Innamincka Words
Yandruwandha dictionary and stories
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compiled by Gavan Breen
# Table of contents

*Acknowledgements* vi
*Preface* vii
*Map: Yandruwandha and neighbouring languages* viii
*Photos* ix

1 **Introduction** 1
   1.1 A short introduction to the Yandruwandha language 3
   1.2 Alphabetical list of suffixes 7

2 **Yandruwandha–English dictionary** 14

3 **English–Yandruwandha finderlist** 133

4 **Appendix** 166
   4.1 Naming of new concepts 166
   4.2 Placenames 169
   4.3 Kinship 170

5 **Stories and texts** 173
   5.1 An ethnographic text [A] 173
   5.2 Yandruwandha stories [S] 202
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Preface

_Innamincka Words_ is one of a pair of companion volumes on Yandruwandha, a dialect of the language formerly spoken on the Cooper and Strzelecki Creeks and the country to the north of the Cooper, in the northeast corner of South Australia and a neighbouring strip of Queensland. The other volume is entitled _Innamincka Talk: a grammar of the Innamincka dialect of Yandruwandha with notes on other dialects_.

_Innamincka Talk_ is a more technical work and is intended for specialists and for interested readers who are willing to put some time and effort into studying the language. _Innamincka Words_ is for readers, especially descendants of the original people of the area, who are interested but not ready to undertake serious study of the language. It is also a necessary resource for users of _Innamincka Talk_.

These volumes document all that could be learnt from the last speakers of the language in the last years of their lives by a linguist who was involved with other languages at the same time. These were people who did not have a full knowledge of the culture of their forebears, but were highly competent, indeed brilliant, in the way they could teach what they knew to the linguist student. Although the volumes document only a small part of a rich culture, they are a tribute to the ability and diligence of the teachers.
Map: Yandruwandha and neighbouring languages
Tim Guttie (Nelly Parker) with Fred McKellar at Windorah (1967)

Bob and Maudie Naylon with Gavan Breen and son Frank, Birdsville (1973)
Benny Kerwin at Princess Royal Station, Burra (1972)

Benny Kerwin and Bill Gorringe in 1932
1  Introduction

The Yandruwandha were one of a group of tribes speaking dialects of the same language and living in the Lakes Country of northeastern South Australia. Other names referring to people speaking other dialects of this language are Yawarrawarrka, Nhirrpi, Matja, Parlpamardramardra, Ngananhina, Ngapardandhirri and Ngurawola. Very little is known about some of these groups, and what detail we have is given in the introductory chapter of the grammar, which also gives more information on the speakers who provided the words, sentences and stories that are the basis for these two volumes.

The bulk of this dictionary has been compiled from Yandruwandha language recorded from Tim Guttie in 1967–68 and from Bennie Kerwin from 1968 to 1976. It is primarily in the dialect spoken around Innamincka. However, words from the Strzelecki dialect and from Yawarrawarrka also have been added; these were obtained mainly from Maudie Naylon, from 1970 to 1976, but some Yawarrawarrka was recorded also from Willy and Alfie Harris and their brother Hector Harrison in 1967. The material from the two latter dialects is less reliable; Maudie Naylon tended to confuse the two to some extent — excusable for a person who was probably closer to ninety than to eighty at the time and who was trying to give information in what was probably her fifth or sixth language, while the other three were much younger and much less knowledgeable. There are also a few Nhirrpi words from Alice Miller (recorded by Stephen Wurm in 1957 and transcribed by Claire Bowern).

There are a number of words spelt in two different ways. In some of these cases one of these ways may not be correct, but I am not able to determine this from the recorded data. There may also be inconsistencies in the writing of some lexical items as one word or as two; for example, whether ‘finger’ is marawitju or mara witju. These words may be pronounced both ways, and the Yandruwandha people may decide on a rule for the way they are to be written. I have used hyphens to break up long words at the end of lines, but not much otherwise — only to break up reduplications of words of three syllables or longer (so paladi-paladi, but not palapaladi), to separate a couple of endings (nyadi ‘like’ and ngada ‘while’) and for a few special compounds like ngarndri-ngapiri ‘parents’. Hyphens could be used more often if people prefer this.

All of the information on the words is given in the first part, Yandruwandha to English. The second part, English to Yandruwandha, is intended just for finding words. You should then go to the first part to get further information on the word, including example sentences (which are preceded by •) and additional notes (which are preceded by #). This is particularly important if an English entry has two or more Yandruwandha equivalents,
Introduction

because these might be quite different. For example, two words are given for ‘grandfather’: *papa* and *tjindra*. But if you find these words in the first part you will see that *papa* is ‘mother’s father’ and *tjindra* is ‘father’s father’. They both have other meanings too. Another example: two words are given for ‘him’, *yinha* and *nhunggani*. But *nhunggani* only means ‘him’ in expressions like ‘to him’, ‘for him’, ‘with him’ (in which it has an ending attached to it). In a sentence like ‘I saw him’ you couldn’t use *nhunggani* for him, only *yinha*.

The form of an entry in the Yandruwandha-to-English section is: head word (the Yandruwandha word), its meaning or meanings in English, sometimes a note preceded by # giving further information, such as saying what dialect the word belongs to, often example sentences, each preceded by • and with the Yandruwandha sentence followed by an English translation and occasionally also by a more literal translation of all or part preceded by the abbreviation ‘lit.’; after the example sentences comes often the symbol # followed by further information about the word, often referring the reader to other words with the same or similar meaning. If an example sentence is not in Innamincka Yandruwandha it is labelled, for example (SY) (see final paragraph below). In the English-to-Yandruwandha section the headword is in English and Yandruwandha equivalents follow.

When the meaning of a word is given as two or more words (or phrases) separated by commas, these are thought of as just different aspects of the meaning or different ways of saying the same thing, although between them they should give a better idea of the range of meaning of the Yandruwandha word than any one of them would give. Some examples are ‘argue, have a row’ and ‘river, creek’. When the words are separated by semicolons they are thought of as different meanings, although closely related; for example ‘yawn’; ‘hiccup’; ‘burp’. In these cases example sentences illustrating various meanings are not separated. Sometimes in such cases the different meanings are labelled with a letter, (a), (b) etc., and in these cases examples illustrating (a) are given before (b) is introduced, and so on. Letters are used also to separate off meanings that apply only to some dialect(s) other than Innamincka Yandruwandha. Numbers — (1), (2) etc. — are used instead of letters when the meanings are rather more divergent, as for example in the kamiri entry. When there are two words with the same form but meanings that seem to be completely unrelated they are given as quite separate entries; for example, *nhinda* ‘shame’, ‘shyness’ and *nhinda* ‘size’; ‘shape’; ‘appearance’. Sometimes my judgment about these may be different from someone else’s, and, more importantly, may be different from what the native speakers would have thought (especially for a case like that of kamiri).

Occasionally the head word in an entry is something that has never been heard except in compounds; in these cases it is given in brackets and no meaning may be given for it. An example is (*kaldri*). This is then followed by subentries for compounds that include it.

The example sentences contain large numbers of endings on words, and these are listed separately and very briefly explained in the dictionary. They are explained in detail in the grammar, and will be explained in a less technical way in the following section. Occasionally an example sentence contains a word or part of a word which I do not understand or could not hear properly. These are marked with question marks, in brackets which may also enclose the part of the word concerned or, if it is a whole word, just follow it.
Introduction

Abbreviations used in the dictionary include:

Eng (English)
Nh (Nhirrpi)
Wngu (Wangkangurru)
Yn (= Yandruwandha)
AWH (material from A.W. Howitt’s ‘Native tribes of south-east Australia’)
BK (= Benny Kerwin, used especially when he gave something in Yawarrawarrka)
H (= material from one or more of the younger Yawarrawarrka informants)
MN (used sometimes for material from Maudie Naylon)
RYn (= material in Yandruwandha from J.G. Reuther’s massive late 19th-century
work on the Diyari or Dieri1 who lived to the west of the Yandruwandha)
SY (= material in Strzelecki Yandruwandha from Maudie Naylon)
TG (= Tim Guttie)
Yw (= material in Yawarrawarrka from Maudie Naylon)

When an abbreviation follows # it means that it applies to the preceding word; when it is
in parentheses and following • it applies to the example sentence which follows; when it is
in parentheses and preceding an alternative form of a word it applies to that alternative. So,
for example, # SY, Yw • (SY) means ‘this word occurs in Strzelecki Yandruwandha and
Yawarrawarrka; the following example is from Strzelecki Yandruwandha’; warrayi, (Yw)
warranyi means the Yawarrawarrka version is warranyi. The sign = in an entry means
‘same as’. Yandruwandha information from Benny Kerwin (which forms the bulk of the
dictionary) and Tim Guttie (whose dialect is the same as Benny’s, apart from the odd word)
is not identified. Strzelecki Yandruwandha and Yawarrawarrka words are identified only
when they are different from Innamincka Yandruwandha or when there is no corresponding
Innamincka dialect word known (in which case the odds are fairly high that the Innamincka
dialect word is the same).

1.1 A short introduction to the Yandruwandha language

(a) The pronunciation of Yandruwandha words

The spelling system of Yandruwandha uses seventeen of the letters in the English
alphabet, but a couple of these are used only as part of digraphs (pairs of letters that
are used together to represent a single sound, like sh and th in English). The alphabet is, as
one would expect, much less suitable for a language like Yandruwandha than it is for
English (and it is far from ideal for English too). One result of this is that there are many
more digraphs in Yandruwandha than in English, and there are two trigraphs — sounds
written with three letters (rdl, rdr below). Yandruwandha has fewer vowel sounds than
English, but more consonants.

The following are the consonants of Yandruwandha and their approximate
pronunciations. They are not listed in alphabetical order, but are in groups of similar
sounds. Some of them are not like any sounds in English and require some practice to
learn.

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1 See the References in Innamincka Talk.
4 Introduction

p, like p in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like p in spot than p in pot.

b, like English b.

k, like k (or hard c) in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like c in Scot than c in cot.

g, like English g.

t, like t in English but not pronounced as strongly, more like t in stop than t in top.

d, like English d when it comes at the beginning of a word or after n, but pronounced with a quicker movement of the tongue when it comes between vowels, the way some people pronounce r.

th, not like English th but more like the combination of t and th in, for example, got them (pronounced quickly). The tongue touches the back of the front teeth.

dh, something like the combination of d and th in, for example, had them (pronounced quickly). The tongue touches the back of the front teeth.

tj, something like ch in English but cut short.

dj, something like j in English but cut short.

rt, like t except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in t, but further back.

rd, like d except that the tongue tip is further back, as for rt.

m, as in English.

ng, as in English hangar, not like in finger (this combination of sounds is spelt ngg in Yandruwandha) or in danger (this combination of sounds is spelt ndj in Yandruwandha). Often comes at the beginning of a word, and this can be a problem for English speakers.

n, as in English.

nh, like n but pronounced with the tongue touching the back of the front teeth, not above them. Like n in tenth.

ny, like the ny in canyon.

rn, like n except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in n, but further back.

l, as in English.

lh, like l but pronounced with the tongue touching the back of the front teeth, not above them. Like l in filth.

ly, like.li in million.

rl, like l except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in l, but further back.

dl, as in English fiddler.

rdl, like dl except that the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth not just behind and above the upper front teeth, as in dl, but further back.
rr, a rolled r sound, like what you might hear in Scottish English.

dr, starts as a d and ends up as a rr (rolled r).

rdr, starts as an rd and ends up as a rr (rolled r).

w, as in English.

y, as in English.

r, as in Australian English.

The vowels in Yandruwandha can be written with just three letters, a, i and u. Sometimes you hear sounds like e or o, but these are just variants of other vowels influenced by the consonants near them, just as, for example, the first vowel of English wallaby is written with a but pronounced like o because of the influence of the w.

a is generally pronounced like English u in cut, but can be more like o after w and more like a in cat after y.

i is normally like i in hit.

u is generally like u in put.

Some minor simplifications are made in the spelling of Yandruwandha words. Certain consonant clusters (pairs of consonants together) are simplified in the spelling in that a h, a y or an r are left out. Thus nth (a cluster of nh + th) is written instead of nhth, ndh instead of ndhdh, lth instead of lthth. The others are ntj instead of nyj, ndj instead of nydj, ltyj instead of rntj, rnd instead of rnrdr, rnd instead of rrndr. Another simplification is the omission of the first r when the sounds rd and rdr occur at the beginning of a word. So, for example, drama, not rdrama, ‘cut’. When there is a cluster of the sounds n and g a dot is written between them, to distinguish this combination from the single sound written ng. For example, thawanga means ‘will go’, thawan ga ‘went some time ago’.

The main stress (or accent) in Yandruwandha words is on the first syllable. So, for example, kala is more like colour in this respect than galah and karta is more like cutter than catarrh. It is in the three-syllable words that English speakers are most likely to get the stress wrong: makita has a tune like marketer, not like mosquito; murali like morally not medallion. It is very common in English for the first vowel to be weak and unclear: the first o in tomato is not at all like a clear strong o (as it is in Thomas), and hardly sounds different from the first e in temerity, the first a in Tamara or the first i in timidity. This never happens in Yandruwandha; the first vowel is always strong and clear.

(b) The grammar of Yandruwandha

A major difference in the way Yandruwandha works compared to English is that Yandruwandha makes far more use of suffixes (endings put on words, like -ing or -ed or -ness in English) to show the relationship between words in a sentence. For many of the functions that are performed by suffixes in Yandruwandha, English uses prepositions (words like ‘in’, ‘by’, ‘from’, ‘through’ that normally go before the word they refer to) or simply relies on the order of the words in a sentence.

For example, to show the location of something in English we use in or at or on or between or various other prepositions. Yandruwandha uses a suffix like -yi, which has the same function as some (not all) of those prepositions. In English we say ‘He’s hiding in the hole’; in Yandruwandha we might say ‘Mingkayi nhutjadu purripandhirnanga’, literally
Introduction

‘hole-in he-there hide-down-is.doing’. To illustrate the function of word order in English we have the sentence: ‘The dog killed a snake’. If we changed the order to ‘A snake killed the dog’ we would have a sentence with a quite different meaning, because the one that is mentioned first is the one that did the action. The only way we can change the order without changing the meaning is to make some other change at the same time, for example changing ‘killed’ to ‘was killed by’. In Yandruwandha we can say ‘Pandili kathikathi parndrina’, in which the word pandi ‘dog’ has an ending -li which specifies it as being the subject of the verb, the one that killed. If we say ‘Kathikathi pandili parndrina’, putting the word for ‘snake’ first (which is less likely but quite possible), the meaning is still the same, because the word for ‘dog’ is still the one that has the suffix -li. (There are no words in the Yandruwandha sentence translated as ‘the’ or ‘a’.)

If, say, the subject is a phrase with more than one word — say ‘that dog’ — we could say ‘Pandi nhuludu kathikathi parndrina’ and this time we know that nhuludu goes with pandi, because it follows it, and that these two words express the subject of the sentence even though pandi doesn’t have -li any more, because the word nhuludu has to be the subject or part of the subject of this type of sentence; if it was the object or part of the object it would be yintjadu instead. It is possible also for the words in the phrase to be separated, and then the pandi would need the ending to show that it belonged with nhuludu: ‘Pandili kathikathi parndrina nhuludu’. This is something like saying ‘A dog killed a snake — that one did’.

The word purripandhirnanga in the first of the Yandruwandha sentences above illustrates another prominent feature of the language. It is made up of purri ‘hide’, pandhi ‘down’ and the suffix -rnanga ‘is doing’. Because the hiding is being done in a hole it is likely that the person or thing is crouching, and so it is appropriate (but not obligatory) to augment the verb with pandhi to emphasise this aspect of it. This is very common, and a number of common words, such as the verbs nhina ‘sit, stay’, thawa ‘go’, thika ‘return’, windri ‘go in’, thayi ‘eat’ and the adverbs thalka ‘up’, pada ‘in’ and yukarra ‘at night’, are used in this way to add extra meaning to a verb.

The system of pronouns in Yandruwandha is more complex than that in English. Nominative personal pronouns (used as subject of a sentence) in English are I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Yandruwandha has nganyi ‘I’ (and ngathu when it is subject of a verb that has an object), yini ‘you (one person)’ (and yundru when it is subject of a verb that has an object), yula ‘you (two)’, yuda ‘you (more than two)’, nhunu ‘he’ or ‘it’, nhani ‘she’, ngaldra ‘we (you and I)’, ngali ‘we (two, not including you)’ (= ‘he and I’ or ‘she and I’), ngandra ‘we (more than two, including you)’, ngani ‘we (more than two, not including you)’, pula ‘they (two)’, thana ‘they (more than two)’. These pronouns are repeated in a slightly different order in the following table, which also has the object forms (corresponding to English ‘me’, ‘you’, ‘him’, ‘her’, ‘it’, ‘us’, ‘them’) and the genitive forms (corresponding to English ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his’, ‘her’, ‘its’, ‘our’, ‘their’).

The genitives can combine with other endings that go on nouns. The third person pronouns, corresponding to English ‘he’, ‘she’, ‘they’ and so on, function also as demonstrative adjectives or demonstrative pronouns like ‘this’ and ‘that’ and take endings -yi meaning ‘here’ and -du (and some other variations) meaning ‘there’, so nhumayi is ‘this (male or thing)’ and nhumadu (and the more common variant nhutjadu) means ‘that (male or thing)’. Other roots that can combine with these endings -yi and -du (and others), but form only demonstrative adjectives and pronouns and not personal pronouns, are nhinggi and nhuku. For more detail see the dictionary entries or, better, the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk.
The following section is a list of all the suffixes that we know of in the language, with a short description of what the function of each is. A more detailed description of each, with examples, can be found in the grammar volume. The list is in alphabetical order, so I will list here the most common of the suffixes that are used on nouns and on verbs. On nouns, -ngadi, -yi, -nguda, -puru, -mindji, -pani, -ngurru; on verbs -na, -nhana, -lapurra, -rla, -nga, -malka, -yi, -ri, -rnanga, -rlayi, -ini, -ni, -padipadini, -yindri. On all words the emphatic suffixes, especially -la and -tji, are very common. It is common for a word, especially a verb, to have two or three or more suffixes.

1.2 Alphabetical list of suffixes

Suffixes used only in Yawarrawarrka are usually cross-referred to the corresponding suffix in Yandruwandha. References such as ‘See §11.14’ are to relevant sections of the grammar volume, and are intended for readers who are sufficiently interested to study the particular point in more detail; others need not worry about them. The word or abbreviation, often in small capitals, given at the end of each description is the identification used for this suffix in interlinear translations in the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk, and in the stories.

- a-
  added to a verb stem preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-ardi
  added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-ey
  distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-du
  added to a third person or demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is not close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘there’. Same as -tjadu. THERE

-indri
  used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -ri in Yandruwandha. UNSP

-ini
  added to a verb stem ending in a to convert it into a form that can have noun endings added to it. See -ni. See §10.6. GER

-mpi
  added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarrka to warn that an undesirable event may occur. See -yi. POT
-irnanyi  used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -rlayi in Yandruwandha. Also -rnanyi. SIM

-itha  used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -nhana in Yandruwandha. NP

-iya  used in Yawarrawarrka with the same functions as -nga in Yandruwandha. FUT

-iyapurra  added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarrka to indicate that something used to happen. See §11.1. REMP

-ka  added to a noun stem or certain other words, to mean ‘cause to be that thing’. See §13.7.4. CAUS

-ka  added to a verb to show that an action is being directed away from the speaker. See §11.14. AWAY

-kadi  a form of the ending -ngadi used on directional terms and yila- ‘where’; see §9.7. DAT

-kala  added to a demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is somewhere in the vicinity of some named or known place. Could be translated ‘somewhere around’. May be added also to third person pronouns for emphasis. about

-kaldri  added to a verb stem and translated ‘again’; it means that an action is repeated or that it restores the previous state of affairs. See §11.10. again

-ku  used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -du in Yandruwandha. THERE

-kurnu  used on nouns with the meaning ‘other’, ‘another’. See §10.5.3. other

-la-  added to a verb stem preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-la  added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-lapurra  added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened long ago. See §11.1. REMP

-ldra  added to a word to show that there is a contrast with something else; ‘on the other hand’, or ‘contrary to expectation’ or just ‘but’. See §18.3.2. BUT

-ldrangu  added to any word and has the meaning ‘again’ or ‘too’. Probably a compound of -ldr and -ngu. See §18.3.3. BUT-YET

-li-  added to a verb stem ending in i and preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-li  added to a noun which is the subject of a transitive verb (and then it is not translated in English), and to a noun which denotes the instrument with which something is done (translated ‘with’). See §9.1.3. ERG or INST

-li  added to a verb stem to show that two people are being told to do something. See §11.13. DUIMP
-lka
added to a few intransitive verb stems to form transitive verbs, meaning 'cause to do that action'. See §13.7.5. CAUS

-lu
added in Yawarrawarrika and Strzelecki Yandruwandha to a noun ending in u and has the same functions as the second -li above. ERG or INST

-ma
added to some intransitive verb stems to form transitive verbs, meaning 'cause to do that action'. See §13.7.4. CAUS

-ma
used in Yawarrawarrika with the same functions as -ngadi in Yandruwandha. DAT

-mada, -madani
used on kinship terms with the meaning 'your', 'his', 'her'. Same as -mala. See §9.2, §10.5.8. 2KIN

-mala, -malani
used on kinship terms with the meaning 'your', 'his', 'her'. May be followed by -nyi. See §9.2, §10.5.8. 2KIN

-malka
added to a verb stem to convey a weak command or permission to do the action. See §11.6. OPT

-mindji
used on nouns to mean 'having the thing or quality denoted by the noun'. See §10.5.4. PROP

-mini
used as part of a verb stem to denote that an action is performed in an interval between stages in a journey, or that the agent begins to go somewhere immediately after performing the action, or performs the action on completing his travelling, or performs an action, lasting a comparatively short time, while in motion. See §11.2. run

-na
added to a noun stem to mean 'become that thing' or 'come to have that quality', or to an intransitive verb stem to mean 'cause to do that action', or to a transitive verb to form a ditransitive verb (one that takes two separate objects), or to denote purposeful action. See §13.7.1. INCH or TVR or APP

-na
added to a verb stem to indicate that something has just happened in the very recent past. See §11.1. IP

-ndja
used on nouns to mean 'plural', i.e. 'more than two'. See §9.4, §10.5.2. PL

-ndji
added to a verb stem to mark an action that immediately follows another action. See §11.11. SEQ

-n.ga
added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened within the last few years. See §11.1. FARP

-nga
added to a verb stem, with a wide range of meanings, including future or intended action, action following on from another action, and also showing the purpose of another action. See §11.3. FUT

-ngadi
added to a noun or pronoun which denotes the purpose or aim or destination or beneficiary of an action, translated 'for' or 'to'. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. It is added to a noun also to mark the owner of something, and could then be translated or 'belonging to' or with apostrophe s. See §9.1.4. DAT
-ngana added to a noun stem to mean ‘become that thing’ or ‘come to have that quality’. Normally a separate word, not a suffix. See §13.7.2. do
-ngari used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed downwards. See §12.13. down
-ngi used on kinship terms with the meaning ‘my’; also used on ‘who’ and on dual and plural words to mean ‘belonging to’. See §9.2, §10.5.7. I Kin
-ngu added to most types of words, and denotes that something is still the case (‘still’, or ‘yet’), or that something else happened (‘then’, as in ‘did this, then did that’). See §18.3.1. Yet, Then
-nguda added to a noun or pronoun to show where something or someone is from, translated ‘from’. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.6. ABL
-ngurru used on kinship terms to refer to a group of people, one or more of whom is called by that term, and on other nouns to mean ‘having with you’. See §10.5.6. COM
-nhana added to a verb stem to indicate that something has happened within the last day or so. See §11.1. NP
-nhina used as part of a verb stem to refer either to action continuing for some time or to something happening during the day. See §11.1, §12.8. sit
-nhukada, -nhukadani added to a verb stem to indicate that something happened within the last few days. See §11.1. RECP
-ni added to a verb stem ending in i or u to convert it into a form that can have noun endings added to it. See -ini. See §10.6. GER
-ni added to a verb stem in Yawarrawarka to indicate that something has just happened in the very recent past. Same as -na in Yandruwandha. IP
-ni added to a verb stem to show that more than two people are being told to do something. See §11.13. PLIMP
-ni used in Yawarrawarka with the same function as -yi (added to a noun) in Yandruwandha. LOC
-nyadi can be added to almost any word, and shows that something resembles in some way or can be mistaken for the thing or action represented by that word. Translated ‘like’. See §18.2. like
-nyi used in Yawarrawarka with the same function as -yi (added to a noun) in Yandruwandha. LOC
-pada used as part of a verb stem with several functions, including to denote action carried out in or directed into a confined space, and action directed to the other side. See §12.12. in
-padapada used as part of a verb stem to denote habitual action, usually as a gerund -padipadini, which means ‘used to’. See §12.9. HAB
-pandhi used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed downwards. See §12.13. down
-pani used on nouns to mean ‘not having the thing or quality denoted by the noun’. See §10.5.5. It is also used on a verb stem to show that someone is being told not to do something. See §11.5.1. PRIV

-pika added to a noun stem denoting some object, quality or state, to form a stem denoting someone who or something which is characterised by possessing or being affected by that object, quality or state. See §10.5.10. CHAR

-purra added to a noun denoting a state or action, to denote ‘one who is habitually in that state or performing that action’. See §10.5.9.

-puru added to a noun or pronoun to show the cause of fear or of a precaution. There is no simple or regular translation in English. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.7. AVER

-rdaka used as part of a verb stem and seems to denote motion in a different direction to the observer, but the meaning is not clear. See §12.16. (none)

-rduda used as part of a verb stem to denote a continued or frequently repeated action carried out while the actor is travelling. See §12.1. along

-ri added to a verb stem to indicate that the tense is not specified in the verb but is to be inferred from the context. See §11.8. UNSP

-rla added to a verb stem to indicate that something is happening now or happens regularly. See §11.2 PRES

-rlayi added to a verb stem in a subordinate clause to indicate that the action referred to is simultaneous with or the cause of (and continuing up to the time of) the action referred to in the main clause. See §11.12. SIM

-rnanga added to a verb stem denotes a continuing action or state in the present, or if subordinate to a main clause it denotes action contemporaneous with, but extending over a longer time than, the action described by the main verb. In a story it denotes something happening at the period of the story. See §11.9. CONT

-rnanyi used in Yawarrawarrka with the same function as -rlayi in Yandruwandha. Also -irnanyi. SIM

-thalka used as part of a verb stem to refer to either action directed upwards or to something happening in the morning. See §11.4, §12.14. up

-tharra used as part of a verb stem with a range of functions, including to refer to a person or thing moving away from the actor, and to denote completeness of an action. See §12.18. fly

-thawa used as part of a verb stem to denote that an action is performed in an interval between stages in a journey, or that the agent begins to go somewhere immediately after performing the action, or performs the action on completing his travelling, or performs an action, lasting a comparatively short time, while in motion. See §12.2. go

-thayi used as part of a verb stem to denote action performed for the actor’s own benefit. See §12.17. eat
-thika used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed back to or followed by a return to camp, or to some other point of recent origin of the actor, and in most cases also preceded by movement to the location of the action, or else it denotes action carried out on behalf of someone other than the actor. See §12.4. return

-thikathika used as part of a verb stem to denote action over a wide area or affecting many objects. See §12.6. everywhere

-thili used on nouns to mean ‘two’. See §9.4, §10.5.1. DU

-thudu added to a noun or pronoun in Yawarrawarrka to show the cause of fear or of a precaution. There is no simple or regular translation in English. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §9.1.7. AVER

-tjadu added to a third person pronoun to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is not close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘there’. Same as -du. THERE

-tji added to any word to add emphasis. See §18.4. EMPH

-w distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-wa added to a demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is distant from the speaker. Can be translated ‘over there’. THERE

-waga or -wagawaga used as part of a verb stem to denote motion located or directed around some object or place. See §12.7. around

-walpirri used as part of a verb stem to denote action directed up and over some barrier. See 12.15. across

-warra used as part of a verb stem to denote arrival. See §12.5. arrive

-windri used as part of a verb stem to denote action (a) directed away from or (b) followed by movement away from the speaker or some other point of reference. See §12.3. enter

-y distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-ya- added to a verb stem ending in i and preceding -rla to state that something which was not happening before is happening at the time of speaking. See §11.15. NOW

-yarndu added to a verb stem, or more often following, to convey a weak command or permission to do the action. See §11.6. OPT

-yey distorts final vowel of a word, for emphasis. See §3.2.1 DISTORT

-yi added to a noun or pronoun to show where something or someone is at the time or is ending up as the result of an action, and translated ‘at’, ‘in’, ‘on’, ‘into’, ‘onto’. When used with a personal pronoun it is added to the genitive form. See §§9.1.5. LOC

-yi added to a third person or demonstrative pronoun or location word to show that the person(s) or thing(s) concerned is close to the speaker. Can be translated ‘here’. HERE
**Introduction**

-yi added to a verb stem to warn that an undesirable event may occur. See §11.6.

-yindri used on verbs to mean ‘doing to yourself’, ‘doing to one another’, ‘doing for your own benefit’. See §7.4, §14.1. RR

-yukala meaning not known. See §18.5 (none)

-yukarra used as part of a verb stem to refer to something happening during the night. See §11.4, §12.10. at night
2 Yandruwandha-English dictionary

D

daba hole, tear (for example, in a dress); torn # SY, Yw. See purra.
dabaka open (door) # SY. See pindri, pirika.
dabana get torn # SY
dadawa fan • Maka nhandra yinhayi dadawarla. ‘She’s fanning the fire.’
daka make # Yw. Heard only in speaking of making a boomerang. See ngana, nhapi, wathi.
dakamirri pelican • ... palha ngala thana dakamirri, marrumarruyitji. ‘... they [catch] pelicans in the lake country.’ # H ngagangaga
(daku)
dakuka, dakurdakuka fix, repair, make good # Also patjika.
dakuma do properly, make sure of • Wawana ngathu yinhayi kanpa dakuma. ‘I saw it properly.’ # This is the only example, and it is not clear what part of speech dakuma is.
dakunpa catch (a ball); hit (for example, with bullet), do well or successfully • Ay dakunpana nhuludu! ‘Oh, good catch!’ (or good shot, or whatever). # RYn has it as meaning ‘do carefully’.

Dalan.garanyi Dullingari Waterhole (?).
Dalindji Daringie Well (?).
dambu, kurni dambu testicles.
damburdambu(ra?) ball (of flour and water).
Dampunu Dampoona Waterhole # Yw (BK).
dandhirri turkey bush # Perhaps Eremophila gilesii. According to Reuther, this is saltbush. See pundri.
dan.ga (a) find • Kali ngathu nhanha dan.gana. ‘I’ve found her.’ • Minhangananhana nhunu, dan.ganhanangu yuda? ‘What happened to him; did you find him?’; (b) have (a baby) • Muduwa thidharri dan.ganha. ‘[That woman] had a baby yesterday.’ # Yw mankamanka; See also kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, ngathanika.
dangguda dream # SY. See pukudu.
dangguda pardra dream about # SY Lit. ‘dream hold’.
danthu, danthurdanthu soft, supple (as a tanned skin) # See miltjamiltja, tjampa, paltja.
dapa shut (mouth) • Yandhinipurra nhutjadu karrukarru, walya marna dapini. ‘That old man’s a good talker, he can’t shut his mouth.’ # See also munma, ngapu.
dapa sore # SY. See also withi.
dardirdima tell someone not to do something, stop someone doing something (by telling) • Nganha nhulu parndrinhana, ngarndra, minhanganu yundru walya dardirdardimanhana?
‘He hit me, mum, why didn’t you stop him?’

darla skin, shell of egg • Ngapala tjukurrula darla karna parkulundi pula wathili piniyinkali walthangatji. ‘Two men carry the kangaroo skin [waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders.’ • Ngapala pakathikarnanga darla pirrangundji yinha, yilayarnndutji kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.’ # See also the first darlamurruru example. See also nyindi.

darlamurruru bark • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukiningu, ngapala dultharrri darlamurruru windrimari, poltijkiningaditji yina, piritipirrikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ • Kathi thukali, walya kalpurru thalpali or walya darlamurruri, ngarru kathi thukali mandhirranga. ‘We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel shell.’

darnu weak (of person) # SY wamiyami.

darnurdarnu weak (of string)

darra cook, roast, burn # SY, Yw. See also thangkana, mangga, ngarrtji, pidli, kudla, parndraka.

darrka blow (wind) • Wathara nhutjadu darrkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing.’ # See also ngaka.

darrpiti stop (and turn around?)

darlingari, darrpipandhi turn back (down) • Thawapandhina kinipapaangadi, ngala nhunu darrpipandhiri thikathalkanga yadala. ‘He was going to the river, but he stopped and came back up.’

darrpithika turn back • Yidlanggi kara nganyi darrpithikangatji. ‘I don’t know where I’ll turn back.’

dida the two front teeth # Compare dida ‘mouth’ in Mithaka. See also marnardraku, waka.

didamangga yawn # Also kagayindri.

didamarra new # SY • nhipa didamarrayi ‘with a new husband’ # See kayidi.

Didawalkali Derawalkilie Waterhole # Yw (BK)

Didawandrini Derawantana Waterhole.

didjipirri jump # TG only; See also kulkupa. Unlike kulkupa, didjipirri was not used for kangaroos hopping, so perhaps does not actually mean ‘jump’.

digirdigilyarra dotterel # perhaps related to dikilyarra ‘slipping’, as it runs about in the mud. See also thanpathanpa.

dikarri black duck # See also kunapika.

dikilyarra slipping # SY • Dikilyarra ngathu warrkani. ‘I slipped down.’

dikilyarra warra slip along # SY (dinga)

dingayindri open (eyes) # SY. Compare thinga ‘puli’. See also pindri, pirika, tjalka, piltja.

dinmi see dirrmi.

dintji shine # SY • Minhna nhunurra dinjiirla? ‘Oh, minha kara nhulurra warrkani.’ ‘What’s that shining over there?’ ‘Oh, something someone threw away.’ # See also para, tjarnma.

diparri ribs, side # SY, Yw. See pangki.

Diradi Dieri, Diyari (language name)

• Ngarrungu nhunu Diradili nganha yakapadanga nga walypala yawarrili, ‘Yilanggingu yiney?’ ‘Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?”’

(dirrka)

dirrkapandhi turn off (the way or track) • Walya ngathu yinha
wawiningadi yurarl. Dirrkapandhirla nganyi, paladila warrakurnula thawanga. 'I don’t want to see him. I’ll turn off and go on the other side.'

dirrmi coot # BK; MN (SY) gave dinmi, which must be the same word, for a type of waterhen, perhaps purple swamp hen. See kilki, maltjimarrini.

dirrpa vulva # Also ngunutjarrpa.

ditji sun # SY, Yw. See dritji, which was also used. H diyi
ditjipa put in the sun to dry • Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindiringu thana pirlitji thanha ngapa kadawayi.
‘Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.’ • Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditjipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri.
‘They used to eat a brown-nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’ # See also witjipa.

ditjirdunka sunrise # SY
ditjipurri fall # See also warlka.

diyi see ditji.

dragurdragu (a) spotted # See also malkamindji; (b) coarse (not fine).

draka stab, prick, poke; weave; write; cause pain; (SY) spear • Kuluwali nganha drakana. ‘The needlewood pricked me.’ • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitji pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Ngapala wirniti yamatji thanha drakaringu wathili kunyali. ‘They weave it into a cross net with a stick and a spindle.’ • Drakarnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikamurati yiwangaditji pirnalda, karriningadi panikaldra nhambalkayindirindi. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women, to tie on to cover themselves completely.’ • Pipatji drakininguda nhandra, yilanggi kara nhunu. ‘I don’t know where the letter is that she wrote.’ • Thundru drakarla nganha mulhudu pirna thayininguda. ‘I’ve got a bellyache from eating too much.’ # The subject of drakarla is omitted in the last example, but could be, say, mulhudu. See pipa, karrpa.

drakardraka (a) peck; (b) cause pain # SY • Nganha thuundra drakardrakarla mulhudu. ‘The tucker is giving me a bellyache.’

dralyardralya squashed
dralyama squash something (as when you sit on an egg)

drama, dramardrama cut, cut up
• Kathi yintjadu thatjili dramapandhi. ‘Cut the meat with a knife.’ • Ngapala thanha kathithayilbali-nyadi dramirdramininguda kilkari. ‘You would think it had been cut up with a steel knife.’

dranganga dance, sing, beat time • Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapirimaladitji mudalatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindrilatji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’ • Minhangadi yintjadu wani kurnu yundru pardnipadapadarla, walya wani kurnungu drangini. Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkara. ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other. Is that the only one you know?’ • Wani ngathu drangarla yadali. ‘I’m beating time with boomerangs.’ # See thambana, parndri.

drangana sing for someone • Wani nganha drangana. ‘Sing me a song.’

drangayindri sing to yourself
• Ngapala nhulu wani drangayindrinanga ... ‘Well, he sang songs to himself …’

drangka sweep, wipe • Nga ngarru makathurrpala thanha drangarnanga drangkanga ngananga. ‘When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.’ # See also wipa, wikana, wirrk(a).

drantha (a) crotch # See also thitha (b) limb of a tree.
wathi drantha  forked stick, fork of tree • ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ’... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ • Wathi dranthayi nhuniyi ngarnma-yindrirnanga. ’It’s jammed in the fork.’
dranyi  hit (throwing), shoot • Wathili ngathu dranyina. ’I hit him with a stick (that I threw).’ • Ngapala palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji nhunu thikawarranga ngapayi warikapandhinga. ’They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water.’ • Walya nhulu kilkanhana minha nganarnanga kara nhunu; walya yina nganha nhulu dranyinadingi. Yarndu nganha nhulu dranyinanatji. ’They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water.’ • Ngarrungu thanggunyulatjiyadali. ’The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.’ # See also tjutama.

dratji  break off # heard only once, seemed to refer to a stick that stuck into someone and broke off, but not clear. See kudra.
drika  call (someone something), name • Maya nganha drikana. ’Tell me his name.’ • Minha thayipithirri ngala yindu drikara kudrikudringudatji. ’You call the ones that have been smashed up thayipithirri.’ • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurruringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandi-nhayayi mandrithalkanga karukuralutji, ngampurruru kara, ya kathi nharramindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kurritharrarlaia, kathi thukathayini, thana drikalaparrayi thanha. ’Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them.’ # See also ngandja.
drina  grind (seeds) • Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dringarnanga, pawa kalpurruru, pawa wadlangurruru, pawa mitiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyilharri. ’Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurruru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’ • Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjadi, nga thayiyindri-ngala yartunanga, ngapali ngunkukininguda. ’They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.’ # = thunga, kururrupa. Dringa ‘scrape’ may be the same word.

dringa  scrape • Nga ngarru maka-thurrpala thana dringarnanga dranpkana nganangga. ’When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.’

dringatharra, dringawaga  scrape all over.
drintha  spit, spit at • Drinthu mayi! ’Spit it out!’ # See also ngaltja.
dritji  sun, star, day • Dritji nhunu dunkarila ngandjarri nganyanguda. ’The sun’s coming out from behind the clouds.’ • Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawa-warrandji, ngalyila. ’One day another group of black-fellows arrived.’ • Dritji parrkulu nganyi nhinanhumkada. ’I stopped there two days ago.’ # See also ditji, kurli, nguni.
dritji dandra  star # SY
dritjirdunka east Also witjukura.
dritjiwindrini west • Ngalyi thana thawana karawarra, ya ngalyiti thana thawana dritjiwindrinindra. ‘Some of them went north and some of them went west.’
dritjiwindripandhi sunset.
druga splinter, shatter • piltipilthinri drukininguda ‘after [the stones] have been splintered into small pieces’ # See also kudra, piltipilthinrika.
drukampada bullfrog # big green frog in swamp. See also durrkuwantha, kutjarrku, kuyarrku.
drukurducku grunt • Minha yini drukurduckurcularla? ‘What are you grunting about?’
drupayinka a length of rope.
duka pull, pull out, take out • Kali thana dukaringu ngapangudatji ya pirditjirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it out of the water and strip it.’
• Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamurru windrimari, paljikininngaditji yina, pintipiriki darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # See also thinga, mandritharrapada.
dukayindri take off (your clothes), untie yourself, get loose
dukapada pull out
dukatharra pull to pieces
dultharri bloodwood • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamurru windrimari, paljikininnngaditji yina, pintipiriki darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # Corymbia (formerly Eucalyptus) opaca. SY said blood-wood was not in Yandruwandha country.
dulyi twist (for example, ankle), sprain • Martardaku nganyi dulyinhana, nganyi ngurrangu thawarla. ‘I twisted my ankle but I kept on going.’ # See also wapa. It appears that dulyi can have only a reflexive meaning (like ‘sprain’ in English), so that if you speak of twisting someone else’s ankle it could not be used, but wapa could. Reuther has it as drulyi.
dunka go out, come out • Minha nganarla yini nhinggudu mudawa, walpakurnuyitji? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ • Ngala nhulu walypalakurnutji ngarari ngapala nhunu dunkawindri-rrangala yita. ‘Well he heard the other whitefellow and started to sneak out.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulkapathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windri- wrimitji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Nga yarnduldrangu ngathutji wawana yina dunkarlayitji nga yabalidrangu winkanga yadamani-ngadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’
dupurdupu round, curled up • Dupurdupu yini thudarla, thututu- nyadi. ‘You’re lying curled up like a dog.’
dupurdupuka bend (arm?) # See kundikundika.
dupurdupuna fold (including legs).
durrkuwantha type of frog # little green frog, in swamp, half the size of druka-mpada, spends dry times in a clay ball # or durrkuwantha? or durrkuwarnta,
in sandhill (TG). See also **kutjarrku, kuyarrku**.

**durru** back • *kankuna durruyi* ‘in the back of the windbreak’ # See also **thuku, thumu**.

**durrukadi** from the back, from behind • *tjukurru durrukadi warrkananhana* ‘spearred the kangaroo from the back’ # Lit. ‘to the back’.

**durruli** backwards • *durruli thikathikanarla* ‘walking backwards’

**durrurdurruna, durruthanggu** stoop, bend down • *yumbu durrurdurrunarlayi* ‘with his head down’

**durruyi** behind • *Durruyi ngakani thawawarranhanatji nhunu* ‘He sneaked up behind me.’ # See **ngalpirri, ngardra**.

**K**

**ka** # probably a short form of **kara**. See **kayidinguda**.

**kabow** hat • *Kabowu nhuludu ngakani nhangkana, madlamadlantjikarila yinha* ‘That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.’ # Also heard as **kabuda**.

**kadawa** edge, bank • *Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindriringu lhana pirlitji thanha ngapadawayi* ‘Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.’ • *Palha purla pinnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi ...* ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake ...’ # See also **ngudulu, wida, thadri**.

**kadhi** be proud, be happy • *Kadhirla nganyi mudawayitji* ‘I’m proud of that kid.’ • *Mudawa thana kadhinhana ngapiritji thikawarrininguda* ‘The kids were happy when their father came home.’

**kadi** chase, drive • *kurrakurrari nhutjadu, mudawa kadikadini* ‘that madman who’s always chasing the kids’ • *Kadipadanhana ngani, purrkapadanga, Kinipapayitji* ‘We drove the cattle across the river.’

• *Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtji-pandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thika-nhinanga thundingadi, ngala thana kadirlayi palha ngalitji, pirnapiirnati, ngapala thana windrimawarraringu wathininguda yarrutji thanngani* ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’ # See also **thilpa**.

**kadlyindri** argue, have a row # contrast **thirri** ‘have a fight’ and see also **kaldriyindri**.

**kadla, kadtaka** see **kala, kalaka**

**kadli** wear # = **thulka, thurrka**.

**kadlinayindri** put on (clothes)

• *Tjawurra nganyi kadlinayindrirla*.

‘I’m putting my trousers on.’

**kadli** see **kali**.

**kadra** louse # SY says **kata**, which is the word in some neighbouring languages

**kadrantji** big brown snake

**kadri** river, creek # H. See **karri, wipa, kinipapa**.

**Kadrimitji** Kudriemitchie Waterhole # where circumcision started

**Kadripariwirlpa** Cutralbo Waterhole # Lit. ‘creek-sky’. According to AWH this is the name for the Milky Way.

**Kadripayirri** Cuttapirie Station # Matja; lit. ‘long creek’.

**kagarrali** see **kakarrili**.

**kagayindri** yawn; hiccup; burp

• *Marna kagayindrirla nganyi mukali*.

‘I’m yawning, sleepy.’ # See also **didamangga**.

**kaka** close, near • *Thibila ngala nhunu, maka kaka!* ‘It’s the devil, near the fire!’ • *Nga yarnhuldrangu nhinda,*
pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadilidra, wathi nhutjadu kakalda, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’

kakana go close • Kakana yadaw dranyingalatji yinha kantutji. ‘Get up closer so you can shoot the wallaby.’

kakanguda (SY) close • Puladu yundru nhumayi kakanguda. ‘Two a long way off and this one close.’

kakarrili, kaggarrali, kaggarrirli cockerina, Major Mitchell cockatoo

kakayalba split the end (of a stick, to make a handle)

kaku (a) elder sister • Thawanhina- nhukadani walya nganyi, wawanga kakumalanitji. ‘If I’d come yesterday I would have seen your sister.’; (b) sister (when relative age is not known or irrelevant) • Nguthupani nhunu kaku. lie ‘s got no brothers, only sisters.’

Kakurrthunggayi Gidgealpa Oilfield # ‘dead marpoo bush’

kala, kadla share; part; even; back; in turn • Kalala yinha ngathu nganari ‘I told him back’, (answered him).

• Parnipadankana nhulu yina, yundru kadlala walya parndrithikari. ‘He hit you and you didn’t hit him back.’ • Ngapiringi ngathu thayirla kathi nhinggani kadalatji. ‘I’m eating my father’s share of the meat.’ • ‘Thawarla nganyi, kathi parndrithikanga. ‘Kawu, kala ngathu maka kinikarlayi. ‘I’m going out hunting.’ ‘OK, for my part I’ll get a pile of firewood ready.’ • Kadla nguldra manu patijikayindrina. ‘We’re even now [after hitting one another] and friends again.’ • Maka yundrutu wangathalkana, ngala maka kadalalatji ngathu wangu. ‘You lit the fire this morning; I’ll light it [in my turn] now.’

# The function of -tu on yundrutu is unknown. Reuther has kadlala ‘reprisal (etc.)’ and kalapa ‘answer’. See kidlali.

kalaka, kadlaka get even • Nganha yundru parndripadana, mirni wada, kalakiningadilljti ngathu. ‘You hit me, well just wait, I’ll get even.’

kala there • Nhunu kala yada, kanpanalarla! ‘There he is, he’s showing up now!’ # See also nhinggiwa, nhinggudu, nhukuwa, yita.

kala see wathi kala.

kalamurrru black goanna # SY. Also given for carpet snake. See makapari.

kaldrapantji see kaldripantji.

kaldri sour, bitter • ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirritpirtranatji.’ “What are the wild oranges like?” “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”

(kaldri)

kaldiriyindri argue # Also kadiyindri.

kaldripantji call out, sing out • Kaldripantjina nhunu ngakanji ngapalatji ngathu milkiningadi. ‘He sang out to me and made me spill the water.’ # Y’w kaldrapantji, H karluxandja. See also karrka, kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji.

kaldrithayi swear at • Nhila nhandru yina kaldirhayila, thikawarrarlayi kurriringanarnga. ‘She’s swearing about her husband coming home drunk.’

kaldrualdrul growl, bark (of a dog); rough (voice) # See also warlu, wawurrka, marrtji.

kaldrukadruna bark (verb)

kalga loose; dim; lightly (of eating)(); relaxed; quietly (speaking) • Kalgali nhutjadu tjarnmarla. ‘It’s shining
dimly.’ • Mulhudu kalgali nhulu thayirla ... ‘He doesn’t ‘eat much ...’ (unfinished, and changed to Pulya nhulu dhulu thayirla ...) • Ay kalgali nganyi. ‘[I’ve done the work and now] I’ve got it easy.’

dalkaka loosen • Mardramitjili kara ngatru yinhadu parndripandringa yinha, kalgakarilatji. ‘I’ll hit it with a rock; that’ll loosen it.’
dalpidi husband’s mother, woman’s daughter-in-law # possibly kalidi.
See also patjiri.
dalal, dalali, kardalali now, already, just (then)
• Kali ngathu yibana. ‘I just had a drink of water [so don’t offer me any]’
• Kali thana dukaringu ngapangudatji ya pirditiirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it out of the water and strip it.’
• Kali ngathu panmapandhina. ‘I’ve already put it out.’ (in reply to ‘Put the fire out!’)
• Thawarlga nganyi ngala nhunu kuthiwarrayitji ngardrathikarla. Kadli nganyi thawari. ‘I’m going now, and he’ll be getting here later. I’ll be already gone.’ # See also kayidi, ngala.
dali, panyangunu not yet # Also walyangu.
dalal, panyalal, kadalal nearly
• Kaldli walya nganyi warlkanatji. ‘I nearly fell down.’ • Muduwa thidharri kaldli walya nhunu yandhayanharlatji. Ngarrma-ngarrmayindirlangu nhunu. ‘The baby can nearly talk, but he still gets stuck.’ # Yw ngamup

dalalpilipilhi butterfly
dalka (a) afternoon • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mandrithalkanga karlukarulatji ... ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish ...’ • Yakayindiri kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarulutji wayinila ngandra?’. ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’; (b) evening sky # SY
• Marrarla nhuniyi kalka. ‘The sky’s getting red.’ # Reuther ‘evening’.

dalkani, dalkalkani yesterday # Yw
• Dalkayi, dalkalkayi yesterday # SY. See ngananbinhukanada.
dalkamarra get light, become daylight # SY, Yw. See marra and ndal marra.
dalka, dalkayindri wait # SY, Yw.
• Watja dalkayindri nhunggananyi. ‘Don’t wait for him.’ • Mirni nganha kalka. ‘Will you wait for me.’ See wada; also mirni, thakurr.
dalppurr, palpurru coolibah # Wathi palpurru would mean a coolibah tree, and pawa palpurru coolibah seeds.
• Ngaa yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuyu mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhutjada kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu palppurr thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’ • Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dingarnanga, pawa palppurr, pawa wadlangurr, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurr seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’
dalka blue-tongue lizard # Doubtful; dalta is shingleback lizard in some other languages. Not found in Innamincka country, but to the south.
dalkja acacia bush # probably Acacia victoriae, but see also wayaka.
dalktjantada type of lizard, possibly barking gecko, Underwoodisaurus mili # SY. Yellow, spotted, stumpy tail, stand up and bark at you like a dog.
kalu  liver # Also ngarangara.
   Kalumurayi place name # ‘quiet heart’
kalu  bow vine # Yw, see punggu.
kumurra  be greedy # SY. Seems to be literally ‘liver to get red’.
kaluwa  dip up, scoop up (water) # SY.
   See marndra.
Kalyamarru Callamurra Waterhole # ‘wide waterhole’
kalyu  type of wattle
kamanti  my, mine # Yw, H. See ngakani.
kumarra  top # See also kandra, kudu.
kamba  ant hill
kambada or kambadi  red ochre # SY.
   See milthi.
kambari  at the front; first • (SY) Yini yita kambari thawa. ‘You go first.’ # See also ngakamarra.
kambu  type of coolamon # Compare nharrakambu.
kamburru  river wattle # like willow but red limbs
kami  grandmother, father’s mother, grandchild, woman’s son’s child,
cousin, mother’s brother’s child, father’s sister’s child # H also ‘sister-in-law’
kamiri (1) social division, totem
   (‘meat’) • Minha kamiri yini?
   ‘What “meat” are you?’ # People were divided, according to descent through
   the mother, into two groups (moieties), called something like Thiniwa and
   Kulpurr (but the exact pronunciations are not known). A person married
   someone from the other moiety. Each was further divided into a dozen or so
   totems, each given the name of some creature or thing, such as kangaroo,
   emu, eaglehawk, goanna, pitchery, red ochre, rain. See also mardu;
   (2a) smell (especially, perhaps, characteristic smell, as of a person)
   • kamiri madlantji ‘unpleasant smell’;
kananggu or kununggu  type of
   witchetty grub • Ngarru kathi kananggu ngala dukarnanga kulanga
   makamuduyitji, mardra thakili
   parndringu. ‘And they pulled out witchetty grubs from trees, after
   chopping them out with a stone axe, and cooked them in hot ashes.’
kabi  take the part of someone (in a
   fight or argument) # Yw • Nhulu
   windrali drakitha, nguthu kanbiri.
   ‘He speared [the other man] on
   account of his brother.’
kanda  shallow, light # See also ngawada, ngalba, putha.
kandama  count # from Eng
kandatjiri  kite hawk, black kite
Kandipantjini Pandie Pandie # Yw
kandjipulu  policeman # SY, from Eng.
   See also piimpara, pilijimani,
   thandjipulu, yulya.
kandirrtha  wasp, hornet or dragonfly # SY
kandra  top, high • walpa kandrayi
   ‘on top of the humpy’ • (SY)
   warliyi kandra ‘on top of the
   house’ • Kurran nga kandratji
   mirndithanminingaditi thana yamatji,
   karan.gu yina. ‘They put reeds on
   top of the cross net so that it will
   float.’ • Wathi windra ngathu
   warrkanhana kandraldra, walya
   ngathu warrkapadapadini yarndu-
   kalatji. ‘I threw the spear very high;
   I never used to throw it like that.’
   • Padlayi yina kurnutji kurrri ngala
   kandraldra nhambalkayindiri
   kurnultiji. ‘They put one on the
   ground and cover themselves over
   with another.’ # See also kamarra,
kudu.
kandakandra (a) high • kuka
   kandakandra ‘head held high’;
(b) upstream • Kandakandra ngala,
Ngapamiringuda kara nhunu thawawarrana. ‘He came from upstream, maybe from Nappa Merrie.’

**kandracka, kandrackandraka** lift
• Mardra pudulpudulu kandrackarlha ngathu. ‘I can’t lift that rock.’

**kandran**a go up, ascend # Yw

**kandratejangles** be glad

**kandri** call; send for • Walya ngathu yinha kandrinhana, ngala nhunu thawawarranangu. ‘I didn’t call him but he still came.’ • Nganyi thangguthikana nga walya thana nhinanhinlayitji, kadiitji nganha kandrinninguda. ‘I went to visit them but they weren’t there, after sending for me.’ # See also **mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji.**

**kandri palku** beefwood gum # SY.

See also pirntathangka.

**kan.g**a man! (as a term of address)
# Possibly vocative form of kan.gu, but note that kan.gu was not heard in IY.

**kangu** warm • Tjukurru parrkulu kara, parrkulu parrkulu kara karrpininguda nga kangu yukarrangatji. ‘It might be two skins, or maybe four and then they are warm at night.’ • Warrayi nhamudu nhinanhinapadaw kanguyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’ # SY, Yw also ‘sweat’ which could be incorrect; See also kanyi.

**kan.gu** boy # SY. See also pirntathangka.

**kani, kathi kani** carney, bearded dragon # See also kurla.

**kankunu** windbreak • Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga. ‘He put up a big wind-break.’ • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurranga makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji.
‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’

**kanpa** present, in sight, plainly visible, in the open • Kathi marngali ngathu wanthirla, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanihayi. Ay, nhutjadu kanpala. ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ • Wawana ngathu yinha kanpa dakuma. ‘I saw it properly.’ • Thayinhana walya ngathu, kanpayi ngada. ‘I didn’t eat it while it was there [and now it’s gone].’ • windratji kanpa wirlpayi ‘a spear sticking out through a hole [in the wall]’ • Dan.gana ngathu walya yundra, kanpayi nhunu thudanhinlayardhi. ‘I found it nearby; it was lying in the open (easily seen).’

**kanpaka** be born • yadhi thundriyi, muduwatji kanpakari ‘the afterbirth is in the stomach (= womb) when the baby is born’

**kanpana** show up, appear • Nhunu kala yada, kanpanalarlal ‘There he is, he’s showing up now!’

**kanpanawarra** appear

**kanpa** (1) very; (2) susceptible to • kanpa kudrini ‘brittle, easily broken’ # Reuther has kanpa ‘real, really’ (Yw)

**kanpamuthu** very • Karna wirlapa kanpamuthu nhutjadu minirla yabayi. ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ # See also muthu.

**kanpangu** first time, straight away • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrari nga dranyinga. Kanpangu, purnda yina dranyiri. ‘Then he would stand right up and kill one [emu]. He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.’ • Minithalkawarrarlayi ngala ngapayi mini warrkanapandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara. ‘When they came up from the water they would spear them; they might get one straight off or they might miss.’ • Ngapala minlyukarrarlayi thana warrkanaparlayyikarranglu, kanpangu.
‘They chase them at night too and spear them then, straight off.’

**kanpapardra** first shot • **Muduwa thanayi ngakanili kilarla mardra-mitjili dranyiri kanpapardra.** ‘My kids think [I can hit [a bird]] with a stone first shot.’ * See also **kayidi pardra.**

**kanta** a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear, but it has been translated ‘over there’. 
• **yundra kanta** ‘over there in the distance, way over’ • **nhinggiwa kanta** ‘over there’ • **Thawanhanya nhunu ngakaningadi yandhayandhanganyadi nhinggiyi, walyangu nhunu thawawarrana, nga yini thawa mayi yandhayandhangha nhunggani nhingguwa kantanga.** ‘I thought he was going to come here to talk to me. He hasn’t arrived yet, so you go and talk to him over there.’

**kantha** grass; the bush • **Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi.** ‘Burn the grass! Blow it (so it burns)!’ • **Wilyaru thana pardraringu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga.** ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’ • **Ngapala thana kurrpapulali mandrithikathangardi kantha pudadapulirrianga thanha, ya wathi karliji.** ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’ • **Kathi marnagli ngaathu wanthirla, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanthayi. Ay, nhutjaju kanparla.** ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ * See also **kurkari.**

**kanthakantha** grassy country • **Miri, kirri yintjadu yaka, walpi nhunu thawangha kanthakanthangadi.** ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’

**kanthiri** rubbish # SY. Used in the context of talk about winnowing grain, so may mean more specifically chaff and/or husks and/or pods.

**kantu, kathi kantu** rock wallaby • **Marripathi kara nganyi thawanga parndrithikanga kathi kantu kurnula.** ‘Tomorrow I might go out and get a wallaby.’

**kanyi** sweat • **kanyi ngakarnanga** ‘sweating (lit. sweat running)’ # See also **kangu.**

**kanyini** grandmother, mother’s mother, grandchild, woman’s daughter’s child

**kapa** lower part of body of kangaroo # Contrasts with **kuldu;** does not seem to include hindquarters

**kapada** come on! • **Kapada thilii ngakan nihnangga.** ‘Come and sit beside me.’ • **Kapada ngaldra thutjutjuli thawarli, tfukurru parndringa.** ‘Come on, we’re going with the dogs to kill a kangaroo.’

**kaparri** root of tree # See also **yunggudu.**

**kapi, kapiyindri, kapikapi, kapikapi-yindri** follow, track # The person or thing being followed is marked as locative if **-yindri** is used, and as accusative if it is not. • **Thawapadapadarla nganyi, pandili nhulu kapiyindrirri nga. Kapikapiyindrirri nga ngurra.** ‘Wherever I go that dog follows me. He’s always following me about.’ • **Ngathu yinhakapiyindri.** ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’ # May be used with the word **thina** ‘foot, track’. • **(Yw) Ngathu yinhaku thina kapikapirla.** ‘I’m tracking him.’

**kapitharra** track # SY. See **palthu, thina, wardayapa.**

**kapitharrapada** follow (someone) inside
kapi, karlu kapi, karlu karlu kapi  small catfish
kapitha  bandicoot # SY
kapow  look out! # Also kabow. ‘Dog might be coming across to bite him, the other bloke sees him and he sings out, Kapow!’
kapukapu  possibly gall on coolibah and the grub inside it # SY
kapurru, kapurrukutja  armpit • Mirra-mirrayindrial nganyi, kuka kara, kapurru kara, pangkithirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’ # Recorded as kapurra from SY. Reuther has kapurrukutja as ‘underarm hair’.
kara (also pronounced kayi)  maybe, might, or, I don’t know, how about? # Used often with a set of alternatives.
• Thawawarrara kara nhunu, pani kara. ‘He might come, and he might not.’ • Man.garri kara, karrawaali kara? or Man.garri kara karruwali?
‘Is it a boy or a girl?’ • ‘Yilangginguda nhutjadu?’ ‘Ngalaaku.’ ‘Yakapadala yinsha mayi.’ ‘A’ey, nhindalitji nganyi yundru kayi.’ ‘Where’s he from?’ ‘I don’t know.’ ‘Well, ask him.’ ‘Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.’
• Minhayangadilatji karlukarlu yukeningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurriningadi, karlukarlu kara yamali. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ • Punggu murrpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
• Miniwarrkanapandhiri yita, kankpangu kara, nyalkari kara. ‘They spear them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’ # See also mirni, kirri, ngalaaku.
karadaka  light (a fire) # SY. # See also wanga, pulkapada, thalpapada.
karawarra  north • Thawvana thawanaka karawarrakadi. ‘They went north.’
• Ngalyi thana thawana karawarra, ya ngalyiti thana thawana dritji-windrinildra. ‘Some of them went north and some of them went west.’
kardjindi  cheek # Also nguklu, kidakida.
kardra  yam • Kurrupu thana paku-padipadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’
kardri  brother-in-law, wife’s brother, husband’s brother • Puladu kardri-ngurruru, wiriwinmanhala puladu ngathadi man.garri, nhipakiningadi. ‘Those two are brothers-in-law; they gave each other their young sisters to marry.’ # See also yimadi.
kari, karithalka  climb • Muduwa wathiyi nhutjadu kari. ‘The kid’s climbing the tree.’ • Walya wathiyi karithalka. ‘Don’t climb that tree.’ # See also walki, kathi.
karingkarra  sand goanna # Yw, H
karirri  creek, river • Karirri pandhiwaka karlukarlu mandriyindri. ‘He’s down at the creek fishing.’ # See also karitjurru, kadri, kinipapa, wipa.
karitjurru  creek, river # Yw.
• Karitjurru nhumuyi pirnala. ‘The river is wide here.’ # See also karirri, kadri, kinipapa.
Karitjurru  Coongie Lake (doubtful)
karla  empty # Yw. See also marakara.
karlaka  yower, mungeroo, wild onion (These are the nodules on the roots of the sedge Cyperus bulbosus.) • Ya karlakala pakurnanga malkirri thana kulanga makakanyayildrangu. ‘They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.’
karlantji  bicycle lizard (type(s) of dragon lizard) # SY. See yaliyali.
karli (a) hair (of head), # SY, Yw pada (b) limb (of tree) # See drantha.
kuka karli  hair (of head) • Kuka karli payirri nhutjadutji yiwa-nyadi; nhindapani. ‘That fellow’s got long hair like a woman. Got no shame.’
wathi karli  limb of tree • Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandrithikathalkangardi kantha pullapuddarnanga thanha, ya wathi karlitji. ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’
karku  bulrushes • Karlkuli ngala yamatji mikimana, nganalapurra thana yamali ngala karlkuli. ‘Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.’
karkukarku  fish • Karlukarkununganji nganyi thawara. ‘I’m going fishing.’ • Ngapala pula karlkurrungardi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlkarku paranirdiennanga pula thadri padawadalra, ngala nganyijji thadri yitapandhiwarraldra nhinarlayi. ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ • ngala ngarnindji ngapihili thanha walthanarlayi karlkarkutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘... while their parents bring fish and give them to them in the yard.’ # See also kuya.
karku kapi, karlukarku kapi  small catfish
karlkarku pardi  type of fish # See under kuya.
karkulupandja see kaldripantji.
karna  (Aboriginal) person; man • Ngala nhunu karlnakurnutji thawawarrarlayi kilkarnanga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’ • Ngala karna thana nhinarnayi, thundjyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Malkanbanguda nhutjadu karna. ‘That fellow’s from Innamincka.’ • Thayiyindiringa palhatji yarndu thana parndripipadipadini karlnatji, palhatji ngala drakininguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’
karkurnku-karkurnku  everybody, anybody • Karnakurnku-karkurnku ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnanga ngapangadilatji pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’
karnapalha  devil, (H) ghost • Ngapa karna kurnku nguthangutharnangala katjakatjarlayilatji paranriyindrinunguda nganggali karnapalha-nyadi wawawawai. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ • karlnali thana nganha ngananga mardrangumuyi karnapalha nhinarlayi. ‘... people told me there’s a devil in the cave.’ # See also kurnki, yarrkamarta.
karna parndrini  murderer
karnangu  reeds (on river bank) • Kurarrangula kandratji marnindjthanmingaditji thana yamatji, karnangu yina. ‘They put reeds on top of the cross net so that it will float.’
karnidilkatha  porcupine, echidna
karra  tie, tie up • Ngapala pirnta thangkali nyamari, marapardrini, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ • Ngala nhunu yadamani
Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.

‘Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.’

...Karraringu thanha mulpininguda warnta, payipayirru yina, mara witjuyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’

karrakarra bandage (verb)
karrapandhi tie up
karrapada tie on, tie up
karramini tie here and there

karrawa eaglehawk

karrriwa eaglehawk # SY, Yw, H

karrka call out, yell • Minhangadi nhujadu mudowu karrkarla? ‘Why is that kid yelling out?’ • Karrkapadanhana nhulu ngalinha padawadangudali. ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’

karrkarla ngaihu nguthingi, ngali kandrakiningadi. ‘I’ll call my brother and we’ll lift it.’ # See also kaldriplantji, kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngardapandji.

karrpa sew, weave • Ngathu wawa-tharrana karlukarlungadi yukiningadi pirli yama yina karrparlayi. ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’ • Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlatji thana, thirrila karrpininingadi mirrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’ • Ngapala windrimari karrpangalatji. ‘Then they put it [the kangaroo sinew] in and sew it.’ # SY, Yw also ‘tie’. See also milpi, draka.

karrpa, karrpakarrpa mend (for example, a torn dress) # SY

karrtji roll over

karrtjikarrtjima whirl (something) around, turn (something) over and over; tell (a story) • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhudu-ngadilatji nhunu thawathakiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtji-karrtjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Kurrapandhiri purutufi yinhanga makali yina karrtji-karrtjimawarranga wathi witjuli. ‘He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig.’ • Karrtji-karrtjimahana nhulu, patjikurnungu. ‘He told the story the right way.’ # See also wirni, purrilka.

karrtjimawagawaga swing (something, such as a rope) around

karrtjingari, karrtjipandhi turn back, turn around • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi ...

karrtjipandhinga parndringala yina. ‘[They’ll be good to you one minute and then] they’ll turn around and kill you.’

karrtjiwaga turn around

karrtjiwagawaga go round and round • Wathi nhuniyi karrtjiwagawagarla. ‘This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round.’

karru, karna karru (initiated, Aboriginal) man • Ngala yiwailiti kardrarda pakurlayi, ngala ngarru karruli thana pawatji kudrarlayi. ‘Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.’ • Wanitji ngathu wawangala, karrula yina nganyi. ‘I can watch the corroboree now because I’m a man.’
karruka making a man of someone, initiating • Mirni ngadra ngapirila ngalungga karrukanga. ‘Come on, we’ll go back and make a man out of our father.’

karrukarru (1) old man (often used as a term of address), olden-days men • Karrukarrui yintjadu ngathu mama-thikana wathi windra. ‘I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’

• Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu, marnali pulkarnanga nhulu ngala nhulu karrukarrukurlitji ngararila. ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them, and while he was blowing them the other old man heard him.’ • Yilayarndu kara thana pirnngipadipadinitji mara patjikurnuli yina karrukarruiji nhinapadipadini ngapangaditji. ‘I don’t know how they did it, but the olden-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’

• Pandi thanayi nhiwa karrukarru thawathawarla. ‘Dogs and bitches are wandering around.’

karrukarru, palha karrukarru diver (bird)

karrukarruna get old (of a male)

• Karrukarrunra nhutjadu, madlantji ngananarla. ‘He [dog] is getting old and useless.’

karrupakarli flood bird

karruwali little boy • Karruwali nhinapro lapurratji pinthapurrur. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’ • Man.gari kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karruwalildra. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’

karta crack, cracking sound, bang, banging sound

kartaka make a cracking or banging noise • Kartakarlai ngathu ngaranana. ‘I heard a bang.’

kartakanmana make something make a cracking or banging noise • Wubu nhulu dhu kartakanmanarurla. ‘He’s cracking the whip.’

kartakarta saltbush species (probably bladder saltbush; they crack when you walk on them and the name means ‘crack crack’)

kartamatha belt, whack

kartiwiri dive, swoop • Ngapala palhatji kartiwirringu. Minhayapuru yina? Palha thirripuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’

# See also winkapandhi.

kathi meat, animal • Kathi ngathu pardranhana nhinggiyai. ‘I had some meat here.’ • Kathi thungga ngathu thayina. ‘I ate rotten meat.’ • Kathi tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralirla warrkanarlna. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ # See also palgupalgu. Kathi is often used with the name of an animal that is eaten, for example, kathi tjukurr ‘kangaroo’, kathi warruwiti ‘emu’, kathi pondha ‘mouse’, kathi nharramindji ‘turtle’, kathi thuka ‘mussel’ but not kathi kananggu ‘witchetty grub’. It is also used with the name of an edible part of the animal, as in kathi pangkithirri ‘rib-bone meat’.

kathi dramirdramini butcher

kathi parndrini butcher, hunter

kathi pirnngini butcher

kathikathi, pardi kathikathi snake

• Yabali yini kathikathiruru? ‘Are you frightened of snakes?’ • Pardi kathikathiitji kalti windrinhana pundrayi. ‘The snakes have gone in (to hibernate) because of the cold.’

# It was said that you hear thunder when the winter is coming on, and when they hear this the snakes and goannas go into hibernation. Then about the end of August you hear
thunder again, and that’s when they come out. # *kathikathi* is probably used only for poisonous (and inedible) snakes.

**kathi** climb # *Yw* • *Kathi ngakaniyi thumuyi*. ‘Get on my back [to a baby].’ # See *walki*, *kari*.

**Kathipidi** Cuttaberrie Lake # *Yw (BK)*

**katjakatja** sting, pain, hurt # The person or thing feeling the pain is the subject. However, the person or thing appears as an object if the body part in which the pain is felt is specified (in which case the part appears as a subject, not an agent) or even if it is thought of. The cause of the pain is included only as a peripheral constituent or in a separate clause. • *Wayiludunguda nganyi katjakatjarla*. ‘I’m stinging from a mosquito [bite].’ • *Wayiluduli nganha matjana, katjakatjana nganyi*. ‘A mosquito bit me; it [the place where I was bitten] stung.’ • *Maltji nganha katjakatjarla*. ‘My leg’s stinging.’ • *Ngurrangu nhunu yingkirla; katjakatjarlayi kara*. ‘He’s still crying. Must be still hurting him.’ • *Minhangadi nhutjadu mudowa maltji pardrayindirra?* • *Katjakatjarla yinha*. ‘What’s that boy holding on to his leg for?’ ‘It’s hurting him.’ • *Ngapala nhunu ngathanguharnangala katjakatjarlayilati parndriyindiringunda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari*. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ # See also *mundjaka*, *thalpa*.

**kawalka** crow # *BK* once gave the name of a totem as *wakiri* and translated it as ‘crow’, but it comes from one of the languages just to the north. Perhaps words from other languages were used to name the totems. See also under *pitjidi*.

**kawu** yes # Also heard as *ngawu*; also *ngaandi*.

**kayakaya** (woman’s or sister’s) daughter’s daughter’s child; perhaps also mother’s mother’s mother # *SY*, *Yw* (given also for mother’s mother, woman’s daughter’s child, sister’s child, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law). See also *ngarlu*.

**kayarri** tea tree # See also *thayarri*. One of these may be a mistake. *SY* wawu.

**kayi** = *kara*

**kayidi** now, directly, soon, new, lately • *Kayiditji walyala thana nhinjara*. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • *Kayidi nganyi papanangarirla*. ‘I’ll start directly.’ • *Kayidila thanadu thawawarranha, yilangginguda kara*. ‘They [rabbits] have only come lately — I don’t know where from.’ • *Thidharri yini yingkilapurra; pirnapirnala ngala yini kayidi*. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when you were a baby, but you’re big now.’ • *Thawarla ngandra, kayidi, malthiyi ngada*. ‘We’ll go now, while it’s still cool.’ (Yw) *Ngathu yinhayi puka nhapirla*. Kayidi yinha ngathu makanga kurrriya. ‘I’m making this damper. I’m just putting it into the fire now.’ # See also *kali*, *ngala*.

**kayidi-kayidi** now and then • *Kundrukundrunha nhutjadu kayidi-kayidi*. ‘He was coughing now and then.’ # See also *marndakurnu-marndakurnu*.

**kayidinguda** new • *Kayidingudali ka matjungudali?* ‘[Did you use] the new one or the old one?’ # *SY* didamarra

**kayidi pardra** first time • *Kayidi pardra ngathu mandripadarla ngan.guji*. ‘I’m just now getting hold of the words [of Yandruwandha].’ • *Kayidi pardra ngathu wantjana*. ‘That’s the first time I tried it.’ # See also *kanpangu*, *kanpapardra*.
kayinta  dry (something) # See also muyaka, puruduka.

kidakida  cheek # SY. See ngulu, karditjidi.

kidla  next; in return • Ngapa yundru kidlala marnndrahikanga. ‘You get the water next time [because I got it before].’ • Puka paka ngatuh ngunynhanka, kathila nhulu nganha pakanathikanji kidlaji. ‘He brought me back some meat in return for the tobacco I gave him.’

kidlali  in turn • Kidlali waltha. ‘[You] take a turn to carry [it].’ • Kidlalila ngatuwa walthalra. ‘I’ll take a turn to carry [it].’ # Also see kala, kadla.

kidra  see kirdra.

kilangkila  galah # SY. See nhadipintha.

kilka, kilkalika, kilkayilka  know, recognise, think, suppose; think about • Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarralayi kilkarnanga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’ • Kilkarla ngathu yinjada, ngarnndri-ngapiri ngala ngathu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’ • Yundra ngathu yina wawana walya yina kilkanga. ‘I saw you a long way off and I didn’t recognise you.’ • Walya nhulu kilkhanhahina minha nganarnanga kara nhunu; walya yina nganha nhulu dranyiningadi. Yarndu nganha nhulu dranyininhanaji. ‘He didn’t know what he was doing. He didn’t intend to hit me. That’s how he came to hit me.’

• Kilkalikarla thawanga ngapangaditji, ngarru pulylada pakari tfukurr darla yibiningadi palthuyukala yitalayi thawarnanga. ‘They know it is there and they need carry only a small kangaroo skin [waterbag] for drinking from while they are going along.’

• Ngapa yina thanayi kilkari, ngarru marrkukarrkarru thawathawapadipadini … ‘People now think they used to walk about naked …’ • Nguru ngatyu yinha kilkari. ‘I’m always thinking of him.’ • Kilkana ngathu warlkingadingi-nyadi. ‘I thought I was going to fall.’ # kitka in Yawarrawarrika, kitta in Matja. See also kukathangggu.

kilkakilka  knowledgeable about something • palthu kilkakilka • ‘someone who knows the road’ • Pakanhana nganinha padla kilkakilkali. ‘He led us; he knows the country.’

kilkanhina  think about • Kilka-khina nguthu ngapadini • ‘He led us; he knows the country.’

kilki  waterhen # Also dirrmi, maitjimarrini.

kilkirri  shoulder # Yw • Nhamarra washtarla yinha purka kilkirrinyi. ‘The woman’s carrying the baby on her shoulder.’ # See also pilpirla, pinyi, thapini, wiliwili.

kilpa  cold, winter # SY. May not be Yandruwandha. See malthi, pundra.

kilthi  juice, juicy, soup, melted fat • (Yw) Yundra yinhaku marni kurritha, mkaanyi, kalila nhunuyi kilthila. ‘You put the fat into the fire; now it’s melted.’ # Also see mitji kilthi.

Kilyalpa  Gidgealpa Waterhole

kilyikilyika  (Yw), kilyikilyipa (SY) tiddle # See thithidika.

kima  lump, blister # Yw malyu

kimana  swell • Mulhuddu ngathu pirra thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimarala. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’

kima  pour • (SY) ngaltja kimari ‘dribbling’ # Also pirrpa, pudla.
kimana, kimapandhi pour out
• Ngapa ngathu kimapandhirla ngakani. ‘I’m going to pour out a drink of water for myself.’
kimba raw # Also purda.

kini group, cluster, heap, pile # See also ngami, wadla.
kinka heap up • Kinikangatji ngala yiwalila yambarriyi kurranga. ‘The women heap them [seeds] up on the flat ground.’ • ‘Thawarla nganyi, kathi parndriikhanga. ‘ ‘Kawu, kala ngathu maka kinikarlayi. ‘ ‘I’m going out hunting.’ ‘OK, for my part I’ll get a pile of firewood ready.’
kinkinika stock up with, store up • Mulhudu ngandra kinikinikanga ngapa yulpurrupuru. ‘We’d better get some extra tucker in in case the river floods.’
kimpana river (in general) • Minhaya- ngadilatji karlukarlu yukiningadi kara, ya kinipapayi kara kurriningadi, karlukarlu kara yamadi. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ # See also karirri, kadri, wipa.

Kinipapa Cooper’s Creek, Cooper Creek • Yundra nhuniyi Kinipapangudatji. ‘This place is a long way from Cooper’s Creek.’
kirrindaka scorpion # SY

Kinthi nose • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ • kintha ngakarla ‘nose is running’ • Kintha pulkayindri! ‘Blow your nose!’ # See also miniwindri, putharrkawindri, winka, winkapani.

Kirripa catfish # SY. See wakuwaku. May be Wngu.

Kirrayindri be thin, get thin

Kiri clever; doctor • Man.gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ # Yw ‘doctor’ also karna kirri

Kiri (1) can you?, will I?, how about?
• Mirni, kiri yintjadu yaka, walpi nhunu thawanga kanthakanthangadi. ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’ • Kirriya nganha dramana, wantjiningadi, parndrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’; (2) if • Kiri thawarlayi yuda ‘If you go …’ # See also mirni, kara.

Kirriwali prentie, perentie # Not in Innamincka country; some at Arrabury.

Kirri type of hawk, probably kestrel # SY. See pirriki.

kitka know # H. See kilka.
kittja know # Matja. See kilka.
kiwada emu # Yw, H. See warrwitji, maltharrimndji.
kubala bottle • Mirni kubala ngathu parrkulu mandrithikarla ngalungga.
‘I’ll take home a couple of bottles [of beer] for us two [me and my wife].’
kudawarrala cloud # See also nganya, ngandjarri, pariwirlpa.
kudhi hide (yourself) # Also purri.
kudhikudhi hidden, stealthy, sneaky • Thikawarrarlatji nhanji kudhikudhi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’
kudhikudhi, kudhikudhina hide (yourself), plant # Also purri, wamba, winkama.
kudhithika go and hide
kudhitharra get lost; hide behind someone who is going ahead # See nyulkayindri.
kudhiwindri sneak off
kudi mussel # SY. May be Wngu. See thuka.
kuditharra forget • Ngalyitji nganyi kuditharrarla pawa thana dingga-padipadini. ‘I forget the other seeds they used to grind.’ • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringa, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mandrithakarla karlukarluhatji, ngampurrku kara, ya kathi nharra-mindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kuditharrarla, kathi thukathayin, thana drikalapurrayi thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel-eater they used to call them.’
kudla, kula burn (someone, something, not as being consumed by a fire but as being injured by a fire or heat), cook (something) • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikumutji.
‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Pirnapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kuddlanga yina thayiyindriringatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’ • Kathi paladi purndripardriyindriringa, ngala makatji wamininguda kathi yuka kara kuliningadi, ya karlukarlu kuliningadi. ‘They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat or maybe to cook fish.’ • Thiparili nganha thina kudlarla; makamakali nganha thina kudlarla. ‘The sand burns my feet; the hot [sand] burns my feet.’ # See also parndraka, darra.
kulapandhi cook (in a ground oven?)
kudlawagawaga, kudlathikathika cook for everybody
kudlayindri cook • Kathi kudlayindri kudlayukarra cook overnight • Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudAyukarranga yinha. Pandrala ngali walthathikana. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’
kudra, kudrakudra break something, break it off • Pitji yina nhulu ngakani kudranhina. ‘He broke my coolamon.’ • Patjikumutji makala ngala thana wangapandhirringa ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudra makamakaningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Ngala yiwalitji
kardrarda pakurlayi, ngala ngarru karruli thana pawatji kudrarlayi. ‘Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.’ # See also drajji, druka, pilthipilthirrika.

kudrayindri break, get broken • Maltji nganyi kudrayindrina. ‘I broke my leg.’ • Minhangadi yandrli wathi nhuludutji yada thinbarla; ngarru kudrayindrina yina nhutjadutji wathi. ‘What do you make a boomerang out of that wood for? It only breaks, that wood.’

kudrayindri shatter, come apart • Darnurdarnu nhuniy wirni, kudrayindirirla. ‘This string is weak, it’s coming apart.’

kudrininguda broken • Walya nganha ngunyi kudriningudatji. ‘Don’t give me the broken one.’

kudra fall # Yw. See warlka, ngurl. kudri swan
kudrikudrina (?) split, break # See yalba.

kudru hole (‘straight down’) • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurravagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Kudru thana yardu pokupurringarini. ‘That’s how they make the wells deeper.’ # Compare mingka, thuka, wiripla.

kudrukudrunga see kundrukundru.

kudu top # Yw. See kamarra, kandra • Kawalka nhunyti nhinarla kudunyi. ‘There’s a crow sitting on top [of the house].’

kudukudu unawares, without looking, without seeing # SY, Yw • ... nhuluku parndrinhana yinha kudukudayi. ‘... he hit him when he wasn’t looking.’ • Walya ngandura wawanhana yinhayi thawarlayi, kudukudu nhunu thawanhana. ‘That fellow walked straight past us, without seeing us.’ # Also heard as kurrukurrri. Reuther has “kurrkurru” ‘hidden’ (Yw).

kuka head • Mirramirrayindirirla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurruru kara, pangkitirri kara. ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’ # SY also used kungka.

kukali thanggu be upside down, stand on head # See purri.

kukapidri crown of head, top (of hill)

kuka pipi grey hair # ? MN (for SY) gave pipi for ‘brains’.

kukapira cushion for carrying coolamon on head # doughnut shaped, 8cm thick, made of hair-string

kukathanggu think # See kilka.

kuka thangka brains # See also puwa, tjuru.

kukawarnu knitted string cap

Kukatha name of a tribe and language • karna Kukathangadi ‘[going] to the [country of] the Kukatha people’

kukiyi cook # SY. From Eng. See makawarlawagini.

kuku deep • Ngala ngapa kuku REQUIRE ngari, warawiyi, mardranbihi karrninguda malkiri pardrangarini ngadilatji thanha, patjakiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’ # SY ‘hollow (in tree)’; See also kukunu, mikiri.

kukanka kite hawk, black kite (Milvus migrans)

kukunu hollow in tree • Kukenun ngathu kupuli pardrapardranhana. ‘I felt in the hollow [for a possum].’ • wathi yinha parndriparnrdiri, kukunumindji nyadi kara ‘banging a log to see if it’s hollow’

Kukuyi Cooquie Waterhole

kula see kudla.

kulayada thigh # Yw. See thadamuku, wandikila, ngalpa.
kuldru brisket; upper part of body (for example, of kangaroo) • Ngarru kuldru nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Just give me the brisket [of the kangaroo].’

kulikuliyada peewee, mudlark # SY. See also martimarti, pathada-pathada(?)

kulupa, kulkuma jump # SY also ‘boil’ • Ngapa nhunuyi kulkumarlala. ‘The water’s boiling now.’

kulupanhina hop (as a kangaroo) • Tjukurru nhunu kulkupanhinala. ‘The kangaroo’s hopping along.’

kulupathalka jump up • Ngurrungu nhunu kulupathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarrinitji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’

kulupathalkawarra jump out (as from a hole)

kulcumathawa hop along (kangaroo) # SY

kulcumawalpirri jump across

kulcupawindri hop away (as a kangaroo) • Tjukurru nhunu kulcupawindringa nhunu wathi windra ngurru. ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’

kulpina round up, surround

kulpinayindri, kulpinawaga surround • Wawarnanga ngapangadi ngari thawarlayi karna kulpinayindri-rayila ngapatji yibarlayi nga wathi windrai warrrananga. ‘Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.’

kulupinda needlewood # Hakea ivoryi • Kuluwali nganha drakana. ‘The needlewood pricked me.’

kuma shaking legs, shaking knees (in corroboree, after a death) # See also ngalpa.

kumana pitchery bundle • Wirriwinmarngarna karna thana pitjidi kumaningurrutji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Pawathungini ngalpa pitjidi kumaningaditji ngunyiyingdirranga yandukalangu thana nhinapadipadinditji. ‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’

kuna faeces; guts (probably a generic term)

kuna kadli small intestine

kuna ngarndri paunch, tripe # Compare ngarndri ‘mother’.

kunathika defecate • Kunathikanga nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going to have a shit.’

kunakunana grumble • Minha yini kunakunanalra? ‘What are you shitty about?’

kunapampu ball (of string) # probably kuna + pampu ‘egg’

kunapampuka make into a ball

kunapampuna curl up • Thudarla yini kunapampurnarnanga, pandinyadi. ‘You’re lying curled up like a dog.’

kunapantjiri green, blue # Yw. See also kundakunda, pulayarra, kurrkari.

kunapika wood duck # Also given for black duck but see dikarri.

Kunathi Coonatie Waterhole

kunawarrku crossways, across • Ngapala, kurrupu kurrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways [with heads
towards the windbreak].’ # palthu kunawarrku thudanha could mean ‘lay across the path’ or ‘lay crossways to the path’.

**kunawarrkuka** cross • maltji kunawarrkukari ‘crossing your legs’

**kundakunda** green # SY. See pulayarra, kunapantjiri, kurrkari.

**kundangali** wind • Kundangali paltjapaltja pulkarla. ‘the wind’s blowing hard.’ • Thawarla ngaldra kundangalipuru wardamayi nhinanga, yandhiyandhiningadilatji. ‘Let’s go and sit in the car and talk out of the wind.’ # See also thayirri, wathara.

**kundi** house, hut # Also warli.

**kundi muda** church

**kundikili** a ball • Ngapala kundikildi thana thurrparitji. ‘Then they roll it [the string] into a ball.’

# See also ngambu, ngunku, damburdambu(ra?), kunapampu, kurndikurndi.

**kundrukundru** cough, cold, flu

• Paldrinhana nhunu kundrukundruli. ‘He died of the flu.’ # Yw kurrungkurru

**kundrukundruna** cough • Kundrukundruna thana thurrpa-yinji. ‘He was coughing now and then.’

# SY kudrukudruna

**kunga** gut, clean (the guts out of a carcase)

**kungka** hobble # SY • Malanji nganani nganyi pantja. Nganyi kungkanga ngnara, pirtipirla. ‘My knee’s got sore, but I’ll hobble along with a walking stick.’

**kunga** see kuka

**kunirri** plain # SY. See yambarri

**kunparra** lucky (for example, as a fisherman) • kunparri pirna or kunparri patji ‘very lucky’

**kuntha** (1) pennyroyal (*Mentha australis*, a strong-smelling plant that grows on the edge of waterholes); (2) tea • Ngapala kuntha ngali wangerla. ‘We’re making a drink of tea.’

**kunthi** mosquito # Also wayiludu.

**kuntji** hit with something flexible (as a whip or flexible stick) # = warlpa

**kunuputha** dust # See also puthrunu, thayirri.

**kunya** spindle (a long stick with four short cross pieces near one end used for spinning fibre into string), walking stick • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurppanga ngarpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’

• Wirri payirrikari yinaha nga kunyayi kurrranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’

**kunyama** roll up • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunamanga, nga kupuyi yinaha kurrpadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtutji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # See also nhapi, thurrpa, pampuka.

**kupitji** wave # The person you wave to may be marked as dative or locative

• Warangi yini kupitjina? ‘Who did you wave to?’ • Nhipayi nganyi kupitjina. or Kupitjina nganyi nhipangadi ngakani. ‘I waved to my wife.’ # = kupu warrka

**kupu** arm • Kukunan ngadhun kupuli pardrapardradhanka. ‘I felt in the hollow [for a possum].’ • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunamanga, nga kupuyi yinaha kurrpadaringu mungkayindiri yina purtutji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # See also nguna.

**kupu warrka** wave # = kupitjii.

Given once; not accepted on another occasion.
kupu warrkapada wave to someone going away
kura, ngandjarri kura storm
kurdirurdirri winding, crooked • palthu
kurdirurdirri ‘winding road’ # Also heard as kutikurdirri.

(kuri)
kurikapada, kuriyirrika, kuritharra clean # Each heard once • Purru ngatha yinha kuriyirrikana. ‘I cleaned it all over.’
kathu kura carney
kurla kilthi roly poly, buckbush
kurla kurrumpa burr on sandhills
kurla puntjivarra galvanised burr
kurla purralku goathead burr

kurli day • ... ngapala thana, kurli parku, mandirthi pilthirri thana warrkathalkangati. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ # Also used by SY and Yw as an alternative word for ‘sun’ # (SY) Kandrala nhunyi kurli. ‘The sun’s high.’ See dritji, nguni.
kurndikurndi crooked, bent # SY, Yw; see kurdirurdirri, kundikili.
kurndikurndika bend # SY; see dupurdupuka.
kurni penis, tail, lightning • Kathi marnngali ngatha kurni pardranhana. ‘I caught a goanna by the tail.’ # In a similar sentence SY used the suffix -li on the word for tail — nhura in that dialect. # See also parrikara, nhura.
kurni damsnu see dambu

kurnu one; alone, on your own
• Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawawarrandji, ngalyila. ‘One day another group of blackfellows arrived.’
• Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbininguda nga wirlp ka kuranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Ngapala ngapatji walthayindringangu maljiitji kurnu karrninguda thiltjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ • Thawanhana, yini thangguthikangthi thannganiyi, karna thulayitji. Parndriyukala yina walya kurnutji thawarnanga. Parndriyilia kala — parndriyila yina, kurnutji thawarlayi. Walya kurnutji thawala. ‘You went to visit those strangers. They might have killed you, going without someone else, on your own. ... Don’t go on your own.’ • Ngarnri-ngapiri nhunggani paldrin ga, mudawa yina kurnu warrkawindriri. ‘His parents died and left the child on his own.’; another • Mirriiva! Nhunyi kurnu purtu. ‘Wait a minute! Here’s another swag [to put on the truck].’ # See also paladi.
kurnukurnu alone, on your own
• Walya mabaabiyi thawa kurru-kurnutji. ‘Don’t go on your own in the dark.’ • Kurnukurnu nhutadu yandhavandhara nganggali. ‘He’s talking to himself.’
kurnu nguka another, something
• Minhangadi yintjatji wani kurnu yundru parndripadapadarla, walya wani kurnu nguka drangini? Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkarla? ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other? Is that the only one you know?’ # See also minha kurnu nguka.
kurra, kurrapandhi (a) put, put down, put up (in the sense of erect)
• Kurrapandhiri purtuji yinhanga makali yina karrtjikarrtjiwarranga.
wathi witjuli. ‘He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig.’ • Punggu murrpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thungganningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’ • Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga. ‘He put up a big windbreak.’ • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinguda nga wiripa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ (b) give birth • Mingkayitji nganha kurralapurra. ‘I was born at Minkie.’ # See also ngathanika, yadhi kurra, dan ga, ngama mana. (c) let, allow • Minhama yundru yinhaku kurrari nganha parndrimini. ‘What did you let him hit me for?’ kurrakurra make camp • Kurra-kurravarranga warli matjayitji. ‘He made camp at an old hut.’ • Miringuda ngani ngatjada kurrakurranhama yundra. ‘We camped a long way from the sandhills.’ kurrapada put in, put under • Ngapala nhunu thangguthalka-warrananga patipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadaringu mungkayindiri yina purutji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’ # Also windrima, winnma. kurratalka put up • Kathi tjukurrupututji, ya mardra pirrapirra kurrathalkanya(?) kandratji. ‘They get a flat stone and put it over the top [of the well] to keep kangaroos out.’ kurrawaga put around • Ngapala kudu pakuri ngari, nga vankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ kurrawindri leave behind • Mardra ngathu kurrawindrinhana, walpayiyi, nguni parrkulu. ‘I left my money in the house for two days.’ # Compare ngardrawarrka, wawathawa. kurrayindi breed • Ngurra yina kurrayindirliya mayi, purla, palhatji thana. ‘Those birds are breeding all the time.’ kurrakurra work out, make out, see properly • Warnu kara thawa-warrarla; karru kara, nga yiwa kara. Walyangu ngathu kurrakurralatji. ‘I don’t know who they are coming; might be men or might be women. I can’t figure them out yet.’ kurrakurrana teach • Nguthingi ngamangi nganha nganlapurra, kurrakurranarranga yina, ngan gu yandhiningadi. ‘My brother and uncle told me what to say, and taught me.’ # Also ngana, warparaka. kurrantjala whitewood (Atalaya hemiglaucd) # SY. May be Wngu, see ngurraputha. kurrari cranky, mad, drunk, (SY) stupid # Also heard as kurrayi. kurrari ngana be cranky, be mad, be drunk • Karrukurru, nhuniyi pada, ngapakaiunguda, yibanha nhuliyi, thudarla nhunu, kurra nganarranga, kurrari nganarla. ‘This old fellow is inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.’ kurrakurrari madman • Minthika-thikarla nhunu kurakurrari-nyadi. ‘He’s running round like a madman.’ • kurrakurrari nhutjadu, muduwa kadikadini ‘that madman who’s always chasing the kids’ kurrikira rainbow # Also mira. kurrkari grass; green # See kantha. kurrpa trunk (of tree) • kurrpal thangguri ‘[tree is] upside down’ kurrthi thaipal fallen leaves around a tree
kurrumpala spinifex
kurrungkurrum a cough # Yw. See kundrukundru.
kurrungkurrumka cough # Yw 
kurrungkurrumngunyi make (someone) cough # Yw
kurrupakula flood bird, rain bird, channel-billed cuckoo # SY
kurrupu old woman, olden-days woman
• Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankuna kurraringa makawarkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’ • Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’
kurrupu ngana get old (of a female) # Yw
kurtukurtu rough # See thitathita.
kururrupa grind; rub (hard) • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarrpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it [fire] with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’ # See dringga, thunga.
kuta coat # from Eng
kutawirri rotten • Patjala nganyi kathi kutawirri thayininguda. ‘I’m sick because I ate rotten meat.’ # Also thungga.
(kuthi)
kuthipada (1) leave early in the morning; (2) join someone
kuthithika have been before
• Kilkarla yundru kathi tjukurru ngaidra yinha parndringa, yini kuthithikanga? ‘Do you remember that kangaroo we killed when you were here last time?’
kuthiwarra come, arrive • Thawarla nganyi nhunu kuthiwarralayitji ngardrathikarla. Kadli nganyi thawari. ‘I’m going now, and he’ll be getting here later. I’ll be already gone.’ • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandirnanga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, withi ngabayi-ngada, ya kuthiwarrala mayi. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’ # Also thawawarra.
kuthikuthidi squeaky • Ngan.gu kuthikuthidi nhinda nguyyingunyi-rnanga yinha. Yarndu nhumu walyatji yurarla yandhiningaditji. ‘His squeaky voice makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’
kutikutiri see kurdi kurdirri.
kutja, palha kutja wing, wing feathers # See also nguna.
kutjarrku, kathi kutjarrku type of frog # little green frog, in water
• Ngathalki ngakani kathi kutjarrku yurarlapardriningadi. ‘My kids like catching frogs.’ # Also heard as kurrtjarrku. Information about which frog is which is not consistent. See also drukampada, durrkuwantha, kuyarrku.
kuwukuku pigeon # perhaps a general term for pigeons and doves, or possibly the name of the diamond dove
kuya fish # See also karlukarlu.
kuya pardi type of fish # red, poisonous — if it pricks your hand it will poison it; also called karlukarlu pardi.
Kuyapidri place name, Queerbidie # ‘fish’s bum’; the place where a fish dreaming track starts
kuyarrku type of frog # green frog with stripe . See also drukampada, durrkuwantha, kutjarrku.
Ya ndru wandha-English dictionary

M

maadha see mayatha.

mabaabu = mabumabu

mabaabuna = mabumabuna

mabumabu night, dark • Ngapala mabaabuli nhumu kuthiwarannanga nga kurrakurrarrwarranga purturdura-ndukarnanga yadamani papurlaka-tharrari yita. ‘Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses.’ # See also milyaru, marri, waruwaru.

mabumabuna get dark • Pakali ngananmarkardi, mabaabunala-rlayinardi. ‘Do it quickly, it’s getting dark.’ # Yw marringana

Madlali Mudlalee Waterhole

madlantji bad, no good, useless

• Madlantji nhutjandu; karna nhulu dh yuparla. ‘He’s no good, he’s cheeky.’

• Pandi nhutjandu marna waka madlantji. ‘That dog’s got bad teeth.’

• Kurrakurrarla nhutjandu, madlantji ngananarla. ‘He [dog] is getting old and useless.’ # See also manha.

madlantjika, madlamadlantjika spoil, ruin • Kabuta nhulu ndgakani nhangkana, madlantjikarila yinha, or madlantjikarila yinha. ‘That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.’ • Puka nhulu kudlanhanda, nga minheya ngarrkanga yinha, madlantjikarila yinha. ‘He cooked the damper and what did he do to it, he spoilt it.’

madru abdomen

maka fire, firewood • Maka ngathu parndringa. ‘I’m going to chop some wood.’ • Ya maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayininguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’ • Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandhiwarrka-pandhingala makayi. ‘Then they throw all the stones into the fire.’

maka kantha bushfire # Yw

maka kanya hot coal, hot ashes • Ya karlakala pakurnanga malkirri thana kulanga maka kanyayildrangu. ‘They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.’

makamaka hot, heat, summer

• Pipinhinanga nganyi makamakayi yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’

• Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thuwayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’

makamakali hot

makamakana get hot • Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wangapandhiri-nanga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakaniningutatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’

maka matji match

maka mudu hot ashes • Maka muduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnutji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good Tucker.’

maka mukuru hot coal • Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu maka mukuruli-nyadi, ngala mardra mitjili ngala. ‘They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.’

maka paru firelight • Walya karna wawini; ngarru ngathu maka paru wawanhana ngapa kurnayitji. Walya thawapandhini. ‘I didn’t see anyone (while I was away). I only saw the light of a fire at a waterhole. I didn’t go down.’

maka thirra firestick • Winkayukarranhana nhunu, makathirralila
ngani wanthiyukarranhana. ‘He disappeared in the night and we were looking for him with a firestick.’

maka thupu smoke

maka thurrpa hot ashes • Nga ngarru maka thurrpala thana dringarnanga dragkana ngananga. ‘When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.’

makawarlawagini a (good) cook

maka warnta log # SY, Yw? # See thinka, wathi, muku.

makawarrka, makawadhawarrka stack firewood • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, maka-makayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkatji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’

makapari black goanna # See also kalamurru.

makita gun # SY makiti. From Eng ‘musket’.

maku lower part of shin (?)

makudaka pigeon-toed

makumandri (1) trip someone • Kadli walya nganyi warlkana, mardrali nganha makumandrirlayi. ‘I nearly fell when the stone tripped me.’; (2) lift # Yw, = kandraka

Ngathu yinhaku pulu makumandrirla. Pirna nhunuku. ‘I can’t lift it, it’s too heavy.’

Makulpi Marqualpie Waterhole

makumarda whirlwind # makukarda (?) in Yw; also thurrpu.

malantji see malantji.

malka mark, picture; stripe • (SY) mala malka kurrari ‘putting a mark on [your] hand’

malkamalka piebald • malkamindji spotted, striped # See dragurdragu.

malka well! # Also mayi, ngandra.

Malkanpa Innamincka, Mulkonbar Waterhole

malkirri many, a lot • Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawawarrandi, ngalyila. ‘One day another group of blackfellows arrived.’ • Ngapala yamalitji mandiri malkirri. ‘They got a lot [of fish] in the cross net.’

Mulha malka, yundru wawanga malkirri thanayi ngakani, mulha malka mandringinguda yina, walypalali. ‘I’ve got a lot of photos here that have been taken by a white man, if you’d like to look at them.’ # See also ngami, wamba.

malparu flock pigeon # SY. AWH gives this name for ‘a crane [= heron?], black with white on wings’.

maltharri emu feathers

maltharrimindji emu # lit. the one with emu feathers. See warruwitji, kiwada.

malthi cold, winter; year • ngapa malthi ‘cold water’ • Mara malthi yini. ‘Your hands are cold.’ • Malthi parrkulat nganha nhinana ga Mardrapirnangkak. ‘I stayed at Planet Downs for two years.’ • Ngala malthilitji nganari, kali windripadamalka walpayi. ‘If you’re cold go and sit inside.’ # SY also ‘wind’, perhaps only ‘cold wind’. See kilpa.

malthika cool (someone, something) down # SY, Yw

maltji leg • Maltji withi. ‘(My) leg is sore.’ • Maltji nganyi kudrayindrini. ‘I broke my leg.’ • Ngapala ngapatji waldhayindrangu malkatji kurnu karrininguda thilitjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ # Maltji is used for both thigh and lower leg, although there are separate words for thigh (wandikila) and lap (ngalpa). RYn gave maltji
for ‘shinbone’ and SY (for Yw) said it was ‘shin’. See also maku.

maltjimarrini  waterhen, black-tailed native hen # SY; ‘red legs’; See also kilki.

maltjimuku lower leg # SY

maluda  shag, cormorant (malurra black shag, cormorant # SY) Also ngukumindji.

malyu lump # Yw. See kima.

mama, mamathika  steal; take by force
  • Kathi ngathu mamana pandipuru. ‘I took the meat from the dog.’ # Perhaps taking the meat was a precaution against the dog’s eating it.
  • Karrukarruyi yintjadu ngathu mamathikanaka wathi winda. ‘I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’ • Nguthingi nganha mamana. ‘My brother took (it) from me.’ # See also winkama.

mambu  humpy # SY. See also walpa, walparda, punga.

mampa  front # See also marna.

mampali hard, vigorously, animatedly
  • wakanarla mampali ‘working hard’
  • thirrirla mampali ‘fighting hard’
  • yandhayandharla mampali ‘talking like anything’ # Difference from pidipidi not clear. Mampali is much preferred in some cases, such as the second example.

mana  give # SY, see ngunyi.

mandawarra  plum bush • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra. ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhudu-ngadilatji nhu hu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wath/atji yina karriji-karrjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ # See patjiwara.

mandhirra  marpoo bush # probably Acacia ligulata

mandri  pick up, get, take • Ngapala nhumu ngarru yankula mandiri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them …’ • Ngapala yamalitji mandiri malkirri. ‘They got a lot [of fish] in the cross net.’ # See padraka, mapa.

mandrika, mandrina, mandriyindri get

mandripandhi  muster, get together # Also mapa, marnduna.

mandripada, mandriyindripada  marry # See also nhipaka, and note mandripada also in • Mandripadaka yita! ‘Get that over there!’

mandrithalka  pick up, pull up

mandritharrapada  take out • Kathi yintja du mandritharrapada mirrkayi nhungga ta dyi. ‘Take the meat out of the bag.’ # Also duka.

mandrithawa, mandrimini  pick up on the way • Wilpadali nganyi thawa-lapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’

mandrithawa mandrithawa  pick up here and there

mandrithayi  get for yourself, win • Mardrangadi, mandrithayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’

mandrithika  go and get

manga  woma, sandhill snake, carpet snake # Also wama; see also mulhana.

man.garri  little girl • Man.garri kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karru-walildra. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’ # possibly also ‘female’, see kardri # SY and H sometimes man garra

mangawarru  widow

mangga  burn • Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass!’
Blow it [so it burns]! # See also thangkana, darra, ngarrtji, pidli.
manngarduda burn along (as a bushfire)
manngana get burnt • Ngapiringi walpa mangganana. ‘My father’s house got burnt.’
manngamanggakurra share out • Ya manngamanggakurraringu. ‘They share them [the birds they have caught] out.’ # See also wandukudra, yalba.
mankamanka find # Yw • ... karnali ngandrantha mankimankiya. ‘[We’ll wait here and] someone will find us.’ # See also dan.ga.
manma, manmana tell (a lie), pretend • Manmarla nhutjadu ngakaniyi, minhangadi kara. ‘I don’t know why he’s telling me lies.’ # perhaps also ‘steal’. See also munga.
manmini kanpa liar # SY # See mungini.
manpakurra squat, sit on heels (with knees on the ground), sit (as emu)
manthi bed • manthi yawapandhi ‘spread bedding out’
manu heart (perhaps only in the figurative sense) • Walya nhutjadu yurayindirila. Manu madlantji ngamanarga. (Only example; given as translation of ‘He’s sad.’ Second part translated as: ‘His heart’s not too good — about it’.)
manu patjika reconcile • Kadla ngaldra manu patjikayindrina. ‘We’re even now [after hitting one another] and friends again.’
manyanguda long ago # SY, Yw. See matja, pandja.
manyu, manyumanyu good, well • Manyuldra nganha yundru nganana. ‘It’s a good job you told me.’ # See patji, ngumu.
manyu kurnu a good thing, a good job • Manyu kurnu nhulhu thayina kathitji ngakani. ‘It’s a good job he ate my meat [because he’s my dog].’
• Manyu kurnu yundru nganha nganana pandipurutji nhunggani, wathila ngathu mandrina, yaba ngunyingalatji yinha. ‘It’s a good job you warned me about that dog; I got a stick and frightened it.’
manyuna get better • Kadli nhunu manyumalarla; kadli walya nhunu paldrinhana. ‘He’s getting better now; he nearly died.’
mapa, mapamapa, mapaapa, mapathika, mapathikathika gather, pick up, muster • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapangaw pinakaringu pitijilayi. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’
• Yadatji ngathu mapanhana ngala nhunu winkarlayila. ‘I picked up the boomerang and he ran away.’ • Ngala thana ngardndri-ngapiriltji mulhudu mapaapininguda yinba-tharrapandhingalatji nhunggani. ‘His parents sent down food that they had collected for him.’ • Ngala nhunu
Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.

‘Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windritharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga.

‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ # See also mandri.

**mara** hand; five • Mara malthi yini.

‘Your hands are cold.’ • Mara ngathu pardrini padlangurru. ‘I’ve got a handful of sand.’ • mara parrkulu ‘ten’

**marakarla** empty-handed # SY, Yw. See karla.

**maramitji** finger # See also witju.

**maramuku** fist

**mara ngunpurru** fingernail, claw # Also marapirri, marapuku.

**mara pabu** clapping of hands • mara pabu parndriyindrirla ‘clapping hands’

**mara pani** empty handed • Thikawarrana nganyi, kathi mara pani. ‘I came home empty-handed.’

**marapardrini** handle • Ngapala pirnathangkali nyammari, marapardrini, wirnili nguanguka pirnathangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’

**mara patji, mara patjikurnu** expert (‘good hand at’) • Yilayarndu kara thana pirnngipadipadinjiti mara patjikurnuli yina karrukarrutji nhinapadipadina ngapangaditji.

‘I don’t know how they did it, but the olden-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’

**mara payirri, marawutju payirri** second finger

**marapirri** fingernail

**marapuku** fingernail • Mirrawyindrina nganyi marapuku. ‘I cut myself with my fingernail.’

**marapundji** let go (of something held) # SY

**marathangka** palm of hand

**marawitju, marawutju** fingers • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Karrringu thanha mulpininguda warna, payipayirru yina, mara wiitju-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’ • marawutju payirri or mara payirri ‘second finger’ • marawutju milarri ‘third finger’ • marawutju pulya ‘little finger’ • marawutju pirna ‘thumb’

**marayilka** miscarry, lose (unborn) baby # Also thundruyilka.

**Maramilya** Merrimelia Waterhole

**marangkarra** spider

**mararrala** crab # Also mundrupa.

**Mardamarda** Murtamurta Well

**mardanpa** type of lizard (on stones, 15cm, red head)

**mardipirri** type of tree # possibly ‘mulga’ in Yawarrawarrra. See marlka.

**mardra** stone, rock, money, (SY) bullet • Mardrangadi, mardrithayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’ • Ngapala, pakuthawalakaldriri mardra minhaya. ‘While they’re going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.’ • Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandhi-warrkapandhingala makayi. ‘Then they throw all the stones into the fire.’

**mardrakipani** rockhole
mardrakupu  grinding stone # the small one, held in the hand • ngardu parndriparrndirranga mardrakupuli ‘crushing nardo with a grinding stone’
mardra mani  money • Mardra mani nhanggatj adjud nhuniyi. ‘This money belongs to her.’
mardramitji  stone, gibber, bullet # = mardrathandra • Mardramitjili nganja dranyina. ‘He hit me with a stone.’ • Ngala ngapa kukuuyitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji karrininguda malkirri parrangariningadilatji thanha, paltjakiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’ • Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu makamukuruli-nyadi, ngala mardramitjili ngala. ‘They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.’
mardrangumu  cave in hill • ... karnali thana nganja nganangangalanga mardrangumuyi karnapalha nhinalayi. ‘... people told me there’s a devil in the cave.’
mardra Nhiwa  grinding stone # the big one, that seeds are ground on
mardra pawa thungini  grinding stone
Mardrapirna  Planet Downs or Tibbooburra
mardra puru  hailstone
mardra thaki  tomahawk • Ngarru kathi kananggu ngala dukurnangangalanga kulanga makamuduyitji, mardra thakili parndrininguda. ‘And they pulled out witchetty grubs from trees, after chopping them out with a stone axe, and cooked them in hot ashes.’
mardrathandra  stone, bullet # = mardramitji
mardra thayi  grinding stone
mardra thayithayi  axe; grinding stone # SY. The use for ‘axe’ was possibly a mistake, but it was heard several times.
mardra wita  hill, mountain
mardrawuldu  narrow gap between rocks, the gateway a spirit goes through after a person dies
Mardrandji  Mudrangie Waterhole
mardri  heavy, dense • Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’ • Mardri kara nhunu ngakanipuru. ‘Maybe it’s too heavy for me [to move].’ • Walya kandraka — mardri nhutjadu yiwangaditji. ‘Don’t lift it, it’s too heavy for a woman.’
mardringari  weigh down
mardu  social division, totem (‘meat’) • Minha mardu yini? ‘What “meat” are you?’ # This is the Dieri word; see kamiri.
mardumanha  gidgea # SY; may be Wngu. See mawurra.
marla  more • Maka ngakani nhulu mulpamulpana, ngala nhulu parndrirla marla nganggalita. ‘He cut wood for me, and now he’s cutting more, for himself.’ # See also nguka.
marlka  red mulga # Acacia cyperophylla • Marlkali ngathu thinbanhana. ‘I made it [a boomerang] out of mulga.’
marna  mouth; front, door • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulknonga ngala nhulu, marnali pulknonga nhulu ngala nhulu karrukarrukumulitji ngararila. ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them, while he was blowing them the other old man heard him.’ • Ngapala marnatji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayiningaditji padri mulakunatji. ‘Their mouths were green after eating the brown-nosed grub.’ • walpamarnayi
‘at the front of the humpy’ # See mampa.
marna yiba kiss # marna thapa in Yw; See also ngandja.
marnamiri lip
marnamirri, marnamidi full # See also yartu, pirna.
marnaminina become full
• Ngandjarri warlkarnanga ngapala nhunu ngapa marnamininari. ‘When it rains the water fills it to the brim.’
marnangadika put into the mouth
• Kathi thukali ngala thayirnangatji marnangadikiniyi mandrirranga. ‘We eat it by spooning it into our mouths with a mussel [shell].’
marnardraku tooth # See also dida, waka.
marnayi in front
Marnanhi Merninie Creek
marnathunga tomorrow # Yw, = marripathi, ngaranhina nhukadani
marda halfway • Thawalapurra milimani nhunu Tibuparanguda, nga thudathawanga marndayitji Thanangarrpira. ‘A long time ago, a mailman was travelling from Tibooburra, and he spent the night halfway, at Tenappera.’ # See also thanu.
mardakurnu halfway
• Mardakurnu nhunu nhinanhinatlaitji, minhayi kara. ‘I don’t know why he’s sitting down halfway.’
mardakurnu-mardakurnu here and there, now and then • Nhinggiyi ngathukurapandhirla, marndakurnu-mardakurnu. ‘I’m putting them down here and there.’ # See also kayidi-kayidi.
mardakurra stop halfway
• Thawajaran nhunu, mardakurranga thanu. ‘[He] was coming, but he stopped halfway.’ • Ngala pulyatji mardakurrapandhirlayi, nga walya yinha wawatharranga, karrtipandhiyila thana paninarla. ‘When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’ # Yw ‘turn back from halfway’
Marda a waterhole near Innamincka
mardikila ripples, waves # Also ngamanyalpi.
mardra body # See also parlaka, yiwari.
mardra, mardraka get, dip up, scoop up (water); carry (water)
• Nhipali ngakani ngapa mardrarla. ‘My wife will get us water.’ • Ngapa ngathu mardranga maka yinhayi panmapandhiningadi. ‘I’m going to get water to put out the fire.’ # SY kaluwa.
mardrathika bring back (water), go and get (water) • Karna kurnu nhulu ngapa mardrathika. ‘One of you blokes better go and get some water.’
mardra, mardrapandhi paint • Wani thambaniningadi mardrapandhirla nganyi. ‘I’ve got to paint myself for a corroboree.’ # Mardra seems to be intransitive here, but it is also used in a reflexive or reciprocal form, mardra-yindri ‘paint yourself’ or ‘paint one another’. # See also windri.
mardu together (for example, feet); alike, close (in appearance) • Walpa puladu nguya mardu. ‘Those two houses look exactly the same.’ # See also yala.
marduka, mardumarduka join together, put together • Mirrkatji milipirnanga, mardumarduka pulhu tjukurruru tjitjali. ‘They sewed two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew to make the blanket.’
marduna, mardumarduna get together, join up • Kuka mandunarla pulayi. ‘They’ve got their heads together.’ # See also mandripandhi.
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

marndunangu alike, in a similar way
• Thawananga pula marndunangu.
  ‘They both walk the same way.’
margalit, kathi margali yellow
goanna • Kathi margali ngathu wandhirla, walyawayakanga yinh, kathayi. Ay, nhutjadu kampala. ‘I
  was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’
margali, kathi margali yellow
• Kathi margali ngathu wandhirla, walyawayakanga yinh, kathayi. Ay, nhutjadu kampala. ‘I
  was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’
marni fat (the substance) • Kudlini ngathu yurarla, minhangarrkana yundru marnitji? ‘I want it cooked;
  what did you do with the fat?’ • (Yw) Marnili nganka wintrima, thumu.
  ‘Rub my back with some fat.’
marnimarni fatty • kathi marnimarni ‘fatty meat’
marnipirna, marnipika fat (person or animal) • ... tjukurru ngathu warrkananhana windrali, kathi
  marnipirna ... ‘... I speared a kangaroo, a fat one ...’
marnipirnaka fatten • Marnipirna-kiningaditji, ngapala thana parndriyindrindji, pinnapiirnatji.
  ‘When they have got fat they kill them, the biggest ones.’
marnipirnana, marnipirnaka fatten
  up, get fat • Marnipirnanarlayi thana parndriyindrindji, pinnapiirnatji.
  ‘When they have got fat they kill them, the biggest ones.’
marnriparrkulu two days later
• Ya thudathawa-thudathawanga marriparrkulu kara marriparrkulu kara thudathawari kakupani, ngarru
  tjukurru darlali walthininguda. ‘They might have only two or three nights on the road with no water, apart from
  what they carry in the waterbag.’
marrkipathi tomorrow, next day
• Kathi marrkipathingaditji nhutjadu.
  ‘That meat’s for tomorrow.’ • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marrkipathi minipandhingayavi
  mandrithalkanga karlukarlalu, pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early,
  they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.’ # Also heard as marrkurukuru.
marrningana get dark # Yw • Marrninganarnanyi, nganyi yabali nganari.
  ‘When it got dark I got frightened.’ # See mabumabuna.
marrnikudhi do early, get up early in
  the morning • Minha yini marrnikudhi-
  warrarlayey? ‘What are you coming in here so early for?’ • Marrrikudhinanala yini yilangada? ‘Where did you
  come from to get here so early?’
  • Yakayakarlayitji nhulu nganandji yinh, ‘Ay marrrikudhinanha nhunu’.
  ‘If he asks you tell him, “Oh, he went early”.’
marrnikudukudu early, early morning
• Ngapala kurrala, marripathi thana marrnikudukudu ka minipandhiringu mandrithalkangelaitji karlukarlalu,
  pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish —
  bony bream.’ # Also heard as marrkurukuru.
marrnikuduku two days later
• Ngapala kurrala, marripathi thana marrnikudukudu ka minipandhiringu mandrithalkangelaitji karlukarlalu,
  pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish —
  bony bream.’ # Also heard as marrkurukuru.
marrkaka cracked (for example, cracked
  mud) # Also thaltha.
marrkana cracked, become cracked

marndaumu meat ant # Also pardi
mirrka.
marrngani crayfish, yabby
marra get red
marri (a) next day; (b) dark, in the
  night # Yw • Marri nhunu thawitha.
  ‘He went away in the night.’ # See
  milyaru, mabumabu, waruwaru.
ngaranhina nhukadani,
marnathunga.
marriyangka(?) early in the morning
marrka, marrkali camping out
  • Marrkali ngani thudathikanhana. ‘We went out camping.’
marrka, marrkamarrka crawl • Ay, minha kara nhuniyi marrkathalkarla malijji ngakani. ‘Hey, something’s crawling on my leg.’ • Nhunu thangguthangguningadi yurarla, ngarmangarmayindrinanga ngala. Ngarru marrkamarrkarlangu nhunu. ‘He wants to stand up but he can’t. He’s only crawling yet.’
Marrkulpji Markulpji Waterhole
Marrpu Marpoo Waterhole
marrpu, marrpuwithi long # See payirri.
marriji bark; call (as a galah)
  • Pandi nhuniyi ngurra marriji, karna ngalyi ngala nhulu walya matharla. ‘This dog’s always barking, but he never bites anybody.’ # Some creatures yandhari or ngampari; for example brolga, magpie, willy wagtail; some, including ducks, marrti; some miritjarri or miritjakkurrari, including cattle, emus, crows and hawks. A horse yingkiri. There are several words for sounds made by dogs (including miritjarri). Other words for ‘bark’ are warlu, kaldrukaldru, wawurrka.
marru lake • Palha purla pirnana-rlayiji, ngapala yarru wathinariji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarrnanga puka windritharranga ngapa marruyi, palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ # Yw mitka.
marrumarru lake country, area with a lot of lakes • ... palha ngala thana
dakamirri, marrumarruyi, ‘... they [catch] pelicans in the lake country.’
Marrukatjani Lake Maroocutchanie
Marrukuthani place name
Marrulha name of a people and language, northeast of Yandruwandha
martardaku ankle • Martardaku nganyi dulyinhana, nganyi ngurrangu thawarla. ‘I twisted my ankle but I kept on going.’ # See also mukunkirri.
martimarti (1) peewee, mudlark # See also kulikuliyada, pathada-pathada (2) quarrier, cockatiel
matha bite • Pandi nhuniyi ngurra marriji, karna ngalyi ngala nhulu walya matharla. ‘This dog’s always barking, but he never bites anybody.’ • Mudwuwa thika yada ay, pandillita yina mathayi. ‘Come back here, or the dog will bite you.’
matja long ago, not for a long time; old; before, on a previous occasion
  • Kurrakurrawarranga warli matjayi. ‘He made camp at an old hut.’ • Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnanga ngapangadilatji pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’ • Rabitipani yina thana nhinapadipadini matjardi. ‘They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.’ • Matja nhinggiwa ngaldra nhinanhukada. ‘We were there before.’ • (H) padla matja ‘a long time ago’ # See manyanguda, pandja.
matjanguda old; in the past
  • Windra matjanguda. ‘It’s an old spear.’ • Matjanguda nganyi nhinggiyi thangguthikana. ‘I’ve been here before.’
matjurra greenhead ant
mawa hunger; empty (belly) • thuru mawa ‘empty belly’
mawakanpa hungry person
mawali  hungry • Ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I’m still hungry.’
mawamawa  fasting (?) # Yw
mawa ngunyi, mawa ngunyingunyi  make you hungry # SY mawa manamana
mawapika  person with a big appetite
• Mawapika nhatjadu, mulhudu pirna thayini — patjangarirla nhani mulhudunguda. ‘She’s got a big appetite; she ate too much and now she’s sick from it.’
mawurra, mawuda  gidgea # Acacia cambagei # Also mardumanha
maya  name • Minha maya nhutjadu? ‘What’s the name of that thing?’
• Thudathawari padla maya Thanangarpira. ‘He camped at this place called Tenapper.’ • Maya ngathu yinha yakana. ‘I asked him his name.’ # Yw also tharlha.
mayatha  boss # from Eng ‘master’; also heard as maadha • Mayathali nhulu parrkulu pulhu mandrithikanhana, kathipuluka mapiningadi. ‘The boss went and got two blokes to go and muster cattle.’
mayi  (often spelt may) emphatic particle, not always translated, used often with commands and with questions; eh!; eh?, what!, what?, what now?, well • Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass! Blow it (so it burns)!’ • Mayi minha ngala yini yurarla yakanga nganha. ‘What do you want to ask me now?’
• Yilangginguda nhutjadu?’ ‘Ngalaaku.’ ‘Yakapadala yinha may.’ ‘A’ey, nhindalitji nganyi yundru kay.’ ‘Where’s he from?’ ‘I don’t know.’
“Well, ask him.” “Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.” • Mayi, wawathikan pedru pani? Yidlayi nhumukukalangu thana. ‘Well, did you see anybody? Whereabouts are they?’ • Yakayindrini kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarlutji wayinila ngandra?’ ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’. # See also malka, ngandra.
mayikurru  rat
mayiputha  fog
mikiri  deep # SY, Yw. May be Wngu. See kuku.
mla, milarri  hook • Padritji dukari thana milali. ‘They pull the grubs out with a hook.’ # See also nguku.
milarrika  hook, make a mesh (net), knit
milimani  mailman
milimiliwaduka  float off into the air # used in a description of what happens to souls after death. Also thinawaduka. Given by BK in response to a question about a word (probably the same, but not recorded on tape) given by TG as ‘angel’. Given by AWH as mili waruka. See also Palkarrakarani.
milka, milkapada  pinch • Warlu nganha milkapadana? ‘Who pinched me?’
milkiwaru or milkiwari  type of hawk, probably whistling kite # SY
milparri  company • Thawanga nganyi ngambuyi, milparri. ‘I’ll go along with my mate, keep him company.’
[mexample suggested and accepted]
milpi  sew • Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndumarrndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’ # Also karra.
milthi  red ochre; paint • Parrkulu wathi yundru wawarlatji; milhipana nhunu kurnuji, ngala milthimindjildra nhunu kurnuji. Ngala milthimindjitji nhunu, nganyi yurarlutji. ‘You see two things, one with paint and one without paint. I want the painted one.’ # SY kambada.
miltjamiltja  soft # Yw See danhu, tjampa.
milyaru  night, dark • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandirnranga milyaruyi
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

nga thawawindringa ngatjada
kurnungadila, ...  ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, ...’  • (Yw) Watja
nhina milyarunyi, thawa yada ngathu
yina wawinima. ‘Don’t sit in the dark, come this way so I can see you.’  • See also
mabunabu, waruwaru, marri.

mimi lip; point • mimi tjalpatjalparri
windra ‘sharp point on the spear’
• See mudra.

marnamimi lip

mindimulpa cut in halves

mindithanma float • Kurrarnanga
kandratji mindithaminingaditji thana
yamatji, karnan.gu yina. ‘They put reeds on top of the cross net so that it will float.’  • See ngupa, tharraka.

mindra navel # SY also pidra, Yw pirda

mingka cave, hole # ‘like a burrow’
in contrast to kudru ‘straight down’
• Karrukarru nhutjadu mingkayi
nhinarla. ‘That old man lives in a cave.’  • Thawawarranga thanggu-
wagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu
purriinhinarlayi ngari mingkayi. ‘They go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.’  • See also wirlpa,
thuka.

mingkanguda, palha mingkanguda
mountain duck # Also ngapami-
ngkanguda.

Mingkayi Minkie Waterhole # ‘in the hole’.

minha, minhaya what, which, something • Minha maya nhutjadu?
‘What’s the name of that thing?’
• Minhaya ngala? ‘What next?’
• Walya nhulu kilkanhana minha
nganarnangka kara nhunu; walya yina
nganha nhulu dranyiningadi. Yarrdu
nganha nhulu dranyinhanatji. ‘He didn’t know what he was doing. He didn’t intend to hit me. That’s how he came to hit me.’  • Kuditharrala
nhukada ngathu, minhala ngathu yina
nganangatji. ‘I forgot it before, what I
told you.’  • Minha karna yini? ‘Who are you?’  [Lit. ‘What person you?’]
• Minha windrali nhulu warrkanana?
‘Which spear did he spear [it] with?’
• Minhali yundru parndrinhana?
‘What did you hit it with?’

minha kara, minhaya kara
something, I don’t know what • Minha
kathi kara nhutjaduwaka. ‘There’s some sort of animal over there.’  • Ay, minha kara nhunyi marrkathalkarla
malji ngakani. ‘Hey, something’s crawling on my leg.

minha kurnu nguka something else, another one; (with negative) anything
• Walya ngathu ngananhinanhana,
minha kurnu ngukatji. ‘I didn’t make [that], that’s another one.’  • Walya
ngathu ngananhinanhana minha kurnu
ngukatji. ‘I never did anything at all.’

minhama why, what for # Yw

minhamindji strange # See thula.

minhangadi, minhayangadi why, what for # the -ngadi is sometimes dropped • Minhangadi nhutjadu
mudawa karrkarla? ‘Why is that kid yelling out?’  • Minha yini
marrikadhurrarlayey? ‘What are you coming in here so early for?’  • 
Ngandjarri thana nganyi thawa-
thalkarlula, nga walya ngandjarritji 
warlkanga, minhaya kara. ‘Those clouds come up, but it won’t rain. I don’t know why.’

minhangana do what; what happen
to • Walya nhulu kilkanhana
minhanganarnangka kara nhunu.
‘He didn’t know what he was doing.’
• Minhangananhana nhunu,
dan.ganhanangu yuda? ‘What happened to him; did you find him?’

minha ngarrka, minhaya ngarrka
do what (to someone or something)
• Puka nhulu kudlanhana, nga
minhaya ngarrkanga yinha, madla-
thijkarila yinha. ‘He cooked the damper and what did he do to it, he
spoilt it.’ • Minhangarrkanhana ngala nhuludu yina? ‘What effect did it [a food he had tried for the first time] have on you?’ • Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra pakanga? ‘What are we going to do with her? Where will we take her?’

minhayarndu what is it? # Yw. Used when trying to remember a name.

mini run • Ngapala ngathu wawana thirrirlayi thanha; ngapala nganyi miniri pirnpinga thanha. ‘Then I saw them [kids] fighting, and I ran down and scattered them.’ • Ngapala kurrarla, marripathi thana marri-kurukurutji minipandhiringu mandritha kulkangalatji karlukarlu, pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.’

minilka run away with # SY. See winkama.

minimandritchika go and get

mininhina drive along (in a car)

minithika run around

• Muduwa, ngarnrdingadi minithika may! ‘Kid, go back to your mother!’ # See also under thika.

miniwarra come (of a car)

miniwindri run away • Thinaputapanindra nhunu miniwinddiri yabali, .... ‘He ran away without his boots, frightened, …. ’ # See also putharrkawindri, winka, kinyiwinka.

miniwarrkana run and spear

• Miniwarrkanapandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara. ‘They spear them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’

mira, ngandjarri mira rainbow

• Ngandjarri mira yita wawaka! ‘Oh. look over there, there’s a rainbow!’# Also kurrikira.

mirdiwiri maggot # SY. See parndilka.

miri sandhill • Miringuda ngani ngatjada kurrikarrkhanana yundra. ‘We camped a long way from the sandhills.’ • Kathi puluka walpirri miriyi thanggukarlatji. ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’

miriwa sandhill • miriwa wartakanga ‘to go over the sandhill’

mirni in a while, by and by, wait on!; take it easy; before, a while ago; how about # often not translated; perhaps often like English ‘excuse me’ to introduce a question or request

• Muduwa ngathu yingktyingkinana, mirni yada mandrithikangay. ‘I made the baby cry, will you come and get it.’

• Mirni nganha wadangay thawarlayi nganyi. ‘Will you wait while I go?’

• ... mirni ngathu yina nanganga, piriayila. ‘... I’ll tell you later, when you’re grown up.’ • Mirni, kirri yintjadu yaka, walpi nhunu thawanga kathakanthangadi. ‘Can you ask him when he’s going to the bush [lit. grassy place].’ • Mirni thawamalkangatji. ‘Wait a while and go later.’ • Thudanhana mirni nhunu, yingkilarla nhutjadu. ‘He was asleep before but now he’s crying.’ • Tjukurru mirni nganji thayipadi-padini. (repeated without mirni) ‘We used to eat kangaroo.’ • (SY) Mirni ngakaniy ieyandha mayi. ‘Say it slowly.’ # See also kirri, kara.

mirni kara by and by, don’t know when

mirmirningu (a) in time, with time to spare • Thawawarranka nganji ngani, waningaditji, mirmirningu yina. ‘We got there, plenty of time, for the corroboree.’; (b) later on

mirmiwa wait • Mirniwa! Nhuniyi kurnula purtu. ‘Wait a minute! Here’s another swag [to put on the truck].’
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

• **Mirniwa ngapunarlayi**! ‘Wait till they stop talking!’ [Lit. ‘Wait till (they’re) quiet!’]

**mirra, mirramirra** scratch • **Mirra-mirrayindrirla nganyi, kuka kara, kapurrara, pangkithirri kara.** ‘I don’t know whether I’m scratching my head, or under the arm, or my ribs.’

**mirrka** bag, blanket, clothes • **Kathi yintjadu mandritharrapada mirrkayi nhunggatjaduyi.** ‘Take the meat out of the bag.’ • **Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlatji thana, thirrila karrpingingadi mirrka.** ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’ • **Ngarru mirrka ngala thana kathi tjukurrarlayi.** ‘They have only a kangaroo skin for a blanket.’ • **Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali.** ‘They sew two skins together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’ • **Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawapadipadin, mirrka thana (word not clear) karrpapadipadinpaladi.** ‘People now think they used to walk about naked, but they used to sew their own clothes.’ # See also **pirli, paltja, thandji, yakutha.**

**mirrkapiki** rag • **Mirrkapiki thataminjji yinhadu yada ngunyi.** ‘Hand me that greasy rag.’ • **Mitka lake # Yw (BK); see marru.**

**mirrtja ngana** be noisy, make a noise • **Muduwali thanayi mirrtjanganarla.** ‘The kids are making a noise.’ # SY

**mirrtjapika, mirrtjapurra, (SY)**

**mirrtjapirna** noisy

**mithinti** type of carpet snake, possibly the Children’s python # SY. AWH gave it for ‘slow-worm’ (= blind snake). See **nyungunmarinya.**

**mithipudanda** smallest type of black ant

**mitji** eye, seed • **Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali.** ‘I poke my eye with my little finger.’ • **Warlu yina mitji yimpakanhama?** ‘Who gave you a black eye?’ • **Yambarriyi kurranga, padla paltjapaljtja yina wippinginingudatji yinhu, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji nguka-ngukayindriyi.** ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’ # Also appears as the second part of compounds, possibly with a reference to smallness and roundness; see **mardamitji, maramitji, thinamitji, purndamitji.**

**mitji kilthi** tears # SY. See **mitjiyindri.**

**mitjiyimpa** puppa-grass, or seeds of type of bush # Lit. ‘black seed’ • **Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri.** ‘They used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’ # SY

**mitjiyindri** tears # SY **mitji kilthi**

**mitji padna** button # from Eng

**mitjiyiparlu** white-eyed duck

**mitjiyipilpa** eyebrow, eyelash

**mitjithulkini** glasses

**mitka** lake # Yw (BK); see marru. • **Mitkakaldritili Mitkakaldritillie # Yw (BK), ‘two bitter lakes’**
Mitkapatjithili place name # Yw (BK), ‘two good lakes’

muda corroboree; corroboree ground, church; initiation ceremonies
• Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapirimaladitji muda latji yina drangarnanga pantjina yindirirlatji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’ # See wani.
mudamuda story

muda yalkura God # see yalkura.
muda bad cold # Yw • Muda mundji nhunuyi kurrungguru. ‘He’s got a bad cold.’
mudlu bean tree • Thudathawanhana nganyi padla mudlu malkirriyi. ‘I camped last night in a place with a lot of bean trees.’

mudra point, end # Also ngulu, mulha, mimi.
ngan ga mudra point of beard, chin

mudra point, end # Also ngulu, mulha, mimi.

muduna burn away to ashes • Makatji nhunu mudunamalkaya. ‘Let the fire burn away to ashes.’
muduwa child, baby • Muduwa nhutjadu yingkirla. ‘The baby’s crying.’
• Minhangadi nhutjadu muduwa karrkarla? ‘Why is that kid yelling out?’ • Muduwa pulyali ngathu wawatharrana kurrupu karrukurrutji nhinatjali ya thayi yindirirlayi padri yuka thanha. ‘When I was a little boy I saw how the old people lived and how they ate those grubs.’ # See also thidharri.
mukaka put to sleep # Yw
• Nhunuwa purla yingkirla, ngathu ngandjarla yinha mukakuya. Yingkirlanyi. ‘The baby’s crying; I want to put him to sleep. Because he’s crying.’
mukali sleepy • Marna kagayindirirla nganyi mukali. ‘I’m yawning, sleepy.’
mukapurra sleephead • Mukapurra nhutjadu. ‘She’s always asleep.’
muka ngunyunguni make (some-one) sleepy # possibly also muka ngunyi.
muka thuda sleep, camp • Karna nhunu thawalapurra muka thudathawanga. ‘This man, a long time ago, was travelling, and camped along the way.’ • Walya yinha yirrtjinalay, muka yina nhutjadu thudarla. ‘Don’t wake him up, let him sleep.’
muki or muku smoke # from Eng. See thupu.
muku bone, log • mukali drakari ‘pointing the bone’ • Mukupika yina thana pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream are the very bony ones.’ • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankala kurrawangadji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ # See thinka, wathi, maka warnta.
mukurduka pull bones out • Thana mukurdakalapura thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirnatji wirrpa. ‘They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’
mukukarta thin # ‘rattly bones’. See also ngawada.
mukunkirri ankle # SY. See martardaku.
mukunu charcoal • maka mukuru ‘hot coals’
mulapada crested pigeon
mulha  face, nose, end (of something)
• Nga yadala thana thinbarni, yadatji thinbininguđa nga wiripa kurranga, mulha kurnyji. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Kinipapa nhulu mulhatji wawangarirla. ‘He’s facing towards the river.’ • Mulha wawayindrini, nhunu wawayindrinhana, nga yapa ngunyiyindringa. ‘He saw his face [as a reflection], he saw himself and got frightened.’ • palthu mulha ‘end of a road’ # See also mudra, ngulu, kintha.

mulhakuna  an edible green grub with a brown nose and a sharp tail
• Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditjipin-nguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri. ‘They used to eat a brown nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’ • Ngapala marnatji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayiningudatji padri mulhakunatji. ‘Their mouths were green after eating the brown nosed grub.’

mulhakurnu-mulhakurnu  all sorts
mulha malka  photo (of a person)
• Mulha malka, yundru wawanga malkirri thanayi ngakani, mulha malka mandrininguda yina, walypalali. ‘I’ve got a lot of photos here that have been taken by a white man, if you’d like to look at them.’

mulhapundra  south • Thawarla nganyi mulhapundra. ‘I’m going south.’ • Thawawarrarrhana nhunyi mulhapundranguda. ‘This fellow comes from the south.’ # SY and Yw wakarramuku

mulhayimpa  (1) black-headed python; (2) saltbush
mulhana  carpet snake # in hill country.
SY. See also manga, wama.

mulhudu  food, tucker • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnyji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimaral. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’ # See also puka.

mulpa  egret
mulpa  cut off, cut through, sever; shear • Mara nhunu mulpayindrina. ‘He cut off his own finger.’
• Punggu mulpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrku karra, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
• Karraringu thanha mulpininguda warnta, payipayirru yina, mara withu-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’ • Kathi thambaka ngathu kikarla; ngathu wakarla thanganitjadu kathi jipiyiti, minha-yangadi yina, yamu ngana thula mulpin-ningadi, tjidal. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for what name, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’

mulpamulpa  cut up
mulhipa  wash # Yw. See yika, yirra.
munba  lichen (?)
Munba Lake Moonba

mundha, mundhapani  greedy
mundja  sick • Man gil nhunu mundja, patjarra, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ # Mundja and patja are often used together. See, for example, warna entry. See also wariwarri.
mundjana  become sick • Ngarru ngala thana ngapali nhinapadipadinji. Ngawu, karni paltjapalja nhinanga, walpa mundjanini, ngarru nhinanga thipingu. ‘They only used to live on water [they didn’t have tea]. Yes, they were strong people, never got sick; they were really alive.’
mundjaka, mundjamundjaka  hurt, injure; make sick • Walpa yinha
Yandruwanclha–English dictionary

ngurratji pardraparadraw, mundjakayila yundru yintjadu. ‘Don’t keep on handling it, you’ll hurt it.’ # See katjakatja.

mundja ngunyingunyi make sick

mundju fly

mundjungunku a cake or ball of flies (which is what people get to eat when they go to Hell)

mundjurrungu blowfly

mundrupa crab # Also mararrala.

munga tell a lie # Also manma.

mungini liar # See also manmini kanpa.

mungini orphan # ? Contradictory information

mungka hug; carry under arm

mungkayindri hug one another, hug (something) to yourself # Ngapala nhunu thangguthalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrapadarungu mungkayindiri yina purtuji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’

munma shut (mouth) # SY. See also dapa, ngapu.

munthu bottom or back of net (pirli)

munji smother • Thupulu nganinha, munji murlathi. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’

munnumunu curly (or munhumunhu) karli munnumunu, kuka munnumunu curly hair

mura drink; thirst # Often used with ngapa ‘water’: ngapa mura.

murakanpa thirsty person

murali thirsty • Yibathawanga yita ngapa muraliti nganari. ‘They drink it when they get thirsty.’ • Karnatji ngathinna dan ganhana paldringala nganarlayi ngapa murali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’

muranakaldra chest # Yw

murnamandriyindri meet (one another)

murnampirri chest # SY

murnapaka lie on front

murnurru gentle slope # SY gave munarra ‘high bank’. See also ngarnarri.

murupurlu poor hunter # TG only

murrumpadi black cockatoo

muthu very, well; real, true, proper; really; (with negative) not at all • tjarnmarla muthu ‘shining brightly’

mura ngunyingunyi make thirsty • Ngapa kaldri nhanha(?) ngathu yibanhana, ngapa mura ngunyingunyi nganha. ‘I drank salty water and it made me thirsty.’ # SY mura manamana.

murda finish, stop • Kali thanadu murdana. ‘They’ve stopped [playing].’ • ngandjarri murdininguda ‘after it had stopped raining’ • Kali ngaldra murdana, kurrahikapadarungu purtuji thanadu. Yingganiyi walthayindirihikangaldra yini. ‘We’ve finished now, I’ll put those things away. You take yours home.’ # See also parndriyindri and under pani.

murla quiet, tame, inoffensive • (Yw) Murla kamanti. ‘My (horse) is quiet (and wouldn’t throw its rider).’

murlathi type of lizard, possibly military dragon, Ctenophorus isolepis • Walya murlathi yintjadu parndrini! ‘Don’t kill that lizard!’

murna, murnathitha chest • murnathithangadi ngapa ‘chest-deep water’ • At initiations the boys had to sit up all night without sleeping. To keep them awake they would hit them on the chest and say: Kapow! Yurlawarrali yina murna parndrina. ‘Bang! The night owl hit you in the chest.’

murnalakaldra chest # Yw

murnamandriyindri meet (one another)

murnampirri chest # SY

murnapaka lie on front

murnurru gentle slope # SY gave munarra ‘high bank’. See also ngarnarri.

murupurlu poor hunter # TG only

murrumpadi black cockatoo

muthu very, well; real, true, proper; really; (with negative) not at all • tjarnmarla muthu ‘shining brightly’
• madlantji muthu ‘very bad’
• Purrijinana muthu. ‘[He] really frightened [me].’
• Tabapani muthu nhujaduti. ‘He’s not a bit frightened.’
• (Yw) Karrukarru muthu ... ‘He’s very old ...’
• Windripada muthu may! ‘Go right in!’
• karna muthu ‘a real person’ (See Text 8 Sentence 10 in §5.2, ‘Yandruwandha stories’) # See also yurlu, kanpa.

muthuka (1) get (spear, shoot etc)
• Kadli xvalya ngathu muthukana. ‘I nearly got it.’ # opposite of pudlupudluka; (2) prove, show to be true
• mutuka, wathi mutuka motorcar
• mutuka pakini driver
• muya dry # SY, Yw, H. See purudu, kayinta.
• muyaka dry (something) # SY

N

nalyba, nayiba knife # from Eng
• Ngapala thana kathi nalybali-nyadi dramidramininguda klikari. ‘You would think it had been cut up with a steel knife.’ SY and Yw nayipa.
See also thurla, thatji.

nga and, then; but • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarrrpayi kunya pay irr H i. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’
• Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’
• Pirrijampanarlayi nhumu karrti-pandhinga pulyaityi nhumu nga ihikanhinanga thudingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island ...’
• ... thudiningarilatji ngani, nga pukapani ngala ngani thawanhana. ‘... we wanted to camp, but we had come without food.’ # See also ya.

ngaandi, ngaani yes • A’ay yundranguda nganyi, ngaandi, mayi yundrangudanga. ‘Oh, I’m from a long way away, yes, a long way.’ # Also kawu.

ngaba, ngabangaba wet, fresh
• Ngabakana nganha, ngabangabala thikawarrana nganyi. ‘[The rain] wet me and I came home wet.’
• Ngapala nhumu partu mandrimandrinnanga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngajada kurnungadila, withi ngabayinngada, ya kuthiwarrarila mayi. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’

ngabaka, ngabangabaka wet something • ... ngandjarritji warlkaringu ngabangabakaringu pulhu. ‘... the rain came down and wet them both.’

ngabana, ngabangabana get wet
• Walya ngabangabananitji! ‘Don’t get wet!’ (to kids)

ngada still # May be a clitic. See ngaba entry, second example. See also ngurrangu.

ngadlari see ngalari.

ngalli pigweed • Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri.
• Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlanguru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arase seeds.

ngadra mother’s father # Yw. See papa.

ngaga throat, neck • Thana mukurduka-lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhumu piritjiti wirrlpa. ‘They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’ # See also ngayimala, yutju.

ngagangaga pelican # H. See dakamirri.

ngagapardra choke (someone or something) # Also puma.
ngambu, ngambungambu  ball (for example, of clay)

ngamburru see kintha ngamburru.

ngamburu see under pitji.

ngami  group, mob, flock • Kathi purlatji thanadu ngamiyi. ‘The young ones are [together] in a group.’ • Ngami thanadu tharrarla. ‘They’re flying in a flock [for example, ducks, pelicans].’ # See also kini, malkirri.

ngamikularri  dogwood # SY. See thayamarni.

ngampa  pus, matter (in boils and sores) • Also yandha.

ngampu  nearly # Yw. See kali walya.

ngampurru  yellowbelly, golden perch • Ngala pirili ngampurrungaditji paladildrangu thana drakininguda, kurrarla yarnduldrangu kinipapayi kurrpadari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’

ngamudu see kintha ngamudu.

ngamurru  orphan • Ngarnri-ngapiri nhunggani paldrin ga, mudawa yina kurrula warrakwindiri. Ngamurru. ‘His parents died and left him on his own. An orphan.’

ngana  tell, say, be, do, cause, teach, explain, become, make, use, ask, get ready, be about to, intend to • Ngathu yinha nganana nhinapandhiningadi. ‘I told him to sit down.’ • Minha yandru nganarlay? ‘What did you say?’ • Ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I’m still hungry.’ • Ngapala pula ngayindrinranga Yilangginguda nthujadu? ‘Well they asked one another “Where’s he from?”’ • Ngararnnanga pulhu walya ngathu pulhu nganandji. ‘I understood them but I didn’t tell them.’ • Nhindafully pula nganalapurratji.

ngananhinanhukada  yesterday, day before yesterday • Thirrinhana pula ngananhinanhukada. ‘They had a fight yesterday.’ • Ngananhinanhukada nhari thawanhanatji. ‘She went the day before yesterday.’ # May refer only to daytime. See also kalkayi.

nganathalkana  this morning

nganathika  tell someone back
ngalingga nhunggani. ‘It belongs to me and him.’ • Muduwanyini wanthiyindirla; nhuniyi nhinarlaninggayi. ‘You’re looking for the boy; he’s sitting down here with me and him.’ # Yw also ngalinin.

ngalinin our, ours, belonging to us (two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘with us’, ‘for us’ etc.) # SY and Yw = ngalingga(ni).

ngalinha us (two, not including person spoken to) • Karrkapadanhananhu also ngalinha padawarrangudari. ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’

ngalinha us (two, including person spoken to) • Mirni ngaldra yandhanyandharla, walya ngariningadini ngalinha ngalyilletji. ‘Let’s have a talk [here, where] the others won’t hear us.’

ngalpa (a) the lap, the two thighs • Kapada nhinanga ngalpayi. ‘Come and sit on [my] lap.’ • Ngapalakururruparrawanga nga nhurrpangangalpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’; (b) type of dance movement, dance ‘shake-a-leg’ • ngalpa thambanana ‘danced shake-a-leg’ # See also kuma.

ngalpirri behind, on the other side (not visible) # or walpirri, which see • Ngalpirriwaka miri; miriyi ngalpirri. ‘[They are] on the other side of the sandhill.’ # See durrui, ngardra.

ngaltja spit, saliva • Ngaltja drinthanathanhana nganhala muduwali. ‘The kid spat at me.’

ngalungga, ngalunggani our, ours, belonging to us (two, including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘for us’ etc.) • Waranukara nhuniyi thawarlaninggayadajadanga ngalunggandginadigadi. ‘Someone’s coming to our camp.’ • Thawawindirlanhu nga ngalunggapurruru. ‘He’s walking away from us.’

ngalunha us (two, including person spoken to) • Mirni ngaldra yandhanyandharla, walya ngariningadini ngalinha ngalyilletji. ‘Let’s have a talk [here, where] the others won’t hear us.’

ngalyi some, a few, a little, any, others • Karna ngalyi nhulu walya matharla. ‘He (dog) never bites anybody.’ • Thudayukarrangawarrarranguthakumani ngalyila. ‘He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen.’ • Dritjikurnuyitji, karnamalkirrithawawarrandji, ngalyila. ‘One day another group of black-fellows arrived.’ • Thanayildrapakangalangayiitj, thanayildra (word not clear), thanayildra yarndu. ‘Each group takes a few.’ • Ngalyithanayadadralangyirranga. ‘Some people kill them with boomerangs.’ • Pirritjamanparlayinhunakarrtjipandhingapulyatjihunu nthika-thinjangadhi, ngalana thanakadirlaipalhangayiitji, pirnapiptiti, ngapalanathana windrimawarrarringu wathingyudayarritjithamgani. ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’ • Man garrikurnunghala thanangalyilletji ngarrunghawarralidhara. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’ # See nganya, pulya, ngariyuka.

ngama breast, milk, teat (for example, of kangaroo) • (SY) Ngama nhuluyi thaparla muduwali. ‘The baby’s sucking the breast.’

ngama mana # SY give birth, have (a baby) # ? Lit. ‘give breast’ or ‘give milk’; see yadhi kurra, ngathanya, dan.gu.

ngama mother’s brother, uncle; father-in-law • Ngama ngakani paldrilapurramatinja. ‘My uncle died a long time ago.’ # See also tharu.

ngamanyalpi ripple, wave # Also marndikila.

ngambu mate • Ngaranhanganghathungya ngambungunguda. ‘I heard about it from my mate.’ # a kinship term.
ngambu, ngambungambu  ball (for example, of clay)

ngamburru see kintha ngamburru.

ngamburu see under pitji.

ngami  group, mob, flock • Kathi purlatji thanadu ngamiyi. ‘The young ones are [together] in a group.’ • Ngami thanadu tharrarla. ‘They’re flying in a flock [for example, ducks, pelicans].’

# See also kini, malkirri.

ngamikularri  dogwood # SY. See thayamarni.

ngampa  pus, matter (in boils and sores) ngampa talk, speak; make its natural sound (for example, a bird to call)

• Also yandha.

ngampu nearly # Yw. See kali walya.

ngampurruth yellowbelly, golden perch

• Ngala pirlili ngampurrugaditji paladildrangu thana drakininguda, kurrala yarndulrangu kinipapayi kurrapadari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’

ngamudu see kintha ngamudu.

ngamurru orphan • Ngarrndri-ngapiri nhunggani paldrin ga, mudwana yina kurndlari warkawindiri. Ngamurru. ‘His parents died and left him on his own. An orphan.’

ngana  tell, say, be, do, cause, teach, explain, become, make, use, ask, get ready, be about to, intend to • Ngathu yinha ngana yinhaparndhiningadi. ‘I told him to sit down.’ • Minha yundru nganarlay? ‘What did you say?’ • Ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I’m still hungry.’

• Ngapala pula nganyayindrinninga Yilangginguda nhutjadu? ‘Well they asked one another “Where’s he from?”’ • Ngarrarnga pulhu walya ngathu pulhu nganandji. ‘I understood them but I didn’t tell them.’

• Nhindalilla pula nganalapurratji.

‘They had been very shy.’ • Kalkuli ngala yamatji mikimana, nganalapurra thana yamali ngala kalkuli. ‘Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.’ • Pirnpirrna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayiyindrinnangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’ • ... nganyitji thanguwindringala nganarla thawiningadi. ‘... I was just going to go.’ • Thawiningadi-nyadi nganyi ngananhana, ngala ... ‘I was going to go but ...’ • Karntji ngathinhdan ganhana paldringala nganarlayi ngapa murali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’ • Nganyindringa nganyi, walya yabalitji ngana may. ‘I told myself not to be frightened.’ • Pakali nganamalkardi, mabaabunarlarlayinardi. ‘Do it quickly, it’s getting dark.’ # In SY and Yw this word in its present tense or simultaneous action form is often used in the formation of future tense, and often seems to mean ‘want, intend’.

• (Yw) Nganyi yulgani yi thawinga nganalay. ‘I’m going [to go] with you two.’ # It clearly means ‘want’ in:

• (Yw) Nganyi nganarla muka parriya. ‘I want to sleep.’ # It can only denote future tense in • (Yw) Ngandjarra warliya nganarla kayidi. ‘It’ll rain soon.’ # See yabaka for an example of ngana apparently meaning ‘want’. Many other verbs share one or more of the meanings of ngana.

ngananhinanhukada  yesterday, day before yesterday • Thirrinhana pula ngananhinanhukada. ‘They had a fight yesterday.’ • Ngananhinanhukada nhani thawanhanati. ‘She went the day before yesterday.’ # May refer only to daytime. See also kalkayi.

nganathalkana  this morning

nganathika  tell someone back
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59
Yandruwandha-English dictionary 59

nganathikathika  tell everyone
nganayukarranhukada  last night
nganamayindri  clench (fist) • mara
nganamayindri  ‘clench the fist’
# Also ngarndamayindri.
Ngananhina  language name (Arrabury area)
ngandala  handle (as of axe) # from Eng
ngandithirri  waddy, two-handed fighting stick
ngandja  name, call (someone something) • Kanyini nhandradu
ngandjarla. ‘She calls [me] granny.’ # Also drika.
ngandja  like; kiss # SY, Yw. Yura
was not accepted for ‘like’, but used
(optionally) with the negative walya
to say ‘don’t like’. • (SY) Ngathu
yinhaku ngandjarla. ‘I like him.’
• (SY) Walya nganyi nhungganiyi
karnayi yurarla. ‘I don’t like that
man.’ • (Yw) Watja ngathu ngandjarla
kulanga. ‘I don’t like cooking.’ # See
marna thapa, marna yiba.
ngandjarri  rain, clouds • Ay ngandjarri
kara warlkanga nganyi thawarla warli
matjaiy thudanga. ‘Oh, it looks like
rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’
• Ngandjarri warlkarnanga ngapala
nhunu ngapa marnamininari. ‘When
it rains the water fills it to the brim.’
• Mudawa yada winkapadani
ngandjarripuru. ‘Kids, come inside
out of the rain.’ # MN (SY and Yw)
and H more often said ngandjarra.
See also nganya, pariwirlpa,
kudawarrala.
ngandjangandjarri  cloudy
ngandjarri kura  storm
ngandjarri mira  rainbow
ngandjarri mitji  thunder cloud # (H)
hailstorm
ngandjarri nganya  cloud
• Dritji nhunu dunkarila ngandjarri
nganyanguda. ‘The sun’s coming out
from behind the clouds.’
ngandra  oh!, well! • Ngandra maka
ngala nhunyadi thangkanarla
ngurrangu. ‘Oh! Well this fire’s still
alive!’ # See also maiyi, malka.
gandra  we (more than two, including
person spoken to) • Minha ngarrkanga
kara ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra
pakanga? ‘What are we going to do
with her? Where will we take her?’
• Yakayindri kalkayi. ‘Mayi,
karlukarlutji wayinyla ngandra?’.
‘In the afternoon they ask one another,
“How many fish did we get?”’
ngandrarni  our, ours, belonging to
us (more than two, including person
spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’
etc.) # SY, = nganungga(ni)
ngandrangandra  hunt, search # Yw
ngandrawandra  death adder # SY
ngan.ga  beard • Ay ngan.gamindji
ngathu wawanhana. ‘I saw [a man]
with a beard.’
ngan.ga mudra  chin, point of beard
# See also nganka, tjindra.
nganggali or nganggalhi  by oneself;
own, owner; having rights over;
for oneself • Ngapala nhunu
nguuthangurarnangala katjakatja-
rlayitji parndriyindringinuda
nganggali karma palha-nyadi
wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out
his leg because of the pain, because
he had hit himself, thinking it was a
devil he had seen.’ • Yarndukala ngali
yinha thulathulakanhana ay kanna
nganggalitji nhutjadu. ‘How could
we reckon he was a stranger, when
he’s one of our own people.’
• Walpanganggali wawayila yina
winkamarlayi kara yundru. ‘The
owner of the house might see you
and think you are stealing something.’
• Nganggalhildra thana wani
thambanapadipadini, walya yiwali
wawiningadi, yirrbantji yina. ‘They
[the men] dance their own corroboree
and the women don’t watch, it’s


forbidden.’ • Minhangadi yandru parndrinhana yintjadu, nganggali-nyadi. ‘Why did you hit him, you had no right to.’ • Kurmkurnu nhutjadu yandhayandharla nganggali. ‘He’s talking to himself.’ • Maka ngakani nhulu mulpanulpana, ngala nhulu parndirila marla nganggali. ‘He cut wood for me, and now he’s cutting more, for himself.’ # SYAnd Yw nganggili. See also thula.

nganggalika own (something)

• Minhangadi pandi nhuliyi nganggaliyarka parndrinjingaditji? ‘Why does he own a dog if he’s just going to belt it?’

ngan.gu word, speech; voice • Nganyi yandharla ngan.gu yina, karna yawarri Yandruwandha. ‘Well I’m talking the language, Aboriginal language, Yandruwandha.’ • Kali nhutjadu ngan.gu yingganipatjikurnu. ‘That’s right [what you say].’ • Nguthingi ngamangi nganalupurrja, kurrakurrarnanga yina, ngan.guyandhiningadi. ‘My brother and uncle told me what to say, and taught me.’ • Nanga yandharla ngan.gu yingganipatjikurnu. ‘That’s right [what you say].’

• Nguthingi ngamangi nganha nganalapurra, kurrukurrarnarnanga yina, ngan.gu yandhiningadi. ‘My brother and uncle told me what to say, and taught me.’ • Nanga yandharla ngan.gu yingganipatjikurnu. ‘That’s right [what you say].’

nganha me • Pandi malkirrili nganha kadina. ‘A mob of dogs chased me.’ • Ngandra yaba ngunyinhana nganha yundru ngaihuitji purtupa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Wilpadali nganyi thavalapurra, mardrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Nga Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpurru yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

ngani we (more than two, not including person spoken to) • Markkali ngani thudathikanhana. ‘We went out camping.’ • Walyala ngani purkapatdayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thantjiyipa-ngadi, nganyi nhinapadadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’

nganingga, nganingga our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) • Yandhayandharla nhutjadu nganingga. ‘He’s talking to us.’ • Mundowa nhutjadu winkawindrina nganingga. ‘That kid’s running away from us.’

nganinha us (more than two, not including person spoken to) • Thupulu nganinha muntjirla. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’

nganini our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) • Thupulu nganinha muntjirla. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’

nganka chin # SY. See ngan.ga mudra, tjindra.

nganku butt # See mudra, warta.

nganungga, nganunggani our, ours, belonging to us (more than two, not including person spoken to); us (as in ‘to us’, ‘with us’ etc.) • Wilpadali nganyi thavalapurra, mardrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Nga Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpurru yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

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nganya cloud • Ngandjarri thana
nganya thawathalkarlala, nga walya
ngandjarritji warlkanga, minhaya
kara. ‘Those clouds come up, but it
won’t rain. I don’t know why.’
• Nganya thanadu yimpanapadalarla.
The clouds are getting black.’ # See
also under ngandjarri, pariwirlpa,
kudawarrala.
nganya little bit # See also pulya,
ngalyi.
nganyi I (subject of intransitive verb
or in a sentence without a verb)
• Pundrali nganyi yirrikarla.
‘I’m shivering with the cold.’
• Pipinhinanga nganyi makamakayi
yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’
• Karlukarlungadi nganyi thawarla.
‘I’m going fishing.’ • Kali thana
wirninarnanga warnu nganyi. ‘They
told them who I was.’ # See ngathu.
nganyipuntha mouse # SY.
= pundha,
puntha
ngapa water, source of water • Nhipali
ngakani ngapa marndraria. ‘My wife
will get us water.’ • Walarri nganyi
wawayindirila ngapayi. ‘I can see
myself in the water.’ • Ngapa yundra
nhunu ngatjadayi. ‘The water’s a
long way from the camp.’ • Punggu
murrpiningudatji ngapala kurrari
ngapayi, wiki parrkuluna kara,
thunganiningadi. ‘They cut the
bow vine and put it in water
for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
ngapa kaldri rum, whisky, anything
bitter • Karrukarru, nhunyi pada,
ngapa kaldringuda, yibanha
nuhuyi, ihudarla nhunu, kurrayi
nganarnanga, kurrayi nganarla.
‘This old fellow is inside, he’s been
drinking rum and now he’s lying
down, dead drunk.’
ngapakuku bottom of the water
ngapakurna deep water, waterhole
• Ngapakurnagadi nganyi thawarla,
makita ngala ngathu pakarla,
palhanguka ngathu wawayi. ‘I’m
going to the waterhole; I’ll take my
gun just in case I see any birds
(meaning ducks).’ • ngapakurna
muhlhu ‘very deep (water)’
ngapa mandrini waterbag • Ngapala
ngapa marrndrinilatji thamgani yulpu
thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka
ngapapanyi. ‘[They use] their water-
bags when they go on a journey in
remote waterless country.’
ngapa mingkanguda mountain duck
# Also mingkanguda.
Ngapamiri Nappa Merrie # ‘water-
sandhill’
ngapangarrka (river) crossing
ngapa palyakini sugar # SY and Yw
thipi
ngapa yulpurru flood
ngapatjili soak
Ngapatjiri Lake Apachurie
Ngapawirni Nappaoonie # ‘water-
string’
ngapala then, and then, connective
(often not translated) • Ngananga
kurranga kinipapayitji, ngapala thana
mirndithanmari. ‘Then they put them
in the river and they float.’ • Palha
purla pirnaranlayitji, ngapala yarru
wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala
thawarninga puka windritharranga
ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi
mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds
are getting big, they build a yard for
them on the bank of the lake and then
go down into the water and herd the
baby birds back [into the yard].’
• Mulhakuna thayipadipadini
ditipininguda ngapala ngunkunhapiri.
‘They used to eat a brown-nosed one
which they dried in the sun and rolled
into a ball.’ # See ngala.
ngapardalku wood adder (type of
geco)
ngapardi see ngapiri.
ngapiri  father, father’s brother, (cross-) cousin’s son • Yada nhutjadu ngapiringi. ‘That boomerang is my father’s.’ # Yw and H ngapardi.
ngapiri pirna  father’s elder brother
ngapiri pulya  father’s younger brother
ngapitja  spirit of a person, soul
• Paldiri, ngapala nhunu ngapitja thawari Kuntjidingaditi. ‘When [someone] dies, the spirit goes to Kuntjidi (a place in Pilardapa country).’

ngapu, ngapungapu  quiet # See also pilpangurru.
ngapuka  shut (mouth) # Yw • Marna yinhaku ngapuka! ‘Shut your mouth!’ # Ngapuka would presumably also mean ‘quieten, make quiet’. See also dapa, munma.
ngapuna  be quiet, become quiet; be shut (mouth) • Miriwa, ngapunarlayi. ‘Wait till [they] shut up [before you try to tell me].’ • (Yw) Marna nhunuyi ngapunarla. ‘His mouth’s shut.’
ngara  hear, understand • Minhala yini yurarla ngaringadi nganyi yandharlayi? ‘What do you want to hear me say?’ • Ngaranhana ngathu ngambunginguda. ‘I heard about it from my mate.’ • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandirri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala puckanga ngala nhulu, marnali pulknanga nhulu ngala nhulu karrukarru-kurnditji ngararila. ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them, and while he was blowing them the other old man heard him.’ • Ngapala Diradili pula yandharnangatji ngala ngathutji ngararlayi pulhu. ‘Well they were talking in Dieri, and I understood them.’ # SY and Yw panga.

ngaranhina nhukadani  tomorrow # Also marripathi, marnathunga.
ngathalkana  this morning

(ngara)

ngarangara  (a) liver; (b) heart; (c) breathing # SY (but this was corrected to pulhanga on one occasion). See thupurru, kalu.
ngarawantina  breathe hard, be out of breath # Yw
ngardra  behind, at the back; before; later • (SY) Ngardrayi thawa. ‘[I’ll go first], you come behind.’ • Thawanhana ngani wamingadi, ngala thana kadli thambanari, ngardratjila ngani thawawarranhana. ‘We went for the corroboree, but they had already danced; we arrived later.’ # Its meaning in • Ngarru nhutjadu Yandruwandha ngardra yandhayandharla. ‘Only half talk; he can half talk Yandruwandha.’ is not clear. # See durrui, ngalpirri.
ngardratjika, ngardratjikala  behind
• Thawarla nganyi ngala nhunu kuthiwarralayitji ngardratjikala. Kadli nganyi thawari. ‘I’m going now, and he’ll be getting here later. I’ll be already gone.’ # -la may be the emphatic ending.
ngardrawarrka  leave behind, pass • Pirnalatji nhunu payirrila. Ngardrawarrkangala kara yina. ‘He’s big and tall now. He might pass you (in height).’ # Compare kurrawindri, wawathawa, wanthathawa.
ngardrawarrkathawa  leave behind, pass
ngardu  nardoo # the plant Marsilea drummondii, a small plant growing on low-lying areas after rain, and also the flour prepared from the spore cases of this plant • Ngardu ngala, parndringa ngandra nga pinakanga nhulu pitiiti. ‘Then there is nardoo; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.’ # SY ngardu
Yandruwandha-English dictionary  63

ngarduparndrini, mardra ngardu-
parndrini  stone for grinding nardoo
•  Pawangadi, pawa thungini
ngunyirnanga ya ngarduparndrini
ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding
stones, for seeds, and nardoo
pounders.’

ngari  down, the bottom; inside
•  Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga
yankula kurrawagandji nga windri-
pandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig
a hole and put boughs around it and
[a man] goes down into the hole with
a bird bone.’  •  Ngala ngapa kukuyiti
ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji
karrininguda malkirri pardra-
ngariningadilatji thanha, paltja-
kiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones
[to go] deep down in the water, on
the bottom of the net, to weigh it
down and keep it tight.’  # Also
pandhi, pada.

ngari widi, ngaritji widi  down there

ngariyuka  the rest, others # See also
ngalyi.

ngarlakurra, ngarlangarlakurra  the
sound of the bullroarer
ngarlakurraka  make the sound of
the bullroarer (transitive)
ngarlangarlakurrana  make the
sound of the bullroarer (intransitive)

ngarli  gully, small watercourse # SY,
Yw. See thurrka.

ngarlulu  great grandmother, mother’s
mother’s brother, great grandchild,
woman’s daughter’s daughter’s child
# SY and Yw kayakaya.

ngarnarri  steep slope # See also
murnurru.

ngarnda  forehead # See also
ngurlu.  
Ngardinaparlu  placename, Arrabury
# Means ‘white forehead’, name of a
large sacred rock there.

ngarndana, ngarndangarndama  block
•  ... wathi malkirrili nganha ngarnda-
garndamaritji. ‘... the trees blocked
me [from getting through].’  # SY and
Yw also ‘shut, be shut (door, eyes,
etc.).’  See also nyandama.

ngarndamayindri  shut (eyes), clench
(fist)  •  Mara ngarndamayindri ‘Clench
your fist.’  # Also nganamayindri,
ngupina(?).

ngarndapandji  call, sing out to
•  Ngarndapandjina ngaldra yinha,
ngala nhulu walya ngararlai
ngalanha. ‘We called out to him, but
he didn’t hear us.’  # See also
kandri, mirrtjakurra, kaldripiantji.

ngarndri  mother  •  Ngarndri nganyi
wanthiyindirla. ‘I’m looking for my
mother.’  Nganyi thawarla mudowa
ngarndringa. ‘I’m going to have a
baby.’

ngarndri yipi, yipi  mother’s sister
ngarndri-kaku  relations  # Probably
only female relatives in a person’s own
moiety; see nguthu-ngama, kamiri.

ngarndri-ngapiri  parents
•  Ngala thana ngarndri-ngapirilitji
mulhudu mapaapininguda yinba-
tharrapandhingalatji nhunggani.
‘His parents sent down food that they
had collected for him.’  •  Kilkarla
ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri
ngala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him,
and his parents and relations.’
•  ... ngala ngarndri-ngapirilitji
thanha walthanarlay karlukarlutji, ngurraya
nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘... while their
parents bring fish and give them to
them in the yard.’

ngarma  grip, hold tight # See also
pangkithirri, thundru.

ngarnmayindri  be stuck together,
be jammed, be stiff (for example, leg),
be cramped  •  Thiltja ngarndmayindirla
nganyi ngurra nhininguda. ‘I’ve
got a cramp from sitting a long time.’
•  Wathi dranthayi nhunyi ngarma-
yindirlanga. ‘It’s jammed in the fork.’
Yandruwanamba-English dictionary

ngarmangarnmayindri hang on to one another; jib; be stuck for words, be hard to follow (of someone’s speech); be unable to walk freely or stand (because of stiff or paralysed leg or because of age) • Muduwa thidharri kadli walya nhunu yandhayandharlatji. Ngarmangarnmayindirlangu nhunu. ‘The baby can nearly talk, but he still gets stuck.’ • Yadamana nhuniyi ngarmangarnmayindirla, walya thawini. ‘The horse is jibbing; he won’t go.’ • Nhunu thanggu-thangguningadi yurarl, ngarmangarnmayindrinangu ngala. Ngarru marrkamarrkarlangu nhunu. ‘He wants to stand up but he can’t. He’s only crawling yet.’

ngarra shiver, shake # Yw. See yandjiyandji, yirrika.

ngarrka do • Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra? Yilakadi ngandra pakanga? ‘What are we going to do with her? Where will we take her?’ • Puka nhulu kudlanhana, nga minhaya ngarrkanga yinha, madlantjikarilayinha. ‘He cooked the damper and what did he do to it, he spoilt it.’ # See also ngana.

ngarrtji burn • Maka nhufijadu ngarrtjirla. ‘the fire’s burning.’ # Also thangkana. SY also ‘cook’. See also darra, mangga, pidli. • Ngathu parnimarla, minha kara, ngarrtjirlayi, kathi kara. ‘I can smell something cooking; must be meat.’

ngarrtjirduda burn along (as a bushfire) # = manggarduda

ngarru only; just; for nothing, for no reason • Ngapala nhulu drangayindrippanga yirrtinakaldri yina karna-kurnutji, pani ngala nhunu karnatji ngarru wathilirra thudalayi. ‘Well he was singing to himself, to keep the other man awake, but there was no other man, only the log lying there.’ • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ....’ • Yawarri pulganili walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru walypalayingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi ngonarnangatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows’.

-Yw Minhanganarla yini? ‘Ngarru nganyi thawathawanarla. ‘What are you doing?’ ‘Just walking about (for no reason).’

ngaru voice • ngaru kuthikuthidi ‘squeaky voice’ • ngaru pirna ‘deep voice’ • Ngaru ngakan ngaranangarla thanayi muddwalitji. ‘These kids will hear my voice [on tape] when I’m dead and gone’. # Also ngan.gu.

(nghatha)

ngathadi younger brother, younger sister • ngathadi man garri ‘younger sister’ • Ngapala pardrapardrarnangarla-thili, nganandji nhulu ngathadimaladiny. ‘Thangghuthalka wayayindringalatji.’ ‘Well, the two of them were feeling about (for the boomerang) and he told his brother, “Stand up and look at yourself.”’

# See kardri.

ngathalki child (of a man), brother’s child • Ngathalki ngakan kathi kutjarrku yurarl kurdiringadi. ‘My kids like catching frogs.’ • Ngathalki ngakan thawawindrina nhani, nhipanggurru. ‘My daughter went away with her husband.’
ngathani child (of a woman), niece, nephew, sister’s child • Yiwa nhatjadu yingkirla ngathaningadi. ‘That woman’s crying for her baby.’

ngathanika give birth to • Ngarnrili nganha ngathanikalapurra Malkanpatji. ‘I was born at Innamincka. (Lit. My mother made me a child at Innamincka)’ • Malkanpa ngala nhunu, ngathanikalapurratji yintjadu. ‘He was born at Innamincka.’ # See also kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, dan ga.

ngathinha I (subject) him (object), I (subject) that (object) (compound of ngathu and yinha) • Karnatji ngathinha dan ganhana paldringala nganarlayi ngapa murali. ‘When I found that man he was nearly dying of thirst.’

ngathinhayi I (subject) him here (object), I (subject) this (object) • Pudlupudlu ngathinhayi thilpathilparla. ‘I can’t get this horse going.’

ngathu I (subject of transitive verb)
• Tjukurru ngathu windrali warrkanana. ‘I speared a kangaroo with a spear.’ • Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarnrili-ngapiri ngala ngithu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’ # See nganyi.

ngathuna I (subject) you (object) (compound of ngathu and yina)
• Ngathuna nganarla. ‘I’m telling you.’ • Kapada thumbalkarla ngathuna kardratji pakuningadi, padla yundru kiktingadilatji. ‘Come on, I’ll show you where to dig the yams, so you’ll know the place.’

ngatjada camp • Ngapa yundra nhunu ngatjadayi. ‘The water’s a long way from the camp.’ • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandrriami milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, ... ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, …’ # Also nguda.

ngawada thin, light # See also kanda, ngalba, mukukarta.

ngawu see kawu.

ngayana iron # from Eng wathal ngayana something made of iron

ngayimala throat # Yw also ngayimala yutju; see yutju, ngaga.

ngida sorrow

ngidlali sorry (for someone)
• Ngidlali nganyi, nhunggaajadu karrukarrungadi. ‘I’m sorry for that old fellow.’ # you could say karrukarruyi instead of karrukarrungadi.

ngidlali ngana be sorry • (SY) Nganyi ngidlali nganarnanga ngakani muduwayi. ‘I’m sorry for my boy.’

ngida ngunyingunyi make (someone) sorry

ngidlayi poor fellow # SY. See also ngurrani.

ngindra breathe • ngindrangindrarla pirnala ‘breathing hard’ • Marnali nhutjadu ngindrarla. ‘He’s breathing through his mouth.’ # See pulhanga.

nginyaru gruie apple, moalie apple, emu apple (Owenia acidula) (has red cherries)

nguda camp # Also ngatjada.

ngudani see ngurrani.

ngudhangudha see nguthangutha.

ngudulu edge # Also kadawa.

nguduthalpa stare

nguka, ngukanguka (1) too; other, more • Yinhayi nguka. ‘[Put] this one [on] too.’ • (Yw) Ngali parrkulu thawangga. Yini nguka? ‘Us two are going. How about you?’ • Kurunngukala yada ngunyiyi. ‘Give me another one [of the same].’ • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyamMari, marapardrini, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali,
karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ # See also marla; (2) in case
• Wathi nganha yada ngunyi kathikathi nguka ngathu parndriningadi. ‘Give me a stick in case I have to kill a snake.’ # See also kurnu nguka, minha kurnu nguka, and yuka.

nguka, ngukanguka mix • ... mitji thaka ngukangukayindiri ... ‘... the seeds mix with the clay ...’ # May be related to nguka ‘too’. See also nhapi, warlawaka.

nguku hook # possibly from Eng ‘hook’; see mila.

ngukumindji black shag, cormorant # ‘because he’s got a hooky mouth’. See also maluda.

ngukuwarra, ngukuwada vomit
• Kathi thungga ngathu thayina, ngukuwarrana nganyi. ‘I ate stinking meat, and I heaved it all out.’

ngulku cheek # Also karditjidi, kidakida.

ngulu end • Nga yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhatjadu kakaladra, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalppura thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’ # Also mudra, mulha.

nguluka peep out # Possibly derived from ngulu ‘end’

ngulukayindriwaga peep around
• Purrlra nhunu: ngulukayindri-waganga, ya winkathikapadakaldri. ‘He’s hiding; he peeped out and then ducked back in again.’

nguluwarnda kangaroo rat

ngulyi gum (from tree) # SY. See tjirarri.

ngumu good # SY. See patji, manyu.

nguna arm, wing, branch # See kupu.

palha nguna wing # SY also nguna kutja. ‘Nguna is the wing itself and kutja is the feathers’

ngunamardnda elbow # Also thintipidi.

Ngunapirnta Oonabrinta Creek
# ‘wing-fighting stick’

nguna warrku left hand # Also wannganyi.

nguna wathi branch of tree

nguni day, daytime, light, daylight
• Walya yilyirri nganatji mayi, nguni pirnangu ngaladra. ‘Don’t hurry, we’ve got all day yet.’
• Ay thawarla ngali kathi parndrparingdrindinga, nguni walya pipini ‘We go hunting; we don’t miss a day.’ # See also dritji, kurli, padlakanpa.

ngunikurnu-ngunikurnu every day

ngunipika middle of the day, not late • Kuthiwarra ngaladra ngunipikangu yina. ‘We’ll get there in plenty of time.’
• Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, marri-pathi minipandhangayayi mandri-thalkanga karlukarlutjati ... ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish ...’

nguni pirna middle of the day, not late • Nguni pirnanguwardi. ‘There’s plenty of time yet.’

ngunku ball (for example, of tobacco or pitchery mixed with ash, or dough)
• Makamudayi ngalyitji kudlari, ngunku pirna, ngala ngarru ngunku pulya thana thayinanga kartitji.
‘They bake some of them in hot ashes, the big balls, only the little ones are eaten raw.’ # See also mudjingunku.

ngunkuka make into a ball
• Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi, or thungangalatji, nga thayiindringa yartunanga, ngapali ngunkukininguda. ‘They clean
it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.

ngunkunhapi make into a ball
- Mulhakuna thayipadipadini ditji-pininguda ngapala ngunkunhapi. ‘They used to eat a brown-nosed one which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.’

ngunpurru nails, claws # See also mara
ngunpurru, thina ngunpurru.

ngunu women’s genitals
ngunujarrpa vulva # Also dirrpa.
gunuwirlpa vagina

ngunyi, ngunyika, ngunyaungunyi give
- Pandi yintjadu kathi ngunyi. ‘Give the dog some meat.’ • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngardaparndrini ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’ • Ngapala wiki parrkulu wiki parrkukurri kara nhinapadapadarnanga thayirnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngardndri-ngapirili thanha walthanarlayi karlukarlutji, ngunyainga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.’

ngunyiwindri exchange, swap • Pin.gi pin.gi thana ngunyiwindripadipadini yeardu. ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’ # See also wiriwinma.
ngunyiwindri give to someone who is going away

ngunyiithika give back • Ngatu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha mardra ngakani winkamanhana, ngunyiithika kara nganha nhulu, pani kara. ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’

ngunyiithikathika give around, distribute

ngupa, ngupangupa swim, float
- Walya ngupa nhunggudutji. ‘Don’t swim there.’ # See thanma, mindithanma, tharraka.

ngupina shut (eyes) (?) # SY. See ngardamayindrri.

ngurli fall # Yw. See warlka, ditjipurri, kudra, pundji.

ngurlu forehead or upper part of head (perhaps not including the crown)
# See also ngarnda. The difference between the two is not clear.

ngurluyapidi headband # made from dingo tail

ngurlu short • Ngurlu nhutjadu, ngala payirrika yintjadu, thadri-palapalangatji karriningadi. ‘It’s [too] short, make it longer so you can tie it [to trees] on both banks [of the river].’ # See warnta.

ngurluka cut short, shorten

ngurlupulya little pieces
ngurlupulya mulpamulpa cut into little pieces

ngurra often, a lot, for a long time, all the time; always, before • Thiltja ngarmayindrirla nganyi ngurra nhinininguda. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Pandi nhuluyi ngurra parndrirla. ‘He’s always hitting his dog.’ • Ngurra yina kurrayindrirla mayi, purla, palhatji thanha. ‘Those birds are breeding all the time.’ • Ngala ngapatjipararlayi ngurra. ‘Then the water stays there for a long time.’ # See also purra.

ngurrangu still • Ngandra maka ngala nhumayardi thangkaranla ngurrangu. ‘Oh! Well this fire’s still alive!’ # See also ngada.

ngurrangurra for good, altogether • (SY) Mama yinhaku ngurrangurra. ‘Take it away altogether.’

ngurrani kangaroo rat # SY, Yw?.
Small, on claypan, bushy tail, in burrows, fast
ngurrani  poor thing, poor fellow # Yw, also heard as ngudani. See also ngidlayi.

ngurraputha  whitewood (tree, *Atalaya hemiglauca*) # SY (?) kurrantjala

ngurraru  straight # See also yurlu.

ngurr, ngurrungurr  hard, strong # SY = paltja, paltjapaltja

ngurr ngana  get hard # SY

ngurrungurruna  get strong, be strong; be strong enough (to cope with a situation) # Yw • *Watjala nganyi warigaritji, ngurrungurrunarlita nganyi.* ‘I didn’t fall; I saved myself.’

ngurrukutha  sit with legs straight out

nguthangutha  stretch (arm, leg) out • *Ngapala nhunu nguthangutharangala katjakatjarlayitji parndryindrimuna nguda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari.* ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’ # Also heard ngudhangudda

nguthu  (a) elder brother • *Nguthu ngakani yidlanggiyi? ‘Where’s my brother?’* • *Thawarla nganyi nguthingiyi.* ‘I’m going with my brother. ’; (b) brother (when relative age is not known or irrelevant) • *Nguthupani nhunu ngarru kaku.* ‘He’s got no brothers, only sisters.’

nguthu-ngama  male relatives in a person’s own moiety # See kamiri • *... mulhutjiti yina thana nguthungamalitji pakanaapandhimalka. ‘... his relations would carry food down for him.’* • *Kikarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapirir ngala nguthu-ngama.* ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’ # Translated ‘relations’ by BK; see also ngarndri-kaku.

nguya  sort, size, appearance; reflection • *Walpa puladu nguya marndu.* ‘Those two houses look exactly the same.’ # See also nhinda, walarri.

nguyamindji  well built

nguya  yala the same • *Pandi puladu nguya yala.* ‘The two dogs look the same.’ # nguya marndu may be the same as nguya yala. See also yala, yarnduldrangu.

nhadi  dead # Also thinka.

nhadika, nhadinadika  kill • *Tjukurru ngathu warrrkananhana windrali, walya yinha nhadikangatji, kulkupawindringa nhunu wathi windra ngurru.* ‘I speared a kangaroo, but I didn’t kill it and it hopped away with the spear [still in it].’ # See also parndri, thinkaka.

nhadina  die • *Nhadinanhana, yu nhambana yinha kadli.* ‘He died and they buried him.’ # Also paldri.

nhadipintha  galah • *Yiya thanadu yandhayandharla nhadipintha-nyadi.* ‘Those women are chattering like a mob of galahs.’ # SY kilangkila

nhama  (a) touch; (b) taste # SY; See wantja.

nhamba  cover, bury • *Nhadinanhana, yu nhambana yinha kadli.* ‘He died and they buried him.’ # See also thudri, purrilka, wamba.

nhambalka  cover = nhamba

nhambalkayindri, nhambalkanayindri  cover yourself • *Padlayi yina kurnuji kurrari ngala kandraldra nhambalkayindri kurnulitji.* ‘They put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.’ • *Drakarnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikamuratji yiwangaditji pirnalda, karriningadi panikalda nhambalkayindri kurnulitji.* ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’

nhambapandhi  bury • *Pandili nhuludu nhambapandhina kathi.* ‘The dog buried the meat.’
nhandra she, the (feminine) (subject of transitive verb) • Nhandu nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. ‘The white woman is looking at the horses.’
nhandradu she (there), that (female) (subject of transitive verb) • Kanyini nhandradu ngandjarla. ‘She (there) calls [me] granny.’
nhandrayi she (here), this (female) (subject of transitive verb) • Mirni ngaldra wawarla man garri nhani thikawarriningadi, yakarlaratu ngathu, nhandrayi paradrara nhinggiyi. ‘Wait on, we’ll watch for that girl and I’ll ask her; she’s got it here.’
nhandu horse • Nhandu nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. ‘The white woman is looking at the horses.’ # SY and Yw sometimes nhandu; see also pirndiwalku, yadamani.

nhanggani her, hers, belonging to her; her (as in ‘to her’, with her’ etc.)
nhangganiyi her, hers, belonging to her (here); with her • Thawarla ngani yandhayandhathikhanga nhangganiyi. ‘I’m going over to have a talk with her.’
nhanggatjadu her, hers, belonging to her (there); her (as in ‘to her’, with her’ etc.) • Maro mani nhanggatjadu nhunyi. ‘This money belongs to her.’
nhanggatjaduyi with (there)

nhangka step on • Thinamitji nganha nhuludu nhangkana. ‘He stepped on my toe.’ • Kabuta nhuludu ngakani nhangkana, madilamadantjakarla yinha. ‘That fellow stood on my hat and ruined it.’
nhangkapandhi put on top of • ... nhangkapandhinhana kara yundru ... ‘... you might have put [it] on top [of the coolamon].’
nhanha her, the (feminine) (object of verb) • Thikawarrarlajti nhunyi kuthikuthi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purritjina-warrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’
nhanhadu her (there), that (female) (object of verb) • Wawalapurra ngathu nhanhadu, muduwa pulyayi. ‘I saw her a long time ago, when she was a little girl.’ • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhanhadutji, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’
nhanhayi her (here), this (female) (object of verb)

nhani she, the (feminine) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Yiwa nhunyi yilanggunguda? ‘Where does this woman come from?’ • Nhunaminda nhunjada, nhinggiwangadhi nhani nhinaha, Malkanpayi. ‘He’s got a wife; she lives at Innamincka.’
nhanidu, nhanudu she (there), that (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhatjadu) • Warrayi nhanudu nhunanakapadaw kanguyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’
nhaniwa she (in the distance) # SY

nhunyi she (here), this (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb)

• Thikawarrarlajti nhunyi kuthikuthi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purritjina-warrari nganha nhandra. ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’

Nhanthanini Yantandana Waterhole

nhanjadu her (there), that (female) (object of verb)
nhantu see nhandu.
nhanudu see nhani.
nhapi roll something up; mix; make (something that is made by mixing things) • Ngapali wirtiwindikari pukati nhapinga. ‘[They] stir the flour
with water and roll it up.’ • Puka patji ngathunha nhapinhana, patjikurrpa muthu. ‘I made a cake, a good one.’ # See also ngana, nguka, warlawaka, thurrpa, pampuka.

nhapingari, nhapipandhi mix
• Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’

nhardithi (possibly) stick insect # SY

nharra (1) coolamon, shovel • Walthanhana ngathu nharra nhipangi. ‘I’m carrying the coolamon for my wife.’ # See also pitji (2) turtle, tortoise (kathi nharra) # SY

nharrakambu coolamon (for carrying a baby, or water) • Ywali nhandradu walthayindirila nharrakambuli. ‘That woman was carrying [the baby] in the coolamon.’ (lit. ‘with the coolamon’)

nharramindji turtle • Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurrirangu, kalkayi, marripathi minipandhingayayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlutlatji, ngampurruru kara, ya kathi nharramindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi thanayi — minhya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi kuditharrarrala, kathi thukathayini, thana drikalapurrayi thanha. ‘Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it? — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them.’

nharramuku (1) big coolamon; (2) turtle. # SY. AWH gives this name for ‘rabbit bandicoot (= bilby)’.

This seems unlikely.

nharrathitha shield

nharra hunt away

nharpa (steel) knife # H

nharrtha (? narrtha) type of fruit, ‘wild peaches’ (in hills) # SY

nhatjadu she (there), that (female) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhanidu, nhanudu) • Yiwa nhatjadu mundja. ‘That woman’s sick.’

nhilanbila mirage

nhina sit, stay, live; be • Thilija ngarmayindirila nganyi ngarra nhininiguda. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipa-ngadi, nganyi nhinapadapadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’ • Ngala karna thana nhinarlayi, thundiyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Kayiditji walyala thana nhinarla. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • Karrawali nhinalapurratji pinthapurru. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’ • Pawathungini ngala pitjidi kumaningaditji ngunyiyindiri-rnanga yardu kalangu thana nhinapapidgininji. ‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’

nhinalka have # SY • Ngathu mulhuduyulgani nhinalka. ‘I’ve got some meat for you two.’ • Ngarru puka ngathu nhinalkara thayingatji, kathipani. ‘I’ve only got bread to eat, no meat.’ • Ngarru man.garri ngathu nhinalkara. ‘I’ve only got daughters.’ # See pardra.

nhinana sit on something

nhinaninha stay a while • Warrayi nhanudu nhinaninhapadaw kanguyi. ‘Let her stop inside in the warm.’

nhinapandi sit down

nhinaninhathawa come and sit down for a while

nhinatharrathika go and visit • Karrulatji thana nhinatharrathikara.
'They went and visited the men [in all the other places].'

**nhinathika** return

**nhinathanggu** do every day or do for some time # See §12.19 of *Innamincka Talk.*

**nhinawawaga** sit around

* makayila ngaldra nhinawagidimangadidi ‘and we’ll sit around the fire’

**nhindalidil** ashamed, shy • 'Yilangginyudaninha' ‘Ngalaaku.’

‘Yakapadala yinha mayi.’ ‘A’ey, nhindalitji nganyi yundru kayi.’

‘Where’se be from?’ ‘I don’t know.’

‘Well, ask him.’ ‘Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.’

**nhinda ngunyingunyi** shame, make ashamed, make shy • *Ngangku kuthikuthidininha ngunyingunyi Nranga yinha. Yarndu nhumu walyatji yurwala yandhiningaditji.* ‘His squeaky voice makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’ (Perhaps the second word should have the ergative suffix -li)

**nhinda** size, shape, appearance

* nhindapani “got no shape” • *Nga yornuldrangnu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhutjadu kauldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulaju. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].’ # See also nguya.

**nhingi** location # See also **nhuku.**

**nhinggikala** over there, in the vicinity of a place that has been named or is known • *Ngarndapartungi nganyi wakunanhuwada, nhinggikala.*

‘I worked on Arrabury before.’

* Walyala ngani purrkapadayi

willpadahitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thanjiyipangadidi, nganyi nhinapadapadarayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’ • Ngapala wiki parrkulku wiki parrkurrmu kara nhinapadapadarnanga thayirnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngardiri ngapiriliru thanha walthanalayi karulu karluju, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.’

**nhinggingu** the same place • ‘Karlu karlu ngathu parndrinhana malkirri.’

‘Yidlanggigiri?’ ‘Nhinggigingaditji, nhinggigingaditji, ngaldra parndrithikarna Huawei.’ ‘I caught a lot of fish.’

‘Where?’ ‘In the same place where we caught them before.’

**nhinggiwa** there • *Yiwa thanadu thirrirla nhinggiwa ngari.* ‘Those women are fighting down there,’

• Thawanahana nhumu ngakaningadi yandhayandhanga-ngadi nhinggiwi, walyangu nhumu thawawarrana, nga yini thawa mayi yandhayandhanga nhunggani nhinggiga kananga. ‘I thought he was going to come here to talk to me. He hasn’t arrived yet, so you go and talk to him over there.’ # Also heard as nhingiwa. See also kala, nhingguda, nhukuwa, yita.

**nhinggigangadi** to there • *Nhinggaigangaditu pitjidi kunami mandrithikanga.* ‘They used to go over there to get bundles of prepared pitchery.’

**nhinggiganduwa** from there

**nhinggiyi** here • *Kathi ngathu parndrinhana nhinggiyi.* ‘I had some meat here.’ • Ngala yamunumindjidjida nhinggiyitji nyinyimulpingudatji.
‘But [our people] here [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ • Mirni ngaldrwa wawarla man.garr ngan nhani thikawarriningadi, yaykaralatji ngatu, nhandravi pardrarla nhingga. ‘Wait on, we’ll watch for that girl and I’ll ask her; she’s got it here.’

nhingga to here • Kathi tjukuru ngathu wawana thawarnanga ningga, parrkulu pulayi thika ‘I saw some kangaroos when I was coming here; two back here.’

ningga from here, local • Kinipapa ninggaandalrangu. ‘He’s from this river, Cooper’s Creek.’

ningga on this side # SY

ningga there • Kurrapandhi ningga thamathanu. ‘Put it down there, in the middle.’ • Minha nganarla yini ningga muduwa, walpakurnuyi? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house? Come on out!’ # See also kala, yita, ningga, nhuwa.

ningga to there

ningga from there

ningga look for # Yw. See wanthi.

nhipa wife, husband; father’s sister’s daughter • Nhipali ngakani ngapa marnadrara. ‘My wife will get us water.’ # Perhaps only a man calls father’s sister’s daughter nhipa, and a woman would use the term for mother’s brother’s son.

nhipa marry • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhakatjuri, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’ # See also mandripad.

nhipamindji married • Pangga nhutjadu nhipamindji. ‘That young man is married.’

nhipa mulha unrelated, eligible to marry # Complement of pirri nguru

nhipanguru married couple

Nhirrpi language name # Heard as Nyirrpi from SY.

nhiwa female animal • kathi nhiwa ‘female game animal, for example kangaroo’ • pandi nhiwa ‘bitch’ • kathi puluka nhiwa ‘cow’ • tjipi nhiwa ‘ewe’ • Pandi thanayi nhiwa karrukarru thawathawarla. ‘Dogs and bitches are wandering around.’ # See also yiwa.

nuhu location # See also nihaigi.

nuhudu over there • A karna wayini nhuudu waka? ‘How many men are over there?’

nuhukyi, nhuukyi here • Wadana ngathu thawarriningadi kara nhuukyi, an paningu. ‘I waited for them to come here, but nobody yet.’ • Pulyala kara nhuukyi nhuun watitji, yandhayandharlayiti nganyi nganarmatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’ • Thawarla ngan yi nhuuxa, Ngarndaparlu kaka, thangguthikanga. ‘I’m going visiting, somewhere near Arrabury.’ # Said on one occasion to mean ‘here somewhere’ (with -yi, or, ‘there somewhere’ with -wa) as opposed to nhingga ‘here’ (and ningga ‘there’).

nuhurra there in the distance ? # SY

nuhuwa there • Pulganiyi nhuun nhinahinarla nhuuxa, ningga nhuun. ‘He’s with them two over there.’ • Walya thana thirrpadipaditi, pani, ngarru pinyayi, karna thula nhuuxawanuda yada thawarranga parndithikangatji, minhayati pinyayi. ‘They never used to fight, except in a war. Strangers would come from over there [in their country] to kill and then go back. That’s what they used to call war.’ • Thawarla nganyi nhuuxa,
Ngardaparlu kaka, thangguthikanga. ‘I’m going over there, near Arrabury, visiting.’ # See also kala, nhinggiwa, nhinggudu, yita.

nhukukala about there, around there
• Ngala nhukukalangu, nhunu thawathawarla kara. ‘He must be walking around somewhere.’ # Also nhunukukala.
nhulu he, it, the (subject of transitive verb) • Karrkapadanhana nhulu ngalinha padawadangudali. ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’
nhuludu he (there), it (there), that (subject of transitive verb) • Parndrina nganha nhuludu. ‘He hit me.’ • Pandili nhuludu nhambapandhina kathi. ‘The dog buried the meat.’ • Purutji yinggani wawawawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’
nhuluyi, nhuliyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Wirlpanyulali nhuluyi, nhuliyi. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’

nhunggani his, its; him, it (as in ‘to him’, ‘with him’, ‘for it’) 
• Muduwa nhunuyi yabali nhungganiyi walypalayi. ‘The boy’s frightened of this white bloke.’ • Yabali nganyi nhungganiyuburu. ‘I’m frightened of this white fellow sitting in the shade here.’
nhungganinyi his (here), its (here); with him, with it

nhungngadju his (there), its (there); him, it (as in ‘to him’, ‘with him’, ‘for it’) etc.) 
• Ngiti nganyi nhungngadju karrukarrungadi. ‘I’m sorry for that old fellow.’
nhunggatjaduyi with him (there)

nhunggu or nhungku location
• Nhungkukalangu kara nhunu. ‘It’s somewhere over there, round about there.’

nhunyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Windra warangi nhunyi? ‘Whose spear is this?’
• Thawawarranhana nhunyi mulhapundranguda. ‘This fellow comes from the south.’ • Muduwa yini wanyi karrkarrungadi. ‘He must be walking around somewhere.’ # Also nhunukukala.
nhunu he, it, the (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb), the • Makatji nhunu mudunamalkaya. ‘The fire is allowed to burn away to ashes.’ # Possibly used also to refer to a group as a single entity; see line 46 of the ethnographic text in §5.1.
nhunudu he (there), it (there) (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhutjadu) • Matjanguda nhutjadu, ay thipingu nhunudu. ‘He’s very old, but he’s still alive.’
nhunuwa he (in the distance), that (distant) # SY


hunuyi he (here), it (here), this (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) # SY, Yw. See nhunyi.
nhunukalala about there • Mayi, wawathikana yundru pani? Yidlayi nhunukalangu thana? ‘Well, did you see anybody? Whereabouts are they?’ # Also nhukukala.

nhura tail (for example, of dog, kangaroo, goanna) # SY, Yw. See kurni.
nhurra spin (something) • Ngapala kururruparnanga nga nhurrapa ngarpayi kunya payirri. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their
thighs, using a long spindle.’ # May be the same as thurrpa.

**nthurrpa, nthurrpanhurrpa** quickly
- **Nthurrpanhurrpa nthutjadu yandharla.** ‘He’s talking fast.’ # See also pakali, pawada.

**nthutjadu** he (there), it (there), that (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) (= nhunudu)
- **Ngapala pula nganyaindrirrnanga ‘Yilangginguda nthutjadu?’** ‘Well they asked one another ‘Where’s he from?’’

**nindri** bag, net # See also piri, mirrka, paltja, thandji, yakutha.

**nyadi** like # not normally pronounced as a separate word. See §18.2. -yadi in Yw.

**nyalka, nyalkanyalka** miss; make a mistake
- **Miniwarrikanpandhiri yiita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari kara.** ‘They spear them on the run [too], and they might get one straight off or they might miss.’
- **Dranyinhanaga ngangha nthutjadu.** ‘I don’t know how they turn [the skins] inside out.’

**nyandama** block, block up
- **Wirrkampiri nthunuyi, nyandamanhira ngathu yinha.** ‘This had a hole so I blocked it.’ # See also ngarndama.

**nyangi** moon, moonlight, month
- **Nyangi kurnu ngaranhukadatji.** ‘[I] heard it a month ago.’
- **Nyantji nganyi thavanga; nyangi paralayi.** ‘I’ll go by moonlight, while the moon’s shining.’ # SY, Yw, Nh all pira

**nyanna** seal, plug
- **Ngapala pirntathangkali nyammari, marapatdrini, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinha.** ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’

**nyarna** blunt, square-ended # Also parntu.

**nyindi** skin
- **Thiltja thana tjukurrur pardrarla, ngapala thanadu pirditirrariji nga palha mukuli fjalarrikininguda wiripakanga nyinditi.** ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’ # Also darla.

**nyinyimilpa, nyinimilpa** skin (something), turn inside out
- **Yilayarnda kara nyinimilpanga.** ‘But our people [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ # See pirnnga.

**Nyirrpi** see Nhirrpi.

**nyulka** squeeze # SY yiga

**nyulka** lose # SY. See walyawalyaka, yikaka.

**nyulkana** get lost # SY

**nyulka** lose # SY. See walyawalyaka, yikaka.

**nyulkayindri** get lost, be lost # Yw

**nyunma** drown someone/something
- **Tjukurruli yinha nyunmanhara.** ‘The kangaroo drowned [the dog].’
- **Nyunmayindri** drown
- **Ngapali yulpurruli nthunu nyunmayindrina.** ‘He got drowned in the floodwaters.’

**nyununyunu** wrinkly # the swallow is called pulyurru nyununyunu ‘wrinkly mud’ because its nest is like that

**nyurdu** body hair # Yw. See yamunu.

**P**

**pabu** clapping # See mara pabu.

**pada, kuka pada** hair of head # SY, Yw. See karli.

**pada** inside, under, underneath
- **Karrukarru, nhunuyi pada, ngapakaldringuda, yibahanha nhuluyi.**
- **Thudarla nthunu, kurrayi nganarnanga, kurrayi nganarla.** ‘This old fellow is
inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.’

• *Thilthirri nhutjadu pada darlamurrayi.* ‘There’s a centipede under the bark.’ # Also *ngari.*

**pada, padangari, padawarra** other side • *Thawapadarla ngadlra padawarrangadi.* ‘We’re going across the river.’ • *Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangu drakininguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warrakurnutji, thadri-palapala yina.* ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • *Karrkapadanhana nhulu ngalinha padawadangudali.* ‘He sang out to us from across the river.’ • *Ngapala pula karlikurangadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlikurlu parndrirmanga pula thadri padawarraldra, ngala nganyiitji thadri yitapandhiwarldra nhinlayi.* ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ # Also *warrkupada.* *Pada* seems to mean ‘side’ rather than ‘other side’ in *nhinggiyipada* ‘this side’.

**padhaka** disbelieve, not believe someone

**padla** ground, country, place, dirt, sand • *Mara ngathu pardrarlak paddangurru.* ‘I’ve got a handful of sand.’ • *Padlayi yina kurrutji kurrari ngala kandraldra nhambalkayindiri kurnulitji.* ‘They put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.’ • *Thudathawari padla maya Thanganpira.* ‘He camped at this place called Tenapper.’ • *Kapada thumballakarla ngathuna kardratji pakuningadi, padla yundru kilkiningadilatji.* ‘Come on, I’ll show you where to dig the yams, so you’ll know the place.’ • *Thawawarranhana nhunu, padla nganggali-nyadi kilkarnanga.* ‘He came in here just like he owned the place.’ • (H) *padla matja* ‘a long time ago’ # See also *thipari.*

**padlakanka** daylight • *Padlakankanpi nhunu thawawarrana.* ‘He came in the morning just after sunrise.’ • *Padlakanpanyadi yina thawawarriningadi wadanhana ngathu yina.* ‘I was expecting you to come early.’ # See also *nguni.*

**padlakurnu-padlakurnu** everywhere • *Ngapala thawawagawagarnangardi karrukathakihikana padlakurnu-padlakurnu.* ‘They went everywhere and circumcised all the men in every place.’ # Also *purru.*

**padla marra** dawn, become daylight # Also *kalkamarra.*

**padla muthu** sand # *muthu* ‘true’; ‘sand’ as opposed to other meanings of *padla*

**padlangarika** throw (in wrestling)

**padlapadla** dirty • *Thayiyindiri-rnanga yartunarnangalatji, walya padlapadla walya thurpathurrpa, mardramitingudatji.* ‘They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.’ # Yw *palapala*

**padla thaika** clay • *Yambarrri kurrega, padla paltjapaltja yina wippinginingudatji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaika mitji ngukangukayindiri.* ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

**padla yundra** another country, somewhere far away • *Thaltuwatanguda ngalangnhumudul padla yundranguadatji.* ‘He’s from the sea then, from another country.’ • *Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thangani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapaniyi.* ‘[They use] their water-bags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’
padlawarna  heap of dirt(?)

* Ngapala thudirnanga yinhaya, padlawarnay(?) pirnakaringu …
(probable translation) ‘Well they bury him [dead person] and then make a big heap of dirt …’

padna, mitji padna  button # from Eng

padupadu  yellow # Yw. See also parruparru.

pagi  buggy # from Eng

paka  quick • Parndriki kathitji ngapala kayidi pakanga nhulu dramardrama-ritji. ‘When he kills the meat he cuts it up quickly.’

pakali  quickly, in a hurry, immediately • Pakali yada thawa! ‘Come here right now!’ # Also yilyirri, nhurrpa, pawada.

pakalika, pakapakalika  hurry someone up # Also yilyirrika.

paka  take; lead, guide • Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapiirma latiti mudalatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindrirotji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcision one another.’ • Wilyaru thana pardinrungu pakangalatji kuthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’ • mulhuddati jina thanha nguthu-ngamalatji pakana-panthimala. ‘… his relations would carry food down for him.’ • Thana-yildra pakangala ngaliyiti, thanayildra (word not clear), thanayildra yarndu. ‘Each group takes a few [of the ducks that they caught].’ • Pakanhana nganinha padla kilkakilkali. ‘He led us; he knows the country.’

pakathika, pakanathika  carry home, bring back • Puka paka ngathu ngunyinhana, kathila nhulu ngantha pakanathikanji kidlatji. ‘He brought me back some meat in return for the tobacco I gave him.’

pakawarra  bring • Pula yadamani pakawarranhana. ‘The two brought some horses.’ # Also waltha.

pakawindri  carry away • Nhunu thawawindrina, marndatji paka- windiri. ‘He ran away with the money.’

paka, puka paka  tobacco # from Eng

paka  (meaning not clear, perhaps ‘just, exactly’) # Yw • karna-yadi ‘like a blackfellow’, karna-yadi paka ‘just like a blackfellow’

pakitjampa  buck jumper # from Eng

paku  dig • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrwagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Ngapala, pakuthawakaldiri marnda minhaya. ‘While they’re going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.’

• Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra. ‘The [olden-days] women used to dig yams.’ • Yiwa thawanhantha thana pakuthikanga kardra. ‘The women went to dig yams.’

pakungari, pakupandhi  dig down

pakutharra  dig all around

paladi  one, a certain one, particular, your own • Thayiyindringa palhatji yarndu thanha parndripadipadini karnaltiti, palhatji ngala drafkininguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’

• Kathi paladi parcharipandiri-rnanga, ngala makatji wangininguda kathi yuka kara kuliningadi, ya karlikarlu kuliningadi. ‘They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat or maybe to cook fish.’ • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yapawarrangu thawaithawapadipadini, mirrka thana (word not clear) karrpapadipadini paladi. ‘People now think they used to
walk about naked, but they used to sew their own clothes.’ # See kurnu.

**paladildrangu** different, a different one • Ngala pirlili ngampurrungaditji paladildrangu thana drakininguda, kurraria yarnuldrlangu kinipapayi kurrapatari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’

**paladi-paladi** different, separate • nguya paladi-paladi ‘different (in appearance)’ • Yandruwandha Yawarravarka nyanu paladi-paladingu, ngala ngarayindrirnanga ngala thana. ‘Yandruwandha and Yawarravarka are two different languages, and yet they can understand one another.’ # palapaladi also accepted. Yw punthipunthipa.

**palapala** on both sides • palthupalapala ‘both sides of the road’ # Perhaps does not exist as a separate word. See also thadripalapala.

**palapala** see padlapadla.

**palbarri** flat, smooth; level, not sloping much • Ngapa mandrithikapandhi palbarri nhutjadu. ‘Go and get water, [the bank] is not steep.’ # See also pali, pirrapirra, palurru.

**paldri** die • Pandi ngakani paldrinhana. ‘My dog died last night.’ • Walya ngandra yurlala paldriningadi nhinggiyi. ‘We don’t want (him) to die here.’ # Also nhadina.

**paldritharra** die out, all die • Paldritharranhana yina thana panina karnati. ‘They’ve all died out, the Aborigines [who lived in the old ways].’

**palgupalgu** meat, muscle; lean (meat) • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dulharrri darlamuru windrimari, palltiikiningaditji yina, pirtipirrikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put blood-wood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ # See kathi.

**palha** bird • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladildrangu drakininguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warrakurnutji, thadripalapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Ngapala palhatji kartiwrirringu. Minhayapuru yina? Palha thirripuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’ • Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windriharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ • Ngapala nhinari yartunarnanga palhangudatji, ya palha paninarlayitji. ‘They eat their fill of them until the birds are all gone.’ • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrawagandji nga windripandhinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ # palha often precedes the specific name of a bird, thus palha kawalka ‘crow’, or palha thirri ‘chicken hawk’ in the example sentence above. Traditionally it may have included only flying birds and perhaps also bats, and excluded emus, as in many other Australian languages. BK said once that warrawitji ‘emu’ was kathi, and not palha, but also once described it as palha, perhaps influenced by English.

**palha parlu** corella # SY, H. Lit. ‘white bird’

**pali** flat # SY # See also palbarri, pirrapirra, yambayambarri.
palika  flatten # Yw

Palirdidakira or Palitharrkara  Cordillo # Yw. The two names were given by the same person at different times.

Palkarrakarani  the name of the sandhill from which the spirits of the dead float off into the air # BK’s explanation. According to AWH it is a spring where the spirit has its last drink on its way to the home of the dead. Both may be correct. Originally given by TG as ‘Heaven’. See also thinavaduka, milimilividuka and compare the word given by AWH as “barku-balkala” and translated ‘peacefully’.

palki  chip (a stone, to make a tool)

* Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparrilitji marda pilthirrili palkininguda. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with; with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’

palku  flesh # Yw

palparri  boulder, bedded rock, big flat rock * Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparrinitji mardra pilthirrili palkininguda. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with; with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’

palthu  track, road * palthupalapala ‘both sides of the road’ * Ngathu wawathawana yinha, palthuyi. ‘I passed him on the road.’

* Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawarnanga ngapangadilatji pakuninguda thana matja. ‘Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.’ # See also wardayapa, kapitharra, thina.

paltja (palyka?)  bag * Windrimapaday yinjadju paltjayi. ‘Put it in the bag.’ # may be from Eng. See pirli, mirrka, thandji, yakutha.

paltja, paltjapaltja  hard, strong, supple, tight, stiff * Paltjapaltjali warrka mayi! or Paltjali warrka mayi! or

Pidipidili warrka mayi! ‘Throw it hard!’ * Walya yina nganyi paltja-paltja. ‘I’m not strong enough.’

* Yambarriyi kurranga, padla paltja-paltja yina wipiningingudatji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukangukayindriyi. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

* Kundangali paltjapaltja pulkarla. ‘the wind’s blowing hard.’ # See also pidipidi, ngurru, dathu.

paltjaka, paltjapaltjaka  strengthen, harden, tighten, make supple * Paltjapaltjakari thana karlukarlungadi kurranga kinipapayitji. ‘They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.’ * Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dultharri darlamuru windrimari, patjikiningaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’

* Ngala ngapa kukuyitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramitji karrininguda maskirri pardrangaringadilatji thanha, paltjakiningaditji. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’

palurru, palupalurru  smooth # See also palbarri.

palurruka  smooth * Thilpithilpi palurruka! ‘Knock the spikes off!’

palya  boggy, spongy (also ‘sticky’?)

palyakini  fruit on mistletoe

palyakini thatpithapini  honeyeater (or mistletoe bird?)

palyada  type of animal # digs holes and makes little humps. May be stick-nest rat. TG’s kamiri or totem (and note that the stick-nest rat is a totem in Dieri).
pampu egg • Karruwalili thanayi pampu pardrakarla ‘These boys are getting eggs …’. • Pampu nhutjadu purlamindji. ‘There’s a chicken inside the egg.’

pampaampu (or pampuwampu, from pampupampu) rounded • wathi kuka pampaampu ‘stick with a rounded end’
pampuka roll up into a ball (for example, string) # See kunyama, nhapi, thurrpa.

pandhi down, bottom • Ngapala pandhi wirlpinkarnarnga, ngala kathi thana ngarangaraminirayila warrwitiitji. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’ # Also ngari.
pandhitji widi down there # probably pandhi widi with emphatic -tji.
pandi dog • Pandili nhulu nhamba-pandhina kathi. ‘The dog buried the meat.’ • Muduwa thika yada ay, pandilila yina mathayi. ‘Come back here, or the dog will bite you.’ # See also thirrtha, thutjutju.
pandiwilka wild dog
pandiyapa wild dog

pandja a long time ago # = matja, manyanguda

pandjanguda old • ‘kayid-ngudali?’ ‘Ahey! Pandjangudali.’ ‘… with the new one?’ ‘Uluhu! With the old one.’
pangkathirri rib, side • Pangkathirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’

pangga, panggapangga young man • Pangga nhutjadu nhipamindji. ‘That young man is married.’ • Kathi tjukurrri ngathu parndriliburra panggaliitji. ‘I used to kill kangaroos when I was a young fellow.’
pangki side, ribs # SY and Yw diparri

withangadi. ‘The boss galloped his horse up the hill.’
pangkathirri rib, side • Pangkathirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’

pangga, panggapangga young man • Pangga nhutjadu nhipamindji. ‘That young man is married.’ • Kathi tjukurrri ngathu parndriliburra panggaliitji. ‘I used to kill kangaroos when I was a young fellow.’
pangki side, ribs # SY and Yw diparri

Yandruwandha-English dictionary 79
yindrindji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’

panina, panipanina all, everybody
• Ngandra thawarla panina. ‘We’re all going.’ • Karra thana panipanina thawanhana, ngala yinji minhayildra walja thawanhana? ‘Everybody went, so why didn’t you go?’ # See also karnakurnu-karnakurnu.

panina, paninatharra finish, end, die down; complete, do completely
• Kadli nhunu paninarlala. ‘[The wind] is easing up.’ • Ngala pulyatji marnakurrapandhirlayi, nga walja yinna wawatharranga, karritipandihiyila thana paninarla. ‘When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’ • Ngapala nhinari yartuarnanga palhangudatji, ya palha paninarilyi. ‘They eat their fill of them until the birds are all gone.’ # See murda.

panipanika complete, completely
• Mapari panipanika thanha purlatji. ‘They muster all the young ones.’ • Panmana ngani, walja panipanika manggininguda. ‘We put (the fire) out before it burnt everything.’

panma wash (hands)
panma, panmapandhi put out (fire)
• Maka yinjiadu panma! ‘Put that fire out!’ • Kali ngathu panmapandhina. ‘I’ve already put it out.’

panmayindri go out (fire) • panmapanmayindriranga ngurra ‘going out all the time’

panthama smell (something) • Minha kara panthamarla. ‘I can smell something.’ • Mirri kathi yinjiadu panthama, walja thayini. ‘Smell that meat, it’s no good to eat.’ # SY and Yw parnima

pantja knee • ... ya nhunggonyi yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrilkatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’

pantjakurra kneel

pantji circumcised

pantjika, pantjina circumcise
• Ngapala pula pakarila thanha, ngapirimalatji yina drangarnanga pantjinayindririlatji. ‘Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another.’

papa grandfather, mother’s father, grandchild, man’s daughter’s child, brother’s daughter’s child • Mudawa pulya nhunyui karruwali papa ngakani. ‘This little boy is my daughter’s son.’ • Ngali pira nanopurra yulkparliyi, papangi nganha pirmakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’ # Yw ngadra

papana start • Kayidi nganyi papana-ngarirla. ‘I’ll start directly.’

papurla hobble (on a horse) # from Eng papurlaka hobble (a horse)
• Ngapala mabaabili nhunu kuthiwarra-ranga nga kurrukurra-warranga purturukardukarranga yadamani papurlakatharrari yita. ‘Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses.’

para (1) lie (of water) • Ngala ngapati pararlayi ngurra. ‘Then the water stays there for a long time.’ • Ngapa nhunyi ifiri pararla. ‘There’s a spring here.’; (2) shine • Nyangiyi nganyi thawanga; nyangi pararlayi. ‘I’ll go by moonlight, while the moon’s
shining.’ # See also tjarna, dintji.
Note also Yw parinyi given for ‘in the creek’, suggesting a noun pari. These two meanings are found in one word also in Warluwarra, far to the north.

**para** sneak up • Paranhana nganyi, nhinarlayi yinha warrkananga. ‘I sneaked up to spear it while it’s sitting.’

**pararrka** dead finish (tree, Acacia tetragonophylla)

**paratharra** claypan, flat place # SY and Yw paritharra. See also wani.

**pardaparda** suck # See thapa, yibayiba.

**pardapardayindri** suck • Marawitju nhani pardapardayindirla. ‘She’s sucking her [cut] finger.’

**pardhi** poisonous creature, snake
• Thawarlayi yini wawarduda pardipuru. ‘Watch out for snakes as you go along.’ # SY also ‘white man’

**kuya pardhi** type of fish # See under kuya.

**pardhi kathikathi** snake • Pardi kathikathitji kali windrinhana pundrayi. ‘The snakes have gone in (to hibernate) because of the cold.’

**pardhi mirrka** meat ant # Also marnkunu.

**pardimardri** bulldog ant

**pardungunthu** water snake

**Pardlaparti** Burlieburlie Waterhole

**pardra** hold, catch; have • Kathi ngathu pardranhana nhinggiyi. ‘I had some meat here.’ • Ngarru mulha malka ngathu thanhayi pardrarla nhanggani. ‘I’ve only got these photos of hers.’ • Pukurru ngathu yina pardranhana. ‘I had a dream about you last night.’ • Ngarru pitjanka pardrarlatji. ‘They only catch bony bream [in cross-nets].’ # See also nhinalka.

**pardraka** get • Karruwaliti thanayi pampu pardrakarla ... ‘These boys are getting eggs …’ # See mandri.

**pardrapada** hold, grab

**pardrapardra** feel (with the hand); hold • ... minipandhiri pardrapardra thanha. ‘… ran down and stopped them [fighting].’

• Ngapala pardrapardrarnanga-thili, nganandji nhulu ngathadimaladinyi, ‘Thangguthalka wawayindringalatji.’ ‘Well, the two of them were feeling about (for the boomerang) and he told his brother, “Stand up and look at yourself”.’

**pardrathalka** hold up, hold high
• Kupu nhulu pardrathalkarla. ‘He’s holding his hand up’ [kupu ‘arm’; you could also use mara ‘hand’]

**pardri** edible grub, moth • Muduwa pulyali ngathu wawatharrana kurrupu karrukarrutji nhinarlayi ya thayiyindirlayi pardri yuka thanha. ‘When I was a little boy I saw how the old people lived and how they ate those grubs.’ # Also heard padri.

**pardri ngurruputhanguda** grub in butts of trees, especially whitewood

**pardri panga** caterpillar

**parsi** see para.

**paritharra** see paratharra.

**pawirlpa** sky, cloud # See also nganya, ngandjarri, kudawarrala.

**parlaka, karna parlaka** body • Parlaka madlanji nganyi. ‘I don’t feel well.’
• Marripathi kara, wali pari. Mirni nganyi karna parlaka patjinarlayi. ‘Maybe tomorrow, or some time. As soon as I feel better. [Lit. when my body gets good]’ # Also yiwaru, marndra; See also palku.

**parlaka pirtipirti** half-caste # Lit. ‘red body’

**parlayila** willow # perhaps Acacia salicina. See also tjirri.

**parli** father’s sister, (cross-)cousin’s daughter; mother-in-law # See patjiri.

**parlpa** tongue; blade (of spear); language • parlpa pirrapirra ‘flat
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

blade’ # See also thanhani, tharlri, yawarri, ngan.gu, yindri.
Parlpakurnu language name, Durham Downs and other areas east of Yandruwandha (lit. ‘other language’)
Parlpamardramardra language or tribal name # Their area probably included Nappa Merrie and Lake Pure. Lit. ‘stony language’.
parlu (a) white • Warangi kara nhutjaju pandi parluju. ‘I don’t know whose that white dog is.’; (b) naked, bare # Yw • Thanaku mirkapani, parlu. ‘They’ve got no clothes on; they’re naked.’ • kungka parlu pantiwar ‘bald head’ # Not clear what the pantjira means. See also yawarri.
parndilka maggot # SY mirdiviri
parndra cooked, ripe • Kiriya nganha dramana, wantjiningadi, parndrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’
• Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudlayukarranga yinha. Parndrala ngali walthathikika. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’ # See also parrkini, pirtipirti.
parndraka cook (something) # See also kudla, darra.
parndri hit, kick, kill; catch (animals, birds or fish); chop (wood); pound, crush; drive (a vehicle) • Maka ngahinu parndrinda. ‘I’m going to chop some wood.’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thanwari nga yandhanga nhinanga karalkarlu parndrirmananga pula thadhi pada-wadalra, ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, ...’ • Wirrkamalka purupurriningudalajtja thana parndrinda (word not clear) wirringadhi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it ...’ • Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana paladidrangu drakminguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warakurnutji, thadriyalapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’
• Ngapala parndrinda palhatji, walthaiyindirthikagalatji. ‘Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.’ • Ngardu ngala, parndrinda ngandra nga pinakanga nhulu pitjilli. ‘Then there is nardoo; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.’
• Ngandjarri nganja parndrina. ‘The rain fell on me.’
parndrinipurra bully
parndripada hit
parndripandhi kill
parndripardinri (1) crush • Yarndu thana pawala dinganga, ya pawa parndripardininda. ‘They grind the seeds, or crush them.’; (2) bang • wathi yinha parndripardiniri, kukumindjji-nyadi kara ‘banging a log to see if it’s hollow’
parndriyatha hit back; go and kill and come back; go and catch (fish) and come back
parndriyindri (a) stop # See murda; (b) catch (fish); (c) chop; (d) hit yourself • Ngapala nhu nguthanungunrangalanga katjakatjalarayilatji parndriyindirininguda nganggali karna palha-nyadi wawawawari. ‘Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen.’
parndri sing • Minhagadi yintjadi wani kurnu yundru parndripadapadarla, walya wani kurnunguka drangini. Ngarru kurnungu yundru kilkarla. ‘Why do you always sing that same song, and never sing any other. Is that the only one you know?’ # May
be the same word as parndri ‘hit’. See also dranga.

parni smell, have a smell, stink # SY
• Minha kara thungga parnirla. ‘Something stinks.’

parnima smell (something) # SY, Yw
• (SY) Ngathu parnimarla, minha kara, ngarrtjirlayi, kathi kara. ‘I can smell something cooking, must be meat.’ # See panthama.

parntu blunt • Kadli walya nhunyiyi parntu. ‘It’s nearly blunt’ # Also nyana.

parntuna become blunt

parra lie (down) # Yw, H

parrari underneath • Wawa parrariyiyi. ‘Look underneath.’ • nhumutji parrarildrala nganyiti kandraldra ‘him underneath and me on top’

parrikara lightning # Also kurni.

parrkini ripe # SY. Perhaps from a verb parrka or parrki ‘ripen’. See also parndra, pirtipirti.

parrku, parrkul two • Ngathu parrkulumindji nganyi. ‘I’ve got two (elder) brothers.’ • Drijili parrkul nganyi nhinanukada. ‘I stopped there two days ago.’ • Pulya, ngapala, karra parrkul pula thanmaritji yukarrangatji. ‘It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with it to catch [the fish].’
• ... ngapala thana, kurli parru, mandrithayi pilthirri thana warrka-thalkangatji. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ # parrku is rare but has been heard alone and with the dual suffix, thus parrkuthil; the usual word is parrkulu. See also pulpa, thili.

parrkul kurru three • Ngapala wiki parrkul wiki parrkukurru kara nhinapadapadarnaha thayirnanga palpatji thanha ... ‘Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds ...’ • Ngarru drijili parrkul kurru nhunu thawa-

parrkula tip up, spill • Yandru nganha nganana parrkukiningatji ngapati ngakani. ‘You made me spill my water.’ # See also pudla, yikaka, yikayika.

parrtjini (water) boil # Yw • Kali nhunyiyi parrtjinirla. Ngapa kuntha warrka! ‘The water’s boiling. Throw the tea in!’

parru yellow ochre, yellow

parruparru yellow # See also padupadu.

parru bony bream # SY. See pitjanka. May be Wngu

paru light • nyangi paru ‘moonlight’

maka paru firelight, torch

mitji parumandi dazzle • Drijili nganha mitji parumandirila. ‘The sun’s dazzling me.’

pathada coolibah # Yw. See also kalpuru.

pathada-pathada peewee, mudlark (?) # SY. See kulikuliyada, martimarti.

patja be sick, get sick • Man gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanha nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’ • Patjala nganyi kathi kutawirri thayininguda. ‘I’m sick because I ate rotten meat.’ • Thawana nganyi, thangguthikanga ngatjadayi, muka ngala nhunu karrukarru thudarla. Walya ngathu yinha yirrjinnadji, patjala kara nhunu. ‘I went over to the old man’s camp,
but he was asleep. He might be sick, that’s why I didn’t wake him.’

# Mundja and patja are often used together. See, for example, the warna entry. See also wariri.

patji good, well, properly • Muduwa thanayi patjingu nhinarla wawawaranlayitji thanha. ‘The kids are good while you’re watching them.’

• Walya nhandradu muduwa wawawaranla patji. ‘The mother’s not looking after the baby properly.’

• ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirintangatji.’ ‘What are the wild oranges like?’ “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”

# See also manyu, ngumu.

patjika, patjipatjika make good; mend, fix, cure • Yambarriyi kurrrangga, padla patjipatjali yina wipinginingudatji yinha, patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukangukaindiri. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

# Also dakuka.

patjikurnu good, right; satisfied • Pandi patjikurnnu ngurrru nganyi. ‘I’ve got a good dog.’ • Patjikurnnuji makala ngala thana wangapandhirranga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakaniningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnuji. ‘They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.’ • Thayiyindrinhana mulhudu nganyi, yartula nganyi nhinarla, patji-kurnula. ‘I had a feed and I’m full now, satisfied.’

patjikurnuka make good; mend, fix

patjili (do something) well # SY

patjina get better • Marripathi kara, walpi kara. Mirni nganyi karna parlaka patjinarlayi. ‘Maybe tomorrow, or some time. As soon as I feel better. [Lit. when my body gets good]’

patjipatji carefully • Ngapala nhunu thanggathalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu nhulu kunyamanga, nga kupuyi yinha kurrpadaringu mungkayindri yina purtuji. ‘Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm.’

patjiri son-in-law, woman’s daughter’s husband, mother-in-law, husband’s mother (or wife’s mother?) # Given in Yw for ‘father-in-law’. See also kalhidi, parli.

patjiwarra tree with little black plums # tree is ‘very snappy’. This may be the Yawarrawarrka name of the mandawarra.

Patjiwarra Patchawara Creek

pawa seeds (probably only edible seeds); ground seeds, flour # The word pawa is often used in combination with the name of a particular plant to mean the seeds of that plant, as in the following example • Ngala pawa ngala kaliddra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidriyiltharri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’ • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngarduparndrini ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’

pawathungini grinding stone • Pawathungini ngala pitjidi kumaningaditji ngunyiyindirranga yarrndukalangu thana nhinapaditjapi. ‘They traded grinding stones
for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’

**pawada, pawada-pawada** quickly # SY
- Pawada-pawada yinhaku walpa wathi, ngandjarri thanwara. ‘Build a humpy quickly, the rain’s coming.’
# See also **nhurrpa, pakali, pawada, yilyirri.**

**pawayi, palha pawayi** hawk (?)

**payama** buy # from Eng

**payipaka** whistle # See **wirlpi.**

**payirri** long, tall • Ngapala kururrpa-rnanga nga nhurrpanga ngarrpayi kunya payirrili. ‘Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.’ • Kuka karli payirri nhujatunji yiwa-nyadi; nhindapani. ‘That fellow’s got long hair like a woman. Got no shame.’ • Wathi payirrriyi nganyi walkinhana kathi pildrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for a possum.’ • Pirnalatji nhumu payirrila. Ngardrawarrkangala kara yina. ‘He’s big and tall now. He might pass you (in height).’ # See also **marrpu.**

**payirrika** lengthen, make long
- Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurrranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’

**payipayirri** shortish, not very long; a bit longer • Payipayirrila mulpay! Payipayirrimalka! ‘Cut [them into] longer [pieces]! Make [them] longer!’ • Karraringu thanha mulpininguda warna, payipayirru yina, mara wjiju-nyadi. ‘They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.’ (Note, the word was pronounced payipayirru on this occasion. The reason is not known.)

**paynputu** pannikin, pintpot # from Eng. See **tjampitji.**

**paypa** pipe # from Eng

**pidipidi** hard, vigorously; loudly
- *minirla pidipidi* ‘running hard’
- *kukathanggurla pidipidi* ‘thinking hard’
- *ngindarrnanga pidipidi* ‘breathing hard’
- *pidipidili darrkarla* ‘(wind’s) blowing hard’
- *Pidipidili nhumu yandharla.* ‘He’s talking loudly.’
- *Ngandjarri pidipidili warlkarla.* ‘It’s raining hard.’
# Difference from **mampali** not clear; it is not acceptable in some cases, especially the third example. See also **paltja.**

**pidli, pili** burn # Yw • Makathuru yada kapada, yini pidlipi. ‘Come away from the fire, you might get burnt.’ # See **thangkana, darra, mangga, ngarrtji.**

**pidri** anus, backside, bottom • Ngapa nhujadu purudu ngananhana pildringadi. ‘The water dried up to the bottom.’

**pidriyiltharrri** ‘frosty-arse’ (plant like pigweed, big yellow flower, on sides of sandhills, perhaps a type of pigface)
- Ngala pawa ngala kalidira dingarnanga, pawa kalpurr, pawa wadlangurr, pawa mitjiyimpa, pawa ngadi, pawa pidriyiltharrri. ‘Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, poppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.’

**pidriputha** sandfly

**pidrithitha** crotch

**pika** spoil (?) # SY • Nganha mukatji pikarla, nhuluyi thirrthali. Walya nganyi thudanhana. ‘He won’t let me sleep, that dog. I didn’t sleep.’

**Pilarlapa** name of a people and language, south of Yandruwandha

**pildra, kathi pildra** possum • Wathi payirriyri nganyi walkinhana kathi pildrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for a possum.’ • Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhinapapidinji, ya thalkaruli, ya kathi pildra. ‘They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum [to get fur from].’

**pildripildri** thunder # ‘real rough one, severe one, after he’s struck anything’. See also **yindri.**
pili see pidli.
pilimpara policeman # SY, Yw. See also kandjipulu, pilitjimani, thanджipulu, yulya.
pilitjimani policeman • Matja nhina-padipadini pilitjimani. ‘[He] used to be a policeman.’ # from Eng. Heard as pildijimani from H. See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, thanджipulu, yulya.
pirrpa pour # SY
pilpangurru quiet # Yw. See ngapu.
pilpangurruu quietly # Yw
pilpiri shoulder # SY. See also kikirri, pinyi, thapini, wiliwili
pitta belt # from Eng
pilthirri, pilthiпilthirri broken piece(s) of stone • ... ngapala thana, kurli parrku, mandrithayi pilthirri thana warrkathalkangatji. ‘... after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.’ • Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palпarriliпи pilthirri пихл kalingupitjiyilayi. ‘Now what do they [skin animals] with: with a stone chip that has been broken off a big boulder.’ # Compare thayipilthirri.
pilthiпilthirrika shatter, split something into splinters # See also druka, kudra.
pilпja, pilпjапilпja open (your eyes, mouth) # SY, Yw. See also pindri, pirika, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu.
pinaka rock (as in a coolamon) • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapangя рипакарингу питаппипп. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’
pindjiпдjinпha bat # SY; same as Wngu
pindri open • marna pindrininguda ‘open door’ (lit. ‘door that has been opened’) # See also pirika, dabaka, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu, pilпja.
pindri grasshopper # SY. See also wamalurrп.
pin.пi possessions • Pin.пi пi пi thana ngunyiпindripadipadini yarndу. ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’
pinhanпwa (or пinhanп) on the right
pinhanпkadi to the right
pинgаппiппга sticky
pintaka tell # SY, heard only in kinyili pintaka ‘tell a lie’, but Reuther gave pintaki as the Yn and Yw equivalent of a Diyari word translated as ‘to tell, relate; state, mention’. See ngana, wirina.
pintha foreskin; ‘string’ under penis
pinthапurп unpircumcised • Karrуwali nhinalупапатji pinthapurп. ‘They were still boys, with foreskins.’
pinthsika, also heard as pинhklnп shield shrimp
pintjпdi tick or louse # SY
pinya war; soldiers, warriors • WALyа thana thirripadipadintji, pani, ngarru pинyayi, karna thula nhukupanпa yada thawarmпапa parпdritikangатji, minhayatji pinyatji. ‘They never used to fight, except in a war. Strangers would come from over there [in their country] to kill and then go back. That’s what they used to call war.’ # Soldiers might also be referred to as karna pinya. AWH translates pinya as ‘blood-revenge party’
pинyапкп budgerigar # SY See also thilbiпrutja, thilпnkupп.
pинyi, pинyimпra shoulder # Yw. Pинyimпra was once said to be ‘my grandfather’, perhaps referring to the use of body parts in sign language terminology for kin
pinypiпiпi collarbone # SY
pinyaипinka shoulder • Ngапala tjukпpа darla karna пarrkul挖 pula wathili pinyaипinkap walthangatji. ‘Two men carry the kangaroo skin
[waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders. # See also thapini, wiliwili, kikirri, pilpiri.

pipa paper, letter # from Eng

pipa poke # SY gave it for ‘point’. See also draka.

pipa draka write

pipi miss, have a spell • Pipinhinanga nganyi makamakayi yina. ‘I’ll have a rest while it’s hot.’ • Ay thawarla ngali kathi parndiparndriyindringa, nguni walya pipini ‘We go hunting; we don’t miss a day.’

pipina have a spell

pipi See kuka.

pira moon, month # SY, Yw, Nh. See nyangi.

pirapardri grub in roots of trees # Perhaps the Christmas beetle larva, which is named from its resemblance to the moon in some languages. (The order of the parts of this word is unexpected.)

pirda navel # SY, Yw. See mindra.

pirditjirra, pirditjinga strip • Kali thana thukaringu ngapangudatji ya pirditjirranga thanha. ‘Then they take it [the plant used for making string for nets] out of the water and strip it.’ • Minhaya warrkarranga pirditjirranga thanha, kathi thukalti. ‘They cut them [bulrushes] down and strip them with a mussel [shell].’ • Thiltja thana tjukurru pardrarla, ngapala thanadu pirditjirrariyi nga palha mukuli tjalparrikininguda wirlpakanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’ # Also tjirra.

pirdithiwirdi hornet

piri between the legs • Nhinapandhi kuka piriyi kurrapandhingga. ‘Sit down and put your head between your knees [when you feel sick].’

pirika open; be open # Yw • Marna pirika! ‘Open the door!’ • Kali pirikarla nhunuyi walparda. ‘The door’s open.’ (lit. ‘The house is open.’) # See also pindri, dabaka, dingayindri, tjalka, thangu, piljtja.

pirimayindri open your legs

pirihanathanu in the space between the legs

piiryarra apart (of feet)

pirli net (in general), bag (in general), bag net • Ngathu wawatharrana karlikartungadi yukiningadi pirli yama yina karrparlayi. ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’ • Ngala pirili ngampurrungaditji paladidrangu thana drakininguda, kurrarla yarnduldrangu kinipapayi kurrpadari yita. ‘They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in the same way, for yellowbelly.’

• Ngarru ngathu pirli tjapura yina wawalapurratji, thana drakininguda. ‘I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.’ # Pirli can be used in combination with another word that refers to a particular type of net or bag, as in pirli yama in the first example and pirli tjapura in the last.

pirli mitji net, gill net

pirli nindri bag net

pirli tjapura pitchery bag

pirli yama bag net

pirli yurrkuyurrku dillybag # SY

pirli smoky cloud

pirna big, grown up; elder; full (of stomach); a lot; deep (voice); thick, wide • Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga. ‘He put up a big windbreak.’ • Mardrangadi, mandri-thayinga pirna. ‘They’re going to win a lot of money.’ • Thana mukurduka-lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirnatji wirlp. ‘They took the
bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.' • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimanarla. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swolled.’ • mirni ngathu yina ngananga, pirnayila. ‘… I’ll tell you later, when you’re grown up.’ • ngindrangindrarlapirnala ‘breathing hard’ • Mulhudu ngathu wawanhana, wayi pirna kara. ‘I looked at the tucker, wondering how much there was.’ • ngama pirna ‘mother’s elder brother’ # Also appears as the second part of compounds, with a meaning like ‘much’ or ‘very (well)’; see marnipirna, mirrtjapirna, puthapirna, thirripirna, yuthapirna.

pirnaka bring up, raise; initiate
• Ngali pirnanalapurra yulkuparluyi, papangi nganha pirnakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’

pirnana become big, grow # = punka
• Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi ...

‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake …’

pirnapirna biggish, not very big, comparatively big, bigger, biggest
• Thidharri yini yingkilapurra; pirnapirnala ngala yini kayiditji. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when you were a baby, but you’re big now.’ • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtji-pandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi, ngala thana kadirlayi palha ngalyitji, pirnipirnati, ngapala thana windrimawarringu wathininguda yarrutji thanngani. ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest [of the young] ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’

pirnapirnana make big

pirndiwalku horse # SY, Yw.
Apparantly primarily a Mithaka word. See nhandu, yadamani.

pirni nguru related to one another in such a way that you can’t marry one another • Walya ngathu nhipakari nhanhadutji, pirni nguru yina ngakani nhatjadu. ‘I couldn’t marry that woman, she’s the wrong relation to me.’ # complement of nhipa muha

pirnnga skin, peel • Ngapala pakathika-rnanga darla pirngandjii yinha, yila-yarndutji kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.’ • thana pirngnipadipadinitji mara patjikurmuli yina karrukarrutji nhilapadapadini ngapangaditji. ‘… the olden-days men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].’ # Also nyinyimilpa.

kathi pirnngini butcher • Kathi pirnngini nhutjadu patjikurtna, ngapala kathitji nhulu dramararami. ‘He’s a good butcher, he cuts up the meat.’

pirnpi scatter (them, for example, people) • Ngapala ngathu wawana thirrilayi thanha; ngapala nganyi miniri pirnpinga thanha. ‘Then I saw them [kids] fighting, and I ran down and scattered them.’

pirnta beefwood (Grevillea striata)
# Also tjin.gini.

pirntathangka beefwood gum • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyammarri, marapardinji, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinha.

‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ # Also kandri palku.

pirnta stick with a big knob on # used to stop a boomerang

pirrapirra flat • Kathi tjukurrupurutji, ya marnda pirrapirra kurrathalka-(niya?) kandratji. ‘They get a flat stone and put it over the top [of the
well] to keep kangaroos out.’ # See also palbarri, pali, yambayambarri.
pirripirri (1) spirit # in Reuther’s Diatri Dictionary. (2) white man • Walarriyi ngali nhuliyi pirripirri nhinarla. ‘Me and this white fellow sitting in the shade here.’ # See wallypala.
pirritjampana get tired • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtiipandhingga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinangga thundingadi … ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island …,’ • Yandhayandharla yini ngurra, pirritjampanarla nganyi. ‘You’re talking a lot, I’m getting tired.’
pirrki type of hawk # possibly a mistake; see kirrki.
pirrpa pour (something) # SY. See also kima, pudla.
pirta post, support (as for a humpy) # Yw. Also wathi muku.
pirtapirta walking stick # SY • Malantji nganandi nganyi pantja. Nganyi kungkangga nganarla, pirtapirtali. ‘My knee’s got sore, but I’ll hobble along with a walking stick.’ # See kunya, wathi witju, windawinda.
pirtipirti red, ripe • Windringa ngathu yinhayipirtipirti. ‘I’m going to paint it red.’ # See parndra, parrkini.
pirtipirtika make red • Ngala pani-pani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukinlinguda, ngapala dulharri darlamurru windrimari, paltjikin-ngaditji yina, pirtipirtikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’
pirtipirtina ripe, get ripe • ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’ ‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirtinanatji.’ ‘What are the wild oranges like?” “Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.”
pithiri fart # possibly a verb

pitjanka bony bream • Ngapala kurrarlja, marripathi thana marrikurukuruji minipandhiringu mandirthalkangalajji karuku karlu, pitjanka yina. ‘Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.’ • Mukuipika yina thana pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream are the very bony ones.’ # See also parru.
pitji coolamon • Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaaapangala pinakaringu pitjiyilayi. ‘They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.’ # SY also ‘bark (of tree)’. See also nharra.
pitjimudalhi smallest coolamon
pitjingamburu middle-sized coolamon
pitjiwiritji coolamon # ‘the one they rock with’
pitjidi pitchery • Wirinwirnara karlu thana pitjidi kumaningurrutji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Yilanggitji kara thana pitjidi mandripadipadini, ngarlu. ‘I don’t know where they used to get the pitchery.’ # SY pitjirri. BK’s kamiri (and he pronounced it pitjirri when he named it as his kamiri. See also the note to the kawalka entry).
pitjipampu sugarbag, honey # SY. BK said there was none in his country
piyaka parli mother-in-law # SY, Yw. See parli.
puba smoke (tobacco) • ngurra pubini ‘someone who’s always smoking’
puda urine; urinate
pudathika urinate • Thawarla nganyi thudadhikinga. ‘I’m going to have a piss.’ # See also pudu.
pudhukani melon, wild cucumber
pudla, pula spill, pour out, empty out # See also kima, pirrpa, parrkuka, yikaka.
pudlapudla knock or shake seeds off (a tree branch or a clump of grass)
  • Ngapala thana kurrupulli mandri-thikathalkangardi kantha pudlapudla-rnanga thanha, ya watih karliji. ‘Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and limbs of trees.’
pulayindri spill; leak (as flour from a bag, not water) • wirlipayi pulayindiri ‘leaking out through a hole’
pudlu, pudlupudlu can’t • Pudlu ngathu kand rakarla. ‘I can’t lift it.’ • Pudlupudlu ngathu nhandu yin haya thilpathilparla, pirritjampanarla nhuniyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’ • Mundja nhutjadu, pulu nhunu thawarlatji. ‘He’s too sick to walk.’
pudlupudluka be unable • Pudlu-pudlukana ngathu, nguthingi mandri-thikarla ngathu warliminingadi nganha. ‘I can’t do it; I’ll get my brother to help me.’
pudu dew, frost # ‘the Seven Sisters’ piddle, see also yiltharri.
puduma urinate on • Purtu yada windrimapada pandili pudumayi. ‘Bring the swag inside so the dog won’t piddle on it.’ # See also puda.
puka food, tucker, damper, dough • puka thayiri ‘having a feed’ • Puka ngathu nhapipandhina mardri. ‘I mixed a thick damper.’ # Also mulhudu.
puka kiki cake # SY. From Eng.
puka paka tobacco
puka patji good food (specifically used for cake by BK)
pukapuka, wathi pukapuka scrub; useless (small?) growth • Thawanhana nhunu wathi pukapuka, walya ngala kilkarnanga yid lakadi kara nhunu thawarnangatji. ‘He wandered through the scrub without knowing where he was going.’
puka purda unripe fruit
Pukapurdayi Bookabourdie pukudu dream • Pukuduli nhutjadu yandharla. ‘He’s talking in his sleep.’ • Pukuduli ngathu yina pardranhama. ‘I had a dream about you last night.’ • Karna palha-nyadi wawarnanga nhinawarrarlayi ngakanjiyi, pukuduli ... ‘I thought I saw a devil sitting with me, in my dream,...’ # See also dangguda.
pula they (two), two of them, the (two) • Thirrinjana pula ngananhinanhukada. ‘They had a fight yesterday.’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing.’
puladu they (two, there), those two • Ay yuriyi puladu yandhayandharla. ‘Those two are talking for a long time.’
pulayi they (two, here), these two • Kathi tjukurru ngathu wawana thawarnanga nhinggiy ingadi, parrkulu pulayi thika ‘I saw some kangaroos when I was coming here; two back here.’
pula see pudla.
pulayarra, pulapulayarra green • Ngapala marnatji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayiningudatji padri mulhakunati. ‘Their mouths were green after eating the brown-nosed grub.’
pulgani their, theirs, belonging to them (two); them (two) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Pulganiyi nhumu nhinanhinjarla nhukawa, nhinggiwa nhunu. ‘He’s with them two, over there.’ • Yawarri pulganiyi walya yawarri ngakanji, ngarru walypala-yingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi nganarngatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows.’
pulganiyi their, theirs, belonging to them (two, here); with them (two); them (two, here) (as in ‘for them’,
‘with them’ etc.) • (SY) Pulganiyi nhaniyi yabali: ‘She’s frightened of those two.’

pulgajadu their, theirs, belonging to them (two, there); them (two, there) (as in ‘for them’, ‘to them’ etc.)
pulgajadyi with them (two, there)

pulhanga breathe # SY, Yw • marnali pulhangarla ‘breathing through the mouth’ # See ngindra.

pulhiyi them (two, here), these two (object of verb) • Ngarlaku, kilkarla yundrupulhiyi? ‘I don’t know; do you know these two?’

pulhu them (two), the (two, object of verb) • ... ngadjarritji warlkaringu ngabangabakaringu pulhu. ‘... the rain came down and wet them both.’ • Mirrkatji milpirnanga, marndu-marndukana pulhu tjukurru thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’

pulhudu them (two, there), those two (object of verb) • Muduwa ngathu pulhudu wanthiyindrinhana. ‘I was looking for those two kids.’

pullitjimani see pilitjimani.

pulka blow (wind, or with mouth)
• Kantha mangga mayi, pulkapada mayi. ‘Burn the grass! Blow it (so it burns)!’ • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiri, nga warrkapanindhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhuлу ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ...’ • Kundangalipaltjapaltjapulkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing hard.’

pulkayindri blow (nose) • Kintha pulkayindir! ‘Blow your nose!’

pulka, pulkapulka grill • Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu makamukuruli-nyadi, ngala mardramitjili ngala. ‘They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.’

pulkapada light (fire) # See also wanga, thalpapada, karadaka.
pulpa (1) all, the lot # IY See purduku, pani • pulpa thanadutji ‘they all’; (2) two # SY. Also used in Yw. See parrku.
pulpapulpa four # SY

puluka, kathi puluka bullock • Kathi puluka walpirri mirriyir thanggukarlatji. ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’ # from Eng. Also yuritjamindji.
pulumuku hips # Also wartamuku.
Pulpupulu Booloo Booloo Waterhole # pullpulu said to mean ‘leg’ in Parlpamardramadra.
pulya small, narrow; little bit; younger • Mitji ngathu drakana marawitju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ • Pulyala kara nhukayi nhunu wathiitji, yandhayandharlayitji nganyi nganarnangatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’ • Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritji yukangatji. ‘It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with it to catch [the fish].’ • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikanhinangathindingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island ...’ • Muduwa pulya nhumuyi karruwali papa ngakani. ‘This little boy is my daughter’s son.’ • ngama pulya ‘mother’s younger brother’ # See also nganya, purla.
pulyurru mud • Marndramitji warrkapandhina ngathu ngapayi, ngapala nhunu thawari pulyurrungadi. ‘I chucked a stone into the water and it went down into the mud.’ # Also heard pulyuudu.
pulyurru nyununyunu swallow (bird) # Perhaps fairy martin. See also tjumpunya.
puma  choke • Thirrinhama ngali, ngapala ngali parrkulu ngunu(?) warlikari, nhunutji parrarildrala nganyitji kandraldra. Ngapala ngathu yinha pumari. ‘We fought, then we fell down, with him on the bottom and me on top. I choked him then.’ # Also ngagapardra.
pumayindri  wrestle
pundha, kathi pundha  mouse # See also pundha, nganyipuntha.
pundji  fall (leaf or fruit from a tree) • thalpa pundjina ‘a leaf fell’ # See also marapundji, warlka.
pundra  cold, winter • Pundrali nganyi yirrikarla. ‘I’m shivering with the cold.’ • Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru pundrayi kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankunu kurraringa makawarrkanga kunawarrkutji thudayukarrangatji. ‘Well, the olden-days women and men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.’ # See malthi.
pundra ngunyingunyi  make you cold
pundrapundra  kidney # SY also pundra.
pundri  turkey bush # perhaps Eremophila gilesii. See dandhirri.
pundrinya  lignum # SY wayirri
punga  humpy # Yw? May be Wngu. See also walpa, walparda, mambu.
punggu  bow vine # for fibres for net. Not really a vine at all but a tall herb growing in swamps, one or more species of Cullen, formerly Psoralea. See also kalu • Punggu murrpini-ngudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
punka  grow; grow up # = pirnana • thadrippalapala punkarla ‘growing on both sides (of the river)’ • Nganyitji punkanga, karrutji, ngapala ngathu kathi parndriri. ‘I’m going to be a butcher when I grow up.’
punna  lungs # SY, RYn
puntha, punthapuntha  mouse, possibly the kultarr, Antechinomys laniger # SY. See pundha, nganyipuntha.
punthipunthipa  separate # Yw • ... nganyi puthanhana punthi-punthipanga. ‘[The dogs were fighting so] I ran and separated them.’ # See paladipaladi.
puntjiwarra  see kurla.
pupara  fine, finely ground
puradlu  bridle # from Eng
purda  green, unripe; raw # Also kimba.
purdathayini  plain turkey, bustard
purdathayini  plain turkey, bustard • Palha pirnaldra nhuijadutji warruwijitji, nga purdathayini ngapuntha pulyaldra. ‘Emus are bigger than turkeys.’ # The name is said to refer to a little bush with berries, growing on sandhills; the turkeys eat the berries before they are ripe.
purdu  fruit tree # little bush, with lots of little yellow fruit, in flooded country
purduku  all • karna purduku ‘everybody’ • purduku thana ‘they all’ # See pani, pulpa.
purdupa  woman! (as a term of address) • Purdupa, minha yundru nganha nganangaka? ‘Woman, what are you going to tell me?’
purla  small, young • Palha purla pirnarlayitji, ngapala yarru watinhariitji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windriitharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ # Yw and H ‘baby, child’; see muduwa, pulya.
(purika)

purikali  worrying; sorry # Yw. See ngidla.

purnda  back of neck, nape • Kanpangu, purnda yina drayiri. ‘He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.’ # SY wakarri

purndamitji  back of neck

purndaparndri  hit on the back of the head or neck; kill in this way

purndapa purndaparndra, the dog’s playing with it — tearing it up.’

purndapurnda  girl

purndawalkini  pillow

purnunu  itchy, tickly feeling • Purnunu maltjiyi ngakaniyi ‘I can feel something on my leg.’

purnunuka  (1) be itchy # a transitive verb with the one who is itchy, or the part which is itchy, as the object, and no agent needing to be specified; (2) tease (someone) • Karna ngalyitji nhulu purnunukari. ‘He teases the others.’ • Thawaka, nga purnunukini pani. ‘Go away, don’t tease me.’

purra  always; before # Perhaps not a separate word • Ngandjarri purra nhunuyi purra. ‘This is a rainy place.’

purra  tear # See daba.

purrapurrana, purrapurraka  tear up • Kaburda ngakani — pandili thambathambakanana — purrapurranga. ‘My hat — the dog’s playing with it — tearing it up.’

purrayindri  be torn # SY • Ngakani nhunuyi mirrka purrayindirla. ‘My dress is torn.’

purralku  brolga # See also kurla.

purrga  cramp

purri, purrilayindri  turn over, be upside down # See also kukali thanggu.

purrilka  turn (something) over # See also karrtikarrtjima.

purri, purrinhina, purripandhi  crouch, get down on hands and knees; hide (yourself) • Thawawarranga thangguwagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu purrinhinarlayi ngari mingkayi. ‘They go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.’

purrika  hide something, cover something • ... ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi dranha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thangguni panji thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ # See nhamba, wamba, kudhikudhima, winkama.

purrina  drop # Yw

purringari  stoop # SY

purrka  leave (someone or something) # Yw

purrkapada  cross, go across • Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpadaliti, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thantjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapadapadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went
on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.'

**purrtji** frightened; to get a fright • *Purtjtina nhunu ngakani; thu-kayindrirlayi ngathu.* ‘I was riding my [horse] and he shied.’ # See also yabali.

**purrtjina, purrtjinawarra** frighten, give a fright • *Ngarru nhunu kulkapathalawarrandji purrtjinanga nganha.* ‘He jumped up and frightened me.’ • *Thikawarralatji nhaniyi kuthikuthi windriwarranga, walya ngathu nhanha wawarlayi. Purrtjinawarrari nganha nhandra.* ‘She came back and sneaked inside and I didn’t see her. She gave me a fright.’

**purrtjipurrtji, purrtjipurrtjini** touchy (of horse) • *Warrkapandhiyila yini yina, purrtjipurrtjini yina nhutjadu.* ‘You might fall off, he’s very touchy.’

**purru** all over, everywhere, anywhere • *Purru ngathu yinha kuriyirrikana.* ‘I cleaned it all over.’ • *Purr thana thawawarrarla yilangginguda kara.* ‘They’ve come from all over the place, I don’t know where.’ # Also padlakurnu-padlakurnu.

**purru** belongings, swag, bundle, things, gear • *Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrirandirranga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngaatjada kurnungadila,* ... ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, …’ • *Ngapala nhunu windripadari purturngurru.* ‘Then he went inside with his swag.’ • *Purtutji yingga wawawawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu.* ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’

**purtpakini, purtuwalthini** swagman, bagman • *Yadamani thannganiyi thudayukarraringula ngala nhunu walypala kurrtuji purtu walthinitji, minhaya?* ‘He spent the night with the horses, while the other white man, the swagman — what about him?’

**pururdakurdaka** unroll swag • *Ngapala mabaabili nhunu kuthiwarrarnarga nga kurrukurra-warranga pururdakurdakarnarga yadamani papurlakatharrari yita.* ‘Well it was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses.’

**puru** end of a burrow or cave # but not the end or bottom of a vertical hole

**purudu** dry # See also muya, kayinta. **puruduka** dry (something) **purudukayindri** dry yourself • *Purudukayindrina nganyi.* ‘I dried myself.’ **purudungana** dry, get dry • *Ngapa nhutjadu purudu ngananhana pidringadi.* ‘The water dried up to the bottom.’

**puruka** dress # from Eng ‘frock’ **puruka** pay # verb

**purupurra** tease (fibre) • *Wirnikamalka purupurringudalatji thana parndringa* (unclear word) *nga thurrapanga …* ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it …’ # could also be used of a dog teasing the hair out of the tail on a bullock hide

**putha** race; gallop, move fast # this is the normal word for ‘run’ in Yawarrawarra (Yw, H); see mini. **putharrkawindri** run away, flee # Yw • *Ngathu kandakarri nyiwindra, tjukurrputharrkawindiri.* ‘When I raised the spear the kangaroo hopped away.’ # See miniwindri, winka, winkapani, kinyiwinka.

**puthapika** fast • *Putha thana minithakarla, marripathi, driji parrkulu nhandu thanayi puthapika.* ‘There’s races on tomorrow, for two
days, these racehorses.’ # See also wiripa.

**puthapirna** fast # faster than puthapika • Muduwa nhunggani puthapika ngala muduwa ngakani puthapirnaldra. ‘His kids can run but mine can run faster.’

**putha** time, occasion

**puthakurnu** once

**puthakurnu** next, again • Walyala wawanga puthakurnu ngarru walypa-walypala yina thana nhinarna kayiditji, ...

... ‘We won’t see [that] again. They just live like white people now, …’ • Panikakaldri thawakaldringa mapathika puthakurnula. ‘When they finish them off they go down again and muster some more.’ • Walyala ngathu puthakurnu thayinga kathi thunggatji. ‘I’m not going to eat stinking meat again.’

**putha** white (only in compounds, such as mayiputha ‘fog’, pidriputha ‘sandfly’, thundruputha ‘shag’)

**putha** shallow # SY. See kanda.

**puthurrut** dust, duststorm # See kunuputha, thayirri.

**puthurrut, puthuputhurrut** dusty, hazy

**putiyita** potato • Putiyita-nyadi thayin-gatji. ‘They eat them [yams] like potatoes.’ # from Eng

**putjaputja** type of bird # MN thought the name belonged to the pied butcher-bird; if so it is probably from Eng

**putju, mitji putju** blind • mitji kurnu putju ‘blind in one eye’

**putjuna** be shut (eyes), be blind, go blind # Yw • Putjunarlha nhunuyi. ‘His eyes are shut.’

**puwa** brains # SY. See tjuru, kuka thangka.

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**R**

**rabit** rabbit • Walya ngathu wawalapurra rabiti-nyadi yina thana walypalali nyininilparla, darla pirngeranganga. ‘I never saw it, but they might have done it like white men turn rabbit skins inside out.’ • Rabiti-pani yina thana nhinapadipadini matjardi. ‘They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.’ # from Eng

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**T**

**thadamuku** thigh # SY. See wandikila, kulayada, ngalpa.

**Thadani** place name

**thadjingunmi** mountain devil, thorny devil

**thadra** push

**thadrarduda** push along

**thadri** bank of river • Ngapala pula karlukalungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukarlpu parndrinanga pula thadri padawadaltra, ngala nganyitji thadri yitapandihiwarra durla nhinarlai. ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’ # See also kadawa, wida.

**thadripalapala** on both sides of the river • Ya palhatji thana thurrngulamu pirli yina paladindrangu drakinguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warrakurnutji, thadri-palapala yina. ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’ • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) wadayindirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards
the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their 'boomerangs.' # 'on one side' would be *thadri kurnuyi*

*thaka* see *padla*; also given by SY for ‘bank (of creek)’

*thakumani* stockman # from Eng

*thakurru* wait; slowly • *Tjukurru nhutjada thakurru thayithiyindirrila.* ‘The kangaroo’s feeding along slowly.’ # See also *marnka.*

*thakuthakurru* slowly • *Thaku-thakurru yandha.* ‘Speak slowly.’

*Bhala* Della Waterhole

*thalka* up; outside • *Minha nganalapurra yini nhingga-thalka.* ‘What were you doing up there?’ • *Walpayi nhutjada thudarla, ngala thinatji nhunu yambarriyildra thalka.* ‘He’s lying asleep in the humpy with his feet sticking out.’ # See also *wirdi, yambarri.*

*thalkatji walha, thalkatji widi* up there • *Nhinarla thalkatji widi Yiningka.* [He] lives up there at Innamincka.’

*thalkaparlu* kangaroo rat (or perhaps bilby) • *Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhinapapidadi, ya thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra.* ‘They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.’

*thalpa* ear, leaf • *Wathi nhutjada thalpa payirri.* ‘That tree’s got long leaves.’

* • *Kathi thukali, walya kalpurraru thalpal or walya darlamurruli, ngarru kathi thukali mandirrnanga.* ‘We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel shell.’

*thalpapuru* deaf # *Yw thalpakurru*

*thalpapuruka* deafen • *Mirrji nganha thalpapuruka.* ‘That noise is deafening me.’

*thalpa* (a) strike (a match); (b) sting # See *katjakatja.*

*thalpapada* light (fire) • *Maka yundru thalpapadayi!* ‘You light the fire!’

# See also *wanga, pulkapada,*

*karadaka.*

*thaltha* cracked (of ground) # Also *marnka.*

*thaltu* salt # from Eng

*thaltuwata* sea • *Thaltuwatanguda ngala nhunudu padla yundrangudatji.* ‘He’s from the sea then, from a far country.’ # from Eng ‘saltwater’

*thamba* play (Yw) • *Purla, thambathikayada! Thanaku wajita wavinima,* *walpa thulanyi.* ‘Little one, play back this way! So they won’t see you at the stranger’s humpy.’

*thambaka, thambathambaka* play with • *Ngakani ngathu kaburdatji dan.ganhana, pandili nganha nhulu pakininguda. Thambathambakanga.* ‘I found my hat that the dog had taken. He was playing with it.’

*thambana* dance, play • *Thambanathikawarrkana nganyi yita ngakamarra.* ‘I was dancing a while ago.’

* • *Wani thambanini nhutjada.* ‘He’s a good dancer.’ [or ‘He can dance.’] # See also *dranga.*

*thambanawaga, thambanawaga-waga* play around

*thambanayukarra* dance at night • *Wani ngandra thambanayukarra-nhana.* ‘We danced a corroboree last night.’

*thambathambana* play • *Muduwa thanadu thambathambanarla.* ‘The kids are playing.’ • *Walya makayitji nhinawagawaga, kudlayindriyila yini. Makapani thambathambanakan mayi yambarriyika.* ‘Don’t stay near the fire, you might get burnt. Play away from the fire, out on the flat.’

*thambaka* see *tjambaka.*

*thana* they (more than two), the (more than two) • *Paltjapaltjakari thana karlikarlungadi kurranga*
kinipapayitji. ‘They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.’ • Mukupika yina thana pitjankatji. ‘Those bony bream are the very bony ones.’ • Man garri kurnu ngala thana ngalyitji ngarru karruwalildra. ‘There’s one girl and all the rest are boys.’ • Karna nhinggikala padlangudatji thana palbritarramhanka panina. ‘The people from that country have all died out.’

thanadu they (more than two, there), those (more than two) • Yiwa thanadu thirirrila nhinggiwangari. ‘Those women are fighting down there.’

thanayi they (more than two, here), these (more than two) • Thanayildra pakangala ngalyitji, thanayildra (unclear word), thanayildra yarndu. ‘These take a few, and these, and these the same.’ • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawapadipadini ... ‘People now think they used to walk about naked …’

thandakalini type of lizard # perhaps Diporiphora winneckei

thandji bag; pouch # See also piri, mirrka, paltja, yakutha.

thandjipulu policeman # Yw. See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, pilitjimani, yulya.

thandra nut in bloodwood tree # possibly the ‘bush coconut’, an insect gall on the tree, with edible flesh and an edible grub inside; however, the fact that mardra thandra (see under mardra) means ‘bullet’ and ‘small stone’ suggests that thandra means the fruit of the bloodwood (which is much smaller than the coconut)

thanggu stand, sit (in tree, of a bird); be (of something that typically stands, such as a tree) • Ngara yarnduldrangu nhinda, piri ngunthuya mayi, minhangadildra, wathi nhujadu kakaldr, ngala wathi pirna puladu kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda nguluji. ‘They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].

thangguka stand (someone, something) up; tail (stock) • Kathi puluka walpirri miriyi thanggukarlatji. ‘Tailing cattle over the sandhill.’

thanggumini, thangguthawa stop for a minute on the way past (for example, to talk to somebody)

thangguminiwindri stand up and walk away • Yunka nhunu thanggumiwindrina. ‘He stood up and walked away disgusted.’

thangguna lean (something on something), stand (something) up • ... ya nhuggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrilkatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘... and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ # See also wathi thirri.

thangguthalka stand up • Thangguthalka nganyi palthu wawanga. Paningu nhunu. ‘I stood up and looked up the road. He’s not coming yet.’

thangguthalkawarra stand right up • Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthi-rrangala nga kurnutji nhunu thangguthalkawarra wawayindripandhiringu. ‘They were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.’ • Ngarrungu thanggu-thalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.’

thangguthanggu stand; walk about • Malthi yini mirrkapani thanggu-
thangguyukarrarla: walya yini pundrali? ‘You walk around in the cold with nothing on; aren’t you cold?’

thangguthika go to visit • Nganyi thangguthikana nga walaya thana nhinanhinlayitji, kadlitji nganha kandringuda. ‘I went to visit them but they weren’t there, after sending for me.’ • Thawanhana, yini thangguthikana nga walya thana nhinanhinti jiti, kadlitji nganha kandringuda. ‘You went to visit those strangers. They might have killed you, going on your own …’

thangguthikathika be somewhere for a while

thangguwagawaga stand around • Thawavarranga thangguwagawaga, ngala karna nhunu purrinhinlayi ngari mingkayi. ‘They [emus] go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.’

thangguwindri get up to go • … nganyi thangguwindringala nganarla thawiningadi. ‘… I was just going to go.’

thangka burn up, (start to) bum

thangkaka make (a fire), build up (a fire) • Ya maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayininguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’ • Thawarla nganyi, kathi parndri-thikanga. ‘Kawu, kala ngathu maka thangkakarlayi. ‘I’m going out hunting.’ ‘OK, for my part I’ll get a fire going.’

thangkakathalka light up (fire)
• Ngapala purtuwallthini nhulu purtu kunya-manga thikamininwarranga warliyitji makala yina thangkakathalkanga. ‘Well, [next morning] the swagman rolled up his swag and went back up to the hut, and lit up the fire.’

thangkana burn # Also ngartji; See also darra, mangga, pidli • Maka nhutjadu thangkanarla. ‘The fire’s burning.’ • Ngandra maka ngala nhumyardi thangkanarla ngurrangu. ‘Oh! Well this fire’s still alive!’

thangu open (mouth); be open (mouth) # SY, Yw • Marna thangu! ‘Open your mouth!’ • marna thanguri ‘mouth [is] open’ # See also pintri, pirika, pilija. Note also that MN sometimes pronounced the verb ‘to stand’ as thangu instead of thanggu, and it may be that this is that.

thanka them (more than two), the (more than two, object of verb) • Ngapala palhatji thana thilpangu, karna malkiri thawininguda nga thilpanga thanha palhatji. ‘Then a lot of men go and chase the birds down.’ • Mudawa ngathu thanha wawarla nhinanhinarme nga wathi wartayi. ‘I’m sitting under the tree watching the kids.’

thanhadu them (more than two, there), those (more than two, object of verb)

thanhayi them (more than two, here), these (more than two, object of verb) • Palha purla pirnanlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windri-thawarranga ngapa marribiti palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’

thanhani tongue • Thanhani thaparla nhutjadu ngakaniyi. ‘He’s poking his tongue out at me.’ # See also tharli, parlpa.

thani copulate

thanha, thanmathanma swim • Karirriyih nhutjadu thanmathanmarla. ‘He’s swimming in the creek.’ • Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritiyukangatji. ‘It [the bag net] is a small one and two men swim with
it to catch [the fish].’ # SY thanma also ‘float’. See also ngupa.

thanmapada swim across

thanngani their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two); them (more than two) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thanngani yulpu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapani. ‘[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

thannganiyi their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two, here); with them (more than two, here) • Nga yarnduldrangu ngathutji wawana yina dunkarriayitji nga yabalildrangu winkanga yadamaningadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ‘And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’

thannganitjadu their, theirs, belonging to them (more than two, there); them (more than two, there) (as in ‘for them’, ‘with them’ etc.) • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thannganitjadu kathi tjipiyitji, minhayangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpingadingi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for whatsaname, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’ • Kalala yita yandhaka thannganitjadu or Kalala yini yandha thanngatjadu. ‘You take a turn at talking to them.’

thanpathanpa dotterel # Also digirdigilyarra.

thantjiyipa town • Walyala ngani purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula thawandji, thantjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapatadarlayi nhingga-kala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.’

thanu, thanuthanu in the middle, halfway; between • Thawanhana nhunu, mandakurranga thanu. ‘[He] was coming, but he stopped halfway.’ • Kurrapandhi nhinggudu thanuthanu. ‘Put it down there, in the middle.’ • Nhujadu nhinanhinarla yiva thanuthanu. ‘He’s sitting between the two women.’ • Pandi thanuthanu nhunu nhinara. ‘He’s sitting in the middle of a mob of dogs.’ # See also marda.

thapa (a) poke out tongue • Thanhani thaparla nhujadu ngakaniy. ‘He’s poking his tongue out at me.’ (b) drink, suck, lick # SY, Yw, H, Nh • (SY) Ngama nhuluyi thaparla mudawali. ‘The baby’s sucking the breast.’ # See yiba, pardaparda.

thapathapa lick

marna thapa kiss # SY

thapa supper • Yama maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu thapa thayininguda. ‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’ # from Eng

thapini shoulder # See also kilkirri, pilpiri, pinyi, wiliwili.

tharla name # SY, Yw, Nh. See maya.

tharli tongue # SY, Yw (but not H). See thanhani.

tharra fly • Pirnapirna thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudilanga yina thayiyindirranga. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’

tharraka float # Yw. See also mindihanma, ngupa.

tharrapada fly across

tharrapandhi fly down • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) wadayindirrla thadripalalapa yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both
sides of the river throw their boomerangs.

tharrathalka fly up

tharratharra hurry

tharrathawindri hurry away

tharrawagawaga fly in circles

*Palha pawayi tharrawagawagarla.* ‘The hawks are circling.’

tharrawindri, tharrwindritharra fly away

tharralku duck (probably teal duck)

tharu father-in-law, husband’s father, wife’s father # A type of uncle.

‘Tharu, your uncle, the oldest fellow too, way back. They can’t go into their camp. You keep away because he’s your *tharu.*’ See also ngama.

thata grease

thatathata, thatamindji greasy

*Mirrkapiki thatamindji yinhadu yada ngunyi.* ‘Hand me that greasy rag.’

thathi step cut in tree trunk

thatji (a) clitoris; (b) stone knife • Kathi yinjiadu thatjili dramapandhi. ‘Cut the meat with a knife.’ # See thurla.

thatjithatji tool for making (or grooving?) boomerang # SY

thawaka, thawawindri go away

*Thawaka, nga purrunukini pani.* ‘Go away, don’t tease me.’ • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandrimandrirranga milyaruyi, nga thawwindringa ngatjada kurnungadila, …. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, …’ # See also yundrana.

thawakaldri go again

thawaminirra come for a while

thawapada go across (to the other side) • Nga thawapadanga thundiyi thanganiya thudaringu. ‘They went across to the island and camped with them.’

thawardakapada go across, go at an angle • Palthuyi ngathu thina wawana, thawardakapadinguda nhunu. ‘I saw the tracks on the road, where he’d gone across.’

thawathawa walk around • Nga thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawapadipadini … ‘People now think they used to walk about naked …’

thawawarra come, arrive • Ey walpi yini thawawarranhaneyey? ‘Hey, when did you get here?’ # Also kuthiwarra.

thawiritji, thawurritji black bream

thawulu type of duck, possibly spoonbill duck (= blue-winged shoveller) # SY

thayarri tea tree # Sec also kayarri.

One of these may be a mistake. SY wawu

thayi eat; chew (tobacco) • Kathi thungga ngathu thayina. ‘I ate rotten meat.’

thayithayi chew • Ngunku thayi-thayini nhutjadu. ‘He’s always chewing pitchery.’

thayiyindri, thayithayiyindri feed (yourself), have a feed • Pirnapirna
thanhayi, tharriningaditji nganarlayi, purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayiyindrirnangatji. ‘The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.’

thayi, mardrathayi grinding stone
thayipilthirri chips from making of grinding stone • Minha thayi-pilthirri ngala yandrud drikarla kudrikudringudatji. ‘You call the ones that have been smashed up thayipilthirri.’

Thayipilthirringuda Yandruwandha (or one group of them, the Innamincka people. So named because they come from the country where the quarries where the large grinding stones were made are located, and so from the country where all the chips left from shaping the stones are lying.)

Thayipin.gini Typingine Waterhole # Yw

Thayipingginyi waterhole on Patchawara Creek (?)

thayirri wind, dust # SY, Nh • (SY) Thayirri nhunuyi ngakarla. ‘Wind’s coming up now.’ # See kunuputha, puthurruru, kundangali, wathara.

thidharri baby • Mudowa thidharri dan ganhana. ‘[That woman] had a baby yesterday.’ • Thidharri yini yingkilapurra; pirnapirnala ngala yini kayiditji. ‘You used to cry [a lot] when you were a baby, but you’re big now.’ # See also muduwa.

thidi see thirri.

thidri jealous; jealousy
thidrili jealous # SY
thidri ngunyingunyi make someone jealous
thidripika jealous

thika back; go back, come back • Kathi tjukurru ngathu wawana thawarranga nhinggiyinjadi, parrkulu pulayi thika ‘I saw some kangaroos when I was coming here; two back here.’ • Ngala

nthunu yadamani mapayindrirlayi milimanityeti thikarengu yada, ya warliiti kuthiwaraya yu yadamani nhulu karra thikarengkarnangtha thanha windrippadanga. ‘Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and tied up all the horses and went in.’ • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga thikarhkarhanga thuddingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island …’

thikathika, thikawarra go back, come back • Mirni ngaldra wawarla man garrri nhani thikawarrindinga. ‘We’ll watch for her to come home.’ • Ngapala palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji nhunu thikawarranga ngapayi warlimpainguda. ‘They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water.’

thilbirrutja budgerigar # See also thilinkurru, pinyanku.

thili side # See also thinka, warra.

thiliy at the side • Kapada thiliy ngakani nhinanga. ‘Come and sit beside me.’

thili two • Ngapala yakinangkangala thili yabangunyinthindrirlayi ngalda pula walypalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’

# Usually used as a suffix. See parrku, pulpa.

thilinkurru budgerigar # See also thilbirrutja, pinyanku.

Thilka Tilcha Waterhole

thilpa chase, frighten • Ngapala palhatji thanha thilparungu, karna malkirri thawarrindu nga thilpana thanha palhatji. ‘Then a lot of men go and chase the birds down.’ # See also kadi.

thilpathilpa make go • Pudlipudlu ngathu nhandu yinhearti thilpathilparla, pirritjampanarla nhunyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’
thilpawarra  notify
thilpi, thilpithilpi  spike, thorn
wathi thilpi  spiky stick
wathi thilpithilpi  spiky stick (as with a lot of twigs broken off, leaving spiky ends)
thilthirri  centipede • Thilthirri nhutjadu pada darlamurrayi. ‘There’s a centipede under the bark.’
thiltja  sinew • Thiltja ngarnmayindrila nganyi ngurra rhininingudra. ‘I’ve got a cramp from sitting a long time.’ • Ngapala ngapatjali walthayindringangu malitijji kurnu karrininguda thiltjali. ‘They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.’ • Murrkatji milpirnanga, marnnumarndukana pulhu tjukurrulu thiltjali. ‘They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.’
thimbiltji  type of yam • It is described as two or three inches long, like a sweet potato but white, dug up on claypans. • Thimbiltji pakurnanga kulunga yarrundurlangu makamudulpul. ‘They dig thimbiltjis and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.’
tha  foot; track of foot • Mardrali nganyi parndriyindri thina. ‘I hit my foot on a rock.’ • Mayi ngapala nhunu thikangaldrangula ngala nhunu walypalatji thawarlayi yita thinalildra. ‘Well he went back while this white man was going that way, on foot.’ • Palthuyi ngathu thina wawana, thawardakapadiningudra nhunu. ‘I saw the tracks on the road, where he’d gone across.’
thinamitji  toes • Thinamitji nganha nhuludu nhangkana. ‘He stepped on my toe.’
thina ngunpurru  toenail, claw
thinarpa  spur # para from Eng ‘spur’
thinapirri  toenails
thina  step; track of foot • Mardrali nganyi parndriyindria thina. ‘I hit my foot on a rock.’ • Mayi ngapala nhunu thikangaldrangula ngala nhunu walypalatji thawarlayi yita thinalildra. ‘Well he went back while this white man was going that way, on foot.’ • Palthuyi ngathu thina wawana, thawardakapadiningudra nhunu. ‘I saw the tracks on the road, where he’d gone across.’
thinathundra  sole
thinawaduka  float off into the air # Lit. ‘foot-hang’. Used in a description of what happens to souls after death. Also milimiliwaduka. See also Palkarrakarani.
thinawarta  heel
thinathina  type of frog, in sandhills # = darrkanwarnda (TG)
thinga  chisel, cut and shape (wood), make (boomerang), ‘clean’ (or finish) (a spear) • Markali ngathu thinbadhangara. ‘I made it [a boomerang] out of mulga.’ • Ngapala yina wathithinbanara mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanani yinha mulhuddungadatji nhunu thawathakiningadangarrrwarrkanga wathilatji yina karrijikarrjimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Parnndrithikana nhulu windra, thinbarla nhulu. ‘He cut the spear and he’s cleaning it now.’
thinbithinbini  chisel, adze
thindrithindri  willy wagtail
thinga  pull; lead (a horse) • Also duka thingarduda  drag
thingapada  pull in • Ngapala pulhu thingadadugula yada. ‘They pull it [the net] in.’
thinka  log # See also wathi, maka warnta, muku.
thinka  side • See diparri, pangki, thili, warra.
thinkali  sideways • Thinkali nganha thudamhinarra. ‘I’m lying on my side.’
thinka  dead # Also nhadi.

thinkaka  kill •  Wawawawana
yintjada, thinkakayila yina nhulu. ‘Watch him, or he’ll kill you.’ # See also nhadika, pardin.

thintipidi  elbow # SY, Yw. See ngunamarnnda.

thipari  sand •  Thiparili nganha thina kudilarla; makamakali nganha thina kudilarla. ‘The sand burns my feet; the hot [sand] burns my feet.’ # See also padla.

thipi  alive •  Matjanguda nhutjadu, ay thipingu nhunudu. ‘He’s very old, but he’s still alive.’ •  Ngarru ngala thana ngapali nhinapadipadini. Ngawu, karna paltjapaltja nhinanga, walya mundjanini, ngarru nhinanga thipingu. ‘They only used to live on water [they didn’t have tea]. Yes, they were strong people, never got sick; they were really alive.’

thipinhina  live

thipi  or thiwiwa  sugar # SY, Yw. See ngapa palyakini.

thirri  hit, fight; aggression •  Thirri kara nhunu thawanhana. ‘He must have come for a fight.’ •  Yiwa thanadu thirrilta nhinggivangari. ‘Those women are fighting down there.’ •  Walya thana thirripadipadini, pani, ngarru pinyayi, karna thula nhukawanguda yada thawarnanga parndritikangatji, minhayatji pinyalitji. ‘They never used to fight, except in a war. Strangers would come from over there [in their country] to kill and then go back. That’s what they used to call war.’ •  Nharrathithangurru, thirri kara nhunu thawanhana. ‘He went with a shield [and other weapons], must have been looking for a fight.’ # Functions both as a noun and as a verb. However, in sentences like the last it has never been heard with any inflectional suffix. Heard as thi in Yw.

thirriparna, thirripurra  cheeky

thirrithirrina  be wild, be suiky, be savage •  Nhulu lu windrali warrkananhana. Nguthuyi nhunu thirrithirrina-nhana. ‘He speared him while he was wild over his brother.’ •  Pandi karranhana yintjada kathipani, yarndungudala thuru mawa thirri-thirrinarlatji. ‘The dog was tied up without any meat, that’s how he got starved, and that’s what made him savage.’ # SY yunkana

thirri, palha thirri  chicken hawk •  Ngapala palhatji kartiwillirirrungu. Minkayapuru yina? Palha thirripuru. ‘Then the birds dive down. What for? Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.’

thirri, thirritha, thirritirri  cotton # from Eng ‘thread’? •  Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirritirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlajji thana, thirrila karrpingadingi mirdaka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’

thirripurdu  feather, down

Thirriwarra  Tirrawarra Waterhole # in Matja country

thirrtha  dog # SY, AWH. See pandi, thuututju.

thita  knot (on tree), bump, knob

thitathita  rough, knobby, knotty •  mardra thitathita ‘rough stone or rock’ •  thitpi thitathita ‘a knotty stick’ # See also kurtukurtu.

thitha, pidrititha  crotch, fork of legs # thitha also used in the formation of other words denoting something flat and hard: murnathitha ‘chest’, nharrathitha ‘shield’. See drantha.

thithidika, thithithithidika, thithi-yithidika  tickle •  Mirni ngathu yinhayi mudowa thithithirrkarla yingkangadhi. ‘I’m tickling this boy to make him laugh.’ See also kilyikilyika.
thiwi  blossoms  #  SY
thiwildraka  magpie
thuburu  bulloarer
thuda  sleep,  camp  •  Nga  thawapadanga  thundiyi  thamganiya  thudaringu.
‘They went across to the island and camped with them.’  #  See  also  muka.
thudanhina  be  lying
thudapada  lie  inside
thudapandi  lie  down  •  Ngala  nhunu  thudapandhinga  nhinggiiyi  maka  warrakurru.
‘Then he lay down on his side of the fire.’  •  Ya  maka  nhulu  thangkaka  ya  thudapandhiringu  thapa  thayininguda.
‘Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed.’
#  Also  yukarrapandi.
thudathawa,  thudathawa-thudathawa,  thudathawayukarra  spend  nights  on  the  road  while  travelling
•  Thawalapurra  milimani  nhunu  Tibuparanguda,  nga  thudathawanga  marndayitji  Thanangarrpira.  ‘A  long  time  ago,  a  mailman  was  travelling  from  Tibooburra,  and  he  spent  the  night  halfway,  at  Tenapper.’  •  Ya  thudathawa-thudathawanga  marriparrkulu  kara  marriparrkulu  kara  thudathawari  ngapapani,  ngarru  tjukurruru  darlali  walthininguda.
‘They  might  have  only  two  or  three  nights  on  the  road  with  no  water,  apart  from  what  they  carry  in  the  waterbag.’
thudathudanhina  lie  awake  ?  #  SY
thudayukarra  lie  at  night,  camp  the  night  •  Thudayukarranga  wadarnangula  thakumani  ngalyila.
‘He  camped  overnight  while  he  waited  for  some  stockmen.’  •  Nga  yarnuldrangulu  ngathitji  wawana  yina  dunkarlajitji  nga  yabaluldrangulu  winkanga  yadamaningadila  thamganiyi  thudayukarranga.
‘And  I  saw  you  going  out  and  I  was  frightened  too  and  I  ducked  off  down  to  the  horses  and  spent  the  night  with  them.’
thudri  bury  •  Kuldru  pakuri,  thudringatji  nhaditiyi  ...  ‘[They]  dig  a  hole,  and  bury  the  dead  person  …’  #  See  nhamba.
thudu,  kathi  thudu  euro,  wallaroo  #  SY.
Also  yuru.  TG  said  there  were  none  in  their  country.
thuka  hole,  well  #  See  also  mingka, thuka,  wiripa,  kudru.
thuka  mussel  •  Minhaya  warrkarra  pirdijirranga  thanha,  kathi  thukali.
‘They  cut  them  [bulrushes]  down  and  strip  them  with  a  mussel  [shell].’
•  Kathi  thukali  ngala  thayirnangatji  marnrangadikinitji  mandirnranga.
‘We  eat  it  by  spooning  it  into  our  mouths  with  a  mussel  [shell].’  #  See  also  kudi.
thukathayini,  thukali  thayini  water  rat  •  Minhaya  warrkarra  pirdijirranga  thanha,  kathi  thukali.
‘They  cut  them  [bulrushes]  down  and  strip  them  with  a  mussel  [shell].’
#  Also  yukarrapandi.
thukayindri  ride  (a  horse)  •  Thawarla  nganyi  Malkanpangadi,  nhandulu,  thukayindrirnanga.
‘I’m  going  to  Innamincka  on  horseback.’
•  Yadamani  ngathu  yintjadu  thuka-yindringatji. Pakitjampa  yina
nhutjadu, walya nganyi yahali nhunggatjadayi. ‘I’m going to ride that horse. He’s a buckjumper but I’m not frightened of him.’ # The word for horse most commonly takes the instrumental suffix, -\text{-li} or -\text{-lu}, but has been heard with locative -\text{-yi} and with no suffix. The word for the rider can be nominative or ergative.

\textbf{thukayindri} good rider

\textbf{thuku} back • Yadamanu thukuli nganyi thawanga. ‘I’m going to go on horseback.’ • (SY) walpa thukuyi ‘at the back of the house’ # See also \textbf{thumu}, \textbf{durr}u.

\textbf{thula} stranger; strange, not belonging • Thallawatangua nhutjadu karna thula. ‘He’s a stranger, from the sea.’ • Yarnukula ngali yinha thula-thulakanhana ay karna nganggali jiti nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • (SY) Kathi thula wurka, karru kurnungadi. ‘Leave that other fellow’s meat alone.’ # \textbf{Thula} here is the opposite of nganggali.

\textbf{padla thula} strange country # SY

\textbf{thulka} wear • Ay kabuta ngapirimalangi yini thulkarla! ‘Hey, you’re wearing your father’s hat!’ # kadli, thurra

\textbf{thumba} point, show • Ngapakurna yundru wawari yintjadu, thumbarla ngathuna, mathanpinkada nganha nhinggiwa ngapakurnayi. ‘That water-hole that you see, that I’m showing you; that’s the waterhole where I got bitten [by a snake].’ # MN (SY, Yw) did not accept this meaning, and said it means ‘to call’. • Windra thana thumbarla Yandruwandhali. ‘The Yandruwandha call a spear “windra”.’ # Also heard as \textbf{thumbakatharra}.

\textbf{thumbalkathika}, \textbf{thumbalka-wagawaga} show around

\textbf{thumu} back • walpa thumuyi ‘at the back of the humpy’ # See also \textbf{thuku}, \textbf{durr}u.

\textbf{thundi} island • Ngala karna thana nhinarlayi, thundiyi. ‘Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.’ • Pirritjampanarlayi nhunu karripyandhinga pulyati nhunu nga thikanhinanga thundingadi ... ‘If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island ...’

\textbf{Thundilawarani} Lake
Toontoonawaranie

\textbf{thundru} stomach • Mulhudu ngathu pirna thayipandhina, thundrutji nganyi kimanarla. ‘I ate too much and my stomach is swollen.’ • thundru ngarmma or thundru ngarmma thiltjali (also pangkithirri ngarmma) ‘to have a stitch’ # Also \textbf{thuru}.

\textbf{thundruka}, \textbf{thundruthuka} lie on back

\textbf{thundrumindji} pregnant • Thawahana nhan, karraayi nhungganiyi, ngapala nhan thikawarralarla thundrumindjila. ‘She went off with that bloke, and now she’s pregnant.’

\textbf{thundrupatha} diver, pied shag

\textbf{thundruyilka}miscarry, lose (unborn) baby # Also \textbf{marayilka}.

\textbf{thunga} grind • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngarduparndrini ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, andnardoo pounders.’ • Wikawikarnanga, pinakanga, ya thungangalatji, nga thayiyindringala yartumanga, ngapali ngunkukininguda. ‘They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.’ # = \textbf{dringa}, \textbf{kururrupa}
thungga, thunggathungga rotten, stinking • Kathi thungga ngathu thayina. ‘I ate rotten meat.’ # Also kutawirri.
thunggana rot, go bad, get mouldy • Punggu murpiningudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parakkulu kara, thungganiningadi. ‘They cut the bow-vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot.’
Thuntjimintji placename, on the Cooper just downstream from Innamincka. # ‘There’s an island there.’
thuntjirri sneeze # SY, Yw
thupa soap # from Eng
thupari milk bush # plant 90–120cm high with three-cornered fruit
thupu smoke • Thupuli nganinha muntjirla. ‘[The fire]’s smothering us with smoke.’ # See also muki.

thupa ngana (fire) smoke, be smoky # Yw
thupulu widower
thupurru heart # See also ngarangara.
thurla knife, stone knife, tula # SY. See nalyba, thatji.
thurna copi, white clay
thurratji Mitchell grass?
Thurratji Toolache Waterhole
thurrka gully, gutter # SY and Yw ngarli

thurrka singe the hair off
thurrka wear • Ngala karrukarrulitji ngarru wirni yamununguldra, paladi wirlinta thurrkarnanga ngarru pulyaldra. ‘On the other hand, the old men only wore a small string.’ # See also kadli, thulka.
Thurrkapa plaename, on Cooper’s Creek # ‘a crossing going into town’
Thurrkapinta placename, a creek joining the Cooper at Thurrkapada or Ngunapinta (?)

thurrpa roll up, spin • Ngapala kundikilili thana thurrparitji. ‘Then they roll it [the string] into a ball.’ • Ngala yamunu ngala thana wirnikamurati thurrpininguda, yarnduldrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlungadi. ‘They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.’ # See also nhurrpa, kunyama, nhapi, pampuka.

thurrpana spin (used for spinning something round and for spinning fibre into string) • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhundungadilatji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karraji karraji miri.

‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Wirnikamalka purpurri-ngudalatji thana parndringa (word not clear) wirningadi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it ...’

Thurrpayi Toooropie Waterhole
thurpu whirlwind # Also makumarda.
thruu belly, stomach • thuru mawa ‘empty belly’ # See also thundru.

thujutju dog • Kapada ngaldra thujutjuri thawarla, tjukurru parndringa. ‘Come on, we’re going with the dogs to kill a kangaroo.’ • Minhangadi thujutju nhuluyi ngurra parndrirla yinhayi? ‘Why is this fellow always hitting his dog?’ # Pandi was the preferred word for ‘dog’. Thujutju is perhaps more
correctly 'pup'. See tjutjutju, thirrtha.
thuwa store • Kuditharranhana nganyi thuangaditji thawiningadji. ‘I forgot to go to the store.’ # from Eng
thuwakipa storekeeper
tjada boomerang # Yw, H, Nh. See yada.
tjadla saddle # from Eng
tjalka be open (eyes) # Yw • Kali nhunuyi mitji tjalkarala. ‘His eyes are open.’ # See pindri, pirika, dingayindri, piltja.
tjalparri pointed; sharp # Also tjarrkarla.
tjalparrika sharpen • Thilija thana tjukurru pardrarla, ngapala thanadu piriditjirritji nga patha mukuli tjalparrikiningudula wirilpakanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’
tjalpatjalparri sharp • mimi tjalpa-
tjalparrika windra ‘sharp point on the spear’
tjambaka, kathi tjambaka sheep • Thayipadijindini ngani tjukurru; kathi tjampakalana ngani thanyirra. ‘We used to eat kangaroos, but now we eat sheep.’ • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thanganitjadu kathi tjipiyitji, minhayangadi yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadi, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work with those sheep, for whasatname, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’ # = tjipi. BK, Yw thambaka, TG, H tjambaka. Loan word, but ultimate source unknown.
tjampa soft # H See danthu, miltjamitja.
tjampiti jannikin # Yw. From Eng, probably ‘jam pot’. See also paynpitu.
tjapura pitchery bag • Ngarru ngathu pirlti tjapura yina wawalapurratji, thana drakiningadja. ‘I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.’ # Also described as ‘half-moon bags they used to crochet’.
tjarmlma shine • Wawarla ngathu minha kara tjarmmarlayi. ‘I can see something shining.’ # See also para, dintji.
tjarrkarla also heard tjarrkari (SY), tjarrkula (Yw) sharp # The endings of the two SY forms suggest that it may be a verb. See also tjalparri.
tjata shirt
tjawurra trousers
tjawutjawu carelessly, ‘anyhow’ # Yw
tjiba drink # Yw. The usual word in Yw seems to be thapa. See also yiba.
tjida shearer # from Eng • (see tjipi)
tjimada sister-in-law # Yw. See yimadi.
tjimpa black # Yw, H
tjinbiri scar
tjindra grandfather, father’s father, (presumably also) grandchild, man’s son’s child, brother’s son’s child
tjindra chin # Yw. = nganka. Since tjindra also is a kinship term, it seems that touching the chin may be a sign-language way of saying this kinship term. (In Alyawarr the sign for father’s father involves touching under the chin. Very little is known of hand-signs in Yandruwandha.)
tjin.gini beefwood (Grevillea striata) # Also pirnta.
tjingka laugh # Yw, H. • Watja tjingka, nhungganinya. ‘Don’t laugh at him.’ See yingka.
tjipi, kathi tjipi sheep # from Eng • tjipi nhiwa ‘ewe’ • Kathi thambaka ngathu kilkarla; ngathu wakanarla thanganitjadu kathi tjipiyitji, minhayangadja yina, yamunu thana mulpiningadja, tjidali. ‘I know all about sheep; I work
with those sheep, for whatsaname, for them to cut their wool, the shearers.’ # See tjampaka.

**tjirri** spring #?, compare ngapatjili
- *Ngapa nhunyi tjiri pararla.* ‘There’s a spring here.’

**tjirra** strip, peel off (for example, bark)
- # After you cut a gum tree down you bruise it all over and strip the bark off. See pirditjirra.

**tjirrayindri** get skinny

**tjirri** willow (type of Acacia) # grey willow in hilly country (?) # See also parlayila.

**tjiwara** woman # Yw, H. See yiwa.

**tjukurru** kangaroo • *Tjukurru ngathu windrali warrkanana.* ‘I speared a kangaroo with a spear.’ • *Kathi tjukurrujiti, ngarru wathi windralildra warrkanarnanga.* ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • *Kathi tjukurru-nyadi thana walypalali, minhaya nganarla mayi, piritipirtikarla darla yamunupani.* ‘If they tanned the kangaroo skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go red.’

**tjulbi** drip (water), leak (water)

**Tjulkumindji** place name (near Cutrabelbo Waterhole)

**tjumbudu** wild plum # vine, 30cm high, small fruit, in sandhills

**tjumbutjurrkuru** wild plum # similar to tjumbudu, but grows on hills

**tjumpunya** waxbill, zebra finch # or possibly swallow, see pulyurru nyununyunu.

**tjumppura** waxbill, zebra finch

**tjundurru** crippled # SY

**tjuru** brain(?) # See kuka thangka, puwa.

**tjurumindji** sensible

**tjuruntjuru** marrow (of bone)

**tjutama** shoot # from Pidgin ‘shootem’, from Eng; see dranyi.

**tjutjutju** pup # SY. Compare thutjutju.

**W**

**wadamarta** (steel) axe # SY, Yw

**wada, wadanha** wait for, await
- *Wadarla ngali yinha,...* ‘We’re waiting for him, …’
- *Thudayukarranga wadarranga thakumani ngalyila.* ‘He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen.’
- *Wadana ngathu thawawarriningadi kara nhukuyi thana, ay paningu.* ‘I waited for them to come, but nobody yet.’ # Often used with mirni, as in: Mirni wada thawarlayi thana. ‘Wait till they go.’ or: Mirni wada, ngandjarri muringadingi. ‘Wait till the rain stops.’ # Yw and SY kalka

**wadawada** sit around waiting

**wadayindri** wait • Mirni nganyi wadayindringa, putukurrula marr ngatyila miringadingi, kara. ‘I’ll wait for him to come back another time, maybe.’
- *Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngula karna nhunu(?) wadayindringa thadripalapala yadaati warrkanga.* ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’

**wadja or wadji** (awake?) # H

**wadjina** wake up # H. See yirrtji.

**wadjaka** wake (someone) up # H

**wadjina** white woman # from Eng ‘white gin’. Also wadlumpada.

**wadla** heap, pile # See also kini.

**wadlaka** heap up, pile up • Padla ngathu yinha wadlakarla. ‘I’m piling up the sand into a heap.’

**wadlanguuru, walangurru** type of plant # perhaps related to pigweed; a vine or prostrate plant, in flat sandy country, for example at the edge of a swamp.
It has black seeds, gathered when the plant is dying. • Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dingarnanga, pawa kalpurru, pawa wadlangurru, pawa mitjimpa, pawa ngadli, pawa pidiryiltharri. 'Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, wadlangurru seeds, purpa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds.'

wadlumpada white woman • Nhandu nhandra wawarla wadlumpadali. 'The white woman is looking at the horses.' # probably from Eng 'white lubra'. Also wadjina.

wadu hang

waduka (a) hang, be hanging # BK; (b) hang (something up) # SY • Kathi yinhaku waduka; thirrthali thayiyi. 'Hang the meat up, or the dog will eat it.'

waduwaduka hang upside down (like a bat)

waduwadukan Mapandhi hang (your head)

waga move, shift • wagari walarringadi 'shifting into the shade' • Wagaka yha! 'Move over!' # This -ka is 'away', not causative.

wagaka, wagalka move over (yourself); move something, shift • Ngalaaku, wagakanga kara ngathu yintjadu. 'I don’t know, maybe I can shift it.' • Kali ngathu yinha wagalkana. 'I shifted him.'

wagawindri move away (to live)

waka a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also kanta, walha, widi • Karirri(yi?) pandhiwaka karlkarlu mandriyindirra. 'He’s down at the creek fishing.' • Minha kathi kara nhutjaduwaka. 'There’s some sort of animal over there.' • Thawana thanawaka karawarrakadi. 'They went north.' • Ngapala ngapa mardrinilatji thanngani yulpwu thawiningadi, padla yundrawaka ngapapanyi. '[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.'

waka, marna waka tooth • Pandi nhutjadu marna waka mada. 'That dog’s got bad teeth.' # Also mardraku, dida.

waka muku grinders, molars

waka work (noun)

wakaka make work • Pidipidili nhulu wakakarla yintjadu. 'He’s working it [his horse] hard.'

wakana work (verb) • Ngarnda-parlungi nganyi wakananhukada, nhinggikala. 'I worked on Arrabury before.'

wakapurra hard worker

wakarramuku south # SY, Yw. See mulhapundra.

wakirri back of neck, nape # SY. See purnda.

wakiri see kawalka.

waku lame

wakuwaku catfish

wala grinding stone # the large one. SY. See also mandra nha. walamangurru see wadlangurru.

walarrri shade, shadow, reflection • Walarrri ngali nhuliyi pirripirrili nhinarla. 'Me and this white fellow sitting in the shade here.' • Walarrri nganyi wawayindirra ngapayi. 'I can see myself in the water.' • Walarrri nganggaliyi nhunu yabali ngananhana. 'His own shadow frightened him.' # See also nguya.

walawalarri shady, having plenty of shade

walha a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also kanta, waka, widi • thalkatji walha 'up there' • Thawana nganyi kathi mardrithikanga nhungganiyiwalha. 'I went and got some meat from him.'
walhini  boy (‘16–17 years’)
waluyuka or waluyuka  type of water bird
‘little blue crane’ (white-faced heron?)
# SY
walki, walkithalka  climb • Wathi payirriyi nganyi walthanhana kathi pildrangadi. ‘I climbed a big tree for a possum.’ # See also kari, kathi.
walkithalkapada  climb over
walpa  humpy • Minha nganarla yini nhinggudu muduwa, walpakurnuyitji? Dunka yada mayi! ‘What are you doing there, kid, in someone else’s house?Come on out!’ • Walpangi yada paka purutji yinggani ngandiiripuru. ‘You’d better bring your swag inside in case it rains.’ # See also walparra, mambu, punga.
walpakuku  the inside of the humpy • Yambarryiyi ngali nhuludu yandhanyndhanhana, ngarlawu(?) kurnulitji? kurnulutji? What is he standing in front of the humpy for?’
walpamarna  the front of the humpy • Minhanggadi nhunuyi walpamarinyi thanggurla? ‘What is he standing in front of the humpy for?’
walpanggarra  north wind # Sometimes used for ‘north’
walturrawa  humpy # Yw. Also walpa.
See also mambu, punga.
walpi  when? • Ey walpi yini thawawarranhaneyey? ‘Hey, when did you get here?’ • Walpila yina ngathu wawangatji? ‘When will I see you again?’ # Yw wintja
walpi kata  I don’t know when • Thawawarrangatjingga walpi kata nhani. ‘I don’t know when she’s coming home.’ • Nganyi yandharla walypalayi nhungganinyi nhinggigyi, ngariningdi nganha yunduru walpi kata. ‘I’m talking to this white fellow here, so you can listen to me, some time.’
walpirri  over, over the hill • kathi puluka walpirri miriyi thanggukarlatji. ‘tailing cattle over the sandhill.’
waltha  bring, carry • ... ngala ngarndri-ngapirili thanha walthanarlayi karlkutarli, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi. ‘...while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them to them in the yard.’ • Pipa yintjadu walthahawana kundangalil; wayi kaka kara. ‘The wind blew the paper away; I don’t know how far.’ # Also pakawarra, thuka.
walthathika, walthathikawarra  carry back, carry home • Kathi ngali parndrinhana, nga kudlayukarranga yinha. Pandrala ngali walthathikana. ‘We killed [a kangaroo], and cooked him overnight, and then carried him home cooked.’
walthawindri  take away • Ngandra yaba ngunyinhana nganha yunduru ngathutji purtupa walthawindrinhana winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’
walthayindri  carry for yourself • Ngapala parndringa palhatji, walthayindrishikangalatji. ‘Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.’
walyuuka see waluyuka.
walya  no, not; don’t (let) • Walya ngandra yurrala pardrinningadi nhinggijyi. ‘We don’t want (him) to die here.’ • Kayiditji walyala thanha nhinarla. ‘They aren’t living any more.’ • Ngararnanga pulhu yaraya(?) — walya ngathu pulhu nganandji. ‘I understood them but I didn’t tell them.’ • Walya thanha wawalaparra rattitji. ‘They never saw a rabbit [in the old days].’ • Yakaralala ngathu yina minhangarala nhuniyi walya yandhiyanhini ngakanyi. ‘I’m asking you why he don’t talk to me.’ • Walya
nhumu muka thudiningadi. ‘Don’t let him sleep.’ # Also watja, watka Yw; See also pani.
walya yurayindri be sad
walyangu not yet • Mulhudu nganyi thayiyindrina, ngala walyangu nganyi yartu, ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarla. ‘I had a feed but I’m not full yet; I’m still hungry.’ # Also kali paningu; See also paningu.
walyawalyaka lose • Kathi marngali ngathu wantingirla, walyawalyakanga yinha, kanthayi. Ay, nhutjadu kanparla. ‘I was after a goanna but I lost it in the grass. Hey, it’s turned up!’ # Also nyulka, yikaka.
walypala white man (from Eng ‘white fellow’) • Ngapala yingkarnangala thiili yabangunyiyindrinigunguda ngala pula walypalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’ • Wilpadali nganyi thawalapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Ngapala thana karrparnanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali kurrarlatji thana, thirrila karrpiningadi murrka. ‘Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.’ # See pirripiri.
walypawalyapa like a white man • Walya wawanga puthakurnu ngarru walypawalyapa yina thana nhinirra kayiditji, ... ‘We won’t see [that] again. They just live like white people now,...’
wama woma, sandhill snake, carpet snake # Also manga; See also mulhana.
wamalurru grasshopper
wamba many, mob # SY. See malkirri.
wamba (1) hide, cover up • Wamba-tharrarla nhulu paddyiti. [The floodwater] is covering the land.’ # See also nhamba, purrilka,
kudhikudhima, winkama (2) be unable to see (something) # Wamburla ngathu = Pudlu ngathu wawarla. ‘I can’t see.’
wambawamba be unable to see (something) # sometimes heard as wambaamba • Wambaamba ngathu. ‘I can’t see it.’
wamiyami weak # SY. See darru.
wandaparra ibis (black and white) # SY wartamugali
wandi leg # Nh
wandikila upper leg, thigh, hind leg • Wandikila nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Give me the hind leg (of kangaroo).’ # See also thadamuku, kulayada, ngalpa.
wandja see wantja.
wandukudra divide, split up, share # Compare yalba, manggama-nggakurra
wanga, wangangari, wangapandhi light (fire); heat something up • Patjikurrmutji makala ngala thana wangapandhirnanga ngapala ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari makamakaniningudatji. ‘They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.’ • Kathi paladi parndriparndriyindrinunga, ngala makatji wangiininguda katji yuka kara kuliningadi, ya karlukarlu kuliningadi. ‘They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat or maybe to cook fish.’ • Ngapa kuntha ngali wanguara. ‘We’re making a drink of tea.’ # See also pulkapada, thalpapada, karadaka.
wanggu type of snake # SY
wani song, corroboree • Ngapala nhulu wani drangayindrinunga. ‘Well, he sang songs to himself.’ • Wani thambanini nhutjadu. ‘He’s a good dancer.’ [or ‘He can dance.’] • Yiwa walya waniitji wawiningadi, ngarru karrungadi yina. ‘The women aren’t
allowed to watch the corroboree, it’s only for the men.’ # See also muda.

wani paratharra corroboree ground
wankina feel for (something) #?
wangganyi, warnganyi on the left, left hand # See also nguna warku.

wannanyikadi or warnganyingadi to the left
wantha past, passing
wanthathawa pass, go past • Ngarru nhuu wannathawanhana, walya kara nganha nhuu kikanhanatji. ‘He walked straight past me, just like he didn’t know me.’ See also ngardrawarrka, wawathawa.

wanthawawa look past
wanthi, wanthiyindri look for • Ngarrndri nganyi wanthiyindirla. ‘I’m looking for my mother.’ (also Ngarrndri ngathu wanthiyindirla.) • Mudawa nhuu wanthiwanhendri ngarndringadi. ‘The boy is looking for his mother’ • Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthirnangala nga kurnutji nhuu thangguthalkawarranga wawanyindripandhiringu. ‘They were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.’ # See Chapter 14 of Innamincka Talk for more information on the variety of ways in which this word can be used.

wantja, wantjangari, wantjapandhi (also heard as wandja) try, taste, test • Kirri ngathu wantjangarirla, kandrakanga. ‘Will I try to lift it?’ • Kirri yinhayi wantja, patji kara. ‘Can you taste this and see if it’s all right.’ • Kirriya nganha dramana, wantjiningadi, pandrala kara. ‘Will you cut [the meat] for me so I can see if it’s cooked.’ • Ngapa kuntha yundru wandja yinhajadu, makamaka yina ngakanityitji. ‘You try that tea, it’s too hot for me.’ # SY nhama

wantjathawa touch in passing, graze

wantjiwantjina imitate • Kawalka nhuu wantjiwantjinara. ‘He’s imitating a crow.’

wanyunka twist # SY, Yw. See wapa.

wapa twist • Martardaku nganyi wapayindrina. ‘I twisted my ankle.’ # See also dulyi, wanyunka

wapapandhi twist something round

wapawagawaga turn (something) around, twist it round and round

wapila type of grass (probably sandhill canegrass, Zygochloa paradoxa) # SY

wara who (subject of intransitive verb, object of verb or in a sentence without a verb), what (name) # Also waranu, warnu • (SY) Wara yini darlatji? ‘What’s your name?’

waralu = warlu, warali = warlu

warangi whose; who, whom (with inflectional suffix as in ‘to whom’, ‘who from’, ‘from whom’ etc.) • Windra warangi nhuniyi, ngathu dan.gana? ‘Whose spear is this I found?’ • Mudawa nthutjadu yabali warangiyi? ‘Who’s that kid frightened of?’

warangi kara someone’s, I don’t know whose • Windra warangi nhuniyi, ngathu dan.gana? ‘Whose spear is this I found?’ • Mudawa nthutjadu yabali warangiyi? ‘Who’s that kid frightened of?’

waranu who # = wara, warnu • Waranu yini? ‘Who are you?’

wararri bottom of net • Ngala ngapa kukkanityitji ngari, wararriyitji, mardramiti karrninguda malkirri pardrangaringadilatji thanha, paljakiningadi. ‘They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.’

wardama calm, sheltered (from wind) • Thawarla ngalda kundangalipuru wardamayi nhinanga, yandhinyandhiningadilatji. ‘Let’s go and sit [in the car] and talk out of the wind.’
wardayapa  road # Yw (may be Wngu).  
   See palthu, kapitharra.
wardi  emphatic particle, usually heard as -ardi
wardla  see warla.
vari  see wayi.
wariwari  sick # See also mundja, patja.
   wariwarina  get sick • Wakanarlala pirna, wariwarinarlatji nhutjadu.
   ‘He’s working too hard and got sick.’
warla, wardla  nest • palha warla ‘bird’s nest’
warlawaka, warlawaga  mix # SY
   • Puka yinhayi ngathu warlawakarla.
   ‘I’m mixing this dough.’ # See nguka, nhapi.
warlga  see warlka.
warli  house, hut • Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga nganha warli matjaji thudanga.
   ‘Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’
   # Also kundi.
warli marna  door
warli  help
   warlima, warliwarlima  help; stop
   (for example, stop someone fighting)
   • Thawa yada warlimanga nganha.
   ‘Come here and help me.’ • Ay warliwarlimana ngathu pulhudu(?) thirrirlayi.
   ‘I stopped them two from fighting.’ • Yiwa pula thawarla
   mudawa ngala thukarnanga warli-warlimayindringa.
   ‘Those two women are helping one another carry the child.’
warlka  fall • Warlkana nhutjadu wathinguda.
   ‘He fell out of the tree.’ • Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga nganyi thawarla warli matjaji thudanga.
   ‘Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.’ # SY and Yw also
   warlga, Hi warlga. See also ngurli, ditjipurri, kudra, pundji.
warlkapandhi, warlkangari  fall down (from a height) • Ngapala
   palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji
   nhunu thikawarranga ngapayi warlkapandhinga.
   ‘They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down
   and fell into the water.’
warlkathalka  fall (of rain)
warlkatharra  fall over
warlpa  hit with something flexible (as a whip or flexible stick) # = kunntji
warlpara, warlpada  learned, knowing, used to • Ay kilkarla ngathu, matja
   warlpara nganhainguda. ‘Oh, I know, I learnt a long time ago.’ • Ay warlpara
   nganji malthityitji thangguthanggunga.
   ‘Oh, I’m used to walking around in the cold.’
warlparaka  teach • Nhuludu nganha
   warlparakanhanya yada thinbingingadi.
   ‘That bloke taught me how to make a boomerang.’ • Wani nhutjadu
   drangayindrirla, nganhala warlparaka
   wantji yintjadu. ‘You teach me that
   song you’re singing.’ # Also
   kurakurrana, ngana.
warlpada ngana  learn • Warlpada
   ngana muduwayi yini nhinarlayi.
   ‘Learn while you’re young.’
warlu, waralu, warali  who (subject of transitive verb) • Warlu yina mitji
   yimpakanhanya? ‘Who gave you a
   black eye?’
   warlu kara, waralu kara, warali
   kara  someone, I don’t know who
   (subject of transitive verb)
warlu, warluwarlu  bark (of a dog)
   • Warluwarluwarlu ngathu.
   ‘He never barks.’ # See also kaldrukaldu,
   wawurru, marrti.
warlu parndri  bark # Lit. ‘bark hit’
warna  short; for a short time; in a short
   time, shortly • Karraringu thanha
   mulpininguda warna, payipayirru
   yina, mara witju-nyadi. ‘They tie
   them on after cutting them into short
   lengths, about the size of a finger.’
   • Ay ngarru nganji warna thuda-
   pandhinaitji. ‘I was only asleep for
a while.'  • Mundja muthu nhunu patjarla, paldringa kara nhutjada warnata.  'He’s very sick; he’ll be dead shortly.'  (Can also be said with kayidi instead of warna)  # See also ngurlu.  See also maka warnta.

warnatharra  for a short time
• Thawawarranhana nhunu, nhinanga ngakaniyi, yandhiyandhinga ngali, warnatharrayi nhinala, thikangala yina nhumyi.  'He came to sit with me and have a talk; he’s just staying for a while and then going back.'

warnu, waranu  who (subject of intransitive verb, object of transitive verb or in a sentence without a verb)  • Waranu yini?  'Who are you?'  • Kali thana wirninarnanga warnu nganyi.  'They told them who I was.'  • Warnu ngala yundru ngunyinhanayinha?  ‘Who did you give it to?’

warnu kara, waranu kara  someone, I don’t know who  • Warnu kara nhumyi thawara ngajada ngalungganingadi.  ‘Someone’s coming to our camp.’

warnumayindri  lean (on something)

warra  see dikilyarra.

warra  side # See thili, thinka.

warrakurnu  on one side, on the other side  • Ngala nhunu thudapandhinga nhinggiyi maka warrakurnula.  ‘Then he lay down on his side of the fire.’
• Ya palhatji thana yurara parndringa, pirli thana paladinjangu drakininguda, nga wathiyi pada karranga warrakurnuti, thadripalapala yina.  ‘If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it on to a tree on each bank of the river.’

warrayi, (Yw) warrayyi  never mind, leave it  • Pirritjampanarla nhunu.  • Warrayyi nhunu yukarrapandhimalkayardu.  ‘He’s tired.’  ‘Oh, never mind, he can lie down.’  • Warrayi nhulu thayimalkayardu.  ‘It’s all right, he can eat it.’  • Warrayi, walya yurarla ngandiarritji.  ‘I hope it doesn’t rain.’

warrayi wawa  (or warrayi waw)  never mind

warrka  throw, throw away; leave somewhere  • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu wadayindirirla thadripalapala yadatji warrkanga.  ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’  • Wilyaru thana pardraringu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga.  ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’
• Yarru nhantjadu yundru wawarla, nhinggudungu nganha yadamanalitji warrkanhukada.  ‘That yard you see there, that’s where a horse threw me once.’  • Warrkawarrananhanatji ngathu yinha, ngala nhulutji maka wangangariningadi nganarlai.

‘When I left him he was just about to light the fire.’

warrkana, warrkanapada  spear  • Kathi tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralildra warrkanarnanga.  ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’  • Pangkithirri nhulu yinha warrkananhana.  ‘He speared it in the ribs.’

warrkapada  throw to the other side

warrkapandi, warrkanapandi  throw down  • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandriri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu ...  ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them …’  • Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandi-warrkapandhingala makayi.  ‘Then they throw all the stones into the fire.’

warrkawarra  bring and throw down (for example, an armful of wood)

warrkatharra  let go # Also given for ‘leave’
warrkawarrkana  throw from one to the other; dislike
warrkawarrkanayindri  throw from one to the other; dislike one another
warrkawindri  leave (someone or something), go away from • Nga Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpudu yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’
warrkupada  the other side # SY
• warrkupada widayi ‘on the other bank’
warra  grey
warruwitji  emu • Ngapala thana kathi warruwitjingaditji thawari, kathi warruwitjityukatji paandrinya. ‘They also go out for emus, to kill emus.’ • Ngapala pandhi wirlpinhinarnanga, ngala kathi thana ngarangaraminirliyila warruwitjilitji. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’
# Also maltharrimindji, kiwada.
Emus are probably not classed as palha ‘bird’.
warta  larger end of anything long, butt (for example, of tree, yamstick, spear)
• windra warta ‘blunt end of a spear’
• Mudawa ngathu thanha wawarla nhinanarnanganthi wathiyi. ‘I’m sitting under the tree watching the kids.’
# See also nganku.
wartamuku  backside, hips # See also pulumuku.
wartamugali  ibis # SY. See wandaparra.
wartaka  go over • miriwa wartakanga ‘to go over the sandhill’
wartari  kangaroo rat (perhaps the desert rat kangaroo, Caloprymnus campestris) # SY, Yw?
Wartathulanini  Wattathoolendinnie Waterhole
warumpudu  swollen # Yw
warumpudu ngana  swell up # Yw
• Warumpudu nganarla nhunuyi puka. ‘The damper’s swelling up.’
waruwaru  dark • Thawayukarrana nganyi waruwaruyi. ‘I was walking in the dark.’ # See also miyaru, mabumabu, marri.
wathara  wind • Wathara nhutjadu darrkarla. ‘The wind’s blowing.’
# See also kundangali, thayirri.
wathi  make, erect, build, construct
• Palha purla piriwaralayiti, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi ...
‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake …’ # See also daka, ngana, nhapi.
wathi  stick, log, tree, wood, firewood; machine • Warlkana nhutjadu wathinguda. ‘He fell out of the tree.’
• Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirri thurrpanari yinha mulhudungadilatji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtijkarrtjimari.
‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • … ya nhungganiyabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrikatharranga, nga wathi thanggunari pantja thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna.
‘… and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ • Minhangadi yundru wathi nhuludutji yada thinbarla; ngarru kudrayindiri yina nhutjadutji wathi. ‘What do you make a boomerang out of that wood for? It only breaks, that wood.’ • Wathi nhunyi karrtjiwagawagarla. ‘This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round.’
wathi kala  fork # Yw
wathi kaparri  root
wathi karli  limb of tree
wathi muku  log; post # See also thinka, maka warnta, pirta.
wathi mutuka  motorcar
wathi parndirparndirri  hammer
wathi patipatjikini  mechanic
wathi thilpi  twig # See also witju.
wathi thinka  log (possibly also wathi yinka)
wathithirri # used in referring to sticks or logs put on or around grave, but meaning not clear • ... nga yankala mandringa, yankala kurraharranga, ngapala wathithirrila warrkari, wathilardi karrkarranga thalkanga, ya thanggunatharrakarrkaringu wathitji, ... ’... then [they] get branches, and put the branches all around, then they throw down logs(?), they put logs on top, and stand logs up all around, ...’
wathi warta  butt of tree
wathi windra  spear • Karrukarruyi yintjadu ngathu mamathikana wathi windra. ’I took the spear off that old fellow over there.’
wathi witju  little stick • Kurrapandhiri purrtiji yinhanga makali yina karrtjiyarrjimarrkarrkaringu wathi witjuli. ’He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig.’
wathiwutju  walking stick # not clear that witju and witju are not the same
wathi pukapuka  scrub # Also pukapuka.
wathiwathi  scrubbling
Wathiwathi  Scrubbling Camp Waterhole
wathi yinka  see wathi thinka.
watja  not # Yw. See walya, watka.
watjina  hang up (for example, clothes) # SY, Yw
watka  not # H; see watja.
wawa  see, look • Wawa parrariyi  ‘Look underneath.’ • Nga yarrnduldranggu ngathutji wawanana yina dunkarrayi nga yabalildranggu winkanga yadamaningadila thannganiyi thudayukarranga. ’And I saw you going out and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.’ • Walarrri nganyi wawayindirrila ngapayi. ’I can see myself in the water.’
wawana, wawawawana  watch, look after • Purrtiji yinggani wawawawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu. ’Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’ • Mudnawa thanayi patjingu nhinarla wawawawanarlayitji thanha. ’The kids are good while you’re watching them.’
wawangalpirri  look over (something you can’t see through, for example, a fence)
wawatharra  look, take notice • Ngala pulyatji marndakurrpandhirlayi, nga walya yinha wawatharranga, karritjipandhiyila thana paninarla. ’When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.’
wawathawa, wawathawawarra  pass, leave behind • Ngathu wawathawiana yinha, palthuyi. ’I passed him on the road.’ # Compare kurrawindri, ngardrawarrka, wanthathawa.
wawathikathika, wawawagawaga  look around
wawawananhina  expect, watch out for
wawu  tea tree # SY. See kayarri, thayarri.
wawurrrka  bark (dog) • Pandi ngathu purrtjinana, ngurra nhujiyada yabali wawurrrka. ’I frightened the dog; he’s still barking at me.’ # See also warlu, kaldrukaldru, marrtji.
wayaka myall # perhaps Acacia calcicola, but also given for acacia bush. See kaltja.

wayi how # in combined forms: wayi kaka ‘how far?’, wayi patji ‘how good?’, wayi pirna ‘how big?’
• ‘Yigatji wayi patji? ’ Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara pirtipirtinangatji.’
  ‘What are the wild oranges like?’
  ‘Oh, they’re bitter yet. Don’t know when they’re going to get ripe.’
# Sometimes wari. See also yarndu, yilaru.

wayi kara I don’t know how ...
• Pipa yintjadu walithawawana kundangalili; wayi kaka kara. ‘The wind blew the paper away; I don’t know how far.’

wayiludu mosquito • Wayiludunguda nganha katjakatjarla. ‘I’m stinging from mosquito [bites].’ # Also kunthi.

wayini how many, how much • Ngatu yina mardra nguniyiwindringa; wayini yini yurralatji? ‘I’ll give you money before I go; how much do you want?’
• Yakayindrini kalkayi. ‘Mayi, karlukarluji wayinila ngandra?’. ‘In the afternoon they ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’

wayini kara I don’t know how many • wayini kara dritji ‘I don’t know how long (how many days)’

wayirri lignum # SY. See pundrinya.

wibu whip # from Eng. Also wipayithi.

wida bank (of river, creek) # SY, Yw; examples are SY • nhinggiyiyi widayi ‘on this bank’ • warrkupada widayi ‘on the other bank’ • Widapulayi, kalpurru thanggurla. ‘There are coolibahs on both sides.’ # The -pula in widapulayi may be a mistake; it is the Wngu dual suffix. See also kadawa, thadri.

widi a word or ending that sometimes follows a word that tells where or which one; its meaning is not clear # Compare also kanta, waka, walha
• ngariwidi, ngaritji widi, pandhitji widi, all translated ‘down there’
• Ngariwidi mayi Kilyalpa. ‘[He’s] down there at Kilyalpa. • thalkatji widi ‘up there’

widi call to come # Yw. See also kandri, mirirtjakurra, ngarndapandji, kaldripantji, karrka.

wika clean # H wirrkindri ‘to wash’ may not be related.

wikana, wikawikana clean (something), wipe (something)
• Wikawikananga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi, nga thayi-yindringa larutungara, ngapali ngunkukininguda. ‘They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.’ # See also drangka, wirrk(a).

wikapada wipe, wipe off • Mulha yintjadu wikapada. ‘Wipe his face.’

wiki week # from Eng • Wiki kurnu nganyi dritji parrkulu nhinathawan ga. ‘I stayed there two days last week.’

wilarnku curlew

wilawarra sit on haunches

Wilbarrku Wilpancoo Waterhole

wiliwili shoulder # or perhaps collarbone (SY). See also pinyi, thapini, kilkirri, pilpiri.

wilka wild (animal) • pandi wilka ‘dingo’

wilpada wagon # from Eng
• Wheelbarrow’ • Wilpadali nganyi thawalapurra, mandriithawari nganha walypalali. ‘Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up.’ • Walyala ngani purkapadayi wilpaliditji, ngarrayu pula thawandji, thanjiyipangadi, nganyi nhinapadapadarlayi nhinggikala Kinipapayi. ‘We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on
without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.'

wilpuru rope # SY. See wirni, drupa.

wilyaru exile, person who is exiled

wilyaruparda exile someone

• Wilyarula yina pardaari, thirri-thirrinlayi nhunu ya nhipangurrru nhulu parndrilayi. ‘They would exile [a man] for stirring up trouble or beating his wife.’ • Wilyaru thana parda aringu pakangalatji kanthayi warrkathikanga. ‘They took him into the bush and left him.’

windawinda walking stick

windra owl, perhaps barn owl # SY. See yurlawarra.

windra, wathi windra spear • Kathi tjkurrujji, ngarru wathi windralidra warrkanwanga. ‘As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.’ • Wawarnanga ngapangadi ngari thawarlayi karra kulpinayindrilayila ngapati jibarlayi nga wathi windrali warrkananga. ‘Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear them while they’re drinking.’

windri paint, rub • Maltji withi nganyi windirra (or windriyindirla). ‘I’m rubbing my sore leg.’ • Windringa ngathu yinhayi piritipiri. ‘I’m going to paint it red.’ # See also marndra.

windri, windripada, windritharra go in, enter, set (sun) • Ngapala nhunu windripadari purtungurru. ‘Then he went in with his swag.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulukpathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarrinijji yada warli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Nga pirlji ngathu windrirru. ‘They [the ducks] go into the net.’

• Palha purla pirnarlayijji, ngapala yarru wathinijji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windri-tharranga ngapa marruyijji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’ • Windripadaka yita! Or windripadamalka! ‘Go right in!’ # See also wirri.

windrima, windriwindrima, windrimawarra put in • ... ngapala thana windrimawarrarjing wathininguda yarruji thamgani. ‘... and put them in the yard that they have built for them.’ • Ngala panipani(kari?) muku palgupalgu dukininguda, ngapala dulhrri darlamurrri windrimari, palji-kiningadijji yina, piritipiritikari darlatji yinha. ‘After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.’ • Tjukurru darlatji windri-windrimawindrimalka. ‘You can fill up the kangaroo skin (water-bag).’ # See also kurrapada, winma.

windrimapada bring inside

windripandhi go down in (hole); set (sun); get buried (slang?) • Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankula kurrwagadijji nga windriwindhandinga palha mukuli. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’ • Dritji windripandhirlayi ngani kuthiwarra nthana. ‘We got there at sundown.’

winka be lost, disappear, run away, duck off • Ngapala nhunu winkarnanga yadamaningadila ngari. ‘Then he ducked back down to the horses.’ • Ngandra yaba nguyinhana nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa walthawindrinhanka winkarnanga
yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Yadatji ngathu mapanhanaha ngala nhuma winkarlayila. ‘I picked up the boomerang and he ran away.’ # SY translated this word as ‘hide away’ and did not accept it for ‘run away’ # See also nyulkayindri, miniwindri, putharrkawindri, kinyiwinka.

winkama steal, run away with; hide • Ay winkamana nhanha nhulu. ‘He ran away with her [my wife].’ • Ngathu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha mandra ngakani winkamananhana, ngunyiyihikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara. ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’ • Walpa ngaggallili wawayila yina winkamarlayi kara yundru. ‘The owner of the house might see you and think you are stealing something.’ • Winkamana ngathu nhunggani wathitji, ngurra parndriyilatji nganinha. ‘I planted his stick so he won’t belt us any more.’ # SY and Yw winkima. See also kudhikudhima, purrilka, wamba, minilka, mama.

winkamininindri duck off winkapada go inside, come inside • Muduwa yada winkapadani ngandjarripuru. ‘Kids, come inside out of the rain.’

winkapandhi dive, go down # See also karttiwriri.

winkapani, winkawindri run away, go and hide • Winkawindrinhana nhunu yilakadi kara. ‘He ran away and we don’t know where he’s gone.’

winkathawa disappear (into the distance), go out of sight

winma put in # SY, Yw. = windrima, kurrapada • Kathi yinhu kwinma, yakuthayi. ‘Put the meat in the bag.’

wintja when # Yw. • Wintjama yundru wathiya yinhaku punga? ‘Kayidima.’ ‘When are you going to put up that humpy?’ ‘Not long.’ # The form with no suffixation is found only in RYn. See walpi.

wipa or wipnga sweep # from Eng; see drangka • Yambarriyi kuranga, padla paltjapaltji yina wippinginingudatji yinha, patjikariningu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukangukayindriyi. ‘They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.’

wipa creek # Yw. See kairri, kadri, kinipapa.

wipayithi see wibu.

wirdi outside (for example, the outside one of a group) # See thalka, yambarıi.

wirdiwirdika stir • Ngapali wirdiwirdikari pukatji nhapinga. ‘[They] stir the flour with water and roll it up.’

wirina tell • Yandhiyandhinga ngali, nhunu nhinarlayitji. Minha kara, minha nganha wirinanga, or yakanga. ‘We’re going to have a talk, while he’s here. I don’t know what about, whether he’s going to tell me something, or ask me something.’ # See also ngana, pintaka.

wiriwinma swap, exchange • Wirirwinmarnangara karna thana pitjidi kumaningurrutji. ‘The people with the bags of pitchery exchanged [them].’ • Puladu kadringurruru, wirirwinmanhana puladu ngathadi man.garri, nhipakiningadi. ‘Those two are brothers-in-law; they gave each other their young sisters to marry.’ # See also ngunyiwindri.

wiriwinmayindri exchange (with someone)

wirlpa cave; hole (for example, in a dish) • Wirlpangudali nhuliyi nganha wawarla. ‘He’s peeping at me through
a hole.’ • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinginguda nga wirlpa kurranga, mulha kurrnui. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Thana mukurdakalapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu pirmatji wirlpa. ‘They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.’ # See also mingka, daba, thuka.

wirlpaka pierce, drill (a hole), make an opening • Thiltja thana tjukurru pardrarla, ngapala thanadu pirditjirraritji nga palha mukuli tjarprikininguda wirlpakanga nyinditji. ‘They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.’

wirlpa fast • Karna wirlpa kanpamuthu nhujadu minirlayabayi. ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ # See also puthapika, puthapirna.

wirlpi whistle # SY wirlpa; See also payipaka.

wirlpinhina be whistling • Ngapala pandhi wirlipinhinarnanga, ngala kathi thana ngarangaraminirlayila warruwitjilitji. ‘Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.’

wirni string, rope • Ngapala yina wathi thinbari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinha mulhudungaditji nhunu thawathalkingaditji warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtjakarrtimari. ‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Ngapala pirntathangkali nyamari, marapardrini, wirnili ngukanguka pirntathangkali, karrangalatji yinha. ‘I’ll bind the handle on with string and seal it with beefwood gum (mixed with the string).’ • Ngala karrukarrallitji ngarru wirni yamununguldra, paladi wirnina thurrkarnanga ngarru pulyaldra. ‘On the other hand, the old men only wore a small string.’ # See also wilpuru, drupa, yinka, yulpudu.

wirnika, wirnikamalka make string • Wirnikamalka purupurriningudalatji thana parndringa (unclear word) wirningadi nga thurrpanga ... ‘They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it …’

wirnikamura human hair string • Ngala yamunu ngala thana wirnikamuratji thurrpininguda, yarndulrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlungadi. ‘They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.’ • Drakarnanga yarndulrangu wirnikamuratji yiwangaditji pirnaldra, karriningaditji panikaldra nhambkayindirditji. ‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’

wirni yinka a length of string or rope • Yiwali nhandra wirni yinka mandrinhana karranga yinha panditji. ‘That woman got a piece of rope and tied the dog up.’ # Said on one occasion to mean a ball (not a length) of string.

wirni tell a story # See karrtjikarrtimi.

wirnina tell about • Kali thana wirninarnanga warnu nganyi. ‘They told them who I was.’ • Ay, ngaiwu yina walya wirninanhana thantjiyipangadi nganyi thawanhana yaba ngunyinga nganha thana. ‘Hey, I didn’t tell you about how they frightened me in town.’ • Ngapiiri nganha wirnina yinggani. ‘Tell me about your father.’

wirnivirni discuss, talk about • Minha yula wirnivirnira? ‘What are you two talking about?’

wirniwangka seagull
Yanclruwcindba-English dictionary

wirri duck down # See also kartiwrri.
wirri go in, enter, set (sun) # SY, Yw; see windri.
wirri type of weapon, like a club with a big sharp head # Yw ‘When you hit anybody he turn the other way and he stick straight through you.’ (Bob Naylon)
wirrk(a) wash, wipe # H. See wika; drangka, wikana, also yika, panna.
wita hill # See under mardra, miri.
witamuku backbone
withi sore, injury • Maltji withi nganyi windrirla. ‘I’m rubbing my sore leg.’ • Ngapala nhunu purtu mandri-mandrirranga milyaruyi, nga thawawindringa ngatjada kurungadila, withi ngabayi-ngada, ya kuthiwarra ngatjada. ‘Well, he packed his swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there.’ # SY dapa
withiwithinah chafe • Darla nganyi withiwithinarla. ‘My skin is chafed.’
witjipa put out to dry # SY. See ditjipa.
witju finger; twig • Mitji nganyi draka-yindrinhana witju pulyali. ‘I poked my eye with my little finger.’ # See wathi and mara, also wutju. It is not clear if witju and wutju are different.
witjukura east, east wind # Also heard witjikura; see also dritjirdunka.
wuldru narrow # Yw yuldru
wutju something long, perhaps used only to form compound words • marawutju or marawitju ‘finger’ • wathiwutju ‘walking stick’ # not clear if this is different from witju. Reuther has wutju ‘long’ (Yw).

Y

ya and • Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni thurrpanari yinhina mulhudungadilatji nhunu thawathalkiningadi warrkanga wathilatji yina karrtjikarrtjimari.
‘Well, he would cut and shape a stick from a plum bush and tie a string to it and whirl it around, so that someone would come and leave some food for him.’ • Pawangadi, pawa thungini ngunyirnanga ya ngardupardn dri ngunyirnanga. ‘They gave grinding stones, for seeds, and nardoo pounders.’ • Minhayangadilatji karlukarluk yukinningadi kara, ya kinipayi kara kurrinkingad, karlukarluk kara yamal. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’ • Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhinapadipadini, ya thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra. ‘They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.’ # See also nga.
yaba fear • Karra wirrpa kanpamuthu nhujiadu minirla yabayi. ‘That man ran off really fast in his fear.’ • … ya nhunggani yabali ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, blanket-li yinha purrilkatharranga, nga wathi thangguni pantsa thangguni-nyadi nhunu karna. ‘… and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.’ • Ngala nhunu karmatji yayinala yinda yabali. ‘Then the first man screamed out in fear.’ # Yaba generally occurs with the ending -li. The cause of the fear may be marked with locative -yi or aversive -puru if it is a person or thing, or with purposive -ini-ngadi or potential -yi if it is an event; see examples of these in the yabali subentry below.
yabaka frighten, make timid • Pandi yintjadu yundru yabakanana, ngurra yinha parndriningadi nganarnaranga yaba ngunyiniga yinha. ‘You made that dog timid because you’re always
wanting to give him a hiding and frightening him.'
yaba mana frighten # SY
yabana get frightened
yaba ngana get frightened # SY
yaba ngunyi, yaba ngunyingunyi frighten • Ngandra yaba ngunyingunha nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa wallhawindrinhana winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’ • Ngapala yingkarangala thili yabangunyi-yindringuda ngala pula walypalalthili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’
yabakanpa, yabapika frightened person • Ngala nhunu karnakurnutji thawawarrarlayi kilkarnanga yina karnatji yabapika. ‘Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened.’
yabali frightened • Yabali yini kathikathipuru? ‘Are you frightened of snakes?’ • Ngapala nhunu yabali minhayi kara. ‘I don’t know what he’s frightened of.’ • Yabali nhutjadu paldriningaditji. ‘He’s afraid of dying.’ • Ngapala nhunu walypala-kurnutji yabalila nhungegani karnapalhatji nhunui ngalardi, kali kuthiwarranatji. ‘Well this other white man was frightened [because he thought that] the devil had come.’ • Walthayindrithikangala kathi thana manggarlayila yabalilatji. ‘They carry the meat back to camp while the rest of the emus go for their lives.’ # See also purrtji.
yabana get frightened, be afraid
yabapani unafraid, not frightened • Yabapani mulhu nhutjadu. ‘He’s frightened of nothing.’
yabayabali a bit frightened
yabayabana become a bit frightened
yada boomerang • Nga yadala thana thinbari, yadatji thinbinginguda nga wirilpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi. ‘Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.’ • Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) wadavindirla thatdripalapala yadatji warrkanga. ‘Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.’ (Note that this sentence has both yada ‘this way’ and yada ‘boomerang’.) • Ngarrungu thanggu-thalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali. ‘The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.’
yada to here, hither, this way; towards the one(s) you are talking about • Thawa yada warlimanga nganha. ‘Come here and help me.’ • Ngapa nganha yada ngunyi. ‘Give me some water.’ • Ngarrungu nhunu kulukpathalkari purtu mandringa dunkawindringa nhunu windriwarrinjih thana warrli. ‘So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by.’ • Ngapala pula thingapadanga yada. ‘They pull it [the net] in.’ # Opposite to yita.
yada paka bring • Ngala thanatji walalya yartukari, ayi ngarnndri-ngapirili yada pakarnanga karlukarlutji ngunyanga thanha. ‘They don’t have to feed them; the parents bring fish and give it to them.’
yadamaka notched stick for messages
yadamani horse • Ngala nhunu milimani thawawarrlayila yadamani Thayaparraringuda. ‘Meanwhile the mailman arrived on horseback from Durham Downs.’ # See also nhardu, pirndiwalku.
yadhi (1) foetus, unborn baby # ‘that’s the baby in the bag, in the belly’; (2) born; (3) umbilical cord and
afterbirth • yadhi thundriyi, muduwatji kanpakari ‘the afterbirth is in the stomach (= womb) when the baby is born’

yadhi kurra give birth # See also ngama mana, ngathanika, dan.ga.

yadi like # Yw; see nyadi.

yaka, yakayaka ask • Ngarrungu nhunu Diradili nganha yakapadanga nga walypala yawarrili. ‘Yilangginguda yiney?’ ‘Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?”’

• Ngathu yinha kapirla, yakayakanga yinha mardra ngakani winkama-nhana, ngunyithikanga kara nganha nhulu, pani kara. ‘I’m going to follow him and ask him whether he took my money and whether he’ll give it back to me or not.’

• Yakayindrini kalkayi, ‘Mayi, karlukarlu wayinila ngandra?’. ‘In the afternoon they would ask one another, “How many fish did we get?”’

• Thawarla nganyi, yaka-thikanga yinhayi yilanggi kara ngaldra thudiningadi. ‘I’m going over to ask him where we can camp.’

• Yambarringadi thawa nhinanga. ‘Go and sit outside.’

yaka-thikanga yinhayi yilanggi kara ngaldra thudiningadi. ‘That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.’

yambarrri flat, flat place; outside; plain • Yambarringadi thawa nhinanga. ‘Go and sit outside.’

• Kinikangati ngala yiwalila yambarrriy kuurranga. ‘The women heap them up on the flat ground.’

• Walya makayitji nhinawagawaga, kudlayindriyila yini. Makapani thambathambanaki mayi yambarrriyi. ‘Don’t stay near the fire, you might get burnt. Play away from the fire, out on the flat.’ # See thalka, wirdi, kunirri.

yambarrrikurra make flat

yambayambarrri open place, open ground, flat # See also paratharra.

yampa strange; # SY and Yw also ‘dingo, wild dog’ • karna yampa ‘stranger’

pandi yampa dingo, wild dog # Yw

thirrtha yampa dingo, wild dog # SY

yamunu wool, fur, hair (of body) • Kathi tjukurr-nyi thana walypalali, minhayu nganarla mayi, pirtipirtikarla darla yamunupani. ‘If they tanned the kangaroo skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go
red.’ • Ngala yamunumindjildra nhinggiyitji nyinyimulpiningudatji. ‘But our people [tan the hide] with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.’ • Yilayarndu kara, minha yamunuli kara thana (unclear word), kathi pildrali kara thana nganapapadipadini, or kathi tjukurruli. ‘I don’t know how [they wove them] or what sort of hair they spun the thread from; maybe they used to use possum, or maybe kangaroo.’ # Yw nyurdu

yandha say, talk; make its natural sound (for example, a bird to call) • Minhala yini yurarla ngariningadgi nganyi yandharlayi? ‘What do you want to hear me say?’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadgi yada thawari nga yandhanga ninanga karlkarlu parndrirnanga pula thadri parawadaladra, ... ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, ...’ # See also ngampa, ngana.

yandhayandha talk, speak • Yandriwandhatji nganyi yandha-yandharla. ‘I talk Yandruwandha.’ • Yawarri pulganili ya(?) walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru walypalayingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi nganarnangatji pulhu. ‘I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows’.

yandjiyandha be shaky • Wathi madlanitji nhutjadu, yandjiyandjila yina nhutjadu. ‘The post’s no good, it’s too shaky.’ # See ngarra, yirrika.

yandjiyandjilka shake # SY

yandjiyandjina shake (something) # SY

yandri growl at, rouse on • Mudawa ngathu yandirla. ‘I’m rousing on the kids.’

yandriyindri swear at one another, abuse one another • Ngarru puladu ngan guli yandriyindrinhana. ‘They just roused on each other.’

Yandruwandha language name # often heard as Yandruwantha from MN

yanka, yanku bough, bush, bunch of leaves • Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiri, nga warrkapandhinga ngapala pulpanga ngalu nhulu ... ‘So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them ...’ • Ngapala kuđru pakuri ngari, nga yankala kurrawagandji nga windri-pandhinga palha mukult. ‘They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.’

yapu, yapuyapu smooth, slippery # See also yiliyili, yupurrnu.

yarawarra naked • Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawa-thawapadipadini ... ‘People now think they used to walk about naked ...’

yarndu how, that way, for that reason • Pin.gi pin.gi thana ngunyiyindripadipadini yarndu. ‘That’s how they used to trade things.’ • Walya nhulu kilkanhana minha nganarnanga kara nhunu; walya yina nganha nhulu dranyiningad. Yarndu nganha nhulu dranyinhanatji. ‘He didn’t know what he was doing. He didn’t intend to hit me. That’s how he came to hit me.’ • Thayiyindringa palhatji yarndu thana parndri-padipadini karnalitji, palhatji ngala drakinguda ngala paladi. ‘That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.’ • Ngan.gu kuthikuthidi nhinda ngunyinyunyirnanga yinha. Yarndu nhunu walyatji yurarla yandhiningaditji. ‘His squeaky voice

yandruwandba-English dictionary
makes him shy. That’s why he doesn’t like talking.’ # See also wayi, yilaru.

yarndudu how, like that, that way

• Walya yarndudutji yandha. ‘Don’t talk about that!’

yarndudungu like that, that way

• Nguurra nhujadu yandharla yarndudungu. ‘He always talks that way.’

yarndukala how, like that, that way

• Pawathungini ngala pitjidi kumaningaditji ngunyiyindrirranga yarndukalangu thana nhinapadipadinjiti.

‘They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery; that’s how they used to live.’ • Yarndukala ngalina yinhu thulathulakanhana ay karna nganggalitji nhujadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • Walypalatji walyaldra thanayi yarndukalatji nhinalapura. ‘The whitefellows (on the other hand) never lived like that.’

yarnduldrangu, yarnduyildrangu the same, in the same way • Yarnduyildrangu yita thawarla. ‘[He’s] going the same way [as us].’ • Nhuludu nganathikathikarla maditantji nhukuyi nganyi ngala nhumati yarnduldrangu. ‘He tells everyone I’m no good, but he’s just the same.’ • Thimbiltji pakurnanga kulanga yarnduldrangu makamuduli. ‘They dig thimbiltjis and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.’

# See also yala, nguya yala.

yarndunguda in that way, from that, that’s how

• Pandi karranhana yintjadu kathipani, yarndungudala thuru mawa thirri thirririnarlatji. ‘The dog was tied up without any meat, that’s how he got starved, and that’s what made him savage.’

yarnduyi how, like this, this way

• Ay, walja yarndudutji ngaldra yita thawa, ngala yarnduyi ngaldra yita. ‘Don’t go that way, let’s go this way.’

yarnduyildrangu the same way

• Yarnduyildrangu yita thawarla ‘going the same way [as me]’

yarra wide

yarrana spread (for example, open arms, spread legs) # Intransitive, but with object, perhaps only body part, as in kupu yarranarnanga ‘opening the arms’

yarrkamarta devil # Yw. See karnapalha, kurnki.

yarru yard • Palha purla pirnanarlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji, marru kadawayi, ngapala thawarnanga puka windriharranga ngapa marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathi nganga. ‘When the young birds are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].’

yartu full • Mulhudu nganyi thayiyindrina, ngala walyangu nganyi yartu, ngurrangu nganyi mawali nganarlha. ‘I had a feed but I’m not full yet; I’m still hungry.’ # See also marnamirri, pirna.

yartuka feed (someone, something)

• Ngala thanatji walyala yartukari, ay nganrdi-ngapirili yada pokarnanga karlukarltji ngunyinang thanha. ‘They [the people] don’t have to feed them [the young pelicans]; the parents bring fish and give it to them.’

yartuna become full (stomach), get full • Ngapala nhinari yartunarnanga palhangu datji, ya palha paninarlayitji. ‘They eat their fill of them until the birds are all gone.’ • Thayiyindrirranga yartunarnangalatjini, walya padlapadla walya thurpathurrpa, mardra mitjingudatji. ‘They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.’

yawa, yawapandhi spread • manthi yawapandhi ‘spread bedding out’
yawathikathika, yawawagawaga
spread all around
yawayawa unroll • Purru yundru
yawayawala thikandji yada yandha-
yandhangalatji ngakaniyi. ‘Unroll
your swag and then come back and
talk to me.’

Yawarrawarrka language name,
 northern dialect of the Yandruwandha
group

yawarri speech, language, word
• Yawarri yintjadu yundru ngararla,
pirripiri yintjadu? ‘Do you under-
stand that language, that white bloke?’
• Ngarrangu nhunu Diradili nganha
yakapadanga nga walypala yawarrilli,
‘Yilangginguda yiney?’ ‘Then he just
asked me in Dieri, and then in white-
fellow language, “Where are you
from?”’ # See also ngan.gu, parlpa,
yindri.

yayi exclamation expressing fear

yayina call out ‘Yayi!’ (in fear)
• Ngala nhunu karnatji yayinanga yina
yabali. ‘Then the first man screamed
out in fear.’

yiba drink • Ngapa nhutjadu
yibiningadi. ‘That water’s for
drinking.’ • Karrurrruu, nhunuyi
pada, ngapakaldirlinguda, yibanchana
nhuluyi, thudarla nhunu, kurrayi
nganarnanga, kurrayi nganarla.
‘This old fellow is inside, he’s been
drinking rum and now he’s lying
down, dead drunk.’ • Wawarnanga
ngapangadi ngari thawarlaiy karra
kulpaindirirlayila ngapatji yiba-
ralayi nga wathi windrali warrkananga.
‘Well, when they see them going to the
water the men surround them, and then
spear them while they’re drinking.’
• Kilkalikarla thawanga ngapa-
ngadijjii, ngarru pulyala pakari
tjukurrulu darla yibiningadi
palthuyukala yitalayi thawarnanga.
‘They know it is there and they need
carry only a small kangaroo skin

[ywaterbag] for drinking from while
they are going along.’ # See also
thapa.
yibayiba suck # See pardaparda.
yibayindri suck (for example, a cut)
yidikurra groan # SY (exact meaning
not clear)

(yidla) # see yila

yidlakadi where to? • Yidlakadi yini
yurarlo thawanga? ‘Where do you
want to go?’
yidlakadi kara I don’t know where
to, to somewhere

yidlanggi, yidlanggiyi where?
• Ngulhu ngakani yidlanggiyi? (or
yidlanggi?) ‘Where’s my brother?’
yidlanggi kara, yidlanggiyi kara
somewhere, I don’t know where
• Ngalaaktu yidlanggi kara nhunu
nhinanga nhunggukalangu. ‘He’s
round about there sitting down
somewhere.’
yidlangginguda where from? • Karna
yula yidlangginguda? ‘Where are you
two from?’
yidlayarndu how?, what (saying)?;
that way • Yidlayarndu yinha yundru
yakana? ‘What did you ask him?’
yidlayi where? • Mayi, wawathikana
yundru pani? Yidlayi nhunukukalangu
thana? ‘Well, did you see anybody?
Whereabouts are they?’

yidrayidra flower

yiga wild orange • ‘Yigatji wayi patji?’
‘Ay kaldringu thana. Walpi kara
pirtipirtiirnangatji.’ ‘“What are the wild
oranges like?” “Oh, they’re bitter yet.
Don’t know when they’re going to get
ripe.”’ # Note that yika means ‘fig’ in
Adnyamathanha.
yiga squeeze # SY. See nyulka.
yika wash • Ngapa nhutjadu yibiningadi,
walya mara yikayindringadi. ‘That
water’s for drinking, not to wash your
hands.’ # See also yirra, multhipa.
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

(yika)

yikaka, yikayika lose; spill # SY
• Ngathu yinhaku mardra yikakani.
‘I lost that money.’ # See also
walyawalyaka, nyulkara, parrkuka, pudla.

yikayika the wrong way # SY
• Nganyi thawanhana yikayika.
‘I went the wrong way.’ # Also
manhamanha.

yila # possibly a non-specific interrogative root. Heard as a separate word only in yila wayini ‘how many?’ — normally wayini — and as ‘where to?’ (SY), each only once. Also yidla.

yilaadi see yilayadi.

yilaadinguda where from? # SY

yilakadi where to? • Yilakadi yula thawarla? ‘Where are you two going?’
• Minha ngarrkanga kara ngandra?
Yilakadi ngandra pakanga? ‘What are we going to do with her? Where will we take her?’

yilakadi kara I don’t know where to, to somewhere • Yilakadi kara nhunu thawavindrinhanati. ‘I don’t know where he’s gone to?’

yilanggi, yilanggiyi where?

yilanggi kara, yilanggiyi kara where; somewhere, I don’t know where • Yilanggi kara thana pipatji.
‘I don’t know where those letters are.’
• Yilanggiyi kara thana pitjidi mandripadipadini, ngalaaku. ‘I don’t know where they used to get the pitchery.’ • Thawarla nganyi, yakathikanga yinhayi yilanggi kara ngaldrerthudiningadi. ‘I’m going over to ask him where we can camp.’

yilanguda, yilangginguda where from? • Marrrikudinhanala yini yilanguda? ‘Where did you come from to get here so early?’ • Ngapala pula nganayindrinranga ‘Yilangginguda nhujadu?’ ‘Well they asked one another “Where’s he from?”’

yilanguda kara, yilangginguda kara I don’t know where from, from somewhere • Kayidila thanadu thawawarranhana, yilangginguda kara.
‘They [rabbits] have only come lately — I don’t know where from.’

yilaru how?, what (say)? # Yw
• Yilaru yini ngampiya? ‘What have you got to say [about that]?’ # See wayi, yarndu.

yilayadi where? # SY • Yilayadi-ngadi ngaldrerthawarla? ‘Where are we going?’ # Also heard as yilaadi.

yilayardu how?; thus, that way; what (saying)? • Minha ngarrkanhanya?
Yilayardu yundu kudranhanya wathir parndriparndrimiti — ngaldrerthi? ‘What happened? How did you break the axe — the handle?’
• Yilayardu yini yandharla? Walya ngathuna ngaranatji. Thakuthakurru yandha. ‘What did you say? I couldn’t understand you. Talk slowly.’ # SY also yilarindu.

yilayardu kara somehow, I don’t know how • Ngapala pakathikarnanga darla pirmgangadji yinha, yilayarduji kara. ‘Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.’ • Yada nhuludu — yilayardu kara — warrkarlatji madlamadlantji. ‘He throws the boomerang a funny way — no good.’

yilga see yilka.

yiliyili slippery # See also yapu, yupurruru.

yilka, yilga slip • Mardrayi nganyi thina yilgana warlkanga. ‘I slipped on a stone and fell over.’

yiltharri frost # See pudu; froth; beer

yilhayiltharri frosty

yilyirri hurrying, in a hurry • Walya yilyirri nganatji mayi, nguni pirnangu ngaldrerthi. ‘Don’t hurry, we’ve got all day yet.’ # Also pakali, nhurma, pawada.
yilyirrika  hurry (someone) up # Also pakalika.
yilyirri ngana  get busy, be busy, be in a hurry • Yilyirri nganana nhunu, walya ngarini nganha. ‘He was in too much of a hurry to listen to me.’
yimadi  brother-in-law, husband’s brother, sister-in-law, husband’s sister • See also kardri.
yimpa  black, brown • Pandi yimpa nhutjadju warangi, thangguthikathikana. ‘Who does that black dog belong to, that’s wandering around.’ # = Yw tjimpa
yimpaka  blacken* Warlu yina mitji yimpakanhanh? ‘Who gave you a black eye?’
yimpana  (1) get black, go black • Nganya thanadu yimpanapadalarla. ‘The clouds are getting black.’; (2) be bruised • Kupu nganyi yimpanarla. ‘My arm is bruised.’
yina  emphatic particle • Walya yinha yirrtjinaray, muka yina nhutjadju thudarla. ‘Don’t wake him up, let him sleep.’ • Pulupulu ngathu yintjadu kandrakana mardri yina nhutjadju. ‘I couldn’t lift that, it’s too heavy.’ • Waniti ngathu wawangala, karrula yina nganyi. ‘I can watch the corroboree now because I’m a man.’
yina  you (object of verb) • Walyypala yintjadu ngana kathi yina ngunyiningadi. ‘Tell the whitefellow to give you some meat.’
yinba  send • Kilkhanhanati walya thana, kadli yina ngathu yawarri yinbinjunguda. ‘I had sent word, but they didn’t know.’
yinbapada  send across
yinbatharra  send away • Ngala thana ngarndri-ngapiriliiti mulhudu mapapaingunda yinbatharrapandhingalatji nhunggani. ‘His parents sent down food that they had collected for him.’ • Ngathu man garri yinbana mandrithitkiningadi purtu ngakani. ‘I sent a girl to get my things.’
yinbathika  send back home
yinbawindri  send away
Yinbarrka  Embarka Waterhole
yindri  noise, thunder; language • Yandruwandha yindri yurara ngariningadi. ‘[You] want to hear the Yandruwandha language.’ # See also yawarri, ngan.gu, parlsa, mirrtja.
ngandjarri yindri thunder # See also pildripildri.
yinggani  your, yours, belonging to you; you (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) • Purutjui yinggani wawa-wawanaw, winkamayila nhuludu. ‘Watch your things, or he’ll take them.’ • Yingganiyng nganyi thawarla. ‘I’m going to go with you.’
yingka  laugh # perhaps a noun as well as an intransitive verb. Gerund is yingkan, not yingkin • Ngapala yingkarngangala thili yabangunyiyindrinjninguda ngala pula walyupalathili. ‘Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.’ • Wathinguda nganyi warlikahanha nga ngambutji ngakani yingkanga nhunu. ‘I fell out of a tree and my mate just laughed at me.’ # Yw tjingka
yingka ngunyi, yingka ngunyin nguunyi  make (someone) laugh
yingkali  amused(?)
yingki  cry; neigh (horse) • Muduwa nhutjadju yingkirla. ‘The baby’s crying.’ • Yiwa nhajdadu yingkirla ngathaningadi. ‘That woman’s crying for her baby.’
yingkiygingkina  make (someone) cry • Muduwa ngathu yingkiygingkina, mirni yada mandrithakangay. ‘I made the baby cry, will you come and get it.’
yinha  him, it, the (object of verb) • Yarndukala ngali yinha thulathula-kanhana ay karra nganggaliiti
Yandruwandha-English dictionary

nhutjadu. ‘How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people.’ • Pangkitirri nhulu yinha warrkananhanha. ‘He speared it in the ribs.’ • Wirri payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. ‘They make the string long and put it on the spindle.’
yinhayi him (here), it (here), this (object of verb) • Pudlupudlu ngathu nhandu yinhayi thilpathilparla, pirri-tjampanarla nhunyi. ‘I can’t get this horse going because he’s tired.’
yini you (subject of intransitive verb or in a sentence without a verb) • Yilakadi yini thawarla? ‘Where are you going?’ • Muduwa yini wanhiyindirla; nhunyi nhinarla ngalinggayi. ‘You’re looking for the boy; he’s sitting down here with me and him.’

Yinimingka Innamincka Waterhole (where the original Innamincka Station homestead was)
yinka string # Also used to form compounds wirniyinka, pinyiyinka, wathiyinkajl). See wirni, yulpudu.
yinma stick (something) in

yinma peel (something) # SY

yintjadu him (there), it (there), that (object of verb) • Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngardrí-ngapiri ngala nguthu-ngama. ‘I know him, and his parents and relations.’
yipi auntie, mother’s sister

yirra wash • Yirranhama nhanha thidharrri. ‘[She] washed the baby.’ • Yirranh NIRINA nga nganyi. ‘I washed myself.’ # See also yika, multipa.
yirrbandji something not allowed, forbidden # perhaps from a verb yirrba • Nganggalidra thana wani thambanapadipadini, walya yiwali wawiningadi, yirrbandji yina. ‘They [the men] dance their own corroboree and the women don’t watch, it’s forbidden.’

yirrika shiver • Pundrali nganyi yirrikarla. ‘I’m shivering with the cold.’ # See ngarra.
yirrtji wake up • (SY) Yirrtjila! ‘Wake up!’ # H wadjina

yirrtjina wake (someone) up • Walya yinha yirrtjinatji. ‘Don’t wake him.’ • Ngapala nhulu drangayindirranga yirrtjinakaldrri yina karnakurnutji, pani ngala nhuuru kunarji ngarru wathildra thudarlayi. ‘Well he was singing to himself, to keep the other man awake, but there was no other man, only the log lying there.’
yirrtjithalka get up • ... yirrtji-thalkanga thawiningadilatji ‘... get up to go’
yita over there, there; that way, away • Ay, walya yarndudutji ngadra yita thawa, ngala yarndhii ngadra yita. ‘Don’t go that way, let’s go this way.’ • Ngapala karrapadari yita. ‘Then they tie it [the net] on over there.’ • Ngadjarri mira yita wawaka! ‘Oh. look over there, there’s a rainbow!’ • Ngali yitadra thawarla ngala nhu ru yadadra thawarlayi. ‘We’re going that way and he’s coming this [opposite] way.’ # Opposite to yada. See also nhinggikala, nhukud, kala.
yitaka shift (something) # SY • Yitaka yinhaku maka. ‘Shift that firewood.’
yitapandhi down there, further down a slope or bank

yitapandhiwarra ? # perhaps ‘right down, all the way down’ • Ngapala pula karlukarlungadi yada thawari nga yandhanga nhinanga karlukarlu parndirim nga thadri pada-warraldra, ngala nganyiitji thadri yitapandhiwarraldra nhinarlayi. ‘Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them.’
yatathalka up there, further up a slope or bank
yatayada back and forth; one another
\* Yitayada ngali parndriyindrina.
‘We hit one another.’ \* yitayada wawqyindrirnanga ‘facing one another’
yiwa (Aboriginal) woman \* Kinikangatji ngala yiwalila yambarryi kurranga.
The women heap them up on the flat ground.’ \* Karnatji yiwa minha ngala karrukarru minha thawarnanga yulpulti ngapati marndrananja ngarru thanayi tjukurrur darlalila.
‘Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.’ \* Drakarnanga yarndu-ldrangu wirnikamuratji yiwangaditji pirnaldradja, karriningadji panikaldradja nhambalkayindrdji.
‘On the one hand they make a big one [hair-string apron] for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.’ \# SY also ‘female (animal)’, See nhiwa, tjiwara.
yiwar body \# See also parlaka, marndra.
yuda you mob, you (more than two)
\* Wara yuda thawawarrana? ‘Who are you lot [who came here]?’
yudangga your, yours, belonging to you (more than two) \# Yw, = yunngani
yudani your, yours, belonging to you (more than two); you (more than two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) \# Yw. Also yunngani.
yuka catch (fish) by swimming with net
\* Kapada yukathikanga ngandra, karlukarlu. ‘Come on, let’s go fishing.’ \* Ngahu wawatharrana karlukarlingadji yukiningadji pirli yama yina karrparlayi. ‘I saw them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.’
yukarra spend the night \* Tjukurru parkulu kara, parkulu-parkulu kara karrpininguda nga kangu yuкарarrangatji. ‘It might be two skins, or maybe four and then they are warm at night.’
yukarrapandhi lie down
\* ‘Pirritjampanarla nhunu.’ ‘Warrayi nhunu yukarrapandhimalkayandu.’
‘He’s tired.’ ‘All right, he can lie down.’ \# Also thudapandhi.
yula you two \* Karnu yula yidlangnginda? ‘Where are you two from?’
\* Nhinanhanhana yula ngurra walypalalitji nhuludu. ‘You and that white man were sitting there for a long time.’
yulani your, yours, belonging to you two; you (two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) \# Yw, also yulgani.
yuldu narrow \# Yw, see wuldu.
yulgani your, yours, belonging to you two; you (two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.) \# Yw. Also yulgani.
yulhu you two (object of verb)
\* Wawana ngathu yulhu. ‘I saw you two.’
yulka swallow \# Yw. See yurrku.
yulkuparlu river gum \# Also used to refer to Cooper’s Creek, perhaps because in Yandruwantha country they grow only there. \* Ngali pirnanalapurra yulkuparlyi, papangi nganha pirnakalapurra. ‘We grew up on the Cooper’s Creek. My granddad reared me.’
yulpu travelling \* Ngapala ngapa marndrinilatji thangani yulpuy thawiningadji, padla yundrawaka
ngapapaniyi. ‘[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.’

- Karnatji yiwa minha ngala karrukarru minha thawarnanga yulpitji ngapati marndrarnanga ngarru thanayi tjukurru darlalila.

Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.’ # On a later occasion this word was said to be yulpudu.

yulpudu string # SY. See wirni, yinka.

yulpuru running (water)

- Ngapa yulpuru flood • Nga Kini-papayi nganha warrkawindringa ngapa yulpuru yina ngakarlayi. ‘They left me at Cooper’s Creek because the river was in flood.’

yulya policeman # See also kandjipulu, pilimpara, pilitjimani, thandjipulu.

yumbu upper back # ‘the back, from the neck down, shoulders and that, and neck’ • yumbu durrurdurrunarlayi ‘with his head down, stooping’

yundayunda tadpole

yundra a long way away, far, remote

- Ngandra yaba ngunjinhana nganha yundru ngathutji purtupa walthawindrinhina winkarnanga yinggani kurnkipuru. ‘Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.’

yunggudu blood • Man gili nhunu mundja, patjarla, thawanhana nhunu, kirringadi, kintha yunggudu ngakarnanga. ‘Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.’

yunggudumindji menstruating

yungguunggudu bloody

yunhu you mob, you (more than two)

- Walya ngathu yunhu kilkarla. ‘I don’t know you lot.’

- Pulyala kara nhukayi nhunu wathitji, yandhayandharlayitji nganyi nganarnangatji yunhu. ‘There must be only a little bit of tape left now, for me to talk to you fellows.’

yunka disgusted, with disgust • Yunka nhunu thangguminiwindrina. ‘He stood up and walked away disgusted.’ # SY also ‘sulky’.

yunkali disgusted

yunkana be sulky # SY. See thirrithirrina.

yunka ngunyingunyi disgust, make disgusted

yunngani your, yours, belonging to you (more than two); you (more than two) (as in ‘with you’, ‘to you’ etc.)

- Yawarritji ngathu yinbinguda yunnganindji walya yunda thawawarranhukadatji. ‘Wadanhana ngathu yunhu. ‘After me sending word to you you never turned up. I waited for you.’ # Yw also yudani.

yupa give cheek, annoy, tease

- Madlantji nhutjadu; karna nhuludu yuparla. ‘He’s no good, he’s cheeky.’
yupurr, yupuyupurr smooth,
slippery # See also yapu, yilyi.
yura want, like # See Chapter 14 of
Innamincka Talk for more information
on the variety of ways in which this
word can be used. • Wayini yini
yurarlatji? ‘How much do you
want?’ • Walya ngathu yinhayi padla yurarla. ‘I don’t
like this place.’ • Minhala yini yurarla
ngariningadi nganyi yandharlayi?
‘What do you want to hear me say?’
• Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa,
pirli thana paladlirrangu drakini-
guda, nga wathiya pada karranga
warrakurrutji, thadripalapala yina.
‘If they want to catch birds they make
a net of a different mesh and tie it on
to a tree on each bank of the river.’
• Nhinggiwa thana thudamalka,
yurarngatjardi. ‘They can camp
over there, if they want to.’ • (SY)
Walya nganyi nhungganyi karnayi
yurarla. ‘I don’t like that man.’ # SY
used yura only in negative sentences
with walya, and ngandja in positive
sentences.
yurayindri feel good about yourself
(?, see manu)
yuri, yuriyi for a long time, a good
while • Ay yuriyi puladu
yandhayandharla. ‘Those two are
talking for a long time.’ # Possibly a
loan from Eng ‘hour’.
yuritja horn # SY, Yw • Kathi thanaku
yuritja payirri. ‘Those bullocks have
got long horns.’ # BK yurutitja
yuritjamindji bullock, thing with
horns # SY. See puluka.
yurlawarra mopoke, owl # At initiations
the boys had to sit up all night without
sleeping. To keep them awake they
would hit them on the chest and say:
• Kapow! Yurlawarrali yina murna
parndrina. ‘Bang! The night owl hit
you in the chest.’ # See also windra.
yurlu straight; true • palhu yurlu
‘straight road’ • Ngarru nhulu wawa-
hana yurlu, walya kara nganha nhulu
kilkanhana. ‘He just looked straight
ahead, as if he didn’t know me.’
• (SY) Yurlu ngampa mayi! ‘Tell the
truth!’ # See also ngurraru, muthu.
yurrku swallow
yurkuyurrku dillybag # See also pirli,
mirrka, paltja, thandji, yakutha.
yuru wallaroo, euro # SY. Also thudu.
yurutitja horn # SY and Yw yuritja
yutha (meaning not clear, maybe
‘hunting ability’ or ‘success in
hunting’) yuthapani unsuccessful hunter
yuthapirra, yuthapurr good hunter
yutju throat # SY. See also ngaga,
ngayimala.
Entries in this section are kept brief. You should go to the Yandruwandha to English section for more information. Where a word in the Yandruwandha to English section has a simple form and a more complex form, such as drama, dramardrama or kantu, kathi kantu, usually only the simple form is given in the English to Yandruwandha section. Alternative pronunciations are not given but alternative forms are, if one is not simply derived from the other. So, for example, kulpinayindri and kulpinawaga are both given. The Innamincka Yandruwandha form is given; a form from another dialect is given (but not identified as such) only if an Innamincka form is not known or if it is quite different. Some items are given in groups, such as 'birds, types of' or 'plants, types of', although many of the members of these groups also have their own entries, such as 'crow' or 'coolibah', and some appear instead in smaller groups, such as 'ducks, types of' or 'Acacias'.

Entries in this section are generally in alphabetical order, but where an entry consists of more than one word they are in alphabetical order of the important word or words. So, for example, to find 'give birth', look for where 'birth' would be; for 'the bush' look for 'bush'. In cases like these the word determining the place of the entry is underlined, so 'give birth'. Often such entries will be in two places.

Placenames are not included in this list. There is a separate list of them following it. Kinship terms are included in the list, but there is also a (very tentative) kinship chart at the end. This involves some assumptions based on the situation in other languages, and is probably not completely correct.
A

abdomen madru
able kirrikirri
(Aboriginal) person karna
(Aboriginal) woman yiwa
(initiated Aboriginal) man karru
about there nhukukala, nhunukukala, nhunggukala
be about to ngana
absence pani
abuse one another yandriyindri
acacia bush kaltja
acacias, types of kaltja, kalyu, kamburru, mandhirra, manharri, mardipirri, mardumanha, marlka, mawurra, parlayila, pararrka, tjirri, wayaka
across kunawarrku
active kirrikirri
adze thinbithinbini
be afraid yabana
afterbirth yadhi
afternoon kalka
again puthakurnu
aggression thirri
Alectryon oleifolius thayamarni, ngamikularri
alike marndu, yala(?)
alive thipi
all pani, purduku, pulpu
all over purru
all sorts mulhakurnu-mulhakurnu
all the time ngurra
something not allowed yirrbandji
alone kurnu
already kali
also yuka
altogether ngurrangurra
always ngurra, purra
amused(?) yingkali

and nga, ya
and then ngapala
animal kathi
animals (introduced) nhardu, pandi, pirndiwaliku, puluka, rabiti, thirrtha, thuujutju, tjampaka, yadamani, yuritjamindji
animals (native) karndilgatha, kantu, kapitha, mayikurru, nganyipuntha, nguluwarnda, ngurruni, nharramuku, palyada, pildra, pindjipindjinjihada, pundha, thalkaparlu, thudu, thukathayini, tjukurru, wartari, yuru
animatedly mampali
ankle martardaku, mukunkirri
annoy yupa
another kurnu
another country padla yundra
another one minha kurnu nguka
ant, types of marnkunu, matjurra, mithipudanda, pardi mirrka, pardimardri
Antechinomys laniger puntha, nganyipuntha, pundha
anthill kamba
anus pidri
any ngalyi
anybody karnakurnu-karnakurnu
anyhow tjawutjawu
anything minha kurnu nguka (with negative)
anywhere purru
apart (of feet) piriyarra
appear kanpana
appearance nguya, nhinda
argue kadiyindri, kaldriyindri
arm kupu, nguna
armpit kapurru
around there nhukukala, nhunggukala
arrive kuthiwarra, thawawarra
ascend kandrana
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yandruwandha finderlist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ashamed</td>
<td>nhindali</td>
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<tr>
<td>ashes</td>
<td>mudu, thurrpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hot ashes</td>
<td>maka kanya, maka mudu, maka thurrpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ashy</td>
<td>thurrpatherupa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>ngana yaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asleep</td>
<td>muka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atalaya hemiglaucu</td>
<td>ngurraputha, kurrantjala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auntie</td>
<td>yipi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>await</td>
<td>wada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get away</td>
<td>yundrana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axe</td>
<td>mardra thayithayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(steel) axe</td>
<td>wadamarta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>muduwa, thidharri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>durrru, kala, thuku, thumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back (return)</td>
<td>thika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the back</td>
<td>ngadra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back and forth</td>
<td>yitayada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back of neck</td>
<td>purnda, wakeari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom or back of net</td>
<td>munthe,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backbone</td>
<td>witamuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backside</td>
<td>pidri, wartamuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backwards</td>
<td>durruli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>madlantji, manha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go bad</td>
<td>thuggana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>mirrka, nindri, paltja, thandji, yakutha, yurrkuyurru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag (in general)</td>
<td>pirli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag net</td>
<td>pirli, pirli nindri, pirli yama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>kundikili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball (e.g. of clay)</td>
<td>ngambu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball (e.g. of tobacco or pitchery mixed with ash, or dough)</td>
<td>ngunku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball (of flour and water)</td>
<td>dumburdambu(ra?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball (of string)</td>
<td>kunapampu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make into a ball</td>
<td>kunapampuka, ngunkuka, ngunkunhapi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandage</td>
<td>karrakarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang</td>
<td>parndriparndri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bang (noise)</td>
<td>karta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make a cracking or banging noise</td>
<td>kartaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank</td>
<td>kadawa, wida, thadri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bare</td>
<td>parlu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark (dog)</td>
<td>warlu parndri, kalduikaldruna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark (of dog)</td>
<td>warlu, kalduikaldu, wawurra, marrtji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark (of tree)</td>
<td>darlamurrdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat</td>
<td>pindjipindjinhanada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be</td>
<td>ngana, nhina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be (of something that typically stands, such as a tree)</td>
<td>thanggu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean tree</td>
<td>mudlu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beard</td>
<td>ngan.ga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bearded dragon</td>
<td>kani, kurla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat time</td>
<td>dranga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>ngana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>manthi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedded rock</td>
<td>palparri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beefwood</td>
<td>tjin.gini, pirnta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beefwood gum</td>
<td>kandri palku, pirntathangka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>yilthari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>matja, mirri, ngadra, ngurra, purra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behind</td>
<td>durrui, ngalpirri, ngadra, ngardratjika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from behind</td>
<td>durrakadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not believe someone</td>
<td>padhaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belly</td>
<td>thuru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to her</td>
<td>nhanggani, nhangganiyi, nhanggatjadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to him</td>
<td>nhunggani, nhungganiyi, nhunggatjadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to them</td>
<td>pulgani, pulganiyi, pulgatjadu, thanngani, thannganiyi, thanngatjadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belonging to us</td>
<td>ngalungga, ngalingga, ngaldrani, ngalini, nganungga, nganingga, ngandrarni, nganini</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
belonging to you yinggani, yulgani, yulani, yunggani, yudangga, yudani
not belonging thula
belongings purtu
belt pilta
belt (someone) kartamatha
bend kundikurndika
bend (arm?) dupurdupuka
bent kundikurndi
get better manyunya, patjina
between thanu
between the legs piri
bicycle lizard karlantji, yaliyali
big pirna
become big pirnana
make big pirnapirmana
bigger, biggest, biggish, not very big pirnapirna
bindieye kurla, manharri
bird palha
birds (see also under ducks, cockatoos and parrots, and water birds) kandatjiri, karrawa, karriwara, karrupakari, kawalka, kirki, kukunja, kulikuliya, kurrupakula, kuwukuku, malparu, maltharramindji, martimarti, milkiwaru, mulapada, pathada-pathada, palyakini thapithapini, pawayi, pirrki(?), pulyurru nyununyunu, purdathayini, purralku, putjaputja, thindrithindri, thirri, thiwildraka, tjumpunya, tjumpurra, wandaparra, warruwitji, wartamugali, wilarngu, windra, yurlawarra
give birth kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, ngathanika, dan.ga
bite matha
bitter kaldri
black tjimpa
black bream thawirritji
black cockatoo murrumpadi
black duck dikarri, kunapika
black goanna kalamurru, makapari
black shag ngukumindji
black-headed python mulhayimpa
blacken yimpaka
blade (of spear) parlpapa
blanket mirrka
blind putju
blind snake nyungumarlinya, mithinti
be blind, go blind putjuna
blister kima
block ngarndama, nyanda
blood yunggudu
bloodwood dultharri
bloody yungguunggudu
blossoms thiwi
blow pulka
blow (nose) pulkayindri
blow (wind) darrka, ngaka
blowfly mundjurrungra
blue kunapantjiri
blue-tongue lizard kalta
blunt nyarna, parntu
become blunt parntuna
body parlaka, yiwi, marndra
body hair nyurdu
Bogan flea manharri
boggy palya
(water) boil partjini
bone muku
pull bones out mukurduka
bony bream pitjanka, parru
boomerang yada
tool for making (or grooving?) boomerang thatjithatji
boots thinaputa
born yadhi
be born kanpaka
boss mayatha
on both sides palapala
on both sides of the river thadripalapala
bottle kubala
bottom pandhi, ngari, pidri
bottom of the water  ngapakuku
bottom or back of net  munthu
bottom of net  wararri
bough  yanka
boulder  palparri
bow vine  punggu, kalu
boy  kan.gu, walhini
little boy  karruwali
brains  kuka thangka, puwa, tjuru(?)
branch  nguna
break  kudrikudrina
break off  kudra, dratji
break something  kudra
black bream  thawirritji
bony bream  pitjanka, parru
breast  ngama
breathe  ngindra, pulhanga
breathe hard, be out of breath  ngarawantina
breed  kurrayindri
bridle  puradlu
bring  pakawarra, waltha
bring back  pakathika
bring back (water)  marndrathika
bring inside  windrimapada
bring up  pirnaka
brisket  kuldru
broken  kudrininguda
broken piece(s) of stone  pilthirri
get broken  kudrayindri
broga  purralku
brother, elder brother  nguthu
younger brother  ngathadi
brother’s child  ngathalki
brother’s daughter’s child  papa
brother’s son’s child  tjindra
brother-in-law  kardri, yimadi
brown  yimpa
be bruised  yimpana
buckbush  kurla kilthi
buckjumper  pakitjampa

budgerigar  pinyankan, thilbirrutja, thilinkurru
buggy  pagi
build  wathi
build up (a fire)  thangkaka
bulldog ant  pardimardri
bullet  mardra, mardramer, mardrathandra
bullfrog  dukampada
bullock  puluka, yuritjamindji
bullroarer  thuburu
the sound of the bullroarer  ngarla ka
make the sound of the bullroarer  ngarla nga ngalarkarra
bully  parmrinipurr
bulrushes  karlu
bump  thita
bunch of leaves  yanka
bundle  purtu
get buried  windripandhi
burn  thangkana, darra, mangga, ngarrtji, pidli
burn (not as being consumed by a fire but as being injured by a fire or heat)  kudla
burn along (as a bushfire)  manggaduda, ngarrtjirduda
burn away to ashes  muduna
burn up  thangka
burp  kagayindri
burr  kurla
burr (types of)  kurla kilthi, kurla kurrumpa, kurla puntjwarra, kurla purralku, manharrri
bury  nhamba, thudri
bush  yanka
the bush  kantha
bushfire  maka kantha
bustard  purdathayini
be busy, get busy  yilyirri ngana
but  ngala
 butcher  kathi dramidramini, kathi
          pirnngini, kathi parndrini
 butt  nganku
 butt (e.g. of tree, yamstick, spear)  warta
 butt of a yamstick  mudranganku
 butterfly  kalipilhipilhi
 button  padna
 buy  payama
 by and by  mirni
 by oneself  nganggali

 cake  puka kiki
 call  kandri, mirrtjakurra, ngarndapandji
 call (someone something)  drika, ngandja
 call out  kaldripantji, karrrka
 call out (as a galah)  marrtji
 call out (in fear)  yayina
 call to come  widi
 calm  wardama
 camp  ngatjada, nguda
 camp (for the night)  thuda, muka thuda, thudayukarra
 make camp  kurrakurra
 camping out  marrrka
 can you?  kirri
 can't  pudlu
 caneggrass  wapila
 capable  kirrikirri
 carefully  patjipatji
 carelessly  tjavutjawu
 carney  kani, kurla
 carpet snake  wama, manga, mulhana
 carry  thuka, waltha
 carry (water)  marndra
 carry away  pakawindri
 carry back  walthathika
 carry for yourself  walthayindri
 carry home  pakathika, walthathika
 carry under arm  mungka

in case  nguka
catch  pardra
 catch (a ball)  dakunpa
 catch (animals, birds or fish)  parndri
 catch (fish)  parndriyindri
 catch (fish) by swimming with net  yuka
 go and catch (fish) and come back
         parndrithika
 caterpillar  panga
 catfish  kirrapara, wakuwaku
 small catfish  kapi
 cause  ngana
 cause pain  draka
 cave  mingka, wirlpa
 cave in hill  mardrangumu
 centipede  thilthirri
 a certain one  paladi
 chafe  withithina
 charcoal  mukuru
 chase  kadi, thilpa
 check  ngulku, karditjidi, kidakida
 give cheek  yupa
 cheeky  thirripirna, thirripurra
 chest  murna
 chew  thayithayi
 chew (tobacco)  thayi
 chicken hawk  thirri
 child  muduwa
 child (of a man)  ngathalki
 child (of a woman)  ngathani
 brother's child  ngathalki
 brother's daughter's child  papa
 brother's son's child  tjindra
 sister's child  ngathani
 woman's daughter's child  kanyini
 woman's daughter's daughter's child  ngarlu
 (woman's or sister's) daughter's
     daughter's child  kayakaya
 chin  ngan.ga mudra, nganka, tjindra
 chip  palki
chips from making of grinding stone
  thayipilthirri
chisel
  thinbithinbini
chisel (something)
  thinba
choke
  puma, ngagapardra
chop (wood)
  parndri
church
  kundi muda
circumcise
  pantjika, pantjina
circumcised
  pantji
clapping of hands
  mara pabu
claws
  ngunpurru
clay
  padla thaka
claypan
  paratharra
clean
  wika
clean (i.e. finish) (a spear)
  thinba
clean (something)
  kurikapada, kurirrika, kuriyirrika
clean (something)
  wikana
clean (the guts out of a carcase)
  kun.ga
clench (fist)
  nganamayindri, ngarndamayindri
clever
  kirri
climb
  walki, kari, kathi
climb over
  walkithalkapada
clitoris
  thatji
close
  kaka
close to (in appearance)
  marndu
go close
  kakana
clothes
  mirrka
cloud
  nganya, ngandjarri, pariwirlpa, kudawarrala
cloudy
  ngandjangandjarri
cluster
  kini
hot coal
  maka kanya, maka mukuru
coarse (not fine)
  dragurdragu
coat
  kuta
cockatiel
  martimarti
cockatoos and parrots
  kakarrili, kilangkila, martimarti, murrumpadi, ngukumindji, nhadipintha, pinyanku, thilbirrutja, thilinkurru, palha parlu
cockerina
  kakarrili
cold
  malthi, pundra, kilpa
make you cold
  pundra ngunyingunyi
cold (sickness)
  kundrukundru
bad cold
  muda
collarbone
  pinyipinyi
come
  kuthiwarra, thawawarra
come (of a car)
  miniwarra
come and sit down for a while
  nhinanhinathawa
come apart
  kudrakudrayindri
come back
  thika, thikathika, thikawarra
come for a while
  thawaminwarra
come inside
  winkapada
come on!
  kapada
come out
  dunka
company
  milparri
complete, completely
  panina, panika
do completely
  panina
construct
  wathi
cook (something)
  kudla, parndraka, darra
cook (something is cooking)
  kudlayindri
cook (in a ground oven?)
  kudlapandhi
cook (one who cooks)
  makawarlawagini, kukiyi
cook overnight
  kudlayukarra
cooked
  parndra
cool (someone, something) down
  malthika
coolamon
  pitji, nharra
coolamon, types of
  pitjingamburu, pitjiwiritji, nharramuku, kambu
coolibah
  kalpurru, pathada
copi
  thurna
copulate
  thani
corella
  palha parlu
cormorant
  maluda, ngukumindji
corroborree
  wani, muda
corroborree ground
  wani paratharra, muda
corrupt
  kinyi ngunyingunyi
cotton
  thirri
cough
  kundrukundru, kurrungkurruka
a **cough** kurrungkurru
make (someone) **cough** kurrungkurru ngunyi
count kandama
country padla
cousin (cross-cousin) kami
(cross-)cousin’s daughter parli
(cross-)cousin’s son ngapiri
cover nhamba, purrilka, wamba
crab mararrala, mundrupa
**crack** marnkana
**crack** (sound) karta
**cracked** (e.g. cracked mud) marnka, thaltha
become **cracked** marnkana
make a **cracking or banging noise** kartaka
cram purrga
be **crammed** ngarmayindri
cranny kurrari
be **cranky** kurrari ngana
crawl marrka
**crayfish** marnngani
creek karirri, kadri, wipa
crested pigeon mulapada
crippled tjundurrru
crooked kurndikurndi, kurndikurdirri
cross kunawarrkuka, purrkapada
cross net yama
(river) **crossing** ngapangarrka
crossways kunawarrku
crotch drantha, thitha
crouch purri
crow kawalka
crown of head kukapidri
crush parndri
crutch see crotch
cry yingki
make (someone) **cry** yingkiyikina
cure patjika
curl up kunapampuna
curled up dupurdupu
curlew wilarnku
curly (hair) munumunu
cushion for carrying coolamon on head kukapira
cut, cut up drama
cut and shape (wood) thinba
cut in halves mindimulpa
cut into little pieces ngurlupulya mulpamulpa
cut off, cut through mulpa
cut short ngurluka

**D**
damper puka
dance dranga, thambana
dance ‘shake-a-leg’ ngalpa
dance at night thambanayukarra
dark mabumabu, marri, milyaru, waruwaru
get dark mabumabuna, marringana
man’s **daughter** ngathalki
woman’s **daughter** ngathani
woman’s **daughter’s husband** patjiri
woman’s **daughter-in-law** kalhidi
dawn padla marra
day dritji, kurli, nguni
day before yesterday ngananhinanhuakada
daylight nguni, padlakanpa
become daylight kalkamarra, padla marra
daytime nguni
dazzle mitji parumandri
dead nhadi, thinka
dead finish pararrka
defaf thalpapuru
defen thalpapuruka
dead adder ngandrawandra
deep kuku, mikiri
deep (voice) pirna
deep water ngapakurna
defecate kunathika
dense mardri
developmental, kurnki, yarrkamarta
dew pudu
die nhadina, paldri
die down panina
die out, all die paldritharra
different paladildrangu, paladipaladi
dig paku
dig all around pakutharra
dig down pakungari, pakupandhi
dillybag (pirli) yurrkuyurrku
dim kalga
dingo pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandi yampa, thirrthla yampa
dip up (water) marndra, kaluwa
directly kayidi
dirt padla
dirty manha, padlapadla
disappear winka
disbelieve padhaka
discuss wirniwirni
disgust (someone) yunka ngunyingunyi
disgusted yunka
make disgusted yunka ngunyingunyi
make dishonest kinyi ngunyingunyi
dishonestly kinyili
dishonesty kinyi
dislike warrkawarrkana
distribute ngunyithikathika
dive kartiwirri, winkapandhi
divide yalba, wandukudra
do ngana, ngarrka
do every day or for some time nhinathanggu
do well or successfully dakunpa, patjili
do what (to someone or something)? minha ngarrka
doctor kirri
dog pandi, thirrthla, thutjutju
wild dog pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandi yampa, thirrthla yampa
dogwood thayamarni, ngamikularri
doctor digirdigilyarra, thanpathanpa
dough puka
down ngari, pandhi
down there ngari widi, pandhi widi, yitapandhi
further down a slope or bank yitapandhi
go down winkapandhi
down (feather) thirripurdu
drag thingarduda
dream pukudu, dangguda
dream about dangguda pardra
Dreaming, Dreaming story yalkura
dress puruka
drill (a hole) wirlpaka
drink mura
drink (something) yiba, thapa
drip (water) tjulbi
drive kadi
drive (a vehicle) parndri
drive along (in a car) mininhina
driver mutuka pakini
drop purrina
drown (someone) nyunma
drown, get drowned nyunmayindri
drunk kurrari
be drunk kurrari ngana
dry muya, purudu
dry (become dry) purudungana
dry (something) kayinta, muyaka, puruduka
put in the sun to dry ditjipa
duck down wirri
duck off winka
duck, types of dikarri, kunapi, mingkanguda, mitjiparlu, tharralku, thawulu
dust kunuputha, puthurru, thayirri
duststorm, dusty puthurru
Eaglehawk  karrawa, karriwara
Ear  thalpa
Early, early morning  marrikudukudu, marriyungka(?)
Do early  marrikudhi
East  dritjirdunka, witjukura
East wind  witjukura
Eat  thayi
Echidna  karndilgatha
Edge  kadawa, ngudulu
Edible Grub  pardi
Egg  pampu
Egret  mulpa
 Eh!, eh?  mayi
Elbow  ngunamardna, thintipidi
Elder  pirna
Elder brother  nguthu
Elder sister  kaku
Eligible to marry  nhipa mulha
Emphatic particle  yina
Empty  karla
Empty (belly)  mawa
Empty out  pudla
Empty-handed  marakarla, mara pani
Emu  warruwitji, maltharrimindji, kiwada
Emu feathers  maltharri
End  mudra, ngulu, mulha, panina
End of a burrow or cave  puru
Enter  windri, wirri
Erect  wathii
Eremophila gilesii  pundri, dandhirri
Euro  thudu, yuru
Even  kala
Get even  kalaka
Every day  ngunikurnu ngunikurnu
Everybody  karakurnu-karakurnu, panina
Everywhere  padlakurnu-padlakurnu, purru
Exchange  nguniyinyindi, wiriwinma
Exile  wilyaru
Exile someone  wilyaru pandra
Expect  wawawawanhina
Expert  mara patji
Explain  ngana
Eye  mitji
Eyebrow, eyelash  mitjipilpa
Face  mulha
Faeces  kuna
Fall  warlka, ngurli, ditjipurri, kudra
Fall (leaf or fruit from a tree)  pundji
Fall (of rain)  warlkathalka
Fall down (from a height)  warlkapandhi, warlkangari
Fall over  warlkatherra
Fallen leaves around a tree  kurrthi thalpa
Fan  dadawa
Far  yundra
Fart  pithiri
Fast  puthapika, puthapirna, wirlpa
Fasting  mawamawa
Fat (melted)  kilthi
Fat (person or animal)  marnipirna, marnipika
Get fat  marnipirnana, marnipikana
Fat (the substance)  marni
Father, father’s brother  ngapiri
Father’s elder brother  ngapiri pirna
Father’s father  tjindra
Father’s mother  kami
Father’s sister  parli
Father’s sister’s child  kami
Father’s sister’s daughter  nhipa
Father’s younger brother  ngapiri pulya
Father-in-law  tharu, ngama
Fatten  marnipirnana, marnipirnana, marnipirnaka
Fatty  marnimarni
fear  yaba
feather  thirri purdu
feed (someone)  yartuka
feed (yourself), have a feed  thayiyindri
feel (with the hand)  pardrapardra
feel for (something)  wankina
female animal  nhiwa, yiwa
a few  ngalyi
fight  thirri
two-handed fighting stick  ngandithirri
find  dan ga, mankamanka
fine, finely ground  pupara
finger  maramitji, witju
fingernail  mara ngunpurru, marapirri, marapuku
finish  murda, panika, panina
fire  maka
build up (a fire)  thangkaka
go out (fire)  panmayindri
(fire) smoke  thupu ngana
firelight  maka paru
firestick  maka thirra
firewood  maka, wathi
first  kambarrri, ngakamarra
first shot  kanpapardra
first time  kanpangu, kayidi pardra
fish  karlukarlu, kuya
fish (types, including crustaceans)  kapi, kintha, kuya pardi, mararrala, marrngani, mundrupa, ngampurru, parru, pinthika, pitjanka, thawiri, wakuwaku
fist  maramuku
five  mara
fix  dakuka, patjika
flat  palbarri, pali, pirrapirra, yambayambarri
flat place  paratharra
make flat  yambarr Structure
flat, flat place  yambarri
flatten  palika
flee  putharrkawindri
flesh  palku
float  mindithama, ngupa, tharraka
float off into the air  milimilawaduka, thina waduka
flock  ngami
flock pigeon  malparu
flood  ngapa yulpurru
flour  pawa, ngardu
flower  yidrayidra
flu  kundrukundru
fly (insect)  mundju
fly (in the air)  tharra
fly across  tharrapada
fly away  tharrawindri
fly down  tharrapandhi
fly in circles  tharrawagawaga
fly up  tharrathalka
foetus  yadhi
fog  mayiputha
fold (including legs)  dupurdupuna
follow  kapi
follow (someone) inside  kapitharrapada
food  mulhudu, puka
foot  thina
for no reason  ngarru
for that reason  yamdu
forbidden  yirrbandji
forehead  ngarnda, ngurlu
foreskin  pintha
forget  kuditharra
fork  wathi kala, wathi drantha
forked stick  wathi drantha
four  parrkuparrku, pulpapulpa
fresh  ngaba
to get a fright  purrtji
frighten  purrtjina, thilpa, yabaka, yaba ngunyi, yaba mana
frightened  purrtji, yabali
frightened person  yabakanpa, yabapika
a bit frightened  yababayali
become a bit frightened  yababayana
get frightened  yaba ngana, yabana
not frightened  yabapani
frogs  drukampada, durrkuwantha, kurtjarrku, kutjarrku, kuyarrku, thinatha
from the back  durrukadi
front  mampa, marna
at the front  kambarri
the front of the humpy  walpamarna
in front  marnayi
froth  yiltharri
fruit on mistletoe  palyakini
full  marnamirri, yartu, pirna
become full  marnaminina, yartuna
fur  yamunu

G

galah  nhadipintha, kilangkila
gall on limb of gum tree  (?) yalkura
gallop  putha
(make) gallop  pangkiparndri
gather  mapa
gear  purtu
wood adder (type of gecko)  ngapardalku
gentle slope  murnurru
go  murr miri, yurtu, pirna
great  marnamirri, yartu, pirna
become great  marnaminina, yartuna
good  patji, patjikurnu, manyu, ngumu
feel good about yourself  yurayindri
good hunter  yuthapirna, yuthapurra
good rider  thukayindri
a good job, a good thing  manyu kurnu
a good while  yuri
for good  ngurrangurra
make good  dakuka, patjika
grab  pardrapada
grandchild  kami, kanyini, papa, tjindra
grandfather  papa, tjindra
grandmother kami, kanyini
green kantha, wurkari
greaser pindri, wamalurru
greasy country kanthakantha
graze (nearly hit) wantjathawa
grease thata
greasy thatathata, thatamindji
great grandchild, great grandmother ngurulu
greedy mundha
be greedy kalumarr
grass kunapantjiri, kundakunda, wurkari, pulayarra
green (unripe) purda
greenhead ant matjurrara
grey warru
grey hair kuka pipi
grill pulka
grind thunga, kururrupa, dringa
grinders (teeth) waka muku
grinding stone thayi, wala, mardrakupu, pawathungini, mardra nhiwa
grip ngaroma
groan yidikurra
ground padla
ground seeds pawa
group kini, ngami
grow pirnana, punka
growl kaldrakaldu
growl at yandri
grown up pirna
edible grub pardri
edible grub, types of kananggu or kanunggu, kapukapu, pardri ngurraputhanguda, pirapardri
grumble kunakunana
grunn durlkurduurlkuna
guide paka
gully ngarli, thurkka
gum tjiirri, ngulyi
river gum (tree) yulkuparlu
gun makita
gut kun ga
gutter thurrka

H

hailstone mardrapuru
hair (of head) karli, pada
body hair nyurud, yamunu
half way marnda, mardakurnu, thanu
half-caste parlaka pirtipirti
hammer wathi parndriparrdrini
hand mara
handle marapardrini
handle (as of axe) ngandala
hang wadu, waduka
hang on to one another ngarnmangarnmayindri
hang up (e.g. clothes) watjina
be hanging waduka
happy mangkiri
be happy kadhi
hard mampati, ngurru, paltja, pidipidi
hard worker wakapurra
be hard to follow (of someone’s speech) ngarnmangarnmayindri
get hard, harden paltjaka, ngurru ngana
hat kabuta
have nhinalka, pardra
have (a baby) dan ga, kurra, yadhi kurra, ngama mana, ngathani
having rights over nganggali
chicken hawk thirri
kite hawk kandatjiri
types of hawk kirri, milkiwaru
hazy puthurr
he nhunu, nhunyi, nhunu, nhutjadu, nhunu wa, nhulu, nhunyi, nhuludu
head kuka
crown of head kukapidri
forehead or upper part of head ngurlu
headband ngurluyapid
heap kini, wadla
heap of dirt(?) padlawarna
heap up kinika, wadlaka
hear ngara, panga
heart thupuru, ngangangara
heart (perhaps only in the figurative sense) manu
heat makamaka
heat something up wanga
heavy mardri
heel thinawarta
help warli
her nhanha, nhanhayi, nhanhadu, nhantjadu, nhanngani, nhannganiyi, nhanngatjadu
here nhinggiyi, nhukuyi
here and there marndakurnumarnndakurnu
from here nhinggiyinguda
to here nhinggiyingadi, yada
heron malparu
hers nhanngani, nhannganiyi, nhanngatjadu
hiccough kagayindri
hidden kudhikudhi
hide (something) kudhikudhima, purrilka, wamba, winkama
hide (yourself) kudhi, purri
go and hide kudhithika
high kandra
hill wita
him yinha, yinhayi, yintjadu, nhunggani, nhunggatjadu
hind leg wandikila
hips pulumuku, wartamuku
his nhanngani, nhannganiyi, nhanngatjadu
hit parndri, thirri
hit (e.g. with bullet) dakunpa
hit (throwing) dranyi
hit back parndrithika
hit on the back of the head or neck purndaparndri
hit with something flexible warlpa, kunjti
hit yourself parndrijindri
hither yada
hobble kungka
hobble (a horse) papurlaka
hobbles papurla
hold pardra
hold high, hold up pardrathalka
hold tight ngarnma
hole daba, mingka, thuka, wirlpa; kudru
hollow in tree kukunu
honey pitjipampu
hook mila, milarraka, nguku
hop along (as a kangaroo) kulkmumathawa, kulkupanhina
hop away (as a kangaroo) kulkmupawindri
hopbush yalkada
horn yuritja, yuruwitja
hornet pirdrithiwirdi
horse nhandu, pirndiwalku, yadamani
hot makamaka, makamakali
hot ashes maka kanya, maka mudu, maka thurpa
hot coal maka kanya, maka mukuru
get hot makamakana
house kundi, warli
how wayi, yamru, yilaru
I don’t know how yilayarndu kara, wayi kara
how about mirni, kara, kirri
how many, how much wayini
I don’t know how many wayini kara
hug mungka
hug one another, hug (something) to yourself mungkayindri
human hair string wirnikamura
humpy walpa, walparda, mambu, punga
hunger mawa
hungry mawali
hungry person mawakanpa
make you hungry mawa ngunyi
hunt ngandrangandra
hunter kathi parndrini
good hunter yuthapirna, yuthapurra
poor hunter murrupurlu
hunt away nharra
hurry tharratharra
hurry (someone) up yilyirrika, pakalika
hurry away tharratharrawindri
in a hurry pakali, yilyirri
be in a hurry yilyirri ngana
hurrying yilyirri
hurt katjakatja, mundjaka
husband nhipa
husband’s brother kardri, yimadi
husband’s father tharu
husband’s mother patjiri, kalhidi
husband’s sister yimadi
hut kundi, warli

I

I nganyi, ngathu
I don’t know kara, ngalaaku
ibis wandaparra, wartamugali
if kirri
imitate wantjiwantjina
immediately pakali
indeed ngala
initiate pirmaka, karruka
initiated man karru
initiation ceremonies muda
injure mundjaka
injury withi
inoffensive murla
insects, types of (see also ant) kadra, kalipihipili, kamba, kandirrtha, kanunggu, kinirdaka, kunthi, marangkarra, mirdiwi, mulhakuna, mundju, mundjurrunga, nhardithi, padri, padri ngurraputhanguda, panga, parndilka, pidriputha, pindri, pintjidi,
pirapardi, pirdrithi, thilthiri, wamalurru, wayiludu
inside ngari, pada
the inside of the humpy walpakuku
go inside winkapada
intend to ngana
small intestine kunakadi
iron ngayana
something made of iron wathi ngayana
island thundi
it nhunu, nhunyi, nhutjadu, nhunudu, nhulu, nhuluyi, nhuludu, yinha, yinhayi, yintjadu, nhunggani, nhunggatjadu
itchy purnunu
be itchy purnunuka
its nhunggani, nhungganiyi, nhunggatjadu

J

be jammed ngarmayindri
jealous, jealously thidri
make (someone) jealous thidri ngunyinyungu
jib ngarmangarmayindri
join someone kuthipada
join together marnduka
join up marnduna
juice, juicy kilthi
jump didjipirri, kulku
jump across kulku
jump out (as from a hole) kulku
jump up kulku
just ngala, ngarru

K

kangaroo tjukurru
kick parndri
kidney pundrapundra
kill  nhadika, parndri, parndripandhi, thinkaka

go and kill and come back  parndrithika
kiss  marna thapa, marna yiba, ngandja
kite hawk  kandatjiri
knee  pantja
kneel  pantjakurra
get down on hands and knees  purri
knife  nalyba, thurla, thatji
knitted string cap  kukawarnu
knob  thita
knobby  thitathita
knock or shake seeds off  pudlapudla
knot (on tree)  thita
knotty  thitathita
know  kilka
knowing  warlpara
knowledgeable about something  kilkakilka
kultarr  puntha, nganyipuntha, pundha

L

lake  marru, mitka
lake country, area with a lot of lakes  marrumarru
lame  waku
language  parlpja, yawarri, yindri
language names  Diradi, Matja,
  Ngananhina, Nhirrpi, Parlpakurnu,
  Parlpamardramar, Pildarpula, Pildarylpa,
  Yandruwandha, Yawarrawarra
lap  ngalpa
larger end of anything long  warta
last night  nganayukarranunkada
lately  kayidi
later  ngardra
later on  mirnimirningu
laugh  tjingka, yingka
make laugh  yingka ngunyi
lead  paka
lead (a horse)  thinga

in the lead  ngakamarra
leaf  thalpa
bunch of leaves  yanka
leak  pulayindri
leak (water)  tjulbi
lean  warnumayindri
lean (meat)  palgupalgu
lean (something on something)  thangguna
learn  warlpada ngana
learned  warlpara
leave (someone or something)  purrkaj, warrkawindri
leave behind  kurrwindri, ngardrawarrka, wawathawa
leave early in the morning  kuthipada
leave it  warrayi
leave one another  yalkayindri
leave somewhere  warrka
left hand  nguna warrku, wannnganyi
on the left  wannnganyi
on the left  wannnganyikadi or wannnganyangadi
leg  maltji
hind leg  wandikila
lengthen  payirrika
let go  warrkatharra
let go (of something held)  marapundji
letter  pipa
level  palbarri
liar  manmini kanpa, mungini
lichen (?)  munba
lick  thapa
lie (down)  parra
lie (of water)  para
lie at night  thudayukarra
lie awake  thudathudhina
lie down  thudapandhi, yukarrapandhi
lie inside  thudapada
lie on back  thundruka, thundruthuka
lie on front  murnapaka
lift  kandraka, makumandri
light (weight) kanda, ngawada, ngalba
light nguni, paru
light (fire) wanga, pulkapada, thalpapada, karadaka
light up (fire) thangkathalka
get light kalkamarra
lightly (of eating) kalga
lightning kurni, parrikara
like (someone) ngandja, yura
like (similar) nyadi
like that yamduyi, yarndudungu, yarndukala
like this yarndudyi
limb of tree drantha, karli
lip mimi
little bit nganya, pulya
a little ngalyi
live nhina, tipinhina
lively kirrikirri
liver kalu, ngarangara
lizards (see also goannas) kalta, kaltjantada, kani, kurla, mardanpa, murlathi, ngapardalku, thadjingumini, thandakalini, yaliyali
local nhinggiyinguda
location nhinggi
log thinka, wathi, maka warnta, muku
long payirri, marrpu
make long payirrika
not very long payipayirri
long ago matja, manyanguda, pandja
a long way away yundra
for a long time ngurra, yuri
look wawa, wawatharra
look after wawana
look around wawathikathika, wawawagawaga
look for nhingka, wanthi
look out! kapow
look over wawangalpirri
look past wanthawawa

loose kalga
get loose dukayindri
loosen kalga
lose nyulka, walyawalyaka, yikaka, yikayika
lose (unborn) baby marayilka, thundruyilka
be lost nyulkayindri, winka
get lost kuditharra, nyulkana, nyulkayindri
a lot malkirri, ngurra, pirna
loudly pidipidi
louse kadra
lower leg maltimiku
lower part of body of kangaroo kapa
lower part of shin (?) makku
lucky (e.g. as a fisherman) kunparri
lump kima, malyu
lungs punnga
be lying thudanhina

M

machine wathi
mad kurrari
be mad kurrari ngana
madman kurrakurrari
maggot mirdiwiri, parndilka
magpie thiwildraka
mailman milimani
Major Mitchell cockatoo kakarrili
make (someone) sick mundja ngunyingunyi
make daka, ngana, nhapi, wathi
make (a fire) thangkaka
make (boomerang) thinba
make its natural sound (e.g. a bird calling) ngampa, yandha
make out kurrakurr
make sure of dakuma
male (animal) karrukurr
man karna
man (initiated, Aboriginal) karru
make a man of someone (initiate) karruka
man! (as a term of address) kan.ga
man’s child ngathalki
man’s daughter’s child papa
man’s son’s child tjindra
many malkirri, wamba
mark malka
marpoo bush mandhirra
married nhipamindji
married couple nhipangurru
marrow (of bone) tjuruntjuru
marry mandripada, nhipaka
Marsetia drummondii ngardu
match maka matji
mate ngambu
matter (in boils and sores) ngampa
maybe kara
me nganha, ngakani
meat kathi, palgupalgu
social division (‘meat’) kamiri, mardu
meat ant marnkunu, paridi mirrka
mechanic wathi patjipatjikini
meet (one another) murmamandriyindri
melon pudhukanani
mend patjika
mend (e.g. a torn dress) karpa
menstruating yunggumindji
make a mesh (net) milarrika
middle of the day nguni pirna, ngunipika
in the middle thanu
might kara
milk ngama
milk bush thupari
Milky Way Kadripari wirlpa
mine kamanti, ngakani
mirage nhilanhila
miscarry marayilka, thundruyilka
miss nyalka, pipi
make a mistake nyalka
mix nguka, nhapi, warlawaka
mob ngami, wamba, malkirri
molars waka muku
money mardra, mardra mani
month nyangi, pira
moon nyangi, pira
moonlight nyangi
mopoke yurlawarra
more marla, nguka
mosquito kunthi, wayiludu
moth pardi
mother ngarndri
mother’s brother ngama
mother’s brother’s child kami
mother’s father ngadra, papa
mother’s mother kanyini
mother’s mother’s mother kayakaya, ngarlu
mother’s sister ngarndri yipi, yipi
mother-in-law parli, patjiri
motorcar mutuka
get mouldy thunggana
mountain mardrawita
mountain devil thadjingumini
mountain duck mingkanguda, ngapa
minkanguda
mouse nganyipuntha, pundha
mouth marna
put into the mouth marnangadika
move waga
move away (to live) wagawindri
move fast putha
move over (yourself); move something wagaka, wagalka
mud pulyurru
mudlark kulikuliyada, martimarti, pathada-pathada(?)
red mulga marlka
mungeroo karlka
murderer karna parndrini
muscle palgupalgu
mussel thuka, kudi
muster mandripandhi, mapa
my kamanti, ngakani
myall wayaka

N

nails ngunpurru
naked parlu, yarawarra
name drika, maya, tharla
nape purnda, wakarri
nardoo ngardu
stone for grinding nardoo ngardupamdrini
narrow pulya, wuldru
nasal mucus kintha ngamburru
navel mindra, pirda
near kaka
nearly kali walya, ngampu
neck ngaga
needlewood kuluwa
neigh yingki
nephew ngalari, ngathani
nest warla
net nindri, pirli mitji
net (in general) pirli
make a mesh (net) milarrrika
never mind warrayi, warrayi wawa
new didamarra, kayidi
next kidla, puthakurnu
next day marri, marrippathi
niece ngalari, ngathani
night mabumabu, milyaru
in the night marri
no pani, walya
no good madlantji, manh
noise mirtja, yindri
noisy, make a noise mirtja
noisy, make a noise mirtja, mirtja
ngana, mirtjakurra
none pani
north karawarra

north wind walpanggarra
nose kintha, mulha
not pani, walya, watja, watka
not at all muthu (with negative)
notched stick for messages yadamaka
nothing pani
for nothing ngarru
notify thilpawarra
now kali, kayidi, ngala
now and then kayidi-kayidi,
marndakurnu-marndakurnu
nut in bloodwood tree thandra

O

occasion putha
red ochre kambada, milthi
yellow ochre parru
often ngurra
oh! ngandra
old matja, pandjanguda
old and feeble manhawakuru
get old and feeble manhawakura
old man karrukarru
get old (of a male) karrukarruna
old woman kurrupu
get old (of a female) kurrupu ngana
olden-days man karrukarru
olden-days woman kurrupu
on your own kurnu
once putha kurnu
one kurnu, paladi
one another yitayada
on one side warrakurnu
wild onion karlaka
only ngarru
open pindri, pirika
open (door) dabaka
open (eyes) dingayindri
be open (eyes) tjalka
open (mouth), be open (mouth) thangu
open (your eyes, mouth) piltja
open ground, open place yambayambarri
be open pirika
open your legs pirimayindri
make an opening wirlpaka
in the open kanpa
or kara
or not pani kara
wild orange yiga
orphan ngamurru
other nguka
on the other side (not visible) ngalpirri
on the other side warrakurru
the other side pada, warrkupada
others ngalyi, ngariyuka
our, ours ngalungga, ngaldrarni, ngalingga, ngalini, nganungga, nganddrarni, nganingga, nganini
outside thalka, wirdi, yambarri
over walpirri
over there nhinggikala, nhukudu, yita
go over wartaka
owl windra, yurlawarra
own (something) nganggalika
own, owner nganggali

P

pain katjakatja
cause pain draka
paint milthi
paint (something) marndra, windri
palm of hand marathangka
pannikin paynputu, tjampitji
paper pipa
parents ngarndri-ngapiri
parrot, see cockatoos and parrots
part kala
particular paladi
pass ngardrawarrka, wanthathawa, wawathawa
passing, past wanthha
go past wanthathawa
in the past matjanguda
paunch kunangarndri
pay puruka
peek drakardraka
peel (something) pirmnga, yinma
peel off (e.g. bark) tjirra
peep around ngulukayindriwaga
peep out nguluka
peewee kulikuliya, martimarti,
pathada-pathada(?)
pelican dakamirri, ngagangaga
penis kurni
pennroyal kuntha
perentie kirriwali
(Aboriginal) person karna
person with a big appetite mawapika
photo (of a person) mulha malka
pick up mandri, mapa
pick up here and there mandrithawa
pick up on the way mandrithawa
madrinthawa
picture malka
piebald malkamalka
little pieces ngurlupulya
pierce wirlpaka
pigeon kuwukuku
crested pigeon mulapada
flock pigeon malparu
pigeon-toed makudaka
pigweed ngadli
pile kini, wadla
pile up wadlaka
pillow purndawalki
pinch milka
pintpot paynputu
pipe paypa
pitchery pitjidi
pitchery bag pirli tjapura, tjapura
pitchery bundle kumani
place  padla
in the vicinity of a place that has been
named or is known  nhinggikala
plain  kunirri, yambarri
plain turkey  purdathayini
plainly visible  kanpa
plant  kudhikudhi
plants (see also under acacias and burrs)
dandhirri, dultharri, kalpurru, karlku,
kartakarta, kandra, karlaka, karnan.gu,
kayarri, kuluwa, kunthha, kurla,
kurrantjala, kurrumpala, mandawarra,
mitjiyimpa, mudlu, mulhayimpa,
munba, ngadli, ngamikularri, ngardu,
ginyaru, ngurraputha, nharrtha,
palyakini, patjiwarra, pidriyiltharri,
pirnta, pitjidi, pudhukanji, purdru,
pundri, pundrinya, punggu, thayamarni,
thanarrtharri, thimbiltji, thuparri, thurratji,
jin.gini, tjumburu, tjumbutjurrkuru,
wadlangurru, wapila, wawu, wayirri,
yalkada, yiga, yulkuparlu
play  thambana
play around  thambanawaga
play with  thambaka
plug  nyanma
plum bush  mandawarra
wild plum  tjumburu
point  mimi, mudra
point (at something)  thumba
point of beard  ngan.ga mudra
pointed  tjalparri
poisonous creature  pardi
poke  draka, pipa
poke out tongue  thapa
policeman  kandjipulu, pilimpara,
   pilitjimani, thanjipulu, yulya
poor fellow  ngidlayi, ngurrani
porcupine  karndilgatha
possessions  pin.gi
possum  pildra
post  pirta, wathi muku
potato  putiyita
pouch  thandji
pound  parndri
pour  kima, pirrpa, pudla
pregnant  thundrumindji
pretie  kirriwali
present  kanpa
pretend  manma
on a previous occasion  matja
prick  draka
proper  muthu
properly  patji
do properly  dakuma
be proud  kadhi
pull  duka, thinga
pull bones out  mukurduka
pull in  thingapa
pull out  duka
pull to pieces  dukatharrka
pull up  mandrithalka
pup  tjutjutju
puppa-grass  mitjiyimpa
pus  ngampa
push  thadra
push along  thadrarduda
put  kurra
put around  kurrawaga
put down  kurra
put in  kurrapada, windrima, winma
put in the sun to dry  ditjipa
put into the mouth  marnangadika
put on (clothes)  kadlinayindri
put on top of  nhangkapandhi
put out (fire)  panma
put to sleep  mukaka
put together  marnduka
put under  kurrapada
put up  kurra
black-headed python  mulhayimpa
Q
quarrion martimarti
quick paka
quickly nhurrpa, pakali, pawada
quiet murla, ngapu, pilpangurru
become quiet, be quiet ngapuna
quietly pilpangurrulu, kalga

R
rabbit rabiti
race putha
rag mirrkapiki
rain ngandjarri
rainbow kurrikira, mira
raise pirkana
rat mayikurrri
raw kimba, purda
get ready ngana
real muthu
really muthu
for no reason ngarru
for that reason yarlndu
recognise kilka
reconcile manu patjiuka
red pirtipirti
red mulga marlka
red ochre kambada or kambadi, milthi
get red marra
make red pirtipirtika
reeds (on river bank) karnan.gu
reflection nguya, walarri
related to one another in such a way
that you can’t marry one another
pirni nguru
relations ngarnndri-kaku, nguthu-ngama
relaxed kalga
remote yundru
repair dakuka
the rest ngariyuka

return nhinathika
in return kidla
revenge party pinya
ribs diparri, pangki
ride (a horse) thukayindri
good rider thukayindrini
right patjikurrri
on the right pinhunliwa
to the right pinhunilikadi
having rights over nganggali
ripe parndra, parrkini, pirtipirti
ripen, get ripe pirtipirtara
ripple ngamanyalpi, marndikila
river karirri, kinipapa, karitjurrri, kadri
river gum yulkuparlu
river wattle kamburrri
(river) crossing ngapangarrka
road palthu, wardayapa
roast darra
rock mardra
bedded rock, big flat rock palparri
rock (as in a coolamon) pinparri
rock wallaby kanu
rockhole mardrajipani
roll over karrrri
roll up kunyama, nhapi, thurrpa
roll up into a ball (e.g. string) pampuka
roly-poly kurla kilthi
root of tree kaparri
rope wirnu, wilpurru, drupa
rot thunggana
rotten kutawirri, thungga
rough kurtukurtu, thitathita
rough (voice) kaldrukaldrru
round dupurdupu
round up kulpina
rounded pampaamku
rouse on yandri
have a row kadiyindri
rub windri
rub (hard) kururrupa
rubbish kanthiri
ruin madlantjika
rum ngapa kaldri
run mini
run (of liquid) ngaka
run and spear miniwarrkana
run around miniminthika
run away miniwindri, putharrkwindri, winka, winkapani
run away (stealthily) kinyiwinka
run away with minilka, winkama
run back miniminthika
run down ngakangari, ngakapandhi
run past wanthamini
running (water) yulpurru

S
be sad walya yurayindri
saddle tjadla
saliva ngaltja
salt thaltu
saltbush, types of mulhayimpa, kartakarta
same yala, nguya yala, yarnduldrangu
the same place nhinggingu
in the same way yarnduldrangu
sand padla, padla muthu, thipari
sand goanna karingkarra
sandfly pidriputha
sandhill miri, miriwita
sandhill snake wama
satisfied patjikuru
be savage thririthirrina
say ngana, yandha
scar tjinbiri
scatter mangga
scatter (them, e.g. people) pirnpi
scoop up (water) kaluwa
scorpion kinirdaka
scrape dringga

scrape all over dringatharra, dringawaga
scratch mirra
scream kirdra
scrub pukapuka, wathi pukapuka
scrubby wathiwathi
sea thaltuwata
seagull wirniwangka
seal nyanma
search ngandrangandra
second finger mara payirri
see wawa
see properly kurrakurra
seed mitji
seeds (probably only edible seeds) pawa
send yinba
send across yinbapada
send away yinbatharra, yinbawindri
send back home yinbathika
send for kandri
sensible tjurumindji
separate paladipalad, punthipunthipa
set (sun) windri, wirri
sever mulpa
sew karra, milpi
shade, shadow walarrri
shady, having plenty of shade walawalarrri
shag (= cormorant) maluda
black shag ngukumindji
shake ngarra, yandjiyandjilka, yandjiyandjina
knock or shake seeds off pudlapudla
shaking legs/knees (in corroboree, after a death) kuma
be shaky yandjiyandji
shallow kanda, putha
shame nhinda
shame (someone) nhinda ngunyingunyi
shape nhinda
share kala, wandukudra, yalba, manggamanggakurra
sharp tjalparri, tjarrkarla
156  English-Yandruwandha finderlist

sharpen  tjalparrika
shatter  druwa, kudrakudrayindri,
pilthipilthirrika
she  nhani, nhaniyi, nhatjadu, nhanidu,
nhaniwa, nhandra, nhandrayi,
nhandradu
shear  mulpa
shearer  tjida
sheep  tjipi, tjampaka
shell of egg  darla
sheltered (from wind)  wardama
shield  nharrathitha
shield shrimp  pinthika
shift  waga, wagaka, wagalka
shift (something)  yitaka
shine  dintji, para, tjarnma
shirt  tjata
shiver  ngarra, yirrika
shoot  dranyi, tjutama
short  ngurlu, warna
in a short time  warna
for a short time  warna, warnatharra
shorten  ngurluka
shortish  payipayirri
shortly  warna
shoulder  kilkirri, pilpiri, pinyi, thapini,
wiliwili
shovel  nharra
show  thumba
show (by pointing)  thumbalka,
thumbatharra
show around  thumbalkathikathika,
thumbalkawagawaga
show up  kanpana
shrimp  kintha
shield shrimp  pinthika
shut (eyes)  ngarmamayindri, ngupina(?)
shut (mouth)  dapa, munma, ngapuka
be shut (eyes)  putjuna
be shut (mouth)  ngapuna
shy  nhindali
make shy  nhinda ngunyingunyi
shyness  nhinda
sick  mundjana, wariwarina
become sick, get sick, be sick  patja,
mundjana, wariwarina
make (someone) sick  mundjaka
side  diparri, pangki, thili, thinka, warra
at the side  thiliyi
on one side  warrakurnu
on this side  nhinggiyipada
on both sides  palapala
on both sides of the river  thadripalapala
sideways  thinkali
in sight  kanpa
in a similar way  marmdunangu
sinew  thilija
sing  dranga, parndri
sing out  kaldriparntji, ngarmadapndji
sing to yourself  drangayindri
sing the hair off  thurrka
sister, elder sister  kaku
younger sister  ngathadi
sister’s child  ngathani
sister-in-law  yimadi
sit  nhina
sit (in tree, of a bird)  thanggu
sit around  nhinawagawaga
sit around waiting  wadawada
sit down  nhinapandhi
sit on haunches  wilwarra
sit on heels (with knees on the ground),
sit (as emu)  manpakurra
sit on something  nhinana
sit with legs straight out  nguurukutha
size  nguya, nhinda
skin  darla, nyindi
skin (something)  pirmnga, nyinjimilpa
get skinny  tjirrayindri
sky  pariwiripa
sleep  muka, thuda
sleepiness  muka
sleepy  mukali
make (someone) sleepy muka
  ngunyingunyi
sleepyhead mukapurra
slip yilka
slip along dikilyarra warra
slippery yapu, yiliyili, yupurru
slipping dikilyarra
not sloping much palbarri
slow marnka
slow (someone or something) down marnkaka
slowly marnka, thakurr
small pulya, purla
small intestine kunakadli
smell, have a smell parni
smell (especially, perhaps, characteristic smell, as of a person) kamiri
smell (something) panthama, parnima
smoke thupu, muki or muku
smoke (tobacco) puba
smoky cloud pirli
be smoky thupu ngana
smooth palbarri, palurru, yapu, yupurru
smoothe palurruka
smother muntji
snake kathikathi, pardi
snake, types of kadrantji, manga, mithinti, mulhana, mulhayimpa, ngandrawandra, nyungumarlinya, pardingunthu, wama, wan.gu
sneak off kudhiwindri
sneak up para
sneaky kudhikudhi
sneeze thuntjirri
snot kintha ngamburru
so yuka
soak ngapatjili
soap thupa
social division (‘meat’) kamiri, mardu
soft danthu, miltjamiltja, tjampa
soldiers pinya
sole thinathundru
some ngalyi
somehow yilayardu kara
someone warlu kara, warnu kara
someone’s warangi kara
something kurnu nguka, minha, minha kara
something else minha kurnu nguka
something not allowed yirrbandji
somewhere yilanggi kara, yilanggi kara
be somewhere for a while thangguthikathika
from somewhere yilanguda kara
to somewhere yidlakadi kara, yilakadi kara
man’s son ngathalki
woman’s son ngathani
son-in-law ngalari, patjiri
song wani
soon kayidi
sore dapa, withi
sorrow ngidla
sorry purkali
sorry (for someone) ngidlali
be sorry ngidlali ngana
make (someone) sorry ngunyingunyi
sort nguya
soul ngapitja
make its natural sound (e.g. a bird to call) ngampa, yandha
the sound of the bullroarer ngarlakurra
make the sound of the bullroarer ngarlangarlkurra, ngarlakurra
soup kilthi
sour kaldri
source of water ngapa
south mulhapundra, wakarramuku
in the space between the legs pirithanuthanu
speak ngampa, yandhayandha
spear windra
spear (something)  warrkana, draka
run and spear  miniwarrkana
speech  ngan.gu, yawarri
have a spell  pipi
spend nights on the road while travelling  thudathawa
spend the night  yukarra
spider  marangkarra
spike  thilpi
spiky stick  wathi thilpi
spill  parrkuka, pudla, yikaka, yikayika
spin (something)  thurrpa, nhurrpa
spindle  kunya
spinifex  kurrumpala
spirit of a person  ngapitja
spit, spit at  drintha
spit, spittle  ngaltja
splinter  druka
split  kudrikudrina, yalba
split something into splinters  pilthipilthirrika
split the end (of a stick, to make a handle)  kakayalba
split up  wandukudra, yalbayindri
spoil  madlantjika
spoil (?)  pika
spongy  palya
spotted  dragurdragu, malkamindji
spread  yawa
spread (e.g. open arms, spread legs)  yarrana
spread all around  yawathikathika, yawawagawaga
spring  tjiri
spur  thinapara
square-ended  nyarna
squash  dralyama
squashed  dralyardralya
squat  manpakurra
squeak  kirdra
squeaky  kuthikuthidi
squeal  kirdra, ngalamarra
squeeze  nyulka, yiga
stab  draka
stack firewood  makawerrka
stand  thanggu
stand (someone, something) up  thangguka
stand (something) up  thangguna
stand around  thangguuwagawaga
stand on head  kukali thanggu
stand right up  thangguthalkawarra
stand up  thangguthalka
stand up and walk away  thangguminiwindri
be unable to walk freely or stand  ngarnmanjyardayindri
star  dritji, dritji dandra
stare  nguduthalpa
start  papana
start to burn  thangka
stay  nhina
stay a while  nhinanhina
steal  mama, winkama
stealth  kinyi
stealthily  kinyili
stealthy  kudhikudhi
(steel) axe  wadamarta
(steel) knife  nharrpa
steep slope  ngamarri
step cut in tree trunk  thathi
step on  nhangka
stick  wathi
stick (something) in  yinma
stick with a big knob on (used to stop a boomerang)  pirnta
little stick  wathi witju
sticky  pinngapinnga
stiff  paltja
be stiff (e.g. leg)  ngarnmayindri
still  ngada, ngurranggu
sting  katjakatja, thalpa
stink  parni
stinking  thungga
stir  wiridwirdika
get strong, be strong; be strong enough

stock up with  kinikinika
(to cope with a situation)
stockman  thakumanini
ngurrungurruna
stockman  thakumanini

stomach  thundra, thuru
be stuck for words
become full (stomach)  yartuna
be stuck together  ngarnmayindri
stone  madra
stupid  kurrari
stone for grinding nardoo

stockman  thakumanini
ngarnmangarnmayindri

stone knife  thatji, thurla
suck  thapa, pardaparda, yibayiba
stop  murda, parndriyindri
suck (e.g. a cut)  yibayindri
stop (and turn around?)  darrpi
sugar  ngapa palyakini, thipi or thipiwa
stop (e.g. stop someone fighting)
sugarbag  pitjipampu
warlima
be sulky  thirrithirrina, yunkana
stop for a minute on the way past
summer  makamaka
thanggumini, thangguthawa
driftiwindripandhi
stop halfway  marnakurra
supper  thapa
stop someone doing something (by
telling)  dadirdadima
make supper  paltjaka
store  thuwa
make supper (as for a humpy)  pirta
store up  kinikinika
suppose  kilka
storekeeper  thuwakipa
surround  kulpina, kulpinayindri,
stabled  kulpinawaga
strong

store  thuwa
susceptible to  kanpa
store up  kinikinika
swag  purtu
storekeeper  thuwakipa
swagman  purtupakini, purtuwalthini
strong

storekeeper  thuwakipa
swallow  yurru
strong

storekeeper  thuwakipa
swallow (bird)  pulyurruru nyununyunu,
swell  kimana
swallow (bird)  pulyurruru nyununyunu,
swell up  warumpudu ngana
swell (bird)  pulyurruru nyununyunu,
swim  ngupa, thanma
swell (something, such as a rope)
swim across  thanmapada
around  karrtjimawagawaga

swipe  drangka, wipa or wipinga
swiss (something, such as a rope)
swell  kimana
swing (something, such as a rope)
swell up  warumpudu ngana
swim across  thanmapada
swing (something, such as a rope)
around  karrtjimawagawaga

swipe  drangka, wipa or wipinga
swell  kimana
swim across  thanmapada
swing (something, such as a rope)
around  karrtjimawagawaga

swipe  drangka, wipa or wipinga
swell  kimana
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swipe  drangka, wipa or wipinga
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swim across  thanmapada
swing (something, such as a rope)
around  karrtjimawagawaga

swipe  drangka, wipa or wipinga
swell  kimana
swim across  thanmapada
swing (something, such as a rope)
around  karrtjimawagawaga
swollen warumpudu
swoop kartiwirri

that nhanhadu, nhanjadjadu, nhanidu,
nhatjadjadu, nhutjadjadu, nhandradu,
nhuludu, nhunuwa, yintjadu
that way yarndu, yita
in that way yarndunguda
from that yarndunguda
that’s how yarndunguda
the nhandra, nhanha, nhani, nhulu,
nhunu, yinha
the (more than two) thana, thanha
the (two) pulhu, pula
their, theirs pulgan, pulganjipul
pulgarjada, thanngani, thannganiyipul
thanngadjadu
them (more than two) thanha, thanhayi,
thanhadu, thanngadjadu, thanngani
them (two) pulhu, pulgan, pulhiyi,
pulganipul, pulhudu, pulgarjada
then ngala, ngapala
there kala, nhingga, nhingga, nhulu,
nhukuwa, yita
there in the distance? nhukura
around there nhukukala, nhingga
from there nhingga, nhingga, nhingga
thannguda
to there nhingga, nhingga,
thannguda
these (more than two) thanayi, thanhayi
these two pulayi, pulhiyi
they (more than two) thana, thanayi,
thanada
they (two) pul, pulayi, puladu
thick pirna
thief kinyikanpa, kinyipul
thigh thadamuku, wandikila, kulayada,
ngalpa
thin mukukarta, ngawada
be thin, get thin kiryi
things purtu
think kilka, kukathangga
think about kilka, kilkanhina
thirst mura
thirsty murla
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Yandruwandha Finderlist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thirsty person</td>
<td>murakanpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make thirsty</td>
<td>mura ngunyingunyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>nhaniyi, nhandrayi, nhanhayi, nhuniyi, nhuluyi, yinhayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this morning</td>
<td>ngarathalkana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this way</td>
<td>yada, yamdruyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on this side</td>
<td>nhinggiyipada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thorn</td>
<td>thilpi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thorny devil</td>
<td>thadjingumini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those (more than two)</td>
<td>thanadu, thanhadu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those two</td>
<td>puladu, pulhudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three</td>
<td>parrkukurnu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throat</td>
<td>ngaga, ngayimala, yutju</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw</td>
<td>warrka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw (in wrestling)</td>
<td>padlangarika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw away</td>
<td>warrka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw down</td>
<td>warrkapandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw from one to the other</td>
<td>warrkawarrkana, warrkawarrkanayindri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw to the other side</td>
<td>warrkapada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder</td>
<td>yindri, ngandjarri yindri, pildripildri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thunder cloud</td>
<td>ngandjarri mitji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thus</td>
<td>yilayardu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickle</td>
<td>kilyikilyika, kilyikilyipa, thithidika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tickly feeling</td>
<td>purnunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie, tie up</td>
<td>karra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie here and there</td>
<td>karramini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tie on</td>
<td>karrapada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tight</td>
<td>paltja</td>
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<tr>
<td>tighten</td>
<td>paltjaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>time</td>
<td>putha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with time to spare</td>
<td>mirmimiringu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in time</td>
<td>mirmimiringu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make timid</td>
<td>yabaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip up</td>
<td>parrkuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get tired</td>
<td>pirritjampana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco</td>
<td>paka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toenails</td>
<td>thina ngunpurru, thinapirri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toes</td>
<td>thina mitji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>together</td>
<td>marnudu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get together</td>
<td>mandripandhi, marnaduna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomahawk</td>
<td>mardrathaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>ngaranhina nhukadani, marripathi, marnathunga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tongue</td>
<td>parlpa, thanhani, tharli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too</td>
<td>nguka, yuka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>too far</td>
<td>yundrayundra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tool for making (or grooving?)</td>
<td>boomerang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch</td>
<td>nhama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touch in passing</td>
<td>wantjathawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>touchy (of horse)</td>
<td>purrtjipurtji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towards the one(s) you are talking about</td>
<td>yada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>town</td>
<td>thanjiyipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track</td>
<td>kapi, kapitharra, palthu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>track of foot</td>
<td>thina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travel</td>
<td>thawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>travelling</td>
<td>yulpu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>wathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trip someone</td>
<td>makumandri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tripe</td>
<td>kunangarndri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trousers</td>
<td>tjawurra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>true</td>
<td>muthu, yurlu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk (of tree)</td>
<td>kurrpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>wantja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tucker</td>
<td>mulhudu, puka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tula (stone knife)</td>
<td>thurla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turkey</td>
<td>purdathayini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turkey bush</td>
<td>dandhirri, pundri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turn (something) around</td>
<td>wapawagawaga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
turn around karrtjiwaga
turn back darrpithika
turn back (down) darrpingari, darrpipandhi
turn back, turn around karrtjingari, karrtjipandhi
turn inside out nyinyimilpa
turn off (the way or track) dirrkapandhi
turn over purri
turn something over purrilka, karrtjingari, karrtjipandhi
in turn kala, kadla, kidlali
turtle nharra
twig wathi thilpi, witju
twist wanyunka, wapa
twist (e.g. ankle) dulyi
twist something round wapapandhi, wapawagawaga
two parrku, parrkulu, pulpa, thili
two days later marriparrkulu
two of them pula
two-handed fighting stick ngandithirri
type of fish kuya pardi

unroll swag purturdukarduka
unsuccessful hunter yuthapani
untie yourself dukayindri
up thalka
up there thalkatji walha, thalkatji widi, yitathalka
further up a slope or bank yitathalka
get up yirtjtithalka
upper back yumbu
upper leg wandikila
upper part of body (e.g. of kangaroo) kuldru
be upside down kukali thanggu, purri
upstream kandarakandra
urinate puda, pudathika
urinate on puduma
urine puda
us ngalunha, ngalungga, ngalinha, ngaldarni, ngalingga, ngalini, nganunha, nganungga, nganinha, nganingga, ngandrarni, nganini
use ngana
used to warlpara
useless madlantji
useless (small?) growth pukapuka

umbilical cord yadhi
be unable pudlupudluka
be unable to see (something) wamba
be unable to walk freely or stand ngarnmangarmayindri
unafraid yabapani
unawares kudukudu
unborn baby yadhi
uncircumcised pinthapurru
uncle ngama
under, underneath pada, parrari
understand ngara
unrelated nhipa mulha
unripe purda
unripe fruit puka purda
unroll yawayawa

vagina ngunuwirlpa
vein yunggudu kaparri
very kanpa(?), kanpamuthu, muthu
vigorously mampali, pidipidi
go and visit nhinatharrithaka
voice ngan.gu, ngaru
vomit ngukuwarra
vulva dirrpa, ngunutjarrpa

waddy ngandithirri
wagon wilpada
wait wada, kalka
sit around waiting wadawada
wait on! mirni, thakurr
wake (someone) up wadjaka, yirrtjina
wake up wadjina, yirrtji
walk thawa
walk about thangguthanggu
walk around thawathawa
walking stick kunya, pirtapirta, wathiwutju, windawinda
rock wallaby kantu
wallaroo thudu, yuru
want yura
war pinya
warm kangu
warriors pinya
wash yika, yirra, multhipa
wash (hands) panma
wasp kandirrtha
watch wawana
watch out for wawawawanhina
water ngapa
water birds (other than ducks)
dakamirri, digidigilyarra, dirrmi, karrukarru, kilki, kudri, maitjimarrini, maluda, mulpa, thanpathanpa, thundruputha, waliyuka or waluyuka, wiriwirawnga
water rat thukathayini
water snake pardinguntu
(water) boil parrtjini
waterbag ngapa mandrini
waterhen dirrmi, kilki, maitjimarrini
waterhole ngapakurna
wattles see Acacias
wave kuptitji, kupu warrrka
wave to someone going away kupu warrkapada
waves marnidikila, ngamanyalpi
waxbill tjumpunya, tjumpurra
we ngaldra, ngali, ngandra, ngani
weak darru, wamiyami
weapon, type of wirri
wear kadli, thulka, thurrka
weave draka, karrpa
week wiki
weigh down mardringari
well patji, manyu, muthu
well! mayi, malka, ngandra
well (for water) thuka
well built nguyamindji
west dritjiwindrini
wet ngaba
wet something ngabaka
get wet ngabana
whack kartamatha
what? minha
what!, what?, what now? mayi
what (name)? wara
what (saying)? yidlayarndu, yilaru
what for? minhama, minhangadi
what happen to? minhangana
what is it? minhayarndu
do what? minhangana
I don’t know what minha kara
when? walpi, wintja
I don’t know when walpi kara
where? yidlanggi, yilanggi, yilayadi, yidlayi
I don’t know where yidlanggi kara, yilanggi kara
where from? yidlangginguda, yilaadinguda, yilanguda
I don’t know where from yilanguda kara
where to? yidlakadi, yilakadi
I don’t know where to yidlakadi kara, yilakadi kara
which? minha
a while ago ngakamarra, mirni
in a while mirni
whip wibu, wipayi
whirl (something) around karrtjikarrtjima
whirlwind makumarda, thurrpu
whisky ngapa kaldri
whistle payipaka, wirlpi
be whistling wirlpinhina
white parlu
white (only in compounds) putha
white clay thurna
white man pirripirri, walypala
white woman wadjina, wadlungapa
white-eyed duck mitijiparlu
whitewood ngurraputha, kurrantjala
who? wara, warnu, warlu, warangi
I don’t know who warnu kara, warlu kara
whose? warangi
I don’t know whose warang kara
why? minhangadi
wide pirna, yarra
widow mangawarru
widower thupulu
wife nhipa
wife’s brother kardri
wild (animal) wilka
wild dog pandiyapa, pandiwilka, pandi yampa, thirrtha yampa
be wild thirrithirrina
will? kirri
willow parlayila, tjirri
willy wagtail thindrithindri
win mandrithayi
wind kundangali, thayirri, wathara
windbreak kankunu
winding kutikutirri
wing kutja, nguna
wing feathers kutja
winter pundra, malthi, kilpa
wipe drangka, wikana, wirrk(a)
wipe off wikapada
witchetty grub kananggu or kanunggu
with her nhanggalani, nhanggadjaduyi
with him, with it nhungganiyi, nhunggadjaduyi
with them pulganiyi, pulgatjaduyi, thannganiyi, thanngadjaduyi
without looking, without seeing kudukudu
woma (snake) manga
(Aboriginal) woman yiwa, tjiwara
woman! (as a term of address) purdupa
woman’s son’s child kami
women’s genitals ngunu
wood wathi
wood adder (type of gecko) ngapardalku
wood duck kunapika
wool yamunu
word ngan.gu, yawarri
work (n.) waka
work (v.) wakana
work out kurrakurra
make work wakaka
worrying purl kali
wrestle pumayindri
wrinkly nyununyunu
write draka
the wrong way manhamanha, yikayika
wrongly manhamanha

Y

yabby marnngani
yam kardra
ymstick mudra
yard yarru
yawn didamangga, kagayindri
year malthi
yell karrka
yellow parru
yellow goanna marmgali
yellow ochre parru
yellowbelly ngampurru
yes kawu, ngaandi
yesterday kalkayi, ngananhinanhukada
not yet kali paningu, walyangu
you yini, yundru, yina, yinggani, yula, yulhu, yulgani, yulani, yuda, yudani, yunhu, yunngani
young purla
young man pangga
younger pulya
younger brother or sister ngathadi
your own paladi

your, yours yinggani, yulgani, yulani, yunngani, yudangga, yudani
for yourself nganggali
yower karlaka

Z
zebra finch tjumpunya, tjumpurra
4 Appendix

4.1 Naming of new concepts

Concepts introduced by the white men may be expressed by one of three methods, or by a combination of two of these:

(a) extension of the meaning of an existing word,
(b) coining of an expression from existing words,
(c) borrowing of the English word (not necessarily directly).

Examples of (a) include kuntha, the name of a herbaceous plant growing at the water’s edge in waterholes, and called by the whites ‘pennyroyal’ or ‘tea bush’ (because a drink was brewed with it), and extended to mean ‘tea’; purtu ‘goods’, ‘belongings’, extended to mean ‘swag’; yurrkuyurrku ‘dilly bag’, extended to ‘port’ (i.e. ‘suitcase’); mardrathandra ‘stone’ (mardra is ‘stone’ in general; thandra ‘nut in bloodwood tree’) and mardramitji ‘stone’ (mitji ‘eye’, ‘seed’, may be used as a compound element for small rounded objects) both extended to include ‘bullet’; and wathi ‘tree’ to any machinery, tools or other metal or wooden objects. (It is likely that wathi also had, traditionally, a meaning ‘thing (in general)’, as the corresponding word has in Arrernte and Western Desert languages, among others.) Other probable cases, in which the original meaning of the word is not known, are wardama ‘motor car’ and yulya ‘policeman’ (which is found also in Diyari). A verb whose meaning has been extended is draka ‘to pierce’, also now ‘to write’.

Examples of (b) include a number involving the gerund formative -ini, which nominalises the verb. For example, ngapa patjikini ‘sugar’ (ngapa ‘water’, patji ‘good’, -ka ‘causative’, literally something like ‘water-improver’), purtuwalthini ‘swagman’ (putu cf. (a), waltha ‘to carry’, lit. ‘swag-carrier’), padla warrkini ‘shovel’ (padla ‘ground’, warrka ‘to throw’, ‘ground-thrower’), wathi patjipatjikini ‘mechanic’ (wathi cf. (a), patji ‘good’, -ka ‘causative’, ‘machine-fixer’). Examples not of this type include the verbs mininhina ‘to drive along (e.g. in a car)’ (mini ‘to run’, nhina ‘to sit’) and thukayindri ‘to ride (a horse)’ (thuka ‘to carry’, -yindri ‘reflexive/reciprocal/intransitive/applicative’, something like ‘carry yourself’) and the nouns puka patji ‘cake’ (puka ‘tucker’, patji ‘good’) and ngapa kaldri ‘alcoholic drink’ (ngapa ‘water’, kaldri ‘bitter’).

Examples of type (c) can be further classified, imprecisely, according to how fully they are assimilated into Yandruwandha — changed so that they fit the Yandruwandha sound system. Words which are unassimilated or only slightly assimilated, include [stɔ:ki'pa]
‘storekeeper’ (also [tɔkiˈpa], a little more assimilated, and compare thuwa ‘store’; bagi ‘buggy’ (also pagi, which is fully assimilated) and [puʃeŋkɔt] ‘blanket’. These are probably on-the-spot borrowings by the informant, as may be some of the next group.

Words which are partly assimilated — in that, for example, a fricative has become an affricate but not yet a stop, or a consonant cluster has been broken up but the main stress has not been transferred to the new initial syllable so formed, or a final vowel has been added but a consonant cluster not normally permissible in Yandruwandha remains — include [tʃˈoɡe] ‘sugar’ (also tjuga, which is fully assimilated), [buɡˈadlu] (or [bʊɡˈadlu]) ‘bridle’, mitji padna ([pʌdɡa]) ‘button’ (for mitji see in examples of (a)), tjadsla ‘saddle’ (also tjadla, which although closer to the English form also conforms more closely to Yandruwandha phonotactics), paypa ‘pipe’, [pɑynˈputu] ‘pannikin’ (pintpot), dhibila ‘devil’, [ɟapˈpu] ‘supper’, rabiti ‘rabbit’. Perhaps walypala ‘white man’ should be included here, as lyp does not occur in native words.

Most of the borrowed words attested are fully assimilated. In some cases they are compounded with an appropriate classifier, as puka paka ‘tobacco’ (puka ‘vegetable food’), wathi mutuka ‘motorcar’ (wathi ‘wooden — and now also metal — object’), wathi ngayana ‘a piece of iron’, maka matji ‘matches’ (maka ‘fire’), kathi puluka ‘bullock’. The origin and meaning or function of the addition yithi in wipayithi ‘whip’ (also wibu) are not known. There are very few verbs: two have verb stem formatives added — wakana ‘to work’ (-na ‘inchoative’, often meaning ‘become’) and kandama ‘to count’ (-ma ‘causative’) — while one seems to be derived from the English present particle/gerund — wipingV ‘to sweep’ (the final vowel, written V here, is unknown because only the nominalised form has been heard).

The origin of tjambaka (the well-known word jumbuck) ‘sheep’ is not known (see Dixon, Ramson and Thomas (1990) Australian Aboriginal words in English: their origin and meaning, p.67). Words which have come into Yandruwandha from other Aboriginal languages via English include kundi ‘house’, wadlumbada ‘white woman’ (“white lubra”) and kabuta ‘hat’ (Dixon, Ramson and Thomas pp.199, 170 and 198 — re ‘cobra’).

Fully assimilated borrowed words not already mentioned are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tjawurra</td>
<td>‘trousers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pilaa</td>
<td>‘belt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tjata</td>
<td>‘shirt’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuta</td>
<td>‘coat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puruka</td>
<td>‘dress’ (from ‘frock’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drupa</td>
<td>‘rope’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilpada</td>
<td>‘wagon’ (from ‘wheelbarrow’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makiita</td>
<td>‘rifle’ (from ‘musket’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mayalha</td>
<td>‘boss’ (from ‘master’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thakumani</td>
<td>‘stockman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milimani</td>
<td>‘mailman’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pakitjamba</td>
<td>‘buckjumper’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>papurla</td>
<td>‘hobble’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thaltawata</td>
<td>‘sea’ (from ‘saltwater’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thantjipa, thantjiyipa</td>
<td>‘town’ (from ‘township’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thuwa</td>
<td>‘store’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 167
Appendix

tjida  ‘shearer’
thupa  ‘soap’
thirri ~ thirritha ~ thirrithirri  ‘cotton’ (from ‘thread’)
pipa  ‘paper’, ‘letter’
tjipa  ‘sheep’

Many of the adaptations exemplified by these borrowings are obvious, such as replacement of English initial /b/ by p, /t/ (usually written ch or tch) by tj; final /a/ (often written er, as in better) by a. Others are not so obvious but the majority are predictable; these include, for single consonants, /ʃ/ (= sh) by tj, /s/ by th, initial /t/ by th (since initial /t/, /r/, /d/ and /dh/ are not permitted in Yandruwandha the only other possibility is /rd/), /z/ by rr and initial /t/ by rdr; for consonant clusters /st/ replaced by th (medially as well as initially), /sk/ by k, /sw/ by w, /nsh/ by ntj and /fr/ by pWr (V represents any vowel); for vowels /au/ by a (or in one case auw), /a/ by a, /e/ (the sound of o in got) by a (except that it is u in puruka), /e/ (the sound of e in get) by i, /i/ (like the ee in sheep) by i, /ou/ by u. The final vowel added when the English word ends in a consonant is usually a, although there are three examples of i and one of u (wipu). Final /z/ has been deleted in two words. ng has been preposed before initial /a/ (in ngayana). Other less easily explained correspondences are between initial /t/ and tj, initial /θ/ and thirr, /a/ and aya, (aa also heard), /u/ and u, /i/ and iy [ʌ]

4.2 Place names

With references to 1:250,000 maps: Inna = Innamincka, Cord = Cordillo, Strz = Strelecki, DurD = Durham Downs, Barrolka. IY means said by BK to be Yandruwandha, Yw Yawarrawarrka and SY said to be Pilardapa but probably actually Strzelecki Yandruwandha.

Dalan.garanyi  Dullingari Waterhole (?)  Strz 357528
Dalintji  Daralingie Well (?)  Strz 338479
Dampunu  Dampoona Waterhole  Cord 324655
Didawalkali  Derawalkillie Waterhole  Inna 351620  Yw
Didawandrini  Derawantana Waterhole  Inna 354576
Kadripariwilpa  Cutrabelbo Waterhole  Inna 322581
Kadrimiti  Kudriemitchie Waterhole  Inna 314605  IY
Kadripayirri  Cuttapirie Station  Inna 295595
Kakurrthunggayi  Gidgealpa Oilfield  down from Gidgealpa, somewhere near Moomba oilfield towards the Strzelecki
Kalumurayi  place name  Inna 385563
Kalyamarru  Callamurra Waterhole  Inna 321615  Yw
Karitjurru  Coongie Lake  Inna 310625  Yw
Kathipidi  Cuttaberrie Lake  Inna 309548
Kilyalpa  Gidgealpa Waterhole  Inna 309548
Kinipapa  Coopers Creek
Appendix

Kukuyi Cooquie Waterhole Inna 336567
Kunathi Coonatie Waterhole Inna 327593
Kuyapidri Queerbiedie Waterhole Inna 370557
Madlali Mudlalee Waterhole Strz 344493
Mardamarda Murtamurta Well Strz 323454 SY
Mardrantji Mudrangie Waterhole Inna 318575
Mardrapinma Planet Downs or Tibbooburra
Makulpi Marqualpie Waterhole Cord 382660
Malkanpa Mulkonbar Waterhole (Innamincka) Inna 374561
Maramilya Merrimelia Inna 318559
Marnanhi Merninie Creek Inna 392586
Marrpu Marpoo Waterhole Inna 353557
Marrukatjani Lake Maroocutchanie Inna 315631 Yw
Mingkayi Minkie Waterhole Inna 360555
Mitkakaldrathili Mitkacaldratillie Lakes Inna 337629 Yw
Mitkapatjithili near Cordillo Downs Yw
Mudrangankuthili Scrubby Camp Waterhole next to Wathiwathi
Munba Lake Moonba Strz 343480 (or 330486 ‘Big Lake Moonba’)
Ngagapugina Ooga-Boogina Waterhole Inna 288566
Ngandaparlu Arrabury Barrolka 403677
Ngapamiri Nappamerry DurD 411576
Ngapatjiri Lake Apachurie Inna 304626
Ngapawimi Nappaoonie Waterhole Inna 397566
Ngunapirnta Onabrinta Creek Inna 375567
Nhanthanini Yantandana Waterhole Inna 327611
Palkarrakarani the name of the sandhill from which the spirits of the dead float off into the air SY
Pardlaparli Burlieburlie Waterhole Inna 370550
Patjiwarra Patchawara Creek Inna 365608 Yw
Pukapurdayi Bookabourdie Waterhole Inna 344582
Pulupulu Booloo Booloo Waterhole DurD 409575
Thadani ?
Thala Della Waterhole Inna 363534
Thayipin.gini Typingine Waterhole Inna 328603
Thayipingginyi w.h. on Patchawara Creek (?) Inna 365608 Yw
Thilka Tilcha Waterhole Inna 358557
Thirriwarra Tirrawarra Waterhole Inna 308595 Matja
Thundilawarani Lake Toontoonawaranie Inna 310637 Yw
Thuntjimintji ?
Thurratji Toolache Waterhole Strz 337485
4.3 Kinship

The kinship system, the way people talk about family, is very different in Aboriginal languages in general from the way things are organised for speakers of English. As a result, the translation of a kinship term (a name for a type of relation) can be misleading. For example, *ngarndri* is translated as ‘mother’, but in English when we use the word ‘mother’ it generally refers to one particular person; for me, my mother is the one who gave birth to me, and nobody else. In the Aboriginal system, at least in many parts of Australia if not everywhere, everyone in the whole of society can be called by a kinship term. The word that we translate as ‘mother’ refers also to ‘mother’s sisters’ (in our English system) and to ‘mother’s mother’s sisters’ daughters’ and to various other people. Similarly, *ngapiri* means ‘father’ but also ‘father’s brother’ and various others. The same sort of thing (with differences in the details) applies to all other kinship terms.

In Yandruwandha, the variety of ways of talking about kinship were probably very complex, as they are or were in other languages of inland Australia, but the last speakers did not have a full grasp of them. This is a common situation when a language is going out of use and being replaced by another; speakers forget terminology when there is no-one in their community to whom it would apply. This is worse when the replacement language is English because of the radically different kinship system — the rules by which people decide how they are related to others, what to call them and how to behave with them are very different.

Some details could be filled in from knowledge of closely related languages. For example, a term used for a grandparent can be assumed to have been used also for the grandparent’s brothers and sisters, and to have been used also by the grandparent for the corresponding grandchild. Thus, for example, I call my mother’s mother *kanyini*, and she also calls me by the same name. I would probably also call her brothers and sisters *kanyini*, and they would all call me by the same term. However, no attempt is made in the dictionary entries here to describe the full range of likely meanings of any kinship term, and usually only the most basic meaning is given.

Some other differences between Yandruwandha and English are:

Yandruwandha has a word for ‘elder brother’, a word for ‘elder sister’, and a word for ‘younger brother or sister’ (they are not distinguished, unless you add a word like ‘male’ or ‘female’) while English has just the words ‘brother’ and ‘sister’ (although, of course, you can add words like ‘elder’, ‘younger’, ‘big’, ‘little’);
Since my father’s brother is also a father to me, the word that would normally be translated as ‘uncle’ (ngama) applies only to my mother’s brothers (and certain others more distantly related), and similarly my aunties are my father’s sisters but not my mother’s sisters;

Instead of having a word equivalent to ‘son’ and a word equivalent to ‘daughter’, Yandruwandha has a word ngathani that a woman uses for her own children (sons or daughters) and her sisters’ children, and a man would use this word also for his sisters’ children, and a word ngathalki that a man uses for his own children or that people of both sexes use for their brothers’ children;

Yandruwandha has four separate words for grandparents — kanyini ‘mother’s mother’, papa ‘mother’s father’, kami ‘father’s mother’ and tjindra ‘father’s father’, while English has the same words, grandfather and grandmother, that are used for grandparents on both the maternal and the paternal side;

A kami in your own generation is equivalent to a cousin, but is used only for father’s sister’s children and mother’s brother’s children (and certain others more distant); father’s brother’s children and mother’s sister’s children are regarded as brothers and sisters.

Some other differences can be discovered by studying the kinship chart, which, however, is incomplete and in some parts unreliable. In this chart, the conventional symbols for male, a circle with an arrow on the upper right, and female, a circle with a cross underneath, are used. A + sign means ‘marries’ and a line going down from this, or sometimes down and across and down again, leads to the children of that couple. EGO means ‘me’.
Yandruwandha kinship chart

♀ represents females; ♂ males; EGO means me; + means marries
The following two sections comprise (§5.1) an account of some features of the life of the Yandruwandha before contact with Europeans, told by Benny Kerwin, and (§5.2) a collection of stories and fragments of stories, mostly from Benny Kerwin but with three short ones by Tim Guttie.

The texts are broken up into numbered sentences; the Yandruwandha text of each comes first, and under each line of this there is an interlinear translation — a line giving a detailed literal translation, word by word. This is mainly for the use of those people who are particularly interested in the grammar and would have a copy of the grammar volume, Innamincka Talk. Other readers can skip these lines. Some Yandruwandha words have hyphens to help people who are using the interlinear translation. At the end of each sentence (in §5.1), or at the end of each story (in §5.2) a free (plain English) translation is given. The text is broken up into sections according to the topic.

A question mark in an interlinear translation denotes that the meaning or function of a suffix (or, less commonly, a stem) is unknown, or that a word cannot be heard clearly and I am guessing. (?) after a translation means that I am particularly unsure of it.

Many sentences are introduced by ngapala, glossed ‘well’ or ‘then’, or ngala ‘then’ and these words are often more or less meaningless (like, for example, English ‘well’) and need not appear in a free translation.

Marking of words for number in Yandruwandha (equivalent to putting s on the end of a word in English, as in boys) is optional and not common; thus the use of plural number in the free translation is governed usually by the sense of the sentence and not by the use of a plural form in the original text.

5.1 **An ethnographic text [A]**

The following description of some features of the life of the Aboriginal people of the Innamincka area before its disruption by white settlers is a corrected and adapted version of the paper ‘The land of stone chips’ (Kerwin & Breen 1981). Most of it was given in a single long Yandruwandha text in 1972, repeated with modifications a few days later. It was translated by Breen, with substantial help from Kerwin. Unfortunately, Ben Kerwin died before all details of the translation could be checked. The texts were edited and

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1 Cross-references to sentences in this section are prefaced by ‘A’ in the companion volume, Innamincka Talk.
The title of the Oceania paper is based on the name that the Innamincka people called themselves: *Thayipilthirringuda*. This comprises the word *thayi* ‘grinding stone’, usually used in conjunction with the generic term *mardra* ‘stone’, as *mardra thayi, pilthirri* ‘stone chips’ and *-nguda* ‘from’. This name arises from the presence at Innamincka of deposits of sandstone from which grinding stones were quarried, and refers to the waste material — stone chips — from the quarrying. The name can, therefore, be freely translated as ‘people from the land of stone chips’.

The text is broken up into sentences according to the topic. A more or less free translation follows each sentence. This is sometimes by Kerwin, sometimes by Breen; Kerwin’s translations are usually freer. The translation of a sentence is often followed by an explanatory note or notes. These are cross-referenced to the number of the sentence, and often include additional information given by the narrator. Many of these notes have been deleted as unnecessary now, given the grammar and dictionary.

Usage of tense in the Yandruwandha text does not seem to be entirely consistent; however, this impression may be due to my lack of knowledge of the range of uses of the various tense and other inflections.

No attempt has been made to compare this text with other published material on the culture of this or similar areas. Craig (1970)\(^3\) gives many references to such material.

### A. Nets made from bow vine

1. **Karrukarrundjali nganha.**
   
   old.man-PL-ERG 1sg:ACC
   
   The old men [told] me [how they did it].

   *Karrukarrundjali nganari nganha* was intended; *nganari* means ‘told’.

2. **Ngathu wavatharrana karukarru-ngadi yukini-ngadi pirli yama.**
   
   1sg:ERG see-fly-ip fish-DAT catch-GER-DAT bag.net cross.net
   
   *yina karrpa-ralyi.*
   
   EMPH weave-SIM
   
   I watched them make a bag net for catching fish while swimming in the water, and a cross net.

   *-tharra*, in the second word, denotes completeness of the action: ‘I saw it all’. (See also note to 63.) *Yuka* means ‘catch fish by swimming with the net and sweeping the fish up into it’. A cross net is a net that is stretched across the river.

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\(^2\) The text as published here contains three long unbroken extracts from the first version (transcript D): lines 1–37, 99–121, 141–160. Most of the remainder is from that version, but not in the original order. Lines taken from the second version (transcript E) are: 54–57, 63, 77, 78, 82, 85, 86, 89, 92, 95, 161–168. Material from other sources is lines 122–133 and 177–189. An aim of the editing was to produce a logically ordered account of some aspects of Yandruwandha culture.

\(^3\) *North-West-Central Queensland: an annotated bibliography*, Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
Stories and texts

Minhaya-ngadilatji karlukarlu yukini-ngadi kara, ya kinipapayi what-DAT-EMPH-EMPH fish catch-GER-DAT maybe and river-LOC kara kurrini-ngadi, karlukarlu kara yamali. maybe put-GER-DAT fish maybe cross.net-INST That’s what they’re for, for catching fish while swimming in the water, and for putting across the river [to catch] fish in the cross net.

Pungguli ngala.
bow.vine-INST then [They make it] out of the bow vine.

Punggu mulpini-ngudatji ngapala kurrari ngapayi, wiki parrkulu bow.vine cut-GER-ABL-EMPH then put-UNSP water-LOC week two kara, thunggani-ngadi.
maybe rotten-CAUS-GER-DAT They cut the bow vine and put it in water for maybe two weeks, so that it will rot. The last word should be thunggаниngadi.

Kali thana thukaringu ngapa-ngudatji ya pirditjirranga already 3pl:NOM take.out-UNSP-THEN water-ABL-EMPH and strip-FUT thanha.
3pl:ACC Then they take it out of the water and strip it.
It is not clear whether pirditjirra means ‘strip the leaves off’ or ‘peel’.

Ngapala kururrupa-rlanga nga nhurpanga ngalpayi kunya payirrili. then rub-CONT then spin-FUT thigh-LOC spindle long-INST Then they rub it with stones and spin it on their thighs, using a long spindle.
Kururrupa normally means ‘grind’ but here refers to rubbing with stones to separate the fibres.

Ngapala kundikilili thana thurrparitji. then ball-INST 3pl:NOM roll-UNSP-EMP Then they roll it into a ball

Wirni payirrikari yinha nga kunyayi kurranga. string long-CAUS-UNSP 3sg:ACC then spindle-LOC put-FUT They make the string long and put it on the spindle.

Ngapala thana karrpa-rlanga thirrithirri-nyadi yina walypalali then 3pl:NOM weave-CONT cotton-like EMPH white.man-ERG kurr-ra-rlatji thana, thirrila karrpini-ngadi mirrka. put-PRES-EMP 3pl:NOM cotton-EMPH weave-GER-DAT clothes Then they weave it just like the cotton white people use for making their clothes.

Ngapala wirnitji yamatji thana drakaringu wathili well string-EMPH cross.net-EMPH 3pl:NOM weave-UNSP-THEN stick-INST
Stories and texts

They weave it into a cross net with a stick and a spindle. The stick is held parallel to the spindle.

They make it strong and put it across the river to catch fish.

They got a lot of them in the cross net.

What next?

They put reeds on top of the cross net so that it will float.

They tie them on after cutting them into short lengths, about the size of a finger.

The procedure described in this and following sentences of course preceded the use of the net (12, 13).

They tie them here and there. Mini ‘run’ is used here as a modifier of the verb to denote ‘do in a number of places’, i.e. ‘here and there’.

Then they put them in the river and they float. Mirndithanma ‘float’ is a compound verb which incorporates thanma ‘swim’; mirndi, however, is not known elsewhere.

Then water deep-LOC-EMP down bottom-LOC-EMP stone-pebble
Stories and texts  177

karrini-nguda malkirri, pardrangarini-ngadilatji thanha, tie-GER-ABL many hold-down-GER-DAT-EMPH-EMPH 3pl:ACC
paltjakini-ngadi.
strong-CAUS-GER-DAT
They tie a lot of stones [to go] deep down in the water, on the bottom of the net, to weigh it down and keep it tight.

20 Ngapala kurra(rla?), marripathi thana marrikurukuruji then put(-PRES?) next.day 3pl:NOM early-EMPH
minipandhiringu mandrithalkangalatji karlukarlku, pitjanka yina.
run-down-UNSP-THEN get-up-FUT-EMPH-EMPH fish bony.bream EMPH
Then they put it in [at night] and next morning, very early, they run down and pull up the fish — bony bream.

21  Pitjanka.
bony.bream

22 Ngarru pitjanka pardrarlatji.
only bony.bream hold-PRES-EMPH
They only catch bony bream.

23 Mukupika yina thana pitjankatji.
bone-much EMPH 3pl:NOM bony.bream
Those bony bream are the very bony ones.

24 Ngala pirlili ngampurru-ngaditji paladildrangu thana then net-INST yellowbelly-DAT-EMPH type-BUT-YET 3pl:NOM
drakini-nguda, kurrarla yarnduldrangu kinipapayi kurrapadari yita.
weave-GER-ABL put-PRES way-BUT-YET river-LOC put-in-UNSP there
They use a net that they have woven with a different mesh, and that they put into the water in a different way, for yellowbelly.

25 Nga yarnduldrangu thana ngampurru paladildra pardranga, then way-BUT-YET 3pl:NOM yellowbelly type-BUT hold-FUT
ngampurru minhaya, drakini-nguda ya pitjanka-ngadi drakini-nguda,
yellowbelly what weave-GER-ABL and bony.bream-DAT weave-GER-ABL
ya yama yukini-ngadi drakini-nguda.
and net catch-GER-DAT weave-GER-ABL
They have a net woven in one way for yellowbelly, and another kind for bony bream, and another kind for catching fish while swimming.

The words yama and (perhaps) pirlili, here translated ‘net’, may be used incorrectly here. Earlier pirlili meant ‘bag net’ and yama ‘cross net’ but the meanings are reversed in these sentences. In fact, pirlili probably means ‘net (generic)’; see 28, 31, 34, 40, 42.

26 Pulya, ngapala, karna parrkulu pula thanmaritji yukangatji.
small then man two 3du.NOM swim-UNSP-EMPH catch-FUT-EMPH
It [the last] is a small one and two men swim with it to catch [the fish].
Stories and texts

27  Ngala yamali thana ngunipika kurraringu, kalkayi, then cross.net-INST 3pl:NOM daylight-much put-UNSP-THEN afternoon-LOC marripathi minipandhingayi mandrithalkanga karlukarlulatji, ngampurru next.day run-down-FUT-DISTORT get-up-FUT fish-EMPH-EMPH yellowbelly kara, ya kathi nharra-mindji kara, ya palha kara, ya kathi maybe or animal coolamon-PROP maybe or bird maybe or animal thanayi — minhaya yina, kathi — mayatji nganyi 3pl:NOM-HERE what EMPH animal name-EMPH lsg:NOM kuditharrarlala, kathi thukathayini, thana drika-lapurrayi thanha. forget-PRES-EMPH animal mussel-eat-GER 3pl:NOM call-REMP-? 3pl:ACC Well, with the cross net, they put it down in the daytime, in the afternoon, and next morning they run down and pull up the fish — maybe yellowbelly, or maybe a turtle, or maybe a bird, or maybe one of those animals — what is it — I forget the name — mussel eater they used to call them. 

Here kathi ‘meat, edible animal’ is used in a generic-specific construction, as was mardra ‘stone’ in 19, but in that case the two were pronounced as a single word. The bird the narrator had in mind was a shag (cormorant). The ‘mussel eaters’ are water rats. This is probably a nickname, not the real name.

28  Thanatji — minhaya, paldriyi — pirliyitji. 3pl:NOM-EMPH what die-POT net-LOC-EMPH They might have died in the net. The verb wanted was probably ‘drown’, not ‘die’.

29  Patjikurnu thayingatji thana. good eat-FUT-EMPH 3pl:NOM They are good eating. Thayiningaditji ‘eat-GER-DAT-EMPH’ may have been meant.

30  Kulari thana(ma?) makamuduli. cook 3pl:NOM(-?) hot-ash-INST They cook them in hot ashes. 

29 and 30 seem to refer to the water rats.

31  Ngapala thikaringu ditjipawindriringu thana pirlitji then return-UNSP-THEN put.in.the.sun-away-UNSP-THEN 3pl:NOM net-EMPH thanha ngapa kadawayi. 3pl:ACC water edge-LOC Then they go back and spread the net out on the bank to dry in the sun.

32  Yuka-yindri(ni?) kalkayi, ‘May, karlukarlutji wayinila ngandra?’ ask-RR(-GER?) afternoon-LOC well fish-EMPH how.many-EMPH lpl.in:NOM In the afternoon they ask one another, ‘How many fish did we get?’.

33  Ay malkirringu thanayi! oh many-YET 3pl:NOM-HERE ‘Oh, plenty!’
34  *Ay marripathi ngandra pirlitji kurranga ngapayitji.*
oh next.day 1pl.in:NOM net-EMPH put-FUT water-LOC-EMPH
Well we needn’t put the net in the water again until tomorrow’.

35  ‘*Kawu.*’
Yes

In English, of course, the answer would be ‘*No.*’

36  *Ngapala thana thayi-yindrinhinaringu ngurra karlukarlutji, nhaningu*  
then 3pl:NOM eat-RR-sit-UNSP-THEN always fish-EMPH ?

*kanta walarrjiyi.*
DEM shade-LOC
Then they sit in the shade all the time, eating fish. (?)

If *walarrji* is a feminine noun (which very few words are, other than those referring  
to female humans or animals), *nhaningu* could possibly be *nhaniyingu*  
3sg:fem:NOM-HERE-THEN’.

37  *Thayi-yindringa thana ani nhinananhinanga.*
eat-RR-FUT 3pl:NOM ? sit-sit-FUT
They just sit and eat.

(36–37) Here *-yindri* focuses on the action ‘having a feed’ rather than just ‘eating’.
The word written ‘*ani*’ is probably English ‘*only*’.

**B. Nets made from bulrushes**

38  *Karlkuli ngala yamatji mikimana, ngana-lapurra thana yamali*  
bulrushes-INST then net-EMPH make-IP do-REMP 3pl:NOM net-INST

*ngala karlkuli, karlku.*  
then bulrushes-INST bulrushes
Well they made nets of bulrushes; they used to use nets made of bulrushes.

*Mikima* ‘to make’ is a loan-word from English.

39  *Minhaya warrka-rnanga pirditjirranga thanha, kathi thukali.*  
what throw-CONT strip-FUT 3pl:ACC animal mussel-INST
They cut them down and strip them with a mussel [shell].

40  *Wirnika-malka puru — purupurriningudalatji thana parndripa.ndringa*  
string-CAUS-OPT ? tease-GER-ABL-EMPH-EMPH 3pl:NOM hit-hit-FUT

*Wirni-ngadi nga thurrpanga, yarnduldrangu drakini-ngadilatji*  
string-DAT then spin-FUT way-BUT-YET weave-GER-DAT-EMPH-EMPH

*pirli yamatji kurrini-ngadi kinipayitji.*  
net net-EMPH put-GER-DAT river-LOC-EMPH
They tease it up and make it into string by pounding it and then spinning it, in the  
same way as for making the nets they put across the river.

The second word, *puru*, may be simply an anticipation or false start of the following  
word.
C. Catching ducks

41 Ya palhatji thana yurari parndringa, pirli thana and bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM want-UNSP kill-FUT net 3pl:NOM paladildrangu drakini-nguda, nga wathi yipada karranga type-BUT-YET weave-GER-ABL then tree-LOC in tie-FUT warrakurnutji, thadri-palapala yina.
side-EMPH bank-both.sides E M P H

If they want to catch birds they make a net of a different mesh and tie it onto a tree on each bank of the river.

Birds, i.e. ducks.

42 Nga — yarnduldrangu nhinda, pirli ngunthuya mayi, minha-ngadildra, then how-BUT-YET size net back-? well what-DAT-BUT wathi nhutjadu kakaldra, ngala wathi pirna puladu tree 3sg:NOM:THERE near-BUT then tree big 3du:NOM:THERE kalpurru thanggurla, yarndu nhinda ngulutji.
coolibah stand-PRES how size end-EMPH

They make the net of such a size that it stretches right across from a coolibah on this side to a big one standing [on the other side].

The exact translation of this sentence is not clear; in particular the reference to ngunthu (translated as ‘the back [of the net]’).

43 Ngapala kurrapadari yita.
then tie-in-UNSP over.there
Then they tie it on over there.

44 Nga yadala thana thinbiri, yadatji then boomerang-EMPH 3pl:NOM make-UNSP boomerang-EMPH thinbini-nguda nga wirarpa kurranga, mulha kurnuyi.
make-GER-ABL then hole put-FUT nose one-LOC
Then they make a boomerang and put a hole in one end of it.

They put a hole in one end so that it would whistle when thrown. The hole is in the end which is not held.

45 Ngapala palhatji thana thilparingu, karna malkirri thawini-nguda then bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM chase-UNSP-THEN man many go-GER-ABL nga thilpanga thanha palhatji.
then chase-FUT 3pl:ACC bird-EMPH
Then a lot of men go and chase the birds down.

46 Ngapala thana tharrapandhiri yada, ngala karna nhunu(?) well 3pl:NOM fly-down-UNSP hither then man 3sg:NOM(?) wada-yindrirla thadri-palapala yadatji warrkanga.
wait-RR-PRES bank-both.sides boomerang-EMPH throw-FUT
Well, when they fly down towards the net, the men waiting there on both sides of the river throw their boomerangs.
The pronoun *nhunu* here (if it is that) seems to be referring to the group as a single entity.

47 *Ngapala palhatji thana kariwirriringu.*
Then the birds dive down.

48 *Minhaya-puru yina?*
What for?

49 *Palha thirri-puru.*
Because [they think] it is a chicken hawk.

The birds think the whistle of the boomerang is the whistle of a chicken hawk.

50 *Nga pirliyi thana windriringu.*
They go into the net.

51 *Ngala karna parrkulutji pula warrkapandhi-rlayila pirlitji.*
Then the two men throw the net down.

52 *Ngapala pula thingapadanga yada.*
They pull it in.

53 *Palha yina mandriringu malkirrilatji.*
They get a lot of birds.

chase-GER-ABL-EMPH

The men who were chasing them come back, and what do they do then?

55 *Ngapala parndringa palhatji, waltha-yindrithikangalatji.*
Well, they kill the birds and carry them back home.

- *yindri* here denotes action for one’s own benefit.

56 *Ya manggamanggakurraringu.*
They share them out.

57 *Thanayildra pakangala ngalyitji, thanayildra* (word not clear), 3pl:NOM-HERE-BUT carry-FUT-EMPH some-EMPH 3pl:NOM-HERE-BUT thanayildra yarndu.
Each group takes a few.
The exact translation is not clear; perhaps ‘these ones take a few, and these a few, and these likewise’. The suffix -Idra corresponds to English ‘as for’ — ‘as for these, they take a few’ or ‘on the one hand ... on the other hand’ (except that here there are three hands; cf. note to 151–152).

58 *Thayi-yindringa palhatji yarndu thana parndri-padipadini*

eat-RR-FUT bird-EMPH thus 3pl:NOM kill-HAB-GER

*karnalitji, palhatji ngala drakini-nguda ngala paladi.*

man-ERG-EMPH bird-EMPH then weave-GER-ABL then type

That’s how the Aborigines used to catch birds to eat, with a special type [of net] they had woven.

### D. Harvesting pelicans

59 *Yarndu ngathu wagarla, palha ngala thana dakamirritji,*

thus 1sg:ERG shift-PRES bird then 3pl:NOM pelican-EMPH

*marrumarruyitji.*

lake-lake-LOC-EMPH

I’m shifting now [to a new topic]; those pelicans in the lake country.

The exact meaning is not clear.

60 *Palha purla pirnana-rlayitji, ngapala yarru wathinaritji,*

bird baby big-INCH-SIM-EMPH then yard build-APP-UNSP-EMPH

*marru kadawayi, ngapala thawa-rnanga puka windritharranga ngapa*

lake edge-LOC then go-CONT ? enter-fly-FUT water

*marruyitji palha purla thanhayi mapathikanga.*

lake-LOC-EMPH bird baby 3pl:ACC-HERE muster-return-FUT

When the young ones are getting big, they build a yard for them on the bank of the lake and then go down into the water and herd the baby birds back [into the yard].

-na, in wathina, denotes that the action is for the benefit of another or others. This seems to be a strange use, since the yards are hardly for the benefit of the birds.

-tharra, see note to 2.

61 *Mapari panipanika thanha purlatji.*

muster-UNSP none-none-CAUS 3pl:ACC baby-EMPH

They muster all the young ones.

62 *Pirritjampana-rlayi nhunu karrtjipandhinga pulyatji nhunu nga*

tired-INCH-SIM 3sg:NOM turn-down-FUT small-EMPH 3sg:NOM then

*thikanhinanga thundi-ngadi, ngala thana kadi-rlayi palha ngalyitji,*

return-sit-FUT island-DAT then 3pl:NOM chase-SIM bird other-EMPH

*pirnapirnatji, ngapala thanha windrima-warraringu*

big-big-EMPH then 3pl:NOM enter-CAUS-arrive-UNSP-THEN

*wathini-nguda yarrutji thanngani.*

build-GER-ABL yard-EMPH 3pl:GEN
If a little one gets tired it turns around and heads back to the island, while they hunt the rest of them, the biggest ones, on and put them in the yard that they have built for them.

63 *Ngala pulyatji marndakurrappandhi-rlayi, nga walya yinha* then small-EMPH stop.halfway-down-SIM then not 3sg:ACC

*wawatharranga, karrtjipandhiyila thana paninarla.*

When the little ones stop halfway they don’t take any notice of them, for fear the whole lot will turn back.

*Wawatharra* here means ‘notice’ and the implication is that they see it but do not take any notice. Compare 2, in which it was necessary to take notice.

64 *Ngapala wiki parrkulu wiki parrkurnu kara nhina-padapada-rnanga* then week two week two-one maybe sit-HAB-CONT

*thayi-rnanga palhatji thanha, ngala ngarndri-ngapirili thanha* eat-CONT bird-EMPH 3pl:ACC then mother-father-ERG 3pl:ACC

*walthana-rlayi karlukarlutji, ngunyinga nhinggikala yarruyi.*

Then for two or maybe three weeks they camp there, living on birds, while the birds feed on fish that their parents bring them and give them in the yard.

65 *Ngala thanatji walyala yartukari, ay ngarndri-ngapirili yada* then 3pl:NOM-EMPH not-EMPH full-CAUS-UNSP oh mother-father-ERG hither

*paka-rnanga karlukarlutji ngunyinga thanha.*

They don’t have to feed them; the parents bring fish and give it to them.

66 *Ngapala thana thayi-yindri-rnangari marnipikana-rnanga.*

well 3pl:NOM eat-RR-CONT-? fat-much-INCH-CONT

While they are eating [some, the rest] are getting fat.

It seems to be more likely that *thana* here refers to the young birds, not the people, and the meaning of this sentence is: ‘They feed and get fat’.

67 *Pirnapirna thanhayey, tharrini-ngaditji ngana-rlayi,* big-big 3pl:ACC-HERE:DISTORT fly-GER-DAT-EMPH do-SIM

*purndaparndringa kudlanga yina thayi-yindri-rnangatji.*

The biggest ones, that are nearly ready to fly, they kill and cook and eat.

68 *Yarnardu thana nhina-padipadini.*

thus 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER

That’s how they used to live.

69 *Panika-kaldri thawakaldringa mapathika puthakurnula.*

none-CAUS-again go-again-FUT muster-return time-other-EMPH

When they finish them off they go down again and muster some more.
184 Stories and texts

The verb *mapathika* should have some inflectional suffix. Maybe the *-nga* on the second verb was meant to go there; *-kaldri* is not known to combine with *-nga* elsewhere.

70 *Ngurra yina kurra-yindrirla mayi, purla, palhatji thana.*
always EMPH put-RR-PRES well baby bird-EMPH 3pl:NOM
Those birds are breeding all the time.

71 *Ngapala nhinari yartuna-rnanga palha-ngudatji, ya palha*
well sit-UNSP full-INCH-CONT bird-ABL-EMPH and bird
*panina-rlayitji.*
nothing-INCH-SIM-EMPH
They eat their fill of them until they are all gone.
They used to eat the eggs as well.

E. Killing emu

72 *Ngapala thana kathi wurruwitji-ngaditji thawari, kathi wurruwitji*
well 3pl:NOM animal emu-DAT-EMPH go-UNSP animal emu
*yukatji parndringa.*
too-EMPH kill-FUT
They also go out for emus, to kill emus.
The generic term *kathi*, glossed ‘animal’, here refers to the emus.

73 *Ngapala kudru pakuri ngari, nga yankala kurravandji nga*
well hole dig-UNSP down then bough-EMPH put-around-FUT then
*windripandhingga palha mukuli.*
enter-down-FUT bird bone-INST
They dig a hole and put boughs around it and [a man] goes down into the hole with a bird bone.

74 *Ngapala pandhi wirlpinhina-rnanga, ngala kathi thana*
then down whistle-sit-CONT then animal 3pl:NOM
*ngarangaramini-rlayila wurruwitilitji.*
he-c-ERG-EMPH emu-ERG-EMPH
Then he whistles down there, and the emus hear him.
He uses the bird bone as a whistle.

75 *Thawawarranga thangguwagawaganga, ngala karna nhunu*
go-arrive-FUT stand-around-around-FUT then man 3sg:NOM
*purrinhina-rlayi ngari mingkayi.*
hide-sit-SIM down hole-LOC
They go and stand around the hole, while the man hides in it.
Emus are notorious for their curiosity.
Stories and texts

76

Ngarrungu thangguthalkawarrandji dranyingalatji yadali.
only-THEN stand-up-arrive-SEQ kill-FUT-EMPH-EMPH boomerang-INST
The man just stands up and kills [one] with a boomerang.
The combination of thalka ‘up’ with warra ‘arrive’ gives the meaning ‘right up’.

77

Kanpangu, purnda yina dranyiri.
right-then nape EMPH hit-UNSP
He hits it right then, on the back of the neck.

78

Waltha-yindri-thikangala kathi thana mangga-rlayila
carry-RR-return-FUT-EMPH meat 3pl:NOM scatter-SIM-EMPH
yabalilatji.
fear-INST-EMPH-EMPH
They carry the meat back to camp while the rest of the emus go for their lives.

F. Killing kangaroos

79

Kathi tjukurrutji, ngarru wathi windralildra warrkana-rnanga.
animal kangaroo-EMPH only tree spear-INSTR-BUT spear-CONT
As for kangaroos, one way is to just kill them with a spear.

80

Minhaya-nyadi yina?
what-like EMPH
How do they do it?

81

Wawa-rnanga ngapa-ngadi ngari thawa-rlayi karna kulpina-yindri-rlayila
see-now water-DAT down go-SIM man surround-RR-SIM-EMPH
ngapatji yiba-rlayi nga wathi windrali warrkananga.
water-EMPH drink-SIM then tree spear-INST spear-FUT
Well, when they see them going to the water the men surround them, and then spear
them while they’re drinking.

In 79 and 81 wathi ‘tree’ or ‘stick’ is used as a generic term preceding the specific
term windra ‘spear’. (See note to 27.) Windra is the noun ‘spear’ and warrkana the
verb.

82

Ngapayi nhulu warrkana-pandhiri yita, kanpangu kara, nyalkari
water-LOC 3sg:ERG spear-down-UNSP there right-THEN maybe miss-UNSP
kara.
maybe
They spear them at the water, and they might get one straight off or they might
miss.

83

Ngapala mini-yukarra-rlayi thana warrkana-pada-rlayi-ldrangu, kanpangu.
well run-at.night-SIM 3pl:NOM spear-in-SIM-BUT-YET right-THEN
They chase them at night too and spear them then, straight off.

84

Ngalyi thana yadali dranyi-rnanga.
some 3pl:NOM boomerang-INST hit-CONT
Some people kill them with boomerangs.
85 Yarndu thana kathitji parndri-padipadini.

thus 3pl:NOM animal-EMPH kill-HAB-GER

That’s how they used to kill them.

G. Making waterbags

86 Ngapala pakathika-rnanga darla pirnngandji yinha, yilayarndutji kara.

well carry-return-CONT skin skin-SEQ 3sg:ACC how-EMPH maybe

Well, they carry them back to camp and skin them — I don’t know how.

87 Yilayarndu kara nyinimilpanga.

how maybe turn.inside.out-FUT

I don’t know how they turn [the skins] inside out.

88 Walya ngathu wawa-lapurra rabbit-nyadi yina thana walypalali

not 1sg:ERG see-REMP rabbit-like EMPH 3pl:NOM white.man-ERG

nyinimiparla, darla pirnnga-rnanga.

turn.inside.out-PRES skin skin-CONT

I never saw it, but they might have done it like white men turn rabbit skins inside out as they skin them.

89 Thana mukurduka-lapurra thanha, ngarru ngaga yina nhunu

3pl:NOM bone-pull-REMP 3pl:ACC only throat EMPH 3sg:NOM

pirnati wirlpa.

big-EMPH hole

They took the bones out through a hole only as big as the throat.

86 and 89 are taken from one version and 87 and 88 from the other.

90 Yarndu ngala thana kathi tjukurrutji (word not audible), ngapala

thus then 3pl:NOM animal kangaroo-EMPH well

thana ngapa marnndini.

3pl:NOM water dip.up-GER

This is how they make a kangaroo [skin] into a waterbag.

Ngapa marnndini here ‘thing for dipping up water’, i.e. ‘waterbag’. It could also mean ‘one who dips up (or scoops out) water’.

91 Dultharrili.

bloodwood-INST

They used bloodwood.

92 Ngala panipani (not clear) muku palgupalgu dukini-nguda,

then none-none — ? bone muscle pull-GER-ABL

ngapala dulthari darlamurruli windrimari, darlamurrul

well bloodwood bark-INST enter-CAUS-UNSP bark

paltjakini-ngaditji yina, piritpirtikari yinha, darlatji

strong-CAUS-GER-DAT-EMPH EMPH red-CAUS-UNSP 3sg:ACC skin-EMPH
Stories and texts

yiňha.
3sg:ACC
After they take out all the bone and muscle they put bloodwood bark in to make it supple and it makes the skin red.

92 is not taken from the same version as 93 and 94 and there seems to be a slight contradiction. The suffix -li on darlamurru seems to be wrong; perhaps this is why the word is repeated without it.

93 Pirtipiri kathi tjukurru-nyadi thana walypalali, minhaya nganarla red animal kangaroo-like 3pl:NOM white.man-ERG what do-PRES
mayi, pirtipirtikarla darla yamunu-pani.
well red-CAUS-PRES skin hair-less
If they tanned the skin with the fur removed, like the white men do, it would go red.

94 Ngala yamunu-mindjildra nhinggiyiṯji nyinyimulpini-ngudatji.
then hair-PROP-BUT location-HERE-EMPH turn.inside.out-GER-ABL-EMPH
But our people do it with the fur on, after turning the skin inside out.

Note that the verb ‘turn inside out’ is not exactly the same in form here (nyinyimulpa) as in 87 and 88 (nyinimilpa).

95 Ngapala ngapati waliha-yindringangu maliṯji kurnu karrini-nguda well water-EMPH carry-RR-FUT-THEN leg-EMPH one tie-GER-ABL thiltjiṯi.
sinew-INST
They carry water in it, after tying up one leg with sinew.

This sentence is not from the same version as the several sentences preceding and following.

96 Ngapala ngapa marnḏrinilatji thanŋgani yulpu thawiningadi, well water dip.up-GER-EMPH-EMPH 3pl:GEN travelling go-GER-DAT
padla yundra-waka ngapa-paniṯi.
country far-DEM water-PRIV-LOC
[They use] their waterbags when they go on a journey in remote waterless country.

97 Ngapala tjukurru darla karna parrkululi pula wathili piniyiinkali well kangaroo skin man two-ERG 3du:NOM stick-INST shoulder-INST walthangatji.
carry-FUT-EMPH
Two men carry the kangaroo skin [waterbag] on a stick resting on their shoulders.

98 Karnatji yiwa minха ngala karrukarru minха thawa-rnanga man-EMPH woman what then old.man what go-CONT
yulputji ngapati marnдра-rnanga ngarru thanayi travelling-EMPH water-EMPH dip.up-CONT only 3pl:NOM-HERE
tjukurru darlayila.
kangaroo skin-LOC-EMPH
Men and women and old men travel and they just cart water in the kangaroo skin.
The purpose of *minha* here is not clear; perhaps it is used as a hiatus filler although there was no hesitancy.

### H. Native wells

##### 99 *Ngapala, pakathawakaldiri mardra minhaya.*

well dig-go-again-UNSP stone what

While they’re going along, they dig out [the holes in] the rocks again.

##### 100 *Patjikurnutji makala ngala thana wangapandhi-rnanga ngapala*  

good-one-EMPH fire-EMPH then 3pl:NOM light-down-CONT then

*ngapa kurrari mardrayi thana kudrakudrari (thana ?)*  

water put-UNSP stone-LOC 3pl:NOM break-break-UNSP (3pl:NOM ?)

*makamakanini-ngudatji.*

hot-INCH-GER-ABL-EMPH

They light a good fire on the rock and after it has heated up they put water on it, to shatter the rock.

##### 101 *Ngapa pundrali warrkini-nguda, ngapala thana, kurli parrku,*  

water cold-lNST throw-GER-ABL then 3pl:NOM day two

*mandrathayi pilthirri thana warrkathalkangatji.*

get-eat chips 3pl:NOM throw-up-FUT-EMPH

After they pour cold water on, after a couple of days, they pick up the broken pieces of rock and throw them out of the hole.

The fire is kept burning for a couple of days because it takes this long for the rock to heat up properly. The rock is sandstone. He actually said *ngapa kaldri,* which means ‘saltwater’ but cold water, *ngapa pundra,* was intended. *Thayi* ‘eat’ in *mandrathayi* has the same function as *-yindri* with some verbs (see notes to 36, 37); it means ‘do for one’s own benefit’. It should have an inflectional suffix.

##### 102 *Kudru thana yarndu pakupurringarini.*  

hole 3pl:NOM thus dig-?-down-GER

That’s how they make the wells deeper.

*Purri* is a verb ‘hide’ and also means ‘upside down’; its function here is not known.

##### 103 *Ngandjarri warlka-rnanga ngapala nhunu ngapa marnamininari.*  

rain fall-CONT then 3sg:NOM water brim.full-INCH-UNSP

When it rains the water fills it to the brim.

##### 104 *Kathi tjukurru-purutji, ya mardra pirrapirra kurrathalkaniya*  

animal kangaroo-AVER-EMPH and stone flat put-up-?-?

*kandratji.*  

top-EMPH

They get a flat stone and put it over the top to keep kangaroos out.

##### 105 *Ngala ngapatji nhunu nd para-rayi ngurra.*  

then water-EMPH 3sg:NOM-THERE lie-SIM always

Then the water stays there for a long time.
Karnakurnu-karnakurnu ngarru palthu kurnuyi thawa-rnanga
person-one person-one only road one-LOC go-CONT
ngapangadilatji pakuni-nguda thana matja.
water-DAT-EMPH-EMPH dig-GER-ABL 3pl:NOM long.ago
Anyone using this road can get water from the well they dug long ago.
The construction N-kurnu-N-kurnu means ‘all Ns’.

Kilkali karla thawanga ngapa-ngaditji, ngarru pulyala pakari
know-know-PRES go-FUT water-DAT-EMPH only small-EMPH carry-UNSP
tjukurru darla yibini-ngadi palthuyukala yitalayi
kangaroo skin drink-GER-DAT road-too(?)-EMPH there-EMPH-EMPH
thawa-rnanga.
go-CONT
They know it is there and they need carry only a small kangaroo skin [waterbag]
for drinking while they are going along.

Yibathawanga yita ngapa muralitji nganari.
drink-go-FUT there water thirst-INST-EMPH do-UNSP
They drink it when they get thirsty.

Ya thawawarranga ya thudathawa-thudathawanga marri-parrkulu kara
and go-arrive-FUT and sleep-go-sleep-go-FUT next.day-two maybe
marri-parrkulu kara thudathawari kaku-pani, ngarru tjukurru
next.day-two maybe sleep-go-UNSP (water?-)PRIV only kangaroo
darlali walthini-nguda.
skin-INST carry-GER-ABL
They might have only two or three nights on the road with no water, apart from
what they carry in the waterbag.
The first two words should perhaps be omitted. Kakupani was repeated as
ngapapani ‘water-without’. Kaku means water in a nearby language (Kungkari) but
not in Yandruwandha.

I. Stone knives

Minhayali ngala thana, pirna palparrinitji mardra pilthirrili
what-INST then 3pl:NOM big boulder-?-EMPH stone chip-INST
palkini-nguda.
chip-GER-ABL
Now what do they [skin animals] with; with a stone chip that has been broken
off a big boulder.

Ngapala thana kathi nalybali-nyadi dramirDRAMINI-nguda
well 3pl:NOM animal steel.knife-INST-like cut-cut-GER-ABL
Stories and texts

You would think it had been done with a steel knife.

I don’t know how they did it, but the old men used to be good hands at skinning [kangaroos] for water [bags].

J. Getting pitchery

Pitcher)' is a narcotic prepared from the leaves of the plant Duboisia hopwoodi. It was mixed with the ashes of certain leaves or barks (differing according to area) and chewed. It is often spelt ‘pituri’; however the spelling ‘pitchery’ is preferable as it is less susceptible to gross mispronunciation.

The Yandruwandha people used to travel and visit other countries, with a kangaroo [skin to carry their] water.

The exact translation of this sentence is not clear. Tharra ‘fly’ here seems to denote that the stay is brief, just a visit.

They used to go over there to get bundles of prepared pitchery.

They only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.

Pirli ‘net’ here seems to be used as a generic term specified by tjapura ‘pitchery bag’.

I only saw the pitchery bags they wove, a long time ago.

Pirli ‘net’ here seems to be used as a generic term specified by tjapura ‘pitchery bag’.

117 Yilayarndutji kara, minha yamunuli kara thana (word not clear), kathi how-EMPH maybe what hair-INST maybe 3pl:NOM animal
Stories and texts

118 Rabiti-pani yina thana nhina-padipadini matjardi.
rabbit-PRIV EMPH 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER long.ago-EMPH
They didn’t have any rabbits in the old days.

Yandruwandha lacks both a verb ‘to be’ and a verb ‘to have’, and nhina ‘to sit’ can function as either. Here and in 121 it denotes a type of possession (which is negated by pani in this sentence: ‘they used to sit without rabbits’). Its use as a verb ‘to be’ is illustrated in 112.

119 Walya thana wawa-lapurra rabititji.
not 3pl:NOM see-REMP rabbit-EMPH
They never saw a rabbit.

120 Kayidila thanadu thawawarra-nhana, yilanggi-nguda kara.
now-EMPH 3pl:NOM-THERE go-arrive-NP where-ABL maybe
They have only come lately — I don’t know where from.

121 Ngala ngarru kathi tjukurruli thana nhina-padipadini, ya then only animal kangaroo-INST 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER and thalkaparlu, ya kathi pildra.
kangaroo.rat and animal possum
They only had kangaroo then, and kangaroo rat, and possum.

K. Trade

This section is a separate text, recorded in 1974.

122 Nhina-padipadinitji thana.
sit-HAB-GER-EMPH 3pl:NOM
This is how they used to live.

123 Pitjidi-ngaditji, pitjidi kumani.
pitchery-DAT-EMPH pitchery bag
For pitchery, bags of prepared pitchery

This sentence is incomplete; a brief explanation in English of what pitchery bags were was then given: ‘I’ll tell you about that. That bundle in them half moon bags they used to crochet’.

124 Pawa-ngadi, pawa thungini ngunyi-rnanga, ya ngarduparndrini seed-DAT seed grind-GER give-CONT and nardoo-hit-GER ngunyi-rnanga.
give-CONT
They give seed grinders [grinding stones] and nardoo pounders.
Stories and texts

125 Wirrinma-rnanga karna thana pitjidi kumani-ngurrutji.
exchange-CONT person 3pl:NOM pitchery bag-PROP-EMPH
The people with the bags of pitchery traded [them].

126 Ya ngarduparndrini ya pawathungini, ya mardrathaki.
and nardoo-hit-GER and seed-grind-GER and stone-axe
Nardoo pounders and seed grinders, and axes too.

127 Mardrathaki-ngadi thana ngunyi-rnanga parndriparndri-yindrini-ngadilatji
stone-axe-DAT 3pl:NOM give-CONT hit-hit-RR-GER-DAT-EMPH-EMPH
thana yada waka thinnathinba-yindri-rnanga.
3pl:NOM boomerang ? chisel-chisel-RR-CONT
They give axes and they use them to make boomerangs for hunting.

The meaning of this sentence is doubtful; in particular it is not clear if thana refers
to the same or different ‘they’ on its two occurrences. Waka also is a problem.

128 Yarndu thana wirrinma-yindri-padipadini karrukarrundjatji.
thus 3pl:NOM exchange-RR-HAB-GER old.man-PL-EMPH
That’s how the old people used to trade.
Karrukarra ‘old man’ here refers to ‘man of the olden days’ rather than ‘aged man’.
The same usage has been noted on other occasions, for example 141. A false start,
ngunyipadipadini ya, is omitted from this sentence.

129 Kayiditji walyala thana nhinarla.
own-EMPH not-EMPH 3pl.NOM sit-PRES
They aren’t living any more.

130 Paldritharra-nhana yina thana panina, karnatji.
die-fly-NP EMPH 3pl:NOM all-INCH person-EMPH
They’ve all died out, the Aborigines.

131 Walyala(?) karangu(?) wawanga puthakurnu, ngarru
not-EMPH(? mayb-YET(?) see-FUT occasion-other only
walypawalypala.
white.man-white.man
We won’t see [that] again. They just live like white people now, no Aborigines.

132 Pin.gi-pin.gi thana ngunyiyindripadipadini yarndu.
things-things 3pl:NOM give-RR-HAB-GER how
That’s how they used to trade things.

133 Pawathungini ngala pitjiri kumani-ngaditji ngunyi-yindri-rnanga
seed-grind-GER then pitchery bag-DAT-EMPH give-RR-CONT
yarndukalangu thana nhina-padipadinjiti.
thus-about-THEN 3pl:NOM sit-HAB-GER-EMPH
They traded grinding stones for bags of pitchery, that’s how they used to live.

A one-word false start, ngardungadi, is omitted here. Shields were another item
obtained by trading grinding stones.
L. Grilling meat

134 **Kathi paladi parndriparrndri-yindri-rnanga, ngala makitji wangini-nguda**

meat own kill-kill-RR-CONT then fire-EMPH light-GER-ABL

**kathi yuka kara kulini-ngadi, ya karlukarlu kulini-ngadi.**

meat too maybe cook-GER-DAT and fish cook-GER-DAT

They kill their own meat, and light a fire to cook their meat maybe, or to cook fish.

135 **Ngapala maka pirna thangakari, nga mardramitji mandringa malkirrili,**

well fire big make-UNSP then stone-pebble get-FUT many-ERG

karnakurnu-karnakurnuli.

person-other-person-other-ERG

Well, they make a big fire, and everybody collects stones.

136 **Ngapala mardra thana warrkapandhi-warrkapandhingala makayi.**

then stone 3pl:NOM throw-down-throw-down-FUT-EMPH fire-LOC

Then they throw all the stones into the fire.

137 **Makatji nhunu muduna-malkaya.**

fire-EMPH 3sg:NOM ash-INCH-OPT-?

The fire is allowed to burn away to ashes.

138 **Nga ngarru makathurrpala thana dringa-rnanga and drangkanga**

then only hot-ash-EMPH 3pl:NOM scrape-CONT and sweep-FUT

nganangatji.

do-FUT-EMPH

When there are only hot ashes left they scrape and sweep them away.

The use of **ngana** ‘do’ here is unusual; see §11.3.1 in the grammar volume.

139 **Kathi thanayi pulkapulkaringu maka-mukuruli-nyadi, ngala**

meat 3pl:NOM-HERE grill-grill-lTNSP-THEN hot-coal-INST-like then

mardramitjili ngala.

stone-pebble-INST then

They grill their meat on the stones and you would think it had been grilled on the coals.

140 **Thayi-yindri-rnanga yartuna-rnangalatjini,**

eat-RR-CONT full-INCH-CONT-EMPH-EMPH-? not dirt-dirt not

thurrpathurrpa, mardramitji-ngudatji.

ash-ash stone-pebble-ABL-EMPH

They eat until they are full, [meat] from the stones, not dirty or ashy.

M. Beds

141 **Ngapala, kurrupu karrukarru (word not clear, possibly thana) pundrayi**

well old.woman old.man 3pl:NOM cold-LOC

kara, makamakayi kara, ngapala ngarru kankumu kurraringa

maybe hot-LOC maybe then only windbreak put-UNSP-?
Well, the old women and old men, in winter or summer, only put up a windbreak, throw some firewood down and sleep all night crossways.

The reference is to ‘women and men in the olden days’; see note to 128.

Crossways: i.e. at right angles to the windbreak, with heads towards it.

They have only a kangaroo skin for a blanket.

This sentence should have a verb; perhaps thudayukarranga is understood (see preceding sentence).

They sew two [skins] together with kangaroo sinew [to make] the blanket.

They hold the kangaroo sinew and strip it and poke the holes in the skin with a bird bone that has been sharpened.

It might be two skins, or maybe four, and then they are warm at night.

Then they put one on the ground and cover themselves over with another.

They sleep warm at night.
Stories and texts 195

N. Clothes

149 *Ngala thanayi kilkarla, ngarru yarawarrangu thawathawa-padipadini*, then 3pl:NOM-HERE think-PRES only naked-THEN walk-walk-HAB-GER

*mirrka thana* (word not clear) *karrpa-padipadini paladi*,
clothes 3pl:NOM sew-HAB-GER own

People now think they used to walk about naked, but they used to sew their own clothes.

150 *Ngala yamunu ngala thana wirnikamuratji thurrpini-nguda*,
then hair then 3pl:NOM human.hair.string-EMPH spin-GER-ABL

*yarnduldrangu, yarndu thana pirlitji, minhaya, karlukarlu-ngadi*.
thus-BUT-YET thus 3pl:NOM net-EMPH what fish-DAT

They spin human hair into string, just as they make the string for fishing nets.

The human hair string was used for a belt.

151 *Draka-rnanga yarnduldrangu wirnikamuratji yiwa-ngaditji*
weave-CONT thus-BUT-YET human.hair.string-EMPH woman-DAT-EMPH

*pirnaldra, karrini-ngadi panikaldra nhambalka-yindrindji*.
big-BUT tie-GER-DAT none-CAUS-BUT cover-RR-SEQ

On the one hand they make a big one for women to tie on, to cover themselves completely.

*Wirnikamura* here seems to be a mistake; the apron worn by the women was made of possum fur, and was hung on the human hair string-belt, as was the smaller covering worn by the men. The women’s garment covered the front of the body below the waist, not the whole body as this sentence implies.

152 *Ngala karrukarrulitji ngarru wirni yamununguldra, paladi wirnina*
then old.man-ERG-EMPH only string hair-YET-BUT own string-?

*thurrka-rnanga ngarru pulyaldra*.
wear-CONT only small-BUT

On the other hand, the old men only wore a hairstring, but theirs was only small.

(151–152) The suffix *-Idra* is used in these two sentences as an equivalent to the English ‘on the one hand ... on the other hand’. In 152 *-nguldra* seems to have the same meaning as the more common *-Idrangyu* (see, for example, 24, 41, 83). Both are compound suffixes made up of *-Idra* and *-ngu*. *-nguldra* may be a mistake.

O. Yams

153 *Kurrupu thana pakupadipadini kardra*.
old.woman 3pl:NOM dig-HAB-GER yam

The women used to dig yams.

Re ‘old woman’, see note to 128. *Kardra* is not identified and may be a generic term.
196  

Stories and texts

154  *Putiyita-nyadi thayingatji.*  
potato-like  eat-FUT-EMPH  
They eat them like potatoes.

155  *Makamuduli kulari, mulhudu patjikurnuji.*  
hot-ash-INST  cook-UNSP  tucker  good-one-EMPH  
They cook them in hot ashes, and they are good tucker.  
In the English of Aborigines in many parts of Australia ‘tucker’ means ‘vegetable food’ and does not include meat or fish or other food from animal sources.

156  *Thimbiltji paku-rranga kulanga yarnduldrangu makamuduli.*  
yam.species  dig-CONT  cook-FUT  thus-BUT-YET  hot-ash-INST  
They dig *thimbiltjis* and cook them the same way, in hot ashes.

157  *Ya karlakala paku-rranga malkirri thana kulanga and yower-EMPH dig-CONT many 3pl:NOM cook-FUT makakanyayildrangu.*  
hot-ash-LOC-BUT-YET  
They dig yowers and cook them in hot ashes too.

158  *Yarndu thana yartuna-padipadini.*  
thus  3pl:NOM  full-INCH-HAB-GER  
That’s how they used to fill themselves up.

P. Seeds

159  *Ngala pawa ngala kalildra dinga-rranga, pawa kalpurru, pawa then seed then already-BUT grind-CONT seed coolibah seed wadlangurru, pawa mitiyimpa, pawa ngadi, pawa pidri-yiltharri ya— wadlangurru seed eye-black seed pigweed seed anus-frost and Then they used to grind seeds as well — coolibah seeds, *wadlangurru* seeds, puppa-grass seeds, pigweed seeds, frosty-arse seeds and—*

160  *Ngalyitji nganyi kuditharralarla pawa thana dinga-padipadini.*  
other-EMPH  1sg:NOM  forget-NOW-PRES  seed  3pl:NOM  grind-HAB-GER  
I forget the other seeds they used to grind.

161  *Yarndu thana pawala dinganga, ya pawa parndriparndringa.*  
thus  3pl:NOM  seed-EMPH  grind-FUT  or  seed hit-hit-FUT  
They grind the seeds, or crush them.

The purpose of *yarndu* in this sentence is not known.

162  *Ngala yiwalitji kardraldra paku-rlayi, ngala ngarru karruli then woman-ERG-EMPH yam-BUT dig-SIM then only man-ERG thana pawatji kudra-rlayi.*  
3pl:NOM  seed-EMPH  break-SIM  
Only the men crush the seeds, while the women dig yams.
This sentence lacks a main verb (both verbs being marked as complements) and the exact translation is not clear.

163 *Kunikangati* ngala yiwalila yambarriga kurrranga.
heap.up-FUT-EMPH then woman-ERG-EMPH flat.ground-LOC put-FUT
The women heap them [the seeds] up on the flat ground.

164 *Yambarriga* kurrranga, *padla paltjapalija yina wippingini-ngudaatjinha*, flat.ground-LOC put-FUT ground hard EMPH sweep-GER-ABL-EMPH?
*patjikaringu padla, padla thaka mitji ngukanguka-yindriyi.*
good-CAUS-UNSP-THEN ground ground clay seed mix-RR-POT
They put them on the hard flat ground, after sweeping it to make it clean so that the seeds don’t get mixed with clay.

While *mitji* and *pawa* seem to be interchangeable in this text, it was said on another occasion that *mitji* (basically ‘eye’, also, in *mardra mitji*, ‘pebble’) means ‘seed’ and *pawa* ‘ground seeds, flour’.

165 *Ngapala thana kurrupulila mandrithikathalkangardi kantha* well 3pl:NOM old.woman-ERG-EMPH get-return-up-FUT-EMPH grass
*pudlapudla-rnanga thanha, ya warrkakaldrij?) karlitji, wathi spill-spill-CONT 3pl:ACC and throw.down-again(?) limb-EMPH tree karlitji.
limb-EMPH
Well, the women get grass and separate the seeds, and throw down limbs of trees.

The meaning of *pudla* in this sentence is obscure; it is assumed that it refers to shaking or otherwise dislodging the seeds from the grass. The tree branches are broken off, taken to the collecting place, shaken to remove the seeds and then thrown aside.

166 *Ngala ngarru pawala thana mapaapanga pinakaringu* then only seed-EMPH 3pl:NOM gather-gather-FUT rock-UNSP-THEN
*pitiyiilayi.*
coolamon-LOC-EMPH
They just gather up the seeds and rock them in the coolamon.

The material from the heaps is ‘rocked’ in a coolamon so that the seeds go to one end and the rubbish (which is lighter) goes to the other end.

167 *Wikawikananga, pinakanga, ya dringangalatjardi,* or clean-FUT rock-FUT and grind-FUT-EMPH-EMPH-EMPH or
*thungangalatji, nga thayiyindringala yartunanga, ngapali* grind-FUT-EMPH-EMPH then eat-RR-FUT-EMPH full-INCH-FUT water-INST
*ngunkukini-nguda.*
ball-CAUS-GER-ABL
They clean it, rock it, and grind it and then, after mixing it with water and making it into a ball, they eat their fill.
The two verbs meaning 'grind' are given (linked by the English 'or') as alternatives, with the same meaning.

They bake some of them in hot ashes, the big balls, only the little ones are eaten raw.

The word *karti* is not known; the translation 'raw' seems reasonable but the normal word for 'raw' is *kimba*. The word 'cook' is heard sometimes, as here, *kudla*, sometimes, as in 176, *kula*. These are alternative pronunciations.

Then there is *nardoo*; we crush it and then rock it in the coolamon.

Note the change to first person.

Then we pour water on it and eat it with the water.

We eat it by spooning it into our mouths with a mussel [shell].

We don’t spoon it up with a coolibah leaf or with bark, only with a mussel [shell].

When I was a little boy I saw how the old people lived and how they fed themselves.

See note to 63, 128.
Stories and texts

174 Pardi yuka thana mulhakuna thayi-padipadini ditjipini-nguda ngapala grub too 3pl nose-faeces eat-HAB-GER dry-GER-ABL then ngunkunhapiri.
bale-roll.up-UNSP
They used to eat a brown-nosed grub which they dried in the sun and rolled into a ball.
After drying them, they pounded them with a stone, added water and then made them into a ball. The grub is green with a brown nose and a sharp tail.

175 Ngapala marnatji nhinari mayi pulapulayarra thayini-ngudatji then mouth-EMPH sit-UNSP well green eat-GER-ABL-EMPH pardi mulhakunatji.
grub nose-faeces-EMPH
Their mouths were green after eating the brown nosed grub.

176 Ngarru kathi kanangku ngala duka-rnanga kulanga only animal witchetty.grub then pull-CONT cook-FUT makamuduyitji, mardrathakili parndrini-nguda.
hot-ashes-LOC-EMPH stone-axe-INST chop-GER-ABL
And they pulled out witchetty grubs from trees, after chopping them out with a stone axe, and cooked them in hot ashes.
Parditji dukari thana milali ‘They pull the grubs out with a hook (mila)’.

R. Putting the handle on an axe

This is a separate text, recorded in 1972. It is in the first person, and was an answer to an elicitation of ‘I put the handle on the axe with gum’.

177 Mardrathakiyi ngathu marapardinini kurranga, wathi ngukalatji stone-axe-LOC 1sg:ERG hand-hold-GER put-FUT tree too-EMPH-EMPH nganyiijji parndrini-ngadi.
1sg:NOM-EMPH chop-GER-DAT I’ll put the handle on the axe so I can chop some wood.
A partial English translation was interpolated here. The use of nganyi instead of ngathu ‘I (as subject of a transitive verb)’ may be incorrect. Normally the subject of the verb in a subordinate clause like this is omitted.

178 Marapardinijji kurrini-nguda, wathi yina kakayalbari pulya, hand-hold-GER-EMP put-GER-ABL small stick EMPH split.the.end-UNSP then mardra ngapala kurrpadaringu nhungganiyi mardrathakiyi.
stone then put-in-UNSP-THEN 3sg:GER-LOC stone-axe-LOC
After putting the handle down, I split the end of the stick a little and put the axe head in it.
Stories and texts

A one-word false start is omitted here. The meaning of *kurrapadari* was explained in English at this point. The function of the first phrase (the first two words) is not clear.

*Ngapala pirntathangkali nyanmari, marapadrini wirnili*
well bloodwood.gum-INST seal-UNSP hand-hold-GER string-INST

*ngukanguka pirntathangkali karrangalatji yinha.*
too-too bloodwood.gum-INST tie-FUT-EMPH-EMPH 3sg:ACC

I bind the handle with string and mix it with bloodwood gum to seal it.

The exact translation is not clear.

S. Treatment of an antisocial person

This text was recorded in 1971 and again in 1972; this is the later version. The first sentence could not be translated (by either storyteller or linguist) and has been omitted.

*Wilyarula yina pardrari, thirrihirina-rlayi nhunu ya nhipa-ngurru*
exile-EMPH EMPH hold-UNSP fight-fight-APP-SIM 3sg:NOM and wife-PROP

*nhulu parndri-rlayi.*
3sg:ERG hit-SIM

They exile [a man] for stirring up trouble or beating his wife.

*Wilyaru thana pardraringu, pakangalatji kanthayi*
exile 3pl:NOM hold-UNSP-THEN carry-FUT-EMPH-EMPH grass-LOC

*warrkathikanga.*
throw-return-FUT

They exile him — take him into the bush and leave him.

The transitive verb ‘leave’ in this and a number of other Australian languages is based on the verb root ‘throw’. This does not, however, imply any violence.

*Ngapala yina wathi thinbanari mandawarra, ya wirni*
well EMPH stick chisel-APP-UNSP plum.bush and string

*thurrpanari yinha.*
spin-APP-UNSP 3sg:ACC

Well, they cut a stick from a plum bush to shape for him and make some string for it.

The bullroarer, or stick referred to here, is called *thuburu*, and its sound is described as, approximately, voowoowoowoowoowoowoovo.

*Mulhudu-ngadilatji nhunu thawathalkini-ngadi warrkanga,*
food-DAT-EMPH-EMPH 3sg:NOM go-up-GER-DAT throw-FUT

*wathilatji yina karrtjikarrtjimari.*
stick-EMPH-EMPH whirl-whirl-CAUS-UNSP

He whirls it around so that someone will come and leave food for him.

*Ngapala nhunu kirdrari, ya mulhudutji yina thana*
well 3sg:NOM whistle-UNSP and food-EMPH EMPH 3pl:NOM
Nguthu-ngamalitji pakana-pandhi-malka.

Well, it whistles, and his relatives can carry food down for him.

*Nguthu-ngama* is a group term which seems to comprise more than just elder brothers and mother’s brothers, but it is not clear just what it does mean. *Kirdra* is not the most correct verb; *ngarlakurra* (or *ngarlangarlakurra*) should have been used as this refers specifically to the sound of the bullroarer.

---

Ngarru ngamalitji.

Only his mother’s brothers [can carry it down].

---

Ngala thana ngarndri-ngapirititi mulhudu mapaapini-nguda then 3pl:NOM mother-father-ERG-EMPH food gather-gather-GER-ABL

*yinbatarrapandhingalatji nhunggani.*

His parents send down food that they have collected for him.

*Nhunggani* ‘his’ here means ‘for him’.

---

Waltja-yindriirkaringuna mulhudutji.

carry-RR-return-UNSP-THEN-? tucker-EMPH

He carries the food back for himself.

---

Thayi-yindringa nhinathanggu-rangalatji.

eat-RR-FUT sit-stand-CONT-EMPH-EMPH

He lives on it while he’s staying there.

*Nhina* here means ‘stay’ and *thanggu* denotes ‘for some time’ (here the period is up to two or three months). See § 12.19 in the grammar.

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Yilayardu kara yina ngatjada-ngadi thika-lapurratji, walya yina how maybe EMPH camp-DAT return-REMP-EMPH not EMPH

*ngathu ngaran ga.*

1sg:ERG hear-FARP

I don’t know how he came back home; I never heard.

---

**T. Burial**

They used to dig a hole and put him in it, and they cover him over with a big heap of dirt, then they lay sticks on top, four or five or six, then they lay a couple on the side so it won’t slip off, then they stand up all the other little sticks all around it, stick it up; and they’ll build a mound up; on top of the gum leaf here, they put sand, gumleaves, then these logs they put on top, and these fellows on the side sticking up. Do it neat, you know.

Because of Ben Kerwin’s untimely death it was never possible to fully analyse the Yandruwandha text of this description, which in any case contains less detail than his English version, given here. The phrase ‘on top of the gum leaf’ is, of course, a slip of the tongue; it should be ‘on top of the mound’.
5.2 Yandruwandha stories [S]

The texts below include three short ones by Tim Guttie and seven of various lengths by Ben Kerwin. English translations are interpolated at times in texts as recorded; these are omitted but their location is marked /—. An ‘interlinear’ literal translation follows each line of Yandruwandha, but the free translation is given at the end of each story.

Text 1: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T11)

1. *Putha thana minithalkarla, marripathi, dritji parrkulu,*
   races 3pl:NOM run-up-PRES tomorrow day two
   *nhandu thanayi putha-pika.* /—
   horse 3pl:NOM-HERE speed-CHAR
2. *Mardra-ngadi, mandrithayinga pirna.* /—
   stone-DAT get-eat-FUT big
3. *Walya nganyitji thawcmga putha-ngaditji.* /—
   not 1sg:NOM-EMPH go-FUT races-DAT-EMPH
4. *Ay kurrupu kara nhaniyi.*
   eh old.woman maybe 3sg:NOM-HERE
5. *Eyl Thawanga yini?*
   hey go-FUT 2sg:NOM

1. There’s races on tomorrow, for two days, these racehorses. 2. They’re going to win a lot of money. 3. I’m not going to the races. 4. Maybe this old woman is. 5. Hey, are you going?

Text 2: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T14)

*Karrukarru nhuniyi pada, ngapakaldri-nguda, yiba-nhana nhuliyi,*
old.man 3sg:NOM-HERE in water-bitter-ABL drink-NP 3sg:ERG-HERE
*thudaarla nhunu, kurrayi ngana-rnanga kurrayi nganarla.*
lie-NOW-PRES 3sg:NOM mad do-CONT mad do-PRES
This old fellow is inside, he’s been drinking rum and now he’s lying down, dead drunk.
(TG’s translation: “Old Joe Smith, he’s been on the rum, now he’s choked down now, and he’s asleep.”)

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4 Cross-references to sentences in this section are prefaced by ‘S’ in the companion volume, *Innaminka Talk.*
Text 3: Tim Guttie, 1968. (T14)

Man.gili nhunu munda, patjarla; thawa-nhana nhunu
Ben.Kerwin 3sg:NOM sick be.sick-PRES go-NP 3sg:NOM
kirri-ngadi, kinha yunggudu ngaka-rnanga. /—
clever-DAT nose blood run-CONT
Benny’s sick, his nose is bleeding and he’s gone to the doctor.

Text 4: Ben Kerwin, 1971. (W3–4)

1. Pipa yilanggi kara thana, yilanggi kara thana pipatji.
   paper where maybe 3pl:NOM where maybe 3pl:NOM paper-EMPH
   3sg:fem:GEN girl-DAT-EMPH
3. Ngarru mulha malka ngathu thanhayi pardrarla nhanggani.
   only face mark 1sg:ERG 3pl:ACC-HERE hold-PRES 3sg:fem:GEN
4. Pipatji, pipa drakini-nguda nhandra, yilanggi kara nhunu.
   paper-EMPH paper pierce-GER-ABL 3sg:fem:ERG where maybe 3sg:NOM
   wait 1du:in:NOM see-PRES girl 3sg:fem:NOM return-arrive-GER-DAT
6. Yakarlalatji ngathu.
   ask-PRES-EMPH-EMPH 1sg:ERG
7. Nhandrayi pardrarla nginggiyi.
   3sg:fem:ERG-HERE hold-PRES location-HERE
8. Minhayatji nhanggani mayatji ya — malka pipatji
   what-EMPH 3sg:fem:GEN name-EMPH ? mark paper-EMPH
   drakini-ngadi. /—
   pierce-GER-DAT
9. Ngathu yina nganarla, man.garri nhani thikawarra-rlayi ngapala
   1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC tell-PRES girl 3sg:fem:NOM return-arrive-SIM well
   yinana minhaya ngunyiri, man.garri nhani. /—
   2sg:ACC-? what give-UNSP girl 3sg:fem:NOM
10. Kuditharrarla yina nganyi, kuditharrarla nganyi. /—
    forget-PRES EMPH 1sg:NOM forget-PRES 1sg:NOM
    forget-PRES before 1sg:ERG
12. Minhala ngathu yina nganangatji, minhala ngathu yina
    what-EMPH 1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC tell-FUT-EMPH what-EMPH 1sg:ERG 2sg:ACC
Stories and texts

what-EMPH 2sg:NOM want-PRES hear-GER-DAT 1sg:NOM talk-SIM

1. I don’t know where those letters are. 2. They belong to that girl. 3. I’ve only got these photos of hers. 4. I don’t know where the letter is that she wrote. 5. We’ll watch for her to come home. 6. I’ll ask her. 7. She’s got it here. 8. She’ll write down her address.(?) 9. I’m telling you, when that girl comes home she’ll give it to you. 10. I’ve forgotten it. 11. I forgot it before. 12. What else will I tell you? 13. What do you want to hear me say?

Text 5: Ben Kerwin, 1971. (W6)

1. Ngali nhinarla nhinggiyi yandhayandhanga nhutjaduyi.
lду:ex:NOM sit-PRES location-HERE talk-tell-FUT 3sg:NOM:HERE-LOC

2. Wathi nhuniyi karrtjiwagawagarla.
machine 3sg:NOM:HERE turn-around-around-PRES

3. Ngala nganyi yandharla walypalayi nhungganiyi, Yandruwandha yina.
then 1sg:NOM talk-PRES white.man-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC Yandruwandha EMPH

4. Yandharla nganyi, ngararla ngala yundru.
talk-PRES 1sg:NOM listen-PRES then 2sg:ERG

5. Minhali yina.
what-DAT EMPH

6. Yandruwandha nhulu ngarini-ngadi yurarla.
Yandruwandha 3sg:ERG listen-GER-DAT want-PRES

7. Nganyi yandharla yingganiyi, nhungganiyi, karrukarru nh—walypala
1sg:NOM talk-PRES 2sg:GEN-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC old.man white.man
nguniyi.
3sg:NOM-HERE

8. Well, nganyi yandharla ngan.gu yina, karna yawarri, Yandruwandha.
1sg:NOM talk-PRES language EMPH person language Yandruwandha

1sg:ERG-2sg:ACC tell-PRES

10. Minhaya-ngadi yina?
what-DAT EMPH

11. Yandruwandha yundru yurarla ngarini-ngadi, nganinha, karna,
Yandruwandha 2sg:ERG want-PRES hear-GER-DAT 1pl:ex-ACC person

Yandruwandha, Thayipilthirringuda.
Yandruwandha Thayipilthirringuda
12. *Ngathuna nganarla.*
1sg:ERG-2sg:ACC tell-PRES

13. *Nganyi yandharla walypalayi nhungganiyi nhinggiyi, ngarini-ngadi*
1sg:NOM talk-PRES white.man-LOC 3sg:GEN-LOC location-HERE listen-GER-DAT

*nganha yundru, walpi kara.*
1sg:ACC 2sg:ERG when maybe

1. We’re sitting here talking to that thing. 2. This machine (tape recorder) is going round and round. 3. I’m talking to this white fellow, Yandruwandha. 4. I’m talking and you’re listening. 5. What for? 6. He wants to listen to Yandruwandha. 7. I’m talking to you — to him, to this old man — white man. 8. Well I’m talking the language, Aboriginal language, Yandruwandha. 9. I’m telling you. 10. What for? 11. You want to hear Yandruwandha, us lot, Aborigines, Yandruwandha, Thayipilthirringuda. 12. I’m telling you. 13. I’m talking to this white fellow here, so you can listen to me, some time.

**Text 6: Ben Kerwin, 1971, repeated 1972.**

**The later version is given here. (E1)**

1. *Panggapangga-thili pula.*
young.man-DU 3du:NOM

2. *Karruwali nhina-lapurratji, pinthapurru.*
boy sit-REMP-EMPH foreskin-PROP

3. *Ngapala pula yada thinbari, nga palha-ngadi thawanga.*
well 3du:NOM boomerang chisel-UNSP then bird-DAT go-FUT

4. *Ngapala palha pula dranyindji, nga yadatji nhunu* well bird 3du:NOM hit(throwing)-SEQ then boomerang-EMPH 3sg:NOM

*thikawarranga ngapayi warlkapandhinga.*
return-arrive-FUT water-LOC fall-down-FUT

5. *Ngapala pula yadatji yina wanthi-rnangala, nga kurnutji* well 3du:NOM boomerang-EMPH EMPH look.for-CONT-EMPH then one-EMPH

*nhunu thangguthalkawarranga wawa-yindripandhiringu.*
3sg:NOM stand-up-arrive-FUT look-RR-down-UNSP-THEN

6. *Ngandra panytjila ngala nganyardi!* oh circumcised-EMPH then 1sg:NOM-EMPH

7. *Nhinathikapandhingaldra ngapayi.*
sit-return-down-FUT-BUT water-LOC


‘Thangguthalka, wawa-yindringalatji!’
stand-up look-RR-FUT-EMPH-EMPH
1. There were two young men. 2. They were still boys, with foreskins. 3. Well, they made a boomerang and went out hunting birds.
4. They hit a bird, and the boomerang came back down and fell into the water. 5. They were looking for the boomerang. Then one of them stood up and looked down at himself.
6. "Oh! I’ve been circumcised!"
7. He sat down again in the water. 8. Well, the two of them were feeling about (for the boomerang) and he told his brother, “Stand up and look at yourself.” 9. So he stood up and looked at himself. “Oh! I’m circumcised now! Yes!” 12 & 13. “Come on, we’ll go back and make a man out of our father.”

14 & 15. Then they took the old man away (into the bush) and made a man of him. 16. Well then they took all their fathers, and they had a corroboree and circumcised one another. 17. They went everywhere and circumcised all the men in every place. 18. They went and visited the men [in all the other places]. 19. Only at Innamincka did none of the men have foreskins. 20. The old men [at other places] used to be like young fellows (?), with foreskins, like children.

Addendum. The following song, associated with circumcision, was sung when the story was told in 1971. It is given in phonetic transcription with probable phonemic transcription and an attempt at translation. The language is not all modern Yandruwandha and BK did not understand it all.

```
[mi:na: jalej intervoje ndatili:
minhayali ? thatili
what-INST knife-INST

[jepwa jere:rima: wa: ja:jla]
yapawa yarririnmawa yathala
fear(?)- stick.stone.in-

kaliya yukawa yapanyiya yalinawa yukarrandji
fear-* * lie-SEQ(?)
```

The song was repeated as follows:

```
[mi:na: jalej intavojatadele:
minhayali thatili
what-INST knife-INST

[japa:wa: jarei:inmo:jws:i]
yapawa yarririnma
fear(?) stick.stone.in

[jato:la:wa jale:n]
yathala yalin
*

[kadlei joka:wa:
kalinya yukawa

[jebe:rle:we: jareuda]
yapanyiwi
fear-*
```
*“Yalina means finish in the song, but not in the proper language.” Yapanyi is “something to do with frightened”.


1. Karna nhunu thawa-lapurra, mukathudathawanga.
   person 3sg:NOM go-REMP sleep-lie-go-FUT

2. Ngapala nhunu pukudu pardrari thuda-rlayi nhun — thudanga nhunu
   well 3sg:NOM dream hold-UNSP lie-SiM lie-FUT 3sg:NOM
   pantja thanggu-rnanga, nga ngandithirri nhulu mandringa nga
   knee stand-CONT then nulla-nulla 3sg:ERG get-FUT then
   pirnta nhulu mandringa purndawalkiniyi, ngarrungu
   waddy 3sg:ERG get-FUT nape-climb-GER-LOC only-THEN
   kartamathya-yindiri pantja, pantja parndri-yindriringu
   belt-RR-UNSP knee knee hit-RR-UNSP-THEN

3. Ngapala nhunu nguthangutha-rnangala, katjakatja-rlayilatji
   well 3sg:NOM stretch.out-CONT-EMPH ache-SiM-EMPH-EMPH
   parndri-yindrini-nguda nganggali, karna palhanyadi wawawahari.
   hit-RR-GER-ABL own person bird-like see-see-UNSP

4. Ngapalanhunu purtu mandrimandri-rnanga milyaruyi, nga
   well 3sg: NOM(?) swag get-get-CONT dark-LOC then
   thawaindringa ngatjada kurnu-ngadila, withi ngabayi ngada, ya
   go-enter-FUT camp other-DAT-EMPH sore wet-LOC while and
   kuthiwarrarila mayi.
   come-arrive-UNSP-EMPH eh!

5. Minha yini marrikudhiwarrarlayey?
   what 2sg:NOM come.early-arrive-PRES-DISTORT

   eh hit-RR-NP 1sg:NOM waddy-INST knee-AVER

7. Karna palha-nyadi wawa-rnanga nhinawarra-rlayi ngakaniyi, pukuduli
   person bird-like see-CONT sit-arrive-SiM 1sg:GEN-LOC dream-INST
   pukuduli ngathinha — parndri-yindri-nhanatji nganyi.
   dream-INST 2sg:ERG-3sg:ACC hit-RR-NP-EMPH 1sg:NOM

1. This man, a long time ago, was travelling, and camped along the way. 2. Well, he had a dream, while he was lying there with his knee up, and he got his waddy from under his pillow, and just belted himself on the knee. 3. Well, he stretched out his leg because of the pain, because he had hit himself, thinking it was a devil he had seen. 4. Well, he packed his
swag in the dark and walked on to the other camp, while the injury was still fresh, and he got there. 5. [He was asked,] “What are you coming in here so early for?” 6. “Oh, I hit myself with the waddy, because of my knee. 7. I thought I saw a devil sitting with me, in my dream, and I hit myself.”

**Text 8: Ben Kerwin, 1973. (B26)**

Interpolations in the translation are from the English version of the story.

1. *Ngakathunggayi nhinggiwa, yarnduldrangu karna thawa-lapurra kurnu.*
   Nockatunga-LOC location-THERE how-BUT-YET person go-REMP one

   lie-at.night-FUT wait-CONT stockman few-EMPH

3. *Nga kankunu pirna nhulu kurranga.*
   then windbreak big 3sg:ERG put-FUT

4. *Yabakanpa ngala nhunu karnatji.*
   fear-visible then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH

5. *Nga, manthi nhuya warrakurnu maka warrakurnu ya — ya nhunggani*
   then bed 3sg:? side-other fire side-other and and 3sg:GEN
   *yabali(?), ngapala wathi drantha kurrari, purlangkitli yinha*
   fear-INST well stick fork put-UNSP blanket-INST 3sg:ACC
   *purrlka-tharranga, nga wathi thanggunari, pantja thangguni-nyadi*
   cover-CAUS-fly-FUT then stick stand-CAUS-UNSP knee stand-GER-like
   *nhunu karna.*
   3sg:NOM person

   then 3sg:NOM lie-down-FUT location-HERE side-other-EMPH

   well 3sg:ERG song sing-RR-CONT

8. *Ngala nhunu karankurmutji thawawarra-rlayi, kilka-rnanga yina*
   then 3sg:NOM person-other-EMPH go-arrive-SIM know-CONT EMPH
   karatji yabapika.
   person-EMPH fear-CHAR

9. *Ngapala nhulu — dranga-yindri-rnanga nhunu ya — yirritjinakaldri*
   well 3sg:ERG sing-RR-CONT 3sg:NOM and wake-INCH-again
   yina karakurnutji, pani ngala nhunu karatji ngarru
   EMPH person-other-EMPH none then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH only
   wathildra thuda-rlayi.
   stick-BUT lie-SIM
10. *Ngarru kurnula(?) nganandji kurnu nhunu we — karna muthu kurnu*
   only one-EMPH do-SEQ one 3sg:NOM person very one
   nhunu kankunu durru-nguda kuluma-walpirringa (or kulkumangalpirringa)
   3sg:NOM windbreak back-ABL jump-across-FUT

11. *Ngala nhunu karntji yayinala yina yabali.*
   then 3sg:NOM person-EMPH scream-? EM PH fear-INST

   well 1sg:ACC-ERG? grab-PRES(?) now

13. *Yooi matja nganha-yandru mardri-yala tjidi kurnki-yandru!*
   oh already 1sg:ACC-ERG(?) grab-PRES(?) now devil-ERG

1. It was at Nockatunga, and again there was a man travelling on his own. 2. He camped overnight while he waited for some stockmen. 3. He put up a big windbreak. 4. He was a very frightened fellow. 5. Then [he made] his bed on one side of the fire and, in his fear, put a forked log on the other side, and covered it over with a blanket, and stood a stick up so that it would look like a man’s knee sticking up.
6. Then he lay down on his side [of the fire]. 7. Well, he sang songs to himself [and talked to himself, to make out that there was someone with him]. 8. Then this other man arrived and knew that this fellow was frightened. 9. Well he was singing to himself, to keep the other man awake, but there was no other man, only the log lying there. 10. Then the other real person [sneaked up as close as he could] behind the windbreak, and jumped over [and grabbed him]. 11. Then the first man screamed out(?) in fear. 12. “He’s got me now, 13. Oh, the devil’s got me now.”

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Text 9: Ben Kerwin, 1974. (R3–4)

1. *Thawa-lapurra milimani nhunu Tibupara-nguda, nga thudathawanga*
   go-REMP mailman 3sg:NOM Tibooburra-ABL then lie-go-FUT
   *marndayitji, Thanangarrpira.*
   half way-LOC-EMPH Tenappera

2. *Thudathawari padla maya Thanangarrpira.*
   lie-go-UNSP place name Tenappera

3. *Thawandji nhunu Thayaparrari-ngadi, ngala nhunu*
   go-SEQ 3sg:NOM Durham.Downs-DAT then 3sg:NOM
   *Ngapamiri-ngudaldrangu walyapa kurnutji thawa-rlayi.*
   Nappamerry-ABL-BUT-YET white man other-EMPH go-SIM

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5 I suspect that *yayinanga* ‘scream-FUT’ was intended here.

6 Sentences 12 and 13 are in Parlpakurnu, the language of the Durham Downs area.

7 Nockatunga is ngaka thungga (or ngakathungga), lit. ‘stinking water’.

8 This ‘again’ is a reference to text 9, which also involved a man travelling alone.

9 This extract translation of this sentence is doubtful.
4. **Nga thuda-yukarranga nhunu, ey thudathikanga nhunu**
then lie-at.night-FUT 3sg:NOM eh lie-return-FUT 3sg:NOM

*Thayaparraritji.*
Durham.Downs-EMPH

5. **Mayi, ngapala nhunu thikangaldranguya, ngala nhunu**
then well 3sg:NOM return-FUT-BUT-YET-? then 3sg:NOM

*walypalatji thawa-rlayi yita — thinalildra.*
white.man-EMPH go-SIM that.way foot-INST-BUT

6. **Kurrakurrarralanga warli matjayitji.**
put-put-arrive-NOW(?)-FUT hut long.time-LOC-EMPH

7. **Nga, maka nhulu thangkaka ya thudapandhiringu,** then fire 3sg:ERG light-CAUS-? and lie-down-UNSP-THEN supper

*thayini-nguda thudapandhiringuri.*
eat-GER-ABL lie-down-UNSP-THEN-?

8. **Ngala nhunu milimani — thawawarra-rlayila yadamanili**
then 3sg:NOM mailman go-arrive-SIM-EMPH horse-INST

*Thayaparrari-nguda.*
Durham.Downs-ABL

9. **Ay ngandjarri kara warlkanga, nganyi thawarla warli matjayi**
then rain maybe fall-FUT 1sg:NOM go-PRES hut long.time-LOC

*thudanga.*
lie-FUT

10. **Ngapala mabaabili nhunu kuthiwarra-rnanga, nga kurrakurrarwarranga,**
well dark-INST 3sg:NOM come-arrive-CONT then put-put-arrive-FUT

*purturdukardukarnanga pap — yadamani papurlaka-tharrari yita.*
swag-pull.out-pull.out-CONT horse hobble-CAUS-fly-UNSP that.way

11. **Ngapala nhunu windripadari purtu-ngurru.**
well 3sg:NOM enter-in-UNSP swag-COM

12. **Kurrapandhiri purrutji yinha nga makali yina**
put-down-UNSP swag-EMPH 3sg:ACC then fire-INST EMPH

*karrtijarrtjima-warranga, wathi witjuli.*
turn-turn-CAUS-arrive-FUT stick finger-INST

13. **Ngarrungula nhulu — 'Ngandra maka ngala nhumuyardi**
only-YET-EMPH 3sg:ERG oh fire then 3sg:NOM-HERE-EMPH

*thangkanarla ngurrangu.* Walya panna-yindrina ngathu yinha
burn-INCH-PRES always-YET not put.out-RR-IP 1sg:ERG 3sg:ACC

*thangkaka-nhina-nhukadatji.*
burn-CAUS-sit-RECP-EMPH
14. Ngapala nhunu ngarru yankula mandiri, nga warrkapandhinga well 3sg:NOM only leaves-EMPH get-UNSP then throw-down-FUT
ngapala pulkanga ngala nhulu, marnali pulka-rnanga nhulu, ngala well blow-FUT then 3sg:ERG mouth-INST blow-CONT 3sg:ERG then
nhulu — karrukarrukurnulitji ngararila.
3sg:ERG old.man-other-ERG-EMPH hear-UNSP-EMPH

15. Thibila ngala nhunu — parrari — maka kaka.
devil then 3sg:NOM under fire near

karnapalhatji nhunyi ngalardi, kali kuthiwarranatji.
person-bird-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH already come-arrive-IP-EMPH

17. Ngapala nhunu(?) thangguhalkawarrananga patjipatjingu nga purtu well 3sg:NOM stand-up-arrive-?-FUT good-good-YET then swag
nhulu kunyamangga, nga kupuyi yinha kurzpadaringu,
3sg:ERG roll-FUT then arm-LOC 3sg:ACC put-in-UNSP-THEN
munka-yindiri yina purtutji.
hug-RR-UNSP EMPH swag-EMPH

18. Ngala nhulu walypalakurnutji ngarari, ngapala nhunu
then 3sg:ERG white.man-other-EMPH hear-UNSP well 3sg:NOM
dunkawindri-rnangala yita.
go.out-enter-CONT-EMPH that.way

then 3sg:ERG mailman-ERG-EMPH hear-UNSP-EMPH 3sg:ACC

oh person-bird-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH

21. Ngala nhulu, walypala dunka-rlayila yita, walpamarnaa then 3sg:ERG white.man go.out-SIM-EMPH that.way house-mouth
kurnyi, warli marna kurnyi ngala nhunu —
one-LOC hut mouth one-LOC then 3sg:NOM
ngararlandra kurnkitji nhunyi ngalardi.
hear-PRES-BUT devil-EMPH 3sg:NOM-HERE then-EMPH

22. Ngarrungu nhunu — purtuldra mandri — kulkupa-thalka purtu mandringa,
only-YET 3sg:NOM swag-BUT get jump-up swag get-FUT
dunkawindringa, nhunu windriwarrinitji yada warli.
go.out-enter-FUT 3sg:NOM enter-arrive-GER-EMPH hither hut
23. *Ngapala nhunu winka-rnanga*\(^{10}\) yadamani-ngadila, ngari.
   well 3sg:NOM disappear-CONT horse-DAT-EMPH down

24. *Yadamani thanganjyi thuda-yukarraringul*, ngala nhunu walypala
   horse 3pl:GEN-LOC lie-at.night-UNSP-THEN-EMPH then 3sg:NOM white.man
   kurnutji, purtu walthinitji, minhaya.
   one-EMPH swag carry-GER-EMPH what

   foot-boot-PRIV-BUT 3sg:NOM run-enter-UNSP fear-INST then lie-at.night-FUT
   ngandjarritji warlkaringu, ngabanabakaringu pulhu.
   rain-EMPH fall-UNSP-THEN wet-CAUS-UNSP-THEN 3du:ACC

26. *Ngapala nhunu* — purtuwalthini karla — ngapala nhunu
   well 3sg:NOM swag-carry-GER well 3sg:NOM
   thikaminiwarrana purtu kunyamanga thikaminiwarranga warliyitji
   return-run-arrive-IP(?) swag roll-FUT return-run-arrive-FUT hut-LOC-EMPH
   makala yina thangkaka-thalkanga.
   fire-EMPH EMPH burn-CAUS-up-FUT

27. *Ngala nhunu yadamani mapa-yindiri-rlayi milimanityeyi*
   then 3sg:NOM horse muster-RR-SLIM mailman-EMPH-DISTORT
   thikaringu yada, ya warliji kuthiwarrang ya purtulatji
   return-UNSP-THEN hither and hut-EMPH come-arrive-FUT and swag-EMPH-EMPH
   ngapala karrakarraniya yadamani nhulu karra-thikathka-rnanga
   well tie-tie-?-? horse 3sg:ERG tie-everywhere-CONT
   thanha, windripadanga.
   3pl:ACC enter-in-FUT

28. 'Ey! Walpi yini thawawarra-nhaneyey?
   hey when 2sg:NOM go-arrive-NP-DISTORT

29. 'Marrikudi-nhanala yini yilanggi-nguda?'
   come.early-NP-EMPH 2sg:NOM where-ABL

30. 'Ay nhinggiwa nganyi thuda-nhana yambarriy.'
   eh location-THERE 1sg:NOM lie-NP far-LOC

31. 'Nga walpala yinitji kuthiwarr-na?
   then house-EMPH(?) 2sg:NOM-EMPH come-arrive-NP

32. 'Ay ngananhina-nhanaldreyi yini.'
   eh do-sit-NP-BUT-? 2sg:NOM

33. *Ngampu!*
   ?

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\(^{10}\) Or *winkananga 'disappear-TVR-FUT', with -na used in the same way as in (11) in Chapter 13 in *Innamincka Talk.* Also in sentence 36.
1. A long time ago, a mailman was travelling from Tibooburra, and he spent the night halfway, at Tenappera. 2. He camped at this place called Tenappera. 3. Then he went straight on to Durham Downs, while another white man was going down from Nappamerry. 4. Then he stayed the night at Durham Downs and then went back, 5. Well he went back while this white man was going that way, on foot. 6. He [the other man] made camp at an old hut [which was believed to be haunted]. 7. Then he made a fire and had his supper and went to bed. 8. Meanwhile the mailman arrived on horseback from Durham Downs. 9. “Oh, it looks like rain, I’ll go and sleep in the old hut.”

6. It was dark when he arrived, and he unloaded his things and hobbled the horses. 11. Then he took his swag inside. 12. He put the swag down by the fire and started to turn [the ashes] over with a twig. 13. “Oh! Well this fire’s still alive!” 14. So he just got some [dry] leaves and threw them down [on the hot coals] and started to blow them. He was blowing them and the other old man heard him. 15. “It’s the devil, near the fire!”

16. Well this other white man was frightened [because he thought that] the devil had come. 17 & 18. Then he got up, very carefully, and rolled up his swag and put it under his arm — hugged it in his arms — and started to sneak out. 19. Then the mailman heard him. 20. “Oh! Here’s the devil!” 21. [The hut had a door at each end] Then while the white man sneaked out one door he [the mailman] could hear [what he thought was] the devil there.(?) 22. So he just jumped up and grabbed his swag and went out the door he had come in by. 23. Then he ducked back down to the horses. 24. He spent the night with the horses, while
the other white man, the swagman — what? 25. He ran away without his boots, frightened, and camped [in the open], and the rain came down and wet them both.

26. Well, [next morning] the swagman rolled up his swag and went back up to the hut, and lit up the fire. 27. Meanwhile the mailman was rounding up his horses, and then he came back to the hut and … (?) and tied up all the horses and went in, 28. “Hey, when did you get here?

29. Where did you come from to get here so early?” 30. “Oh, I camped down there.”(?) 31. “Then you got to this place yesterday?” 32. So it was you who did it.”(?) 33. ? 34. “Then it was you I saw blowing the fire.” 35. “Yes, I was blowing the fire,” 36. “Oh! You frightened me and I took my swag away and ducked off for fear of you being a devil.” 37. “And I saw you going out (?) and I was frightened too and I ducked off down to the horses and spent the night with them.”

38. Well, they both laughed then, the two white men, at the way they had frightened one another.

39. There was no devil at all.

Note: re 33, ngampu means ‘nearly’ in Strzelecki Yandruwandha, but its meaning in this dialect is not known.

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**Text 10: Ben Kerwin, 1974. (R9)**

1. *Wilpadali nganyi thawa-lapurra, mandrithawari nganha walypalali.*
   
   wagon-INST 1sg:NOM go-REMP get-go-UNSP 1sg:ACC white.man-ERG

2. *Nga, Kinipapayi nganha warrkawindringa, ngapa yulpurru yina*
   
   then Coopers.Creek-LOC 1sg:ACC throw-enter-FUT water flood EMPH ngaka-rlayi.
   
   run-SIM

3. *Walyala ngani — purrkapadayi wilpadalitji, ngarrungu pula*
   
   not-EMPH 1pl:ex:NOM cross-across-POT wagon-INST-EMPH only-YET 3du:NOM thawandji, thanytiyipa-ngadi, nganyi nhina-padapada-rlayi nhinggikala,
   
   go-SEQ town-DAT 1sg:NOM sit-HAB-SIM location-about Kinipapayi.
   
   Coopers Creek-LOC

4. *Ngala karna thana nhina-rlayi — thundiyi.*
   
   then person 3pl:NOM sit-SIM island-LOC

5. *Ngapala pula karlukarlu-ngadi yada thawari, nga yandhanga*
   
   well 3du:NOM fish-DAT hither go-UNSP then talk-FUT nhinanga karlukarlu parndri-rnanga pula thadri padawarraldra,
   
   sit-FUT fish kill-CONT 3du:NOM bank other.side-BUT
Stories and texts

216 ngala nganyitji thadri yitapandhiwarra ldra nhina-rlayi.
then 1sg:NOM-EMPH bank that.way-down-?-BUT sit-SIM

well 3du:NOM tell-RR-CONT where-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE

7. 'Ngalaaku,' I.don't.know

8. Yakapadaka yinha may!' ask-across-AWAY 3sg:ACC eh!

9. 'A' ey, nhindalitji nganyi, yundru kay!'
uhuh shame-INST-EMPH 1sg:NOM 2sg:ACC maybe

10. 'A'ay, yundrunu yakapada may!'
uhuh 2sg:ERG-YET ask-across eh!

11. 'A'ay yundru kay!'
uhuh 2sg:ERG maybe

12. Ngarrungu nhunu — Diradili nganha yakapadanga, nga walypala
only-YET 3sg:NOM Diyari-INST 1sg:ACC ask-across-FUT then white.man
yawarrili, 'Yilanggi-nguda yiney?'
language-INST where-ABL 2sg:NOM:DISTORT

13. 'A'ay yundra-nguda nganyi, ngaandi, mayi yundra-ngudanga.'
uhuh far-ABL 1sg:NOM yes eh! far-ABL-EMPH(?)

14. 'Thaltawata-nguda ngala nhunudu, padla yundra-ngudatji(?).'
sea-ABL then 3sg:NOM-THERE country far-ABL-EMPH(?)

15. 'Thaltawata-nguda nhutjadu, karna thula.'
sea-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE person stranger

16. Ngapala Diradili pula yandha-rnangalji, ngala ngathutji
well Diyari-INST 3du:NOM talk-CONT-EMPH then 1sg:ERG-EMPH
ngara-rlayi pulhu.
hear-SIM 3du:ACC

17. Thulathulaka-rlayi nganha.
stranger-stranger-CAUS-SIM 1sg:ACC

hear-CONT 3du:ACC ? not 1sg:ERG 3du:ACC tell-SEQ

19. Nhina-padapadanga nganyi — nhinathanggu-rnanga(?).
sit-HAB-FUT 1sg:NOM sit-stand-CONT(?)

20. Dritji kurnuyitji, karna malkirri thawawarrandji, ngalyila.
day one-LOC-EMPH person many go-arrive-SEQ other-EMPH

then go-across-FUT island-LOC 3pl:GEN-LOC:DISTORT(?) lie-UNSP-YET
   already 3pl:NOM tell-APP-CONT who:NOM 1sg:NOM

23. ‘Maikanpa-nguda nhutjadu karna.
   Innamincka-ABL 3sg:NOM:THERE person

24. ‘Kilkarla ngathu yintjadu, ngarndri-ngapiri ngala
   know-PRES 1sg:ERG 3sg:ACC:THERE father-mother then
   nguthu-ngama.’
   elder.brother-mother’s brother

25. ‘Ngaandi yabayitjardi!
   yes fear-LOC-EMPH-EMPH

26. ‘Yarndukala ngali yinha thulathulaka-nhana, ay karna
   how-about 1du:in:NOM 3sg:ACC stranger-stranger-CAUS-NP eh person
   nganggalitji nhutjadu!
   owner-EMPH 3sg:NOM:THERE

27. ‘Kinipapa nhinggiyi-ngudaldrangu.
   Coopers.Creek location-HERE-ABL-BUT-YET

   Innamincka then 3sg:NOM child.(of.woman)-CAUS-REMP-EMPH 3sg:ACC:THERE

29. ‘Ngalra yabayitjardi, nhindalila nganyi!’
   oh fear-LOC-EMPH-EMPH shame-INST-EMPH 1sg:NOM

30. Ay yingkangala thana.
   oh laugh-FUT-EMPH 3pl:NOM

   3du:NOM know-RECP not-like 1sg:ERG hear-SIM

32. Ngathu ngara-rlayi pulhu nga walya pulhu nganangatji.
   1sg:ERG hear-SIM 3du:ACC then not 3du:ACC tell-FUT-EMPH

33. Yawarri pulganili ya(?), walya yawarri ngakanili, ngarru
   language 3du:GEN-INST and(?) not language 1sg:GEN-INST only
   walypalayingu yawarri yandhayandharitji nganyi ngana-rnangatji
   white.man-?-? language talk-talk-UNSP-EMPH 1sg:NOM tell-CONT-EMPH
   pulhu.
   3du:ACC

34. Nhindalila pula ngana-lapurratji.
   shape-INST-EMPH 3du:NOM tell-REMP-EMPH

35. Ayi yingkanga kara nhukuyu thana, ngaldratjila.
   oh laugh-FUT maybe location-?-?(?) 3pl:NOM after-EMPH-EMPH

   tell-?-? other.side-BUT sit-comp wagon-INST-EMPH
1. Once I was travelling in a wagon — some white men picked me up. 2. They left me at Coopers Creek because the river was in flood. 3. We mightn’t have got across with the wagon so they went on without me, to the town, and I stayed there at the river.

4. Meanwhile there were some blackfellows camping on an island.

5. Two of them came down to do some fishing. They sat and talked and caught fish on the other bank, while I was camped on the bank that sloped down opposite them. 6. Well they asked one another, “Where’s he from?” 7. “I don’t know.” 8. “Well, ask him.” 9. “Uh-uh, I’m shy, you do it.” 10. “Uh-uh. You ask him.” 11. “Uh-uh, you do it.” 12. Then he just asked me in Dieri, and then in whitefellow language, “Where are you from?” 13. “Oh, I’m from a long way away, yes, a long way.” 14. “He’s from the sea then, from a far country. 15. He’s a stranger, from the sea.” 16. Well they were talking in Dieri, and I understood them. 17. They reckoned I was a stranger. 18. I understood them but I didn’t tell them.

19. I stayed there for a while [Story-teller’s translation: “stopping for a week or two”]. 20. One day another mob — another group — of blackfellows arrived. 21. They went across to the island and camped with them [i.e. the original ones]. 22. They told them who I was; 23. “That fellow’s from Innamincka. 24. I know him, and his parents and relations.” 25. “Oh my God! [Story-teller’s translation.] 26. How could we reckon he was a stranger, when he’s one of our own people. 27. He’s from this river. 28. He was born at Innamincka. 29. Oh my God, I’m ashamed!” 30. They all laughed then. 31. Those two had thought I didn’t understand. 32. I understood them and I didn’t tell them. 33. I hadn’t spoken to them in their language or in mine, only in the whitefellows’. 34. They had been very shy. 35. Oh, they must have laughed later on. 36. [Meaning not clear.]