawuna dreaming) died in another place, a foreign home, poor woman.’

Karnawunji amba lilirni wardka-nu karalu-mbili kungka-mbili.
lancewood PURP aunt fall-did ground-LOC another-LOC
‘The Lancewood dreaming is for the aunt who died in another country.’
1.9 **Imarnnga (Fly dreaming, Longreach) — told by Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju**

This text is in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu.

Imarnnga-mbili *tu sista for det olmen, Yabandakarri,*
fly-LOC two sisters for that old.man Dick.Kingston

Karnangkurrungali Nyililinjini.
*name name*
‘The fly dreaming belongs to old Dick Kingston’s two sisters, Karnangkurrungali and Nyililinjini.’

Lala ngarru, *tu lilirni ngarru.*
father 1sg.ACC two aunt 1sg.ACC
‘My father and my two aunts.’

Amba ngawu-nu wurraku *lijibarda — Kuninga ngawu-rni wurraku.*
PURP home-did 3pl.GEN Longreach bee home-LOC 3pl.ACC
‘Because Longreach is their place; the fly’s place is theirs.’

Burdbu-ngirri-wardi wawa, kularra, jurru-wardi, *maibi karlarra langa*
send-1pl.Exc-HAB child south center-HAB perhaps west P

Dakuraku-ngka, *or langa Yarriliny.*
Dakuraku-ALL or P Yarriliny
‘We send the children south, or into the middle there, perhaps west to Daguragu or to the yellow sand country out Wave Hill way.’

Bujbu-ngirri-wardi wawa-rni jalyamingka-rni, dabili-wuru ngurrarru.
send-1pl.Exc-HAB child-FOC young-FOC hold-3pl morning
‘We send the young children off there where they stay until morning.’

Nginiwa karlarra, *maibi Tennant Creek maibi Warranganku.*
this.way west maybe Tennant Creek maybe Beetaloo
‘Off to the west, possibly to Tennant Creek or perhaps to Beetaloo.’
‘So the youngsters would go on until morning.’

‘You know out there in the middle?’

‘Then they bring the children back.’

‘Then to another (ceremonial) country, where their parents had come before.’

‘They sing initiation songs.’

The ceremonial paths described in the text can be represented as follows.

![Ceremonial paths described in Text 1.9](Figure 1.2)
1.10 Jirnkiji (Stars) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Jama-rni amirrinji ngardajkala ambak duwa-ardimi idayidajka. that(m)-FOC Morning.Star big(m) rise rise-DIST late
‘The big morning star rises late in the night.’

Miriinmirriri ngarnu jabura.
7.Sisters 3msg.ACC first
‘The Seven Sisters lead.’

Kamirrinji-rni duwa-ardimi ngayi biyangka.
Morning.Star-FOC rise-DIST 3fsg.ACC behind
‘The Morning Star rises behind them.’

Miriinmirriri ngarnu duw-ardi jabura, ji-yi-rni ngayi biyangka.
7.Sisters 3msg.ACC rise-HAB first CATAPH-f 3fsg.ACC behind
‘The Seven Sisters rise first with that other one behind.’

Kardarrukuji jun marya-ridiyimi-kaji dij bila-ka jaardi kabilirni, all.night descend hit-DIST-thru divide put-PST.HAB closed daybreak

Miriinmirriri, Kamirrinji.
7.Sisters Morning.Star
‘A long time ago they came down to divide the night from the dawn, the Seven Sisters and the Morning Star.’

1.11 Bunbaku — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja (with Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju)

This story was presented as something that happened marlarlukambili, in the olden times. After the Dixons had finished telling the story, I interviewed them briefly in an attempt to ascertain approximately where and when these events had taken place. This short interview is provided here at the end of the story itself.

Pipul bin gon tu fait. Dei gon tu fait langa dis wan men wel im sit hiya, langa big mob, and dat yangfela deya wanta rikim. Big mob wel tekim huntim blanga fait.
‘People went off to fight. They went to fight against this one fellow who just stayed among the large group, and there was one young fellow who wanted to mess him up. He took a big mob along with him to fight.’

Jangkuharni bininja ya-marriyimi, ‘nga-yi nga-rriyi nginginiki-rni, one(m) man 3sg-DIST 1sg-FUT 1sg-will.go this(n)-FOC
ngawu-ngka.’
home-ALL
‘One man went, “I’m gonna go, I’ll go there to that camp.”’
‘Bunbaku wurri-ju ngaanku.  
fight 3pl-do 1sg.ACC  
“They’ll fight me.”

‘Dardu-rni maya-rnana-wa bininja-darra-rni.’  
many-ERG hit-3m>1-will.go man-pl-ERG  
“Those men will attack me.”

Ambaya-marriyimi, jangkubarni-ni.  
speak-DIST one(m)-FOC  
‘He said, that one fella.’

where Powell.Creek-ALL 3pl-go fight-DAT  
‘Where? They’ll go to Powell Creek for a fight.’

Ambaya-kaji wurru-marri ngarnu ‘ngibi-kaji ngirri-nyu-nu  
speak-thru 3pl-DIST 3msg.ACC have-thru 1pl.Exc-2Obj-did  
nyaanku’, nyama-ri!  
2sg.ACC DEM-FOC  
‘They said to that one, “We’ve really got you”, to that one there!’

many-INST many-FOC shoulder 1pl.Inc-FUT speak-3pl-DIST 3msg.ACC  
“We’ve heaps of strong men!” They said to him.’

Nyambana bunbaku-kaji ngarnu Ngamulu? Nyamba-ngkami?  
why fight-thru 3sgm.ACC big(n) DEM-ABL  
‘Why did that big mob fight him? Why?’

Ahh, balika-ra mua-marri.  
hungry(m)-DAT 3sg-DIST  
‘Ahh, they did it out of hunger [blood-lust].’

Nayurni wangkami mait bi oh mya-kaja-ngka ngayi bininja.  
woman speak(Wrlp) might be hit-thru-ALL 3fsg.ACC man  
‘Or maybe the man threatened to grab a woman.’

Ya-marri ngarnu ... ‘Jukulu-ngurru-yi, ngurrarrungka ngurru-wa.’  
3sg-DIST 3msg.ACC stop-1pl.Inc-FUT tomorrow 1pl.Inc-will.go  
‘They said to him, “We’ll stop here, and tomorrow we’ll go.”’

‘Duwa-mi-kaji nangki-marri ngarnu, murrakana  
rise-IRR-thru chop-DIST 3msg.ACC little.way  
duwu-ngurruthi-wa-kaji bunbaku-raa-nu’ kujkarrani.’  
rise-1pl.Inc-will.go-thru fight-DAT-did two  
“Get up and get him, we’ll go just over there for a fight,” the pair [said].’
Marluka-rdarra, imbiyi-kaji wunyu-mba ngawu ngurru-wa
do.l.-pl speak-thru 3dl-???
home 1pl.Inc-will.go

ngurrarrunama, nyami-rna kamamurra-darra marlarluka-darra wurru-mi.
morning DEM-DAT blind-pl old.men-pl 3pl-IRR
‘The old men said to go to that camp in the morning, the old blind men did.’

Nginda-bala-rni murrkunbala wurru-mi wurraku ngayi-ngka-rni.
that(m)-pl-ERG three 3pl-IRR 3pl.ACC 3fsg.ACC-ALL-FOC
‘Those three do [go] over to those other women’s [camp].’

Nyama-nyama-rni ngurruwa bunbaku-rna.
DEM-RED-FOC this.way fight-DAT
‘Over that way for a fight.’

Ngimbija ngaja-niki-kaji marlarluka-rni.
corkwood see-PROX-thru old.men-ERG
‘The old men watched [them leave] from the corkwoods.’

Wurru-marriyimi jukurli, karrijbi-mbili.
3pl-DIST stay road-LOC
‘They made camp on the road.’

Ngurruwa karrijbi-mbili jukurli jangkubarni jaburra.
this.way road-LOC stay one first
‘On this road this way with one of them in the lead.’

‘Nginduwa ya-jiyimi bininja-rni ya-jiyimi bunbaku-rna-rni-kaji!’
this.way 3sg-come man-FOC 3sg-come fight-DAT-FOC-thru
‘“Men are coming this way now for a proper fight!”’

Langa-langa ya-mi nyama-rni ‘Oh, bunbaku-rna-rni nya-nu nya-nu
ear-RED 3sg-IRR DEM-FOC fight-DAT-FOC 2sg-did 2sg-did
warrb duka-jiyimi bininja-rni ngurrarrungka-arlu.’ Ya-marri ya-nu.
together rise-come man-ERG tomorrow-FOC 3sg-DIST 3sg-did
‘Hearing them he said, “Oh, you mob all came here for a fight, to have a fight tomorrow,”
he went.’

An dat jaburra men im blang kujika iya maya-kaji ...
and DEM first man 3sg belong initiation here hit-thru
‘And the first man, who was initiated here, got stuck into them ...’

Kurrubardu kuduru ngaba-kaji nyambanyamba bunbaku-rna ya-miki.
boomerang club have-thru stuff fight-DAT 3sg-came
‘With boomerangs and nulla-nullas and stuff they came for a fight.’
Nganya-marri, ningka-ningki-marri barrku-warndi, bajka ngarnu bunbaku-rna.
sing-DIST chop-RED-DIST club-INST ask 3msg.ACC fight-DAT
‘They sang, they whacked clubs together, they asked him for a fight.’

‘Aah, nima-rni maya-rna ngurri-yi.
DEM-FOC hit-DAT 1pl.Inc-FUT
‘Aah, there’s the one we’ve come to hit.’

‘Idajku ngurru-wa jamurriyaka bunbaku-rna-ni.
later 1pl.Inc-will.go cooled(m) fight-DAT-FOC
‘If we wait till later we won’t feel like fighting.’

‘Marriya-ka-rna wajuwa ... ijibarda-kaji.
soft(m)-PST.HAB-FOC whither Longreach-thru
‘Let’s go quietly which way? ... right to Longreach.’

‘Murrkulu ngawu-ngka.
three(n) ’home-ALL
‘To the three camps.’

Nginuwa-rna-rni jiyi-rni jaburra-ma-rni-rni.
this.way-DAT-FOC CATAPH-FOC first-EMPH-FOC-ERG
‘First of all this one from over there.’

Bininja-rni-rni nginda-nginda yurru ya-ju maya-jiyimi jiyi-rni
man-FOC-ERG DEM-RED drop 3sg-do hit-come ANAPH-FOC

bininja-rdarra-rni-rni yurru ya-ju yajka-rna-rni-rni.
man-pl-FOC-ERG drop 3sg-do away-DAT-FOC-ERG
‘The man dropped down ready to strike, the men from afar all dropped down.’

Bunbaku-rna yurra-nu.
Fight-DAT drop-did
‘They dropped down ready to fight.’

Ngini jaburra-marndi-kaji, ya-marri-kaji ngarnu.
DEM(n) first-INST-thru 3sg-DIST-thru 3msg.ACC
‘Along with that first one.’

Ngawu maja-kaji ya-marri nginda yurru-ju dirri, ngindiniki
home get-thru 3sg-DIST DEM(m) drop-do eat this(m)

mayu-rru-ju dirri nginda-nginda.
hit-RRA-do eat that(m)-RED
‘They snuck right up on his house like that while he was eating, to attack him
while he was eating.’

Maya-kaji ningki-marri.
hit-thru chop-DIST
‘They really beat him up.’
They ran to get their shields, their boomerangs and shields.

Boomerangs, and with shields.

Kurruju-marri garra Mudburra.

‘Kurruju, “kuwarrimi” is Mudburra.’

With shields, because those are the best ones for them to use ...

‘Nginda ngaja-nga-nginda jarrkaja-marri
DEM(m) see-1sg-did DEM(m)-RED run-DIST

kurrJu-warndi nama.’

‘I saw them running about with shields.’

They laid right into him, those guys laid right into this one guy, really belted him.

‘That mob wrecked him, the man who was a jealous outsider.’

‘There you go! That’s it!’

How long ago?

‘How long ago?’

‘Back when there were old [traditional] people.’
RP.  
*Were you born yet?*
‘Were you born yet?’

PD.  
Ngamula-kaji ngirruwa ngirruwarra-mi
big(m)-thru this.way this.way-FOC
‘Just as big as I am now.’

Ngamamula-kaji ngirra-ka.
big(RED)-thru 1pl.Exc-PST.HAB
‘We were already grown up.’

Ngarnu ngamuli-rni ya-ka, ngaya ngamula-ngka-ka.
3msg.ACC big-f 3sg-PST.HAB 1sg.NOM big(m)-ALL-PST.HAB
‘She was big and I was big too.’

1.12  *At war with the Wakaya — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja*  
*with Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju*

This story tells of a war in pre-colonial times between the Wambaya and the Wakaya around Anthony’s Lagoon. Apparently some Jingili assisted the Wambaya in this fight. It is interesting to note the slight disdain the narrators had for all parties involved, viewing the people of pre-colonial times not with an unquestioning respect, as might be expected, but as cold-blooded ‘wild people’ who made war for little reason. I found this to be a common view among the older Jingili, a view no doubt either formed or compounded by years of colonial schooling and acculturation. However, the disdain is not directed toward their own ancestors, but rather the allegedly war-mongering Wambaya and godless Wakaya.

PD.  
Marlarluka-rni-kaji-kaji wurru-marri ya-ka umangku.
old.men-FOC-thru-thru 3pl-DIST 3sg-PST.HAB dreaming
‘Way back in the old days, when they used to tell dreaming stories.’

Duwa-marri kiyili marluka-rni, nginda marrangkuji? Yuu ...
rise-DIST ??? old.man-FOC DEM(m) bat yes
‘There was a bunch of people, the ones with the bat dreaming? Yeah …’

Duwa-marri kararangbi nginduwa nguburdku duwa-marri.
rise-DIST cranky this.way eastward rise-DIST
‘They turned out to be real cranky, over this way to the east they appeared.’

Ngaja-kaji wurru ‘Aah, nginda-rni marluka-kaji, ngirri-wa
see-thru 3pl.ACC DEM(m)-FOC old.man-thru 1pl.Exc-will.go
ngamba-rna ngarimi imbilikuru bininja-darra nginda.
PURP-DAT war ??? man-pl DEM(m)
‘So it occurred to them, “Aah, we’ll go over to those folks and war against their men.’
‘Ngarrimi ngurru-wa’.
war 1pl.Inc-will.go
“We’ll go off to war.”

Lijku-ngkami? Umangku? Kuwarrku!
name-ABL dreaming nothing
‘From what name [were they]? What dreaming? Nothing!’

Wurru-marriyimi-kaji makan kurlukurlu jarrukarri irr biji-yi-rni
3pl-DIST-thru making small(n) coolamon?1 scrape-FUT-FOC

makan warra marluka-rni wurraku.
making scratch old.man-FOC 3pl.ACC
‘They made small coolamons [to use as shields], scraping them out, the old
men scraped them.’

Buba-juju ngunuwa-rru mangkuru, buba-juju.
fire-PRIV this.way-RRA plain fire-PRIV
‘For there was no wood out that-a-way on the plain, no wood.’2

Lurrbu ngiyaaaaa... Mirrardama-wurru-jiyimi.
return DEM? teach-3pl-come
‘When they came back they taught us about it.’

Burruburrubi ya-ju, jarrajarra.
itchy 3sg-do ridge
‘How they got all het up, at that ridge.’

‘Ngirriki-yaaa jiwa-rri-kaji, jayili-kaji ngurruwa-ku.’
hunt-??? right-thru inside-thru 1pl.Inc-will-go-???
“‘We’ll hunt them down, go around their right flank and get inside them.”’

‘Karl-karl kurrarramba-mbili.’
straight-RED midnight-LOC
‘[They did it] without hesitation in the dead of night.’

Jiyi marluka lurrbu ya-marriyimi.
DEM old.man return 3sg-DIST
‘Said the old men on their return.’3

Lurrbu-kaji, jarrkaja-jiyimi marluka lurrbu-nama.
return-thru run-come old.men return-time
‘They came right back, the old men came running back when they returned.’

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1 Could be jarrugnurna, which is Mudburra for ‘coolamon’. Does not otherwise resemble any Jingulu word.
2 Presumably this is relevant as wood would either have provided a means to make weapons and shields
there on location, or would have served as cover, so shields would not have been necessary.
3 As discussed in Pensalfini (2003.§3.1.2), Jingulu allows coverbal roots to be dropped. In this sentence,
the root ‘said’ is not explicitly stated but is understood from the context. A more literal translation would
be, ‘Thus the old men on their return did.’
Jiyi-rni bininja-rni duwa-marri karnarinymi, kulaja-marri
ANAPH-ERG man-ERG rise-DIST spear spear-DIST
karnarinymi.
spear
‘Those old men attacked with spears, wounded people by spearing.’

Angkula kuduru-rna, karnarinymi-nama!
NEG club-FOC spear-time
‘Not nulla-nullas, you see, actually spears!’

‘Kuyu-ngka karl, anikiy-ngurri-yi yaaaaaa.’
ANAPH-ALL straight do.what-1pl.Inc-FUT oh
‘“What are we going off to that place to do? Ohhh ...”’

Ngurrayijbi-ngurrayijbi ngamurri yu waaka. Ngurrayijbi.
night-RED in.arms yes bad night
‘At night time with these things in their arms, terrible people. At night.’

Nangka-nangka-ju birriyi-ngurr [hesitation] ...
chop-RED-do TREMBLE-1pl.Inc
‘Hacking away at them it makes us tremble to ...’

Birriyi-ngurri-yi wurraku ngurrayijbi, ngurri-yi wurraku
TREMBLE-1pl.Inc- FUT 3pl.ACC night 1pl-FUT 3pl.ACC
buba-buba-ngka.
fire-RED-ALL
‘We’ll tremble about it at night, so we’ll have to go into the firelight over it.’

Ambayi-ngaja-ningki-baji-rni dajka ngarni.
talk-see-chop-pl-FOC rupture 3msg.ACC
‘These tales of war and slaughter.’

LD. An dey bardku-mi langa faya, layta.
and they go.down-IRR P fire light
‘And they’d sit down by the fire, in the light.’

PD. Amba buba-mbili bijki-wurri-yi, kula-ngka-rlu ngurri-yi
PURP fire-LOC tell-3pl.FUT nephew-ALL-FOC 1pl.Inc-FUT
wurraku buba-ngka.
3pl.ACC fire-ALL
‘To tell this story by the fire, we’ll tell it to the young children around the fire.’

Kula-kaji wurraka-wurraku bijki-rni malarluka-rni
nephew-thru 3pl.ACC-RED tell-FOC old.men-ERG
‘Like the old people told it to their grandkids.’
Ngurrarrunama kulirrni ningki-marrriyimi, karnarinyma-arndi-riri.
early.morn nephew-ERG chop-DIST spear-INST-FOC
‘Before the kids had to go off to fight with spears the next day.’

Marmaj
OK
‘The end.’

Kriol synopsis

Wel, dat dem pipul bin gu solja, wantu fait langa naja pleis, blanga naja pipul, dei bin blanga kool blad. Dey bin jinik ap an fait langa alabala waj deya wel bin fait. Sambala de bin lusim pipul de bin get supia tru.
‘Well, some people went off to make war, went to fight in another country, another people’s country, they went in cold blood. They snuck up and fought with all the people there and there was a battle. Some of the people were lost when they got speared through.’

RP. Out here on that plain [between the highway and Beetaloo]? ‘Out here on that plain [between the highway and Beetaloo]?’

PD. Buba-juji-mbHili. Na, nada kantri.
fire-PRIV-LOC no another country
‘In the unwooded place. No another country.’

LD. Karrawarra.
east
‘Out East.’

PD. Nginuwa nguburdi.
that.way eastward
‘Over to the east.’

RP. What people were they fighting with? ‘What people were they fighting with?’

PD. Yu, Wakaya.
yes Wakaya
‘Yep, the Wakaya.’

RP. How long ago was that? That time when that happened?
‘How long ago was that? When that happened?’

PD. Oh, eli deis. Bifo wi taim. Dat ol pipul bin telimbat mintubala.
‘Oh, back in the early days. Before our time. The old folks told us two about it.’

RP. But was it still after det karriba bin kamin? Or bin ibin bifo det?
‘But it was still after the arrival of white people? Or was it even before that?’
Part 1

LD. No karriba yet.
‘There were no white people yet.’

PD. No yu karriba.
‘None of you white people (were here yet).’

RP. Before there was karriba?
‘Before there were white people?’

PD. Yu, na! Angkula-nama ... angkula ya-marri wajbala-rni,
yes now NEG-time NEG 3sg-DIST white.person-FOC
kiwirra-nama.
nothing-time
‘Yes, that’s right! Before, when there were no white people at all yet.’

RP. That was the Jingili people that went over there to them Wakaya’s country?
Or they, the Wakaya come here and Jingili ...
‘Was it the Jingili who went over into the Wakaya country? Or did the Wakaya
come here and the Jingili ...’

PD. Najing! Onli Wakaya. Dey bin afta Wakaya di Kakarrinji.
nothing only Wakaya they PST after Wakaya the Wambaya
Kakarinya bin afta im Wakaya. Kakarrinji-rni.
Wambaya PST after 3sg Wakaya Wambaya-FOC
‘No! Just the Wakaya. The Wambaya went after the Wakaya, it was the
Wambaya who wanted to get the Wakaya, the Wambaya.’

Wambaya bin gett-im tu mach pipul.
Wambaya PST have-tr too much people
‘The Wambaya had too many people.’

Dat was eli dei wen dey was wail pipul.
‘That was in the early days when they were wild people.’

1.13 Janiman — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja (with
Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju)

This story recounts one of the early encounters between Jingili people and colonial
outsiders. In this case, the contact was not with Europeans, but with a ‘Chinaman’, who
was probably working on the overland telegraph line. This took place before the Jingili had
been introduced to Western commodities like flour and sugar, and the story tells of what
the Jingili made of these items when they found them on the Chinaman.

Again, as in the previous story (‘At war with the Wakaya’), it is interesting to note that
Pharlap talks of the people who lived in the olden times as being savage.
Back in the days when there were whites and traditional men, in the dawn of the white people’s time.

“They were savages; you know? They had never seen white people or anything.”

White fellas, white people and the old traditional people, there were [both kinds] of man.

Seeing them they [olden folk] said, “Oh, where are these coming this way from?”

“Ah, that’s the whitefellas!”

They called them then.

“Let’s go before they attack us …”

“They not white people at all!”

“滚动那些木头。”

“They are like the Chinese kind of white people. they’re Chinamen.”

Possibly poles for the overland telegraph.
Part 1

Ardalayidi-ngkami. Yu maralu karrijbi, telegram. Adelaide-ABL yes belly road
‘‘From Adelaide. Yes, that road up the middle, the telegraph.’

‘Ngaja-ma ngaja-yi ini-wurru-yi nginuwa nginuwa wel see-EMPH see-FUT that(n)-3pl-FUT this.way this.way well
jangka-ju maak-im wurru-marriyimi rait tru, Darwin-ngka.’ another(m)-do mark-TR 3pl-DIST right through Darwin-ALL
‘‘See, look how they’re coming up this way, making another mark, going right up through to Darwin.’

Jangu ibilka-rni, straik murrkunbala, ibilka yunku-warndi
little water-FOC strike three(m) water foot-INST
laja-marriyimi di dis janiman-darra-rni.
carry-DIST this chinaman-pl-ERG
‘A little water, it struck the three of them [watching] that the Chinamen were carrying water on foot.’

Jabarra-yi marlarluka-rni, manalku-mbili, jaja-marri ngarnu.
lead-FUT old.men-ERG mud-LOC wait.for-DIST 3msg.ACC
‘The old men headed off, into the mud, to wait for them [the Chinamen].’

Kulaja-mbili.
Kularda-LOC
‘At Kularda Creek [upsteam of Marlinja].’

Ngaja-kaji wurraku namina wurraku ngini-mbili ngunyu-nama agen see-thru 3pl.ACC DEM 3pl.ACC here-LOC give-time again
maya-kaji wurru-marri bundurruuuu ...
hit-thru 3pl-DIST food
‘When they saw them there they belted them over and over again for their food ...’

Angkula... nyanyalu, tobaka, ngukakayili jiyi-rni jangu jiyi-rni
NEG tea tobacco drink\(^5\) DEM-f little DEM-f
karriba janiman-darra-rni.
whitefella chinaman-pl-FOC
‘No ... tea, tobacco, water, that little bit that the Chinamen had.’

Jangkubarni miyi-wurra-ka barrbarda-rni.
one hit-3pl-PST.HAB distant-FOC
‘They killed one way over there.’

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\(^5\) Mudburra nguku ‘water’.
Kalarra, kirrawarra — lakudukaka.
west north deceased(m)
‘To the northwest — the dead one.’

Wurrumarruyimm ngirraku jangka-rni ngirra-yi Jardbinga-mbili,
3pl-DIST 1pl.Exc.ACC another-FOC 1pl.Exc-FUT Hayfield-LOC
‘They told us about another one when we were up at Hayfield.’

Ajuku-mbili ... nginda jiwurrurra-ngkami ngarla bumbumwan bottom.
where-LOC DEM(m) right-ABL here bottom bottom
‘Where was it ... from around the right-hand side here in the bottom.’

Wurrumarrubi bula-ju kurrupunju-mbili too, Jimurra-ngka Darwin.
3pl-DIST spear-do dry-LOC Jimurra-ALL
‘They speared him in that dry country too, toward Jimarra and Darwin.’

No taka. Dey bin lukim faindim sam goana, yuno? Dey bin luk dat goana.
‘There was no tucker there. They were looking around to find some goannas,
you know? They were looking for goannas.’

Bininja-rni bininja-rni maya-ju janiman-ma.
man-ERG man-ERG kill-do chinaman-EMPH
‘The men killed the Chinaman.’

Maya-marri burlb.
kil-ERG finish.
‘They killed him dead.’

Nyamba warrabuku-rni, bininja-rni.
DEM open.ground-FOC man-FOC
‘There in the open ground, the man.’

‘They were going to Darwin. To farms and missions. Further on.’

Ah! Karriba-yi rood mayi biyangka-rni, ngindi-ka-rni
whitefella-FUT road hit behind-FOC DEM(m)-PST.HAB-FOC
ma munungkumi ya-marri karrijbi.
EMPH wire 3sg-DIST road
‘Ahh, later that whitefella road was put down, that wire trail.’6

LD. Train [makes train whistle noise].
‘Train’ [makes train whistle noise].

PD. Marndaj? Yo, marndaj.
OK yes OK
‘All right? Yes, we’re done.’

6 The railway.
Jirri jakarr karriba, jakarr mayi-ka-rni marlarluka-rni.
fork cover whitefella cover hit-FOC old.men-FOC
‘Then the white fellas came and captured the old men.’

Dey bin mekim walk purrum aphil kantri rait lang darwin. Sambadi bin dai alfwej long rood.
‘They made them walk from that hilly country all the way to Darwin. Some of them died along the road.’

RP. Prisoners?
RP. Prisoners?
PD. Yeah.
PD. Yeah.

1.14 Katherine flood — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinjja

This is one of what I consider to be ‘diaspora’ texts (another is ‘Cane Toads’ in §2.11), as it is a story in Jingulu about events which occurred well beyond the limits of ‘traditional’ Jingili territory. The speaker is a Jingili man who was living with family just north of Katherine when the January 1998 flood happened. Several of the last remaining Jingulu speakers travel quite widely throughout the Northern Territory, staying, more often than not, with sons or daughters who have moved out of the Barkly. They tend to stay in one place for several months at a time, and often move back to the Elliott area in the warmer, wetter months (for ceremonial reasons, among others).

Ngini-mbili-rni ngarmu nginda kularra, nginuwara kularra, ngawu.
that(n)-LOC-FOC 3msg.ACC that(m) south this.way south home
‘Well it was off this way, to the south here, south of my home.’

Jama-rni ibilka-rni wulukaji ya-marri nginuwara ... nginuwara ...
that(m)-FOC-ERG water-ERG wash 3sg-DIST this.way this.way
‘The water washed everything over this way, this way ...’

Ngininiki-rni marru ngunu-nu warlarli marru-nu ya-ka ngayi
this(n)-FOC town DEM(n)-did hither town-did 3sg-PST.HAB 3fsg.ACC

ambanama ngininiki, darrangku, jird-kaji ngininiki.
like this(n) tree kneeling-thru this(n)
‘Through the town there it went, like this, uprooting trees.’

Wulukaji ya-marri ngayi ibilka-rni marru-rna-ni, imimikirni,
wash 3sg-DIST 3fsg.ACC water-ERG town-DAT-FOC old.women

marru-rna-rni, wankij.
town-DAT-FOC bend
‘The water washed right through the town, bringing all the refuse up from the town.’
Jangan ya-marri ngininiki-rni marru ...
push 3sg-DIST this(n)-ERG town
‘It just pushed through the town.’

Kulija ngarru bila-ka ngininiki-rni maralu.
??? 1sg.ACC put-PST.HAB this(n)-ERG belly
‘It gave me a really funny feeling.’

steal-time 3sg-come come rain-thru sing-3pl-PST.HAB
‘In times gone when it came, they sang the rains off.’

Ngindi ajuwara-nayi nginyi-wurra-ka, ibilkirni.
that(m) where-INDEF sing-3pl-PST.HAB rain
‘They sang the rains off somewhere.’

Angkula-kaji wardka-ka ibilk-ardi, ibilkirni lurrbu-kaji ya-marri.
NEG-thru fall-PST.HAB rain-HAB rain return-thru 3sg-DIST
‘Then the rain didn’t fall so hard, it would just go back away.’

Lurrbu wankij-kaji ya-marri, lurrbu wardka-ka ya-marri, lurrbu return bend-thru 3sg-DIST return fall-PST.HAB 3sg-DIST return
wardka-ka ya-marri.
fall-PST.HAB 3sg-DIST
‘It would go right back, go back and fall [where it came from].’

Jurrkurlu-mbili-kaji larlarla-marri, jurrkurlu-mbili, larlarla-marri.
river-LOC-thru flow-DIST river-LOC flow-DIST
‘Flow right into the rivers. Flow in the rivers.’

Ngini winymi-wurru-marri bijiman-mbili karrijba-mbili.
this(n) walk-3pl-DIST bitumen-LOC road-LOC
‘This time, however, it came right up onto the bitumen, right up on the road.’

Jiminiki-rni nyamba darra-ardi karriba-rna-rni, ibirrka-nama
this(n)-ERG DEM eat-HAB whitefella-DAT-FOC water-time
darra-ardi karriba-rni.
eat-HAB whitefella-FOC
‘It ate up [destroyed] the whitefella stuff, the flood ate up the whitefellas.’

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7 This section of Robin’s story foreshadows the discussion of the Jingili view of human’s role in the ecosystem in §2. In brief, people, through the use of ceremonies, were responsible for ensuring the balance between all elements of the ecosystem. The practice of the ceremonies for abundance and suppression of plants, animals and climatic phenomena, the central features of which were song cycles, is referred to as ‘singing’ the feature in question.
Jirrkbu ya-marri, jirrkbu.
pub? 3sg-DIST pub?
‘It did [destroyed] the pub.’

Marru-rni jiminiki-rni jangan juwa-ka.
building-FOC this(n)-FOC push move-PST.HAB
‘This building was knocked over.’

2 Animals

The majority of the texts in this section were collected in late 1998 as part of a project partially funded by the Threatened Species Network (TSN). The aim was to gather as much information as possible from people who were living or had lived traditional and semi-traditional Aboriginal lifestyles in central Australia, regarding the lifestyles, habitats, and characteristics of indigenous animals. Many of these animals are severely endangered, and some of them have not been seen in their natural habitat for many years. A lot of the knowledge that scientists have about these animals is based on limited evidence or observations of these animals in captivity. The aim of the project was to tap into the wealth of indigenous peoples’ knowledge about these animals, both contributing to Western scientific knowledge and contributing to the esteem with which traditional people and their knowledge are viewed by Westerners.

In collecting these texts, in Jingulu, Kriol, and English, I learned a lot about the relationship between people and the environment in the world-view of the Jingili. A fraction of these texts specifically addresses the responsibilities of people to the animal populations of the land they own and administer. More will be said about this when we get to those texts, at the end of this section. I was also offered information about several non-indigenous species, such as cats and cane toads, and those texts appear later in this section too. The other texts in this section are arranged by species, with the marsupials appearing first, in order of decreasing size, and then the monotremes and birds.

I collected stories and information from a number of different people about some of these animals, and rather than grouping all the information together, I have separated it out according to who provided it. In some cases the information I gathered from some people conflicts with that given by others. I have made no attempt to reconcile this information or iron out the inconsistencies, but have presented the information as I collected it.

Parts of these texts are in interview format. Where either I (RP) or Kathryn Flack (KF) asked questions of the narrators, these questions are presented in abbreviated English paraphrase. These questions and/or interjections are generally not given verbatim unless we spoke them in Jingulu.

A common theme among the texts relating to indigenous marsupials was how these animals were hunted, prepared, and eaten. While this at first seems ironic, given that the project was funded by a conservation network committed to the survival of these species, it should be remembered that neither Western science nor Jingili ecology holds the small-scale hunting of these creatures for food to be responsible for their current endangered
status. It should actually not be at all surprising that hunting, cooking, and eating of these species dominates Jingili discussion of them, as this is exactly what most English speakers would have to say about cows and pigs, too. Taking these culinary discussions as a starting point actually proved to be an excellent way of divining more detailed information about the appearance and lifestyles of the animals. Through discussing the number of people that an animal of a particular species would, on average, feed, we were able to get a sense of the sizes of these animals relative to one another.

According to Robin Woods, the largest possum is about a foot long. One possum would feed up to three people. A bilby would only feed one person, because it has lots of guts which can’t be eaten. A quoll might feed two people. A big feral cat would feed five people.

2.1 Jurdama (Red kangaroo) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Jurdama, plenti raun hiya, plenti langa hiya kantri dis fella hiya. Sam a dem hiya tu yu mait fain dem langa Lake Wood. Yeh, yu si bigmob datwan.
‘Red kangaroos, there are plenty of them around here, plenty in the high country of these ones. There are some right around here too, you might find them around Lake Woods. Yeah, you’ll see big groups of them.’

2.2 Wankarringka (Yellow or ‘pretty-face’ wallaby) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja and Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

RW. Darran yu bin seeim, dat wankarringka, lang desert kantri, lang Newcastle dat, yu eatim, yu kan eatim. Lankaj bili [listen], ‘mmmm’. Im know sambadi kamin, im luk sambadi.
‘That one that you saw, that’s wankarringka, it’s found in desert country, around Newcastle Waters. You can eat it, you can eat it. It listens around ‘mmmm’. It knows someone is coming, it can sense them.’
Part 1

JC.  _Im feelim sambadi kamin ap._  ‘It feels someone coming towards it.’

RW.  _Yeah, sambadi kamin blanga killim._  ‘Yeah, someone is coming to kill it.’

JC.  ‘I gotta feelin like sambadi kamin ap. Huntin an tryin findim.’
  ‘“I’ve got a feeling that somebody is coming toward me. Hunting and trying to find me.”

RW.  ‘Bininja-mi ya-jiyimi maya-ana-ngku! Waaaaa ... marndaj nga-ju.’
  man-FOC 3sg-come kill-1Obj-will.come OK 1sg-do
  ‘“A man is coming to kill me! Whoa ... I’m right.”

    ‘Bininja ya-jiyimi ngarru, maya-ana-yi ya-mana-yi, ambachts zwi-ndi-nya.
  man 3sg-come 1sg.ACC kill-1Obj-FUT 3sg-3m>1-FUT PURP
darra-mana-yi.’
  eat-3m>1-FUT
  ‘“A man is coming up to kill me so he can eat me.”’

2.3  Wambana (Grass wallaby)

2.3.1  Wambana (Grass wallaby) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

_Im sorta make a nest, bikirra [grass], and im sidan. Wel ‘e’l go bush, yu kaan catchim dis fella. Yu kaan killim yu kaan shootim got shotgun, or boomerang. Wil baga this one._

‘It sort of makes a nest, in the grass, and sits there. When it goes running through the scrub, you can’t catch it. You can’t kill it, you can’t shoot it with a shotgun or hit it with a boomerang. It’s a wild bugger, this one.’

_Bijbulaka-ardi bijbulaka-ardi angkurla maya-nya-ardi kurrubardi-rni-warndi
jump-HAB jump-HAB NEG hit-2sg-HAB boomerang-FOC-INST

kuwarrku.
nothing
‘It jumps and jumps and you can’t hit it with a boomerang or anything.’

_Yu dirndi garra kurrubardi miss-im nya-ardi._
2sg shoot POSS boomerang miss-tr 2sg-HAB
‘If you throw a boomerang at it you’ll miss it.’

_Got a gun alright you can shootim might be. Yu chuckim boomerang im jump. Nother way yu chuckim there im jump. Im smart dis fella._
‘If you’ve got a gun you might be able to shoot it. If you throw a boomerang at it it will jump out of the way. If you throw one in another direction it will jump out of the way of that one too. It’s really smart, this critter.’
Good tucker this one. No, I never eatim but ol pipul bin tellim mi, yuno? Im blanga sorta desert. Might still be there lang bush. Last I bin see Daly Waters wen wi bin workin there. Big mob there. Long time ago wen ol pipul bin live, marchin long Warloch [ponds], big mob there.

‘It’s good tucker, this one. No, I’ve never eaten it but the old folks told me that, you know? It lives in arid country. It might still be out there in the bush. The last time I saw one was around Daly Waters when I was working there. There were lots of them there. A long time ago, when the old people were alive, traveling around the Warloch Ponds area, there were heaps of them there.’

Ngunungku ngawu-mbili banybili langa bikirra ngindiniki-rni, umbumi like.this home-LOC find P grass this(m)-FOC burn bikirra.

grass

‘They’d find them at home in the grass when the grass burned.’

Bushfire, yuno? Yu can si runnin there. We can see yuno where he’s camped there, all the grass.

‘In a bushfire, you know? You can see them running there. We can see them, you know, when they are stopped there, with all the [new] grass.’

Duwa-ardi ngamba darra-ardi bikirra.

rise-HAB PURP eat-HAB grass

‘They show up to eat the grass.’


3sg-HAB this(m)-FOC dog-FOC

‘Dogs find them and chase them into their holes, then bite them, dogs do.’


this(m)-FOC

‘Dogs, cats, crows, and eagles all eat this one.’

2.3.2 Wambana (Grass wallaby) — told by Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon

Namirringinju and Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja

Pharlap and Lady have never seen grass wallabies in the Elliott/Newcastle/Beetaloo area, only around Wave Hill. They are about the size of a medium-sized puppy, not as big as a fully-grown camp dog. They are grey in colour, with ears like a rat, and they move about by hopping, like a wallaby. They make their homes in the long grass, and move about in the daytime, sleeping at night. They are hard to catch, because they tack off from
one side to another very fast. It must be hunted with a boomerang, spear, or gun. It is good food. If a mother is hunted, the baby in its pouch can be raised by people. You feed it on milk, perhaps biscuits or bread or Weet-Bix dipped in Sunshine (dry, instant) milk. When it grows up it will be domesticated and won’t run away from the people’s camp.

put-HAB bed-did
‘Grass. it digs in the ground, sniffs out grass and puts the grass down for a bed.’

Bikirra nyamba-rni kankurru.
grass DEM-ERG grass.sp.
‘The grass [it uses] is kankurru grass.’

Jakardini dirndi-wurru-wardi, yabanja-rni binjima-kaji ya-ardi.
mother shoot-3pl-HAB young(m)-FOC raise-thru 3sg-HAB
‘If they shoot a mother one, they’d raise the young one.’

LD. Kurlukurla-rni wurrimiji-wurru-wardi maralu-ngkami-rni, binjima-kaji small(m)-FOC pull.out-3pl-HAB belly-ABL-FOC raise-thru wurru-wardi.
3pl-HAB
‘They’d pull the little one out of her belly and rear it.’

He stay now, he know everything now, he can’t run away now. Quiet, like a dog.
‘It will stay then, it knows everything (about the camp), and won’t run away. It’s domesticated, like a dog.’

bite-NOML(m)
‘We wouldn’t be able to raise a little bilby like that, it’s a biter.’

2.3.3 Wambana (Grass wallaby) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

According to Pompey, the grass wallaby is no longer found in the area, though they did used to live in the desert country nearby. He would hunt them but always let them go, as they were too small to eat. The old people (folks in the olden days) would eat them, though. Pompey saw a lot of them eastward on the Ucharonidge road when he was a young man, perhaps around 1959–60. They lived on grass, and made a nest in the grass, one wallaby per nest, dug half into the ground, not too deep. They might keep the same home for a while or they might abandon the previous night’s home for a new one. They would quite happily move around during either night or day.
Darra-marriyimi marlarluka-rni, jababurra.
eat-DIST old.men-ERG previously(RED)
‘In the olden days the old folks would eat them.’

Jalyangka-rra angkurla dirri-ngiru-wardi.
now-RRA NEG eat-1pl.Exc-HAB
‘Nowadays we don’t eat it.’

2.3.4 Wambana (Grass wallaby) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja and Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

The grass wallaby eats grasshoppers, young shoots of any variety of grass, and ants. It goes around feeding at night, when it is cool. It’s not very big, like a puppy perhaps, and would feed about three people. According to Robin, the grass wallaby emits a whistling sound to help it find its way home. Apparently plains goannas (jurrkubadi) also do this. Jumbo agreed that this was the case, though other Jingili people denied any knowledge of such a thing. The grass wallaby only has one offspring at a time, kept in the pouch. When it is too big for the pouch, the young wallaby travels under its own power.

JC. Karalu-mbili bikirra-kaji ila-ardi-mbili, manyan ya-ardi manyan ground-LOC grass-thru put-HAB-LOC sleep 3sg-HAB sleep

karaja ngarnu.
grass 3msg,ACC
‘It puts grass down on the ground and sleeps on that grass.’

RW. Jarrkaja-ardi ambanama darrangku-ngka, lurrrbu.
run-HAB like tree-ALL return
‘It runs off somewhere, like maybe to a tree, then comes back.’

dog-ERG find-HAB-FOC home-LOC-FOC
‘Only a dog can find it in its nest.’

Darra-ardi, jimy-mbili-nama darr-ardi bakungunjirni ngawu-mbili.
eat-HAB this(n)-LOC-time eat-HAB ant.sp. home-LOC
‘It eats bakungunjirni ants there in their home.’

Ambanama nyinawurdini-nama jalanya-arndi, ngawu-ngka.
like echidna-time tongue-INST home-ALL
‘Just like an echidna, with its tongue right into their hole.’

Nam duka-ardi ngayi jalanya-ngka.
stick-HAB 3fsg,ACC tongue-ALL
‘For whom they stick right onto its tongue.’

Ngurrayijbi darra-ardi.
night eat-HAB
‘It feeds at night.’
Part 1

RW. Bundundurru-kaji ya-ardi.
food(RED)-thru 3sg-HAB
'It fills itself right up.'

JC. Ngurrajbi-rni duwa-ardi, im bundundurra, manyan duka-kaji ya-ardi
night-FOC rise-HAB 3sg food(RED) sleep stay-thru 3sg-HAB
'It gets up at night, has a feed, then goes to sleep.'

Ibilka-rni darra-ardi, bikirra, kudalyu darra-ardi, ibilka-rni.
water-FOC eat-HAB grass green(n) eat-HAB water-FOC
'It drinks water, eats the green shoots of grass for water [dew?].'

dog-FOC find-HAB run-do home-LOC-time
'Dogs find them by running straight to where they’re camped.'

Dajba-kaji ya-ardi.
bite-thru 3sg-HAB
'And snap them right up.'

RW. Bujkuwa-ardi nginuwa nganga buja-ju nganga-rna dajba-kaji
smell-HAB this.way meat smell-do meat-DAT bite-thru
ya-ardi.
3sg-HAB
'They smell the animal this way, sniff out the animal and snap it right up.'

Angkula ambaya-ardi wambana, ungkarra-ardi.
NEG speak-HAB wallaby whistle-HAB
'The grass wallaby doesn’t speak [call], it whistles.'

Wijil-kaji ya-ardi, ‘Aja ngawu-nu ngarru?’
whistle-thru 3sg-HAB what home-did 1sg.ACC
'It whistles “Where is my home?”'

Ungkarra-ardi. Ngunungku ungkarra-ardi. kuwarrku
whistle-HAB this.way whistle-HAB nothing
'It whistles. It whistles over this way. [and hears] nothing.'

Nginuwarra-ngka ungkarra-ardi. kuwarrku
this.way-ALL whistle-HAB nothing
'It whistles over this [other] way. nothing.'

Nginuwarra-ngka ungkarra-ardi, kuwarrku.
this.way-ALL whistle-HAB nothing
'It whistles over this [yet another] way, nothing.'

Wungka-wungkarra-ardi, jiyi-rni-ngka kuwardjiyi,
RED-whistle-HAB CATAPH-FOC-ALL have.nothing
ngawu-warndi-rni lankaj bila-kaji ya-ardi.
home-INST-FOC hear place-thru 3sg-HAB
‘It whistles and whistles in all different directions, having no luck,
until its home finally hears it [whistling].’

Jundunmi-kaji ya-ardi, nginuw-arndi-rni ngawu-warndi-ni.
answer-thru 3sg-HAB this.way-INST-FOC home-INST-FOC
‘The house that’s over that way answers it back.’

Jundunnmmmmmm ... 
answer
‘It answers ...’

JC. Jarrkaja-nama-kaji ya-ardi, urdirikki.
run-time-thru 3sg-HAB whistle
‘Then it runs right off home, whistling.’

run-thru 3sg-HAB home-ALL-FOC sleep stay-HAB
‘It runs off home and goes to sleep.’

Kurlungkurla-rni wambana-rni bunybunya-kaji ya-ardi.
small(m)-ERG wallaby-FOC suck-thru 3sg-HAB
‘The little one suckles on the [adult] grass wallaby.’

Ngamula-kaji ya-ardi, burrb-kaji ya-ardi.
big(n)-thru 3sg-HAB finish-thru 3sg-HAB
‘When it gets bigger, it stops doing that.’

2.4 Yalbawurrini (Bilby)

2.4.1 Yalbawurrini (Bilby) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

JC. Bikirra ya-marri dirri, bikirra darra-marriyi ngininiki-rni yalbawurrini.
grass 3sg-DIST eat grass eat-DIST this(f)-ERG bilby
‘It ate grass, the bilby ate grass.’

RP. Laju darra-ardi?
grub eat-HAB
‘Does it eat witchetty grubs?’

JC. Yeah, langa mulurrrmi, mulurrrmi darra-ardi, numu karnawunji -
turpentine turpentine eat-HAB NEG lancewood
karnawunji too tough.
lancewood
‘Yeah, from turpentine trees, it eats them from turpentine, but not from
lancewoods as lancewood is too tough.’
He mait even look langa murrnu karnawunji. root lancewood

‘It might even look in lancewood roots.’

Majaardi yalbawurra-nga-rni laju-nu, darraardi laju-nu. get-ERG bilby-f grub-did eat-HAB grub-did

‘The bilby gets those grubs, and eats those grubs.’

RP. Nyamba-ngkami anikarrkarru darrangku?
DEM-ABL what.sort(n) tree

‘From what kind of tree?’

JC. Mulurrmi, karnawunji.
turpentine lacewood

‘Turpentines and lancewoods.’

RP. How big is a bilby?

JC. Kurlukurlini ngininiki-nama, ambanama rabbit.
small(f) this(f)-PROX-time like

‘It’s just little, like a rabbit.’

RP. Would old folks eat it? How many could eat one?

JC. Oh tubala or three, they just kadimap, yuno, haaf an haaf, that’s all.

‘Oh two or three [people], they just cut it up, you know, and have half each, that’s all.’

RP. Did you ever hunt for him?

‘Did you ever hunt for them?’

JC. Oh yeah, wi bin luk go campin out lang Newcastle.

‘Oh yeah, we’d look for its holes out Newcastle [Waters] way.’

RP. But you never found him?

‘But you never found one?’

JC. No, somebody ... Nginaniki ya-ju ngawu-mbili, karalu-mbili kilyirri,
this(f) 3sg-do home-LOC ground-LOC dig

miyi yu krashim hole, and fimdim, and killim.
kill

‘No, it stays in its home. You’d have to dig in the ground, crush its hole, find it and kill it.’

We take crowbars, we diggim, yuno? Ya, warlaku-rni wibin yusim
dog-FOC
walanja-rna-rni.
goanna-DAT-FOC
‘We would take crowbars to dig it up, you know? Yeah, and dogs, we used goanna dogs.’

Banybila-marri nginaniki-rni ngawu-mbili, ngawu-mbili amb
find-DIST this(f)-FOC home-LOC home-LOC PURP
wurdurruka-ardi, yalbawurrini, walanja.
go.in-HAB bilby goanna
‘They’d find it in it’s home, in the hole that it would go into, a bilby or a goanna.’

RP.  *It lives in a hole in the ground?*

JC.  *Yeah, but he ... like, in the night him go out to feed, daytime he just go in, yuno?*  
‘Yeah, but it ... like, in the night it goes out to feed, in the daytime it just stays inside, you know?’

RP.  *Just one in each hole?*  
‘Is there just one in each hole?’

JC.  *Oh, might be two, two sometimes.*  
‘Oh, there might be two of them sometimes.’

RP.  *Would anything else move into the hole after the bilby had gone?*  
‘Would anything else move into the hole after the bilby had gone?’

JC.  *Oh yeah, what him move in another place, might be goanna or snake go in, yuno?*  
‘Oh yeah, when it goes off to another place, perhaps a goanna or a snake might move in there, you know?’

RP.  *What eats bilbies?*

JC.  *Snake, yeah, snake. Ngidingida — that quiet snake the black one, yuno?*  
‘Snakes; yeah snakes do. Olive pythons — those quiet black snakes, you know?’

Ya-marri kardayi *im* darra-ardi, buji-mbili ya-ardi karnawunji-mbili.  
3sg-DIST cat eat-HAB bush-LOC 3sg-HAB lancewood-LOC  
‘Cats eat them too, out in the bush, in the lancewood scrub.’

RP.  *And when a bilby has babies?*

JC.  *Jayili ngawu-mbili.*  
inside home-LOC  
‘In its nest.’

Bikirra ngirrmi-bardi jayili-rni bikirra  
grass build-HAB inside-FOC grass  
‘It builds out of grass, in the grass.’
Part 1

He build like a nest, that’s where you find them little ones.

‘It builds something like a nest, and that’s where you’ll find the little ones.’

Might be two or three, you know, or might be four.

‘Perhaps two of three of them, you know, or there might be four.’

Jayili-rni ngirrma-ardi bikirra-rni banybila-kaji ya-ardi, inside-FOC build-HAB grass-FOC find-thru 3sg-HAB

kurlukurla-darra, na Jurlinginja?
small(m)-pl no skin.name

‘It builds in the grass and that’s where they can be found, the little ones, right Jurlingina?’

Kujkarrani or murrkulyi.
two three

‘Two or three of them.’

RP.  Why did the bilby disappear?

JC. Marndaj na bush ya-ardi!
OK EMPH bush 3sg-HAB
‘There’s still plenty in the bush!’

Might be plenty langa dat Ikirdi way, yuno dem lancewood an bullwaddy. Murlurnmi [turpentine] kantri. He might be deya, yuno, but we doon go huntin used to be, yuno? Well we cripple an ol dat. Might be gotta motorcar an all dat yu can go, in bush usually go straight from Newcastle, kamap laik dat we might find a camp. Camp that’s yalbawurrini yu go look track, yu dig the hole an yu getim out.

‘There might still be plenty out Hickory way, you know in the lancewoods and bullwaddies. In turpentine [tree] country. They might well be there, you know, but we don’t go hunting like we used to do, you know? We’re crippled and all that. Perhaps if you have a car and all that you can go, you might go straight into the bush from Newcastle Waters, come out that way and you might be able to find a burrow. That would be a bilby burrow, you’d look for its tracks, dig into the burrow and you could get it out.’

Angkula ngaja-nga-marri nambanama-rriyi ngayarni kurlukurla-rni.
NEG see-1sg-DIST like-will.go sg.ERG small-FOC
‘I haven’t seen them like I could when I was little.’

Yangbala-nu nga-marri ngayarni.
youngster-did 1sg-DIST 1sg.ERG
‘When I was a young fella.’
Angkula banybilli-ngirri-wardi, yalbawurrini-rni, kuwarrku-kaji. 
NEG find-1pl.Exc-HAB bilby-FOC nothing-thru
‘We don’t find them now, bilbies, not at all.’

Marlarluka-rni-mbili-nama ya-marri.
old.man(RED)-FOC-LOC-time 3sg-DIST
‘In the days of the old folk they did.’

**RP.** *But the young folks don’t see him today either?*
‘But the young folks don’t see them these days either.’

nothing drink-FOC-LOC 3pl-HAB
‘Not at all, they just do [drink] beer.’

Kurlukurla darra-nu, angkula ngirriki-wurru-wardi, kuwarrku.
small(m) eat-do NEG hunt-3pl-HAB nothing
‘Drank from when they were small, and don’t go hunting, not at all.’

**RP.** *Could we find one?*

JC. *Wel if we go thru yu gotta follow dat Wave Hill road yu? We’ll turn off at a coupla roads, dere, we might findim. Dem back roads, yu, I bin take yu. We might findim langa lancewood kantri.*
‘Well, if we go out that way you have to follow the Wave Hill road, you know? We’d turn off at a couple of roads there, and we might find some. Those back roads, you know, where I took you? We might find them in the lancewood country out there.’

West get-1pl.Inc-FUT name-INDEF? uncle 2sg.ACC name
‘West. We’d have to take someone like Pompey. Your uncle. Pompey.’

**RP.** *Even some of the old folks say they are all finished.*

JC. *Maybe marlarluka bin huntim away, nganyamarri [sang]. Like blockim, yu? Like ol pipul bin sing dat yalbawurrini no more roun here. No pipul here now Newcastle, but might be Warlpiri mob, Waramungu mob. Dey do it roun Tennant Creek — yalbawurrini might come out den.*
‘Maybe the old folks chased them away, sang them. Like to block them, you know? The old people who sang the bilby no longer exist around here. None of those folks here around Newcastle, but perhaps some of the Warlpiri mob or Waramungu mob. They might do it around Tennant Creek — the bilbies might come out then.’

Yarrindu-wala ngibi-wurru-wardi nganya-nki-yajk-a, yalbawurru-nga, poison-pl have-3pl-HAB ing-REFL-NOML-m bilby-f.DAT
yarrindu.
poison
‘They have a poison song for the bilby, a poison song.’
Kungka-rriyi, amb nginyi-wurr-wardi jad bili.
another-will.go PURP sing-3pl-HAB closed place
‘Another which is sung to block them.’

RP.  *Why would they want to block them?*

JC.  *Ol pipul might be tired now for hunting, or youngsters kaan go, all dat (langa ibirrka, yuno). Look dese youngsters, he’s gon ta waste. Might be some dere, yuno, bush. Dem ol pipul, when they die, dat’s deya dreamin, yuno? He don wanna see his dreamin runnin about like dat, yuno?*

‘The old people might be too worn out to go hunting now, or the young folks can’t go, all that (because of drinking beer, you know). Look at these youngsters, they [the bilbies] have all gone to waste. There might be some out there, you know, in the bush. These old people, when they die ... that’s their dreaming, you know? They don’t want to see their dreaming running about like that [uncontrolled], you know?’

Marlarluka-rii ngunya-marri jad bili, marlarluka wurr-ru
old.man(RED)-ERG sing-DIST closed place old.man(RED) 3pl-did
nyamba-kunu lakud duwi.
DEM-??? buried rise
‘Old people sang them to block them, the old people did, now they’re gone.’

‘Yalbawurrirri ngarru ngarri-niki-ri, nyamba-kunu umangku-ru.
bilby 1sg.ACC 1sg.GEN-PROX-f DEM-??? dreaming-did
“‘The bilby is my very own dreaming there.’

‘Marliya-kaji nga-ju, jad bila-kaji nga-yi.”
sick-thru 1sg-do closed place-thru 1sg-FUT
“‘I’m really sick, I’m going to block it.’”

This is the first text in this collection that gives significant insight into the Jingili understanding of ecology and people’s place and role in the environment. Toward the end of this text, I asked Jumbo why it was that bilbies were not seen anymore. He insisted that bilbies were still out there in the bush, but they were not seen because the old people like himself were no longer physically capable of going out bush hunting, and the young folks had no interest in hunting, being more interested in drinking beer. I pressed him on the issue, saying that even when people did go out looking for bilbies, they couldn’t find them any more. He responded that the generations of traditional people gone by had probably ‘sung’ the bilbies back into their lairs so they couldn’t come out. As there were no longer Jingili people who knew the songs to bring them back, it was unlikely that we would see them in these parts again. It
appears that species extinction, as in the permanent annihilation of a species, is not possible under the Jingili world view. All creatures exist, and it is the responsibility of the people who hold the dreamings specific to each creature to assure the abundance, but not over-abundance, of the species associated with their dreaming. I will tentatively propose that this notion of stewardship over the environment has more in common with the Judeo-Christian notion expressed in Genesis 1.28 (‘replenish the Earth, and subdue it’) than does modern Western thinking. Subsequent texts expand on these ideas.

2.4.2 Yalbawurrini (Bilby) — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja and Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju

According to Pharlap and Lady, you can’t find bilbies any more, though they might still be out in the bush. One whitefella on a motorbike came looking for them recently. He might have found them. He found tracks and scratchings on the ground near a lancewood, where the bilby was probably looking for grubs. Pharlap has seen bilby tracks in the not too distant past, but no bilbies. Lady hasn’t seen a bilby since World War II, when her father took her out to look for them. A bilby is about the same size as a quoll, all white, with ears like a rabbit, and a nose like a rabbit, with a white tuft at the end of its tail. A bilby is good to eat, like a rabbit. You cook it the same way as a quoll, then cut it open along the spine with a boomerang and open it up; quarter it. It was prized food, often given to an old couple to eat. A bilby would serve two people. Only people eat bilbies. Cats can’t catch them, as they disappear under the ground. They are nocturnal, coming out of their holes in the ground at night. Each burrow has many rooms, with up to ten in each room. There might be hundreds in a burrow. Up to ten babies at once might living in a pouch. You have to look for them at ceremony time to get their tails and teeth for ceremonial decorations.

PD. Dajba-kaji ya-ardi, namalu maja-kaji ya-ardi ngarnu laju-nu, bite-thru 3sg-HAB hollow get-thru 3sg-HAB 3sg.ACCm grub-did ‘It bites its way into the hollow [roots], and get those grubs.’

Maja-kaji ya-ardi laju-nu, darra-kaji ya-ardi. get-thru 3sg-HAB grub-did eat-thru 3sg-HAB ‘It gets those grubs right out and eats them up.’

LD. Karalu-mbili na — yalbawurrini miji-wurrwu-wardi. ground-LOC EMPH bilby get-3pl-HAB ‘On this country here, they’d get bilbies.’

Dirri-ngirri-marri, ngayingi. eat-1pl.Exc-DIST 1sgf.ERG ‘We ate bilbies, I have.’

Yalbawurru-nga-rni ngarri-na kirda ngarri-rmini jakardini, bilby-f.DAT-FOC 1sg.GEN-m father 1sg.GEN-f mother

ngirriki-ngibi-wunyu-na-marriyimi karnawunji-mbili miyi-ngirri-marri hunt-have-3pl-1Obj-DIST lancewood-LOC kill-1pl.Exc-DIST
ngardajkali-rni, yalbawurrini.
big-f bilby
‘My mother and father took me off hunting for bilbies among the lancewoods and we killed a big bilby.’

Yu kaan ketchim wen i runs. Warlaku [dog] ken ketchim. He kaan climb up langa darrangku [tree], najing.
‘You can’t catch one when it runs. But a dog could catch it. It (the bilby) can’t climb trees or anything.’

Yalbawurrini-rni angkula marriya jirrjiki-rni ya-ardi, warlaku-rni
bilby-FOC NEG soft run-FOC 3sg-HAB dog-ERG
dajba-ardi.
bite-HAB
‘A bilby running is not slow, but a dog could catch it.’

PD. Wirrkburrkbu ngaba-ardi ngajanma-mbili-rni.
white have-HAB tail-LOC-FOC
‘It has white on its tail.’

Yang fellas teikim that tail and wearim.
‘Young fellas will take that tail and wear it.’

LD. They do it when they grabbim boy to makeim man. Yu gotta putim langa neck. Yangfella gotim, he gotta shutup, he kaan talk. Everything he gottim, yuno, langa head, langa neck. Seremoni.
‘They do it when they capture the boys to initiate them into manhood. You have to put it around their neck. When the young fella’s wearing that, he has to shut up, he can’t talk. He’ll be wearing all that stuff, you know, on his head, around his neck. For the ceremony.’

Dilma-ardi kumungku-ngkami, nyamina-rni yalbawurrini-rni
cut-HAB back-ABL DEM-FOC bilby-FOC
kumungku-ngkami janyburra-rni.
back-ABL rib-FOC
‘[When it’s cooked] They cut it from the back, cut the bilby along the ribs from the back.’

Warlaku-rni-rni bujkuwa-ardi ngaba laju darra-nu jalyamungku.
dog-FOC-ERG smell-HAB have grub eat-did new(n)
‘Dogs can sniff it out where it has recently eaten grubs.’

Warlaku-rni-rni ya-ardu ngawu-ngka karalu-ngka-kaji imbila-ardi.
dog-FOC-ERG 3sg-go home-ALL ground-ALL-thru chase-HAB
‘Then the dog tracks it right to its home in the ground.’
2.4.3 Yalbawurrini (Bilby) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

According to Pompey, bilbies are no longer found around Elliott; they’ve gone somewhere else now. They were a good size, like a small cat. They lived in lancewood scrub, including around Beetaloo, and would dig for grubs, following roots with their nose. They would crack the root open and eat the grubs they found inside. They lived in underground burrows like goannas, over five metres long, but only one bilby lived in each burrow. Bilbies would only come out of their burrows at night. Pompey last saw them about fifty years ago. People used to hunt and eat bilbies. To prepare a bilby, they would cut it open across the belly, gut it, burn the fur off it, then put it in a ground oven.

Nyami-nga-rni yalbawurru-nga kalyarra-ardi windurru.
DEM-f.ERG-FOC bilby-f.ERG dig-HAB root
‘The bilby digs roots.’

Windurru kalyarra-ardi banybila-nya-ardi ila laju-nu.
root dig-HAB find-2sg-HAB put grub-did
‘It digs roots where you can find those grubs living.’

Mankiya-ardi ngawu-mbili kalyarra-ardi ngawu.
sit-HAB home-LOC dig-HAB home
‘It digs a home to live in.’

Kalyarra-ardi ngawu nyami-nga yalbawurru-nga-rni.
dig-HAB home DEM-f.ERG bilby-f.ERG-FOC
‘The bilby digs a home.’

Jayili ya-ardi nyamba-ra-mbili, ngawu-mbili ya-ardi jayili.
inside 3sg-HAB DEM-FOC-LOC home-LOC 3sg-HAB inside
‘It’s usually in there, in its home.’

Ngurrayijbi-nama winymi-yirri ka-ardi, duwa-ardi nyina-rni
night-time walk-go.IMPV 3sg-HAB rise-HAB DEM(f)-FOC
yalbawurrrini.
bilby
‘At night it has to go around, the bilby gets up.’

Ya-ardi jayili-nama karalu-mbili.
3sg-HAB inside-time ground-LOC
‘The rest of the time it’s under the ground.’

Ngirriki-ngirri-marri ngayi yalbawurru-nga duli-duli ngayi-ngi.
hunt-1pl.Exc-DIST 3fsg.ACC bilby-f.DAT seek-RED 3fsg.ACC-DAT
‘We hunted the bilby, we’d go looking for it.’

Ngawu ngiji-ngirri-marri ngayi, nyindi-rama-rni ya-ju ngamurlu
home see-1pl.Exc-DIST 3fsg.ACC this(m)-DAT-FOC 3sg-do big(n)
We saw its burrow, that big one belonging to it.

I'd cook it in an earth oven. Burn its fur off then bury it in an earth oven.

One bilby lived alone, one by itself.

It walked around at night, it got up and hunted at night.

It would hunt for grubs along the trees [roots].

We speared it, breaking its leg so we could get it to eat.

I snapped its leg. “So it doesn’t run off [become inedible] on me, I’ll break its leg.”

The tail, they’d cut it off near the end, and old people used to make a headband out of it, yeah. We’d kill it, we’d cut off the white part [at the end of the tail]. Or they’d use it [to prepare] for a fight, too. They might be getting into a fight, you know? That thing was useful for fights, for ceremonies and all sort of things like that. Yeah.”

They’d get it for a fight.
‘They’d cut off the bilby’s tail, cut it off it for a fight.’

‘In order to attend a fight.’

2.4.4 Yalbawurrini (Bilby) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja and Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Bilbies are solitary animals. They always live alone, not in pairs, and their holes are not close to one another’s. They only have one baby at a time, and usually have them in the cool weather after the rainy season is over. The baby leaves its mother’s pouch when it is about 15cm long, and then travels under its own power. If you hunt and kill a mother bilby that has a baby in its pouch, you can’t eat the baby; it has no taste. The tail of the bilby could be cut off and worn as a decoration. Robin and Jumbo said that it was not worn for ceremonies (contrary to what other Jingili people said), but just for fun, or to make oneself attractive to women.

‘The bilby had them after the rains, in the cold season.’

‘It would have its little girl or boy, and keep it in its belly, in the pouch.’

‘Any little one it might have in its belly, we don’t eat that at all.’

‘We only ate the mother.’

‘We throw them away, or bury them.’
RW. Dunjkuma-marri marlarluka-rni-rni, dunjukma-marri kuwarrku.
poke-DIST old.men-FOC-ERG poke-DIST nothing
‘The old folks would poke about, poke about and find nothing.’

Kalyarra-marriyimi dunjkuma-marriyimi kuwarrku.
dig-DIST poke-DIST nothing
‘Dig and poke and find nothing.’

Kalyarra-marriyimi dunjkuma-marriyimi darrangku-warndi-rni
dig-DIST poke-DIST stick-INST-FOC
karnawunji-rni.
lancewood-FOC
‘Dig and poke around with a lancewood stick.’

JC. *Long one. He sorta feelim. If you feelim something soft ... he’s there.*
‘A long one. You can sort of feel it. If you feel something soft ... that’s one there.’

RW. Kalyarra-kaji ya-marriyimi ngayi banybila-marri.
dig-thru 3sg-DIST 3fsg.ACC find-DIST
‘They’d dig right around and then find it.’

JC. *Mekim* buba, bujbu-kaji ngilma-mi.
fire oven-thru make-IRR
‘Make a fire, build a proper earth oven.’

RW. Nganya umbuma-marriyimi nganya ... yalbawurrini ngijinmi
fur burn-DIST fur bilby tail
dilma-marriyimi ngijinmi.
cut-DIST tail
‘They burnt its fur (off), cut off the bilby’s tail.’

JC. Ngaba-marriyimi nginuwa *neki*-mbili, kumungku-mbili, damangka-mbili.
have-DIST this.way neck-LOC back-LOC head-LOC
‘They wore it like this on their neck, back, or head.’

Nayu-ku-ku.
woman-DAT?-DAT?
‘For [attracting] women.’

RW. Nayu-nga-rni ngaba-marriyimi ngarnu.
woman-f.DAT-FOC have-DIST 3msg.ACC
‘They wore it for women.’

‘Ahh, nginda bardakurra! Baya-rni nginda bardakurra-rni!’
that(m) good(m) man-FOC that(m) good-FOC
‘Ahh, he’s good! That’s a good man!’
2.4.5 Yalbawurrini (Bilby) ― told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Bundurru nganga yalbawurrini bardakurri bardakurra,
food meat bilby good(f) good(m)

dirri-ngirri-marriyimi yalbawurrini, yarningkirri.
eat-1pl.Exc-DIST bilby bilby
‘It’s good meat, the bilby is good, we ate bilby.’

Amba-nama nyinawurdini.
PURP-time echidna
‘It’s like echidna.’

Dirri-ngirri-marri bardakurra yalbawurrini-rni nganga-rni bardakurra.
eat-1pl.Exc-DIST good(m) bilby-FOC meat-FOC good(m)
‘We ate it and it was good, bilby meat is good.’

Dirri-ngirri-marri ya-marriyimi marlarluka-rni darra-marriyimi
eat-1pl.Exc-DIST 3sg-DIST old.man(RED)-ERG eat-DIST

yarningkirri ngangi-rni yalbawurrini kurlungurlini.
bilby meat-FOC bilby small(f)
‘We ate it, the old folks ate the flesh of little bilbies.’

Bundurru-nu darra-nga-marri nyamini-rni Yalbawurrini.
food-did eat-1sg-DIST DEM(f)-FOC bilby
‘I ate that bilby food there.’

Darra-nga-marri, marlarluka-rni-rni ngunya-rra-ana-marri
eat-1sg-DIST old.man(RED)-ERG-FOC give-RRA-1Obj-DIST
dajka-nga-marri.
ask-1sg-DIST
‘I ate it, the old folks would give it to me when I asked them.’

Ngirrika-nga-marriyimi, ngangi-rna warlaku ngaba-nga-marri.
hunt-1sg-DIST meat-FOC dog hold-1sg-DIST
‘I went hunting, taking a dog for (getting) the game.’
Warlaku banybila-marriyimi ngarru.

dog find-DIST 1sg.ACC
‘The dog would find it for me.’

Maya-nga-marriyimi yalbawurrini, nyinawurdini, walanja, jurrkubadi ...
kill-1sg-DIST bilby echidna goanna goanna
‘I would kill bilbies, echidnas, yellow goannas, plains goannas …’

Wanyma-marriyimi ngawu-ngka. Det kemp blanga det yalbawurrini.
walk-DIST home-ALL bilby
‘They would track it, follow it, track it to its home. To the bilby’s home.’

Kalyarra-kaji nga-marriyimi darrangku-warndi majanka-arndi.
dig-thru 1sg-DIST stick-INST yamstick-INST
‘I would dig them up with a stick, with a yamstick.’

Kalyarra-kaji nga-marriyimi darrangku-warndi makalya-arndi
dig-thru 1sg-DIST stick-INST yamstick-INST
‘I would dig in the ground with a yam stick.’

Makanja-rni, kiyali ngirri-marriyimi.
yamstick-FOC yamstick 1pl.Exc-DIST
‘Yamsticks, we used.’

Ya-marri marlarluka-rni-rni kilyirriiiiiiiii, darrangku-warndi.
3sg-DIST old.man(RED)-ERG-FOC dig stick-INST
‘The old folks would dig and dig and dig, with a stick’

Dunjumi ... kuwarrku.
poke nothing
‘Poking, nothing.’
Kalyarra-marriyimi ... dunjumi-marriyimi ngarri-rni-rni kalyarra-marriyimi.
dig-DIST poke-DIST DEM-ERG-FOC dig-DIST
‘Dug around a bit, then he would poke, dig around.’

Kalyarra-marriyimi banybili ngijinmi, ngijinmi dabila-marriyimi
dig-DIST find tail tail hold-DIST
darrangku-warndi-rni, kilim wid a stik.
stick-INST-FOC
‘He’d find its tail, grab it by the tail and with a stick, kill it with a stick’

Buba liji-mi ngirri-marriyimi umbumu dat hetar blanga yuno nganya.
fire carry-IRR 1pl.Exc-DIST burn fur
‘We would light a fire and burn off its hair, you know, its fur.’

Aaaaaaaa... Marmaj! Nganya-jiji-rni-kaji ngayurni-rni yalbawurrini-rni,
OK fur-PRIV-FOC-thru DEM?-FOC bilby-FOC
“Ahhhhhhhhhh, OK now! Now that it’s completely furless,’

mangulkbi miji-marriyimi, wajuwi-ngku mangulkbi lang warlaku-rna.
guts get-DIST throw-will.come8 guts P dog-DAT
“Get its guts out to throw them to the dogs.’

Lakud bili kapla dem aa ... jalak biji-ngirri-marri.
bury couple.of them ah remove.from.oven act-1pl.Exc-DIST
‘Bury a couple of them, ah ... We’d get them out of the oven.’

Jalak biji, dunyunku-mi.
remove.from.oven act brush.off-IRR
“Take them out of the oven and then brush them off.’

Brushim off, yeh, dunyunku-miiiiiiii.
brush.off-IRR
“Brush it off, yeah, brush it off.”

Kurrubardi-rni, kurrubardi-rni dem kurdkulyu-kaji ngirri-marriyimi.
boomerang-FOC boomerang-FOC mucus-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST
‘A boomerang, a boomerang we’d [cut through] the innards with.’

Yeh gorrim boomerang, yeh openim thru backbone.
‘Yeah, with a boomerang, yeah open it up through the backbone.’

Kumungu-ngka kumungu-ngka yuwayi.
back-ALL back-ALL yes
‘Along the backbone, along the backbone, yep.’

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8 This verb ‘throw’ is subordinated to the previous verb ‘get’, therefore the future tense is interpreted relative to the tense of the higher verb, which is distant past. In other words, the action of ‘throwing’ was subsequent to and dependent on the ‘getting’. For further discussion see Pensalfini (2003.§4.2.2).
Mankiyi-ngirri-marriyimi marlarluka-mi jamurriyaka.
sit-1pl.Exc-DIST old.man(RED)-ERG cooled(m)
‘Then the old folks would let it sit until it had cooled.’

RP.  There are no yalbawurrini around here?

RW.  No, all finish now, nothing. Only nyinawurdini now — porcupine, that’s all. Can’t see im that yalbawurrini now.
‘No, they’re all gone now, no more at all. Only echidnas now, porcupines, that’s all. You can’t see bilbies now.’

KF.  When did you last see him?

RW.  Oh, wen I bin young, that’s last I bin seen him, when I bin young. Like man ... I was a man. Im gone, I dunno what. I think dem ol pipul bin singim. Afta da war, wi bin killim afta da war, might be tu years — tu years afta da war, finish.
‘Oh, when I was young, that’s the last time I saw them, when I was young. I was a man, I was grown. It’s gone, I don’t know why. I think the old folks sang it. After the war, we killed some after the war, maybe two years after the war ended.’

KF.  Why did he go away?

RW.  I dunno might be dem ol pipul bin singim.
‘I don’t know, maybe the olden folks sang it.’

Nginyi-wurru-marri, marlarluka-ala-nni juwangka-yili,
sing-3pl-DIST old.man(RED)-pl-ERG far-???
huntim way longa nother place.
‘The old people sang it to somewhere far, chased it away to another place.’

I dunno — he was good tucker, good beef. And another thing I kaan seem, possum, jakulajki, I kaan seem — he bin langa Elliott. I kaan seem langa Longreach, nothing, all gone. I only bin seem langa Darwin. Lot of dem, what yu call dat tree?
‘I don’t know why — it was good food, good meat. And another thing I haven’t been able to see (for a long time) is the possum, jakulajki, I can’t see it now. it used to live near Elliott. I can’t find them at Longreach, nowhere, they’re all gone. I’ve only seen them around Darwin. Lots of them in, what do you call that kind of tree?’

RP.  Mangrove?

RW.  Yeh! Dat’s only him liv dere longa Darwin. Langa hollowlog im siddown, naittime im go. Gotim tail like monkey, yuno? Long tail, look down ground.
‘Yeah! That’s the only place it lives, there around Darwin. It parks itself in a hollow log, and at night time it goes out. It has a tail like a monkey, you know? A long tail, and its head hangs toward the ground.’
Ngaja-marriyimi ngandayi shadow blanga im, im bin luk-luk.
see-DIST shadow shadow belong
‘It looks at its shadow, its own shadow it looks at.’

Ngaja-ni-nki-marriyimi ngandayi.
see-INV-REFL-DIST shadow
‘Just watches its own shadow.’

That shadow im langa look. Im langa lain in tree, laik, oh plenti bin langa Elliot, langa Longreach. Alim kamin raitap langa Newcastle. But not na — kaan seem im na. Finished, all gone. Jakulajki, kurdangi ... 
‘It looks at its shadow. It kind of lies in the tree, like, oh there were plenty at Elliott, at Longreach. They came right up along to Newcastle Waters. But not now — you can’t see them now. They’re finished, they’re all gone. Possums, desert rats [mulgaras].’

Kurdangi only little one. Little tiny one. Grey one. Hop, yeah, laik a rabbit, but rabbit more bigger than kurdangi. Him more bigger.
‘Kurdangi is just the name of the little one. The little tiny one. The grey one. It hops, yeah, like a rabbit, but a rabbit is much bigger than a mulgara. It’s bigger.’

Jama-rni-rni kurdangi-rni-rni darra-marriyimi bikirra, bikirra that(m)-FOC-ERG mulgara-FOC-ERG eat-DIST grass grass darra-marriyimi.
eat-DIST
‘The mulgara ate grass.’

Ngawu ngilma-marriyimi bikirra, bikirra nyama darra-marriyimi home build-DIST grass grass DEM(n) eat-DIST kurdalyu.
green(n)
‘It made its home out of grass, and ate the green [shoots of the] grass.’

Jalyu-nu ngirrma-marriyimi bikirra-mbili, bikirra-mbili jalyu-rni bed-did build-DIST grass-LOC grass-LOC bed-FOC ngirrmi-marriyimi jangangkala.
build-DIST top
‘It makes its nest on the grass, on the top of the grass.’

Angkula karalu-ngka kalyarra-marriyimi, jangangkala.
NEG ground-ALL dig-DIST top
‘It doesn’t dig in the ground, on top.’
2.5 Juburdu (Quoll)

2.5.1 Juburdu (Quoll) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Ngaba-ngiji-minda-ka langa Jardbingi.
have-see-1dl.lnc-PSTHAB P Hayfield
‘You and I used to see its [place] at Hayfield.’

*I bin take you there, eh? I’ll show you that one coolibah? That’s all. This one here, juburdu, like he bin stop langa Dunmarra now. Yeah, you can find im langa bush, this one here. Yeah, he still mekim that ngawu — bikirra. Getim from bikirra, that grass him putim like a house, same again just one little hole. He stay inside. Or sometime they go in a hollowlog. Might be two or three like that, yuno? Na, Jurlinginja?*
‘I took you there, right? Did I show you that one coolibah there? That’s the place. This one here, the quoll, it just stays at Dunmarra now. Yeah, you can find it there in the bush, this one here. Yeah, it also makes a home — grass. It makes it out of grass, puts it together like a house, with just one little hole. It stays inside. Or sometimes they go into a hollow log. There might be two or three in there like that, you know? Right, Jurlinginga?’

Ngawu-nu ngabaardi, namalu bikirra-mbili, kannawuna-mbili ngabaardi.
home-did have-HAB hollow grass-LOC lancewood-LOC have-HAB
‘It has its home in hollow logs or in the grass, among the lancewoods it has it.’

*Him langa plain, him langa mangkuru [plain].*
‘It’s in the plains.’

Karnawuna, warlumbu ngabaardi nginda-niki-rni, juburdu yeah.
lancewood bullwaddy have-HAB that(m)-PROX-ERG quoll
‘It has it [home] among lancewoods or bullwaddies, the quoll, yeah.’

Kilikilidi, kilikilidi darra-ju juburdu-rni.
galah galah eat-do quoll-ERG
‘Galahs, the quoll eats galahs.’

Karrkanya, jardarrinka. Jardarrinka miji-rryi ngina-rni juburdu,
eaglehawk eaglehawk eaglehawk get-will.go that(f)-FOC quoll
darra-ardi.
eat-HAB
‘Eaglehawks, eaglehawks will snatch that quoll away and eat it.’

2.5.2 Juburdu (Quoll) — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja, Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju, and Lapoppy Hughes

According to the Dixons, the quoll has not been seen since the early days. The old people saw it. Pharlap and Lady saw some when they were young, in the bush, but they are all finished now. They were about the size of a cat, coloured like a possum, and spotted.

9 Jumbo is referring to me by my skin name, as he usually did.
They had small ears, a long nose, and a long tail. They lived in the bloodwood country around Daly Waters and Dunmarra. They lived in hollow logs, possibly even under the ground, and many of them lived together. They ate little birds, which they could catch by climbing trees, and grasshoppers. They didn’t eat lizards. When they had babies, they might have three or four or up to ten of them, and keeps them all in the pouch. When they are too big for the pouch, they go off alone. They were hunted with dogs, who would smell them out, then the people would pull them out of their log by the tail and kill them by hitting them with a crowbar or a stick. One quoll might feed two adults and a child. A quoll might also get eaten by snakes, birds of prey (including eagles and crows), and maybe even dogs.

PD. Juburdu-nu kilimi biyijimi, ngijinmi biyijimi, langa kurlukurla, quoll-did nose long(v) tail long(v) ear small(m)

ambanama jangana ... jakulajki.
like possum possum
‘The quoll has a long nose, long tail, and little ears, like a possum.’

LD. Irrkburkbu ngaba-ju.
white(n) have-do
‘It’s white-ish.’

Darduwala, dardu ngaja-ngu juburdu lamalu-mbili.
mob many see-1sg-did quoll hollow-LOC
‘I saw a big mob of quolls in a hollow log.’

PD. Warlaku-rni bunjkuwa-nu lamalu-nga.
dog-ERG smell-did hollow-ALL
‘Dogs smelled them to their logs.’

Nangka-nga-nu lamalu.
chop-1sg-did hollow
‘I chopped the hollow log.’

Buba ngilmi-ngurri-yi, nganga umbuma-nga-yi.
fire make-1pl.Inc-FUT meat cook-1sg-FUT
‘We’ll make a fire and I’ll cook the meat.’

LD. No, first yu gotta cookim nganya [fur].
‘No, first you have to burn the fur off.’

PD. Buba ngamulu ilmi-ngurri-yi, nganya-kaji umbuma-ya.
fire big(n) make-1pl.Inc-FUT fur-thru burn-FUT
‘We’ll make a big fire and burn the fur off it.’

LD. Ngumi-kaji miji-ngurri-yi.
bowels-thru get-1pl.Inc-FUT
‘We’ll take all its innards out.’
2.5.3 Jiburdu (Quoll) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Robin said that quolls are no longer seen around Elliott or elsewhere. They lived alone (not in pairs or communities) in hollow logs.

When im get baby, when im got baby, he have one here [belly], like junma [wallaby], yuno? And another one langa shoulder, like teddy bear [koala].

‘When it has a baby, when it has a baby, it has one here [on its belly], like a wallaby, you know? And it can have a second one on its back at the shoulders, like a koala.’
Oh good tucker! Hunting, oh probably one like climb up langa tree, yuno, when im scratchit em tree or im here langa dat tree. Cutim dat hollowlog, findim. Killim and den cookim. Hitim with a stick o boomerang, samting langa nek, yuno, back of the neck — hitim back of the neck, tekim ... tekim out guts and cookim. Burnim that hair first, burnimmmmm. An then we cookim.

‘Oh it’s good food! Hunting them ... oh probably when one climbs up a tree, you know, it leaves scratch marks along the trunk [that’s how you spot its lair]. You cut into the hollow log and find it. Kill it and then cook it. Hit it with a stick or boomerang or something on the neck — you know, the back of the neck — hit it on the back of the neck, take ... take out its guts and cook it. Burn off the fur first, burn it right off. And then we’d cook it.’

Mangulkbi maja-marriyi marlarluka-rni, bajki warlaku-rni ngarnu.
guts get-DIST old.men-ERG tell? dog-FOC 3msg.ACC

‘The old folks would get the guts out and give them to the dogs.’

Warlaku-rni darra-marriyimi.
dog-ERG eat-DIST
‘The dogs would eat them.’

Marlarluka-rni-rni umbuma-marriyimi, nganga-rni jakulajki-rni, kudingi,
old.men-FOC-ERG cook-DIST meat-FOC possum-FOC mulgara
darndiyi.
plains.rat
‘Old folks cooked the meat of possums, plains rats, desert rats.’

2.6 Jakulajki (Possum)

2.6.1 Jakulajki (Possum) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Wandala-ala bijardku darra-ardi ngindi-niki-rni.
sugarleaf-pl sugarleaf eat-HAB that(m)-PROX-FOC
‘This one eats sugarleaf.’

Angkula nyamba juliji, kuwarrku. An nyukujburri.
NEG DEM bird nothing sugarbag
‘Not birds, no way. And sugarbag [it eats].’

Ijibarda-rni-mbili dardu-nayi ya-ardi, jalyangku-nama
Longreach-FOC-LOC many-INDEF 3sg-HAB today-time

kuwarrku-kaji, kuwarrku-kaji.
nothing-thru nothing-thru
‘There were many at Longreach, but now there are none at all, none at all.’
Only Diliwarra-mbili ngibi-wurruwardi-rni. Daly.Waters-LOC have-3pl-HAB-FOC
‘Only at Daly Waters they have them now.’

Daly Waters — Badba-mbili-nga. Daly.Waters-LOC-FOC
‘Daly Waters, at Badba.’

Well I seen em trees, yuno, you can just ... They climb up, go in a hollow log. Yeah.
‘Well, I’ve seen them in trees, you know, you can just ... They climb up, go into a hollow log. Yeah.’

RP. Have you seen them here (Ngukurr)?

JC. I dunno. Oh might be they come here, yuno, oh, I dunno, Darwin. Through Katherine right up to Duck Creek [Jilkminggan], all them place. Karanga the west this jangana [Mudburra for ‘possum’] here.
‘I don’t know. Oh perhaps they come this way, you know? I don’t know [on the way to] Darwin. They’re through Katherine and all the way to Jilkminggan, all those places. West through to Karanga you find these here possums.’

He got a hollow log there longa top [of tree], in there all day, yuno? He leave go feed about tucker them leaves, and when he’s tired he go in longa hollow log or he sometimes he sleep like this [hanging on to branch], yeah.
‘It gets into a hollow log up there in the top of the tree, and stays in there all day, you know? It leaves to go and have a feed among the leaves, and when it’s tired it goes into the hollow log, or sometimes it sleeps like this, hanging onto a branch, yeah.’

Namalu-mbili manyan ya-ardi nyambala amba tired maya-ardi. hollow-LOC sleep 3sg-HAB DEM PURP hit-HAB
‘It sleeps in a hollow log when tiredness hits it.’

Urdurruka-ardi langa darrangku-mbili, ambaya-nga-ju ngunungku enter-HAB P tree-LOC say-1sg-do like.this darrangku.
‘It goes into the tree, like this way I’m telling you in the tree.’

I’m talking him sleep longa fork of tree, just tuckim all up an sleep like this [hanging on with arms, legs, and tail].
‘What I’m saying is that it sleeps in the fork of a tree, just tucked up into itself and sleeping like this [hanging on with its arms, legs, and tail].

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10 Ngukurr is on the Roper River, near Urapunga and Roper Bar. This is well outside traditional Jingili territory, but Jumbo was living there with some relatives at the time. The Jingili did have trading and ceremonial ties to the people of this area.
Can you eat it?

Oh yeah sometimes but I never eatim. I know ol pipul ... Oh yeah, sometimes they go, early days, you can see that some hollowlog, yuno, they climb up an everything smooth, how I know he’s there. Knockim down, an cutim in half and half; yuno? There findim. Yeah, just knockim.

‘Oh yeah, sometimes, but I’ve never eaten it. I know that the olden time people ... Oh yeah, sometimes they’d go for it; in the early days, they’d see some hollow log, you know, and they’d climb up and find that it [the outside of the log] was all smooth, that’s how they’d know it was there. They’d knock down that log and split it in half, you know? There they’d find it. Yeah, and just whack it.’

Ningki-wurra-ardi darrangku-nu, maya-kaji wurra-ardi nginda-niki-rni, chop-3pl-HAB tree-did hit-thru 3pl-HAB that(m)-PROX-FOC

na Jurlinginja?
EMPH skin.name
‘They’d cut that branch down, they’d knock it down, right Jurlinginja?’

Dil nangka-rlu wurru-wardi that lamalu-nu nginawara, nginawara cut chop-FOC 3pl-HAB hollow-did this.way this.way

miyu-wurru-wardi.
kill-3pl-HAB
‘They’d hack into that hollow log like this and this, and then kill it.’

How many in one tree?

Oh might be ten or eleven or twelve. Yeah, when you see that tree like smooth one, oh might be big mob there. Oh stringybark or coolibah, anything, yuno?

‘Oh there might be ten or eleven or twelve. Yeah, when you see that the trunk of a tree is all smooth like that, there might be a lot of them there. Oh, in a stringybark or a coolibah, any kind of tree, you know?’

Wamba-kini ngamba wurdurruka-ardi ... wamba, bidbidarra, snappygum-NEG.INDEF PURP enter-HAB snappygum collibah

kunjimarra, wubala; urdurruka-ardi miyu-wurru-wardi ngindaniki.
redgum bloodwood enter-HAB hit-3pl-HAB this(m)
‘Something like a snappy gum is good for going into. snappy gums, coolibahs, river red gums, bloodwoods; they go into all those and can be killed there.’

Ngindaniki ya-ardi, dabila-ardi nginda-niki manyan-kaji ya-ardi.
this(m) 3sg-HAB hold-HAB that(m)-PROX sleep-thru 3sg-HAB
‘They can hold on, and sleep right there.’
ngajanma-arndi.
tail-INST
‘They hold on to the tree with their hands, feet, and/or tail.’

Marndamarna-kaji ya-ardi darrangku-nu manyan-kaji ya-ardi.
hand-thru 3sg-HAB tree-did sleep-thru 3sg-HAB
‘Their hands on that tree, they’ll go right to sleep.’

2.6.2 Jakulajki (Possum) — told by Dilkbarri Pharlap Dixon Jalyirringinja and Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju

Possums are not spotted, just grey. They have a white belly and red ears and nose. They have small ears like a cat (not tiny ones like a mouse). They have claws and scratch the hollow log they live in so that it is all smooth on the outside. The tail is a darker colour, and a possum can use its tail to hang from a tree. It eats leaves, flowers, and sugarleaf from bloodwoords. Pharlap says they are only found in bloodwoods and red gums, and not in stringybarks or coolibahs. They are nocturnal, and only found hanging from branches during the night. In the daytime they are all inside their hollow logs sleeping.

LD.  Langa hollowlog im stop, langa riva.
‘It stays in a hollow log, by the river.’

Bilyingbiyaku langa-rni, ngajalakurru, maralu-mbili wirrkburrkbu.
red(n) ear-FOC mouth belly-LOC white(n)
‘Red ears and mouth, and white on the belly.’

Jakulajki-yi ngindaniki-rni wurrnu-nu warr kuja-nama namalu-nu possum-FUT this(m)-ERG 3pl-did scratch-time hollow-did

milinji-warndi, nginda-rni namalu-mbili ya-ju jayili.
claw-INST that(m)-FOC hollow-LOC 3sg-do inside
‘If possums have scratched up the [outside of the] hollow log, then you know they are living inside that log.’

sun-f.DAT-HAB-FOC hollow-LOC 3sg-HAB
‘In the daytime it’s inside its hollow log.’

Ngurrayijbi dibij ya-ardi, jamurriyaka-wardi.
night outside 3sg-HAB cool-HAB
‘They come out at night, when it’s cool.’

RP.  Why can’t it go out in the sun?

LD.  Im shame.
‘It’s ashamed.’

Mabu-kaji ya-ardi, uliyija-nga-rni.
shame-thru 3sg-HAB sun-f.DAT-FOC
‘It’s ashamed of [must avoid] the sun.’
2.6.3 Jakulajki (Possum) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Pompey last saw the possum in the area when he was a young man, but never sees them any more. They are bigger than a bilby, he says. They live together in large groups in hollow logs or up in trees. There are still a lot around Darwin. Possums eat flowers and fruit, especially the flowers of white gums, coolibahs, and bloodwoods, sucking the juice and nectar out, but also eat bushes and grass, and especially likes sugarleaf. It used to live in the lancewood scrub around Beetaloo, and all around Daly Waters.

When he was young, they would hunt them around Beetaloo for food. You’d get a long stick, he says, and poke around inside a hollow log to see if they were in there, then cut the log open, pull out the possums, and kill them. You might find five or six in the one log, and eat them all. They had big claws, so you had to be careful not to get scratched. You could pull them out by their tail or by two legs. They were gutted and skewered, then cooked over hot coals to burn the fur off before burying in an earth oven. One old man was the owner of the dreaming for possums, and if you could find possum tracks that person might be able to sing them to make more possums, but no one knows the song anymore. Possums probably left this area because it was too dry.

 Nyambala banybil-ngirri-marriyimi, arduwa-nama nyambala.
DEM find-1pl.Exc-DIST careful-time DEM
‘We used to find that, if we were careful.’

 Nyambala ngirri-marri birdbiji-ngirri-marriyimi nyambala mangulkbi.
DEM 1pl.Exc-DIST dodge-1pl.Exc-DIST DEM guts
‘You had to make sure to get out all its guts’

Abda-rni nyambala-kayi ila-kaji ngirri-marri.
after-FOC DEM-INDEF put-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST
‘After that we’d put it right away.’

Bujbu-ngka-yi ila-kaji ngirri-marriyimi.
oven-ALL-FUT put-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST
‘We would put it in an earth oven.’

Dunjuma-nga-ardi nyambala-ngka, dunjumi-ngirri-marriyimi nyambala.
poke-1sg-HAB DEM-ALL poke-1pl.Exc-DIST DEM
‘I would poke at it, we would poke at it.’

Darrangku nama-namarlu, dunjumi-ngirri-marriyimi nama-namalu.
stick RED-hole poke-1pl.Exc-DIST RED-hole
‘We’d poke a stick into its hole.’

Jayili ya-ju dardu, jakulajki-rni ningki-ngurri-yi ngarnu
high 3sg-do many possum-FOC chop-1pl.Inc-FUT 3sg.ACC
“There are many possums up there, let’s cut them down.”

Ngirrimarriyimi ... dunjumi-ngirri-marriyimi, banybili jiyi-kaji
1pl.Exc-DIST poke-1pl.Exc-DIST find CATAPH-thru

nyambala malibanya nganya.
DEM hair fur
‘We’d do that ... poke away there until we’d find that stuff, hair or fur.’

Nganya-kaji-mbili nyambala wul miji-ngirri-marri darrangku ngaja-kaji
fur-thru-LOC DEM pull-1pl.Exc-DIST stick see-thru

ngirri-marriyimi darrangku.
1pl.Exc-DIST stick
‘When there was fur all over the stick we’d pulled out, when we’d see it all on the stick.’

**KF. Why did they disappear?**

**PR.** Angkula nga-ju nyambala, ngirrma-marri ... ah! ...
NEG 1sg-do DEM make-DIST
‘I don’t know that, what caused it ... oh! ...’

Nganya-marriyimi marlarluka-rni-nama jiyi-rni ambaya.
sing-DIST old.man(RED)-FOC-time CAT-FOC speak
‘They were sung in the olden times, they say.’

Marlarluka-rni nyambala nganya-marri jiyi-rni yunku
old.man(RED)-ERG DEM sing-DIST CAT-FOC track

nganya-marriyimi.
sing-DIST
‘The old folks sang them, they sang their tracks.’

Ila-marri dardu ila-marrimi bula ya-marriyimi dardu ili.
put-DIST many put-DIST corroboree 3sg-DIST many put
‘A ceremony to make them abundant.’

Bunyunyara-ardi yurrku nyambala yurrku nyambala darrangku
suck-HAB flower DEM flower DEM tree

bunyunyara-ardi yurrku.
suck-HAB flower
‘It sucks [nectar] from the flowers of trees.’

Ila-marri nyambana-mbili, ya-marriyimi Badba-mbili, buyirrin-mbili,
put-DIST DEM-LOC 3sg-DIST Daly-LOC wetland-LOC
It went off to that place, to Daly Waters, to the wetland, to make its home in the wet country there.

2.6.4 Jakulajki (Possum) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

When a baby possum is too big for its mother’s pouch, it is not yet independent. Instead, it clings onto its mother’s back, much like a koala. Possums like to live together in groups, sometimes in pairs but often many of them will live in a log or treetop. They don’t mate for life.

They both [mother and young] eat leaves.

They both eat flowers and leaves of coolibahs and red gums.

A male possum finds a female possum — the husband.

The pair of them ... living together ... Then the female has a child.

Then the male possum goes away.

And he finds himself another female — a young girl.

It holds onto the tree with its tail.
Part 1

Angkula yurnukurdurdu-warndi dabila-ardi, angkula mayamaya-arndi
dabila-ardi, kuwarrku.
hold-HAB nothing
‘It doesn’t [need to] hang on with its feet, it doesn’t [need to] hang on with its hands, nothing like that.’

Ngajanma-arndi dabila-ardi.
tail-INST hold-HAB
‘It just holds on with its tail.’

Ngandayi ngaja-ni-nku-wardi.
shadow see-INV-REFL-HAB
‘And looks at its own shadow.’

2.7  Native rats and mulgaras

2.7.1  Darndiyi (Mulga) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja
and Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

These animals fit into a pair of cupped hands, and are grey in colour. They have small ears like a cat, and a long thin white tail, which is not bushy. They do not hop, but run.

Kurlukurlumi ngijinmi-rni, kurlungkurlumi ngijinmi-rni.
small(v) tail-FOC small(v) tail-FOC
‘It has a little tail, a little tail.’

Langa-rni kurlungkurlu, kurlungkurlu langa-rni.
ear-FOC small(n) small(n) ear-FOC
‘And small ears, small ears.’

Nambanama warlaku wanyma-ardi kurlungkurla.
like dog walk-HAB small(n)
‘This little one walks around just like a dog.’

2.7.2  Darndiyi (Mulga) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

According to Jumbo, darndiyi and kudingi are both Jingulu names for the same animal. Both live in the plains.

Darndiyi findim langa plain, yuno? Ngini-nika-ardi  langa
mulgara that(n)-PROX-HAB P
mangkuru-mbili.
plain-LOC
‘You find the mulgara on the plains, you know? It stays on the plain.’
‘It digs that home like this, many of them dig in that hole.’

‘There might be a thousand in there, oh yeah, or even more! There are lots of little spaces in there, you know? You might be able to see the hole (from the surface), and then you poke all around the area, you know, because heaps of them get into there, sometimes.’

‘Many mulgaras so they can all go in, that home has [is arranged] this way. like this and this and this [indicating many tunnels branching out from one hole] — lots of them go in.’

‘Some live langa hololog, yuno? Some of them live in a hollow log, you know?’

‘In a hollow log.’

‘Ah, right around now [early November]. Before the rains they have them. No, it’s too hot now, a little later.’
When the rain falls they’ve already had their babies, just like a goanna.’

‘In the bush, in the plains, it digs if it’s in the desert, and it buries its young by or under a conkerberry or somewhere.’

‘Goannas and mulgaras would have them in the plains.’

‘Goannas have them like this near trees, where they bury their eggs.’

‘Oh, maybe four or five, something like that — yeah.’

‘What does the mulgara eat?’

‘Grasshoppers.’

‘The mulgara eats small birds on the plain.’

‘It eats grasshoppers and tree lizards too.’

‘Do people eat mulgaras?’

‘Oh, a long time ago it was eaten, when I was young.'
JC. No, only Queensland, that’s all I know. Down Brunette way, yuno? Long time when I bin drovin, but I never seeim now. After the war, anytime when wibin go longa stock, ridin a horse. Plenty longa number seven deep, yuno number seven deep I bin take you? Yeah, they still down Newcastle way, langa spell paddock way, yeah, you can see the camp, plenty longa number seven deep, yuno ol deep yard? Or number eight, that way? Yeah, yu seeim darndiyi there.

‘No, only in Queensland, that’s all I know about. Down around Brunette Downs, you know? A long time ago when I was droving [I saw them], but I never see them now. After the war, any time that we went out among the stock, riding horses. There were plenty at Number Seven Deep [bore], you know Number Seven Deep where I took you? Yeah, they were even around Newcastle Waters way, around the spell paddock, yeah, you could see their homes, plenty of them around Number Seven Deep, you know the old Deep yard? Or Number Eight, around there? Yeah, you could see mulgaras there.’

RP. What eats darndiyi?
‘What eats a mulgara?’

JC. Snakes, something ... chickenhawk or hawk or anything, yuno? When they seeim they just grabim, take it away.

‘Snakes or something ... chickenhawks or hawks or something, you know? When they see one they just grab it and take it away.’

Juliji-rni darra-ardi, na Jurlinginja?
bird-ERG eat-HAB EMPH skin.name
‘Birds eat it, don’t they Jurlinginja?’

Ngindi-nika-rlu kudingi juliji-rni darra-ardi.
this(m)-FOC mulgara bird-ERG eat-HAB
‘Birds eat the mulgara.’

Warlaku-rni ngindi-rni darra-ardi, bujikardi-rni darra-ardi, and
dog-ERG that(m)-FOC eat-HAB cat-ERG eat-HAB
mikinji, waruburluburla
snake kitehawk
‘Dogs eat it, and cats eat it, also snakes and hawks.’

2.7.3 Darndiyi (Mulgara) — told by Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju

**Darndiyi** has small ears, big eyes, pink ears, a white belly, and a black tail. It runs, it does not hop (unlike *munyunyurni*). It hunts and eats small living birds, including *nyumumiyi* (finch), and can jump like a cat to catch them. It might then bring its prey back to its camp to share it with others. It lives in a burrow with many chambers that has a single small entrance to the surface. Lady says there might be five or ten or even a million in one hole. They used to eat *darndiyi*, but not any more as they are poisoned. The ground is probably poisoned now. She last saw one when she was a young girl, and her kangkuya told her that they had sung it out. People these days don’t know the songs to bring them
back out. According to Lady, *kudingi* and *darndiyi* are names for the same animal, with
*kudingi* being the proper old Jingulu name.

**LD.** Darndiyi jarrkaja-ardi bikirra-mbili, wanyma-kaji ya-ardi. mulgara run-HAB grass-LOC walk-thru 3sg-HAB
‘The mulgara runs about in the grass, it goes there, it does.’

Ngijinmi kaburrkaburrkbi, langa, *an* kaburrkaburru ngabanju. tail black(v) ear black eye
‘It has a black tail and ears, and its eyes are black too.’

‘When you go looking for a mulgara lair, you have to poke about with a stick. You have to put spittle on the stick, you poke [into the hole], and you find that stuff it has. Its fur.’

Darrangku dulk baja-mi, dunjkumi ya-ardi — maja-kaji wurra-ardi stick pull.up act-IRR poke 3sg-HAB get-thru 3pl.Inc-HAB
nganya-na, darrangku-mbili-rni. fur-FOC stick-LOC-FOC
‘Pick up a stick and poke [the hole] — until they get fur on the stick.’

*Banybila-kaji wurru-wardi, maja-kaji wurru-wa. find-thru 3pl-HAB get-thru 3pl-will.go*
‘That means they’ve found it and they’ll get it then.’

**RP.** *When did you last see one?*

**LD.** *Wen dey bin singim langs road, makim kam aut. Ol pipul bin singim, folo im dat spring, dey getim out, singim langs im road. Das wat dey makim grow.*
‘When they sang it on the tracks, made it come out. The old people sang it, following the springs, they got it out, sang it onto the tracks. That’s how they make its numbers increase.’

Ngarri-ni-rni kangkuya-rni ngarrabaja-rnana-marriyimi, ngarri-na 1sg.GEN-m-ERG grandfather-ERG tell-3m>1-DIST 1sg.GEN-m kangkuya.
grandfather
‘My grandfather told me that, my granddad.’

Karrijbi nginyi-wurru-marriyimi dulya-kaji wurru-marriyimi. road sing-3pl-DIST call.up-thru 3pl-DIST

Nguburdki.
Eastward
‘They sang its path, they called it right up. Over in the east.’
2.7.4 Darndiyi (Mulgara) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

According to Pompey, the mulgara is a scavenger, eating dead birds and other small animals and food scraps left behind by humans. He last saw them in the early 1970s nesting in a tin house in Gurungu Camp. At that time they were travelling through the area as if in a convoy from east of the highway, heading northward, and some of the less healthy ones stopped in Elliott. Pompey doesn’t know why they were migrating, but they were leaving their old country to find a new one. They like black sand country. Some of them are more predominantly white, some more black. They dig burrows in the ground, divided up into chambers, with several mulgaras (anywhere from one to ten) living in each chamber.

Ngirrika-ardi, ngirrika-ardi winymi-ngirrika-ardi ngirrika-ardi.  
_‘They go about looking for food, just walking around looking, looking for food.’_

Banybila-kaji ya-ardi, winymi-ngirrika-ardi darra-kaji banybila-ardi  
find-thru 3sg-HAB walk-hunt-HAB eat-thru find-HAB

juliji, darra-kaji ya-ardi.  
bird eat-thru 3sg-HAB

_‘Searching all around, walking about looking for food, and if they find a bird or something they eat it right up.’_

Jarrbajarrba ya-ardi, ya-ardi nyambala bungka-ardi ngawu-nu,  
travels 3sg-HAB 3sg-HAB DEM leave-HAB home-did

ngindi ya-ardi bungka-nu ngawu-ngka.  
DEM(m) 3sg-HAB leave-did home-ALL

_‘They went off travelling, leaving their home, leaving and going to another home.’_

Bungka-ka ngawu-ngka bardakurru-ngka nyambala-ka  
leave-PST.HAB home-ALL good-ALL DEM-PST.HAB

mangkangkuru-ngka ya-ardiyimi.  
plain(RED)-ALL 3sg-go.DIST

_‘They’d leave and go off to a good home in the the black soil plains.’_

Nyambala kalyarra-ardi kungkubanu ngawu.  
DEM dig-HAB one(n) home

_‘They dig a single burrow.’_

2.7.5 Darndiyi (Mulgara) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

_Kudingi_ is the desert rat or mulgara, while _darndiyi_ is the plains rat or mulgara. They are very similar in size and colour. Robin said that the Warlpiri call _darndiyi_ by the name _bakuru_. However, other sources give _bakuru_ as the Warlpiri name for golden bandicoot, not for mulgara. Jingili people did not recognise the golden bandicoot, but suggested it was another kind of _yalbawuurrini_ (‘bilby’).
Part 1

RW. Kudingi ya-marriyimi darrangku-mbili namalu-mbili kudingi. mulgara 3sg-DIST tree-LOC hollow-LOC mulgara.
‘The desert rat lives in hollow logs.’

Kudingi. Yuwa, kudingi-rni. mulgara yes mulgara-FOC
‘The desert rat. Yes, the desert rat.’

Darndiyi ya-marriyimi mangkuru-mbili, mangkuru-mbili or mulgara 3sg-DIST plain-LOC plain-LOC kayarra-mbili. woods-LOC
‘The plains rat lives in the plains. in the plains or the woods.’

KF. Do you still see darndiyi?
‘Do you still see mulgaras?’

RW. No, gone. Yeh, kaan seeim. Oh, mait be ... afa da war, I think.
‘No, it’s gone. Yeah, you can’t see it since, oh, maybe ... after the war, I think.’

KF. Did all those little things, like yalbawurrini, finish at the same time?
‘Did all of those small animals, like the bilby, disappear at the same time?’

RW. Yeh, same, yeh, all over, afa da war I kaan see them animal livin.
‘Yeah, at the same time, yeah, all over the place, after the war I haven’t been able to see those animals living.’

2.7.6 Munyunyurni (Native mouse) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Angkula ... angkula-raa jalyangka-nama-nu ngiji-ngirri-wardi NEG NEG-RRA now-time-did see-lpl.Exc-HAB munyunyurni mujaka. hopping.mouse mouse
‘We don’t see the hopping mouse or burrowing mouse these days.’

Angkurla ngiji-ngirri-wardi jalyangka-nama-rni. NEG see-lpl.Exc-HAB now-time-FOC
‘We don’t see them at all any more.’

Ngilma-ardi jamiru-rlu munyunyu-nga-rni ngilma-ardi. build-HAB that(m)-DAT-FOC mouse-f.ERG-FOC build-HAB
‘The hopping mouse builds [a home].’

Biyijala jimi-niki-rni ngawu-rni ngilma-ardi. long(m) this(n)-FOC home-FOC build-HAB
‘It builds a long burrow.’
2.7.7 Munyunyurni (Native mouse) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods
Jangaringinja and Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

According to Robin and Jumbo, these are still found around Elliott, though Pompey disagreed with this (see above). Many live in one hole, like darndiyi mulgaras.

JC. Bikirra darra-ardi, juliji can darra-ardi, kaburi.
grass eat-HAB bird eat-HAB lizard

‘It eats grass, it can also eat birds and tree lizards.’

RP. Wajua ngawu ngilma-ardi?
where home build-HAB

‘Where does it make its home?’

JC & Karalu-mbili.

RW. Karalu-mbili.
ground-LOC

‘In the ground.’

RW. Sometime im live long hollowlog.
‘Sometimes it lives in a hollow log.’

2.7.8 Mujaka (Native mouse) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Pompey identified the red-tailed phascogale (from a picture) as a kind of mujaka (the word mujaka appears to mean any kind of burrowing mouse or house-mouse). These are no longer seen around Elliott, though they used to make their homes in grassy parts of this area previously, in or under logs. It ate ants or insects in trees. He last saw them when he was a young man. Old people used to sing the animals or their tracks to make more of them appear in an area (so there would be more of them to hunt), but no one knows the songs anymore.

Ngawu-rna angkurla ngilma-ardi.
home-DAT NEG build-HAB

‘It didn’t build a home.’

Nyambala yalbawurrini nginda-ri yabanja Nganya, nginyi-wurru-marriyimi.
DEM bilby DEM(m)-FOC small(m) sing sing-3pl-DIST
‘They used to sing bilbies and other little animals.’

Dulyu-mi dulyu-wurru-marriyimi nginyu-wurru-marri dulyi.
call.up-IRR call.up-3pl-DIST sing-3pl-DIST call.up
‘They called them up, sang them up, called them up.’
2.7.9 **Ijibarda (Native mouse) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja and Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja**

These are only found in the bush, where there are still big mobs, but not around Elliott or Newcastle. According to Jumbo and Robin, *ijibarda* and *munyunyurni* are not the same animal.

**RP.** Waja darra-ardi, ijibarda?
What eat-HAB mouse
‘What does the *ijibarda* mouse eat?’

**JC.** Bikirra, *grasshopper*.
Grass
‘Grass and grasshoppers.’

**RP.** Wajuwa ngilma-rryi ngawu?
Where build-will.go home
‘Where will it go make a home?’

**JC.** Karalu-mbili, ambanama darndiyi.
Ground-LOC like mulgara
‘In the ground, like a mulgara.’

2.8 **Nyinawurdirni (Echidna) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja**

*Ardalakbi ya-ka ibilka dunjuwa-kaji ngirri-wardi ngayi*
Hot(m) 3sg-PST.HAB water burn-thru 1pl.Exc-HAB 3fsg.ACC

kumungu-ngka.
Back-ALL
‘Using water that has been heated we burn the things on its back [spines].’

*Wajbala-rna-nu miji-ngirru-wardi nyambala, nyambala whitefella-DAT-did get-1pl.Exc-HAB DEM DEM*

ningki-ngirri-marriyimi.
Chop-1pl.Exc-DIST
‘We get that thing the white folks brought [pliers] and chop them [spines].’

*Ngalardku nangka-kaji ngirri-marriyimi.
adze chop-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST*
‘Or chop them off with an adze.’

*Widijba-kaji ngirri-marriyimi widijbi-ngirri-marriyimi miji manalku.
bandage-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST bandage-1pl.Exc-DIST get wet.mud*
‘We’d bandage it up, pack it with with wet mud [on the outside].’
The bush turkey (Australian bustard) is called *karninyinji* or *kurrkabadi*. There are plenty of these around, and they are hunted out bush or right around Marlinja. Old people would hunt it by whistling to get the birds to stand up, then throwing a boomerang at them when they fly up out of the grass. They can be roasted in an earth oven, but are better boiled or cooked in a frying pan. Bush turkeys eat grass, seeds, berries, grasshoppers, and stones. They are always found in pairs. After a section of land is burnt, one might find half a dozen or more bush turkeys in the area, as it is easier for them to find food in areas that have been burnt off.
Nguku-wurrmarriyimi ngarnuu — nginda kurrkabadi

cry-3pl-DIST 3msg.ACC DEM(m) turkey

ninginingij barra-kaji wurrmarriyimi ngindi wurrmarriyimi.
sneak approach-thru 3pl-DIST DEM(m) 3pl-DIST

‘They would cry to it — then sneak right up on one of those turkeys.’

Nyambala ngirru-wardi, burriji-ngirrmarriyimi burriji-ngirrimarriyimi.

DEM 1pl.Exc-HAB boil-1pl.Exc-DIST boil-1pl.Exc-DIST

‘We’d boil it up, boil it up.’

Burriji-ngirri-wardi kidim nyambala, mangulkbi ningki-yi,
boil-1pl.Exc-DIST get DEM guts chop-FUT

linku-nu mankijbi an yunku-nu, ila-kaji ngirri-wardi
chest-did neck and foot-did put-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST

nyambala-nga.
DEM-f.DAT

‘We’d boil it up, then cut out the guts, its insides, the head and neck, the feet,
get those right out of it.’

Ardalakbi ngini ngayi ibilki-nga-yi ili-ngurru-wardi
hot(m) this(f) 3fsg.ACC water-f.DAT-FUT put-1pl.Inc-HAB

jawaranya-ngka.
vessel-ALL

‘When the water’s hot enough for it we’d put it into the pot.’

From his feathers — some of them mekim for peinti theyself tu, yuno? Sam a dem ol
fellas, yeah. But this time, they got different. Nobody know make that, yuno? Only I can
make that. Some of them young fellas, they use ... little baby thing, yuno that whitefella ...?
They get them baby thing. We don’t have that anymore, use that anymore, they use that
napkin, yuno?

‘Some folks would make (ceremonial) decorations out of its feathers too, you know? Some
of the olden people, yeah. But nowadays they do it differently. No one knows how to
make decorations that way, you know? Only I can make it that way. Some of the younger
fellows today, they use ... those little babies’ things, you know that whitefella stuff ...?
They get those baby things. We don’t do it the old way anymore, use turkey feathers like
that any more, they use nappies,11 you know?’

Jalyangaka-rra angkula, nyambala ngirru-wardi diyardiya angkula
now-RRA NEG DEM 1pl.Exc-HAB feather NEG

ningki-ngirru-wardi kiwirra.
chop-1pl.Exc-HAB nothing

‘Now no, for feathers we don’t cut them any more.’

11 ‘Nappy’ is the Australian English word for ‘diaper’, for US readers.
Kijurlulu darra-ardi nyamba-rni kulyukulyumi darra-ardi.
stone eat-HAB DEM-ERG conkerberry eat-HAB
‘It eats stones and eats conkerberries.’12

Nyambala bikirra ngabijimi darra-ardi, jalalukuru darra-ardi, arnburrkbi.
DEM grass grass.sp. eat-HAB low.down(RED) eat-HAB melon.sp.
‘It eats grass, ngabijimi grass, arnburrkbi melons off the ground.’

Jirrkiji-ngirrika-nga-ardi, amba jirrkiji-ngirrika-nga-ardi murdika-arndi,
run-hunt-1sg-HAB PURP run-hunt-1sg-HAB car-INST
ngaja-nga-ardi kujkarrarni.
see-1sg-HAB two(f)
‘Hunting, when I go hunting in my car I always see two of them.’

Angkurla ngaja-nga-ardi murrkunbala-rna, kujkarrarni ngaja-nga-ardi.
NEG see-1sg-HAB three-DAT two(f) see-1sg-HAB
‘Not three together, I always see two.’

Angkurla marlarluka ya-marri lujba-kaji, ya-marri nyambala
NEG old.men 3sg-DIST burn-thru 3sg-DIST DEM
dunjuwa-marriyimi buba, duwa-kaji nyambala bujuwa-ka karninyinji-rni.
burn-DIST fire rise-thru DEM smell-PST.HAB turkey-ERG
‘It wasn’t the old folks who burnt up the land, but when a fire burnt, turkeys would show
up as they smelled it.’

Duwa-ardi ngunjalu-ngka wanyma-marriyimi.
rise-HAB burnt-ALL walk-DIST
‘They’d show up on the burnt ground and walk about.’

2.10 Bujikarda (Cat)
2.10.1 Bujikarda (Cats) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Cats are not native to any part of Australia, but since their introduction they have
survived extremely well in all parts of the country, including traditional Jingili lands. Cats
are kept as pets by Jingili people nowadays, but this text, and the next by Pompey, talks
about the feral cats which are found in the wild. These are, generally speaking, much larger
and leaner than pet cats.

RP. What do cats eat?

JC. All sort. Juliji, mokinji, juburdu, jakulajki, junma ...
bird snake quoll possum wallaby
‘All sorts of things. birds, snakes, quolls, possums, wallabies ...’

12 Many birds do, indeed, eat stones. This aids in the digestion of hard seeds.

‘There are plenty around Number Seven [bore]. They’re there all the time. In the olden days, even then they were there. There are cats all over by Windy Bore, in hollow logs. I have seen them from when I was a little boy right through my adult life. All over the place. Beetaloo, the Causeway, everywhere. I could find heaps of them here [at Ngukurr] now, during the night.’

Banybila-ngarriyi ngurrayijbi-ri ngo. 
find-1sg-will.go night-FOC big(n)
‘I’ll find lots of them at night-time.’

Long time wi bin eatim. Is good tucker, like kangaroo again. Lakud bili [bury], like walanja [goanna].

‘We’ve been eating them for ages. It’s good food, just like kangaroo meat. We bury it [in an earth oven], like with a goanna.

Maya-nya-ardi garra kurrubardu or makirdi. Tu wei, yuno?
kill-2sg-HAB POSS boomerang gun
‘You can kill it with a boomerang or a gun. Either way.’

Well, yu garra warlaku, warlaku at murrnu-mbili it got bujikardi-ri. 
dog dog root-LOC cat-FOC
‘If you have a dog it will go the base of the tree that has a cat in it.’

Dajba-kaji ya-ardi, bujikardi-ri. 
bite-thru 3sg-HAB cat-FOC
‘It will bite the cat.’

Angkula dirndi-nya-rriyi kurrubardi-ri-warni, warlaku-ri dijbi. 
NEG shoot-2sg-will.go boomerang-FOC-INST dog-ERG bite
‘If you don’t get it with a boomerang, the dog will bite it.’

Might be yu shutim, im foldaun wel dog getim laik det. 
‘Or perhaps you’ll shoot it, and when it falls out of the tree, well the dog gets it then.’

2.10.2 Bujikarda (cat) — told by Dakamajbi Pompey Raymond Jalyirringinja

Pompey has seen wild cats, and says they can be found in hollow logs or in the long grass, and hunt birds, small marsupials (though bilbies are too large for cats to hunt), and snakes. Pompey ate a wild cat last year [1997]. He tells the story below first in Kriol and then in Jingulu. He says domestic (pet) cats can’t be eaten.

Jami-rni-rlu bujikarda darra-ardi nyambala, mujaka-wuju darra-ardi
that-ERG-FOC cat eat-HAB DEM mouse-??? eat-HAB
warlabadb, kibilyawurni, mikanji, darndiyi; nyambanyamba darra-ardi.

wood.duck whistle.duck snake rat stuff eat-HAB

‘Cats eat things like mice, wood ducks, whistle ducks, snakes, rats; stuff like that they eat.’

Duwa-kaji ngirri-marriyimi, ngirriki-ngirra-ka “ah nguruwa, let’s go huntin”.

rise-thru 1pl.Exc-DIST hunt-1pl.Exc-PST.HAB ah let’s.go(IMPV)

‘We got up as if to go hunting, “Hey, let’s go, let’s go hunting!”’

“Ah nguruwa! Ngirriki-nguru-wawalanja-rna.”

ah let’s.go(IMPV) hunt-1pl.Inc-will.go goanna-DAT

‘Hey let’s go! We’ll hunt for goannas.’

Ngirri-marriyimi nyambala-ngka, karrijbi kuyu ngirra-ka

1pl.Exc-DIST DEM-ALL road ANAPH 1pl.Exc-PST.HAB

ngiji-ngirri-yi nginda-rna larlarla-jbunji ibilka.

see-1pl.Exc-FUT DEM(m)-FOC flow-ADJ water

‘We went that way along the road where we used to go until we saw floodwater.’


dead approach-thru hunt-leave car poke-1pl.Exc-DIST walk-do

‘When it got deep they left the car, [saying] “Let’s look about”, and struck out on foot.’

Miyi-yi walanja kujkarra-bila-rlu, walanja nginda baya-rni

kill-FUT goanna two-anim-ERG? goanna DEM(m) man-ERG

larlarla-jbunji-mbili ibilkini-mbili duwulyu-ngari-rri karrijbi.

flow-ADJ-LOC water-LOC rise-1sg-will.go road

‘The two of them went off to kill goannas, the men went off for goannas in the floodwater, while I was to stay there on the road.’

Ngayarni ngawu-rni wajan baju-rni darrangku-ngka jima-niki-rni

1sg.ERG home-FOC stand act-FOC tree-ALL that(n)-PROX-FOC

darrangku-ngka wayabi ya-ka.

tree-ALL tired 3sg-PST.HAB

‘I set up camp [rested] standing against this nearby tree because I was tired.’

Wayabi-kaji nga-ka manalku-rni-ngka wayabi nga-ka,

tired-thru 1sg-PST.HAB mud-FOC-ALL tired 1sg-PST.HAB

‘I was so tired I just [sat] down in the mud, I was that tired,’

ngaji-kaji nga-rriyi nginda-rni bujikarda dara-ka ya-jiyimi.

see-thru 1sg-will.go DEM(m)-FOC cat eat-thru 3sg-come

‘and I was looking around when I saw a cat coming through eating stuff.’

Jama-rni wajanka-ju ngunungku, nginda-kaji ya-marri,

that(m)-FOC stand-do this.way DEM(m)-thru 3sg-DIST
nginda-jalu-warndi kuja-nga-marri ... akardada.
DEM(m)-???-INST pierce\textsuperscript{13}-1sg-DIST poor(m)

‘It was standing like this, just like this, so I pierced it ... the poor thing.’

Wurraku ngarrabaja-nga-yi, “Aah dakarni jama-rniki-rni!
3pl.ACC tell-1sg-FUT Aah leave.it(IMPV) that(m)-PROX-FOC

Jangu-rna nyambala miji-ni-mi? Jani-rni marliya ili-mi ngurraku?”
fun-DAT DEM get-INV-IRR Q-FOC sick(m) put-IRR 1pl.Inc.ACC

‘When I told them about it they said, “Oh leave it there! Did you get it for amusement? Won’t that make us sick?”’

“Aah!” I bin takim langa camp.

‘Aah!” I took it back home.’

Ngaba-kaji nga-marri ngaba-nga-marriyimi walanja-rni dirri-ngirri-yi walanja.
hold-thru 1sg-DIST have-1sg-DIST goanna-FOC eat-1pl.Inc-FUT goanna

‘So I hung onto it, and we got ready to eat the goanna.’

Walanja nyambala mangulkbi kula-kaji kula-ka ngayirni
goanna DEM gut spear-thru spear-PST.HAB 1sg.ERG

ngaja-nga-rra-jiyimi, mumunja-rra-ka lakud bili.
see-1sg-RRA-come indefinitely-RRA-PST.HAB bury place

‘They’d speared that goanna through the belly like I used to spear them when they’d come up a long time ago and bury it [in an earth oven].’

2.10.3 Bujikarda (cat) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Bujikarda. But this pussycat, them ol pipul bin say, he no more blanga da bush, him bin travelin from somewhere. Yeh, blanga wajbala.

‘Cats. But these cats, the old people used to say, don’t really belong to the bush, they traveled here from somewhere. Yeah, they belong to white people.’

Duwa-marri jiyi-rni bujikarda-rni, karribala ngarnu karribala ngarnu —
rise-DIST CAT-FOC cat-FOC whitefella 3msg.ACC whitefella 3msg.ACC

‘Those cats arrived, with the white fellas, with the white fellas —’

But laik dey kolim karriba, Jingu-luru-warndi Kuwarrangu-warndi, karriba,
whitefella Jingu-luruINST mixed-INST whitefella

bat propa Jingu-luru-warndi, nganya-marriyimi karriba
Jingu-luruINST sing-DIST whitefella

\textsuperscript{13} The root /kuj/- ‘pierce’ is usually used to indicate spearing, but in the preceding Kriol version of this story, Pompey said he used a shotgun.
maamandanya — dat waitmen.

whitefella
‘Well in mixed (modern) Jingulu they call them karriba, but in proper Jingulu they call whitefellas maamandanya — that’s a white man.’

Bujikarda good tucker like a possum. Letem dog killim. Tekim, we mait fo hunting, mait be a bujikat, mait ... that bujikat dog mait findim. I don know what they callim lang proper language, ol pipul bin callim.
‘Cat is good food, like a possum. We’d let the dogs kill them. Taking them, we might be going hunting, might find a cat, might ... a dog might find a cat. I don’t know what they really call it in Jingulu, what the old people called it.’

Karriba-rni nganya-ardi bujikarda-rni.
whitefella-ERG sing-HAB cat-FOC
‘White people call it ‘pussycat’.’

Bininja-rni anuku-nayi nganya-marriyimi.
man-ERG how-INDEF sing-DIST
‘Aboriginal people called it something [I don’t know what].’

Warnayaka duwa-marri.
foreign(m) rise-DIST
‘It came from another country.’

Juliji darra-ardi, bujikardi-rni julji darra-ardi, mikinji, kaburi darra-ardi ...
bird eat-HAB cat-ERG bird eat-HAB snake lizard eat-HAB
‘It eats birds, cats eat birds, snakes, tree lizards ...’

Oh, him tucker to anything, bujikad, him tucker anything.
‘Oh they’ll eat anything, cats, they’ll eat anything.’

2.11 Cane Toads — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

This is another ‘diaspora’ text, like Katherine Flood in §1.14. Cane Toads, originally (and unsuccessfully) introduced into Queensland to combat the Cane Borer Beetle, are now spreading into the Northern Territory. In the dry season of 1998 they had reached Urapunga, near the Roper River at Roper Bar (where this text was recorded), and Jilkminggan (some 200km SSE of Katherine). Some estimate they will arrive in Katherine by the middle of the year 2000, and probably be in Darwin a year or two later. While the toads in Queensland are finally starting to shrink in size (as diseases and pests adapt to them), the toads in the ‘vanguard’ of the migration are enormous. The following text is a story in Jingulu and Kriol about a new arrival into the world of the Jingili, though not into traditional Jingili territory, which gets too dry in the dry season to support a cane toad population. Jingulu therefore has no word for cane toads, but it also lacks a generic word for frogs or toads, instead having separate words for small tree frogs and burrowing frogs. Jumbo creates the word burrukminji or frogminji from the English frog (Kriol burruk) and the ending /-minji/, which appears in Jingulu on various words for different kinds of frogs. This ending means nothing by itself, however. He also said one could probably use the Mudburra word murrkuna, meaning a large kind of frog.
JC.  

Dey ol along Urapunga now, big mob. Yu si araun.  
‘They’re all around at Urapunga now, lots of them. You can see them around.’

Darduwala ngamamula, burrukminji.  
mob big(Red)(m) cane.toad  
‘Lots of big ones, cane toads.’

Dey ol raun langa tep, yu kaan go. Dey garru blong stil in water, yuno?  
‘They’re all around the tap so that you can’t get to it. They need to be near water, you know?’

Oh maybe one thousand two thousand there, near the tap. You go in the night.  
‘Oh there might be one or two thousand there, near the tap, if you go at night.’

Yu kaan walk in deya yu garru push em out garru long stick.  
‘You can’t get in there. You have to push them away with a long stick.’

Well yu kaan get dat water, tap.  
‘You wouldn’t be able to get water from the tap.’

Angkula dajba-jkal-a, kuwarrku.  
NEG bite-NOML-m nothing  
‘They don’t bite at all.’

Kumungku-mbili ngaba-ju marringilija-rni.  
back-LOC have-do poison-FOC  
‘They have poison on their backs.’

Angkula dajimi nyarri kumungku-nu.  
NEG touch 2sg.ACC? back-did  
‘Don’t let its back touch you.’

Karriyaka nyi-yi-mi, marmadamarnda.  
bad(m) DEM-IRR hand  
Your hand will feel bad.’

Mangilija ngaba-ju kumungku-mbili.  
poison have-do back-LOC  
‘It’s got poison on its back.’

I bin lusim wanbala deya. Warlaku kurlukurla.  
dog small(m)  
‘I lost one there. A small dog.’

Warlaku kurlukurla kiyli ya-nu jalyangkunu ... idajku.  
dog small(m) kill? 3sg-did today yesterday  
‘A little dog died today ... no, yesterday.’

Darra-nu ngininika-rlu nganga kentod.  
eat-did this(n)-FOC meat cane.toad  
‘It ate the cane toad.’
Dat dog bin gon wi bin buryim yesterday. Only young dog. He jus kamap. Wel I seen im, im bin mait bi it dat kentod yuno, Im bin big mob wil dai yuno. I seen dat dog stagrin al da wei. Hi onli bin tu day. I nyu dat.

‘That dog died and we buried it. It was only a young dog. He just came up. Well, I saw that he might have eaten a cane toad, you know. A lot of them will die, you know? I saw that dog staggering all the way up. He only lived for two days (after that). I knew that (would happen).’

Burruk-burruk darra-nu warlaku-rni kurlukurla-rni.
frog-RED eat-did dog-ERG small-ERG
‘The little dog ate cane toads.’

Kujkarru-nama ini-mbili-rni, danmiyili ya-nu.
two-time here-LOC-FOC dead 3sg-did
‘Two days right here, then it died.’

Akardarda, kurlukurla.
poor(m) small(m)
‘Poor bugger, the little fella.’

It’s not long.
‘It didn’t take long.’

I bin lang Elliott. Wen I kam dey bin here, right lang Duck Creek, big mob. Sittin on rood. But dey kaan nok raun Elliott said na, tu hot. Dey garra folo dis riva, yuno? Wel I bin seeim big mob.

‘I was in Elliott. When I came (here) they were here, and many at Jilkminggan (Duck Creek) too. Sitting on the road. But they can’t hang around Elliott way, now, it’s too hot. They have to follow this river, you know? Well, I saw a lot of them.’

Darduwala ngaja-nga-nu, Kuyangkan-ngkami.
mob see-1sg-do Elsey-ABL
‘I saw a lot of them, coming from Elsey station.

Ngurrayijbi ngaja-nga-ardi.
night see-1sg-HAB
‘At night time I see them.’

Some big wan wen dey along da road yu ken seeim jumpin rait kros rait tru. Sometaim drunken driver dey jes nok im.
‘You can see some of the big ones jump right across the road. Sometimes drunk drivers just run over them.’

RP. What do they eat?
Wi dunno. Might be grass something. I dunno. I dunno what, leaves yuno. Might be dem green ones banybanyku, I reckon, yuno.

‘We don’t know. Perhaps grass or something, I don’t know. I don’t know what, leaves, you know? Perhaps green leaves, I reckon, you know?’


‘I saw one there, eating ants. When you throw a match away, or a cigarette, you watch and it will swallow them.’

Kindijku dirri-wurru-wardi. ant eat-3pl-HAB

‘They eat ants.’

Kindijku dirri-wurru-wardi. ant eat-3pl-HAB


‘It swallows them. Tailor-made cigarette butts, when you throw them away. It will eat them.’

He’s rait, he won’t hurt yu. Long as yu don holdim like dis, yuno? He got dat mangiliya [poison] deya. Yu feel fani layta, no?

‘They’re allright, they won’t hurt you, as long as you don’t pick them up, you know? He’s got poison there. You’ll feel funny later on, yes?’

Marliyiki. Yu got tu wash. Ibilkiri-ngka. sick? water-ALL

‘Sick. You have to wash in water.’

Yunku-warndi tu tachim nya-ardi. Hi swel ap. foot-INST 2sg-HAB

‘If you touch it with your foot too, it will swell up.’

Chakim ap laik bladi water, yuno? Laik dat [spits]. Banga-rra [spit-RRA].

‘It throws out something like water, you know? Like that [spits]. Spit.’

Wadjkuwa-ardi ibilkiri an nex minit yu swel ap. throw-HAB water

‘It spits a fluid (at you) and the next minute you swell up.’

Dunjumi-kaji nya-riiyi darrangku-warndi ... anyma-kaji ya-rdu poke-thru 2sg-will.go stick-INST walk-thru 3sg-go

jilaka baya!

just.like man

‘You can go poke it with a stick ... it will walk off just like a human!’

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14 I have no idea what this word means. It does not resemble any Jingulu or Mudburra word that I could find.
"Gotim tu hands laik hi ken walk, big one yeh. Ai bin chase wan garra long stick. Hi jes walkap langa ... Im go."

‘It has two hands, like, it can walk, big ones, yeah. I chased one with a long stick. He just walked off over ... He went.’

RP. Where do they go during the day?

JC. Insaid langa mad.

‘Into the mud.’

Lakud bila-ardi.

bury-3pl-HAB

‘They bury themselves.’

Lakud urru-wardi.

buried 3pl-HAB

‘They bury themselves.’

Jayili karalu-mbili.

inside ground-LOC

‘Under the ground.’

2.12 Ecology — told by Dilkbarri Pharlapi Dixon Jalyirringinja and Makanjangiwarra Lady Dixon Namirringinju

This text and the next continue themes found in earlier texts, exploring the relationship between people and the maintenance of ecological balance.

According to the Dixons, the old folks sang the possum, the bilby, the quoll, the mulgara, and the bandicoot away because they were too abundant. The effect of singing these creatures is not to kill or eliminate them, but to ‘block’ them, to prevent them from coming out of their homes and running around the countryside uncontrolled.


‘It [the possum] is stuck inside a hollow log and can’t come out. Only dogs can smell it. Nobody goes hunting by the river anymore, along Longreach.’

PD. Ol pipul bin singim, huntim awei, yuno?

‘So the old people sang it, made it go away, you know?’

LD. Laik a rat na, laik a darndiyi.

‘Like they did with the rat, like they did with the mulgara.’

PD. Marlarluka-ri-mi nginyu-wurrur-marri ngayi karrijbi, old.man(RED)-ERG-FOC sing-3pl-DIST 3fsg.ACC path

lurru-kaji ya-marri, ngungka-nga ngawu-ngka. return-thru 3sg-DIST 3msg GEN?-ALL home-ALL

‘The old folks sang its path so it went back into its home.’
Nginuwa-warra, nginyi-wurrumarrri ngarnu karrijbi-rni dulyulyu-kaji
this.way-RRA? sing-3pl-DIST 3msg.ACC road-FOC die.down-thru

wuwarr ...

‘They sang the tracks hither and they died down in numbers ...’

Dulyuly wurrumarrri, wanyma-kaji ya-marriyimi.
die.down 3pl-DIST walk-thru 3sg-DIST
‘They became scarce, just wandered right off.’

Ijibarda-mbili nginyi-marriyimi, jurrkulu-mbili.
Longreach-LOC sing-DIST creek-LOC
‘At Longreach, they sang, at the creek.’

2.13 Recent arrivals — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja and
Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

In this text, Robin and Jumbo talk about animals which have recently arrived in Jingili
country. This contrasts with earlier texts where they talked about animals which have
recently disappeared from the area.

In the old days, *ilikbirni* (large green and red parrot), and *wirrilwirrilyi* (green parrot)
were not seen around Longreach and Newcastle Waters. These were only seen around the
Daly Waters and Hayfield areas (within Jingili country). Nowadays, however, they are all
over Longreach and Newcastle too. Robin and Jumbo said that they probably moved to this
area just for a change, just for something different.

RW. Marlarluka-rni-mbili angkula ya-marri.
old.men-FOC-LOC NEG 3sg-DIST
‘They weren’t around in the old people’s time.’

JC. Jalyalyangku-nama-kaji ngaja-nga-ju.
now(RED)-time-thru see-1sg-do
‘I’ve only been seeing them in really recent times.’

RW. Angkula ngiji-ngirri-marri kuwarrku.
NEG see-1pl.Exec-DIST nothing
‘We never saw them then at all.’

JC. Dardu-rna ya-ardi juliji-rni, ngarrini-rni wilikbirni, wirrilwirrilyi.
lots-FOC 3sg-HAB bird-FOC DEM(f)-FOC parrot.sp. parrot.sp.
‘There are lots of birds, of these green parrots and green and red parrots.’
3 Implements

The two texts in this section relate to the manufacture of implements. The first is a description of the traditional method of putting a stone blade on a spear, while the second is a blow-by-blow account of how the narrator and I made a didgeridoo.

3.1 Kiyindal Ilami Karnarinymangka (Putting a blade on a spear) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Jikala jama-rni kirriji maja-mi, karnarinyma-ngka ila-nya-yi.

wax that(m)-FOC wax get-IRR spear-ALL put-2sg-FUT
‘Get that spinifex wax and you put it on the spear (shaft).’

Jimi-rni kijurlurlu-nu buba-ngka ila-mi.

that(n)-FOC stone-did fire-ALL put-IRR
‘Take that there stone (blade) and put it in the fire.’

Jamaniki-rni kirriji-rni, buba-ngka ila-mi.

this(m)-FOC wax-FOC fire-ALL put-IRR
‘Put the wax on the fire too.’

Buba-ngka dakard karuma-nya-yi.

fire-ALL warm-2sg-FUT
‘You warm it in the fire.’

Nyirrma-nya-yi, dakard karuma-nya-yi, ila-nya-yi langa kijurlurlu.

make-2sg-FUT warm warm-2sg-yi FUT P stone
‘When you’ve warmed it you’ll put it on the stone.’

Jimi-rni kijurlurlu-nu maja-kaji nya-yi kiyindan-ma.

this(n)-FOC stone-did get-thru 2sg-FUT spear.head-EMPH
‘You’ll get that spear-head out again.’

Kiyindalma maja-nya-yi, ngunja-yi jamaniki-rni kirriji-nu ngunja-ju,

spear.head get-2sg-FUT burn-FUT this(m)-FOC wax-did burn-do

irr bila-kaji nya-yi ngarnu.

paint place-thru 2sg-FUT 3msg.ACC
‘You’ll get that spear head when it’s really hot, when that wax there is really hot too, and paint it on it.’

3.2 Making a didgeridoo — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Didgeridoos are not a traditional part of Jingili culture, and are not used in ceremonies, but appear to have been introduced from the north in colonial times.

Mindi-rruku kirrawarra, mindi-rruku.
1dl.Inc-went north 1dl.Inc-went
‘You and I went north.’
Nginki-mindu-nu — no gud.

knock-1dl.Inc-did

‘We knocked on one (tree) — no good.’

Nother one  nginki-mindu-nu — we got a gud wan dijeridu —

knock-1dl.Inc-did

ningki-mindu-nu.

chop-1dl.Inc-did

‘We knocked on another one — we got a good didgeridoo [tree] —

we cut it down.’

Kilidima-kaji nga-ju marndaj karriba? Marndaj?

peel-thru 1sg-do OK whitefella OK

‘Now I’m skinning it, right whitefella? Right?’

Marndaj kilidima-nga-ju kurrinyu, ya karriba?

OK peel-1sg-do bark yes whitefella

‘I’m taking the bark right off, right whitefella?’

Ngaaku mindu-wa kurrubardi nangka-nga-yi.

later 1dl.Inc-will.go boomerang chop-1sg-FUT

‘Later we’ll go and I’ll cut a boomerang.’

Marndaj ya-nu maja-mi — kilidima-nya-ju bardakurru.

OK 3sg-did get-IRR peel-2sg-do good(n)

‘He’s doing OK — you’re pulling the bark off well.’

Jard bila-mi, karriba, jard bila-mi!

closed place-IRR whitefella closed place-IRR

‘Switch it [tape recorder] off, whitefella, switch it off!’

Marndaj kilidima-mi kurrinyu. Marndaj? Bardakurru?

OK peel-IRR bark OK good(n)

‘All right, take the bark off. OK? Good?’

Dilma-nga-yi karriba! Marndaj?

cut-1sg-FUT whitefella OK

‘I’ll cut this one, OK whitefella?’

Kijurlurlu-mbili ila-nga-yi.

stone-LOC put-1sg-FUT

‘I’ll put it on this stone.’

Dilma-nya-yi ngindiwara!

cut-2sg-FUT this.way

‘Cut it straight like this!’
Dilma-nga-yi nyiniwa-rdi kurlukurla-arndi nginiwara, marndaj?
cut-1sg-FUT this.way-HAB small-INST this.way OK?
‘I’ll cut the small end straight, OK?’

Dilma-nga-ju.
cut-1sg-do
‘I’m cutting it.’

Marndaj bardakurru?
OK good(n)
‘OK, is it good now?’

Kunjkuwa-mi!
pour-IRR
‘Drop it out!’\(^{15}\)

Jaji-ma-mi!
wait-EMPH-IRR
‘Hold on!’

Karalu-ngka-ma kunjkuwa-yi!
ground-ALL-EMPH pour-FUT
‘Spill it out right onto the ground!’

Kunjkuwa-mi!
pour-IRR
‘Drop it out!’

Kuwarrku?
none
‘Nothing more?’

Marndaj bardakurru-kaji, luwaku.
OK good-thru hole
‘Good, OK, there’s a hole right through it.’

4 Hunting, cooking, food preparation

The texts in this section are stories about hunting, cooking, and other forms of food preparation. The stories by Jumbo Collins were recountings of the day’s events, told around the campfire at the end of a day or half-day of hunting. Those told by Robin Woods, on the other hand, are descriptions of traditional hunting patterns or expeditions.

\(^{15}\) Referring to the termite-eaten insides of the trunk, which spill out onto the ground when the log is thumped if they have been loosened sufficiently. The root /kunjkuw-/ ‘pour’ is used to describe the spilling out of the woody refuse.
4.1 Ngirikki ngurrayijbi (Hunting at night) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo

Collins Jamirringinja

Part I of this recounting of a hunting expedition was told late on the night of the expedition, when Jumbo was tired, suffering from a cold, and had drunk a lot of beer that afternoon and evening. Consequently, this part of the text involves frequent switches into Kriol and English, and occurrences of a number of words that I could neither understand, recognise, nor could Jumbo identify them the next day. (I have transcribed these as accurately as I can). Part II, recorded the next day, involves less code-switching and was generally easier for me to understand.

Part I

Mindi-rruku jalyangku-nu, mindi-rruku langa number six way,
1dl.Inc-went today-did 1dl.Inc-went P
jurrkubardi-rna.
plains.goanna-DAT
‘We went off on this day, we went off Number Six way, looking for goannas.’

Mindi-rruku One Tree way, langa Baribari kantri, we went.
1dl.Inc-went P Baribari
‘We went off One Tree way, through Baribari country.’

We couldn’t get a turkey, kuwarrku. Kiwirra.
none none
‘We couldn’t get a turkey or anything.’

Wi bin kam bak, rait bak, numba six, bush deya langa Red William. Namba tu turnof.
Wi bin bush deya.
We came back, right back through Number Six and that bush there, Red William.
At the number two turn off we went bush.’

Ngurruru-ngku langa namba tu. Wi bin kip goin, ngubu.
1pl.Exc-will.come east
‘We were going to come back by Number Two, but we kept going east.’

Den-kaji ngurru-nu kirrawarra now, namba six. I bin lus ma brans, na.
then-thru 1pl.Exc-did north
‘Then we went up northward, to Number Six. I lost my mind then.’

Ngaba-laja-nu damangka ngayirni-rni, ngurrungu namba six.
have-carry-did head 1sg.ERG-FOC ???
‘I lost my head there at Number Six.’

Ngarrabaja-rra jaminiki-rni innit?
tell-RRA this(m)-FOC Q
‘I said this didn’t I?’
‘Nginuwa mindu-wa kalarra.’
this.way 1dl.Inc-will.go West
“‘We’ll go this way, West.’”

Kalarra-kaji ngurruru ru ngunu-ngku na, Red William. Rait Jurlinginja?
West-thru 1pl.Exc-RRA DEM(n)-ALL
‘We came back West through Red William. Right Jurlinginja?’

Yu memba?
‘Do you remember?’

Langkaj bila-nya-ju?
hear put-2sg-do
‘Do you remember?’

Muwum-kaji tru da fens. I bin du ya kumu-ngku, rong wei dat rood.
dark-thru DEM(ANAPH)-will.come
‘We drove through the fence in the dark. I took us that way, that wrong way.’

Karrijbi-ngka ngurra-ku ngunu-ngku, kalarra-said.
road-ALL 1pl.Inc-went DEM(n)-will.come West-side
‘We went along that road, followed it up to the West side.’

Wi bin langa dat fens.
‘We ran up along a fence.’

Ngunu-ngku ngurruru nu kalarra-said, karrijbi-said Jurlinginja.
DEM(n)-will.come 1pl.Inc-did West-side road-side skin.name
‘We crossed over onto the West side, the highway side, Jurlinginja.’

Karna Marlinja, ngurruru ngku Elliott-said, Elliott.
coming.up.to Marlinja 1pl.Inc-will.come
‘We wanted to go to Marlinja, so we needed to come out on the Elliott side.’

Kulumindini-ngku baj bili wi sidan nyamba kurruru nu.
Elliott-will.come follow be.located we sit.down DEM 2pl-did
‘When we made our way to Elliott we left you two there.’

Luk raun, kuwarrku janga wawa-la rna.
look round none another? child-pl-DAT
‘We looked around but none of the children’s (parents) were there.’

Bardarda...nah... baba ngaanku Rexie, kuwarrku.
y.brother- o.brother 2sg.GEN name none
‘Your little brother ... no, your big brother Rex might have been there (I thought),
but no one was.’

Hi maita gon hom, maibi kemping at George’s place.
‘He might have gone home, or might have been camping at George’s place.’
‘Now I reckon Jurlinginja and his wife will go to their home there and I’ll stay here.’

‘He might hit me for never bringing anything back from our hunting expeditions.’

‘Well, I’ll tell Jurlinginja to bring my stuff here and I’ll just stay here at home.’

‘I’ve got my whitefella son here; should he sit down while I get up and go? No way!’

‘My son might have to belt me one.’

‘My son killed me this one near Jurruwuji [Jurlujurludi?], killed it for me he did, my son killed it with his car.’

‘You guys got a big one!’

‘We killed it with a car.’

‘My son killed it with his car.’

‘No gun, nothing. It was broken.’
Darra-kaji nga-yi wumbuma-nga-yi jalyangku-nu.
‘I’ll have a feed, I’ll cook some, this very night.’

Ngarrini-nga lambarra-nga maja-nu ngarra Onion.
‘My daughter-in-law got me an onion.’

Wumbumu-wa jalyangka-rlu, darra-kaji nga-yi.
‘It’ll be cooked tonight now and I’ll have a good feed.’

Burrbaja-nga-yi ngarri-na biba, limbirrini.
‘My son and daughter-in-law and I, we’ll finish it off.’

Ngaba wajirri ngarri-na maja-nga-rriyi larnku.
‘I’m feeling queasy, I will go get my swag.’

Part II

Idajku-nu nginyu-rruku ngirriki.
‘We went hunting last night.’

Kirrawarra nginyu-rruku Kulayi-mbili, lurrbu.
‘We went up north to Kulayi, then back again.’

‘We went directly north, then came back for food.’

Miyi-wunyu-nu wardamanmarra.
‘Those two killed a big red roo.’

Miyi-wunyu-nu murdika-arndi.
‘They killed it with their car.’

Birdbiji-nginyu-nu waji.
‘We missed one.’

Nginyu-rruku wunyu-ku langa namba tu, wankij-wankij nginyu-rruku raitap
1dl.Exc-went 3dl-went? P turn-RED 1dl.Exc-went
namba six, Jurlujurludi.
Number.6
‘We went out by Number Two bore, then we turned around and went up to Number Six, Jurlujurludi.’

Wankiji ngirra-miki yaji kurunu — Red William, no — Orange Tree.
turn 1pl.Exc-came go.round.to?
‘We came back round to Red William, no — Orange Tree.’

Nginyu-wurru-ku kalarra — raitap langa Orange Tree, no — Red William.
1dl.Exc-3pl-went west
‘Then west up to Orange Tree, no — Red William.’

Nginyu-rruku-kaji kamaut langa fens.
1dl.Exc-went.thru
‘We went right through and came out at a fence.’

Nginyu-rruku raitap lang Kulumindini.
1dl.Exc-went Elliott
‘We’d gone right up by Elliott.’

Lurrbu-nama nginya-miki ngini-mbili manjarna - Elliott.
return-time 1dl.Exc-came here-LOC lancewood.bark
‘We came right back here to the lancewoods, then Elliott.’

Ngirra-miki from Kulardi raitap Baribari ya-ju.
1pl.Exc-came ulardi Baribari 3sg-do
‘We came from Kulardi right up into Baribari country.’

Ngarri-ninga jakardi-nga imbila-ka, ya-rruku lambarra-rni.
1sg.GEN.f.ERG mother-f.ERG chase-PST.HAB 3sg-went child.in.law-ERG
‘My Mummy (daughter-in-law) was chasing it here.’

Kangka-baja jurdama ngardaji-yi, wardabanmarra.
another-pl kangaroo grow-FUT hill.kangaroo
‘A couple of growing kangaroos’

Miyi-jimi ngirru-nu, Wardirri-mbili.
hit-came 1pl.Inc-did Wardirri-LOC
‘We almost managed to hit one, at Wardirri.’

Nginya-miki ... Jurlinginja draibin langa det murdika-rni.
1dl.Exc-went skin.name car-FOC
‘On and on we went … Jurlinginja was driving the car.’

Nginyu-rruku Ubaji-mbili, langa namba tu, Jurlinginja bin brekim naaaaaam ...
1dl.Exc-went Ubaji-LOC P
‘We came up to Number 2, where Jurlinginja killed it, yeah …’
Maya-kaji nginyu-rruku det ngamurla-rni. kill-thru 1dl.Exc-went that big-FOC
‘We really killed that big one.’

Ngirra-miki kunu-ngku-rra One Tree Place ngirra-rruku-kaji 1pl.Exc-came DEM(ANAPH)-will.come-RRA 1pl.Exc-came-thru

rait lang Kurlumindini
Elliot
‘We came to One Tree Place and came right back up to Elliott.’

Nginya-miki wardka yila-ana-nu Marlinja-mbili. Marndaj!
1dl.Exc-came fall put-1Obj-did Marlinja-LOC OK
‘We came right back to drop me off at Marlinja. OK!’

big(m) 2sg.ACC? kill-2sg-did stick-INST kill-2sg-FOC?-did
‘You hit that big one with a stick. You killed it.’

Wird bila-kaji nga-nu karrina wawa-la, jiyi-ma, ngamurla.
lift place-thru 1sg-did got.him child-pl DEM-EMPH big(m)
‘We lifted it right up, with the children, this big one.’

Ird bila-kurra-nu waji murdika-ngka.
lift place-2pl-did what car-ALL
‘You lifted it into the whatsit ... car.’

Ngaba-miki wurru-ju-kaji nginda buba-mbili.
have-came 3pl-do-thru that(m) fire-LOC
‘They already had a fire going here.’

Dilmi-ngurra-nu bardarda jiminika-rlu jimi-rni det wan na det nganga-rni.
cut-1pl.Inc-did y.brother this(n)-FOC that(m)-FOC meat-FOC
‘We cut this, your sister and I, this meat.’

Jangkubarni-rna, dilma-nu det nganga-rni.
one-DAT cut-did meat-FOC
‘For one (me), she cut that meat.’

Finish ohh, kuden manej im det nganga.
‘In the end, oh, I couldn’t manage to eat all that meat.’

Dilma-nu marndaj ila-baji ngirru-nu, platik beg-ka.
cut-did OK put-pl? 1pl.Exc-did plastic bag-PST.HAB
‘We cut some up and put it in those plastic bags.’

Kurrnyu wajuwa-nu, warlaku-rna ngarnu.
skin throw-did dog-DAT 3msg.ACC
‘The skin was thrown away, given to the dogs.’
Wardjuwa-nga-nu damangka, mangulkbi.
throw-1sg-did head guts
‘I threw away the head and guts.’

Warlaku-rni darra-nu. Wunu-mbili kalarra.
dog-ERG eat-did DEM(n)-LOC west
‘The dogs ate it. Off here to the west.’

Kanyburru darra-nga-nu, jarrumulu-ngkami.
flesh eat-1sg-did thigh-ABL
‘I ate some meat from the thigh.’

4.2  Jurrkubadi Miyingurruru (We killed a goanna) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo  
Collins Jamirringinja

Darra-nga-ju, ankila ambaya-mi!
eat-1sg-do cousin speak-IRR
‘I’m eating, you talk, cousin!’

Jalyangka-nu nginyi-rruku ngirriki nginiwara, Murruluji-rni-ngka, wankij.
today-did 1dl.Exc-went hunting this.way Murruluji-FOC-ALL turn
‘Just now today we went hunting off this way, up Murruluji way, then turned.’

Julijurli-rdi, kurdalyurru nginyu-nu, karl nga-ju
bird(RED)-FOC foliage 1dl.Exc-did straight 1sg-did

kunu-ngku namba six, nginda-nama ngubu.
ANAPH-will.come this(m)-time east
‘Where the birds are in the foliage, we went straight on eastward to No. Six bore.’

Jaminiki nyu-rruku, dat bore One Tree, Ngunukuna.
this(m)-PROX 2sg-went Ngunukuna
‘You went up to that bore One Tree, or Ngunukuna.’

Nginyi-rruku ngunungku-kaji amba karrijba-rni ngamba jarra ngaja-ardu.
1dl.Exc-went like.this-thru PURP track-FOC PURP horizon see-go
‘We were going on like this, on road after road here, going on until we could see the horizon.’

Ngarnu luwarluwarlu wanybili-nginyi-nu ngindaniki-rni, jurrkubadi-rni.
3msg.ACC hole(RED) find-1dl.Exc-did this(m)-FOC plains.goanna-FOC
‘We found this plains goanna in the holey country.’

Ngunungku-warlu, karrawarra.
this.way-ward east
‘Out this way to the east.’
Jurrkubadi, lurru-nama ngirri-rruku, miyi-ngirru-nu. plains.goanna return-time 1pl.Exc-went kill-1pl.Exc-did
‘We killed the goanna on our way back.’

Bijiy-ardi maja-nu, angkula dabila-ardi, Jangaringinji-ri make(property)-HAB get-did NEG hold-HAB skin.name-FOC
‘In getting it [making it gotten], he doesn’t grab hold of it, Jangaringinja.’

Ngirri-rruku-kaji  tru da getit,  kurru-rruku  tanof. 1pl.Exc-went-thru  2pl-went turnoff
‘We went right back through that gate, you guys took the turnoff.’

Karrijba-kaji-ka a-jiyimi jani yu-garn? road-thru-PST.HAB 3sg-come Q 2sg-go
‘Who’s that coming down that there road you were driving along?’

Larrkaji-kaji ngirru-rruku banybila-nga-nu karriba, dilma-badi karrijbi. skiny-thru 1pl.Exc-went find-1sg-did whitefella cut-HAB road
‘As we went along we encountered that skinny whitefella who grades roads.’

Dat old Frank, dat’s all.
‘That old Frank, that’s only who it was.’

Ngirra-miki raitup Kulumindini,  streit thru. 1pl.Exc-came ALL Elliott
‘We came right up to Elliott and straight through.’

Ngirra-miki rait thru hiya, dirri-ngirru-nu. 1pl.Exc-came eat-1pl.Exc-did
‘We came back here and ate.’

Arduku-nama, ngirrma-nu bujbu buba, burdba ya-nu. slow-time make-did earth.oven fire send 3sg-did
‘He carefully made an earth oven and fire, to put it in.’

Lakud bila-nu, duwa-nga-nu. Jalak baja-nga-nu. bury place-did rise-1sg-did remove.from.oven act-1sg-did
‘He buried it, then I dug it up again.’

Kurra-miki lurra-kaji ya-nu, darra-ardu marra ngurru-ju. 2pl-came return-thru 3sg-did eat-go house 1pl.Inc-do
‘You came right back and they came to eat, we are all here at the house.’

Kumungku darra-nya-nu ngijinmi darra-nya-nu, wakunyu jarrumulu. back eat-2sg-did tail eat-2sg-did left(n) thigh
‘You ate some of its back and tail, and its left thigh.’
4.3 Ngirriki (Hunting) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Bininja ya-ardu ngirriki.
man 3sg-go hunting
‘The man is going hunting.’

Ajuwara ya-ardu?
where.to 3sg-go
‘Where’s he going?’

Ngirrik-ardu walanja-rna.
hunt-go goanna-DAT
‘He’s going hunting for goannas.’

Ngaaku ya-ngku.
later 3sg-will.come
‘He’ll come back later.’

Ngindi-nama wumbuma-yi nganga-rni wurraka-na ya- yi.
this(m)-time cook-FUT meat-FOC 3pl.GEN-m 3sg-FUT
‘Then he’ll cook the meat for these people, he will.’

Ngindi-nama wumbuma-yi nganga-rni walanja-rni, wurraka-na-ka ya- yi.
this(m)-time cook-FUT meat-FOC goanna-FOC 3pl.GEN-m-PST.HAB 3sg-FUT
‘Then he’ll cook the goanna meat, for those folks back there he will.’

Ngaaku ya-angku ili-kina-jku.
later 3sg-will.come DEM?-NEG.INDEF-??
‘He’ll come back later some time.’

Warranyangku mayi-ka, burdulyi naba-angku nganga-rni walanja-rni.
wispy.cloud kill-PST.HAB dry have-will.come meat-FOC goanna-FOC
‘Goannas were killed in this dry slightly cloudy weather, he’ll bring goanna meat.’

Banybila walanja, maya-mi walanja, wumbuma-yi ngijkinmi.
find goanna kill-IRR goanna cook-FUT tail
‘Once he’s found the goanna and killed the goanna, he’ll cook the goanna tail.’

Walanja ngujka-bara warraku-ru ngarru bardakurra, ngangi-majka.
goanna burn-?? lancewood16-did 1sg.ACC good(m) meat-ADJ
‘I reckon goanna cooked on that lancewood is good, meaty.’

Nganga-rni banybila-arda ka-ru walanja – dina banybila-ja ka-ru,
meat-FOC find-go 3sg-did goanna dinner find-do 3sg-did
jami-rni-rni warlaku-rni nirni-nirni.
this(m)-ERG-FOC dog-ERG close-RED
‘He’s gone to find goanna meat; having found goanna meat the dogs will all hound him.’

16 Mudburra (Western?)
Banybila-yi ngindi-rna-mi umbuma-yi nganga-rni burduli-nga barnku.
find-FUT this(m)-DAT-IRR cook-FUT meat-FOC cooked-FOC
‘He’ll find something to cook the meat well.’

Ya-ardu ngirrik-ardu, ya-angku, dajkidajku.
3sg-go hunt-go 3sg-will.come afternoon
‘He’s gone hunting, he’ll return, in the afternoon.’

Ya-angku lurrbu.
3sg-will.come return
‘He will return.’

Ngangi-rna ya-ardu ngirrik-ardu walanja-rna.
meat-DAT 3sg-go hunt-go goanna-DAT
‘He’s gone hunting for goanna meat.’

Ya-angku-kaju lurrbu.
3sg-will.come-thru return
‘He’ll come right on back.’

Ngindi-nama ngirrika-rda-yi, jurrkulu-mbili.
this(m)-time hunt-DAT?-FUT creek-LOC
‘He’ll be hunting it by the creek.’

Dirri-ngurri-yi walanja.
eat-1pl.Inc-FUT goanna
‘We will eat goanna.’

4.4 Ngirriki Jungkalungka Marlarlukarnimbili (Hunting far away in the old days)
— told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Here Robin is talking about hunting expeditions to the Gulf Coast in the olden days. This provides some evidence for a traditional link between Jingili and Yanyuwa people.

Marlarluka wanyma-marryimi ngirrika-marryimi wanyma-marryimi
old.men walk-DIST hunt-DIST walk-DIST

ngarnu kungka-rri-rna bininja-rna.
3msg.ACC another-RRA-DAT man-DAT
‘In the old days people would go hunting over in other people’s country.’

Anyma-marryimi ngarnu wanymi-miki arduku-marryimi.
walk-DIST 3msg.ACC walk-came slow-DIST
‘Off they’d go there, come and go.’

CATAPH-FOC man-FOC Jingili-FOC sea.turtle-DAT-did home-ALL-FOC
‘Now these Jingili people, they’d go for sea turtle then come home to Jingili territory with it.’
4.5  Nganga Kuwarrku, Miringmi Dardu (No meat, lots of gum) — told by
Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

This story is interesting because most of the story is about our unsuccessful hunt for
animals to eat, and the success of finding gum is barely mentioned at the end of the story.
Some might say that this is because the gathering of vegetable food is women’s work, and
of less interest to the narrator than the activity of hunting, regardless of the success or
failure of either quest. However, I think the explanation is more likely to be that the point
of the story, or of any story like this, is to elaborate the path traveled, and the places
visited, during the expedition.

Nginya-rruku jalyangku-ma, jaju yunku-mbili nga-ju, up at
1dl.Exc-went today-EMPH grandpa foot-LOC 1sg-do

Warrajkalu ya-ju.
cold.dreaming 3sg-do
‘Today we followed my grandfather’s steps up to the cold dreaming place.’

Nga-rruku Kulayi-ngka, ngirriki ngangi-rna.
1sg-went Kulayi-ALL hunting meat-DAT
‘We went up to Kulayi to try to find meat.’

Kulayi, no. Kangkirrija nga-rruku, lurrbu nginya-miki.
Kulayi no Kangkirrija 1sg-went return 1dl.Exc-came
‘Nothing at Kulayi, so we went to Kangkirrija and then came back.’

Nginya-rruku langa Kulayi, ngangi-rna, but kuwarrku.
1dl.Exc-went P Kulayi meat-DAT but none
‘We went to Kulayi for meat but there was none.’
Today then we went to the cold dreaming place, all those other places, and Jandiyijku Creek."

This sandhill tells me about my grandfather."

‘We’re up at the windy place today.’

‘We’ll go right back now.’

‘I’ll bring my son Jurlinginja right back now, we’ll go indoors.’

‘We went west to Hickory Bore.’

‘We went right up by Warlumanybu.’

‘But we came back without any meat.’

‘We went to Hickory — Old Hickory.’

Mudburra (Western?)

A place near Longreach, where initiation rituals are performed.
right round.
right round
‘We went up a long way and then back again by Windurrkuji, we went right around.’

Ngirra-miki rait ap langa Roger’s Creek, ya-mardiyimi ...,\footnote{Rest of phrase incomprehensible.} 1pl.Exc-went have 3sg-DIST

nginya-miki Ikirdi-ma-ngka.
1dl.Exc-came Hickory-EMPH-ALL
‘We went right up to Roger’s Creek, the one that ran down from …, then we came back to Hickory.’

Ngirra-miki rait langa Causeway, miji-nginyu-nu miringmi jalyangku-ma,
1pl.Exc-came get-1dl.Exc-did gum today-EMPH

dardu, dajka-nu miringmi-rni.
lots bite-did gum-FOC
‘We came back over the Newcastle Creek Causeway, where we got gum, lots of it, and we ate some of the gum.’

Miringmi-wa miju-wurra-nu bili-lurrbu-na-miki ngani-ngka rait ap hiya
gum-will.go get-3pl-did put-return-1Obj-came DEM?-ALL

langa Marlinja.
Marlinja
‘They went to get some of that gum up there and brought it back to me. Now we’re here at Marlinja.’

4.6 Lakud bilami Bundurru (Cooking in an earth oven) — told by Miminyngali Eileen Peterson-Cooper Nangalinginju

This text is in the Kuwarrangu dialect of Jingulu.

Miji-ngurru-marrimi walanja, karalu, walanja karalu miji-ku-ma
get-1pl.Inc-DIST goanna ground goanna ground get-went-EMPH

ngarri-ni-rni kirda-rni maya-marryyimi ngini-mbili ngawu-mbili,
1sg.GEN-m-FOC father-ERG kill-DIST here-LOC home-LOC

ngarru-nu-mbili.
1sg.GEN-n-LOC
‘We would go and get ground goannas, my father would kill them here at our camp.’

Lakud bili-ngirri-marryyimi ngini-mbili, ngini-mbili lakud bili-mi
buried put-1pl.Exc-DIST here-LOC here-LOC buried put-IRR
ngirri-marriyimi karalu-mbili, bujbu-mbili.
1pl.Exc-DIST ground-LOC oven-LOC
‘We’d bury them here, here in the ground we would bury them, in an earth oven.’

Karalu-mbili ila-nga-ma ngayirni-mi kirda-mi-rni, bardawurri-mi
ground-LOC put-1sg-IRR 1sg.ERG-FOC father-ERG-FOC good-v
dirri-ngirri-marri.
eat-1pl.Inc-DIST
‘My father and I would put them (bush bananas) in the ground then we’d come
and eat it and it would be good.’

Lakud bili, karalu-ngka-mbili-rni, karalu-mbili-rni ya-nu, dirri-kaji
buried put ground-ALL-LOC-FOC ground-LOC-FOC 3sg-did eat-thru
bardawurri-mi, swiit-bili-mi.
good-v sweet-pl-v
‘Bury them in the ground, they’d be in the ground, then eat them up and
they’d be good, sweet.’

4.7 Kakuwi (Fish) — told by Powder O’Keefe

Ibija-nga-ardi wajuwi munungkumi-ma burrbiji, darra-ardi
tie-1sg-HAB throw string-EMPH finish eat-HAB

wajuwa-nga-ardi, ngilma-nga-ardi buba, nangki-mi ngirriki buba-ngka,
throw-1sg-HAB make-1sg-HAB fire chop-IRR hunt fire-ALL

ngina-rni ngunja-yi.
that(f)-ERG burn-FUT
‘I tie up a fishing line and throw it in the water and eventually eat what is caught
on a fire I’ll make to cook it.’

Ngibi-wurru-rni darr-ardi kakuwi, darra-nga-ardi.
have-3pl-FOC eat fish eat-1sg-HAB
‘They’ll all eat the fish, me too I’ll eat it.’

Linyarda-mbili umbumi-nga-ardi, darra-nga-ardi linyarda-ngkami-mbili.
charcoal-LOC cook-1sg-HAB eat-1sg-HAB charcoal-ALL-LOC
‘I cook it on the coals then eat what’s been put on the coals.’

Bardakurra.
good(m)
‘It’s good.’
4.8 Preparation of yams — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Nganyajimi-rni ngimaniki-rni ya-marri marlarluka-rni darra-marriyimi.
yam.sp.-FOC this(v)-FOC 3sg-DIST old.men-ERG eat-DIST
‘In olden times people would go eat the nganyajimi yam.’

Kijurlurlu-warndi nangka-marri marlarluka-rni.
stone-INST chop-DIST old.men-ERG
‘Olden folk would crush it with a stone.’

Kijurlurlu-warndi nangka-marrimi, dika ajuwa-marriyimi.
rock-INST chop-DIST fat throw-DIST
‘Once crushed with a stone they’d mix fat in with it.’

Nangka-marriyimi … waruma-marriyimi, marrimarra.
chop-DIST taste-DIST sharp(m)
‘Once chopped like that, chopped and chopped, it could be tasted, but it would be spicy.’

Jalanya-rna dajba-jkalu.
tongue-DAT bite-NOML(n)
‘It’d burn your tongue.’

4.9 Wangkurra (Sugarbag) — told by Kijilikarri Jumbo Collins Jamirringinja

Mindi-rruku jalyangku-ma Warranganku-ngka.
1dl.Inc-went today-EMPH Beetaloo-ALL
‘Today we went to Beetaloo.’

Mindi-rruku wurru-wardu langa barrambarra-ngkukju, narnangaja-nu,
1dl.Inc-went 3pl-go P clearing-HAVING watch.for-did
jimi-mbila-rlu wangkurra, bularruku-ngkami bungka-nga-nu.
that(n)-LOC-FOC sugarbag smoke.tree-ABL leave-1sg-did
‘We came up into an area with many clearings, looking out for a sugarbag that
I’d found and left in a smoke tree.’

Jurlinginja-rni darra-nu, lambarra-nga too darra-nu, wangkurra-rni.
skin.name-ERG eat-did daughter.in.law-f.ERG too eat-did sugarbag-FOC
‘Jurlinginja ate some, and daughter-in-law ate some too, that sugarbag.’

Kurlukurlu-rni ngaba-nga-nu dawurdawurni-rni, angkurla nangka-ngas-nu propali
small-f have-1sg-did axe-FOC NEG hop-1sg-did properly.
‘I only had a small axe, I couldn’t cut properly.’

Dawurdawu-nu olraitt nangka-marri ngarri-jiyimi, wangkurra-rni.
axe-did allright chop-DIST 1pl.Inc?-come sugarbag-FOC
‘But eventually, slowly, that axe managed and we cut it out, the sugarbag.’
Marriya ningki-mindu-nu. jangkangkiyi lurkurrba.
soft chop-1dl.Inc-did summit halfway
‘We cut it gently, from high up there to half-way down.’

Minda-miki waju kurruni-mbili ... kirini-mbili.
1dl.Inc-came what error -LOC catfish-LOC
‘We came to the whatsit, catfush ... catfish.’

Kirini junguma-nga-nu ngarnu, lambarra-nga ngarru.
catfish show-1sg-did 3msg.ACC daughter.in.law-FOC 1sg.ACC
‘I showed the catfish to him and to my daughter-in-law.’

Indi-mbili-kaji ngini wurrju-ju-ku wamba-mbili.
that(m)-LOC-thru that(n) 3pl-do-?? snappy.gum-LOC
‘Now we’ve come right up through to this snappy gum here.’

Bundurru-jija ila-nginyu-ju.
food-PRIV put-1dl.Exc-do
‘We’ve got no food left now.’

4.10 Bijardku (Sugarleaf) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Nyamba-rni-nayi ngirrma-rdi ngini-niki-rni bijardku-nu.
what-ERG-INDEF make-HAB this(n)-FOC sugarleaf-did
‘Something makes this sugarleaf (I don’t know what).’

Dijbili-nginyi-wardi nyanyalu dijbila-mi.
break-1dl.Exc-HAB leaf break-IRR
‘First we break the leaf up.’

Jimi-rni ngangarra-rra, larlumaya-nya-yi.
that(n)-FOC thing-RRA shake-2sg-FUT
‘Then you have to shake that stuff.’

Larluma-nya-yi nyinma-nya-yi lawunja-rni-ngka-rrri-rni, maja-mi
shake-2sg-FUT gather-2sg-FUT coolamon-FOC-ALL-RRA-FOC get-IRR
ila-mi ibilkirni ikiya-mi.
put-IRR water wet-IRR
‘You’ll shake it and gather it up in a coolamon and then sprinkle it with water.’

Duja-kaji nya-yi, ngirrma-mi, uliyija-nga-ngka ila-mi warraj bili,
roll-thru 2sg-FUT make-IRR sun-f.DAT-ALL put-IRR dry

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20 Catfish dreaming site.
uliyija-nga-ngka ngunja-yi.
sun-f.DAT-ALL burn-FUT
‘You’ll knead and roll it, make a loaf, then put it in the sunshine to dry, in the sunlight, it will cook.’

Jiminiki-rni ngangarra-rni dardalyi ya-yi ngaanku...
this(n)-FOC thing-FOC hard(n) 3sg-FUT 2sg.ACC
‘This thing will harden and dry on you eventually.’

Bardbalu-kaji, ila-mi ngamba ngandayi-ngka jakilirra.
strong(n)-thru put-IRR PURP shade-ALL whitewood
‘When it’s hard, go put it under the shade of the whitewood.’

4.11 Warnamburrngu (Bush tobacco) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods
Jangaringinja

Marlarluka-rni maja-marryimi warnamburrngu warnu-nu dirri-wurru-marri.
old.men-ERG get-DIST bush.tobacco tobacco-did eat-3pl-DIST
‘The old folk went to get bush tobacco to chew.’

Ngirma-marryimi, nangka-marryimi kijurlurlu-ngka, ngindi-ma-kaji
make-DIST chop-DIST rock-ALL that(m)-EMPH-thru
wurru-marri marlarluka-rni-mi.
3pl-DIST old.men-FOC-ERG
‘They would make it, chop it up on a rock. that’s what they would do, the old folks.’

Ngarrirni-ngga jakardi-ngga bajka-marri-ngarru.
lsg.GEN-f.ERG mother-f.ERG tell-DIST-lsg.ACC
‘That’s what my mother told me.’

Ngarri-na jaminja ngaja-marryimi, ngarrini-ngga jakardi-ngga,
lsg.GEN-m grandfather see-DIST lsg.GEN-f.ERG mother-f.ERG
ngarri-na jaju-ma.
lsg.GEN-m old.uncle-EMPH
‘My mother’s father, my mother, and her mother’s brother, they’d all do it.’

Ngirrmi-wunyu-marriyimi.
make-3dl-DIST
‘Those two (old men) would make it.’

Uliyija-nga-rni-mbili ngirma-wurru-marriyimi warraj wurru-marriyimi,
sun-f.DAT-FOC-LOC make-3pl-DIST lying.flat 3pl-DIST
warraj bili, warnamburrngu-nu.
lying.flat place bush.tobacco-did
‘They’d put it flat in the sun, lay it flat, that bush tobacco.’
Dij bili-wurru marlarluka-rni-rni, lawunja-ngka maja-kaji-marriyimi uliyija-nga. break place-3pl old.men-FOC-ERG coolamon-ALL get-thru-DIST sun-f.DAT
‘The old folks would break it into bits, and put it in a coolamon in the sun.’

5 Rituals and ceremonies

These texts all relate to traditional cultural and ritual activities among the Jingili, some of which continue to this day, others of which are no longer practised.

5.1 Mirrirdimi kujikarna (Teaching about initiations) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Ngibi-ngurra-yi wurraku nginda-baja-rni yabanja-ala nginyi-ngurri-yi have-1pl.Inc-FUT 3pl.ACC that(m)-pl-FOC small(m)-pl sing-1pl.Inc-FUT

wurraku mirrirdimu-ngurri-yi wurraku kujika 3pl.ACC teach-1pl.Inc-FUT 3pl.ACC initiation
‘We’ll take the little ones when we get them and sing to them and teach them initiation songs.’

Ngamba ngirdbu-wurri-yi langa-mbili. PURP win-3pl-FUT ear-LOC
‘To put the truth into their ears’

Ngamba langalanga-wurri-yi ngayi kuku-rna-nu kujika-rna, PURP think-3pl-FUT 3sg.GEN grandfather-DAT-did initiation-DAT
kuyu-rna kujika nginyi-wurri-yi ya-jiyimi jangka ngarnu, ANAPH-DAT initiation sing-3pl-FUT 3sg-come another 3msg.ACC
ngiji-wurri-ya kujika-rna ...

sing-3pl-FUT initiation-DAT
‘So they can learn to think, from their grandfather’s songs, we sing and sing the initiations until ...’

‘... Aah marndaj ngaba-nya-ju; ngaba-nya-ju kujika.’
OK have-2sg-do have-2sg-do initiation
“... Ahh allright, now you have the knowledge of the initiation.”

5.2 Marringilija (Traditional poison) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Nginirniki-rni marringilija-rni, wunjua-marri ngarnu bininja-rni this(n)-FOC poison-FOC pour-DIST 3msg.ACC man-ERG
kanyburru-ngka-rni, wunjua-marri ngarnu manyan ka-ju.
flesh-ALL-FOC pour-DIST 3msg.ACC sleep 3sg-do
‘This traditional poison, men would pour it on their victims’ flesh, pour it on them as they slept.’
Part 1

Wunjuwa-marri ngarnu damangka-ngka-rni wanyma-kaji ya-marri
pour-DIST 3msg.ACC head-ALL-FOC walk-thru 3sg-DIST

kulyu na, mangirrija-rni, kanyburru-mbili-rni
kill.you EMPH poison-ERG? flesh-LOC-FOC

jiyi-rni-mbili bininja-rni-mbili-rni.
CATAPH-FOC-LOC man-FOC-LOC-FOC

‘They’d pour it on the head and he [the victim] might get up and walk around then,
but it would kill that man, the man whose flesh they’d poured it on.’

5.3 Janbara (Tree burials) — told by Yikalamba Robin Woods Jangaringinja

Ngindaniki-rni marlarluka-rni ya-marriyimi janbarra-mbili.
this(m)-FOC old.men-ERG 3sg-DIST nest-LOC
‘In the old days people would perform tree burials.’

Ya-marriyimi, marlarluka-rni wanyma-marriyimi ngarnu, dunjuwa-kaji
3sg-DIST old.men-ERG walk-DIST 3msg.ACC burn-thru

ya-marri, warrijki-rni.
3sg-DIST ghost-FOC
‘The people would take that one and cremate him.’

Umbumu-ngurru-marriyimi yurrubirdki, marndaj barrambahra bininja-rni,
burn-1pl.Inc-DIST scatter OK clearing man-ERG

nyamba maya-nu jamaniki-rni, lakuj bilu-wurru-marri ngarnu.
DEM kill-did this(m)-ERG bury-3pl-DIST 3msg.ACC
‘We’d burn him then scatter [the ashes?] about in the clearing, then the spirit of the
person who killed the deceased would come to the burial site.’

‘Nginda jani nguka-jiyimi?’
that(m) Q cry-come
‘“Who is that weeping?”’

‘Wardaaaaa ... wardaaaaa!’

‘Waaaaa ... waaaaa!’

Ya-jiyimi bungka-kaji ya-ju wardka-ju.
3sg-come leave-thru 3sg-do fall-do
‘He’s gone to surrender up his spirit.’

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21 Jani usually occurs in initial position and functions as a yes/no interrogative word. However in this case it
is functioning as a wh-word because it follows the focused nginda ‘that’. For more information see
Pensalfini (2003, §5.1.4).
Part II: Dictionary
Dictionary acknowledgments

As mentioned at the start of this book, the dictionary represents the work of a number of linguists over the last forty years. When I took over work on the Jingulu dictionary in 1995, there already existed a wordlist of some 500 words, kept at the Institute for Aboriginal Development in Alice Springs. This wordlist was largely compiled by Neil Chadwick, who worked extensively on Jingulu in the late 1960s and early 1970s, and whose research resulted in several important works (Chadwick 1975, 1978, 1984). At this stage, however, the wordlist also contained contributions from Spencer and Gillen’s manuscript of around 1900, Ken Hale’s field notes from 1960–61, Jeffrey Heath’s 1975 field notes, Mona Rennie’s field notes from 1989–90, Ulamari and Sandy (1984), and Barr et al. (1988).

This wordlist had been keyboarded from the various sources and structured by Ellalene Seymour and David Nash.

The wordlist was provided to me by the Institute for Aboriginal Development, where Robert Hoogenraad instructed me on the use and maintenance of the database, preparatory to my initial field trip in 1995. Since that time, I have checked every entry in the wordlist and added about one thousand additional entries. As many entries as possible were provided with example sentences, showing the word in use, which was not a feature of the wordlist as I inherited it. The compilation of the extended wordlist also produced materials which contributed to the publication of a number of works on Jingulu, most notably Pensalfini (2003). I collected and checked the data over a number of field trips between 1995 and 2006, having been assisted by Brigit Cosgrove in 1996 and by Kathryn Flack in 1998.

The speakers who provided information for the dictionary have been acknowledged at the start of this book.

Dave Albrecht of the Herbarium of the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory in Alice Springs identified numerous plant specimens which I collected in 1995, without whose work we would not have the botanical names for many of the plant species.

The information in the dictionary was checked for consistency by Brigit Cosgrove in 1996, by Colleen McQuay in 2004, and by Jessica Denniss in 2007.
**Jingulu–English dictionary**

**B**

**baba** N., (m.) (also babukulinji, babakija dl., babyuwurra pl.). brother (elder) (classification includes older male parallel cousin) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Marlinjangkami yamiki baba ngarrina. My brothers came down from Marlinja.

**babirdimi** (also babidimi) N., (v.). yam, wild potato (generic as well as specific) [Ipomoea costata et al.] (semi-prostrate, climbing vine, distinct from nganyakuma) (The yam is cooked in ashes and eaten; many to the south (e.g. Warlpiri country), few at Newcastle Waters, lots in the desert and black soil country.) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996, Heath 1975). Ngunyaanami nyamarna babirdimi. Give me that yam!

**babikurlini** (See bibirni)

**babingi** N., (v.) (Kuw.). bush passionfruit, bush pawpaw (fruit of mingkilawurnumi or wardbardbumi) [Capparis lasiantha] (has an edible yellow fruit) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Majami babingi kiyilmikaji bujaju, burnayingmi majami, darrakaji ngurryiyi. Get bush passionfruits where you can smell the nailbush, get bush oranges, and we’ll eat them up. (See mingkilawurnumi, wardbardbumi)

**babiwurrini** (See bibirni)

**babiyuwurra** (See baba)

**babukulinji** (See baba)


**bard baj-** (also bardbaj-) V. 1. dodge (Chadwick 1975). 2. miss (Pensalfini 1995). Ngirrurruka buliki jamarna bard bijingirribardi dardungkijanama. We missed the cow over and over. (See bulam–)

**bardarda** N., (m.) (also bardariyila dl.) (stress: ‘bardarda’), brother (younger) (classification includes younger male parallel cousin, wife’s sister’s husband (ego: male)) (classification includes maternal aunt’s son (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngurrwa ngabangerri bardarda. I’ll take my little brother with us.

**badariyiwulu** (See birdirdirni)

**bardakurra** (also bardawurra) Adj., (m.).
1. good, well (Chadwick 1975). Nyaminarninu bardakurrirnikaji yaju. She’s well now.

**bardakurrum-** (also bardakurrm-, bardawurrum-) V. make something good, improve (Chadwick 1975). Ngarrnu mirdika angkula jarrkajaju, bardakurrumangayi ngirrmangayi. My car isn’t running, I’ll have to make it better, to fix it.

**bardangkarra** (also bardangkara) N., (m.). moon (Chadwick 1975). Ngurrayijbi angkula ngajanganu bardangkarrara. Last night I never saw the moon.
bajkamí ngarru. Tell me a story. (See

ngarrabaj). bajk- + non-sg subject + refl.

V. chat, converse. Nyamabajirnarni nyayuku
ngandayimbili bijikwurrangu. The old
women are talking to each other in the shade.

bajkajka, N., (n.). story, tale (Pensalfini
1996). Bajkajka majami ngarru! Tell me a
story!

bajk- V. track, follow (Pensalfini 1995).
Bajkangarriyi jambilarra bininjayiyinga
wunyaku kuykarribilarni. I'll track those
two people. (See juvvar-)

bak- V. (root), motion, change of state
(Pensalfini 1995). Nyurrun bakami. Move
over! (See juv-)

bakara N., (n.) (stress: 'bakara). open
space, clearing, outdoors (Chadwick 1975).
Mankiyimindiyi nginda bakarambili. We
two sit in a clearing. (See barrambarra,
dibikanajku, walkbaku)

bakarranji N., (m.). ground goanna (Pensalfini
1995). Ngindarni bakarranji namalumbili
yaju. The ground goanna lives in hollow logs.
(See lardaja)

bakiri (Kuw.) (See bakuri)

bakuly- V. lie horizontal, lie down, lie
unconscious (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini
He’s always lying about knocked out.
(See manyan)

bakulyi Adv. horizontally (Chadwick 1975).
Bakulyi yaju darrangku. The log is lying flat.

bakulyaju Adj., (n.). horizontal (not used
for animates, where manyan is used instead)
(Pensalfini 1996). Bakulyaju karrijbimbili
warndabulyaka karrijbimbili. It’s lying flat
on the road, the bent one on the road. (See
manyan). bakulyi (y)ili- V. (trans.). lay flat
(Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamanikirni
kulungkukbi bakulyi ilaardi. He usually lays
his didgeridoo down flat. (See warraj bil-,
liny bil-, manyan bil-)

bakungunjini (also bakuwunjini) N., (f.)
(stress: 'bakungunjini). ant (small black)
(Pensalfini 1995). Nganga bujwuanu
bakungunjangarni, ngiyingirribari dardunya
wanyubardi ngirrupka, bundurrum ngangirrna
kujuwu nganga. The little black ants go for
rotten meat; we always see them all over our
meat and other food. (See jujuja)
balanganjanganja (also bakiri) N., (n.) (Kuw.) (stress: ‘bakiri’), headband (Pensalfini 1995). Kardarda ngarrinirnrirni kanyirnrirni ngabbaardi bakuri ngabbaardi kardarda. My uncle always wears a headband. (See nawaya)

bakuri N., (m.) (Kuw.). bandicoot (lives in desert country, appearance similar to bilby (yalbawurri, yarningiikki)) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jarrimanumbili mankyaardi bakuri. The bandicoot lives in sandhills. (See bardkulu, murlungkarriri)

barl pre-V., Adv. lie belly down, lying belly down (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni wawa barl yaju. The child is lying belly down. barl duk-, V. lie flat on the ground (Pensalfini 1996). Barl dukangaju angkula jamarrirni ngaanaanayi angkula banybilaananyi. I’m lying flat down so that he won’t see me, won’t find me. barl wardk- V. drop to the ground (flat) and hide (Chadwick 1975). Barl wardkangunu wunyaku ulyurrkungka. I dropped down into the bushes and hid from those two fellows. (See yurrri bardk-)

bala N., (m.). tree lizard (small) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni bala yaardi balyab kaardi jangkubarni yaardi. I have a pain in my side. (See yinarni murlungkudu)

balkij (also birlakaka) Adj., (m.). sweet (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni wankurra balkij. That sugarbag is sweet.


barlbarl Adv., right past, right through (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni banybilanganu jimirna wajankaju barlbarl nguruwa. I’ll go right past that fellow waiting there.

balika Adj., (no concord) also balinyna, m. (3rd person only) (Kuw.). boy (crawling) (Chadwick 1978). Balika nyaju? Are you hungry? (Rennie 1990) (See jamandarra)

balkij Adv., next to, beside (Pensalfini 1995). Nyindabila balkij wunyuju. Those two are sitting close together.


barlungbarlungmi N., (v.). wattle species with very thin leaves (commonly ‘weeping willow’) [Acacia stenophylla] (gum soaked in water and eaten; grubs in roots) (Heath 1975 #15, Pensalfini 1995 #18). Kunarambili barlungbarlungmi duwaju. The barlungbarlung wattle grows in the white ground.

balyab Adv., 1, alongside (Pensalfini 1995). Bula ngininikirni, ambakarni kujikarni bula ngamamiyikini yarriyi balyab wawarna ngarnu. The men sing their corroborees while the women and children sit by watching.

balyalya N., (m.). sides (of abdomen) (Pensalfini 1995). Balyalyambili ngabangaju nyambala marliyangaju. I have a pain in my side.


bamardanya N., (f.). white ant (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Darrjakirrni ngininirni bamardanyanu darrankurna marrurna. This here white ant is an eater of trees and houses. (See jakirrirni)

Bamarna N., (m.). place in Wambaya/Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004). Jimirni mudikaarndi
We'd gone on ahead in that car we'd have gone to Kirriwa, then from Kirriwa to Mungabroom; from Mungabroom – Bamarna; from Bamarna – Karamaku; from Karamaku – Jayijku; from Jayijku – Liyija; then to Karanjarra and on to Muwardbi.

Bamanganja N., (m.). place northeast of Ngamanjimanja (associated with walanja (goanna)) (Pensalfini 2004). Walanjarna kujika ngabaju Bamanganjambili. There’s a goanna ceremony at Bamanganja.


Bambamburru N., (n.). holey country (Pensalfini 1995). Bambamburru ngininikirni ngurruwa lurrbu. This is holey country, let’s go back. (See bamburru)

Bambawunjirni ngajanganu, ngarrina ngandayi. I saw a shadow, my shadow. (See ngambu)

Bambu N., (n.). didgeridoo (from English ‘bamboo’) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyambala ninkin ngurriyi bambu ngirrmanki, bambu ninkin ngurriyi munmurriny bili ngininiki jaajakarni. We cut this didgeridoo, and now we must cut the ends off. (introduced in relatively recent times from further north) (See kulungkukbi, kinjuwurnu)

Bamburru N., (n.). hole in ground (Pensalfini 1995). Wiwirni wardkanu bamburrungka. The girl fell into a hole. (See bambamburru, mandarra)

Barnanga N., (m.). father (ego: son) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarnim nayijimi mindakina barnanga. Here comes our dad. (See kirda, lala) barnangarla (also barninjala) N., (m.). father and son(s) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindabajarni wurruwardu barninjala. There go a man and his sons. (See larlukulinji)
bangarra

bangkirimiri N., (v.). knee, kneecap
(twitching/throbbing in right knee indicates that one’s jaminja (maternal grandfather) is thinking of one) (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). Jaminja, anakilirni ambayaju ngarru, anakilirni bangkirimimbili. My grandpa or maybe my cousin is talking about me, the cousin is in the knee. (See mingkirridbi, mujumi)

bangkulirni (also bangkurlini), N., (f.). mosquito (Chadwick 1975). Dajbaananu bangkulirri, ankujangankuju. A mosquito bit me, so I’m scratching. (See bangkulya, karnamurrura)

bangkulya N., (m.). mosquito (Pensalfini 1996). Langkaj bilangaju ngindaniki bangkulya ngiyarraju. I hear the mosquito buzzing. (See bangkulirni, karnamurrura)

barnibukarri N., (m.). hawk (Pensalfini 1996). Lamurrangkurdi darraardi ngindi barnibukarri. Hawks eat stinking turtles. (See jarndarringka, karrkanya)

barnka N., (m.). friend (Chadwick 1975). Ngaya ngarrina nyamala ngarrina barnka mindubala nyamala jungunakungka dard bijkininamiki. Me and a mate got caught in the smoke. barnki (also birnki), (voc.). Birnki, ngarlarli wangku. Friend, come here!

bankaja N., (m.). dream (Pensalfini 1995).
bankaja ngab- V. dream. Ngininiki bankaja ngabanganu. I dreamed about this.

barnkijija Adj., (m.). lonely, friendless (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Bininja ngindarni mankiyaardi angkula waja ambayardi ngarru, barnkijija ngindaniki. That man’s sitting there with no one to talk to, he’s got no mates.


barnmi N., (n.). sugarbag wax (found on tree, indicates presence of a sugarbag) (can be eaten (but is bitter), is used for sealing digeridoos or boomerangs) (Pensalfini 1995). Barnmi banybilanganu, wangkurra yaju nginimbili. I found wax, there’s a sugarbag here. (See durda, kundirrimi, mayibimi, nyaliyi, nyukujburri, wangkurra, (y)ingalka)

barnngirri N., (n.). (Kuw.). bark (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Majangarriyirri bunarna ngayi, bunarna majangayi, barnngirri majangayi yabanju. I’ll go for ashes, get lots of bark for ashes. (See barndabi, kamarra)

banybil- V. find (Chadwick 1975).
Banybilanganu nyikirrurru, nyambala wubalambili banybilanganu nyikirrurru. I found those nuts on the bloodwood tree.

banybil- + refl., V. meet. Banybilimindinki ngurrarrungkarni, nginimbilinama. We’ll meet here again this time tomorrow.

barangarnajku N., (n.). long narrow clearing or gap (Chadwick 1975). Barangarnajkumbili ngirrirruku. We drove along the narrow gap. (See dibijkanajku)

barany bak- V. slip (over), skid (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Barany bikimindimi. You and I might slip over. baranybaranyku (also baranybaranya (Kuw.)), Adj., (n.). (stress: ’barany”baranyku”), slippery (Chadwick 1975). Manalku ngininikiirni baranybaranyku. This mud is slippery.

barany bil- (also baranybaranya il-) V. smoothen, make smooth (Pensalfini 1995). Nyindarni kurrubardu barany bilangayi. I’ll make this boomerang smooth. (See jurrui bil-, (y)irr bij-)
Baribari N., (m.). country and various related sites belonging to Baribari (emu star) dreaming (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Jamarni Baribarirni yaardi angkula nganganu wumbumamarriyimi marlarlukarnirni, Baribari jamanikirni duwamarri. People would never cook their meat in Baribari country, because that’s where the Baribari star rose from.

barinym- V. show, display (a thing) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirna ngabangaju, barinymangayi ngaanku. I will show you what I’ve got. (See durdkaj-, jungum-)

barr- V. 1. visit (person) (Nash 1981).

Barrangarriyi Yurrupangangka ngarrina lala. I’m going to Urapunga to visit my father.

2. come, approach (used with pre-V. only) (Nash 1981, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). barr- + refl. V. come together, gather. Ngurrwa birrivwurrunkuwa Marlinjangka. They will all go meet up at Marlinja.

barraku N., (n.). 15-mile waterhole (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirna Barrungka, kulumarra, barrawurda, Kunangaaba, wankij bakaju. Barrungka is a place filled with clouds and hail, right around to Kunangaaba.

barungku N., (n.). dry season, hot weather before wet (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Ajinbaja ngurriyi barungkunu? When will we have some of that hot weather?

bawulum- V. wipe, pat, stroke, rub (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Nyindarni warlaku bawulumangaju. I’m patting this dog. (See (w)am-, (w)ulukaj-)

baya N., (m.). man, Aboriginal full man, person (Chadwick 1975). Jamarni baya ngunyangurriyi nginarni nayuni. That man is looking for a woman. (See bininja).

bayinbala N., (m.). people, mob, crowd (Pensalfini 1995). Nayungkujbala wurruju bayinbala. There’s a lot of women in that mob.

bayardardu people, mob, crowd. Bayardardu wurrijiyimi. People are coming up. (See darduwala, juma, yuranya)

bib- V. be stormy. (Pensalfini 1995)

Kardarrukaji bibamarri. There was a storm all night. bibaju, (also bijba), N., (n.). storm (Pensalfini 1995). Ngunu bijba kajiyimi ibilkirni wardkanarrayi ngurraku. A storm is coming and it will rain on us.

bibha N., (m.). son (classification includes also brother’s son, wife’s sister’s son, wife’s paternal grandfather’s sister’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes brother’s son’s son,
Part II

husband’s nephew, husband’s nephew’s son
(?), father-in-law’s sister’s son, mother-in-
law’s father’s sister’s son (ego: female)
Ngarrirni bibirni mayanu, mardinakarndo.
My son killed it with his car. bibi N., (m.)
 voc.) (Pensalfini 1995). Ibilka bijiyirri nganu,
bibi. Get him a drink, son. (See biwula)

bibikaka Adj., (m.) warm, warmed up
(Pensalfini 1995). Ibilka bibikaka
kibardikangayi. I’ll bathe in warm water.
(See ngarrabiyaka, (y)ardalakbi

bibirni N., (f.) also babikurlini, babakurlini
dl. babiwurlini, babawurrini pl.). daughter
(ego: parent), elder sister (ego: sibling)
(classification includes older female parallel
cousin) (classification includes brother’s
daughter, wife’s sister’s daughter (ego: male))
(classification includes older brother’s
son’s daughter, husband’s niece, husband’s
nephew’s daughter (?), father-in-law’s sister’s
daughter, mother-in-law’s father’s sister’s
doughter (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975,
Pensalfini 1995). Ngaankirni biwurlirni
ngarrininga bibika ngarrabajanganu. I told
your daughter about my daughter. (See
biwurliri, ngabarlanjibirni). babiyuwurlu
N., (f.) two older sisters (ego: sibling)
(Pensalfini 1995). Ngabangaju jangkubarni
baba, babiyuwurlu ngarru kujkarrabilirnani.
I have one older brother and two older sisters.

babardi N., (f.) voc.). sister (older) (ego:
sibling). Babardi, wangu ngarlarli, nyambala
ird bijiminduwa ngininiki. Older sister, come
here, let’s lift this thing!

Birdbi N. (n.). the larger of two waterholes
at Condalara (associated with wanguurra
(sugarbag)) (Pensalfini 2004).
Nyambalangkami duwamarrri
Arduwurrumurrarri ngarlarli Birdiringka, ngindarni wangukurri.
He got up from there, from Kidman Camp, and
came over here to Birdi, that sugarbag.

bidbidarra N., (m.). coolibah tree [Eucalyptus
microtheca et al.] (witchetty grubs in trunk,
leaves chewed to promote salivation, ashes
mixed with chewing tobacco, infusion of
leaves used to treat colds, some species have
wasp gall containing edible grub) (Chadwick
1975, Pensalfini 1995 #4). Bidbidarra

ngamulu, lujbakaji wurrumarri ajininayi.
Someone burnt that big coolibah tree.

birdbil- V. clap boomerangs together (Pensalfini
1995). Kurrubardiyila birdbilangaju. I’m
clapping two boomerangs together.

bidbilyi Adj., (m.) (also badalu n., bidbiri f.,
bidbilmi v.). strong (things), hard, heavy
(Chadwick 1975). Bidbilyinama jamanikirni,
marlukamarra, bidbilyi. He’s tough, he’s an
old man all right but he’s strong.

birdbulu N., (n.). cave (Chadwick 1975).
Birdbulu dardu ngabaju karruji. The cave
is full of spiders. (See nankuna)

birddirirni (also bidirdiri) N., (f.) (also
bardardiwurlu dl., birdirdiyuwurrini pl.).
sister (younger) (classification includes
younger female parallel cousin) (classification
includes wife’s brother’s wife (ego: male))
(classification includes maternal aunt’s
daughter (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975,
He pinched his little sister.

birdirdiyuwurrini (See birddirirni)

birdiyinirrni N., (v.). cattle bush, bullocky
bush [Heterodendrum oleifolium, also
Wrightia saligna] (soft wood, used for
woomera) (two splints used for broken bones)
(Pensalfini 1996). Birdiyinirrni bubu
ngirrmarrirri ngarrmarri, marranybalarni
darrnarrirrii. Olden days folk used the bullocky bush for firewood,
while cows ate it. (See kargaala, lawa)

birdkijini N., (f.) (stress: ‘birdki”jini). orange-/
red-naped snake (Pensalfini 1995). Birdkijini
ngambalunu kunara mangkuru. The red-naped
snake is plain coloured.

birdu N., (n.). 1. burl, lump in wood
(Pensalfini 1995). Darrangku ngajanganu
nyambalangkju, ngajalanjuju kabila
kiwirakaji birdungkujakaju. This tree has
branches, but nothing where there’s a burl.
2. handle (Pensalfini and Flack 1998).
(See kilyilyi, yalyalyaku)

bij bil- V. 1. throb (body part) (Pensalfini 1995).
Bij bilanyaju walu ambayaju ngaankuna kuka.
If your forehead’s throbbing your grandpa
must be thinking of you. 2. clap boomerangs
(Pensalfini 1996). bijbij bilak- (also bijbij
bilardk-) V. twitch (body part) (Pensalfini
My eyebrow is twitching.

Jamirna ngabaju biyijaka milinji. (Chadwick 1975). 

That person has long nails.

The children want to get the sugarleaf (on darralyaka, wubala, wubungari) (Pensalfini 1995). Mijuwurrirriyi wavalarni bijardku. The children want to get the sugarleaf. (See wandala)

I snapped this branch.

Bijewuna ngininikirni dwakaji yaju ngurraku, yamarriyimi. The salty tree grows in our part of the world, but was introduced. (See mijuwuliyi)


Bijbikakuku N., (n.). warm weather (Pensalfini 1996). Ngininikirni wurruru warrajaku, lawurangka yangku bikbkakukaji. It’s cold now but later in the morning it will warm up.

Bijiwa N., (n.). salty tree (on bark of the paperbark tree.

Call paper bijilirla because it resembled the bark of the paperbark tree. 2. paper, book, paper documents (Pensalfini 1995).

Bijarri N., (m.). martin (skin: Jiminginja) (Heath 1975). Jiminika bikirra nyambala kurdarlyurru kaju bikirrarni. The grass is green now. (See kurdalyu, (w)uju, yuka)

Bijowyuna ngininikirni wurruju warrajaku, lawurangka yangku bikbkakukaji. It’s cold now but later in the morning it will warm up.

Bijbijarni darraardi yurrku irringila. We old guys used to go and collect the soap tree flowers. (See mirrirmirrimiri, (y)ilinirimiri)
bilibila *N.*, (n.). small intestines, milk guts, bowels (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Bilibila ngabaju ngininikirni, mangulkbi ngirribijingirriwardi.* Here are the small intestines, the guts as we say. (See *jirrikurlukurla*)

bilirdbi *N.*, (v.). 1. white stone (used to make body paint) (Pensalfini 1996). 2. body paint (white) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). *Balardbarna durluk mijingurru bilirdbi, karlarra bilirdbi mijingurri, nayaku nginuwarra mijiwurra ngunjungunju.* All the men go to dig white body paint while the women get face make-up. (See *makirra.*)

balardbarndi *N.*, (n.). make-up (Chadwick 1975). *Karriba ngilmiwurruwardi balardbarndi; jiyirndimi, ngajalakurru, kilimi, ngabanju, ibijibiji.* White people use make-up on their cheeks, mouth, nose, eyes and eyebrows. (See *ngunjungunju*)

Bilimburlu *N.* (n.). Hollomo Noon waterhole (in Lirraku country; associated with *yabanja/bala* (small lizard) and *karminyinji* (bush turkey) dreaming) (Pensalfini 2004). *Ngininikirni ngavu jaminja ngarrina, ngarrina ankila, Bilimburlurni.* This is my grandfather’s and my cousin’s country, Hollomo Noon waterhole.

bilimburlu *N.*, (n.). stone type (hard yellow to white stone, found around Beetaloo) (Pensalfini 1995). *Wanybilanganu kijurlurlu bilimburlu.* I found some of that white stone.

birlimirrirni (See *birnmirrirn*)

bilirna *N.*, (n.). river red gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*] (used for didgeridoo, bark for coolamon, sugarleaf. Infusion can be rubbed into painful joints and on chest.) (Barr et. al. 1988, Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #17). *Jaminikalu bilirna mijingurruyi ibingurrinkyi irrkburrkbu jiminikalurna.* We rub the redgum gum into painful joints. (See *kunjimarra*)

bilirni (also *bilyirni, bilyurlni*) *N.*, (f.) (also *bilayirlu, dl.)* mother (ego: son or daughter) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). *Angkurla ngarrinirni bilirni yawiyi yama yangkunu mankiya ngayi. Kuna angkula yangkunu ngarriyi ngindi nyamalangka, nginuwa ngarriyi kungkangka ngawungka.* If my mother doesn’t come, I’ll go to town. If she comes then I’ll stay here again. (See *jakardini*)

bilirr pre-*V.* shine (water, clouds) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). *Bilirr kaju ibilka.* The water is shining. (See *biringb-, lujb-*)

bilkina *N.*, (m.). flying fox (associated with Eight Mile Bore, *Yabada,* and *Mangkilmi*) (Pensalfini 1996). *Ngaliminymimi, bilkina dardu ngijingurruwardi.* We see plenty of small bats and flying foxes (here). (See *kinyakbanji*)
person of mixed Aboriginal-European descent (Pensalfini 1995). Kaburrkaburriy ngarnu bilyurlini jamanikirni bilyingbiyaka, kirda ngarnu karriba. His mother was black, this half-caste, and his father white.

**bilyurlini** (See *bilirmu*)

**bin bil-** (also *bing bil-*) *V.* separate, split up, sort (Pensalfini 1996). *Bing bilangayi ngarrunu ngarnu larriku*. I’m going to sort my clothes.

**binbinkum-** *V.* 1. roll (as dog rolls) (Chadwick 1975). 2. shake (as a dog shakes itself) (Pensalfini 1995). *Binbinkumaninkaju warlaku, ibilka wardkaju ngarnu kumungkungkamu*. The dog is shaking itself out and water is spraying off its back. (See *birriy-*)

**Binda** *N.*, (*m.*). OT station (Pensalfini 1996). *Ngamarriyi kurlukurla nyambala Bindangka*. I went to OT station when I was small.

**bininja** *N.*, (*m.*). man (Chadwick 1975). *Jamarni bininja ngabaju wanyaku nayuwurlu*. That man has two women. (See *bayya*)

**bininjangkujiki** *Adj.* (*f.*) (stress: *‘binin’jangkujiki*). married (woman only) (lit: man-HAVING) (Chadwick 1975). *Nyamina nayurni bininjangkujiki, bininja ngabaju*. That woman’s married, she has a man.

**binj-** (also *binjyi-, binjim-*) *V.* grow, raise (trans. or intrans.) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jamarni kurlukurla wawa binjaju*. The baby is growing. *Kurlukurlarni wurr mijiwurrwardi maralungkamirni, binjimakaji wurrwaredi*. They’d pull the little one out of her belly and rear it.

**binjam-** *V.* rear (children), adopt, cultivate, plant, sow (Pensalfini 1995). *Wawa binjamanagaju*. I’m raising a child. *Ngayirni binjamangaju babirdimi*. I grow potatoes. (See *nalangaj-*)

**binjayinja** *N.*, (*n.*) shell (large shell or the substance shell) (Pensalfini 1996). *Ngirrnijawurrwa jurrumarrjirni nyingwara binjayinja*. They would polish shell to make it shine.

**Binjilirni** *N.*, (*f.*) a swamp near Elliott (Chadwick 1975). *Binjilirni yaju ibilka dajkaardi*. There is usually spring water at Binjilirni swamp.

**binmala** (See *binymla*)

**birnimirrini** (also *birlimirrini*) *N.*, (*f.*) girl at or just before puberty (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Ngumarirni jalyamungka binjiyaju, birnimirrini*. That little girl is growing up into a big girl. (See *ngamurlini*)

**birnmurru** *N.*, (*n.*) stick (shaped), axe handle, nulla-nulla (short), club (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Jiminkirni birnmurrunu ambanama barrku, kurlukurlakajji jiminkirni*. This birnmurru is like a nulla-nulla only smaller. (See *barrku, dikidika, kuduru*)

**binyamaku** (also *binyamaddi*) *N.*, (*n.*) broad daylight, middle of day (Pensalfini 1996). *Binyamaku yurrriywurrrunu bayinbala*. They were playing during the middle of the day. (See *wuluwijangardi*)

**binyb-** *V.* turn inside out (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jayili yaardi bulilkirnimbili binybajbunni, dilmangayi binybangayi*. The cow’s colon is up inside it, I’ll cut it out and turn it inside out.

**binybajbunni** *N.*, (*v.*) rectum, colon, bowels (Pensalfini 1995). *Jayili yaardi bulilkirnimbili binybajbunni, binybangayi*. The cow’s colon is up inside it, I’ll turn it inside out.

**binymla** (also *binmla*) *N.*, (*n.*) (stress: *‘binymla*). 1. knife (any), saw (Chadwick 1975). *Nginibajirdu binymla majami, dardawu ngininiki*. Get the saws, and that axe. 2. spear head (Pensalfini 1995). (See *kiyrri*, *wanyu*)

**birrimilyi** (also *birrimilji*) *N.*, (*n.*) shoulder blade, shoulder joint (twitching/throbbing in right shoulder signifies that one’s bardarda or biridirdiri (younger sibling) is thinking of one) (Pensalfini 1995). *Ngarrina bardarda wardkangaju ngarnu birrimilyi, yajiyimi*. My younger brother must be coming because my shoulder is twitching.

**biring-** *V.* shine (Pensalfini 1995). *Ulyijirrirmi duwangka yajiyimi biringbikaji yajiyimi, jarrarni*. The sun is rising and shining across the country. (See *bilirr, luji-*)


This water is shining.

**birridini** (also *birridini*) *N.*, (*f.*) diver duck (small) (a little smaller than amangurluwa) (Chadwick 1975). *Bikirra darrarri*
nginankiri birridingarni. The small diver duck eats grass. (See "wamangurluwa"

**birrik** Adv., through (Pensalfini 1995). *Birrik wurruwa jamabajarini*. They will go right through.

**birrikbirrik** Adv., back and forth (Chadwick 1975). *Birrikbirrik yaardu jamanikirin*. He’s going back and forth. (See *karl*, *karlwarli*)

**birrili** (also *birriyili*) (stress: *bi'rriyili*), *N.* (f.). cockatoo (white) (skin: Naalinginju) (Chadwick 1975). *Kirangkuju angkula darraardirnjirni ngarnu darrangayi*.

**birriya** (ego: 3rd person) (classification includes older female parallel cousin) (Chadwick 1975). *Ngindarni ngaankina lambarrarni, ngabanyaju ngarnu biwurlinirni*. That’s your father-in-law, you have his daughter.

**biyardu** *N.*, (n.). coolamon (short flat), plate, basket, spoon (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jimirni biyardu ngunyarnu*. He gave them a plate. (See *jarranguna, juka, kurluwarru, lawunja*)

**biyalu** *N.*, (n.). scrub (light) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nginimbilarlu manyan wurririrnyi bardawurrumbili kararlungmbil, biyalumbilbili*. They’ll sleep here on this good ground, in this light scrub. (See *karnjajarru, (w)ulyurrku*)

**biyangk** *V*. lose (race), come last (Pensalfini 1995). *Jirrkijingurrwurra nginda jamanikirin biyangkanama burrbaji ilingurrunu*. We’ll go running and he’ll come last among us.

**biyangka** 1. behind, later (Pensalfini 1995). *Jamanikirin naya ajankuju biyangka kumungkumbil*.

2. after, due, following later on (Chadwick 1995). *Nginimbilarlu manyan wurririrnyi nyirriyingurrunu nginirni biyangkaajukaji ngarru*. We make necklaces from birrilibala seeds.

**biyarli** *N.*, (n.). (stress: *biyar"li*), shrub species, prostrate vine type, fragrant red grass species (found at Sandy Lagoon) [*Opeculina aequisepala*] (with white flowers and small black seeds) (with hard shell, black seeds used for necklace) (Heath 1975 #33, Pensalfini 1995). *Birrilibilangkami mijingurriyi birrilibalangkami ngarnu darrangayi, darrangayi*.

Those two are sitting under the fallen tree. (See *mankiyunyuju birriyiwunyuju wurrajalu*).

**biyaya** (also *biyawuya*). (small), (with hard shell, black seeds) (also *biyangkayirdi f., biyangkaaja n.*). last thing (in an ordering, last thing done), last one in a line, youngest (in a family). *Ardukunama nyambala nganu nginirni biyangkaajukaji ngarru*. This is the last thing I must do.

**biyawuya** (also *biyawuya, buyawuya*) *N.*, (n.). rough country, rough ground (any, including black rock or white clay) (Pensalfini 1996). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyawuja** (also *biyawuya, buyawuya*) *N.*, (n.). flat (red) stone, grindstone (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Ngindarni ngaankina lambarrarni, ngabanyaju ngarnu biwurlinirni*. That’s your father-in-law, you have his daughter.

**biyuka** (also *biyuka*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyukajya** (also *biyuka*). (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyukanjil** (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyuka** (also *biyuka*). (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyukalju** (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

**biyuka** (also *biyuka*). (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.

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**biyuka** (also *biyuka*). (also *biyukalju*). (small, held in hand) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyama ngindi nyaardi biyawiyambil nyaaardi nyamani*. You live in the rough country.
buburu N., (n.). 1. fire (Chadwick 1975). Jimirni jawaranya bubangka ilami, jalurrkarnara. Put the billy on the fire, for tea. 2. firewood (Pensalfini 1995). (See (y)jardi karri)

bubuji Adj., (m.) (also bubudi f., bubuku n.). grey-haired, white (Chadwick 1975). Nayunri imikirni damangkarni bubukukaji malibanya bubuku. That old woman’s head is grey, her hair is grey.

buburlu (also bubulu) N., (m.). tree lizard (large), dull skink, dragon lizard (Pensalfini 1995). Bubulunu ngindanikirni yaardi lamalumbili. The dragon lizard lives in hollows.

burdak baj- V. gut (Pensalfini 1995). Burdak bajangaju mangulkbi, maralu majangayi. I’ll gut it, get its innards out. (See burrk baj-, ngaakany-)

burdalyi Adj., (m.) (also burdalu n.). cooked, ripe (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Burdalu majangayi jama burdalyikai nganga ngamba darrangayi. I’ll get that meat out once it’s properly cooked so I can eat it. burdalyi- (also burdaly-) V. cook, burn (in cooking) (Pensalfini 1995). Umbumangamarriri yumai bujumbili: nyi kurrunyu laji buduliyi. I’d cook it in an earth oven: burn its fur off then bury it in an earth oven.

burdb- V. send (Chadwick 1975). Ngabajariri nginda burdbovuwarrawuku marlarliyingangka. They’re going to send them [bulls] off to the cows.

budbur- V. clap hands (Pensalfini 1995). Budburrimindyi. We two will clap hands.

budburu pre-V. weigh down (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). budburu mil- V. be weighed down, be unable to bear (Pensalfini 1996). Budburu milanganu jimikirni, ngamurla. This is just too heavy for me to lift. Jamarna dirnduwarrunu, budburu milankaju wurrnu. They hit him, they did him until he couldn’t bear it anymore.

burduburda (also kurdukurda) Adj., (m.). rough (texture), spotted plains goanna (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindanikirni jurrkubadirni burduburda, ngiijirni burduburda. The plains goanna is rough, its tail is rough. (See jurrkubadiri). burduburdu N., (n.) (also burduburdu v.). rasp, file. Burduburdu wunyanami nginirni bikanakayi kurrubardu, burdakurralyangayi. I need a rasp to level this boomerang well.


budukurrirni (also budukirriri, budikirriri) N., (f.). goanna (plains, small) (female of jurrkabadi) (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Mangkurumbili banybilingirri wuyu wuriyamaka – jalyankunu ngabaju kidba. We could find a female plains goanna walking along on the plain – they have their eggs at this time. (See burduburda, jurrkabadi)

burdumi N., (v.). bottom, buttocks (from English ‘bottom’) (Pensalfini 1995). Dul mayanurnanu burdumi. She kicked me in the bum. (See (y)injirni)

budunarrimi (also burdunarrimi) N., (v.). vine species, creeping grass, bindii [Tribulus sp.] (the spiny fruits cause injuries to the feet) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #29). Nayanganu budunarrimi nungkanganu. I stepped on a bindii and it pricked me. (See mawurumi, (w)urlurnmi)


buj baj- V. cut into pieces, cut open (Pensalfini 1996). Buj bajaranju dimana, maralu burrk bajaranju. I’ll cut the horse open and gut it. (See dil may-, dirrm-)

bujarrima Adj., (m.). selfish, sulky (Chadwick 1975). Mankiyaardi bujarriyardi kardardi bunbanakana, bujarrima. That guy just sits around sulking and is easily provoked, he’s selfish. bujarriy- V. sulk. Ngindanikirni bininjarni bujarryarda, nyambanayi. This fellow’s often sulking for some reason or other.

bujbu N., (n.). earth oven. Bujbukaji ngirimngorriyi lakaj bilingurru walanjarna. We’ll dig an earth oven and cook the goanna.

bujji N., (n.). bush (country) (from English ‘bush’) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarriyi ngini bujingka jukula ngarri murrkulijka. I’m going bush for three days. (See dibijkanajku, jarrajarra)

bujikarda N., (m.). cat (from English ‘pussycat’) (Pensalfini 1995). Buwarrkaju bujikard jamaniki buwarrkajkala. The cat is miaowing. (See kardayi)

bujubujub- V. err, be mistaken (Pensalfini 1995). Bujubujubanganu, bujubujubimindunu. I made a mistake, we both made a mistake. (See (w)aburrm-)

bukbukbini N., (f.). storm petrel (lives in the desert but is otherwise like durukmirni) (skin: Nabijinnginju, Nangalinginju, Jabijinnginja, Jangalinginja) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnima marlarlukarnimbili yamarri bukbukbinirni, kuwarrkukaji jalyangkunu. In the times of the olden folk, there were storm birds here, but now there are none. (See durukmirni, kurrkurrmirni)

bukumarra N., (m.). corkwood tree [Hakea chordophylla, possibly Hakea lorea, also Grevillea mimosoides] (used occasionally for boomerangs but considered too soft, boiled bark used to treat scabies and skin sores) (Heath 1975 #41, 42). Nyama ngabaju wangkurrangkujku ngimanirni yurrkunu, bukumarra. The corkwood has honey-bearing flowers.

bul- V. spear (Pensalfini 1995). Karnarrinymarndi bulanganu jamarni, kulanganu. I speared him with a spear. (See kuj-, kul-, langa nungk-).

bulajbunji Adj., (m.). speared. Bulajbunji jamanikirni. This guy has been speared.

bula N., (n.). corroboree (men’s, not ceremonial, public) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Bula ngirlikiminduwu jalyangka. You and I will dance a corroboree today. (See dika, dulinya)

bulam- V. miss, lose, confuse (Chadwick 1975). Bulamanganu jamarni junmarni, karnarrinymirni kulanganu, bulamakaji ngarnu. I missed that wallaby, I threw a spear at it but missed. (See bard baj-)

bulangkarrimi (See bulungkarrimi)

bularraku N., (n.). smoke tree [Eucalyptus pruinosa] (used for didgeridoo, boomerang and nulla-nulla. May contain sugarbag. Ashes of bark are mixed with chewing tobacco.) (Pensalfini 1995 #11). Bularrakumbili banybilanganu wangkurra. I found a sugarbag in the smoke tree.

buliki N., (m.). cow (Kriol, from English ‘bulllock’) (Pensalfini 1995). Dardu buliki yaju, nginda ngawumbirni daru buliki. There’s a lot of cows over there by the station. (See dirdbakanu, marranybala)

buliki


bulkunga N., (m.). eldest (in a family) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindaniki ngarru ngarrina baba bulkungka. This is my eldest brother. (See jaburrama)

bulubulub- (also burluburlub)- V. float (Chadwick 1975). Burluburlubwurruju daru jamarna juliji burluburlabaju. Many birds are floating.

bulumbulurdhi (also bulumburlirdi) N., (f.). spoonbill (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995).
Marlangayi darraardi bulumbuluringa. Spoonbills eat mussels.

bulunbulunji N., (m.) grass with soft white flowers [Gomphrena canescens] (Elliott, Newcastle Waters) (flowers mixed with white paint (bilirdhi, makirra) and used as body feathers (diyardiya)) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nyambala nginda ngibingurruwa nyamba kararlungka bulunbulunji, warrkayi mijingurrirriyi irrk bilaja ngurraku diyadiya. We get the white grass and rub it on the ground, then paint feathers on ourselves with it. (See marlirawurra)

bulungkarrimi (also bulangkarrimi) N., (v.) (stress: ‘bulung”karrimi). bluebush [Muehlenbeckia florulenta] (branches are tied together to make brooms or props for dancers in ceremonies) (Pensalfini 1995 #25). Bulungkarrimi duwardi jurkulumbilbi; bulungkurrimbili duwardi, bulikirna ngarnu darrakja. The bluebush grows by creeks; where the bluebush grows is grazing country for cattle.

bulurrb- V. (trans.). roll (over, around or along) (Pensalfini 1995). Bulurrhami, bulurrbangayi arduku nyininiika majanga nyambala. Roll it, I roll these on the ground carefully when I get one. Bulurrbaninkuju. It’s rolling around. (See dirrindrjkuw-)

bulurukuju N., (n.). (stress: ‘buluru”kuju), pea bush [Aeschynomene indica] (Pensalfini 1996). Darrajbi nyambala duwi bulurukuju darrajbi duwi. The pea bush grows along the edge of the water. (See jarumajaruma, jirlirla, yulkuririmi)

bulva N., (m.). pouch (of marsupial) (Pensalfini 1996). Nginanikirni marliryingarni ngajanganganu, wawarni ngababardi bulwamibili. The female saw me, the one with the joey in its pouch.

bulyawulya N., (n.). loincloth (made from human hair) (Pensalfini 1996). Marlarlokarni ngirrmamarriyi bulyawulya. In the olden days people would make loincloths.

buna N., (n.). ashes (Mudburra, but recently accepted as Jingulu) (Pensalfini 1995). Yu, ngabariyi bunarna warmarnawarmurna, marndaj? Murdiakambil yami. Yeah, go get that ashtray, OK? It’s in the car. bunangkuju N., (n.). chewing mix (tobacco with ashes). Bunangkuju nyambala, ngininikirni bunangkuju warmunu. This is a chewing mix, this tobacco’s got ashes in it. (See laya)

burnaringmi (also burnayingmi) N., (v.). wild orange tree, bush orange [Capparis umbonata] (fruits eaten, skin thrown away; unripe fruits may be roasted and eaten; inner bark boiled, liquid used for medicinal washing or poured on itches and sores, smoke from burning fruits keeps rain away) (Heath 1975 #26). Ngajangarruku ngamba Warrangankungka ngarruku, ngajanguan burnaringmi barlunmi, burlulu yakajaka. When I went out to Beetaloo I saw a dried-out wild orange tree there. (See wamarlarra)


bunbaku N., (n.). war, fight (Chadwick 1975). Wurririji yimayi jardurrangkanu, bunbakurna miyurringi. A big mob is coming down here for a fight. (See ngarimi, yingiyiingi)

bunbamaN. Adj., (m.). quarrelsome (mood), looking for a fight (Pensalfini 1995). Nayurni bunbimijkiri. The woman’s looking for a fight.

bundirnidiyirni N., (f.). wild woman, female spirit (Pensalfini 1996), Bundirnidiyiringarni darrarriyid ngininingikirni bundurrunu ngabukulyu. Wild women eat the fruit of the ngabukulyu. (See kirdijilirni)

bundurru N., (n., v.) (can take v. agreement if the referent is vegetable matter). 1. food (Chadwick 1975). 2. plenty, surfeit (Pensalfini 1995). Balika nganu, bundurrukajingaju, marndajkajingaju. I was hungry, but now I’m full up, I’m all right. bundurru (also bundurruna) Adj., (m.). full up (with food), sated (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). Darrami, bundurru nyayi. Eat, you’ll be full up!

bundurriyajkalu, plentiful, filling (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981, Pensalfini 1995). Nginininilri nyambala ngaju bundurriyajkalurni nigininanjkalu. This is filling me up.

bundurrujuju Adj., (n.). barren (tree or country). Nginininilri mangkuru bundurrujuju. This plain is barren.
bundurrum- V. feed (Pensalfini and Flack 1998) (See ngarrarnm-). Ngindarni marluka bundurrumangayi. I have to feed that old man.

bundurrunga N., (n.). bundle (Chadwick 1975). Ngininiki majangayi idijakangayi, idijakangaju jarlukurrwurndi, ngininiki bundurrunga ilangaju. I’ll gather these together and tie them down into a bundle.

(See yuranya)

bunyam- V. clear the way, get out of the way (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Karriji bungamingayi, karriji bungamingayi kayu warrkaji nyamirni ngayi. We’ll get out of the way, it’s falling.

bunbungku N., (n.). legbone, marrow (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngininiki bunbungku banybilanganu yukambili. I found this bone in the grass. (See dika, kardakarda)

bungk- V. 1. leave, relinquish, waste, cease (Chadwick 1975). Bungkakaji wurrunkurraju. They went their separate ways.

2. divorce. (See ngunjuw-)

bunjwu- V. pour out, spill (Pensalfini 1995). Kuruluurla bunjwumi. Give me just a little bit [of tea]. (See jalalang jwu-, kunjkuw-, ngunjwu-)

bunjku N., (n.). flour (Chadwick 1975). Burrmurumurarni dardu, ibilkarni yaju, burriju ngarrunu nyambana kirdarna. I’m going to get some flour and make myself some food. (See bundurru.

burnumurra N., (m., f.). brown snake (Pensalfini 1996). Burnumurra jamarnarlu jiyirni, dajbajkalarni. The brown snake is a biter.

burnunguru N., (n.). lake, swamp (large) (Pensalfini 1995). Kardajkalu burnunguru ngabaju jamarnirni, karriji burnunguru ngurruru darrajka, bundurru. I’m going to get some flour and make myself some food. (See lawa)

burnumuruma N., (m.). (stress: 'burnu"rumu"). hornet (orange and black) (Chadwick 1975). Marlarlukarni ngajamarriyimi burnumuruma 'aah' ankarni, 'burnumurumurarni dardu, ibilkarni yajuy, kilyirringurriyi!'. When olden time folk would see hornets they’d say, ‘Aah, there are lots of hornets, there must be water, let’s dig!’ (See nurnumumi

burruburru N., (m.). (stress: 'burruru"ruru"). hornet (orange and black) (Chadwick 1975). Marlarlukarni ngajamarriyimi burnumuruma 'aah' ankarni, 'burnumurumurarni dardu, ibilkarni yajuy, kilyirringurriyi!'. When olden time folk would see hornets they’d say, ‘Aah, there are lots of hornets, there must be water, let’s dig!’ (See nurnumumi

burruburrad- V. be thin (Pensalfini 1996). Kanyburrunu burradkamarri. He was a skinny fellow. (See larrkajad)

burrub (also burrub) pre-V. (also burrbaj- V.). 1. finish, finished, that’s all (Chadwick 1978, 1992). Burrubkaji nganu warak ngalirni. I’ve finished working.

2. heal (Pensalfini 1995). Burrub wunyiyi, ngabakuju ngurruwnanya lurlubjuyi. When they have healed, we’ll show you the sites.

burrubanjvu- (See bijbulalak-)


burrubukaji nganu warak ngalirni.

burrubukaji nganu warak ngalirni.

burruburu N., (n.). (stress: 'burruru"ruru"). hornet (orange and black) (Chadwick 1975). Marlarlukarni ngajamarriyimi burnumuruma 'aah' ankarni, 'burnumurumurarni dardu, ibilkarni yajuy, kilyirringurriyi!'. When olden time folk would see hornets they’d say, ‘Aah, there are lots of hornets, there must be water, let’s dig!’ (See nurnumumi

burruburrud- V. itch (Pensalfini 1995). Burruburrangajau, burruburu ngabangaju. I’m itchy, I have an itch. (See (w)urlardk-).

burruburrudi N., (f.). itchy caterpillar, ‘greenfire’ (stings, lives in trees). Burruburrurdanga dajbangarnanu. The greenfire (bug) bit me. (See yarlkaburrudi.)

burruku N., (n.). public hair (Pensalfini 1995). Angkurla wawala ngaba jamunu burrakukijja, kiwirra. Children have no public hair at all.

dirriwurrumarrri nyaminarni barrunjawurnirni, larrba marlarlukarni. Long ago people would eat the plains wanderer, in olden times.

**burrurrum** N., (v.) grass with prickly seeds (Pensalfini 1995). *Durrr bujajkalimi nyambara bururrum*. That barrurrum grass can prick you!

**buwadbulyi** Adj., (m., n.) (stress: bu'wadbuuli). 1. new-born (animals or people) (Pensalfini 1995). 2. woolly (Chadwick 1975). *Yukulyarri buwadbuuli*. Sheep are woolly. (See yardukkaku)

**buwarrk** - (also **buyarrk** -) V. sneeze (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). *Buwarrkaju bujikard jamaniki buwarrkajkala*. The cat down there is snoring, it always snores. buwarrkajkala (also buyarrkajkala) N., (m.) sneeze (Pensalfini 1995). *Angkurla ngayi ngarnu lurdbaja nginda muyan ngayi lurdbu, buwarrkajkala jamanarni nginda diyaj bakangarrijii*. I don’t want to sleep close to him, he’s a snorer, I’ll move further away.


**buyirrin** N., (n.). semi-tropical wet grasslands (as found around Daly Waters and Larrimah) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Yamarrirriyimi Badbambili, buyirrinmbili ngawu ngilmamarriyimi*. They put their home at Daly Waters, built their home in the grasslands there.

**D**

**dabarrangi** N., (m.) (Kuw.). pelican (skin: Jimiringinja, Jalyiringinja) (Pensalfini 1995). *Kakwuli darrjardi jamanirni dabarrangirri*. The pelican eats fish. (See walanybirri)

**dabil** - V. hold, touch (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Dabilanganu warrru ngabangaju*. I’m hanging on to the tobacco.


**dard baj** - V. (intrans.). get caught, get stranded (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Dard bijingininyimi nyambala larrlarlajungka ibilkirrininnga*. We got stranded by the floodwaters.
kurrayi. March flies suck your blood. (See mijirwillu)


dajk- V. (intrans.). bang, thump, burst, break, come away or out from, issue, fire (a gun) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Langkaj bilanganu nyambanayi dajkanu. I heard something go bang. Dajkanu ngarru nginuwa ngarruku karribarni, ngunbulukarni maja ngarru bandage. It [a boil] burst and I went off to see a white doctor who got me a bandage for it. (See dikirr wardk).

dajkanu N., (n.). pus. Dajkanu larlarlakaji yaju jarrumulumbili. Pus is running down his leg.

dajkaardi N., (n.). rupture, spring (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni karalungkami dajkaardi ibilka, kijurlurlungkami dajkaardi. That water is coming out of the ground, from the rupture in the stone. dajkaardi (y)ibilka N., (f.). spring water. Dajkaardi ibilka nangkunangkami larlarlardu. Water is flowing out of a spring.

dajku mil- V. (trans.). break, burst (boil, blister) (Pensalfini 1995). Dajku milami ukurliji! Pop that boil! (See bijarrk baj-, dulyurr maj-, julyumirr-)

dak- V. leave alone (Pensalfini 1995). Dakanyayi akiyabardu. You should leave it, it’s bad. (See bungk-). dakani (also dakarni) Dem., Impv., (sg.). 1. just there, in that very place (Chadwick 1975). Jimirni dakani warrkujaikalul, ambanama warrkujanganaku ngayi. I have a scratch there. What could have scratched me? 2. leave it! (Impv., by extension) (Nash 1981). Dakani jamarni nganga. Leave that meat alone! (See karrila, (w)jurruku)

dakard karum- V. (trans.). warm, heat (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Bubangka kiritjirni dakard karumayayi. You warm the wax in the fire. (See ngarra bil-)

dakaangku V. (Impv.) (sg. object only, no dl. or pl. forms). let him/her (distant) come (Pensalfini 1995). Dakaangku jamarni ngarlarli. Let that person come over here. (See wangku)

dakudbari N., (m.). princess parrot (red and white; not common in Jingili country, found around Santa Teresa) (Chadwick 1975). Nginanikirni dakudbarirni billiyihiyaku wirrkburrrku liyimbunu, bujimbili yaardi. The Princess Parrot has red and white feathers and lives in the bush. (See yakakak)

Dalayijini N., (f.). Lily Hole Creek, creek near Beetaloo (associated with python and catfish; tree near Dalayijini associated with two bandicoots) (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Dalayijini jurrukulu nyamba ngaba Jangalinginjirri marru. Dalayijini Creek is where Jangalinginja has his home.

darlwa N., (m.). black and white or blue crane (associated with Condalara waterhole) (skin: Jiminginja, Jalyirringinja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kakuwu darraardi jamarnirni darlirwhirnirni; durrb kujakaji yaardi, darrakaji yaardi. The crane eats fish; it spears them and eats them up.

dalk baj- V. (trans.), pull straight (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Kunyiyirri dalk bajanyumi. You two pull this. (See dururrroyayi il-, durrun mil-, (w)ulyulyu mil-, (w)urr maj-)

dalkurr (also dalkurru) Adv., half (Pensalfini 1995). Dalkurr ngunyaaangku. Give me half! dalkurr nangk- (also dalkurru nangk-) V. split in half, halve. Dalkurr ngunyaaangyi, ngunyaaangyi mumurrungku. You halve it and give me the short part. dalkurr dirrm- (also dalkurru dirrm-) V. cut in half. Dalkurr dirrmangayi nganga, ngunyinyiniyi. I’ll cut the meat in half and give some to you.

dalmurranga N., (m.). kookaburra (common around Daly Waters) (Pensalfini 1996). Dalmurrangarni yaju dardumi junungkawalu yaju kirrarrwrra right through Darwin, nginda yaju jalalarrka, nginimbilibirni kuwarrrku. There are lots of kookaburras all the way up north right up to Darwin, wherever mushrooms grow, but there aren’t any around here. (See marrinkili)

darlukurra Adj., (m.). 1. deep (bank, slope, or object) (Pensalfini 1995). Jarranguna darlukurru ilami wawarna. Make a deep coolamon to put the child in. (See jirrkanka, jurruku, (w)ardbardbala). 2. worn down (Pensalfini 1996). Darlukurra ngininikirni
kumurrunu. This large grindstone is worn down.

dalyangkarr Adv., exhausted (Chadwick 1975). Dalyangkarr nyaju nyamarni? Are you pooped? (See (w)ayabiri)
dalydaly N., (m.). 1. grasshopper (small, green and red) (Chadwick 1975). 2. cricket (Pensalfini 1995). Dalydaly ngindanikirni waniyirni. This grasshopper [species] is a cricket. (See dirndijaka, kuraajaba, miridimirdi)
damangka yam type (long round yam) (like kubirdimi but has rounded leaf) (in black soil, at Beetaloo) (Heath 1975). Babirdimi jamanikirni ngabaju damangka babirdimi nyanyalu ngabaju marduju. The damangka yam has round leaves.
dambaj bak- (also dambaj bardk-) V. fall out, fall off (Pensalfini 1995). Jamaniki ngajalakurru dambaj bakangunu. My tooth fell out. (See wardk-)
danbiy- V. get stuck (Pensalfini 1996). Urr majangaju jimini kirni danbiyaju ngarra. I was pulling this along when it got stuck on me.
darndarn Adv., inside (Chadwick 1975). Darndarn nyaju? Are you inside?
darndarn bak- V. enter. Darndarn bakangayi marrungka. I’m going into the house. (See yurdurruk-)
darndarn juw- V. stick in a hole (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirni nginja darndarn juwanganu karalungka. I planted that seed in a hole in the ground.
darndiyi N., (m.). mulgara, rat (native) (plains country rat) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Dardu yaju nginimbilirni mujaka, darndiyi, dardu yaju. There’s lots of mice and rats around here. (See kudingi, munyunyurni)
dangbarr- V. (also dangbarra) pre-V.). be lazy (Chadwick 1975). Nyanga angkula dangbarrangaju. I’m not lazy. dangbarrajkala Adj., (m.) (also dingbirrikirni f., dingbirrikimi v.). lazy (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Bininjardarra dangbarrajkala, durndulyi wurruju, dingbirriwurruru. The men are lazy, just sitting there with their arms folded being lazy.
dangunyinji (also dangkunyinji) N., (m.). brightly coloured skink (Pensalfini 1995). Kurunyura ngindanikirni dangunyinjirni nambanama mikiinji. The skin of the bright skink is similar to a snake’s.
danuju- V. weigh down (Pensalfini 1995). Danjuwangayi nyamirnirni dabikangaju. I held it down: I grabbed it by the tail and threw it down and weighed it down.
dankay- V. be lost, be out bush (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrununu ngawunu dankayanganu ngaya ajuwaranayi nganyu ngawunu ngarrunu. I’ve gone bush and can’t find my way home, I must have gone off track somewhere.
dankurranybinyaku Adj., (n.). 1. yellow, orange (colour). 2. egg yolk (Pensalfini 1995). Jayirlili ngabaju ngambalanayi irrkburrkbu, dankurranybirni. Inside [the egg] there is the white and the yolk. (See minjukju)
dannmiyil- (also dannmiyil-) V. kill (Pensalfini 1995). Nyambaarndinayi jamaniki ilaninkunu, dannmiyilunu. It died of something, something killed it. (See dang may-). dannmiyili (also dannmiyili) Adv., to death, dead. Dannmiyili mayami! Kill it dead! dannmiyila Adj., (m.). killed (Pensalfini 1996). (See (y)il- + refl.). dannmiyilirla (also dannmiyilirla) Adj., (m.). deadly, fatal. Jamanikirni nyambalarni kiwilijirna marrimarrar daubajkala,
Part II

danymiyilirla daibajkala. The King Brown Snake has a vicious deadly bite.


daara Adv., with avoidance, (talk) to one side (Pensalfini 1995). Daara ngayini wurraku. I talked to one side to them.


any more, we only see the left-hand wallaby nowadays.

darum- V. look for, seek (Chadwick 1992, Rennie 1990). Mami darumingurriyi. We will look for bush tucker (Rennie 1990). Darumangardu bardakorrurna ngawurna. I’ve got to find a good campsite. (See dul-)

dawurdawu (See dardawu.)

dibij Adv., outside, away, out of the way (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Dibij ngurruru wagurrungkami biyalungka. We’re coming out of the scrub into some lighter ground. dibij(u)w- pre-V. come out, away (Chadwick 1975). Mankiya dibijuwanu. She sat here and he went outside. dibijkanajku (also dibijanaju, dibijnganajku) N., (n.). 1. open country (among bush) (Pensalfini 1995). 2. opening (in brush), small clearing (Pensalfini 1996). Ngininikirni dibij ngirrini dibijnganajkangkami. We came out of that little gap in the scrub. (See barangarnajku, buji, jaarra, jarrajarra)

dibdib- (also dirribaj-) V. tie up (Pensalfini 1995). Nyaminirni dibdib hajami ngankunu yunku. You should tie your shoes.

dirdbakanu N., (m.) (Kuw.). bullock, cow (Chadwick 1975). Dirdbakanurna warriyi ngirriki. Go hunting for cattle! (See buliki, marranybala)

dirdikarr- V. (Kuw.). wait worrying (Pensalfini 1996). Dirdikarrangaju jurkulu, ulyiijirni ngajangabardi ngarnu karriji. I’m worried about him down at the creek, I’ve been waiting all day on the road for him. dirdikarrajkala N., (m.). worrier, concerned person, issue of concern. Jamaniki dirdikarrajkala marliyi ilaninkiyi. This worrier will make himself sick.

dirdikarrabija N., (m.). carefree person, trifling. Kiwirra jamanikiri, dirdikarrabija. This is nothing, just a trifle.

dirdikbi N., (v.). kurrajong [Brachychiton diversifolium] (grows near salt deposits) (string from bark fibres; roots of saplings (winyindimi) dug up, cooked very briefly on open fire, scraped with a stone, and eaten; paintbrush (junji) from sapling) (Heath 1975). Ngayarni mamirni dirdikbirni, ngimarna, majanganu. I got kurrajong food from that one.
dirdila N., (m.). 1. sparrow hawk (Chadwick 1975). 2. chicken hawk (Pensalfini 1996). Dirdilawuwuruku Jurlji yabanja nyumuri, kurlangkuraurlji. Chicken hawks eat small birds like the finch. (See waruburluburla)
dirdilka N., (m.). corner, hiding spot (Pensalfini 1996). Bundurru ilangayi, dirdilangkga murnaj bilangayi bundurru nganungku. I’ll stash my food away in the hiding spot, put it away like this. dirdilkikimi N., (n.). crack, bend in river (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Kararlu jiminkimi dirdilkaya yaju. This ground here is cracked. (See nijiniji, yalalawura, yalyalyaku)
dirdilwarrni N., (m.). kite hawk (skin: Jururlinginju) (Chadwick 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Nyamjinyuna karribirid biyin karribiridi nyinyinyum dirdilwarrnudu dedfellaka. We two (me and the whitefella) saw the dead bird. (See karlarlawurra)
dirdingarnu N., (m.). lump, bump (in the ground) (Pensalfini 1996). Dirdilwarrmibagi ngaruku ngininkirrni, mirdikaarrndi. I drove over a bump. (See mardardju)
dirdingaru N., (m.). kite hawk (skin: Jururlinginju) (Chadwick 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Nyamjinyuna karribirid biyin karribiridi nyinyinyum dirdingarnu dedfellaka. We two (me and the whitefella) saw the dead bird. (See karlarlawurra)
dij bil- V. 1. break, bite (Chadwick 1975). 2. cut up, divide, snap (Pensalfini 1995). Kunyirrirni dij bilanymi kanirirri. You two cut up the bread. (See dang bak-, duk baj-, kird baj-, kij bak-, lakarri maj-, lakarr warld-)
dijirrirri (also dijirrirri), N., (f.). lapwing (white bird with crest and giblets, lives in river country) (skin: Naalinginju) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyaminarni dijirrirriirri irarrjirri ibilikrimibili. The lapwing lives alongside the water.
dika1 N., (n.). corroboree (women’s, not ceremonial, public) (name comes from the fact that the participants use fat in their decorations) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nyukuka jijirrkarri yidhi dika. These women will dance a corroboree. (See bula)
dikidika N., (n.). club, waddy, nulla-nulla (Chadwick 1975). Dikidika wul majani ngarri bunbakuwarriyijini nyindabaja. Get your clubs, they’ve come to fight. (See barrku, birnurru, kuduru)
dikirr wardk- V. 1. sprinkle (Chadwick 1975, Chadwick 1992). 2. spray, burst open (as a boil) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni ibikira dikirrwardkaju karalunakga. There’s water spaying out of the ground. (See dajk-)
dil Adv., pre-V., split, cracked (Pensalfini 1995). Ulyiijjaardagi nguluyamarr karalu dila kayi yamarr, yalawuwaraka. The ground lying out in the sun splits, fills with cracks. dil nangk- V. 1. split (wood). Arnduku ngindarni kurrubardu dil ningkimindiyi, kurrubardu ngilminindiyi. We’ll eventually cut that in half for boomerangs, we’ll make boomerangs. 2. cut off. (See dil may-, laj nangk-, nikin.)
dilyarra N., (m.). tree species (similar to corkwood) [Hakea sp.] (boiled bark used to remedy painful joints and muscles) (Pensalfini 1995). Majangayi ngininkirri dilyarrami, nginuwakaji ilangayi marndamarndaambil.
umbumangaju nganku. I’ll get some dilyarra bark and put it on your hand where I burnt you.

diiyilyi N., (n.). mist, fog (Pensalfini 1996). 
Ngaya ngarrina barkna nyambala diivyimgka dard bikirmamani. Me and a mate got caught in the smoke. (See jarrawaku, junkunaku, junkarna, kara)

diiyilyi Adv., (Kuw.). doubled up, folded (fist, crossed arms or legs), crossed (Pensalfini 1996). Diiyilyi nyaaju jarrumulu. You’re sitting cross-legged. (See jurndukul, durduly, marnhurr-

diiyim pre-V. fly (Chadwick 1975, 1992). 
Ngindarna jurljirdarra diiyim kaardu. All the birds are flying.

dimana N., (m.). horse (Chadwick 1975). Dimana lajaju. He’s riding the horse. (See yarrarawira)


dimbu N., (n.). sky (Chadwick 1975). Dimbumbili madayi yaju. The sky is cloudy.

dimiliy N., (m.). bark of lancewood (used to light fires and build humpies) (Heath 1975). Dimilyirni majangayi, wukurni ngilmangayi. The sky is cloudy.

dinangkami Adv. lunchtime (noon–1pm) (from English ‘dinner’ plus ablative suffix) (Pensalfini 1995). Jangkani nangkangayi dindaju. We’ll cut another once we’ve eaten lunch.

dind V. grind (Chadwick 1975). Nayunga ngangarra dindaju. The woman is grinding wild rice. (See lurrind-, nyurraj-

dind V. shoot, fire, throw a missile (Pensalfini 1995). Wardjuwanganu angkurla dirrindaganu. I threw but missed. dirndajkalu N., (n.). firearm, gun, rifle, pistol. Dirndajkalu dirrindanganu kurrkabardi. I shot a bush turkey with a gun. (See makirdi)


dirndij N. Creep (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Bininja dirndij barraraardu. A man is creeping up. (See ninginingij barr-

dirndijakala N., (m.). child (crawling), toddler. Dirndijakala ngukaju. The little toddler is crying. (See barlamarra)

dirndijaka N., (m.). young cricket (dalydaly or mirdimirdi at a younger stage) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngindaniki dirndijaka kurlungkurla dirndijakji wanyi. The younger cricket called dirndijaka is a young crawling grasshopper. (See dalydaly, mirdimirdi)

dirnim V. stick together (by partial melting), fuse (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Miringmi dirnimangayi. I’ll stick the gum together in a lump.

dinjulu N., (m.) (stress: ’dinjulu’). eucalypt species [Eucalyptus chlorophylla] (Pensalfini 1995 #15). Ngirriwa banybilanganu yurlaminku majanganu dinjulu. Over this way I found a chlorophylla gum and I took some of it. (See yurlaminku)

diyinu N., (n.). bloodwood gum (placed on sores) (Pensalfini 1995). Mamambiyaku diyinu majami ilakaji mandaarranga. The bloodwood gum is softened and put on sores.


dirridijkuw V. (trans.). roll (over, around or along) (Pensalfini 1995). Dirridijkuwangaraardu. I’m rolling it along. (See bulurrb-

dirrivulyimi (also diwulyimi) N., (v.) (stress: ’dirri”wulyimi’). small herb with blue flower (yellow berries boiled and eaten after the wet season) (Heath 1975 #17). Bardakurrumi ngimamikirni dirrivulyumirni, dirringirrimarryimi. This dirrivulyimi herb is good, we used to eat it.

diyariya, (also diyadiya) N., (m.). feather (particularly smaller feathers), down, decorative (ceremonial) down (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Jamaniki julijirna ngabaju angkula liyimbungkujki, ngindaniki jangu diyariyanama ngabaju. That bird has no feathers yet, just down. (See liyimu)
diyaj Adv., away, over there (Chadwick 1975). Diyaj wunyuju. Those two are away somewhere. diyaj bak- V. move away, move (somewhere) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Diyaj bakangarriyi warangali diyaj dukangarriyi. I’m going to move away to another place to work there. (See wurkuj-,
diyaj bil- V. spread around, shift (Pensalfini 1995). Diyayaj bilangayi majajakukurrurrungku. I’ll share them out so you can all get some.
durd may- (See dul may-)
durda N., (m.). 1. honey (Rennie 1990). 2. sugar, jam, sugarbag, nectar, any sweet thing (child-directed speech) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngindanikirni darraardit jurdu, maralurna ngalyakaardi. These [kids] eat sweets, they have a sweet tooth. (See barnmi, kundirrimi, mayibimi, nyaliyi, nyukujburri, wangiwangi, (y)ingalka)
durdba N., (m.). bosun bird, tern, gull (large) (skin: Jangaringinja, Jaaninginja) (Chadwick 1975). Illimiligilimi ngiri jurrkulumbili darraardti kakwiri, durdbarnirni. Terns eat fish in the water at that creek. (See kirringkirringma)
durdbi (also durdilaju) Adv., cocky, looking for a fight (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Durdbi yaju bunbakurna. He’s keen for a fight. (See marrimarra)
durdkaj- V. point, point out (Chadwick 1975). Durdkajami ngarr ngangkurni kijurlurlu. Show me that stone for making axe heads. (See barinym-, jungum-)
durdku N., (n.). island (Chadwick 1975). Durdkumbili yaju, kurrkabardi. There are turkeys on the island. (See naraj)
durdu N., (n.). men’s (adult) ceremonies (Pensalfini 1995). Marrarrangarri jurdu. I’ll see a ceremony. (See dulinya). Durdungkuji N., (n.). taboo food (prohibited by ceremonial business). Ngayirni angkula darrangayi jamanikirni ngangarni, durdungkuji. I can’t eat this animal, it’s prohibited to me.
durduly Adv. doubled up, folded (fist, crossed arms or legs), bunched into a fist (Pensalfini 1995). Durduly ngayi marndamarnda. I’m making a fist. (See dilyi, durdulk, marnburr-)
dul may- (also durd may-) V. kick (Pensalfini 1995). Dul mayanurnanu burdumi. She kicked me in the bum. (See jangan juw-)
dulinya N., (n.). ceremony (men’s, restricted) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni yaba ngibingurruwa dulinyaarna ngajayi.
We only take men out to see the business ceremonies. (See bula, durdun)

**dulk** (also durluk, durrr) Adv., pre-V. attached to the ground, anchored (Pensalfini 1995).

**dulk baj-** (also durluk baj-, durrr baj-) V. (trans.). pull up, pry off ground (Pensalfini 1995, 1996, Pensalfini and Flack 1998).

Ulyurrku dulk bajanganu, umbumanganu ibilikirningka ngunjayi ngarnu. I pulled that shrub up and put it in boiling water, now I’m going to boil it for a while. (See wurr maj-).

**dulk maj-** (also durluk maj-, durrr maj-) V. get from the ground. Balardbarna durluk mijiji ngangarrarni jiminikirni. All the men go to dig white body paint while the women get face make-up.

**durlumun** pre-V. rolling (Pensalfini 1995).

**durlumun bak-, durlumun juw-** V. roll onto (Chadwick 1975) one side. Jimirna jangan juwami, durlumun juwirriyi. Give it a push and it will roll along.

**duly-** V. sing (abundance ritual), call up (food by ritual), perform rites to call up an abundance of some food (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Marnnadaj, bundurrj, dulyurrjinguynu, bundurrjakaji yaardi. OK there’s food, we’ve called it up now there’s plenty of tucker. (See jibijiji-).


**dumba** N., (n.). whistle stick (big) (an instrument played by men in order to attract women) (Chadwick 1975). Marlarlukarkirni dumba ngirrmamarri nyungu. In the old days men would make whistle sticks to attract women. (See marna bakurni)

**dumuru** N., (n.). (stress: ‘dumuru’). windbreak (Pensalfini 1995). Nyirrmingirrunu karawunjirra, dumuru ukuni. We make windbreaks and humpies from lancewood. (See narranjana)

**dungum-** V. pay back, pay, make square/even (Pensalfini 1995). Dungumningiyiju ngarnu ngaanku ngunjawuna ngarnu. I’m paying you back for this, giving you this one.

**Dungungangan** N. (m.). place in northern Beetaloo (Pensalfini 2004).

**dunjk-** (also dunj-, dunjkuw-, dunjuw-) V. kiss (Pensalfini 1995). Dunjkaningurruru murrkunbala. They kissed us three.

**dunjum-** (also dunjum-) V. poke (Chadwick 1975). Ngarrininga babaka dunjumanganaju. My sister is poking me. (See durb kuj-)


**dunkujku** Adj., N., (n.) (also dunkujbi v.). short, spear (short) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Dunkujbi ngunyaanami! Give me the short spear. (See karnarrinyimi, munmurrinji, munmurrinyimi)

**dunkununu** N. (n.). woolly loincloth (worn over genitals after circumcision to protect wound) (Pensalfini 2004). Dunkununu ilingiryi ngarnu jardukurrrwarndi. We’ll apply a loincloth to him with a hair belt.

**dunyunk-** V. brush, brush (something) off (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nganga jalak bijingirrimarri, dunyunkumi. We’d get the animal out of the oven and then brush it off.

**durard** pre-V., Adv. poke out, poking out (Pensalfini 1995). Jiminakarru ngaja ngunuwah darrangku durard kaju. There’s a branch poking out. (See jalak duw-)

**durjudurjurr-** V. react to provocation, prepare to fight (Pensalfini 1995). Duwanu ngarru
durjudjurrunu bunbakurnu. He got up to fight me.

durukmirni (also durukbirni) N., (f.). petrel (lives by creeks, but otherwise similar to bukBukbini) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Durukmirni darraardi nyurrguli, kirikira. The river petrel eats leeches and tadpoles. (See bukBukbini, kurkurrmirni)
durraj- (See durraj-

durrarrkayi Adv., straight (Pensalfini 1995). Ngimanikirni karnarinyimi durarrkayi yaju. This spear is straight. Durarrkayi il- V. (trans.) straighten (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Karnarinyimi ngimaniki durarrkayi ilangayi. I will straighten this spear. (See dalk baj-, durrun mil-, (w)ulyulyu mil-)
durrb (also durrub) pre- V. pricking, poking (Chadwick 1975). durrb kuj- (also durrb karrakuj-) V. prick, poke, pierce, sting (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamarni durrb kujarananu, lungbarrakaji ngaju. That thing stung me me, now I’m swelling up. (See kuj-, langa nungk-) durrb karrakujki N., Adj., (n.), prickle, prickly (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Yunku nyambala durrb karrakujka ngarnaju burdunarrimarndi. A bindii prickle got me in the foot.
durru baj- (See dukul baj-)
durrr buj- (See durrub kuj-)

durrk undurrungmirni
Durrkunku. 2. law (Aboriginal), legend (also durrungkarra ngаб-) V. break wind, fart (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni warlakurni durrungkarra ngabaju. The dog just farted.

J

jabalkari N., (m.). chatterbox (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamanikirni jabalkari, ambayaardi. He’s a chatterbox, he’s always talking. (See w)ambayajkala

jabara (also jabarra) Adv., (no concord). 1. bitter, sour. (Chadwick 1975) Ngimanikirni milakurrmirni jabarakaji. This yam’s quite sour. 2. rotten. (Pensalfini 1996). (See kiyalin, nungulyu)

jabarr- (also jaburr-, jabarrang bak-) V. guide, lead, go in front (Pensalfini 1995). Arduku jabarrang bakangayi ngarnu ngindirna ngabangariyi. I’m going to lead this person there. (See durrub bay-, (w)urrajk-


Jabinjinnginja N., (m.). male skin name, same subsection as female Nabijinnginju (Pensalfini
Jardbingi N., (n.). Hayfield (station) (Pensalfini 1995). Baynabilanganu nginanikirni Jardbingambili. I found this at Hayfield.


Jadukurru (also jardukuru) N., (n.). hair belt (Chadwick 1975). Yarranjumili ngilmangayi jardukuru. I’m spreading out hair to make a hair belt.


Jaj- V. wait for (Chadwick 1975). Ardukanama ami, jajami ngarru. Slow down, wait for me!

Jaajaaka N., (m.). top, end (of a branch, limb, creek) (Pensalfini 1995). Wavalaarla mankiyiwurruju jaajaakambil. The kids are sitting down at the end of the creek.

Jajarrkin N., (v.). bush onion (white), onion lily [Crinum angustifolium] (infusion of mashed tuber is used as an external wash for skin sores, chicken pox, and colds, but should not be used near the head as it is dangerous to the eyes) (Barr et. al. 1988, Pensalfini 1995). Jajarrkinwarndi, angkula damangkarni ikiyinginyinkuwardi. We avoid putting the bush onion on our heads.

Jajkalu N., (m.). boy (pubescent) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnima jajkalunu ngarrina kula ngamulakaji. That boy is my nephew, the big one.


Jaju N., (m.) (Kuw.). maternal grandmother’s brother (ego: male or female) (classification includes mother’s (male) cousin) (classification includes wife’s brother’s daughter’s son, mother-in-law’s father and his brothers, mother-in-law’s father’s brother’s son (ego: male)) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginyirruka jalyangkuma, jaju yunkumbili ngaju, Warrajkalungka yaju. Today we followed my grandfather’s steps up to the cold dreaming place. (See kuka)

Jakardini N., (f.) (Kuw.). mother (Chadwick 1975). Ngarrinjanga jakardinga, ankilyirla ngarrinibila jamabilarnirni. Those two are my cousins, on my mother’s side. (See bilirni, bilyurliri)

Jakalarru Adj., N., (n.). 1. rotten, eaten by termites (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrinu marru jakalarru, darramarri. My house was eaten away by white ants. 2. hollow log (Pensalfini 1995).

Jakilirra (also jakilirra) N., (m.). whitewood tree [Atalaya hemiglauca] (grows at Elliott) (branches with leaves rubbed in goanna fat, lightly heated in ashes, then applied to itch or sore, gum eaten; grubs in roots) (Heath 1975 #06, #45, Pensalfini 1995 #14). Jakilirrarni nyanyalu ngabaju barungkukajinayi. The whitewood keeps its leaves throughout the hot weather. (See wabilungu)
Jalak dundanikirni kalyurrungarni jungkali. That child is sitting with its legs crossed like the number ‘4’.

Jakirrirni (Kuw.) N., (f.) (stress: ja’kirrirni). white ant (Chadwick 1975). Nginarni jakirrirnirni darraardi marru. White ants eat people’s houses. (See bamardanya)

Jakirringkjuku Adj., (n.) (stress: ‘jaki’rringkjuku), eaten by white ants, old, with many holes (Pensalfini 1996). Jakirringkjuku jimirrnirni marrunu. That house was eaten by white ants.


Jalarkumbili ngarrunu ngawu. Jalakurni ngarrunu ngawu, Jalanyarni jamanikirni warlaku, Jurruwuji. South Yard is part of the dog dreaming.

Jalalang karra pre-V. swinging. Jalalangkarra ngabangamiki. I brought it swinging. Jalalangkarra ngabanyaardu jimirrnin jawaranyu. You are walking along swinging that billy can. (See wurrakj-). Jalalangkarra wardk- V. knock over, tip over, stumble, wobble (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jimirrin jawaranya jalalangkarra wardkanganu. I knocked over the billy can. Darranganu dardu mijuwulu darranganu, lungkarru darranganu dardu, jalalangkarraji wardkangaardu. I drank way too much beer and now I’m stumbling as I walk. (See murrumur juw-)

Jalalarrrka N., (v.). fungus, mushroom (Pensalfini 1995). Jalalarrrka duwaardi mijinginyuwardi. When mushrooms grow, we get them.

Jalangkarra b- V. belch, burp (Pensalfini 1995). Darranganu bundurru, ibilka darranganu, jalangkarbikaji nganu. I had a feed and a drink, then I really burped.

Jalann- V. untie, loosen (Pensalfini 1995). Jalannami ngarru ngunungkuni nyamanikin? Untie this package for me, would you? (See walk baj-, wujuk baj-)

Jalanya N., (m.). South Yard (Pensalfini 1995). Jalanyarni jamanikirni warlaku, Jurruwuji. South Yard is part of the dog dreaming.


Jalarrini N., (f.) (Kuw.). centipede (Pensalfini 1995). Dardu yurnkurrndukurdu ngabaju, dardu, jalarrini. Centipedes have many many legs. (See marlangkabirrirni)

Jarlkandarru (also jalkyandarru) N., (n.). 1. bucket shovel (big) (made from wamba tree, for bringing up water) (Pensalfini 1995). Jarlkandarru lawunjija ambanama, ibilkanga.

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Jalalang karra pre-V. swinging. Jalalangkarra ngabangamiki. I brought it swinging. Jalalangkarra ngabanyaardu jimirrnin jawaranyu. You are walking along swinging that billy can. (See wurrakj-). Jalalangkarra wardk- V. knock over, tip over, stumble, wobble (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jimirrin jawaranya jalalangkarra wardkanganu. I knocked over the billy can. Darranganu dardu mijuwulu darranganu, lungkarru darranganu dardu, jalalangkarraji wardkangaardu. I drank way too much beer and now I’m stumbling as I walk. (See murrumur juw-)

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A bucket shovel is like a coolamon, for water.

1. corpse (Pensalfini 1996). Jarlkandarru lakad bilangarrirri karalungka. I must go and bury the dead in the earth. (See juka, kurluwarru, kimurdi, warrijbala)

jalng Adv., hooked up (of spear) (Pensalfini 1995). Jalng yaju karnarrinyi. The spear is hooked up.

jalng may- hook up a spear. Karnarrinyi jalng mayangayi. I’ll hook the spear up (to the spear-thrower).


jalurruka Adv., (n.) (also jalurruka). Bujikarda jalurruka ngabanyayi darrami. You have your tea, drink it. (See lalija, nyanyalu)

jalyamungka Adj., (m.) new, young, new-born (Chadwick 1975). Jiminkiri murdikarni jalyamungku. That car is new.


jalyamungka Adj., (m.) new, young, new-born (Chadwick 1975). Jiminkiri murdikarni jalyamungku. That car is new.

jalyangkunu (also jalyangkunama) Adv. today, now (Chadwick 1975). Anikyanyaju jalyangkunu. What are you doing now? (See kunungkjukuvalu.) jalyangkunama, Adv., immediately. Jalyangkunama burrbajayi kunumburrakanumburra ngirrmangayi. I’ll make these immediately; I’ll finish really soon.

Jalyirringinja N., (m.) male skin name, same subsection as female Naalyirringinju (Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikiri Jiminjinjarna ngarnu jamaniki Jalyirringinju ngarnu biwurlarni. Jiminjinjina’s son is Jalyirringinja.

jalykaji, N., (m.) spearthrower (long, with rounded haft) (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngarliki mumurrunjku, jalykaji biyijala. The ngarliki woomera is short, the jalykaji one is long. (See ngarliki, warlmayi)

jalykandarru (See jarkandarrnu)

jalyu1 N., (n.) bed (of flattened grass or leaves) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Manyan ngarrinyi jalyungka, manyan dukangarrirruilungka ngirmanggunu idajku. I’m going to go to bed, to sleep on that leafy one I made yesterday. jalyun- V. flatten out leaves or grass for a bed. Ilangayi nyanyalu jalyumangayi nyanyalu, ngaamba manyan ngayi jalyumbili. I’m putting leaves down and flattening them out into a bed so that I can sleep on a leaf bed.


jama Dem., (m.) there (medial), just over there, that, that one, he, she (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni mayanu jama. That one hit that other one. Jamaniki Dem., (m.). here, this, this one. Jamanikiri bayarni ngarrina baba. This man is my big brother.

jamandarra Adv., (Kuw.). hungry (Pensalfini 1995). Nayuwurlu jamandarra wunyuju. Those two women are hungry. (See balika)

jamankula N., (m.). blanket lizard, frill-necked lizard (skin: Jabijinnginja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Jamankula balyab kaardi darrangkumbli, karnaujirrimbilini, ubalambilini, jama balyab kaardi, darrardi waniyi. The blanket lizard likes to rest alongside trees, lancewoods, bloodwoods, things like that it goes alongside, and it eats grasshoppers. (See walbingirra)

jambili N., (m.). body (Chadwick 1975). Jambili biyadarra. There were lots of people there. (See nambili)

jambillijin- V. live, be located, sit (from jambillij ( (= body)) (Pensalfini 1995). Imikirni nginani marrumbili jambillijinaju. This old lady lives in town.

jamblik baj- V. dent (Pensalfini 1995). Nguryinginyimarrangu nyambata bardakurrinjarra nguryinginyinu murdikarni, jamblik bajanyunu. I lent you my car, in good condition, but you dented it! (See jangan bil-)

jalng yaju karnarrinymi. You have your tea, drink it. (See lalija, nyanyalu)
jaminja N., (m.). grandfather (mother’s father) (classification includes mother’s father’s brothers, daughter’s son, also wife’s sister’s daughter’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes mother’s father’s brothers, mother-in-law’s mother’s brother (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1992, Pensalfini 1995). *Larula ngarriningarni jakardingarni, ngindarni ngarru jaminja.* My jaminja is my mother’s father. (See *miyimi*)

jaminjirni N., (f.). maternal grandfather’s sister, daughter’s daughter (classification includes wife’s sister’s daughter’s daughter (ego: male)) (classification includes mother-in-law’s mother and her sisters (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nangkaka marlarlukarni mayaka; jaminjirni kularni, kanya ngarru nyinaku.* All the old folk would go hunting them; my grandfather’s sister, nephew and uncle all went off there.


jamurri Adv., cold (weather), cool (weather) (Nash 1981, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Ardukunama jamurri ngurriyi, ardalakbi yaju.* Wait a while we’ll do it when it’s cool, it’s hot now. *jamurriyaka* Adv., cold (things), cooled (only applies to inanimates (places or things)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Lalija darrangaju jamurriyaka.* I’m drinking cold tea. (See *(w)*urrajburrajku, *(w)*urrajkala)


jan maj- V. split up, prevent from fighting (Pensalfini 1995). *Bundurru jimirna jan mijingurriyi.* We’ll split up this food. *Jan majami wunyaku!* Stop them from fighting!

janba N., (m.). wood swallow, white dollarbird (Pensalfini 1995). *Janbarni ngindanikirni dardu yaju.* There are lots of wood swallows. (skin: Jangaringinja)

janbakurduminji N., (m.). witchetty grub (large) (thicker skin than *laju*) (Chadwick 1975). *Janbakurduminji ngamurla, lajunu ngamurla.* Janbakurduminji is a big one of those witchetty grubs. (See *laju, lurla*)

janbara N., (n.). 1. nest (Chadwick 1975). *Ngunu janbarayi jimirna darrangkumbili.* There’s a nest in that tree. 2. burial in tree (traditional funeral) (Pensalfini 1995). *Iluwurrumarrimi larrbarni janbarangka.* They used to put dead people in trees. (See *juwuru*)


jandanama Adv., more (obsolete root meaning ‘further’, ‘longer’) + indef. nama (Pensalfini 1995). *Jandanama ngunyaanami!* Give me more!

jandaandana Adv., always, all the time (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jamanikirni ambayajkala, jandaandana.* He’s a chatterbox, always talking. (See *kardarda*)

jarndarringga N., (m.). eagle hawk, wedge-tailed eagle. (associated with Condalara waterhole) (skin: Jiminginja, Jalyirringinja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Jamarni jarndarringga daarraardi jurrna; jurrna mawaardi, wardabanmarra mawaardi, kirninginjirni daarraardi jangurnirni.* The eagle eats wallabies; it catches wallabies, it catches kangaroos, and it even eats emus too. (See *karrkanya, barnibukarri*)

Jarndarringkiyila N., (m.). Eagle ‘constellation’ (two bright spots, ‘clouds’, in the night sky) (according to law, the spots are two eagles (jarndarringga = eagle + dl.)) (Pensalfini 1996, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jarndarringkiyila wunyaju ngurruwa irr bijiwhunyuju.* The Two Eagles are over this way as two smooth (bright) patches.

Jandiyijku N., (n.). creek in northwestern part of Newcastle watercourse (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jalyangkanu nginyuju langa ngamba wurrajkalu yawulmarri, nambaalambili, Jandiyijkumbili.* Today then we went to the cold dreaming place, all those other places, and Jandiyijku Creek.

Jangalinginja N., (m.). male skin name, same subsection as female Nangalinginju (Pensalfini 1995). *Jangalinginja jamaniki nyambala ngambilikula ngayi jamaniki, ngunyungurriyi*
wanyaku. Jangalinginja can take this one for his wife; we’ll give them to one another.

**Jangan** pre-V. push (Pensalfini 1995) **jangan** juw- V. kick, push. Ngunu mordika jangan jiwanyayi. You’ll push the car. **jangan bil-** V. push, indent (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni darrangku jangan bilangayi. I’m making indentations on this stick. (See jambilik baj-, dul may-)

**Jangangkala** Adv. 1. atop, on top of (Pensalfini 1995). Wawa jamaniki mankiyaju jangangkala. This child is sitting right up on top. 2. outside.

Bayirni nguway jangangkalarna.

**Jangaringinja** N., (m.). male skin name, same subsection as female Naaninginju (Pensalfini 1995). Naaninginjujingga jamarni lalularni Jangaringinja. Naaninginju’s father is Jangaringinja.


**Jangkirrulu** N., (n.) place on far side of Powell Creek from Elliott (Pensalfini 1995). Jangkirrulurini jimirnirni ngindaku. Jangrirrulu is there for us two.

**Jangka** (See kungka)


**Jaangkijb-** V. understand (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininyirriinku lankaj bilanganu nginirri marrinjirri, angkurla jaangkijbangaju. I could hear that language but I don’t understand it now. (See laring-). **Jaangkijbaja** Adv., (m). successful, effective (Pensalfini 1995).

Jangkijbaja bunbakumbilirni. He’s good in a fight.

**Jangku** Adv., straight up (Pensalfini 1995). Ngajami jangku! Look up! (See jaangkki).

**Jangku wardk-** V. climb up (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Jangku wardkangarriyri ngunungku kalirrungungka. I will climb the mountain this way. **jangkurkiki** (also **jangkurkli**) Adv., up (directly), high up. Jangkurkdi ngajangaju kalirrungu. I’m looking straight up the hill. (See jangkangki)

**Jangkubarni** (See kungkubarnu)


We haven’t had missionaries here for a very long time.

**Jangru** Adv., a little, a bit; for no reason, for fun (Pensalfini 1995). Jangu ngabangaju. I only have a little. **Jangunama** Adv., just, only, that’s all, a little, a bit (Chadwick 1975). Jangunama ngabangaju marrkunmi. I only have three. **jangunbila** Adv., just the two, only two (Pensalfini 1995). Kunyiylakaji ngiikunjunkuju jangunbila. You and him saw only the two of yourselves.


**Janiman** (also **jarniman**) N., (m.). chinaman, asian person (from English ‘chinaman’) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ibilka yunkuwarndi lajamarriyimi janimandarrarni. The Chinese came carrying water on foot.

**Jaaninginja** N., (m.). male skin name, same subsection as female Naaninginju (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnim Jaaninginja jamirna. Jangaringinja is Jangaringinja’s son.

**Janjanbi** Adv., content, having fun, for fun, restorative, recuperative (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngibiyirri jamarni marluka, jianjanbi
Take this old man and make him walk around to feel better. **janjanbi il-V.** walk to recuperate (Pensalfini 1995). Janjanbi ilangarriyi, ngabangarriyi janjanbi wanyama ilangarriyi. I’ll walk him back to health, I’ll take him for restorative walks. **janjanbiyaka Adj., (m.).** well, feeling well, happy (mood) (Pensalfini 1996). Jananiki marliyanu, janjanbiyakakaji yaju. He was sick but now he’s well, fully recovered. (See jingaloo, kilkil)

**janyburra N., (n).** rib, side (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininikirni janyburra dirringurriyi nganga bardawurra. The ribs are good eating. (See karlimiji)

**jariyirli** (See jariyirli)
**jaarra (also jarra) N., (m.).** horizon, open sky, clear country to horizon (Chadwick 1975). Karalu ngaju jaarra, ngajangaju ird bajaju irlarlu. I see nothing but clear land all the way to the horizon now the dew has risen. (See dibijkanajku, nguwaru)

**jarrarada N., (n.).** love song (men’s) (Pensalfini 1995). Nganyangankuju jarrarada, nangkangaju kurrubardurnu. I’m singing myself a song, while I cut a boomerang. (See yawulyu, (y)ibinji)

**jarrarajra N., (m.).** scrubby ridge (round or curved) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngininikirni wanyamangaardu jarrarajrambilu. I’m walking around this scrubby ridge. (See buji, dibijkanajku)

**Jarralaka N., (m.).** billabong along the northern edge of the Newcastle Watercourse at Beetaloo, part of Jingaloo property (Pensalfini 1996).

**jarranguna N., (n).** coolamon (Pensalfini 1995). Jarranguna darlukurru ilami wawarna. Make a deep coolamon to put the child in. (See biyardu, juka, kurluwarru, lawunja)

**jarrawaku N., (n.).** fog (Chadwick 1975). Dardunama yaju jarrawakumbili dardunama yaju. There is lots of fog around. (See diviilyi, junkarna, jungunaku, kara)


**jarribilinymi N., (v.).** water lily (similar to kaminarrinmi) (Pensalfini 2004). Kungka darrangku, nambanama kaminarrinmi, jarribilinimirni. Angkula ngabaardi bundurru, kiwirra. It’s another plant, like kaminarrinmi, jarribilinymi is. But it has no food at all.

**jarridbijji N., (m.).** cockroach (Pensalfini 1995). Yaardi darrangkumbili or rubbish-mbili larnkumbili mulyamulyombili yaardi, jarridbijji. Cockroaches live in trees or rubbish, clothes or rags.

**jarriri (also jaryirli, jawirili) N., (m.).** bower bird (lives in river country) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindarni jaryirli ngilmaardi, ukurni nyirrmaardi. The bower bird builds a humpy. (See jiwarurru)

**Jarrimanu N., (n.).** dry sand ridge area west of Jingili country (Chadwick 1975). Bardawurrimu karalu ngiribijingirriwardi ngunungkunu, Jarrimanunu. We say that it’s good ground over there, over Jarrimanu way.


**jarrumulu N., (n.).** thigh (twitching in left thigh indicates that one’s bibirni (older sister) is thinking of one, twitching in right thigh indicates that one’s baba (older brother) is thinking of one) (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). Burdbungurri jamanikirni ngunbulukarningka burdbungurri lakarr majaninkunu jarrumulu. We had to take him to the doctor because he broke his leg.

**jarumajarruma (also jarrumajarruma) N., (n.).** pea bush *Aeschynomene indica* (60cm tall, with seed pod, variety found at Newcastle Waters) (used as float in fishing or for making spears) (Pensalfini 1996). **Darrangku** jarrumajarruma burdburdburdu. Pea bush branches float. (See bulurukuju, jirlirla, yukulirrimi)

I’ll make a shield from that bottle tree. (See kurdujumi, kuwarrimi)

jawaranya N., (n.). 1. billy can, cup, jerry-can, tin, metal vessel (Chadwick 1975). Ilami ijalkarrungka jalurrukarna jawaranya. Put the billy on the fire for some tea. 2. plastic container that performs the same functions as these (such as a metal jerry-can) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). 3. thing (generic for metal or plastic objects) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyinibajarni jawaranya nginyakunu jamirna. Those things are ours.

jawirili (See jarrirli)

Jawurdi N., (n.). water hole between Longreach and 15-mile (Pensalfini 1995). Lunkurru yaju, lunkurru wunyaku, Jawurdi; Jawurdi Barungka Jibarda, lunkurru Jawurdirni. It’s in the middle, between the two places, Jawurdi; Jawurdi is between 15-Mile and Longreach holes.

jawularri N., (m.). youth, young man (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamanirni jawularrinama. He’s a young man now.

jawulungbulungku N., (n.) (stress: ‘jawu’lungbu”lungku). moustache (Chadwick 1975). Jamarni yajiyimi bininja ngabaka jawulungbulungku ngardajkalu. Here comes that fellow that used to have a big moustache. (See majbangkurrangku)


jayi1 Dem., (m., f.). he, she, that (previously mentioned, anaphoric Dem.) (Chadwick 1978). (See kuyu)

jayi2 N., (m.). mother-in-law’s brother (classification includes father-in-law’s mother’s brothers) (classification includes son’s wife’s brothers (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikirni jaya ngarru, angkurla ngajangayi. This is my mother-in-law’s brother, I can’t look at him.

Jayijkungku – Jayijku – Liyija; then to Karanjarr and on to Muwardbi.


jayimil- (also jayim bi-) V. promise, betroth, pledge (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Jayimilinginyi, ngurrarungkanayi ngunyinginyi nganku. I promise, I’ll give it to you tomorrow.


jayirm– dress (Pensalfini 1996).

jayi Dem., (m., f.). he, she, that (not previously mentioned, cataphoric Dem.) (Chadwick 1978, Pensalfini 1995). Jiyi warlaku yungmayaju. That dog is growling. Ngajajangaju ngarnu banybilangayi ajwanayi yarruku jiyi. I’m looking around for them to figure out where they went.

jiyinama Dem., (m., f.). he, she, that (previously mentioned, anaphoric Dem.) (Pensalfini 1995). Jiyinama yajiyimi. He’s coming.

jibij- (also jibij-, jibijiy-) V. 1. extinguish, cover up, put out (Chadwick 1975). Jibijbakaji warrumi. They would put it right out. 2. mix in (ingredient) (Pensalfini 1995). Jibibangayi ardukunama kandirri ngirrnangayi dujakaji ngayi. I mix this into the damper dough and roll it. jibijji Adv., pre-V., extinguish, die down (fire) (Pensalfini 1995). Jibiji yaju nginda bubarni. That fire is dying down.

jibil- V. gather, pack up (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Jamabajarni jibilwurruju wurraku larnkunu. They packed up all their things. (See jurlujurlum-)
jiebina N., (m.). big crowd, assembly, gathering (Chadwick 1975). Jiebinal is gardening (Chadwick 1975). A big mob came there and went on past.


jirdad bilarnanaju jamirnirni. Disappointed, fed up, feeling guilty (Chadwick 1975). 2. dislike (someone) (Pensalfini 1995). (y)ijajkala bininjarni ijajkala nayunga. This man is generally itchy for women.

jirdad jirrijirrimiri (also jirrijirrimiri) N., (f.). wren (Chadwick 1975). Jirrijirrimiri nginantiki yaju kurlungurlini, angkula langandaardi, bikirrambili yaardi. The wren is small, and it doesn’t go up into trees but rather stays in the grass. (See jindiminya)

jika N., (n.). sneeze (Chadwick 1975). Jika angkurla mayangaju. I can’t get this sneeze out.

jika may- V. sneeze. Jika miyiwunyuju. Those two sneezed.

jikala N., (n.) (Kuw.). wax (plant or ear wax) (Pensalfini 1996). Jikala maya-langambili. In my ears I get wax. (See kirriji, marnkulukulidi)

jikaka N., (n.) (stress: ‘jikaya). 1. lake, swamp (large) (Chadwick 1975). Nginibilurna banybilangurunya ngabangajurunya nyinda banybilangurunya jikayambili. I found these two things at the lake. 2. Lake Woods (Pensalfini 1995). (See bunungkurra)

jikidikidibi N., (v.) (stress: ‘jiki’diki”dibi) (Kuw.). back of neck (Pensalfini 1995). Marniyangamu angkurla bardakurra manyan nganu, jikidikidibi marliyangamu. I was sick, I didn’t sleep well, my neck was hurting me. (See manjikbi)

jikimi N., (v.). yam species, wild potato (prostrate plant with long yam, grows in black soil) [Ipomoea species] (cooked in ashes, skin scraped) (Chadwick 1975, Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Ngimarni jikimirni duwaardi mangkurumbili, milakurruni, jikimi. That kind of yam grows on the plains: it’s called milakurru or jikimi. (See kinyilakbimi, kubirdimi, milakurruni)

jilibi N., (v.). umbilical cord (Pensalfini 1995). Ngungku yaju dilmirriwardi jilibi. We need to cut its umbilical cord like this.

jilibinpji N., (m.). legless lizard (Pensalfini 1995). Jilibinpji ngindanikirri ngurravijibunu
ambayaaardi ibiliknarndi. The legless lizard makes noise at night during the wet.

jilirdbi – V. be incommunicado, look down or fall asleep during a conversation (Pensalfini 1995). Jilirdbingaju nyamirnirnja jiyirni ngarrinirnja yajiyimi. I’m looking down, away from you, because my mother-in-law is coming.

jilirdbuw – V. look away. Jilirdbuwami, ngijijiji jiminkirni! Look away, don’t look at this!

jirirla (also jilila) N., (n.). pea bush

jilng N., (n.). water

jiling N., (v.). white water lily

jilingbakaja N., (m.). sprinkling rain.

jilingbardju Adv., leaky, dripping (Pensalfini 1995). Bardajaku jiling ibilka banybilanganu. I found good tree water. (See karrinbiji)


jirdikirrijbini (also jindikirrijbini) N., (f.). willy wagtail (skin: Nangalinginju) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nginarni jindikirrijbini dayirraardi kinjirru. The willy wagtail is a scavenger.

jirrindimi N., (v.). beard, chin ( twitching/throbbing of the chin indicates one’s biba (son) is thinking of one) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamaniki jaarndangkujju, ngumurlumi ngabaju jirrindimi. He’s bearded, he has a full big beard. (See jalyu). Jaarndamajija clean shaven. Jamaniki wurrjyiyaninkju kilarlija jaarndamajja. He’s clean shaven: beardless.

jindiminya N., (f.). wren (Pensalfini 1995). Nginaniki jindiminya kurlungkurlurni. The wren is small. (See jijirrimi)

jindirrirri N., (f.). crab (Pensalfini 1995). Kararlumbili ngilmarda manalku kalyarraardi jindirrirri. The crab digs in the mud. (See marnabaruru, ngardaruda)
**jingi** N., (n.). bauhinia tree [*Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*] (paintbrushes [junit] made from wood of sapling, good shade tree, good firewood, ashes mixed with chewing tobacco, peeled root is soaked in water and the liquid applied to skin sores as a highly potent medicine. Tree may contain sugarbag and the nectar from the flowers and the gum from the tree are both sweet to eat.) (Heath 1975 #08, Pensalfini 1995 #7).


**jingili** N., (m.). Jingili people (as a whole) (Chadwick 1975). *Ngirlikwarrumarri Jingili, Kwirririni.* The Jingili and Western Mudburra people danced together. **Jingulu** (also **Jingilu** N., (n.). Jingulu language.

**jingila** N., (m.). one Jingili male. *Nyinaniki ngirralarni jingilarni ngirri nyambala marrimarrardarra ngirriyi jingilaalarni.* We Jingili are proper clever fighters. **Jingilirni** N., (f.). one Jingili woman.


**jinjaraku** N., (n.). (stress: *jin’jaraku*). 1. desert mangrove (used for firewood and carvings). [*Lophostemon grandiflorus*] (Heath 1975 #47). *Jinjarakunu jiminikirni karrtyakunama ngayi nyambanama buluraraku, jinjarakunu nyanyarlunu kurlungkurlukaji.* The desert mangrove differs from the smoke tree in that the desert mangrove has smaller leaves. 2. shitwood, stringybark tree (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini 1996).

**jinjmirrinmi** (also **jinjinmilirri**) N., (v.). spring (water), soak water, ground water (Chadwick 1975). *Wardkaju lurrjumbili kararlungka ibilka, jinjinmilirringka.* Water is coming out of the ground on that sandy ridge: it’s spring water.

**jinjinmi** N., (n.). caustic vine [*Sarcostemma australie*] (sap is poisonous; said to have been fed by ‘wild women’ (evil spirits) to their babies to kill them; smoke clears clouds and rain) (Pensalfini 1995). *Mijingurriyi nyamarna jinjinmi lujbungarriyi ibilkirna.* We burn the caustic vine to clear rain away and make the sun shine.

**jinjku** N., (n.). woodchip (Pensalfini 1995). *Jinjku majami jiminiki buba ngirimimindyi, jalurruka umbumimindyi!* Get some woodchips so we can build this fire and make some tea! (See *ngananjku*).

**jinkarr-** V. fight-dance (women’s) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nginabajirna jinkirriwurruju.* Those women are fighting again.
**jirnkiji** N., (m.). star (Chadwick 1975). Jirnkiji dardu ngijjingurriju. We can see many stars. (See kamirrinji)

**Jinkurakurru** (also **Junkurakurru**) N., (n.). Tennant Creek (Pensalfini 1996). Majanganu ngindiandiki ngambiya ngaanku Jinkurakurrungkami. I picked up your brother-in-law here from Tennant Creek.

**jirrbu jouw**- V. dip, dunk (Chadwick 1975). Jirrbu jouwangayi barlurnmi ngimarni kandirri, barlurnmi. I’m going to dunk that dry bread: it’s dry.

**jirrbu wardk**- V. dive (Chadwick 1975). Jirrbu wardkangarriyi kaljirru yurr duwadu. I’m going to dive into the water and swim along. (See ngarub djuw)

**jirrkanku** (also **jirrkilimi**) N., (v.). small intestine (Pensalfini 1995). Jirrkanku ngabaju ngininikirni, mangulkbi ngirribijingirriwardi. Here are the small intestines, ‘the guts’ as we say. (See bilibila)

**jirrkilimi**. (also **jirrimungkulyi**) N., (v.). gully, trench, valley (Chadwick 1975). Ngininikirni jirrkilimi ardbardbalu karalurni jirrkilimi. The ground here falls away into a deep ravine. 2. cliff (Pensalfini 1995).

**jirrmungkulyi** (See **jirrmungkulyi**.)

**jirrmungkulyi** (also **jirrmungkulyi** (stress: ‘jirri”mungkulyi)) N., (m.). lancewood tree [Acacia shirleyi] (Heath 1975). Karnawunjji, jirrmungkulyi kungkubarninama marrinju Jinguluwarndi. Karnawunjji and Jirrmungkulyi are names for the same thing in Jingulu. (See karnawunjji)

**jiwaruru** N., (m.). bower bird (Pensalfini 1996). Jamarnirni ngilmaardi jiwaruru ngini ngilmaardi kardakardarnma, nyambanyamba. The bower bird builds it [bower] out of bones and so on. (See jarrirri)

**jiwirra** (See jiwurrungka, kiwirra)

**jiwirri** (See jiwirru)

**jiwirru** (also **jiwirri**) Adj., (n.). right (side) (Pensalfini 1995). Jiwirri ngabangaju bardakurrma marndamanda. My strong hand is on the right side. Jiwurrungka Adj., (no concord) (also **jiwirra** m.). right (body part). Jiwurrungka mayangayi, wardjuwangayi jiwurrungkarra kurrubardi ngindi. I fight right-handed, and I throw boomerangs right-handed too.

**jubaj**- V. grab hold of, find (Chadwick 1975). Danjuwangayi nyamirnirni dabilangayi ngijinji jubajangayi danjuwangayi. I held it down: I grabbed it and threw it down and weighed it down.

**juburdu** N., (m., f.). quoll (Pensalfini 1996). Kilikilidi darraju juburdurni. The quoll is eating a galah.

**jud bardk**- V. slip down, come down, get down, descend, get out (Chadwick 1975). Jud bardkami jamankarni dimanarningkarnirni, bundurru darraardu! Get off the horse and go have a feed! (See jun may-)

**jurdalya** N., (m.). half-cousin (mother’s kuka, but from another mob) (Pensalfini 1996). Bilaka ngaankirni ngayingi kuka, nyamirnir ngaanku jurdalya. Your mother’s maternal grandmother’s brother is your half-cousin.

**jurdama** N., (m.). (stress: **jurdama**). kangaroo (black or red) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Jurdama binyamaku ngijinginyuwardi binyamaku. We often see kangaroos during the day. (See kanjarlawurru, ngalijirrirri, wardabanmarra, (w)ankurra)


**jurdini** (also **jurdini**) N., (f.) (Kuw.). louse. (associated with tree between Alurrungmila and Hollomo Noon; Lirraku people could rub it to ensure success in hunting) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindankirni nginanikirni kuliya ngahanyaju jurdanga ngardamarri ngaanku kidba, malibanyambili. You have louse eggs that some lice must have laid in your hair. (See mukunjini, kuliya)

darrangkumbili. The tawny frogmouth can be heard in the trees. (See mukmuk)

jurdumajurduma N., (m.). gouldian finch (Kuw.) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindani yu jurdumajurdumarni, jalyangkunamakaji angkula ngajamarri marlarlukarnirni. We never see the gouldian finch now as we did in the old days. (See nyininyi, nyunumiyi)

jwujbiyaku (also jujubiyaku, jwuwujbiyaku) Adj., (n.) (Kuw.). slippery (Chadwick 1975). Jwujbiyaku jimirni karalu. This ground is slippery. (See baranybaranyku)

juju N., (n.). rain (Pensalfini 1995). Ibilkirningka warnjajju. It’s sprinkling lightly. (See kalyurrungurru, (yi)bilirkirni)

jujumangkujki N., (n.). ant (small or medium sized) (Pensalfini 1995). Jujumangkujki ngarayajju. My aunt was struck by lightning. (See marrimarrirni).

jujumangkujki N., (n.). thunderstorm. Yajiyimi jujumangkujki. A thunderstorm is coming.

jujurrk- V. dance (women) (dance accompanying love song (yawulu)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Yawulu, jujurrkaju, nginarriyarni ngarru majarrirni. That woman is performing a love song and dance to get him [as a boyfriend].

juk- V. dance (women) (dance accompanying love song (yawulu)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Juk bajanganu marndamarnda bubangkami. I grabbed his hand and pulled it away from the fire.

juka N., (n.). bucket shovel (small coolamon) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngabajiyimi ibilka jukawunjari lajiyiyi ibilka. Here he comes carrying water in a bucket shovel. (See biyarra, jarlabindarru, jarranguna, kurluwarra, lawunja)

jukawunjari N., (n.). (stress: 'jukawuji'), chest (Chadwick 1975). Jukawunjari ngarru ngarru ngunungku. Here’s my chest now. [pointing] (See linku, mangarli)

jukul- (also jukurl-) V. stay (temporarily), camp (Pensalfini 1995). Dardungkijanama jukulangarriyri karrija karrija karrija duwangayi. For many days I’ll be making camp along the road. (See kurrd-

jurliji (also jurliji) N., (m.). bird (any) (ERG form optionally julardi) (Chadwick 1975). Dardu jamarrarlju yaju jurliji yaju nginimbilirni dardu. Lots of birds live here, lots.

Jurlinginja N., (m.). male skin name, same subsection as female Naalinginju (Pensalfini 1995). Jurlinginja ngarrabijangayi majarringka ngarru larnku, lurrbu nganku nginimbili mukmuk mukmuk wayji. I’ll tell Jurlinginja to bring my stuff here and I’ll just stay here at home.

jurlu N., (n.). subincision, ‘shovel-nose’ (formerly part of certain advanced initiation rites) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindiwalu bungkamarri ngawu nyambala jurlunu. They’ve stopped performing those subincisions around these camps.

Jurlujurludi N., (m.). Number Six bore (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Wankijwankij nginuurruku Jurlujurludingka. We turned around and went to Number Six bore.

jurlujurlum- V. pack up (Chadwick 1975). Jurlujurlumangayi ngarrunu larnku, lurrbukaju ngarruyi ngawungka. Soon I’ll pack up all my things and go back home. (See jibil-)

jurlurlura N., (m.). bluetongue lizard (large) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni jurlurlura ngardajkala, kayarra yarri. The jurlurlura bluetongue lizard is large and it lives in the woods. (See lungkura)

jurlurkbiyi- V. be pregnant (Pensalfini 1995). Jurlurkbiyiilinguala kujkarririrninama. Those two women are pregnant.

jurlurkbiyiaka Adj., (m.). fat (m. form only), pregnant (f. form only) (Pensalfini 1996). Jurlurkbiyiirkirni marlarlurni marlyiju. The pregnant woman has morning sickness. (See marlarlungkiri)

jurluwardbini N., (f.f). hardhead duck (Pensalfini 1995). Angkula yamarrirni nginimbilirnyi ngiyinggirriwardi jurluwardbini. We have not seen the hardhead duck around
here for a very long time: not since the old
days. (See ngawuyaka, ngurrujamaru)

**julyumirr** - V. squeeze (fruit or an object)
mamirnir ngimani ngamba darranyayi.
You’re squeezing that fruit so you can drink it.
(See biijarrk baji, daiku mil-, dalyurr maj-)

**juma** N., (m.) (Kuw.). mob, crowd (Chadwick
You and I will take our mob. (See dardurwa, yuranya)

**jumurdu** N., (n.). breast, milk, nectar
(Chadwick 1975). Ngunyangaju ngabulu
wawa kurulkurla jalyamingka, jumurdu
ngunyangaju. I’m giving breast milk to the
little baby. (See ngabulu, ngukuluru)

**jun bak** (also **juny bak**-, **jun barka**kaj-) V.
Ulyijirmi ngajangaju junbakaju uliyijirni.
I see the sun setting.

**juny bak**-, **jun barrakaju** V. set
(Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995).
Juny bakaj-. Juny bakaju junjunjuwi.
Give me the stick, I’ll paint a painting end on it.

**junjunju** V. slip down, come down, get down,
descend, get out (Pensalfini 1995). Juny
bakaju junjunjuwi. Junjunjuwi.
I’m flinging dirt around as I drive, I’m raising dust.

**Juna** N. (m.). Beetalo station waterhole
(associated with ngidingida (python, trad
tional owner) and kiwurlaga (king brown)
snake) (Pensalfini 2004). Junjambili dardu
nganga wurrwardji, jukkarri ngidingida. At
Beetalo station waterhole there are many animals
belonging to the python dreaming.

**jundunji** Adj., (m.). murky, dirty (of water)
jundunji, dirirji. That water’s murky, don’t
drink it!

**jundunmi** V. answer, respond (Pensalfini
and Flack 1998). Jundunmikaji yaardi,
nginuwaarndi ngawumirndi. The
home that’s over that way answers it back.

**jundurru** N., (n.). dust (Chadwick 1975).
Nginirni jundurru dwajiyimi. Dust is rising.
(See mayamba). **jundurrm**- V. make dirty or
dusty, smudge, stir. Jundurrmangaju wawa,
dakarnir ngajka ilangayi. You’re dirtying it,
kid. Leave it alone: you’re putting dirt on it.

**jungarri** (also **jungmarri** N., (m.). small
grindstone (Pensalfini 1996). Jungarriwarndi
dirringirrwardi, ngunungku
dirringirrwardi ngangarra. With the little
grindstone, we grind up wild rice like this.
(See biyavaja)

**jungkali** Adv., apart, far, distant (Chadwick
My wife is from afar. (See barrbarda).

**jungkalungka** Dem., (no concord). 1. to a
distant place (Chadwick 1975). 2. along
the way (Pensalfini 1995). Jungkalungka
banybilanganu. I found it along the way.

**jungmarri** (See junggarri)

**junglinji** N., Adj., (m.). bad (person),
killer (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrabajangayi
jamanikirni karriyaka, junglinji jamanikirni
karriyaka. I tell you he’s a bad man: keep
away from him. (See karriyaka, warrijmajka)

**jungum** V. show, point out (Chadwick 1975).
Kirini jungumanganu ngaru, lambarranga
ngarrirrini. I showed the catfish to my
daughter-in-law. (See barinym-, durdkaj-)

**jungun**- (also **jungun bil**-) V. raise dust, make
It is giving off smoke. Karalu wajkwangaju
murdikaarndi, jungun bilanganu. I’m flinging
dirt around as I drive, I’m raising dust.

**jungunaku** N., (n.). mist, fog (Chadwick 1992,
Pensalfini 1996). Ngaya ngarrina nyambala
ngarrina barnka mindubala nyambala
jungunakungka dard bijkininamiki. Me
and a mate got caught in the fog. (See divilyi,
jarrawaku, junkarna, karra)

**junji** N., (m.). brush, end of painting stick
(Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Darrangku
wunyaanangku junji ilangayi. Come and
give me the stick, I’ll put a painting end on it.

**junjunju** (also **junjunju**, **junjunjuwi**) Adv., all
day, until sunset (Pensalfini 1995). Junjunju
ngurruju. We’re here all day. Mankiyungurriy
junjunjuwi. We’ll sit here until the sun goes
down. (See jun baki)

**junkarna** N., (m.). fog (Chadwick 1975).
Junkarna biji yamu jalyangukngu ngurrarunama.
It was foggy early this morning. (See *diyilyi, jarrawaku, jungunaku, kara*)

**junkumi** N., (v.). penis (Chadwick 1975).

Nayunga ngabaju kinarra, bininjarni ngabaju junkumi. Women have vaginas; men have penises.

**junkurakurru** (See *Jinkurakurru*.)

**jurnkurrubilyi** (also *jurnkurrbilyi*) N., (f.) (stress: *jurnkurrubi* "bilyi"). ghost bat (Pensalfini 1995). Nginanikirni jurnkurrbilyirnir yamarri; ngaliminymini, bilkina dardu ngijingurruwardi, angkula ngijingurruwardi jurnkurrbilyiri. The ghost bat was around once; small bats and flying foxes we see plenty of, but not ghost bats. (See *barnkiji, ngaliminymi*.)

**junkuwarri** N., (m.). young man (just initiated) (Pensalfini 2004). Dabili ingilayili junkuwarri. The initiates must hold still and be quiet.

**jurnma** N., (m.). wallaby (‘left-hand’ wallaby), wallaroo (black), kangaroo (small hills variety) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Junma ngibiwunyijiyimi kuluwunyunu. Those two are coming back with the big wallaby they speared. (See *wankarringka*)


**jurrkumbili** N. (n.). centre, middle (Chadwick 1975). Jurrkumbili bulubulubiyaju. It’s floating along out in the middle.

**jurrkubadi** N., (m.). plains goanna (grey striped, spiny tail) (male of *budukurrini*) (skin: Jurlinginja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Jamarnirni jurrkubadi nginarni marliyini budukurrirni. Budukurriri is the female equivalent of jurrkubadi. (See *buduburda, budukurrini*).

**jurrkulu** (also *jurrakulu*) N., (m.). creek, river (Chadwick 1975). Banybilanganu nginda jurrkumbili dari du bilirna. I found many red gums at that creek.

**jurrnj (also *jurrunj*) V. smooth, make smooth (Pensalfini 1995) (See *barunj*). Burrbikaji ngarnu jangkukaji jurruj bilangaju, nginanikirni. I’m just about finished with this one, I’m just smoothing it.

**jurrunjrujrujrujrujrujruku** Adj., (n.). smooth.


**jurruku** Adj., (n.) (stress: *jurruku*). far from shore, deep (Pensalfini 1995). Kakuyi yaju, jurrukumbili kakuyi yaju dardu. Fish, there’s lots of fish out in the middle. (See *darlukurra, jirrkanku, wardsbardbala*).

**juuwuru** (also *juru*) N., (n.) (Kuw.). 1. nest (Pensalfini 1996). Darrangkumbili ngabaju juuwuru. There’s a nest in that tree. 2. burial in tree (traditional funeral) (Pensalfini 1995). (See *janbara*).

**jurum**- (also *jurrum*-) V. 1. wipe out, make clean (Chadwick 1975). 2. rub out, erase, hide tracks (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnirni jurrumami burrbujikaji. Get rid of all that. Angkurla ngayarni jurumanganki yunku. I can’t go until I’ve covered up my tracks.

**juuw** V. (root). motion (Pensalfini 1995). Nyamirni ngamularni jangawunyami. That big guy pushed me out of the way. (See *bak*).

**juwangk** V. chase away, chase off (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnirni mutjku juwangkayi. They’re chasing mice away.

**juwarr** V. follow (Chadwick 1975). Jamabilarna juwarrangayi wunyaku. I’ll follow those two. (See *baj*.)
kaabaja Adv., overcast (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kaabaja yaju jiminkirni ardalakbyingurriyi. It’s overcast: we’re going to be hot. (See kulamarra, madayi)

kabalyarraka Adj., (m.), old, decrepit (Pensalfini 1995). Kibilyirrirnikirnikiyimikirni. That old woman’s decrepit. (See nyambarnin)

kabarrima Adj., (m.), greedy (Pensalfini 1995). Kabarrimirni nyaminarnirni, angkurla ngunyajkalirni. She’s greedy, not generous.

kabari, pre-V. be greedy, hold back. Kardarda kabari nyaardi bundurrurnarni. You’re always so greedy with food. (See ngujan)


kabilan, (m.). digging stick, yam stick (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kabila nangkangayi jangka bardakurra. I’m going to cut another good yam stick. (See kiyali, makalyani)

kabirni N., (f.). wife, also brother’s wife, wife’s sister (ego: male) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngabakaji ngaju kabirni ngabangaju nginaniki. I have this woman as my wife. (See kabinjmulinirni, karu, nayurni, ngambiyirinirni)

kabinjkulirni N., (f.). wife (ego: 3rd person) (Pensalfini 1995). Wajirni ngaankairkirnikiyimikirni kabinjmulinirni? Who is your wife? (See kabinjmulinirni, karu, nayurni, ngambiyirinirni)

kabu N., (m.). ignorant person (ignorant of ceremonies) (Pensalfini 1996). Kabu jamaniki mumultyi. This fool’s really ignorant. (See mumulyi)


kaburrkaburrri N. (also kaburrkaburrri m., kaburrkaburrriki v.). 1. black, dark brown (Chadwick 1975, 1978, Nash 1981). Marnirj kaburrkaburrri, kaburrkaburrri darrangku. Good colour, this wood has a good dark colour. 2. black/dark brown water mark on corkwood tree (Pensalfini 1995). 3. black rain cloud (Pensalfini 1995). Kaburrkaburrri yajiyimi, ibilikirni yangku. When black clouds come over, it will rain. 4. iris (of eye). Angkula ngajangaju, kaburrkaburrriyimbi ngarrumumbili. I can’t see: there’s something on my iris. kaburrri- V. darken, blacken. Ibilikirni kaburrjhirnikirniyamaju, ngurraku wardkanayi yaji. The sky is darkening with rain clouds: it might well rain on us. (See kakujbi). kaburrkaburrri (also kaburrkaburrriji, kaburrkaburrri, kaburrkaburrri N., (n.). black sand (Pensalfini 1996). Ngininikiyimikirni dabilanganu kaburrkaburrri, mayamayambirnirni ngabakaji ngaju kaburrkaburrri. I touched it and got dirt on it; my hands are covered in black sand.

kardanda Adv., every day, always (Pensalfini 1995). Wanyangarriyirni kardanda. I walk there every day. (See jandaandana)


kardarrukuji Adv., all night, until dawn, sunrise (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kardarrukuji nginyimindiyi nangkala kajika. We’re going to sing initiation songs all night.

kardawurra N., (m.). lower arm (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Rennie 1990). Jamabajarri yuyirruju wawalarni karlingka lakarr mijiwurrunkumi kardawurra. If these boys don’t stop mucking around they’ll break their arms.

kardayi N., (m., f.). cat (from English ‘cat’) (Pensalfini 1995). Warriyuyirruju ngaya kardayiri. The cat scratched me. (See bujikarda)

kadbaj- V. choke (Pensalfini 1995). Ngangarni kardbajjarnanaru. The meat choked me.

Kardkarduwa N., (n.). emu site at Wunalya waterhole (Pensalfini 2004). Nginingkamini ngurrurwa ngayi, Kardkarduwa wawalarni karlingka lakarr mijiwurrunkumi kardawurra. We’ll go from this place to the Emu site.

kardku mil- V. strangle (Pensalfini 1995). Kardku milinginyiri ngaanku! I’ll strangle you!

kajirrirm- V. pick up, get (Pensalfini 1995). Kajirrirmangarriyirri wurraku wawala. I’ll go
pick up the kids. (See maj-). kajub Adv., close by, near to (Chadwick 1975). Kajub minduwa nginuwarra. Let’s take the short cut. kajub-kajub Adv., late. Minduwakaji ngindaniki, kajubkajub ngurraku. We’ve been out here so long it’s gotten late on us. kajub wardk-(also kajub bil-) V. catch up with, close in on (Chadwick 1975). Jamaniki jungkali kaju, minduwakayi ngarrnu kunumburra, kajub biliminduwa. He’s way ahead of us, although we went quickly; we’d better catch up to him.

kajura N., (m.). tree species (with red seeds), bottle tree?  [Cochlospermum gregorii] (light wood, may be used to make a coolamon or that bottle tree. (Pensalfini and Flack 1998).


kakarr- V. vomit (Chadwick 1975). Kikirriwurruju. They all throw up. kakarra juw- V. spit out (Pensalfini 1995). Kakarra juwanganu warnu. I spat tobacco out. (See (w)ardjkuw-)

Kakarrinji N., (m.). Wambaya people (used mostly for people of mixed Wambaya-Jingili descent) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kakarrinjirni miyiwrakayi karnarinymityumumwarrndi. The Wambaya used to fight with spears. (See Wambaya)

kakujb- V. darken (with clouds, rain) (Pensalfini 1995). Ibilkinji kakujbiju ngurraku, wardkanayi yayi. The sky is darkening with rain clouds on us, it might well rain. (See kaburrjub-)

kakuyi (also kakui, kaakuyi, kaakuwi) N., (m.) (stress: 'kakuyi), fish (specifically perch) (Pensalfini 1995). Ibilkinimbiriini yaardi ngangarni kakuyi. Aquatic food includes perch and catfish.

karl (also kawuri) Adv., Interj., straight (horizontal movement), without hesitation (Pensalfini 1996). Karl wirri, ibilka mijiyirri! Off you go now, get water! Karl ilami! Just put it down! (See birrrik). karlawar Adv., straight through. Ngininikirri wawuurruru ngurraku, karlawar ngurrirdu wawuurrumbili. We went into this scrub and now we’re going straight through the scrub. (See birrrik)


kalardayi N., (m.). 1. mollusc (univalve) (Pensalfini 1996). Kalardayirni bardonkarru umbumangayi, ibilkirmimbili umbumangayi. Univalve molluscs are good to cook: I just boil them up in water. 2. snail (Pensalfini 1995).


karlakarlarra- V. be loose, loosen (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Ngimarnirni nymarni binyamal karlakarlarraju. This spear head is loose. karlaklarra Adv., loosely (Pensalfini 1995). Dirrik bajami nyambala karlaklarra ilami ngarrnu, dirrik bajami marriya, karningka kardbajanimikuyi. Tie it on him loosely: tie it gently or he’ll choke. karlaklarra Adv., (m.) (also karlarlarraju n.). loose. Karlaklarraju karlarlarraju ngarrnu nginirni binyamalirri. That spear head is loose.

karlaklarra il- V. loosen (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Karlaklarraja ilaju, karlarlarraju, marndaj. He’s untying it, OK.

karlarlanju (also karlarlanjurru) N., (n.). wild rice species, grass species [Oryza sp.] (Pensalfini 1996). Karlaklarlanju majamarriyimi marlarlukarri darramarriyimi. People in days gone by would go get the wild rice and eat it. (See kingkirra, ngangarra)

karlarlawurra N., (m.) (stress: 'karlarlawurra) (Kuw.). kite hawk, goshawk (skin: Jurlinginja) (Pensalfini 1995). Kujkarruna lijkunu yabaju dirdingarnurnirri: karlarlawurra, dirdingarnu. The hawk has two names: karlarlawurra and dirdingarnu. (See dirdingarnu)

kalama1 (See kilimi)

kalama2 N., (m., f.). grass wallaby, hare wallaby (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kalamarni yaardi bujimbili yaardi, ibilkanarmamaka dibij kaardi. The grass wallaby hangs around in the bush, but would come out to the water every once in a while. (See wambana)

karlarlaju ngarru. My nose is running. (See kurdalkulyu)
kalanga (See kalnga.)
karrarra Adv., (Kuw.). west (Chadwick 1975). Karnawunjimbili kamarri ngawu nyinuwa, karlarra wanyamarri mankiyirnimbili. junjunju nginangka. They would go into the lancetwoods out west, stay a while; they’d be ut there all day. (See karnimbarraka)
karrarraka Adv., westward. Karlarra ngarrirnyi Lajamanunga. I’ll go west to Lajamanu. (See karnimbarraka)
kalarru N., (n.). stone type (red) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kalarru mijingirrwardi kalnga kijurlurlu bilyingbiyaku. We get kalarru ochre, red stone ochre.
karijimji N., (m.) (Kuw.). rib (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Karijimijayi kird nganu. I think I broke a rib. (See janyburra)
kirlina N., (m.). night heron (skin: Jangarajingirri) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikurli karlina ngajajakala ngurrayijbi ibilkinimbili yaardi darrabi ngi ngajaardi ngarnu kakuyirna. The night heron, a nocturnal bird, fishes at night down by the water’s edge. (See kawula)
kirlinda Adj., N., (m.). male dog (Chadwick 1975). Jamabujanu yurriyurruruju wawarlarni kirlingka lakarr mijwurrunkumi kardavurra. If these boys don’t stop mucking around they’ll break their arms. Warlakurni marliyirni, warlaku kirlingka. Female dog, mal dog.
kirlirrini N., (n.). river tree species, acacia [Santalum lanceolatum] (abundant around Renner Springs) (gum eaten, fruits not eaten in this region; wood can be used for boomerangs) (Heath 1975). Ngirrimikirri kirlirrini nginduwaajji yaju dawardi. The kirlirrini tree doesn’t grow around these parts. (See miringmi)
kirlirrunu N., (n.). hill, mountain (Chadwick 1975). Ngurrarununa ngajangaju kirlirrunu. I can see the hills early in the morning. (See kijurlurlu)
kirunga (also kalunga (stress: ‘kalanga)) N., (n.). ochre (red), red paint (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Lulyuur mayanguyayi nginirrii kalunga. I’m crushing this ochre. (See kidbu)
kalunjarra N., (m.). place in Wambaya/Ngarjni country (Pensalfini 2004). Kalunjarrimbili ngurrayju, biyangka nginuwa ngurruruwa mayambilikaji. We are now at Kalunjarra; later we’ll go this way right into the sandly country.
kahlwa dja bil- V. cross. Karnwarlwa blankumi jarrumurlu! Cross your legs!
kahlwakirlwa N., (m.). shrub species (poisonous with five-fingered leaves) (near Elliott; grows in wet season, not native to the area) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kahlwakirlwarlwa majayi wawarlarrani mijwurrurwardi ngilajjaka karnaringmirna. Children get that kahlwakirlwa shrub to make toy spears from it.
kahlwarlwaaba N., (m.). sacred tree at Juna (belonging to the crested pigeon) (Pensalfini 1995). Karlwarlwaabarni barlungbarlungmi yaju. Karlwarlwaaba is a bartlungbarlungmi wattle tree. (See Kanjiwala)
kahlwarrri N., (m. (always)). possum, bandicoot (associated with Dalayijini) (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kalwarrirri bikirrambi yaardi. The little possum lives in the grass. (See jakulakji)
kalyarr- V. uncover, dig up, dig (with hands) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kilyirriningiyiju ngarrininga bardardaka babirdimi. My little sister and I are digging up yams. (See kuj-, langa nungk-, (w)armmil-) kalyarrum- (also kalyurrum-) V. swim (Pensalfini 1995). Kalyarrumyarriri yajumi malyaku. I’ll swim over to the other side. (See kibardk-). kalyarrum- V. swim along (Chadwick 1975). Kalyurrungarnimbili kalyarrumyarriri. I’ll swim along in the water.
**kalyurra** Adj., (m.). 1. quarrelsome (by nature) (Chadwick 1975, 1992). 2. stupid, no good (person), naughty, miserable (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). *Yurba jamarnirni kalyurra*. That miserable fellow’s no good. (See *jirdirda*, *kijikijibajkala*, *waarungka*, *yurrba*).

**kalyurrum-** (See *kalyarrum-*)

**kalyurrunga** N., (m.). water (any) (Chadwick 1975, 1978). *Ngabangarri jimirni kurluwarru kalyurrunga majangayi*. I’ll take that bucket shovel and get water. (See *(y)*ibilka).

**kalyurrungurni** N., (f.). rain (Pensalfini 1995). *Manjarna wukuni ngirrmangayi, kalyurrungurni yajiyimi*. I built a bark hut as the rain was coming. (See *(y)*ibilkirni, *juju*).

**kamamurri** pre-V. dark (Pensalfini 1996)

**kamamurri il- + refl., V.** close one’s eyes. *Kamamurri ilangankiyi kungkubarnu ngabanju*. I will wink (close one eye).

**kamamurra** Adj., (m.). blind (Chadwick 1975).

**kamanji** N., (m.). bullwaddy (tree) (*Macropteranthes kekwickii* (Heath 1975)). *Kamanjirdarra ngirrmimindiwa kurrubardirni bardakurra*. We’ll make some fine boomerangs from bullwaddys. (See *warlumbu*).

**kamany-** V. cart, drag (Pensalfini 1995). *Buba nginda ningkingirrinu kiminyiminduwa*. Let’s you and me cart this firewood that me and them cut.

**kamarra** N., (m.). bark (Chadwick 1975). *Kamarra ngindanikirni yubungunkuji kamarra, majanganu manjkanyanu yubungunkuji*. This bark is very stringy. (See *barndabi*, *barnngirri*).

**kamba** (See *ngamba.*)

**kambulumi** (also *kambulunmi*) N., (v.). tree species (*Terminalia canescens*) (near Elliott; grows in wet season, not native to the area) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Kambulimi dirringirrurawardi ngimanikirri kambulumangkami*. We eat the gum from this particular gum tree.

**kaminarrinymi** (also *kaminayingmi*) N., (v.). stress: *kami"narrinymi*, 1. water lily (with yellow flowers) (Pensalfini 1995). *Kaminarrinymiri ngimarnirni binjityimarriyimi ibilkirnimbilirni dirringinyumarrirnyimi, ngambanama dika*. The kaminarrinymi grows in water and we’d eat it; it was just like butter. 2. root of water lily (eaten cooked) (Chadwick 1975, Heath 1975).

**kaminjarra** N., (m.). grandson (daughter’s son) (classification includes sister’s grandson, father-in-law’s nephews, mother-in-law’s brother’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes niece’s son, paternal grandfather’s nephews, husband’s niece’s son, mother-in-law’s brother’s son, mother-in-law’s mother’s brother’s son (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). *Kaminjarra kulirni ngarnu ngajaanarriyami bundundurru marliya*. Our grandchildren and young people look after our feeding when we are sick.

**kaminjirrirni** N., (f.). granddaughter (daughter’s daughter) (classification includes sister’s granddaughter, father-in-law’s nieces, mother-in-law’s brother’s daughter, mother-in-law’s father’s daughter’s daughter (ego: male)) (classification includes niece’s daughter, paternal grandfather’s nieces, husband’s niece’s daughter, mother-in-law’s brother’s daughter, mother-in-law’s mother’s daughter’s daughter (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). *Aja ngarru kaminjirrirni? Who is my granddaughter?*


**kamuru** N., (n.). darkness, dark (Chadwick 1975). *Kamurukaji jud bardkaju ngurraku*. Darkness is falling upon us. (See *muwum, ngurrayi*).

**karnamurrura** (also *karnamurrwa*) N., (m.). mosquito (big) (Chadwick 1975, 1992). *Jamanikirri ngamamurlu karnamurrura, namalumbili yaardi*. The kamamurrura mosquito is big, and it lives in hollow logs. (See *bangkulirri, bangkulya*).

**Karnaninji** N., (m.). waterhole between Marnda and Sandy Lagoon (Pensalfini 2004). *Angkula kujika ngabaju, Karnaninji, kiwirra*. Karnaninji has no ceremony associated with it at all.


karnawunji (also karnawuna (Kuw.)), N., (m.). lancewood tree [Acacia shirleyi] (Heath 1975). Karnawunji banybilanganu kurlukurla. I found some young lancewoods. (See dimilyi, manjarna, jirrmungkulyi)

kanba Adj., (no concord). equal (quantities or social equals (friend, spouse, age-mate)) (Chadwick 1975). Kanba ijinkuwunyuju. Those are of equal size. (See kuyubulu)


karndany mil-V. block, obstruct, break up (a fight) (Pensalfini 1995). Karndany milami wunyaku! Break those two up! (See jard bi-

karndi N., (n.). ironwood [Eythrophleum chlorostachyum] (branches with leaves boiled; the liquid is used as a medicinal wash. The leaves are burnt during the final stages of a funeral. The timber is used to make clapping sticks and boomerangs, whereas spears are made from younger plants; further north of Jingili country the deceased are covered with the branches and leaves.) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Mandarlngarra ngirrmangaju kurdujumi bardbalu karndi. I’ll make a strong shield out of ironwood. (See mardarngarra)


kangbi N., (m.). gecko (Pensalfini 1995). Bardakurra jamankirni, kangbirni bardakurra jamanikirni, angkula dajbajkala. Geckos are good: they don’t bite.

kangkaala (also kangakawala) N., (n.). bullocky bush, cattle bush [Heterodendrum oleifolium, also Wrightia saligna] (Used for fire-drills. Branches boiled for medicinal wash, poured on sores and itches. Dry leaves that have been soaked and rotted are used to bring rain.) (Heath 1975 #01). Kijurlurlu bajangaju buyuka ilangayi kangkaalangka nyanyalangka. I perform the act of putting the rain stone on the bullocky bush leaves. (See birdiyinjirrmi, lawa)

kangkuya N., (m.). paternal grandfather (ego: male) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brothers, son’s son, brother’s grandson, wife’s sister’s son’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes sister’s son’s son, father-in-law’s mother’s brother (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni aja ngarrinarni kangkuyarni, ngarrinirna ngarnu kirdarna. That’s who my kangkuya is, from my Dad’s side.

kangkuyirni N., (f.). 1. paternal grandfather’s sister (ego: male) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brothers, son’s son, brother’s grandson, wife’s sister’s son’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes sister’s son’s son, father-in-law’s mother’s brother (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Kangkuya Jurlinginja, kangkuya ngaankina; Naalinginju, kangkuyirni ngaanku. Your grandfather is Jurlinginja skin and your grandfather’s sister is Naalinginju. 2. sister’s son’s daughter (ego: female) (classification includes son’s daughter, brother’s granddaughter, wife’s sister’s son’s daughter (ego: male)) (classification includes father-in-law’s mother and her sisters (ego: female)).

karnimbarra Adv., west (Pensalfini 1996). Karningbra jungkali jayu ngawunu. Their home is way out west. (See karlarrra)

karnimbarraka Adv., westward. Minduwa karningbra. We’ll go westward. (See karlarrra)
karningka Adv., conjunction, lest (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Warlaku marliyaju, kawul dakarni, karningka daj barningurrumi! The dog is sick, leave it alone or it might bite us! (See karrra, wadji)


Kanjarlawurri N. (m.), kangaroo (red, male) (Chadwick 1992, Rennie1989). Wuliyijangaardi langala ngajangaju kanjarlawurrirdarra dardu. During the day one can see many kangaroos. (See jurdama, ngalijirrirni, wardabanmarra, (w)ankurra)

Karnjanjarru N., (n.). ridge country (scrubby), lancewood scrub (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngaardukaji karnjanjarrungka ngaardukji ngunungku. I’m crossing into some scrubby ridge country. (See biyalu, lurrju, mirdirdbi)

Kanjwala (See Karlwarlwaaba)


Kankankulukbi N., (v.). carrot (wild) [Portulaca pilosa] (Pensalfini 1996) (See nuyinini)


Kankurlukurlirri N., (m.). black dragon lizard (large) (Pensalfini 1996). Karnkurlukurlirri ngindarnirni yaardi darrangkumbili, dirringirrikardi bilaya. The black dragon lizard lives in trees and seeks out termites to eat.

Kankurru N., (n.) (Kuw.). grass species (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Wambanarni majaardi bikirra kankurru. The grass wallaby uses kankurru grass.

Kanya N., (m.). uncle (mother’s brother) (classification includes either parent’s sister’s husband, mother’s male cousins, mother-in-law’s male maternal cousins ( ego: male)) (classification includes maternal grandparent’s brother’s son, maternal grandmother’s sister’s son (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kanuiri ngarrinirni ngabaju ngarrinirni wiwirirni. My uncle has my daughter.

Kanyburru N., (n.). muscle, flesh, beef (Chadwick 1975). Ngangirni kardbajanarnaju ngangirni kanyburruwarndi. I’m choking on beef!

Kara N., (m.). fog (Pensalfini 1996). Karambili ngaju. I’m in the fog. (See diyilyi, jarrawaku, jungunaku, junkarna)

Karalu (also karalru) N., (n.). earth, ground (Chadwick 1975). Karalumbili munkiyangaju; karalungka dukungurrumi; karalungka dukimindiyi. I’m sitting on the ground; let’s all get down on the ground; you and I shall sit on the ground.

Karamaku N. (n.). place in Wambaya/Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004). Jimirni mudikaraardi nguruwa Kirriwangka, Kirriwangkami – Mangakburrunngi – Mansaburrungkami – Bamarna; Bamarnangkami – Karamaku; Karamakungkami – Jayijku; Jayijkungkami – Liyija; Karranjarrangka, Muwardbingka. If we’d gone on ahead in that car we’d have gone to Kirriwa, then from Kirriwa to Mungabroom; from Mungabroom – Bamarna; from Bamarna – Karamaku, from Karamaku – Jayijku; from Jayijku – Liyija; then to Karanjarr and on to Muwardbi.

Karaangbi (See kararangbi)

Karanjarra N. (m.). place in Wambaya/Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004). Kalwalwanga
nyinmamarri, Karanjarrangka ngabarriyi. Crested pigeon gathered them together and then took them to Karanjarra.


karra warrk- V. break down (Pensalfini 1996) (See dang bak-, kij bak-)

Karrababa N., (v.). place 25 km upstream of Kraala on Newcastle watercourse (associated with fish dreaming) (Pensalfini 2004). Bininjarnanu liyijku Karrababa, wajbalarnanu liyijku Karrabanama. Aboriginal people’s name for this place is Karrababa, and white folks’ name for it is still Karrababa.

Karrababa

karrangayimi (also karrngayimi), N., (v.) (stress: ‘karrngayimi’). round yam type (rare in Jingili country; Daly Waters to Larrimah) (must be chopped and soaked before eating, otherwise it burns the mouth (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Karrangayimi nyamaniki langa ningkimindiyi, dajbajalmi nyamaniki marrimarrimi. The karrangayimi yam will burn you. (See nganyajimi)

karriba (also kardiba) N., (m.) (Kuw.). European, Caucasian, white person (Pensalfini 1995). Jard bilami, karriba, jard bilami. Switch it off, whitefella, switch it off! (See maamaandanya, wajbala, wanymarrirni)

kaarriji (also karriji) N., (v.). 1. road, track, path (Chadwick 1975). Angkula juwarranganu kaarrijirni, danygaganganu. I didn’t follow the path: I got lost. 2. Milky Way (Pensalfini 1995). Angkurla bardangkarra duwaju, kaarriji dimbumbili ngajanyaardi kamurumbili. When the moon doesn’t rise, you can see the Milky Way in the dark sky. (See madkaaku)


karriya Impv. 1. leave it (Pensalfini 1995). Mindibubu jimirnirna karriya. This is men’s business: leave it. 2. lest. Kijurlurluwarndi nayangaju nginirni larnku karriya marlinbunguwarndi warramal juwi bungkanu. I’m weighing these clothes down with a stone so that the winds don’t blow them away. (See dakani, (w)urrumi, karningka, wadi)

karrinbiyi N., (m.). type of water found in hollow tree (Chadwick 1975). Banybilanganu ibilka karrinbiyi. I found tree water. (See jiyilini)

karrinji N., (m.). jabiru, stork (skin: Jurlinginja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamirna ngabamarri liyijkunu jaburramirni jamirna karrinjirni ngabamarri, ngabajakala. The jabiru was the first bird to find a skin.


**Jingulu–English dictionary**

**ngangarni darraardi, jurliji mayaardi.** The falcon hunts meat down, catches birds for tucker. (See barnibukarri, jarndarringka, kurnbilinyi)


**karrngayimi** (See karrngayimi)

**karruji** (also karruwuji) N., (m.). spider (Chadwick 1975). Daibanjirrunu murrkunbala karrujirni. The spider bit the three of us (not you).

**karu** N., (n.). wife-relation (not used to refer to the woman, only to the relationship of having a wife) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngarrinirni ngarru nayurni nginanikirni, karu ngabangaardi. This is my wife: I’m married to her. (See kabirni, kabinjkulirni, nayurni, ngambiyirni)

**karungkujki** Adj., (m.). married (lit: wife-having) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni ngunyawurrunu nayurni, karungkujkkajji. He was given a wife by them; now he’s married. (See nayungkujki)

**karukulinji** N., (m.). married couple (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindahila karukulinji, angkurla jangkijbangamu wunyaku. I have never met that married couple.

**karung wardk-** (also karungka wardk-) V. marry (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Wirldkijwunyiyi karung. Those two are getting married.

**karung manjan-** V. marry (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Karung minjinjiwunyunki. They will marry one another.

**karung bil-** V. be married (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamankirni karung bilikaji yaju, ankila ngaanku. He’s married, your cousin.

**karubkarub** (also karubkarubi) pre-V. copulate, engage in sexual intercourse (Pensalfini 1996). Nyamirnarni ngarnu jamantikirni karubkarub wunyunkuju. This woman and man are having sex. (See niyu, nyiy-)

**karuka** N., (n.). shrub, plant (Pensalfini 1995). Jiminirnarni karukulinji, angkurla jangkijbanganu wunyaku. I have never met that married couple.

**kawurdu** Adv., courting, loving secretly (Pensalfini 1995). Kawurdu wunyunkuju. They are courting.

**kawurl** (See karl)

**kawula** N., (m.) (stress: ‘kawula’). night heron (skin: Jangaringinja) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni kawularni nanguyu ngunyawurrunu, darragbi ibilkirnimbili, darrarda kaakuwi. The night heron sits in the water, by the water’s edge, eating fish. (See karlina)

**kawuyarr-** V. be tender or sore (body part) (Pensalfini 1996). Yurnukurdukurdu kawuyarranguju. My feet are sore and tender. (See (w)urruwurru)

**kayarra** N., (n.). forest, woods, timber country (Chadwick 1975). Darrangku bardakurrurarjarra miyingurringi darrangkurdarra kayarrambili. We’ll get some good trees in the woods.

**kayilyarra** V. (trans.). shake (Pensalfini 1996). Kayilyarra iliji wani ngarru! Stop shaking me! (See lalum-, (w)urruwurru mil-)

**kayirr** Adv., sad, sorry (Chadwick 1975). Kayirr wunyaku jamabajirnirni. All those people are sad.
Part II

kibardk- (also kirdbangk-) V. 1. bathe (Chadwick 1975). 2. swim (Pensalfini 1995). Ngirriki ngurrura ardukunuma nginingkalakaji kibirdkingurrungku. We’ll go hunting then come here for a swim. (See kalyarrum-)

kibilimi N., (v.). yam type [Vigna lanceolata] (some long, some rounded; in red soil, bullwaddy country, at OT, Nutwood) (the yam is boiled or cooked in ashes) (Heath 1975). Kibilimi biyijili duwaardi langa warlunguwurlumbu. Kibilimi is a long one that grows in bullwaddy country.

kibilyawurni N., (f.). whistle duck (skin: N. (n.). (also V. n.). yam type [Vigna lanceolata]) (lives in cracks in the ground) (Pensalfini 1995). Kibilyawurni ngina dindijingurruwa nguulmarni, ngunyamarrimi, wawa ngunyamarrimi nyambalanga, kardajalanga. Wild women would feed the caustic vine to babies. (See bundirndiyirni)

kird Ad., broken, in pieces (Pensalfini 1995). Kurrubardirni kird yanu manyingila. The guttapercha boomerang broke into bits. (See bajaju darrangku.

kirda N., (m.). father (classification includes father’s brother, spouse’s paternal grandfather’s sister’s son) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brother’s son, paternal grandmother’s sister’s son) (ego: male) (classification includes mother’s sister’s husband (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975). My car broke down. I’ll fix it. (See kijijimarrirni umbumanganyinu dajbanganyinu ngaanku.

kida N., (m.). peel, skin (Pensalfini 1995). Nyimarni maami kidalmangayi. I’ll peel the vegetables. (See kurrunyam-,

kirda N., (m.). father (classification includes father’s brother, spouse’s paternal grandfather’s sister’s son) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brother’s son, paternal grandmother’s sister’s son) (ego: male) (classification includes mother’s sister’s husband (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kirda ngarrina waynymamarri nginimbili. My father came here long ago. (See barnanga, lala)

kidalm- V. peel, skin (Pensalfini 1995). Nyimarni maami kidalmangayi. I’ll peel the vegetables. (See kurrunyam-

Kirdanguju N. (n.). place between Murranji and Walirra (where ngidingida (python) met up with his father and brothers and took on his name of Ngidingida) (probably kirda-ngajuk father+HAVING) (Pensalfini 2004). Kirda ngarnu baba ngarnu banybilamarriyimi Kirdangujumbili. He met up with his father and his brothers at Kirdanguju.

kidba N., (m.). (Kuw.). 1. egg (Chadwick 1978). Ambayaju ngukaju wawarni kidbambilirni. The new-born chicks [children in the egg] are crying. 2. brain (Pensalfini 1996). (See marrkulu)

kidbu N., Ad., (n.). ochre (red) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirni mijingirrimarrirni kidbunu. We got that ochre ages ago. (See kalnga)

kirdij- (also kirdijb-) V. pinch (someone) (Pensalfini 1995). Kirdijanu jamirni birdirdirni. He pinched his little sister.

kirdijilirni N., (f.). wild woman, female spirit (associated with Niwikba) (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni ngunyamarriri, jinjinim nyamhana ngunyamarriri, wawa ngunyamarriri nyambalanga, kardajalanga. Wild women would feed the caustic vine to babies. (See bundirndiyirni)

kirdikirdimi N., (v.). tail (kardakarda (bone) + v.) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngabaju jurlardi, wanjarni, wardabalmarrini, ngabaju kirdikirdimmiri. Birds, goannas, and kangaroos all have tails. (See ngijkinimi, nyinjini)

kirdilyaka Adj., (m.). crooked (Chadwick 1975). Kirdilyikirrmi ngarnu karnaringmirni. The spear’s crooked. (See warndabulyaka)

kiddily- (also kirdikily-) N., (m.). woodland dragon lizard, other medium-sized lizards (lives in cracks in the ground) (Pensalfini 1995). Waniyi darraardi, yaardi karalumbili, kirdkilyirni. It eats grasshoppers and lives on the ground, the woodland dragon lizard.

He’s a twerp, naughty to anyone. (See kalyurra)

Jamanikima kijikijibajkala langajija. (See pensalfini 1995).

Kijikumuvuunyunkawardi. Those two are arguing. (See pensalfini 1995).

Kijikumuwunyunkuwardi.

Those two are arguing. (See ambal-, kunyinkirr-)

Kijurlurlu N., (n.). 1. stone, pebble, money (coins), game of marbles (Chadwick 1975).

Jamarni ngabaju kijurlurlu dardu. He has lots of money. 2. hill (Pensalfini 1995).

Karl ngardu kijurlurlungka. I’m climbing the hill. (See kalirrungu.)


Jamarni bininja kijurlurlujija. That man is rich.

Kijurlurlujija Adj., (m.). poor (lit: coinless).

Jamarni bininja kijurlurlujija.

kilarliju Adj., (n.). clear, clean (Chadwick 1975).

Ulukajangayi ngamba yayi ngarru kilarliju. I’ll do the washing so that my stuff is clean.

kilibi N., (v.). bush banana (vine) [Leichhardtia australis] (Pensalfini 1996).

Kilibi banybilangurriyi ngabaju nyambala bundurru ngabaju. When we find that bush banana it will have food on it. (See ngamindurrukbi, ngimirrikimi)


kilikilidi

kilibi


Nginanikirni yaardi kilwilwirnirni yaardi darrangkumbili. The crested pigeon lives in the trees.

kilyili N., (v.). nail bush tree, needlebush [Dicrostachys spicata, Acacia farnesiana, Acacia bidwillii] (timber used to make ‘Number 7’ boomerangs (warridirli), causes scratches) (Heath 1975 #27, Pensalfini 1995 #19).

Kiyilmarndi langandakungka nginima, kiyilmarndi. You might get scratched by the nail bush up there.
Kimurdi N., (n.). corpse, carrion (Pensalfini 1996). Nginarni jindir drift имени, wanyamaardi kimurdi. The willie wagtail goes for corpses. (See jarkandarru, warrijbala)

Kinarra (also kiynarra) N., (m.). vulva, vagina (Chadwick 1975, Nash 1981). Nayunga ngabaju kinarra, bininjarni ngabaju junkumi. Women have vaginas, men have penises.


Kirnbininku N., (n.). Peter’s Hole (Pensalfini 2004). Duwakaji yamarrirna diyimkaji yamarrirna Kirnbininkungami. They rose and flew from Kirnbininku.

Kiyindimi N., (v.). black plum (black fruit is eaten raw) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyambala ngabaju kiyindimi irrrkbirrkbinjiminama. The black plum tree bears black fruit.

Kinginymi N., (v.). tree species Securinega sp. (small orange/red berry eaten raw) (Pensalfini 1995). Kinginymi ngiminikirni bundurru ngabaardi bundurrunu. This kinginymi tree has food on it, food there.

Kingkirra N., (n.). wild rice Oryza sp., Eragrostis tenellula] (The seeds are ripe just after the end of the wet season. They are removed from the stalks by hand, put into a coolamon and dried in the sun, then ground on a grinding stone and husked; the seeds are mixed with water and baked as a damper. This grass catches fire easily and is used to light fires in wet periods.) (associated with darliwa and site at Alurrungmila) (Heath 1975). Kingkirrarni ngininikirni darramarriyimi marlarlukarnirni, bundurru yamarrir ngarnu marlarlukarna. Wild rice was eaten in the old days, it was food for olden time folk. (See karlarlanju, ngangarra)

Kingmi N., (v.). rainbow (Wilyaku dreaming; second bow of rainbow is Lirraku dreaming) (Chadwick 1975). Ngamula ngiukurriyi ibilikirni kingmi. You’ll see a big rainbow in the rain.

Kiynini (See kirrini)

Kirimina N., (m.). spinifex grass, spinifex wax Triodia pungens et al.] (a shiny grass from whose roots wax (kirriji) is collected; used in making humpies; stalks are put in hot water; when the liquid is sufficiently dark it is used as a medicinal wash; the wax from roots is burned in an open fire as a mosquito repellent) (Pensalfini 1995 #8). Lajhungurriyi kirninamaayi bangkula juwangkayili. We’ll burn some spinifex (root) to keep the mosquitos away. (See wirrimi)


Kirninginjirni kirninginjirni

Kiyrnmini N., (f.). water snake (yellow-bellied) (rests in logs, can travel in water). (dreaming associated with Ucharonidge) (Pensalfini 1995). Darraardi kiyrmininirni ibilkirrimbili jird buyaardi, uliyijanga warrb ngunjakaji yaardu uliyijanga minduwa. The water snake breezes along through the water feeding, but also goes to bask in the sun for warmth.

Kinjuwurnu N., (n.). didgeridoo (introduced in relatively recent times from further north) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Mijingirriwardi kinjuwurnurni kunjimarrangkami, bularrakungkami. We get didgeridoos from
river redgums and smoke trees. (See bambu, kulungkukki)

kinyakbanji N., (m.) flying fox (this word is probably Wambaya) (Pensalfini 1995). Kinyakbanjiyimi yamarri bujimbili marlarlukarnimbilirni ngindiyi nankankunambili. The flying fox was found in the bush around here in the old days, when it lived around the caves. (See bilkina)

kinyakbanjirni yamarri bujimbili marlarlukarnimbilirni ngindiyi nankankunambili. The flying fox was found in the bush around here in the old days, when it lived around the caves. (See bilkina)

kinyilakbimi N., (v.) (Kuw.). potato (wild) [Ipomoea aquatica] (Pensalfini 1995).

Majamarriyimi kinyilakbimi, majamarriyimi… wumbumaka yamarriyimi lakud bilamarriyimi.

They would get the wild potato and cook it in the ground. (See jikimi, kubirdimi, milakurrmi)

kinyuwurrumi N., (v.) (Kuw.). wild onion [possibly Cartonema spicatum] (eaten by brolgas; tubers may be cooked briefly in ashes and eaten: tastes a bit like a peanut) (Heath 1975, Rennie 1990).

Kinyuwurrumi darraardi yalkurrungkujka. The brolga eats the wild onion. (See mundubarlimi)

kirangkuju (also kirangkju) N., (n.) (stress: ‘kinyu"wurrumi). round melon type (prostrate vine, on plains) (also a bird name) (bitter-tasting melon, usually avoided; may be sucked to alleviate severe thirst; also eaten by cattle and horses) (Alawa jabajaba) (Heath 1975). Kirangkuju, kirangkju.

Kirangkuju yamarri, kirangkju ngirrmaardi kilkayi-rnimbi. The tadpole is small, but it turns into a frog there in the lake. (See kulangkuliji)

kirirni (also kiyini, kiriinyi) N., (f.) catfish. (local to area between Juna and Dalayijini, associated with large rock at Niyikbaja and Warlymanbu) (has dreaming sites between Beetaloow homestead and Lily Hole) (Pensalfini 1995). Kirirni mijimindiyi. We’ll go off to get some catfish.

kirriji N., (m.) wax (of plants) (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Dirnimangayi aduku kirrijji. I’m sticking wax together. (See jikala)

kirrippi (also kirrippi) N., (v.) (Kuw.). peanut tree [Terminalia volucris] (at Elliott) (peanut-like nut edible; good firewood; gum eaten without preparation) (Heath 1975 #04, #55, Pensalfini 1996). Bundurre ngabaju jimirnni kirripinarnirdindi, dirringurrwinda bundurre, nginja. The peanut tree has food, seeds, which we eat. (See laangkujbi)

kirringkirringma N., (m.). seagull (small), tern, any small sea-bird (local to Beetaloo, associated with two trees on the homestead side of Juna) (skin: Jangaringinja, Jaaninginja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kirringkirringma ngindarni kakuwi dirringirrikardi, jurrkulumbili. The seagull hunts fish in the creek. (See durdba)

Kirriwa N. (m.). place in Wambaya/Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004). Jimirnni mudikaarndi ngurruwa Kirriwangka, Kirriwangkami – Mangkaburrirni; Mangakburrunungkami – Bamarna; Bamarnangkami – Karamaku; Karamakungkami – Jayijkju; Jayijkungkami – Lijija; Kajaranjarangka, Muwardbingka. If we’d gone on ahead in that car we’d have gone to Kirriwa, then from Kirriwa to Mungabroom; from Mungabroom – Bamarna; from Bamarna – Karamaku, from Karamaku – Jayijkju; from Jayijkju – Lijija; then to Karanjarra and on to Muwardbi.

kiyirru N., (n.). knife, spear head (Pensalfini 1995). Kurrubardirna, kiyirrurna binymala ningkimarri. They made boomerangs and knives, and stone blades too. (See binymala, wanyu)

A king brown snake went this way. 2. snake (any) (Pensalfini 1995).


kiyala N., (n.). nose bone (usually made from kangaroo, pelican or turkey bone) (Pensalfini 1995).

Ngininikirni ngarrunu kiyalarni mijingurrunu ngarru junmarnirnami, junma kardakarda. I got my nose bone here from a wallaby skeleton.

kiyali1 N., (f.). digging stick, yam stick (Pensalfini and Flack 1998).

Kalyarrakaji ngamarriyimi darrangkuwarndi kiyaliyarndi. I would dig in the ground with a yam stick. (See kabila, kiyali)


Bujuwangaju nyambanayi kiyali yaju. I can smell something awful. (See buj-)

kiyalu Adj., (n.). rotten, stinky. Angkula darrangayi kiyalu. I’m not eating that: it’s rotten. (See jabar, nungulyu)

kiyamm- V. take away (Pensalfini 1995).

Kiyanmangarriyi wawa bundurrurna. I’m going to take the food away from the child. (See duwa ngab-)

kiyarrkiyidbi N., (v.). tall papyrus-like grass (grows at Sandy Lagoon, not edible but looks like kinyuwurrumi) (Pensalfini 2004). Angkula dirringirriwardi kiyarrkiyidbirni. We don’t eat the kiyarrkiyidbi grass.

kubirdimi N., (v.). yam species, wild potato (prostrate creeper, in black soil, white flower in wet season) [Ippomoea aquatica] (at Beetaloo, Anthony’s Lagoon, Brunette Downs) (yam cooked about one hour in oven with wet grass and charcoal covered with dirt, then scraped briefly and eaten) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Kubirdimarna wal baju nyambalanama kurdalyurru dang ngabaju nyambala irribi ngabaju yuurkunama. The yam vine still has flowers on it. (See jikimi, kinyilakbimi, milakurrmi)

Kubijalu N. (n.). a creek (possibly a tree) adjacent to Warlumanbu (Bottom Hole) (associated with ngidingida (python)) (Pensalfini 2004). Kubijalungka durr bayamarrimi ngidingidarni kirini. The python led the catfish to Bottom Hole.

kurdalyu N., (n.). grass, foliage (Pensalfini 1996). Kurdalyu duwaju karrijimbìli. Something green is growing in the middle of the road. (See bikirra, (w)uju, yuka)


kurdijalaka N., (m.) (stress: 'kurdijalaka). mussel (Chadwick 1975). Kibarduki ibilkarni nyayi ngardajkalarni, nginda bunungkurrumbili mijingurrinu kurdijalaka. Wherever there’s enough water in a billabong for you to bathe in, we would have got mussels there. (See marlangayi)

kudingi N., (m.). mulgara, rat (native, desert country rat) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jurliji darraardi kurlukurla ngindinikarlu kudingirni. The mulgara eats small birds. (See darndiyi, munyungurni)

kurdkulyu N., (n.). snot, mucus, cold (in head), cough, influenza (Pensalfini 1995). Wurrakraji ngaju kurdkulyungkjuki. I feel the cold because I have a cold. (See kalamangkami, (w)urrakalu)

kurdkulyu- V. cough. Kurdkulyunwynynu warlakuyila: karlinga, maliyirni. The two dogs coughed: the male and the female. (See (w)ajirrklu)

Kurdurdkuji N. (m.). trees near Jalaku through which ngidingida (python) travelled, near Mangkilm (Pensalfini 2004). Kurdurdujingka kirrawaraka yarruku. He went north to Kurdurdkuji.
kurdujumi \textit{N.}, \textit{(v.)} (also \textit{kurruju \textit{n.}}) (Kuw.). shield (Pensalfini 1995). \textit{Mandarlungarra ngirmangaju kurdujumi bardiwalu karndi.} I’ll make a strong shield out of ironwood. (See \textit{jaarumi}, \textit{kuwarrimi})

kurdukurda (See \textit{burduburda})

kurduwakurni \textit{N.}, \textit{(f.)}. barren woman (Pensalfini 1995). \textit{Nyaminarni nayurni kurduwakurni.} That woman is barren. (See \textit{wawajijirni})

kuj- \textit{V.} 1. go through, penetrate, dig through (Chadwick 1975). \textit{Kujangayi kararlu larlubajangayi warrkujuwakajingayi.} I’m digging through the dirt, scratching at it. 2. pierce, spear (Pensalfini 1995). (See \textit{bul-, durrb kuj-, kalyarr-, kul-, langa nungk-}, \textit{(w)arnmil-})


kujkarruna-kujkarruna \textit{Adj.}, \textit{(m.)}. four (lit: two-two; rejected by some speakers) (Pensalfini 1995). \textit{Ngunuyi janbarambili nyambala marrkuludarra wurruju, kujkarrunakujkarruna.} There are four eggs in that nest.

kukurni \textit{N.}, \textit{(f.)} (stress: ‘kukurni’). maternal grandmother (mother’s mother) (classification includes maternal grandmother’s sisters) (classification includes wife’s brother’s daughter’s daughter, mother-in-law’s father’s sister and mother-in-law’s brother’s daughter (ego: male)) (Pensalfini 1995). \textit{Kukurni yamiki jungkalungkami.} My grandmother came from afar.

kulajbunji \textit{Adj.}, \textit{(m.)} (also \textit{kulajbuni \textit{f.}}). wounded by spear (Chadwick 1975). \textit{Abskulla kulajbunji jamirna abunda.} He was speared accidentally.

kula \textit{N.}, \textit{(m.)}. 1. nephew (sister’s son) (ego: male) (Chadwick 1975). 2. son, nephew (sister’s son) (ego: female) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s sister’s son, paternal grandmother’s brother’s son) (classification includes father-in-law’s
brother’s son, father-in-law’s mother’s nephew, mother-in-law’s sister’s husband (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamarrima jakalunu ngarrina kula ngamulakaji. That boy is my nephew, the big one.

**kuli N., (m.) (voc.) nephew! Kuli, bubarna ngirmiji.** Nephew, don’t light that fire!

**kulabajarra N., (n.) (stress: ‘kulaba”jarra’).** hat (Chadwick 1975). Kulabajarra ulukaja ngaya angkurla bardakurruju ngarru. I’m going to wash my hat: it’s not clean enough for me.


**kulangburru N. (n.).** place east of Ngamanjimanka (Pensalfini 2004). Divimkaji yamarrri Kulparrburrukami, walanja. Goanna flew right away from Kulangburru.

**kulanginjirri** (also *kulanginjirri*). 1. niece (sister’s daughter) (ego: female) (classification includes mother-in-law’s brother’s daughter, father-in-law’s mother’s nieces (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kulangburru. The dove looks for food on the ground. (See bilangkurri)

**kularra Adv., (Kuw.).** south (Pensalfini 1995). Ngiwa ngaarrin ngalirra. We don’t eat pie melons.

**kularraka Adv., southward (Pensalfini 1996).** Kularraka wirdkiyirri murrukulika, wirrimi. Head south for three days. (See ngarni)

**kularrayi- V.** hurt, ache, throb (of head only) (Pensalfini 1996). Kularrayi nyarasi bidbidarrambili. I’m going south. (See lilingb-)

**kulindirnda N., (m.).** grub, wasp gall, bush coconut (lives in coolibah trees (bidbidarra); the grub lives in the thin outer branches, creating a swelling behind the nut. A white spot in the end of the swelling indicates the grub is alive. The swelling can then be cracked open with a rock and the grub eaten raw. It has a lot of cool sweet fluid and a mealy but refreshing aftertaste.) (Pensalfini 1995). Bidbidarrambili banybilanganu kulindirnda, darranganu, bardakurru. I found some wasp gall on the coolibah and ate it; it was sweet.

**Kulikulinyanakanka N., (m.).** Colyer’s Creek, October Creek (associated with tawny frogmouth) (Pensalfini 2004). Ngarnkuwarndirna iliwurrumarru Kalyarni, Kulikulinyanakanka. In Ngarnka they call it Kalya. Colyer’s Creek.

**kuliri N., (f.).** 1. niece (sister’s daughter) (ego: male). 2. daughter, niece (sister’s daughter) (ego: female) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s sister’s daughter, paternal grandmother’s brother’s daughter, wife’s brother’s daughter, father-in-law’s sister (ego: male) (classification includes mother-in-law’s father’s brother’s daughter, father-in-law’s brother’s daughter, father-in-law’s mother’s nieces (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kaminjarra kuliri ngaarrnu ngajaanarriyri bundundurruru marliya. Our grandchildren and young people will look after our feeding when we are sick.


**kuliyu** N., (m.). louse egg, nit (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindanikirni nginanikirni kuliyu ngabanyaju
jurdanga ngardamarri nganku kidba, malibanyambili. You have louse eggs that some lice must have laid in your hair. (See jurdirni, mukunjini)

kurlokurla (also kurlungkurla) Adj., (m) (also kurlukurlinri, kurlungkurlinri f.) kurlokurlu, kurlungkurlu n., kurlukurlumi, kurlungkurlimi v.). 1. small (things) (Chadwick 1975). 2. a little (amount) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni latija kunjuwami ngarru kurlukurlungka. Put some tea into the little cup for me.

kurlokurla N., (m.) boy (just walking). Kurlokurla wawa dirndijaju. The little boy is crawling.

kururla N., (m.) child (son or daughter) (Pensalfini 1996). Jamani kirri murlungi jarndi kalakarda, kululukarrardi. This man is sleepy. (See nyinkarrings)

kurulkurrara Adj., (m.) (Kuw.) sleepy (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Kululkurrirri nginaniki nayurni. This woman is sleepy.


kulumarra N., (n.) cloud (Chadwick 1975, Nash 1981). Bardakurru jiminarra nyambo kulumarra bardakurru. That’s a pretty cloud. (See madayi, mambunku, (w)arranyangku)

kurulkurumu N., (n.) thigh bone (of mammal) (Chadwick 1975). Ngarru mulungkurrumu wanbilyarrruru banybulanganu wawirrirna ngarru nyambala kurlumbu laikarr ngayiuju. I found a broken kangaroo’s thighbone while I was walking along.


kunungkubbi N., (v.) didgeridoo (introduced in relatively recent times from further north) (Chadwick 1975). Ngirrmangayi kunungkubbi, ngirrmangayi nyambala kundalalangakini ngirrmangayi. I’m going to make a didgeridoo

and some clapping sticks. (See bantu, kinjuwurrn)

kurunjurrui N., (n.) (Kuw.) corkwood tree, coolamon tree (used for coolamons, water sometimes found in trunk) (Heath 1975 #12, Pensalfini 1996). Nginmai kurlunjurrui nginmininduwardi lawunjarni. We make coolamons out of the corkwood tree. (See ngimbjara)

kurluwarri N., (n.), bucket shovel (small) (made from wamba tree, for bringing up water) (Heath 1975). Ngabangarri jiminarri kurluwarri kalyurrungu majangayi. I’ll take that bucket shovel and get water. (See biyardu, jarranguna, juka, lawunja)

kulyukulyumi N., (v.). 1. conkerberry [Carissa lanceolata (brownii)] (fruits eaten raw at the end of the wet season, thorns used to remove warts, orange wood used to make small ‘come-back’ boomerangs) (Heath 1975 #24, Pensalfini 1995 #6). Kulyukulyumi darrangaju ngimarni. I’m eating conkerberries. 2. iris (of eye) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngajami ngarru bikirra kulyukulyumimbili yaju ngarru. Look at me, there’s grass in the iris of my eye. (See (y)irriminju)

kulyungkulyunbi N., (m.), custodian, policeman (not owner) of land (land traditionally has both a ceremonial owner and a custodian/policeman) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindarna ngabangamiki kulyungkulyunbirni ngarrinarni. I brought my policeman for this country.

Kumanjayi N. (m, f). name used to refer to or address a person who has the same name as someone who has died (original Jingulu: liyiku ngurrungku ‘name we will bring’) (Pensalfini 2004). Liyiku ngurrungku, Kumanjayi nginyuju. We’ll bring his name back later, call him Kumanjayi.

kumundunga N., (n.). headdress, hat (Pensalfini 1995). Kumundunga ngilmwurrriju biijirla. They’re making headdresses out of cardboard. (See kulabajarra, kuwanja, ngurrmana, murrkardi)


kumungkumbili, behind. Jamanikirrri naya
ajankaju biyangka kumungkumbili. There’s someone standing behind you.

**kumurru** N., (n.). grindstone (large, stationary) (Pensalfini 1995). *Kumurrunnga ilangayi biyawiyarndi ngurrajagayi.* I’m grinding on the big grindstone with the small one. (See *biyawuja*, *lardaranga*)

**kurna** (also *kurna*) Adv. (complementizer), Pron. (relative), when, then (Pensalfini 1995). *Kurna yangku ngarrina ankila yangku, ngurrakaju ngurrinyi.* Angkura ngarrinirni biliiri vajiyayi kurna yangkunu mankyangayi. If my mother doesn’t come [I’ll go to town], then if she comes I’ll stay.

**kunajuru** N., (n.). tree species (Pensalfini 1995) [*Acacia coriacea*] (mulga-like wood makes boomerangs; ashes mixed with chewing tobacco by Warumungu people, but not by Mudburra or Jingili people.). *Nyirrmangurriyi kunajuru darrangku, nyirrmangurriyi kunajurarni.* We’ll make good boomerangs from kunajuru, good ones.

**kunangarru** N., (n.) (stress: *ku'najuru*). tree species (Pensalfini 1995 #9) [*Acacia coriacea*] (mulga-like wood makes boomerangs; ashes mixed with chewing tobacco by Warumungu people, but not by Mudburra or Jingili people.). *Kunangarru wardkaju nyamirni jirdirdini, ngukiji wami!* Her tears are falling harshly: stop your crying! (See *(y)iliirra*)

**kunara** N., (m.). water ground (Pensalfini 1996). *Kunarambili barlungbarlungmi duwaju.* The barlungbarlung wattle grows in the white ground.

**kurnbiliny** N., (m.) (Kuw.). sparrow hawk (black) (skin: Jurlinginja) (Pensalfini 1995). *Kurnbiliny nurru wallumbul waawuru.* The eagle hawk is different: it’s white, while the sparrow hawk is black. (See *karrkanya*)

**kundalnga** N., (n.). clapping stick (Pensalfini 1995). *Kundalnga dardalangaju.* I’m playing the sticks. (See *dardarlaika*)

**kundirrimi** N., (v.) (Kuw.). pollen balls from sugarbag (edible, sweet taste) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Nyamirni ngurrakaju ngurrinyi*. *Kundirrimi ngurrinyi ngurrakaju ngurrinyi.* When we cut sugarbag, leaves are made to hold the pollen balls and honey. (See *barnmi*, *durdha*, *mayibirri*, *nyukuyirri*, *wakurrakirri*)

**kungka** Adj., (n.) (also *jangka m.*, *nangkiri f.*, *nangkimi v.*) another (Chadwick 1975). *Nyamirni vajiyimini ambayangaju kungkubarninjarra.* You’re singing and I’m talking at the same time. **kungkungkubarnu** (etc.), Adv., one at a time (this adverb agrees in gender with the item it qualifies (the X of ‘one X at a time’)) (Pensalfini 1995). *Dardunganama nyambala jajkarrumi ijirriyiji jangkungkubarnu wurrungku.* They’re all rushing me. Don’t rush; one at a time!

**kungkulimi** (also *kungkuluni*) N., (v.). 1. kerosene tree [*Premna acuminata*] (used for fire-drills; lights even when wet). *Kungkulunu ngarrinirni ngurrakaju ngurrinyi mirdiyinjilmi.* We make fire-drills out of the
kerosene tree (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995).
2. fire-drill, fire-stick (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Mijingirriwardi kunyajbima miringirriminyimi bulikirnarni nguni wardiyidbakaji ngirrimarri nginingka marndamarnndaardi. We’d get a fire-stick, cut it, then get some cow dung and twist the drill back and forth in it with our hands. (See mirrirmi, miridiyinjilmi)

kungmarna N. (m.) caterpillar (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni kungmarna yaradi, kalvarrinkingwardi, ijiardinkinwardi marrurni, mankiyardi... marlingarlinkaji ilankayi ilinkuwardi. The caterpillar spins itself into a cocoon, where it stays for a long time, then it turns itself into a butterfly and comes out.

kungurlurlarni (also kungurlurla) N. (f.m.) cocoon, where it stays for a long time, then it turns itself into a butterfly and comes out. (Chadwick 1975).

kunjkuwa N. (m.) swallow (Chadwick 1975). Karalungka kunjkuwayi. I’m swallowing water.

kunumburra (also kunumburra) N. (m.) bee, fly (associated with North Hole) (Chadwick 1975). Imarnnga kununyayi ngabanjurru jay balimi dindirri lungbarraityi. The flies and bees would bite your eyes and make them swell up.

kunungkujuwalu Adv., (stress: kunungkujuwalu). 1. afternoon (after lunch), the same day (Chadwick 1975), 2. today, later today (Pensalfini 1995). Kunungkujuwalu ngurrirda ngirriki. We’re going hunting later today. (See jalyangku)

kunjimarra N. (m.) argument (Pensalfini 1995). Ngingkurni kunjimarrarni binjiyaardi darrajiyimi. They didn’t argue about this. (See karndoomi).

muluru N. (m.) blowfly (Chadwick 1975).

mulurarni ngardaju minduwa mulura. Blowflies lay maggots all over.


manki N. (m.) dog (Chadwick 1975). We saw you two. (See warlaku)

mankurungka nyinuwa; kunyuwurlu nganja ngirriki. We’re going hunting later today. (See warlaku)

munyikuwa Pron., (NOM, m.) (also kunyuwurlu f.). you two (Chadwick 1975). Nguurruwa mangukungka nyinuwa; kunyuwurlu, ngaya, wawa. Off we all go toward the plain: you two women, me, and the boy. Kunyiyilirni (ERG). Kunyiyilirni ngirramyami buha yabanji. You two make a little fire. kunyak- (ACC/GEN). Ngijingirrinyunu kunyaku. We saw you two.


kunumburra (also kunumburra) Adv., (m.). 1. fast, quick (Chadwick 1975). Imbiyiwurruru ngurraku: kaa kunumburra, idakidajku, angkurla ngurrayjib! They said to us ‘You should be quicker, come back in the afternoon, not at night!’ 2. right now (Pensalfini 1995). (See kaala kaala)

kununga (also kunanga) N., (m.). bee, fly (Chadwick 1975). Imarna kunungkujuwalu njarrirra ngirriki. We’re going hunting later today. (See jalyangku)

kunjkuwa N. (m.) swallow (Chadwick 1975). Imbiyiwurruru ngurraku: kaa kunumburra, idakidajku, angkurla ngurrayjib! They said to us ‘You should be quicker, come back in the afternoon, not at night!’ 2. right now (Pensalfini 1995). (See kaala kaala)

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kunyak- (ACC/GEN). Ngijingirrinyunu kunyaku. We saw you two.


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kununga (also kunanga) N., (m.). bee, fly (associated with North Hole) (Chadwick 1975). Imarna kunungkujuwalu njarrirra ngirriki. We’re going hunting later today. (See jalyangku)


kunyak- (ACC/GEN). Ngijingirrinyunu kunyaku. We saw you two.


kunumburra (also kunumburra) Adv., (m.). 1. fast, quick (Chadwick 1975). Imbiyiwurruru ngurraku: kaa kunumburra, idakidajku, angkurla ngurrayjib! They said to us ‘You should be quicker, come back in the afternoon, not at night!’ 2. right now (Pensalfini 1995). (See kaala kaala)

kununga (also kunanga) N., (m.). bee, fly (associated with North Hole) (Chadwick 1975). Imarna kunungkujuwalu njarrirra ngirriki. We’re going hunting later today. (See jalyangku)

Part II

Karnaringmarna ngingirni kurabukarni majaardi. That Acacia species is gotten for spear shafts. (See mardu)

kuraajba N., (m.). grasshopper (from English ‘grasshopper’) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Durrundurrungmirni bukbukbini kujkarruna lijkunu ngabaju, kuraajabanayi darraardi. The petrel has two names (durrundurrungmirni and bukbukbini), and it eats grasshoppers. (See dalldaly, wanyi)

Kurangarra N. (m.). rain song cycle, rain ceremony (Pensalfini 1995). Imblingarrri kujika Kurangarra. We’re singing rain songs. (See Wanju)

Kuranguru N. (n.). (stress: ku’ranguru). tree at Juna (part of ngidingida (python) dreaming associated with marlangayi (freshwater mussels)) (Pensalfini 2004). Marlangayinama nganga, Kurangurumbili, nganyamarri. He sang up some mussels for food at Kuranguru.

kurija N., (n.). fat (Pensalfini 1995). Kurija mijingurriyi walanjarningkami. Let’s get the fat out of the goanna. (See dika)


kurranja (also kurranyma) Adj., (m.). thirsty, dry, shallow (Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikirni ibilkaardi nyambala kurranju yaju. That water just there is shallow. (See bartuliyi, ladarrku, nyinyinykaku)

kurrarramba (also kurrarrambambili) Adv., midnight, full night (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngurrayijbiyu duwuwurrumu bayinbala ngingimbala winymuwurrubardi. Kurrarrambambili duwuwurrunu ngurrayijbi. At night they were running about on foot. At midnight they were running amok.


kurrij bak- (also kurrij bard-) V. (Kuw.). 1. change direction, turn, turn around (Pensalfini 1996). Kurrij bakanyayi, wajankanyayi, ngajakaji nyayi. Turn, stand, and look hard! 2. go around (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). (See ngarrij bak-, wankij bak-).

kurrij bil- V. change (including clothes). Abaaba ngabangaju nyambala ngayi, kurrij bilangayi. I’ll have to change these clothes I’m wearing. (See ngarrij bak-, wankij bak-, (w)irrinjukum-)

kurrinbirnrni (See kurrunbulmi)

currind- V. stay overnight, camp (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngurruwa nginga bardakurrungka banyilingurriyi bardakurru kurrindingurriyi ngavurna. Let’s go and we’ll find a good place to set up camp. (See jukul-)

kurrikabadi (also kurrikabardi) N., (m.) (Kuw.). bush turkey, Australian bustard (local to Juna, associated with Alijbalijku; Lirraku dreaming) (skin: Jangalinginja, Jabijinnginja) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995) (See karinyinji). Kujkarrabilarni kurrikabadiyila ngajangamur mangkurumbili, dirriwunyubardi waniyi. I saw two turkeys on the plain; they were eating grasshoppers.

kurkuju N., (m.). mopoke, owl (skin: Jangaringinja) (Chadwick 1975). Kurkuju jama jalyunamarnimbili ngabaju ngajangamur. I can see what that mopoke has got. (See mukmuk, ngajakurra)
kurrkurrmirni N., (f.) (Kuw.). brown bird, petrel (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Kurrkurrmirni yaardi ngindi karnawunjimbili. Petrels inhabit the lancewood country. (See bukkubbin, durakmiri)

Kurrgurrunmi N., (v.). creek just east of Wijibarda (Longreach) (Chadwick 1975). Ngininikirni Nikilyikilyimi, nginin Kurrungurrmi, wunyuju. This is Nikilyikilyimi, that’s Kurrungurmi: there’s two of them.

Kurrngurrmi N., (n.). skin, foreskin, hide, leather, lips, bark, wooden box (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nyindarni kurrnyu nyambala ilkinyangurryi. I must get the skin off this one. Kurrnyum- V. skin (Chadwick 1975). Ngininikirni kurrnyunu mangayi, kurrnyumangayi. I’m getting this kangaroo’s skin, skinning it. (See kidalm-)

Kurrunbulmi (also kurrinbirnmi) N., (v.). tree species, green plum (grows around OT) (has edible green plum-like fruit) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikirni kurrinbirnmirni angkurla nginimbili binjiyami. The green plum doesn’t grow around here.

Kurubimi N., (v.). emu bush, tree species (with yellow flowers) [Erimophila bignoniflora] (near creek, Newcastle Waters) (used for fire-drills; vapour of boiled leaves inhaled; boiled leaves are wrapped around the head to treat headache) (Rennie 1990). Nginuwarni ngabardi kurubimarndi ngabardi danykurajbini yurrkunu. The emu bushes over this way have yellow flowers on them.

Kurungu N., (n.). red sand country just north of Elliott, part of ceremonial course (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kurungu nginirnaru, ibilkin nginirni wardkamarri, kijurlurlu larlulangarnini. Kurungu is that ground from which, when the rain falls, the water flows on the rock.

Kuwardjiy- V. have nothing (Pensalfini 1996). Angkula ngabangaju nyambanyambarni, kuwardjiyakaji ngaju. I don’t have any stuff: I have nothing at all.

Kuwarla N., (m.). place where secret women’s business is performed, women’s residential quarters, women’s ceremonial law (Pensalfini 2004). Kuwarlambili yaju. They’re at the women’s ceremony place. (See yawulyu)


kuwarndanbinyaka, dara daju bihilirringka. The cormorant eats a lot of fish which it gets out in the water.

kuwanja N., (n.). 1. crest (of bird) (Pensalfini 1995).

Jamarna yajiyimi kuwanjangkujki. That bird has talons and a crest.

2. headdress (made from white cockatoo feathers).

Bininja yajiyimi kuwanjangkujki. Here comes a man with a headdress on. (See kumundunga)


Angkula marlarlukarnimbili ambayamarru Kuwarrangunu, kuwarrku, Jingila nyambala nginingkimarriyi, marlarlukarni. Kuwarrangu was never spoken in the old folks’ camp, not at all, just Jingili folk around these parts.


Kuwarrimi nangkubarninama jaarumi. Kuwarrimi is another way of saying jaarumi. (See jaarumi, kurdujumi)

kuwarrku (See kiwirra)

Kuwirinji N., (m.). Western Mudburra, Gurindji (person or language) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyamabinalnarni nayuwurlu Kuwirinjiyuwurlu. These are two Western Mudburra women.

Kuya N., (n.). face (Pensalfini 1995). Ngunungku ilangayi kuya ngaankinu. I’m going to paint your face. (See nyujujka)

Kuyangkan N., (n.). Elsey (station) (original language unknown, claimed to be Jingulu) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Darduwala ngajanganu, Kuyangkanngkami. I saw a lot of them, coming from Elsey station.


Kuyuwa N., (m.) (stress: ‘kuyuwa). sail

(Chadwick 1975). Duwaju ibilikirni kuyuwa. Soak water is seeping up.

L

lardaja (also ladaja) N., (m.) (stress: ‘lardaja). racing lizard (Rennie 1990). Kurdukurdu jamarini larjarni, kurdukurdu ngijinmirni. The racing lizard has a spiny tail. (See bakarranji)

ladaji pre-V. (trans. or intrans.). dry out (Chadwick 1975). Wanyikurlu nyinaburru ladaji wunjaju arduku. The two girls are slowly drying out. (See nany-)

lardaranga N., (m.). grindstone (large stationary; small, held in hand) (Chadwick
Lardaranga ngindanikirni darlukurru. This grindstone is worn down. (See biyawuja, kumurru)

ladarrku Adj., (n.), dry, barren (country) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Manalku yamarri nginimbilarri jalyamungka ladarrkukaji, dirilka karriyaka kararlu. There was mud there, but now it’s dry: the ground is cracked and barren. (See barlulyi, kurranja)

laj- V. carry, ride (Chadwick 1975). Jamirna dimanarni lajaardu ngamulu lanbu. That horse is carrying a big load. (See jalard-)

laj baj- V. split, break (off) (Chadwick 1975). Dawurdawunga laj bijimindiyi. We’ll split it with an axe. (See dil maj-, dil may-, nikin)

laj nangk- V. split (with a tool) (Pensalfini 1996). Arduku ngininiki nyambala ngunyarnananu nyaminarni dawurdawu, laj ningkimindiyi. Eventually, when he gives me that axe, we’ll split it. (See dil maj-, dil may-, dil nangk-, nikin)

lajk- V. crack (Pensalfini 1995). Lajkanu nyambanayi... lajkanu ngindanikirni lawunja. Something cracked... this coolamon cracked.

laju N., (m.) (Kuw.). witchetty grub (Rennie 1990). Laju karnawunjingkami majanu. I got witchetty grubs from the lancewood. (See janbakurduminji, lurla)

lakarr Adv., broken (Chadwick 1975). Ngarruku nyinuwa wannyanjarrku banybilanganu wawirrirna ngarru nyambala kurumbu lakarr ngayinju. I found a broken kangaroo’s thighbone while I was walking along. lakarr maj- (also lakarr baj-) V. (trans.), break. Kardawurra lakarr majarnananu. He broke my arm. (See dij bil-, duk baj-, kij bak-, dang bak-). lakarrmiji, Adj., (m.) (also lakarryanu n.). broken (Pensalfini 1995). Lakarryanyu ngarru jawarinya. My billy can is broken.

lakarr wardk- V. snap (Pensalfini 1995). Darrangku lakarr wardkanu. The stick snapped. (See dij bil-)

lakud (also lakuj) Adv., buried, covered (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Lakud wurrurardi jayili karalumbili. They are buried under the ground. lakud bil- (also lakuj bil-) V. 1. bury, cover (Chadwick 1975). Majamarriyimi kinyilakbimi, majamarriyimi... wumbumaka yamarrriyimi lakud bilamarriyimi. They would get the wild potato and cook it in the ground. 2. put under (Pensalfini 1995). (See wjuruk bil-). lakudbili N., (n.). funeral, burial (Pensalfini 1995). Dardu lakudbili nginimbilarlu. There are lots of funerals here. lakudukanu (also lakudukaka) Adj., (no concord), buried, deceased (polite euphemism) (Pensalfini 1995). Darwinmbili, lakudukaka marlukarni ardukunga ngaburyangku, juringinjja. Kanya ngarru. At Darwin is your deceased great uncle, Jula. My uncle.

lakuj bil- (See lakud bil-)

lala N., (m.) father (classification includes father’s brothers) (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brother’s son, paternal grandmother’s sister’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes mother’s sister’s husband (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Lalarri yarruku ngarrinarni Yurrupangangka. My father went to Urapunga. (See barnanga, kirda)

lalardi (See lilirni)


(y)ibilka larlarlajbunj N., (m.). floodwater (Chadwick 1975). Larlarlajbunj N. ibilka ngurrika yaju ngarrirri yaju. Floodwater is everywhere around us. larlarlajunu (also larlarlalajunu) N., (m.). current (running water, blood, runny nose) (Chadwick 1975). Larlarlalajunu kalamangkami larlarlangajunu ngabarrangkurru. I have a bleeding nose.

larlarlajunu
lalawu N., (m.). father’s country (Pensalfini 1996). Lalawungka ngarrinyi. I’m going to my father’s country.


larlub pre-V. dig (Pensalfini 1995).

larlubaj- V. bail (sand or water), dig. Kujangayi kararu larlubajangayi warrkujuanajingayi. I’m digging through the dirt, scratching at it.


larlukula N., (m.). father and son(s) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngayarni jajanganu kunyaku, larlukulurna, Jurlinginjirna, Jamirringinjirna. I waited here for you two, for your father and son, for Jurlinginja and for Jamirringinja. (See yarrikila)


lalumami. I’ll dust [the bed]. 2. shoo, keep the flies out of one’s eyes (Pensalfini 1995). Daluma ngurrkuwanyaju? Where did it come from? (See yarrikila)

lalumangayi jundurru. I’m digging in the ground, breaking it up, for yams. 2. spear, pierce (with an instrument) (Pensalfini 1995). (See bul-, durrb kuj-, kalyarr-, kul-, (w)urruwurrmil-)

lamalu (also namalu) N., Adj., (n.). hole, hollow (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Dunjwanguyi nyinirni namalu. I’m burning a hole. (See luvaku)


langa N., (n.). ear (Chadwick 1975). Angkurla langkaj kaju langa, akiyabardu bijiwa. He doesn’t hear; has bad ears. (See bijiwa).

langa biyijala N., (n.). donkey (lit: long ears). Kurlukurlanama wawa lajangamarriyimi jamarni nyambala langa biyijala. When I was a little boy I rode donkeys. langajija, Adj., (m.). 1. deaf (lit: ear-less), disagreeable. Langajija jamanikirni, angkula langkaj bilajkanu langkabilanu kiwiirra. He’s deaf, unhearing, he heard nothing. 2. insane, mad.

langa nungk- V. 1. dig (with an instrument) (Chadwick 1992, Nash 1981). Kalayarrangaju karalu ngayi milakurrujirra, langa nungkangaju. I’m digging in the ground, breaking it up, for yams. 2. spear, pierce (with an instrument) (Pensalfini 1995). (See bul-, durrb kuj-, kalyarr-, kaj-, kul-, (w)urruwurrmil-)

Langajbarrungka N., (n.). place name (associated with goanna (walanja)) (Pensalfini 2004). Duwanamarri ngawu Lirriyngkami duwanamarri Langajbarrungka. It rose from its home at Eva Downs and went to Langajbarru.

langan di- V. (trans.). hang up (on tree, hook) (Pensalfini 1995). Langan dilangaju wabaaba. I’m hanging the clothes up. (See warrak bit-, wilwilil-)
lankaj - (also langarnd-) V. (intrans.) 1. climb (Nash 1981). Langanganggirri kijurlurlungkha jangkangkiyi. I’ll climb up to the top of the hill. 2. hang (Pensalfini 1996). Darrangkumbili langandangaj. I’m hanging from a tree.

langanda - (also langandaklu) Adv., high (Pensalfini 1995). Langanda dukaj. They are sitting up high [in the tree]. (See jaangki)

langkana, N., (m.). swamp, billabong (Pensalfini 1995). Ngardajalu langkana wunyuj nginuwararni. There are two billabongs around here. (See barlakuj, bunungkurru)

laangkuja, Adj. n. - see below). 3. give birth, see below). 3. give birth, be in labour (Pensalfini 1995). lankaj bilanganju, langajija. Can you hear me?

langkaj, (also langaj, langkaj) pre-V. 1. hear, listen (Chadwick 1975, Nash 1981). Ambayanganu lanjarndanka, langajija. You’ll explain it to him while he watches. (See mangarr-)

langkajkanajbija, Adj., (m.). patient, good listener (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindarni langajija, langajija. He’s deaf, not able to listen, deaf. lankajkanajbija Adj., (m.). bad-tempered, won’t listen (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni langajija angkula lankajkanajbija. He’s deaf, it’s not that he won’t listen.


ngamulu larnku. That horse is carrying a big load. (See wabaaba)

laringk- - (also larrangk-) V. (intrans.). understand, remember, know (a person or thing) (Chadwick 1975). Ambayangamu dakarni nyambala kurruju larrangkukurru. I’ve finished speaking; did you lot understand? (See jangkib-)

laranjku1, N., (n.). limb (Pensalfini 1995). Laranjgukaji yaju mayamarrirr, ikirdirdirr. She lost all her limbs, poor woman.

laranjku2, N., (n.). one side (Pensalfini 1996). Laranjku bardinjkarra ngajangani. I saw half a moon. Laranjku marndamarna Adj., (no concord (n)). two or three, a few (lit: one side of a hand). Yajirrirrni larranjku marndamarna. Two or three people are approaching.

larrba Adv. 1. previously (Pensalfini 1995). Larrba marlarlukarni iminikirri marrirr, kiwirra. People in the olden days used to do it, but not nowadays. 2. old, worn. Dakani! Jiminikirri larrba nyambala. Leave it! That one’s old. (See lakudukurm)

larrkaja - (also lirrkija) Adj., (m.). thin, skinny (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Angkula ngabangarriyirri ngindarninikirri jurrkubadiri larrkaja, dikajija. I’m not going to take this skinny goanna: it’s got no fat on it. (See burardk-)

lawa1, N., (n.). cattle bush, bullocky bush [Heterodendrum oleifolium, also Wrightia saligna] (soft wood, used for woomera) (two splints used for broken bones) (Pensalfini 1996). Jalykaji ngirrma yamarri marlarlukarni lawarni. Olden day folk made cattle-bush woomeras. (See birdiyinjirrmi, kangkaala)

lawa2, N., (n.). flour (Chadwick 1975). Majangarriyirri ngarru lawa, ngabangilmangayi kandirri, darrakja. I’ve got to go get myself some flour and make some bread to eat. (See burnku)

lawu pre-V. Adv. wake up, awake (Chadwick 1975). Ngijinginyi jalyangkunama lawu nyaju, duwami! I know you’re awake now, get up!

lawu duw- V. awake, wake up. Lawu duwanu karalumbili. He woke up on the ground. (See duw-)

**Jingulu–English dictionary**
lawunja N., (m.). coolamon (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrirrni babirdi ngirrmaju kurrubardu, ngayirrni ngirrngamagu lawunja, jalyangkunama. I’ll go to my older brother who’s making a boomerang, while I make a coolamon, today. (See biyardu, jarranguna, juka, kurluwarru)

lawura Adv., late in the morning (Chadwick 1975). Ngininikirni wurruju wurrajkulu, lawurangka yangku bikbakakukaji. It’s cold now but later in the morning it will warm up.

laya N., (n.). ashes (Chadwick 1975). Darralyaka bardakurra ngininikirni layarni warnurna. The ashes of the ghost gum are good for [mixing with] tobacco. (See buna)

Liyija N. (m.). place in Wambaya country (associated with karninyijji (bush turkey) dreaming) (Pensalfini 2004). Irrik biliwurrunkurarri Liyijambili, wurruwa. They would paint each other up at Liyija, then head off.

liyiji (also liwiji) N., (m.). tall red grass type [Bothriochloa ewartiana] (in dry country) (grass houses made by piling on a wooden frame; smoke from burning grass is wafted around babies to make them strong and to make them smell nice; wrapped around yams for cooking.) (Heath 1975 #49). Jimirna mijingurriyi liyiji, nayingirriyi wulyumi mijingurriyi ajuwukaji ngurriyi nyambala hubangka bujungka ukuk bilakajimindiyi. We weigh that grass down flat, soak it, then put it in the fire and cover it up.

liyiku (also lijku) N., (n.). name (Chadwick 1978). Waja liyiku nyama? What is your name?

likinimi N., (v.) (stress: li’kinimi). shellbush (Pensalfini 1995). Buba mijinginyiywardi ngimanikirni likiniminu, dunjuwi buba, kurungkurla ngirriminjulu. We two are getting this shellbush for kindling for fires.

likirri Adv., crooked, on one side (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Likirri ilami darrangku. Lay that log down on its side. (See wirliwal manyan)

lilani N., (f.). line of initiates (not used of lines or queues in general) (Pensalfini 2004). Lilani wurrijiyimi. Here they come in a line (to be initiated).

liilngb- (also lilnyb-) V. hurt, give pain, be in pain (Chadwick 1975). Marndamarnda liilngbangaju. My hand hurts. (See kularriy-)

liirni N., (f.) (stress: ’liirni). father’s sister (classification includes paternal grandfather’s brother’s daughter, paternal grandmother’s sister’s daughter, maternal uncle’s wife, father-in-law’s sister’s daughter (ego: male)) (classification includes parent’s brother’s wife, maternal grandfather’s sister, father-in-law’s father’s sister’s daughter (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nyina ngaanku liirni nyamirnarna ngarnu ngaankirnirnarni kirdarnarni bardarda. That liirni of yours is your father’s little sister.

lalardi (voc.). father’s sister (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Lalardi, wangku ngarru, ngunyinginuyiyi ngaanku! Auntie, come to me: I have something to give you!

liirrikimi Adj., (no concord). leaky (Pensalfini 1995). Liirrikikimi jawaranya ngarrina. My billy can is leaky. (See jilng)

limbirrini N., (f.). daughter-in-law (Pensalfini 1995). Burrbajangayi jurrukabadi ngarrina biba, limbirrini. We’ll finish the goanna off, me and my son and daughter-in-law.

liyimbu, N., (n.). feather, wing (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrirrni ngabaju wilikbinga nyambala, liyimbu. The white cockatoo has feathers. (See diyardiya)

beetles fly. (See kurnyungkujki, marramarrangkujki)

**limirnmi** N., (v.). fishing log (the hollow log is submerged and fish enter it, then the log is pulled up full of fish.) (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyamanikirni nginingurruwa limirnirni jurkkujiyi Warrangankungka, wurraku kaakaurlirra.* We’ll take this hollow log up to Beetaloo Waterhole to get some fish.

**linku** N., (n.). chest (Chadwick 1975). *Lilingbingaju ngininikirni linkumbili, mangarli.* My chest hurts here. (See jukaya, mangarli)

**liny bil-** V. (trans.). 1. heap up (into a container) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). *Buba yabanju liny bilangayi.* I’m piling the smaller pieces of firewood into a box. 2. lay down (Chadwick 1975). *Jiminikirlu liny biliwurruku darrangkurdarra.* They lay the sticks down. (See bakulyi (y)il-, warraj bil-, manyan bil-)


**Lirraku** N. moiety consisting of the skins Jurlinginja, Jamirringinja, Jangalinginja, and Jabijinnginja (and their female equivalents) (Pensalfini 2004). *Lirrakurna ngawu nginimbili.* This is Lirraku country.

**lirralirraka** (See lirrikbirni)


**Lurdajbungku** N. (n.). site on the road to Marnida (associated with wangkurra (native bee)) (Pensalfini 2004). *Lankaj ngaju wangkurra ngiyarraardi Lurdajbungkumbili.* One can hear the native bees buzzing at Lurdajbungku.

**lurdba** Adv., near, nearly, close (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995) pre-V. go or come, approach (Chadwick 1975). *Lurdba ngarriyi nganku.* I’ll come up close to you. (See milarnda) V. inspect, have a close look at (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Lurdba ngajangayi yurrku.* I’ll take a good close look at the flower. **lurdalurdba** Adv., right up close (Pensalfini 1995). *Lurdalurdba yajiyimi ngarru jamarni warlakunu.* That dog is coming right up to me.

Lujuaba ngingirni darrangku. These trees are burning. (See bilirr, biringb-, dunjuw-, ngunj-)

Lujuba N., (n.). match (from English 'lucifer') (Pensalfini 1995). Angkularra jiminkirni ngabangaju jiminkirni mirinmirmirni bungkakaji nganu, wajbalarni ngabangaju lujuaba. I don’t keep fire-drills anymore. I got rid of them; now I have whitefella matches.

Lurla N., (m.). witchetty grub (large) (thicker skin than laju) (Chadwick 1975). Angkularra jiminikirni ngabangaju jiminikirni mirinmirmirni lurla. I don’t keep fire-drills anymore. I got rid of them; now I have whitefella matches.

Lurlu bardk- V. enter into a ceremony (as a participant), go bush, go out into the scrub (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngirrinyinmi lurlu bardkaju wawa. The boys are entering the ceremony place.

Lurlubjuw- V. initiate, bring into society (done after initiation, once circumcision wound heals) (Chadwick 1975). Burrb wunyiyi, ngabakaji ngurruwa lurlubjuwiyi. Having healed, we bring them into the group.

Lulyurr (See dulyurr)

Lunbil- V. put down (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni ibilka lunbilangayi. I’m putting the water down. (See bungk-, (y)il-)

Lungbarr- V. swell (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni durrb kujkarnananu, lungbarrakaji ngaju. That thing stung me, now I’m swelling up.


Lungkarru N., (n.). salt, poison, medicine (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirna bardakuri lajalu, nyambala lungkarruru. This will make you better, this medicine here. Kunjkuwamu nyambanyai lungkarru ngibinguruwua ngunbulukarningka. He swallowed some poison so we took him to the hospital. (See marringiliya, mijuwulu, yarrindu)

Lungkuru N., (m.) (also lungkurirni f.), bluetongue lizard (small) (Chadwick 1975). Lungkurirni mankiyaaardi nyambalambili, darraardi karalu karajarbur darraardi, ngabaju kaburrkaburru jalaru. The bluetongue lizard stops wherever, eats grasshoppers and things on the ground, and it has a blue tongue. (See jurlurlurra)


Lurnkurra (also lurnkurra) Adv., half way, in the middle (Chadwick 1975). Idaiku mudikarna karra warrkanu ngarru lurnkurru ngarlari Warranganku. Yesterday my car broke down half way to Beetaloo. Lurnkurru-lurnkurra Adv., half and half, along the way (Pensalfini 1996, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Lurnkurru-lurnkurru lakarr wirddikurruru. They broke down along the way. Lurnkuji N., Adj., (m.). middle sibling (Pensalfini 1996). Nginda ngarru baba, bulungka, ngindarni lurnkuji, ngarru baba. He’s my brother, the eldest, and that’s the middle one, my older brother.


Lurrind- V. grind (Pensalfini 1995). Lurrindanganu ngangarra. I ground the wild rice. (See dind-, nyurraj-)

Lurrju N., (n.) (Kuw.). sandy ridge (Pensalfini 1995). Murrkunbala bayinbala wijinkurruji nyambala lurrjumbili wijinkurruji. There are three men standing on that sandy ridge. (See karnjanjarru, mirdirdbi)
lurrumburra N., (n.). sensitive plant (retracts when touched) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngunungku dabilangurrwardi lurrumburra mabukaji yaardi, marndjurukaji yaardi. If we grab hold of the sensitive plant like this, it gets shy and closes up.


luwaku Adj., N., (n.). 1. empty (Chadwick 1975). Nyininikirni nyikirrurru luwaku. This bloodwood nut is empty. 2. hole (in body or plant), orifice, ring, circle, loop. Jimirna ngabangaju luwaku kalamambili, maralumbili ngabangaju. I have a hole in my nose and also in my belly. (See ngabangaju, ngabangaju luwaku kalamambili, maralumbili ngabangaju). A fly went in my earhole.

luwaku kilimi N., (n.). nostril, pierce of septum (Pensalfini 1995). Luwakukaji kilimiri ngaju akiyabardu. My nostrils are all blocked up.

luwarluwaku Adj., N., (n.). full of holes. Karriyaka nginakininmi kurrubardu nu ngabaju luwarluwaku. This can’t make a boomerang: it’s full of holes.

mad baj- V. wrap (Pensalfini 1995). Ngayirni ngangal mabid bajangaju. I’m wrapping the meat. (See munaj bil-, (w)ukuk bil-)

mabu Adv., shame, ashamed, shy (Pensalfini 1995). Mabu ngajurru nyambajingarna. I’m shy around girls. (See ngirlwi, (y)imarr-), mabuy- V. be ashamed. Nginarni nayarni jajiyimi mabuyaju. That woman coming up is ashamed. (See (y)imarr-)

mad baj- (also marrk baj-). V. trap, jam (Chadwick 1975). Dakarni karningka mard bajangayi mindimi. If we go into that log we might get trapped. (See madkaaku)

mardardjuju N., (n.). lump, bump (in the ground) (Pensalfini 1995). Kaarrijbambili ngarruku mudika, mudikangkuji ngangangaju mardardaju. Driving along the road I saw many bumps from the car. (See dirilwarr)

mardakala N., (m.). song of the marddiwa dance (Chadwick 1975). Mardakala nginyuwriryi ngarru. They sing the mardakala song to them.

madayi N., (n.). cloud (Chadwick 1975). Dardu yajiyimi madayi, nyambala kuyungkuju. Lots of clouds are making it overcast. (See kulumarru, mambunku, (w)arranyangu)

mardilyi Adj., (m.) (also mardardilyi pl.). 1. lame (Chadwick 1975). 2. sickly (Pensalfini 1996). Mardilyi karrila jamanikiri! Leave the old sickly fellow alone!

madkaaku1 (also madkaku) N., (n.). path (narrow), track (Chadwick 1975). Nyarriy biilkirningka nyambala Kulumindingangka, nyarriy jirimirna madkaku, juwarrinirriy madkikimi. If you want to go to the water at Number 8 bore, go along this track, follow this path. (See kaarrijbi)

madkaaku2 Adv., jammed in, jammed together (Pensalfini 1996). Madkaku nginiginirni ilangayi arduku ilangayi. I’m going to jam this [broom head] on [to its handle]. (See mad baj-)

mardkarr- V. 1. rear up the head (like frilled lizard) (Chadwick 1975). Manyan kaju jamirni, mardkarraju. He’s rearing up his head in his sleep. 2. poke up, stick up. Ngaangglaju darrangku madkarraju. I see a stick poking up. (See (w)urd)

marduju Adj., (n.). 1. stubby, stumpy (root) (Chadwick 1975). Jamungkuyirri banybilangunyirri mardjuju. Find me that little round one up there. 2. lump (of fat or some substance) (Pensalfini 1996).

maj- V. (root), V. 1. take possession of (Pensalfini 1995). 2. get (also pick up), tear (Chadwick 1975). Walanja banybilanu kujankarranni urr mijiwunyaju nyindi ngavungkami. The two of them started pulling it out of its hole. Wurrnu mijiwirri ngarru. Kunumburra mijiwirri ngarru. Get me my tobacco. Get it for me quickly! 3. photograph, record. (See kajirrim-, mijuwurd-, (w)urwum-, wak-)

that fellow that used to have a big moustache.  
(See jawulungbulungku)   


makalyani N., (f.). digging stick, yam stick (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Kalyarrangaju karalu makalyanwarndi milakurrmarna. I’m digging around in the ground for yams with a yam stick. (See kabila, kiyali)   

makirdi N., (n.). firearm, gun, rifle, pistol (Kriol, from English ‘musket’) (Chadwick 1975). Dirndajkalu dirndanganu kurrkabardi makirdiwarndi. I shot a bush turkey with a gun. (See dirndajkalu)   

makirra N., (m.). white body paint (Pensalfini 1995). Makirra mijingurruwa nginda, jurrkulungka. We’ll go and get some white body paint down at the creek. (See bilirdbi)   

malamalanjurdi N., (m.). whistler (small bird) (Pensalfini 1995). Malamalanjurdirni nyambala kaburrkaburriy nginda, jurkulungka. We’ll go and get some white body paint down at the creek. (See bilirdbi)   

malamandalirni (also malimaliri) N., (f.). butterfly, moth (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Marlimarlirni yaardi nyindi dirringirrikardu nyambanayi. The butterfly goes along seeking some food or another.   


Marlinja N., (m.). creek on Newcastle Waters station, near town. Also name of a Mudburra-Jingili community there (Pensalfini 1995). Mudburra, Jingila yaju ngindarni Marlinjambilirni. Mudburra and Jingili people live at Marlinja.   

marlirawurra N., (Kuw.). grass with soft white flowers [Gomphrena canescens] (Elliott, Newcastle Waters) (flowers mixed with white paint (bilirdbi, makirra) and used as body paint)
feathers (diyardiya) (Heath 1975 #07, #21).
Angkula mijingirriwardi marlirawurrarni, lwijji mijingirriwardi wawarnarni mayajkarni. We don’t collect marlirawurra grass; only liyiji grass to waft babies with. (See bulunbulunjii)
marlyi- V. be sick (Chadwick 1975).
Marliyangaju ngawurnirna ngawurna. I’m homesick.
marliya il- V. make ill, make sick, wound (Pensalfini 1996). Marliya ilangayi, nganyangayi jamanikirni. I’ll sing him sick. (See marlumarlu il-)
Jamarnirni baya ngamurla, marliyarra. That is a real man, a circumcised man.
malkirra N., (n.). single men’s quarters (Pensalfini 1996).
Malkirrardi ngurruwa. Let’s go to the single men’s quarters.
malkirrangkujki N., (m.). bachelor (Chadwick 1975). Jamabajarri malkirrangkujbala dirriyiwurruju ibilka. Those bachelors are drinking.
Malungarrunguja N. (m.). place 7–8 km from Mayambingkujku (Pensalfini 2004).
Bindangkami ngirrimarriyimi Malungarrungujangka ngamba ngirriki ngirrimarriyimi. We came down from OT to Malungarrunguja to go hunting.
marluka N., (m.) (stress: ‘marluka’). old man, boss, headman, elder, old (m. fauna only) (pl. marlarluka, also used to mean old people, people in olden times) (Chadwick 1975).
Jamabajarri birriwunyaanamiki marlukayilirni. Those two old people came to see me yesterday. Marlarlukarlarni bijuwurrimarri ngirraku marrinju larra. The old people used to tell us stories.
marlumarlu Adj., N., (m., n.) (also marlumarlurni f.). 1. fever, sick, wounded (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni marlumarlu ird bajarngayi. I’m lifting the sick person. 2. sick with morning sickness (f. form only). Julurrkbiyikirni marlumarlurni marliyaju. The pregnant woman has morning sickness.
marlumarlu il- V. make ill, make sick, wound. Marlumarlu ili kulangayi. I’ll wound him with a spear. (See marliya il-)
marlungkarru N., (n.). emu plum [Petalostigma pubescens] (emus eat nuts; nuts used for marbles; wood for boomerangs; sugarbag may be found) (Heath 1975). Karnanganjanga darrardi bundurrnu ngayi karrranganjanga nginikirni marlungkarru. Emus eat the food from this emu plum plant.
malyaku Adv. the other side (of water) (Chadwick 1975). Ngajangaju wurraku murrkunbala wijin wurraju malyaku. I can see three people standing on the other side.
malyaku N. pandanus (Pensalfini 2004).
Ngimanikirni ngunu manyarra, malyaku. That one there is a manyarra, a pandanus. (manyarra is the Ngarnka name).
mamam pre-V. soft (Pensalfini 1995). mamam bil- V. soften. Nyanyalu jimirna dardu yaju mamam bilaju kararlu. A bed of leaves makes the ground soft. mambambiyaku Adj., (n.), soft, spongy. Manyan dukami mambambiyakungka, bikirrangka. You can go to sleep on this soft grass.
maamaandany N., (m.). European, Caucasian, white person (very mildly offensive) (Pensalfini 1995). Ajuwara yarruku maamaandanya? Where did the whitefella go? (See karriba, marlaru, wajbala, wanymarrirni)
mambunku N., (n.). 1. thin cloud (Chadwick 1975). Uliyijanga jard bakaju ngayu mambunku. The sun is chasing all the clouds away. 2. burnt ground. Ngirrika ngarruku ngajakaji ngamu mambunku bubaarndi ngunjamarri. I went hunting and saw ground burnt by fire. (See kulmarra, madayi, warranyangku)
mami (also maami) N., (v.). food (generally vegetable food) (Chadwick 1975). Nyimarni maami kidalmangayi. I’ll peel the vegetables.
marna bakurni N., (f.). whistle stick (small) (an instrument played by men in order to attract women (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Majamarirriyimi marlarlukarni marna bakurni ngrrrmarriyimi ngayi nayunga. In the old days men would go get and make whistle sticks in order to attract women. (See dumba)
marnaburni N., (f.). crab (Pensalfini 1996). Ngardajkalu marnadamardia marnaburni ngirribijingirriwardi. We call it [crab claw] a ‘crab’s big hand’. (See jindirrirni, ngardarda)


marnburr- V. (also marnburrb pre-V.). close, put legs together, cross fingers (Pensalfini 1995). Marnburrb ilangankiyi yarduku jarrumurlu. I will put my legs together. (See dilyilyi, durdukul, durduly)

Marnda N. (m.). Mundah waterhole (Kriol name) (in Lirraku country, associated with ngidingida (python) and kilwilwirni (crested pigeon)) (Pensalfini 2004). Marndangka kunumburra ngurruwa. Let’s get to Mundah quickly now. (See Ijurru)

Marnda marndaj (also marndaj (y)ali, marndaj (y)alu) Interj. 1. all right, correct, yes, well (also used to indicate that a story is over) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Marndaj yanu. He’s doing it well! 2. agree with, speak right (subject of verb represents person who the speaker agrees with). Marndaj nyaju. You’re right! (See yu)

mandalurra N., (m.). snappy gum [Eucalyptus leucophloia] (abundant at Borroloola) (used for bucket shovel (kurluwarri) for bringing up water; good firewood; sugarbag may be found) (Pensalfini 1995). Wangkurra dirringurrriyi mandalurra. We eat the sugarbag from the snappy gum. (See wamba)

mardamarnda (also mayamaya) N., (n.). 1. hand, arm (Chadwick 1975). Ulukajangankiyi mardamarnda. I will wash my hands. 2. five (Pensalfini 1995).

mardarngarra (also mandarnggarra, mandarlingarra) N., (n.). ironwood [Eythrophleum chlorostachyum] (branches with leaves boiled; the liquid is used as a medicinal wash. The leaves are burnt during the final stages of a funeral. The timber is used to make clapping sticks and boomerangs, while spears are made from younger plants; further north of Jingili country the deceased are covered with the branches and leaves.) (Heath 1975). Ngindarnirni mandarlingarra ardbardbalu. That ironwood is hard. (See karndi)


mandarra N., (n.). hole in ground (large), goanna hole, lair (in ground) (Pensalfini 1996). Jimirni ngawu ngardajkalu mandarra ngarnu ngamulu. This is a big lair. (See bamburru)

Marndiwa N., (n.). dance belonging to initiation (kujika) (performed in ngirrininyimi, danced by men before all initiates, sung to clapping boomerangs) (Pensalfini 2004). Ngurruwa ngarranyanmangka alkindingurrriyi, ngirliringurrriyi Marndiwa. We’ll go to the ceremonial ring, clear the ground, and dance the Marndiwa.

mardula N., (n.) (stress: ’mardula). bush species [possibly Acacia torulosa, Grevillia refracta] (Seed pods soaked half a day then ground on a grinding stone, cooked in ashes half an hour, rinsed and eaten like wild rice; grubs in roots; used for spears) (Heath 1975 #10). Karnaringmarna nginirni mardularni majaardi. That bush species is gotten for spear shafts. (See kurabuka)


mangalkbi (See mangulkbi)

mangaya N. (m.). traditional owner (Pensalfini 2004). Alalaajbami, mangaya yajiyimi. Look out, here comes the traditional owner [for this place].

mangirrija (See marringiliya)

Mangkaburrirni N. (f.). Mungabroom, in Wambaya/Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004).
Jimirni mudikaarndi ngurrwa Kirriwangka, Kirriwangkami – Mangkaburri; Mangakburrunungkami – Bamarna; Bamarnangkami – Kamanaku; Karamakungkami – Jayiku; Jayijkungkami – Livija; Karanjaraangka, Muwardbingka. If we’d gone on ahead in that car we’d have gone to Kirriwa, then from Kirriwa to Mungabroom; from Mungabroom – Bamarna; from Bamarna – Karamaku, from Karamaku – Jayiku; from Jayiku – Livija; then to Karanjara and on to Muwardbi.

**Mangkilmi** N. (v.). bullwaddy tree near Jalaku (where ngidingida (python) sang bilkina (flying fox) and let him go) (Pensalfini 2004). Bilkina budjuwamarrri Mangkilimbili. He released the flying fox at Mangkilmi.

**Mangkurru** N., (f.). (also mangkurru, N. (n.)), 1. stone axe (Pensalfini 1995). Durdkajami ngarru mangkurru kijurlurlu. (flying fox) and let him go) (Pensalfini 2004). (See dardawu, kirnbirlirdi, (w)urdila)

**Mangurla** N., (m.). seed of soap tree. (See Acacia holoserica (trans.))

**Mangulkbi** (also mangalkbi) N., (n.). guts, large intestine (Pensalfini 1996). Mangulkbi dilmangaju, darrangayi umbumangayi. I’m cutting up the large intestines, which I’ll cook and eat.

**Manjala** N., (m.). baby (human) (pl.: amanjalanja) (Chadwick 1975). Manjala ngardanu, wiwirni minjilirni majanu. The baby boy was born, and the baby girl was born. (See (w)amanjalanja)

**Manjara** N., (m.). 1. bark of lancewood (Chadwick 1975, Heath 1975, Rennie 1990). 2. house made from lancewood bark (used to light fires and build humpies) (Pensalfini 1995). Manjarna marlarulkarnirni ngilmamarriyi wukurni. In the olden days people made humpies from lancewood bark. (See dimilyi, karnawunji)

**Manjiwirni** N., (f.). single woman, young mother (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngiminikala nyambala nyami, manjkanyami nginginikala. You two, taste this! (See (w)arum-)


**Mankarr-** V. tell off, discipline (Chadwick 1975). Jamanikirni mankarrangayi ngarranyanmarndi. I’ll discipline him through ceremonies. (See langm-)

**Mankijbi** N., (v.). back of neck (Chadwick 1975). Marliyangaju mankijbi, lilingbingaju. The back of my neck is stiff, sore. (See jikidikidibi)

**Mankiya**- V. sit, stay. (Chadwick 1975) Nyambambilikaji mankiyimindiju? Where are we sitting? (See duk-). mankiya N., (n.). chair, seat (Pensalfini 1995). Mankiya maja nga ngiminikiri. I’ll get this off the chair.

**Marnkulukulidi** (also marnkurlukurli) N., (n.). ear wax (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindabaja marnkulukulidi langambilirni. I have wax in my ears. (See jikala)

**Marnmajkarr-** V. wave (hands) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindabaja mirnmijkirriwurruju. They’re all waving their hands.

**Marnmar-** V. caress, hug (Pensalfini 1995). Wawa mirnmirningirruju. We’re hugging the child.

**Manyan** pre-V., Adv. 1. lie down, lying down, sleep, sleeping (Chadwick 1975). Ngajina bininja manyan dukanu jayili. The old man was asleep inside. 2. unconscious, semi-conscious (Pensalfini 1996). manyan bil- V. (trans.). lay down, put to sleep (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyambala kulungkukbi manyan bilardi. He lays the didgeridoo down. (See bakulyi (y)it-, warraj bil-, liny bil-). manyan duk- V. lie down, go to sleep (Chadwick 1975,
Pensalfini 1996). *Manyan dukangarriyi*. I’m going to go to sleep. (See bakuly-)

**manyanyi** *N.*, *(m.)* red grass type (infusion makes a bath for general sickness) (Pensalfini 1996). *Nyaminga nayunga majaju manyanyi.* That woman is collecting manyanyi grass.

**manyburrili** *Adj.*, *(n.)* tight (fist), tied (shoelaces) (Pensalfini 1995). *Dirrk bajangaju yurnkurrunkurundai, ngininikirni manyburrili.* I’m tying up my shoes, tying them tight.

**manyingila** *N.*, *(n.)* guttapercha tree [*Excoecaria parvifolia*] (soft, fragrant, colourful; used for whip handle, barbed spear, souvenir boomerangs (nice colour but soft); milky inner bark boiled and applied to skin sores, though care must be taken to avoid the eyes.) (Barr et. al. 1988, Heath 1975). *Nangkangaju kurrubardu manyingila darrangku.* I’m cutting a boomerang from guttapercha wood. (See marrija)

**mara** *N.*, *(n.)* lap (twitching/throbbing in this part indicates one’s *ngambiya* (brother-in-law or son-in-law) is thinking of one) (Pensalfini 1995). *Wiwirni kurlukulirni, wiwirni jarrumulumbili ngabangaju, marambili mankiyaju ngarru wiwirni.* I have the little girl on my thighs: the girl is sitting on my lap.

**marababirni** *(also marrababirni)* *N.*, *(f.)* wood pigeon, bronzing (drowning site is 5 km from Minanjurru waterhole) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). *Marababirni yaardi mangkurumbili yaardi darrarardo kirangkaju.* The wood pigeon lives on the plain and eats melons. (See wandarrkurundai)

**maralu** *N.*, *(n.)* 1. belly (throbbing/twitching indicates that one’s *kula* (sister’s son) is thinking of one) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Jimirna ngabangaju lwakulu kalamambili, maralumbili ngabangaju.* I have a hole in my nose and also in my belly. 2. middle (of body, as opposed to left and right). 3. feeling, gut feeling. *Maralu hurdbangankiju.* I feel a strong desire to leave. **maralungkujki** *Adj.*, *(m.)* prescient, psychic, pregnant *(f. form only)* (lit: belly-having) (Pensalfini 1996). *Maralungkujki jamanikirni imbiyiji ngurrirri ngarru, karningka majaningurrumi.* We mustn’t talk to the clever man (witchdoctor) or he might get us. (See julurkkiyaka)

**maranga** *N.*, *(n.)* row, line (of things), lined up (Pensalfini 1995). *Maranga dawaju darrangku ngininikirni.* These trees are growing in a line.

**maranjulinji** *N.*, *(m.)* grandparent and grandchild (Pensalfini 1995). *Jiyibila maranjulinji wunyijiwimi ngarlarli.* An old person and his/her grandchild are coming this way.


**marra** *N.*, *(m.)* bat’s wing (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Angkula ngabaju kurdakarda, milinji ngabaju nginimara, marra ngabaju.* It doesn’t have bones, just claws here like this, and wings. **marrangkujki** *(also marrambinja)* *N.*, *(m.)* bat, flying fox. *Kardakardajija marra marangkajiki yamarri.* The bat had no bones. (See barnkiji, bilkina, jurrkurrubilyi, ngalininyirni)

**marramarrangkujkirni** *(also marrangkujkirni)* *N.*, *(f.)* beetle (stinging or biting) *(lit: cheeky-having)* (Pensalfini 1996). *Marramarrangkujkirni diyim kanajkala, daighbajkala, umbumajkala.* Cheeky beetles fly, bite, and sting. (See kurrnyungkujki, liyimbungkujki)

**marrambanga** *Adj.*, *(m.)* peaceful person, harmless (Pensalfini 1995). *Marrambanga jamanikirni, angkula marrimarra, bardakurra jamanikirni.* He’s peaceful, not savage, good.

**marranybala** *N.*, *(m.)* bullock, cow (probably of Alawa origin, rejected by most speakers but still used by a couple) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Yukulurrubirni yamarri jambabaja angkula yamarri ngininibirni marranybalinguru jambilibirni dawamarrimi yukulurrubirni darrarardji.* The yukulurrubi grass used to grow here but recently the cows ate it when it grew in the wet season. (See buliki, dirdbakanu)

**marrar-** *V.* show (an event) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Jamarnima munmuluyi*
angkula marraramarri. He’s ignorant, hasn’t been shown the ceremonies.

marrija N., (m.). guttapercha tree [Excoecaria parvifolia] (soft, fragrant, colourful; used for whip handle, barbed spear, souvenir boomerangs (nice colour but soft); milky inner bark boiled and applied to skin sores, though care must be taken to avoid the eyes) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #2). Binjiyaka jaarru marrijalakaji barru mirniniki. Big grubs live in guttaperchas that grow in clear areas. (See manyingila)


marrimarrirni N., (v.). thunder (Pensalfini 1995). Ibilkirni yajiyimi jujumangkurdi, marrimarrirni. Here comes rain and lightning, thunder. (See jujuri)

marroi N., (f.). a treeless clearing southwest of Elliott, a swamp in the wet season, near Elliott rubbish dump (Pensalfini 1995). Marrinji also Marrirri N., (f.). a treeless clearing southwest of Elliott, a swamp in the wet season, near Elliott rubbish dump (Pensalfini 1995). Marrirri jimirrna banybilardu kijururlu nyambanyambanu, jawaranya, nyambanyamba banybiluwardi, Marriringka wardjuwuruwardi, abaabarna. At Marrini you can find things that people have thrown away, because they dump stuff there at Marrini.

marrinju also marrinjku N., (n.). story, word, language (Pensalfini 1995). Nyamirri ngaya mankiyimindiju, marrinju imbivimidjju. You and I are sitting, talking language.

marrinkili also marrinkiri N., (m.). kingfisher, kookaburra (small), honeyeater (brown, like a kookaburra) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyaminarna marrinkiri kabijajku. The kookaburra’s a laugh. (See dalmurranga, durrunduururrmirri)

marriya Adv., quietly, softly, with care (Pensalfini 1995). Marrisya inkarriyurrurni. We’ll sit quietly. Marrisya ilami! Turn it down!

marrk baj- (See mad baj-)

marrkul N., (n.). 1. egg (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). Manyan kaju ngawumbili marrkumbili. It’s lying on an egg in its nest. 2. brain (Pensalfini 1995). Yukulyarri mijingirriwardi, buliki dirringirriwardi damangkarni marrkulurni mijingirriwardi. We get sheep and cattle brains to eat. (See kidba)

maruri (See mawurumi)

mawurumi also marumi (stress: ‘marumi’) N., (v.). sharp grass seed [Aristida pruinosa] (Heath 1975). Ngami mawurumi kujanangamu. This sharp grass seed pricked me. (See budunarrimi)

mayaibimi (See marnadamaardu)

mayaibimi N., (m.). whirlwind, dust (flying) (associated with bidbidarra tree at Mayambingkujku) (Chadwick 1975). Ngunu ngajamu mayaibakajimi nginda. Look, there’s a whirlwind. (See jundurr) Mayambingkujku N., (n.). Broad waterhole a few hundred metres from Warlumbungkujku on Newcastle watercourse (Pensalfini 2004) (bidbidarra tree at waterhole associated with whirlwind (mayaibim)). Ngininikiri ngurruru Mayambingkujku. Ngininikiru darrangku ngajaju ngunu, nyambala mayambarni. This place where we are is Mayambingkujku. This tree you can see is that one, it’s the whirlwind. (See kurrubardu ngirrmangaardi bardakurrirni.

mayarayardi. You’ve always been good. You’re a peaceful person: you never fight.

mayalakurru (See marnadamarnda)

mayalakurru N., (m.). creek near Marlinja and Bujbu (on Newcastle Waters) (Pensalfini 1995). Mayalakurrunu ngindarni yaju Maylinjambili. Mayalakurru is up at Marlinja.

mayilibi N., (n.). disagreement (protracted), ‘cold’ war, snub (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Miyuwurrunkunu idajkunama, nyambakajaju wunyaju mayilibikaji iliwunyunkaju. They had a fight yesterday and aren’t talking to each other now.

mayingkirn N., (f.). tomahawk, axe (small) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Bardakurrirni mayingkirni nangkangaardi wankurrarni, kurrubardu ngirrmangaardi bardakurrirni. Tomahawks are good for cutting sugarbag or making boomerangs. (See dardawu, wawurru)


mird bard- (also mird bak-) V. (intrans.). get bogged, get stuck, get muddy, get sticky (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Ngarruku karalu mamambiayaku, mird bakamu ngarru mirdily. I was going over soft ground when my car got bogged.

mirdirdi N., (m.). ridge country (rocky) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginindarni warlaku majangayi ngarnu mirdirdi dajbaju warlakurni ngarru. I’m taking ticks off the dog and it’s biting me.

mirdiyirriri N., (f.). white cockatoo (little) (Chadwick 1975). Ngininiki mirdiyirririyaardi, ngindi yardi nankumabili. White cockatoos can be found in caves. (See birrili)

mirdimirdi N., (m.). cricket (Pensalfini 1995). Darraardi jamanikiri mirdimidirni, wangkulyirni, dirdingarnurni darrurdi – walanjarni, jurkubadirdi darrurdi. The cricket is eaten by crows and hawks – yellow and plains goannas eat it too. (See dalydaly, dirndijaka)

mirdiyinjilmi N., (v.). fire-stick, fire-drill (Pensalfini 1996). Kungkulumi ngilmingirriwardi mirdiyinjilmi. We make fire-drills out of the kerosene tree. (See kungkulimi)

mijilmijurlu Adj., (n.). dense, thick (scrubby) (Pensalfini 1995). Karraji jiminikirni kiwirra kayi mijilmijurlu, wawurru angkurla ngarririyayi dibiju kiwirra. It’s really dense: I can’t get through the scrub. Mijilmijurlu ngabaju malabans. He’s got thick scrubby hair. (See wawurru)

mijuwurd- V. (trans.). gather up (Pensalfini 1995). Jamabajanga mijuwurduwardu
bundurru. They’re going to get food. (See maj-, wak-, (w)ururu-)


mijuku bajkarlini N., (f.). beetle species (possibly earwig) (mijuku = urine; when picked up the earwig releases a liquid) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginanirrni buyarnaranu karriyirni, majangarriyirni mijuku bajkarlini, dajku milanangayi mijuku wanymangankiyi. When I’ve been bitten by a spider, I get a hold of an earwig, then I squeeze it until its urine comes out onto my skin, then I’ll be fine.

mijuwulu N., (n.). salt (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirni ngajami, mimi ngajami yardu. We had to take a piss. (See dajbajkala).


mijuwulmi N., (n.). salt (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininirni buyarnananu mijuwulmi ngabaju lungkarru. This is too salty. (See lungkarru).

mijuvulu N., (n.). salt (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininirni buyarnananu mijuvulu ngabaju lungkarru. This is too salty. (See lungkarru).

mijuwulmi Adj., (m.) (also mijuwulu n.). mijuwulmi v.). salty, spicy, pungent. Mijuwulmi nginanikirri darramarri julardi. Birds ate this pungent berry. (See dajbajkala).

darrangku mijuwulu N., (n.). salty tree [Tamarix aphylla] (Pensalfini 1995 #28). Ngininirri yaju dardu wajangaju darrangku mijuwuldarra wajangaju ngininirri. There are lots of salty trees growing around here. (See bijiwuna). mijuwulmi (also mijuwunmi) N., (v.). tobacco (archaic word). Mijuwulmi dajbangayi. I’m chewing tobacco. (See kilirri, warnu)

Mikanybila N. (m.). tree at Durrkunku where ngidingida (python) and kiwarkijli (king brown) performed ceremonies (‘two snakes’ from {mikinji} (= snake) + /-bila/ (=dual)) (Pensalfini 2004). Mikanybilambilirni bunbiliwunyunkumarriyit, kiwarkija, ngidingida. Mikanybila is where the python and the king brown met up.

mikanykuji N., (m.) (also mikanykurrini f.). doctor (traditional or modern), clever/tricky person (Pensalfini 1995). Burdhungurrivi jamanikirri mikanykujiringka burdhungurrivi lakarr majaningkunu jarrumulu. We had to send him to the doctor because he broke his leg. (See ngunbuluka)

miyikimi (also miyaka (stress: ‘miyaka’)) (Kuw.), N., (n.). black bean tree (near Dunmarra in sand) (used for string; shell cracked with stone to obtain nut which is crushed with a stone, mixed with water and eaten without cooking in October) (Pensalfini 1996). Miyikimi darramarriyitimi marlarlukarni. Olden-time folk ate the black bean.


milakurrmi N., (v.). plains yam, wild potato [Ipomoea aquatica] (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Milakurrmi majamarriyirri marlarlukarni lungkarrumili, kalayarramirriyirri. Olden day folk would go and dig up the wild potato. (See jikimi, kinyilakbimi, kubirdimi)

milannda Adv., alongside (Pensalfini 1996). Milanndakaji yaju ngindanikirri. He’s right next to me. (See lurdba).

milinji N., (m.). fingernail, toenail, claw, talon (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamirra ngabaju biyijaka milinji. That person has long nails. (See mungkura). milanjija (also milanjija) Adj., (m.). lacking fingernails or toenails (Pensalfini 1995). Kurlukurlarningkami yamarri milanjija. He’s had no nails ever since he was little.

milyaka N., (n.). white of eye (Pensalfini 1995). Bilyingbiyaju ngabanjuntu ngukaju ngirribijingirriwardi, milyaka ngabaju bilyingbiyaju. His eyes are red from crying, we reckon: the whites of his eyes are red.

milyaminya Adv., late (relatively), late for something (Pensalfini 1995). Milyaminya nyaju nyama. You’re taking too long over it. (See mundumili). Milyaminya- V. be late. Milyaminyaayanu nyama. You were late.

mimbiiyi N., (f.). wet season, cold wind and rain (Pensalfini 1995). Mimbiiyiikaji yajiyimi ngurriruwa, angkurla mibingurrirwardi mimbiiyiilji. The cold wet is coming this way; we don’t usually get cold wet seasons. (See y)ibimili, (y)ibu, yuwaru)

mimi Adv., first, first of all (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirri ngajami, mimi ngajami yardu. Here, first look at this one going along.

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miyimi N., (m.) (stress: ’miyimi’). grandfather (mother’s father) (classification includes mother’s father’s brothers, daughter’s son (ego: male)) (classification includes mother’s father’s brothers, mother-in-law’s mother’s brother (ego: female)) (Chadwick 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Larlula ngarriningarni jakardingarni, ngindarni ngarru miyimi. My miyimi is my mother’s father. (See jaminja)

minjirrimi N., (v.) inspect, have a close look at (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nginirni ngajami, mimi ngajami yardu. Here, look at this one going along.


minangujiju Adj., (m.). striped (Chadwick 1975). Lawunja minangujiju. The coolamon is striped.

Minanjurrnu N., (n.). billabong 2–3 km upstream from Kulamburru along Newcastle watercourse (Pensalfini 2004). Ngininikarlu kunumburru Minanjurrunu. This here is Minanjurru billabong.

Minbirrimi N., (v.). place near South Yard (Pensalfini 1995). Yaardu Minbirrimi, Mayilikurrungkami yaardu Bujbu, Bujbungkami yaardu, Marlinja. Going from Minbirrimi, from Mayilikurru creek you can go to Bujbu, then from Bujbu creek you can get to Marlinja.

mindibubu N., (n.). ceremonial law (male) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Mindibubu jimirnirna karrila. This is men’s business: leave it.

mindiyila Pron., (NOM). we (dl., inc.) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Mindiyila mindiju ngandayimbili. We two are sitting in the shade. mindiyilina (ERG). Nyindabaja dardu nu lankaj wurrujumindi mindiyilina imbiiyimindujanka. All those people are listening to you and me talk. mindak- (also mindaj-) (ACC/GEN). Nginindabilirni ngjjuwunyanamu mindaku. Those two saw me and you.


minduwa V. (Impv.). let’s go (dl.) (Pensalfini 1995). Minduwa nginuwarra. Let’s go this way. (See ngurruwa)

mingkilawurnumi (also mingkilawurnimi) N., (v.) (stress: ’mingki’lawu’rnumi’). bush passionfruit, bush pawpaw [Capparis lasiantha] (climbing vine around bullwaddy) (leaves may be dried briefly to make a mildly narcotic tobacco for chewing or smoking; yellow fruits eaten) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #22). Ngininikirni mingkilawurnimi dirringurriyi darrayi wavalaridi jularidi darraydi. We’ll eat the passionfruit; children and birds eat it too. (See wardbardbumi, babingi.)

mingkirridbi N., (n.). knee, kneecap (twitching/throbbing in right knee indicates that one’s jaminja (maternal grandfather) is thinking of one) (Pensalfini 1995). Jaminja, ankillirni ambayaju ngarru, ankillirni mingkirridbibili. My grandpa or maybe my cousin is talking about me: the cousin is in the knee. (See bangkirrimi, mujumi)

miniyilyi (Kuw.) (See mininmi)

mininmi (also miniyilyi (Kuw.)), N., (n.). acacia bush, cashew bush [Acacia victoriae] (grubs in roots) (Heath 1975 #23, Pensalfini 1995 #23). Mininmi ngima ngurruwa lajurna, laju mijingurriyi. We’ll go to that cashew bush for grubs, and we’ll get grubs.

mirnirrni N., (v.). fire-drill (Chadwick 1975). Angkularra jimirnirni ngabangaju jimirnirni mirnirrmi bungkakaji nganu, wajbalarni ngabangaju jularba. I don’t keep fire-drills anymore: I got rid of them, now that white people have matches. (See kungkulimi)

minjkujku (also minjuju, minjirdju) N. (n.). yolk, egg yolk (Pensalfini 1995). Jayirli ngabaju irrkburrkbu, minjkujku. Inside it [the egg] has the white and the yolk.

mirnimir- (also minnymir-) V. hold (someone), embrace (Pensalfini 1995). Urrajaluyaju wawa, minnymirringinyunu bibibili. The boy was cold, so we two held him.
Minyirri N., (n.). Hodgson Downs (Pensalfini 2004). Nginingkamirri, walanjarni duwamarri, Minyirringa ulirdki yaardi. From here, the goanna rose; off to Hodgson Downs he went and came down there.

Minyirringa (also Mingirringa) N. (m.). Mangarrayi person/people (Pensalfini 2004). Minyirringarnarna ngawu jimirra, Jilkmingkanmbili. That’s Mangarrayi country, Duck Creek.

minymirr- (See mirnymirr-)

mirimi N., (v.). hip, rump (Chadwick 1975). Miriminmbili wawa ngabaju. She has a baby on her hip.

miringmi N., (v.). edible gum (of trees) (Pensalfini 1995). Miringmirmi darrangayi bardakurrimi. I’ll eat the sweet gum. (See kalinimi)

mirrardam- V. teach (Chadwick 1975). Mirrirdamirringi wurraku marrinjkurna kujikarna. We will teach them about language and the initiation ceremonies and songs.

Mirrinmirrirdi N., (f). (stress: ‘mirrin”mirrirdi’). Seven Sisters constellation (PleiaDES) (Pensalfini 1996). Kardaku jakajka ambaka jun mayardiyimikaji dij bilaka jaardi kabirrini, Mirrinmirrirdi, Kamirrinji. A long time ago they came down to divide the night from the dawn, the Seven Sisters and the Morning Star.

mirrinmirrinji N., (m.). soap tree (one kind) [Acacia holoserica] (used for spear shafts; damper; grubs in roots used as bait for fishing; soap obtained by rubbing leaves with water/spit.) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininiki mirrinmirrinji majanganu karnayingmirna, karnayingmi ngilanjirri. I got this soap tree for a spear. I’ll make a spear. (See bilangbilangmi, mangurla, (y)ilinirrimi)

mirrirribini N., (m.). plover, storm bird (skin: Jurlinginja) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Mirrirribini yajiyimi ngurraku ibilkinri ngajaju. The storm bird comes and sees us at the water. (See dirridirriji)

miyaka (See miyikimi)

Mudburra N., (m.). Mudburra (Eastern) people or language (Pensalfini 1995). Mudburra yamarrirrinyi, marlakulambalimira Mudburranu yamarrirrinyi, Kuwirrinjirri angkurla wanyamamarrirrinyi. Mudburra people have been here since the old days, when the Western Mudburra had not yet arrived.

mudika (also murdika) N., (n.). car (from English ‘motor car’) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginirri mudika angkurla jarkajaju kiwirra angkurla jarkajajalku. That car doesn’t go at all.

murduri N., (n.). (Kuw.). hair in a bun (on top of head) (Pensalfini 1995). Malibanya muduri ilangayi. I’ll put my hair up in a bun. (See yirriburrd baj-)

murdurrmurduji Adj., (m.). tangle-haired, dreadlocked (Pensalfini 1996). Murdurrmurduru malibanya jamaniki. His hair is all tangled.

mujaka N., (m.). mouse, burrowing mouse (native or introduced, not extended to hopping marsupial mice (munyuyurni)) (Pensalfini 1995). Mujakarni ngirrmardi kararlu ngawu, ngirrmardi ngawu kararlungka. The (burrowing) mouse makes its home in the ground.

mujkiy- V. forget, lose (Chadwick 1975). Kurruraduru ngirrmardi ngawu kararlu ngawu. I want to make a boomerang but I’ve forgotten how.

mujumi (also munjumi) N., (v.) (also munjurni f.) (stress: ‘mujumi’). knee, elbow (twitching/throbbing in right knee or elbow indicates that one’s jaminja (maternal grandfather) is thinking of one) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini 1996). Jamarna mayangayi munjuunga. I’ll elbow that fellow. (See bangkirrimi, mingkirridbi)

mukmuk N., (m.). owl (Chadwick 1975). Mukmuk ngargiyi yaardi. The owl is around at night. (See barnangka, jurdirini, kurrikuji, ngakurru.)

mukunjirni N., (f.). louse (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Manyan bilangayi, mukunjirni banybilangayi ngarnu. When we go to sleep I’ll find lice on him. (See jurdiri, kuliya)

mukurumi N., (v.) (also mukkurumi f.). water lily species (with white or yellow flowers) [Nymphaea sp.] (north of Jingili country, around OT) (Pensalfini 1995). Dirringinyiyi ngimani mukurumi, darrakaji nginya nginya nginya nginya. We eat the mukurumi lily: we eat its seeds right up.
Mulangani N. (f.) (stress: mu"langani), creek flowing to Bauhinia Downs (Ngarnka name) (Pensalfini 2004). Nginawara laalaardni ibikarni Mulangani Buvini Down-ngka. The waters of Mulangani Creek flow this way to Bauhinia Downs. 
mulbulbu (also mulmulbu, mulkbulku) (Kuw.), N., (n.). dry swamp (Pensalfini 1995). Angkulakaji ibirrka ngabaju, kiwirra, mulbulbirni kiwirrakaji. There’s no water here at all, just a dry swamp. (See munmulka) 
mulkbulku (Kuw.) (See mulbulbu) 
murlkirdi N., (n.). circumcision (ceremony) (performed immediately after kujika) (Pensalfini 1995). Murlkirdingka ngurriyi wunyaku. We’ll take the two boys to their circumcision. 
murlku N., (n.). arm (top of upper arm), shoulder (Chadwick 1975). Jamirnirlu ngabaju murlkumbili murrururdarra. That man has many tribal scars on his shoulder. 
mulmulbu (See mulbulbu) 
Murlububumi N. (v.) (stress: ‘murlu’bubumi). a tree by Juna waterhole where ngidingida sang up ducks (associated with ngidingida (python) and kiwarlija (king brown)) (Pensalfini 2004). Yarrimbana, Dardamalayi, Bulinbulinjiyaaba, Babuwarannu, Karninynaaba, Kuranguru, Murlububumi – darrangkurni Junambili wurruju, dardu. From Murluwali, the hailstone (dreaming) goes. 
mulyamulya N., (n.). rubbish, rags (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Akakiyabardu larnku mulyamulya, wardjuwangayi. These clothes are just rags: I’m going to throw them out. 
mulyumulyubi may- (also mulyumulyubi il-, mulyumulyubi-) V. smash, cripple. Mulyumulyubirni mayanganu jamarni bininjarni. I crippled that man. Mulyumulyubilanganu. I crippled him. 
mwumpre-V. dark (Pensalfini 1995). Mwum bardkaji yaju ngurraku. It’s really dark where we are. (See kamuru, ngurrayijbi). mwum bardk- V. darken, night falls (Chadwick 1975). Ngurrayijbi mwum bardkaju ngirrnikurraju buba, ngarrina buba ngajangayi. It’s so dark, you should light a fire, I need my torch to see. mwum duk- V. darken, night falls. Mwum dukdaardikaji yaju ngajangayi ngawungka. When it gets dark I go home. 
mumunja Adv., permanently, indefinitely (Pensalfini 1995). Mumunja yamarri niginimbilinama – langa Marlinja, Warrangankurnangka Jingila, Newcastle-rna ngajirrna Jingila. They lived all over these parts – at Marlinja, right up Beetaloo country was Jingili; Newcastle was also theirs, the Jingili. 
munajbil- V. wrap (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Munaj bilangayi bundurr. I’ll wrap the food. (See mabid baj-, (w)ukuk bil-)
munba $N$, (m.). 1. spitfire grub (lives on edge of waterholes, spiky and causes itches) (Pensalfini 1995). Kungkangkakaji dardu yaardu; ngawuma ngilmarrri kungkangkakaji, munba. A big pile of them are going to another place; they must have made their home in another place, the spitfires. 2. traditional Aborigine. Munbarri jamarrirrii yajjirri yeminjima biniyirri marriyirri. Traditional aboriginal people used to come here all the time.


mundubartlimi $N$, (v.) (stress: "mundu"barlimi). onion (wild) (Nuttwood, Daly Waters and north) (eaten by brolgas) (Heath 1975). Mundubartlimi nyamananka ibikirrimbili duwardi. This onion grows near the water. (See kinyuwurrumi)

mundumili Adv., late (relatively), late for something (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Mundumili nyabardi. You are always late. (See milyamilya)

mungkurrja $N$, (m.) (Kuw.). turpentine tree, wattle species [Acacia lysiophilia] (witchetty grubs in roots, infusion inhaled for colds) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #10). Mungkurrjarningkami mijingurrrawa laju. We’ll get some witchetty grubs from the turpentine tree. (See murlurumi)

munjumi (See mujumi)

munjurri (See mujuri)

munmaku $N$, (n.) (stress: ‘munmaku’). bay, backwater (Chadwick 1975). Kulajarlu kajinanan munmaku. They brought me to a little bay at Kulaja.

munmulka $N$, (m.). shallow basin (in ground), crack (large) (Pensalfini 1995). Munmulkambiliri yajju ibilka. There’s water in that crack in the ground. (See mulbulbu, mulkbulku, munmulku)

munmulku $N$, (n.). dry waterhole (Pensalfini 1995). Munmulkambiliri ngimirrirmili angkurla ngabaju darrangku. There are no trees in this dry waterhole here. (See mulbulbu, mulkbulku, munmulku)

munmulyi $N$, (m.). stranger, newcomer, ignorant (of ceremonies) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnima munmulyi angkula marraramarri. He’s ignorant, hasn’t been through the ceremonies. (See kabu)


Munmunirrirni (also Munmununrirni) $N$, (f.). Round Timber (on far side of Warranganku) (associated with warlunyirra (bandicoot)) (Pensalfini 2004).

munungkumi $N$, (v.) (stress: mu’nungkumi). string, wire (Chadwick 1975). Ngininiki banybilingunyunu munungkumi. He and I found some wire. (See yaminjiirra, yubungu)


munyunyurna (See murrmunya)

munyunyurni (also munyunyi) $N$, (f.). red mouse, hopping mouse, any small marsupial mouse (such as a dunnart or mulgara) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Munyunyurni yamarri ngimirrirmili marlarluka ngawungkanama yamarri, jalyangkarra angkurla ngajanggarriyarihayirri munyunyurniri. There used to be red mice here; they’d come right to where the old people camped. Now I can’t see them anymore, red mice. (See darndiyi, kudingi, (w)ijibarda)
murrkunbala

murrkardira

murril-

murrubala

murrngu

a little way off (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Murrkunbala wurruju ngiwinuwarra. They’re a little way off this way.

Murranji (also Murranjajyi) N., (n.). Murranji (associated with darliwa (blue crane) because he sent food here) (Pensalfini 1996). Darliwarra Murranjingka burdhamarri. The crane sent it to Murranji.

murril-

murunjilil-

murrungu

murrumurr

murruru (also murruru) N., (n.) (Kuw.).

murunjul-

murrumurr

Just now today we went hunting off this way, up Murruji way, then turned.


murrungu (See murrungu)

murruru (also murruru) N., (n.) (Kuw.).

murunjil-

murrumurr

murrumurr

murruru (also murruru) N., (n.) (Kuw.).

murunjil-

murrumurr

murrumurr

murruru (also murruru) N., (n.) (Kuw.).
N


nardburrijinji N., (f.). black diver duck (Chadwick 1975). Nardburrijinji darraardi kakuyinama. The black diver duck eats lots of fish. (See narti)

nakalanjku N., (n.). moss (Pensalfini 1995). Banybili nakalanjku ibilkinanu. Moss is found after the rain.

nalangaj- V. rear, raise (children) (Pensalfini 1995). Nilingijyinwajuju. Those two are raising him. (See binjam-)

narli, N., (f.). black diver duck (Pensalfini 1995). Narlirni darraardi kakuyinama. The black diver duck eats lots of fish. (See nardburrijinji)

Naalinginjuna N., (f.). female skin name, same subsection as male Jurlinginja (Pensalfini 1995). Jurlinginja is the other side of Nangalinginju. Naalinginjunga Nangalinginjurni. Nangalinginja is the daughter of Naalinginju.

Nalyirringinju N., (f.). female skin name, same subsection as male Jalyirringinja (Pensalfini 1995). Jalyirringinja is like, similar to (Pensalfini 1996). Kurrnyurna ngindanikirni dangunyinyinjirni nambanama mikinji. The skin of the bright skink is similar to a snake’s. (See kuyubulu)

Nam Umuyulu (also nambanama) Adv., like, similar to (Pensalfini 1996). Kurrnyurna ngindanikirni dangunyinyinjirni nambanama mikinji. The skin of the bright skink is similar to a snake’s. (See kuyubulu)

nambiliju N., (f.). body (female) (Pensalfini 1995). Daru nambiliju wurriyiyimi. Lots of women are approaching. (See jambiliji)


narnangaj- also narna ngaj- V. care for, keep watch, mind (Chadwick 1975). Nginikirni narnangajanyumi ngarru bardakurrinjarra. Look after this for me. Narnangajakala Adj., N., (m.). careful, minder (person). Jamirringinja narnangajakala marlumarlurnarni. He is a carer for the ill.


nangk- V. chop (with an axe) (Pensalfini 1995). Karlimiji ngindaniki nangkangaju marranybalarningkami mayingka ngarnu nangkangaju. I’m chopping the ribs out of this cow I killed.

nangkimi (See kungka, kungkubarnu)

nangkiri (See kungka)

nangkubarnu (See kungkubarnu)


nangkangaju.

nangkubarnu (See kungkubarnu)

Nanyingo N., (m.). 1. cave (Pensalfini 1995). Jukurlangaka nanyingomarru. 1 once used to sleep in a cave. 2. dam (Pensalfini 1996). Ngirrmangayi nyambanyamba nankuna. I’ll build a dam out of some stuff. (See birdbulu)

nany- V. (trans.). dry out (Pensalfini 1995). Kij bilanganu marrungka. I stuck it to the [walls of the] house. Nam duk- V. thaw, stick together by partial melting, stick down (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Nginikiri nam dukakaji yanu, uliyijanga umbumanu nam bili. This is all melted together; the sun’s heat has stuck it together.

Namalju (See lamalju)

nambanama (also w)nambanama Adv., like, similar to (Pensalfini 1996). Kurrnyurna ngindanikirni dangunyinyinjirni nambanama minkini. The skin of the bright skink is similar to a snake’s. (See kuyubulu)
warnu kaju miyingurriyi. We’ll break up the passionfruit vine. After drying it out we’ll get tobacco. (See ladjadi-)


narranjana N., (n.). windbreak (Chadwick 1975). Narranjannarni warrajkalumbili ngirriningirruwardi. We make windbreaks in the cold weather. (See dumaru)

nawaya N., (m.). headband (Chadwick 1975). Jamarni nawaya ngarrina ngarru. That headband is mine. (See bakuri)

nayuwurlu (See nayurni)

nay- (also naya duw-) V. step on, weigh down, knock over, make tracks (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Arduku nayangarriyi bikirrambilinama naya duwgangayi jowarrajaka. I’ll walk carefully on grass all the way so no one can follow. Kijurluluwurndi abaaba nayunu. The stone held the clothes down. (See wajank-)

nayukuku (See nayurni)

nayuwurlu (See nayurni)

nayungkujki Adj., (m.) (stress: 'nayung"kujki). married (man only) (lit: woman-having) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni ngyuniyurruru nayurni, karungkujikaji. They gave him a wife: he’s a married man now. (See karungkujai)


ngabarlangku N., (m.) (also ngabarlikinyaka, voc. (stress: 'ngaba'liki"nyaka)). brother by skin only (different parents) (Pensalfini 1996). Nyamarni ngabarlikinyaka, dakaangku! Come on up here my brother by skin. (See wurlubiyi)

ngabarlanjibirni N., (f.) (also ngabarlangkbulu dl., ngabarlangbilirni pl.). sister by skin only (different parents) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngabarlanda ngibiirri. Carry him on your shoulders.

ngabanju N., (n.) (stress: 'ngabanj'). eye (Pensalfini 1995). Angkula ngajangaju, jundurru ngabangaju ngabanjumbi. I can’t see: I have dust in my eyes. (See ngurru)


ngabij- V. lap up, lick up, eat by licking (Pensalfini 1995). Ngabijaju ibilka, warlakurni jamirni ngabijaju ibilka. That dog’s having a drink, lapping up water. (See ngalyak-)

ngabijimi N., (v.). rice-like grass (damper prepared as for ngangarra; grass used for necklace (?) ) (Heath 1975 #20). Yirrimungurriyi kandirri yirrimungurriyi ngabijimiiri. We’ll make damper out of this rice-like grass. (See yulurrubi)

comes from the bauhinia, that pod. (See jingi, (w)irringila)

Ngabinjumbilinji N. (n.). place on Beetaloo station associated with jakulajki (possum) in kirirni (catfish) and ngidingida (python) dreamings (Pensalfini 2004). Ngabinjumbilinji, jakulajki yaardi. The possum is there at Ngabinju.

Ngabuj gargarrinyi N. (m.). grandmother’s (paternal) brother (classification includes wife’s paternal grandfather and his brothers (ego: male)) (classification includes son’s son, paternal grandfather and his brothers, husband’s paternal grandfather’s brother, mother-in-law’s sister’s son (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Waja ngarrinarni ngabujarni? Who is my grandmother’s brother?

Ngabujinjirni N. (f.). grandmother (paternal), son’s daughter (ego: female) (classification includes paternal grandmother’s sisters, spouse’s paternal grandchild’s sisters, husband’s paternal grandfather’s sister (ego: male)) (classification includes son’s son, paternal grandfather’s brother, mother-in-law’s sister’s son, mother-in-law’s sister’s daughter, husband’s paternal grandfather’s sister (ego: female)) (Pensalfini 1995). Darwinbili, lakundukakina imikirni ardungkunguna ngabujinjirni, Jurlinginja, jakardinni ngarru. At Darwin is your deceased grandmother, Jurlinginja, my mother.

Ngabukulyulu (also ngabukulyulunji) N., (n.). tree species (with yellow ripe fruits) [Opilia amentacea] (fruits sweet when ripe, but cause thirst and may irritate the lips and tongue if eaten in large quantities; eaten by wild women (bandirnjirriyilli)) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginkinkirni ngabukulyuluwuni wakiyabarduwuni, dirringuruwawardi – darramarriyirirri marlakurullu ngajalakurru mijiyilyakajamarriyirriyirri. This ngabukulyulu fruit is dangerous for us to eat – people in olden times would eat it and it would burn their mouths.

ngabulu N., (n.). breast, milk (Chadwick 1975). Dabilaju ngabulu ngunyaju. She’s suckling a child. (See jumurdku, ngukulurru)

ngaburayirri N., (v.). tree species, wild carrot tree [Securinea viosa] (carrot-like roots eaten; small white fruit eaten raw in wet season; makes spears) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngaburayirriyirriyirri marlakurullu mijamarriyirriyirri, darrangkungka majamarriyirri. In the olden days, people would go and get the wild carrots at the tree.


ngardardarni N., (m.). crab (Kuw.) (Chadwick 1975). Ngardardarni kalyarrardi karalulu manalkumbilu. The crab digs through muddy ground. (See jindirrirni, marnabarni)


ngardangki N., (m.). donkey, mule (from English ‘donkey’) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindanikirni ngardangkiri langa bivijaala. The donkey is long eared. (See lango bivijala)

ngarba V. 1. win (Chadwick 1975). 2. leave behind (Pensalfini 1995). Kujika, ngamba ngirdbuvurrijirri langambili. Initiations, to leave them with the truth in their ears. (See bungk-

ngardjuwu-, V. breathe (Pensalfini 1995). Angkulakaji ngardjuwungayi nyambananayi kiwirra. I can’t breathe at all for some reason.


ngaja V. see, look, look at (Chadwick 1975). Nganga ngajangayu binkingiri wankurra, bungkakaji ngirrinu. I saw a kangaroo while we went hunting, but we left it alone. Ngijiwunyunkuju jamabilarni bayinybilarni. Those two are facing one another.

ngajaja V. look around. Ngajajangaju ngarungu banybilangayi ajuwanyi yarruku jiyi. I’m looking around for them, to figure out where they went. (See (w)alalaajb-)

ngajakurra N., (m.). barn owl (Pensalfini 1995). Angkula yaardi uliyijangambilirri ngurrayijibu, ngajakurru. It doesn’t go out in the day but rather at night, the barn owl. (See kurrkuri, mukmuk)

ngajankirrimi (also (w)ajankirrimi) N., (v.). rolypoly, shrub species with thorns (causes scratches) (Heath 1975 #22). Nyamarna ajankirrimi urrungkarraju. The rolypoly moves about.

ngajingila N., (m.). mother and siblings (ego: speaker) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngajingila wurruwardu jurrkulungka kakuwirna. Me and mum and my siblings are going to the creek for fish.

ngaakany- (also ngaakaj-) V. gut (Chadwick 1975). Walanja nyindarni ngaakajangaju. I’ll gut the goanna. (See burdak baj-, burrk baj-)


Ngakunmaju, N., (n.). Duck Hole (17.5 km upstream from Kraala on the Newcastle watercourse) (Pensalfini 2004). Ngininikirni Ngakunmaju, ngawu yamarriyimi ngirraku. This is Duck Hole, and it used to be our home.


ngalajku, Adj., N., (n.). square (after a fight, revenge) (Pensalfini 1995). Dirndarningurruru, dirndingurriyi ngalaja. Then he hit the three of us, and we hit him back.

ngarlarli (also (w)arlarli) Dem., hither, to here, in front of (Chadwick 1975). Wangku ngarlarli. Come back! ngarlartinama Adv., (to) this side (Pensalfini 1995). Angkura banybilanyayi barrbarrdarni, ngarlartinama wangku! You won’t find it on the other side, come over to this side more!

ngarlangbalangku N., (n.). ripple, wave (Chadwick 1975). Dardu ngarlangbalangku jalyangkurri yaju. There are many waves today.

Ngalangkayini N. (f.). place between Walirra and Jalaku (ngidingida python) travelled through here on his way into Jingili country) (Pensalfini 2004).

ngalarr- V. yell, scream (to get attention) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngalarrangaju kunyaku. I’m yelling out to you two. (See walarrr-, (w)ard-)

ngalaya N., (v.). tree species (Pensalfini 1995). Karriyakimi nyamanikirni, ngalaya. Lungkarru jiminikima karriyakunama, karriyakimi. This one’s bad, ngalaya. Poisonous it is, bad.

ngalayiminji N., (m.). creek frog, bullfrog (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Manalkumbili yaardi ngalayiminjirni, kararlu darraardi, bikirra darraardi. The bullfrog lives in the mud and eats from the ground and the grass.

ngalayirni N., (f.). sand frog, burrowing frog (Chadwick 1975). Nginarni ngalayirni kilyilyi ngurriyi darraka dirringurriyi. Some of our people catch the sand frog on a forked stick and eat it.

ngalijirrirni N., (f.). kangaroo (red, female) (Chadwick 1975, Rennie 1990). Nyaminarni jamarndi jamarndi, nyaminarni ngalijirrirni miyingurriyi. We might kill a male or female red kangaroo. (See jurdama, kanjarlawurri, (w)ankurra)

ngarlaka N., (n.). adze (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngalarkuwarndi nangkakaji ngirrimarriyi ngayi kumungumbili. We chopped off the things on its back with an adze.

ngalaku (also (w)alaku) Interj., now!, well!, hey! (emphatic or for attention), damn! (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995) Ngalaku majami kuyunu. Hey you, go get that there.

ngalarku, N., (n.). (also woomera, spear-thrower (short, with rounded haft) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngalarku ngirrimajaku, karnawunji barrku. I made a spear-thrower and a lancewood nulla-nulla. (See jalykaji, wurlmayi)

ngaliminymirni (also ngaliminymini, ngalaminymini) N., (f.). bat (small), flying fox
(small) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Nyaminirna ngaliminy minimini nginaniki diymakarriyaju nginirni dangki. The bat is flying around. (See barnkiji, junkurribiliyji)


ngalirringkirribi N., (n.) mistletoe type [Decaisnia signata] (Heath 1975 #43, Pensalfini 1995 #27). Nyimarna ngalirringkirribi binjyaardi, iringilambi bidbidarrambili. This mistletoe grows on bauhinia or coolibah trees.

ngarluwa N., (n.) shade (Pensalfini 1996). Wayayi ngaju, ngarlabambili mankiyangayi. I’m tired, I’ll sit in the shade. (See ngandayi, (y)ibijinku)

ngalyakarnanaju yunku. Wayabi ngaju, ngarlubambili mankiyangayi. (Chadwick 1975).

ngamyuwa ngayi, Ngarnalyarrungka.

nganabarru, ngambu, N., (m.) (Kuw.) shadow (of a person) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngambu ngajanganu. I saw a shadow. (See bambawunji)

ngamindurruki N., (v.) bush banana (young fruit) [Leichhardtia australis] (fruits, which become ripe in the wet season, and are eaten raw) (Pensalfini 1995 #16). Nyamarni ngamindurruki darrangayi mamambiyikimi, nyamanikirni birdbilimi, nyamarni ngimirrikimi umbumimirindi. We’ll eat the soft young bush banana, but we need to cook the older one. (See kilibi, ngimirrikimi)

nganuwa ngajanganu. I saw you for the first time.

ngamindurruki N., (v.) bush banana (young fruit) [Leichhardtia australis] (fruits, which become ripe in the wet season, and are eaten raw) (Pensalfini 1995 #16). Nyamarni ngamindurruki darrangayi mamambiyikimi, nyamanikirni birdbilimi, nyamarni ngimirrikimi umbumimirindi. We’ll eat the soft young bush banana, but we need to cook the older one. (See kilibi, ngimirrikimi)

ngamkutilini N., (m.) mother and one child (Pensalfini 1996). Wunyijiyimi ngamukutilini. Here comes a woman with her child.

ngamurla (also ngamula) Adj., (m.) (stress: ‘ngamurla). big, large, old, very, boss (Chadwick 1975). Jamarnima bininju ngamula. That’s a big fellow.

ngamurlini N., (f.) girl (older adolescent, big girl) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginarni ngamurlini, nayarnikaji. She’s a big girl, really a woman already. (See birmirrini)


nganbarru N., (m., f.) buffalo (Pensalfini 1995). Nyimirna bunungkurruru yaju, bunungkurruru ngabaju daru nganabarru. This lake is full of buffalo.

Ngarnalyarru N. (n.) emu site at Wunalya waterhole (Pensalfini 2004). Nginingkami ngurrwa ngayi, Ngarnalyarrungka. We’ll go from this place to the Emu site.

ngananku N., (n.) woodchip (Pensalfini 1995). Banybilamindaku ngananku, kamba wumbunimirindi jalurruru. We went and found some woodchips so we can make some tea. (See jinju)

ngarnankuni, N., (f.) groin (Pensalfini 1995). Jarrkajanganu ngimawa, lilingbikaji nganu
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ngarnankuwulu, ngarnankuni. I was running along and I hurt my groin.

ngarndarrkalu (also ngandarrkalu, ngandalkalu) N. (n.). supplejack tree [Ventilago viminalis] (hard wood used for boomerangs; firesticks; young leaves boiled in water and tea used to treat colds and general sickness) (Chadwick 1975, 1992, Heath 1975 #52). Umbumunkurriyi ngarndarrkalu ngujayangurruku kardarrukuji. Supplejack will burn well: we lit it and it burned till morning. (See warraka)

Umbumunkurriyi ngarndarrkalu ngujayangurruku kardarrukuji. Supplejack will burn well: we lit it and it burned till morning. (See warraka)

ngandayi, N. (n.). shade (Pensalfini 1995). Wayabi minduju, ngandayingka mankiya dukiminduwa. We’re tired: let’s sit in the shade. (See ngarluba, (y)ibijinku)

ngandirdi, N. (m.). grass (tall white) (after some wild honey has been collected in a container, the grass is rubbed in the hands to soften the chaff away, then dropped in with the honey so that it absorbs some of the honey; the resulting pulp is chewed and the solid portion eventually spat out) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngandirdi ngininikirni biyijala bikirrarni. Ngandirdi is this tall grass.

ngandiknganma N, (m.). Scrubby Lagoon, in Ngarnji country (Pensalfini 2004).

Jiminikirni jimibilarlu ngarrinanu babarni born yamarri, jimibilarlu Ngandiknganmimbili. Those two older brothers of mine were born there, there at Scrubby Lagoon.


ngangarra2 N., (n.). wild rice [Eragrostis tenellula] (associated with blue crane and site at Alurrungmila) (the seeds are ripe just after the end of the wet season, they are removed from the stalks by hand, put into a coolamon and dried in the sun, then ground on a grinding stone and husked; the seeds are mixed with water and baked as a damper. This grass catches fire easily and is used to light fires in wet periods) (Heath 1975). Darumangurriyi ngangarrarna. I’m looking for wild rice. (See karlarlanju, kingkirra)


ngank- V. knock (Pensalfini 1996). Ibilka nginkimindiyi darrangkungka. Let’s tap that tree for water. (See dardarl-)


ngarnkijb- V. annoy, be a nuisance (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngarnkijbanyanu. You were being annoying. ngarnkijbajkala, N., (m.), nuisance, annoying person. Ngarnkijbajkala jamanikirna ajabayabarni. The mynah bird is a nuisance.

ngarnmarrarnmarrarnku N., (n.). tripe (Pensalfini 1996). Ngarnmarrarnmarrarnku dirringurriyi, balika ngagu ngarnmarrarnmarrarnku darrangayi. We’ll all eat tripe: when I’m hungry I’ll even eat tripe. (See (w)ujumi)

ngarnu Pron., (ACC, m.). him, it (Pensalfini 1996). Ibilka bijiyirri ngarnu, bibi! Get him a drink, son!


nganya N., (n.). body hair, fur, eyelash (Chadwick 1975). Jamarni warlakurnarni nganya ngabaju ngamurlu. That dog has long fur. nganyankujki Adj., (m.). furry, covered in fur (Pensalfini 1995). Arnburkbi nganyankujbi, bulurrbinindiyi. The warnburkbi yam is furry; we’ll have to roll it (to get rid of the fur).

nganyajimi (also nganyakama) (Kuw.), N., (v.). yam species (distinct from babirda) (prepared by crushing and cooking in fat; the raw yam burns) (Pensalfini 1996). Nganyajimiri ngimanikirni yamarri marlarlukarni
ngarrabarangku. In olden times people would eat the nganyajimi yam. (See karrangayimi)

nganyanbiyaku (See nganyanganybiyaku)

nganyanganybiyaku (also nganyanbiyaku)  
Adj., (n.). pointed (as tip of stone spear), sharp (Pensalfini 1995). Jiminikirni darrangku ngabaju nganyanganybiyaku. This stick is sharp.

ngarimi N., (v.). war (Pensalfini 1996). Ngarimi jamarni duwaju. A war is starting. (See bunbaku)

ngarra bil- V. (trans.). warm, heat (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarra bilami bubangka. Heat it up over the fire. (See dakard karum-)

ngarrabigaj N., (m.). keeper of a secret (lit: telling-less) (Pensalfini 1995).

Ngarrabiyaka  
V. relate, narrate, tell  
(Chadwick 1975). Jamabujina wawarlimi ngirribiyuwurrunkaju ngulyi. Those kids are telling each other lies. (See bajk-)

ngarrabiyakaijka N., (m.). courtship token, gift to (potential father-in-law) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrabiyakaijka ngayinjiyinji. I can see something use there by the moonlight/twilight. (See bakkarkaku)

ngarrabi pre-V. be warm (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrabikaij ngaju. I’m warm. ngarrabiyaka, Adj., (m.). warm. Ngarrabiyakaijka nгинirni karahunu, ngunjaju wuliyijanga. The ground is hot: the sun is baking it. (See bibikaka, (y)ardalakbi)

ngarrambalyaka N., (m.). (stress: ‘ngarram”balyaka). policeman (traditional or western) (traditional policemen would be charged with, among other things, mustering up initiates for kujika) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Ngarrambalyaka wurrurrungku ngurramiki biyawuya ningki, (See bunbaku).

We came to Wijira and Ngarrabanka, downs.) (Pensalfini 1996).

Lagoon via bores number 3 and 4 and Eva dreaming), which extends as far as Anthony’s (Chadwick 1975).

Aah ngarrabarangka jamarni duwaju. We have not seen the hardhead duck around here for a very long time, not since the old days. (See ngurrufuruka, jurrawardihini)


ngarr- (ACC/GEN). me, my, mine. Jamarrima wawa kurlukurla ngarrina kula. That little boy is my nephew.
He went right on from Ngidambarra. The olive python is not dangerous. Its bite can kill. That white snake has a dangerous bite. Its bite can kill. Young children are afraid of the dark. When I see him, my wife's uncle. He's chicken, won't fight; he's a scaredy-cat. I'm scared, I won't go talk to him. He's afraid, be afraid, take fright. This is dreaming country. When I got up this morning I saw dew everywhere. I held it down: I grabbed it. The black rat is found in scrub or in hollow logs. This is dreaming country.
nyindabila) Dem., (m.) (also nginabilirni/nyinabilirni, nginaburlu/nyinaburlu f., nginiburlu/nyiniburlu n., ngimaburlu/nyimaburlu v.). these two, those two. Kujkarrinarni nginaburlu nayuwurlu. Those two are women. (See kujkarribilarni).

nginabalu (also nyindabalu) Dem., (m.) (also nginabalu/nyinabalu f., nginibalu/nyinibalu n., ngimabalu/nyimabalu v.). this lot, that lot. Nginibaluunu ngarranu. These are mine. nginimbili (also nyinimbili, nginimbaki) Dem., here. Wirri jungkali ngayiningkamirni, nyiningkami the doctor! nginamirni ngunbulukarni. Wami ngarri mingtonkamirni. thi jajami. nginimbili mankiyinginyiwardi. Us two live here. nginingka (also nyiningka) Dem., hence, from here (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Wangka nyiningka. Come here! nginduwa (also nginduwarra, nyinduwarra, nyinuwa, nginuwa, nginuwarra, nyinuwarra) Dem., this way (Chadwick 1975). Nginuwarra ngabajimi ngubulukarni. Here she comes with the doctor! nginingkami (also nyiningkami) Dem., hence, from here (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Wirri jungkali ngayingningkamiirni, nyiningkami wirri jungkali! Get away from me! Go far from here! nginduwunkami Dem., from there (distant), thence (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Nginduwungkami wurramiki jungkalkalungkami. The soldiers came from way over that way.

nginginji N., (m.). stilt (Chadwick 1975). Nginginjirni jamanikirni ngabaju ngardajkalu jarrumulu amba ajankaardi ibilkirnimbili. The stilt has long legs for standing in the water.

nginja N., (m.). seed, nut (Chadwick 1975). Majanganu wubala nginja mijingirrunu ibilkingarndi, kiwirra ibilkingarndi mijingirrunu. We would pick those seeds after the rains: when the rain stopped we'd get them.

nginjat Guiy. (also ngiinjat) Dem., (exc.). ngiinjat we (instant) out of, since (Pensalfini 1995). Kurrubardu ngirmangayi; wukuni ngiirringi jimirni marrinjunu. Look east! (See y'indal ngad).

ngirrinyini N., (v.). ring, circle (ceremonial) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngirrinyinmi walkindangurriyi wawa. We’ll take the boys to the ceremony place.

ngirriwala Pron., (NOM). we (pl., exc.) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngirriwala ngirriki ngurruwa. We're going hunting for meat, we are. ngirrakarnirni dunjinginyunurraku nyindabala. This one was not bitten; only we were bitten. ngirrikarni (ERG). we. Dunjinginyunurra, ngirrakarnirni dunjinginyunurru nyindabala. We kissed those people. ngirrak- (ACC/GEN), us, our, ours. Ngajanganjanyaju ngirraku dardowala nyamirni burbiji. You can see all us mob.

ngirrmangayi. I made a boomerang; I built a humpy. 2. fix, mend (Pensalfini 1995). Majanganu ngardajkalu jarrumulu amba ajankaardi ibilkingarndi mijingirrunu. We would pick those seeds after the rains: when the rain stopped we’d get them.

ngirryali- V. throw, aim (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindakaji ngirrakarri nyindabala. We threw them at each other. (See waddakow-

ngirrika Adv., (stress: ‘ngirrika). hunt, hunting (Chadwick 1975). Ngurruwa ngangirrra ngurruwa. We’re going hunting for meat, we are. ngirrikanyi- (also ngirrika-) V. hunt. Ngirrikangarriyi. I’m going hunting.

ngirririnjulu (See (y)rirririnjulu)

ngirringi Adv., true, straight (talk or aim) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Imbiyikunyiyi ngirringi jimirni marrinjunu. You can see all us mob.

ngirrum- (also ngilm-) V. 1. make (Rennie 1990). Kurruvardu ngirrmangayi; wukuni ngirrrumayi. I made a boomerang; I built a humpy. 2. fix, mend (Pensalfini 1995).


ngi

ngubu Adv., east, sunrise (Chadwick 1975). Ngubu ngajami! Look east! (See dwaju wuluwijirri, dwaiyijumi wuluwijirri, duwanu).

ngubardi Adv., eastward (Pensalfini 1995,

**ngujan-** *V.* be greedy, not give, hold back (Chadwick 1975). Ngujananjnarnardi. You always keep things from me. *ngujanajkala* *Adj.* (m.) (stress: ‘nguja’najkala). greedy (Chadwick 1975). Nyindabajairmiri jangkarna bardardawurra bininjarni jangkarnarni ngujanajkala. There’s another one of those brothers, one of those greedy men. (See *kabarrina*).

**ngujbi** *N.* (v.). throat (Chadwick 1978). *Ngubi marlyangaju, ngubi lilingbingaju.* I have a sore throat: my throat hurts. (See *ngunjagu*).

**ngulya** *V.* cry, mourn (Chadwick 1975). Nimginju. The baby is crying (Chadwick 1975).

**nguk-** (also *nguwuk-*) *V.* cry, mourn (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Wawa ngukaju.* The water is crying (Chadwick 1975).

**Nguknguk** *N.* (f.). magpie goose (skin: *ngulya*). Two magpie geese went this way. (See *wunyurruku nginuwa kujkarrirnarni. Niminginju*) (Pensalfini 1995).

**ngurndungurndulbi** *N.* (v.) (stress: ‘ngurnu’ndungurndulbi). throat, front of neck (Pensalfini 1995). Bilyingbiyaku ngininikiri ngurndungurndulbirni lilingbingaju. My throat’s red and sore. (See *nguybi*).

**ngunj-** *V.* burn, boil (Chadwick 1978, 1992, Pensalfini 1995). Jimirnarlu ngunjaju ibilka. The water is boiling. (See *dunjuw-*, *lujb-*).

**ngunjalu** *N.* (n.). burnt (grass or ground) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Warnkayi ngininra ukalu lujbuwurrunu; ngunjalu walu ngininirni, ngunjalu bikirrarni, ngunjakari yanu. That smoke from the causeway is where they burned off; it is all burned; it’s all just burnt grass; it burned up. *ngunjungunju*. (n.). greyish body paint, make-up (Pensalfini 1995, 1996) Balardbarba durluk mijingurruwa bilirdbi, karlarra bilirdbi mijingurriyi, nayukuku nginuwarra mijiwurra ngunjungunju. All usmen go to get white body paint while the women get face make-up. (See *balardbarnda*).

**ngunjuw-** (also *(w)unjuw-, *(w)unjkuw-*) *V.* pour, spill (Pensalfini 1995). *Ibirrka wunjuwanganu.* I spilled my drink. (See *bunjuw-*, *jalalang juw-*, *unjkuw-*)

Ngunumbili yaju. There he is, ngunungkami Dem., (no concord). from there (from that place) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginarinarni yamiki nginuwangkami ngajanganu ngunungkami ngawunyakuni. I saw them come here from their home over there.

nguny- V. give (Chadwick 1975). Ngunyamani kunga! Give me another one! ngunyajkala N., (m.). generous, giving. Kabarrirmiri nyaminarnirni, angkurla ngunyajkalirni. She’s greedy, not giving. (See kalyirdji, nguananjibija)

ngunyarra N., (m.). paternal grandfather’s mother’s brother (father’s paternal grandmother’s brother) (classification includes wife’s maternal grandmother’s brother (ego: male)) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngunyarra ngindarnirni ngarrinirna ngarnu kirdarna. My ngunyarra is on my father’s side.

ngunyirrini N., (f.). paternal grandfather’s mother (father’s paternal grandmother) (classification includes wife’s maternal grandmother (ego: male)) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngarrirnini ngunyirrini, nginarni ngarrininga ngayi nayunga kukurni. My ngunyirrini, that’s my wife’s grandma.


ngurraala (See ngurrawala)

ngurraru- Adv. stem (bound), morning (used to form expressions like ngurrarungka (tomorrow) or ngurrarunama (early in the morning)) (Pensalfini 1995). ngurrarunama Adv.; early morning (Chadwick 1975). Ngurrarungka ngurraruna, ngurrarunama ngurraruwa. We’ll leave very early tomorrow morning. ngurrarungka Adv., tomorrow (Chadwick 1975). Jayimilinginyi yi kunya, ngurrarungkanayi ngunyinginyayi nganku. I promise to give it to you tomorrow sometime. (See (y)idaangka)

ngurrawala (also ngurruwala, ngurraala)

Pron. (NOM). we (pl., inc.) (not refl.) (Pensalfini 1995). Darduwala ngiingurruru ngardajkalu, burrbiji ngurrurala. We [inc.] saw all of us. ngurrwalarimi (also ngurruralimi) (ERG). we (pl., inc.). Ngardajkalu ngijingurruru dardouwala ngurraalarni ngiingurruru burrbiji. All of us saw you, even you did eventually. ngurrak- (ACC/GEN), us, our, ours (pl., inc.). Ibilkiri duwaju ngurraku yuwallu. The wet season’s coming up on us.


ngurrkuw- V. want (Chadwick 1975). Nginirni ngurrukawangaju warnu, ngunyaanyayi jana. I want that tobacco: can you give it to me?

ngurrmana N., (v.). 1. blanket, traditional initiation headwear (Pensalfini 1995). Ngurrmana ngabamarriyimi wawarni, dabili wawa, mankijbambili damangkambili. The head gear is what the young boys wear, when we grab them [for initiation], on their necks and heads. 2. radio, wireless. Jamabajaranawalayi purriyirruju jimirna ngurrmana. The kids are mucking around with the radio. (See kumundunga)

ngurr N., (n.). eye (Pensalfini 1995). Ngurrwarndi ngajangaju. I see with my eyes. (See ngabandji)

ngurrujuruka N., (m.). hardhead duck (Chadwick 1975). Angkula yamarriyimi nginimibirnirkajji ngiingirriwardi ngurrujurukarni, yamarri marlarlukarnimbili. We have not seen the hardhead duck around here for a very long time, not since the old days. (See jurlwardbini, ngawuyaka)

ngurrwu V. (Impv.). let’s go (pl.) (lit: 1pl.inc. + will.go) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyambanakajji ngurrwu nyinidma ngabangka janarri? What are we going over there for? (See minduwa)

ngurruwala (See ngurrawala.)

nguwuru N., (n.). (Kuw.). clear country to the horizon, on the horizon (Pensalfini 1996). Nguwuru ngiingurruruju mangkurumbili. We can see right to the horizon on the plain. (See jaarra)

nguwardjarra (See nguwaj)


nguwaj karr- (also nguwaj kal-, nguward karr-, nguward kal-) V. be jealous (Chadwick...

**nijiniji** (also **nijinijimi**), (adv. corner, high hiding spot (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyima nginimbili majanu nijinijimimbili ngununkunya.* It’s tucked away there in the corner like this. (See dirdilka)

**Niyikbaja** N., (n.). Waterhole adjacent to Juna (Warranganku) on Newcastle Creek, near Beetaloo homestead (associated with python; large stone here associated with catfish) (Pensalfini 1995). *Niyikbajarni jiminikirni Warrangankungka ngabajina jalyalyinju ngarnukurna.* Niyikbaja is on the way to what is now Beetaloo (station).

**Nikilyikilyimi** N., (v.). stress: ‘nikilyi”kilyimi’). creek just east of Wijibarda (Longreach) (Pensalfini 1996). *Ngininikirni Nikilyikilyimi,* nginirni Kurrungurrmi, wunyuju. This is Nikilyikilyimi, that’s Kurrungurrmi, there’s two of them. (See Marrulu)

**nikin**, pre-V. cut, cut off (Pensalfini 1995). *Nyambala nikon ngurriyi bambu ngirrmarniki,* bambu nikon ngurrnu lungurrningi ngininiki jaajaakarni. We cut this didgeridoo, and now we must cut the ends off. (See dalk baj-, dil nangk-, dil may-, dirrm-, laj baj-, laj nangk-)

**nikuru** (See nyikirrurru)


**nyalanyalabi** Adv., pre-V., (m.). (also **nyalanyalabiyaka** Adv.). hot (from fire) (Pensalfini 1995). *Bilyingbiyakukaji ngininikirni karalu nyalanyalabikaji yaju.* The ground here is red hot (from a fire) (See (y)ardalakbi)


**nyaliyi** N., (n.). 1. flower (of trees only) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Nyaliyi ilingirriwardiamba majaaardi nyaliyi darrangku, darrangkungka majaaardi yurrku.* ‘Nyaliyi’ is the name we give to flowers that trees get on them. 2. sugarbag (male, in top of tree) (Kuw.) (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). (See barmni, durda, kundirrimi, mayibimi, nyukujburri, wangkurra, (y)ingalka, yurrku)
nyama\textsuperscript{1} Dem., (m.) (also nyamarni, f.). there, that, that one (Pensalfini 1995). Nyamabahi imiminikibirimiri ardalakbivuuru. The old women feel hot. nyamanki Dem., (m.). here, this, this one. Warridiri nyamanki kurlukuru jiminkiki, nyambara ukurnduru. The little part of the hook boomerang, that’s the elbow.

nyama\textsuperscript{2} Pron., (NOM). you (sg.) (Chadwick 1975, Nash 1981). Milyamilyayi yanu nyamu. You were late. nyamiri (also nyamarni) (ERG). you (sg.). Nganganganku nganku ngayarni, nyamirnirni nangkami kurrukurdu. I’m singing to us while you cut a boomerang.

ngaank-, (also ngank-) (ACC/GEN). you, your, yours (sg.). Dunjanirnu nganku. He kissed you.

yambananyi (also nyambarnananyi) Dem. (indef.), for some reason (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyambarnananyi mayarnanamu. He hit me over something or other. nyambabili Dem., over there (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyambabili yaju. It’s over there.


nyambalanyambala N., (n.). shrub species (red and black) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngininikirni nyambalanyambalanu duwaardi bujimbili, wawurrumbili; ngini duwaardi bilingbyiyaku, kaburrikaburru. The nyambalanyambala shrub grows in the bush and is red and black.

nyambarnin Adj., (no concord), old, venerable, ancient (of a person) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyambarnin nyamirnarni imikirnirni. That old woman’s ancient. (See kabalayiraka.)


nyibirdi N., (f.). classificatory mother-in-law (not actual spouse’s mother) (avoidance relationship (mabu or ‘shame’) is to be kept with nyibirdi as with jiyirni) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyibirdini ngangku Nabiijingjinju. Your [classificatory] mother-in-law is Nabiijingjinju skin. (See jiyirni)

nyikurruru (also nikuru, nuku) N., (n.). bloodwood nut (Heath 1975). Nyininikirni nyikurruru luwaku. This bloodwood nut is empty.

nyila (also nyilinyila) N., (n.). fin of fish (Pensalfini 1995). Kakuyirni ngabaju ngininikirni nyilinyila. Fish have these fin things.

nyilikbiyaku N., (n.). red sand country (Pensalfini 1995). Ngayarni ngamikirni nyilikbiyaku ngayarni. I come from the red sand country.

nyilinyila (See nyila)

nyima (See nginda)

nyina (See nginda)

nyinawurdiri (also nyinawurdini), N., (f.). echidna, ‘porcupine’ (Pensalfini 1995). Nyininwurdiri nyinawurdirni yarruku ngarnu jamirna darrayi jamarni bakungunjini. That echidna went to get ants to eat. (See kiyilyirni)

nyinda (See nginda)

nyiyungkirr- V. be bad, spoil, be unsuited or taboo (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Jamarni nyiyungkirraju, bardakuru ngunyami. That one’s no good: give him a good one.

nyini (See nginda)

nyinjimi N., (v.). back (lower), tail (Pensalfini 1996). Ngimaninki nyinjimi ngabangaju mayangayi ngaanga ngunungku. I like to get
Part II

the lower back and tail of any animal I kill. (See barndumi, kirdikirdimi, ngijkimi)

nyinkarr- V. be sleepy (Pensalfini 1996). Jamarnirni warlakunu nyinkarraju. That dog is sleepy. (See kululkarr-)

nyinm- V. gather, pile up, muster (Pensalfini 1995). Nyinuwu ngaardu buliki nyinmingirruwardu. We’ve got to muster these cattle. Nyinmangayi ngindaniki nginja. I’ll gather up these seeds. Nyinm- refl. Nyinmingurrinkiyi. We’ll all get together.

nyiyinmi N., (v.). carrot (wild) [Portulaca pilosa] (Pensalfini 1995). Ngimarni nyiyinmi darramarriyimi marlarlukarnirni. In the old days they’d eat wild carrots. (See kankankulukbi)

nyinyarda (See linyarda)

nyinyak- (See wunyak-)


nyinyinybiyaku Adj., (n.). shallow (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngambala kibirdidi nyinyinybiyaku jiminikirni. It’s too shallow for swimming in this mudhole. (See kurranja)

nyinyinyku- (also nyinykaku), nyinyinyiyi N., (m.). finch (particularly double-barred finch) (skin: Jurlinginja, Jamirringinja) (Pensalfini 1996). Nyinyinyiyi ngindanikirni darraardi kararu. The finch eats [from] the ground. (See jurdumajurduma, nyunumiyi)


nyuyuju N., (n.). face, cheek (Pensalfini 1995). Nginanikirni nyu yurnirni jangkakaji yaju, ngardajkalirni, dirdilkirni nyu yujkarni. This woman has nice big curved cheeks. (See kuya)

nyukujburri N., (m.). sugarbag (Pensalfini 1996). Ngamba ngabangarriyimi wurru wurru ka ngurru, wawalardarra dirriwurru, nyukujburri. I’ll go get them some sugarbag so the kids can eat it. (See barnmi, durda, kundirrimi, mayibimi, nyaluyi, wargkura)


nyukunyukyi- (also nyukujkuyi-). V. stay, not go (Chadwick 1975). Mankiyangayi ngaya nyukunyukyi ngurraku. I’m staying here: I’m not going to go with them.

nyunumiyi (also nyunumi) N., (m.). finch (particularly double-barred finch) (skin: Jurlinginja, Jamirringinja) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyunumiyirni ngindanikirni darraardi kararu. The finch eats [from] the ground. (See jurdumajurduma, nyunumiyi)


nyurraj- V. grind, powder (Pensalfini 1995). Kijurlurlu nyurrajangayi kalngarna. It’s grinding up the stone for ochre. (See dind-, dulyurr may-, lurird-)

nyurrilanganj- V. be loud, deafen (Pensalfini 1995). Nyurrilanganjaanaju langa. It’s deafening my ears. (See wurakkbl)


R
rabkaku Adj., (n.). light (in weight) (Chadwick 1975). Irr biji ngininiki kjurlurlurlu, rabkaku. I can lift this stone, it’s light.

W
(w)abaaba N., (n.). clothes (European/western clothing) (Mudburra, but acceptable Jingulu) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni abaaba warrak bilangayi. I’ll hang these clothes on the line. (See larnku)

abardk-V. duck, duck down (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni abardkanganu ngarnu, nginuwa damangkayi, abardkanganu ngayarni. I ducked my head out of the way of that thing as it came this way.

abarda N. (m.). a well a long way east of Elliott, women’s site relating to flying fox dreaming (Pensalfini 1995). Wabaja nginda nayuwurlu yurrburrkbunyu ngarra ngarnu, bilkinarna ngarnu yarnkurrkbunyu marranganu, Wabajojambilirni nayuwurlu. Wabaja is a women’s site relating to the flying fox.


aburmn- V. err, be mistaken (Pensalfini 1995). Aburmnanganu, aburrminindunu. I made a mistake; we both made a mistake. (See bujubujub-). (w)aburrmajkala Adj., (m.). noisy, nuisance, annoying, confusing (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindabaja wawaalarralu waburrmajkaliwala. Those children are making too much noise.


wardj- (See (w)ard-)

wardjdalba N., (n.). deep (bank, slope, or object) (Pensalfini 1995). Jirrkinimibib ardbdalba winymingurrwardu. We’re walking along the deep creek bed. (See darlurkun, jirrkanu, jurrku)

wardjimbuni N., (v.). bush passionfruit, bush pawpaw [Capparis lasiantha] (climbing vine around bullwaddy) (leaves may be dried briefly to make a mildly narcotic tobacco for chewing or smoking; yellow fruits eaten) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #22). Ngimanikirni wardjimbumirni marlarukarni ngirmarnarmirriyimi warnu. In olden times people made a tobacco out of the bush passionfruit plant. (See mingkilawurnumi, babingi)

wardji Adv., further along, middle distance (Pensalfini 1995). Banybilirni darrangku karnawunji ardbija wirri! Go find a lancewood over that way!

wardjbulurra N., (m.). 1. bull (Pensalfini 1995). Ngabajiyimi daru ardbulurrardarra ngabajiyimi daru, wajbalarni. He’s got lots of bulls, that white fella. 2. billy goat.

wadi Adv., maybe, perhaps, it’s possible (Pensalfini 1996). Wadi ilanayi ngankiyi. I might die. (See karningka, karrila)

wardjd- (also (w)ardiyd-, (w)ardij-) V. twist, stir (Pensalfini 1995). Wardjdangkinu ngarru yurnukurdrukuru. I twisted my ankle. Jimirna jawaranu wardjdami ngarru, walk bajami ngarru? Can you twist this jar open for me please? Wardijbami bundurrul! Stir the food!

wardj- (See (w)ard-)

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Wardinja N. (m., f.). boyfriend, girlfriend (Pensalfini 1995). Nginaniki nayurni wardinja. This woman is my girlfriend.

Wardirri N. (m.). hill near Number Six bore (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Miyijimi ngirruru, Wardirrimbili. We almost managed to hit one, at Wardirri.


This woman is my girlfriend.

bore (Pensalfini and Flack 1998).

to hit one, at Wardirri.

ngirrunu, Wardirrimbili. Now these Jingili people, they’d go for sea turtle then come home with it.

N. (m.). boyfriend, girlfriend (Pensalfini 1995).

Part II

Adverb.

1. slowly (Chadwick 1975). Arduwurrumburra N. (m.). Kidman Camp (on Cox River) (associated with wangkurra (sugarbag)) (Pensalfini 2004). Nyambalangkami duwamarrni Arduwurrumburarrnangkami duwamarrni ngarlarli Birdbingka, ngindarni wangkurruni. He got up from there, from Kidman Camp, and came over here to Birdbi, that sugarbag.

(w)aja Interr., who, which, what (Chadwick 1975). Ajirni ngajanyu. Who was looking?

(w)ajininayi (also (w)ajilinayi, (w)ajyiinayi) Dem. (ndef.), someone. Ajilinayi nangkaka. Someone used to cut it.

(w)abajababa N., (m.). miner bird, mynah bird (imitates other birds) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngarkijbajkala jamanikirna ajababartani. The mynah bird is a nuisance.

(w)ajajika Interr., how far (Chadwick 1975). Ajiyakanama minduwa? How far are we going?

(w)ajanbili- V. (also (w)ajan pre-V.), stand, step on (Chadwick 1975). Jamarna banybilanganu jimiinwa wajanka bunbali karlbarli ngurruwa. I’ll go right past that fellow standing there. (See nay-).

(w)ajan bil- V. (trans.), stand (something) up, straighten. Ajan bilangarriyi. I’ll go stand it up straight.


Ngayarni ngawurni wajan bajurni darrangkungka jimanikirni darrangkungka wayabi ngaka. I set up camp [rested] standing against this nearby tree because I was tired.


(w)ajankirrini (See ngajankirrini)

wijbala N., (m.) (also wijbirrini, f.). white person, European (adaptation of ‘white-fellow’) (Chadwick 1975). Dardawalarni majaningurruru wijbalarli. Lots of white people took photos of us. Nyaminarni nyayuni wijbirrini yajiyimi. Here comes a white
woman. (See karriba, maamaandany, wanyimarrirni)

(w)ajinbaja Interr., when (Pensalfini 1995). Ajinbaja ngurruwa. When are we going to leave?

(w)ajini (also (w)ajirni) Interr., where, in or at what place (Chadwick 1975). Wajirni mayanyaju. What are you knocking on? (See nyamba, (w)ajwua). (w)ajirnimbili (also (w)ajirnuwarndi) Interr., who with, what with. Ajirnimbili yamiki jamarnima? Who/what did he bring?

(w)ajirrku1 N., (m.). praying mantis (if you play with one you will get sick, unless you run it around your head a few times before releasing it (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamanikirni wajirrkunu yirringibiji dakarni, ilanyayi damangkangka! Don’t play with the praying mantis now. Leave it alone you’ll have to put it around your head!

(w)ajirrku2 N., (n.). fever (Chadwick 1975). Wajirrku ngabangaju, kurdkulyu, angkula ngajangaju jungkalirni. I have a fever, I’ve got the flu, and I can’t see straight. (See kurdkulyu)

(w)ajuwa (also (w)ajuwarra) Interr., where, whither, to where, which way (Chadwick 1975). Ajuwa ngurruwa? Where shall we go? (See nyamba, (w)ajini). (w)ajuwurangkami (also (w)ajungkami, (w)ajuwarungkami) Interr., whence, from where (Chadwick 1975). Wajuwarungkami nyamiki? Where do you come from? (Rennie 1990)


(w)alaju (See ngalaju)

(w)akardarda N., (m.). poor fellow (in terms of either money or luck) (Pensalfini 1995). ‘Akararda ngaya ’Jingulu ambayangaju. I say ‘poor bugger me’ in Jingulu.

(w)akunya N., (m.). left-handed (person) (Chadwick 1975). Ngayarni akunya ngami. I’m left-handed. (w)akunyi (also (w)akunya) Adj., (n., no concord). left (no concord), left hand. Wakunyingka ngajami! Look to the left! Wakunyangka Adv., left hand side, left (body part) (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirra daikkanu wakunyangka. The left one blew out. Jarrumurlurlu, ngininikirni ngardajkaluwurlu, wakunyangka. This is the large bone from the left thigh. Wakunyu Adj., (n.). left (side) (Pensalfini 1995). Marliyangaju wakunyu, muriki wakunyu. My left one is sore, my left shoulder.

Wala N. (m.). Beetaloo homestead (name is related to walu (forehead)) (Pensalfini 2004). Walambili jalyangku ngawu yaardi wajbalarna. There’s a white people’s camp at Wala nowadays.

(w)alaju (See ngalaju)

warlabadbi N., (m.) (also warlabadbirni f.). pygmy goose, chestnut teal, local name: wood duck (small) (duck associated with a site near Juna) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Bikirra darraardi, warlabadbi. The teal duck eats grass.

(w)alaju (See ngalaju)

warlakari (See warraka)

warlaku N., (m.). dog (dingo or camp dog) (Chadwick 1975). Jamarni warlakurarra marrimarrardarra. The dogs bite. (See kunyarrba)
(w)alalaajb- V. look round, look out, scan (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Alalaajbingaju ngarru ngarrina Baba yajiyimi. I’m looking around to see if my older brother is coming. (See ngajaj-)

(w)arlarli (See ngarlarli)

warlangk-V. send away, shoo (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni warlaku warlangkami. Send the dogs away! (See murril-)

walanja N., (m.). yellow goanna (associated with Eva Downs; Wilyuku dreaming) (skin: Jurlinginja) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngawu walanja urdurrukalu. The goanna went into its burrow.

walanja

Alanybayinja N. (m.). Sandy Lagoon (Pensalfini 2004). Ngininikirni ngawunu ngurrulu Alanybayinjambili. Here we are at this camp called Sandy Lagoon.

alanybayinja N. (m.). water weed (not lily) (Pensalfini 2004). Bundurru karanga ngindanikirni alanybayinja. This alanybayinja weed is food for catfish. (See banbanju)

walanybirri N., (m.). pelican (Chadwick 1975, Rennie 1990), Jiangkiyi diymkaju walanybirri. The pelican flies high. (See dabarrangi)

walarr-V. squeal, yell, scream (in pain) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Walarraju jamanikirni, marliyarna yaju. He’s screaming in pain: he must be sick. (See ngalarr-, (w)ard-)

Walawa N. (m.). Alawa person/people (Pensalfini 2004). Kujika ngabaju, marlarlukaala Walawaala nginyiwurrumarri, ngayarni angkula nganyangaju. This place has a ceremony; the old Alawa men used to sing it, but I can’t sing it.

walbingirra (also walbingkirra) N., (m.). blanket lizard (small) (lives in hollow logs) (skin: Jabijinjigina) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Waniyi walbingkirra ngarru darrardi. The little blanket lizard eats grasshoppers. (See jumanka)

warlidaji N., (f.). magpie goose (Chadwick 1975). Warlidaji jurrkalumbili yaardi. Magpie geese live by the creek. (See kuyumarlingkirni, nguknguk)

Alijbalijku N., (n.). place near Bilimburlu (Hollomo Noon) (associated with yurrkabardi (bush turkey), whose footprints can be seen in the stones there (petroglyphs)) (Pensalfini 2004). Ngayarni ngamingayi kulyungkulyungbi ngininikirni ngawurnarni. Kulyungkulyungbi ngayi Alijbalijkurna ngininakiri. I’m the policeman for this country. The policeman for Alijbalijku and here.

(w)alinja Adv., pre-V., love, loving (Pensalfini 1996). Nginarnirni ngarru walinja yaju. She loves me. (w)alinja manjarr- V. love (Pensalfini 1996). Walinja minjirrivunyunkaju. They love each other.

Walirra N. (m.). Frew’s Pond (place where ngidingida (python) took that form and name, and from which he enters Jingili country) (Pensalfini 2004). Walirrangkami yamiki, ngidingida. From Frew’s Pond he came, the python.


(w)alk baj- (also (w)alk bak-, warrk baj-) V. 1. open, switch on (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Walk bajami jimirna ngayi nyambala dilurna. I’ll turn the light on. 2. unwrap, uncover, undo, allow someone to talk again after a period of silence (Pensalfini 1995). (See (w)ijuk baj-). walkba N., Adj., (m.). open, empty space (Pensalfini 1995). Kiwirra ani jiminiikirni walkba, kiwirra ani jiminiikirni ajiwarna yarruku? Why is there nothing here? Where did it go? walkbaku (also warrbkaku) N., (n.). open ground, open space (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Warrbkakumbili yajiyimi ngindarni. He’s coming out into the open ground. (See bakara, barrambarra.)
walkbajajbungku Adj., (n.). opened (Pensalfini 1995). *Walkbajajbungku ngangarra*. The thing is opened up.

(w)alkind- V. sweep, clear the ground (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). *Walkindangaju karalu ngamba manyan ngayi kilarljumbili*. I’m clearing the ground so I can sleep in the clearing. 

warlkum- V. (Kuw.). shoo, clear off, keep the flies out of one’s eyes (Chadwick 1975). *Warlkumangayi jundurru*. I’ll dust [the bed]. (See *lalum-* )

walnganji N., (n.). fly (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). *Jamarni durrundurrunjirnirni darraardi yurrku, walnganji*. The honeyeater eats flowers (nectar) and flies. (See *yimarnnga*)

walu N., (n.). forehead (throbbing in this part indicates that one’s kuka (grandfather) is thinking/talking of one) (Pensalfini 1995). *Bij bilanyaju walu ambayaju ngangkuna kuka*. If your forehead’s twitching, your grandpa must be thinking of you. (See *widuru, (y)ibijibiji*)

warlu (See *waru*)

warlujabirni N., (m., f.). carpet snake (piebald with black head), black python (associated with Kraala) (Chadwick 1975). *Nyaminarni warlujabirnirni angkula karriyaka, warlujabirnirni dabilajkajkarni*. The carpet snake is not dangerous: you can hold him.

(w)arlukubiya N., (m.). brother by skin (different parents) (who has danced for one or for whom one has danced in ceremonies) (Pensalfini 1996). *Jamirni warlukubiya wurrriyimi*. My skin brothers are coming. (See *ngabarlangku*)

Warlumanybu (also *Warlumanbu*) N. (n.). Bottom Hole, Yalla (where *ngidingirda* (python) sings the bones, liver and kidneys of *kirirni* (catfish)) (Pensalfini 2004). *Kujika jimirna yaju Warrangankumbilirni ngunyaju jamarni marlarlukarni, Warlumanybumbili*. The initiation songs of Beetaloo are performed by the old folk at Warlumanybu.

warlumbu N., (n.). bullwaddy (tree) [*Macropteranthes kekwickii*] (used for digging sticks, boomerangs; good shade) (Chadwick 1975, Heath 1975 #15, Pensalfini 1995 #1). *Barrbara warlumbu ngardajkalu wajankaju*. There’s a huge bullwaddy tree standing over on the far side. (See *kamarji*)

Watrumbungkujki N., (n.). Waterhole 2 km upstream of Karrababa on Newcastle watercourse (Pensalfini 2004). *Ibilka jamarnarni ambayaju, jimirnarni Warlumbungkujkirni yaju*. That water is spoken of; it’s Warlumbungkujki.

(w)arlungunja N., (m.). small wallaby (about 2 ft high), bandicoot (associated with Round Timber and an unnamed tree near Dalayijini) (Chadwick 1975). *Kurlungkurla warlungunja; kurlungkurla namalumbili yaardi*. The *warlungunja* wallaby is small; that little one lives in hollow logs.

Watrungunjaaba N. (m.). Round Timber (on far side of *Warranganku*) (associated with *warlungunja* (bandicoot)) (Pensalfini 2004).

Alurrungmila N., (m.). place south of *Birdbi* and *Ibijinku* (associated with *darliwa* (blue crane) and *ngangarra/kingkirra* (wild rice)) (Pensalfini 2004). *Nginda ngurrarwa Alurrungmilangka, lurrbu ngurrungku ngininikinama, darliwa*. We’ll go to Alurrungmila, then return here to this place, the crane [place].

Alurrungmila

(w)am- V. rub, paint (Pensalfini 1995). *Amarnannukaji marnadj*. He rubbed me well. (See *bawulum-, (w)irrk bil-, (w)ulukaj-*)

(w)amarlakardini N., (f.). girl (at puberty), virgin (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Nyaminarni wamalakardini*. She’s a virgin.
wamarlarra N., (n.). rotten bush orange fruit (Pensalfini 1995). Nginnerikirnir wamarlarra angkurakaji dirringaruwuyi – kararlungka warkkanu, ngardajkalangkajku. We’re not going to eat this rotten bush orange – it must have fallen on the ground, and besides we have plenty [to eat] (See burnaringmi)

(w)amangurluwa (also alangarri), N., (m.). diver duck (small), hardhead duck (a little bigger than birridini) (Pensalfini 1995). Ibirthinkimbili yaardi darrardi nyambanayi, kakawirna darrardi, amangurluwarni. It goes in the water and eats something; fish it eats, the little diver duck. (See birridini)

(w)amanjamanja (See manjala)

(w)amba N., (n.). snappy gum [Eucalyptus leucophloia] (abundant at Borroloola) (used for bucket shovel [kurluwaru] for bringing up water; good firewood; may have sugarbag.) (Heath 1975). Ngumbajatu wambardarra nangkangayingi Saturday-rni. I’ll cut those snappy gums on Saturday. (See mandalurra)

(w)ambal- V. argue (Pensalfini 1995). Jamularnarlu langkaj ngaardi wumyaku bunbaku imbiluwyuwarri. I heard those two arguing. (See kijikum, kunyinkirr)

wambana N., (m., f.) (Kuw.). grass wallaby, hare wallaby (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Warlarurni wakgulayirriyayi jarndarrirnirni darrardi wambana. Dogs, crows, and eagles eat the hare wallaby. (See kalama)

(w)ambanana (See nambanana)

(w)ambay- V. 1. speak, talk, say (Chadwick 1975). Jama ambayaju ngarnu wagwanna. He speaks to the boy (Chadwick 1975). 2. twitter. (w)ambayajka N., (n.). conversation. Ambayajka ngarriyayi nginda. I’ll go to have a conversation with him.

(w)ambayajkala N., (m.). chatterbox (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamanikirnir ambayajkala, jandaandana. He’s a chatterbox, always talking. (See jabaalkarri)

(w)ambayardhiba Adj., (m.). mute (lit: speakless) (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindarni bininjja ambayardhiba, jijiji dakarni! That man’s mute, leave him be!

Wambaya N., (m.). Wambaya people or language (Pensalfini 1995). Ngubangkala wurramiki nyambala, Wambayaala wurramiki ngubangkala. They came from the east, the Wambaya came from the east. (See Kakarrinji)

wami V. (Impv.) (sg. (also wanyumi dl., warrumi pl.)). stop, stay (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Wami ngarrir ngingimbili jafami! Wait here!


(w)anamburrngu (also w)arnamburrngu N., (n.). herb species (sometimes ‘wild tobacco’) [Streptoglossa bubakii] (about 2 ft tall; at Newcastle ridge) (boiled to make a medicinal wash or put under pillow for colds) (Pensalfini 1995). Anamburrngu majangayi ngarnu wawarna marliyaju. Put this herb with the sick child.

wananga N., (m.). fishing net (Pensalfini 2004). Ngilmingirrimarriyimi wananga. We used to make fishing nets.

warnayaka N., Adj., (m.) (also wirnyiyikirnir). foreign, foreigner, stranger (Chadwick 1975). Ngayarni ngaami warnayaka. I’m a foreigner. Ngarrirnirni sayuni wirnyiyikirni. My wife is a foreigner.

Warnbarnbi N. (v.). location of bridge (Redmond crossing?) on Stuart Highway (Pensalfini 2004). Warnbarnbimbili dardu darrangku yaardi kijurlurlumbili. At Warnbarnbi there are many trees by the rocks.

(w)arnburrrkbi (also w)arnburrrkbi N., (v.). wild cucumber (not the same as w)arnburrrkjerrimineri [Cucumis melo] (fruits are rolled along the ground to remove hair and substances on the skin, then eaten raw) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nyamarna arnburrkbirni majangayi, amangayi kararlungka. I’ll get the wild cucumber and rub it on the ground. (See murululu, w)arnburrrkjerrimineri.

(w)arnburrrkjerrimineri (also w)arnburrrkjerrimineri, (w)arnburrrkjerrimineri N., (v.). wild cucumber (not the same as w)arnburrrkbi [Cucumis melo] (in hills) (fruit can be eaten but is bitter) (Heath
1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Angkurla dirrimarrri nyamanikirna marrimarrri nyamarni arnburrurrayini*. It’s not eaten because it’s cheeky (bitter), that warnburrurrayini cucumber. (See maradumu, warnburrrbi)

**Warnburrujuminji** N. (m.). Ngarjungi person/people (Pensalfini 2004). *Warnburrujuminjirri Bindangkami wurrirrini*. The Ngarjungi people came down from OT Downs.

**warnbabulyaka** Adj., (m.). crooked (of people) (Pensalfini 1995). *Jamanikirni warnbabulyaka yaju*. This fellow’s all bent over. (See kirdilyaka)

**wandala** N., (m.). sugarleaf on *darralyaka, wubalambili banybilanganu, 1975*. A heap of stones across *wubala*. (See mangkurumbili. 1995).

**wubala** the plains. (See mangkurumbili. 1995).

**Nabijinnginju** (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). *Nabijinnginju bronzewing, wood pigeon* (skin: *Nangalinjinju, N. marndamarndaarndi kirdilyaka yaju*. This fellow's all bent over. (See kirdilyaka)

**angadangada** N., (n.). pouch (manufactured) (Pensalfini 1996). *Ngirmingurrri jimirrna nyambarra wudjarandakenga, wudjaranda ngilmingurrri bijillilaangkami*. We make pouches from that, from the paperbark tree. (See marabarri)


**wandarrkururni** (also *wandarrkurrurni*) N., (f.). blond pigeon, squatter pigeon, bronzewing, wood pigeon (skin: *Nangalinjinju, Nabiinjirni*) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Yardirr wandarrkururniirri mangkurnumbi*. The bronzewing lives on the plains. (See marabarri)


**warrungku** Adv., not. *Angkurla ngarri ngayarni jurumanganki yunku*. I can't go(?), my tracks are covered up.


**wangkurra** N., (m.). 1. male sugarbag (in tree, on top, sweet taste) (associated with *Birdbi* and *Luradajbungku*) (Rennie 1990). *Ngabaminga ngaba ngarru wangkurra*. Bring me that sugarbag! 2. honey, jam, sugar, any sweet thing (by extension) (Pensalfini 1995).

3. native bee, honey bee. *wangkurra N.* (f.). female sugarbag (under ground, in tree or anthill, bitter-sweet taste, can’t eat too much) (Rennie 1990). *Nyaminarni nyambala kalyarranganu wangkurra*. I dug up a ground sugarbag. (See barmni, duria, kundirrimi, mayibimi, nyaliyi, nyukujburri)

**waniyi** N., (m.). grasshopper, stick insect (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Kurrbalawujirri darraardi waniyi*. Magpies eat grasshoppers. (See dalyaldu, kuraajuab)

(w)anikirrkiji Adj., (m., interr.) (also w)anikirrkirri f., (w)anikarrkarru n., (w)anikirrkirri v., what sort (Chadwick 1975). *Anikarrkarru jamanikirri jurliirni, anikirkiji*. What sort of a bird is that, eh? *Anikirkiji jamanikirri bininjarni*. What kind of man is that?

(w)anikyi- V. do what (Chadwick 1975). *Anikyiayaju kirda? What are you doing, Dad?*

**warnila** N., (n.). stringy bark (Chadwick 1975). *Warnila ngirrijujuwurruwarriwurra darralyakarni*. We say that stringy bark is part of the ghost gum. (See yubungu)

(w)aningkilijbi (also w)aningkilijbi Interr., how many (Pensalfini 1995). *Aningkilijbi majanyanu*. How many did you get?

(w)arnjarnjirnm- (See w)arnjirnm-)

**wanjarri** N., (m.). decorative down (red) (made by mixing red ochre (*kalnga*) into white grass tufts (*kunkurdurdu*)) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). *Jamaniki mijivuwuruwa kunkurdurdu, ngirmingurrriyrii wanjarri*. When they go to get the kunkurdurdu grass we will make red body decorations.

(w)arnjirnm- (also w)arnjarnjirnm- V. mix (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Ngabarringa warjirnmarriyrii darryyijangkikaji*. Mix them up; we’ll eat them in the morning.

**wanjku** N., (n.). armpit (Pensalfini 1995). *Bujangaju wanjku, nyinmulu bujangaju*
My armpits smell: there’s a smell coming from my armpits. Wanju, N. (f.) rain song cycle, rain ceremony (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Nginarnirni Wanjunu ngurrakunayi ibilingka. The rain song cycle brings us rain. (See Kurangarra)

Wanka Adj., (m., n.). alive (Chadwick 1975, 1992). Ngindanikirni buliki duwanu, jamanikirni wankanama angkula ilaninkunu. This cow’s getting up: it’s alive not dead.

Warnkarranga (also wankarranga) N., (m.) (also wirnkirringiri, f.). sand hills goanna, large rock goanna (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Warnkarranga ngindaniki marliyingirriyi warnkarranga mayangarriyi. If I go kill a sand goanna we might get sick from it.

Warnmil- V. (dig with an instrument) (Chadwick 1992, Nash 1981). Warnmilangajuobilkirna biyuardiwarndi. I’m digging for water with a bucket shovel. (See langa nungk-, kalyarr, kuj-)

Warnu N., (n.). tobacco, cigarette (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Dabilanganu warnu ngabangaju. I’m hanging on to the tobacco. (See kilirrmi, mijuwulmi)


Wanyarri N., (n.) (Kuw.). bauhinia tree [Lysiphyllum cunninghamii] (peeled root is soaked in water and the liquid applied to skin sores as a highly potent medicine. Tree may contain sugarbag and the nectar from the flowers and the gum from the tree are both sweet to eat.) (Barr et. al. 1988). Ingalkangkujku nginirnirni wanyarrirni, wangkurangkujku, wangkurra ngabaju. The bauhinia has nectar, and it has sugarbag too. (See jingi, (w)irringila)
wanyikila Pron., (NOM). those two, they two (Pensalfini 1995). Jamabilarni wanyikila kjikjihibawunjaku. Those two kids are tickling each other.

wunyak- (also wunyuk-, nyiyak-) (ACC/GEN). them two, their, theirs. Karndany milami wunyaku. Stop those two [fighting]!

wanyikulu (See wiwirni)

wanyiri (See wirri)

(w)anyung- V. walk, go (on foot) (Chadwick 1975). Anymarku lurrbu ngawungka. He’s walking home.

wanymarri- white woman (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Angkurla laringkangaju wanymarri-rni. I don’t understand the white woman. (See karriba, maamaandanya, wajbala)

Wanyu N., (n.). Deep Yard, bore yard at the bottom of the hill near Juna (associated with python and term) (Pensalfini 2004). Nginda Wanyu duwamarrirri kirringkirringmakaji. Wanyu there is where the tern rose up.

wanyu N., (n.). 1. stone type found in Deep Yard, used to make spear heads (Chadwick 1975). 2. knife (stone) (Pensalfini 1995). Wanynurna ngaju ngaryarn ngininkirri kijurlurluwarndi mawurumirri. I’m sharpening this stone knife with a rock. (See binymala, kiyirru)

(w)anyungk- (See wanyungk)

wanyumi (See wanyumi)

(w)arad bil- (See warad bil-)

warajkala (also warrajkala, wuwarajkala, warrajula) N., (m.). tree species [Grevillea striatan, Hakea arborescens] (bark cooked on coals and used to treat spotty or white tongues.) (Heath 1975 #40, Pensalfini 1995 # 24). Warrajkala lubi langa buba, linyardangka, linyarda ngibiyirri nyambala. Put the warrajkala bark on the fire, on the coals.

warak (also warak ngali, warangali) pre-V. work (from English ‘work’) (Rennie 1990). Jani ainnjaja jani warak ngali nyariyi. How long are you going to work for?

(w)arak bil- (also warak bil-) V. (trans.). dry (Pensalfini 1996). Abaaba ngininki wulakajangayi, warak bilangarriyi, ngamba wuliyijanga ngunjayi ngarru. I’ll wash my clothes, then put them out to dry by the sun’s heat.

warangali (See warak)


(w)arr kuju- (also warkuju-, (w)arr kuji) V. scratch (Pensalfini 1995). Warr kujuunganki. I am scratching myself. (w)arrkujajkalu, (w)arrkujajbunku, (w)arrkujajjankju. (warrkujajkalu) V. (trans.). lay flat. Ilangayi darrangkungka, warraj bilangayi. I’ll lay them down flat on a log. (See bakulyi, bankaja ngab-, manyan). warraj bil- V. (trans.). lay flat. Ilangayi darrangkungka, warraj bilangayi. I’ll lay them down flat on a log. (See bakulyi (y)il-, liny bil-, manyan bil-)

(w)arrak bil- V. hang (on line) (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirni abaaba warra bilangayi. I’ll hang these clothes on the line. (See langan dil-, wilwilil-)

warraka (also warlakarri), N., (n.) (Kuw.) (stress: ‘warraka). supplejack tree [Ventilago viminalis] (archaic word) (string from bark fibres; bark used for humpies; wood for boomerangs, nulla-nulla, yamstick, clap sticks; grubs in roots (best tree for grubs)) (Pensalfini 1996, Heath 1975). Warraka nguyangayurru kardarrakiji. We burnt the supplejack and it burned till morning. (See ngarndarrkalu)

warramal jaw- V. scatter, blow around, blow over (Pensalfini 1995). Larnku ngininkiri warramal jawanu. The clothes are all scattered about. (See warrakjaw-, yarr bardk-)

warramurru wardk- V. (intrans.). splash (Pensalfini 1996). Ibikirningka wajuwanganu kijurlurlu, ibikarni warramurru wardkani. I threw a stone into the water and water splashed everywhere. (See yalwang bak-, yarr bardk-)
(w)arranganbala, Adj., (m., n.), wide (Chadwick 1975). Jimirni junkurlunu arranganbala. The river is wide.

Warranganku N., (m.). Beetaloo (station) waterhole (Pensalfini 1995). Ngayarna kanya Jingila ngabarmanamarrimi wawarni kurlukurlarni Warrangankungka. When I was a small boy my Jingili uncle took me to Beetaloo. (See Junu). Warranganka N., (m.). person from Beetaloo. Ngamirni nayurnirni, imbilama ngamayi bininja, Warrangankungka nginimbili. The women would come chasing after us men from Beetaloo.

(w)arranyangku (also (w)arranyanku) N., (n.). wispy cloud (Pensalfini 1995). Ngajami warranyangku! Look at that wispy cloud! (See kulumarra, madayi, mambunku)

warrb Adv., all together (large group) (Chadwick 1975). Darduwala warrb ngurruju. The lot of us are all together.

warrbkaku (See walkbaku under (w)alk baj-)

warriyi (See wirri)

warridirli N., (n.). hook boomerang (‘Number 7’) (Pensalfini 1995). Kujkarrarnikujkarrarni warridirlirdarra ilmanganu. I made four Number 7 boomerangs.

warrijki N., (m.). spirit, ghost, devil (Pensalfini 1995). Jamarni warrijki yaka nginimbili. This here is a spirit place. Warrijbala, N., (m.). corpse (human) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngindabajarni lukud wurrjuji, jiwibajarni warrijbalarni. They are burying the dead. (See jarkandarru, kimurdi.) Warrijmajka N., (m.). bad (person), killer. Warrijmajka jamanikirni juwirriji! He’s a killer, don’t follow him! (See jungulinji, karriyaka)

warrinjalan N., (n.). red grass type [Cymbopogon bombycinus] (infusion makes a bath for general sickness) (Pensalfini 1995 #30). Ngininirkirni warrinjalannama bijingirriwardi ibilkinirgka jibijingirriwardi, umbumingirriwardi bubangka, ngunjardij... ibilkinirni jiyirni kibardakakaji ngininarbirdirni warrinjalan. The warrinjalan grass is soaked in water after drying, then boiled up, then we use this water with the grass in it to bathe in.


(w)arrk baj- (See (w)alk baj-)

(w)arrugku (See (w)angku)

warrumni (See wami)


(w)arrura Dem., (m.). any kind, whatever kind (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Warrura juliji banybilaardi darrakaji yaxdi. It eats up whatever kind of bird it finds.

warrurrku N., (n.). line, fishing line, string (Pensalfini 2004). Warrurrkuwarndi mijtingirrimarriyimi, warrurrku. With a line you get them, a line.

waru (also warlu) N., (n.). burn mark, scar from fire (Pensalfini 1995). Karalumbili waru. There’s a burn mark on the ground.

waruburluburla N., (m.). kite, hawk (Pensalfini 1995). Ngindanikirni waruburluburlarni darrakaji yaxdi, dalyi, julijji darrakaji. The hawk eats snakes, mostly whip snakes, and birds. (See diridila)

(w)arum- V. feel, taste, try (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Warumi ilangayi larnku ngarrunu. I’ll try my clothes on. (See manjk-)

Warumunga N., (m.) (also Warumungurni f.). Warumungu person or language (Pensalfini 1995). Bininjardarra Warumungardarra
waawal. I’ll go pick up the children. (See wirru)

wawajijirni, angkula ngabaju wawa. That woman is barren: she has no children. (See wayinji)

kurduwakurni woman is barren: she has no children. (See wayinji)

wait a little (Pensalfini 1995).

We came, we came to this camp, to Wijira, where we chopped [bark for] ashes, we women and girls.

Ngawunu wurraku Ijibarda – kunangga ngawurni wurraku. The burrowing mouse digs a home in the ground. (See munyunyurni)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

ayinji little while, short time (Pensalfini 1995). Sit here for a while, I’ll fetch it.

Ayinji mankiyami majangarriyi. I’ll sit here for a while, I’ll fetch it.

ayinjama Interj. 1. bit by bit, not yet (Chadwick 1975).

Ayinjama, burribijingurriyi ngininiki ngurrakirna. I’ll wait for a while, we’ll grind this all.

wait a little (Pensalfini 1995).

Ayiinjama dirringurriyi, waja bakangurriinkyi marrinjuna. Wait a little while we drink, then we’ll talk language to each other.

Biauwalyi, dirringurriyi, waja bakangurrnikyi.

yurrba men are leaving.

The burrowing mouse digs a home in the ground. (See unyunyurni)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

Ijibardarni ngindirnirni kajaardi karalu ngawunu. The burrowing mouse digs a home in the ground. (See munyunyurni)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)


Wilinya iliwurramarri kijurlurlu, jababurra no handles) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995).

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll spank the cheeky child. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)

I'll go pick out the children. (See wayinji)
Jingilaalarni. Early Jingili people would put handles on stones (axes).


wirliwal duk- V. lie down on one side (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Jamarni wirliwal dukangku. He’d better come and lay down on his side.

wirliwal manyan V. sleep on one side (Pensalfini 1995). Wirliwal ngaju manyan marnadj, bardakurra ngaju. I sleep well on one side, then I’m good. (See likirri)

Wilminji (also Wilminja (person only)) N., (m.). Warlmanpa person or language (Pensalfini 1996). Kungka marriju, kungka marrinju: Jingila, Kuwirrinji, Wilminji. These are separate languages, different tongues: Jingulu, Western Mudburra, and Warlmanpa.


wilili- (also wilil-) V. hang up (on tree, hook) (Pensalfini 1995). Murrkuja ngankiyi wiyilu langan dil-, warrak bil-. I’ll just go hang these three up. (See langan dil-, warrak bil-)

wilirku (also wilyurkku) N., (n.). 1. gap in undergrowth (small) (Chadwick 1975). Wilirkurrunkalu wurru dan. They went into the gap in the scrub. 2. narrow (Pensalfini 1995). (See madkaaku, kaarrijbi)

wilirri Adv., legs open, legs spread (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Marnburrankami jarrumulu, angkula wilirri! Put your legs together; don’t spread them wide!

wilyurdanu (See wilyurdakku)


(w)indurru N., (n.). root (Chadwick 1975). Mimi darrangkunu windurrungkujkwardarra. All trees have roots. (See murrnu)

(w)ingm- (also yungm-) V. bark, growl (of dog) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Taralawala warlakurdaarr ingmiwurraju. The dogs are all barking.

(w)inmil- (also (w)inmil-) V. cease (Chadwick 1975). Angkura winywilanyayi, kardkumilingiyi. If you don’t shut up, I’ll choke you. (See yinkari-).

(w)inmilakalaka (also (w)inmilakalaka) N., (m.). dumb person, mute person (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Langkaj bilaju angkula ambayaardi jamarni winmilakalaka. He hears you but he can’t speak; he’s mute.

winyindimi N., (v.). kurrAbsolutePath(919,148)rajong root (from young Brachychiton diversifolium (dir dikki), which grows near salt deposits; dug up, cooked very briefly on open fire, scraped with a stone, and eaten.) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngirarni winyindimi ngajanganu dir dikbingkami kurrukurungkami darrangkungkami. I got that root from a small kurrajong tree.

(w)inmil- (See (w)inmil-)

wirakina N., (m.). storm/cloud front (Pensalfini 1995). Wirakina yajiyimi ngajanganikirni wirakinanajji ngamirnarni bilajiyimi ibikirrinyi biyangka. A storm front is approaching behind which we can expect storms and rain.

wirri V. (Impv.) (sg. (also wanyirri dl., warriyi pl.)). go (Pensalfini 1995). Angkura wirri jaajaankarni! Don’t go out on the end of a limb!

(w)irrik bil- (See (w)irrk bil-)

wirrilwirriyi N., (m.). lorikeet, green parrot (Pensalfini 1995). Nginda wirrilwirriyi yajiyimi yurrku. The lorikeet is coming to the flowers.

wirrimi (also (y)irrimi, ngirimii) N., (v.). spinifex [Triodia pungens et al.] (used in making humpies; stalks are put in hot water; when the liquid is sufficiently dark it is used as a medicinal wash; the wax from roots is burned in an open fire as a mosquito repellent; wax obtained from roots) (Heath 1975 #54, Pensalfini 1995 #8). Jingila mijinginyuwardi
Grey parrots come around these parts (Chadwick 1975). Nginanikirni dukadbariirni bilingihiyaku wirrkhurukbu liyimbun, bajimbiyi yaardi. The Princess Parrot has red and white feathers and lives in the bush. (w)irrkhurukbu, N., (n.). egg white (Pensalfini 1995). Jayirlili ngabaju ngambalanayi irrkhurukbu, danykuranybirni. Inside [the egg] there is the white and the yolk. (See (w)irrk bil-)


(wirr)birrkba (also (w)irrkbirrkba) N., Adj., (m.). white (Chadwick 1978). Nginanikirni dukadbarirni bilingihiyaku wirrkhurukbu liyimbun, bajimbiyi yaardi. The Princess Parrot has red and white feathers and lives in the bush. (w)irrkhurukbu, N., (n.). egg white (Pensalfini 1995). Jayirlili ngabaju ngambalanayi irrkhurukbu, danykuranybirni. Inside [the egg] there is the white and the yolk. (See (w)irrk bil-)


wiwirni N., (f.) (also wanyikulu dl.), girl (child) (Chadwick 1975). Wiwirni ngabanu. She had a girl. Wanyikulu nyinaburu ladaji wunyuyu arduku. The two girls are slowly drying out. (See wawa)

Wiyungkurru N. (n.). place between Waliirra and Jalaku (ngidingida (python) travelled through here on his way into Jingili country) (Pensalfini 2004).

Ubaji N., (m.). Number Two bore (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Nginyurruru Ubajimbili, mayakaji nginyurruru ngamurlarni. We went up to Number Two bore, where we killed that big one.

(wubala N., (n.). tree species, bloodwood [Eucalyptus polycarpa] (Kuw.) (nuts (nyikirru) eaten, may have sugarleaf (wandala)) (Heath 1975). Banybilanganu nyikirru, nyambala wubalambili banybilanganu nyikirru. I found those nuts on the bloodwood tree. (See (y)ubungari)

Ububi N. (n.). Eight Mile Bore, in bluebush (associated with ngidingida (python), bilkina (flying fox) and jakulajki (possum)) (Pensalfini 2004). Ngidingidarni jakulajki nganyamarrivimi Ububimbili. The python sang the possum at Ububi.

(wububukarri N., (m.). wood duck (large) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni wububukarri jurrukulumbini yaardi. The wood duck lives in creeks.
(w)urdurru pre-V. stick out, poke out (of water, into clearing) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Darrangku ibilikirimbili ured kaju. There’s a stick poking out of the water. (See mardkarr-) (w)urdila N., (f.). axe (stone or steel) (Pensalfini 1995). Urdila ngarrirni nyamirrirni. That’s my axe. (See dardavu, kirnbirardi, mangkurri, mayingkirri) (w)urdil N., (m.). shin, lower leg, calf (Chadwick 1975). Jamabijirra jayimilibwuranu ngabaruru wurrungku ngurraku urdil di karnjalavurru. They promised me they’d bring us some kangaroo leg. (See ngiyikbi) (w)urd pre-V. (also (w)urdudu-, V.) come out, hatch (Chadwick 1975). Dibijkaji yaardi wurd duwardimi kidbangkamirni. It hatches out of an egg. (w)urdurru Adv., inside (Pensalfini 1995). Urdurruyngka wangku. Come in! (w)urdurru- V. go inside (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Banybilamarri nginanikirni ngawumbili, ngawumbili amba wurdurrukardi, yalbawurrini, walanja. They’d find it in its home, in the hole that it would go into, a bilby or a goanna. (w)uju N., (n.). grass (Pensalfini 1995). Jimirra wuju duwaju ngayi. Grass grows around it. (See bikirra, kurdalyu, yuka) Wujuwankari N. (n.). place east of Ngamanjimanja (Chadwick 1975). (w)ujuwañjirri N., (f.). budgerigar (Pensalfini 1996). Ngindarni wujuwuñjirri kurlukurlirri. Budgies are small. (w)ujujini N., (v.). tripe (Pensalfini 1995). Ujujirra bardakurra nganga. Tripe is good meat. (See ngurnmarrarmarramru) (w)ukalu N., (n.). smoke (Chadwick 1975). Wukulu ngilmaju ngindarnirni bubaarndo. This fire is giving off smoke. Ukalukalu N. (n.). Sandy Lagoon, 4–5 km from Granger’s Lagoon (associated with a snake) (Pensalfini 2004). (w)ukbi, N., (n.). lump, swelling (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nginirni ngabangaju ukbi ngaju, dajbaranamu karriyjinrniayi. I have a swelling: maybe a spider bit me. (See lungbarraju) (w)ukurdini N., (f.). bag, sack (Pensalfini 1995). Ngabaardiimirri jimirra ngarmu larnkurddarra ukurdungambili nyamingambiliirni. He brought all his equipment in a bag. (See w)angadangada) (w)ukuk bil- V. wrap up, cover (Pensalfini 1995). Nyindabirrin bundurruru ukuk bilimuyamnu. Those two wrapped up the food. (See lukud bil-, mabid baj-, munaj bil-) (w)ukuri N., (m.). boil (Chadwick 1975). Ngibiwurruju jamabijirrirni ukuriyirri ngibiwurruru. They have boils. (w)ukurnduru N., (n.). small blade of hook boomerang (Pensalfini 1996). Warridiirli nyamaniki kurlukurlu jimini, nyambala ukurnduru. The little part of the hook boomerang, that’s the blade. (w)ukuni (also (w)ukurini) N., (n.) (stress: ukuni). humpy, shelter (Pensalfini 1995). Manjarna wukuni ngirrmangayi. kanjirrunguni yajiyimi. I built a bark hut as the rain was coming. (w)ul- V. know (of), have perceived before (Pensalfini 1996). (w)ulajbuni Adj., (m.). known (to speaker) from before, promised. Jamaniirirri jabarranama wulakuku jamaniirri ngarrina, nangkangarriyirri wulajbuni. I’m going to go cut that previously sour one that I’d been seeing for a while. (w)ul maj- (See wur maj-) (w)urlardk- V. bend down, come down, land (Chadwick 1975). Urlardkardi ibilikirnenga walanybirri. The pelican lands on water. (See bunyurr-) Wuliyija N. (m.). place beyond Tennant Creek (ngidingida (python) in a different form, and with a different name, begins his journey here) (Pensalfini 2004). Wuliyijangkami yamiki, ngidingida. He came from Wuliyija, the python did. (w)uliyijirri (See (w)ulujirri) (w)ulkuj- V. sneak away (Chadwick 1975). Arduku ulkujujurrijirrri jamabirrirrjirri wulakurujujujuju. I’m sneaking off, away from that mob. (See diyaj bak-, wurruvurrkar-, (y)irrnal wakdi-) (w)ulkukaj- V. 1. wash (Chadwick 1975). Nyambala ababa wulukajgayi, kliyinbala
yili. I have to wash my clothes, make them clean. 2. rub (Pensalfini 1995). (See bawulum-, (w)am-)

(w)ululungbula (also (w)ululungkurri) N., (m.). tree snake (Pensalfini 1995). Darrangkumbili langandaardi, darraradi darraardi darrangkumbili, kararlumbili wanymaardi. The tree snake climbs into trees, feeds in trees, but also goes along the ground.

(w)urlurnmi N., (v.). vine species, creeping grass, bindii [Tribulus sp.] (the spiny fruits cause injuries to the feet) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #29) (See budunarrimi). Ngimaniki wururlurnmi kujanangaju Pensalfini 1995 #29) (See cause injuries to the feet) (Heath 1975, grass, bindii [Tribulus sp.] (the spiny fruits cause injuries to the feet) (Heath 1975, Pensalfini 1995 #29) (See budunarrimi).


ulgurru N., (n.). bush, scrub (Pensalfini 1995). Walanja jarrkajana ulyurrungka. The goanna ran into the bush. (See biyalu, wawurru)

(w)umangku N., (n.). ceremonial markings (temporary, painted), dreaming story (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Jikgingiriwumangku bajami ngarru umangku. We’re asking you to tell us a story.

(w)umbala ngajina N., (m.). youngest (in a family) (Pensalfini 1995). Nginarnirni ngarru wumbala ngajinirni birdirdirni. This is my youngest sister.

(w)umbum- V. 1. cook (Chadwick 1975). Kandirri wumbumingurriyi. We can cook damper (Rennie 1990). 2. sting, burn (Pensalfini 1995).

Wunalya N. (m.). broad long waterhole 4-5 km from marababirni dreaming site (contains a site called Kardkardkuwaja ora Ngarnalyarra, consisting of an emu site (in the lake) and a Mikanybila (king brown snake) tree at southern end of waterhole) (Pensalfini 2004). Kardkardkuwanu ngingimbili yaju, Wunalyambili. The emu site is here at Wunalya waterhole.

(w)unba. N., (n.). wind (Chadwick 1975). Wurrakalulu yaju wunba. The wind is cold.

(w)unbanama Adv., winter, windy season (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Wunbanama yaju ngingininirni wurrakalu. It gets cold here in the windy season.

(w)ungkarr- V. whistle (Chadwick 1975). Ngindarni yajiwimi ungkarrajiyimi. Here comes someone whistling.

(w)unjkum- V. cure, heal (traditionally by song, but extended to any kind of healing) (Pensalfini 1995). Wunjkumanguy jamirna nganyangayi lurrbugjiyi. I’ll sing him back to health.

(w)unjkuw- (See ngunjkuw-)

(w)unjjuw- (See ngunjjuw-)

(w)unyuni (See (w)urru)

(w)urrawura, N., (m.) (stress: uu'rawura). fresh water, rainwater (Chadwick 1975). Wurawura kararlumbili yaju. There’s rainwater on the ground.

(w)urr- V. love, make friends (Pensalfini 1995). Wurrankuji yanyungarni. He’s in love with that woman.

(w)urr maj- (also (w)ul maj-) V. pull (Chadwick 1978). Walanja banybilamu urr
majaju nyindi ngawungkami. He started pulling the goanna out of its hole. (See dalk baj-, dirrk baj-, dulk baj-, durrarrkayi il-, (w)uyulu mil-)


(\textit{w})urraburraju also \((\textit{w})urraburraju\) N., (n.). gale, cold wind, cold weather, cold (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Marangmarna ngirriwuku nginiwa, urrajkalu cold (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Because of the cold. (See \textit{N. Birriyangaju wurrajkala}.

(\textit{w})urrakal also \((\textit{w})urrakal\) N., (n.). cold weather, cold. I'm shivering because of the cold. (See \textit{jamurrri, kurrumunmurlu, (w)urrakal}.)

(\textit{w})urraka- \(V.\) 1. drag, lead by the hand (Pensalfini 1995). Nyindarni nganga wurrakanganri. I’m dragging the kill along. Wurrakijinjuwa nganku. I’ll lead you by the hand. 2. swing, tip (Pensalfini 1996). (See durr bu-, jabarr-, jalalangkarra ngab-)

(\textit{w})urrakal Adj., (m.). cold (Pensalfini 1995). Angkurla wurrakal ngaju. I’m not cold.

(\textit{w})urrakal Adj., (n.). cold weather, cold. Birriyangagu wurrakal. I’m shivering because of the cold. (See \textit{jamurrri, kurdukulu, kurrumunmurlu, (w)urrabraju}.)

(\textit{w})urrakbili Adj., loudly, hard, tightly (Pensalfini 1995). Urrakbili ilami! Turn it up! (See nyurralanganj-)

(\textit{w})urrak Pron., (ACC/GEN). them, their, theirs (pl.) (Pensalfini 1995). Darduwa wanyunwurrardu jungkali ngajangaju wurraku. I can see a big mob walking in the distance.

(\textit{w})urrabju N., (n.). galah grass, lawn (Chadwick 1975). Kirlikikura darrarri jirimina urrabjami. Galahs eat this grass. (Seeds eaten by galahs.)

(\textit{w})urrjiy- \(V.\) shave (Pensalfini 1995). Wurrjiypanvanai ngaya jamanikiri. He will shave me. (See \textit{wurrjk-}.

(\textit{w})urrjiyayinku also \((\textit{w})urrjiyaninku\) (also \textit{w})urrjiyaninku\) Adj., (no concord), clean shaven. Jamaniki wurrjiyaninku kilarlija jaarndamajija. He’s clean shaven.

(\textit{w})urrekk- \(V.\) pluck (birds), shave, cut hair (Pensalfini 1995). Ngimarni jiyirndimi uryrjkangayi. I need to shave. (See \textit{wurrjy-})

(\textit{w})urrumbumbi also \((\textit{w})urrumburra\) \(N.\), \(m.\). dragonfly, damselfly (Pensalfini 1995). Kunangadarrardi wurrumbarrarni. The dragonfly eats flies.

(\textit{w})urrumi \(V.\) (Impv.) (non-sg. object (also \textit{w})unyumi dll. object)), leave them (alone) (Pensalfini 1995). Wurrumi jamabalarna warlakurdarra! Leave those dogs alone! Wunyumi jamabilarni warlakurdarrarni! Leave those two dogs alone! (See dakani, karrika)

(\textit{w})urrungkarr- \(V.\) move (away) (Chadwick 1975). Nyamarna ajankirrimi wurrungkarraju. The rolypoly moves about. (See \textit{dyaj bak-, (w)ulkaj-})

(\textit{w})urruwurrz Adj., cramped, disabled, incapacitated, infirm, tender, shaking, sore (body part) (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Wurruwurrzu ngaju yunku. I’m tender-footed. (See kawuyarr-).

(\textit{w})urrwurrzu mil- also \((\textit{w})urrwurrungku mil-, (w)urrungku mil-) \(V.\) (trans.), shave (Pensalfini 1996). Urruwurrungku milanganu. I shook him. (See kavyararra il-, lalum-)

(\textit{w})urrwum- \(V.\) get, collect, gather, rake up (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Nyanyalu, uruwumangaju nyanyalu. I’m raking up the leaves. (See maj-, mijuwurd-, wak-). \((\textit{w})urrur\) \(N.\), \(m.\). relative from another country (not close kin) (who has danced for one or for whom one has danced in ceremonies) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). Angkula ambayanarnanu, urru irranggaju ngarnu. They don’t talk to me: I’m shy around my distant kin.

\section{Y}

yaba (also \textit{yaaba}) \(N.\), \(m.\). boy, young man, youth (not fully initiated) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Jamarnirni yaba, yabakaji jamanirna. This is a young man.

Yabada \(N.\), \(m.\). place near Elliot, a branch of Yanjurra creek (associated with \textit{bilkina} (flying fox)) (Pensalfini 2004).

yabanja \(Adj., (m.)\) (also \textit{y}ibinjirni \(f.\), \textit{yabanju} \(n.\), \(yibinjimi\) \(v.\)). 1. young, small (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995).
Kunyiyilirni ngirrmanyami buba yabanju. You two make a little fire. 2. N., (m.). small lizard (same as balu). (Lirraku dreaming, associated with Hollomo Noon). Bilimburlumbili yaardi yabanjarni. This little lizard is at Hollomo Noon. **yababanja** Adj., (m.). chopped up, fine (Pensalfini 1996). Yababanja dilmangaju ngarnu marlukarna ngajalakurrujija. I’m chopping it up small for the old toothless man.  

**(y)ardalakbi** Adj., (m.). warm, hot (Nash 1981, Pensalfini 1995). Warbalakbi yaju. The baby is hot. (See bibikaka, ngarrabiyaka, nyalanyalabi)  

**yardbarrku** (also **yarlbarrku**) Adv., lots, a lot (Pensalfini 1996). Angkula yarlbarrku ngunyangaju babirdimi. I won’t give him many yams. (See dardu, yuranya)  

**yardukkaku** Adj., (n.). woolly (Pensalfini 1995). Yukulyarri yardukkaku. Sheep are woolly. (See buwadbulyi)  

**yajka** Adv., away, a long way away (Pensalfini 1995). Yajka ngarriyi ngurrarungka. I’m going away tomorrow.  

**yakakak** N., (f.). princess parrot (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). ‘Yakakak’ Mudburra jiminikirni ngirribijingirriwardi. ‘Yakakak’ is what we call it in Mudburra. (See dakudbari)  

**yakakurrumini** N., (f.). bush hen (Pensalfini 1995). Angkula ngarriyi jamarni yaju. I won’t go there because of the mountain devil.  

**yakili-** V. (also **yakil** pre-V.). show off, flirt (Pensalfini 1995). Jamabila yakil wunyuwardi. Those two are always showing off.  

**Yakuurangkjuku** (also **Yukarranykjuku**) N., (n.). Ucharonidge (Pensalfini 1996). Ngawu Kulayi Yakuurangkjuku nyarriyi ngunungkukaji, kirrawarra. You can go this way, north, to Kulayi and Ucharonidge.  

**yalawara** N., (n.). crack in ground (Chadwick 1975). Uliyijingaardi ngulyamarri karalu dil kayi yamarri, yalawurakaji. The ground lying out in the sun splits, fills with cracks.  

**yalawura** N., (n.). crack (in dry ground) (Pensalfini 1995). Kararu jiminu yalawura yaju. The ground here is cracked. (See dirdilikimi, yalyalyaku)  

**yarlbarrku** (See **yardbarrku**)


**yarlikijirni** N., (m., f.). mountain devil (kind of lizard) (Chadwick 1975). Angkula ngarriyi jamarri yaju yarlikijirni. I won’t go there because of the mountain devil.  

**yarkkururrdi** N., (f.). itchy caterpillar, ‘greenfire’ (stings, lives in trees) (Pensalfini 1995). Yarkkurururdanga daajbangarnam. The greenfire (bug) bit me. (See burbururrudi)  

lalija, jawaranyangkami. My tea splashed out of the cup. (See warramurru wardk-, yarr bardk-)

yalalyaku N., Adj., (n.). 1. forked, forked branch, fork (including dinner fork) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1992, 1995). Kujkarrna yalyalayakuwurlu, yalyalayaku, darrangkumbili. The tree has two forks. 2. cracked (ground) (Pensalfini 1996). (See birdu, dirdilkikimi, kilyilyi, yalalawura)
yalyalyaku (also yalyalyi) Adv., fun, having fun (Chadwick 1975). I’m having a laugh at that person.
yalyalyakuwurlu N., Adj., (n.). 1. forked, forked branch, fork (including dinner fork) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1992, 1995). Kujkarruna yalyalayakuwurlu, yalyalayaku, darrangkumbili. The tree has two forks. 2. cracked (ground) (Pensalfini 1996). (See birdu, dirdilkikimi, kilyilyi, yalalawura)
yamal N., (n.). shooting star (Pensalfini 1995).
yamyarru N. babirni ngijinginyanu kujkarrarna, yaminjunu nyarruku nyinawarra. My brother and I saw two shooting stars when you’d gone.
yarningkirna N., (n.). bilby, rabbit-eared bandicoot (Pensalfini 1995, Pensalfini and Flack 1998). Yarningkirnirni ngijinmirni ngabaju wirrkbirrkbirni. The bilby has a white tail. (See yalbawurrini)
yanjurra N. (m.). a creek near Elliot (Pensalfini 2004).
yyaaka N., (m.). work (white person’s business), message, tale, story, yarn (from English ‘yarn’) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Ngindabajarni wurruwardu yarrikila. There they go, my siblings and dad. (See larlukula)
yarrarrawira (also yarrarrawira, yarrarrawurra) N., (m.). horse (archaic word (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Yarrarrawira ngabangamarri murrkunbala. I used to have three horses. (See dimana)
yarrbkarra Adv., separately, distributively, to each (Pensalfini 1995). Yarrbkarra ngunyangayi wurraku. I’ll share this out with everyone.
yarrbkarra N. (n.). waterhole/creek near Kulaja (Lirraku moiety) (Pensalfini 2004). Yarrbjarra kurlukurlu yaju ibilka. Yarrbjarra is a little creek.
yarrikila N., (m.). father and siblings (ego: speaker) (Chadwick 1975). Ngindabajarni wurruwardu yarrikila. There they go, my siblings and dad. (See larlukula)
yarrilinya N., (n.). creek sand, yellow sand (Chadwick 1975). Wawalarni yurritywurruru yarrilinjimbili. The children are playing in the yellow sand.
yarrilinya N., (n.). sand country near Wave Hill (Pensalfini 1995). Burdungirriwardi wawa karlarra Yarrilinya. We send the children west to the yellow sand country out Wave Hill way.
yarrimbarra N. (m.). sacred tree at Juna (Pensalfini 2004). Yarrimbarra ngadingida dirringirrimarriyimi. We went to eat gum at Yarrimbarra.
yarrinji N., (n.). poison, poison song (to cure poisoning) (Chadwick 1975). Yarrindu banga ngabangaju. He’s sucking the poison from me. (See lungkarru, marringilija)
yarrinyba N. (m.). place a few miles beyond Juna (associated with ngidingida (python)) (Pensalfini 2004).
yarrulan N., (m.). young (man only), young man (initiated) (Pensalfini 1995). Jamabajarni yarrulanarrra murrkunbala nayunga duliywurruruju. Those three young men are looking for women.
yarungkurrumi (also warungkurrmi, yarungkurrmi) N., (v.) (stress: ’yarung”kurrumi). vine, snake-vine [Tinospora smilacina] (trees covered with this provide...
shelter from the rain) (Pensalfini 1995 #13). Yarungkurramordi idijakaju darrangku. The tree is being choked by snake-vine.

yawulyu N., (n.) (stress: 'yawululu') women’s love song, secret women’s business (Pensalfini 1995). Nyarninga nayunga yawulyu kaju yaju, ngarnu wardinjarna. The women are doing a love song in order to attract boyfriends. (See jarrarda, (y)ibilinji, Kuwarla)

yayiyu (also yayu) Interj., I don’t know (Pensalfini 1995). Yayu angkarla ngajanganurra. I don’t know why what I’m seeing is happening (I can’t believe my eyes).

yibi N., (m.) (stress: 'ibi'ji). 1. eyebrow, eyelash (Chadwick 1975). 2. forehead, brow (throbbing in this part indicates that one’s kuka (grandfather) is thinking/talking of one) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Wardkakaji nganu dil damangkarni, ibijijirni dil. I fell right over and cut my brow open. (See (w)idji-

(?)ibijilli N., (m.) (stress: 'ibij'ji). 1. eyebrow, eyelash (Chadwick 1975). 2. forehead, brow (throbbing in this part indicates that one’s kuka (grandfather) is thinking/talking of one) (Pensalfini 1995, 1996). Wardkakaji nganu dil damangkarni, ibijijirni dil. I fell right over and cut my brow open. (See (w)alaj-

Ibijjirri N. (f.) heap of stones at Kulaja (Lirraku moiety) (Pensalfini 2004). Ibijirrinimbili karnanganjanga ngawu ngabaju. The emu keeps its home at Ibijjirri.

Ibijirri N. (f.) heap of stones at Kulaja (Lirraku moiety) (Pensalfini 2004). Ibijirrinimbili karnanganjanga ngawu ngabaju. The emu keeps its home at Ibijjirri.


(y)ibinjirri N., (f.). rain (small drops) (lit: young (yabanja + f.)) (Chadwick 1975). Ibijnjirri warrkaju. It’s sprinkling. (See (y)ibilkinji)

Ibijiri N. heap of stones at Kulaja (Pensalfini 2004). (Lirraku moiety.)

(y)ibirrka (See (y)ibilka.)

(y)ibu N., (n.). wet season (Chadwick 1975). Warrkayi ibu mijungurriyi. Wet season will come down on us soon. (See mimbiyilyi, (y)ibilkinji, yuwubu)

(y)ibungu (See yubungu)

(y)idaju (also (y)idajku) Adv., yesterday (Chadwick 1975). Ngirrmanganu idajku. I made it yesterday.

(y)idaangka Adv. next week, in a few days (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Idaangka ngilminindiyi. We’ll make one in a few days. (See ngurrunyagka)

(y)idadayidajku (also (y)idadjidiakju), (y)idadayidajku Adv., afternoon, evening, late in the day (Chadwick 1975, 1978). Lurrbu ngarrriyi idajkidajku. I will get back late.

(y)irdkiy - (also (y)ikiy) - V. wet (make wet), water (plants) (Pensalfini 1995). Babirni ikiyarnarnanu ibilikiri. My brother wet me.

(y)ijalkarru (also (y)ijalkarru) N., (n.). fire, firewood, fuel for fire (Pensalfini 1995). Ijalkarru ngunjaju darrangku. The fire’s burning the trees. (See (y)huka)

(y)ijalkarru (See (y)ijalkarru)

(y)ijijurnminji N., (m.) (stress: ‘iji’jurnminji). butcher bird (brown) (Pensalfini 1995). Nyambanama nyambana karrriyakunama kaburrkaburrji jiyiirmi ijijurmnjirim. Now there’s a different one that is brown: that’s
the butcher bird called *ijijurnminji*. (See *bilkur*, *kurralawunji*)

*(y)ijirr* - *V.* rush (Pensalfini 1995).

*Darduganama nyambala jajakawurrumi;* *ijirriwij* jangkangkubarni wurrungku! They’re all rushing me. Don’t rush, one at a time!

*Ijurru* *N.* (*n.*). Mundah waterhole (Pensalfini 2004) (associated with *kaburi* (dragon)). *Nginimbili bayirnanu* liyiju Ijurru, *wjabalarnanu* liyiju Marnda. This place is called Ijurru by Aboriginal people, and is called Mundah by white people. (See *Marnda*)

*Ikirdi* *N.* (*f.*). Hickory Bore, west of the Stuart highway between Newcastle Waters and Hayfield stations (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Mindurruru* karlarra Ikirdingka. We went west to Hickory.

*(y)ikiy* - (See *(y)yirdkiy*)

*(y)ii* - *V.* put. *Ajwula ilanganu ngarru bundurrumi? Where did I put my food?


*(y)irlarlu* *N.* (*n.*). dew (Chadwick 1975). *Darrangkumbilirni* yaju yirlarlu. On that tree there is dew. (See *dammiyila*)

*(y)iihbi* - *V.* peel (Pensalfini 1995). *Ngayirni umbumangaju* ibilka, *jimalarni* kidalmarrumi. While I’m boiling the water, you peel those. (See *kidalm-*)

*(y)iihinji* *N.* (*n.*). love song (men’s) (Pensalfini 1995). *Ilhinji nganyami ngarru!* Sing me a love song! (See *jarrarda, yawulyu*)

*(y)illlaru* *N.* (*n.*). tears (Pensalfini 1995). *Jamirnirlu wawarni ngabaju ililarru dimbak*. That little child is tearful. (See *kunangarru*)

*Ililirri* *N.* (*n.*). Sundown Downs (west of Eva Downs, associated with *jardarringka* (eagle)) (Pensalfini 2004). *Ililirringkami* yamarrinyi, *jardarringarni*. It came from Sundown Downs, the eagle did.

*(y)illirrimi* *N.* (*n.*). soap tree (one kind) [*Acacia difficilis, Acacia coleif*] (Pensalfini 1995 #3). *Ilirimimi* warumininginyinkimarrimi nyambala yurrkuwarndi. We would go and collect the *yillirrimi* flowers. (See *bilangbilangmi, mirrinmirrinji*)

*(y)ilkiny* - (also *(w)alkany-*), *(y)ilkany-* *(y)ilyky*- *V.* (Kuw.). skin (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Nyindarni kurnyu nyambala ilkinyingurriyi*. We have to skin that one. (See *kidalm-, kurnyum-*)

*(y)irrwi* - *(m.*. bog, wet mud (Chadwick 1975), quicksand (Pensalfini 1995). *Bog ngalyanu warru* mudika yarlawadingka yirlwiji. My car got bogged in the quicksand. (See *yarlwadi*)

*(y)ilyurrku* (See *(w)ulyurrku*)

*(y)imarrng* *N.*, *(m.* fly, (Chadwick 1978, Nash 1981). *Juwangkami imarrngarni!* Chase the flies away! (See *walnganj*)

*(y)imarr* - *V.* be shy, feel shame (Chadwick 1975). *Jamarni binninjarni imarraju, mabu yaju*. That man feels shame: he is ashamed.

*(See mabu, mabuy-, ngirliw-*)

*(y)imarrmekal* *Adj.*, *(m.* shy. *Imarrmekalarni* nyamirmarni nyarnurni, binninjarna. That woman’s shy of men.

*(y)imbi* - *V.* chase (Chadwick 1975). *Jarrkajaju imbilangayi* kumumburu. I’m going to run fast and chase it.

*(y)ijima* *V.* (*Impv.*). stay (Pensalfini and Flack 1998). *Jangkubarnirni karningka iyimi*. One of you might stay.

*(y)imikiri* *N.*, *(f.* old woman, old (f. fauna only) (*pl. imikirni*) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). *Jamabilarni marluka imikirnarni* jamabilarnirni kaljirdhunguwila. That old man and woman are generous.

*(y)iminji* *N.*, *(m.*. dingo (Chadwick 1975). *Ngindarni iminji angkula yaardi ngawumbili binninjarna*. Dingos don’t hang around human settlements.

*(y)indal* *(ngab-* *V.* tell straight, correct (someone) (Pensalfini 1995). *Arudu ngarrisanyanu nyinda nyindaarl* ngarrurkurni indal ngabanganu nguru kuyuwalu marrinju. I told you carefully, told you these words right. (See *ngirringi*)

*(y)irndir* *N.*, *(m.*. yellow-bellied snake (lives on black soil plains) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1996). *Jamarni irdirarni mangkurumbili yaardi*. The yellow-bellied snake lives on the plain.
yirringi (also ngirriminjulu) N., (n.) (stress: ‘irri”minjulu’). 1. conkerberry [Carissa lanceolata] (sweet berries eaten when ripened to black, thorns used to remove warts, orange wood used to make small ‘come-back’ boomerangs) (Heath 1975 #24, Pensalfini 1995). Nginimbi kulykulyumi yuranyi dardumari awardumari nginimbi, bundurrungkubikaji nankiirriminjulu darranka. Many many conkerberries grow right around here, with food you can just cut right off the plant. 2. firewood, kindling, small sticks (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Irriminjulu nginimbi buba ngirrmangayi bardakurra. This kindling will make a good fire. (See kulykulyumi, wawuru)

irrkimi N., (v.). black plum tree (fruits are green, ripening to black, edible when ripe) (Pensalfini 1995). Bardakurrimi darrangaardi jamanikirni irrkimi, burdalyimi, burdalu darrangaardi. It’s good to eat that one, when it’s ripe: it’s edible ripe.

yirriminjulu N. (m.). place on the road between Dalayijini and Jalaku (associated with ngidingida (python)) (Pensalfini 2004). Yuwana ngarrawu ngaru ngarrawu ngajakaji nganu banybilakaji ngaju mankiyajunga, irrmal wardkakaji ngamiki lurrbu. I went looking for that one and I found him just sitting there, so I snuck off back. (See marndaj)

yu (also yuwhu, yuwai), (phonetically often [yo:]) Interj. yes (recent innovation in Jingulu, marndaj is claimed to be the old word, though this is also widespread in the Top End) (Chadwick 1975). Yu marndaj, ngamba karriba mayayi, marndaj. Yeah, that’s right, so the white guy here can clap them, right. (See marndaj)

yungkuj N. (m.) (at Dunmarra and in desert) (nuts and sugarleaf eaten) (Heath 1975 #44). Nginimiri darrangaangkami yumayi, yungkujamayi. I eat these nuts from the bloodwood. (See yungkuj)
yurlaminku. For string I use that lancewood bark. 2. stringy bark. (See manjarna, munungkumi, warnila, yarinjinguru)
yuka N., (n.). grass (any) (Pensalfini 1996). Ngininiki bungbungku banybilanganu yuambili. I found this legbone in the grass. (See bikurra, kurdalyu, (w)uju)
Yukarranykujku (See Yakurrangkjuku)
yukulirrimi N., (v.). (stress: yuku"lirrimi), pea bush [Aeschynomene indica] (bush growing 60–90 cm tall, found at Beetaloo and Brunette Downs) (split to obtain edible portions inside) (Chadwick 1975, Heath 1975). Darrajbi nyambala duwi yukulirrimi darrajbi duwi. The pea bush grows along the edge of the water. (See bulurukuyi, jarumajaruma, jirirla)
yukulurrubirni N., (v.) (stress: yuku"lurrubirni). grass species (short grass) (Kuw.) (once grew on local plains, but does not grow any longer due to introduction of cattle. The green seeds were edible) (Pensalfini 1995). Yukulurrubirni yamarri jamabaja angkula yamarri nгининилириьи мarranybalарни жуумулириьи duwamarrimi yukulurrubirni darraardi. The yukulurrubirni grass used to grow here, but recently the cows ate it when it grew in the wet season. (See ngabijimi)
yukulyarri N., (m.). goat, sheep (Chadwick 1975). Jambilarnaru wirlingkiwunyanu jambalarnaru marlukayila yuкуluyrrиниками. Those two old people told us off for chasing goats.
yurlaminku (also yurlamunka) N., (n.). eucalypt species [Eucalyptus chlorophylla, Eucalyptus tectifica] (used to make nulla-nulla and didgeridoo) (Heath 1975 #13, Pensalfini 1995 #15). Nginirni yurlaminkunu ngajami! Look at that yurlaminku tree! (See dinjulu)
yulurrrbngku (also yulurrbngku) N., (m.). water goanna (Pensalfini 1995). Yaardi ibilkinimilbi yulurrbngku duwarrardi kakayi. The water goanna lives in the water and eats fish.
yungm- (See (w)ingm-) yunku N., (n.). foot, shoe, footprint, track (of legged animal) (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Nyindarna ngaguna juwirriminduwa yunku. We must follow the animal’s tracks. (See yurnukurdukurdu)
yuranya Adv., many, mob, bundle (Pensalfini 1995). Ngajakajyi ngaju yuranya, jinkirdi yuranya ngajangaju. I can see many stars. (See bayardardu, bayinbala, bundurrungu, dardu, juma, yardbarkku)
yurray- (also yurraya ngab-, yurr-) V. play (game or instrument) (Pensalfini 1995). Yurrayanggarriyi. I’m going to go and play.
yurrba Adj., (m. only, no f.). 1. naughty, troublesome (Chadwick 1975). Tabarni nginindanikirni yurrba kalyyura. This young fellow is a troublemaker. 2. miserable (Pensalfini 1995). (See jirirda, kalyyura, waarungka)
yurr1 (also yurrub) Adv., pre-V., dropped down, down flat (Pensalfini 1995). Yurrub ngajyu. I’m hiding down flat. yurrub bardku- (also yurru bil-) V. hide oneself, drop down and hide, plant oneself (Chadwick 1975, Pensalfini 1995). Yurrub bardkangayi jamarna yajiyimiyi bardkangayi arduku. I’m going to duck down and hide from that one coming. (See baer wardiku-). yurrub duw- V. swim along, dive into water (elongated) (Pensalfini 1996). Jirru wardkangarriyi kalyyirr yurrub duwardu. I’m going to dive into the water and swim along.
yurr2 N., (n.). yam or melon creeper/vine (Chadwick 1975). Jiminayi yurrwarndi ngabajanyi nyambala bundurrunyai ngabaju. That vine might have food on it.
ENGLISH–JINGULU WORD-FINDER

A

a nyambala
a long way away yajka
a lot dardu, yardbarrku
a lot of the time dardukijka
Aboriginal full man baya
Aborigine, traditional munba
above jaangki
acacia bush mininmi
Acacia bidwillii kiyilmi
Acacia coleai (yi)linirrimi, bilangbilangmi
Acacia coriacea kunajuru
Acacia difficilis (yi)linirrimi, bilangbilangmi
Acacia farnesiana kiyilmi
Acacia holoserica mangurla, mirrinmirrinji
Acacia lysiphloia mulurrimi, mungkurru (Kuw.)
Acacia shirleyi jirrmungkulyi, karnawunjji
Acacia stenophylla barlungbarlungmi
Acacia torulosa kurabuka (Kuw.), marndula
Acacia victoriae mininmi
accessories larnku
accidentally (w)abunda
ache kularriy-
acidic dajbajkala
across lurnkurru
active yarrabura
adder (w)amukurni (Kuw.)
adopt binjam-
adulterer jijangkujkula
adult ngamungkujkula
adultery, commit jija jarrkaj-
adze ngalardku
Aeschynomene indica bulurukuji,
jarumajaruma, jirrlrla, yukulirrimi
afraid ngirliwi
be afraid ngirliw-
afternoon (y)idayidajku, kunungkujkuwalu
again lurrbu
aim ngirrayal-
Alawa people Walawa
alike kuyubulu
alive wanka
all all around wankjinganjaku
all day junjunji
all night kardarrukujji
all the time jandaandanji
all together warbb
that’s all burrb, jangunama
all right marndaj
alone karruma
along -mbili
along the way jungkalungka, lurnkurru-
lurnkurru
alongside balyab, milarnda
always jandaandanji, kardarda
among -mbili
anchored dulk
ancient person nyambarnin
angry jirdad, kararanbiyaka
animal nganga
ankle bardbarla
annoy kijkijib-, ngarnkijib-
annoying (w)aburrmajkala
annoying person ngarnkijbajkala
another kungka
answer jundunm-
ant bull ant kijakijirni
large black ant kijakijirni
red ant  bilaya
small black ant  bakungunjini
small or medium ant  jujua
white ant  banardanya, jakirrirni (Kuw.)

anthill  bilaya

Anthony’s Lagoon  Karrkarrkurraja

anus  ngumi

any kind  (w)arrura

apart  jungkali

approach
(V.)  barr-
(Adv.)  lurdba

aquatic  (y)ibilkirnanu

argue  (w)ambal-, kijikum-, kunyinkirr-

argument  kuninbi

Aristida pruinosa  mawurumi

arm  marndamarnda
lower arm  kardawurra
upper arm  marlku

armpit  wanjku

around  wankij (Kuw.)
all around  wankijinganajku
go around  ngarrij bak- (Kuw.)

arrive  (y)ibij-, baaj

ashamed  mabu
be ashamed  mabuy-

ashes  buna, laya

Asian person  janiman

ask for  jajk-

assembly  jiyibilaka
at -mbili
at last  ngaakunjji
at what place  (w)ajini

Atalaya hemiglauca  jakirrirra, wabilungu (Kuw.)

atop  jangangkala

attached  dulk

aunt  lilirni, lalardi

aunt-in-law  lambarra (Kuw.)

avoidance, with  daara

awake
(pre-V., Adv.)  lawu
(V.)  lawu duw-

away  dibij, yajka, dibij(u)w-

axe
axe handle  birnmurru
small axe  mayingkirni
stone/steel axe  (w)urdila, dardavu

stone axe  kirnblrirdi (Kuw.), mangkurni

B

baby  manjala

bachelor  malkirrangkujki

back
(Adv., pre-V.)  lurrbu
(N.)  kumungku
back and forth  birrikkirrik
back bone  kumungku
back of neck  jikidikidibi (Kuw.), mankanbi
lower back  barndumi, nyijnim

back track  lurrbu nay-

backwater  munmaku

bad  (w)akiyabardu, jirdirda, karriyaka,
yukunyuka
bad people or things  waaka (Kuw.)
bad person  jungulinji, karriyaka, warrrijmajka
be bad  nyiyekirr-
make something bad  (w)akiyil-

bad drunk  kararangbi

bad tempered  kararangbi, kararangbiyaka,
lankajkanajbija

bag  (w)ukurdini

bail  larlb maj-, larlbaj-

bake  daj-

bald  malibanyajija

banana
bush banana vine  kilibi
older bush banana fruit  ngimirrikimi
young bush banana fruit  ngamindurrkbi

bandage  (V.)  (w)idij-, dirk baji-

bandicoot  bakuru (Kuw.), bardkula,
munjangkurrirni, kalwarri, (w)arlungunja
rabbit-eared bandicoot  yalbavwurrni,
yarningkir (Kuw.)

bang  dajk-

bank of river  darraajbi

Banka-Banka  Barnkubarnku

barbed wire  munangkumi marrimarrimi

bark
(V.)  (w)ingm-
(N.)  barndabi (Kuw.), barmngirri (Kuw.),
kamarra, kurrnyu
lancewood bark  dimilyi, manjarra
stringy bark  yubungu
barren wawajijirni
   barren country ladarrku
   barren tree or country bundurruju
   barren woman kurduwakurni
basin, shallow munmulka
basket biyardu
bat marrangkujki
   bat’s wing marra
   ghost bat jurnkurrubilyi
   large bat barnkiji
   small bat ngaliminymirni
bathe kibardk-
bauhinia tree (w)irringila, jingi, wanyarri (Kuw.)
bay munmaku
beard jalyu (Kuw.), jiyirndimi
beat of heart durdurdbi
   beating durdurdbi
   beaten up mulyumulyubi
bed of grass/leaves jalyu
bedtime ngurrayijbi
bee kununga, wangkurra
beef kanyburru
Beetaloo station Warranganku
   Beetaloo homestead Wala
   Beetaloo station waterhole Juna
   Beetaloo Creek Karlwarwaaba
   person from Beetaloo Warranganka
beetle kurrnyungkujki
   beetle species mijuku bajkarlini
   flying beetle liyimbungkujki
   stinging/biting beetle marramarrangkujki
before aburra, kuyangula
begin jaburrang bak-
behind biyangka, kunungkumbili
belch jalangkarrb-
belly maralu
bellybutton majulujuubi
belt, hair jadukurru
bend wankij (Kuw.)
   bend down (w)urlardk-
   bend in river diradjikimi
   bend in wood kilyilyi
   bend over bunyurr-
   bending over bunyurruki
beside balkij
betroth jayimil-

between lurnkurrba
big murrmuyaka, ngamurla
   big (of animals) dikabila
bilby yalbawurrini, yarningkirri (Kuw.)
bill of bird kalbanyku
billabong langkana
billy can jawaranya
bindii (w)urlurnmi, budunarrimi
bird jurlji
   bellbird kankanbalarra
   bosun bird durdbu
   bower bird jarrirli, jiwarru
   brown bird kurrkurrmirni (Kuw.)
   brown butcher bird (y)ijijurnminji
   family bird kulanginyirni
   large butcher bird bilkurr
   miner/mynah bird (y)ajabajaba
   pied/grey butcher bird kurrbalawuji
   small sea bird kirringkiringma
   small black and white bird dirridirriji
   storm bird kurrakurriji, murrirribini
birth
give birth ngard-, lankaj, lankaj bil-
   woman who has just given birth yalubirni
bit
   a bit jangu, jangunama
   bit by bit (w)ayinjinama
bite
   (V.) dajb-, dij bil-
   (N., Adj.) dajbajkala
   biting dajbajkala
bitter jabara
black kaburrukaburru
blacken kaburrijb-
blade of boomerang (w)ukurndurru
blame marrngaj-
blanket ngurrmana
bleed ngabarangkurru warrk-
blind kamamurra
blink nginyngiliy-
block karndany mil-
   block up jard bil-
blood (w)urrjaj, ngabarangkurrw flow of blood larlarlaju
bloodwood (w)ubala (Kuw.)
   bloodwood gum diyinu
   bloodwood nut nyikirruru
bloodwood tree  *(y)uhungari*

bloodwood type with short nut  *jirdburdju*

**blow**

blow (of animates)  *buy-
blow (of wind)  *(w)ambay-
break by squeezing  *dulyurr maj-
break down  *karra warrk-
break into pieces  *kird baj-
break off  *laj baj-
break up a fight  *karndany mil-

**blowfly**  *kungurlurla*

**bluebush**  *bulungkarrimi*

**body**  *jambiliji*

body hair  *nganya*

female body  *nambiliiju*

**body paint**

greyish body paint  *ngunjungunju*

white body paint  *bilirdbi*

**bog**  *(y)irlwiji, yarlwadi*

get bogged  *mird bardk-

**boil**

(N.)  *(w)ukurliji*  
(V.)  *bijbulak-, ngunj-

**bone**  *kardakarda*

collar bone  *ngalirrilirrirdi*

**book**  *bijilirla*

**boomerang**  *kurrubardu*

clap boomerangs  *bij bil-

hook boomerang  *(‘Number 7’)*  *warridirli*

**boss**  *marluka, ngamurla*

**bothered, not be**  *kurlarlaajiy-

**Bothriochloa ewartiana**  *liyiji*

**bottle**  *murrubala*

**bottom**  *burdumi, (y)injilmi*

**Bottom Hole**  Warlumanybu

**bowels**  *bilibila, binybajbunmi*

**bower bird**  *jarrirli, jiwarurru*

**boy**  *karlingka, yaba*

crawling boy  *barlamarra (Kuw.), dirndijajkalu*

just walking boy  *kurukurla*

pubescent boy  *jaykalu*

**boyfriend**  *(w)ardinja*

**box, wooden**  *kurnyu*

**Brachychiton diversifolium**  *dir dikbi*

**brain**  *kidba (Kuw.), marrkulu*

**branch**  *darrangku, malangardku, nyanyalu*

forked branch  *kiyiliyi, yalyalyaku, darrangku yalyalyaku*

**bread**  *kandirri*

**break**  *dajk-, dauju mil-, dij bil-, duk baj-, kij bak-, warrk-, dil maj-, lakarr maj-
break down  *karra warrk-
break into pieces  *kird baj-

**break wind**  *durrung ngab-

**break wind**  *durrung ngab-

**breast**  *jumurdka, ngabulu*

**breathe**  *ngardjuw-

**bright**  *biringbiyaku*

**bring**  *ngab-

**broken**  *kird, lakarr, lakarrmiji*

**broga**  *yalkurrungkudi*

**bronze wing**  *(w)andarrkururni, marabariri*

**brother**

brother (after initiation)  *irrimaka*

er elder brother  *baba*

younger brother  *bardarda*

brother (after initiation)  *irrimaka*

**brother-in-law**  *ngambiya*

**brow**  *(ty)ibijiji*

**brown**

dark brown  *kaburrkaburru*

light brown  *bilyingbiyaku*

**brush**

(V.)  *dunyunk-

(N.)  *junji*

**brush off**  *dunyunk-

**bucket shovel**

big bucket shovel  *jarlkandarru*

small coolamon bucket shovel  *juka*

small bucket shovel  *kurluwarru*

**budgerigar**  *(w)ujuwujurni*

**buffalo**  *nganabarru*

**bull**  *(w)ardbulurra*

**bullfrog**  *ngalayiminji*

**bullock**  *dirdbakanu (Kuw.), marranybala*

**bullwaddy tree**  *kamanji, warlumbu*

**bump**

(V.)  *danykuw-

(N.)  *dirdilwarri, mardardju*

**bun**

hair in a bun  *murduri (Kuw.)*

put hair in a bun  *(y)irriburdbaj-

**bog**  *(y)irlwiji, yarlwadi*

get bogged  *mird bardk-

**boil**

(N.)  *(w)ukurliji*  
(V.)  *bijbulak-, ngunj-

**bone**  *kardakarda*

collar bone  *ngalirrilirrirdi*

**book**  *bijilirla*

**boomerang**  *kurrubardu*

clap boomerangs  *bij bil-

hook boomerang  *(‘Number 7’)*  *warridirli*

**boss**  *marluka, ngamurla*

**bothered, not be**  *kurlarlaajiy-

**Bothriochloa ewartiana**  *liyiji*

**bottle**  *murrubala*

**bottom**  *burdumi, (y)injilmi*

**Bottom Hole**  Warlumanybu

**bowels**  *bilibila, binybajbunmi*

**bower bird**  *jarrirli, jiwarurru*

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crawling boy  *barlamarra (Kuw.), dirndijajkalu*

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**branch**  *darrangku, malangardku, nyanyalu*

forked branch  *kiyiliyi, yalyalyaku, darrangku yalyalyaku*

**bread**  *kandirri*

**break**  *dajk-, dauju mil-, dij bil-, duk baj-, kij bak-, warrk-, dil maj-, lakarr maj-
break by squeezing  *dulyurr maj-
break down  *karra warrk-
break into pieces  *kird baj-
break off  *laj baj-
break up a fight  *karndany mil-

**break wind**  *durrung ngab-

**break wind**  *durrung ngab-

**breast**  *jumurdka, ngabulu*

**breathe**  *ngardjuw-

**bright**  *biringbiyaku*

**bring**  *ngab-

**broken**  *kird, lakarr, lakarrmiji*

**broga**  *yalkurrungkudi*

**bronze wing**  *(w)andarrkururni, marabariri*

**brother**

brother (after initiation)  *irrimaka*

er elder brother  *baba*

younger brother  *bardarda*

brother (after initiation)  *irrimaka*

**brother-in-law**  *ngambiya*

**brow**  *(ty)ibijiji*

**brown**

dark brown  *kaburrkaburru*

light brown  *bilyingbiyaku*

**brush**

(V.)  *dunyunk-

(N.)  *junji*

**brush off**  *dunyunk-

**bucket shovel**

big bucket shovel  *jarlkandarru*

small coolamon bucket shovel  *juka*

small bucket shovel  *kurluwarru*

**budgerigar**  *(w)ujuwujurni*

**buffalo**  *nganabarru*

**bull**  *(w)ardbulurra*

**bullfrog**  *ngalayiminji*

**bullock**  *dirdbakanu (Kuw.), marranybala*

**bullwaddy tree**  *kamanji, warlumbu*

**bump**

(V.)  *danykuw-

(N.)  *dirdilwarri, mardardju*

**bun**

hair in a bun  *murduri (Kuw.)*

put hair in a bun  *(y)irriburdbaj-
bunched into a fist durduly
bundle
(N.) bundurrunga
(Adv.) yuranya
burial lakudibili
burial in tree juwuru (Kuw.), janbara
buried lakud, lakudukanu
buri birdu
burn (w)umbum-, dunjio-, ngunj-, burdalyi-
burn (large fire) lujb-
burn out (fire) dulyuly
burn mark waru
burnt ground ngunjalu, mambunku
burrp jalangkarrb-
burrow karlaju
burst dajk-, duluyurr maj-
burst open dajku mil-, dikirr wardk-
bury lakud bil-
buried lakud, lakudukanu
bush (w)ulyurrku, wawurru
bush country buji
acacia bush minimmi
bullocky bush birdiyinjirri, lawa, kangkaala
cattle bush birdiyinjirri, kangkaala, lawa
emu bush kurubimi
pea bush bulurukui, jarumajaruma, jirlirla, 
yukalirri
go bush lurru bardk-
business, secret women’s yawulyu
bustard, Australian karninyinji, kurrkabadi
(Kuw.)
butcher bird
brown butcher bird (y)ijijurnminji
large butcher bird bilkur
pied/grey butcher bird kurrbalawuji
butterfly marimirri
buttocks (y)injilmi, burdumi
buzz ngiyarr-
by -(w)arndi

c

calf of leg (w)urdilyi, ngilyikbi
call ngany-
call out (w)ard-
call up food duly-
calmly (w)arduku
camp
(V.) jukul-, kurrunder-
(N.) ngawu
Capparis lasiantha babingi (Kuw.),
mingkilawurnumi, wardhardbuni
Capparis umbonata burnanigi

Care

care

care for narnangaj-
carefree person dirdikarrajbija
careful narnangajakala
carefully (w)arduku
caring nguran
not care kulralaajiy-
caress marmarn-
Carissa lanceolata (y)ijriminjulu, kulyukulyumi
carrion kimurdi
carrot
wild carrot kankanbulakhi, nyiynimi
wild carrot tree ngaburayimi
carry duwa ngab-, laj-
carry on hip jalard-
cart kamany-
Cartonema spicatum kinyuwurrumi
cashew bush minimmi
cat bujikarda, kardayi
catch up with kajub wardk-
caterpillar kungmarna
itchy caterpillar burruburrudi, yarlkaburrudi
catfish kiri

Caucasian karriba (Kuw.), maamaandanya, 
marlaru
cought, get dard baj-
cause to have properties bil-
cave birdbulu, nankana
cease (w)inmil-, bungk-
centipede jalarrinji (Kuw.), marlangakirrirni
centre jurrku
ceremony
circumcision ceremony murrikiri
enter into a ceremony lurru bardk-
initiation ceremony kujika
male ceremonial law mindiburu
men’s ceremonies durdu
rain ceremony Kurangarra, Wanju
restricted men’s ceremony dulinya
chair mankiyakija
change kurrij bil-
  change direction kurrij bak- (Kuw.)
  change of state bak-
  change over (w)irrinjukum-
charcoal linyarda
chase (y)imbil-
  chase away juwangk-
chat bajk-
chatterbox jabalkarri, (w)ambayajkala
cheek kangarnda, nyujuka
  cheekily nyinyinybi
  cheeky marrimarra, bardakurriya
chest jukaya, linku, mangarli
chewing mix bunangkujku
child wawa, kurlurla
  child and father larlukulinji
  child and mother ngamukulinji
  children and mother ngamuwiyi
childless woman wawajijirni
chin jiyirndimi
chinaman janiman
choke kardbaj-
chop nangk-
  chopped up yababanja
cigarette warnu
circle luwaku
  ceremonial circle ngirrinyinmi
circumcised man marliyarra
circumcision ceremony murlkirdi
clap
  clap boomerangs bij bil-, birdbil-
  clap hands budburr-
  clap sticks dardarl-
  clapping stick kundalnga, dardarajka
claw milinji
clean kilarliju
  clean shaven (w)urrjiyaningkunu, jaarrndajinji
clear kilarliju
  clear country to horizon jaarra,
  nguwuru (Kuw.)
  clear off warlikum- (Kuw.)
  clear the ground (w)alkind-
  clear the way bungam-
clearing bakara, barrambarra
  long narrow clearing barangarnajku
  small clearing dibijkanajku
Clerodendrum floribundum jililungkurru

clever person mikanykuji, ngunbuluka (Kuw.)
cliff jirrilimi
climb langand-, warrk-
  climb up jangku wardk-
close
  (Adv.) lurdba
  (V.) marnburrr-, jard bil-
  close by kajub
  close in on kajub wardk-
  close one’s eyes kamamurri il-
  closed jard
  have a close look at mimi ngaj-, lurdba
  right up close lurdbalurdba
clothes larnku
  European/Western clothes (w)abaaba
cloud kulumarra, madayi
  black cloud kaburrkaburr
  thin cloud mambunku
club barrku, birnmurru, dikidika, kuduru (Kuw.)
clump of trees naraja
clumsy karriyaka
Cochlospermum gregorii kajura
cockatoo wirriwurna
cockroach jarridbijji
cooky durdili, jingkarli
coconut (bush) kulindirnda
cold (w)urrrajburrajku, (w)urrrajkala,
  kurrumunnurlu, (w)urrrajaku
  be cold jamurri-
  cold in head kurdukulu
  cold things jamurriyaka
  cold weather jamurri, (w)urrrajburrajku,
  (w)urrrajkulu
  cold wind (w)urrrajburrajku
  cold wind and rain mimbayilyi
collarbone ngalirritirrirdi
collect (w)urwum-, wak-
colon binybajjinmi
comb yarr bardk-
come (w)angku, barr-, lurdba
  come away from dajk-
  come down (w)urlardk-, jud bardk-, jun may-
  come last biyangk-
come out (w)urdw, dibij(u)w-
come out from dajk-
come together barr-
let him/her come dakaangku
country barren country ladarrku, nguwuru (Kuw.)
country of tribe ngawu
country clear to horizon jaarra
father’s country lalawu
red sand country nyilikbiyaku
rocky ridge country mirdirdbi
rough country biyawiyi
scrubby ridge country karnjanjarru
soft sandy country nuwayu
timber country kayarra
countryman wilinja
couple, married karukulinji
courting kawardu
courtship token ngavurluka
cousin kulyunkulyungbi
female cousin (w)ankilirni
male cousin (w)ankila
cover (w)ukub bil-, lakud bil-
cover up jibijb-
covered lakud
covered in fur nganyankujki
covetous nguran
cow buliki, dirdbakanu (Kuw.), marranybala
crab jindirrirni, marnaburni, ngardarda (Kuw.)
crack (V.) lajk-
(N.) dirdilikimi
crack in ground yalawara, yalalawura
cracked dil
cracked ground yalyalyak
fall and crack dil wardk-
large crack munmulka
crammed (w)urruwurru
crane black and white, or blue crane darliwa
white crane lirirni
cranky kararanbiryaka
crawl dirndij-
crawling child dirndijjakala
creek jurrkurlu
creep
creep around dirndij-
creep up dirndiji barr-
crest of bird kuwanja
cricket dalydaly, mirdimirdi
young cricket dirndijaka
Crinum angustifolium  jajarrkin
cripple  mulyumulyubi may-crippled  mulyumulyubi
crooked  kirdilyaka, likirri
crooked (of people)  warndabulyaka
cross  karlwadaj bil-cross fingers  marnburr-crossed  diliyilyi (Kuw.), karlwadaj, dardukul
crouch  dirirl-
crow  (w)angkulayi
crowd  juma (Kuw.), bayardardu, bayinbala
 big crowd  jiyibilaka
cruel  jirdirda, mayayajkala
 crush  dalyurr, dalyurr may-
cry  nguk-
cuckoo shrike  jurrwuvuji
cucumber melon, wild  jililungkurru
Cucumis melo  (w)arnburrrkbi,  (w)arnburrrjinimi, murulumi
cultivate  binjam-
cup  jawaranya
cure  (w)unjum-
curlew  (w)irndukurni
 Eastern curlew  waarkini
current  larlarlaju
custodian  kulyungkulyungbi
cut  dil may-, dirrm-, nikan
cut a throat  jurrk baj-
cut hair  (w)urrrjk-
cut in half  dalkurr dirrm-
cut into pieces  buj baj-
cut off  nikan, dil nangk-
cut open  buj haj-
cut up  did bil-
cyclone-related weather  marlinbungi
Cymbopogon bombycinus  warrinjalan

D
Daly Waters  Badba
dam  nankuna
damn!  ngarla
damper  kandirri
damselfly  (w)urrumbumbi
dance  ngar-, ngarlakajka
dance a corroborree  jijirrk-
dance (women)  jujurrk-
dancing  ngarlakajka

initiation dance  Marndiwa
women’s dance (part of boy’s initiation)  bandimi
women’s fight-dance  jinkarr-
dangerous  karriyaka
dark  kamamurri, kamuru, muwum
darken  kakajb-, kaburrjb-, muwum bardk-, muwum duk-
darkness  kamuru
daughter  bibirni, bivulirni, biwurlirni,
 kulirni, kurlurla
daughter-in-law  lambarra (Kuw.), lambarra
 kulirni, limbirriri

dawn, until  kardarrukuji
day  every day  dardukijka
 in a few days  (y)idaangka
 late day  (y)idayidajku
 many days  dardukijka
 middle of day  binyamaku
 three days  murrkulijka
 two days  kujkarrijka
daylight  dilu
 broad daylight  binyamaku
daytime  (w)uluwijangardi
 during the daytime  (w)uluwijangambi
dead  danmiyili
 dead plant  barlulyi
 deadly  danmiyilirla
 kill dead  dang may-
deaf  langajija
 deafen  nyurrilanganji-
death, to  danmiyili
Decaisnina signata  ngalirringkirribi
deceased  lakudukanu
decorational down  diyardiya, wanjarri
decrepe  kabalyarra
deep  jirrkanku, jurruku, (w)ardbardbala, darlukurra
defecate  ngard-, ngard- ngumi
dense  mijilmijurlu
 dense growth  wawurru
dent  jambilk baj-
depleted  munmunji
descend  jud bardk-, jun may-
desirous  nguran
devil  warrrjki
dew (y)irlarlu, ngilibarnku

*Dicrostachys spicata* kiyilmî

didgeridoo bambu, kinjuwurnu, kalungkukbi
die (y)il-, dang bak-
die down *dulyuly*
die down (fire) *jibiji*
different karriyaka
difficult (w)akiyabardu
dig kalyarr-, larlub, larlub karr-, larlub maj-, larlubaj-
dig through *kaj-
dig up *kalyarr-
dig with an instrument (w)arnmil-, langa nungk-
digging stick kabila, kiyali, makalyani
dingo (y)iminji, warlaku
dip jirrbu juw-
dirty junduji
make dirty jundurrm-
disabled (w)urruwurru
disagreeable langajija
disagreement kuninbi
protracted disagreement mayilibi
disappointed jirdad
disbelief kunyajbi
disbelieving kunyajbima
discard duwa ngab-, lirrbju
discipline mankarr-
dislike (y)inj-, jirdad
dismiss warlangk-
display barinym-
distant barrbarda, jungkali
to a distant place jungkalungka
distributively yarrbkarra
dive jirrbu wardk-, ngarub dw-, ngaruk bakt-
dive into water *yurru dw-
divide *dij bil-
divorce bungk-
do baj-
do what (w)anikiy-
doctor mikanykuji, ngunbuluka (Kuw.)
dodge bard baj-
dog kunyarrba, warlaku
dollarbird *jhinbinbilyi, janba*
donkey ngardangki (Kuw.), langa biyijala
double
double over *durdukul wardk-
doubled up *dilyilyi (Kuw.), *durdu-
dove *bilangkurridi, kularnkurardi*
down jarluku
don down *yurru*
down from *ngkami*
go down bardk-, (y)irri bardk-
get down jun may-
get down onto knees *jid bak-
lie down bakuly-
down of duck *diyardiya, (w)abardk-
decorative down *diyardiya, wanjarri*
downward *jardurr, lurnkurra*
move downwards bardk-
drag (w)urrak-, kamany-
dragonfly (w)urrumbumbi
drawing (w)irrk bilajbungku
dreadlocked murdurrmurduji
dream bankaja, bankaja ngab-
dreaming warraj
dreaming story (w)umangku
dress jayirrm-
drink darr-
drip jilng bak-
dripping jilng
drop bardk-, (w)ardka il-
drop down and hide *yurru bardk-, barl wardk-
dropped down *yurru*
drops (y)ibikiri

drown ngaruk bak-
drunk kararangbi
dry
(V.) (w)arak bil-
(Adj.) barlulyi, kurranja, ladarrku
dry grass kunkurdurdu
dry out ladaji, nany-
dry season *barungku*
dry swamp mulbulbu
dry waterhole mulbulku (Kuw.), munmulku
duck (w)abardk-
black diver duck *birridini, nardburrinjirni,
narli, kiwinji, kuwarndanbinyaka,
(w)amangurluwa
duck down (w)abardk-
hardhead duck *jurluwardbini, ngawayaka,
nurrurjurraka, (w)amangurluwa
whistle duck *kibilyawurni*
wood duck (w)ububukarri, warlabadbi
Duck Hole  Ngakunmaju

dull skink  buburlu

dumb  jalanya akiyabarardu, jalanyajija, (w)inmilaka

dunk  jirrbu jw-

dunmarra  Jadbirni
dunnart  (w)ijibarda, munyunyurni
dunno  (I don’t know)  yayiyu
dust  jundurrur-

E
each, to  yarrbkarra

Eagle ‘constellation’  Jarndarringkiyila
eagle, wedge-tailed  jarndarringka
ear  bijiwa, langa
earhole  luwaku bijiwa
earwax  marnkulukulidi
eyearly  early morning  jangkikajji, ngurrarunama
eyearly night  ngurrayijb

earth  karalu
earth oven  bujbu
earthworm  minanga
earwig  mijuku bajkarlini
easily  kaala kaala
east  ngubu
eastward  nguburdki
from the east  ngubangkala
eat  darr-
eat by licking  ngabij-
eaten by termites  jakalarru
eaten by white ants  jakirringkujku

echidna  nyinawurdirni, kiyilyirni

eccentric  jingkarli

effective  jangkijbaja

egg  kidba (Kuw.), marrkulu
egg white  (w)irrkburrkbu
egg yolk  minjkujku, darralanbinyaku

Eight Mile Bore  Ububi
ejaculate  barraly-, ngard-
elbow  mujumi

elder  marluka

Elsey station  Kuyangka

embrace  mirnmirn-

empty  luwaku
empty moon  jangkubarni bardangkarra, kamuruyaju bardangkarra
empty space  walkba

emu  kirninginjirni
emu feathers  malyimaly
emu plum  marlungkarru
emu star  Baribari
end  jaajaaka

end a journey  (y)ibij-

enter  (y)urdurruk-, darndarn bak-

enter into a ceremony  lurlu bardk-

equal  kanba, kuyabulu

Eragrostis tenellula  kingkirra, ngangarra
erase  jurum-

Erimophila bignoniiflora  kurubimi
er (w)aburrm-, bujubujub-

eucalypt

Eucalyptus aspera  kurruda
Eucalyptus camaldulensis bilirna, kunjimar (Kuw.)
Eucalyptus chlorophylla dinjulu, yurlaminku
Eucalyptus ferruginea jirdburdbu
Eucalyptus leucophloia (w)amba, matalurra
Eucalyptus microtheca et al. bidbidarra
Eucalyptus papuana darralyaka

other species  dinjulu, yurlaminku

European  karriba (Kuw.), maamaandanya, marlaru, wajbala

even  ngalaju

even  make even  dungum-
evening  (y)idadajku

eventually  ngaakunji

every day  kardard, dardukijka

everyone  kaarrikaarri

exchange  ngalajku

Excoecaria parvifolia  manyingila, marrija

exhausted  dalyangkarr

explain  langm- (Kuw.)
extinguish  jibijb-, jibiji
extract  (w)ijuk baj-
eye  ngabanju, ngurru
pupil of eye  murlurlu, darrangku linyarda
white of eye  milyaka
eyebrow  (y)ibijibiji
eyelash  (y)ibijibiji, nganya
Eythrophleum chlorostachyum  karndi (Kuw.),
marndarnngarra

face  kaya, nyuujka
faeces  ngumi
fail  warrk-
fake  (w)akiyabardu
falcon  karrkanya
fall  dang, wardk-, warrk-
fall and break  dang bak-
fall and crack  dil wardk-
fall and split  dil wardk-
fall asleep during a conversation  jilirdbi-
fall off  dambij bak-
fail out  dambij bak-
fail to knees  jid wardk-
fallen  murrumurr
fallen tree  darrangku warrkajbunku
false  karriyaka
family  (of initiates at circumcision, male)
banbiya
family bird  kulanginyirni
far  jungkali
far from shore  jurruku
far side  barrbarda
how far  (w)ajajika
fart  durrung ngab-
fast  kunumburra
fat
(N.)  dika, kurija
(Adj.)  dikabila, julurrkbiyaka
fat of people  murruyaka, ngardajkala
fatal  damniyilirla
father  barnanga, kirda, lala, laalula
father and child  larlukulinji
father and siblings of speaker  yarrikila
father and son(s)  larlukula, barnangarla
father’s country  laalavu
father-in-law  lambarra
feather  liyimbu
emu feathers  malyimalyi
small feathers  diyardiya
tail feathers  balyanu
fed up  jirdad
feed  ngarrarm, bunduruw, darrajka
feel  (w)arum-, dababil-
feel shame  (y)imarr-
feeling  maralu
feeling guilty  jirdad
feeling well  janjanbiyaka
female
female body  nambiliju
female of animals  maliyirni
female spirit  bundirndiyirni, kirdijilirni
female sugarbag  wangkurrini
feminine maliyirni
Ferguson’s spring  Karayu
fever  (w)ajirrku, marlumarlu
few naraja
a few  larranjku marndamarnda
fierce  marrimarra
Fifteen-mile water hole  Barungka
fight  (y)ingiyingi, bunbaku
looking for a fight  durdili, bunbamajka
prepare to fight  durjudurjurr-
prevent from fighting  jan maj-
fight-dance, women’s  jinkarr-
file  burdaburdu
filled  dimbak
filling  bundurriyajkalu
fin  (of fish)  nyila
fine  bikbikaku, marndaj, yababanja
finally  ngaakunji
finch  nyiyinyiyi, nyumumiyi
gouldian finch  jurdumajurduma (Kuw.)
find  banybil-, jubaj-
finite  yababanja
fingernail  milinji, nungkuru
lacking fingernails  milanjija
fingers, cross  marnburrr-
finish  burrb, dang bak-
finished  burrb
fire  (y)ijardkarru, buba, dirnd-
fire a gun  dajk-
fire-drill  mirdiyinjilmi, mirlirrmi
fire-stick mirdiyinjilmi, darrangku linyarda kunju
firearm makirdi, dirndajkalu
firewood (y)ijardkarru, buba
first jaburra, mimi
first of all mimi
go first jaburrang bak-
fist durduly
five marndamarnda
fix ngirrm-
flame dilu, jalanya
flat
flatten out jalum-
lay flat bakulyi (y)il-
fla midilyi
flesh kanyburru
flirt yakilyi-
float bulubulub-
flood larlarl-
flood water (y)ibilka larlarlajbunji
flour burnku, lawa
flow larlarl-, warrk-
flower yurrku
flower of trees nyaliyi
flu kurdalyu
flushed jingkarli
fly
(Pre-V.) diyim
(N.) walnganj, (y)imarnnga, kununga
March fly burrju
flying fox bikina, kinyakbanji, marrangkujki,
galiminyimirri
fodder darrajka
fog diilyi, jarrawaku, jungunaku, junkarna,
kara
folded diilyi (Kuw.), durdakul, durduly
foliage kurdalyu
follow bajk-, juwarr-
food bundurru, darrajka
meat nganga
vegetable food mami
foot yunku, yurnukurdukurdu
footprint yunku, yurnukurdukurdu
for some reason nyambananayi
forehead (y)ibijibi, walu, widuru
foreign warnayaka
foreigner warnayaka
foreskin kurrnyu
forest kayarra
forget mujkiy-
fork kilyilyi, yalyalyaku
forked yalyalyaku
forked branch kilyilyi, yalyalyaku
forked stick or branch darrangku yalyalyaku
four kujkarrurna-kujkarrurna
fowl
bush fowl birringbalirni
mallee fowl burranjawurni
fresh water (w)urawura
Frew’s Pond Walirra
friend barnka
friendless barnkijija
make friends (w)urr-
fright, take ngirliw-
frightened person ngirliwajkala
frill-necked lizard jamankula
frog
burrowing frog ngalayirni
creek frog ngalayiminji
sand frog ngalayirni
tree frog birrinji
from -ngkami
from here nginingkami
from the east ngubangkala
from there jiminkami, nginduwungkami,
ngunungkami, kuyungkami
from where (w)ajuwangkami
front of neck ngurndungurndulbi
front
go in front durru bay-, jabarr-, jaburrang bak-
in front of ngarlarli
fruit mami
rotten bush orange wamarlarra
frustrated jirdad
fuel for fire (y)ijardkarru
full dimbak
full moon bardangkarrarni ngamulakaji
full night kurarramba
full of holes luwarlwaku
full up (with food) bundurra
fun yalyarli
for fun jangu, janjanbi
funeral lakudilili
fungus jalaalarra
funny kabijajkala
fur nganya
furry nganyankujki
further janda, kuyunga, kuyunganama
further along (w)ardbiya
furtively tel bangaj-
fuse dirnim-

G

galah kilikilidi
gale (w)urrajburrajku
gall (of wasp) kulindirinda
game of marbles kijurlurlu
gap barangarnajku
gap in undergrowth wilyirdku
gather (w)uruwum-, jibil-, nyinm-, wak-, barr-
gather together nyinm-
gather up mijuwurd-
gathering jiyibilaka
gecko kangbi
generous kalyirdji, ngujanajbija, ngunyajkala
George Redmond Causeway Warnkayi
get (w)uruwum-, kajirrim-, maj-
ghost warrijki
gift to potential father-in-law ngawurluka
gilgayi balanganjanganja
girl
girl at or just before puberty birnmirriri

girl at puberty (w)amarlakardini

girl child wiwirni

girl older adolescent ngamurlini

pubescent girl jajkalurni

single girl kuwarlabirni
girlfriend (w)ardinja
give nguny-
give birth ngard-, lankaj, lankaj bil-, ngard- wawa
give pain lilingb-
giving ngunyajkala
not give ngujan-
glare at someone jirdad bil-
glass murrubala

common

go lurdba, wirri
go around kurrij bak- (Kuw.), ngarrij bak-
(Kuw.), wankij bak-
go bush lurlu bardk-
go down (y)irri bardk-, bardk-
go first jaburrang bak-
go in front durru bay-, jabarr-
go in front of jaburrang bak-
go inside (w)urdurr, (w)urdurruk-
go on foot (w)anym-
go out into the scrub lurlu bardk-
go through kaj-
go to sleep manyan duk-
let’s go (dl.) minduwa
let’s go (pl.) ngurruwa
not go nyukunyukiy-
on the go ngarrijiri

goanna
goanna hole mandarra

ground goanna bakarranji

large rock goanna warnkarranga

plains goanna burduburda, budukkurri

jurkubadi

sand hills goanna warnkarranga

water goanna yuhrumbungu

yellow goanna walanja

goat yukulyarri

billy goat (w)ardbulurra

God jangkuwuna ngajina

Gomphrena canescens bulunbulunj;

marlirawurra (Kuw.)

good bardakurra, kalyirdji, yarrabura

make something good bardakurrum-

no good (w)akiyabardu, waaka (Kuw.), waarungka

no good (of person) kalyurra

good listener lankajkanajkala

goose

goose, magpie kuyumarlingkirni, nguknguk,

warlidaji


goose, pygmy warlabadhi

goshawk karlarlawurra (Kuw.)

grab ngaba

grab hold of jubaj-, juk baj-

grab hold of someone murunjilil-

grand-niece kangkayirri

granddaughter jaminjirni, kaminjirrirni,

ngabujirri

english—jingulu word-finder 247
grandchild and grandparent  maranjulinji
  grandchildren and grandparent  maranymi
grandfather  jaminja, kangkuya, miyimi
grandmother, maternal  kukurni
  grandmother, paternal  ngabujirni
grandmother-in-law  nganyirrini
grandparent and grandchild  maranjulinji
  grandparent and grandchildren  maranymi
grandson  kaminjarra
grass  (w)uju, kurdalyu, yuka, bikirra
  creeping grass  (w)urlurnmi, budunarrimi
  galah grass  (w)urrbuja
  grass species  kankurru (Kuw.), karlarlanju
  grass species (fragrant, red)  birrilibala
  grass species (short)  yukulurrubi (Kuw.)
  grass species (tall, white)  ngandirdi
  grass species (tall, papyrus-like)  kiyarrkiyidbi
  grass species (thin, hard)  kurrubuja, bijurrunku
  grass type  kirlirrwala
  grass type (red)  manyanyi, warrinjalan
  grass type (tall, red)  liyiji
  grass with prickly seeds  burrurrumi
  grass with soft white flowers  bulunbulunji, marlirawurra (Kuw.)
  khaki grass  marrimarru bikirra
  rice-like grass  ngabijimi
  sharp grass seed  mawurumi
  spinifex grass  kankurru (Kuw.), karlarlanju
grasshopper  kuraajaba, waniyi
  small grasshopper  dalydaly
grasslands  buyirrin
grateful  kilkik, kilkima
great-aunt  jaminjirni, kangkuyirni
great-grandmother  nganyirrini
great-uncle  kuka, ngabuja, jaju (Kuw.)
greedy  kabarrima, ngujanajkala
  be greedy  ngujan-, kabarri
  greedily  nyininyibi
  not greedy  ngujanajbija
green  kurdalyurru
greenfire  burruburrudi, yarlkburrurdi
Grevillea
  Grevillea mimosoides  bukumarra
  Grevillia refracta  kurabuka (Kuw.), marndula
  Grevillea striata  warajkala
grey body paint  ngunjungunjju
grey-haired  bubuji
grind  dind-, lurrid-, nyurrraj-
grindstone
  large grindstone  lardaranga, kumurrri
  small grindstone  biyawuja, jungarri, lardaranga
groin  ngarnankuni
ground  karalu
  burnt ground  mambunku
  get from the ground  dulk maj-
  open ground  walkbaku
  rough ground  biyawiya
  white ground  kunara
ground water  jinjimirrinmi
grow  bini-
  grow (of plants)  duw-
growl  (w)ingm-
grub  kulindirnda
  spitfire grub  munba
guide  durru bay-, jabarr-
guilty, feeling  jirdad
gull  durdba
gully  jirrkilimi
gum tree
  bloodwood gum  diiyinu
  ghost gum  darralyaka
  river red gum  kunjimarra (Kuw.), bilirna
  snappy gum  (w)amba, mandalurra
gum (of trees)  miringmarri
gun  makirdi, dirndajkalu
Gurindji person or language  Kuwirinji
gut  burdak baj-, burrk baj-, ngaakany-
  guts  mangulkbi
guttapercha tree  manyingila, marrijia

H
hail  barrawurda
hair
  body hair  nganya
  hair belt  jadukurrri
  hair in a bun  murduri (Kuw.)
  hair of head  malibanya
  pubic hair  burruku
Hakea
  Hakea arborescens  warajkala
  Hakea chordophylla  bukumarra
  Hakea lorea  bukumarra
  other Hakea species  dilyarra
half dalkurr
half and half lurnkurru-lurnkurru
half-caste bilyingbiyaka
half-cousin jurdalya
halfway lurnkurru
halve dalkurr nangk-
hand marndamarnda
handle birdu
ax handle birnmurru
stone axe handle (w)ilinya
hang (w)arrak bil-
hang up langan dil-, wilwilil-
happy bardakurru, jingkarli, kilkima
happy mood kilkil, janjanbiyaka
hard (w)urrakbili, bidbilyi
hard-working yarrabura
harmless marrambanga
harrier, swamp warliyangka
hat kulabajarra, kamundunga, murrkardi
hatch (w)urdu
hate (y)inj-
haughty bardakurriya, kunyajbima
have ngab-
hawk barnibukarri, waruburluburla
chicken hawk dirdila
eagle hawk jarderrinjirri, karrkanya
kite hawk dirdingarnu, karlarlawurra (Kuw.)
sparrow hawk dirdila, kurnbiliny (Kuw.)
Hayfield station Jardbingi
he jama, jiyi, jiyinama
head damangka
headband bakuri (Kuw.), nawaya
headaddress kujanja, kamundunga
initiation headwear ngurrmana
headman marluka
heal (w)unjkum-, burrb
heap up liny bil-
hear lankaj, lankaj bil-
heart jingirdi
heat dakard karum-, ngarra bil-
heavy bidbilyi, dardalya
helpful yarrabura
hen, bush yakakurrumini
hence nginingkami
her ngayi
hers niyi-
herb species (w)anamburrrngu
herb with blue flower dirriwulyimi
here jamani, jimini, ngindani, ngingimbili,
yamanani, nyamanani
to here ngarlarli
heron, night karlina, kawula
Heterodendrum oleifolium birdiyinjirrmi,
    karrkaala, lawa
hey! kuyu, ngarla
Hickory Bore Ikirdi
hide
   (N.) kurru
hide oneself yurrru bardk-
hide tracks jurum-
hiding spot dirdilka
    high hiding spot njiniji
high langanda
    high up jaangki, jangkangki, jangkurdi
hill kalirrungu, kijurlurlu
him ngarnu
hip mirimi
his niyi-
hit may-
hitch dirrk baj-
hither ngarlarli, nginginka
hold dabil-, ngab-
    hold back ngujan-, kabarri
hold someone mirnmirn-
    hold someone back or down murunjil-
hole lamalu
    goanna hole mandarra
hole in body or plant luwaku
hole in ground bamburru, mandarra
holey luwarluwaku
holey country bambamburru
holidaying jarrbajarrba
Hololomo Noon waterhole Bilimburlu
hollow lamalu
    hollow log jakalarru
hollow tree darrangku jakalarru, darrangku
    lamakuju, darrangku lamalu
home ngawu
honey durda, wangkurra, yurrku
honeyeater durrundurrumirmi, marrinkili
hook boomerang warridirli
hook up a spear jalng may-
    hooked up (of spear) jalng
horizon jaaarra
on the horizon ngu wuru (Kuw.)
horizontal bakulyaju
horizontally bakulyi
lie horizontal bakuly-
hornet burr murumuruma, nurnurnumi
horse dimana, yarrawarilya
hot (y)ardalakbi
hot from fire nyalanyalabi
hot weather before wet barungku
house marru
house made from lancewood bark manjarna
how jani, nyambaarndi
how far (w)ajijika
how long jani
how many (w)aningkiliji
how much jani
Huddleson Lagoon Arrungunmi
hug marnmarn-
huge ngardajkala
humpy (w)ukumi
hungry balika, jamandarra (Kuw.)
hunt ngirriki, ngirrikiy-
hunting ngirriki
hurt kularrirri-, lilingb-
husband ngambiya

I
I ngaya, ngayarni, ngayirni
ibis kunymirni
ignorant person kabu
ignorant of ceremonies munmulyi
ill karriyaka
make ill marliya il-, marlumarlu il-
immediately jalyangkunama
improve bardakurrum-
in -mbili
get in baaj
go in front durru bay-, jabarr-, jabarrang bak-
in a few days (y)idaangka
in a long time ngaaku
in front of ngarlarli
in order to ngamba
in the middle lurrukuru
in what manner nyambaarndi
in what place (w)ajini
in-laws karu

incapacitated (w)urru wurru
incommunicado, be jilirdibi-
indefinitely mununjia
indent janganj bil-
infirm (w)urru wurru
influenza kurdkulyu
initiate
(V.) lurulhuw-
(N.) line of initiates lilani
initiation
first stage of men’s initiation ceremony kujika
men’s initiation songs kujika
women’s initiation songs bandimi
insane langajija
inside (w)urdurru, darndarn, jayili
inspect lurdba, mimi ngaj-
insult kirr-
itnente
large intestine mangulkbi
small intestine jirrikurlukurla, bilibila
into -ngka
run into baaj
invade nyininyibi ngab-
Ipomoea aquatica kinyilakhimi (Kuw.),
kubirdimi, milakurrmi
Ipomoea costata et al. babirdimi
Ipomoea species jikimi
iris of eye kaburrkaburru, kulyukulyumi
ironwood karndi (Kuw.), marndarnngaarra
island darraajbi, durdu, naraja
issue dajk-
issue forth warrk-
issue of concern dirdikarrajkala
it ngarnu, ngayi
it’s possible wadi
its niyirnu
its niyi-
itch
(V.) burruburr-
(N.) burruburru

J
jabiru karrinji
jam
(N.) durda, wangkurra
(V.) mad baj-
jammed in **madkaaku**
jammed together **madkaaku**
jar **murrubala**
jaw **kangarnda**

**Jawoyn person or language** *Jawuny*

jealous **nguwardjarrajkala**
be jealous **nguwaraj**
jealously **nguwaraj**

**Jerry-can** **jawaranya**

**Jingaloo outstation** *Jalaluku*

**Jingili**
Jingili male **jingila**
Jingili people as a whole **jingilaala**
Jingili people (dl.) **jingilaala**
Jingili people (pl.) **jingilardarra**
Jingili woman **jingilirni**

**Jingulu language** *Jingulu*

**Joint** **yarrinjirra**

**Joke** **ngulyajk**
joke **ngulyajk**

**Journey, end a** *(y)*jibij-

**Juice** *(y)*jingalka

**Jump** *bijbulak-
jump along *bijbijbulak-
jump up and down *bijbijbulak-

**Just** *jangunama
just over there *jama
just the two *jang unbila
just there *dakani

**K**

**Kangaroo**
black or red kangaroo **jurdama**
female red kangaroo **ngalijirrirni**
hill country kangaroo **wardabanmarra**
male red kangaroo **kanjarlawurri**
red kangaroo *(w)*ankurra *(Kuw.)*
small hills kangaroo **jurnma**

**Keep** *ngab-
keep going *jurningku, ngirdkaka
keep straight *durrrun mil-
keep the flies out of one’s eyes *lalum-, warlkum- *(Kuw.)*
keep watch *narnangaj-

**Keeper of a secret** *ngarrabajibija

**Kick** *dul may-, jangan juw-
**Kidman Camp** **Ardaywurrumburra**
kidney **mindurru**

**Kill** *danmiyil-, may-
kill dead *dang may-
killed *danmiyila
killer *jungulnjin, warrijmajka

**Kind** **kalyirdji**
any kind *(w)*arrura

**Kindling** **wawurrura**

**Kingfisher** **marrinkili**

**Kiss** **dunjik-

**Kite** **waruburluburla**
black-shouldered kite **balakujarrri**
brahminy kite **kijijmarri**
kite hawk **dirdingarnu, karlarlawurra *(Kuw.)*
white-breasted kite **dilkurni**

**Knee** *bangkirrimi, mingkirridbi, mujumi
**Kneecap** *bangkirrimi, mingkirridbi

**Kneel** *jid duk-
keep going *jibij-
knocking *jibij-

**Knife** *kiyirru, binymala

**Knock** *dardarl-, ngank-
knock over *murrumurr juw-, nay-, jalalangkarra wardk-

**Know**
I don’t know yayiyu
know a person or thing *laringk-
know of *(w)*ul-
known to speaker *(w)ulajbunji

**Kookaburra** **dalmurranga**
small kookaburra **marrinkili**

**Kraala waterhole** **Kujurrukumirni**

**Kurrajong** *dirdikbi
kurrajong root **winyindimi**

**L**

labour, be in *lankaj, lankaj bil-
lair *mandarra

**Lake** **bunungkurru, jikaya**

**Lake Woods** *Jikaya*

**Lame** *mardilyi

**Lancewood tree** *jirrmungkulyi, karawunji
bark of lancewood *dimilyi, manjarna
lancewood scrub *karnjanfarru
land *(w)*urlardk-

**Language** **marrinju**
Jingulu language **Jingulu**
lap mara
lap up ngabij-
lapwing dijirrini
large ngamurla
large intestine mangulkbi
last (w)ardukunama
at last ngaakanji
come last biyangk-
last one in line biyangkaaja
last thing done biyangkaaja
late kajub-kajub
be late milyamilyay-
late for something milyamilya, mundumili
late in the day (y)idavidajku
late morning lawura
later ngaaku, biyangka
later next week (y)idaangka
later on biyangka
later today kunungkuykuwualu
latest (w)ardukunama
laugh kabij-
law
Aboriginal law durruknu
men’s ceremonial law mindibubu
women’s ceremonial law kawarla
lawn (w)urrbuja
lay
lay down tiny bil-, manyan bil-
lay flat bakulyi (y)il-, warraj bil-
lazy nyukunyuka, dangbarrajkala
be lazy dangbarr-
lead durrubay-, jabarr-, jaburrang bak-
lead by the hand (w)urrrajk-
leaf nyanyalu
leak jilng bak-
leaky jilng, lilirrikimi
leather kurrnyu
leave bungk-
leave alone dak-
leave behind ngardb-
leave it karrila, dakani
leave them (alone) (w)urrumi
lecher jijangkujki
leech nyurrnguli
left (w)akunyi
left body part wakunyungka
left hand (w)akunyi
left hand side wakunyungka
left-handed person (w)akunya
left side wakunyu
legend Durruknu
leg
leg bone bungbungku
legs open wilyirri
legs spread wilyirri
lower leg (w)urdilyi
thigh jarrumulu
thigh bone kurlumbu
put legs together marnburr-
Leichhardtia australis kilibi, ngamindurrkbi,
ngimirrikimi
leprosy burruburru
lest karningka, karrila
let
let him/her come dakaangku
let go budujuw-
let’s go (dl.) minduwa
let’s go (pl.) ngurruwa
liar ngulyajkala
lick ngalyak-
lick up ngabij-
lie
lie belly down barl
lie down bakuly-, manyan, manyan duk-
lie down on one side wirliwal duk-
lie flat on the ground barl duk-
lie horizontal bakuly-
lie unconscious bakuly-
lie (tell a lie) nguly-, ngulya mil-, ngulyajka
lift (w)ird baj-
light
(N.) dilu
(V.) dirlu ngunj-
light a fire dunjuw-
light in weight rabkaku
partial light ngarrabarangku
lightning jujumi
like nambanama
like this ngumungku
lily
onion lily jajarrkin
water lily kaminarrinymi, jarribilinymi, jiyilmi
water lily species mukurumi
Lily Hole creek Dalayijini
limb larranjku
limb of tree malangardku
line
drawn line minanga
fishing line warrurrku
line of things maranga
lined up maranga
lips kurru
listen lankaj
won’t listen lankajkanajbija
listener, good lankajkanajkala
little
a little jangu, jangunama
a little way off murrakana
little amount kurlukula
little while (w)ayinji
live jambilijin-
liver jabarrka, malamba
lizard
blanket lizard jamankula, walbingirra
bluetongue lizard jururlurra, lungkura
dragon lizard buburlu, karnkulkurli, kidkilyi, kaburi
frill-necked lizard jamankula
legless lizard jilibinji
medium-sized lizard kidkilyi
mountain devil lizard yarlikijirni
racing lizard lardaja
small lizard yabanja
tree lizard kaburi, buburlu, bala, yabanja
load larnku
located bil-
log darrangku
fishing log limirrmi
hollow log jakalarru
loincloth bulyawulya, dunkumunu
lonely barlulyi, barnkijija
long biyijala
a long way barrbarda
a long way away yajka
in a long time ngaaku
longer janda, kayunga
Longreach waterhole (W)ijibarda
look ngaj-
habitually looking for women nayumajka
have a close look at lurdba, mimi ngaj-
look after ngily-
look around ngajaj-
look at ngaj-
look away jilirdbuw-
look down during a conversation jilirdb-
look for darum-, dul-
look out (w)alalaaqj-
look out! kayu
look over one’s shoulder (w)ilijd ngaj-
look round (w)alalaaj-
looking for a fight durdili, bunbamajka
loop lwaku
loose karlakarlarra
be loose karlakarlar-
loosely karlakarlarra
loosen jalam-, karlakarlar-, karlakarlarra il-
Lophostemon grandiflorus jinjaraku
lorikeet wirrilwirriyi
lose bulam-, mujkiy-
lose race biyangk-
lost, be dankay-
lots yardbarrku, dardu
loud, be nyurrilanganji
loudly (w)urrakbili
louse jurdirrni (Kuw.), makanjirri
louse egg kuliya
love (w)alinja, (w)urr-
(w)alinja manjarr-
loving (w)alinja
loving secretly kawurdju
men’s love song (y)ilbinji, jarrarda
women’s love song yawulyu
low jirulu
lower (y)irri bardk-
lower arm kardawurra
lower leg ngilyikbi
lumbar back barndumi
lump (w)ukbi, dirdilwarri, mardarduju,
lungbarraju, marduju, birdu
lunchtime dinangkami
lung jaalyakbalyaku
lusty nayumajka
lying
lying down manyan
lying flat warraj
lying on one side wirliwal
Lysiphyllum cunninghamii (w)irringila, jingi,
gabilibili, wanyarri (Kuw.)

M
Macropteranthes kekwickii kamanji, warlumbu
mad
angry jirdad, kararangbijakya
insane langajija
maggot murlura
magpie kurrbalawiju
magpie goose kuyumarlingkiri, nguaknguk, warlida
make ngirrm-
make-up nganjungunju, balardbarndi
male karlingka
Jingili male jingila
male sugarbag wangkurra
man baya, bininja
old man marluka
young initiated man yarrulan
young man jawalunji, yaba
young man (just initiated) junkuwarri
Mangarrayi people Minyirringa
mangrove, desert jinjaraku
many dardu, yuranya
how many (w)aningkiliji
many days dardukijka
many people darduwala
marbles, game of kijurlurlu
March fly burru
mark minanga il-
old mark karngarra
markings, ceremonial (w)umangku
married karungkuju
married couple karukulinji
married man nayungkuju
married woman bininjangkuju
marron majikayi
marrow bungbungku, dika
marry karung manjan-, karung wardk-
martin bijbiha
match lujuba
maybe wadi
me ngarru
meat nganga
medicine lungkarru
meet banybil-
melon species kulinyukumi
melon creeper/vine yurru
pie melon kulinyukumi
round melon type kirangkuju
small melon type murulumi
wild cucumber melon jililangkurru
mend ngirrm-
message yaanka
metal vessel jawaranya
midday (w)ulanwijiri wajankaju, (w)ulyijiri wajankaju
middle jurrku
in the middle lurkukuru
middle distance (w)ardbijja
middle of body maralu
middle of day binyamaku
middle sibling lurkuju
midnight kurrarramba
milk jumurdku, ngabalu
milk guts bilibila
Milner Lagoon Jadbirni
mind narnangaj-
minder narnangajakala
miner bird (w)ajabajaba
miserable kalyurrura, yurrua, jirdirda
miss bard baj-, bulam-
missionary kirda jangkuwunu ngajina
mist diwilyi, jungunaku
mistaken, be (w)aburrma, bujugubujub-
mistletoe type ngaliringkirribi
mix (w)aranjirrm-, (w)irrinjum-
mob juma (Kuw.), yurrua, bayardardu,
bayinbala, darduwala
mollusc kalardayi
money kijurlurlu
coins kijurlurlu
paper money bijilirla
moon bardangkarra
moonlight ngarrabarangu
moorhen ngamamiyikini
mopoke kurkuju
more jandanama, kuyuganama
morning ngurruru-
early morning jangkikaji
late morning lawura
Morning Star Kamirrinji
mosquito bangkulirmi, bangkulya
big mosquito karumurrura
moss nakalanjku
moth marlimarlini
mother jakardini (Kuw.), bilirni
mother and child ngamukulinji
mother and children ngamuwiyi
mother and siblings ngajingila
young mother manjiwirri
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Jingulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
<td>jiyirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain</td>
<td>kalirrungu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mountain devil lizard</td>
<td>yarlikijirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mourn</td>
<td>nguk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>mujaka</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>burrowing mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hopping mouse</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>red mouse</td>
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<td></td>
<td>red burrowing mouse</td>
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<tr>
<td>moustache</td>
<td>jawulungbulungku, majbangkurramgku</td>
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<tr>
<td>mouth</td>
<td>ngajalakurru</td>
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<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>diyaj bil-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>motion bak-, juw-</td>
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<td>move away (w)urrungkarr-, diyaj bak-</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>move downwards bardk-</td>
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<td>move somewhere diyaj bak-</td>
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<td>move vertically duw-</td>
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<td>much</td>
<td>dardu</td>
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<td>mucus</td>
<td>kalamangkami, kurdkulyu</td>
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<tr>
<td>mud, wet</td>
<td>(y)irlwiji, manalku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>get muddy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mudburra person or language</td>
<td>Mudburra person of mixed Mudburra–Jingili descent Kuwarrangu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muehlenbeckia florulenta</td>
<td>bulungkarrimi</td>
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<td>mule</td>
<td>ngardangki (Kuw.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mulgara</td>
<td>dardiyi, kudingi, munyunyurni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mundah waterhole</td>
<td>Ijurru, Marnda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mungabroom</td>
<td>Mangkaburri</td>
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<tr>
<td>murky</td>
<td>jundujuki</td>
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<td>Murranji</td>
<td>Murranji</td>
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<td>muscle</td>
<td>kanyburrnu</td>
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<td>mushroom</td>
<td>jalalarkka</td>
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<td>mussel</td>
<td>kurdlalaka, marlangayi</td>
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<td>muster</td>
<td>nyim-</td>
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<td>mute</td>
<td>(w)ambayardhija, (w)imnilaka</td>
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<td>my</td>
<td>ngarr-</td>
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<td>mynah bird</td>
<td>(w)ajabajaba</td>
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<td>navel</td>
<td>majulujulubi</td>
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<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>lurdbu</td>
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<td>near to kajub</td>
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<tr>
<td>nearly</td>
<td>lurdbu</td>
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<tr>
<td>neck</td>
<td>back of neck jikidikidibi (Kuw.), mankijbi</td>
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<td>front of neck ngurndungurndulbi</td>
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<td>nectar</td>
<td>(y)ingalka, durda, jumurdka, yurrku</td>
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<td>needlebush</td>
<td>kiyilmi</td>
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<td>nephew</td>
<td>kuli, kula</td>
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<td>nest</td>
<td>janbarr, jawuru (Kuw.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>net, fishing</td>
<td>mulurdu, wananga</td>
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<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>jalyamungka</td>
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<tr>
<td>new moon</td>
<td>bardangkarra kurrangjuwaju</td>
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<td>new-born</td>
<td>jalyamungka, buwadbuli</td>
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<td>newcomer</td>
<td>munnulyi</td>
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<td>next to</td>
<td>balkij</td>
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<td>next week</td>
<td>(y)idaangka</td>
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<td>Ngarnji people</td>
<td>Ngarnji, Warnburrujuminji</td>
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<td>niece</td>
<td>kulirni</td>
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<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>ngurrayijbi</td>
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<td>all night kardarrukui</td>
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<td>night falls muvum bardk-, muvum duk-</td>
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<td>full night kurrarramba</td>
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<td>nightjar</td>
<td>barnangka</td>
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<tr>
<td>nit</td>
<td>kuliya</td>
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<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>kiwirra</td>
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<tr>
<td>no good</td>
<td>(w)akiyabardu, waaka (Kuw.), waarungka</td>
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<td>no good (of person) kalyurra</td>
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<td>no good (of things) jirdirda</td>
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<tr>
<td>no one</td>
<td>kiwirra</td>
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<td>nod off</td>
<td>kululukarr-</td>
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<td>noisy</td>
<td>(w)burrmajkala</td>
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<td>noon</td>
<td>(w)uluwijirri wajankaju, (w)uliyijirri wajankaju</td>
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<td>north</td>
<td>kirrawarra</td>
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<td>northward kirrawarraka</td>
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<td>North Hole</td>
<td>Kularda</td>
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<td>nose</td>
<td>kilimi</td>
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<td>nose-bone kiyala</td>
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<td>runny nose larlarlaju</td>
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<td>nostril</td>
<td>luwakuli kilimi</td>
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<td>not</td>
<td>(w)angkula</td>
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<td>nothing</td>
<td>kiwirra</td>
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<td>have nothing kuwardjity-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
now jalyangku
now! ngarla
right now kunumburra
nuisance (w)aburrmajkala, ngarnkijbajkala
be a nuisance ngarnkijb-
nulla-nulla barrku, birnmurru, dikidika,
kuduru (Kuw.)
Number Six bore Jurlujurludi
Number Two bore Ubaji
nurse (V.) ngily-
nut nginja
bloodwood nut nyikirru
Nymphaea species mukurumi

O

obstruct karndany mil-
ochre
red ochre kalnga, kidbu
yellow ochre danka
official kjurlurlungkujkji
old (w)akiyabardu, kabalyarraka, larrba,
genamurla, jakirringkujku
old feminine fauna (y)imikirni
old man marluka
old masculine fauna marluka
old person nyambarnin
old tree darrangku barlurlu
old woman (y)imikirni
on -mbili
on one side likirri
on the go ngarrijirri
on the horizon nguwuru (Kuw.)
on topjangkangki
on top of jangangkala
once only kungkubarninjarra
one kungkubaru
one at a time kungkungkubaru (etc.)
one-armed munmunji
one-legged munmunji
onion
onion lily jajarrkin
white bush onion jajarrkin
wild onion mundubarlimi, kinyuwurrmutu
only jangunama
only once kungkubarninjarra
only two jangunbila
onto -ngka

open
(V.) (w)alk baj-
(N., Adj.) walkba
legs open wilyirri
open country dibijkanajku
open ground walkbaku
open sky jaarra
open space bakara, walkbaku
opened walkbajajbungku
opening dibijkanajku
Operculina aequisepala birrilibala
Opilia amentacea ngabukulu
orange colour dankurranybinyaku
orange, wild bush tree burnaringmi
orifice luwaku
Oryza species karlarlanju, kingkirra
OT station Binda
other side malyaku
our
(dl. inc.) mindak-
(dl. exc) nginak-
(pl. inc.) ngurrak-
(pl. exc.) ngirrak-
out
be out bush dankay-
get out jun may-
out of -ngkami
out of the way dibij
outdoors bakara
outside dibij, jangangkala
oven, earth bujhu
over jaangki
over there diyaj, nyambambili
over there now! jimimbilarlu
overcast kaabaja
overflow yalwang bak-
overflowing dimbak, yalwang
owl kurruji, mukmuk
brown owl barnangka
brown owl ngajakurra (Kuw.)
tawny frogmouth owl jurdiyini
owner, traditional mangaya
owning property kjurlurlungkujkji
P
pacifistic mayajbija
pack up jibil-, jurlujurlum-
pain
be in pain lilingb-
give pain lilingb-
paint (w)am-, (w)irrk bil-, (w)irrk bilajka
greyish body paint ngunjungunju
painted (w)irrk bilajbunj
painting (w)irrk bilajbungku
red paint kalunga
white body paint makirra (Kuw.)
painting stick, end of junji
pale person darryalaka
pandanus malyaku
paper bijilirla
paper money bijilirla
paperbark tree bijilirla
parrot
green and red parrot (w)ilkbirni
green parrot wirrilwirriyi
grey/spotted parrot wirriwurna
princess parrot dakudbari, yakakak (Kuw.)

passionfruit, bush babingi (Kuw.),
mingkilawurnumi, wardbardbuni

past barlbarl
pat bawulum-
path kaarrijbi
narrow path madkaaku
patient lankajkanajkala
pawpaw, bush babingi (Kuw.),
mingkilawurnumi, wardbardbuni
pay dungum-
pay back dungum-
pea bush bulurukaji, jarumajaruma, jirlirla, yukalirrimi
peaceful mayajbija
peaceful person marrambanga
peanut tree kirriyimi (Kuw.)
pebble kijurlurlu
peel (y)ilbij-, kidalm-
peewee dirridirriji
pelican daharrangi (Kuw.), walanybirri
penetrate kuj-
penis junkumi
people bayardardu, bayinbala
many people darawala
perceived before (w)ul-
perch kakuyi
perform
perform an action on something baj-
perform rites to call up food duly-
perhaps wadi
permanently jandak, mumunja
person baya
person from Beetaloo Warranganka
Petalostigma pubescens marlungkarru
Peter’s Hole Kirnbininku
petrel durukmirni, kurkurmirni (Kuw.)
storm petrel bukbukbini
photograph maj-
pick up kajirrim-
piebald kilyikilyikaka
pieces, in kird
pierce kuj-, durb kj-
pierce of ear luwaku bijiwa
pierce of septum luwaku kilimi
pierce with an instrument langa nungk-
pig bikibiki

pigeon
crested pigeon kilwilwirni
squatter/blond pigeon (w)andarrkururni
wood pigeon marababirni
yellow, red, and white pigeon kularkurrurdi, bilangkurrirdi

pile up nyinm-
pinch someone kirdij-
pistol makirdi, dirndajkalu
place bil-, ngawu
plain mangkuru
plant
(N.) karuka
(V.) binjam-
plant oneself yurru bardk-
plastic bottle murrubala
plastic containers jawaranya
plate biyardu
play yurray-
pleased kilkil, kikilma
pleasing bardakurra
pledge jayimil-
plenty bundurru
plentiful bundurriyajkalu
plover mirrirribini
pluck (w)urrjk-
plum
black plum  kiyindinmi
( ) plum tree  irrkbiimi
emu plum  marlungkarru
green plum  kurrunbulimi

dardka-
point out  dardka-, jungum-
pointed  nganynganybiyaku

kungurru, yarrindu
poison song  yarrindu
traditional poison  marrngiliya

munka-
poke around in the ground  durraj-
poke into the ground  durraj-
poke out  durard, (w)urd
poke up  mardkarr-
poking  durrb
poking out  durard

kulyungkulyungbi
policeman/custodian of land

kundirrimi (Kuw.),
(ku)mayibimi
poor
not wealthy  kijurlurlujija
poor/unfortunate  (w)akardarda

jalak duw-
pop up

kulyungkulyungbi
post-natal
potato, wild
kinyilakbimi (Kuw.), jikimi,
(ku)mayibimi
possibility, take
maintained-pull
press
previously
previously mentioned item
prick
prickly
priest,

kundirrimi
(pollen balls from sugarbag)

marlungkujki

maralungkujki

maralungkujki

jayimil-
promise promised

bil-
properties, cause to have

baj-
psychic

burruku
pull
pull straight
pull taut
pull up
punah-

jurlurlu, darrangku linyarda
kunju

jangan, jangan bil-, jangan juw-
put
put away
put back
put down
put inside
put out
put under

put, (w)il-
push
jangan
jangan bil-

jangan juw-

bil-

bil-

bil-

mil-

Bamayu

prayer

malkirra

kuwarla

malkirra

bunbamajka

bunkamarra

kuyangula

kulubunji

( )

malkirra

kuwarla

( )

jani
quick kunumburra
quickly kaala kaala
quicksand (y)irlwiji, yarlwadi
quiet, be (y)inkariy- quietly marriya
quoll juburdu

R
radio ngurrmana
rags mulyamulya
rain juju, (y)ibilikiri, kalyurrangurni
cold rain mimbiyiliy
cyclonic rain marlinhungu
rain ceremony Kurangarra, Wanju
rain cloud kaburrkaburu
rain song cycle Kurangarra
rain (small drops) (y)ibinjiri
rain stone bijuka
sprinkling rain jilingkarra
rainbow kingmi
rainwater (w)urawura
raise binj-
raise children nalangaj-
raise dust jungun-
rake up (w)urawum-
rasp burduburdu
rat
black rat ngayinjiyinji
native rat darningi, kudingi
rattle liyarr-
raven (w)angkulayi
raw kurdarru
react to provocation durjudurjurr-
really, not kunyaji
rear children nalangaj-, binjam-
rear up head mardkarr-
reason
for no reason jangu
for some reason nyambananayi
record maj-
rectum binybajbunmi
recuperative janjanbi
relate ngarrabaj-
relative from another country (w)ururr
relinquish bungk-
remember laringk-, lankaj, lankaj bil-
remind langm- (Kuw.)
remove from earth oven jalak baj-
Renner Springs Bunarrabanku
respond jundunn-
restorative janjanbi
return lurru, lurru il-
rib janyhurra, karlimiji (Kuw.)
short ribs jimbugu
rice, wild species karlarlanju, kingkirra,
ngangarra, ngabiji
rich kijurlurlungkujki
ride laj-
ridge
sandy ridge lurju (Kuw.)
scrubby ridge jarrajarra
scrubby ridge country karnjanjarru
rocky ridge country mirdirdbi
wooded ridge naraja
rifle makirdi, dirndajkalu
right
right body part jiwurrungka
right now kunumburra
right past barlbarl
right side jiwurr
right through barlbarl
right up close lurdbalurdba
ring lowaku, ngirrinyimmi
ceremonial ring ngirrinyimmi
rip jurrk baj-
ripe burdalyi
ripple ngarlangbalangku
rise duw-
river jurrkurlu
river bank darraajbi
road kaarrijbi
Round Timber (on far side of Warranganku) Munumunirrirni, Warlungunjaba
roll bulurrb-, dirrindijkaw-
roll as a dog binbinkum-
roll dough daj-
roll onto one side durlumun bak-,
durlumun jaw-
rolling durlumun
rolypoly bush ngajankirrimi
root (w)indarru, murrnu
kurrajong root winyindimi
root of water lily kaminarrinymi
rope  yarinjirra, yuhungu
rope (used by initiate’s sister in ceremony)  kurndakurnda
rotten  jabara, jakalarru, kiyalu
rotten bush orange fruit  wamarlarra
rough  jirdirda
rough country  biyawiya
rough ground  biyawiya
rough (of people)  mayayjakala
rough texture  burduburda
row  maranga
rub (w)am-, (w)ulukaj-, bawulam-
rub out  jurum-
rubbish  mulyamulya
rudely  nyinyinyi
rump  mirimi
run  jarrkaj-
run away with  jarrkaj ngab-
run into  baaj
running water  larlarlaju
rupture  dajkaardi
rush  (y)ijirriy-
rustle  liyarr-
sack  (w)ukurdini
sad  kayirr
salt  lungkarru, mijuwulu
salt water  (y)ibilka mijuwulyi
salty  mijuwulyi
same day  kunungkujkuwalu
sand  black sand  kaburrkaburrku
creek sand  yarrilinja
red sand  bilyingbiyaku, nuya
sandy country  muyanuya
sandy ridge  lurru (Kuw.)
yellow sand  yarrilinja
Sandy Lagoon  Ukalukalu
Santalum lanceolatum  kalirnimi
Sarcostemma australe  jinjinimi
sated  bundurra
savage  marrimarra
saw  binymala
say  (w)ambay-
scabies  burruburru
scan  (w)alalaqib-
scar  karnkarra
scar from fire  waru
tribal scars  barduru
scared  ngirlwi
scared person  ngirlwjajka
scatter  (w)ardjkaw-, warramal juw-,  yarr bardk-
scattered  karrumatarruma
scold  murril-
scorpion  mundarlirni
scrape  (y)irr bij-
crash  (w)arr kaj-, (w)arrkuajbunku,  (w)arrkuajkalu, (w)arrkuajgankju
scrapes  burruburru
scream  (w)ard-
scream in pain  walarr-
scream to get attention  ngalarr-
scrub  (w)ulyurru, wawuru
go out into the scrub  lurlu bardk-
scrap  light scrub  biyalu
scrubby ridge  jarrajarra
scrubfowl, orange-footed  burrunjawurni
seagull, small  kirringkiringma
season
dry season  barungku
wet season  (y)ibu, mimbiyilyi, yuwubu,  (y)ibilkirni
windy season  (w)unbanama
seat  mankiyajka
secret women’s business  yawulyu
Securinega species  kinginymi
Securinega virosa  ngaburrayimi
see  ngaj-
seed  nginja
seed of soap tree  mangurla
seed pod from bauhinia tree  ngabilibili
sharp grass seed  mawurumi
seek  darum-, dul-
selfish  bujarrima
semi-conscious  manyan
semi-tropical wet grasslands  buyirrin
send  burdb-
send away  warlangk-
sensitive plant  lurrumburru
separate  bin bil-
separately  yarrbkarra
set, sun jun bak-

Seven Sisters constellation (Pleiades) Mirrinmirrirdi

sexual intercourse, engage in nyiy-, niyu, karubkarub

shade (y)ibijinku, ngandayi, ngarluba

shadow of a person bambawanji, ngambu (Kuw.)

shake binbinkum-, kayilyarra il-, (w)urruwurru mil- shake something from side to side lalum- shaking (w)urruwurru

shallow kurranja, nyinyinyaku shallow basin in ground munmulka

shame mabu

feel shame (y)imarr-

sharp nganyanganybiyaku

shave (w)urrrji-; (w)urrrk- clean shaven (w)urrjiyaningku, jaardamajija

she jama, jiyi, jiyanama

sheep yukulyarri

shell empty shell liyirru large shell binjayinja

shellbush likinimi

shelter (w)akuni, (y)urdurrak-

shield jaarumi, kurdujumi (Kuw.), kuwarrimi

shift diyaayaj bil-

shin (w)urdilyi, ngilykbi

shine biring-, luJB- shine (water, clouds) bilirr shining/shiny biringbiyaku

shitwood jinjaraku

shiver birriy- shivering birriya

shoe yunku

shoo lalum-, warlangk-, warlkum- (Kuw.)

shoot dirnd-

shooting star yaminju

short dunkujku, munmurrinji, munmunji short ribs jimbangu short time (w)ayinji shorten munmurriny bil-

shoulder murlku, ngabarnda shoulder blade/joint birimilyi

shovel larlub karr-, larlub maj- big bucket shovel jarlkanndarru small bucket shovel kurlawarru small coolamon/bucket shovel Juka

show barinyrn-, jungum- show an event marrar- show off yakily-

shrike, cuckoo jurrwuji

shrub karuka

shut jard bil- shut up (y)inkariy-

shy mabu, (y)imarrakala, ngirlwi be shy (y)imarr-, ngirlwi- shy person ngirlwiakala

sibling middle sibling lurnkuji siblings and father yarrikala siblings and mother ngajingila

sick marlumarlu be sick marliy- make sick marliya il-, marlumarlu il- sickly mardilyi

side janyburra, laranjku other side malayku sides of abdomen balyalya to this side ngarlarlinama

silly waarungka

similar kuyubulu, nambanama

simultaneously kungkubarninjarra

since -ngkami

sing ngany- sing for abundance ritual duly- sing out (w)ard-

single girl kuwarlabirni

single men’s quarters malkirra

single woman manjiwirni

sink ngaruk bak-

sister elder sister bibirni two older sisters babiyuwurlu younger sister bbirdirdirni

sister-in-law ngambiyirni, kabirni

sit duk-, jambilijin-, mankiy- sit on niyu sit with legs in a ‘number 4’ position jakinay-

skeleton kardakarda

skid barany bak-
skin
(V.) (y)ilkiny- (Kuw.), kidalm-, kurrnyum- (N.) kurrnyu
skin name manjku
skink
brightly coloured skink dangunyinji
dull skink buburlu
skinny larrkaja
sky dimbu
open sky jaarra
sleep manyan
be sleepy kululukarr-, nyinkarr- go to sleep manyan duk-
put to sleep manyan bil-
sleeping manyan
sleep on one side wirliwal manyan
sleepy kululukarra (Kuw.)
sleepyhead kululukarrajkala
slide nyurrunbi dwu-
slip
slip down jud bardk-, jun may-
slip over barany bak- slippery juwujbiyaku (Kuw.), baranybaranyku
slither nyurrunbi, nyurrun bak-
slowly (w)arduku
small yabanja, kurlukurla
small intestine jirrikurlukurla, bilibila
smart bardakurriya
smash balarr jow-, dulyurr, dulyurr may-, dulyurrwardk-, mulyumulyubi may-
smell
(V. intrans.) buj-
(V. trans.) bujkuw-
smile kabij-
smoke (w)ukalu, buy-
make smoke jumgun-
smooth jurrujurrujbiyaku
make smooth barany bil-, jurru bil-, (y)irr bi-
smudge jundurrm-
snail kalarlayi
snake kiwarlilia, makinji
brown snake burnnumurra
carpet snake warlujabirni
king brown snake kiwarlilia
orange/red-naped snake birdkijini
snake’s track wiwulu
tree snake (w)ululungbula

whip snake dalyi
white snake ngayiliji
yellow-bellied snake (y)irndira
yellow-bellied water snake kiyirmmini
snake-vine yarungkurru
snap dij bil-, lakarr wardk-
snatch juk baj-
sneak (y)irrmal wardk-
sneak away (w)ulkuj-
sneak up on ninginingij barr-
sneeze jika, jika may-
snore buwarrk-
snorer buwarrakajkala
snot kalamangkami, kurdkulyu
snub mayilibi
so (that) ngamba
soak kuyuwa
soak water jinjimirrinmi
soap tree (y)ilinrirrimi, bilangbilangmi,
mirrinmirrinji
seed of soap tree mangurla
soft mamam, mamambiyaku
soften mamam bil-
softly marriya
some nyambala
someone (w)ajininayi
something nyambanayi
somewhere (w)ajwanayi
son biba, biwula, kula, kurlurla
son(s) and father larluka
son-in-law lambarra, lambarra kanya
song kujika
marndiwa dance song mardakala
men’s love song (j)ilbinji, jarrarda
poison song yarrindu
rain song cycle Kurangarra, Wanju
women’s initiation songs bandimi
women’s love song yawulyu
soon ngaardu
sore marndana
be sore kawuyarr-
sore body part (w)urruwurru
Sorghum species kirlirrwala
sorry kayirr
sort bin bil-
what sort (w)anikirrkiji
sour jabara
south  kularra (Kuw.), ngarniwirdki
southward  ngarniwirdki, kularra
South Yard  Jalanya, Wilyuku
sow  binjam-
space  empty space  walkba
open space  bakara, walkbau
spank  wirdik may-
speak  (w)ambay-
spear  (N.) karnarrinymi
(V.) bul-, kuj-, langa nungk-
short spear  dunkujku, munmurrinymi
spear  bulajunjii, kulajunjii
spear from a distance  bul-
spearhead  binymala, kiyirru
spear-thrower  warlmayi
spear-thrower  long spear-thrower  jalykaji
short spear-thrower  ngarlika
spicy  dajbajkala, mijuwulyi
spider  karriji
spill  bunjuw-, ngunjjuw-, jalalang juw-
spine  kunungku, (y)injilmi
spinifex  wirrimi
wax of spinifex grass  kirnima
spirit  warrijki
female spirit  bundirndiyirni, kirdijilirni
spit  (N.) bangaj
(V.) (w)ardjkuw-, bangaj-
spit out  bangaj-, kakarra juw-
splash  warramuru warld-, yalwang bak-
splash about  yarr bardk-
split  dil, laj baj-
split in half  dalkurru nangk-
split up  bin bil-, jan maj-
split with a finger  dil maj-
split with a tool  dil may-, laj nangk-
split wood  dil nangk-
spoil  nyiyngkird-, (w)aakiyil-
spoiled  waaka (Kuw.)
spongy  mamambiyaku
spoon  biyardu
spoonbill  bulumbulurdi
spotted  kilyikilyikaka
spray  dikirr wardk-
spread  spread out  yarranjumili
legs spread  wilyirri
spread about  karrumakarruma
spread around  diiyayaj bil-
spring  dajkaardi
spring water  jinjimirrinmi, dajkaardi (y)ibilka
sprinkle  dikirr wardk-, jilingkilng bak-
sprinkling rain  jilingkarra
square  make square  dungal-
squeal  walarr-
squeeze
squeeze a boil, sore  bijarrk baj-
squeeze fruit or an object  julumirr-
stand  (w)ajank-
stand something up  (w)ajan bil-
stand up  jird bil-, (w)ajan baj-
stand with hands behind back  murunjul
standing  (w)ajanbili, wijinkiri
star  jirnkiji, kamirrinji (Kuw.)
shooting star  yaminju
stay  (y)iyimi, duk-, mankij-, nyukunyuky-,
wami
stay overnight  kurrind-
stay temporarily  jukul-
stay with  ngily-
steal  nyirrakb-
steep  jarluku
step on  (w)ajank-, pay-
stick  (N.) darrangku
clapping stick  kundalnga, dardarla	ka
digging stick  kabala, kiyali, makalyani
forked stick  darrangku yalalyaku
shaped stick  birnmurru
stick down  nam duk-
stick in a hole  dandan jaw-
stick out  (w)urd
stick together  nam bardk-, nam bil-
stick together by partial melting  dirnim-, nam duk-
stick up  jalak dwell-, mardkarr-
whistle stick (big)  dumba
whistle stick (small)  marna bakurni (V.)
stick insect  wanyi
sticky  balyab
get sticky  mird bardk-
stickling  balyab
stilt (bird)  nginginji
sting (w)umbum-, durrb kuj-

stink kiyali
stinky nungulu (Kuw.), kiyalu

stir (w)ardirdh-, (w)irrinjum-, jundurum-

stone kijurlurlu
flat red stone biyawuja
hard yellow/white stone bilimburlu
rain stone biyuka
red stone kalaru
stone axe kirnbirirdi (Kuw.), mangkurni
white stone bilirdbi

stop wami
stop talking (y)inkariy-

stork karrinji

storm bibaju
be stormy bib-
storm front wirakina

story marrinju, bajkajka
dreaming story (w)umangku

straight durrarrkayi, karl, wijinki
pull straight dalk baj-
straight ahead junungku
straight away karl, (w)ajankaka
straight on ngirkalka
straight through karlwarl
straight up jangku, (w)ajankali
straighten durrunn mil-, (w)ajan bil-,
durrarrkayi il-
straighten by pulling (w)ulyulyu mil- (Kuw.)
talk or aim straight ngirringi

stranded, get dard baj-

stranger munmulyi, warnayaka

strangle kardang mil-

Streptoglossa bubakii (w)anamburrngu

stretch (w)ulyulyu mil- (Kuw.)
stretched out (w)ulyumi

strike jard bil-

string munungkumi, yarninjirra, yubungu, warrerku

stripe murruru (Kuw.)
striped minangangkujki, murrurrungkujki

stroke bawulum-

strong dardalya
strong things bidbilyi

stubby marduju

stuck nam
get stuck danbiy-, mird bardk-

stuff nyambanyamba

stumble jalalangkarra wark-

stumpy mardju

stupid kalyurra

subincision jurlu

subsection manjku

successful jangkijbaja

suck bunybuny-

suckle bunybuny-

sugar durda, wangukura

sugarbag durda, nyukujburri
female sugarbag wangukurrirni
male sugarbag nyaliiy (Kuw.), wangukura
sugarbag wax barnni

sugarbird jinbinbilyi

sugarleaf bijardku (Kuw.), wandala

sulk bujarriy-
sulky bujarirma

sun (w)uluwijirri
in the sun (w)uluwijangambili

Sundown Downs Ililirri

sunrise kardarrukju, ngubu, duwajiyimi
wuluwijirri, duwaju wuluwijirri, duwanu

sunset junbajaku
until sunset junjunji

supplejack tree ngarndarrkalu, warraka (Kuw.)

surfeit bundurru

swag larnku

swallow kunjkuw-

swallow, wood janba, jinbinbilyi

swamp barlakuju, langkana
large swamp bunungkurru, jikaya
dry swamp mulbulbu
small swamp mulkbulku (Kuw.)

swear kiir-

sweat jilngird-, jilngirda

sweep (w)alkind-

sweet barlakuju
sweet thing durda, wangukura

swell lungbarr-
swellling (w)ukbi, lungbarraju

swim kalyarrum-, kibardk-
swim along kalyalyarrum-, yurrri dw-

swing (w)urrraj, jalalang bil-, jalalangkarra ngab-
swinging jalalang, jalalangkarra
switch on (w)alk baj-

T

 taboo
  be taboo nyiyingkirr-
  taboo food durdungkujbi

tadpole kirkira (Kuw.), kulangkuliji

tail kirdikirdimi, ngijjinmi, nyinjimi
  tail feathers balyanu

take ngab-, maj-
  take away duwa ngab-, kiyamn-, ngaba
  take fright ngirliw-
  take out (w)ijuk baj-

tale yaanka, bajkajka
  (w)ambay-
  stop talking (y)inkariy-
  talk after silence (w)alk baj-
  talk to one side daara

tall biyiylwa

talon milinji

Tamarix aphylla bijiynuwa, darrangku mijuwulu

tangle-haired murdurrmarnda

taste (w)arum-, manjk-

tea jalurruka, lalija (Kuw.), nyanyalu
  make tea nyanyalu wumbum-

teach murrardam-

teal, chestnut warlabaddbi

tear (V.) duk baj-, jurrk baj-, maj-

tears (y)ililarru, kunangarrru

tease kijikijib-

tell bajk-, ngarrawaj-
  furtively tell bangaj-
  tell off langm- (Kuw.), marran-, murril-
  tell straight (y)indal ngab-

tender (w)urruwurru
  be tender (body part) kawuyarr-

tendon yarninjirra

Tennant Creek Jinkurakurru

Terminalia canescens kambulum

Terminalia volucris kirriyimi (Kuw.), laangkajbi

termitarra bilaya

termite bilaya

tern durd北大, kirringkiringma

testicles lurrumnmi

that jama, jimii, nginda, nyama
  that (distant) jumu
  that lot ngindabaju
  that (medium distance) ngunu
  that one jama, jimii, nginda, nyama
  that (previously mentioned) jiyi, jiyinama
  that’s all burrb

thaw nam bardk-, nam duk-

theirs wurrako, nyurrako-

then kuna

thence kuyungkimi, nginduwungkami

there nyama
  just there dakani
  there (previously mentioned place) kuyumbili
  there (that place) ngunumbili

these two ngindabala, kuykarrribala

they (dl.) wanyikila

thick mjilmijurlu

thigh jarrumulu
  thigh bone kurlumulu

thin larrkaja
  be thin burardk-
  thin cloud mambunku

thing ngangarra
  thing (metal or plastic objects) jowaranya
  things nyambanyamba

think lang-

thirsty surranja

this jamaniki, jiminkii, ngindani, nyamaniki
  this lot ngindabaju
  this one jamaniki, jiminkii, ngindani, nyamaniki
  this way nginduwa, ngaimuwa

thither kuyungka

those two wanyikila, wunyaku, ngindabala

three murrkunbala
  three days murrkulijka
  two or three larranjku marndamarnda

throat ngujbi, ngurndungurndu

throb
  throb of body part bij bil-
  throb of head only kullaty-

through birr
  dig through kuj-
  go through kuj-
right through  barlbarl
straight through  karlwarl
throw  (w)ardjkuw-, ngirrayal-
throw a missile  dirmd-
throw away  (w)ardjkuw-
throw down  lirrbju, (w)ardka il-
thump  dajk-
thumping  durdurdbikaji
thunder  jujumi, marrinarrirni
thunderstorm  jujumangkujki
tick  midilyi
tickle  kijikijib-
tie  (w)idij-, (y)ibij-
tie up  dird baj-, dirrk baji-
tight  dardalya
tight (fist)  manyburrili
tightly  (w)urrakbili
timber country  kayarra
time
in a long time  ngaaku
short time  (w)ayinji
tin  jawaranya
*Tinospora smilacina*  yarungkurrumi
tip  (w)urrakj-, jalalang bil-, jalalang jiw-, jalalangkarra ngab-
tip over  jalalangkarra wardk-
tired  (from exertion)  (w)ayabi
to -ngka
in order to  ngamba
to death  danniyili
to each  yarrbkarra
to here  ngarlarli, nginingka
to there (thither)  kuyungka
to this side  ngarlarlinama
to where  (w)ajuwa
tobacco  kilirrmi, warnu, mijuwulmi
wild tobacco  (w)anamburrrngu
today  jalyangku, kunungkajkuwalu
toddler  dirndijajkala
toenail  milinji
lacking toenails  milanjija
together  kuyubulu, kanbakanba
all together  warrb
tomahawk  mayingkirni
tomorrow  nguwararungka
tongue  jalanya
too much  dardu
tooth  ngajalakurru
top  jaajaaka
tortoise, long-necked  wardjayi
touch  dabil-
towards there  jimingka
town  marru
track  bajk-, kaarrijbi, madkaaku
make tracks  nay-
snake’s track  wiilu
track of animal  yurnakurdukurdu
track of legged animal  yunku
traditional Aborigine  munba
traditional owner  mangaya
trap  mad baj-
travelling  jarrbajarrba
tree  darrangku
bauhinia tree  (w)irringila, jingi, wanyarrri (Kuw.)
black bean tree  miyikimi
(black) plum tree  irrkbimi
bloodwood tree  (y)ubungari
bottle tree  kajura
bullwaddy tree  kamanji, warlumbu
coolamon tree  kurlunjurrri (Kuw.)
corkwood tree  bokumarra, kurlunjurru (Kuw.), ngimbija
fallen tree  darrangku warrkajbunku
guttapercha tree  manyingila, marrija
hollow tree  darrangku jakalarrri, darrangku lamalkuj, darrangku lamalu
kerosene tree  kungkulimi
lancewood tree  jirimungkalyi, karnawunj
nailbush tree  kiyilmi
old tree  darrangku barlulu
peanut tree  kirriyimi (Kuw.)
river tree species  kalirrimi
salty tree  bijiwuna, darrangku mijuwalu
smoke tree  bularraku
soap tree  (y)ilinirrmi
stringybark tree  jinjaraku
tree species  ngalaya
tree species similar to corkwood  dilyarra
tree species with red seeds  kajura
tree species with yellow flowers  kurubimi
tree species with yellow ripe fruits  ngabukuluy
turpentine tree  mungkurrja (Kuw.), mulurmi
whitewood tree  jakirlirra
tremble  birriy-
trench  jirrkilimi
trespass  nyinyinybi ngab-
tribal scars  barduru
*Tribulus* species  *(w)urlurnmi, budunarrimi*
tricky person  mikanykaju, ngunbuluka (Kuw.)
trifle  dirdirrakajbija
trio  murrkulyi
*Triodia pungens*  kirkima, wirrimi
tripe  *(w)ujumi, ngarnmarrarnmarrarnku*
troublesome  jirdirda, yurrba
true  ngirringi, ngulyajbija
truthful  ngulyajbija
try  *(w)arum-, manjak-
tumble  wankij warrk-
turkey (bush)  karninyinji, kurrkabadi (Kuw.)
turn  *(w)irrinjikum-, kurrij bak- (Kuw.)*
turn around  *(w)irrinjikum-, kurrij bak- (Kuw.)*,
      *ngarrij bak- (Kuw.)*
turn inside out  binyb-
turn off  jard bil-
turn one’s back  ngid bak-
turn over  *(w)irrinjikum-
turning  ngid
turpentine tree  mulurrmi
turtle  large sea turtle  wardjayi
      short-neck turtle  kulamandarrirni
      stinking turtle  lamurrangkurdi
twice  kajkarrijanama
twilight  barrakaku, ngarrabarangku
twist  *(w)wardirdb-
twitch  bijbij bilak-
twitter  *(w)ambay-
two  kajkarra
      only two  jangumbila
      two or three  larranjku marndamarnda
      two people  kajkarribilarni
Two Mile waterhole  Jalyu

Vagina  kinarra
valley  balanganjanganja, jirrkilimi
venerable  nyambarnin
*Ventilago viminalis*  ngarndarrkalu, warraka (Kuw.)
verdant  kurdalyurru
very  ngamurla
      very big  ngardajkala
*Vigna lanceolata*  kibilimi
vine  yarungkurrumi
      caustic vine  jinjini
      snake-vine  yarungkurrumi
      vine species  *(w)urlurnmi, budunarrimi*
virgin  *(w)amarlakardini*
visit  barr-
vomit  kakarr-
vulva  kinarra

W
waddy  barrku, dikidika
wait  jijikarrm-  wait a little  (w)ayinjina  
wait a minute  (w)arduku  
wait for  jai-  
wait worrying  dirdikarr-  (Kuw.)

wake up  jalak duw- , lawu , lawu duw-  
walk  (w)anyam-  walk to recuperate  janjanbi il- 

wallaby  wankurra  
grass/hare wallaby  kalama , wambana  (Kuw.)  
‘left-hand’ wallaby  jurrama  
nailtail wallaby  darrbajki  
pretty-face/yellow wallaby  (w)arnkarrinya  
small wallaby  (w)arlungunja  

walk  jurnma  
walk to recuperate  janjanbi il- 

wallaroo, black  jurrama  
Wambaya people  Kakarrinji  
Wambaya people or language  Wambaya  

want  ngurrkuw-  wanting  nguran  

war  bunbaku , ngarimi  
‘cold’ war  mayilibi  

Warlmanpa person or language  Wilminji  

warm  (y)ardalakbi , dakard karum- , ngarra bil- , ngarrabiyaka  
be warm  ngarrabbi  
warm weather  bikbikaku  
warmed up  bibikaka  

warn  murril-  
Warumungu person or language  Warumunga 

wash  (w)ulukaj-  
wasp  nurnurnumi  
wasp gall  kulindirnda  

waste  bungk-  
watch , keep  narnangaj-  

water  (N.)  (y)ibilka , kaluyurrunga  
(V.)  (y)irdikiy-  
brackish water  jiyilini  
edge of water  darraajbi  
flood water  (y)ibilka larlarlajbunji ,  
(y)ibilka larlarlajbunji  
fresh water  (w)urawura  
ground water  jinjinmirrini  
of the water  (y)ibilkirrinya  
running water  larlarlaju  
salt water  (y)ibilka mijuwaliy  
soak water  jinjinmirrini  
spring water  dajkaardi  (y)ibilka  
water in hollow tree  jiyilini , karrinbiyi  

water bug  mangkurni  
waterhole, dry  mulkbulku  (Kuw.) , munmalku  
water lily  kaminarrinyi , mukurumi ,  
jarribilinyi , jiyilmi  
water weed  alanybayinja , banbanju  
watermark on corkwood tree  kaburkaburru  
wattle  barlungbarlungmi , mulurmi ,  
mungkurru  (Kuw.)  
wave  (N.)  ngarlangbalangku  

Wave Hill  Kinbarra  

wax  
earwax  marnkulukulidi  
plant wax  kirriji  
plant wax or ear wax  jikala  (Kuw.)  
spinifex wax  kirnima  
sugarbag wax  barnmi  

way off, a little  murrakana  

we  
we all  (inc.)  ngurrawala  
we all  (exc.)  ngirriwala , ngirriyala  
we two  (inc.)  mindiylia  
we two  (exc.)  nginyiylia  

weather  
cold weather  (w)urrajburrajku ,  
kurrumunnurulu , (w)urrajkalu  
cool/cold weather  jamurri  
cyclone-related weather  marlinbungu  
hot weather before wet  barungku  
warm weather  bikbikaku  

web  marawunji  

wedge-tailed eagle  jarndarringka  

week, next  (y)idaangka  

weeping willow  barlungbarlungmi  

weigh down  budhura , danjuw- , nay- , niyu  
be weighed down  budhura mil-  

well  bardakurra , marndaj , janjanbiyaka  

well!  ngarla  
west  karlarra  (Kuw.) , karnimbarka  
Western Mudburra  Kuwirinji  

westward  karlarra , karnimbarka  

wet  (V.)  (y)irdikiy-  
wet grasslands  huyirrin  
wet mud  (y)irlwiji , manalku  
wet season  (y)ibuj , mimbibiylu , yuwubu , (y)ibilkirri  

what  (w)aja , (w)anuku , jani , nyamba  
what for  nyambana
what sort *(w)anikirrkiji*
what with *(w)ajirnimbili*

**whichever kind:** *(w)arrura*

when *(w)ajinbaja, kun*

whence *(w)ajuwangkami*

where *(w)ajini, *(w)ajuw*

where from *(w)ajuwangkami*

where to *(w)ajuw*

which *(w)aja*

which way *(w)ajuw*

**white, little:** *(w)ayinji*

whirlwind *(w)mayamba*

**whistle:** *(w)ungkarr-*

**whistle stick**
big whistle stick *dumba*
small whistle stick *marnak*

whistler *malamalanjurd*

**white:** *(w)irrkangkarrka, bubuji*

ground white *kunara*

white of eye *miyaka*

**white person** *karriba (Kuw.), maamaandanya, marlaru, wajhala*

pale white person *darralyaka*

white person’s clothes *(w)abaaba*

white woman *wanymarrirni*

whiten *(w)irrk bil-*

whither *(w)ajuw*

who *(w)aja*

who with *(w)ajirnimbili*

why *(w)nyambana*

wide *(w)arranganbala*

wife *kabirni, kabinjulirni, nayurni, ngambirni*

willow, weeping *barlungbarlungmi*

willy wagtail *jirndikirrij*

win *(w)arng*

wind *(w)unha*

cold wind *(w)urrajburrajku, mimbiyili*

cyclonic winds *marlinbungu*

windy season *(w)unbanama*

**windbreak:** *dumuru, narranjana*

**wing** *liyimbu*

bat’s wing *marra*

winter *(w)unbanama*

**wipe** *bawulum*

wipe out *(w)jurum-

wire *munungkami*

wireless *(w)ngurrmana*

witchetty grub *la ju (Kuw.)*

large witchetty grub *janbakurdu minji, lurra*

with *(w)arndi, -ngku*

with avoidance *daara*

with care *marriya*

with what *(w)ajirnimbili*

with who *(w)ajirnimbili*

**without:** *(w)jija*

without hesitation *karl, *(w)ajankaka*

wobble *(w)alangkarra, wark-

woman *nayurni*

habitually looking for women *nayumajka*

Jingili woman *jingilirni*

old woman *(y)imikirni*

single woman *manjirirni*

white woman *wanymarrirni*

wild woman *bundirridjirri, kirdijirri*

woman who has just given birth *yaluriri*

wood *darrangku*

woodchip *(w)ingji, ngonajika*

**woods** *kayarra*

woolly *buwadbulyi, yardukku*

woomera *(w)orli*

long flat-handled woomera *warlmayi*

word *(w)arrirni*

work *warak*

white person’s business *yaanka*

worm *murlura*

**worn** *(w)arrba*

worn down *darlukurra*

worn out *(w)akirrarda*

worried *karrirraka*

wait worrying *dirdikarrr- (Kuw.)*

worrier *dirdikarrrika*

wound *(w)arli il-, arlamurru il-

wounded *marlinbungu*

wounded by spear *kulajbunji*

wrap *(w)abid bai-, munaj bil-

wrap up *(w)ukuk bil-

wren *(w)irrimirri, jindimina*

Wrightia saligna *birdiyinjirrni, kangkaala, lawa*

wrist *kardakarda*

wrong *karrirraka*

**Y**

Yabada creek *Babuwarnanu*
yabby  majikayi
Yalla  Warlumanybu
yam  babirdimi
   long round yam type  damangka
   plains yam  milakurri
   round yam type  karrangayimi
yam creeper/vine  yurru
yam/melon vine  yurru
yam species  jikimi, kubirdimi, nganyajimi
yam stick  kabila, kiyali, makalyani
yam type  kibilimi
yarn  yaanka
yawn
   (N.)  jangayi
   (V.)  jangayi il
yell  (w)ard-, ngalarr-, walarr-
yellow  dankurra, dankurranybinyaku
yes  marndaj, yu

yesterday  (y)idaju
yet, not  (w)ayinjinama
yolk  minjkujku
you
   you (NOM)  nyama
   you (ACC)  ngaanku, nganku
   you two (NOM)  kunyiyla, kunyuwurlu
   you two (ACC)  kunyaku
   you all (NOM)  kurrawala
   you all (ACC)  kurraku
young  jalyamungka, yabanja
   initiated young man  yarrulan
   young man  jawularri, yaba, yarrulan
   young man (just initiated)  junkuwarri
   young mother  manjiwirni
youngest  (w)umbala ngajina, biyangkkaaja
your  ngaank-, ngank-, kunyak-, kurrak-
youth  jawularri, yaba
Semantic domains: English–Jingulu

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   GENERAL TERMS
   CELESTIAL FEATURES
   WATER
   PLACE NAMES
   CUSTODIANSHIP AND TRADITIONAL OWNERSHIP

B: WEATHER
   GENERAL TERMS
   CYCLIC TIME

C: LOCATION AND DIRECTION
   GENERAL TERMS
   DEMONSTRATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES

D: PLANTS
   GENERAL AND PLANT PARTS
   TREES
   SHRUBS
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   TORSO
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A:  LANDSCAPE, COUNTRY
    AND WATER

GENERAL TERMS

all around wankijnganajku
around, go wankij bak-
bank (river) darraajbi
basin (shallow, in ground) munmulka
bend wankij (Kuw.)
bend in river dirdilkikimi
bog (y)irlwiji, yarlwadi
bush (w)ulyurrku, wawurru
bush country buji
cave birdbulu, nankuna
clear country to the horizon, on the horizon
nguwuru (Kuw.), jaarra
clearing barrambarra, bakara
clearing (long narrow) barrangarnajku
cliff jirrkilimi
clump of trees, copse naraja
corner dirdilka, nijiniji, wankij (Kuw.)
crack dirdilkikimi
cracked (ground) yalyalyaku
crack (large) munmulka
crack (in ground) yalawara
crack (in dry ground) yalalawura
creek sand yarrilinja
dam nankuna
dust jundurru
dust karalu
edge of water darraajbi
forest; timber country kayarra
gap in undergrowth (small) wilyirdku
ground karalu
ground (burnt) mambunku
gully jirrkilimi
hiding spot dirdilka, nijiniji
hill kijurlurlu, kalirrungu
hole; hollow lamalu
hole in ground bamburru
hole in ground (large) mandarra
holey country bambamburru
horizon; open sky; clear country to horizon
jaarra, nguwuru (Kuw.)
island durdiku, darraajbi, naraja
lair (in ground) mandarra

lump; bump (in the ground) dirdilwarri, mardarduju
mountain kalirrungu
mud (wet) manalku, (y)irlwiji
open or empty space walkba
open country (among bush) dibijkanajku
open ground; open space walkbaku
open space; outdoors bakara
pebble kijurlurlu
plain mangkuru
quicksand (y)irlwiji, yarlwadi
red sand country nyilikbiyaku
ridge (wooded) naraja
ridge country (rocky) mirdirdbi
ridge country (scrubby); lancewood scrub
karnjanjarru
rupture dajkaardi
salt; poison; medicine lungkarru
sand (black) kaburrkaburru
sand (red) bilyingbiyaku, nuyu
sand (yellow) yarrilinja
sandy country (soft) nuyanuya
sandy ridge lurru (Kuw.)
scrub (w)ulyurrku
scrub (light) bilyalu
scrub; dense growth wawurru
scrubby ridge (round or curved) jarrajarra
semi-tropical wet grasslands buyirrin
stone kijurlurlu
stone type (flat red) biyawuja
stone type (hard yellow to white) bilimburlu
stone type (red) kalarru
trench jirrkilimi
valley balanganjanganja, jirrkilimi
white ground kunara
woods kayarra

CELESTIAL FEATURES

daytime (w)uluwijangaardi
during the daytime; in the sun
(w)uluwijangambili

Eagle ‘constellation’ (two bright spots,
‘clouds’, in the night sky) Jarndarringkiyila
Milky Way kaarrriji
moon bardangkarra
moon (empty) jangkubarni bardangkarra,
kamuruyaju bardangkarra
moon (full) bardangkarrarni ngamulakaji
moon (new) bardangarra kurrangjuwaju
Morning Star Kamirrinji
noon; midday (wjuliyijirni wajankaju
Seven Sisters constellation (Pleiades) Mirrinmirrirdi
shooting star yaminju
sky dimbu
star jirnkiji
sun (w)uluwijirni

WATER
aquatic; of the water (y)ibilkirnanu
bay; backwater munmaku
brackish water jiyilini
creek jurrkurlu
current (running water, blood, runny nose) larlarlaju
deep jirrkanku, jurruku
dew (y)irrilalarlu, ngililibarnku
drip jilng bak-
dripping jilng
drops (y)ibilkirni
far from shore jurruku
flood larlarl-
floodwater (y)ibilka larlarlajbunji
flow larlarl-
fog kara, divilyi, jungunaku
fresh water (w)urawura
ground water jinjimirrinmi
lake bunungkurru, jikaya
leak jilng bak-
leaky lirrikikimi, jilng
mist divilyi, jungunaku
overflow (vessels only) yalwang bak-
overflowing yalwang
pour (of rain) dang bak-
rain kalyurrungurni, juju, (y)ibilkirni, kalyurrungurni
rain (sprinkling) jilingkarra
rainwater (w)urawura
ripple ngarlangbalangku
river jurrkurlu
salt water (y)ibilka mijuwulyi
shine (water, clouds) bilirr
soak kuyuwa
soak water jinjimirrinmi
splash warramurru wardk-, yalwang bak-
spring dajkaardi

spring water dajkaardi (y)ibilka, jinjimirrinmi
sprinkle jilngkilng bak-
swamp barlakuji, langkana, mulbulbu, munmulkul, mulbulkul (Kuw.)
swamp (large) bunungkurru, jikaya
water (any) (y)ibilka, kalyurrunga
water (found in hollow tree) jiyilini, karrinbiyi
water (plants etc.) (y)irdkiy-
waterhole barlakuji, langkana, mulbulbu, munmulkul, mulbulkul (Kuw.)
wave ngarlangbalangku
wet (make wet) (y)irdkiy-
wet season (y)ibu, mimbiyilyi, yuwubu, (y)ibilkirni

PLACE NAMES
15-Mile Waterhole Barungka
Anthony’s Lagoon Karrkarrkurrara
Banka-Banka Barnkubarnku
Beetaloo homestead Wala
Beetaloo (station) waterhole Warranganku, Juna
Beetaloo Creek Karlwarlwaaba
Bottom Hole Warlumanybu, Kubijalu
Colyer’s Creek Kalikulinyanakanka
Condalara Birdbi, Kandurlarra
Daly Waters Badba
Deep Yard Wanyu
Duck Hole Ngakunmaju
Dunmarra Jadbirni
Eight Mile Bore Ububi
Elliott; stock route bore near Elliott Kulumindiri
Elsey (station) Kuyangkan
Eva Downs Lirriyi
Ferguson’s spring Karayu
Frew’s Pond Walirra
George Redmond Causeway (Newcastle Creek) Warnkayi
Hayfield (station) Jardbingi
Hickory Bore Ikirdi
Hodgson Downs Minyirri
Holomo Noon waterhole Bilimburra
Huddleson Lagoon Arrungunmi
Jingaloo outstation Jalaku
Kidman Camp Ardwurrumburra
Kraala Kujurrukumini
Lake Nash Mangkilmi
Lake Woods  jikaya
Lily Hole Creek; creek near Beetaloo  Dalayijini
Longreach waterhole  (W)ijijarda
Marda waterhole  Marda
Milner Lagoon  Jadbirni
Mundah waterhole  Ijurru, Marda
Mungabroom  Mangkaburrirni
Murranni  Murranni
North Hole  Kularda
Number Six bore  Jurlujurludi
Number Two bore  Ubaji
October Creek  Kulikalinyanakanka
OT station  Binda
Peter's Hole  Kirnbininiku
Powell Creek  Bamayu
Redmond Crossing  Warnbarnbi
Renner Springs  Bunarrabaniku
Round Timber  Munumunirrirni, Warlunjunjaaba
Sandy Lagoon  Ukalukalu, Alanybayinja
Scrubby Lagoon  Ngandiknganma
South Yard  Jalanya, Wilyuku
Sundown Downs  Ililiirri
Tennant Creek  Jinkurakurru
Two Mile waterhole  Jalyu
Ucharonidge  Yakkurangkujku
Wave Hill (surrounding country)  Kinbarra
Yabada creek  Babuwarnamu
Yalla  Warlumanbu

CUSTODIANSHIP AND TRADITIONAL OWNERSHIP
country (of tribe); camp; place; home  ngawu
father's country  lalawu
live; be located; sit  jambilijin-
traditional owner  mangaya
policeman/custodian  kulyungkulyungloi

cloud (whispy)  (w)arranyangku
cold  (w)urrrajburrajku, kurrumunmurlu
cold wind; cold weather  (w)urrrajburrajku
cold wind and rain  mimbiyilyi
cyclonic winds and rain  marlinbungu
darken (with clouds, rain etc.)  kakujb-
dust (flying)  mayamba
fog  jarrawaku, junkarna
gale  (w)urrrajburrajku
hail  barrawarda
lightning  jujumi, marrimarrirni
overcast  kaabaja
rain  juju
rain (cold)  mimbiyilyi
rain (small drops)  (y)ibinjirni
rainbow  kingmi
shade  (y)ibinjinku, ngandayi, ngarlabu
storm  bibaju, wirakina
stormy, be  bib-
thunder  jujumi, marrimarrirni
thunderstorm  jujumangkujki
weather (cold)  (w)urrrajburrajku
weather (cyclone related)  marlinbungu
weather (warm)  bikbikaku
wet season  mimbiyilyi
whirlwind  mayamba
wind  (w)unba
wind (cold)  (w)urrrajburrajku, mimbiyilyi
winter; windy season  (w)unbanama

CYCLIC TIME
afternoon  kunungkujuwalu, (y)idayidajku
bedtime  ngurrayijbi
dark  muwum, kamuru
darken  muwum bardk-, muwum duk-
day, all  junjunji
day, late in  (y)idayidajku
day, middle of; broad daylight  binyamaku
day, same  kunungkujkuwalu
dawn, until  kardarrkuji
dry season  barungku
evening  (y)idayidajku
hot weather before wet  barungku
light (partial, not complete darkness); moonlight  ngarrabarangku
lunchtime (noon–1pm)  dinangkami
midnight  kurrarramba
morning  ngurraru-

B: WEATHER

GENERAL TERMS
blow (of wind)  buwub mali
cloud  kulumarra, madayi
cloud (black rain)  kaburrkaburu
cloud (thin)  mambunku
morning, early \textit{ngurrarunama}, \textit{jangkikaji}
morning, late in \textit{lawura}
night \textit{ngurrayijbi}
night falls \textit{muwum bardk-}, \textit{muwum duk-}
night, all \textit{kardarrukuji}
night (early) \textit{ngurrayijbi}
set (of sun) \textit{jun bak-}
sunrise \textit{kardarrukuji}, \textit{ngubu}, \textit{duwaju}
- \textit{wuluwijirni}, \textit{duwajiyimi} \textit{wuluwijirni}, \textit{duwanu}
sunset \textit{jumbakaju}
sunset, until \textit{junjuni}
today; later today \textit{kunungkujkuwalu}
tomorrow \textit{ngurarungka}
twilight \textit{barrakaku}, \textit{ngarrabarangku}
wet season \textit{(y)ibu}, \textit{yuwubu}

C: LOCATION AND DIRECTION

GENERAL TERMS

a little way off \textit{murrakana}
a long way \textit{barrbarda}
a long way away \textit{jungkali}
above \textit{jaangki}
across \textit{lurnkurrba}
along; among \textit{-mbili}
along the way \textit{jungkalungka}, \textit{lurnkurru-}
lurnkurru
alongside \textit{balyab}, \textit{milarda}
apart \textit{jungkali}
around, go \textit{kurij bak-} (Kuw.)
around, go; turn around \textit{ngarrij bak-} (Kuw.)
atop \textit{jangangkala}
away \textit{yajka}, \textit{diyaj}
back \textit{lurrbu}
back and forth \textit{birrikbirrik}
back track \textit{lurrbu nay-}
behind \textit{kimunjngkmbili}
beside \textit{balkij}
between \textit{lurnkurru}
bush, be out \textit{dankay-}
by \textit{-warndi}
centre \textit{jurrku}
change direction \textit{kurij bak-} (Kuw.)
close \textit{lurdha}
close by \textit{kajub}
close, right up \textit{lurdbalurdha}
come; approach \textit{lurdha}
come out or away \textit{dibij(u)w-}, \textit{(w)urdu}
distant \textit{barrbarda}, \textit{jungkali}
distant place \textit{jungkalungka}
downward \textit{lurnkurra}, \textit{jardurr}
east \textit{ngubu}
eastward \textit{nguburdki}
east, from the \textit{ngubangkala}
end (of a branch, limb, creek) \textit{jaajaaka}
far \textit{jungkali}
far side \textit{barrbarda}
from; down from \textit{-ngkami}
further along \textit{(w)ardbija}
further; longer \textit{janda}, \textit{kuyunga}
further; more \textit{kuyunganama}
get from inside \textit{jayirlungka}
- \textit{maj-g}
go \textit{lurdha}
going, keep \textit{junungku}, \textit{ngirdkaka}
half and half; along the way \textit{lurnkurru-}
lurnkurru
halfway; in the middle \textit{lurnkurru}
high \textit{langanda}
horizontal \textit{bakulyaju}
horizontally \textit{bakulyi}
in \textit{-mbili}
inside \textit{(w)urdurruk-}, \textit{jayili}, \textit{darndarn}
inside, go \textit{(w)urdurru}
into \textit{-ngka}
left \textit{(w)akunyi}
left hand side \textit{wakunyungka}
middle \textit{jurrku}
neat; nearly \textit{lurdha}
neat to \textit{kajub}, \textit{balkij}
north \textit{kirrawarra}
northward \textit{kirrawarraka}
on \textit{-mbili}
on to \textit{-ngka}
on the go \textit{ngarrijirri}
on top \textit{jangangkali}
on top of \textit{jangangkala}
out of \textit{-ngkami}
outside \textit{jangangkala}
outside; away; out of the way \textit{dibij}
over \textit{jaangki}
over there \textit{diyaj}
side, other (of water etc.) \textit{malyaku}
south \textit{kularra} (Kuw.), \textit{ngarniwirdki}
southward \textit{kularra}, \textit{ngarniwirdki}
straight ahead *junungku*
straight on *ngirdkaka*
straight through *karlwarl*
straight up *jangku*
through *birrik*
to *-ngka*
top *jaajaaka*
turn; turn around *kurrij bak- (Kuw.)*
under *jayili*
up *-ngka, jangkurdki*
up, high *jangkangki, jaangki, jangkurdki*
west *karlarrra (Kuw.), karnimbarrra*
westward *karlarraka, karnimbarraka*
with *-ngujku, -(w)arndi*
without *-jija*

**DEMONSTRATIVES AND INTERROGATIVES**

*a* nyambala
any kind; whatever kind *(w)arrura*
for some reason *nyambananayi*
he; she; that (not previously mentioned, cataphoric demonstrative) *jiyi*
he; she; that (previously mentioned, anaphoric demonstrative) *jiyinama*
here *nginimbili, jamaniki, jiminkiki, ngindaniki, nyamaniki*
here, from; hence *nginungkami*
here, to; this *nyambaarndi*
how *nyambaarndi*
how far *(w)ajajika*
in what manner *nyambaarndi*
some *nyambala*
something *nyambananayi*
somewhere *(w)ajuwangkami*
that; that one *nginda*
that (distant) *jumu*
that (medium distance) *ngunu*
that (previously mentioned item) *kuyu*
there (in or at that previously mentioned place) *kuyumbili*
there (medial); just over there; that; that one *jama*
there (that place) *ngunumbili*
there, from *jiminkiki*
there, from (distant); thence *ngindawungkami*
there, from (from that place) *ngunungkami*
there, from; thence *kuyungkami*
there, over *nyambambili*

there now!, over *jimimbilarlu*
there, to; thither *kuyunglulu*
there, towards *jiminkara*
that; that one *jimi, nyama*
these two *ngindabila, kujkarribila*
thing *ngangarra*
things; stuff *nyambanyamba*
this; this one *jamaniki, jiminkiki, ngindaniki, nyamaniki*
this lot; that lot *ngindabaju, ngindabaju*
this way *nginduwa, ngunurra*
this side, to *ngarlarinama*
this, like *ngunungkura*
what *nyamba, (w)anuku*
what sort *(w)anikirrkiki*
what, do *(w)anjirnimbili*
whence; from where *(w)ajuwangkami*
where; in or at what place *(w)ajini*
where; whither; to where; which way *(w)ajulu*
who with; what with *(w)ajirnimbili*
why; what for *nyambana*

**D: PLANTS**

**GENERAL AND PLANT PARTS**

bark *barndabi (Kuw.), barmngirri (Kuw.), kamarra, kurnyu*
bark of lancewood *dimilyi, manjurna*
bed (of flattened grass or leaves) *jalyu*
bend in wood *kilyilyu*
branch *nyanyalu, darrangku, malangardku*
burl; lump in wood *birdu*
fire-stick *darrangku linyarda kunju*
flatten out leaves or grass for a bed *(jalyu-)*flower *yurrku*
flower (of trees only) *nyalinyi*
forked stick or branch *(darrangku)* *yalyalyaku*
fruit; rotten bush orange *wamarlarra*
grass; foliage *kurralyu*
green (of plants) *kurralyuru*
gum (of trees) *miringmi*
hole (in plant) *luvaku*
juice *(y)ingalka*
leaf *nyanyalu*
limb of tree *malangardku*
log darrangku
nectar (y)ingalka, jumurdku, yurrka, durda
nut nginja
nut (bloodwood) nyikirruru
plant karuka
prickle durb karrakujki, durb kujakjala
root (w)indurruru, marrngu
scrub; small sticks (y)irriminjulu
seed nginja
seed of soap tree (mirrinmirrinji) mangurla
seed pod from bauhinia tree ngabilibili
shrub karuka
stick (unshaped) darrangku
sugarleaf wandala, bijardku (Kuw.)
tree darrangku
tree (fallen) darrangku warrkajbunku
tree (hollow) darrangku jakalarru, darrangku lamalkuju
tree (old, dead and dry) darrangku barlurlu
verdant kurdalyurru
wax (of plants) kirriji, jikala (Kuw.)
wood darrangku
woodchip jinju, ngananjku

TREES
Acacia coriacea kunajuru
Acacia difficilis, Acacia colei (y)ilinirrmi, bilangbilangmi
Acacia farnesiana, Acacia bidwillii kiyilmi
Acacia holoserica mangurla, mirrinmirrinji
Acacia shirleyi jirimungkulyi, karnawunji
Aeschynomene indica bulurukuji
Atalaya hemiglaucu jakirliirra, wabilungu (Kuw.)
bauhinia tree (w)irringila, jingi, wanyarri (Kuw.)
black bean tree miyikimi
black plum kiyindinmi
bloodwood gum dyinu
bloodwood tree (y)ubungari
bloodwood type with short nut jirdburdu
Brachychiton diversifolium dirdikbi
bullwaddy (tree) kamanji, warlumbu
Capparis umbonata burnaringmi
Carissa lanceolata (y)irriminjulu, kulyukulyumi
cattle bush; bullocky bush birtiyinjirrmi, lawa
Cochlospermum gregorii kajura
conkerberry (y)irriminjulu, kulyukulyumi
coolamon tree kurlunjurru (Kuw.)
coolibah tree bidbidarra
corkwood tree bukumarra, kurlunjurru (Kuw.), ngimbija
desert mangrove jinaraku
Dicrostachys spicata kiyilmi
emu bush, tree species (with yellow flowers) kurubimi
emu plum marlungkarru
Erimophila bignoniflora kurubimi
eucalypt species dinnulu, yurlaminku
Eucalyptus aspera kurruda
Eucalyptus camalaldulensis bilirna, kunjimarra (Kuw.)
Eucalyptus chlorophylla dinnulu, yurlaminku
Eucalyptus ferruginea jirdburdu
Eucalyptus leucophloia (w)amba, mandalurra
Eucalyptus microtheca et al. bidbidarra
Eucalyptus papuana darralyaka
Eucalyptus polycarpa (w)ubala
Eucalyptus pruinosa bularraku
Eucalyptus tectifica yurlaminku
Eucalyptus terminalis (y)ubungari
Excoecaria parvifolia manyingila, marrija
Eythrophleum chlorostachyum karndi (Kuw.), marndarnngarra
ghost gum darralyaka
Grevillea striata; Hakea arborescens warajkala
guttapera ch tree manyingila, marrija
Hakea chordophylla (possibly Hakea lorea); Grevillea mimosoides bukumarra
Hakea species dilyarra
Heterodendrum oleifolium birdiyinjirrmi, lawa
ironwood karndi (Kuw.), marndarnngarra
kerosene tree kungkulimi
kurrajong dirdikbi
kurrajong root winyindimi
lancewood tree jirimungkulyi, karnawunji
Lophostemon grandiflorus jinaraku
Lysiphleum cunninghamii (w)irringila, jingi, ngabilibili, wanyarri (Kuw.)
Macropteanthes kekwickii kamanji, warlumbu
nailbush tree; kekwicki kiyilmi
Opilia amentacea  ngabukulyu
pandanuus  malyaku
paperbark tree  bijilirra
peanut tree kirriyimi (Kuw.)
Petalostigma pubescens  marlungkarra
plum tree (black)  irrkibi
Premna acuminata  kungkulimi
river bloodwood  kurruda
river red gum  bilirna, kunjimarra (Kuw.)
salty tree  darrangku mijuwulu, bijiwuna
Santalum lanceolatum  kalirnimi
Securinega virosa  ngaburrayimi
shitwood; stringybark tree  jinjaraku
smoke tree  bularraku
snappy gum  (w)amba, mandalurra
soap tree  (y)ilinirrimi, bilangbilangmi, mirrinmirrinji
stringy bark tree  warnila, yubungu
supplejack tree  ngarndarrkalu, warraka (Kuw.)
Tamarix aphylla  bijiwuna, darrangku mijuwulu
Terminalia canescens  kambulumi
Terminalia volucris  kirriyimi (Kuw.), laangkujbi
tree species  ngalaya
Ventilago viminalis  ngarndarrkalu, warraka (Kuw.)
whitewood tree  jakirlirra, wabilungu (Kuw.)
wild orange tree; bush orange  burnaringmi
SHRUBS
acacia bush  mininmi
Acacia lysiphloia  mulurrmi, mungkurra (Kuw.)
Acacia stenophylla  barlungbarlungmi
Acacia torulosa; Grevillia refracta  kurabuka (Kuw.), marndula
Acacia victoriae  mininmi
Aeschynomene indica  jarumajaruma, jirirlra, yukulirrimi
bluebush  bulungkarrimi
bush species  kurabuka (Kuw.), marndula
cashew bush  mininmi
Muehlenbeckia florulenta  bulungkarrimi
Operculina aequisepala  birrilibala
pea bush  jarumajaruma, jirirlra, yukulirrimi, bulurukuyi
rolpoly; shrub species with thorns  ngajankirrimi
sensitive plant  lurumburra
shellbush  likinimi
shrub species  nyambalanyambala
shrub species (poisonous)  karlwakarlwa
shrub species; prostrate vine type  birrilibala
turpentine tree; wattle species  mungkurra (Kuw.), mulurrmi
wattle species with thin leaves (commonly ‘weeping willow’)  barlungbarlungmi
SMALL PLANTS
bullocky bush; cattle bush  kangkaala
herb species (sometimes ‘wild tobacco’) (w)anamburrngu
herb (small) with blue flower  dirrivialyimi
Heterodendrum oleifolium  kangkaala
Streptoglossa bubakii (w)anamburrngu
VINES
banana (bush, older fruit)  ngimirrikimi
banana (bush, vine)  kilibi
banana (bush, young fruit)  ngamindurrakbi
Capparis lasiantha  mingkilawurnumi, wardbardbimi
Capparis lasiantha fruit  babingi (Kuw.)
caustic vine  jinjinimi
Clerodendrum floribundum  jililungkurru
creeping grass; bindii (w)urlurnmi, budunarrimi
cucumber (wild, not the same as (w)arnburrkbi) (w)arnburrujinimi
cucumber (wild, not the same as (w)arnburrujinimi) (w)arnburrkbi
cucumber melon (wild)  jililungkurru
Cucumis melo (w)arnburrkbi, (w)arnburrujinimi, mulurrmi
Decaisnia signata  ngalirringkirribi
Leichhardtia australis  kilibi, ngamindurrakbi, ngimirrikimi
melon species, ‘pie melon’  kalinyukumi
melon type (round)  kirangkuju
melon type (small)  mururrmi
mistletoe type  ngalirringkirribi
passionfruit (bush); pawpaw (bush)  wardbardbimi, mingkilawurnumi
passionfruit (bush); pawpaw (bush) (fruit of mingkilawurnumi or wardbardbumi) babyingi (Kuw.)
Sarcostemma australis jinjinmi
snake-vine yarungkurrumi
Tinospora smilacina yarungkurrumi
Tribulus species (w)jururlumi, badunarrimi
yam or melon creeper/vine yurr-
GRASS
Aristida pruinosa mawurumi
Bothriochloa ewartiana liyiji
Cymbopogon bombycinus warrinjalan
Eragrostis tenella ngangarra
galah grass; lawn (w)urrbuja
Gomphrena canescens bulunbulunji,
marlirawurra (Kuw.)
grass (w)uju, yuka, bikirra
grass species kankurru (Kuw.)
grass species (fragrant, red) birrilibala
grass species (short) yukulurrabi (Kuw.)
grass species (tall, papyrus-like) kiyarrkáyidbi
grass species (tall, white) ngandirdi
grass species (thin, hard) kurrubuja,
bijurrunku
grass type kirlirrwala
grass type (red) manyanyi, warrinjalan
glass type (tall, red) liyiji
glass with prickly seeds bururrumi
glass with soft white flowers bulunbulunji,
marlirawurra (Kuw.)
grass (dry) kunkurdduru
khaki grass (a sharp grass) marrimarru
bikirra
Oryza species karlarlanju
Oryza species, Eragrostis tenella kingkirra
rice-like grass ngabijimi
rice (wild) kingkirra, ngangarra, karlarlanju
sharp grass seed mawurumi
Sorghum species kirlirrwala
spinifex wirrimi
spinifex grass; spinifex wax kirmima
Triodia pungens et al. kirmima, wirrimi

TUBERS
carrot (wild) kankankulukki, nyiyinmi
Crinum angustifolium jajarrkin
Ipomoea aquatica kinyilakbimi (Kuw.),
kubirdimi, milakurrmi
Ipomoea costata et al. babirdimi
Ipomoea species jikimi
onion (bush, white); onion lily jajarrkin
onion (wild) kinyuvurrumi, mundubarlimi
Portulaca pilosa kankankulukki, nyiyinmi
potato (wild) kinyilakbimi (Kuw.)
Vigna lanceolata kibilimi
yam; wild potato (generic as well as specific) babirdimi
yam (plains); wild potato milakurrmi
yam species nganyajimi
yam species; wild potato kubirdimi, jikimi
yam type kibilimi
yam type (long round) damangka
yam type (round) karrangayimi

WATER PLANTS
Nymphaea species mukurumi
root of water lily kaminarrinmimi
water weed alanybayinja, banbanju
water lily jarribilinymi
water lily (with yellow flowers) kaminarrinmimi
water lily (white) jiyilmi
water lily species (with white or yellow flowers) mukurumi

FUNGI
fungus, mushroom jalalarrka
moss nakalanjku

E: FAUNA

GENERAL AND ANIMAL PARTS

anthill bilaya
bat's wing marra
bill (of bird) kalbanyku
bone; skeleton kardakarda
brain kidba (Kuw.), marrkulu
burrow karlaju
carrion kimurdi
crest (of bird) kuwanja
egg kidba (Kuw.), marrkulu
egg white (w)irrkburrkbu
egg yolk dankurranybinyaku, minjukju
emu feathers malyimalyi
feather (particularly smaller feathers); down, decorative (ceremonial) down diyardiya
feather liyimbu
fin of fish nyila
leg bone bunghingku
nest janbara, jiwuru (Kuw.)
new-born (animals or people) buwadbulyi
pollen balls from sugarbag (sweet) kundirrimi
pouch (of marsupial) bulwa
shell (empty) liyirru
shell (large shell or the substance shell) binjayinja
sugarbag darda, nyukujburri
sugarbag (female) wangkurri
sugarbag (male) wangkurra, nyaliyi (Kuw.)
sugarbag wax barmmi (Kuw.), mayibimi
tail kirdikirdimi, ngijkinmi
tail feathers balyanu
termitaria bilaya
track (of animal) yurnukurdukurdu, yunku
web (of spider) marawunji
wing liyimbu
yolk; egg yolk minjkujku

LAND ANIMALS
bandicoot bakuru (Kuw.), bardkula, mulungkarrirni, kalwarri, (w)arlungunja
bilby; rabbit-eared bandicoot yalbawurrri, yarningkirni (Kuw.)
buffalo nganabarru
bull (w)ardbulurra
bullock; cow dirdbakanu (Kuw.), marranybala
bush turkey; Australian bustard karninyinji, kurribadji (Kuw.)
cat bujikarda, kardayi
cow buliki
dingo (y)iminji
dog kunyarrba, warlaku
donkey; mule ngardangki (Kuw.), langa bivijala
dunnart; mulgara munyunyurni, (w)ijibarda
echidna (spiny ant-eater); ‘porcupine’ kiyijirni, nyinawurdirni
emu kiringinjirri
goat yakuwyarri
goat (billy) (w)ardbulurra
horse dimana, yarrarawira

kangaroo (black or red) jurdana
kangaroo (hill country) wardabanmarra
kangaroo (red) (w)ankurra (Kuw.)
kangaroo (red, female) ngaliijirrirni
kangaroo (red, male) kanjarlawurri
kangaroo (small hills variety) jurnma
mouse (hopping); any small marsupial mouse munyunyurni
mouse (burrowing) mujaka
mouse (red burrowing); long-tailed hopping mouse (Kuw.) (w)ijibarda
mouse (red) munyunyurni
mulgara darndiyi, kudingi
pig bikibiki
plains wanderer; orange-footed scrubfowl, mallee fowl burrunjawurru
possum jakulajki, kalwarri
quoll juburdu
rat (black) ngayinjirni
rat (native) darndidi, kudingi
sheep yakuwyarri
wallaby wankurra
wallaby (grass), hare wallaby kalama, wambana (Kuw.)
wallaby (‘left-hand’, black wallaroo) jurnma
wallaby (nailtail) darrbajki
wallaby (pretty-face) (w)arnkarringka
wallaby (small), about 2 ft high (w)arlungunja
wallaby (yellow) (w)arnkerringka

FLYING ANIMALS
bat marrangkujki
bat (large) barnkiji
bat (small) ngaliminymirni
bird (any) jurlji
bird (small black and white) dirridirri
bosun bird; tern; gull (large) durdba
bower bird jarrirli, jiwurru
brolga yalkurrungkudi
bronzewing marababinri, (w)andarrkurunj
budgerigar (w)uujivurnji
bush fowl (black) birringbalirri
bush hen yakakurrumini
butcher bird (brown) (y)ijijurnminji
butcher bird (large) bikurr
butcher bird (pied and grey) kurrbalawuji
chicken hawk dirrida
cockatoo (black) lirrikbirri
cockatoo (sulphur-crested) bangarra
cockatoo (white) birrili
cockatoo (white, little) mirdilyirrirni
coot; moorhen ngamamiyikini
cormorant kwwarndanbinyaka
cormorant (pied) kiwinji
crane (black and white or blue) darliwa
crane (white) liwirni
crow (w)angkulayi
cuckoo shrike (grey) jurruwuji
curlew (w)irndukurni
curlew (Eastern) waarkini
diver duck (small) birridini
diver duck (black) nardburrinjirni, narli
diver duck (large black and white) kwwarndanbinyaka
diver duck (white) kiwinji
duck (hardhead) jurluwardbini, ngawuyaka, ngurrujuruka, (w)amangurluwa
duck (whistle) kibilyawurni
duck (wood, large) (w)ububukarri
duck (wood, small) warlabadbi
dollarbird, sugarbird (brown) jinbinbilyi
dollarbird (white) janba
dove kulurnkurrudi, bilangkurrirdi
eagle hawk karrkanya
eagle hawk; wedge-tailed eagle jarndarringka
falcon karrkanya
family bird kulanginyirni
finch nyiyinyiyi, nyunumiyi
finch (gouldian) (Kuw.) jurdumajurduuma
flying fox bilkina, kinyakbanji, marrangkujki
flying fox (small) ngaliminyirmiri
frogmouth owl jurdyiini
galah kilikildedji
ghost bat jurnkurrubilyi
golden whistler nyurijminji
goose (maggie) kuyumarlingkirni, nguknguk, warlidaici
goose (pygny) warlabadbi
harrier (swamp) warliyangka
hawk barnibukarri, waruburlurburla
hawk (chicken) dirdila
hawk (eagle) jurdarrningka
hawk (kite) dirdingarnu, karlarlawurra (Kuw.)
hawk (sparrow) dirdila
hawk (black sparrow) kurnbilyini (Kuw.)
honeyeater (brown, like a kookaburra) marrinkili
ibis kunyimirni
jabiru; stork karrinji
kingfisher; kookaburra (small) marrinkili
tree waruburlurburla
kite (black-shouldered) balakajarri
kite (brahminy) kijijimarri
kite (white-breasted) dilkurni
kite hawk dirdingarnu, karlarlawurra (Kuw.)
kookaburra dalmurranga
lapwing dijirrini
lorikeet wirrilwirrilyi
maggie kurrbalawuji
maggie goose kuyumarlingkirni, nguknguk, warlidaici
martin bijija
miner bird; mynah bird (w)ajabajaba
mopoke kurrkjiji
night heron karlinja, kawula
nightjar barnangka
owl kurrkjiji, mukmuk
owl (tawny frogmouth) jurdiyini
owl (barn) ngajakurra (Kuw.)
owl (brown, small) barnangka
parrot (green) wirrilwirrilyi
parrot (green and red, large) (w)ilkbirni
parrot (grey); spotted parrot; cockatiel wirriwurna
parrot (princess) dakudbari, yakakak (Kuw.)
peehee dirridirriji
pelican dabarrangi (Kuw.), walanybirri
petrel kurrurrmirni (Kuw.), durukmirni
petrel (storm) bukbubki
pigeon (blond); squatter pigeon (w)andarrkururni
pigeon (small yellow, red, and white) kulurnkurrudi, bilangkurrirdi
pigeon (crested) kilwilwirni
pigeon (wood) (w)andarrkururni, marababirni
plover mirrirribin
raven (w)angkulayi
seagull (small); tern; any small sea bird kirringkirringma
sparrow hawk dirdila
sparrow hawk (black) kurnbilyini (Kuw.)
spoonbill bulumbulurdi
stilt nginginji
Storm bird kurrakurriji, mirrirribini
swallow (wood) jinbinbilyi, janba
teal (chestnut) warlabadbi
whistler (small bird) malamalanjurdi
willy wagtail jirdikirrijbirni
wren jijirrmirni, jindiminya

SNakes, lizards and amphibiaNs
blanket lizard jamankula
blanket lizard (small) wallingirra
blue tongue lizard (large) jurlurlurra
blue tongue lizard (small) lungkura
brown snake burnumurra
bullfrog ngalayiminji
carpet snake warlujabirni
death adder (w)jamakurni (Kuw.)
dragon lizard buburlu
dragon lizard (large black) Karnkurlakurlu
dragon lizard (small) kaburi
dragon lizard (woodland) kidkilyi
frill-necked lizard jamankula
frog (creek) ngalayiminji
frog (sand), burrowing frog ngalayirni
frog (tree) birrinnji
gecko kangbi
goanna (groud) bakarranji
goanna (large rock) warnkarranga
goanna (plains, grey striped, spiny tail) Jurrrkubadi
goanna (sand hills) warnkarranga
goanna (small plains) budakurrirni
ngoanna (spotted plains) burduburda
goanna (water) yulurrbugku
goanna (yellow) walanja
king brown snake kiwarlija
legless lizard jilibinji
lizard (medium sized) kidkilyi
lizard (small) yabanja
lizard (racing) lardaja
olive python ngidingida
orange-red-naped snake birdkijini
python (black) warlababdi
python (olive) ngidingida
quiet python ngidingida
skink (brightly coloured) dangunyinji
skink (dull) buburlu
snake (any) kiwarlija, mkinji
tree lizard kaburi
tree lizard (large) buburlu
tree lizard (small) bala
tree snake (w)ululungbula
water snake (yellow-bellied) kiyirrnniri
whip snake dalyi
white snake ngayiliji
yellow-bellied snake (y)irndira

WATER CREATURES
CATfish kirirni
CRAB jindirirrini, marnaburni, ngardarda (Kuw.)
FISH (specifically perch) kakayi
MARRon majikayi
MOLLusc (univalve) kalardayi
MUSSEL kurdijalaka, marlangayi
snail kalardayi
Tadpole kirikirra (Kuw.), kalangkuliiji
turtle (large sea); long-necked tortoise wardjayi
turtle (short neck) kulamandarrirni
turtle (stinking) lamurrangkardi
yabby majikayi

INSECTS AND GRUBS
ant (small black) bakungunjini
ant (small or medium sized) jjuuja
ant (large black) kijakirrrini
ant (red) bilaya
ant (white) bamaRNyana, jakirrrini (Kuw.)
bee kununga, wangkurra
beetle (any) kurrnyungkujki
beetle (flying) liyimbunngkujki
beetle (stinging or biting) marramarrangkujjki
beetle species (possibly earwig) mijiku bajkarlini
blowfly kunurlurla
bull ant kijakirrrni
butterfly marlimarlirri
Caterpillar kunurlma
CEntiPede jalarri (Kuw.), marlangkabirriri
Cockroach jarridbiiji
CRicket dalydaly, mirrimirdhi
CRicket (young) dirdijaka
dragonfly; damselfly (w)urrumbumbi
earthworm minanga
flea midilyi
fly (y)iMarrnnga, walnganji, kununga
fly (blow) kungurlurla
fly (March) burrju
grasshopper kuraajaba, waniyi
grasshopper (small, green and red) dalydaly
grub kulindirnda
hornet (orange and black) burrmurumuruma, nurnurnumi
itchy caterpillar; ‘greenfire’ burruburrurdi, yarkaburrurdi
leech nyurrnguli
louse jardirni (Kuw.), mukanjirni
louse egg; nit kuliya
maggot murlura
March fly burrju
mark minangal il-
mosquito bangkulirni, bangkulya
mosquito (big) karnamurrura
moth marlimarlirni
praying mantis (w)ajirrku
scorpion mundarlirni
spider karruji
spitfire grub munba
stick insect waniyi
termite bilaya
tick midilyi
wasp nurnurnumi
wasp gall kulindirnda
waterbug (giant) mangkurni
white ant bamardanya, jakirringkujku (Kuw.)
witchetty grub laju (Kuw.)
witchetty grub (large) janbakurduminji, lurla
worm murlura

F: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

GENERAL TERMS
alike kuyubulu
bad karriyaka
break lakarr maj-
broken lakarr, lakarrmiji
different; dangerous karriyaka
equal kuyubulu
false; ili karriyaka
fake (w)akiyabardu
like nambanama
old kabalyarraka, larrba, jakirringkujku
previously larrba
similar kuyubulu
similar to nambanama
snap lakarr wardk-
together kuyubulu
worn larrba
worn out (w)akiyabardu
wrong karriyaka

APPEARANCE
big; fat (of people) murrmuyaka
big; large; old; very; boss ngamurla
black; dark brown kaburrburru
bright biringbikakki
brown (light) bilyingbikakki
circle luwaku
clear; clean kilaryku
crooked kirdilyaka, likirri
cross karlwadaj bil-
crossed karlwadaj
dark kamamurri
darken; blacken kaburrj-
depth (bank, slope, or object) (w)ardbardbala, darlukurra
eaten by white ants jakirringkujku
empty luwaku
fat (of people) ngardajkala
full; filled dimbak
full of holes luwarluwaku, jakirringkujku
grey-haired; white bubuji
line (drawn) minanga
little (a little amount) kurulkurla
long; tall biyijala
low; down jarluku
lump (of fat or some substance) mardju
murky; dirty (of water) junduji
narrow wilyirdu
ochre dankurra
orange dankurranbinyaku
overflowing dimbak
piebald; spotted kilyikilyikaku
pointed (as tip of stone spear); sharp nganynganybinyaku
red bilyingbikakki
row; line (of things); lined up maranga
shallow nyinyinyaku
shine biringb-
shine  luju;
shiny; shining  birinbu;
short  munmunrri, dunkuku
short; depleted; one-armed; one-legged,  short, be  munmun
shorten  munmunrri bi-
small (things)  kurrukurlu
spear (short)  munmunrri
spoiled  waaka (Kuw.)
steep  jarlu
stripe  murruru (Kuw.)
striped  murrurrungkujki, minangangkujki
stubby; stumpy (round)  mardu

tangle-haired; dreadlocked  murrurrmu
thin; skinny  larrkaja
thin, be  burardk-
very big; huge  ngardajkala
water mark on corkwood tree (black/dark brown)  kaburrkaburu
white  (w)rrkburru
wide  (w)rranganbala
worn down  darlukura
yellow  dankurr, dankurranybiku

TEMPERATURE, WEIGHT AND TEXTURE
chopped up  yababanja
cold  (w)rrajkala
cold (things); cooled  jamurri

cold (weather); cool (weather)  jamurri

cold weather; cold (w)rrajkalu
cool (trans)  jamurri

cold, be  jamurri

dead (of plants)  barludyi
dense; thick (scrubby)  mijilmiju

dry  barludyi
dry (V)  (w)rrak bil-
dry; barren (country)  ladarrku
dry out  ladj 

fine  yababanja
heavy  dardalya
hollow log  jakalaru
hot (from fire)  nyalanyalabi

light (in weight)  rabkaku
loose  karlakalarra
loosely  karlakalarra
loose, be; loosen  karlakalarra-
rotten; eaten by termites  jakalarra
rough (texture)  burdurbura

slippery  juwujbiyaku (Kuw.)
soft  mamam
soft; spongy  mamambiyaku
sticky; sticking  balab

strong (person or thing); tight  dardalya
strong (things); hard; heavy  bidbilyi
thirsty; dry; shallow  kurranja
warm  ngarrabiyu
warm; hot  (y)ardalakbi
warm; warmed up  bibikaba
warm, be  ngarrabi
woolly  buwadbuly, yandukkaba

QUALITIES AND TYPES OF SOUND
bang; thump; burst; break; come away or out from; issue; fire (a gun)  dajk-

beating; beat (of heart)  durdurbğu

crack  lajk-\n
dead, be; deafen  nyurralangan-
loudly; hard, tightly  (w)rrakbili

noisy  (w)aburrmajkala

rattle; rustle  liya-
thumping; thump (of heart)  durdurbikaji

TASTES AND SMELLS
acidic (of food)  dajbajkala
bitter; sour  jabara

rotten  jabara
rotten; stinky  kiyali

 salty  mijwulyi

stink  kiyali

stinky  nungulyu (Kuw.)
sweet  barlakaka

G: QUANTIFICATION

GENERAL TERMS

bit, a  jangu, jangunama
equal  kanba

how long; what  jani
how many (w)arinkiliji
how; how much  jani
just  jangunama

little, a  jangu, jangunama

only  jangunama
question particle (forming yes/no questions) 
  *jani*

together *kanbakanba*
two people *kujkarrilibarni*
two, just; only two *jangunbila*

**QUANTIFICATION, GROUP, NUMBER**

another *kungka*
every day; many days; a lot of the time *dardukijka*
few *naraja*
few, a *larranjku marndamarnda*
four *kujkarrurna-kujkarrurna*
five *marndamarnda*
half *dalkurr*
halve *dalkurr dirr-, dalkurr nangk-
lots; a lot *yardbarrku*
many; much; a lot *dardu*
many people; mob *darduwal*
many; mob; bundle *yuranya*
mob; crowd *juma* (Kuw.)
more *jandanama*
much, too *dardu*
nothing; no one; no *kiwirra*
nothing, have *kuwardjiy-
once, only *kungkubarninjarra*
one *kungkubarnu*
one at a time *kungkungkubarnu* (etc.)
one side *larranjku*
simultaneously *kungkubarninjarra*
split in half; halve *dalkurr nangk-
three *murrkunbala*
three days (duration) *murrkuliija*
trio (of things) *murrkulyi*
twice *kujkarrirjanama*
two *kujkarrin*
two days (duration) *kujkarrijka*
two or three *larranjku marndamarnda*

corpse (human) *warrijbala*
mountain devil (kind of lizard) *yarlikijirni*

snakes (two) in a dreaming, associated 
  stream and coolibah tree near Beetaloo 
  Murlububumi
spirit; ghost; devil *warrijki*

wild woman; female spirit *bundirndiyirni*,
  *kirdijilirni*

**PEOPLE AND LANGUAGE GROUPS**

Aborigine; traditional *munba*
Alawa people *Walawa*
Asian person; Chinaman *janiman*
Beetaloo; person from *Warranganka*
countryman *wilinja*
crowd *bayardardu*, *bayinbala*

European; Caucasian; white person *karriba* 
  (Kuw.), *maamaandanya*, marlaru, wajbala
European/white woman *wanymarrirni*
Gurindji (person or language) *Kuwirinji*
half-caste *bilyingbihyaka*

Jawoyn (person or language) *Jawuny*
Jingili people (as a whole) *jingili*
Jingili people (two) *jingilaala*
Jingili people (more than two) *jingildarrra*

Jingulu language *Jingulu*
Jingili man (one) *jingila*
Jingili woman (one) *Jingilirni*
Mangarrayi people *Minyirrnga*

Mudburra (Eastern) people or language *Mudburra*
Mudburra (Western) person or language *Kuwirinji*

mob *bayardardu*, *bayinbala*

Ngarnji people *Ngarnji*, Warnburrajumirri
person of mixed Aboriginal–European 
  descent *bilyingbihyaka*

person of mixed Mudburra–Jingili descent 
  *Kuwarrangu*

people *bayardardu*, *bayinbala*

Wambaya people (used mostly for people 
  of mixed Wambaya–Jingili descent) 
  *Kakarrini*

Wambaya people or language *Wambaya*
Warlmanapa person or language *Wilminji*
Warumungu person or language *Warumunga*

**H: HUMAN CLASSIFICATION**

**GENERAL TERMS**

name *liyijku*

**SPIRITS AND DEVILS**

bad (person); killer *warrijmajka*
## AGE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Jingulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adult (has been through ceremonies)</td>
<td>ngamungkujika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby (human)</td>
<td>manjala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>malkirrangkujki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td>marluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy</td>
<td>yaba, karlingka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (crawling)</td>
<td>barlamarra (Kuw.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy (just walking)</td>
<td>kurlukurla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy (pubescent)</td>
<td>jajkalu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child</td>
<td>wawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (son or daughter)</td>
<td>kurlura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>child (crawling)</td>
<td>dirndijajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decrepit</td>
<td>kabalyarraka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elder</td>
<td>marluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine; female (of animals)</td>
<td>maliyirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (at just before puberty)</td>
<td>birmannirri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (at puberty)</td>
<td>(w)amarlakardini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (child)</td>
<td>wivirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (older adolescent, big girl)</td>
<td>ngamurlini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (pubescent)</td>
<td>jajkalurni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl (single)</td>
<td>kuwarlabirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>headman</td>
<td>marluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>karlingka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>baya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man; Aboriginal full man</td>
<td>baya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man (old)</td>
<td>marluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man (young)</td>
<td>yarrulan, jawularri, yaba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man (young, just initiated)</td>
<td>junkwarri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married man only</td>
<td>nayungkujki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married woman only</td>
<td>bininjungkujki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother (young)</td>
<td>manjirwirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new-born</td>
<td>buwadbulyi, jalyamungka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old (w)</td>
<td>akiyabardu, jakirringkujku, kabalyarraka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old (m. fauna only)</td>
<td>marluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>old (f. fauna only)</td>
<td>(y)imikirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>baya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>yabanja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stranger; newcomer; ignorant</td>
<td>munmulyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(of ceremonies)</td>
<td>munmulyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toddler</td>
<td>dirndijajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virgin</td>
<td>(w)amarlakardini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife</td>
<td>nayurni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman</td>
<td>nayurni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman who has just given birth</td>
<td>yalubirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman (old)</td>
<td>(y)imikirni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman (single)</td>
<td>manjirwirni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ROLES AND STATUS TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Jingulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>young</td>
<td>yabanja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young (man only)</td>
<td>yarrulan, jawularri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TYPES OF PEOPLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Jingulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>annoying person</td>
<td>ngarnkijbajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barren woman</td>
<td>kurduwakurni, wawajirri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carefree person</td>
<td>dirndirakkija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chatterbox</td>
<td>jabalkarri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clever/tricky person</td>
<td>mikirnayi, ngunbuluka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concerned person</td>
<td>dirndirakkija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dumb person; mute person</td>
<td>(w)akurina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreigner; stranger</td>
<td>warnayaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frightened person</td>
<td>ngirliwajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left-handed (person)</td>
<td>(w)akurina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale person</td>
<td>darralyaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor fellow</td>
<td>(w)akurina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scared person</td>
<td>ngirliwajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shy person</td>
<td>ngirliwajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleepyhead</td>
<td>kululukarrajkala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>worrier</td>
<td>dirndirakkija</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## PRONOUNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Jingulu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>kaarrikaarri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>jama, jiya, jiyinama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her; it</td>
<td>ngayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him; it</td>
<td>ngarnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his; hers; its</td>
<td>niyirnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ngayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me</td>
<td>ngarrnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>ngarrnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>jama, jiya, jiyinama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>someone</td>
<td>(w)ajininayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>them; theirs</td>
<td>(w)urruk-, wunyak-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those two; they two</td>
<td>wanyikila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those two; them two</td>
<td>(ACC/GEN) wanyikala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (dl. inc.)</td>
<td>mindiyila</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
we (dl. exc.) nginyiyila
we (pl. inc.) ngurravala
we (pl. exc.) ngirriwala
us (dl. inc.) mindaku
us (dl. exc.) nginyuku
us (pl. inc.) ngurraku
us (pl. exc.) ngirraku
our (dl. inc.) mindak-
our (dl. exc.) nginyak-
our (pl. inc.) ngurrak-
our (pl. exc.) ngirrak-
who; which; what (w)aja
you (NOM sg.) nyama
you (NOM dl.) kunyiylra
you (NOM pl.) kurrawala
you (ACC sg.) ngaanku
you (ACC dl.) kunyaku
you (ACC pl.) kurraku
your (sg.) ngaank-
your (dl.) kunyak-
your (pl.) kurruk-
fierce marrimarra
friendless barnkijija
funny (person) kabijakala
generous kalyirdji, nguanajija, ngunyajkala
good bardakurra, yarrabura, kalyirdji
greedy kabarrima, nguanajakala
greedy, be kabari, nguan-
happy (generally) bardakurra
hard-working yarrabura
hate (yinj-) una
haughty kunyajbima, bardakurriya
helpful yarrabura
ignorant person (ignorant of ceremonies etc.)
  kabu
insane langajija
killer jungulini
kind kalyirdji
lazy dangbarrakala, nyukunyuka
lazy, be dangbarr-
lonely barnkijija, barlulyi
mad langajija
miserable yurba, jirdirta, kalyurra
naughty yurba, jirdirta, kalyurra
peaceful, pacific kalyurrajika
pleasing bardakurra
poor kijurlurlujija
proud bardakurriya
psychic maralungkujki
quarrelsome (by nature) kalyurra
rich kijurlurlungkujki
rough jirdirta
selfish bujarrima
silly waarungka
smart bardakurriya
stupid kalyurra
sulky bujarriy-
sulky bujarriima
troublesome yurba, jirdirta
unable mardju
unhelpful nyukunyuka
unsuited, be nyiyingkurr-

I: HUMAN QUALITIES AND EMOTIONS

PERSONALITY AND QUALITIES

active yarrabura
angry kararangbiyaka
bad nyukunyuka, (w)akiyabar du
bad, be nyiyingkirr-
bad (things) jirdirta
bad (person) jungulini, mardju
bad (people or things) waaka (Kuw.)
bad tempered kararangbi, kararangbiyaka,
  lankajkanajbija
bad, make something (w)akiyil-
cheeky marrimarra, bardakurriya (Kuw.)
clumsy mardju
cranky kararangbiyaka
crooked (of people) warndabulyaka
cruel jirdirta
difficult (w)akiyabar du
disagreeable langajija
disbelief kunyajbi
disbelieving kunyajbima
dislike (yinj-
cocky  jingkarli
confident  jingkarli
confused  marduju
covetous  nguran
desirous  nguran
ecstatic  jingkarli
feeling  maralu
flushed  jingkarli
fun; having fun  yalyarli, janjanbi
grateful  kilkilma, kilkil
happy  jingkarli, kilkil
happy (mood)  janjanbiyaka
jealous  ngwardjarjala
jealously  nguwa
jealous, be  nguwa
lusty; looking for women (habitually)
pleased  kilkil
proud  jingkarli
sad  kayirr
scared  ngirlivi
shame  mabu
shame, feel  (y)imarr-
shy  (y)imarrjala, ngirlivi, mabu
shy, be  ngirliwi
sorry  kayirr
want  ngurrku-
wanting (of something)  nguran
worried  karriyaka

fat  dika, kurija
fat; big (of animals only)  dikabila
flesh  kanyburru
fur  nganya
furry, covered in fur  nganyankujki
hair (body)  nganya
hide  kurnnyu
joint  yarninjirra
marrow  dika, bungbungku
muscle  kanyburru
skin  kurnnyum-, kurnnyu
sweat  jilngird-, jilngirda
tendon  yarninjirra

HEAD
back of neck  jikidikidibi (Kuw.), mankjibi
beard  jalyu (Kuw.), jiyirndimi
brow  (y)ibijibiji
cheek  kangarnda, nyujukja
chin  jiyirndimi
ear  bijiwa, langa
earhole; pierce of ear  lwaku bijiwa
earwax  marnkulkulidi, jikala (Kuw.)
eye  ngabanju, ngurru
eyebrow  (y)ibijibiji
eyelash  (y)ibijibiji, nganya
eye, iris of  kulyukulyumi, kaburrkaburru
eye, pupil of  murlurlu, darrangku linyarda

J:  BODY PARTS AND PRODUCTS

GENERAL TERMS
body (female)  jambiliji, nambiliju
footprint  yurnukurdukuru, yunku
hole (in body), orifice  lwaku
left (body part)  wakunyungka
pus  dajkanu
right (body part)  jiwurrungka
right (side)  jiwurru
scar; old mark  karnkarra
shadow (of a person)  bambawanji, ngambu

NON-LOCALIZED PARTS
blood  (w)urraja, ngabarangkurru
tears (y)ililarru, kunangarru
throat nguji
throat; front of neck ngurndungurndulbi
tongue jalanya
tooth ngajalakurru
wax (ear) marnkulukulidi, jikala (Kuw.)
white (of eye) milyaka

TORSO
anus ngumi
back (lower) nyinjimi, barndumi
back; backbone kumungku
belly maralu
bellybutton majulujulubi
bottom burdumi
bowels binybajbunmi, bilibila
breast ngabulu, jumurduku
buttocks (y)injilmi, burdumi
chest jukaya, linku, mangarli
collarbone ngalirrilirrirdi
colon binybajbunmi
eaeces ngumi
foreskin kurrnyu
groin ngarnankuni
guts mangulkbi
guts (milk) bilibila
hair (pubic) burruku
heart jingirdi
hip mirimi
intestine (large) mangulkbi
intestine (small) jirrikurlukurla, bilibila
kidney mindurru
liver jabarrka, malamba
lumbar back barndumi
lung jaalyakbalyaku
milk (breast) ngabulu, jumurduku
middle (of body, as opposed to left and right) maralu
navel majulujulubi
penis junkumi
rectum binybajbunmi
rib karlimiji (Kuw.), janyburra
rump mirimi
short ribs jimbugu
side janyburra
side (left) wakunyu
sides (of abdomen) balyalya
spine kumungku, (y)injilmi
tail nyinjimi
testicles lurrunmi
tripe (w)ujumi, ngarnmarrarnmarrarnku
umbilical cord jilibi, majulujulubi
urine mijuku
vulva, vagina kinarra

LIMBS
ankle bardharla
arm marndamarnnda
arm (lower) kardawurra
arm (top of upper arm) murlku
armpit wanjku
calf (w)urdilyi, ngilyikbi
claw milinji
elbow mujumi
fingernail nungkuru, milinji
foot yunku, yurnukurdukuru
hand marndamarnda
hand (left) (w)akanuyi
knee; knee-cap mujumi, bangkirrimi, mingkiriidbi
lap mara
leg (lower) (w)urdilyi, ngilyikbi
limb larranjku
shin (w)urdilyi, ngilyikbi
shoulder ngabarnda, murlku
shoulder blade; shoulder joint birimilyi
talon milinji
thigh jarrumulu
thigh bone (of mammal) kurlumbu
toenail milinji

K: BODY STANCES AND FUNCTIONS

GENERAL TERMS
chase away; chase off juwangk-
shake something from side to side lalum-
shoo; clear off; keep the flies out of one’s eyes lalum-, warlkum- (Kuw.)

PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS
awake lawu, lawu duw-
belch; burp jalangkarrb-
bleed ngabarangkurru warrk-
blink nginynigilyi-
blow (of animates)  buy-
break wind  durrung ngab-
break  warrk-
breathe  ngardjuw-
bunched into a fist  durduly
climb  warrk-
close one’s eyes  kamamurri il-
crossed (body part)  durduly,
dilyilyi (Kuw.)
cry  nguk-
defecate  ngard- ngumi, ngard-
double over  durduly, dilyilyi (Kuw.)
dream  bankaja, bankaja ngab-
dreaming (animates only)  warraj
drink  darr-
drown  ngaruk bak-
et  darr-
eat by licking  ngabij-
ejaculate  barraly-, ngard-
fail  warrk-
fall  warrk-
fart  durrung ngab-
feed  darrajka
flow  warrk-
folded (fist, crossed arms or legs)  durduly, dilyilyi (Kuw.)
give birth  ngard- wawa, ngard-, lankaj bil-
hatch  (w)urdu
issue forth  warrk-
itch  burruburr-, burruburru
labour, be in  lankaj bil-
lap up; lick up  ngabij-
laugh  kabij-
liek  ngalyak-
nod off  kululukarr-
rear up the head (as frilled lizard)  mardkarr-
scratch (N)  (w)arrkujajkalu, (w)arrkujajbunku, (w)arrkujankiju
scratch (V)  (w)arr kuj-
shiver; tremble  birriya
shivering  birriya
sleep, go to  manyan duk-
smile  kabij-
sneeze (N)  jika
sneeze (V)  jika may-
spit out  kakarra juw-, bangaj-
spoil  nyiyinkirr-, (w)akiyili-
suck; suckle  bunybul-
swallow  kunjkuu-
think  lang-
throb (body part)  bij bil-
twitch (body part)  bijbij bilak-
urinate  mijukab-
vomit  kakarr-
wake up  lawu, lawu duw-, jakal duw-
yawn (N)  jangayi
yawn (V)  jangayi il-

BODY STATES
alive  wanka
bald  malibanyajija
blind  kamamurr
deaf  langajija
dumb  jalanya akiyardu, jalanyajija
decrepit  kabalyarraka
exhausted  dalyangkarr
fat (m. only)  julurrkbiyaka
fingernails (lacking)  milanijija
hungry  balika, jamandarra (Kuw.)
lame  mardilyi
mute (w)ambayardbija
old person  nyambarnin
post-natal  yalubirni
pregnant  maralu yaju, julurrkbiyaka (f. only), maralu yaju, maralungkujki (f. form only)
pregnant, be  julurrkbiy-
sickly  mardilyi
sleep; sleeping  manyan
sleepy  kululukarr (Kuw.)
sleepy, be  nyinkar-, kululukarr-
swell  lungbarr-
tired (from exertion)  (w)ayabi
toenails (lacking)  milanijija
unconscious; semi-conscious  manyan

SICKNESS, DEATH AND DISEASE
ache (of head only)  kularriy-
boil  (w)ukurliji
carrion  kimurdi
cold (in head)  kurdkulyu
cough  kurdkuly-, kurdkulyu
content  janjanbi
corpse  kimurdi, jarlka
cremated (body part)  (w)urruwurru
cure  (w)unjukum-
deadly danmiyilirla
death, to; dead danmiyili
die dang bak-, (y)il-
disabled (w)urruwurru
fatal danmiyilirla
fever (w)ajirrku, marlumarlu
heal (w)unjkum-, burrb
hurt lilingb-
hurt (of head only) kularriy-
ill, make marliya il-, marlumarlu il-
in capacitated; infirm (w)urruwurru
influenza kardkulu
kill may-, danmiyil-
killed danmiyila
leprosy burruburru
lump (w)ukbi, lungbarraju
pain, give; (be in) pain lilingb-
poison song (to cure poisoning) yarrindu
restorative; recuperative janjanbi
scabies; scratches burruburru
scars (tribal) murrurru
sick marlumarlu
sick (with morning sickness) (f. form only) marlumarlu
sick, be marliy-
sick, make marliya il-, marlumarlu il-
sore, be (body part) kawayarr-
sore (body part) marnbarra, (w)urruwurru
swelling (w)ukbi, lungbarraju
tender, be (body part) kawayarr-
tender (body part) (w)urruwurru
throb (of head only) kularriy-
unable to bear, be budburu mil-
wake to recuperate janjanbi il-
weigh down budburu
weighed down, be budburu mil-
well; feeling well janjanbiyaka, bardakurra, marnbarra
wound marliya il-, marlumarlu il-
wounded marlumarlu
wounded by spear kulajbunj
up, get jalak duw-
upright (w)ajankaka

MOVEMENT

approach barr-
arrive baaj
bathe kibardk-
bend down (w)urlardk-
bend over bunyurr-
bending over bunyurruki
carry laj-
carry on hip jalard-
catch up with; close in on kajub wardk-
change of state bak-
chase (y)imbil-
climb langand-
climb up jangku wardk-
come (w)angku, barr-
come down (w)urlardk-, jud bardk-, jun may-
come together barr-
come, let him/her (distant) dakaangku
crawl dirndij-
creep around dirndij-
creep up dirndiji barr-
descend jud bardk-, jun may-
dive jirrbu wardk-, ngarub duw-, ngaruk bak-
dive into water (elongated) yurru duw-
do; perform an action on something baj-
dodge bard baj-
drop down and hide yurru bardk-
encounter by accident baaj
enter (y)urdurruk-, darndarn bak-
drive flyiym
follow juwarr-
gather barr-
get in baaj
get down jud bardk-, jun may-
get out jud bardk-, jun may-
get up duw-
go wirri
go bush lurlu bardk-
go in front duurru bay-, jabarr-
go down (y)irri bardk-
go (on foot) (w)anym-
go, let’s (two) minduwa
go, let’s (more than two) ngurruwa
grow binj-
grow (of plants) duw-
go, get jalak duw-

Semantic domains: English–Jingulu

guide duurru bay-, jabarr-
hang langand-
hide oneself yurru bardk-
jump up and down; jump along bijbijbulak-
jump bijbijulak-
land (w)urlardk-
late kajub-kajub
lead duurru bay-, jabarr-
lower (y)irri bardk-
miss bard baj-
motion juw-, bak-
move diyaj bil-
move (away) (w)urrungkarr-, diyaj bak-
move (usually vertically) duw-
plant oneself yurru bardk-
pop up (from ground etc.) jalak duw-
ride laj-
rise duw-
roll (as dog rolls) binbinkum-
roll (over, around or along) bulurrb-, dirrindijkaw-
roll onto one side durlumun bak-, durlumun juw-
rolling durlumun
run jarrkaj-
run away with jarrkaj ngab-
run into baaj
rush (y)irrimi-
shake (as a dog shakes itself) binbinkum-
sink ngaruk bak-
slide nyurrunbi duw-
slip (over); skid barany bak-
slip down jud bardk-, jun may-
slippery baranybaranyku
slither nyurrunbi, nyurrun bak-
sneak (y)irrmal wardk-
sneak away (w)ulkuj-
sneak up on ninginingij barr-
stand up (w)ajaj baj-, jird bil-
straight (horizontal movement) karl
stumble jalalangkarra wardk-
swim kalyarrum-, kibardk-
swim along kalyalyarrum-, yurru duw-
tracks, make nay-
tumble down wankij warrk-
turn one’s back (on or towards) ngid bak-
turning ngid
walk (w)anym-
wobble  jalalangkarra wardk-

OPEN/CLOSE
block  karndany mil-
block up  jard bil-
close  jard bil-
closed  jard
finish; finished; that’s all  burrb, dang bak-

M: ARTIFACTS, MATERIAL CULTURE
AND MANUFACTURED THINGS

GENERAL TERMS
break into pieces  kird baj-
break; break down  kij bak-
broken; in pieces  kird
fix; mend  ngirrm-
improve  bardakurrum-
make  ngirrm-
path (narrow); track  madkaaku
road; track; path  kaarrijbi
travelling, holidaying  jarrbajarrba

TOOLS, WEAPONS AND BELONGINGS
axe (stone or steel)  (w)urdila, dardawu
axe (stone)  kirnbirlirdi (Kuw.), mangkurni
axe handle  birnmurru
bag  (w)ukurdini
barbed wire  munungkumi marrimarrimi
blanket  ngurrmana
box (wooden)  kurrnyu
brush  junji
bucket shovel (big)  jarlkandarru
bucket shovel (small)  kurluwarru
club  birnmurru
fire-stick; fire-drill  mirdiyinjilmi, mirlirnmi, kungkulimi
fishing line  warrurrku
fishing log  limirnmi
fishing net  mulurdu, wananga
line  warrurrku
 nulla-nulla (short)  birnmurru
painting stick (end of)  junji
pouch (manufactured)  (w)angadangada
radio; wireless  ngurrmana

MEN’S TOOLS
adze  ngalardku
axe (small)  mayingkirmi
blade of hook boomerang (small)  (w)ukurrndurru
boomerang  kurrubardu
boomerang (hook, ‘Number 7’)  warridilri
club  barrku, dikidika, kuduru (Kuw.)
knife  kiyirru
knife (any)  binymala
knife (stone)  wanyu
 nulla-nulla  kuduru (Kuw.), barrku, dikidika
saw  binymala
shield  jaarumi, kardujuami (Kuw.), kawarrimi
spear (short)  dunkujku
spear head  binymala, kiyirru
spear-thrower (long, with rounded haft)  jalykaji
spear-thrower (long, with flat handle)  warlmayi
tomahawk  mayingkirmi
waddy  barrku, dikidika
whistle stick (big)  dumba
whistle stick (small)  marna bakurni
woomera spear-thrower (long, with flat handle)  warlmayi
woomera spear-thrower (short, with rounded haft)  ngarlika

WOMEN’S TOOLS
basket  biyardu
bucket shovel (small coolamon)  juka
coolamon  jarranguna, lawunja
coolamon (short flat) biyardu
digging stick kabila, kiyali, makalyani
grindstone (large stationary) lardaranga, kumurru
grindstone (small) jungalow
grindstone (small, held in hand) biyardu
plate biyardu
spoon biyardu
yam stick kabila, kiyali, makalyani

INTRODUCED THINGS
billy can jawaranya
book bijilirla
bottle murrubala
car mudika
chair; seat mankiyajka
cup jawaranya
didgeridoo bambu, kinjwurunu, kulungkukbi
firearm makirdi, dirndajkala
fork kilyilyi
glass murrubala
glass container murrubala
gun makirdi, dirndajkala
handle (to a stone axe) (w)ilinya
jar murrubala
jerry-can jawaranya
metal vessel jawaranya
money (coins) kijurlurlu
money (paper) bijilirla
paper bijilirla
pistol makirdi, dirndajkala
plastic bottle or glass murrubala
rifle makirdi, dirndajkala
thing (generic for metal or plastic objects) jawaranya

tin jawaranya

CAMP
camp ngawu
camp (V) jukul-, kurrrind-
gather jibil-
home ngawu
house marru
humpy (w)ukuni
pack up jurljurulrum-, jibil-
quarters (single men’s) malkirra
quarters (women’s) kuwarla

separate; split up; sort bin bil-
save (w)ukuni, (y)urdurruk-
town marru
windbreak dumuru, narranjana

CLOTHES, MATERIAL AND DECORATIONS
accessories larnku
belt (hair) jadukurru
body paint (greyish) ngunjungunju
clothes larnku
clothes (European/Western) (w)abaaba
drawing (N.) (w)irrk bilajbungku
dress jayirrm-
hair belt jadukurru
hair in a bun (on top of head) murdu (Kuw.)
hair up in a bun, put (on top of head) (y)irriburd baj-
hat kulabajarra, murrkardi, kumundungu
headband bakuri (Kuw.), nawaya
headaddress kumundungu, kuwanja
load larnku
loincloth bulyawulya, dunkumunu
make-up ngunjungunju
paint (N) (w)irrk bilajka
paint (V) (w)irrk bil-
painted (w)irrk bilajbunji
painting (N) (w)irrk bilajbungku
rags mulyamulya
ring luwaku
rubbish mulyamulya
shaven jaarndamajja
shoe yunku
swag larnku
whiten (w)irrk bil-

N: KINSHIP

GENERAL TERMS
boyfriend, girlfriend (w)ardinja
eldest (in a family) bulkunga, jaburrara
ngardajkala
friend barnka
sibling (middle) larnku
youngest (in a family) (w)umbala ngajina, biyangkaaja
MAJOR DIVISIONS OF SOCIETY

moieties Lirraku, Wilyuku

skin name (subsection) manjku

skin name (male) Jurlinginja, Jalyinginja, Jaaninginja, Jabinjingga, Jangalinginja, Jangalinginja, Jangaringinja, Jiminginja

skin name (female) Naaninginja, Nalivatinginja, Namalivinginja, Nangalinginja, Nangalinginja, Nalinginja

kin terms

aunt (father’s sister) lilirni, lalardi
brother (elder) baba
brother (younger) bardarda
brother (after initiation) irrimaka
brother by skin (different parents) (w)aralkubiyi, ngabarlangku
brother-in-law ngambiya
cousins kulyunkulyungbi
cross cousin (female) (w)ankilirni
cross cousin (male) (w)ankila
daughter (ego: 3rd person) biwulirni
daughter (ego: parent) bibirni
daughter (ego: female) kulirni
daughter-in-law lambarra

dauhhrer-in-law (ego: third person) lambarra kulirni

father kirda, lala
father (ego: son) barnanga
father (ego: third person) latula
father and one child larlukulunjir
father and son(s) larlukula, barnangarl
father and siblings of speaker yarrikila
father-in-law’s sister (ego: male) lambarra

father-in-law lambarra
granddaughter (daughter’s daughter) kaminjurirni, jaminjurirni

granddaughter (son’s daughter) (ego: female) ngabujirni

grandfather (maternal) jaminja, miyimi

grandfather (paternal) (ego: male) kangkuyi

grandmother (maternal) kuku

grandmother (paternal) ngabujirni

grandmother-in-law (paternal grandfather’s grandmother) maranjulinji

grandparent and grandchildren maranymi

mother, father’s paternal grandmother ngunyirrini

grandson (daughter’s son) kaminjarru

great-aunt (maternal grandfather’s sister) jaminjurini

great-aunt (paternal grandfather’s sister)
(ego: male) kangkuyirni

great-uncle (maternal grandmother’s brother) kuka, jaju (Kuw.)
great-uncle (paternal grandmother’s brother) ngabuja

half-cousin jurdalya

husband ngambiya

mother (ego: son or daughter) bilirni, jakardini (Kuw.)
mother and one child ngamukulinji

mother and children ngamuwuyi

mother and siblings (ego: speaker) ngajingila

mother-in-law jivirni

mother-in-law’s brother jaya

mother-in-law (classificatory) (not actual spouse’s mother) nyibirdi

nephew (sister’s son) (ego: male) kula

nephew (sister’s son) (ego: female) kula

nephew! kuli

niece (brother’s daughter) (ego: male) bibirni

niece (sister’s daughter) (ego: male) kulirni

niece (sister’s daughter) (ego: female) kulirni

relative from another country (not close kin) (w)ururr

sister (ego: sibling) bibirni

sister (older) (ego: sibling) babardi

sister (younger) birdirrini

sisters (two older) (ego: sibling) babiyuwurlu

sister by skin only (different parents) ngabarkanjirini

sister’s son’s daughter (ego: female) kangkuyirni

sister-in-law ngambiyirni

sister-in-law (brother’s wife) (ego: male) kabirni

sister-in-law (wife’s sister) kabirni

son biba

son (ego: female) kula

son (ego: third person) biwul

son-in-law lambarra

son-in-law (ego: male) lambarra kanya

uncle (parent’s brother) (ego: female) kanya
uncle (mother’s brother) (ego: male) kanya
uncle (wife’s maternal uncle) ngibirdji
wife kabirni
wife ngambiyirni, nayurni
wife (ego: third person) kabinjukulirni
wife-relation karu

O: MARRIAGE, SEX AND NUTURING

GENERAL TERMS

adopt binjam-
adulterer jijangkujki
adulterous jija, jijajkala
adultery, commit jija jarrkaj-
give birth, (be in) labour lankaj bil-
careess marnmarn-
copulate karubkarub, nyiy-, niyu
courting kawurdu
courtship token; gift to ngambiya
(potential father-in-law) ngawurluka
divorce bungk-
embrace; hold (someone) mirnmirn-
flirt yakiliy-
hug marnmarn-
lecher jijangkujki
love (V) (w)alinja manjarr-
love (V); make friends (w)urr-
love (N); loving (w)alinja
loving secretly kawurdu
married karungkuji
married couple karukulinji
married, be karung bil-
marry karung manjan-, karung wardk-
nurse/look after (sick person) ngily-
pregnant maralungkuji (f. form only),
maralu yaju, julurrkbiyaka (f. only)
pregnant, be julurrkbiy-
promised (w)ulajbunji
raise binj-
rear/raise (children) binjam-, nalangaj-
sexual intercourse, engage in karubkarub,
nyiy-, niyu
show off yakiliy-
sleep, put to manyan bil-
woman who has just given birth yalubirni

P: SPEAKING, COMMUNICATION
AND SOUNDS

GENERAL TERMS

avoidance, with daara
story marrinju
language marrinju
talk to one side daara
word marrinju

SPEAKING

answer jundunm-
ask for jajk-
betroth jayimil-
blow (of wind) (w)ambay-
call out (w)ard-
cease (w)imil-
chat bajk-
chatterbox (w)ambayajkala
conversation (w)ambayajka
converse bajk-
correct (someone) (y)indal ngab-
insult kirr-
joke ngulyajunu, ngulya mil-, ngulyajka,
ngulya
keeper of a secret ngarrabajajbija
liar ngulyajkala
lie (N) ngulya, ngulyajka
lie (V) nguly-, ngulya mil-
love song (men’s) jarrarda
name; call (by name) ngany-
narrate ngarrabaj-
promise; pledge jayimil-
quiet, be (y)inkariy-
relate ngarrabaj-
respond jundunm-
say (w)ambay-
scream (w)ard-
scream (in pain) walarr-
scream (to get attention) ngalarr-
send away; shoo warlangk-
shut up (y)inkariy-
sing ngany-
sing out (w)ard-
song nganyajka
songline kujika
Q: SOCIAL SATISFACTIONS AND DISPLEASURES

allow someone to talk again after a period of silence (w)alk baj-
angry jirdad
argue (w)ambal-, kijikum-, kunyinkirr-
argument (mild) kuninbi
assembly jiyyilaka
blame (silently, not ‘accuse’) marrngaj-
cheekily nyinyinybi
crowd (big) jiyyilaka
disagreement kuninbi
disagreement (protracted) mayilibi
disappointed jirdad
dislike (someone) jirdad
even (after a fight, revenge) ngalaju
exchange ngalajku
fed up jirdad
fight (N) bunbaku, (y)ingiyini
break up (a fight) karndany mil-
fight, looking for a bunbamajka
fight, prepare to durjudurjurr-
frustrated jirdad
game of marbles kijurlurlu
gathering jiyyilaka
glare (at someone) jirdad bil-
greedily nyinyinybi
guilty (feeling) jirdad
harmless marrambanga
invade nyinyinybi ngab-
legend durrkunku
make square/even dungum-
meet banybil-
message yaanka
pay back dungum-
peaceful person marrambanga
play (game or instrument) yurray-
quarrelsome (mood) bunbamajka
react to provocation durjudurjurr-
rudely nyinyinybi
scold murril-
snub mayilibi
square (after a fight, revenge) ngalaju
story yaanka
tale yaanka
dreaming story (w)umangku
family (of initiates at circumcision, male) banbiya
fight-dance (women’s) jinkarr-
funeral (burial in tree, traditional) janbara, jowuru (Kuw.)
headwear, traditional initiation ngurrunman
initiate lurlubjuw-
initiates, line of lilani
initiation dance (kujika) Marndiwa
initiation songs (women’s) bandimi
initiation songs (men’s) kujika
initiation ceremony (men’s) (first-stage) kujika
law (Aboriginal) Durrkunku
law (male ceremonial) mindibubu
law (women’s ceremonial) Kuwarla
legend durrkunku
love song (men’s) (y)ilbinji
love song (women’s) yawulyu
make-up balardbarndi
man (young) (just initiated) junkawarri
men’s (adult) ceremonies durdu
mourn nguk-
nose-bone kiyala
ochre (red) kidbu, kalnga
owner (traditional) mangaya
painting kujika
paint (body) (white) bilirdbi, makirra (Kuw.)
paint (red) kalnga
poison song (to cure poisoning) yarrindu
policeman (not owner) of land kulyungkulyungbi
policeman (Western) ngarrambalyaka
rain song cycle Kurangarra, Wanju
ring (ceremonial) ngirrinyinmi
rope (used by initiate’s sister in ceremony) kurndakurnda
secret women’s business yawulyu
scars, tribal murrurru (Kuw.)
songline kujika
song (abundance ritual) duly-
song (men’s love) (y)ilbinji
song (of the marndiwa dance) mardakala
song (to cure poisoning) yarrindu
song (rain) Kurangarra, Wanju
song (women’s love) yawulyu
song (women’s initiation) bandimi
stone (white) (used to make body paint)  
*bilirdbi*

subincision; ‘shovel-nose’  *jurlu*

taboo food (prohibited by ceremonial business)  *durdungkjibi*

taboo, be  *nyiyingkiri-

S: GATHERING, HUNTING AND TRACKING

*collect*  *(w)*uruwum-

cultivate; plant; sow  *binjam-

*follow*  *bajk-

*gather*  *(w)*uruwum-

gather up  *mijuwurd-

*get*  *(w)*uruwum-

*find*  *banybil-*, *jubaj-

*grab hold of*  *jubaj-

*hunt*  *ngirriki-*, *ngirriki*

*rake up*  *(w)*uruwum-

*track of animal*  *yunku, yurnukurdakurdu*

*track of snake*  *wijilu*

*track (V)*  *bajk-

T: FIRE AND COOKING

*ashes*  *buna, laya*

*bake*  *duj-

*boil (V)*  *ngunj-*, *bijbulak-

*burn (V)*  *dunjuw-*, *(w)*umbum-, *ngunj-*, *burdalyi-

*burn (large fire like a bushfire etc.)*  *lujb-

*burn mark*  *waru*

*burnt (grass or ground)*  *ngunjalu*

*burn out (fire)*  *dulyuly*

*charcoal*  *linyarda*

*chewing mix (tobacco with ashes)*  *bunangkujku*

*cook*  *(w)*umbum-, *burdalyi-

*cooked*  *burdalyi-

*die down (fire)*  *dulyuly*

*dough, roll*  *daj-

*fire*  *buba, (y)ijardkarru*

*firewood*  *(y)ijardkarru, buba, (y)irriminjulu*

*fire-stick*  *darrangku linyarda kunju*

*flame*  *dilu, jalanya*

*fuel for fire*  *(y)ijardkarru*

*gather together*  *nyinm-

*gut (V)*  *burdak baj-, burrk baj-, ngaakany-

*light*  *(d)irlu ngunj-

*light (a fire)*  *dunjuw-

*light, daylight*  *dilu*

*match*  *lujuba*

*muster*  *nyinm-

*oven (earth)*  *buju*

*pile up*  *nyinm-

*raw*  *kurdarru*

*ripe*  *burdalyi*

*roll (dough)*  *daj-

*scar from fire*  *waru*

*smoke (w)ukalu, buy-

*smoke, make*  *jungun-

U: HUMAN USES OF NATURAL RESOURCES

*animal (edible)*  *nganga*

*barren (tree or country)*  *bundurrujuju*

*beef*  *kanyburru*

*bread*  *kandirri*

*bundle*  *bundurranga*

*cigarette*  *warnu*

*damper*  *kandirri*

*erase*  *jurum-

*feed*  *ngarrarnm-, bundurrum-

*filling*  *bundurriyajkalu*

*flour*  *burnku, lawa*

*fodder, food*  *darrajka*

*food*  *bundurru*

*food (generally vegetable or fruit)*  *mami*

*full up (with food)*  *bundurra*

*handle*  *birdu*

*hide tracks*  *jurum-

*honey*  *durda, wangkurra, yurru*

*house made from lancewood bark*  *manjarna*

*jam*  *wangkurra, durda*

*leather*  *kurrnyu*

*meat*  *nganga*

*plentiful*  *bundurriyajkalu*

*plenty*  *bundurru*

*poison*  *yarrindu*
poison (traditional) marringilija
pungent mijuwulyi
rub out jurum-
salt mijuwulu
salty mijuwulyi
sated bundurra
skin (V) (y)ilkiny-(Kuw.)
spicy mijuwulyi
sugar durda, wangkurra
sugarbag durda, nyukjburri
sugarbag (female) wangkurrirni
sugarbag (male) wangkurra, nyaliyi (Kuw.)
surfeit bunduru
tea jalurruka, laliya (Kuw.), nyanyalu
tea, make nyanyalu wumbum-
tobacco mijuwulmi, kilirrmi, warnu
undo jurum-
wipe out jurum-

V: THINKING, PERCEPTION, ATTENTION AND EMOTION

accidentally; by accident (w)abunda
agree with marndaj
annoy ngarnkijb-, kijikijib-
annoying (w)aburrmajkala
bothered, not be kurarlalajiy-
care for narnangaj-
care, not kurarlalajiy-
careful narnangajajkala
concern, issue of dirikkarrajkala
confuse bulam-
confusing (w)aburrmajkala
correct (V) (w)ajanbili
correct (Adj) marndaj
discipline mankarr-
effective jangkijbaja
err (w)aburrm-, bujubujub-
explain langm- (Kuw.)
feel (w)arum-
forget majkiyi-
hear lankaj, lankaj bil-
incommunicado, be jilirdbi-
inspect mimi ngaj-, lurdba
know (a person or thing) laringk-
know (of); have perceived before (w)ul-
known (to speaker) from before (w)ulajbunji
listen lankaj
listen, won't lankajkanajbija
listener (good) lankajkanajkala
look; look at ngaj-
look around ngajaj-, (w)alalaaj-
look away jilirdbiw-
look down jilirdbi-
look for darum-, dul-
look out (w)alalaaj-
look over one's shoulder (w)ilijid ngaj-
mind narnangaj-
minder (person) narnangajajkala
mistaken, be (w)aburrm-, bujubujub-
naughty kijikijibajkala
nuisance ngarnkijbajkala, (w)aburrmajkala
nuisance, be a ngarnkijb-
patient lankajkanajkala
prescient maralungkujki
provoke kijikijib-
remember lankaj bil-, laringk-
remind langm- (Kuw.)
scan (w)alalaaj-
see ngaj-
seek darum-, dul-
smell buj-, bukJukw-
successful jangkijbaja
taste (w)arum-, manjk-
teach mirrardam-
tease kijikijib-
tell off langm- (Kuw.), mankarr-
tickle kijikijib-
try (w)arum-, manjk-
understand jangkijb-, laringk-
understand, make someone langm- (Kuw.)
wait jijikarrm-
wait for jaj-
wait worrying dirikkar- (Kuw.)
watch, keep narnangaj-
win ngardbh-

W: HANDLING AND PHYSICAL TRANSFER

aim ngirrayal-
anchored; attached to the ground dulk
bandage  dirrk baj- 
be (located)  bil- 
bring  ngab-
burst open (as a boil etc.)  dikirr wardk- 
carry  duwa ngab-
cart  kamany- 
cease  bungk- 
change (including clothes)  kurrij bil-, 
(w)irrinjikum-
collect  wak- 
comb  yarr bardk- 
dig  kalyarr- 
dig up  kalyarr- 
dip, dunk  yakbardk-, 
discard  duwa ngab- 
discard (on the ground)  lirrbju 
do; perform an action on something  baj-drag 
(drop) (w)ardka il-
fall  wardk- 
fall out; fall off  damba baj-
feel (sense)  dababil- 
gather  wak- 
get  kajirrim- 
get from the ground  delk maj- 
give  nguny-
giving  ngunyajkala 
grab  ngab-
grab hold of  juk baj- 
grab hold (of someone)  murunjilil- 
hang (on line)  (w)arrak bil-
hang up (on tree, hook, etc.)  langan dil-, 
(w)ilwilil- 
have  ngab- 
heap up (into a container)  liny bil- 
heat (V)  dakard karum-, ngarra bil-
hitch  dirrk baj- 
hold  dabil-, ngab-
hold (someone)  mirrnjirl-
hold (someone) back or down  murunjilil-
hook up a spear  jalng may-
keep  ngab- 
keep straight  durrun mil-
knock over  jalarangkarra wardk-, 
murrumurr juw-
lay down  liny bil-
lead by the hand  (w)urrajk-
leave  bungk- 
leave alone  dak-
leave behind  ngardb-
leave it  karrila, dakani 
leave them (alone)  (w)urrumi 
let go  budujuw-
lift  (w)ird baj- 
lose  bulam-, mujkiy-
miss  bulam-
imix  (w)arnjirm-
pay  dungum-
photograph  maj- 
pick up  kajirrim-
pinch (someone)  kirdij-
place  bil-
poke around in the ground; poke into 
the ground  durraj-
pour  jalarang juw-, kunjkuw-
pour out; spill  bunjw-
prevent from fighting  jan maj- 
pull  (w)urr maj-
pull straight  dalk baj-
pull taut  (w)ulyulyu mil- (Kuw.) 
pull up; pry off ground  dulk baj-
put  (y)il-, bil-
put away  dylaj bil-
put back  lurru bil-
put down  lunbil- (Kuw.) 
put inside  jayirli il-
record  maj-
relinquish  bungk-
return  lurru bil-
scatter  yarr bardk-
send  burdb-
shake  kayilyarra il-
shift  dylayaj bil-
sit on  niyu 
snatch  juk baj-
spill  jalarang juw-
slash about  yarr bardk-
split up  jan maj-
spray  dikirr wardk-
spread around  dylayaj bil-
spread out  yarranjumili 
sprinkle  dikirr wardk-
stand (something) up; straighten  (w)ajan bil-
steal  nyirrhakb-
stick in a hole  dandan juw-
straight  durrarrkayi
straighten  durrarrkayi il-, durrun mil-
straighten (by pulling)  (w)ulyulyu mil-  (Kuw.)
stretch  (w)ulyulyu mil-  (Kuw.)
stretched (out)  (w)ulyumi
swing  (w)urrak-, jalalang bil-, jalalangkarra
swinging  jalalang, jalalangkarra
take; take away  duwa ngab-, kiyamn-, ngab-
take possession of  maj-
there, just; in that very place  dakani
throw  ngirrayal-
throw down  (w)urrala il-, lirrbju
tie up  dirrk baj-
tip  (w)urrak-, jalalang bil-, jalalangkarra
  ngab-, jalalang juw-
tip over  jalalangkarra warrk-
touch  dabil-
uncover  kalyarr-
unfastened  yarranjumili
warm (V)  dakard karum-, ngarra bil-
waste  bungk-
weigh down  danjuw-, niyu

X: IMPACT AND SURFACE CONTACT

arrive  (y)ibij-
bail  larlub maj-, larlub karr-
bail (sand or water)  larlubaj-
bandage (V)  (w)idij-
beaten up  mulyumulyubi
bite  dajb-, dij bil-
bite; biting (as a dog or snake)  dajbajkala
blow around; blow over  warramal juw-,
  (w)ardkaj-
bogged, get  mird bardk-
break  dij bil-, dil maj-, duk baj-
break (off)  laj baj-
break down  karra warrk-, dang bak-
break (boil, blister etc.)  dajku mil-, dulyurr maj
brush; brush (something) off  dunyunk-
bump  danykuw-
burial  lakudbili
buried  lakud, lakudukunu
burst by squeezing  dulyurr maj-, dajku mil-
bury  lakud bil-
caught, get  dard baj-
choke  kardbaj-
chop (with an axe)  nangk-
clap (sticks)  dardarl-
clap boomerangs  bij bil-
clap boomerangs together  birdbil-
clear the ground  (w)alkind-
clear the way, get out of the way  bungam-
cover  (w)ukuk bil-, lakud bil-
cover up  jibij-
covered  lakud
cracked  dil
cripple  mulyumulyubi may-
crippled  mulyumulyubi
cruel  mayayajkala
crush  dulyurr, dulyurr may-
cut  dil may-, nikin, dirrm-
cut (a throat)  jurk baj-
cut hair  (w)urrjk-
cut into pieces; cut open  buj baj-
cut off  dil nangk-, nikin
cut up  dij bil-
deceased  lakudukunu
dent  jambilk baj-
die down (fire)  jibiji
dig  larlub, larlubaj-, larlub maj-, larlub karr-
dig (with an instrument)  (w)armmil-, langa
  nangk-
dig through  kuj-
dirty or dusty, make  jundurrm-
divide  dij bil-
dust, raise  jungun-
end a journey  (y)ibij-
extinguish  jibij-, jibiji
extract  (w)ijuk baj-
fall  dang
fall and break/crack/split  dang bak-, dil
  wardk-
file  burdubardu
fire  dirnd-
funeral  lakudbili
fuse  dirnim-
grind  dind-, lurrind-, nyurrraj-
hit  may-
hooked up (of spear)  jalng
indent  jangan bil-
jam (V)  mad baj-
jammed in; jammed together  madkaaku
kick dul may-, jangan juw-
kiss dunjk-
knock dardarl-, ngank-
knock over nay-
loosen jalanm-, karlakarlarra il-
lost, be dankay-
make rhythmic noise dardarl-
mix (w)irrinjkum-
mix in (ingredient) jibibj-
muddy, get mird bardk-
paint (V) (w)am-
pat bawulum-
peel (V) (y)ilbij-, kidalm-
penetrate kuj-
pierce kuj-
pierce (with an instrument) langa nungk-
pluck (birds, etc.) (w)urrjik-
prick; poke; pierce durrb kuj-
pricking; poking durrb-
sting durrb kujakala, durrb kuj-, (w)umbum-
poke dunjkum-
pour ngunjuw-
powder dulyurr may-, nyurraj-
push jangan, jangan bil-, jangan juw-
put out jibibj-
put under lakud bil-
rasp burduburdu
remove from earth oven jalak baj-
rip jurrk baj-
rough (of people) mayayajkala
rub (w)ulkaj-, (w)am-, bawulum-
scatter warramal juw-, (w)ardjkuw-
scrape (y)irr bij-
shave (w)urrjik-, (w)urrjiy-
shoot dirnd-
shovel larlub maj-, larlub karr-
skin (V) kidalm-
smash balarr juw-, dulyurr may-, dulyurr, dulyurr wardk-, mulyumulyubi may-
smooth jurrujurrujbiyaku
smooth; make smooth barany bil-, jurruj bil-, (y)irr bij-
smudge jundurrm-
snap dij bil-
soften mamam bil-
spank (with stick or belt) wirdik may-
spear (V) bul-, kuj-, langa nungk-
speared bulajbanji
spicy dajbajkala
spill ngunjuw-
spit (w)ardjkuw-, bangaj-
split (N) dil
split (V) laj baj-
split (with a finger) dil maj-
split (with a tool) laj nangk-, dil may-
split (wood etc.) dil nangk-
squeeze (a boil, sore etc.) bijarrk baj-
squeeze (fruit or an object) julyumirr-
step on nay-
stick down nam duk-
stick together nam bil-, nam bardk-
stick together (by partial melting) dirnim-, nam duk-
sticky, get mird bardk-
stir (w)ardird-,(w)irrinjkum-, jundurrm-
stranded, get dard baj-
strangle kardku mil-
strike jard bil-
stroke bawulum-
stuck nam
stuck, get mird bardk-
sweep (w)alkind-
take out (w)ijuk baj-
tear duk baj-, jurrk baj-
thaw nam bardk-, nam duk-
through, go kuj-
throw a missile dirnd-
throw; throw away (w)ardjkuw-
tie (w)ijdij-, (y)ijbij-
tie up dird baj-
tied (shoelaces etc.) manyburri
tight (fist) manyburri
trap (V) mad baj-
turn; turn around; turn over (w)irrinjkum-
turn inside out binyb-
twist (w)ardird-
untie jalanm-
unwrap (w)ijuk baj-
wash (w)ulkaj-
weigh down nay-
wipe bawulum-
wrap mabid baj-, munaj bil-
wrap up (w)ukuk bil-
Y: SPEED, MANNER AND RELATIVE TIME

again lurrbu
alone karruma
always; all the time jandaandana, kardarda
before kuyangula, jaburra
begin jaburrang bak-
behind biyangka
bit by bit (w)ayinjama
carefully; with care; calmly (w)arduku,
              marriya
cocky durdili
each, to yarrbkarra
easily kaala kaala
eventually ngaakunji
every day kardarda
fast kumumburra
few days, in a (y)idaangka
fine yababanja
finally ngaakunji
fight, looking for a durdili
first jaburra, mimi
first, go jaburrang bak-
front of, go in jaburrang bak-
hesitation, without karl, (w)ajankaka
immediately jalyangkunama
indefinitely mumunja
individually yarrbkarra
last (w)ardukunama
last thing/one biyangkaaja
last, at ngaakunji
last, come biyangk-
late (relatively) milyamilya, mumdumili
late, be milyamilyay-
later; in a long time ngaaku
later (on) biyangka
latest (w)ardukunama
lead jaburrang bak-
little while (w)ayinji
lose (race) biyangk-
new jalyamungka
next week (y)idaangka
now kumumburra, jalyangku
past barlbarl
permanently mumunja
permanently; for good jondak
previously jaburra
previously (on a previous day) kuyangula
quick kunumburra
quickly kaala kaala
quietly marriya
scattered; spread about karrumakarruma
separately yarrbkarra
short time (w)ayinji
slowly (w)arduku
softly marriya
soon ngaardu
then kun
through barlbarl
today jalyangku
together, all (large group) warrb
wait a little (w)ayinjama
wait a minute (w)arduku
when (w)ajinbaja, kun
yesterday (y)idaju
yet, not (w)ayinjama
young jalyamungka, yabanja