

NGAN'GI DICTIONARY

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Preface

Patricia Marrfurra McTaggart

This Ngan'gi to English Dictionary is the first attempt to put into writing the Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri languages. As far back as 1992, together with the local Aboriginal teachers, we first talked about the possibility of a dictionary for both of these languages. Together with the elders we have attempted to include plant names, animal names, place names and the most commonly used words. It is my hope that future publications will include all the other Aboriginal languages of the Daly River region.

Our aim has been, and will continue to be, to do as much as we can to preserve these languages before the old people die out. Teachers, parents, and other adults will also be able to teach and pass on the language to the young ones so that future generations will become more aware of the history, legends, customs and culture of their people.

I do hope that the production of this dictionary will inspire other language groups in the Daly River region to do the same.

Patricia Marrfurra McTaggart AM
May 2008

Nick Meli Reid

Getting my head into these two languages has been fantastically rewarding for me on many levels. The languages themselves are richly complex and linguistically sophisticated in ways that have demanded new approaches to dictionary organisation. I've had the privilege of working with many wonderful people who approached this task with thoughtfulness, intellectual rigor, and good humour. Working on such a literary project, mostly with people who are themselves non-literate, has opened my mind to just how varied and rich human intelligence is.

Throughout this project I also benefited from the warm inclusiveness that comes from operating in the Ngan'gi speakers' social world. Many thanks to all the good people who have laughed with me, laughed at me, fed me, encouraged me, and shared with me the triumphs and turmoils that are the grist of daily life in Aboriginal communities.

This dictionary has been published at a time when the globalisation of English proceeds apace, and when Kriol is the first language acquired by most children born into Ngan'gi communities. The next few generations will be the critical ones as far as the active continued transmission of these languages goes. Whether Ngan'gi remains actively spoken, or becomes a remembered language, I know that Ngan'gi people will remain highly interested in this wonderful language, and will continue to draw their identity from it. We hope this dictionary proves useful to them, and to anyone wanting to know more about this language.

Nicholas Reid
May 2008

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Many people have helped put this dictionary together.

Ngan'gi language consultants

Thanks to the old people of this country, for without their deep knowledge of these languages, their generosity in sharing that knowledge, and their enthusiasm for such a huge task, this work could not have been attempted. Many people have contributed over the years, but special thanks to: Charlie Ariyu, Robert Daly, Mabel Kada, Mabel Kaninytyangu, Pincher McCann, Bill Parry, Margaret Parry, Topsy Parry, Miriam Rose Ungganmerr, Mercia Wawul, Topsy Waya, Molly Yawalminy.

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- The estate of Frederick Dudley Squires financed the publication and printing cost of this dictionary. Frederick Squires never had personal contact with speakers of these languages, but chose to grant this funding as part of his estate, and we are very grateful to him.
- Nick Reid's fieldtrips to the Northern Territory to work on the Ngan'gi dictionary were kindly funded by the University of New England and also Frederick Squires estate.
- This project has also been partly funded by the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC).
- Some funds for keyboarding were kindly supplied by the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.
- The Hoffman Foundation

Planning

Over several years Ian Green was my 'bouncing board' for ideas about structuring dictionary entries and setting up the database. His enthusiasm, helpfulness and humour are all greatly appreciated.

Logistic support

- Nauiyu Nambiyu Council provided support for this project in numerous ways, especially in helping us seek funding, and in providing logistical support for Nick Reid during his many visits to Nauiyu. Thanks too to the Town CEO, David Shoobridge, for his role in bringing this project to completion.
- St Francis Xavier School supported this dictionary in many ways. The Principal, Miriam Rose Ungganmerr, has always been an enthusiastic supporter of the dictionary, and the Aboriginal teachers in the School also played an active role in its development.

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1 • Using this dictionary

Who is it for?

In planning this dictionary we began by considering who you, our reader, are likely to be.

- You might be a Ngan'gi person with good speaking skills, and you already know many Ngan'gi words, and you are using the dictionary to check spelling or meaning information. You should find *Section 2: Ngan'gi to English Dictionary* most useful.
- You might have no Ngan'gi speaking skills, and are using the dictionary to learn Ngan'gi words and their spelling. Start with the *English to Ngan'gi Word Finder* in Section 3, then once you've found a word, turn to its full entry in the *Ngan'gi to English* section. Remember that a dictionary is a good start for learning words, but there are two other resources here that will help you get a sense of how Ngan'gi grammar works. Firstly, in *Section 6 Introduction to Ngan'gi Language* we've included some information about the structure of the language. Secondly, in the main *Ngan'gi to English Dictionary* section of the dictionary you'll find that many of the records include example sentences, showing how a Ngan'gi word might be used in a conversational or narrative context.
- Or perhaps you are a teacher using the dictionary to plan class exercises or lessons. You should find *Section 4 English to Ngan'gi Semantic Word List* of this dictionary helpful in finding sets of related words based around a particular theme. You can find more detailed information about particular words in the main *Ngan'gi to English* section of the dictionary.

How is it organised?

This dictionary provides you with three different sections that you can use to find a word.

Section 2 Ngan'gi to English Dictionary (starts on page 7) is the main section of the dictionary which lists Ngan'gi headwords alphabetically. For each word we have provided information about wordclass and meaning. In many cases we have also provided additional information, including: example sentences and their translations; other related words; and comments about relevant grammatical or cultural information. If you know the Ngan'gi word you are looking for, and know how to spell it, then you should go straight to this section.

Section 3 English to Ngan'gi Word Finder (starts on page 167) is a reversed lookup listing. This lists English words alphabetically, and then for each word it provides a Ngan'gi word that you can look up in the Ngan'gi to English section. If you have an English word in mind, but don't know its Ngan'gi equivalent, then this section can help you.

Section 4 English to Ngan'gi Semantic Word List (starts on page 211) is a listing of Ngan'gi words which are organised, not alphabetically, but rather by meaning. At the beginning of this section you'll find an English contents page which divides the Ngan'gi lexicon into semantic categories. In each category you will find all the Ngan'gi words with related meanings. If, for example, you wanted to find all the Ngan'gi words that are the names of plants, you can use this section to find all those words listed together.

Layout of dictionary entries

There are two broad types of word in Ngan'gi that we might label 'nominals' and 'verbs'. In the main Ngan'gi to English section of this dictionary the two types have been merged into a single alphabetical listing, but it is useful to firstly describe them separately.

Nominals are words like nouns, adjectives, pronouns, demonstratives, etc. These kinds of words are non-inflecting, which means that their shape is stable and does not change much. For example a noun root like *kinyi* 'this' can have various prefixes attached to it (like *wa-kinyi* 'this man', or *a-kinyi* 'this animal'), but basically the root remains unchanged.

A typical dictionary entry for a nominal word will look like Table 1.1 below. Note that Ngan'gi is spoken in two varieties called Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri. Through this dictionary we have used the abbreviations:

K for Ngan'gikurunggurr, and
W for Ngen'giwumirri

The '*kinyi*' sample in Table 1.1 provides example sentences in both dialects, and you can see that we have placed K: or W: before each example sentence to indicate the dialect.

Table 1.1 shows the layout where the nominal is the same in both Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri. Sometimes, however, the form of the nominal is different in each language. In those cases you'll find the record looks as shown in Table 1.2 below.

If you know the Ngen'giwumirri form of a nominal (like *futyeny* in Table 1.2), but not the Ngan'gikurunggurr form, when you look up *futyeny* you'll find a direction to 'See *fetyeny*' and this way you can look up the full record for that word.

Verbs are quite different to nominals. They are a class of inflecting words, which means that their shape is rather unstable and changes a great deal. Unlike English where verbs tend to be fairly simple words, in Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri verbs are built up from multiple parts and have a complex structure. For example consider a verb like *yenim*

Table 1.1: Layout of a basic Ngan'gi nominal

headword →	kinyi <i>place noun</i>	← word type
meaning →	Here, close by, this way. <i>K: Kinyi pefi ngambannime!</i>	← K example sentence
K translation →	Let's go this way! <i>W: Etye yemenggen kinyi?</i>	← W example sentence
W translation →	When did you get here?	
information about other related words →	Contrasts with wuni 'there' and also yife . Derivations: <i>akinyi, mikinyi, yerrkinyi, wakinyi, wurkinyi</i> , etc.	← derived word forms

Table 1.2: Layout of a Ngan'gi nominal where the Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri forms are different

K headword in bold →	fetyeny (K), futyeny (W) <i>noun</i>	← W headword in bold
meaning →	Blood.	↖ word type
K example sentence →	<i>K: Fetyeny dangim pek kinyi.</i> Blood has dripped here.	← K translation

man meaning ‘She/he crawls’. Firstly notice that it is written as two words. These correspond to parts known as the ‘finite verb’ *yenim* (meaning ‘S/he goes’), and the ‘coverb’ *man* (meaning ‘crawl’). Most Ngan’gi verbs are made up of two parts in this way. The coverb is fairly stable and does not change its shape much, however the finite verb has a lot of work to do conveying information about who crawled, and when they crawled, etc., and its shape changes a lot. For example if we were to say ‘They will crawl’ it would be *wanni man* instead of *yenim man*.

Obviously if you look up a dictionary to find out how to talk about ‘crawling’, then you’d want to find the words for ‘They will crawl’ and ‘She/he crawls’ in the same place – not listed separately under ‘w’ (for *wanni man*) and ‘y’ (for *yenim man*). So our procedure in writing this dictionary is this: verbs are listed by their coverb, even though this part of the word does not usually come first! This will take some getting used to, but we’ve experimented with different structures and we think this is the best. So the entry for *yenim man* ‘she crawls’ in this dictionary will appear alphabetically under the letter ‘m’. Nested under the entry for *man* will be the finite verb that pairs with it. So a typical dictionary entry for a verb word will look as shown in Table 1.3 below.

To make things just a little more complicated, it is common that more than one finite verb can combine with a coverb. In the case of *man*, in addition to the *yenim* ‘Go’ finite verb, we also find two other finite verbs *wibem* ‘Lie’ and *dim* ‘Sit’ which can combine with this coverb, so in fact the full entry for *man* will have all these possibilities listed under the headword, and look as shown in Table 1.4.

Tables 1.3 and 1.4 show the layout where the coverb is the same in both Ngan’gikurunggurr and Ngen’giwumirri. Sometimes, however, the form of the coverb is different in each language. In those cases you’ll find the coverb part of the record (before you get to the finite verbs), looks as shown in Table 1.5 over page.

If you know the Ngen’giwumirri form of a coverb (like *dum* in Table 1.5) but not the Ngan’gikurunggurr form, when you look up *dum* you’ll find a direction to ‘See *tum*’ and this way you can look up the full record for that word.

Finding the different shapes of the finite verb

Each finite verb has many different shapes depending on who does the action, and when they do it. In the example above *yenim* and *wanni* are two different shapes of the ‘Go’ finite verb. To find out the exact shape of the finite verb you want, you need to consult the Finite Verb Tables in Section 5 of this book.

For example, if you look at the table of shapes for the ‘Go’ finite verb on page 286, you will find *yenim* is the shape when the subject is ‘he or she’ and the action is being done now

Table 1.3: Basic layout of a Ngan’gi verb

Reduplicated form in brackets ↓		
headword in bold →	man (redup: manman) <i>coverb</i>	← wordclass status in italics
finite verb →	► yenim <i>verb intr.</i>	← word type once the finite verb is added to the coverb
meaning →	Crawl (of babies), move about doubled over (e.g. as someone might to avoid being seen). <i>W: Membirr ngayi yenim man nyine.</i> My child’s crawling now.	← W example sentence
W translation →		

Table 1.4: Layout of a Ngan’gi verb with multiple finite verbs

Reduplicated form in brackets		
↓		
headword in bold →	man (redup: manman) <i>coverb</i>	← coverb status in italics
finite verb →	► yenim <i>verb intr.</i>	← verb type once the finite verb is added to the coverb
meaning →	Crawl (of babies), move about doubled over (e.g. as someone might to avoid being seen). <i>W: Membirr ngayi yenim man nyine.</i> My child’s crawling now.	← W example sentence
W translation →		
finite verb →	► wibem <i>verb intr.</i>	← verb type once the finite verb is added to the coverb
meaning →	Belly crawl, wriggle forward on stomach, elbows and knees.	
finite verb →	► dim <i>verb intr.</i>	← verb type once the finite verb is added to the coverb
meaning →	Flock, be in flight formation, be all in a group (of flying foxes, birds, etc).	

Table 1.5: Layout of a Ngan’gi verb where the Ngan’gikurunggurr and Ngen’giwumirri forms of the coverb are different

Reduplicated K form in brackets		
↓		
K headword in bold →	tum (K) (redup: tuntum), dum	← W headword in bold
Reduplicated W form →	(W) (redup: dundum) <i>coverb</i>	← wordclass status in italics
finite verb →	► dim <i>verb intr.</i>	← verb type once the finite verb is added to the coverb
etc. →	etc.	

(i.e. ‘present tense’). Likewise *wanni* is the shape when the subject is ‘they’ and the action will be done later (i.e.‘future tense’). From the Section 5 Tables you can see that there are many other possible shapes for each finite verb. This is one of the most difficult parts of learning such a complicated language. If you want to speak Ngan’gi, ultimately you need to learn the shapes listed in these Tables. Once you get going, you’ll discover that they do have a lot of regularity and once you’ve learned a few of the shapes, the rest are mostly predictable.

Citation forms

For the dictionary entries we have chosen one particular form of the finite verb as a ‘citation form’ for the purpose of listing it in the dictionary. The chosen shape is the one you get when the subject is ‘he, she or it’ and the time is ‘present’. So, to take one finite verb as an example, where a coverb can combine with the ‘Go’ finite verb, we list *yenim* as the form that combines with it. In this usage *yenim* is like a name and stands for all the different shapes that the ‘Go’ finite verb can take (i.e. all the forms listed in the *Yenim* ‘Go’ Table in section 6). You’ll see from the Tables that all 31 finite verbs have a language ‘name’ (such as: *Yenim*, *Dim*, *Dem*, *Dangim*, *Wudupun*, etc.), and each has a corresponding English ‘name’ (such as: Go, Sit, Hands, Poke, Move, etc.). These names are convenient labels for the finite verbs, and they give a broad hint of the meaning that the finite verb has. However it is just

Consonants		
English		Ngan'gi
Lip sounds		
as in 'put'	p	as in peke 'tobacco'
as in 'bed'	b	as in bafun 'ash'
as in 'mum'	m	as in muk 'sore'
as in 'win'	w	as in winy 'whistle'
as in 'fight'	f	as in finy 'sweat'
Tongue Tip sounds		
as in 'tin'	t	as in fiti 'heat'
as in 'dog'	d	as in dede 'country'
as in 'no'	n	as in nem 'he'
no equivalent	s	as in awisamuy 'white crane'
as in 'like'	l	as in lurrity 'fast'
as in 'very'	r	as in kuri 'water'
rolled 'r' as in Scottish English 'very'	rr	as in firri 'dream'
Tongue Body sounds		
like 'ch' in 'chew'	ty	as in tyi 'breast'
like 'ny' in 'canyon'	ny	as in nyinyi 'you'
like 'sh' in 'shoe'	sy	as in syirre 'behind'
as in 'yellow'	y	as in yawul 'spear'
Tongue Back sounds		
as in 'kite'	k	as in kuri 'water'
no real equivalent, but can be like 'ch' in Scottish English 'loch', or like 'g' in 'good'	g	as in guniguni 'old women'
as in 'sing'	ng	as in ngayi 'me'

English		Ngan'gi
as in 'but' (never like 'a' in 'cat')	a	as in daba 'arm'
as in 'get' (never like 'e' in 'me')	e	as in dede 'country'
as in 'win' (never like 'i' in 'pint')	i	as in fiti 'heat'
as in 'put' (never like 'u' in 'but')	u	as in wuwu 'dog'

English		Ngan'gi
as in 'ay ay Captain' (never as in 'hay')	ay	as in wakay 'finished'
as in 'boy'	uy	as in damuy 'eye'
as in 'how'	aw	as in kakaw 'come here'

ng is the 1 sound in English ‘singer’
ngg is the 2 sounds in English ‘finger’
n’g is the 2 sounds in English ‘on going’

a hint — the full meanings of finite verbs are more complex than a simple one-word label can convey. In the top right hand cell of each finite verb table, we try and flesh out the complex meanings in a bit more detail.

Inflecting finite verbs

Finally, the structure of Ngan'gi demands a little extra legwork from you to put full verbs together. So, for example, if you want to know how to say 'I am crawling', then you can use the *Section 2 Ngan'gi to English Dictionary* listing to get the coverb *man* and the citation form of the Go finite verb *Yenim*, and you can put these together to get the verb *Yenim man* meaning 'S/he is crawling'.

If you want to vary who is doing the action (the subject) or when it was being done (the tense) then you need to find the right form of the finite verb using the *Section 5 Finite Verb Tables*. For example, if want to keep the tense the same, but change the subject to 'I', then you can see from the 'Go' Table that the appropriate form would be *Ngaganim man* 'I am crawling'. However, if you want to keep the subject the same, but change the tense to 'Used to do it', then you can see from the 'Go' Table that the appropriate form would be *Yedi man* 'S/he was crawling'.

Feedback to the compilers

There can be no such thing as a 'perfect' dictionary. As you can see there are lots of words listed here, and a few are bound to be wrong, or have other additional meanings not listed, or be just less than fully accurate in some way. You might find a word that has been misspelled, or one where you think the meaning is not quite right. You might go to look up a word and not find it listed at all. And a dictionary never really gets 'finished' because languages constantly change. So while this is the first edition of the Ngan'gi dictionary, one day we'd like to update it. It would be great if more Ngan'gi speakers contributed to this ongoing process, so that we can include such information in a later edition. So if you can help us, we'd be very pleased to hear from you. Please pass any feedback on to Marrfurra or Nick at these addresses:

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2 • Ngan'gi to English Dictionary

Aa

a *particle.*

Finally, after a long time. This particle is a sentence connector with a narrative function, marking the endpoint of some extended activity.

K: Ngarrinytyirri fili . . . a bitumen nganniny menyityityerr. We kept travelling along . . . then finally we hit the bitumen.

W: Tawun Watchhouse nginni pefi tye three months . . . a wuddumngirr tyuk Alice Springs pefi. We sat around in the Darwin Watchhouse for three months . . . then finally they sent us down to Alice Springs gaol.

aba *kinterm.*

Brother, sister. Address term for a sibling. You have a mild avoidance relationship with your *aba*. You can sit close and chat, but avoid skin contact. This taboo is stronger across sexes, but also holds between same sex siblings.

abafa *noun.*

Witchetty grub.

abalarr *noun.*

Feather.

abalarr *noun.*

Wing, especially detached bird's wing used as a fan.

K: Abalarr pagu ngingindi fuyfuy ngini. Pass me that wing to fan myself.

abatymirri *noun.*

Black duck. *Anas gibberifrons*, *A superciliosa*.

abegini *noun.*

Egg yolk.

abin *noun.*

Cooked (of meat), well cooked, cooked right through.

W: Gagu kinyi abin nyine. OK, this meat's cooked now. Derivations: *Mibin*.

aburrburrfi *noun.*

Lizard species (unidentified: possibly *Genitus* sp.).

adamuy *noun.*

Clitoris.

See also **adesyi**.

adamuy *noun.*

Fishing hook.

adany *noun.*

Bull shark. *Carcharhinus leucas* and *melanopterus*.

adarra (K), **adarri** (W) *noun.*

Liver.

adarri (W) See **adarra** (K).

adawayirr (K), **kalambay** (W) *noun.*

Headband (traditionally made of possum fur).

adawurr *noun.*

Butcher bird. *Cracticus torquatus*.

adedirr *noun.*

Labia majora.

adenyiny *noun.*

Pubic lice, crabs, ticks. *Pthirus pubis*.

adenytyi *noun.*

Death adder. *Acanthophis praelongus*.

aderrimipurr *noun.*

Fin of fish.

adesyi *noun.*

Clitoris.

See also **adamuy**.

adetyerr *noun.*

Bait for fishing.

adetyerrminmin *noun.*

Northern rosella.

adetyerrwukume (K),

adetyerrwunggume (W) *noun.*

Leichhardt's swordfish. *Pristis pristis*.

adetyerrwunggume (W) See **adetyerrwukume** (K).

adewirri *noun.*

Lizard. Generic term for all skink species and most other species of small lizard.

adi *kinterm.*

Intimate term of address used in calling

adida

your spouse or children.

K: Adi, kuri pagu. Dear, pass me some water.

adida *noun.*

‘Crying spirit’. Bad spirit, the threat of whose arrival is used to quieten crying children.

K: Apmal! gagu adida yaga ketye firrfel nana! Quiet now, or you’ll attract that crying spirit!

adidirr *noun.*

‘White ants’, termites. Includes all local species.

adigar *noun.*

‘Bush swallow’, Australian pratincole.

Stiltia isabella.

adilimbi *noun.*

Zebra fish.

adilmi *noun.*

Mullet. *Liza* species.

adintyerrminmin *noun.*

Red-winged parrot. *Aprosmictus erythropterus.*

adiny *noun.*

Swamp leech.

addirrinbuk *noun.*

Fish species (unidentified: small, spotted).

K: Adirrinybuk warrakma nguni gat tye ngini kulyi nimbi. Yesterday I caught three adirrinybuk.

addirrinybuk *noun.*

Edible worm that lives inside the nuts of the salmon gum (*Eucalyptus alba*).

adirrket *noun.*

Frog species, small.

adirrmi *noun.*

Black cockatoo. *Calyptorhynchus banksii.*

adirrminmin *noun.*

Lesser wart-nosed horseshoe bat.

Hipposideros stenotis.

addirngini *noun.*

Air pocket in one end of an egg.

adityeri (W) See **atyeriwusye** (K).

adityi *noun.*

Barramundi fingerling (males). *Lates calcarifer.*

adityibi *noun.*

Bandicoot, northern brown. *Isodon*

macrourus.

adityimadi (W) See **aditymadi** (K).

aditymadi (K), **adityimadi** (W) *noun.*

Green pygmy goose. *Nettapus pulchellus.*

adiwin *noun.*

Moonsnake. *Furina ornata.*

adudumenderri (W) See

adudumenderri (K).

adudumempi *noun.*

Money. Coins. This word has an associated hand sign, involving tracing a small ‘coin-sized’ circle with the tip of the right index finger on the open flat palm of the left hand — meaning ‘Have you got any coins?’.

adudumenderri (K),

adudumenderri (W) *noun.*

Beetle (generic).

adudumenytyamu (W)

See **engelifen** (K).

afan’girri (K), **afarin’girri** (W) *noun.*

Sand goanna, Gould’s goanna. *Varanus gouldii.*

afarin’girri (W) See **afan’girri** (K).

afatyerr (K), **agunbatyerr** (W) *noun.*

Royal spoonbill, yellow-billed spoonbill.

Platalea regia, Platalea flavipes.

afayi *noun.*

Fish species, bony bream.

afidi (W) See **afiti** (K).

afilfilmuy *noun.*

Hairless pouch-bound baby kangaroo or wallaby.

afili *noun.*

Woollybutt grub.

afilpurr *noun.*

Black snake.

afiny *noun.*

Juice of meat, gravy, soup.

K: Afiny pirri yengindi pisyarr ngini. Save some of that soup for me.

W: Afiny ambirr yengiti pisyarr pe.

afinyi *noun.*

Emu’s wing.

See **abalarr** for the wing of other birds.

afinytyi *noun.*

Bird species, yellow oriole.

afipi *noun.*

Bird species, pied heron.

akide

afirirrp *noun*.

Kookaburra species, including;
redbacked kingfisher, sacred kingfisher
and bluewinged kookaburra.
Todiramphus purrhopygius, *Todiramphus sanctus*, *Dacelo leachii*.

afirr *noun*.

Corpse, dead body.

afirripa *noun*.

Carpet snake. *Morelia spilota variegata*
and *Aspidites melanocephalus*.

afirmemele *noun*.

Sorcerer.

afiti (K), **afidi** (W) *noun*.

Insects (generic).

afiti (K), **afidi** (W) *noun*.

Cicada. Insects that make shrill calling
sounds.

afiwurr (K), **afuwurr** (W) *noun*.

Great cormorant. *Phalacrocorax carbo*.

afu *noun*.

Whip snake. *Demansia atra* and
papuensis.

afukarri (K), **afunggarri** (W) *noun*.

Brolga. *Grus rubicundus*.

afunggarri (W) See **afukarri** (K).**afungguli** (K), **afunggulu** (W) *noun*.

Bee (generic).

afunggulu (W) See **afungguli** (K).**afungi** *noun*.

Mosquito.

afurra *noun*.

1. Mussel.

2. Dollar bird. *Eurystomus orientalis*.

afurrgarri *noun*.

Swamp harrier. *Circus approximans*.

afutyu *kinterm*.

Father's mother, son's daughter.

afuwurr (W) See **afiwurr** (K).**agadirr** (K), **anganngani** (W) *noun*.

Green ant.

agarrfuri (K), **agarrfuru** (W) *noun*.

Skin, of humans and animals.

See **yerrgarrfuri** 'bark'.

agarrfuru (W) See **agarrfuri** (K).**agarri** *noun*.

Snails and hermit crabs.

agarrtyinytyi (W) See **engelin** (K).**agimin** *noun*

Fighting, arguing, disagreement. This is a
loanword from English/Kriol 'argument'.

agiminy *noun*.

Black bittern. *Ardea sumatrana*.

agininy *noun*.

Maggot, big.

agudipi *noun*.

Spotted nightjar, large-tailed nightjar.

Caprimulgus argus, *Caprimulgus macrurus*.

agudugu *noun*.

Sacred ibis. *Threskiornis aethiopicus*.

agukubukmuy *noun*.

Tame, domesticated, quiet.

See also **atyenytyenymuy**.

agunbatyerr (W) See **afatyerr** (K).**agun'gurrpalayin** *noun*.

Rainbow bee-eater. *Merops ornatus*.

agurri (K), **agurru** (W) *noun*.

Wallaby, male black short eared rock.

Petrogale brachyotis.

agurmirri (K), **awugur** (W) *noun*.

Spangled grunter, fish species.

Leiopotherapon unicolor. Used for livebait
for barramundi.

agurru (W) See **agurri** (K).**akaka** *noun*.

Night heron, rufous night heron.

Nycticorax caledonicus.

akalangu *noun*.

Blowfly.

akalkal *noun*.

Bird species, channel billed cuckoo.

akamadalkulkul (K),

amirrimbirr (W) *noun*.

Native cat. *Dasyuris hallucatus*.

akanbi *noun*.

Prickles, spikes of animals like echidnas.

akerre *noun*.

Sugarbag bee.

akide *interrogative*.

Which *gagu*? (i.e. which meat?, which
animal?)

W: *Gagu akide derrgidi yerim?* Which of
these bits of meat do you want?

See also **tyenga** for 'which animal?' or
'what kind of meat?'

See also **angani kide**.

akimi

akimi *noun*.

Tail.

akulembi *noun*.Water rat. *Hydromys chrysogaster*.**akum** *noun*.

Caterpillar, any species.

akumifi (K), **akumufi** (W) *noun*.

Ligaments, tendons.

akumufi (W) See **akumifi** (K).**akurmanygu** *noun*.Bird species, darter. *Anhinga novaehollandiae*.**akurwele** *noun*.

1. Haze, heat shimmer that distorts the air in the wet season.

2. Tiny insect that lives in sand.

ala (W) See **kala** (K).**alan** *interjection*.

'Oh isn't that cute!'. Expression of endearment, typically directed at children.

ala nayin (W) See **kala nayin** (K).**alanbanban** (W) See **atyambuli** (K).**alayi** (W) See **kalayi** (K).**alfugarri** *noun*.Jabiru. *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*.**alifafama** *noun*.

Ambush, creeping up and killing people while they're asleep.

aliyi (K), **edewi** (W) *noun*.

Fat, marrow.

aliyi (K), **yiliwudu** (W) *noun*.

Kidney fat.

amadi *noun*.

Tracks of animals.

amafirr (W) See **awakufun** (K).**amanbi** *noun*.Nail fish. *Neosilurus* species.**amatyi** (K), **tyawuku** (W) *noun*.'Kangaroo', male Antilopine wallaroo. *Macropus antilopinus*.**ambirri** (W) See **apirri** (K).**amenyi** *noun*.Nail fish (large variety). *Neosilurus ater*
See **amanbi** (small variety).**ami** *noun*.

Bone. Any skeletal bones of humans or animals.

ami *noun*.Poisonous snakes (generic). Includes species such as *anganisiyi*, *adenytiyi*, *wayifi*, and *awumirr*, etc.**amibe** (K), **emebe** (W) *noun*.

'Young 'un', any baby animal.

Derivations: *wumibe*.**amiden** *noun*.The fainter rainbow that you see outside the inner brighter rainbow. Rainbows have a brighter inner rainbow, and a paler outer rainbow. The brighter one is *angimunggi*, and the paler one is *amiden*. *Angimunggi* is the father of *amiden*.See also **angimunggi**.**amidirwi** *noun*.

Bird species (unidentified).

amiliyi (K), **amugar** (W) *noun*.Large bony bream, 'big eye', ox-eye herring. *Megalops cyprinoides*.**amimbi** *noun*.

Nits, headlice, fleas.

amimbi manarrk *noun*.

Nit eggs.

aminguri (K), **aminguru** (W) *noun*.

Bony, just skin and bone.

aminguru (W) See **aminguri** (K).**aminyalak** (K), **amugar** (W) *noun*.Small bony bream. *Nematolosa erebi*.**aminyirr** *noun*.Peewee, Australian magpie lark. *Grallina cyanoleuca*.**aminyirr** *noun*.

Ants, all species of small black or brown ants.

aminytyerralfi (W) See **awalngirri** (K).**amire** *noun*.Water snake. *Liasis fuscus*.**amiringgi** *noun*.'Flounder', tailed sole. *Aseraggodes klunzingeri*.**amiringgi marrgu** *noun*.

Newly hatched freshwater crocodile. This word literally means 'new leaf animal'. This refers to the new leaves of the kapok tree, which appear at the same time as baby crocodiles hatch out of their eggs in about August.

amirri (W) See **anyirri** (K).

anganifinyi

amirrimbirr (W)

See **akamadalkulkul** (K).

amirrlangfu *noun*.

Wasp species.

See **awalpangarri** for another wasp species.

amisyawuni *noun*.

Stick insect.

amit *noun*.

Sandfly.

amu *noun*.

Bush fly.

amuduluny *noun*.

Little baby girl.

amugar (W) See **aminyalak** (K) and **amiliyi** (K).**amukun** (K), **asyentyerrkimi** (W) *noun*.

Wallaby, white rock (male and female).

K: Gagu amukun fepi nide yenim wapup weri nide. Rock wallabies live in caves up in the hills.

amulpiligen *noun*.

Billycan. Loanword from English/Kriol 'enamel billycan'.

Amungal *placename*.

Adelaide River.

K: Amungal pagu ngaddi tye. We came back through Adelaide River.

amunuk *noun*.

Fluff (e.g. from kapok tree), cotton wool, etc.

amurri (K), **amurru** (W) *noun*.

Egg.

K: Angani amurri wibem nganmadi bude nide. The goose eggs are in the nest.

amurrinmurrin *noun*.

Bird species, white breasted woodswallow.

amurriyi *noun*.

Crabs, various species of small sand crabs.

amurru (W) [See **amurri**] (K).**amututu** *noun*.

Unformed eggs. The soft half-formed eggs (any turtle, goose, etc.) usually found inside animals while butchering them.

amuyfun *noun*.

Stingray barb.

amuyi *noun*.

Ant species, large red.

andi *kinterm*.

Aunty.

K: Andi ngayi Tawun pirri kaganim. My aunty has gone into Darwin.

W: Andi ngayi tyikpala wurru. Minbe merrendi kanin tipek. My aunty is very sick. She won't be able to come with us. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See **yipe** for the non-loan word.

andirrk *interjection*.

'Nya nya, you can't catch me!' Slow repeated chant used to tease someone.

anemuni [See **animuni**].**angalawut** *noun*.

Bird species (unidentified). Also possibly a beetle (unidentified).

angalbuk (K), **angambirri** (W) *noun*.

Tadpole.

angalgamang (W) See **ekerre** (K).**angambirri** (W) See **angalbuk** (K).**angamuk** *noun*.

Greenwinged pidgeon. *Chalcophaps indica*.

anganagarr *noun*.

Grassland melomys. *Melomys* sp.

anganarrgudu (W) See **wadat** (K).**angandirr** *noun*.

Corella. *Cacatua pastinator*.

anganfepinimbi (K),**pandutyi** (W) *noun*.

Rock python. *Liasis olivaceus*.

(W) also recorded as **panduwutyi**.

anganferrengirr *noun*.

Grass whistle duck. *Dendrocygna eytoni*.

anganggurr *noun*.

Prawn, local freshwater species.

angan'gityerr *noun*.

Spring leech.

K: Kuri ngirringe wulil tye, angan'gityerr yeningngi garripap. While I was standing in the water, a spring leech climbed onto my leg.

anganidanguri (K),**anginidanguru** (W) *noun*.

Sausage.

anganifinyi (K), **karrimbiyeli** (W) *noun*.

Echidna, 'porcupine'. *Tachyglossus*

anganikide

aculeatus.

anganikide (K),

anginikide (W) *interrogative.*

Which type of animal? What kind of meat?

W: Gagu anginikide derrigidi yerim? What kind of meat do you want? Derivations: *Minganikide, yerrnganikide.*

angankurinimbi (K),

karripindi (W) *noun.*

Water goanna. *Varanus mertensi* and *mitchelli*.

Can also be referred to as **angankurunimbi** in Ngen'giwumirri.

angannarrgudu (W) See **awalirrmi** (K).

angannгани (W) See **agadirr** (K).

anganni (K), **egeningge** (W) *noun.*

Magpie goose. *Anseranus semipalmata*. *Anganni* and their eggs are valued as good food. They often also provide vegetable food, as *midugu* (*Eleocharis dulcis*) tubers can be recovered from their crop, washed and eaten.

angannisiyi *noun.*

Snake, king brown. *Pseudechis australis*.

anganpipi (K), **madit** (W) *noun.*

Black kite. *Milvus migrans*.

angantyanu *noun.*

Bush turkey, Kori bustard. *Ardeotis australis*. *Angantyanu* are good eating. They are usually seen in pairs, and because they are lifelong partners, it is thought best to catch both at once.

angantyarranggun *noun.*

Owl species. Wukwuk is the sound made by this owl.

angany *noun.*

Casuarina tree. *Casuarina cunninghamiana*.

K: Yerr kinyi angany yeng'gi yubu.

Yerrpurrrpurrrk yebi ket i ya mulfang kinyewirr ngini, malarrgu kana ya ket yani. This Casuarina tree makes good firewood. Also you can chop off small branches and sharpen the tip, then use them to go poking in the mud for turtles.

angari *noun.*

Keratinaceous tissue, like the shell of turtles, eggshells, etc.

See also **mengari** 'fingernail', and

firrngari 'toenail'.

angekin (K), **angikin** (W) *noun.*

Guts, intestines of all animals, except turtles.

See **anguri** for the guts of turtles.

angete *noun.*

Any animal or meat cooked in a ground oven.

anggirrgimi *noun.*

Ribs, rib bones.

K: Ngayi anggirrgimi nawa derrigidi ngerim. I'd rather have the ribs.

anggu *kinterm.*

Father's father.

See also **angga**, especially in the baby talk speech of younger kids.

anggul *kinterm.*

Mother's brother. Uncle.

K: Anggul ngayi dede nem

Ngambungambu. My uncle's country is Ngambungambu.

W: Anggul ngayi kine? Is this my uncle?

Loanword from English/Kriol.

angidi *noun.*

Earth worms, mangrove worms, hookworms and most other intestinal worms except ringworm.

K: Ngumbu kurr ba angidi engelin ngini.

Let's dig worms for fishing.

W: Ngumbu kurr ba angidi agarrtyinytyi ne.

See **yirryirr** for ringworm.

angikin (W) See **angekin** (K).

angimunggi *noun.*

Rainbow. Rainbows have a brighter inner rainbow, and a paler outer rainbow. The brighter one is *angimunggi*, and the paler one is *amiden*. *Angimunggi* is the father of *amiden*.

See also **amidem**. Also recorded as

angumunggi.

anginakul (K), **awakul** (W) *noun.*

Fish (generic).

angini *noun.*

Flesh, muscle. Derivations: *dengini*.

anginidanguru (W)

See **anganidanguri** (K).

anginikide (W) See **anganikide** (K).

apukekmemmadi

angirri (W) See **ngurrr** (K).

angityirrp *noun*.

Pied heron. *Ardea picata*.

angiyi *noun*.

Brown goshawk. *Accipiter fasciatus*.

angiyi *noun*.

All species of gecko.

angunggutu *noun*.

Maggot, little.

anguri (K), **anguru** (W) *noun*.

Guts of turtles. See **angekin** for guts of other animals.

anguru (W) See **anguri** (K).

anguty *noun*.

Ghost.

K: Minde ya fikay, wa yenim wurrurmuy anguty ngini. Don't sing out, he's terrified of ghosts.

anguty *kinterm*.

Term of address that a man can use to call out to a woman who is a close sister and who he thus avoids, so he doesn't talk to her directly.

K: Ya anguty, kinyi nganam palat! Hey 'ghost', I'm just walking past, alright (so don't look)!

Anguty girim *placename*.

animba *noun*.

Snake, yellow tree. *Dendrelaphis punctulatus*.

animbilerri *noun*.

Snake, green tree. *Dendrelaphis punctulata*.

animbirmire *noun*.

Firefly.

animuni *noun*.

Sweetheart, lover.

K: Animuni ngayi Tawun girim. My girlfriend's in Darwin.

Also heard as **anemuni**.

aninytyi *noun*.

Snake species, Children's python.

aniyen *noun*.

Sand frog. *Limnodynastes ornatus* and *convexusculus*.

anunggupana *noun*.

Butterfly.

anyirri (K), **amirri** (W) *noun*.

Scorpion.

apan *noun*.

Vagina. This is a strong swear word, and should be used with caution.

See also **asyi**.

apelpel *noun*.

Pearl shell.

aperrperr *noun*.

Burdekin duck. Radjah shelduck. *Tadorna radjah*.

apilirr *noun*.

Ants, small orange and black ants.

apirri (K), **ambirri** (W) *time noun*.

1. Before, earlier, first, in the past.

K: Detyengi kinyi kuri kana wannin kukuduk wanganggu. Apirri kuri minde tye warrani kukuduk. These days young men drink beer. But in the past they never used to drink beer.

W: Wunambirri ngambani du pe Amungal. We'll camp a night at Adelaide River first.

2. Already. With stative verbs *apirri* implies that that some event exists prior to some other event (i.e. X is already the case).

K: Nem apirri kana ngirngirr dim bubu pefi. He's already drifting off to sleep.

W: Wayeyi peyambirri dini tye. There was already some other man there.

apkaty *noun*.

'Halfcaste'. Person with light skin colouring showing mixed Aboriginal and Caucasian ancestry. See also **filfingini**. Derivations: *waapkaty*, *wurapkaty*. Loanword from English 'halfcaste'.

apma *interjection*.

Quiet!, shut up!

apuderri *noun*.

Teenage girl.

K: Apuderri kinyi awangalawurity napa wannim. The teenage girls here are just a bit too cocky. See also **wurwerityi**.

apukek (K), **warrifi** (W) *place noun*.

Underneath.

K: Apukek nide yani wirr! Get in underneath!

apukekmemmadi (K),

warrifimemmadi (W) *place noun*.

Upside down, 'belly up'.

K: Murriga wakay apukek memmadi. The

apunderrmi

car's upside down.

apunderrmi (W) See **awuyi** (K).

apurrngekin *noun*.

Beetle.

asikarrak *noun*.

Masked lapwing plover. *Vanellus miles*.

asiminmin *noun*.

Orange horseshoe bat. *Rhonicteris aurantius*.

asyamu *noun*.

Gudgeon. *Mogurnda mogurnda*.

asyapul *noun*.

Egg white.

asyarra *noun*.

Willie wagtail. *Rhipidura leucophrys*.

asyentyerrkimi (W) See **amukun** (K).

asyi *noun*.

Vagina, female genitalia. This can be a strong swear word, and should be used publically with caution.

See also **apan**.

asyilfisyilfi *noun*.

Mussel, small.

asyinme (W) See **ewerrpifiny** (K).

atatngini *noun*.

Banksia tree. *Banksia dentata*.

atatngini *noun*.

Nose stick. The soft central stem of the seed pod of *Banksia dentata* is a 'beginner's' nose stick, inserted after the septum is first pierced. Hardwood nose sticks like *tyigininy* are used after healing is complete.

See also **tyigininy**.

atawan *noun*.

Meat cooked on low temperature coals.

atigul *noun*.

'Hearts', as one of four suites in playing cards. Probably a blend based on English 'heart' and the quasi-productive suffix *-gul*.

atya (W) See **ngatya** (K).

atyalanmurri (K),

atyalanmurru (W) *noun*.

Bird, little grey bird with a white spot on its face, which is usually seen sitting along telephone wires. It's said to migrate each year to Russia.

atyalanmurru (W) See **atyalanmurri** (K).

atyalmerr (K), **awalangirr** (W) *noun*.

Barramundi (adult females). *Lates calcarifer*.

See **adityi** for the fingerlings of **atyalmerr**.

atyambuli (K), **alanbanban** (W) *noun*.

Grasshopper (generic).

Also heard as **alanbalanba** in Ngen'giwumirri.

atya nayin (W) See **ngatya nayin** (K).

atyarrgani *noun*.

Any dead animal found inside a snake's gut.

atyat *place noun*.

Outside.

K: Atyat ka ngimbi wunin fuyfuy wiri. Let's sit outside, to catch the breeze!

Loanword from English/Kriol.

atyayi (W) See **ngatyayi** (K).

atyemerrmerr *noun*.

Leech.

K: Minde yiwi tyutyurr yaga atyemerrmerr nana gebinyi da. You shouldn't swim here or a leech might get you.

atyeri *noun*.

Labia minora, inner lips of vagina.

atyeriwusye (K), **adityeri** (W) *noun*.

Frillnecked lizard, 'blanket lizard'.

Chlamydosaurus kingii.

See also **atularr** (W).

atyi *noun*.

'Cod', sleepy cod. *Oxyeleotris* sp.

atyibelebelepurrr *noun*.

Spangled drongo. *Dicrurus bracteatus*.

atyindirrity *noun*.

Turtle, short-necked freshwater. *Emydura* species.

atyinni *noun*.

Pygmy goose (small black and white species).

atyityulak *noun*.

Striated pardalote, bird. *Pardalotus striatus*.

atypil *noun*.

Hospital.

K: Ngudinyi tyuk ngini atypil! I'm sending you to hospital! Loanword from English/Kriol.

awerrbawurr

atyun *noun*.

Kingfisher species. *Todiramphus macleayii* and *sanctus* and *pyrrhopygia*.

atyutyu ep *interjection*.

Shut up!, keep your mouth shut tight!

K: Ya atyutyu ep gimim yirrugu nime! Hey, you three should keep your mouths shut!

See also **apma**.

awakufun (K), **amalafirr** (W) *noun*.

Female kangaroo, female Antilopine wallaroo. *Macropus antilopinus*

Also recorded as **awakupun**.

awakul (W) See **anginakul** (K).**awalangirr** (W) See **atyalmerr** (K).**awalirrm** (K),

angannarrgudu (W) *noun*.

Flying fox, small red. *Pteropus scapulatus*.

awalminmin *noun*.

Fish species, rainbow fish. *Melanotaenia trifasciata*.

awalngirri (K),

aminytyerralfi (W) *noun*.

Centipede. Kids also call this insect *tyutyutren*, which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'choo choo train'.

awalpurr *noun*.

Pygmy goose. *Nettapus pulchellus*.

awambu *noun*.

Rock wallaby, female black short-eared. *Petrogale brachyotis*.

awamumu *noun*.

'Policeman wasp'. This small carnivorous wasplike insect preys on flies. It sneaks up and pounces on its prey, and is thus named the 'policeman fly'.

awanggi *noun*.

Crow. Torresian crow. *Corvus orru*.

See also **wakwak**.

awayybi *noun*.

Mud crab.

awapurrpurrrk *adjectival noun*.

Children.

K: Detyengi awapurrpurrrk kak wannim

Tawun pefi pulpul ngini. Today the

children are going to Darwin for football.

W: Tyawurru awapurrpurrrk kak wannim

Tawun pefi pulpul ne.

awarawa *noun*.

Bird species, common koel. *Eudynamys*

scolopacea.

awarrapun (K), **ayerrkinwari** (W) *noun*.

Saltwater crocodile, 'alligator'. *Crocodylus porosus*.

See also **ayerrsyinge** and **ewerrmisye** for freshwater crocodile.

awarrgadi (K), **awarrgudu** (W) *noun*.

1. Spiderweb.

2. Witchdoctor's small dilly bag.

awarrgudu (W) See **awarrgadi** (K).**awarrmadinguri**

(K), **awarrmadinguru** (W) *noun*.

Sugarglider. *Petaurus breviceps*.

K: Awarrmadinguri wu wupun

wayimwurity. Sugarglider puts the clouds in place. *Awarrmadinguri* organises cloud formations in the sky, creates the sky colouring at sunrise and sunset, and builds up clouds in preparation for storms.

awarrmadinguru (W) See

awarrmadinguri (K).

awarrmil *noun*.

Small beetle.

awasyan *noun*.

Furred animals, generic name for all types.

awasyanderri *noun*.

Baby kangaroo or wallaby at the growth stage when they first get fur.

awasyelewire *noun*.

Seven Sisters star formation.

awawu *kinterm*.

Mate. For a man, awawu is anyone he can potentially marry, i.e. a female distant cousin. For a woman, awawu is her distant female cousins, i.e. anyone that her brother can marry.

awerrbalarr *noun*.

Winged animals. Generic term for all flying animals with wings. The most typical *awerrbalarr* are birds, but the term, which literally means 'having feathers', also includes flying insects. Emus and bats are not covered by this term.

awerrbawurr *noun*.

Ant lion.

awilfirr

awilfirr *noun*.

Wandering whistle duck. *Dendrocygna arcuata*.

awin *noun*.

Bream (esp. black bream). 'Snooty grunter'. *Hephaestus jenkinsi* and *Hephaestus fuliginosus*.

awinytyuk *noun*.

Black-faced cuckoo shrike. *Coracina novaehollandiae*.

awirirr *noun*.

Small black leeches, often found attached to the underside of turtles, or in the armpits of water goannas.

awisamuy *noun*.

White crane, Great egret. *Ardea alba*
K: *Ya awisarmuy kene kebem puty gaganim?* Hey, who frightened the white crane away?

awudin *noun*.

Insect species, mud wasp.

awudupun fulful *noun*.

Gosling that is just begining to walk around on its own.

awugur (W) See **agurmirri** (K).**awuleyi** *noun*.

Goanna species, small monitor. *Varanus mitchellii*.

awulgarri *noun*.

Bird species (unidentified: red legs, smaller than a heron).

awululu *noun*.

Bar-shouldered dove. *Geopelia humeralis* and *placida*.

awumbugenketwayirr (W) See **tyunguttyungut** (K).**awumbum** *noun*.

Owl species. *Ninox connivens* and *boobook*, *Tyto novaehollandiae*.

awumirr *noun*.

Snake species, olive whip snake. *Demansia olivacea*.

awunytyerr *noun*.

Zebra finch, star finch, crimson finch. *Taeniopygia guttata*, *Neochmia raficauda*, *Neochmia phaeton*.

awunytyerryin'gini *noun*.

Baby catfish. Lit. 'fresh canegrass animal'. This refers to the new shoots of

the canegrass, which appear at the same time as baby catfish appear, in about May.

awurr *noun*.

Swamp quail. *Coturnix ypsilophora*.

awurrgesi *noun*.

Edible grub, found in *muyil* swamp.

awurriyi (K), **awurrsyi** (W) *noun*.

Spider (generic).

awurrsyi (W) See **awurriyi** (K).**awusi** *noun*.

Caterpillar species, edible.

awuwu *noun*.

Crickets, all species.

awuyi (K), **apunderirmi** (W) *noun*.

Possum, northern brushtail. *Trichosurus armhemensis*.

aya *interjection*.

Hey!, whoa!, hang on!

ayangarmada *noun*.

Yabby, lobster.

ayelakun *noun*.

Small rodent, delicate mouse. *Pseudomys delicatulus*.

ayendu *noun*.

Eel species.

ayenimwalalpi *noun*.

Clickbeetle. Derived from a verb meaning 'animal that shakes its head'.

ayerrkinwari (W) See **awarrapun** (K).**ayerrsya** *noun*.

Bush cockroach.

ayerrsyinge *noun*.

Crocodile, freshwater. Alternative name for ewerrmisye 'fresh water crocodile', based on its resemblance to a floating pandanus trunk. (lit. pandanus tree animal). *Crocodylus johnstoni*.

See also **ewerrmisye**.

ayetmindi *noun*.

Comb-crested jacana. *Irediparra gallinacea*.

ayikuku *noun*.

Coucal. *Centropus phasianus*.

ayimbingirri (W) See **ayipingirri** (K).**ayinnimbi** *noun*.

Hornet, paper wasp.

ayinnimbi *noun*.

Mother-in-law.

K: Ayinnimbi ngayi wurru minde nana tyerrakul ngiminge tyerr. She's my mother-in-law, I can't talk to her.

ayipingirri (K), **ayimbingirri** (W) *noun.*

Torres Strait imperial pidgeon. *Ducula bicolor.*

ayipiri *noun.*

Bull ant.

ayiwisi *noun.*

Dragonfly, yellow.

ayuy *interjection.*

1. Exclamation of surprise on seeing someone unexpectedly.

K: Ayuy, etye yemenggem? Hey there, when did you get here?

2. Expression of annoyance, frustration.

K: Ayuy, wamindetyeri kirri! Jeez, he's a deaf bastard!

W: Ayuy, palak ngim napa, engelin mendimendi. Boy, I'm tired, fishing day in and day out.

Bb

ba *interjection.*

Whoops, I've made a mistake. This is what someone says when they realise they've said something wrongly, and they correct themselves.

W: Judge menyne . . . ba!, judge ninggi dam tyerrpu, 'Ityi yiminy pefi yiriny fel?'

So he said to the judge . . . whoops!, I mean the judge asked him, 'How did you escape?'. *Ba* 'whoops' differs from *ba* 'let's go!' in being ingressive (said with breath being sucked into the mouth, rather than flowing out of it).

See also **ba** 'let's go!'

ba *interjection.*

Let's go!

K: Ba, ngambani nime ngini! OK, let's get going! This exclamation differs from *ba* 'whoops!' in being egressive (said with breath flowing out of the mouth, rather than being sucked into it).

See also **ba** 'whoops!'

ba *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Tease someone, laugh at someone.

K: Minde yungindi ba. Don't tease me.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Lazy, be lazy, be unhelpful.

K: Wuni tyamennapa gudem ba gaganim.

Minde danginnin meket nime. That bloke is such a lazy person. He's not giving us a hand.

bafirr *noun.*

Downstream, lower down the river.

K: Bafirr napa ngaganin du. I'm camping at the downstream end of town. This word is used to name one end of the Nauiyu community.

See also **purrsyirre** 'the bottom end of town'.

bafirr *placename.*

Woolianna. Name for the downstream community of Woolianna.

bafu *noun.*

Handle on billycan, dillybag etc.

bafun

bafun *noun*.

Ash, dust, powder.

K: Bafun pagu yerrtyarrawu ngini. Pass me that ash for chewing tobacco.

ba gen'ge *bodypart + coverb*

► **daran** *reflexive verb*.

Take sides in an argument, choose to support one side in a fight.

bakalang *noun*.

Bones in lower arm, radius and ulna.

ba ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Pick something (e.g. fruit) from a branch.

K: Mimeli ngerringgi baket. We picked black plums.

bakuri (K), **bakuru** (W) *adjectival noun*.

Pacifist, a quiet non-confronting type of person. Derivations: *wabakuri*, *wurbakuri*.

bakuru (W) See **bakuri** (K).

bakuty (K), **tyityipi** (W) *noun*.

Many, lots.

bama *noun*.

Club used for pounding fibrous roots before cooking.

bamentyi *noun*.

Wrist.

Literally 'arm-neck'. See also **bakalang** 'lower arm'.

bang *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Pierce something by pinching it with your fingernails.

K: Mengari ninggi ngerim bang. I pierced it with my fingernail.

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Pierce something by poking it.

K: Dangingngi syibang. He pierced my nose.

► **disen** *verb tr*.

Pull something out from inside.

K: Anguri disyem menytyibang. She pulled the turtle's guts out through its neck.

banunggutyiriny (W) See

magumagu (K).

banytyi *kinterm*.

Brother-in-law.

K: Banytyi ngayi wa wuni. That bloke is my brother-in-law. Probably a loanword from Kriol. Possibly ultimately derived

from English 'fancy'.

See also **naga** 'brother-in-law'.

bapurrpurrrk *noun*.

Creek.

See also the more common term

ngirrgifiriny.

barrabarra *noun*.

Afterbirth, placenta.

bat *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Knock something down into a horizontal position, lay something out flat.

K: Post kinyi yudi bat ngini. You'll need to knock these fence posts down.

W: Musyulng wudumngirrki bat wakay, mattress, yawurr sheet, blanket, pillow.

'Yanni du nyine', menyngirrki. He laid out swags for us, everything, mattresses, sheets, blankets and pillows. 'You can go to sleep now', he told us.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb*.

Fall, fall into a lying position, lay yourself out flat.

K: Ngudem bat. I fell flat over.

bat __ **muy** *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr*.

Squint, look out from under a lowered brow.

K: Bat mem muy. She's squinting.

bat __ **wayirr** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr*.

Frown, adopt a look of focus and concentration.

K: Bat wirrim wayirr. They're frowning.

ba tal *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Raise a child, bring someone up.

K: Werringngi batal. They raised me.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Rear a child, bring a child to adulthood.

batbat __ **wayirr** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr*.

Fail to notice something, be unaware of what is going on around you, be 'off with the fairies'.

K: Batbat mem muy napa dim, minde yenim werrtyeri! He's not taking any notice, he can't hear it!

bat tyerr *coverb + bodypart*► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Have loose, droopy lips.

K: Yaganim bat tyerr! You've got loose droopy lips!

baty (redup: batybity) *coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Stung, be stung by something.

K: Dangingngi batybity wurru. I've been stung all over.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Twisted, be twisted or wrapped around something, be draped over something.

K: Detyirri yenim menytyibatybity. The umbilicus was twisted round her neck.

W: Yeningngi batybity efenggu. This snake was wrapped around me.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Sew.

K: Ngarim batybity debiweri. I'm sewing the trousers.

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Kick something.

K: Nagangngi batybity. He was kicking me.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Fall down, hit the ground.

K: Turang mem, bengim batybity. He was falling down drunk all over the place.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hold something in your hand, have something in your possession, take something with you.

W: Kanbi kinyi minbe merrendi ngembimi baty airplane nide yerrminbadi. We're not allowed to take this didjeridu onto the big plane with us.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Born, be born (lit. fall to the ground).

K: Dede kide yebem baty? Where were you born?

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hold, have, be in possession of something.

K: Membirr warrakma ngerim baty. I've got three kids.

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Tread on something, hold something down with your foot, kick something.

K: Defirr ninggi nganam baty. I held it

down with my foot.

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Hold something in your mouth, chew.

K: Ngayi derringidi ngerim nga baty ngini yetyerrawu. I want to chew some tobacco.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Know a language or a song.

K: Yerrmenytyi nyindetu ngarim baty. I know that song.

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Slap.

K: Ngineny tyamu baty ngini. I'm going to slap you.

W: Bengingngi lulu nimbi wurru, nyinda nimbi nginem baty. Well, she swore at me, so that's why I slapped her.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Burn, cook, be hot, be angry.

K: Minde fekiderru wa baty ngini. He's going to cook it soon.

W: Wayingngi baty dege. I'm angry.

ba wa *bodypart + coverb*► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Pick up someone by the arm, take a child into your care, direct or care for someone.

K: Ngiminggin bawa membirr weti. I picked up the baby.

ba walal *bodypart + coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Shake someone's hand (e.g. as in introducing yourself).

W: Demngi bawalal. He shook me by the hand.

be (redup: bebe) *coverb*► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Burp, cough up fluid (e.g. a baby coughing up breastmilk).

K: Warringi bebe ngini. I'm going to burp.

bebi *coverb*► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

See yourself, look at yourself.

K: Nginyerrem mibebi. I checked my face (in the mirror).

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look around, look at something spread out, cast your eyes over the landscape.

K: Membirr dede winnyinggin madibebi

berkmuy

wannim. The kids are looking at the country laid out in front of them.

berkmuy *noun.*

Wrinkled facial skin, heavily wrinkled like soft mud.

bi *noun.*

Steel axe.

bi *noun.*

Womb.

bileli *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Pick on someone, bully someone.

K: 'Tyagani wuni?'. 'Garim bileli girim'.

'What's going on?'. 'He's picking on him'.

bilenynger *noun.*

Cute baby.

See also **bilenybileny** 'cute baby'.

bilirri *noun.*

Alive, still living.

K: Nem peyideti bilirri yenim? Is he still alive there?

bimadi *noun.*

Heavy muscle at the back of the thigh.

bin *adjectival noun.*

Ripe, cooked, ready to eat. Derivations: *abin, mibin.*

bingarawal *noun.*

'Southerners', the name of one of the two patrimoiety groups through which trade is mediated.

See also **biyawul**.

bingini *noun.*

Dirty bottom, soiled (especially of kids with diarrhoea).

K: Kene kinyi bingini purr? Who's this soiled bottom kid?

bi ninytyi *coverb + bodypart*

► **nagawam** *reflexive verb.*

Stand with the instep of one foot resting on your other knee.

biny *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Dry out from heat, be dried up.

K: Ya, kuri wayim biny kana! Hey, this billy's boiled dry now!

W: Mudiga wayim biny e wayim bul, minbe kuru. The car dried up and cooked, there was no water (in the radiator).

birr *coverb*

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Smoke a child, expose newborn babies' bodies to smoke.

K: Membirr nginnebirrki birr kana ngini!

Let's 'smoke' both these kids right away!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Clip something, fasten something.

K: Nga birr ngini pin. I'll do the pin up.

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Stop someone, arrest someone, physically prevent someone from moving.

K: Nganam birr. I stopped him.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Have your plan change suddenly.

K: Minde kana yenim, dangim birr nide.

He won't be going, his plans have changed on him.

birr __ pi *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Stay with a person.

K: Wakineti birr nginne pi. I'm gonna stay with this bloke.

birrbirr *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Become dry and stuck (of spilt food, sleep in the eyes, etc.)

K: 'Mingarapa kinyi kene yedi derriwutyitye? Gupun birrbirr girim'. 'Who spilt this weetbix on the table? It's dried rock hard now'.

birrbirrfingini *time noun.*

Late in the night, after midnight.

K: Tyagani ngini yaganin lali dede kinyi birrbirrfingini wurru? What are you wandering around camp for, this late at night?

birrbirrmmuy (W) See **tuttutmuy** (K).

birrbirrpi *noun.*

Other end of some space (e.g. far corner of the room, other end of the billabong).

birrbirrppurr *noun.*

Blocked up (of a drain, toilet, etc.).

biyawul *noun.*

'Northerners', the name of one of the two patrimoiety groups through which trade is mediated.

See also **bingarawal**.

bubu *coverb*► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sleepy, be sleepy, become sleepy.

K: Damuy nyinyi yirim bubu kide. Your eyes are getting sleepy.*W: Ngirim bubu nyine!* Hey I'm getting sleepy now!► **dem** *verb tr.*

Fetch water, scoop up water.

K: Yemingindi bubu kuri! Fetch me some water!► **wayim** *verb intr.*

Overripe, be overripe, be too soft (of fruit).

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Overcooked, be overcooked (of meat).

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Feel sad.

K: 'Tyagannimbi?' 'Tyamennapa ngupun bubu'. 'What's wrong?' 'I'm just sad, that's all!'► **dem** *verb tr.*

Blow bubbles.

K: Malarrgu dem bubu yenim tyentyirri.

The turtle is blowing bubbles.

► **webem** *verb intr.*

Feel sad.

K: Ngayi ngebem bubu. I feel sad.**bubu** __ **ge** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Heartbroken, be heartbroken, be crying inside.

K: Bubu nging ge. I'm heartbroken.**bubungini** *noun.*

Rotten, soft.

bude *noun.*

Nest, birdnest.

budenggu *noun.*

Pied cormorant, little pied cormorant.

*Phalacrocorax varius, Phalacrocorax melanoleacus.***bul** (redup: bulbul) *coverb*► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Cook, barbecue, roast meat.

K: Yudingindi baty gagu mamdeti. Cook me some more beef.► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Become hot.

K: Ayan fiti ninggi wayim bul. The iron is

hot from the sun.

► **ngirem** *reflexive verb.*

Fight (verbally), argue.

bul __ **ge** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Angry, be angry.

K: Minde bul yimi ge nginde! Don't get angry with me!**bulbulfi** *noun.*

Hot (of water, etc.).

bunbunmem (W) See **funfunmem** (K).**Bupa** *placename.***Burarr** *placename.***burra** *noun.*Pelican. *Pelecanus conspicillatus.**W: Yambiying nimbi gagu burra wandirrk ninggi darani titidi pagu tye yedi darra.* From Yambiying Ancestral Pelican came along this way, poling herself along on a raft.**burrburr** *coverb*► **disen** *reflexive verb.*

Stretch your body, be active, move about.

K: Dengini wityi wirrsye burrburr, epe meringgi napa wannim wapup. They should be more active, but they just sit around in the shade.**burrburrmuy** *noun.*

Pockmarked face, acne scarred skin.

butyeri *noun.*

Blonde hair.

bu tyerr *coverb + bodypart*► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Lying along road (water).

K: Kuri wibem butyerr. Water is lying on the road.**buy** *coverb*► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Pregnant, be pregnant.

K: Falmi ngayi wirribem buy kana. My wife is pregnant now.► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Go along under water.

K: Atyalmerr yenim buy kurapukek. The barramundi is underwater.**buy** __ **derri** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Stand out visibly because the colouring of something is 'unnatural' against its

buy_garri

background.

K: Tipperary wunu wembem, buy gumum derri girribem. There's the Tipperary homestead, standing out visibly.

buy __ garri *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Have 'standing out' legs. Have legs that are highly visible.

buy __ pi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Grey haired, be grey haired, become grey haired.

K: Nem yenim buy pi. He's greying.

buybuy __ tyerr *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Blister, have one's skin blister (as in 'prickly heat').

K: Buybuy meny tyerr nginde. I've got prickly heat blisters.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Grey, be grey haired, go grey.

K: Buybuy nginy tyerr kana. I've gone grey haired.

Dd

da- *noun prefix.*

Country. This prefix attaches to the demonstratives *kinyi* 'this' and *wuni* 'that' to form demonstratives that specifically refer to tracts of country.

W: Fepi minbadi nide madiwunninggi, fepi wagarri widdibemgu. Dekinninggi 'Wanytyirr' nyine piwari. Dawunninggendi nyin 'Banimbilerri'. On the other side of Peppimenarti hill, there are two other hills. The nearer of the two is called 'Wanytyirr', and the further of the two is called 'Banimbilerri'. Note that the form of the prefix is *da-* when the next vowel in the word is 'a' or 'u', but *de-* when the next vowel in the word is 'i' or 'e'.

-da *noun suffix.*

Country. This suffix attaches to the interrogative *tyen* to form an interrogative that specifically refers to tracts of country. e.g. *tyende* 'which country'.

K: Tyende kinyi? What country is this?

See also the same form which attaches as a prefix to demonstratives.

da (redup: *dada*) *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Make someone itchy.

K: Yewirr kinyi yemi du ngini, warinyi da ngini. If you touch this tree, it'll make you itchy.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Burst something.

K: Yangi dada! Burst these blisters of mine!

► **dagan** *verb intr.*

Sit with your bottom on the ground, ankles crossed, and knees up near your chest.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Hit, punch someone.

K: Ngebenda deme ninggi wawuni. I hit that man with my fist.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Boring, be boring, be unexciting.

K: Dede kinyi diny da, engelin kidenawa

dakarrany

ngambani! This place is too boring, let's go fishing somewhere!

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Shoot a gun.

K: Gagu wamanggal ngebi da ngini. I'm off to shoot a wallaby.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Call out about a death (kookaburras do this).

K: Afirirpa ninggi dangimbirr da. A kookaburra sung out to them about it. For Ngan'gi speakers, kookaburras are the tellers of news of the imminent death of distant people.

daba *noun.*

Arm.

K: Daba musyari yimi bawa, getyimi bapal. Lift her up gentle, you don't want to break her arm!

W: Daba musyari yumu bawa genytyi mi bapal.

dabapurrpurrk *noun.*

Little creeks.

dabatyatma *noun.*

Right handed. Derivations:

wadabatyatma, wurdabatyatma.

dada *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sing.

K: Wirrike palamurri werri wirringgi dada. The two of them are singing with clapsticks.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Sing, be able to sing.

K: Minde nana ngaganim dada. I can't sing.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Crack nits, break nit eggs in someone's hair with a 'nit stick'.

K: Ngayi ngarin pidada aminbi manak. I cracked his nit eggs.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Busy, be busy at doing something on your own.

K: Wunde yirre karan dada. She's back there busy with herself.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Tap, chip away at something.

K: Ngeben dada ngirim, ngebi derri bang

ngini. I'm chipping away at it, to make a hole.

dada (W) See **data** (K).

dadat *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make a scritch noise (like a beetle in a tin cup, or a dog at the door).

dadatyerr (K), **dafi** (W) *adjectival noun.*

'Cheeky', spicy/hot (of food), itchy (of grubs). Derivations: *adadatyerr, midadatyerr.*

dadirri *noun.*

Still, without moving, housebound, preferring the one place.

K: Dadirri ngirim, tal ngim muy, ngirim wertryeri. I sat still, concentrating, and listening.

See also **dadirrimade**.

dadirrimade (K), **dadirrityerr** (W) *noun.*

Hard, tough, brittle.

dadirrime *noun.*

Faint, collapse.

K: Dadirime yenim. He's fainted.

dadirrityerr *noun.*

Tough-worded, make a point strongly.

K: Dadirrityerr pagu! I'm being tough, that's it!

dadirrityerr (W) See **dadirrimade** (K).

dafala (W) See **tapala** (K).

dafi (W) See **dadatyerr** (K).

dagabagen'ge *adjectival noun.*

'Stickybeak'. Someone who's always poking their nose into other people's business. Derivations: *wadagabagen'ge, wurdagabagen'ge.*

dagarri *noun.*

Leg, esp. lower leg.

K: Dagarri weti kirri ngani elele! He's got skinny little legs, like a curlew!

W: Dagarri wedi mirri ngini elele.

Derivations: *agarri, migarri.*

dagum *noun.*

1. Fog, mist, dew.

2. Season name: that time in the mid dry season characterised by cold nights and early morning fog.

dakarrany *noun.*

Polygamy, having more than one wife.

damada

damada *noun*.

Clear, clean sky (as in just after a storm when all the dust is washed away).

damadi *noun*.

Chest.

K: Ma, yebi da damadi napa! Go on, shoot it right in the chest! Derivations: *amadi*, *mimadi*.

See also **-madi-**.

dambal dambal (K),

tyambal tyambal (W) *sound noun*.

Sound of waves breaking.

damenbirr (W) See **tamambirr** (K).

damunerr *noun*.

Tree species (no common name known).

Owenia reticulata, *Owenia vernicosa*.

This tree is quite toxic and its fruit is poisonous and inedible. *Damunerr* can provide protection from evil spirits. A person being pursued by a spirit can climb this tree. An approaching spirit will lick the tree and die.

damurri (K), **damurru** (W) *noun*.

Balls, testicles, scrotum. *da*. Derivations: *amurri*, *adamurri*, *midamurri*.

damurru (W) See **damurri** (K).

damuy *noun*.

Eye.

K: Yinyirri damuy kerre kirri. Look at those big eyes!

W: Yinyirri damuy wawarrfirr mirri.

Derivations: *mimuy*, *midamuy*, *adamuy*.

damuy — baty *noun + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Keep a person in your thoughts. Still think about someone after they're gone. Have an image of a person fresh in your mind.

K: Damuy ngeringnge baty. I still think about her.

damuy dityunggur *noun*.

'Short eye'. This is a common teasing expression.

damuy dudumempi *noun*.

Asian eyes, eyes with 'swollen' lids.

damuy wamanggal *noun*.

'Wallaby eyes'. This is a common teasing expression.

damuy werri *noun*.

Have eyes for someone, be 'going out' with someone, be boyfriend/girlfriend.

K: Wa wuni ka, damuy werri nganninggu.

See that bloke over there, me and him are going out. This verb usually only occurs with dual subject marking, though sometimes you hear people use it with reciprocal marking, e.g. *Damuy werri nganningirrki* 'We're going out'.

dangim *simple verb tr*.

Write, incise, make meaningful marks on something.

K: Peyipa nyinyi yani tye yini. You were writing your papers.

danguri (K), **danguru** (W) *noun*.

Penis.

danguru (W) See **danguri** (K).

dany (W) See **danybarraga** (K).

danybarraga (K), **dany** (W) *noun*.

Turtle, small shortnecked freshwater.

Emydura species. Looks like *atyindirrity* but has a yellow mask on its face.

dap (W) See **dep** (K).

dapala *adjectival noun*.

Deaf person. Derivations: *wadapala*, *wurdapala*. Loanword from English/Kriol 'deaf fella'.

See also **detyeri wulek** and **ngamama**.

dapanmi *noun*.

Crotch, fork of legs.

K: Nganam baty dapanmi napa! I kicked it right up its 'fork'! Derivations: *apanmi*, *yerrpanmi*.

dapurr *noun*.

1. Bum, bottom.

2. Mouth of a small creek.

K: Engelin ngini kinyi ka dapurr nide ngaganim. I'm going fishing here at the mouth of the creek.

W: Agarrtyinytyi ne kinyi ka dapurr nide ngani pe.

darrgariny *noun*.

Tear (in clothing), a leaking tap, a hole.

darrgarinypurr *noun*.

'Leaky-arsed'. This is a common teasing expression.

darrwa *noun*.

1. Raft made of logs tied together, used to

dede putymemme

cross rivers.

2. Platform built up in a tree for hunting, or used to escape from rising floodwaters.

data (K), **dada** (W) *noun*.

Shoulder.

datakinninggi *demonstrative*.

This side X, the X on this side (where X is an upright, 'standing' object, like a fence, or a person).

W: Datakinninggi nginyinggin yilil, nem were nyinyi girribem. Datawunninggi nem ngatya ngayi. Epe ngarrnguweri kene girribem? The one on the near side, that's your brother. And the one on the far side, that's my daddy. So who's that in between them?

datawunninggi *demonstrative*.

That side X, the X on that side (where X is an upright, 'standing' object, like a fence, or a person).

W: Datakinninggi nginyinggin yilil, nem were nyinyi girribem. Datawunninggi nem ngatya ngayi. Epe ngarrnguweri kene girribem? The one on the near side, that's your brother. And the one on the far side, that's my daddy. So who's that in between them?

datyamu *noun*.

Cheek, side of face.

K: Yine tyamubaty datyamu napa! Slap her on the cheek!

dawanytyirr *noun*.

Armpit, side of chest.

dawayirr *noun*.

Forehead.

dawuni *place noun*.

Country a long way from here.

dayi *noun*.

Catfish, small blue. *Arius graeffei*.

daymen *noun*.

'Diamonds', as one of four suites in playing cards. Loanword from English.

de- *noun prefix*.

Country. This prefix attaches to the demonstratives *kinyi* 'this' and *wuni* 'that' to form demonstratives that specifically refer to tracts of country.

W: Fepi minbadi nide madiwunninggi, fepi wagarri widdibemgu. Dekinninggi

'Wanytyirr' nyine piwari. Dawunninggendi nyin 'Banimbilerri'. On the other side of Peppimenarti hill, there are two other hills. The nearer of the two is called 'Wanytyirr', and the further of the two is called 'Banimbilerri'. Note that the form of the prefix is *da-* when the next vowel in the word is 'a' or 'u', but *de-* when the next vowel in the word is 'i' or 'e'. See also the same form which attaches as a suffix to interrogatives.

-de *noun suffix*.

Country. This suffix attaches to the interrogative *tyen* to form a 'country interrogative'.

K: Dede kinyi tyende? What country is this?

See **tyende**.

debi *noun*.

Thigh, upper leg.

K: Debi pagu wukume yangi fime. Give me one leg (of that cut up bullock).

debi efeyi *noun*.

'Goanna thighs'. This is a common teasing expression.

debiwerre (W) See **debiwerri** (K).

debiwerri (K), **debiwerre** (W) *noun*.

Trousers.

K: Debiwerri wakay wuwu ninggi dingim pita nginde. These pants are finished! A dog has torn them up.

dede *noun*.

1. Country.

K: Dede kinyi nganingetyi ngayi. This is my mother's country.

2. Behaviour, way of doing things.

K: Dede yubuyubu ngambanine wapup. We should follow in his good example.

3. Camp, campsite, home, address.

K: Kinyi dede ngani tu ngini. I'll camp here tonight.

4. World, Earth.

dede kanyirra *noun*.

'Camp friend', someone living in the same camp who's your best friend.

dede putymemme (K),

dede putymenyme (W) *noun*.

Dreaming site, place formed by ancestral beings, 'created country'.

dede putymenyme

dede putymenyme (W) See **dede putymemme** (K).

dedenggurr *place noun*.

Camp.

See also **dede**.

dederri *noun*.

Back of upper body, spine.

K: Wa dederri wulek. He's got a bad back.

dede yewe tyityipi *noun*.

Distant lands, lands over the sea.

dedirr *noun*.

Tooth.

K: Kene kinyi dedirr kerre ngani nendu gimin! Who is this here with big teeth like a horse!

W: Kene kinyi dedirr minbadi ngini nendu gumu! Derivations: *adedirr*.

defirr *noun*.

Foot.

K: Ya kene kinyi defirr yedi perpirk tye?

Hey, whose feet have made these prints here? Derivations: *afirr*.

dege *noun*.

1. Belly, stomach.

K: Dege dingengngi ket. I've got a belly ache.

2. Do a poo, excrete (euphemistic).

K: Dege ngini ngani ngini. I'm going to the toilet (lit. I'm going for a 'belly').

See also **ngekin**.

dege __ **wa** *noun + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr*.

Love somebody.

K: Dege ngimingginnyi wa. I love you.

degebilirri *noun*.

Life, living, being alive.

K: Degebilirri ngini nganan yeli. I ran for my life.

dege werre (W) See **dege werri** (K).

dege werri (K), **dege werre** (W) *noun*.

Pregnant, 'belly-having'.

K: Dege werri yenim. She's pregnant.

dekinyi *place noun*.

Close country.

K: Minde wuni pefi, dekinyi pagu. Not far, just close up to here.

delyek *noun*.

Woman who has borne a child.

Derivations: *wurdelyek*.

deme *noun*.

1. Hand, finger.

K: Yakay awalngirri ningi bengingngi gatit deme napa wurru. Ouch! a centipede has bitten me on the hand.

W: Yakay aminytjalarrfi ninggi bemngi gatit deme napa wurrmirri.

2. Law, 'custom way', traditional culture.

K: Deme nayin nime nyinnin! That's the way our Law is!

deme bamadi *noun*.

Palm of the hand.

deme kerre (K),

deme minbadi (W) *noun*.

Thumb.

K: Wumirr kinyi benging ngi da deme kerre nide. A boil has appeared on my thumb.

deme lenggirr *noun*.

Naughtiness, wrong behaviour, crippled.

See also **deme wulek**, **wulekwulek**, **nurrinurri**.

deme memetyi *noun*.

Missing a finger or a toe.

deme minbadi (W) See **deme kerre** (K).

demenggem *simple verb intr*.

Arrive at a place, come upon a person.

K: Tawun ngerrmenggem. We arrived in Darwin.

W: Yibe wemengngenti. She'll come over to me later.

demenytyi *noun*.

Neck.

K: Kene kinyi demenytyi fenggu! Who's this with the long neck!

deme wulek (K),

deme wurek (W) *noun*

Naughtiness, wrong behaviour.

K: Deme wulek wannim. They're being naughty.

See also **deme lenggirr**, **wulekwulek**, **nurrinurri**.

deme wurek (W) See **deme wulek** (K).

deme yubu *noun*.

Good hand, manually dextrous, especially successful at gambling (cards).

deminmi (K), **nityiwuwu** (W) *noun*.

Elbow.

dendi (W) See **deti** (K).

dengidingge (K),**dengirrdingge** (W) *noun*.

Calf muscle.

Also recorded as **dengiringge** (K).**dengini** *noun*.

1. Body. One's whole physical body.

K: Dengini wayingngi bat, tyutyurr wityi ngim tyutyurr ngini. My body feels hot, I need a swim.

2. Character, mind, behaviour. The non-physical parts of a person.

K: Dengini yubuyubu ngini ngarrani. We'll be good from now on.*W: Dengini yubuyubu yarrani!* You need to change your ways! *Yerrtyagani yerrim baty tundumuy, dengini nagurr dinyinggin pagu.* Whatever secrets you've got, he can see right into your mind.See also similar usages of **deme** 'hand' and **depi** 'head'.

3. Life, a person's life.

K: Dengini nyinyi dengini marrgu yiminggin wa. And your body (will reincarnate) and you'll get a new life.

4. Body, substance, sense.

K: Pitya kinyi yerr minde dengini wurru! This movie has no substance (makes no sense)!**dengirrdingge** (W) See **dengidingge** (K).**deninbi** (W) See **denunbi** (K).**deninytyi** *noun*.

Knee.

K: Ngudem bat deninytyi nguden ninytyiyiri detyengi. I just fell over and jarred my kneebone.**denunbi** (K), **deninbi** (W) *noun*.

Sacrum, bone in lower back.

K: Denunbi dinengngi ket. I've got lower back pain.*W: Deninbi dinemngi ket.***dep** (K), **dap** (W) *coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Bite something.

K: Afungi ninggi warringngi dep.

Mosquitoes are biting me.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Rest propped up on an elbow.

K: Ngaram dep ngirim. I'm lying propped up on my elbow.► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Name, bestow a name on someone or something.

K: Nem kinyi piwari wudupungngi dep.

This man here gave me my name.

depi *noun*.

Head.

depi *noun*.

Idea, thought, plan.

K: Depi ngerim baty. I've got an idea.**depi** — **baty** *noun + coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Appreciate someone else's perspective, be considerate of another person's position.

K: Depi minde deti tye wermmingindi baty.

They weren't considerate of my position.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Have an idea, have a fresh thought.

K: Depi ngerim baty. I've got an idea.**depi nem** *noun*.

Headache tablets, 'panadol'.

K: Yerrdepi nem yangi fime pagu? Can you give me a panadol?**derrendep** *noun*.

Raised on edge, lie propped up on an elbow etc.

derrgidi *noun*.

Countrymen, relations. People that are related to you. People who you know what kinterm to call them.

derrgidi tyityipi *noun*.

Many relatives.

K: Ngayi minde yeningngi miwapup, awaderrgidi tyipityipi yannim. You don't come visiting anymore, you've got too many relations.**derri** *noun*.

Ridge.

-derri- *incorporated bodypart noun*.

Back, topside, raised surfaces, humps, ridges, convex shapes. The noun root -derri- can occur inside the complex verb immediately before the verb root, where it can convey meanings ranging from literal to metaphorical. -Derri 'humps' occurs in many oppositions to -madi 'hollows'.

K: Ngemen derri pal. I bowed, bent

derri

forward from the waist (lit. I folded myself at the back).

W: Yemi derribirr pe! Travel along the top of the ridge!

derri

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hide.

K: Ngerin derri yedi nide. I hid behind the men.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Knock (e.g. on a door).

W: Warrmadi pe yu derri! Knock on the door, quickly!

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Ride, be seated on something's back, ride on the back of something (e.g. a horse).

K: Ngini derri tye nendu. I was sitting on horseback.

derri bang

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Drill holes in the ground (e.g. for fence posts).

K: Nguddupun derribang perrik ngini. We drilled holes for the fence.

derri baty

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Deliver a baby (of a midwife).

K: Dengngi derribaty. She delivered me.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Go on and on about the same topic, bore people by harping on about the same old thing.

K: Aya, kinyi dede nyin napa kirri den derribaty yenim! Oh no, she's going to tell us about that same place all over again!

derri du

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Find someone or something.

W: Yara fipal pe, nyinnimbi kine yubungirr derridu pe. When you get back, you'll find us right here.

derrigidi

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Like something or someone. Want something to happen.

K: Minde derrigidi ngeme tye kuwul. I didn't like school.

W: Toilet kinyi derrigidi yerrmugu nimbi pe detyirri ne. The toilet is through here,

if you want to have a pee.

derri kerrety

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Watch the back of someone.

K: Nginyirrini derrikerrety tye, din derritum. I watched the back of him, till he was out of sight.

derri ket

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Bend over backwards.

► **dingin** *verb intr.*

Take someone's side in an argument

K: Ngengnge derriket. I took her side in an argument.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Leave a close friend behind, go somewhere without your partner.

K: Wakay ngayim den derriket kana, ngayim kinyi girim. She's gone off without the other one, she's still here.

derri lit

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Cover something over.

K: Dagum ninggi bengin derrilit. Fog has covered everything over.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Lay a cover over something (e.g. food to protect it from flies).

K: Wakay, yupun derrilit? Did you cover it over?

derri pal

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Bend over from the waist.

K: Ngemen derripal ngimingin wa. I bent over and picked it up.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Knock something into a bent over position.

K: Wurr bengin derripal. Lit. It's knocked the grass into a bent over position. This phrase is used as the name for the time of year when the rains knock the dried speargrass over.

derri pul

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Uncover something, clear away the surface of something, e.g. to clear coals away from food cooking in a fire.

detyengi

derri tit *bodypart + coverb*▶ **webem** *verb tr.*

Covered, be covered by something.

K: Kuderri bengim derritit ngani bafun gimi. The billabong was covered with a film of something like dust.▶ **win** *reflexive verb.*

Sit with your back leaning against something.

derri tu *bodypart + coverb*▶ **yenim** *verb intr.*

Incubate, sit on eggs.

K: Yenin derri tu amurri nide. She's sitting on the eggs.**derri tum** *bodypart + coverb*▶ **dim** *verb intr.*

Hidden, be out of sight, be hidden from view.

K: Nginyirrini derrikerrety tye, din derritum. I watched the back of him, till he was out of sight.**derri tyetyirr** *bodypart + coverb*▶ **yenim** *verb intr.*

Set foot in country, walk the land.

K: Aya nagurr ta! Yarrene derrityetyirr! Ngagurr nawa detyeri werri yannim dede nyinnin. (I'm not going) but you mob go ahead, set foot in that country, you know it better than me anyway.**derri tyutyuk** *bodypart + coverb*▶ **wupun** *verb intr.*

Mislead someone, distract someone from the information they are trying to get, give someone 'the run around'.

K: Ngارين tyerrpu, epe wupungngindi derrityutyuk. I've asked you, but you've just given me the run around.**derriwapup** *noun.*

Kid's game of 'piggyback'.

derriwedi (W) See **derriweti** (K).**derriweti** (K), **derriwedi** (W) *noun.*

Island.

derri wirr *bodypart + coverb*▶ **dangin** *verb tr.*

Put a second layer of clothing on, add more layers to something.

derrweri *noun.*

Summit.

*K: Wuni derrweri ngibeng nge tyeri baty**yedi kayki tye.* I heard her calling out on top of the hill over there.**desyi** *noun.*

Nose.

K: Yinyirri desyi kerre kirri! Look at that big nose!*W: Yinyirri desyi minbadi mirri!*Derivations: *adesyi*.**desyi agurru** *noun.*

'Nose like a rock wallaby!'. This is a common teasing expression.

Desyipuleli *placename.***deti** (K), **dendi** (W) *noun.*

Lies. Telling lies.

K: Minde deti yimi ngini, tyendi pagu yudawul ngini! Don't tell me lies now, make sure you come back on Sunday!**-deti** (K), **-yendi** (W) *noun suffix.*

Same, again, still, as well. Goes on nouns to indicate that two things or two events can be thought of as 'the same thing' or 'like each other'.

K: Dede nyin deti yawangngi. Take me back to that same place.*W: Minbendi yangi tyerrpu, minbe pagu yumungiti 'tgaganne?', tyepe ngan'gi ngayi yumungi mewu.* Don't keep asking me the same question, don't ask me 'what for?', just take my word for it. Note that, as in the Ngen'giwumirri example above, -yendi is reduced to -ndi when it follows a vowel, e.g. minbe + yendi -> minbendi.**-deti** (K), **-yendi** (W) *verb suffix.*

Same, again, still, as well. Goes on verbs to indicate that two events can be thought of as 'the same thing' or 'like each other'.

W: Ya! lirmem bengingngi perrety, nem bengim perrety yendi. Hey! I'm feeling cold, and he's feeling cold as well.**detyengi** (K), **tyawurru** (W) *noun.*

Today, now, soon, these days.

K: Ityi yirrimi ngini detyengi? What are you mob doing today?*W: Tyawurru kinyi kuru nyine wannim kukuduk wangangu, ambirri kuru minbe tye warrani kukuduk.* These days young men drink beer, but in the past they never used to drink beer.

detyeny

Note that Ngen'giwumirri **tywurru** is sometimes pronounced as 'thawurru'.

detyeny *noun*.

Tongue.

detyeri *noun*.

1. Ear. Derivations: *Midetyeri*.

2. Idea, thought.

W: 'Ya, detyeri ngerimbaty' meny ngiti.

'Hey, I've got an idea' he said to me.

See also **depi** 'thought'.

3. Those branches of trees, like palm fronds, that all stick out from a single 'headlike' clump.

detyeri __ **baty** *noun + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*

Understand a concept, know about something.

K: Yedi yagata gaganin lali dengini ngagurr nide, epe minde detyeri ngerrinne baty. There's one man walking around amongst you, but you don't know he's there.

detyeri wulek (K), **detyeri wurek** (W) *adjectival noun*.

Deaf person. Derivations: *wadetyeri wulek, wurdetyeri wulek*.

See also **ngamama** and **dapala**.

detyeri wurek (W) See **detyeri wulek** (K).

detyerr *noun*.

1. Mouth, lips.

2. Voice, speech.

K: Ya! apma ya! Detyerr kerre! Hey! Shut up! You're too loud!

detyerr dudumempi *noun*.

'Swollen lips'. This is a common teasing expression.

detyerrmadi (K), **tyerrmadi** (W) *noun*.

Jaw, lower jaw bone.

detyerr minimindi *noun*.

'Waterlily lips'.

K: Wapupurity muy mene, detyerr minimindi! You think you're gorgeous, but you got lips like a water lily! This is a common teasing expression.

detyerrperperkngini (W) See **perperknginityerr** (K).

detyerr tyityipi *noun*.

Conflicting talk. Inconsistent speech, say

one thing, but do another, (lit. 'many mouthed').

detyinmi (W) See **detyunmi** (K).

detyirri *noun*.

1. Navel, bladder, umbilical cord.

2. Have a piss, urinate (euphemism).

K: Kukuk, detyirri ngini ngani ngini. Hang on, I just have to go to the toilet (lit. I'm going for a 'bladder'). See **dege** for a similar euphemism for 'do a poo'.

detyunmi (K), **detyinmi** (W) *noun*.

Back of head.

deyedirr *noun*.

1. Hip, hipbone.

2. Wheel of a vehicle.

di *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr*

Cry.

K: Minde yiwi di. Don't cry.

► **wibem** *verb intr*

Feel homesick.

K: Dege wiben di. She's feeling homesick.

didi (W) See **tidi** (K).

difafa *noun*.

Shouting, crying.

dim *simple verb intr*

1. Sit, to be in a sitting posture.

K: Nem peyita dini tye. He was already sitting there.

W: Kinyi ngi pe. I'll be sitting here.

2. Be, exist, to live in a place, to be in a place.

K: Fepi minati ngirim. Tyandi yeyi syirre ngiwi ngini. I'm in Peppimenarti. I'll be here until next week. The choice of *dim* 'sit' as a verb meaning 'exist' is appropriate for those types of subjects, like humans, and some animals, which can fold up their legs, rest their bottom on the ground, and keep their torso fairly upright. See also **wirribem** 'stand' and **wibem** 'lie', as the appropriate verb for other types of subjects.

3. Have a quality, to be X. *Dim* combines with nominals, like 'happy' and 'lonely' in the examples below, to attribute that quality to a person. Note that the choice of *dim* 'sit' implies that this quality is transitory. See **yenim** 'go' for the

dirreninggi

attribution of more permanent qualities.
K: Felfi dim. He's on his own (just now).
W: Lamurity dim. She's happy (at the moment). The choice of *dim* 'sit' as a verb meaning 'be X' is appropriate for those types of subjects, like humans, and some animals, which can fold up their legs, rest their bottom on the ground, and keep their torso fairly upright. See also **wirribem** 'stand' and **wibem** 'lie', as the appropriate verb for other types of subjects.

dimuy (K), (W) *adjectival noun*.

Crybaby, someone who's always crying.
 Derivations: *wadimuy*, *wurdimuy*.

See also **wabadi**, **wurbadi** in Ngen'giwumirri.

din'girri *noun*.

Song style sung by the Jaminjung and further to the south.

Dingirriyet *placename*.

din'girrk *noun*.

Flu.

K: Din'girrk werri ngaganim. I've got the flu.

dinydiny *noun*.

Timewaster, someone who's always keeping you waiting.

K: Ba ngambannima kana, wadinydiny wurru kine wani lali. Let's get going, he's such a timewaster, let him hang around here. Derivations: *wurdinydiny*, *wadinydiny*.

dinyinggin *simple verb tr*.

See. Look at something.

K: Fepi nyin yinyinggin? Can you see that hill over there?

W: Winnyinggingi. They saw me.

dinyunggul *noun*.

1. Floodwater.

K: Dinyunggul yenim pap pagu kana. The floodwaters starting to rise a little.

2. Season name: floodwater time, usually intense rainfall every day.

dirinbi *noun*.

Ankle. Ankle joint of foot.

See also **mundurrk**.

dirr *bodypart as coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr*.

Sliver, be a thin shape, be shaped like a row of teeth, be just a sliver (e.g. of the moon).

K: Diwin marrgu wiben dirr. A new moon's just appearing.

► **beyin** *reflexive verb*.

Die, pass away.

K: Beyin dirr. He died.

► **bengin** *impersonal verb*.

Have a toothache.

K: Beningngi dirr dedirr. I've got a toothache.

► **dangin** *verb tr*.

Put a lip on something, apply an edge to something.

K: Warrgadi dangin dirr dim. She's making a lip around the mouth of the dillybag.

► **daran** *reflexive verb*.

Pick your teeth with a toothpick.

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr*.

Look at someone's teeth, examine a mouth.

K: Winyirrinin dirr nime ngini. (The dentist) is coming to look at our teeth.

► **wupun** *verb tr*.

Move parallel to a river bank, swim along beside a bank, walk along a bank.

K: Yu dirr! Go parallel to the bank!

-dirr- *incorporated bodypart noun*.

Teeth, edges, knife blades, riverbanks, things that can be thought of as having two parallel edges. The noun root -dirr- can occur inside the complex verb immediately before the verb root, where it can convey meanings ranging from literal to metaphorical.

K: Wudeni dirrfulirr. He was grinding his teeth.

W: Dideninggi nganggininy dirrtyerr. We pulled up on the opposite bank (of the river). *W: Marrimarri kinyi yudingiti dirrfulirr.* Sharpen this knife for me.

dirr baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **diwen** *reflexive verb*.

Stay out of trouble, avoid conflict.

K: Ngayi nawa ngiwen dirrbaty. I prefer to stay out of trouble.

dirreninggi *place noun*.

Otherside. Opposite side of a river.

dirrferr

K: Kene nawa gaganing kayki dirreninggi.
Someone's singing out there on the other side.

W: Kaminytyam dirrkinninggi yana minmiket pe. Minbe yani kafarr dirreninggi, dirrkinninggi yana mimiket pe, ganggi pe yana minmiket pe, yumu tyerr pe bawedi nyin. Turn off on the nearside bank of Kaminytyam Creek. Don't cross to the other side, turn off on this nearside. Then turn upstream and follow that little creek up.

Also recorded as **dideninggi**. See also **dengidingge**.

dirrferr *noun*.

Bank of a creek.

dirr fil *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Glow red from being hot.

K: Mipiyagany ngini yenggi ya fityat, fepi ya fiderrityuktyuk, wirrim pefi, fepi wa dirrfil. For cooking cheeky yams, you build a fire, fill it up with rocks, and leave it like that till the rocks glow red.

dirrfirr *noun*.

Jaw.

dirr fulirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Rub the edge of something (e.g. sharpen the blade of a knife).

K: Ngudi dirr fulirr ngini nayf kinyi. I'll sharpen this knife up.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Grind something between two edges (e.g. as you would grind seed using two grinding stones).

K: Fepimurri ninggi ngudupun fulirr. I ground (the seed) with grinding stones.

dirr gat *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Sing out from the other side of the river, call to someone from across a river.

dirrinbyuk *noun*.

Salmon gum. *Eucalyptus alba*, *Eucalyptus apodophyla*.

dirrkinninggi *place noun*.

This nearside bank of a river.

W: Kaminytyam dirrkinninggi yana minmiket pe. Minbe yani kafarr

dirreninggi, dirrkinninggi yana mimiket pe, ganggi pe yana minmiket pe, yumu tyerr pe bawedi nyin. Turn off on the nearside bank of Kaminytyam Creek.

Don't cross to the other side, turn off on this nearside. Then turn upstream and follow that little creek up.

See **dirrwunninggi** 'the opposite bank of a river'.

dirrkuri (K), **dirrkuru** (W) *noun*.

Riverbank.

dirrkuru (W) See **dirrkuri** (K).

dirrngala *noun*.

Cliff.

dirrnguri *noun*.

Vaginal opening.

dirrnguruminbadi (W) See

dirrngurikerre (K).

Dirrpederr *placename*.

dirrpiri *noun*.

Plaque on teeth.

dirrsyewe (W) See **dirryewe** (K).

dirrwunninggi *place noun*.

The opposite bank of a river.

W: Yani kafarr dirreninggi, dirrwunninggi yana mimiket pe. Cross to the other side, and follow along the farside bank.

See **dirrkinninggi** 'this near bank of a river'.

dirryewe (K), **dirrsyewe** (W) *noun*.

Near the sea.

K: Dede wuni wannim wapup dirryewe napa. They live near the sea.

disyen syiwirr *noun*.

Season name: based on river water. That time when the floodwaters are starting to drop, and rain falls only occasionally, usually about late March early April.

dityunggurr *noun*.

Short.

K: Yewirr dityunggurr pagu yangi fime.

Give me a short stick.

dityunggurr *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Shorten something, make something shorter.

K: Ngerin dityunggurr ngirim. I'm shortening it.

dudu

dityunggurrnguri *noun*

‘Short penis!’. This is a common teasing expression.

dityunggurrrurr *noun*

‘Short bottom’. This is a common teasing expression.

diwin *noun*

Moon.

diwin kerre *noun*

Full moon. See also **wayarr miringgi**.

diwin marrgu *noun*

New moon.

diwinnyi *noun*

Moonlight.

diyil *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Shuffle cards.

K: Nginimem diyil yim? Have you shuffled them already?

du (redup: dudu) *coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Pound or bash something in a careful, measured way, so as not to overdo it.

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Feel for, or touch, something using your feet.

K: Malarrgu nganan du. I felt a turtle with my feet.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Feel for, or touch, something using your hands.

K: Ngerin tadu. I touched him on the shoulder.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Show something to someone, point something out to someone.

K: Ngambi du ngini warritywarrity. I’m gonna show you a surprise.

W: Membirr ngayi ngeme ba baty tye, ngarinne du ngan wurrkama ngagarri wurrkama tye. I took my child and showed him where I used to work.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Menstruate (lit. be touched by grass).

K: Wupun du wurr. She’s menstruating.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Touch, feel or taste something using your mouth.

K: Yengindi du. Taste it for me.

W: Ye du nawandi, yirifiny napa! Try taste it, its real sweet!

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Catch a cold, get the flu.

K: Kukuluk denggi du. I’ve got a touch of the flu (lit. the flu has touched me). The experiencer is marked as the object of this verb.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Dream, dream about someone.

K: Alayi ngaganingnge du. I dreamed about my mother.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Touch something.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Get a feeling, develop an attitude towards something.

K: Wupungngindi du. She felt I was doing something wrong.

du (W) See **tu** (K).

dudu *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Point out, or show someone something.

K: Dede ngayi ngane dudu ngini. I’ll show him my country.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Track something, follow an animal’s tracks.

K: Ngani dudu tye defirr. I tracked its prints.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Try out something, have a go at something.

K: Membirr wudupun dudu kana wani man kana ngini. The baby is trying, he’s about to crawl.

W: Ma gagu pagu, ngu dudu pe gagu kat. Give me some money, I’ll try my luck at cards.

► **dingin** *reflexive verb.*

Build up (of clouds), thicken.

K: Wu gibem dingim dudu. The clouds are building up. This verb also functions as a season name based on cloud type. It refers to big storm clouds that develop before the rain starts through November–December.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Spotty, be spotty (e.g. get freckles on

dudu __ firr

your face).

► **wuden** *reflexive verb*.

Consider alternative plans. Think about how something fits in with other things before you commit to it.

K: 'Engelin ngambannime?' 'Kukuk, ngude dudu gimi'. 'Coming fishing?' 'Hang on, I'll have to think about it'

dudu __ firr *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Have a swollen foot.

K: Defirr dudu mem firr. His foot is swollen up.

dudu menytyi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Chuck over a memory, laugh afresh at something that happened in the past.

K: Ngaganingnge dudumenstyti. I laughed at something that had happened to her.

dudupi *noun.*

In company, bunched up, a group of two or more people, joined up.

K: Dudupi deti wadde tye pub pefi. The two of them have gone to the pub in company.

W: Dudupi ngangginim nime. We'll all go together (in a bunch).

dudu purr *coverb + bodypart*

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Walk along all 'swollen-arsed'.

K: Kene wuni ganan dudupurr? Who's that walking along 'swollen-arsed'? This is a common teasing expression.

dudu syi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

'Swollen-nosed', be 'swollen-nosed', have a large nose.

dudu tyamu *coverb + bodypart*

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Swollen, be swollen (of seeds heads on grasses). (lit. have swollen cheeks).

dula *noun.*

Bee species. The hives of wagurruk and dula bee species are found more rarely than the common pinggilya bee, but their honey is very sweet and highly prized.

dum (W) See **tum** (K).

duny *noun.*

Tree species. *Terminalia microcarpa*
K: Mikinyi milalirr. Mibiny nimbi ngini wiri fufu ngini. Minginifiny napa yusi waty mi damuy yani we. Yeyi ninggi damuy ye lilirr deti. The fruit of this tree is good to eat. It's ripe when the colour reddens. We usually eat the flesh and spit out the seeds, but it is possible to crunch up the seeds.

durrmu *noun.*

Painting, especially a design of dots as opposed to lines, the process of 'painting up' for ceremony.

durrmudurrmu *noun.*

Variegated, multicoloured.

duwa *noun.*

Door.

K: Duwa kinyi deny tyerrbirr. This door's locked. Loanword from English/Kriol.

Ee

e *particle.*

And. This particle functions as a connector of nouns or clauses.

K: Titya wurruke, Glen e Tony. Those two teachers, Glen and Tony.

W: 'Yu, ngani pefi pe', menyngirrki, e yeyi mengge tasat. 'Yes, I'm coming', she told us, and another child came out of the house. Note that e is not an obligatory connector of noun phrases like English 'and'. In fact it is quite rare, and is probably as much a hesitation form (like 'er' or 'um') as a connector.

Also heard as i.

eb *sound noun.*

Sound of taking a breath and holding it.

Also used as an exhortative 'take a breath and hold it!'

K: Eb, yiwi tyurr! Take a breathe and go under!

ebe *noun.*

Marchfly.

ebegini *noun.*

1. Soft shell-less eggs, such as freshly laid goose eggs.

2. Eggwhite, especially when cooked and rubbery.

ebemirrinny *noun.*

Native marsupial (unidentified: nose like a bandicoot, but smaller).

edenbirri *noun.*

Eggs of longnecked turtle found in mud (all other species in sand).

edewi (W) See aliya (K).

edewirri *noun.*

Common skink.

efekimi (K), efenggimi (W) *noun.*

Bandicoot. *Isodoon* species.

efekityerr (K), efenggityerr (W) *noun.*

'Long Tom', freshwater fish. *Strongylura kreffti*.

efenem *noun.*

Witchetty grub, small.

efenggimi (W) See efekimi (K).

efenggipurr (W) See wamanggal (K).

efenggityerr (W) See efekityerr (K).

efenggu *noun.*

Snakes, especially dangerous species (generic). See also **ami** which is a generic for snakes.

eferrer *noun.*

Straw-necked ibis. *Threskiornis spinicollis*.

eferri *noun.*

Bluetongued lizard. *Tiliqua scincoides intermedia*.

efeyi *noun.*

Goanna species. *Varanus scalaris, tristis* and *primordius*.

egeningge (W) See anganni (K).

egewirrgewirr *noun.*

Crow, small. *Corvus* sp.

eke *kinterm.*

Mother's brother, father-in-law.

See also **lambarra**.

eke buymem *kinterm.*

Term of address for an *eke* 'uncle' who is a very old grey haired man.

eke malarra *kinterm.*

Uncle (used when your uncle is just a small boy).

ekerre (K), angalgamang (W) *noun.*

Sugarbag bee.

Also known as **atyerrfungguli**, and **adityerrfungguli**.

elele *noun.*

Curlew, 'Bush thick-knee'. *Burhinus grallarius*. *Elele* follow the tracks of small kids, calling out to them.

elifala *time noun.*

Morning, early in the day. Loanword from English/Kriol 'early fella'.

eme *noun.*

'Bush black', a malevolent bush spirit with magical powers.

emebe (W) See amibe (K).

emelmel *noun.*

Crest of top of the heads of species of parrot (like sulphur crested cockatoo).

emelpe *noun.*

Stingray. *Dasyatis fluviorum*.

emembirr *noun.*

Child-giving spirit, a 'conception spirit' that places babies inside a woman.

K: Nem emembirr kinde dini tye. There

ememetyiba

was a child-giving spirit living here before. If a man is out hunting and has some mishap, like tipping a canoe over, and notices some sign, like a rainbow, these kinds of events might alert him to the fact that an emembirr has visited his wife.

ememetyiba *noun*.

Any animal with an 'arm' or wing bitten off.

See **ememetyipurr**, **ememetyibi**.

ememetyibi *noun*.

Any animal with a leg bitten off.

See **ememetyipurr**, **ememetyiba**.

ememetyipurr *noun*.

Any animal that is missing its tail (usually crocodiles, goannas, lizards, or dogs).

See **ememetyibi**, **ememetyiba**.

emenggingi *noun*.

Goanna. *Varanus panoptes*.

emen'gimen'gi *noun*.

Grey goshawk. *Accipiter novaehollandiae*.

emerrkiny *noun*.

Bird species (unidentified: long tail).

eneltyi *noun*.

Northern Lands Council.

W: Ep wureneltyi yenim pagu tyawurru.

The NLC woman should be here today.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

enererr *noun*.

'Chicken hawk', Brown falcon. *Falco subniger*.

engelifen (K),

adudumenytyamu (W) *noun*.

Gilbert's dragon. *Lophognathus gilberti* and *temporalis*.

Engelifen girim *placename*.

engelin (K), **agarrtyinytyi** (W) *noun*.

1. Fishing, as an activity.

K: Mumbe pefi ngannim engelin ngini.

We're going to Mumbe for fishing.

W: Mumbe pefi ngannim agarrtyinytyi ne.

2. Fishing gear, line, hooks, bait, etc.

W: Agarrtyinytyi yangi fime pe. Lend me some fishing gear.

engege *noun*.

Forest kingfisher. *Todiramphus macleayii* and *Halcyon macleayii*.

ep *particle*.

Perhaps, maybe.

K: Yerrnyin tyagannawa ngini? Ep medityin werre ngini ne. I wonder what that stuff was for? Maybe it was used to make medicine.

W: 'Ep kine Tawun', ngiminynne. 'Ep ne', menyngiti. 'Maybe this is Darwin', I said to him. 'I guess so', he told me.

epe *particle*.

But, however. This particle usually occurs at the beginning of a clause, contrasting it with some preceding clause.

K: Gagu wirritywirrity dede kinyi nayin nide yenim eweti, epe dede nyinyi nginyinggin minbe eweti yenim! The lorikeets that live here in our country are small, but the ones I saw in your country are huge!

W: Peyi intyat yendi wembem nginimem, epe warifi mirri. It's still inside the same building, but on a lower floor.

epelen *noun*.

'Rifle fish', Archerfish. *Toxotes chatereus*.

eperrperr *noun*.

Burdekin duck (Radjah shellduck).

Tadorna radjah.

K: Angani ngini ngagadi tye eperrperr kana ngebene fiket. I went out for goose, but I got a Burdekin duck by mistake.

errike *interrogative*.

How many, how much, how often?

K: Errike kana ngiwimbi tyerrakul ngini?

How many times do I have to tell you?

W: Errike nganyi fime pe mani? How much money should I give you?

errike *indefinite pronoun*.

Anything, any number of X, too many X.

K: Wuwu kinyi minde errike ngerriny tyutyuk ngirrim! We've just got too many dogs here!

W: Minbe tye errike wani pirr. He didn't miss anything out.

errike ninggi *indefinite number noun*.

Some number of times.

K: Kanbi ngayi errike ninggi ngagadi fifi tye! Well I blew that didjeridu . . . I don't know how many times!

eytay

erriplen *noun*.

Aeroplane.

K: Erriplen nyinda gaganim mirrmirr. (I can hear) a plane's engine noise.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

etye *interrogative*.

When.

K: Etye pagu yude wul ngini? When will you come back?

etye *indefinite pronoun*.

Sometime, whenever.

W: Epe dangingngi geda, kaknyine ngumbudam wul. Ngatya ngayi memngiti, 'Yibe etye pagu ngumbuda wul'. But I was feeling sad because we had to go. Then dad said, 'Sometime later we'll return here again'.

etye *time noun*.

Recently. In this sense etye usually combines with the negative particle minde, to mean 'not just recently but ages ago'.

K: Ya, kinyi minde etye nimbi ngudupun tyuk, kide nawa gaganin leli? Hey, I sent that kid up here ages ago, where the hell's he wandered off to?

etyenawa *indefinite pronoun*.

Sometime, whenever.

K: Etyenawa pagu ngude wul ngini. I'll be back sometime or other.

etye nimbi *interrogative*.

Since when, for how long?

K: Etye nimbi dede yannin du dirreninggi? How long have you been camped across the river?

etye ninggi *indefinite time noun*.

1. Another time.

K: Ep etye ninggi yangi fime pe. Perhaps you could give it to me some other time.

2. About time, the appropriate time for something to happen.

K: Etye ninggi karam fitit, Nyin ngambani pirr nime warra tye! It's about time she got up, we nearly left without her!

etyetye *noun*.

Suckling baby, a baby still on the breast.

K: Minde yine batybity etyetye wurru.

Don't smack him, he's just a little baby.

etyma *noun*.

Asthma.

K: Etyma dem baty dim kengarapa nide.

She's got asthma in her lungs. Loanword from English/Kriol.

etytrip *noun*.

Airstrip, airport. Loanword from English/Kriol 'airstrip'.

ewarmmil *noun*.

Silver crowned friarbird. *Philemon argenticeps*.

ewerrmisya (K), **muy yerrba** (W) *noun*.

Fresh water crocodile. *Crocodylus johnstoni*.

K: Kulyti nimbi ewerrmisya werrbenda kinyi dirrpederr. Yesterday they shot a crocodile down in the river. Also recorded as **ewerrmisye**.

See also **ayerrsyinge**.

ewerrpifiny (K), **asyinme** (W) *noun*.

Sulphur-crested cockatoo. *Cacatua galerita*.

eybityi *noun*.

Card game. Loanword from English/Kriol 'a, b, c'.

eytay *noun*.

Playing card numbered 'eight'. A borrowing based on English 'eight high'.

fa

Ff

fa (redup: **fafa**) *coverb*

► **dangin** *verb tr.*

Hatch (of eggs).

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Shout, scream.

fa — **muy** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Shout angrily at somebody.

fafa *noun.*

Shouting, screaming.

K: Ya awapurpurk tyagani gannim fafa?

Hey, what are these kids screaming about?

fafala *coverb*

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Wave your hands at somebody (to attract attention, or say goodbye).

K: Wirribengge fafala. He was waving to her.

fagarri (K), **wagarri** (W) *noun.*

Two.

W: Ma, egeningge wagarri yangi fime pe.

Well, give me two geese then.

fakurr (redup: **fakurrfakurr**) *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Break, snap something off.

K: Ngayim ta, dem bafakurr miyi. It was her, she broke off (the branches of) my plants.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Broken down, be broken down.

K: Murriga yenim fakurr nginde. The car's broken down on me.

fal *time noun.*

All night long.

K: Ngaddi menyminy tye fal. We stayed awake all night till morning.

W: Firretyi werre nginge tye fal lirmmem ne ngerrim syety defirr. I slept with my shoes on all night for fear of the cold.

fal *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Spread things apart, open something up.

K: Ngerim fal. I spread it open.

fala (redup: **fafala**) *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Clear away something, disperse something.

K: Dagum dangim fala kana mirri ninggi.

The sun has dispersed the fog.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Father a child.

K: Minde derrigidi ngerim ngudu fala ngini membirr. I don't want to father children.

W: Ngayi ninggi ngudupunnyi fala. Hey, I'm the one who fathered you!

► **wuden** *reflexive verb.*

Show yourself, reveal your presence to someone.

K: Minde kene winnyirri tye, epe

wudennin fala nime. No-one had ever seen him, but he showed himself to us.

► **demem** *reflexive verb.*

Walk around in a group.

K: Werrem fala yerrkinefi. They're walking around everywhere.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Walk around in sight, wander in view.

K: Kinnembi deti yedi fala tye, kide pirr gaganim? He was just in sight a minute ago, where has he gone?

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Bring a matter into the open, make something public.

K: Minde nana yudi fala ngan'gi! You shouldn't bring that matter up in public!

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Wave your hands at somebody (to attract attention, or say goodbye).

K: Wirribengge fafala. He was waving to her. The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

falanban *noun.*

Catfish, large, 'Salmon catfish'. *Arius leptaspis.*

falfil *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Squash something flat.

falmi *noun.*

1. Woman, women.

K: Kene falmi wuni kirrbeng gen'gewut?

Falmi detyengi werrmengge ngini

Fepiminati nimbi. Who is that woman

over there? She just got here today from Peppimenarti.

W: Falmi kene wunu kirrbem gen'gewut?
Falmi tyawurru werrmengge pe
Fepiminbadi nimbi.

2. Female, of human and animal species.

K: Ayeyi falmi nawa, 'awakufun' nyinnin.
 And the female equivalent (of *amatyi*
 'wallaroo'), that's 'awakufun'.

falminygerr *noun.*

All the women. See **winyerrem falmi**.

falminygerr *noun.*

Old woman, old women.

See also **wulgumen, guniguni**.

fal muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Glare at someone, stare angrily at someone.

W: Wirribemngiti falmuy. She's glaring at me.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

'Bug-eyed', be bug-eyed, have wide open staring eyes.

K: Mudetyi, yaganim falmuy! What are you staring at, bug-eyes! This is a common teasing expression.

fangi *kinterm.*

Father-in-law. This is the rarer term, see also **eke**.

fangu *place noun.*

Front, in front, up ahead.

K: Pufuy fangu pirri! Go on ahead!

W: Syirre pagu wirrigu pe, narrgu fangu yirrigu! Let those two (women) sit in the back(seat), you two sit in the front(seat)! Compare with *syirre* 'behind'.

fayam *coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Buy things, shop.

K: Mudiga wibem fayam. She's bought a car.

fayfay *noun.*

Playing card numbered 'five'. A borrowing based on English 'five high'.

Fayi *placename.*

Fayingi *placename.*

federre *noun.*

Devil. You are only likely to hear old people use this word.

fekiderri (K), **fenggiderrri** (W) *time noun.*

Long time, for a long time.

K: Fekiderri dini tye, ngirrngirr ngini kana dini bubu tye. He was here for too long, his eyes were getting all sleepy.

W: Fenggiderrri yemengge pe, minbe mendi wurru! It'd take a long time to get there, it's not close!

feki panmi *noun.*

Skinny, bony, (lit. having a 'steep crotch'). Derivations: *wafekipanmi, wurfekipanmi*. This is a common teasing expression.

fekipurr *noun.*

'Steep bottomed', 'bony-bum'. This is a common teasing expression.

fekiweri (K), **fenggiweri** (W) *noun.*

Deep water.

K: Fekiweri wurru minde nana ngambani kafarr. This water's too deep, we can't cross.

fekiwerimadi *noun.*

Deep hole.

fel (redup: *felfil*) *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Shine (of the sun).

K: Mirri dangim fel kana yenim. The sun's shining now.

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Cross over something, jump from one side of something to the other (e.g. cross a river or a road).

K: Minde yana fel, awarrapun atyityipi kinyi! Don't cross the river, there's a lot of crocodiles here!

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Jump yourself over something, take a leap.

K: Atyalmerr wudem fel. A barramundi jumped.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Extend something to its full length (e.g. hold a piece of string taut by its ends).

K: Fi ngerim fel fenggu. I extended the string.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Squat, sit on your haunches.

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Lift something up, raise something.

K: Ngani kide nawa yetyin fel! How on earth can he lift that!

felfi

felfi (K), **werifi** (W) *adverb*.

Alone, lonely.

felfifelfi *adverb*.

Independently, separately, each person doing their own thing.

K: Felfifelfi wanninggi wurrkama. They're working separately.

felfil *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Raise a child up, bring a child up, foster a child.

K: Werringngi felfil. They raised me up.

► **dagam** *verb intr.*

Run away, run off.

K: Wayedi ninytyininytyi nide dagam felfil. The man ran off into the bushes.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Hanging up, be raised up.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Hop, jump.

K: Watkuwatku wudem felfil yenim. The frog is hopping along.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Wander, keep on the move, pop up here and there.

K: Minde dadirri dim, epe kukuk wani felfil ngini. He can't keep still, in no time at all he's off again.

► **dagam** *verb intr.*

Rise up, of floodwater.

K: Kuri dagam felfil kana. The floodwater is rising now.

► **dagam** *verb intr.*

Strike (of lightning that snakes across the sky).

fenggiderri (W) See **fekiderri** (K).

fenggiweri (W) See **fekiweri** (K).

fenggu *noun*.

Long, tall, extended, in single file.

W: Ngaddi pefi tye fenggu, mityity fangu deminy tyerrta. We went up in single file, and that white woman at the front, she opened the door.

fenggu *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Lengthen something, make something longer.

K: Kukuk wityi, ngemi fenggu ngini! Hang on, I just need to make it a bit longer.

fenggugarri *noun*.

Painted design of lines as opposed to dots.

See **durrmu** 'dot painting'.

fepi *noun*.

1. Rock, hill.

K: Fepi wuni yinyinggin? Can you see that hill over there?

2. Coins (money).

fepikuri (K), **fepikuru** (W) *noun*.

Hailstones.

See also **kuri damunerr**.

fepikuru (W) See **fepikuri** (K).

fepimurri (K), **fepimurru** (W) *noun*.

Grinding stones. Pair of stones, one large concave lower stone, and a smaller upper grinding stone, used for grinding seeds.

fepimurru (W) See **fepimurri** (K).

ferp *time noun*.

Always, all the time, constantly.

K: Ngaganing gatit kuderri nyinnin ferp. I just always go fishing at that billabong.

ferr *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Shining (of moonlight).

K: Ngan dani ferr tye pagu winge, nyinda pagu nginge menmin tye pagu. I was in the place where the moonlight was shining in, and I could just see out through that crack.

ferrferr

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Flash (of lightning).

► **dagam** *verb intr.*

Flash (of lightning shooting across the sky).

ferrferrme *noun*.

Restricted places, places you shouldn't go to. Sacred things.

K: Dede nyin ferrferrme wurru, minde nana ngambani. That place is restricted, we shouldn't go there.

fetyeny (K), **futyeny** (W) *noun*.

Blood.

K: Fetyeny dangim pek kinyi. Blood has dripped here.

fi *noun*.

String.

K: Fi pirri yemi ngindi way warrgadi ngini.

Twist me some string first, for a dillybag.
fi *noun*.

Empty space.

fi (redup: fifi) *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Exhale air, smoke a cigarette, blow a didjeridu.

K: Wirrike nime ganbi wirringgi fifi nime.

The three of them were playing the didjeridu.

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Have a puff, drag on a cigarette.

K: Peke fi ngimi ngini. Let me have a puff of that cigarette.

W: Ya ngatya, ngikin fi ngumu pe — ya midityunggurr wurru! Hey daddy, let me have a puff of that tobacco — oh it's too short now!

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Bark (of a dog).

K: Wuwu dangim fi. The dog's barking.

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Wear (clothes, shoes, jewellery, etc.).

K: Mikility ngarim fi ngirim. I'm wearing a necklace.

W: Tyeket bem derridu, garim fi gaganim yernnyinnin Lirrga yerrfililngini. Gagu mirri twenty dollar cost mem tyeket nyinnin. He found a jacket, that reddish one that Lirrga's always wearing. It cost \$20 that jacket.

-fi- *verb prefix.*

Control, cause, manipulate. This prefix functions as a 'causative applicative' deriving a verb root meaning 'make something different', manipulate or move something.

K: Ngarim figarrityat yewirr nide. I leant it against the foot of the tree.

W: Wuni yirre ngariny fiwap. I left her sitting back there. *Dangimngi fimityerrtit Ngen'giwumirri ne.* He's teaching me to speak Ngen'giwumirri.

fi barr *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Stretch your neck up to see what's happening.

K: Warrim fibarr. They stretched up to look.

fi baty *fi + coverb*

dangim *verb tr.*

Poke something with something hot (like a poker), sting someone (of an insect).

K: Ngarim fibaty yenggi. I burned his leg (with the end of a stick).

W: Tyaganinggi nawa dangingngi fibaty. Something or other's stung me.

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Drown someone.

fi derri sul *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Wakeful, be kept awake all night.

K: Dangingngi fiderrisul. I was kept up all night.

fi derri tyat *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangin** *verb intr.*

Sing out at the top of your voice, bellow.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Carry a weight on your back, stand with (e.g. a child) on your back.

fi derri tyuk (redup: fi derri tyutyuk) *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Lay things out, spread things out on the ground, arrange things deliberately.

K: Weri asyinbirr nide fepi ngambi fiderrityutyuk. Let's place the (heated up) rocks into the ground oven.

W: Miyi nyinnin warrimngirr fiderrityutyuk wakay, nginni lalirr nyine tye. They laid all the food out for us, and then we were eating it.

fidi (W) See **fiti** (K).

fi dudu *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Coil up (rope etc.).

K: Fi ngarim fidudu ngirim. I'm coiling this string.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Coiled, be coiled up, be curled up.

K: Wusye daram fidudu. She's got curly hair (her hair's curled up).

fifili *coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Roll over (in a lying position).

K: Membirr wibem fifili kana! I just felt the baby roll over (in utero).

fifilimuy

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Search for something, look around for something.

K: Ngu fifili ngini yenggi. I'm going to look for firewood.

► **daran** *reflexive verb.*

Dawdle, walk too slowly, frustrate other people by being too slow.

K: Wundeyirre garam fifili gaganim. She's back there dawdling (e.g. she's still poking around for turtles, but we're all ready to go now).

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Loose, be loose, move around, be unfastened.

K: Tyagannawa dim fifili syirre.

Something's moving round loose in the back.

fifilimuy *adjectival noun.*

Person who can't sit in one place, a wanderer. Derivations: *wafifilimuy*, *wurfifilimuy*, *awafifilimuy*.

fifilirr muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Stagger, weave drunkenly from side to side.

figanggi *adverb.*

Well stocked with X, 'more X than you need'.

K: Tyillerre nganggin nime, gagu figanggi wurru. We're going to Tyillerre, you'll just pull in one (turtle) after another.

fi garri *fi + bodypart as coverb*

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Look for something that you've misplaced.

K: Gagu ngini ngupun figarri ngaganim. I'm looking round for my money.

fi garri si *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Stand with both feet touching the ground but with your weight mainly on one leg.

K: Ya, wunnawa wurity daram figarrisi.

Hey, he's just posing perfectly there, standing weighted on one leg.

fi ge *fi + bodypart as coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Happy at the discovery of food.

K: Awapurpurrrk ninytyilele syerri gibem

miyi ngini wupunbirr fige. The kids rushed off in a group, happy to get the fruit.

fi gen'ge *fi + coverb*

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Glance aside, cast your gaze to the side, avert your eyes from someone.

fi gerrgirr *fi + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Tell lies.

K: Wadingim figerrgirr. He's a habitual liar.

fi girrmi tyat *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Position yourself on the side of something, place yourself at the side.

K: Minde yarra figimityat, ngumbuda madifili nana! Don't all sit on one side (of the boat), we might tip over!

fi ket *fi + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Say something wrongly (either in error, or intentionally as a lie).

K: Dingimbi fiket deti. He lied to you.

W: Yem fiket eke yumumne, epe nayin 'were' ngumbumumne. You mistakenly called him 'uncle', but you'n me are supposed to call him 'brother'.

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Absent, be gone a long time.

K: Wakay wupun fiket ninde nime. He's been gone a long time from us now.

► **bengin** *verb intr.*

Absent, be gone a long time.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Spear something accidentally.

fi kulkul *fi + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Persuade someone, urge someone to do something, talk someone into doing something.

K: Nem ninggi mengngindi dingingngindi fikulkul. He talked me into it.

fi kurr *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Orphan someone, die and leave young family behind you.

K: Wirrim wunu dangimbirr fikurr. She died and left them orphaned.

fil *coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Spoon something, scoop something up.

K: Menyirr ngarim firr ngarim fi madi tyuk penikin. I scooped up the sugar and put it in the pannikin.**fil** __ **muy** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Awake, be awake, be alert.

filfil *coverb*► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Fan (a fire).

filfilngini *noun.*

Red, yellow, orange colours. 'Halfcaste' skin colour, a 'halfcaste' person of mixed Aboriginal and European descent.

Derivations: *wafilfilngini*, *wurfilfilngini*.**fil garri** *coverb + bodypart*► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Redden, become red (of grass stalks).

K: Wurr wirribem filgarri kana. The grass stalks are reddening now.**fili** *coverb*► **dim** *verb intr.*

Be in labour.

K: Dingnge fili. She's in labour.► **dagum** *verb intr.*

Stagger (nearly fall over).

K: Nganam fili wutitmi. I staggered under that heavy weight.► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Walk around, move along, wander off (unmotivated, undirected motion).

K: Awapurpurrrk wannim fili miyi nide.

The children are always walking on my garden.

*W: Ngani fili ne tje epe wetimbi**yemengenngiti.* I had just started off when you came here to me.► **webem** *verb tr.*

Dizzy, have one's head spin, be made dizzy.

K: Depi beyin fili ngidde. My head's spinning on me.► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Roll along, wander around.

W: Murriga girribem fili. The car's rolling.► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Look around for something/someone,

wander about trying to find something.

W: Yani pe wunu pefi Margaret yunge fili pe? Do you want to go over there and try looking around for Margaret?**filimap** *coverb*► **mem** *verb tr.*

Fill something up.

W: Yeninyngirr gen'getyerr ngayim, petrolendi filimap meny. She pulled up alongside us and filled up with petrol.

This coverb is a loanword from English/Kriol.

filirr *coverb*► **daran** *reflexive verb.*

Grasp an opportunity, do something spontaneously.

K: Ngani kinda yani madiwap! Wunipirri kana yara filirr ngini yiwi! Just climb on board (the plane) now! Grasp the opportunity and just go now!**fil tyerr** *coverb + bodypart*► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Glow red (of coals).

K: Yenggi girribem filtyerr. The coals are still glowing.**fi madi tyat** *fi + bodypart + coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Place something inside something else.

W: Palamurru me wa, yirri madiwurr enbek nide, dam fimadityat mudiga nide. He picked up his clapsticks, put them in his suitcase, and placed it in the car.**fi madi tyuk** *fi + bodypart + coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Place something inside a container.

K: Menyirr ngarim firr, ngarim fimadityuk, ngupun gulgul. I scooped up the sugar, put it in (the pannikin) and stirred it.**fi me** *fi + bodypart as coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Give something to someone, place something in their hand, pass something to someone.

K: Wamanggal yubu da nimbi, yangi fime pagu. If you shoot any wallabies, give one to me.*W: 'Yika' menyngiti, damngi fime yernnyinnin yerrdetyerr.* 'Here you go then' he said to me, and he passed me

fi me gat

the handpiece of the phone.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Cause things to happen to yourself, bring (e.g. trouble) down on your own head.

K: Traful ngarany fime. I got myself into trouble.

fi me gat *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Leave something with someone.

K: Ngaram fimegat. I left it with him.

fi me lali (W) See **fi me leli** (K).

fi me leli (K),

fi me lali (W) *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Hand out something, dispense things, feed someone.

K: Warrim fimeleli anginakul Tawun. They feed the fish in Darwin.

W: Mityity gerrinytyem lali, ngan miyi warrimburr fimelali wannim nem. The hostesses came along with the trolley that they hand out food from.

fi me tyat (redup: **fi me tyattit**) *fi +*

bodypart + coverb

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Teach, show, demonstrate something to someone.

K: Nganyi fimetyatit ngini warrgadi ngini.

I'll show you how to make a dillybag.

W: Eke ngayi dangingngi fimetyatit ngan'gi. My uncle taught me to speak this language.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Share out something between people.

K: Nga fimetyat ngini. I'll share it out.

fi me tyuk *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Hand something out to people, distribute rations or gifts.

W: Yerr short trousers yerr nem nimbi damngirrki fimetyuk, tyutyurr ne. He handed each of us some short pants of his, for swimming in.

fi mi lit *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Block someone's view of something.

K: Dangingngi fimilit. He's blocking my view.

fi mi pek *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Inset the 'eye' (or hook) into a woomera.

K: Wanni fimipek yagama. They were fitting the 'hooks' into woomeras.

fi misin wurity *fi + fire + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Throw something into a billycan which is already sitting in a fire.

fi ninytyi *fi + bodypart as coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Kneel on one knee (have one foot and the opposite knee resting on the ground).

K: Tyety ngaganim wirr i ngaram fininytyi.

I went into the church and knelt on one knee.

finy *noun.*

1. Sweat, pimple, blackheads, the body odours of people, the perfume of flowers.

W: Mipurr nyine finy, finy kerre! There's the smell of a man here, a really strong smell!

2. 'Skin', subsection system.

K: Finy nyinyi tyagani? What's your skin?

See subsection chart on p##.

finytyi *noun.*

Banyan tree. *Ficus virens*

K: Yerrkinyi finytyi yerrgarrfuri yemi garritada tyungmem ninggi deti. Fi werrme way walipan ngini e warrgadi. Depi demewirr mitit werrbinyi wayirrbaty. Fi werrbe baty yawul. Fi dadirrityerr. You can peel the bark of the banyan tree while it's wet. Then twist it into string to make netting and dillybags. People used to tie this string around their forehead to cure headaches, and also used it to attach spear heads. It's very strong. *Fi werrme way walipan ngini e warrgadi. Depi demewirr mitit werrbinyi wayirrbaty. Fi werrbe baty yawul.*(? *Mi defirr werreni lek mingilmil dedirr diny ni wirr dirrfillil. Ye lek nimbi werrme way walipan i warrgadi.*

fi pal *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Pull something back towards you (especially the action of stripping fan palm leaves for their fibre for spinning).

firr tum

K: Merrepen detyeri ya fipal! Strip back the edge of the palm leaves!

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Return home, take yourself back.

W: Etye yara fipal pe? When are you going home?

W: Yara fipal pe, nyinnimbi kine yubungirr derridu pe. When you get back, you'll find us right here.

W: Ngarrany fipal dede nem nide wembem mudiga dam fityat. We went back home and parked the car outside his place. *Daram fipal* is specific to Ngen'giwumirri. See Ngen'gikurunggurr **wudem wul**.

fi pi dudu *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Curl up (into a foetal position).

fi pulpul *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Make up stories about someone, spread malicious gossip, repeat bad stories about someone, bring up past events inappropriately.

K: Dangingngi fipulpul. She said bad things about me.

fi purr *fi + bodypart as coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Intrude on someone's space, be too close, barge in uninvited.

K: Ya kinyi napa wudem fipurr wirribem! *Wunninggi gimin wanayerri.* Hey, this woman's standing in my space! She should go over there.

fi purr tyat *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Use all of something, drain something completely, empty something right to the bottom.

K: Yarim fipurtyat nginde! You've finished off my drink (when I only offered you a sip)!

W: Yudi pisyari, minbe yafi purtyat yani madiwuty wedi pefi. Hold some back, don't tip the whole lot in, just pour a little bit!

firiny *noun.*

Milky Way galaxy. Thick band of stars visible across the night sky. See also

ngannime yerr ngugurr.

firirri *noun.*

Hollow (as in ground that has cavities or watercourses under it and sounds hollow when hit).

firr *coverb*

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Lead someone along.

K: Wawamnin firr ngini. He'll lead us.

firratyi (W) See **firretyi** (K).

firretyi (K), **firratyi** (W) *noun.*

Shoes.

K: Mene wa watypala kinyi firretyi werri! He thinks he's a whitefella — wearing shoes!

firrfirrge *noun.*

Noisy, continuous rumbling noise like people talking, or a generator running.

firri *noun.*

Dream.

W: Kultyinimbi falmi ngayi firri ngaganingnge du. Last night I dreamt about my wife.

firr ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Trip someone up.

K: Bengingngi firrket yederri ninggi. The log tripped me up.

firmadi *noun.*

Sole of the foot.

K: Pindiyay yungi firrwat ngini kinyi firmadi kirrbem. Pull out this bindieye stuck in the sole of my foot.

firr ngal *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Raise your feet up, have your feet elevated.

K: Ngarim firrngal ngirim. I'm sitting with my feet up.

firrngari *noun.*

Toenail, claw.

See **mengari** 'fingernail'.

firr tum *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Stick into your foot, be buried in your foot.

K: Wupungngi firrtum pindiyay. There's a bindi-eye stuck in my foot.

firr tyityip

firr tyityip *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Evening, be evening.

fi sul *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Rise (of the sun).

K: Dangim fisul mirri mengge tet kana.

The sun's rising now.

W: Nganninggu du nime ngerrinytim nime tye fal dam fisul. We went to sleep then and lay there right through the night till sun up.

fi tal *fi + coverb*

► **dagum** *verb intr.*

Grow up.

fiti (K), **fidi** (W) *noun.*

Heat (especially of sun), sunshine.

W: Fidi nide wangirrki syalat pe wiri. We'll just warm ourselves in the sunshine.

fitipurr *noun.*

Heel of the foot.

fi tit *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Raise something up, jack up a car.

K: Nganyi fitit ngini. I'm going to help you up.

W: Murriga ngarim fitit tyek ninggi. I jacked the car up.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Stand up, arise, get up from sleep.

K: Nyinyi yaram fitit kana. So, you're standing up again?

W: Elifela darany fitit, damngirrki du tye.

'Pat' menyngirrki. . He got up early and woke us up. 'Get up!' he told us. *W:*

Ngarranygi fitit miyi nyine gagu mityityi furay meyi tye yedi. We got up to find his wife frying up breakfast.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Become airborne, rise into the air (of planes and birds).

K: Ngaddi tye palat, yeniny gulirr, dagum felil, ngarrany fitit. We drove along the airstrip, (the plane) turned around, it raced along, and then we were airborne.

fi tyat *fi + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Put something in a place, build a house, erect some structure, stand something

upright, set up a business or association.
K: Wembem warrim fityat. They built a house.

W: Ngatya ngayi mityin dangim fityat. My father set up/ built the mission.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Stand yourself up, get to your feet.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Construct, build up, set up (by hand).

K: Daba kana ngerim fityat. Then I built up the handles (of the dillybag).

fi tyatit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Tell people of your plans, announce your intentions.

K: Dingim fityatit warra, epe minde yenim kana. He'd announced it (that he was going), but now he's not going.

fi tyerr kuduk *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Pour a drink into someone's mouth, make someone drink.

K: Kuri weti ya fityerrkuduk! Tip a little water in his mouth!

fi tyerr pek *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Stick something long into the opening (mouth) of something else, e.g. stick a spearhead into a spear shaft.

K: Waya ngarim fityerrpek. I attached the spearhead.

fi tyerr wuty *fi + bodypart + coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Arrive in big groups (as in truckloads of people coming for a ceremony).

K: Elifela yedi falmi wurrde fityerrwuty ngini. In the morning the men and women will arrive in groups.

fityi *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Roll something in your fingers, turn something with your hands. (e.g. turn the knob on a radio, roll up a cigarette, drive a car, etc.).

K: Peke ngerim fityi ngirim. I'm rolling a cigarette.

W: Wality yemi fityi pagu! Try another station on the radio!

fufuli

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Roll up something (e.g. a swag or a cigarette).

K: Yudingindi fityi pagu peke. Roll me a cigarette!

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Ride a bike, drive a car.

fityifityimuy *noun.*

Follower, someone who always follows someone else around.

K: Ya fityifityinyimuy, kala wuniyirre girim. Yuda wul! Hey, you 'follower', your mum's back there, go back!

fityityuk *coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Encircle, place things in a circle.

K: Ngeme tuntum tye garden, ngerim fityityuk fepi kulirr. I dug a garden, and put stones around it in a circle.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Place things in a row.

K: Warring gugulirr warrim fityityuk mumba nide wibem. They cut fence posts and left them lying along the road.

fi tyuk (redup: fi tyutyuk) *fi + coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Move something to a different place, send things from one place to another.

W: Yenggi yiba nga fityuk ngini yerrkide. I'll move the wood somewhere else later.

fi wanytyirr tyat *fi + bodypart + coverb*► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Carry a weight on your hip, stand with something (e.g. a child) balanced on your hip.

fi wap *fi + coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Leave someone sitting somewhere.

K: Ngaram fiwap. I left him sitting there.

fi way *fi + coverb*► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Aggressive, be looking for a fight.

K: Gi ngini wupun fiway. He's looking for a fight.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Be unable to feel something. Reach for something with your hand, but be unable to make contact.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Go and leave a place empty, leave a person behind.

K: Kinyi wakay bengim fiway kide kana! (Hey, you better hurry up) this kid has already gone ahead and left you for dead!

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look in vain for something, look but be unable to see anything.

K: Nginyinggin fiway. I can't see it.

► **dagam** *impersonal verb.*

Lose your footing, stumble (e.g. to be wading in a billabong and fall into a hole).

K: Daganne fiway. He stumbled. The person who stumbles is marked as the goal of this verb, not the subject.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Twist something (e.g. sandpalm fibres to make string).

K: Fi pirri yemingindi way warrgadi ngini.

Twist me some string first, for a dillybag.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Look in a place, but find no-one there.

K: Ngebenge fiway! I looked, but she wasn't there!

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Hungry, feel hungry.

K: Madiket wurru, wupunggi fiway! I'm starving!

fren *noun.*

Friend. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **kanyirra**.

fufu *coverb*► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Shine (of a light).

W: Wunu tyagani wirribem fufu. What's that light shining over there?

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Shine a light, cast a light.

K: Nem yenim fufu pagu. He's casting a light this way.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Turn a light on, make a light shine.

fufuli *coverb*► **dagan** *verb intr.*

Hurry along, move quickly.

K: Yana fufuli pagu! Hurry up!

fuke

fuke (K), **marrawuk** (W) *noun*.

Prevailing wind that blows from the southeast.

See **wangi** for other dominant wind type.

ful (redup: **fulful**) *coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Feel that someone is behind you, someone is watching you from out of sight.

K: Ya, kenenawa menggingngi fulful. Hey, I had this feeling that someone was watching me.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Fall down, be falling through the air.

K: Eplen yedi ful tye. A plane was falling down.

► **nagam** *verb intr.*

Dive (of birds).

K: Ganam ful wemi tip ngini gagu. It's (the bird) diving to catch some food.

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Use your teeth to scrape and tear, rather than cut (e.g. tear meat off a bone, scrape pulp from a mango pip, etc.).

fulen *noun*.

'Full house' as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'full hand'.

fulful *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Pester someone, harass someone for something, spoil a good situation.

K: Minde yemi fulful yiwi, nem pirri dini tye. Don't pester him, he was there first.

► **menggin** *impersonal verb.*

Feel 'creepy', feel like you are being watched.

K: Ngariny tyerrwirr ninytyininytyi menggingngi fulful. I went into the bushes, and felt like I was being watched.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Pinch, catch something.

K: Ngerim fulful agarrfuri zipper ninggi. I caught my skin in my zipper.

fuli *noun*.

'Wrongside' marriage, a relationship with someone in a wrong relationship to you.

See also **wasyi**.

fulimadi *noun*

'Wrongside' spouse. A partner in a

'wrong' relationship. Derivations:

wafulimadi, wurfulimadi.

fulirr *coverb*

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Rub something on, apply something by rubbing, paint or polish something.

K: Membirr watypela nimbi beyi baty, ngannigi fulirr wirirr yerrsyenytyi nimbi, wamumu ngini nganiyirri yety. When light-skinned kids were born from white fathers, we used to rub them with the black ash of the milkwood tree, for fear that the police (would take them).

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Grind your teeth.

K: Minde yudem dirrfulirr. Don't grind your teeth.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Paint yourself, rub yourself with ochre as preparation for ceremony.

► **dagawam** *reflexive verb.*

Paint yourself.

K: Yanawambi fulirr! Rub yourself with ochre!

fulness *noun*.

Very old, feeble person. Derivations:

wafulity, wurfulness, awafulity.

funfunmem (K), **bunbunmem** (W)

noun.

Loose (of sand, dust etc.).

fungguli (K), **funggulu** (W) *noun*.

Sugarbag, honey.

Also heard as **punggulu** in Ngen'giwumirri.

funggulu (W) See **fungguli** (K).

furarri *time noun*.

Friday.

K: Furarri pagu putpul ngini wannim.

They're coming on Friday for football.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

Also heard as **frarri**.

furay *noun*.

Playing card numbered 'four'. Loanword from English/Kriol 'four high'.

furay *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Fry food.

W: Ngarranygi fitit miyi nyine gagu mityityi furay meyi tye yedi. We got up to find his

wife frying up breakfast.
furrwuk *noun*.
 Walking, 'footwalk', getting around on foot. See also **firrngityirr**. Loanword from English/Kriol.
futyeny (W) See **fetyeny** (K).
fuway *coverb*
 See **fiway**.
fuy (redup: fuyfuy) *coverb*
 ► **yenim** *verb intr*.
 Smell, stink.
K: Ya, tyagannawa yenim fuy! Hey, something stinks!
 ► **dingin** *verb tr*.
 Sniff something, have a smell of something.
K: Walkity kinyi ye fuy! . Have a sniff of this flower!
 ► **dangim** *verb tr*.
 Rotten, be rotten.
K: Yewirr kinyi dangim fuy wurru! This tree's all rotted through!
 ► **wupun** *verb tr*.
 Sweep.
K: Ngupun madifuy abalarr ninggi. I swept the ground with a bird's wing.
 ► **wibem** *verb intr*.
 Blow (of wind).
K: Wangi wibem fuyfuy lurrity. The westerly wind is blowing hard.
 ► **menggin** *verb tr*.
 Tag along, join up with someone else.
K: Mindafela nem ninggi menggin fuy. He's not here, he's tagged along with someone.
 ► **wupun** *verb tr*.
 Heal, restore, cure someone.
K: Wananggal wupungngi fuy. The doctor cured me.
W: Yani wityi puty, wunyi fuy! Go out bush for a while, and let it restore you!
fuyfuy *coverb*
 ► **wibem** *verb intr*.
 Blow, of wind.
K: Wangi wibem fuyfuy lurity. The wind's blowing hard.
W: Ya, lirmem wurru benying ngi perrety, marrawuk werre wibem fuyfuy! Fidi nide wangirrki syalat pe wiri! Hey, I'm

absolutely freezing in this southeasterly wind! I'm going to warm myself in the sunshine!

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Wipe a surface.

K: Ya fuyfuy teful! Wipe the table!

► **wupun** *verb tr*.

Fan (e.g. fan a person to cool them down), brush something away.

K: Ngu mifuyfuy ngini amu membirrreti nimbi damuy. I'll brush the fly from the child's eyes.

► **dinem** *verb tr*.

Dry something out, cause something to dry, put something where it will dry out.

K: Nginem fuyfuy kana debiweri nyinyi.

I'm drying your pants out.

► **wayim** *verb tr*.

Dry something out (fire or sunshine to dry something).

K: Fiti ninggi wayim fuyfuy kana. The sunshine's dried it out now.

fuyfuy purr *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

'Smelly-bottom', be 'smelly-bottomed', have a 'stinking bum'.

fuywarramuy *noun*.

Dull, misted up, opaque (of glass), having a smeared surface.

fuywarrapurr *noun*.

'Smeary bottomed'. Having a dirty bottom. This is a common teasing expression.

fwa (K), **kunba** (W) *noun*.

Wax from honey of the Pingilsya bee.

gagu

Gg

gagu *noun*.

1. Ancestral beings.

K: Dede nyin ngan gagu Aniyen demeni tuntum tye yedi. That place where Ancestral Sandfrog always buries himself.

W: Gagu Burra darani titidi pagu tye yedi darrwa werre. Ancestral Pelican came poling herself along this way on a raft.

2. Meat. Flesh of animals, as opposed to vegetable foods.

K: Miyi gagu ngumbusyum waty. We ate vegies and meat.

3. Generic noun denoting all members of the 'gagu' noun class. This includes; most animals, spirits and ghosts, sorcerors and traditional doctors, priests, money, sex, and playing cards.

K: Ma, gagu yeyi pagu! Give me another card!

W: Gagu ngatya menyngiti. The priest told me.

gagu akerre *noun*.

Pope, head of the Catholic Church.

galal *sound noun*.

Rustling noise (as dry leaves make).

K: Galal nyinnin yibeny tyeribaty? Did you hear that rustling noise?

galal *coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Rustle, make a rustling noise with your hands.

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Rustle, make a rustling noise with your feet.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Rustle, make a rustling noise with your mouth (e.g. by blowing dry leaves, etc.).

ganggi *place noun*.

Up high, on top, upstream.

K: Piwulil nide ganggi nginge tye. I was sleeping up on top in the vines.

W: Kaminytyam dirrkinninggi yana minmiket pe. Minbe yani kafarr dideninggi, dirrkinninggi yana mimiket pe, ganggi pe yana minmiket pe, yumu tyerr pe bawedi nyin. Turn off on the nearside

bank of Kaminytyam Creek. Don't cross to the other side, turn off on this nearside. Then turn upstream and follow that little creek up. Contrasts with **apukek** 'low, under, downstream'.

ganggi *nominal as coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Lift up, raise up something. Cause something to be up off the ground.

K: Yenim palak, yemi ganggi! It's fallen down, raise it up higher!

ganggi — **tyerr** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Pointed upwards, be pointed upwards, have one's mouth raised upwards.

W: Ganggi nginifiny mirri, ganggi meyi tyerr pefi tye yedi, wudum di nginimem level nyine yeniny. (The plane) was up really high then, but it was still pointed upwards, then he (the pilot) laid it down and it flew level.

ganggi derri *noun*.

High plain, or ridge. Raised country above the level of surrounding ground.

gargar — **tyerr** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Whisper teasingly.

K: Gargar yirmegu tyerr yinne? What are you two whispering about?

gari *noun*.

Humpy, paper bark shelter.

garrar *coverb*► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Unwrap something.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Make eyes at someone.

K: Ngayim wuni wupungngi garrar. She's making eyes at me.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Protrude, stick out from something.

K: Yawul wupun garrar. The spear passed right through him and was sticking out the back.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Untie something, undo a knot.

K: Fi ngemi garrar ngini. I'll untie the rope.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Unroll something.

K: Ngurrupun garrar musulng. I rolled out my swag.

garrarki *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Swing something around, twirl something in the air.

K: Afenggu ngurrupun garrarki ngurrupun bat. I swung the snake round and round and smashed it on the ground.

garri *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Fight.

K: Ngagarri ngirringgi karri. We are fighting.

garri da *bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *verb intr.*

Abandon a place, leave a campsite uninhabited.

K: Wakay minde fala kana, dede wirreng garrida. There's no one here now, they've all moved on and left it.

garri du *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Pregnant, get pregnant.

K: Deng garridu. She's pregnant.

garri fal *bodypart + coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sit with legs spread open.

K: Ding garrifal dim. He's sitting with his legs spread apart.

garri fil *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Scratch marks onto the trunk of a tree (as a possum does around the entrance to its nest).

garri fityi (redup: garri fifyi) *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Cross your legs.

► **win** *verb intr.*

Have your lower legs crossed (whether sitting, standing or lying).

K: Wing garrifityi dim. She's sitting with her legs crossed.

garri pat *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Catch up with someone.

K: Yana felil ngini lurrity, yana garri pat ngini. If you run fast, you'll catch him up.

W: Nganyi garripat ngini. I'll catch up with you.

garri syarr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make a scratching mark on a tree (as goannas and possums do).

garri tyap *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Stick to your leg (e.g. of a leech).

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Attach yourself to a person, behave as though you were stuck to their leg, follow someone too closely.

K: Ya nem kinyi kide? Aya menggin garrityap pub pirri ganang gerri. Hey where's this bloke? He's already 'attached himself to the leg' of someone going to the pub.

garri tyetyirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Stand around in one spot.

K: Wuni tyagani yenin garrityetyirr? Tyagannimbi minde gemenggennin nime. What's he standing around over there for? Why doesn't he come over here to us?

garrityin *noun.*

Bent, crooked, breech (of a birth).

K: Ya, garrityin wurru yirim kinyi pagu yimi madi. Oh you're sitting crooked, face around this way.

garri wat *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Trip someone up, hook someone around the leg.

K: Wupungngi garriwat. It tripped me.

garri waty *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Subside, of floodwater.

W: Kuru wupung garriwaty. The flood water has gone down.

gat *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Slice something up.

K: Afurra ninggi ngunni gat. We sliced it up with a mussel shell.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Catch fish.

K: Anginakul bakuty ngunni gat. We

gatit

caught a big mob of fish.

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Travel in a group, be bunched up, move in convoy.

K: Garring gat yife kakkana wannim.

They're bunched up over there, on their way now.

W: Murriga wagarri ngarrim gat. We travelled with both cars in convoy.

► **diwen** *reflexive verb.*

Restrain yourself, hold back, keep control over yourself.

gatit *coverb*

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Bite something.

K: Ngebem gatit. I bit it.

► **dangin** *verb tr.*

Collect things from off the ground.

K: Mimenem warring gatit. They harvested billy goat plums from the ground.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Bite something.

K: Ngupung gatit. I bit it.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Fish, go fishing.

K: Dede ngayi ngaganim gatit angalin, meringgi ngayi. That's my spot (where) I always go fishing, my shady spot.

► **diwen** *verb tr.*

Fight, argue.

K: Mene wursyetyirr diweng gatit yenim! She reckons she's a good fighter!

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Pick up a language.

K: Ngan'gi wakay benging gatit. He just picked up that language in a flash.

ge *bodypart as coverb*

► **bengim** *impersonal verb.*

Feel happy.

K: Bengingngirr ge lamurity. It's made us really happy!

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Feed someone.

K: Mindaga wurru gagu, tyagani ngini yudi ge yiwi wuwu? There's not enough meat, why are you feeding it to that dog?

ge bangbung *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangin** *verb tr.*

Have something upset your stomach.

ge bubu *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Make someone feel sad by talking or singing to them.

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Feel sad, feel nostalgic.

K: Wupungngi gebubu wangi wiben fuyufuy. I feel nostalgic when the seabreeze blows.

ge buy *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayin** *verb tr.*

Thirsty, be made thirsty.

K: Fiti wurru wayingngi gebuy. I'm thirsty from the sun.

ge da (K), **tyeri tyil** (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Sad, be sad, feel upset.

K: Dangingngi geda. I'm feeling sad.

W: Dangimbirr geda guniguni ngini. They were sad for the old woman.

ge ferr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Frighten someone by what you tell them.

K: Wirrim wuni werrenyi geferr. They frightened you by what they said.

ge fu *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Full-term, be full-term in a pregnancy, be ready to give birth.

K: Wupungngi gefu. I'm full term now.

ge ful *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *impersonal verb.*

Feel hungry.

K: Dingingngi geful. I'm hungry.

ge ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Feel jealous of, e.g. a child's cuteness, feel desirous of qualities in other people that you'd like to have yourself.

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Frustrated, be fed up with someone, be sick of (something).

K: Dem ge ket. (It) makes me sick of him. Note that this is an impersonal verb where the source of the frustration is coded as subject, and the person who

gen ket

your frustration is targetted at is coded as the object. The experiencer ('me' in the example above) is not coded on the verb.

ge leli *bodypart + coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Be happy to see someone, rejoice at someone's homecoming.

K: Werrmene geleli. They were happy to see him.

-gen- *verb prefix.*

Middle, mid, in half, in two. This prefix attaches to coverbs in a similar way to incorporated bodypart terms. It means that the object of the verb is parted or affected at its midpoint.

K: Wamanggal yungindi genket. Chop this wallaby in half for me.

W: Yawurr ngebeny genket. I chopped the tree in two.

Compare with **-gimi-** and **-ngirrimi-** 'side'.

gen'ge *noun.*

Full up, flat chat, to the max, as much as possible.

K: Gen'ge napa ngini. (Fill it up) right till it's full.

gen'ge baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Tie something up around its middle.

K: Musyulng ngenbeng gen'gebaty. I tied the swag around the middle.

gen'ge dudu *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Blow, use your breath to inflate something (e.g. blow up a balloon).

K: Nyinyi pagu yene gen'gedudu. You blow it (a balloon) up for him.

gen'gefi *place noun.*

Sideways, to the side, side-on.

K: Gen'gefi pefi ya fityat. Move (the billy) to the side (of the fire).

gen'gepurr *noun.*

Fat, plump, overweight person, someone with a 'full bottom'. Derivations:

wagen'gepurr, wurgen'gepurr.

gen'ge tyerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Stop in the middle of something, come to a halt halfway along the side of some

object.

W: Wurnety gaganytyerri, yeninyngirr gen'getyerr. That nurse came along, and she pulled up alongside of our car.

gen'ge tyutyuk *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Alone, be alone.

K: Wupungngi gen'getyutyuk. I was all on my own.

geninggu *adjectival noun.*

Person whose sibling has died.

Derivations: *wageninggu, wurgeninggu.*

gen ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Break something in half.

K: Deninytyi ngayi nide ngering genket. I broke it in half over my knee.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Cut something in half.

K: Ngambi genket ngini. I'll cut it in half for you.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Cut the middle out of something.

K: Anguri menytyikanbi pagu ngupung genket. I cut the turtle's guts out through its throat.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Break something in half (by smashing it with a rock, or chopping it with an axe, etc.),

K: Ngerrbeng genket bi ngingi. We chopped in two with an axe.

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Break something in half with your foot.

K: Defirr ninggi nganang gengket yawul. I broke the spear in two with my foot.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Burn something into two, burn through the middle of something.

K: Yenggi wayim tyerrket yewirr, waying genket, bengim baty. The fire burned the tree, burned it in two, it fell.

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Break something in two.

K: Wakerre yenim derriwap yetyin genket yawul. This big heavy man sat on the spear and broke it.

ge pek

ge pek *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *impersonal verb.*

Feel angry.

K: Nem minde benging gepek. He's not angry.

ge pudup *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Make someone melt inside, make someone feel emotional by talking or singing to them.

K: Ngini nanama tye, di kana dini di tye, ngeng gepudup. I was singing, and he was crying. I made him weep with my singing.

ge pup *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *impersonal verb.*

Have a sense about the availability of bush tucker, know intuitively that the season is right.

K: Walkity nginyinggin, e dinginnin gepup amurri kana wupun waga. Seeing those flowers in bloom, we get this feeling that (crocodiles) would be laying their eggs.

ge purity *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagam** *impersonal verb.*

Uninterested, be uninterested, have no enthusiasm for something.

K: Dagangngi gepurity. I'm just not interested.

ger *coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Upset someone, make someone upset by something you say.

K: Ngaddi tye brother ngerrmenggenne, epe ngerreng ger gi merriny. We went up to the Catholic brother (and asked him for a favour) but we somehow upset him, like he was angry.

gerrgerrge *adjectival noun.*

Helpful, co-operative, lends a hand.

Derivations: *wagerrgerrge, wurgerrgerrge.*

gerrgerrtyerr *noun.*

Rotten, putrid (of flesh, etc.).

gerrgerrtyerrpurr *noun.*

'Rotten-bum'. This is a common teasing expression.

gerrgirr *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Burn hot.

K: Yenggi waying gerrgirr kana. The fire's

burning hot now.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Chop (e.g. wood).

K: Yenggi ngebi gerrgirr ngagadi waweti ninggi. I used to chop firewood when I was a boy.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Rub yourself against something.

K: Kuninytyin nide ngudem gerrgirr. I rubbed myself against the bottle tree (to improve my health).

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Rub someone or something against something else.

K: Membirr weti dengini wuni fityi nimbi, wuddini gerrgirr yewirr kuninytyin nide e menewurru gengepurr yedi. Deme apirri nyinda wirrme waddi. If a child was wasting away, they rubbed it against the trunk of the bottle tree, and from that it would put the weight back on the child. This is the way they used to do it.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Hot, be burning, feel hot, have a temperature.

K: Waying ngi gerrgirr. I'm burning, feverish.

W: Waying gerrgirr dengini. She's got a temperature.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Cut something, slice (e.g. meat off bone).

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Glow, stand out brightly.

K: Tyet nyinyi danging gerrgirr kidenapa. Your shirt's really bright!

ge sul *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Fool someone, feign (e.g. sickness or death) to trick someone.

K: Menggingngi gesul mene perrety mem. He's just pretending to be dead.

ge tet *bodypart + coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Come out from inside, rise up.

K: Ninytyininytyi nimbi werrmeng getet. They emerged from the thick scrub.

ge tum *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengim** *impersonal verb.*

Feel peaceful, calm, content.

K: Bengingngi getum kana. I'm feeling calm now.

ge tyek *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Diahorrea, make you get diahorrea.

K: Minde bakuty wusu waty, geminnyi getyek. Don't eat too much, you'll get diahorrea.

ge wirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *verb tr.*

Pull the guts out of something.

K: Ngisye gewirr ngini ngekin masyapu. I'm going to cut out the guts.

ge wirrir *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Try someone's patience, push someone too far, refuse to cooperate with someone.

K: Yudupungngi gewirrir kana! You've pushed me too far now!

ge wu *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangin** *verb tr.*

Feel sorry for someone, sympathise with someone.

K: Ep danging kawu merriny, dagam madikuli murriga ninggi. He must have felt sorry for him, he gave him a lift in his car.

ge wul *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Get someone to imitate you, make someone want to hear more of something.

K: Wuwu ngeng gewul. I made the dog howl (by singing to it).

W: Yermenytyi nyin ngiben tyeribaty nimbi, werre ngi gewul. When I heard that song, it made me want to hear it over and over.

ge wurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Rest someone, allow a person to catch their breath.

K: Wengi gewurr wityi. Let me rest a little.

ge wutit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Tell something to someone that makes them upset.

K: Dingingngi gewutit, nyinde nimbi

ngirrem bulbul kana. She told me something that got me upset, and from that we started arguing.

geyit *noun*

Gate. This is a loanword from English/Kriol.

gigi *coverb*

► **diwen** *verb intr.*

Turn on someone, snap unexpectedly at someone.

K: Ngariny tyerrpu yirre, epe nem pagu diwengngindi gigi. I just asked him something, and he just turned on me.

-gimi- *verb prefix.*

On the side. This prefix attaches to verb roots in a similar way to incorporated bodypart terms. It means that the object of the verb is affected at its side part.

W: Minbe yarra figimityatit keninggisyi! Don't all sit on the one side of the boat!

The prefix *-gimi-* is fairly unproductive, recorded in only a few verbs.

See also **-ngirrimi-** and **-gen-**.

-gimi (K), **-gumu** (W) *noun suffix.*

Like, looks like, resembles. Semblative suffix. Attaches to nouns to indicate that they resemble something else.

K: Were nyinyi gimi yaganim menmin damuy. You look so like your brother.

W: Nayf pagu ngini kinyi gumu yumungiti wa pe wagarri. Get me two knives just like this one. Frequently co-occurs with the noun prefix *-ngani* (*-ngini*) 'kind', as in the example immediately above.

-gimi (K), **-gumu** (W) *verb suffix.*

While. This suffix is a temporal subordinate clause marker. It attaches to a verb marking that activity as the temporal frame for something else happening.

K: Winningngindi ngidi gimi tye, taya wunu ngerim wurity. While they waited for me, I fixed that tyre.

W: Firri winge gumu tye, darany fitit.

While he was still sleeping, he stood up. Note that *-gimi* is actually a clitic and can shift to attach to other words that precede the verb, e.g. *W: Warrmadi yu ket, minbe gumu dinyinggin kerrety!* Cut it

-gimin

quickly, while he's not looking!
This suffix is increasingly being said as
-gimin, probably under influence of
Marrithiyel where -gimin is the equivalent
form.

-gimin (See **gimi**).

gimingini (K), **gumungini** (W) *particle*.

Something is 'supposed to happen', or
'supposed to be the case'. This indicates
a speaker's belief that something is true,
not because he or she thinks it, but
because everybody knows it.

K: Ngayi gimingini ngim tyerridi detyengi. I
thought it was Saturday today.

W: Gumungini ngambani pe mirring. You
'n me are supposed to go to this meeting.

W: Wurrake, gumungini apma yirrigu! Hey
you two, you're supposed to be quiet!

gimuy *adjectival noun*.

Aggressive, someone who's always
fighting. Derivations: *wagimuy*, *wurgimuy*.

girriny *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Keep something for yourself, hog
something, refuse to share something
with others.

K: Minde yemi girriny! Don't hog it for
yourself!

gityirim *n*

Right where you are sitting now!

gu baty *inc. noun + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Tie something with string.

K: Fi ngering gu baty. I tied it with the
string.

► **daram** *reflexive verb*.

Wrap, bind, bandage yourself up.

K: Bendity ninggi yara gubaty ! Wrap a
bandage around it!

gu buk *water + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb intr.*

Soak up, soak in (of water).

*K: Ngupun kurr kuri kana dinging gubuk
ngityirr.* I dug up the soil so the water
could soak in.

gugu *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Welcome a person, acknowledge
someone's presence, make someone feel

socially at ease.

*K: Yenimbirr miwap, epe minde tye
werrmi gugu warrani.* He camped with
them, but they didn't welcome him.

gugulirr *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Stir something around.

K: Menyirr yu gugulirr! Stir sugar into it!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Cut (e.g. fence posts), make cuts in
something.

*K: Warring gugulirr warrim fityityuk
mumba nide wibem.* They cut fence posts
and left them lying along the road.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Turn around, revolve, spin in circles.

-gul *noun suffix*.

This suffix does not have a clear
meaning, but seems to play a semi-
productive role in forming new
loanwords, like *pisyigul* 'fish' and *atigul*
'heart'. Its role in these words is just to
add something onto English words
ending with sounds like 'sh' and 't',
which don't occur word-finally in Ngan'gi.

gulgul *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Stir something round and round.

K: Yupun gulgul ti? Have you stirred the
tea?

*W: Ngarim firr menyirr, ngarim fi madi
tyuk, ngupun gulgul.* I scooped up the
sugar, put it in the pannikin and stirred it.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Stir something with your fingertips.

*K: Wurrkerretyi yemi ket e fungguli nide
yemi gulgul, e yiwi lalirr kana.* You cut
the stalks of *wurrkerentyi* (*Alloteropsis*
semialata) and stir them into wild honey
and then eat it.

► **wupun** *impersonal verb*.

Diahorrea, have the runs, have diahorrea
stir your guts around.

K: Wupungngi gulgul magun. I've got
diarrhoea. Note that the experiencer is
marked as the object of this verb.

gulgulgurr *noun*.

Showoff.

gurrurr

gulirr *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Turn something.

K: Yemi gulirr ! Turn it (the door handle)!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Saw something, cut something with a saw.

K: Yawul ngaring gulirr saw ninggi. I sawed the spear in half.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Surround something, encircle something.

K: Dagum danginnin gulirr. Fog has surrounded us.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Cut yourself.

K: Ngarang gulirr. I cut myself.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Circle around something, travel in a circle.

W: Casuarina shop nganniny gulirr, nganniny wurr wembem nide ngan nyin wannim wurrirr murriga, wannim wurrirr intyaty nyine warrim fityat wannim. We circled around Casuarina Shopping Centre, and we went in to that building where people take cars in and leave them there (underground carpark).

-gumu (W) See **-gimi** (K).

gumungini (W) See **gimingini** (K).

guniguni (K), **gunugunu** (W) *noun.*

Old woman, old women.

See also **wulgumen**, **falmingerr**.

gunugunu (W) See **guniguni** (K).

gurrurr *coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Misname, mistakenly address someone by the wrong name, say something incorrectly.

K: Piwari yengngi gurrurr! You've called me by the wrong name!

► **dangin** *verb tr.*

Miss, fail to make contact of the 'poking' or 'stabbing' type. Throw a spear at something, but miss.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Miss, fail to make contact of the 'grabbing' type. Grasp at something, but miss.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Miss, fail to make contact of the 'slapping' or 'swinging' type. Slap at something, but miss.

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Miss, fail to make contact of the 'thumping' or 'shooting' type. Fire a gun at something, but miss.

► **nganan** *verb tr.*

Miss, fail to make contact of the 'kicking' type. Kick at something, but miss.

i

i

i *particle.*

And. This particle functions as a connector of nouns or clauses.

K: Peyik nide ngudini wirr, i dani tyerr batybity. I put them (seeds) into bags, and then I sewed them up. Note that *i* is not an obligatory connector of noun phrases like English 'and'. In fact it is quite rare, and is probably as much a hesitation form (like 'er' or 'um') as a connector. Also heard as **e**.

ingga (K), **yika** (W) *interjection.*

Take it! Also heard as **yingga**, and sometimes reduced to just **ngga**.

in'girriyerre *place noun*

Back there. Note that this one of a set of similar terms, including **wuniyerre**, **wundeyerre**, **yifetayerre**, which all appear to mean roughly the same thing. See also **wundeyerre**, **wuniyerre**, **yifetayerre**.

ityi *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Do what?, do something.

K: Wananggal ityi membi? What did the doctor do to you?

W: Ep ityi wimi pe. He's likely to do something.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Say what to someone?, say something to someone.

K: Wananggal ityi membi? What did the doctor say to you? The 'addressee' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

What happened?

K: Ityi mem nimbi? What happened?

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Call someone what kinterm?

K: Ityi ngiminge? What kinterm do I call her? The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Think what?

K: Ityi yim? What do you think?

Kk

Kafamal *placename.*

Name for the MalakMalak place Ngulukmonet where the 'Coppermine' is situated. Loanword from English/Kriol 'Copper mine'.

kafit *noun.*

Cupboard. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kagasyan *adjectival noun.*

Dependent, helpless, reliant.

K: Wurkagasyan deti! Minde gana yerri mengayim, gebi garritada bafun napa ngini yenim kayki. She's completely helpless! Why doesn't she go and cut bark for ash herself, instead of always asking me. Derivations: *wakagasyan*, *wurkagasyan*.

kagulkagul *noun.*

'Native grape' vine fruit. *Ampelocissus acetosa*.

K: Kagulkagul midamuy milalirr. Mibiny nimbi wiri tyikmadi. Minde bakuty yusi waty, detyerr nana kanyi tyerrda i demenytyi kanyi menytyisyisyirr. These seeds are good to eat. They are ripe when they turn black. You shouldn't eat too many of them, they'll make your lips itchy and tickle your throat.

kak *noun.*

Going, movement, travel.

K: Ya murriga menggem kana, mumba kak kana warra! Hey the car's here, we're going now!

W: Ya murriga menygem nyine mumba kak nyine wurrmirri! Kak rarely occurs alone. It is usually suffixed by the focus marker -kana (-nyine), as in the examples above.

kai *coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Chase someone.

K: Walfaga ningi mengging kal. He was chased by a buffalo.

kala (K), **ala** (W) *kinterm.*

Mother.

K: Kala ngayi Tawun atypil gibeng nganmadi. My mother is in Darwin

kanawarra

- hospital.
- kalabang** *noun*.
 Markings or coloured patches on the face, that are distinctive of some turtles and birds.
- kalakala** *noun*.
 Variegated, mixed colours, as found on clothing fabrics, or butterfly wings, etc. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kala masyu** *kinterm*.
 Mother who is a small child.
- kalamatyak** *noun*.
 Kid's game of 'chasings'.
- kalambay** (W) See **adawayirr** (K).
- kala nayin** (K), **ala nayin** (W) *proper noun*.
 Virgin Mary, Our Lady, Mother of Christ. Note this usage of the 'dual' pronoun nayin. Here it does not mean 'us two's mother', but 'absolutely everybody's mother'.
 See also **ngatya nayin** 'God, Jesus'.
- kalandurruta** *placename*.
- kalaninytyininytyi** *noun*.
 Bark of a tree that provides a grey/black dye. *Diospyros cordifolia*.
K: Kalaninytyininytyi yemi garritada i perikut ninggi yine purrngpurng, yerrgi i merrepen ngini. You peel *kalaninytyininytyi* bark from the tree and boil it up in a billy to get dye for sand palm and pandanus fibre.
- kalawirang** *noun*.
 Kid's game of 'cat 'n mouse'.
- kala yewirr** *noun*.
 Tree species that provides a orange/brown dye. *Pogonolobus reticulatus*.
K: Kala yewirr yerrdefirr perikut nide yine purrngpurng kala filfilngini. Boil up the roots of this tree in a billy to get an orange dye. Roots of this tree need to have their corky outer bark removed and be roughly chopped up before boiling. Dye colour varies widely from orange through to brown depending on the root and the length of boiling time.
- kalayi** (K), **alayi** (W) *kinterm*.
 Mummy, my mum.
K: Kalayi daningngi fimityettit. My mum

- taught me to speak it. Shortened form of *kala + ngayi*.
- kalfanggarr** *noun*.
 Raft made from a bamboo frame with paperbark sheets draped over the top.
K: Kalfanggarr ngerim wurry. I've built a raft.
- kalifelnguri** *noun*.
 Grown up fast, growth spurt.
K: Ya, kalifelnguri kinyi wurr! Hey, this grass has just shot up!
- kambafin** *noun*.
 Camp oven.
K: Ngebi tyul ngini wamanggal kambafin nide. I'm going to roast this wallaby in the camp oven. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kamirri** (W) See **kaw, kawa** (K).
- kana** (K), **-nyine** (W) *verb suffix*.
 1. Now, then. Temporal focus marker. This suffix attaches typically to verbs.
K: 'Pat', mengngirrki, 'Dangim fisul kana'. 'Get up', she told us, 'It's daybreak now'.
W: Miyi nyine yurrsugu waty pe. You two can eat your breakfast now. Note that -kana is actually a clitic and can also shift to attach to nominal words that precede the verb, e.g. *K: Kakkana ngumbuda wul nime ngini!* Let's start heading back now!
2. Beginning to, just starting to. The suffix -kana also has an 'inceptive' function, when it occurs in combination with the suffix -pefi. See **-kana pefi**.
- kana pefi** (K),
-nyine pefi (W) *verb suffix*.
 Beginning to, just starting to. This combination of suffixes attaches to present tense stative verbs to mark an 'inceptive' function, where some state is 'coming to be'.
K: Yenim fuy kana pefi. It's starting to smell now.
W: Ngaganim du nyine pefi, yerimngi du! Just as I'm starting to fall asleep, you've gone and disturbed me!
- kanawarra** *noun*.
 Black wattle. *Acacia auriculiformis*.
K: Yerrdamuy kuri nide yudi tyurr.
Tyanbalarrk wimi tyerr i yeme mepul

kanbaltyeny

ngani tyup. Yenggi yubu i bafun yubu yerrtyerrawu yudi mipit. You wet these seeds, rub them hard, and they lather up like soap. The tree is good for firewood and provides good ash for mixing with tobacco to make *kanggalang*.

This subspecies of acacia provides a soapy lather. Ripe seeds are rubbed briskly between the palms of the hands with a bit of water, and produce a soap-like lather. This can be used as a soap, or it can be applied to the skin to relieve itchy grub rash.

kanbaltyeny *noun*.

Burnt right down, made accessible by burning (of thick grasses and jungle).

K: Wudupun pup nimbi, kanbaltyeny kana, nyine ngambani ngini, gagu wirrir marrgu. Since they've burnt off the grass, it's burnt right back now, so lets go there for the kinds of animals (like goanna) that you get at burnt grass time.

kanbi *noun*.

1. Didjeridu (both bamboo and hardwood).

W: 'Minmi, kanbi yaga minbe merrendi gantyawam eplen nide. Nimbi gani lala ngarapa wurru.' 'No, you can't take that didjeridu on the plane. It's too fragile, it might split'.

2. Bamboo (both plant species and product). *Bambusa arnhemica*.

K: Larrwa werrme wurity kanbi ninggi i waddi fifi kana. Deme apirri ne nyinda wirrme waddi. They used to make long-stemmed pipes from bamboo and smoke them. That's the way they used to do it.

kanyirra *noun*.

Friend.

karawayirr *noun*.

Best friend.

karawurr *noun*.

Wire spear.

kari *noun*.

Bark shelter. Makeshift bark hut.

karingkul *noun*.

Thin wisps of flat cloud low on the horizon.

Karirring *placename*.

karra *interjection*.

Oh, dear!

K: Karra, tygangingini yupun ta. Oh, dear! why did you hit him. Shortened form of yakarra.

Karrawa *placename*.

karrbu *coverb*.

Get down! Get off there! This is one of a small number of coverbs that can stand alone without a finite verb as an imperative.

karrbu *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Lower something, let something down.

K: Murriga ngudupun karrbu tyek ninggi. I lowered the car back down with the jack.

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Off, get off, alight, go down (of the tide).

K: Minde nganggingining karrbu yeninggisyi nimbi. We didn't get off the boat.

W: Ngambaty yeniny karrbu nyine. The tide has gone low now.

► **dim** *verb intr*.

Off, be off something, be alighted from something, to have got off a vehicle or a road.

W: Ngannayerri tye, nganna minmiket mumba wunu pefi nyine ngirriny karrbu.

We kept going, then we turned off, we'd gotten off onto that road going thataway.

karrimbiyeli (W) See **anganifinyi** (K).

karripindi (W) See **angankurinimbi** (K).

Karriyak *placename*.

kat *noun*.

Cards, playing cards.

K: Kat ngini ngaganim. I'm going for a game of cards. Loanword from English/Kriol.

katit *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Fish, go fishing.

K: Tyip yimine tyeri ngini angalin yani katit ngini! Come fishing to forget all about your husband!

katput *noun*.

Cardboard. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kaw, kawa (K), **kamirri** (W) *interjection*.

Come (on), come here!

kerrepalak

kawu *kinterm.*

Mother's mother, daughter's daughter.

K: Kawu ngayi dagam fiwurr wibem. My grandmother is sick.

Sometimes people also say makali, which may be a borrowing from Marrithiyel.

See also **wuri**.

kawut *noun.*

Coat, jacket. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kay (redup: kayki) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Call out to someone, howl (of a dog).

K: Wuwu wuni yenim kayki. There's a dog howling over there.

W: Giring kayki ti ne. He's singing out for tea.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Collect a person, pick someone up on the way.

W: Mirri wunu wirringe tye, wirrinyngiti kay, nganneyirri tye Lirrga ngiddinyner kay. 'Kak nyine ngangginim' ngiminyne.

When the sun was about there (pointing), he picked me up, and we went over and picked up Lirrga as well. 'Come on, we're going now', I told him. The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Ask someone a favour, request something from somebody.

K: Wangga kide? Kanbi ngini ngani ne kay ngini. Where's Wangga? I need to ask him for a didjeridu.

W: Peyi pefi awayeyi girrim mibumursi, Din'girri werre, gagu ne waddingirr kayki tye. We kept going to the foot of the bush apple tree, to where Din'girri and his mob were, and they asked us for money. The 'addressee' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

kebmin *noun.*

Government, politicians, officials.

K: Awa kebmin Tawun nimbi wani pagu detyengi. There's some government people coming down from Darwin today. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kekulkul *noun.*

Heart.

K: Wa kekulkul lenggirr, atypil nide dim.

He's got a bad heart, he's in hospital.

kele *interjection.*

Yuck!, That's revolting!, I want nothing to do with it!

K: Kele, yibe ngani miwap ngini. Kene menne wunu. Yuck, it's like he thinks I'm going to sleep with him. Who gave him that idea?

kelerrk *noun.*

Black ball of wax at the core of sugarbag (honey).

kelerrkmuy *noun.*

Dirty (of person).

K: Dengini yemepul gim, kelerrknyimuy! Try washing, you're filthy!

Kembe *placename.***keminggirr** *noun.*

Tree species. *Pongamia pinnata*. This tree has a solid leafy canopy and provides excellent shade.

kene *interrogative.*

Who?

K: Piwari nyinyi kene? What is your name?

W: Mipurr wunu kene girribem? Who is that man over there?

kene *indefinite pronoun*

Someone, somebody, anyone.

K: Minde kene dim. There's no-one here.

W: Ep kene ngumbu pe. Maybe we should tell someone.

kenenawa *indefinite pronoun.*

Anybody, someone or other.

kengarapa *noun.*

Lungs.

K: Atyma dem baty dim kengarapa nide. She's got asthma in her lungs.

Kengerr *placename.***keninggisi** (W) See **yeninggisi** (K).**kerre** (K), **werrfirr** (W) *noun.*

Big.

kerrepalak *noun.*

Brood mother, mother surrounded by little ones (used in reference to both humans and animals).

K: Kerrepalak kide, membirr kude

kerrerreng

minyirr. Where's the 'brood mother', the baby's crying.

kerrerreng *adjectival noun*.

Tall and skinny person. Derivations:
wakerrerreng, *wurkerrerreng*.

kerrety (redup: *kekerrety*) *coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Keep your eye on someone, keep watch over a child, stare at someone.

K: Tyagani mudetyi yinyingginngi kerrety!

What are you staring at me for, big eye!

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hold onto something, grasp something.

K: Minde tye ngemi kerrety. I couldn't hold on.

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Look after yourself, keep an eye on yourself, care for yourself properly.

K: Minde nana dinyerre kerrety tye. She wasn't able to look after herself properly.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Leave something on the fire longer to cook properly (i.e. let the fire look after it).

K: Kukuk wityi wa kerrety misyin. Leave it a bit longer, let the fire keep an eye on it.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Bite something and remain fastened to it, hold onto something with your teeth.

K: Wuwu dingingngi kerrety. The dog bit me (and didn't let go).

kerrityin *noun*.

Kerosene.

K: Yenggi tyungmem, kerrityin pagu ngani miwuty ngini. The firewood is too wet, pass me that kerosene to pour over it.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

kerityem *simple verb intr.*

Lie, to be in a lying posture, but especially to be dead. Note that *kerityem* is actually the 3rd person plural form of the Wibem 'Lie' finite verb. However the plural form of the verb 'lie' is used in Ngan'gi as a politely euphemistic term to say that a single person is dead.

ket *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Poke at something, make exploratory poking actions.

K: Kini yewirr ninggi dani ket yedi malarrgu ngini e dangim pawal e menggin wa. She used to poke around for turtles with a stick, spear them and pick them up.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Cut something.

K: Nayf ninggi ngupun ket. I cut it with a knife.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Chop something up, cut wood with a saw.

K: Ngebeng ket ganbi. I sawed the bamboo.

W: Gagu ngeben tyerrket. I cut the meat up into little bits.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Overtake someone, pass by somebody travelling in the same direction.

K: Awa nyinnin apuderri Wooliana nimbi werrbenggirrki ket nime. Those young women from Wooliana overtook us three.

► **yenin** *verb intr.*

Cut across someone's path, walk in front of someone in a way that disrupts their gait, talk over the top of someone.

K: Yening ket nginde. He cut across me.

The non-subject person is marked as a 'disadvantaged person' in this verb, not an object.

ket __ **fi** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *impersonal verb.*

Absent, be no sign of a person's presence.

K: Ket membirr fi, kidenawa wannim purity? There's no sign of them, I wonder where they've gone to?

ketyirreful *noun*.

Custard apple.

K: Ep miketyirreful wayim baty kana ne.

Maybe those custard apples are cooked by now. Loanword from English/Kriol.

ki *noun*.

Fight, argument.

kide *interrogative*.

Where?

K: Kide pefi yaganim? Where are you going?

W: Were ngayi kide dim? Where's my brother. Note that *kide* also means

kinyi

‘which’ when it is prefixed by noun class prefixes. See for example *akide* ‘which meat’, *mikide* ‘which vegetables’.

kide *indefinite pronoun.*

Wherever, somewhere.

K: Ep kide dim. He must be somewhere.

kideng *kinterm.*

Son-in-law.

kide nimbi *interrogative.*

From where?

K: Kide nimbi yagadi pagu tye kinyi?

Where have you come here from?

kidin *noun.*

1. Wet season (November–March).

2. A year, a full calendar cycle.

kidin syirre *time noun.*

Next year.

K: Kidin syirre yeyi ngude wul pagu ngini.

I’ll be back in a year’s time.

kikiluk (W) See **kukuluk** (K).

kilifiti *interjection.*

‘Fight back!’, word used to a child encouraging it to fight back or retaliate.

K: Kilifiti, yu ta! Fight back, hit him!

kimi *n*

See **akimi**.

kimifirr *noun.*

Base part of an animal’s tail, closest to the body.

kinawu *noun.*

Canoe. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kinbilinyin *noun.*

Climbing plant, the stem is used for tying up food before roasting in a ground oven. *Merremia gemella* and *Ipomoea abrupta*.

K: Wamanggal nimbi yebi da, yiwe tapup a meringgi nide. Weri yu kurr, i yenggi yafi tyatit i fepi ya fimityutyuk. Watyerr gerrgirr i wamanggal kana yine wu wakay. Yisye misyunbang i dagarri yemi garripal, ya gubat yaba nide kinbilinyin ninggi. Nyinnimbi dawanytyirr yu wanytyirrbang, ngete kana ngini. After you’ve shot a wallaby you carry it and place it on a bed of leaves. You dig a hole, build a fire in it, and heap in rocks. Build the fire up again, and then burn the fur off the wallaby. Pull it off the fire, and break its legs, and tie its arms up with

kinbilinyin. After that you should stab a hole in its armpit, and put heated up pieces of antbed inside. The long stems of this climbing plant are used to tie up food parcels for roasting.

kine (W) See **kinta** (K).

kingek *interjection.*

Poo!

K: Kingek! Tyagani nyinnin gerrgetyerr!

Poo! What’s that stink!

kinimanggini *noun.*

Digging stick.

See also **kiniyewirr**.

kinitawurr (W) See **kiniyewirr** (K).

kiniyewirr (K), **kinitawurr** (W) *noun.*

Digging stick.

See also **kinimanggini**.

kinninggi *place noun.*

This side of X.

K: Yewirr nide kinninggi ya fityat. Put it down on this side of the tree.

W: Ngambara menytyigerrgirr nide pe, wamanggal nyin ngarrnguweri nyine wiri pe, nyinyi werrfeninggi, ngayi kinninggi ngana gulirr pe. We’ll circle around on it, so the wallaby will be between us, you go that side of him, and I’ll circle around this side of him. Blend of kinyi and -ninggi.

See also **wunninggi** ‘the other side of X’, and **yifeninggi** ‘this side of X’.

kinta (K), **kine** (W) *place noun.*

This place.

kinyi *place noun.*

Here, close by, this way.

K: Kinyi pefi ngambannime! Let’s go this way!

W: Etye yemenggen kinyi? When did you get here?

Contrasts with **wuni** ‘there’ and also **yife**.

kinyi *demonstrative.*

This.

K: Nem kinyi dangingngi fime gagu. This guy here gave me money.

W: Yerrkinyi nawa derrgidi ngerim. I’d prefer to have this one.

Contrasts with **wuni** ‘that’, and also **yife**.

Derivations: *akinyi*, *mikinyi*, *yerrkinyi*, *wakinyi*, *wurkinyi*, etc.

kinyiwarra

kinyiwarra *interjection*.

Here it is!, Here we are!

kinyyerre *place noun*

Back here.

Contrasts with **wuniyerre** 'back there'.

kirri *particle*.

Now, this one! Emphatic particle, draws attention or focus to the immediately preceding word.

K: kinyi wityi kirri . . . mene pupurity muy mene. This girl now . . . she thinks she's gorgeous!

W: Tyen'ga kirri yedi lali tye kinyi. So what kind of animal made these tracks along here? *W: Kide kirri yenim?* I wonder where she's gone.

kirrman *noun*.

Trade boss, person who mediates and organises trade and ceremony, sometimes called 'policeman' in Kriol.

kiti *particle*.

Silly bastard, smart alec!, show off! This particle can express criticism (negative), but can also be positive, praising someone, e.g. 'Oh, you clever thing!'

K: Kiti, minde pipiri kirri! Silly bastard, she's got no brains!

kitykity *noun*.

Kissing. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kiwuk *interjection*.

Hurry up!

K: Kiwuk, mumba kak kana ya! Hey hurry up, we're ready to go!

kritymity *time noun*.

Christmas.

K: Kritymity wimi ngini nyinda gimin ngudawul pagu pe. When Christmas comes, I'll return about then.

W: Kritymity wumu pe nyine gumu ngara fipal pagu pe. Loanword from English/Kriol.

kudede *time noun*.

Season name: wet season proper. That time, usually in February, when it rains hard every day.

kuderri *noun*.

Billabong.

K: Kuderri ngannim miwulngini ngini. We

went to the billabong for waterlilies.

kudinynguri *noun*.

Insatiable (in a sexual sense), a nymphomaniac.

K: Wurapuderri kinyi minde dadirri yenim wapup, ep wurkudinynguri merriny! This girl can't sit in one place, maybe she's insatiable!

kuduk (redup: kukuduk) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Eclipsed, be swallowed up, be eclipsed (of the moon).

K: Diwin yenim mikuduk. The moon's being eclipsed.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Drink something, swallow liquid.

K: Yedi kukuduk tye wutitmi. She was drinking heavily.

W: Ngaddi tye pub nide, 'kuru yirrigu kuduk pe?' menyngirri. We went to the pub, and he asked us 'Would you guys like to drink a beer?'.

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Lust after someone, have the hots for someone, swallow someone up with your eyes.

K: Dinyinggingngi kuduk! She's really got the hots for me!

► **wusyum** *verb tr.*

Throb (of an infection, or sprained joint, etc.).

K: Mundurk wusyungngi kuduk. It's making my ankle throb on me.

kufa *noun*.

Crowbar.

K: Kufa pagu yawam, mimuy ngini ngambani. Bring a crowbar with you, so we can go for yams. Loanword from English/Kriol 'crowbar'.

kugarra *noun*.

Red ochre.

kuktyet *interjection*.

Hang on a minute, let it rest, relax, leave it.

K: Kuktyet, dede kinyi pirri giben ne.

Don't worry, (let him wander off) this country will still be here for him.

kukubukdirr *noun*.

Gentle slope, a part of an embankment

kunyunguny

- that is easier to get down.
- kukuluk** (K), **kikiluk** (W) *noun*.
Flu, coughing, influenza.
- kukuluk** *nominal as coverb*
► **dim** *verb intr*.
Cough, be coughing.
K: Ngiring kukuluk. I'm coughing.
- **yenim** *verb intr*.
Cough regularly, cough all the time.
K: Ngayi ngaganing kukuluk, demenytyi wulek kana. I'm always coughing, my throat's bad.
- kul** *coverb*
► **dangim** *verb tr*.
Clouds building up for rain.
- kuli** *coverb*
► **dim** *verb intr*.
Move quickly, speed, travel fast.
K: Ngiwi kuli ngini! I'm gonna really fly!
W: Murriga ding kuli pagu. He drove his car really fast.
- **dagum** *verb tr*.
Throw something away, discard something.
K: Ngekin masyapu ngana kuli ngini. I'm going to throw the guts away.
- kuliny kuliny** *sound noun*.
Sound of paddling.
K: Yu wanytyirr, kuliny kuliny yimi! Come on, really paddle! Make that paddling sound!
- kulirr** *noun*.
Circle.
- kulkul** *coverb*
► **dingin** *verb tr*.
Boast, skite about something.
K: Dinging kulkul yenim, minde dem piyiri. He's a boaster, he's got no shame.
- kultyi** *time noun*.
Evening.
K: Kultyi kana dadirri yiwi efenggu kana yenim barr. It's evening now, stay close by, snakes will be coming out.
- kultyinimbi** *time noun*.
Yesterday.
K: 'Kide yagadi tye?' 'Kultyinimbi'. 'When did you come?' 'Yesterday'.

- kultyinimbi mefagarri** (K),
kultyinimbi mewagarri (W) *time noun*.
Day before yesterday.
- kultyinimbi mewagarri** (W) See
kultyinimbi mefagarri (K).
- kultyiyeninggi** *time noun*.
In a few days.
- kuluk** *noun*.
Cough.
See also **kukuluk**.
- Kuluy** *placename*.
- kum** *noun*.
Comb.
K: Kene kum yerrngayi dengngi mitum?
Who's stolen my comb? Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kumaday** *noun*.
Catfish species.
- Kumang** *placename*.
- Kumani** *placename*.
- Kumuytyi** *placename*.
- kunarra** *noun*.
White cedar tree. *Dysoxylum oppositifolium*. (Possibly also *Canarius australianum*).
- kunba** (W) See **fwa** (K).
- kun'gem** *noun*.
Card game.
Also known as **kunkat**.
- kuninytyin** *noun*.
Boab tree. *Adansonia gregori*.
K: Kuninytyin midamuy milalirr.
Membirrweti dengini wuni fityi nimbi, uuddini gerrgirr yewirr kinyi nide, e menewurru gen'gepurr yedi. Deme apirri nyinda wirrme waddi. Boab tree seeds are good to eat. Also, when a child was undernourished, they used to rub it against this tree and it would fatten up. That's what we used to do in the olden days.
- kunmirrmirr** *adjectival noun*.
Solidly built person. Derivations:
wakunmirrmirr, wurkunmirrmirr.
- kunumbut** (K), **wesi** (W) *noun*.
White clay, white ochre.
- kunyunguny** *noun*.
Boomerang.
See also **yurigarritymuy**.

Kurapuying

Kurapuying *placename.*

kuri (K), **kuru** (W) *noun.*

1. Liquids generally, as opposed to solids.

2. Water, rain.

K: Kuri pagu waying ngi gebuy ka. Get me water, I feel dehydrated.

3. Clear body fluids other than urine.

4. Beer.

W: Wulmen, kuru nuwurr ngimbi kuduk pe? Oldman, how about a quick beer?

kuri damunerr *noun.*

Hailstones.

See also **fepikuri**.

kuri damuy *noun.*

Deep sinkhole in one part of a billabong.

kuri dangim syirr dim (K), **kuru dangim syirr dim** (W) *noun.*

Waterfall.

kuri demenytyi fenggu (K), **kuru demenytyi fenggu** (W) *noun.*

Wine, plonk, (Lit: long-necked grog).

kuri tyanbalarrk (K), **kuru tyanbalarrk** (W) *noun.*

Frothy water, also alternative name for 'beer'.

kuri wangi (K), **kuru wangi** (W) *noun.*

Monsoon rain.

kuri mawuliny (K), **kuru mawuliny** (W) *noun.*

Electrical storm.

kurim (K), **kurum** (W) *noun.*

Short mangrove-tipped spear.

kurim darri (K), **kurum darri** (W) *noun.*

Spear with a canegrass shaft and an ironwood tip.

kurim yiliyili (K), **kuruk** (W) *noun.*

Mangrove spear.

kurimuy (K), **kurumuy** (W) *noun.*

Colostrum, first milk when your baby is born.

K: Kurimuy pirri menggetet. Colostrum is coming out already.

See also **tyi lenggirr**.

kuritya (K), **kurritya** (W) *noun.*

Shale stone from which flints are made.

kurityerr (K),

kurutyerr (W) *adjectival noun.*

Liar, someone who can't be trusted to tell

the truth. (lit. 'watery-mouthed').

Derivations: *wakurityerr*, *wurkurityerr*.

kurr (redup: **kurrkurr**) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Collect things, pick up many things.

K: Yani kurr fepi kinyi. Pick up all those rocks!

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Dig a hole in the ground.

K: Yu kurr weri asyinbirr ngini! Dig a hole in the ground for an oven!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Carve something, dig out wood with a pointy instrument.

K: Yeninggisyi ya kurrkurr yagama ngini.

You should carve the red kapok tree for woomeras.

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Wipe something (like a table top).

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Dig with your hands, scrape at something with a fingernail.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Collect something for someone, get something for someone.

K: Kuru lirmem derrigidi yerrmigu pe?

Nganirrki kurr pe. Ngayi wityki nawa ngi kuduk pe, ngirrngirr ne werre ngim pe.

Would you two guys like a cold beer? I could get you some. I'm having a whiskey instead just to help me get to sleep.

kurritya (W) See **kuritya** (K).

kurrkurr *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Dig up the ground, turn over soil as you move.

K: Pigipigi nimbi waddi kurrkurr tye. Pigs have broken up the ground.

kurrmanygu *noun.*

Saratoga, fish species. *Schleropages jardini*.

kurrwakkurrwak *sound noun.*

Sound of kookaburra's call. See **afirirrpri** 'kookaburra'.

Also recorded as **karrwakkarrwak**.

kuru (W) See **kuri** (K).

kuruba *noun.*

First sprinkle of rain, that first drop which alerts you to the fact that it's

- raining.
- kuruk** (W) See **kurim yiliyili** (K).
- kurum** (W) See **kurim** (K).
- kuru mawuliny** (W) See **kuri mawuliny** (K).
- kurum darri** (W) See **kurim darri** (K).
- kurumuy** *noun*.
Soak, a patch of ground with permanent surface water.
- kurumuy** (W) See **kurimuy** (K).
- kuru tyanbalarrk** (W) See **kuri tyanbalarrk** (K).
- kurutyerr** (W) See **kurityerr** (K).
- kuru wangi** (W) See **kuri wangi** (K).
- kutkut** *coverb*
► **yenim** *verb tr*.
Carry someone sitting on your shoulders.
K: Ngapa ngaddi wirr kutkut tye. We carried the children on our shoulders.
W: Ngapa nganyi kutkut pe. I'll carry you on my shoulders.
- kutypiring** *noun*.
Gooseberries.
K: Kutypiring ngini ngannim. We're going for gooseberries. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- Kuwambam** *placename*.
- kuwul** *noun*.
School. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kuwulbuy** *noun*.
Schoolboy. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kuwulewuty** *noun*.
Classroom, school buildings. Loanword from English/Kriol 'school house'.
- kuwulgel** *noun*.
Schoolgirl. Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kuy** *interjection*.
Hey!
K: Kuy, kide pefi ya? Hey, where are you going?
- kuyin** *noun*.
Queen (usually in card games). Loanword from English/Kriol.
- kuyin** *kinterm*.
Affectionate term of address (a bit like 'dear') used between husband and wife, and also between distant cousins. These days this word is only used by very old people.

L

Lafuganying *placename*.

Also known affectionately as Lafulafu.

lala *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Take something apart with your hands, disassemble something, break something into its parts.

K: Orange kinyi ngemi lala ngiwi ngini.

I'm going to break this orange into its segments.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Break something into bits and pieces by throwing it on the ground.

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Break up into bits and pieces, crack open.

W: Ganbi yaga minbe merrendi ganytyawam airplane nide, nimbi gani lala ngarapa wurru. You can't take this didjeridu onto the plane, it might break up into bits — it's too fragile.

lali (W) See **leli** (K).

lalirr *adjectival noun*.

Edible.

K: Miyi kiny milalirr? Is this fruit edible?

Derivations: *alalirr, milalirr*.

lalirr *coverb*

► **dim** *verb tr*.

Eat something.

K: Tyagani yirim lalirr? What are you eating?

► **yenim** *verb tr*.

Eat (habitually).

K: Miyi kana yenim lalirr? Is she eating solid food yet?

lalirrdirr *noun*.

Sharp (of blades).

lambarra *kinterm*.

'Uncle', father-in-law, any man whose daughter you could marry. This word is probably borrowed into Ngan'gi. It is also found in many neighbouring languages.

See also **eke**.

lamurity *noun*.

Happy.

lan

lan *noun*.

Divisions of meat, meat divided into parts for distribution between people.

larrk __ **muy** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Keep a wary eye on someone.

K: Larrk mengngindi muy. She's watching me carefully.

larrwa *noun*.

Old-style bamboo smoking pipe.

lasyafa *noun*.

Person who camps from place to place.

Derivations: *walasyafa, wurlasyafa*.

lawa *noun*.

Flour, bread, damper.

K: Madiket dege lawa ngini ngirim. I'm hungry for bread. Loanword from English/Kriol.

lawarr *noun*.

Echidna hole with signs of lots of residents, and lots of tunnels leading from it.

le *noun*.

Crying, tears.

K: Le wirrim. They all cried.

lek *coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Lick something, suck something.

K: Ngayi nawa ngi lek ngini! Let me have a lick!

► **diwem** *reflexive verb.*

Lick yourself.

K: Wuwu yaga diwe ngurilek dini tye. The dog was licking its balls.

lelewaty *noun*.

Edible. Derivations: *elelewaty, milelewaty*.

See also **lalirr**.

leli (K), **lali** (W) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Walk around aimlessly, wander about, go somewhere by a roundabout route.

K: Tyagannimbi yaganim leli? What are you wandering about for?

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Take something for a walk, wander around carrying something.

K: Tyagani yagatyin leli? What are you carrying round?

lenggerrk *noun*.

Shiny, glistening (of dew, etc.).

lenggirr (K), **makarri** (W) *noun*.

Bad.

W: Wamakarrinyi! You bad man, you!

lenggirr *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make a mistake, do something wrong.

K: Yemi lenggirr nimbi, yemi tyek! If you make a mistake, rub it out!

lentya *noun*.

Message.

K: Lentya werri pagu yirrini tye. He came with a message.

lete *noun*.

Paper, letter, writing. Loanword from English/Kriol.

lilirr *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Sore, be sore all over, feel bruised, be stiff in your joints.

lilirrfiny *noun*.

Fishy smell.

K: Lilirrfiny kirri ep kide nawa yedi wewe tye awarrapun. There's this fishy smell like a crocodile has vomited somewhere.

lirr __ **muy** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Pretty, have a pretty face, be cute.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Tame, be tame.

lirrga *noun*.

Dance style owned by Ngen'giwumirri, Marrengarr and Wagiman people.

See also **wangga**.

lirri (redup: *lirrilirri*) *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Build up (of the wet season), become humid.

K: Lirri mem wurru! It's really humid now!

lirimem *noun*.

Season name: the very humid period during the build up, before the thunder begins (usually November/December).

lirmem *noun*.

Cold.

K: Lirmem wurru bengingngi perrety! I'm freezing cold!

lit *coverb*► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Block someone's view, be in the way.

W: Yenim lit ngide, minbe nyine nginyinggin. He's blocking my view, I can't see.

litpala *time noun.*

Late in the night.

K: Tawun nimbi litpala demenggem. He came back late from Darwin. Loanword from English/Kriol 'late feller'.

lulu *coverb*► **webem** *verb tr.*

Swear at someone.

K: Ngebinyi lulu ngini. I'm going to swear at you.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Scratch something.

lung *coverb*► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Hurt yourself.

K: Wudem balung. He's hurt his arm.

Lunying *placename.***lurrity** (K), **lurruty** (W) *noun.*

Fast, quickly, strong.

K: Ngan'gi lurrity pefi yeningngindi tyerrakul. She always speaks too fast for me.

lurrkuny *noun.*

Corner (as in a house).

lurruty (W) See **lurrity** (K).**luty** *coverb*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Lose at playing cards.

K: Minmi, nyinyi nawa luty yimi ngini! No way, it's you who's going to lose!

Loanword from English/Kriol 'lose'.

Mm**-ma** *noun suffix.*

Attaches to pronouns to form terms of address used to call out to someone if you don't know their name. See **nemma** 'mister!', and **ngayimma** 'miss!'.

K: Ya, nemma! Hey, mister!

mabuk (K), **mebuk** (W) *noun.*

Many, lots.

See also **bakuty**.

madada *coverb*► **disen** *impersonal verb.*

Be in labour.

K: Disengnge madada. She's in labour.

madewetimbi *time noun.*

Long ago.

K: Madewetimbi Keptinkuk yirrini pagu ty. A long time ago Captain Cook came here.

madi *noun.*

Lower slope of a hill or ridge.

-madi- *incorporated bodypart noun.*

Chest, underside, belly up, face to face, hollows, riverbeds, the inside of concave shapes. The noun root -madi- can occur inside the complex verb immediately before the verb root, where it can convey meanings ranging from literal to metaphorical. -Madi- 'hollows' occurs in many oppositions to -derri- 'humps'.

K: Minde ngudupun madifili mudiga, mudiga ninggi wudem madifili nginde. I didn't roll the car, the car itself just rolled on me.

W: Ngemem madi baty. I folded my arms across my chest.

madi *bodypart as coverb*► **webem** *verb tr.*

Hollow, make something hollow by chopping out its inside (as you might to make a canoe or coolamon).

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Traverse a line maintaining the same height, follow around a hillside at the same level.

K: Kinyi ninggi ngu madi ngini ngani. I'll be traversing around this side.

madi bang

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Clear grass by burning it, open up an area by firing it. See also **wudupun tada**.

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Accompany someone home.

K: Ngawanyi madi ngini. I'll accompany you back home.

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Look down at your own chest, become aware in your peripheral vision of something in the region of your chest.

K: Nginyerrem madi, gagu akum yedingi pappup tye. I glanced down at my chest, and there was a caterpillar climbing up me.

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look at the inside of something (like a drawer or box).

K: Nginyirri madi ngini. I'll check the inside.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Give someone time to settle down after arriving, not bother someone straightaway.

K: Yaningindi madi. Give me time to settle down. The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Hide someone, put someone underneath something.

K: Ngambi madi ngini. I'll hide you underneath.

madi bang *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Scoop out the inside of something, hollow something out.

madi bat *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Give someone room, make a space for someone to join a circle.

K: Yune madibat! Make room for him!

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Spread out a flat layer of something.

K: Miringgi yerrden yenggi nide yu madibat, e miyi kana ya fimadityutyuk.

You spread out a bed of eucalyptus leaves in the fire, then place food for roasting on top of the leaves.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Cut marks on someone's chest.

K: Ngebinyi madi bat madiwanggi. I'm going to cut cicatrices into your chest.

madi baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb intr.*

Get out of the way of someone.

K: Ngumbu madi baty ngini. I'll get out of your way.

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Fold your arms across your chest.

madi bebi *bodypart + coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look around, look at something spread out, cast your eyes over the landscape.

K: Membirr dede winnyinggin madibebi wannim. The kids are looking at the country laid out in front of them.

madi du (W) See **madi tu** (K).

madi fili *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Roll yourself over.

K: Wudem madifili, ep minde fekiderrri webi baty ngini. The baby has rolled itself over, it should be born soon.

W: Murriga wudem madifili nginde. The car just rolled itself over on me!

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Roll over.

K: Yenggi nide wibem madifili. He rolled into the fire.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Roll something over, turn something over.

K: Wayim baty kana, gagu nyinnin, yudi madifili! It's cooked now, that beef, turn it over!

W: Murriga wudum madifili. He's rolled the car.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Roll over, be rolled over.

K: Yeninggisyi wibem ngandirr, dim madifili. There was this canoe lying on the bank, rolled over.

madi fuy *coverb*

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Be happy to be in a place.

K: Dede kinyi yubu dim, wupun madifuy dim. He's living in this good place now,

madi tit

he's happy to be here.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Sweep.

madi ganggi *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Turn something 'belly up', turn something to face upwards.

K: Ace wudupun madiganggi. She turned up an ace.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Turned yourself 'belly up', turn yourself over so you are facing upwards.

madi gatit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Appreciate a place when it's bathed in sunshine.

K: Dede yubu napa dim mirri werri dinyinggin madigatit dim. She feels good about that place with the sun shining on everything.

madiket *noun.*

Hunger, hungry.

K: Madiket ngupun fiway gagu minde ga wurru. I'm hungry, I've got no meat!

madi ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Thwarted, do something to no avail, carry out some activity that yields no result.

K: Dangingngi madiket. I wasted my time on it.

W: Mityin ngagadi tye, dangingngi madiket, minbe fala. I went to the mission for nothing, he wasn't there.

madikinninggi *place noun.*

This side of X (where X is a broad solid 'sitting' object, like a car, a hill, a house, etc.).

K: Mudiga madikinninggi ngarim fityat. I put it down on this side of the car.

See **madiyeninggi** 'the other side of X'.

madi kuli *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Get into something (e.g. get into a car), pick up a person on your travels.

K: Yani madi kuli ngindi Tawun! Pick her up in Darwin for me!

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Throw something inside something else.

K: Enbek nem nganam madikuli murriga. I threw his suitcase into the car.

madi lit *bodypart + coverb*

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Meet someone coming the opposite way.

madi pap *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Cimb up into something, climb to a location where you are contained within a space (e.g. climb up into a truck, or a high chair).

K: Murriga nem nganninggi madipap. The two of us climbed up into his truck.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Rise up (of the tide).

W: Kuru yenim madi pap. The tide came in.

madi purity *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagan** *verb intr.*

Slip, fall down.

K: Wana madi purity ngini. He's going to fall.

madi si *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Bend something in your hands.

K: Ngemi madisi ngini waya angalin kimi. I'm gonna bend this wire like a hook.

madi syarr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Scrape out something, create a hollow shape by scraping.

K: Ngunguni warringgi madisyarr. They were scraping out a coolamon.

madi syusyu *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Heal up, smoothe over a wound.

K: Muk wudupun madisyusyu, yubu kana. The sore healed up, it's good now.

madit (W) See **anganpipi** (K).

madi tit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Refuse somebody's request.

K: Ngem maditit. I knocked him back (turned down his request).

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Sit with your back braced against a wall.

madi tu

madi tu (K),

madi du (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Lie in a nest (of a bird), lie in a hollow, contained space. Camp in a hollow.

W: Yenim maditu bude nide nyine, wibem nganmadi. The bird is in the nest now, lying on its eggs.

madi tyap *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Stick close to something, act as though you're attached to something. (e.g. of frogs: to position themselves in the corners of rooms, of people: to stick close to the lee of a wall to escape the wind).

madi tyerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Huddle in a group.

K: Awapurrpurrrk wannim madityerr pulpul. The kids are in a group playing football.

madi tyip *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Blacken something, fire or sun turns something black.

K: Membirr ngayim tyikmempi yenim kana, wayim madi tyip. Her child is black now, has turned black in the sun.

W: Gagu kinyi wayim madi tyip nyine.

This beef has turned black now.

madi tyuk *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Put something aside, place something on the side of something else.

K: Ngebi madi tyuk ngini padudu, mibiny kana. I'll put these potatoes aside, they're done.

madiwanggi *noun.*

Cicatrices. Decorative scars cut into the chest and upper arms. These were traditionally cut to mark ceremonial and lifestage events. Elder sisters received shoulder cuts when their younger brothers went through the law. Cuts were made with a sharp knife, then crushed greenants applied to promote the build-up of scar tissue.

madiwari (K) *noun.*

Fullness from eating, to be 'stuffed'.

K: Madiwari kana dangingngi tit. I'm stuffed from eating too much.

madi way *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Be unable to reach something.

K: Miyi wannanggu madiway. They were unable to reach the fruit.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Confused, be confused, be unable to make a decision.

K: Ngaram madiway wurru, murriga minde yewirr. I just don't know what to do, I've got no car.

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Finish off someone's food, drink, etc.

K: Miyi mindemi kana wurru, yengngi madiway. I've got no food now, you've finished mine off.

madi wirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Inside, be placed inside something else.

K: Bek nyinyi wirribem madiwirr. It's inside your bag.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Evade someone, fail to be where someone expects to find you.

K: Dangingngi madiwirr. He's evaded me.

madiwirri *noun.*

Play, games, laughter.

madi wirri *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Play, have fun.

K: Wannim madiwirri wirrim. They're playing now.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Play a joke on someone, do tricks.

K: Wupungngi madiwirri. She played a practical joke on me.

madiwirri ganggi *noun.*

Fake laugh.

K: Minde madiwirri nginifiny, madiwirri ganggi. It wasn't a proper laugh, it was a fake laugh.

madi wirrir *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Overpower someone in an argument by being noisier, out-talk someone.

malarrgu

K: Dangingngi madiwirrir. He just drowned me out.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Nuisance, be a nuisance, keep pestering someone.

K: Erreke ngini kinyi, yaram madiwirrir pagu yirim, minda ga kana wurru. How many times are you going to pester me, I've got no money for you!

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Sneak, do something behind someone's back, hide your actions from someone.

K: Wupungngi madiwirrir. He's done this behind my back.

madiwirriwirrtiyerr *adjectival noun.*

Cruel person, someone who delights in hurting people, a sadist. Derivations:

wamadiwirriwirrtiyerr,

wurmadiwirriwirrtiyerr.

madi wurity *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Pick up a load, put something inside (your bag).

K: Yiba ngu madiwurity ngini. I'll pick it up later.

madi wurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Gather up things that are scattered (e.g. retrieve playing cards, rake up leaves, etc.).

K: Yu madiwurr card yaga! Gather up the cards!

madi wuty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Pour liquid into a container.

► **dim** *verb tr.*

Pour liquid into something.

K: Ngirim madi wuty ti. I'm pouring the tea.

madiyeninggi *place noun.*

Other side of X (where X is a broad solid 'sitting' object, like a car, a hill, a house, etc.).

W: Fepi minbadi nide madiwunninggi, fepi wagarri widdibemgu. Dekinninggi

'Wanytyirr' nyine piwari. Dawunninggendi nyin 'Banimbilerri'. On the other side of Peppimenarti hill, there are two other hills. The nearer of the two is called

'Wanytyirr', and the further of the two is called 'Banimbilerri'.

Compare **madikinninggi** 'this side of X'.

madi yer *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Empty a container, take everything out of something (e.g. a suitcase).

K: Yu madiyer! Take it all out!

madiyerrkidiny *interjection.*

Poor thing! Expression of sympathy.

K: Tyagani ngini wudupun mityirr?

Madiyerrkidiny! Why did they tell him to go? Poor thing!

madi yerrp *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Chop the insides out of something.

K: Ngarin madi yerrp yewirr bininggi yeninggisyi ngini. I scooped the tree out with an axe for a boat.

magulfi (K), **magulfu** (W) *noun.*

Fighting stick.

magulfu (W) See **magulfi** (K).

magumagu (K),

banunggutyirriny (W) *noun.*

Left-handed. Derivations: *wamagumagu,* *wurmagumagu.*

See also **tyasyawuty**.

magun *noun.*

Diahorrea.

magurreri (K),

manggurrfer (W) *adjectival noun.*

Person whose spouse has died (especially recently). Derivations: *wamagurreri, wurmagurreri.*

makarri (W) See **lenggirr** (K).

makmak *noun.*

Whitebellied sea eagle. *Haliaeetus leucogaster.*

makurruny *noun.*

Axe.

malali *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Crawl through thick jungle, wriggle on elbows and knees.

malanga *noun.*

Gorge, rock chasm.

malarrgu *noun.*

Turtle, long-necked freshwater. *Chelodina rugosa.*

Malfiyin

K: Malarrgu ngini ngaddi tye, mindaga nguddam wul! We went out for long-necked turtles, but came back with none!

Malfiyin *placename.*

malgaga *noun.*

Wallaby species (unidentified: small).

malgin *noun.*

Spinifex grass.

malwak *kinterm.*

Sister-in-law.

mamak *interjection.*

Goodbye, goodnight, see you later.

W: 'Mamak', yiminyngiti, 'mamak', ngiminybi. 'Goodbye!', you said to me, and 'Goodbye!', I said to you.

mamaka *interjection.*

Go ahead, help yourself!

K: 'Ti ngiwimbi tyerrkuduk wityi?' 'Ya mamaka yiwi kuduk'. 'Can I have a bit of your tea?' 'Yeah, go on and help yourself'.

mamakmamak *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Farewell someone, say goodbye to someone.

W: Wembem nimbi ngerrmen'gen tasat, waddingirr mamakmamak tye wakay. We came out of the building (onto the tarmac), and they all called their goodbyes to us.

mamirrika *interjection.*

So be it!, that's it then!

man (redup: manman) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Crawl (of babies), move about doubled over (e.g. as someone might to avoid being seen).

W: Membirr ngayi yenim man nyine. My child's crawling now.

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Belly crawl, wriggle forward on stomach, elbows and knees.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Flock, be in flight formation, be all in a group (of flying foxes, birds, etc.).

manbili *noun.*

1. Cloudy parts of the Milky Way.

2. Big high fluffy cloud formations. Cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds. Clouds that 'look like sheep'.

mandi *time noun.*

Monday.

K: Mandi kana, kuwul wannim. It's Monday, so they're all off to school.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

Mangandarak *placename.*

mangari *noun.*

Initiate's caretaker, typically an uncle who sees an initiate through circumcision.

manggu *noun.*

Mango. Loanword from English/Kriol.

manggurrfer (W) See **magurreri** (K).

mangurrungurruman *noun.*

Hole with only one porcupine living in it.

Also heard as **mangurrurruman**.

manguyawu *noun.*

Poison, as used in sorcery.

manytyirri *noun.*

Foreign, accented speech.

See also **patyurr**, and **ngan'gi**

perperkngini.

marrawuk (W) See **fuke** (K).

marrgu *noun.*

New, fresh.

marrgumarrgu *noun.*

Visiting, going places.

K: Tyamennapa marrgumarrgu ngini ngagadi tye. I was just visiting.

marrguninggi *time noun.*

Before, earlier.

K: Marrguninggi ngemengen. I came by earlier.

marrimarri (K), **tyimindirri** (W) *noun.*

Knife.

Marrmalaya *placename.*

marrngmarrng *adjectival noun.*

Happy-go-lucky, an extroverted personality. Someone who talks and laughs a lot. Derivations:

wamarrngmarrng, wurmarrngmarrng.

masyapu *noun.*

Big (of intestine only). See **ngekin**

masyapu.

mata *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Skin an animal, remove the skin from a carcass.

me fiftyi

- **dagam** *verb tr.*
Spread someone's legs apart.
- **wupun** *verb tr.*
Slice something open.
K: Watermelon yu mata ! Slice open that watermelon!
- matati** (redup: matati)
► **wupun** *verb tr.*
Salt something, preserve something by rubbing salt into it.
- mawa** *noun.*
Plant species (said to be the 'brother' of migenbi).
- mawuny** *noun.*
Ironwood tree. *Erythroxylum chlorostachys, Erythroxylum ellipticum, Erythrophleum chlorostachys.* *K: Mawuny miringgi wurrupun birr ngili dengini i depi. Yewirr yerrnginifiny ngaramaty werrim wurity waddi.* Ironwood tree leaves are used to wash the body and head. The hardest part of timber is used for backwards pronged spear heads.
- mayarung** *noun.*
'Cockrag', clothing worn around loins by men.
- mayawul** *noun.*
Wild, uncivilised, 'myall'.
K: Winyerrem mayawul napa. They're all completely wild! Loanword from English/Kriol 'myall', ultimately from Dharug.
- mayla** *noun.*
'No number', as a call in card games. A valueless card.
See also **maylawik** 'no pay week'.
- maylawik** *time noun.*
'Nothing week'. The week immediately before fortnightly pension payments.
K: Maylawik wurru, gagu fifty yangi fime? It's 'nothing week', can you give me fifty? A compound based on mayla 'nothing' and and wik, a loanword from English/Kriol 'week'.
- me-** *noun prefix.*
Oneself, do it by oneself. This prefix attaches to all pronoun words to mean X-self. Eg. mengayi 'myself', mengayim 'herself', mewirrim 'themselves', etc.

K: Mamaka, menagurr! Come on, you (figure it out) yourselves!

me- *noun prefix.*

Number of days. This prefix attaches to a numeral X, to mean 'for X number of days'.

K: Dede wuni mefagarri ngani tu ngini. I'll stop there for two days.

W: Mewagarri ngi pe Sydney. I'll just be in staying in Sydney for two days.

me *bodypart as coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look at what someone has in their hand.

K: Minde yinyirringi me! Don't look at what's in my hand!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Help someone, give them a hand.

K: Yangi me wityi! Give me a hand!

► **diwem** *reflexive verb.*

Dead, be dead.

K: Manguyawu nimbi diwem me. He's dead from sorcery.

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Lose something, leave something behind.

K: Nayf kide nawa ngim me? Where could I have left that knife?

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Look at what's in your own hand, peep inside your closed fist.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Make a contribution, chip in, help someone out by giving a little.

K: Tyilfa yebing ngi me ngunu ngebi derripek ngini. Give me a contribution of silver, I'm building up enough for a beer.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Emptyhanded, be emptyhanded.

K: Wudem me yenim. He's the only one not carrying anything.

mebuk (W) See **mabuk** (K).

me du *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Set foot in someone else's country.

K: Derrigidi ngerim ngananyi medu ngini. I'd like to set foot in your country.

me fiftyi *bodypart + coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Tangled, be wildly tangled (of hair).

K: Meyim mefiftyi nginde. My hair's gone

me gat

all tangly on me.

me gat *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Pass something on to someone.

K: Ya nem nimbi ngarim fime, epe wunipirri kana bengim megat wayeyi. Hey I loaned him that (jumper), but he's passed it on to someone else.

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Make a pass to another player in a game, pass a football.

K: Yebingindi megat pagu! Pass it to me!

me ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **daran** *reflexive verb.*

Swap something between people.

K: Piwari warranggi meket. They swapped names.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Give someone a hand to carry things.

K: Ya, yangi meket! Hey, give me a hand!

► **bengim** *verb intr.*

Fall from a tree (e.g. of fruit).

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Bite your way loose, cut free from the grip of someone's hand by using your teeth.

K: Malarrgu dingingni meket. The turtle cut itself free of my hand (i.e. bit through the line and escaped).

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Bite someone's hand (e.g. of a dog).

Melenyingi *placename.*

melpe *noun.*

Flat, flattened out.

K: Kene kinyi melpe muy? Who's this with the flat face?

melpe *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Flatten something, make something flat.

K: Lawa ngerim melpe, nganam misyinkuli yenggi. I spread the dough out flat, and dropped it onto the coals.

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Squash something flat by sitting on it.

K: Wurkerre yenim derriwap yetyin melpe perikut. This fat woman sat on the pannikin and squashed it.

melpemelp *place noun.*

Side by side.

W: Melpemelp nganniny tyerr, ngiddinge nganderri tye. We stopped side by side, standing there (on the escalators).

melpepurr *noun.*

'Flat-bummed'. This is a common teasing expression.

melpesyi *noun.*

'Flat-nosed'. This is a common teasing expression.

melpe syi *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *phrasal verb.*

Flat-nosed, be flat nosed, have a squished nose.

mem *simple verb tr.*

1. Do something.

K: Wananggal ityi membi? What did the doctor do to you?

W: Ep ityi wimi pe. He's likely to do something.

2. Say something.

K: Wananggal ityi membi? What did the doctor say to you?

W: 'Minbe merrendi yani pagu kinyi' menyigiti. He said to me 'You aren't allowed in here!'. The 'addressee' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

3. Happen, occur.

K: Ityi mem nimbi? What has happened?

4. Call someone a particular kinterm.

K: Ityi ngiminge? What kinterm do I call her?

W: Nayin ninggi 'eke' ngumbumumne. You 'n me call him 'uncle'.

5. Think, have a thought.

K: Ityi yim? What do you think?

W: 'Aya, nem ta ne!', ngayi ngim. 'Hey, that must be him!' I thought to myself.

membirr *noun.*

Child.

K: Membirr nyinyi kide? Where is your child?

See also **membirrreti** 'baby'.

membirrreti (W) See **membirrreti** (K).

membirrreti (K),

membirrreti (W) *noun.*

Baby, little child.

K: Membirrreti ngayi dagam felil nginde!

My little child's run away on me!

menytyi bang

See also **membirrreti** 'baby'.

memekem *noun*.

Floating grass. Grass species that grows in swampy wet ground.

memenyirr *noun*.

1. Hot, burning sand.

2. Season name for that time of the year when pig-nose turtles incubate their eggs in the hot sand.

mendi *place noun*.

Close, close by, near.

K: Wurnety minde nana gani leli ngatypirr, kinnapadeti wiri ngini mendi. The nurse isn't allowed to wander far from the community, she's got to stay close by.

W: Minbe yangi tipek mendi, ngatypir pagu yaneyerrri ngiti. Don't follow so closely, come behind me at a distance. Contrasts with **ngatypirr** 'distant, far'.

mendi *time noun*.

Soon, close to (in a temporal sense).

W: Kritymity mendi mirri, nyin gumu pe ngara fipal. Close up to Christmas time, I'll come home about then.

See also **wityi** 'a short time'.

mene *adverb*.

Try, pretence, 'gammon', an unconvincing attempt at something.

K: Mene wurweti mene wudem felil yenim. She pretended to run away.

mengari *noun*.

Fingernail.

K: Yemi milulu ma, mengari ninggi! Go on, scratch his face with your fingernails!

See **firrngari** 'toenail'.

men'gerrk *noun*.

Hoarse (inflamed vocal folds).

K: Menytyerrk ngi menytyi. I've got a hoarse throat.

menggin tyerrtyatyip *adjectival noun*.

Stutterer, someone who habitually stutters. Derivations:

wamenggintyerrtyatyip,

wurmenggintyerrtyatyip.

men'girrngini *noun*.

Hill woollybutt. *Eucalyptus phoenicea*.

K: Men'girrngini kanbi yerrdityunggurr ngini yebi ket. Minde yenggi yubu. Walkity fungguli nem i ewerrmisye wupun waga

amurri ngini. The hill woollybutt can be chopped down for short didjeridus. It does not make good firewood. The flowers make for good honey, and their blooming signals that freshwater crocodiles are laying their eggs.

menisya *noun*.

Manager, boss. Loanword from English/Kriol.

mentyikanbi *noun*.

Throat, windpipe, upper trachea.

menyirr *noun*.

Salt, sugar, sand. Any fine crystalline substance.

menyminy *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Look alike, be like someone, resemble someone.

K: Falmi wuni wannunggu ngani ngenike ngayim gimi wanninggi menyminy. Those two women over there, each one looks just like her sister.

W: Minbe detyeri werre ngaganim, epe ngini kidenawa yenim menyminy? I don't know her. What does she look like?

► **dim** *verb intr*.

Awake, be awake, be alert.

W: Lirrga yeniny du ngirrkode nyine, ngarrgu nginne menyminy tye. Lirrga fell asleep on us, but we two stayed wide awake.

menytyenimba *noun*.

Diving shag, darter. *Anhinga melanogaster*.

menytyi *bodypart as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Spread something (like dough) out longer, work something sideways.

K: Yemi menytyi pefi! Try making it longer!

menytyi asyi *noun*.

Uvula, the small soft end of the palate that hangs down at the back of your throat.

menytyi bang *bodypart + coverb*

► **diwen** *reflexive verb*.

Drink the whole lot, polish off a drink that was meant to be shared.

K: Yiwem menytyibang nginde! You've

menytyi baty

drunk the whole lot on me!

menytyi baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Follow a pathway.

K: Wannanggu mentyi baty mumba. They followed the track.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hold something by the neck.

K: Eferri deme menytyibaty pagu tye yedi. He came along holding a bluetongue lizard by the neck.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Choke someone, grasp someone around the throat.

menytyi fel *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Cross a pathway.

K: Yenim menytyifel mumba. He crossed the road.

menytyifuke *noun.*

Windbreak, shelter built for protection from the wind. See also **syitiny**.

menytyigirrinny *noun.*

Mobbed up on your neck, carrying stuff draped over your shoulders.

menytyi ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Cut a passage through something, force a pathway through some obstruction.

K: Dede kinyi fepi girribem, gagu aminyalak dangim menytyi ket. This is the place where Ancestral Bony Bream cut a passageway through the hill.

W: Dinyinggul kinyi dangim menytyiket yinyinggin. You can see where the flood water forced its way through here.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Have breakfast.

K: Nganimem ngupun menytyiket! I've had breakfast already!

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Cut someone's throat.

menytyingapa *noun.*

Nape of neck, that part of the shoulders and neck that is the bearing surface for carrying things.

menytyi tu *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Lie across a road, block a road.

K: Yewirr bengim baty yenim menytyitu. A tree fell and lay across the road.

menytyi tum *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Lodge in your throat, become stuck in the throat.

K: Ku menytyitum! It might get stuck in your throat!

menytyi tyerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Meet someone.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Wait for someone.

K: Yaningindi menytyityerr. Wait there for me. The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

menytyityirr *noun.*

Cramp, stiffness, 'pins 'n needles'.

menytyi wap *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Wait for someone, sit in a place where you know someone will come to.

mepi *place noun.*

Summit, on the very top.

meringgi *noun.*

Shade, shadow.

K: Yerrwunifirr nide nawa meringgi yubu.

There's better shade under that tree over there.

merrelikin *noun.*

Very tall person. Derivations:

wamerrelikin, wurmerrelikin.

-merrendi (W) See **-nana** (K).

merrepén *noun.*

Sand palm, fan palm. *Livistonia humilis.*

K: Merrepén midepi yebi panmi i yusi waty. You can chop the heart out of sand palm and eat it.

Merrepén *placename.*

merriny *adverb.*

Maybe.

K: Detyengi merriny wani pagu ngini.

Perhaps today she'll come here.

merrit *noun.*

Married, be a married person.

K: Minde detyengi nimbi merrit wirringgu.

They've been married for ages. Loanword from English/Kriol 'married'.

merritmen *noun.*

Married person.

K: Dede muyeyi yenim fili merritmen yenim. She's gone off to a strange place now that she's married. Derivations: *wamerritmen, wurmerritmen*. Loanword from English/Kriol 'married man'.

me si *bodypart + coverb*

► **yetiyin** *verb tr.*

Cut your hand.

K: Gawanyi mesi! Look out, or the blade will cut your hand!

me syi *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Wash someone's hand.

K: Yungi mesyi pagu. Can you wash my hand for me.

me syirr (redup: me syisyirr) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Extinguish something by hand (e.g. switch off a light, stub out a cigarette)

K: Yemi mesyirr! Turn the light out!

W: Yemi mesyirr yenggi! Put that fire out!

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Go out, extinguish, fade away.

K: Ngannime yenim fili, yenim mesyirr. A star shot across the sky, then faded.

W: Peke kinyi minbe derrigidi ngerim yenim mesyisyirr ngide. I don't like this tobacco because it's always going out on me.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Extinguish something, switch something off using a tool (e.g switching off a motor using a key).

K: Ya mesyirr! Switch it off!

metbaga *noun.*

Crazy person. Loanword from English/Kriol 'mad bugger'.

me tu (redup: me tutu) *bodypart + coverb*

► **gawam** *verb intr.*

Make a shooting noise.

K: Gawam metutu gaganim. She's making a shooting noise.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Go off, make a bang (of a gun).

metyarrapu *noun.*

Clever, smart.

me wa *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Believe someone, put your trust in something, pick up on something.

K: Apma yiwi, gagu wimingi mewa ngini. Quiet, the fish are believing me (i.e. the fish are taken in by me, they haven't twigged to the fact that I'm trying to catch them).

W: Ngan'gi minbe ngimingginnyi mewa, mam deti! I didn't catch what you said, say it again!

me waty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Stay, be somewhere for a long time.

K: Wurwunnapa deti gupun mewaty gaganim. Dede errike nawa, madewetimbi dini tye. She's been there for a while now. How long's she going to stay, it's been a long time.

me wu *bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Dilly dally, keep to-ing and fro-ing, be running around without doing anything.

me wurity *bodypart + coverb*

Pick up all of something.

K: Ngeme mewurity tye walipan. I picked up the whole pile of clothes.

meyeninggi *numeral noun.*

Five. A hand's worth.

me yerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Soak something off your own hands.

K: Lawa menggingngi metyap, ngeme meyerr ngini. There's flour stuck to my hands, I'll soak it off.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Fall down, of deciduous leaves.

K: Miringgi bengim meyerr kana. It's leaf falling time now.

-mi- *verb prefix.*

In view of someone, in the presence of someone. Historically derived from the incorporated bodypart term muy 'eye', this prefix functions as a 'presentative applicative' deriving a verb root meaning 'do X in the presence of Y', and Y becomes the object of the verb.

K: Falmi ngayi ngangginim mityerr. We

mi bebi

pulled up in front of my wife.

W: Kidin wunggume ambirri nimbi ngannunggu miwap. They've been living together since last year.

mi bebi *bodypart + coverb*

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

See yourself, catch sight of your own face in any reflective surface.

K: Mira nide mungumunggi nginyerrem mibebi. I saw my reflection in the mirror. When this verb has a singular subject it is normally interpreted reflexively.

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

See each other.

K: Winyerrenggu mibebi. They saw each other. When this verb has a plural subject it is normally interpreted reciprocally.

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Become lovers, fall in love with each other.

K: Winyerrenggu mibebi. They became lovers. When this verb has a dual subject it is normally interpreted reciprocally with a romantic sense.

mibimirriny (K), **mibumurrsi** (W) *noun.*

Fruit of *Syzygium suborbiculare*.

mibin *noun.*

Ripe (of fruit), cooked (of vegetables).

Derivations: *abin*.

mi birr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Half cook food, half kill something, stun something.

K: Gagu kinyi wayim mibirr. This meat's only half cooked.

mi bubu *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Put someone to sleep.

K: Yemi mibubu! Put him to sleep!

mibumudu (W) See **mimumudi** (K).

mibumurrsi (W) See **mibimirriny** (K).

mibuymadi *noun.*

Bush banana. *Marsdenia viridiflora*.

K: Mibuymadi mityatyarrmu yin'gini yusi waty. Midadirrityerr yenggi yudu bul. You can eat young bush bananas raw. Old tough ones need to be cooked on the fire.

midamurri *noun.*

Three-cornered vine fruit. *Cyncanchum pendunculatum*.

See **damurri** 'testicles'.

midamuy *noun.*

1. Seeds. Generic term for all seed types.

2. Anus. This is a slang term for anus. See **ngekinmuy** for the ordinary word.

midamuy (W) See **mininytyi** (K).

midarrngari *noun.*

Burnt food stuck on the bottom of a saucepan (e.g. rice, egg).

miden *noun.*

Lily root.

midetyeri *noun.*

Lily pads, large leaves of edible lily species.

See **detyeri** 'ears'.

midetyerr *noun.*

Calyx, the 'mouth' (attachment point) of a piece of fruit.

mi di *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make something cry out, do something with your hands that causes something to make a noise, especially to start up an engine.

K: Dem midi, wudem wul dedanggurr. He started up (the car) and headed home.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Make someone cry by thumping them, make someone cry out while having sex.

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Make someone cry by talking to them.

midigu *noun.*

Seed nuts of *Cyperus bulbosus*. *Cyperus bulbosus* and *Eleocharis dulcis*.

Also heard as **midugu**.

midilmi *noun.*

Native pea. *Vigna lanceolata* var. *filiformis* and *Vigna radiata*.

K: Milalirr. Miyi kirri midamuy purrpurrk.

Kuri wani tyerr ngini webi tyerrfal ngini.

Wurrsyari wimi ngini wumi wat ngini.

These are good to eat. They have many small peas. The plants grow in the wet season. They can be collected when the grass dries out.

midiny *noun*.

Small berries (unidentified).

midinyfyny *noun*.

Tasteless, no taste.

midirwi *noun*.

Green plum. *Buchanania obovata*.

mi dudu *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr*.

Spotted, be spotted, be blemished (or diseased).

K: Yewirr kinyi meringgi bengim mi dudu.

This tree's got diseased leaves.

mi dum (W) See **mi tum** (K).

mieferri *noun*.

Fungus, mushroom-like fungus that is eaten by bluetongue lizards.

See **eferri** 'bluetongue'.

mi fafa *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr*.

Make someone scream.

mifagu *noun*.

Edible root (shrub).

mi fala *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr*.

Sign to someone, make handsigns.

K: Deme wupunggi mifala. She was signing to me.

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Show something to someone, hold something up in front of someone's face.

K: Yerr kinyi ngeminyi mifala ngini. I'm going to show you this.

W: 'Wetimbi yurmu wa?', menyngirr. 'Yu wetimbi!' Yernyinnin ngerriny mifala, 'Yu yerryubu wetimbi', menyngirr. 'Were you able to get one OK?', he asked us. 'Yeah, no worries!' So we showed it to him. 'Oh yeah, that's a good one', he told us. K:

Kanbi nyinnin demin mifala, ngan tikit wawu watypela nyinnin. He showed the didjeridu to that guy who was collecting the tickets.

mifalga *noun*.

Roots of *Vigna vexillata*. *Vigna vexillata*.

K: Mifalga ngityirr wirrbem. Yu kurr yin'gini yusi waty i yeyi ninggi yine fakurr.

Mifalga are roots in the ground. You can dig them up and eat them raw, or alternatively you can roast them.

mi ferr *coverb*

► **dinem** *verb tr*.

Warm, heat up (e.g. food).

K: Ngine miferr ngini miyi kinyi. I'll warm this food up a bit.

mifetyen (K), **mifutyen** (W) *noun*.

Edible seed (looks like a peanut).

Horsfieldia australianum.

mi filfil *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Wake someone up by touching them.

K: Ngerimbi mifilfil. I woke you up.

► **weyim** *verb intr*.

Wake someone up (by speaking, shouting, or making a noise with your mouth).

K: Ngembi mifilfil. I woke you by talking (my talking woke you). The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

mi fili *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengim** *verb tr*.

Wander from one thing to another.

K: Ya, wuryedi tyityipi yenim, bengin mifili yenim. Gee, she goes with a lot of blokes, just wanders from one to the next!

► **bengim** *verb tr*.

Run around helter-skelter, race around everywhere against someone's wishes.

K: Werrbenin mifili nana, kinde wirri.

They'll race around all over the place on us, make them stay here.

mifinbin *noun*.

Kurrajong seeds. *Brachychiton diversifolius*.

mifiny *noun*.

Juice, any juices that come from fruits or vegetables. See also **afiny** 'gravy'.

mifirr *noun*.

Edible root (generic), especially introduced species like taro. *Colocasia esculenta*. *Minde milalirr*.

mifiyi *noun*.

Reed species in billabong (unidentified).

mifugar *noun*.

Wild rice. *Oryza rufipogon*.

K: Mifugar anganni napa wannin lalirr i bude werrim wurity. Geese eat wild rice grass, and build their nests in it.

mifurra

mifurra *noun*.

Sandpaper fig, fruit of sandpaper fig tree. *Ficus scorbina*. Note that the common name for this fig is the same as for *migarrenyiti*, *Ficus hispida*.

mifutyen (W) See **mifetyen** (K).

migaga *noun*.

Common fig tree and its fruit. *Ficus racemosa*.

K: Migaga milalirr. Yani firwap gagu engelin yiwi gatit ngalwangga wirinyi mewawu. Malarrgu wannin lalirr deti.

These figs are good to eat. It is good to fish at the base of this tree because you'll catch short-necked turtles. Long-necked turtles also eat these figs.

migarimgarri *noun*.

Lily species.

migarrarr *coverb*

Relax a person, make someone feel less stressed.

K: Wupungngi migarrarr. She made me feel more relaxed.

migarrenyiti *noun*.

Sandpaper fig tree and its fruit. *Ficus hispida* and *opposita*. Note that the common name for this fig is the same as for *mifurra* *Ficus scorbina*.

migarriwa *noun*.

Cluster fig. *Ficus platypoda*, *Psychotria nesophylla*. *nesophylla*: *Milalirr. Mikinyi midamuy weti. Ngani migaga deti gimin. Fepi yeniny tyetyirr*. These are good to eat. They have small seeds. They're like common figs, but grow where it is rocky.

migenbi *noun*.

Seed of *Cochlospermum fraseri*.

migurim (K), **migurum** (W) *noun*.

Fruit of the peanut tree. *Sterculia quadrifida*.

mi gurrurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Miss an attempt to poke something into a small hole.

K: Nilng kinyi ngarim migurrurr. I keep missing (trying to thread) this needle.

migurum (W) See **migurim** (K).

mikanggityin *noun*.

Lotus lily seed pod. *Nelumbo nucifera*.

mi kayki *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Make someone sing out, encourage someone else to sing out on your behalf.

K: Wudupungngi mikayki gagu ngini. He made me call out (to them) for money.

mi kek *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Go all day without resting, fail to pace yourself appropriately.

K: Mirri ya mikek yani madiwirri pefi ngini, wari tyip napa ngini. You think you can just go out and play all day without resting, right through till sundown!

mikide *interrogative*.

Which miyi? (i.e. which fruit?, which vegetables?)

W: Miyi mikide derrgidi yerim? Which of these fruits do you want?

mikility *noun*.

Crab's eye vine. *Abrus precatorius*. These seeds are strung onto thread and worn around the neck as a necklace. The similarity of this word to *mi* + (ne)cklace may just be accidental.

miktyap *noun*.

Mixed together, merged.

K: Miktyap kana ngannim. We're all mixed up now (of language groups). Loanword from English/Kriol 'mixed up'.

mi kuduk *bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb*.

Lonely, be lonely, be alone.

K: Ya yirriner kay wityi, garam mikuduk girim felfi. Hey, sing out to him, he's sitting there lonely all by himself.

mikulurrfuk (K), **miwalirrwa** (W) *noun*.

Round yam. Tuber of *Discorea bulbifera*.

K: Mikulurrfuk yu gat, i kuri kana yudi tyurr, ngan kuri danginy syirr wibem mewukume. You need to chop round yam up, put it in water, and soak it for at least a full day.

mikumulerrk *noun*.

Edible root (tree). *Eriosema chinense*.

Mikinyi ngityirr wirrbem. Yu kurr nimbi yemi tada migarrfurri i yin'gini yusi waty. Yeyi ninggi yenggi yine fakurr. These grow in the ground. You can dig them up, peel

mimenmen

the skin off, and eat them raw. Or you can roast them in the fire.

mi leng *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Have a go, try your luck at something.

K: Ngu mileng ngini kat! I'll try my luck at cards!

milginy *adverb.*

From nowhere, 'out of the blue'.

K: Kuri gaganiny tyikmadi milginy pagu.

Storm clouds are building up out of nowhere.

milmil — **muy** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Glisten, twinkle (of stars, liquids, and shiny surfaces).

K: Mipiyagany mengari ninggi yemi bang, milmil wimimuy nimbi, nyinnin midadetyerr. You test cheeky yams by piercing the skin with your fingernail, and if the juice is glistening then you know it's too cheeky (spicy) still.

milmilma *noun.*

Nit stick, cosmetic stick used for cracking nit eggs, squeezing pimples, scraping sunburned skin.

K: Milmilma pagu amimbi ngini yangi pidada? Have you got a nit stick that you can 'crack my head' with?

milpurrr *noun.*

Devil.

See also the more common term **anguty**.

milwadi *noun.*

Waist.

milwadi dityungurr *noun.*

'Short waisted'.

K: Ya, kene wuni wur milwadi dityungurr! Hey who's that with the short waist! This is a common teasing expression.

milwadi wawarrfirr *noun.*

'Big waisted', fat.

K: Kene falmi kinyi milwadi wawarrfirr! Who is this big waisted lady coming up! This is a common teasing expression.

mimadi *noun.*

Edible root (vine).

mimalabuk *noun.*

Lotus lily corm. *Nelumbo nucifera*, *Nymphaea violacea*.

K: Mimalabuk milalirr yin'gini yusi waty. These corms are good to eat raw.

mimanarrk *noun.*

Kurrajong seeds. *Brachychiton paradoxum* and *megaphyllus*.

K: Walkity wemi ta ngini ewerrmisye wu waga ngini. Midamuy milalirr. Midefirr mipurrrpurrrk milalirr deti. These flower when freshwater crocodiles are laying eggs. The seeds are good to eat. There are many taproots which are also good eating.

mimanmanba *noun.*

Fruit of *Syzygium* subspecies. *Syzygium eucalyptoides* ssp. *bleeseri* and *eucalyptoides*. Derivations: *yerrmanmanba*.

mimarrwara *noun.*

Edible tuber of plant (no common name known). *Cayratia trifolia*.

mimayigafi *noun.*

Native grape, wild grape. *Leea rubra*, *Ampelocissus acetosa* and *frutescens*.

mimeli *noun.*

Purple plum. *Antidesma parvifolium*, *Antidesma ghaesembilla*.

K: Midamuy milalirr miyi kirri tyirrity mibin nimbi wiri tyikmadi. Kiniyewirr yemi wurity malarrgu ngini i ya ket. Yedi tyerrmusye apirri ne ngaramaty wanni kurrkurr waddi yerrkinnimbi yewirr. The fruit of this tree is great to eat. The fruit hang in clusters and turn black when ripe. The timber is excellent for making the sticks used to poke in the mud for hibernating turtles. In the olden days, men used this timber for making double barbed spears. Derivations: *yerrmeli*.

mimenem *noun.*

Billygoat plum. *Terminalia ferdinandiana*. *K: Wunu peyi dim, ngan mimenemfirr.* She's sitting over there, at the foot of that Billygoat plum. *K: Milalirr. Minginifiny napa yusi waty midamuy yani we.* These are good to eat. Best to eat just the flesh and spit out the seeds.

mimenmen *noun.*

Berries, small red berries of *Carallia brachiata*. *Carallia brachiata*.

mimeyime

K: Miyi wa baty ngini tyikmadi ngini. Miyi kirri tyirrity wiri ngini. Milalirr. These berries are ripe when their colour darkens. You find them in big clusters. They are good to eat.

mimeyime *noun.*

Fruit of *Grewia* subspecies. *Grewia retusifolia*, *Grewia asiatica*.

K: Milalirr angantyamu ngirrweny tyerrbirr ngannim. Milalirr mikinyi. Kuri mirr wimi ngini walkity wemi ta ngini. Marrawuk wim fuy ngini miyi wumi wat ngini. Wangi wim fuy ngini wa baty kana ngini. These are good to eat. We share them with bush turkeys. The flowers bloom in the rainy season. The fruit develops when the south-easterlies blow. Then when the north-westerlies blow, the fruit is ripe.

mimukun *noun.*

Bush tomato. Derivations: *amukun*.

mimumudi (K), **mibumudu** (W) *noun.*

Fruit of *Tacca leontopetaloides*. *Tacca leontopetaloides*.

mimuy *noun.*

Long yam. *Dioscorea transversa*.

K: Mingete i mitawan. Kufa ninggi yani kurrkurr. Can be cooked on antbed or coals. You need a crowbar to dig them up.

minba ga (W) See **minde ga** (K).

minbakene (W) See **mindekene** (K).

minbetyeri (W) See **mindetyeri** (K).

minde dengini *noun.*

Lacking substance, boring, of no interest.

K: Piktya kinyi yerr minde dengini wurru! This movie is just boring!

minde fala *noun.*

No-one, nobody.

See also **minde kene**.

minde ga (K), **minba ga** (W) *noun.*

Lacking any kind of *gagu*, e.g. meatless, moneyless, etc.

K: Madiket ngupun fiway gagu minde ga wurru. I'm starving, I've got no meat.

minde kene (K),

minba kene (W) *indefinite pronoun.*

No-one.

K: Minde kene dim wuni dedenggurr.

There's not a soul in camp.

See also **minde fala**.

mindetyeri (K), **minbetyeri** (W) *adverb.*

Unexpectedly, contrary to expectations.

W: Minbenintyeri! We hadn't expected that!

minembelel *noun.*

Any plant that is toxic and needs to be treated to be eaten.

minenggidirr

Yam, old yam with horizontal offshoots.

minganikide (K),

minginikide (W) *interrogative.*

Which type of plant?, what kind of vegetable?

W: Miyi minginikide derrigidi yerim? What kind of vegetables do you want?

Derivations: *anganikide*, *yerrnganikide*.

minganime *noun.*

Edible root (of a small shrub).

minganmimbi *noun.*

Fruit of Leichardt pine. *Nauclea orientalis*.

minganni *noun.*

Wild orange. *Capparis umbonata*.

mingarapa *noun.*

Weet bix.

K: Prekpity ngini mingarapa ngusum waty.

For breakfast I eat Weetbix.

mingari *noun.*

Water lily corm. *Nymphaea violacea*.

mingete *noun.*

Bush tucker of the type that you cook in an antbed oven.

See **ngete** 'antbed'.

mi ngidi *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Transfer things from one place to another, put things back where they were before, pour liquid back and forth (as you would to cool it).

W: Yerrkinyi yudu mingidi pe! Put these things back over there!

minginikide (W) See **minganikide** (K).

mingugurr *noun.*

Tamarind fruit. *Tamarindus indica*.

Derivations: *yerrngugurr*. Bafun ninggi yudi mipit i yusi waty.

mingurmadi *noun.*

Edible phallic head of *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*.

mingurrr *noun*.

Brown seeds used for dyeing *merrepen* 'sand palm'.

See also **kalangurrr**.

minimindi *noun*.

Water lily pods and flowers. *Nymphaea violacea* and *macrosperma*.

mininytyi (K), **midamuy** (W) *noun*.

Edible base of *Amorphophallus paeoniifolius*.

mininytyimuli *noun*.

Edible taproot of plant (no common name known). *Portulaca pilosa*.

minmi garrar *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb*

Lie in a row (like sardines in a tin).

minmi ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Turn off a track, make a 90 degree turn.

W: Ngannayerri tye, nganna minmiket mumba wunu pefi nyine ngirriny karrbu.

We kept going, then we turned off, we got off onto that road going thataway.

minmifirr *noun*.

Upper arm.

minmipi *noun*.

Funny bone.

minmi walipan *noun*.

Wing of a bat or a sugar glider.

minyirr *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Knock someone out, half kill someone, stun someone (in the 'poke' sense, i.e. by spearing or stabbing them).

K: Yawul ningi warrim minyirr. They half killed him with a spear.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Knock someone out, half kill someone (in the 'Slash' sense, i.e. by slapping them).

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Laugh out loud, 'cack yourself', 'knock yourself out' through laughter.

K: Wudem minyirr madiwirri. She really cacked herself.

► **wayim** *impersonal verb.*

Thirsty, be 'knocked out' or stunned by thirst.

K: Wayingngi minyirr. I'm thirsty.

minytyangari *noun*.

Root tubers of water and lotus lilies.

Nymphaea violacea, nelumbo nucifera.

minytyirri (K), **yisyapul** (W) *noun*.

Snot, mucus.

K: Ya syifuyfuy wityi ka minytyirri! Blow that snot out of your nose!

mi pal *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Own, have something of your own, own something personally.

K: Ngayi wupungngi mipal kana murriga. I've got my own car now.

mipalpityerr *noun*.

Round tuber of water lily. *Nymphaea violacea, nelumbo nucifera.*

mi pit *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Add ingredients to something, mix things together.

K: Lawa ngudi miput ngini yerrifun pefi.

I'm going to add more flour to make it less moist.

W: Peke bafun wudupun mipit. She rubbed together ash and tobacco.

mipiyagany *noun*.

Cheeky yam. *Amorphophallus galbra.*

K: Mipiyagany yebi tyul ngete, yeyi ninggi yu pit. Mengari ninggi yemi bang milmil wimi muy nimbi nyinin midadetyerr. Epe kuri wimi tyernimbi, nyinnin miyubu.

Minde yin'gini yusi waty, gebinyi da! You can roast mipiyagany in an antbed oven or just cover it in ashes. Pierce it with your fingernail and if fluid comes out then it's too cheeky (bitter or poisonous). If clear fluid comes out, then it's OK to eat. Don't eat it raw or it'll make your throat itchy.

mipurrr (W) See **yedi** (K).**mipurrr eme** (W) See **yedi geme** (K).**mi purrpurrk** *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Knock someone out cold, bash someone unconscious.

mipurrr tyerrnginbirr (W) See

watyerrmusye (K).

mirekmirek *adverb*.

Be alone, all by yourself.

miringgi

K: Tyagannimbi mirekmirek dim, ngembemenggenge wityi. What's she sitting over there all by herself for, let's go over to her.

miringgi *noun.*

Leaf, tealeaves, a bed of leaves laid down to place meat on.

K: Kinyi miringgi nide ya fityat. Place it here on the leaves.

miringgi marrgu *noun.*

Newborn crocodiles (lit. 'new leaves').

mirinymiriny *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Quiet, be quiet, empty of noise of people.

K: Ya mirinymiriny mem, mindefala ep kakpirri gannim. This place is empty, no-one here, they must have gone on ahead.

mirr (redup: mirrmirr) *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Thunder, make a thundering noise.

K: Wupun mirr yaga! Hey, it's thundering!

► **disen** *verb tr.*

Extract liquid, draw off fluid (e.g. with a needle).

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Thunder, be the thundering season.

K: Ep mirr wimi ngini. It's going to be thundering soon. This verb also functions as a season name based on cloud types. It refers to that time of year at the beginning of the wet season characterised by huge thunderhead cloud formations, and a lot of thunder. We then know that the wet season is coming soon.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Rumble, make a rumbling noise, be running (of an engine).

K: Yerr lenggirr freezer wuni, minde nana girim mirrmirr. That freezer's buggered, it won't run.

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Rumble, make a rumbling noise, be running (of an engine).

W: Mudiga wiribem mirr mirr nyine. The car is running now.

mirrganggi *time noun.*

Midday, middle period of the day when the sun is high in the sky. Shortening

from mirri ganggi 'sun high'.

mirri *noun.*

Sun.

K: Mirri ninggi nguda wul ngini. I'll come back with the sun (i.e. before sundown).

mirriklaty *noun.*

Glasses, eyeglasses, sunglasses. This word is a calque on English 'sunglasses', being a blend of mirri 'sun' and a loanword from English/Kriol 'glass'.

mirrikultyi *time noun.*

Afternoon.

mirring *noun.*

Meeting.

K: Tawun pefi ngaganim mirring ngini. I'm going into Darwin for a meeting.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

mirrininggi *time noun.*

Before sundown, within a single day.

K: Mirrininggi deti yuda wul ngini! Come back the same day!

Mirriny *placename.*

mirrinygal *noun.*

Light timber used for making woomearas.

mirrinymirriny *noun.*

Plant species. The straight stems of this plant are used as firesticks. *Phyllanthus reticulatus*.

mirrisyarra *adjectival noun.*

Blind person. Derivations: *wamirrisyarra*, *wurmirrisyarra*.

Also recorded in the shortened form

mirrsyarra.

mirrityin *noun.*

Wild gooseberry. *Physalis minima*.

K: Miyi mirrityin milalirr. Gooseberries are good to eat.

mirrityin *noun.*

Medicine.

W: Yerrnyin yerrweyi tyagannawa ngini?

Ep mirrityin werre ngini ne. I wonder what that strychnine seed was for?

Maybe they used it to make medicine.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

mirri wupun tidi *time noun.*

Late afternoon. Formally a verb, this phrase is used in nominal ways.

missi *noun.*

Vaginal opening. This is a strong swear

word, and should be used with caution.

misin kuli *inc. noun + coverb*

► **dagam** *verb tr.*

Throw something onto a fire.

K: Lawa ngerim melpa, nganam misyinkuli yenggi. I spread the dough out flat, and dropped it onto the coals.

misin pup *inc. noun + coverb*

► **wim** *verb tr.*

Place over fire (e.g. to smoke)

K: Ngi misinpup ngini. I'll put it over the fire.

misya *noun.*

Seed nuts of cycad palm. *Cycas armstrongii*. Derivations: *yerrsy*. A main source of carbohydrate, these nuts were wrapped in dillybags and leached in running water for about ten days, before being pounded, wrapped in paperbark and then roasted.

misyaga *noun.*

Edible roots of juvenile coral tree.

Erythrina variegata.

misyamba *noun.*

Fighting stick.

mi syarr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Bale a boat out, scrape out a hole to allow water to collect.

K: Ngupun mi syarr ngirim. I'm baling the boat out.

misyawuni *noun.*

Bush potato. *Brachystelma glabriflorum*. *K: Misyawuni ngityirr wirrbem. Kuri wani tyerr ngini webi tyerrfal.* *Milalirr.* Bush potatoes grow in the ground. They sprout when the rains finish. They are good to eat.

misyi *noun.*

Edible horizontal roots (rhizomes) of the Water Chestnut. *Eleocharis sphacelata*.

misyi *coverb*

► **yenim** *phrasal verb.*

Die, pass away.

K: Minde derrigidi ngerim misyi ngani ngini. I don't want to die.

misyigerre *noun.*

Fruit of *Terminalia* subspecies.

Terminalia carpentariae, *Terminalia*

prostrata.

K: Milalirr. Minginifiny napa yusi waty midamuy yani we. These are good to eat.

You just eat the flesh and spit out the seeds.

-misyin- *incorporated bodypart noun.*

Hearth, fireplace.

W: Miringgi yu fimisyinwurity! Throw the tealeaf into (the billy on) the fire!

misyinmuy *noun.*

Hearth, fireplace.

misyinyi *noun.*

Cocky apple. *Planchonia careya*.

K: Misyinyi milalirr miringgi ngete nem ngurrapun madibat. Walkity den ta ewerrmisya amurri kana. Cocky apples are good eating, and the leaves are used in antbed ovens. The flowers signal the availability of freshwater crocodile eggs.

mi syisyi *bodypart + coverb*

► **diwem** *reflexive verb.*

Splash water at each other.

misytim *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Miss something, miss a scheduled plan, miss something you tried to hit.

K: Erriplen wakay misytim mem. Detyengi tyie wani madiwap. He's missed the plane!

He was supposed to get on it today!

Loanword from English/Kriol.

mi syusyu *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Fill in a hole.

K: Nyinyi yudi misyusyu ngityirr. You're going to fill in the dirt.

mitambal *noun.*

Log used as a vehicle for crossing rivers.

miteyi *noun.*

Plant species (no common name known).

Has a small edible tuber. *Dunbaria singuliflora*.

mi tit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Have a headache.

K: Dengngi mitit wurru, depi nem yerim baty? I've got a headache, have you got any panadol?

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Hungover, be hungover, be trashed, be

mi tu

‘knocked out’ from too much nicotine or alcohol.

K: Wupunngi mitit wurru! Oh, I’m hungover!

mi tu *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Mishear or misunderstand something.

mi tum (K), **mi dum** (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Steal something, hide something from view.

K: Peke yerrngayi dem mitum. He stole my tobacco.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Lock up windows (or anything that moves vertically).

K: Yebi mitum winda. Lock up the windows.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Lock up anything that swings or slides (e.g. hinged doors, sliding windows or sliding doors).

mi tuntum *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Place things into many holes (e.g. plant many tree seedlings, bury people, insert spear tips into the ends of bamboo shafts, etc.).

K: Yewirr ngambi mituntum nime ngini mumba nide. We’re going to plant trees right along here in a row.

mityarragat *noun.*

Mosquito net. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **mitykinit**.

mityerimindi *noun.*

Inedible stalks of two lily species.

Nymphoides hydrocaroides, Nymphoides indica.

mi tyerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Stop in the presence of a person, come to a halt in front of someone.

K: Falmi ngayi nide ngangginim mityerr.

We pulled up right in front of my wife.

W: Daranyne fipal wunu, minbe nyine tye wanyin wa tyerrpu, wayeyi nyine yirrini tye yenin mityerr. He went back there, but this time he didn’t ask the same man, he

went up to another man, and stopped in front of him.

mityikmuy *noun.*

1. Black plum fruit. *Vitex glabrata, Vitex acuminata.*

K: Wangi wim fuy walkity wemi ta ngini.

Mirr mem miyi kana. Palayin deti

ngandini pup. Midamuy kirri

mityikmemadi. The flowers bloom when the north-westerlies blow. The fruit are available in the wet season. The timber is also good for rubbing firesticks. The seeds are black.

2. Mole, freckle, any black pigment spots on the skin.

mi tyip *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Lost, become lost, lose one’s way, confuse two places.

K: Ngayi ngani nimbi angalin, wungi

mityip. If I go fishing, I might get lost.

W: Ep dede yeyi merriny kinyi, wupungngi

mityip nyine. Oh, maybe this is

somewhere different, I’m confused about this place.

mi tyirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Dismiss someone with a wave of the hand, shoo someone away.

K: Wudupungngi mityirr. He waved me away.

mityity *noun.*

European woman. Loanword from English/Kriol ‘missus’.

mitykinit *noun.*

Mosquito net. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **mityarragat**.

mitykuri (K), **mitykuru** (W) *noun.*

1. Tears.

K: Mitykuri werri yenim madiwap erripen.

She got on the plane with tears in her eyes.

2. Amniotic fluid.

mitykuru (W) See **mitykuri** (K).

mitypiri *noun.*

Sleep, eye pus, conjunctivitis.

K: Damuy yeme mipul mitypiri werri.

Wash her eye, it’s got sleep in it.

miwaga *noun.*

Withered old tuber. Often good tubers have growing immediately beside them an older withered tuber.

miwalirrwa (W) See **mikulurrfuk** (K).**miwangi** *noun.*

Long yam species.

mi wap *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Sit in the company of another person, live with someone, be married to someone.

K: Ngani nyi miwap ngini kinyi. I'll come up here and sit with you.

W: Falmi wunu yenim miwap nyine. She's married now.

mi wat *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Fruiting, be heavy with fruit, have fruit hanging from branches.

K: Mimenem kinyi wupun miwat kana.

This billygoat plum tree has fruit hanging on it.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Hang something over a fire, place something above a fire to smoke it or preserve it.

miwatypala *noun*

Introduced vegetable foods (esp. flour and recently introduced Asian fruits and vegetables).

mi way *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Dizzy, experience vertigo, feel uneasy from being high off the ground.

K: Dengngi miway wurru minda nana ngani karrbu. I'm dizzy from being up high, I can't get down.

miwelfirmuy *noun.*

Edible tuber of plant (no common name known). *Ipomoea graminea*.

miwerrmisye *noun.*

Red plum. *Flacourtia territorialis*.

Derivations: *awerrmisye*.

miwerrngari *noun.*

Plant species (unidentified).

miwisamuy *noun.*

White berry of *Flueggea virosa*.

miwugumuy *noun.*

Milk plum fruit. *Grevillea mimosoides*, *Persoonia falcata*.

K: Milalirr midamuy ya perpirk pepi ninggi i yusi waty.

mi wul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Bring something back, return something.

K: Ngudupun miwul pagu. I'm bringing it back here.

► **weyim** *impersonal verb.*

Have one's eyes water.

K: Mitkuri dingingngi miwul madiwirri nimbi. My eyes have watered from laughing.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Return, go home, take yourself back home.

K: Etye pagu yude wul ngini? When will you be coming home? Note that this is the verb for 'return' in Ngan'gikurunggurr only. The Ngen'giwumirri equivalent is *daram fipal*.

miwulngini *noun.*

Lotus lily flower. *Nelumbo nucifera*.

miwurrmarrmarr *noun.*

Tuber of *Blechnum orientale*.

mi wuty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Throw something into a container (e.g. throw tea leaves into a billy).

K: Wayim purrngpurng kana, miringgi yu miwuty. It's boiling now, throw in some tealeaf.

mi yawurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Dazzled, be dazzled by strong light in your eyes.

K: Mirri wayingngi miyawurr. The sunlight caught me in the eyes.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Dazzle someone, shine a light in someone's eye.

K: Dangingngi miyawurr. He shone a bright light in my eyes.

mi yerr *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Fall down, of small compact seeds from grasses and tree seedpods.

miyerrkadi

K: Midamuy bengim miyerr kana. It's leaf falling time now.

miyerrkadi *noun.*

Peanut.

miyi *noun.*

Vegetables, fruit, nuts, seeds, all non-flesh food.

Compare **gagu** 'meat'.

mi yilil *bodypart + coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Recognise someone's face.

K: Minde tye nginyirrinyi miyilil. I didn't recognise you.

► **dinyerrem** *reflexive verb.*

Feel as though you fit in, feel you're in the right place, feel as you do with your own close family.

K: Wimita pagu, wirrim fityi winyerrem miyilil nginifiny ngini. Let it be, let her keep going back till she feels comfortable there.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Show something to someone, take someone to see something with their own eyes.

K: Awa purrpurrk ngawambirr ngini malfiyin, dede nguduwirr miyilil ngini. I'll take these kids to Malfiyin, I'll show them the country with their own eyes.

mudadirri (W) See **pimimbi** (K).

mudetyi *noun.*

'Big eye', lecherer, someone who stares too much.

K: Mudetyi! Tyagani yinyingginngi kerrety? 'Big eye!' What are you staring at me for?

mudirr *noun.*

Eye brow and eyesocket area, the inset space that the eyeball is housed in.

mudityi (K), **yawunggi** (W) *noun.*

Sweet grass. *Heteropogon Triticeus.*

K: Mudityi yerrlalirr. Kuri wani tyerr ngini webi tyerrfal ngini. Mudityi is great to eat. It sprouts when the rain starts. Mudityi is a favourite sweet treat of children. It can be chewed like sugarcane.

mudura *noun.*

Hair not long enough to tie up properly.

mufungandi *noun.*

Pitiful.

K: Ke mufungandi dangingngi gewu. Poor thing, he's pitiful, I feel sorry for him.

muk *noun.*

Sore, cut, any break in the skin.

K: Defirr muk, minde nana ngani. I've got a sore foot, I'm not going.

W: Defirr muk, minbe merrendi ngani.

mukuku *noun.*

Testicles.

See **damurri** for the more common term for testicles. Young boys are supposed to avoid certain strong words until they've been through men's ceremonies. **Mukuku** is said to be substituted for **damurri**, but you rarely hear this term. See also a similar relationship between **afurra** 'freshwater mussel' and **penembe**.

mulfang *noun.*

Pointed, having a sharp point.

mulfang *nominal as coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Sharpen something with a knife.

K: Pencil kinyi yungindi mulfang? Sharpen this pencil for me, would you?

mulfangmuy *noun.*

'Pointy-faced' (as of the face shape of a wallaby). This is a common teasing expression.

mulfangpurr *noun.*

'Pointy-bummed', having a protruding anus, like the cloaca of kangaroos and wallabies. This is a common teasing expression.

mulfangtyerr *noun.*

'Pointy-jawed', like a wallaby. This is a common teasing expression.

Mulingi *placename.*

mululumbu *noun.*

Prickly tree, thought to be introduced to the Daly region through trade from Kununurra way.

mulurru *noun.*

Cripple, crippled person.

K: Ngenike ngayi wurmulurru. My sister is a cripple. Derivations: *wamulurru*, *wurmulurru*.

mumba *noun.*

1. Track, road, path, row of things.

K: Nganggininy tyerr mumba Port Keats

muygen'ge

nem. We pulled up on the Port Keats road.
W: Kinyi yawurr ngambi midundum nime pe mumba nide. We're going to plant a row of trees along here.
2. Walking, travelling.
K: Mumba yedi leli tye. He's gone off walking.
mumba ganggiderri *noun*.
 Top road.
 Contrasts with **mumba madi** 'the low road'.
mumbagen'ge *place noun*.
 Halfway (on a trip).
K: Mumbagen'ge wirrin tyuk. Halfway there they had a fight.
mumba girim mifili *noun*.
 Messenger, person seen walking very fast as if with a message.
mumba madi *noun*.
 Bottom road, the lower route.
 Contrasts with **mumba ganggiderri** 'the top road'.
Mumbe *placename*.
mumu *adjectival noun*.
 Taboo, forbidden. Derivations: *wamumu*, *wurmumu*, *amumu*, *mimumu*.
mundulk *noun*.
 Protruding ankle bones on either side of the foot, that are the rounded ends of the tibia.
mundupan *noun*.
 Bush cucumber. *Cucumis melo*.
K: Mundupan minde bakuty yusi waty detyerr kanyi tyerrda i dementyi kanyi. You shouldn't eat too many bush cucumbers because they make your mouth and throat itchy.
munggun munggunnyi (K), **pangun pangun** (W) *noun*.
 Willy willy, whirlwind.
mungiyil *noun*.
 Paddle.
K: Mungiyil kide? Where is the paddle?
mungumunggi *noun*.
 Shadow, reflection.
mununuk *noun*.
 Reception group in ceremony. Some ceremonies involve a person being

presented to a group. For example, a betrothed girl might be presented to a group of people including her promised husband and his relatives, or an initiate might be presented to his own family. These groups are *mununuk*.
muripi *noun*.
 Pubic mound, 'mons veneris'.
murisye *noun*.
 Pubic hair.
murriga *noun*.
 Car, truck, ordinary vehicles.
K: Ya, murriga kinyi kene nem? Hey, whose car is this? Loanword from English/Kriol 'motor car'.
 Also heard as **mudiga**.
murrikin *adjectival noun*.
 Shy, quiet type of person. Derivations: *wamurrikin*, *wurmurrikin*.
murrmurr *noun*.
 Reed species found growing in rivers.
musyari *adverb*.
 Slow, slowly, softly.
K: Musyari pefi ngarim bang. I poked it in slowly.
musyulng *noun*.
 Swag.
muty *noun*.
 Wild tobacco, bush tobacco.
muy *coverb*.
 Give out things, distribute things.
K: Ngemim muy wukukume. I gave them out, one at a time.
muyeyi *adjectival noun*.
 Stranger. Derivations: *wamuyeyi*, *wurmuyeyi*.
muyfal *noun*.
 'Big eye'. This is a mild, friendly term of abuse, a bit like 'duffer', 'dickhead', or 'boofhead' in English.
K: Genyi tit kirri, muyfal! You're choking, you dickhead!
muyfintyifinty *noun*.
1. Crook. Stick with a forked hook at one end for pulling down pandanus shoots, or fruits out of reach.
2. Cross (as Christian symbol).
muygen'ge *noun*.
 Side glance, from the corner of the eye.

muy gi

K: Muygen'ge pagu wingengindi menyminy tye. She was watching me from the corner of her eyes.

muy gi *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Annoy someone, not get on with someone, rub someone up the wrong way.

K: Were nem deti denne muygi. He doesn't even get on well with his own brother.

muymidugu *noun.*

Pupil of the eye.

muywasyan *noun.*

Eyebrow, eyelash.

muywayirr *noun.*

Frown, frowning.

muywurrir *noun.*

Frightened, scared.

K: Muywurrir wurru yirripin yety. Minde nana ganyi tipek. He's too scared, he won't go with you.

muy yerrba (W) See **ewerrmisya** (K).

muy yeyi *bodypart + coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

See someone as a stranger, look at someone without recognising them.

K: "Ya, tyip yingngindi tyeri damuy ngayi?". "A, nginyingginyni muyyeyi!". "Hey, have you forgotten my face?" "Oh sorry, I saw you as a stranger!"

Nn

Nafisyin *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

naga (K), **nuga** (W) *kinterm.*

Brother-in-law. For a man, naga is anyone who can marry his sister, i.e. distant male cousins. For a woman, naga is anyone that she could marry. Usually she would use this name for her sister's husband, referring to her own husband as adi. Can also be called 'mate'.

See also **atu**.

nagarri (K), **narrgu** (W) *pronoun.*

You two (2nd person dual).

nagarri nime (K), **narrgu nime** (W) *pronoun.*

You three (2nd person trial).

nagurr *pronoun.*

You all (2nd person plural).

naka *noun.*

Bright red colour.

Nalyerri *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

nambanamba *noun.*

Text, pattern or writing on clothing (esp. T-shirts), writing on road signs, numbers, etc.

W: Kuru wunu yinyirri tye dirrpederr numbanumba? Did you have a look at the (flood indicator) numbers at the crossing? Loanword from English/Kriol.

Namity *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

-nana (K), **-merrendi** (W) *suffix.*

Lest, in case of. This suffix attaches to nouns and verbs to indicate some potential adverse bad outcome.

K: Wawetimuy yenim wursumuy ngemi palak nana. The little boy is afraid that I might drop him.

W: Minbe yarra figimityat, ngumbudu madifili merrendi! Don't all sit on one side (of the boat), or we'll tip over!

-nana (K), **-merrendi** (W) *noun suffix.*

1. Shouldn't, not allowed to. This suffix attaches to negative minde to indicate some activity that is prohibited.

K: Kuri kinyi pub, awapurrpurk minde nana girri kinyi! This is a pub, kids aren't allowed in here!

W: Nem wunu ngirrwat ngayi ngannunggu, minbe merrendi ngarrenengirrki tyerrakul. That guy over there is my namesake, we aren't allowed to talk to each other.

2. Can't, unable to. This suffix attaches to negative minde to indicate that some activity is unable to be carried out.

K: Ngayi wamirrisyarrangi! Minde nana mudiga kinyi ngemi baty! Hey, I'm blind as a bat! I can't drive this car!

W: Minbe merrendi kinyi ngumu wa, tyandi wurru closed wirribem store ne. I can't buy them here, because it's a Sunday and the shop is closed.

Nanagu *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

nanama *noun.*

Songs, especially pop and country/western songs heard on radio and tapes.

Nangala *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

nangan *noun.*

Whatchamacallit, whatsitsname, thingamajig. A substitute word for when you can't recall the word you intend. Nangan can be prefixed by all the noun class markers.

K: Minangan ngini ngannim, miwerrmisy. We went for that bushtucker, whatchamacallit, 'miwerrmisy'.

W: Wurnangan ne wupunnge fifili yenim. She was looking around for whatsername. Derivations: *wanangan, wurnangan, anangan, minangan, yernangan, awanangan, alinangan.*

Also heard as **ningan**.

Nangari *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

nanyay *noun.*

Playing card numbered 'nine'. Loanword from English/Kriol based on 'nine high'.

-napa *noun suffix.*

Just, the only one. Attaches to nouns as a kind of limiting emphatic.

K: Nyinyi napa dengini ngimingginnyi

mewa. You are the only person that I trust.

W: Egeningge nimbi yubu da pe, egeningge napa derrgidi ngerim. If you shoot any geese, then I just want one of the geese (rather than any other form of payment).

-napa *verb suffix.*

Until, still. Attaches to verbs marking some limit reached, or a resulting state.

K: Ngumbuda wul nimbi, ep dede wim napa ngini ne. When we come back, I wonder if this place will be still be here just as it is.

W: Yedi wurrkama tye, palak meny napa. He worked till he was tired out.

narrgu (W) See **nagarri** (K).

narrgu nime (W) See **nagarri nime** (K).

Naiuyu *placename.*

-nawa *noun suffix.*

1. Indefinite marker. Attaches to interrogatives like *kene* 'who', *tyagani* 'what', *etye* 'when', to form indefinite pronouns.

K: Kenenawa wirringe nunbime tye nginde. Someone or other's been stealing stuff from me.

W: Etyenawa ngen'gi ngimbi tyerrakul. I'll tell you a story sometime.

See **kenenawa** 'whoever/someone', **tyagannawa** 'whatever/something' and **etyenawa** 'whenever/sometime'.

2. This one instead. Attaches to a noun when contrasting or comparing two things, i.e. this one (instead of that one).

K: Kinyi nawa ngawam. I'll take this one in preference.

W: Lirrga nawa ngirrminggim bawa. Let's pick up Lirrga instead. *Yedi nawa wannim fifi, falmi minmi.* It's men who blow didjeridus, women don't.

Nawula *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

Nayark *placename.*

nayin *pronoun.*

1. We two, you 'n me. 1st person dual inclusive pronoun.

W: Nayin ninggi 'were' ngumbumumne. You and me call him 'brother'.

nayin nime

2. Everyone, every single person, all of us. 1st person total inclusive pronoun.
K: Ngatya kinnimbi nayin yubuyubu ngambani ngini. God, from now on we'll all be good. Note that the pronoun *nayin* covers two separate parts of the number spectrum. Its most typical and frequent reference is to two people. However it is also used in contexts when 'we' refers to absolutely everyone. Positioned between these two points, the 'plural' pronoun *nayin nime* refers to large groups, but without including absolutely everybody.

nayin nime *pronoun.*

We, us mob, all of us including you (1st person plural inclusive). Note that *nayin nime* implies more than just a plural number — it also implies a defined group of people. In contexts when 'we' refers to absolutely everyone, then the dual form is used. See *nayin* for an example.

ne *particle.*

I guess so, maybe you're right. This particle signals tentative agreement with some proposition. As the two examples below demonstrate, it frequently co-occurs with *ep* 'maybe'.

K: Yerrnyin tyagannawa ngini? Ep medityin werre ngini ne. I wonder what that stuff was for? Maybe it was used to make medicine.

W: 'Ep kine Tawun', ngiminnye. 'Ep ne', menyngiti. 'Maybe this is Darwin', I said to him. 'I guess so', he told me.

-ne (W) See **-ngini** (K).

negitpala *noun.*

Naked, a naked person.

K: Kinyi negitpala ta wani lali ngini. She's gonna wander about naked! Loanword from English/Kriol.

nelen *noun.*

Road.

K: Ya, nelen girrbem, murriga ninggi wu ta ngini! Hey, standing on the road like that, you'll get hit by a car!

See also **mumba** 'road', 'track'.

nem *pronoun.*

He, him (3rd person singular masculine).

K: Nem ninggi wupunggi ta! It was him

that hit me.

nemma *kinterm.*

General term of address used to call out to a man if you don't know his name, or if you don't want to use his name.

K: Ya nemma! Hey mister!

See also **ngayimma** 'hey miss'.

nendu *noun.*

Horse. *Equus caballus*.

K: Nendu angayi perrik wuni girrbem nganmadi. I've got my horse in a paddock over there.

nendunendu *noun.*

Piggyback, carrying a kid on your back.

Playing 'horsie'.

Nenerr *placename.*

Nerinytyi *placename.*

nerr muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Picture something in your mind, envisage something, imagine something visually.

K: Damuy ngebe nerrmuy napa ngaganim.

I can still see him in my mind's eye.

nety *noun.*

Nurse. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **tyitya**.

ngaga *noun.*

Arranged marriage.

K: Ngaga mengginy nyi wa. She's grabbing you for an arranged marriage.

ngagarri (K), **ngarrgu** (W) *pronoun.*

We two, me and him/her — but not you. (1st person dual exclusive).

ngagarri nime (K),

ngarrgu nime (W) *pronoun.*

We three, me and them two — but not you. (1st person trial exclusive).

ngagurr *pronoun.*

We all, me and them — but not you. (1st person plural exclusive).

ngal __ **nguri** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Get an erection, have an erect penis.

ngalawurity *adjectival noun.*

Cocky, smart-alec. Derivations:
wangalawurity, wurngalawurity.

ngalinangga *noun.*

Songman, a person who receives songs from spirits or composes songs himself.

ngandak

ngalmaderri *kinterm.*

Old sister. Address term for an elder sister who is a lot older than you.

ngalmunggirr *noun.*

Flock of geese.

ngalngalma *noun.*

Tousled hair, hair which hasn't been combed.

K: Wusye yaga ngalngalma wurru, minde tye yimbi pi. Such wild tousled hair, you haven't combed it.

ngal ngini *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Aloof, be aloof, be snobbish (lit. to hold your body erect).

K: Ngayim wuni yenim ngalmuy! She's such a snob!

ngal panmi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Bony, be really bony (lit. have a protruding 'fork' — be so bony that your pubic bone sticks out).

K: Ya yaganing ngalpanmi! Hey, your 'fork' is' sticking out!

ngal syi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Aloof, be aloof, be snobbish (lit. to have an erect nose).

► **dingin**

Offend someone. See **syi ngal**.

ngal tyunmi *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Fancy yourself, be 'stuck up', be 'up yourself' (lit. have the nape of your neck erect).

ngalwangga *noun.*

Turtle, large short necked freshwater.

Elseya dentata.

ngal yedirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Have sticking out hipbones (of scrawny cattle, or a skinny person).

K: Yaganing ngalyedirr! You've got bony hips!

ngamama *noun.*

Deaf person, hard of hearing.

K: Ya, wangamama yimi! Hey, you deaf bastard! Derivations: *wangamama*, *wurngamama*.

See also **detyeri wulek** and **dapala**.

ngambaty *noun.*

Tide.

K: Ngambaty yenim pap pagu! The tide's coming in!

Ngambungambu *placename.***ngampital** *coverb*

► **disen** *impersonal verb.*

Grow, fill out, have your body change shape at puberty.

K: Alan ke, dengini kinyi diseng ngampital kana. Oh look, this boy's body is changing shape now.

ngan- *noun prefix.*

Into that place, to the place where. This prefix is a locative marker that attaches to nouns (and larger units like clauses) to mean 'the place where X is' or 'the place where X happened'.

K: Ngarany fipal ngan mawuny girribem. I went back to where that ironwood tree is.
W: Ngan wudumbunburr menytyigerrgirr, weri nyinnin kuru bakuty dini tye, wunu ngan ngarrgu nginni nganmadi tye.

(During Cyclone Tracy the sea washed into Fanny Bay Gaol) right into the place where they used to hang people, that pit was full of water, right into that place where we were sitting inside.

ngan- *verb prefix.*

At that place, to X, beside X (where X is a bodypart term). This prefix is a locative marker that attaches to bodypart terms deriving a coverb that specifies a location with respect to the body.

K: Nganinyi nganwentyirr ngini. I'll come and sit at your side.

W: Kuru yedi pap tye, ngan ngarrgu nginni nganmadi tye. The water came right up into that place where we prisoners were sitting inside.

nganambala *noun.*

Steep cliff.

See also **dirrngala** 'cliff'.

Nganambala *placename.***ngandak** *noun.*

Prickly bush growing on riverbanks.

Paramignya trimera.

ngan derri

ngan derri *loc + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Ride, be seated on the back of something.

K: Nendu nide dini nganderri tye yedi. She was seated on the back of a horse.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Eat something 'off the back' of something else (e.g. put something on top of a slice of bread and then eat it.).

ngan derri pal *loc + bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *verb tr.*

Stretch your back, extend your shoulders upwards to stretch your spine out.

ngan'gi (K), **ngen'gi** (W) *noun.*

1. Language, a particular variety of speech associated with some country.

K: Ngatya ngayi dangingngi fimityerrit ngan'gi. My daddy taught me my language.

W: Ngen'gi nyinyi Ngen'giwumirri. Your language is Ngen'giwumirri.

2. Word, story, message, news.

K: Ngan'gi ngiwimbi tyerrakul ngini. I'm going to tell you a story.

See also **lentya** 'message'.

3. Mass. Any church related meeting or service.

K: Tyendi detyengi ngan'gi ngaganim.

Today is Sunday, so I'm going to mass.

ngan'gi anguty *noun.*

Baby talk, babble, the language of babies about age 1-2, when they talk fluently, but not in real words.

Ngan'gi berringgini (K),

ngen'gi berringgini (W) *noun.*

Murrinh-Patha language, Murrinh-Patha people, Murrin-Patha country.

ngan'gidirr (K),

ngen'gidirr (W) *adjectival noun.*

Teaser, someone who taunts and teases others. Derivations: *wangan'gidirr*, *wurrgan'gidirr*.

Ngan'gi fagu (K),

ngen'gi fagu (W) *noun.*

Wagiman language, Wagiman people, Wagiman country.

K: Ngayi Ngan'gi fagu deti ngaganim tyerrakul. I speak Wagiman as well.

Ngan'gi garra (K),

ngen'gi garra (W) *noun.*

Marramaninytji language, Marramaninytji people, Marramaninytji country.

Ngan'gi gasirr (K),

ngen'gi gasirr (W) *noun.*

Marrengarr language, Marrengarr people, Marrengarr country.

Ngan'gi kamu (K),

ngen'gi kamu (W) *noun.*

Marrithiyel language, Marrithiyel people, Marrithiyel country.

ngan'giny *noun.*

Nuts of 'yerrgi' pandanus tree. *Pandanus spiralis*.

ngan'gi patyurru (K),

ngen'gi patyurru (W) *noun.*

Accent speech, especially Greek- or Italian- accented English.

Ngan'gi tyemerri (K),

ngen'gi tyemerri (W) *noun.*

Language name, broadly an alternative for Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri. However there is quite a lot of variation in the reference of this term. Some people use it as an alternative for just Ngen'giwumirri, and others for both varieties.

Ngan'gi watypala (K),

ngen'gi watypala (W) *noun.*

English, Aboriginal English, Kriol. Any variety of language that has a largely English based vocabulary. This term covers the whole range of non-indigenous language varieties from Kriol through to Standard Australian English, that are thought to 'have English words'. Also heard as Ngan'gi **waytfala**.

ngan'gi wilewile (K),

ngen'gi wilewile (W) *noun.*

Bawdy, banter style of language, e.g. between eke and yetyi (distant), between a woman and her yipe (mother's cousin). Ngan'giwilewile typically involves teasing style language that draws attention to the addressee's appearance or sexual promiscuity. Amongst women this is usually achieved through reference to clothing shorter or tighter than

ngantyerrweri

respectable, as the following examples demonstrate. *K: Yiba malarrgu ngini debiwerri wanyi fime ngini.* She'll give you those short trousers later for going turtle hunting! *K: Kene wuni gem purrtitit debiwerri yerrwetit karrim fi gaganim.* That's Wayaninytyi, got those tight trousers on (said teasingly of a tourist walking around in too tight pants). Or through reference to a person's gait; *Kene wuni gagan tyatyalakpurrr* 'Who's that going past with the squishy-bummed walk'. Ngan'gi wilewile also frequently takes the form of comparison of people with animals. A typical comment would be; *mulfangnyipurr* 'you've got a protruding bum (like a wallaby)'.

ngani- (K), **ngini-** (W) *noun prefix.*

Kind, type. Attaches to nouns to indicate that they are an example of a class of thing.

K: Lawa pagu ngani yerrkinyi gimi yimingindi wa ngini. Get me the same brand of flour as this packet.

W: Peke yerrnginikinyi minbe derrigidi ngerim, warrmadi wayim waty ngidde. I don't like this kind of tobacco, it burns up too quickly for me. Frequently co-occurs with the sembalative suffix -gimi. This prefix -ngani also combines with the noun class prefixes and kide to form interrogatives; *anganikide* 'which kind of animal', *minganikide* 'which kind of vegetable', *yerrnganikide* 'which type of tree', etc.

nganigeme *noun.*

Good shot, good hunter. Derivations: *wanganigeme, wurnganigeme.*

nganime yerrkerre *noun.*

Morning star.

nganingetyi *noun.*

Mother's country.

See also **punderri** 'grandmother's country'.

nganingiyi *noun.*

Night time, darkness.

nganityerrngityirr *noun.*

Loud heavy sound (like bass woofers at a disco, jet engines taking off, etc).

ngan madi *loc + bodypart*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Wrap something up, cause something to be inside something else (e.g. wrap a present).

K: Yerrtyennewirr ngerinne nganmadi. I wrapped up something for him.

ngan menytyi *loc + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Wait for someone.

K: Wirringngindi nganmenytyi tye. They were waiting for me.

W: Ngimbi nganmenytyi pe. I'll wait for you.

ngannime yerrngugurr *noun.*

Milky Way. Thick band of stars visible across the night sky.

See also **firiny**.

ngan nyi *loc + pronoun*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Come/go to someone.

W: Ngaganim ngannyi. I'm coming to you.

ngan pi *loc + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Support somebody, be there for someone, feel close to a person despite physical absence.

K: Peyinapa deti ngaganinnyi nganpi. I'll always be here for you.

ngan tyerr *loc + bodypart*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Be on your tongue tip, be caught between thought and speech.

K: Gibengngi ngantyerr. It's right on the tip of my tongue.

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Lie in a place that's an opening or doorway.

K: Wembem wibeng ngantyerr. She's lying in the doorway of the house.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sit in a place that's an opening or doorway.

K: Wembem ding ngantyerr. He's sitting in the doorway of the house.

ngantyerrweri *noun.*

Big open space, a big room.

K: Wuni yarrini madiwirri ngantyerrweri wuni. Go play over there in that big open space.

ngantyerrweripurr

ngantyerrweripurr *noun*.

'Big hole!'

K: Nyinyi yaga, ngantyerrweripurr! You now, you've got a big bum hole! This is a common teasing expression.

ngaramaty *noun*.

Spearhead with multiple backwards pointing prongs, so it can't be pulled out.

ngarapa *noun*.

Light (of weight), weak (of strength), smooth and fluent (of sounds).

K: Ngan'gikurunggurr nawa ngan'gi ngarapa yenim. Ngan'gikurunggurr is the smoother language.

ngari garri *coverb + bodypart*

► **dem** *reflexive verb*.

Spread things out, distribute things over an area.

► **demem** *reflexive verb*.

Spread yourselves out, space yourselves evenly over an area.

K: Yerrme ngarigarri, wunu palat yerrini madiwirri! Spread out in the open and play separately!

ngarrgu (W) See ngagarri (K).

ngarrgu nime (W) See ngagarri nime (K).

ngarrngurrerri (K),

ngarrnguwerri (W) *place noun*.

Middle, in the middle, between two things, halfway.

K: Nganggidi tye ngarrnguweri fepi nyin, epe ngumbudam wul pagu mumba nyin deti. We went halfway round that hill, but came back again the same way.

W: Datakinninggi nginyinggin yilil, nem were nyinyi girribem. Datawunninggi nem ngatya ngayi. Epe ngarrnguweri kene girribem? The one on the near side, that's your brother. And the one on the far side, that's my daddy. So who's that in between them?

ngarrnguwerri (W)

See **ngarrngurrerri** (K).

ngarrpngarrp *sound noun*.

Crunchy sound (like what you hear when you eat peanuts).

ngarrpngarrp *noun*.

Edible cartilage tube which is part of the

windpipe of a cow, which makes a distinctive crunchy sound when you eat it.

ngaty *time noun*.

A long time, it took me a long time.

K: Ngaty nguninge fifili tye purityge. After a long time looking for her, I gave up.

W: Ngaty wunnapa deti yenin tutu, minde detyengi nimbi yeningngi pirr. He's been living over there since a long time ago now, he didn't just leave me recently.

ngatya (K), atya (W) *kinterm*.

Father, dad, dad's brothers.

K: Ngatya ngayi dede nem Malfiyin. My father's country is Malfiyin.

W: Atya, ngani pefi? Daddy, can I come? Note that the reduced form atya, as well as being specifically Ngen'giwumirri, is also in general use by young Ngan'gikurunggurr kids as a 'babytalk' term.

ngatya buymem *kinterm*.

Term of address for a ngatya 'father' who is an old grey haired man.

ngatya malarra (K),

ngatya ngulba (W) *kinterm*.

Term of address for someone who is your 'father', but who is only a young boy.

ngatya nayin (K),

atya nayin (W) *proper noun*.

God, Jesus, Lord. Note this usage of the 'dual' pronoun nayin. Here it does not mean 'us two's father', but 'absolutely everybody's father'.

See also **kala nayin** 'Virgin Mary'.

ngatya ngulba (W) See ngatya

malarra (K).

ngatyayi (K), atyayi (W) *kinterm*.

Daddy, my dad.

Shortened form of **ngatya ngayi**.

ngatypirr *place noun*.

Far, distant, a long way.

W: Wurnety minbe merrendi gani lali ngatypirr, kinnapandi wiri pe mendi. The nurse isn't allowed to go too far away from the community, she's got to stay close by. Contrasts with **mendi** 'close'.

ngayi *pronoun*.

I, me (1st person singular).

ngayim *pronoun*.

She, her (3rd person singular feminine).

ngayimma *kinterm*.

General term used to call out to a woman if you don't know her name, or if you don't want to use her name.

K: Ya ngayimma! Hey miss!

See also **nemma** 'mister'.

ngeguny *interjection*.

Sucked in!, I win you lose!, teasing refrain implying some advantage over someone else.

K: Ngeguny! Nyinyi minde mi, ngayi napa!

Sucked in! You got none — just me!

ngekin (K), **ngikin** (W) *noun*.

1. Poo, shit, faeces, excrement.

K: Ngekin ngini ngaganim. I'm going for a shit.

W: Ngikin ne ngaganim.

See also the use of **dege** as a euphemism.

2. Tobacco, cigarette.

W: Atya, ngikin fi ngumu pe. Hey daddy, give me a puff of that 'shit'.

ngekin karri *noun*.

Small intestine.

ngekin masapu *noun*.

Large intestine.

ngekinmuy (K), **ngikinmuy** (W) *noun*.

Anus.

ngekin ngamama *noun*.

'Deaf shit'.

K: Ya! Ngekin ngamama! Hey, you deaf shit! This is a swearing expression.

ngekinpiri (K), **ngikinpiri** (W) *noun*.

Faeces excreted accidentally, 'skidmarks', any leakage from your anus.

ngempurity *coverb*

► **disen** *verb tr*

Go missing, vanish into thin air.

K: Kinyi wityi dini tye, epe wakay diseng ngempurity. He was here a while ago, but he's gone now.

ngen'gi (W) See **ngan'gi** (K).

Ngen'gi berringgini (W) See **Ngan'gi berringgini** (K).

ngen'gidirr (W) See **ngan'gidirr** (K).

Ngen'gi fagu (W) See **Ngan'gi fagu** (K).

Ngen'gi garra (W) See **Ngan'gi garra** (K).

Ngen'gi gasirr (W) See **Ngan'gi gasirr** (K).

Ngen'gi kamu (W) See **Ngan'gi kamu** (K).

ngen'gi patyurru (W) See **ngan'gi patyurru** (K).

Ngen'gi tyemerri (W) See **Ngan'gi tyemerri** (K).

ngen'gi watypala (W) See **Ngan'gi watypala** (K).

ngen'gi wilewile (W) See **ngan'gi wilewile** (K).

ngenike (K), **ngeningge** (W) *kinterm*.

Sister, mother's sister's daughters, father's brother's daughters.

K: Ngenike nyinyi kide pirri. Where's your sister gone to?

W: Ngenike ngayi wuni pirri Tawun gaganim. My sister's gone on ahead to Darwin.

ngenikeyi (K), **ngeninggeyi** (W) *kinterm*.

My sister, my mother's sister's daughters, my father's brother's daughters.

K: Ngenikeyi kakpirri gaganim. My sister's already gone on ahead.

Shortened form of **ngenike** + **ngayi**.

ngeningge (W) See **ngenike** (K).

ngeninggeyi (W) See **ngenikeyi** (K).

ngesengese *sound noun*.

Noise made by young animals (like cats or dogs) needing to be fed.

K: Wumibe ngesengese mem wayim minyirr. The puppies are crying to be fed, they're thirsty.

ngete (K), **syinbirr** (W) *noun*.

1. Antbed.

K: Dengi tyerr bubu ngete ngini. I'm craving antbed. Antbed has medicinal value. It is crushed and eaten dry to stop diahorrea and also eaten by pregnant women. Sometimes people feel cravings for it.

2. Ground oven cooking using heated antbed.

ngga (K), **yika** (W) *interjection*.

Take it!

Reduced form of **yingga**, and sometimes reduced to **ingga**.

ngidiket

ngidiket *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Beat someone to something, get there first.

K: Wirrim wuni wurrupungngi ngidiket.

That mob there, they beat me to it.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Wear someone down, overcome someone's resistance by being persistent.

K: Wurrupungngi ngidiket wurru. They just wore me down.

ngidi muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Transfer things from one place to another, put things back where they were before, pour liquid back and forth (to cool it).

ngikin (W) See **ngekin** (K).

ngikinmuy (W) See **ngekinmuy** (K).

ngikinpiri (W) See **ngekinpiri** (K).

ngili *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Overcook meat, burn something (where the fire does the burning).

K: Gagu waying ngili kana. The meat's burnt.

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Overcook meat, burn something (where a person does the burning).

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

'Smoke' a newborn baby, expose newborn babies' bodies to smoke. This is a practise that ensures health and promotes skin darkening.

ngilmil *noun.*

Semen.

ngilmil tyawuku *noun.*

Kangaroo semen. This is a swearing expression.

ngilmil wabuymem *noun.*

Ghost semen. This is a swearing expression.

ngingini (W) See **ngunguni** (K).

ngini *bodypart as coverb*

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Feel uncomfortable, feel 'out of place'.

K: Dangingngi ngini. I felt out of place (like I wanted to be somewhere else).

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Cluster around something (e.g. of bees around a flower, or flies around meat).

K: Ya amu werrebengngi ngini! Hey, these flies are hovering around me!

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

See someone's body.

ngini- (W) See **ngani-** (K).

-ngini (K), **-pe** (W) *verb suffix.*

Future. Typically goes on verbs to indicate future tense.

K: Ngunyineninggi nguda wul ngini. I'll be coming back tomorrow.

W: Wadeninggi ngara fipal pe. I'll be coming back tomorrow. Note that in Ngan'gikurunggurr this future tense marker has the same form as the purposive noun suffix, and in fact they can co-occur, e.g. *K: Wamanggal ngini ngambani ngini.* Let's go get a wallaby.

Note also that future tense -ngini is actually a clitic and can shift to attach to nominal words that precede the verb, e.g. *W: Wunambirripe ngumunirrki wa Amungal.* I'll get some up ahead there for you at Adelaide River.

-ngini (K), **-ne** (W) *verb suffix.*

Intending to, just about to. This suffix attaches to verbs marking the subject's intention to carry out some activity, right up to the point at which it was thwarted. *K: Ngan'gi ngimi ngini tye, epe wuni pagu warrmadi wudupungngi tyerrpalak.* I was about to say something, but someone from over there stopped me from speaking.

W: Gagu wamanggal ngubu da ne tye, epe nginyirri emebe werre, ngaganiny pirr. I was about to shoot this wallaby, but I noticed that it had a joey, so I left it. *W: Kinnimbi nganipe ayinnimbi ne.* I'm going around this way because of my mother-in-law (in order not to meet her).

-ngini (K), **-ne** (W) *noun suffix.*

1. For, because of, on account of.

Purposive marker. This suffix attaches to nouns marking them as the stimulus, reason, or the 'thing you have in your mind', when you do something or feel

ngityirr abarri

something.

K: Falmi nem ngini dini di tye. He was crying for his wife.

W: Kinninggi ngani pe, ayinimbi ne. I'm going around this way, on account of my mother-in-law (i.e. to avoid walking past her).

2. About, concerned with. Purposive marker. This suffix attaches to nouns marking them as the topic of a cognitive verb or a speech act verb (e.g. what you know, think or talk about).

K: Detyeri werri ngaganim peke ngini. I'm experienced at smoking.

W: Yerrmenyti nyin ngunu yerrLafulafu ne. You know that song, the one about Lafuganying. *K: Ngan'gi kinyi ngimimbi ngini minde detyengi ngini.* This story that I'm going to tell you is concerned with events of long ago.

ngini baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Feel a physical sensation, feel some sensation inside your body.

K: Wananggal: Yibe nginibaty? Tyikpela: Yu, ngibem nginibaty. Doctor: Can you feel that? Patient: Yes, I can feel it.

nginifiny *noun.*

True, truth, straight, right, properly.

W: Ngan'gi nginifiny yumumngiti? Are you telling me the truth?

nginimem *particle.*

Already, still.

K: Ninggi detyengi dam fisul, epe nginimem bulbulfi. Even though the sun's only just up, it's already hot.

W: Gagu ambirrendi ngudum bul, epe nginimem lirmem nyine. I've just cooked the meat, but it's already cooled off. *W: Peyi intyat yendi wembem nginimem, epe warifi mirri.* It's still inside the same building, but on a lower floor.

ngini pup *coverb + bodypart*

► **dinyinggin** *impersonal verb.*

Become aware of something external as a physical sensation. Feel your body alert you to something unseen.

K: Dengini dinyingginngi nginipup. My body alerted me to it.

ngirkik *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Breathe, pant.

ngirkngirk *noun.*

Panting, 'shortwind', breathlessness.

ngirrgifiriny *noun.*

Creek.

See also **bapurpurk**.

ngirri *noun.*

Sugarcane grass.

ngirritngirrit *sound noun.*

The sound of grinding (teeth).

ngirrk (redup: ngirrkngirrk) *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Growl, make a growling sound.

K: Wuwu dingngirr ngirrk. This dog growled at us.

W: Wuwu kinyi dim ngiti ngirrkngirrk.

This dog was growling at us.

ngirrkngirrk *sound noun.*

Growling sound of a dog.

-ngirrm- *verb prefix.*

On the side. This prefix attaches to verb roots in a similar way to incorporated bodypart terms. It means that the subject of the verb does something that affects its side part.

W: Ngarani fingirrmitat tye. I was lying down on my side. The prefix **-ngirrm-** is very unproductive, recorded in only this verb.

Compare with **-gimi-** and **-gen-**.

ngirrngirmuy *adjectival noun.*

Sleepy-head, someone who's always sleeping. Derivations: *wangirrngirmuy*, *wurngirrngirmuy*.

ngirrwat *noun.*

Namesake; a person sharing the same name as someone else.

K: Nem wuni ngirrwat ngayi yenim, minde nana nganninggi tyerrakul. That man over there is my namesake, we can't talk to each other.

ngityirr *noun.*

Ground, dirt, earth.

K: Yimi bawa ngityirr nana kiwi lalirr.

Pick up that child, or he might eat dirt.

ngityirr abarri *noun.*

Bog, soft swampy ground.

ngityirr derribi

ngityirr derribi *noun*.

Gravel.

ngityirr filfilngini *noun*.

Red soil.

ngityirr firirri *noun*.

Hollow under the ground (e.g. where crocodiles built nests in riverbanks).

ngityirr kun *kinterm*.

Substitute name for a recently deceased person.

ngityirr tyikmempi *noun*.

Black soil.

ngityirr yin'gini *noun*.

Yellow ochre.

ngukarrak *adjectival noun*.

Capricious, promiscuous, someone who flits from one partner to the next.

Derivations: *wangukarrak*, *wurngukarrak*.

Ngulfandi *placename*.

Ngulfe *placename*.

ngulfiny *noun*.

Slope.

ngunguni (K), **ngingini** (W) *noun*.

Stringybark species, Coolamon tree. *Eucalyptus tetrodonta*.

K: *Kari wuduni patpit ngunguni ninggi*.

They used to build shade huts out of coolamon trees.

ngunguni (K), **ngingini** (W) *noun*.

Coolamon, bark container for carrying things.

ngunguwe *noun*.

1. Mirage, heat shimmer.

2. Season name: that time during the build up when there is very high humidity but no rain, and heat shimmer is visible during the hottest part of the day.

ngunngun *noun*.

1. Flint, knapped stone knife.

2. Fold lines permanently etched into the palms of your hands.

3. 'Sorrycuts', cuts made to the body during the process of bereavement.

ngunu *particle*.

How about it?, how's it going? This particle usually precedes questions, expresses concern for the addressee, and brings a polite feeling to the question.

K: *Ngunu? Wetimbi ta kinyi?* How about this? Is this OK?

W: *Ngunu, dengini yubu yirim?* So, are you feeling OK?

ngunyneninggi (K), **wadeninggi** (W)

time noun.

Tomorrow.

W: *Wadeninggi pe ngambani*. We'll go tomorrow then.

ngunyneninggi mefagarri (K),

wadeninggi mewagarri (W) *time noun*.

Day after tomorrow.

ngunyyur *noun*.

Gutta Percha tree. *Excoecaria parvifolia*.

ngurgarrfuri (K),

ngurgarrfuru (W) *noun*.

Foreskin.

ngurgarrfuru (W) See **ngurgarrfuri** (K).

nguri du (K),

nguru du (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Touch someone sexually with your hand.

nguri lek (K),

nguru lek (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr*.

Touch someone sexually with your tongue.

► **diwem** *reflexive verb*.

Lick your own crotch.

K: *Wuwu yaga diwe ngurilek dini tye*. The dog was licking its crotch.

nguri waty (K),

nguru waty (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Have sex with someone.

nguri wuty *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Ejaculate.

ngurmadi *noun*.

Subincised penis, a 'whistle cock'.

ngurmeringgi (W) See **tyembity** (K).

ngurmumba *demonstrative*.

Initiate, a young boy being 'walked around' in the last stages before being circumcised. Compound of nguri 'penis' and mumba 'walk'.

ngurpiri *noun*.

Smegma, secretion under the foreskin.

Compound of nguri 'penis' and piri 'pus'.

Ngurrbinyma *placename.*

ngurrfun *noun.*

Spear, small canegrass shafted spear for fighting.

ngurrkngurrk *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Snore, make a snuffly snoring sound as you sleep.

ngurrp (K), **angirri** (W) *noun.*

Emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Another Ngen'giwumirri variant is **kumurrinytin**.

ngurrputy (redup: ngurrputyputy) *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Hunt something away, drive out something.

K: Yewirr ninggi wuni ngurrputyputy tye yedi, teful pefi wudini madififili tye, e yerityagani wupun fimewuty. He drove them away with a stick, tipped over all the tables, and spilled everything everywhere.

ngurtyerr *noun.*

Glans penis, head of a penis. Compound of nguri 'penis' and detyerr 'mouth'.

nguru du (W) See **nguri du** (K).

nguru lek (W) See **nguri lek** (K).

nguru waty (W) See **nguri waty** (K).

-nide *noun suffix.*

1. In, on, at. Goes on nouns to indicate the location where some activity takes place.

K: Fiti nide wangirrki syalat ngini wiri.

Let's warm ourselves in the sunshine.

W: Ngayi Malfiyin nide ngirim nyine dede. I'm living at Malfiyin now.

2. In, into, to. Goes on nouns to indicate the endpoint of some motion.

K: Musulng wannim madikuli mudiga nide. They threw the swags into the car.

W: Yawamngi pe dede ngayi nide. Take me back home.

nilng *noun.*

Needle.

K: Nilng pagu! Turety ngini nga batybity.

Give me the needle! I'm making a dress. Probably a loanword from English/Kriol 'needle'.

Nimalak *placename.*

Nimarra *skin name.*

Nimbali *placename.*

-nimbi *noun suffix.*

1. Away, away from, out of, off. Goes on place nouns to indicate that they are the place of origin from which some activity started.

K: Wembem nimbi menggeny. He came out of the house.

W: Gagu yudungurr puty pe kinnimbi.

You'll scare the fish away from us.

2. From, since. Goes on time nouns to indicate that they are the point in time at which some activity or event begins.

K: Gidin wukume apirri nimbi yenim miwap. He's been married since a year ago now.

3. After. Attaches to 'that' to indicate that some previous event is over, and some new following event is starting. *Nyinnimbi* 'after that' is widely used in storytelling as a device to establish sequencing and the beginning of new activity.

W: Wirriny mepurk ambirri, watypela mityity. Nyin nimbi damburr fityat winnyirri nginifiny. The white men and women clapped first. After that, he put (the dancing video) on for them, so they could watch the real thing.

4. From, out of, made of. Goes on nouns to indicate that they are the original form of a thing that is changed into something else.

K: Kunyunngun kinyi mawuny nimbi

werrim wurity. These boomerangs are made from ironwood.

W: Mipurr nimbi yedi tye, darany ket gagu nyine. From being a man, (Ancestral Flying Fox) turned himself into an animal.

-nimbi *verb suffix.*

1. From, because. Goes on either nouns or verbs to indicate that clausal event as the source, or reason, for something else happening.

K: Kuri ngini kukuduk nimbi tye dengngi mitit. I've got a headache from drinking beer.

W: Ngityirr wurek, pigipigi nimbi waddi kurrkurr tye. The ground's rough, from

-nime

pigs digging it.

2. Because. Goes on verbs to indicate that activity as a hypothetical, or conditional, event (that might be a cause of something else).

K: Mani yangi fime nimbi tye, ngimbi fayam tye. If you'd given me the money, then I'd have bought it for you.

W: Mudiga werre yanyierri nimbi, mirri wunggume yemengge. If you were to go by car, you'd get there in one day.

Sometimes you hear this use of -nimbi in sentences where the conditional clause is omitted. This leaves the suffix occurring in word-initial position, e.g. *W: Nimbi ngani pe, nimbi minmi.* I might go, or I might not.

-nime *noun suffix.*

1. Restricted plural suffix. Attaches to the first person dual pronoun 'nayin' to derive a pronoun meaning 'we group', implying more than two people — but not absolutely everybody.

W: Mudiga ngimbisyeny wurr nime. We group pulled the car out (of the bog).

2. Trial suffix. Attaches to the first person exclusive, second and third person dual pronouns *ngagarri*, *nagarri* and *wirrike* to derive the pronouns *ngagarri nime* 'we three exclusive', *nagarri nime* 'you three' and *wirrike nime* 'they three'.

K: Ngagarri nime ngerrbenggu da nime. The three of us hit it.

-nime *verb suffix.*

1. Plural suffix. Attaches to the verb when the subject or object of the verb is 'we group' (1st person plural inclusive).

K: Nayin nime ngimbibem nime. We are lying down.

2. Trial suffix. Attaches to the verb when the subject or object of the verb is first person exclusive 'we three/us three', second person 'you three', or third person 'they/them three'.

K: Ngagarri nime ngerrbenggu da nime. The three of us hit it.

W: Wurruke nime werrbenygu da nime. The three of them hit it.

nimi *noun.*

Stick with a forked hook at one end for carrying fish.

ninde *particle.*

And then, and also. This particle functions as a connector of clauses or nouns. It most frequently occurs in long lists, and reminds the addressee that what follows is more of the same list.

K: Amaty, gagu wirritywirrity, awanggi, karrwakkarrwak, gagu mentyenimba, budenggu, afiwurr, gagu lion, tiger, elephant, gagu abatymirri, eperrperr, gagu awirrfirr. Ninde aditymadi, gagu adityibi, emen'giny, gagu pultyerrk. (At Melbourne Zoo) there were kangaroos, lorikeets, crows, kookaburras, diving shags, Little pied cormorants, Great cormorants, lions, tigers, elephants, black ducks, Burdekin ducks, whistle ducks. And also there were pygmy geese, bandicoots, goannas and eagles.

ninggi *particle.*

Even though, despite. This particle occurs at the beginning of a clause, setting up some proposition, which is then contradicted. This could be explicated as 'Even though X would lead you to assume Y, actually Z is the case'. Ninggi introduces proposition X.

K: Ninggi mani yaringngi fime, minbe ngaganim. Even though you gave me the money (to go), I'm not going.

W: Ninggi tyawurru dam fisul, ep nginimem bulbulfi. Even though the sun's only just up, it's already hot.

-ninggi *noun suffix.*

1. Goes on nouns to indicate the person carrying out the action of the verb (the agent).

K: Falmi nem ninggi awerrmisya beyi dudu tye yedi. His wife used to shoot saltwater crocodiles for a living.

W: Minmi, ngayi ninggi ngiminynge. No, it was me who told her. This suffix is not an obligatory subject marker. It attaches to the subjects of (typically transitive) verbs to stress agency, especially where the role of agent is improbable, or for any

nyinnendi

reason needs clarification.

2. With, using something. Instrumental suffix. Goes on nouns indicating they are tools or instruments used to do something.

K: Yenggi ninggi yawul winnem tittit.

They're straightening spearshafts using fire.

W: Palayin ninggi yenggi ngi pup pe. I'll rub up a fire with firesticks.

ningipiri (K), (W) *time noun.*

Really late at night.

ninymunggurr *noun.*

Escarpment, high country on top of the escarpment characterised by sandstone and spinifex.

ninytyi fakurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Fold something, bend something as you would your knees (e.g. fold up a blanket).

ninytyilele *noun.*

Group (e.g. of kids), in a group, bunched together.

K: Awapurrpurrrk ninytyilele syerri kibem miyi ngini wupunbirr fige. The kids rushed off in a group, happy to get the fruit.

ninytyininytyi *noun.*

Bush, scrub, jungle, any kind of dense foliage.

K: Ninytyininytyi nimbi menggem. He came out of the bushes.

Ninytyininytyi *placename.*

ninytyi pal *bodypart + coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Bend at the knees, be kneeling.

K: Deninytyi nyinyi yemen ninytyipal. You are kneeling down.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Fold something up.

K: Musyulng wupun ninytyipal. She folded the swag over. See also **ninytyi fakurr**.

ninytyisyawuni (W)

See **ninytyiyawuni** (K).

ninytyi tit *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Position yourself so that the calf of one leg rests on the thigh of the other leg, sit 'number 4 style'.

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Lie down 'number 4 style', lie with the knee of one leg raised, and with the calf of the other leg resting on the raised thigh.

ninytyiyawuni (K),

ninytyisyawuni (W) *noun.*

Patella, kneebone.

Nirrngi *placename.*

nityiwuwu (W) See **deminmi** (K).

Niyen *placename.*

Nudik *placename.*

nuga (W) See **naga** (K).

nugumang *adjectival noun.*

People or things left behind when someone dies. Derivations: *wanugumang* 'orphaned boy', *wurnugumang* 'orphaned girl', *yernugumang* 'deceased estate'.

nugurr *noun.*

Bundle, a wrapped up package.

nugutin *noun.*

Tobacco plant, tobacco prepared for smoking. Loanword from English/Kriol 'nicotine'.

nunbime (K), **ninbime** (W) *noun.*

Thief.

K: Minde yafi kay wa nunbime. Don't invite him, he's a thief.

W: Minbe yafi kay, waninbime.

Derivations: *wanunbime*, *wurnunbime*.

nunbime *nominal as coverb*

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Steal.

K: Kenenawa wirringe nunbime tye

nginde. Someone's been stealing from me.

nurrinurri *noun.*

Sexual misbehaviour. Loanword from English/Kriol 'naughty naughty'.

nuwurr (W) See **wityi** (K).

nyindet (K), **nyinnendi** (W)

demonstrative.

That same one, that same thing.

K: Gagu nyindet buliki, minde tye wani lali. That's the same cows, they haven't moved.

-nyine (W) See **-kana** (K).

-nyine pefi (W) See **-kana pefi** (K).

nyinnendi (W) See **nyindet** (K).

nyinnin

nyinnin *demonstrative.*

That one.

K: Gagu nyinnin minde alalirr. That particular animal is no good to eat.

nyinyi *pronoun.*

You (2nd person singular), your.

K: Piwari nyinyi kene? What's your name?

nyurrng *sound noun.*

Sound of blowing your nose.

K: Nyurrng yimi! Blow your nose! (make the sound of blowing your nose!).

Pp

-pagu *noun suffix.*

1. Via, through this point. Goes on place nouns to specify a place travelled through along the way.

K: Amungal pagu ngaddi tye. We came through Adelaide River.

2. Starting from, coming from. Goes on nouns (usually people) to mark them as the initiator of some activity.

K: Nyinyi pagu yu purr ngini! You start it off then (and we'll join in)!

-pagu *noun suffix., verb suffix.*

This way, towards here, hither. Goes on nouns and verbs to indicate motion that is carried out towards the speaker (either in the direction of the speaker, or for their benefit).

K: Etye pagu yude wul ngini? When will you be coming back this way?

W: Wulmen, peke yemi fityi pagu? Old man, roll me a smoke, will you?

pal *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Break something, break into a building.

K: Werringgi pal tuwa nide. Those two broke into the store.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Smile at someone.

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Have dependants, have children or pets.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Broken, be broken.

W: Mudiga ngayi yenim pal ngide. My car broke down on me.

► **wim** *reflexive verb.*

Get yourself into trouble.

palada *noun.*

Venereal disease, pox.

palak (redup: papalak) *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Tired, be tired, be lazy.

K: Palak ngim wurru! I'm so tired!

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Shit, fart.

K: Kinyi amatyi ngekin mimarrgu dim palak. A kangaroo has dropped a fresh

panmi lek

shit here.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Drop something, lose something.

K: Wawetimuy yenim wurrimuy ngemi palak nana. This little boy is afraid that I will drop him.

W: Yemi palak kuva! Drop the anchor!

This verb is also used to talk about having 'lost a child' through premature death. e.g. *K: Wayedi ngerim palak.* 'I've lost a son'.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Lost, be dropped, be lost.

K: Gagu ngayi kidenawa yenim palak. My wallet is lying somewhere dropped.

► **yetyin** *verb tr.*

Lose something.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Drop something, make something drop by swinging at it (e.g. dislodge fruit with a stick).

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Move something so that it falls, cause something to drop.

K: Minde yewirr wurru, wundeyirre wudupun palak. It's not here, (the jolting of the car) must have caused it to fall out back there.

palakpalak __ **muy** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Blink your eyes.

K: Papalak memmuy yenim. He's always blinking his eyes.

palamurri (K), **palamurru** (W) *noun.*

Clapping sticks, sticks used as instruments in accompanying a didjeridu.

palamurru (W) See **palamurri** (K).

palat *noun.*

Plain, open flat ground.

K: Yerrme ngarigarri, wunu palat yerrini madiwirri! Spread yourselves out separately, and play over the whole open space.

palat *coverb*

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Overtake someone.

palayin *noun.*

1. Tree species. *Premna acuminata.*
Ngarrim pup wayin tittit yenggitawan.

Yerrmadi wibem yerrganggi ninggi ngarrim pup.

2. Fire sticks. Two sticks, ideally *Premna acuminata*, which can be used to make fire.

K: Palayin ngarrim pup, wayin tittit yenggitawan. *Yerrmadi wibem yerrganggi ninggi ngarrim pup.* We rub the firesticks till smoke starts. The bottom stick lies underneath, and we rub with the upright top stick.

palmarrang *noun.*

Headdress in the shape of a cross with spiderweb type cross bits, stuck with feathers. This is held at back of head in dancing in the Yurami style from Western Australia.

See also **purratyang** and **palga**.

palpilngini *adjectival noun.*

Tired, a tired person. Can also imply a lazy person. Derivations: *wapalpilngini, wurpalpilngini.*

panana *noun.*

Banana. Loanword from English/Kriol.

panbawuk *noun.*

Mould, calcification, the kind of residue that attaches to cups, kettles, etc.

pandutyi (W) See **anganfepinimbi** (K).

Panggarramer *placename.*

pangun pangun (W) See **munggun munggunnyi** (K).

panmi *noun.*

Fork of tree, crotch of body.

K: Pusyiket yenim pap yewirr a panmi nide dini ngan panmi tye. The cat climbed up the tree and it was sitting in the fork of the tree. Derivations: *yerrpanmi, dapanmi.*

panmi *bodypart as coverb*

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Chop out the 'crotch' of something (e.g. chop out the fleshy heart of a palm tree).
K: Tyemerrmerr bengingindi panmi. He chopped out a Cabbage Palm heart for me.

panmi lek *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Perform cunnilingus. *K: Dingingngi panmilek.* He licked me.

panmi ta

panmi ta *bodypart + coverb*► **dem** *verb tr.*

Open up the crotch of a carcass, break the crotch open to gut a body.

K: Ngemi panmita angani. I broke the goose carcass open from the crotch.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Radiating, be radiating (of rays of the sun), project outwards radially.

K: Mirri dim panmita. The sun's rays are radiating out.

panmi tu *bodypart + coverb*► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Ejaculate.

See also **nguriwuty**

panmi waga *bodypart + coverb*► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Paddle oneself along lying on a log.

pap *coverb*► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Raise up, push up, cause something to be raised up off the ground.

K: Nganam baty nimbi, tyusuk ngim, ngudupun pap defirr, minde tyusuk ngini. If you tread on something, and your foot hurts, raise it up and it won't hurt (so much).

W: Wawedi ngudupun pap yawurr nide. I pushed the child up into the tree.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Climb up (e.g. a tree), rise up (of the tide).

K: Ngaganim pap debiwerri ngayi ngimingin wa. I climbed up and retrieved my pants.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Available, be on the shelves, be in stock (of goods in a shop).

K: Yenim pap kana, syiri damuy? Are shotgun cartridges in stock yet?

papalak __ **muy** *coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb intr.*

Wink your eye.

K: Papalak mengngindi muy damuy. He winked his eye at me.

parra *noun.*

Butter.

K: Parra pagu! Pass the butter! Loanword from English/Kriol.

parradap parradap *sound noun.*

Sound of a horse galloping.

parrikut *noun.*

Billycan; any tin container which can be used to boil water. Origin uncertain, possibly an early loan from English 'pannikin' via Kriol.

See also **piligen**.

parrng *coverb*► **dim** *verb intr.*

Snore, give a loud snore.

K: Dim parrng dim. He's snoring.

parrudu *noun.*

Potato. Loanword from English/Kriol.

pasyanggu *noun.*

Bitter tasting.

pasyigil *noun*

Bicycle.

K: Pasyigil dagam fityi yirripin. He's peddling a bike along. Loanword from English/Kriol.

pat *coverb.*

Get up! Wake up! Stand up! This is one of a small number of coverbs that can stand alone without a finite verb as an imperative.

W: Elifela darany fitit, damngirrki du tye, 'Pat' menyngirrki. He got up early and woke us up. 'Get up!' he told us.

pat (redup: patpit) *coverb*► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Win a prize (e.g. money), come first in a race.

K: Kene yenim pat gagu? Who won the money?

► **dem** *verb intr.*

Arise, get up and go, set off, take off (of a plane).

K: Ngemi pat ngini Darwin nide pefi. I'm going to fly off to Darwin.

W: Nem deminy pat Batchelor nimbi, yirrini tye Fepiminbadi, men'gen mirri kultyi. He set off from Batchelor, and travelled to Peppimenarti, arriving about mid afternoon.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Build a shade structure, put up roofing, tack up shade cloth.

pawal *coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Spear something, pierce the surface of something, insert a pointed instrument into something.

K: Afungi dangingngi pawal. A mosquito bit me.

W: Amatyi wa pawal pe. He'll spear a kangaroo.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Grow pointy things out of your body at puberty, have body hair or facial hair pierce through your skin, have breasts 'poke' out of your chest. (Lit: be speared by hairs or breasts).

K: Tyerrwasan dangingngipawal kana. I've got whiskers now. (lit. speared by whiskers)

W: Ngayim wunu tyi dangim pawal nyine. She's got breasts now (lit. speared by breasts).

pawul *noun.*

Chicken. Loanword from English/Kriol 'fowl'.

pawuty *noun.*

Purse, wallet.

K: Ya, pawuty ngayi kide? Hey, where's my purse? Loanword from English/Kriol.

payfay *noun.*

Swings, playground equipment.

K: Wuni yani madiwirri payfay nide! Go there and play on the swings!

-pe (W) See **-ngini** (K).**-pefi** *noun suffix, verb suffix.*

Away, thither, going away from here. Attaches to both nouns and verbs indicating that some activity is directed away from the speaker.

K: Wuni pefi wuddum miwul. They sent him back there.

W: Etye yara fipal pefi pe? When are you going back?

Compare with **-pagu** 'this way, towards here'.

-pefi *verb suffix.*

1. Be in the process of doing something for a long time. This 'durative' suffix attaches to incomplete verbs indicating that the subject was engaged in this

activity over an extended period of time.

Verbs with this suffix are typically said with exaggerated lengthening of the final vowel (which is represented in the examples below by repeating the vowel).

K: Yudum miwul kinyi, yini pefi tyeeeeee, yini wurrkama tye peyipa nyinyi. You went home and sat aroooooound, working on your writing.

W: Ngambanigerri pefi tyeeeeee, 'Karrawa kine', ngiminybi. We kept travelling, then I said to you, 'This place here is Karrawa'.

2. Begining to, just starting to. The suffix *-pefi* also has an 'inceptive' function, when it occurs in combination with the temporal focus marker *-kana*. See **-kana pefi**.

3. In the very act of, just at the exact moment that X happened. This 'cotemporal' suffix attaches to 'punctual' verbs to indicate that that activity took place at exactly the same time as some other event.

K: Club nimbi menggen tasat pefi, wamumu ninggi den tip. Just as he stepped out of the Club, the policeman nabbed him.

W: Ngeriny pal pefi, dinyirringi. Just as I broke it, he saw me.

pefik *coverb*► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Hot, be really hot (of rocks or antbed pieces heated in a fire).

pek *coverb*► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Drip liquid onto something, make something dribble, apply paint in single dots with your fingertip.

K: Fetyeny dangim pek gagu angini nimbi. The meat is dripping blood.

W: Ngarim pek ganbi. I'm painting dots onto a didjeridu.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Place something upright in the ground, to erect some structure that stands upright. e.g. build a fence (a series of upright posts).

K: Wuddupun pek yewirr. They're building

peke

a fence.

W: Yerrnyinnin girribem yinyirri? Fepi wedi nyin, ngan watypela wuddum pek yerryaga. Have you seen that thing? On the top of that little hill, that thing that whitefellas have erected there.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Paint something by slapping with an open hand, slap your hand down to leave handprints.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Drop two things one on top of the other, mix things together.

K: Bafun peke ngebi pek ngini. I'll mix together tobacco and ash.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Fall into an upright position, place yourself into an upright position.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Drip, for heat to melt something or make something dribble.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Paint dots on yourself (e.g. as in painting up your body for ceremony).

peke *noun.*

Cigarette, tobacco.

K: Peke yemingindi fityi pagu, were. Roll me a smoke will you, brother.

pelel *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Clatter, make a clattering noise.

K: Yerim pelel yaganim firr firr ge minde ngaganin tu. You're making so much noise I can't sleep.

K: Amurri ngerim pelel. I found eggs (e.g. I located turtle eggs because of the clattering sound when my stick hits them).

pelk *noun.*

Belt (for trousers). Loanword from English/Kriol.

Pelweni *placename.*

penembe *noun.*

Fresh water mussels. See **afurra** for the more common term for freshwater mussels. Young boys are supposed to avoid certain strong words until they've been through men's ceremonies. *Afurra* is 'strong' because it's a euphemism for

vagina. *Penembe* is supposed to be substituted for *afurra*, but you rarely hear this term. See also a similar relationship between *damurri* 'testicle' and *mukuku*.

penyburrk *noun.*

Rust.

perk _ nguri *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Hassle someone to include you, insist on being taken along.

K: Ya perk mengngindi nguri, ngarrene wityi ta! Hey, she won't let me go without her, I'll have to just take her!

perperk _ muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Have wrinkled skin.

perperkngini *noun.*

Soft, viscous (e.g. of oil), malleable (e.g. of dough).

perperknginityerr (K),

detyerrperperkngini (W) *adjectival noun.*

Accented speech, a person with a thick foreign accent. Derivations:

waperperknginityerr, wurperperknginityerr.

perpirk *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Mash something, pound food (e.g. yams).

K: Bama ninggi ya perpirk! Pound it with a yam club!

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Crumble something in your fingers.

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Leave footprints on the ground.

K: Ya kene kinyi dagan perpirk? Hey, who left these tracks here?

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Attach things to the wall (e.g. notices on noticeboard).

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Make tracks, leave footprints.

perrekwin *noun.*

'Pair of queens', as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'pair of queens'.

Perreme *placename.*

perresyut *noun.*

'Pair of aces', as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol. Possibly

pi angamuk

'pair of suit'?

perrety *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Die, be dead, pass away.

K: Perrety wimi ngini. He's passing away.

► **bengim** *impersonal verb.*

Cold, be cold, feel the cold.

W: Ya, lirmem wurru bengingngi perrety, marrawuk werre wibem fuyfuy! Fidi nide wangirrki syalat pe wiri! Hey, I'm absolutely freezing! in this southeasterly wind. I'm going to warm myself in the sunshine!

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Cold, be cold, feel the cold.

K: Wupungngi perrety. I'm cold.

perrik *noun.*

Fence.

K: Yu wele perrik! Hang it on the fence!

Loanword from English/Kriol 'paddock'.

perriking *noun.*

'Pair of kings', as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'pair of kings'.

perriperri *noun.*

Bird, generic. Loanword from

English/Kriol 'birdy birdy'.

See also **awerrbalarr**.

perrityek *noun.*

'Pair of jacks', as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'pair of jacks'.

peyifa *noun.*

Paper, paperwork, writing.

K: Yudum miwul kinyi, yini pefi tye, yini wurrkama tye peyifa nyinyi. You went home and sat around, working on your writing. Loanword from English/Kriol 'paper'.

Also recorded as **peyipa**.

peyim *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Pay someone, give someone money.

W: Gagu peyim meny, ngadde tye toilet nide, tyentyim ngirrmege tye debiwerre nyinnin wakay. I paid the money, and we went into the changeroom, and changed into those shorts.

This coverb is a loanword from

English/Kriol 'pay 'im'.

Peyirri *placename.*

peyk *noun.*

Bag, handbag.

K: Peyk ngayi kide. Where's my bag?

Loanword from English.

pi *bodypart as coverb*

► **beyin** *reflexive verb.*

Lie head-to-head.

K: Wirrike werrbinggi pi. The two of them were lying head-to-head.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Form something into a ball, knead (bread).

K: Lawa kinyi minde nana ngemi pi. This dough's impossible to knead.

► **wim** *reflexive verb.*

Comb hair.

K: Wusye wingnge pi. She's combing her hair.

► **wudupun** *verb intr.*

Sit in a group, be huddled together.

K: Wunapirri wurrupun pi. They're sitting up ahead there in a heap. This verb only occurs with non-singular subject marking.

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look in someone's hair (eg, for nits).

K: Yinyirringi pi gimin. Try and look on my head for nits.

-pi- *incorporated bodypart noun.*

Head, hair, the 'head-like' parts of any object (like the head of a nail), rounded or raised objects generally. The noun root **-pi-** can occur inside the complex verb immediately before the verb root, where it can convey meanings ranging from literal to metaphorical.

K: Ngebinyi piket wusye. I'll cut your hair for you.

W: Ngerrbe pidundum tye neyil. We were hammering nails. *Angantyamu weme pidudu tye yedi bude ne.* A bush turkey was heaping up a mound (head) for a nest.

pi angamuk *noun.*

Fontanelle, soft part of a baby's head where the skull plates have yet to fuse.

pi birr

pi birr *coverb*

► dem *verb tr.*

Hovering above someone's head, be overhead.

K: Tyagannawa gagu asinye denne pibirr, ep yedi merriny ne. I wonder why that cockatoo is hovering up there, maybe there's someone coming.

pi dudu

► dem *verb tr.*

Heap things up.

K: Fepi werrim pi dudu. There were lots of stones they'd heaped up.

pi ferr *bodypart + coverb*

► dingim *verb tr.*

Spoil someone's plans, do something that causes things not to turn out as they should, to 'stuff things up'.

K: Yem piferr nide wakay, darany fitit kana ngirngirr nimbi. You've spoiled it now, you've woken him up from sleep.

pifidi (W) See pifiti (K).

pifiti (K), pifidi (W) *noun.*

Midday, in the heat of the midday sun.

pi gat *bodypart + coverb*

► direm *reflexive verb.*

Raise your arm threateningly, make an aggressive gesture at someone.

► nagan *verb intr.*

Sneak along, move stealthily.

pigipigi *noun.*

Pig. *Sus scrofa*. Loanword from English/Kriol.

pi kek (redup: pi kekek) *bodypart + coverb*

► dangim *verb tr.*

Baptise someone, pour water over someone's head.

K: Tyagani ngini yarimbirr pikekek yirribem? Why are you baptising them?

pi ket *bodypart + coverb*

► weyim *verb tr.*

Heap up a raised 'headlike' mound (e.g. make a pile of leaves).

W: Anganytyamu bude dingim ket. The bush turkey is building up a nest.

► wupun *verb tr.*

Cut the 'heads' off something (e.g. mow grass).

K: Nyinyi nawa wurr yu piket! It's your

turn to mow the grass!

► webem *verb tr.*

Cut someone's hair.

K: Ngayi ninggi ngebinyi piket wusye nyinyi. I'll cut your hair (for you).

Pikinduwung *placename.*

pi leli *bodypart + coverb*

► dem *verb tr.*

Roll something into a ball shape.

K: Ngayi ngerim pileli yetyterrawu. I'm rolling up a ball of chewing tobacco.

piligen *noun.*

Billy, any tin can used for boiling water.

K: Piligen pagu, kuri ngini ngemi bubu.

Pass that billy, I'll boil some water.

See also **parrikut**.

pilkity *coverb*

► wudem *reflexive verb.*

Swing yourself around.

K: Efenggu wudem pilkity pagu. The snake swung itself around at me.

► wirribem *verb intr.*

Spinning, be spinning around.

K: Deyedirr wirribem pilkitypilkity. The (car's) tyres are spinning around.

pilpil — muy *coverb + bodypart*

► mem *verb intr.*

See stars, have distorted vision.

K: Wingi gewurr wityi, pilpil ngim muy.

Wait up, my eyes are spinning.

pimadimi *noun.*

Sternum, middle bony part of the chest.

pimimbi (K), mudadirri (W) *noun.*

Skeleton.

pimut *noun.*

Fever.

pinbin *noun.*

Crab's eye vine. *Flagellaria indica* and *Abrus precatorius*.

K: Pinbin midamuy dengini fifilngini i tyikmamadi. Damuy milenggirr, minde milalirr. Pinbin wani fityat walipan wani dirr. Pinbin seeds are red and black. The seeds are poisonous, you can't eat them. The Pinbin stem is used to make the frame for fishing nets. It's sown on to form the edge.

Pindaya *placename.*

pindiyay *noun.*

Prickle, any spiky seed that can be trodden on. Loanword from English/Kriol 'bindy-eye'.

Pindiyang *placename.***pi ngan'gi** *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Talk about someone behind their back.

K: Beyingi pingan'gi. She's talking about me behind my back.

pinggilsya *noun.*

Bee species. This is the most commonly found bee species, but the honey is less sweet than the honey of *wagurruk* and *dula* species.

pininytyidirri (W) See **pipiri** (K).**pinpin** *noun.*

Armband, a traditional item of clothing.

pipiri (K), **pininytyidirri** (W) *noun.*

Brain.

K: Minde pipiri kirri! You brainless twit!

piri *noun.*

Pus, any yellowy discharge from the body.

K: Wumirr ngariny tyurrutu, piri kana ngerin tutu ngirim. I pierced the boil, and I'm squeezing the pus out.

pirr *coverb.*

Leave it alone! This is one of a small number of coverbs that can stand alone without a finite verb as an imperative.

pirr *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Stop someone, prevent someone from doing something.

K: Ngemi pirr ngini. I'll stop him.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Leave, go and leave someone behind.

K: Nganinyi pirr kana ngini. I'm going to leave you behind.

W: Kak nyine yaningirr pirr nyine pe. So, you're leaving us then, are you?

pirrigut *noun.*

Skirt. Loanword from English 'pettycoat'.

pirritpirrit — **tyerr** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Have a dry mouth.

K: Pirritpirrit nginy tyerr kana. My mouth's all dry.

pisya *noun.*

Clusters, concentrations, lots of similar things in the same place.

K: Merrepen Litchfield pefi ngangginin nime, pisya nyinnawa girim. We're going to Litchfield station for sandpalm, there's mobs of them together there.

Pisyantaktakma *placename.***pi syari** *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Hold back, exercise restraint, choose not to do something fully.

K: Yudi pisyari, minde yafi purrtyat yani madiwuty weti pefi. Hold some back, don't tip the whole lot in, just pour a little bit!

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Hold back (in eating), eat in a restrained manner, pace yourself.

K: Yengindi pisyari! Make sure you eat slowly.

pi syarr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Bald, be bald.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Leave some food for someone else.

K: Yengngindi pisyarr! Leave some for me!

pisyigul *noun.*

Fish, generic term for any kind of fish.

Pisyigul is probably based on the English/Kriol loanword 'fish' plus the quasi-productive suffix -gul.

See also **awakul** 'fish'.

pit *noun.*

Bed. Loanword from English/Kriol.

pit *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Cover something over, spread a layer or film over something.

K: Murriga kinyi wupun pit bafun. This car is covered with a film of ash.

pi ta *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Spread rumours, tell stories, gossip about someone.

K: Nyinyita ninggi yem pita! You're the one spreading stories around!

pi tada

pi tada *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Bald, be bald.

K: Dangim pitada, warrangaripi. He's completely bald.

pi tum *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Embed something inside a head-shaped thing, bury something inside a head.

K: Ngudupun pitum depi bi yewirr nide. I thumped the axe against a tree (to force the handle further into the head).

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Insert something right in, slide an instrument in 'up to the hilt'.

K: Ami ngarim bang ngupunne pitum fityi fityi. I stabbed him with a bone, pushed it right in and can't get it out.

W: Anganifinyi ngupun ne pitum ngarim minyirr. I shoved it through the echidna's body and killed it.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Bury the 'heads' of things (e.g. hammer nails down into timber so that the nail heads are below the surface).

pitya *noun.*

Movies, photos, pictures.

K: Pitya kinyi yerr minde dengini wurru! This movie is boring! Loanword from English/Kriol 'picture'.

pi tyeri yilil *bodypart + bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Know someone's voice, recognise someone by their voice.

K: Ngan'gi nem ngebem pityeriyilil. I knew his voice.

pityiwakaty *noun.*

Menses onset, and ceremony associated with a woman's first period. This word is a bit 'strong'. Some people would find its use in public potentially shameful.

piwari *noun.*

Name, a person's name.

K: Piwari nem wuni kene? What's the name of that guy?

piwasiwasi *noun.*

Use up too much stuff, waste things, gobble up (food).

K: Minde piwasiwasi yani! Don't just

gobble it up!

pi wirr (redup: pi wirrirr) *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Insert a 'head' into something (e.g. attach a spearhead to a spearshaft).

► **disen** *verb tr.*

Pluck something (e.g. grass, nits) from someone's head.

K: Disyengi pi wirrirr dini tye. She was plucking nits from my hair.

pi wul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb intr.*

Moving along (of clouds, shade).

K: Meringgi wudupun puwul. The shade's moved.

pi yiri *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Feel 'shamed', be shy or embarrassed.

Feel the way someone does when public attention is drawn to them.

K: Wawedimuy ngagadi tye, wadengngi piyiri tye yedi. As a young boy, I was really shy.

W: Dembirrki piyiri. Those two are shy.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Concuss someone, make someone's head feel numb by hitting them.

K: Wupungngi piyiri. He made me concussed.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Tell someone off, put someone down, talk to someone in a way that makes them feel embarrassed or 'shamed'.

K: Werrengngi piyiri. They told me off.

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Make someone feel embarrassed or 'shamed' by seeing them doing something indiscrete.

K: Dinyinggingngi piyiri. He saw me and made me feel 'shamed'.

platypaga *noun.*

Show-off, someone who likes to perform, someone who likes to be stylish.

Derivations: *waplatypaga*, *wurplatypaga*. Loanword from English/Kriol 'flash bugger'.

plenggit *noun.*

Blanket. Loanword from English/Kriol.

plitybuy *noun*.

Tracker, a police aide. Loanword from English/Kriol 'policeboy'.

plityka *noun*.

Police car, paddywagon.

K: Were ngayi wamumu ninggi dentip, i pilityka nide dagam madi kuli. The police man came and caught my brother and put him in the police car. Loanword from English/Kriol.

plitymin *noun*.

Policeman. Loanword from English/Kriol 'policeman'.

See also **wamumu**.

pranben *noun*.

Fryingpan. Loanword from English/Kriol.

pudip (K), **pudup** (W) *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Melt, be melted by the heat of a fire.

K: Fwa wayim pudip kana. The wax is melted now.

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Melt something, cause something to melt.

W: Fi nylon yine pudup pe, minbe gemengge tet pe. If you melt (the end of) the nylon rope, it won't unravel.

pudirrminytyi *noun*.

Coccyx, tailbone.

See also **purrsyi**.

pudup (W) See **pudip** (K).**pufunyi** *noun*.

Water-carrier, container made of paperbark.

pufuy *interjection*.

Go away!, Piss off!

See also **puy** and **sye**.

pugali *noun*.

Cross cousins. People in the same relationship to you as your mother's brother's kids, and your father's sister's kids.

K: Kala ngayi, were ngayim, membir nem, 'pugali' ngimbirr. My mum's brother, his kids I call 'pugali'.

pul *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Wash something.

K: Ngayi pulit ngerim pul. I wash the plates.

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Wash yourself.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Clear away clutter, clear scrub for a living space, make an open area.

K: Bengim pul yenim bulldozer ninggi.

He's clearing (the trees) away with a bulldozer.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Burn, clean up country by burning, open up space (of fire).

K: Yenggi wayim pul pagu tye yedi drum bencing ket dede kinyi. The fire burned back here through the (petrol) drums.

Puleli *placename*.**puliki** *noun*.

Cattle, cow, bullock. *Bos taurus*.

K: Murriga yerrkerre nyinde gaganim

puliki werri. There's a huge truck coming up, loaded with cattle.

W: Murriga yerrminbadi nyine gerrimbin puliki werre.

pulimity *noun*.

Underpants. Loanword from English/Kriol 'bloomers'.

See also **yerrapukek**.

pulit *noun*.

Plate, food plate.

pulng *noun*.

Bottle. Loanword from English/Kriol 'bottle'.

pulpul *noun*.

Goanna hole that tracks indicate has a goanna inside.

pulpul *coverb*

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Tracks, for there to be tracks around a burrow showing that it is in use.

K: Wirrbem pulpul, ep dingem madi merriny. There's tracks going in and out, it must be inside.

pulpul muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **dim** *phrasal verb intr.*

Nuisance, be a nuisance, humbug, mess about.

K: Minde pulpulmuy yiwi yerrngayi! Don't mess around with my things!

► **yenim** *phrasal verb intr.*

Nuisance, be a nuisance, habitually

pultyerrk

annoy people.

K: Wapulpulmuy yedi tye. He was always a pest.

pultyerrk *noun.*

Wedgetailed eagle. *Aquila audax.*

pulurrk *noun.*

Shield.

pun *noun.*

Spoon.

K: Pun yerrngayi kide. Where's my spoon.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

punderri *noun.*

Grandmother's country. The country that your maternal grandmother inherited from her father.

K: Rak Malfiyin punderri ngayi napa. That Malfiyin's my grandmother's country.

See also **nganingetyi** 'mother's country'.

pup (redup: puppup) *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Light a fire, build up a fire.

K: Yenggi wudupun pup. She's lighting a fire.

► **dim** *verb tr.*

Rub firesticks together.

K: Palayin ngirim puppup ngirim yenggi ngini. I'm rubbing up firesticks for a fire.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Rub firesticks together.

K: Lurity ngarimpup yenggi tawan wanityerr ngini. Rub hard to make it smoke.

► **diwem** *verb tr.*

Carry someone/something on your shoulder.

K: Ngiwe tapup ngini data ngayi nide. (I picked it up) and put it on my shoulders.

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Put something down, lay something on the ground.

K: Merrepen ngerim way nimbi, fiti nide ngem pup. When I've twisted the sand palm fibre, I lay it down in the sun to dry.

► **diwen** *verb intr.*

Stop an action, solve an issue.

K: Yiwe puy tyamen napa. Stop right there!

W: Ngan'gi nyine wirrwem pup pagu.

They sorted (the problem) out.

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Plant things, place plants in the ground.

K: Yerrdamuy ngem pup, meringgi ngini. I planted some seedlings, for shade.

pupurityderri *noun.*

Flat topped hill. Mesa formation.

pupurityfiny *noun.*

Taste funny, the taste of something that is not quite right (fruit overripe, tobacco a bit stale, meat a bit off, etc.).

pupuritygarri *noun.*

Slippery (of a log, pole, etc.).

pupuritymuy *noun.*

1. Beautiful, having a pretty face.

K: Pupuritynyimuy! You look beautiful!

Derivations: *wapupuritymuy*, *wurpupuritymuy*.

2. Vain, thinking yourself to be beautiful.

K: Wurpupuritymuy wurru! She loves herself! Derivations: *wapupuritymuy*, *wurpupuritymuy*.

purapakany *noun.*

'Four of a kind', as a call in card games.

Loanword based on English 'four of a kind'.

puratyap *noun.*

'Price up' as a call in card games, indicating that the money required to meet a previous bid goes up with every round. Loanword from English/Kriol.

purirri *noun.*

Bread.

K: Purirri wityi yungindi. Butter this bread for me. Loanword from English/Kriol.

purity (redup: pupurity) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Hide, be in hiding.

K: Dede kinyi ngaganim lali yenim pupurity napandi. Whenever I come round he's always hiding.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Put something away, place something out of sight.

K: Yudi pupurity ngini. You're going to put it away.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Hide something.

K: Membirr watypela nimbi beyi baty, kala ninggi wudiniwirr pupurity, wamumu ngini

purrng

wanniyirri yety. When kids were born to white fathers, the mothers used to hide them because they were scared of the police.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Slip, lose your grip with your fingers.

K: Ngerim purity yewirr nimbi. I slipped out of the tree.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Play around, have 'a fling', have a lover on the side.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Slip, slide, loose your footing.

purityge *adverb.*

Give up, quit doing something.

K: Ngaty nguninge fifili tye purityge. After a long time, I just gave up looking for her.

purr *bodypart as coverb*

► **dingim** *impersonal verb.*

Feel the urge to poo.

K: Dingingngi purr. I need to do a poo.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Own a pet, keep an animal.

K: Wumibe getyerim purr kana, yinyirri kerrety kana! Now that you've got a puppy, you've got to look after it!

purrakat *noun.*

Card game.

purratyang *noun.*

Headdress in the shape of a cross with spiderweb type cross bits, stuck with feathers. This is held at back of head in dancing in the Yurami style from Western Australia.

See also **palga** and **palmarrang**.

purr dep *bodypart + coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Sit 'cowboy style', squatting on one heel with the other foot extended.

purr fuy (redup: purr fuyfuy) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Make mouthwatering smells, cook up things that smell good.

K: Ya kene dingem purrfuy wirribem tyuptyup ayubu. Hey, who's making that delicious soup smell.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Wipe a child's bum.

K: Bingini wurru nga purrfuyfuy ngini. His bum's all dirty, I'll have to wipe him up.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Smell good, give off a nice odour.

K: Kene gudupun purrfuy gaganim, yerrfiny yubu. Who's that smelling good, it's nice perfume.

purripulawa *noun.*

Flowers, especially picked and in a vase. Loanword from English/Kriol 'pretty flower'.

purrk *sound noun.*

Sound of a fart.

purrk (redup: purrpurrk) *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Clap your hands, applaud someone.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Clap your hands, applaud someone.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Dance (men's style of dancing Wangga and Lirrga).

K: Wirrim wirri purrpurrk kana ngini wangga. That mob will be dancing Wangga now.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Drip (e.g. of a tap).

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Clap your hands, applaud.

purr kek *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Curse someone, put a curse on a person.

K: Nganyi purrkek ngini! I'm going to curse you!

purr ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Finish something off, bring something to completion.

K: Yemi purrket. Finish it off!

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Stop doing something, quit work for the day.

K: Wurrkama ngerim purrket. We stopped work.

purrng (redup: purrngpurrng) *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Boil water (e.g. for the heat of a fire to boil water).

K: Tyup wayim purrngpurrng kana. The fire's boiling the soup now.

purr pal

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Boil water (e.g. for a person to boil water).

K: Kuri yine purrngpurng ti ngini! Boil up some water for tea!

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Boiling, be boiling

K: Kuri dim purrngpurng kana. The water's boiling now.

purr pal *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Praise someone.

K: Wurrkama yubu napa yenim ngem purrpal. I praised him and told him he was working well.

purrpurrrk *adjectival noun.*

Little things.

K: Detyengi awapurrrpurrrk kak wannim Tawun pefi pulpul ngini. Today the children are going to Darwin for football. Derivations: *apurrrpurrrk, awapurrrpurrrk, mipurrrpurrrk, yerrpurrrpurrrk.*

purrpurrrk *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Drip, be dripping (of a tap).

purr susul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Dry out skin (of wind).

K: Marrawuk ninggi wupun purrsusul agarrfuri. The wind has dried out my skin.

purrsyarrsyirr *noun.*

Split ends (of hair).

purrsyi *noun.*

Tailbone, coccyx.

See also **pudirminytyi**.

purrsyi weti *noun.*

Small tailbone. This is a common teasing expression.

purr tittit *bodypart + coverb*

► **win** *verb intr.*

Brush dust off your bottom after sitting on the ground.

purr tyap *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Have something stuck in your bum.

K: Aya turety nyinyi mengginnyi purrtyap! Hey, your dress is caught up your crack!

purrugrep *noun.*

Photos, photographic film. Loanword from English/Kriol 'photograph'.

purr yer *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Change a baby's nappy.

purr yilil *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Taste food.

K: Gagu kinyi minde ngem purryilil nginifyi. I can't really taste this meat properly.

pusyiket *noun.*

Cat, kitten. *Felis catus*. Loanword from English 'pussycat'.

pusyiket *noun.*

'Clubs' as one of the four suits in playing cards. Loanword from English 'pussycat'. The use of this word in reference to 'clubs' is based on the visual similarity of the club image to a cat's footprint.

putpul *noun.*

Football, Australian Rules football code, a football.

K: Putpul kene win wirrim? Who won on the footy? Loanword from English/Kriol.

puttyirrity *noun.*

Cloaca, protruding anus of a wallaby or kangaroo.

K: Nganinyi puttyirrity! You've got an bum like a wallaby! This is a common teasing expression.

puty *noun.*

Bush, country away from camps and towns.

K: Yeni wityi puty wunyi fuy! Go out bush for a bit, it'll make you feel at ease again! Loanword from English/Kriol.

puty *noun.*

Boss, someone in authority. Loanword from English/Kriol.

puty (redup: putyputy) *coverb*

► **nagan** *verb tr.*

Frighten something away.

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Flush birds out (by making noise).

K: Ngayi wurru ngagadi putyputy tye. It was me who flushed the birds out.

puty __ me (redup: putyputy __ me)*coverb + bodypart*► **mem** *verb tr.*

Create a place, make a 'dreaming' site,
bring country into being.

K: Gagu burra puty meny me dekinyi.

Ancestral Pelican made this place.

putyin *noun.*

Poison. Loanword from English/Kriol.

puty nukiya *noun*

'Gammon' boss, overbearing husband,
etc. Someone who likes to think they are
the boss.

puwulil *coverb*► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Blustering, blowing back and forth,
repeatedly changing direction (of wind).

K: Fuke wudupun puwulil. The wind keeps
changing direction.

puy *interjection.*

Go away!, Keep moving!, Piss off!

See **pufuy** and **syé**.

puypuy *noun.*

Deep, right down deep inside (e.g. of a
splinter in flesh).

K: Puypuy wirribem. (The splinter) is
right down deep.

Rr

rak- *noun prefix.*

Patriclan estate group. Attaches to estate
names to mean all the people associated
with that estate, e.g. *rak-Nganambala*.

raty *noun.*

Rice. Loanword from English/Kriol.

ratypul *noun.*

Rifle. Loanword from English/Kriol 'rifle'.

resyibit *noun.*

Rosary beads.

K: Gagu resyibit ngimimbi wa. I'll get you
some rosary beads. Loanword from
English/Kriol.

ringimap *coverb*► **mem** *verb tr.*

Ring someone up, make a phone call to
someone.

*K: Ngayim wunu pagu ringimap meny
Tawun nimbi pagu.* She rang up from
Darwin. Loanword from English/Kriol.

risyapulit *noun.*

Razor blade. Loanword from
English/Kriol.

rungrung *noun.*

Difficult, unhelpful.

*K: Rungrung wurru wadditye, nyinda
nimbi minde ngani tye.* They were being
difficult, that's why I didn't go. Loanword
from English/Kriol 'wrong'.

runqtyat *noun.*

Inside out (of shirt), wrong way around
(of shoes), 'wrong side' (of marriage).

*K: Ya tyet yaga, runqtyat wurru yudem
wiri!* Hey, you've got your shirt on inside
out!

*W: Epe wurrike wunu, merret wirringgu
runqtyat wurru.* But what about those
two, they got married 'wrongside'.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

runrun *noun.*

Own, have something of one's own.

K: Runrun dem baty dim. He's got his
own.

W: Mumba runrun ngangginim. We'll go
our own way. Loanword from
English/Kriol 'own'.

si

Ss

si *coverb*

► **diwen** *verb tr.*

Skirt around a place, change track to avoid going to a place.

► **yetyin** *reflexive verb.*

Cut yourself.

K: Ngagatyin ngindi si. I cut myself.

sul (redup: **susul**) *coverb*

► **wuden** *reflexive verb.*

Move yourself through a gap or narrow space, take a shortcut through someone else's place.

K: Innga! Kinta pefi ngude sul ngini! Look here! I'm just cutting through your space, OK!

W: Yude sul pefi! Go on through!

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Poke something through a gap, pass something into a small space (e.g. post a letter, insert a disc into a computer, etc.).
K: Lete kinyi yudungindi sul pagu. Can you post this letter for me.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Peel paperbark off a tree (by levering it with a stick).

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Peel paperbark carefully, working it around the trunk to remove it in one piece.

K: Wa nguddini susul tye nganni. We were levering off the paperbark all the way round.

sy (redup: **syasya**) *coverb*

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Spray, flow (of liquid).

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Urinate, have a pee.

W: Ngirribem syasya. I'm peeing.

syaga *noun.*

Edible root. *Erythrina vespertilio*.

syalarr *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Warm something/someone up.

W: Ya, lirmem wurru benyingngi perrety, marrawuk werre wibem fuyfuy! Fidi nide wangirrki syalarr pe wiri! Hey, I'm

absolutely freezing in this southeasterly wind! I'm going to warm myself in the sunshine!

syari (W) See **tisyari** (K).

syarityirr (W) See **syetyirr** (K).

syarr *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Scratch something with your fingers.

K: Ngerim syarr mengari ninggi. I'm scratching him with my fingernails.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Catch something, get snagged on wire, etc. Also 'catch a disease'.

K: Waya dangingngi syarr. The barbed wire caught me.

W: Yirryirr dangingngi syarr. I've got ringworm all over me.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Scale a fish.

K: Ngasyarr ngini angari atyalmerr. I'm going to scale this barramundi.

syarrisyarri *noun.*

Kid's game of 'racing'.

syarrpal *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Die down (of flames).

K: Kukuk yenggi wa syarrpal ngini. Wait till the fire dies down.

sy *interjection.*

Shoo! piss off! (to dogs).

See also **pufuy** and **puy**.

syelerriny *noun.*

Boat, barge. This term refers particularly to the old style supply vessels that used to come up the Daly River from Darwin in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

Also heard as **tyelerriny**.

syetyirr (K), **syarityirr** (W) *adjectival noun.*

Cheeky bugger, irritating, someone who's attention seeking. Derivations: *wasyetyirr*, *wursyetyirr*.

syewe (W) See **yewe** (K).

syewedirr (W) See **yewedirr** (K).

syi *bodypart as coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Add water to something, make something wetter.

K: Kuri ngupuny syi. I added some water.

syirre

► **dagan** *verb tr.*

Siblings, be siblings, call each other brother or sister.

syi baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Smell something, get a sniff of something.

K: Ya, tyagannawa ngibeney syibaty. Hey, I can smell something.

► **dingin** *verb intr.*

Drown.

K: Dingim syibaty. He drowned.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Drown someone, hold someone or something underwater with your hands till they drown.

K: Wunnawa werrim syibaty. They drowned it over there.

syifirirri *noun.*

Nostrils, area inside the bridge of the nose, 'nose hollow', sinus cavities.

syi ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Peep around a corner, watch someone sneakily, 'perv' at someone.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Bite something (of a dog).

K: Wuwu dinginy syiket nginde mitykinit.

The dog's bitten the rope off my mosquito net. Note that it is only dogs that can be the subject of this verb.

► **dagany** *verb tr.*

Trip on something.

syi kuli *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb tr.*

Stink, smell.

K: Yeningngi syikuli! Oh pooh, that stinks!

syinbirr (W) See **ngete** (K).

syi ngal *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingim** *verb tr.*

Offend someone, say something to someone that makes them feel put down, put someone's 'nose out of joint'.

K: Ngeny syingal, kak pirri kana gaganim. I put her nose out of joint, she's gone off now.

syinggimuy *adjectival noun.*

Bitter, salty, 'cheeky'. Derivations:
Misyinggimuy.

syi palak *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Unfasten, unclip something.

K: Pin ngemi syi palak ngini. I'll unclip this pin.

syirigarrityinmuy (W) See

yurigarrityinmuy (K).

syirikufa (W) See **yurikufa** (K).

syiri marrawuk (W) See **yuri fuke** (K).

syiriwanarr (W) See **yuruwanarr** (K).

syiriyawurr (W) See **yuriyewirr** (K).

syirr (redup: **syirrsyirr**) *coverb*

► **demem** *reflexive verb.*

Scrape oneself (with a stick to remove dried sunburned skin).

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Wring something dry, squeeze something to get water out of it.

K: Walipan kinyi yemingindi syirr pagu?

Can you squeeze this dress out for me?

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Spring up (of water).

K: Kuri dangin syirr bulbulfi. Hot water is bubbling up out of the ground.

► **demem** *reflexive verb.*

Scratch yourself.

K: Dengngi dudu ngemen syirr. I scratched where it touched me.

► **wirribem** *impersonal verb.*

Sweat, be made to sweat.

W: Wirribemngiti syirr. I'm sweating.

► **dingin** *verb intr.*

Scream hysterically (as a group), be worked up into a state.

K: Werreny syirr. They're all screaming hysterically. This verb only occurs with plural subjects.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Swear.

K: Nyinyi ninggi yariny syirrsyirr! It was you now, swearing like that!

syirre *place noun.*

Behind, in the back.

W: Syirre pagu wirrigu pe, narrgu fangu yirrigu. Let those two (women) sit in the back (seat), you two sit in the front (seat)! Contrasts with **fangu** 'in front'.

syirre *time noun.*

In the future, behind now.

syirre __ muy

K: Wik syirre nawa pagu wani ngini. He'll be coming here next week. Unlike English speakers, Ngan'gi speakers conceive of the past as laid out before them, and the future behind them.

syirre __ muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Glance behind you, look back at something.

K: Syirre ngim muy, a nemta! I glanced behind me, and it was him!

syirrsyirrtiyerr *noun.*

Crystalline.

syisiyi *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Water something, spray water over something.

K: Ngupun syisiyi wurr. I'm watering the grass.

► **nagan** *verb intr.*

Get up from sleep.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Shiver.

K: Ngiriny syisyirr lirmem wurru. I'm shivering from it being too cold.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Shake, quake, quiver.

K: Ngirribem syisiyi nganmerr yety, walfaga mengginngi kal. I'm shaking with fear, a buffalo chased me.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Paddle, move in water by paddling.

syisiyip *coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Jealous, be jealous, feel envious of someone.

syitiny *noun.*

Windbreak. Probably a loanword from English/Kriol '(iron) sheeting'.

syi wirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *verb intr.*

Go down, abate (of floodwater).

syi wul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Turn a vehicle towards home.

K: Yeninggisi ngudi syiwul ngini. I'll turn the boat for home.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Turn yourself towards home, turn your

nose for home.

K: Gudem syiwul. It's (the boat) turning back for home.

syiwurr (K), **tyiwurr** (W) *noun.*

Spring, moist ground.

syi wut *bodypart + coverb*

► **beyin** *reflexive verb.*

Mumble under your breath.

K: Ya tyagani ngini beyiny syiwut dim?

Well, what's she whispering like that for?

syu *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Wet someone, splash water onto someone.

K: Wupunggi syu. He wet me.

syunggun *noun.*

Grey hair.

Also recorded as **tyunggun**.

syurr (redup: **syurrsyurr**) *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Pluck feathers.

K: Ngupun syurr abalarr angani. I'm plucking the goose.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Jerk back and forwards.

K: Tyagannimbi mudiga minde yubu ngambananyerri nime wulekwulek dagan syurrsyurr ninde nime. Why won't this car go properly, it's jerking backwards and forwards on us. Note that this verb can also have strong sexual innuendo.

syutypin *noun.*

Saucepan. Loanword from English/Kriol.

Tt

ta coverb

► dem verb tr.

Develop blisters on your hands.

K: Ngerin ta deme. I've got a blister on my hand.

► wupun verb tr.

Hit, slap, cane something.

K: Ngupun ta nem wuni yawul ninggi. I caned him with a spear.

► nagan verb tr.

Develop blisters on your feet.

K: Defirr ngayi nide nganan ta. I've got a blister on my foot.

► dem verb intr.

Open up (of flowers).

K: Walkity den ta. The flower opened.

Note that the phrase '*walkity den ta*' also functions as a season name for the time when *Yeninggisyi* (*Bombax ceiba*) are flowering and freshwater crocodile eggs can be dug up.

► wupun verb intr.

Phone, make a phone call.

K: Falmi ngayi ngunge ta ngini. I'm going to phone my wife.

► wim verb tr.

Let something go, leave it alone.

K: Wimi ta, dede wirrim waddi leli nimbi.
Wimi ta, dede wannimngirr pirr. Leave it as it is. From the old people walking around on that country, they've left it to us now.

► wim verb tr.

Right, be right.

K: Ngani ngimi ta, wetimbi? Am I right?

tada coverb

► dem verb tr.

Peel the skin or outer layer off something.

K: Migarrfuri kinyi ngemi tada ngini mimuy. I'm going to peel the skin off these yams.

► dangim impersonal verb.

Have a rash.

K: Dangim panmitada. He's got a rash between his legs.

► demen reflexive verb.

Shed your skin, peel your own skin off (e.g. as a snake does).

K: Demeni tada tye dini. It was shedding its skin.

► wudupun verb tr.

Burn right through an area (e.g. of a low temperature bushfire), clear up country by burning out all the kindling.

K: Kinyi wudupun tada! It's burned right through here!

ta dirr coverb + bodypart

► yenim verb intr.

Teeth missing, be 'gap-toothed'.

K: Yenin tadirr. His teeth are missing.

taktakma noun.

Bush passionfruit. *Passiflora foetida*.

tal coverb

► disen reflexive verb.

Stretch one's back, stretch out flat on ground.

► wupun verb tr.

Dry something out, make something go stiff and hard, preserve something by reducing its water content.

K: Gagu ngupun mi wat yenggi, wupun tal dadirrimade. I hung the beef over the fire, to make it hard.

► wayim verb tr.

Dry something out.

K: Wayin tal wibem fiti nide. It's drying out in the sun.

► disen impersonal verb.

Unconscious, be unconscious, be knocked out.

tal pi coverb + bodypart

► dangim verb tr.

Tap something on the head.

K: Detyerr ninggi dangin tal pi, e misi yenim. (The butcher bird) taps it on the head with his beak, and then it's dead.

tamambirr (K), damenbirr (W) noun.

Shoulder blades, bony plates in shoulder. Also recorded in W as **tamenbirr**.

Tamaya placename.

tanggaw sound noun.

Sound of a shotgun being fired.

Tanytyarra placename.

ta pal

ta pal *bodypart + coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb*.

Fold up its wings.

K: Demen tapal, yenin tu kana. It folded up its wings, and went to sleep then.

tapala (K), **dafala** (W) *noun*.

Deaf person.

K: Minde nana kimbi tyeribaty, wa tapala wurru. He won't be able to hear you, he's deaf. Loan from English/Kriol 'deaf fella'.

taptap *noun*.

Thongs, sandals.

K: Yakarra taptap ngayi wundeyerre tyip nginy tyeri, ngan engelin ngindini gatit nime tye! Oh, I forgot my thongs back there where we were fishing! Coinage based on English 'tap'.

tati *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr*.

Throw a spark.

K: Yenggi wayin tati! The fire has thrown a spark!

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Strike a light, make a spark fly off something.

K: Yenggi ngemi tati tye ngini. I was striking sparks.

tatil *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Fasten something (screw a nut up, twist a lid onto a jar, etc.).

taty taty *sound noun*.

Sound of prickly heat blisters popping as you scrape them with a stick.

tawun *noun*.

Town, Darwin.

W: Tyawurru kinyi tawun ngani pe. I'm going to Darwin right now. Loanword from English/Kriol. When the words 'town' and 'Darwin' are changed to fit the sound system of Ngan'gi, they both become tawun. So both these English words are equally plausibly the source of this loanword.

teful *noun*.

Table. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tenyyo *sound noun*.

Sound of a rifle being fired.

Terrinybele *placename*.

ti *noun*.

Tea, as a drink. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tidi (K) (redup: titidi), **didi** (W) (redup: dididi) *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Push someone or something by hand.

K: Ngerin tidi dirrkuri. I pushed her up the bank.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Push something, propel something into motion by giving it a push.

K: Ngudupunnyi tidi. I pushed you.

► **wupun** *verb tr*.

Swallow food.

K: Wupun tidi wurrity pepi. He really gulped it down.

► **bengin** *verb tr*.

Push someone or something in a downwards direction, make someone fall down by giving them a push. Force liquid down your throat to clear stuck food.

► **nagawan** *verb intr*.

Die.

► **demem** *reflexive verb*.

Push yourself onwards, get going again after a rest, set off on a trip.

W: Nyinnimbi ngagurr ngerrmeny didi, nganeyerri tye Kesyi nyine. From there we set off again, and went to Casey's store.

tikaran *noun*

Good hand (in card games). A borrowing based on English 'stick around'.

tilip *noun*.

Tea, as the dry product, rather than the drink. Loanword from English/Kriol 'tealeaf'.

tilit (redup: tilitit) *coverb*

► **dangin** *verb tr*.

Come back for more.

K: Dangin tilitit, mindemi kana wurru!

Why does she keep coming back, there's no food left now!

tinbuli *noun*.

Canned meat. Loanword from

English/Kriol based on 'tin of bully beef'.

tinggifut *noun*.

Dingy or small open boat. Loanword from Kriol/English 'dingyboat'.

tittit madi

tingityirr *noun*.

Hibernating, holed up (of animals, e.g. turtles burying themselves in mud, wasps holing themselves up inside sealed nests, etc.).

K: Kinyi wibeng nganmadi tingityirr kana.
It's lying inside here, it's hibernating.

tintinma *noun*.

Quiet, retreating (of people and animals).

tip (redup: tiptip) *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Catch something, grab something in your hands, arrest someone.

K: Wanyinin ngerin tip. I'm grabbing him.

W: Wamumu ninggi werrminy tip. The police arrested him.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Catch something, pick up things, record language (of a tape recorder, etc.).

W: Mesyin kinyi ngan'gi nyinyi wirribem tiptip. This machine picks up your voice.

tipek *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Follow someone.

K: Ngarin tipek nganmerr. I'm following him.

tisit *coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Jealous, be jealous of someone.

K: Dinyinggingni tisit. She's jealous of me.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Spoil someone, especially spoil a child.

tisyari (K), **syari** (W) *adjectival noun*.

Dry (of plants), withered, dead (of wood). Derivations: *wurrtisyari*, *yerrtisyari*.

tit (redup: tittit) *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Pull something up, pluck something out.

K: Wusye kinyi yemingindi tit pagu? Can you pluck this hair out for me?

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Leave something alone, leave something untouched.

K: Ngudi tit ngini, kene nem nawa yeninbi.
I'll leave it, but whose is it, I wonder?

► **beyin** *verb tr.*

Cover yourself up, place a cover over yourself.

K: Ngebingindi tit blengkit. I'll cover myself with this blanket.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Get up, awaken, arise.

K: Wangirrngirmuy, daran tit syirre kana.
He's a real sleepy head, he's (always) last up.

► **dingim** *impersonal verb.*

Choke on something, be choked by something.

K: Dinging ngi tit. It choked me.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Prise something up, use a lever to raise something.

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Be full of food, be sated.

K: Dangingngirr tit. We're full up. The experiencer in this verb is marked as the object.

tittit *noun*.

Australian kestrel. *Falco cenchroides*.

tittit *coverb*

► **wayim** *verb intr.*

Smoulder (of fire).

K: Yenggi wayin tittit kana. The fire's still smouldering.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Dust sand off a blanket, shake a rug to clean it.

K: Kaliku yudi tittit pagu! Give this rug a shake!

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Straighten something by applying heat or fire to it.

K: Yenggi ninggi yawul winnem tittit.

They're straightening the spearshafts using fire.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Shiver.

tittit derri *coverb + bodypart*

► **nagan** *verb intr.*

Trail behind something.

K: Murriga nagan tittitderri. There's a plume of dust rising behind the car.

tittit madi *coverb + bodypart*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Hang in suspension (like smoke in the air).

K: Yenggitawan wiben tittitmadi. There's

tittit pi

smoke hanging in the air.

tittit pi *coverb + bodypart*

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Trail something from a 'head', be suspended at the 'head' of something.

W: Yenggitawan girribem tittitpi. (The car) is trailing smoke (out of the overcabin exhaust pipe).

tittit purr *coverb + bodypart*

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Trail something from a 'bum', have a plume of something coming from the tail end of something.

W: Yenggitawan girribem tittitpurr. (The car) is trailing smoke (out of its exhaust pipe).

tittit syi *coverb + bodypart*

► **wiribem** *verb intr.*

Trail something from a 'nose'.

W: Girribem tittitsyi. (The car) is trailing smoke out of the radiator (the bonnet being the 'nose' of the car).

trafulmendemendi *noun.*

Troubled, strife-torn, characterised by fighting and arguments (of a place).

K: Dede kinyi trafulmendemendi, ngani fili kana ngini. This place is full of trouble, I'm gonna leave. Blend including a loanword from English 'trouble', and *mendemendi* 'close'.

tu (K) (redup: tutu),

du (W) (redup: tudu) *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Slice something, slash something with a knife, carve something.

K: Gagu kinyi yungindi tu pagu! Can you slice this meat up for me!

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Lie down, sleep, camp a night.

K: Wawuni wa yenin tutu. That bloke's always sleeping.

W: Lirrga yeniny du ngirrkide nyine, ngarrgu nginne menyminy tye. Lirrga fell asleep on us, but we two stayed wide awake. *W: 'Wunambirri ngambani du nime pe Batchelor', ngiminyne.* 'Let's stop one night in Batchelor first', I suggested to him.

► **beyim** *reflexive verb.*

Put on weight, fill out.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Duck your head down.

K: Yani tu depi! Duck your head!

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Dream of something, have a dream.

W: Falmi ngayi firri ngaganingnge du. I dreamt about my wife.

tu — **tyirri** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Punctured, be punctured, be flat (of anything inflatable, like a tyre, etc.).

K: Aya, tyre kinyi tu mem tyirri! Hey, this tyre's flat!

tufup *noun.*

Twenty cents, a twenty cent piece.

K: Tufup pagu, akinyi nawa ngebi derripek ngini. Give me twenty cents, so I can add it to this money (to make up the right amount). Loanword from English/Kriol 'twobob'.

tukmen *noun.*

Stockman, a person who works with cattle and horses. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tukta *noun.*

Doctor.

K: Tukta detyengi wani tyerr ngini. The doctor is coming today. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **wananggal**.

tukyat *noun.*

Stockyard. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tulituli *noun.*

Doll. Loanword from Kriol/English 'dollydolly'.

tulungtulung *noun.*

Bumpy, corrugated, (of roads).

tum (K) (redup: tuntum),

dum (W) (redup: dundum) *coverb*

► **dim** *impersonal verb.*

Feel relieved.

K: Dege dingngindi tum. I feel relieved.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sink in water

K: Din tum. He's sinking.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Bury something, submerge something.

K: Ngembi mitum nime ngini. We're going to bury it.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Wash something away, bury something under a slide of mud or floodwater.

K: Kuri dinyinggul wupun pi tum wembem ngayi. The flood waters washed away my house.

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Bury yourself, submerge yourself under water.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Sink down under water.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Go down, sink.

W: Mirri yenim dum nyine. The sun's sinking down now.

tumanytyi *noun.*

Goanna hole that is occupied (i.e. the hole entrance has been blocked up by the goanna resting inside).

tundumuy *noun.*

Secret, gossip.

tupeye *noun.*

'Two pairs', as a call in card games.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

turang *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Drunk, be drunk.

K: Turang mem wurru. He's drunk.

turangginmen *noun.*

Drunks, alcoholics.

K: Tyurayfa kinyi waturangginmen wurru.

Minde nana gawamdirr Tawun pefi. This driver is drunk. He won't be able to take you to Darwin. Derivations:

waturangginmen, wurturangginmen.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

turayfa *noun.*

Driver.

K: Turayfa kene? Who's the driver?

Loanword from English/Kriol.

Also heard as **tyurifa**.

turesyity *noun.*

Trousers. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **debiwerri**.

turety *noun.*

Dress, frock. Loanword from

English/Kriol.

tut *noun.*

Torch.

K: Tut kinyi pagu gimi ya fufu. Shine the torch this way! Loanword from English/Kriol.

tuttutmuy (K),

birrbirmuy (W) *adjectival noun.*

Blunt (of knives, etc.). Derivations:

yerrtuttutmuy.

tutu *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Squeeze or pinch something with your fingers.

K: Finy yemingi tutu, ngunu? Squeeze this pimple for me, will you?

► **demem** *reflexive verb.*

Squeeze or pinch yourself with your fingers.

K: Membirr ngini demeny tyitutu. She's expressing milk by hand for the baby.

► **yentyin** *verb intr.*

Be crushed, be broken by compression.

K: Amurri yaga yentyin tutu. These eggs are broken.

tutungini *adverb.*

Peacefully, calmly, sensibly.

K: Tutungini wurru ngirrimbi, minde gi.

We're here to talk to you peacefully, we don't want to argue.

W: Minde tye pagu tutungini wirrimngirr.

He wasn't looking peacefully at us.

tuwa *noun.*

Shop, store.

K: Tuwa ngaganim. I'm going to the shop.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'store'.

tuway *noun.*

Playing card numbered 'two'. Loanword from English/Kriol based on 'two high'.

tuwul *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb intr.*

Float, drift (as of leaves in a breeze).

K: Miringgi wurrupun tuwul marrawuk wibem fuyfuy. Leaves are floating around, blowing in the wind.

► **wudupun** *verb intr.*

Travel around, be always on the move.

K: Musari gimi wanayerri, wudupun tuwul kirri yirripin. He should slow down, he's always travelling around.

Tyabada

Tyabada *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

tyadyap *noun*.

Heavy, fast drinking; drinking to get drunk as quickly as possible. Loanword from English/Kriol 'charge up'.

Tyafisyin *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

tyaful *noun*.

Spade, shovel. Loanword from English 'shovel'.

tyaful *noun*.

'Spades', as one of the four suits in playing cards. Loanword from English/Kriol 'shovel'. The use of this word in reference to 'spades' is based on the visual similarity of the spades image to a shovel.

tyafuty *kinterm*.

Mother's father, daughter's son.

Also heard as **tyabuty**.

tyagalyelyi *noun*.

Stones used for rain making.

tyagani *interrogative*.

What?

K: Tyagani piwari nyinyi? What's your name?

W: Yerr kinyi tyagani? What's this thing?

tyagani ngini (K),

tyaganne (W) *interrogative*.

For what purpose? For what reason?

K: Tyagani ngini yirribem fili kinyi? What are you hanging around here for?

tyagannawa *indefinite pronoun*.

Whatever, something or other.

W: Tyagannawa memngiti. Something's happened to me.

tyaganne (W) See **tyagani ngini** (K).

tyagannimbi *interrogative*.

Whatever from? Because of what?

K: Tyaganimbi danginnyi gada? What are you sad from?

W: Tyagannimbi yirim di? What's made you cry? Blend of **tyagani** and **nimbi**.

tyagannimbi *indefinite pronoun*.

From something or other, because of something.

K: Tyagannimbi dege wulek ngaganim. Something's made me feel crook in the

guts.

tyaganninggi *interrogative*.

Using what?

K: Tyaganninggi yariny syibang? What did you use to pierce his nose?

tyalak (redup: **tyatyalak**) *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Touch something soft, feel something to be soft.

K: Ngerim tyatyalak, ep gagu dim! It feels soft, there might be some animal inside!

► **wirribem** *verb intr*.

Be upright, stand upright.

K: Ngayi ngirribem tyalak kinyi. I'm standing here.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Knock something over onto something soft (e.g. push someone over onto a mattress, or soft grass, etc.).

► **dangin** *verb tr*.

Feel something to be soft, poke a stick into a hole and feel something soft (i.e. the softness that might indicate an animal rather than a rock).

► **wuden** *reflexive verb*.

Feel good in your body, feel pleasure at being somewhere as a bodily sensation (feel soft all over).

K: Yubu napa dengini ngudeny tyalak!

Tyatyalak ngini yubu napa! Gee, I feel so soft in my body! This soft feeling is great!

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr*.

Stand up and look at something.

K: Tyagani wuni ginyinggin tyalak girribem? What's she standing up looking at?

tyalamarin *noun*.

Tree orchid. *Cymbidium canaliculatum*.

tyalendaymen *time noun*.

'Every second Friday'. The Friday on which family payments are due.

W: 'Yara fi pal pagu pe tyalendaymen'. 'Be back by Friday week?'. A loanword from English, 'Child Endowment'.

tyality *noun*.

Jealous.

K: Dinyingginngi tisis tyality wurru. She's jealous of me. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyatma

tyalitypaga *noun*.

'Jealous bugger', someone consumed by jealousy.

K: Ngayim kinda wiri yedi ngayim watyalitypaga wurru. Let her stay here because her husband is jealous.

Derivations: *watyalitypaga*, *wurtyalitypaga*. Loan word from English/Kriol.

Tyalyerri *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

tyambal tyambal (W) See **dambal dambal** (K).

tyaminnapa *particle*.

That's it, nothing special, no reason, nothing important. This particle is typically added to the end of some statement. Its function is to downplay the significance of what is said, suggesting that it is unimportant and not very interesting. People often tag it on at the end of telling a story.

K: Ngayim napa wudupunggi ge yenim, tyaminnapa! She feeds and looks after me, that's all.

W: Tyaminnapa perrety meny. He just died (there were no suspicious circumstances).

tyamu lilirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengin** *verb tr*.

Punch someone in the cheek.

K: Bengingngi tyamulilirr. He punched me in the cheek.

tyamundurru *noun*.

Young male 'Antilopine Wallaroo'.

Macropus antilopinus.

Tyanama *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

tyanbalarrk *noun*.

Frothy, bubbly, sudsy.

Tyangala *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

Tyangari *skin name*. See the skin chart on page 362.

tyanikik *noun*.

'Johnnycake', a kind of sweet damper or scone. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyaniti *noun*.

Tea without sugar. Probably a loanword

from English based on 'chinese tea'.

tyap *coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr*.

Attach something to something else, stick something on, fasten one thing to another.

K: Adiny menggingngi garrityap. There's a leech stuck to my leg.

W: Ngiminggin tyap fwa. I fastened (the woomera hook) on with wax.

tyapaty *noun*.

Big, really huge (of weather things, like storms, rain, clouds, cyclones, etc.).

K: Kuri tyapaty nawa nyinda gaganim.

There's a really big storm coming now.

tyarrada *noun*.

Love song style.

tyarrama *time noun*.

Temporarily, for a short while.

K: Tyarrama ngini wurru ngudi miwul. I'll bring it back shortly. Derivations: *yerryarrama*.

tyarrangandiman *noun*.

Evil spirit with big bug eyes.

See **wurruguru**, **adida**, **anguty**, **wabuymem**.

tyarrung *noun*.

Long roll of fabric used in funeral ceremonies. Probably a loanword via English/Kriol 'sarong', ultimately from Malay.

tyatit *coverb*

► **yirripin** *verb intr*.

Set up wood for a fire.

K: Nganmerr tyatit. I'd set up wood for a fire.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Shake out a swag to get the dust off, grab one end of a swag and flick it.

tyatma *noun*.

Straight, genuine, honest, righthanded.

Derivations: *Dabatyatma*.

tyatma *nominal as coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr*.

Say the right thing, be correct in what you say.

K: Ngeny tyatma! See, I was right!

tyatyalak purr

tyatyalak purr

► **nagan** *reflexive verb*.

Walk with a soft-buttocked motion. Have squishy bum cheeks.

K: Kene wuni ganany tyatyalakpurr! Who's that with the squishy-bummed walk!

tyatyap *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr*.

Scull, drink beer quickly with the intention of getting drunk.

K: Kuri tyatyap ngimi ngini. I'm gonna scull these beers.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'charge up'.

tyatyarmu *adjectival noun*

Undeveloped, foetal, newborn.

K: Wurtyatyarmu bengim baty. She's had a tiny baby girl. Derivations:

watyatyarmu, wurtyatyarmu,

mityatyarmu, atyatyarmu, wutyatyarmu.

tyatyarmu *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Grow, of grass.

tyawuku (W) See **amatyi** (K).

tyawurru (W) See **detyengi** (K).

tyaydi *time noun*

Thursday.

K: Tyaydi nimbi pub yedi tye kuri ngini.

He's been down the pub since Thursday.

Loanword from English 'thursday'.

-tye *verb suffix*

Past. Typically goes on verbs to indicate distant past tense, especially where the activity described by the verb is ongoing (extended) rather than abrupt (punctual).

K: Ngadde tye atyat, ngiddinge ngidi tye taxi gaganim. We went outside, and waited for a taxi to turn up.

W: Awapurrpurk pagu waddi tye, minbe nyine tye warri batybity wirri. The kids were around then, and they were unable to keep sewing. Note that past tense -tye is actually a clitic and can shift to attach to nominal words that precede the verb, e.g. W: Kuderri wune tye wiri palak Pikinduwung. She intended to lay her egg over there at Pikinduwung.

tyebenay *noun*

Playing card numbered 'seven'.

Loanword from English/Kriol based on 'seven high'.

tyefifala *noun*

Intelligent, smart person.

K: Ngayim ta yarri tyarrpu, wurtyefifala wurru yenim. Ask her, she knows everything.

W: Ngayimendimirri yarri tyarrpu, wur tyefifala wurru yenim. Loanword from English/Kriol 'savvy fella'.

tyek *coverb*

► **dagum** *verb tr*.

Wipe away something with your foot, disguise your footprints as you walk by smearing them sideways.

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Erase marks, rub something out.

K: Yemi lenggirr nimbi, yemi tyek ! If you make a mistake, just rub it out!

tyelewuty *noun*

Prison, police lockup. Loanword from English/Kriol 'jail house'.

tyem *noun*

Jam. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyembity (K), ngurmeringgi (W) *noun*

Male circumcised 'white man's way' (no age implied). Derivations: *watyembity*.

tyeme *kinterm*

Mother's father, daughter's son.

See also **tyabuty**.

tyeme buymen *kinterm*

Term of address for a *tyeme* who is a very old grey-haired man.

tyemermerr *noun*

Cabbage palm. *Carpentaria acuminata*.

tyen *interrogative*

What kind of X?, Which X? Derivations:

Tyen'ga 'what kind of animal', *tyenmi*

'what kind of food', *tyennewirr* 'what kind of thing', *tyende* 'what kind of place'.

tyende *interrogative*

What place is that?, Which place?

K: Dede kinyi tyende? What country is this?

tyendi *time noun*

1. Sunday.

K: Tyendi detyengi ngan'gi ngaganim.

Today is Sunday, so I'm going to mass.

Loan word from English.

tyeri

2. Week, one week.

K: Tyendi syirre pagu yudingindi miwul.

Bring it back to me next week. Loanword from English/Kriol 'Sunday'.

tyen'ga *interrogative.*

What kind of gagu? (which animal?, what money?, which ancestral being, etc.).

K: Tyen'ga yinnyinggin? What kind of animal did you mob see?

tyen'gawawu *interrogative.*

'Who mob?', which group of people?

K: Tyen'gawawu wuni wanning garbu eplen nimbi? Who are those people who got off the plane? This interrogative differs from *kene* 'who' in specifically inquiring about a group of people.

Also recorded as **tyan'gawawu**.

tyenmi *interrogative.*

What kind of bush tucker?

tyenmirring *interrogative.*

What meeting?

K: Tyenmirring kana? What meeting? A blend of interrogative *tyen* and *mirring* which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'meeting'.

tyennawurr (W) See **tyennewirr** (K).

tyennewirr (K),

tyennawurr (W) *interrogative.*

What kind of thing?

K: Tyennewirr kinyi? What is this thing?

tyentaym *interrogative.*

What time?

K: Tyentaym kana? What's the time? A blend of interrogative *tyen* and *taym* which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'time'.

tyeny *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Improve, come good, revert to its proper state.

K: Ngarin syibang mawuny ninggi, e wupun tyeny kana. I pierced my nose with an ironwood stick, and it's all dried out now.

W: Wu tyen wityi! Let it (a hot drink) cool down first!

tyenytyenymuy *adjectival noun.*

Shy, quiet, retiring. Person or animal that won't come to you when you call them.

Derivations: *watyen tyenymuy*,

wurtyenytyenymuy.

See also **agukubukmuy**.

tyenytyim *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Dress in clothes, get changed.

W: Gagu peyim meny, ngadde tye toilet nide, tyentyim ngirmegu tye debiwerre nyinnin wakay. I paid the money, and we went into the changeroom, and changed into those shorts. Loanword from English/Kriol 'change 'em'.

tyenytyirri *noun.*

Bubbles made by turtles.

tyepe *particle.*

Just, no other alternatives, this is the only thing that can happen.

K: Tyepe ka ngirrim tyerrakul ngini. OK, I'll just talk now.

tyepe ngini *time noun.*

A bit longer, a short time from here on.

K: Yedi tyerrmusye wannigi dirrgatit nimbi waddi. Errike nawa wannim leli dede kinyi. Yiba etye ngumbiwirrk wuty nime ngini, tyepe ngini wanni leli dede kinyi.

The old men used to walk along the riverbank. How many have walked this country. Before long it'll pass to us.

They'll only be here a little longer.

tyeri *bodypart as coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Promise someone in marriage. Make a betrothal of a child.

K: Falmi ngayi wuni werrbengngi tyeri.

They promised her to me.

W: Wawunda waberk memmuy, werrbeny tyeri. That old man over there, they promised her to him.

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Whisper, pass a message to someone privately.

K: Yangi tyeri pagu! Whisper it to me!

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Whisper amongst yourselves.

K: Warranggi tyeri wirringgu. Those two are whispering.

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Clean your ears, use a stick or cotton bud to get wax out of your ears.

tyeri baty

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Look in someone's ear, examine someone's ear.

► **winy** *verb intr.*

Mind your own business, keep to yourself.

K: Yani pirr, nem pirri winy tyeri dim.

Leave him, he needs to be by himself.

tyeri baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Hear, hear something, listen to someone.

K: Yibengngindi tyeribaty? Are you listening to me?

W: Minbe ngibembirr tyeribaty. I can't hear them.

tyeri berk *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Shout loudly in someone's ear.

K: Minde yudingi tyeriberk! Don't shout in my ear!

tyeri bul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *impersonal verb.*

Feel comfortable, be relaxed and at ease.

K: Ya yubu yirim? Wupunnyi tyeribul dim?

Hey, are you OK? Are you comfortable?

tyeri fakurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dim** *verb tr.*

Stall, fail to be ready when everyone else is ready.

K: Kene wunu diny tyerifakurr, mumba kakana wurru! Who's that stalling there, we're ready to go!

tyeri gurrurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Fail to persuade someone, be unsuccessful in talking someone into doing something.

K: Ngem birrbirr tye epe ngeny tyerigurrurr. I tried to stop him, but I was unable to persuade him.

tyeri pup *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *impersonal verb.*

Have a feeling about the availability of bush tucker, sense that the season is right.

K: Dinginnin tyeripup. We knew the time was right for it.

tyeri purity *bodypart + coverb*

► **demem** *reflexive verb.*

Slip from your ear, have something that's perched behind your ear slip out.

K: A, kanggalang nyinnin yemeny tyeri purity. Hey, your ball of chewing tobacco has slipped out from behind your ear.

tyeri syirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Crippled, be crippled.

K: Yenin tyerisyirr dagarri. He's crippled in the leg.

tyeri tyil (W) See **ge da** (K).

tyeri wirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *verb tr.*

Take something out of your ears, remove headphones from your head.

K: Ngisen tyeriwirr. I took them out of my ears.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Insert something in your ear, pierce your ears.

K: Nguden tyeri wirr. I pierced my ears.

tyeriwundi *noun.*

Ear wax.

K: Yangi tyeri wityi i tyeriwundi yungi tyeri watit? Can you clean my ears for me, can you hook that ear wax out?

tyeri yilil *bodypart + coverb*

► **weben** *verb tr.*

Concentrate, understand what you hear, take the meaning in.

K: Ngan'gi mengngindi warra, epe minde ngebine tyeriyilil tye. He told me alright, but I didn't take it in.

W: Yebine tyeri yilil! Concentrate on him (what he's saying) so you can understand!

tyerr *coverb.*

Stop! Pull up! This is one of a small number of coverbs that can stand alone without a finite verb as an imperative.

tyerr (redup: tyetyirr) *bodypart as coverb*

► **daram** *reflexive verb.*

Spread a rumour, gossip maliciously.

K: Warrany tyerr nginde. They're spreading rumours about me.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Say goodbye to someone, farewell

tyerr baty

someone.

K: Ngudupun tyerr mamak. We said goodbye to him.

► **yirripin** *verb intr.*

Stop, come to a halt.

K: Murriga yirripin tyetyirr. The car kept stopping.

► **yenim** *impersonal verb.*

Hiccup, have the hiccups.

W: Yenin tyerr ngidde. I've got the hiccups.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Stop, pull up, come to a halt.

K: Watyerrmuse yenin tyerr dinging gewurr tye wirringe. The old man stopped and had a rest.

W: Waga ne nganniny tyerr. We stopped for a pee. *W: Nagurr kide yannin tyerr?* Where did you mob stop?

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Be pointing in a particular direction (of something with a 'mouth'), be oriented so that your mouth is facing a certain way.

K: Rayful wuni pefi wimi tyerr! (Let the rifle) point over there! (i.e. have its barrel ('mouth') pointing over there).

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Direct your speech at someone, 'point' your talking at someone, confront someone and 'growl' at them.

K: Ya, ngagurr pagu kana mengngirr tyerr. Hey, he's turning to growl at us now.

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Feed someone, place something in someone's mouth.

K: Warrimbirrkki tyerr wirrim membirr. They are feeding the two kids.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Exude liquid, leak.

K: Milmil wimi tyerr nimbi mipiyagany minde milalirr. When they exude pearly liquid, cheeky yams can't be eaten.

W: Kuru wimi tyerr nimbi mipiyagany miyubu. Cheeky yams are edible once the liquid coming out of them is clear.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Rain, start raining.

K: Kuri yenim tyerr kana. It's starting to

rain.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Adjust the sound of a radio, or TV, etc.

K: Yemi tyerr weti! Turn the sound down!

tyerrakul *noun.*

Talk, conversation.

K: Tyerrakul ya! Hey, how about a bit of a chitchat!

tyerrakul *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Talk, speak, have a conversation.

K: Ngan'gikurunggurr yiwingindi tyerrakul! Talk Ngan'gikurunggurr to me!

W: Ngeningge ngayi girim tyerrakul. Ye tyerrgat pe, yiwi tyerrakul pe? It's my sister talking (on the phone). Will you answer, and speak with her?

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Talk habitually, speak a language.

K: Ngan'gi weti napa ngaganim tyerrakul.

I speak a little Ngan'gikurunggurr.

W: Wurwunu ngirrwat ngannungu, minbe merrendi nganningngirrki tyerrakul. She's my namesake, so we can't talk to each other.

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Talk inside your head, the unvoiced talking that goes on inside your head.

K: Pipiri napa fenggidderri wirribem tyerrakul ngidde. My mind's been mulling over this for a long time.

tyerrawu *noun.*

Saliva, spit.

tyerrawu *adjectival noun.*

Person whose child has died.

Derivations: *watyerrawu, wurtyerrawu.*

tyerrawu tyityipi *noun.*

Having lots of saliva (lit.), to be hankering for a change of diet.

K: Tyerrawu tyityipi ngaganim. Kene nawa webi dada ngini wamanggal. I'm desperate for a change of meat. I wish someone would go shoot a wallaby.

tyerr baty *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Lead someone along, direct or point someone in the right direction.

K: Ngerinne tyerrbaty. I led him along.

tyerr biny

tyerr biny (redup: tyerr binybiny) *bodypart + coverb*

► **wusyim** *verb tr.*

Kiss someone.

K: Wusyingingi tyerrbiny. She kissed me.

W: Wurrsyunggi tyerrbinybiny wirringgu.

They two of them are kissing.

tyerr birr *bodypart + coverb*

► **diwem** *verb tr.*

Share food between two people

K: Ingga, miyi kinyi yirrwegu tyerrbirr!

Here take this, but the two of you will have to share it!

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Close up an opening, lock up a door, etc.

K: Duwa kinyi deny tyerrbirr. This door's locked.

W: Weri yemi tyerrbirr! Close up that hole!

tyerr bubu *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *impersonal verb.*

Drool at the thought of eating something, have your mouth water.

K: Mingugurr wityi yune wuty danginy tyerrbubu ka. Give some tamarinds to him, his mouth's watering.

tyerr dum (W) See **tyerr tum** (K).

tyerr fal *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb intr.*

Sprout up (of seeds).

K: Midamuy webi tyerrfal ngini. This seed's going to sprout soon.

tyerr filfil *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Be tired of speaking with no result (e.g. be tired of constantly calling out to kids, but being ignored). (lit. 'to be red lipped').

tyerrfirri *noun.*

Breakfastless, having had no breakfast, begin activity before eating anything.

K: Tyerrfirri deti dem pat, minde tye wu menytyiket. He's gone off breakfastless again, he's not had any breakfast.

tyerr fulirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Rub something onto a 'mouth', e.g. apply lipstick, or dab medicine specifically around the 'lip' of an open wound.

K: Mirrityin kinyi ngambi tyerrfulirr ngini.

Let me dab this ointment on for you.

tyerr fuyfuy *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Dry up, for heat to dry up something round and 'mouth-like', e.g. when the water is all evaporated from the surface of a pot of boiling rice, or when a sore heals up from the sunshine.

K: Raty kinyi wayiny tyerrfuyfuy kana!

This rice has had all its water evaporated away now!

W: Kukuk wa tyerrfuyfuy wityi. Wait till the liquid has all boiled off.

tyerr gat *bodypart + coverb*

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Answer someone, reply to someone.

K: Minde tye wengi tyerrgat. He didn't answer me.

W: Ngayim wunu pagu ringimap meny

Tawun nimbi pagu, e Lirrga weyim

tyerrgat. She rang us up from Darwin, and Lirrga answered the phone.

► **bengin** *verb tr.*

Catch the mouth of something by mistake (e.g. to get a fishhook stuck in a dog's mouth).

tyerr gerrgirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Heat up a 'cool' fire, get flames going again.

K: Wamanggal nimbi yebi da, yiwe tapup a meringgi nide. Weri yu kurr, i yenggi yafi tyatit i fepi ya fimityutyuk. Wa

tyerrgerrgirr i wamanggal kana yine wu

wakay. After you've shot a wallaby you carry it and place it on a bed of leaves.

You dig a hole, build a fire in it, and heap in rocks. Get the fire going again, and then singe the fur off the wallaby.

tyerr gulgul *bodypart + coverb*

► **diwen** *verb intr.*

Talk loudly and happily.

K: Yinyirri, mene ngayim nimbi mene yedi fayam tye, giweny tyerrgulgul girim. Look, it's like they'd bought the food themselves, they're all being chirpy and garrulous.

tyerrridi *time noun.*

Saturday.

tyerr pirr

K: Tyerridi nimbi dagawan tidi. He died on Saturday. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyerr ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Be bogged, be stuck in a 'mouth'.

K: Mudiga diny tyerrket ngityirr abarri nide. The car is bogged in the soft soil.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Place something where it is then stuck (e.g. bog a car).

K: Mudiga kinyi ngudi tyerrket ngini. I'm going to bog this car.

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Light a cigarette.

K: Yinengindi tyerrket! Light me a cigarette!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Cut up (e.g. meat).

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Burn something (of fire).

K: Yenggi wayin tyerr ket yewirr, yewirr wayim genket. The grass fire burned the tree right through.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Come open (of a 'mouth', e.g. for the outer edge of a dillybag to unravel or come loose).

K: Warrgadi yaga yenim tyerrket wurru. Your dillybag's unravelling around the opening.

tyerr kum *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Join two things together 'end to end', attach the 'mouths' of two things together.

K: Yawul kinyi ngebem tyerrkum. I've joined up two sections of bamboo spear shaft.

tyerr kuri *bodypart + coverb*

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Throw something into a container of water.

K: Yebi tyerrkuri! Throw it in the water!

tyerr lala *bodypart + coverb*

► **weben** *verb tr.*

Chop sectioned pieces of tree trunk into smaller pieces.

K: Yewirr ngeben tyerr lala. I chopped the

wood.

tyerr lek *bodypart + coverb*

► **disen** *reflexive verb.*

Lick your lips.

tyerrmadi (W) See **detyerrmadi** (K).

Tyerrnginytyi *placename.*

tyerr pal *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Make the noise of passing through long grass, make a swishing sound.

K: Wupun tyerrpal pagu gaganim. He's coming this way swishing through the grass.

tyerr palak *bodypart + coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Tired, be too tired to talk.

K: Ngim tyerrpalak. I'm too tired to speak.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Prevent someone talking, shut someone up.

K: Tyety yimi ge, ngudinyi tyerrpalak! Stop it, or I'll shut you up!

tyerr pap (redup: tyerr papup) *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Talk over someone, dominate a conversation. Lit: verbally 'climb over' someone.

K: Minde yaningindi tyerrpapup! Stop talking over me!

K: Wuni wityi tyety wimige, yeniny tyerrpapup kirri! I wish that person would shut up, they're taking over the conversation!

See also **tyerrwutit**.

tyerr pek *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Fill a container by repeatedly placing things inside it.

K: Yerrwasanderri nguddupun tyerrpek malarngu. We filled the bag up with turtles.

tyerr pirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wuden** *reflexive verb.*

Refuse to eat (as a sick person might).

K: Miyi nga fime tye, epe wudeny tyerrpirr nginde. I tried to give him food, but he refused it.

tyerr pu

tyerr pu (redup: tyerr pupu) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Ask someone a question.

K: Wa wani, dini tye kinyi kulyi nimbi, nga tyerrpu ngini. That man who was here yesterday, I'm going to ask him.

W: Warringngi tyerrpupu napa! They really interrogated me!

tyerr pup *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb intr.*

Burst into flames.

K: Yenggi wimi tyerrpup ngini yu filfil. Fan it to make it burst into flame.

► **wayin** *verb tr.*

Burst into flames.

K: Yenggi wa tyerrpup ngini yu filfil. Fan it, and the fire'll make it burst into flame.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Place one log on top of another in a fire.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Fall face down in the dirt.

tyerr syisyirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Crumble something into tiny pieces.

K: Ngammuk ngerin tyerr syisyirr. I crumbled the resin into crystals.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Shatter, fall and break up into bits, crumble on impact.

tyerr ta (redup: tyerr tata) *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Open up the 'mouth' of something with some implement.

K: Ya tyerrtata can opener ninggi! Open it with a can opener!

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Open up the 'mouth' of something with your hands.

W: Wayiki ngayi demimnin tyerrta geyit nyinnin. My nephew opened up that gate for us.

tyerrtada *noun.*

'Mouth peeling', ulcerating, (said of, for eg., *bafun* the 'ash' that is mixed with chewing tobacco, that creates an ulcer on the skin membrane. This is a sign of high quality ash).

tyerr tati *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *impersonal verb.*

Yawn.

K: Ngayi dengngi tyattati dim, nganitu ngini. I'm yawning, I'm going to sleep.

tyerr tit *bodypart + coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Light a fire.

K: Ngirin tyettit kana. I just lit it. Note that combinations of 'rr + t', as in this coverb, are usually pronounced as 't + t'.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Stand something on its edge (e.g. car tyre).

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Float.

K: Dangin tyettit wibem ewerrmisye kuri nide ganggi. There was a crocodile floating on the water.

tyerr tittit *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Resist someone's influence, refuse to change your mind, be stubborn about agreeing to something.

K: Wudupungngi tyerrtittit. She refuses to be persuaded by me.

tyerr tum (K),

tyerr dum (W) *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Close a hinged opening or 'mouth', swing a door or gate shut.

K: Yu tyerr tum! Shut the door!

► **wirribem** *verb intr.*

Sink underwater.

tyerr tyatyalirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Joint a carcass, chop a body into jointed parts.

tyerr tyatyip *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *impersonal verb.*

Stutter, speak with some impediment.

K: Menggingngi tyerrtyatyip yenim. I'm a stutterer.

tyerr tyuk *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Put something into a lidded container, place things into the 'mouth' of a container.

W: Ngarrgu debiwerre ngarringgu

Tyigerrenyi

tyerryuk wakay enbeg nide, a mudiga nide ngarringgu fimadityuk. We put our clothes into the suitcase, and placed it in the car.

tyerrusyul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Split your lip.

K: Fiti ninggi wupungngi tyerrusyul detyerr ngayi. The dry heat has split my lip. This coverb is probably a compound of 'tyerr + wusyul'.

tyerrwasyan *noun.*

Beard.

K: Kene wuni tyerrwasyan werri? Who's that over there with the beard?

tyerr wawu *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Speak out loudly when you're upset, keep arguing a point to yourself even after the other person has gone, sound off angrily to no one in particular.

K: Tyagannawa yedinge tyerrwawu tye?

What was she talking out angrily to herself about?

tyerr way *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Foretell of a death.

K: Afirirpi ninggi danginnin tyerrway. A kookaburra informed us of the death.

Tyerrwel *placename.*

tyerr wirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Put something in your mouth.

K: Kanggalang yerrweti ngudeny tyerrwirr. I placed a small ball of chewing tobacco in my mouth.

► **dangim** *verb intr.*

Move through an opening, pass through into an enclosed space.

tyerr wul *bodypart + coverb*

► **wuden** *reflexive verb.*

Change your mind.

tyerr wurr *bodypart + coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Tie up the opening or mouth of something.

K: Yerrwasyanderri ngiminggin tyerrwurr. I tied up the mouth of the sack.

tyerr wutit *bodypart + coverb*

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Talk over the top of someone, overpower someone in talking, cut someone's flow of speech off.

K: Dinginggi tyerrwutit. He talked right over me.

See also **tyerr papup**.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Cut off the flow of something using your hands, turn off a tap.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Overflow, pour out of the 'mouth' of something.

K: Kinyi wudeny tyerrwutyit toilet. This toilet here is overflowing.

tyerr yilil *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Interrogate someone, be forceful in finding out information.

K: Yu tyerryilil gimi, ngan'gi ityi

wirringnge. You'll have to really interrogate her (to find out about) what they told her.

tyet *noun.*

Shirt. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyety — ge *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Stop, cease (of rain).

K: Kuri tyety meng ge kana. The rain has stopped.

tyetyirr *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Grow in hilly country (of certain plants).

tyetyisyirr *coverb*

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Squash something with your foot.

tyeya *noun.*

Chair. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyi *noun.*

1. Breast.

K: Ngayim wuni tyi dangim pawal kana.

She's getting breasts now.

2. Breastmilk, milk.

K: Gude minyirr ya, tyi wityi ya tyerr! He's really crying, give him some breastmilk!

tyi damuy *noun.*

Nipple.

Tyigerrenyi *placename.*

tyiginin

tyiginin *noun*.

Nose stick, decorative stick worn through pierced nasal septum. A shaft of wood about 10 cm long that was traditionally worn pierced through the nasal septum.

tyigirrit *noun*.

Cigarette.

K: Tyigirrit minde tye ngimi wa, tyip nginy tyeri! I didn't buy cigarettes, I clean forgot! Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **peke**.

tyik — **pi** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Dark, be dark, not stand out visually.

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Have black hair.

tyi keninggisyi (W) See **tyi yeninggisyi** (K).

tyik madi *coverb + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Blacken, turn black.

K: Kagulkagul midamuy mibiny nimbi wiri tyikmadi. The fruit of the native grape is ripe when it has turned black.

tyikpala *noun*.

Sick, sick person.

K: Tyikpela wurru peyi atypil winge tye.

She's lying sick in the hospital. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyikpin *noun*.

Five cents, a five cent piece. This word is now mostly used by just older people. Loanword from English/Kriol 'sixpence'.

tyiktyay *noun*.

Playing card numbered 'six'. A borrowing based on English 'six high'.

Tyilak *placename*.

tyi lalirr *bodypart + coverb*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Suckle at a breast.

K: Kukuk, wibem tyilalirr dim. Hang on, she's still suckling.

tyi lenggirr *noun*.

1. Colostrum (lit. bad milk), the first discharge from nipples that comes before proper milk.

2. 'Long lost child'. This word that primarily refers to 'colostrum' is also used to refer to an adult child that hasn't

been seen for a long time.

K: Kide yening karrbu erriplen? Ngayi wurru tyi lenggirr! Who's that getting off the plane? Oh, it's my long lost son!

Tyilerre *placename*.

tyilfa *noun*.

Coins, loose change, 'shrapnel'.

K: Tyilfa pagu yimingindi wa? You got any coins for me? Loanword from English/Kriol 'silver'.

Tyiliny *placename*.

tyimin *noun*.

Cement, cement floor. Loanword from English/Kriol.

Tyimin *placename*.

Place on the banks of the Daly River, marked by a cement slab, where pub goers often agree to meet.

K: Tyimin nide ngirrimbi nganmenytyi. I'll wait for you at 'Tyimin'. Loanword from English.

tyimindirr (W) See **marrimarri** (K).

tyimingal *noun*.

'Pointy tits'. This is a common teasing expression.

Tyimity *skin name*. See the skin chart of page 362.

tyin fenggu (W) See **tyun fenggu** (K).

tyin'gangguni (W) See **tyundityi** (K).

tyinggilit *noun*.

Jumper.

K: Tyinggilit pagu, ngude wirr ngini, beyingngi perrety. Give me a jumper to put on, I'm cold. Loanword from English/Kriol 'singlet'.

tyinggulfuy *noun*.

Man without a girlfriend, an unattached 'single boy'.

K: Nyinyi tyinggulfuy? Are you a single boy? Loanword from English/Kriol 'single boy'.

tyinggulgel *noun*.

Woman without a boyfriend, an unattached 'single girl'.

K: Wurmerrit men wurru nyinyi, minde tyinggulgel! You're a married woman, not a single girl! Loanword from English/Kriol 'single girl'.

tyinigin *noun*.

Sneaky, doing something behind other's backs.

K: Tyinigin wurru, wadde tutu tye. They're sneaking off and sleeping together.

Loanword from English/Kriol 'sneaking'.

tyinytyabululung *noun*.

Jumping from a tree or a rock into water, as kids do in play.

tyip *time noun*.

All day long, right through till sundown.

W: Dini peyi tye tyip fidi nide napandi!

She just sat there all day in the full sunshine!

Compare **fal** 'all night long'.

tyip *coverb*

► **dangim** *verb intr*

Darken, get dark (e.g. of the sun).

K: Mirri dangin tyip kana pefi. It's getting dark now.

W: Kuru nginni kukuduk tye wakay mirri dam tyip nyine. We sat around drinking beers until it got dark.

tyip — **tyeri** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr*

Forget something.

K: Piwari ngayi tyip yingngindi tyeri? Have you forgotten my name?

W: Wurnety gaganytyerri, Terry nem falmi . . . piwari tyip ngumum tyeri, yeninyngirr gen'getyerr. That nurse came along, that woman of Terry's, oh . . . I forget her name, and she pulled up along side of us.

tyirraty *noun*.

Wallaby, male agile wallaby. *Macropus agilis*.

See **wamanggal** for female.

-tyirri- *incorporated bodypart noun*.

Navel, bladder, intestines, anything that is under pressure and leaks when you burst it (tyres, balloons, pimples, waterbags, etc.). The noun root **-tyirri-** can occur inside the complex verb immediately before the verb root, where it can convey meanings ranging from literal to metaphorical.

K: Deyedirr yeniny tyirritu nginde. The car tyre has punctured on me.

W: Wamanggal wunni tyirritu tye. They

were gutting wallabies.

K: Finy ngeme tyirritutu tye. I was squeezing my pimples.

tyirri bang *bodypart + coverb*

► **dangim** *verb tr*

Insert a pin into a baby's nappy.

K: Ye tyirribang! Put a nappy pin in!

tyirri ket *bodypart + coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr*

Embrace someone, hold somebody intimately.

K: Wupungngi tyirriket. She embraced me.

tyirringgi *noun*.

String, cotton, thread.

K: Tyirringgi minde yewirr turety ngini tye nga batybity. I was going to sew up my dress but I haven't got any cotton.

W: Tyirringgi minbe yawurr turety ne tye nga batybity. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **fi**.

tyirripit *noun*.

Quail, King quail. *Coturnix chinensis*.

tyirrisyut *noun*.

'Three aces', as a call in card games.

Loanword probably based on English 'three suit'.

tyirri tu *bodypart + coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr*

Rupture, be flat (e.g. of a car tyre).

W: Deyedirr yeniny tyirritu ngide. The tyre went flat on me.

► **wupun** *verb tr*

Rupture something by slicing it open (e.g. to gut an animal).

K: Ngekin masyapu ngupun tyirritu. I cut out the guts.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*

Rupture something by moving it or dropping it.

K: Amurri dem palak wudupun tyirritu. She dropped the egg and broke it.

► **dem** *verb tr*

Rupture something by pinching it with your finger(nail)s.

K: Yerryaga balloon deny tyirritu. He popped that balloon thing.

► **dem** *verb tr*

Turn on a tap. The choice of **-tyirri-** in this

tyirrity

verb, stems from the pressure of tapwater as being like a bladder.

See **-tyirri-**.

tyirrity *noun*.

1. Crybaby, a sooky person who's always crying.

2. Cluster of anything, like a swarm of bees, a clump of green ants, or a bunch of fruit.

tyirrity *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Pester a mother for a breastfeed (e.g. when an older child wishes to join its younger sibling in breastfeeding, against its mother's wishes).

tyirritymalmal *noun*.

'Little people', diminutive black-skinned, pot-bellied people, who live in remote places. They can be friendly, and some people have *tyirritymalmal* friends, but usually they are to be feared.

tyirriyay *noun*.

Playing card numbered 'three'. Loanword based on English 'three high'.

tyirrnga *noun*.

Sneeze.

See also **tyirrngapala**.

tyirrnga *nominal as coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Sneeze.

K: Tyirrnga ngim. I sneezed.

tyirrngapala *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Sneeze.

K: Ngiriny tyirrngapala. I sneezed.

tyisyip *coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Jealous, be jealous of someone.

tyisyity *noun*.

Scissors. Loanword from English/Kriol 'scissors'.

tyi tutu *bodypart + coverb*

► **demem** *reflexive verb*.

Express your breastmilk by hand.

K: Tyi musyari yeme tyitutu! Just squeeze the milk out gently with your hand.

tyityipi (W) See **bakuty** (K).

tyityipigarri *noun*.

Dense jungle characterised by 'many

trunks'.

tyityirr *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Squeeze something, apply steady compression to something.

K: Afenggu yeningngi batybaty dengini ngayi wupungngi tyityirr. The snake wrapped himself around my body and started to squeeze.

tyityta *noun*.

Nurse. Loanword from English/Kriol 'sister'.

See also **nety**.

tyiwurr (W) See **syiwurr** (K).

tyi yeninggisyi (K),

tyi keninggisyi (W) *noun*.

Swollen nipples of a pubescent girl just before her breasts begin to grow.

tyufa *noun*.

Sober, sobered up. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyugagin *noun*.

Sugarcane. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyuk *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Fight, have a row.

W: Ngirringgi tyuk. We are fighting.

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Send something or someone.

K: Lete wudupun tyuk bisyap nide awakinyi ngini. He sent a letter to the bishop about this mob.

W: Kinyi pefi ngambannime, nelen nimbi ngudinyi tyuk! Let's cut across this way, then I'll send you on your way from the road.

► **dinem** *verb tr.*

Burn something.

K: Ya, yinengngi tyuk! Hey, you burnt me!

► **dagum** *verb tr.*

Not know something, not understand something, be unable to do something.

K: Piwari nem nganan tyuk. I don't know his name.

W: Dagan tyuk munguyil ne. She can't paddle.

► **diwem** *reflexive verb*.

Fight each other, have a row amongst yourselves. This verb only occurs with

tyutbi

non-singular subject marking.

► **wayim** *verb tr.*

Heat something up (of the sun).

K: Fiti wayingngi tyuk. The sun's burning me (I'm getting sunburnt). Also metaphorically; heat someone up (of anger). *K: Ki wayingngi tyuk.* I'm getting angry (Anger is hotting me up).

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Give someone a hiding, slap someone around.

tyukin *noun.*

Socks. Loanword from English/Kriol 'stocking'.

tyukun *noun.*

Loincloth, a small apron-like garment worn by men in the olden days. See also **naga**.

tyul *coverb*

► **bengim** *verb tr.*

Roast meat, cook meat in an oven.

K: Ngebi tyul ngini wamanggal kambafin nide. I'm going to roast this wallaby in the camp oven.

Tyulama *skin name.* See the skin chart on page 362.

tyululu *coverb*

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Tickle each other.

K: Awa purrpurrk wermenggu tyululu wirringgu. They are tickling each other.

tyulut *noun.*

Hookspare, a spear with barbed prongs that cannot easily be extracted.

tyulya *noun.*

Soldier, any member of the armed forces. Loanword from English/Kriol 'soldier'.

Tyumunde *placename.*

tyundityi (K), **tyin'gangguni** (W) *noun.*

Fish spear.

tyun fenggu (K), **tyin fenggu** (W) *noun.*

Woomera, large size.

tyunggam *noun.*

Chewing gum, bubble gum. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **tyuwinggam**.

Tyung girim *placename.*

tyungmem *noun.*

Wet, soaking, drenched.

K: Ya, turety ngayi tyungmem wurru! Oh, my dress is wet! Note that *tyungmem* is derived from a verb, where *mem* is the 3sg subject present tense form of the Say/Do finite verb. However this word has become lexicalised and no longer inflects for subject or tense. Thus 'I am wet' is *tyungmem ngaganim*, not '**tyung ngim*'.

tyunguttyungut (K),

awumbugenketwayirr (W) *noun.*

Frogmouth owl. *Podargus strigoides*.

tyup *noun.*

Soap. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyuptyup *coverb*

Soup, stock, any juice from cooking meat.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **afiny**.

tyuritytyurity *noun.*

Bower bird, great bower bird.

Chlamydera nuchalis.

tyurr (redup: **tyutyurr**) *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Wash, bathe, have a bogey, swim.

K: Kuri diny tyurr dim. She's having a bogey (swim).

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Dip something into water.

K: Kuri yudi tyurr nimbi daba kinyi, daba weti kana yani. If you dip your arm in this water, it will wither.

► **wuden** *reflexive verb.*

Wash yourself, bathe, immerse yourself in water.

K: Depi napa yude tyurr! Just immerse your head in the water!

tyusuk *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Hurt someone.

K: Yeringngi tyusuk! You're hurting me!

tyutba *noun.*

Armless, having a missing arm.

Derivations: *watyutba*, *wurtyutba*, *atyutba*.

Compound of *tyut*, which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'short', and *ba* 'arm'.

See also **tyutbi**, **tyutpi**, **tyutpurr**.

tyutbi *noun.*

Legless, missing a leg.

K: Debi warrim biket, tyutbi kana. They

tyutkan

cut his leg off, he's an amputee.

Derivations: *watyutbi*, *wurtyutbi*, *atyutbi*. A compound of *tyut*, which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'short', and *bi* 'leg'.

See **tyutpi**, **tyutba**, **tyutpurr**.

tyutkan *noun*.

Shotgun. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyutkat *noun*.

Shortcut, the quickest line of travel.

Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyutpi *noun*.

Headless, missing its head.

K: Mudiga yerr yenin tyutpi! It's a headless (convertible) car! A compound of *tyut*, which is a loanword from English 'short', and *pi* 'head'.

See **tyutba**, **tyutbi**, **tyutpurr**.

tyutpurr *noun*.

Bumless, 'short-arsed' (eg., of a short car with no boot space). A compound of *tyut*, which is a loanword from English 'short', and *purr* 'bum'.

See **tyutba**, **tyutbi**, **tyutpi**.

tyutti *time noun*.

Tuesday.

K: Detyengi tyutti. Today is Tuesday.

W: Tyawurru tyutti. Loanword from English/Kriol.

tyutum *noun*.

Playing card numbered 'ten'. Loanword probably based on English 'shoot 'em'.

tyutyuk *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Restrain someone, stop someone from doing something.

► **dingin** *verb intr.*

Be buried in a particular place, have a place as your burial spot.

K: Geny tyutyuk girribem wuni. He's buried in that place there.

tyutyurru *noun*.

Chewable grass species. *Imperata cylindrica*.

K: Tyutyurru werrmini waddi yerrmadiwirri. They used to play throwing these grass (spears) at each other.

tyutyutren *noun*.

Centipede, millipede, all insects with

large number of paired legs. Loanword from English/Kriol 'choo choo train'.

tyuwinggam *noun*.

Chewing gum, bubble gum.

K: Tuwa yaganim, tyuwingam pagu ngini yimi ngindi wa. If you are going to the store, buy me a packet of chewing gum.

W: Tuwa yani pe, tyuwingam pagu pe yumu ngiti wa. Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **tyunggam**.

Ww

wa *noun*.

1. Paperbark, bark of all *Melaleuca* species.
2. Banknotes (money).

See also the use of **fepi** 'rock' for coins.

wa (redup: *wawu*) *coverb*

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Get something, collect something, pick something up.

K: Store ngani leli ngini ngumumbi wa ngini. I'm going to the store, I'll get some for you.

W: Ganbi nyinnin me wa wembem nem nide nimbi, damngirrk fime. He picked up that didjeridu from inside his house, and he gave it to us.

► **menggin** *verb tr.*

Feel an emotion or body sensation (feel good, bad, hungry, tired, etc.).

K: Yubu ngiminggin wa. I feel good.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Bathe in a group (of birds).

K: Awuntyerr wudem wa dim. A flock of finches are having a bath (dipping themselves in the water).

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Dip something into water (as in washing it).

► **yirripin** *verb tr.*

Take something away, remove something.

K: Nemta yirrin tye, yirripin wa. He came and took it away.

► **dim** *verb tr.*

Pick up things, learn or acquire things.

W: Ngen'gi warrangari nimbi dini wawu tye dengini tyikpela nyine bem baty. He's fallen sick now, from having picked up so much bad language.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Pick up things regularly, collect a pension, get rations, pick up your pay.

W: Awa wunu gunugunu waddi wawu tye mani penysyin tyek gagu deti. The old women used to get their pension cheques there.

wabanunggutyirrin (W) See

wamagumagu (K).

wabuymem *noun.*

Ghost, spirit.

wabuymenggarri *noun.*

White man, European. Derivations: *wurbuymenggarri*. This nominalisation is based on a verb meaning 'to be white-legged'.

wadakarrany *noun.*

Man with many wives, polygamist.

wadat (K), **anganarrgudu** (W) *noun.*

Flying fox, large. *Pteropus alecto*.

wadede ngirringgu *noun.*

Campmate, a person who lives in the same camp as me.

K: Wa dede ngirringgu, minde yurru tyuk yitim! He's my campmate, don't hit him!

Derivations: *wurdede ngirringgu*.

wadeninggi (W) See **ngunyininggi** (K).

wadeninggi mewagarri (W) See

ngunyininggi mefagarri (K).

wadetyerr kerre *noun.*

Loudmouth, noisy person, a 'big mouth'.

Derivations: *wurdetyerr kerre*.

waditywadity *noun.*

Surprise, something unexpected, a present.

K: Yerrytennewirr waditywadity ngemimbi baty. I'll get you some surprise present.

wafalmi tyityipi nide *noun.*

Promiscuous man, someone with many girlfriends.

wafilfilngini *noun.*

'Halfcastes', any person of mixed 'race' (usually mixed Aboriginal, European and Asian). Derivations: *wurfilfilngini*.

wafin *noun.*

Bag.

waga *noun.*

Urine, piss.

K: Kukuk wityi!, waga ngaganim. Hang on a sec!, I'm going for a piss.

See also **detyirri** as a euphemism.

waga *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Scrape the ground with your feet, as a dog does after pissing, or a crocodile does to cover up its eggs.

wagarri

wagarri (W) See **fagarri** (K).

wagurruk *noun*.

Bee species. The hives of *wagurruk* and *dula* bee species are found more rarely than the common *pinggilya* bee, but their honey is very sweet and highly prized.

wakawaka *noun*.

Happencance, serendipity, something just falls into your lap.

K: Kide nimbi tyet yibem fayam? Aya, wakawaka kinyi ngeben derridu. 'Where'd you get that shirt from?' 'Oh, I just came across it somewhere'.

wakay *adverb*.

Finished, completely, thoroughly.

wakurityerr (K),

wakurutyerr (W) *noun*.

Liar, someone who tells lies. Derivations: *wurkurityerr*.

wakurutyerr (W) See **wakurityerr** (K).

wakwak *sound noun*.

Sound made by a crow.

wakwak *noun*.

Crow. *Corvus orru*. This is the sound a crow makes, but this term is often used in reference to the bird itself.

See also **awanggi**.

walagu *noun*.

Mangrove spear type.

walal *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Shake something with your hands.

K: Yemi bawalal miyi ngini! Shake the branch to get the fruit!

W: Demngi bawalal. He shook me by the hand.

► **dagan** *verb tr*.

Shake something with your foot.

► **wibem** *verb intr*.

Shake (e.g. of ground during an earth tremor).

K: Ngityirr wibem walal ngidde. The ground shook under us.

► **wirribem** *verb intr*.

Shake (of something that stands, like a tree).

K: Yewirr yaga wirringe walal tye. The tree itself was shaking.

► **wudupun** *verb tr*.

Shake something by repeatedly shoving it (e.g. a sapling).

► **dangim** *verb tr*.

Surprise someone, give someone an 'emotional shake' (e.g. by turning up unexpectedly).

K: Wabirr walal ngini. He'll turn up unexpectedly and shake them up!

► **dim** *verb intr*.

Shake, be shakey.

K: Tye kinyi dim walal wurru. This chair is wobbly.

W: Ngayi ngirim walal. I've got the shakes.

walalkawa *noun*.

Creek-crossing, a rocky place that provides good traction for crossing a creek.

K: Tyutyurr kinyi ngambani ngini walalkawa. We are going to the creek-crossing for a swim.

Walalkawa *placename*.

walal purr *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Walk along with a 'shaky-bummed' movement, wobble your bum cheeks from side to side.

K: Ya kene wuni yenim walalpurr! Who's that walking along 'shaky-bummed' there!

walamarra *noun*.

Women's dance style.

walamarra *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr*.

Dance in the women's style of dancing.

K: Falmi deti walamarra wirrim. And the women were dancing too.

walandan *noun*.

River red gum and White river gum.

Eucalyptus camaldulensis.

walenggirr (K), **wamakarri** (W) *noun*.

1. Bad man, someone who does bad things.

2. Cool guy. Bad man (literally), but this word is also used positively to describe someone who does something surprising or 'cool'.

K: 'Walenggirr!'. 'Hey, aren't you wicked!'

3. Poor bugger. Bad man (literally), but

wanay

this word is also used sympathetically to refer to someone you feel sorry for.

W: Yakarra wamakarri, kene ninggi kinyi wuni tyuk tye yedi? Poor bugger, who's been giving him a hiding? Derivations: *wurlenggirr, wurmakarri.*

walfaga *noun.*

Buffalo. *Bubalus bubalus.*

K: Minde nyinpefi ngambani, walfaga nana kiminin kal. Let's not go that way, a buffalo might chase us.

walipan *noun.*

Fishing net, woven fabric, clothes.

K: Dirrpederr ngaganim, walipan ngemi pul ngini ngiwi. I'm going to the river, to wash the clothes.

walirrfimuy *noun.*

Narrow, slitted eyes, 'Asian style' eyes.

walirrfityerr *noun.*

Puckered lips, having a small puckered mouth. This is a common teasing expression.

walirrgarri *noun.*

Skinny-legged, having too thin legs. This is a common teasing expression.

walirrgen'ge fepi *noun.*

Gap, a pass through a range.

walirrmenytyi *noun.*

Scrawny-necked, having a neck that is too skinny. This is a common teasing expression.

wality *noun.*

Radio. Loanword from English/Kriol 'wireless'.

walkity *noun.*

Flower.

K: Walkity pupuritymuy kirri! What a beautiful flower!

walpanggarri *noun.*

Hornet, large yellow hornet.

walunggu *noun.*

Knife, large chopping knife, machete.

wamagumagu (K),

wabanunggutyirri (W) *noun.*

Left-handed man. Derivations:

wurmagumagu.

wamagurrerri (K),

wamanggurrfer (W) *adjectival noun.*

Man whose spouse has died (especially

recently). Derivations: *wurmagurrerri.*

wamakarri (W) See **walenggirr** (K).

wamanggal (K), **efenggipurr** (W) *noun.*

Agile wallaby, female. *Macropus agilis.*

See also **afulngek** (K).

wamanggurrfer (W)

See **wamagurrerri** (K).

wamanninytyi *noun.*

A man who's always on the prowl for women, a sleaze, lit. a knee crawler.

wamiderrirri (K),

wamudadirri (W) *noun.*

Tough bastard, a hard man, someone who doesn't negotiate.

waminbe falmi (W)

See **waminde falmi** (K).

waminde falmi (K),

waminbe falmi (W) *noun.*

Man without a wife.

K: Wa minde falmi napa yedi tye, a buy mem pi. He's always had no wife, and now he's old.

wamudadirri (W) See **wamiderrirri** (K).

wamulurru *noun.*

Cripple, crippled man.

K: Wamulurru dangingngi fime. The crippled man gave it to me. Derivations: *wurmulurru.*

wamumu *noun.*

Policeman.

K: Kulyi nimbi wamumu ninggi den tip wawukume tyelewuty nimbi dagam felfil. Yesterday the policeman caught the man who ran away from jail. Derivations: *wurwamumu, yerrmumu, amumu, mimumu, awamumu.*

wamurrikin *noun.*

Silent type, person who doesn't talk much.

K: Wamurrikin wurru yaga, minde nana genyi tyerrgat. He's such a silent type, he won't even answer you. Derivations: *wurmurrikin.*

wananggal *noun.*

Doctor, both traditional 'medicine man' and also used in reference to current day doctors in the clinic and hospital.

wanay *noun.*

Playing card numbered 'one'. Loanword

wandirrk

from English/Kriol based on 'one high'.

wandirrk *noun*

Pole for pushing a raft or canoe.

wanfanmarra *noun*.

Waves on the river, the wake of a passing boat.

K: Wanfanmarra wupun tyuk. The waves are breaking.

wangangu *noun*.

Young man, youth.

wanganimege *noun*.

Good hunter, a man skilled at finding meat.

See also **wawalalmayubu**. Compare **wurnganimemi**.

wan'gay *noun*.

Fishnet.

wangga *noun*.

Dance style inherited by Ngan'gikurunggurr people, as well as by the speakers of most of the Marri languages.

Compare with **lirrga**.

wangi *noun*.

Wind, prevailing monsoonal wind that blows from the northwest.

Compare with **marrawuk**.

wangulbak (K), **wawarralfa** (W) *noun*.

Uncircumcised boy, a boy who is not yet circumcised, but who is approaching that age (maybe about eleven yrs old).

wangurbak (W) See **yedi wuti** (K).**waninbime** (W) See **nunbime** (K).**Wangufe** *placename*.**wanytyirrfiny** *noun*.

Armpit sweat.

wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini *noun*.

Floating ribs, the unattached lowest rib bones.

wap *coverb*.

Sit! Sit down! This is one of a small number of coverbs that can stand alone without a finite verb as an imperative.

wap *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Live, be in a place.

K: Kinyi ngani wap ngini. I just want to stay here.

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Sit, move into a sitting position.

K: Nem yenim wap kana. He is sitting down now. This verb is dynamic and refers to 'moving from another posture into a sitting position', in contrast to a verb like '*dim*' which is stative and refers to 'being in a sitting position'.

waputy *noun*.

Boss, an overseer, someone in charge.

K: Ya waputy wuni yinyirri! Hey lookout, you see the boss over there! Loanword from English/Kriol 'boss'.

wari *noun*.

Shout, a call, the sound of someone singing out.

K: Yibem tyeribaty wari? Did you hear someone singing out? See also **kaykifafa**.

warifala *noun*.

First light before sun up. Despite the partial similarity to *elifala* 'morning', this is not a loanword.

warra *interjection*.

Quick as you can!

K: Warra yani ya, peyi pagu garriny tyip.

Go as fast as you can, it's nearly dark now.

warrakma *numeral noun*.

Three.

K: Syiri damuy warrakma yangi fime? Can you let me have three shotgun cartridges?

warrakma wukume *numeral noun*.

Four. This term has been recorded as a numeral for 'four' in response to a direct question, but never heard used spontaneously.

warrangari (W) See **wasyangari** (K).**warrangaripi** (W) See **wasyangaripi** (K).**warrgadi** (K), **warrgudu** (W) *noun*.

Dillybag.

K: Ayuy, warrgadi bakuty kirri. Wow, look at all these dillybags.

W: Ayuy, warrgudu mabuk mirri.

warrgudu (W) See **warrgadi** (K).**warriifi** (W) See **apukek** (K).**warriifimemadi** (W)

See **apukekmemadi** (K).

warmadi *time noun.*

Quick, fast, hurry, speedily.

K: Warmadi pagu yiwingindi tyerrakul!

Tell me quickly!

W: Kuru ganarin garripat nime merrendi.

Warmadi pe ngumbuwirri dudu. Before the wet season overtakes us, we should quickly circumcise these boys. See also **wunbi**.

warmadi *kinterm.*

'Two Xs' (where X is a kinterm). A pair of people who are all in the same relationship to each other. This word combines with kinterms to form expressions like; *warmadi* were 'two brothers', *warmadi kawu* 'two people who are mother's mother and daughter's daughter to each other', etc.

K: Warmadi kawu kakambirri

wannunggu. The 'kawu-pair' have gone on ahead. It is also possible to say 'winnyerrenge kawu', etc. Compare the kinterms formed with **winnyerem** 'a group of people who call each other X'.

warmadi afutyu *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'afutyu', i.e. a woman and the child of her son.

warmadi angga *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'angga', i.e. a man and his son's son.

warmadi eke *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'father-in-law' and 'son-in-law'.

warmadi kawu *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'kawu', i.e. a woman and her daughter's daughter.

warmadi tyabuty *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'tyabuty', i.e. a man and the child of his daughter.

warmadi yipe *kinterm.*

Two people who call each other 'mother-in-law' and 'daughter-in-law'.

wasyan *noun.*

Body hair other than head hair and pubic hair. Fur of animals.

Compare with **wusye** and **murrisye**.

wasyanderri *noun.*

Hessian bag, potato sack.

wasyangari (K), **warrangari** (W) *noun.*

1. Clean.

K: Ayuy, wembem kinyi wasyangari kirri!

Wow, this house is so clean!

2. Rude (of language).

W: Ngan'gi warrangari nyinnin. That's rude language.

wasyangari *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Clean something.

K: Yemi wasyangari! Clean it!

wasyangaripi (K),

warrangaripi (W) *noun.*

Bald, having no hair.

wasyari *noun.*

Paperbark tree, generic term for all species of Melaleuca.

wasyi *adjectival noun.*

'Wrongside' spouse, a spouse who isn't really in the right relationship to you.

Derivations: *wawasyi*, *wurwasyi*.

See also **fuli**.

wat *coverb*

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Hook something, use a hooked stick to pick something up.

K: Pilikan yu wat! Hook the billycan off the fire!

W: Anganifinyi ngupun wat weri nem nimbi. I hooked a porcupine out of his hole.

► **menggin** *verb intr.*

Hooked up, be hooked up, be held up off the ground.

K: Pletyikbeg menggin wat yewirr nide. A plastic bag is hooked up in the tree.

watkuwatku *noun.*

Frog, generic term for all local species of frog.

watkuwatku amuyeyi *noun.*

Cane toad. *Bufo marinus*.

waty *coverb*

► **wusyum** *verb tr.*

Eat something.

K: Adidirr ninggi wurrsyum waty yewirr, misyi wannim kana. White ants ate all our trees, they're all dead now.

W: Deminyngirrri kay, 'Miyi nyine yurrsyugu waty pe!'. She called out to us,

watyembity

‘Breakfast is ready to eat now!’.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Waste away, pour away (of water), melt (of ice).

K: Kuri lirrmem kinyi dangim pek kana, gani waty nginde. The ice is dripping, it’ll all melt away on me.

W: Kuru yenim waty. The water’s wasting (e.g. the tap is left on).

► **wusum + kuri** *phrasal verb.*

Die, be dead.

K: Kuri wusum waty kana. He’s passed away now. This is a euphemistic expression for death, literally meaning ‘eat water’.

watyembity (K),

ngurmeringgi (W) *noun.*

Male circumcised ‘white man’s way’ (no age implied).

watyentyenyumuy *noun.*

Bully, a boy who bullies other kids.

Derivations: *wurtyentyenyumuy.*

watyerrewirr *noun.*

Paperbark tree species. *Meleleuca leucadendra.*

watyerrmusye (K), **mipurr**

tyerrnginbirr (W) *noun.*

Old man, old men.

watyet *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Call out a list of things, list the names of things, spell out the letters of a word, or the numbers in something like a phone number.

W: Wunu pagu ngan’gi menyne piwari watyet meyi ne bebi tye yerrnyinnin dede nem nyine piwari wakay. And from her end (of the phone), she called out each of the numbers of his phone number.

watypala *noun.*

Whitefella, ‘Europeans’ (as a label for white Anglo-Australians). Loanword from English/Kriol.

See also **mityity** for ‘white woman’.

wawalalma yubu *noun.*

Hunter, a man who is renowned for his hunting skills.

See also **wanganimege**.

wawan’gin *noun.*

Skinny person.

wawarralfa (W) See **wangulbak** (K).

wawedimuy (W) See **wawetimuy** (K).

wawetimuy (K), **wawedimuy** (W) *noun.*

Little boy.

K: Wawetimuy ngayi ngini ngupunne fifili ngaganim. I’ve been searching around for my little boy.

See also **wanyinifirr** in Ngen’giwumirri.

wawu (redup: See **wa**)

way *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Twist something in your fingers.

K: Fi ngerim way debi nide warrgadi ngini. I’m twisting the string on my thigh for a dillybag.

► **demen** *reflexive verb.*

Be lonely, be alone.

wayarrfiriny *noun.*

Paperbark tree species. *Melaleuca dealbata, Melaleuca argentea.*

wayarr miringgi *noun.*

Full moon. See also **diwin kerre**.

wayedi *noun.*

1. Man, men. An adult initiated male.

K: Wayedi waddi wawu tye kinyi resyin.

The men used to collect rations here.

2. Male human, of any age.

K: Wayedi deti bengim baty. She’s given birth to another baby boy.

wayenin dada yubu (K), **wayenim**

dada yubu (W) *noun.*

Good singer. Derivations: *wuryenin dada yubu.*

wayenim dada yubu (W) See **wayenin**

dada yubu (K).

wayening ngalsyi *noun.*

Snob, someone who is aloof and thinks they’re better than you (lit. someone with an erect nose). Derivations:

wuryening ngalsyi.

wayerrfiriny *noun.*

Paperbark tree species.

wayerrmentyi *noun.*

Singing man, a good singer. Derivations:

wuryerrmentyi.

wayerrmenytyi yubu *noun.*

Good singer.

werinemuy

wayifi *noun.*

Snake species (unidentified: poisonous).

wayikayi *kinterm.*

My son. This word is a blend of *wayiki* 'son' and *ngayi* 'my'.

wayiki *kinterm.*

Son, great grandfather. A woman calls her own son *wayiki*. A man calls his sister's son *wayiki*.

K: Mamak wayiki! Bye, son!

For a man's own children see **yeti**.

wayi muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Alone, be alone.

K: Dinine wayimuy tye, ep minde fela. She was alone (waiting) for him, but he didn't show up.

wayirr wurity *bodypart + coverb*

► **wim** *verb intr.*

Shape up your hair at the front (like Elvis), wear you hair in a 'pompadour' style.

K: Wim wayirrwurity mene wapuritymuy kene kinyi, damuy anguty! He's shaped his hair up, like he thinks he's gorgeous, ghost eyes!

way me *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Empty handed, be empty handed.

K: Walalma yedi tye epe yedi wayme tye. He went hunting but came back empty handed.

we (redup: *wewe*) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Vomit, spit, throw up repeatedly.

K: Ngagadi wewe tye. I was vomiting.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Vomit, spit, throw up.

K: Dege wulek ngaganim, ngini wewe tye. My guts are crook, I threw up.

wedi (W) See **weti** (K).**wedi(muy)/ wurmalifirr** (W) See

weti(muy) (K).

wedimuy (W) See **wetimuy** (K).**wele** *interjection.*

Poor thing, expresion of sympathy.

K: Wele, felfi kana dim. Poor thing, she's on her own now.

See also **kiti** and **kele**.

wele *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Hang something up, position something so that it is raised off the ground.

K: Yedderri nide ngudu wele ngini. I'm going to hang them on this log (to dry).

W: Wuddupun wele waya. They stretched the wire (along the fence posts).

wele tyerr *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Have hanging lips, have a fleshy protruding lower lip.

K: Yaganim weletyerr! You've got hanging lips!

This is a common teasing expression.

Wembele *placename.***wembem** *noun.*

House, building.

K: Wembem ngayi kinyi. This is my house here.

wendili *noun.*

Fern-leaved grevillea. *Grevilea pteridifolia*.

K: Wendili miringgi kinyi ngete nem.

Walkity yerrlalirr deti. The leaves of the Fern-leaved grevillea are used in ground ovens. The flowers can also be eaten.

wensydi *time noun.*

Wednesday. Loanword from English/Kriol.

were *kinterm.*

Brother.

K: Were ngayi wamumu ninggi den tip, i pilityka nide dagam madikuli. The policeman came and caught my brother and put him in the police car.

W: Were ngayi wamumu ninggi deminy tip, i pilityka nide dagum madikuli.

were buymem *kinterm.*

Term of address for a were 'brother' who is an old grey-haired man.

weri *noun.*

Hole.

weri fepi *noun.*

Cave.

werifi (W) See **felfi** (K).**werinemuy** *noun.*

Hole which has been dug in very hard ground.

weringuri

weringuri *adjectival noun.*

Stingy, greedy, ungenerous person, a 'tight-arse'.

K: Miyi kinyi nem warra dingim pul, waweringuri! This tucker now, he's finished it all up, the greedy one!

Derivations: *waweringuri wurweringuri.*

werng — **tyeri** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Remember something.

K: Werng nginyinyi tyeri. I remember you.

-werre (W) See **-werri** (K).

werrek *noun.*

Goanna species (unidentified).

werretywerrety (W)

See **wirritywirrity** (K).

werrfe (W) See **yife** (K).

werrfeninggi (W) See **yifeninggi** (K).

werrfirr (W) See **kerre** (K).

-werri (K), **-werre** (W) *noun suffix.*

Having, in the company of, together with. Associative suffix. This suffix attaches to nouns marking them as associated with another entity.

K: Yedi tyityipi werri yenim. She's promiscuous (lit. she has many men).

W: Wurek kinyi, kuru ayerrkinywari werre. It's no good here, this water has a saltwater crocodile in it. The suffix **-werri** also plays a derivational role in forming words of the type 'X-having', where X is a characteristic part of something, e.g. *debiwerri* 'leg-having' = trousers, *depiwerri* 'head-having' = hat, *degewerri* 'belly-having' = pregnant.

werrkurrk *noun.*

Afterbirth, placenta.

werrpurrukulyi *time noun.*

Sunset.

werr tyeri *coverb + bodypart*

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Have something occur to you, have something come into your mind.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Think about someone all the time.

K: Ngaganimbi werriyeri. I think about you all the time. The 'object' of this verb is marked as a 'goal', not a 'direct object'.

► **yirripin** *verb intr.*

Know about some particular thing.

K: Nem ta yirriningirr werriyeri. He knows that country.

wesi (W) See **kunumbut** (K).

weti (K), **wedi** (W) *noun.*

Little, small.

W: Dede nyinyi nginyirri minbe ewedi yenim wirritywirrity! The parrots I saw down in your country sure weren't little!

Derivations: *waweti, wurweti, awaweti, aweti, miweti, wuweti, yerrweti*, etc.

Compare with **kerre** 'big'.

wetimuy (K),

wedimuy (W) *adjectival noun.*

Little'uns, small ones (of people and animals), small things.

K: Wurwetimuy ngayi kuwul pirri. My little girl is in school. *K: Wawetimuy ngayi ngini ngupunne fifili ngaganim.* I've been searching around for my little boy.

Derivations: *wawetimuy, wurwetimuy, awawetimuy, awetimuy.*

wetimbi *particle.*

Good, old, fortunate, positive, approved, allowed.

K: Yu wetimbi kanbi ngambawam ngini eplen. Yeah, we're allowed to take the didjeridu on the plane.

W: 'Minmi, wetimbi yu menyngiti ulgumen ngayi ninggi yerrine membirr wunggume yerrmigi babaty pe.' 'No, my wife approves, she suggested we take one kid along'.

wetimbi *interjection.*

That's OK!, It's fine! No worries!

W: 'Kanbi nuwurr ngerrmigi baty pe?'. 'Yu wetimbi, kinyi gibem.' 'Can we take the didjeridu for a bit?'. 'Sure, its just here'.

wewe *noun.*

Vomit.

K: Kuri nimbi yedi kukuduk tye, wewe kana yedi wewe tye. He was coughing because of the beer, vomiting it up.

See also the coverb **we**.

wibem *simple verb intr.*

1. Lie, to be in a lying posture.

K: Ngayim wuni intyat winge tye. She was lying inside there.

wirirr marrgu

2. Be, exist, to live in a place, to be in a place.

W: Ngambanigerri tye ngan mawuny yerminbadi gibem. We went along to where that big fallen ironwood tree is. The choice of *wibem* 'lie' as a verb meaning 'exist' is appropriate for those types of things, like fallen trees, crocodiles, and swags, which are thought of as lying on the ground. See also *dim* 'sit' and *wirribem* 'stand', as the appropriate verb for other types of things.

wilikwilik *noun*.

Galah. *Cacatua roseiacephalus*.

wilit *noun*.

Bush Plum. *Grewia breviflora* and *orientalis*.

wil tyerr *coverb + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Froth, have froth or spittle around your mouth (e.g. of hard worked horses).

windawinda *noun*.

Window.

K: Windawinda pefi yu syigerrgirr! Keep watching out the window! Loanword from English/Kriol.

winnyerrem *noun*.

'A group of Xs' (where X is a kinterm). A group of people who are all in the same relationship to each other. This word combines with kinterms to form expressions like: *winnyerrem pugali* 'a group of people who are all crosscousins'; *winnyerrem ngenike* 'a group of people who are all sisters', etc. *K: Winnyerrem pugali mumba widdingengiti nganmenyti.* The group of cousins were waiting there on the track for me. Formally *winnyerrem* is a verb (meaning 'they see themselves'), however in this expression it is a noninflecting nominalised form. See also the dual kinterms formed with **warmadi** 'two people who call each other X'.

winnyerrem ngenike (K),
winnyerrem ngeningge (W) *kinterm*.
Three or more people who call each

other 'sister'.

winnyerrem ngeningge (W) See
winnyerrem ngenike (K).

winnyerrem pugali *kinterm*.

Three or more people who call each other 'cousin'.

winnyerrem were *kinterm*.

Three or more people who call each other 'brother'.

winnyerrenggu ngenike (K),
winnyerrenggu ngeningge (W)
kinterm.

Two people who call each other 'sister'.

See also **warmadi ngenike**.

winnyerrenggu ngeningge (W) See
winnyerrenggu ngenike (K).

winnyerrenggu pugali *kinterm*.

Two people who call each other 'cousin'.

See also **warmadi pugali**.

winnyerrenggu were *kinterm*.

Two people who call each other 'brother'.

See also **warmadi were**.

winy (redup: winyin) *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Whistle.

K: Awapurrpurrrk nyine wannam felfil, winy wirrminynge, mudiga yeniny tyerr. The kids all raced out then and whistled at her, so she pulled the car to a halt.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Whistle.

W: Yi ngiti winyin pagu pe. Whistle for me.

wirirr *noun*.

Charcoal, black ash (of grasses etc.).

wirirr marrgu *noun*.

Fresh grass growth, fresh grass tips emerging from blackened grass clumps after burning off.

wirirr marrgu *time noun*.

Season name: based on speargrass cycle. That time early in the dry season when grass is being burnt off and much of the country is black and new shoots are appearing everywhere.

wirr

wirr (K) (redup: wirrwirr), **wurr** (W)

(redup: wirrsirr) *coverb*

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Put something inside something else.

K: Ngatya ngayi wudupungngi wirr kuwul.

My father put me in school.

W: Angini pletyikbeg nide wudini wirrsirr tye. He was putting the meat into plastic bags.

► **disyen** *verb tr.*

Pull something out from its position inside something else.

K: Ngimbisye wirr nime ngini. We're all going to pull it out.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb.*

Pierce yourself, place something inside part of your body.

K: Nguden tyeri wirr. I pierced my ear.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Go into something, move inside a building or a space.

W: Casuarina shop nganniny gulirr, nganniny wurr wembem nide ngannyin wannim wurrirr mudiga, wannim wurrirr intyat nyine warrim fityat wannim. We circled around Casuarina Shopping Centre, and we went into that building (underground carpark) where people go in with cars and leave them there.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Bash something into something else.

K: Ngebe wirrwirr tye neyl. I was bashing nails in.

wirribem *simple verb intr.*

1. Stand, to be in a standing posture.

K: Nem peyita wirringe tye. He was already standing there.

2. Be, exist, to live in a place, to be in a place.

W: Ngambanigerri tye ngan mawuny yerminbadi girribem. We went along to where that big ironwood tree is. The choice of *wirribem* 'stand' as a verb meaning 'exist' is appropriate for those types of things, like trees, cars, and cattle, which are thought of as having 'legs' and being upright. See also **dim** 'sit' and **wibem** 'lie', as the appropriate verb for other types of things.

wirrifi *noun.*

'Shitwood' tree. *Gyrocarpus americanus.*

wirrike (K), **wurruke** (W) *pronoun.*

1. They two, them two (3rd person dual).

2. 'You two', a cover term of address used to call out to two people who, as individuals, are in different relationships to you, so no single term of address refers to both of them.

wirrike nime (K), **wurruke nime** (W) *pronoun.*

They three, them three (3rd person trial).

wirrim (K), **wurrum** (W) *pronoun.*

1. They, them (3rd person plural).

2. 'You mob', a cover term of address used to call out to a group of people who, as individuals, are in different relationships to you, so no single term of address refers to each of them.

3. 'You' a term of address used by a man to call out to a single person of the same generation who is his sister.

Sibling taboo makes it desirable to call to a sister using the most indirect means.

3rd person plural forms provide this indirectness.

wirritywirrity (K),

weretywerety (W) *noun.*

Parrot and lorikeet, several species including cockatiel and rainbow lorikeet. *Trichoglossus haematodus* and *versicolor.*

wityi (K), **nuwurr** (W) *time noun.*

Short while, momentarily.

K: Kukuk wityi, dege ngani ngini. Just wait up for a sec, I have to go to the toilet.

W: Wurruke yawamburrki nuwurr pe. Take these two guys outside for a little while.

Contrasts with **fekiderri**.

wu *noun.*

Cloud.

K: Wu yaga gen dudu, ep kuri wani tyerr ngini. Clouds are building up, it might rain.

wu *noun.*

Kiss.

K: Wu nginne, kak pirri kana. I kissed him, and he's gone now.

wulmen

wu *coverb*.► **dinem** *verb tr*.

Burn feathers off a bird, burn a person's hair off.

K: Nginem wu wusye nem. I burnt off his hair.

wudusyu *noun*.

Love song style, a variety of private love song sung to attract a partner.

wufity *noun*.

Office, community administration buildings.

K: Ngaganim wufity pefi. I'm going to the office. Loanword from English/Kriol 'office'.

wugubat *noun*

Walk.

K: Wugubat kinyi ka nganim, tyigarrenyi pefi. We're going for a walk down to red lily billabong. Loanword from English 'walkabout'.

wukukume *noun*.

One by one.

K: Ngeme wurity tye wukukume. I picked them all up one at a time.

See **wukume** 'one'.

wukume (K),

wunggume (W) *numeral noun*.

One.

W: Gagu ngalwangga nem daba wunggume ninggi wum gat. Nyinyi warrakma yum gat, e ngayi awiny napa wunggume. He caught five short-necked turtles. You got three of them, and I caught just the one bream.

wukume (K),

wunggume (W) *demonstrative*.

Certain person, a particular thing.

K: Yedi wukume menggengngindi. This particular guy came over to me.

W: Mityity wurwunggume, kine yedi tye fepi minbadi, ngayim ninggi menyngiti.

That particular white woman, who used to live here at Peppimenarti, she told me.

wukwuk *noun*.

Owl, generic term for several species.

Ninox rufa, Ninox connivens and Ninox novaeseelandiae.

wul *coverb*► **weben** *verb tr*.

Pull clothing up/on.

K: Debiwerri ngayi ngeben wul. I pulled my pants up.

► **wudem** *reflexive verb*.

Return, go home.

K: Nem wudem wul kana. He's come home now. *Wudem wul* is specific to Ngan'gikurunggur. See Ngen'giwumirri **daram fipal**.

Wulaya *placename*.**wulek** (K), **wurek** (W) *noun*.

Bad, broken, sick.

K: Kinyi wulek wurru. This doesn't work.

W: Dege wurek ngaganim. My tummy feels crook.

wulekwulek (K), **wurekwurek** (W) *noun*.

1. Naughtiness, rudeness, misbehaviour.

K: Wulekwulek waddi tye. They were being naughty.

See also **deme wulek**, **deme lenggirr**, **nurrinurri**.

2. Alternatives, other options.

K: Wulekwulek ngirribem, minde ngaganim, kinda ngirim. I've got other plans, so I'm not going, I'll stay here.

wulgumen *noun*.

Old woman, the elder women. Loanword from Kriol/English.

wuli *noun*.

Dry mud.

wulil *coverb*► **wibem** *verb intr*.

Swim, lie in the water.

K: Ngindim wulil nime. We all swam.

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Delay someone, distract someone from something important.

K: Ngayi ninggi warra ngemenyi wulil tye ngini, a wanninnyi pirr. It was my fault that I delayed you, and they left you behind.

wulmen *kinterm*.

1. Old man. Loanword from Kriol/English.

2. Boy, 'little man'. This term is a loanword from English 'old man', used whimsically to address a very young boy. Loanword from Kriol/English.

wul muy

wul muy *coverb + bodypart*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Watery-eyed, have your eyes water.

K: Ngirim wulmuy mitykuri. My eyes have gone all watery.

► **wibem** *verb intr.*

Watery-eyed, have your eyes water.

K: Ngubu dada nimbi wibem didi ngini nayin gumu wibem wulmuy, mitykuru mengem tasat damuy nem nimbi. If you shoot (a buffalo) he cries, his eyes water just like ours do, tears run out of his eyes.

wumibe *noun.*

Puppy.

K: Wumibe kene nem kinyi? Who owns this puppy? Derivations: *amibe*.

wumirr *noun.*

Boil, infected skin eruption.

wumtyinggilit *noun.*

Jumper, 'sloppy joe', any kind of long-sleeved top. Loanword from English/Kriol 'warm singlet'.

See also **tyinggilit**.

wuna *place noun.*

Further over there.

See also **wuni**.

Wunbal *placename.*

wunbi *noun.*

Quick, fast, hurry.

K: Ya, wunbi pagu! Hey, hurry up!

See also **warmadi**.

wundeyerre (K),

wunendiyerre (W) *place noun.*

Back there. Note that this is one of a set of terms including *wuniyerre*, *in'girriyerre*, *yifetayerre*, which all appear to have roughly the same meaning.

See also **wuniyerre**, **in'girriyerre**, **yifetayerre**.

wunendiyerre (W) See **wundeyerre** (K).

wung *noun.*

Homesickness, longing for one's country.

W: Karra dede ngiti Lafuganying, gagu asyinme werrem dirrgatit. Wung dede ngiti Lafuganying. My dear country Lafuganying, with the white cockatoos shrieking in the trees. How I long for my country Lafuganying.

wunganiwurnnimbi (W)

See **wupidirri** (K).

wunggume (W) See **wukume** (K).

wungilyeng *noun.*

Sufficient amount of something. Just enough (e.g. a small amount of tobacco, just enough to roll one cigarette).

K: Minde yewirr, wungilyeng napa nganyi fime ngini. I haven't got much, I'll just give you enough for a small cigarette.

W: Minbe yawurr wungilyeng napa nganyi fime pe.

wuni (K), **wunu** (W) *place noun.*

There, over there, that way.

K: Wuni pefi ngambannime! Let's go that way!

W: Yudu miwul pefi pe wunu! Take her back over there!

Contrasts with **kinyi** 'here', and also **yife**.

wuni (K), **wunu** (W) *demonstrative.*

That.

K: Falmi wuni, anemuni ngayi ngannunggu. That woman over there, she and I are lovers.

W: Mipurr wunu kene girribem? Who is that man standing over there?

Contrasts with **kinyi** 'this', and also **yife**.

wuniyerre *place noun.*

Back there. In the place we were before.

Note that this one of a set of similar terms, including *in'girriyerre*, *wundeyerre*, *yifetayerre*, which all appear to mean the same thing.

See also **wundeyerre**, **in'girriyerre**, **yifetayerre**. Contrasts with **kinyyerre** 'back here'.

wunninggi *place noun.*

Other side of X.

W: Minbe ngatypirr Amungal nimbi wunninggi nganniny du. We camped at a place the other side of Adelaide River. Compare **kinninggi** 'this side of X', and also **yifeninggi**.

wunu (W) See **wuni** (K).

wuntyerr *noun.*

Canegrass. *Phragmites karka*.

wuntyerrngini *noun.*

Small catfish species (unidentified).

wupidirri (K),

wunganiwurnnimbi (W) *noun*.

Dingo. *Canis familiaris dingo*.

wupun *simple verb tr.*

Spread, smear, paint something.

K: Lawa kinyi bata ngu ngini ngiwi. I'll spread butter on this bread here.

W: Yibe ngu pe. I'll be painting later.

wupung garriwaty *time noun*.

Season name: based on riverwater. That time when the creeks start drying up enough to be crossable, anywhere between May and August depending on the place referred to.

K: Kuri wupun garriwaty kana. It's 'drying up time'.

Originally a verb, this is now lexicalized as a name for a time of year.

wurapuderri *noun*.

Teenage girl.

wurbuymenggarri *noun*.

White woman, Anglo woman. Derivations: *wabuymenggarri*. This nominalisation is derived from a verb meaning 'she is white-legged'.

See also **mityityi**.

wurderribatybity *noun*.

Midwife.

wurek (W) See **wulek** (K).

wurekwurek (W) See **wulekwulek** (K).

wurfalmi *noun*.

Woman, female, baby girl.

K: Kene wurfalmi wuni? Who is that woman?

wurgeninggu *noun*.

Woman whose sibling has died.

Derivations: *wageninggu*.

wurguniguni *noun*.

Old woman, old women.

See also **wulgumen**.

wuri *kinterm*.

Daughter's daughter. Compare with *kawu*, which is a two-way term covering mother's mother as well.

wurity *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make something, fix or repair something by working it in your hands.

K: Wananggal ninggi dengngi wurity. The

doctor cured me.

W: Nem wunu dem wurity dim yawul. He is making a spear.

► **webem** *verb tr.*

Repair something by exerting downwards pressure on it (as in straightening a bent spear).

K: Yawul garrityin made ngebem wurity ngiriny tyatma. I made the bent spear straight.

wuritypi *noun*.

Show-off, someone who loves themselves, someone who preens themselves a lot, an 'Elvis'.

K: Kene kinyi wawuritypi! What a showoff!

Derivations: *wawuritypi*, *wurwuritypi*.

wurkeninggisyi (W)

See **wuryeninggisyi** (K).

wurmagurrerri (K),

wurmanggurrfer (W) *adjectival noun*.

Woman whose spouse has died (especially recently). Derivations: *wamagurrerri*.

wurmanggurrfer (W) See

wurmagurrerri (K).

wurminbe mipurr (W) See **wurminde yedi** (K).

wurminde yedi (K),

wurminbemipurr (W) *noun*.

Woman without a husband.

wurmulurru *noun*.

Cripple, crippled woman.

K: Ngenike ngayi wurmulurru. My sister is a cripple. Derivations: *wamulurru*.

wurmunyngerr *noun*.

Mature woman, elderly women.

wurngalanda *noun*.

Infertile woman. Woman unable to have children.

wurnganimemi *noun*.

Good food gatherer, a woman skilled at finding bush tucker.

Compare **wanganimege** 'a man good at finding meat'.

wurpupuritymuy *noun*.

Pretty, beautiful, vain.

wurr *noun*.

Grass (generic term for all species).

wurr (W) See **wirr** (K).

wurra

wurra *particle*.

Hurry, quickly.

K: Wurra ngambani ya peyipagu gariny tyip! Hurry up! The sun's going down now!

W: Yaga wurra ngarim fityat! Quick, I left it somewhere over there!

Also heard as warra.

wurr amaty *noun*.

Grass species (unidentified).

wurr amimbi *noun*.

Grass species (unidentified).

wurr bengim miyerr *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. That time of year when speargrass seeds, which are fully grown and have turned brown in colour, begin to fall from the seed heads.

wurr bengin derripal *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. That time of year when all the seeds have fallen from the speargrass seed heads, and the speargrass stalks get knocked flat by winds and rain. Known in local Aboriginal English as 'knock'em down time'.

wurr bengin tyerrfal *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. That time of the year when speargrass seeds begin to shoot.

wurr ferrmi *noun*.

Bulrush. All *Typha* species. The dried shredded seedheads of bulrushes were once used for stuffing pillows.

wurr galangu *noun*.

1. Long dense grass, dominant native sorghum speargrasses. *Sorghum intrans*. *K: Wurr galangu wurru, efenggu nana gebinyi gatit.* Watch out for that long grass, or a snake might bite you.

2. 'Long grass', living rough, spending a night out in the bush without a swag.

K: Ya, wurrgalangu yani wapup ngini? Hey, are you 'living in the long grass' tonight? 'Long grass' is a metaphor for wild, uncivilised behaviour. People who live roughly, sleep outdoors without a swag, stay out all night with the drinkers without planning getting home, and

scrounge food from others, etc. are said to 'live in the long grass'.

wurr gerretyi *noun*.

Grass species. *Alloteropsis semialata*.

K: Wurrgerretyi yemi ket i fungguli nide yemi gulgul, i yiwi lalirr kana. You cut the stems of wurrgerretyi and use them to scoop out sugarbag and eat it.

wurgurru *noun*.

Devil, with cat-like claws and a hooked tail.

wurirr *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr*.

Move something, place something elsewhere, shift something out of the way.

W: 'Aya, ngani madiwap pe ngara fipal pe dedanggurr?', menyngirrki. Musyulng deminy wurirr, wanninggi madiwap merretmen. 'Hey, can I jump in and get a lift back to camp?', he asked us. So he moved the swags (to make room) and that bloke and his wife jumped in.

► **dim** *verb intr*.

Shift your position, move to sit somewhere else.

K: Mendi pagu yiwi wurirr! Move over closer here!

► **yenim** *verb tr*.

Bind something up with string, make a net.

wurrmuy *noun*.

Speargrass seed heads. *Sorghum intrans*.

wurr ngekin *noun*.

Horizontal band of grass-fire smoke in the distance.

K: Kene nawa yenim puppup. Wurrngekin wuni gibem. I wonder who's burning grass. There's a band of grass-fire smoke over there.

wurr panangalan *noun*

Speargrass species, very tall.

wurr piri *noun*.

Grass species (very dense and hard to walk through).

wurr tisyari *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. The time about late May to early June when the speargrass has dried out

and died off, and is ready to be burned.
Literally: 'dry grass'.

-wurru *noun suffix*.

1. Goes on nouns to convey a sense of instruction.

K: Aya, kinyi wurru. Hey, here's alright (no need to go any further on).

2. Goes on nouns to convey a sense of correction.

K: Minmi, wuni pefi wurru. No, that track there (not the one you're going down).

3. Goes on nouns to convey a sense of criticising, blaming.

K: Yerrngayi wurru. It's mine, alright.

4. Goes on nouns to convey a sense of complaint.

K: Ngayi madiket wurru. I'm hungry!

wurruke (W) See **wirrike** (K).

wurruke nime (W) See **wirrike nime** (K).

wurru (W) See **wirim** (K).

wurrumadi *adjectival noun*.

Stubborn, determined, strong-willed.

Someone who never lets up once they put their mind to something. Derivations: *wawurrumadi, wurwurrumadi*.

wurrurmuy *coverb + bodypart*

► **yenim** *verb intr*.

Shy, be shy.

K: Yenim wurrurmuy wurru! She's so shy.

wurr wamanggal *noun*.

Grass species.

wurr wirribem dudutyamu *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. That time near the end of the wet season when speargrass seed heads are all swollen and hanging heavily.

wurr wirribem filgarri *time noun*.

Season name: based on the speargrass cycle. That time of year when speargrass stalks are beginning to dry out and turn a reddish colour.

wurwalirrpurr *noun*.

Thin, skinny woman.

wurwamumu *noun*.

Policewoman.

K: Wurwamumu kana din plitytesyin kinyi.

There's a policewoman at this police station.

wurwedimuy (W) See **wurwetimuy** (K).

wurwerityi *noun*.

Girl who is just developing breasts.

wurwetimuy (K),

wurwedimuy (W) *noun*.

Little girl.

K: Wurwetimuy ngayi ngini ngupungnge fifili ngaganim. I've been searching around for my little girl. Derivations: *wawetimuy*.

wuryedi tyityipi *noun*.

Promiscuous woman, a woman who has many lovers.

wuryenim man *noun*.

Baby girl that's just learnt to crawl.

Derivations: *wayenim man*.

wuryeninggisyi (K),

wurkeninggisyi (W) *noun*.

Girl whose breasts are just beginning to grow, with just the nipples swollen.

See **yeninggisyi** 'canoe'.

wuryenin leli *noun*.

Baby that's just learnt to walk.

Derivations: *wayenin leli*.

wuryikayi *kinterm*.

Daughter, my daughter.

This term is a blend of **wuryiki** 'daughter' and **ngayi** 'my'.

wuryiki *kinterm*.

Daughter. A woman calls her own daughter *wuryiki*. A man calls his sister's daughter *wuryiki*. Also great grandmother.

See **yeti** for a man's term for his daughter.

wuryin'gini *noun*.

New mother, a mother with her first child. See **yin'gini** 'raw/fresh'.

wusye *noun*.

1. Head hair.

K: Amimbi bakuty deme baty tye, nyinda nimbi wusye ngebem piket. He had too many headlice, that's why I cut his hair. See **wasyan** for body hair.

2. Hairbelt, a traditional belt of woven hair worn around the waist.

wut *coverb*

► **mem** *verb intr*.

Heavy, be heavy.

K: Warrgadi kinyi wut meng ngindi. This

wutitmi

bag is too heavy for me.

wutitmi *noun*

Heavy.

K: Aya kinyi wutitmi wurru! Hey, this is too heavy!

wuty (redup: wutyit) *coverb*

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Pour out (of liquid), spill, be leaking.

K: Ya, kuri yaga yaganim wuty! Hey, your beers spilling!

W: Kuru yenin wuty. The water's running out.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Throw water away, discard liquid.

K: Ngu wuty ngini. I'm going to throw it away.

► **wupun** *verb tr.*

Spread things around, distribute things over an area (e.g. deal out playing cards, arrange rocks over the base of a ground oven).

K: Ngete yu wutyity yenggi nide! Spread the hot rocks around the fire base!

► **wudupun** *verb tr.*

Splash liquid out of a container because you are moving with it. (e.g. walk along with a full bucket of water, slopping it out as you go).

► **yirripin** *verb intr.*

Go along deliberately spilling something.

K: Nelen yirrini wutyit tye tyiminy. He was pouring out the cement for the road.

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Splash water out.

wuwu *noun.*

Dog, domesticated canines. *Canis familiaris*.

wuwu *coverb.*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Splash the surface of the water (of fish only), as fish swirling below the surface do.

K: Aya tyagannawa dim wuwu? Hey what's that splashing there?

Yy

yaga *demonstrative.*

That, that one there. An anaphoric demonstrative standing for something already mentioned.

W: Kanbi yaga minbe merrendi

ganytyawam eplen nide, nimbi gani lala ngarapa wurru. You can't take that didjeridu onto the plane, it's too fragile, it might split.

yagama *noun.*

Woomera. A kind of small woomera used for throwing long bamboo-shafted spears. Compare with **kurim**.

yagateyirre *place noun.*

Back there, back in that place.

K: Adetyerr kide? Yagateyirre ngaganim pirr. Where's the bait? Oh, I've left it back there.

yakarra *interjection.*

1. Hey, lookout! (e.g. seeing a kid in danger).

2. Oh no!, Oh shit!, Isn't that terrible!

K: Yakarra!, kene kinyi dani fityerrngal tye yedi, syirre yerri ngindi? Oh no! Who's been messing about with my stuff behind my back?

3. Hey, cool! (e.g. seeing someone do something really clever).

4. Poor thing! (an exclamation of sympathy on hearing bad news).

K: Yakarra! Poor thing!

yakay *interjection.*

Look out !, Ouch !, Shit !

See also **yakarra**.

yanggarmada *noun.*

Mermaid, freshwater mermaids that live in creeks.

Yara *placename.***yarrowul** *coverb*

► **dim** *verb intr.*

Speared, be speared, have something piercing you.

K: Ngirim yarrowul. I've got a spear in me.

► **yenim** *verb intr.*

Speared, be speared, move along with a spear stuck in you.

yen'gi

- **wibem** *verb intr.*
Talk or sing non-stop (talk for hours, sing all night, etc.).
- yawul** *noun.*
Spear (this is a generic term for any type of bamboo-shafted spear).
K: Kulyinimbi wawukume yawul ninggi warrim pawal. Yesterday one man was speared with a bamboo spear.
W: Kulyinimbi wawunggume yawul ninggi warriny pawal.
- yawunggi** (W) See **mudityi** (K).
- yeddininy** *noun.*
Sandalwood tree. *Santalum album.*
- yedi** (K), **mipurr** (W) *noun.*
1. Man, adult male.
K: Yedi wuni kene? Who is that man?
W: Mipurr wunu kene?
2. Male, of humans and animals.
W: Emenggin, mipurr, danguru wagarri dem baty. A goanna, a male one, has two penises.
- yedi geme** (K), **mipurr eme** (W) *noun.*
Kidney-fat stealer, sorcerer.
- yedi wuti** (K), **wangurbak** (W) *noun.*
Uncircumcised boy.
See also **wuralfawurr** as an alternative Ngen'giwumirri term.
- yeleli** *coverb*
► **dagam** *verb intr.*
Run.
- yeli** *coverb*
► **dagam** *verb intr.*
Walk.
- yeliyi** *noun.*
Wax from the honey of *wugurruk* and *dula* bees.
See also **fwa**.
- yelmarrawuk** *noun.*
Tree species. The seeds of this tree can give you blistered skin which turn into sores.
- yelsyen** *noun.*
Tree species (unidentified).
- Yembiying** *placename.*
- yendi** (W) See **-deti** (K).
- yenggi** *noun.*
1. Fire, flame, a light.
K: Wurr yaga minde yudi pup yenggi nana

ganin pul nime! Don't set fire to the grass, in case we get burnt!

W: Yenggi yerim baty? Have you got a light on you?

2. Firewood.

K: Yenggi yudi miwul pagu! Bring back some firewood with you!

See also **yenggiba** 'firewood'.

yenggiba *noun.*

Firewood.

K: Dirrkuri ngambani karrbu ngini yenggiba ngini. We are going down the river bank for firewood.

yenggi bulbulfi *noun.*

Heat of a fire.

yenggidawan (W) See **yenggitawan** (K).

yenggimirri (W) See **yengqipurr** (K).

yenggimisyi *noun.*

Mistletoe species. *Amyema sanguineum.*

yengqipurr (K), **yenggimirri** (W) *noun.*

Firestick, a burning stick used to carry fire or set other fires.

yenggisyar (W) See **yenggityen** (K).

yenggitawan (K),

yenggidawan (W) *noun.*

Smoke.

K: Yenggitawan nyinda pagu, wuni yiwi!

There's too much smoke, sit over there!

yenggityen (K), **yenggisyar** (W) *noun.*

Charcoal, coals.

K: Minde yenggi, yenggityen napa. Not in the flames, just on the coals.

yenggi yin'gini *noun.*

Wet, green timber (used for making a smoky fire).

yen'gi *coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Explain something to someone. Give someone something to think about. Put an idea in someone's mind.

K: Yeyi ninggi ngan'gi demewirr yen'gi yedi, waddine wertryeri. He explained the message to them, and the other mob listened to him.

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Turn-take, have your turn in a conversation.

W: Kukuk, ngemi yen'gi nyine! Hang on, it's my turn to speak now!

yenim

yenim *simple verb intr.*

1. Go, travel, move, be in motion.

K: Kide pefi yaganim? Where are you going to?*W: Tawun pagu wani pe?* Is she coming to town?2. Have a quality, to be X. *Yenim* combines with nominals, like 'happy' and 'lonely' in the examples below, to attribute that quality to a person. Note that the choice of *yenim* 'go' implies that this quality is fairly permanent or habitual. See **dim** 'sit' for the attribution of transitory qualities.*K: Felfi yenim.* He lives alone, he's unmarried.*W: Lamurity yenim.* She's a happy person.**yeninggisi** (K), **keninggisi** (W) *noun.*

Canoe.

K: Kultyinimbi engelin ngaddi tye yeninggisyi werri. Yesterday we went fishing in the canoe.*W: Kultyinimbi agarartyintyi ne ngaddi tye keninggisyi werre.*See also **kinawu**.**yeninggu** *noun.*Person whose child has died (especially recently). Derivations: *wayeninggu*, *wuryeninggu*.**yerifun** *noun.*

Dry.

K: Walipan yani kurr pagu, yerifun kana. Bring in the clothes, they're dry now.**yerifunmuy** *adjectival noun.*

Reliable, quiet, easy to get along with.

K: Wayerifunmuy kirri. He's real easy to get along with. Derivations: *wayerifunmuy*, *wuryerifunmuy*.**yerramire** *noun.*Lily species. *Crinum angustifolium*.**yerranemuni** *noun.*

Love potion, yellow and white clay used magically to make someone love you.

K: Yerranemuni ngemimbi baty ngini. I'll get you some of that love potion.**yerrapukek** *noun.*

Undies, knickers, any kind of underwear.

K: Yerrapukek kinyi kene nem? Whose undies are these?**yerratatngini** *noun.*Banksia. *Banksia dentata*.**yerrbarrir** *noun.*Tree species, myrtle. *Calytrix exstipulata*.**yerrdadirrityerr** *noun.*Tree species. *Aidia racemosa*. This tree has reddish brown fruit that birds eat, but which is not eaten by humans.**yerrdagarri** *noun.*

Message stick.

yerrdamurri *noun.*Tree species. *Wrightia saligna* and *pubescens*.*K: Tyundityi werrme wurity waddi. Palayin deti nganggidi puppup.* They used to make fishing spears out of this wood. We also use it for firesticks.**yerrdebi dityunggurr** *noun.*

Short trousers.

yerrden *noun.*

Coolibah tree.

yerrdepi *noun.*

Hat.

yerrderrimurri *noun.*

The base spine part of a dillybag that is the first bit you make.

yerrdetyerikerre *noun.*Tree species. *Piliostigma malabaricum*.**yerrdetyirri** *noun.*

Power points, light switches.

yerrdinytyi *noun.*Smoke tree. *Eucalyptus bigalerita* and *pruinosa*.**yerrdirrinybuk** *noun.*Tree species. *Eucalyptus foelscheana*.*K: Adirrinybuk nyinnin alalirr.* You can eat the insect galls of this tree.**yerrdirrngirr** *noun.*

Bush species (unidentified) with prolific purple flowers. The forks are used for woomera hooks.

yerrefenggu *noun.*

Shooting star. In the olden days, people thought shooting stars (and jet streams) were signs of impending 'payback' revenge killings.

yerrfagu *noun.*Tree species. *Melaleuca argentea*, *Melaleuca nervosa*, *Melaleuca viridiflora*.

yerrkalaninytyininytyi

yerrfengge *noun*.

Tree species. *Petalostigma pubescens*. K: *Ngurrr napa yenin lalirr yerrfengge*. Emus like to eat the fruit of *yerrfengge*.

yerrfinbin *noun*.

Tree species. *Brachychiton diversifolius*.

yerrfini *noun*.

Bloodwood. *Eucalyptus polycarpa*, *Eucalytus bleeseri*.

yerrfiny *noun*.

Sap, juice of a tree, any liquid coming out of a tree, including honey.

See **yerrngilmil**.

yerrfirr *noun*.

Foot of a tree, base of a tree trunk.

yerrfiti *noun*.

Tree species (unidentified).

yerrfulimurri *noun*.

Wattle species. *Acacia hemignosta*. The leaves and small branches of this tree can be crushed and put in small billabongs to poison fish. Fish stunned in this way will swim slowly near the surface and can be easily caught.

yerrfurra *noun*

Tree species. *Alphitonia excelsa*. Derivations: *Mifurra*. This tree has a dense canopy which provides excellent shade.

yerrganggi *noun*.

Upright firestick, the firestick that you rub in your hands (as opposed to the horizontal one that you drill into). Compare with **yerrmadi**.

yerrgarrfuri (K), **yerrgarrfuru** (W) *noun*

Bark of a tree. Derivations: *Migarrfuri*, *agarrfuri*.

yerrgarrfuru (W) See **yerrgarrfuri** (K).**yerrgeminyminy** *noun*.

Bush apple. *Syzygium eucalyptoides* ssp. *eucalyptoides*.

K: *Yerrgeminyminy awin deti wannin lalirr*. Bush apples are eaten by black bream fish, too.

yerrgererr *noun*.

Tree species. *Eucalyptus ferruginea*.

yerrgi *noun*.

Ridge pandanus. *Pandanus spiralis*.

yerrgirriny *noun*.

Wattle species. *Acacia difficilis*, *A aulacocarpa*, *A dimidiata*, *A holosericea*, *A latescens*, *A pellita* and *A platycarpa*.

K: *Yerrkirriny kirri nyinnin yewirr nginifiny*. *Kirriny yebi garritada*, *kuri kana yemipul*, *i warrangari fungguli nide ngambi fimadityat*. *Yerrgirriny* is the name of the tree itself. You can peel the inner bark of this tree, wash it in water, then when it's clean, use it to poke into sugarbag (honey). Most of these subspecies of acacias provide a soapy lather. Ripe seeds are rubbed briskly between the palms of the hands with a bit of water, and produce a soap-like lather. This can be used as a soap, or it can be applied to the skin to relieve itchy grub rash.

yerrguli *noun*.

Snake vine. *Tinospora smilacina*. K: *Miringgi wayim purrngpurng parrikut nide i wirrini tyurr i dengini yubu waddi*. They used to boil snake vine leaves in a billy and wash with it to improve their health.

yerrindi *noun*.

Chant, magical chant used by a sorcerer.

yerrnganikide (K),

yerrnginikide (W) *interrogative*.

Which type of tree?

W: *Yawurr yerrkinyi yerrnginikide*? What kind of tree is this one? Derivations: *anganikide*, *minganikide*.

yerringgini *noun*.

Yellow clay.

yerriwirr *time noun*.

Afterwards, do something at a later time, in the future.

K: *Membirr kana wannin leli yerriwirr*.

The kids will wander around here afterwards (after the old people have all gone).

yerrkalaninytyininytyi *noun*.

Tree species. *Diospyros cordifolia*. The outer bark of this tree is scraped off to reveal the inner orange bark. This inner bark is boiled up to give a grey/black dye.

yerrkige

yerrkige *noun*.

Stingy, 'tight-arsed', ungenerous.

K: Yakarra yerrkinyige, mani minde yangi fime tye. Nyinyi yiba tyip yimi tyeri ngini!

Oh, you're such a tight-arse!, never giving me money. Well, next time I'll be the one who forgets you! See also **weri nguri**.

yerrkinefi *place noun*.

In sight, in an open clear visible spot.

K: Awapurpurk wannim tyutyurr yerrkinefi. The kids are swimming there in sight.

yerrmadi *noun*.

Horizontal firestick, the bottom firestick that you drill into (as opposed to the vertical one that you twirl in your hands).

Compare with **yerrganggi**.

yerrmakarri *noun*.

Period, menstruation (lit. bad thing).

K: Yerrmakarri wupun du. She's got her period.

yerrmanarrk *noun*.

Red flowering kurrajong. *Brachychiton megaphyllus*.

yerrmanggi *noun*.

Mangrove species, freshwater mangrove.

Also known as 'itchy tree'. *Barringtonia acutangula*.

yerrmanmanba *noun*.

White apple. *Syzygium eucalyptoides* ssp. *bleseeri*.

yerrmasyi *noun*.

Tidal mangrove tree species.

yerrmasyi *noun*.

Thick coastal mangrove forest.

K: Yerrmasyi yirripin wunnimbinapa, yewe dangim fidirryat. The mangrove forest extends that way, running right up to the sea.

Yerrmenem girim *placename*.

yerrmenytyi *noun*.

Song.

yerrmirrsyi *noun*.

Cyprus pine. *Callytris intratropica*.

yerrmurri (K), **yerrmurru** (W) *noun*.

Yellow bee eggs found in sugarbag honey.

yerrmurru (W) See **yerrmurri** (K).

yerrngammuk *noun*.

Resin, any resin exuded by trees. Some resins are considered chewable.

yerrnganmimbi *noun*.

Leichardt pine. *Nauclea orientalis*.

K: Yerrnganmimbi kuderra ngirrgifiriny i dirrpederr wirribem. Yirng nimbi dege yimi wa yani firwap yewirr kinyi nide.

Miyi nyin wannin lalirr deti. Leichardt pine grows around billabongs, creeks and rivers. If you want sea turtles, try fishing under these trees. These turtles eat the fruit.

yerrnganmirr *noun*.

Tree species (no common name known).

Lophostemon grandiflorus.

yerrngantyamu *noun*.

Tree species (no common name known).

Clerodendrum floribundum and *costatum*

K: Yerrngantyamu palayin ngini yana pal.

Yenggi nimbi minde yenggi palayin kana ya pup. You can cut down *yerrngantyamu* for firesticks. If you have no fire, you can rub one up with these.

yerrngilmil *noun*.

Milky white sap of succulent plants. See

ngilmil 'semen'.

yerrnginikide (W)

See **yerringanikide** (K).

yerrngugurr *noun*.

Tamarind. *Tamarindus indica*.

Derivations: *Mingugurr*.

yerrngulfi *noun*.

Root, generic term for a tree root.

yerrpelpel *noun*.

Swamp bloodwood. *Eucalyptus*

ptychocarpa. *Fungguli yerrkinda nide*

yenim wapup. It's common to find honey in this tree.

yerrsya *noun*.

Cycad palm. *Cycas armstrongii*.

yerrsya *noun*.

Coral tree. *Erythrina variegata* ssp. *orientalis*.

yerrsnyentyi *noun*.

Milkwood. *Alstonia actinophylla*.

K: Membirr etyetye beyi baty wannigi

fulirr wirirr yerrkinninmbi yewirr

yerrsnyentyi ka. Membirr watypela nimbi

yetyin

beyi baty deme nyin deti wirrme.
Wamumu ngini wanniyirri yety. Deme
apirrine wirrme waddi. Kala ninggi
wuduniwirr pupurity. Parents used to rub
 newborn babies with the charcoal from
 this Milkwood tree. They had to do this
 with the babies born from white men, to
 disguise them from the police. The
 mothers had to do this to hide them.

yerrsyewe (W) See **yerrweyi** (K).

yerrsyiguri *noun.*

Splinter.

yerrsyinge *noun.*

River pandanus. *Pandanus aquaticus.* K:
Awin, ngalwangga i yirrng wannin lalirr
yerrsyinge. Bream, short necked turtles,
 and green sea turtles eat pandanus nuts.

yerrsyingge *noun.*

Nut tree. *Terminalia grandiflora*
 K: *Yerrsyingge midamuy napa yusyi waty,*
fepi ninggi yebi du i yebi mata. To eat the
 nuts of the Nut Tree, you need to bash
 them with a rock, and then peel them.

yerrtisyari *noun.*

Dead tree, dead branch.

yerrtyagani *indefinite pronoun.*

Everything.

K: *Ngatya nayin yedi tyerrakul tye, i gagu,*
dede, yedi, falmi, i yerrtyagani putyputy
meyime yedi. God spoke and he created
 animals, country, men and women,
 everything.

yerrtyarrama *noun.*

Something used or borrowed
 temporarily, a short term thing.

K: *Yerrtyarrama ngini wurru ngemi baty?*

I'll just take this for a day or so, OK?

yerrtyinem *noun.*

Bra.

yerrwadi *noun.*

Tree species. *Lophostemon lactifluus.*

yerrwasyanderri *noun.*

Hessian bag, potato sack.

K: *Yerrwasyanderri yebingindi derridu,*
kala nganim. Find me a hessian bag,
 we're going looking for dyes.

yerrwatypala *noun.*

Introduced things, whitefella's stuff.

yerrwerrpurrkultyi *noun.*

Evening star.

yerrweyi (K), **yerrsyewe** (W) *noun.*

Strichnine tree. *Strychnos lucida.*

yerrwire *noun.*

Woollybutt tree. *Eucalyptus miniata.*

Kanbi werrme wurity yerrmenytyi ngini.

Fungguli yenim wapup yerrwire nide.

They make didjeridus out of this tree, for
 singing. Woollybutts also often have
 honey.

yerrwirimbi *noun.*

White gum tree. *Eucalyptus clavigera,*

E confertiflora, E foelscheana,

E grandiflora, E alba, Xanthostemon

paradoxus.

K: *Eucalyptus alba* — *Kini yewirr*
malarrgu ngini. *Eucalyptus alba* is good
 for turtle poking sticks.

K: *Eucalyptus clavigera* — *bafun yerryubu*
yerrtyarrawu yudi mipit. *Demeng*
garritada adany ayubu kana. *Eucalyptus*
clavigera is a good source of ash for
 mixing with chewing tabacco.

K: *Eucalyptus paradoxus walkity wemi ta*
fungguli wemi wurity ngini i ewerrmisya
wu waga ngini. When *Eucalyptus*
paradoxus flower's bloom, then it is time
 to find honey and dig for crocodile eggs.

yerrwuwu *noun.*

Creeping vine species. *Protasparagus*
racemosus. *Yerrwuwu wudini bul wuni wat*
dengini werrmewirr pul. *Walkity finy yubu*
napa. They used to boil this up as a body
 wash. The flowers have a beautiful smell.

yety *coverb*

► **yirripin** *verb intr.*

Afraid, be afraid.

W: *Walfaga ne yirrimbin yety.* He's afraid
 of buffaloes.

yetyi *kinterm.*

Child. For a man, *yetyi* is his own son and
 daughter. For a woman, *yetyi* is her
 brother's son and daughter. For a
 woman's own children, see **wayiki** and
wuryiki.

yetyin *simple verb tr.*

Take or bring someone somewhere, take
 or bring something along.

yetytyerrawu

K: Yawangngi tawun! Take me into town!

yetytyerrawu *noun*.

Chewing tobacco.

yewe (K), **syewe** (W) *noun*.

Sea, ocean, saltwater.

yewedirr (K), **syewedirr** (W) *noun*.

Seaside, beach.

yeyi *demonstrative*.

Other, another, a different thing.

yeyininggi *demonstrative*.

Other way, another way (to do something).

yi *interjection*.

Yes, yeah.

-yi

My X. This suffix is a contracted form of the pronoun *ngayi* 'my', which attaches to kinterms to mean 'my kin'. e.g. *ngatyayi* 'my dad', *kalayi* 'my mum', *abayi* 'my little brother/sister', etc.

K: Ngenikeyi kakkpirri gaganim. My sister's already gone on ahead.

yiba (K), **yibe** (W) *time noun*.

Later.

K: Epe dangingngi geda, kakkana ngumbudam wul. Ngatya ngayi mem, 'Yiba etye pagu ngumbuda wul'. But I was feeling sad because we had to go. Then dad said, 'Sometime later we'll return here again'.

W: Yibe nga fime pe, wemimbi kerrety pe. I'll give it to her later, she'll mind it for you.

yibe (W) See **yiba** (K).

yidirmadi *noun*.

Washaway, eroded ground.

yife (K), **werrfe** (W) *place noun*.

Over there, a bit further over.

K: Yife pefi ngunu. Just try a bit further over.

W: Werrfe yirrim pagu, ngayi kinyi yirrim pe. You stand just over there, and I'll stand just here (leaving only a small space between us).

Contrasts with **kinyi** 'here' and **wuni** 'there'. **Yife** is typically used in opposition to **kinyi**, providing for a contrast between two positions, neither of which are very far away.

yife (K), **werrfe** (W) *demonstrative*.

That one just over there.

Contrasts with **kinyi** 'this' and **wuni** 'that'. **Yife** is typically used in opposition to **kinyi**, providing for a contrast between two things, neither of which are very far away.

yifeninggi (K),

werrfeninggi (W) *place noun*.

This side of X. Contrasts with **kinninggi** by marking a place that is a little further away, but not a long way away.

K: Yerryeyi yifeninggi ya fityat. Leave the other one a little this side of it.

W: Ngambara menytyigerrgirr nide pe, wamanggal nyin ngarrnguweri nyine wiri pe, nyinyi werrfeninggi, ngayi kinninggi ngana gulirr pe. We'll circle around on it, so the wallaby will be between us, you go that side of him, and I'll circle around this side of him.

Compare **wunninggi** 'the other side of X', and **kinninggi** 'this side of X'.

yifeta yerre *place noun*

Back there. In the place we were before.

Note that this one of a set of similar terms, including *in'girri yerre*, *wunde yerre*, *wuni yerre*, which all appear to mean the same thing.

See also **wunde yerre**, **in'girri yerre**, **wuniyerre**.

yika (W) See **yingga** (K).

yilil *coverb*

► **dinyinggin** *verb tr.*

Recognise something, be able to distinguish something visually.

K: Nginyinggin ngirim, epe minde nginyinggin yilil! I'm looking, but I can't make it out!

► **dangim** *verb tr.*

Write something down, make a record of something.

K: Ngambi yilil ngini ngan'gi madewetimbi. I'll write down a story from long ago.

► **weyim** *verb tr.*

Tell stories about someone, discuss someone's behaviour.

W: Ngini kinyi gumu deme ngumum,

awayeyi ninggi werrengi yilil. If I behave like this, other people will talk about me.

► **dingin** *verb tr.*

Tell a story.

K: Ngembi yilil ngini. I'm going to tell you a story.

► **wudupun** *verb intr.*

Look neat and tidy, be well groomed.

K: Ngudupun yilil. I'm (all dressed up and) looking nice and neat.

► **diwen** *reflexive verb.*

Talk about yourself.

yiliwudu (W) See **aliyi** (K).

Yilyere *placename.*

yimbiyimbi *noun.*

Paperbark forest.

yingga (K), **yika** (W) *interjection.*

Take it!

Also reduced to **ingga** and sometimes just **ngga**.

yin'gini *noun.*

Raw, uncooked, fresh.

Derivations: *ayin'gini*, *miyin'gini*.

yintyat *place noun.*

Inside.

K: Mirring wuni ngini yintyat. We'll have that meeting inside. Loanword from English/Kriol.

yipe *kinterm.*

'Aunty', father's sister, mother-in-law.

yipe masyu *kinterm.*

'Little aunty', name for an aunt who is a small child.

yipuli *noun.*

Soiled backside (of children). See also **bingini**.

yiri — **madi** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Block off access to country, deny permission for someone to enter country.
K: Yiri ngim madi wirrde. I blocked off access to my country from them.

yiri — **pi** *coverb + bodypart*

► **mem** *verb intr.*

Feel shame, be 'shamed', feel embarrassed, feel exposed.

K: Yiri ngim pi nide. I'm embarrassed by him.

yiridirr *noun.*

Toothache, sharp nerve pain in the teeth caused by eating something astringent (like tamarinds, or salty plums).

yirifiny *noun.*

Sweet tasting.

yirifinytyerr *adjectival noun.*

Sweet talker, someone who talks people into things. Derivations: *wayirifinytyerr*, *wuryirifinytyerr*.

-yirre *noun suffix.*

Actually, correctly, instead. This suffix attaches to nouns indicating that noun as the correct thing, in contrast to some other mistaken thing (e.g. Its not X, but Y-yirre that is the case).

K: Minmi, wuni yirre yenim wap dede nem. No (he's not where you think he is), he's actually back there in his camp.

W: Ngem fiket were ngiminyne, epe yetyi yirre ngumbumumne. I mistakenly called him 'brother', but actually it's 'son' that you and me are supposed to call him.

yirrimbin (W) See **yirripin** (K).

yirringgu *noun.*

Kidney.

K: Yirringgu wulek ngaganim. My kidneys are crook.

yirripin (K), **yirrimbin** (W) *simple verb intr.*

Travel, go somewhere for a particular purpose.

K: Amungal pagu yirrini tye. He travelled here via Adelaide River.

yirriwultyi *noun.*

Slime, a kind of slimey green weed found in billabongs.

yirrng *noun.*

Turtle, Green sea turtle. *Carettochelys insculpta*.

yirryirr *noun.*

Ringworm.

K: Kene kinyi yirryirmuy! Who's this ringwormy one!

yisyapul (W) See **minytyirri** (K).

yity *noun.*

Log cabin tobacco.

K: Tyen ngang'gi nawa nyinnin 'yity'? What language does that word 'yity' come from?

yu

Speakers of Ngan'gi think of this as a loanword, but it's source is a bit of a mystery.

yu *interjection.*

Yes, yeah.

yubu *noun.*

Good, well, goodness, health.

K: Tyikpela ngagadi tye, epe detyengi

yubu ngirim. I've been sick, but now I'm good.

yubu (redup: yubuyubu) *nominal as coverb*

► **dem** *verb tr.*

Make something good, cure or fix something.

W: Letembirri nyinyi yemi yubuyubu. You fix all your paperwork up first.

yu mem *noun.*

Join in, participate, consent to something.

K: Felfi pirri ngini madiwirri tye, epe yu

mem kinyi pirri ka! Well I was (happily)

playing here all by myself, but now

everyone's gone and joined in!

Historically derived from a verb meaning 'to say "yes"', but this word no longer inflects as a verb. Sometimes the expression *yu mem nimbi* is used to refer to 'long ago'.

yurami *noun.*

Song and dance style from the Kimberley region.

yurayura *noun.*

Stick for hitting geese.

yuridagarri *noun.*

Shotgun.

yurideme *noun.*

Boxing, fistfighting.

K: Demewatypala ninggi yurideme ninggi

werrmegu ngini. They're going to box whitefella way.

yuri fuke (K),

syiri marrawuk (W) *noun.*

Cyclone.

yurigarrityinmuy (K),

syirigarrityinmuy (W) *noun.*

Boomerang.

See also **kunyungun**.

yurikufa (K), **syirikufa** (W) *noun.*

Crowbar. A blend of *yuri* 'weapon' and

kuva which is a loanword from English/Kriol 'crowbar'.

yuriyawurr (K), **syiriyawurr** (W) *noun.*

Fighting stick.

yuruwanarr (K), **syiriwanarr** (W) *noun.*

Lightning.

yusyim *coverb*

► **mem** *verb tr.*

Use something.

W: Musyulng wudini fityi tye wakay,

yerrnem yerrdede peyi nimbi yusyim

ngirrminygu. He rolled up the swags,

those ones of his, that we'd used from his place.

abandon a place*disen* + garri da
Aboriginal English.....Ngaŋ'gi watypala
about.....-ngini
about timeetye ninggi
absent.....*wupun* + fi ket
accented speechngaŋ'gi patyurru,
perperknginityerr
accompany.....dudupi
accompany
 someone home.....*yetyin* + madi
actually.....-yirre
acquire or learn
 things.....*dim* + wa
add more layers.....*dangin* + derri wirr
add water to
 something*wupun* + syi
Adelaide RiverAmungal
adjust the volume*dem* + tyerr
airplane.....erriplen
afraid.....*yirripin* + yety
after that time.....-nimbi
afterbirthbarra barra
afternoon.....mirrikultyi
afternoon, latemirri wupun tidi
afterwards.....yerriwirr
again-deti
aggressive*wupun* + fi way
aggressive gesture.....*direm* + pi gat
aheadfangu
air pocket in one
 end of an eggadirrngini
airstrip.....etytrip
alcoholic personturangganmen
alight from
something*dim* + karrbu
alive.....bilirri
all day long.....tyip

appreciate

appreciate a place
 when it's bathed
 in sunshine *dinyinggin* + *madi* *gatit*
 appreciate another
 perspective *depi dem* + *baty*
 apply medicine *dangim* + *tyerr* *fulirr*
 approve *wetimbi*
 argue as a group *beyin* + *tyerr-*
 arguing *agimin*
 argument *ki*
 arise *daram* + *fi* *tit*
 arm *minmifirr*
 armband *pinpin*
 armless *tyutba*
 armpit *dawanytyirr*
 armpit sweat *wanytyirrfiny*
 arranged marriage *ngaga*
 arrest someone *dem* + *tip*
 arrive first *wudupun* + *ngidiket*
 arrive in big groups *wudem* + *fi* *tyerr* *wuty*
 as well *-deti*
 ash *bafun*
 ask a favour *yenim* + *kay*
 ask a question *dangim* + *tyerr* *pu*
 asthma *etyma*
 at -nide
 at that place *ngan-*
 attach something *menggin* + *tyap*
 attach things to
 the wall *menggin* + *perpikr*
 attach yourself to
 a person *menggin* + *garri* *tyap*
 attempt to do
 something *wudupun* + *mi* *leng*
 aunty *andi*, *yipe*
 available *yenim* + *pap*
 avert your eyes *dinyerrem* + *fi* *gen'ge*
 awake *fil* + *mem* + *muy*
 awaken *daram* + *tit*
 away *-pefi*
 axe *makurruny*

Bb

baby *membirrreti*
 baby animal *amibe*
 baby catfish *awuntyerryin'gini*
 baby, cute *bilenynger*
 baby girl *amuduluny*

baby girl that's just
 learnt to crawl *wuryenim* *man*
 baby kangaroo or
 wallaby *afilfilmuy*, *awasyanderri*
 baby talk *ngan'gi* *anguty*
 baby that's just
 learnt to walk *wuryenin* *leli*
 back *-derri-*
 back here *kinyyerre*
 back of head *detyunmi*
 back of upper body *dederri*
 back there *wuniyerre*
 bad *wulek*
 bad man *walenggirr*
 bad spirit *adida*
 bag *peyk*
 bait for fishing *adetyerr*
 bald *wasyangaripi*
 bale water out of
 a boat *wupun* + *mi* *syarr*
 balls *damurri*
 bamboo *kanbi*
 banana *panana*
 bandage *daram* + *gu* *baty*
 bandicoot *adityibi*, *efekimi*
 bank of a creek *dirrferr*
 banknotes (money) *wa*
 banksia tree *yerratatngini*, *atatngini*
 banter style of
 language *ngan'gi* *wilewile*
 banyan tree *finyiti*
 baptise *dangim* + *pi* *kek*
 bar-shouldered dove *awululu*
 barge *syelerriny*
 barge in uninvited *wudem* + *fi* *purr*
 bark of a dog *dangim* + *fi*
 bark of a tree *yerrgarrfuri*
 bark of a tree that
 provides a
 grey/black dye *kalaninytyininytyi*
 bark shelter *kari*
 barramundi
 (adult females) *atyalmerri*
 barramundi
 fingerling (males) *adityi*
 bash something into
 something else *webem* + *wirr*
 bathe *dim* + *tyurr*

blisters

bathe in a group (of birds).....	<i>wudem + wa</i>
beach	<i>yewedirr</i>
beard	<i>tyerrwasyan</i>
beat someone to something	<i>wudupun + ngidiket</i>
beautiful	<i>wurpupuritymuy</i>
because	<i>-nimbi</i>
because of	<i>-ngini</i>
because of what?	<i>tyagannimbi</i>
bed	<i>pit</i>
bee (generic)	<i>afungguli</i>
bee species	<i>pinggilsya</i>
bees, swarm	<i>tyirrity</i>
beer	<i>kuri, kuri tyanbalarrk</i>
beetle	<i>apurrngekin</i>
beetle (generic)	<i>adudumenderri</i>
before	<i>apirri</i>
before sundown	<i>mirrininggi</i>
beginning to	<i>-pefi, -kana</i>
behaviour	<i>dede</i>
behind	<i>syirre</i>
believe	<i>menggin + me wa</i>
belly	<i>dege</i>
belly crawl	<i>wibem + man</i>
belt (for trousers)	<i>pelk</i>
bend at the knees	<i>demen + ninytyi pal</i>
bend over backwards	<i>demen + derri ket</i>
bend over from the waist	<i>demen + derri pal</i>
bend something in your hands.....	<i>dem + madi si</i>
bent	<i>garrityin</i>
berries	<i>mimenmen</i>
berries, small (unidentified).....	<i>midiny</i>
best friend	<i>karawayirr</i>
betrothal	<i>webem + tyeri</i>
between	<i>ngarrngurreri</i>
beetle, small	<i>awarrmil</i>
bicycle	<i>pasyigil</i>
big	<i>kerre</i>
big (of intestine only)	<i>masyapu</i>
'big eye' (a teasing expression)	<i>muyfal</i>
'big hole!' (a teasing expression)	<i>ngantyerrweripurr</i>
big open space	<i>ngantyerrweri</i>
big, really huge of weather things.....	<i>tyapaty</i>
billabong	<i>kuderrri</i>
billy can; any tin can used for boiling water.....	<i>piligen, amulpiligen, parrikut</i>
billygoat plum	<i>mimenem</i>
bind something up with string	<i>yenim + wurrirr</i>
bird	<i>perriperri</i>
bird species (unidentified: long tail).....	<i>emerrkiny</i>
bird species (unidentified: red legs)	<i>awulgarri</i>
bird, small grey	<i>atyalanmurri</i>
bite someone's hand	<i>dingim + me ket</i>
bite something	<i>bengim + gatit</i>
bite something (of a dog).....	<i>dingin + syi ket</i>
bite something and remain fastened to it	<i>dingin + kerrety</i>
bite your way loose	<i>dingim + me ket</i>
bitter	<i>syinggimuy</i>
bitter tasting	<i>pasyangu</i>
black bittern	<i>agiminy</i>
black cockatoo	<i>adirrmi</i>
black duck	<i>abatymirri</i>
black hair	<i>tyik + mem + pi</i>
black kite	<i>anganpipi</i>
black plum fruit	<i>mityikmuy</i>
black snake	<i>afilpurr</i>
black soil	<i>ngityirr tyikmempi</i>
black wattle	<i>kanawarra</i>
black-faced cuckoo shrike	<i>awinytyuk</i>
blacken	<i>dim + tyik madi</i>
blacken something	<i>wayim + madi tyip</i>
bladder	<i>detyirri</i>
blanket	<i>plenggit</i>
blemished (or diseased).....	<i>webem + mi dudu</i>
blind person	<i>mirrisyarra</i>
blink your eyes	<i>palakpalak + mem + muy</i>
blister	<i>buybuy + mem + tyerr</i>
blisters on hands	<i>dem + ta</i>

blisters

blisters on feet *nagan* + *ta*
 block someone's
 view *yenim* + *lit*
 block someone's
 view of something *dangim* + *fi* *mi* *lit*
 blocked up (of a
 drain, toilet etc.) *birrbirrurr*
 blonde hair *butyeri*
 blood *fetyeny*
 bloodwood *yerrfini*
 blow *dingin* + *gen'ge* *dudu*
 blow (of wind) *wibem* + *fuy*
 blow a didjeridu *dim* + *fi*
 blow bubbles *dem* + *bubu*
 blowfly *akalangu*
 bluetongued lizard *eferri*
 blunt (of knives etc.) *tuttutmay*
 blustering *wudupun* + *puwulil*
 boob tree *kuninytyin*
 boast *dingin* + *kulkul*
 boat *syelerriny*
 body *dengini*
 body fluids *kuri*
 body hair *wasyan*
 body odours of
 people *finy*
 bog *ngityirr* *abarri*
 bogged *dim* + *tyerr* *ket*
 boil *wumirr*
 boil water *wayim* + *purrrng*
 boiling *dim* + *purrrng*
 bone *ami*
 bones in lower arm *bakalang*
 bony *aminguri*
 boomerang *yurigarrityinmuy*
 bore people *dem* + *derri* *baty*
 boring *minde* *dengini*
 born *bengim* + *baty*
 boss *menisya*
 bottle *pulng*
 bottom *dapurr*
 bottom road *mumba* *madi*
 bower bird *tyuritytyurity*
 boxing *yurideme*
 boy *wulmen*
 boyfriend/girlfriend *damuy* *werri*
 bra *yertyin*
 brain *pipiri*
 branches of trees *detyeri*

bread *lawa*
 break *dem* + *fakurr*
 break something *dem* + *pal*
 break something by
 throwing it on
 the ground *wudupun* + *lala*
 break something
 in half *dem* + *gen* *ket*
 break something in
 half (by smashing
 or chopping etc.) *webem* + *gen* *ket*
 break something in
 half with your
 foot *dagum* + *gen* *ket*
 breakfast *wupun* + *menytyi* *ket*
 breakfastless *tyerrfirri*
 bream *awin*
 bream, large bony *amiliyi*
 bream, small bony *aminyalak*
 breast *tyi*
 breast fed baby *etyetye*
 breast feed *wibem* + *tyi* *lalirr*
 breastmilk *tyi*
 breathe *dim* + *ngirkik*
 breathlessness *ngirkngirk*
 breech (of a birth) *garrityin*
 bring something
 back *wudupun* + *mi* *wul*
 broken *wulek*
 broken down *yenim* + *fakurr*
 broil *afukarri*
 brother *aba*
 brother, three or
 more people who
 call each other
 'brother' *winnyerrem* *ere*
 brother, two people
 who call each
 other 'brother' *winnyerrenngu* *were*
 brother who is a very
 old grey-haired
 man *were* *buymem*
 brother-in-law *banytyi*
 brother-in-law
 (for a man) *naga*
 brown goshawk *angiyi*
 brown seeds used
 for dyeing *mingurrr*

call

brush dust off your
bottom after sitting
on the ground.....*win* + purr tittit
brush sand off a
blanket*wudupun* + tittit
bubble gum*tyunggam*
bubbles made by
turtles*tyenytyirri*
bubbly*tyanbalarrk*
buffalo*walfaga*
'bug-eyed'*yenim* + fal muy
build a house*dangim* + fi tyat
build a shade
structure*wudupun* + pat
build up (of clouds)*dingin* + dudu
build up (of the wet
season)*lirri* + *mem*
building*wembem*
bull ant*ayipiri*
bull shark*adany*
bullock*puliki*
bully*watyenytyenmuy*
bully someone*dangim* + bileli
bulrush*wurr ferrmi*
bum*dapurr*
bumless*tyutpurr*
bumpy*tulungtulung*
bunched up*dudupi*
bundle*nugurr*
Burdekin duck
(Radjah Shellduck) ...*eperrperr*
buried in a particular
place*dingin* + tyutyuk
burn*wayim* + pul
burn (of fire)*wayim* + tyerr ket
burn country*yenim* + pup
burn country, to
clean up*wayim* + pul
burn feathers off
a bird*dinem* + wu
burn grass for
clearing*wayim* + mad
burn hot*wayim* + gerrgirr
burn through an
area*wudupun* + tada
burn something*dinem* + tyuk
burn something
(where a person
does the burning)*dinem* + ngili

burn something
(where the fire
does the burning)*wayim* + ngili
burn something
into two*wayim* + gen ket
burnt food stuck on
the bottom of a
saucepan*midarrngari*
burnt right down*kanbaltyeny*
burp*dangim* + be
burst into flames*menggin* + tyerr pup
burst something*dangim* + da
bury something*dem* + tum
bury the 'heads'
of things*webem* + pi tum
bury yourself*demen* + tum
bush*ninytyininytyi*
bush Apple*yerrgeminyminy*
bush banana*mibuymadi*
'bush black'*eme*
bush cockroach*ayerrsy*
bush cucumber*mundupan*
bush fly*amu*
bush passionfruit*taktakma*
bush plum*wilit*
bush potato*misyawuni*
'bush swallow'*adigar*
bush tobacco*muty*
bush tomato*mimukun*
bush tucker cooked
in an antbed oven*mingete*
bush turkey*angantyanu*
busy*daram* + dada
but*epe*
butcher bird*adawurr*
butter*parra*
butterfly*anunggupana*
buy things*wibem* + fayam
by yourself*mirekmirek*

Cc

cabbage palm*tyemerrmerr*
calcification*panbawuk*
calf muscle*dengidingge*
call out a list of
things*watyet* + *mem*
call out about a
death (kookaburras
do this)*dangim* + da

call

call out to someone ..*yenim* + *kay*
 call someone a
 particular kinterm ..*mem* + *mem*
 call someone by
 which kinterm?*ityi* + *mem*
 call someone on a
 telephone*ringimap* + *mem*
 call to someone from
 across a river*dingin* + *dirr gat*
 calm*bengim* + *ge tum*
 calmly*tutungini*
 calyx*midetyerr*
 camp*dede*
 camp at night*yenim* + *tu*
 camp oven*kambafin*
 campmate*wadede ngirringgu*
 can't*-nana*
 canegrass*wuntyerr*
 canned meat*tinbuli*
 canoe*yeninggisi*
 capricious*ngukarrak*
 car*murriga*
 card game*purrakat*
 cardboard*katput*
 cards*kat*
 care for someone*menggin* + *ba wa*
 carpet snake*afirripa*
 carry a weight on
 your back*daram* + *fi derri tyat*
 carry a weight on
 your hip*daram* + *fi wanytyirr tyat*
 carry out some
 activity that yields
 no result*dangim* + *madi ket*
 carry someone sitting
 on your shoulders ..*yenim* + *kutkut*
 carry someone/
 something on
 your shoulder*divvem* + *pup*
 carrying items
 draped over
 your shoulders*menytyigirriny*
 cartilage tube which
 is part of the
 windpipe of a cow ..*ngarrpngarrp*
 carve*wupun* + *tu*
 carve something*dangim* + *kurr*
 casuarina tree*angany*
 cat*pusyiket*

cat, native*akamadalkulkul*
 catch a cold*dem* + *du*
 catch fish*wupun* + *gat*
 catch someone by
 surprise*dagan* + *tum*
 catch something*dem* + *tip*
 catch the mouth of
 something*bengin* + *tyerr gat*
 catch up with
 someone*dagum* + *garri pat*
 caterpillar*akum*
 caterpillar species*awusi*
 catfish*dayi*
 catfish, small*wuntyerrngini*
 catfish species*kumaday*
 cattle*puliki*
 cause*-fi-*
 cause things to
 happen to
 yourself*daram* + *fi me*
 cave*weri fepi*
 cement*tyimin*
 centipede*tyutyutren*
 chair*tyeya*
 change a baby's
 nappy*dem* + *purr yer*
 change your mind*wuden* + *tyerr wul*
 changing direction
 (of wind)*wudupun* + *puwulil*
 chant*yerrindi*
 chant to tease
 someone*andirrk*
 character*dengini*
 charcoal*yenggityen*
 chase someone*menggin* + *kal*
 cheek*datyamu*
 cheeky person*syetyirr*
 cheeky yam*mipiyagany*
 'cheeky'*syinggimuy*
 chest*-madi-*
 chewing gum*tyunggam*
 chewing tobacco*yetytyerrawu*
 chicken*pawul*
 'chicken hawk'*enererr*
 child*membirrreti*
 child-giving spirit*emembirr*
 child (for a man)*yetyi*
 children*awapurrpurrrk*
 choke on something ..*dingim* + *tit*

concentrate

choke someone	<i>dem + menytyi baty</i>	cloud formations,	
chop	<i>webem + gerrgirr</i>	big fluffly high	<i>manbili</i>
chop a body into		cloud type	<i>karingkul</i>
jointed parts	<i>webem + tyerr tyatyalirr</i>	clouds building	
chop out the 'crotch'		up for rain	<i>dangim + kul</i>
of something	<i>bengin + panmi</i>	clouds moving along ..	<i>wudupun + pi wul</i>
chop sectioned pieces		club used for pounding	
of tree trunk into		fibrous roots	
smaller pieces	<i>weben + tyerr lala</i>	before cooking	<i>bama</i>
chop something up ..	<i>webem + ket</i>	'clubs' as one of the	
chop the insides out		four suits in	
of something	<i>dangim + madi yerrp</i>	playing cards	<i>pusyiket</i>
christmas	<i>kritymity</i>	cluster around something	
cicada	<i>afiti</i>	(e.g. of bees	
cicatrices	<i>madiwanggi</i>	around a flower)	<i>bengin + ngini</i>
cigarette	<i>peke, ngekin</i>	cluster fig	<i>migarriwa</i>
circle	<i>kulirr</i>	cluster of anything ..	<i>tyirrity</i>
circle around	<i>yenim + gulirr</i>	clusters	<i>pisya</i>
clap your hands	<i>wupun + purrk</i>	coals	<i>yenggityen</i>
clapping sticks	<i>palamurri</i>	coat	<i>kawut</i>
classroom	<i>kuwulewuty</i>	coccyx	<i>pudirrminytyi</i>
clatter	<i>dem + pelel</i>	'cock rag'	<i>mayarung</i>
claw	<i>firrngari</i>	cocky	<i>ngalawurity</i>
clean	<i>wasyangari</i>	cocky apple	<i>misyyinyi</i>
clean something	<i>dem + wasyangari</i>	'cod'	<i>aty</i>
clean up country		coil up (rope etc.)	<i>dangim + fi dudu</i>
by burning	<i>wayim + pul</i>	coins	<i>adudumempi, fepi</i>
clean your ears	<i>daram + tyeri</i>	cold	<i>lirmem</i>
clear	<i>damada</i>	collapse	<i>dadirrime</i>
clear away	<i>dangim + fala</i>	collect	<i>menggin + wa</i>
clear away clutter	<i>webem + pul</i>	collect a person	<i>dim + kay</i>
clear grass by		collect something	
burning it	<i>wayim + madi</i>	for someone	<i>dangim + kurr</i>
clever	<i>metyarrapu</i>	collect things	<i>yenim + kurr</i>
clickbeetle	<i>ayenimwalalpi</i>	collect things from	
cliff	<i>dirrngala</i>	off the ground	<i>dangin + gatit</i>
climb up (e.g. a tree) ..	<i>yenim + pap</i>	colostrum	<i>tyi lenggirr</i>
climb up into		comb	<i>kum</i>
something	<i>yenim + madi pap</i>	comb hair	<i>wim + pi</i>
climbing plant	<i>kinbilinyin</i>	comb-crested jacana ..	<i>ayetmindi</i>
clip something	<i>dangim + berr</i>	come (on)	<i>kaw, kawa</i>
clitoris	<i>adamuy</i>	come back for more ..	<i>dangin + tilit</i>
cloaca	<i>puttyirrity</i>	come good	<i>wupun + tyeny</i>
close	<i>mendi</i>	come out from inside ..	<i>demen + ge tet</i>
close a hinged		come/go to you	<i>yenim + ngan nyi</i>
opening	<i>wupun + tyerr tum</i>	comfortable	<i>wupun + tyeri bul</i>
close up an opening ..	<i>dem + tyerr berr</i>	completely	<i>wakay</i>
clothes	<i>walipan</i>	concave shapes	<i>-madi-</i>
cloud	<i>wu</i>	concentrate	<i>weben + tyeri yilil</i>

concerned

concerned-ngini
 concuss someone*wupun* + pi yiri
 conflicting talk,
 contradictory
 speech*detyerr* tyityipi
 confront someone*tyerr* + *mem*
 confused*daram* + *madi way*
 conjunctivitis*mityipiri*
 consent*yu mem*
 consider alternative
 plans*wuden* + *dudu*
 consider another
 person's position ... *depi dem* + *baty*
 constantly*ferp*
 construct*dem* + *fi tyat*
 contribute*bengim* + *me*
 conversation*tyerrakul*
 cook*wudupun* + *bul*
 cook meat*bengim* + *tyul*
 cooked*bin*
 cooked (of meat)*abin*
 cooked (of vegetables)*mibin*
 cool guy*walenggirr*
 coolamon*ngunguni*
 coolamon tree*ngunguni*
 coolibah tree*yerrden*
 coral tree*yerrsyaga*
 corella*angandirr*
 corner (as in a room) ...*lurrkuny*
 corpse*afirr*
 correct*weyim* + *tyatma*
 correctly*-yirre*
 corrugated*tulungtulung*
 cotton*tyirringgi*
 coucal*ayikuku*
 cough*kuluk*
 coughing*kukuluk*
 cousin, three or
 more people who
 call each other
 'cousin'*winnyerrem* *pugali*
 cousin, two people
 who call each
 other 'cousin'*winnyerrengu* *pugali*
 country*dede*
 country, close*dekinyi*
 country, distant*dawuni*
 countrymen*derrgidi*
 cover something*wupun* + *pit*

cover yourself*beyin* + *tit*
 covered*webem* + *derri tit*
 cow*puliki*
 crab's eye vine*pinbin*
 crabs*adenyiny*
 crack nits*dangim* + *dada*
 crack open*yenim* + *lala*
 cramp*menytyityirr*
 crawl (of babies)*yenim* + *man*
 crawl through thick
 jungle*dangim* + *malali*
 crazy person*metbaga*
 create a place*puty* + *mem* + *me*
 creek*dabapurrpurrk*
 creek-crossing*walalkawa*
 creeping vine species*yerrwuwu*
 crest of a bird*ememel*
 cricket*awuwu*
 cripple*mulurru*
 crippled*deme lenggirr*
 crocodile, fresh
 water*ewerrmisya*
 crocodile freshwater,
 alternative name*ayerrsyinge*
 crocodiles, newborn*miringgi marrgu*
 crook, stick with
 a hook*muyfintyifintyi*
 crooked*garrityin*
 cross (as Christian
 symbol)*muyfintyifintyi*
 cross a pathway*yenim* + *menytyi fel*
 cross cousins, people
 in the same
 relationship to you
 as your mother's
 brother's kids*pugali*
 cross over something*dagum* + *fel*
 cross your legs*wudupun* + *garri fityi*
 crotch*panmi*
 crow*awanggi*
 crowbar*yurikufa*
 cruel person*madiwirriwirrttyerr*
 crumble on impact*wudem* + *tyerr syisyirr*
 crumble in your
 fingers*dem* + *perpik*
 crumble into tiny
 pieces*dem* + *tyerr syisyirr*
 crunchy sound*ngarrpngarrp*
 crushed*yentyin* + *tutu*

digging stick

cry *dim + di*
 crybaby *tyirrity*
 crying *difafa*
 'crying spirit' *adida*
 crystalline *syirrsyirrttyerr*
 cupboard *kafit*
 cure *dem + yubu*
 curl up (into a
 foetal position) *daram + fi pi dudu*
 curlew *elele*
 curse someone *dangim + purr kek*
 custard apple *ketyrirreful*
 cut *muk, wupun + ket*
 cut (e.g. fence posts) ... *dangim + gugulirr*
 cut a passage
 through *dangim + menytyi ket*
 cut across someone's
 path *yenin + ket*
 cut marks on
 someone's chest *webem + madi bat*
 cut off the flow *dem + tyerr wutit*
 cut hair *webem + pi ket*
 cut someone's throat ... *wupun + menytyi ket*
 cut in half *dangim + gen ket*
 cut the 'heads' off ... *wupun + pi ket*
 cut the middle out *wupun + gen ket*
 cut up (e.g. meat) *dangim + tyerr ket*
 cut your hand *yetyin + me si*
 cut yourself *yetyin + si*
 cute *lirr + mem + muy*
 cute baby *bilenynger*
 cycad palm *yerrsya*
 cyclone *yuri fuke*
 cyprus pine *yerrmirrsyi*

Dd

dad *ngatya*
 daddy *ngatyayi*
 damper *lawa*
 dance (men's style of
 dancing *wangga*
 and *lirrga*) *dim + purrk*
 dance (women's style
 of dancing) *dim + walamarra*
 dance style *yurami*
 dance style inherited by
 Ngan'gikurunggurr
 people *wangga*
 dark *tyik + mem + pi*

darken *dangim + tyip*
 darkness *nganingiyi*
 Darwin *tawun*
 daughter *wuryiki*
 daughter's daughter .. *kawu*
 daughter's son *tyafuty*
 day after tomorrow .. *ngunyininggi mefagarri*
 day before yesterday .. *kultyinimbi mefagarri*
 dazzle *dangim + mi yawurr*
 dazzled *wayim + mi yawurr*
 dead *diwem + me*
 dead animal found
 inside a snake's
 gut *atyarrgani*
 dead body *afirr*
 dead tree *yertisyari*
 deaf person *ngamama*
 death adder *adenytyi*
 deep hole *feikiwerimadi*
 deep inside *puypuy*
 deep water *feikiweri*
 delay someone *dem + wulil*
 deliver a baby (of a
 midwife) *dem + derri baty*
 demonstrate *dangim + fi me tyat*
 deny permission for
 someone to enter
 country *yiri + mem + madi*
 dependent *kagasyan*
 despite *ninggi*
 determined *wurrurmadi*
 devil *wurgurru*
 dew *dagum*
 dextrous *deme yubu*
 diahorrea *magun*
 'diamonds' as one of
 four suites in
 playing cards *daymen*
 didjeridu (both bamboo
 and hardwood) *kanbi*
 die *yenim + misyi*
 die down (of flames) .. *wayim + syarrpal*
 different *yeyi*
 difficult *rungrung*
 dig a hole in the
 ground *wupun + kurr*
 dig up the ground *yenim + kurrkurr*
 dig with your hands .. *dem + kurr*
 digging stick *kiniewirr*

dilly bag

dilly bagwarrgadi
 dilly bag (of a
 witchdoctor).....awarrgadi
 dilly dally.....daram + me wu
 dingowupidirri
 dingy or small open
 boattinggifut
 dip something into
 waterwudupun + tyurr
 direct someone.....dem + tyerr baty
 direct your speech
 at someone.....tyerr + mem
 dirt.....ngityirr
 dirty (of person).....kelerrkmuy
 dirty bottombingini
 disagreement.....agimin
 diseased (or
 blemished).....webem + mi dudu
 dismiss someone
 with a wave.....wudupun + mi tyirr
 distantngatypirr
 distant landsdede yewe tyityipi
 distorted visionpilpil + mem + muy
 distribute things.....dem + muy
 dive (of birds).....nagam + ful
 diving shagmenytyenimba
 dizzydem + mi way
 do something that
 yields no result.....dangim + madi ket
 do what?ityi + mem
 doctorwananggal
 dogwuwu
 doing something for
 a long time-pefi
 dolltulituli
 dollar birdafurra
 domesticatedagukubukmuy
 dominate a
 conversation.....yenim + tyerr pap
 doorduwa
 downstream.....bafirr
 dragonflyayiwisi
 dreamfirri
 dreamyenim + tu
 dreaming site.....dede putymemme
 drenchedtyungmem
 dressturety
 dress in clothestyentytim + mem
 driftwudupun + tuwul

drill holes in the
 ground.....wudupun + derri bang
 drinkdim + kuduk
 drink the whole lot...diwen + menytyi bang
 drinking quickly to
 get drunk.....tyadyap
 dripdangim + purrpurrk
 drip liquid onto
 somethingdangim + pek
 drive a cardagam + fityi
 driverturayfa
 drool.....dangim + tyerr bubu
 drop.....dem + palak
 drop, make something
 drop by swinging
 at itwupun + palak
 drop two things one
 on top of the
 otherwebem + pek
 drown.....dingin + syi baty
 drown someoneweyim + fi baty
 drunk.....turang + mem
 drunksturangginmen
 dryyerifun
 dry (of plants).....tisyari
 dry and stuck (of
 spilt food, sleep in
 the eyes, etc.).....wupun + birrbirr
 dry mouthpirritpirrit + mem + tyerr
 dry mud.....wuli
 dry outwayim + biny
 dry out skin (of wind).....wupun + purr susul
 dry something out ...wupun + tal
 dry something out
 (using fire or
 sunshine).....wayim + fuyfuy
 dry up.....wayim + tyerr fuyfuy
 duck your head
 down.....yenim + tu
 dullfuywarramuy
 dust.....bafun

Ee

eardetyeri
 ear waxtyeriwundi
 earlierapirri
 early in the dayelifala
 earth.....ngityirr
 eatdim + lalirr

excrete

eat (habitually)yenim + lalirr
eat in a restrained
mannerdingin + pi syari
eat something 'off
the back' of
something elsedingin + ngan derri
echidna.....anganifinyi
echidna holelawarr
eclipsedyenim + kuduk
edges-dirr-
ediblelalirr
edible base of
Amorphophallus
paeoniifoliusmininytyi
edible horizontal roots
(rhizomes) of the
water chestnut.....misyi
edible plantmingurmadi
edible root.....syaga
edible root (generic)...mifirr
edible root (of a
small shrub).....minganime
edible root (shrub)mifagu
edible root (tree).....mikumulerrk
edible root (vine).....mimadi
edible roots of
juvenile coral tree...misyaga
edible seed (looks
like a peanut)mifetyen
edible taproot of
plant (no common
name known).....mininytyimuli
edible tuber of plant
(no common
name known).....miwelfirmuy
eelayendu
eggamurri
egg white.....asyapul
egg yolkabegini
eggs of longnecked
turtle found in
mud.....edenbirri
eggs, soft shell-less....ebegini
ejaculate.....yenim + nguri wuty
elbowdeminmi
elder womenwulgumen
electrical storm.....kuri mawuliny
embarrassed.....yiri + mem + pi

embarrass, make
someone feel
'shamed' by seeing
them doing
something
indiscretedinyinggin + pi yiri
embed something
inside a head-
shaped thingwudupun + pi tum
embracewupun + tyirri ket
emotion or body
sensationmenggin + wa
emotion, make
someone feel
emotional by talking
or singing to them. weyim + ge pudup
empty a containerwupun + madi yer
empty something
completelydangim + fi purr tyat
empty spacefi
empty handedwudem + me
empty handedyenim + way me
emungurrrp
emu's wing.....afinyi
encircledem + fityityuk
English.....Ngan'gi watypala
enter someone else's
countrydagan + me du
enviousdem + syisyip
erase marks.....dem + tyek
erect a structuredangim + fi tyat
eroded groundyidirmadi
escarpmentninymunggurr
European.....wabuymenggarri
European woman.....mityity
evade.....dangim + madi wirr
even thoughninggi
eveningkultyi
evening staryerwerrpurrrkultyi
everyonenayin
everything.....yertryagani
evil spirit with big
bug eyestyarrangandiman
exclamationaya
exclamation of surprise
on seeing someone
unexpectedly.....ayuy
excrementngekin
excrete.....dege

follower

feel that someone is behind you.....	<i>menggin</i> + ful	fishing net.....	walipan
female	wurfalmi	fishnet	wan'gay
fence.....	perrick	fishy smell	lilirrfiny
fern-leaved grevillea ..	wendili	fistfighting	yurideme
fever	pimut	five.....	meyeninggi
fig tree and its fruit ..	migaga	five cents.....	tyikpin
fight.....	ki	fix	<i>dem</i> + wurity
fight (verbally).....	<i>ngirem</i> + bul	fix, make something good	<i>dem</i> + yubu
'fight back!'	kilifiti	flame	yenggi
fight each other	<i>diwem</i> + tyuk	flap your wings (of a bird).....	<i>wim</i> + tidi
fighting stick.....	magulfi	flash of lightning.....	<i>dagam</i> + ferrferr, <i>dim</i> + ferrferr
fighting with fists.....	yurideme	flat.....	melpé
fill a container	<i>wudupun</i> + tyerr pek	flat topped hill	pupurity derri
fill in a hole	<i>wudupun</i> + mi syusyu	flatnosed	<i>yenim</i> + melpé syi
fill up.....	filimap + <i>mem</i>	flatten	<i>dem</i> + melpé
fin (of fish)	aderrimpurr	fleas.....	amimbi
finally	a	flesh.....	angini
finch species.....	awuntyerr	flint.....	ngunngun
find.....	<i>webem</i> + derri du	float.....	<i>wudupun</i> + tuwul
finger.....	deme	floating grass.....	memekem
finger nail	mengari	floating ribs	wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini
finish off.....	<i>dem</i> + purr ket	flock.....	<i>dim</i> + man
finish off someone's food	<i>dingim</i> + madi way	flock of geese	ngalmunggirr
finished	wakay	floodwater	dinyunggul
fire	yenggi	'flounder'	amiringgi
fire stick	yenggipurr	flour.....	lawa
firesticks	palayin	flower.....	walkity
firefly.....	animbirrmire	flowers	purripulawa
fireplace	-misyin-	flu	kukuluk
firestick, horizontal ..	yerrmadi	fluent (of sounds)	ngarapa
firewood	yenggiba	fluff (e.g. from kapok tree)	amunuk
first	apirri	flush birds out (by making noise).....	<i>yenim</i> + puty
first person singular ..	ngayi	fly, become airborne ..	<i>daram</i> + fi tit
first light before sunrise.....	warifala	flying fox.....	wadat
fish.....	pisyigul	foetal.....	tyatyarrmu
fish (generic)	anginakul	fog	dagum
fish spear.....	tyundityi	fold	<i>dagan</i> + ninytyi fakurr
fish species (unidentified: little quiet fish)	afayi	fold up	<i>wupun</i> + ninytyi pal
fish species (unidentified: small) ..	adirrinbuk	fold up (of wings).....	<i>demen</i> + ta pal
fish species (unidentified: small with a red tail)..	awalminmin	fold your arms across your chest.....	<i>demen</i> + madi baty
fishing	engelin	follow a pathway	<i>dagum</i> + menytyi baty
fishing gear.....	engelin	follow someone.....	<i>dangim</i> + tipek
fishing hook.....	adamuy	follower.....	fityityimuy

fontanelle

fontanellepi angamuk
 food gathererwurnganimemi
 fool someone*menggin* + ge sul
 footdefirr
 footballputpul
 for-ngini
 for what purpose?tyagani ngini
 for what reason?tyagani ngini
 forbiddenmumu
 foreheaddawayirr
 foreign accented
 speechmanytyirri
 foreskinngurgarrfuri
 forest kingfisherenete
 foretell of a death*dangim* + tyerr way
 forgettyip + *mem* + tyeri
 fork of treepanmi
 form into a ball*dem* + pi
 fortunatewetimbi
 fourwarrakma wukume
 'four of a kind'purapakany
 frecklemityikmuy
 freshyin'gini
 freshwater crocodile,
 newly hatchedamiringgi marrgu
 freshwater musselspenembe
 fridayfurarri
 frienddede kanyirra
 frighten someone by
 what you tell them *dingin* + ge ferr
 frighten something
 away*nagan* + puty
 frightenedmuywurrir
 frillnecked lizardatyeriwusye
 frockturety
 frogwatkuwatku
 frog speciesadirrket
 frogmouth owltyunguttyungut
 from-nimbi
 from nowheremilginy
 from something,
 from what?tyagannimbi
 from where?kide nimbi
 frontfangu
 froth*dim* + wil tyerr
 frothytyanbalarrk
 frothy waterkuri tyanbalarrk
 frownmuywayirr

fruit of *Grewia*
 subspeciesmimeyime
 fruit of Leichhardt
 pineminganmimbi
 fruit of *Syzygium*
 suborbicularemibimirriny
 fruit of *Syzygium*
 subspeciesmimanmanba
 fruit of *Tacca*
 leontopetaloidesmimumudi
 fruit of *Terminalia*
 subspeciesmisyigerre
 fruit of the peanut
 treemigurim
 fruiting*wupun* + mi wat
 frustrated*dem* + ge ket
 fry foodfuray + *mem*
 fryingpanpranben
 'full house' as a call
 in card gamesfulen
 full moondiwin kerre
 full of food*dangim* + tit
 full upgen'ge
 full-term in a
 pregnancy*wupun* + ge fu
 fullness from eatingmadiwari
 fun*yenim* + madi wirri
 fungusmieferri
 funny boneminmipi
 furwasyan
 furred animalsawasyan
 further awaywuna
 futuresyirre

Gg

galahwilikwilik
 gamemadiwirri
 game of 'cat 'n'
 mouse'kalawirang
 game of 'chasings'kalamatyak
 game of 'racing'syarrisyarri
 'gammon'mene
 gapwalirgen'ge fepi
 gategeyit
 gather up items
 that are scattered*wupun* + madi wurr
 gecko (all species)angiyi
 gentle slopekukubukdirr
 genuinetyatma

grandfather

gesture, aggressive....*direm* + pi gat
 get.....*menggin* + wa
 get a feeling.....*wupun* + du
 get down!.....*karrbu*
 get into something
 (e.g. get into a car)..*yenim* + madi kuli
 get out of the way
 of someone.....*wupun* + madi baty
 get someone to
 imitate you.....*dingim* + ge wul
 get there first.....*wudupun* + ngidiket
 get up.....*daram* + tit
 get up from sleep.....*daram* + fi tit
 get up!.....*pat*
 get yourself into
 trouble.....*wim* + pal
 ghost.....*wabuymem*
 ghost semen.....*ngilmil wabuymem*
 Gilbert's dragon.....*engelifen*
 girl who is developing
 breasts.....*wurwerityi*
 give out things.....*dem* + muy
 give someone a hand
 to carry things.....*dangim* + me ket
 give someone a
 hiding.....*wupun* + tyuk
 give someone money..*peyim* + *mem*
 give someone room..*wupun* + madi bat
 give someone time
 to settle down
 after arriving.....*yenim* + madi
 give something to
 someone.....*dangim* + fi me
 give up.....*purityge*
 glans penis.....*ngurtyerr*
 glare at someone.....*wirribem* + fal muy
 glasses.....*mirriklaty*
 glisten.....*milmil* + *mem* + muy
 glistening.....*lenggerrk*
 glow.....*dangim* + gerrgirr
 glow red (of coals).....*wirribem* + fil tyerr
 glow red from being
 hot.....*wayim* + dirr fil
 go ahead, help
 yourself!.....*mamaka*
 go all day without
 resting.....*dangim* + mi kek
 go along deliberately
 spilling something..*yirripin* + wuty

go along under
 water.....*yenim* + buy
 go and leave a
 place empty.....*bengim* + fi way
 go away!.....*puy*
 go down.....*disen* + syi wirr
 go into something.....*yenim* + wirr
 go missing.....*disen* + ngempurity
 go off, make a bang..*wayim* + me tu
 go out.....*yenim* + me syirr
 goanna.....*emengginy*
 goanna hole that is
 occupied.....*tumanytyi*
 goanna hole that
 tracks indicate has
 a goanna inside*pulpul*
 goanna species.....*efeyi*, *werrek*
 goanna species
 (unidentified: small
 water goanna).....*awuleyi*
 God.....*ngatya* *nayin*
 going.....*kak*
 'going out' with
 someone.....*damuy* *werri*
 gone a long time.....*wupun* + fi ket
 good.....*yubu*
 good food gatherer..*wurnganimemi*
 good hand (in card
 games).....*tikaran*
 good hunter.....*nganigeme*
 good shot.....*nganigeme*
 good singer.....*wayerrmenytyi* *yubu*
 goodbye.....*mamak*
 goodnight.....*mamak*
 gooseberries.....*kutypiring*
 gorge.....*malanga*
 gosling.....*awudupun* *fulful*
 gossip.....*tundumuy*
 gossip about
 someone.....*dingim* + pi ta
 gossip maliciously.....*daram* + tyerr
 Gould's goanna.....*afan'girri*
 government.....*kebmin*
 grab.....*dem* + tip
 grandfather who is
 a very old
 grey-haired man...*tyeme* *buymen*

grandfather

grandfather/grandchild,
two people who call each
other 'grandfather/
grandchild'warrmadi angga,
warrmadi tyabuty
grandmother/grandchild,
two people who call each
other 'grandmother/
grandchild'warrmadi afutyu,
warrmadi kawu
grandmother's
countrypunderri
grape, nativemimayigafi
grasp an opportunity...*garan* + filirr
grass (generic term
for all species)wurr
grass, long dense.....wurr galangu
grass, new growth....wirirr marrgu
grass species.....wurr amimbi
grass species
(chewable).....tyutyurru
grass species (very
dense and hard to
walk through).....wurr piri
grass whistle duckanganferrengirr
grasshopper (generic)...atyambuli
grassland melomysanganagarr
gravelngityirr derribi
gravy.....afiny
great cormorantafiwurr
great egret.....awisamuy
great grandfatherwayiki
green antagadirr
green plummidirwi
green pygmy goose...aditymadi
greenwinged
pidgeonangamuk
greybuybuy + *mem* + tyerr
grey goshawkemen'gimen'gi
grey hair.....syunggun
grey hairedbuy *yenim* + pi
grind something
between two
edgeswudupun + dirr fulirr
grind your teethwudem + fulirr
grinding (teeth), the
sound ofngirritngirrit
grinding stones.....fepimurri
groundngityirr

ground ovenngete
groupedninytyilele
groupspisyay
grow*disen* + ngampital
grow in hilly country..*yenim* + tyetyirr
grow (of grass).....*dangim* + tyatyarmu
grow pointy things
out of your body
at puberty.....*dangim* + pawal
grow up*dagum* + fi tal
growl*dim* + ngirrk
'growl' someone.....tyerr + *mem*
growling sound of
a dog.....ngirrkngirrk
grown up fastkalifelnguri
grub speciesawurrgesi
gudgeon.....asyamu
guts.....angekin
guts of turtlesanguri
Gutta Percha treengunyyur

Hh

hailstonesfepikuri
hair-pi-
hair, on head.....wusye
hair, tousledngalngalma
hair not long enough
to tie up properly .*mudura*
hairbelt.....wusye
half-gen-
half cook food*wayim* + mi birr
'halfcaste'apkaty
halfcaste' skin colour...filfilngini
'halfcastes'wafilfilngini
halfwayngarrngurreri
halfway (on a trip)mumbagen'ge
haltyirripin + tyerr
handdeme
hand (in card games)...tikaran
hand out something .*dangim* + fi me leli
hand something
out to people*dangim* + fi me tyuk
handbag.....peyk
handle on billycan....bafu
hang in suspension (like
smoke in the air)*wibem* + tittit madi
hang something
over a fire.....wupun + mi wat
hang something up...wudupun + wele

hole

hanging up	wupun + felfil	heat of a fire	yenggi bulbulfi
hankering for a		heat something up	
change of diet.....	tyerrawu tyityipi	(of the sun)	wayim + tyuk
happen	mem + mem	heat up a 'cool' fire.....	wayim + tyerr gerrgirr
happenstance	wakawaka	heavy	wutitmi
happy, feel happy.....	bengim + ge	heel of the foot.....	fitipurr
happy at the		help someone	dangim + me
discovery of food..	wupun + fi ge	help someone to	
happy to be in a		carry things.....	dangim + me ket
place	wupun + madi fuy	helpful	gerrgerrge
happy to see		helpless	kagasyan
someone	demen + ge leli	her (3rd person	
happy-go-lucky	marrngmarrng	singular feminine)....	ngayim
harass	dem + fulful	here	kinyi
hard	dadirrimade	here it is!	kinyiwarra
'hard man'	wamiderrirri	hermit crabs.....	agarri
hassle someone to		hessian bag	wasyanderri
include you.....	perk + mem + nguri	hey cool!	yakarra
hat	yerrdepi	hey lookout!	yakarra
hatch (of eggs).....	dangin + fa	hey!	kuy
have	dem + baty	hibernating	tingityirr
have dependents.....	weyim + pal	hiccup	yenim + tyerr
having	-werri	hidden	dim + derri tum
haze	akurwele	hide	yenim + purity
he	nem	hide someone	dangim + madi
head	-pi-	hide something	wudupun + purity
headache.....	dem + mi tit	high plain.....	ganggi derri
headache tablets.....	depi nem	hill.....	fepi
headband	adawayirr	hill woollybutt	men'girrngini
headdress, Yurami		him	nem
style.....	purratyang	hip	deyedirr
headdress style	palmarang	hipbones that stick	
headless	tyutpi	out	yenim + ngal yedirr
headlice	amimbi	hit	wupun + ta
heal	wupun + fuy	hoarse (inflamed	
heal up	wudupun + madi syusyu	vocal folds).....	men'gerrk
health	yubu	hold	dem + baty
heap things up	dem + pi dudu	hold back	wudupun + pi syari
heap up a raised		hold onto	dem + kerrety
'headlike' mound..	weyim + pi ket	hold by the neck	dem + menytyi baty
hear	wibem + tyeri baty	hold in your hand	dem + baty
heart.....	kekulkul	hold in your mouth.....	weyim + baty
heartbroken.....	bubu + mem + ge	hole, deep.....	fekiwerimadi
hearth.....	-misyin-	hole which has been	
'hearts', as one of		dug in very	
four suites in		hard ground	werinemuy
playing cards	atigul	hole with only one	
heat, become hot.....	wayim + bul	porcupine living	
heat (especially of sun).....	fiti	in it.....	mangurrungurruman

hollow

hollow *wabem* + *madi*
 hollow (as in ground
 that has cavities or
 watercourses under
 it and sounds
 hollow when hit) *firri*
 hollow under the
 ground (e.g. where
 crocodiles built
 nests in riverbanks) *ngityirr firri*
 hollows *-madi-*
 home *dede*
 homesick *wibem* + *di*
 homesickness *wung*
 honest *tyatma*
 honey *fungguli*
 hook something *wupun* + *wat*
 hooked up *menggin* + *wat*
 hookspear *tyulut*
 hop *wudem* + *felfil*
 horizontal band of
 grass-fire smoke
 in the distance *wurr ngekin*
 hornet *ayinnimbi*
 horse *nendu*
 hospital *atypil*
 hot *wayim* + *pefik*
 hot (of water etc.) *bulbulfi*
 house *wembem*
 hovering above
 someone's head *dem* + *pi birr*
 how many? *errike*
 how's it going? *ngunu*
 however *epe*
 huddle in a group *yenim* + *madi tyerr*
 hug *dem* + *gen ket*
 hug yourself when
 cold *beyin* + *tyuk*
 humbug *dim* + *pulpul muy*
 humps *-derri-*
 humpy, paper
 bark shelter *gari*
 hunger *madiket*
 hungover *wupun* + *mi tit*
 hungry *dingin* + *ge ful*
 hungry, without
 breakfast *tyerrfirri*
 hunt something
 away *wupun* + *ngurrputy*

hunter *nganigeme*
 hurry *wunbi*
 hurry along *dagan* + *fufuli*
 hurry up! *kiwuk*
 hurt someone *dem* + *tyusuk*
 hurt yourself *wudem* + *lung*

li

I *ngayi*
 idea *depi*
 idea, having an idea *depi dem* + *baty*
 ignite *menggin* + *tyerr pup*
 imagine *bengim* + *nerr muy*
 improve *wupun* + *tyeny*
 in *-nide*
 in a few days *kultyiyeninggi*
 in the very act of *-pefi*
 in view of someone *-mi-*
 inbetween *ngarrngurreri*
 incubate *yenim* + *derri tu*
 independently *felfifelfi*
 initiate *ngurmumba*
 initiate's caretaker *mangari*
 insect, very small
 that lives in sand *akurrwele*
 insect species
 (unidentified) *awudin*
 insects (generic) *afiti*
 insects with large
 number of
 paired legs *tyutyutren*
 insert a 'head' into
 something *wudupun* + *pi wirr*
 insert a pin into
 a baby's nappy *dangim* + *tyirri bang*
 insert something
 all the way in *wupun* + *pi tum*
 insert something
 in your ear *wudem* + *tyeri wirr*
 inside *yintyat*
 instead *-yirre*
 instrumental suffix *-ninggi*
 intelligent *tyefifala*
 intending to *-ngini*
 interpret cloud
 formations as signs
 of a person's
 death *dangim* + *baty*
 interrogate someone *wupun* + *tyerr yilil*

know

intestine, largengekin masapu
 intestine, smallngekin karri
 intestines-tyirri-
 intestines of all animals,
 except turtlesangekin
 intimate term of
 addressadi
 into-nide
 into that placengan-
 introduced thingsyerrwatypala
 intrudewudem + fi purr
 ironwood treemawuny
 islandderriweti

Jj

jabirualfugarri
 jack up a cardangim + fi tit
 jamtyem
 jawdetyerrmadi
 jealousdem + syisyip
 'jealous bugger'tyalitypaga
 jerk back and
 forwardsyenim + syurr
 Jesusngatya nayin
 'Johnnycake'tyanikik
 join inyu mem
 join two things
 together 'end to
 end'webem + tyerr kum
 joint a carcasswebem + tyerr tyatyalirr
 juicemifiny
 juice of meatafiny
 jumpwudem + felfil
 jump over somethingwudem + fel
 jumpertyinggilit
 jumping from a tree
 or a rock into
 watertyinytyabululung
 jungleninytyininytyi
 jungle, dense with
 'many trunks'tyityipigarri
 just-napa

Kk

kangarooafililmuy, amaty
 kangaroo or wallaby,
 babyafililmuy, awasyanderri
 kangaroo, femaleawakufun

keep a wary eye
 on someonelarrk + mem + muy
 keep something for
 yourselfdem + girriny
 keep your eye on
 someonedinyinggin + kerrety
 kerosenekerrityin
 kestreltittit
 kickdagam + baty
 kidneyyirringgu
 kidney fataliyi
 kidney-fat stealeryedi geme
 kindngani-
 kingfisher speciesatyun
 kintermafutyu
 kisswu
 kiss someonewusyim + tyerr biny
 kissingkitykity
 kittenpusyiket
 knead (bread)dem + pi
 kneedeninytyi
 kneeboneninytyiyawuni
 kneel on one kneedaram + fi ninytyi
 kneelingdemen + ninytyi pal
 knifewalunggu
 knife blade-dirr-
 knockwupun + derri
 knock a piece off
 something raised
 above the groundbengim + tit
 knock someone outdangim + minyirr
 knock someone out
 (by slapping them)wupun + minyirr
 knock someone
 out coldbengim + mi purrpurrk
 knock something down
 into a horizontal
 positionwudupun + bat
 knock something
 into a bent over
 positionwebem + derri pal
 knock something
 over onto
 something softwudupun + tyalak
 knocked outdisen + tal
 know a language
 or a songdangim + baty
 know about some
 particular thingyirripin + werr tyeri

loose

lifedegebilirri
 lift something up.....yetyin + fel
 lift updem + ganggi
 ligamentsakumifi
 light.....yenggi
 light (of weight).....ngarapa
 light a cigarette.....dinem + tyerr ket
 light a fire.....wudupun + pup
 lightningyuruwanarr
 lightning flashdagam + ferrferr
 lightning strike that
 snakes across the
 skydagam + felfil
 like.....-gimi
 like something or
 someonedem + derrigidi
 lily padsmidetyeri
 lily root.....miden
 lily speciesyerramire
 lines in the palm of
 your handngunngun
 lipsdetyerr
 lips that are droopy,
 looseyenim + bat tyerr
 lips that are hanging..yenim + wele tyerr
 liquids.....kuri
 list the names of
 things.....watyet + mem
 lily stalks.....mityerimindi
 littleweti
 'little aunty'yipe masyu
 little boy.....wawetimuy
 little girlwurwetimuy
 'little man'wulmen
 'little people'tyirritymalmal
 little thingspurrrpurrrk
 little'uns'weti(muy)
 liveyenim + wap
 liver.....adarra
 living roughwurr galangu
 lizard (generic).....adewirri
 lizard species
 (unidentified).....aburrrburrfi
 lock up anything that
 swings or slides
 (e.g. hinged doors)..wupun + mi tum
 lock up windows
 (or anything that
 moves vertically).....webem + mi tum

'Log Cabin' tobacco...yity
 log used as a vehicle
 for crossing rivers..mitambal
 loinclothtyukun
 lonely.....demen + way
 longfenggu
 long ago.....madewetimbi
 'long lost child'tyi lenggirr
 long timengaty
 'long Tom'efekityerr
 long yammimuy, miwangi
 longer.....tyepe ngini
 look after someone...menggin + ba wa
 look after yourself.....dinyerrem + kerrety
 look alikeyenim + menyminy
 look arounddinyinggin + madi bebi
 look around for
 somethingwupun + fifili
 look around for
 something/
 someonewupun + fili
 look at someone's
 teethdinyinggin + dirr
 look at the inside of
 something (like a
 drawer or box)dinyinggin + madi
 look at what someone
 has in their hand...dinyinggin + me
 look at what's in
 your own handdinyerrem + me
 look back at
 somethingsyirre + mem + muy
 look but be unable
 to see anythingdinyinggin + fi way
 look down at your
 own chestdinyerrem + madi
 look for something
 that you've
 misplaced.....wupun + fi garri
 look in a place, but
 find no-one there .bengim + fi way
 look in someone's
 ear.....dinyinggin + tyeri
 look in someone's
 hair.....dinyinggin + pi
 look neat and tidy.....wudupun + yilil
 look out!yakay
 looking for a fightwupun + fi way
 loose.....dim + fifili

loose

loose (of sand and
dust etc.) funfunmem
lose your footing *yenim* + purity
Lord *ngatya* nayin
lorikeet *wirrity* wirrity
lose at playing cards *luty* + *mem*
lose something *me* + *mem*
lose your footing *dagam* + *fi* way
lost *wupun* + *mi* tyip
lots *mabuk*
lots of X *figanggi*
lotus lily corm *mimalabuk*
lotus lily flower *miwulngini*
lotus lily seed pod *mikanggi*tyin
loud heavy sound *nganityerrngityirr*
loudmouth *wadetyerr* kerre
love potion *yerranemuni*
love somebody *dege* *menggin* + *wa*
love song style *tyarrada*
lover *animuni*
lovers *dinyerrem* + *mi* bebi
lower leg *dagarri*
lower slope of a hill
or ridge *madi*
lower something *wudupun* + *karrbu*
lungs *kengarapa*
lust *dinyinggin* + *kuduk*
lying position *wibem* + *ninytyi* tit

mm

machete *walunggu*
made of *-nimbi*
maggot *aginyiny*
magpie goose *anganni*
magpie lark *aminyirr*
make *dem* + *wurity*
make a 90-degree
turn *dagam* + *minmi* ket
make a mistake *dem* + *lenggirr*
make a shooting
noise *gawam* + *me* tu
make eyes at
someone *wupun* + *garrar*
make mouthwatering
smells *dingim* + *purr* fuy
make someone
call out *wudupun* + *mi* kayki
make someone cry by
talking to them *dingim* + *mi* di

make someone cry by
thumping them *webem* + *mi* di
make someone drink *dangim* + *fi* tyerr *kuduk*
make someone feel
sad by talking or
singing to them *dingim* + *ge* *bubu*
make someone itch *dangim* + *da*
make someone
scream *wupun* + *mi* *fafa*
make something
cry out *dem* + *mi* di
make something
different *-fi-*
make something
public *wudupun* + *fala*
make tracks *perpirk* + *mem*
make up stories
about someone *dangim* + *fi* *pulpul*
male *yedi*
male circumcised
'white man's way'
(no age implied) *watyembity*
male human *wayedi*
man *wayedi*
man always on the
prowl for women *wamanninytyi*
man, old *watyerrmusye*
man whose spouse
has died *wamagurrerri*
man without a
girlfriend *tyinggulfuy*
man without a wife *waminde* *falmi*
manager *menisya*
mango *manggu*
mangrove spear *kurim* *yiliyili*
mangrove spear type *walagu*
mangrove species *yerrmanggi*
many *mabuk*
many relatives *derrgidi* *tyityipi*
Marchfly *ebe*
markings or coloured
patches on the face
(turtles and birds) *kalabang*
Marramaninytji
language, country
and people *Ngan'gi* *garra*
Marrengarr language,
country and
people *Ngan'gi* *gasirr*

monsoon rain

married.....merrit
 married person.....merritmen
 married to someone..*yenim* + *mi wap*
 Marrithiyel language,
 people and
 country.....Ngaŋ'gi kamu
 marrow.....aliyi
 marsupial
 (unidentified).....ayelakun
 marsupial (unidentified:
 nose like a
 bandicoot).....ebemirriny
 mash.....*dangim* + *perpirk*
 masked lapwing
 plover.....asikarrak
 mass.....ngaŋ'gi
 mate (for a man).....awawu
 mature woman.....wurmunyngerr
 maybe.....ep
 maybe you're right....ne
 me.....ngayi
 meat cooked on low
 temperature coals..atawan
 meat divided into
 parts.....lan
 meat (flesh of animals)..gagu
 medicine.....mirrityin
 'medicine man'wananggal
 meet someone.....*webem* + *menytyi tyerr*
 meet someone coming
 the opposite way..*yetyin* + *madi lit*
 meeting.....mirring
 melt.....*yenim* + *waty*
 melt something.....*dinem* + *pudip*
 men.....wayedi
 men, old.....watyerrmusye
 menses onset.....pityiwakaty
 menstruate.....*wupun* + *du*
 menstruation.....yerrmakarri
 mermaid.....yanggarmada
 message.....ngaŋ'gi
 message stick.....yerrdagarri
 messenger.....mumba girim mifili
 midday.....mirrganggi
 middle.....ngarrngurrerri
 midwife.....wurderribatybity
 milk.....tyi
 milk plum fruit.....miwugumuy
 milkwood.....yerrsyenytyi

Milky Way.....manbili
 Milky Way galaxy.....firiny
 mind.....dengini
 mind your own
 business.....*winy* + *tyeri*
 mirage.....ngunguwe
 misbehaviour.....wulekwulek
 mishear or
 misunderstand.....*weyim* + *mi tu*
 mislead someone.....*wupun* + *derri tyutyuk*
 misname.....*weyim* + *gurrurr*
 miss, term of address..*ngayimma*
 miss an attempt to
 poke something
 into a small hole..*dangim* + *mi gurrurr*
 miss something.....*misytim* + *mem*
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'grabbing' type.....*dem* + *gurrurr*
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'kicking' type.....*nganan* + *gurrurr*
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'poking' or
 'stabbing' type.....*dangin* + *gurrurr*
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'slapping' or
 'swinging' type.....*wupun* + *gurrurr*
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'thumping' or
 'shooting' type.....*bengin* + *gurrurr*
 mistake, make a
 mistake.....*dem* + *lenggirr*
 misted up.....fuywarramuy
 mister, term of
 address.....nemma
 mistletoe species.....yenggimisiy
 misunderstand or
 mishear.....*weyim* + *mi tu*
 mix things together..*wudupun* + *mi pit*
 mixed together.....miktyap
 mole.....mityikmuy
 momentarily.....wityi
 Monday.....mandi
 money.....adudumempi
 monsoon rain.....kuri wangi

moon

moon diwin
 moonlight diwinnyi
 moonsnake adiwini
 morning elifala
 morning star nganime yerrkerre
 mosquito afungi
 mosquito net mitykinit
 mother kala
 mother, new mother wuryin'gini
 mother surrounded
 by little ones kerrepalak
 mother who is a
 small child kala masyu
 mother-in-law ayinnimbi
 mother-in-law/daughter-
 in-law, two people
 who call each other
 'mother-in-law/
 daughter-in-law' warrmadi yipe
 mother's brother eke
 mother's country nganingetyi
 mother's father tyafuty
 mother's mother kawu
 mould panbawuk
 mouth detyerr
 mouth of a small
 creek dapurr
 mouth watering dangim + tyerr bubu
 move about disen + burrburr
 move about
 doubled over yenim + man
 move parallel to a
 riverbank wupun + dirr
 move quickly dagan + fufuli
 move something dem + wurirr
 move something
 so that it falls wudupun + palak
 move something to
 a different place dangim + fi tyuk
 move through an
 opening dangim + tyerr wirr
 move yourself
 through a gap or
 narrow space wuden + sul
 movement kak
 movies pitya
 moving along
 (of clouds or shade) wudupun + pi wul
 mucus minityirri

mud crab awanybi
 mullet adilmi
 multicoloured durrmudurrmu
 mumble under your
 breath beyin + syi wut
 mummy kalayi
 Murrin-Patha
 language,
 country, people Ngan'gi berringgini
 muscle angini
 muscle at the back
 of the thigh bimadi
 mussel afurra
 my mum kalayi
 my sister ngenikeyi
 my son wayikayi

Nn

nail fish amanbi
 nail fish (large variety) amenyi
 name piwari
 name, substitute
 name for a recently
 deceased person ngityirr kun
 namesake ngirrwat
 nape of neck and
 shoulders menytyingapa
 native grape mimayigafi
 'native grape' vine
 fruit kagulkagul
 native pea midilmi
 naughtiness deme wulek
 navel detyirri
 near mendi
 near the sea dirryewe
 nearside bank of
 a river dirrkinninggi
 neck demenytyi
 needle nilng
 nest bude
 new marrgu
 new moon diwin marrgu
 newborn tyatyarrmu
 next year kidin syirre
 night heron akaka
 night time nganingiyi
 night time, very late ningipiri
 nipple tyi damuy
 nit eggs amimbi manarrk

paddle

nit stick.....milmilma
 nits.....amimbi
 'no number', as a call
 in card games.....mayla
 no other alternatives...tyepe
 no worries!wetimbi
 no-one.....mindekene
 noise made by young
 animals needing
 to be fed.....ngesengese
 noisy.....firrfirge
 Northern Lands
 Council (NLC)eneltyi
 'northerners'biyawul
 nose.....desyi
 nose sticktyiginin, atatngini
 nostalgic.....wupun + ge bubu
 nostrils.....syifirri
 not know something...dagum + tyuk
 not allowed-nana
 'nothing week'maylawik
 nowdetyengi
 nuisancedim + pulpul muy
 number of days—this
 prefix attaches to
 a numeral X.....me-
 nurse.....tyityta
 nut tree.....yersyingge
 nuts of 'yerrgi'
 pandanus tree.....ngan'giny
 nymphomaniac.....kudinynnguri

Oo

occur.....mem + mem
 occur to you.....wibem + werr tyeri
 ocean.....yewe
 off.....yenim + karrbu
 offenddingim + syi ngal
 officewufity
 oh no!yakarra
 oh dear!karra
 OK!wetimbi
 oldwetimbi
 old man.....watyerrmusye
 old men.....watyerrmusye
 old sister.....ngalmaderri
 old woman.....wulgumen
 old, feeble personfulty
 on-nide

on the side.....-gimi-
 onewukume
 one by one.....wukukume
 oneself.....me-
 openyenim + tyerr ket
 open something up...dem + fal
 open something up
 with your hands...dem + tyerr ta
 open up (of flowers) ...dem + ta
 open up the crotch
 of a carcass.....dem + panmi ta
 opposite bank of
 a river.....dirrwunninggi
 orange horseshoe
 bat.....asiminmin
 orphan someonedangim + fi kurr
 other.....yeyi
 other end of some
 spacebirrbirpi
 other side of X.....wunninggi
 other side of X
 (where X is a broad
 solid 'sitting'
 object, like a car).....madiyeninggi
 other way.....yeyininggi
 otherside.....dirrenninggi
 out of sight.....dim + derri tum
 outcrop.....wibem + du
 outsideatyat
 over thereyife
 overcook meat.....wayim + ngili
 overcookeddangim + bubu
 overflow.....wudem + tyerr wutyit
 overheaddem + pi birr
 overpower someone
 in an argument by
 being noisierdangim + madi wirrir
 override.....wayim + bubu
 overtake.....dagum + palat
 owl.....wukwuk, awumbum
 ownrunrun
 own a pet.....dem + purr

Pp

pacifist.....bakuri
 paddlemungiyil
 paddle oneself along
 lying on a logdaram + panmi waga

paint

paint dots on

yourself *daram* + pek

paint or polish

something *dagan* + fulirr

paint something by

slapping with an

open hand *wupun* + pek

paint yourself *daram* + fulirr

painted design of

lines as opposed

to dots *fenggu garri*

painting *durmu*

'pair of aces' *perresyut*

'pair of jacks' *perrityek*

'pair of kings' *perriking*

'pair of queens' *perrekwin*

palm of the hand *deme bamadi*

pant (of breath) *dim* + ngirkik

pants *debiwerri*

paper *lete*

paperbark *wa*

paperbark forest *yimbiyimbi*

paperbark tree *wasyari*

paperbark tree

species *watyerrewirr*

parrot *wirritywirrity,* *adetyerrminmin*

participate *yu mem*

particular thing *wukume*

pass away *yenim* + misyi

pass, make a pass

to another player

in a game *bengim* + me gat

pass something on

to someone *bengin* + me gat

past—typically goes

on verbs to indicate

distant past tense ...-tye

patella *ninytyiyawuni*

path *mumba*

pattern or writing *nambanamba*

pay *peyim* + *mem*

pea, native *midilmi*

peaceful *bengim* + ge tum

peacefully *tutungini*

peanut *miyerrkadi*

pearl shell *apelpel*

peel paperbark

carefully *wudupun* + sul

peel paperbark off

a tree (by levering

it with a stick) *wupun* + sul

peel the skin or

outer layer off

something *dem* + tada

peep around a

corner *wupun* + syi ket

peewee *aminyirr*

pelican *burra*

penis *danguri*

people or things left

behind when

someone dies *nugumang*

perfume of flowers ...finy

perhaps *ep*

period, menstruate ...yerrmakarri

person, in particular ..wukume

person who camps

from place to

place *lasyafa*

person who can't sit

in one place *fifilimuy*

person whose child

has died *tyerrawu*

person whose child

has died (especially

recently) *yeninggu*

person whose sibling

has died *geninggu*

person whose spouse

has died (especially

recently) *magurreri*

person with many

spouses *wadakarrany*

persuade *weyim* + fi kulkul

pester *dem* + fulful

pester a mother for

a breastfeed *wudupun* + tyirrity

phone *wupun* + ta

photographic film *purrugrep*

photos *pitya*

physical sensation *wibem* + ngini baty

pick something *dem* + ba ket

pick something up *menggin* + wa

pick up a language ...*bengim* + gatit

pick up a load *wupun* + madi wurity

pick up someone by

the arm *menggin* + ba wa

poor thing

pick up things.....	wirribem + tip	playing card 'two'	tuway
pick your teeth with		playing card 'three'	tyirriyay
a toothpick.....	daran + dirr	playing card 'four'	furay
pictures.....	pitya	playing card 'five'	fayfay
pied cormorant.....	budenggu	playing card 'six'	tyiktyay
pied heron	angityiripa	playing card 'seven'	tyebenay
pierce something		playing card 'eight'	eytay
by pinching.....	dem + bang	playing card 'nine'	nanyay
pierce something		playing card 'ten'	tyutum
by poking	dangim + bang	pleasure.....	wuden + tyalak
pierce yourself	wudem + wirr	pluck feathers.....	wupun + syurr
pig	pigipigi	pluck something from	
piggyback.....	nendunendu,	someone's head	disen + pi wirr
	derriwapup	plural suffix.....	-nime
pimples.....	finy	pockmarked face.....	burrburrmy
pinch.....	dem + tutu	point out.....	dangim + dudu
piss.....	waga	pointed.....	mulfang
pitiful.....	mufungandi	pointed upwards.....	ganggi + mem + tyerr
place one log on top		pointing in a particular	
of another in a fire	dingin + tyerr pup	direction	tyerr + mem
place over fire.....	wim + misin pup	'pointy faced'	mulfangmuy
place something inside		'pointy jawed'	mulfangtyerr
a container	dangim + fi madi tyuk	'pointy tits'	tyimingal
place something inside		poison.....	putyin
something else.....	dangim + fi madi tyat	poison as used in	
place something upright		sorcery	manguyawu
in the ground.....	wudupun + pek	poisonous snakes	
place something where		(generic).....	ami
it is then stuck.....	wudupun + tyerr ket	poke at something	dangim + ket
place things in a row ..	dangim + fityityuk	poke something	
place things into		through a gap.....	wudupun + sul
many holes.....	dangim + mi tuntum	poke something with	
placenta	barra barra	something hot.....	dangim + fi baty
plain	palat	pole for pushing a	
plan	depi	raft or canoe	wandirrk
plan that is changed		police aide	plitybuy
suddenly	dangim + birr	police car.....	plityka
plant things	dingim + pup	police lockup	tyelewuty
plaque on teeth.....	dirrpiri	policeman	wamumu
plate	pulit	'policeman wasp'	awamumu
platform built in		policewoman	wurwamumu
a tree	darrwa	politicians.....	kebmin
play.....	madiwirri	polygamy	dakarrany
play a joke on		poo	ngekin
someone	wupun + madi wirri	poo!.....	kingek
play around	yenim + purity	poor bugger	wamakarri
playground		poor thing.....	wele
equipment.....	payfay		
playing card 'one'.....	wanay		

poor thing

poor thing! (an

exclamation of
sympathy on hearing
bad news)yakarra

poor thing! (expression

of sympathy)madiyerrkidiny

popegagu akerre

position yourself on

the side of

somethingdaram + fi girrmi tyat

possumawuyi

potatoparrudu

pound fooddangim + perpirk

pound or bash

something in a

careful waywebem + du

pour a drink into

someone's mouthdangim + fi tyerr kuduk

pour liquid into a

containerwudupun + madi wuty

pour liquid into

somethingdim + madi wuty

pour out (of liquid)yenim + wuty

powderbafun

power pointyerrdetyirri

poxpalada

praisedingim + purr pal

prawnanganggurr

pregnantdege werri

pretencemene

prettywurpupuritymuy

prevent someone

talkingwudupun + tyerr palak

'price up' as a call

in card gamespuratyap

pricklepindiay

pricklesakanbi

prickly bush growing

on riverbanksngandak

prickly treemululumbu

prise something upwudupun + tit

prisontyelewuty

promiscuousngukarrak

promiscuous manwafalmi tyityipi nide

promiscuous womanwuryedi tyityipi

promise someone

in marriagewebem + tyeri

properlynginifiny

protrudewupun + garrar

pubic hairmurisye

pubic liceadenyiny

pubic moundmuripi

puckered lipswalirrfityerr

pull clothing up/onwebem + wul

pull something back

towards youdangim + fi pal

pull something out

from insidedisen + bang

pull something out

from its position

inside something

elsedisyen + wirr

pull something updem + tit

pull the guts out

of somethingdisen + ge wirr

punch someone

in the cheekbengin + tyamu lilirr

puncturedtu + mem + tyirri

pupil of the eyemuymidugu

puppywumibe

purple plummimeli

pursepawuty

puspiri

push in a downwards

directionbengin + tidi

push someone or

something by

handdem + tidi

push something

into motionwudupun + tidi

push yourself

onwardsdemem + tidi

put something asidewebem + madi tyuk

put a lip on

somethingdangin + dirr

put on weightbeyim + tu

put someone downdingin + pi yiri

put someone to

sleepdem + mi bubu

put something

awaywudupun + purity

put something

downdingim + pup

put something in

a placedangim + fi tyat

put something in

your mouthwudem + tyerr wirr

resin

put something inside
 something else *wudupun + wirr*
 put something into
 a lidded container .. *dangim + tyerr tyuk*
 pygmy goose *awalpurr*
 pygmy goose (small
 black and white
 species) *atyinni*

Qq

quail *tyirripit*
 quake *wirribem + syisyi*
 queen (usually in
 card games) *kuyin*
 question *dangim + tyerr pu*
 quick as you can! *warra*
 quickly *lurrity*
 quiet *agukubukmuy*
 quiet!, shut up! *apma*
 quit *purityge*
 quiver *wirribem + syisyi*

Rr

radiating *dim + panmi ta*
 radio *wality*
 Radjah shelduck *aperrperr*
 raft *kalfanggarr*
 raft made of logs
 tied together *darrwa*
 rain *kuri*
 rain sprinkle *kuruba*
 rainbow *angimunggi*
 rainbow, faint *amiden*
 rainbow bee-eater *agun'gurrpalayin*
 rainfall *wirribem + syirr*
 raise a child *dem + ba tal*
 raise a child up *dem + felfil*
 raise something up *dangim + fi tit*
 raise up *wudupun + pap*
 raise your feet up *dangim + firr ngal*
 raised on edge *derrendep*
 raised surfaces *-derri-*
 rash *dangim + tada*
 raw *yin'gini*
 razor blade *risyapulit*
 reach for something
 with your hand,
 but be unable to
 make contact *dem + fi way*

rear a child *wudupun + ba tal*
 recently *etye*
 reception group
 in ceremony *mununuk*
 recognise someone
 by their voice *webem + pi tyeri yilil*
 recognise someone's
 face *dinyinggin + mi yilil*
 recognise something *dinyinggin + yilil*
 record language *wirribem + tip*
 red colour *naka*
 red flowering
 kurrajong *yerrmanarrk*
 red ochre *kugarra*
 red plum *miwerrmisye*
 red soil *ngityirr filfilngini*
 red-winged parrot *adintyerrminmin*
 red, yellow, orange
 colours *filfilngini*
 redden *wirribem + fil garri*
 reed species in rivers *murrmurr*
 reed species in
 billabong *mifiyi*
 reflection *mungumunggi*
 refuse food *wuden + tyerr pirr*
 refuse somebody's
 request *dingin + madi tit*
 relations *derrgidi*
 relatives in same
 relationship—a
 group of people
 who are all in the
 same relationship
 to each other *winnyerrem*
 relatives, many *derrgidi tyityipi*
 relax *kuktyet*
 relax a person *wupun + migarrarr*
 relaxed *wupun + tyeri bul*
 reliable *yerifunmuy*
 relieved *dim + tum*
 remember *werng + mem + tyeri*
 remove *yirripin + wa*
 repair *dem + wurity*
 reply *dingin + tyerr gat*
 report *ngan'gi*
 resemble *-gimi*
 resemble someone *yenim + menyminy*
 resin of trees *yerrngammuk*

resist

resist someone's

influence.....*wudupun* + *tyerr tittit*

rest propped up on

an elbow.....*daram* + *dep*

rest someone.....*weyim* + *ge wurr*

restrain someone.....*dem* + *tyutyuk*

restrain yourself.....*diwen* + *gat*

restricted places.....*ferrferrme*

retiring.....*tyentyenyemuy*

retreating (of people

and animals).....*tintinma*

return.....*wudem* + *wul*

return for more.....*dangin* + *tilit*

return home.....*daram* + *fi pal*

return something.....*wudupun* + *mi wul*

rib bones.....*wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini*

ribs.....*anggirrgimi*

ribs, floating.....*wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini*

rice.....*raty*

ride.....*dim* + *ngan derri*

ride a bike.....*dagam* + *fityi*

ridge.....*ganggi derri*

ridge pandanus.....*yerrgi*

ridges.....*-derri-*

rifle.....*ratypul*

'rifle fish'.....*epelen*

right.....*nginifyn*

right handed.....*dabatyatma*

right handed.....*tyatma*

right where you are

sitting now!.....*gityirim*

ringworm.....*yirryirr*

ripe.....*bin*

ripe (of fruit).....*mibin*

rise (of the sun).....*dangim* + *fi sul*

rise up (of the tide).....*yenim* + *madi pap*

rise up (of floodwater).....*dagam* + *felfil*

river pandanus.....*yerrsyngie*

river red gum and

white river gum.....*walandan*

riverbank.....*dirrkuri*

riverbanks.....*-dirr-*

riverbeds.....*-madi-*

road.....*mumba*

roast meat.....*bengim* + *tyul*

rock.....*fepi*

rock python.....*anganfepinimbi*

rock wallaby.....*awambu*

roll along.....*wirribem* + *fili*

roll over.....*wibem* + *madi fili*

roll over (in a lying

position).....*wibem* + *fifili*

roll something in

your fingers.....*dem* + *fityi*

roll something into

a ball shape.....*dem* + *pi leli*

roll something over.....*wudupun* + *madi fili*

roll up something.....*wudupun* + *fityi*

roll yourself over.....*wudem* + *madi fili*

root.....*yerrngulfi*

root tubers of water

and lotus lilies.....*minytyangari*

roots of *Vigna*

vexillata.....*mifalga*

rosary beads.....*resyibit*

rotten.....*gerrgerryerr*

round yam.....*mikulurrfuk*

row of things.....*mumba*

royal spoonbill.....*afatyerr*

rub firesticks

together.....*dim* + *pup*

rub someone or

something against

something else.....*wudupun* + *gerrgirr*

rub something on.....*dagan* + *fulirr*

rub something

onto a 'mouth'.....*dangim* + *tyerr fulirr*

rub the edge of

something.....*wudupun* + *dirr fulirr*

rub yourself against

something.....*wudem* + *gerrgirr*

rude (of language).....*wasyangari*

rudeness.....*wulekwulek*

ruin a plan.....*dangim* + *piferr*

rumble.....*dim* + *mirr*

run.....*dagam* + *yeleli*

run amok.....*bengim* + *mi fili*

run away.....*dagan* + *felfil*

running, functioning.....*dim* + *mirr*

rupture.....*yenim* + *tyirri tu*

rupture something

by cutting.....*wupun* + *tyirri tu*

rupture something

by moving it or

dropping it.....*wudupun* + *tyirri tu*

rupture something by

pinching it with

your finger(nail)s.....*dem* + *tyirri tu*

season

rustpenyburrk
 rustledem + galal
 rustling noise (as
 dry leaves make).....galal

Ss

sackwasyanderri
 sacred ibisagudugu
 sacred thingsferrferrme
 sacrumdenunbi
 sadwupun + ge bubu
 saddenwemem + bubu
 salivatyerrawu
 salmon gumdirrinnybuk
 saltmenyirr
 salt somethingwupun + matati
 saltwateryewe
 saltwater crocodileawarrapun
 saltysyinggimuy
 same-deti
 sandmenyirr
 sand froganiyen
 sand goannaafan'girri
 sand palmmerrepen
 sand that is hotmemenyirr
 sandalstaptap
 sandalwood treeyeddinny
 sandflyamit
 sandpaper figmifurra
 sandpaper fig tree
 and its fruitmigarrennyti
 sapyerrfiny
 saratogakurrmanygu
 sateddangim + tit
 Saturdaytyerridi
 saucepansyutypin
 sausageanganidanguri
 saw somethingdangim + guliir
 say somethingmem
 say something
 incorrectlydingin + fi ket
 say what to
 someone?ityi + mem
 scale a fishdangim + syarr
 scaredmuywurrir
 schoolkuwul
 schoolboykuwulbuy
 schoolgirlkuwulgel
 scissorstyisyity

scoop out the inside
 of somethingdem + madi bang
 scoop something updangim + fil
 scorpionanyirri
 scrape oneself (with a
 stick to remove dried
 sunburned skin)demem + syirr
 scrape out
 somethingdangim + madi syarr
 scrape the ground
 with your feetwupun + waga
 scratchdem + syarr
 scratch marks onto
 the trunk of a treedem + garri fil
 scratch somethingdem + lulu
 scratch yourselfdemem + syirr
 scratchy noisedem + dadat
 scrawny-neckedwalirrmennyti
 scream hysterically
 (as a group)dingin + syirr
 screamingfafa
 scrotumdamurri
 sculltyatyap + mem
 seayewe
 searchwupun + fifili
 seasideyewedirr
 season namengunguwe
 season name for
 that time of the
 year when pig-nose
 turtles incubate
 their eggs in
 the hot sandmemenyirr
 season name based
 on river waterdisyen syiwiir
 season name based
 on riverwater—
 that time when the
 creeks start drying
 up enough to be
 crossablewupung garriwaty
 season name based
 on speargrass
 cyclewirirr marrgu
 season name based
 on the speargrass
 cyclewurr bengin tyerrfal

season

season name based
on the speargrass
cycle—that time
of year when all
the seeds have
fallen from the
speargrass seed
headswurr bengin derripal

season name based
on the speargrass
cycle—that time
of year when
speargrass seeds.....wurr bengim miyerr

season name based
on the speargrass
cycle—the time
about late May to
early June when
the speargrass has
dried out and
died off.....wurr tisyari

season name
floodwater time.....dinyunggul

season name the very
humid period during
the build uplirrimem

season name the
wet season.....kudede

secret.....tundumuy

see each otherdinyerrem + mi bebi

see someone who
is a stranger.....dinyinggin + muy yeyi

see someone's body ..dinyinggin + ngini

see stars, be
concussedpilpil + mem + muy

see yourself.....dinyerrem + bebi

seed nuts of cycad
palm.....misya

seed nuts of *Cyperus*
bulbosusmidigu

seed of *Cochlospermum*
fraseri.....migenbi

seeds.....midamuy

semenngilmil

send.....wudupun + tyuk

send somethingdangim + fi tyuk

sensationwibem + ngini baty

sensation that your
body alerts you to..dinyinggin + ngini pup

sense.....dengini

sense that the season
is right for bush
tucker.....dingin + tyeri pup

sensibly.....tutungini

separately.....felfifelfi

serendipitywakawaka

set foot in someone
else's country.....dagan + me du

set up a business or
association.....dangim + fi tyat

set up wood for a fire yirripin + tyatit

Seven Sisters star
formationawasyelewire

sewdangim + baty

sexual misbehaviour..nurrinurri

shade.....meringgi

shade, moving along..wudupun + pi wul

shadow.....meringgi

shakewirribem + syisyi

shake (of ground during
an earth tremor).....wibem + walal

shake out a swag to
remove dustwudupun + tyatit

shake someone's
hand.....dem + ba walal

shake something
with your foot.....dagan + walal

shake something
with your hands....dem + walal

shakeydim + walal

shale stone from which
flints are made.....kuritya

shame, feel shame.....yiri + mem + pi

shamed.....dem + pi yiri,
yiri + mem + pi

shape up your hair at
the front (like Elvis)..wim + wayirr wurity

share food between
two people.....diwem + tyerr birr

share something
between people....dangim + fime tyat

sharp (of blades)lalirrdirr

sharpen something
with a knife.....wupun + mulfang

shatterwudem + tyerr syisyirr

shengayim

shed your skin.....demen + tada

sit

shell of turtles,
eggshells, etc.....angari
shelter made of bark.....kari
shield.....pulurrk
shift your position.....*dim* + wurirr
shine (of a light).....wirribem + fufu
shine (of the sun).....*dangim* + fel
shine a light.....*yenim* + fufu
shining (of moonlight).....*dangim* + ferr
shiny.....lenggerrk
shirt.....tyet
'shitwood' tree.....wirrifi
shiver.....*dim* + syisyi
shoes.....firretyi
shoot a gun.....webem + da
shooting star.....yerrefenggu
shop.....tuwa
short.....dityunggurr
'short bottom'.....dityunggurrpurr
'short eye'.....damuy dityunggurr
short trousers.....yerrdebi dityunggurr
'short waisted'.....milwadi dityunggurr
short while.....wityi
shortcut.....tyutkat
shorten.....*dem* + dityunggurr
'shortwind'.....ngirkngirk
shotgun.....tyutkan
shoulder.....data
shoulder blades.....tamambirr
shouldn't.....-nana
shout.....wari
shout angrily at
somebody.....fa + *mem* + muy
shout loudly in
someone's ear.....wudupun + tyeri berk
shouting.....difafa
shovel.....tyaful
show.....*dangim* + fi me tyat
'show off!'.....kiti, wuritypi,
gulgulpurr
show something
to someone.....wudupun + mi yilil
show yourself.....wuden + fala
shuffle cards.....diyil + *mem*
shut a door.....wupun + tyerr tum
shut someone up.....wudupun + tyerr palak
shut up!.....atyutyu ep
shy.....tyentyenymuy

shy, quiet type of
person.....murrikin
sibling.....aba
siblings.....*dagan* + syi
sick.....wulek
side by side.....melpemelpel
side glance.....muygen'ge
sideways.....gen'gefi
sight.....yerrkinefi
sign to someone.....wupun + mi fala
silent type.....wamurrikin
silver crowned
friarbird.....ewarrmil
since.....-nimbi
since when.....etye nimbi
sing.....*dim* + dada
sing out at the top
of your voice.....*dangin* + fi derri tyat
singer, someone
who sings well.....wayerrmenytyi yubu
singing man.....wayerrmentyi
single file.....fenggu
sink.....wirribem + tyerr tum
sink down under
water.....wirribem + tum
sink in water.....*dim* + tum
sinkhole in one part
of a billabong.....kuri damuy
sister.....aba
sister, old.....ngalmaderri
sister, three or more
people who call
each other 'sister'.....winnyerrem ngenike
sister, two people
who call each
other 'sister'.....winnyerrenggu ngenike
sister-in-law.....malwak
sit.....*yenim* + wap
sit 'cowboy style'.....*daram* + purr dep
sit in a group.....wudupun + pi
sit in an opening
or doorway.....*dim* + ngan tyerr
sit in the company of
another person.....*yenim* + mi wap
sit with legs spread.....*dim* + garri fal
sit with your back
braced against
a wall.....wupun + madi tit

sit

sit with your back
 leaning against
 somethingwin + derri tit
 sit with your bottom
 on the ground.....dagan + da
 sit! sit down!.....wap
 sitting positionwupun + ninytyi tit
 skeleton.....pimimbi
 skinagarrfuri
 skin an animalwupun + mata
 skin, driedwupun + purr susul
 'skin' subsection
 systemfiny
 skinkedewirri
 skinnyfeki panmi
 skinny person.....wawan'gin
 skinny-leggedwalirrgarri
 skirt.....pirrigut
 skirt around a place ..diwen + si
 slanted-eyeswalirrfimuy
 slapwupun + ta
 slap someone around ..wupun + tyuk
 slashwupun + tu
 sleepyenim + tu
 sleepydim + bubu
 sleepy-head.....ngirrngirrmy
 slice somethingwupun + tu
 slice something open ..wupun + mata
 slice something upwupun + gat
 slideyenim + purity
 slimeyirriwultyi
 slipdagan + madi purity
 slip from behind
 your eardemem + tyeri purity
 slippery (of a log etc.) ..pupuritygarri
 sliverwibem + dirr
 slopengulfiny
 slowmusyari
 smallweti
 small intestinengekin karri
 smart-arsedngalawurity
 'smeary bottomed'fuywarrapurr
 smegma.....ngurpiri
 smellyenim + fuy
 smell goodwudupun + purr fuy
 smell somethingwibem + syi baty
 smile at someonewudupun + pal
 smokeyenggitawan
 smoke a cigarette.....dim + fi

smoke in a horizontal
 band from
 grass-fire.....wurr ngekin
 smoke treeyerrdinytyi
 'smoke' a childdinem + birr
 'smoke' a newborn
 babydinem + ngili
 smoking pipelarwa
 smoulder (of fire).....wayim + tittit
 snailagarri
 snake, generic.....efenggu
 snake, king brown.....angannisyi
 snake, olive whip.....awumirr
 snake, Children's
 pythonaninytyi
 snake species
 (unidentified:
 poisonous).....wayifi
 snake vineyerrguli
 snake, green treeanimbilerri
 snake, yellow treeanima
 snap something off...dem + fakurr
 sneakwupun + madi wirrir
 sneak alongnagan + pi gat
 sneakytyinigin
 sneezetyirrnga
 sniff something.....dingin + fuy
 snob.....wayening ngalsyi
 snore.....dim + parrng
 snot.....minytyirri
 so be it!mamirrika
 soakkurumuy
 soak something off
 your hands.....demen + me yerr
 soak up.....dingim + gu buk
 soaking.....tyungmem
 soaptyup
 sober.....tyufa
 sockstyukin
 softperperkngini
 softly.....musyari
 soiledbingini
 soiled backside
 (of children).....yipuli
 soldier.....tyulya
 sole of footfirrmadi
 solidly built person....kunmirrmirr
 solve an issue.....diwen + pup

splash

some number of times	errike ninggi	'spades' as one of the four suits in playing cards	tyaful
someone	kene	spangled drongo	atyibelebelepur
someone or other	kenenawa	spangled grunter	agurrrmirri
something is 'supposed to happen'	gimingini	spark (as a fire does) ...	wayim + tati
something used or borrowed		speak	dim + tyerrakul
temporarily	yerrtyarama	speak a language	yenim + tyerrakul
sometime	etye	spear, mangrove	
somewhere	kide	spear	kurim yiliyili, walagu
son	wayiki	spear short in length and with a mangrove tip	kurim
son-in-law	kideng	spear something	dangim + pawal
son's daughter	afutyu	spear something accidentally	dangim + fi ket
song	yerrmenytyi, nanama	spear with a canegrass shaft and an ironwood tip	kurim darri
song style	din'girri	speared	dim + yarrowul
songman	ngalinangga	speargrass seed heads	wurrmuy
sooky person	tyirrity	speargrass species	wurr panangalan
soon	detyengi	spearhead with multiple backwards pointing prongs	ngaramaty
sorcerer	yedi geme, afirmemele	speech	detyerr
sore	muk	speech impediment	menggin + tyerr tyatyip
'sorrycuts'	ngunngun	speed	dim + kuli
sound	nganityerrngityirr	spicy/hot (of food)	dadatyerr
sound made by a crow	wakwak	spider (generic)	awurriyi
sound of a fart	purrk	spiderweb	awarrgadi
sound of a horse galloping	parradap parradap	spill	yenim + wuty
sound of a rifle being fired	tenyyo	spine	dederri
sound of a shotgun being fired	tanggaw	spine part of a dillybag	yerrderrimurri
sound of blowing your nose	nyurrng	spines, echidna	akanbi
sound of grinding	ngirritngirrit	spinifex grass	malgin
sound of paddling	kuliny kuliny	spinning	wirribem + pilkity
sound of prickly heat blisters popping as you scrape them with a stick	taty taty	spirit	wabuyem
sound of taking a breath and holding it	eb	spit	tyerrawu
sound of waves breaking	dambal dambal	spittle	dim + wil tyerr
soup	afiny	splash liquid out of a container while you are carrying it	wudupun + wuty
'southerners'	bingarawal	splash the surface of the water (of fish) ...	dim + wuwu
spade	tyaful	splash water at each other	diwem + mi syisyi
		splash water out	dim + wuty

splinter

splinteryerrsyiguri
 split ends (of hair).....purrsyarrsyirr
 split your lip.....wupun + tyerrusyul
 spoil someone.....wudupun + tisit
 spoil someone's
 plansdingim + pi ferr
 spoil whatever was
 meant to happen..dingim + piferr
 spontaneously do
 somethingdaran + filirr
 spoon.....pun
 spoon something.....dangim + fil
 spottedwebem + mi dudu
 spotted nightjaragudipi
 spottybengim + dudu
 spray.....wirribem + sya
 spread a layer or film over something
 wupun + pit
 spread out a flat layer
 of something.....wupun + madi bat
 spread rumoursdingim + pi ta
 spread someone's
 legs apart.....dagam + mata
 spread something (like
 dough) out longer .dem + menytyi
 spread things apart...dem + fal
 spread things around .wupun + wuty
 spread things outdangim + fi derri tyuk
 spread yourselves
 outdemem + ngari garri
 springsyiwurr
 spring leechangan'gityerr
 spring up (of water)....dangim + syirr
 sprout up (of seeds)....webem + tyerr fal
 spywupun + syi ket
 squash something
 flatwupun + falfil
 squash something
 flat by sitting on
 it.....yetyin + melpa
 squash something
 with your foot.....dagum + tyetyisyirr
 squat.....wirribem + fel
 squeeze something ...dem + tutu
 squeeze something .wupun + tyityirr
 squintbat + mem + muy
 staggeryenim + ffilirr muy
 staggerdagum + fili
 stall.....dim + tyeri fakurr

stand around in
 one spot.....yenim + garri tyetyirr
 stand out.....buy + mem + derri
 stand something
 on its edgewupun + tyerrtit
 stand something
 upright.....dangim + fi tyat
 stand updaram + fi tit
 stand up and look
 at somethingdinyinggin + tyalak
 stand upright.....wirribem + tyalak
 stand with both feet
 on the ground but
 with your weight
 on one legdaram + fi garri si
 stand with the instep
 of one foot resting
 on your other
 kneenagawam + bi ninytyi
 stand yourself up.....daram + fi tyat
 star formation
 (Seven Sisters).....awasyelewire
 stare angrily.....wirribem + fal muy
 stare at someone.....dinyinggin + kerrety
 starting from-pagu
 starting to-kana pefi
 stay close to
 somethingmenggin + madi tyap
 stay out of troublediwen + dirr baty
 stay somewhere.....wupun + me waty
 stay with a person.....birr + mem + pi
 stealwirribem + nunbime
 steal somethingdem + mi tum
 steel axebi
 'steep bottomed'fekipurr
 steep cliffnganambala
 sternumpimadimi
 stick close to something menggin + madi
 tyap
 stick in your throat....wupun + menytyi tum
 stick insect.....amisyawuni
 stick into your foot ...wupun + firr tum
 stick something long
 into the opening
 of something.....dangim + fi tyerr pek
 stick something on....menggin + tyap
 stick to your leg.....menggin + garri tyap
 stick used for
 carrying fish.....nimi

swamp harrier

stick used for		stretch your neck	
digging	kiniyewirr	up to see what's	
stick used for		happening	<i>dangim</i> + fi barr
fighting	magulfi	striated pardalote	atyityulak
stick used for		strychnine tree	yerrweyi
hitting geese	yurayura	strike (of lightning	
'stickybeak'	dagabagen'ge	that snakes across	
stiffness	menyityiyr	the sky)	<i>dagam</i> + felfil
still	nginimem	strike a match	<i>dem</i> + tati
sting	<i>dangim</i> + baty	string	tyirringgi
sting someone	<i>dangim</i> + fi baty	stringybark species	ngunguni
stingray	emelp	strong	lurrity
stingray barb	amuyfun	stubborn	<i>wudupun</i> + tyerr tittit
stingy	weringuri	stumble	<i>dagam</i> + fi way
stink	<i>yenim</i> + fuy	stun someone	<i>dangim</i> + minyirr
stir something		stun something	<i>wayim</i> + mi birr
around	<i>wupun</i> + gugulirr	stutter	<i>menggin</i> + tyerr tyatyip
stir something round		stutterer	<i>menggin</i> tyerrtyatyip
and round	<i>wupun</i> + gulgul	subincised penis	ngurmadi
stir something with		subside of	
your fingertips	<i>dem</i> + gulgul	floodwaters	<i>wupun</i> + garri waty
stockman	tukmen	substance	dengini
stockyard	tukyay	suck	<i>weyim</i> + lek
stomach	dege	suckle at a breast	<i>wibem</i> + tyi lalirr
stomach upset	<i>dangin</i> + ge bangbung	sudsy	tyanbalarrk
stones used for		suffix	-gul
rain making	tyagalyeyi	sugar	menyirr
stop	<i>yirripin</i> + tyerr	sugarbag	fungguli
stop an action	<i>diwen</i> + pup	sugarbag bee	ekerre
stop doing		sugarcane	tyugagin
something	<i>dem</i> + purr ket	sugercane grass	ngirri
stop in the middle		sugarglider	awarrmadinguri
of something	<i>yenim</i> + gen'ge tyerr	sugarbag bee	akerre
stop in the presence		sulphur-crested	
of a person	<i>yenim</i> + mi tyerr	cockatoo	ewerrpifiny
stop someone	<i>dem</i> + tyutyuk	summit	derrweri
stop! pull up!	tyerr	sun	mirri
store	tuwa	sunday	tyendi
story	ngan'gi	sunset	werrpurrkultyi
straight	nginifiny	sunshine	fiti
straighten something		support somebody	<i>yenim</i> + ngan pi
by applying heat		sure!	wetimbi
or fire to it	<i>dinem</i> + tittit	surprise	waditywadity
stranger	muyeyi	surprise someone	<i>dangim</i> + walal
straw-necked ibis	eferrer	surround something	<i>dangim</i> + gulirr
stretch one's back	<i>disen</i> + tal	swag	musyulng
stretch your back	<i>disen</i> + ngan derri pal	swallow food	<i>wupun</i> + tidi
stretch your body	<i>disen</i> + burrburr	swamp bloodwood	yerrpelpel
		swamp harrier	afurrgarri

swamp leech

swamp leechadiny
 swamp quailawurr
 swampy ground.....ngityirr abarri
 swap something
 between people....*daran* + me ket
 swarm of beestyirrity
 swear*dangim* + syirr
 swear at someone*webem* + lulu
 sweatfiny
 sweat, underarmwanytyirrfiny
 sweep*wupun* + madi fuy
 sweet grassmudityi
 sweet talkeryirifinytyerr
 sweet tastingyirifiny
 sweetheartanimuni
 swim*dim* + tyurr
 swim under water*yenim* + buy
 swing something
 around*wudupun* + garrarki
 swing yourself
 around*wudem* + pilkity
 swingspayfay
 swishing sound*wupun* + tyerr pal
 switch something
 off*dangim* + me syirr
 swollen*wirribem* + dudu tyamu
 swollen foot.....dudu + *mem* + firr
 'swollen lips'detyerr dudumempi
 'swollen-nosed'*yenim* + dudu syi
 swoop (of birds)*nagam* + ful
 sympathise*dangin* + ge wu

Tt

tableteful
 taboomumu
 tadpoleangalbuk
 tag along*menggin* + fuy
 tailakimi
 tail, part closest
 to the bodykimifirr
 tailbonepudirrminytyi
 take a child into
 your care.....*menggin* + ba wa
 take it!yingga
 take sides in an
 argument.....*daran* + ba gen'ge
 take someone's side
 in an argument.....*dingin* + derri ket

take something apart
 with your hands....*dem* + lala
 take something away .*yirripin* + wa
 take something for
 a walk*yetyin* + leli
 take something out
 of your ears*disen* + tyeri wirr
 talktyerrakul
 talk about someone
 behind their back .*bengin* + pi ngan'gi
 talk about yourself....*diwen* + yilil
 talk angrily to
 yourself.....*yenim* + tyerr wawu
 talk in your head.....*wirribem* + tyerrakul
 talk loudly and
 happily.....*diwen* + tyerr gulgul
 talk or sing non-stop ..*wibem* + yarrowul
 talk over someone....*yenim* + tyerr pap
 talk over the top
 of someone*yenin* + ket
 tallfenggu
 tall personmerrelikin
 tall skinny personkerrerreng
 tamarindyerrngugurr
 tamarind fruit.....mingugurr
 tameagukubukmuy
 tangled.....me fitytyi + *mem*
 tap*webem* + dada
 tap something
 on the head.....*dangim* + tal pi
 taste food*dingin* + purr yilil
 taste funny.....pupurityfiny
 tasteless.....midinyfiny
 teati
 tea leavestilip
 tea without sugar.....tyaniti
 teach.....*dangim* + fi me tyat
 tear (in clothing).....darrgariny
 tear or scrape with
 your teeth.....*dingim* + ful
 tears.....le
 tease*wupun* + ba
 tease by chantingandirrk
 teaser.....ngan'gidirr
 teasing expression.....ngeguny
 teenage girlapuderrri
 teeth.....-dirr-
 teeth missing*yenim* + ta dirr
 tell a story*dingin* + yilil

tie

tell people of your		this one!.....	kirri
plans	<i>dingin</i> + fi tyatit	this place.....	kinta
tell someone off	<i>dingin</i> + pi yiri	this side of X.....	kinninggi
tell something to		this side of	madikinninggi
someone that		this side of X.....	yifeninggi
makes them upset.....	<i>dingim</i> + ge wutit	this side X, the	
tell stories	<i>dingim</i> + pi ta	closer X.....	datakinninggi
tell stories about		this way.....	kinyi
someone	<i>weyim</i> + yilil	thongs.....	taptap
temporarily	tyarrama	thoroughly.....	wakay
tendons.....	akumifi	thought.....	depi
term of address		thread.....	tyirringgi
related suffix.....	-ma	three.....	warrakma
termites.....	adidirr	'three aces' as a call	
testicles.....	damurri	in card games.....	tyirrisyut
text.....	nambanamba	three-cornered vine	
that.....	wuni	fruit.....	midamurri
that one	nyinnin	throat.....	mentyikanbi
that one just over		throb	<i>wusyum</i> + kuduk
there	yife	throw something	
that one there	yaga	away	<i>dagum</i> + kuli
that same one.....	nyindet	throw something	
that side X, the		inside something	
further X.....	datawunninggi	else.....	<i>dagam</i> + madi kuli
that way.....	wuni	throw something	
that's all	tyaminnapa	into a billycan	
them (3rd person		which is already	
plural).....	wirrim	sitting in a fire	<i>wupun</i> + fi misin wurity
them two (3rd person		throw something	
dual).....	wirrike	into a container	<i>wupun</i> + mi wuty
then	-kana	throw something	
there.....	wuni	into a container	
they three	wirrike nime	of water.....	<i>bengim</i> + tyerr kuri
thick coastal		throw something	
mangrove forest ...	yerrmasyi	onto a fire	<i>dagam</i> + misin kuli
thief.....	nunbime	throw up	<i>yenim</i> + we
thigh.....	debi	throw water away.....	<i>wupun</i> + wuty
thin skinny woman....	wurwalirrpurr	thumb.....	deme kerre
think about someone	damuy <i>dem</i> + baty	thunder	<i>wupun</i> + mirr
think about someone		thursday	tyaydi
all the time.....	<i>yenim</i> + werr tyeri	tibia	mundulk
think what?	ityi + <i>mem</i>	tickle each other.....	<i>demen</i> + tyululu
thirsty	<i>wayin</i> + ge buy	ticks	adenyiny
this.....	kinyi	tidal mangrove	
this one instead—		tree species.....	yerrmasyi
attaches to a noun		tide	ngambaty
when contrasting		tie something up	
or comparing		around its middle .	<i>bengin</i> + gen'ge baty
two things.....	-nawa		

tie

tie something with

string.....*dangim* + *gu baty*

tie up an opening*menggin* + *tyerr wurr*

timber that is wet,

green*yenggi yin'gini*

timber used for

making woomeras*mirrinygal*

timewaster*dinydiny*

tip of your tongue*wibem* + *ngan tyerr*

tired*palak* + *mem*

tired of speaking

with no result.....*wudem* + *tyerr filfil*

tobacco.....*peke*

tobacco, 'Log Cabin'.....*yity*

tobacco

(small amount)*wungilyeng*

tobacco plant.....*nugutin*

today*detyengi*

toddler*wuryenin leli*

toenail*firrngari*

together with*-werri*

tomorrow.....*ngunyineninggi*

tongue.....*detyeny*

tooth*dedirr*

toothache.....*bengin* + *dirr*

top road*mumba ganggiderrri*

topside*-derri-*

torch*tut*

Torres Strait imperial

pidgeon*ayipingirri*

touch*dingin* + *du*

touch something*wupun* + *du*

touch something soft*dem* + *tyalak*

tough bastard*wamiderrirri*

tough-worded*dadirrityerr*

towards here*-pagu*

town*tawun*

toxic plant.....*minembelel*

track*mumba*

track something*dangim* + *dudu*

tracker*plitybuy*

tracks*wirribem* + *pulpul*

tracks of animals*amadi*

trade boss*kirrman*

trail behind

something*nagan* + *tittit derri*

trail something

from a 'head'*wirribem* + *tittit pi*

trail something

from a 'nose'*wirribem* + *tittit syi*

trail something from

the tail end of

something*wirribem* + *tittit purr*

transfer things from

one place to

another.....*wudupun* + *mi ngidi*

travel*kak*

travel around.....*wudupun* + *tuwul*

travel in a group*dangim* + *gat*

travelling.....*mumba*

tread on something*dagam* + *baty*

tree orchid*tyalamarin*

tree species*palayin*

tree species (no

common name

known).....*yerrnganmirr*

tree species

(unidentified).....*yerrbarrir*

tree species that

provides a

orange/brown dye*kala yewirr*

tree trunk base*yerrfirr*

trespass.....*dagam* + *fi way*

trial suffix.....*-nime*

trick*wupun* + *madi wirri*

trick someone*menggin* + *ge sul*

trip someone up*wupun* + *garri wat*

trip up*dagany* + *syi ket*

troubled*trafulmendimendi*

trousers*turesyity*

truck*murriga*

true*nginifiny*

trust in something*menggin* + *me wa*

try*mene*

try out something*wudupun* + *dudu*

try someone's

patience*wudupun* + *ge wirrir*

tuber of *Blechnum*

orientale*miwurrmarrmarr*

Tuesday*tyutti*

turn a light on*dem* + *fufu*

turn a vehicle

towards home*wudupun* + *syi wul*

turn around*wirribem* + *gugulirr*

turn off a tap.....*dem* + *tyerr wutit*

turn off a track.....*dagam* + *minmi ket*

turn on a tap*dem* + *tyirri tu*

viscous

turn on someone.....*diwen* + *gigi*
 turn something.....*dem* + *gulirr*
 turn something
 ‘belly up’.....*wudupun* + *madi ganggi*
 turn something with
 your hands.....*dem* + *fityi*
 turn yourself towards
 home.....*wudem* + *syi wul*
 turn-take.....*dem* + *yen’gi*
 turned yourself
 ‘belly up’.....*wudem* + *madi ganggi*
 turtle.....*malarrgu*
 turtle guts.....*anguri*
 twenty cents.....*tufup*
 twinkle (of stars, liquids,
 and shiny surfaces)..*milmil* + *mem* + *muy*
 twist something.....*dem* + *fi way*
 twist something in
 your fingers.....*dem* + *way*
 twisted.....*yenim* + *baty*
 two.....*fagarri*
 ‘two pairs’ as a call
 in card games.....*tupeye*
 ‘two Xs’ (where X is
 a kinterm).....*warrmadi*
 type.....*ngani-*

Uu

ulcerating of the
 mouth.....*tyerrtada*
 umbilical cord.....*detyirri*
 unable to.....*-nana*
 unable to do
 something.....*dagum* + *tyuk*
 unable to feel
 something.....*dem* + *fi way*
 unable to reach
 something.....*dagam* + *madi way*
 uncircumcised boy.....*yedi wuti*
 uncle who is an
 old man.....*eke buymem*
 uncle who is a
 small boy.....*eke malarra*
 ‘uncle’.....*lambarra*
 unclip.....*dem* + *syi palak*
 uncomfortable.....*dangim* + *ngini*
 unconcious.....*disen* + *tal*
 uncooked.....*yin’gini*
 uncover something ...*webem* + *derri pul*

underarm.....*dawanytyirr*
 underneath.....*apukek*
 underpants.....*pulimity*
 underside.....*-madi-*
 understand.....*weben* + *tyeri yilil*
 understand a
 concept.....*detyeri dem* + *baty*
 underwear.....*yerrapukek*
 undeveloped.....*tyatyarrmu*
 unexpectedly.....*mindetyeri*
 unfasten.....*dem* + *syi palak*
 unformed eggs.....*amututu*
 ungenerous.....*yerrkige*
 ungenerous person ...*weringuri*
 uninterested.....*dagam* + *ge purity*
 unroll.....*wudupun* + *garrar*
 untie.....*dem* + *garrar*
 until.....*-napa*
 unwrap.....*wupun* + *garrar*
 up high.....*ganggi*
 upper arm.....*minmifirr*
 upper leg.....*debi*
 upright firestick.....*yerrganggi*
 upset.....*dangim* + *ge da*
 upset someone.....*dingim* + *ger*
 upside down.....*apukekmemadi*
 urge to defecate.....*dingim* + *purr*
 urinate.....*wirribem* + *syia*
 urinate (euphemism)..*detyirri*
 urine.....*waga*
 us two.....*nayin*
 use all of something ..*dangim* + *fi purr tyat*
 use something.....*yusyim* + *mem*
 use up too much.....*piwasiwasi*
 using what?.....*tyaganninggi*
 uvula.....*menytyi asyi*

Vv

vagina.....*asyi, apan, dirrnguri*
 vain.....*wurpupuritymuy*
 vanish.....*disen* + *ngempurity*
 variegated.....*durrmudurrrmu*
 vegetable foods.....*miwatypala*
 vegetables, all
 non-flesh food.....*miyi*
 venereal disease.....*palada*
 via.....*-pagu*
 Virgin Mary.....*kala nayin*
 viscous.....*perperkngini*

visible

visibleyerrkinefi
visiting.....marrgumarrgu
voicedetyerr
vomityenim + we

Ww

Wagiman language,
people and
countryNgan'gi fagu
waist.....milwadi
wait for someonedim + ngan menytyi
wake someone up
(by speaking).....weyim + mi filfil
wake someone up
(by touching them).....dem + mi filfil
wake up!.....pat
wakefuldangim + fi derri sul
walk.....wugubat
walk aroundyenim + fili
walk around
aimlesslyyenim + leli
walk around in
a groupdemem + fala
walk around in sight ..yenim + fala
walk the land.....yenim + derri tyetyirr
walk too slowlydaran + fifili
walkingmumba
wallaby.....tyirraty
wallaby speciesawambu
wallaby species
(unidentified: small) .malgaga
wallaby, femalewamanggal
walletpawuty
wanderyenim + felfil
wander from one
thing to another...bengim + mi fili
wandering whistle
duckawilfirr
want something
to happen.....dem + derrigidi
warmdinem + mi ferr
warm something/
someone up.....wayim + syalarr
washdim + tyurr
wash someone's
hand.....wupun + me syi
wash somethingdem + pul
wash something
awaywupun + tum

wash yourself.....demen + pul
washawayyidirrmadi
wasp (like
awalpangarri)amirrlangfu
waste awayyenim + waty
waste thingspiwasiwasi
watch someonewupun + syi ket
watch the back
of someonedinyinggin + derri kerrety
waterkuri
water, deep.....fekiweri
water, fetch.....dem + bubu
water, lying along
a roadwibem + bu tyerr
water goannaangankurinimbi
water lily corm.....mingari
water lily pods
and flowersminimindi
water lily tuber.....mipalpityerr
water rat.....akulembi
water snakeamire
water somethingwupun + syisyi
water-carrierpufunyi
waterfall.....kuri dangim syirr dim
'waterlily lips'detyerr minimindi
watery-eyeddim + wul muy
wattle speciesyerrfulimurri
wave someone away..wudupun + mi tyirr
wave your hands
at somebody.....wirribem + fafala
waves on the river.....wanfanmarra
wax ball.....kelerrk
wax from honeyyeliyi
wax from honey of
the *pinggilsya* bee .fwa
we all.....ngagurr
'we group', more
than two people,
but not absolutely
everybody.....-nime
we three.....ngagarri nime
we twonayin
we (1st person plural
inclusive)nayin nime
weak (of strength).....ngarapa
wear someone down..wudupun + ngidiket
wear somethingdangim + fi
wedgetailed eaglepulyerrk
Wednesdaywensdi

within

week.....tyendi
 Weet bix.....mingarapa
 welcome a person*dem* + gugu
 well.....yubu
 wet.....tyungmem
 wet season (November
 to March)kidin
 wet someone*wupun* + syu
 what happened?ityi + *mem*
 what kind of bush
 tucker?.....tyenmi
 what kind of gugu? ..tyen'ga
 what kind of meat? ..anganikide
 what kind of thing? ..tyennewirr
 what kind of
 vegetable?.....minganikide
 what kind of X?.....tyen
 what meeting?tyenmirring
 what place is that? ..tyende
 what time?.....tyentaym
 what?tyagani
 whatevertyagannawa
 wheel of a vehicledeyedirr
 whenetye
 wheneveretye
 where?kide
 whereverkide
 which group of
 people?.....tyen'gawawu
 which *miyi*?
 (i.e. which fruit?,
 which vegetables?)...mikide
 which type of plant?..minganikide
 which type of tree?..yerringanikide
 while.....-gimi
 whip snake.....afu
 whirlwind.....munggun munggunnyi
 whisper.....*beyin* + syi wut
 whisper amongst
 yourselves*daram* + tyeri
 whisper teasinglygargar + *mem* + tyerr
 whistle.....winy + *mem*
 'white ants'adidirr
 white apple.....yerrmanmanba
 white berry of
Flueggea virosa.....miwisamuy
 white cedar treekunarra
 white clay.....kunumbut
 white crane.....awisamuy

white gum tree.....yerrwirimbi
 white man.....wabuymenggarri
 white womanwurbuymenggarri
 whitebellied
 sea eagle.....makmak
 whitefella.....watypala
 'who mob?'tyen'gawawu
 who?.....kene
 whoops.....ba
 wild.....mayawul
 wild gooseberry.....mirrityin
 wild orangeminganni
 wild ricemifugar
 wild tobaccomuty
 Willie wagtailasyarra
 willy willymunggun munggunnyi
 win a prize
 (e.g. money).....*yenim* + pat
 windwangi
 wind changing
 direction*wudupun* + puwulil
 wind that blows from
 the southeastfuke
 windbreak.....menytyifuke
 windowwindawinda
 wine.....kuri demenyttyi fenggu
 wingabalarr
 wing of a bat or a
 sugar gliderminmi walipan
 winged animals—
 generic term for
 all flying animals
 with wings; the
 most typical
awerrbalarr are
 birds.....awerrbalarr
 wink your eyepapalak + *mem* + muy
 wipe a child's
 bottom.....*dangim* + purr fuy
 wipe a surface*dangim* + fuyfuy
 wipe away something
 with your foot.....*dagum* + tyek
 wipe something
 (like a table top).....*menggin* + kurr
 wire spearkarawurr
 witchetty grub.....abafa
 with-ninggi
 withered old tuber.....miwaga
 within a single day....mirrininggi

woman

womanfalmi
 woman unable to
 have children.....wurngalanda
 woman who has
 borne a childdelyek
 woman whose sibling
 has diedwurgeninggu
 woman whose
 spouse has died
 (especially recently).....wurmagurrerri
 woman without a
 boyfriend.....tyinggulgel
 woman without a
 husbandwurminde yedi
 wombbi
 womenfalmi
 women, allfalminyngerr
 women's dance style .walararra
 wooliannabafirr
 woollybutt grubafili
 woollybutt treeyerwire
 woomerayagama
 worlddede
 wormadirrinybuk
 worms (most kinds).....angidi
 woven fabricwalipan
 wrapdaram + gu baty
 wrap something up...dem + ngan madi
 wring something dry...dem + syirr
 wrinkled facial skin...berkmuy
 wrinkled skin (having)...perperk + mem + muy
 wrist.....bamentyi
 writedangim + yilil
 writing.....lete
 writing or patternnambanamba
 wrong way around.....rungtyat
 'wrongside' marriage .fuli
 'wrongside' spouse.....wasyi

Yy

yabby.....ayangarrmada
 yam.....mipiyagany
 yam, longmimuy
 yawn.....dem + tyerr tati
 year.....kidin
 yellow bee eggs found
 in sugarbag honey .yerrmurri
 yellow clayyerringgini
 yellow ochrengityirr yin'gini

yellow-billed
 spoonbill.....afatyerr
 yes.....yu
 yesterday.....kultyinimbi
 you (2nd person
 singular)nyinyi
 you all
 (2nd person plural) ..nagurr
 'you mob'wirrim
 you three
 (2nd person trial).....nagarri nime
 you two
 (2nd person dual)nagarri
 'you two'wirrike
 'you' a term of
 address.....wirrim
 young male 'Antilopine
 wallaroo'tyamundurru
 young man.....wanganggu
 yuck!.....kele

Zz

zebra fishadilimbi

4 • English to Ngan'gi Semantic Word List

This section lists Ngan'gi words by their meaning, rather than by alphabetical or any other order. The organisation of the semantic domain groupings are set out below in a contents-page format.

The groupings chosen for this list are a compromise between domains determined by the Ngan'gi language and culture on the one hand, and Eurocentric domains, on the other. This compromise has come about through the desire that the dictionary be accessible and usable by both Ngan'gi speakers and English speakers wanting to learn a little about this language.

Semantic domains

1 Humans

- 1.1 People—age and development
- 1.2 Bereaved people
- 1.3 People's personality and physical characteristics
- 1.4 Kin terms
- 1.5 Social units and clan names
- 1.6 Activities and professions
- 1.7 Pronouns
- 1.8 Ancestral beings, spirits and Christianity

2 The body and health

- 2.1 Parts of the body
- 2.2 Bodily functions and secretions
- 2.3 Health and sickness

3 Animals *Gagu*

- 3.1 Canines
- 3.2 Kangaroos and wallabies
- 3.3 Other mammals
- 3.4 Birds and bats *Ewerrbalarr*
- 3.5 Insects *Afiti*
- 3.6 Reptiles and amphibians
- 3.7 Fish *Anginakul*
- 3.8 Other aquatic animals
- 3.9 Introduced animals
- 3.10 Parts of animals bodies

4 Plants

- 4.1 Trees
- 4.2 Bushes and grasses
- 4.3 Plant parts: seeds, fruit, nuts, tubers, flowers, etc.

5 Food: eating and drinking

- 5.1 Preparing food
- 5.2 Eating
- 5.3 Drinking
- 5.4 Smoking
- 5.5 Sensations: full, hungry

6 Things people make

- 6.1 Thrown weapons: spears and woomeras
- 6.2 Held weapons: sticks, clubs and boomerangs
- 6.3 Preening, cosmetics, clothes and decoration
- 6.4 Woven work
- 6.5 Hunting and fishing
- 6.6 Foraging and digging
- 6.7 Travel
- 6.8 Domestic items

7 Camp and hearth

- 7.1 Fires
- 7.2 Camps and shelters

8 Hunting, gathering, fishing and butchering

- 8.1 Hunting, gathering and fishing
- 8.2 Butchering

9 Country

- 9.1 Geographic zones, features and placenames
- 9.2 Other places people make
- 9.3 Dreamings and totemic sites
- 9.4 Language/people/country names

10 Position and location

- 10.1 Demonstratives (here and there, etc.)
- 10.2 Positionals (up and down, behind and in front, etc.)
- 10.3 Other place words

11 Seasons, weather and time

- 11.1 Seasons
- 11.2 Sun, moon and stars
- 11.3 Time
- 11.4 The sky and weather

12 Law, ritual and sorcery

- 12.1 Ceremony and 'painting up'
- 12.2 Death and mourning
- 12.3 Songs
- 12.4 Magic and sorcery
- 12.5 Law, taboo and behaviour

13 Fighting and playing

- 13.1 Fighting
- 13.2 Playing

14 Affixes and particles

- 14.1 Affixes and particles

15 Making love and raising babies

- 15.1 Courtship, lovemaking, affairs
- 15.2 Pregnancy and childbirth
- 15.3 Raising kids

16 Descriptive words

- 16.1 Quantification
- 16.2 Physical and perceptual properties
- 16.3 Value

17 Stance and posture

- 17.1 General
- 17.2 Sitting
- 17.3 Standing
- 17.4 Lying
- 17.5 Bending and other intermediate postures
- 17.6 Being raised off the ground (climbing, hanging, tree-dwelling, etc.)

18 Movement

- 18.1 Walking/running/crawling
- 18.2 Manner of movement (slowly, limping, stealthily etc.)
- 18.3 Movement in or on water (swim, wade, dive, sink etc.)
- 18.4 Movement with respect to a place (approach, arrive, enter, return etc.)
- 18.5 Movement relative to another entity (follow, stay behind, split up, chase etc.)
- 18.6 Moving things to different places (carry, take, pull, push, throw, send etc.)
- 18.7 Giving, getting and sharing
- 18.8 Changing the arrangement/stance of things (stand up, sit up, heap, fill, build, open, uncover, turn over etc.)

19 Transformation of state

- 19.1 Things changing their state by themselves (grow, fade, die, etc.)
- 19.2 Making things different (break, sharpen, dry, build, chop up, blacken, etc.)

20 Thoughts, perceptions and emotions

- 20.1 Seeing
- 20.2 Hearing
- 20.3 Smelling
- 20.4 Touching and tasting
- 20.5 Knowing and remembering, thinking, dreaming
- 20.6 Feeling happy, shy, jealous etc.
- 20.7 Attention (waiting, anticipating, planning)
- 20.8 Facial expressions

21 Talking

- 21.1 Asking and answering
- 21.2 Words for telling stories
- 21.3 Joking, teasing and insults
- 21.4 Crying and shouting
- 21.5 Criticising, boasting, arguing and persuading
- 21.6 Telling lies and telling the truth
- 21.7 Words about language, voices, sounds (go level, hoarse, heavy/light)
- 21.8 Exclamations (oops!, hang on! etc.)
- 21.9 Signing, gesturing and writing

22 Handling objects

- 22.1 Using your hands (peel, twist, clench, hold)
- 22.2 Using your feet (tread, trip, hold, wipe)
- 22.3 Things in your mouth (suck, eat, smoke, breathe, swallow)
- 22.4 Piercing and poking (stab, spear, prod, poke, sew)
- 22.5 Cutting and chopping (cut, slice, chop)
- 22.6 Throwing
- 22.7 Touching the surface (scrape, rub, scratch, wipe, etc.)
- 22.8 Hitting and bashing (hit, slap, hammer)
- 22.9 Missing, failing to do something (miss, ricochet)

23 Adverbs

- 23.1 Number of participants/actions (alone, together etc.)
- 23.2 Success and speed intensity of actions (without fail, quickly, slowly, etc.)
- 23.3 Ordering of actions: sequence and inception (do first/last, do straight away)
- 23.4 Other manner (be still, . . .)

1 Humans**1.1 People—age and development**

- baby.....membirrreti
- baby girl.....amuduluny
- baby girl that's just
learnt to crawl.....wuryenim man
- baby still on the
breast.....etyetye
- baby that's just
learnt to walk.....wuryenin leli
- boy.....wulmen
- boy, uncircumcisedyedi wuti, wangulbak
- 'brother' who is a
very old grey
haired manwere buymem
- child.....membirr, membirrreti
- child—for a man.....yetyi
- childrenawapurpurk
- cute babybilenynger
- dad.....ngatya
- daddy.....ngatyayi
- elder women.....wulgumen
- father.....ngatya
- 'father' who is an
old grey haired
manngatya buymem
- 'father' who is a
young boyngatya malarra
- foetal.....tyatyarrmu
- girl who is just
developing breasts..wurwerriyi
- girl whose breasts
are just beginning
to growwuryeninggisyi
- grandfather who is
a very old grey-
haired mantyeme buymen
- grey beardedbuybuy + mem + tyerr
- grey haired.....buy yenim + pi
- 'little aunty'yipe masyu
- little boy.....wawetimuy
- little girlwurwetimuy
- 'little man'.....wulmen
- little'uns'weti(muy)
- 'long lost child'tyi lenggirr
- lover.....animuni
- male.....wayedi

Semantic domain: humans

male circumcised

'white man's way'

(no age implied)tyembity

man.....yedi, wayedi

man without a

girlfriend.....tyinggulfuy

man without a wife ...waminde falmi

married.....merit

married personmerritmen

mature womanwurmungyngerr

mother.....kala

mother surrounded

by little ones.....kerrepalak

mother who is a

small child.....kala masyu

new motherwuryin'gini

newborn.....tyatyarrmu

old manwatyerrmusye, wulmen

old sister.....ngalmaderri

old woman.....wulgumen, guniguni,

wurguniguni,

falminyngerr

old, feeble personfulity

person with many

spouses.....wadakarrany

polygamy.....dakarrany

pregnantdege werri

schoolboykuwulbuy

schoolgirl.....kuwulgel

sweetheartanimuni

teenage girlapuderri, wurapuderri

'uncle' who is an old

grey haired man.....eke buymem

'uncle' who is a

young boyeke malarra

toddler.....wuryenin leli

undeveloped.....tyatyarrmu

womanfalmi, wurfalmi

women, allfalminyngerr

woman who has

borne a childdelyek

woman without a

boyfriend.....tyinggulgel

woman without a

husband.....wurminde yedi

young man.....wanganggu

Verbs

crawl (of babies).....yenim + man

full-term in a

pregnancy.....wupun + ge fu

growdisen + ngampital

grow pointy things

out of your body

at puberty.....dangim + pawal

pregnantdem + garri du

raise a childdem + ba tal

rear a childwudupun + ba tal

suckle at a breast.....wibem + tyi lalirr

wrinkled skin (having) ..perperk + mem + muy

1.2 Bereaved people

man whose spouse

has diedwamagurrerri

people or things left

behind when

someone diesnugumang

person whose child

has diedtyerrawu

person whose child

has died

(especially recently) ..yeninggu

person whose sibling

has diedgeninggu

person whose spouse

has died

(especially recently) ..magurreri

'sorrycuts'ngunngun

woman whose sibling

has diedwurgeninggu

woman whose spouse

has died

(especially recently) ..wurmagurrerri

Verbs

interpret cloud form-

ations as signs of

a person's death.....dangim + baty

orphan someonedangim + fi kurr

1.3 People's personality and physical characteristics

accented speechperperknginityerr

aggressive.....gimuy

armless.....tyutba

bad manwalenggirr

bald.....wasyangaripi

beautiful.....pupuritymuy

Semantic domain: **humans**

black hair	tyik + <i>mem</i> + pi	liar.....	kurityerr, wakurityerr
blind person.....	mirrisyarra	loudmouth.....	wadetyerr kerre
blonde hair	butyeri	man always on the	
bony.....	aminguri	prowl for women...	wamanninytyi
bully.....	watyentyenymuy	nymphomaniac.....	kudinynguri
capricious	ngukarrak	pacifist.....	bakuri
character	dengini	person who camps from	
cheeky person.....	syetyirr	place to place	lasyafa
'cheeky'	dadatyerr	person who can't sit	
circumcised male	watyembity	in one place.....	fifilimuy
clever	metyarrapu	pitiful.....	mufungandi
cocky.....	ngalawurity	pockmarked face	burrburrmy
cool guy.....	walenggirr	'pointy tits'	tyimingal
crazy person.....	metbaga	pretty.....	wurpupuritymuy
cripple.....	mulurru	promiscuous.....	ngukarrak
cruel person	madiwirriwirryerr	promiscuous man	wafalmi tyityipi nide
crybaby.....	tyirity, dimuy	promiscuous woman...	wuryedi tyityipi
cute.....	lirr + <i>mem</i> + muy	puckered lips.....	walirrfityerr
deaf person.....	ngamama, detyeri	quiet	tintinma
	wulek, tapala, dapala	reliable	yerifunmuy
dependent.....	kagasyan	retiring	tyentyenymuy
determined	wurrumadi	retreating (of people	
difficult.....	rungrung	and animals).....	tintinma
drunk person	turangginmen	right-handed.....	tyatma, dabatyatma
European.....	wabuymenggarri	scrawny-necked	walirrmennytyi
European woman	mityity	'short waisted'	milwadi dityunggurr
extroverted		show-off	wuritypi, platypaga
personality.....	marrngmarrng	showoff	gulgulpurr
eyes with 'swollen'		shy.....	tyentyenymuy
lids.....	damuy dudumempi	shy, quiet type of	
fat bottomed	gen'gepurr	person	murrikin, wamurrikin
fat waisted	milwadi wawarrfirr	skinny	feki panmi
female	wurfalmi, falmi	skinny person	wawan'gin
follower.....	fityifityimuy	skinny-legged.....	walirrgarri
'gammon' boss.....	puty nukiya	slanted-eyes	walirrfimuy
genuine	tyatma	sleepy-head.....	ngirrngirrmy
'halfcaste'	apkaty, filfilngini,	smart-arsed	ngalawurity
	wafilfilngini	sneaky.....	tyinigin
happy-go-lucky	marrngmarrng	snob.....	wayening ngalsyi
'hard man'.....	wamiderriri	solidly built person	kunmirrmirr
helpful	gerrgerrge	sooky person.....	tyirity
helpless.....	kagasyan	'stickybeak'	dagabagen'ge
honest.....	tyatma	stingy.....	yerrkige, weringuri
intelligent.....	tyefifala	stubborn.....	wurrumadi
'jealous bugger'	tyalitypaga	stutterer	menggin tyertryatyip
lecherer	mudetyi	subincised penis.....	ngurmadi
left-handed	magumagu	sweet talker	yirifinytyerr
legs that are highly		swollen nipples of	
visible.....	buy + <i>mem</i> + garri	a pubescent girl	tyi yeninggisyi

Semantic domain: humans

tall person	merrelikin
tall and skinny	
person	kerrerrang
teaser	ngan'gidirr
thief	nunbime
thin skinny woman	wurwalirrpurr
timewaster	dinydiny
tired	palpilngini
tough bugger	wamiderrirri
ungenerous person	yerrkige, weringuri
vain	pupuritymuy,
	wurpupuritymuy
white man	wabuymenggarri
white woman	wurbuymenggarri
whitefella	watypala
wild	mayawul
woman unable to	
have children	wurngalanda
wrinkled facial skin	berkmuy

Verbs

aloof	yenim + ngal ngini,
	yenim + ngal syi
annoy someone	dem + muy gi
follower	menggin + garri tyap
	move
bald	dangim + pi tada,
	dangim + pi syarr
bony	yenim + ngal panmi
'bug-eyed'	yenim + fal muy
crippled	yenim + tyeri syirr
embarrassed	dem + pi yiri
fancy yourself	yenim + ngal tyunmi
flatnosed	yenim + melpe syi
go all day without	
resting	dangim + mi kek
hair, tangled	me fityi + mem
hipbones, have	
sticking out	yenim + ngal yedirr
lazy	palak + mem,
	wudem + ba
lips, have hanging	yenim + wele tyerr
lips, have droopy,	
loose	yenim + bat tyerr
look alike	yenim + menyminy
pretty	lirr + mem + muy
resemble someone	yenim + menyminy
shamed	dem + pi yiri
shy	dem + pi yiri

skin, wrinkled	perperk + mem + muy
speech impediment	menggin + tyerr tyatyip
spotty	bengim + dudu
stutter	menggin + tyerr tyatyip
swollen foot,	
having a	dudu + mem + firr
'swollen-nosed'	yenim + dudu syi
teeth missing	yenim + ta dirr

1.4 Kin terms

'a group of Xs' (where	
X is a kinterm); a group	
of people who are	
all in the same	
relationship to	
each other	winnyerrem
aunty	andi
'aunty'	yipe
boy	wulmen
brother	aba, were
'brother', three or	
more people who	
call each other	
'brother'	winnyerrem were
'brother', two people	
who call each other	
'brother'	winnyerrenngu were
'brother' who is a	
very old grey	
haired man	were buymem
brother-in-law	banytyi
brother-in-law—for	
a man	naga
'cousin', three or more	
people who call each	
other 'cousin'	winnyerrem pugali
'cousin', two people	
who call each	
other 'cousin'	winnyerrenngu pugali
dad	ngatya
daddy	ngatyayi
daughter	wuryiki, wuryikayi
daughter's daughter	kawu, wuri
daughter's son	tyafuty, tyeme
deceased person, rec-	
ently deceased	
(substitute)	ngityirr kun
father	ngatya

Semantic domain: humans

'father' who is an old
 grey haired man.....ngatya buymem
 'father' who is only
 a young boyngatya malarra
 father-in-laweke, fangi
 'father-in-law/son-in-
 law', two people
 who call each other
 'father-in-law' and
 'son-in-law'warrmadi eke
 father's fatherangu
 father's motherafutyu
 'grandfather' who is
 a very old grey-
 haired mantyeme buymen
 'grandfather/grandson', two
 people who call each
 other 'grandfather/
 grandson'warrmadi angga
 'grandmother/
 granddaughter' child,
 two people who
 call each other
 'grandmother/
 granddaughter'warrmadi afutyu
 'grandmother/
 grandchild', two
 people who call each
 other 'grandmother/
 grandchild'warrmadi kawu
 great grandfatherwayiki
 intimate term of
 addressadi
 'little aunty'yipe masyu
 'little man'wulmen
 missngayimma
 misternemma
 motherkala
 mother who is a
 small childkala masyu
 mother-in-lawayinnimbi
 'mother-in-law/
 daughter-in-law',
 two people who
 call each other
 'mother-in-law' and
 'daughter-in-law'warrmadi yipe
 mother's brothereke, anggul
 mother's fathertyafuty, tyeme

mother's motherkawu
 mummykalayi
 my mumkalayi
 my sisterngenikayi
 my sonwayikayi
 my X.-yi
 old manwulmen
 old sisterngalmaderri
 person you can't
 talk toanguty
 relativesderrgidi
 siblingaba
 sisteraba, ngenike
 'sister', two people
 who call each
 other 'sister'winnyerrenngu ngenike
 'sister', three or more
 people who call
 each other 'sister'winnyerrem ngenike
 sister-in-lawmalwak
 sonwayiki
 son-in-lawkideng
 son's daughterafutyu
 spouse—for a manawawu
 'two Xs' (where X is a
 kinterm); a pair of
 people who are all
 in the same relation-
 ship to each otherwarrmadi
 uncle who is just a
 small boyeke malarra
 'uncle'lambarra

Verbs

call someone a
 particular kinterm...mem + mem
 call someone what
 kinterm?ityi + mem
 siblingsdagan + syi

1.5 Social units and clan names

alonefelphi, mirekmirek
 best friendkarawayirr
 by yourselfmirekmirek
 campmatewadede ngirringgu
 countrymenderrgidi

Semantic domain: humans

cross cousins; people
in the same relation-
ship to you as your
mother's brother's
kids.....pugali
friend.....kanyirra, dede kanyirra
language name.....Ngan'gi tyemerri
lonely.....felgi
relatives.....derrgidi
relatives, many.....derrgidi tyityipi
Marramaninytji
language, country
and people.....Ngan'gi garra
Marrengarr language,
country and people.....Ngan'gi gasirr
Marrithiyel language,
people and country Ngan'gi kamu
mother's country.....nganingetyi
Murrin-Patha country.....Ngan'gi berringgini
Murrinh-Patha
language.....Ngan'gi berringgini
Murrinh-Patha
people.....Ngan'gi berringgini
name.....piwari
namesake.....ngirrwat
'northerners'
patrimoiety.....biyawul
reception group
in ceremony.....mununuk
'skin' subsection
system.....finy
'southerners'
patrimoiety.....bingarawal
Wagiman language,
people and
country.....Ngan'gi fagu
'wrongside' marriage.....fuli
'wrongside' spouse.....fulimadi

1.6 Activities and professions

boss.....menisya, puty, waputy
driver.....turayfa
doctor.....wananggal, tukta
food gatherer.....wurnganimemi
good shot.....nganigeme
government.....kebmin
hunter.....nganigeme,
wanganimege,
wawalalmayubu

initiate's caretaker.....mangari
manager.....menisya
'medicine man'.....wananggal
messenger.....mumba girim mifili
midwife.....wurderribatybity
Northern Lands
Council (NLC).....eneltyi
nurse.....tyityta, nety
police aide.....plitybuy
policeman.....wamumu, plitymin
policewoman.....wurwamumu
politicians.....kebmin
singer.....wayerrmenytyi yubu,
wayenin dada yubu
soldier.....tyulya
songman.....ngalinangga
sorcerer.....afirmemele
stockman.....tukmen
stranger.....muyeyi
tracker.....plitybuy
trade boss.....kirrman

1.7 Pronouns

1st person singular.....ngayi
all of us.....nayin
anyone.....kene
everyone.....nayin
from something or
other.....tyagannimbi
he.....nem
her (3rd person singular
feminine).....ngayim
him.....nem
I.....ngayi
me.....ngayi
no-one.....mindekene, minde fala
oneself.....me-
she.....ngayim
someone.....kene
someone or other.....kenenawa
them (3rd person
plural).....wirrim
them two (3rd person
dual).....wirrike
they three.....wirrike nime
us two.....nayin
we all.....ngagurr
we three.....ngagarri nime
we two.....nayin, ngagarri

Semantic domain: the body and health

we(1st person plural
inclusive).....nayin nime
you (2nd person
singular)nyinyi
you all (2nd person
plural).....nagurr
'you mob'wirrim
you three (2nd person
trial).....nagarri nime
you two (2nd person
dual).....nagarri
'you two'wirrike
'you' a term of
address.....wirrim

1.8 Ancestral beings, spirits and Christianity

ancestral beings.....gagu
bad spirit.....adida
'bush black'eme
chant.....yerrindi
child-giving spirit.....emembirr
cross (as Christian
symbol).....muyfintyfintyi
'crying spirit'adida
devil.....wurgurru, milpur,
federre
dilly bag (of a
witchdoctor).....awarrgadi
evil spirit with big
bug eyestyarrangandiman
generic noun denoting
all members of the
'gagu' noun class;
this includes;
most animalsgagu
ghost.....wabuymem, anguty
God.....ngatya nayin
Jesus.....ngatya nayin
kidney-fat stealeryedi geme
'little people'tyirritymal
lord.....ngatya nayin
mass.....ngan'gi
mermaid.....yanggarmada
Pope.....gagu akerre
rosary beads.....resyibit
sorcerer.....yedi geme, afirmemele
spirit.....wabuymem
Virgin Marykala nayin

Verbs

baptise someonedangim + pi kek

2 The body and health

2.1 Parts of the body

afterbirth.....werrkurk, barra barra
amniotic fluidmitykuri
ankle.....dirinbi
ankle bones.....mundulk
anus.....ngekinmuy, midamuy
armdaba, minmifirr
arm, upper arm.....minmifirr
armpit.....dawanytyirr
backdederri, -derri-
back of head.....detyunmi
back of upper body....dederri
ballsdamurri
beardtyerrwasyan
belly.....dege
bladder.....-tyirri-, detyirri
blood.....fetyeny
body.....dengini
boneami
bones in lower armbakalang
bottomdapurr
brainpipiri
breast.....tyi
bumdapurr
calf muscledengidingge
cheekdatyamu
chestdamadi, -madi-
clawfirrngari
clitoris.....adamuy, adesyi
coccyxpudirrminytyi
crotch.....panmi, dapanmi
ear.....detyeri
elbow.....deminmi
eyedamuy, -muy, -mi-
eyebrowmuywasyan
eyebrow and
eyesocket areamudirr
eyelash.....muywasyan
fataliyi
finger.....deme
fingernail.....mengari
flesh.....angini
floating ribswanytyirr tyatyalak ngini

Semantic domain: **the body and health**

fold lines in the palms

of your handsngunngun

fontanelle.....pi angamuk

foot.....defirr

forehead.....dawayirr

foreskinngurgarrfuri

freckle.....mityikmuy

funny boneminmipi

fur.....wasyan

glans penisngurtyerr

hair-pi-

hair, blonde.....butyeri

hair, body hair (some) .wasyan

hair, greysyunggun

hair, head hairwusye

hair, tousledngalngalma

hair not long enough

to tie up properly ..mudura

handdeme

head.....-pi-, depi

headless.....tyutpi

heart.....kekulkul

heel of the footfitipurr

hip.....deyedirr

hollows-madi-

humps.....-derri-

intestine, largengekin masyapu

intestine, small.....ngekin karri

intestines.....-tyirri-

jawdetyerrmadi, dirrfirr

kidney.....yirringgu

knee.....deninytyi

kneeboneninytyiyawuni

labia majora.....adedirr

labia minora.....atyeri

leg.....dagarri

leg, lower legdagarri

leg, upper legdebi

legless.....tyutbi

ligaments.....akumifi

lipsdetyerr

lips, puckered.....walirrfityerr

liver.....adarra

lungs.....kengarapa

marrow.....aliyi

menses onsetpityiwakaty

mole.....mityikmuy

mouth.....detyerr

muscle.....angini

muscle at the back

of the thigh.....bimadi

nape of neck and

shouldersmenytyingapa

navel.....-tyirri-, detyirri

neckdemenytyi

neck, scrawny-necked .walirrmennytyi

nippletyi damuy

nipples of a

pubescent girltyi yeninggisyi

nosedesyi

nostrils.....syifirri

on the side of the

body-ngirrmi-

palm of the handdeme bamadi

patellaninytyiyawuni

penisdanguri

placenta.....werrkurrk, barra barra

pockmarked faceburrburrmuy

pubic hairmurisye

pubic mound.....muripi

pupil of the eyemuymidugu

rib boneswanytyirr tyatyalak ngini

ribs.....anggirgimi

sacrumdenunbi

scrotum.....damurri

shoulderdata

shoulder bladestamambirr

skeleton.....pimimbi

skinagarrfuri

'skin' subsection

systemfiny

skinny-legged.....walirrgarri

slanted-eyeswalirrfimuy

sleep in eyes.....mityipiri

smegmangurpiri

soiled backside

(of children).....yipuli

sole of footfirrmadi

spinedederri

split ends (of hair).....purrsyarsyirr

sternumpimadimi

stomachdege

subincised penis.....ngurmadi

tailbonepurrsyi, pudirrminytyi

teeth-dirr-

tendonsakumifi

testicles.....damurri, mukuku

thighdebi

Semantic domain: the body and health

throatmentyikanbi
thumbdeme kerre
tibiamundulk
toenailfirrngari
tonguedetyeny
toothdedirr
topside-derri-
umbilical corddetyirri
underside-madi-
uvulamenytyi asyi
vaginaasyi, apan
vaginal openingdirrnguri, misi
voicedetyerr
waistmilwadi
wombbi
wrinkled facial skinberkmuy
wristbamentyi

Verbs

blink your eyespalakpalak + *mem* +
muy
bony*yenim* + ngal panmi
dry out skin (of wind)*wupun* + purr susul
flatnosed*yenim* + melpesyi
fold your arms across
your chest*demen* + madi baty
hipbones, have
sticking out*yenim* + ngal ye
lips, have hanging*yenim* + wele tyerr dirr
pierce yourself*wudem* + wirr
see someone's body*dinyinggin* + ngini
stick in your throat*wupun* + menytyi tum
teeth missing*yenim* + ta dirr
watery-eyed*dim* + wul muy
wink your eyepapalak + *mem* + muy
wrinkled skin (having)perperk + *mem* + muy

2.2 Bodily functions and secretions

armpit sweatwanytyirrfiny
body fluidskuri
body odours of
peoplefiny
breastmilktyi
breathlessnessngirkngirk
colostrumkurimuy, tyi lenggirr
coughkuluk
crampmenytyityirr
craving certain foodtyerrawu tyityipi
ear waxtyeriwundi

faeces (euphemism)ngekin, dege
faeces excreted
accidentallyngekinpiri
fart soundpurrk
hungermadiket
menstruationyerrmakarri
mucusminytyirri
periodyerrmakarri
pimplesfiny
pissdetyirri, waga
plaque on teethdirrpiri
poongekin, dege
pregnantdege werri
puspiri
salivatyerrawu
semenngilmil
'shortwind'ngirkngirk
sleep in eyesmitypiri
sneezetyirnga
snotminytyirri
speechdetyerr
spittyerrawu
stiffnessmenytyityirr
sweatfiny
tearsmitykuri
urine (euphemism)waga, detyirri
vomitwewe

Verbs

awakefil + *mem* + muy,
dim + menyminy
awaken*daram* + tit
bald*dangim* + pi tada,
dangim + pi syarr
blink your eyespalakpalak + *mem* +
muy
breathe*dim* + ngirkik
burp*dangim* + be
change a baby's
nappy*dem* + purr yer
clean your ears*daram* + tyeri
cough*dim* + kukuluk
die*yenim* + misyi
drool*dangim* + tyerr bubu
ejaculate*yenim* + nguri wuty
exhale air*dim* + fi
fart*dim* + palak
feel a physical
sensation*wibem* + ngini baty

Semantic domain: the body and health

feel the urge to	
defecate.....	<i>dingim</i> + purr
froth.....	<i>dim</i> + wil tyerr
get up from sleep.....	<i>nagan</i> + syisyi
go all day without	
resting.....	<i>dangim</i> + mi kek
grey haired.....	buy <i>yenim</i> + pi
greying hair.....	buybuy + <i>mem</i> + tyerr
grind your teeth.....	<i>wudem</i> + fulirr
grow.....	<i>disen</i> + ngampital
grow breasts or	
whiskers.....	<i>dangim</i> + pawal
grow up.....	<i>dagum</i> + fi tal
hiccup.....	<i>yenim</i> + tyerr
laze.....	palak + <i>mem</i>
lick your lips.....	<i>disen</i> + tyerr lek
lie down.....	<i>yenim</i> + tu
menstruate.....	<i>wupun</i> + du
mouth watering.....	<i>dangim</i> + tyerr bubu
pant (of breath).....	<i>dim</i> + ngirkik
pass away.....	<i>yenim</i> + misyi
pinch.....	<i>dem</i> + tutu
poo.....	<i>dim</i> + palak
put on weight.....	<i>beyim</i> + tu
put someone to sleep.....	<i>dem</i> + mi bubu
quake.....	<i>wirribem</i> + syisyi
quiver.....	<i>wirribem</i> + syisyi
rest someone.....	<i>weyim</i> + ge wurr
scratch yourself.....	<i>demem</i> + syirr
stand up.....	<i>daram</i> + tit
sensation.....	<i>wibem</i> + ngini baty
shake.....	<i>wirribem</i> + syisyi
shiver.....	<i>dim</i> + syisyi, <i>daram</i> + tittit
sleep.....	<i>yenim</i> + tu
sleepy.....	<i>dim</i> + bubu
sneeze.....	<i>dim</i> + tyirrngapala, tyirrnga + <i>mem</i>
snore.....	<i>dim</i> + parrng
snore.....	<i>dim</i> + ngurrkngurrk
spit.....	<i>yenim</i> + we
spittle.....	<i>dim</i> + wil tyerr
squeeze.....	<i>dem</i> + tutu
swallow food.....	<i>wupun</i> + tidi
sweat.....	<i>wirribem</i> + syirr
throw up.....	<i>yenim</i> + we
tired.....	palak + <i>mem</i> , tyerr palak + <i>mem</i>
urinate.....	<i>wirribem</i> + sya

vomit.....	<i>yenim</i> + we
wake someone up by	
speaking to them.....	<i>weyim</i> + mi filfil
wake someone up	
by touching them.....	<i>dem</i> + mi filfil
wakeful.....	<i>dangim</i> + fi derri sul
watery-eyed.....	<i>dim</i> + wul muy
wink your eye.....	papalak + <i>mem</i> + muy
yawn.....	<i>dem</i> + tyerr tati

2.3 Health and sickness

alcoholics.....	turangginmen
asthma.....	etyma
boil.....	wumirr
broken.....	wulek
'cheeky'.....	dadatyerr
collapse.....	dadirrime
conjunctivitis.....	mitypiri
cough.....	kuluk
coughing.....	kukuluk
crabs.....	adenyiny
cramp.....	menytyityirr
cut.....	muk
diahorrea.....	magun
dirty bottom.....	bingini
doctor.....	tukta
drinking quickly to	
get drunk.....	tyadyap
drunks.....	turangginmen
faint.....	dadirrime
fever.....	pimut
fleas.....	amimbi
flu.....	kukuluk, din'girrk
headache tablets.....	depi nem
headlice.....	amimbi
health.....	yubu
hoarse (inflamed	
vocal folds).....	men'gerrk
medicine.....	mirrityin
nit eggs.....	amimbi manarrk
nits.....	amimbi
poison.....	putyin
poisonous.....	dadatyerr
pox.....	palada
pubic lice.....	adenyiny
pus.....	piri
ringworm.....	yirryirr
sick.....	wulek
sick person.....	tyikpala

Semantic domain: **animals**

growling sound of

a dog ngirrkngrirk
puppy wumibe

Verbs

bark (of a dog) *dangim* + fi
bite someone's hand *dingim* + me ket
bite something
(of a dog) *dingin* + syi ket
growl *dim* + ngirr
lick one's own crotch *diwem* + nguri lek

3.2 Kangaroos and wallabies

baby kangaroo or

wallaby *afililmuy*, *awasyanderri*
cloaca *puttyirrity*
female kangaroo *awakufun*
'kangaroo' *amatyi*
rock wallaby *awambu*
wallaby species *tyirraty*, *agurri*, *amukun*,
awambu, *malgaga*,
wamanggal

young male 'antilopine

wallaroo' *tyamundurru*

3.3 Other mammals

bandicoot *adityibi*, *efekimi*
cat, native *akamadalkukul*
echidna *anganifinyi*
flying fox *wadat*
grassland melomys *anganagarr*
marsupial (unidentified) *ayelakun*
marsupial (unidentified):
nose like a bandicoot) *ebemirrinny*
possum *awuyi*
sugarglider *awarrmadinguri*
water rat *akulembi*

3.4 Birds and bats (*Ewerrbalarr*)

air pocket in one end

of an egg *adirrngini*
bar-shouldered dove *awululu*
bird *perriperri*
bird species
(unidentified) *awulgarri*, *angalawut*,
amidirwi, *emerrkin*
bird, little grey bird *atyalanmurri*
black bittern *agiminy*
black cockatoo *adirrmi*

black duck *abatymirri*
black kite *anganpipi*
black-faced cuckoo
shrike *awinytyuk*
bower bird *tyuritytyurity*
brolga *afukarri*
brown goshawk *angiyi*
Burdekin duck *eperrperr*
'bush swallow' *adigar*
bush turkey *angantyamu*
butcher bird *adawurr*
channel billed cuckoo *akalkal*
'chicken hawk' *enererr*
cockatoo, sulphur-
crested *ewerrpifiny*
comb-crested jacana *ayetmindi*
common koel *awarawa*
corella *angandirr*
coucal *ayikuku*
crow *awanggi*, *egewirrgewirr*,
wakwak
crow's call *wakwak*
curlew *elele*
darter *akurrmanygu*
diving shag *menytyenimba*
dollar bird *afurra*
duck, black *abatymirri*
egg *amurri*
egg white *asyapul*
egg yolk *abegini*
emu *ngurrrp*
emu's wing *afinyi*
feather *abalarr*
fight *agimin*
finch species *awuntyerr*
flock of geese *ngalmunggirr*
flying fox *awalirrmi*
forest kingfisher *enete*
frogmouth owl *tyunguttyungut*
galah *wilikwilik*
gosling *awudupun fulful*
grass whistle duck *anganferrengirr*
great cormorant *afiwurr*
great egret *awisamuy*
green pygmy goose *aditymadi*
greenwinged
pidgeon *angamuk*
grey goshawk *emen'gimen'gi*
jabiru *alfugarri*

Semantic domain: **animals**

kestrel.....tittit
 kingfisher species.....atyun
 kookaburra.....afirirpi
 kookaburra's call.....kurrwakkurwak
 large-tailed nightjar.....agudipi
 lesser wart-nosed
 horseshoe bat.....adirminmin
 lorikeet.....wiritywirity
 magpie goose.....anganni
 magpie lark.....aminyirr
 masked lapwing
 plover.....asikarrak
 nest.....bude
 night heron.....akaka
 northern rosella.....adetyerrminmin
 orange horseshoe bat.....asiminmin
 owls.....wukwuk, awumbum,
 angantyarranggun
 parrot species.....adetyerrminmin,
 wiritywirity
 peewee.....aminyirr
 pelican.....burra
 pied cormorant.....budenggu
 pied heron.....angityirpa, afipi
 pygmy goose.....awalpurr
 pygmy goose (small
 black and white
 species).....atyinni
 quail.....tyirripit
 radjah shelduck.....aperrperr
 rainbow bee-eater.....agun'gurrpalayin
 red-winged parrot.....adintyerrminmin
 royal spoonbill.....afatyerr
 sacred ibis.....agudugu
 silver crowned
 friarbird.....ewarrmil
 spangled drongo.....atyibelebelepur
 spotted nightjar.....agudipi
 straw-necked ibis.....eferrer
 striated pardalote.....atyityulak
 sulphur-crested
 cockatoo.....ewerrpifiny
 swamp harrier.....afurggarri
 swamp quail.....awurr
 Torres Strait imperial
 pidgeon.....ayipingirri
 wandering whistle
 duck.....awilfirr
 wedgetailed eagle.....pulyerrk

white breasted
 wood swallow.....amurrinmurrin
 white crane.....awisamuy
 whitebellied sea
 eagle.....makmak
 Willie wagtail.....asyarra
 wing.....abalarr
 wing of a bat or a
 sugar glider.....minmi walipan
 winged animals
 (generic term).....awerrbalarr
 yellow-billed
 spoonbill.....afatyerr
 yellow oriole.....afinytyi

Verbs

bathe in a group
 (of birds).....wudem + wa
 dive (of birds).....nagam + ful
 flap your wings
 (of a bird).....wim + tidi
 flock.....dim + man
 fold up its wings.....demen + ta pal
 hovering above
 someone's head.....dem + pi birr
 lie in a hollow or nest.....yenim + madi tu

3.5 Insects (Afiti)

ant lion.....awerrbawurr
 ant species.....amuyi, apilirr, aminyirr
 bee (generic).....afungguli
 bee species.....pinggilsya, wagurruk,
 dula
 beetle.....apurrngekin
 beetle (generic).....adudumenderri
 blowfly.....akalangu
 bull ant.....ayipiri
 bush cockroach.....ayerrysya
 bush fly.....amu
 butterfly.....anunggupana
 caterpillar.....akum
 caterpillar species.....awusi
 centipede.....tyutyutren, awalngirri
 cicada.....afiti
 clickbeetle.....ayenimwalalpi
 crabs.....adenyiny
 cricket.....awuwu
 dragonfly.....ayiwisi
 firefly.....animbirrmire

Semantic domain: **animals**

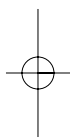
fleas	amimbi
grasshopper (generic) ..	atyambuli
green ant	agadirr
grub species	awurrgesi
headlice	amimbi
hornet	ayinnimbi, walpanggarri
insect species	
(unidentified)	awudin
insects (generic)	afiti
insects with large	
number of paired	
legs	tyutyutren
leech	atyemerrmerr
leech species	awirirr
maggot	aginin, angunggutu
marchfly	ebe
mosquito	afungi
nit eggs	amimbi manarrk
nits	amimbi
'policeman wasp'	awamumu
pubic lice	adenyiny
ringworm	yirryirr
sandfly	amit
scorpion	anyirri
small beetle	awarrmil
spider (generic)	awurriyi
spiderweb	awarrgadi
spring leech	angan'gityerr
stick insect	amisyawuni
sugarbag bee	ekerre
swamp leech	adiny
termites	adidirr
ticks	adenyiny
tiny insect that lives	
in sand	akurrwele
wasp (like <i>awalpanggarri</i>)	amirrlangfu
wax from honey	yeliyi, fwa
'white ants'	adidirr
witchetty grub	abafa, efenem
woollybutt grub	afili
worm in salmon gum	adirrinybuk
worms (most kinds)	angidi
yellow bee eggs found	
in sugarbag honey	yerrmurri

Verbs

sting someone *dangim* + *fi baty*

3.6 Reptiles and amphibians

bluetongued lizard	eferri
bubbles made by	
turtles	tyenytyirri
crocodile, freshwater	ayerrsyinge, ewerrmisya
crocodiles, newborn	amiringgi marrgu
dead animal found	
inside a snake's gut	atyarrgani
death adder	adenytyi
eggs of longnecked	
turtle	edenbirri
frillnecked lizard	atyeriwusye
frog	watkuwatku
frog species	adirrket
fungus	mieferri
gecko (all species)	angiyi
Gilbert's dragon	engelifen
goanna	emengginy
goanna hole that is	
occupied	tumanytyi
goanna hole that	
tracks indicate has	
a goanna inside	pulpul
goanna species	efeyi, werrek
goanna species	
(unidentified: small	
water goanna)	awuleyi
Gould's goanna	afan'girri
guts of turtles.	anguri
lizard (generic)	adewirri
lizard species	
(unidentified)	aburrburrfi
moonsnake	adiwin
rock python	anganfepinimbi
saltwater crocodile	awarrapun
sand frog	aniyen
sand goanna	afan'girri
skink	edewirri
snake species	
(unidentified)	awumirr, wayifi
snake species	
(unidentified; largish,	
brown, and	
poisonous)	aninytyi
snake, black	afilpurr
snake, carpet	afirripa
snake, green tree	animbilerrri
snake, king brown	angannisyi



Semantic domain: **animals**

snake, water.....amire
snake, yellow treeanimba
snake (generic)efenggu
snakes poisonous
 (generic)ami
tadpole.....angalbuk
turtlesmalarrgu, atyindirriy,
 ngalwangga, yirrng,
 danybarraga
turtle gutsanguri
water goannaangankurinimbi
whip snake.....afu

Verbs

shed your skin.....*demen + tada*

3.7 Fish (*Anginakul*)

baby catfish.....awuntyerryin'gini
barramundi (adult females).....atyalmer
barramundi fingerling (males).....adityi
breemawin
breem, large bony.....amiliyi
breem, small bony.....aminyalak
bull sharkadany
catfish.....dayi, falanban, kumaday
catfish, small.....wuntyerrngini
'cod'aty
finaderrimipurr, pisyigul
fish (generic).....anginakul
fish species (unidentified: little quiet fish)afayi
fish species (unidentified: small).....adirrinbuk
fish species (unidentified: small with a red tail)awalminmin
'flounder'amiringgi
gudgeon.....asyamu
Leichhardt's swordfish.....adetyerrwukume
'Long Tom'efekityerr
mulletadilmi
nail fish.....amanbi
nail fish (large variety).....amenyi
'rifle fish'epelen
saratogakurrmanygu
spangled grunter.....agurrimirri
stingray.....emelp
stingray barb.....amuyfun

Zebra fishadilimbi

Verbs

catch fish *wupun* + *gat*
fish *yenim* + *gatit*

3.8 Other aquatic animals

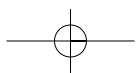
crabs	amurriyi
eel	ayendu
fresh water mussels.....	penembe
hermit crabs	agarri
mud crab	awanybi
mussel.....	afurra, asyilfisyilfi
pearl shell.....	apelpel
prawn	anganggurr
snails	agarri
water rat	akulembi
yabby.....	ayangarrmada

3.9 Introduced animals

buffalo.....	walfaga
bullock.....	puliki
cat.....	pusyiket
cattle.....	puliki
chicken.....	pawul
cow.....	puliki
dog.....	wuwu
horse.....	nendu
horse galloping sound.....	parradap parradap
kitten.....	pusyiket
pig.....	pigipigi
puppy.....	wumibe

3.10 Parts of animals bodies

afterbirth.....	barra barra
air pocket in one end of an egg.....	adirrngini
ankle.....	dirinbi
anus.....	ngekinmuy, midamuy
armless.....	tyutba, ememetyiba
back.....	dederri
belly.....	dege
bladder.....	detyirri
blood.....	fetyeny
body.....	dengini
bone.....	ami
bottom.....	dapurr
brain.....	pipiri



Semantic domain: **animals**

cheek	datyamu	meat; flesh of animals	gagu
chest	damadi	mouth	detyerr
claw	firrngari	muscle	angini
cloaca	puttyirrity	navel	detyirri
coccyx	pudirrminytyi	neck	demenytyi
crest of a bird	emelmel	newborn	tyatyarrmu
crotch	dapanmi	nose	desyi
dead animal found		nostrils	syifirri
inside a snake's gut	atyarrgani	piss	waga
ear	detyeri	placenta	barra barra
egg	amurri	prickles, echidna	akanbi
egg white	asyapul	pupil of the eye	muymidugu
egg yolk	abegini	rib bones	wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini
eggs of longnecked		ribs	anggirgimi
turtle	edenbirri	shank	dengidingge
eggs, soft shell-less	ebegini	shell of turtles,	
elbow	deminmi	eggshells, etc.	angari
emu's wing	afinyi	shoulder	data
eye	damuy	shoulder blades	tamambirr
eyebrow and		skeleton	pimimbi
eyesocket area	mudirr	skin	agarrfuri
fat	aliyi	spiderweb	awarrgadi
feather	abalarr	spine	dederri
fin of fish	aderrimipurr	spines, echidna	akanbi
flesh	angini	sternum	pimadimi
floating ribs	wanytyirr tyatyalak ngini	stingray barb	amuyfun
foetus	tyatyarrmu	stomach	dege
foot	defirr	tail	akimi
forehead	dawayirr	tail-less	ememetyipurr
fur	wasyan	tail, part closest to	
furred animals	awasyan	the body	kimifirr
guts	angekin	tailbone	pudirrminytyi
guts of turtles	anguri	teeth, tusks	dedirr
head	-pi-, depi	tendons	akumifi
heart	kekulkul	thigh	debi
hip	deyedirr	throat	mentyikanbi
jaw	detyerrmadi, dirrfirr	tongue	detyeny
keratinaceous tissue	angari	tooth	dedirr
kidney	yirringgu	turtle guts	anguri
knee	deninytyi	umbilical cord	detyirri
legless	tyutbi, ememetyibi	undeveloped	tyatyarrmu
ligaments	akumifi	unformed eggs; soft	
lips	detyerr	half-formed eggs	amututu
liver	adarra	upper leg	debi
lungs	kengarapa	urine	waga
markings or coloured		windpipe of a cow	ngarrpngarrp
patches on the face		wing	abalarr
(of turtles and birds)	kalabang	wing of a bat or a	
marrow	aliyi	sugar glider	minmi walipan

Semantic domain: **plants**

winged animalsawerrbalarr

Verbs

hatch (of eggs)*dangin* + *fa*
 incubate*yenim* + *derri tu*
 own a pet*dem* + *purr*
 poo*dim* + *palak*
 scrape the ground
 with feet*wupun* + *waga*
 scratch marks on a
 tree*dem* + *garri syarr*
 tracks made around
 a burrow*wirribem* + *pulpul*

4 Plants (Miyi & Yewirr)**4.1 Trees**

banksia*yerratatngini*
 banksia tree*atatngini*
 banyan tree*finytyi*
 black wattle*kanawarra*
 bloodwood*yerrfini*
 boab tree*kuninytyin*
 branches of trees,
 some kinds*detyeri*
 bush apple*yerrgeminyminy*
 bush plum*wilit*
 cabbage palm*tyemerrmerr*
 casuarina tree*angany*
 coolamon tree*ngunguni, wirrifi*
 coolibah tree*yerrden*
 coral tree*yerrsyaga*
 crab's eye vine*pinbin*
 cycad palm*yerrsyaga*
 cyprus pine*yerrmirrsyi*
 dead tree*yerrtisyari*
 dye from tree
 (orange/brown)*kala yewirr*
 fern-leaved grevillea*wendili*
 fig tree and its fruit*migaga*
 fluff (e.g. from
 kapok tree)*amunuk*
 fork of tree*panmi*
 gutta percha tree*ngunyyur*
 hill woollybutt*men'girngini*
 ironwood tree*mawuny*
 Leichhardt pine*yerrnganmimbi*
 mangrove species*yerrmanggi*
 milkwood*yerrsyenytyi*

mistletoe species*yenggimisyi*
 nut tree*yerrsyinge*
 paperbark*wa*
 paperbark forest*yimbiyimbi*
 paperbark tree*wasyari*
 paperbark tree
 species*watyerrewirr*
 paperbark tree
 species*wayerrfiriny*
 prickly tree*mululumbu*
 red flowering
 kurrajong*yerrmanarrk*
 resin of trees*yerrngammuk*
 ridge pandanus*yerrgi*
 river pandanus*yerrsyinge*
 river red gum and
 white river gum*walandan*
 salmon gum*dirrinybuk*
 sand palm*merrepen*
 sandalwood tree*yeddininy*
 sandpaper fig tree
 and its fruit*migarrenytyi*
 'shitwood' tree*wirrifi*
 smoke tree*yerrdinytyi*
 strichnine tree*yerrweyi*
 stringybark species*ngunguni*
 swamp bloodwood*yerrpelpel*
 tamarind*yerrngugurr*
 thick coastal
 mangrove forest*yerrmasyi*
 tidal mangrove tree
 species*yerrmasyi*
 tree orchid*tyalamarin*
 tree species (no common
 names known)*yerrfinbin, yerrfurra,*
 yerrfagu,
 yerrkalaninytyininytyi,
 yerrfengge, yelsyen,
 keminggirr, yerrwadi,
 yerrdadirrityerr,
 yerrdirrinybuk,
 yerrdamurri,
 yelmarrawuk, duny,
 palayin, yerrbarri,
 yerrgererr, yerrfityi,
 yerrnganmirr, damunerr,
 yerrngantyamu,
 yerrdetyerikerre
 wattle species*yerrfulmurri, yerrgirriny*

Semantic domain: **plants**

fruit of <i>Grewia</i>		purple plum	mimeli
subspecies	mimeyime	red plum	miweremisye
fruit of <i>Leichhardt</i>		rice	raty
pine	minganmimbi	ripe	bin
fruit of <i>Syzygium</i>		ripe (of fruit)	mibin
<i>suborbiculare</i>	mibimirriny	root	yerrngulfi
fruit of <i>Syzygium</i>		root tubers of water	
subspecies	mimanmanba	and lotus lilies	minytyangari
fruit of <i>Tacca</i>		roots of <i>Vigna</i>	
<i>leontopetaloides</i>	mimumudi	<i>vexillata</i>	mifalga
fruit of <i>Terminalia</i>		sandpaper fig	mifurra
subspecies	misyigerre	sandpaper fig tree	
fruit of the peanut		and its fruit	migarrenytyi
tree	migurim	sap	yerrfiny
fungus	mieferri	seed nuts of cycad	
gooseberries	kutypiring	palm	misya
green plum	midirwi	seed nuts of <i>Cyperus</i>	
honey	fungguli	<i>bulbosus</i>	midigu
inedible stalks of two		seed of <i>Cochlospermum</i>	
lily species	mityerimindi	<i>fraseri</i>	migenbi
juice	mifiny	seeds	midamuy
kurrajong seeds	mimanarrk	seeds, brown seeds	
kurrajong seeds	mifinbin	used for dyeing	
leaf	miringgi	<i>merrepen</i> 'sand	
lily pads	midetyeri	palm'	mingurrp
lily root	miden	small berries	
long yam	mimuy	(unidentified)	midiny
long yam species	miwangi	speargrass seed heads	wurrmuy
lotus lily corm	mimalabuk	sugarbag	fungguli
lotus lily flower	miwulngini	sweet grass	mudityi
lotus lily seed pod	mikanggityin	tamarind fruit	mingugurr
mango	manggu	tea leaves	tilip
milk plum fruit	miwugumuy	three-cornered vine	
native grape	mimayigafi	fruit	midamurri
'native grape' vine		timber that is wet,	
fruit	kagulkagul	green	yenggi yin'gini
nuts of <i>yerrgi</i>		timber used for	
pandanus tree	ngan'giny	making woomeras	mirrinygal
passionfruit, bush	taktakma	tobacco	peke
peanut	miyerrkadi	tomato, bush	mimukun
perfume of flowers	finy	toxic plant	minembelel
plant species	mirrinymirriny	tree trunk base	yerrfirr
plant species (no		tuber of <i>Blechnum</i>	
common name		<i>orientale</i>	miwurmarmarr
known)	miteyi	tuber, withered	
plant, toxic	minembelel	and old	miwaga
potato	parrudu	vegetables, all	
potato, bush	misyawuni	non-flesh food	miyi
prickle	pindiyay	water lily corm	mingari

Semantic domain: food

water lily pods and
flowers minimindi
water lily tuber mipalpityerr
white berry of
Flueggea virosa miwisamuy
wild gooseberry mirityin
wild orange minganni
yam minenggidirr
yam mipiyagany
yam, round mikulurrfuk
yellow bee eggs found
in sugarbag honey yerrmurri

Verbs

collect things from
off the ground *dangin* + gatit
fall down (of seeds) *webem* + mi yerr
fall down (of leaves) *webem* + me yerr
fall down (of fruit) *bengim* + me ket
fruiting *wupun* + mi wat
grow in hilly country *yenim* + tyetyirr
open up (of flowers) *dem* + ta
overripe *wayim* + bubu
peel paperbark
carefully *wudupun* + sul
peel paperbark off a
tree (by levering it
with a stick) *wupun* + sul
pick something *dem* + ba ket
pull something back
towards you *dangim* + fi pal
reddden *wirribem* + fil garri
sprout up (of seeds) *webem* + tyerr fal

5 Food: eating & drinking

5.1 Preparing food

animal cooked in a
ground oven angete
billycan amulpiligen
billycan; any tin
container which can
be used to boil
water parrikut
burnt food stuck on
the bottom of a
saucepan midarrngari
bush tucker cooked in
an antbed oven mingete

camp oven kambafin
club used for pounding
fibrous roots before
cooking bama
cooked bin
cooked (of meat) abin
cooked (of vegetables) mibin
crook used for pulling
down pandanus
shoots muyfintyifintyi
flint ngunngun
food gatherer wurnganimemi
fresh yin'gini
fryingpan pranben
grinding stones fepimurri
ground oven cooking
using heated
antbed ngete
knife marrimarri
leaf miringgi
liver adarra
meat cooked on low
temperature coals atawan
raw yin'gini
ripe bin
ripe (of fruit) mibin
rotten gerrgertryerr
saucepan syutypin
sugarbag fungguli
uncooked yin'gini
water-carrier pufunyi

Verbs

add water to
something *wupun* + syi
boil water *wayim* + purrng
burn *wayim* + baty
burn feathers off
a bird *dinem* + wu
burn something (where
a person does the
burning) *dinem* + ngili
burn something (where
the fire does the
burning) *wayim* + ngili
carve *wupun* + tu
collect things from
off the ground *dangin* + gatit
cook *wudupun* + bul

Semantic domain: food

cook meat *bengim* + *tyul*
 cut something *wupun* + *gerrgirr*
 cut up (e.g. meat) *dangim* + *tyerr ket*
 dry out *wayim* + *biny*
 dry something out *wupun* + *tal*
 dry up *wayim* + *tyerr fufuy*
 fall from a tree *bengim* + *me ket*
 flatten something *dem* + *melp*
 form something
 into a ball *dem* + *pi*
 fry food *furay* + *mem*
 grind something
 between two
 edges *wudupun* + *dirr fulirr*
 half cook food *wayim* + *mi birr*
 hang something
 over a fire *wupun* + *mi wat*
 knead (bread) *dem* + *pi*
 know intuitively that
 the season is right
 for bush tucker *dingin* + *ge pup*
 lacking any kind of
 gagu, eg. meatless,
 moneyless, etc. *minde ga*
 leak *tyerr* + *mem*
 leave something on
 the fire longer to
 cook properly *wayim* + *kerrety*
 mash something *dangim* + *perpirk*
 mix things together *wudupun* + *mi pit*
 overcook meat *wayim* + *ngili*
 overcooked *dangim* + *bubu*
 overripe *wayim* + *bubu*
 peel the skin or outer
 layer off something *dem* + *tada*
 pick something from
 a branch *dem* + *ba ket*
 place over fire *wim* + *misin pup*
 plate *pulit*
 pluck feathers *wupun* + *syurr*
 pound food *dangim* + *perpirk*
 roast meat *bengim* + *tyul*
 salt something *wupun* + *matati*
 scale a fish *dangim* + *syarr*
 slash *wupun* + *tu*
 slice *wupun* + *tu*
 sound of grinding *ngirritngirrit*

spread something
 (like dough) out
 longer *dem* + *menytyi*
 stir something around *wupun* + *gugulirr*
 stir something round
 and round *wupun* + *gulgul*
 stir something with
 your fingertips *dem* + *gulgul*
 think that the season
 is right for certain
 bush tucker *dingin* + *tyeri pup*
 throw something into
 a billycan sitting
 in a fire *wupun* + *fi misin wurity*
 throw something
 into a container *wupun* + *mi wuty*
 throw something
 into a container
 of water *bengim* + *tyerr kuri*
 throw something
 onto a fire *dagam* + *misin kuli*
 transfer things from
 one place to
 another *wudupun* + *ngidi muy*
 uncover something *webem* + *derri pul*
 warm *dinem* + *mi ferr*

5.2 Eating

bread *lawa*, *purirri*
 breakfastless *tyerrfirri*
 butter *parra*
 canned meat *tinbuli*
 damper *lawa*
 edible *lalirr*, *lelewaty*
 flour *lawa*
 gravy *afiny*
 grinding (teeth), the
 sound of *ngirritngirrit*
 honey *fungguli*
 jam *tyem*
 'Johnnycake', scone *tyanikik*
 juice of meat *afiny*
 potato *parrudu*
 rice *raty*
 ripe *bin*
 salt *menyirr*
 sausage *anganidanguri*
 soup *afiny*
 spicy/hot (of food) *dadatyerr*

Semantic domain: **food**

spoon.....	pun
sugar.....	menyirr
use up too much foodstuff.....	piwasiwasi
vegetable foods.....	miwatypala
vegetables, all non- flesh food.....	miyi
waste food.....	piwasiwasi
Weet bix.....	mingarapa
what kind of bush tucker?.....	tyenmi
what kind of vegetable?.....	minganikide
which miyi? (i.e. which fruit?, which vegetables?).....	mikide
which type of plant? ..	minganikide

Verbs

bite something	bengim + gatit
breakfast, have	wupun + menytyi ket
come back for more	dangin + tilit
eat (habitually).....	yenim + lalirr
eat in a restrained manner	dingin + pi syari
eat something.....	dim + lalirr, wusyum + waty
eat something 'off the back' of something else	dingin + ngan derri
feed someone	wudupun + ge, dangim + fi me leli, dangim + tyerr
finish off someone's food	dingim + madi way
hand out food	dangim + fi me leli
hold food in your mouth	weyim + baty
leave some food for someone else.....	dingin + pi syarr
lick something	weyim + lek
put on weight.....	beyim + tu
put food in your mouth	wudem + tyerr wirr
refuse food	wuden + tyerr pirr
share food between two people	diwem + tyerr birr
suck.....	weyim + lek
suckle at a breast.....	wibem + tyi lalirr

swallow food	wupun + tidi
taste.....	dingin + du
tear or scrape with your teeth.....	dingim + ful

5.3 Drinking

alcoholics.....	turangginmen
beer	kuri
'beer'	kuri tyanbalarrk
billycan	amulpiligen
bottle.....	pulng
breastmilk	tyi
colostrum	kurimuy
drinking quickly to get drunk.....	tyadyap
drunks.....	turangginmen
frothy water.....	kuri tyanbalarrk
juice	mifiny
milk.....	tyi
sober.....	tyufa
tea.....	ti
tea leaves	tilip
tea without sugar.....	tyaniti
water	kuri
wine.....	kuri demenytyi fenggu

Verbs

drink all of something.....	dangim + fi purr tyat
drink something	dim + kuduk
drink something right to the bottom	dangim + fi purr tyat
drink the whole lot	diwen + menytyi bang
drunk.....	turang + mem
express your breastmilk by hand.....	demem + tyi tutu
hangover.....	wupun + mi tit
make someone drink.....	dangim + fi tyerr kuduk
pour a drink into someone's mouth.....	dangim + fi tyerr kuduk
scull.....	tyatyap + mem
thirsty, be	wayin + ge buy

5.4 Smoking

chewing tobacco	yetytyerrawu
cigarette.....	tyigirrit, peke, ngekin
Log Cabin tobacco.....	yity
smoking pipe	larrwa
tobacco.....	ngekin, peke

Semantic domain: things people make

tobacco (small
amount)wungilyeng
tobacco plant.....nugutin
ulcerating of the
mouthtyerrtada

Verbs

light a cigarette*dinem* + tyerr ket
smoke a cigarette*dim* + fi

5.5 Sensations: full, hungry

bitter.....synggimuy
bitter tasting.....pasyangu
breakfastlesstyerrfirri
'cheeky', spicysynggimuy
fullness from eating...madiwari
hunger.....madiket
saltysynggimuy
spicy, 'cheeky'synggimuy
spicy/hot (of food).....dadatyerr
sweet tastingyirifiny
taste funny.....pupurityfiny
tasteless.....midinyfiny
toothache.....yiridirr

Verbs

drool.....*dangim* + tyerr bubu
dry mouthpirritpirrit + *mem* + tyerr
feel an emotion or
body sensation*menggin* + wa
feel hungry*dingin* + ge ful
full of food.....*dangim* + tit
happy at the discovery
of food.....*wupun* + fi ge
hungry*dingin* + ge ful
hungry*wupun* + fi way
make mouthwatering
smells*dingim* + purr fuy
mouth watering*dangim* + tyerr bubu
sated.....*dangim* + tit
taste food.....*dingin* + purr yilil
thirsty*wayin* + ge buy,
wayim + minyirr

6 Things people make**6.1 Thrown weapons: spears and woomeras**

fish spear.....tyundityi
hooksppear.....tyulut
mangrove spear.....kurim yiliyili
mangrove spear type..walagu
mangrove-tipped
spear, short.....kurim
pointed.....mulfang
spear.....kurim, yawul
spear with a canegrass
shaft and an
ironwood tipkurim darri
spearhead with
multiple backwards
pointing prongsngaramaty
timber used for
making woomeras..mirrinygal
wire spearkarawurr
woomera.....tyun fenggu,yagama

Verbs

fit 'eye' (or hook)
into a woomera*dangim* + fi mi pek

6.2 Held weapons: sticks, clubs and boomerangs

axemakurruny, bi
boomerangkunyunguny,
yurigarrityinmuy
fighting stick.....magulfi, yuriyewirr,
misymba
flint.....ngunngun
shield.....pulurk
shotguntyutkan
steel axebi
stick for hitting geese..yurayura

6.3 Preening, cosmetics, clothes and decoration

armband.....pinpin
belt (for trousers).....pelk
brayerrtyinem
clotheswalipan
coat.....kawut
'cock rag'.....mayarung
comb.....kum

Semantic domain: **things people make**

dress.....	turety
hat	yerrdepi
headband.....	adawayirr
headdress, <i>yurami</i>	
style.....	purratyang
headdress style	palmarang
jumper.....	tyinggilit, wumtyinggilit
loincloth.....	tyukun
needle.....	nilng
nit stick.....	milmilma
nose stick.....	tyiginin
nose stick, 'beginner's'	
nosestick	atatngini
pants.....	debiwerri
pattern or writing	nambanamba
sandals.....	taptap
shirt.....	tyet
shoes.....	firretyi
short trousers.....	yerrdebi dityungurr
skirt.....	pirrigut
socks	tyukin
thongs	taptap
trousers.....	turesyity
underpants.....	pulimity
underwear.....	yerrapukek

Verbs

add more layers.....	<i>dangin</i> + derri wirr
comb hair.....	<i>wim</i> + pi
cut someone's hair.....	<i>webem</i> + pi ket
dress in clothes	<i>tyentytim</i> + <i>mem</i>
look neat and tidy.....	<i>wudupun</i> + <i>yilil</i>
paint dots on yourself.....	<i>daram</i> + <i>pek</i>
paint something by	
slapping with an	
open hand	<i>wupun</i> + <i>pek</i>
pick your teeth with	
a toothpick	<i>daran</i> + <i>dirr</i>
pierce yourself	<i>wudem</i> + <i>wirr</i>
pull clothing up/on.....	<i>weben</i> + <i>wul</i>
shape up your hair	
at the front (like	
Elvis).....	<i>wim</i> + <i>wayirr</i> <i>wurity</i>
smell good	<i>wudupun</i> + <i>purr</i> <i>fuy</i>
wear something.....	<i>dangim</i> + <i>fi</i>

6.4 Woven work

bag.....	wafin
bark of a tree that	
provides a	
grey/black dye	<i>kalaninytyinyinytyi</i>
brown seeds used for	
dyeing merrepen	
'sand palm'	<i>mingurrp</i>
dilly bag	<i>warrgadi</i>
dilly bag (of a	
witchdoctor)	<i>awarrgadi</i>
fishing net.....	<i>walipan</i>
hairbelt.....	<i>wusye</i>
hessian bag	<i>wasyanderri</i> , <i>yerrwasyanderri</i>
sack.....	<i>wasyanderri</i>
spine part of a	
dillybag	<i>yerrderrimurri</i>
string	<i>fi</i>
woven fabric.....	<i>walipan</i>

Verbs

bind something up	
with string	<i>yenim</i> + <i>wurirr</i>
come open	<i>yenim</i> + <i>tyerr</i> <i>ket</i>
construct.....	<i>dem</i> + <i>fi</i> <i>tyat</i>
put a lip on	
something.....	<i>dangin</i> + <i>dirr</i>
twist something	<i>dem</i> + <i>fi</i> <i>way</i>
twist something in	
your fingers	<i>dem</i> + <i>way</i>

6.5 Hunting and fishing

bait for fishing.....	<i>adetyerr</i>
fishing gear.....	<i>engelin</i>
fishing hook.....	<i>adamuy</i>
fishnet	<i>wan'gay</i>
platform built up	
in a tree	<i>darrwa</i>
rifle	<i>ratypul</i>
stick with a forked	
hook at one end	
for carrying fish.....	<i>nimi</i>

Verbs

shoot a gun.....	<i>webem</i> + <i>da</i>
------------------	--------------------------

Semantic domain: **things people make****6.6 Foraging and digging**

coolamon	ngunguni
digging stick	kiniyewirr, kinimanggini
grinding stones	fepimurri
hole dug in hard ground	werinemuy

6.7 Travel

aeroplane	erriplen
airstrip	etytrip
barge	syelerriny
bicycle	pasyigil
boat	syelerriny
canoe	yeninggisi, kinawu
car	murriga
dingy or small open boat	tinggifut
driver	turayfa
kerosene	kerrityin
log used as a vehicle for crossing rivers	mitambal
paddle	mungiyil
pole for pushing a raft or canoe	wandirrk
police car	plityka
raft	kalfanggar
raft made of logs tied together	darrwa
shortcut	tyutkat
truck	murriga
wheel of a vehicle	deyedirr

6.8 Domestic items

bag	peyk
bamboo	kanbi
banknotes (money)	wa
bed	pit
billycan	piligen, parrikut
blanket	plenggit
bottle	pulng
bubble gum	tyunggam
building	wembem
bundle	nugurr
camp oven	kambafin
cardboard	katput
cement	tyimin
chair	tyeya

chewing gum	tyunggam
coins	adudumempi
coins, loose change	tyilfa
coins (money)	fepi
cotton	tyirringgi
crook; stick with a forked hook	muyfintyifinty
crowbar	yurikufa, kufa
cupboard	kafit
doll	tulituli
fabric used in funeral ceremonies	tyarrung
fence	perrik
five cents	tyikpin
football	putpul
fryingpan	pranben
gate	geyit
glasses	mirriklaty
handbag	peyk
house	wembem
introduced things	yerrwatypala
knife	walunggu
knife	marrimarri
letter	lete
little things	purppurrk
machete	walunggu
message stick	yerrdagarr
money	adudumempi
mosquito net	mitykinit, mityarragat
movies, photos, pictures	pitya
paper	lete, peyifa
photographic film	purrrugrep
plate	pulit
playground equipment	payfay
power point	yerrdetyirri
purse	pawuty
radio	wality
razor blade	risyapulit
rosary beads	resyibit
saucepan	syutypin
scissors	tyisyity
shale stone from which flints are made	kuritya
shovel	tyaful
smoking pipe	larrwa
soap	tyup
spade	tyaful

Semantic domain: **camp and hearth**

spoon.....pun
 string.....tyirringgi
 swag.....musyulng
 swings.....payfay
 table.....teful
 thread.....tyirringgi
 torch.....tut
 tree species that
 provides a
 orange/brown dye .kala yewirr
 twenty centstufup
 wallet.....pawuty
 water-carrierpufunyi
 wax ball.....kelerrk
 wax typesyeliyi, fwa
 windbreak.....syitiny
 windowwindawinda
 wing.....abalarr
 writing.....peyifa, lete

7 Camp and hearth

7.1 Fires

animal cooked in a
 ground oven.....angete
 ashbafun
 billycanamulpiligen
 billycan; any tin
 container which
 can be used to
 boil waterparrikut
 burnt right down.....kanbaltyeny
 camp oven.....kambafin
 charcoal.....yenggityen, wirirr
 coals.....yenggityen
 dust, powder.....bafun
 fireyenggi
 fireplace-misyin-
 firestick.....yenggipurr
 firestick, horizontalyerrmadi
 firestick, upright.....yerrganggi
 firesticks, two sticks...palayin
 firewood.....yenggi, yenggiba
 flameyenggi
 hearth.....-misyin-, misyinmuy
 heat of a fire.....yenggi bulbulfi
 horizontal band of
 grass-fire smoke
 in the distance.....wurr ngekin

kerosene.....kerrityin
 meat cooked on low
 temperature coals .atawan
 smokeyenggitawan

Verbs

blacken somethingwayim + madi tyip
 boil water.....wayim + purrng
 burn.....wayim + pul
 burn (of fire).....wayim + tyerr ket
 burn countryyenim + pup
 burn feathers off
 a birddinem + wu
 burn hot.....wayim + gerrgirr
 burn right through
 an area.....wudupun + tada
 burn somethingdinem + tyuk
 burn something
 (where the fire
 does the burning).....wayim + ngili
 burn something
 into two.....wayim + gen ket
 burst into flamesmenggin + tyerr pup
 clean up country
 by burning.....wayim + pul
 clear grass by
 burning itwayim + madi
 die down (of flames)....wayim + syarrpal
 fan (a fire)wupun + filfil
 glow red (of coals).....wirribem + fil tyerr
 glow red from being
 hot.....wayim + dirr fil
 hang in suspension
 (like smoke in the air).wibem + tittit madi
 hang something
 over a firewupun + mi wat
 heat up a 'cool' fire....wayim + tyerr gerrgirr
 hook something
 over a firewupun + wat
 hot.....wayim + pefik,
 wayim + gerrgirr
 ignitemenggin + tyerr pup
 leave something on
 the fire longer to
 cook properlywayim + kerrety
 light a firewudupun + pup
 light a firedem + tyerrtit
 meltwayim + pudip
 overcook meat.....wayim + ngili

Semantic domain: hunting, gathering, fishing and butchering

place one log on
 top of another
 in a fire*dingin* + tyerr pup
 place over fire*wim* + misin pup
 poke something with
 something hot*dangim* + fi baty
 rub firesticks together*dim* + pup
 set up wood for a fire*yirripin* + tyatit
 'smoke' a newborn
 baby*dinem* + ngili
 smoulder (of fire)*wayim* + tittit
 spark (as a fire does)*wayim* + tati
 straighten something
 by applying heat
 or fire to it*dinem* + tittit
 strike a light*dem* + tati
 throw something
 onto a fire*dagam* + misin kuli

7.2 Camps and shelters

bark shelter*kari*
 bed*pit*
 big open space*ngantyerrweri*
 blanket*plenggit*
 building*wembem*
 camp*dede, dedenggurr*
 campmate*wadade ngirringgu*
 cave*weri fepi*
 cement*tyimin*
 chair*tyeya*
 classroom*kuwulewuty*
 corner (of a room)*lurrkuny*
 cupboard*kafit*
 door*duwa*
 home*dede*
 house*wembem*
 humpy, paper bark
 shelter*gari*
 living rough*wurr galangu*
 shade*meringgi*
 shadow*meringgi*
 spear*ngurrfun*
 swag*musyulng*
 table*teful*
 torch*tut*
 windbreak*menytyifuke*
 windbreak*syitiny*
 window*windawinda*

Verbs

build a house*dangim* + fi tyat
 build a shade
 structure*wudupun* + pat
 camp a night*yenim* + tu
 clear away clutter*webem* + pul
 dust sand off a
 blanket*wudupun* + tittit
 erect some structure*dangim* + fi tyat
 hammer nails in*webem* + pi tum
 happy to be in a
 place*wupun* + madi fuy
 lie down*yenim* + tu
 lie in a hollow or nest*yenim* + madi tu
 live*yenim* + wap
 put something in
 a place*dangim* + fi tyat
 sit in the company
 of another person*yenim* + mi wap
 sleep*yenim* + tu
 stand something
 upright*dangim* + fi tyat
 turn a light on*dem* + fufu

8 Hunting, gathering, fishing and butchering

8.1 Hunting, gathering and fishing

fishing*engelin*
 fishing gear*engelin*
 fishnet*wan'gay*
 food gatherer*wurnganimemi*
 goanna hole that
 tracks indicate has
 a goanna inside*pulpul*
 good hunter*wawalalmayubu*
 good shot*nganigeme*
 hooksppear*tyulut*
 hunter*nganigeme,*
wanganimege
 rifle*ratypul*
 shotgun*yuridagarri, tyutkan*
 sound of a rifle
 being fired*tenyyo*
 sound of a shotgun
 being fired*tanggaw*
 spear*yawul*
 spear, fish spear*tyundityi*

Semantic domain: **country**

spear, mangrove type...walagu

stick with a forked

hook at one end

for carrying fish.....nimi

tracker.....plitybuy

tracks of animals.....amadi

woomera.....yagama

Verbs

catch fish.....wupun + gat

catch somethingdangim + syarr

chase someonemenggin + kal

collect things from

off the grounddangin + gatit

fish.....yenim + katit,

yenim + gatit

flush birds out (by

making noise).....yenim + puty

go off, make a bang ..wayim + me tu

hold something by

the neck.....dem + menytyi baty

hunt something away ..wupun + ngurrputy

knocked out.....disen + tal

leave footprints on

the grounddagan + perpirk

make tracks.....perpirk + mem

miss, fail to make

contact of the

'poking' or

'stabbing' typedangin + gurrurgurr

miss, fail to make

contact of the

'thumping' or

'shooting' typebengin + gurrurgurr

poke at somethingdangim + ket

poke something with

something hot.....dangim + fi baty

protrude.....wupun + garrar

scale a fish.....dangim + syarr

shoot a gun.....webem + da

spear somethingdangim + pawal

spear something

accidentally.....dangim + fi ket

speared.....dim + yarrowul

stun somethingwayim + mi birr

tap something on

the headdangim + tal pi

track something.....dangim + dudu

tracks.....wirribem + pulpul

wipe away something

with your foot.....dagum + tyek

8.2 Butchering

dead animal found

inside a snake's gut .atyarrgani

fataliyi

fleshangini

guts.....angekin

guts of turtles.....anguri

intestines of all animals,

except turtlesangekin

knifemarrimarri

knifewalunggu

machete.....walunggu

marrow.....aliyi

meat divided into

parts.....lan

meat, flesh of animals .gagu

muscle.....angini

Verbs

carvewupun + tu

chop a body into

jointed parts.....webem + tyerr tyatyalirr

cut the middle out

of somethingwupun + gen ket

joint a carcass.....webem + tyerr tyatyalirr

open up the crotch

of a carcassdem + panmi ta

pull the guts out

of somethingdisen + ge wirr

rupture something

by cutting it.....wupun + tyirri tu

skin an animal.....wupun + mata

slashwupun + tu

slice somethingwupun + tu

throw something

away.....dagum + kuli

9 Country

9.1 Geographic zones, features and placenames

Adelaide RiverAmungal

antbedngete

bank of a creek.....dirrferr

beachyewedirr

big open space.....ngantyerrweri

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Semantic domain: position and location

deny permission for
someone to enter

country.....yiri + *mem* + *madi*
grow in hilly country...*yenim* + *tyetyirr*
outcrop.....*wibem* + *du*
walk the land.....*yenim* + *derri tyetyirr*

9.2 Other places people make

airstrip.....*etytrip*
building.....*wembem*
camp.....*dedenggurr*
classroom.....*kuwulewuty*
fence.....*perrik*
hospital.....*atypil*
house.....*wembem*
office.....*wufity*
path.....*mumba*
police lockup.....*tyelewuty*
prison.....*tyelewuty*
road.....*mumba, nelen*
road, bottom.....*mumba madi*
road, top.....*mumba ganggiderri*
school.....*kuwul*
shop.....*tuwa*
stockyard.....*tukyay*
store.....*tuwa*
town.....*tawun*
track.....*mumba*

Verbs

build any structure.....*dangim* + *fi tyat*
clear away clutter.....*webem* + *pul*
clear grass by
burning it.....*wayim* + *madi*
set up a business
or association.....*dangim* + *fi tyat*
stand something
upright.....*dangim* + *fi tyat*

9.3 Dreamings and totemic sites

Dreaming site.....*dede putymemme*
grandmother's
country.....*punderri*
restricted places.....*ferrferrme*

Verbs

create a place.....*puty* + *mem* + *me*
set foot in someone
else's country.....*dagan* + *me du*

9.4 Language/people/country names

language.....*ngan'gi*
language name.....*Ngan'gi tyemerri*
Marramaninytji
language, country
and people.....*Ngan'gi garra*
Marrengarr language,
country and people *Ngan'gi gasirr*
Marrithiyel language,
people and country *Ngan'gi kamu*
mother's country.....*nganingetyi*
Murrin-Patha language,
country and people *Ngan'gi berringgini*
Wagiman language,
people and country *Ngan'gi fagu*

10 Position and location

10.1 Demonstratives: here and there, etc.

back here.....*kinyyerre*
back there.....*wuniyerre*
back there.....*yagateyirre*
back there.....*wundeyerre*
back there.....*in'girriyerre*
back there.....*yifeta yerre*
certain person.....*wukume*
come (on).....*kaw, kawa*
further over there.....*wuna*
here.....*kinyi*
here it is!.....*kinyiwarra*
other.....*yeyi*
over there.....*yife*
that.....*wuni*
that one.....*nyinnin*
that one just over
there.....*yife*
that one there.....*yaga*
that same one.....*nyindet*
that way.....*wuni*
there.....*wuni*
this.....*kinyi*
this one instead.....*-nawa*
this place.....*kinta*
this way.....*kinyi*

Semantic domain: seasons, weather and time

11 Seasons, weather and time

11.1 Seasons

Christmas.....kritymity

season name; that time

during the build up

when there is very

high humidity but

no rain, and heat

shimmer is visible

during the hottest

part of the day.....ngunguwe

season name for that

time of the year

when pig-nose turtles

incubate their eggs

in the hot sand.....memenyirr

season name based

on river water; that

time when the

floodwaters are

starting to drop,

and rain falls

only occasionally...disyen syiwirr

season name based

on that time when

the creeks start

drying up enough

to be crossablewupung garriwaty

season name based

on the speargrass

cycle; that time

early in the dry

season when grass

is being burnt off

and much of the

country is black and

new shoots are

appearing

everywhere.....wirirr marrgu

season name based

on the speargrass

cycle; that time of

year when speargrass

seeds begin to

shoot.....wurr bengin tyerrfal

season name based

on the speargrass

cycle; that time near

the end of the wet

season when

speargrass seed

heads are all swollen

and hanging

heavily.....wurr wirribem

dudutyamu

season name based

on the speargrass

cycle; that time of

year when speargrass

stalks turn a

reddish colourwurr wirribem filgarri

season name based

on the speargrass

cycle; that time of

year when all the

seeds have fallen

from the speargrass

seed heads.....wurr bengin derripal

season name based on

the speargrass cycle;

that time of year

when fully grown

speargrass seeds turn

brown and begin to

fall from the spear

heads.....wurr bengim miyerr

season name based on

the speargrass cycle;

the time about late

May to early June

when the speargrass

has dried out and

died off.....wurr tisyari

season name,

floodwater time.....dinyunggul

season name, the very

humid period during

the build up, before

the thunder begins .lirrimem

season name, wet

season proper.....kudede

spring.....syiwurr

wet season

(Nov-March)kidin

Semantic domain: seasons, weather and time

11.2 Sun, moon and stars

evening star	yerrwerrpurrkultyi
full moon	diwin kerre, wayarr miringgi
heat (especially of sun)	fiti
midday	pifiti
Milky Way	manbili, ngannime yerrngugurr
Milky Way galaxy	firiny
moon	diwin
moonlight	diwinnyi
morning star	nganime yerrkerre
new moon	diwin marrgu
reflection	mungumunggi
shadow	mungumunggi
shooting star	yerrfenggu
star formation (Seven Sisters)	awasyelewire
sun	mirri
sunshine	fiti
tide	ngambaty

Verbs

appreciate a place when it's bathed in sunshine	<i>dinyinggin</i> + <i>madi gatit</i>
eclipse	<i>yenim</i> + <i>kuduk</i>
heat something up (of the sun)	<i>wayim</i> + <i>tyuk</i>
radiating	<i>dim</i> + <i>panmi ta</i>
rise (of the sun)	<i>dangim</i> + <i>fi sul</i>
rise up (of the tide)	<i>yenim</i> + <i>madi pap</i>
shine (of the sun)	<i>dangim</i> + <i>fel</i>
shining (of moonlight)	<i>dangim</i> + <i>ferr</i>
sliver	<i>wibem</i> + <i>dirr</i>
twinkle, gleam (of stars, liquids, and shiny surfaces)	<i>milmil</i> + <i>mem</i> + <i>muy</i>

11.3 Time

about time	etye ninggi
after	-nimbi
afternoon	mirrikultyi
afternoon, late	mirri wupun tidi
afterwards	yerriwirr
all day long	tyip
all night long	fal
already	apirri, nginimem

always	ferp
another time	etye ninggi
before	apirri, marrguninggi
before sundown	mirrininggi
beginning to	-kana
constantly	ferp
darkness	nganingiyi
day after tomorrow	ngunyineninggi mefagarri
day before yesterday	kultyinimbi mefagarri
days, number of	me-
earlier	apirri, marrguninggi
early in the day	elifala
evening	kultyi
first	apirri
first light before sun up	warifala
Friday	furarri
from	-nimbi
future, behind now	syirre, -ngini
in a few days	kultyinyeninggi
in the very act of	-pefi
late in the night	birrbirrfingini, litpala
later	yiba
long ago	madewetimbi
long time	fekiderri, ngaty
future tense	-ngini (K), -pe (W)
longer	tyepe ngini
midday	mirrganggi, pifiti
momentarily	wityi
Monday	mandi
morning	elifala
next year	kidin syirre
night time	nganingiyi
night time, very late	ningipiri
'nothing weeks'	maylawik
now	detyengi, -kana
past tense	-tye
recently	etye
Saturday	tyerridi
short while	wityi
since	-nimbi
since when	etye nimbi
sometime	etye, etyenawa
soon	detyengi, mendi
starting to	-kana pefi
still	nginimem
Sunday	tyendi
sunset	werrpurrkultyi

Semantic domain: law, ritual and sorcery

temporarily	tyarrama
then	-kana
Thursday	tyaydi
today	detyengi
tomorrow	ngunyininggi
Tuesday	tyutti
Wednesday	wensdi
week	tyendi
what time?	tyentaym
whenever	etye, etyenawa
while	-gimi
within a single day	mirrininggi
year	kidin
yesterday	kulyinimbi

Verbs

absent	wupun + fi ket
evening	dangim + firr tyityip
give someone time to settle	yenim + madi
gone a long time	wupun + fi ket
stay somewhere	wupun + me waty

11.4 The sky and weather

big, really huge of weather features	tyapaty
clear	damada
cloud	wu
cloud formations, big fluffy high	manbili
cloud type	karingkul
cyclone	yuri fuke
dew	dagum
electrical storm	kuri mawuliny
fog	dagum
hailstones	fepikuri, kuri damunerr
haze	akurrwele
lightning	yuruwanarr
mirage	ngunguwe
monsoon rain	kuri wangi
rain	kuri
rain sprinkle	kuruba
rainbow	angimunggi
rainbow, faint	amiden
water	kuri
whirlwind	munggun munggunnyi
willy willy	munggun munggunnyi
wind	wangi, marrawuk

wind that blows from the southeast	fuke
---------------------------------------------	------

Verbs

blow (of wind)	wibem + fuy
blow of wind	wibem + fuyfuy
blustering	wudupun + puwulil
build up (of clouds)	dingin + dudu
build up (of the wet season)	lirri + mem
changing direction (of wind)	wudupun + puwulil
clear away	dangim + fala
clouds building up for rain	dangim + kul
clouds or shade moving along	wudupun + pi wu
darken	dangim + tyip
fall of rain	wirribem + syirr
lightning flash	dim + ferrferr
lightning flash shooting across the sky	dagam + ferrferr
rain	yenim + tyerr
rise up, of floodwater	dagam + felfil
stop, of rain	tyety + mem + ge
thunder	wupun + mirr, mirr + mem
wash something away	wupun + tum

12 Law, ritual & sorcery

12.1 Ceremony and 'painting up'

cicatrices	madiwanggi
headdress, <i>yurami</i> style	purratyang
headdress style	palmarang
initiate	ngurmumba
initiate's caretaker	mangari
male circumcised 'white man's way' (no age implied)	tyembity
menses onset, and ceremony associated with a woman's first period	pityiwakaty
painted design of lines as opposed to dots	fenggu garri
painting	durrrmu

Semantic domain: law, ritual and sorcery

reception group in
 a ceremony.....mununuk
 red ochre.....kugarra
 subincised penis.....ngurmadi
 white clay.....kunumbut
 yellow clay.....yerringgini
 yellow ochre.....ngityirr yin'gini

Verbs

cut marks on
 someone's chest.....*webem* + *madi bat*
 dance (men's style of
 dancing *wangga*
 and *lirrga*).....*dim* + *purrk*
 dance in the women's
 style of dancing.....*dim* + *walamarra*
 decorate by dripping
 liquid onto
 something.....*dangim* + *pek*
 paint dots on
 yourself.....*daram* + *pek*
 paint something by
 slapping with an
 open hand.....*wupun* + *pek*
 paint yourself.....*daram* + *fulirr*
 smoke a child.....*dinem* + *birr*
 'smoke' a newborn
 baby.....*dinem* + *ngili*

12.2 Death and mourning

corpse.....*afirr*
 dead body.....*afirr*
 fabric used in funeral
 ceremonies.....*tyarrung*
 man whose spouse
 has died.....*wamagurrerri*
 people or things left
 behind when
 someone dies.....*nugumang*
 person whose child
 has died.....*tyerrawu*
 person whose child
 has died (especially
 recently).....*yeninggu*
 person whose sibling
 has died.....*geninggu*
 recently deceased
 person (substitute
 name).....*ngityirr kun*

'sorrycuts'.....*ngunngun*
 woman whose sibling
 has died.....*wurgeninggu*
 woman whose spouse
 has died (especially
 recently).....*wurmagurrerri*

Verbs

buried in a particular
 place.....*dingin* + *tyutyuk*
 call out about a death
 (kookaburras do this).....*dangim* + *da*
 cut someone's throat.....*wupun* + *menytyi ket*
 dead.....*diwem* + *me*
 die.....*yenim* + *misyi*, *beyin* +
dirr, *wusum* + *kuri* +
waty, *nagawan* + *tidi*
 drown.....*dingin* + *syi baty*
 drown someone.....*dem* + *syi baty*,
weyim + *fi baty*
 foretell of a death.....*dangim* + *tyerr way*
 interpret cloud
 formations as signs
 of a person's death.....*dangim* + *baty*
 orphan someone.....*dangim* + *fi kurr*
 pass away.....*yenim* + *misyi*,
beyin + *dirr*
 sad.....*dingim* + *ge bubu*

12.3 Songs

chant.....*yerrindi*
 clapping sticks.....*palamurri*
 dance styles.....*yurami*, *lirrga*, *wangga*
 didjeridu (both bamboo
 and hardwood).....*kanbi*
 headdress, *yurami*
 style.....*purratyang*
 headdress style.....*palmarang*
 love song style.....*tyarrada*, *wudusyu*
 singer, good.....*wayerrmentyi yubu*,
wayenin dada yubu
 singing man.....*wayerrmentyi*
 song.....*yerrmentyi*
 song style.....*din'girri*, *yurami*
 songman.....*ngalinangga*
 songs.....*nanama*
 women's dance style.....*walamarra*

Semantic domain: fighting and playing

Verbs

applaud someone.....*wupun* + *purrk*
 blow a didjeridu.....*dim* + *fi*
 clap your hands.....*wupun* + *purrk*
 dance in the women's
 style of dancing.....*dim* + *walamarra*
 feel emotion caused by
 someone's words.....*weyim* + *ge pudup*
 know a language
 or a song.....*dangim* + *baty*
 sadness caused by
 talking or singing...*dingim* + *ge bubu*
 sing.....*dim* + *dada*
 sing or talk non-stop...*wibem* + *yarrowul*

12.4 Magic and sorcery

chant.....*yerrindi*
 child-giving spirit.....*emembirr*
 dilly bag (of a
 witchdoctor).....*awarrgadi*
 doctor.....*wananggal*, *tukta*
 kidney-fat stealer,
 sorcerer.....*yedi geme*
 love potion.....*yerranemuni*
 medicine.....*mirrityin*
 'medicine man'.....*wananggal*
 poison.....*putyin*
 poison as used in
 sorcery.....*manguyawu*
 sorcerer.....*yedi geme*, *afirrmemele*
 stones used for rain
 making.....*tyagalyleyi*

Verbs

cure.....*dem* + *yubu*
 curse someone.....*dangim* + *purr kek*
 fix something.....*dem* + *yubu*
 heal.....*wupun* + *fuy*
 heal up.....*wudupun* + *madi syusy*

12.5 Law, taboo and behaviour

arranged marriage.....*ngaga*
 behaviour.....*dede*
 character.....*dengini*
 forbidden.....*mumu*
 law.....*deme*
 married to someone...*yenim* + *mi wap*
 meeting.....*mirring*
 misbehaviour.....*wulekwulek*

naughtiness.....*deme wulek*, *deme lenggirr*
 not allowed to.....*-nana*
 restricted places.....*ferrferrme*
 rudeness.....*wulekwulek*
 sacred things.....*ferrferrme*
 shouldn't.....*-nana*
 waste things.....*piwasiwasi*
 taboo.....*mumu*
 wrong way around,
 illegal.....*rungtyat*
 'wrongside' marriage...*fuli*
 'wrongside' spouse...*fulimadi*
 'wrongside' spouse...*wasyi*
 wrong way around,
 illegal.....*rungtyat*

Verbs

avert your eyes.....*dinyerrem* + *fi gen'ge*
 barge in uninvited.....*wudem* + *fi purr*
 intrude on someone's
 space.....*wudem* + *fi purr*
 trespass.....*dagam* + *fi way*

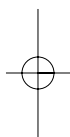
13 Fighting and playing

13.1 Fighting with weapons

ambush.....*alifafama*
 boxing.....*yurideme*
 fistfighting.....*yurideme*

Verbs

aggressive.....*wupun* + *fi way*
 aggressive gesture.....*direm* + *pi gat*
 bully someone.....*dangim* + *bileli*
 choke someone.....*dem* + *menytyi baty*
 concuss someone.....*wupun* + *pi yiri*
 cut someone's throat...*wupun* + *menytyi ket*
 drown someone.....*dem* + *syi baty*
 fight.....*dim* + *garri*, *dim* + *tyuk*,
 diwen + *gatit*
 fight each other.....*diwem* + *tyuk*
 give someone a
 hiding.....*wupun* + *tyuk*
 hit.....*wupun* + *ta*,
 webem + *da*
 hurt someone.....*dem* + *tyusuk*
 knock someone out....*dangim* + *minyirr*



Semantic domain: **fighting** and **playing**

knock someone out
(by slapping them).....*wupun* + minyirr
knock someone out
cold*bengim* + mi purrpurrk
knocked out.....*disen* + tal
looking for a fight.....*wupun* + fi way
punch someone in
the cheek*bengin* + tyamu lilirr
slap*wupun* + ta
slap someone around.....*wupun* + tyuk
stun someone*dangim* + minyirr,
wayim + mi birra
unconscious*disen* + tal

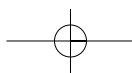
13.2 Playing

card gamepurrakat, eybityi,
 kun'gem
cardskat
'cat 'n' mouse', kid's
 gamekalawirang
'chasings', kid's game ..kalamatyak
'clubs' as one of the
 four suits in
 playing cardspusyike
diamonds', as one of
 four suites in
 playing cardsdaymen
doll.....tulituli
football.....putpul
'four of a kind'purapakany
'full house' as a call
 in card gamesfulen
gamesmadiwirri
good hand (in card
 games)tikaran
'hearts', as one of
 four suites in
 playing cards.atigul
jumping from a tree
 or a rock into
 water.....tyinytyabulung
laughter.....madiwirri
'no number', as a
 call in card games ..mayla
'pair of aces'perresyut
'pair of jacks'perrityek
'pair of kings'perriking
'pair of queens'perrekwin
piggyback.....nendunendu

'piggyback'derriwapup
 playmadiwirri
 playground
 equipmentpayfay
 playing card
 numbered 'one'wanay
 playing card
 numbered 'two'tuway
 playing card
 numbered 'three'tyirriyay
 playing card
 numbered 'four'furay
 playing card
 numbered 'five'fayfay
 playing card
 numbered 'six'tyiktyay
 playing card
 numbered 'seven'tyebenay
 playing card
 numbered 'eight'eytay
 playing card
 numbered 'nine'nanyay
 playing card
 numbered 'ten'tyutum
 'price up' as a call
 in card gamespuratyap
 queen (usually in card
 games, or a name)kuyin
 'racing', kid's gamesyarrisyarri
 'spades' as one of
 the four suits in
 playing cardstyaful
 swingspayfay
 'three aces' as a call
 in card gamestyirrisyut
 'two pairs' as a call
 in card gamestupeye

Verbs

have a go *wudupun + mi leng*
 have fun *yenim + madi wirri*
 lose at playing cards... *luty + mem*
 make a pass to another
 player in a game.... *bengim + me gat*
 play *yenim + madi wirri*
 play a joke on
 someone *wupun + madi wirri*
 shuffle cards..... *diyil + mem*



Semantic domain: affixes and particles

splash water at

each other*diwem* + *mi syisyi*

trick.....*wupun* + *madi wirri*

win a prize/money.....*yenim* + *pat*

14 Affixes and particles

14.1 Affixes and particles

about.....-ngini

actually.....-yirre

again.....-deti

and.....e, i

and then.....ninde

as well-deti

but.....epe

cause.....-fi-

concerned.....-ngini

correctly.....-yirre

despite.....ninggi

even thoughninggi

finally.....a

future-ngini

how's it going?ngunu

howeverepe

instead.....-yirre

instrumental suffix-ninggi

intending to.....-ngini

just.....-napa

lest, in case of.....-nana

like.....-gimi

make something

different-fi-

maybe.....ep

now.....kirri

other.....yeyi

other way.....yeyininggi

past tense.....-tye

perhaps.....ep

show off!.....kiti

something is 'supposed

to happen'.....gimingini

starting to-kana pefi

suffix.....-gul

that's all.....tyaminnapa

this one!.....kirri

while.....-gimi

with-ninggi

15 Making love and raising babies

15.1 Courtship, love-making, affairs

arranged marriagengaga

boyfriend/girlfriend.....damuy werri

capriciousngukarrak

'going out' with

someonedamuy werri

jealoustyality

kisswu

kissing.....kitykity

love potion.....yerranemuni

love song styletyarrada, wudusyu

lover.....animuni

married.....merrit

married personmerritmen

person with many

spouses.....wadakarrany

promiscuous.....ngukarrak

promiscuous manwafalmi tyityipi nide

promiscuous womanwuryedi tyityipi

sexual misbehaviour.....nurrinurri

sweetheartanimuni

Verbs

betrothal.....webem + tyeri

ejaculate.....yenim + nguri wuty

embrace someonewupun + tyirri ket

fall in love with each

otherdinyerrem + mi bebi

have sex.....dangim + nguri waty

hugdem + gen ket

jealousdinyinggin + tisit,

menggin + tyisyip

kiss someone.....wusyim + tyerr biny

love somebody.....dege menggin + wa

loversdinyerrem + mi bebi

lust after someonedinyinggin + kuduk

make eyes at

someonewupun + garrar

married to someone.....yenim + mi wap

play around.....yenim + purity

promise someone

in marriage.....webem + tyeri

sit in the company

of another person,

cohabit.....yenim + mi wap

Semantic domain: making love and raising babies

15.2 Pregnancy and childbirth

afterbirth.....	werrkurrk, barra barra
amniotic fluid	mitykuri
child-giving spirit.....	emembirr
colostrum	tyi lenggirr
foetal	tyatyarrmu
menses onset	pityiwakaty
menstruation	yerrmakarri
midwife	wurderribatybity
navel.....	detyirri
newborn.....	tyatyarrmu
period.....	yerrmakarri
placenta.....	werrkurrk, barra barra
pregnant	dege werri
umbilical cord	detyirri
undeveloped	tyatyarrmu
woman unable to have children.....	wurngalanda
woman who has borne a child	delyek
womb	bi

Verbs

born.....	bengim + baty
curl up (into a foetal position)	daram + fi pi dudun
deliver a baby (of a midwife).....	dem + derri baty
father a child	wudupun + fala
full-term in a pregnancy.....	wupun + ge fu
labour	disen + madada
labour, be in labour.....	dim + fili
pregnant	wirribem + buy
pregnant	dem + garri du

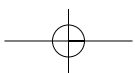
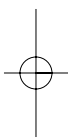
15.3 Raising kids

baby.....	membirrreti
baby girl	amuduluny
baby girl that's just learnt to crawl.....	wuryenim man
baby still on the breast	etyetye
baby talk	ngan'gi anguty
baby that's just learnt to walk.....	wuryenin leli
boy.....	wulmen
breastmilk	tyi

breech (of a birth).....	garrityin
child.....	membirrreti, membirr
children	awapurrpurk
colostrum	kurimuy
crybaby	dimuy
dirty bottom	bingini
doll.....	tulituli
faeces excreted accidentally.....	ngekinpiri
fontanelle.....	pi angamuk
kid's game of 'racing'.....	syarrisyarri
little boy.....	wawetimuy
'little man'.....	wulmen
milk.....	tyi
mother.....	kala
mother surrounded by little ones.....	kerrepalak
new mother	wuryin'gini
piggyback.....	nendunendu
soiled bottom	bingini, fuywarrapurr, yipuli

Verbs

burp.....	dangim + be
carry a weight on your hip	daram + fi wanytyirr tyat
carry someone sitting on your shoulders	yenim + kutkut
change a baby's nappy	dem + purr yer
crawl (of babies).....	yenim + man
direct or care for someone	menggin + ba wa
express your breastmilk by hand.....	demem + tyi tutu
feed someone	dangim + tyerr
grow up.....	dagum + fi tal
have.....	dem + baty
have dependants	weyim + pal
hold	dem + baty
hug someone	dem + gen ket
insert a pin into a baby's nappy	dangim + tyirri bang
keep your eye on someone	dinyinggin + kerrety
pester a mother for a breastfeed	wudupun + tyirrity
pick up someone by the arm,	menggin + ba wa



Semantic domain: **stance and posture**

liquid	kuri
little	weti
little things	purpurrk
long	fenggu
loose (of sand and dust etc.)	funfunmem
misted up	fuywarramuy
mixed together	miktyap
multicoloured	durrmudurru
noisy	firrfirrg
old	wetimbi
pointed	mulfang
'pointy faced'	mulfangmuy
'pointy jawed'	mulfangtyerr
pretty	wurpupuritymuy
raw	yin'gini
red colour	naka
red, yellow, orange colours	filfilngini
righthanded	tyatma
rotten	bubungini, gerrgertyerr
salty	syinggimuy
shady	meringgi
sharp (of blades)	lalirrdirr
shiny	lenggerrk
short	dityunggurr
slippery (e.g. of a log etc.)	pupuritygarri
small	weti
smooth and fluent (of sounds)	ngarapa
soaked	tyungmem
soft	perperkngini
spicy/hot (of food)	dadatyerr
straight	tyatma
sudsy	tyanbalarrk
sweet tasting	yirifiny
tall	fenggu
uncooked	yin'gini
undeveloped	tyatyarrmu
vain	wurpupuritymuy
variegated	durrmudurru, kalakala
viscous	perperkngini
weak (of strength)	ngarapa
wet	tyungmem

16.3 Value

allowed	wetimbi
approved	wetimbi

bad	lenggirr, wulek
bad man	walenggirr
best friend	karawayirr
boring	minde dengini
broken	wulek
domesticated	agukubukmuy
fortunate	wetimbi
good	wetimbi, yubu
lacking substance	minde dengini
naughty	wulekwulek
old	wetimbi
pitiful	mufungandi
properly	nginifiny
right	nginifiny
rude (of language)	wasyangari
sneaky	tyinigin
straight	nginifiny
true	nginifiny
well	yubu
wild	mayawul

17 Stance and posture**17.1 General****Verbs**

awaken	daram + tit
cross your legs	wudupun + garri fityi
cross your lower legs	win + garri fityi
duck your head down	yenim + tu
face a direction	madi + mem
fall into an upright position	wudem + pek
get up	daram + tit
get up from sleep	nagan + syisyi
position yourself on the side of something	daram + fi girrmi tyat
stick close to something	menggin + madi tyap
stretch one's back	disen + tal
stretch your back	disen + ngan derri pal
stretch your body	disen + burrburr
stretch your neck up to see what's happening	dangim + fi barr

Semantic domain: **stance and posture**

17.2 Sitting

chair.....tyeya
right where you are
sitting now!.....gityirim
sit! sit down!.....wap

Verbs

sit on eggs.....yenim + derri tu
leave someone sitting
somewhere.....dangim + fi wap
ride.....dim + derri
ride.....dim + ngan derri
sit yenim + wap
sit 'cowboy style'.....daram + purr dep
sit in a group.....wudupun + pi
sit in a place that's an
opening or
doorway.....dim + ngan tyerr
sit in the company
of another person..yenim + mi wap
sit with legs spread
open.....dim + garri fal
sit with your back
braced against
a wall.....wupun + madi tit
sit with your back
leaning against
something.....win + derri tit
sit with your
knees up.....dagan + da
get into a sitting
position.....wupun + ninytyi tit
squash something
flat by sitting on it..yetyin + melppe

17.3 Standing

Verbs

arise.....daram + fi tit
get up from sleep.....daram + fi tit
stand around in one
spot.....yenim + garri tyetyirr
stand up.....daram + fi tit
stand up and look
at something.....dinyinggin + tyalak
stand upright.....wirribem + tyalak

stand with both feet
touching the ground
but with your weight
mainly on one leg..daram + fi garri si
stand with the instep
of one foot resting
on your other knee..nagawam + bi ninytyi
stand yourself up.....daram + fi tyat

17.4 Lying

Verbs

camp.....yenim + tu
curl up (into a foetal
position).....daram + fi pi dudu
lie across a road.....yenim + menytyi tu
lie down.....yenim + tu
lie head-to-head.....beyin + pi
lie in a hollow or nest..yenim + madi tu
lie in a place that's
an opening or
doorway.....wibem + ngan tyerr
lying along road
(water).....wibem + bu tyerr
lying position.....wibem + ninytyi tit
rest propped up on
an elbow.....daram + dep
roll over.....wibem + madi fili
roll over (in a lying
position).....wibem + fifili
roll yourself over.....wudem + madi fili
sleep.....yenim + tu
turned yourself
'belly up'.....wudem + madi ganggi

17.5 Bending and other intermediate postures

Verbs

bend at the knees.....demen + ninytyi pal
bend over backwards..demen + derri ket
bend over from
the waist.....demen + derri pal
fold your arms across
your chest.....demen + madi baty
kneel on one knee.....daram + fi ninytyi
kneeling.....demen + ninytyi pal
knock something
into a bent over
position.....webem + derri pal
squat.....wirribem + fel

Semantic domain: **movement**

twisted.....*yenim* + *baty*

17.6 Being raised off the ground: climbing, hanging, tree-dwelling, etc.

platform built up in
a tree*darrwa*

Verbs

be aloft.....*wityibem*
climb up (e.g. a tree).....*yenim* + *pap*
hang in suspension
(like smoke in the
air).....*wibem* + *tittit madi*
hang something up.....*wudupun* + *wele*
hanging up*wupun* + *felfil*
hooked up.....*menggin* + *wat*
raise your feet up*dangim* + *firr ngal*
trail something from
a 'head'*wirribem* + *tittit pi*
trail something from
a 'nose'*wirribem* + *tittit syi*
trail something from
a the tail end of
something.....*wirribem* + *tittit purr*

18 Movement

18.1 Walking/running/crawling

walking.....*wugubat*, + *mumba*,
furrwuk

Verbs

belly crawl.....*wibem* + *man*
crawl (of babies).....*yenim* + *man*
crawl through thick
jungle.....*dangim* + *malali*
lose your footing*dagam* + *fi way*
run*dagam* + *yeleri*
run away*dagan* + *felfil*
set foot in someone
else's country.....*dagan* + *me du*
trespass.....*dagam* + *fi way*
walk.....*dagam* + *yeli*
walk around.....*yenim* + *fili*
walk around aimlessly.....*yenim* + *leli*
walk around in a
group*demem* + *fala*
walk around in sight.....*yenim* + *fala*

walk the land.....*yenim* + *derri tyetyirr*

18.2 Manner of movement: slowly, stagger, stealthily, etc.

Verbs

changing direction,
blustering (of wind).....*wudupun* + *puwulil*
dilly dally.....*daram* + *me wu*
huddle in a group*yenim* + *madi tyerr*
hurry along*dagan* + *fufuli*
move about
doubled over.....*yenim* + *man*
move quickly.....*dim* + *kuli*,
dagan + *fufuli*
roll along.....*wirribem* + *fili*
run around helter-
skelter*bengim* + *mi fili*
slip*dagan* + *madi purity*
sneak along.....*nagan* + *pi gat*
speed*dim* + *kuli*
stagger (walk
unstraight).....*dagam* + *fili*
stumble.....*dagam* + *fi way*
walk too slowly.....*daran* + *fifili*
walk with a soft-
buttocked motion.....*nagan* + *tyatyalak purr*

18.3 Movement in or on water: swim, wade, dive, sink, etc.

jumping from a tree or
a rock into water ...*tyinytyabululung*

Verbs

bathe.....*dim* + *tyurr*
bathe in a group
(of birds).....*wudem* + *wa*
dip something into
water.....*wudupun* + *tyurr*,
wudupun + *wa*
dive (of birds)*nagam* + *ful*
drift.....*wudupun* + *tuwul*
drown*dingin* + *syi baty*
drown someone.....*weyim* + *fi baty*
drown someone.....*dem* + *syi baty*
float.....*dangim* + *tyerrtit*
float.....*wudupun* + *tuwul*
go along under water.....*yenim* + *buy*
go underwater.....*yenim* + *tum*
paddle*yenim* + *syisyi*

Semantic domain: **movement**

paddle oneself along
 lying on a log*daram* + panmi waga
 sink*wirribem* + tyerr tum
 sink down
 underwater.....*wirribem* + tum
 sink in water*dim* + tum
 swim*dim* + tyurr
 swim*wibem* + wulil
 throw something
 into a container
 of water.....*bengim* + tyerr kuri
 wash*dim* + tyurr
 wash something away.....*wupun* + tum
 wash yourself.....*wuden* + tyurr

18.4 Movement with respect to a place: approach, arrive, enter, return, etc.

get down!*karrbu*
 movement, travel*kak*
 via*-pagu*

Verbs

accompany someone
 home.....*yetyin* + madi
 alight from
 something.....*dim* + *karrbu*
 arise*dem* + pat
 arrive in big groups.....*wudem* + fi tyerr wuty
 cimb up into
 something.....*yenim* + madi pap
 circle around
 something.....*yenim* + *gulirr*
 climb up (e.g. a tree).....*yenim* + pap
 come out from inside ..*demen* + ge tet
 cross a pathway*yenim* + menytyi fel
 cross over something.....*dagum* + fel
 cut a passage through
 something.....*dangim* + menytyi ket
 drift.....*wudupun* + tuwul
 drop something*dem* + palak
 fall down.....*webem* + mi yerr,
 yenim + ful,
 bengim + baty
 fall face down in
 the dirt.....*wupun* + tyerr pup
 follow a pathway*dagum* + menytyi baty
 go into something.....*yenim* + wirr
 go missing*disen* + ngempurity

halt*yirripin* + tyerr
 hide.....*yenim* + purity
 jerk back and
 forwards*yenim* + syurr
 leave*yenim* + pirr
 let something go*wim* + ta
 lose something*yetyin* + palak
 lose*wupun* + mi tyip,
 yenim + palak
 move about.....*disen* + burrburr
 move parallel to a
 riverbank*wupun* + dirr
 move something so
 that it falls.....*wudupun* + palak
 move through an
 opening*dangim* + tyerr wirr
 move yourself
 through a gap or
 narrow space.....*wuden* + sul
 moving along (of
 clouds or shade)*wudupun* + pi wul
 remove*yirripin* + wa
 return*wudem* + wul,
 wudem + mi wul
 return home.....*daram* + fi pal
 roll along.....*wirribem* + fili
 shift your position*dim* + *wurrirr*
 skirt around a place ...*diwen* + si
 slip from behind
 your ear*demem* + tyeri purity
 spread yourselves out.....*demem* + ngari garri
 stay somewhere.....*wupun* + me waty
 stop.....*yirripin* + tyerr
 take something away.....*yirripin* + wa
 travel around.....*wudupun* + tuwul
 travel in a group.....*dangim* + gat
 traverse a line
 maintaining the
 same height.....*wupun* + madi
 turn a vehicle
 towards home*wudupun* + syi wul
 turn around*wirribem* + gugulirr
 turn 90 degrees*dagam* + minmi ket
 turn yourself
 towards home*wudem* + syi wul
 vanish*disen* + ngempurity
 walk around.....*yenim* + fili
 wander*yenim* + felil

Semantic domain: **movement****18.5 Movement relative to another entity: follow, stay behind, split up, chase, etc.**

away-pefi
 this way-pagu
 towards here-pagu

Verbs

arrive firstwudupun + ngidiket
 attach yourself to
 a personmenggin + garri tyap
 barge in uninvitedwudem + fi purr
 block someone's viewyenim + lit
 catch somethingdem + tip
 catch up with
 someonedagum + garri pat
 chase someonemenggin + kal
 circle around
 somethingyenim + gulirr
 cluster around
 something (e.g. of
 bees around a
 flower)bengin + ngini
 collect a persondim + kay
 come/go to youyenim + ngan nyi
 cut across someone's
 pathyenin + ket
 direct someonedem + tyerr baty
 evade someonedangim + madi wirr
 flockdim + man
 flush birds out (by
 making noise)yenim + puty
 follow someonedangim + tipek
 frighten something
 awaynagan + puty
 get out of the way
 of someonewupun + madi baty
 give someone roomwupun + madi bat
 go and leave a place
 emptybengim + fi way
 grabdem + tip
 hidedem + derri
 hunt something awaywupun + ngurrputy
 intrude on someone's
 spacewudem + fi purr
 jump over somethingwudem + fel
 lead someonedem + tyerr baty
 lead someone alongyetyin + firr

leaveyenim + pirr
 leave a close friend
 behinddem + derri ket
 leave a person behindbengim + fi way
 leave someone sitting
 somewheredangim + fi wap
 make a pass to another
 player in a gamebengim + me gat
 meet someone coming
 the opposite wayyetyin + madi lit
 miss, fail to make
 contact of the
 'grabbing' typedem + gurrurr
 overtake someonedagum + palat,
 webem + ket
 pick up thingswirribem + tip
 rub someone or
 something against
 something elsewudupun + gerrgirr
 rub yourself against
 somethingwudem + gerrgirr
 show yourselfwuden + fala
 stay with a personbirr + mem + pi
 stop in the middle
 of somethingyenim + gen'ge tyerr
 stop someonedem + pirr, dagam +
 birr, dem + tyutyuk
 surround somethingdangim + gulirr
 tag alongmenggin + fuy
 track somethingdangim + dudu
 trail behind
 somethingnagan + tittit derri
 travel in a groupdangim + gat
 wander from one
 thing to anotherbengim + mi fili

18.6 Moving things to different places: carry, take, pull, push, throw, send, etc.

carrying stuff draped
 over your
 shouldersmenytyigirriny
 piggybacknendunendu

Verbs

bale a boat outwupun + mi syarr
 bring something backwudupun + mi wul
 carry a weight on
 your backdaram + fi derri tyat

Semantic domain: **movement**

give out things.....*dem* + *muy*
 give someone a hand
 to carry things.....*dangim* + *me ket*
 give someone money...*peyim* + *mem*
 give something
 to someone.....*dangim* + *fi me*
 hand something out
 to people.....*dangim* + *fi me tyuk*
 have.....*dem* + *baty*
 help someone.....*dangim* + *me*
 hold something in
 your hand.....*dem* + *baty*
 keep something
 for yourself.....*dem* + *girriny*
 leave some food
 for someone else....*dingin* + *pi syarr*
 leave something
 with someone.....*dangim* + *fi me gat*
 make a contribution...*bengin* + *me*
 own.....*wupun* + *mi pal*
 own a pet.....*dem* + *purr*
 pass something on
 to someone.....*bengin* + *me gat*
 pay someone.....*peyim* + *mem*
 pick something up.....*menggin* + *wa*
 share food between
 two people.....*diwem* + *tyerr birr*
 share out something
 between people.....*dangim* + *fime tyat*
 steal.....*wirribem* + *nunbime*
 steal something.....*dem* + *mi tum*
 support somebody.....*yenim* + *ngan pi*
 swap something
 between people.....*daran* + *me ket*
 use all of something...*dangim* + *fi purr tyat*
 win a prize
 (e.g. money).....*yenim* + *pat*

18.8 Changing the arrangement/ stance of things: stand up, sit up, heap, fill, build, open, uncover, turn over, etc.

Verbs

add more layers.....*dangin* + *derri wirr*
 add water to
 something.....*wupun* + *syi*
 attach something.....*menggin* + *tyap*
 bind something up
 with string.....*yenim* + *wurirr*

build a house.....*dangim* + *fi tyat*
 build a shade
 structure.....*wudupun* + *pat*
 bury something.....*dem* + *tum*
 bury the 'heads' of
 things.....*webem* + *pi tum*
 bury yourself.....*demen* + *tum*
 close a hinged
 opening.....*wupun* + *tyerr tum*
 close up an opening...*dem* + *tyerr birr*
 coil up (rope etc.).....*dangim* + *fi dudu*
 come open.....*yenim* + *tyerr ket*
 construct.....*dem* + *fi tyat*
 cover something over...*wupun* + *pit*,
 bengin + *derri lit*
 cover yourself up.....*beyin* + *tit*
 cross your legs.....*wudupun* + *garri fityi*
 cut off the flow of
 something.....*dem* + *tyerr wutit*
 cut the head off
 something.....*wupun* + *pi ket*
 dig up the ground.....*yenim* + *kurkurr*
 drop two things one
 on top of the
 other.....*webem* + *pek*
 erect some structure...*dangim* + *fi tyat*
 fall into an upright
 position.....*wudem* + *pek*
 fasten.....*menggin* + *tyap*
 fill a container.....*wudupun* + *tyerr pek*
 fill in a hole.....*wudupun* + *mi syusyu*
 fold something.....*dagan* + *ninytyi fakurr*
 fold something up.....*wupun* + *ninytyi pal*
 fold up its wings.....*demen* + *ta pal*
 form something
 into a ball.....*dem* + *pi*
 gather up things that
 are scattered.....*wupun* + *madi wurr*
 hang something up.....*wudupun* + *wele*
 heap things up.....*dem* + *pi dudu*
 heap up a raised
 'headlike' mound...*weyim* + *pi ket*
 hook something.....*wupun* + *wat*
 insert a 'head' into
 something.....*wudupun* + *pi wirr*
 jack up a car.....*dangim* + *fi tit*
 join two things together
 'end to end'.....*webem* + *tyerr kum*

Semantic domain: **movement**

knock something
down into a
horizontal position *wudupun* + bat
knock something into
a bent over
position.....*webem* + derri pal
knock something
over onto
something soft.....*wudupun* + tyalak
lay something on
the ground.....*dingim* + pup
lay something out
flat.....*wudupun* + bat
lay things out.....*dangim* + fi derri tyuk
lift something up.....*yetyin* + fel
lift up.....*dem* + ganggi
lower something.....*wudupun* + karrbu
mix things together.....*wudupun* + mi pit
move something so
that it falls.....*wudupun* + palak
open.....*yenim* + tyerr ket
open something up.....*dem* + fal,
dangim + tyerr ta
open up (of flowers).....*dem* + ta
peel paperbark off a
tree (by levering it
with a stick).....*wupun* + sul
place something
upright in the
ground.....*wudupun* + pek
place things in a row.....*dangim* + fityityuk
place things into
many holes.....*dangim* + mi tuntum
plant things.....*dingim* + pup
prise something up.....*wudupun* + tit
put something aside.....*webem* + madi tyuk
put something down.....*dingim* + pup
put something in
a place.....*dangim* + fi tyat
put something inside
something else.....*wudupun* + wirr
raise something up.....*dangim* + fi tit
raise up.....*wudupun* + pap
roll over.....*wibem* + madi fili
roll something into
a ball shape.....*dem* + pi leli
roll something over.....*wudupun* + madi fili
set up wood for
a fire.....*yirripin* + tyatit

shut a door.....*wupun* + tyerr tum
spread a layer or
film over
something.....*wupun* + pit
spread out a flat
layer of something.....*wupun* + madi bat
spread someone's
legs apart.....*dagam* + mata
spread something
(like dough) out
longer.....*dem* + menytyi
spread things apart.....*dem* + fal
spread things out.....*dangim* + fi derri tyuk
squash something flat.....*wupun* + falfil
stand something
on its edge.....*wupun* + tyerrtit
stand something
upright.....*dangim* + fi tyat
stand up.....*daram* + fi tit
stand yourself up.....*daram* + fi tyat
stick something on.....*menggin* + tyap
swing yourself
around.....*wudem* + pilkity
tie something with
string.....*dangim* + gu baty
tie up an opening.....*menggin* + tyerr wurr
turn around.....*wirribem* + gugulirr
turn off a tap.....*dem* + tyerr wutit,
tyirri tu
turn something.....*dem* + gulirr
turn something
'belly up'.....*wudupun* + madi ganggi
turn yourself
'belly up'.....*wudem* + madi ganggi
unclip.....*dem* + syi palak
uncover something.....*webem* + derri pul
unfasten.....*dem* + syi palak
unroll something.....*wudupun* + garrar
untie something.....*dem* + garrar
unwrap something.....*wupun* + garrar
wash something
away.....*wupun* + tum
wrap something up.....*dem* + ngan madi

Semantic domain: transformation of state

bind something up

with stringyenim + wurrirr

break somethingdem + pal

break something by

throwing it on

the groundwudupun + lala

break something

in halfdem + gen ket, webem
+ gen ket

break something in

half with your foot .dagum + gen ket

build a shade

structurewudupun + pat

burnwayim + pul

burn feathers off

a birddinem + wu

burn something

into twowayim + gen ket

carvewupun + tu

carve somethingdangim + kurr

chop a body into

jointed partswebem + tyerr tyatyalirr

chop sectioned pieces

of tree trunk into

smaller pieceswebem + tyerr lala

chop something upwebem + ket

chop the insides out

of somethingdangim + madi yerrp

clean somethingdem + wasyangari

clean up country by

burningwayim + pul

clear away clutterwebem + pul

clear grass by

burning itwayim + madi

close up an opening...dem + tyerr birr

coveredwebem + derri tit

crumble something

into tiny piecesdem + tyerr syisyirr

crushedyentyin + tutu

curedem + yubu

cut (e.g. fence posts)dangim + gugulirr

cut someone's hairwebem + pi ket

cut the 'heads' off

somethingwupun + pi ket

cut up (e.g. meat)dangim + tyerr ket

dry something outdinem + fuyfuy, wupun + tal

extinguish something

by hand (e.g. switch

off a light)dem + me syirr

fill a containerwudupun + tyerr pek

finish something off...dem + purr ket

fixdem + wurity

fix something.....dem + yubu

flatten something.....dem + melpé

fold somethingdagan + ninytyi fakurr

fold something upwupun + ninytyi pal

go along deliberately

spilling something .yirripin + wuty

grind something

between two

edges.....wudupun + dirr fulirr

heap up a raised

'headlike' mound...weyim + pi ket

hollowwebem + madi

improvewupun + tyeny

insert a 'head' into

something.....wudupun + pi wirr

join two things together

'end to end'webem + tyerr kum

joint a carcass.....webem + tyerr tyatyalirr

knock a piece off

something raised

above the ground .bengim + tit

lengthen something...dem + fenggu

make something

good.....dem + yubu

melt somethingdinem + pudip

mix things together.....wudupun + mi pit

open up the crotch

of a carcassdem + panmi ta

peel paperbark off a

tree (by levering it

with a stick).....wupun + sul

repairdem + wurity

roll something into

a ball shapedem + pi leli

rupture something

by cutting it.....wupun + tyirri tu

rupture something by

moving it or

dropping itwudupun + tyirri tu

rupture something

by pinching it with

your finger(nail)s ...dem + tyirri tu

saw something.....dangim + gulirr

Semantic domain: thoughts, perceptions and emotions

scoop out the inside
 of something *dem* + *madi bang*
 scrape out something *dangim* + *madi syarr*
 sharpen something
 with a knife *wupun* + *mulfang*
 shorten something *dem* + *dityunggurr*
 slash *wupun* + *tu*
 slice something *wupun* + *tu*
 slice something open *wupun* + *mata*
 snap something off *dem* + *fakurr*
 squash something
 flat by sitting on it *yetyin* + *melpa*
 strike a light *dem* + *tati*
 switch something off *dangim* + *me syirr*
 take something apart
 with your hands *dem* + *lala*
 tie up an opening *menggin* + *tyerr wurr*
 warm something/
 someone up *wayim* + *syalarr*
 wash something away *wupun* + *tum*
 water something *wupun* + *syisyi*
 wrap *daram* + *gu baty*

20 Thoughts, perceptions and emotions

20.1 Seeing

blind person *mirrisyarra*
 glasses *mirriklaty*
 in view of someone *-mi-*
 side glance *muygen'ge*
 in sight, visible *yerrkinefi*

Verbs

avert your eyes *dinyerrem* + *fi gen'ge*
 block someone's view *yenim* + *lit*
 block someone's view
 of something *dangim* + *fi mi lit*
 dazzle someone *dangim* + *mi yawurr*
 dazzled *wayim* + *mi yawurr*
 distorted vision *pilpil* + *mem* + *muy*
 feel like you are
 being watched *menggin* + *fulful*
 glare at someone *wirribem* + *fal muy*
 keep a wary eye
 on someone *larrk* + *mem* + *muy*
 keep your eye on
 someone *dinyinggin* + *kerrety*

look around *dinyinggin* + *madi bebi*,
dinyinggin + *bebi*
 look around for
 something *wupun* + *fifili*
 look around for
 something/
 someone *wupun* + *fili*
 look at someone's
 teeth *dinyinggin* + *dirr*
 look at what someone
 has in their hand *dinyinggin* + *me*
 look at what's in
 your own hand *dinyerrem* + *me*
 look back at
 something *syirre* + *mem* + *muy*
 look but be unable
 to see anything *dinyinggin* + *fi way*
 look for something
 that you've
 misplaced *wupun* + *fi garri*
 look in a place, but
 find no-one there *bengim* + *fi way*
 look in someone's ear *dinyinggin* + *tyeri*
 look in someone's
 hair *dinyinggin* + *pi*
 embarrass someone
 by seeing them
 doing something
 indiscrete *dinyinggin* + *pi yiri*
 out of sight *dim* + *derri tum*
 peep around a corner *wupun* + *syi ket*
 point out *dangim* + *dudu*
 recognise something *dinyinggin* + *yilil*
 search for something *wupun* + *fifili*
 see each other *dinyerrem* + *mi bebi*
 see someone as a
 stranger, fail to
 recognise someone *dinyinggin* + *muy yeyi*
 see someone's body *dinyinggin* + *ngini*
 see stars *pilpil* + *mem* + *muy*
 see yourself *dinyerrem* + *bebi*,
dinyerrem + *mi bebi*
 show something
 to someone *wudupun* + *mi yilil*, *dem*
 + *mi fala*, *dangim* + *du*
 show yourself *wuden* + *fala*
 spy *wupun* + *syi ket*
 stand up and look
 at something *dinyinggin* + *tyalak*

Semantic domain: thoughts, perceptions and emotions

stare angrily	<i>wirribem + fal muy</i>
stare at someone	<i>dinyinggin + kerrety</i>
stretch your neck up to see what's happening	<i>dangim + fi barr</i>
vanish	<i>disen + ngempurity</i>
walk around in sight	<i>yenim + fala</i>
watch someone	<i>wupun + syi ket</i>
watch the back of someone	<i>dinyinggin + derri kerrety</i>

20.2 Hearing

crunchy sound	<i>ngarrpngarrp</i>
deaf person	<i>tapala</i>
loud heavy sound	<i>nganityerrngityirr</i>
noisy	<i>firrfirge</i>
rustling noise (as dry leaves make)	<i>galal</i>
sound of a fart	<i>purrr</i>
sound of a rifle being fired	<i>tenyyo</i>
sound of a shotgun being fired	<i>tanggaw</i>
sound of prickly heat blisters popping as you scrape them with a stick	<i>taty taty</i>
sound of waves breaking	<i>dambal dambal</i>

Verbs

adjust the sound of a radio or TV	<i>dem + tyerr</i>
clean your ears	<i>daram + tyeri</i>
hear	<i>wibem + tyeri baty</i>
know someone's voice	<i>webem + pi tyeri yilil</i>
mishear or misunderstand something	<i>weyim + mi tu</i>
quiet	<i>mirinymiriny + mem</i>
recognise someone by their voice	<i>webem + pi tyeri yilil</i>
scritch noise	<i>dem + dadat</i>
shout loudly in someone's ear	<i>wudupun + tyeri berk</i>

20.3 Smelling

body odours of people	<i>finy</i>
fishy smell	<i>lilirrfiny</i>
perfume of flowers	<i>finy</i>
pool!	<i>kingek</i>

Verbs

make mouthwatering smells	<i>dingim + purr fuy</i>
smell	<i>yenim + fuy</i>
smell good	<i>wudupun + purr fuy</i>
smell something	<i>wibem + syi baty</i>
sniff something	<i>dingin + fuy</i>
stink	<i>yenim + fuy, yenim + syi kuli</i>

20.4 Touching and tasting

bitter	<i>syinggimuy</i>
bitter tasting	<i>pasyanggu</i>
salty	<i>syinggimuy</i>
sweet tasting	<i>yirifiny</i>
taste funny	<i>pupurityfity</i>
tasteless	<i>midinyfity</i>

Verbs

feel for	<i>dagum + du, dem + du</i>
feel something to be soft	<i>dangin + tyalak</i>
lick your lips	<i>disen + tyerr lek</i>
reach for something with your hand, but be unable to make contact	<i>dem + fi way</i>
touch	<i>dingin + du</i>
touch something	<i>wupun + du</i>
touch something soft	<i>dem + tyalak</i>
unable to feel something	<i>dem + fi way</i>
wake someone up by touching them	<i>dem + mi filfil</i>

20.5 Knowing and remembering, thinking, dreaming

clever	<i>metyarrapu</i>
concerned	<i>-ngini</i>
convey a sense of instruction	<i>-wurru</i>

Semantic domain: thoughts, perceptions and emotions

convey a sense of
 correction-wurru
 dreamfirri
 ideadepi, detyeri
 intelligenttyefifala
 plandepi
 something is 'supposed
 to happen'gimingini
 thoughtdepi, detyeri

Verbs

be on the 'tip of
 your tongue'wibem + ngan tyerr
 believe someonemenggin + me wa
 change your mindwuden + tyerr wul
 concentrateweben + tyeri yilil
 confuseddaram + madi way
 correctweyim + tyatma
 demonstratedangim + fi me tyat
 dreamyenim + du
 dream of somethingyenim + tu
 explain something
 to someonedem + yen'gi
 feel that someone
 is behind youmenggin + ful
 fool someonemenggin + ge sul
 foretell of a deathdangim + tyerr way
 forget somethingtyip + mem + tyeri
 get a feelingwupun + du
 get someone to
 imitate youdingim + ge wul
 idea, to havedepi dem + baty
 interpret cloud
 formations as signs
 of a person's deathdangim + baty
 know a language or
 a songdangim + baty
 know about some
 particular thingyirripi + werr tyeri
 know about
 somethingdetyeri dem + baty
 know intuitively that
 the season is right
 for bush tuckerdingim + ge pup
 know someone's
 voicewebem + pi tyeri yilil
 laugh at a memoryyenim + dudu menytyi
 learn a languagebengim + gatit

learn or acquire
 thingsdim + wa
 not know somethingdagum + tyuk
 occur to youwibem + werr tyeri
 picture something in
 your mindbengim + nerr muy
 recognise someone
 by their voicewebem + pi tyeri yilil
 recognise someone's
 facedinyinggin + mi yilil
 recognise somethingdinyinggin + yilil
 remember somethingwerng + mem + tyeri
 rightweyim + tyatma,
 wim + ta
 sensation that your
 body alerts you todinyinggin + ngini pup
 sense that the season
 is right for bush
 tuckerdingim + tyeri pup
 talk in your headwirribem + tyerrakul
 teachdangim + fi me tyat
 think about someonedamuy dem + baty
 think about someone
 all the timeyenim + werr tyeri
 think what?ityi + mem
 trick someonemenggin + ge sul
 trust in somethingmenggin + me wa
 unable to do
 somethingdagum + tyuk
 understandweben + tyeri yilil
 understand a conceptdetyeri dem + baty

20.6 Feeling happy, shy, jealous etc.

boringminde dengini
 calmlytutungini
 exclamation of
 surprise on seeing
 someone
 unexpectedlyayuy
 expression of
 annoyanceayuy
 frightenedmuywurrir
 happylamurity
 homesicknesswung
 jealoustyality
 'jealous bugger'tyalitypaga
 laughtermadiwirri
 pitifulmufungandi
 poor thingwele

Semantic domain: **thoughts, perceptions and emotions**

poor thing! expression

of sympathy	madiyerrkidiny
scared	muywurrir
sensibly	tutungini
surprise	waditywadity
tears	mitykuri
vain	wurpupuritymuy

Verbs

afraid	yirripin + yety
angry	webem + ge pek, bul + mem + ge
annoy someone	dem + muy gi
appreciate a place	
when it's bathed	
in sunshine	dinyinggin + madi gatit
appreciate someone	
else's perspective	depi dem + baty
calm	bengim + ge tum
comfortable	wupun + tyeri bul
consider another	
person's position	depi dem + baty
dizzy	dem + mi way
embarrass or 'shame'	
someone by seeing	
them doing	
something	
indiscrete	dinyinggin + pi yiri
embarrassed	yiri + mem + pi, dem + pi yiri
envious	dem + syisyip
exposed	yiri + mem + pi
feel as though you	
fit in	dinyerrem + mi yilil
feel good in your	
body	wuden + tyalak
feel relieved	dim + tum
feel sad	wupun + ge bubu, wupun + bubu, webem + bubu
frighten someone by	
what you tell them	dingin + ge ferr
frighten something	
away	nagan + puty
frustrated	dem + ge ket
happy	bengim + ge
happy at the discovery	
of food	wupun + fi ge

happy to be in a

place	wupun + madi fuy
-------------	------------------

happy to see

someone	demen + ge leli
heartbroken	bubu + mem + ge
homesick	wibem + di
jealous	dem + syisyip, dem + ge ket, dinyinggin + tisit, menggin + tyisyip

like something or

someone	dem + derrigidi
---------------	-----------------

lonely	daram + mi kuduk, demen + way
--------------	----------------------------------

love somebody	dege menggin + wa
---------------------	-------------------

make someone feel

emotional by

talking or singing

to them	weyim + ge pudup
---------------	------------------

nostalgic	wupun + ge bubu
-----------------	-----------------

offend someone	dingim + syi ngal
----------------------	-------------------

peaceful	bengim + ge tum
----------------	-----------------

pleasure	wuden + tyalak
----------------	----------------

put someone down	dingin + pi yiri
------------------------	------------------

relax a person	wupun + migarrarr
----------------------	-------------------

relaxed	wupun + tyeri bul
---------------	-------------------

relieved	dim + tum
----------------	-----------

sadden	wemem + bubu
--------------	--------------

sadden someone by

talking or singing

to them	dingim + ge bubu
---------------	------------------

shame	yiri + mem + pi
-------------	-----------------

shamed	dem + pi yiri, yiri + mem + pi
--------------	-----------------------------------

shy	yenim + wurrurmuy, dem + pi yiri
-----------	-------------------------------------

surprise someone	dangim + walal
------------------------	----------------

sympathise with

someone	dangin + ge wu
---------------	----------------

uncomfortable	dangim + ngini
---------------------	----------------

upset	dangim + ge da
-------------	----------------

upset someone	dingim + ger
---------------------	--------------

want something

to happen	dem + derrigidi
-----------------	-----------------

20.7 Attention: waiting, anticipating, planning

alternatives	wulekwulek
--------------------	------------

because of	-ngini del?
------------------	-------------

Semantic domain: **talking**

for	-ngini del?
give up	purityge
happenstance.....	wakawaka
intending to	-ngini
quit	purityge
serendipity	wakawaka

Verbs

announce your
intentions*dingin* + fi tyatit
consider alternative
plans.....*wuden* + dudu
delay someone.....*dem* + wulil
dilly dally.....*daram* + me wu
fail to notice
something.....*batbat* + *mem* + wayirr
grasp an opportunity..*daran* + filirr
have your plan
change suddenly..*dangim* + birr
mind your own
business.....*winy* + tyeri
miss something.....*misytim* + *mem*
resist someone's
influence.....*wudupun* + tyerr tittit
restrain yourself.....*diwen* + gat
ruin a plan.....*dingim* + piferr
spoil someone's plans..*dingim* + pi ferr
spoil whatever was
meant to happen..*dingim* + piferr
spontaneously do
something.....*daran* + filirr
stubborn.....*wudupun* + tyerr tittit
surprise someone.....*dagan* + tum
tell people of your
plans.....*dingin* + fi tyatit
try out something.....*wudupun* + dudu
understand.....*weben* + tyeri yilil
uninterested.....*dagam* + ge purity

20.8 Facial expressions

frown.....muywayirr

Verbs

blink your eyes.....palakpalak + *mem* +
muy
frown.....bat + *mem* + wayirr
make eyes at
someonewupun + garrar
pointed upwardsganggi + *mem* + tyerr

smile at someone.....*wudupun* + *pal*
squint.....*bat* + *mem* + *muy*
wink your eye*papalak* + *mem* + *muy*

21 Talking

21.1 Asking and answering

because of what?tyagannimbi
for what purpose?.....tyagani ngini
for what reason?tyagani ngini
from where?kide nimbi
how manyerrike
how's it going?ngunu
maybe you're right.....ne
since whenetye nimbi
sometime.....etye
using what?tyaganninggi
what?.....tyagani
what kind of bush
 tucker?tyenmi
what kind of gagu?...tyen'ga
what kind of meat?...anganikide
what kind of thing? ...tyennewirr
what kind of
 vegetable?minganikide
what kind of X?.....tyen
what meeting?tyenmirring
what place is that?tyende
what time?.....tyentaym
when.....etye
wheneveretye
where?.....kide
which group of
 people?.....tyen'gawawu
which miyi? (i.e. which
 fruit?, which
 vegetables?)mikide
which type of plant?...minganikide
which type of tree?...yerringanikide
'who mob?'tyen'gawawu
who?.....kene

Verbs

answer someone.....*dingin* + *tyerr* gat
ask someone a favour *.yenim* + *kay*
ask someone a
 question.....*dangim* + *tyerr* pu
call someone what
 kinterm?*ityi* + *mem*

Semantic domain: **talking**

do what?ityi + *mem*
 fail to persuade
 someoneweyim + tyeri gurrurr
 interrogate someone ..wupun + tyerr yilil
 prevent someone
 talking.....wudupun + tyerr palak
 questiondangim + tyerr pu
 refuse foodwuden + tyerr pirr
 refuse somebody's
 request.....dingin + madi tit
 reply to someone.....dingin + tyerr gat
 say somethingmem + *mem*
 say what to
 someone?ityi + *mem*
 shut someone upwudupun + tyerr palak
 speakdim + tyerrakul
 tired of speaking
 with no result.....wudem + tyerr filfil
 turn-takedem + yen'gi
 upset someonedingim + ger
 what happened?ityi + *mem*

21.2 Words for telling stories

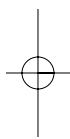
Aboriginal EnglishNgan'gi watypala
 actually-yirre
 after. attaches to 'that'
 to indicate that
 some previous
 event is over-nimbi
 and then.....ninde
 conversation.....tyerrakul
 correctly.....-yirre
 despite.....ninggi
 English.....Ngan'gi watypala
 even thoughninggi
 finally.....a
 instead.....-yirre
 Kriol.....Ngan'gi watypala
 languagengan'gi
 language name.....Ngan'gi tyemerri
 long time.....ngaty
 Marramaninytji language,
 country and people.Ngan'gi garra
 Marrengarr language,
 country and people.Ngan'gi gasirr
 Marrithiyel language,
 people and country.Ngan'gi kamu
 message.....ngan'gi, lentya
 Murrin-Patha country.Ngan'gi berringgini

Murrinh-Patha

language.....Ngan'gi berringgini
 Murrinh-Patha people.Ngan'gi berringgini
 reportngan'gi
 sometime.....etyenawa
 speech.....detyerr
 story.....ngan'gi
 talk.....tyerrakul
 that's all.....tyaminnapa
 voicedetyerr
 Wagiman language,
 people and country.Ngan'gi fagu
 wheneveretyenawa

Verbs

bore peopledem + derri baty
 call out a list of
 things.....watyet + *mem*
 direct someonedem + tyerr baty
 dominate a
 conversation.....yenim + tyerr pap
 explain something
 to someonedem + yen'gi
 frighten someone by
 what you tell them..dingin + ge ferr
 gossip about
 someonedingim + pi ta
 list the names of
 things.....watyet + *mem*
 make someone cry by
 talking to themdingim + mi di
 pick up a language.....bengim + gatit
 praise someone.....dingim + purr pal
 recognise someone
 by their voice.....webem + pi tyeri yilil
 ring someone upringimap + *mem*
 sign to someonewupun + mi fala
 speakdim + tyerrakul
 speak a languageyenim + tyerrakul
 spread rumours.....dingim + pi ta
 talk about someone
 behind their back...bengin + pi ngan'gi
 talk about yourself.....diwen + yilil
 talk or sing non-stop..wibem + yarrowul
 talk over someone.....yenim + tyerr pap
 talk over the top of
 someoneyenin + ket,
 weyim + tyerr wutit
 tell a storydingin + yilil



Semantic domain: **talking**

tell something to
 someone that makes
 them upset*dingim* + *ge wutti*
 tell stories.....*dingim* + *pi ta*
 tell stories about
 someone*weyim* + *yilil*
 tired*tyerr palak* + *mem*
 whisper.....*dangim* + *tyeri*
 whisper amongst
 yourselves*daram* + *tyeri*
 write something
 down.....*dangim* + *yilil*

21.3 Joking, teasing and insults

Many of these teasing terms could be offensive to some people, please use them with caution.

banter style of	
language.....	ngan'gi wilewile
'big eye'.....	muyfal
'big hole!'.....	ngantyerrweripurr
chant to tease	
someone	andirrk
cloaca.....	puttyirrity
crazy person.....	metbaga
dirty bottom	bingini
'big urethra!'	dirrngurikerre
fake laugh.....	madiwirri ganggi
fat	milwadi wawarrfiri
'flat bummed'	melpepurr
'flat nosed'	melpesyi
games	madiwirri
ghost semen.....	ngilmil wabuymem
kangaroo semen.....	ngilmil tyawuku
laughter.....	madiwirri
lies.....	deti
play.....	madiwirri
'pointy bummed'	mulfangpurr
'pointy faced'	mulfangmuy
'pointy jawed'	mulfangtyerr
'pointy tits'	tyimingal
puckered lips.....	walirrfityerr
'rotten-bummed'	gerrgerryerrpurr
rude (of language).....	wasyangari
scrawny-necked	walirrmenytyi
'short bottom'	dityunggurrpurr
'short eye'.....	damuy dityunggurr
'short penis!'	dityunggurrnguri
'short waisted'	milwadi dityungqurr

show off!.....kiti
skinnyfeki panmi
skinny-legged.....walirraggarri
small tailbonepurrsyi weti
'smeary bottomed'fuywarrapurr
soiledbingini
'steep bottomed'fekipurr
'stickybeak'.....dagabagen'ge
'swollen lips'.....detyerr dudumempi
'sucked in!'.....ngeguny
'waterlily lips'.....detyerr minimindi

Verbs

bony.....	<i>yenim</i> + ngal panmi
'bug-eyed'	<i>yenim</i> + fal muy
curse someone	<i>dangim</i> + purr kek
hanging lips	<i>yenim</i> + wele tyerr
humbug.....	<i>dim</i> + pulpul muy
laugh	<i>wudem</i> + minyirr
lips that are droopy, loose.....	<i>yenim</i> + bat tyerr
nuisance	<i>dim</i> + pulpul muy
offend someone	<i>dingin</i> + ngal syi, <i>dingim</i> + syi ngal

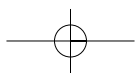
play a joke on
someone *wupun* + *madi wirri*

shape up your hair
at the front (like
Elvis).....*wim* + wayirr wurity

swear*dangim* + *syirr*
 swear at someone*webem* + *lulu*
 'swollen-nosed'*yenim* + *dudu syi*
 tease someone*wupun* + *ba*
 trick*wupun* + *madi wirri*
 walk along all
 'swollen-bottomed' ..*dagan* + *dudu purr*
 walk with a soft-
 buttocked motion ..*nagan* + *tyatyalak purr*
 whisper teasingly*qargar* + *mem* + *tyerr*

21.4 Crying and shouting

crybaby	tyirrity, dimuy
crying	difafa, le
screaming	fafa
shout	wari
shouting	difafa, fafa
sooky person	tyirrity
tears	le, mitykuri



Semantic domain: **talking**

Verbs

call out about a death
(kookaburras do this) *.dangim + da*
call out to someone *...yenim + kay*
call someone a
particular kinterm *...mem + mem*
call to someone from
across a river *...dingin + dirr gat*
cry *...dim + di*
make someone call
out *...wudupun + mi kayki*
make someone cry by
talking to them *...dingim + mi di*
make someone
scream *...wupun + mi fafa*
make something
cry out *...dem + mi di*
scream hysterically
(as a group) *...dingin + syirr*
shout *...yenim + fa*
shout angrily at
somebody *...fa + mem + muy*
shout loudly in
someone's ear *...wudupun + tyeri berk*
sing out at the top
of your voice *...dangin + fi derri tyat*
talking out angrily
to yourself *...yenim + tyerr wawu*

21.5 Criticising, boasting, arguing and persuading

argument *...ki, agimin*
fight *...ki*
'fight back!' *...kilifiti*
complaint, criticism *...-wurru*
sweet talker *...yirifinytyerr*
tough-worded *...dadirityerr*
troubled *...trafulmendemdi*

Verbs

aggressive *...wupun + fi way*
argue as a group *...beyin + tyerr*
boast *...dingin + kulkul*
bully someone *...dangim + bileli*
confront someone *...tyerr + mem*
direct your speech
at someone *...tyerr + mem*
fail to persuade
someone *...weyim + tyeri gurrurr*

fight *...dim + garri, dim + tyuk, diwen + gatit*
fight (verbally) *...ngirem + bul*
fight each other *...diwem + tyuk*
'growl' someone *...tyerr + mem*
harass someone for
something *...dem + fulful*
hassle someone to
include you *...perk + mem + nguri*
interrogate someone *...wupun + tyerr yilil*
looking for a fight *...wupun + fi way*
make something
public *...wudupun + fala*
nuisance *...daram + madi wirrir*
overpower someone
in an argument by
being noisier *...dangim + madi wirrir*
persuade someone *...weyim + fi kulkul*
pester a mother for
a breastfeed *...wudupun + tyirrity*
pester someone *...dem + fulful*
put someone down *...dingin + pi yiri*
resist someone's
influence *...wudupun + tyerr tittit*
stubborn *...wudupun + tyerr tittit*
take sides in an
argument *...daran + ba gen'ge*
take someone's side
in an argument *...dingin + derri ket*
talk over the top
of someone *...weyim + tyerr wutit*
talk angrily to
yourself *...yenim + tyerr wawu*
tell someone off *...dingin + pi yiri*
try someone's
patience *...wudupun + ge wirrir*
turn on someone *...diwen + gigi*
wear someone down *...wudupun + ngidiket*

21.6 Telling lies and telling the truth

banter style of
language *...ngan'gi wilewile*
conflicting talk;
inconsistent speech *...detyerr tyityipi*
correctly *...-yirre*
genuine *...tyatma*
gossip *...tundumuy*
honest *...tyatma*

Semantic domain: **talking**

instead.....-yirreliar kurityerr,
wakurityerr
pretence.....mene
properly.....nginifiny
right.....nginifiny
secret.....tundumuy
sneaky.....tyinigin
true.....nginifiny
try.....mene

Verbs

announce your

intentions.....*dingin* + fi tyatit

betrothal.....*webem* + tyeri

correct.....*weyim* + tyatma

fool someone.....*menggin* + ge sul

gossip maliciously.....*daram* + tyerr

lie, tell lies.....*dingim* + fi gerrgirr

make up stories

about someone.....*dangim* + fi pulpul

mislead someone.....*wupun* + derri tyutyuk

misname.....*weyim* + gurrurr

promise someone

in marriage.....*webem* + tyeri

say something

correctly.....*weyim* + tyatma

say something

wrongly.....*dingin* + fi ket

talk about someone

behind their back...*bengin* + pi ngan'gi

tell people of your

plans.....*dingin* + fi tyatit

trick someone.....*menggin* + ge sul

21.7 Words about language, voices, sounds

Aboriginal English.....Ngan'gi watypala

accented speech.....ngan'gi patyurru,
perperknginityerr

baby talk.....ngan'gi anguty

crunchy sound.....ngarrpngarrp

English.....Ngan'gi watypala

fake laugh.....madiwirri ganggi

foreign accented

speech.....manytyirri

grinding (teeth), the

sound of.....ngirritngirrit

growling sound of

a dog.....ngirrkngirrk

hoarse (inflamed

vocal folds).....men'gerrk

kookaburra's call.....kurnwakkurrwak

Kriol.....Ngan'gi watypala

loud heavy sound.....nganityerrngityirr

loudmouth.....wadetyerr kerre

noise made by young

animals (like cats or

dogs) needing to

be fed.....ngesengese

noisy.....firrfirrge

quiet!, shut up!.....apma

rustling noise (as dry

leaves make).....galal

shut up!.....atyutyu ep

smooth and fluent

(of sounds).....ngarapa

loud sound, roar.....nganityerrngityirr

crow (sound of).....wakwak

fart (sound of).....purrk

horse galloping

(sound of).....parradap parradap

rifle being fired

(sound of).....tenyyo

shotgun being fired

(sound of).....tanggaw

blowing your nose

(sound of).....nyurrng

grinding (sound of).....ngirritngirrit

paddling (sound of).....kuliny kuliny

prickly heat blisters

popping (sound of).....taty taty

stutterer.....menggin tyerertyatyip

tough-worded.....dadirrityerr

Verbs

adjust the sound of a

radio or TV.....*dem* + tyerr

bark (of a dog).....*dangim* + fi

call out to someone...*yenim* + kay

clatter.....*dem* + pelel

go off, make a bang...*wayim* + me tu

growl.....*dim* + ngirrk

make a shooting

noise.....*gawam* + me tu

make something cry

out.....*dem* + mi di

mumble under your

breath.....*beyin* + syi wut

Semantic domain: **talking**

overpower someone	
in an argument by	
being noisier	<i>dangim + madi wirrir</i>
prevent someone	
talking.....	<i>wudupun + tyerr palak</i>
quiet	<i>mirinymiriny + mem</i>
rumble, run	
(of an engine).....	<i>dim + mirr</i>
rustle.....	<i>dem + galal</i>
scratchy noise.....	<i>dem + dadat</i>
shut someone up.....	<i>wudupun + tyerr palak</i>
snore.....	<i>dim + parrng,</i> <i>dim + ngurrkngurrk</i>
speech impediment.....	<i>menggin + tyerr tyatyp</i>
stutter.....	<i>menggin + tyerr tyatyp</i>
swishing sound	<i>wupun + tyerr pal</i>
talk loudly and	
happily.....	<i>diwen + tyerr gulgul</i>
thunder	<i>wupun + mirr,</i> <i>mirr + mem</i>
wake someone up	
(by speaking)	<i>weyim + mi filfil</i>
whisper.....	<i>beyin + syi wut,</i> <i>dangim + tyeri</i>
whisper amongst	
yourselves	<i>daram + tyeri</i>
whisper teasingly.....	<i>gargar + mem + tyerr</i>
whistle.....	<i>winy + mem</i>

21.8 Exclamations: **oops! hang on! lookout! etc.**

come (on).....	<i>kaw, kawa</i>
exclamation.....	<i>aya</i>
exclamation of surprise,	
annoyance	<i>ayuy</i>
expression of	
endearment.....	<i>alan</i>
'fight back!'	<i>kilifiti</i>
get down!	<i>karrbu</i>
get up!	<i>pat</i>
go ahead, help	
yourself!.....	<i>mamaka</i>
go away!	<i>puy, pufuy</i>
goodbye	<i>mamak</i>
goodnight.....	<i>mamak</i>
hey cool!	<i>yakarra</i>
hey lookout!	<i>yakarra</i>
hey!.....	<i>aya, kuy</i>
hurry.....	<i>wurra</i>

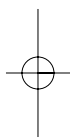
hurry up!.....	<i>kiwuk</i>
leave it alone!.....	<i>pirr</i>
let it rest.....	<i>kuktyet</i>
let's go!	<i>ba</i>
look out!	<i>yakay</i>
maybe you're right.....	<i>ne</i>
no worries!.....	<i>wetimbi</i>
oh no!.....	<i>yakarra</i>
oh, dear!	<i>karra</i>
OK!	<i>wetimbi</i>
poo!	<i>kingek</i>
poor bugger.....	<i>wamakarri</i>
poor thing.....	<i>wele</i>
poor thing!	<i>yakarra</i>
poor thing! expression	
of sympathy.....	<i>madiyerrkidiny</i>
quick as you can!.....	<i>warra</i>
relax.....	<i>kuktyet</i>
show off!.....	<i>kiti</i>
shut up!	<i>atyutyu ep</i>
sit! sit down!.....	<i>wap</i>
so be it!	<i>mamirrika</i>
stop! pull up!	<i>tyerr</i>
sure!.....	<i>wetimbi</i>
take it!.....	<i>yingga, ingga, ngga</i>
teasing expression	<i>ngeguny</i>
wake up!	<i>pat</i>
whoops.....	<i>ba</i>
yes.....	<i>yu, yi</i>
yuck!	<i>kele</i>

21.9 Signing, gesturing, writing

letter.....	<i>lete</i>
message stick	<i>yerrdagarri</i>
paper	<i>lete</i>
pattern or writing	<i>nambanamba</i>
text	<i>nambanamba</i>
writing.....	<i>lete</i>

Verbs

aggressive gesture.....	<i>direm + pi gat</i>
applaud someone.....	<i>wupun + purrk</i>
clap your hands	<i>wupun + purrk</i>
direct someone	<i>dem + tyerr baty</i>
farewell someone.....	<i>yenim + mamakmamak</i>
lead someone	<i>dem + tyerr baty</i>
point out.....	<i>dangim + dudu</i>
sign to someone	<i>wupun + mi fala</i>
wave someone away	<i>wudupun + mi tyirr</i>



wave your hands at
 somebody *wirribem* + *fafala*,
 wirribem + *fala*
 wink your eye *papalak* + *mem* + *muɣ*

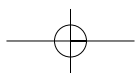
22 Handling objects

22.1 Using your hands: peel, twist, clench, hold

add water to
 something.....wupun + syi
applaud someone.....wupun + purrk
attach hook to a
 woomeradangim + fi mi pek
attach somethingmenggin + tyap
bandagedaram + gu baty
bend something in
 your hands.....dem + madi si
bind something up
 with stringyenim + wurrirr
breakdem + fakurr
break something in
 half.....dem + gen ket
build a shade structure wudupun + pat
bury the 'heads' of
 things.....webem + pi tum
buy thingswibem + fayam
catch somethingdem + tip
catch something,
 become hookeddangim + syarr
choke someone.....dem + menytyi baty
clap your handswupun + purrk
clip somethingdangim + birr
close a hinged
 openingwupun + tyerr tum
coil up (rope etc.).....dangim + fi dudu
collect things.....yenim + kurr
construct.....dem + fi tyat
crack nitsdangim + dada
crumble something
 in your fingers.....dem + perpirk
cut off the flow of
 something.....dem + tyerr wutit
dig with your hands...dem + kurr
dip something into
 water.....wudupun + wa
drop somethingdem + palak

Semantic domain: **handling objects**

drop two things one
on top of the
other*webem* + pek
emptyhanded.....*wudem* + me
express your breastmilk
by hand.....*demem* + tyi tutu
extinguish something
by hand (e.g. switch
off a light)*dem* + me syirr
fan*wupun* + fuyfuy
fan (a fire)*wupun* + filfil
fasten.....*menggin* + tyap
fasten something.....*dem* + tatil
feed someone*dangim* + fi me leli
feel for*dem* + du
fix*dem* + wurity
flatten something.....*dem* + melpel
fold something*dagan* + ninytyi fakurr
fold something up.....*wupun* + ninytyi pal
form something into
a ball*dem* + pi
gather things from
off the ground*dangin* + gatit
gather up things that
are scattered*wupun* + madi wurr
give something to
someone*dangim* + fi me
grab*dem* + tip
hand out something...*dangim* + fi me leli
hand something
out to people*dangim* + fi me tyuk
have, hold*dem* + baty
hold onto something .*dem* + kerrety
hold something by
the neck.....*dem* + menytyi baty
hold something in
your hand*dem* + baty
join two things together
'end to end'*webem* + tyerr kum
knead (bread).....*dem* + pi
make.....*dem* + wurity
make a pass to another
player in a game*bengim* + me gat
miss, fail to make
contact of the
'grabbing' type*dem* + gurrurr
mix things together....*wudupun* + mi pit
open something up
with your hands.....*dem* + tyerr ta



Semantic domain: **handling objects**

paddle *yenim* + *syisyi*
 paint dots on
 yourself *daram* + *pek*
 peel paperbark off a
 tree (by levering it
 with a stick) *wupun* + *sul*
 peel the skin or outer
 layer off
 something *dem* + *tada*
 pick something *dem* + *ba ket*
 pick your teeth with
 a toothpick *daran* + *dirr*
 pinch *dem* + *fulful*, *dem* + *tutu*
 place something inside
 something else *dangim* + *fi madi tyat*
 pluck feathers *wupun* + *syurr*
 pluck something from
 someone's head *disen* + *pi wirr*
 prise something up *wudupun* + *tit*
 pull something back
 towards you *dangim* + *fi pal*
 pull something up *dem* + *tit*
 pull the guts out of
 something *disen* + *ge wirr*
 push someone or
 something by hand *dem* + *tidi*
 push something
 into motion *wudupun* + *tidi*
 repair *dem* + *wurity*
 restrain someone *dem* + *tyutyuk*
 roll something in
 your fingers *dem* + *fityi*
 roll something into
 a ball shape *dem* + *pi leli*
 roll up something *wudupun* + *fityi*
 rupture something
 by pinching it with
 your finger(nail)s *dem* + *tyirri tu*
 scale a fish *dangim* + *syarr*
 sew *dangim* + *baty*
 shake someone's
 hand *dem* + *ba walal*
 shake something
 with your hands *dem* + *walal*
 shuffle cards *dijil* + *mem*
 shut a door *wupun* + *tyerr tum*
 slip *dem* + *purity*
 snap something off *dem* + *fakurr*

soak something off
 your own hands *demen* + *me yerr*
 splash water at each
 other *diwem* + *mi syisyi*
 spread something (like
 dough) out longer *dem* + *menytyi*
 squeeze *dem* + *tutu*
 stick something on *menggin* + *tyap*
 stir something around *wupun* + *gugulirr*
 stir something round
 and round *wupun* + *gulgul*
 stir something with
 your fingertips *dem* + *gulgul*
 straighten something
 by applying heat
 or fire to it *dinem* + *tittit*
 switch something off *dangim* + *me syirr*
 take something apart
 with your hands *dem* + *lala*
 tickle each other *demen* + *tyululu*
 tie something with
 string *dangim* + *gu baty*
 tie up an opening *menggin* + *tyerr wurr*
 turn off a tap *dem* + *tyerr wutit*
 turn something with
 your hands *dem* + *fityi*
 twist something in
 your fingers *dem* + *way*
 unclip *dem* + *syi palak*
 unfasten *dem* + *syi palak*
 untie something *dem* + *garrar*
 wash something *dem* + *pul*
 wash yourself *demen* + *pul*
 wrap *daram* + *gu baty*
 wring something dry *dem* + *syirr*
 write something
 down *dangim* + *yilil*

22.2 Using your feet: **tread, trip, hold, wipe**

Verbs

break something in
 half with your foot *dagum* + *gen ket*
 feel for something
 with your foot *dagum* + *du*
 kick something *dagam* + *baty*
 leave footprints on
 the ground *dagan* + *perpirk*
 loose your footing *yenim* + *purity*

Semantic domain: **handling objects**

poke something
 through a gap *wudupun* + *sul*
 poke something with
 something hot *dangim* + *fi baty*
 punctured *tu* + *mem* + *tyirri*
 sew *dangim* + *baty*
 spear something *dangim* + *pawal*
 speared *dim* + *yarrowul*
 stick into your foot *wupun* + *firr tum*
 sting *dangim* + *baty*

22.5 Cutting and chopping: cut, slice, chop

Verbs

break something in
 half (by smashing it
 with a rock or
 chopping it with
 an axe etc.) *webem* + *gen ket*
 carve *wupun* + *tu*
 carve something *dangim* + *kurr*
 chop *webem* + *gerrgirr*
 chop a body into
 jointed parts *webem* + *tyerr tyatyalirr*
 chop out the 'crotch'
 of something *bengin* + *panmi*
 chop sectioned pieces
 of tree trunk into
 smaller pieces *webem* + *tyerr lala*
 chop something up *webem* + *ket*
 chop the insides out
 of something *dangim* + *madi yerrp*
 cut (e.g. fence posts) *dangim* + *gugulirr*
 cut marks on
 someone's chest *webem* + *madi bat*
 cut someone's hair *webem* + *pi ket*
 cut someone's throat *wupun* + *menytyi ket*
 cut something *wupun* + *ket*
 cut some things *wupun* + *gerrgirr*
 cut something in half *dangim* + *gen ket*
 cut the 'heads' off
 something *wupun* + *pi ket*
 cut the middle out
 of something *wupun* + *gen ket*
 cut up (e.g. meat) *dangim* + *tyerr ket*
 cut your hand *yetyin* + *me si*
 cut yourself *daram* + *gulirr*,
yetyin + *si*
 joint a carcass *webem* + *tyerr tyatyalirr*

rupture something
 by cutting it *wupun* + *tyirri tu*
 saw something *dangim* + *gulirr*
 sharpen something
 with a knife *wupun* + *mulfang*
 slash *wupun* + *tu*
 slice something *wupun* + *tu*
 slice something open *wupun* + *mata*
 slice something up *wupun* + *gat*

22.6 Throwing

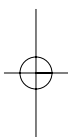
Verbs

break something by
 throwing it on
 the ground *wudupun* + *lala*
 make something drop
 by swinging at it *wupun* + *palak*
 swing something
 around *wudupun* + *garrarki*
 throw something
 away *dagum* + *kuli*
 throw something
 inside something
 else *dagam* + *madi kuli*
 throw something into
 a billycan which is
 already sitting in
 a fire *wupun* + *fi misin wurity*
 throw something into
 a container of
 water *bengim* + *tyerr kuri*
 throw something
 onto a fire *dagam* + *misin kuli*

22.7 Touching the surface: scrape, rub, scratch, wipe, etc.

Verbs

attach things to
 the wall *menggin* + *perpirk*
 brush dust off your
 bottom after sitting
 on the ground *win* + *purr tittit*
 comb hair *wim* + *pi*
 dab medicine *dangim* + *tyerr fulirr*
 develop blisters on
 your hands *dem* + *ta*
 dig with your hands *dem* + *kurr*
 erase marks *dem* + *tyek*



make a scratching
mark on a tree*dem* + garri syarr
paint or polish
something*dagan* + fulirr
paint yourself*daram* + fulirr
rub firesticks together ..*dim* + pup
rub someone or
something against
something else*wudupun* + gerrgirr
rub something on*dagan* + fulirr
rub something onto
a 'mouth'*dangim* + tyerr fulirr
rub yourself against
something*wudem* + gerrgirr
salt something*wupun* + matati
scoop out the inside
of something*dem* + madi bang
scrape oneself (with a
stick to remove dried
sunburned skin)*demem* + syirr
scrape out something ..*dangim* + madi syarr
scrape the ground
with your feet*wupun* + waga
scratch*dem* + syarr
scratch marks onto
the trunk of a tree ..*dem* + garri fil
scratch something*dem* + lulu
scratch yourself*demem* + syirr
skin an animal*wupun* + mata
squeeze something*wupun* + tyityirr
stick something on*menggin* + tyap
stick to your leg*menggin* + garri tyap
sweep*wupun* + madi fuy,
wupun + fuy
tear or scrape with
your teeth*dingim* + ful
wipe a child's bum*dangim* + purr fuy
wipe a surface*dangim* + fuyfuy
wipe something
(like a table top)*menggin* + kurr

22.8 Hitting and bashing: hit, slap, hammer

Verbs

bash something into
 something else*webem* + wirr
 break something in
 half (by smashing it
 with a rock, axe etc.)...*webem* + gen ket

Semantic domain: handling objects

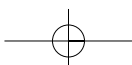
concuss someonewupun + pi yiri
give someone a
 hiding.....wupun + tyuk
hitwupun + ta,
 webem + da
knock.....wupun + derri
knock a piece off
 something raised
 above the ground..bengim + tit
knock someone out
 coldbengim + mi purrpurrk
make someone cry
 by thumping them..webem + mi di
mash somethingdangim + perpirk
paint something by
 slapping with
 an open hand.....wupun + pek
pound food.....dangim + perpirk
pound or bash
 something in a
 careful way.....webem + du
punch someone in
 the cheek.....bengin + tyamu lilirr
slapdinem + baty,
 wupun + ta
slap someone around..wupun + tyuk
tapwebem + dada
tap something on
 the headdangim + tal pi

22.9 Missing, failing to do something: miss, ricochet

can't.....-nana
give uppurityge
lacking any kind of
 gagu, e.g. meatless,
 moneyless, etc.minde ga
quitpurityge
unable to.....-nana

Verbs

carry out some
activity that yields
no result*dangim* + *madi ket*
delay someone.....*dem* + *wulil*
deny permission for
someone to enter
country.....*yiri* + *mem* + *madi*
drop something*dem* + *palak*



Semantic domain: **adverbs**

emptyhanded.....	<i>wudem</i> + me, <i>yenim</i> + way me
fail to persuade	
someone	<i>weyim</i> + tyeri gurrurr
lose your footing	<i>yenim</i> + purity
lose your footing	<i>dagam</i> + fi way
lost	<i>wupun</i> + mi tyip, <i>yenim</i> + palak
make a mistake.....	<i>dem</i> + lenggirr
miss an attempt to	
poke something	
into a small hole	<i>dangim</i> + mi gurrurr
miss something	<i>misytim</i> + <i>mem</i>
miss, fail to make	
contact of the	
‘grabbing’ type	<i>dem</i> + gurrurr
miss, fail to make	
contact of the	
‘kicking’ type	<i>nganan</i> + gurrurr
miss, fail to make	
contact of the	
‘poking’ or	
‘stabbing’ type	<i>dangin</i> + gurrurr
miss, fail to make	
contact of the	
‘slapping’ or	
‘swinging’ type	<i>wupun</i> + gurrurr
miss, fail to make	
contact of the	
‘thumping’ or	
‘shooting’ type	<i>bengin</i> + gurrurr
move something so	
that it falls	<i>wudupun</i> + palak
not know something	<i>dagum</i> + tyuk
reach for something	
with your hand,	
but be unable to	
make contact.....	<i>dem</i> + fi way
ruin a plan.....	<i>dingim</i> + piferr
spoil a plan.....	<i>dingim</i> + pi ferr
unable to do	
something.....	<i>dagum</i> + tyuk
unable to feel	
something.....	<i>dem</i> + fi way
unable to reach	
something.....	<i>dagam</i> + madi way

23 Adverbs

23.1 Number of participants/actions: alone, together, etc.

‘a group of Xs’ (where	
X is a kinterm); a	
group of people	
who are all in the	
same relationship	
to each other.....	<i>winnyerrem</i>
accompanied.....	<i>dudupi</i>
all the women.....	<i>falminyngerr</i>
alone.....	<i>felfi</i> , <i>mirekmirek</i>
any number of X	<i>errike</i>
bunched up.....	<i>dudupi</i>
by yourself	<i>mirekmirek</i>
cluster of anything	<i>tyirrity</i>
different thing	<i>yeyi</i>
everything	<i>yerryagani</i>
grouped.....	<i>ninytyilele</i>
groups with same	
relationship	<i>winnyerrem</i>
independently.....	<i>felfifelfi</i>
lonely.....	<i>felfi</i>
lots.....	<i>mabuk</i>
many.....	<i>mabuk</i>
no-one.....	<i>mindekene</i> , <i>minde fala</i>
number of times.....	<i>errike ninggi</i>
one by one.....	<i>wukukume</i>
other.....	<i>yeyi</i>
other way.....	<i>yeyininggi</i>
plural suffix.....	-nime
separately.....	<i>felfifelfi</i>
swarmed.....	<i>tyirrity</i>
the only one.....	-napa
together with	-werri

Verbs

alone.....	<i>dim</i> + wayi muy, <i>wupun</i> + gen’ge tyutyuk
arrive in big groups.....	<i>wudem</i> + fi tyerr wuty
bathe in a group	
(of birds).....	<i>wudem</i> + wa
be lonely	<i>demen</i> + way
busy	<i>daram</i> + dada
lonely.....	<i>daram</i> + mi kuduk
mind your own	
business.....	<i>winy</i> + tyeri
sit in a group	<i>wudupun</i> + pi

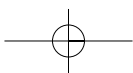
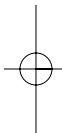
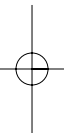
23.2 Success and speed and intensity of actions: without fail, quickly, slowly, etc.

23.3 Ordering of actions: sequence and inception

23.4 Other manner: be still

Verbs

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5 • Finite verb tables

This section of this dictionary provides the different forms (inflections) of Ngan'gi's 31 finite verbs. These are set out separately in table form for Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri in the following pages. First though a quick explanation of what 'finite verbs' are.

Finite verbs in Ngan'gi

Both Ngan'gi languages have a feature that sets them apart very much from a language like English. In English there are thousands of words which belong to a class of words that we call verbs. We group them into such a class because they behave in very particular ways. Some of the 'verby' things that English verbs do include:

- have *-ed* on the end when the tense is past (*she played*)
- have *-s* on the end when the tense is present and the subject is she, he or it (*she plays*)
- take *-ing* on the end when preceded by *am* or *is* or *are* (*she is playing*)

These kinds of add-on bits to verbs are called inflections, but English doesn't have a lot of inflections.

Ngan'gi though is very different. In Ngan'gi we can identify a class of 31 finite verbs which also behave in very particular ways. Firstly, inflections are obligatory — every single verb has them! Secondly, every finite verb has many word shapes, depending on things like the tense and who the subject is.

To take one finite verb as an example, consider *dim* 'sit'. In Ngan'gi it is not possible to have a word that just means 'sit' — *dim* actually means 'she, he or it is sitting'. If you wanted to change the subject and say 'I am sitting' then the word shape would be *ngirim*. Or if you wanted to change the tense and say 'She was sitting' then the word shape would be *dini*, and so on.

From the tables of word forms on the following pages you can see that most finite verbs in Ngan'gi have at least 33 forms — in fact many of the Ngen'giwumirri finite verbs have 44 different forms! This is one of the most challenging features of Ngan'gi, and very daunting to anyone learning it as a second language. Fortunately there are very definite patterns in each of the tables of forms, and once you put some effort into learning these, they are not so bad.

Tenses

Looking at the tables of forms, you'll see that the columns represent different tenses. Rather than choose technical looking labels like *Future* and *Past*, we've chosen to give these columns labels like *Do it now*, and *Did it before* etc.

Subjects

You'll also see that the rows in the tables represent the subject of the verb (*I* is the subject of *I am sitting*, *you* is the subject of *You saw me*). There are two important things you need to know about subjects:

- In addition to singular subjects (like *I* and *you* and *she* and *he*), and plural subjects (like *we* and *you* and *they*), Ngan'gi also has **dual** subjects, which mean that just two people

are involved. So you'd say *ngirringgu* for *We two are sitting*, but *ngirim* for *We three or more are sitting*.

- Ngan'gi subjects make another distinction that English doesn't. *Ngindim* means *You and me are sitting*, referring to two people — the speaker and the person they are talking to. But *ngirringgu* means *She and I are sitting*, referring to two people — the speaker and someone other than the person they are talking to. In English we'd use *we* for both these types of subject, but in Ngan'gi there are different forms. Linguists give this distinction the technical label 'inclusive/exclusive.' You'll see we've labeled the table rows with *You n me* and *we two* for the dual inclusive/exclusive forms, and *you n us* and *we all* for the plural inclusive/exclusive forms.

Naming finite verbs

As we've explained above, it is not possible in Ngan'gi to just say 'sit'. Because inflections are obligatory, you have to add in information about *who sat* and *when they did it*. This means that there is no neutral form of finite verbs that could stand as a label for the abstract finite verb — as a sort of cover term for all the wordshapes that a finite verb can take. For the purposes of this dictionary, we have chosen to use one form, the *3rd person singular subject, Do it now* tense form, as a 'name'. So for example we refer to the *Dim* finite verb, or the *Yenim* finite verb, using these forms as names. You'll find a full list of the 31 finite verb names at the beginning of each set of tables, and in the main Ngan'gi to English section of the dictionary you'll see that these names are used to specify which finite verb can be combined with which coverb.

Differences between Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri finite verbs

Both Ngan'gi languages, Ngen'giwumirri and Ngan'gikurunggurr, have 31 finite verbs. These correspond closely, although you'll notice that there are some minor differences in form. The most significant difference between these two languages is in the number of ways the shapes of the finite verbs change for different tenses.

NgW has 4 tense inflections, which we label:

<i>Do it now</i>	present: things that are happening now, or things that are always happening or generally true
<i>Did it before</i>	past perfect: things done in the past, with a focus on them being simple completed actions
<i>Used to do it</i>	past imperfective: things done in the past, with a focus on them being carried out over extended periods of time
<i>Not done it yet</i>	future, irrealis: things that haven't actually happened. Either they might happen in the future, or they didn't happen in the past

Ngan'gikurunggurr has just 3 tense inflections, which we label:

<i>Doing it/Done it</i>	present and past perfect: things that are happening now, or things that are always happening or generally true. And also things done in the past, with a focus on them being simple completed actions
<i>Used to do it</i>	past imperfective: things done in the past, with a focus on them being carried out over extended periods of time
<i>Not done it yet</i>	future, irrealis: things that haven't actually happened. Either they might happen in the future, or they didn't happen in the past

Why does Ngan'gikurunggurr have 3 tense inflections while Ngen'giwumirri has 4? Well it seems fairly clear that the Ngan'gikurunggurr inflectional category that we've labelled *Doing it/Done it* is a merger of the two Ngen'giwumirri inflectional categories that we've labelled *Do it now* and *Did it before*. It seems that Ngan'gikurunggurr has undergone a historical change whereby the difference between these two categories has been lost.

While most Ngen'giwumirri finite verbs have 4 tense shapes, and Ngan'gikurunggurr finite verbs have 3, for both languages you'll notice some gaps in a few of the tables. Maybe these gaps can be filled in by further work (though we have tried!), but probably that's just the way Ngan'gi is!

Ngan'gikurunggurr finite verbs

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Dim 'Sit'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirim</i>	<i>ngini</i>	<i>ngiwi</i>
You	<i>yirim</i>	<i>yini</i>	<i>yiwi</i>
S/he	<i>dim/girim</i>	<i>dini</i>	<i>wiri</i>
You n me	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngirringgu</i>	<i>nginne</i>	<i>ngirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yirringgu</i>	<i>yinne</i>	<i>yirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirringgu</i>	<i>winne</i>	<i>wirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>	<i>nginni</i>	<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>	<i>yinni</i>	<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>	<i>winni</i>	<i>wirri</i>

Wibem 'Lie'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngibem</i>	<i>nginge</i>	<i>ngim</i>
You	<i>yibem</i>	<i>yinge</i>	<i>yim</i>
S/he	<i>wibem</i>	<i>winge</i>	<i>wim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbibem</i>	<i>ngimbine</i>	<i>ngimbim</i>
We two	<i>ngertryenggu</i>	<i>ngertryine</i>	<i>ngertryegu</i>
You two	<i>yertryenggu</i>	<i>yertryine</i>	<i>yertryegu</i>
Them two	<i>wertryenggu</i>	<i>wertryine</i>	<i>wertryegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbibem</i>	<i>ngimbine</i>	<i>ngimbim</i>
We all	<i>ngertryem</i>	<i>ngertryini</i>	<i>ngertrye</i>
You all	<i>yertryem</i>	<i>yertryini</i>	<i>yertrye</i>
They all	<i>wertryem</i>	<i>wertryini</i>	<i>wertrye</i>

Wirribem 'Stand'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirribem</i>	<i>ngirringe</i>	<i>ngirrim</i>
You	<i>yirribem</i>	<i>yirringe</i>	<i>yirrim</i>
S/he	<i>wirribem</i>	<i>wirringe</i>	<i>wirrim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbirribem</i>	<i>ngimbirringe</i>	<i>ngimbirrim</i>
We two	<i>ngirrsibenggi</i>	<i>ngirrsingerrki</i>	<i>ngirrsinggi</i>
You two	<i>yirrsibenggi</i>	<i>yirrsingerrki</i>	<i>yirrsinggi</i>
Them two	<i>wirrsibenggi</i>	<i>wirrsingerrki</i>	<i>wirrsinggi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbirribem</i>	<i>ngimbirringe</i>	<i>ngimbirrim</i>
We all	<i>ngirrsibem</i>	<i>ngirrsinge</i>	<i>ngirrsim</i>
You all	<i>yirrsibem</i>	<i>yirrsinge</i>	<i>yirrsim</i>
They all	<i>wirrsibem</i>	<i>wirrsinge</i>	<i>wirrsim</i>

Yenim 'Go'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngaganim</i>	<i>ngagadi</i>	<i>ngani</i>
You	<i>yaganim</i>	<i>yagadi</i>	<i>yani</i>
S/he	<i>yenim</i>	<i>yedi</i>	<i>wani</i>
You n me	<i>ngangginim</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We two	<i>nganninggi</i>	<i>ngadde</i>	<i>ngarrene</i>
You two	<i>yanninggi</i>	<i>yadde</i>	<i>yarrene</i>
Them two	<i>wanninggi</i>	<i>wadde</i>	<i>warrene</i>
You n us	<i>ngangginim</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We all	<i>ngannim</i>	<i>ngaddi</i>	<i>ngarrini</i>
You all	<i>yannim</i>	<i>yaddi</i>	<i>yarrini</i>
They all	<i>wannim</i>	<i>waddi</i>	<i>warrini</i>

<i>Yirripin</i> 'Travel'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nganmerr</i>	<i>nganigerri</i>	<i>nganeyerri</i>
You	<i>yanmerr</i>	<i>yanigerri</i>	<i>yaneyerri</i>
S/he	<i>yirripin</i>	<i>yirrini</i>	<i>waneyerri</i>
You n me	<i>ngambenmerr</i>	<i>ngambinigerri</i>	<i>ngambinigerri</i>
We two	<i>ngannenggerri</i>	<i>nganneyrirri</i>	<i>ngannegerri</i>
You two	<i>yannenggerri</i>	<i>yanneyirri</i>	<i>yannegerri</i>
Them two	<i>wannenggerri</i>	<i>wanneyrirri</i>	<i>wannegerri</i>
You n us	<i>ngambenmerr</i>	<i>ngambinigerri</i>	<i>ngambinigerri</i>
We all	<i>ngannenyerri</i>	<i>ngannigerri</i>	<i>nganneyerri</i>
You all	<i>yannenyerri</i>	<i>yannigerri</i>	<i>yanneyerri</i>
They all	<i>wannenyerri</i>	<i>wannigerri</i>	<i>wanneyerri</i>

<i>Mem</i> 'Say'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngim</i>	<i>ngime</i>	<i>ngimi</i>
You	<i>yim</i>	<i>yime</i>	<i>yimi</i>
S/he	<i>mem</i>	<i>meyi</i>	<i>wimi</i>
You n me	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngimbime</i>	<i>ngimbimi</i>
We two	<i>ngirringgu</i>	<i>ngirmegu</i>	<i>ngirmigu</i>
You two	<i>yirringgu</i>	<i>yirmegu</i>	<i>yirmigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirringgu</i>	<i>wirmegu</i>	<i>wirmigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngimbime</i>	<i>ngimbimi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>	<i>ngirrme</i>	<i>ngirrimi</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>	<i>yirrme</i>	<i>yirrimi</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>	<i>wirrme</i>	<i>wirrimi</i>

Menggem 'Arrive'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngemenggem</i>	<i>ngemenggem</i>	<i>ngemengge</i>
You	<i>yemenggem</i>	<i>yemenggem</i>	<i>yemengge</i>
S/he	<i>(we)menggem</i>	<i>(we)menggem</i>	<i>wemengge</i>
You n me	<i>ngembemenggem</i>	<i>ngembemenggem</i>	<i>ngembemengge</i>
We two	<i>ngerrmenggenggu</i>	<i>ngerrmenggenggu</i>	<i>ngerrmenggegu</i>
You two	<i>yerrmenggenggu</i>	<i>yerrmenggenggu</i>	<i>yerrmenggegu</i>
Them two	<i>werrmenggenggu</i>	<i>werrmenggenggu</i>	<i>werrmenggegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngembemenggem</i>	<i>ngembemenggem</i>	<i>ngembemengge</i>
We all	<i>ngerrmenggem</i>	<i>ngerrmenggem</i>	<i>ngerrmengge</i>
You all	<i>yerrmenggem</i>	<i>yerrmenggem</i>	<i>yerrmengge</i>
They all	<i>werrmenggem</i>	<i>werrmenggem</i>	<i>werrmengge</i>

Yetyin 'Take'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngagatyim</i>	<i>ngagantyi</i>	<i>ngawam</i>
You	<i>yagatyim</i>	<i>yagantyi</i>	<i>yawam</i>
S/he	<i>yetyin</i>	<i>yentyi</i>	<i>wawam</i>
You n me	<i>nganggityim</i>	<i>nganggintyi</i>	<i>ngambawam</i>
We two	<i>ngarratyinggu</i>	<i>ngarrgantyigu</i>	<i>ngarranggu</i>
You two	<i>yarratyinggu</i>	<i>yarrgantyigu</i>	<i>yarranggu</i>
Them two	<i>warratyinggu</i>	<i>warrgantyigu</i>	<i>warranggu</i>
You n us	<i>nganggityin</i>	<i>ngangintyi</i>	<i>ngambawam</i>
We all	<i>ngarratyim</i>	<i>ngarrgantyi</i>	<i>ngarram</i>
You all	<i>yarratyim</i>	<i>yarrgantyi</i>	<i>yarram</i>
They all	<i>warratyim</i>	<i>warrgantyi</i>	<i>warram</i>

Wityibem 'Perch'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngityibem</i>	<i>ngityibem</i>	<i>ngityim</i>
You	<i>yityibem</i>	<i>yityibem</i>	<i>yityim</i>
S/he	<i>wityibem</i>	<i>wityibem</i>	<i>wityim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbityibem</i>	<i>ngimbityibem</i>	<i>ngimbityim</i>
We two	<i>ngirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>ngirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>ngirrtiyinggu</i>
You two	<i>yirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>yirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>yirrtiyinggu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>wirrtiyibenggu</i>	<i>wirrtiyinggu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbityibem</i>	<i>ngimbityibem</i>	<i>ngimbityim</i>
We all	<i>ngirrtiyibem</i>	<i>ngirrtiyibem</i>	<i>ngirrtiyim</i>
You all	<i>yirrtiyibem</i>	<i>yirrtiyibem</i>	<i>yirrtiyim</i>
They all	<i>wirrtiyibem</i>	<i>wirrtiyibem</i>	<i>wirrtiyim</i>

Dinyinggin 'See'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginyinggin</i>	<i>nginyirrini</i>	<i>nginyirri</i>
You	<i>yinyinggin</i>	<i>yinyirrini</i>	<i>yinyirri</i>
S/he	<i>dinyinggin</i>	<i>dinyirrini</i>	<i>winyirri</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinyinggin</i>	<i>ngimbinyirrini</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>
We two	<i>ngirnyingginggu</i>	<i>ngirnyirrini</i>	<i>ngirnyirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yirnyingginggu</i>	<i>yirnyirrini</i>	<i>yirnyirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirnyingginggu</i>	<i>wirnyirrini</i>	<i>wirnyirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinyinggin</i>	<i>ngimbinyirrini</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>
We all	<i>ngirnyinggin</i>	<i>ngirnyirrini</i>	<i>ngirnyirri</i>
You all	<i>yirnyinggin</i>	<i>yirnyirrini</i>	<i>yirnyirri</i>
They all	<i>wirnyinggin</i>	<i>wirnyirrini</i>	<i>wirnyirri</i>

Dem 'Hands'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirim</i>	<i>ngeme</i>	<i>ngemi</i>
You	<i>yerim</i>	<i>yeme</i>	<i>yemi</i>
S/he	<i>dem</i>	<i>deme</i>	<i>wemi</i>
You n me	<i>ngendim</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>	<i>ngembimi</i>
We two	<i>ngerringgi</i>	<i>ngerrmegi</i>	<i>ngerrmigi</i>
You two	<i>yerringgi</i>	<i>yerrmegi</i>	<i>yerrmigi</i>
Them two	<i>werringgi</i>	<i>werrmegi</i>	<i>werrmigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngendim</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>	<i>ngembimi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrim</i>	<i>ngerrme</i>	<i>ngerrmi</i>
You all	<i>yerrim</i>	<i>yerrme</i>	<i>yerrmi</i>
They all	<i>werrim</i>	<i>werrme</i>	<i>werrmi</i>

Dagam 'Feet'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nganam</i>	<i>ngagadi</i>	<i>ngani</i>
You	<i>yanam</i>	<i>yagadi</i>	<i>yani</i>
S/he	<i>dagam/nagam</i>	<i>yedi</i>	<i>wani</i>
You n me	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We two	<i>ngannanggi</i>	<i>ngadde</i>	<i>ngarrene</i>
You two	<i>yannanggi</i>	<i>yadde</i>	<i>yarrene</i>
Them two	<i>wannanggi</i>	<i>wadde</i>	<i>warrene</i>
You n us	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We all	<i>ngannam</i>	<i>ngaddi</i>	<i>ngarrini</i>
You all	<i>yannam</i>	<i>yaddi</i>	<i>yarrini</i>
They all	<i>wannam</i>	<i>waddi</i>	<i>warrini</i>

Dingim 'Mouth'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngem</i>		<i>ngi</i>
You	<i>yem</i>		<i>yi</i>
S/he	<i>dingim/kem</i>		<i>wi</i>
You n me	<i>ngendem</i>		<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngerrenggi</i>		<i>ngirrigi</i>
You two	<i>yerrenggi</i>		<i>yirrigi</i>
Them two	<i>werrenggi</i>		<i>wirrigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngendem</i>		<i>ngimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrem</i>		<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yerrem</i>		<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>werrem</i>		<i>wirri</i>

Dangim 'Poke'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngarim</i>	<i>ngani</i>	<i>nga</i>
You	<i>yarim</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>ya</i>
S/he	<i>dangim</i>	<i>dani</i>	<i>wa</i>
You n me	<i>ngandim</i>	<i>ngandini</i>	<i>ngambi</i>
We two	<i>ngarringgi</i>	<i>nganne</i>	<i>ngarrigi</i>
You two	<i>yarringgi</i>	<i>yanne</i>	<i>yarrigi</i>
Them two	<i>warringgi</i>	<i>wanne</i>	<i>warrigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngandim</i>	<i>ngandini</i>	<i>ngambi</i>
We all	<i>ngarrim</i>	<i>nganni</i>	<i>ngarri</i>
You all	<i>yarrim</i>	<i>yanni</i>	<i>yarri</i>
They all	<i>warrim</i>	<i>wanni</i>	<i>warri</i>

Wupun 'Slash'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngupun</i>	<i>nguni</i>	<i>ngu</i>
You	<i>yupun</i>	<i>yuni</i>	<i>yu</i>
S/he	<i>wupun</i>	<i>wuni</i>	<i>wu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbupun</i>	<i>ngundini</i>	<i>ngumbu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrapunggi</i>	<i>ngunne</i>	<i>ngurrigi</i>
You two	<i>yurrapunggi</i>	<i>yunne</i>	<i>yurrigi</i>
Them two	<i>wurrapunggi</i>	<i>wunne</i>	<i>wurrigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbupun</i>	<i>ngundini</i>	<i>ngumbu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrapun</i>	<i>ngunni</i>	<i>ngurri</i>
You all	<i>yurrapun</i>	<i>yunni</i>	<i>yurri</i>
They all	<i>wurrapun</i>	<i>wunni</i>	<i>wurri</i>

Bengim 'Bash'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngebem</i>	<i>ngebe</i>	<i>ngebi</i>
You	<i>yebem</i>	<i>yebe</i>	<i>yebi</i>
S/he	<i>bengim/webem</i>	<i>webe/beyi</i>	<i>webi</i>
You n me	<i>ngembebem</i>	<i>ngembebe</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We two	<i>ngerrbenggi</i>	<i>ngerrbegi</i>	<i>ngerrbigi</i>
You two	<i>yerrbenggi</i>	<i>yerrbegi</i>	<i>yerrbigi</i>
Them two	<i>werrbenggi</i>	<i>werrbegi</i>	<i>werrbigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngembebem</i>	<i>ngembebe</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrbem</i>	<i>ngerrbe</i>	<i>ngerrbi</i>
You all	<i>yerrbem</i>	<i>yerrbe</i>	<i>yerrbi</i>
They all	<i>werrbem</i>	<i>werrbe</i>	<i>werrbi</i>

Wudupun 'Move'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngudupun</i>	<i>ngudini</i>	<i>ngudi</i>
You	<i>yudupun</i>	<i>yudini</i>	<i>yudi</i>
S/he	<i>wudupun</i>	<i>wudini</i>	<i>wudi</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbudupun</i>	<i>ngumbudini</i>	<i>ngumbudi</i>
We two	<i>nguddupunggi</i>	<i>nguddinigi</i>	<i>nguddigi</i>
You two	<i>yuddupunggi</i>	<i>yuddinigi</i>	<i>yuddigi</i>
Them two	<i>wuddupunggi</i>	<i>wuddinigi</i>	<i>wuddigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbudupun</i>	<i>ngumbudini</i>	<i>ngumbudi</i>
We all	<i>nguddupun</i>	<i>nguddini</i>	<i>nguddi</i>
You all	<i>yuddupun</i>	<i>yuddini</i>	<i>yuddi</i>
They all	<i>wuddupun</i>	<i>wuddini</i>	<i>wuddi</i>

Wayim 'Heat'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginem</i>		<i>ngine</i>
You	<i>yinem</i>		<i>yine</i>
S/he	<i>wayim/dinem</i>	<i>wani</i>	<i>wa/wine</i>
You n me	<i>ngindem</i>		<i>ngimbine</i>
We two	<i>ninnenggi</i>		<i>nginnegi</i>
You two	<i>yinnenggi</i>		<i>yinnegi</i>
Them two	<i>winnenggi</i>		<i>winnegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngindem</i>		<i>ngimbine</i>
We all	<i>nginnem</i>		<i>nginne</i>
You all	<i>yinnem</i>		<i>yinne</i>
They all	<i>winnem</i>		<i>winne</i>

Wusyum 'Suck'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngusyum</i>		<i>ngusyu</i>
You	<i>yusyum</i>		<i>yusyu</i>
S/he	<i>wusyum</i>		<i>wusyu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbusyum</i>		<i>ngumbusyu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrsyunggu</i>		<i>ngurrsyugu</i>
You two	<i>yurrsyunggu</i>		<i>yurrsyugu</i>
Them two	<i>wurrsyunggu</i>		<i>wurrsyugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbusyum</i>		<i>ngumbusyu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrsyum</i>		<i>ngurrsyu</i>
You all	<i>yurrsyum</i>		<i>yurrsyu</i>
They all	<i>wurrsyum</i>		<i>wurrsyu</i>

Disyem 'Pull'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngisyem</i>		<i>ngisye</i>
You	<i>yisyem</i>		<i>yisye</i>
S/he	<i>disyem</i>		<i>wisye</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbisye</i>		<i>ngimbisye</i>
We two	<i>ngirrsyenggi</i>		<i>ngirrsyegi</i>
You two	<i>yirrsyenggi</i>		<i>yirrsyegi</i>
Them two	<i>wirrsyenggi</i>		<i>wirrsyegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbisye</i>		<i>ngimbisye</i>
We all	<i>ngirrsyem</i>		<i>ngirrsye</i>
You all	<i>yirrsyem</i>		<i>yirrsye</i>
They all	<i>wirrsyem</i>		<i>wirrsye</i>

Menggim 'Snatch'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngiminggim</i>		<i>ngimi</i>
You	<i>yiminggim</i>		<i>yimi</i>
S/he	<i>menggim</i>		<i>wimi</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbiminggim</i>		<i>ngimbimi</i>
We two	<i>ngirrminggingi</i>		<i>ngirmigi</i>
You two	<i>yirrminggingi</i>		<i>yirmigi</i>
Them two	<i>wirrminggingi</i>		<i>wirmigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbiminggim</i>		<i>ngimbimi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrminggim</i>		<i>ngirmi</i>
You all	<i>yirrminggim</i>		<i>yirmi</i>
They all	<i>wirrminggim</i>		<i>wirmi</i>

Meyim 'Say yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngimem</i>	<i>ngimeni</i>	<i>ngime</i>
You	<i>yimem</i>	<i>yimeni</i>	<i>yime</i>
S/he	<i>meyim</i>	<i>meyeni</i>	<i>wime</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbimem</i>	<i>ngimbimeni</i>	<i>ngimbime</i>
We two	<i>ngirmenggu</i>	<i>ngirrmengu</i>	<i>ngirmegu</i>
You two	<i>yirmenggu</i>	<i>yirrmengu</i>	<i>yirmegu</i>
Them two	<i>wirmenggu</i>	<i>wirrmengu</i>	<i>wirmegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbimem</i>	<i>ngimbimeni</i>	<i>ngimbime</i>
We all	<i>ngirrmem</i>	<i>ngirrmeni</i>	<i>ngirme</i>
You all	<i>yirrmem</i>	<i>yirrmeni</i>	<i>yirme</i>
They all	<i>wirrmem</i>	<i>wirrmeni</i>	<i>wirme</i>

Dinyerrem 'See yourself'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginyerrem</i>	<i>nginyerreni</i>	<i>nginyerre</i>
You	<i>yinyerrem</i>	<i>yinyerreni</i>	<i>yinyerre</i>
S/he	<i>dinyerrem</i>	<i>inyerreni</i>	<i>winyerre</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinyerrem</i>	<i>ngimbinyerreni</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>
We two	<i>ngirrnyerrenngu</i>	<i>ngirrnyerrenigu</i>	<i>ngirrnyerregu</i>
You two	<i>yirrnyerrenngu</i>	<i>yirrnyerrenigu</i>	<i>yirrnyerregu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrnyerrenngu</i>	<i>wirrnyerrenigu</i>	<i>wirrnyerregu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinyerrem</i>	<i>ngimbinyerreni</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>
We all	<i>ngirrnyerrem</i>	<i>ngirrnyerreni</i>	<i>ngirrnyerre</i>
You all	<i>yirrnyerrem</i>	<i>yirrnyerreni</i>	<i>yirrnyerre</i>
They all	<i>wirrnyerrem</i>	<i>wirrnyerreni</i>	<i>wirrnyerre</i>

Demem 'Hands yourself'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngemem</i>	<i>ngemeni</i>	<i>ngeme</i>
You	<i>yemem</i>	<i>yemeni</i>	<i>yeme</i>
S/he	<i>demem</i>	<i>demeni</i>	<i>weme</i>
You n me	<i>ngembemem</i>	<i>ngembemeni</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>
We two	<i>ngerrmenggi</i>	<i>ngerrmenigu</i>	<i>ngerrmegi</i>
You two	<i>yerrmenggi</i>	<i>yerrmenigu</i>	<i>yerrmegi</i>
Them two	<i>werrmenggi</i>	<i>werrmenigu</i>	<i>werrmegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngembemem</i>	<i>ngembemeni</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>
We all	<i>ngerrmem</i>	<i>ngerrmeni</i>	<i>ngerrme</i>
You all	<i>yerrmem</i>	<i>yerrmeni</i>	<i>yerrme</i>
They all	<i>werrmem</i>	<i>werrmeni</i>	<i>werrme</i>

Wanawam 'Feet yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nganawam</i>	<i>nganawani</i>	<i>nganawa</i>
You	<i>yanawam</i>	<i>yanawani</i>	<i>yanawa</i>
S/he	<i>wanawam</i>	<i>wanawani</i>	<i>wanawa</i>
You n me	<i>ngambanawam</i>	<i>ngambanawani</i>	<i>ngambanawa</i>
We two	<i>ngannawanggu</i>	<i>ngannawanigu</i>	<i>ngannawagu</i>
You two	<i>yannawanggu</i>	<i>yannawanigu</i>	<i>yannawagu</i>
Them two	<i>wannawanggu</i>	<i>wannawanigu</i>	<i>wannawagu</i>
You n us	<i>ngambanawam</i>	<i>ngambanawani</i>	<i>ngambanawa</i>
We all	<i>ngannawam</i>	<i>ngannawani</i>	<i>ngannawa</i>
You all	<i>yannawam</i>	<i>yannawani</i>	<i>yannawa</i>
They all	<i>wannawam</i>	<i>wannawani</i>	<i>wannawa</i>

Diwem 'Mouth yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngiwem</i>		<i>ngiwe</i>
You	<i>yiwem</i>		<i>yiwe</i>
S/he	<i>diwem</i>		<i>wiwe</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbiwem</i>		<i>ngimbiwe</i>
We two	<i>ngirrenggi</i>		<i>ngirregi</i>
You two	<i>yirrenggi</i>		<i>yirregi</i>
Them two	<i>wirrenggi</i>		<i>wirregi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbiwem</i>		<i>ngimbiwe</i>
We all	<i>ngirrem</i>		<i>ngirre</i>
You all	<i>yirrem</i>		<i>yirre</i>
They all	<i>wirrem</i>		<i>wirre</i>

Daram 'Poke yourself'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngaram</i>	<i>ngarani</i>	<i>ngara</i>
You	<i>yaram</i>	<i>yarani</i>	<i>yara</i>
S/he	<i>daram</i>	<i>darani</i>	<i>wara</i>
You n me	<i>ngambarram</i>	<i>ngambarani</i>	<i>ngambarra</i>
We two	<i>ngarranggi</i>	<i>ngarranigi</i>	<i>ngarragi</i>
You two	<i>yarranggi</i>	<i>yarranigi</i>	<i>yarragi</i>
Them two	<i>warranggi</i>	<i>warranigi</i>	<i>warragi</i>
You n us	<i>ngambarram</i>	<i>ngambarani</i>	<i>ngambarra</i>
We all	<i>ngarram</i>	<i>ngarrani</i>	<i>ngarra</i>
You all	<i>yarram</i>	<i>yarrani</i>	<i>yarra</i>
They all	<i>warram</i>	<i>warrani</i>	<i>warra</i>

Beyim 'Bash yourself'

	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngebim</i>	<i>ngebini</i>	<i>ngebi</i>
You	<i>yebim</i>	<i>yebini</i>	<i>yebi</i>
S/he	<i>beyim</i>	<i>beyini</i>	<i>webi</i>
You n me	<i>ngembibim</i>	<i>ngembibini</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We two	<i>ngerrbinggi</i>	<i>ngerrbinigi</i>	<i>ngerrbigi</i>
You two	<i>yerrbinggi</i>	<i>yerrbinigi</i>	<i>yerrbigi</i>
Them two	<i>werrbinggi</i>	<i>werrbinigi</i>	<i>werrbigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngembibim</i>	<i>ngembibini</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrbim</i>	<i>ngerrbini</i>	<i>ngerrbi</i>
You all	<i>yerrbim</i>	<i>yerrbini</i>	<i>yerrbi</i>
They all	<i>werrbim</i>	<i>werrbini</i>	<i>werrbi</i>

Wudem 'Move yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngudem</i>	<i>ngudeni</i>	<i>ngude</i>
You	<i>yudem</i>	<i>yudeni</i>	<i>yude</i>
S/he	<i>wudem</i>	<i>wudeni</i>	<i>wude</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbudem</i>	<i>ngumbudeni</i>	<i>ngumbude</i>
We two	<i>nguddenggi</i>	<i>nguddenigi</i>	<i>nguddegi</i>
You two	<i>yuddenggi</i>	<i>yuddenigi</i>	<i>yuddegi</i>
Them two	<i>wuddenggi</i>	<i>wuddenigi</i>	<i>wuddegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbudem</i>	<i>ngumbudeni</i>	<i>ngumbude</i>
We all	<i>nguddem</i>	<i>nguddeni</i>	<i>ngudde</i>
You all	<i>yuddem</i>	<i>yuddeni</i>	<i>yudde</i>
They all	<i>wuddem</i>	<i>wuddeni</i>	<i>wudde</i>

Wim 'Arrange yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngim</i>		<i>ngi</i>
You	<i>yim</i>		<i>yi</i>
S/he	<i>wim</i>		<i>wi</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbim</i>		<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngirringgi</i>		<i>ngirrigi</i>
You two	<i>yirringgi</i>		<i>yirrigi</i>
Them two	<i>wirringgi</i>		<i>wirrigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbim</i>		<i>ngimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>		<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>		<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>		<i>wirri</i>

<i>Dinewem</i> 'Heat yourself'			
	Doing it/ Done it	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginewem</i>	<i>ngineweni</i>	<i>nginewe</i>
You	<i>yinewem</i>	<i>yineweni</i>	<i>yinewe</i>
S/he	<i>dinewem</i>	<i>dineweni</i>	<i>winewe</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinewem</i>	<i>ngimbineweni</i>	<i>ngimbinewe</i>
We two	<i>nginnewenggu</i>	<i>nginnewenigu</i>	<i>nginnewegu</i>
You two	<i>yinnewenggu</i>	<i>yinnewenigu</i>	<i>yinnewegu</i>
Them two	<i>winnewenggu</i>	<i>winnewenigu</i>	<i>winnewegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinewem</i>	<i>ngimbineweni</i>	<i>ngimbinewe</i>
We all	<i>nginnewem</i>	<i>nginneweni</i>	<i>nginnewe</i>
You all	<i>yinnewem</i>	<i>yinneweni</i>	<i>yinnewe</i>
They all	<i>winnewem</i>	<i>winneweni</i>	<i>winnewe</i>

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Dim	'Sit'			
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirim</i>	<i>ngiriny</i>	<i>ngini</i>	<i>ngi</i>
You	<i>yirim</i>	<i>yiriny</i>	<i>yini</i>	<i>yi</i>
S/he	<i>dim</i>	<i>diny</i>	<i>dini</i>	<i>wiri</i>
You n me	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindiny</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngirrimgu</i>	<i>ngirrinygu</i>	<i>nginne</i>	<i>ngirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yirrimgu</i>	<i>yirrinygu</i>	<i>yinne</i>	<i>yirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrimgu</i>	<i>wirrinygu</i>	<i>winne</i>	<i>wirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindiny</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>	<i>ngirriny</i>	<i>nginni</i>	<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>	<i>yirriny</i>	<i>yinni</i>	<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>	<i>wirriny</i>	<i>winni</i>	<i>wirri</i>

Wibem	'Lie'			
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngibem</i>	<i>ngibeny</i>	<i>ngin</i>	<i>ngim</i>
You	<i>yibem</i>	<i>yibeny</i>	<i>yin</i>	<i>yim</i>
S/he	<i>wibem</i>	<i>wibeny</i>	<i>din</i>	<i>wim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbibem</i>	<i>ngimbibeny</i>	<i>ngimbinge</i>	<i>ngimbim</i>
We two	<i>ngerrintyemgu</i>	<i>ngerrintyenygu</i>	<i>ngerrintyinem</i>	<i>ngerrintyegu</i>
You two	<i>yerrintyemgu</i>	<i>yerrintyenygu</i>	<i>yerrintyinem</i>	<i>yerrintyegu</i>
Them two	<i>werrintyemgu</i>	<i>werrintyenygu</i>	<i>werrintyinem</i>	<i>werrintyegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbibem</i>	<i>ngimbibeny</i>	<i>ngimbinge</i>	<i>ngimbim</i>
We all	<i>ngerrintyem</i>	<i>ngerrintyeny</i>	<i>ngerrintyinim</i>	<i>ngerrintye</i>
You all	<i>yerrintyem</i>	<i>yerrintyeny</i>	<i>yerrintyinim</i>	<i>yerrintye</i>
They all	<i>werrintyem</i>	<i>werrintyeny</i>	<i>werrintyinim</i>	<i>werrintye</i>

Wirribem 'Stand'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirribem</i>	<i>ngirriny</i>	<i>ngirringe</i>	<i>ngirrim</i>
You	<i>yirribem</i>	<i>yirriny</i>	<i>yirringe</i>	<i>yirrim</i>
S/he	<i>wirribem</i>	<i>wirriny</i>	<i>wirringe</i>	<i>wirrim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbidibem</i>	<i>ngimbidibeny</i>	<i>ngimbidinge</i>	<i>ngimbidim</i>
We two	<i>ngiddibemgu</i>	<i>ngiddibenygu</i>	<i>ngiddingegu</i>	<i>ngiddinggu</i>
You two	<i>yiddibemgu</i>	<i>yiddibenygu</i>	<i>yiddingegu</i>	<i>yiddinggu</i>
Them two	<i>widdibemgu</i>	<i>widdibenygu</i>	<i>widdingegu</i>	<i>widdinggu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbidibem</i>	<i>ngimbidibeny</i>	<i>ngimbidinge</i>	<i>ngimbidim</i>
We all	<i>ngiddibem</i>	<i>ngiddibeny</i>	<i>ngiddinge</i>	<i>ngiddim</i>
You all	<i>yiddibem</i>	<i>yiddibeny</i>	<i>yiddinge</i>	<i>yiddim</i>
They all	<i>widdibem</i>	<i>widdibeny</i>	<i>widdinge</i>	<i>widdim</i>

Yenim 'Go'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngaganim</i>	<i>ngaganiny</i>	<i>ngagadi</i>	<i>ngani</i>
You	<i>yaganim</i>	<i>yaganiny</i>	<i>yagadi</i>	<i>yani</i>
S/he	<i>yenim</i>	<i>yeniny</i>	<i>yedi</i>	<i>wani</i>
You n me	<i>ngangginim</i>	<i>nganggininy</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We two	<i>ngannunggu</i>	<i>ngannunygu</i>	<i>ngadde</i>	<i>ngarrene</i>
You two	<i>yannunggu</i>	<i>yannunygu</i>	<i>yadde</i>	<i>yarrene</i>
Them two	<i>wannunggu</i>	<i>wannunygu</i>	<i>wadde</i>	<i>warrene</i>
You n us	<i>ngangginim</i>	<i>nganggininy</i>	<i>nganggidi</i>	<i>ngambani</i>
We all	<i>ngannim</i>	<i>nganniny</i>	<i>ngaddi</i>	<i>ngarrani</i>
You all	<i>yannim</i>	<i>yanniny</i>	<i>yaddi</i>	<i>yarrani</i>
They all	<i>wannim</i>	<i>wanniny</i>	<i>waddi</i>	<i>warrani</i>

Yirrimbin 'Travel'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngerrimbin</i>	<i>ngerrim</i>	<i>ngerrini</i>	<i>nganeyerri</i>
You	<i>yerrimbin</i>	<i>yerrim</i>	<i>yerrini</i>	<i>yaneyerri</i>
S/he	<i>yirrimbin</i>	<i>yirrim</i>	<i>yirrini</i>	<i>waneyerri</i>
You n me	<i>ngemberrinbin</i>	<i>ngemberrin</i>	<i>ngemberrin</i>	<i>ngambanegerri</i>
We two	<i>garringgirri</i>	<i>ngarringgirri</i>	<i>nganneyrirri</i>	<i>ngannegerri</i>
You two	<i>yarringgirri</i>	<i>yarringgirri</i>	<i>yanneyirri</i>	<i>yannegerri</i>
Them two	<i>warringgirri</i>	<i>warringgirri</i>	<i>wanneyirri</i>	<i>wannegerri</i>
You n us	<i>ngemberrinbin</i>	<i>ngemberrin</i>	<i>nemberrini</i>	<i>ngambanegerri</i>
We all	<i>garrintyirri</i>	<i>ngarrintyirri</i>	<i>ngannigerri</i>	<i>nganneyerri</i>
You all	<i>yarrintyirri</i>	<i>yarrintyirri</i>	<i>yannigerri</i>	<i>yanneyerri</i>
They all	<i>warrintyirri</i>	<i>warrintyirri</i>	<i>wannigerri</i>	<i>wanneyerri</i>

Mem 'Say'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngumum</i>	<i>ngiminy</i>	<i>ngime</i>	<i>ngumu</i>
You	<i>yumum</i>	<i>yiminy</i>	<i>yime</i>	<i>yumu</i>
S/he	<i>mem</i>	<i>meny</i>	<i>meysi</i>	<i>wumu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbumum</i>	<i>ngimbiminy</i>	<i>ngumbume</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrmumgu</i>	<i>ngirrminygu</i>	<i>ngirmegu</i>	<i>ngurrmugu</i>
You two	<i>yurrmumgu</i>	<i>yirrminygu</i>	<i>yirmegu</i>	<i>yurrmugu</i>
Them two	<i>wurrmumgu</i>	<i>wirrminygu</i>	<i>wirmegu</i>	<i>wurrmugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbumum</i>	<i>ngimbiminy</i>	<i>ngumbume</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrmum</i>	<i>ngirrminy</i>	<i>ngirrme</i>	<i>ngurrmu</i>
You all	<i>yurrmum</i>	<i>yirrminy</i>	<i>yirrme</i>	<i>yurrmu</i>
They all	<i>wurrmum</i>	<i>wirrminy</i>	<i>wirrme</i>	<i>wurrmu</i>

Men'gen 'Arrive'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngemen'gen</i>			<i>ngemen'ge</i>
You	<i>yemen'gen</i>			<i>yemen'ge</i>
S/he	<i>men'gen</i>			<i>wemen'ge</i>
You n me	<i>ngembemen'gen</i>			<i>ngembemen'ge</i>
We two	<i>ngerrmen'gen'gu</i>			<i>ngerrmen'gegu</i>
You two	<i>yerrmen'gen'gu</i>			<i>yerrmen'gegu</i>
Them two	<i>werrmen'gen'gu</i>			<i>werrmen'gegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngembemen'gen</i>			<i>ngembemen'ge</i>
We all	<i>ngerrmen'gen</i>			<i>ngerrmen'ge</i>
You all	<i>yerrmen'gen</i>			<i>yerrmen'ge</i>
They all	<i>werrmen'gen</i>			<i>werrmen'ge</i>

Yentyin 'Take'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngagantyin</i>	<i>ngagany</i>	<i>ngagantyi</i>	<i>ngawam</i>
You	<i>yagantyin</i>	<i>yagany</i>	<i>yagantyi</i>	<i>yawam</i>
S/he	<i>yentyin</i>	<i>yeny</i>	<i>yentyi</i>	<i>wawam</i>
You n me	<i>nganggintyin</i>	<i>ngangginy</i>	<i>nganggintyi</i>	<i>ngambawam</i>
We two	<i>ngarrgantyin'gu</i>	<i>ngarrganygu</i>	<i>ngarrgantyigu</i>	<i>ngarrwanggu</i>
You two	<i>yarrgantyin'gu</i>	<i>yarrganygu</i>	<i>yarrgantyigu</i>	<i>yarrwanggu</i>
Them two	<i>warrgantyin'gu</i>	<i>warrganygu</i>	<i>warrgantyigu</i>	<i>warrwanggu</i>
You n us	<i>nganggintyin</i>	<i>ngangginy</i>	<i>nganggintyi</i>	<i>ngambawam</i>
We all	<i>ngarrgantyin</i>	<i>ngarrgany</i>	<i>ngarrgantyi</i>	<i>ngarrwam</i>
You all	<i>yarrgantyin</i>	<i>yarrgany</i>	<i>yarrgantyi</i>	<i>yarrwam</i>
They all	<i>warrgantyin</i>	<i>warrgany</i>	<i>warrgantyi</i>	<i>warrwam</i>

Wintyibem 'Perch'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngintyibem</i>	<i>ngintyibeny</i>	<i>ngintyinge</i>	<i>ngintyim</i>
You	<i>yintyibem</i>	<i>yintyibeny</i>	<i>yintyinge</i>	<i>yintyim</i>
S/he	<i>wintyibem</i>	<i>wintyibeny</i>	<i>wintyinge</i>	<i>wintyim</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbintyibem</i>	<i>ngimbintyibeny</i>	<i>ngimbintyinge</i>	<i>ngimbityim</i>
We two	<i>ngirrtiyibemgu</i>	<i>ngirrtiyibenygu</i>	<i>ngirrtyingegu</i>	<i>ngirrtyinggu</i>
You two	<i>yirrtiyibemgu</i>	<i>yirrtiyibenygu</i>	<i>yirrtyingegu</i>	<i>yirrtyinggu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrtiyibemgu</i>	<i>wirrtiyibenygu</i>	<i>wirrtyingegu</i>	<i>wirrtyinggu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbintyibem</i>	<i>ngimbintyibeny</i>	<i>ngimbintyinge</i>	<i>ngimbityim</i>
We all	<i>ngirrtiyibem</i>	<i>ngirrtiyibeny</i>	<i>ngirrtyinge</i>	<i>ngirrtyim</i>
You all	<i>yirrtiyibem</i>	<i>yirrtiyibeny</i>	<i>yirrtyinge</i>	<i>yirrtyim</i>
They all	<i>wirrtiyibem</i>	<i>wirrtiyibeny</i>	<i>wirrtyinge</i>	<i>wirrtyim</i>

Dinyinggin 'See'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginyinggin</i>	<i>nginyirri</i>	<i>nginyirrini</i>	<i>nginyirri</i>
You	<i>yinyinggin</i>	<i>yinyirri</i>	<i>yinyirrini</i>	<i>yinyirri</i>
S/he	<i>dinyinggin</i>	<i>winyirri</i>	<i>winyirrini</i>	<i>winyirri</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinyinggin</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>	<i>ngimbinyirrini</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>
We two	<i>nginnyinggin'gu</i>	<i>nginnyirrigu</i>	<i>nginnyirrinigu</i>	<i>nginnyirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yinnyinggin'gu</i>	<i>yinnyirrigu</i>	<i>yinnyirrinigu</i>	<i>yinnyirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>winnyinggin'gu</i>	<i>winnyirrigu</i>	<i>winnyirrinigu</i>	<i>winnyirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinyinggin</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>	<i>ngimbinyirrini</i>	<i>ngimbinyirri</i>
We all	<i>nginnyinggin</i>	<i>nginnyirri</i>	<i>nginnyirrini</i>	<i>nginnyirri</i>
You all	<i>yinnyinggin</i>	<i>yinnyirri</i>	<i>yinnyirrini</i>	<i>yinnyirri</i>
They all	<i>winnyinggin</i>	<i>winnyirri</i>	<i>winnyirrini</i>	<i>winnyirri</i>

Dem 'Hands'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngerim</i>	<i>ngeriny</i>	<i>ngeme</i>	<i>ngemi</i>
You	<i>yerim</i>	<i>yeriny</i>	<i>yeme</i>	<i>yemi</i>
S/he	<i>dem/demim</i>	<i>deminy</i>	<i>weme</i>	<i>wemi</i>
You n me	<i>ngendim</i>	<i>ngendiny</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>	<i>ngembimi</i>
We two	<i>ngerrimigi</i>	<i>ngerrinygi</i>	<i>ngerrmegu</i>	<i>ngerrmigi</i>
You two	<i>yerrimigi</i>	<i>yerrinygi</i>	<i>yerrmegu</i>	<i>yerrmigi</i>
Them two	<i>werrimigi</i>	<i>werrinygi</i>	<i>werrmegu</i>	<i>werrmigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngendim</i>	<i>ngendiny</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>	<i>ngembimi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrmim</i>	<i>ngerrminy</i>	<i>ngerrme</i>	<i>ngerrmi</i>
You all	<i>yerrmim</i>	<i>yerrminy</i>	<i>yerrme</i>	<i>yerrmi</i>
They all	<i>werrmim</i>	<i>werrminy</i>	<i>werrme</i>	<i>werrmi</i>

Dagum 'Feet'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nganam</i>	<i>nganam</i>	<i>nganigi</i>	<i>ngana</i>
You	<i>yanam</i>	<i>yanam</i>	<i>yanagi</i>	<i>yana</i>
S/he	<i>dagum</i>	<i>dagam</i>	<i>dagi</i>	<i>wana</i>
You n me	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>ngambanigi</i>	<i>ngambana</i>
We two	<i>ngannamgi</i>	<i>ngannanggi</i>	<i>ngannigi</i>	<i>ngannagi</i>
You two	<i>yannamgi</i>	<i>yannanggi</i>	<i>yannigi</i>	<i>yannagi</i>
Them two	<i>wannamgi</i>	<i>wannanggi</i>	<i>wannigi</i>	<i>wannagi</i>
You n us	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>ngambanam</i>	<i>ngambanigi</i>	<i>ngambana</i>
We all	<i>ngannam</i>	<i>ngannam</i>	<i>nganni</i>	<i>nganna</i>
You all	<i>yannam</i>	<i>yannam</i>	<i>yanni</i>	<i>yanna</i>
They all	<i>wannam</i>	<i>wannam</i>	<i>wanni</i>	<i>wanna</i>

Weyim 'Mouth'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngem</i>		<i>ngem</i>	<i>nge</i>
You	<i>yem</i>		<i>yem</i>	<i>ye</i>
S/he	<i>weyim</i>		<i>dingim</i>	<i>we</i>
You n me	<i>ngembem</i>		<i>ngimbeni</i>	<i>ngembe</i>
We two	<i>ngerremgu</i>		<i>ngirrenugu</i>	<i>ngirregu</i>
You two	<i>yerremgu</i>		<i>yirrenugu</i>	<i>yirregu</i>
Them two	<i>werremgu</i>		<i>wirrenugu</i>	<i>wirregu</i>
You n us	<i>ngembem</i>		<i>ngimbeni</i>	<i>ngembe</i>
We all	<i>ngerrem</i>		<i>ngirreni</i>	<i>ngerre</i>
You all	<i>yerrem</i>		<i>yirreni</i>	<i>yerre</i>
They all	<i>werrem</i>		<i>wirreni</i>	<i>werre</i>

Dangim 'Poke'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngarim</i>	<i>ngariny</i>	<i>ngani</i>	<i>nga</i>
You	<i>yarim</i>	<i>yariny</i>	<i>yani</i>	<i>ya</i>
S/he	<i>dangim</i>	<i>dam</i>	<i>dani</i>	<i>wari</i>
You n me	<i>ngandim</i>	<i>ngandiny</i>	<i>ngandini</i>	<i>ngambi</i>
We two	<i>ngarrimgi</i>	<i>ngarrinygi</i>	<i>nganne</i>	<i>ngarrigi</i>
You two	<i>yarrimgi</i>	<i>yarrinygi</i>	<i>yanne</i>	<i>yarrigi</i>
Them two	<i>warrimgi</i>	<i>warrinygi</i>	<i>wanne</i>	<i>warrigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngandim</i>	<i>ngandiny</i>	<i>ngandini</i>	<i>ngambi</i>
We all	<i>ngarrim</i>	<i>ngarriny</i>	<i>nganni</i>	<i>ngarri</i>
You all	<i>yarrim</i>	<i>yarriny</i>	<i>yanni</i>	<i>yarri</i>
They all	<i>warrim</i>	<i>warriny</i>	<i>wanni</i>	<i>warri</i>

Wumbum 'Slash'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngumbun</i>	<i>ngum</i>	<i>nguni</i>	<i>ngu</i>
You	<i>yumbun</i>	<i>yum</i>	<i>yuni</i>	<i>yu</i>
S/he	<i>wumbun</i>	<i>wum</i>	<i>wuni</i>	<i>wu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbumbun</i>	<i>ngumbum</i>	<i>ngundunu</i>	<i>ngumbu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrumbun'gi</i>	<i>ngurrunggi</i>	<i>ngunne</i>	<i>ngurrugu</i>
You two	<i>yurrumbun'gi</i>	<i>yurrunggi</i>	<i>yunne</i>	<i>yurrugu</i>
Them two	<i>wurrumbun'gi</i>	<i>wurrunggi</i>	<i>wunne</i>	<i>wurrugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbumbun</i>	<i>ngumbum</i>	<i>ngundunu</i>	<i>ngumbu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrumbun</i>	<i>ngurrum</i>	<i>ngunni</i>	<i>ngurru</i>
You all	<i>yurrumbun</i>	<i>yurrum</i>	<i>yunni</i>	<i>yurru</i>
They all	<i>wurrumbun</i>	<i>wurru</i>	<i>wunni</i>	<i>wurru</i>

Bengim 'Bash'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngebem</i>	<i>ngubum</i>	<i>ngebe</i>	<i>ngubu</i>
You	<i>yebem</i>	<i>yubum</i>	<i>yebe</i>	<i>yubu</i>
S/he	<i>webem/bengim</i>	<i>wubum/bem</i>	<i>webe</i>	<i>wubu</i>
You n me	<i>ngembebem</i>	<i>ngumbubum</i>	<i>ngembebe</i>	<i>ngumbubu</i>
We two	<i>ngerrbemgi</i>	<i>ngurrbunggu</i>	<i>ngerrbegi</i>	<i>ngurrbugu</i>
You two	<i>yerrbemgi</i>	<i>yurrbunggu</i>	<i>yerrbegi</i>	<i>yurrbugu</i>
Them two	<i>werrbemgi</i>	<i>wurrbunggu</i>	<i>werrbegi</i>	<i>wurrbugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngembebem</i>	<i>ngumbubum</i>	<i>ngembebe</i>	<i>ngumbubu</i>
We all	<i>ngerrbem</i>	<i>ngurrbum</i>	<i>ngerrbe</i>	<i>ngurrbu</i>
You all	<i>yerrbem</i>	<i>yurrbum</i>	<i>yerrbe</i>	<i>yurrbu</i>
They all	<i>werrbem</i>	<i>wurrbum</i>	<i>werrbe</i>	<i>wurrbu</i>

Wudumbun 'Move'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngudumbun</i>	<i>ngudum</i>	<i>ngudini</i>	<i>ngudu</i>
You	<i>yudumbun</i>	<i>yudum</i>	<i>yudini</i>	<i>yudu</i>
S/he	<i>wudumbun</i>	<i>wudum</i>	<i>wudini</i>	<i>wudu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbudumbun</i>	<i>ngumbudum</i>	<i>ngumbudini</i>	<i>ngumbudu</i>
We two	<i>nguddumbun'gi</i>	<i>nguddunggi</i>	<i>nguddinigi</i>	<i>nguddugu</i>
You two	<i>yuddumbun'gi</i>	<i>yuddunggi</i>	<i>yuddinigi</i>	<i>yuddugu</i>
Them two	<i>wuddumbun'gi</i>	<i>wuddunggi</i>	<i>wuddinigi</i>	<i>wuddugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbudumbun</i>	<i>ngumbudum</i>	<i>ngumbudini</i>	<i>ngumbudu</i>
We all	<i>nguddumbun</i>	<i>nguddum</i>	<i>nguddini</i>	<i>nguddu</i>
You all	<i>yuddumbun</i>	<i>yuddum</i>	<i>yuddini</i>	<i>yuddu</i>
They all	<i>wuddumbun</i>	<i>wuddum</i>	<i>wuddini</i>	<i>wuddu</i>

Wayim 'Heat'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginem</i>	<i>ngineny</i>		<i>ngine</i>
You	<i>yinem</i>	<i>yineny</i>		<i>yine</i>
S/he	<i>dinem</i>	<i>dineny</i>		<i>wine</i>
Fire	<i>wayim</i>	<i>waniny</i>	<i>wani</i>	<i>wa</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinem</i>	<i>ngimbinen</i>		<i>ngimbine</i>
We two	<i>nginnemgu</i>	<i>nginnen'gu</i>		<i>nginnegu</i>
You two	<i>yinnemgu</i>	<i>yinnen'gu</i>		<i>yinnegu</i>
Them two	<i>winnemgu</i>	<i>winnen'gu</i>		<i>winnegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinem</i>	<i>ngimbinen</i>		<i>ngimbine</i>
We all	<i>nginnem</i>	<i>nginnen</i>		<i>nginne</i>
You all	<i>yinnem</i>	<i>yinnen</i>		<i>yinne</i>
They all	<i>winnem</i>	<i>winnen</i>		<i>winne</i>

Wusyum 'Suck'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngusyum</i>	<i>ngusyiny</i>		<i>ngusyu</i>
You	<i>yusyum</i>	<i>yusyiny</i>		<i>yusyu</i>
S/he	<i>wusyum</i>	<i>wusyiny</i>		<i>wusyu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbusyum</i>	<i>ngumbusyiny</i>		<i>ngumbusyu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrumgu</i>	<i>ngurrinygu</i>		<i>ngurrugu</i>
You two	<i>yurrumgu</i>	<i>yurrinygu</i>		<i>yurrugu</i>
Them two	<i>wurrumgu</i>	<i>wurrinygu</i>		<i>wurrugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbusyum</i>	<i>ngumbusyiny</i>		<i>ngumbusyu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrum</i>	<i>ngurriny</i>		<i>ngurru</i>
You all	<i>yurrum</i>	<i>yurriny</i>		<i>yurru</i>
They all	<i>wurrum</i>	<i>wurriny</i>		<i>wurru</i>

Disyem 'Pull'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngisyem</i>	<i>ngisyeny</i>		<i>ngisye</i>
You	<i>yisyem</i>	<i>yisyeny</i>		<i>yisye</i>
S/he	<i>disyem</i>	<i>disyeny</i>		<i>wisye</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbisyem</i>	<i>ngimbisyeny</i>		<i>ngimbisye</i>
We two	<i>ngirrsyemgi</i>	<i>ngirrsyenygu</i>		<i>ngirrsyegi</i>
You two	<i>yirrsyemgi</i>	<i>yirrsyenygu</i>		<i>yirrsyegi</i>
Them two	<i>wirrsyemgi</i>	<i>wirrsyenygu</i>		<i>wirrsyegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbisyem</i>	<i>ngimbisyeny</i>		<i>ngimbisye</i>
We all	<i>ngirrsyem</i>	<i>ngirrsyeny</i>		<i>ngirrsye</i>
You all	<i>yirrsyem</i>	<i>yirrsyeny</i>		<i>yirrsye</i>
They all	<i>wirrsyem</i>	<i>wirrsyeny</i>		<i>wirrsye</i>

Menggin 'Snatch'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngumunggin</i>	<i>ngumu</i>	<i>ngumu</i>	<i>ngumu</i>
You	<i>yumunggin</i>	<i>yumu</i>	<i>yumu</i>	<i>yumu</i>
S/he	<i>menggin</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>meyi</i>	<i>wumu</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbumunggin</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>
We two	<i>ngurrmunggin'gu</i>	<i>ngurrmugu</i>	<i>ngurrmugu</i>	<i>ngurrmugu</i>
You two	<i>yurrmunggin'gu</i>	<i>yurrmugu</i>	<i>yurrmugu</i>	<i>yurrmugu</i>
Them two	<i>wurrmunggin'gu</i>	<i>wurrmugu</i>	<i>wurrmugu</i>	<i>wurrmugu</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbumunggin</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>	<i>ngumbumu</i>
We all	<i>ngurrmunggin</i>	<i>ngurrmu</i>	<i>ngurrmu</i>	<i>ngurrmu</i>
You all	<i>yurrmunggin</i>	<i>yurrmu</i>	<i>yurrmu</i>	<i>yurrmu</i>
They all	<i>wurrmunggin</i>	<i>wurrmu</i>	<i>wurrmu</i>	<i>wurrmu</i>

Meyim 'Say yourself'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngumem</i>	<i>ngimeny</i>	<i>ngimeni</i>	<i>ngume</i>
You	<i>yumem</i>	<i>yimeny</i>	<i>yimeni</i>	<i>yume</i>
S/he	<i>meyim</i>	<i>meyiny</i>	<i>meyeni</i>	<i>wume</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbumem</i>	<i>ngumbuneniy</i>	<i>ngumbumeni</i>	<i>ngumbume</i>
We two	<i>ngurrmemgi</i>	<i>ngurrmenygi</i>	<i>ngurrmenigi</i>	<i>ngurrmegi</i>
You two	<i>yurrmemgi</i>	<i>yurrmenygi</i>	<i>yurrmenigi</i>	<i>yurrmegi</i>
Them two	<i>wyrrmemgi</i>	<i>wurrmenygi</i>	<i>wurrmenigi</i>	<i>wurrmegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbumem</i>	<i>ngumbuneniy</i>	<i>ngumbumeni</i>	<i>ngumbume</i>
We all	<i>ngurrmem</i>	<i>ngurrmeny</i>	<i>ngurrmeni</i>	<i>ngurme</i>
You all	<i>yurrmem</i>	<i>yurrmeny</i>	<i>yurrmeni</i>	<i>yurme</i>
They all	<i>wurrmem</i>	<i>wurrmeny</i>	<i>wurrmeni</i>	<i>wurme</i>

<i>Dinyerrem</i> 'See yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginyerrem</i>	<i>nginyerre</i>	<i>nginyerreni</i>	<i>nginyerre</i>
You	<i>yinyerrem</i>	<i>yinyerre</i>	<i>yinyerreni</i>	<i>yinyerre</i>
S/he	<i>dinyerrem</i>	<i>winyerre</i>	<i>winyerreni</i>	<i>winyerre</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinyerrem</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>	<i>ngimbinyerreni</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>
We two	<i>nginnyerremgu</i>	<i>nginnyerregu</i>	<i>nginnyerrenigu</i>	<i>nginnyerregu</i>
You two	<i>yinnyerremgu</i>	<i>yinnyerregu</i>	<i>yinnyerrenigu</i>	<i>yinnyerregu</i>
Them two	<i>winnyerremgu</i>	<i>winnyerregu</i>	<i>winnyerrenigu</i>	<i>winnyerregu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinyerrem</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>	<i>ngimbinyerreni</i>	<i>ngimbinyerre</i>
We all	<i>nginnyerrem</i>	<i>nginnyerre</i>	<i>nginnyerreni</i>	<i>nginnyerre</i>
You all	<i>yinnyerrem</i>	<i>yinnyerre</i>	<i>yinnyerreni</i>	<i>yinnyerre</i>
They all	<i>winnyerrem</i>	<i>winnyerre</i>	<i>winnyerreni</i>	<i>winnyerre</i>

<i>Demem</i> 'Hands yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngemem</i>	<i>ngemeny</i>	<i>ngemeni</i>	<i>ngeme</i>
You	<i>yemem</i>	<i>yemeny</i>	<i>yemeni</i>	<i>yeme</i>
S/he	<i>demem</i>	<i>demeny</i>	<i>demeni</i>	<i>weme</i>
You n me	<i>ngembemem</i>	<i>ngembemeny</i>	<i>ngembemeni</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>
We two	<i>ngerrmemgi</i>	<i>ngerrmenygi</i>	<i>ngerrmenigi</i>	<i>ngerrmegi</i>
You two	<i>yerrmemgi</i>	<i>yerrmenygi</i>	<i>yerrmenigi</i>	<i>yerrmegi</i>
Them two	<i>werrmemgi</i>	<i>werrmenygi</i>	<i>werrmenigi</i>	<i>werrmegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngembemem</i>	<i>ngembemeny</i>	<i>ngembemeni</i>	<i>ngembeme</i>
We all	<i>ngerrmem</i>	<i>ngerrmeny</i>	<i>ngerrmeni</i>	<i>ngerrme</i>
You all	<i>yerrmem</i>	<i>yerrmeny</i>	<i>yerrmeni</i>	<i>yerrme</i>
They all	<i>werrmen</i>	<i>werrmeny</i>	<i>werrmeni</i>	<i>werrme</i>

Dagawan 'Feet yourself'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nganawam</i>	<i>nganawany</i>	<i>nganigini</i>	<i>nganawa</i>
You	<i>yanawam</i>	<i>yanawany</i>	<i>yanigini</i>	<i>yanawa</i>
S/he	<i>dagawam</i>	<i>dagawany</i>	<i>dagini</i>	<i>wanawa</i>
You n me	<i>ngambanawam</i>	<i>ngambanawany</i>	<i>ngambinigini</i>	<i>ngambanawa</i>
We two	<i>ngannawamgi</i>	<i>ngannawanygi</i>	<i>ngannigini</i>	<i>ngannawagi</i>
You two	<i>yannawamgi</i>	<i>yannawanygi</i>	<i>yannigini</i>	<i>yannawagi</i>
Them two	<i>wannawamgi</i>	<i>wannawanygi</i>	<i>wannigini</i>	<i>wannawagi</i>
You n us	<i>ngambanawam</i>	<i>ngambanawany</i>	<i>ngambinigini</i>	<i>ngambanawa</i>
We all	<i>ngannawam</i>	<i>ngannawany</i>	<i>ngannigini</i>	<i>ngannawa</i>
You all	<i>yannawam</i>	<i>yannawany</i>	<i>yannigini</i>	<i>yannawa</i>
They all	<i>wannawam</i>	<i>wannawany</i>	<i>wannigini</i>	<i>wannawa</i>

Diwem 'Mouth yourself'

	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngiwem</i>	<i>ngiweny</i>	<i>ngiweni</i>	<i>ngiwe</i>
You	<i>yiwem</i>	<i>yiweny</i>	<i>yiweni</i>	<i>yiwe</i>
S/he	<i>diwem</i>	<i>diweny</i>	<i>diweni</i>	<i>wiwe</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbiwem</i>	<i>ngimbiweny</i>	<i>ngimbiweni</i>	<i>ngimbiwe</i>
We two	<i>ngirremgi</i>	<i>ngirrenygi</i>	<i>ngirrenigi</i>	<i>ngirregi</i>
You two	<i>yirremgi</i>	<i>yirrenygi</i>	<i>yirrenigi</i>	<i>yirregi</i>
Them two	<i>wirremgi</i>	<i>wirrenygi</i>	<i>wirrenigi</i>	<i>wirregi</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbiwem</i>	<i>ngimbiweny</i>	<i>ngimbiweni</i>	<i>ngimbiwe</i>
We all	<i>ngirrem</i>	<i>ngirreny</i>	<i>ngirreni</i>	<i>ngirre</i>
You all	<i>yirrem</i>	<i>yirreny</i>	<i>yirreni</i>	<i>yirre</i>
They all	<i>wirrem</i>	<i>wirreny</i>	<i>wirreni</i>	<i>wirre</i>

Daram 'Poke yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngaram</i>	<i>ngarany</i>	<i>ngarani</i>	<i>ngara</i>
You	<i>yaram</i>	<i>yarany</i>	<i>yarani</i>	<i>yara</i>
S/he	<i>daram</i>	<i>darany</i>	<i>darani</i>	<i>wara</i>
You n me	<i>ngambaram</i>	<i>ngambarany</i>	<i>ngambarani</i>	<i>ngambara</i>
We two	<i>ngarramgi</i>	<i>ngarranygi</i>	<i>ngarranigi</i>	<i>ngarragi</i>
You two	<i>yarramgi</i>	<i>yarranygi</i>	<i>yarranigi</i>	<i>yarragi</i>
Them two	<i>warramgi</i>	<i>warranygi</i>	<i>warranigi</i>	<i>warragi</i>
You n us	<i>ngambaram</i>	<i>ngambarany</i>	<i>ngambarani</i>	<i>ngambara</i>
We all	<i>ngarram</i>	<i>ngarrany</i>	<i>ngarrani</i>	<i>ngarra</i>
You all	<i>yarram</i>	<i>yarrany</i>	<i>yarrani</i>	<i>yarra</i>
They all	<i>warram</i>	<i>warrany</i>	<i>warrani</i>	<i>warra</i>

Beyim 'Bash yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngebim</i>	<i>ngebiny</i>	<i>ngebini</i>	<i>ngebi</i>
You	<i>yebim</i>	<i>yebiny</i>	<i>yebini</i>	<i>yebi</i>
S/he	<i>beyim</i>	<i>beyiny</i>	<i>beyini</i>	<i>webi</i>
You n me	<i>ngembibim</i>	<i>ngembibiny</i>	<i>ngembibini</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We two	<i>ngerrbimgi</i>	<i>ngerrbinygi</i>	<i>ngerrbinigi</i>	<i>ngerrbigi</i>
You two	<i>yerrbimgi</i>	<i>yerrbinygi</i>	<i>yerrbinigi</i>	<i>yerrbigi</i>
Them two	<i>werrbimgi</i>	<i>werrbinygi</i>	<i>werrbinigi</i>	<i>werrbigi</i>
You n us	<i>ngembibim</i>	<i>ngembibiny</i>	<i>ngembibini</i>	<i>ngembibi</i>
We all	<i>ngerrbim</i>	<i>ngerrbiny</i>	<i>ngerrbini</i>	<i>ngerrbi</i>
You all	<i>yerrbim</i>	<i>yerrbiny</i>	<i>yerrbini</i>	<i>yerrbi</i>
They all	<i>werrbim</i>	<i>werrbiny</i>	<i>werrbini</i>	<i>werrbi</i>

Wudem 'Move yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngudem</i>	<i>ngudeny</i>	<i>ngudeni</i>	<i>ngude</i>
You	<i>yudem</i>	<i>yudeny</i>	<i>yudeni</i>	<i>yude</i>
S/he	<i>wudem</i>	<i>wudeny</i>	<i>wudeni</i>	<i>wude</i>
You n me	<i>ngumbudem</i>	<i>ngumbudeny</i>	<i>ngumbudeni</i>	<i>ngumbude</i>
We two	<i>nguddemgi</i>	<i>nguddenygi</i>	<i>nguddenigi</i>	<i>nguddegi</i>
You two	<i>yuddemgi</i>	<i>yuddenygi</i>	<i>yuddenigi</i>	<i>yuddegi</i>
Them two	<i>wuddemgi</i>	<i>wuddenygi</i>	<i>wuddenigi</i>	<i>wuddegi</i>
You n us	<i>ngumbudem</i>	<i>ngumbudeny</i>	<i>ngumbudeni</i>	<i>ngumbude</i>
We all	<i>nguddem</i>	<i>nguddeny</i>	<i>nguddeni</i>	<i>ngudde</i>
You all	<i>yuddem</i>	<i>yuddeny</i>	<i>yuddeni</i>	<i>yudde</i>
They all	<i>wuddem</i>	<i>wuddeny</i>	<i>wuddeni</i>	<i>wudde</i>

Wim 'Arrange yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngim</i>			<i>ngi</i>
You	<i>yim</i>			<i>yi</i>
S/he	<i>wim</i>			<i>wi</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbim</i>			<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngirrimgu</i>			<i>ngirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yirrimgu</i>			<i>yirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrimgu</i>			<i>wirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbim</i>			<i>nimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>			<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>			<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>			<i>wirri</i>

<i>Dinewem</i> 'Heat yourself'				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>nginewem</i>	<i>ngineweny</i>	<i>ngineweni</i>	<i>nginewe</i>
You	<i>yinewem</i>	<i>yineweny</i>	<i>yineweni</i>	<i>yinewe</i>
S/he	<i>dinewem</i>	<i>dineweny</i>	<i>dineweni</i>	<i>winewe</i>
You n me	<i>ngimbinewem</i>	<i>ngimbineweny</i>	<i>ngimbineweni</i>	<i>ngimbinewe</i>
We two	<i>nginnewemgu</i>	<i>nginnewenygu</i>	<i>nginnewenigu</i>	<i>nginnewegu</i>
You two	<i>yinnewemgu</i>	<i>yinnewenygu</i>	<i>yinnewenigu</i>	<i>yinnewegu</i>
Them two	<i>winnewemgu</i>	<i>winnewenygu</i>	<i>winnewenigu</i>	<i>winnewegu</i>
You n us	<i>ngimbinewem</i>	<i>ngimbineweny</i>	<i>ngimbineweni</i>	<i>ngimbinewe</i>
We all	<i>nginnewem</i>	<i>nginneweny</i>	<i>nginneweni</i>	<i>nginnewe</i>
You all	<i>yinnewem</i>	<i>yinneweny</i>	<i>yinneweni</i>	<i>yinnewe</i>
They all	<i>winnewem</i>	<i>winneweny</i>	<i>winneweni</i>	<i>winnewe</i>

6 • Introduction to Ngan'gi

Language of this dictionary

This dictionary includes the words of two closely related varieties of language called Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri. There really is no single label which covers both these varieties. Nick Reid's grammar (1990) used the name Ngan'gityemerri as a cover term for both varieties, but for this dictionary we've decided to just use Ngan'gi instead. Ngan'gi is spoken by about 150–200 people in the region around the Daly River in Australia's Northern Territory, most of them living in the communities of Nauiyu, Peppimenarti, Wudigapildhiyerr, and in a number of smaller outstations on traditional lands, such as Nganambala and Merrepen.

Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri share the same alphabet of sounds; they share identical verbal structure; they both have the same 31 finite verbs; and they have about 90% of words in common. Speakers of either variety can understand the other fairly easily. So linguists would describe them as two dialects of a single language. However we prefer to call each of them 'languages' because speakers of these two speech varieties identify as being different from each other, and do not really use any name that covers both groups.

The names Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri are etymologically compounds of *ngan'gi* 'language/story/word' and *kurunggurr* and *wumirri*. *Kurunggurr* is both the name of a particular billabong in the *muyil* marshland west of Peppimenarti, and also the general term for deep, dark water, as found in the main channel of a river. The etymology of *wumirri* is not clear. There is a similar looking word *wumirr* which refers to a type of resin found among ironbark roots, but it isn't clear that this is the same word.

Where the dictionary words have come from

Any collection of words must be based on some kind of corpus or body of data. The words listed in this dictionary come from two main sources. The first involved Nick collecting words and stories in both Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri over a period of about 15 years. Most of these stories came from the generation of older speakers (people who were in their 50s, 60s and 70s during the 1980s and 1990s). This data is the older, more conservative style of Ngan'gi. The type of stories collected tended to be narratives by a single person, about some event in their lives, dreaming stories, recounting well known or funny stories, and many stories about hunting and travelling.

The second source of words flowed from a lucky collaboration with Marrfurra, who is a generation younger than the people Nick collected stories from. Marrfurra is of the generation which first went to school in the 1960s, and in whose mouths the variety of language known as Ngan'giwatyfela (Kriol) became the first language of the Daly community. Marrfurra spent a lot of time talking with her mums and aunties, asking specific questions about words, and making notes. Additionally, she made notes about the language of her peers. So in addition to the language of her mother's generation, Marrfurra has been able to contribute data which includes some newer features of Ngan'gi that are most common amongst her own generation. She has made up many example sentences to demonstrate how a word is used in context. With certain relatives Marrfurra uses a jokey style of language, called *Ngan'gi wilewile*, which involves lots of routine teasing expressions. Most of these expressions draw attention to physical features of a person ('Your bones stick out!', or 'You've got lips like a waterlily!', etc.), and they are a big part of the jokey speech style between people in certain relationships to

each other. You will notice that these expressions feature frequently in Marrfurra’s example sentences.

All languages show this kind of variation (styles particular to different generations, styles particular to a certain audience, styles particular to people in certain kin relationships, etc.), and our approach as dictionary makers has been to include reference to this kind of internal variation wherever possible.

We have also chosen to include quite a lot of loanwords in this dictionary. Most of these are words that have been borrowed into Ngan’gi from English, and typically been ‘Ngan’gi-fied’ in some way. Some loanwords have come to be pronounced differently or have undergone changes in meaning. To take one example, the Ngan’gi word for a ‘car’ is *murriga*, originally based on English ‘motorcar’. Our feeling is that words like these are now sufficiently part of Ngan’gi, and they are often unrecognised by English speakers as English, so that they should now be recognised as genuine Ngan’gi words. So you’ll find several hundred loanwords in this dictionary, and each is identified as being a loanword. In most cases it is difficult to know whether loanwords have come into Ngan’gi directly from English, or from Kriol (Ngan’giwatypela), so in most cases we just say ‘this is a loanword from the English/Kriol word X’.

Most dictionaries do not attempt to list proper nouns, such as the names of people and places. However because Ngan’gi is a threatened language, and there are no other publications that list this kind of information, we have also chosen to include quite a few placenames. And because many Ngan’gi speakers receive placenames as birth or conception site names, many of these proper nouns will also be the names of people. We have not tried to provide geographical information about where these places are, but we hope that this knowledge will remain in the Ngan’gi community for generations to come, so ask a Ngan’gi speaker if you want to know just where a particular place is. As placenames can also be people’s names, be aware that some placenames might be sensitive following the death of any person bearing that same name.

Differences between Ngan’gikurunggurr and Ngen’giwumirri

So in what sort of ways do these two languages differ? Some of the differences are lexical. That is to say that speakers of each language use different words for the same thing. For example, Ngan’gikurunggurr speakers call a saltwater crocodile *awarrapun*, whereas Ngen’giwumirri speakers call it *ayerrkinwari*. Of the 637 headwords in this dictionary which have distinct entries for Ngan’gikurunggurr and Ngen’giwumirri, about 180 involve completely different words in this way.

Another way in which these languages differ is that sometimes we find that both languages use the ‘same’ word, but with minor sound changes, e.g.

NgK	NgW	Eng
<i>kuri</i>	<i>kuru</i>	water
<i>amurri</i>	<i>amurru</i>	egg
<i>yewe</i>	<i>syewe</i>	sea

We can see some patterns in these changes. From the first two examples it seems that perhaps some Ngan’gikurunggurr words with *i* are changed to *u* in Ngen’giwumirri. This is true, however these sorts of changes are not rules of the language but simply tendencies. In fact we could even find a few examples that operate the other way.

NgK	NgW	Eng
<i>nunbime</i>	<i>ninbime</i>	thief

However we can summarise the most frequent sound tendencies distinguishing between the way Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri people speak as:

		Eng	NgK	NgW
1	NgK <i>i</i> often contrasts with NgW <i>u</i>	water	<i>kuri</i>	<i>kuru</i>
2	NgK <i>t</i> often contrasts with NgW <i>d</i>	little	<i>weti</i>	<i>wedi</i>
3	NgK <i>k</i> often contrasts with NgW <i>ngg</i>	sister	<i>ngenike</i>	<i>ngeningge</i>

Of the 637 headwords in this dictionary which have distinct entries for Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri, about 450 involve the 'same' word, but with these kinds of minor sound changes.

It is these sorts of sound changes that have helped create the generally accepted view amongst Ngan'gi speakers that Ngan'gikurunggurr is the 'softer' or 'lighter' way of talking, and that Ngen'giwumirri is 'rougher' or 'heavier'.

In addition to lexical differences and sound changes, the main difference between Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri is the number of inflections that finite verbs have. If you look at the *Finite Verb Tables* in Section 5, you'll notice that in general Ngen'giwumirri finite verbs have four tense inflections, whereas Ngan'gikurunggurr finite verbs have just three tense inflections. Why does Ngan'gikurunggurr have three while Ngen'giwumirri has four? Well it seems fairly clear that the Ngan'gikurunggurr inflectional category that we've labelled 'Doing it/Done it' is a merger of the two Ngen'giwumirri inflectional categories that we've labelled 'Do it now' and 'Did it before'. It seems that Ngan'gikurunggurr has undergone a historical change whereby the difference between these two categories was lost. In Ngen'giwumirri the 'Do it now' form of finite verbs always ends in the sound *m*, and the 'Did it before' form of finite verbs always ends in the sound *ny*. It looks as though the final nasal sound of the finite verb was an old suffix that carefully distinguished between these two tenses. However in Ngan'gikurunggurr this final nasal sound of the finite verb started to change to be like the sound that follows it — becoming *m* when the following sound was a *p* or *b* or *w*, becoming *ny* when the following sound was a *ty* or *sy*, becoming *ng* when the following sound was a *k* or *g*, etc. And once it started to do this (linguists call this assimilation), the final nasal sound lost its ability to discriminate between present and past tense.

This distinction made by NgW speakers, and lost for NgK speakers, is represented in the example below.

	Done it (Past)	Do it now (Present)
NgW	<i>nge-mengeny-bi</i> 1sgS-come/Past-2sgG I came to you.	<i>nge-mengem-bi</i> 1sgS-come/Pres-2sgG I'm coming to you now.
NgK	<i>nge-mengem-bi</i> 1sgS-come/Pres-2sgG I came to you <i>or</i> I'm coming to you now.	

How Ngan'gi is related to other languages

The first major study of Ngan'gi was Tryon's 1974 work, which was a broad but shallow discussion of Ngan'gi as one of a dozen or so of the 'The Daly language family'. Tryon viewed Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri as two languages of the 'Tyemeri Subgroup' of the 'Daly Family'. More recent work has changed this picture in two most significant ways.

Firstly, Tryon's construction of an overall Daly Family is now seen as problematic. Green (2003) has suggested that, in place of the single family proposed by Tryon, the formal evidence establishes five separate Australian sub-groups in the region. These are given in Table 6.1 below, where identifiable branches of each sub-group are listed on separate lines. Green claims that the five sub-groups cannot yet convincingly be related together as a single genetic unit, and he argues that the similarities which Tryon took to be diagnostic of membership in the Daly Family are better accounted for either diffusionally or as genetically inherited features shared with a wide range of northern Australian languages. So at this point in time, it is not clear that there is in fact any such valid grouping as 'the Daly language family'.

Table 6.1: Genetic sub-groups in the Daly River region (Green & Reid, 2005)

Sub-group	Main Languages
Anson Bay	Batytyamalh (aka Wadyiginy) Kenderramalh (aka PunguPungu)
Northern Daly	MalakMalak, Tyeraty, Kuwema
Eastern Daly	Matngele Kamu
Western Daly	Marrithiyel, Marrisyefin, Marri Ammu Marringarr, Mati Ge Marramaninydyi Marranunggu (aka Warrgat), Emmi, Menhthe
Southern Daly	Murrinh-Patha Ngan'gikurunggurr, Ngen'giwumirri, Ngen'gimerri

Secondly, while Tryon was right in viewing Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri as two closely related languages (or dialects of a single language, depending on your criteria), he did not consider Murrinh-Patha, spoken around Wadeye, to be related to them. However, as is also evident from Table 6.1, the understanding of how Murrinh-Patha fits in has also been recently radically revised. Murrinh-Patha was for many years regarded as something of an Australian isolate, accepted as a member of the Australian language family, but not seen as belonging to any lower level sub-group. In particular Murrinh-Patha was thought to have no close genetic link with any of the dozen or so languages of the Daly River region to its north and east. This view of Murrinh-Patha's genetic status was based on the lexical data; Murrinh-Patha has at most an 11% shared vocabulary density with any other language against which it has been tested (Reid, 1990).

Present research is however overturning these long-held assumptions. Green (2003) makes the case for considering Murrinh-Patha as, together with the two Ngan'gi languages, Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri, making up the genetic sub-group Southern Daly. This revised view of the relationship between Ngan'gi and Murrinh-Patha is based primarily on formal correspondences in the core morphological sequences of their finite verbs. Green shows that these are too matching in both their complexities and their shared irregularities

to have plausibly come about through anything other than a shared genetic legacy. He demonstrates this through reconstruction of finite verb paradigms, showing that Murrinh-Patha and the Ngan'gi languages can be systematically derived from a common parent language.

It is true that today Ngan'gi and Murrinh-Patha do not sound like related languages. They share little common vocabulary, and speakers of one certainly cannot automatically understand the other. Certainly native speakers of both these languages do not consider them to be related in any way. However the linguistic evidence suggests that quite a long time ago they diverged from a single ancestral language. This seems to be the only feasible way to account for their shared finite verb forms.

Despite this revised view, it must be admitted that some real mysteries still remain: it is not really clear, at the time of writing, how two related languages, spoken side by side (or at least close enough for speakers to have regular contact), could actually end up looking as different as Ngan'gi and Murrinh-Patha do today. Current thinking about language change simply has no good explanation for this unusual situation. Perhaps future work will tell us something further about this . . .

Snippets of Ngan'gi grammar

The following section contains brief descriptions of some selected topics in Ngan'gi grammar. In its entirety, any language is a huge thing, and a typical grammatical description of a few hundred pages just scratches the surface. The sections below touch lightly on a few grammatical topics that are most relevant to using this dictionary. If you would like to know more detail, the best start would be the works by Hoddinott & Kofod and Reid in the list of 'Published and unpublished works on Ngan'gi language' at the end of this section. Here we'll just focus on the sounds of Ngan'gi, and the main morphological facts about verbs and nouns.

Sounds and writing in more detail

Despite the differences between them, we are still able to write both Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri using the same set of letters. This is because they both contain the same alphabet of 23 contrastive sounds. Traditionally Ngan'gi speakers did not use writing. The system of writing Ngan'gi used in this dictionary was developed by Nick Reid in the early 1980s, and over the years underwent a few modifications introduced by either Nick or Marrfurra. So far the writing of Ngan'gi has been the small-scale personal writings of Marrfurra, Nick and a few of the Nauiyu schoolteachers. With the continuing expansion of language programs in community schools, and advances in adult education, we hope that the pool of Ngan'gi writers and readers keeps growing!

Here's a quick introduction to the sounds and letters you need to know about. The Ngan'gi writing system uses a unique symbol for each sound. There is none of the doubling up that goes on in English with letters like *k* and *c* being used for the same sound (in e.g. *cow* and *key*), so we feel that spelling in Ngan'gi should be easier than it is in English.

Simple vowels

Speech sounds are generally divided into two groups called vowels and consonants. Vowels are sounds in which the air travels up your throat and out of your mouth without any obstruction. They contrast with consonants which are sounds made by obstructing the airflow with your tongue, teeth or lips. We make different vowel sounds by altering the shape of the inside of our mouths, so the air that flows through has a different sound. There are two ways that we alter the shape of the inside of our mouths. Firstly we can open or close

our mouths to make the *size* of the hollow part bigger or smaller. Secondly we can move our tongue up and down, or backwards and forwards to change the *shape* of the hollow part.

Ngan'gi has just these four simple vowel sounds:

Table 6.2: Ngan'gi's 4 simple vowel sounds

a	low back vowel	as in	f <u>u</u> n, b <u>u</u> t
e	low front vowel	as in	b <u>e</u> d, g <u>e</u> t
i	high front vowel	as in	h <u>i</u> t, s <u>i</u> t
u	high back vowel	as in	p <u>u</u> t, f <u>u</u> ll

Note: Sometimes *e* may sound like the *a* in English 'cat'. This happens when it is the first vowel in a word, particularly when it follows a *p* or *k*. Remember that we write it *e* all the same. e.g. *Pendela* 'a placename'

Here are some Ngan'gi words using these 4 vowel sounds.

a		e	
<i>mamak</i>	goodbye!	<i>elele</i>	curlew
<i>daba</i>	arm	<i>eke</i>	uncle
<i>data</i>	shoulder	<i>peke</i>	tobacco
<i>walfaga</i>	buffalo	<i>wembem</i>	house
<i>wamanggal</i>	wallaby	<i>dede</i>	country
<i>ngalwangga</i>	short-necked turtle	<i>memekem</i>	floating grass
i		u	
<i>nyinyi</i>	you	<i>kukuk!</i>	wait!
<i>minmi</i>	no!	<i>tyusyuk</i>	sick
<i>pigipigi</i>	pig	<i>muk</i>	a sore
<i>wityi</i>	a little while	<i>kukuluk</i>	the flu
<i>fiti</i>	heat	<i>wurmulurru</i>	a crippled woman
<i>miyi</i>	bushtucker	<i>kunumbut</i>	white ochre

Diphthongs (said as dip - thongs)

The four simple vowels discussed above have a constant quality — that is, they can be pronounced without moving the tongue, or changing the size or shape of the hollow space inside your mouth. In contrast, other types of vowels require some kind of movement. Try saying English 'buy' and you should be able to feel that to finish off the vowel sound you have to make some change to your mouth-shape. In fact, you begin the vowel sound with your tongue low and pulled back (like *a*). To finish this sound off you must push your tongue

into a front, high position (like i). These kinds of vowels that aren't constant, but shift from one shape to another, are called diphthongs. In Ngan'gi there are three diphthongs, which we write as *ay*, *uy* and *aw*. Lets look at these in turn.

Table 6.3: Ngan'gi's 3 diphthong sounds

ay	This sounds like the vowel in the English word 'I'. Try saying these words:	
	<i>wakay</i>	finished
	<i>ngerim-way</i>	I finished it
	<i>yakay</i>	look out!
uy	This sounds like the oy in the English word 'boy'. Try saying these words:	
	<i>damuy</i>	eye
	<i>puy</i>	go away!
	<i>wirribem buy</i>	she's pregnant
	<i>muywasyan</i>	eyebrow
aw	This sounds like the ow in the English word 'cow'. Try saying this word:	
	<i>kaw</i> , or <i>kakaw</i>	come here!

None of these diphthongs are very common, in fact *kakaw* is the only known word that has the diphthong *aw*.

In addition to these diphthongs we should note another type of vowel distortion that occurs. Ngan'gi has four Tongue Body (palatal) consonants *ty*, *sy*, *ny* and *y*, and when you move your tongue into this position it tends to distort the quality of the vowel that comes before it, and makes it sound like a diphthong. This is most common where palatal sounds are preceded by the vowel *a*.

Try saying these words:

<i>adany</i>	<i>shark</i>	<i>ngatypirr</i>	<i>distant</i>
<i>wasyan</i>	<i>body hair</i>	<i>dawayirr</i>	<i>forehead</i>

In all of these examples the *a* vowel sounds like the diphthong *ay*. However because this pronunciation is predictable from the presence of the following palatal sound, we know that in these cases we do not need to write the vowel as a diphthong. For instance, we would not write 'shark' as *adayny*, but simply as *adany*.

Although *a* is significantly distorted before Tongue Body sounds, we only hear a little bit of distortion with *e* and *u*. Ask a Ngan'gi speaker to say the following words, and see if you can hear the slight difference in the vowel quality of *e* and *u*, where *e* before *y* sounds a bit like the diphthong in English 'pay', and where *u* before *ny* or *ty* sounds a bit like the diphthong in English 'boy'.

<i>wereyi</i>	<i>my brother</i>
<i>Neyeri</i>	<i>placename</i>
<i>mawuny</i>	<i>ironwood tree</i>
<i>yenim-wuty</i>	<i>he poured it out</i>

Note: If a vowel gets diphthongised because it's followed by a Tongue Body (palatal) sound (*ty, ny, sy* or *y*), then we don't bother writing it as a diphthong, just as a simple vowel.

Consonants

Consonants are sounds made by obstructing the airflow with your tongue, teeth or lips. Some consonants are so obstructive that they block off airflow altogether, others just make a partial disruption of the flow. They contrast with vowels which involve uninterrupted airflow. We make different consonant sounds by using our lips and tongue to create different kinds of obstructions. Ngan'gi has the 19 consonant sounds shown in Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.4: Ngan'gi's 19 Consonant sounds arranged alphabetically

<i>b</i>	as in	<u>b</u> ig
<i>d</i>	as in	<u>d</u> o
<i>f</i>	as in	<u>f</u> at or <u>y</u> at
<i>g</i>	as in	go or sometime as in German ' <u>Ba</u> ch'
<i>k</i>	as in	<u>c</u> ar
<i>l</i>	as in	<u>l</u> ight
<i>m</i>	as in	<u>m</u> e
<i>n</i>	as in	<u>n</u> o
<i>ng</i>	as in	<u>sing</u>
<i>ny</i>	as in	<u>canyon</u>
<i>p</i>	as in	<u>p</u> ig
<i>r</i>	as in	<u>r</u> ice
<i>rr</i>	a bit like	the 'rolled' rr in Scottish English (no real Australian English equivalent)
<i>s</i>	a bit like	the s in mea <u>s</u> ure, (but more retroflexed, so no real English equivalent)
<i>sy</i>	as in	<u>shy</u> or gendarme
<i>t</i>	as in	<u>t</u> in
<i>ty</i>	a bit like	ch in <u>ch</u> ew (but not an exact equivalent)
<i>w</i>	as in	<u>w</u> in
<i>y</i>	as in	<u>y</u> ellow

Note: The Ngan'gi writing system does not make any use of the English letters c, h, j, o, q, v, x or z.

Tongue positions for consonants

For many Aboriginal languages, linguists describe the differences between consonants by dividing them up into groups depending on what part of the roof of the mouth the tongue strikes. They talk about 'dental' sounds, 'alveolar' sounds, 'palatal' sounds etc. All these words are names for parts of the roof of the mouth. Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri are a little different to the majority of Aboriginal languages in that the precise part of the roof

of the mouth that the tongue touches is not very important. What is important is the *shape* of the tongue. For instance a sound like *ty* can be made with the tongue hitting the roof of the mouth almost anywhere it can reach. It can be far forward against or between the teeth, or far back behind the upper teeth. Where it hits doesn't matter, it is the broad flattened shape of the tongue that makes this sound distinctive. We call these 'Tongue Body' sounds. Contrasting with these sounds are 'Tongue Tip' sounds, which are made by the tongue tip hitting the roof of the mouth, and 'Tongue Back' sounds, which are made by raising the back of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.

Here is a list of all the consonants in Ngan'gi divided up into tongue shape types (plus 'lip' sounds which don't use the tongue).

Table 6.5: Ngan'gi's 19 consonant sounds arranged by place of obstruction

Lips	Tongue Tip	Tongue Body	Tongue Back
p	t	ty	k
b	d		
f	s	sy	g
m	n	ny	ng
w	l	y	
	r		
	rr		

Try saying these sounds and see if you can feel that the tongue is in a similar shape for each group. We'll discuss each column in turn:

Lip sounds

In Ngan'gi there are 5 Lip sounds. Three of these, *p*, *b*, and *m* are made by blocking off the airflow with your two lips pressed together — just as their corresponding English sounds are.

The next Lip sound is *f*, which can be made by squeezing air between the upper teeth and lower lip, as in English *f*. However Ngan'gi *f* can vary from its English equivalent in two significant ways. Firstly it can be either voiceless or voiced (i.e. sounding like an English *f* or a *v*). And secondly, older speakers of Ngan'gi will be more likely to pronounce this as a bilabial fricative (i.e. made by squeezing air between the upper and lower lips, without direct involvement of the teeth).

The last Lip sound is *w*, and it sounds like the English *w* in 'win'.

Listen for these 5 Lip sounds in these words:

p		b	
<i>pipiri</i>	brain	<i>bi</i>	axe
<i>peke</i>	tobacco	<i>burra</i>	pelican
<i>pugali</i>	cousin	<i>bafun</i>	ash, dust

f	
<i>fungguli</i>	sugarbag
<i>fetyeny</i>	blood
<i>finy</i>	sweat

m	
<i>mamak</i>	goodbye!
<i>mimuy</i>	long yam
<i>mimenem</i>	billygoat plum

w	
<i>wembem</i>	house
<i>were</i>	brother
<i>walipan</i>	fishing net

Tongue Tip sounds

In Ngan'gi there are 7 Tongue Tip sounds. Two of these, *t* and *d*, are made by bringing the tip of your tongue up against the roof of your mouth, usually hitting somewhere behind the upper teeth. Sometimes the tongue tip hits so far back that it is curled over backwards. Linguists call this curled-tip type of sound 'retroflex', but for us it is just another Tongue Tip sound.

The *s* sound is a very rare sound in Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri and a very unusual one. There is really nothing like it in English. Try saying the English 's' in 'measure', but with your tongue tip curled back as far as you can.

The *n*, *r* and *l* sounds are all very similar to their English equivalents. The *n* sounds much like the *n* sound that we have in Australian English, in words like 'no', or 'nice'. The *r* sounds much like the *r* sound that we have in Australian English in words like 'red', or 'rice'. The *l* sound is just like the English *l* in 'like' or 'feel'.

The *rr* is a sound that is often called a 'rolled *r*' or a 'trilled *r*'. It is just like the 'trilled *r*' in Indonesian or Italian. While we don't use this sound in Australian English, you can hear a very similar sound in some dialects of English such as Scottish English or Welsh English.

Listen for these 7 Tongue Tip sounds in these words.

t	
<i>tundumuy</i>	secret
<i>ngete</i>	antbed
<i>fiti</i>	heat

d	
<i>dede</i>	country
<i>dagum</i>	dew, mist
<i>dederri</i>	back

s	
<i>asiminmin</i>	small flying fox
<i>awisamuy</i>	white crane
<i>ngirrsibem</i>	we all are standing

n	
<i>nem</i>	he, him
<i>nelen</i>	road
<i>nimi</i>	forked stick for carrying fish

r	
<i>kuri</i>	water
<i>piri</i>	pus
<i>detyeri</i>	ear
<i>wirifi</i>	coolamon

l	
<i>lurruty</i>	fast
<i>walkity</i>	flower
<i>aliyi</i>	fat
<i>alalirr</i>	edible meat

rr	
<i>yewirr</i>	stick
<i>mirri</i>	sun
<i>durrmu</i>	paint
<i>ngurrrp</i>	emu

Tongue Body sounds

In Ngan'gi there are 4 Tongue Body sounds, *ty*, *sy*, *ny* and *y*.

The sound *ty* is made by raising the tongue body to the roof of the mouth. We don't have the exact same sound in English, but the sound that is usually written as *ch* (in 'chin') is quite close. Technically English *ch* is actually a close sequence of two sounds (the stop 't' released into the fricative 'sh'), whereas the Ngan'gi Tongue Body stop *ty* is made with a single movement of the tongue body against the roof of the mouth.

In the case of Lip sounds and Tongue Tip sounds, we find two stops, one voiceless and one voiced. However there is no voiced Tongue Body stop in Ngan'gi. If there were, we would probably want to write it as 'dy' (it would sound like *j* in English 'jam'). In fact there is one place where we do hear a sound like English *j*. In words like *dawanytyirr* 'armpit' and *minytyangari* 'lily stalk', where *ty* comes after an *ny* within a word, then the cluster of consonants *nyty* is voiced all the way through and sounds like 'nydy' (or like the 'nge' in an English word like 'hinge').

Note: Even when *ty* follows a *ny* and has the voiced sound of *nydy*, we still write it as *nyty* not *nydy*.

The sound written as *sy* can sound like the English 'sh'. As was true for *f*, this sound is sometimes voiced, sounding a bit like the *g* in English 'rouge'. We still write it as *sy* though.

The sound *ny* is made by holding the body of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, just as you would to make a *ty*, and letting the air escape out of your nose. In Ngan'gi we write this sound with two letters, *ny*, but remember that it is a single sound (not an *n* sound followed by a vowel, as in English 'any').

This sound occurs in English in words like 'canyon', and 'new', though as you can see it is spelt rather differently in each word. In English this sound never appears at the end of a word or syllable, so it can be quite hard for English speakers to hear it there in Ngan'gi. Often the best guide to its presence is the distortion of the preceding vowel (see the discussion of diphthongs above). If you can't hear the final *ny* in *adany* 'shark', you can tell that it must be there because of the diphthongised quality of the *a* that comes before it. Less easy to hear is the final *ny* in *awiny* — 'bream', because *i* does not get distorted by Tongue Body sounds as much as *a* does.

Finally, the Ngan'gi sound *y* is just like the English *y* in 'yellow'.
Listen for these 4 Tongue Body sounds in these words.

ty	
<i>tyi</i>	breast
<i>tyabuty</i>	grandpa
<i>tyulut</i>	hook spear

sy	
<i>syirre</i>	behind
<i>asyapul</i>	egg white
<i>wasyan</i>	body hair

ny	
<i>nyinyi</i>	you
<i>menyirr</i>	sand
<i>awiny</i>	bream

y	
<i>yagama</i>	wooomera
<i>yu</i>	yes
<i>yenggi</i>	fire

Tongue back sounds

These are made by raising the back of the tongue up to touch the roof of the mouth. In Ngan'gi 3 sounds are made this way, *k*, *g* and *ng*.

Listen for these 3 Tongue Back sounds in these words.

g	
<i>gagu</i>	meat
<i>waga</i>	urine
<i>agarrfuri</i>	skin

k	
<i>kukuluk</i>	flu
<i>kuri</i>	water
<i>kekulkul</i>	heart

ng	
<i>ngambaty</i>	tide
<i>ngete</i>	antbed
<i>ngityirr</i>	ground, dirt

It is tempting to assume that the difference between the sounds *k* and *g* in Ngan'gi is just like it is in English. This is not really true, so here we'll try to explain the difference.

In English the main difference between *k* and *g* is 'voicing', i.e. whether your voicebox is vibrating or not. Try saying 'came' and 'game'. Both *k* and *g* are stops (i.e. they block off the airflow), the difference is that your voicebox starts vibrating sooner when you say 'game', and later when you say 'came'.

However in Ngan'gi things are a bit different. *K* is pretty much the same as it is in English, i.e. it is a stop made without the voicebox vibrating. However *g* is quite different. Sometimes *g* can be like English *g* (i.e. a voiced stop), but most of the time it is very like a fricative. This means that the tongue doesn't really block off the airflow effectively. Another difference to English is that *g* in Ngan'gi can be either voiced or voiceless. It's usually voiceless at the beginning of words, and voiced in the middle of words.

We Ngan'gi writers find the best way to describe the difference is that *k* is 'hard', but *g* is 'soft'. Try getting a native speaker of Ngan'gi to say two words like:

kinyi *here*
guniguni *old woman*

and see if you can hear this difference for yourself. This is one of the hardest differences for English speakers learning Ngan'gi sounds to master.

The sound *ng* is made with the back of the tongue raised up and pressed against the back of the roof of the mouth, just as it is for *k* and *g*, and air escapes through the nose. English speakers are likely to have problems saying *ng* at the beginning of a word, because in English it only occurs in the middle or at the end. In Ngan'gi this sound occurs frequently at the beginning of words so it is essential to master it.

Here is an exercise to help you pronounce initial *ng* if you are not a native Ngan'gi speaker.

Exercise:

Take an English word like 'singer'. Repeat it to yourself several times, and as you do so, shift the stress from the first syllable (Singer) to the second syllable (siNGER). Keep saying it with the stress on the second syllable, gradually making the 'si-' fainter until you drop it out altogether, so you are left just saying the '-NGER'. Don't be discouraged if you can't make this sound straight away — it takes some practise. Focus on the contrast between word initial *n* and *ng* in these two sets of Ngan'gi pronouns.

ngagarri us two
nagarri you two

ngagurr us all
nagurr you all

Sorting out *ng* and *n'g* and *ngg*

In this way of writing Ngan'gi we are using the two letters *ng* to write the single sound which we have called a Tongue Back nasal sound. There are a few words where we find the sequence of *n* (the Tongue Tip nasal sound) followed by *g* (the Tongue Back stop sound). If we write this sequence of *n* plus *g* as *ng*, it will be confused with the symbol *ng* that we are using to write the Tongue Back nasal. The way we get around this problem is this. When *ng* represents the two sounds *n* (Tongue Tip nasal) followed by *g* (Tongue Back stop), we write them with an apostrophe in between. This cluster of sounds is actually quite rare, but it happens to occur in a few quite common words. Try saying these three words:

ngan'gi word, story
din'girri a dance style
yin'gini raw

Note: When saying these words make sure you put the *n* at the end of the first syllable and the *g* at the beginning of the second syllable, like this, *ngan* ' *gi* and *din* ' *girri*. You might find it useful to think of this sequence of sounds as like the *n + g* in English 'on going'.

Now that you've distinguished *ng* from *n'g*, it is important to distinguish both these from the sequence of sounds written as *ngg*. This represents the Tongue Back nasal *ng* followed by the Tongue Back stop *g* (the same sound sequence as the 'ng' in English 'finger'). This is a very common sequence of sounds, so try saying it in the following words.

<i>wangga</i>	<i>a dance style</i>
<i>yenggi</i>	<i>fire</i>
<i>yirringgu</i>	<i>kidneys</i>
<i>anggirrkimi</i>	<i>ribs</i>
<i>yeninggisyi</i>	<i>canoe</i>
<i>fungguli</i>	<i>sugarbag</i>

Note: All three of these possibilities:

- the single sound *ng*
- the sound sequence *n'g*
- the sound sequence *ngg*

are all contrasted in the language name ***Ngan'gikurunggur***. Practise saying this aloud, making sure that the *ng*, *n'g* and *ngg* are each pronounced correctly.

Double sounds in Ngan'gi

In many languages you sometimes find two of the same sounds next to each other within a single word. For example this happens in English when you join up two words like 'night' and 'time' to form the compound word 'nighttime', which has the sound *t* twice (or at least one *t* held closed for longer). In English these double consonants are fairly insignificant — so if you said 'nighttime' with just one *t* (or a short *t*), then it's not going to be much of a 'mistake'. However, in Ngan'gi these kinds of double consonants can be more important, and failing to distinguish between them can lead to a different word. In Ngan'gi double consonants occur most frequently within verbs where the same consonant comes at the end of the finite verb, and at the beginning of whatever follows it (the bodypart term *menytyi*, or the coverb *man*, in the following examples), like this:

<i>Dangim<u>men</u>tytyiket.</i>	<i>He cut through.</i>
<i>Yenim<u>man</u>.</i>	<i>He is crawling.</i>

The difference between a single sound and a double sound can be very important as we can see in the meaning change in the example below.

<i>Ngudemfel.</i>	<i>I jumped.</i>
<i>Ngud<u>dem</u>fel.</i>	<i>We jumped.</i>

Dividing verbs into their parts

Unlike English where verbs tend to be fairly simple words, in Ngan'gi verbs are built up of parts (what we've been calling 'finite verbs' and 'coverbs' plus 'suffixes' and other parts), so verbs can be quite long words, like these examples:

<i>Yenimmiwap.</i>	<i>She's camping with him.</i>
<i>Ngumbudawulnimengini.</i>	<i>Lets all go back.</i>
<i>Nginiwurrkiwerertyeritye.</i>	<i>I overheard them two.</i>
<i>Daranititidipagutyeyedi.</i>	<i>She was poling herself along this way.</i>

While conventions on how to write Ngan’gi words may still evolve further, we’ve been managing the visual impact of long verbs by breaking them up into more manageable chunks. In the example sentences throughout the main Ngan’gi to English section of this dictionary you’ll find that we write:

- the finite verb and any object markers as one word (see *nginiwurrki* below)
- the coverb and any bodypart terms as another word (see *miwap* and *werrtyeri* below)
- other suffixes that go on the end, like *pagu*, *nime*, *ngini* and *tye* as a separate word
- serialised finite verbs as a separate word (see *yedi* below)

So here’s how the verbs in the chart above would look after we’ve broken them up into their constituent parts, just to give you some sense of how we’ve been doing it.

Table 6.6: Writing verbs broken up into their parts

<i>Yenim miwap.</i>	She’s camping with him.
<i>Ngumbuda wul nime ngini.</i>	Lets all go back.
<i>Nginiwurrki werrtyeri tye.</i>	I overheard them two.
<i>Darani titidi pagu tye yedi.</i>	She was poling herself along this way.

Wordclass types in Ngan’gi

In all languages we find that not all words behave in the same way — they fall into groups in terms of the kinds of affixes they take, and the type of constructions they appear in. These kinds of groupings are called ‘word classes’. Ngan’gi words fall into five word-class categories which we label nominals, verbs, adverbs, particles and interjections. The first two of these classes, nominals and verbs, are both large open classes with many members, and they can both be further subdivided into other subclass types. For example the nominal class can be further divided into nouns, adjectives, demonstratives, and pronouns (see Reid, 1990 for further detail).

Throughout this dictionary we give every headword a wordclass label, and you’ll find that we have adopted a much larger set of labels. Some of them refer to classes of word, and some to classes of morpheme (meaningful bits that are less than a word). We have used about 15 labels for nominals, 7 for types of coverb, and 6 for types of verb. Some of these subclasses are inherent to Ngan’gi in the sense that they share some particular language-internal grammatical behaviour. So for example there are formal criteria by which demonstratives can be distinguished from nouns. Other labels we’ve coined simply because they are useful to readers. So for example there are no real formal criteria by which time nouns can be distinguished from place nouns, but our feeling is that these are helpful ways to label words. Throughout the main *Ngan’gi to English* section of the dictionary, we label nominals, adverbs, particles, interjections and affixes (meaningful parts smaller than words) using the following terms:

Table 6.7: Wordclass labels for nominals, adverbs, particles, interjections and affixes

adjectival noun	Most words like ‘good, bad, soft, heavy’ etc., which we might think of as ‘adjectives’ in English, are indistinguishable from other Ngan’gi nouns, and we mostly just label them as ‘noun’. However there is a set of words that specifically describe types of people, and we have labelled these as ‘adjectival noun’. In a sentence like <i>Detyengi awapurrrpurrr kak wannim tawun pefi pulpul ngini</i> ‘Today the children are going to Darwin for football’, <i>purrrpurrr</i> is an adjectival noun.
adverb	Adverbs are words which modify verbs and do not inflect themselves. In a sentence like <i>Felfi ngini tye</i> ‘I was sitting alone’, <i>felfi</i> is an adverb.
demonstrative	Demonstratives are words which can stand alone or modify nouns and can carry class prefixes. In a sentence like <i>Mipurrr wunu kene girribem</i> ‘Who is that man standing there?’, <i>wunu</i> ‘that’ is a demonstrative.
incorporated bodypart noun	Incorporated bodypart nouns are bound roots (can’t stand alone as words) which appear inside the complex verb. Their position can vary, but mostly they immediately precede the coverb, as in the example below. In a sentence like <i>Wudeni dirrrfulirr</i> ‘He was grinding his teeth’, <i>dirrr-</i> is an incorporated bodypart noun attached to the coverb <i>fulirr</i> . We write incorporated bodypart nouns as part of the ‘coverb word’ without leaving a space in between.
interjection	Interjections are words like <i>yu</i> ‘yes’, <i>ayuy</i> ‘hey’ which can stand as an utterance in their own right. In an utterance like <i>Apma!</i> ‘shut up!’, <i>apma</i> is an interjection.
interrogative	Interrogatives are question words. In a sentence like <i>Etye pagu yude wul ngini?</i> ‘When are you coming back’, <i>etye</i> ‘when’ is an interrogative.
kinterm	Kinterms are a closed class of words that refer to people related in specific ways (like mother, brother, aunty, etc.). In a sentence like <i>Ngatya ngayi dede nem Malfiyin</i> ‘My father’s country is Malfiyin’, <i>ngatya</i> ‘father’ is a kinterm.
noun	Nouns are words which can stand alone, and can take noun prefixes and noun suffixes. In a sentence like <i>Daba musyari yimi bawa, getyimi bapal</i> . ‘Lift her up by the arm gently, in case you break it!’, <i>daba</i> ‘arm’ is a noun.
noun prefix	Noun prefixes are affixes (can’t stand alone as words) which attach to the beginning of nouns. In a sentence like <i>Dede wuni mefagarri ngani tu ngini</i> ‘I’ll stop there for two days’, <i>me-</i> is a noun prefix on the numeral <i>fagarri</i> . We write prefixes as part of the word without leaving a space in between.
noun suffix	Noun suffixes are affixes (can’t stand alone as words) which attach to the end of nouns. In a sentence like <i>Amungal pagu ngaddi tye</i> . ‘We came through Adelaide River’, <i>-pagu</i> ‘via’ is a noun suffix. We write suffixes separated from what they attach to, leaving a space in between.
numeral noun	Numeral nouns are words which are numbers. In a sentence like <i>Syiri damuy warrakma yangi fime?</i> ‘Can you let me have three shotgun cartridges?’, <i>warrakma</i> ‘three’ is an numeral noun.

particles	Particles are non-inflecting words which mark a range of grammatical functions such as connectors ('and', 'but'), and subordinators ('even though', 'while', 'already', 'perhaps', 'allowed to', 'obligated to', etc.). In a sentence like “ <i>Yu, ngani pefi pe</i> ”, <i>menyngirrki, e yeyi mengge tasat.</i> ‘“Yes, I’m coming”, she told us, and another child came out of the house’, <i>e</i> ‘and’ is a particle.
placename	These are words which are proper nouns and are the names of places. In a sentence like <i>Amungal pagu ngaddi tye.</i> ‘We came through Adelaide River’, <i>Amungal</i> is a placename.
place noun	These are words which refer to positions, or the spatial relationships between things. In a sentence like <i>Pufuy fangu pirri!</i> ‘Go on ahead!’, <i>fangu</i> ‘ahead, in front’ is a place noun.
pronoun	Pronouns are a closed class of words that refer to people (she, they, you, etc.) or things (it, they) and need to be interpreted in context. In a sentence like <i>Piwari nyinyi kene?</i> ‘What’s your name?’, <i>nyinyi</i> ‘your’ is a pronoun.
skin name	Skin names are a closed class of 16 words (8 for females and 8 for males) that refer to people in social categories determined by the subsection system. These words are often used as terms of address for people. A chart showing these 16 words can be found on page 362.
sound noun	Sound nouns are words which refer to sounds, mostly in an imitative, onomatopoeic way. In a sentence like <i>Wumibe ngesengese mem, wayim minyirr</i> ‘The puppies are crying to be fed, they’re thirsty’, <i>ngesengese</i> ‘crying for food’ is a sound noun.
time noun	Time nouns are words which refer to times. In a sentence like <i>Kulyi kana dadirri yiwi efenggu kana yenim barr!</i> ‘It’s evening now, stay close by, snakes will be coming out!’, <i>kulyi</i> ‘evening’ is a time noun.

Throughout the main Ngan’gi to English section of this dictionary we list verbs by using the coverb as a headword. In some verbs we find a simple coverb on its own, in other cases coverbs are compounded with bodypart terms, etc. We’ve labelled the various types using the following terms:

Table 6.8: How we label types of coverb

coverb	Many verbs contain just a simple coverb. In a sentence like <i>Minde yiwi di!</i> ‘Don’t cry!’, <i>di</i> is a simple coverb.
coverb + bodypart	Some verbs contain a compound of coverb + bodypart noun. In a sentence like <i>Ngaganimbi werrtyeri</i> ‘I think about you all the time’, <i>werrtyeri</i> is a compound of the coverb <i>werr</i> ‘having’ and the bodypart noun <i>tyeri</i> ‘ear’.
bodypart + coverb	Some verbs contain a compound of bodypart noun + coverb. In a sentence like <i>Yibengngindi tyeribaty?</i> ‘Are you listening to me?’, <i>tyeribaty</i> is a compound of the bodypart noun <i>tyeri</i> ‘ear’ and the coverb <i>baty</i> ‘hold’.
incorporated noun + coverb	Some verbs contain a compound of another generic noun (other than bodypart nouns) + coverb. The most common generic nouns to crop up inside verbs are <i>misyin</i> ‘hearth’ and <i>gu</i> ‘water’. In a sentence like <i>Lawa ngerim melpe, nganam misyinkuli yenggi</i> ‘I spread the dough out flat, and dropped it onto the coals’, <i>misyinkuli</i> is a compound of the incorporated noun <i>misyin</i> ‘hearth’ and the coverb <i>kuli</i> ‘throw’.
noun + coverb	Some verbs have a regular coverb, but they also obligatorily have a noun precede them (a ‘cognate object’ noun). For example the verb <i>menggin wa</i> means ‘He picked it up’, but combine this verb with the noun <i>dege</i> ‘belly’ and it means ‘He loves it/her’. Similarly, the verb <i>dem baty</i> means ‘She holds it’, but combine this verb with the noun <i>detyeri</i> ‘ear/idea’ and it means ‘She understands it’.
bodypart as coverb	Some verbs contain a bodypart noun which functions as the coverb. In a sentence like <i>Wunapirri wurrupun pi</i> ‘They’re sitting up ahead there in a heap’, <i>pi</i> is the bodypart noun ‘head’ functioning as the coverb.
nominal as coverb	A few verbs contain a regular nominal functioning as the coverb. The most common nominals to function this way are descriptive nouns like ‘good’, ‘big’, ‘long’ and ‘short’, etc. In a sentence like <i>Lawa ngerim melpe, nganam misyinkuli yenggi</i> ‘I spread the dough out flat, and dropped it onto the coals’, <i>melpe</i> is the noun ‘flat’ functioning as the coverb.

Once a coverb is paired up with a finite verb then we have a complex verb. In the Ngan’gi to English section, finite verbs are labelled to show the kind of verb produced by the match up with a coverb. We’ve used the following labels:

Table 6.9: Types of verb in Ngan’gi

Intransitive verb	Intransitive verbs have a subject, but no object. A coverb like <i>palak</i> can be paired up with a finite verb like <i>Yenim</i> to give an intransitive verb <i>Yenim palak</i> ‘It is lost, or dropped’.
Transitive verb	Transitive verbs take objects. A coverb like <i>palak</i> can be paired up with a finite verb like <i>Dem</i> to give a transitive verb <i>Dem palak</i> ‘He dropped it’.
Reflexive verb	Ngan’gi has a series of special finite verbs which create reflexive verbs. In the finite verb tables in section 5, you’ll see that these finite verbs have labels involving the word ‘yourself, as in ‘move yourself’, ‘see yourself’ etc. Such verbs typically involve actions that subjects do to their own bodies
Impersonal verb	Impersonal verbs are a particular kind of transitive verb involving emotions (like feeling happy or sad), and bodily perceptions (like feeling hot or cold). These verbs always have a 3 rd person ‘he/she/it’ subject, and the experiencer is marked as the direct object. The subject is a sort of ‘dummy subject’ which doesn’t always obviously have a referent. Ngan’gi speakers typically translate impersonal verbs into corresponding English sentences where the experiencer is the subject — as in this example: <i>Bengingngi perrety</i> ‘I feel cold’ (lit: it is making me cold).
simple verb	Ngan’gi has a closed class of 12 simple verbs. In these verbs we find a finite verb standing alone — not paired up with any coverb at all. The 12 verbs which can function this way are: <i>dim</i> ‘sit’, <i>wibem</i> ‘lie’, <i>wirribem</i> ‘stand’, <i>yenim</i> ‘go’, <i>yirripin</i> ‘travel’, <i>wityibem</i> ‘perch’, <i>menggen</i> ‘arrive’, <i>dinyinggin</i> ‘see’, <i>yetyin</i> ‘take’, <i>mem</i> ‘say or do’, <i>wupun</i> ‘spread’, and <i>dangim</i> ‘write’. In a sentence like <i>Kide pefi yaganim</i> ? ‘Where are you going?’, <i>yaganim</i> is a simple verb and there is no coverb.
verb suffix	Verb suffixes are affixes (can’t stand alone as words) which attach to the end of verbs. In a sentence like <i>Ngunyiningngi nguda wul ngini</i> . ‘I’ll be coming back tomorrow’, <i>-ngini</i> ‘future’ is a verb suffix. We write such suffixes separated from what they attach to, leaving a space in between. Note that sometimes the same suffix can attach to both nouns and verbs, with different senses. While <i>-ngini</i> on verbs indicates future tense, <i>-ngini</i> on nouns indicates ‘purpose’.

Ngan'gi verbs

Simple verbs vs complex verbs

Ngan'gi is a language that has a distinctive type of structure which linguists refer to as 'morphologically complex'. This means that words are often made up of multiple meaningful parts (morphemes). In English words can be morphologically complex, as we can see in nouns like 'anti-dis-establish-ment-arian-ism', however such big words are the exception rather than the rule. In Ngan'gi it is very common for words to be morphologically complex, and it is verbs in particular that exhibit this structural characteristic.

There are two types of verb in Ngan'gi — simple and complex. Simple verbs consist of just a finite verb which inflects for tense, aspect and mood categories (saying whether or not it happened, when it happened), and which hosts a prefix marking its subject and a suffix marking its object. There are only twelve such verbs in this language, seven intransitive and five transitive, so they can simply be listed exhaustively. Table 6.10 below sets out these twelve simple verbs, showing sample subject prefixes and object suffixes marked off by hyphens (just to show you the structure — we don't normally do this in writing Ngan'gi). The verbs 'see' and 'take' demonstrate object marking on transitive simple verbs, and the simple verb 'arrive' demonstrates the possibility of optionally adding a suffix to simple verbs which marks a 'goal' (or indirect object). Each verb listed here is in just one specific tense/subject form. The full set of possible forms for each of these verbs is set out in *Section 5: Finite Verb Tables* of this book.

Table 6.10: The 12 'simple' verbs in Ngan'gi

intransitive		
sit	<i>ngi-rim</i>	I'm sitting.
stand	<i>ngi-rribem</i>	I'm standing.
lie	<i>yi-bem</i>	You're lying down.
go	<i>ya-ganim</i>	You're going.
travel ¹	<i>yi-rripin</i>	She's travelling.
perch	<i>wi-tyibem</i>	It's perching.
arrive	<i>ye-menggeng-ngindi</i>	You arrived to me.
transitive		
say/do/think	<i>ngi-m</i>	I did it.
see	<i>ngi-nyirri-nyi</i>	I'll see you.
take	<i>ya-wang-ngi</i>	Take me!
inscribe, write	<i>nga-rim</i>	I'm writing it.
spread, smear	<i>ngu-pun</i>	I'm spreading it.

Beyond these twelve, every other verb in Ngan'gi is complex, consisting of a finite verb in combination with a coverb, most frequently in that order. Finite verbs and coverbs in combination constitute a single word (there are both phonological and morphological

criteria showing this) but as noted above when we write Ngan'gi we break them up to avoid the look of very long words. A typical complex verb made up of these two parts might look like this, where *ngirim* is the finite verb, and *fifi* is the coverb:

- (1) Ngirim fifi.
1sgSSit smoke
I'm smoking.

Note: When we present Ngan'gi examples we use the 3-line system you see here, where the 2nd line is a 'gloss' of the various meaningful parts of the word. This example is glossed to show that *Ngirim* is the '1st person singular subject form of the Sit finite verb', and it combines with the coverb *fifi* which means 'smoke'. Then the 3rd line gives you the English translation. To save space the glossing system does not provide information about the tense inflection of each finite verb, but that can be worked out by referring to the *Finite Verb Tables* in Section 5. You'll encounter lots of glossing abbreviations throughout this section. They'll seem a bit obscure at first, and they do demand some linguistic knowledge, but there is a listing of them at the very end to help you.

In total there are 31 finite verbs, and all of them pair with coverbs to form complex verbs. Thus each of the simple verbs listed in Table 6.10 can also occur in combination with a coverb. We call these 12 verbs 'finite verbs' in discussing their complex verb role, and 'simple verbs' in discussing their independent occurrence. (Note that the simple verbs 'write' and 'spread' are glossed as 'Poke' and 'Slash' when functioning as finite verbs). In Table 6.11 the finite verbs are listed in three sections: intransitive (involving no object), transitive (involving an object), and reflexive (involving yourself as object).

Table 6.11: The 31 finite verbs in Ngan'gi

intransitive	
Sit	carried out in a sitting posture
Stand	carried out in a standing posture
Lie	carried out in a lying posture
Go	carried out in motion
Go*	carried out in motion
Perch	carried out up off the ground
Arrive	involving arrival/emergence
transitive	
Say/Do	speech and unspecified doing (do things, say things)
See	performed with the eyes (look at, watch, keep an eye on)
Poke	using long thin things in point contact (stab, prod)
Slash	using hinged trajectory and edge-on contact (sweep, slice)
Take	taking/bringing things
Hands	holding things within the grasp of the hands (grab, hold, grip)
Feet	holding things down with the feet (tread on, kick, walk on)
Mouth	holding things within the mouth (chew, suck)
Bash	using vertical trajectory and lumpy contact (thump, crash)
Move	moving things to a different place (shift, throw, push)
Heat	applying heat (burn, melt, warm, light)
Suck	ingesting things (eat, drink)
Pull	pulling things (pull, tow, lever up)
Snatch	acquiring things (get, pick up)
reflexive	
Say/Do to yourself	reflexive speech (talk to yourself, mutter under your breath)
See yourself	reflexive activity performed with the eyes (look at your own reflection)
Hands yourself	reflexive activity holding things within the grasp of the hands
Feet yourself	reflexive activity holding things down with the feet
Mouth yourself	reflexive activity holding things within the mouth
Poke yourself	reflexive activity using long thin things in point contact
Bash yourself	reflexive activity using vertical trajectory and lumpy contact
Move yourself	reflexive activity involving moving yourself to a different place
Arrange yourself	reflexive activity involving arranging your limbs
Heat yourself	reflexive activity by applying heat

As far as meanings go, note that:

- the set of intransitive finite verbs is mostly focused on posture and motion.
- the set of transitive finite verbs shows a quite detailed concern with the mechanics of how objects are manipulated (with hands or feet, poked or cut, etc.).
- the set of reflexive finite verbs can be thought of as the ‘self-directed’ equivalents of most of the transitive ones. Interestingly Ngan’gi has devoted a major subset of its 31 finite verbs to the specific sense of self-directed activities, e.g. where a person moves themselves, rearranges themselves, or otherwise carries out actions towards themselves.

We’ve seen that most Ngan’gi verbs are made up of the pairing of ‘finite verb + coverb’. Critically, finite verbs contribute to the semantics of the resultant whole verb in some way. In parts of northern Australia there are languages with small systems of finite verbs (in some cases just 5–10ish), and in such cases the meanings of finite verbs tend to involve quite generalised semantic distinctions in aspect and transitivity. In those languages with larger finite verb systems (say 30–35) such as the Southern Daly languages Ngan’gi and Murrinh-Patha, finite verb semantics tend to be more lexical, and we can flesh out their meanings in some greater detail.

In Ngan’gi there is generally no real difficulty in determining the semantic contribution that a finite verb brings to a complex verb. So, as you can see from Section 5, we’ve found it fairly easy to give each Ngan’gi finite verb a one-word English gloss, such as ‘Sit’, ‘Go’, ‘Poke’, ‘Bash’, etc. Their contrasting semantics can usually be determined through comparison, because many finite verbs contrastively combine with the same coverb, as in examples (2) to (4):

- (2) ngirim fifi
 IsgSSit smoke
 I’m smoking (sitting).
- ngirribem fifi
 IsgSSand smoke
 I’m smoking (standing).
- ngibem fifi
 IsgSLie smoke
 I’m smoking (lying).
- (3) ngerin kalal
 IsgSHands3sgO rustle
 I rustled it (using my hands).
- nganan kalal
 IsgSFeet3sgO rustle
 I rustled it (using my feet).
- ngem kalal
 IsgAMouth3sgO rustle
 I rustled it (using my mouth, e.g. by blowing).

- (4) ngarim gurr gurr
 1sgSPoke3sgO miss
 I missed an attempted ‘Poke’ contact (a prod or stab with a long thin weapon).
- ngerim gurr gurr
 1sgSHands3sgO miss
 I missed an attempted ‘Hands’ contact (a pinch or grab).
- ngupun gurr gurr
 1sgSSlash3sgO miss
 I missed an attempted ‘Slash’ contact (a swinging slap or chop).

However, in addition to these semantically transparent examples, it should be noted that there are many verbs in Ngan’gi where the finite verb’s contribution to the meaning of the complex verb involves a high degree of abstraction. That the verb meaning ‘to catch a flu’ *dem tip* (Hands:grab) is formed with the ‘Hands’ finite verb, can be fairly easily viewed in terms of metaphorical extension — a flu grabs hold of you in much the same way as a policeman might, and ‘holds on’ longer than you’d want. However it is less apparent why a verb meaning ‘want’ *derrigidi dem* (want:Hands), or ‘travel by plane’ *dem pat* (Hands:arise), etc. should be formed with the ‘Hands’ finite verb. The impression you get is that Ngan’gi has used a set of basic common verbs, mostly grounded in physical actions, and put them to work as classifying verbs, which paired with coverbs allow you to express, through complex metaphorical extensions, any meaning that speakers need.

In Ngan’gi coverbs are an open class of typically uninflecting roots. Several hundred coverbs can be identified, and the class is open in the sense that additions to the class come about through:

- i) some derived use of adjectives as coverbs, e.g. *dem yubu* (Hands:good) ‘repair something’).
- ii) the combination of finite verbs with English/Kriol lexical verbs, e.g. *ringimap mem* (ring him up:Do) ‘make a phone call’.
- iii) some limited, morphological derivation — for example you can form locational coverbs by prefixing bodypart noun roots with *ngan-*, e.g. *dim nganderri* (Sit:loc-back) ‘sit on something’s back’.

Coverbs are phonotactically different to nominal roots, often being closed monosyllables (ending in a consonant) and allowing initial or final consonants not found in other word classes or morpheme types.

While most Ngan’gi verbs are made of finite verb + coverb pairings, there is wide variation in degrees of productivity. Some coverbs combine with only a single finite verb, but others combine with a number of different finite verbs. Also, some finite verbs will be highly productive and combine with hundreds of different coverbs, while others will be relatively unproductive. Looking back at the list of finite verbs in Table 6.11, we can observe for instance, that ‘Hands, Poke, Slash, Bash and Move’ are all highly productive and textually common, whereas ‘Snatch, Pull, Suck and Perch’, tend to be both rare and unproductive.

Finite verbs inflect for tense

Each of the 31 finite verbs in Ngan’gi behaves in very particular ways. Firstly, every finite verb has many word shapes, depending on things like the tense and who the subject is.

Secondly, inflections (changes of shape) are obligatory — every single verb has them!

To take one finite verb as an example, consider the finite verb Dim ‘Sit’. In Ngan’gi it is not possible to have a word that just means ‘sit’ — *dim* actually means ‘she, he or it is sitting’. If you wanted to change the subject and say ‘I am sitting’ then the word shape would be *ngirim*. Or if you wanted to change the tense and say ‘She was sitting’ then the word shape would be *dini*, and so on.

Table 6.12 below shows that there are 44 Dim ‘Sit’ word forms in Ngen’giwumirri.

Table 6.12: Wordforms of Dim ‘Sit’

<i>Dim ‘Sit’</i>				
	Do it now	Did it before	Used to do it	Not done it yet
I	<i>ngirim</i>	<i>ngiriny</i>	<i>ngini</i>	<i>ngi</i>
You	<i>yirim</i>	<i>yiriny</i>	<i>yini</i>	<i>yi</i>
S/he	<i>dim</i>	<i>diny</i>	<i>dini</i>	<i>wiri</i>
You n me	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindiny</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We two	<i>ngirrimgu</i>	<i>ngirrinygu</i>	<i>nginne</i>	<i>ngirrigu</i>
You two	<i>yirrimgu</i>	<i>yirrinygu</i>	<i>yinne</i>	<i>yirrigu</i>
Them two	<i>wirrimgu</i>	<i>wirrinygu</i>	<i>winne</i>	<i>wirrigu</i>
You n us	<i>ngindim</i>	<i>ngindiny</i>	<i>ngindini</i>	<i>ngimbi</i>
We all	<i>ngirrim</i>	<i>ngirriny</i>	<i>nginni</i>	<i>ngirri</i>
You all	<i>yirrim</i>	<i>yirriny</i>	<i>yinni</i>	<i>yirri</i>
They all	<i>wirrim</i>	<i>wirriny</i>	<i>winni</i>	<i>wirri</i>

The word forms of all Ngan’gi finite verbs are listed in Section 5. Learning these word forms is one of the most challenging aspect of learning Ngan’gi, and very daunting to anyone learning it as a second language. Fortunately there are very definite patterns in each of the tables of forms, and once you put some effort into learning these, their regularities make for fairly high levels of predictability.

Looking at the tables of forms, you’ll see that the columns represent different tenses. Rather than choose technical looking labels like ‘future’ and ‘past’, we’ve chosen to give these columns labels like ‘Do it now’, and ‘Did it before’, etc.

Subject marking in the Ngan’gi verb

In Ngan’gi there are clearly intransitive verbs, which only have subjects, as in (5) below. We also find clearly transitive verbs with both subjects and objects, as in (6) below. Information about the subject of a verb is marked on the verb itself by prefixes. So for example, in a verb like *ngirim fifi* ‘I’m smoking’ the finite verb is *ngirim*, and we could say that the first part of this, the *ngi-*, indicates that the subject is ‘I’, and the second part *-rim* is the root of the finite verb ‘Sit’. You can see a similar *ngi-* form marking the subject while prefixed to *-nyinggin* in example (6).

- (5) *ngi-rim-fifi*
 1sgS-Sit-smoke
 I'm smoking.
- (6) *ngi-nyinggin-nyi-kerrety*
 1sgS-See-2sgO-watch
 I'm looking after you.

We can contrast this *ngi-* prefix marking 'I' in (5), with *yi-* in (7) marking 'You'.

- (7) *yi-rim-fifi*
 2sgS-Sit-smoke
 You're smoking.

Despite the neat segmentation of the subject prefixes *ngi-* and *yi-* in these three examples, in Ngan'gi the forms of subject prefixes tend to vary across each finite verb, and their boundary with the finite verb root tends to be a bit blurred. It is often difficult to segment off the subject as a separate prefix, and it is usually easier to just say that the 'subject + finite verb root' form has a particular shape. This is the approach we have adopted throughout the *Finite Verb Tables* in Section 5 where the finite verbs are listed according to all their subject and tense shapes.

Object marking in the Ngan'gi verb

Ngan'gi also marks objects on the verb, and it does this by adding suffixes to the finite verb. So, in a verb like *ngi-nyinggin-nyi-kerrety* 'I'm looking after you' the finite verb is *nginyingginnyi*, and the last part of this, the *-nyi*, indicates that the object is 'you'. The object forms that can appear as suffixes to the finite verb are more stable and segmentable than the subject prefixes. As the boundary between them and the finite verb root is always clearcut, we can provide a table of their unique forms (see Table 6.13 below).

Object suffixes come in two main types, which we label 'objects' and 'goals'. In sample sentences we gloss these as O and G respectively. In general objects are the non-subject arguments of more obviously transitive verbs like 'hit' or 'grab', involving a person or thing that has something done to them that affects them. In contrast, goals are the non-subject arguments of intransitive verbs like 'come to', or less obviously transitive verbs, like 'speak to', involving a person or thing that has something done to them, but that something has less of an affect on them. It is not always possible to accurately predict whether the non-subject argument of a particular verb will be an object or a goal. Does a verb like 'see' involve an affect on the person seen for example? As it happens 'see' takes object forms, but you just have to learn this. After a while though you will find that you develop strong and useful intuitions about the kind of non-subject marking to expect of a Ngan'gi verb.

You can see from Table 6.13 that Ngan'gi only has different object and goal forms in the singular. In the dual and plural there is currently no distinction in form¹. Note also that the 3rd singular object forms are blank. You can see that the differences between Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri are fairly minor:

- *-ngindi* vs *-ngiti* for the 1st singular goal forms
- *-dirr* and *-dirrki* vs *-nirr* and *-nirrki* for the 2nd plural and dual forms
- *-wirr* and *-wirrki* vs *-wurr* and *-wurrki* for the 3rd plural and dual forms

¹ Reid (1990:129) shows that this is a fairly recent change in Ngan'gi. There used to be different object and goal forms for the dual and plural pronouns, but the goal forms were extended to cover both functions.

Table 6.13: Ngan'gi Object and Goal suffixes

	Ngan'gikurunggurr		Ngen'giwumirri	
	Object	Goal	Object	Goal
1sg 'I'	-ngi	-ngindi	-ngi	-ngiti
2sg 'you'	-nyi	-mbi	-nyi	-mbi
3sgM 'he'		-ne		-ne
3sgF 'she'		-nge		-nge
1dinc 'you n me'	-nin	-nin	-nin	-nin
1dlex 'we two'	-ngirrki	-ngirrki	-ngirrki	-ngirrki
2dl 'you two'	-dirrki	-dirrki	-nirrki	-nirrki
3dl them two	-wirrki	-wirrki	-wurrki	-wurrki
1plinc 'you n us'	-nin nime	-nin nime	-nin nime	-nin nime
1plex 'we all'	-ngirr	-ngirr	-ngirr	-ngirr
2pl 'you all'	-dirr	-dirr	-nirr	-nirr
3pl 'they all'	-wirr	-wirr	-wurr	-wurr

So, to return to our sample Ngan'gi verb like *nginyingginnyi kerrety* 'I'm looking after you', we could substitute any of the other direct object forms to get:

<i>Nginyingginnyi kerrety.</i>	I'm looking after you.
<i>Nginyinggin kerrety.</i>	I'm looking after you him/her/it.
<i>Nginyinggin dirr kerrety.</i>	I'm looking after you (plural).
<i>Nginyinggin birr kerrety.</i>	I'm looking after them.
<i>Nginyinggin birrki kerrety.</i>	I'm looking after them two.
etc.	

Or if we were to choose a verb that takes goal marking, like the simple Ngan'gi verb *ngemenggem* 'I arrive', we could substitute other goal forms to get:

<i>Ngemenggem.</i>	I arrived.
<i>Ngemenggemb i.</i>	I came to you (sg).
<i>Ngemenggenne.</i>	I came to him.
<i>Ngemenggengnge.</i>	I came to her.
<i>Ngemenggendirrki.</i>	I came to you two.
<i>Ngemenggembirr.</i>	I came to them.
etc.	

Note:

- (i) The final *m* of *ngemenggem* can change to an *n* or a *ng* to be like the object/goal suffix that attaches to it.
- (ii) The 2sg goal suffix *-mbi* gets reduced to just *-bi* when it comes after an *m* or *n*.
- (iii) The 3plural and dual forms become *-birr/-birrki* and *-burr/-burrki* when they follow an *m* or *n*.

Marking dual and trial subjects

Ngan'gi marks the difference between singular and plural subjects by the form of the finite verb inflection. Plural marking typically involves adding *-rr-* to the singular subject form as in:

Ngemenggem. I arrived.
Ngerrmenggem. We arrived.

Ngan'gi also allows subject marking for the number categories *dual* (two subjects) and *trial* (three subjects). Dual marking adds *-gu* after the finite verb, while trial marking adds *-nime* to the right of the coverb. Note in the examples below that the forms of these subject marking categories are stacked up on the complex verb, so to indicate a dual subject you need to add the plural marker *-rr-*, and then the dual marker *-gu*. To indicate a trial subject you need to add the plural marker *-rr-*, and then the dual marker *-gu*, and then the trial marker *-nime*.

Ngerrmenggenggu. We two arrived.
Ngerrmenggenggu nime. We three arrived.

Note that the dual subject marker *-gu* fits into the same verbal slot as the object markers discussed above. Where a Ngan'gi verb has both a dual subject and a singular object, then there is a different set of bound forms which mark both these categories of information simultaneously:

Table 6.14: Ngan'gi singular Object and Goal suffixes where the subject is dual

	Ngan'gikurunggurr		Ngen'giwumirri	
	Object	Goal	Object	Goal
dual subj + me	<i>-ngerr</i>	<i>-ngindirr</i>	<i>-ngerr</i>	<i>-ngeterr</i>
dual subj + you	<i>-nyerr</i>	<i>-mberr</i>	<i>-nyerr</i>	<i>-mberr</i>
dual subj + him		<i>-nerr</i>		<i>-nerr</i>
dual subj + her		<i>-ngerr</i>		<i>-ngerr</i>

Marking 'Disadvantaged' participants in the Ngan'gi verb

In addition to Objects and Goals, there is another set of bound pronouns which we find in Ngan'gi verbs marking people who are disadvantaged by the action. These bound pronouns are suffixed, not to the finite verb, but appear to the right of the coverb, as you can see in this example.

(8) dagum felfil nginde
 3sgSFeet runaway 1sgBad
 (My wife) she ran away on me.

In example (8) the pronoun *nginde* marks 'me' as the person who is disadvantaged by my wife running away. As a glossing convention we have used 'Bad' to mark this meaning (i.e. a bad thing happened to me). The full set of 'Disadvantaged' pronouns for both Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri are set out in Table 6.15 below.

Table 6.15: Ngan'gi 'Disadvantaged' person marker

	Ngan'gikurunggurr	Ngen'giwumirri
bad for me	-nginde	-ngidde
bad for you	-kide	-kide
bad for him		-nide
bad for her		-ngide
bad for you n me	-nin	-ninde
bad for us two	-ngirrkide	-ngirrkide
bad for you two	-dirrkide	-nirrkide
bad for them two	-wirrkide	-wurrkide
bad for you n us	-nin nime	-ninde nime
bad for us all	-ngirrse	-ngidde
bad for you all	-dirrse	-nidde
bad for them all	-wirrse	-wudde

We can distinguish two usages of these 'Disadvantaged' pronouns. Firstly, they can occur with intransitive verbs marking people who are adversely affected by some activity, as we've seen above. Here is another example of this construction type.

- (9) Peke kinyi yenim mesyirr ngidde.
tobacco this 3sgSGo hand-extinguish 1sgBad
This tobacco is always going out on me.

The second usage of these 'Disadvantaged' pronouns is to mark the person who has part of their body adversely affected in the activity expressed in transitive verbs. As the examples below show, these can involve either intransitive or transitive verbs.

- (10) Akumifi daram fidudu ngidde.
tendon 3sgSPokeSelf curl 1sgBad
My tendons are cramping on me.
- (11) Kulyinimbi depi ngayi nyinyi ne demeni meyenggi ngidde tye.
Yesterday head 1sg 2sg PURP 3sgSHandsSelf talk 1sgBad Past
Yesterday I was thinking about you (lit. My head was talking to itself about you, on me.)
- (12) Wusye deminy firrtit ngidde.
hair 3sgSHands footpluck 1sgBad
She plucked out a hair from my head on me.
- (13) Marrawuk ninggi wumbun matati kide detyerr nyinyi.
dryseasonwind AGENT 3sgSSlash split 2sgBad mouth 2sg
The dry season wind has split your lip on you.

Bodypart nouns inside the complex verb

As we have seen in the discussion of ‘types of coverb’ above, complex verbs in Ngan’gi are made up of a finite verb in combination with a coverb, and coverbs themselves can be compounds of a verb root and an incorporated bodypart noun. The most common pattern is that the incorporated noun appears to the immediate left of the coverb, as in a verb like *Yibengngindi tyeribaty*? ‘Are you listening to me?’ where *tyeribaty* is a compound of the bodypart noun *tyeri* ‘ear’ and the coverb *baty* ‘hold’.

Some Australian languages incorporate generic nouns (such as: water, child, fire, food, etc.). However in Ngan’gi incorporation is almost exclusively restricted to bodypart terms. While most bodypart nouns can be incorporated in their literal sense, the following set of about 17 bodypart nouns take on extended meanings.

Table 6.16: Ngan’gi major incorporated bodypart nouns

bodypart	literal sense	extended senses
<i>maði</i>	chest	front of body, underside, direction one faces, smoothed surface, concave shape, protected and contained
<i>derri</i>	back	back of body, topside, exposed and raised surfaces
<i>tyirri</i>	navel, bladder	bladder, things that rupture and leak
<i>dirr</i>	teeth	edges, riverbanks
<i>pi</i>	head	raised rounded shapes
<i>menytyi</i>	neck	tracks and pathways
<i>syi</i>	nose	parts of things that jut forward (e.g. headlands)
<i>tyeri</i>	ear	parts of things that jut sideways (e.g. palm fronds)
<i>nguru/nguri</i>	penis	male and female genitals, wind and rain
<i>panmi</i>	crotch	fork of tree
<i>ba</i>	arm	creeks and river branches, nurturing and directing
<i>muy</i>	eye	face, orifice, spot
<i>purr</i>	bottom	tail end, finish
<i>tyerr</i>	mouth	end face of a cylinder, openable things, points of entry, speech
<i>ge</i>	belly	guts, middle, seat of emotions like anger, fear, love
<i>firr</i>	foot	base of tall upright things
<i>minmi</i>	elbow	90° turn, turn-offs, intersections

The meanings of incorporated bodypart terms tend to be broader than their independent equivalents. For example, *maði* means ‘chest’ as an independent noun, but as an incorporated noun it can also refer to concave shaped things such as a riverbed contained by its banks. So to say ‘We climbed up the bank’ you would say *Ngangginim madipap*, where *maði* is

compounded with the coverb *pap* meaning ‘climb’. Similarly, *tyirri* means ‘bladder’ as an independent noun, but as an incorporated noun it refers to anything that can burst and leak its contents. So to say ‘I was squeezing my pimples’ you would say *Finy ngeme tyirritutu tye*, where *tyirri* is compounded with the coverb *tu* meaning ‘touch’.

Ngan’gi speakers incorporate bodypart terms into verbs most frequently when talking about travelling through countryside, because they view country metaphorically as being a whole made up of parts just like themselves. The following short Ngen’giwumirri story demonstrates how this works, using *tyerr* ‘mouth’ in reference to a gate, *ba* ‘arm’ in reference to a creek, *madi* ‘chest’ in reference to a riverbank, *menytyi* ‘neck’ in reference to a pathway, and *minmi* ‘elbow’ in reference to a 90 degree turn.

<i>Wayiki ngayi deminnin tyerrta.</i>	My son opened that gate for us.
<i>Wuny tyerrdum.</i>	He shut it after us.
<i>Ngangginin bafel.</i>	We crossed a creek.
<i>Ngangginin madipap.</i>	And climbed up the bank.
<i>Mumba Port Keats ne nganggininy menytyityerr.</i>	Then we pulled up onto the Port Keats road.
<i>Bawedi yeyi nganggininy bafel.</i>	We crossed another small creek.
<i>‘Kinyi pefi ngambani minmiket pe’ ngiminybi.</i>	‘Let’s turn off this way’ I said to you.

The examples in this text show that incorporated bodypart terms typically appear immediately to the left of the coverb. However, as you can see from Table 6.8 above, Ngan’gi also includes some verb types where the incorporated bodypart terms appear immediately to the right of the coverb, as ‘tyeri’ is in *Ngaganimbi wertryeri* ‘I think about you all the time’.

Posture verbs added to the complex verb

Even though verbs in Ngan’gi are already complex enough, this language has developed some more ways of adding to verbs. In contemporary Ngan’gi the six intransitive finite verbs, *Dim* ‘Sit’, *Wibem* ‘Lie’, *Wirribem* ‘Stand’, *Wityibem* ‘Perch’, *Yenim* ‘Go’, and *Yirripin* ‘Travel’ can be added (serialised) to the entire verbal complex to mark the sense of ‘being in the process of doing something’ (imperfective aspect). Serialised posture verbs get added on as the right-most element of the verbal word. Here are three examples with the serialised posture verb bolded:

<i>Werrminne tyerr baty wannim.</i>	They are leading him along.
<i>Yerrngini warrgudu gumu wunni wutyity tye waddi abilirri ne.</i>	They were repeatedly throwing a thing like a dillybag (a throw net) in order to catch live bait.
<i>Gagu aniyen, ayaga menyirr nganimuy nide demem dundum yenim, kine puty meny me Niyen.</i>	Ancestral Sandfrog, that one who always buries himself in the loose sand, he made this place Niyen.

An important characteristic of the serialised verb construction is that both the main verb and the posture verb are fully inflected, i.e. they both inflect for tense, and they both carry the obligatory prefixes that tell you who the subject is. However a serialised posture verb must ‘agree’ with the main finite verb in the sense that the tense and subject information must be the same. You can see this in the examples below. Note that, taking the first example, *Warri* indicates that the main verb’s subject is ‘they’ and that the tense is ‘Not done it yet’. The serialized ‘Sit’ verb which is tacked on the end, i.e. *wirri*, is also inflected so that the subject

is ‘they’ and the tense is ‘Not done it yet’. This kind of agreement is obligatory in Ngan’gi. The examples below show the same verb with different subjects and different tenses, and you can see that the shape of the serialised Sit verb changes whenever the main finite verb changes.

<i>Warri batybity pe wirri.</i>	They will be sewing.
<i>Dangim batybity dim.</i>	She is sewing.
<i>Nganni batybity tye nginni.</i>	We were sewing.

Ngan’gi has an ‘impersonal verb’ construction where verbs like ‘feel sad’ are expressed as a transitive verb with ‘it’ as the subject and the person feeling sad as the object. Even in such impersonal verbs though, subject marking on the serialised posture verb shows strict agreement with the ‘it’ (3rd person singular) subject marking, as the example below shows.

<i>Dani ngi kada tye dini.</i>	I was feeling sad. (lit: it was saddening me).
<i>Fidi nide wa ngirrki syalat pe wiri.</i>	We’ll get warm in the sunshine. (lit: it will warm us).

As serialised verbs ‘Sit’, ‘Lie’ and ‘Stand’ can classify the action of the verb with respect to the posture of human subjects. However, in general serialised verbs are bleached of their posture meaning, and it is the ‘Sit’ finite verb that is the unmarked choice for imperfective actions performed within a single location. ‘Go’ and ‘Travel’ tend to be used for actions in motion or that are habitual, while ‘Perch’ is generally used for subjects like birds that are at rest above ground level.

Ngan’gi nouns

The two most interesting things about nouns in Ngan’gi are what we’ll call ‘case marking’ and ‘noun class’. Case marking refers to adding suffixes to nouns to add grammatical information of the kind that prepositions often mark in English (who did it, what did they do it with, where were they going to/from, etc.). Noun class refers to dividing up a language’s nouns into subclasses on the basis of some feature (like they all share some meaning), and marking that class somehow (maybe with a prefix). We’ll discuss both these constructions in Ngan’gi briefly here.

Case marking

In Ngan’gi there is a small group of words which mostly follow nouns that we can think of as ‘case markers’. As an example, consider *ninggi*, which marks the notion of ‘using an instrument’ to carry out an action, in the following example.

(14) yenggi ngi pup pe palayin ninggi
 fire 1sgSMoveSelf rub Fut firesticks with
 I’ll rub up a fire with firesticks.

You can see that attaching *ninggi* to a noun in Ngan’gi can convey the same meaning we get by putting ‘with’ in front of a noun phrase in English — it tells us that the fire was lit using firesticks instrumentally.

There are about 16 of these case markers in Ngan’gi. Although our convention is to write them as separate words, they are in fact a slightly mixed bag — some are suffixes, one is a prefix, others enclitics and particles, but we’ll treat them as a ‘class of words’ here, and briefly describe each, and provide several example sentences to demonstrate the meanings involved.

• **ninggi** ‘Agents and Instruments’

Ngan’gi doesn’t need case markers to mark the subject and object of the verb, because as we’ve seen above, these roles are marked by prefixes and suffixes attached to the finite verb. However *ninggi* optionally attaches to subjects to stress their agentive role as the person carrying out the verb, especially when that role is surprising or needing clarification.

- (15) Falmi nem ninggi ayerrkinwari webe dada tye yedi
woman 3sg AGENT saltwater crocodile 3sgSBash hit Past 3sgSGo
 His wife used to shoot crocodiles (for a living).
- (16) Minmi, ngayi ninggi ngiminynge
no 1sg AGENT 1sgSSay3sgFG
 No! it was me that told her.

Ninggi also attaches to nouns to mark their instrumental role, as we saw above. In the following example you can see both instrumental *ninggi* and agentive *ninggi*.

- (17) Ngan’gi kamu ninggi dinyngiti tyerrakul wulmen ninggi
Marrithiyel INSTR 3sgSit1sgG speak old man AGENT
 The old man addressed me in Marrithiyel.

• **ngini/ne (NgW)** ‘Purposive’

Ngini (in NgK) and *ne* (in NgW) attach to nouns marking the reason or motivation for doing something, as in these examples.

- (18) Kuru ne ngambani pe club
beer PURP 1dlincSGo Fut
 Let’s go to club for a beer.
- (19) ngarambi fipal pe ki ne ngunyi ta pe.
1sgPokeSelf2sgG return Fut fight PURP 1sgSlash2sgO hit Fut
 I’m getting back to you, for a fight, I’m going to belt you!
- (20) kinninggi ngani pe ayinimbi ne.
thisway 1sgSGo Fut mother-in-law PURP
 I’m going round this way because of my mother-in-law (in order not to run into her).
- (21) falmi nem ne dini di tye.
woman 3sgM PURP 3sgSit cry Past
 He was crying for his wife.

• **werri/werre (NgW)** ‘Having’

Werri (in NgK) and *werre* (in NgW) attach to nouns marking some possession or characteristic or trait that it has, as in these examples.

- (22) Nayf anggirrgimi werre yimungiti wa.
rib having 2sgSSnatch1sgG pick up
 Get me a serrated (rib-having) knife!

(23) Wurek kinyi, kuru ayerrkinwari werre.
bad here water saltwater-crocodile having
 It's no good here, the water's got a saltwater crocodile (in it)!

(24) Dege werre yenim.
belly having 3sgSGo
 She's pregnant.

• **nimbi** 'from'

Nimbi attaches to nouns marking the source of a movement verb (i.e. come from town, change from a boy into a man), or a temporal source (i.e. since last week), or the cause of some resultant state (i.e. be sick from poison), as in the following examples.

(25) Gagu yudungurr puty pe kin nimbi.
animal 2sgSMove1plexG chase Fut here from
 You'll scare the (fish) away from us.

(26) Ngirrnyenyi wurr pe ngityirr abarri nimbi.
1plexPull2sgO enter Fut ground soft from
 We'll pull you out from the bog.

(27) Wawedimuy nimbi yedi tye wademe piyiri tye yedi.
child from 3sgGo Past Male3sgSHands headnumb Past 3sgSGo
 From when he was a child he was always shy.

(28) Kuru nimbi ngini kukuduk tye demngi mitit.
beer from 1sgSit drink Past 3sgSHands1sgO have headache
 I have a headache from the beer I was drinking.

• **nide** 'in'

Nide attaches to nouns marking location, or the endpoint of movement, and often corresponds to 'in, into and at' in English, as the following examples show.

(29) Ngayi malfiyin nide ngirim nyine dede.
1sg placename at 1sgSSit now camp
 I'm living at Malfiyin now.

(30) Fidi nide wangirrki syalat pe wiri.
sunheat in 3sgSHeat1dlexO warm Fut 3sgSit
 We'll warm ourselves in the sunshine (lit: It will warm us in the sun's heat)

(31) Piligen musyulng wanniny madikuli mudiga nyinyi nide.
swag 3plS.Go inside-throw car 2sg in
 They threw the billies and swags into your car.

(32) Wamanggal ngudupun wele yewirr nide.
wallaby 1sgSMove hang tree in
 I hung the wallaby in the tree.

• ***pagu* ‘via’**

Pagu attaches to nouns marking them as a pathway along which movement takes place, as in the following examples.

- (33) Depi pagu ngeme syarr tye tyet.
head via 1sgSHands.Self scrape Past shirt
 I pulled my shirt off over my head.
- (34) Mentyikanbi pagu ngupung genket ngekin masyapu.
windpipe via 1sgSSlash cut colon large
 I pulled (the turtle’s) guts out through (a hole in) its windpipe.
- (35) Old highway pagu ngarrany fipal.
via 1plexSPoke.Self return
 We came home by the old highway.

• ***pagu* ‘this way’ and *pefi* ‘that way’**

Pagu also occurs in opposition to *pefi* respectively marking movement towards and away from the speaker. You can see this contrast in the following pair of sentences where these words clarify the direction of return.

- (36) Etye kinyi pagu yara fipal pe?
when here thisway 2sgSPoke.Self return Fut
 When are you coming home?
- (37) Etye wuni pefi yara fipal pe?
when there thatway 2sgSPoke.Self return Fut
 When are you going home?

Note that *pefi* and *pagu* can also attach to verbs with the same meanings, so the above two examples could be reworded as:

- (38) Etye yara fipal pagu pe?
when 2sgSPoke.Self return thisway Fut
 When are you coming home?
- (39) Etye yara fipal pefi pe?
when 2sgSPoke.Self return thatway Fut
 When are you going home?

Note also that *pagu* can attach to verbs as well as nouns, and here it also has the ‘this way’ sense of ‘do it for me’ or ‘do me a favour’, as in this example:

- (40) Ya, peke yudingindi fityi pagu!
tobacco 2sgSMove1sgG roll thisway
 Hey, roll me a smoke!

• **nana / merrendi (NgW) ‘warning’**

Nana (in NgK) and *merrendi* (in NgW) attach to nouns marking meanings like concerns, warnings, prohibitions and inability. As you can see from the examples below, translations of *nana/merrendi* are usually expressed as ‘in case something happens’, ‘better not’, ‘aren’t allowed to’, or ‘can’t’, etc.

- (41) Wawetimuy yenim wurrsimuy, ngemi palak nana.
little boy 3sgSGo afraid 1sgSHands drop in case
 The little boy is afraid, in case I drop him.
- (42) minbe yarra figimityat, ngumbudu madifili merrendi.
Neg 2plSPokeSelf place-on-side 1plincSMove chestroll in case
 Don’t all sit on the (one) side (of the boat), in case we roll it over.
- (43) Nem wunu ngirrwat ngayi yenim, minbe merrendi ngarrenengirrki
3sgM that namesake 1sg 3sgSGo Neg allowed 1dlexSGo1dlexG
tyerrakul.
talk
 He is my namesake, we’re not allowed to talk to each other.
- (44) Ngayi wamirrisyarrangi minde nana mudiga kinyi ngemi baty.
1sg blindman-me Neg can’t car this 1sgSHands take
 I’m blind, I can’t drive this car.

• **yirre ‘correctly’**

Yirre attaches to nouns marking them as the correct entity, in contrast to something said or assumed that is incorrect, i.e. ‘It’s not X, as you think, but Y-*yirre* that is correct’.

- (45) ngem fiket were ngiminynne, epe yetyi yirre ngumbumumne
1sgSMouth say-falsely brother 1sgSSay3sgG but son correctly 1dlinCSSay3sgG
 I mistakenly called him ‘brother’, but it’s ‘son’ that you ‘n me correctly call him.

• **yendi ‘same’**

Yendi attaches to nouns marking them as the ‘same’ as something else. As you can see from the examples below, translations of *yendi* are usually expressed as ‘same’, ‘again’, ‘as well’, ‘still’ etc.

- (46) Dede nyin nendi yawamngi!
country that same 2sgSTake1sgO
 Take me back to that same place again!
- (47) Anyin nendi minbe tye wanni fili.
Anim-that same Neg Past 3plSGo wander
 That’s still the same (bullocks), they haven’t wandered.
- (48) Minbendi yangi tyerrpu, minbe pagu yumungiti
Neg-same 2sgSPoke1sgO ask Neg thisway 2sgSSay1sgG
tyagan, ne, tyepe ngan’gi, ngayi yumungi me wa.
what for, just word 1sg 2sgSSnatch1sgO hand pickup
 Don’t ask me more of the same questions. Don’t question my intentions. Just take my word for it!

• ***gimi/gumu* ‘like’**

Gimi (in NgK) and *gumu* (in NgW) attach to nouns marking them as something similar to, or like something else, as you can see in the following examples.

- (49) Nayf, pagu ngini kinyi gumu yumungiti wa pe wagarri.
 thisway kind this like 2sgSSnatch1sgG pickup Fut, two
 Get me two knives like this kind!
- (50) Kuderri bengin derrilit ngani bafun gimi.
 billabong 3sgSBash backcover kind dust like
 The billabong was covered (in a film of something) like a kind of dust.

• ***ngani/ngini* ‘like’**

Ngani (in NgK) and *ngini* (in NgW) attach to nouns marking them as something ‘of the same kind’ as something else. Unlike all the other Ngan’gi case markers discussed in this section, *ngani/ngini* is a prefix (it attaches to the front of nouns), and it frequently co-occurs with *gimi/gumu*, as you can see in the following examples.

- (51) Yerr ngini kinyi minbe derrigidi ngerim, warrmadi wayim waty
 Thing kind this Neg want 1sgSHands quickly 3sgSHeat consume
 ngidde.
 1sgBad
 I don’t like this kind of tobacco, it burns up too quickly on me.
- (52) gagu angini kide derrigidi yerim?
 meat Anim-KIND which want 2sgSHands
 Which kind of meat do you want?

• ***napa* ‘just’**

Napa attaches to nouns as a type of limiting emphatic, and is usually translated as ‘just’ as the following examples show.

- (53) Yenggi wayim waty yenim, bafun napa wibem.
 fire 3sgSHeat consume 3sgGo ash just 3sgSLie
 The fire has consumed (the whole log), it’s just ash.
- (54) Nyinyi napa deti felfi derrigidi ngerinyni.
 2sg just same alone want 1sgSHands2sgO
 It’s still you alone that I want/love.

• ***nawa* ‘instead’**

Nawa attaches to nouns identifying that entity/activity as occurring ‘instead of’ or ‘in preference to’ some other thing, as the following examples show.

- (55) Yedi nawa wannim fifi falmi minmi.
 man instead 3plSGo blow woman Neg
 It’s men who blow (the didjeridu), women don’t.

- (56) Syiri damuy yerim baty? Minbe yawurr, menynin wun nawa
cartridge 2sgSHands hold Neg thing 3sgSSay1dlincG there instead
 ‘Got any cartridges?’, ‘No, nothing’ he told us.

Wulmen nide yanneyerri, nyin nawa demim baty.
oldman to 2sgSTravel that instead 3sgSHands hold
 ‘But go over there (instead of here) to the old man, he instead (of me) has got some’.

• **wurru** ‘Unsatisfactory’

Wurru attaches to nouns identifying them as something the speaker finds to be unsatisfactory. It often translates into English with meanings like ‘too much’ and ‘not enough’, as the following examples show.

- (57) ti kinyi wurek wurru.
tea this bad UNSATIS
 This tea is too weak!

- (58) Firrngityirr nimbi yani lali,
footwalk from 2sgSGo around
 If you were to go on foot,
 diwin erreke nawa yemengge, minbe mendi wurru.
moon howmany instead 2sgSArrive Neg close UNSATIS
 it’d take you months to get there, it’s too far!

- (59) Minbe mi wurru ngirim.
Neg Veg UNSATIS 1sgSSit
 I haven’t enough food (to spare you any).

- (60) Gagu minmi wurru a-minbadi mani.
Anim Neg UNSATIS Anim-big money
 (I don’t have) enough money, it’s too expensive!

Noun class marking

In some languages we find that nouns belong to classes in terms of some broad meaning that they share, and their membership in a noun class is evident because of some shared grammatical behaviour. In Ngan’gi we find such a system of noun classes, and they primarily show up through a system of prefixes that attach to nouns. In the sets below, for example, you can see animal names and plant names each with a distinctive prefix:

animal names		plant names	
<i>a-tyalmerr</i>	barramundi	<i>mi-damuy</i>	seed
<i>a-nyien</i>	sand frog	<i>mi-dirwi</i>	green plum
<i>a-fungi</i>	mosquito	<i>mi-furra</i>	fig
<i>a-dawurr</i>	butcher bird	<i>mi-meli</i>	purple plum
<i>a-dany</i>	bull shark	<i>mi-mukun</i>	bush tomato
<i>a-ngandirr</i>	corella	<i>mi-ngugurr</i>	tamarind

There are 9 such prefixes in Ngan'gi, and what makes them interesting is that in addition to attaching to nouns, they also attach to other words in a phrase. So in the examples below you can see adjectives like 'big', and 'bad', demonstratives like 'this' and 'that', and numerals like 'three', all also carrying the same prefix that attaches to the noun they modify.

- (61) wa-yedi wa-kinyi wa-lenggirr
M-man M-this M-bad
 this bad man
- (62) a-matyi a-kerre a-wuni
Anim-kangaroo Anim-big Anim-mine
 that big kangaroo
- (63) mi-meli mi-kinyi mi-warrakma mi-ngayi
Veg-purple plum Veg-this Veg-three Veg-mine
 these three purple plums of mine

This process of taking the class prefix on the noun and repeating it on other words is what linguists call 'agreement'. Where Ngan'gi gets even more interesting is that agreement of this type also crops up with a small number of generic nouns that are free words rather than prefixes. In the example below you can see the generic word *syiri* which stands for all striking weapons and we gloss as 'striker', appearing as a free word before the noun *kunyungun* 'boomerang', and also repeated in agreement before the word *kinyi* 'this'.

- (64) Syiri kunyungun syiri kinyi ḡgunyi ta merrendi!
Striker boomerang Striker this 1sgSSlash2sgO hit WARN
 (Look out or) I'll hit you with this boomerang!

If we take this property of agreement as being definitive of what makes a noun class, then we find that the Ngan'gi noun class system consists of about 16 classes, as in this table.

Table 6.17: Noun class prefixes and generic nouns in Ngan'gi

	noun class	free generic word	prefix form
1	female		<i>wur-</i>
2	male		<i>wa-</i>
3	group		<i>awa-</i>
4	bodyparts		<i>de-/da-</i>
5	animal	<i>gagu</i>	<i>a-</i>
6	vegetable	<i>miyi</i>	<i>mi-</i>
7	canines	<i>wuwu</i>	<i>wu-</i>
8	tree/thing	<i>yewirr/yawurr</i>	<i>yerr-</i>
9	bamboo spears	<i>yawul</i>	<i>yeli-</i>
10	fire	<i>yenggi</i>	
11	language	<i>ngan'gi</i>	
12	strikers	<i>syiri</i>	
13	canegrass spears	<i>kurum</i>	
14	drinks	<i>kuri/kuru</i>	
15	woomeras	<i>tyin</i>	
16	grass	<i>wurr</i>	

One of the ways in which noun class is relevant to this dictionary, is that some nouns can take more than a single noun class prefix. For example we find pairs of animals and plants based on the same root, e.g.

<i>a-wermisye</i>	fresh water crocodile	<i>a-furra</i>	freshwater mussel
<i>mi-wermisye</i>	red plum	<i>mi-furra</i>	fig, <i>Ficus scobina</i>

We also find nouns referring to certain human lifestages, or conditions which co-occur with both the 'male' and 'female' noun class prefixes, e.g.

<i>wur-nugumang</i>	female orphan	<i>wur-mulurru</i>	female cripple
<i>wa-nugumang</i>	male orphan	<i>wa-mulurru</i>	male cripple

Throughout the dictionary you'll find that we have included information about these kinds of derivations. If for example, you look up *mulurru* 'cripple', it will include reference to 'Derivations: *wamulurru*, *wurmulurru*'. For some of the most common derivations, we have also included the prefixed form as a headword. So, sticking with *mulurru* as our example, the dictionary also includes under 'w' listings for both *wamulurru* and *wurmulurru*.

Noun class is a fascinating aspect of Ngan'gi, and raises many interesting questions — such as: 'What do freshwater crocodiles and red plums have in common?'. If you'd like to know more there is a detailed linguistic treatment of Ngan'gi noun class in Reid (1997).

Ngan'gi culture

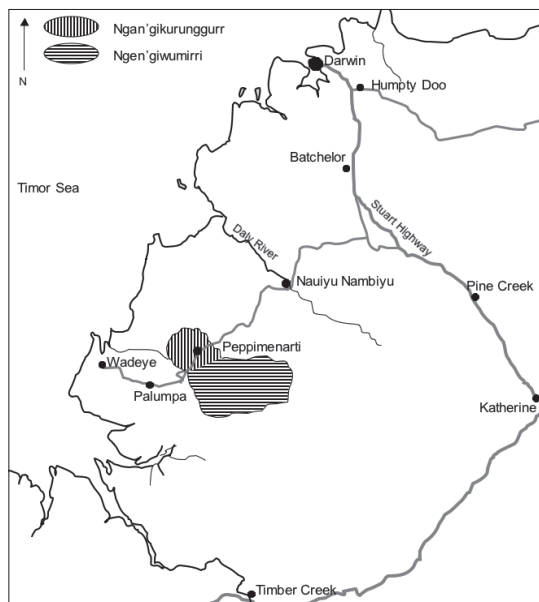
Country

The land to which the Ngen'giwumirri and Ngen'gikurunggurr belong is wonderfully diverse. The eastern and northern Ngen'giwumirri estates of *rak-Merren* and *rak-Lafuganying* are situated in the Wingate mountains, and are characterised by deep lush gorges between arid sandstone mesas. Running westwards from the Wingates through the Ngen'giwumirri estates of *rak-Nudik*, *rak-Tyingirim*, *rak-Nganambala*, *rak-Malfiyin* and *rak-Papangala*, is a sandstone escarpment, up to a hundred metres in height, that splits the country into two distinct geographical zones. The top of the escarpment *ninymunggurr*, descending gradually southwards towards the Fitzmaurice river, is dry and rocky, mostly spinifex and sparse trees stunted by lack of water. The top of the escarpment is not suitable to sustain permanent habitation, but was frequently used for east-west travel, particularly during the wet season when the low black soil plains were difficult to cross. The lip of the cliff wall is well watered, dotted with permanent springs, each surrounded by small rings of thick vegetation, and the spring water cascades down the cliff in spectacular waterfalls.

In contrast to the top of the escarpment, the low level country holds its water and supports a rich diversity of flora and fauna. Flowing from pockets of rainforest along the base of the escarpment wall, through open forests of Eucalypts interspersed with pandanus and cycads, the Moyle river and its tributaries gently descend westwards into large flood plains of black clay soil before disappearing into the marshland of the vast *muyil* swamp that stretches from Peppimenarti thirty-five kilometres to the sea.

The seven Ngen'giwumirri estates that are represented by people presently living at Nauiyu and Peppimenarti are roughly strung out in an east-west line, each consisting of both high escarpment and low plain country. The boundary of the easternmost state, *rak-Lafuganying*, runs the whole length of the Fish river, from Kuluy (Collah Spring) northwards to its junction with the Daly river. The northern boundary, between the *rak-Merren* estate and Gamu/Matngela/Marramaninjsji country, roughly follows the Daly-Peppimenarti road (which in turn follows the old Daly-Port Keats walking track). To the east are the Wagiman. The southern neighbours, around the Fitzmaurice river, were the Jaminjung, and on the western side the Marringarr. East to west then, Ngen'giwumirri country extends just over one hundred kilometres, from the Fish river to the *muyil* swamp near Wudipuli.

As can be seen from Map 1, Ngen'gikurunggurr country is smaller, bordered on the southern and eastern sides by Ngen'giwumirri. The northern Ngen'gikurunggurr estates of *rak-Fepiminati* and *rak-NgambuNgambu* respectively abut Marramaninjsji country and the Marrithiyel-speaking *rak-Marri* Dan estate group. The four other Ngen'gikurunggurr estate



Map 1: Ngen'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri country

Disclaimer: This image indicates only the general location of Ngen'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri countries. Boundaries are not intended to be exact. Not intended for native title or land claim purposes.

groups to the south-west of these, *NintyiNintyi*, *Merrepen*, *Nerintyi* and *Ngulfe*, are located lower in the floodplains. During the worst of the wet season, *rak-Nerintyi* and *rak-Ngulfe* people often had to abandon their own estate holdings to the rising floods and camp on the fringes of the *rak-Merrepen* and *rak-Fepiminati* estates.

Family and society

Ngen'giwumirri people, particularly those in the eastern estate of *Lafuganying*, talk of close ties in the past with Wagiman people to the south. Cook (1987:3–4) implies that the Wagiman make the same claim. These ties have effectively been disrupted since the turn of the century, as the Ngen'giwumirri were drawn northwards to the Daly River Crossing and the Wagiman drifted, or were removed southwards to the Pine Creek region. Many older Ngan'gi speakers still claim to either speak or 'hear' the Wagiman language. The area around Kuluy has been claimed (Cook 1987:3) to have been shared between these two groups. Cook (1987:4) also notes that both Wagiman and Ngen'giwumirri people are said to be buried in the cave graves at *Bupa* (Dead Man's Pocket).

The pre-invasion relationships between the Ngen'giwumirri and Ngan'gikurunggurr and their other surrounding neighbours are less readily distinguishable from modern ties, and hence less reconstructable. Genealogical evidence suggests that exogamy with virtually all neighbouring groups was the normal marriage pattern.

The Ngen'giwumirri and Ngan'gikurunggurr additionally have strong cultural and trade ties to the south, particularly along the *Biyawul* ↔ *Bingarawal* trade route through Timber Creek, Kununurra and further south towards Balgo. *Biyawul* and *Bingarawal* are two patrimoieties, sometimes labeled in Aboriginal English as 'Northerners' and 'Southerners', through which ritual trade is mediated. The trade route comes up from Timber Creek to Wadeye, then forks with one branch going northwards to Nadirri and thence towards Belyuen, and the other branch going eastwards through Peppimenarti, to Nauiyu and thence on towards Baranga. Among many other items (ochres, resin/wax, dillybags, pearl shells, armbands, bolts of fabric etc.) bamboo for spear shafts goes southwards, from *Biyawul* to *Bingarawal*, while boomerangs go northwards from *Bingarawal* to *Biyawul*. Still today Ngan'gi speaking men invest considerable time in fulfilling their *Biyawul* ↔ *Bingarawal* trade obligations.

The cultural influence from the south, not only in economic life, but also in the spheres of social organisation and ceremonial and ritual life, has been so strong that Stanner refers to it as "the cultural debt that Daly tribes owe to the south and south-west" (Stanner 1933:385). To some extent the Ngen'giwumirri were a buffer between this southern influence and the other Daly language groups. For example the 'Arandic' subsection system was embraced and adapted by the Ngen'giwumirri, but seems not to have spread further north to the western Daly peoples.

The Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri languages are associated with continuous blocs of land, and so conversely land affiliation is identified by language affiliation. Speakers of Ngan'gi have a primary affiliation to one of these estates through their father.

Table 6.18: Ngan'gi estate names

Ngan'gikurunggurr estates	Ngen'giwumirri estates
rak-Fepiminati	rak-Lafuganying
rak-NgambuNgambu	rak-Merren
rak-Nerintyi	rak-Nudik
rak-Merrepen	rak-Tyin'girim
rak-Ngulfe	rak-Nganambala
rak-NintyiNintyi	rak-Malfiyin
	rak-Papangala

Estate membership is determined patrilineally, and normally Ngan'gi people talk about their father's country as their *dede* 'country'. However, Ngan'gi people enjoy multiple relations to country, particularly to their *nganingetyi* 'mother's country', and to a lesser extent to the country of their mother's mother, and spouse. In some cases these other affiliations become people's primary claims to land.

Land ownership is generally articulated in terms of a collection of totemic sites. All estate members jointly own these sites and therefore all share the same patriclan totems. Stanner (1933:398) suggests that at the time the subsection system was borrowed, the Ngen'giwumirri may have also adopted a new form of matrilineal subsectional totemism, but this appears not to have lasted.

Subsections

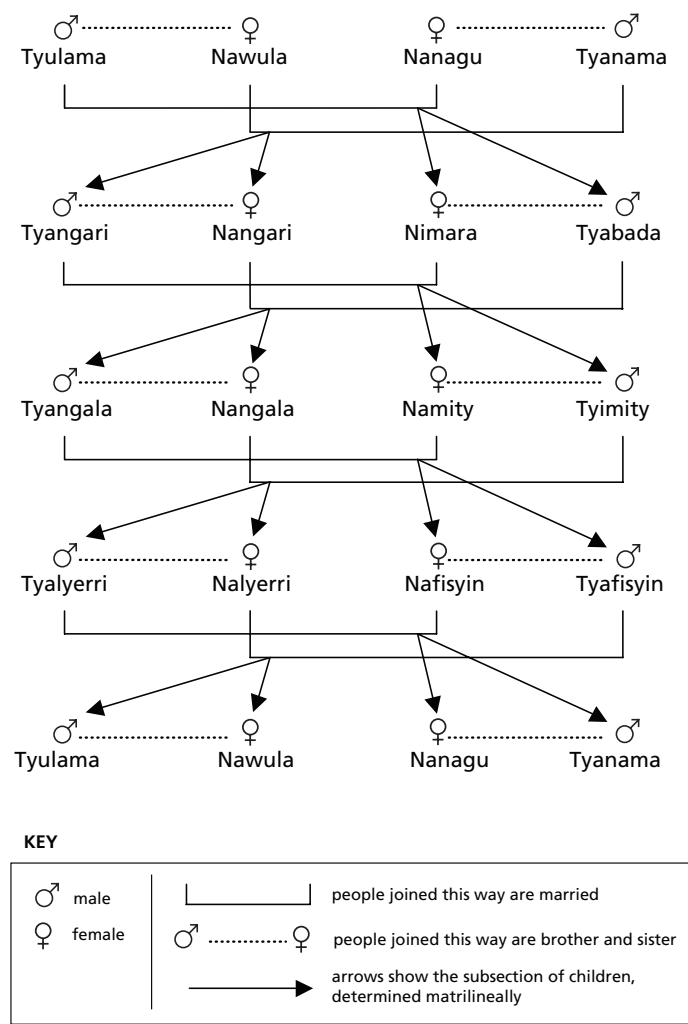
The Ngen'giwumirri were the only Daly group to augment their basically Kariera kinship system with a version of the Arandic subsection system. They refer to this system as *Finy* 'sweat', or as 'Kin' when speaking Kriol (this is an adaptation of English 'skin', not 'kin'). Stanner (1933:401) implies that the Ngen'giwumirri had only recently borrowed it from the south, at the time when he worked with them in 1932. The impression he gives, that it was fashionable but essentially functionless (Stanner 1933:398–400), would appear to still hold true today, except that the fashionableness too has faded a bit. Pressure to reject the system basically stemmed from problems in meshing it with a Kariera kinship system.

"The Nangiomeri are trying to apply, and have most ingeniously done so, to a Kariera type of social organisation, a subsectional system elaborated by a much more complex society probably related to the Aranda type. That is, a systematisation of a kinship system of the Aranda type has spread to them without the system upon which it is based itself having been adopted." (Stanner 1933:398)

The subsection system was re-organised into two parallel cycles of matrilineal descent. Looking at Table 6.19, you can see that *Tyulama* and *Nawula* are brother and sister. *Tyulama* marries *Nanagu*, and their children are *Nimara* and *Tyabada*. *Nawula* marries *Tyanama*, and their children are *Tyangari* and *Nangari*, and so on. The cycle is four generational, whereby a man's father's father and son's son fall into the same subsection. Table 6.19 shows the ideal, or first choice, marriage partners, however a difference of two generations is considered an appropriate second choice option. Thus for example, if there is no suitable *Nanagu* for a *Tyulama*, he may marry a *Namity* instead. The strict matrilineal determination of subsection

means that whether a *Tyulama* marries a *Nanagu* as his first choice, or whether a *Tyangala* marries her as his second choice, their children will be *Nimara* and *Tyabada* regardless. The ingenuity that Stanner referred to was the development of a mechanism to prevent a man marrying his own daughter's daughter, which was a potential development of the choice in subsection (Stanner 1933:398).

Table 6.19: Ngan'gi Finy (Skin) subsection system



These *Finy* names are clearly borrowed, cognate with the Jaminjungan subsection terms widespread throughout the region. The male subsection terms are the only Ngan'gi words beginning with voiced palatal stops. Because this contrast is irrelevant elsewhere, we just write these words with the digraph 'ty' anyway. The *finy* system now only exists among the Ngen'giwumirri speakers in a rather marginal way. While most older people can tell you what their *Finy* subsection is, public reckoning of relationships is mostly carried out in reference to the kinship system, not the *Finy* system. Some people still have *Finy* terms as one of the common names they are generally referred to by.

Kin

As is true throughout Aboriginal Australia, Ngan'gikurunggurr and Ngen'giwumirri people place enormous importance on family and relationships. How one person is related to another person to a large extent determines the kind of verbal interaction and other behaviour that takes place between them. On the one hand you find the kind of relationship where 'acting appropriately' means general avoidance of deliberate face-to-face interaction. This is most evident between a man and his wife's mother, so if a man and his mother-in-law realise they are walking towards each other, it would be normal for them to divert to avoid meeting. If a man announces something in camp intended for his mother-in-law's ears, he'll broadcast it loudly to 'no-one in particular'. This kind of avoidance is also widely found in the Daly region between adult brothers and sisters. So if a brother and two sisters travel in a car, it would be normal for the brother to sit in the front and the sisters in the back, just to avoid close proximity and physical contact between siblings of the opposite sex. At the other extreme, you can witness the kind of relationship where 'acting appropriately' means ostentatious joking and explicit frequent reference to 'risque' topics, as found for example with the *ngan'gi wilewile* ribald speech style.

As you might expect in a culture where relationships assume great social significance, in Ngan'gi you'll find a quite elaborated set of kin term vocabulary, as you can see from Tables 6.20 and 6.21. English-speaking users of this dictionary will notice immediately that there are some very significant differences to kin terms in English. In Ngan'gi you'll find examples where a single term picks out a set of people who would be described by differing terms in English — so for example, Ngan'gi *kala* applies to your mother and also your mother's sisters. This principle of grouping certain kinds of people together as a 'set' is found throughout the Ngan'gi system. So just as your mum and mum's sisters are referred to the same way, so the children of your mum (i.e. your sisters) are referred to by a term that also includes your mum's sister's children (which in English would be 'cousins' not 'sisters'). The reverse is also true, so you'll find Ngan'gi examples where differing terms correspond to a set of people who would be described by a single term in English — so for example, Ngan'gi *angga/tyabuty* and *kawu/afutyu* differentiate between paternal and maternal grandparents. You might also notice that the usage of some kin terms depends on the sex of the speakers — so a man speaking Ngan'gi refers to his sons and daughters by different kinterms to those used by a woman speaker.

Tables 6.20 and 6.21 also capture a further difference to English. Ngan'gi kin terms are based on a 4-generational cycle, such that the terms for 2 generations above the speaker, and 2 generations below the speaker, are the same. Thus your father's father is your *angga*, and so is your son's son.

Table 6.20: Ngan'gi Kin System: from the viewpoint of a female speaker

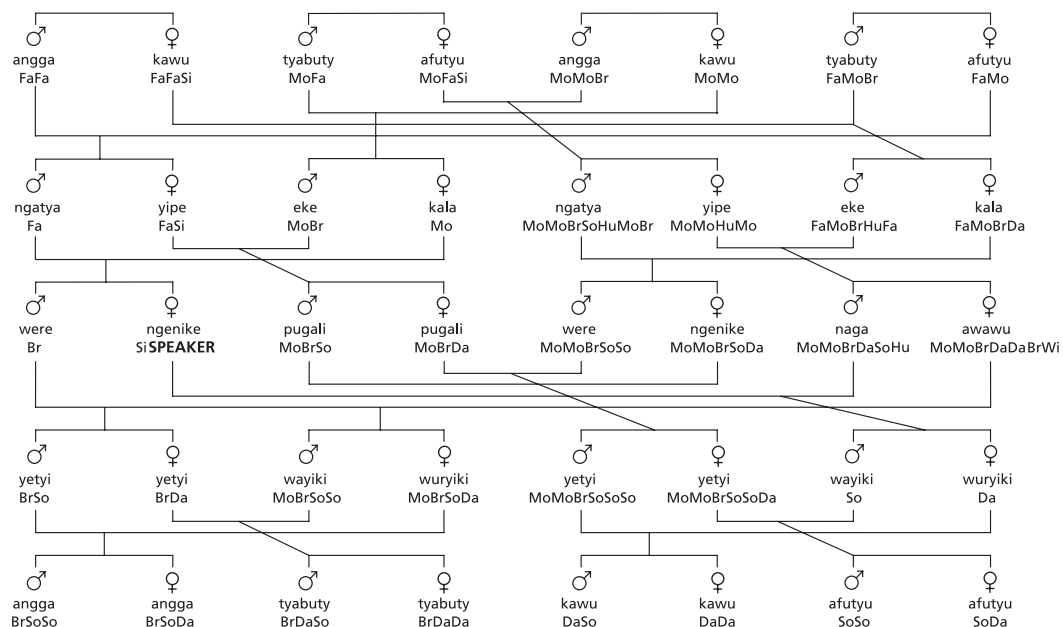
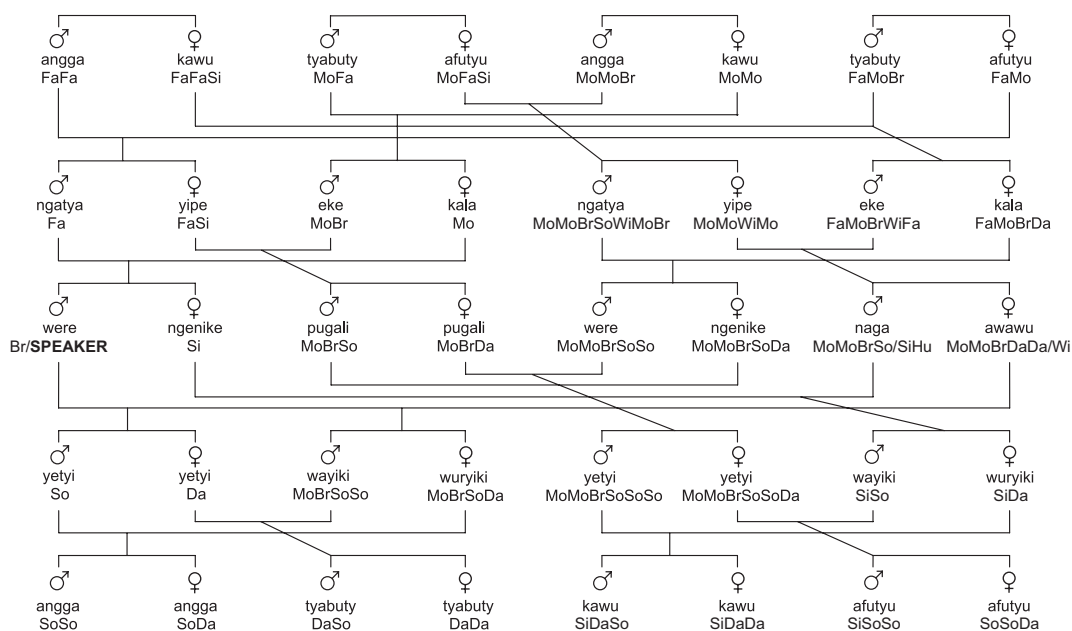


Table 6.21: Ngan'gi Kin System: from the viewpoint of a male speaker



KEY

♂ male ♀ female Mo = mother / Fa = father / Si = sister / Br = brother / Wi = wife / Hu = husband / Da = daughter / So = son

Song and dance

Music plays a central role in the cultural life of Ngen'giwumirri and Ngan'gikurunggurr people. The furtively sung *wudisyu* and *tyarrada* love song styles are now only performed by a few elderly women and men. However all ritual, ceremonial and festive events are still typically accompanied by the performance of the two main song styles, *Wangga* and *Lirrga*. Today both these styles of performance can be heard at public ceremonies such as circumcisions, and ragburnings, and at cultural festivals such as the Darwin Eisteddford. At various times during the 1980s and 1990s in the Nauiyu and Peppimenarti community primary schools boys have received some training in *Wangga* and *Lirrga* didjeridu playing and dance, and girls have received some training in women's *Walamarra* dance style.

The *Wangga* and *Lirrga* song styles do not belong uniquely to Ngan'gi speakers. Speakers of Ngen'giwumirri, Marringarr and Wagiman inherit the *Lirrga* song style, while speakers of the other Marri languages and Ngan'gikurunggurr inherit the *Wangga* song style. Song styles are inherited through patrilineal descent lines and all estate groups speaking the same language variety share the same style. While song style inheritance can be determined by language affiliation, the inheritance of different styles by the Ngen'giwumirri and Ngan'gikurunggurr shows that higher linguistic subgrouping is not a relevant factor.

Wangga and *Lirrga* are performed by a *ngalinangga* 'singing man' who also plays the clapsticks. A singer is typically accompanied by a 'bamboo man' who plays the didjeridu, and sometimes supported by other singers and clappers. Both *Wangga* and *Lirrga* are typically danced to, with distinctive dance styles for men and women.

Singing men have a repertoire of songs (often about 10–20). They build this repertoire in three ways. Firstly, they are taught songs by singers outside their own estate and given the right to sing them in the absence of their original owner. Songs acquired in this way are usually withdrawn from a singer's repertoire for a year or two upon the death of the original owner. Secondly, they inherit songs from their fathers. These are not subject to withdrawal on the father's death, so a singer's repertoire can be seen to be the property of a patriclan, that is added to over successive generations. Thirdly, singers acquire their own songs. The creative source to which these songs are attributed varies considerably, some singers just make them up themselves, others receive them in dreams from *walhakanda* (or *menimemerrri*), the ancestral dead of their country.

Wangga and *Lirrga* represent the main ways that living Ngan'gi speakers interact with the dead, through song learning and performance, and through carrying out ceremony. The main context for *Wangga* and *Lirrga* performance is in mortuary ceremonies held for the recently deceased. The worlds of living people and of the ancestral dead are coexisting reciprocal worlds that are connected in rich ways. When a Ngan'gi speaker dies, after necessary ceremonies they become one of the ancestral dead and return to their conception site. This journey, from life to death, is facilitated by the performance of songs. The songs themselves are provided to living songmen by the dead, and living songmen sing these songs on behalf of the dead. This kind of reciprocity of song production and performance maintains the continuity of life. The living arise from conception sites in their country, and the dead return to those sites, and *Wangga* and *Lirrga* performance are key to the maintenance of this existential cycle.

The words of *Wangga* and *Lirrga* songs are real words, as opposed to some song styles which involve nonsense words, such as in some of the songs of the more eastern Baranga type of *Wongga*. Some made-up songs explore mundane themes (a trip away), others are humorous (the discovery of knee marks in the grass where people have been copulating), and some full of yearning (for country or distant family). Amongst the songs received in dreams, perhaps the most common themes are the *walhakanda* themselves. These songs are rich in ethereal

fleeting imagery that evoke the liminal spaces in-between the worlds of the living and the dead: people dreaming, the glitter of sunlight on the sea, mist and cloud, birds wheeling and screeching in the air, people or things glimpsed rather than seen plainly, and references to the ebbing and waning of the tide, etc.

Wangga and *Lirrga* songs tend to be quite short, and highly evocative, as demonstrated in this *Lirrga* song of the Ngen'giwumirri singing man Long Harry Barney.

Long Harry Barney's *Lirrga* song 'Lafulafu'

Dede Lafuganying

My country Lafuganying,

wibem wayimadi

it's lying empty.

Dede Lafuganying

My country Lafuganying,

wibem wayimadi

it's lying empty.

Gagu asyinme

Just white cockatoos,

dingim dirrgatit yirrimbin

feeding on the riverbank.

In addition to the language group affiliations noted above, performers articulate the differences between *Wangga* and *Lirrga* in terms of minor structural phenomena; for instance *Wangga* singers signal the end of a song to the bamboo-man with three small taps of the sticks, but *Lirrga* singers do this by singing 'ny ny ny'.

It is likely that the *Wangga* and *Lirrga* styles as they are known today arose during an intensive period of social reorganisation and adjustment, during the period in which Catholic missions were established, firstly at Wadeye (Port Keats Mission), and later at Nauiyu (Daly River Mission). During the 1950s and 1960s repertoires of *Wangga* and *Lirrga* songs, together with a third genre *Dhanba* at Wadeye, were innovated and performed as part of a system of reciprocal obligation between groups of people renegotiating social contracts and access to land and mission-based resources. At that time *Wangga* and *Lirrga* played a crucial role in cementing stable social relationships between different groups in the Daly region, and a strong sense of reciprocal obligation, of each group performing these song genres for others, remains an important concept in ceremonial planning and organisation today.

One example of the social contracts made and maintained through the performance of *Wangga* and *Lirrga*, is to be seen in the context of circumcision ceremonies. In addition to songstyle affiliations claimed through one's patriline, all males who have been through the circumcision stage of initiation have an affiliation with the songstyle that was performed at the moment that they were cut. This affiliation is expressed in such terms as "I was cut *Lirrga*-way, so even though I'm a *Wangga* man (by patrilineal affiliation), if I was visiting on the Wagiman side (who are *Lirrga* by patrilineal affiliation) then they'd know me over there". This kind of affiliation is also expressed in the use of songstyle terms as names for men. Any man can be indirectly referred to, or directly addressed, by the songstyle associated in this manner with his circumcision. Calling to someone in this way serves to remind them of the bond forged between the initiate and the inheritors of that style, and its attendant responsibilities. As such, it is the favoured way of addressing a young man who was cut in the style inherited by the caller.

If you are interested in learning more about *Wangga* song, see Marett (2006) which combines detailed description of the musical features of this song style with analysis of the social meanings and functions constructed and conveyed through *Wangga* performance.

Sample Ngen'giwumirri story

Fannie Bay nimbi diny fel

Tyimirri, mipurr wunggume Fannie Bay nimbi diny fel, yeniny pap perrik exercise yard nide. Yedi lali tye, yerrnyin dinyirri perrik. 'Ep' meny, 'ngana fel'fil'. Dagum fel'fil nyinnimbi diny fel wakay! Peyendi wamumu wunnine fifili tye werrminy tip. Wuddum miwul court nide. Judge nyin dam tyerrpu 'Ityi yiminy pefi yiriny fel?', menyne. 'Tyepe nganam fel'fil ngiriny fel perrik nyinnin'. 'Minbe wurru gintyi fel' menyne. 'Nginifiny ngumumbi!'. 'Ngudinyi miwul pe wunendi Fannie Bay, yangirr du pe dede nyin ngani kide yiriny fel'. Warrgantyi tye Fannie Bay exercise yard nide. 'Kide pefi yiriny fel?', wirrminyne. 'Kinyi pefi'. 'Ityi yumu gumu?', wirrminyne. Dagum fel'fil, diny fel madiyeninggi nyin wakay! Mumba tyamennapa darany filirr! Minbe nyine tye wanna garri pat!

Escape from Fanny Bay Gaol

Well, this Aboriginal man once escaped from Fannie Bay Gaol, by climbing the fence in the exercise yard. He'd been wandering around, sizing up that fence. 'Maybe' he thought 'I could run it'. He raced up, and just jumped right out of there! The police searched around that place for him, and re-arrested him. They brought him back to the court. The judge questioned him 'So how did you escape?' he said. 'Oh I just ran up and jumped the fence'. 'You couldn't possibly have jumped it!' he said. 'I'm telling you the truth!'. 'Well I'm taking you back to Fannie Bay Gaol, and you can show us there just how you escaped!'. So they took him back to the exercise yard at Fannie Bay Gaol. 'Where'd you jump out?' they asked him. 'Over here'. 'Show us what you did' they told him. So he ran up and jumped straight over to the other side again! And (as they'd neglected to post a guard on the outside) he vanished! They never caught up with him!

Story told by Patrick Tyabada. Recorded and translated by Nick Reid at Peppimenarti in September 1988. Edited as a written story by Nick Reid in April 2008. Original recording archived at AIATSIS (Tape 10 REID 1988). You can find a glossed version of the original unedited text below.

Fannie Bay nimbi diny fel Escape from Fanny Bay Gaol

tyimirri, mipurr wunggume Fannie Bay nimbi diny fel,
well man one from 3sgSSit jump

Well, this certain bloke escaped from Fannie Bay Gaol.

yeniny pap perrik exercise yard nide,
3sgSGo climb fence in
 by climbing the fence in the exercise yard!

yedi lali tye, yerr nyin dinyirri perrik, ep, meny, ngana fel'fil,
3sgSGo around Past Thing that 3sgSSee fence maybe 3sgSSay 1sgSFeet jump
 He'd been wandering around, sizing up that fence, thinking 'maybe I could run it'.

dagum felfil nyin nimbi diny fel wakay,
3sgSFeet jump that from 3sgSSit jump finished
 He raced up, and just jumped right out of there!
 peyendi wamumu wunnine fifili tye werrminy tip,
inplace-same police 3plSSlash3sgMG search Past 3plHands grab
 The police searched around that place for him, and re-arrested him,

wuddum miwul court nide, judge nyin menyne,
3plSMove return in that 3sgSSay3sgMG
 and brought him back to the court. He said to the judge...

ba . . . dam tyerrpu judge ninggi,
oops! 3sgPoke mouthask AGENT
 Oops . . . (I mean it was) the judge (who) asked him,

ityi yiminy pefi yiriny fel, menyne,
what 2sgSDo thatway 2sgSSit bounce 3sgSSay3sgMG
 ‘How did you escape?’.

tyepe nganam felfil ngiriny fel perrik nyinnin,
just 1sgSFeet bounce 1sgSit jump fence that
 ‘I just ran up and jumped the fence’.

minbe wurru gintyi fel, menyne, nginifiny ngumumbi,
Neg UNSATIS 3sgSSit jump 3sgSSay3sgMG true 1sgSSay2sgG
 ‘You couldn’t possibly have jumped it!’, he told him. ‘I’m telling you the truth’.

ngudinyi miwul pe wunendi Fannie Bay,
1sgSMove2sgO return Fut there-same
 ‘Well I’m taking you back to the same spot at Fannie Bay Gaol,

yangirr du pe dede nyin nganikide yiriny fel,
2sgSPoke1plexO show Fut place that kind-how 2sgSSit jump
 and you can show us there just how you escaped!’.

warrgantyi tye Fannie Bay exercise yard nide, kide pefi yiriny fel,
2plSTake Past in where thatway 2sgSSit jump
 So they took him back to the exercise yard at Fannie bay Gaol. ‘Where’d you jump over?’,

wirrminyne, kinyi pefi, ityi yumu gumu, wirrminyne,
3plSSay3sgMG here thatway what 2sgSDo try 3plSay3sgMG
 they asked him. ‘Over here’. ‘Show us what you did?’, they told him.

dagum felfil, diny fel madiyeninggi nyin wakay,
3sgSFeet jump 3sgSSit jump otherside that finished
 So he ran up and jumped straight over to the other side again,

mumba tyamennapa darany filirr,
track just-like-that 3sgSPokeSelf disappear
 and (as they'd neglected to post a guard on the outside) he just disappeared.

Minbe nyine tye wanna garripat,
Neg then Past 3plSFeet legcatch
 They never caught up with him!

Published and unpublished works on Ngan'gi language

- Alpher, Barry and Karen Courtenay. nd. unpublished fieldnotes. Alpher and Courtenay collected some Ngan'gikurunggurr data whilst working at the School of Australian Linguistics (now part of Batchelor College) at some time in the late 1970s. A list of words, with some analysis of verbal morphology, held in Batchelor College Library.
- Callan, William. nd. A grammar of Ngankikurunguru. ms. AIATSIS, Canberra. William Callan may have been a teacher at the Daly River School, and may have had some connection with the NT Arts and Heritage Museum. This manuscript contains no date, but quotes Tryon, so it was probably written in the early 1970's. Length 44 pages, includes some vocabulary and partial finite verb paradigm tables.
- Capell, Arthur. Ms unpublished fieldnotes. Capell collected some undated fieldnotes on what is probably Ngen'gimerri, but may be Ngen'giwumirri. These have never been published and because of delays in the organisation of Capell's literary estate, we have not been able to see these materials yet.
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- Green, I. 2003. The Genetic Status of Murrinh-patha. In Evans, N. ed *The Non-Pama-Nyungan Languages of Northern Australia: comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region*. Studies in Language Change, 552. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.
- Green, I. and N.J. Reid. 2005. Murrinh-Patha and the Daly Languages. In *Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, Vol 2. Philipp Strazny ed. New York: Fitzroy Dearborn. (14 pages).
- Hoddinott, W. and F. Kofod. 1988. *The Ngankikurungkurr Language (Daly River Area, Northern Territory)*. Series D, No. 77, Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. This is the largest published description of Ngan'gi.
- Laves, Gerhardt. 1931. ms 2189. Unpublished fieldnotes on Ngan'gimerri. AIATSIS Library, Canberra. Laves was the first linguist to work on Ngan'gityemerri. In 1931 he collected some 200 pages of vocabulary, grammatical notes and (largely untranscribed) texts, in Ngan'gimerri, the speech variety of the now extinct rak-Merren patri-line. Laves returned to the USA later that year, and appears not to have published anything from his Australian data. His works, including detailed studies of Matngela, Karriyarri, Kumbaingir and Nyungar, were acquired by AIATSIS in 1986. Laves work is particularly interesting, both for the quality of the analysis, and the diachronic evidence it provides for changes within the Ngan'gi verb structure (see Reid 2003 for details).
- Reid, N.J. 1981. *The Basic Morphology of Ngan'gikurunggurr*. Unpublished Honours thesis. Australian National University: Canberra.
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- Reid, N.J. 2002a. Sit right down the back: serialized posture verbs in Ngan'gityemerri and other Northern Australian languages. In Newman, J. ed. *Sitting, Lying and Standing: posture verbs in typological perspective*. John Benjamins: Amsterdam.
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Other relevant sources

- Marett, Alan. 2006. *Songs, Dreamings, and Ghosts: The Wangga of Northern Australia*. Middletown: Wesleyan University Press.

Abbreviations used in glossing Ngan'gi words

Example glossing uses the following conventions:

- 1 first person
- 2 second person
- 3 third person

- sg singular
- dl dual (two people)
- tr trial (three people)
- pl plural

- inc inclusive (includes addressee: as in *1plincS* 'first person plural inclusive subject')
- ex exclusive (excludes addressee: as in *1plexO* 'first person plural exclusive object')

- S subject (as in *1sgS* 'first person singular subject')
- O object (as in *1sgO* 'first person singular object')
- G goal (as in *2sgG* 'second person singular goal')
- F female (as in *3sgFG* 'third person singular female goal')
- M male (as in *3sgMG* 'third person singular male goal')

- Fut future tense
- Past past tense

- AGENT agent (person who performs the action)
- INSTR instrumental (using something to perform an action)
- PURP purposive (the reason or purpose for carrying out an action)
- UNSATIS unsatisfactory, not good enough
- WARN warning

- Anim animal/meat noun class prefix
- Veg plant/vegetable noun class prefix
- Thing tree/thing noun class prefix

- Neg negator 'no', 'not'



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