

Nunggubuyu dictionary

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Abbreviations

Adv	Adverb
Benef	Benefactive (with indirect object)
Caus	Causative
Comit	Comitative ('with')
cpd.	compound
Du	Dual
Etym	Etymology
Fact	Factitive ('to make X' where X is a NAdj stem)
Inch	Inch ('to be/become X' where X is a NAdj stem)
NAdj	Adjectival noun
Nc	Common Noun
Nk	Kin noun
Pl	Plural
Pref	Prefix
Recip	Reciprocal
Refl	Reflexive
Sg	Singular
Suff	Suffix
Syn	Synonym
VIntr	Intransitive Verb
VTr	Transitive Verb

Note: For noun-class labels and labels for inflectional classes of verbs, see forthcoming Grammar.

Introduction

1. GENERAL

This is the second volume in a projected three-part study of the Nunggubuyu language, spoken by a few hundred Aboriginals in Numbulwar Mission and nearby settlements in the southeastern part of the Arnhem Land Reserve in the Northern Territory of Australia. Some general information on the Nunggubuyu is given in appendices here, and in the introduction to the already published volume, Nunggubuyu Myths and Ethnographic Texts. A substantial grammar will complete the trilogy, though a later study of song 'language' is also contemplated (but not promised).

This is not the first Nunggubuyu dictionary, and perhaps it will not be the last. The Rev. Earl Hughes, who was for many years actively involved in studying the language, produced a Nunggubuyu-English Dictionary in two fascicles for Oceania Linguistic Monographs (Sydney), 1971, as his major contribution on the language. It contains a great deal of lexical material, and with due consideration to Hughes' lack of professional linguistic qualifications it is rather good on transcriptions and glosses. It has been of great value for me in preparing the present volume, and there are probably several dozen items which appear here which I would not have come across without it.

Nevertheless, a new dictionary is clearly needed, for several reasons. First, a considerable amount of new lexical material was uncovered during my fieldwork. Second, there are some transcriptional problems in Hughes' dictionary. One general problem is that Hughes recognised vowel-length distinctions only for a vs. a: (his a vs. aa), and his transcriptions of length for this vowel differ significantly from mine; in addition, I recognise length distinctions for i/i: and u/u: in addition to a/a:. More significantly, I use a rather different analysis of stem-initial segments, which makes it difficult for readers to find Hughes' entries for stems which show up in my text collection. Specifically, stem-initial vowels are generally not recognised by Hughes, with the result that stems which I write as =a:ru-, =agi-, etc. show up as "rru" and "gi."

These reasons seem to me to add up to considerable justification for publishing a new dictionary.

This is an 'ethnographic' dictionary, just as any decent dictionary of a living Aboriginal language must be. A large percentage of the lexical entries involve unmistakably 'cultural' vocabulary, if indeed any vocabulary at all can be considered 'noncultural'. Because the lexical semantics of Nunggubuyu is so unlike that of English, it would ideally require several paragraphs of commentary to adequately describe the meaning and usage of each stem. Neither my own competence nor the publisher's printing budget are adequate to this task, but an effort has been made to make this dictionary as ethnographically revealing as possible within these limitations.

The organisation of the volume is therefore based on two major decisions. The first is to arrange the English-Nunggubuyu section of the dictionary in part in thesaurus-type format, so that readers can get some idea of how lexical domains involving numerous individual stems are organised. (Similarly, the individual stem entries in the main part frequently contain direct cross-references to other stems with similar or associated meanings.) Secondly, the stem entries contain a great number of cross-references to specific passages in the published text collection, so that serious students can see how these stems are used in context (the published texts are primarily myths and ethnographic texts, along with a few anecdotal and historical ones). Unfortunately, a certain percentage of the stems are not represented in the text collection, or have only one or two attestations which are not sufficient to clarify their range of meanings. However, many of the stems are multiply attested, and by listing the relevant passages here we can, in effect, provide considerable potential information about them to readers even though the dictionary gloss by itself might be perfunctory. I have also been very much concerned with the matter of the author's accountability to readers; by putting emphasis on textual cross-references, I give readers the opportunity to test, and perhaps go beyond, my glosses for those stems which occur repeatedly, and I implicitly warn readers that glosses which are not supported by textual examples are perhaps less authoritative than those for multiply attested items. (Some of the stems which are listed with no textual example are items which I initially obtained from Hughes' dictionary and then checked with one or two speakers; the glosses given here are based on these speakers' statements about the items, usually without full contextualization, and in some cases I may have been too predisposed to accept Hughes' gloss as basically correct.)

The present dictionary does not include stems which occur only as song epithets. I have recorded several hundred such stems in my song texts, but do not feel that this is the place to publish them. A great many are multisyllabic but unanalysable stems with the same denotation as an ordinary-language word presented here, and publishing them here would not materially contribute to an understanding of Nunggubuyu semantic structure. I hope, however, to publish the song texts at some future time along with an essay on the song 'language'.

With this exception, it is my hope that this dictionary is sufficient to characterise the structure of Nunggubuyu lexicon with sufficient precision and completeness to permit meaningful comparative

studies, particularly with other Australian languages. I would also expect that future fieldworkers working with Nunggubuyu people, including anthropologists, would be able to find basic materials here for the initial study of the semantic domains which interest them, though an intensive study of almost any single domain would have to go considerably beyond what is here offered.

I would also like to express the hope that more effort might be put into producing dictionaries of Australian languages than has been the case to date. Although many fieldworkers (including Bible translators and literacy personnel) have extensive lexical files, the number of adequate published dictionaries is scandalously low. Aside from the large Pintupi dictionary by the Hansens, I do not know of a single published dictionary which makes any pretensions of being comprehensive. In particular, the 'academic' linguists have essentially contented themselves with long grammatical studies, squeezing out 'theoretical' conclusions of various sorts, and have as yet published few or no texts and no adequate dictionaries. I suspect that the next generation of linguists, not to mention the Aboriginals themselves, will judge their predecessors harshly for this behaviour, which not only renders meaningless the linguists' professions of providing support for Aboriginals but is also self-defeating even for purposes of theoretical analysis. One of the great challenges in analysing the grammatical systems of these languages and comparing them to better-known languages is in identifying the division of labour between lexicon and morphosyntax. I deal with some of these issues in appendices here and expect to return to the issue in the forthcoming grammar.

2. ORTHOGRAPHY

The orthographic system used here has previously been utilised in the published text collection, so an elaborate justification will not be necessary here. The letter h is used solely as a diacritic indicating interdental laminal articulation in lh, nh, dh. Underlining of n d l indicates retroflexion. The two rhotics are glide (approximant) r and tap r. Velar nasal is n^g, palatoalveolar laminal nasal is n^y. Palatoalveolar laminal stop is j. Semivowels are y and w. The sequence ng is a cluster of n followed by g, ly is l followed by y, and so forth.

Basic vowels are a, i, u and their long counterparts a:, i:, u:. The sequence aa is a cluster of two vowels (with two syllabic peaks), though this sequence is sometimes contracted to a long a:.

In addition to the regular phonemes, a few morphophonemic symbols are used in citation forms of stems and affixes. The symbol N is used for an unspecified nasal archiphoneme which is realised on the surface as a nasal homorganic to a following consonant (unless it is zeroed). It is alphabetised like n. The symbol G is likewise employed for an unspecified stop (I have used D in some earlier publications) which has no direct surface realisation but which has a hardening effect (like g and other stops) on following consonants. Both N and G occur in this transcriptional system exclusively in morpheme-final position. G is alphabetised like g.

Morpheme-initially, a distinction is made in citation forms

between w_1 and w_2 . The principal difference is that, in hardening environments, w_1 becomes g while w_2 becomes b. In addition, w_1 is more likely than w_2 to disappear word-initially before a or medially when surrounded by a-vowels, and is more likely to become y in the environment i_a. The difference between w_1 and w_2 is not considered in alphabetisation. In some cases a stem is given in citation forms with the initial semivowel specified as w without diacritics, either because the w cannot occur for some reason in hardening environments or because of inadequate data.

The alphabetical order adopted here is based on that of English, with interdentals preceding orthographically simple consonants and retroflexed consonants following, and with n^g and n^y following n. The order is therefore:

b dh d ḍ g j lh l ḷ m nh n n̄ n^g n^y r r̄ w y

All stems are treated as though beginning in a consonant for purposes of alphabetisation. Stems beginning in a or a: are alphabetised as though beginning in wa(:), those in i as though beginning in yi, those in u as though beginning in wu. This is because extensive morphophonemic alternations between initial a(:) and wa(:), and so forth, would make finding entries difficult if the vowel-initial stems were listed separately from the others. See below for further discussion.

In citation forms, the = boundary is used before verb stems. (In complete word transcriptions, = is also used before NAdj (adjectival) stems when functioning as predicates with intransitive verbal prefixes.) The - boundary is used for other morpheme breaks, but nouns are usually shown without these boundaries in citation forms if they can occur without affixes (as is usually the case).

3. STEM CLASSES

In each entry in the Nunggubuyu-English section, the stem is followed by an abbreviation like NcAna or VIntrA2 giving information about the word class and inflectional type of the stem.

For verbs, this abbreviation begins with VIntr (intransitive) or VTr (transitive), indicating verbal voice. This specifies whether the pronominal prefix on the verb marks merely one participant (intransitive subject) or two (transitive subject and object). Some formally intransitive verbs in this sense, like the compound $-w_1al(a)=n^gu-$ 'to drink', can occur in clauses with an additional NP designating the notional direct object (here, some liquid), so the labels VIntr and VTr do not necessarily indicate clause-level case frames.

The label VIntr or VTr is followed by an inflectional-class marker such as I1 or A3. The paradigms of the many inflectional classes cannot be given here but will be given, of course, in the grammar. For a handful of irregular verbs no class marker is shown.

A certain number of morphologically inert elements are marked as Particle or Interjection. The label Rf, for 'root form', is used with certain interjection-like elements with verb-like sense, often used as abbreviations for a full verb form or as an adjunct thereto. Some derivational affixes, including stems used only as compound initials, are labeled Pref (prefix) or Suff (suffix).

However, the majority of stems other than verbs are nouns of one type or another. The abbreviations in the lexical entries make the following primary distinctions: Nk (kin noun), Nc (common or ordinary noun), Nc/Pref (stem used as common noun or as compound initial), NcAna(Adv) (noun formally of Ana noun class, but used chiefly as adverb), and NAdj (adjectival noun).

If the symbol Nc/Pref is used on the top line of the entry, immediately after the citation form of the stem, this means that the stem is not used in that form as a full noun stem. It can be used as a compound initial (hence Pref), but if it is to be used as an ordinary independent noun (Nc) it must undergo a derivational extension in which a special set of derivational noun-class prefixes, NC_{der}-, is used. The combination of a Nc/Pref root plus a NC_{der}- prefix generates a full-fledged surface noun stem which can then take inflectional affixes (including the outer, or inflectional, noun-class prefixes) just like other nouns. The NC_{der}- prefixes are:

noun class	NC _{der} - prefix
Na and MSg	niG-
N^g ara and FSg	n^g ariG-
Ana	uG-
Mana	maG-
Wara and Pl	uG- (same as Ana)

Thus, the stem $-jan^g-$ Nc/Pref 'root' can be used without change as a compound initial, say with a following verb stem. As an independent noun, however, it must undergo this derivational process. Typically, it acquires a NC_{der}- prefix agreeing in class with the noun which designates the tree or other plant as a whole; if we are talking about the root of the kurrajong tree, yarawug (Mana class), we get /maG-jan^g/, surface ma-n^gu-jan^g after phonological rules. For some Nc/Pref stems there is a convention that a particular noun class is optionally generalisable (usually Ana or Mana, depending on the stem), with whole-part noun-class concord then only optional, and in this case the dictionary entry should indicate which is the unmarked surface form.

NAdj stems likewise have no inherent noun class as such, but acquire a surface noun class in given contexts by being related to a particular noun or real-world referent. However, the principal formal difference used here in identifying NAdj stems (as opposed to others) is not this, but the ability of NAdj stems to occur as clause-predicates with intransitive-subject prefixes. Nouns which, like nuga 'stone', do not occur in such forms, are labeled Nc, while those like yiwan^ggu 'old (man)' which do are labeled NAdj. Most specifically human nouns (other than kin terms), such as those translatable 'boy', 'woman', 'boss', and the like, are NAdj stems, while nouns such as flora-fauna terms and implement terms are Nc.

Some Nc stems are listed as NcAna(Adv), which means that they are generally used as adverbs of various kinds (though 'adverb' is not a well-defined Nunggubuyu word class). Formally, they belong to the Ana class, and occasionally take one of the respective noun-class prefix forms, but most often they occur in non-nuclear syntactic position (hence without verbal concord) and without affixes. They

can be thought of as a kind of defective noun, typically used like particles but with residual nominal status. The best way to test whether a given element is a true particle (uninflectable) or a NcAna(Adv) is to use it in a negative clause, which makes noun-class prefixation obligatory; if the prefix ana- appears it is NcAna(Adv), otherwise it is a particle.

Nouns other than those already discussed are normally assigned the abbreviation NcNa, NcN^gara, NcAnaWu, NcAnaØ, NcMana or NcWara immediately after the citation form at the beginning of the lexical entry. This indicates the inherent noun class (Na, etc.) characteristic of the noun when used as an independent stem. NcAnaWu and NcAnaØ represent two subclasses of the NcAna class, distinguishable only by verbal concord of objects. Thus n^gawu=na-ni 'I saw it (AnaWu)' but n^ga=na-ni 'I saw it (AnaØ)'. The NcAna(Adv) stems discussed above cannot usually be specifically identified as to subclass, since these stems are not found in direct object function except in highly contrived contexts, but they are undoubtedly best assumed to be in the NcAnaWu subclass (which is characteristic of nouns denoting locations, times, etc., including place names).

Some nouns listed as NcAnaØ, NcMana or whatever also have derivatives with NC_{der}- prefixes and/or can be used as compound initials. This information is given later on in the lexical entry, but no special cover symbol for such nouns, as opposed to nouns which cannot occur in such contexts, is provided.

4. THE STRUCTURE OF LEXICAL ENTRIES

In the Nunggubuyu-English section, each entry begins with a citation form of the stem. This is normally directly followed by an abbreviation indicating word-class and inflectional class, as just outlined. If the entry has to be broken up into two or more distinct parts, involving distinct syntactic or morphological classes, the abbreviation (e.g., NcAnaWu) is given at the beginning of a numbered subsection of the entry (see the entry of w₂un^ga:ri, for example). Glosses are given, followed if possible by numerical sequences like 6.3.1 or 66.1.4. These indicate specific textual examples of the stem in my volume of Nunggubuyu texts. 6.3.1 means Text 6, section 3, line 1. Readers seriously interested in semantics, interested in studying case frames of verbs, or the like should take the trouble to examine these textual passages. If an item occurs repeatedly in a given text I just indicate the text number ('Text 65') instead of giving a list of several specific lines therein. The abbreviation '6.3.lrdp' provides the further information that the example in 6.3.1 is a reduplication (chiefly for verbs), while '6.3.lpred' would mean that the example in 6.3.1 is a predicative form (for a NAdj stem). '6.3.lff.' means, of course, that examples occur in 6.3.1 and following lines.

Additional remarks concerning particular entries are of several types. Lists of semantically associated vocabulary items usually begin with 'Cf.'. Lists of synonyms or near-synonyms (using these terms somewhat loosely) are usually prefaced by 'Syn:'. A few entries have etymological discussions, mainly in the fashion of internal reconstruction (I avoid, in general, listing cognates else-

where), and these commentaries begin with 'Etym:'.

Warnings are occasionally given not to confuse one stem with a phonologically similar or identical one. In the case of verbs whose citation forms are identical, I indicate the presence of the other stems by a postposed numerical superscription. Thus, when a reader looking for a stem which occurs in a textual example as =lha- finds an entry beginning with =lha¹, he or she is thereby warned that there is at least one other verbal entry to follow with the same citation form (except for a different number). Another warning is '(uncommon)', meaning that the item is significantly less common in my data than a (near-)synonym or than the English gloss suggests; in the former case the synonym is marked '(common)'.

Compounds are shown listed separately under the stem considered to be the nuclear element in the compound. These compounds are indented only three spaces from the left margin. Commonly the compound has the same word- and morphological class as the uncompounded stem, and therefore abbreviations like NcAnaWu and VTrA2 are normally omitted unless they differ from that applied to the uncompounded stem. Where only transitivity is different in the compound, this may be indicated by adding '(Intr !)' or '(Tr !)' after the citation form of the compound, with the ! used for emphasis. Compounds are usually given only once, in the entry of the nuclear stem; the entry of the nonnuclear stem does not present the compound in full but does have a line reading something like 'As cpd. initial: see =w₂alga-, =w₂agiwa-', which means that the compound is presented in the entries of the stems listed.

A rough distinction between compounds and routine derivatives is made here, though not rigorously justified by the grammar. For verbs, the main prefixal derivatives are Comitative (Comit) -an^yji-, Benefactive (Benef) -aG- or -wa:G-, several Multiple (Mult) morphemes including -w₁ara- and -n^garaG-/-n^garan-, and -an^gara- 'together'. These do not change transitivity or inflectional class, except that Benef. verbs are inflected transitively with the object marker representing the indirect object. Suffixal derivatives are Causative (Caus) -jga- or -jgi-, Reflexive (Refl) -i-, and Reciprocal (Recip) -n^yji-. These change transitivity in the usual way, and produce verbs which take the following morphological classes (which do not have to be explicitly labeled at each occurrence): -jga- is VTrA1, -jgi- is VTrI1, -i- is VIntrI1 (except for one or two instances of VIntrI2), and -n^yji- is VIntrI2. All of these derivatives, prefixal as well as suffixal, are listed below the gloss for the underived stem, indented in six (not three) spaces and thus differentiated from the compounds. (However, Mult. prefix -w₁ara- is sometimes used as a kind of neutral compound initial, so there is some fluctuation as to whether forms which contain it are indented three or six spaces.)

For nouns the most usual derivatives of this type are NC_{der}- prefix forms (discussed above), and (for NAdj) the following two suffixal derivatives producing verbs: Factitive (Fact) -w₁a- (surface -wa-, -ga-, -ya-) 'to cause (direct object) to be/become X (e.g., big)'; Inchoative (Inch) -ma- 'to be/become X'. These are both of A1 inflectional class.

For Nk (kin terms), the various stem forms (for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person propositus, and dyadic terms) are listed separately with

cross-references. Similarly, cardinal-direction adverbs and other stems with irregular alternations are usually presented with each major form listed separately.

5. RECOGNISING STEMS

Nunggubuyu is a language with an extremely large number of phonological rules which often have the effect of altering the surface form of stems in ways which may make it difficult for readers of the texts to identify or reconstruct the correct citation-form representation of the stem and thus find the stem in the dictionary. Moreover, verbs always have prefixes and suffixes, and nouns often do as well. We obviously cannot undertake a detailed exposition here; this is a task for the grammar. However, we can mention some of the principal phenomena which can lead to disguising stem forms.

To begin with, in the texts volume which appeared earlier the transcriptions show not only morpheme boundaries but also vowel elision at the beginning of morphemes. Thus the word na:-'n^yba-jun^g 'an/the other (man)' shows an apostrophe ' at the beginning of the stem, a device which I use solely to indicate the loss (by contraction) of a morpheme-initial vowel. The great majority of vowels deleted in this way are a or a:, since they are much more common than high vowels in morpheme-initial position. It would thus be reasonable to try to find this stem in the dictionary in the form an^ybaj (or a:n^ybaj or perhaps wan^ybaj, but these are alphabetised in the same way as an^ybaj), and if this fails perhaps in^ybaj or un^ybaj (which would be alphabetised like yin^ybaj and wun^ybaj, respectively). As it happens, an^ybaj is correct. One can be more precise and point out that the quality of the preceding long vowel (reflecting contraction of two vowels over a boundary) further narrows down the possibilities:

contracted vowel	indicates elided vowel was
a:	a (short or long)
i:	a, i "
u:	i, u "

This is oversimplified but is a convenient rule of thumb for contractions involving the beginning of a noun or verb stem.

There are a few other rules which can disguise stem-initial segments and make stem recognition difficult. The most important rules are those which harden continuants to stops (hardening rules) or the reverse (lenition rules). The alternations are these:

b	dh	<u>d</u>	j	g
w ₂	lh	<u>r</u>	y	w ₁

There is also a marginal alternation d/r, but it applies to only a few forms and there are several counterexamples to it.

Basically, the continuant becomes the corresponding stop when preceded by a nasal or stop. The nasal will show up on the surface, but some stops (notably g and archiphoneme G) will disappear after triggering hardening of a following continuant. Thus Benefactive -aG-, a very common derivational prefix for verbs, typically has no true segmental realisation of its own. From a stem =ra- 'to spear'

we get /-aG=ra-/ 'to spear for (someone)', which becomes -a=da- with hardening of r to d and then disappearance of the stop archiphoneme G which triggered the hardening. The -a=da- will usually show up as -'=da- with the vowel of the prefix elided by vowel cluster contraction.

In addition to this basic hardening rule, there is also a lenition rule which applies to a modest number of lexically specified stems beginning with stops. When preceded only by a pronominal prefix the stop shows up (niwu=dhidi-n^y 'He blocked it off'). However, these stems shift the initial stop to the corresponding continuant when preceded by a derivational prefix or compounding initial (in addition to the pronominal prefix), so that =dhida- becomes =lhida- and so forth. (If the compound initial or derivational prefix ends in a stop or nasal, the lenited continuant is then re-hardened, so we may have complex phonological derivations involving lenition, then hardening.) If all of this is too hard to remember, readers should at least recall the stop/continuant pairs, and if a stem which occurs in a text with initial dh does not turn up in the dictionary under dh readers should then automatically check under lh.

There are several other more minor rules affecting a smaller number of forms. Morpheme-initial w (especially w₁) is frequently realised as y when preceded by an i-vowel, chiefly in the environment i_a. Thus /ni=w₁aran^gga-n^y/ often turns up on the surface as ni=yaran^gga-n^y, and since wa is a very common stem-initial sequence it would be wise for readers of the texts to look first under wa rather than under ya in such combinations. Another change is the addition of n^g to a stem ordinarily beginning in a when preceded by a morpheme ending in a nasal, hence /-lan=adada-/ becoming -lan=n^gadada-, but such combinations are not especially frequent. Most other stem-initial changes involve such matters as alternations in vowel length and/or presence/absence of w₁ before stem-initial a, and because of the alphabetisation conventions used here these changes do not affect the locatability of stems.

Unfortunately, readers who are working through Nunggubuyu materials other than my published text collection will have further difficulties. For example, fieldworkers who have transcribed Nunggubuyu words will have to identify affixes and compounding elements in order to find the stems, and this requires a reasonably good knowledge of the language. For readers interested in the texts published by Earl Hughes, I have provided an appendix here which contains my transcriptions of the more difficult words, along with morphological analysis where appropriate. However, I would suggest that readers trying to learn the language begin with my own text volume, since its transcriptions and morpheme-boundary indicators make it relatively easy to use in connection with this dictionary and the forthcoming grammar.

Especially in the case of short verb stems, it should be noted that stem-final vowels undergo various changes in quality, depending on the inflectional suffix. Readers should therefore thumb around in the dictionary. If the stem in the word niwu=ma:ndhi-n^y does not turn up as =ma:ndhi-, it might turn up as =ma:ndha-.

6. USE OF INDEX, THESAURUS AND APPENDICES

Instead of a single alphabetical English-Nunggubuyu index or reverse dictionary, I use a combination of index and thesaurus. Readers intending to make use of this volume to find Nunggubuyu items should familiarise themselves with both.

The thesaurus is essentially a series of lists of Nunggubuyu vocabulary items organised around informal semantic domains. Most of the domains seem natural to me in the context of Nunggubuyu semantics, but I do not suggest that they have any absolute ethnographic value as such; they are simply designed to help readers find lexical items and appreciate the way in which they are embedded in contexts involving other, semantically related items. In addition, the thesaurus organisation is preferable to an alphabetical index for such areas as flora and fauna, since there simply are no widely-known English names for many of the species.

The contents of the thesaurus are specified in the Table of Contents. They do not exhaust the entire Nunggubuyu lexicon, so many items (including a great many verbs) are represented only in the alphabetical index. Moreover, some thesaurus sections give cross-references to groups of vocabulary items listed under a particular heading in the index.

On the other hand, the alphabetical index is also incomplete. In particular, flora-fauna terminology and terms for parts (human body parts, parts of animals, plants, and objects) are generally missing from the alphabetical index, and persons interested in finding the Nunggubuyu word for 'heart' or 'top (of object)' should skim through the relevant thesaurus sections. Terms for bodily secretions and body functions are also listed in the thesaurus section on body parts. Terms for manufactured objects are also presented far more fully in the thesaurus than in the alphabetical index. Therefore readers should become thoroughly familiar with the thesaurus.

The remaining appendices are mainly self-explanatory. I include a list of retranscribed words from the mimeoed texts put out by Earl Hughes for the benefit of students wishing to examine further textual materials. I include a sketch of the economic uses of botanical species which can serve as a supplement to Levitt's recent study of Groote Eylandt ethnobotany* and other similar publications in the region. The maps may be of some help in analysing the myths presented in the earlier volume. The tape inventory will permit readers to listen to recordings of the texts either on site at the Institute or by listening to copies purchased at cost from the Institute library. Other appendices consist of brief overviews of the lexicon from various points of view.

*Dulcie Levitt, Plants and People: Aboriginal uses of plants on Groote Eylandt, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, 1981.

Nunggubuyu-English dictionary

A

(Items beginning in a are alphabetised as though beginning in wa .)

B

-ba- Pref (See -baG-). (For Anaphoric demonstr. (-u)ba- see Grammar)

baba Nk (my/our) father. 167.11.4. Voc: babao!. 3.2.1.

gala:-baba Nk (my/our) father. 72.3.1. (Less common than baba.)
2nd/3rd person forms: ni-n^yara(-yun^g). Dyadic: awan-n^yij.

=babada- VIntrA2 to be/become lame.

Caus: =babadi-jga-.

babiligān NcAna∅ iron, steel.

ba:bulug (Eng. loan) NcAna∅ buffalo (esp. young). 162.1.1, 163.7.7.

Syn: mu:ri (NcAna∅).

-ba=burdha- VTrA2 (See =w₂urdha-).

-ba=buyubuyama- VIntrA3 (See =w₂uyubuyama-).

=badha- VIntrA2 (wind) to die down, become calm.

Syn: =da:dha-, =addhara-. Cf. =mudadba-.

-ba=dhawiwa-, -ba=dhawi-wu- VTr (See =lhawiwa-, =lhawi-wu-).

ba-dhawiwi-j NAdj (person) with inquiring look.

Deriv. of -ba=dhawiwa-, see =lhawiwa-.

ba:dhi NcAnaWu box.

Syn: madaladala.

=badaraga- VTrA1 to boil (esp. meat). 167.6.2.

Syn: =n^gangudhaga-.

badabad! Rf to jump, move quickly. 162.5.4.

Cf. =garaja-, =abi-.

badag NcAna(Adv) (for a) long time. 48.1.4, 139.8.2.

Syn: ada:bilhan^gu. Cf. also w₂uguwuguni.

For sense 'long time ago' a demonstrative form
o:-'ba-ni-yun^g-gaj is used.

badan^gu NcAnaWu old-fashioned stone axe. 45.11.7/8, 154.1.1.

Cf. yijburu, yaraga, waragu, ban^ggilijina.

=badarma- (or -ba=darma-) VIntrA1 to blink.

Perhaps -baG- plus otherwise unattested root =rarma-.

Caus: =badarmi-jga-.

=badawarawi- VIntrI1 to scan the horizon, to survey an area visually. 7.10.3.

Etym: -baG- plus rdp. of =ra-wi'-, Refl. of =ra-wu-.

badbanma NnNa (Variant of madban^gga).

-badbir NAdj (See w₂adbir).

badijan

1) NAdj quarrelsome, prone to quarreling.

HumSg: badijan-jun^g. Pl: ba-badijan.

Syn: bagirilg.

2) NcAnaWu quarrel, argument.

Cpd: see =w₂ala-.

badili NcAnaWu rifle. 88.3.2/3, 89.1.5.

-ba=diriwan^yji- VIntrI2 (See =ririwan^yji-).

badirin^ya NAdj ghost, 'devil' (animated corpse)

HumSg: badirin^ya-yun^g (uncommon, used only when sex is specified). 28.5.3. Pl: ba-badirin^ya. 39.1.4, 53.2.2 (but rdp. often omitted).

For Sg. or unspecified number occurs usually either as NcAna (8.1.2, 8.5.2, 9.4.4, 18.15.1, Text 43 passim) or as NcWara (9.1.2, 9.1.5, 9.11.12, 20.6.1, 40.3.1, 53.4.8, 64.5.1).

Syn: mu:gar. Cf. maln^guj, mawur, mangurg.

badugu NcAnaWu sacred food provided to performers in mandiwala (circumcision ritual). 55.3.7.

-baG- Pref eye. (Used as compound initial for noun bagalan^g.)

ba-dun^ggal NcMana big eye. Pl ba-dun^ggal-run^ggal-in^yun^g. 116.2.4. (Mana is class of bagalan^g; final element is run^ggal.)

Cpd. initial with verbs: see =ririwan^yji-, =w₂adja-, ala:di, =w₂urlha-, =w₁urya-, =yaba-, =yibara-, =yijga-; also contained etymologically in several stems beginning with ba but not further analysed here.

bagajalyara NcAnaWu mast (of boat/ship). Syn: gunda:ruru.

-bagajgaj- Pref (See =na- 'to see').

-ba=galhara- VTrA2 (See =w₁alhara-).

ba-gala:di NAdj blind; having poor vision, half-blind.

See ala:di.

bagalan^g NcMana eye. 20.7.2, 20.8.4, 42.6.4, 47.13.2, 71.11.4, 73.8.2, 120.5.4, 127.5.1. (With NC_{der}- also 'seed, nut'.)

NC_{der}-n^gu-bagalan^g: uG- 138.2.1; maG- 116.2.1, 116.6.1.

Cpd. initial usually -baG- (above), but the full form is attested with verb =yu-.

Etym: -baG- plus *-galan^g 'egg' (see galan^g-, gagalan^g).

Syn: munbarg (less common).

-ba=gamadha- VTrA2 (See =w₁amadha-).

bagaraag NcMana nut of (female) cycad tree (n^gadhu). Text 116.

Four syllables (in speech of older informants).

Probably contains -baG- 'eye' (cycad nuts are called 'eyes' in some neighboring languages).

Cf. a:r.

-ba=gara:da- VTrA2 (See =w₁ara:da-).

bagarawadgarawad NAdj squinting, peering, looking with difficulty.

Ex: ni=yaran^gga:-' bagarawadgarawad 'He looked around squinting' (with =w₁aran^gga-).

Probably contains -baG-.

Fact: =bagarawadgarawad-ga-.

bagawaga:la NAdj looking or facing this way. (Normally in predicative form). 162.7.3pred.

Concrete form: bagawaga:lu:-'. 12.6.3pred.

Inch: =bagawaga:la-ma- 65.8.4.

Specialised rdp. of demonstrative adverb ba-ga:-'la and concrete ba-ga:-'lu:-' 'from there (to here)'.

For opposite see buguwuguni.

=bagawulma- VIntrA3 to have bad vision, to have trouble seeing.

Probably contains -baG-.

-ba=gaya- VIntrA2 (See =w₁aya-).

bagirilg NAdj quarrelsome, bullying.

HumSg: bagiril-jun^g. Pl: ba-bagirilg. Syn: badijan.

-ba=gululudha- VIntrA2 (See =w₁ululudha-).

=baguma- VIntrA1 to shut one's eyes. 10.12.4, 12.6.4, 12.7.5, 13.37.5.

Mult: -n^gara-n^gu=baguma- 12.6.4, 13.35.2.

Caus: =bagumi-jga-.

Probably contains -baG-. Cf. =ririwan^yji-.

bagumid NAdj thief.

HumSg bagumid-jun^g. Pl: ba-bagumid.

Ex: nu-n^gu=bagumid n^gijan^g a:-da-nu:-' 'There you are stealing again!'

Refl of Fact: =bagumid-gi-'- VIntrI1 to commit a theft. (simple Fact not used).

Syn: da:rawa. Cf. verb =amaja-.

ba:guru NcMana cloth headband.

-ba=guriyi- VTrI1 (See =w₁uriyi-).

baj! Rf to jump, shift position. 7.15.4, 163.5.2.

Cf. verbs =garaja-, =abi-.

Syn: badabad!

-ba=jaba- VTrA1 (See =yaba-).

-ba=jada- VTrA2 (See =yada-).

bajbara NcNa pandanus-fibre mat (used, e.g., for soaking wulburu yams). 155.3.6, 156.3.4, 157.3.3.

Cf. n^ganiyalg, marin.

-ba=jibara- VTrA2 (See =yibara-).
 -ba=jijga- VTrA1 (See =yijga-).
 bajilan NcN^gara hook; fishhook.
 Syn: bigan^gi.
 -ba=jirbi- VIntrI1 (See =yirbi-).
 =bajirijirin^ga- or =bajirin^yjirin^ga- VTrYa to poke in the eye.
 Refl: =bajirin^yjirin^gi-'- 120.5.3.
 Irregular derivative of -baG- and rdp. of =yirin^ga-.
 -ba=jiyi- VTrI1 (See =yiyi-).
 ba:ju NcAnaWu spike, nail (metal).
 balhabalha NAdj fast, quick. (Frequently in predicative form.)
 Ex: ba=balhabalha ba:ya:-ri: 'Go fast!' (Sg imperative).
 Syn: n^gulun^gulug (more common). Cf. (n^g)albalan^g.
 =balhu- VTrU1 to cut (usually in sense of cutting something up
 or cutting into something, not cutting something off which
 is expressed by =w₁uldha-, =w₁ulguldha-). 10.18.3/4,
 14.6.4, 31.1.4, 31.2.2, 55.8.3ff., 95.8.2rdp, 106.4.2, 109.3.3,
 111.4.4, 111.4.4ff. rdp; 143.5.5, 161.20.2, 161.27.3ff.,
 162.24.3. (Irregularly 'to circumcise' in 55.8.3ff.).
 Much more common in simple form than synonym =a:yu-, but the
 latter is much more common in compounds. Cpds. with =balhu- :
 -dan-n^gu=balhu- to cut up guts of. 111.5.3/4.
 -dhan^gumilm=balhi-'- (Refl) to have one's genitals cut up.
 37.4.1, 37.5.6 (we expect *-dhan^gumil-n^gu=balhi-'-).
 Syn: =a:yu-. Cf. =w₁uldha-, =w₁ulguldha-.
 -bal Nc/Pref See -w₂al-.
 balajagu NAdj left-handed.
 Syn: man^gandayayagu. Opposite: w₂alawalamag.
 balanu NcAna(Adv) or NAdj for good, permanently.
 Ex as NAdj: ni=balanu adaba 'He has (sc. gone) forever'.
 Syn: w₂uguwuguni (more common).
 balan^gu NcMana rope (for sail or anchor, in sailing).
 Cf. n^gadugu.
 balawudawuda NAdj huge, very big. 100.5.5.
 Emphatic of run^ggal 'big'.
 Syn: (n^gagara-)wugag, (n^gagara-)yiriu(-yin^yun^g), both
 more common than balawudawuda.
 balbara NAdj friend, companion, mate.
 HumSg: balbara-yun^g. Pl: ba-balbara (rdp. often omitted).
 =balbin^yji- VIntrI2 (group) to split up, to go in different
 directions. 163.6.3.
 Probably contains Recip -n^yji-.
 Syn: =rajara-.
 balga:ri NcMana large bivalve shellfish sp. (c. 4 inches diameter).

-balgu Nc (See =w₂algu).
 baligujanigujani NcNa small hawk sp. (mainly a songword).
 Syn: wadanawadana.
 baliji NcAnaWu type of liquor said to have been drunk by
 Macassans (man^gga:dhira), similar to aniji (q.v.).
 ba:lmi NcN^gara pelican (most common word).
 Young: ma:bulhu, bululja.
 Syn: gawira, burung^ggurg.
 balamumu NAdj name given by Nunggubuyu to Yuulngu (northeast
 Arnhem Land) clans other than those speaking Ritharngu
 (hence mainly Dhuwal and Dhay'yi clans, many of whom lived
 at Numbulwar until around 1975).
 balara NcMana a wattle with flower spikes, smallish leaves, and
 edible gum, *Acacia difficilis*.
 balawalaya NAdj restless, active, talkative.
 =balayida- VIntrA2 to slip or slide. 163.5.3.
 -dha=balayida- VIntrA2 to slip or slide.
 balbalma NcNa butterfly, moth (all types).
 balbi NcMana tree, similar to kurrajongs, *Sterculia quadrifida*;
 (figuratively,) chin of dugong (n^garugali^j). 120.1.3,
 139.3.2, 166.14.4.
 =baldha- VIntrA2 to stay behind (e.g., while others go on).
 Caus: =baldhi-jga-.
 balman NcNa violent northwest wind.
 Syn: baralumbu. Cf. ba:ra.
 balwal
 1) NcNa flounder, sole (marine fish).
 2) NcMana bandicoot (animal), esp. young. 13.12.2.
 Syn: wangurag (most common term).
 =balwalaja- VIntrA2 to slide along.
 Cf. =balayida-.
 bambarbambar NcAnaWu (less often NcWara) a type of ants with
 black and silver colors, *Polyrachis* spp.
 bamundurga NcAnaWu smoking pipe (uncommon term).
 Syn: laruwa.
 -ban- Nc/Pref smoke, steam.
 Nc_{der}-n^gu-ban, unmarked form (an-)u-n^gu-ban NcAnaWu 65.14.6,
 120.3.5, 132.3.1.
 As cpd. initial with verb: see =lhan^gadba-.
 banban NAdj straight.
 Syn: andhurg (more common).
 -bandhagalalur Nc (See -w₂andhagalalur).

bandhara NcAna(Adv) (in the) middle; sea not far from coast (cf. creole "middle water" in this sense). 9.2.4, 65.14.5, 95.9.2, 113.5.5(sea).
 bandhara-wala-yaj. along the coast. 29.4.1/3.
 Cf. alagala, w₂ulun^ga.

bandiyan NcNa king brown snake (term apparently a recent borrowing from local creole, ultimately from Roper R. area languages).
 Du: bandiyan-ba: 20.14.3.
 Syn: n^guda-lhardharg (alphabetised under n^g).

=bandudula- VIntra2 (object) to be smoking, emitting smoke.
 Appears to contain ban-.
 Syn: =bu:la- (more common).

bandula NcWara young masked plover (bird).
 Adult: warbarg.

bangarmiri or banganmiri NcAnaWu marine fish sp., apparently a small rock cod. (n and g pronounced separately.)

bangawudu NcN^gara water goanna.
 Syn: galamu (more common term).

=bann^ga- VTrAl to catch (fish) with hands, squatting in small creek.
 Distinct from =w₂ann^ga- 'to dance; to tread on' (hardened form =bann^ga- after stop or nasal).

banami NcN^gara brolga (bird).
 Uncommon in Nunggubuyu (though common in Ritharngu, etc.); some informants reject it, others accept it marginally).
 Syn: gudargu (common term), etc.

banan^ggarg NcNa nightjar sp. (owl).

banar NcMana marble tree, Owenia vernicosa. ('marble tree' is also applied in local English to other spp.) 127.4.2, 131.1.1, 139.4.1.
 Syn: gilin^gingilin^gin (uncommon).

banumbil NcN^gara morning or evening star (Venus). 41.17.5.
 Syn: yiriwila, lan^gguralma.

ban^ggilijina NcAnaWu modern metal axe.
 Syn: waragu (more common). Cf. badan^gu, yijburu.

=barama- VIntra1 to be constipated (have difficulty defecating). 123.2.5. (Some speakers use this only in cpds.)
 -w₁ara=warama- to be constipated.
 -dan=barama- to be constipated (in guts). 123.2.6.
 -gulmum=barama- to be constipated (in belly).
 These compounds all presuppose base form =w₂arama-.

=barawuda- VTrA2 to throw; to throw down; to throw away. 16.21.2/3, 17.14.3, 27.6.5, 53.1.5rdp, 61.2.3, 70.3.1, 111.4.3, 111.4.3rdp, 164.1.4.
 -lhan^y-n^gu=barawuda- to throw chopped wood (-lhaj-).
 -ar-n^gu=barawuda- to throw water. 63.3.3/5.
 (cont. next page)

=barawuda- (cont. from preceding page)
 -al-n^gu=barawuda- to throw floater (for dugong harpoon). 111.1.3/4, 112.2.3.
 Syn: =yarawa-, =w₂arga-.

=baruma-, =bawaruma-, or =ba:ruma- VTrAl to roll up or coil up. 53.2.1/2, 166.14.1.
 Refl: =barumi-', =bawarumi-'- VIntra1 to roll (oneself) up, become rolled up or coiled up. 21.7.3, 167.19.1.
 -w₁ara=waruma- or -w₁ara=wawaruma- VTrAl to wrap (all) up.
 -jam=bawarumi-'- (Refl) to have roots (-jan^g-) coiled.
 -yina=bawarumi-'- (Refl) to be confused (have head coiled).
 -ji=warumi-'- (Refl) to double back, change course sharply. 19.5.1, 21.7.4.
 Note that the base form in cpds. is =w₂a(wa)ruma-.

=bara- and -bara=wara- VIntraN^gal to be/become bent or crooked. Long (rdp.) form tends to mean 'to zigzag, to be multiply bent' but takes all tense/aspect forms, e.g., past punctual ni-bara=wara-n^ga-n^y 'He went along crookedly'. See 47.11.3/4. Initial b becomes w₂ in compounds:
 Comit: -an^yji-wara=wara- to go crookedly with. 59.10.7.
 -ji=wara- or -ji-wara=wara- to double back, change course. 22.3.3.
 Syn: -ji=warumi-'- in preceding entry. Syn: =maraa-.
 -lhal-wara=wara- (country) to stretch out in crooked form. 97.4.5.
 See also bara-waruj and =baruga-, below. Syn: =murunda-.
 For -dhan^y=bara- and -w₂ad=bara- see =w₂ara-.

ba:ra NcNa northwest wind (common term). Text 62, 167.1.1ff., 169.1.1.
 Syn: barmilimili, barmilili.
 Cf. amilmil, balman, baralumbu.

baragal NcAnaWu shrub sp. (unidentified) whose trunk is used to make spear shafts, possibly Polyalthia nitidissima.
 Etym: widespread term in this area for 'spear shaft' or a tree sp. put to this use, but species reference differs widely from one language to another; not common in Nunggubuyu.

baralumbu NcNa violent northwest wind.
 Syn: balman. Cf. ba:ra.

bara-waruj NAdj crooked, bent, zigzagging.
 Derived from =bara-, above. Becomes -w₂ara-waruj in cpds.
 Fact: see =baruga-, below.

barawu NcMana boat (all kinds except canoes, usually applied to small and mid-sized modern boats). 62.2.4, 143.13.1, 164.1.6, 164.3.6, 166.4.1, 167.4.2, 168.10.4.
 Macassan ships: mijiyana^g, marga:luwa. Cf. biribiri, -ramba-.

=barga- VTrAl to set (sticks, leaves) ablaze by blowing on embers or sparks from fire-drill. 168.7.1. Rdp: -ba=barga-.
 Distinct from =w₂arga- (hardened form =barga-).
 Usual direct object is n^gura 'fire'.
 -lha=barga- to light (big campfire). Presupposes base =w₂arga-.
 -lhan^y-n^gu=barga- to set (firewood) ablaze.
 Both these cpds. have -lhaj-; the first is irregular.

=barguga- VTrA1 to give to, to hand (something) to.
 Uncommon stem; recipient is object-marker in verb.
 Cf. =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give', also =bayara-ga- (s.v. bayara).

bari NcAna(Adv) hike, walkabout.
 Ex. of instrumental: n^ga:mbu=ya:-ri: bari-miri 'Let's go for a walk, Let's go walkabout'.
 As cpd. initial: see n^gulun^gulug, w₂alwal, =n^gawi-'-.
 Syn: lharug. Cf. also some entries below, this page.

barigud NcAnaØ buffalo (uncommon term). 162.18.6
 Syn: mu:ri (common term), etc.

bari-wan^yja:bu-ruj NcAna(Adv) or NAdj (See an^yja:bu).
 bari-yal-n^garan^gara NAdj. (See n^garan^gara).

=barlha- VIntrA2 to be/become stiff or paralysed.
 Caus: =barlhi-jga-.
 As compound final has base form =w₂arlha- :
 -w₁ara=warlha- to be stiff, sore, paralysed (all over). 162.18.2.
 -w₂an=barlha- to have a bad (painful) ear.
 -maram=barlha- to have a bad (stiff, sore) hand.
 Etym: *=bar-dhV- including thematizing suffix; old rdp.
 is now separate root =w₂arbarlha- (q.v.), root also preserved as -war in bira-war (listed s.v. -war).

barmilimili or barmilili NcNa northwest wind (uncommon term).
 Syn: ba:ra (common).

=baruga- or -bara=waruga- VTrA1 to cause (something) to zigzag or be crooked.
 Both forms take complete tense-aspect paradigms; for punctual of long (rdp.) form see 40.3.1.
 Probably from *=baru-j- plus Fact *-ga-; the underlying NAdj now shows up as invariably reduplicated bara-waruj.
 Cf. also verb =bara- (above).

=bawalha- VIntrA1 (See =w₂awalha-).
 =bawaruma- VTrA1 (See =baruma-).

ba:wul (Eng. fowl) NcN^gara chicken, chuck.

bayabaya NcMana rigging of Macassan ship (mijiyan^ga, marga:lhuwa).
 bayara NcAnaWu (proper, just) share, reward.
 Fact: =bayara-ga- to give (proper) share to.

bayir NcN^gara female euro (rock kangaroo, murbungula). 92.1.1, 95.10.5.
 Variant wayir from one speaker, rejected by others.
 First textual citation incorrectly uses term for female antelope kangaroo (correctly anda:lburu).
 Syn: anjirwi.

-bi- Pref waist. (Cf. independent noun ga:j.)
 Used in a few cpds.: see =yaba-, =yira-. Other sense with =lharma-.

bi:ba (Eng. loan) NcAnaWu paper.
 wu-bi:ba NcAnaWu paper; (paper) money.

bibi Nk (my/our) mother's brother (uncle).
 2nd/3rd possessor: nuran^gi, nuran^ga-yun^g. Dyadic: n^gali-j.
 Synchronically distinct from -w₂i^gibi 'mother' as in mij-bibi-yun^g (with w₂--- b), but etymologically the same.

bidhan^ymiri NcAnaØ or NcAnaWu suckerfish, Remora sp.

bid! Rf to run, dart, move quickly. 71.23.3(series).
 Cf. =rulmurda-, =yarba-, =jarara-, =w₂uwalga-.

bigan^gi NcAnaWu (metal) fishhook. 105.3.3, 166.14.1.
 Fact: =bigan^gi-wa-, =bigan^gi-ya- to make (wire) into fishhook.
 Syn: bajilan.

bijaja Nk (my/our) mother's father, mother's father's sister.
 Syn: bun^ga:dhi, n^gayan^g (the normal term).
 Etym: From Warndarang and other languages to the south, perhaps recently via Eng. creole.

=bilharga- VTrA1 to seize, grab (with hand). 3.5.5, 5.7.1, 10.18.3, 112.3.5, 161.12.4.
 Near-synonyms include =ma-, =w₂anaga-, =nima-.
 Rf: gudbij!.

bilin^yjiri NcAnaØ bullock (uncommon term).
 Syn: bulugi (common).

=billhi-Ø VIntr (Variant past tense form of =bilya-, below).

biln^yalga NAdj weak; shifting, unsteady (object).
 Uncommon variant birn^yalga recorded.
 If biln^yalga is oldest form, the bil- syllable may be related to the root in =bilwila-, below; see also =bilya-.

bi:lu NcAna(Adv) windward, into the wind (sailing term).
 Ex: bi:lu ba=wayama-ni 'Move into the wind!'
 Opposite: dhu:ru.

=bilwila- VIntrA2 to sway, shake, tremble (e.g., small tree in the wind); to yield easily, to be pliant; (ground, mud) to be soft, to sink easily under the weight of footsteps.
 In cpds. has base form =w₂ilwila- :
 -lham=bilwila- or -mun=bilwila- to have soft (tender) foot.
 -w₁ara=wilwila- to shake, tremble; to shake all over.
 -yi=wilwila- to have a grim or solemn expression.
 -mar=bilwila- (spear) to shake, quiver. 13.32.3.
 The related NAdj is bil-wilwila-j, below.
 Etym: *=bil=bil-dhV- (rdp.), with root possibly seen also in biln^yalga and =bilya-.

bil-wilwila-j NAdj weak (person or object); pliant, bending.
 HumSg: bil-wilwila-Ø-jun^g (from /-j-yun^g/).
 Pl: bi-bil-wilwila-j.
 Related to verb =bilwila-, above.
 Opposite: dambilharu, w₂adawadad.

=bilya- (Past₂ =bilya-y or =bilhi-Ø) VIntrN^ga2 or -bil=yi- VIntrN^ga2 (cpd. with =yi- 'to sleep') to be tilted, to be standing in a tilted position.

Caus: =bilya-n^gi-jga- 161.7.4.

-yina-n^gu=bilya- to have head (i.e., prow of boat) tilted.

-raj=bilya- to be tilted.

The first of these cpds. presupposes base =bilya-, the second base =w₂ilya-.

See comments for =bilwila-. Probably originally a compound of *-bil- and *-lha- 'to stand' with some later reshaping.

bilaj NcMana buttocks; corresponding parts of animals, etc., including skin flaps flanking tail of rays.
Cf. bira, bun^guran^g.

=biligaga- VTrAl to turn down request from (someone), to refuse to give something to.

bilyug or bi:yug NcN^gara black-faced cuckoo-shrike (bird).

binan^g NcMana edible, sweet-tasting gum on bark of certain wattles, esp. min^yar(n^g) and balara; also used as term for the first of these trees, *Acacia torulosa*. 121.1.1ff.

=binima- VTrAl to hide behind (tree, etc.). 34.4.4.

Cf. =julubi-' and next entry, below. Cf. also =jiji-bu-.

=binima-ja- VIntrN^gal to hide (oneself), to go into hiding.
Unusual intransitive derivative of =binima-.

bin^garawu NAdj name of a subclan of the numamudidi clan, with territorial centre wuyagiba (just north of Roper R. mouth).
HumSg: bin^garawi-n^yun^g.
Syn: yawun^garawu. Other subclan: num-barwar.
Both synonyms seem to contain -n^garawu (cf. n^garawu, name of a man in this subclan).

bin^yji (Eng. creole) NcMana belly. 127.2.4.

Syn: gulmun^g, variant dhulmun^g.

bira NcMana anus.

Nc_{der}-n^gu-bira rear end (of thing, etc.): maG- 'stern (of boat)' 158.1.5, niG- 108.3.1/3, (an-)uG- 157.6.1.

bira-yarmayarmaj long anus. Used in expression a-bira-yarmayarma-jin^yun^g 'of (i.e., having) long rear end', descriptive term for mud-whelk shells.

bira-war (See -war).

Cf. bilaj, bun^guran^g.

bira:yag NcAnaØ buffalo (uncommon term).

Syn: mu:ri (common term), etc.

birbirg NcAnaØ young koel bird (guwag).

Not to be confused with birbirg.

birgar! Interjection (call used in ritual). 71.20.3.

biradha NcAnaWu rice (Macassan word, used when talking about Macassans).

birbirg NcWara masked plover (bird).

Syn: warbarg (both synonyms common).

Young: bandula.

birbiru NcNa a kind of top used in spinning wax.

Fact: =birbiru-wa- to spin (wax, etc.).

biribiri NcMana type of boat said to be used by sailors from Thursday Island.

biribirbirijir or biribiririji NcAnaØ willy-wagtail (bird) and some large wren spp.

birina NcAna(Adv) (on) one side.

Ex: n^ga=ya-n^ggi birina 'I went along on one side'.

birir! (sound of twigs and leaves being crunched underfoot, etc.). 43.11.6.

Cf. mariyarg.

birn^ggilbirn^ggilg NcN^gara young lotusbird or swampphen (birn^ggilg).

birn^ggilg NcN^gara lotusbird (jacana) or swampphen.

Young: birn^ggilbirn^ggilg.

birn^yalga NAdj weak; shifting, unsteady.

HumSg: birn^yalga-yun^g.

Variant: biln^yalga. Syn: bil-wilwilu-j.

=biyirimila- VIntrA2 to be/become dusk (twilight).

Subject is Ana class: wu=biyirimili-n^y 'It has become dusk'.

bi:yug NcN^gara (See bilyug).

biyulguyulgu NcNa grey-crowned babbler (bird). Mostly in songs.

Usual term: wulan^gan^gag, gulan^gan^gag.

bubug NcMana young swamp pheasant (wubug).

bubunara NcN^gara black-headed python, *Aspidites melanocephalus*.

Young: yu:n, lha:ma(g).

budhili (Eng. loan) NcAnaWu bottle.

bu:dhun^g NcAnaWu string belt. 148.1.1.

budjudug NcAnaØ small bird sp., perhaps a wren sp.

Cf. biribirbirijir.

bududun NcMana scar, welt.

Syn: n^ganma, burgun. Cf. -lhan-, ji:ji.

=buddha- VTrA2 to cook (covered with hot coals and sand or dirt).

36.3.5, 109.4.2, 115.7.1, 115.7.2rdp, 116.6.2, 119.7.1/3, 120.3.2, 126.1.2.

Cf. =na- 'to burn, cook', =ru-bu-, =a:gamba-.

budubud! Rf to jump, dive. 10.8.1.

=bududuga- to carry on one's back. 45.2.2rdp.

Syn: =w₂argu- (more common).

buga NcMana a shrub used in making firedrills and medicine,
Clerodendrum floribundum.
 Syn: lhuruman, ayan^{ga} (but some speakers claim that these
 terms apply to a distinct form of this sp.).
 Cf. also (w)alburun^{gu}.

=buga-dhi- VIntrI1 (person) to become old.
 Functions as Inch of bugag.
 Syn: =yiwan^{gu}-dhi- (and =yiwan^{gu}-ma-).

bugag NAdj old (person).
 HumSg: buga-jun^g. Pl: bu-bugag.
 Syn: yiwan^{gu} and n^{ga}ajiwan^{gu} (much more common).
 Not to be confused with -w₂ugag.
 Inch =buga-dhi- listed above.

bu-gu-ni NcAna(Adv) or NAdj to there, (going) that way.
 Adverbial sense common (see grammar).
 Ex. of NAdj form (with Concrete -u) as predicate: 14.18.1.
 With NC prefix an-ubu-gu-ni.

buguwuguni NAdj (occasionally NcAna(Adv)) looking or facing away.
 Concrete form buguwugunu:-'.
 Inch: =buguwuguni-ma-, =buguwugunu:-'-ma- 65.6.1, 65.12.5,
 75.2.6(emend suffix from -ma:-' to -ma-n^g in last ex.).
 Mult -n^gara-n^gu=buguwugunu:-'-ma- 65.10.1.
 Etym: Specialised rdp. of bu-gu-ni, cf. bagawaga:la.

buguwuluwulu NcAna very small mullet sp. similar to langaj.

bujbuj NcAna a small bird sp. (onomatopoeic).
 Homophonous with following item.

bujbuj NAdj withered, dried up (flower, fruit, etc., also
 formerly swollen wound, etc.).
 Inch: =bujbuj-ma- or =bujbun^y-ma-. 108.2.1.
 Fact: =bujbuj-ga-.
 Recip of Fact: =bujbuj-ga-n^yji- 108.2.1(with -CVC- rdp.).
 Benef of Mult Fact: -a-gara-n^gu=bujbuj-ga- 139.9.2.
 Syn: dadarg. Cf. also verb =rira-. Cf. w₂adbir.

=bujiga- VTrA1
 -lan-n^gu=bujiga-n^yji- (two persons) to put knees together. 12.6.2.
 Only attestation, analysis tentative (cf. la:n 'knee'
 and Recip -n^yji-).

bujigan (Eng. loan) NcAna domestic cat.

bu:jun^g NcAna feather tip of feathered stick (dha:mbul^g).

bujurbujur NAdj sick and covered with sores (like leper).
 28.6.3pred, 28.7.2pred.
 Mult: -w₁ara-n^gu=bujurbujur (all) covered with sores.
 Syn: ji:ji (more common), gundagunda.

=bu:la- VIntrA2 (fire, etc.) to smoke, emit smoke. 96.1.4,
 120.4.3, 132.2.4, 160.1.3/4.
 Rdp: -bu=bu:la-.
 Syn: =bandudula- (much less common), =w₂ulwula-.

bulayi (Eng. loan) NcAnaWu billycan. 60.2.2, 119.3:3/4, 127.1.3,
 142.3.3.

=bulbayi- VIntrI1 (water) to bubble up; to boil. 63.2.3, 63.3.2.
 Caus: =bulbayi-jga-.
 Cf. =badaraga-, =n^gangudhaga-.

-bul=jaldha- VIntrA2 (See =yaldha-).

bulubulug NcNa small louse.
 Cf. mi:j, mirar.

bulugi (Eng. loan) NcAna bullock. 112.6.3.
 Syn: bilin^yjiri (less common).

buluru! (splashing noise, as in stirring yams) 125.9.2(series).

bulwul NcAnaWu womb.

=bula- VIntrA2 to be happy, satisfied.
 Ex. of past punctual for perfective sense: n^ga=buli-n^y adaba
 'I am happy' (lit., 'I became happy').
 -w₁urin^y-n^gu=bula- to be happy. (w₁urij 'chest')
 -ya:1-n^gu=bula- to be happy.
 Apparently unrelated to =w₂ula- (root found in cpds. only).

bulan^ggan^gga NcMana a shrub with edible fruit, Securinega virosa.
 Syn: lhunga (more common, but both terms well known).

bulbar NcMana dark red ochre used in body painting. 156.2.2,
 170.2.2, 170.4.4. Verb: =w₁/w₂urbar-wu-. Cf. lhuni, bumada.
 To say '(something) is red' we can say ama-bulbar-yi:
 'like red ochre' 156.2.2, but occasionally bulbar can be used
 as a predicative NAdj, hence wu=bulbar 'it is (dark) red'.
 Inch =bulbar-ma-. 156.2.1.

=bulin^yja- VTrA2 to not wait for or not help (person), do without (him)

=bulma- VTrA2 (object) to taste sweet or delicious to (person).
 Ex: n^gan^ggu=bulmi-n^y 'It tasted sweet to me' (grammatical
 subject is 'It', object is 'me').

=buln^yurn^yurwa- or =bunn^yurn^yurwa- VIntrA1 to make sizzling or
 splattering sound. 13.15.1, 71.7.4.
 Onomatopoeia: bunn^yurn^yurn^yur! 71.7.4 or
 bun^yun^yun^yu! 132.4.1.

bululja NcN^gara young pelican (ba:imi, gawira).

bulur! (sound of pouring). 132.9.3.
 Perhaps a variant of buluru!.

bumada NcNa a type of red paint.
 Cf. bulbar, lhuni.

bundhala NcAnaWu armband made from leaf of ra:n vine (q.v.),
 wider than usual type (manba).
 Cf. manba, ardan, n^garagawan^ggan^y.

bunn^yurn^yurn^yur! (See =buln^yurn^yurwa-).

=bunn^yurn^yurwa- VIntrA1 (See =buln^yurn^yurwa-).

bun^ga:dhi Nk (my/our) mother's father or mother's father's sister.
 Syn: n^gayan^g (the usual term), bijaja.
 Marginal form, presumably from Ritharngu and Yuulngu n^gathi.

bun^ggawa NAdj boss, chief; owner (esp. of land or ritual); big man, important person.
 HumSg: bun^ggawa-yun^g. 52.2.1, 167.14.3. Pl: bu-bun^ggawa. 52.7.2.
 Inch: =bun^ggawa-ma-. 49.1.3. Syn: lhal-abal (s.v. abal).

bun^guran^g NcMana bone just above anus; rear end.
 Cf. bilaj, bira.
 Syn: dhawal, n^gunun^gunu.

=bun^gurudha- VIntra2 to be drunk.

bun^yun^yun^yun^yu! (See =bul^yurn^yurwa-).

buralal NcN^gara young little black cormorant (arawuwarg).

burun^ggurg NcN^gara pelican (uncommon term).
 Syn: ba:lmi, gawira.

-burG- Pref (For -bur=buda- see =w₂uda-).

=bura-

- 1) VIntrN^gal to sit down (punctual); to be sitting, to be (in a place); to stay. 2.1.3rdp, 5.7.5, 5.10.2, 5.15.1rdp, 8.4.3, 10.1.3, 10.4.3, 11.1.5rdp, 13.6.4, 13.34.1/2, 15.9.2, 114.1.4(trees), 114.2.1, 116.14.1/2(mission), 161.32.1, 161.23.2(boat), 161.33.2, and many others.
 Cf. -andhadha-, =ambargala-, =galwara-, =galyaba-, =mula-, etc.
 Rdp. normally -bu=bura-, incorrectly -bu-bu=bura- 40.7.5.
 Mult: -n^gara-n^gu=bura- all (people, etc.) sit. 47.12.4, 65.14.5, 73.4.6, 120.4.1, 157.13.2, 166.26.5.
 Mult: -w₂ara-n^gu=bura- all (of a noncounted mass) to sit; sit¹(mass) all over. 146.1.2. (uncommon as Intr verb).
 Comit: -an^yji-n^gu=bura- to sit with (someone, something). 44.3.3(euphemism for sexual encounter), 133.2.1.
 -an^ggara-n^gu=bura- to sit together. 36.3.1rdp.
 Benef: -a-n^gu=bura- 74.1.5 or -wa:-n^gu=bura- 35.9.6.
 -mulu-n^gu=bura- (group) to sit. 46.2.5. (-mulun^g-)
 -nuga-n^gu=bura- (stone) to be (in a place). 7.9.6.
 -ramar-n^gu=bura- to be pleased, content.
 -a-damar-n^gu=bura- (Benef. of preceding) to be fond of (someone). 100.4.3, 165.1.2.
 -adu-n^gu=bura- to sit with spear in body. 162.23.5.
 -w₁an^yja-n^gu=bura- (food) to be (in a place). 103.1.2/3, 113.7.3/5, 120.1.2, 143.12.3.
 -w₁urin^y-n^gu=bura- to be pleased, content. (w₁urij)
 -a-gurin^y-n^gu=bura- (Benef. of preceding) to be fond of.
 -an^ga-n^gu=bura- (person) to camp (in a place). 3.1.1, 14.2.2.
- 2) VTrA2 to put down, to put (in a place). 12.2.2, 115.3.2rdp, 118.3.5rdp, 162.7.4, 163.3.4, and many others.
 Benef: -a-n^gu=bura- to put (something) down for (someone). 69.1.4, 165.1.5.
 Recip. of Benef: -a-n^gu=bura-n^yji- to put (something) down for each other; mutually propose (fight). 69.6.3.
 (cont. next page)

=bura- (cont. from preceding page)

Mult: -w₂ara-n^gu=bura- to put all down; to put down all over. 9.12.3, 109.1.3, 115.3.3rdp.

Benef. of Mult: -a-gara-n^gu=bura-. 59.2.7, 136.1.6.

-w₂an^y-n^gu=bura- to put down food. 115.2.5. (-w₂aj-).

-yiguru-n^gu=bura- to put down wrapped-up bundle. 51.2.4.

burandi NcAnaWu itchiness, itchy area on body.

Occasionally NAdj itchy.

Ex. of NAdj use: n^ga=burandi 'I am itchy, I have an itch'.

Syn: gadhala (more common), wurumburun^g.

-bur=buda- VIntra2 (See =w₂uda-).

=burda-

- 1) VIntrN^gal to bend over (forward); to crouch down; to get down (on one's belly). 3.4.7, 10.6.3, 71.9.1.
 -yina-n^gu=burda- to have head (e.g., prow of ship) bent over forward.
 -man=burda- to crouch down, to squat. 3.4.1, 16.13.9, 16.14.2, 92.1.4. This form presupposes base =w₂urda-.
 -nin^y-n^gu=burda- (buffalo, etc.) to have head down. 162.7.4.
- 2) VTrA2 to bend (something, someone) over, to push (someone) forward (crouching or bending over). 163.23.5.
 Possibly related etymologically to =abin^yburda-.

burgudji NcAnaØ a small bird sp.

burgun NcMana scar, welt.

Syn: bududun, n^ganma.

burj! Rf to clap hands.

Related to verb =w₂urja-.

burumburun^ga NcNa galaxy, cluster of stars.

Cf. miyiri.

buwe! Interjection (Exclamation of person in myth as he cuts his eyes to magically restore vision). 10.12.4.

=buya- VTrYa to blow on or at. 122.3.2, 160.1.6.

buyal NcNa small freshwater fish sp., perhaps a rainbowfish.

Dh

-dha=balayida- VIntra2 (See =balayida-).

-dhabara Nc (See lhabara).

dhabararag NcWara frog, toad.

Syn: n^ga:lal, n^ga:n^ggu. Cf. wulwul.

dhabidhabi NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ batfish sp. common in estuaries. 105.3.2.

=dhabid-bu- VTrMal to tie up, to connect together.

Recip: =dhabid-bi-n^yji-. 16.19.6.

=dhabilirn^{gi}- VIntrI1 to slip, tumble.
Possibly -dha- etymologically segmentable (see -dha=balayida-).

dhadhan NAdj having a hole or holes; riddled with holes.
Fact: =dhadhan-ga- to put holes in (something).
Cf. gara.

=dhadharbi- VIntrI1 to shift position slightly (e.g., in sitting position).
Caus: =dhadharbi-ga-.
-lhan^{gu}=dhadharbi- to shift position in this direction.

dhadulg NAdj stale, rotten, old (object). Cf. w₁uril.

-dhag Nc (See -lhag-).

dha:gadaj NcAna vegetable food and other soft foods like eggs (term used instead of normal term, marya, only when stressing change of diet from meat to these foods).
Opposite: yalaj. Cf. next entry, below.

=dha:gada-ja- VIntrA2 to eat vegetable food and other soft foods as a change of diet after eating mostly meat for a long time.
Derivative of dha:gadaj, above.
Opposite: =yala-ja-. Cf. =n^{gu}-.

-dhaga:=gurama- VTrA1 (See =w₁urama-).

dhagala:lij NcMana shore, edge of water. 42.3.1, 63.2.6.

dhagalirig NcWara seed pod of water lily (*Nymphaea* sp.), identical to ayag (q.v.) but with reddish black tint (ayag is almost pure black).
Though it happens to be missing from the texts, the word is very common.

dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj NcAna certain climbing vines (applied sporadically to various spp. with little consistency among informants).
NC_{der}-dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj Nc tracks in dirt or sand (of a particular animal or insect). (uncommon term).
Note that this derived form presupposes initial lh, not dh.
Etym: Apparently dhagarij- (otherwise unattested) plus *-w₁aba-w₁aba-n^yju-j (not attested as such), a NAdj derivative from -w₁aba- 'to wrap'; combination now frozen.

dhagij NAdj unchanged, same (as before).
Ex: wu=dhagij ana:-'ni 'This is the same one (that was here before)'.
Cf. n^{gu}un^yju (including n^{gu}un^yju-n^{gu}un^yju), an^yja:bugij.

-dhagula Nc (See lhagula).

dhagulara, dhagularag, (less often) lhagurara(g) NcN^gara emu.
Syn: wa:yin (the common term).

-dha=gurama- VIntrA1 (See =w₁urama-).

-dhaj Nc (See -lhaj-).

-dhaja Nc (See -lhaja-).

dhaladha NcAnaWu northeast wind.
Syn: dhimburu, durmala, lun^ggurma.

dhalbar NcAnaWu upper leg; hind leg of quadruped (e.g., buffalo); hind flippers of turtle; branch, limb (of tree).
As cpd. initial: see w₂irig.
NC_{der}-n^{gu}u-dhalbar Nc limb (of tree, etc.); maG- form ma-n^{gu}u-dhalbar NcMana also 'leg (of trousers)'.
=dhalba:rin^yji- VIntrI2 to be/become spread out; to be divided, split up.
Rdp: -dha=dhalba:rin^yji-.
Cpds. show base form =lhalba:rin^yji- :
-w₂anda=lhalba:rin^yji- (branches) to spread out.

dhalmun^ggururug NcMana small dragon lizard sp., perhaps a variant or subspecies of the two-lined dragon.
Cf. n^galun^galug.

-dhaln^g Nc (See -lhaln^g-).

dha:lun NAdj abundant, bunched together. 113.5.3pred.

dha:lun^ggur NcN^gara emu (uncommon term).
Syn: wa:yin (common).

=dhalaliga- VTrA1 (something) to obsess or interest (person).
119.8.5, 139.14.6. Cf. w₁andha-.

-dhamalan^g- Nc/Pref broken-off branch of tree.
-dhamala=na- VTr (See =na- 'to see').
As noun, NC_{der}-n^{gu}u-dhamalan^g.

dhambagu, dhamba:gu NcAnaWu tobacco (including cigarettes).
Eng. loanword.

=dha:mbiriya- VTrA1 to nail (object) on, to fasten (object) by nailing it. 166.8.5.

dha:mbulg NcAna feathered stick (short pole with decorative string containing feathers), an important totemic object of the Murun^gun clan (and subject, along with badirin^ya, of this clan's major public song cycles); another type is used also by the Numamudidi clan. 9.3.3, 9.7.2, 9.8.4, 9.12.2, 41.2.4/6, 64.5.3.
Cf. bu:jun^g, murugu.

=dha:mbun^giya- VTrA1 to join together (uncommon stem).
Cf. =yada-.

dhamungur NAdj or NcAna(Adv) short; (adverb:) briefly. 66.2.2, 66.2.3pred.
HumSg: dhamungur-yun^g. Pl: dhama-lhamungur (used for nonhuman as well as human Pl). 117.1.3.
Cpd. final: -lhamungur, Pl. -lhama-lhamungur. See a:y, wurugu, n^garan.
mulun-dhama-lhamungur small group, few. 166.25.3.
mal-dhamungur NcAna(Adv) (for a) short time. 97.4.1. (malG-).
Fact.: =dhamungur-wa-, Pl. Object -dhama=lhamungur-wa-.
Note: Variant form with g (dhamungurg) also recorded.
Syn: dhamurug (less common), -mulumulubug.

-dhamunu Nc/Pref (See -lhamunu-).
dhamurgungun NcWara a sp. of toadfish found in coastal waters.
Cf. yilgu.
dhamurug NAdj or NcAna(Adv) short; (for a) short time. (uncommon).
mal-dhamurug NcAna(Adv) (for a) short time.
Syn: dhamungur (more common).
-dhanbarj- Nc/Pref fishtail.
^{NC_{der}}-n^gu-dhanbarj Nc, unmarked form (an-)u-n^gu-dhanbarj NcAna∅.
Cf. laga, ardha.
-dhan Nc/Pref (See -lhan-).
dhan^gara or dhan^garan^g NcAna∅ flower (part of plant). 144.4.1.
^{NC_{der}}-dhan^gara flower (of a particular tree or plant
139.4.3 (maG-). (Base form -lhan^gara required here.)
More specialised terms for flowers of particular plants: see
wurugugu, yambubug, -lhabag-, wirinbirin.
dhan^gga:burg NAdj stationary, in one place, not moving around
(person; usually a favorable quality).
Ex: ni=dhan^gga:burg ni=bura:-' 'He stays (sits) in one place'.
HumSg: dhan^gga:bur-jun^g.
dhan^ggid! Rf to chop. 16.14.3, 43.4.1, 43.6.4.
Associated with verb =lha- 'to chop'.
dhan^gumiln^g NcMana male genital area. 37.4.2.
As cpd. initial: see =balhu-.
Cf. n^guyi, garan^g.
dhan^gundu NcMana hook spear, especially type with barbs on both
sides of shaft.
Cf. yinibira, lhalun^ggu.
-dhan^y=bara- VTrA2 (See =w₂ara-).
-dharan^g- Nc/Pref spear shaft.
^{NC_{der}}-n^gu-dharan^g Nc, unmarked form ma-n^gu-dharan^g. 69.5.5.
Syn: -w₁aran^ggay-. Cf. -n^gulha.
-dharin^y- Nc/Pref (See -lharin^y-).
dha:rag NcAnaWu whiskers, beard. As cpd. initial: see =yaya:da-.
dharawurugugug or dhawurugugu NcN^gara
1) spider.
2) chicken, chuck.
3) peaceful dove (esp. young). Cf. labarg.
Variant: gurugugu(g).
dha:riba NcNa trepang, beche-de-mer. 166.1.3, 166.3.2, 167.2.2.
Young: yinin^gulu.
dhawad! Rf to come out (from bush into clearing, etc.); to burst
out (into the open).
Related to verb =lhawadba-. Cf. =rabala-.

dhawal NcMana bone above anus.
Syn: n^gunun^gunu, bun^guran^g.
Distinct from -lhawal- (hardened form -dhawal).
=dhawambalala- VIntrA2 to protrude, jut out a long way.
Syn: =jalalaga-.
Possibly contains -dhawan^g- and a variant of the verb
=w₁alhalha- (-w₁/w₂alala-) etymologically.
-dhawan^g- Nc/Pref door (or similar object).
^{NC_{der}}-n^gu-dhawan^g or NC-dhawan^g Nc.
The second of these forms points to base -lhawan^g.
=dhawawaruma- or =dhawaruma- VTrA1 to spin or turn (something)
around in a circle; to go around (something). 65.14.4,
121.3.1rdp, 151.3.3.
Refl: =dhawawarumi-'-, =dhawarumi-'- VIntrI1 to spin or turn
around (in circle).
-n^garan-n^gu=dhawawaruma- to stir up (honey and water). 142.3.2.
Ety: Probably *-dha- plus lenited form of =bawaruma-.
Cf. =w₂ilibilin^gi-, =w₁urama-.
=dhawililima- VIntrA3 to stagger along, stumble along.
May contain -dha- as in -dha=balayida-, -dha=wululudha-.
-dhawir Nc/Pref (See -lhawir-).
-dha=wululudha- VIntrA2 (See =w₁ululudha-).
dhawurugugu NcN^gara (See dharawurugugu).
=dha:yura- VTrA2
1) to deceive (someone). Cf. =w₁awala-, cpds. of galij.
2) to call (someone) a liar.
-dhi- Pref (For exx. see =ma:ndha-, =ma:jga-, n^gun^yju, =na- 'to see').
dhid! Rf to close up or off, to seal off, to block off. 71.6.4,
71.7.3, 108.7.2.
Related to verb =dhida-.
Do not confuse with dhid!.
=dhida- VTrA2 to close up or off, to seal off, to block off.
108.7.2, 143.8.1.
Refl: =dhidi-'- (very common) VIntrI1 to be/become shut or
sealed off. 41.23.5, 43.12.3/4, 45.7.4rdp, 59.4.4, 97.3.4,
110.4.4 (figurative sense: 'to go out of style').
In cpds. takes form =lhida- (Refl. =lhidi-'-):
Benef: -wa:=dhida-. 45.6.2rdp, 45.8.2, 45.8.3rdp.
-gari=lhida- to shut off from behind. 40.6.4.
-gara=lhidi-'- (less often -gara-n^gu=dhidi-'-)(Refl) (hole) to
become closed up.
Rf: dhid!.
dhid! Rf to penetrate (mud, etc.). 9.13.2, 15.11.3.
Related to verb =lhida-.

-dhig- Nc/Pref end, tip (e.g., of rope).

NC ^{der}-n^gu-dhig, unmarked form ma-n^gu-dhig (for rope).
Cpd.: see =w₁uldha-.

Phonologically this could be identified with prefix
-dhi- (preceding page), but the semantic connection is limited.
Cf. -n^gulha, -(w₁)andhula.

dhilibay NcN^gara great bower-bird.

Some speakers (including some old people) seem not to know
this term (or any synonym).

=dhilila- VIntrA2 (liquid) to drip, be spilt. 1.2.1rdp, 17.1.6/7.
-lhagar=lhilila- (saliva) to slobber out.

Note the form =lhilila- in cpds. Syn: =jiryira-.

=dhilira- VIntrA2 or =dhiliri- VIntrI1 to come down (uncommon).

Apparently variants of =dhirida- (common), cf. also =rararba-.

dhimburu NcAnaWu northeast wind.

Syn: dhaladha, durmala, lun^gurma.

dhi:ndi NcAnaWu stalk of cane grass (larwad, q.v.) used as
spear (usually toy spear of children). 3.1.4, 3.3.6, 69.8.2,
70.1.6.

Cf. larwad, wubinday.

dhirwig NcAnaWu or NcMana a tree, Alphitonia excelsa.

Term not widely known, obtained from old women.

Etym: cf. Ritharngu dhiriw?.

dhi:ran^gi NcAna or NcAnaWu barnacles on dugong or turtles.

=dhirida- VIntrA2 to go down (common term). 25.4.4, 28.12.6, 28.15.1,
99.2.6, 102.1.2, 113.9.2.

Comit: -an^yji-n^gu=dhirida- to go down with. 59.10.2.

Cf. =dhilila-, =rararba-, =jaryara-, =lhi:ndi-.

Probably related to lhiribala 'down; inside'.

dhiri:dag! (sound made in blowing into didjeridu, a musical
instrument--cf. lhambilbilg--to produce a certain recurrent
sequence of notes). 41.17.2.

dhirimudhirimu(g) NAdj dense, thick (said of vegetation in
thicket or jungle).

Ex: a:-'mbarar-waj n^ga:mbu=ya:-ri: wu=dhirimudhirimu yamba
'Let's go through the clearing, since it is (too) dense
(through the jungle)'.
Cf. lhan^gada. Syn: agalhargalharg.

dhirina NcAna(Adv) (on) one side.

Syn: birina.

dhiriri NcN^gara marine fish sp. (used inconsistently).

Cf. dhururu.

=dhudhuri- VTrI1 to push, propel forward.

Probably a variant of =jujurgi-. Cf. =jura-, =gudga-.

dhud! Rf (bird, etc.) to land, to hit ground (semi-onomatopoeic). 43.2.2.
Loosely associated with =ralha-.

dhudabada or dhurabada

1) NcAnaWu wire spear (spear with a few iron prongs as
spearhead); heavy wire, metal rod. 13.14.2, 71.22.2, 71.25.4,
104.2.1, 105.2.3, 122.2.3, 153.1.4, 166.14.1, 166.15.3.

2) NAdj white (person), non-Aboriginal.
HumSg: dhudabadi-n^yun^g. Pl: dhu-dhudabada. 165.1.3. (But
reduplication commonly omitted for Pl, often really
Wara class form: 54.3.2, 64.4.2, 127.5.3, 166.15.2, etc.).
Syn: munan^ga (sense 2).

dhuday NcAnaWu marker (left in water to mark a spot).

dhuduju NcAnaWu anchor; crowbar.

-dhud Nc/Pref (See -lhud-).

dhududhudug NcMana tawny frogmouth (owl).

Young: n^yagij.

dhugururu NcN^gara broilga (bird).

Syn: gudargu (more common).

dhulmun^g NcMana belly.

NC ^{der}-n^gu-dhulmun^g Nc belly-like protrusion (of particular
object).

Syn: gulmun^g (more common).

Etym: Cf. dhulmu and gulun 'belly' in Yuulngu languages (Nungg.

dhulmun^g and gulmun^g may be unrelated, recently convergent forms).

dhulugunun^g NAdj blunt (not sharp).

Syn: lhimug, ramulugulg, dirgalag. Opposite: malgura, yinjijin, etc.

dhuma:bina NcN^gara coral trout, Plectropoma maculatum; perhaps also
coral cod, Cephalopholis miniatus.

dhuma:muguna:muu NcN^gara snake sp., perhaps a form of the
carpet snake (a python).

Young: ma:muguna:mura.

dhumanindhan^gu NcAnaWu young of the eagle ray (manindhan^gu).

The dhu- is possibly an Anindhilyakwa noun class marker
etymologically.

dhumbala NcN^gara sail (of boat); cloth. 52.3.5, 167.3.3, 167.20.1.

Label for nautical songs of the Nun-dhiribala clan.

dhumirin^yji NcN^gara skate (type of ray fish).

dhunumbu NcMana mackerel and/or tuna spp.

=dhunun^ggarmi- VIntrI1 (plant, tree) to bear fruit. 98.7.5rdp.

Slightly irregular rdp. =dhunundhunun^ggarmi- also attested
in sense '(plant) to sprout; (tree) to be a sapling'.

Cf. also -w₁ulhunundhunun^g for corresponding noun forms.

dhu:nda NcMana bloodroot, Haemodorum sp. 157.1.1ff., 170.1.2/6.

Bloodroot and tree orchids (yalgurg) are closely associated
ethnobotanically as sources of fixatives for painting; hence
dhu:nda may show up in other languages referring to orchids.

dhun^yjira NcAnaWu a plant, perhaps a fern sp.

Syn: wandulbandul.

dhurabada NcAnaWu or NAdj (See dhudabada).

=dhurma- VTrAl to squeeze (substance) in hands (molding, kneading, crushing). 106.3.2, 106.3.2rdp, 109.4.4, 116.3.2, 118.2.4, 118.2.5ff.rdp, 119.5.1, 119.5.1/2rdp, 125.12.1.

Ref1: =dhurmi-'- VIntrI1 to be squeezed or crushed; to be rusty or otherwise no good.

-n^garan-n^gu=dhurma- to squeeze or crush (heap). 118.3.4.

dhu:ru NcAna(Adv) leeward, downwind, (going) with the wind (sailing term).

Opposite: bi:lu.

Ex: yagi num=bayami-∅ ana-bi:lu, dhu:ru bama=wagiwa-n^g 'Do not sail into the wind, turn it (boat) leeward!'

-dhurun^g Nc/Pref (See -lhurun^g-).

dhurun^ggi:riri NcAnaWu a shrub sp. (used by some speakers as synonym of dhururin^ggi, but others say it is a different shrub).

dhururin^ggi or dhururun^ggi NcAnaWu a medicinal shrub, Jacksonia dilatata.

dhururin^yji NcAna∅ a small marine fish sp. (informants disagree on application).

Cf. dhururu.

dhururu NcN^gara a marine fish sp.

Syn: dhururun^ggi. Cf. dhiriri, dhururu.

dhururun^ggi

1) NcAnaWu (Variant of dhururin^ggi).

2) NcN^gara marine fish sp.

Syn: dhururu (sense 2).

D

=da-¹ VIntrA2

1) to defecate, shit. 11.3.2/3rdp, 119.1.2ff., 132.4.1/6.

Syn: =dirja-.

2) (bees) to leave nectar or honey on flowers. 140.1.5, 140.3.3.

3) to lay egg(s); (egg) to be laid.

4) (fish, etc.) to have young. 105.1.1/3.

Cf. =yaba-.

=da-² VTrYa (man) to copulate with (woman).

Recip: =da:-'-n^yji- VIntrI2 (man and woman) to make love.

=dalardalarga- VTrAl to confuse (concepts, names, etc.); to get (things) mixed up.

da:n NcMana guts (intestines, etc.).

Relative (genitive) form mana-da:n-jin^yun^g 'of the guts' (i.e., 'of the womb') in specifying relationship between a person and his/her actual mother or mother's brother: 78.1.4.

As cpd. initial: see =balhu-, =barama-, =ma-, mamalan^g, =na- 'to burn', =ralga-, =w₂agiwa-, and =w₁aya- (-dan=gaya- and -dan-gara=gaya-).

Syn: n^gudan (n^gu-dan) (used only as independent noun, not in cpds.), -lhan^gaj- (specifically 'intestines').

=dara- VIntrN^gal to squat down.

Cf. =burda-.

=da:ra-ja- VTrN^gal to be anxious to get (something), to yearn or lust for (especially, someone else's property).

Related to da:rawa. Cf. =n^gan^ybanda-, =w₁anmarda-, w₁andha-.

da:rawa NAdj thief, person engaged in theft. 5.18.4, 5.19.3.

HumSg: da:rawa-yun^g. Pl: da-da:rawa.

Seems more common as insulting epithet than bagumid.

i-n^gu-da:rawa NAdj thieving, dishonest. 3.7.4. (with -ij-).

Cf. =da:ra-ja-, =amaja-, bagumid.

dawal NcMana intersection of shaft of ax or tomahawk with stone axhead, where string is tied around shaft. 154.1.5.

Not used in connection with modern metal ax (waragu).

Cf. badan^gu, yijburu, yaraga.

didid NAdj tight, firm (object).

Fact: =didid-ga- VTrAl to make (something) tight or firm.

Recip. of Fact: =didid-ga-n^yji- VIntrI2 to be/become tight or firm. (functions like Inchoative intransitive)

dirj! Rf to defecate (semionomatopoeic, cf. English 'plop!').

Related to verb =dirja-.

=dirja- VIntrA2 to defecate (emphasises plopping sound). 132.3.3.

Rf: dirj!. Syn: =da-.

du! (sound of gun going off, cf. Eng. 'bang!'). 163.9.4.

du-duma-j NAdj black, dark. (NAdj from =duma-).

=dugubadha- (Eng. 'talk about') VTrA2 to discuss (matter). 33.6.2.

=duma- VIntrAl to be/become dark-colored or black. 28.16.5.

Caus: =dumi-jga- VTrAl to make (something) dark or black.

NAdj derivative: du-duma-j (listed separately).

-janda-n^gu=duma- to have a black back. 11.12.4rdp. (crow).

-lhan^y-n^gu=duma- (wood) to be dark. 13.25.5. (-lhaj-).

-w₁ara-n^gu=duma- to be dark or black (all over). 28.15.3.

¹Opposite: =n^galn^gala-. Cf. =w₂ulululha-, n^gargan.

durij NcAna∅ a small bird sp.

Syn: jurijiji.

D

-dabara Nc/Pref (See rabara).

dabulun, da:bulun, or da:bulu(g) NcMana spiny-tailed goanna, Varanus acanthurus. 93.1.6.

Said by some speakers to be a loan from creole, but no synonym occurs. The sp. lives in rocky hills and is thus marginal to the Nunggubuyu.

dabururug NcAnaWu grasshopper (esp. short-horned types). 25.1.3.

Syn: yalamara (uncommon term).

Cf. lhalaj.

=da:dha- VIntrA2 (wind) to be still.

Ex: wu=da:dhi-n^y 'It (wind, see -lhan^gun^y-) has died down.

Syn: =badha-, =addhara-.

dad! Rf to tie (something), to tie up. 110.3.2.

Related to verb =rad-bu-.

dadarg NAdj dried up, burnt up (food, leaves, etc.).

Inch: =dadar-ma-.

yir-n^gu-dadarg (See yir-).

Syn: bujbuj.

dag! (sound of musical tapsticks). 41.16.2.

Cf. verb =w₂ada- or =w₂ilbila-, noun wilbilg. Cf. also dar!.

da:g NcMana hipbone.

As cpd. initial: see -yulug, perhaps also da:garagag.

da:gararag NAdj very skinny (person), skin-and-bones (person).

May contain da:g. Syn: yulug, wir-girgiru-j, jagarabadjag.

dagawag NcAnaWu crayfish and similar crustaceans (freshwater or marine).

da:gi (Eng. loan) NcMana young plains turkey, bustard (alburun^ggu).

Syn: n^gandug.

daj! Rf to cut (open). 7.15.3(correct gloss to 'cut'), 167.19.3, 167.20.1.

Apparently associated with verb =w₁uldha-, cf. also =balhu-.

da-julug NAdj (See yulug).

-dal Nc/Pref (See -ral-).

dalgara NAdj head songman (of N^galmi clan) in public performance at forked-stick ground (gararag) associated with madayin ritual.

HumSg: dalgara-yun^g. 54.1.3. Pl: da-dalgara.

dalma:ran^g NcWara freshwater long-necked tortoise,

Chelodina ?rugosa (the common term for the most common tortoise). Text 37 passim, 58.3.3, 59.1.5, 59.6.2, 98.5.3, 98.6.1, 108.4.3, 116.9.2, 157.10.1, 162.17.3, 163.11.2, 166.28.3.

A prominent member of the class of animals and fish implied by the use of the verb -w₁adji=lharma- (see =lharma-).

Syn: gurulwiya (rare). Young: miminjara.

Cf. madalaj, gurubil, mulumbidag (other spp.).

=da:la- VIntrA2 to sing songs of madayin ritual with tapstick (but not didjeridu) accompaniment. Text 29 passim,

29.1.3rdp, 57.2.4.

Rdp: -da=da:la-.

Cf. =maya-.

-damadhan Nc/Pref (See ramadhan).

Distinct from next entry, below.

damadhan NAdj full (said of basket, etc.). 117.3.5pred, 119.3.1ff.pred, 138.2.5pred, 142.62pred.

Fact: =damadhan-ga- VTrA1 to fill (object). Syn: =andhar-wu-.

Distinct from, but possibly with some etymological relationship to, ramadhan (hardened form -damadhan).

dambilharu NAdj firm, steady, not shifting (e.g., tree which does not bend in the wind).

Opposite: bil-wilwilu-j. Cf. w₂adawadad.

damur! (crackling noise). 122.4.1.

-dan^gag Nc/Pref (See ran^gag).

dan^ggalgara NcMana lancewood, Acacia shirleyi (the common term).

Tree probably absent from Nunggubuyu country, but its hard wood is sometimes imported from groups to the south.

Syn: yulu (less common).

-dan^y Nc/Pref (See -ran^y-).

dan^ymiri NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ marlin or sailfish.

Cf. yalabura, dhunumbu, wandhagalan^ymir, nirbun^gadan^ymir (terms for various large marine fish, sometimes interchanged by different speakers).

dar! (sound of musical tapsticks). 65.3.5, 65.8.2.

Cf. =w₂ada-, =w₂ilbila-, dag!, and wilbilg.

dar! (sound of twigs being crushed underfoot, etc.). 100.2.1.

Cf. -mariyarg, =w₁adadarga-. Possibly related to dadarg.

daran^ggi NcNa tall, reedlike plant in swamp. 108.1.3.

didilmaran^gga N AnaWu mythical creature resembling emu (wa:yin),

decorated with raman. Text 39 (narrator idiosyncratically pronounces the word jidilmaran^gga).

digu NAdj raw, uncooked; unripe. (Indicates something that is potentially edible but not yet ready).

As cpd. initial normally -rigu- or -rugu-, and in addition to (cont. next page)

digu (cont. from preceding page)

...the preceding meanings we can get the senses 'dead, unconscious, fainted, collapsed' in cpds.: see =w₂a-, =rabi-, w₂ulan^ybaj, =munduga-.

As cpd. final: see mada, yir-. Syn: ramur. Opposite: lharan^g.

=dilin^giriya- or =diligiriya- VIntrN^ga₂ (Past₂ =dilin^giriya-y. Nonpast₂ =dilin^giriya-ra) to lean (against something), to recline.

In cpds. has base =rilin^giriya- :

-janda=rilin^giriya- to lean on one's back.

-mulun=dilin^giriya- to lean on one's elbow (mulun^g).

dilyag! (call of wedge-tailed eagle, margij). 20.12.2.

Cf. next entry, below.

dilyan^ggadilyan^g NcN^gara young wedge-tailed eagle (eaglehawk).

Adult: margij. Cf. preceding entry, above.

dimbulg NcWara mudskipper fish.

dindir NcNa burdekin duck.

=din^gan^yji- VIntrI₂ to be engaged in friendly conversation, to interact in a friendly fashion.

=din^gga- VTrA₁ to copy (someone else), to imitate (someone or something).

Ex: n^gunu=din^gga-n^y 'I copied you'.

Ref1: =din^ggi- VIntrI₁ to be pleased; to be full (of food).

Syn: -(w₁/w₂)an=dharma- (s.v. =lharma-) 'to imitate', =w₁alalara-² 'to be happy', =w₂alara- 'to be full (of food)'.

-dir- (For -dir=n^gawi-'- see =n^gawi-'-, and cf. -dirG-, below).

dirba:bara NAdj fearless, courageous (in war, etc.).

May contain -dirG-.

-dirG- Pref (Occurs in a few compounds having to do with fear and bravery; see =n^gawi-'- and probably dirba:bara and dirgalag).

dirgalag NAdj timid, harmless; blunt (knife). 162.24.5pred.

May contain -dirG-. Cf. lhimug, dhulugunun^g, ramulugulg.

-diri=n^gawi-'- VIntrI₂ (See =n^gawi-'-).

-dir=n^gawi-'- VIntrI₂ (See =n^gawi-'-).

dirwu! Rf to jump in (water).

Related to verb =dirwu-dha-.

=dirwu-dha- VIntrA₂ to jump into water.

Rf: dirwu!

Rf fairly uncommon, verb rather rare, perhaps a recent borrowing from creole (ultimately from Roper R. languages).

Syn: -n^galba=walga- (see =w₂alga-), =jalburda- (both common).

diwaj NcWara young green pygmy-geese (madiwaj).

=diwiriwa- VTrA₁ or VTrN, or =diwiri-wu- VTrMal to wait hopefully for.

Cf. =nara-, =yigula-, =ambalwirima-, =ambalawali-.

du:! (sound of didjeridu, lhambilbilg). 41.19.5.

=dubardha- VTrA₂ to cut (carcass) down the middle; to go right through the middle of (something). 19.2.5.

dugdabala (creole Eng. 'doctor fella') NAdj medicine man, man who heals by magic.

HumSg: dugdabala-yun^g. 1.3.2.

Syn: mirara, galababala (another loanword).

dugudugu NcMana shrub with dangerous milky sap (latex) found among mangroves, Excoecaria agallocha. 112.2.3, 112.3.1. Cf. wulibulu.

duguj NcMana fodder (grass, etc., as food for bullocks, kangaroos, etc.). 92.2.5ff.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂a-.

Cf. mada.

dul! Rf (object) to catch fire; to burn (something). 163.17.1, 168.7.1/2.

Associated with =na- 'to burn', =nagi-, =la:dha-.

du:l NcNa branches with leaves (manjar) held in front of body, used as camouflage in stalking emus. Cf. =dulwa-.

-dulbu Nc/Pref (See rulbu).

dulburun^g NcMana back (of body). (fairly uncommon term).

NC -n^gu-dulburun^g.

Syn: rulbu, janda.

dulmurg! Rf to run; to sprint. 27.2.4, 43.4.3, 71.12.3, 100.2.2, 162.5.4.

Related to verb =rulmurda-.

-dul=n^gawi-'- VIntrI₁ (or I₂ ?)

(Analysed here as cpd. of =n^gawi-'-, q.v.)

=dulwa- VIntrN to stalk emus with du:l camouflage.

=du:lwi- VTrI₁ to sing the totemic song of (a place or totemic being or object); to sing (a ritual). Text 18 passim, 19.8.6, 19.8.7rdp, 20.2.9, 15.2.2, 15.2.3rdp, 19.3.4, 33.5.3.

Rdp: -du=du:lwi-.

Mult: -w₁ara-n^gu=du:lwi- to sing the songs of all (the totems). 29.4.4.

Cf. =maya-.

dum! (sound of popping or gulping). 1.2.8, 16.22.1, 16.23.3.

du:mbi NcN^gara ray sp. said to have roundish body, light color, short tail, and no stinger (or at least easier to handle than other rays). 59.5.4, 109.6.1/4.

dumburumbu NcNa sandalwood (tree/shrub), Santalum lanceolatum. 130.1.1, 132.6.3, 139.2.2.

-dumur- Nc/Pref point on tree where a branch has been broken off.
 As cpd. initial: see n^garan^gara.
Nc_{der} -n^gu-dumur. Cf. -dhamalan^g-, miljir.

-dun- Nc/Pref corner; bay (water); burrow (of animal).
NC_{der} -n^gu-dun. 43.7.4/5 ('burrow').
 As cpd. initial: see =w₂ada-. Cf. -gulu-, gara.

=dunbijga- VTrAl to puncture, to put a hole in. 95.6.1.
 Cf. gara, =yinba-, dhadhan.

dun^ggurun^ggurji NcAnaWu or NcAna∅ a species of bittern (bird).
durandura or nuranura NcAnaWu bird sp. (bittern or similar type).
durmala NcAnaWu northeast wind. 16.10.3, Text 61.
 Syn: dhimburu, dhaladha, lun^ggurma.

=dururuga- VTrAl to set (something) out straight.
 -mara-n^gu=dururuga-n^yji-jga- VTrAl to hold hands out straight.
 (with maran^g 'hand', Recip. -n^yji-, Caus. -jga-).
 Cf. andhurg, banban, =lhaayi-, =lhara:lha-.

G

ga:! (usually pronounced gaw! or gao:!) Interjection hey! (Used when walking along in the bush to signal one's location; others in group are expected to answer with same call). 3.2.1.

gab! Interjection or Rf shut up!, Sh!; to eat, gulp, swallow. 16.14.4.
 Cf. =mudadba-, =n^gu-

gabala NAdj dirty, unclean, filthy (person).

gabara NcMana rubbish, unwanted materials.
 (There is a phonologically similar word in local Eng. creoles meaning 'head').

gabayayag NcN^gara tree goanna, perhaps covers both Varanus tristis and V. timorensis.

gabidi NcAna(?) what?, something (unknown). (Sense not clear).
gabigabi
 1) NcN^gara colt (young horse).
 2) NcAna∅ young bullock (less common sense).
 Cf. yaraman, jaran^gu, bulugi.

gabiliwili NcN^gara small bluish rock cod sp.

ga:bubilajbu or ga:mbubilajbu NcAnaWu type of ax formerly used by whites.

gabuji (Eng. creole, originally Roper R. languages) NAdj blind. 20.8.6.
 Syn: ba-gala:di (see ala:di).

gadhala

- 1) NcAnaWu itchiness, itchy area on skin. 135.1.1, 139.2.3.
- 2) NAdj itchy (person), (person) with an itch.
 Ex: n^ga=gadhala 'I am itchy'.
 Syn: burandi, wurumburun^g. Cf. =ririra-.

=ga:dhi- VIntrIl to dig in ground with hands (as in collecting certain yams). 143.5.2.
 Cf. =gudi-, =riga-.

gadhing NcN^gara young oyster-catcher bird (gadhingadhing).

gadhingadhing NcN^gara oyster-catcher bird (both local spp.).
 Young: gadhing.

gadhu Particle (exact sense uncertain; missing from texts).
 Ex: gadhu na-(man's name) 'You know that (so-and-so)?'

gadhuwa NAdj young, new (object or person). 73.8.3, 166.17.1.
HumSg: gadhuwi-n^yun^g. Pl: ga-gadhuwa. 50.7.1, 68.3.2.

NC_{der} -gadhuwa Nc : n^gari-gadhuwa 65.10.4.; Pl wugu-wu-gadhuwa 67.2.4. In this form the base is -w₁adhuwa.

The form wugadhuwa is often ambiguous between NC_{der} form wu-gadhuwa (from u-gadhuwa), Ana or Wara class, and wu=gadhuwa (predicative NAdj form, Ana class) or wu:=gadhuwa (same, Wara class, with vowel length not easy to hear); see several instances in Text 65.

Fact: =gadhuwa-wa- VTrAl to renew, to make (it) new. 65.11.4.
 Cf. w₂irig, w₂in^yig.

gadaban^ga NcAna∅ buffalo.

Syn: mu:ri (the common term).

gadara or gada:ra NcMana coconut (tree or fruit), Cocos nucifer. 18.4.2.

gad! Rf to bite. 162.13.5.

Associated with verb =w₂a-.

gada! Interjection Oops! I mean... (used to indicate that the speaker has made a mistake, usually verbal; normally followed by a corrected statement). 163.7.5 and other exx.

-gadalg Nc/Pref (See -w₁adalg-).

gaddhari NAdj thirdborn (child).

HumSg: gaddhari-yun^g.

Cf. mala:mar, yabada, -laga=wann^ga- (s.v. =w₂ann^ga-).

=gadjararami- VIntrIl to slip or slide (off).

Syn: =balayida-, =dhabilirn^gi-.

gadugadu NcN^gara crocodile (either sp.).

Considered by some speakers to be a foreign word; the usual term is lharagula.

ga:gag NcWara snails, especially the ordinary brown ground snail (dead shell turns white), Xanthomelon sp. 125.7.2.
 Cf. midhun, mu:dhun^g.

gagalan^g NcAna⁰ egg. 101.3.3.
 NC_{der}-n^gu-gagalan^g Nc. 101.2.1 (niG-).
 As cpd. initial takes the form galan^g :
 galan-dun^ggal big egg. Pl: galan-dun^ggu-run^ggal-in^yun^g. (-run^ggal)
 galam-bin^yig small egg. (-w₂in^yig)
 gala-ma:bu egg.
 Etym: Probably *ga-galan^g with *-galan^g- 'egg' (cf. the present cpd. initial form, also bagalan^g 'eye' from *baG-galan^g 'egg of eye'), with *ga- either a prefix of some kind or a rdp. segment.
 Syn: ma:bu (perhaps slightly less common). More specific terms: gayag (bees), lhunugu (fish), nin^galan^g (*ni-galan^g, turtle).

gagar NAdj light (in weight).
 Fact: =gagar-wa- or =gagar-ga-.

gagawar NcAna⁰ message feather (delivered to neighboring clans to signal impending start of a ritual). 48.1.1.

gagil NcWara type of wild onion, said to have a smaller bulb than wugalan^ganda, probably Tacca leontopetaloides.

ga:gu Nk (my/our) mother's mother or mother's mother's brother. 72.7.1. Pl: ga:gu-wan^g. 157.4.4.
 As NcAnaWu in abstract sense designating MoMo's clan and territory as well as specific persons: 49.1.1, 72.7.5, 76.1.5.
 For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see an^g-an^ggur(-yun^g); for dyadic form see an^ggur-yij.
 Reciprocal: ga:gula.

ga:gula Nk (my/our) sister's daughter's child, or (female's) daughter's child (Reciprocal of ga:gu).
 Syn: ni-ga:n^ggura (male), n^gari-ya:n^ggura (female).
 2nd/3rd forms: an^g-a:n^gguraj, an^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g.

ga:gurud (Eng. 'cockroach') NcAnaWu or NcWara large reddish-brown cockroach (American cockroach, introduced into area).

ga:j NcAnaWu or NcMana waist.
 Associated with cpd. initial -bi-.

gajaguru NcMana (rarely NcAnaWu)
 1) fruit of tree Planchonella pohlmanniana var. vestita (yi:mid).
 2) (for some speakers) a tree similar to yi:mid along with its fruits, P. arnhemica.

gaja:li Nk (man's) mother-in-law or mother-in-law's brother; also reciprocal of this (woman's son-in-law, etc.). 14.9.3 (Ana class in abstract sense), 25.5.1.
 This term is used as a strong respect form, especially as an exclamation used when a person accidentally comes into contact with another person of this category (normally this is a strong respect/avoidance relationship not permitting direct speech interaction, physical proximity, or eye contact).
 For more neutral terms see gurumbaj.

gajaln^gu NcAna⁰ young channel-billed cuckoo (wuraln^gu).

gaji:dig NcAna⁰ a sp. of bittern (bird).

gajiguru NcAnaWu unidentified rainforest tree, said to have currants like those of Vitex glabrata (wu:n^g).
 =galhara- VTrA2 (Form taken by =w₁alhara-, q.v., in some cpds.).
 =galabirlha- VTrA2 to cut step-like notches in tree.
 Direct object is 'tree' or the like.
 Possibly -galabir=lha-, cf. =lha- 'to chop'.

galagala NcMana tree platform for corpse in mortuary activities.
 Syn: mun^ggala (more common term).

=gala:lara- VIntrN^gal or VTrA2 (See =w₁ala:lara-).

galamu NcN^gara water goanna, Varanus mertensi.
 Syn: bangawudu (less common term).
 Young: jaralala.

galanarg NcAna⁰ feathered stick.
 Syn: dha:mbulg (more common term).

galawarwar NcAnaWu scrub tree with needle-like leaves (applied inconsistently by various speakers).

galayurug NcAna⁰ or NcAnaWu sea perch, Lutjanus kasmira, and some other marine fish spp. with similar horizontal stripes.

=galdhaaldha- VIntrA2 to walk with legs apart (esp. of bowlegged person).

galg NcAna⁰ (rare in this form) honey bee.
 As indep. noun usually NC_{der}-galg (base: -w₁alg) or NC_{der}-n^gu-galg, unmarked form (an-)u-n^gu-galg NcAna⁰. 98.4.5, 140.1.4.
 As cpd. initial: see =lharara-, =w₁alaga-, =w₁aladha-, =w₂ayama-.
 This term specifically refers to the bees; cf. lagu, which is a cover term for honey bees (several spp. of Trigona) plus everything in their hives (honey, wax, etc.). Local creole equivalents: lagu 'sugarbag', -galg- 'sugarbag fly'.
 Particular spp.: n^galyurwa, nabi, miniguya, garamin^yanmin^yan, n^ga:nig (all refer to honey as well as bees). Cf. arulg, -w₁almun^y.

galga NAdj warrior, member of war party (armed with spears, usually painted with lharagamana).
 HumSg: galga-yun^g. Pl: ga-galga.
 Cf. mulun^guwa, magaran^ganji.

ga:ligu (Eng. 'calico') NcMana (modern) canvass.

=galin^ybar-wu- VTrMal to go past (something, someone). (uncommon).
 Syn: =yaldha- (common).

galiwan^ga NcAnaWu large knife, machete.

galiwuru NcN^gara mainsail (of boat or ship). 163.22.5, 167.4.1.
 Cf. dhumbala.

=galiyi- VTrI1 to paddle slowly toward (e.g., dugong). 112.1.1rdp.

galmarug NcAna⁰ young friarbird (almarug).

galmiliyarag NcAnaWu beetle.

Cf. malhi, ran^ganbar.

-galmun^y Nc/Pref (See -w₁almun^y-).

=galwara- VIntra2 to sit with knees raised in front and arms resting on them.

Cf. =bura-.

=galyaba- VTrA1 to sit astride (something), to have (something) between one's legs while sitting. (Object usually a stick or small pole held vertically with one end between one's legs). Possibly -gal=yaba- with =yaba- 'to put in' and a cpd. initial (perhaps present also in =galwara-).

gala:-baba Nk father.

Cf. baba.

galababala (Eng. creole 'clever fella') NAdj magician; medicine man.

Syn: mirara, dugdabala.

=gala-bu- VTrMal to jump over (something). (uncommon term).

Cf. =garaja-, =abi-.

=gala:lida- VIntra2 to be loose, slack (said of rope, etc.).

galan^g- Pref (Form taken by gagalan^g 'egg' as cpd. initial).

-galar Nc/Pref (See -w₁alar-).

galawan^g NAdj Nunggubuyu (person or language). (Term used by Ritharngu and other northern groups referring to Nunggubuyu). Cf. next entry.

-gala=wa- VTrN^ga3 (See =w₂a-).

galij NcAnaWu fun, games, (having a) good time. 33.2.6, 69.11.1/4.

Fact: =galij-ga- VTrA1 to make fun of (someone).

Recip. of Fact: =galij-ga-n^yji- VIntra2 to play together.

In cpds. takes base form -w₁alij- in most forms:

-aganimij=gali-ga-n^yji- VIntra2 to be unperturbed (by danger, warning, etc.).

nu-n^gu-galij NAdj fun, not serious or sacred. 84.1.2pred, 87.1.4/6pred. (first element perhaps nun^g-). Base here -galij-.

yan^g-galij NAdj lying, deceitful.

i-jan^g-galij NcAnaWu lie, untruthfulness, kidding (speech).

69.16.5. (preceding cpd. plus ij-).

As cpd. initial: see =ya:ra-. Cf. =w₁ayi(j)gi-, wulan^gur.

-gama-n^yij Nk (See ni-gama-n^yij, listed alphabetically).

gambabin NcMana plate (for eating).

gambalala NcAnaØ adult male agile (sandy) wallaby (n^gargu).

-gambal Nc/Pref (See ambal).

-gambara Nc/Pref (See ambara).

ga:mbin^yin^y Nk (my/our) sister's son's child.

More often ni-ga:mbin^yin^y (male), n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y or n^gari-ga:mbin^yin^y (female). Cf. ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y, ran^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g.

ga:mbuma NcAnaØ ray sp. with rectangular body, light-colored with spots. 59.8.5, 109.2.4, 109.4.3(wrong NC).

Cf. wariyil.

-gamuymuy Nc/Pref (See -w₁amuymuy, s.v. -w₁amuy).

gamuyumuyu NcAna(Adv) entirely, every bit, all the way. (uncommon).

ga:nbij (Eng. loan) NcMana canvass, especially a type in use a few decades ago.

Cf. ga:ligu.

gandhaw or gandha(g) NcAnaØ bittern sp. (bird).

gandargij NcAnaØ adult male antelope kangaroo (arjambal).

Syn: lhaga:mbalag.

Both synonyms much less common than arjambal.

gandawadjirig NcWara nankeen night-heron (bird).

Some informants say the term applies to males only.

Cf. n^galurg.

ganduralbana NcNa young crow (warbarg, wuwag).

-ganja:njij Nc/Pref (See -w₁anja:njij).

ga:njul NcMana young great-billed heron (wurululug).

ganabura NcN^gara large mosquito sp.

Cf. mula (the usual type).

-ganan^g Nc/Pref (See -w₁anan^g).

gandhara NcMana large tank or jug.

ganda:n^gililigi NcAnaWu shrub with edible fruits said to be very similar to those of Antidesma ghaesembilla (wun^garagaga) but to be more reddish.

gandawul NcN^gara rock wallaby, Petrogale sp.

gangulugulu

1) NcMana a sp. of dragon lizard.

Syn: n^galun^galug. Distinct from dhalmun^ggururug.

2) NcWara young frilled lizard (waljurig).

Sense 1 is considerably more common than sense 2.

gann^yirimba NAdj (See gann^yirimba).

ga:n^ggan^yun^g NAdj (usually NcAnaØ) something terrible and monstrous (applied to monsters who have no more specific name). 10.11.5, 10.14.3, 16.20.5, 18.1.4, 45.10.5.

gan^yawu or gin^yawu(y) NcMana or NcAnaWu wild cashew (Queensland tar tree), Semecarpus australiensis (found north of Nunggubuyu country). Text 120 passim.

-gan^yjabal Nc/Pref (See an^yjabal).

gan^yjagan^yja NAdj extremely abundant or numerous. 119.8.1pred.

It is possible that this form should be analysed as a NC_{der}-

form (rather than predicate NAdj form) with stem

-(w₁)an^yjagan^yja- related to -w₁an^yja- 'food'.

gara

- 1) NcAnaWu hole (in ground, or opening into something). 11.3.1, 36.1.1, 16.5.1, 37.4.6, 43.8.4, 132.2.1, 143.8.5, 163.13.5.
- 2) NcMana hole, burrow (of animal). 22.1.3, 43.7.3, 43.9.4, 43.13.1, 45.2.3/4.

As NcAnaWu the sense is broader than as NcMana.

As cpd. initial: see =lhaganma-, =lhan^gadba-, =lhan^garma-, =ma:ndha-, =andhar-wi-'- (Ref1. of =andhar-wu-), =w₁anmarda-, =w₂awalha-, and =yu-.

garan^ggabNcNa juvenile of a whale sp. (yira:bidhi).

garawara NcAna spangled emperor (marine fish). 65.3.4, 64.8.4.

garayara NAdj clean (not dirty).

Fact: =garayara-wa- VTrA1 to make clean, to wash. (Much less common than =yar-bu-).

Opposite: gabala. Cf. abulu, lhagabunulg.

-gara=yu- VTr See =yu-.

garn^yirimba (gann^yirimba probably a mistranscription) NAdj big group, all together (usually humans). 1.8.9, 17.14.1, 41.24.2 (ghosts), 47.13.7, 96.1.2, 166.27.2.

With suffix -lhan^gu. 1.9.5, 13.4.2(ants).

With human referents these forms are treated as plural nouns and take Pl NC prefix wara-.

Cf. arawindi, -mandag-.

garab! Rf to spear (someone, something). 70.3.5.

Co-occurs in this text passage with verb =n^gar-bu-.

Cf. also =ra-.

=garaja- VIntraA2 to jump, to jump off, (kangaroo) to hop.

7.15.4, 10.8.1, 10.18.1/2, 11.8.1, 13.14.2/3, 24.1.4, 24.2.2, 33.7.4, 35.8.4, 64.8.3rdp, 92.4.2, 108.7.3, 161.9.1, 162.2.3, 162.5.4.

Mult: -n^gara-n^gu=garaja-. 24.3.5.

-ga=garaji-'- VIntrI1 to jump (at someone). 42.4.4, 16.14.4rdp.

Rdp. of this form -ga-ga-garaji-'-.

Rf: baj! or badabad! are roughly associated with =garaja-.

Syn: =abi-, =gala-bu-.

gara:lag NcN^gara white ibis (bird).

garamin^yanmin^yan NcAna or NcWara one of the local honey bee

(Trigona) species. 114.11.4, 143.4.3, 143.12.2ff., 143.13.3.

Cf. lagu, -galg-, etc.

garanjima NcAna young tern (garanjimala).

garanjimala NcAna certain terns (marine birds) including the Caspian tern; said to be usually smaller than terns called girigigiwu.

Young: garanjima.

garan^g NcNa scrotum (and testicles).

gararag NcAnaWu two poles planted in ground with forked opening at top, across which a horizontal pole is laid (as public dancing ground for madayin ritual). (Commonly used also as a designation for this dancing ground, which is distinct from the secret ritual grounds to which only initiated men are admitted). 29.13.1/2, 57.2.3.
Cf. dalgara, madayin.

=gararawi- VIntrI1 (dugong or other animal) to be exhausted after struggling, to give up fight. (Term used in context of hunting.) 112.3.4, 112.3.4rdp.
Cf. -lhun=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-).

garbaw(g) NcAna boobock owl.
Cf. yigurgu.

garbin Nc ring, circle (of fires, in hunting). 16.19.6.
Noun class not recorded.

Etym: Perhaps borrowing from Ritharngu verb garpi-n '(it) coils'.

gargaj NcMana brown goshawk (chickenhawk) or collared sparrowhawk, especially young ones.
Adults may be called magarmanin, magarmanig.
Cf. malwidiwidi.

gari (creole, from Eng. 'got a' ?) Particle having (something).
Always followed by noun representing object possessed;
recent introduction from English creole but now fairly common.
5.7.4, 25.3.5, 71.27.1, 119.2.3, etc.

-gari- Pref after, following, (coming) behind.

Used only as compound initial; takes form -gariN- with =lharma-; see =lharma-, =jura-, =ra=wu-, =w₂adja-, =w₂ann^ga-, =w₁uldha-, and =yu-.

Possibly also found etymologically in =garini-.

Cf. =lhamara-, adha:dhari, =lharma-.

=ga:rigi- VIntrI1 to go/come back.
Much less common than =a:gi-.

garijin (Eng. loan) NcAnaWu kerosene.

-garin=dharma- VTrA3 (See =lharma-).

=garini- VIntrI1 to look back over one's shoulder. 18.2.1, 18.22.2, 33.5.1. Syn: =n^gurni-.

Etym: Possibly -gari- plus Refl form of =na- 'to see'.

-gari=ra=wu- VTrMal (See =ra=wu-).

gariwa NcAna flatback turtle. 18.3.4, 18.7.6.
Syn: anuwa, jadiwan^ggani (less common terms).

-gari=wadja- VTrA2 (See =w₂adja-).

garjal NAdj shiftless, always moving around.

Ex: ni=garjal-wugij 'He is always moving around; He doesn't stay in any one place for long'.

Usually an unfavorable epithet suggesting bad morals.

Opposite: dhan^gga:burg.

=garma- VTrA3 to want to go with (someone).
Cf. following entry.

=garma-ja- VIntrN^gal to want to go along (with others).
Cf. preceding entry.

garuba NcN^gara hawkbill turtle.
Syn: n^galhuwa.

garwululug NcAna⁰ small quails.
Syn: arwululug. Cf. jirgij.

gawira NcN^gara pelican.
Syn: ba:lmi (a little more common), burun^ggurg (not common).
Young: ma:bulhu, bululja.

gay! Interjection What did you say? Come again? (used to request that other speaker repeat something not heard the first time).

gayag NcMana bees' eggs.
For -gayag see w₁ayag.

gayawawag NcAna⁰ mullet sp. which swims with head out of water, said to resemble yibadun^ggu and murgun^yala.

gayin^galama NcAna⁰ a dark tern sp.
Cf. wurumban^gana.

-gi- Nc/Pref excrement.
Common as cpd. initial: see =mamalan^g-ga-, =na- 'to see', =w₂a-, and =yara-.
Uncommon as NC^{der}-n^gu-gi (the usual noun is n^gguriya), but in form with maG- (ma-n^gu-gi) can mean 'sawdust'.

gibaja NcWara juvenile of a goanna sp. (wuguj).

=giddha- VTrA2 to spear (someone). (uncommon).
Implies that the person was actually hit.
Cf. =ra- (common), =n^gar-bu-, etc.

gidigidi NcAna⁰ large eel-tailed catfish sp., probably Anodontiglanis dahli.

gigiwu NcAna⁰ tern sp. (uncommon variant).
Syn: girigigiwu (more common).

gilingin^gingilin^gin NcMana marble tree, Owenia vernicosa. (uncommon).
Syn: banar (common).

gilin (Eng. loanword) NAdj clean (not dirty).
Syn: garayara.

gilyirin^ggilyiri or n^ggilyirin^ggilyiri NAdj a group of mythical figures whose travels are the subject of the gunabibi ritual.
Normally used in Pl; form beginning n^g normally used only when noun-class prefix wara- is present. Texts 30 and 32 passim.

gingin NcAna⁰ mid-sized fork-tailed catfish sp. found mainly in rivers, similar to almagara. 105.4.1, 166.29.3.

gin^yawu(y) NcAnaWu or NcMana (See gan^yawu).

giriba NcAnaWu wild passionfruit vine, Passiflora foetida.
An introduced sp.; the term is probably an early borrowing from Eng. 'creeper'.

girigigiwu NcAna⁰ tern sp. or spp. (usually larger than those called garanjimala). 18.7.4(song, but also used as regular word).
Syn: gigiwu. Cf. garanjimala, wurumban^gana.

girjag! Interjection No! 4.2.5, 11.5.2, etc.
Cf. -ari, yagi (other negatives; see discussion in Grammar).

-gi=wa- VTrN^ga3 (See =w₂a-).

giya! Interjection look out!, watch out!
Pronounced with interjection lengthening as giyao::: or the like; also rdp. giya-giyao:::!

=gubadha- (Eng. 'walkabout') VIntrA2 to go on a walk, to go walkabout. 161.18.2rdp.
Caus: =gubadhi-jga-. 161.17.3.

-gubilhara Nc/Pref (See -w₁ubilhara).

-gubulu Nc/Pref (See w₁ubulu).

guburg NAdj just like (something, in appearance), the spitting image of (something, someone). 12.3.3, 155.3.7.
Commonly used without affixes postposed to the noun qualified.
Cf. n^gun^yju, -w₁anburg-, an^yja:bugij, dhagij, suffix -yi:.

=gudi- VTrI1 to dig. (not common in this form).
In cpds. has base =w₁udi- or =gudi- :
-ar=wudi- to dig for (water, direct object). 61.1.6, 61.2.1, 63.2.3, 63.2.3rdp, 118.1.1/2, 163.18.3.
-n^garan-n^gu=gudi- to dig up (heap of something).
Syn: =ga:dhi-, =riga- (most common term).

gud! Rf to prod, goad (dog). 43.14.4.
Related to verb =gudga-.

=guda- VTrA2 to catch (fish) with hook and line.
15.3.1, 16.3.2ff., 31.3.3, 59.4.5, 105.3.3, 105.5.4, 116.9.4, 122.2.5, 162.17.1rdp, 166.15.3, 166.29.3, 167.12.2.
Cf. =n^gadugumbi-.

gudarg! (call of broilga bird). 10.3.1.
Occasionally used as noun as variant of gudargu.

gudargu NcN^gara broilga (large bird, subject of major song cycle of n^galmi clan). (the common term). Texts 6 and 7, 65.10.4, 66.2.1.
Syn: dhugururu, banami, guruwurwur (less common terms).
Young: wundardha. Cf. gudarg!, =n^gurbulwa-, cpd. initial -riN-.

gudbij! Rf to grab, seize. 3.5.5, 5.9.3, 10.18.3.
Associated with verb =bilhaga-.

=gudga- VTrA1 to goad, prod (dog). 43.14.4.
Rf: gud!.

gudugudu NAdj sacred, taboo; (as NcAnaWu) sacred burial ground. 50.4.2ff. Cf. mann^gulg, badugu. Opposite: arari, arbiti.

gu:gu NcAnaWu (fresh) water; (by extension:) liquor, beer, grog. Irregular vowel-length shift with noun-class prefixes: ana:-gugu, a:-gugu. 1.1.4, 10.3.5, 10.5.2, 10.13.1, 10.15.2, 14.6.1, 15.7.4, 22.2.3, 60.3.3, 143.1.2, 163.2.2. This term is never applied to saltwater (lhagayag).

As cpd. initial always replaced by -ar-.

Cf. abu₁lu, lhagabun₁lg, =abunuwun₁y₁garma-, n^gugu, warajara, wurugu, ala, n^galba, wargalg, aligarbidhi, =w₁alima-, cpds. of -ar-.

=guguda= VTrA2 to usurp, to take over illegally (another man's land or wife). 21.7.1, 73.4.2.

Benef: -a-n^gu=guguda-.

Ex. of Benef: n^gani:-'n^gu=gugudi-n^y 'He usurped (it, not specified in verb form) from me'.

Cf. =amaja-, da:rawa, bagumid, =maraga-.

=guguma- VIntrA3 to be the (big) winner. (now used with reference to card games, etc.). Syn: =n^garga-.

-lhud=guguma- to be the big winner. (base here is =w₁uguma-).

guj! Rf to lift up (spear, ready to strike); to strike (with spear). 3.3.1, 5.3.1, 70.3.5.

It is not entirely clear whether this form designates the raising of the spear prior to throwing or the action of throwing the spear; the textual exx. are consistent with the latter interpretation but the apparent relationship to the verb =gujguji- suggests the former.

=gujguji- VTrI1 to lift or hold (object) up; to hold (something) in a raised position. 16.14.4, 43.11.4, 55.8.3/4, 56.1.4, 143.5.2.

Rdp: -guj=gujguji-. 44.1.3.

See discussion of guj!, above. Cf. also =lalaga-.

=gujuguja= VTrYa to tickle (someone). Possibly related to gujuju.

gujuju NAdj baby (human or animal). 14.3.2, 92.1.3.

HumSg: gujuju-n^yun^g. Pl: gu-gujuju. But these forms are rarely used; the Sg form for a human baby is often gujuju NcAna0, the term for a group of human babies is usually unreduplicated (wara-)gujuju. 16.15.1, 16.21.4, 40.6.5, 45.3.3/4, 57.3.1.

Etym: Possibly related to =gujuguja-.

Cf. w₂in^yig, w₂irig.

-gulhar Nc/Pref (See -w₁ulhar, and cf. lha:r).

-gulhur Nc/Pref (See -w₁ulhur).

gulan^gan^gag NcNa (Variant of gulan^gan^gag).

=guldha- VTrA2 to have (culprit) face punishment (through spear ordeal, etc.).

Caus: =guldhi-jga- VTrA1 to ruin things for (someone). 167.20.3.

Cf. also the common verb =w₁uldha- (hardened form =guldha-).

gulin^ga NcMana rudder.

Fact: =gulin^ga-ga- VTrA1 to steer (boat, with rudder).

gulmirimiri NcN^gara young jabiru bird (anji).

gulmum-balgara NcMana little pied cormorant.

Contains ulmun^g 'belly'; for the second element cf. Ritharngu gulun-balkara 'little pied cormorant' with gulun 'belly' in parallel formation.

gulmun^g NcMana belly. 7.9.6, 109.3.4, 131.2.3, 162.18.2.

NC_{der}-n^gu-gulmun^g any globular or belly-like appendage (of object), including fruits of many plants, paper wasp nest (niG-, cf. wunbun), etc. 114.3.3.

As cpd. initial: cf. gulmum-balgara, listed above, and mundur, =w₁ara-, =ambada-, =w₁aya-, =a:yu-, and =yu-.

Form dhulmun^g less common than gulmun^g, but preferred by some older speakers (q.v. for etymological discussion).

-gulu- Nc/Pref corner.

NC_{der}-n^gu-gulu.

Cpd. initial: see =w₂ada-.

Cf. -dun-.

=guluddha- VIntrA2 to stir up water by moving hands around in it; to make splashing noises with hand.

gululugululu NcNa young jungle-fowl (jadagag).

-gulu=wada- or =gul-wada- VIntrA2 (See =w₂ada-).

gula:bijbij NcN^gara beach stone curlew. (the common term)
Syn: gula:bijbijman^gga, yilijbi.

gula:bijbijman^gga NcN^gara beach stone curlew. (uncommon)
Syn: gula:bijbij (common), yilijbi.

-gula(g) (Not synchronically segmentable as a root, but occurs as part of stems meaning 'skin': magulag 'skin', lhagula 'lips', -w₂arigulag- 'skin, tree bark'.)

gulagulag NcAna0 young parrotfish (yambirgu). 16.4.4.

gulan^gan^gag (common form), gulan^gan^gag, wulan^gan^gag, or wulan^gan^gag NcNa grey-crowned babbler (bird).
Syn: warbirin^yjina, biyulguyulgu.

gulgu Nk (my/our) wife, husband (real or potential).

73.7.4 (this ex. has NcAnaWu form in abstract sense).

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms of 'wife' see

ra-n^garinaj, ra-n^garina-yun^g; for 'husband' see ann^ginaj, ann^gina-yun^g; for dyadic form see ali-jij.

Fact: =gulgu-wa- VTrA1 to be/become married to (spouse). 73.8.4/5.

=gulinba- VTrA1 to chase and touch (in tag game).

gululugululug NcN^gara young emu (wa:yin).

guman NcMana beetle larva.

Syn: ran^ganbar.

gumba:miri NcN^gara a batfish found in estuaries, Platax sp.
Cf. lhunbi, dhabidhabi (different spp.).

guminda NcN^gara young bush curlew (guwilu).

gunabibi NcMana name of a major adult male ritual of which the
murun^gun and numamudidi clans are the major owners.
48.1.2, 88.1.3.
Cf. gilyirin^ggilyiri.

gunan^ggala NcAnaWu small dark freshwater perch sp., perhaps
Hephaestus sp.
Cf. warma, marbunan^g.

gunduyn^guru NcNa young of a whale sp. (yan^ggawu).

gunumuddhu NcAnaØ small parrotfish or tuskfish sp. said to have
light green colour.

gundagunda NAdj afflicted with disease and external sores.
w₁ara-gundagunda (same gloss, more common than simple form).
Cf. bujubujur, ji:ji.

gundan^gamara NcAnaØ white-necked heron.

gunda:ruru NcAnaWu mast (of boat).
Syn: bagajalyara.

gunin^yara NcMana large red fruits of the fig tree Ficus racemosa
(yijbunun^g); (for some speakers) this fig sp. (tree as well
as fruits).

-gun^y- Nc/Pref
NC^{der}-n^gu-gun^y Nc layers of fat and meat from dugong, in form
(an-)u-n^gu-gun^y (NcAnaØ) 112.7.3; edible taproot of
jaladi vine (ma-n^gu-gun^y). Cf. =lhaga-bu-.

gurijal or gurijbal NcMana or NcAnaWu a eucalypt, perhaps
E. ptyocarpa.

guririguriri NAdj very large number, big flock or herd. 99.3.2
(flying foxes), 157.12.3 (edible roots).
Cf. arawindi, garn^yirimba, gan^yjagan^yja.

gurugu! Interjection (called out in guessing game).
Ex: see =ragu-.

gurugugu(g) NcN^gara (Variant of dharawurugugu(g)).

gurumbura NcNa silver gull (jarag), especially young.

gurbudug NcAnaØ female butcherbird (gurudug), with colour mostly
yellow-brown.

gurgin NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ barracuda. 12.4.2ff., 13.25.4.
One speaker said that the full-sized barracuda is NcAnaWu,
young ones NcAnaØ, but this is unusual usage of this noun-
class opposition.
Syn: amadharn^gga. Young: wingarga.

-guriy Nc/Pref (See w₁urij).

guriya or gurya (with prefix mana-n^gguriya, etc.) NcMana
excrement, shit. (the common term)
As cpd. initial replaced by -gi-, which is also occasionally
used instead of guriya as independent noun.

gurjada NcMana rust-leaved eucalypt, Eucalyptus ferruginea. 142.1.2.
Syn: lhambilbilg.

gurubil NcAnaWu short-necked tortoise sp.
Cf. madalaj.

gurudu(g) NcAnaØ butcherbird, especially male (colour mostly
black).
Female: gurbudug.

gurugurulag NcNa (Variant of gurulagurulag).

guruguruwalbalg NcWara mudlark (peewee) bird.
Young: n^gana:nawalbalg.

gurujurg or gurujijurg NcNa whistling kite (whistling eagle),
perhaps also black kite.
Young: dhamirn^ymirn^y. Syn: muluyubuna.

gurulwiya NcWara long-necked tortoise. (uncommon term)
Syn: dalma:ran^g (common).

gurulagurulag or gurugurulag NcNa young red-backed kite
(lan^ggalan^gga:bijug).

gurumbaj Nk (my/our) wife's mother or brother's wife's mother.
For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ran^g-gurun^g,
ran^g-gurumba-yun^g.
Special avoidance form: gaja:li.

-gurun^g Nk (ran^g-gurun^g is listed alphabetically).

guruwilag NcN^gara eastern curlew; whimbrel (beach birds).

guruwurwur NcN^gara broilga. (uncommon term)
Syn: gudargu (common), etc.

gurwiji NcN^gara pregnant female dugong (n^garugalij). Also gurwuji.

guwag NcAnaØ koel (bird).
Young: birbirg.

guwaj NAdj friend, mate. (not common in this sense).
Used chiefly as vocative: guwaj! 'Hey you!' (most common
attention-getting vocative for singular addressee, aside
from more precise names, kin terms, etc.). Cf. balbara.

guwajinin^y! Interjection (Used like vocative guwaj!, see preceding
entry, but much less common).

guwilu NcN^gara bush curlew.
Young: wuwalulu, guminda.

guyalira NcNa butterfly, Selenotoca multifasciata.
Syn: mandara (both terms common). Young: n^ga:rmuy.

guyara NcAnaWu stone spear. (uncommon) 69.8.6.
Syn: la:ga (common), etc.

I
(Items beginning in i are alphabetised as though beginning in yi)

J

ja! or sa! Interjection shoo! (used chiefly to shoo away dogs).

Except in sa! (often pronounced with lengthened s), s does not occur as a consonant in Nunggubuyu.

jadiwan^ggani NcAna⁰ flatback turtle.

Syn: gariwa (most common term), anuwa.

ja:dug NAdj finished, completed; all gone, used up. 161.26.2pred, 161.31.3/4pred, 161.32.2pred.

Fact: =ja:du-ga- VTrA1 to complete (it): to finish (it) up, exhaust it. 17.11.3, 33.3.5, 33.6.1, 48.1.4, 111.5.2, 115.3.4, 155.2.6, 161.17.1, 161.26.3/4.

Refl. of Fact (functions like Inch): =ja:du-gi-'- VIntrI1 to be/become finished or finished up. 60.3.6, 93.1.3, 157.12.7.

Recip. of Fact: =ja:du-ga-n^yji- VIntrI2 to finish each other off. 47.9.3.

Cf. =in^yga-.

jadagag NcNa jungle-fowl (bird which lays many eggs at one time in large nest in ground).

Young: gululugululu.

jadaga:miri NcAna⁰ Pacific Ridley (olive Ridley) turtle.

jadbaramba NcNa white-breasted sea-eagle (according to one speaker, esp. adult female).

Syn: n^gagan^gaga (more common).

jadugal NcAna⁰ antelope kangaroo, Macropus antelopinus. (uncommon)

Syn: arjambal (common), etc.

jagarabadjag NAdj thin, skinny.

jaladi NcMana woody climbing vine with edible taproot, perhaps

Cayratia trifolia (but not seen). 64.6.1, 114.7.1.

Syn: yiriwu, n^gurgada.

=jalalaga- VIntrA1 (long object) to jut out (in horizontal plane).

41.11.2, 41.14.1, 41.18.4.

In cpds. takes base form =yalalaga- :

-nuga=yalalaga- (rock) to jut out, (ghosts) to jut out (in the form of a rock). 9.11.5.

-w¹unda=yalalaga- (rocks) to jut out (over beach or sea).

19.11.2, 41.10.5.

-jalalala=warga- VIntrN (See =w₂arga- VIntrN).

jalbur! Rf to jump into water. 30.5.5, 34.6.2, 95.3.2/3, 100.2.3.

Related to verb =jalburda-.

=jalburda- VIntrA2 to jump into water. 19.5.3, 28.13.3, 35.7.1, 41.19.6, 57.2.1, 58.3.1, 95.2.3, 98.7.1, 102.1.3/4, 116.10.1, 152.1.2/3.

Mult: -n^gara-n^gu=jalburda-. 166.23.2.

Caus: =jalburdi-jga- or =jalburda-n^gi-jga-.

Syn: =dirwu-dha-, -n^galba=w₂alga- (see =w₂alga-).

=jalburdi- VTrI1 to put into water. Cf. intrans. =jalburda-.

jalg! Rf to go (swiftly) past (something), to move away (quickly), to disappear from view. 25.5.3, 28.10.5, 69.5.5, 168.2.5.

Related to verb =yaldha-.

=jaln^ga- VTrYa to elude (captor, pursuer), to escape from (someone). 27.7.1.

jalwujbuj NAdj name of a group of Aboriginals some distance north or northwest of the Nunggubuyu.

See discussion for Text 169.

-jamar Nc/Pref (See yamar).

jamba or ja:mba NcAnaWu tamarind tree (introduced by Macassans), Tamarindus indicus.

jambar NAdj true, believable. (not very common)

Fact: =jambar-ga- VTrA1 to make (something) true.

Refl. of Fact: =jambar-gi-'- VIntrI1 to believe (something one is told).

Benef. of preceding: -a-n^gu=jambar-gi-'- to believe (person).

Ex: n^guna:-'-n^gu=jambar-gi-'-n^y 'I believe (lit., believed) you'.

Cf. ij-gubulu (listed under ij-).

-jam=bawarumi-'- VIntrI1 (See =baruma-).

ja:mulu NcWara swamp plant with edible tubers said to be almost identical to windar (Triglochin procera), probably another form of the same sp.

janda NcMana back (esp. lower back). (Used in expressions involving avoidance behaviour). 75.2.5, 76.2.3.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂anaga-.

NC_{der}-n^gu-janda back (of object). 156.2.5 (maG-).

Syn: ruibu (more common), dulburum^g (less common).

ja:ndu NcAnaWu smoking pipe.

Syn: yila:ri. Cf. bamundurga, laruwa.

jangu! Interjection (expression shouted out in increase rituals designed to magically ensure abundance of game or other foods). Texts 58, 59.

Fact: =jangu-wa- VTrA1 to appeal to (ghosts, who control abundance of game and other foods) in increase ritual.

(Direct object is group appealed to). 59.5.2.

-jan^g- Nc/Pref roots (of plant).
 To be distinguished from -jan^g (hardened form of ya:n^g).
 NC^{der}-n^gu-jan^g roots.
 Cf. also wun^gujan^g. Cf. -nin^y-, -n^guman-, -lhamuln^g-, wudan.

jan^gajan^ga NcN^gara cock, rooster.

jan^gawili NcAnaWu a large tree sp. 53.1.1.

jan^gayi NcAnaWu slingshot.

jan^ggal NcAnaWu leg.
 As cpd. initial: see =n^gambi-. Cf. lhuganda, man^ggu.

=jan^ggaraga- VTrAl to mould into small heaps. 119.6.lrdp.

jan^ggarara NAdj of tapered shape.

jan^ggaw! Rf to pick up, take (in one's hand). 7.9.4, 13.32.1.
 Associated with verb =ma-.
 Cf. gudbij!, jaw!.

jan^ggila or jan^ggilu NcAnaWu horizontal pole or mast in Macassan ship.

=jaryara- VIntra2 to go down (esp. vertically, e.g., into hole).
 In cpds. has base form =yaryara-. Cf. =dhirida-, =rararba-.
 -albu^gun^y=jaryara- (both) to go down.
 -ar=yaryara- (water) to go down to lower level.

jaradadbuwa NcAnaØ chestnut rail (bird).
 Syn: rumurumu, rumurumuwa (less common).

jarag NcNa silver gull. (common term). Text 14 (e.g., 14.16.2).
 Young: yinin^gululu.
 Syn: gurumbura (esp. young).

jaralala NcN^gara young water goanna (galamu).

jaramumu NcNa certain beetles.

jaran^ggay NcAnaWu one of the fingers of the hand (informants disagree on which).

jaran^gu NcN^gara horse.
 Syn: yaraman. Colt: gabigabi.

=jarara- VIntra2 to move (from one place to another), to set off.
 Often in punctual aspect, sometimes in series: 5.4.1(series), 10.4.2, 13.24.1, 15.10.1, 16.5.2ff., 16.6.6, 16.15.2, 20.6.6, 21.3.3, 40.7.1/2(series), 40.12.4ff.(series), 62.3.4, 161.5.5.
 Exx. of continuous aspect: 5.5.3, 18.7.1, 27.4.1/2, 41.18.1, 157.8.2.
 Cf. =ya-, =yarba-, =rulmurda-, =lalagi-'-.

jarg! Rf to stab, to pierce (with spear, knife, etc.). 13.38.2, 14.19.1, 71.24.2.
 Perhaps related to verb =yarda-, but now more closely associated with =adhuga- (and sometimes =ra-).

jarid NcNa freshwater mussel.
 Syn: ma:mbal (most common term), malaban^gu.

jarmayarmaj NAdj long; tall. 4.5.3pred, 41.11.2.
 Mult: w.ara-n^gu-jarmayarmaj. 66.1.3/4pred.
 Fact: =jarmayarmij-ga- VTrAl to lengthen.
 In cpds. takes base -yarmayarmaj :
 n^gar-yarmayarmaj long, tall.
 a-yarmayarmaj long raft. (a:y)
 a-bira-yarmayarma-jin^yun^g having a long anus (rear end). (term applied to some mud-whelk shells).

ja:rug NcN^gara needle.

jarwariwari NAdj very tall. 117.1.1, 165.1.8.
 Functions as emphatic of jarmayarmaj.

jaw! Rf to pick up, grab. 12.5.1, 71.12.6, 71.13.4. Cf. verb =ma-.

jawann^gawann^gal NcNa sugar glider ('flying squirrel').
 Young: jawinin^ybinin^y.

jawina NAdj countryman (person who is related to another person through shared association with a clan estate or the like).
 HumSg: jawina-yun^g. 167.11.4.
 Cf. algur, milg.

jawulba or jawulba NAdj old (man or woman). (uncommon)
 HumSg: jawulbi-n^yun^g. Pl: ja-jawulba.
 Syn: yiwann^ggu, n^gajiwann^ggu (common terms), w₂ugag.

=jaya- VTrAl to shout 'ja!' at someone (to shoo him away or to induce him to stop doing something). 99.1.2.

jawawuru NcWara young blue-tongued lizard (lirag).

-ji- Pref See =baruma-, =bara-, =na- 'to see'.

jibidig NcAnaØ finch sp.

ji:bug NAdj nearby, close together.
 Fact: =ji:bu-ga- VTrAl to bring close together. 47.12.2, 120.2.2.
 -wal-n^gu=ji:bu-ga- to put (someone's) legs close together.
 a-n^gu-ji:bug narrow. (Initial possibly -aG- 'ground'.)
 Cf. malann^ga-n^yanay, yulug.

jidbiliri NcAnaØ adult male agile (sandy) wallaby (n^gargu). 95.10.5.
 Syn: gambalala.

jidilmarann^gga NcAnaWu (See didilmarann^gga).

jigama NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ
 1) a ray sp.
 2) freshwater shark (whaler shark).
 Syn: wujinma (sense 2 only).
 Young: yigama.

-jigi-yigi-j Nc/Pref (See -yigi-yigi-j).

jij! (plopping sound) 132.4.1.

ji:ji

- 1) NcAnaWu wound, external injury, sore, cut. 28.10.7, 71.15.3, 71.24.3/4, 128.1.3, 131.3.1, 132.6.1, 133.4.1.
- 2) NAdj having a wound or other external injury. 55.11.1pred.
w₁ara-n^gu-ji:ji NAdj (more common than ji:ji as NAdj) having a wound or wounds. 28.7.1, 18.8.1, 43.10.5, 139.6.1.
Cf. gundagunda, bujurbujur, -lhan-, waljawaljiri, yaralali.

=jiji-bu- VTrMal to conceal (something).

Refl: =jiji-bi-'- VIntrII to hide (oneself), to be/become concealed.

Syn: =binima-, =binima-ja-. Cf. =juluba-, =julubi-'-.

=jima- VIntrAl to fart, break wind. 16.13.5.

jimindi NcAnaWu metal spike of dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar).
166.10.3, 166.12.5, 166.29.3.
Older equivalent: mirin.

jimuga NcAnaWu paperbark dwelling formerly made by Macassans. 167.5.4.

-jimun^g- Pref Form taken by next entry, below, as cpd. initial.

jimun^ggumun^ggu NcAnaWu strong, heavy-duty paperbark container (coolamon).

As cpd. initial: cf. -jimun^g- in cpd. with =w₁aba-.

Usual term for coolamon: lhabara.

-jinag Nc/Pref (See yinag).

jindijindi NcMana coastal tree similar to hibiscus whose wood is used for spear shafts, Thespesia populnea.
Syn: malwad.

=jin^ggibadha- (Eng. 'think about' via creole) VIntraA2 to think things over, to reflect. 7.11.2.

jin^ggulili NcMana conkerberry (shrub with edible berries), Carissa lanceolata. 98.10.5.

-jir- Nc/Pref fur, body hair; (rarely) feathers.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂an^yja- 'to uproot', =na- 'to burn', =yi-wu-.

NC_{der}-n^gu-jir, unmarked form (an-)u-n^gu-jir NcAnaWu. 92.4.2, 95.5.2 (both exx. have n^gariG-).

n^gul-n^gu-jir NcAnaWu pubic hair.

Syn: rijamara 'pubic hair' (more common).

Cf. mu:n^g 'head hair', lhabag 'feather'. Related to =jir-wu-.

jirgij, jirigij, or jirigig NcAnaØ quail, esp. brown quail.
Cf. arwululug, garwululug.

jirijirig NcN^gara shrub with fleshy red fruits, Drypetes australasica. 114.8.3.

=jir-wu- VTrMal to scorch or singe (skin, fur). 99.4.2.

Syn: =yi-wu- (has broader sense).

Contains -jir-.

=jira- VTrA2 to throw spear(s) at (someone). (uncommon). 69.7.5.

Syn: =ra- (common), etc.

=jirarja- VIntraA2 (wind) to blow strongly. 63.4.4, 98.9.3, 167.1.3.
Cf. =w₂ayama-. Opposite: =da:dhi- and synonyms.

jirbirin NAdj last-born (child); small finger, pinky.
HumSg: jirbirin-jun^g.
Cf. mala:mar, etc.

jirgulugulu NcAnaØ young egret (mara:lag).
Syn: malaywiwi.

jiri! Interjection Go on! Do it!
Cf. yin^gga.

jirididi NcAnaØ kingfisher (bird).
The local sp. is the forest kingfisher.

jirigay NAdj songman (ritual leader) of yirija moiety in madayin ritual.

jirigilil NcAnaØ young root corm of water lily.
More general term: wudan.

jirijban^yjawan^yjan^gaj

1) NcAnaØ piss beetle (beetle which emits foul-smelling liquid when disturbed).

2) NcAnaWu cheeky grass (any grass or similar plant which irritates the skin of persons walking through it, usually by its seeds rather than blades).

Etym: appears to be *jirij- (otherwise unattested, meaning unclear) plus *-wan^yja-wan^yja-n^ga-j, an adjectival derivative of verb =w₂an^yja- 'to emit smell'. For the construction cf. dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj.

jirijiri NcAnaØ cricket.
Cf. yirijiri.

jirijirin^galg NcWara (See next entry, below).

jirin^galjirin^galg, jirijirin^galg, or (rarely) jirin^galn^galg NcWara wren.
Cf. jirimijirimi.

=jiriraga- VTrAl to push or raise up, to hoist. (Direct object most commonly 'sail').
Ex: wirin^ga=jiriraga-n^y 'They hoisted it (sail)' (i.e., 'They set sail').

For cpd. form =yiriraga- see discussion of =jiririjga-, below.
Cf. =n^garilaga-, =lalaga-, =gugguji-.

=jiririjga- or =jiririga- VTrAl to make a long line in something (e.g., water making a long channel such as a gutter).

In cpds. takes base form =yiriri(j)ga-, 'occasionally =yiriraga- by confusion with =jiriraga-, above:

-janda=yiririjga- to cut (carcass) down the back.

-w₁uri=jiririjga- or -w₁uri=jiriraga- to cut down front or belly. 95.8.1. (w₁urij)

-malan^y=jiririga- to cut along the fins. 111.4.7.

jirwad NcMana string worn around neck by widow or other mourner.

=jiryira- VIntrA2 (liquid) to drip, leak; (rainwater) to flow along ground in little trickles.
 In cpds. takes base =yiryira- :
 -malaga=jiryira- (honey) to drip. 142.5.7. (-malagaj-)
 -w₂ulan^y=jiryira- (blood) to drip. 1.1.2rdp. (w₂ulan^g)
 Syn: =dhilila-.

=jiwalawaluga- VTrA1 to lead (someone) around in circles. 162.11.2.
 May contain prefix -ji-.

-ji=warumi-'- VIntrI1 (See =baruma-).

-ji=wara- VIntrN^ga1 (See =bara-).

-jiwuru Nc/Pref (See -yiwuru-).

jubami or jubam NcAnaWu one of the fingers (applied by some speakers to index finger, but other speakers disagree).

juj! or juy! Rf to go. juj!: 9.6.1, 71.23.1. juy!: 9.7.5, 20.15.1, 166.27.1. Combination n^ga juy! indicating distance from a particular place: 119.7.5, 120.1.4, 166.8.2.
 Cf. also jujuj!.

jujuj! Interjection (indicates great distance between two reference points, often used in context of traveling).
 1.4.5, 114.5.2, 144.1.5, 144.4.4, 168.2.2, 168.9.7.
 Probably related to juj!.
 Cf. malan^ga-n^yanay.

=jujurgi- or =jurjurgi- VTrI1 to push or drive (e.g., fish) forward. 18.4.4, 18.6.6, 18.8.7, 110.2.3, 110.2.5rdp.
 Rdp: -jur=jurjurgi- or -ju=jujurgi-.
 Variant: see =dudhuri-.
 Possible attestation of irregular Recip. form =jurjurga-n^yji- in 5.9.3 (unclear on tape).
 Cf. =jura-.
 Rf: jurg!.

=jujuwayadha- VTrA2 to swear at (someone).
 Cf. =ra-, lhagula-malan^g (s.v. mamalan^g).

julub! Rf to jump in, to duck into (something, esp. to hide).
 10.5.4, 15.9.5, 20.16.5, 34.4.2, 37.4.5, 37.6.4, 43.15.5, 95.3.4.
 Related to verb =juluba-.

=juluba- VTrA1 to put (something) in or behind (something else, usually to hide it). 7.12.2, 13.19.3, 13.20.4.
 Direct object is thing put in.
 Mult: -w₁ara-n^gu=juluba-. 13.19.3.
 Benef: -a-n^gu=juluba- or -wa:-n^gu=juluba-. 7.11.2.
 Refl: =julubi-'- VIntrI1 to jump in, to duck in or behind (something, to hide). 3.4.5, 5.5.2, 15.9.4, 16.12.3/4, 34.4.5, 71.9.2/3, 104.3.4.
 Mult. of Refl: -n^gara-n^gu=julubi-'-. 65.9.5/6.
 Cf. =yaba-, =jiji-bu-, =binima-, =binima-ja-. Rf: julub!.

julurbi NcWara Burnett salmon, Polydactylus sheridani. 59.8.3.
 Syn: wugana.

juluwu NcAnaWu straw-necked ibis.

jun^ggayi NAdj ritual manager (person, usually adult male, in his capacity as supervisor or watchdog over the rituals and property--totems and land--of his mother's clan; includes specific duties such as painting totemic body designs and punishing negligence or sacrilege in ritual matters).
 HumSg: jun^ggayi-n^yun^g. 49.1.2ff. Pl: ju-jun^ggayi (rdp. often omitted). 89.1.8.
 Cf. nigarar^{ij}, bun^ggawa, lhal-abal (s.v. abal).

ju:n^ggi NcAnaWu thumb. (uncommon word)

=jura- VTrA2 to push, shove, drive ahead. 12.8.4rdp, 162.8.2, 162.10.2, 163.5.2.

-gari-n^gu=jura- to push (from) behind.

-adu-n^gu=jura- to push spear into (person). 13.39.1.

Should be distinguished from =yura- (hardened form =yura-).

Syn: =ju(r)jurgi-.

ju:ri NcAnaWu sharp wire (metal rod) used as a lethal weapon. 71.25.3.

jurijiji or jurij NcAnaØ certain small birds such as the restless flycatcher.

Variant: durij.

Young: yalinbirba.

jurg! Rf to push or drive ahead. 5.9.2.

Related to verb =ju(r)jurgi-.

jurgubadu NcWara goanna sp. found south of Nunggubuyu country, said to be common in Barkly Tablelands, probably Varanus spenceri.

jurguldumbul NcMana adult female bandicoot (wangurag).

=jurjurgi- and =jurjurga-n^yji- (See =jujurgi-).

juy! Rf (See juj!).

Lh

=lha-¹ VIntrN^ga2 (=lha-y, =lha-ra, several forms beginning with =lha-n^ga- or =lha-n^gi-) to stand, to be standing; (erect object) to be (in a given place). 2.1.3, 2.1.4rdp, 13.13.2, 13.38.1, 17.12.2, 40.4.2/3rdp, 77.2.2, 110.2.7, 162.4.2(moon), 162.6.1/2(vehicle), and others.
 Mult: -w₁aragara=lha- (Past₂ -w₁aragara=lhi-Ø). 7.19.2rdp, 9.9.2, 9.13.3, 17.16.1/2, 18.10.3, 18.22.2, 22.1.5, 65.3.3, 144.1.3, 144.2.4, 151.2.2(last three for trees), 166.1.5.
 Benef: -wa:=dha-. 165.1.1.
 Comit: -an^yji=lha-. 12.5.4.
 (cont. next page)

=lha-¹ (cont. from preceding page)

Caus =lha-n^gi-jga- to stand (something) up, erect. 28.9.4, 35.10.3/4.

-nuga=lha- (stone) to stand. 14.19.3.

-ran^ga=dha- (tree) to stand. 21.6.2. (ran^gag)

-ambirwir=lha- (two or more persons/objects) to stand close together.

-man^gala=lha- to take sides (in fight), to join in the fray.

-w₁aman=dha- (beehive) to stand (in a place).

-w₁aran^ggi=lha- (person) to stand with spearshaft through body. 13.40.2.

-yiga=lha- (fire) to stand (i.e., to start up). 97.8.2.

-yina=dha- (head, prow, etc.) to stand (in a place). 158.1.4/5.

-lan^g-garagara=lha- (clouds) to all stand (in sky). Contains

Mult. form (see above, preceding page) and cpd. initial
-laN- 'cloud' (used in songs and special narrative style).
62.7.2/3.

'To stand up' can be the punctual of =lha-¹ or else =lalaga-.

=lha-² VTr (like A2 or A3 except for Nonpast₃ =lhi-n^y; other forms are =lhi-n^y, =lha-n^gi, =lhi:-' or =lha-ni) to cut down (tree), to chop down (tree); to chop down (honey, i.e., tree containing honey). 13.21.3, 15.12.3, 16.14.3, 43.4.1, 117.1.2, 117.3.2rdp, 132.1.4, 143.1.3, 143.1.4rdp, 158.1.2rdp, 161.5.2, 166.4.3, 166.7.2.

Mult: -w₁ara=lha-. 166.7.2/4.

-lha=dha- to chop or cut down (firewood). (-lhaj-)

-yudur=dha- to chop (person) across the bridge of the nose. 16.14.3.

-murgudi=lha- to cut through (dugong ribs). 111.6.4.

Possibly present also in =galabirlha-.

Cf. =madhara-, =rambara-. Related to -lhaj-.

lha- or lhaG- Pref mouth. (Cf. independent noun ramadhan.)

Segmentable cpd. initial: see =w₂a-, =w₂un^yja-.

Occurs also as more-or-less frozen beginning of several

other forms (see below) such as lhagula and lhagalar.

Note: -lha- can also be a surface form of -lhaN- and/or of -lhaj- (see below).

lhaar NcMana (Variant of lha:r).

=lhaayi- or =lha:yi- VIntrI1 to lie stretched out in a line (said of long thin mass or group of objects or people). 59.1.3,

166.19.2/3. Cf. =malmalgi-, -lhagarG-, =w₁aladha-, =ruduga-, etc.

-man=dha:yi- (group) to form long line. 18.17.3.

-maran=dhaayi- (person) to have hand stretched out. (maran^g).

-anbu=lhaayi- (stick, branch) to extend out in line. (-anbul-).

-lha=ba- VTrN^ga3 (See =w₂a-).

lhababaragu NcMana young of a shark sp. (lhamalguru).

Cf. aja.

Etym: formally this could be lhabag- 'feather, flower' plus waragu 'metal axe' but the semantics are problematic (and waragu designates a modern implement and may be a new word).

=lhababida- VIntrA2 (tree, water lily, etc.) to be in bloom.

Etym: Probably -lhabag-, see below, and =w₂ida- 'to be new moon', but the semantics make a synchronic segmentation questionable. Cf. =ambada-.

lhabag NcAnaWu feather. 48.1.6.

NC_{der}-dhabag feather; flower (of certain plants, primarily water lilies and sedges). Exx.: (an-)u-dhabag NcAnaWu water lily flower; ma-dhabag NcMana flower of sedges (such as madiga).

As cpd. initial: see =yu-, perhaps also =lhababida-.

Cf. dhan^gara (more general term for 'flower'), raman, gagawar.

lhabagiyun^g NcNa opening of didjeridu musical instrument.

(Gloss tentative). 66.1.7. Cf. lhambilbilg.

-lhaba=ju-n^gi-'- VIntrI1 (See =yu-).

lhabara

1) NcAnaWu coolamon (paperbark dish). 11.5.1, 12.4.4, 13.28.1, 95.8.5, 119.2.4, 125.4.2ff., 129.1.3, 143.3.2.

Cf. jimun^ggumun^ggu.

2) NcAnaWu or (rarely) NcMana a sp. of paperbark (Melaleuca) which has relatively hard bark used in making coolamons, possibly Melaleuca nervosa. 144.1.6, 144.4.3.

As cpd. initial: see =w₁aba-, -wulu=wula-ga- (s.v. =w₂ula-).

lhabarj NAdj big, important, notable.

Rdp. Pl form lhaba-lhabarj (human and nonhuman).

malan^ga-dhabarj quite important or big. 16.7.6.

Other cpds: see anig, ij-.

Cf. run^ggal (normal word for 'big', sometimes 'important').

=lha:bi- VIntrI1 to refuse (request), esp. by shaking head. 47.10.1.

Ex: n^ga=lha:bi-n^y 'I refuse (your request)' (past punctual in perfective sense).

Cf. =biligaga-, =a:ndira-, cpds. of =w₂arawararbi-.

lhabiyada NcNa a trevally (marine fish), Carangoides chrysophrys, perhaps also some others such as Ulua mandibularis.

=lhada- VIntrA2 (commodity, etc.) to be sufficient, to be full up.

Ex: wuru-warga=warga-n-di n^ga wu=lhadi-n^y 'They got a lot (of it) and it was enough'.

=lhadbara- VIntrN^gal (person, animal, object) to be partly exposed or visible (e.g., person under or behind blanket but partly visible). 104.3.5 (crocodile).

Probably also found in =lilhadbara-.

lhaddhad NAdj thick (in dimension).

lha:du NcWara large mud-whelk shell, Terebralia palustris, commonly found in mangrove jungle and often eaten. 13.7.3.

-lhag- Nc/Pref

NC_{der}-dhag end, tip (of object). Cf. -dhig-, -(w₁)andhula-.

=lha:ga- VTrN to set fire to (grass). 16.19.2/3, 55.2.5, 93.1.1, 162.15.4, 166.17.2, 166.19.1.

Cf. =na- 'to burn', wurg, =la:dha-.

lhagabilayu NcAnaWu spotted shark sp. or spp., principally the epaulette shark. 64.3.1.

=lhaga-bu- VIntrMal to mix alternate layers of meat and fat (especially of dugong). 112.7.4. Cf. -gun^y-.

lhagabunulg

- 1) NcAnaWu dust; ashes.
- 2) NAdj dusty, dirty; muddy (water).
ar-lhagabunulg NAdj dirty (water). 2.5.7pred. (Emend prefix complex wa:-'r= to wa:-'r= in this ex.).
Cf. gabala, abulu.

lhagadi NcMana long yam, Ipomoea sp.
Cf. lhawalala, etc.

=lhaga:ga- VTrN to guide along, to lead (someone). 157.5.4.

-lhagal- Nc/Pref saltwater, sea; (saltwater) surf.

As cpd. initial: see =n^garan^garalha-.

NCder-dhagal. Attested in form ma-dhagal NcMana surf splashing

=lhagala- VTrA2 to spit (something) out. Cf. =yuda-, =lhamugula-.

lhagal NAdj in tiny bits, powderlike. Cf. mun^yur.

Fact: =lhagal-ga- to break (something) up into bits.

NCder-dhagal small bits or pieces (e.g., seeds of ayag).

lhaga:mbalag NcAnaWu adult male antelope kangaroo (arjambal).

Syn: gandargij (both synonyms much less common than arjambal).

lhaganar NcAnaWu open forest (scrubby, not tall eucalypt forest), scrubland.

=lhaganma- VTrAl

- 1) to chew.
- 2) to share (object), to use (object) jointly. 64.7.1.
-gara=lhaganma- to use the same hole, to share a hole.
13.4.4 (ants).

lhagar NcAnaWu saliva.

As cpd. initial: see =dhilila-, =yambi-.

lhagarar NcAnaWu speech, talking. (uncommon)

Cf. =lhagarara-.

=lhagarara- VIntrN^gal to make loud, harsh, disturbing noises; to be noisy, to make a racket (said of animals, people, etc.). 33.2.6.

Recip: =lhagarari-n^yji- (group) to make loud noises together.

Cf. lhagarar, =n^gururuwa-, =w₂algira-, =yamalamala-.

-lhagar- Pref (See -lhagarG-, below).

-lhagara- Pref all. (Mult. prefix used with the verbs =n^gawi-'- 'to die' and =yi- 'to sleep').

=lhagardha- VIntrN^gal to form lines or rows.

Cf. =w₁aladha-, =malmalgi-, -lhagarG-, =lhaayi-.

=lhagarda- VTrA2 to waste (food, etc.), to not use (something).

-lhagarG- Pref line(s), row(s).

Occurs as cpd. initial: see =malmalgi-, =w₁aladha-.

Cf. also =lhagardha-.

=lhagarga- VTrAl

- 1) to chew.
- 2) to attack (enemy); to verbally attack or criticise; to punish. 161.8.4.

This stem is sometimes confused or interchanged with =lhaganma-.

-lhagar=galadha- VIntrN^gal (See =w₁aladha-).

-lhagar=malmalgi- VIntrI1 (See =malmalgi-).

lhagayag NcMana saltwater; sea. 9.4.3, 12.10.4/5, 13.43.3, 18.2.2, 28.13.5, 41.20.2, 42.2.5, 59.8.7, 63.2.4, 64.6.2, 100.2.3, 119.4.4/5.

Perhaps related to w₁ayag.

Not used as cpd. initial, but cf. -lhagal-.

Opposed to gu:gu. Cf. also madhalag, bandhara.

lha:gi NcAnaWu words, language. (uncommon).

Cf. lha:wu (much more common).

=lhagugulhanun^ygi- VIntrI1 to have a light meal or snack. 119.7.3, 125.15.2.

Related to -w₁ugulhanun^y, probably analysable etymologically as *-lhag- (see -lha-) 'mouth' plus *-w₁ugulhanun^y-gi-'- (Ref1. of Fact.).

lhagula NcAnaWu lip(s).

As cpd. initial: see =ara-. Cf. =andhagulalarwala-.

Etym: *lhaG- (see -lha-) 'mouth' plus *-gula(g) 'skin' (cf. magulag 'skin').

-lhagula:='ra- VIntrA2 (See =ara-).

lhagurara(g) NcN^gara emu. (fairly uncommon)

Variant: dhagulara(g).

Syn: wa:yin (the common term), etc.

-lhaj- Nc/Pref firewood, chopped wood.

lha-dhamungur(g) NcAnaWu short piece of wood or firewood. (dhamungur)

lhaj-galalij NcAnaWu wet wood. (w₁alalij)

Other cpds.: see =w₁aladha-, =duma-.

NCder-dhaj, unmarked form (an-)u-dhaj NcAnaWu firewood, chopped wood; piece of firewood.

Etym: probably an archaic nominalization from verb =lha- 'to chop'.

Cf. ran^gag, n^gura ('fire', also the common term for 'firewood').

-lhaja- Nc/Pref bud (of plant).

NCder-dhaja.

lhajbag NcWara bush lily with large white bulb, Crinum asiaticum, possibly also another Crinum sp. 133.1.1.

=lhaj-bu- VTrMal to blame or accuse (someone), esp. if the accusation is false.

=lhajinda- VTrA2 to ask (person) to sing.
Ex: n^gana=lhajindi-n^y, numburu=maya-n^g 'I (have) asked you (Pl) to sing, (and) you will sing'.
Cf. =maya-.

lha:l^hag NcAna(Adv) a short time from now (just before or soon after); nearly, almost, on the verge of. 1.1.2, 109.3.1, 125.1.3, 126.4.1, 139.1.2, 140.3.4, 161.9.3, etc.
Discussed more fully in Grammar.
Cf. adaba, mal-dhamungur (s.v. lhamungur).

=lhalhara- VIntrA2 to fall out, to fall off (used chiefly of objects).
-nuga=lhalhara- (stone) to fall out or off. 6.3.4.
-w₂aran=dhalhara- (person) to be forgetful, to forget something.
²(lit., 'ear fall out', i.e., 'to have (it) fall out of one's ears/memory').

lhalharan^g NcMana kurrajong bark fibre (used to make string). 1.4.1.
Syn: alwur. Cf. mabur.

-lha:l- Pref person's disposition (with primary respect to the scale from aggressive/murderous to peaceful).
As cpd. initial: see =ma:jga-, =ma:ndha-, mamalan^g.
For -lhal- as cpd. initial see next entry.

lha:l NcAnaWu place, locality, 'country' (normally a location characterised by a single notable physical feature--rock, waterhole, island, rainforest area, etc.--, normally belonging to a given clan and associated with particular mythical events). 2.5.3, 13.5.3, 13.6.4, 18.8.4, 28.11.3, and many others; for suffix -lhan^gu 'all, many' see 59.4.4, 125.13.3.
As cpd. initial takes form -lhal- (contrast preceding entry):
lhal-an^ybaj other (different) country. 29.9.4, 47.15.2.
lhal-mandha:yun^g countries of the mandha:yun^g moiety. 21.1.5.
lhal-yirija countries of the yirija moiety. 21.1.4, 21.3.5pred.
lhal-mu:mu countries of (my) father's mother's clan. 157.11.4.
Other cpds.: see =bara-, =maya-, =mun^ymulha-, =ran^gara-, =na- 'to see', =w₂anaga-. For lhal-n^gargu see -lhaln^g-.

-lhal- Pref
As cpd. initial: see =ma-, =maya-.

lhalag NcAna (Variant of lhalawag).

=lhalabi- VIntrI1
-w₂aran=dhalabi- to forget, to be forgetful. 163.17.5.
Syn: -w₂aran=dhalhara- (s.v. =lhalhara-).

lhalabun NcMana one of the less common spp. of water lily (almost certainly a Nymphaea sp. or variant). 59.10.3.

=lhalada- VTrA2 to waste, destroy; to erase, rub out.

=lhalada- VTrA2 to call out 'gaw!' (interjection form of ga!).
Direct object is dummy NcAnaWu.

=lhalalha- VTrA2 to put (things) together in one heap.

-lhalama- VTrA3 (See =ma-).

lhalaman NcMana sticky or waxy substance, including ear wax.
NC_{der}-dhalaman 117.5.3 (n^gariG-).
Cf. lhalamandig, mindil.

lhalamandig NcMana sticky or waxy substance, including ear wax.
Variant of lhalaman.

-lhalama- VTrA1 (See =maya-).

lhalan^galhalan^gar NcMana a tree sp. found in coastal rainforest (not seen), almost certainly Uvaria sp. 98.8.2.

lhalar NcNa very lightweight (bouyant) stone, perhaps a type of limestone.

lhalawag or lhalag NcAna termite, 'white ant'.

=lhalawuda- VIntrN^gal (totem, 'dreaming') to be (in a place).
59.1.6, 59.3.7.

Etym: Possibly -lhal- plus =w₂uda-. Cf. lha:ra, lhawadhawara.

lhalawulbulg NcMana a sp. of stinging ants with nest in ground.

lhalbij NcNa the smaller of the two local fan-palms, found in northern parts of Nunggubuyu country (and as far north as Darwin), Livistona humilis. Text 117 passim.
Cf. wulida.

lhalga NAdj alone, by oneself, isolated. 168.5.2pred.
Ex: n^ga=lhalga n^ga=ya-n^ggi 'I went alone'.
Syn: w₂iriwiri (more common term). Cf. w₁/w₂urag.

lhalgur NcMana a mangrove tree sp. with pointed leaves and edible small green fruits, Avicennia marina. 114.8.1, 118.1.3.
Syn: nambara (uncommon term).
Sapling: wurjulyul (mostly songword).
Fruits: aran^yann^gu (common term), n^gan^yjawalwal.

-lhalma- Pref
Occurs as cpd. initial as a kind of filler with constructions meaning 'very big': see -w₂ugag, -yiriwu.
Cf. n^gagara- in the same construction type.

-lha:l=ma:jga- VTrA1 (See =ma:jga-).

-lha:l-malan^g NAdj (See mamalan^g).

-lha:l=ma:ndha- and -lhal=ma:ndha- VTrA2 (See =ma:ndha-).

lhalmar NAdj foreigner, stranger.
HumSg: lhalmar-yun^g. Pl: lhalma-lhalmar. 47.14.6.
May contain lha:l 'country'. Syn: mulgur.

lhalma-wugag NAdj (See -w₂ugag).

lhalma-yiriwu(g) NAdj (See -yiriwu(g)).

=lhalmba:ra- VIntrA2 (object) to catch fire, to start burning.
Caus: =lhalmba:ri-(j)ga-. 17.4.5.
Contains -lhaln^g- etymologically. Cf. =nagi-, =la:dha-.

=lhalmbu- VTrMal to burn or cook (object) on open fire. (uncommon)
Syn: =na- 'to burn, cook', =ru-bu- (more common terms).
Contains -lhaln^g-.

-lhaln^g- Nc/Pref flames (of fire); firelight.
As cpd. initial: see lhal-n^gargu (below, this page), =yi-wu-,
=lhalmba:ra-. For auxiliary cpd. see =lhalmbu-.
NCder-dhaln^g, unmarked form (an-)u-dhaln^g NcAnaWu flames of
fire. Other forms include ni-dhaln^g NcNa lightning (noun
class agreeing with yamin^yji) and n^gari-dhaln^g NcN^gara
sunlight (noun class agreeing with alir).
Cf. n^gura.

lhal-n^gargu NcAna(Adv) when? 69.15.1.
Not attested with noun class prefix.
Probably a frozen combination of -lhaln^g- in contextual sense
'sunlight' plus -n^gargu 'how much?', hence 'how much by the
sun?' or the like.

-lhaln^g=gi-wu- VTrMal (See =yi-wu-).

=lhaln^gijga- VTrAl to set (fire).
Benef: -a=dhaln^gijga- to set fire to (object). 97.8.3.
Contains Caus -jga- and root (no longer easily segmentable)
related to -lhaln^g-.
Syn: =na- 'to burn'. Cf. =lhalmbu-, =la:dha-, =lha:ga-.

=lhalwawayiga- VTrAl to get (much, many). (sense approximate) 16.8.5.
Cf. =w₂arga- VIntrN.

=lhalwulha-

- 1) VIntrN^gal (object) to soak, to be immersed in liquid. 115.5.2rdp,
116.11.3, 115.5.4, 123.3.5.
For humans see =n^gambi-.
- 2) VTrA2 to soak, immerse (object) in liquid. 60.2.1, 107.1.3,
113.10.7, 122.4.5, 127.1.4rdp, 132.9.2rdp.
Rdp. is -lhalwa= or -lhalwa=
Benef. of Tr form: -a=dhalwulha- 132.9.2 or
-wa:=dhalwulha- 116.11.3.
Mult. of Tr: -w₁ara=lhalwulha-. 118.2.3, 125.1.4, 125.4.2ff.
-mada=lhalwulha- to soak (grass). 125.8.1.

lhalagar NcAnaWu path, track. (uncommon)
Syn: adi (common).

=lhalagi- VIntrI1 (person) to be ready or anxious to go (on a
walk, etc.). 163.12.1, 163.13.3.
-ramar=lhalagi- to be anxious or desperate to go. 163.13.4.
Should be distinguished from the phonetically similar =lalagi-'-.

lhalaj NcAna∅ long-horned grasshopper.
More common grasshopper type: dabururug.

=lhalamilla- VTrA2 (moon, labama) to rise from (sea, lhayagag).
Ex: nima=lhalamilla-n^y 'It (moon) rose from it (sea).
Mult: -w₁ara=lhalamilla- (same gloss, intensive).

lhalara NcNa king brown snake, Pseudechys australis.
Syn: n^guda-lhardharg (both terms widely used, but
n^guda-lhardharg considerably more common).

lha:lun NAdj long and straight, rod-like.
Cf. andhurg.

lhalun^ggu NcMana hook spear (spear with barbs along shaft). 69.8.1/6,
70.1.4, 73.3.3, 170.3.6 (typing error in last). Syn: n^gargijba,
n^gargidigidi, milharbira, yaguryagur. Cf. dha:n^gundu, yinibiri.

=lhama- VTrAl (father) to beget (child). 14.3.3, 34.2.6, 72.3.5,
80.1.2/6, 114.11.6rdp.
Indicates actual blood relationship as opposed to purely
nominal (classificatory) father/child relationship. However,
this verb can also be used to indicate the relationship
between the (actual) father's sister and the child, as in
n^gunu=lhama-n^y 'She beget him' (i.e., she is his actual
father's sister); for similar uses of the corresponding term
for '(mother) to bear (child)' see =yaba-.
Recip: =lhama-n^yji- to beget each other (i.e., to constitute
a patriline). 72.1.3.

lha:ma NcN^gara (Variant of lha:n^gma).

=lhamadhaman^yji- VIntrI2 to do (something) jointly, to each do (it).
59.2.6.

=lhamalhama- VTrA3 to congratulate (person), to applaud or praise.
(Distinguished from rdp. of =lhama- by different suffixal
inflection in Nonpast₂ form =lhamalhama-ni vs. -lhama=lhama-na
Refl.: =lhamalhami-'-₂ to boast.

lhamalguru NcMana a shark sp. (can be eaten). (common term) 9.7.4,
64.3.2.
Syn: yirguru (uncommon term).
Young: lhababaragu. Half-grown: aja.

lhama:mura NAdj quiet (not noisy).
Cf. =mudadba-, =lhagarara-.

lhaman NcAnaWu upper arm. (not very common)
Cf. (w₁)ana, ara, w₂anja.

=lhamara- VIntrA2 (person, animal) to be in the rear (of a group
in motion), to come later, to bring up the rear, to be not
the first in a line. 5.16.1, 40.16.2, 41.2.3, 43.16.3,
45.10.1, 74.3.1, 163.3.1, 163.15.5/6, 168.5.3.
Caus: =lhamari-jga-. Pl. of =lhamara- is -man=dhamara-.
-w₁ara=lhamara- to be the last to throw spear, throw after others.
Cf. adha:dhari, =lharma-, cpds. with -gari-, jirbirin.

lhamba:mburg NAdj calm, restrained (i.e., not fighting).
Fact: =lhamba:mbur-ga VTrAl to restrain (person, from fight).
Syn: dhan^gga:burg.

-lham=bawalha- VIntrA2 (See =w₂awalha-).

lhambanan^y NcMana death adder (venomous snake).

lhambilbilg

1) NcNa didjeridu (drone-pipe, musical instrument used in public clan songs, wun^gubal). 41.16.1, 65.10.2/3, Text 66. Cf. =lhamura-, lhabagiyun^g, =maya-, dhiri:dag!.

2) NcMana tree sp. whose wood is used to make didjeridus, Eucalyptus ferruginea.
Syn: gurjada. Cf. wilbilg.

lha:mbiri NcMana type of ship used by Macassans. 166.6.3/4.

Syn: marga:luwa. Cf. mijiyang^a, man^gga:dhira.

=lham-bu- VTrMal to restrain (person, from doing something).

Syn: =lhamba:mbur-ga-.

-lhamig- or -lhamij- Nc/Pref taste.

As cpd. initial: see mamalan^g, =ra-wu-, ala:di, w₁ayag, w₁uril, =yama-. Cf. =ra-wu-.

NCder-dhamig or NCder-dhamij, unmarked form (an-)u-dhamig/j NcAna 113.6.4 (uG-), 113.6.3 (maG-).

lhamugar NAdj killer (in a given instance).

HumSg: lhamugari-jun^g. Pl: lhama-lhamugar.

May be used in context of a murder (in accusations, etc.), or of hunting (giving credit to successful killer, usually by spearing).

Cf. mulun^guwa, =w₂u-.

lhamugu NcAnaWu old-fashioned canoe made from bark of stringybark tree (used in old days before Nunggubuyu learned from Macassans to make wooden dugout canoes, mana-ran^gag). 14.6.5, 14.15.2, 15.12.3, 16.1.4, 29.3.2, 166.8.1, 166.10.3.

Cf. lhu:n^y, (mana-)ran^gag, cpd. initial -ramba-.

=lhamugula- VTrA2 to spit (something) out.

May contain lha- 'mouth'.

-lhamuln^g- Nc/Pref tubers on roots of certain sedges such as madiga.

NCder-dhamuln^g, attested in form ma-dhamuln^g.

Cf. la:n (ma-lan).

-lhamungur NAdj (Form of dhamungur in cpds.).

lhamunun^g NcAnaWu chin.

NCder-dhamunun^g. (e.g., beak of bird).

May contain -lha- 'mouth'.

=lhamura- VIntrA2 (person) to blow on the didjeridu (lhambilbilg).

66.1.5, 66.2.4/6.

Cf. lhambilbilg, dhiri:dag!.

-lhaN- Pref foot.

Attested as cpd. initial: see =bilwila-, =w₁allha-.

Associated with mu:n 'foot', which can also be used as a cpd. initial (-mun-).

lhanda

1) NcNa antmound, termite mound (usually coming up from ground, sometimes on a tree). 13.1.1/3, 62.4.1.

lhanda-wudjirwudjir NcNa dark antmound. 13.1.2.

Syn. of this cpd.: wudjirjir.

Cf. ya:g, lhalawag.

2) NcMana 'oven', small pit in ground with stones or chunks of antmound mixed into the fire, subsequently covered with paperbark (liba) and dirt or sand in order to roast (=a:gamba-) meat. 96.2.2, 116.8.5, 117.2.1, 125.2.2.

As cpd. initial: see =nagi-.

Cf. =na- 'to burn, cook', =ru-bu-, =buddha-.

Distinguished from lha:nda (see below) by vowel length.

lha:nda NcAna juvenile antelope kangaroo (arjambal); (less often) juvenile euro (hill kangaroo, murbungula).

lhangariri NcMana (Variant of lhan^ggariri).

-lhan- Nc/Pref wound, surface injury; scar, welt.

As cpd. initial: see =mula-, =w₂al-bu-.

NCder-dhan, unmarked form (an-)u-dhan NcAnaWu. 71.6.4.

Cf. bududun, burgun, n^ganma, ji:ji.

-lhan=bal-bu- VTrMal (See =w₂al-bu-).

=lhanda- VTrA2 to leave (something, someone) alone for a long time; to wait a long time for (someone, something).

125.3.3/4rdp, 125.11.1.

Syn: =nara-, =ran^gara-.

-lhan^ga-

1) (See -lhan^gaj-).

2) (See -lhan^gaN-).

lhan^gada NcMana jungle, thick scrub, rainforest (ranging from tall, canopied jungle to low rainforest scrub; not applied ordinarily to mangrove jungle). 14.2.2, 41.20.1, 52.1.2, 73.6.6, 98.11.3/4, 114.5.5, 119.2.1.

Can be used in expressions referring to the Nun-dhiribala clan or their clan estate around the place wurindi, since this location is notable for its rainforests.

Cf. warwar, ana, yu:l.

=lhan^gadba- VIntrA2 to emerge (upwards out of water, mud, sand).

1.1.5, 20.3.1, 21.9.1, 22.3.2, 41.20.1.

-ban=dhan^gadba- (smoke) to rise up.

-abulu=lhan^gadba- to emerge from dust.

-gara=lhan^gadba- to emerge at/from hole. 22.2.1, 22.3.1ff.

Cf. =rabala-.

lha:n^gag NcAnaWu fire burning in tree(s); burning branches. 166.16.2.

lhan^gaj NcAna minnow, small fish (used as bait). 45.4.1, 45.6.5.

As cpd. initial: see =w₁aba-.

Should be distinguished from homophonous stem in next entry, used only in derivatives and compounds.

Cf. liban^gi.

-lhan^gaj- Nc/Pref intestines, entrails.
 As cpd. initial: see =w₁aba-, =n^galn^gala-.
 NC_{der}-dhan^gaj, unmarked form ma-dhan^gaj NcMana. 1.8.7.
 For independent noun lhan^gaj see last entry on preceding page (the two may be etymologically identical).
 Cf. da:n 'guts' (general term including vital organs); more precise terms for small and large intestines are -(w₁)uguwanima-, -(w₁)ugulhanun^y. Cf. cpd. initial -n^gu-.

lhan^galn^g NAdj improperly cooked (e.g., overcooked).
 Cf. lhan^gan^g.

lhan^galan^y NcNa harmful worm which enters skin through feet.

-lhan^gaN- Pref milk.
 Attested as cpd. initial only: see =lhira-, =yaba-.
 Associated with independent noun mi:mi.
 Should be distinguished from -lhan^gaj-.

lhan^ganig NcNa salt. 30.3.7.

-lhan^ganar Nc/Pref
 NC_{der}-dhan^ganar Nc tentacle, long filament (of jellyfish, etc.).

-lhan^gara Nc/Pref (See dhan^gara).

=lhan^garaladha-, =lhan^garalaladha-, or =lhan^girwalaladha- VIIntrN^gal to have scratches (on one's body); (crocodile, water goanna, etc.) to make 'scratching' marks in mud by moving hands or claws across mud surface.
 Etym: Probably involves =w₁aladha- (rdp. -wala:='ladha-).

=lhan^garma- VTrAl to reach, overtake, catch up with; to find (after going and looking for something); (disease or affected body part) to hurt (person), to be painful for (person).
 1.6.2, 3.7.3, 4.7.1, 9.9.2, 15.18.1, 17.9.3, 19.3.2, 65.1.5/6, 80.1.7 ('to find' in extended sense 'to beget'), 99.2.2, 128.1.4 and 131.3.3 (toothache), 132.1.2/3 (diarrhoea), 132.6.1 (wound, sore), 161.28.2, 162.20.3ff., 163.22.3, 170.1.1.
 Recip: =lhan^garma-n^yji- VIIntrI2 to reach each other (i.e., to meet, to run into each other). 42.1.5.
 -in^ygala=dhan^garma- to catch up with (person) by taking shortcut.
 -gara=lhan^garma- to reach hole (burrow). 13.3.3ff.
 -w₁urij=dhan^garma-n^yji- (Recip.) (two or more persons) to meet, to run into each other. 163.15.5.

=lhan^gaya- VTrYa to request something from (person). (uncommon)
 Direct object is other person.
 -maran=dhan^gaya- VIIntrN^gal to hold hand out (as in begging).
 (Note transitivity and verb class change).

lhan^ggala:lag NAdj cowardly, timid.
 Syn: dirgalag. Cf. -dir=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-).

-lhan^g=gallha- VIIntrA2 (See =w₁allha-).

lhan^ggariri or lhangariri NcMana hakea tree, Hakea arborescens. 166.12.3.

=lhan^ggarurbi- VIIntrI1 to make tracks or marks on the ground (esp. in increase rites, etc.). 59.2.4, 60.2.4, 61.2.7, 62.4.5, 162.19.4/5.

lhan^ggi NcMana cocky-apple tree, Planchonia careya. 107.1.2/3, 139.5.2, 139.12.3.
 Fruit: wudba (also sometimes a synonym of lhan^ggi).

lhan^ggu NcAna meat, flesh. (the common term) 55.9.4, 112.7.3.
 Cpd. initial: see =w₁ala:lara-.
 lhan^ggu-nunulg NcAna rotten meat.
 NC_{der}-dhan^ggu meat, flesh (of particular animal). 95.8.4 (n^gariG-).
 Cf. yalaj (used instead of lhan^ggu to emphasise change from fruits and vegetables to meat), -w₁in- (flesh of nut or shellfish), -w₂angidi- (flesh of ray or shark).
 Opposite: maryā (fruits, vegetables, other soft foods).
 Cf. also n^gurudhu, wugalij, etc.

lhan^ggulhagij NAdj hot-tempered, always fighting, cheeky (person).

=lhan^girwalaladha- VIIntrN^gal (See =lhan^garaladha-).

lha:n^gma or lha:ma(g) NcN^gara young black-headed python (bubunara).
 Syn: yu:n.

-lhan^gu Suff (emphatic multiple or plural suffix used with certain nouns: arawindi, lha:l, wuruj, garn^yirimba).

-lhan^gu- Pref (prefix found with verb =dhadharbi-, q.v.; meaning of prefix obscure; could also be analysed as prefix -lha-, -lhaG-, or -lhaN- with epenthetic morpheme -n^gu-).

-lhan^gun^y- Nc/Pref wind (air current). (Agreement usually AnaWu).
 lhan^gun^y-mawura:duj cold wind. lhan^gun^y-badawadad strong wind.
 NC_{der}-dhan^gun^y, usual form (an-)u-dhan^gun^y NcAnaWu. 12.7.4, 13.37.2, 20.13.2, 61.1.4, 63.4.2, 167.15.2. Occasionally ni-dhan^gun^y, ma-dhan^gun^y, etc., agreeing with terms for particular directioned winds (ba:ra, mariga, durmala, etc.).
 Relevant verbs: =da:dha- and synonyms, =w₂ayama-, =jirarja-.

-lhan^gurg- Nc/Pref sickness, disease.
 As cpd. initial: see w₁ayag.
 NC_{der}-dhan^gurg, usual form (an-)u-dhan^gurg NcAnaWu. 128.1.1, 161.33.5.
 Related to verb =lha:n^gurn^ga- (note vowel length and g/n^g).
 Cf. =lhan^garma-, =w₁aya-, yinur, yalijalig.

=lha:n^gurn^ga- VIIntrN to be/become sick.
 Related to -lhan^gurg-.

lha:n^y NcAnaWu tongue. 30.5.1.
 NC_{der}-dhan^y tongue-like part (of object). Examples: blade (esp. of 'shovel spear', la:ma) in form (an-)u-dhan^y NcAnaWu 69.7.3; clitoris (tongue of vulva, ri:g) in form ni-dhan^y.
 As cpd. initial -lhan^y-: see =w₂arbi-, lhan^yga-lhan^y-gayu-j.

lhan^yga-lhan^y-gayu-j NAdj bad-tasting, bitter, salty-tasting.
 NAdj formation with rdp. of lha:n^y plus =w₁aya-.
 Cf. w₁ayag, -lhamij-.

lha:r NcNa outer bark of stringybark tree (lhu:n^y).
 For NC_{der}- form see -w₁ulhar.

=lhara- VIntrA2 to move quickly (from one place to another).
 21.5.2ff. (snake, in myth).

=lharalhara- VTrA2 to rush out to greet (visitor).

lharan^g NAdj ready to eat, ripe (fruit, vegetable), cooked (meat).
 115.2.2, 124.2.3/4, 170.2.2. Cf. digu, ramur, lhan^galn^g.
 Inch: =lhara-ma-. 109.3.4, 115.4.3.
 Fact: =lharan^g-ga- to talk to (person) with strong words.
 As cpd. final: see mada.

=lhararma- VIntrA1 to be forcefully reminded or made aware (of something). 98.6.5 (fish, about coming storm).
 Caus: =lhararmi-jga- VTrA1 to remind, to make (someone) aware.
 -lan=dhararmi-jga- (Caus) to make (someone) aware mentally.
 16.10.3. (la:n^g).
 -lan=dhararma- or -lan=dhawararma- to become aware (of something).
 16.10.3. (Note stem variant =lhawararma-).
 Cf. marbuy.

=lharba- VTrA2 to carve (wood, etc, esp. with slicing motion of knife). 143.5.1 (digging in ground).
 -n^galn=dharba- to carve (woomera spike).

=lharga- VTrA1 to catch (fish) by means of a fishtrap in a creek.
 110.3.7, 113.5.1, 113.10.5.
 Cf. =an^galha-, magul (ma-gul).

=lhari- VIntrI1 to set off on a long walk (walkabout).
 Cf. =lalagi-'-, bari, lharug.

lharibir NcAnaWu man's hairbelt.

-lharin^y- Nc/Pref scraps, pieces, bits; sawdust.
 As cpd. initial: see =yu-.
 NC_{der}-dharin^y pieces, chunks; cuts (of meat). 112.5.5. Has special sense in human forms like MSg ni-dharin^y-jun^g boss, leader. Pl: (war-)udhu:-'-dharin^y.
 Syn: bun^ggawa 'boss', -w₁amuy- and -n^gumij- 'scraps, pieces'.

-lharu=dhalagi- VIntrI1 (See =lhalagi-).

lharug NcAnaWu long walk, walkabout, hike. 163.13.1/3.
 Ex: n^gan^y=ja:-ri: ana-lharug 'I am going walkabout'.
 Common as cpd. initial: see =lhalagi-, =a:gi-, =w₁uldha-, =yirbi-, =ya-, =yu-.
 Cf. bari.
 Possibly related etymologically to =lhari-.

lha:r or lhaar NcMana crossing, ford; tiny streams or trickles of water.
 Syn: majij.

lha:ra NcAnaWu totemic being, 'dreaming'. 72.2.5.
 Syn: lhawadhawara.
 For cpd. initial -lhara- see next entry (following page).

-lhara- Pref
 As cpd. initial attested with =yan^ga- (q.v.).
 For noun lha:ra see last entry on preceding page.

=lharadharwi- VIntrI1 (Variant of =lharwadharwi-).

lharada NcN^gara sea-bream (fish).

lharag NcMana quinine bush (emu bush), Petalostigma pubescens.
 Distinguished by vowel length from next entry.

lha:rag NcAnaWu log coffin.
 Cf. walag.
 Distinguished by vowel length from preceding entry.

lharagamana NcAnaWu white paint (made from clay). 18.20.7, 170.2.1/4.

lharagula NcN^gara crocodile (marine and freshwater spp.). 30.4.3, 30.5.1, Texts 45 and 104 passim.
 In contexts in which the sex of a given crocodile is important or where personification is appropriate it is possible to use 'human' MSg and other sex/number specified forms: MSg (na-)lharagula-yun^g 45.6.4; or just HumSg -yun^g can be added with N^gara class prefix retained (even for MSg crocodile referent) 45.9.1. (Text 45 shows fluctuation between these and nonhuman forms.)
 Syn: gadugadu, majbaln^gu (less common terms).
 Young: lhu:rj.

=lhara:lha- VIntrA2 to be/become straight.
 Caus: =lhara:lhi-(j)ga- VTrA1 to straighten, to hold straight. 136.1.2.
 -wanja=lhara:lha- to hold arms (or wings) out straight.
 Cf. andhurg, banban, =dururuga-, lha:lun.

lharamu NcMana thigh bone; upper arm bone.

=lharara- VIntrN^gal to be sticking out (into view), to be visible (not hidden).
 Used chiefly in cpds.:
 -lan=dharara- to have one's knee sticking out (e.g., of water); to have one's head sticking out. 12.3.2, 28.4.2. (la:n, la:n^g).
 -ran=dharara- (flock) to fly around, to be visible. 16.13.8/9, 98.1.5, 98.2.2. (-raN-)
 -lharbi=dharara- to have one's thigh visible. (lharbij)
 -w₂argu=lharara- to have one's shoulder sticking out, visible.
 -gal=dharara- (bees) to fly around, to be visible. 140.3.2, 143.2.4. (-galg-)
 -w₁ardha=lharara- (dugong, whale) to have tail sticking out of water. (ardha)

-lhara=yan^ga- VTr (See =yan^ga-).

-lhar=badja- VTrA2 (See =w₂adja-).

lharbij NcMana thigh. 95.7.3/4.
 As cpd. initial: see =lharara-.

=lharbijija- VTrA2 (tears) to fall down from (person).

Ex: n^gin^ggu=lharbijiji-n^y 'Tears (subject) were pouring from her (direct object)' (i.e., 'She was crying away').
Usual word for 'to cry, weep': =rug-. Cf. ru:.

=lhardha- VIntrN^gal

-lan=dhardha- to kneel, to get down on one's knees.

lhardharg NAdj rough, coarse (surface).

jan-dhardharg NcAnaWu coarse roots (of plant); also NAdj ('having coarse roots'). (-jan^g-)

For other exx. as cpd. final see nuga and n^guda-lhardharg.

Syn: lharundharun^g. (less common)

=lharga- VTrN

1) to send (object), to feed out (rope), etc. 4.2.4, 5.10.6, 5.11.1rdp, 40.1.5, 40.15.2, 43.13.3, 47.5.1, 48.1.2, 55.1.3/4, 62.1.3, 70.2.3, 129.1.2rdp, 161.26.2, 164.1.3, 169.1.7.

2) to swallow (send to belly). 1.2.6. Cf. =n^gandhalgalha-.

3) to pry loose. 149.1.3. Cf. =lhari-.

Mult: -w₁ara=lharga-. 139.15.2 ('swallow').

Benef: -a=dharga- to send (object unspecified in verb) to (indirect object). 16.20.5, 164.1.3.

Recip. of Benef: -a=dharga-n^yji- to send (something) to each other, to pass or distribute to each other. 47.5.1 (message).

=lhari- VTrI1 to untie, release, let go. 5.13.3, 43.11.4, 71.21.3rdp, 108.6.5, 108.6.6rdp.

-lhari- Nk (See ni-lhari, n^gari-lhari).

=lharma- VTrA3 to chase, follow; to perform (ritual). Latter sense seen in 18.5.6, 19.8.6, 32.1.1, 32.1.2rdp. Former sense seen in 20.5.7, 25.1.4, 25.1.4rdp, 37.5.4, 41.7.5 ('head for'), 42.5.2, 42.6.2, 83.1.4, 112.3.2.

Recip: =lharma-n^yji- to chase each other; to be involved in a chase. 17.3.1/3, 17.3.4rdp, 37.5.4/5rdp, 70.1.3/4.

Benef: -a=dharma- to chase (someone, something, not specified in verb) for (someone, indirect object). 69.10.5.

Recip. of Benef: -a=dharma-n^yji- to follow or perform (songs or rituals) for each other. 47.2.6, 47.11.1rdp, 113.2.3.

Comit. of Recip. in idiomatic sense: -an^yji=lharma-n^yji- to be involved in a chase, to chase each other. 37.4.3ff.,

37.6.2rdp, 40.15.3, 43.6.2 (often repeated with subjects switched).

-bu(d)=dharma- to chase. (uncommon)

-bi=lharma- to go behind (tree). 16.12.2.

-gari=dharma- to pursue, to track down, go after. (See -gari-)

-mal=dharma- to stay up till midnight. (Dir. obj. is -malg-, AnaWu).

-li=lharma- to go along the side of (something).

-man=dharma- to chase, follow (group).

-mari=lharma- to track down, pursue (someone, something) by following marks or traces left on route. 97.2.3rdp.

-mun=dharma- to track down, pursue (someone, something) by following footprints. 10.3.1rdp, 16.18.2, 17.3.2, 17.8.7, 44.5.1, 44.5.2rdp.

(continued next page)

=lharma- (cont. from preceding page)

-ran=dharma- to chase (flock). 16.14.1, 98.3.1, 99.1.5.

-abulu=lharma- to follow dirty water (i.e., mud stirred up underwater by the object pursued). 1.6.6.

-w₁adi=lharma- to follow the path or track of (someone). 29.13.2.

-w₁adji=lharma- (Intr!) to hunt freshwater game (focus on freshwater tortoise, file snake, water goanna). 59.1.5, 59.3.5, 59.9.1, 98.6.2, 116.9.2, 166.20.3.

Ex: nura:-'dji=lharma-n^gi-yin^yun^g 'what we hunted in fresh water' (i.e., 'freshwater game').

Cf. lan^ggalu.

-w₁alhaga=lharma- (Intr!) to go hunting; to go searching (for something, not specified in verb). 14.7.1, 16.13.2ff., 16.18.2, 45.6.6, 45.9.3rdp, 106.1.2. (Emend 14.7.1 from Tr

winiwa:-'lhaga- to Intr wini-walhaga-.)

Benef. of this cpd.: -a-galhaga=lharma- to search for (person, object). 16.17.1.

Syn: =ragu-, =anma-. Cf. =w₁aran^gga- (Benef. -a-garan^gga-).

-ala=lharma- to follow (river).

-w₁an=dharma-, -an=dharma-, or (rarely) -w₂an=dharma- to hunt or chase (object); to copy, imitate.

-agajij-gan=dharma- (further cpd. containing preceding) to imitate. 166.5.1.

Syn: =din^gga-.

-w₁arawuj=dharma- to follow (person, animal) by smell. 45.10.2rdp, 143.14.4. The j is sometimes not heard.

-yan=dharma- to follow (person, animal) by moving in the direction of its voice or sound. 32.1.3rdp, 69.13.5. (ya:n^g)

-yiga=lharma- to follow fires, to head for fires (often a sign of the presence of another group of Aboriginals in the bush). 16.11.1, 113.4.5, 166.20.3.

Benef: -a-jiga=lharma- to follow or track down (person or persons) by heading in the direction of fires (campfires or brushfires set by the other person(s)). 46.1.3. (Note: this may be done in tracking down an intended victim, or may simply be a way of meeting up with another group; a group approaching the territory inhabited by another may set brushfires in the distance to signal their arrival.)

Recip. of this Benef. form: -a-jiga=lharma-n^yji- to follow (i.e., meet up with) each other by heading for each other's fires. 46.1.1.

-yimun^y=dharmi-'- or -yimun=dharmi-'- VIntrI1 (Intr in form) to follow or track (object unspecified in verb) by sniffing trail. 16.11.1rdp, 162.22.4, 162.23.1.

=lharmadharmia- VTrA3 to line (things) up parallel to each other; to put (object) alongside (other); to hold (harpoon or other rod-like object) on the end; to be at one end (of line or rod-like object). 143.13.5 (subject is wasp).

lharmin^y NcNa jewel-box oyster, Ostrea ?bresia.

lharundharun^g NAdj rough, coarse (surface).

Syn: lhardharg (more common).

=lharwadharwi- or =lharadharwi- VIntrI1
 -man=dhar(w)adharwi- (group) to go along together. 113.3.4, 166.27.2.
 Cf. next entry.

=lharwalharwi- VIntrI1 (long snake) to crawl along.
 Used primarily with reference to the water python (alja).
 Possibly identical etymologically to preceding entry.

lhawadhawara NcAnaWu totemic being, 'dreaming'. 43.17.5, 126.1.1.
 Syn: lha:ra.

=lhawadba- VIntra2 to jump out into the open (from brush, tall grass, etc.). 45.1.2, 45.1.3.
 Typically used in context of kidnapping a woman.
 Rf: dhawad!
 Cf. =rabala-, =lhan^gadba-.

-lhal- Nc/Pref thorn; splinter.
 As cpd. initial: see =n^gargiwa-.

NC_{der} -dhawal, unmarked form (an-)u-dhawal NcAnaWu.

lhawalala NcMana an edible root, Ipomoea sp. aff. gracilis. 98.8.8.

lhawa:lig NcAnaWu (water) well. 62.3.2, 118.1.2.
 Cf. n^gajal, =gudi-.

lhalin NcAna∅ marine eel-tailed catfish sp.

=lhawann^ga- VIntra2 to be the last or final one. (not very common)
 Cf. =lhamara-, jirbirin.

=lhawanga- VIntrN to store up (food, etc.) for later; to be frugal (with commodities).

-lhan^g- Nc/Pref (See -dhawan^g-).

lharan^ggay NcWara a small gudgeon fish sp. seen jumping in mangroves, about 25 cm long, not eaten.
 Distinct from wulmun^ggurag, wilwigilwi.

lharar NcMana gills (of fish).

=lhararma- VIntra1 (See =lhararma-).

lhar NcMana (Rare variant of lha:r).

-lhawir- Nc/Pref scraps, bits, pieces; sawdust.
NC_{der} -dhawir.
 Syn: -lharin^y-, -w₁amuy-.

=lhawiw- VTrA1 or VTrN or =lhawiwu- VTrMa to ask, inquire.
 Attested only in cpds.:
 -yan=dhawiwu-, -yan=dhawiwu- to inquire (verbally) of (person).
 1.4.4, 49.2.2, 77.2.4, 90.2.3. (ya:n^g)
 -maran=dhawiwu-, -maran=dhawiwu- to inquire by hand (sign language, holding hand out with palms up).
 -ba=dhawiwu-, -ba=dhawiwu- to inquire by eyes (inquiring look).
 For NAdj derivative of the latter cpd. see ba-dhawiwu-j.

lha:wu NcAnaWu word, language, speech, story. 7.17.5, 13.27.2, 42.1.2, 60.2.4, 161.14.5, 168.1.3/4, etc.
 As cpd. initial -lhawu-: see -n^gara, malala:di, =n^gan^ybanda-, ala:di, =w₂alayida-, =w₂anaga-, =rabala-, =yama-, =yan^ga-, =yura-, =an^ybij-gi-'-.
 Cf. lha:gi, -ij-.

lhawulgulg NcNa sharp-bladed grass in moist areas, Imperata cylindrica. 18.19.2, 19.3.3/4, 35.5.1.

lhawumag NcAna∅ long yam, Dioscorea ?transversa. 98.9.1, 114.7.1, Text 124, 125.14.2/3, 125.16.3, 157.3.4, 166.24.4, 166.28.1.
 Cf. wulburu.

lhawungun Nc aerial roots of Avicennia marina (lhalgur), a mangrove tree (the roots are seen poking up out of the mud near the tree).
 Noun class not recorded.

lhawun^gara NAdj (See -n^gara).

-lha=wun^yja- VIntra1 (See =w₂un^yja-).

=lhawuraga- VTrA1 to restrain (someone), esp. from fighting or from stealing someone else's woman.

lhawuya NcN^gara spoonbill (bird).

=lhayarbi- VTrI1 to burn (grass). 97.3.2.
 (This may be done in hunting ground animals or just to clear off tall grasslands.)
 Syn: =lha:ga-. Cf. =na- 'to burn', =la:dha-.

=lha:yi- VIntrI1 (Variant of =lhaayi-).

=lhi- VTr (For =lhi-n^y, =lhi:-' see =lha- 'to cut down, chop').
 For prefix or cpd. initial -lhi- see -lhiG-, below.

=lhida- VTrA2 (Form taken by =dhida- in cpds.).

=lhida- VIntra2 to penetrate into mud or ground. 2.5.5, 10.15.4, 17.7.2, 41.24.1. (In 2.5.5 the interlinear analysis should be emended by eliminating the Ana∅ object marker)
 Benef: -a=dhida-. 10.9.lrdp, 10.9.3ff.
 Mult: -n^gara=dhida- (correct, normal form), pronounced -n^gara=lhida- in 20.16.4.
 Rf: dhid!, cf. also julub!.
 Cf. =yabi-'- (s.v. =yaba-), =julubi-'- (s.v. =juluba-).

-lhiG- or -liG- Pref
 Attested as cpd. initial taking NcMana concord, apparently meaning 'paddle' or 'sound of paddling', see =yan^ga-. Cf. miyaja.

lhigidi NcAnaWu humpy (stringybark shelter).
 Cf. lhu:n^y, lha:r, wubadad, w₁umurn^g.

=lhigiraga- VTrA1 to hoist (sail).
 Cf. =jiriraga-, =n^garilaga-, =lalaga-, =gugjuji-.

-lhi=jan^ga- VTr (See =yan^ga-).

=lhillir-wu- VTrMal to pass by (someone, something) just grazing it.
Ex: niwu=lhillir-wa-n^g 'He just grazed it as he went by'.

=lhillgi-wu- VTrMal to break off a piece of (something). 119.2.3rdp,
123.1.4ff., 132.1.4, 138.2.2, 140.2.1. Cf. =w₂agiwa-.
Often used in context of breaking branch off of tree.

=lhillila- VIntrA2 (Form taken by =dhillila- in cpds.).

-lhimu- Pref (Variant of lhumu as cpd. initial).

=lhimuda- VIntrA2

-w₁urij=dhimuda- to be upset, distressed.

¹Possibly related etymologically to lhimug, but semantics unclear.

lhimug NAdj blunt (blade), not sharp.

Syn: dhulugunun^g, dirgalag, ramulugulg.

=lhi:ndi- VIntrI1 to sink to bottom (of water).

Cf. =dhirida-, =rararba-.

lhi:n NcWara wart.

=lhin^yan^ga- VTrA1 to make (ray fat) into grease-like substance.
106.5.4.

=lhira- VIntrN^ga1 to be stuck or embedded in (tree, etc.), to
cling to, to hang on to. 23.2.2, 125.5.5, 162.14.2, 162.14.4rdp,
167.19.5.

-lhan^gan=dhira- to suck mother's milk at breast. 92.3.2rdp.

-ba=dhira- to be a witness (to something).

lhiribala NcAnaWu(Adv), rarely NAdj underneath; inside. (In
context may mean 'underground', 'underwater', 'down on the
coast', etc.). For 'underground' and 'underwater' see 10.15.5,
22.4.2, 114.2.1 without prefix ana-, and with prefix 1.4.6,
167.17.5; for 'down on coast' or 'in lowlands' see 23.1.5
and 71.17.3 without prefix, with prefix 57.4.1; '(celestial
body) below horizon' 41.17.5 without ana-; 'on bottom (of
pile)' 146.1.1 with ana-; 'inside (belly, womb)' with ana-
92.2.2, 127.2.3; 'inside (pit or enclosure)' without ana-
36.2.3, 40.7.3, 132.5.3, 142.5.5. All these appear to be
adverbial, though 1.4.6 could possibly be NAdj. Clear exx.
of predicative NAdj form: 114.3.3, and with relative clause
53.1.6 (inner bark). A relative nominal form is
ana-lhiribala-yin^yun^g 'of the bottom' (i.e., lower part) 117.5.2.

Other forms:

Rdp: lhiri-lhiribala (like simple form but implies motion,
perhaps best taken as abbreviation of form with case suffix).
2.2.3 (underground), 1.5.6 (underground, with -w₂ugij 'still').
Pergressive: lhiribala-(w)aj along downward. 20.7.10 and
20.8.1 (to the coast), 27.5.4 and 30.5.5 (from upstream to
downstream).

Allative: lhiribala-wuy downward. 11.8.3 (into burrow),
40.10.4 (into dwelling), 161.5.4 (down to beach).

(continued next page)

lhiribala (cont. from preceding page)

Rdp. stem plus Ablative-Pergressive suffix complex:

lhiri-lhiribala-(w)ala-(w/y)aj along underneath, along
inside. 1.5.6 (underground), 43.15.7 (inside hollow tree).

nun-dhiribala NAdj of the Nun-dhiribala clan (territorial
centre: w₂urindi, in lowlands near coast), one of the yirija
moiety clans.

HumSg: nun-dhiribala-yun^g.

Opposite of lhiribala: arwar, arwagarwar.

Probable relationship to verb =dhirida-. Cf. also =rararba-,
=lhi:ndi-, =jaryara- (all involving downward motion);
=yabi-'- (s.v. =yaba-), =julubi-'- (s.v. =juluba-), =lhida-
(involving motion into).

=lhirida- VTrA2 to scratch (something) deeply, to lacerate.

Avoid confusing hardened form =dhirida- with verb =dhirida-.

=lhirilhirilha- VIntrN^ga1 to extend over a wide area, to be all
over the place.

Subject may be, e.g., clouds (n^gubunun^g) or flying foxes in
flock (malban^ggari).

-yan=dhirilhirilha- to make lots of noise, to keep making
noises. (ya:n^g)

lhirina NcMana a tree with large inedible fruits found among
mangroves, Xylocarpus australasicus.

lhi:rj NcNa wild cassava (kapok) tree, Cochlospermum fraseri (and
possibly other C. spp.). 121.1.3, 140.4.1.

lhu:d NcAnaWu force, power. (more common in derivatives below)

As cpd. initial: see =guguma-, =lalagi-, =n^gawi-'-, -ari (and
=ari-jga-), =ya-, =yambi-. (Sense of -lhud- as cpd. initial
usually adverbial, 'powerfully' or 'forcefully').

NC^{der} -dhud. power, force (usually kinetic or acoustic rather
than mystical). 66.1.7 (loudness of dijeridu, niG-).
Cf. an^gudu, an^gadajun^g.

=lhuddhulwa- VIntrA1

-ar=lhuddhulwa- (water) to rise up. 1.1.4rdp, 1.20.2 (waterhole).

May contain -lhud- (see lhu:d).

For marine tides see =an^ggari-, maduwa.

lhudin^y NcWara mouse, rat. 93.2.3.

No spp. distinctions except for water rat (wun^gujan^g); the
term includes marsupial mice as well as true mice.

lhuga:guj NcAna(Adv) all the way (to destination). (fairly uncommon)
Ex. adaba lhuga:guj n^ga:mbu=ya:-ri: 'Now we(InPl) will go all
the way (there)'.

Variant: lhuga:gun^y.

Rdp. lhugu-lhuga:guj, lhugu-lhuga:gun^y also used in same sense.

Less common than expressions with verb =w₂ala- 'to arrive'
or simple deictic adverbs like yu:-gu-ni 'to there'.

Cf. also next entry, below.

lhuga:jgiya NcAna(Adv) all the way (to destination).

Cf. lhuga:guj.

lhuganda NcAnaWu lower leg. 11.7.4.
As cpd. initial: see =w₂ada-.

lhuguray NcWara caterpillar.

=lhulhuwa- VTrA1
For cpd. -man=dhulhuwa- see next entry, below.

=lhulhuwi- VTrI1
-w₁ara=lhulhuwi- to make a heap or pile of (something). 116.3.6, 116.4.1ff., 125.6.5.
-ragar=dhulhuwi- to push or propel (spear) along. 12.7.4, 13.37.1 (note recurrence in same context in story told separately by two narrators).
-man=dhulhuwi- or -man=dhulhuwa- (the latter VTrA1) (tide) to carry (something) along. 98.6.7.
In form Ø-man=dhulhuwi:-ni with unspecified nonhuman direct object and nonhuman subject (sc. maduwa or lhagayag) the gloss can be simply '(tide) to come in strongly'.
For 'tide' cf. maduwa, =an^ggari-; for 'heap' cf. also =w₁aramilba:ladha-; for 'push' cf. =jura-, =jujurgi-.

=lhulmuwalhi- VIntrI1 to be wide open. (not common)
Probably related to the more common =w₂awalha-.

=lhulrungi- VIntrI1 to be harmless, unable to kill or injure.
Cf. dirgalag, lhimug.
Distinct from =lhul(w)unga-.

=lhulunga- VIntrN (See =lhulwunga-).

lhulurj NcWara whiting (fish), Sillago sp.

lhulwu NcNa form of the paperbark tree Melaleuca leucadendron with massive trunk and relatively straight, found on river banks (distinct from other form of same sp. called midi). 71.16.6, 116.12.2, 117.2.4, 144.2.2ff.
Cf. also rijbar.

=lhulwunga- or =lhulunga- VIntrN to be tough, resistant (e.g., body resisting spear thrust).

lhular NcNa a type of basket which can be used as a fishtrap. 108.2.2, 108.4.5, 108.8.2.

lhulun^g_u NcAnaØ a type of mullet fish. 9.8.2, 14.2.3, 64.2.1.
Cf. murgun^yala, riyaran^gga, etc.

lhumbuyu NcWara shell of dead snail (ga:gag) with hole bored into it, used as slicer for yams (wulburu). 125.7.2/3.
Fact: =lhumbuyu-wa- to make lhumbuyu. (Direct object is lhumbuyu). 125.10.2.

lhumu NcAnaWu waist, lower torso.
As cpd. initial -lhumu- or -lhimu-, see =w₁uldha-. Cf. ga:j, -bi-.

lhumulug NcAnaWu the common bloodwood tree in the area, with long nuts, Eucalyptus polycarpa (and possibly another sp. or two). 142.1.2.

lhunga NcMana a shrub with edible white fruits, Securinega virosa.
In this and the following item the n and g are pronounced separately. Syn: bulan^ggan^gga (a little less common).

lhungumada NcAnaWu shrub with edible fruits, Carallia brachiata. 98.8.1, 98.8.6, 98.10.3.

lhuni (sometimes heard as lhu:ni) NcAnaØ a type of red ochre. 170.2.3, 170.4.4.
Similar to bulbar.

lhunugu NcMana fish eggs, roe.
Cf. gagalan^g.

-lhunundhunun^g Nc/Pref (Variant of -w₁ulhunundhunun^g).

-lhun- Pref (A surface form of -lhud-, see lhu:d).

lhunbi NcAnaWu a large, plump marine fish sp. found in deep water.
Similar to munjururuna.

=lhunda- VIntrA2 to give up (e.g., a search). 34.6.5, 40.16.3, 43.16.2. Cf. -w₁urij=bann^gi-'- (s.v. =w₂ann^ga-).

=lhungiwa- VTrA1 or =lhungi-wu- VTrMal to spear (person) after sneaking up on him.

lhun^ggala:lur NcAnaWu a tree with edible white fruits, Mallotus nesophilus. 98.10.5, 114.8.3.
Sporadically (mis-)pronounced lhungala:lur with contamination from lhunga, the term for a tree with similar fruits.

=lhun^gudhun^gura- VIntrA2 to repeat an action, to do something again.
Less common than expressions involving n^gijan^g 'again, more'; cf. also w₂ula- and derivatives.

lhun^gujun NcAnaWu ankle. Syn: run^gulgun.

lhu:n^y NcAnaWu stringybark tree, Eucalyptus tetradonta (the dominant sp. in many of the taller eucalypt forests). 14.15.2, 17.1.5, 62.4.4, 71.12.5, 127.3.3, 131.2.1, 132.11.1, 139.7.1, 142.1.2, 151.3.1, 162.11.3, 166.8.2.
Bark: lha:r (and -w₁ulhar). Flower: wurugugu. Cf. also lhigidi. Stringybark scrub thicket: warwar.

lhun^yin NcAnaWu file snake (an aquatic snake, edible), Acrochordus javanicus. 2.5.1, 18.18.5, 59.3.1, 59.4.1, 59.6.2, 98.5.4, 108.2.2, 108.4.5, 108.8.2, 116.9.3, 157.10.1.
Cf. -w₁adji=lharma- (s.v. =lharma-).

=lhun^yma- VTrA3 to 'curse' (someone), to apply black magic to (person) by placing piece of victim's garment or other object which has been in contact with him into a hole in ironwood tree (yirbara).
Cf. mulun^guwa, n^yiri, -n^yi=ra-wu-.

lhu:ru (occasionally heard as lhuru)

- 1) NcWara sleepy cod, 'mudfish', Oxyeleotris lineolatus.
17.10.3, 59.3.3, 98.6.2, 108.4.4, 162.17.2.

Young: mu:dhun^g. Half-grown: n^guljun.

- 2) NAdj 'mudfish' people, a group of dreamtime people of the mandha:yun^g moiety living at Wiyindan^gan^y along with the alalij 'catfish' people of the other (yirija) moiety in the story of Emu, Gecko, and Little Boy. 17.10.3.

-lhurubuy- Nc/Pref sprout, young plant.

NC der -dhurubuy. 125.16.4 (NcAna⁰).

Cf. -w₁ulhunundhunun^g.

=lhurba- VTrN^ga3 to be friendly with (person), to know (someone) fairly well.

-yan=dhurba- to obey (person). (ya:n^g)

Judging from N^ga3 class endings, this appears to contain

=w₂a- 'to bite' etymologically.

lhu:rj NcN^gara young crocodile (lharagula).

lhurihurg NAdj stout, firm, sturdy (man's arm, tree not bending to wind, etc.).

Syn: w₂adawadad, dambilharu. Cf. bil-wilwilu-j 'weak'.

lhuruman NcMana

- 1) firedrill (two-part wooden implement for making sparks to set fire). 111.4.1, 160.1.1, 166.16.6.

Terms for the two parts: ma-bibi-yun^g (see -w₂ibi-yun^g), ma-n^gari-mara-yun^g (see n^gari-mara-yun^g).

- 2) a tree sp. whose wood is ideal for making firedrills, esp. Clerodendrum floribundum (or certain forms thereof). 136.1.1. Sometimes interchanged with buduga, (w)alburun^ggu.

Syn (both senses): ayan^ga.

Cf. =w₁ayan^ganda-.

-lhurun^g- Nc/Pref large chunk (of meat); rotten meat.

NC der -dhurun^g.

=lhurwa- VTrA1 to make (rope, string) by rolling bark fibre (from kurrajong tree) together on one's thigh. 122.2.2, 122.2.2rdp, 148.1.1, 152.2.1, 166.14.2.

Mult: -w₁ara=lhurwa-. 116.14.4rdp.

Benef: -a=dhurwa-. 122.2.6, 152.2.2/3. (122.2.3 has incorrectly pronounced rdp. -a-dhu=dhurwa-, the normal and correct form being -adha:-'=dhurwa-.)

Syn: =w₂u-. Cf. alwur, yarawug.

L

larawal NcNa a sedge found near water, Cyperus javanicus (and perhaps other large C. spp.).

liban^gi NcAna⁰ fish bait; fish slices or chunks.

Cf. lhan^gaj.

-liG- Pref (See -lhiG-).

-lili=galhara- VTrA2 (See =w₁alhara-).

lub! Rf to jump or duck into (something).

Perhaps a shortened form of julub!.

lulun^ga NcMana a section of the rigging of a Macassan ship.

Cf. bayabaya.

L

-la- Nc/Pref (outer) shell (of nut, etc., not normally for shellfish).

NC der -la. 120.5.2 (ma-la, shell of fruit). In form (an-)u-la

NcAnaWu can mean 'billycan' (more often called bulayi). Apparently unrelated etymologically to mala 'scorpion, centipede'. Cf. maran^gara, mu:rn^g, w₁umurn^g.

labama NcNa

- 1) moon. (the common term) Text 34 passim, 55.2.2, 162.4.2, 162.22.1. (In 55.2.2 used to mean 'lunar month'.)

Syn: n^galindi (uncommon).

Cf. =lhalamilha-, =milha-, =w₂ida-.

- 2) small white grubs in ground.

Syn: mula.

- 3) chambered nautilus.

labarg NcN^gara peaceful dove.

Young: dharawurugugu(g), gurugugu(g).

=la:bi-n^yji- VIntrI2 (apparently Recip. in form) (sense unclear). 18.3.5.

=la:dha- VIntrA2 (object) to catch fire. 160.1.6.

Caus: =la:dhi-(j)ga- VTrA1 to set fire to (object). 17.5.3, 17.6.2.

Rf: dul!.

Cf. =na- 'to burn', =lha:ga-, =lhaln^gijga-, =lhalmbu-, =yi-wu-.

la:dhani NcNa large oyster sp.

Cf. lharmin^y.

ladag NcNa milkwood tree, Alstonia actinophylla.

laga NcAnaWu lower leg; hind part of fish (tail plus adjacent part of body). 12.3.1, 112.4.5.

As cpd. initial: see =rad-bu-, =w₂ann^ga-, =w₂anaga-, =yu-.

Cf. ardha, -dhanbarj-, rabara, lhuganda.

For la:ga and n^gari-laga see following entry.

la:ga NcAnaWu 'stone spear' (with flint blade). 10.15.7, 20.15.1.

n^gari-laga NcN^gara sharp-bladed stone spear. 71.4.3. NC der form.

Syn: wariman, wardhambal, guyara (all less common than la:ga).

-laga=wann^ga- VTrA1 (See =w₂ann^ga-).

laga NcAnaØ wild honey. 17.1.2, 17.1.6, 28.6.5, 40.9.2, 98.4.1, 98.7.4, 114.11.3, Texts 140 to 143 passim, 157.6.4, 163.21.6. Broad term designating the various native honey bee spp. (Trigona), their honey, hives, etc. More specific terms for 'honey', 'honey bee', etc.: -n^ganarg-, -galg-, -w₁almun^y-, wu:j, -n^garag-, -w₁aman-, gayag, alan^yan. Spp. terms: n^ga:nig, n^galyurwa, nabi, miniguya, garamin^yanmin^yan. Cf. also arulg, -w₂ar=na-.

lala NcMana small swamp plant, perhaps a sedge, with edible roots, similar to mun^yugu. 7.19.3, 114.11.2.

=lala- VTrYa to peel (fruit), to shell (nuts), etc. 120.4.4rdp, 125.5.3rdp, 142.1.5, 142.2.1rdp, 143.5.3rdp, 151.1.2rdp, 151.2.3. Rdp: -la=lala- (in 143.5.3 this could be cpd. with -la-, q.v.). Past₂ normally =lala:-'-ni rather than *=lala-wa:-'-. -w₂arigula=lala- to remove skin of (fruit, etc.). 125.5.2. Cf. =lala:da-, -la-, =lal-bu-, =rala-

=lala:da- VIntrA2 (animal, fruit) to be skinned or peeled; (tree) to have bark stripped off. Caus: =lala:di-jga- VTrA1 to remove skin or bark of (object often tree). 53.1.2. -yina=lala:da- to have the skin of one's head removed. 132.10.2. (yinag). Cf. magulag, =lala-, =munga-.

=lalaga- VTrA1 to lift, raise (something, someone); to get (people) up and moving. 5.3.4, 5.4.3/4, 7.18.5rdp, 7.20.2rdp, 36.5.2, 40.12.1, 44.1.4, 145.1.5, 161.25.6. Rdp. regularly -la=lalaga-. Refl: =lalagi-'- VIntrI2 to get up (often, but not always, implies subsequent motion, hence 'to get up and set off'). 5.3.6, 8.4.1, 16.2.7, 163.7.3/4, 163.12.4, 163.19.6, 164.1.1, 167.6.3, etc. (very common). Comit. of Refl: -an^yji=lalagi-'- to get up (and set off) with (someone, something). 44.2.7, 44.4.5/6, 44.4.6rdp. -mara=lalagi-'- to raise one's hand. (maran^g) -mabunu=lalagi-'- (decomposed corpse) to rise (to surface of water). Attested 34.7.1/2 in internally rdp. form. -ya=lalaga- to make (it) louder, raise its voice or sound. (ya:n^g) -lhu=lalagi-'- (motor) to start up powerfully. 162.8.3. (lhu:d). Cf. =jiriraga-, =guguji-, =adada-, =w₂ida-, =lhuddhulwa-, =an^ggari-, =lhigiraga-.

=lalalha- VIntrA2 to hunt fish by spearing while wading in shallow water on beach. 12.1.4, 102.1.1, 102.1.1rdp, 109.1.1. Rdp: -la=lalalha-.

=lal-bu- VTrMal to split up, tear, rip. 111.3.2, 117.1.4rdp, 117.5.4, 142.2.5rdp, 142.4.2. Cf. =lala-.

=lalibijga- VTrA1 to leak out, divulge (ritual matters). Gloss approximate; see 47.11.4, 47.14.4.

=lalima- VIntrA1 to be happy or satisfied. Cf. =bula-, =w₁alalara- (most common term), =din^ggi-'-.

=lalma- VIntrA1 to dawn, (day) to break; to be/become torn or split (less common than former meaning). 4.5.1, 4.5.5rdp, 5.16.1, 9.12.5, 27.1.1, 166.10.2, etc. Caus: =lalmi-jga- VTrA1 to cause it to dawn (i.e., to stay up doing something until dawn). Direct object is AnaWu (cf. the dummy Ana subject with =lalma- in sense 'to dawn'). Ex. of Caus: wiri=lalmi-jga-n^y'They stayed up until dawn'. -a=lalma- to dawn. 45.6.5rdp, 125.11.2. (Formally Intr, hence -a= cannot be Benef. -aG=, so most likely to be the cpd. initial -a- or -aG- found in some cpds. referring to 'ground'.) -a=lalmi-jga- (Used like Caus. =lalmi-jga-, see above). In view of preceding remarks, the dummy Ana subject of =lalma- (and object of =lalmi-jga-) might possibly be identified with aban NcAnaWu 'ground', so that wu=lalma-n^y 'it dawned' is literally something like 'it (ground) was torn'. However, no overt noun-phrase is attested here. Syn: =magaribada- (uncommon). Cf. =lal-bu-, =w₂ada-, =ambada-. n^gamugijgaj, =rurdi-, =abandira-.

la:ma NcAnaWu 'shovel spear' (modern spear with flat, tongue-shaped metal blade). 10.15.7, 17.3.5, 17.5.1/2, 45.10.1, 45.11.5, 69.5.7, 69.8.1, 71.7.2, 71.16.4, 73.3.3, 170.3.6. Syn: murn^gin^y, wadhan^gani (uncommon terms). Former type with wooden blade: wubirgilin. Blade: see lha:n^y.

lamabu NAdj good singer. HumSg: lamabu-n^yun^g. Pl: lama-lamabu. lamabu-wala:di NAdj bad singer. Other congratulatory terms of this type: abal, w₂alaj, etc. Cf. =maya-.

la-malan^g NAdj (See mamalan^g).

=lamanbada- VTrA2 to do (something) well or properly; to make (object) well. 166.5.6. -malan^ga=lamanbada- to do or make (something) quite well. 166.5.5. Syn: =ma:jga- (more common). Cf. =ma:ndha-, ma:lamburg.

-lam=badja- VTrA2 (See =w₂adja-).

lambag NcMana
1) triton shell, Syrinx aruanus.
Syn: n^gan^gga (more common).
2) small billycan. (uncommon term)
Cf. bulayi.

=lambala- VIntrA2 (sun, alir or star, miyiri) to shine. Syn: =milha-. Cf. =n^galn^gala-, =w₂ulululha-, =nagi-.

lambalamba:dhu NcNa mullet sp. with short snout, thick body at base of tail, probably Liza dussumieri. Cf. yibadun^ggu.

-lam=barawararbi- VIntrI1 (See =w₂arawararbi-).

lambara (Eng. creole, originally from languages to south) Nk
father-in-law (wife's father).
Syn: angi.

-lami Nc

u-lami NcAnaWu river. 7.18.3 (rdp. Pl ulu:-'lami). Gloss
approximate; used in songs and other special styles.
Cf. ala.

=lamumun-dhi- VIntrI1 to act stubborn. 69.4.2.
Functions as Inch. of lamumun^g.

lamumun^g NAdj stubborn (person); wild, unrestrained, disobedient.
HumSg: lamumun^y-jun^g. Pl: lama-lamumun^g. 69.6.2.
Inch: see =lamumun-dhi- (preceding entry).
Cf. bagirilg, maragarj.
May contain la:n^g 'head' (compare Eng. 'headstrong').

-lan- Pref cloud (or possibly sky).

As cpd. initial (mainly in song and other special styles): see
=lha- 'to stand' (-lan^g-garagara=lha-); cf. verbs starting =lan...
Easily confused with the more common cpd. initials
-lan- (see la:n 'knee') and -lan^g- (see la:n^g 'scalp, head').

la:n NcNa knee. 13.34.1.

As cpd. initial -lan- (easily confused with -lan-, preceding
entry, and -lan^g- from la:n^g 'head'): see =lharara-,
=w₁aba-, =adada-, =w₂anaga-, =w₁uldha-.

NC der -lan, attested in Mana form ma-lan 'root corm (of madiga
sedge). (Contrast -lhamuln^g-).

-lan=dhardha- VIntrN^{gal} (See =lhardha-).

=landhirn^ginda- VIntrN^{gal} (tree, cloud, etc.) to be very high up.
123.1.6 (tree).
Cf. jarmayarmaj, =w₁alamalha-, arwar.

landhurg NcWara

1) (domestic) dog. 143.14.3, 156.4.4.

Can also be treated as NAdj with human forms when
designating specific dogs:

HumSg: landhur-jun^g. 17.13.1, 29.7.4, 43.1.1/2, 162.5.3.

Pl: landha-landhurg. 27.6.3, 88.1.1.

Dingo (wild dog): wun^ggan, nun^ggaran^g.

Cf. =n^gada-, =n^gara-, =n^yira-, =lida-.

2) a shellfish sp.

=langada- VIntrA2 (sun) to be moving upward in the sky (around
8:00 - 9:00 in the morning). 52.5.6.
Cf. alir. (n and g pronounced separately)

langaj NcAna a very small mullet fish sp. 64.2.1, 110.1.2.
Cf. lhulun^gu, yibadun^ggu, etc.

-lan=n^gadada- VIntrA2 (See =adada-).

la:n^g NcAnaWu (top of) head. (not common in this form)

Common as cpd. initial generally designating mental functions
or emotions, occasionally top of head: see =lharara-,
=lhararma-, =w₂adja-, ala:di, =w₂arawararbi-, =yan^gayan^gi-.
Cf. yinag, ambal, ambara, =lan^gaba:bi-, lamumun^g, lan^gari.
Note that cpd. initial form -lan^g- is easily confusable
with -lan- and the cpd. initial form of la:n (q.v.).

=lan^gaba:bi- VIntrI1 to bob up and down on surface of water.
Mult: =n^gara=lan^gaba:bi-. 27.5.4.

Etym: Probably la:n^g plus =aba:bi- (or rdp. of =abi-), but
such a synchronic analysis is semantically doubtful.

lan^gari NAdj headstrong, stubborn, wild (person).

Pl: lan^ga-lan^gari.

Etym: Perhaps *lan^g-ari 'without head' ('without sense').
Cf. lamumun^g, bagirilg.

=lan^ggala- VIntrA2 (freshwater fish) to rise from mud under water
(either at the end of the dry season when the first rains
come, or when stunned by chemicals from tree branches thrown
into water by Aboriginals). 98.6.1ff.
Related to noun lan^ggalu.
Cf. n^gujija.

lan^ggalu NcAna freshwater fish (esp. rising from mud with first
rains). 166.20.1, 166.29.2.
Related to verb =lan^ggala-. Cf. n^gujija.

lan^ggalan^gga:bijug NcNa red-backed kite (a hawk, also known as
brahmny kite or red-backed sea-eagle).
Young: gurulagurulag or gurugurulag.

-lan^ggu- Pref river mouth, estuary. (apparent meaning)
Attested only in cpd. with =yabi- (s.v. =yaba-).
Cf. ala.

lan^gguralma NcN^gara morning or evening star.
Syn: banumbil, yiriwila.

la:n^ggurg NcN^gara a marine fish sp., perhaps javelinfish,
Pomadasys sp.

lan^gij NcNa the more common of the two local shovel-nosed rays, of
principally cream or buff colour, with long snout. 35.13.1.
Other shovel-nosed ray: ma:m bani.

lan^yun^yun^g NcAna(Adv) forward, straight ahead. 45.11.3.

laragija NcN^gara young sea-snake (laran^gana).
Colour patterns are often different on young and old sea-snakes.

laran^gana NcN^gara sea-snake (more than one sp.).
(Also the personal name of one of the text narrators.)
Young: laragija.
Syn: wunin^ybunin^y (less common).

larda NcMana spear (general term for all types); (occasionally) spear shaft. 17.12.3, 47.18.1, 69.4.5.
As cpd. initial replaced by -w₁aran^ggi- (see -w₁aran^ggay-).
Types of spear: la:ma, la:ga, wubirgilin, lhalun^ggu, wingil, etc.
Parts of spear: -n^gulha-, -lhan^y-, mabur, wu:j, -w₁aran^ggay.
Verbs: see =ra- and synonyms.

laruwa NcAnaWu

- 1) long pipe (smoking).
Cf. yila:ri, bamundurga, ja:ndu.
Syn: ma:da.
- 2) masts and other wooden parts of rigging of Macassan ship.

larwad NcMana bamboo-like cane grass sp. found around brackish water on coast, Phragmites karka.
Cane grass spears from this plant: dhi:ndi.
Similar cane grass sp.: wubinday. Cf. also daran^ggi.

lawar NcMana material dipped in honey and sucked, usually clean inner bark of Acacia torulosa (min^yar, min^yarn^g).
Syn: wulug (much more common). Cf. arigari.

lawawa NcNa cloth headband used in Gunabibi ritual.

la:ygulhu NcNa a marine catfish sp. (fork-tailed), probably Netuma thalassina. 105.5.1.
Syn: yirdhi, yiburdhiri.

-li- Pref side.

Used as cpd. initial: see =lharma-, perhaps also =lima-.
Related to li:n^gu. Cf. -yamar-, libilibala, wa-ga-ga:-'la.

liba or liwa (sometimes heard li:ba, li:wa) NcAnaWu

- 1) paperbark (papery bark from any of several paperbark trees, Melaleuca spp.). Exx. with b are 71.16.4ff., 71.21.3, 96.2.3, 127.1.6. Exx. with w are 13.30.2, 40.9.3, 50.1.5, 117.2.3/4, 125.3.1, 129.1.1, 146.1.1/4.
- 2) a particular paperbark tree known for its easily detachable bark, Melaleuca viridiflora (applied only to the tall, thick form with abundant bark found along swamps; stunted forms in seasonal floodplains are called ragala). Exx. with w are 98.1.3, 162.20.5 (first of these two shows mana- class prefix instead of ana-, showing sporadic noun-class analogy to (mana-)ragala). Ex. with b is 144.2.1.
wu-liba or wu-liwa NcAnaWu money (esp. paper money); (rarely) paperbark. 53.1.3.
-liba- as cpd. initial: see =w₁aba-.
Other paperbarks: ragala, rijbar, lhulwu, magandar, lhabara, midi, warjara, wuluru.
Cf. -w₂arigulag.

=libawa- or =libaa- VTrAl to divide up (commodity such as firewood), to share (commodity).
Cf. =yi-n^yji- (Recip. of =yi-/w₁u- 'to give'), =lhaganma-.

libilibala NcAna(Adv) (on) one side. 111.4.8.
yamar-libilibala NcAna(Adv). (on) one side.

=lida- VIntrA2 (dog) to frolic, play around.

Recip: =lidi-n^yji- VIntrI2 (dogs) to frolic together.
Cf. =w₂ayigi-.

=ligirija- VTrA2 to dispose of (rubbish), to throw (something) away.

=lilhadbara- VIntrN^gal to be hidden (behind tree). 71.12.3.
Cf. =binima-ja-, =julubi-'-.
Probably related to =lhadbara-.

=liliri-bu- VTrMal to tap (boomerangs) together (as in Gunabibi ritual singing).
Cognate to Ngandi -ler^oler-bu-. Cf. wulmuwari, wilbilg.

=lima- VIntrA1 to veer off, to change course or direction. 18.17.1, 22.5.2/3, 40.2.5.
Mult: -n^gara=lima-. 17.15.5.
Syn: -ji=wara- (s.v. =bara-).
Possibly contains -li-.

lindi:rij or lindi:rin^y NcMana red-collared (varied) lorikeet, a large parrot sp. 38.1.1.

li:n^gu NcAna(Adv) on the side, along the side.

Ex: ni=ya-n^ggi li:n^gu 'He went along the side (of something)'.
yamar-li:n^gu NcAna(Adv) on or along the side.

ma-lin^gu-miri (looking) askance, from the side. (NC^{der} prefix maG- plus Instrumental case suffix -miri). 71.7.3.
Related to -li-. Cf. also libilibala, yamar.

=lin^ygi-wu- VTrMal to blame or accuse (person); to cause (person) to take the blame (perhaps wrongly).

lirag or (rarely) lirwag NcWara blue-tongued lizard, Tiliqua scincoides. 1.5.2, Text 36 passim, 59.7.4 (with w), 93.1.4, 97.5.1.
Young: jayawuru.

lirbi NcAnaWu fun, games, joking around.

=lirbi-wa- or =lirbi-ya- VTrAl (Fact) to fool around with, to joke or play with (something), to take (e.g., ritual) lightly. 47.4.3.

=lirbi-ma- VTrA3 to play with (person, thing). 44.1.6 (euphemism for copulation, cf. =da-).
Contains lirbi and =ma- 'to get', here with such watered down meaning that I take =lirbi- as the root. However, an analysis with -lirbi- as cpd. initial is possible.
Cf. galij.

lirin NcNa a bivalve shellfish sp.

liriyil NcMana a type of seaweed or seagrass, said to be larger than wururi, said to be found in fresh as well as saltwater.

lirjal NcMana sapling of a buttressed-root mangrove tree sp., Rhizophora stylosa (ana).

=lir-u- VIntrMal (See =lir-wu-).

lirwag NcWara (Occasional variant of lirag).

=lir-wu- VIntrMal to begin performing Gunabibi ritual. 48.1.3.
Cf. =lharma-.

liwa NcAnaWu (Variant of liba).

=lu:lha- VIntrA2 to wade in water, to be standing in water. 8.6.4,
28.13.5rdp, 28.15.4, 102.1.4/5.

Rdp: =lu=lu:lha-.

-ma=lu:lha- (group) to wade in water. (-man-)

Syn: =n^gala:ga-. Cf. =lalalha-, =n^gambi-, =lhalwulha-.

=luluma- VIntrA3 (tide) to come in, to rise; (floodwaters) to
rise. (not common)

Syn: =an^gari-, =lhuddhulwa-. Cf. maduwa, n^gugu.

=lumburugala- VIntrA2 (brolga bird, gudargu) to have back erect.
7.19.3. (Chiefly a songword)

lun^ggurma NcAnaWu northeast wind. (fairly uncommon term)

Syn: durmala, dhimburu, dhaladha.

=lurjganma- VTrA1 to chase away, shoo (birds, animals, etc.).

Ref1: =lurjganmi-'- to be chased away.

lurmun NcAnaWu dead tree.

Cf. ran^gag, walag.

M

-ma- Suff (forms include -ma-n^y, -ma:-', -ma-na, -mi-Ø) to be/become.
Inchoative (Inch) verbalising suffix added to NAdj.

=ma- VTrA3 (=mi-n^y, =ma-n^gi, =ma-ni, etc.) to pick up, get, take.

1.3.4, 1.6.7, 5.4.4, 5.4.5rdp, 7.6.1rdp, 9.3.4, 12.5.1,
14.7.5, 115.2.3rdp, 155.3.3rdp, 166.4.3, and many others.

Mult: -w₁ara=ma-. (Possible ex. 13.20.1, but unclear on tape)

Benef: -a=ma- to take (object unspecified in verb) from
(person, indirect object). 7.9.3.

Recip: =ma-n^yji-, usually in rdp. form -man^yja=ma-n^yji-
16.16.4rdp (see also cpd. below with -yiga-).

-dan=ma- to get (i.e., clean out) the guts or entrails of
(animal, fish, etc.). 95.10.2rdp, 103.2.2.

-lhala=ma- to bring. (rare)

-mada=ma- to get or pick up (grass).

-mala=ma- to get (thick honey). 143.15.7.

-nuga=ma- to get or pick up (stone). 116.3.2.

-n^gan^y=ma- to get (animal fat). 109.3.6. (-n^gaj-)

-w₁amun^y=ma- to pick up bits (of something). (-w₁amuy-)

-w₁ana=ma- to grab (someone) by the arm. 44.1.2.

Benef: -a-gana=ma- to seize (something, someone, not specified
in verb) away from (rightful owner). 79.1.1/5.

-w₁in=ma- to get flesh of shellfish or nut.

(cont. next page)

=ma- VTrA3 (cont. from preceding page)

-w₂anja=ma- to hold (person, animal) by the arm or wing.

-w₁aran^ggi=ma- to pick up spear or spearshaft. 5.3.3. (-w₁aran^ggay)

-yan^g-gurin^y=ma- to argue with (person). (ya:n^g, w₁urij)

-yiga=ma-n^yji- (Recip) (fires) to join each other. (Attested
with both cpd. initial and stem rdp. 97.4.2).

For auxiliary cpd. see perhaps =lirbi-ma-.

Cf. =nima-, =w₂anaga-.

ma! Interjection Come on, give it!

Cf. =yi-/=w₁u-.

mababili NcWara gudgeon or similar fish sp. found in billabongs,
said to resemble wilwigilwi.

mabad NcMana tree sp. whose wood is used to make spear shafts.
(not a common sp.)

=mabann^gan^yji- VIntrI2 to stand on one leg with the other foot
held against the knee of the first leg.

mabanbangari or mabanga NcMana crawling vine with edible roots
said to resemble mabarawuray, hence perhaps another
Ipomoea sp.

mabanga NcMana (See preceding entry).

mabar NAdj dead, deceased. (uncommon term)

More common form is relative clause with =n^gawi-'- 'to die'
or a word for 'ghost, devil' like mu:gar, badirin^ya.

mabarawuray NcMana crawling vine with long edible roots,
Ipomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliense.

Cf. mabanbangari.

mabargu NcMana type of nulla nulla (wooden club for fighting).

Cf. =w₂ann^garayi-.

Etym: Possibly related to w₂argu 'shoulder' in NC_{der} form.

ma-bibi-yun^g NcMana (See -w₂ibi-).

ma-biril NcMana (See -w₂iril).

ma:bu NcAnaØ egg. 25.3.5.

Syn: gagalan^g (a little more common).

gala-ma:bu NcAnaØ egg. (-galan^g-, cpd. form of gagalan^g).

ma:bulhu NcN^gara young pelican (ba:lmi or gawira).

-mabunu- Nc/Pref decomposed body or carcass; skeleton with some
remains of skin, etc.

As cpd. initial: see =lalagi-'- (s.v. =lalaga-).

NC_{der}-mabunu. With human referent takes regular number/gender
affixes:

HumSg: ni-mabunu-yun^g (MSg), n^gari-mabunu-yun^g (FSg).

Pl: (war-)umu:-'mabunu.

Cf. n^gagara, badirin^ya.

ma-burugu NcMana (See wurugu).

mabur NcMana string (normally made from kurrajong tree fibres).
5.17.4, 11.5.1, 13.27.2, 108.3.4, 116.12.4, 136.1.7/8, Text 152,
153.1.4, 166.14.2/4.
Cf. n^gadugu, yarawug, alwur, =lhurwa-, =w₂u-.

mabuyu NcMana shrub with edible berries, Grewia orientalis.
=madhadga- VTrA1
-yina=madhadga- to hold the head of.

ma-dhagal NcMana (See -lhagal-).

madhal NcNa
1) leech.
2) sealing stitch on mats.

madhalag NcMana beach, coastline (narrow sense); coastal region
(including swamps and forests on predominantly sandy soil
near coast, broad sense). 13.29.3, 18.8.7, 41.20.1, 47.1.3,
51.3.1, 59.8.7, 98.7.2, 113.9.3, 116.9.6 (habitat type),
140.4.5, 161.10.2, 166.23.2, 166.24.1.
nu-madhalag NAdj coastal people, people who usually inhabit
the coastal area. (with Gentilic nuN-)
Opposed to yu:1 '(inland) bushland' (Gentilic nun^y-jul).
Cf. also lhiribala, lhan^gada.

madhalagar NcMana singing accompanied by boomerang clapsticks (in
mandiwala or gunabibi ritual). 55.7.5.
Cf. =liliri-bu-, wulmuwari.

=madhanda- VIntrA2 to paddle or row (in canoe or boat). 14.14.3,
14.15.1, 14.17.1rdp, 15.2.2, 15.2.3rdp, 29.3.2rdp, 111.2.5,
and many others. Cf. miyaja, =galiyi-.

=madhan^gada- VIntrA2 to look with neck outstretched. Syn: =madharara-.

=madhan^gulun^guliya- VIntrN^gal (dew, n^guli) to fall. (Form need checking).

=madhara- VTrA2 to chop (down), cut (down) with axe. 43.4.2,
43.5.2/3, 143.1.4rdp.
Less common than =lha- 'to cut down', =rambara-.

=madharara- VIntrN^gal to look with neck outstretched.
Syn: =madhan^gada-.
Possibly related to =lharara-.

ma:da NcNa long Macassan-type smoking pipe.
Syn: laruwa. Cf. yila:ri, etc.

madamada NcNa woman's genital cover (loincloth) made of possum
(yirgin^y) skin.
Cf. wuln^yin.

madiwaj NcWara green pygmy-goose (duck).
Young: diwaj.

maduwa NcMana tide. 18.4.4, 18.7.1, 18.8.5.
Cf. =an^ggari-, =lhulhuwi-, adumu, yalgu, mulurgu.

ma:d NcNa maggots (blowfly larvae, often laid in rotting meat).
Cf. waran^galwaran^gal.

mada NcAnaWu
1) grass, herb (general term for grasses, sedges, and other
non-woody terrestrial plants). 13.9.4, 18.19.3, 36.1.1,
36.2.1, 59.2.2, 97.4.3, 116.4.3.
Opposite: ran^gag. Syn: mulmu (rare). Cf. -nin^y-.
As cpd. initial: see =w₂an^yja-, =lhalwulha-.

mada-wura:yun^g NcAnaWu small grass(es). 142.6.5. (Note Pl
form -wura:yun^g, suggesting that mada is cryptotypically
plural.)
mada-n^gu-digu NcAnaWu young (green) grass. (digu 'raw')
mada-lharan^g NcAnaWu mature (but still green) grass.
mada-mada-yij NAdj having (lots of) grass.

2) freshwater long-tom fish, Strongylura krefftii (swims with
long, pointed mouth out of water, perhaps resembling
a blade of grass). 59.3.4, 98.6.3, 107.2.2, 108.4.4, 162.17.2.
Syn: n^galaji (less common).

madaduwaba NcWara a type of mud-whelk shell, Telescopium telescopium.
Cf. lha:du.

madaladala NcMana box.
Syn: ba:dhi.

madalaj NcWara a freshwater short-necked tortoise sp., perhaps
Emydura australis.
Cf. gurubil, dalma:ran^g, mulumbidag.

-mada=wan^yja- VTrA1 (See =w₂an^yja-).

madayin
1) NAdj very sacred (relating to ritual). 81.1.5, 88.1.3.
2) NcAnaWu name of the most important advanced male ritual,
also called ru:1, n^ga:rag. 54.1.5, 57.1.2.
Cf. gunabibi, gararag, =da:la-, gudugudu, dalgara.

madbal NAdj expert, master.
HumSg: madbal-yun^g. Pl: madba-madbal.
Cf. abal, marbuy. Perhaps related to =mad-bu-.

madban^gga NcNa grass head ornament.
Variant: badbanma (rare).

=mad-bu- VTrMal to complete (activity), to do (something, e.g.,
singing in ritual) properly or excellently.
Ex: niwu=mad-bi-ni ana-yi:r 'He finished making the dillybag'
(implying that it was made well).
Cf. =ma:ndha-, =ma:jga-, =lamanbada-.
Perhaps related to madbal.

maddhan^ga NcNa large flat grinding stone, mortar. 114.3.4.
Syn: wurid. Cf. wumarbur.

madiga NcMana sedge with edible roots, Eleocharis dulcis. 59.1.6,
59.10.6, 114.5.1/5, 114.11.1, 122.4.2, 157.8.4, 157.9.1,
157.10.1, 162.17.4.
Syn: man^ggarabi (somewhat less common), wiriyalyal (uncommon).
Parts of plant: -lhamuln^g-, -lan- (la:n), -w₁alar-.
Cf. mandhabi.

madilmi NcMana tree with inedible fruits, Canarium australianum.

madin^yjar NcMana scrub trees. 7.16.4, 98.4.2.

Term applied to a number of shrubs usually 1 to 2 metres tall, with tiny (often needle-like) leaves, commonly having brightly-colored (red, orange, yellow) flowers in the dry season, found in savannah, occasionally forming moderately dense brush. The term can be used to describe such brushland. Focal spp. are the wattle Acacia sublanata, the fringe-myrtle Calytrix exstipulata (=C. microphylla), and the grevillea Grevillea pungens. Other spp. which can be labeled by this term include Jacksonia thesioides, Verticordia spp., and Hibbertia spp. Some of these have uncommon specific names (see marmin^y, n^ganan^ganin^yji), but these terms are rarely heard and informants may disagree on species applications. The term madin^yjar is theoretically contrasted to mudidi, but some speakers fail consistently to distinguish the two terms or even reverse the meanings presented here. Both madin^yjar and mudidi tend to have unfavorable connotations, designating economically useless, small shrubs which may cause minor injuring to persons walking by them.

madjar NcMana sharp fighting stick. 17.8.3.

Syn: magujingiya.

madubi NcMana

1) plastron (undershell) of turtle or tortoise.

Cf. mu:rn^g, w₁umurn^g.

2) flower of stringybark tree (lhu:n^y). (rare)

Syn: wurugugu (more common).

madugay NcAnaWu a small, harmless shark sp. 64.3.1.

madun^g NcAnaWu collarbone; upper shoulder area around neck.

=maga-¹ VTrYa to have (something) wrapped up or covered.

Mult: -w₁ara=maga-. 163.12.3.

Cf. =w₁aba-.

=maga-² VTrAl to tell (something, unspecified in verb) to (person, direct object). 5.15.6, 7.16.2, 7.21.lrdp, 13.27.3, 16.1.1, 19.1.1, 33.1.1, 43.17.lrdp.

Mult: -w₁ara=maga-. 13.30.3.

Recip: =maga-n^yji-. 46.2.1, 47.18.6.

Refl: =magi-'- (listed separately with examples, below).

Cf. =yama- (Caus =yami-jga-).

-maga: Suff (has various functions discussed in Grammar; among other things, used in present tense negative with NAdj predicate, and added to verbs in counterfactual conditionals)

magaban^g NcMana sandhill, dune. 13.41.2, 27.4.4.

Cf. man^garag.

magadiga NcMana dried-up swamp, esp. one with abundant sedges available for eating at the end of the dry season. 166.20.2.

Cf. madiga, marbuy, mandhabi.

magali NcMana stomach fat just inside skin of turtle or dugong.

111.6.1. (Possibly magalhi, transcription needs checking).

Cf. malijba.

ma-galar NcMana (See -w₁alar-).

ma-galwag NcMana (See alwag).

magandar (ma-gandar) NcMana a paperbark tree sp. found in brackish swamps and on banks of billabongs, Melaleuca cajaputi. 117.2.4, 158.1.1.

Analysis as maG- plus root -w₁andar suggested by occurrence of songword synonym (an-)u-gandar, attested in plural

(an-)ugu:-'-gandar. 7.18.3.

Cf. liba.

For list of other paperbarks see entry for liba.

ma-ganbul NcMana (See -anbul-).

ma-gan^ga NcMana (See an^ga).

magaran^ganji or magaran^gan^yji NcMana warfare, fighting; war party.

Cf. wun^ga:ri, galga.

=magaribada- VIntrA2 to dawn.

Subject is Ana class: wu=magaribadi-n^y 'It dawned'.

See discussion of =lalma- (much more common).

magarmanig or magarmanin NcMana male chickenhawk (gargaj).

magaymagay NcN^gara osprey (fish-eating bird).

Syn: jidjid (more common).

-magi Suff lest, or else. (Used with evitative verb form, or with future negative, describing undesirable consequences that can be avoided by taking the correct steps specified-- see Grammar.)

=magi-'- VIntrI1 to tell (story, etc., object unspecified in verb).

7.21.5, 13.30.4, 43.17.2, 60.3.4/5, 161.35.2.

Formally this is the Refl. form of =maga- 'to tell (person)', but is not reflexive in meaning (cf. the 'false reflexive' or some other Aboriginal languages like Dyirbal).

Note that the verb form =magi-∅ is the future negative (Nonpast₃) of =maga-.

=magiwaruman^yji- or =maliwaruman^yji- VIntrI2 to sit with legs crossed.

Cf. =bura-.

ma-gugulhanun^y NcMana (See -w₁ugulhanun^y).

maguj NcMana pandanus tree, Pandanus ?spiralis. 12.2.3, 12.3.3, 13.21.3, 41.22.7, 157.5.5.

Baskets made from pandanus fibre: see bajbara, marin, n^ganiyalg.

Cpd. initial: -w₁uj- (suggesting segmentation maG- plus -w₁uj).

Nut: n^galgi (ripe), manag (unripe). Cf. nin^gula:nja.

magujingiya NcMana sharp stick used in fights.

Syn: madjar.

magul (ma-gul) NcMana fishtrap used in creeks consisting of a kind of dam of branches and paperbark with a small channel in the middle where fish swim through with the current, being caught in a basket. 9.6.4, 110.2.7.

Cf. maraga (ma-raga), =andhaga-, =w₂aga-, =lharga-.
Can also be analysed as ma-gul (maG- plus root -w₁ul) on the basis of the form (an-)u-gul (see -w₁ul).

magulag NcAnaWu (for NcMana see derivative below) skin; (tree) bark. 168.7.2.

NC_{der}-magulag (NcMana form either ma-magulag as in 42.3.5 and 127.4.4, or shortened ma-gulag as in 115.2.7. Note that the latter is identical to the underived stem form but with different noun class).

magula-garwagarwar NcAnaWu upper (outer) part of skin or tree bark. 53.1.5.

Syn: w₂arigulag (magulag is more common as independent stem, w₂arigulag in derivatives and cpds.). Cf. liba, lha:r, -w₁ulhar-.
Etym: contains *gula(g) 'skin', cf. also lhagula 'lip(s)' and w₂arigulag.

magumin^y in NcMana circumcision ritual (mandiwala) ground. 55.3.5, 55.6.2.

magunalu NcMana a climbing vine, Tinospora smilacina.

=magurlha- VTrA2 to watch (other people) dance.

Ex: wara=magurlhi:-' 'They are watching them dance'.

ma:guru NcMana spear with two barbed wooden prongs. 13.32.1, 64.6.7.

Syn: wingil (a little more common).

Distinct from ma-gu-ru '(as for) it (Mana class)', a pronoun (see Grammar for pronoun forms).

maguwa:duj NcMana cold wind.

Cf. -lhan^gun^y-, mawura:duj.

ma-guwanima NcMana (See -w₁uwanima).

maja NcMana a particular type of seagrass eaten by dugong (narrow sense); general term used loosely to cover all seaweeds and seagrasses (subsuming liriylil, wururi, mun^gulu, sometimes also the freshwater algae, wadag).

majagurun^g NcAnaWu neck.

Syn: alwag (more common).

majaja NcMana tree sp. said to occur south of Rose River, said to resemble wuluru.

Syn: wiyulur.

majandayi NcMana tapstick (term used in context of Yabuduruwa ritual practised by Roper River groups to south and west).

Cf. wilbilg.

majargun NcMana women's ritual performance, performed in connection with the mandiwala (circumcision) ritual. 55.4.4

majba NAdj generous, often giving (food, etc.).

HumSg: majba-yun^g. Pl: majba-majba.

majbaln^gu NcN^gara crocodile (either sp.). (uncommon)

Syn: lharagula (common), gadugadu.

majbarwar NcN^gara olive python, Liasis olivaceus (probable identification). Texts 1 and 2 passim, 59.7.3, 93.2.1.

Young: mambara, yaluryalur.

=ma:jga- (occasionally heard as =ma:yga-) VTrAl to make, manufacture (object); to make (object) well or properly. 23.1.4, 51.4.3, 60.2.2, 60.2.2rdp, 73.7.3, 91.1.3, 106.5.4, 145.1.6, 148.1.2, 155.2.1rdp.

Rdp: -ma=ma:jga-.

Benef: -a=ma:jga-. 150.1.3.

Mult: -w₁ara=ma:jga-. 64.3.3, 64.6.4.

Refl: =ma:jgi-'- VIntrI1 to be made (properly); (person) to feel better, to feel good (perhaps after recovering from an illness). 60.3.2.

-dhi=ma:jga- to tidy (something) up, repair (something).

-lha:l=ma:jga- to restrain or quieten down (person).

-raga=ma:jga- to make (net or basket for fish trap).

-an^ga=ma:jga- to make a camp for (object). 62.2.1.

Near-synonym is =ma:ndha-, used in a somewhat more general (sometimes abstract) sense, while =ma:jga- is normally confined to notion of manufacturing object with hands.

Cf. also =lamanbada-, ma:lamburg.

majguruj NcN^gara adult female dugong (n^garugalij).

-maji: or -man^yji: Suff if. (Discussed in Grammar)

maji NAdj healed (wound, injury). 132.10.2pred.

Pl: maja-maji, with Mult. prefix -w₁ara-maja-maji. 43.10.6.

Inch: =maji-ma- VIntrAl (person) to be/become healed. 55.11.2, 139.8.3.

Cf. ji:ji.

majij NcMana small running streams of water.

(Also Nunggubuyu pronunciation of 'matches'.)

majiyan

1) NAdj orphan (child who has lost one or both natural parents).

Cf. n^gayi.

2) NcN^gara half-grown dugong (n^garugalij), male or female,

=majura- VIntrA2 to look down into pit.

malhi NcAnaWu whitish beetle larvae often found in balbi tree.

Cf. ran^ganbar.

malhiwu NcMana a shellfish sp. (family Mytilidae).

mal- Pref (See malG- and -malg-).

-mala- Nc/Pref (clear) sky.

As cpd. initial: see =rurdi-.

NC_{der}-mala, normal form (an-)u-mala NcAnaWu. 99.1.3.

Cf. -malg-, -n^gagara-, yalamara.

Easily confused with homophonous stems, next two entries.

mala NcWara navel. (Cf. preceding and following entries.)

-mala- Nc/Pref thick honey (part of honey as taken from hive).
 As cpd. initial: see =ma-, =yarawa-.

NC der -mala, usual form (an-)u-mala NcAna∅. 143.15.6.
 Syn: malagaj (more common). Cf. lagu.
 Easily confused with homophonous stems, preceding two entries.

malagaj NcAna∅ (occasionally NcAnaWu) (thick) honey; liquid fat or grease and other thick liquids. 142.5.1.
 As cpd. initial: see =jiryira-, =w₂un^yja-.

NC der -malagaj. 138.4.2 (AnaWu), 140.1.2 and 140.4.6 (Na class).
 Syn: -mala-.

malamban^gi NcMana puffball, mushroom. 132.1.1/3. (uncommon word)

-malan^gaG- Pref somewhat; quite a bit.
 As cpd. initial: see lhabarj, run^ggal, an^yja:bugij, =yabi-'-, =yaldha-. Almost obligatory in malan^ga-n^yanay (below, this page).
 Not as strong as suffix -w₂indi:yun^g.

malan^ga-n^yanay or malan^ga-n^yanaj NcAna(Adv) or NAdj distant, far away. 5.4.6, 9.13.5, 17.8.5, 18.2.2pred, 27.4.5, 28.1.2, 18.6.2, 71.29.2, etc.
 Contains prefix -malan^gaG-, which is virtually obligatory with -n^yanay/j, but rarely a cpd. with a different cpd. initial plus -n^yanay/j occurs (see -n^yanay).
 Cf. jujuj!. Opposite: w₂arubaj.

malan^y NcMana backbone, spine. (fairly uncommon in this form).
 As cpd. initial: see =jiririjga-, =w₁ala-, -yiriwu, =na- 'to see'.
 NC der -n^gu-malan^y dorsal fin (of fish), spike (of ray). 166.11.2
 in form (an-)u-n^gu-malan^y NcAna∅. (Note that -n^gu- is irregular here since it is regularly used in such derivatives only when the root begins with an underlying stop.)
 Cf. rulbu, dulburun^g, janda.

malan^yjurjurg NcAna∅ glossy ibis (bird).
 Syn: wanburugu.

malarigur NcNa gecko lizard. (rare term)
 Syn: yamin^yji (common).

-mala=rurdi- VIntrI1 (See =rurdi-).

malawuru NcNa great trevally (large marine fish), Caranx sexfasciatus. 64.3.5, 105.2.2.

malayu NAdj (used in P1) crew of Macassan ship.
 Cf. man^gga:dhira.

malbij NcMana vein, sinew, tendon. 162.13.15 (emend 1 to 1).
 As cpd. initial: see =w₂a-.

maldhana or maldhanan^g NcN^gara groper (large rock-cod fish), Promicrops lanceolata. 22.5.1/5, 23.1.2/3, 105.5.2.
 Syn: gabiliwili, yalun^gurmiri (less common terms).
 Cf. mulugumba.

malG- Nc time(s).
 Used as cpd. initial with following stem (usually numeral NAdj) to form NcAna(Adv) cpd, occasionally NAdj cpd. (predicative).
 mal-galagala somewhat later, a moderate time (later). 52.7.3.
 (alagala)
 (ana-)mal-gan^yba-duj (at) another time. 10.9.5. (an^ybaj, here with Locative suffix -ruj/-duj)
 mal-bula-wa: twice. (w₂ula-)
 mal-bulan^ybaj three times, thrice. 4.7.2pred. (w₂ulan^ybaj)
 mal-gan^yja:bugij once. 14.18.4, 41.21.1, 162.20.2. (an^yja:bugij)
 mal-garawindi many times. (arawindi)
 Another cpd. s.v. yimbaj. Note homophony with next two entries.

-malg- Nc/Pref night sky, darkness at night.
 As cpd. initial: see =a:gi-, =na- 'to see', w₂ulun^ga.
 NC der-malg, usual form (an-)u-malg or (ana-)w₂ulun^ga NcAnaWu (but ma-malg also attested). 40.11.4, 131.2.5.
 Easily confused with stem in preceding and following entries.
 Cf. min^yn^gan^ga, -mala-, n^gamug, =muda-, min^ygin^ygurara.
 Probably related to verb =malga-.

ma:lg NcAnaWu correct kinship relation for marriage; subsection.
 As cpd. initial (usually -ma:lg- with long vowel): see mamalan^g, ala:di, -w₂ara.
 The term can be applied to the 'subsection' classes used by neighboring Aboriginal groups including Ngandi and Ritharngu, but this system is not normally used by Nunggubuyu. The term therefore often means, more informally, suitable kinship class status with particular reference to marriageability (there is no other abstract term for 'kinship' or the like).
 Avoid confusion with two preceding elements. Cf. algur.

=malga- VIntrN to (get up and) set off before dawn or in the wee hours of the morning. 7.8.4, 13.8.3, 13.10.4/5, 13.18.3, 125.11.2/3, 163.22.2rdp, 163.25.3.
 Probably related to -malg-. Cf. =lalma-, n^gamugijgaj.

malganan^g NcNa leg bone of animal (kangaroo, emu, etc.) used in sorcery. 71.22.2, 71.25.3.

mali NcAnaWu flesh on calf of leg just under knee.
 Cf. laga.

malibugadag NcAna∅ leathery turtle, Dermodochelys coriacea. (Huge marine turtle, occasionally seen basking in open sea in Gulf; apparently does not nest in this area.)

malir NcMana flathead fish (several spp.).

=maliwaruman^yji- VIntrI2 to sit with legs crossed.
 Variant of =magiwaruman^yji-.

=malmalgi- VIntrI1
 -lhagar=malmalgi- (several individuals) to form a line or row.
 9.5.3, 9.10.4.
 Cf. =lhaayi-.

-mal=na- VTr (See =na- 'to see').

maln^gari NAdj nasty, not nice (person).

HumSg: maln^gari-n^yun^g. Pl: maln^ga-maln^gari.

Ex: nuru=maln^gari n^gijan^g 'You(Pl) are being nasty again'.
Possibly contains -ari.

=maln^gawi- VIntrI2 to be hospitable (to visitor), to be kind.
May contain =n^gawi-'- 'to die' etymologically.

maln^guj NcAnaWu image, picture, reflection.

As cpd. initial: see =na- 'to see'.

malwad NcMana a tree on coast used to make spear shafts, *Thespesia populnea*. 15.9.4.

Closely associated in appearance and function to hibiscus, ya:1.

Syn: jindijindi (less common). For malwad/malwan see mawulwad.

malwidiwidi NcAna∅ a hawk sp. (Apparently refers to full-grown specimens of the brown goshawk = chickenhawk, possibly also of the collared sparrowhawk).
Cf. gargaj.

ma-la NcMana (See -la).

For mala see following entry, below.

mala NcNa centipede; scorpion.

To distinguish the two, centipedes can be specified as bira-n^gardha-n^gardha-n^ga-j ' (having) high rear' or n^garambali.
For ma-la NcMana see -la.

malaban^gu NcNa freshwater mussel. 37.1.1.

Syn: ma:mbal (most common), jarid (least common).

malala:di NAdj not knowing.

Used normally as predicative NAdj in clauses translatable with 'do/does not know': 19.1.3pred, 28.7.4pred, 29.7.2pred, 47.20.5pred, 69.4.3pred, 108.8.3pred, 139.1.2pred, 139.6.3pred, 167.10.1pred.

HumSg: malala:di-n^yun^g. Pl: mala-malala:di. (These forms rare.)
Refl. of Fact: =malala:di-wi-'- or =malala:di-yi-'- to become ignorant; to make a (mental or verbal) mistake out of ignorance. 47.22.3.

lhawu-malala:di not knowing (word, language, story).

Syn: ambadhi. Opposite: marbuy.

Etym: perhaps contains ala:di 'bad' with irregular retroflexion by assimilation. (However, this stem does not show a rdp. Pl form as ala:di does.)

mala:mar NAdj eldest (child), firstborn.

HumSg: mala:mari-jun^g. 17.2.6. Pl: mala-mala:mar.

As cpd. final: see maran^g.

Other birth-order terms (some also used as names for particular fingers): gaddhari, jirbirin, malarwulubulun^ga, yabada. Cf. =lhama-, -laga=wann^ga-.

=malambi- VIntrI1 or VIntrI2 to shudder (with fear).

-adu=malambi- to be jolted, to shudder (as spear hits). 112.2.2.

ma:lamburg NAdj or NcAna(Adv) proper, right, correct. 47.11.1, 47.11.2pred, 65.15.1, 69.10.3pred, 69.11.1pred, 161.1.5, 131.2.6.
Ex: ni=ma:lamburg ni=yambi:-na ana-lha:wu 'He speaks the words (or language) well.'

Cf. ambalaman, =ma:ndha-, =ma:jga-, =lamanbada-, mamalan^g.

ma:landhurg NcNa a marine fish (trevally-type), perhaps the snub-nosed dart, *Trachynotus blochi*.

-malan^g NAdj (Variant of mamalan^g).

=malan^yji- VIntrI2

-ar=malan^yji- (water) to spray out (after wave hits prow of boat).

malarwulubulun^ga NAdj second-born.

HumSg: malarwulubulun^ga-yun^g.

Cf. mala:mar, yabada, etc. Cf. also w₂ula-.

Etym: contains w₂ulubulun^ga.

malaywiwi NcAna∅ young egret (mara:lag).

Syn: jirgulugulu.

malban^ggari NcNa red flying fox (fruit-bat), *Pteropus scapulatus*. 98.1.2, 98.2.4, Text 99, 144.4.3.

Other flying fox: wangujba or wadun^ggu. Young: wulargarga.

malbij NcMana (mistranscription of malbij).

malgalha:lhira NcNa black duck. 163.16.3.

malgura NAdj sharp. Syn: maragarj, yila:ma.

malibi NcNa shoulder blade. 125.6.2.

Syn: wirimil.

malijba NcMana intestinal fat (of turtle or dugong).

Cf. magali.

mu-malijba (see mu:n^g).

ma-lin^gu NcMana (See li:n^gu).

maliri NcMana long, flat fighting stick. 50.4.3.

=malirimayi- VIntrI1 to play games with rope. 122.2.4.

=malmala- VIntrA2 to dance in circumcision (mandiwala) ritual.

16.21.2/3, 25.1.1/2rdp, 55.2.4, 55.4.5, 55.4.5rdp, 55.7.7, 55.8.1rdp.

Rdp: -mal=malmala-.

Cf. =w₂ann^ga-.

maln^gar NcAna∅ small rays such as marbidi or maninig.

Usually refers to large groups of such rays in Mult form:

Mult: (w₁)ara-maln^gar (lots of) small rays. 109.3.1, 109.7.3.

Cf. abidi.

malwa NcAnaWu a ritual performed by Aborigines west of the Nunggubuyu.

mamaga NAdj set aside, unused, by itself; (person) alone.

HumSg: mamaga-yun^g. Pl: ma-mamaga.

Also used in an irregular and rather curious form with Benef. prefix -a- and with transitive pronominal prefix meaning 'X (subject) has Y (object) set aside or reserved for himself (i.e., for X)'. 13.23.4.

Another ex: n^gawa:-'mamaga 'I have it set aside or reserved for myself' (i.e., 'It is reserved for me').

Cf. w₁algal, w₁/w₂urag, w₂iriwiri, lhalga, =yadha-.

mamalan^g or -malan^g NAdj good, excellent; (feeling) good. 47.11.2pred (=malan^g).

Occurs chiefly as cpd. final:

dan-mamalan^g (feeling) good in guts (belly, etc.). 132.4.5pred.

-gi=mamalan^g-ga- (Fact. verb form) to make the excrement of (person) good (to cure him of diarrhoea). 132.5.3.

la-mamalan^g feeling good in the head (i.e., cured of headache). (la:n^g)

lhagula-malan^g (person) who frequently uses obscene language.

lha:l-malan^g enthusiastic, eager, in good spirits.

lhamin^y-mamalan^g good-tasting, delicious. 117.4.5pred, 118.4.2, 121.3.4. (-lhamij-)

ma:l-malan^g of the correct kinship relation (to marry someone). (ma:lg)

nuga-mamalan^g good (stone). 7.7.3pred.

w₁urin^y-malan^g happy, in good spirits. (w₁urij)

in^y-mamalan^g (See ij-).

Syn: ambalaman. Cf. also =ma:ndhi-'- (Ref1), rumalan^g.

mamanun^g NAdj clean; good, useful. (not very common)

HumSg: mamanun^g-yun^g. Pl: ma-mamanun^g.

Cf. mamalan^g, ambalaman, =mama:rin^yji-, manjurjur.

mamar NAdj empty; not pregnant (at a given moment).

HumSg: mamar-yun^g. Pl: ma-mamar.

As NcN^gara can be used to designate 'female dugong without young in womb' (see n^garugali).

Cf. gulmu-mundur (s.v. mundur).

=mamara- VTrA2 to conceal (object); to conceal (something) from (person). 7.4.1, 13.8.3, 13.8.4rdp, 13.26.2.

Cf. =juluba-, =binima-.

-w₁an^yja=mamara- to conceal (food). 7.4.1.

=mama:rin^yji- VIntrI2 to be clean; to be good, usable.

Cf. mamanun^g, ambalaman, mamalan^g, manjurjur.

ma:mbal NcNa freshwater mussel. (most common term) 37.1.2ff.

Syn: malaban^g, jarid.

mamba:li NAdj of the Mamba:li semimoiety or clan.

HumSg mamba:li-yun^g or mamba:li-n^yun^g. 34.4.1.

Pl: mamba-mamba:li. 19.1.2.

This is one of the four semimoieties (mambali, murun^gun, budal, guyal) of the Warndarang and Mara people to the south; Nungubuyu often apply it specifically to the Numamudidi clan.

ma:mbani NcMana a shovel-nosed ray said to have snout shorter than lan^gij. 64.3.1.

mambara NcN^gara young olive python (majbarwar).

Syn: yaluryalur.

mambun^g NcNa blowfly. (fairly uncommon)

Syn: waran^galwaran^gal. (more common)

Cf. ma:d.

ma:nha or ma:nhag NcAna white-necked heron.

-man- Pref several; group.

Used as cpd. initial: see =lhaayi-, =lhamara-, =lharma-, =lharwadharwi-, =lhulhuwi- (sense of -man- unclear here), =w₂ayama-, =yarba-, =w₁ala:lara-.

Takes surface form mand- in mand-irija (Pl of moiety term yirija or -irija).

Occurs etymologically in the other moiety term, mandha:yun^g (now unsegmentable).

Cf. -mandag-.

manabaru NcAna buffalo. (uncommon term) 162.18.5.

Syn: mu:ri (common), etc.

-manabun- Nc/Pref (Occurs in my notes as a variant of -manabun-, but probably a mistranscription.)

manaj NcMana abdomen.

manba NcNa armband from leaf of ra:n vine, Flagellaria indica. 5.17.4. Cf. bundhala, ardan, n^garagawan^ggan^y.

mandhabi, ma:ndhabi, or ma:ndabi NcMana sedge similar to madiga with edible roots, Eleocharis sp. (probably E. sp. aff. fistulosa, recently identified on Groote Eylandt).

-man=dharwadharwi- VIntrI1 (See =lharwadharwi-).

-man=dha:yi- or -man=dhaayi- VIntrI1 (See =lhaayi-).

mandha:yun^g NAdj of the Mandha:yun^g moiety (includes murun^gun, n^galmi, and numamudidi clans). 52.3.2/3, 64.4.4.

For alternative Sg and Du forms see miniguya.

mandha:yum-balij pair of Mandha:yun^g. 14.9.3.

As cpd. final: see lha:l 'country'.

Etym: frozen combination of man- 'group' and *dhuwa (cf. moiety term dhuwa in Ritharngu and other Yuulngu languages). Other moiety: yirija.

mandhiran^g or mandhirag NcAna small kangaroo or wallaby (any species).

Cf. lha:nda.

mand- Pref (For mand-irija see yirija, -irija. Prefix is man-.)

mandabadhan^g NAdj all together. (not very common)

Ex: mandabadhan^gu n^ga:mbu=bura:-' 'We(InPl) will all stay (sit) together'.

Probably contains mandag-, perhaps also -lhan^gu.

ma:ndabi NcMana (See mandhabi).

-mandag- Nc/Pref (large) group, gang; herd.

As cpd. initial: see =n^gun^ymaa-, =rama-, =ala:di-ya- (s.v. ala:di), arawindi, w₂irig, =w₂anaga-n^yji- (s.v. =w₂anaga-).

manda-maragarij NcPl dangerous group or gang. 17.16.3.

manda-dhabarj NcPl large group. (lhabarj)

NC_{der} -mandag, attested in human Pl form (war-)u-mandag. 17.10.4, 166.21.1.

Cf. man-, arawindi, gar^yirimba, dha:lun, gan^yjagan^yja, guririguriri, -raN-, =manda:gi-.

For simple noun mandag see next entry.

mandag NcN^gara black-striped grunter (a perch), Amniatibia percoides.

Syn: wadag.

For derivatives and compounds involving a homophonous root see preceding entry.

=manda:gi- VTrI1 to assemble (group, usually for ritual or the like). 17.10.2/4, 17.11.5.

Refl: =manda:gi-'- VIntrI1. 55.2.3.

Probably -man- 'group' plus =agi- 'to go get', which is often used in this context (no connection to intransitive =a:gi- 'to return').

Cf. =munduwa-n^yji- (s.v. =munduwa-), =munduga-.

mandara NcNa butterfly fish, Selenotoca multifasciata.

Syn: gualira.

Young: n^garmuy.

mand-irija NAdj (See yirija, -irija).

mangaburuna NcMana hook boomerang (has one long side with sharp, short other side).

Syn: murudilwa.

Ordinary boomerang: wulmuwari.

In this and the next few entries the n and g are pronounced separately.

mangalag NAdj kind, sympathetic (person).

HumSg: mangala-jun^g. Pl: manga-mangalag.

=mangarwu- VTrRa to take (companion or child) along (on a walk or journey, etc.). 35.13.3 (ray and sawshark, in myth).

Prototypically used of mother or other adult taking child with her on a walk.

mangayan^ga NcN^gara rainforest shrub with edible fruits, Ganophyllum falcatum. 114.8.2.

mangimangi NcAna⁰ sharp animal bone used as weapon. 71.29.1, 71.31.1, 71.34.2.

mangurg NcAna⁰ a type of 'devil' or ghost (badirin^ya).

Also NC_{der} -mangurg, attested as (an-)u-mangurg NcAna⁰.

manjar NcAnaWu foliage, leaves, 'bushes' (refers prototypically to branches with leaves on them, whether still on the tree or after being removed). 1.3.4, 58.1.5, 59.2.2, 62.4.5, 65.3.2, 71.19.4, 113.10.5, 114.3.1, 163.4.2.

NC_{der}-manjar. 121.1.6 (niG-).

manja-manjar-yij NAdj having foliage (still on branch). 119.2.3. Cf. ran^gag, du:l, w₁ujiyar.

=manji- VIntrI1 to bathe, to take a bath (in pond, etc.).

Mult: -n^gara=manji-. 20.3.5.

Cf. =n^gambi-, =lhalwulha-, =jalburda- and synonyms.

manun^galyi NcMana a type of soldier crab, distinct from mawulugu.

manun^ggu NcMana grass sp. found on sand dunes, Vetiveria elongata.

Young: rilhar.

-manabun- Nc/Pref hulk, outer frame (of canoe, coolamon, etc.).

NC_{der}-manabun. 166.8.2.

manag NcMana unripe nut of pandanus tree (maguj).

Ripe nut: n^galgi.

manajgari NAdj poor hunter (in general); unsuccessful hunter (one who has missed his prey or come home empty on a particular occasion).

HumSg: manajgari-n^yun^g.

Opposite: w₂alaj.

Etym: Probably contains -ari, which is found in several other expressions for poor or unsuccessful performers.

=manamanalwa- VTrA1 to care for (person), to look after. (uncommon)

Cf. =ran^gara-, =w₂anaga-, =mirimirala-.

manan NcMana young darter, 'diver duck' (argarg).

May also be applied loosely to young of other similar wading birds, especially cormorants (such as gulmum-balgara).

mananun^g NAdj (Pl of mani-n^yun^g, s.v. manun^g).

manan^gari NcAna⁰ a fish, said to be the young of yalabura. 64.8.4.

manba NcMana tree with edible gum, Terminalia carpentariae.

Sap: alman.

=manbaga- VTrA1 to do something (especially, spear) repeatedly to (someone, something). 42.5.1, 42.6.1, 69.9.5.

Syn: =w₂argalha- (more common).

Refl. has special sense: =manbagi-'- VIntrI1 to get a lot (of something), to get a big one. 143.15.3.

Opposite of this Refl. form: =ajidagi-'-. Cf. =w₂arga- VIntrN.

manbanburu NcMana banyan (fig) tree, Ficus virens, especially the figs themselves.

The tree can be called nun^ggurdha.

-man=burda- VIntrN^gal (See =burda-).

=ma:ndha- VTrA2 to make (something); to make (something) properly or well. 11.2.1ff.rdp, 12.1.2rdp, 4.4.3rdp, 4.3.2/3, 9.5.2, 13.5.2, 12.1.1, 13.7.2, 14.15.2, 19.5.4, 21.9.2, 28.13.2, 29.3.4, 29.13.4, 35.1.3, 60.1.1, 64.5.2ff., 108.2.2, 157.3.2, 163.13.5, 166.1.1.

Rdp: -ma=ma:ndha-.

Mult: -w,ara=ma:ndha-. 157.5.1rdp.

Ref1: =ma:ndhi-'- VIntrI1 (object) to be made properly or well; (person) to be/become well (after illness), to feel good. 41.7.2, 41.20.3, 73.7.3, 115.4.5. (See also the last two cpds. listed below.)

-lhal=ma:ndha- to make (place, country; said of ancestral beings). 35.12.3.

Benef: -a-dhal=ma:ndha- to make (country) for (someone). 35.6.1.

-lha:l=ma:ndha- to restrain, quieten down (angry person about to get involved in a fight, etc.).

Cf. -lha:l=ma:jga- (s.v. =ma:jga-).

-dhi=ma:ndha- to fix up, to treat carefully.

-gara=ma:ndha- to make (hole, burrow). 22.1.4, 36.1.2rdp, 36.5.3/4, 45.5.4ff.rdp, 132.2.2rdp.

-yiga=ma:ndha- to make (fire) properly.

-aba=ma:ndha- to make ground or sand. 12.9.3. (aban)

-w₁urin^y=ma:ndhi-'- (Ref1) to feel good.

-ya:l=ma:ndhi-'- (Ref1) to feel all right, to be calm (not angry).

Cf. =ma:jga-, =lamanbada-, ma:lamburg, ambalaman, mamalan^g.

manda NcAnaWu lower leg (focus on shin bone). 128.1.3.

As cpd. initial: see =w₁uryi-'- (s.v. =w₁urya-).

Syn: run^guru.

=mandagi- VIntrI1 to want more (esp. food). 7.2.1.

mandiwala NcMana circumcision ritual. 19.8.3, 55.5.5, 88.2.3 (noun class error in last example).

Cf. majargun, aragu, =malmala-, -n^gura=gultha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-), magumin^yin.

=manimaja- VIntrN^gal to dodge, elude (spears or other weapons).

Caus: =manimaja-n^gi-jga- VTrA1 to cause or help (someone) to dodge (weapons).

Cf. =garaja-, =abi-.

manindhan^gu or minindhan^gu NcAnaWu eagle ray (very large),

Aetobatus narinari. 105.1.4, 109.7.2.

Young: dhumanindhan^gu.

maninig NcAna⁰ small, blackish ray sp. 59.8.5, 105.1.2, 109.2.1, 109.4.3.

Cf. marbidi, maln^gar.

mani-n^yun^g NAdj (HumSg form of manun^g).

manjurjur NAdj clean, good. (not very common)

HumSg: manjurjur-yun^g. Pl: manja-manjurjur.

Cf. ambalaman, mamalan^g, mamanun^ggu, =mama:rin^yji-.

=manma- VTrA3 to help (person), to cooperate with (person).

May be used in context of work or in fighting.

Ex: n^ganu=manma-n^gi niwu=lha-n^gi n^gura 'I helped him to chop firewood; I helped him as he was chopping firewood'.

Recip: =manma-n^yji-. 69.13.1. Syn: =agan^gura-.

mann^gulg NAdj sacred (food, etc.).

Fact: =mann^gul-ga- VTrA1 to make (food, etc.) sacred, taboo.

Cf. gudugudu (used for secret-sacred sites, ritual objects, etc.), madayin, -n^gad, badugu.

manun^g NAdj female; woman. 25.6.2 (animal).

HumSg: mani-n^yun^g. 28.7.2, 40.1.2, 44.2.2. Du: manum-ba:.

17.2.3, 166.18.2. Pl: mananun^g. 47.17.6, etc.

Syn: w₁ujbi (nonhuman only).

Opposite: w₂alya.

man^gaj (ma-n^gaj) NcMana, NcAna⁰ (quite rare), or NAdj (solid) fat.

95.8.1/4, 98.3.6, 163.5/6 (these exx. all Mana), 143.3.6

(doubtful ex. as Ana class), 106.5.5 (alternating with u-n^gaj).

Mult: (w₁)ara-man^gaj. 143.1.6.

Nc^{der}-man^gaj Nc. 109.3.2 in form (an-)u-man^gaj, attested without class prefix as wu-man^gaj 109.3.2. (This attestation, however, could be reanalysed as wu=man^gaj 'it is fat'.)

HumSg: man^ga-jun^g. Pl: man^ga-man^gaj.

Meaning: generally stresses succulent nature of fat or edible substances of similar consistency, generally a positive expression. Form seems ambiguous as to analysis with root

as man^gaj, and analysis with root as -n^gaj Nc/Pref (q.v.).

Cf. lhan^ggu.

Types of ray fat: mu:n, minha:ri, midhiginda.

Types of dugong, turtle, and other animals' fat: magali, -mawaru-, malijba.

-man^gala- Pref

As cpd. initial: see =lha- 'to stand'.

man^galn^g NcNa woomera (spearthrower).

Looks like derivative of -n^galn^g with Mana class prefix

maG-, but this analysis is incompatible synchronically with Na class marking (due to synonymy with wandag).

Syn: wandag (more common). Cf. -n^galn^g.

man^gandayayagu NAdj left-handed.

HumSg: man^gandayayagu-n^yun^g. 17.14.3, 17.15.2.

Pl: man^ga-man^gandayayagu.

Syn: balajagu. Opposite: w₂alawalamag.

man^garag NcMana sand. 35.4.5, 71.21.5, 146.1.3.

Perhaps still analysable as maG- plus root -n^garag, cf.

cpd. initial -n^garag- with verb =yarawa-.

Cf. magaban^g, aban, madhalag, yinin^gira.

ma-n^gari-mara-yun^g NcMana (See n^gari-mara-yun^g).

man^gga:dhira NAdj Macassan (person or language), Macassar (place).
 Texts 166-168 passim, also 71.17.3.
 Macassans were Indonesians from Sulawesi (Celebes) who formerly sailed annually to the Gulf to obtain trepang (dha:riba).

man^ggarabi NcMana sedge with edible roots, Eleocharis dulcis.
 59.1.6, 59.10.6, 114.11.1, 166.20.2, 166.24.1.
 Syn: madiga (a little more common).
 Cf. mandhabi.

man^ggawuja NcMana root corm of Nymphaea sp. water lily, like wudan but found in deeper water and with coarse, irregular surface (may occasionally float on surface of water). 59.10.5, 114.9.5, 114.10.1.
 Cf. ayag, wudan.

man^ggu NcAnaWu (entire) leg. Cf. jan^ggal.

man^ggura NAdj of the Man^ggura clan (mostly bilingual in Ritharngu and Nunggubuyu).
 HumSg: man^ggura-yun^g. Pl: man^gga-man^ggura. 73.6.8.

man^yalman^yal NAdj walking in swaggering fashion.
 Also Mult (w₁)ara-man^yalman^yal in same sense.

-man^yji: Suff if.
 Variant of -maji:, discussed in Grammar.

man^ymaji NAdj deserted, empty (place). 47.9.4pred.
 (Morphological analysis tentative.)
 Cf. w₁urag, =a:ru-.

-mara- Nk (See ni-mara-yun^g, n^gari-mara-yun^g. For other forms see maran^g.)

maraga (ma-raga) NcMana
 1) mist accompanying southeast wind (mariga). (uncommon sense)
 2) net or basket made of branches used as part of fishtrap, ma-gul, or (loosely) this fishtrap as a whole. 25.4.2, 110.3.6. Cf. =lharga-, =w₂aga-, =andhaga-, wurabura.
 As cpd. initial -raga-: see =ma:jga-, =w₂alga-, =w₂an^yja-.
 The form of this cpd. initial suggests that the noun form should be analysed as maG- plus root -raga-, but this would normally result in *ma-daga rather than ma-raga.
 The synchronic segmentability of the noun is thus in doubt.

maragarj or maragarij NAdj dangerous, harmful, violent; sharp (blade).
 71.28.2pred, 120.5.2pred, 143.9.1, 162.24.5pred.
 HumSg: maragari-jun^g. Pl: mara-maragar(i)j. 69.6.7.
 a-maragari-jin^yun^g 'dangerous one', used as a designation of a particular shark sp. (Syn: mulur) and sometimes for certain other specific animals (usually NcAnaØ).
 As cpd. final: see mandag-, rilji.
 Cf. dirba:bara, dirgalag, dhulugunun^g, lhimug, malgura, yila:ma.

maragi NcAnaWu knife. 71.29.1, 88.3.7, 114.7.2, 143.10.2, 151.1.1, 167.18.2.

=marandawa- VTrA1 to try to get (food, etc., not indicated in verb) for (injured person or animal), to try to get relief (food, etc.) to.
 Ex: wani=marandawa:-' ana-marya 'He tried to get food to/for them'.
 Ex: n^gani=marandawa:-' n^gaya-wi-wuy 'He tried to get (food) to me'.

maran^g NcAnaWu hand; fingers. 109.3.5.
 a-maram-ba: (Du form) '(with) both hands'. 169.19.4.
 maran^g-an^yja:bugij 'five' ('hand-one').
 Other cpds.: see =lhaayi-, =na- 'to see', =yi-/=w₁u-, =w₂anaga-.
 NC_{der}-n^gu-maran^g tubers (of windar, miral, etc.).

-maran^g=a- VTr (See =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

maran^gara NcAnaØ shellfish (general term); shell (of shellfish, occasionally of nut); membrane (of crustacean). 53.4.1.
 Cf. -la-, w₁umurn^g.

-maran^g=u- VTr (See =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

mararan^y NcNa green tree ant, Oecophylla virescens. 100.1.2, 100.3.3ff.

=marayan^gga- VTrA1 to wake (someone) up, to rouse (someone).
 Refl: =marayan^ggi-'- VIntrII to wake up.

-mara-yun^g Nk (See ni-mara-yun^g, n^gari-mara-yun^g).

marbidi NcAnaØ small ray sp. with short, thick tail, probably Dasyatis sp. 59.8.5, 105.1.1, 106.1.2, 116.9.5, 125.12.1, 166.11.2.
 The most commonly mentioned small ray sp. term, used loosely in some contexts for all small rays, but there is a special superordinate term: maln^gar.
 Cf. maninig.

marbin NcMana flat stick used to stoke fire.

marbunan^g NcNa freshwater perch sp. locally called 'black bream', perhaps Hephaestus bancrofti. 107.2.3, 108.4.2.
 Cf. gunan^ggala.

marbuy NcMana tall sedge with thick horizontal rhizome, Eleocharis sphacelata (specimen collected at billabong near Ngukurr).
 114.6.1, 114.11.2, 157.10.4.
 From descriptions given by informants the term may also cover one or more smaller sedges.
 Cf. madiga, lala, mun^yugu.
 Not to be confused with marbuy (with tap r).

=margira- VTrA2 to resent or be jealous of (another man, over a wife or woman).
 Cf. following entry.

=margira-ja- VIntrN^gal to be jealous or resentful (object not specified in verb).
 Intr. form of preceding entry.

-mari- Nc/Pref track, trace, mark (of something).
 As cpd. initial: see =lharma-, =murgulha-, =na- 'to see'.
NC_{der} -mari.

marig Nk (my/our) nephew or niece (sister's child, woman's child).
 5.6.2 and 14.18.2 (vocative), 5.8.4 (MSG), 28.11.6 (FSG).
 For 2nd/3rd possessor forms see ni-marig, n^gari-marig,
 ni-mara-yun^g, n^gari-mara-yun^g.

mariga NcMana cold south to southeast wind (dominant wind in
 early dry season around April to June). 63.3.4, 63.4.1,
 93.7.1, 98.9.3, 166.26.2, 167.1.2.
 As cpd. final: see agalhal-.
 Cf. wurun^gurini, -lhan^gun^y-, maraga.

=marin^ya- or =marin^yn^ga- VTrA1 to draw, to make a mark on.
 Probably related to -mari- but formation obscure.

-marirg- Pref (See following item).

mariyarg NcAnaWu twigs and low, dry grass close to ground which
 makes little crunching noises when stepped on.
 As cpd. initial either -mariyarg- or -marirg-: see =w₂ada-, =yan^ga-.
 Cf. dar!.

marmin^y NcAnaWu shrub with needle-like leaves and small white
 flowers, Verticordia cunninghamii.
 Most speakers do not know the term or are not sure exactly
 which species it designates; shrubs of this type are commonly
 lumped together as madin^yjar.

marwa NcAnaWu long, edible yam (plant is low tangled creeper),
Vigna vexillata.
 According to Levitt the people of Groote Eylandt have a single
 term for this sp. and another legume, Phaseolus adenanthus,
 and it is possible that marwa can also apply to this or
 another similar legume with edible taproot.

=maryawaryawi- VIntrI1 to hustle and bustle about, to move around
 energetically.

=marya-wu- VTrMal
 -ba=marya-wu- to sting in the eye.
 Ex: n^gan^ggu-ba=marya-wa-n^g 'It (insect, etc.) stung me in the
 eye'.
 Cf. =yibara-.

-mar- or -marG- Pref (Possibly two unrelated prefixes).
 As cpd. initial: see =bilwila- (-marG-), =w₁uldha- (-mar-).

=mara- VIntrA2 to catch fish in creek with hands (crouching in
 water). 13.25.1, 13.33.3/4, 27.6.1, 110.3.3/4.
 Cf. n^gujija. For VIntrYa see next item.

=maraa- or =marawa- VIntrA1 or =mara- VIntrYa to deviate; to change
 direction, change one's course. 40.5.4/5, 40.15.1, 47.22.1.
 Ex: wuru=maraa--' a:-'n^ybaj-guy 'They changed their course
 toward another (place)'.
 Syn: -ji=wara- (s.v. =bara-).

=maraga- VTrA1 to take (something, unspecified in verb) from
 (person, direct object). 40.6.5, 161.9.1/2, 166.6.3, 171.1.2.
 Cf. =amaja-, =guguda-.

maragadag NcAnaØ calf (of cow or buffalo).

maragu NcMana twister, tornado. 64.6.5.
 Cf. wiyidu.

mara:lag or mara:la NcAnaØ egret (bird).
 Young: malaywiwi, jirgulugulu.

=marawa- VIntrA1 (Variant of =maraa-).

-mara=wadja- VTrA2 (See =w₂adja-).

-mar=bilwila- VIntrA2 (See =bilwila-).

marbuy NAdj knowing.

Used almost always as predicative NAdj in constructions
 translatable with 'to know': 4.8.1pred, 47.18.7pred,
 68.3.3pred, 68.4.2pred (negative), 157.5.2pred.

Mult: -w₁ara-marbuy. 54.1.6pred.

Nonpredicative forms can be elicited:

HumSg: marbuy-yun^g (pronounced marbuyun^g). 15.7.5.

Fact: =marbuy-(w)a- VTrA1 to inform; to teach (person).
 69.13.4.

Recip. of Fact: =marbuy-(w)a-n^yji- VIntrI2 to inform or
 teach each other. 47.4.1, 69.13.1.

Inch: =marbuy-ma- VIntrA1 to learn (knowledge, facts).
 47.4.1, 139.6.2.

Opposite: malala:di, ambadhi. Cf. =yan^ga-.

Do not confuse with marbuy.

marga:lhuwa NcMana one type of Macassan ship. 166.1.1/2, 166.3.2/4,
 167.3.2.

Cf. barawu, mijiyang^ga, man^gga:dhira.

margij NcN^gara wedge-tailed eagle (eaglehawk). 20.12.1, 20.15.2.

Young: dilyan^ggadilyan^gga.

Call: dilyag!

mari Particle and; also.

Discussed in Grammar.

marijguru NcMana marine long-tom fish.

Syn: wurjulugu.

Cf. mada.

marin NcAnaWu type of basket, fairly deep but small in diameter,
 made from pandanus fibres and sealed with wax, used for
 carrying honey and the like. 8.5.2, 143.6.3, 157.5.2, 157.7.3.

ma:rin^y NcAnaØ (Mistranscription of ma:rn^y).

=ma:rma- VTrA3 to be sad for, to miss (dead or departed person).

Ex: wunu=ma:rmi-n^y 'They miss (have become sad for) him.

Cf. =w₂arn^gayu-.

ma:rn^g_u NcAna or NcN^gara female possum (yirgin^y).

ma:rn^y NcAna

- 1) snake (general term). 1.4.5, 1.8.5, 59.7.3, 167.12.2.
- 2) rainbow. 167.17.4.

Rainbows are conceptualised by Nunggubuyu as snakes.

=ma:ruga- VTrA1 to prevent (something); to refuse to allow (something) to be used, to place (something) off limits.
Ex: wirin^ga=ma:ruga-n^y 'They prevented it (dugong, n^garugalij) from being used (i.e., eaten)'.
Benef: -a=ma:ruga- to refuse (something, unspecified in verb) to (person).
Cf. =lha:bi-, =biligaga-.

-mar=wuldha- VIntra2 (See =w₁uldha-).

marya NcAna soft food (general term including fruits, vegetables, eggs, tree gum, etc.). 5.10.2, 13.18.4, 47.16.4, 55.3.7, 98.7.5, 98.11.3, 113.9.4, 119.8.4, 123.2.5 (wattle gum), 157.10.1, 163.2.2.

As cpd. initial usually supplented by -w₁an^yja- (q.v.).

To indicate change of diet from meat to soft foods see

dha:gada^j, =dha:gada-ja-.

Opposite: lhan^ggu, yalaj.

Appears to be present in some verb forms listed below.

=marya:da- VIntra2 to be/become hungry.

English present tense often = Nunggubuyu past punctual in perfective sense: n^ga=marya:di-n^y 'I am hungry (I have become hungry)'. 117.1.1, 117.5.1, 143.15.2/3, 157.9.4.
Appears to be related to marya, cf. also =maryala-.

=maryala- VIntra2 to be/become very hungry, to be ravished with hunger. Cf. marya, =marya:da-.

Syn: =marya:da- (more common), -mu:gar=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-).

=marya-wu- VIntraMal to be full (of food), to have had enough food.

=mawaladha- VIntraN^gal

-ay=mawaladha- to make nest. (Sense and segmentation unclear.)

-mawaru- Nc/Pref

Attested only as n^gari-mawaru NcN^gara (NC_{der} form) kidney fat of dugong (n^garugalij). 116.6.4.

Apparently not used with reference to other animals.

mawulgamin NcN^gara adult female antelope kangaroo (arjambal).

Syn: anda:lburu (much more common).

mawulugu NcAna a species of soldier crab.

Another species: manun^galyi.

mawulwad or mawulwan NcAna coastal bird said to resemble a large cormorant, probably brown gannet (brown booby).

Variants: malwad, wulwad, n^gulwad and similar forms with n for d.

mawungarara NAdj or NcAna(Adv) out in the open. 45.10.3, 65.4.2pred.

=mawura:da- VIntra2 (object) to be cold; (person, animal) to feel cold.

Past punctual often used in perfective sense:

n^ga=mawura:di-n^y 'I am cold (have become cold)'.
For NAdj form see following entry.

Opposite: =murbula-.

mawura:duj NAdj cold (object); feeling cold (person, animal).

As cpd. final: see -lhan^gun^y-, -ar-.

Opposite: murmbu-murmbulu-j. Cf. yiwuj.

Analysable as mawura:du-j with NAdj ending -j, cf. verb

=mawura:da-.

mawur NcAnaWu benevolent spirit (of dead person), contrasted with ghost or 'devil' (badirin^ya), usually malevolent.

Most often found as NC_{der}-mawur.

HumSg: ni-mawur-yun^g. Pl: (war-)umu:--mawur.

ni=mawur 65.6.4 could be predicative form or abbreviated form of ni-mawur-yun^g.

=maya-

- 1) VIntra1 to sing (esp. public clan songs, wun^gubal). 9.6.5rdp, 9.7.2, 40.11.1, 66.3.5.

Mult: -w₁ara=maya-, attested with internal rdp. as

-w₁ara-maya=maya-. 167.16.1.

Cf. =da:la-, =du:lwi-, =an^ggara-, wun^gubal.

- 2) VTrA1 to call (someone, a certain name); to give name (muwaj).

13.29.2, 18.16.6, 18.20.5rdp, 34.1.4, 86.1.1ff. (33.5.2

glossed 'to sing song of ___' but reexamination suggests that 'to call (name)' is also a possible reading).

Mult: -w₁ara=maya-. 98.9.4.

Internal rdp. of Mult: -w₁ara-maya=maya-. 69.8.4, 95.10.7.

Refl: =mayi-'- VIntra11 to be called (name). 82.1.7/8.

Mult. of Refl: -w₁ara=mayi-'- to be called (by all these names). 82.1.1/6.¹

-lhal=maya- to call name (of country). 46.2.4, 167.16.2 (int. rdp.)

-lhalgar=maya- to sing (something, transitive).

-lhala=maya- to promise (daughter) to, to bestow on.

maya:li NAdj tricky, sly; malicious. 15.8.3.

HumSg: maya:li-n^yun^g. Pl: maya-maya:li.

=ma:yga- VTrA1 (See =ma:jga-).

mi- Pref (See mij-).

=mi- VTr (A surface form of =ma- 'to pick up, get').

-mi- Suff (A surface form of Inchoative verbaliser -ma-).

midhiginda NcMana portion of fat in ray on both sides of minha:ri between it and mu:n (names of other ray fat portions).

NC_{der}-midhiginda edge; ray fat. 106.4.4 (NcAna, ray fat).

=midhugan^yji- VTrI2 to do something (esp., to spear) repeatedly (to someone, direct object). 142.3.4, 163.9.5.

Syn: =w₂argalha-, =manbaga-.

midhun NcWara snail with grooved shell found in mangroves (family Neritidae).
Cf. ga:gag.

midhurun^gu NcWara marine fork-tailed catfish sp. 59.8.3, 105.4.1, 113.10.3.
Distinct from yirdhi.

midarg NAdj sneaking along (as in hunting). 15.6.8pred.
midar-bin^yig or midar-birig NAdj (same gloss). (w₂in^yig, w₂irig).
Cf. =dulwa-, =w₂a:lga-.

mi-digi-j NK (See rigi-j).

mi:d NcMana rock waterhole.

mi-da- Pref (Pl mij- plus 2nd/3rd possessor prefix -ran^g- or -an^g- with kin terms; listed here under ra(n^g)- or a(n^g-) plus root.)

mida:buruburu NcMana prostrate vine with bright yellow flowers and notoriously dangerous spiny fruits, Tribulus cistoides. Occasionally pronounced minda:buruburu.

midadari NcMana (uncommon term for) fruit of green plum tree (mun^yjuj, Buchanania obovata), sometimes fruit of certain other trees (mun^gu, wilwag, miriran, wu:n^g).
More often the fruits are referred to by the same name as the tree (mun^yjuj, etc.).

-mi=dagu- VTrU4 (See =ragu-).

mida:mimi NcMana difficult to find or remember, elusive (word, name).
Possibly contains -mij-.

mid NcNa paperbark tree, the form of Melaleuca leucadendron found on old sand dunes (as at Numbulwar) with massive but crooked trunk, substantial loose bark. 71.16.5, 143.12.6, 144.2.3, 162.21.4.
Other form of same species: lhulwu.

midijalag NAdj prone to teasing or other verbal playing.
HumSg: midijala-jun^g.
Fact: =midijala-ga- VTrA1 to tease (someone).

midiwiri NcAna a form of the possum (yirgin^y).
Informants were inconsistent as to whether this is male or female.

migimigari NcNa shellfish sp.

migirarga NcMana cold west wind.
Cf. -lhan^gun^y-.

mij- Pref

- 1) Pl prefix with many noun stems.
- 2) name.
As cpd. initial: see =ragu-, =ajarga-, =yan^ga-, =yi-/=w₁u- 'give'.
Corresponds to noun muwaj. Cf. also mida:mimi, midijalag.
- 3) throat(?), in -mij=gaddha- (s.v. =w₁addha-).
Cf. alwag.

mi:j NcNa head louse.
Cf. bulubulug, mirar.

mijbarawal NcMana sac in guts of fish.

mij-bawan-n^yij Nk (See awan-n^yij).

mij-bun^ya:n^yun^g NAdj (Pl of w₂in^yig with human reference).

mij-bura:yun^g NAdj (Pl of w₂irig with human reference).

mijburgulan or mijburn^ggulan NcMana long string ornament draped around neck and waist. 5.17.5.

mij-buruyag NAdj (Pl) children. 16.22.5, 34.2.6, 47.7.5.
Functions as alternative to mij-bura:yun^g 'children' (Pl of w₂irig). Appears to contain mij- Pl prefix, but compare with homophonous following entry.

mijburuyag NAdj clever (person), having magical powers, witch doctor.
HumSg: mijburuya-jun^g. Pl: mijbi-mijburuyag.
Less common than mij-buruyag (preceding entry).
Syn: mirara, galababala, dugdabala (last two are from English).

mijgaran^ggij NcMana grass sp. whose stems were made into necklace ornaments, Panicum sp. Text 149.

-mij=gi-, -mij=gu- VTr (See =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

mijgijgaluwa NcMana a marine fish with roundish shape, perhaps a dart or batfish sp., in deep water off coast.

-mij=gu- VTr (See =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

mijimid (creole) together. 59.10.7.

mi-jiwan^ggu or mi-jiyan^ggu NAdj (Pl) (See yiwan^ggu).

mijiyana NcMana a type of Macassan ship. 166.4.1, 167.21.2, 168.4.6, 168.10.4.
Cf. marga:luwa, barawu.

mi-jiyan^ggu NAdj (Pl) (See yiwan^ggu).

=milha- VIntrA2 (alir 'sun' or labama 'moon') to shine, to be bright.
Recip: =milhi-n^yji- VIntrI2 to shine together.
Caus: =milhi-jga-.
Caus. of Recip: =milhi-n^yji-jga-.
-w₁abar=milha- (sun, etc.) to shine; (object) to glisten.
Cf. =lhalamillha-, =lambala-, =n^galn^gala-, =w₂ulululha-.

milharbira NcMana hook spear.
Syn: lhalun^ggu (more common).

milagaga NAdj beautiful, pretty, handsome.
HumSg: milagaga-yun^g.

milba NcMana dancing ground for secret madayin (ru:l) ritual
Syn: n^gulmarg.

milbun NcWara firefly.

milg NAdj

This is apparently the root in the form na-mil-jun^g 'kinsman, relative' 69.2.2. If this is correct, na- is the MSg NC prefix and -jun^g (from -yun^g) is the HumSg suffix.
Syn: algur (which occurs in the same passage).

=milgi-

- 1) VIntrI1 to travel, to go on a visit (to another location). 46.1.1, 166.21.5.
- 2) VTrI1 to visit (another group of persons). 166.22.3.
Ex: nambi=milgi:-ni 'They came to visit us'.
Implies a relatively long journey.

miliba NcNa a shrub, Cansjera leptostachya. 114.8.4, 140.4.1.

This sp. identification based on a specimen collected at Numbulwar. A similar and botanically closely related shrub, Opilia amentacea, probably also occurs in this region and may be included in the term or even be its focal referent.

NC_{der}-miliba, used in form (an-)u-miliba NcAnaØ flowers and/or leaves of n^guru tree (Malaisia scandens). 119.5.4.

=milimidha- VTrA2 to sit with (something, someone), to guard.

miliwarwar NcWara bat (flying animal).

Covers all spp. except the two fruit-bats (malban^ggari, wangujba).

miliwirwirig NcWara small shrub or vine with pods containing many seeds, fleshy with red and black colouring, Abrus precatorius. 150.1.2.

miljir NcNa stick with hook on one end, taken from tree or branch with another broken-off branch coming off it. 11.10.3, 11.11.1, 13.15.2.

Occasionally confused with milyir.

milwin NcNa sandfly, gnat (tiny biting insect). 26.2.5.

milyir NcAnaØ or NAdj decoration, embellishment; (as NAdj) decorated, made up nicely. 53.4.1pred.

Fact: =milyir-ga- VTrA1 to decorate (someone, something).
Refl. of Fact: =milyir-gi-'- VIntrI1 to be/become decorated; to decorate or make oneself up.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂ulululha-.

Occasionally milyir is heard as a pronunciation variant of miljir (see entry above) due to confusion of two nearly homophonous items.

-milbarwar- Nc/Pref small leaves of yams and certain other plants including n^guru (Malaisia scandens).

NC_{der}-milbarwar. 119.2.5, 119.5.3.

=milga- VTrA1

- 1) to do (something) to all (e.g., to visit all of a set of places). 7.16.5, 7.19.4, 13.5.3, 16.17.2, 97.5.3, 97.6.1.
(cont. on next page)

=milgi- (cont. from preceding page)

2) (food, etc.) to be available for everyone. 119.6.6.

3) (person) to save (food, for later).

Caus: =milgi-jga- VTrA1 to cause (someone) to do it (esp., visit) all of them (esp., countries).

milgi NAdj (large group) together, in one crowd. 48.2.4pred.

Ex: wa:='ri ambu:=milgi-maga: 'They are not in one crowd'.
Cf. an^yja:bu.

mili NcN^gara diamond-scaled mullet, Liza vaigiensis. 105.2.1.

miliya NcAnaWu bony bream, 'bonefish', Fluviolosa erebi; perhaps also hairback herring, Nematolosa come. 64.1.3, 107.2.3.
Young: adhagag.

miliya:ni NcMana a 'poison' yam said to resemble jaladi, said to be found on Bickerton Island.

=milmila- VIntrA2 to be reddish or yellowish.

mi:mi NcAnaWu

1) milk; female breast. 92.2.5.

As cpd. initial replaced by -lhan^gaN-.

2) snake-lizard, 'milk-snake', Lialis burtoni.

miminjara NcWara young long-necked tortoise (dalma:ran^g).

minha:ri NcAnaØ (sometimes NcAnaWu) centre section of fat in body of ray. 106.4.3.

(On each side of this is another section called midhiginda and an end section called mu:n.)

=min-bu- VIntrMal to be deceitful; to play a trick.

Cf. maya:li.

=mindha- VIntrA2 (lightning, represented as gecko lizard, yamin^yji) to strike. 8.3.4, 62.7.4.

Subject normally Na class, representing yamin^yji, hence ni=mindhi-n^y '(lightning) struck', but is 'NW wind' in 62.7.4. Lightning identified with Gecko in Emu/Gecko myth.

-ba=mindha- to be dazed, stunned.

mindhimindhu or mindhumindhu

1) NAdj frightened, fleeing.

2) NcMana a sp. of rock crab (said to be prone to hiding).

=mindaga- VTrA1 to hurt (person), usually unintentionally, as by accidentally nudging the person in a wounded spot of the body.

Mult: -w₁ara=mindaga- to hurt (someone) all over.

-mini=mugardhi- (and variants) VIntrI1 (See =mugardhi-).

mindi NcAnaWu type of genital cover (loincloth) made from paperbark (liba) or cloth.

Cf. madamada, wuln^yin.

Do not confuse with following item.

mindig NAdj slow. (not common)

HumSg: mindijun^g.

Fact: =mindiga- VTrA1 to slow (person, object) down.

Syn: w₁urugurij, w₁un^yugun^yig (more common terms).

mindil NAdj sticky, dirty (e.g., honey on one's hands); no good, worthless. Cf. -n^ganarg-, lhalaman.

mingira NcMana sinker (in fishing).

=mingiwuda- VTrA2 to anchor (boat).

Variant of =munguwuda-.

=minigara- VIntrA2 to kill someone or something, to be a/the killer (in a particular case). 162.24.3.

minigi- NAdj (See miniguya).

miniguya

1) NcAna 'long-nosed' honey bee, Trigona sp., and its honey and hive. 114.11.3, 142.1.4, 142.4.1, 143.1.2/6, 143.3.3, 143.9.2. Cf. lagu. ('Long nose' refers to tunnel at hive entrance.)

2) NAdj person of the Mandha:yun^g moiety.

HumSg: minigi-yun^g (MSg), n^gari-minigi-yun^g (FSg). 14.8.3.

Pl: mini-miniguya.

The two senses are connected in that this honey bee sp. is an important totem of the Mandha:yun^g moiety. The forms in common use in the second sense are the two HumSg referential forms; the NAdj form is not common in predicative function, and the rdp. Pl form is uncommon (the stem mandha:yun^g being preferred in these functions).

Opposite moiety: (y)irija.

minija NcMana tree found near mangroves or on riverbanks with enormous thorns, Cathormion umbellatum.

The term is sometimes confused with yu:min^y, which designates another tree of similar habitat though dissimilar in shape and lacking thorns (Lumnitzera racemosa).

minindhan^gu NcAnaWu (Variant of manindhan^gu).

minmal NcAna 'sign' near grave interpreted by diviners as an indication of who the killer or sorcerer was.

min^ga:wu NcMana cone-shaped shellfish, family Trochidae.

=min^gi- VIntrI1 to be lazy or idle.

For NAdj derivative see min^gi-min^ga-j.

min^gi-min^ga-j NAdj lazy (person).

HumSg: min^gi-min^ga- \emptyset -jun^g. Pl: min^gi-min^gi-min^ga-j.

Derived from verb =min^gi-.

min^ya:mi or min^ya:mu NcMana sea urchin (known as a favourite food of green turtle, n^gala:ligi).

min^yan^ga NcMana (See min^yn^gan^ga).

min^yar or min^yarn^g NcMana a thin-leaved wattle, Acacia torulosa. Text 123, 141.1.2, 142.1.6. Cf. wulug, binan^g.

=min^ybarja- VIntrA2 to tap boomerang clapsticks together (in singing for circumcision or Gunabibi ritual).

(Term recorded in discussion of circumcision, mandiwala).

Cf. wulmuwari, =liliri-bu-, =an^ggara-.

min^ygin^ygurara NcAnaWu middle of the night.

Cf. -malg-, min^yn^gu, min^yn^gan^ga.

=min^yjaldha- VIntrA2 to be suspicious or doubtful.

Benef: -a=min^yjaldha- to be suspicious of (person); to distrust or dislike (person).

Ex. of Benef: n^gana:-'min^yjaldhi-n^y 'I dislike him' ('I have become distrustful of him', past punctual in perfective sense).

Etym: Possibly a cpd. with =yaldha-.

min^yn^galag NcAnaWu crack, space (between two things). 167.12.3.

Related to following entry.

=min^yn^galgi- VIntrI1 to go through crack or opening. 19.6.3.

Related to preceding entry, but precise derivational relationship unclear.

min^yn^gan^ga or min^yan^ga NcMana

1) sleeping (abstract noun); night (unit of passage of time, used instead of word for 'day'). 60.2.5, 62.7.2, 115.5.3, 115.6.2, 116.6.4, 163.9.1/4.

Fact: =min^yn^gan^ga-wa- VTrA1 (sleep, min^yn^gan^ga as understood subject) to come over (person).

Ex: wa:='ri n^gambama=min^yn^gan^ga-wa-n^g 'I am not sleepy' ('Sleep is not overcoming me').

Cf. =wululudha-, min^yn^gu, =yi- 'to sleep'.

2) ant lion larva.

=min^yn^ga=wululudha- VIntrA2 (See =wululudha-).

min^yn^gu NcAnaWu(Adv) night, nighttime. 40.14.3, 41.13.4/5, 52.5.1/2, 98.1.5, 162.22.1.

Cf. min^yn^gan^ga, -malg-, min^ygin^ygurara, n^gamug, =muda-, =amulugugura-, adharwara.

Opposite: arara.

min^yn^guyun^g NAdj man (not woman). (rare word)

HumSg: min^yn^guyun^y-jun^g.

Syn: w₁alya (much more common).

=mira- VTrYa to rub (small objects) briskly in hands; to shell (small nuts) by rubbing them briskly in hands. 119.2.5, 120.4.5rdp.

miraja NcWara young sulphur-crested cockatoo (raln^gar). Also miyaja.

miral NcAnaWu grass potato, Curculigo ensifolia. 98.8.7/8, 157.7.6. Distinct from miral (q.v.).

mirar NcNa whitish louse eggs.

Cf. mi:j.

mirara NAdj clever, possessing magical powers, medicine man.

HumSg: mirara-yun^g. 2.2.4.

Syn: angalg, mijburuyag, galababala, dugdabala (last two loans).

=mirga- VTrAl to finish (something); to do away with, get rid of.
Ex: niwu=mirga-n^y an-u-dhan^gur 'He got rid of the sickness'.
Not a common stem.
Cf. ja:dug and derivatives, =in^yga-.

=mirimiral- or =mirimiralwa- VTrAl to care for, nurture.
Cf. =ran^gara-, =manamanalwa-.

mirin NcAnaWu wooden spike used with dugong harpoon (radhar), no longer in common use. 166.12.2/4.
Modern metal spike: jimindi.

miriyirin^y NcNa young magpie goose (nunma).

mi:r NcN^gara wasp (all spp. except paper wasps), especially large mud-nest wasps, Eumenes spp. 143.13.5/6 (pronominalised).
Paper wasps: wunbun.

mirabal NAdj expert, very proficient, excellent (performer).
HumSg: mirabali-jun^g.
Syn: abal, madbal.
Etym: may contain abal (or -bal).

-mira:dhu Suff resulting from.
(Case suffix, discussed in Grammar).

miral NcMana a small plant with edible tubers said to be like those of windar.
Tubers: see maran^g.
Do not confuse with miral.

-miri Suff by means of (Instrumental case suffix).
(Also has a few other uses; see Grammar.)

miriran NcMana shrub found on coastal savannah said to have edible red fruits. 98.10.6.
Specimens collected were Diospyros ferrea var. humilis, but descriptions of edible fruits suggest that Diospyros maritima may be involved as well.
Closely associated by Nunggubuyu with jirijirig, due to common habitat.

-mir=mugardhi- VIntrI1 (See =mugardhi-). -mirN- refers to emu (wa:yin).

miyaja
1) NcMana paddle. Cf. =madhanda-.
2) NcWara young sulphur-crested cockatoo (raln^gar). Also miraja.

miyamandar NcMana tree noted for extremely hard wood, Pemphis acidula. 41.24.1, 166.12.3.

miya:mbu NcMana tree with marginally edible white fruit, used mostly for dyes, Morinda citrifolia. 156.4.1ff.

-miyamiya Suff
For cpd. with this element see abala.

-miyan^ggara- Nc/Pref edge (of turtle shell, canoe, or other curved shape).

NC der -miyan^ggara. 166.8.4 (NcAnaWu).
Cf. -midhiginda-.

miyarga NcMana abdomen of fish.

miyiri NcN^gara star (includes planets). 40.11.4, 40.17.4, 71.11.4.
Cf. banumbil.

mu- Pref (Can be a surface form of mu:n or mu:n^g as cpd. initial or rdp. segment.)

mudhiyara NcAna^g pearl shell, Pinctada sugillata.

mu:dhun^g NcWara

- 1) thin-shelled snail sp. (Also NcAna^g in this sense.)
Cf. ga:gag, midhun.
- 2) young sleepy cod (lhu:ru).
Cf. n^guljun.

mud! (grunting noise made by barramundi fish, yin^ggulbandi).
As cpd. initial: see =yambi-, ala:di.

=muda- VIntra2 to be dark, dim.

Ex: wu=mudi-n^y 'It (cloud, n^gubunun^g) became dark'.

-w₂an=muda- to have difficulty hearing.

-an^ga=muda- (sky) to get dark. 41.13.4, 55.7.2, 162.22.1.

Etym: The etymology may be complex involving crossing of more than one element. Ngandi -muk-dhu-, Ritharngu muk-u- suggest etymological root *-muk-, with -an^ga- in -an^ga=muda- a segmentable element perhaps related to Ngandi noun woŋo '(clear) sky' (rather than to Nunggubuyu an^ga 'camp', cf. Ritharngu wa:ŋa 'camp'). However, Nunggubuyu also has NAdj forms n^gamug or an^gamug 'dark', and adverbial noun n^gamugijgaj 'early morning (before dawn)', which seem to suggest a variant stem *-n^gamuk-, cf. Warndarang ŋimug 'dark'. There is also a variant for the Nunggubuyu verb =muda- of the shape =n^gamuda- in one cpd., see separate listing.
Cf. =duma-, min^yn^gu and related vocabulary.

mud-gala:di NAdj (See ala:di).

-mud=jambi- VIntrI2 (See =yambi-).

mudumudu NcMana small bag carrying hair and/or bones of dead person.

mudun^g NcMana large boulder (stone).
Cf. nuga.
Do not confuse with mudun^g.

=mudadba- VIntra2 to be silent, to shut up; (wind, noise, etc.) to cease. 3.6.5, 65.2.5, 71.5.3.
Can be used as imperative: ba=mudadba-n^g 'be quiet!'
Cf. gab!.

mudidi NcMana small, scrubby wattle tree, Acacia conspersa. 162.11.2, 162.21.2.

Closely associated with madin^yjar (q.v.), and some informants confuse the two or invert the meanings given here.

mudun^g NcNa herb with edible tubers, Cartonema parviflorum (probably also C. spicatum if present in the area).

muga Particle indeed.

(Discussed in Grammar.)

mu:gar NcWara ghost of dead person, 'devil'. 9.1.3, 65.1.1, 65.11.5, 65.12.4 (last three exx. show mu:gar-in^yun^g, apparently with Relative case suffix).
Syn: badirin^ya (seems to have more unfavorable connotations).
Cf. also mawur.

=mugardhi- or =mun^ggardhi- VIntrI1 to find (and take), to acquire (something, by finding). 4.2.1.

Object not specified in verb but may co-occur as noun:

Ex: n^ga=mugardhi-n^y mana-barawu 'I found a boat'.

-mini=mugardhi-, -mini=mun^ggardhi-, -mir=mugardhi- to find (and take). 5.8.4, 3.7.3. (These forms are used by Emu in the myth of Emu, Gecko, and the Little Boy.)

mugayanaj Particle yes indeed!

May contain muga.

muguluwuy NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ a large, dark-colored marine fish sp., said to be about 1 m. long.

mugumugu NcMana open sea (some distance from land).

Cf. lhagayag, bandhara, w₂ulun^ga.

mujulu or murjulu NcNa marine fish sp., perhaps the silver teraglin, Otolithes argenteus.

mula NcNa small white grubs found among roots of madiga sedge. 157.10.4. Syn: labama (also 'moon').

=mula- VTrA2 to fall on (something, someone). (not very common)

-a-dhan=mula- to sit on a wound of (person). (Benef. -aG-, -lhan-).

Ex: n^gani:-'dhan=muli:-' a-ji:ji-ruj 'It (fly, a:mun^y) is sitting on my injury or wound'.

Cf. =rabi-, =lhalhara-.

=muldha- VTrA2 to press down on (by pushing down, sitting on, etc.).

Ex: n^gama=muldhi-n^y mana-blanket 'I pressed down on the blanket'.

mulguru NAdj stranger, person from a distant place. 69.12.1/2.

HumSg: mulguru-n^yun^g. Pl: mulgu-mulguru. (Rdp. optional).

In many contexts connotes suspicion (in the bush days visitors from distant Aboriginal communities were suspected of being hired sorcerers). Syn: lhalmar.

mulmu NcAnaWu grass (generic). (very rare word).

Syn: mada (common).

=mulmulga- VTrA1 to protect, shield (person).

Ex: ba=jjijibi-'-n^y ya:-ji, mari wa=mulmulga-n^g 'Hide here behind me and I will shield you!'

-mulu- Pref (See -mulun^g- Pref).

mulugumba NcN^gara rock cod sp., perhaps black-tipped rock cod. Some speakers say this refers to female groper (maldhana).

mulugun NcMana (any) fin of fish.

As cpd. initial: see =yu-.

NC_{der} -mulugun.

mulumbidag NcMana freshwater tortoise with moderately long neck, said to have a repugnant smell, probably a species of Chelodina (but not dalma:ran^g, q.v.); perhaps C. novaeguineae.

-mulumulubug NAdj short (in height).

Attested only in cpds.:

ran^gga-mulumulubug short. (Unmarked form semantically, used when no more precise cpd. initial is present).

HumSg: ran^gga-mulumulubu-jun^g. Pl. usually not reduplicated.

For a more specific cpd. see nuga.

Much less common than dhamungur. Cf. also dhamurug.

mulun^g NcAnaWu elbow.

As cpd. initial easily confused with next item.

-mulun^g- Pref (large) group.

Occurs as cpd. initial (where it can conceivably be confused with preceding entry), most commonly as Pl. prefix with

an^ybaj 'other' and argi '(some) other' (q.v.), cf. also

=bura- 'to sit', =murgulha-, =na- 'to see', run^ggal, -uda-

Cf. -man-, -mandag-, -lhan^gu, arawindi, etc.

mulun^guwa NAdj sorcerer, murderer (by black magic or stealthily, at night); sorcery (abstract). 71.1.1, 71.3.2, 71.16.2, 157.12.6.

HumSg: mulun^guwi-n^yun^g. 71.8.2, 71.12.4.

Pl: mulu-mulun^guwa. (But rdp. fairly uncommon).

As cpd. final: see ij-.

Cf. n^yiri, -n^yi=ra-wu- (s.v. =ra-wu-), =lhun^yma-, malganan^g.

For (benevolent) magician, healer see mirara.

muluyurug NcMana nail-tailed wallaby (also locally called 'plains wallaby' or 'left-handed wallaby'), Onychogalea fraenata.

28.12.5. Cf. n^gargu, gandawul (other wallabies).

No special terms for female or juvenile.

mula NcN^gara mosquito. Texts 32-33, 62.1.7.

mulgu NcMana stomach (organ only), stomach lining.

Heard mainly in context of butchering and cooking animals.

For 'belly' see gulmun^g, dhulmun^g.

=mulmula- VTrA2 to chew clumsily (e.g., person without teeth).

Cf. =ada:da-.

mulugu NAdj free from trouble, free (from some burden or defect).

HumSg: mulugu-n^yun^g. Pl: mulu-mulugu.

mulujbi NcWara large marine herring or anchovy sp.

mulunda NcNa young swift or swallow bird (yiriwirwir).

mulur NcAnaØ large, dangerous shark sp. or spp.

Syn: a-maragari-jin^yun^g (s.v. maragarij).

mulurgu

1) NAdj at low tide.

2) NcMana low (ebb) tide.

Cf. maduwa, =an^ggari-. Syn: ya_lgu. Opposite: adumu.

muluyubuna NcNa whistling kite (whistling eagle).

Syn: gurujujurg (more common).

mu-malijba NcMana (See mu:n^g).

mu:mu Nk (my/our) father's mother or her brother or sister.

For 2nd/3rd person see angamun^y, angamu-n^yun^g. Dyadic: ramu-n^yij.

As cpd. final: see lha:l.

munhal NcAna perchlet (tiny freshwater fish). 14.2.4, 18.3.5.

mu:n

1) NcAnaWu foot; toes. 139.5.2, 14.12.2.

Ex: a-mu:n-gala or a-mu:n-gala-(w)aj 'on foot'. 45.10.1.

Also rdp. mu-mun-gala (possibly mu-mu:n-gala) 'on foot'. 163.4.1.

Ex: a-mu:n-ba: '(with) both feet'. 161.19.4.

Used in counting expressions for 'fifteen', 'twenty':

116.6.4, 116.11.1.

As cpd. initial (sometimes confusable with mu:n^g 'head hair'):

see =mun^ymulha-, =murgulha-, =na-, =n^galn^gala-, ala:di,

=w₁ala-, =w₁ayajara-, =w₂ula-gi-n^yji- (s.v. =w₂ula-), =w₂ula-

2) NcAna section of fat in ray farthest from centre fat.

Cf. minha:ri, midhiginda.

munan^g NAdj white person, European. 139.1.1.

HumSg: munan^gi-n^yun^g. Pl: munu-munan^ga. 71,30.2, 119.8.5.

Syn: dhudabada.

-mundarg- Nc/Pref small seeds or grains. Cf. -ral-.

NC_{der}-mundarg. Attested in the forms ma-mundarg NcMana grains of sand (cf. man^garag); (war-)u-mundarg NcWara seeds in water lily fruit (cf. ayag).

mundur NAdj heavy (in weight). (the common term)

Fact: =mundur-ga- VTrA1 (object) to be heavy or too heavy for (person, direct object).

Ex: n^gan^ggu=mundur-ga-na 'It is too heavy for me'.

gulmu-mundur having heavy belly (i.e., pregnant). 25.3.4. (gulmun^g)

Cf. mamar 'not pregnant'. Cf. =w₁allha-.

=munduwa- VTrA2 to examine closely (and divide into piles); to sort or count (objects). 116.2.4, 125.16.3.

Benef: -wa:=munduwa-. 125.16.2.

Recip: =munduwa-n^yji- to come together, to assemble. 95.10.3, 112.7.2, 116.9.1.

Cf. =munduga-, =manda:gi-, =n^gun^ymaa-, =ran^gguda-.

=munguwuda- VIntrA2 to drop anchor, to anchor a boat. 167.5.3, 167.6.4, 167.12.1/2.

Variant =mingiwuda- given in Hughes' dictionary.

munjirg NcWara sandpipers and dotterels (beach birds) with small bills.

munjururuna NcAnaWu marine fish sp., said to resemble lhunbi.

mun^gu NcNa a shrub with fleshy red fruits, Pouteria sericea. 98.10.5, 114.8.3.

mu:n NcAnaWu shoulder; front legs (of quadruped such as buffalo). Cf. w₂argu.

munbarg NcMana eye. (fairly uncommon term) 14.19.2, 127.5.1.

Syn: bagalan^g (more common).

As cpd. initial: see -baG-.

munda NcMana vein.

mundig NcWara flea, tick (on dog).

=munduga-

1) VIntrA1 to assemble together, to be or come together (in a group or bunch). 65.14.1/3, 113.10.1, 151.1.4, 69.11.4. Cf. =manda:gi-, =munduwa-n^yji- (s.v. =munduwa-).

2) VTrA1 to gather (into heap, bunch, group). 17.10.4, 109.2.2/3rdp, 143.5.5rdp.

Direct object often people but may also be animals, foods, etc. Cf. =raga- 'to collect', =anma-, =manda:gi-, =agi-.

-lhan^y=munduga- to gather firewood. (-lhaj-)

-rugu=munduga- to make a pile (of dead or dying animals killed for food). 109.1.5rdp. (see digu).

=munga- VTrN to cut down (paperbark) to make coolamon. 143.6.2.

Cf. liba, lhabara, =lala:da-, =lha-.

munma NcMana shrub with edible fruits, Celtis philippensis. 114.6.2.

munun^gu NAdj survivor, victor. (Only ex. in a Hughes text.)

mu:n^g NcMana head hair. 41.3.1, 143.16.1.

mu-malijba NAdj having fair (light-coloured) hair.

HumSg: mu-malijba-yun^g. Pl: mu-mu-malijba. (See malijba.)

As cpd. initial: see =w₂iririma-, -ari, -ada:- 'digan^yju-j

Note that cpd. initial form -mun^g- is confusable with -mun- from mu:n 'foot' in some compounds.

mun^gara NcNa adult female of the whale sp. called yira:bidhi.

mun^ggala

1) NcAnaWu top of main part of tree trunk where large branches branch off (i.e., where people and some animals sit when up in a tree). 1.1.8, 43.2.3, 95.2.5, 95.4.2, 115.1.5.

2) NcMana tree platform where dead person's body is placed before final burial. 51.1.4, 71.17.5, 71.21.1/3.

Syn: galabala (second sense only).

Cf. =mun^ggala-dha-.

=mun^ggala-dha-

1) VIntrN^gal to be up in a tree or on a tree platform. 17.11.4.

2) VTrA2 to put up in tree or on platform. 17.9.6, 51.1.3.

See mun^ggala, =w₂udha-, =w₁alamalha-, =w₁ala:lara-.

mun^g-gari NAdj (See -ari).

-mun^ggaran^g NAdj (See -ar-).

=mun^ggardhi- VIntrI1 (Variant of =mugardhi-).

mun^gguran^yi NcMana egg inside mother's body (not yet laid).
Cf. gagalan^g.

=mun^ggurbildha- VTrA2 to hit (person, animal) with thrown weapon
(boomerang or nulla nulla).
May contain =w₂ildha-, cf. =ambildha-.
Cf. ambal (=ambal-ga-).

mun^gulu NcMana seaweed. 29.12.2.

mun^yjuj NcAna⁰ green plum tree, *Buchanania obovata*. 98.8.5,
125.16.3, 128.1.1/5, 131.3.1.
Fruit occasionally called midadari.

mun^yjun NcMana eyebrow; eyelash.

=mun^ymulha-

1) VIntrN^gal to lie down, (person or object) to be spread out
on ground or on flat horizontal surface. 43.10.4, 65.4.4.
Mult: -w₁ara=mun^ymulha- to lie or be spread out all
over. 10.10.3 (blood).

-lhal=mun^ymulha- to lie or be spread out on land. 109.1.2rdp.

-mun=mun^ymulha- to have one's foot (or footprint) lying
(on the ground). 95.2.2.

-n^gagara=mun^ymulha- to have one's bones lying (on the ground).
32.2.5.

-w₁amuy=mun^ymulha- to be lying (on ground) in the form of
bits and pieces.

=w₁/w₂ula=mun^ymulha- (blood) to be spread on ground. 10.13.3.
(wulan^g).

Cf. =murgulha-.

2) VTrA2 to put (person, object) in prone (lying down) or
spread out position.

=mun^ymun^yja- VTrA2 (insect) to buzz around (person).

Ex: nu=mun^ymun^yja-n^gi 'It (fly, a:mun^y) buzzed around him.

-gal=mun^ymun^yja- (honey bee) to buzz around (person). (-galg-)
Syn: =w₁uruma-.

mun^yugu NcMana small swamp plant said to resemble lala and marbuy.
7.18.4.

mun^yun^yun^g Nk (my/our) younger brother or sister.

With noun-class prefix: na:-mun^yun^yun^g, n^ga:-mun^yun^yun^g.

Elder sibling: muruyun^g. (n^y vs. r seems to be an unproductive
diminutive formation; cf. w₂irig and w₂in^yig.)

For 2nd/3rd person possessive forms see ni-lhari(-yun^g),
n^gari-lhari(-yun^g). Dyadic: ni-gama-n^yij, n^gari-yama-n^yij.

mun^yur or mun^yurg NAdj in small pieces; fine (like flour); soft,
smooth.

Fact: =mun^yur-ga- VTrA1 to soften up (e.g., fruit, by
pounding). 116.3.3rdp, 122.4.5, 142.6.6, 142.6.6rdp.
Cf. lhagal^g.

mu:ri

1) Nk (my/our) father's father or his sister. 166.5.5.

Variant n^ga-muri (probably a recent creole form ultimately
from Warndarang). Dyadic: a-muri-j.

For 2nd/3rd person possessive forms see a-muri, a-muru-yun^g.

2) NcAna⁰ buffalo (an introduced animal). Text 44, 162.18.5/6,
163.15.2. (This is the common term.)

Syn: bira:yag, gadaban^ga, barigud, manabaru.

Cf. maragadag.

murun^ggurmurun^ggur NcAna⁰ a small bird, perhaps the mangrove
robin or hooded robin.

muradi NcMana a small, dark crab sp. found in mangroves.

murarbu NcAnaWu mud crab, *Scylla serrata*; (loosely) crab (in
general, or indefinite sp.).
Syn: n^garalhu.

murbungula NcAna⁰ euro (rock kangaroo), *Macropus robustus*. 20.11.2,
95.10.5, 125.6.2.

Female: bayir, anjiriwi. Cf. lha:nda.

murgudi NcMana ribs of dugong.

NC -murgudi Nc Attested as ma-murgudi NcMana ribs (of boat).
As^{der} cpd. initial: see =lha- 'to cut down'.

=murgulha-

1) VIntrN^gal to lie down (especially face-down); to be stretched
out on flat surface. 16.23.4, 17.8.4, 19.3.5, 7.15.5,
26.2.3/4, 35.3.3, 44.5.4, 56.1.3, 71.15.4, 97.2.3, 162.18.3,
163.22.3 (vehicle).

Very close in meaning to =mun^ymulha-.

-mari=murgulha- to have one's mark (e.g., blood) left on
ground. 162.20.1.

-mun=murgulha- to have one's footprints (or tireprints)
left on ground. 162.20.1 (vehicle).

-nuga=murgulha- (stone) to be (lying) on the ground. 115.2.5.

-ar=murgulha- (water) to stretch out (e.g., puddles or
lake).

-mulu=murgulha- (group) to lie down. 46.2.3.

2) VTrA2 to put (someone, something) down flat (especially,
face-down). 13.16.3/4, 17.8.4.

=murgulma- VIntrA1 (sky) to be overcast.

Subject is n^gubunun^g 'cloud(s)', hence this example:

(ana-n^gubunun^g) wu=murgulma-n^y 'It has become overcast'.

murgun^yala NcAnaWu small or young mullet. 9.8.2.

Cf. lhulun^gu, riyaran^gga.

murguwan^ga NcAnaWu sharply angled boomerang.

Usual boomerang: wulmuwari. Cf. murudilwa.

murji NAdj conscientious, fastidious (said, e.g., of someone who
always picks up bits of garbage and puts it away).

HumSg: murji-yun^g. Pl: murju-murji.

murjulu NcNa a marine fish sp., perhaps the silver teraglin,
Otolithes argenteus.
Variant: mujulu.

=murbula- VIntrA2 (object) to be hot; (person or animal) to be hot, to feel hot. 115.4.5 (emend lh to 1), 121.2.3, 156.3.2.
Ex: n^ga=murbuli-n^y 'I am hot (have gotten hot)'.
Caus: =murbuli-jga- VTrAl to heat (something).
NAdj form: see next entry. Opposite: =mawura:da-. Cf. =w₂an-bu-.

murbu-murbulu-j NAdj hot (object or person).
Derived from =murbula-. Opposite: mawura:duj.

mu:rn^g NcMana carapace (upper shell) of tortoise or turtle.
NC_{der}-murn^g Nc. Related to w₁umurn^g. Cf. also madubi, -la.
murn^ganawu or murn^ganawuy NcMana freshwater mangrove, Barringtonia acutangula. Syn: nidhun^g (NcNa).

murn^gin^y NcAnaWu shovel spear. (fairly uncommon) 95.4.3.
Syn: la:ma (the common term).

-murn^y- Pref (Cpd. initial form of murn^ymurj).

murn^yan^g NcMana very small shrub with berries, Grewia retusifolia.
135.1.1.
Cf. mabuyu.

murn^ymurj or murn^ymurn^y NcMana bubbles, froth. 29.12.3.
As cpd. initial -murn^y-: see =w₂ada-. Cf. -w₂andhagalalur.

murubu Particle (a considerable time) later. (uncommon)
Ex: ba=bura:-', n^ga murubu ba:='gi-n^y 'Stay (there a while), then come (back)'.
Cf. wurugu (much more common).

=murudjiwa- VTrAl to clasp (something) tightly in hands.
Ex: wara=murudjiwa-n^y wara-wada:bir 'They held tightly onto the goanna lizard (as it struggled to get free)'.
Cf. =murura-, =bilharga-, =w₂anaga-, =nima-.

murudilwa NcMana boomerang with hook.
Syn: mangaburuna. Cf. wulmuwari.

murugu NcNa woomera (albug) carried by the ancestral being
Yiwiyiwuj (including ceremonial woomeras representing this).
41.1.4, 41.3.1.

=murunda-

- 1) VIntrN^ga1 to be/become bent.
Caus: =murundi-jga- VTrAl to bend, to make (something) bent.
- 2) VTrA2 to bend (object).
Cf. =bara-.

murun^gun NAdj of the Murun^gun clan. 9.8.3, 34.3.5, 68.4.3.
HumSg: murun^gu-n^yun^g. 34.3.5. Pl: muru-murun^gun. 18.16.7/8, 20.11.5. Du: murun^gun-ba:. 20.12.5.
murun^gun-balij, attested as rdp. muru-murun^gun-balij pair of Murun^gun. 20.11.4, 20.15.7.

=murura- VTrYa to grasp (especially, close to chest).

Ex: wara=murura:-'na wa:-dalma:ran^g 'They are holding the tortoise close to their chests'.
Cf. =murudjiwa-, =bilharga-, =w₂anaga-, =nima-.

mururun^gguna NcAnaWu teal (duck sp.).

=mururun^yji- VIntrI2 (barramundi fish, yin^ggulbandi) to make noises in water by splashing about.

muruyun^g Nk (my/our) elder brother or sister. 17.14.4, 65.1.2.
With noun-class prefix: na:-muruyun^g, n^ga:-muruyun^g.
Pl: muruyun^g-gan^g (takes regular MSg or FSg class prefix).
47.8.8, 157.4.3.

Younger sibling: mun^yun^yun^g. (This appears to be a kind of diminutive formation with r vs. n^y, cf. w₂irig vs. w₂in^yig. The terms usually differ semantically by age relative to Ego, but mun^yun^yun^g can occasionally function as a diminutive regardless of relative age.)

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ni-lhari(-yun^g), n^gari-lhari-yun^g. Dyadic: ni-gama-n^yij, n^gari-yama-n^yij.

muwaj NcAnaWu name. 72.2.5, 82.1.7, 80.1.4.

Occurs more often as NC_{der}-muwaj. Nonhuman forms listed by noun class are Na 101.3.7; N^gara 2.1.1, 65.15.4, 167.3.3; Ana 69.8.5, 106.4.5, 162.18.6; Mana 31.3.4, 123.1.1, 166.6.3; Wara 3.8.3, 88.1.4, 167.10.3.

HumSg: MSg ni-muwa-jun^g 8.2.4, 15.1.2, 167.11.3; FSg n^gari-muwa-jun^g 29.7.3. Pl: umu:-'-muwaj 17.10.3, 167.11.2.
Ex: yan^gai-n^yun^g nagan^g na-ni-muwa-jun^g 'What is your(MSg) name?';
Ex: n^gaya X na-ni-muwa-jun^g 'My name is X'.

Fact: =muwaj-ga- VTrAl to give a name to (person). (rare)
Usual verb 'to name, to call (by name)': =maya- (also 'to sing'; most names are taken from songs).

N

=na-¹ VTrN^ga3 (=na-n^ga:-', =na-n^ga-na, =na-n^gi-∅, etc.; =na-n^g can be Past₁ or Nonpast₁ of this root or Nonpast₁ of following entry) to burn (something); to cook (meat, etc.) on open fire (not covered or in oven). 5.20.2, 16.9.2rdp, 16.22.2, 17.3.6rdp, 65.14.4, 93.2.2, 95.10.8, 109.3.4, 143.16.2, 163.17.1, 168.8.1.

Mult: -w₁ara=na-. 5.20.3, 5.20.6rdp.

Benef: -a=na-. 55.4.1, 116.8.4.

-da=na- to cook the guts (entrails) of. 109.3.4. (da:n)

-jir=na- to singe the fur (or feathers) of (animal).

-lhan^y=na- to burn (firewood). (-lhaj-)

-mada=na- to burn (grass).

-ar=na- to boil (water, tea). 163.2.4.

-w₂u=na- VIntrN^ga3 to make large campfire. 95.5.1rdp.

Cf. =nagi- (Ref1), =la:dha-, =lha:ga-, =lhayarbi-, =barga-.

=na-² VTr (=na-n^y, =na-ni, =na-yi:, =ni:-', etc.; =na-n^g is Nonpast₁ of this stem but also Past₁ and Nonpast₁ of preceding entry) to see (object). 1.1.6, 9.9.3, 10.9.2rdp, 12.4.2, 12.10.2ff., 13.10.5, 13.42.2rdp, 28.16.2, 115.2.1rdp, and many others.
 Refl: =ni-'- to be seen.
 Recip: =na-n^yji- to see each other. 21.1.2, 21.6.1, 119.6.4. (Cf. also cpd. below with -yiga-).
 Benef: -a=na- 28.17.2rdp, -wa:=na- 13.42.2rdp.
 Recip. of Benef: -a=na-n^yji-. 69.3.3, 69.4.1, 69.14.1/2rdp.

-bagajgan^y=na- (bird) to see (someone).
 -dhamala=na- to see broken-off branch. (-dhamalan^g-)
 -dhi=na- to look straight at, keep eye on, observe closely.
 -ji=na- to come up close to. 120.3.4.
 -gi=na- to see the excrement of (someone). 119.1.2.
 -lhal=na- to see (place, country). 1.7.5.
 -mal=na- to see (sky overhead); to see (someone, something overhead). 1.6.7, 40.11.3rdp. (Probably -malg-)
 -malan^y=na- to see (fin of fish, spike of ray).
 -maln^gu=na- to see (image). 108.6.1. (-maln^guj-; presumably the more regular variant -maln^gun^y=na- is also possible)
 -mari=na- to see a mark or trace of (something). 17.8.8.
 -mulu=na- to see (group). (-mulun^g-)
 -mu(n)=na- to see foot or footprint of (person). 17.8.2.
 -mun^ggala=na- to see (fork of tree); to see (person) up in fork of tree.
 -n^gagara=na- to see (bone); to see the bones of (person). 32.3.2.
 -ragar=na- to see spear of (someone). 13.35.1.
 -rajbur=na- to mock, ridicule.
 -ran^gga=na- to see (sleeping person).
 -ran^ggal=na-n^yji- (Recip) to see each other's faces, to look each other straight in the face. 75.1.4.
 -rulun^y=na- to see (shade, shadow). 44.4.3. (rulu^j)
 -w₁alamarj=na- to see light (beams) of (something).
 -w₁anmur=na- (Intr !) to look around underwater.
 -w₂an^y=na- (Tr or Intr ?) to want fish(?). 59.3.2/4. (-w₂aj-)
 -w₂ar=na- (Intr !) to look up into trees (for honey). 143.1.1, 143.10.3.
 -wurugu=na- to see (billabong). 13.23.3, 13.24.2. (Object marker of Mana class, hence the independent form of the noun would be ma-burugu instead of simple wurugu.)
 -yiga=na- to see (fire). 166.17.3rdp.
 -a-jiga=na- to see (someone) indirectly by seeing a fire of his in the distance. (Benef. of preceding).
 -a-jiga=na-n^yji- (Recip. of preceding), attested with internal rdp. as -a-jiga-nan^yja=na-n^yji- (two or more groups) to see each other by seeing each other's fires in the distance
 -yimil=na- to see (in hole).
 Cf. =w₁aran^gga-, =garini-, =n^gurni-.

=nagi- VIntrI1 (object) to burn, be on fire, be extremely hot or bright. (Irregular Refl. of =na- 'to burn', preceding page). 17.4.6, 94.1.3, 94.2.3, 118.2.2rdp, 119.3.4 (colour),
 (continued on next page)

=nagi- (cont. from preceding page)
 120.3.3, 121.2.3rdp, 124.2.1.
 -lhanda=nagi= (oven) to be burning well. 95.5.1.
 -n^garn^gar=nagi- or -a-n^garn^gar=nagi- (not Benef.) (sun) to shine brightly (at noon).
 -amburu=nagi- (rainbow) to shine; (bright, multicoloured objects such as jungle trees with ripe fruits) to shine in many colours (like rainbow). 119.3.6, 167.17.4.
 Cf. ma:rn^y.
 -w₂ara=nagi- (water lily damper) to be burning. (-w₂ara-, not Mult. -w₁ara-)
 -w₂u=nagi- (fire, as in oven) to be burning well. 125.5.1
 Cf. -w₂u=na- (s.v. =na- 'to burn'), wurg.

nan^gga NcAnaWu hip.
 nan^yja NcMana fishnet. 31.3.3/4, 64.4.1.

=nara- VTrA2 to wait for (person), to watch for (person, to come). 5.10.4, 52.4.1/2, 52.7.3, 55.11.1, 55.11.2rdp, 73.5.5/6, 101.3.2rdp, 124.2.2rdp, 161.20.4, 163.23.2, 167.1.1rdp.
 Mult: -w₁ara=nara-. 5.10.3.
 Cf. =ran^gara-, =ambunari-, =diwiriwa-, =yigula-.

=narmanarma- VIntrA1 to be wrinkled or furrowed; (water) to form waves or ripples.
 -yi=narmanarma- to have wrinkled face.
 -yina=narmanarma- to have wrinkled face.

nawululumbululu NcAna(Adv) calm, still (water, etc.).
 Ex: ma:-'r=yi-n^ga-n^y adaba mana-lhagayag nawululumbululu 'Now the sea has become calm'.
 Cf. =da:dha- and synonyms, =mudadba-.

nibun^ga:yun^g or nibun^ga:yu NcNa loggerhead turtle (marine turtle with extremely large head).
 nidhamun^g NcNa clitoris.
 Syn: ni-dhan^y (NC_{der} form of lha:n^y).
 Etym: Probably likewise a NC_{der} form *niG- plus *-lhamun^g, otherwise unattested root.

ni-dhan^y NcNa (See preceding entry and lha:n^y).
 nidhun^g NcNa freshwater mangrove tree, Barringtonia acutangula. 121.3.2, 139.12.1ff. Syn: murn^ganawu(y) (NcMana).
 nigaburg NcNa nest of jungle-fowl bird (jadagag).
 Etym: Perhaps *niG- plus *(w₁)aburg.
 Cf. a:y.

ni-gama-n^yij Nk pair of brothers.
 Dyadic form related to muruyun^g, mun^yun^yun^g.
 Cf. n^gari-yama-n^yij.

ni-ga:mbin^yin^y Nk (my/our) sister's son's son.
 Also ga:mbin^yin^y (SiSoSo or SiSoDa). Cf. n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y.
 For 2nd/3rd person possessor see ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y,
 ran^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g. Reciprocal: mu:mu.

ni-ga:n^ggura Nk (my/our) sister's daughter's son (SiDaSo).

Syn: ga:gula. FSg: ga:gula or n^gari-ya:n^ggura.

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see an^g-a:n^gguraj,
an^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g. Reciprocal: ga:gu.

nigararij NAdj man's status with respect to the rituals and
countries of his mother's mother's brother's (ga:gu) clan.

HumSg: nigarari-jun^g. 49.1.3ff.

Syn: nigarn^gij.

Etym: Conceivably a derivative with niG- MSg prefix and a
NAdj form in -j based on ara:-'ri 'absent' (rdp), since a man's
ritual status toward MoMoBr's clan is activated chiefly when
men who are jun^ggayi (q.v.) to that clan are unavailable;
the form ara:-'ri is juxtaposed to nigararij in the text
cited in a fashion suggesting a synchronic connection.

nigarga NcNa a small brownish hawk sp.

nigarn^gij NAdj man's status with respect to the rituals and
countries of his mother's mother's brother's (ga:gu) clan.
See discussion of nigararij, above (this page).

ni-gi Nk (my/our) brother's son or (man's) son. 10.11.3, 10.14.4,
13.38.3.

FSg form: n^gari-yi (q.v.).

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ni-wiyay, ni-wiya-yun^g.
Reciprocal: baba 'father' or n^gawuy 'father's sister'.

nigimilharma NcNa mullet sp. distinguished from other mullet fish
by long snout, Rhinomugil nasutus. 64.2.3.
Cf. yibuwa.

nijura NcNa coral, especially large coral formations. 28.15.3,
64.6.4, 105.5.4.
Cf. argalharuwa, amuwan^gga.

ni-lhari Nk (your) brother.

Pl: mi-ni-lhari.

For FSg counterpart see n^gari-lhari.

For 1st person possessor form see muruyun^g (elder), mun^yun^yun^g
(younger). For 3rd person form see following entry, below.
Phonologically unusual in that MSg prefix with kin terms is
normally niG- causing hardening of stem-initial continuant,
but here we get lh instead of hardened dh.

ni-lhari-yun^g Nk (his/their) brother. 77.1.1.

Pl: mi-ni-lhari-yun^g. FSg counterpart: n^gari-lhari-yun^g (q.v.).
See comments on preceding entry.

=nima- VTrAl to hold (something), to have (someone, something) in
one's immediate possession or with one. 1.7.3.

Comit: -an^yji=nima-. 112.4.6, 163.22.4.

-ana=nima- (note irregular retroflexion spreading) to have
(person) by the arm (helping him walk). 10.2.2ff.rdp.

Cf. =w₂anaga- (more common), =bilharga-.

nimamindi NcNa bowl of pipe.

ni-mara-yun^g Nk (his/their) sister's son, (woman's) son.

Pl: mi-ni-mara-yun^g. 116.8.4.

FSg counterpart: see n^gari-mara-yun^g.

For 1st person possessor form see marig, for 2nd person see
following entry, below.

ni-marig Nk (your) sister's son, (woman's) son.

Pl: mi-ni-marig. 40.9.1.

FSg counterpart: see n^gari-marig.

For 1st person possessor see marig, for 3rd see preceding entry.

nimbinimbi NAdj firm, firmly planted (in ground). 13.41.lpred.

Near-synonyms: w₂adawadad, lhurlhurg, didid, dambilharu. Cf.
bil-wilwilu-j, ninig.

nimuga:nun^g NcNa small, brightly-coloured bivalve shellfish,
mostly in family Mactridae.

nindhagal NcMana nape (back of neck).

Cf. alwag.

=nini-bi- VIntrIl to be/become soft. 125.3.6. (Functions as
Inch. form of ninig.)

-lhagula=nini-bi- to have soft or flabby lips.

ninig NAdj soft (substance); loose-jointed (person, animal). 71.10.5,
116.12.2.

Pl: ni-ninig.

Inch: =nini-ma- VIntrAl. 123.2.3. (See also preceding entry.)

Fact: =nini-ga- VTrAl. 119.5.2rdp, 142.2.3rdp. (These two exx.
differ in rdp. form, -nini=nini-ga- vs. -ni=nini-ga-.)

lhagula-ninig NAdj having soft, flabby lips.

ya:l-ninig NAdj weak-willed, indecisive.

-w₂arigula=nini-ma- (Inch) to have one's skin become soft. 125.5.1.

waI-ninig having soft or flabby leg(s).

Opposite: usually w₂adawadad. Cf. mun^yur, bil-wilwilu-j.

nindan NcMana old (over-ripe) water lily root corm (wudan).
114.4.2ff.

ni-n^galn^g NcNa (See -n^galn^g-).

nin^galan^g NcNa egg of marine turtle.

Cf. gagan^g.

Etym: Probably *niG- plus *-galan^g (see comments s.v. gagan^g)
with Na noun class by analogy to n^gala:ligi.

nin^ggulurn^gu or nun^ggulurn^gu NcNa a whale sp. (uncommon term)

Syn: yira:bidhi (more common term).

nin^giyargi (ni-n^giyargi) Nk (my/our) brother-in-law and other men
of the appropriate kin category (MoMoBrDaSo, etc.). (male Ego)

For 2nd/3rd person forms see ra-n^gujbaj, ra-n^gujba-yun^g.

Dyadic form: ra-n^gun^ymanji.

Self-reciprocal. For 'sister-in-law' see n^gubaj.

Opposite-sex sibling-in-law (= spouse): see gulgu.

nin^gula:nja NcNa part of pandanus tree (maguj) where nut (n^galgi)
is attached to tree. (Also heard with l instead of 1.)

-nin^y- Nc/Pref roots of grasses.

As cpd. initial may have this meaning but may be used in context of (animal, etc.) having head or other body-part touching or down near ground (i.e., grass level): see =burda-, =w₂an^yja-, =w₁arda-, =w₂aragala-, =yaba-.

NC
cf. -jan^g-, mada.

ni-n^yara Nk (your) father or his brother.

For 1st person form see baba, gala:-baba, for 3rd person see next entry.

Pl: mi-ni-n^yara.

ni-n^yara-yun^g Nk (his/their) father or his brother. 5.10.3, 10.2.1, 28.6.1.

Pl: mi-ni-n^yara-yun^g.

For 1st person possessor form see baba, gala:-baba, for 2nd person see preceding entry, above.

nirbun^gadan^ymir NcAna a large marine fish sp. (of the tuna or swordfish type, applied inconsistently, mainly a songword). Cf. dan^ymiri, yalabura.

ni-wiyay Nk (your) brother's son, (man's) son.

Pl: mi-ni-wiyay. FSg counterpart: see n^gari-wiyay.

1st person possessor form ni-gi, 3rd person form given in next entry, below.

ni-wiya-yun^g Nk (his/their) brother's son, (man's) son. 10.2.1, 17.15.3.

Pl: mi-ni-wiya-yun^g. 15.13.3.

See preceding entry.

nu- Pref (See Gentilic prefix nuN-, below; for nu-n^gadugu see n^gadugu. For 2Sg subject nuN-, etc., see Grammar.)

nu-madhalag NAdj (See madhalag).

numa:du NAdj wounded, injured.

HumSg: numa:du-yun^g. Pl: numu-numa:du.

Etym: Possibly contains -adu-.

Cf. ji:ji, -lhan-, maji.

nu-magala:ba NAdj person from Bickerton Island (magala:ba).

HumSg: nu-magala:bi-n^yun^g.

Bickerton Islanders speak Anindhilyakwa.

Contains Gentilic nuN-.

numamudidi NAdj of the Numamudidi clan (two subclans, one inland at Amalibil, Ngandi-speaking, the other on the north side of the mouth of the Roper River, Warndarang-speaking, both now largely absorbed by the Nunggubuyu).

Etym: Gentilic nuN- plus *ma-mudidi 'scrub wattle', cf. mudidi. The entire form probably came into Nunggubuyu from Ngandi or Warndarang, since the regular Nunggubuyu form if internally derived would be *nu-mudidi.

Cf. num-barwar (following item, next page), bin^garawu.

num-barwar NAdj subclan of the Numamudidi clan (see last entry on preceding page), formerly Ngandi-speaking, located around the place amalibil.

Etym: Gentilic nuN- plus warwar 'stringybark scrub' (there is a scrub stringybark forest in this area thought to be inhabited by ghosts, badirin^ya; the place is called yi:-warwar-yin^yun^g '(place) of warwar').

num-burindi NAdj primary or core Nunggubuyu people (especially those of the Murun^gun, N^galmi, Nun-dhiribala, and Nun^ggargalug clans), who formerly congregated around the end of the dry season at the swamp called wurindi.

nuN- Pref Gentilic (occurs in names of clans and other social groups, listed separately beginning with preceding page). There is also a pronominal prefix nuN- (2Sg subject) used with verbs (discussed in Grammar).

nun-dhilagu NAdj Anindhilyakwa-speaking person or people, particularly those formerly inhabiting Groote Eylandt (if contrasted with nu-magala:ba, q.v.). Contains Gentilic nuN-.

nun-dhiribala NAdj of the Nun-dhiribala clan.

Contains Gentilic nuN- and lhiribala (q.v.).

nunulg NAdj rotten, stale.

Fact: =nunul-ga- VTrAl to cause (allow) to become rotten.

As cpd. final: see lhan^ggu.

nu-n^gadugu NcMana (See n^gadugu).

nun^gan^yan^g NcMana fruit of fig, *Ficus superba* var. *henniana*, nun^ggurdha.

nun^ggalg NAdj tabooed from eating certain foods (such as fat of dugong, turtle, or flying fox) just before circumcision.

nun^ggan^gulgu NAdj a yirija moiety clan (linked to nun^g-gumajbar).

nun^g-garagu

1) NAdj uncircumcised boy.

HumSg: nun^g-garagu-n^yun^g. Pl: nun^ggu-nun^g-garagu. 18.18.1, 55.7.1. Du: nun^g-garagu-wa:. 2.1.2, 23.2.2.

2) NcMana uncircumcised boys (collective). Text 55 passim.

As cpd. initial: see aragu for forms.

3) NcMana white-headed (pied) stilt (long-billed wading bird).

All of these forms are based on aragu, which as a noun means 'young male dugong', but as cpd. initial can correspond to sense 2 of the present entry; the other morpheme is Gentilic nuN- in an unusual usage. For another dugong/human parallel see n^galan^yji. Sense 3 here is secondary and reflects similarity between a long, uncircumcised penis and the long bill of the bird. The usual term to refer to a small boy is the HumSg form of w₂irig (or, if very small, w₂in^yig), and nun^g-garagu is used most often in discussions of the transition from uncircumcised to circumcised (w₁ulmur) status by the mandiwala ritual, after which a boy traditionally went to live with other mij-gulmur in a special camp until marriage.

nun^g-garan^gari NAdj alternate name for N^galmi clan (root is place n.).

nun^gga:ri NcNa giant clam, *Tridacna* sp. Text 103.

nun^ggaran^g NcWara dingo (wild dog).
Syn: wun^ggan.

nun^ggargalug NAdj of the Nun^ggargalug clan.
HumSg: nun^ggargalu-jun^g. (Occurs 55.4.7 in Pl. sense with wa:- prefix, perhaps here human Pl instead of Wara class; this form may be incorrect.)
Probably contains Gentilic nuN- but the stem is not otherwise attested.

nun^ggariyiwuj NcAna freshwater animals (fish, tortoises, file snakes, crocodiles, etc.).
Rare word; more often an expression with -w₁adji=lharma- (s.v. =lharma-) is used.

nun^ggayin^ybalan^y NAdj a clan (now down to a handful of people) whose clan territory includes the present location of Numbulwar Mission, said to have originally spoken Warndarang and perhaps some Ngandi.
Probably contains Gentilic nuN-.

nun^g-gu-ba-ni NAdj (person who is) there (for a long time).
7.4.4.
Appears to contain Gentilic nuN- and a demonstrative stem related to (an-)uba-ni 'that one (Anaphoric), Ana class'.
Cf. next entry.

nun^g-gu-ba-wi NAdj (of) those people, that clan or tribe. 139.13.3.
Structure similar to that of preceding entry, with demonstrative stem related to (war-)uba-wi 'those (Wara class)'.
Cf. next entry.

nun^g-gubuy or nun^g-gubuyu NAdj Nunggubuyu, (person/people) who speak the Nunggubuyu language. 74.1.1, 168.4.2.
Gentilic nuN- plus w₁ubuy, the name of the language, never pronounced *w₁ubuyu. The form nun^g-gubuyu coincides with the English pronunciation and may be a recent by-form.
Pl: nun^ggu-nun^g-gubuy(u). 74.1.1, 96.1.2, 139.1.2, 168.4.3.
(Used 64.9.2 as name of the language, under English influence.)
Cf. w₁ubuy, num-burindi.

nun^gguda:ba NAdj old, used-up (usually a thing, rarely a person).
162.21.3.
HumSg: nun^gguda:bi-n^yun^g. Pl: nun^ggu-nun^gguda:ba.
Usual terms for humans are yiwun^ggu (M), n^gajiwun^ggu (F).
Cf. also bugag.
Etym: Structure unclear; may contain Gentilic nuN-, stem may be related to ada:bilhan^gu 'long time'.

nun^ggulurn^gu NcNa (Variant of nin^ggulurn^gu).

nun^g-gumajbar NAdj of the Nun^g-gumajbar clan (territorial centre: w₁umajbar, a billabong near Numbulwar).
Now functions as a Nunggubuyu clan, but Reuben, an old man (now deceased) told me his father spoke Warndarang. Sometimes a distinction is made between Nun^g-gumajbar proper and a subclan or closely related clan called Nun^ggan^gulgu.

nun^ggurdha NcMana fig (banyan) tree. 116.14.3, 148.1.4/5.
Applies to two trees whose fruits can be distinguished by special terms: *Ficus virens* (fruit manbanburu), *F. superba* var. *henneana* (fruit nun^gan^yan^g). The focus seems to be on the first of the two species. The 'fruit' terms can also be used to designate the trees.
Cf. gunin^yara, yijbunun^g, yindi.

-nun^guburalgu Nc
Nc_{der} -nun^guburalgu, attested as ma-nun^guburalgu NcMana Macassan boat. (not common)
Cf. barawu, mijiyana^g, marga:luwa.

nun^gudulbuy NAdj of the Nun^gudulbuy clan, formerly a Dhay'yi-speaking clan with territorial centre on the coast near the mouth of the Koolatong River, now mostly absorbed by the Nunggubuyu. 72.2.4.

nun^gula:gurlhan^gu or nun^gula:gurulhan^gu NcNa spinefoot fish, *Siganus* sp.

nun^y-jan^gi-mayi NAdj (interrogative) person from where? (i.e., of what clan or similar social group?). 14.7.3pred.
From yan^gi-mayi 'what place?' (cf. yan^gi 'what?') plus Gentilic nuN-.

nun^yjarawujbuj NcAna or NcAnaWu a small snake sp., perhaps a young form of the freshwater snake *Amphiesma mairii*, wurubul.

nun^y-jul NAdj (See yu:1).

nuran^ga-yun^g Nk (his/their) mother's brother. Pl: mi-nuran^ga-yun^g.
For 1st person possessor form see bibi, for 2nd person see following entry, below. For dyadic form see n^gali-j.

nuran^gi Nk (your) mother's brother (uncle).
Pl: mi-nuran^gi.
See comments on preceding entry, above.

N

=na- VTrN^ga3 (For -w₂u=na- see =na- 'to burn').

nabi NcNa or NcAna one of the local *Trigona* (native honey bee) species, said to be 'cheeky sugarbag'. 114.11.4, 142.1.4, 142.5.4, 143.3.4, 143.9.1ff.
Refers to the bees, their hive, and their honey.
Cf. arulg (this species, bees only). Cf. also lagu.

=nagi- VIntrI1 (For -w₂u=nagi- see =nagi-).

nambara NcMana mangrove tree sp., *Avicennia marina*. (rare, mostly songword).
Syn: lhalgur (normal term).

namir NAdj expert, very good (hunter, singer, etc.).
HumSg: namir-yun^g. Pl: nama-namir.
Syn: abal, etc.

nan^guru NcNa freshwater fork-tailed catfish, Hexanemeticthys
?leptaspis. 18.1.1, 19.6.1. Pl: nan^guru-wan^g. 18.12.2.
Cf. almagara. Syn: ran^ggalwalbalg.

nawurun^ymir NcAna a marine fish, possibly snake-mackerel
(chiefly songword in cluster involving yalabura, dan^ymiri,
etc., and precise denotation seems unclear to speakers).
Cf. also warwada.

nayimar NcNa frigatebird (large sea bird).

nilanila NcNa cicada.

=nima- VTrAl (For -ana=nima- see =nima-).

nuga

- 1) NcMana stone, rock; (stone) hill, escarpment. 10.12.1/2, 10.15.6,
15.6.5, 15.12.5, 15.15.2, 18.21.3, 20.16.2, 41.24.3, 71.4.2,
161.25.5, 161.26.3, 168.4.5, 169.1.7.
- 2) NcAnaWu stone, rock (especially as a useful implement, e.g.,
for pounding hard roots or fruits to soften them). 5.10.5,
6.3.4, 7.9.3, 41.14.1 (possibly NcAna), 60.1.5, 105.5.4
(coral), 114.6.3, 115.2.5, 116.3.3, 163.21.5.
- 3) wu-nuga or u-nuga NcAnaWu or NcAna stone (useful implement);
money (especially coins). 60.1.2. Parallel to wu-liba
(s.v. liba).

nuga-mulumulubug short stone.

For other forms as cpd. initial see =jalalaga-, =lha- 'to stand',
lhardharg, =ma- 'to get', =mamalan^g, =lhalhara-, =murgulha-,
=wala:lara-, =waladha-.
Cf. mudun^g, riri^g.

nunma NcNa pied (magpie) goose. 59.5.6.
Young: miriyirin^y.

-nun^y NAdj very fast (so that you can hardly see it).
Ex: wu=nun^y adaba wa:='ri aniwu=na-ni 'It (was going) so fast
that he could not see it'.
Cf. n^gulun^gulug.

N^g

=n^ga- VTr (For =n^ga-n^g see =n^gu-).

n^ga Particle and; (so) then.
Discussed in Grammar.

n^gabann^ga NcN^gara short cut-leaf palm, Ptychosperma elegans.
117.5.1, 117.6.3.

n^ga:ban^g! Interjection come on! (urging child to come, e.g.).

=n^gabara- VTrA2 to cut (esp., person or animal), to wound by
cutting. 104.4.2.
Cf. =w₁uldha-, =balhu-, =a:yu-.

n^gabarn^gabar NcNa clam sp. found in rivers or mangroves, said to
be somewhat larger than walurg.

=n^ga:budha- VIntrN^gal (water, sea) to be rough or choppy.

n^gadhada NcN^gara baby dugong (n^garugali).

n^gadhin^ga:n^ggu NcWara cowry shell. (Word known to certain speakers
only).

n^ga:dhiyarin^y or n^ga:dhiwarin^y NcN^gara a tree sp. occasionally
used to make dugout canoes.

n^gadhu NcMana cycad (burrawong) tree, Cycas ?media. 29.5.3, 29.8.2,
113.10.6ff., Texts 115 and 116.

The cycad found in Nunggubuyu country is probably the same
one found farther north and around Darwin; there is a slightly
different species on Groote Eylandt and another farther south.
Cf. bagaraag, a:r.

n^gadhunun^ggarbu NcN^gara adult male dugong (n^garugali).

=n^gada- (or =n^ga:da- ?) VIntrA2 (dog) to bark or yelp. 162.6.4,
162.8.1.
Cf. landhurg, =n^gara-.

=n^gadada- VIntrA2 (For -lan=n^gadada- see =adada-).

n^gadan^gadag NcAnaWu internal bodily organ, probably the spleen.
95.6.2.

-n^gad- Nc/Pref

NC_{der}-n^gad Nc sacred objects (especially those set aside for
the elders in the madayin or ru:l ritual).
Cf. gudugudu, mann^gulg.

n^gadan NcMana witchetty grub (especially cossid moth larva).
Cf. ran^ganbar.

=n^gadba- VIntrA2 to be out of sight (over the horizon); to be
almost out of sight, to be just visible (on the horizon).
-lhal=n^gadba- (country) to be out of sight.

Internal rdp. of preceding: -lhal-n^gadba=n^gadba-.

Ex: wu-lhal-n^gadba=n^gadbi:-' 'The country is out of sight,
beyond seeing range'.

-ragar=n^gadba- (same gloss as =n^gadba-).

n^gadugu NcMana rope, especially the thick rope attached to spike
(a:l) of dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar). 4.3.2ff., 5.10.5,
30.2.2, 71.17.2, 151.3.2, 166.10.3, 167.20.4.

NC_{der}-n^gadugu. 122.2.5/6 (Ana class).

nu-n^gadugu NcMana (thin) fishline. Occurs with unusual rdp.
as nun^gu-nu-n^gadugu 152.2.5/6.

Cf. mabur. For verbal derivative see following entry.

=n^gadugumbi- VIntrI1 to fish (with hook and line). 15.1.3, 15.5.2, 15.5.3rdp, 16.1.1, 16.8.8rdp, 47.19.4, 105.3.1, 166.14.2.
Unusual derivative of n^gadugu.
Cf. bigan^gi, =lalalha-.

n^gagan^gaga NcNa white-breasted sea-eagle.
Syn: jadbaramba (less common; for some speakers, female only).
Young: n^gawurun^gawuru.

n^gagara NcAnaWu bone. 32.3.3, 39.1.5, 53.2.3, 64.1.4, 136.1.3, 137.1.3.
As cpd. initial: see =mun^ymulha-, =na- 'to see', =rabi-jga- (s.v. =rabi-), =raga-, =w₁aba-, =w₂ada-, =w₂agiwa-, =w₂alga-, =yabi-'- (s.v. =yaba-). (See also following² entry, below.)
NC_{der}-n^gagara Nc bones (of particular object), bone-like part (e.g., hard seed inside fruit of lhirina tree). In form (an-)u-n^gagara NcAnaWu can also mean 'clear sky' (cf. Inch form below).
HumSg: ni-n^gagara-yun^g (bones or skeleton of man). 51.4.4.
n^gari-n^gagara-yun^g (of woman). Pl: un^gu:-'-n^gagara. 53.2.3.
Inch: =n^gagara-ma- VIntrAl (sky) to clear up.
Ex: an^ggu=n^gagara-ma-n^g an-u-n^gagara 'The sky will become clear'.
Cf. following (homophonous) entry, -manabun-, ajulu, -mala-'sky'.

-n^gagara- Pref
Occurs as meaningless dummy cpd. initial (in the absence of a more concrete nominal cpd. initial) in cpd. NAdj forms meaning 'huge': see -yiriwu, w₂ugag.
Perhaps etymologically identical to the much more common form n^gagara 'bone' (also used as cpd. initial), preceding entry.

n^ga:guruwul NcMana great-billed heron (for one informant, adult male only).
Cf. wurululug.

-n^gaj Nc/Pref (solid) fat.
NC_{der}-n^gaj, attested as (an-)u-n^gaj NcAna 106.2.4, 106.3.1ff., 109.3.6; as ni-n^gaj NcNa (fat of green turtle, n^gala:ligi).
As cpd. initial: see =ma- 'to pick up, get'.
Note that the Mana class form ma-n^gaj, the most common (unmarked) form as Nc, tends to be reanalysed as an unsegmentable unit (see separate listing).

n^gaja:lhuwa NcN^gara (See n^gajiwahluwa).

n^gajal NcAnaWu (water) spring. 22.2.3.

n^gajiwahluwa, n^gajiyahluwa, or n^gaja:lhuwa NcN^gara trevally fish, Caranx spp. (appears to include C. bucculentus, C. ignobilis, etc.).

n^gajiwan^ggu or (less often) n^gajiyan^ggu NAdj old (woman).
HumSg: n^gajiwan^ggu-n^yun^g. Pl: usually n^gaja-n^gajiwan^ggu 50.7.2, 157.9.6, 157.11.2, rarely min^y-n^gajiwan^ggu. Du: n^gajiwan^ggu-wa: 13.7.4, 13.23.2. Irregular derivative of yiwan^ggu.

n^ga:lhug! Particle really?.

n^galhuwa NcN^gara
1) hawkbill turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata (has large, parrot-like 'beak')
Syn: garuba.
2) a fly. sp. (uncommon sense).

n^ga:l NcAnaWu slimy substance (saliva, decaying jellyfish carcass on beach, etc.).
As cpd. initial: see =w₂an^yja-, =w₂argu-.
NC_{der}-n^ga:l.

=n^gala- VIntrN^gal
Attested in cpd. -raman=n^gala- to have raman (painted emu down and feathers) on one's body. 39.1.2.
Phonologically, the root could be taken as =n^gala- or as =ala- with n^g added by phonological rule; in the latter case a formal identification with -mun=gala- (see =w₁ala-) is conceivable (though still problematic).

-n^gala:di NAdj (A surface form of ala:di).

=n^gala:ga- VIntrN to wade, to walk in water. 108.6.1.
Cf. =lu:lha-, =lalalha-.

n^galaji NcAnaWu freshwater long-tom fish, Strongylura krefftii.
Syn: mada (more common, even though this also means 'grass').

n^ga:lal NcWara frog, toad (all species).
Syn: dhabararag, n^ga:n^ggu.

n^gala:ligi NcNa green turtle, Chelonia midas (by far the most salient marine turtle). 14.6.3, 14.10.2, 64.8.1, 18.6.1/2, Texts 19 and 42, 166.10.1.
Stages: n^gulguru, rujuru, ramba:ri. Cf. wugalij, =n^gurga-.
Other turtles: n^galhuwa, gariwa, jadaga:miri, nibun^ga:yu(n^g), and synonyms. Tortoises: dalma:ran^g, etc.

n^galan^gga NcNa river red gum, Eucalyptus camaldulensis.
Possibly extended to a few other similar gums.

n^galba NcAnaWu body of water (billabong, large river). 58.3.1.
Less common than more precise terms like wurugu, ala.
Common as frozen cpd. initial with =w₂alga- (q.v.).

n^galbalan^g or albalan^g NcAna(Adv) quick(ly), immediate(ly), in a hurry. 10.12.1, 40.14.3, 111.5.2pred, 111.5.2/3, 45.10.7.
Ex: n^galbalan^g ba=ya:-ri: 'Go quickly!'
Cf. n^gulun^gulug.

n^galgi NcAnaWu nut of pandanus tree (maguj), especially when ripe and edible.
Cf. manag, nigula:nja, maguj.

n^gali-j Nk pair of persons related as uncle (MoBr) and nephew or niece to each other.
Dyadic form related to bibi 'MoBr' and marig 'SiCh'.
Pl: min^y-n^gali-j.
Etym: cf. Ngandi nele 'mother'.

=n^galha- VIntra2 to be stuck or embedded in something.

Syn: =w₁addha-, =w₁adgaddha-, =yululba-.

n^galmi NAdj of the N^galmi clan. 68.2.6, 68.3.1.

Pl: n^galma-n^galmi. 62.1.5.

Note: the Nunggubuyu-speaking N^galmi clan can also be designated nun^g-garan^gari (Gentilic nuN- plus place n. garan^gari) to ensure that the reference is limited to them and not taken in an extended (semimoiety-type) sense. There is also a formerly Warndarang-speaking clan centred at the place wanmari called by the Nunggubuyu the n^galmi-yarayara clan and associated ritually with the N^galmi.

-n^galn^g- Nc/Prec spike (hook) on woomera (wandag).

As cpd. initial: see =lharba-, =yaba-.

NC_{der}-n^galn^g, most common form ni-n^galn^g NcNa.

Occasionally -n^galn^g occurs in the NC_{der} form as a variant of -n^ga:l 'slimy substance' (q.v.).

=n^galn^gala- VIntra2 to be white or shiny (said mainly of objects rather than light sources). 119.2.2, 119.4.1, 167.18.4.

-lhan^gan^y=n^galn^gala- (guts, entrails) to shine. 1.8.6. (-lhan^gaj-)

-mun=n^galn^gala- to have one's foot shining. 17.8.2.

-yina=n^galn^gala- to have one's head shining. 27.5.3.

NAdj form: see next entry and rulbu-n^galn^galu.

Opposite: =duma- (cf. =muda-). Near-synonyms: =w₂ulululha- (brighter colours, e.g., or ripe fruits), =nagi-, =milha-, bulbar.

n^gal-n^galn^galu-j NAdj white, shiny, gleaming.

magula-n^gal-n^galn^galu-j having white or shiny skin.

Derived from verb =n^galn^gala-. Cf. rulbu-n^galn^galu.

-n^galn^y=jaba- or -n^galn=jaba- VIntra1 (See =yaba-).

-n^gal=wargu- VTrRa (See =w₂argu-).

n^galyurwa NcAna one of the local Trigona (native honey bee) spp. 114.11.3, 142.1.4, 142.6.1, 143.2.3, 143.3.3. Cf. lagu.

-n^gal- Pref tree, branch of tree. (uncommon).

Only as cpd. initial: see =w₂agiwa-, =w₂ara=ra- (s.v. =ra-).

n^gala:ja NcAna stick insect or large mantis (often thought to be a kind of ghost, badirin^ya). 43.1.5.

n^galan^yji

1) NcN^gara half-grown female dugong (n^garugali).

2) NAdj (human) girl (especially before puberty).

HumSg: n^galan^yji-n^yun^g. 28.5.5, 28.7.2, 44.1.2.

Pl: usually n^gala-n^galan^yji 47.7.6, 47.20.3, 120.2.2; less often min^y-n^galan^yji.

For a similar case of dugong/human relationship see aragu and nun^g-garagu.

n^galaran^yn^galaraj NcAnaWu young taipan snake (wuwargu).

n^galgurg NcWara nankeen night-heron (according to one speaker, female only).

Syn: gandawadjirig.

n^ga:lij or n^ga:lij NcAnaWu plant with edible berries covered with small spines, undoubtedly a species of Solanum. 3.3.5, 5.4.3, 98.10.3, 157.7.5.

Similar species: wurun^galijun^g.

n^galindi NcNa moon. (fairly uncommon word) Text 34.

Syn: labama (common).

n^galun^galug NcMana lizard with long tail, apparently a large form of the two-lined dragon, Diporiphora bilineata.

Cf. dhalmun^ggururug. Syn: gangulugulu.

-n^gal=wagiwa- VTrAl (See =w₂agiwa-).

n^gam! Rf to eat. 114.4.6(series), 114.7.4(series).

Cf. =n^gu-.

=n^gama- VIntra1 to swim. 25.3.3, 25.5.5, 25.6.1, 26.1.3, 16.2.1rdp.

Comit: -an^yji=n^gama-. 25.4.1, 25.6.2rdp.

-man=n^gama- (group) to swim. 33.4.4.

Cf. =n^gambi-, =jalburda-, -n^galba=walga- (s.v. =w₂alga-).

n^gambara NAdj adult, grown-up; elder (respected adult, usually at least middle-aged); ancestors (elders of the previous generation, now dead). 65.11.6pred.

HumSg: n^gambari-n^yun^g (MSg) 43.9.3, 65.1.2.

Pl: min^y-n^gambara 7.21.1, 28.16.1, 41.4.3, 42.1.2, etc., rarely n^gamba-n^gambara. Du: n^gambara-wa:. 17.8.7.

All semantically feminine forms based on stem n^gari-n^gambara 157.6.2pred, hence also HumSg n^gari-n^gambari-n^yun^g, Pl min^y-n^gari-n^gambara 120.2.3.

Inch: =n^gambara-ma- VIntra1 to grow up, become adult (man).

74.2.3. Feminine: -n^gari=n^gambara-ma- to become adult (woman). 74.2.1.

=n^gambi- VIntra2 to bathe, 'bogey', take a shower, become immersed

in water; to drown. 1.1.1rdp, 2.2.4, 13.33.2/3, 34.4.1/3,

95.3.3/4, 139.4.2, 139.5.2, 163.25.2rdp, 167.6.3, 167.17.1/3.

Mult: -w₁ara=n^gambi- to all bathe. 95.3.4 (emus).

Caus: =n^gambi-jga- VTrAl to immerse (something, someone).

100.2.3ff., 132.6.5, 132.7.2, 143.6.5.

-jan^ggal=n^gambi- to have one's leg underwater. 1.2.4.

-n^gunin^y=n^gambi- (fish spear, wingil) to be embedded (in sand)

up to point where its prongs separate (its 'groin', -n^gul). 12.8.5.

Cf. =n^gama-, =lhalwulha-.

n^gambudan^ga NcN^gara recently full-grown female dugong (n^garugali) who has not yet borne offspring.

Cf. wurijgadada.

=n^gamuda- VIntra2

Variant stem-form of =muda- (cpd. -an^ga=muda-) attested in cpd.:

-malan^ga=n^gamuda- (sky) to get rather dark. 162.1.4.

See discussion of =muda-. Cf. also following two entries.

n^gamug NAdj or NcAnaWu dark, dim; darkness, dimness.
Pl: n^gama-n^gamug.
NC_{der}-n^gamug darkness (of particular object). Ex: ni-n^gamug NcNa
obscure, not yet visible (moon, labama).
Cf. du-duma-j, =duma-.
For discussion of form see comments on =muda-, and cf. also
=n^gamuda- and n^gamugijgaj.

n^gamugijgaj NcAnaWu very early morning (shortly before or after
dawn). 5.10.1, 13.18.3, 28.4.4, 47.19.3, 55.5.1, 69.15.4,
108.5.2, 114.7.3, 162.24.1, 163.2.3, 163.23.4, 163.25.3.
Cf. =lalma-, =magaribada-, =malga-.
Form: related to n^gamug and =muda- (q.v.), perhaps with
double pergressive *-gaj-gaj ending (now frozen).

n^ga:munu NAdj taciturn, silent, not talkative.
HumSg: n^ga:munu-yun^g. Pl: n^gama-n^gamunu.

n^gamuri Nk father's father, father's father's sister. 72.2.1,
72.4.2ff., 80.1.3.
Probably a recent intrusion from creole, ultimately from
Warndarang. Original Nunggubuyu form: see mu:ri.

=n^gaN- Pref breast(?). See cpd. with =w₁uldha-.

n^gana:nawalbalg NcWara young mudlark, peewee (guruguruwalbalg).
=n^gandhalgalha- VIntra2 to swallow (something). 16.14.5.
Hughes' dictionary gives this as VTrA2 along with a Refl.
derivative (needs checking). Syn: =lharga-.

n^gandi NAdj of the Ngandi 'tribe' (west of Nunggubuyu).
Pl: n^ganda-n^gandi. 71.1.3.

n^gangarig NcMana little corella (bird).
Distinct from n^gingirig.

n^ga:nig NcWara one of the local Trigona (native honey bee) species.
114.11.4, 142.1.4, 142.6.1, 143.3.4, 143.12.1, 162.21.3,
163.21.5/6.
Cf. lagu.

n^ganiyalg NcNa pandanus dillybag (used to soak objects); string
dillybag.
Syn: yi:r 'string dillybag'.

n^ganja_l Nk (my/our) mother's mother's brother's son, wife's
mother's brother (male respect relationship). 34.5.1/2.
Dyadic form: n^ganja_l-yij. 76.1.1/2. 2nd/3rd person possessor:
see ra-n^ganjaj, ra-n^ganja-yun^g. Cf. also gurumbaj, gaja:li.

=n^gann^gad NAdj
Attested in cpd. ya-n^gann^gad having voice far away. (ya:n^g).
n^gann^galha Nk (my/our) sister's son's wife, (woman's) son's wife,
and certain other actual (or prospective, not merely
potential) child-in-law relationships and the reciprocals.
Functions as a specially marked subtype of the general
category gurumbaj (cf. also n^ganja_l); normally at least one
member of the relationship must be female.
(cont. next page)

n^gann^galha (cont. from preceding page)
Dyadic form: n^gann^galhi-j pair consisting of a person and
his or her n^gann^galha.
For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ra-n^gann^garaj,
ra-n^gann^gari-yun^g.
Note: The more general terms gurumbaj and n^ganja_l are commonly
applied to actual or prospective children- or parents-in-law
who can also be called n^gann^galha, but this latter term is
ordinarily not generalised beyond a small number of persons
for a given referent. Cf. also gaja:li.

=n^ganag- Nc/Pref (Variant of =n^ganarg-).

n^ganandharg NcNa crest or comb (of bird, e.g., yellow crest on nape
of sulphur-crested cockatoo, raln^gar).

n^ganan^ganin^yji NcAnaWu shrub sp. in scrubby forest (uncommon
term applied sporadically to one or another of the tree spp.
commonly lumped together as madin^yjar).

=n^ganarg- or =n^ganag- Nc/Pref sticky substance (such as honey or
nectar).
As cpd. initial: see =yu-.
NC_{der}-n^gana(r)g, unmarked form (an-)u-n^gana(r)g NcAnaWu or NcAna∅
sticky substance; a waxy section inside beehive (usually not
eaten).
Cf. mindil, lagu.

=n^ganbaldha- VIntra2 to be decorated (with armband, headdress, etc.).

=n^ganda- VTrA2 to throw into the water.
Cf. =lhalwulha-, =n^gambi-jga- (s.v. =n^gambi-), =barawuda-.

=n^gandarda- VIntra2 to snore. 43.11.8.
Related to following entry.

n^gandarg NcAnaWu (act of) snoring; (sound of) snoring.
Ex: n^gawu=yan^ga-yi: ana-n^gandarg 'I hear the snoring'.
Occasionally confused by speakers with the phonologically
similar =n^ganarg-.
Related to verb =n^gandarda-.

n^gandi NcAnaWu chest area of dugong.
Cf. n^garugalij, w₁urij.

n^gandug NcMana young bustard, plains turkey (alburun^ggu).
Syn: da:gi (Eng. loan).

=n^gangudhaga- VTrA1 to boil (something). 139.4.4, 157.1.4.
Syn: =badaraga-.

n^ganiyalg NcNa (Rare variant of n^ganiyalg).

n^ganji NcWara baler shell, Melo umbilicus. 61.2.3, 63.2.1.

n^ganma NcMana scar, welt.
Syn: bududun, burgun. Cf. =lhan-.

=n^gann^gandha- VTrA2 to eat (something) partly, to nibble at.
Cf. =n^gu-.

n^ga:nug NcAna∅ or NcWara ghost, 'devil'. (less common than badirin^ya)

-n^gan^galhu NAdj
Attested only in cpd. with -ij- (q.v.).

n^gan^gga NcMana
1) dragonfly, damselfly. 1.5.4, 36.2.4, 36.3.3, 36.4.4, 36.5.2(NC error in last ex.).
2) triton (trumpet) shell, Syrinx aruanus.
Syn (sense 2 only): ragulunju, lambag (less common terms).
NC -n^gan^gga Nc burrow, hole (of animal), attested as
der (an-)u-n^gan^ga NcAna. 59.7.1, 97.3.3.
Cf. gara 'hole, burrow'.

n^ga:n^ggu NcWara frog, toad (any species).
Syn: dhabararag (most common term), n^ga:lal.

-n^gan^ggur Nk (Alternate segmentation of stem in an^g-an^ggur, cf. dyadic an^ggur-yij but Pl. dyadic min^y-n^gan^ggur-yij.)

-n^ga:n^gguraj, -n^ga:n^ggura-yun^g Nk (See an^g-a:n^gguraj, an^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g).

-n^gan^y- Nc/Pref (A surface form of -n^gaj-).

=n^gan^ybanda- VTrA2 to like, enjoy, want. 43.17.4, 46.1.2ff., 47.3.2, 47.5.3/4, 65.5.3, 69.4.5, 100.7.3ff., 161.5.4.
Recip: =n^gan^ybandi-n^yji- VIntrI2. 47.1.1.
-lhawu=n^gan^ybandi-n^yji- (Recip) to want (to hear) each other's words. 47.2.4/7.
-ya=n^gan^ybandi-n^yji- to want to hear each other. 47.6.1. (ya:n^g)
Negative: =awu-ba-, =a:ndira-. Cf. w₁andha-, =w₁anmarda-.

=n^gan^yga- VIntrYa to breathe. 71.10.1/2, 17.7.5.
Caus: =n^gan^yga-yi-jga- VTrAl.

n^gan^yjabal NcMana armpit. 12.3.1(pectoral fin of fish).
(Rare variant of an^yjabal NcAnaWu.)

n^gan^yjabana NcN^gara the more common of two recognised dolphins (porpoises), with short snout. 9.7.4, 64.8.2.
Cf. yuluman^gani.

n^gan^yjawalwal NcMana small green fruit of lhalgur mangrove tree, Avicennia marina. (uncommon term, mostly songword)
Syn: aran^yann^gu (more common).

=n^gan^yji- VIntrI2 to vomit. 20.4.4, 20.15.2.
Ex: ani=n^gan^yja-n^g 'He will vomit'. Cf. wargad.

=n^gan^yn^gan^yja- VTrA2 to brandish weapon at (person, in threat).

=n^gara- VIntrA2 (dog) to howl. 43.8.5ff.
Cf. =n^gada-. Some forms confusable with those of =n^gari-.

-n^garag- Pref
Attested once as cpd. initial for man^garag 'sand': see =yarawa-.

n^garagawan^ggan^y Nc type of armband. Cf. manba. Noun class unrecorded.

n^garalhu NcAnaWu mud crab, Scylla serrata; (loosely) any crabs.
Syn: murarbu (both terms common).

-n^gargu NcAna(Adv) how much?, how many? 125.16.4.
lhal-n^gargu NcAna(Adv) when? (-lhaln^g-)
NC der -n^gargu Nc how much?, how many?

n^garguran^y or (rarely) n^gargula NcAnaWu shrub sp. with edible fruits like those of wun^garagaga.

=n^gari- VIntrI1 to fade away, to diminish in size visually (e.g., object moving toward horizon).
Some forms are homophonous with those of =n^gara-.

n^garn^gar NcWara tumbleweed, roly-poly, Salsola kali.

-n^ga:r- Nc/Pref
NC der -n^ga:r long object, rod-like object.
Cf. jarmayarmaj.

-n^gara NAdj
lhawu-n^gara NAdj talkative, blabbermouth.

-n^garaG- Pref (Variant of -n^garan-).
Homophonous with following entry in cpds.

-n^garag- Nc/Pref honey (substance, including honeycomb).
Cf. lagu (more general term for honey, honey bees, hives).
NC der -n^garag, unmarked form (an-)u-n^garag NcAna∅. 142.5.2.
Related to verb =n^garagi-.

n^ga:rag NcAnaWu a major adult male ritual.
Syn: madayin, ru:l.

=n^garagi- VIntrI1 to hunt for honey. 143.2.2rdp.
Appears to contain -n^garag- and the Refl. form of Fact. -w₁a-.
Cf. -w₂ar=na- (s.v. =na- 'to see'), lagu.

n^gara:ma NcN^gara butterfly, Scatophagus argus.

n^garambali NcNa centipede. (uncommon term)
Usually called mala, which also means 'scorpion'.

-n^garan- (as Pref also -n^garaG-) Nc/Pref bunch, heap (of objects); all, both, group.
As cpd. initial or prefix occurs in both phonological forms as one of the major Multiple prefix forms, used principally with agentive intransitive verbs (wu:-n^gara=ja-n^ggi or wu:-n^garan=ja-n^ggi 'They all went', root =ya-). Other Mult. prefixes: -w₁ara- or -w₁araG- (common), -lhagara-, -w₁aragara-.
As cpd. initial in sense 'bunch, heap': see =dharma-, =w₁ulgulgha-.

n^garan-dhamungur Nc short (small) heap, attested with both parts rdp. as n^gara-n^garan-dhama-lhamungur 'short heaps' 119.6.7. (The double rdp. here is regular since NAdj lhamungur is automatically reduplicated for plural.)
In sense 'bunch, heap' the form is always -n^garan- rather than -n^garaG- as cpd. initial or as Nc.

NC der -n^garan pile, heap, crowd. 113.3.5 (Wara class), 118.3.4/6 (Mana), 125.12.3 (Wara).
Cf. =lhulhuwi-, =w₁aramilba:ladha-, -w₁ara-, -mandag-.

n^g aran g ara NAdj going all over, spreading out all over.
 ja- n^g aran g ara having roots going all over. (-jan g -).
 dumur- n^g aran g ara having broken-off branch stumps all over.
 bari-yal- n^g aran g ara nomadic, restless, unable to stay in one place.

= n^g aran g aral g ha- VIntra2 (water, sea) to be rough or choppy.
 -lhagal= n^g aran g aral g ha- (sea) to be rough. (Subject is lhagayag.)
 -ar= n^g aran g aral g ha- (water) to be rough. (Subject usually gu:gu).
 -dumur= n^g aran g aral g ha- (tree) to have jagged broken-off branches.
 Probably related to NAdj n^g aran g ara despite some semantic divergence.

= n^g arara- VIntra2 (fish) to swarm around in water (in a school);
 (water) to swirl around.

n^g a:ra n^g NcAnaWu a tree sp. whose fruits can be eaten raw.
 98.8.1.

= n^g araya- VTrA2 to conceal (person), shield (person from attacker).
 Ex: banu= n^g araya- n^g ! 'Shield him!'.
 -ran g gal= n^g araya- (Intr !) to avert one's gaze, to shield one's forehead (so as not to engage mother-in-law or other respect relation in direct eye contact). 75.2.1.
 Benef: -a-dan g gal= n^g araya-. 75.2.1.
 Recip. of Benef: -a-dan g gal= n^g araya- n^y ji-. 76.2.3.
 Cf. gurumbaj, gaja:li. Related to =w $_2$ ann g araya-.

= n^g ar-bu- VTrMal to spear (animal, person) with certain types of pronged spears (wingil, walgay, dhudabada). 70.3.5, 104.3.1/6.
 Cf. =ra- (more general term).

= n^g ardha- VIntraN g al to be high, to be raised up. (fairly uncommon)
 -nuga= n^g ardha- (stone) to be raised up, elongated upwards.
 Ex: ma-nuga= n^g ardha:-' 'The stone is raised up'.
 NAdj derivative: see n^g ardha- n^g ardha- n^g a-j.
 Cf. =w $_2$ ida-, =adada-, =lalagi-', arwar, =gujguji-, =w $_2$ udha-.

n^g ardhan g ara NcN g ara thread; wool.

n^g ardha- n^g ardha- n^g a-j NAdj raised, high up.
 bira- n^g ardha- n^g ardha- n^g a-j having raised tail (rear end). (said of centipedes to distinguish them from scorpions, both called mala)
 Derived from verb = n^g ardha-.

= n^g arda- VIntra2 (knife, spear, harpoon, etc.) to come out or be pried loose from object in which they were embedded. 104.4.2.
 Caus: = n^g ardi-jga- VTrAl to pull out or pry loose (knife, etc.).
 Possible etymological connection to = n^g argiwa-.

- n^g arg- Nc/Pref shore; river bank.
 NC^{der} - n^g arg, unmarked form (an-)u- n^g arg or (ana-)wu- n^g arg NcAnaWu.
 25.6.3/4.
 Cf. adadin, dhagala:lij.

= n^g arga- VTrAl to win (big, e.g., at cards); to get or win a big thing or amount.
 Ex: n^g awu= n^g arga- n^y ana-radhar 'I got a big harpoon'.
 In sense 'to win' usually in Mult. form:
 Mult: -w $_1$ ara= n^g arga-. Cf. =guguma-.
 Ex: n^g awu-wara= n^g arga- n^y ana-wu-liba 'I won (lots of) money'.

n^g argabujba NcAnaWu a ritual said to be performed by the Rembarrnga people (some distance northwest) concerning the dreamtime figure laywan g a.

n^g argan NcAnaWu charcoal. 170.4.3.
 Traditionally used as a black pigment in painting (now replaced by solution inside flashlight batteries).
 Ex: a- n^g argan-ji: '(dark) black' (lit., 'like charcoal').
 Cf. =duma-.

n^g arganba or n^g arganbal NcNa Saratoga fish, Scleropages jardini.
 (uncommon term)
 Syn: warmin (common).

= n^g argi- VTrIl (A surface form of =argi-).

n^g argidigidi or n^g argijba NcMana hook spear. (uncommon terms)
 Syn: lhalun g gu (common term), yaguryagur, milharbira.

= n^g argiwa- or (less often) = n^g argiya- VTrAl to pull out or off, to uproot. 13.32.2, 17.8.3, 52.7.4, 71.7.2, 71.25.3, 106.2.4, 108.1.1/2rdp, 114.4.6, 121.1.3ff., 157.5.5ff., 157.5.6rdp.
 Refl: = n^g argiwi-'. 13.40.3.
 -lha= n^g argiwa- to pull (direct object) from someone's mouth.
 -lhawal= n^g argiwa- to pull out splinter.
 -mada= n^g argiwa- to pull out grass, to uproot grass.
 Possible etymological relationship either to = n^g arda- or to =argi-.

n^g argu NcAna \emptyset agile (sandy) wallaby, Macropus agilis. 71.22.3, 95.10.5.
 Sex- and growth-stage terms: gambalala, jidbiliri, yarudu, wundan y , mandhiran g .

n^g ariG- Pref (Fsg or nonhuman N^g ara class NC^{der} - prefix; stems listed under root. Fsg kin terms with this prefix or its allomorph n^g ari- are listed below)

n^g ari-lhari Nk (your) sister.
 Pl: min y - n^g ari-lhari.
 For 1st person possessor forms see muruyun g (elder) and mun y un y un g (younger), for 3rd person form see next entry.

n^g ari-lhari-yun g Nk (his/their) sister. 56.1.5, 73.4.3, 74.3.3, 77.1.2, 78.1.2.
 Pl: min y - n^g ari-lhari-yun g . 77.1.4/5.
 For related forms see preceding entry.

n^g ari-laga NcN g ara (See la:ga).
 For verb of similar shape see next entry.

=n^garilaga- VTrAl to set sail in (ship, direct object).
Ex: wirima=n^garilaga:-' 'They set sail'. 166.1.4, 166.6.4,
167.3.1.
Cf. barawu, mijiyang^a, marga:luhwa (possible direct objects);
also =jiriraga-, =lhigiraga-.
For noun of similar shape see preceding entry.

n^gari-mara-yun^g Nk (his/their) sister's daughter. 14.3.3, 14.5.2,
45.5.7, 78.1.1/2. Pl: min^y-n^gari-mara-yun^g.
ma-n^gari-mara-yun^g NcMana vertical stick in two-part firedrill,
inserted into hole of other part (ma-bibi-yun^g, see -w₂ibi-yun^g)
and revolved to generate sparks. Cf. lhuruman.

n^gari-marig Nk (your) sister's daughter.
Pl: min^y-n^gari-marig.
For 1st person possessor form see marig, for 3rd person see
preceding entry. MSg counterpart: ni-marig.

n^garimarjga NcN^gara a snake sp. said to be able to climb trees.

n^gari-mawaru NcN^gara (See -mawaru-).

n^gari-minigi-yun^g NAdj (F form of minigi-yun^g, s.v. miniguya).

n^gari-n^gambara NAdj (F form of n^gambara, q.v.).

n^gari-n^yina Nk (your) 'auntie' (father's sister).
Pl: min^y-n^gari-n^yina.
For 1st person possessor form see n^gawuy, for 3rd person
see next entry.

n^gari-n^yina-yun^g Nk (his/their) 'auntie' (father's sister). 80.2.4.
Pl: min^y-n^gari-n^yina-yun^g.
Du: n^gari-n^yina-yum-bi:yun^g. 11.1.4, 12.10.6, 17.11.6.

n^gar-irija-yun^g (or n^gari-rija-yun^g) NAdj (F form of moiety
term yirija-yun^g or irija-yun^g, q.v.).

n^gari-wiyay Nk (your) daughter (of man), brother's daughter.
Pl: min^y-n^gari-wiyay.
For 1st person possessor form see n^gari-yi, for 3rd person
see next entry. MSg counterpart: ni-wiyay.

n^gari-wiya-yun^g Nk (his/their) daughter or brother's daughter.
Pl: min^y-n^gari-wiya-yun^g.
For related forms see preceding entry.

n^gari-yama-n^yij Nk (dyadic) pair of sisters.
M counterpart: see ni-gama-n^yij.

n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y Nk (my/our) sister's son's daughter, (woman's)
son's daughter. (also sometimes 'your SiSoDa').
MSg counterpart: ni-ga:mbin^yin^y. Pl: min^y-n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y.
For 2nd/3rd person possessor see ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y,
ran^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g.

n^gari-ya:n^ggura Nk (my/our) sister's daughter's daughter, (woman's)
daughter's daughter.
MSg counterpart: ni-ga:n^ggura.
Pl: n^gari-ya:n^ggura-wan^g.
Syn: ga:gula.
For 2nd/3rd person forms see an^g-a:n^gguraj, an^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g.

n^gari-yi Nk (my/our) daughter (of man), brother's daughter. 28.11.6.
Pl: n^gari-yi-wan^g.
MSg counterpart: ni-gi.
For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see n^gari-wiyay,
n^gari-wiya-yun^g.

=n^garma- VIntrAl to laugh. 71.13.4.
-ra-n^garma=n^garma- to smile, grin. (Based on rdp. of root)
Cf. following noun form.

n^garma-j NcAnaWu laughing, laughter.
Ex: n^gawu=yan^ga-yi: ana-n^garma-j 'I hear the laughter'.
Related to verb =n^garma-.

-n^garma=n^garma- VIntrAl (See =n^garma-).

n^garmuda NcWara plant with edible tubers.
(Most speakers say this is a less common synonym of windar,
Triglochin procerum, but some say it is a slightly distinct
plant, probably a variant form of the same sp.).
Cf. windar, ja:mulu.

n^garmuy NcNa young butterflyfish.
Adult: gualira, mandara.

-n^garn^gar- Pref (See =nagi-).

=n^garn^garlha- VIntrA2 to be barely visible on the horizon.
Cf. =n^gari-.

-n^garn^gar=nagi- VIntrI1 (See =nagi-).

n^garugali NcN^gara dugong (sea-cow), a large sea mammal hunted by
the Nunggubuyu with canoes and harpoons. 30.1.1, 30.2.1,
Text 42 passim, 62.2.6, 64.7.11, Text 111 passim.
Terms for particular sex and growth-stage forms: n^gadhada,
aragu, n^gadhunun^ggarbu, n^galan^yji, majiyan, mamar,
n^gambudan^ga, majguruj, wurijgadada, gurwiji.
Some special body-part terms: murgudi, -mawaru-, n^gandi,
ardha, malijba.
Cf. wugali, =n^gurga-.
Related irregularly in form to wugali.
Human terms for '(uncircumcised) boy' (nun^g-garagu-n^yun^g)
and 'girl' (n^galan^yji-n^yun^g) are based on the terms for the
corresponding sex and growth-stage of dugongs.

=n^gawa- VTrAl to cover (something) up; to put out (fire, by covering
it with sand or the like). 1.6.5.
Refl: see next entry, listed separately.
Cf. =dhida-, =ambamadha-, =w₁aba-, =w₂urdha-.

n^gawa-n^gawi-j NcAnaWu (See n^gawi-j).

=n^gawi-'- VIntrI1 or VIntrI2 (Nonpast₃ usually =n^gawa-'-n^g for future punctual, =n^gawi-'-n^y for future negative) to die; (figuratively) to be exhausted, to be 'dying' of exhaustion; to be 'dying' (of hunger, thirst, etc.); (fire) to go out. 8.4.1, 12.10.5, 15.12.1, 34.7.4, 34.7.4rdp, 40.5.2/3, 47.6.4, 47.9.3rdp, 71.32.2rdp, 163.2.1 (thirst), 163.18.1 (thirst), 170.3.2rdp. Exx. of Nonpast: =n^gawa-'-n^g 71.24.4, 17.14.6, 90.1.5; =n^gawi-'-n^y 71.32.3, 71.33.1.
 Caus: =n^gawi-'-jga- VTrAl to cause to die. (uncommon)
 Recip. of preceding: =n^gawi-'-jga-n^yji- VIntrI2 to cause each other to die, to be responsible for each other's death. 47.17.5rdp
 Mult: -lhagara=n^gawi-'-. 40.7.5, 40.11.3, 47.9.2rdp, 107.2.1 (fish), 108.8.5, 157.12.3rdp, 163.2.1.
 -bari=n^gawi-'- to be tired from walking. 47.5.5.
 -dir=n^gawi-'- or -diri=n^gawi-'- to be afraid, to be frightened. 47.1.6, 47.8.4, 47.18.1, 120.5.4 (with 'object' NP), 162.9.3, 163.15.3, 167.18.1.
 Benef: -a-n^gu-dir(i)=n^gawi-'- to be afraid or frightened of (person, thing). 47.8.5ff.
 Cf. dirgalag, lhan^ggala:lag, mindhumindhu, -w₂an=gallha- (s.v. =w₁allha-), =yama- 'to be frightened of'.
 -dul=n^gawi-'- to be fat, obese; to suffer from obesity.
 -lhun=n^gawi-'- (animal) to finally stop struggling (after being shot or struck). 112.3.3. (lhu:d)
 Cf. =gararawi-, =lhunda-.
 -mu:gar=n^gawi-'- to be (very) hungry, to be famished.
 Syn: =marya:da-, =maryala-.
 -n^gunin^y=n^gawi-'- to be sexually aroused, horny.
 -ramar=n^gawi-'- to have tender feelings, to be delighted.
 Benef: -a-damar=n^gawi-'- to be fond of, to love (someone).
 Cf. -ramar-n^gu=bura- (s.v. =bura- VIntr).
 -adu=n^gawi-'- to die (from spear wound).
 -ani=n^gawi-'- (fire, hot coals) to be dying out. 37.3.2ff. (anig)
 -yal=n^gawi-'- or -ya:l=n^gawi-'- to be/become tired. 28.4.1, 47.5.5.
 -yan^y-jal=n^gawi-'- to be tired from speaking a lot. (preceding cpd. plus ya:n^g)
 Etym: Refl. of =n^gawa- 'to cover' (death and senility are often represented in terms of having one's brain covered up). There are no other common terms for 'to die' (i.e., it is not necessary to use euphemisms), but cf. =ja:du-gi-'- (s.v. ja:dug).
 Abstract noun: see n^gawi-j.
 n^gawi-j or n^gawa-n^gawi-j NcAnaWu (act of) dying. 34.8.6.
 Derived from =n^gawi-'- (preceding entry).
 n^gawurun^gawuru NcNa young white-breasted sea-eagle (n^gagan^gaga).
 n^gawuy Nk (my/our) father's sister ('auntie').
 Pl: n^gawuy-(w)an^g. 157.4.3.
 For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see n^gari-n^yina, n^gari-n^yina-yun^g.
 Reciprocal: ni-gi (MSg), n^gari-yi (FSg).
 Dyadic: n^gawu-yij 'FaSi and BrCh pair'. Pl: min^y-n^gawu-yij.

n^gawu-yij Nk (See n^gawuy).
 n^gayag NcAnaWu painting, painted design.
 Cf. anarg, wunalg, =w₂al-bu-.
 n^gayan^g Nk (my/our) mother's father. (the regular term)
 Syn: bijaja, bun^ga:dhi (less common terms).
 Pl: n^gayan^g-gan^g.
 For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ra-n^gayan^g, ra-n^gaya-n^yun^g.
 Dyadic form: n^gaya-n^yij pair consisting of a person and his or her MoFa.
 Reciprocal: yaln^guya.
 n^gayi NAdj widow, widower, or any close kin of dead person (especially in context of mourning period).
 HumSg: n^gayi-n^yun^g. Pl: n^gaya-n^gayi. 52.6.5.
 Cf. majiyan.
 n^ggilyirin^ggilyiri NAdj (See gilyirin^ggilyiri).
 n^gguriya or n^ggurya NcMana excrement, shit. 13.9.2.
 Nasal heard most regularly when NC prefix is present: mana-n^gguriya. Without prefix the form may reduce to guriya.
 Syn: -gi-.
 n^gi! (nasalised) Interjection here you are! (take this).
 n^gijan^g Particle again; more, farther, further.
 Ex: wa:='ri n^gijan^g ani=ya-n^ggi 'He did not go any more (any farther)'.
 Further exx. and discussion in Grammar. Cf. =lhun^gudhun^gura-.
 n^ggili or n^gilin^gili NcAnaWu one of the five fingers (usage inconsistent, usually applied to index finger or thumb).
 Cf. jubami.
 n^gingirig NcWara young sulphur-crested cockatoo (raIn^gar).
 Distinct from n^gangirig.
 n^girin^giri NAdj dangerous, harmful. (not very common)
 As NcAnaWu can be used to designate a huge, vicious wild dog (dingo) living in the bush (probably legendary).
 Cf. wun^ggan 'dingo', maragar(i)j 'dangerous'.
 -n^gu- Pref (Meaningless morpheme inserted before root beginning with stop, and in some other NC_{der}- prefix forms; see Grammar).
 For homophonous cpd. initial -n^gu- 'guts' see entry next page.
 =n^gu- VTr (=n^ga-n^g, =n^gu-ni, =n^gu-yi:, =n^gi:-, etc.) to eat; to swallow, gulp down (punctual aspect). Some punctual exx. are 1.2.7, 7.8.3, 7.9.5, 16.14.4, 16.23.3, 163.21.1. Though the punctual is fairly common in these action-oriented texts, in ordinary life in unmarked contexts the continuous is commonly used; see 3.4.3rdp, 13.8.1rdp, 119.8.4, 163.21.1, etc.
 Benef: -a=n^gu-, 6.2.4. (with adversely affected beneficiary)
 Mult: -w₁ara=n^gu-. 93.2.2, 98.8.6, 113.10.4, 166.24.4.
 -w₁al=n^gu- (younger speakers) or -w₁ala=n^gu- (older ones) (Intr!) to drink (object unspecified in verb). Exx. of -w₁al=n^gu- are (cont. on next page)

10.15.2rdp, 92.2.4rdp; exx. of $-w_1ala=n^g_u-$ are 95.3.1/3, 127.2.3, 127.3.4, 128.1.4, 163.18.4, 163.24.2rdp, 167.10.3.
Ex: $ni-yala=n^g_u-ni$ ana:-gugu 'He drank the water' ('direct object' noun present in clause but not cross-referenced in verb)

In most cpds. replaced by $=w_2a-$ 'to bite'.
Cf. $=lharga-$, $=n^gandhalgalha-$, $=n^gann^gandha-$, $-w_1/w_2aradar-wu-$.
Rf: $n^g_{am!}$ (usually in series).

$-n^g_u-$ Pref guts, entrails.

As cpd. initial: see $da:n$, $=yaba-$, $=yudbiga-$.
Form n^g_{udan} (n^g_u-dan) listed separately, below.
Also used as cpd. initials are $da:n$ and $-lhan^g_{aj-}$.
Not to be confused with epenthetic prefix $-n^g_u-$ (preceding page), which occurs before roots beginning in stops.

n^g_{ubaj} Nk (my/our) husband's sister or brother's wife (sister-in-law) and equivalent kin. (Ego must be female.)
For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see $ra-n^g_{ujbaj}$, $ra-n^g_{ujba-yun^g}$ (these are also the 2nd/3rd person forms for nin^g_{iyargi} 'brother-in-law').

n^g_{ubindi} Particle indeed, in fact. 95.2.6, 162.6.3, 162.7.3, 166.17.3.
(Context: person or animal indeed appears or arrives after presence detected or suspected by some sign.)
Similar to $yigaj$, see discussion in Grammar.

$n^g_{ubunun^g}$ NcAnaWu cloud. (common term) 7.14.3, 60.3.1.

As cpd. initial: see $=rabala-$.
Cf. suppletive cpd. initial $-laN-$.
Syn: $arama$. Cf. $anbana$.
Some relevant verbs: $=rijbi-$, $=murgulma-$, $=n^g_{ururuwa-}$.

n^g_{uda} NcAnaWu midriff (body part on sides of abdomen).
Probably a component of the snake sp. terms $n^g_{uda-lhardharg}$, $n^g_{uda-wulma}$, listed below.

$n^g_{uda-lhardharg}$ NcNa king brown snake, *Pseudechis australis*. 2.3.3, 20.1.1, 20.7.8(dual), Text 21 passim.
As personified ancestral (dreamtime) being can take human forms: HumSg $n^g_{uda-lhardhar-jun^g}$. 20.8.3, 20.10.1.
Syn: $lhalara$ (less common). For form see n^g_{uda} and $lhardharg$.

n^g_{udan} (n^g_u-dan) NcMana guts, entrails. 1.8.7, 111.6.2, 95.6.1.
Syn: $da:n$.
Cpd. initials: $-n^g_u-$, $-dan-$ ($da:n$), $-lhan^g_{aj-}$.
Etym: $-n^g_u-$ plus $da:n$ (for initial element compare Ngandi $nuk-$).

$n^g_{uda-wulma}$ NcNa young black whip snake ($rabara-wulma$). (Cf. n^g_{uda}).

$-n^g_{udu}$ Nc (See an^g_{udu}).

n^g_{ududun} NcAnaWu one of the five fingers of the hand (usage inconsistent, sometimes the ring finger).

$=n^g_{uddha-}$ VIntrA2 to be pretty; to be well-dressed.
 $-w_1urin^y=n^g_{uddha-}$ to be (very) happy. (w_1urij).
Cf. $w_2ilijbilij$, $milyir$, $w_1alalara-$, etc.

n^g_{ugu} NcMana floodwaters (after monsoon rains). 21.4.5/7.

Cf. $gu:gu$, $warajara$, $=walagagara-$.

$-n^g_{ujbaj}$, $-n^g_{ujba-yun^g}$ Nk (See $ra-n^g_{ujbaj}$, $ra-n^g_{ujba-yun^g}$).

$=n^g_{ujbi-}$ VTrI1 to chase away, to frighten away. 7.20.3rdp, 97.2.1.
Cf. $=lharma-$, $-dir(i)=n^g_{awi-}$ (s.v. $=n^g_{awi-}$), $=n^g_{ura-}$.

n^g_{ujija} NcAna fish (all species including sharks and rays). 9.6.4, 9.8.1, 12.1.4, 13.21.1/2, 14.2.3, 27.5.2, 58.3.3, 59.8.2, 152.1.3, 152.2.4/5, 162.17.2.

Lower-order generic terms: lan^g_{galu} (cf. $=lan^g_{gala-}$, $-w_1adji=lharma-$), $maln^g_{ar}$, $abidi$.

Special body-part terms: $laga$, $-dhanbarj-$, $mijbarawal$, $mulugun$, $miyarga$, $wumararun^g$, an^yjabal , $ardha$.

Hunting terms: $=guda-$, $=n^g_{adugumbi-}$, $=lalalaha-$, $=an^g_{alaha-}$, $=w_2aga-$, $=mara-$.

Fish traps, etc.: $maraga$, $magul$ ($ma-gul$), $lhular$, $wumbuln^y_{in}$.
Relevant verbs: $=w_2an^y_{gala-}$, $=ridha-$, $=n^g_{arara-}$, $=rayiba-$ (and those listed with $yn^g_{gulbandi}$).

$-n^g_{ulha-}$ Nc/Pref blade end of spear shaft.

As cpd. initial: see $=w_1alhara-$, $=w_1uldha-$.

NCder $-n^g_{ulha}$, unmarked form $ma-n^g_{ulha}$ NcMana. 69.5.5/6.

Cf. $lha:n^y$, $larda$, $-w_1aran^g_{gay-}$.

Syn: $-n^g_{ulhu-n^g_{ulha-yij}}$ (derived from $-n^g_{ulha-}$).

$-n^g_{ulhu-n^g_{ulha-yij}}$ Nc blade end of spear shaft.

NCder $-n^g_{ulhu-n^g_{ulha-yij}}$, unmarked form $ma-n^g_{ulhu-n^g_{ulha-yij}}$.

Less common derivative of $-n^g_{ulha-}$.

Unusual form; for parallel see $manja-manjar-yij$ (s.v. $manjar$), $n^g_{uru-n^g_{ura-yij}}$, $-yigi-yiga-yij$.

$n^g_{u:l}$ NcAnaWu groin, pubic area, genitals.

As cpd. initial: see $=raya-$, $=w_2alarlha-$, $=w_2abiga-$. ($-n^g_{ul-}$, $-n^g_{ulu-}$)

For $n^g_{ul-n^g_{u-jir}}$ see $-jir-$.

NCder $-n^g_{ul}$ 'groin' of spear (especially two-pronged wooden spear, $wingil$, referring to point where two prongs branch off from main shaft). 13.40.2.

n^g_{ulguru} NcAna young green turtle ($n^g_{ala:ligi}$ NcNa).

n^g_{uli} NcAnaWu dew. For verb see $=madhan^g_{ulun^g_{uliya-}}$.

n^g_{uljun} NcWara half-grown sleepy cod fish ($lhu:ru$).
Very young: $mu:dhun^g$.

n^g_{ulmarg} NcMana dancing ground in secret $madayin$ ($ru:l$) ritual.
Syn: $milba$.

$n^g_{ul-n^g_{u-jir}}$ NcAnaWu (See $-jir-$).

$-n^g_{ulu-}$ Pref (Variant of $-n^g_{ul-}$, cpd. initial form of $n^g_{u:l}$).

n^g_{uluji} NcMana blood. (uncommon word)

Syn: w_2ulan^g . (common)

$-n^g_{ulun^g_{ulu=yambi-}}$ VIntrI2 (See $=yambi-$).

$-n^g_{ulu=walarlha-}$ or $-n^g_{ul=walarlha-}$ VIntrA2 (See $=w_2alarlha-$)

n^gulwad or n^gulwan NcAna∅ (Variant of mawulwad).

-n^gulyir- Nc/Pref spear blade. (uncommon)

NCder-n^gulyir.
Cf. lha:n^y.

=n^gulun^gulu-bi- VIntrI1 to be (moving) fast.

Functions as verbal form of NAdj n^gulun^gulug.

n^gulun^gulug NAdj fast, quick. 139.8.3pred.

Commonly takes predicative form.

Ex: ba=n^gulun^gulug ba=ya:-ri: 'Go quickly!, Go fast!'

bari-n^gulun^gulug fast at walking.

Derived verb: see preceding entry.

Syn: balhabalha (a little less common). Cf. -nun^y,
n^galbalan^g.

-n^guman- Nc/Pref yam, taproot (edible part of root of such
plants as lhawumag, ri:ja, and yan^yjug).

NCder-n^guman, attested as ni-n^guman NcNa taproot (of yan^yjug
tree, q.v.). 121.3.3. In Mana class form ma-n^guman can be
applied to potatoes (recently introduced food).

-n^gu-maran^g Nc (See maran^g).

n^gumij NcWara ants (various spp. lacking specific names).

Named spp.: see bambarbambar, lhalawulbulg, mararan^y, ya:g.

NCder-n^gumij scraps, pieces, little bits. 13.19.3, 120.4.5,
120.5.3, 122.3.4 (all exx. are ma-n^gumij). Cf. -lharin^y-, -w₁amuy-.

There is a conceivable etymological relationship to mi:j,
and the NCder- form could conceivably be more directly
related to mi:j than to n^gumij (if -n^gu- here is taken to be
epenthetic -n^gu-).

n^gunar NAdj dirty; rusty, corroded.

n^gungu NcAnaWu (lower) trunk of body, lower torso. (not common).

Cf. w₁ubulu.

n^gunin^y NcAnaWu sex, sexual activity or interest.

Not common except in cpds.: see =n^gawi-'-, =yira-, -w₁alag,
=n^gambi- (in cpds. can mean 'sexual activity' or 'groin area').
Cf. n^gu:l, wuman^guman^gu.

n^gunun^gunu NcMana bone just above buttocks.

Syn: dhawal, bun^guran^g.

n^gunij NAdj jealous (over a woman).

HumSg: n^guni-jun^g. Pl: n^gunu-n^gunij. Cf. =margira-.

n^gun^g! (sound of dog howling). 143.14.4.

Cf. =n^gara-.

n^gun^yju NAdj similar; same, identical. (Often used like a particle
in sense 'like' or 'so that') 1.8.6, 4.8.1, 5.19.4, 10.12.5,
10.15.6. More exx. and discussion in Grammar.

Ex: n^gun^yju yi:-wa:yin-ji: 'like (an) emu'.

As NAdj in usual sense most often rdp. n^gun^yju-n^gun^yju. 41.9.2pred,
(cont. on next page)

n^gun^yju (cont. from preceding page)

73.3.4, 73.3.4pred, 78.1.7pred.

Fact: =n^gun^yju-ga- VTrAl to make (someone, something) similar
or equal; to recognise, identify. 15.14.2, 15.9.3, 71.2.4.

Recip. of preceding: =n^gun^yju-ga-n^yji- to do the same thing
to each other. 69.15.2.

-a-n^gun^yju=n^gun^yji-jga- (contains Benef. prefix and Caus.
suffix) VTrAl to recognise (someone); to compare, measure
(against something similar). 2.5.2/3.

w₁anbur-n^gun^yju similar (in appearance).

ri:gu-n^gun^yju-n^gun^yju equal in death, (both) dead likewise.

17.14.5pred. (see digu)

-dhi-n^gun^yju=n^gun^yji-jga- VTrAl to make (them) alike.

Cf. dhagij, guburg, an^yja:bugij.

n^gun^yju-n^gun^yju NAdj (Included in preceding entry).

n^gun^yju-yadhu Particle so that, whereupon. (not common)

Ex: ba=ya:-ri: ba=ma-ni, n^gun^yju-yadhu wi:=-n^y ana-nuga
'Go (and) get it, then I will give you the money (stones)'.
Possibly related to gadhu. Cf. n^gun^yju.

=n^gun^ymaa- or =n^gun^ymawa- VTrAl to examine (pile of objects)
carefully, to count (objects). 115.5.3, 116.7.2.

-manda=n^gun^ymaa-n^yji- (Recip) to examine each other, to size
each other up. 46.2.2.

Cf. =munduwa-, =ran^gguda-

n^gura NcAnaWu fire; firewood. (very common in both senses) 13.30.1,
13.31.1, 16.19.1, 16.22.2, 17.3.6, 40.9.3(firewood), 46.1.2,
95.9.4.

Applied to campfires and usually to wildfires in the bush;
small brushfires set by people (e.g., in hunting kangaroos)
are called wurg.

As cpd. initial replaced by -yiga- (q.v.; contrast semantically
unrelated cpd. initial -n^guraG-, next entry).

For rdp. derivative see n^guru-n^gura-yij, below.

Cf. -lhaln^g-, lha:n^gag, wurg, anig, -lhaj-, -yigi-yigi-j.

Verbs related to fire: =na- 'to burn', =nagi-, =agurgan^yji-
=w₂iln^gin^yja-, =w₂ilil-bu-, =yi-wu-, =n^gawa-, =(w₁)aliwa-,
=rarwadawada-, =w₂an-bu-, =ralma-, =w₁alima-.

-n^guraG- Pref penis.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂a- 'to bite', w₂ugag, =w₁uldha-.

Functions as cpd. initial for n^guyi.

No semantic connection to n^gura (preceding entry).

=n^gurbulwa- VTrAl (broilga bird, gudargu) to sing loudly. 7.18.4rdp.
Verb takes AnaWu class direct object marker.

n^gurudhu NcAna∅

1) terrestrial game animals (context usually hunting or eating;
focal spp. in this sense are emu, kangaroos and wallabies,
goannas, snakes, etc.). 13.10.1, 59.5.6, 59.9.2, 59.10.7,
161.3.6. Contrasts in this sense with n^gujija, wugalij.
(cont. next page)

n^gurudhu (cont. from preceding page)

2) birds (general term). 65.12.2.

Inch: =n^gurudhu-ma- VIntrA1 to become a bird or game animal (uncommon; could be said of human-like dreamtime beings who acquired their present bird or animal form after some dramatic mythical event).

NC^{der} -n^gu-n^gurudhu Nc chick, young bird; small end (of object). 108.3.2 (part of basket, ni-n^gu-n^gurudhu).

n^guru-n^gura-yij NAdj firelike, fiery; smoking like a fire.

Ex: ma=n^guru-n^gura-yij 'It (boat, barawu) is smoking like a fire.

Cf. =bu:la-, =bandudula-, -ban-.

Derived from n^gura. For formation cf. manja-manjar-yij (s.v. manjar), -n^gulhu-n^gulha-yij.

=n^gura- VTrA2 to frighten (e.g., animal) away.

Syn: =n^gujbi-.

n^guraran^g NcMana ghost crab.

=n^gurda- VIntrA2 to groan, moan.

=n^gurga- VIntrN to go hunting in canoes (with harpoon, radhar) for marine turtles or dugong. 28.16.3.

Benef: -a=n^gurga- to hunt (turtles, dugong) for (someone). 55.9.3.

n^gurgada NcMana vine with edible root swellings, perhaps Cayratia trifolia.

Syn: jaladi (most common term), yiriwu.

n^gurji NcAna∅

1) loose belongings (e.g., blankets). 147.1.1ff.

Syn: ara.

2) a straw-like grass sp. which can be used as bedding material.

=n^gurni- VIntrI1 to look back. 8.3.2.

Syn: =garini-.

Both forms could contain a Refl. form of =na- 'to see'.

n^guru or n^gurun^g NcAna∅ a shrub or woody vine in rainforest with edible fruits, Malaisia scandens. 98.7.6, 98.8.1, Text 119.

Body-part forms: see miliba, -milbarwar-.

=n^gururuwa- VIntrA1 (thundercloud, motor, etc.) to make rumbling or roaring sound. 66.1.7, 98.6.4, 163.3.3

Cf. =lhagarara-.

n^guway NcNa worm.

=n^gu=yaba- VIntrA1 (See =yaba-).

n^guyi NcMana penis.

As cpd. initial replaced by -n^guraG- (q.v.).

Distinct from =n^gu-yi: 'eat(s)' (present or future), with zero prefix ∅=n^gu-yi: 'it eats it', see =n^gu-.

=n^gu=yudbiga- VTrA1 (See =yudbiga-).

=n^guyuga- VIntrA4 (animal, etc.) to be hyper-active, excited, cheeky.

N^y

n^yagij NcMana young tawny frogmouth owl (dhududhudug).

Some speakers say this refers to a slightly different sp.

Syn: win^yagij.

n^yalbu^g NcMana a large tree sp., possibly Dillenia, Elaeocarpus or Nauclea. (not seen)

Syn: yimimi.

n^yalaj NcAnaWu back of shoulders. Cf. mu:n, w₂argu.

Ex: wara=wargu-ri-n^y adaba a-n^yalaj-guy 'They put them (e.g., children) up on (the back of) their shoulders'.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂anaga-.

=n^yalga- VTrA1 to spear (someone, something) from behind.

n^yalig NcWara native cat (spotted mammal). 9.6.2, Text 34.

Syn: wulambag (less common).

=n^yaln^yala- VIntrA2 to be shiny or glossy. (uncommon)

Cf. =n^galn^gala-.

n^yambal NcMana mouth almighty fish.

Syn: n^yuwar.

-n^yanay or -n^yanaj NAdj distant, far away.

Occurs only as cpd. final, almost always in the unmarked form malan^ga-n^yanay/j (q.v.).

-n^yara- Nk (For ni-n^yara, ni-n^yara-yun^g see alphabetic listing.)

n^yaran NcNa small hermit crab sp. 100.5.2, 100.6.1.

Other sp.: wulharan^g.

=n^yarginda- VIntrN^gal to tilt far over (said, e.g., of a sailboat in a strong wind).

Syn: =bilya-.

-n^yi- Pref (See -n^yi=ra-wu-, s.v. =ra-wu-).

In view of the related form n^yiri (q.v.) it is not certain that this is the correct segmentation.

=n^yin^ggaldha- or =n^yin^ygaldha- VTrA2 to cut (crocodile, etc.) on the back of the neck. 104.4.3.

Cf. =w₁uldha-, =lha-.

-n^yin^yi- NAdj

Attested only in Inch. form.

Inch: =n^yin^yi-ma- VIntrA1 to be/become fat, obese.

=n^yin^y-ma- VTrA3 (two or more persons) to fight by pulling hair, wrestling, etc.

Cf. =w₂i-n^yji- (s.v. =w₂u-), wun^ga:ri.

-n^yi=ra-wu- VTrMal (See =ra-wu-).

n^yiri NcAnaWu cursing song (designed to cause death or injury), attributed to sorcerers.
Related to verb -n^yi=ra-wu- (s.v. =ra-wu-).
Cf. =lhun^yma-, mulun^guwa.

=n^yira- VIntrA2 (dog, etc.) to emit a low growl.

n^yun^ggala NcAnaWu a fish sp, apparently the ox-eye herring.
Syn: walgara.

n^yur! (grunting sound made by fish). 108.5.4.
Related to verb in next entry.

=n^yurn^yurwa- VIntrA1 (fish) to make grunting noises. 108.6.2.
Related to preceding entry.

n^yuwar NcMana mouth almighty fish. 107.2.3.
Syn: n^yambal.

R

-ra- Pref

- 1) Cpd. initial form of ra: 'tooth'.
- 2) A surface form of -raN- 'flock'.
- 3) A surface form of ran^g- (allomorph an^g-) used in 2nd/3rd person possessor forms of kin terms; see alphabetical listings of complete forms below.
- 4) For =ra-wu- see listing of complete stem, below.

=ra- VTr (=ra-n^g, =ra-ni, =ra-yi:, =ra-ya-n^g, etc.)

- 1) to spear; to throw spear(s) at; to throw harpoon at. 11.6.6, 11.7.1, 11.7.2, 12.5.4, 12.7.4, 13.21.2/3, 13.33.2, 14.15.3rdp, 17.13.5, 33.4.3, 88.3.6, 95.8.8rdp, 104.1.3, 106.2.1, 111.1.2(harpoon), and many others.
Other, more specialised verbs: =giddha-, =lhungiwa-, =jira-, =lalalha-, =n^gar-bu-, =w₂arga-, =adhuga-, =w₂argalha- and synonyms. Cf. =w₂a:yi-, =w₁/w₂alhalha-.
Relevant nouns include larda, radhar.
- 2) to produce (object, substance); to build. 92.4.2 (kangaroo grows fur), 111.4.2 (spark), 159.1.4 (spark), 165.1.6 (house), 166.8.3 (bark canoe).
For ordinary small manufactured objects the verbs =ma:ndha- and =ma:jga- are preferred; cf. also =yu-.
Benef. -a=da- to spear (something, not specified in verb) for (someone). 11.4.3ff., 12.4.1, 13.31.1, 55.9.4.
Recip: =ri-n^yji- VIntrI2 to spear each other, get into a spear fight. 69.1.2rdp, 69.3.3, 69.10.1rdp, 69.10.2, 161.2.3, 161.4.3rdp.
(Rdp. of this Recip. form is -ri=ri-n^yji- in Text 69, -rin^yji=ri-n^yji- in Text 161; rdp. of the simple verb is (cont. next page)

=ra- (cont. from preceding page)

always the full bisyllabic form.
-ran^gga=ra- to spear (someone sleeping).
-n^gal-wara=ra- to throw spear at (tree or branch).
-ar-wara=ra- to spear (in water). (-ar-, -w₂ara-)
-yina-bara=ra- to throw spear through the head of (e.g., prow of boat or canoe). 70.3.6. (yinag, -w₂ara-)
-w₁/w₂alwara=ra- (perhaps -w₁/w₂al-wara=ra-) to throw spear at (shrub, to knock off fruits). 3.1.15. (cf. -w₂al- 'stem')
The last four cpds. seem to be based on a stem
-w₂ara=ra- (unrelated to Mult. prefix -w₁ara-)

ra: NcMana tooth. 128.1.3, 131.3.2ff.

As cpd. initial: see ala:di, =w₂ararada-, =w₂awalha-, =yu-.
For 'toothache' the usual expression is 'tooth reaches me' or the like (verb =lhan^garma-, subject is 'tooth'). Cf. =rayara-.

=rabala- VIntrA2 to come out (into the open or to a camp), to make one's appearance. 4.8.1, 7.17.3rdp, 9.5.4, 13.32.5, 14.14.2, 20.2.1/2, 23.1.2, 37.5.2, 43.15.3, 43.15.8, 65.4.2, 99.3.6, 162.4.4, 163.9.2.

Mult: -n^gara=dabala-. 43.15.1 (ghosts).

Mult: -w₁ara=rabala-, attested with internal rdp. as

-w₁ara=ra₁ba=ra₁ba-. 29.12.3 (shells and beach debris)

Caus: =rabali-jga- VTrA1 or =rabali-jgi- VTrI1, both less common than =rabali- (following entry).

-rin-daba=ra₁ba- (with internal rdp.) (broilga bird, gudargu) to come out. 7.19.7. (song style)

-lhawu=ra₁ba- (person) to come out (with) words, to divulge (secret) information. 47.7.4.

-n^gubunun=dabala- (cloud) to come out. 60.3.1. (n^gubunun^g)

-yina=dabala- to have one's head come out, to stick one's head out. 21.6.3/4. (yinag)

Cf. =lhan^gadba-, =lhawadba-, -w₁uln^g=gabi- (s.v. =abi-), =w₂ala-.

Related to following entry.

Etym: could be a cpd. involving =w₂ala-.

=rabali- VTrI1 to take (something) out, to cause (it, him) to come out, to take (it, him) out. 17.8.3, 50.6.3, 65.10.5.

Functions as Caus. of preceding entry.

Benef: -a=dabali-. 5.16.4, 5.17.1.

rabara NcMana tail (of most animals, but not fish, dugong, whale).

As cpd. initial: occurs in a couple of frozen cpds. designating fauna spp., see rabara-wulma and probably rabarayala, below.

As cpd. initial with verb: see =w₁uldha-.

Words for 'tail' of other animals: -dhanbarj-, laga, ardha.

rabara-wulma NcNa black whip snake, Demansia sp.

Young: n^guda=wulma with same cpd. final. Cf. rabara.

rabarayala (rabara-yala) NcNa large black ray sp. with very long tail. 35.2.4, 35.13.5, 59.5.4, 59.8.4, 105.1.2, 106.1.4, 109.5.1, 116.9.5.

Young: yimadhuwayu.

Etym: Probably contains rabara, final element obscure.

=rabi- VIntrI1 to fall down. 17.1.5, 95.4.4, 158.1.3.
 Mult: =n^gara=dabi-. 65.3.4 (two persons).
 Mult: =w₁ara=rabi- (rain) to fall. (usual expression for 'to rain'). 36.2.2, 60.3.2, 60.3.3rdp, 98.6.5, 98.8.3.
 (Subject of this Mult. form is anbana NcN^gara or NcAnaWu.)
 Caus: =rabi-jga- VTrA1 to cause to fall down; to bring down. 50.3.1, 143.1.4.
 -rigu=rabi- to faint, collapse, lose consciousness; to fall down dead or dazed. (cf. digu)
 -adu=rabi- to fall, collapse (after being speared).
 -n^gagara=rabi-jga- (Caus) to bring down bones of (dead person, after leaving body in tree platform for some time). 53.2.6rdp. Cf. =dhirida-, =mula-.

radhar

- 1) NcAnaWu long harpoon used in hunting dugong and turtles. Cf. wujulur, a:l, jimindi, mirin, =n^gurga-, n^garugali^j.
- 2) NAdj successful dugong (or turtle) hunter (on a given occasion, or in general).
 HumSg: radhar-yun^g. Pl: radha-radhar. Cf. abal, etc.

=radharara- VIntr (perhaps A2 or N^gal) (wind, boat) to make waves.
radaradag NAdj in front, at the head (of a group).
 Ex: ni=ya-n^ggi aba ni=radaradag 'He went and is now in front' (i.e., 'He went to the front').
 Less common than expressions with =raga- 'to go in front' (there may be some etymological connection between the two).
 Opposite: adha:dhari, =lhamara-.

=rad-ba-, =rad-bi- VTrMal (Surface forms of =rad-bu-).

=radbidha- VIntrN^gal to be tied up, bound up; (boat or canoe) to be tied up, moored. 15.12.3rdp, 15.15.4.
 Related to =rad-bu- and functioning as a Refl. form of it; formation irregular.

=rad-bu- VTrMal to tie (someone, something) up. 5.10.5, 5.12.1, 14.6.5, 17.13.1, 108.3.4/5, 110.3.2, 117.3.4rdp, 166.9.1/2.
 Refl: see preceding entry, also =rad-bi--. 43.5.4.
 -ran^ga=dad-bu- to tie up (tree); to tie (someone, something) to a tree. 108.3.5. (ran^gag)
 -laga=rad-bu- to tie up the base of the tail of (dugong, etc.). 111.2.1, 112.4.2.
 Rf: dad!.
 Cf. =dhabid-bu-, =w₁aba-. Opposite: =lhari-.

ra:g NcN^gara young brown tree snake (wulundharg).

=raga- Pref

Cpd. initial related to maraga (ma=raga): see =ma:jga-, =w₂alga-, =w₂an^yja-.

=raga-¹ VTrA1 (==raga-n^y, ==raga--, ==raga-na, ==raga-n^g) to pick up, collect (several objects). 100.6.3, 100.6.3rdp.
 -n^gagara=raga- to pick up bones of (dead person). 39.1.4 (emend gloss).
 Cf. =anma-, =ma-, =munduga-. Cf. homophonous next entry.

=raga-² VIntrYa (==raga--'-ni, ==raga--'-na, ==raga-n^g, etc.) to go in front, to go to the head (of a group). 13.5.1, 59.2.1, 74.4.4, 116.8.3, 163.14.1, 163.17.6, 163.24.1/5.
 Benef: =a=daga- to go in front of (person), to lead (person).
 Related to ragij (ragi-j) and perhaps to radaradag.
 Opposite: =lhamara-. Form =raga-n^g can be =raga-1, =raga-2 or =ragu-.

ragala NcMana ti-tree, a type of paperbark tree, Melaleuca viridiflora (forms with stunted, crooked bark, relatively small leaves and thin trunk, and hard bark). 98.1.1, 142.1.3, Text 144, 162.20.4.
 Other form of same species: see liba. Cf. also lhabara.
 Flower: wirinbirin.

ragalg NcAnaWu sound, noise.

Used mostly as cpd. initial and in NcDer- form.

As cpd. initial: see =yambi-, =yan^ga-, =w₁alamalha-.

NcDer-dagalg sound (of particular thing). 66.2.6, 66.3.2 (sound of didjeridu musical instrument, lhambilbilg).
 Cf. ya:n^g, =lhagarara-, =w₂algira-, =yamalamala-.

=ragal=jambi- VIntrI2 (See =yambi-).

=raganma- VTrA1 to head toward; to face, to be opposite from, to confront. 69.7.2.

Recip: =raganma-n^yji- VIntrI2. 75.1.6, 75.2.3.

=yan=daganma- to call towards (person), to confront (verbally). (ya:n^g)

Syn: =w₁agara-.

=ragar- Pref (See =ragarG-, below).

=ragar=badaddhi- VIntrI1 (See =w₂adaddhi-).

=ragar=badji-wa-n^yji- VIntrI2 (Recip) (See =w₂adji-wu-).

=ragar=bayama- VIntrA3 (See =w₂ayama-).

=ragar=dhulhuwi- VTrI1 (See =lhulhuwi-).

=ragarG- Pref

Occurs as cpd. initial with senses 'spear (as weapon)' or 'violence; threat of violence'. See =lhulhuwi-, =na- 'to see', =w₂adaddhi-, =w₂adji-wu-, =w₂ayama-.
 Cf. =adu-.

ragij (ragi-j) NcAna(Adv) first (in a place or to do something). 5.7.5, 10.1.1, 15.4.1, 20.5.2, 27.3.5, 33.1.3, 55.5.3, 161.6.2, 161.8.3, 161.15.1.

ragij-gaj (with Pgressive case suffix). 7.6.4.

As NAdj, sometimes also as NcAna(Adv), takes rdp. form: raga-ragij NAdj or NcAna(Wu) first (in place, or to do something); ahead, at front (of group). 106.3.1/4.

Ex: ni=ya:-ri: ni=raga=ragij 'He is going in front'.

Ex: wa:='ri ani=uma-n^g ana=raga-ragij 'He is not going in front'.

nun=daga-ragij NAdj first (person, people). Attested as: (cont. next page)

HumSg: nun-daga-ragi-jun^g. 74.3.2.
malan^ga-daga-ragij a fair distance in front, quite a way in front. (-malan^gaG-)
Etym: derivative of =raga- 'to go in front'.

=ragu- VTrU4 (forms include Past₁/Nonpast₁ =raga-n^g, Nonpast₃ =ragi-∅) to search for (person, object), to go looking for. 14.11.1, 14.13.2, 15.7.4, 15.9.6, 17.8.1, 17.8.1rdp, 40.14.2, 43.8.1rdp, 43.8.2, 104.3.3rdp.

Benef: -a=dagu- to try to find (something, unspecified in verb) for (person).

Ex. of Benef: gurugu numba:-'da:-'=daga-n^g! 'Try to guess it for me!' (said in guessing game).

Recip: =ragu-n^yji-.

-mi=dagu- to forget (word, name); to try to remember (word, name). 29.9.1. (-mij-)

-aga=ragu- to look for. 15.10.2rdp, 100.1.3, 166.6.2.

-w₁araga=ragu- to go looking for (object, food, etc.).

(This cpd. seems to be Intr in 121.3.8; if this is so, the apparently transitive form in 7.11.3 may have to be reanalysed, and retranscribed from n^giwu-waraga=raga-n^g to intransitive n^gi-waraga=raga-n^g.)

Etym: In view of the tendency of =ragu- to become reduplicated (cf. Benef. ex. above with rdp. despite punctual aspect),

-aga=ragu- and -w₁araga=ragu- may possibly involve a former rdp. *-raga=ragu-.

Cf. =anma-, =lharma- (including cpds.), =w₁aran^gga-, =andhalhara-.

Some inflected forms can be confused with those of =raga-¹ or =raga-², above.

ragulunju NcMana triton shell, Syrinx aruanus. (uncommon)
Syn: n^gan^gga (common).

=raguyi- VTrI1 to take (someone, something) first, to be the first to take.

Ex: n^gawu=raguyi-n^y ana-gudugudu 'I took the sacred (object) first (then somebody else did).'

Probably related to =raga- 'to go in front', ragij.

ra:j NcAnaWu urine; bile.

Probably related to =raya-. For -raj- see =bilya-.

raja NcNa canine (front tooth). 53.3.1ff.

Kangaroo canine teeth can be used as ornaments with manba armbands.

=rajara- or =ra:jara- (also heard as =raja:ra-) VIntrA2 (people) to scatter, disperse, break up.

Caus: =rajari-jga- VTrA1 to cause (people, animals) to disperse. 166.26.3.

-man=dajara- or -man=dajara- (and variants with a:) (group) to disperse.

Syn: =balbin^yji-.

-raj=bilya- VIntrN^ga2 (See =bilya-).

-rajbur=na- VTr (See =na- 'to see').

=ralha- VIntrA2 (bird, plane, thrown object, etc.) to land, to hit the ground. 5.3.2, 10.8.3, 161.7.4.

Mult: -n^gara=dalha-. 24.2.1/5.

Cf. dhud!.

-ral- Nc/Pref seed(s) (of most plants).

Occurs as cpd. initial.

NC_{der}-dal.

Cf. -mundarg-, -jan^g-, bagalan^g. Possibly related to =rala-.

=rala- VTrA2 to shell (nuts), to remove the shell of; to hatch (egg). 113.10.8, 115.1.2, 115.2.6rdp, 116.1.1.ff.rdp.

In sense 'to hatch (egg)', the subject and object are in the same noun class but the verb is not reflexive in form; the meaning is 'it (egg) hatched' with the noun class denoting the species of bird, etc. Moreover, for Na class (e.g., jadagag 'jungle-fowl bird'), the form taken by the transitive pronominal prefix is that appropriate for human 3MSg acting on human 3MSg (nu-) rather than the usual Na on Na form (ni-). For N^gara class bird (e.g., wa:yin 'emu') there is no formal difference between human 3FSg and N^gara class. For Ana, Mana, and Wara class birds the transitive prefix is ∅-, as usual.

Ex: nu=rala-n^gi 'it (jungle-fowl egg) hatched'.

Ex: n^gu=rala-n^gi 'it (emu egg) hatched'.

Ex: ∅=rala-n^gi 'it (egg of most bird spp.) hatched'.

Cf. =lala-, -la-, -w₁umurn^g-.

Possibly related etymologically to -ral-, =ralga-.

Cf. homophonous noun stem, next entry.

rala NcAnaWu hip-bone.

Cf. verb of same form, preceding entry.

=ralga- VTrYa to open (door, tin can, peanut shell, etc.); to translate (words into another language). 7.21.5.

-da=ralga- (more correct form -dan=dalga-) to open (up) guts of. 109.3.5. (da:n)

Opposite: =dhida-, =ambamadha-.

Cf. =w₂awalha-, mawungarara.

=ralma- VIntrA1 to warm oneself at a fire.

Cf. =w₂an-bu-, =murmbula-.

raln^gar or raln^garg NcWara sulphur-crested cockatoo (white, with yellow crest on nape).

Young: miraja (miyaja), n^gingirig.

Crest: n^ganandharg.

=rama- VIntrA1 to be abundant, to teem. 125.5.4rdp. (yams)

-manda=dama- (group) to be abundant. 139.8.5. (people) (-mandag-)

Cf. arawindi and synonyms.

ramadhan NcAnaWu mouth.

NC_{der}-damadhan mouth (of particular object).

May contain ra: 'tooth'.

Distinct from damadhan 'full' (q.v.).

ramaj NcAnaWu throat.

Syn: yambiya.

ramali NcAna(Adv) east, in the east.

rama-ramali (far) in the east. 16.15.4, 16.19.1, 18.9.2, 40.1.8.

ramali:-'la from the east. 46.1.6, 166.21.1.

ramali-yaj (going) to the east, eastward. 27.2.2, 71.11.3, 167.10.1 (misglossed as place name in last ex.)

Cf. argali, wunumbi, wagi-.

raman NcNa white-painted emu down and feathers, used as body decoration by dancers representing didilmaran^gga. 28.6.5, 39.1.3, 55.6.4. See also ex. s.v. =w₂ulwula-.

As cpd. initial: see =n^gala-.

ramaramurlhu NcNa (Variant of ramurlhumurlhu).

ramaramurun^g NcAnaWu little grebe (duck).

ramar NcMana emotion, desire; thought, feeling.

Used mainly as cpd. initial: see =bura-, =lhalagi-, =n^gawi-, =ruwuruwi-, =argi-.

Cf. cpds. with =w₁urij-, =lan^g- (la:n^g), =ya:l-.

ramara NcAnaWu cheek.

ramba- Nc

Attested only as cpd. initial in sense 'boat, canoe' in these forms:

ramba-wirig NcMana small boat, canoe. 161.5.3, 167.21.1.

Pl: ramba-wura:yun^g. 112.5.1.

Cf. w₂irig (Pl w₂ura:yun^g) 'small'.

Corresponds to nouns barawu 'boat', (mana-)ran^gag 'dugout canoe', lhamugu 'bark canoe'.

=rambara- VTrA2 to cut up, chop up; (wind) to cut up, demolish (boat, canoe). (not very common)

Syn: =lha- (most common), =madhara-, =balhu-.

ramba:ri NcNa green turtle, Chelonia midas. (rare word)

Syn: n^gala:ligi (common).

ramba-wirig, ramba-wura:yun^g NcMana (See ramba-, above).

rambuy NcAna⁰ male possum (yirgin^y).

ramulugulg NAdj blunt (not sharp).

May contain ra: 'tooth'.

Syn: dirgalag, dhulugunun^g, lhimug.

Opposite: maragarij, malgura.

ramur NAdj unripe. (not very common)

Ex: wu=ramur-wugij ana-n^ga:lig 'The Solanum berries are still unripe'.

Syn: digu (common). Opposite: lharan^g.

ramurlhumurlhu (rarely ramaramurlhu) NcNa stonefish (fish which lies in shallow water, can kill with poison spines in back).

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Possibly contains ra: 'tooth' (ra-) etymologically.

=ramurwan^yji- VIntrI2 to shut one's mouth.

May contain ra: 'tooth' (ra-).

=raN- Pref flock (of birds, flying foxes, etc.)

Occurs as cpd. initial: see =lharara-, =lharna-, =w₂arga-.

Can be confused with kinship prefix ran^g-.

ra:n NcNa climbing vine in jungle whose leaves are used as armbands, Flagellaria indica. 53.4.2/3.

Armbands: manba and near-synonyms.

=ran=dharara- VIntrN^gal (See =lharara-).

=randa- VTrA2 to intend to go to (a place); to claim (place) as a (temporary) camp location.

Cf. an^ga.

=ranguda- VTrA2 (See =ran^gguda-).

randar NAdj dry, dried out, arid (land, wood, honey, etc.).

Variant of rarndar (q.v. for fuller listing).

ran^g- Pref

Used in 2nd/3rd person possessor forms of many kin terms

(full stem forms listed alphabetically, below).

Allomorph an^g- with some other kin terms.

Form ran^g- easily confused with ra: (cpd. initial =ra-) 'tooth' and with =raN- 'flock'.

ran^gag

1) NcAnaWu tree, shrub (any woody plant); wood; stick. 2.1.3, 7.13.1, 18.20.8, 40.2.2, 65.7.2, 122.2.1, 161.25.5, 163.4.2. Contrasts with mada 'grass, herb'.

2) NcMana (wooden) dugout canoe. 18.16.4, 42.6.3, 59.8.7, 167.7.4. (Nunggubuyu learned how to make these from the Macassans; cf. lhamugu for old bark canoe.)

ran^ga-ran^gag NcAnaWu wooden seats (in canoe). 166.9.3/4, 166.12.2, 166.13.3.

As cpd. initial (generally in sense 1): see =lha- 'to stand', =rad-bu-, =ruja-, =w₁uruma-, =w₁ulguldha-, =yama-, =w₁alaldha-.

Nc_{der}-dan^gag Nc wooden part (of tree, etc.). Exx. of uG- (Ana class) are 53.1.1, 127.1.2, 127.3.3, 138.2.2; exx. of maG- are 123.4.1, 127.4.3, 137.1.5, 139.4.4, 156.1.3, and 156.4.2; ex. of niG- is 121.1.6.

Other terms for parts of trees: =dhamalan^g-, dhan^gara(n^g), magulag, miljir, manjar, gulmun^g, =ral-, bagalan^g, =jan^g-, mun^ggala, =w₂al, w₂arigulag, =w₁ubaldhar-, =w₁ulhar-, =w₁ujiyar-, =(w₁)ufhunundhunun^g-, w₁ubanda, =yir-.

ran^g-aln^guyaj Nk (your) brother's daughter's child, (man's) daughter's child.

For 1st person possessor form see yaln^guya, for 3rd person form see next entry. Pl: mi-dan^g-aln^guyaj.

ran^g-aln^guya-yun^g Nk (his/their) daughter's child.

For other forms see preceding entry.

Pl: mi-dan^g-aln^guya-yun^g.

ran^ganbar NcMana type of witchetty grub (beetle larva) found mainly in walan tree (hill coolibah, Eucalyptus tectifica).
Syn: guman. Cf. n^gadan, malhi.

ra-n^ganjaj Nk (your) actual or potential wife's mother's brother, MoMoBrSo.
Pl: mi-da-n^ganjaj.
For 1st person possessor form see n^ganjaj, for 3rd person form see following entry.

ra-n^ganja-yun^g Nk (his/their) wife's mother's brother, MoMoBrSo.
Pl: mi-da-n^ganja-yun^g. 55.1.6.
For other forms see preceding entry.

ra-n^gann^garaj Nk (your) actual wife's mother or (woman's) daughter's husband (and certain other actual or definitely prospective parents- or children-in-law).
Pl: mi-da-n^gann^garaj.
For 1st person possessor form see n^gann^galha, for 3rd person form see next entry.
A specially marked subcategory of ran^g-gurun^g. Cf. gaja:li.

ra-n^gann^gara-yun^g Nk (his/their) wife's mother, etc.
Pl: mi-da-n^gann^gara-yun^g.
For other forms see preceding entry.

ra-n^gan^ggur(-yun^g) Nk For mi-da-n^gan^ggur(-yun^g) see a-n^gan^ggur, a-n^gan^ggur-yun^g (listed alphabetically below).

=ran^gara- VTrA2 to wait for; to be watchful for. 8.4.3, 13.6.4, 14.3.4rdp, 17.4.3, 17.5.4, 157.14.3.
Cf. =nara-, =manamanalwa-, =mirimirala-, =w₂anaga-.
-lhal=an^gara- to occupy or take care of (country). 13.6.4.
-lhal-an^ga=ran^gara- to wait in or take care of (country). 47.17.2.
(This form problematic; seems to be rdp. of preceding, but -an^ga- could possibly be cpd. initial for an^ga 'camp'; cf. following cpd., which occurs in same passage.)
-agan^ga=ran^gara- to wait for (people) in the camp. 47.17.3.
(Benef. -aG-, -an^ga- 'camp').

ra-n^garinaj (or ran^g-arinaj) Nk (your) wife, MoMoBrDaDa.
Pl: mi-da-n^garinaj.
For 1st person form see gulgu, for 3rd person see next entry.

ra-n^garina-yun^g (or ran^g-arina-yun^g) Nk (his/their) wife. 16.22.3.
Pl: mi-da-n^garina-yun^g. 40.6.3, 40.12.2.
Du: ra-n^garina-yum-bi:yun^g. 16.15.2, 16.20.6.
For other forms see preceding entry.

=ran^garma- VIntrAl (water, sea) to form white crests on waves.
Ex: ma=ran^garma-na 'It (sea, lhagayag) has crests on waves'.
Rdp. is confusable with following item.

-ra-n^garma=n^garma- VIntrAl (See =n^garma-, also preceding entry, above).

=ran^ga-wu- VIntrMal to yawn.
May contain ra: 'tooth'.

ra-n^gayan^g Nk (your) mother's father or his sister.
Pl: mi-da-n^gayan^g.
For 1st person form see n^gayan^g, for 3rd person form see next entry.

ra-n^gaya-n^yun^g Nk (his/their) mother's father or his sister.
Pl: mi-da-n^gaya-n^yun^g.
For other forms see preceding entry.

-ran^gga- Pref sleeping (person).
Attested only as cpd. initial: see =na- 'to see', =ra-, and =yi-/w₁u- 'to give', also =ran^gga-wu-, below.
Also used as a meaningless filler cpd. initial with -mulumulubug.
Cf. =yi- 'to sleep'.

ran^ggal NcAnaWu forehead.
As cpd. initial: see =na-n^yji- (Recip. of =na- 'to see'), =n^garaya-. Perhaps also in next entry, below.
Cf. yinag.

ran^ggalwalbalg NcNa freshwater fork-tailed catfish sp., Hexanemeticthys ?leptaspis. (uncommon term) 18.1.1.
Syn: nan^guru (more common).
Analysable as ran^ggal (see above) plus walbalg 'wide', hence '(having) wide forehead'.

ran^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g Nk (his/their) sister's son's child, (woman's) son's child.
Pl: mi-dan^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g.
For 1st person forms see ga:mbin^yin^y (and optional forms with gender specified, ni-ga:mbin^yin^y, n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y), for 2nd person forms see next entry.

ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y Nk (your) sister's son's child, (woman's) son's child.
Pl: mi-dan^g-ga:mbin^yin^y.
For other forms see preceding entry.

=ran^gga-wu- VTrMal to strike or kill (sleeping person).
Appears to be a true cpd. involving =w₂u- 'to hit, kill', which ordinarily appears only in auxiliary cpds. (i.e., without its usual meaning) and is replaced by =w₂adja- in true cpds.
For the initial element cf. -ran^gga-, listed above.

ran^ggu NcWara eel (all types).

=ran^gguda- or =ranguda- VTrA2 to select, pick out; to separate (e.g. into two piles of different types or quality). 116.2.3, 142.2.4rdp. (Transcription =ran^gguda- certain, other doubtful.)
Cf. =munduwa-, =n^gun^yma(w)a-.

ran^g-gurumba-yun^g Nk (his/their) wife's mother, MoMoBrDa. 14.9.1, 73.1.2/3, 75.1.1/2.
Pl: mi-dan^g-gurumba-yun^g.
For 1st person possessor form see gurumbaj, for 2nd person form see next entry. Cf. also gaja:li, n^gann^galha.

ran^g-gurun^g Nk (your) wife's mother, MoMoBrDa.

Pl: mi-dan^g-gurun^g.

See preceding entry for other forms.

Etym: gurumbaj and ran^g-gurumba-yun^g appear to contain the root *gurun^g along with stem-extensions.

ra-n^gujbaj Nk (your) wife's brother, sister's husband, husband's sister, or brother's wife (i.e., any sibling-in-law or the genealogical equivalent, of same sex as you).

For 1st person possessor forms see nin^giyargi 'my/our (man's) brother-in-law', n^gubaj 'my/our (woman's) sister-in-law'; for 3rd person forms see next entry.

Pl: mi-da-n^gujbaj.

ra-n^gujba-yun^g Nk (his/her/their) sibling-in-law of same sex.

Pl: mi-da-n^gujba-yun^g.

For other forms see preceding entry. Cf. also following entry.

ra-n^gun^ymanji Nk (dyadic) pair consisting of two same-sex siblings-in-law (man and brother-in-law, woman and sister-in-law) or the genealogical equivalent.

Pl: mi-da-n^gun^ymanji (three or more persons in this relationship).

Related to two preceding entries and to n^gubaj, cf. also nin^giyargi.

Etym: Appears to contain ran^g- kinship prefix; root could be -n^gun^y- (*-n^guj-) plus dyadic *-manji or -n^gun^yma- plus dyadic *-nji. (Usual dyadic suffix is -yij/-n^yij/-j).

-ran^y- Nc/Pref dough, damper; (any) soft, mushy substance.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂alga-.

NC_{der}-dan^y.

=ran^yjuga- VIntrN (large rock, peninsula, etc.) to jut out, to extend out (e.g., into or over sea). 143.12.5, 167.5.2.

Cf. =jalalaga-.

For nominal derivative see next entry, with etymology discussed.

ran^yjuguyugaj NcAnaWu peninsula. 164.1.1.

Etym: comparison with verb =ran^yjuga- and other such nominal (mostly NAdj) derivatives suggests a structure with cpd. initial *-ran^y- and rdp. *-yugu-yuga-j (for the latter cf. du-duma-j 'black', raga-ragi-j (s.v. ragij) 'in front'), with the *y consonants possibly from *j.

=ran^ymura- VTrA2 to tangle up (something).

=rararba- VIntrA2 to go down to hole or to river or other body of water. 8.7.2, 11.8.3, 161.5.1.

Opposite: =adada-. Cf. =dhirida-, =dhilira-, =jaryara-, =lhi:ndi-, lhiribala.

ra:r NcAnaWu burnt-out grassland or light bushland.

Cf. wurg.

=rara- VTrA2 to paint designs on. 170.3.4.

Cf. n^gayag, =w₂al-bu-, etc. Not to be confused with =ra:ra-.

ra:ra NcMana semen.

=ra:ra- VIntrA2 to jump down, descend rapidly (said of airplane, broilga bird, etc.). (not very common)

For transitive =rara- see last entry, preceding page.

raragal NcN^gara sharp stick made from wood of a mangrove tree, usually yiwujun^g (q.v.).

raraj NcAna∅ mantis or stick insect (many spp.)

Cf. n^gala:ja.

=rardha- VIntrN^gal (boat, canoe) to run aground; (fish, jellyfish, etc.) to be stranded on shore as tide goes out.

=rarja- VTrA2 to unload (cargo), to remove (a large object or load from a vehicle or large container); to clean out the contents of (vehicle, container). 20.3.2, 20.4.4, 50.6.2, 64.4.3, 108.7.1, 125.8.2ff., 161.27.1. Perhaps related to =ararja-.

=rarma- VTrA1

This is possibly the root in =badarma- and =w₁arararmararma-.

rarndar or randar NAdj dry, waterless (place or substance).

lhal-rarndar arid, desert-like land (NcAnaWu or NAdj).

Ex. of this as NAdj: wu-lhal-rarndar 'The country is arid'.

a-randar or a-rarndar NcAnaWu or NAdj waterless country or area. (here a- is the cpd. initial a- 'ground' or -ar- 'water', not homophonous Ana noun-class prefix a-).

Cf. w₂adbir, bujbuj, dadarg.

=rarwadawada- VIntrA2 (fire) to be crackling.

Etym: perhaps related to ra:r and rdp. of =w₂ada-.

=rawida- VIntrA2 (nut, fruit, etc.) to break off, to fall off (when ripe); to be ripe, ready to eat.

Cf. lharan^g, =w₂ulululha-, =n^gargiwa-.

For cpd. -ra=wida- 'to grit teeth' see =w₂ida-.

=ra-wu- VTrMal (=ra-wa-n^g, =ra-wi-ni, =ra-wu-ma-na, =ra-wi-n^y, etc.) to taste; to test, try out; to sing (spontaneous song, when wailing for a dead relative). 7.2.4ff., 162.17.2/3, 169.1.1.

-rawa=ra-wi-'- (Refl. rdp, with special sense) VIntrI1 to train (oneself), to practise. 68.2.3. Cf. also next cpd.

-ba-dawa=ra-wi-'- (Listed separately as =badawarawi-.)

-gari=ra-wu- to sing for (dead or departing relative, wailing).

-lhami=da-wu- to taste. (-lhamij-)

-yan=da-wu- to enquire of (person). (ya:n^g)

-n^yi=ra-wu- to curse (apply magic forces to) by singing n^yiri curse song. 43.13.1, 60.2.3.

Recip. of Caus. of preceding: -n^yi=ra-wi-jga-n^yji- to curse each other, to exchange curse songs. 157.12.7.

=rawulgi- VIntrI1 to blow sparks or hot coals on grass (to start fire).

Cf. =buya-.

rawurgajana NcNa oyster sp. found mainly in mangroves.

rawurumugurumu NcAnaWu a small shrub or vine with annoying thorns,
Asparagus racemosus.

=raya- VIntrA1 to urinate.

-n^gul=raya- or -n^gulu=raya- to urinate,

The forms =rayi:-' and =rayi-Ø can be confused with homophonous forms of =ra- 'to spear, build' (=ra-yi:-', =ra-yi-Ø). Cf. ra:j.

=rayara- VIntrA2 to have a toothache.

Less common than expressions involving =lhan^garma- (q.v.).

Appears to contain ra: 'tooth' (ra-).

=rayiba-

1) VIntrA1 (fish) to splash around in water. 110.1.2.

2) VTrA1 to knock (fish in water) with sticks. 110.3.4.

May be related to =yiba-.

=ri- (For =ri-n^yji- see =ra-).

=riba- VTrA1 to sharpen (blade). 8.1.2, 166.15.3rdp.

Rdp: =ri=riba-. For swearword =ri=ba- VTrN^ga3 see =w₂a- 'bite'.

=ridha- VIntrN^ga1 (fish) to hang still in the water; (man) to wait with shoulder lowered, bracing for an attack. 23.1.1rdp, 23.1.5, 23.3.1, 23.4.2rdp.

ridhan^gan^y NcAnaWu bladder.

NC_{der}-n^gu-didhan^gan^y, unmarked ma-n^gu-didhan^gan^y rib cage with meat.

ridharn^gu NAdj Ritharngu (person, language). 71.1.1, 71.3.4, 169.1.5.

HumSg: ridharn^gu-n^yun^g. Pl: ridhi-ridharn^gu. 71.1.4, 47.21.6.

The Ritharngu live north and a little west of the Nunggubuyu, especially around the middle Koolatong River.

ridhid or ridhin NcN^gara a perch sp. with yellow spots or marks, said to occur both in fresh and salt water.

=rida- VTrA2 to pinch (person, object).

ri:g NcNa vagina.

As cpd. initial may mean this or 'hole, depression': see

=w₂a- and w₂ugag for first sense, =a:yu- for second.

Cf. ni-dhan^y (s.v. lha:n^y), nidhamun^g.

Possibly related to =riga-.

=riga- VIntrN to dig in ground (especially with digging-stick, anan^y). 45.7.1rdp, 71.18.1, 96.2.1rdp, 97.3.4, 100.6.4, 114.7.1, 121.1.3/4, 124.1.1, 132.2.1rdp, 143.4.5, 157.1.1, 163.15.1rdp.

Also, with typing error r for r, in 60.2.3, 71.18.2.

Benef: =a=diga- to dig hole for (person). 40.7.3, 50.2.2.

Cf. =gudi-, =ga:dhi-.

Appears to be *=rig-ga-, auxiliary cpd. of *=ga- 'to carry' etymologically, cf. ri:g.

=rigu- or =rugu- Pref

Cpd. initial form of digu (q.v. for further details).

ri:ja NcMana a scrambling vine with long edible taproot,

Boerhavia diffusa. 166.24.3 (note correction in species identification). Cf. marwa.

rijamara NcAnaWu pubic hair; (rarely) armpit hair.

Syn: n^gul-n^gu-jir (s.v. -jir-).

=rijanga- VTrA1 to insult (someone).

Cf. =ra-.

rijbar NcNa paperbark tree, Melaleuca sp., found on river banks, said to be very similar to lhulwu.

=rijbi- VIntrI1 to float, to be buoyant); to float up or away (in water or air). 18.4.1.

Caus: =rijbi-jga-. 18.8.2/3, 18.11.1.

Syn: =w₁alaldha-.

rilhar NcMana young shoots of manun^ggu grass, Vetiveria elongata.

=ri-la- VTrA2 (See =yila-/=ila-).

rilidili or yilidili NcNa banksia tree, Banksia dentata.

=riligira- VTrA2 to support, prop up (object). 166.9.3.

rilji NcAnaWu island. 18.6.4, 18.10.4, 29.6.1/2.

Mult. Pl: rilji-rilji. 16.17.1.

rilji-maragarj NcAnaWu dangerous island. 16.6.5.

As cpd. initial with verb: see =w₁urama-.

Cf. =ran^yjuga-.

rilmin^yji NcNa spangled perch, Therapon unicolor (perhaps also Pingalla gilberti. 98.6.2, 162.17.2.

=rilmurda- VIntrA2 (Variant of =rumurda-).

=ririra- VIntrA2 to be itchy, have an itch.

Often in cpds. with initial designating body part, with

=w₁ara- initial as unmarked, least specific form:

=w₁ara=ririra- to be itchy; to be itchy all over.

=yimur=dirira- to have an itchy nose. (yimurg)

Cf. gadhala and synonyms.

NAdj derivative: next entry.

ririru-j

1) NAdj itchy (thing).

2) NcAnaWu itchy thing (something which induces itching).

Derived from preceding entry.

=ririwan^yji- VIntrI2

=ba=dirivan^yji- to close one's eyes tightly. 13.35.3, 13.37.3.

=rira-

1) VIntrN^ga1 to dry out, become dry. 13.18.1rdp, 115.4.1rdp, 115.4.1/3, 156.3.1rdp.

2) VTrA2 to dry (something, someone) off or out. 1.10.7, 108.1.6, 115.3.4/5.

Cf. w₂ulbul, bujbuj, rarndar, etc.

ririji NcMana gravel, small stones.

Cf. nuga.

=ririririma- VIntrA1 to be angry. (not very common)

Syn: =riyaldha- (common).

=rirn^ga- VIntrA1 to be seriously sick or wounded. 71.15.2.
Cf. -lhan^gurg-.

=riwagi- VIntrI1 to go on a long walk, to go walkabout (e.g., hunting). 40.6.4; 43.1.4.
Cf. =ya-, lharug, bari.

=riyaldha- VIntrA2 to be/become angry. 36.4.4, 83.1.2.
English present tense often corresponds to Nunggubuyu past punctual in perfective sense: n^ga=riyaldhi-n^y 'I am angry' ('I have gotten angry').
Benef: -a=diyaldha- to become angry at (someone, something).
Recip. of Benef: -a=diyaldhi-n^yji-. 42.3.4.

riyaran^gga NcAna∅ a small mullet fish sp.

=ru- Pref
1) Cpd. initial form of ru:
2) A surface form of -run^g-.

ru: NcAnaWu tears (from weeping). 43.3.2.
Cpd. initial -ru: see =adbar-wu-.
Perhaps also found in =rugu- 'to weep'.
Cf. =lharbijija-.

=ruduga- VTrA1 (one long object or row of objects) to line up with, be parallel to (another).
Recip: =ruduga-n^yji- (two objects or rows) to be parallel.

-rugu- Pref (Cpd. initial form of digu, q.v. for fuller listing).

=rugu- VIntrU3 (= rugi-n^y, =rugu-ni, =rugu-na, etc.) to weep, cry. 41.17.1, 43.3.1, 71.5.3rdp.
Appears to contain ru:
Cf. =lharbijija-.

=ruja-
1) VIntrA2 to whistle. (not very common)
2) VTrA2 to scrape (especially wood, to produce shavings for bush medicine or the like). 53.1.4rdp, 127.1.2ff., 127.1.2/3rdp, 130.1.2, 130.1.3rdp, 131.1.1, 153.1.1, 153.1.1rdp.
-ran^ga=duja- to scrape wood. 139.4.4, 139.9.3. (ran^gag)
-yi=ruja- to scrape blade (face), e.g., of kangaroo's shoulder blade (malibi, wirimil), to sharpen it.
Cf. =riba-.

rujuru NcNa half-grown green turtle (n^gala:ligi).
Younger: n^gulguru.

ru:l NcAnaWu an important advanced male ritual, also called madayin, n^ga:rag. 49.2.2, 82.1.4, 88.2.2, Text 57 passim. (This term is a little more sacred than the others.)

rubu NcMana back (body part). 6.3.3. 7.15.1, 11.12.4, 44.3.1.
As cpd. initial: see =w₂ada-, =w₂adja-, =w₁aladha-, =w₂anaga-, also next entry (rubu-n^galn^galu).
(cont. next page)

rubu (cont. from preceding page)
NcDer-dulbu, attested as (an-)u-dulbu NcAnaWu mainland 18.6.3/4; ma-dulbu NcMana back (of pandanus basket) 156.2.4.
Cf. also dulburun^g, janda, malan^y.

rubu-n^galn^galu NcWara goanna sp. with light, yellowish colour, Varanus gouldii or a colour form thereof.
Syn: wada:bir (more common term, and more general sense).
Contains rubu (preceding entry) and a form of the root seen in the verb =n^galn^gala- (NAdj form n^gal-n^galn^galu-j).

=rugulha- VIntrA2 to construct a shelter (lhigidi). 36.1.3, 36.2.3, 60.2.2, 95.2.1rdp, 95.2.3, 116.4.3/4rdp, 144.3.3/4, 145.1.4/5, 145.1.6rdp.

=rulmurda- or =rilmurda- VIntrA2 to run, to burst into a quick run. 5.14.1, 7.5.4, 7.11.3, 13.12.4, 14.13.3, 15.8.4, 16.12.2/3, 23.1.2, 23.2.3, 94.2.5, 99.2.6, 111.4.1, 162.9.2, 162.23.3, 163.5.3, 163.8.2.
Rf: dulmurg!
Cf. =w₁uwalga-, =yarba-.

ruluj NcAnaWu (Variant of rulwuj, see below).

rulul NcNa boil (sore on body).
Cf. ji:ji, bujurbujur.

=rulundha- (creole, ex Eng. 'roll 'em') VTrA2 to roll (something).

rulwuj (archaic) or ruluj (now most common pronunciation) NcAnaWu shade, shadow. 44.3.3, 50.3.1, 109.4.5.
Ex: a-rulu-duj 'in the shade'.
As cpd. initial: see =w₁anmarda-, =na- 'to see'.
Cf. maln^guj.

=ruma- VIntrA1 to go. 4.6.2, 9.4.1/2, 9.10.1, 11.10.1/2, 15.2.1, 15.6.5, 16.4.1, 16.6.2, 18.8.2/5.
Used only in certain tense/aspect forms: Past₁ =ruma-n^y, Nonpast₁ =ruma-n^g, Nonpast₃ =rumi-∅ (for other forms of 'to go' see =ya-/ya:-).
Mult: -n^gara=duma-. 24.1.1.

rumalan^g NAdj well-behaved, capable (person).
Perhaps run^g- plus -malan^g (cpd. form of mamalan^g).

=rumbulbula- VIntrA2 to stoop down (to go under something).
Cf. =burda-.

rumurumu NcWara Torres Strait (nutmeg) pigeon, a white-and-black fruit pigeon.
(Distinct from rumurumuwa, a songword for the chestnut rail bird, regular term jaradadbuwa.)

-run^g- Pref behaviour, conduct, mannerisms.
Attested only as cpd. initial: see ala:di, =arbidi-ma- (s.v. arbidi), perhaps also in rumalan^g, above.
Cf. -w₁alamin-.

run^g-ala:di NAdj (See ala:di).

run^ggal NAdj big. 16.7.5, 16.16.2, 34.4.2, 51.5.3, 55.10.4, 61.2.5, 157.12.4.
 Pl (human and nonhuman): run^ggu-run^ggal-in^yun^g (most common form) 7.2.7, 15.3.4, 16.8.5, 57.1.3, 68.1.2/3, 100.3.2, 112.5.2, 121.1.1; less often run^ggal-in^yun^g 64.2.3/4, 143.15.4; rarely run^ggu-run^ggal or run^ggu-run^ggu-run^ggal.
 HumSg: run^ggal-yun^g. 162.5.2.
 Du: run^ggal-wa:. 11.1.3, 12.10.6, 25.4.3 (often used in myth texts to refer to two female ancestral beings).
 Inch: =run^ggal-ma- to become big, grow up. 1.10.1, 60.3.3.
mulun-dun^ggal NAdj big (group). 157.13.1.
malan^ga-dun^ggal NAdj quite big, rather big. 16.7.3.
 Opposite: w₂in^yig, w₂irig.
 Syn: lhabarj (less common). More emphatic synonyms: ambalag, balawudawuda, cpds. with -w₂ugag and -yiriwu.

run^gulgun NcAnaWu ankle. Syn: lhun^gujun.

run^guru NcAnaWu shinbone, lower leg. 162.15.3.
NC_{der}-dun^guru. 112.7.4 (maG-).
 Syn: manda.

=ruruga- VTrAl to erect (object), to cause (object) to stand up. 9.12.2, 41.19.1, 41.24.6, 50.4.4/5, 52.6.4, 71.18.2ff.
-w₁aran^ggi=ruruga- to erect (spear), stand (spear) up. 12.1.3.
 Cf. =lalaga-, =gugjuji-.

=rurdi- VIntrII to be split; to be scratched or lined.
-mala=rurdi- (sky) to be split (i.e., to dawn).
 Ex. of this cpd.: wu-mala=rurdi-n^y 'Day has broken'.
 Cf. =lalma- 'to dawn' (more common), =lal-bu-.

=ruwuruwi- VIntrII
-ramar=ruwuruwi- to be worried, anxious.
 Syn: -ramar=n^gawi-, s.v. =n^gawi-.

R

=ra- VTrYa (=ra-n^g, =ra-ya-n^y, =ra-(w)a:-', =ra:-'-ni, =ra:-'-na, etc.) to swear at, to quarrel loudly with, to shout abuse at, to insult (in local English, 'to growl at'). 70.2.4, 163.17.5, 7.18.4rdp.
-w₂algara=ra-wa-n^yji- (Recip. with unusual Mult. prefix) to all wail at each other. 71.16.1.
 Cf. =rijanga-, =w₁arayamawa-, =yin^garaddha-.
 Not to be confused with =ra- 'to spear; to build'.
ramu-n^yij Nk (dyadic) pair consisting of a person and his/her father's mother or father's mother's brother (mu:mu).
 Pl: mi-damu-n^yij.
 Initial segment definitely tap r, with irregular conversion to d (normally the hardened form of r, not r) in Pl by analogy to other kin-term plurals.

=ra-(w)a-, =ra-ya- VTrYa (See =ra-).

ribi, ribi-yun^g Nk (See -w₂ibi 'mother', -w₂ibi-yun^g).

=riga- VIntrN (Typing error for =riga-).

rigan^g Nk (my/our) mother.

Vocative: rigan^g!, often pronounced rigao!. 3.2.1.

Referential form with noun-class prefix: n^ga:rigan^g. 5.6.3/4, 14.7.4.

Problematic form rigan-dhara-yun^g '(I am) your mother' (said to child). 3.6.2/3. (occurs in myth text)

Dyadic form: see next entry.

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see -w₂ibi, -w₂ibi-yun^g.

rigi-j Nk (dyadic) mother and child pair.

Pl: mi-digi-j (three or more persons in this relationship).
 Related to preceding entry.

-riN- Pref

Used as cpd. initial with verbs uttered by Brolga bird in myth (gudargu) or referring to Brolga's activities in songs: see =rabala-, =w₁urami-, =yalala-.

=ru-bu- VTrMal to cook (meat, etc.) on open fire. 7.3.2, 100.6.4, 120.3.3, 121.2.1, 121.2.2rdp. Variant =w₁uru-bu- (q.v.).

-yi=ru-bu- to burn the face of (person, animal).

Syn: =na- 'to burn, cook'. Cf. =buddha-, =a:gamba-.

-ruj Suff Locative case suffix ('at, on, in').

U

(Stems beginning in u are alphabetised as though beginning in wu. Many nouns starting with u really contain uG- (Ana class derivational prefix) and should be looked up under the following root.)

W

(Stems beginning with a are alphabetised here as though beginning in wa, those with u as though in wu.)

a-, -a- Pref or =a- VTr

1) Surface form of Benefactive -aG-, see below.

2) Variant or surface form of -aG-, -a- 'ground', see below.

3) Noun-class prefix, punctual series, for Ana noun class.

4) Variant of wa-, pronominal prefix on verbs for 1Sg/1Pl→2Sg.

5) For verb =a-n^y in cpd. see =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give'.

wa! (pronounced wah!) Rf to arrive, appear (at camp). 40.15.4.

Associated with verb =w₂ala- and probably related etymologically.

=w₂a- VTrN^ga3 (=w₂a-n^ga:-', etc.; for =w₂a-n^g the stem can be this one or =w₂u- 'to hit, kill') to bite; to hold (object) in teeth. 22.1.6, 62.1.7, 142.2.3rdp, 143.9.1, 162.14.4.
 Recip: =w₂a-n^gi-n^yji- VIntrI2 (also functions as reflexive).
 Rf appears to be gad!.

In cpds. can mean 'to bite' or 'to eat' (replacing =n^gu-), and in -yiga=wa- apparently replacing =na- 'to burn' (which has same N^ga3 inflection):

-dir=ba- to eat shit (swearing). See -gi=wa-. (-dirG-)
 -duguj=ba- (animal) to eat (fodder). 92.2.6.
 -gala=wa- to eat shit (in expressions meaning 'oops!' or 'excuse me!'). Regular forms are n^gunu-gala=wa-n^g (1Sg/1Pl→2Sg) and n^gana-gala=wa-n^g (1Sg/1Pl→2Pl) in sense 'excuse me!', with first syllable of prefix often omitted (nu-gala=wa-n^g).
 Ex: n^ga:='jarga-n^y nu-gala=wa-n^g 'Oops! I missed it!'.
 Literal gloss with 'shit' not clear from form, based on analogy to more common synonym -gi=wa- (below).
 -gi=wa- to eat shit (in expressions meaning 'oops!' or 'excuse me!'). Sense and forms (including prefix truncation) as described above for -gala=wa-, hence nu-gi=wa-n^g 'excuse me!' for Sg addressee, n^gana-gi=wa-n^g or na-gi=wa-n^g (Pl addressee). Common as a strong 'excuse me!' or 'oops!' form (literally 'I ate shit', or rather 'I ate your shit'); it may be used, for example, when a man accidentally approaches an avoidance relative. 11.7.1/2, 13.36.2, 5.14.5, 13.38.3, 25.5.3, 34.7.3.
 Cf. -dir=ba- and -gala=wa-, above.
 -janda=wa- to bite (person, animal) in the back.
 Ex: n^ganu-janda=wa-n^ga-na 'I will bite him in the back'.
 -lha=ba- to bite (something), to hold (it) in one's teeth. (-lhaG-)
 -lhan^galm=ba- to eat (something cooked improperly).
 -malbij=ba- (note correction of l to 1) to bite sinew/tendon of (animal, etc.). 162.13.4.
 -ran^ga=ba- to bite (wood, tree). (ran^gag)
 -rigu=wa- or -rugu=wa- to eat (something) raw. 45.5.2rdp, 117.2.1. (See digu)
 -ambam=ba- (headache) to afflict (person, direct object).
 -yan^g-gawa-ga=wa- (internal rdp.) to talk a lot, chatter.
 -w₁ud=ba- to drink up the last bit of (something).
 -yiga=wa- to set (fire). 15.6.1, 15.7.1, 16.9.1, 16.9.2rdp, 163.16.4rdp. Cf. =na- 'to burn', etc.
 -awu=ba- to detest, hate, dislike (person, object). 29.6.3.
 -wawul=ba- (possibly Intr) (fire) to rage (in bush, trees).
 Cf. ambam-ba-n^ga-j (related to -ambam=ba-, above). Another possible cpd. is =lhurba- (q.v.), with same unusual conjugation.

aba Particle just now, just then (temporal immediacy).
 Short form of adaba. Discussed in Grammar.

=w₁aba- VTrA1 to wrap up (e.g., in paperbark). 5.19.4, 13.20.3, 50.1.4rdp, 50.1.5, 51.2.1, 108.6.6, 116.12.5, 152.1.2, 153.1.2, 153.1.5rdp.
 Mult: -w₁ara=(w)aba- or -w₁ara:='ba-. 163.12.2rdp.
 (cont. next page)

=w₁aba- (cont. from preceding page)
 -bira=(w)aba- to wrap up 'rear end' (i.e., base) of (object). 108.3.1/3 (basket).
 -jimun^g=gaba- to tie (coolamon) together. 116.13.3, 132.9.1, 127.1.4, 157.3.5. (cf. jimun^ggumun^gu, lhabara).
 -lhabara=(w)aba- to tie (coolamon) together. 129.1.3. Less common than preceding cpd.
 -lhan^gaj=gaba- to wrap up or tie up entrails of (animal). 1.7.2rdp.
 In this sense the direct object is either Mana class (unmarked form) or agrees with class of term for the animal. Can also mean 'to tie up bait' with AnaØ direct object. See two entries lhan^gaj and -lhan^gaj- for the two initial elements.
 -lan^g=gaba- to wrap up the head of (person). 14.4.2 (with string belt, bu:dhun^g).
 -liba=(w)aba- or -liwa=(a)aba- to wrap up in paperbark (liba). 116.12.1/3.
 -mulun^g=gaba- to wrap up several (objects). 99.3.3rdp.
 -n^gagara=(w)aba- to wrap up bones of (person, e.g., in mortuary proceedings). 137.1.1.
 -w₁ala=gabi-'- (Ref1) to wrap up one's own neck, to put (something, unspecified in verb) around one's neck. 149.2.5.
 -w₁uln^g=gabi- (Listed under stem =abi-, below)
 -w₁urij=gabi-'- (Ref1) to have chest wrapped up. 94.1.4.
 -yigurun^g=gaba- to wrap up (bundle, e.g., containing foods or perhaps bones of dead person). 116.12.5.
 Cf. -yigurun^g-, -aryi-, =w₁amadha-, =rad-bu-, =ambamadha-.

=aba:bi- VIntrI1 to go along slowly, to sneak along.
 Rdp: -aba:='ba:bi-.
 Compare =abi- 'to jump', rdp. -aba:='bi-.

a-badbir NAdj or NcAnaWu (See w₂adbir).

abal NAdj excellent (performer, e.g., in singing or dancing); owner (of clan country, dog, etc.). (For this semantic range compare English 'master').
 HumSg: abali-jun^g (suggesting stem abaliG-). 89.1.1/6.
 Pl: aba:-'bal.
 These forms, notably na:-'bali-jun^g (with MSg noun-class prefix na-) are used as exclamations of approval or congratulations, cf. 'bravo!' or 'fine job!' in English.
 lhal-abal NAdj owner or boss of country (said of members, esp. senior men, of the patrilineal clan associated with the territorial estate involved). Pl: lhalal-abal. Contrast jun^ggayi.
 an^ga:-'bal NAdj (rightful) owner of camp. (In context may mean 'rightful husband', 'rightful owner of woman').
 These cpds. take same HumSg ending as abal, hence an^ga:-'bali-jun^g 79.2.7.
 Other terms of congratulations or praise: lamabu, namir, w₂alaj, radhar, lhamugar, mirabal, madbal. Note that the last two of these also end in -bal, suggesting etymological segmentation of abal as *a-bal (*aG-wal, cf. Ngandi -wel) (leading to a further connection with another of the terms, w₂alaj). madbal is related to a verb =mad-bu-.
 For semantics cf. also bun^ggawa, ambalaman, mamalan^g.

abala NcAnaWu plain (topography), open area; (ritual) clearing. 65.9.2.

abala-yarayara NcAnaWu clearing (ground); clear sky.

Occurs also in following entry.

Cf. wumayamaya, ambarar.

Etym: May contain -aG- 'ground'.

abalamiyamiya (abala-miyamiya) NcAnaWu open area, clearing. 7.16.6.
Mainly a songword; regular word is in preceding entry.

aban NcAnaWu ground, dirt, earth. 1.10.7, 5.12.8, 9.13.1, 12.8.5, 20.16.4, 97.3.4, 95.5.4 (unusual predicative NAdj use), 119.7.2, 132.2.2, 143.4.3, 156.4.6.

As cpd. initial -(w₁)aban-: =ma:ndha-, =w₂alga-, =w₂ann^ga-.

aban-galalij NcAnaWu wet ground. (w₁alalij)

However, aban is replaced by -aG-/-a- (see below) in many cpds.

Etym: aban may contain this cpd. initial -aG-/-a-.

=abandira- VIntra2 to become daylight, (day) to become light out.
Grammatical subject is Ana class as with most impersonal weather terms and the like: wa:='bandiri-n^y 'It became daylight'.
-lhud=gabandira- to make loud noises at night or just before daybreak.

Cf. =lalma- (much more common), =rurdi-, =magaribada-.

Etym: Conceivably involves aban 'ground' and =yira- 'to decorate' (phonology not fully regular, but cf. mand-irija s.v. yirija).

-a=bann^garayi- VTrI1 (Benef. of =w₂ann^garayi-).

Cf. also =n^garaya-, mabargu.

-w₂a:bara NAdj

(This may be the root in dirba:bara, q.v.)

w₁aba:ru NAdj smooth-surfaced, clean (lacking hairs, etc.).

Mult: w₁ara-waba:ru. 125.5.3pred.

Fact: =w₁aba:ru-wa- to clean surface of (object).

ambal-waba:ru or ambal-aba:ru bald (having clean head).

=abaralhara- VIntra2 to poke around (e.g., with a pole in river, to try to locate a crocodile). 104.3.2/3rdp.

-w₁abar=milha- VIntra2 (See =milha-).

=abi- VIntrI1 to jump; to shift position quickly. 15.5.3ff., 17.3.5/7, 40.11.4, 41.17.4, 71.13.3, 111.4.8.

Rdp: -aba:='bi- (homophonous to unreduplicated stem =aba:bi-, see above).

Mult: -n^gara=gabi-, -n^garan=gabi-. 11.9.1/2, 35.12.3.

Mult. of Caus: -w₁ara:='bi-jga-. 167.6.1 (problematic form)

-jan^gal=abi- to move (a short distance) on foot (e.g., to step out of a room).

-w₁uln^g=gabi- (animal) to move out (from one zone to another).

Ex: ana:-'rjambal wu-wuln^g=gabi-n^y a-ra:r-wuy 'The kangaroo moved out into the burnt-out grassland'.

-yiga:='bi- (fire, i.e., spark) to jump up.

Cf. =garaja-, =gala-bu-, =jarara-.

abidi NcAnaWu a place belonging to the N^galmi clan, containing a sacred grove of fruit trees.

abidi or wabidi NcAna

1) large rays (general term).

2) sharks (general term).

Uncommon in both senses; sense 1 more common than sense 2.

Cf. maln^gar.

=abidin^gudha- VIntra2 to calm down, become calm or quiet. 69.14.2.
Cf. =mudadba-, =da:dha-.

=abin^yburda-

1) VIntrN^gal to protrude, stick out, bulge (e.g., something which is buried in sand but whose outline is visible). 11.6.5.

2) VTrA2 to bury or cover (in sand).

Possibly related to =burda-.

=abiraragi- VIntrI1 (sky) to get light (in morning). Subject is Ana.

-abirin^y=bulwula- VIntra2 (See =w₂ulwula-).

-a=buda- VIntrN^gal (See =w₂uda-).

abulu

1) NAdj dirty (water), muddy (water); dusty. 1.6.4.

2) NcAnaWu dust; muddy area (in water, after being stirred up).
ar-abulu NAdj dirty (water or saltwater).

As cpd. initial: see =lhan^gadba-, =lharma-.

Cf. lhagabunulg, gabala, and following entry.

Etym: May contain -aG- 'ground'.

=abunuwunun^ygarma- VIntra1 (water) to become muddied.

Cf. preceding entry and other forms listed there.

Etym: Form appears to be *-aG- 'ground' plus reduplicated stem *=b/wunun^ygarma-, itself possibly segmentable.

aburuyulyul NAdj wet, muddy (ground).

Etym: May contain *-aG- 'ground'.

Cf. preceding entries.

adha:dhari NcAna(Adv), rarely NAdj behind (someone or something else, esp. in motion). 4.5.5, 17.3.2, 33.3.2, 41.2.3, 45.7.1, 62.2.5, 68.4.4, 69.13.5, 112.3.2, 166.16.1, 168.5.3. As NAdj: 112.2.4 (with Mana class prefix).

malan^ga-gadha:dhari quite a bit or somewhat behind. (-malan^gaG-)

mal-gadha:dhari later time, subsequently. 74.3.2. (malG-)

Syn: amagari (rare). Cf. =lhamara-, cpds. with -gari-.

For 'later (in time)' see wurugu.

adhagag NcAnaWu young bony bream fish, 'bonefish' (miliya). 64.1.4, 110.1.2.

=w₁adhalaliga- VIntra1 (person) to be oblivious (of danger, etc.), to be unconcerned or blithe (e.g., despite a dire warning or an unfortunate event); to not react; to not give a damn. 7.10.2, 10.17.4, 13.26.1.

=adhamaragan^yji- VIntrI2 to do (something) together.

=wadhanga- VIntra1 to fill up (an area or container). 95.9.5.
Cf. =damadhan-ga-.

wadhan^gani NcAnaWu shovel spear. (rare word)
Syn: la:ma (common), etc.

=adhan^gujijura- VTrA2 to incite, urge on (e.g., man in fight).
Ety: May contain =jura- 'to push'.

=w₁adha:ri-

- 1) VIntra1 to refuse, say 'no!' (rejecting request).
- 2) VTr1 to refuse (person), to say 'no!' to (person).
-yan^g=gadha:ri- to say 'no!' (verbally) to (person).
Ex: n^gani-yan^g=gadha:ri-n^y 'He told me no.'
-maran^g=gadha:ri- to refuse (person) by making a negative sign with the hand.
Cf. next entry, also =lha:bi-.

=w₁adha:ri-mi- VIntra1 to say 'no!' (rejecting request).

- 1) -w₁urij=gadha:ri-mi- to have one's doubts (about something said).
Unusual derivative of preceding entry.

adhara NAdj few (in number); small amount. 13.6.3pred.
malan^ga-gadhara rather few, rather small amount.

adharwara NcAnaWu late afternoon, dusk, twilight. 125.15.3,
162.1.4, 162.19.1.

Rdp. adha:-'dharwara. 5.15.2 (with Allative -wuy), 163.19.5.
Inch: =adharwara-ma- VIntra1 'to become dusk' (subject is Ana class). 118.4.1rdp, 163.7.4.
Cf. =amulugugura-.

=(w)adhin^gga- VIntra1 to stun (fish, with chemical poison, in small ponds). 139.12.3rdp.

Syn: =w₁ajaliga-.
(Exact form needs checking; just one ex. in data)

adhiridhirig NAdj low-lying (area, land).

=adhuga- VTrA1 to stab, to jab into. 17.8.3, 35.5.2, 71.24.3rdp,
73.3.2rdp, 88.3.7, 102.1.6, 117.2.3, 125.3.5, 131.3.2, 144.3.1,
161.25.4.

Ex: n^gan^gga:='dhuga-n^y ana-mada 'The (blade of) grass jabbed or pricked me'.

Recip: =adhuga-n^yji-. 73.3.5.

Rf: jarg!. Cf. =ra-.

adhuwayu or adhuwayun^g NcAna(Adv) for a while. 7.3.4.

Ex: n^ga=ya:-ri: adhuwayun^g n^gijan^g n^gand=a:gi-n^y 'I am going (away) for a while, (then) I will come back again'.
Cf. lhamungur (mal-dhamungur).

=w₁adhuwi- VIntra1 to be reluctant, unwilling.

=w₂ada- VIntra2 (bone) to break; (object) to snap, to break or collapse suddenly, to give way. 43.12.2.

Common in cpds. either in this form or as invariable rdp.
-w₂ada=wada-:
(cont. next page)

=w₂ada- (cont. from preceding page)

-w₁ara-wada=wada- to be aching (all over), to be exhausted (from hard work). 163.22.4 (punctual aspect).

-gulu=wada- to go around corner, to turn a corner; to go into a corner. 166.29.1.

-dun-n^gu-gulu=wada- (preceding cpd. plus -dun-) (water) forms a bay or inlet.

-mariyar=bada- (person, animal) to make slight noises while walking on twigs and dried grass. (mariyarg)

-murn^y-bada=wada- to make bubbles. (cf. murn^ymurn^y)

-n^gagara=wada- (person, animal) to break a bone, to have a broken bone. 136.1.4, 137.1.3.

-lhuganda=wada- (person, animal) to break one's leg. 136.1.1.

-ani=bada- (fire) to be burning well, crackling, blazing (said of campfire). 96.2.2, 118.1.6. (anig)

Caus: -ani=badi-(j)ga- VTrA1 to make (fire) burn well. 109.4.2rdp.

Possibly also present in =rarwadawada-.

=adada- VIntra2 to go up slope (esp. from edge of water up shore or bank). 14.14.4, 18.12.5, 18.14.2, 25.6.3/4, 26.2.2, 27.4.4, 111.3.3/5, 113.9.1, 162.4.4, 163.8.4, 167.2.3, 102.1.3.

Mult: -n^gara=gadada-. 26.2.3, 20.5.5.

-lan=n^gadada- to have one's knee out of the water, to be only about knee-deep in water. 27.6.2.

-w₁urij=gadada- to go up slope. 162.5.2.

Cf. arwar, arwagarwar, =w₂ida-. Opposite: =rararba-.

Related formally to transitive =adadi- (below), adadin.

=adadi- VTr1 to take (someone, something) up slope or onto shore. 125.2.2ff.

Functions as transitive form of preceding entry; cf. also following entry. Forms =adadi-n^y, =adadi-∅ can be from =adada-.

adadin NcAnaWu side of water (bank of river, shore of lake or sea). 41.20.2, 41.22.4, 102.1.5, 125.2.3.

Cf. -n^garg-, dhagala:lij. Related to preceding entries.

adag or wadag NcN^gara black-striped grunter fish (a perch), Amniatibia percoides.

Syn: mandag.

wadanawadana NcNa brownish hawk sp. said to be smaller than gargaj (q.v.). Syn: baligujanigujani (less common).

-w₂ada=wada- VIntra2 (See =w₂ada-).

adbar or wadbar NcNa grevillea with very long, thin leaves, Grevillea pteridifolia. Text 140.

=adbar-wu- VTrMa1 to spill, to tip out (esp. nonliquid); to dump or throw down.

Refl: =adbar-wi-'. 17.1.6.

-ru=wadbar-wi-'. (person) to have one's tears drip down. 43.3.2/3.
Note that root takes form =wadbar-wu- in this cpd.; the w is not present in the simple form (n^gand=a:dbar-wa-n^g 'I spilled it'). Syn: =dhillila-.

=adi- VTrI1 to take (object) out (usually from fire; also from water, from container). 117.2.5, 118.2.2, 119.4.4, 120.4.4, 124.2.3, 125.3.6, 125.4.1rdp, 156.3.1(water).
Cf. =rabali-, =ma-. Opposite: =yaba-, =bura-.

adi NcMana road, path. 13.5.1, 40.1.5, 40.4.2, 40.13.5, 95.2.3, 163.7.6, 163.9.4.

As cpd. initial usually -w₁adi-: see =lharma-, =w₂awalha-, =yu-.
NC_{der}-gadi track (of particular animal).
Cf. mu:n 'foot' (hence 'footprint'), -dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj, =lhan^ggarurbi-.

adija NcAnaWu one of the two local kurrajong tree spp., Brachychiton diversifolium. 42.2.1.
Other kurrajong: yarawug.

=w₂adja- VTrA2 to hit (hard); to kill.
Used only as cpd. final, replacing =w₂u-.
Mult: -w₁ara=wadja-. 93.1.5, 93.2.3, 97.5.2.
-ba=badja- to hit (someone) in the eye. 71.9.4.
-gari=wadja- to throw or shoot something behind (person).
-lhar=badja- to hit (someone) with a stick.
-lam=badja- to hit (person) on the top of the head. 16.10.4, 16.20.2. (la:n^g)
-mara=wadja- (lightning) to strike (ground).
Ex: niwu-mara=wadji-n^y ana:-'ban 'It (lightning) struck ground.'
Subject is implied yamin^yji (q.v.).
-rulbu=wadja- to hit (someone) in the back. 7.15.1ff.
-w₁adji=wadja- to kill (freshwater game). 59.7.3/5.
-ambal=wadja- to hit (someone) on top of the head. 7.13.2ff., 83.1.3.
-ar=wadja- (person) to hit (water), to land in (water). 161.7.5.
-w₁urij=badja- to hit (person) in the chest. 7.16.6.

=adjara- VTrA2 to clean (shellfish flesh). 103.2.5rdp.

-w₁adji- Pref freshwater game (tortoises, file snakes, etc.).
Used only as cpd. initial: see =lharma-, =w₂adja-.
Cf. nun^ggariyiwuj.

=ada- VIntrA2 to shout, to yell; (bird, flying fox, etc.) to call.
5.4.6, 3.2.2rdp, 18.13.7 (irregular rdp. punctual), 37.3.1, 65.12.3 (flying fox), 99.1.2 (bird), 161.5.3.
Benef: -a=gada- to shout to (person, etc.). 3.3.3rdp, 7.14.4, 18.19.1ff., 69.4.3 (nonhuman indirect object), 161.22.1.
Recip. of Benef: -a=gadi-n^yji-. 47.2.5.

w₂ada NAdj proficient or successful at gathering vegetable foods.
HumSg: wada-yun^g. Pl: normally unreduplicated wada to avoid confusion with noun wadawada. 116.3.7.
wada:-'ri poor or unsuccessful food gatherer. (-ari)
Cf. w₂alaj, manajgari, abal.

=w₂ada- VTrA2 to knock, tap (hard or hollow object); to crack, break (shell, etc.). 29.1.4, 29.3.6, 65.3.5, 65.8.3.
Refl. of Benef: -a=badi-'-. 28.10.3.
(cont. next page)

=w₂ada- (cont. from preceding page)
-rulbu=wada- to knock (something) on its back. 103.2.2.
Onomatopoeia (for tapsticks): dar!
Cf. wilbilg, =w₂ilbila-.

adaba Particle just now; just then (temporal immediacy).
Short variant: aba.
Discussed in Grammar.

=adabadaba:dha- VIntrA2 (long time) to pass, to be a long time.
Subject is Ana class: 51.2.5.
Refl: =adabadaba:dhi-'- VIntrI1 (same translation).
Cf. badag, w₂uguwuguni.
Related to next entry.

ada:bilhan^gu NcAna(Adv) long time, (for) a long time.
Related to preceding entry.
Cf. badag, w₂uguwuguni.

wada:bir NcWara goanna lizards, especially the large sand goanna, Varanus gouldii. Text 25, 45.7.4, 58.3.3, 59.7.2, 93.1.3, 97.1.1.
Young: wilamawilama. Colour form: rulbu-n^galn^galu.
Cf. wuguj. Other goannas: gabayayag, galamu, jurgubadu, dabulun (some also with special juvenile terms).
Cf. also =ijga-.

=ada:da- VTrA2 to chew (something) noisily, sloppily, hurriedly.
Ex: wa:='ri n^gaya n^gand=a:dada-n^g 'I do not chew (it) sloppily'.
In some forms (non-punctual) can be confused with rdp.
-ada:='da- from (intransitive) =ada- 'to shout, call'.

-(w₁)adada Nc or NAdj
This root possibly present etymologically in wurijgadada (q.v.).

=w₁adadarga- VIntrA1 to make noises by stepping on twigs and dry grasses while walking.
Syn: -mariyar=bada- (s.v. =w₂ada-).
Cf. dar!.
Possibly related to dadarg.

=w₂adaddhi- VIntrI1
-ragar=badaddhi- to hold spear ready to throw, to brandish spear (with woomera). 69.5.1. (-ragarG-) Cf. =w₁alhalha-.

=w₁ada:digan^yji- VIntrI2 (hair, rope) to get tangled up; (person) to be anxious, fretting (i.e., have brow furrowed or contorted).
-yal=ada:digan^yji- (person, animal) to be unruly, badly behaved.
-yi=wada:digan^yji- or -yi=yada:digan^yji- (person) to have one's face furrowed or contorted (expression of anxiety or fretting).
NAdj derivative: see next entry.

-ada:-'digan^yju-j NAdj
mun^g-ada:-'digan^yju-j (having) tangled up or dishevelled hair.
Derived from preceding entry.

adag NcN^gara a large rock-cod fish, said to resemble the proper fish (maldhana).

wadag NcMana algae, pond scum.

=adalaga:ga- VTrN to go with (person), to accompany. 95.8.8.
Cf. -an^yji=ya- (s.v. =ya-).

=adalala- VIntrA2 (person) to have a grim or serious look on his face.
Syn: -yi=wura-.

w₁adalg NcMana waves (of water).
NC_{der}-gadalg, hence (an-)u-gadalg waves (freshwater);
ma-gadalg waves (saltwater). (Cf. gu:gu, lhagayag).
Distinct from w₂adalg (next entry).

w₂adalg NAdj set aside, reserved (food, etc.).
Cf. =yadha-.

=adanda- VTrA2 to send word or message to (person).
Recip: =adandi-n^yji- to pass the word around. 47.2.1, 51.3.5.

wadawada NcMana jungle tree with very large leaves, Macaranga tanarius.

w₂adawadad NAdj strong, firm, solid, hard. 47.14.1, 54.4.3, 123.2.2, 123.3.3, 127.3.1, 132.11.7pred, 161.26.1.

Mult: w₁ara-wadawadad. 132.8.1pred.

Inch: =w₂adawadan-ma-. 115.4.2, 163.1.5.

Fact: =w₂adawadad-ga-. 132.4.3, 139.8.9, 157.7.2 (emend by adding = sign after prefix wiri), 157.15.2.

Benef. of Fact: -wa:=badawadad-ga-. 45.6.3rdp, 45.8.1rdp (exact form and sense not clear). Contrast cpd. below.

a-badawadad NAdj or NcAnaWu hard ground, solid earth. 97.3.1 pred, 18.6.5, 163.6.2pred, 164.3.5pred. (-aG-/-a- 'ground')
-a=badawadad-ga- (Fact). 163.7.1.

(Cf. possibly -a=wadawadan-ma- Inch, 116.6.1, but the connection to this form is doubtful.)

bari-wadawadad NAdj strong walker, strong at walking.

-bari=wadawadad-ga- (Fact). 157.15.1.

lhan^gun^y=badawadad NAdj or NcAnaWu strong (wind).

w₂an-badawadad NAdj unfriendly, antagonistic, disgruntled.
Syn: dambilharu, didid, nimbini, lhurlhurg (all less common than w₂adawadad).

Opposite: bil-wilwilu-j, ninig, mun^yur.

=w₂adbada- VTrA2 to knock, tap, hit (hard surface). 52.6.4.
Etym: Frozen rdp. of =w₂ada-, now formally dissociated.

-w₂ad=bara- VTrA2 (See =w₂ara- VTrA2).

w₂adbir NAdj dry, dried-out; arid; cautious, careful (person).
108.2.2pred.

HumSg: w₂adbir-yun^g. Pl: wadba-wadbir.

Inch: =w₂adbir-ma- (substance) to dry up. 47.16.4, 143.3.6.

a-badbir NAdj dry (ground), esp. at end of dry season. 8.6.5, 18.6.4, 33.4.4, 108.6.5.

(cont. on next page)

w₂adbir (cont. from preceding page)

-a=badbir-ma- (Inch) (ground) to dry up. 93.1.2.

NC_{der}-ga-badbir dried-up substance (of some object, e.g., honeycomb). (from a-badbir)

yam-badbir NAdj reticent, taciturn, short on words. (ya:n^g)
Cf. rarndar, ra:r, bujbuj, dadarg, =rira-, w₂ulbul.

=wad-bu- VIntrMal (dugong) to sound (dive deep into water).
111.2.2/3rdp. (exact form and meaning need checking; may be related to -w₂ad=bara-, s.v. =w₂ara-).

=w₁addha- VIntrA2 to become stuck or bogged.

-mij=gaddha- (person) to have something caught in his throat.

Related to =w₁adgaddha-. Syn: =yululba-. Cf. =n^gallha-, =w₂ardha-.

=w₂addhan^yji- VIntrI2 to play with spear (dhi:ndi), throw toy spear.

=addhara- VIntrA2 (wind) to die down, become still. 61.1.2.

Subject normally Ana class.

Syn: =da:dha-, =badha-. Cf. =mudadba-.

-yan^g=gaddhara- (person, crow, etc.) to make a harsh, squawking noise. Cf. =lhagarara-.

=w₁adgaddha- VIntrA2 to become stuck or bogged.

Rdp: -w₁adga:=dgaddha-.

Etym: Frozen rdp. of =w₁addha-.

wadijirwadijir NcAna⁰ small bird sp., perhaps a robin.

wadiri NAdj Wardirri (Yanyula, Anyuwa) person or language.

These people now live in and around Borroloola community.

adiya NAdj true (biological) mother (of particular child);

expecting mother. (Not morphologically a kin term.)

HumSg: adiyi-n^yun^g. Pl: ada:-'diya.

Usual kin term for 'mother': see rigan^g, -w₂ibi(-yun^g).

wadjar or warjar NcAna⁰ small freshwater eel-tailed catfish sp.

=w₂adji-wu- VTrMa2 (Past₁ =w₂adji-wa-n^y) to strike (person, etc.);
to hurt; to throw spears at (in public punishment ordeal).
7.16.3rdp.

-w₁ara=wadji-wu- to punish (person) by beating him.

-ragar=badji-wa-n^yji- (Recip) to set up (sails, rigging of ship). 167.3.2rdp. Cf. =n^garilaga-, =jiriraga-, =lhigiraga-.

-wala=wadji-wu- VIntrMa2 (note intransitivity) (buffalo, wind) to make a thrust (attacking something). 162.14.1.

-an^ga=wadji-wu- to touch or make marks on (ritual trench). 62.4.7.

-adu- Pref spear, spearing; wound (by spear or gun).

Used only as cpd. initial: see =bura-, =jura-, =n^gawi-'-,

=malambi-, =rabi-, =ya-.

Cf. larda, -w₁aran^ggay-, -ragarG-, =ra-.

aduga! Interjection Oh my! (indicates pleasure and surprise, used especially as affectionate word with children).

adumu NAdj (sea) at high tide.

Ex.: ma:='dumu 'Sea is at high tide'. Cf. yalgu, =an^ggari-, maduwa. Opposite: mulurgu.

wadun^ggu NcWara the less salient of the two local flying foxes (fruit-bats), Pteropus gouldii, 'black flying fox'.

Syn: wangujba.

Other flying fox: malban^ggari.

-aG- or -wa:G- Pref Benefactive prefix (indicates that the object marked in the verb is an indirect object).

Discussed in Grammar; note possible confusion with following item. In some contexts can also be confused with -ar-, -ay- (a:y).

-aG- or -a- Pref ground, earth, dirt.

Used only as cpd. initial: see w₂adawadad, w₂adbir, w₂ulbul, =w₂uda-, perhaps ji:bug.

Note that many nouns (listed separately, above and below) of related meaning begin with a- and thus may well contain this element etymologically (aban, abulu, =abin^yburda-, agaduj, agalhargalarg, etc.).

Most closely related noun semantically is aban. Cf. aln^ga.

Easily confused with preceding entry in verb forms.

wa:g! (sound of crow cawing). 12.9.1/2.

Cf. wuwag, warbarg.

waga- NcAna(Adv) (See waga-y, wagi-yaj, waga-waga, wagi-yan^gu).

=w₂aga- VTrN or VTrA1 to build dam or fishtrap (maraga) across creek; to catch fish (by herding fish into basket in fishtrap). 25.4.2, 110.2.2, 110.2.2/3rdp, 110.3.7, 116.4.4.

Cf. maraga, magul. Verbs: =andhaga-, =yin^gala-.

=agabijga- VTrA1 or VTrN to make room for (person), to move out of the way of (person, object).

Ex: wiri:='gadharga-n-di 'They moved away from it (fire, as it got hotter)'. Cf. next entry.

=agadharga- VTrN to stay away from (fire). 120.4.3.

Cf. preceding entry.

agaduj NAdj deep (water). 20.18.1.

Syn: agararij, alagararij.

-aga:G- Pref

Cpd. initial attested with =w₁urama- (q.v.), perhaps also present in =aga:gudha-.

wa-ga-ga:-'la NcAna(Adv) (on) the far side. 13.1.3, etc.

Belongs to a special reduplicated demonstrative construction discussed in Grammar.

=aga:gi- VIntrI1 to go backwards. 21.6.5/6, 21.9.4, 28.9.3, 98.7.1.

Rdp: -aga:='ga:gi-.

Synchronically distinct from rdp. of =a:gi-, but perhaps etymologically the same.

=aga:gudha- VTrA2 to put (object) on platform.

Cf. =w₁alamalha-, mun^ggala.

Etym: Probably =w₂udha- plus cpd. initial -aga:G- (if so, this suggests that *=w₁udha- or *=gudha- is an older form).

-aga:=gurami-'- VIntrI1 (See =w₁urama-).

-agajij- Pref

Occurs as cpd. initial: see =a:ru-, =lharm-, ala:di, w₂iriwiri, arara.

=agajirgarada- VTrA2 to be unable to find (someone, something).

Perhaps -a-gajirG=w₁arada-, cf. =w₁arada-, =w₁ajirbadja-.

-agalhal- Pref season (of year). (Cpds. are NcAna(Adv))

agalhal-alir NcAna(Adv) hot ('sun') season. 98.5.1.

agalhal-mariga NcAna(Adv) early (cool) dry season. (mariga 'southeast wind', the dominant wind in this season)

agalhal-anbana NcAna(Adv) rain season.

agalhargalarg NAdj dense, impenetrable (jungle, thicket).

Ex: wa:='galhargalarg ana-lhaganar 'The scrub is too dense (to walk through)'. Syn: dhirimudhirimu(g).

agalgi NcAna(Adv) yesterday; the previous day (with some reference time other than today). 114.1.2.

Cf. agaray, yimbaj.

=agalawaja- VIntrA2 to go across (river, road, etc.). 16.7.1/2,

16.8.3/4, 19.2.5, 20.1.6, 163.8.2/3/5, 163.20.5.

Cf. transitive counterpart, next entry.

=agalawaji- VTrI1 to take (someone, something) across. 30.4.1.

w₁agamamaga NAdj absent, not in the area. 95.2.4.

Less common than -ari.

Possibly related to mamaga.

=a:gamba- VTrA1 to 'roast' (meat, etc.) in 'oven' (lhanda), i.e.,

covered by sand or dirt and by paperbark in pit with burning embers and stones or antmound sections. 37.2.1, 37.3.3, 95.6.4ff., 95.7.2rdp, 95.10.1ff., 112.6.1rdp, 114.8.2, 119.4.2, 119.4.2/3rdp, 125.2.4.

Refl: =a:gambi-'- (meat) to be cooking in oven.

-lhal=a:gamba- to make (oven) for roasting meat. 116.8.6.

Cf. =na- 'to burn', =buddha-.

-aganimij- Pref

As cpd. initial: see galij.

=agan^gura- VTrA2 to support (person) in work or fighting.

=w₁agara- VTrA2 to head for, go toward (place, person, etc.). 15.4.2,

15.13.2, 18.9.5, 18.10.2, 18.11.7rdp, 20.2.5, 47.15.2, 47.17.3, 113.4.4.

Recip: =w₁agari-n^yji- to head for each other, converge. 47.3.4, 113.1.4/5.

Syn: =raganma-. Cf. =w₁arada-.

=w₂agaralhi- VIntrI1 to grope along.

=agarama- VTrA3 to cause trouble for (person), e.g., by making it look as though that person had committed an offence.

agararij NAdj deep (hole, water); steep (hill, slope, valley).

Syn: agaduj, alagararij (q.v. for discussion).

agaray or (rarely) agaraj NcAna(Adv) tomorrow; the next day (after some other reference time). 47.19.1, 47.12.6, 52.5.1, 164.1.1. Cf. yimbaj, agalgi.

waga-waga NcAna(Adv) (well) to the south (locative). 47.21.4. Related to waga-y, wagi-yaj, wagi-yan^gu.

wagay NcAna(Adv) southward. 18.8.6, 163.20.3. Cf. waga-waga, wagi-yaj, wagi-yan^gu.

=agi- VTrI1 to go and collect (people, money, foods, etc.--most often people, for ritual). 47.16.2, 48.2.2, 55.2.3, 115.5.6, 163.17.4.

Syn: =manda:gi- (perhaps *-man- plus *=agi-).

Easily confusable with next entry, cf. also =aga:gi-.

=a:gi- VIntrI1 to go back, come back. 1.8.1, 1.9.3, 5.7.2, 7.17.1, 9.12.5, 18.1.5, 19.4.4, 21.10.3, 65.13.3, 163.5.4, 164.3.1rdp, and others.

Comit: -an^yji:='gi- to go/come back with (something). 5.18.1, 7.3.5.

Mult: -n^gara=ga:gi- or -n^garan=ga:gi-. 35.9.1, 166.29.1.

Mult: -w₁ara:='gi-. 116.10.2.

Caus: =a:gi-jgi- VTrI1 to send (something) back, take or bring back. 18.2.3, 161.2.4, 164.1.5. (Cf. cpd. with -malG-)

-lharu=ga:gi- to walk back, to go back on foot. (lharug)

-mal=ga:gi-jgi- (Caus) to go back to get (something). (-malG-)

-yan^g=ga:gi- to make an echo. (ya:n^g)

Do not confuse =a:gi- with =agi- (preceding entry); note that rdp. of both of these roots is -aga:='gi-, which is easily confused with =aga:gi- (listed separately).

-(w₁)a:gidhu NAdj

w₂an-ga:gidhu cranky (person); acting strangely. (w₂a:n)

wag:gilag NAdj a Ritharngu-speaking clan, inland to the northwest of the Nunggubuyu. 169.1.6.

=w₂agiwa- (occasionally =w₂agiya-) VTrA1 to snap, break, break off (by bending, twisting, or pulling); to turn (boat); to hit hard; to divulge (confidential or secret information). 11.1.1, 47.7.4, 62.4.6, 59.2.2rdp, 58.2.2, 58.1.5, 130.1.1, 132.8.6rdp, 161.9.3.

-dan=bagiwa- to hit (someone) hard in the guts. 6.3.2.

-n^gal=wagiwa- or -n^gal=agiwa- to break off. 100.2.1, 100.3.5.

-n^gul=wagiwa- to break off (spear shaft, at point where prongs separate from shaft). 104.2.2, 104.4.1.

-n^gagara=wagiwa- to break or smash bones. 162.23.4. (shooting)

-waraga=wagiwa- to hit hard in upper back. 6.3.3.

-yina=bagiwa- to break or smash head (or prow) of. 70.3.2/3.

Cf. =w₂ada-, =w₂alga-, =w₂adji-wu-, =w₂u-, =lhilgi-wu-.

wagi-yaj NcAna(Adv) southward, toward the south. 13.6.1, 20.1.6, 20.4.6, 25.2.4, 33.2.4, 47.1.2.

Cf. waga-y, waga-waga, wagi-yan^gu.

wagi-yan^gu NcAna(Adv) from the south. 18.13.3, 47.20.6, 52.4.4, 166.13.3, 166.22.1.

Related to wagi-yaj, waga-y, waga-waga.

Ends in irregular ablative suffix.

=agulhan^yji- VIntrI2 to race, move swiftly. 69.6.7, 166.2.1, 167.3.1, 167.7.2rdp.

Syn: =argi-n^yji- (Recip. of =argi-). Cf. aldha.

=agurgan^yji- VIntrI2 to set fires in bush. 59.6.3, 95.9.1, 95.10.7, 113.4.7, 166.16.3.

Cf. -yiga=na-n^yji- (s.v. =na- 'to see').

Etym: Benef. *-aG-, noun *wurg 'bushfire', Fact. *-w₁a-, Recip. *-n^yji- (i.e., 'to cause bushfires to exist for each other'). Cf. wurg.

wa:guru NcNa type of string armband, said to have been worn originally by the gilyirin^ggilyiri ancestral beings.

waguwagu NcMana coastal whistling tree, Casuarina equisetifolia (uncommon word).

Syn: aragin^y (common).

-w₂aj Suff (ordinary) Pergressive case suffix: along, through, by, in. With verbs: 'while'.

Discussed in Grammar.

-w₁aj Suff (retrospective) Pergressive case suffix: back along, back through, back in.

With verbs: (back) when.

Discussed in Grammar.

-waj, -waj-baj Suff

With independent pronoun: Focus form of pronoun.

Discussed in Grammar.

-w₂aj- Nc/Pref food (esp. flour, sugar, porridge, vegetables).

Used chiefly as cpd. initial: see =bura-, =na- 'to see', =w₂argu-, =w₂idhi-, =w₂arwargu-.

NcDer-baj. (not common in this form)

Competes with -w₁an^yja- as cpd. initial. Noun: marya.

aja NcAnaWu half-grown member of a shark sp. (lhamalguru). 105.1.1. Very young: lhababaragu.

=aja- VIntrA2 to cease (activity), to stop doing. 5.20.7, 60.3.6.

Ex: n^ga=maya:-' n^ga:='ji-n^y 'I was singing, I stopped' (i.e., 'I stopped singing').

Ex: n^ga:='ji-n^y ana-work 'I knocked off work'.

Cf. ja:dug, =in^yga-.

=w₁/w₂ajala- VIntrA2 to pull out roots of ya:gun^y (a sedge, Scirpus littoralis) and shake loose mud off them. 7.1.3, 7.1.4rdp, 7.3.1, 157.10.3/4.

=w₁ajaliga- VIntrA1 to catch fish by throwing branches of certain chemically potent trees (lhan^ggi, nidhun^g, q.v.) into a small pond, stunning the fish; (less often) to catch fish in pandanus baskets. 107.1.1/4, 107.1.2rdp.

Cf. =(w)adhin^gga-, =lan^ggala-.

=w₁ajalwura- VIntra2 to splash around in water.
Cf. =rayiba-.

w₂ajar NAdj nonparticipant in fight; person who remains quietly on sidelines or tries to cool down or protect persons engaged in a fight. 17.16.2.
HumSg: wajar-yun^g. Pl: waja-wajar.
Cf. wun^ga:ri.

=w₁ajarara- VYa
(Gloss and transitivity unclear; put here in the hope of future clarification.)

ajarawalwal NAdj or NcAnaWu dry (plain).
Ex: wa:='jarawalwal' 'It is a dry plain' (topography).
Cf. wumayamaya, w₂adbir, rarndar.

=ajarga- VTrA1 to miss (person or object, with thrown object); to throw (spear, etc.) past (someone, unspecified in verb), to miss with (spear, etc.). 11.12.5, 13.33.3, 13.35.2, 17.13.4rdp, 17.14.2, 69.5.3, 69.9.2.
Ex: nima:='jarga-n^y' 'He missed with it (spear); He threw it (spear) past target'. Cf. =w₁ajirbadja-, below.
-mij=gajarga- to get name of (person, object) wrong. 25.12.5.

ajargalig NcAnaØ young barramundi fish (yin^ggulbandi).

=w₂ajbari- VIntrI1 to make a choice, to choose or claim (something) for oneself. 106.5.2.

=ajbi- VTrI1 or =aj-bu- VTrMa1 to weave (object), to make (net, dillybag, etc.). 108.2.3, 108.2.3ff.rdp, 108.8.3, 156.2.6, 156.3.3, 157.8.3, 157.8.3rdp.
Cf. mabur, =ma:jga-, =ma:ndha-.

=w₂ajgi- VIntrI1 to put things into coolamon (lhabara). 117.1.6.
Should be distinguished from =ijgi-.

-w₁aji- Pref (several things) together, mixed together.
Attested as cpd. initial: see =n^gu-, =yala-, =yala-.
Should be distinguished from =w₁adji-, another cpd. initial.

=ajidaga- VTrA1 to give a small or inadequate thing to (person).
Refl: =ajidagi-'- to get or receive a trivial or inadequate thing or quantity.
Cf. =manbaga-. Usual word for 'give': =yi-/=w₁u-.

=w₁ajilga- VIntrN to go through. 21.8.1/2.

=w₁ajirbadja- VIntra2 to miss (with thrown object).
Cf. =ajarga-.
Perhaps analysable as -w₁ajirG- plus =w₂adja- 'to hit' (q.v.); for the initial segment compare =agajirgarada-.

=ajirbarga- VIntra4 to throw (something) wildly. Cf. =w₂arga-.

ajulu NcAnaWu skeleton, bones of dead person.
Pl: aja:-'julu. 40.7.5.
Cf. n^gagara, -manabun-, badirin^ya.

=w₂alha- VIntra2 (See =w₂awalha-). Distinct from =w₁allha-.

-w₁alhaga=lharma- VIntra3 (See =lharma-).

=w₁alhalha- (preferred form), sometimes heard as =w₁alala- (also variants with w₂) VIntra2 to hold spear in hand with woomera, shaking them (as if just about to throw spear). 12.7.1, 153.1.6.
Cf. -ragar=badaddhi- (s.v. =w₂adaddhi-).
-w₁ara=galhalha- (same gloss, intensive).
-yina=galhalha- to shake one's head.

=w₁alhara- VTrA2 to stab or jab (with spear, knife, etc.); to poke. Used chiefly in cpds., underlying form usually =w₁alhara- but sometimes =galhara- (-ar=galhara-, -n^gulha=galhara-):
-ba=galhara- to stab or pierce the eye of.
Refl: -ba=galhari-'- to stab one's own eye. 14.19.2. (-baG-)
-lili=galhara- (water, etc.) to make (person, direct object) feel queasy or bloated. 10.7.1/2. (initial not otherwise attested, presumably -liliG-).
-mun=galhara- to jab or hurt the foot of (person). 102.1.5.
-n^gulha=galhara- to poke a hole through the blade end of spear shaft. 153.1.3rdp. (-n^gulha-)
-(w₁)aban=galhara- to pierce (ground). 13.39.2, 13.40.4, 121.1.2.
Cf. -(w₁)aban=balga-, =lhida-.
-wala=galhara- to poke at (coffin) in mortuary ritual. 52.3.1.
(Do not confuse with next compound.) (walag)
-w₁ala=galhara- or -w₁alwa=galhara- to stab or poke in the neck. 18.19.2, 19.4.2, 19.4.2rdp. (Cf. preceding cpd.) (See alwag.)
-w₂anja=(w)alhara- to stab or poke in the arm.
-ar=galhara- to drill for (water). Cf. =gudi-. (-ar-)
-w₁urij=galhara- to stab or poke in the chest.
-yimun^y=galhara- to stab or poke in the snout. 112.4.4.
Cf. =w₂alga-, =w₂agiwa-, =w₂u-, =adhuga-, =ra-

=w₂alhi-'- VIntrI1 (See =w₂awalha-).

alhilhi NcNa sea-sponge (light substance often found washed up on beach).

=w₁a:lhuda- VIntra2 (apparently also VTrA2) to clean up ground (preparing to make campsite). 28.13.2, 146.1.1 (apparent Tr ex. is 55.3.5).
Benef: -a=ga:lhuda-. 16.21.4/5.

-w₂al- Nc/Pref stem, trunk; tough, fibrous, stem-like leaf. Possibly same as -wal- 'leg' (cpds. s.v. ninig, ji:bug).
Can be used as cpd. initial: see -w₂al-wara=ra- (s.v. =ra-).
N_{der}-bal. 108.1.1/2 (ni-bal), 115.1.6 (ma-bal). Cf. abal, madbal.

ala Particle all right?
(Tag-question form after imperative or suggestion, designed to elicit addressee's agreement; discussed in Grammar.)
Cf. next entry.

ala NcAnaWu river. 8.6.5, 14.1.3, 30.5.5, 33.4.1, 34.4.1, 97.5.4, 102.1.3, 144.2.2/3.
Optional rdp. plural: ala:-'1a.
(cont. next page)

ala NcAnaWu (cont. from preceding page)

ala-wirig NcAnaWu small river.

Pl: ala:-'la-wura:yun^g. (See w₂irig, w₂ura:yun^g).

As cpd. initial: see also =lharma². Cf. near-homophonous

-wala- and wala, below.

Cf. w₂anda, -lan^ggu-.

=ala- VTrA2 (Variant of =ila-/=yila-).

See also (near-)homophonous entries below, including

=w₁a:la-.

w₁ala NcAnaWu midriff (flesh under ribs on side of body).

As cpd. initial: do not confuse with ala or -wala- (this and preceding pages).

-wala- Pref

Occurs as cpd. initial with =w₂adji-wu-. Possibly identical to w₁ala, preceding entry.

=w₁ala- or =ala- VIntrA2

Attested only in cpds.:

-mun=gala- to leave footprints or tracks. 95.1.3rdp.

-malan^y=gala- (fish) to have fins visible (i.e., sticking out of water). 110.1.1.

-raman=n^gala- to be decorated with painted emu down and feathers (raman). 39.1.2 (also listed under =n^gala- above).

If -raman=n^gala- does belong with these other forms, it points to root =ala- (with epenthetic n^g); taken by themselves the other two cpds. point to =w₁ala-, though =ala- could be allowed as a minor irregularity. Distinct from =w₁a:la-, below.

-w₁ala Suff from (Ablative case suffix).

=w₂ala- VIntrA2 to arrive (at a place, esp. a camp). 1.3.3, 5.11.6, 15.7.4, 18.10.7, 40.5.4/5, 47.23.5rdp, 161.12.3/5, 161.26.2

(boat), 163.17.4, 166.17.2. Rf: wa!. Cf. =rabala-.

Mult: -n^gara=bala-. 40.8.1ff., 52.4.2, 166.17.4.

Mult: -w₁ara=wala-. 161.26.2 (equipment).

Comit: -an^yji=wala- to arrive with (something). 7.7.1.

-badijan=bala- to become angry or violent. (Cf. =yilbala- for form.)

-gal=bala- (honey bees) to arrive. (-galg-)

-a-dhal=wala- (See discussion of -a-dhal=wala- s.v. =w₂ala-).

Avoid confusion with =w₁ala-/=ala-, above, or =w₁a:lā-, below.

Note that =w₁a:la- loses length of vowel in rdp. form.

=w₁a:la- VTrA2 to put (several things) together (e.g., yams or other collected foods in a heap); to bring (people) together. 161.31.2rdp, 166.27.4.

Rdp: -w₁ala:='la- or -w₁ala=(w)ala- (note short vowels).

Recip: =w₁a:li-n^yji- to come together. 48.2.3rdp.

Mult: -w₁ara=wa:la- 166.13.3, or -w₁ara=ga:la- 166.13.4.

Cf. =agi-, =munduwa-n^yji-, =munduga-.

Easily confused with preceding items (notably =w₂ala- and =w₁ala-/=ala-, esp. in rdp. form with loss of vowel length).

Can also be confused with =yala- because w₁ becomes y in most cases after prefix ending in i.

ala:di NAdj bad. 18.19.4, 20.7.2pred, 47.13.3pred, 139.15.2pred, 161.13.3pred.

Pl (human and nonhuman): ala:-'la:di. 98.2.3/4pred.

Inch: =ala:di-ma- to become bad. (uncommon, see below).

Fact: =ala:di-wa- or =ala:di-ya- to make (something) bad. 47.4.6, 167.22.4/5.

Refl. of Inch: =ala:di-wi-'- or =ala:di-yi-'- to become bad, be ruined. (Functions like Inch, more common than =ala:di-ma-, see cpds. below.)

As cpd. final with nuclear noun as initial: see lamabu.

ba-gala:di blind (having bad eyes), half-blind. 40.2.2pred, 47.13.3pred, 69.9.1. (-baG-)

lhamij-gala:di bad-tasting. 117.4.3pred.

Cf. w₁ayag.

lhawu-wala:di bad (speech, words). 69.3.4pred.

lan^g-ala:di touchy, irritable, easily angered.

-manda=gala:di-ya- to ruin all (in group). 7.24.6. (Fact, with -mandaG-).

mud-gala:di silent, reticent, quiet (person).

HumSg: mud-gala:di-n^yun^g. Pl: mu-mud-gala:di.

mun-n^gala:di having bad feet.

ra:-'la:di having bad teeth. Pl: ra:-'la:-'la:di. 122.4.3.

run^g-ala:di unenthusiastic, not lively (person).

agajij-gala:di bad, improper.

-agajij=gala:di-wa- (Fact) to ruin, make things bad for. 34.8.2/4.

-w₁ala=gala:di-yi-'- (Refl. of Fact) to have one's throat go bad, to lose one's formerly good singing voice. 67.1.3. (See alwag.)

w₁alamin-gala:di inactive, lethargic (person).

w₁anbur-gala:di unattractive (in appearance), bad-looking.

(-w₁anburg-)

w₂un^ggan^y-gala:di bad dancer, bad at dancing.

w₁urij-gala:di unhappy, sad.

-yan^g=ala:di-yi-'- (Refl. of Fact) to have one's voice go bad, to have a bad (singing) voice.

yi:-'la:di having an ugly face.

Note: Most of these cpds. can form plurals by replacing ala:di with its rdp. plural ala:-'la:di (hence yi:-'la:-'la:di, w₁urij-gala:-'la:di, etc.), but note special Pl for mud-gala:di. Opposite: ambalaman, mamalan^g.

-(w₁)alag NAdj

Attested only in these cpds.:

n^gunin^y-galag NAdj sexually aroused, horny.

amba:-'mbuli-j-galag NAdj shy, modest; ashamed. (cf. =ambula-)

w₂un^ggan^y-galag NAdj good dancer. Opposite: w₂un^ggan^y-gala:di, above, this page.

=(w₁)alaga- VTrAl

-gal=galaga- (flowers) make (bees) happy, excite (bees). 98.4.6. (-galg-)

=walagagara- VIntrA2 (flood, river) to flow, to run.
Cf. warajara, n^gugu, ala.
May contain =ara-.

=w₁alagalan^yji- VIntrI2 to carry (something) along; to hold something. (not very common)
Cf. =w₂anaga-, =nima-, =w₂argu-.

=w₁alagalari- VTrI1 to carry; to hold. (uncommon)
Cf. preceding entry and vocabulary there.

alagararij NAdj deep (water, etc.).
Syn: agaduj, agararij.
Probably related to agararij (perhaps contains ala 'river').

w₂alaj NAdj good or successful hunter. 143.16.5/6pred.
HumSg: wala-jun^g. Pl: wala-walaj.
w₂alaj-gari NAdj no good or unsuccessful hunter. (-ari)
Syn. of w₂alaj-gari : manajgari.
For other similar words see abal, lamabu, lhamugar, etc.

=w₁/w₂alala- VIntrA2 (See =w₁alhalha-).

=w₁ala:lara-
1) VIntrN^gal to be aloft (up on platform, in tree, etc.).
Less common than =w₂udha-, cf. also =w₁alamalha-, =mun^ggala-dha-, mun^ggala.
-lhan^ggu=wala:lara- (meat) to be up (on platform, etc.).
-nuga:='la:lara- (stone) to be up (in tree, etc.)
-man=gala:lara- (two or more) to be up (in tree, etc.).
2) VTrA2 to put up (in tree, etc.).
Cf. =lalaga-, =gugjuji-, etc.

=w₁alaldha-
1) VIntrN^gal to float. 18.2.4, 18.3.3, 18.6.1, 18.7.6, 166.9.4.
Syn: =rijbi-. Cf. =w₁allha-.
-ran^ga=galdha- (wood) to float. (ran^gag)
-wargal=galdha- (puddles) to form on ground. 98.8.7. (wargalg)
2) VTrA2 to float (something), to cause (something) to float.

=alali- VTrI1 to pick up (large number of items, from floor or ground). 112.5.6rdp.
Cf. =ma-, =raga- 'to pick up'.

=w₁alamalha-
1) VIntrN^gal to be on top (of flat surface, in tree, or on platform). 13.11.1, 43.2.2, 43.3.6, 43.5.5, 170.2.1/3.
Syn: =w₂udha-, =mun^ggala-dha-, =w₁ala:lara-. Cf. also =landhirn^ginda-.
-ragal=galamalha- to have a high voice. (ragalg)
2) VTrA2 to put up (on flat surface, etc.). 97.2.2.

alamarj NcAna or NcAnaWu freshwater (whaler) shark.
Syn: wujinma. Cf. yigama.
NC^{der}-galamarj ray(s), beam(s) of light (of particular celestial body - sun, moon, star). Attested as n^gari-galamarj NcN^gara rays of sun (at dawn or sunset), cf. alir.

alan^yan NcMana cement made from sap of ironwood tree (yirbara) or of cypress pine (yimbid).
NC^{der}-galan^yan cement-like substance (of particular object).
143.5.4 (war-u-galan^yan, of a honey bee sp.).

alariri NcAna peregrine falcon (a hawk).

walar NcNa march fly (stinging fly sp.).
Covers several spp. including small march flies, but refers mainly to the large march fly, Tabanus strangmanni.

=(w₁)alarma- VIntrA1
-w₁ala=garma- to become bad in the throat (lose good singing voice). 67.1.4. (See alwag.)
Syn: see cpds. of ala:di.

w₂alawalamag NAdj right-handed.
HumSg: walawalama-jun^g.
Opposite: balajagu, man^gandayayagu.

alawuj NcAnaWu skin irritation, rash.

w₂albalg
1) NAdj wide. Possibly related to =w₂aldha-.
ran^ga-balbalg wide, broad (stick). (ran^gag)
2) NcNa dart (marine fish, Chorinemus spp.). 105.2.2.
Syn (as fish name): wandhalayun^g, yarwari. (wide-bodied fish)

walbalgi NcN^gara horse and rider (with saddle).
Cf. yaraman.

=w₂albalma- VIntrA3 to climb up (tree, etc.).
Cf. =w₂ida-. Cf. also =w₁alamalha- and synonyms.

albalan^g NcAna(Adv) (Variant of n^galbalan^g).

walbin NcMana forked stick (used in mun^ggala platform).
-albu^guN- Pref both (together). Cf. =ya-, =jaryara-.

alburun^ggu or walburun^ggu
1) NcMana plains turkey (bustard). 163.9.3.
Young: da:gi (Eng. loan), n^gandug.
2) NcMana tree used for firesticks, mainly Clerodendrum cunninghamii, sometimes interchanged with terms for C. floribundum (buduga, lhuruman). 137.1.3.

aldha NcNa race.
Ex: bani=na-yi: na-aldha 'Look at the race!'
As cpd. initial -w₁aldha-: see =yirbi-.
Cf. =argi-n^yji- (Recip. of =argi-), =agulhan^yji-.

=w₂aldha- VIntrA2 (person, object) to be stretched out; (blanket, etc.) to be laid out.
-ana=waldha- to have arm or wing(s) stretched out. 10.8.3.
-yina=baldha- to hold head stretched out forward, to crane neck (and head) forward.
Probably related to w₂albalg. Cf. next entry and warambaldhu.
Cf. =murgulha-, =mun^gmulha-.

=w₁aldha- VTrA2

A root possibly extractable from =n^yin^ygaldha- (q.v.).

For =w₂aldha- see preceding entry.

w₁aldhaaldhan or w₁aldha:ldhan NAdj separated, apart. (not common)

Cf. w₁urag, w₁algal.

=w₁aldhin^ggi- VIntrI1 to jump around (e.g., man dodging spears).

Cf. =garaja-, =abi-, =manimaja-.

=w₂a:lga- VTrN to sneak up to (person, animal). 104.1.3, 112.2.1.

Cf. midarg, =dulwa-.

=w₂alganma- VTrA1 to give many things to (person, direct object); to be liberal or munificent to, to bestow profusely on.

Ex: num=balganma:-' 'You gave it (e.g., pet wallaby, n^gargu) a lot (of fodder)'.
Cf. =yi-/=w₁u-.

-w₂algara- or -w₂algaragara- Pref all, everyone.

Uncommon Mult. prefix used with =ra-.

Appears to contain -w₁ara-, -w₁aragara- (other Mult.

prefix allomorphs, used with other verbs); cf. also -lhagara-.

walgay NcAnaWu old-fashioned spear with three wooden prongs, similar to wingil, used mainly for spearing freshwater fish. 69.8.2/5.

=w₂algira- VIntrA2 to make a continuous noise.

Cf. =lhagarara-, =n^gururuwa-.

-w₂algu- Nc/Pref cord, strap.

^{NCder}-balgu, attested as (an-)u-balgu NcAnaWu umbilical cord.

algur

1) NAdj kinsman, relative.

HumSg: algur-n^yun^g. 69.2.3. Pl: alga:-'lgur.

Recip. of Inch: =algur-ma-n^yji- VIntrI2 (two or more persons) to be related to each other (by kinship ties).

Cf. jawina, milg. (irregular verbal derivative)

2) NAdj (? , used mainly without affixes).

Occurs in expression algur-yan^gi or (fuller form)

algur a-yan^gi 'all kinds (of something)' (literally an interrogative, something like 'what kinds?'). Form

algur-yan^gi attested 9.8.1, 14.2.4, 29.12.4, 35.12.2,

139.5.3, 155.2.1, 163.16.3. Long form algur a-yan^gi

in 170.3.6. Form ara-algur-yan^gi with Mult. prefix w₁ara-

in 167.21.3.

Cf. also derivatives of an^ybaj.

walibalig NcAnaWu a shellfish sp.

-w₂alij Suff couple, pair. (especially: married couple).

Ex: dhudabadi-n^yum-balij 'white couple (husband and wife); pair of whites (not necessarily husband and wife)'.
Other exx.: see mandha:yun^g, (y)irija.

Possibly related to following item, but w₂ (rather than w₁)

initial segment requires explanation in this case (analogy from Dual suffix =w₂a:?). Cf. Ngandi -galič 'other(s)'.

ali-jij Nk (dyadic) husband-and-wife couple.

Pl: mij-gali-jij.

Dyadic form of gulgu and related forms.

Root appears to be (-w₁)aliG-. See discussion of preceding item.

aliyun^g Particle all right? 143.11.2.

Tag-question marker after imperative or suggestion, like ala.

Discussed in Grammar. Cf. yu:ga.

=w₁aljarba- VIntrA2 to travel (to remote place). 71.2.1.

Cf. =ya-, =jarara-.

waljawaljiri NcAnaWu bloody wound (e.g., from spearing). 73.3.3.

Cf. ji:ji, yaralali.

waljurig or waljurij NcWara frilled lizard, Chlamydosaurus kingii.

93.1.5. Young: gangulugulu (Wara).

Name of human ancestral figure in myth: 15.4.5, 16.1.2.

=w₁allha- VIntrA2 to be light in weight; to be bouyant, to float up (in air or water).

Mult: -n^gara=gallha-. 18.15.5 (catfish people, in myth).

Mult. with internal rdp.: -w₁ara-gallha:='llha-. 100.2.5(ants).

-lhan^g=gallha- to have very light feet.

-w₂an=gallha- to be afraid or frightened.

Derivative of this last cpd.: see wanga-wan-gallhu-j.

Cf. =rijbi-, =w₁alaldha-, -dir=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-).

-w₁alma- Nc/Pref nest (esp. of flying fox, occasionally of bird).

As cpd. initial: see =w₂udha-.

^{NCder}-galma, most common form ni-galma NcNa nest of flying fox (malban^ggari).

Usual word for 'nest': a:y. Cf. also gulmun^g, nigaburg.

walmadha NcAnaWu thin fog or mist. 13.42.2.

Syn: wu:ji, wunurunuru.

almagara or walmagara NcAna small freshwater fork-tailed catfish, probably Hexanematichthys berneyi. 105.4.2.

alman NcMana wax or cement made from sap of manba tree.

Cf. alan^yan.

almarug or (rarely) walmarug NcAna friarbirds, esp. silver-crowned friarbird.

Young: galmarug.

almaraba or (less often) walmaraba NcMana blue swimmer crab,

Portunus pelagicus.

=w₂almbalndha- VTrA2 to discuss (a matter), to talk about. 69.16.3rdp.

Etym: Appears to be frozen reduplication, perhaps of

*=baln-dha-.

-w₂alm=bula-ga- VTrA1 (See =w₂ula-).

=walmida- VIntrA2 (star, miyiri) to shine.

-w₁almun^y- Nc/Pref
NC_{der}-galmun^y honey bee.
Cf. -galg-, lagu.

walmurun^g NcAnaWu small rainforest shrub with edible fruits, said to be current-type, like those of *Vitex glabrata* (wu:n^g).

waln^gari NcAnaWu salmon fish, *Eleutheronema tetradactylum* (perhaps also *Polydactylus plebeius*). 59.8.4, 105.4.1, 113.10.4.
Similar to julurbi, but the latter has much longer 'tassels' (streamer-like pectoral fins).

waln^gawaln^garig NcAnaWu diamond trevally (large marine fish), *Alectis indica*.

=w₁aln^ggalndha- VIntrA2 to go hunting (on land, without using bush fires). Variant: =w₁angandha-.

=walwalja- VTrA2 to have a fight over (person or object, direct object). 5.20.4.
Cf. wun^ga:ri.

=alwarwara- VIntrA2 to twitch legs (common movement in wun^gubal dances). 25.1.2rdp.

-w₁/w₂alwara=ra- VTr (See =ra-).

a:l NcMana wooden floater attached to rope connected to spike of dugong harpoon (radhar).

With noun-class prefix usually the vowel cluster is not contracted: mana-a:l, ama-a:l.

As cpd. initial: see =barawuda-, =ara-, =yarba-.

-w₁al- or -w₁ala- Pref (For -w₁al=n^gu-, -w₁ala=n^gu- see =n^gu-).
See also alwag for prefix -w₁alag-.

=w₂ala- VTrA2 to apply or rub (something, not specified in verb) on (direct object); to paint. 53.4.4/6, 142.5.6, 150.1.1
Recip: =w₂ali-n^yji-. 43.1.3. Also 'stop self (from doing something)'.
-w₁ara=bala- (person) to paint or smear (body, object); (substance)

to be smeared on (surface); (person, animal) to brush against (other person or animal). 37.4.5, 43.3.4, 138.4.2, 138.4.2rdp.
Recip: -w₁ara=bali-n^yji-. 43.6.4.

-ran^ga=bala- (gum, etc.) to be (smeared) on surface of tree. 121.1.2/3.

-lhamunu=wala- to paint (someone) on the chin.

Refl: -lhamunu=wali-'-.

-maram=bali-n^yji- (Recip) to paint (or rub something on) each other's hands.

-w₂anja=wali-n^yji- (Recip) to paint each other's arms. 43.1.3.

-a-dhal=wala- to come to the country of (person). 16.10.1, 16.20.1 (form and meaning not fully clear, very possibly a mistranscription of -a-dhal=wala- with =w₂ala- 'to arrive').
Syn: =w₂al-bu- (q.v. for other vocabulary).

Distinct from =ala- (following entry); possibly connected with =w₁arawala-.

=ala- VTrA2 to scratch (something).

Ex: n^gand=a:li:-' 'I will scratch it (AnaØ)'.
Mult: -w₁ara:='la- to scratch all over.

walabalag NcAnaWu hollow log/tree. (Uncommon, see walag NcAnaWu).

w₂alabalami NAdj thin.

Syn: w₂ala-yarayara (s.v. yarayara), yulug, a-n^gu-ji:bug (s.v. ji:bug), jagarabadjag.

=w₁aladha- VIntrN^gal to stand broadside (to something); to stand across (blocking a line of movement); to form a line or row (broadside to something). 13.34.3, 16.18.4, 163.14.5.

-gal=gadaladha- (honey bees) to form a line, to line up. Attested with internal rdp. as -gal-gala:='ladha-. 98.4.5. (-galg-)

-lhagar=gadaladha- to line up. (-lhagarG-)

-lhaj=gadaladha- (chopped wood or wooden object) to lie across. 13.24.4, 13.34.3.

-mal=gadaladha- to be late at night, time to sleep. (-malg-)

Ex: wu-mal=gadaladha-n^ga-n^y 'It was late night, time to sleep'.

-mari=wadaladha- (tracks or traces of something) to form a line (across path, etc.).

-mun=gadaladha- (foot or footprints) to lie across.

-nuga=wadaladha- (rock) to lie across path, to form a solid front. 15.6.6.

-rulbu=wadaladha- to be across the back (body part). 13.42.2rdp.

-yamar=gadaladha- to have one's side facing (something). 13.33.4. (-yamarg-, from yamar).

-yan^g=galadha- to interrupt a fight by speaking.

Possibly also present in =yiraladha-, =lhan^garaladha-

Syn: =lhagardha-, =malmalgi-, =lhaayi-.

Transitive counterpart: following entry.

=w₁aladhi- VTrI1 to lay (something) across (path, line of motion, etc.). 71.19.1.

Functions as Caus. of preceding entry.

walag

1) NcAnaWu hollow log or tree (hollowed by termites or ants); coffin made from hollow tree. 47.2.6, 43.15.6, 50.6.2, 52.2.1, 52.3.6, 52.5.7, 170.3.3. Syn: walabalag.

2) NcMana coffin made from hollow tree. 51.4.3/6, 62.3.4ff.
There seems to be a tendency to use Mana class in the sense 'coffin' and AnaWu in the sense 'hollow tree', but some fluctuation occurs.

As cpd. initial: see =w₁alhara-, =arara-, =w₂awalha-,

w₂a-wawalhu-j, =yabi-'-jga- (s.v. =yaba-).

Easily confused as cpd. initial with -w₁alag-/w₁alwag- 'neck' (cf. independent noun alwag).

-w₁alag- or -w₁alwag- Pref (Form taken by alwag 'neck' as cpd. initial).

Cf. preceding entry.

alagala NcAna(Adv), rarely NAdj halfway (between two points, in journey), along the route, along the way. 1.4.3, 2.5.6, 22.2.2, 28.2.2, 33.4.4, 100.4.4/5, 131.2.5, 163.1.4.

Infrequent NAdj use: ni=yalagala ni=bura:-' 'He is sitting (staying) along the way'.

False ex. as cpd. initial 67.1.3 reflects momentary confusion with -w₁alag- 'throat'.

mal-galagala (See -malG- 'times').

NCder-galagala, attested as human noun (war-)u-galagala 'people midway (in time, between ancestral beings and presently living people)'. 139.13.5.

alaj NcWara (Variant of alwaj).

=w₁alalara- VIntrA2 to be happy. 7.9.1, 69.14.4.

-w₁urij=galalara- to be happy, be satisfied,

1Syn: =din^ggi-'- (s.v. =din^gga-), =bula-, =lalima-,

-w₁urin^y=n^guddha- (s.v. =n^guddha-).

=alalibi- VTrI2 to turn (animal carcass) over (while cooking).

Ex: wirin^ga:='lalibi:-ni n^gara-n^garugalij 'They turned over the carcass of the dugong'. (Also used with ray spp., etc.)

alalij

1) NcAna⁰ small freshwater eel-tailed catfish with long snout, perhaps Neosilurus rendahli.

2) NAdj catfish people (group of yirija moiety, opposed to lhu:ru 'sleepy cod' people of mandha:yun^g moiety, both of them inhabiting the place wiyindan^gan^y in the myth of Emu, Gecko, and Little Boy). 17.9.5.

Possibly identical etymologically to following item.

w₁alalij, word-initially alalij NAdj wet, soaked.

Inch: =w₁alalin^y-ma-.

w₁ara-galalij wet all over.

As cpd. final: see also -lhaj-, aban. Cf. preceding entry.

-w₁alamin- Pref behaviour, conduct.

1As cpd. initial: see =bura-, =n^guddha-, =yama-, =yamin^ggari-, ala:di.

Cf. -run^g-.

walan NcMana the common coolibah-type tree in the area, found mostly on high ground, Eucalyptus tectifera.

The true coolibah, E. microtheca, is found mostly inland and to the south; it may sometimes be called walan but is properly called wumudju.

Cf. ran^ganbar.

alan^g NcMana pollen. 142.5.3.

Cf. next entry.

-(w₁)alan^g Nc

Part of etymology of bagalan^g 'eye' (cf. -baG- 'eye'); variant of -galan^g- 'egg' (cf. gagan^g). Possibly also related etymologically to preceding entry.

=alan^ggara- VTrA2 to restrain (fighters, etc.). 69.3.6.

Cf. w₂ajar, wun^ga:ri.

-w₁alar- Nc/Pref stem (of a few sedges and similar plants, notably madiga).

As cpd. initial: see =yi- 'to sleep'.

NCder-galar, usual form ma-galar NcMana.

Cf. -w₂al-.

=w₂alara- VIntrN to be full (of food).

Syn: =din^ggi-'- (Ref1. of =din^gga-).

=w₂alarlha- VIntrA2 to lie down on back; to turn over, be/become upside-down; (country) to extend, to stretch out. 10.16.2, 18.17.3, 28.17.3/4, 44.3.5rdp.

Caus: =w₂alarlhi-jga- VTrA1 to flip over, turn (something) over or upside-down. 1.6.10rdp, 2.6.4, 156.3.5.

-n^gul=walarlha- or -n^gulu=walarlha- to lie on back (face-up). 10.9.3, 28.13.1, 28.4.1/2.

Syn: =murgulha-, =mun^ymulha-. Cf. =alalibi-.

=w₂alayanga- VTrA1 to annoy, pester (esp., by playing around).

w₂ala-yarayara NAdj (See yarayara).

=w₂alayida- VIntrA2 to be pretty or handsome; to be smooth.

-w₁an=balayida- to be attractive (in appearance), good-looking.

=w₂al-bi-'- VIntrI1 (See =w₂al-bu-, below.)

=w₂al-bu- VTrMa1 to apply (paint, paint fixative, etc.) to (surface), to apply bandage to. (Direct object is surface or body.)

Ref1: =w₂al-bi-'- VIntrI1 to apply (paint, bandage, etc.) to oneself. 33.3.4, 52.2.4/5, 65.7.5rdp, 65.9.6, 135.1.1, 170.1.4.

-dan=bal-bi-'- (Ref1) to apply (paint) to one's belly. 170.1.2.

-lhan=bal-bu- to bandage (someone), to apply bandage to (person).

-w₁ara=wal-bi-'- (Ref1) to paint selves (all over). 170.4.2.

Syn: =w₂ala- (possible etymological relationship as well).

Cf. also =rara-, =wunal-bu-, =anar-bu-, n^gayag, =w₂ulwula-.

albug NcNa type of woomera. Cf. wandag (most common type).

=w₂alga- VTrA1 to pound (root foods, etc.) with stone (to soften them); to smash (something); to injure (person). 6.1.2rdp, 8.2.3, 107.1.2/4, 110.2.3, 114.6.3, 115.7.2, 115.7.3rdp, 132.6.3, 132.7.3, 139.7.4, 142.2.3rdp, 144.3.2/3 (rain), 144.3.4rdp (rain).

Benef: -a=balga- to pound (something, unspecified in verb) for (person, indirect object). 132.6.4rdp.

Mult: -w₁ara=walga- 139.5.5, with internal rdp.

-w₁ara=walga=walga- 11.9.2.

-mulum=balga- to break up (carcass, by breaking bones). 99.4.2.

-n^gagara=walga- to crush or smash bones of. 17.11.2.

-n^galba=walga- (Intr !) to jump into water. 1.3.5, 8.7.2, 17.6.4, 38.1.2/3.

Mult: -n^gara-n^galba=walga-. 33.4.1.

-raga=walga- to smash or bang against (maraga fishtrap). 110.2.4.

-ran^y=balga- to pound, beat (damper). 121.3.1rdp, 126.2.3, 126.2.4rdp.

(cont. next page)

=w₂alga- (cont. from preceding page)

-aban=balga- to hit the ground (landing, from above). 5.11.4.

Cf. =ralha-.

-andhula=walga- (sores on head) to afflict (person).

Ex: n^gan^gga:-'ndhula=walga-n^y 'I have gotten some sores on my head' ('sores' is subject). Cf. andhurumbulg.

-in^ygala=balga- to lead (animal, person) with spear (i.e., to throw spear ahead of a running animal or person so that the spear will intersect its/his trajectory). (in^ygalag)
Perhaps also present in =w₁unbalga-.

Cf. =w₂agiwa-, =w₂adji-wu-, =w₂u-, =w₁alhara-.

w₁algal, word-initially algal NAdj separated, isolated, apart; different, of another nature. 59.4.3, 59.5.6, 59.10.3pred, 116.13.1pred, 157.2.1rdp.pred, 157.13.4pred.

yan^g-galgal distinct (in voice).

Cf. mamaga, w₁/w₂urag, w₂iriwiri, lhalga, w₁aldhaaldhan.

walgara NcAnaWu a fish, probably the ox-eye herring.

Syn: n^yun^ggala.

Possibly related to following entry.

-w₂algara Nc or NAdj (For gulmum-balgara see alphabetical listing.)

Possibly connected with preceding entry.

walgu NcAnaWu a small crab sp.; term also applied to immature mud crabs (murarbu). 16.1.2.

walgurg NcNa clam sp. found in brackish or salty water, said to be smaller than n^gabarn^gabar.

aligarbidhi NAdj salty (water). 163.18.4. (not very common)

Usual word: lhagayag.

-w₁alij Nc (See galij).

=w₁alima- VIntrAl to go get water. 10.6.3, 61.2.3, 63.3.2, 95.5.2, 119.4.5, 123.3.4, 157.1.3, 163.19.3, 163.19.4rdp.

Benef: -a=galima-. 10.5.2.

-n^garan=galima- to spoon out (honey, using lha:r). 142.3.2.

-ani=galima- (Tr !) to spread out (fire) with stick or the like.

alin^ygina NcAnaØ or NcAnaWu

1) a wading bird (cormorant sp. or similar).

2) sea-anemone.

alin^yn^gari NcAnaWu marine garfish.

alir NcN^gara

1) sun. 4.3.5, 108.1.6, 115.3.5, 162.1.3.

As cpd. final: see -agalhal-.

Some vocabulary related to 'sun' and sunlight: -lhaln^g-.

=lambala-, =langada- (cf. -laN-), =milha-, alamarj,

=yabi-'- (s.v. =yaba-), arara.

2) starfish. (legs branch out like sun's rays)

=(w₁)aliwa- or =(w₁)aliya- VTrAl

-ani=galiwa- or -ani=galiya- to open up or spread out (fire, coals) with stick. 125.2.5. Cf. n^gura.

alja NcN^gara water python, Liasis fuscus. 21.1.2, 21.2.5, 29.4.5, 59.7.4, 93.2.1.

Young: aljina, yambarn^ga.

Cf. majbarwar.

aljina NcN^gara young water python (alja, preceding entry).

Syn: yambarn^ga.

aln^ga NcMana mud. 10.15.1/5, 163.2.1.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂ann^ga-.

=aln^ga-wi-'- VIntrIl (RefI. of Fact) to get bogged in mud (not very common). Cf. =w₁addha-, =yulu^gba-.

-w₁aln^gu- VIntr (See =n^gu-).

walumbu NcAnaWu a tree sp.

This term is applied in languages to the south to the bullwaddy, Macropteranthes kekwickii, and the Nunggubuyu term may refer to this sp. as well.

alur NcMana (See alwur).

alwag NcAnaWu or NcMana neck. 47.18.2.

As cpd. initial -w₁alag- or -w₁alwag-: see =w₁aba-, =w₁alhara-, =(w₁)alarna-, =ala:di-yi-'-1 (s.v. ala:di).

This cpd. initial form easily confused with that of walag (q.v.).

Nc_{der}-galwag.

Cf. yambiya, nindhagal.

alwaj or alaj NcWara skink lizard (many spp.).

First form shown is usual for older speakers.

w₂alwal NAdj active, energetic (e.g., person who is constantly on his feet doing hunting or other activities).

HumSg: walwal-yun^g. Pl: wal-walwal (perhaps misheard for walwa:-'lwal).

lhagula-walwal having active lips (eating vigorously, etc.).

bari-walwal energetic at walking.

alwur, alur, or (rarely) walwur NcMana bark fibre from kurrajong tree (esp. yarawug) used to make string or rope. 1.7.2, 116.12.5.

Fact: =al(w)ur-wa- VTrAl to make (bark fibre, by stripping off kurrajong bark). 155.3.3, 157.5.5.

Cf. mabur, n^gadugu, =w₂u-, =lhurwa-.

In addition to yarawug, other trees which can sometimes be used are adija and balbi.

w₁alya NAdj male (not female); man. Nonhuman exx.: 25.6.3, 101.3.2.

HumSg: walyi-n^yun^g 'man' (usual word). 17.4.1, 14.12.3,

29.7.4 (applied to male dog). Du: walya-wa:. 14.12.3.

Pl: walya-walya. 43.17.7.

Syn: min^yn^guyun^g (rare). Opposite: manun^g (human, nonhuman), w₁ujbi (nonhuman only).

Initial w₁ (not w₂) shown here on basis of one ex., needs checking to see if variant w₂ also occurs (cf. balya. walya in languages to south).

wal-yulug NAdj (See yulug).

(-w₁)ama- Nk

This may be the root in ni-gama-n^yij 'brother and sibling',
n^gari-yama-n^yij 'pair of sisters' (q.v.).

=w₁ama- VIntrA3 to obtain yams or other edible roots from ground.
114.5.1, 157.12.1. (Form in these text exx. may be a variant
=ama-).

=w₁amadha- VTrA2 to wrap (something, someone) up, e.g., in
paperbark (liba), to swaddle.

Ref1: =w₁amadhi-'- to become wrapped up. 146.1.4.

-ba=gamadha- to wrap up or cover the eyes of (person).

-w₂aran^g=gamadhi-'- (Ref1) to have one's ears covered or wrapped.

Syn: =w₁aba-. Cf. =n^gawa-, =w₂urdha-.

Probably related to =ambamadha-.

amadharn^gga NcAnaWu barracuda fish. 12.2.3, 12.3.3, 13.24.5.
Cf. gurgin. Young: wingarga.

amagari NcAna(Adv) behind, (coming) later, at end (of moving group).

Ex: wu:=ya-n^ggi amagari 'They went along behind'.

Less common than adha:dhari, cf. also =lhamara-.

Possibly related to cpd. initial -gari-.

Opposite: ragij and related forms.

=amaja- VIntrN^gal to steal (object unspecified in verb), to thief.
73.3.1.

Ex: n^garugali^j nund=a:maji-∅ 'You stole some dugong!'.

(Possible transitive ex.: 3.7.2, perhaps misanalysed.)

Benef: -a=gamaja- to steal from (person), to rob (person).

3.1.3, 3.7.4, 4.1.3, 6.2.2.

Syn: =guguda-. Cf. bagumid, da:rawa, =maraga-.

=ama:mi- VIntrII to be by oneself, to be alone. 57.1.4.

Also Benef. -a=gama:mi- (still treated as Intr), same gloss:

ani:-'=gama:mi:-na 'He will be by himself, isolated'.

Cf. w₁/w₁urag and related vocabulary.

=ama:muwa- VTrA1 to be without (something), to lack.

-w₁aman-, -w₁a:man- Nc/Pref hive (of honey bee).

Has short vowel as cpd. initial -w₁aman-: see =lha- 'to stand'.

Has long vowel as NC_{der}-ga:man. 143.1.5. Cf. lagu.

amanamana Particle(?) also, too. (Heard once, sense unclear.)

amanin^gagara NcAna(Adv) hard, vigorously. Cf. an^gudu.

-(w₁)ama-n^yij Nk (dyadic) See ni-gama-n^yij, n^gari-yama-n^yij.

aman NcAnaWu liver. 95.6.1.

As cpd. initial: -w₁aman-.

NC_{der}-gaman. (But most often used in underived form aman.)

wamba NcMana edible gum (on trees).

Possibly a recent loan (used in local creole).

Cf. binan^g.

=ambada- VIntrA2 (flower) to bloom, blossom; (object) to burst.
16.23.2, 65.10.3, 98.1.1/3, 98.2.1, 98.3.7, 98.11.2, 144.4.1.
(cont. next page)

=ambada- (cont. from preceding page)

Mult. with internal rdp: -w₁ara:-'mba:='mbada-. 16.22.1.

-gulmun^g=ambada- to have one's stomach burst. 16.22.3.

Cf. =lalma-, =lhalabida-.

May contain =w₂ada-.

ambadhi NAdj unaware (of some event, etc.). 161.5.1pred.

Cf. malala:di.

=ambagira- VIntrN^gal to still want (something).

Cf. =n^gan^ybanda-.

=ambalalhi- VTrII to hold (spear) ready to strike.

Cf. =w₁alhalha-.

ambalag NAdj enormous, huge. (uncommon term)

Cf. run^ggal and related vocabulary.

ambalal NAdj splendid, excellent, elegant. 52.4.5pred, 55.10.5pred.

Ex: nund=a:mbalal adaba barawu mari ana:-'ra 'You are rich

(in possessions) now, (having) a boat and things'.

HumSg: ambalal-yun^g. Pl: amba:-'mbalal.

ambalal-ari NAdj poor, lacking nice possessions.

=ambalawali- VTrII to wait (expectantly) for (something, someone).

Cf. =nara-, =diwiriwa-, and next entry.

=ambalwirima- VTrA3 to hang around waiting for (something).

Cf. preceding entry.

ambal NcAnaWu (top, crown) of head.

As cpd. initial -ambal-: see =w₂adja-.

Fact: =ambal-ga- VTrA1 to hit (with thrown object).

Syn. of Fact: =mun^ggurbildha-, =ambildha-.

NC_{der}-gambal head or crown (of object), foliage (of plants).

ni-gambal 117.1.4, 117.3.4, 108.1.2; (an-)u-gambal 138.2.2,

n^gari-gambal 117.5.4.

Syn: yinag, ambara, la:n^g, amburug, -ambaN-, -ambuluG-.

=ambalalha- VTrA2 to go past, to go across. 41.5.7, 41.23.3, 94.4.2.

Ex: ni=buri-∅ yuwa:-gu mari wuna:='mbalalhi-n^y 'He was

(sitting) over there, but they went right past him'.

Cf. =yalidha-, =yalgiwa-.

ambalaman NAdj good (general word); good to eat, delicious. 55.5.4,

69.10.3pred, 70.2.6pred, 71.10.2pred, 103.2.7, 114.7.4pred,

118.4.3, 120.4.6, 132.11.4, 139.8.1, 130.1.5pred, 157.2.2pred,

162.19.2pred, 167.15.2.

Mult: w₁ara:-'mbalaman. 100.7.5, 143.1.5. Cf. mamalan^g.

=ambamadha- VTrA2 to cover (someone, something) up; to deceive.

13.9.4, 125.3.2, 15.8.3.

Mult: -w₁ara:='mbamadha-. 163.13.6.

-ar=ambamadha- to cover up (water).

Syn: =n^gawa-, =w₁aba-, =n^gawa-, =w₁amadha-, =w₂urdha-.

Perhaps a frozen cpd. including =w₁amadha-, but w₁ normally

becomes g (not b) after a nasal.

-ambam=ba- VTrN^ga3 (See =w₂a-).

ambam-ba-n^ga-j NcAnaWu headache.
 Derivative of -ambam=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-).

amba:-'mbuli-j-galag NAdj (See -(w₁)alag. Related to =ambula-.)

-ambaN- Pref headache.
 Occurs as cpd. initial in -ambam=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-) and in its derivative ambam-ba-n^ga-j (this page, above).
 Possibly related to ambal, ambara, -ambuluG-.

=amban^gan^yji- VIntrI2 (dugong, turtle) to come up to surface of water (to breathe, etc.). 59.5.3.

ambara NcAnaWu head. (not very common)
 As cpd. initial: see =w₂anaga-.
 NC_{der}-gambara. 7.1.2 (head of river).
 Syn: yinag (most common as independent noun), ambal, la:n^g, etc.

=ambargala- VIntrA2 (two or more) to sit down (in group). 18.20.2, 42.3.2, 65.1.4, 65.2.5, 65.9.4, 77.1.5.
 Mult: -n^gara=gambargala-.
 Syn: =bura- (no number restrictions).

ambarar NcAnaWu open country, fields (with grasses and occasional shrubs). 162.4.3, 162.21.5.
 Cf. abala, wumayamaya.

ambarj NcAnaWu dream.
 As cpd. initial: see =yi- 'to sleep'. Associated verb: =w₂uryara-.

=ambidha- VIntrN^gal (fruits) to bulge on tree, to abound on tree. 115.1.4/6 (cycads).

=ambildha- VTrA2 to slap, to hit (with hand); to hit (someone) with thrown object. 1.2.5.
 Cf. =mun^ggurbildha-, =ambal-ga- (s.v. ambal).
 Possibly related to =w₂ildha-.

-(w₁)a:mbin^yin^y, -(w₁)a:mbin^ya-yun^g Nk (See ni-ga:mbin^yin^y, n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y, ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y, etc.)

-ambirwir- Pref close together.
 As cpd. initial: see =lha- 'to stand'. Cf. -an^ggara-, w₂arubaj.

ambubug NcAnaWu brain.
 Syn: amburumburun^g.

=ambula- VIntrA2 to be ashamed; to be shy, timid.
 For a NAdj derivative amba:-'mbuli-j- in a larger cpd., see -(w₁)alag.

ambulbambul or wambulbambul NcAnaWu feather headdress.

-ambuluG- Pref head.
 As cpd. initial: see =w₁uluda-, =w₁urya-. Cf. yinag and synonyms.

=ambulumbulura- VTrA2 to cover. Cf. =ambadha-, =n^gawa-, etc.

=ambulwaddha- VIntrN^gal (boat) to be in saltwater.

=ambulwi- VIntrI1 to be born. 45.3.2.
 Mult: -n^gara=gambulwi-. 47.22.5.

=ambunari- VIntrI1 to wait.
 Possibly related to =nara-.

amburug NcAnaWu (top of) head. (not common)
 Syn: ambal, ambara, yinag, la:n^g. Cf. -ambaN-, -ambuluG-.

amburumburun^g NcAnaWu brain.
 NC_{der}-gamburumburun^g.
 Syn: ambubug.

amburuyuwuruyuj NcAnaWu a short grass sp., *Sporobolus virginicus*.

-amburu- Pref rainbow.
 Attested only as cpd. initial: see =nagi-, =w₂urlha-.
 Cf. ma:rn^y.

amijgalag NAdj messy (said of a pile of rubbish or garbage, etc.).

amilmil NcAnaWu light westerly breeze.
 Cf. ba:ra.

=amulugugura- VIntrA2 to be twilight, dusk. 7.10.1, 13.19.2, 40.8.1.
 Subject is Ana class.
 Cf. adharwara.

=w₁amunma- VIntrA3 to have poor eyesight, to have trouble seeing.

amun^ggu NcAnaWu a marine fish, the sweetlip emperor. 16.4.3, 64.3.3.

a:mun^y NcNa the common bush fly. 8.2.3, 15.11.1.
 Usual forms with noun-class prefix present: na-a:mun^y,
 yi:-ya:mun^y (no vowel contraction).
 Possibly related to -w₁amuy- (variant -w₁amun^y-), see below.

-w₁amun^y- Pref (See -w₁amuy-, below).

a-muri Nk (your) father's father or his sister.
 Pl: mi-da-muri.
 For 1st person possessor form see mu:ri, for 3rd person and dyadic forms see following entries.

a-muri-j Nk (dyadic) pair consisting of a person and his or her mu:ri (father's father or his sister).
 Pl: mi-da-muri-j.
 See preceding and following entries and mu:ri.

a-muru-yun^g Nk (his/their) father's father or his sister.
 Pl: mi-da-muru-yun^g.
 See preceding entries.

amuwan^gga NcAnaWu or NcAnaWu a type of coral. 64.6.4.
 Other types: nijura, argalharuwa.

-w₁amuy- or -w₁amun^y- Nc/Pref scraps, pieces, bits (e.g., of rubbish).
 Used as cpd. initial, form usually -w₁amuy- but occasionally -w₁amun^y- before a nasal: see =mun^ymulha-, =ma-.
 As independent noun can take the form NC_{der}-gamuy, but is more often NC_{der}-gamuyumuy with a distinct stem form (showing partial internal reduplication) -w₁amuyumuy.
 Syn: -lharin^y-, -n^gumij-. Cf. a:mun^y.

-w₁amuy Nc (See discussion of preceding item).

anhuma NcAnaWu seed pod of a mangrove tree sp. (ana, Rhizophora stylosa). (uncommon word)
Syn: wumuluri (common).

-aN- Pref

There are a few verb doublets which suggest that a prefix of this type may be segmentable etymologically: =w₂ada- vs. =ambada-, =w₂amadha- vs. =ambamadha-, =w₂ildha- vs. =ambildha-, perhaps =w₂alhalha- and variants vs. =ambalalhi-. No simple or consistent gloss can be suggested. There are many other stems beginning in -aN- where N is some nasal which also seem to be (on the basis of an internal rdp. pattern, for example) candidates for segmentation (amburuyuwuruyuj, =ambalawali-, etc.). Note also the numerous words for 'head' (ambara, ambal, amburug, cpd. initials -ambaN-, -ambuluG-) and 'brain' (ambubug, amburumburun^g). Distinct from kinship -an^g-.

w₂a:n NcAnaWu temple (of head), area inside ear.

As cpd. initial may refer to hearing or disposition as well as this body part: see =muda-, w₂adawadad, =barlha-, =w₁aya-. Also in the derivative w₂anga-wan-gallhu-j (listed alphabetically below), and probably identifiable in several forms (listed below without segmentation) at least etymologically.

Cf. w₂aran^g, =yan^ga-, =w₁awan^ggi-, =w₂angi-, =yan^ga-.

anara NcNa mangrove tree sp., Ceriops tagal.
Syn: wuruguri (uncommon).

=w₂an-bu- or =w₂a:n-bu- VTrMal to make (person, animal) warm by building a fire next to him; to warm (person, with a fire); (fire) to warm (someone) up; (fire) to be uncomfortably hot for (person) with excessive heat and smoke. 120.3.6, 132.3.2, 132.3.3rdp.

Refl: =w₂an-bi-'- or =w₂a:n-bi-'- VIntrI1 (person) to warm oneself up at a fire. 65.14.6.

Cf. =murbula-, =ralma-.

wanbunuru NcAnaWu thick fog.

Cf. wu:ji and related vocabulary.

anburugu or wanburugu NcAnaWu or NcAnaØ glossy ibis (bird).
Syn: malan^yjurjurg.

-w₁anburg- Nc/Pref appearance, looks, outward aspect.

As cpd. initial: see ala:di, n^gun^yju.

NC_{der}-ganburg similar in appearance (to someone), the spitting image (of someone). Can take human forms:

HumSg: ni-ganbur-jun^g the spitting image (of some other man).

Possibly related to guburg. Cf. n^gun^yju (and n^gun^yju-n^gun^yju).

-w₁andha-, word-initially andha- Pref obsessed with (getting), always trying to get, greedy for.

Used only as cpd. initial creating NAdj derivatives with the (cont. next page)

-w₁andha- (cont. from preceding page)

following noun stem denoting the object of the craving:

(-w₁)andha-mananun^g lusty for women, lecher.

(-w₁)andha-marya (always) craving food, glutton.

(-w₁)andha-wun^ga:ri always getting into fights, violent.

Cf. =n^gan^ybanda-.

=andhadha-

1) VIntrN^gal to sit up (straight). 28.15.4/5, 28.16.4, 71.5.2, 101.1.2, 132.2.5.

2) VTrA2 to set or put (someone, something) upright, sitting up.
Cf. =bura-, =lalaga-.

=w₂andhadha:ra- VIntraA2 to not hear (about some news), to be unaware (of some news).

Cf. w₂a:n, ambadhi, malala:di.

=andhadi= VIntrI1 to do something for a while. (not common)

Ex: n^ga=ya-n^ggi n^ga:= 'ndhadi-n^y 'I went (along) for a while'.

=andhaga- VTrA1 to set out (fishtrap). 110.1.5.

Cf. maraga, magul, =lharga-, =w₂aga-, =yin^gala-.

-w₂andhagalalur Nc

NC_{der}-bandhagalalur froth, bubbles.

Cf. murn^ymurj.

wandhagan^ymir NcAnaØ a marine fish sp. (in the general class of tuna, swordfish, or the like).

One of a class of terms used mainly as songwords for several fish of this type: see also dan^ymiri, yalabura, etc.

=andhagulalarwala- VIntraA2 to dribble (saliva), slobber.

Appears to contain lhagula 'lips' (hence root *=larwala-).

=andhalhara- VTrA2 to go in pursuit of (person, animal). 162.24.1.

Cf. =lharma- and its compounds, =ragu-, =lhamara-.

wandhalayun^g NcNa dart (marine fish), Chorinemus spp.

Syn: walbalg.

w₁andha-marya NAdj (See -w₁andha-, above).

=andhar-wu- VTrMal to fill (container, etc.); to load (object, into container).

Cf. damadhan, =lhada-.

Refl: =andhar-wi-'- VIntrI1 to be/become full. 13.9.3, 108.5.4, 143.3.2, 143.6.1/5.

-gara:= 'ndhar-wi-'- (Refl) (hole) to become full. 13.9.3 (possible ex.)

-an=dharma- or -w₁/w₂an=dharma- VTrA3 (See =lharma-).

-andhij- Pref (See =w₂ulululha-).

andhiri NcAnaWu heart. 17.3.5.

As cpd. initial -andhiri- or -w₁andhiri-: see =w₂ilibilin^gi-.

NC_{der}-gandhiri.

Etym: cf. nalthir (= n^galthir) 'liver' in languages to north (Ritharngu and other Yuulngu languages).

-(w₁)andhula Nc hat; end part, last section.
 Attested only as NC_{der}-gandhula.
 Cf. wubalmana, -dhig-.

-andhula- Pref sores on head.
 Attested only as cpd. initial with =w₂alga-.
 For related independent noun see andhurumbulg, below.

andhurg NAdj straight. 13.24.3 (Pergressive -andhur-gaj-).
 Ex: n^gand=a:ndhurg n^gan^y=ja:-ri: 'I will go straight'.
 Ex: ma:='ndhurg mana:-'di 'The road is straight'.
 Fact: =andhur-ga- VTrA1 to straighten (something).
 Syn: banban, =dururuga-, =lhara:lha-. Cf. lha:lun.
 Opposite: See =bara- and derivatives.

andhurumbulg NcAnaWu sores on head. 132.9.5.
 Cf. -andhula=walga- (s.v. =w₂alga-).

=wanda- VTrA2
 -an^ga=wanda- to make (camp, an^ga). 145.1.4.

andalal or wandalal NcWara a swamp plant, Philydrum lanuginosum.

-(w₁)andar Nc (See discussion of magandar).

=wandaragala- VIntrA2 to be in a crowd or herd. 163.15.2.
 Cf. garn^yirimba, -raN-.

=a:ndira- VTrA2 to refuse to accept (something), to disdain, to not want (something). 43.17.4. Cf. =lha:bi-, =biligaga-, -awu=ba-.
 -ij=ga:ndira- to refuse (verbally); to protest at. 13.13.4.

wangadura NcAnaØ freshwater fish, perhaps a sp. of rainbowfish.

w₂an-ga:gidhu NAdj (See -(w₁)a:gidhu).

-w₂an=gallha- VIntrA2 (See =w₁allha-. For derivative see w₂anga-wan-gallhu-j, below.)

=w₁angandha- VIntrA2 (Variant of =w₁aln^ggalndha-).

w₂an-garar NAdj (See -(w₁)arar).

w₂anga-wan-gallhu-j NAdj afraid, frightened.
 Derived from -w₂an=gallha- (s.v. =w₁allha-).
 Cf. -dir=n^gawi-' (s.v. =n^gawi-'), mindhimindhu.

=w₂angi- VIntrI1 to have one's ears perked, to listen attentively.
 Probably related to w₂a:n. Cf. =yan^ga-, =w₁awan^ggi-.

-w₂angidi- Nc/Pref flesh of rays (less often, of sharks).
NC_{der}-bangidi. 106.3.2(uG-). In cpds. -w₂ingidi-: see =a:yu-.

-w₂an=gululudha- VIntrA2 (See =w₁ululudha-).

-wanguri=yambi- VIntrI2 (See =yambi-).

-ani=bada- VIntrA2 (See =w₂ada-. Initial is anig.)

anig NcAnaWu coals, embers, heart of fire. 119.7.1.
 As cpd. initial may mean simply 'fire': see =n^gawi-', =w₂ada-, =w₁aliya-, =(w₁)ara- VTrYa, =yara-.
 ani-dhabarj NcAnaWu big fire. (lhabarj)
 Cf. n^gura, -yiga-, n^gargan.

aniji NcAnaWu a type of liquor associated with Macassans.
 Other type: baliji.

-an=jama- VIntrA1 (See =yama-).

-(w₁)anja:njij Nc
 Attested as NC_{der}-ganja:njij small barbs or hooks on spear or harpoon.
 Cf. jimindi, lhalun^ggu, etc.

=anjarda- VIntrA2 to go into or through scrub. 99.3.5rdp.

anji NcN^gara jabiru (crane-type bird). (the common term) Text 10.
 Young: gulmirimiri.

w₂anjilira NAdj recluse, person in ritual seclusion (in Gunabibi ritual).
 HumSg: w₂anjilira-yun^g. Pl: w₂anja-wanjilira.

anjiriwi or wanjiriwi NcN^gara female euro (rock kangaroo, murbungula).
 Syn: bayir.

wanjurjurg NcAnaØ large sandpiper-type beach birds with moderately large bills.
 Cf. munjirg.

=anma- VTrA1 to go out gathering (shells, yams, etc.). 3.8.2, 11.2.4, 11.3.3, 98.1.5, 98.7.3, 155.3.2, 161.34.3.
 -ar=anma- to look for water. 163.19.2.

=w₂ann^ga-
 1) VIntrA1 to dance. (most general term) 28.10.4, 9.3.1ff.rdp, 9.2.1rdp.
 Benef: -a=bann^ga-. 69.12.5.
 Caus: =w₂ann^gi-jga- VTrA1 to dance the (totemic) dance of (totem, direct object). 52.3.6. (note special semantics)
 Cf. wun^ggan^y, =malmala-, =magurilha-, =alwarwara-, abal.

2) VTrA1 to step on, trample; (rarely) to kick (something).
 13.11.3, 11.7.3, 145.1.4rdp.
 -gari=wann^ga- (father) to beget (another daughter, after the first one). 74.3.4rdp.
 Recip: -gari=wann^ga-n^yji- VIntrI2 (men) to keep having more daughters. 74.4.3rdp.
 -laga=wann^ga- (father, less often mother) to have (second daughter). 73.4.3. Cf. preceding cpd.
 -n^gagara=wann^ga- to step on bones (of someone).
 -aln^ga=wann^ga- to step in (mud). 10.15.1, 10.15.3rdp.
 -aban=bann^ga- to tread on (ground), to hit (ground). 5.12.7, 5.16.5, 13.32.4.
 -ay=wann^ga- to step on the nest of (something). 11.8.1, 13.11.3.
 -w₁urij=bann^gi-'- (Refl) to fail, be unsuccessful in attempt; to lose heart, to not go through with a planned action.
 161.9.4.

-(w₁)anun^g- Nc/Pref shoot, sprout, small plant.
 As cpd. initial: see =yu-.
NC_{der}-ganun^g.

anun^ggu Nc stringybark spear (stick with sharpened point).

Noun class not recorded.

Cf. lhu:n^y.

wanun^ggura NAdj Nunggubuyu (term used by Groote Eylandt people, here as pronounced by Nunggubuyu).

Cf. w₁ubuy.

anuwa NcAna flatback turtle, Chelonia depressa.

Syn: gariwa (more common), jadiwan^ggani.

-w₁an- Pref (For -w₁an=balayida- see =w₂alayida-).

ana NcMana the most prominent mangrove tree sp., with large buttressed roots, Rhizophora stylosa; (loosely) mangroves, mangrove jungle.

Seed pod: wumuluri or anhuma. Sapling: lirjal.

Do not confuse with following item.

ana or wana NcAna or NcAnaWu wing (of bird).

As cpd. initial can mean 'wing' or 'arm': see =ma-, =nima-

(-ana=nima- with retroflexion spreading), =w₂alaha-, =w₂irbiriri-

Cf. ara, w₂anja.

Do not confuse with preceding entry.

wanabana NcMana a tree or shrub sp.

Informants disagree on which sp. or spp. are designated; for some this is an uncommon synonym of banar (q.v.).

=w₂anaga- VTrA1 to hold, grasp; to be in charge of (people, country, ritual). 9.8.4, 10.16.1, 10.15.6, 14.13.4, 23.3.1, 29.7.1, 40.1.2, 54.1.4/5, 68.1.4, 161.1.3, 163.14.5, 168.9.3. (Now beginning to occur in some English calques involving 'to have', since this is the closest Nunggubuyu verb.)

Mult: -w₁ara=wanaga-. 113.2.6, 55.9.5.

Benef: -a=banaga-. 111.1.2ff.

-janda=wanaga- to hold (someone) by the back. 25.5.4.

-lhal=wanaga- to hold or be in charge of (country). Attested with internal rdp. as -lhal-wana=wanaga-. 139.13.4.

-lhawu=wanaga- to hold (i.e., know) the words (knowledge of rituals, etc.). 47.15.3.

-laga=wanaga- to hold (fish, dugong, etc.) by the tail area. 23.3.2, 23.3.3rdp, 111.2.4rdp, 112.4.3rdp.

-lan=banaga-n^yji- (Recip) to hold knees together, to have each other's knees together. 13.33.5.

-manda=banaga-n^yji- (Recip) (group) to stay together, to hang together.

-maram=banaga- to hold (someone) by the hand. (maran^g)

-n^yalaj=banaga- to hold onto the back of (someone). 26.1.4.

-rulbu=wanaga- to hold onto the back of (someone). 1.6.9, 25.6.1.

-andagu=wanaga- to hold by the arm. 40.2.3, 40.12.3.

-w₂anja=wanaga- to hold (someone) by the arm. 71.5.2.

Cf. =nima-, =bilharga-.

Possibly related to ana 'wing'.

-w₁anam=biln^gin^yja- VIntra2 (See =w₂iln^gin^yja-).

-w₁anan^g- Nc/Pref stem, stalk (of some plants with edible roots including ya:gun^y, mandhabi, lhawumag, sometimes water lilies).

As cpd. initial: see =ara-, =w₁iln^gin^yja-.

NCder-ganan^g. 114.1.5 (Ana class), 114.9.2 (Mana).

Cf. -w₁alar-, -w₂al-.

-w₁anan^g=gara- VIntra2 (See =ara-).

anan^y NcAnaWu

1) digging stick, yamstick. 13.29.1, 14.13.4, 143.4.5, 143.5.1, 166.12.3.

2) a wattle tree, Acacia sp. (possibly A. aulacocarpa) with hard wood from which yamsticks are made.

anarag or wanarag NcN^gara young tree goanna (gabayayag, q.v.). 93.1.6.

=anar-bu- VTrMal to paint (person) on the forearm.

Refl: =anar-bi-'- to be painted on the forearm. 170.3.1.

Related to noun anarg.

Cf. =wunal-bu-, =w₂al-bu-, =w₂ala-, =w₂ulwula-, =rara-.

anarg NcAnaWu painting the arms, painted design on arm. 170.3.1.

Related to preceding entry.

Cf. wunalg, n^gayag.

anbalan^y NcAnaWu a decoration made from feathers of the red-collared lorikeet (lindi:rij). 65.7.6.

anbana NcAnaWu or NcN^gara rain; raincloud. Exx. of NcAnaWu are

60.1.1ff., 93.1.3, 98.6.5, 98.8.3, 98.9.2, 163.23.5. Exx. of

NcN^gara are 163.14.5, 36.1.1/2, 98.11.1, 144.3.1ff.

Usual verb for 'it is raining': -w₁ara=rabi- (s.v. =rabi-) with Ana or N^gara subject marker.

Cf. (-w₁)arawulubulug, wumin^yiriri. For 'cloud' see n^gubunun^g.

anbar NcMana western brown snake, Pseudonaja nuchalis nuchalis.

Poisonous sp. with black markings on head.

King brown snake: n^guda-lhardharg.

=w₁anbi- VTrI2 to do it (unspecified action) to (someone, something, direct object). 28.9.4, 44.1.6rdp and 44.4.5ff.rdp. (euphemism for 'to copulate with'), 69.16.3rdp, 120.5.1, 139.15.2, 13.11.4. Refl: =w₁anbi-'- VIntra1 to do it (unspecified action).

19.3.1, 47.4.2, 47.22.8rdp, 122.2.4. (Note nonreflexive meaning.)

Mult. of Refl: -w₁ara=(w)anbi-'-. 138.4.1.

-anbul- Nc/Pref (sharp) stick or branch.

As cpd. initial: see =lhaayi-.

NCder-ganbul, normally ma-ganbul.

andhardharg or wandhardharg NcNa a grass-like herb with reddish seeds found in wet areas, Leptocarpus spathaceus.

anda NcAnaWu joint of front flipper (of turtle).

=anda- VTrA2 to wound (someone) slightly, to just graze (someone) with spear or other weapon. 42.4.5ff.

w₂anda NcAnaWu creek, branch (of river).

NCder-banda branch (of tree, etc.).

Cf. also -w₁ubanda-. Related to this form and perhaps also to cpd. initial -andagu- (s.v. =w₂anaga-).

Do not confuse with wandag (following entry).

wandag NcNa woomera (spearthrower). (most common type) 170.3.6.
Syn: man^galn^g (less common word).
Other types: albug, murugu. Cf. -n^galn^g, -(w₁)anja:jij,
-n^galn=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-), =w₁alhalha-.

-andagu=wanaga- VTrA1 (See =w₂anaga-).

anda:lburu NcN^gara female antelope kangaroo (arjambal). (the
common term) 53.3.3, 59.6.5, 95.10.4.
Less common synonyms: yalarba, mawulgamin.

=andanda- VTrA2 to move slowly. 112.2.1.

Direct object is AnaWu.

Ex: n^gawa:='ndandi:-' 'I move slowly'.

Cf. w₁urugurij, mindig.

andaran^g or wandaran^g NAdj Warndarang (language and people).
157.13.3, 168.3.1.

The Warndarang language was spoken chiefly in the area
between the Rose and Roper Rivers on and near the coast.

wandarja NcAnaWu an uncommon type of boomerang with a sharp curve
in the blade.

Usual type: wulmuwari.

=andarma- VIntrA1 to nod (in agreement), to signal assent; to
shake, quiver. 47.14.3. Cf. =yaljala-, =w₂arawararbi-.

Caus: =andarmi-jga- VTrA1 to shake (object, person). 4.7.3ff.

Mult. of Caus: -w₁ara:='ndarmi-jga-. 4.7.2.

andi NcMana a crawling vine with edible taproot, probably Ipomoea
graminea. 98.8.8.

wandulbandul NcAnaWu a jungle plant.

Syn: dhun^yjira.

wandulu NcAnaWu walking-stick, cane. 10.2.2

-w₁angalg, word-initially angalg NAdj having magical powers,
medicine man, witch doctor.

HumSg: angal-jun^g. Pl: anga:-'ngalg.

Syn: mirara, galababala (loan), dugdabala (loan).

angamun^y Nk (your) father's mother or her brother.

Pl: mi-dangamun^y.

For 1st person possessor form see mu:mu, for 3rd person see
next entry below, for dyadic form see ramu-n^yij.

angamu-n^yun^g Nk (his/their) father's mother or her brother.

Pl: mi-dangamu-n^yun^g.

See preceding entry for other forms.

angi Nk (my/our) wife's father or his sister; FaMoBr's child.

For other forms see following entries.

angi-j Nk (dyadic) pair consisting of a person and his/her
(brother's) wife's father or wife's father's sister, or a person
and his/her father's mother's brother's child. Cf. preceding
and following entries.

angiyaj Nk (your) wife's father, etc.

Pl: mi-dangiyaj.

See angi, angi-yun^g.

angi-yun^g Nk (his/their) wife's father, etc.

Pl: mi-dangi-yun^g.

For other forms see three preceding entries.

wangujba NcWara black flying fox (fruit-bat), Pteropus gouldii.

Syn: wadun^ggu.

More common red flying fox: malban^ggari.

wangurag NcMana bandicoot (small animal). Text 37, 11.4.3/4, 59.7.2.

Young: balwal, yuluguja. Female: jurguldumbul.

=ani- VIntrI1 (imperative only) come!

Sg: ba:='ni-n^y or ba:='ni:-na. 7.14.5, 11.10.2.

Du: nimbina:='ni-n^y, etc. (MDu). 14.14.3/4. nimbin^ga:='ni-n^y,
etc. (FDu).

Pl: usually numbura:='ni-n^y, etc. 47.16.3. Less often
numburu=wani-n^y. 166.22.5.

Possible ex. of Benef. -a=gani- : 25.5.2.

Mult. form of Pl: numburu-n^gara=gani-n^y '(You all) come!'

Note that root normally contracts with prefix if the latter
ends in a vowel, and the result is usually a: (even where
regular rules would produce i:, as in Du forms). It is possible
that =w₁ani- should be recognised as an alternate stem shape
(e.g., in numburu=wani-n^y).

There is no nonimperative verb for 'to come'; the usual
expression is 'to go' (=ya-, =ruma-) plus a demonstrative
adverb like ba-ga:='la 'from there to here'.

=anibi- VIntrI1 to get lost, to be/become lost or forgotten. 15.9.7,

28.5.3, 40.6.2rdp, 65.6.4, 65.12.8, 101.2.3, 104.3.3.

Caus: =anibi-jga- VTrA1 to lose; to forget.

-w₁arawuj=ganibi-(j)ga- (Caus) to conceal one's smell. 53.4.7.

Cf. -w₁aran=dhalhara- (s.v. =lhalhara-), -w₁aran=dhalabi-
(s.v. =lhalabi-), -mi=dagu- (s.v. =ragu-).

w₂anja NcAnaWu arm.

As cpd. initial: =lhara:lha-, =w₂ali-n^yji- (s.v. =w₂ala-),
=w₂anaga-.

NcDer-banja arm-like appendage; wing (of bird). In form ma-banja
means 'sleeve (of shirt)'

Cf. w₂anda, (w)ana, lhaman, anarg, ara.

=w₁anmarda- VTrA2 to crave (something), to want (something) badly,

to be very eager for (something). Cf. =n^gan^ybanda-, w₁andha-.

Ex: n^gan^gu=wannardi-n^y "I want her badly (e.g., as my wife)'
(past punctual here in perfective sense).

-gara:='nmarda- to want a hole or burrow. 36.5.1.

-ruluj=ganmarda- to want shade. 44.3.2.

w₁anmur NAdj underwater. For cpd. see =na- 'to see'.

ann^galbiya or wann^galbiya NcAna a large, dark-coloured, freshwater
eel-tailed catfish, Neosilurus ater. 52.3.4, 98.6.1/3, 107.2.3,
108.4.3.

=w₂ann^garayi- VIntrI1 to shield oneself (with mabargu club).
Benef: -a=bann^garayi- to shield (someone).
Related to =n^garaya-.

ann^ginaj Nk (your) husband.
Pl: mi-dann^ginaj.

For 1st person possessor form see gulgu ('husband', also 'wife'),
for 3rd person possessor see following entry, for dyadic form
see ali-jij.

ann^gina-yun^g Nk (her/their) husband. 14.3.1, 73.5.3, 74.2.6.
Pl: mi-dann^gina-yun^g.
For other forms see preceding entry.

=ann^yalin^yaliga- VTrA2 to stir (tea in billycan, etc.).
Cf. =yula-.

a:n^g or wa:n^g Nc whatchamacallit?, what's-it?
Noun-phrase filler used when speaker has forgotten name or
other noun. Can take noun-class prefixes if speaker remembers
noun class, but usually it occurs without prefix. Can take
case suffixes, e.g., a:n^g-guy 'to whatchamacallit (place)?'.
Many exx. in texts, e.g., Text 24, 157.6.4.
Strong form: (w)a:n^g yagu, often pronounced (w)a:n^g jagu
20.4.3, 157.6.5. Also (w)a:n^g-manamana. 35.12.1.

NC_{der}-gan^g whatchamacallit? (Used for body-part of animal or
part of object, where the noun being looked for is likely to
be in the NC_{der}- form.) 13.19.4, 53.1.3.

-an^g- Pref (Variant of kin-term prefix -ran^g-, used with certain
kin terms listed below, see a-n^gan^ggur, an^g-a:n^gguraj, etc.).
Cf. -an- for a similar element used mostly with verbs.

-an^ga- Pref (For -an^ga=muda- see =muda-; for other instances of
-an^ga- see next entry.)

an^ga NcAnaWu camp, camping place, temporary dwelling or group of
dwellings. 13.18.2, 14.2.1, 40.7.2, 57.1.1.
As cpd. initial: see =bura-, =ma:jga-, abal, =w₂adji-wu-, =wanda-.
NC_{der}-gan^ga ritual trench (for particular ceremony or totem);
camp (of animal). In sense 'ritual trench' takes form
(an-)u-gan^ga NcAnaWu for madayin ritual 60.2.3; ma-gan^ga NcMana
for gunabibi or ya:di ritual; ni-gan^ga NcNa in increase rite
for northwest wind ba:ra 62.2.1/2.

For -an^ga=muda- see preceding entry.

an^gadajun^g NcAna(Adv) vigorously, hard.
Cf. an^gudu, lhu:d.

=an^galha- VTrA2 to spear (fish) in magul fishtrap. 113.10.3,
166.29.2/4.

-an^ga=muda- VIntrA2 (See =muda-).

a-n^gan^ggur Nk (your) mother's mother or her brother.
Pl: mi-da-n^gan^ggur.

For 1st person form see ga:gu, for 3rd person possessor form
see a-n^gan^ggur-yun^g, for dyadic form see an^ggur-yij.

an^g-a:n^gguraj Nk (your) sister's daughter's child, (woman's)
daughter's child.
Pl: mi-dan^g-a:n^gguraj.
For 1st person possessor form see ga:gula, ni-ga:n^ggura (MSG),
n^gari-ya:n^ggura (Fsg); for 3rd person see next entry.

an^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g Nk (his/their) sister's daughter's child, (her)
daughter's child.
Pl: mi-dan^g-a:n^ggura-yun^g.
For related forms see preceding entry.

a-n^gan^ggur-yun^g Nk (his/their) mother's mother or her brother.
Pl: mi-da-n^gan^ggur-yun^g. 55.1.7.
For other forms see a-n^gan^ggur (preceding page, bottom).

=an^gara- VTrA2 (For -lhal=an^gara- see =ran^gara-).

-an^ga=wanda- VTrA2 (See =wanda-).

=an^gga- VTrA1 to cause (sky and clouds) to fall. 5.17.2/3, 7.14.3.
(Used in threat by Emu in myth.)

-an^ggara- Pref together.
See =ya- 'to go'.
For verb stem of this shape see next entry.

=an^ggara- VTrYa to sing songs of (ceremony or totem) with
boomerang clapsticks (in gunabibi or mandiwala ritual).
Direct object often Mana (i.e., gunabibi or mandiwala).
Cf. =min^ybarja-, wulmuwari. Distinct from =an^ggari-.

-w₁an^g=garan^gga- VIntrA1 (See =w₁aran^gga-).

=an^ggari- VIntrI1 (tide, saltwater) to come in, to be coming in.
13.43.1, Text 18 passim (e.g., 18.2.3, 18.8.1).
Cf. adumu, maduwa

=w₂an^ggira- VIntrN^gal to wake up (punctual aspect); to be awake,
stay awake, stay up all night. 55.9.1.

-an^g=gurama- VIntrA1 (See =w₁urama-).

an^ggur-yij Nk (dyadic) pair consisting of a person and his/her
mother's mother or mother's mother's brother (ga:gu).
Pl: min^y-n^gan^ggur-yij (note stem change).
For related forms see a-n^gan^ggur(-yun^g).
Morphologically related forms occur also for the reciprocal
kin category 'sister's daughter's child': see an^g-a:n^ggura
(this page, top) and forms listed there.

wan^giriwan^giri NcNa young crow.
Adult: wuwag, warbarg.

an^gudu (possibly a-n^gudu) NcAna(Adv) forcefully, vigorously, hard.
1.9.2, 18.9.2, 43.7.1, 66.2.6, 73.8.3, 162.8.2.
Ex: an^gudu ba=yambi:-na 'Speak (more) loudly!'
Possible segmentation a-n^gudu suggested by occurrence of
NC_{der}-n^gudu, attested as (an-)u-n^gudu-ruj 'deeply (into country)'
21.1.3. (However, a- in a-n^gudu is not the Ana class prefix.)
Cf. an^gadajun^g, lhu:d.

a-n^gu-ji:bug NAdj (See ji:bug).

-w₂an^ya- VTr (See =na- 'to see').

an^ybaj NAdj different, other. 12.1.1, 13.20.1, 13.27.2, 18.10.1, 35.11.3/4, 47.23.4, 17.1.6pred, 65.11.2pred, 66.3.6pred, 69.1.1, and others.

HumSg: an^yba-jun^g. 12.8.3, 16.1.1, 16.22.4, 20.8.3.

P1 (human or nonhuman): mulun^g-an^ybaj. 13.3.3, 17.16.4, 66.3.5, 125.7.1.

Inch: =an^ybaj-ma- VIntrAl to become different, to change. 73.6.2ff.

Fact: =an^ybaj-ga- (less common than =an^ybij-ga-, listed as separate entry below).

Refl. of Fact: =an^ybaj-gi-'- to change, become different. 97.6.2. (See also Refl. of =an^ybij-ga-, separate listing below). Some special uses of an^ybaj: an^yba-duj or a:-'n^yba-duj 'at another place, somewhere else' (Ana class, same class as lha:l 'country') 13.3.2, 43.5.1; ama:-'n^yba-duj 'the next day, another day (later)' (Mana class, like min^yn^gan^ga 'night', the usual unit in counting days) 63.4.4.

an^yba(j)-gan^ybaj NcAnaWu many kinds, all sorts. 13.30.4, 93.1.5.

ana:-'n^ybaj-gana:n^ybaj NcAnaWu (already includes noun-class prefixes) many kinds, all sorts (e.g., of animals). 59.7.2, 59.8.4, 69.11.2/3, 69.12.5, 108.4.4. This and the preceding item are highly unusual reduplications. The form ana:-'n^ybaj-gana:n^ybaj is really a rdp. of the entire form ana:-'n^ybaj 'other one (Ana class)', while an^yba(j)-gan^ybaj is the same irregular reduplication with the ana- prefix missing (in both halves).

As cpd. initial: see also -malG-, lha:l.

malan^ga-gan^ybaj quite different, rather different.

Cf. w₁algal.

-an^ybal- Pref (Occasional cpd. initial form of an^yjabal).

=an^ybij-ga- or (in some cpds.) =w₁an^ybij-ga- VTrAl to change (something), to make (something) different. 65.11.3, 65.15.5.

A slightly irregular Fact. form for an^ybaj, above.

Refl: =an^ybij-gi-'-. 73.6.5. (In some cpds. =w₁an^ybij-gi-'-.)

-lhawu=wan^ybij-gi-'- (Refl) (words) to change. 73.6.5.

-ij=gan^ybij-gi-'- (Refl) (words) to change. 73.6.4.

=w₂an^ygala- VIntrA2 (fish) to move around rapidly in water. 24.2.5.

Mult: -n^gara=ban^ygala-. 24.2.6, 24.3.1.

-w₁an^yja- Nc/Pref food.

As cpd. initial in this sense (can be cross-referenced by a more specific noun phrase in the sentence designating a particular plant, animal, etc.): see =bura-, =mamara-, =n^gun^ymaa-, =arawindi-ma- (s.v. arawindi), =yu-.

As cpd. initial either with this sense, or as a meaningless filler cpd. initial: see -ari.

NC_{der}-gan^yja edible part (of plant, etc.). Not common in this form.

Cf. marya, dha:gadaj, lhan^ggu, -w₂aj-.

=w₁an^yja-¹ VTrA2 to perform dance and songs for (totem, direct object). 52.2.6.

Cf. next two entries.

=w₂an^yja-² VTrAl to uproot, to pull up or out.

-jir=wan^yja- to pull out body hair or feathers of (animal). 95.5.2rdp.

-mada=wan^yja- to uproot (grass, herb). 116.4.3, 125.8.1, 163.4.3rdp.

-nin^y=ban^yja- to pull up (grass, herb) by the roots. 132.8.6.

-raga=wan^yja- to pull up (grass for) maraga fish trap.

110.1.4ff.rdp.

Cf. =n^gargiwa-.

=w₂an^yja-³ VIntrN^gal to smell (intr.), to emit a smell; to stink, to smell bad.

-n^ga:l=wan^yja- to smell foul, slimy.

-w₁arawuj=ban^yja- to have a scent; to stink, to smell bad.

16.18.5, 53.4.7.

-w₁uril=wan^yja- to have a scent; to stink, to smell bad. 16.18.6.

For NAdj derivative see -w₂an^yja-wan^yja-n^ga-j, listed below.

Cf. =yara-, -w₁arawuj-, -w₁uril-.

an^yjabal NcAnaWu armpit; corresponding part of animals (pectoral fin of fish, area behind head of rays). 12.3.1, 109.6.3/4.

Variant n^gan^yjabal (NcMana).

As cpd. initial -(w₁)an^yjabal-, or shortened -an^ybal- or -an^yjal-, all attested with =a:yu-.

NC_{der}-gan^yjabal.

an^yja:bu NAdj or NcAna(Adv) together, in one group. 17.9.4, 41.6.4, 139.1.4, 113.3.3.

Ex: wura:='n^yja:bu 'They are together'.

Ex: wa:='ri ana:-'n^yja:bu amburu=buri-Ø 'They were not (sitting) together'.

For an^yja:bu-n^yun^g see an^yja:bugij, below.

As adverb 'together' often with Locative suffix: an^yja:bu-ruj 22.5.5, 157.16.1.

bari-wan^yja:bu-ruj or bari-yan^yja:bu-ruj NAdj or NcAnaWu in one group.

Ex. of this cpd.: numburu-bari=wan^yja:bu-ruj 'You(P1) will be together in one place'. (It is unusual for a Locative suffix

to occur in a predicate NAdj expression; it would seem that -ruj is treated here as more or less a frozen part of the stem.)

Cf. -an^yji-, =an^ggara-, milgi, and following entry.

an^yja:bugij NAdj one (numeral); single, by oneself. 69.5.5.

HumSg: an^yja:bu-n^yun^g (note form). 20.6.1, 69.2.1.

P1: an^yja:-'n^yja:bugij one by one. 73.2.3, 162.17.3. (Note that this P1. form is semantically specialised, and it can itself be reduplicated once or twice further):

an^yja:-'n^yja:-'n^yja:bugij one by one. 118.4.2, 161.30.2-3.

an^yja:-'n^yja:-'n^yja:-'n^yja:bugij one by one. 17.13.2 (with Progressive case suffix -gaj).

(cont. next page)

an^yja:bugij (cont. from preceding page)

As cpd. final: see maran^g, -malG-.

(na-)an^yji-yan^yja:bu-n^yun^g (with Comit. -an^yji-) (man) having one (wife). 166.18.1. Cf. w₂ulalwulal for other ex.

-(w₁)an^yjagan^yja Nc/Pref(?) (See discussion of gan^yjagan^yja).

-an^yjal- Pref (Occasional cpd. initial form of an^yjabal).

w₁an^yja:='ri NAdj (See -ari).

an^yjawalayun^g! Interjection poor fellow!
(Exclamation of pity or nostalgia.)

-w₂an^yja-wan^yja-n^ga-j NAdj having a smell, scented.

Attested in cpds.:

arawuj-ban^yja-wan^yja-n^ga-j having a smell. 132.8.4.

Also present at least etymologically in jirijban^yjawan^yjan^gaj, listed separately. Derivative of verb =w₂an^yja- 'to smell'.

-an^yji- Pref with, accompanied by.

Comitative (Comit.) prefix in verbs; person accompanied is not specified in the verb form.

For use (infrequent) with nouns see exx. with root an^yja:bugij (this page, top) and with w₂ulalwulal.

-ar- Pref water (freshwater or saltwater).

Cpd. initial form of gu:gu 'freshwater' (Ana class agreement) or lhagayag 'saltwater, sea' (Mana class).

As cpd. initial: see =barawuda-, =gudi-, =lhuddhulwa-, lhagabunulg, abulu, =w₂adja-, =anma-, =yabi-'- (s.v. =yaba-), =yi- 'to sleep', w₂ulun^ga.

ar-mawura:duj NcAnaWu cold water. Attested in rdp.

ar-ma-mawura:duj. 123.2.2. (Perhaps really arma:-'r-mawura:duj)

ar-mun^ggaran^g NcAnaWu clean water.

-w₂ar- Pref (For -w₂ar=na- see =na- 'to see').

a:r NcAnaWu damper (food) made from nuts (bagaraag) of the cycad tree (n^gadhu). 116.13.1/2.

Usually ana-a:r (uncontracted) with noun-class prefix.

For cpd. initial -ar- see separate listing, above.

ara NcAnaWu arm.

As cpd. initial -w₁ara-: see w₁ulgulg, =yaba-, =lhamara-.

Cf. w₂anja, (w)ana, lhaman. Distinct from w₂ara, below.

=(w₁)ara- VIntrA1 or VIntrYa or VIntrN

-gulmun^g=gara- to have a hole in one's belly. 156.3.5. (A1 or Ya)

-a=gara- (with -aG-) or -aban=gara- to be deep in ground/hole. (N)

Cf. =dunbijga-. Related to gara 'hole'.

w₂ara NAdj not involved, not participating (in activity, fight, etc.).

lhagula-wara clean-speaking, not prone to swearing.

ma:l-bara not in (marriageable) kinship relation. (gloss here needs checking). (ma:lg)

Cf. w₂ajar.

Possibly also present in yilbara (cf. yilg).

arabarabalu NcAna(Adv) outside, in the open. (not common)

Cf. mawungarara, arari.

ar-abulu NAdj or NcAnaWu (See abulu).

=w₁arada-

1) VIntrA2 to go (to a place or object).

Ex: nun^g=garada-n^gi ama-barawu-wuy 'You went to the boat'.

2) VTrA2 to go to (something), to head for or look for (something).

95.1.1, 108.5.3.

Possibly related to =agajirgarada-.

Cf. =w₁agara-, =raganma-.

-w₁araga=ragu- VTrU4 (See =ragu-).

aragu

1) NcN^gara half-grown male dugong (n^garugalij).

2) In form nun^g-garagu NAdj or NcMana uncircumcised boy(s).

See nun^g-garagu (separate listing) for full details.

As cpd. initial -aragu- uncircumcised boys; boy novices in circumcision ritual (mandiwala): see =w₂ayama-, =yarba-. For parallel dugong/human relationship see female counterpart n^galan^yji.

Circumcised boy: w₁ulmur. Usual term for small boy or girl: w₂irig or w₂in^yig plus regular human suffixes.

waragu NcAnaWu modern metal axe. 8.1.2, 15.10.1, 50.2.1/2, 71.17.3, 104.4.3, 143.10.2, 161.25.2.

Syn: ban^ggilijina.

Old stone axe: badan^gu, yijburu.

warajara NcMana flood, floodwaters. 98.6.7.

Cf. n^gugu.

-w₁ara=lhamara- VIntrA2 (See =lhamara-).

waralwaral NcN^gara young whistling tree-duck (yililij).

=w₂arama- VIntrA1 (Form taken in cpds. by =barama-).

warambaldhu NcMana hammerhead shark. 64.3.1.

Evidently contains w₂aran^g 'ear' alluding to the laterally elongated head; remainder may be related to =w₂aldha- 'to be stretched out' (for construction compare ruTbu-n^galn^galu).

-ar=ambamadha- VTrA2 (See =ambamadha-).

-w₂aran=dhalhara- VIntrA2 (See =lhalhara-).

-w₂aran=dhalabi- VIntrI1 (See =lhalabi-).

a-randar NcAnaWu (See rarndar).

w₂aran^g NcMana ear. 66.3.1, 112.1.3.

As cpd. initial may also refer to hearing, forgetting, etc.: see =lhalabi-, =lhalhara-.

Ncder-baran^g.

Cf. w₂a:n. Probably present in warambaldhu. Cf. =w₁argarguddha-.

aran^gay NcN^gara tall grasses which must be burned out at end of wet season, Sorghum spp., esp. S. plumosum.

-w₁aran^ggay Nc and -w₁aran^ggi- Pref spear (shaft).
As cpd. initial -w₁aran^ggi-: see =ma-, =lha- 'to stand', =ruruga-.
NC_{der}-garan^ggay, ordinary (unmarked) form ma-garan^ggay. 69.5.6
(emend n^g to n^gg), 71.23.1, 13.20.2.
Cf. larda.

-w₁aran^ggi- Pref (See preceding entry).

arara NcMana certain trees (family Verbenaceae) growing in wet areas (jungle, swamp, riverbank) with small white flowers, used for firesticks. 139.9.4.

Applied focally to Clerodendrum inerme (but not other Clerodendrum spp.) and to Premna acuminata, but is also applicable to the other Premna sp. I know of in the area, P. obtusifolia.

For Clerodendrum floribundum and C. cunninghamii see buduga, alburun^ggu, and lhuruman (these three terms are sometimes interchanged among themselves, but in my experience are never applied to the arara spp. listed above). These two Clerodendrum spp. are, unlike arara, also used for medicinal purposes as well as for firesticks.

=w₂arara- VIntrA2 to be slow; to be unable (e.g., to get food); to balk at doing something, to not go through with a plan or impulse.
Possible textual ex.: 138.5.5 (not clearly audible).

-w₂ararg- Nc/Pref small twigs or sticks (esp. in fire).
Can be used as cpd. initial.
NC_{der}-bararg.
Possibly related to mariyarg.

=ararja- VTrA2 to pour (something) out. Possibly related to =rarja-.
-lha=gara^rja- to pour (something) into one's mouth.
Benef: -a-dha=gara^rja- to pour (something, not specified in verb) into the mouth of (someone, indirect object). 45.4.1/3.
Cf. =w₁urya-.

=w₂arawararbi- VIntrI1 to sway (e.g., boat in storm), to be rocked about; to shake, be shaken around.
-lam=barawararbi- to shake head (in negative response). (la:n^g)
-yina=barawararbi- to shake head (in negative response). (yinag)
Cf. =lha:bi-, =biligaga-, =a:ndira-, =andarma-, =yaljala-.

warbarg NcNa crow.
Syn: wuwag (about equally common), wuragurag (rare).
Young: wan^girawan^giri, ganduralbana. Call: wa:g!

warbirin^yjina NcNa grey-crowned babbler (bird).
Syn: gulan^gan^gag and variants (more common term).

=w₂ardha- (Eng. 'work') VIntrA2 to work (mainly in European sense of paid employment). 161.18.3/5, 138.4.3rdp, 143.7.4rdp, 161.29.3rdp.
Rdp: -w₂a=wardha-.
Mult: -n^gara=bardha-. 161.32.4rdp.
Do not confuse with =w₁addha-.

warda NcAnaWu a vine with edible taproot, Ipomoea ?abrupta (or velutina).
98.8.8, 98.10.2, Text 126, 157.7.6, 166.24.4.

=w₂argalha- VTrA2 to do something repeatedly to (person or thing, direct object), especially to spear or shoot repeatedly, to riddle with spears or bullets. 32.2.1, 32.2.2rdp, 44.6.1, 44.6.2rdp, 45.11.1ff.rdp, 59.5.3, 59.8.6, 109.1.3rdp, 109.5.2rdp.
Recip: =w₂argalhi-n^yji-. 70.1.6/7.
Syn: =manbaga-, =midhugan^yji-.

-ar=galhara- VTrA2 (See =w₁alhara-).

=w₁argarguddha- VTrA2 to be unable to hear (something).
-w₂aran^g=gargarguddha- to forget (something).
Cf. -w₂aran=dhalhara- (s.v. =lhalhara-), -w₂aran=dhalabi- (s.v. =lhalabi-).

-(w₁)argayag Nc juice, honey.
Attested as NC_{der}-gargayag. 116.13.1 (ma-gargayag, juicy pulp of cycad tree, n^gadhu).
Possibly related to -ar- 'water' and gayag 'bees eggs'.

ari Particle maybe.
Sometimes combined with muga in same basic meaning.
Possibly identical etymologically to next entry.

-ari NAdj absent, missing; nonexistent.
Occurs only in predicative forms and as cpd. finals.
Exx. as predicative NAdj: 13.15.2, 15.9.7, 28.10.7, 76.2.2.
Ana form wa:='ri also used as basic negative preverb 'not' in past and present tense (except potential), and as general one-word negative answer 'no'. Probably related to ari (above).
Inch: =ari-ma- to become absent. 139.2.4.
Fact: =ari-wa- or =ari-ya- to cause to be absent, to make (something) disappear.
Caus: =ari-jga- (attested in cpd., see below, with -lhud-).
Rdp. form -ara:='ri (often heard as -arari- without long vowel): 49.1.4ff. (cf. discussion of nigararij).
Inch. of rdp. form: -ara:='ri-ma-. 97.8.1 (punctual aspect).
(Rdp. form seems to be simply an intensive, rather than a Pl or aspectual marker.)
As cpd. final may have usual meaning 'absent, nonexistent', but with stems implying praise for skills ('good hunter', etc.) it is used to reverse the meaning ('bad hunter'). For the latter usage see w₂alaj, perhaps malajgari.
-w₁an^yja:='ri absent, nonexistent. (Used sometimes specifically for foods, as usual with -w₁an^yja-, but elsewhere in general sense with other nouns as an intensive form of -ari). 58.1.2pred and 120.1.7 (foods), 47.8.1 (abstract), 166.15.1 (rope).
mun^g-gari NAdj bald, lacking hair. (mu:n^g)

wa:='ri (literally 'it is absent, it does not exist) no, not.
General negative word or preverb with present and past tense (except potential). Counterpart with potential, future, and imperative: yagi. Interjection: girjag!
See -ari.

ariyar or wariyar NcNa a wattle tree with pods shaped like the outline of an ear, Acacia auriculaeformis (was also applied by informants to less common wattles which likewise grow in swamps and jungle fringes, including A. tanumbirinense).

warjar NcAna a small freshwater eel-tailed catfish, said to be yellowish, larger than alalij.
Variant: wadjar.

arlhag NcNa a eucalypt sp.
Used by some speakers as a synonym for wilin (ghost gum, locally 'whitebark', E. papuana) and/or for wun^gurug (woollybutt, E. miniata), but others indicate that it applies more strictly to E. grandifolia (slender trunk, smooth white bark, with very large and broad leaves), perhaps also to E. latifolia (leaves large but not quite as much as for E. grandifolia).

warma NcAnaWu a dark-coloured, smallish freshwater perch sp.

armag NcMana transitional season (change from one season to another).
Cf. agalhal-.

-ar=malan^yji- VIntrI2 (See =malan^yji-).

ar-mun^ggaran^g NcAnaWu (See -ar-).

warmurn^g NcNa wild cucumber (vine with small melons), Cucumis melo.

-w₂ar=na- VIntr (See =na- 'to see').

w₂arubaj NAdj or NcAna(Adv) close, nearby. 1.2.2, 8.3.2, 17.4.4, 17.5.1, 32.1.3, 41.16.1/3, 43.11.2pred, 65.7.3pred, 75.1.3, 161.7.1.

Opposite: malan^ga-n^yanay.

=w₂aruma- VTrA1 (Cpd. form of =baruma-).

-ar=warya- VTrA2 (See =w₁arya-).

-ar=wudi- VTrI1 (See =gudi-).

war! Interjection (shout by person flinging spear, or by bystander encouraging other person to throw spear).
Ex: banu=ra-ya-n^g war! 'Spear him! Pow!'

-war NAdj

Occurs only in cpd.:

bira-war NAdj having sore rear end.

Related to verb =barlha-.

=ara- VIntrA2 (water, river, etc.) to flow. 98.6.7.

-lhagula:='ra- to overflow; to be brimming, on the verge of overflowing (from glass or other container). 1.10.3.

-w₁anan^g=gara- (stem, e.g., of water lily) to lean with the current.

-al=ara- (floater used with dugong harpoon spike) to float along with the dugong or turtle (to which the spike is attached). 112.3.2.

Perhaps also found in =walagagara-.

Cf. =w₂ayama-. Note following (near-)homophonous stems.

ara NcAna (person's) things, moveable possessions (clothing, blankets, etc.). 40.7.6.
Cf. n^gurji.

Possibly identical to next entry at least etymologically.

-w₁ara-, word-initially ara- Nc/Pref heap.

As cpd. initial most often a Multiple (Mult.) prefix with verbs, translatable 'all' (referring to intransitive subject, transitive object, occasionally others, and almost always nonhuman) or 'all over, in several places'; such exx. are listed in the entries for the roots. Sometimes translatable as 'heap' as cpd. initial. Form usually -w₁ara-, but there are a few exx. of -w₁araG-, showing hardening of following consonant (see =w₂ala-, =w₁aya-, =w₁urya-).

NC_{der}-gara heap, pile (of things).

Can also be used occasionally as an emphatic Pl. prefix with nouns designating broad flora-fauna categories: ara-n^gujija 'lots of/all kinds of fish', with noun-class prefix ana:-'ra-n^gujija (see also maln^gar).

Possibly identical to preceding entry (ara).

Do not confuse with -w₂ara- Nc/Pref 'damper' or wara 'lung'.

Other Mult. prefixes: -n^garan-/n^garaG-, -lhagara-, -w₁aragara-, -w₂alagara-.

=(w₁)ara- VTrYa

-ani=gara- to open up (native oven). 125.3.5. (anig)

Distinct from =ara- and =w₂ara-.

wara-, wa:- Pref Noun-class prefix for Wara class and human Pl.

With verbs: 3Pl subject on 3Pl object.

To be distinguished from Mult. -w₁ara- (word-initially ara-).

wara NcAnaWu lung(s). 95.6.2, 111.6.3.

-w₂ara- Nc/Pref damper (bread-like substance).

This can be made from cycad nuts, water lily seeds, etc., in addition to white man's flour.

As cpd. initial: see =nagi-, =ra-.

NC_{der}-bara, including (war-)u-bara NcWara water lily damper (noun class as for ayag); ma-bara NcMana cycad damper (noun class as for n^gadhu and bagaraag).

Syn: a:r (cycad damper).

Do not confuse with Mult. -w₁ara- or wara 'lung'.

-w₂ara-¹ VIntrN^gal (Form of =bara- 'to be crooked' in cpds.)
See also next entry.

=w₂ara-² VTrA2

-dhan^y=bara- to drop (something), throw (it) down. 44.4.4, 162.14.2.
Mult: -w₁ara-n^gu-dhan^y=bara-. 99.4.1.

-w₂ad=bara-¹ to drop, throw down, dump. 11.11.6, 44.2.3, 55.8.2.
Mult: -w₁ara-wad=bara-. 13.23.3.

Refl: -wad=bari-'- to drop down. 24.4.3 (unclear), 63.2.5, 111.1.5.

Comit. of Refl: -an^yji-wad=bari-'-. 157.9.6.

-rugu-wad=bara- to throw down (recently killed animal). 109.1.4.
Possibly also =galwara- (q.v.). Cf. =rabi-.

arabal NcAnaWu lightly forested area.

-w₁ara=bala- VTrA2 (See =w₂ala-).

=w₁arada- VIntrA2 to grow up, become full-grown. 92.1.3/4rdp, 92.3.4, 92.4.1, 101.3.4. Cf. =run^ggal-ma-, =yu-.
Caus: =w₁aradi-jga- VTrA1 (mother, etc.) to raise (offspring). 74.2.6rdp.

The vowel-length difference between this and the next item does not appear to be consistently maintained.

=w₁ara:da- VTrA2 to scoop up (something).

-ba=gara:da- to beckon to (someone), to signal to come.

See comment at end of preceding entry.

=w₁/w₂aradar-wu- VIntrMal to eat breakfast, to have a little food (leftovers, etc.) early in the morning.

-w₁araG- Pref (Occasional variant of -w₁ara- 'heap; Mult. prefix').

warag NcNa red-tailed black cockatoo.

araga Particle suddenly. 15.9.6, 119.2.1. Discussed in Grammar.

waraga NcAnaWu upper back (body part).

As cpd. initial: see =w₂agiwa-.

=w₂aragala- VIntrA2 (objects) to be together in a bunch.

-nin^y=baragala- (roots, etc.) to be in a bunch or cluster; (spears) to be bunched (sticking into object, such as crocodile which has been speared repeatedly). 45.11.6rdp.

=w₁aragalala- VIntrA2 to be unable to walk.

-w₁aragara- Pref (Multiple prefix allomorph used with a few verbs: =lha- 'to stand', =a:ru-).

Other Mult. prefixes: -w₁ara-, -n^garaG-/-n^garan-, -lhagara-.

-w₁ara=gaya- VIntrA2 (See =w₁aya-).

w₁ara-gayag NAdj (See w₁ayag).

aragin^y NcMana whistling tree found on coastal beaches, Casuarina equisetifolia.

Distinct from wun^ggarar. Syn: waguwagu.

-w₁ara=gurya- VTrA2 (See =w₁urya-).

=w₁arajgaraja- VIntrA2 (quadruped) to trot or gallop along. 162.9.1.
Related to =garaja- (normal rdp. -ga=garaja-).

arama NcAnaWu cloud.

Syn: n^gubunun^g (more common term).

aramalhamalha NcAnaØ moveable possessions (blankets, etc.) of deceased.

Perhaps related to ara.

-w₁ara:='mbulumbulura- VTrA2

(Mult. form of =ambulumbulura-).

=w₁aramilba:ladha-

1) VIntrN^gal to form a heap, to become heaped up. 149.2.3 (cycads).

2) VTrA2 to heap (things) up. 116.1.2ff. (cycads).

Appears to contain -w₁ara- 'heap'.

Cf. -w₁ara=lhulhuwi- (s.v. =lhulhuwi-), =w₂uduwudanijga-.

aran^g or waran^g NcNa young Saratoga fish (warmin).

aran^ga NcMana a species of water lily said to be common near the place waldhar, probably a Nymphaea sp. 59.10.4, 114.10.3, 114.11.1.

waran^galwaran^gal NcNa blowfly. 15.11.1.

Syn: mambun^gu (less common term). Cf. wargadjiga.

Blowfly larvae (maggots): ma:d.

=w₁aran^gga- VIntrA1 to look (around), to look (at something).

5.15.3, 5.16.2, 10.12.5, 20.7.3, 13.22.3, 34.4.6rdp, etc.

Benef: -a=garan^gga- to watch for (someone, something), to look for. 1.3.1rdp, 1.8.9, 13.23.2rdp, 18.22.5, 34.4.3, 40.4.3, 163.3.2rdp (nonhuman indirect object).

-w₁an^g=garan^gga- to look around, to look all over. 94.1.5.

Related to =w₁aran^ggaran^gga- (listed separately, below).

Cf. =na- 'to see', =garini-, =madhan^gada-, =n^gurni-.

For sense 'to search (for)' see =ragu-, =lharma-.

=w₁aran^ggaran^gga- VIntrA1 to look around, to look all over (for something). 5.15.2, 7.10.3.

Etym: Old rdp. form of =w₁aran^gga-, now dissociated formally (can now take punctual aspect forms).

aran^yann^gu NcMana edible fruits of the white mangrove tree, Avicennia marina (lhalgur). 114.8.1, Text 118.

Syn: n^gan^yjawalwal (uncommon, mostly songword).

arara NcN^gara sail (of Macassan boat or ship). 167.3.3, 167.4.2.
Ordinary word for 'sail': dhumbala.

-w₂ara=ra- VTr (See =ra-).

=w₂ararada- VIntrA2 to be split or cracked.

-ra-wara=wararada- (with internal rdp.) to have irregularly shaped 'teeth' (said of giant clam, nun^gga:ri). 103.1.4.
Possibly related to =bara-.

=w₁arararmararma- VIntrA1 to be vibrating.

Possibly related to =badarma- (cf. -baG-).

=w₁arar-bu- VIntrMal (See =w₁arar-bu-).

-(w₁)arar NAdj

w₂an-garar NAdj lively, eager.

arara NcAnaWu daytime. 71.4.1.

Inch: =arara-ma- to be/become daytime.

Fact: =arara-ga- to expose, reveal, bring to light.

-agajij=garara-ga- (Fact) to expose.

Cf. mawungarara (possibly related), =abandira-.

Opposite: min^yn^gu. Cf. min^yn^gan^ga.

=arara- VTrA2 to draw (design), to write (words); to make a picture or image of (photography, etc.). 7.21.6, 64.9.7, 161.35.6.

Ex: n^gan^ga:='rara-n^gi 'I drew (made a drawing of) '.

-maln^guj=garara- to make a picture of (someone, something).

-mari=yarara- to make (marks).

-mij=garara- to write (words, names).

-wala=garara- to paint (coffin). 170.3.5. (walag)

-yan^g=arara- to write down voice (i.e., words). 64.9.8.

-yina=garari-'- (Refl) to have marks on one's face.

=ara:ragi- VIntrI1 (full moon) to shine.

Subject is labama 'moon'.

=w₁ ararawi- VIntrI1

-maran^g=gararawi- to gesture or signal with hand.

=w₁ arar-bu- or =w₁ arar-bu- VIntrMal (fish) to jump around. 110.3.1.

Mult: -n^gara=garar-bu- or -n^gara=garar-bu-. 24.1.2.

Transcription (r vs. r) needs checking.

Cf. =garaja-, =abi-.

arari NAdj public, not sacred.

Opposite: gudugudu, madayin.

The term arbidi 'anyway, not special, unrestricted' can also be used in this sense.

=warariya- VTrAl to congratulate or praise (someone), e.g., by calling out yiririririri! to a dancer after a good performance.

Cf. abal, etc.

-(w₁)arawadgarawad NAdj

(This may be the root in bagarawadgarawad, q.v.)

=w₁ arawala- VIntrA2 to have blood running down one's body. 83.1.3/4.

-maran^g=garawala- to have blood running on or down one's hand.

Cf. =w₂ ala-.

-w₁ ara=wa(wa)ruma- VTrAl (See =baruma-).

=w₂ ara-wara- VIntrN^gal (Rdp. of =bara- in cpds.).

-w₁ arawindi, word-initially arawindi NAdj many, much. 13.6.4, 17.14.1,

62.1.6, 64.1.5, 98.2.2pred, 157.12.2.

With suffix -lhan^gu. 160.1.3.

(-w₁)ara:-'rawindi (rdp. or with Mult. -w₁ara-). 41.1.6.

Inch: =w₁ arawindi-ma-. 58.3.2.

manda-garawindi big (group). (-mandag-)

-w₁ an^yja:='rawindi-ma- (Inch). 58.2.5, 58.3.4.

Opposite: adhara.

Synonyms (mostly more intensive): dha:lun, gan^yjagan^yja,

garn^yirimba, guririguriri. Cf. =rama-.

arawuj NcAnaWu smell, odour. 45.10.1.

As cpd. initial -w₁arawuj-: see =lharma-, =w₂an^yja-, =anibi-.

NcDer-garawuj odour (of particular object).

For NAdj derivative see -w₂an^yja-wan^yja-n^ga-j.

Cf. =yara-, =w₂an^yja-, -w₁uril-, =yimun^y-gi-'-.

-w₁ arawulubulug, word-initially arawulubulug NAdj in small bits, scattered.

Ex: n^gi=yarawulubulug 'It (rain, anbana) is light'.

arawuwarg NcN^gara little black cormorant.

Young: buralal.

=wara:ya- VIntrA2 (itch, rash) to clear up. 139.2.4.

=w₁ arayamawa- or =w₁ arayamaa- VTrAl to swear at, to abuse (someone) verbally.

Cf. =ra-.

waraybaray NcNa (Variant of waraywaray).

waraywaray or (rarely) waraybaray NcNa varied lorikeet (nectar-eating parrot with red patch on crown).

Syn: wiriwiri.

arbarbira or warbarbira NcAna∅ devil ray, Manta sp. 35.12.2.

=w₂ arbarlha- VIntrA2 to be stiff, sore.

Mult: -w₁ ara=warbarlha- to be stiff or sore (all over).

Related to =barlha-, -war.

=w₂ arbi- VIntrI1 (honey) to be shaken or stirred.

Caus: =w₂ arbi-jga- to roll (honey) around, to stir (honey) up. 142.6.7.

-lhan^y=barbi- to move tongue. 140.2.2.

-w₁ urij=barbi- or -w₁ uruj=barbi- to shake body vigorously (in mortuary or circumcision ritual). 52.6.6, 55.1.5.

arbidi NcAna(Adv) nevertheless, anyway; in no special way, in just any way; of just any type, not special; haphazardly, without much attention. 57.3.1/3, 68.1.6, 71.32.1, 73.7.1, 84.1.3, 87.1.6, 106.4.2, 112.6.2. Cf. argargayag.

nun^g-arbidi NAdj not special (person, name). 87.1.3/7pred.

-run^g=arbidi-ma- VIntrAl (Inch) to behave in just any way, without much attention. 73.7.2.

arbidiyun^g or warbidiyun^g NcAna∅ a large black water insect eaten by tortoises.

ardha NcAnaWu tail (of dugong, whale, or porpoise). 62.2.6, 111.4.6.

As cpd. initial -w₁ardha-: see =lharara-.

NcDer-gardha. 62.2.5 (ni-gardha, dugong-shaped 'tail' in trench for increase rite of ba:ra 'northwest wind').

Cf. rabara, -dhanbarj-, laga.

wardhambal NcAnaWu stone spear. 69.8.1, 71.4.2.

Syn: la:ga (most common term), wariman.

=w₁ arda- VIntrA2 to paw the ground. 5.3.4 (tape unclear).

-nin^y=gardha- to paw at or scratch around grass roots. Attested as irregular rdp. -nin^ygi-nin^y-ga=garda- 7.19.4 (should be -nin^ygi-nin^y=garda-).

Not always clearly distinguished from next item by vowel length.

=w₁ a:rda- VTrA2 to dig out (buried bones of man), to disinter.

See comment on preceding item.

ardan NcAnaWu broad armband made from ra:n vine (q.v.) or from the palm n^gabann^ga (q.v.).
Cf. manba (usual term for armband from ra:n).

warga NcNa sawshark.

=w₂arga-¹ VTrRa (For form =w₂arga-y see =w₂argu-, below).

=w₂arga-² VTrAl to mend, sew up. 53.4.3/5rdp.

Rdp: -w₂a=warga-. For cpd. -lha=barga- see =barga-.

Benef: -wa:=barga-. 163.22.5.

=w₂arga-³ VIntrN

1) to throw (object unspecified in verb). 5.3.2, 7.15.4, 3.1.4, 12.8.2, 15.3.1, 15.11.3, 17.15.1, 43.15.3, 69.4.4, 70.3.9, 104.3.5.

Cf. =barawuda-, =yarawa-.

2) to have or get a large object, large amount, many (object unspecified in verb). 15.1.4, 34.2.5, 59.4.1, 59.6.2, 59.6.6, 109.2.6rdp, 110.3.6, 143.3.1, 143.4.4, 157.9.1rdp, 163.11.3rdp.

(If senses 1 and 2 represent a single etymon, the semantic link may be that when one catches large quantities of fish, etc., one engages in throwing them vigorously (from water onto land or into boat).)

3) to move quickly along (in boat, etc.). 71.21.1 (possible ex.), 111.3.2, 163.22.5.

-jalala=warga- (ray) to slide along bottom; (water) to gush up (in spring or well). 35.4.2.

-ram=barga- (flying foxes, etc.) to fly along in a flock. 99.1.1ff.

wargad NcAnaWu vomit (regurgitated matter).

Semantically closest verb is =n^gan^yji-.

Formally related stem (next entry, below) shows partial semantic divergence.

=w₂argad-bu- VIntrMal to belch, burp. 16.16.1rdp, 16.18.5.

Formally related to preceding entry.

wargadjiga NcNa a yellowish blowfly sp.

Common blowfly: waran^galwaran^gal.

argalharuwa NcAnaWu a type of coral.

Other types: nijura, amuwan^gga.

wargalg NcAnaWu rainwater on ground (including puddles). 98.6.6.

As cpd. initial: see =w₁alaldha-.

argali NcAna(Adv) in the west. 143.12.8, 162.4.2.

Often in rdp. form arga:-'rgali (often heard as argargali) '(far) in the west'. 13.6.1, 33.3.1, 16.18.3, 40.2.4, 117.4.6.

argali-n^yi westward, (going) to the west. 16.13.4, 20.14.6, 29.6.5, 47.1.2, 113.4.6.

argali:-'la (coming) from the west. 52.4.5.

arga:-'rgali-yaj along through the west. 40.3.2.

argarg NcMana female darter, 'diver duck'. 59.5.6.

Syn: wurubudug (less common).

Male: yan^ggalan. Young: manan.

-w₁argarga, word-initially argarga NAdj destitute, lacking (something).

Ex: ma=argarga 'It (boat) is without (sails)'.

argargayag NcAna(Adv) for nothing; anyway. (not common)

Cf. arbidi.

argi

1) NcAna loose possessions (bedding, etc.). 146.1.2/3.

Cf. n^gurji.

2) NAdj some (as opposed to others), some others. 27.7.4, 33.4.2, 97.2.3, 156.2.4.

In form ana:-'rgi with Ana class prefix: sometimes, on some occasions (as opposed to others). 33.4.1, 55.8.4, 59.6.1.

Pl (most often human, sometimes nonhuman): mulun^g-argi 41.23.1, 55.4.2, 87.1.8, 164.1.3, or mulun^g-argi-yun^g 66.1.2/4, 67.1.1, 35.9.1, 87.1.1.

=argi- VTrIl to pull. 1.10.5, 5.11.5, 5.11.6rdp, 11.11.4, 11.11.5rdp, 13.15.3, 104.4.2rdp, 108.6.2, 108.6.3rdp, 162.14.1, 166.9.2, 163.1.5rdp.

Recip: =argi-n^yji- VIntrI2 to race (with each other). 16.13.7, 27.3.1/2, 43.15.5. For this meaning cf. alda, =agulhan^yji-.

-mun=n^gargi- to pull (someone) by the leg.

-ramar=argi- to entice, tempt (someone).

Cf. =n^gargiwa-, =n^garda-, =w₂an^yja- 'to uproot'.

w₂argu NcAnaWu shoulder (esp. upper arm just below shoulder joint). 161.33.4.

NcDer-bargu. (Possibly related to mabargu, q.v.).

Cf. madun^g, mu:n, n^yalaj.

Perhaps related to verb =w₂argu-.

=w₂argu- VTrRa (including =w₂arga-y) to carry (something) on one's shoulder, back, or top of one's head (mostly fairly large or heavy objects). 3.7.1, 5.7.2, 44.1.4ff., 44.2.6ff.rdp, 50.2.1, 129.1.1rdp, 151.2.1, 157.10.2, 161.33.6.

Recip: =w₂argu-ri-n^yji- to carry each other (on back); to carry (load, unspecified in verb) on back or shoulder. 59.10.2, 108.8.1rdp, 110.3.5rdp, 161.33.6/7. Cf. =bududuga-, =w₁/w₂arwargu-.

-lhaj=bargu- to carry (firewood).

-n^gal=wargu- to carry (object) over shoulders. 99.3.4 (flying fox).

-w₂aj=bargu- to carry (food). 157.9.3.

-in^y=bargu- to put (something) around one's head and shoulders.

=ariba- VTrAl to not see, be unaware of, lose. 10.6.1, 15.15.4.

-w₁anan^g=gariba- to not see, miss (visually)(yam leaves).

arigari NcMana grass sp. whose soft white roots are used to eat honey with, Alloteropsis semialata.

Cf. wulug.

w₂arigulag NcAnaWu bark (of tree). (rare except in form below)
 NCder-barigulag. 125.5.2 (war-)u-barigulag; 142.1.5 and 156.1.3
 ma-barigulag.
 Related to magulag (cf. lhagula).
 As cpd. initial: see =lala-, =nini-ma- (s.v. ninig).

wariman NcAnaWu stone spear. 69.8.6.
 Syn: la:ga, wardhambal.

warin^ybarin^y NcAnaWu dense scrub.

wariyil NcN^gara ray sp. 59.8.5, 109.2.3, 109.4.4
 Said by some speakers to be a female ga:mbuma, but perhaps
 zoologically a distinct sp.

warjara NcNa paperbark tree sp. found at the edge of billabongs or
 rivers, Melaleuca sp. 116.12.2.
 Seen at wumajbar billabong but not identifiable; belongs to
 the general type M. leucadendron (sensus latius).

arjambal NcAna⁰ antelope kangaroo, Macropus antelopinus. (common)
 53.3.3, 59.6.5, 71.22.3, 95.9.1, 125.6.1.
 Female: anda:lburu, yalarba, mawulgamin.
 Syn: lhaga:mbalag, gandargi, jadugal (all uncommon).

=w₂arlha- VIntra2 (See =barlha-).

armann^gal NcNa type of yellow clay used in painting.

warmin NcNa Saratoga fish, Scleropages jardini. 52.3.3, 53.3.2,
 98.6.4, 108.4.3, 108.7.3, 116.9.3.
 Young: waran^g or aran^g.

=w₁armun^ggu- VTrRa to carry (basket, dillybag) under shoulder,
 held by small strap slung over shoulder. 157.8.1.
 Cf. =w₂argu-, =w₂idhi-.

=w₂arn^gayu- VTrN^ga4 to pity (someone), to feel sorry for. 17.12.5.
 Cf. =ma:rma-, an^yjawalayun^g
 For abstract noun derivative see next entry.

warn^gayun^y NcAnaWu pity, feeling sorry. (not common)
 Related to preceding entry.

warn^ggulg Nc spike of ray (also used as weapon).
 Noun class not recorded.

arn^yal NcMana the most prominent local type of spinifex grass,
 common on sand dunes, Triodia microstachya.
 Smaller inland sp.: ya:ln^g.

=a:ru- VTrU2 to abandon, to leave behind or to the side. 3.2.4,
 5.13.4, 8.6.1, 11.9.2, 11.12.1, 13.9.5, 13.12.3, 15.12.1,
 Text 18 (e.g., 18.5.7), 28.12.4, 47.17.7, 50.4.5, 68.1.4, 109.5.5.
 Mult: -w₁aragara:='ru-. 18.16.4, 18.20.7, 29.11.5, 143.13.2.
 Recip: =a:ru-n^yji- to abandon each other (i.e., break up into
 small groups). 113.5.4rdp.
 -agajij=ga:ru- to abandon.
 -n^garan-garagara:='ru- (Mult) to leave all the honey.
 Cf. w₁/w₂urag.

arulg NcAna⁰ honey bee, esp. of the nabi species (q.v.). 143.9.4/5.
 Refers to the bee only.

warwada NcAna⁰ snake-mackerel or similar fish.
 Exact sp. identification unclear (used mainly as songword).

arwagarwar NcAna(Adv) or (rarely) NAdj above, on top; uphill,
 upstream. 40.7.6, 71.1.4, 117.5.3 (NAdj), 170.2.1.
 arwagarwar-(w)ala-(w)aj (going along) on top. 43.2.1, 43.4.4,
 163.8.6.
 As cpd. final: see magulag.
 Etym: irregular rdp. of arwar (q.v.).

arwar NcAnaWu above, on top; uphill, upriver, inland. 1.1.8, 1.10.3,
 15.6.5, 15.15.2, 50.2.3/5, 57.1.4, 66.2.6, 10.6.1, 95.4.1,
 109.2.2, 144.1.5, 161.27.5, 163.5.4.
 arwar-(w)ala from above, from inland, etc. 21.1.5, 25.4.4.
 arwar-(w)aj (going) on top, inland, etc. 57.4.3.
 (For synonymous arwi-yaj see separate listing, below.)
 Intensive form: arwagarwar (preceding entry).
 Fact: =arwar-ga- VTrA1 to put (something) on top. (uncommon).
 Cf. =n^gardha-, =lalaga-, =w₂ida-.
 Opposite: lhiribala.

arwaraj NcAna(Adv) softly, lightly, delicately (in context of
 touching, etc.).
 Cf. also arwar-(w)aj in preceding entry. Opposite: an^gudu, lhu:d.

w₂arwar NcNa thick low stringybark (E. tetradonta) scrub. 8.1.4,
 40.3.4, 162.20.3.
 Cf. num-barwar for a related form and relevant discussion.
 Place name yi:-warwar-(y)in^yun^g means '(place) of warwar'.

=w₂arwara- VIntra2 (person) to feel a sudden twinge (usually a
 premonition of danger for some close kinsman who may be far
 away). 10.11.1, 10.11.2rdp.

=w₁/w₂arwargu- or =w₁/w₂arwarwu- VTrRa to carry (several objects)
 slung over one's shoulder and back; to drag (several objects)
 along behind oneself. 145.1.3. Is =w₁/w₂arwu- in some cpds.
 Benef: usually -a=garwargu- or -a=garwarwu-.
 -w₂aj=barwarwu- to carry (food) on head. 157.9.2/3.
 Cf. =w₂argu-, etc.

arwi-yaj NcAna(Adv) upward, (going) uphill or upriver, (going)
 inland. 13.6.2, 13.43.3, 21.3.4, 27.5.5, 65.8.2, 125.13.3.
 Functions as a case form of arwar (q.v.).

=w₁/w₂arwu- VTrRa (Occasional cpd. form of =w₁/w₂arwargu-.)
 arwululug or garwululug NcAna⁰ small quails. Cf. jirgij.

=w₁arya- VTrA2 to carve (delicately), whittle (as in making wooden
 hooks for hook spear, lhalun^ggu). 13.19.1rdp, 13.20.1rdp (typo);
 emend = 'ryara- to -'rya:='rya-), 166.12.2. Cf. =lharba-, =yu-.
 -ar=warya- to pour out (water).

waryagaryag NAdj insignificant, infrequent, not much.
 73.4.1pred (only attestation).
 Cf. adhara.

-aryi- Nc/Pref bundle (wrapped up or swaddled).

As cpd. initial: see =yaba-.

NC_{der}-garyi.

Cf. yigurun^g.

=w₂awalha- VIntrA2 to be (wide) open, to be in the open.

Caus: =w₂awalhi-jga- VTrA1 to open (something) up.

Mult. of Caus: -w₁ara=wawalhi-jga-. 139.11.4.

With cpd. initial the usual base form is =w₂awalha-, but is =bawalha- with -ar- (see below) and =walhi-'- (apparently with Refl. suffix) with -wurugu- (see below):

-gara=wawalha- (hole) to be open. 43.12.3, 43.13.2, 45.9.5, 112.1.3, 161.35.5.

-gara=wawalhi-jga- (Caus) to open up hole. 108.4.1/2.

-lhal=wawalha- (country) to be open (i.e., to stretch out before one's vision). 139.3.4.

-lham=bawalha- (clouds) to be absent, (sky) to be open or clear.

Ex: wu-lham=bawalhi:-' ana-n^gubunun^g 'Clouds are absent from sky'.

-ra=wawalha- to open one's teeth. 103.2.3 (giant clam).

-ramadhan=bawalha- to open one's mouth, to have one's mouth open, to gape.

-wala=bawalha- (hollow log) to be open (at end). 43.15.5.

-ar-n^gu=bawalha- (water, sea) to be clear. 42.5.4.

-wurugu=walhi-'- to be vast, to stretch out for a wide area (subject may be wurugu 'billabong' but can also be a term for any land or water area). 10.4.2.

NAdj derivative: see -w₂a=wawalhu-j, below.

Cf. =ralga-, arari, mawungarara.

Form =w₂alhi-'- possibly also present in =lhulmuwalhi- (q.v.).

=w₁awala- VIntrA2 to tell a lie. 34.5.3/4.

awan-n^yij or an-n^yij Nk (dyadic) father and child pair.

Pl: mij-bawan-n^yij, mij-ban-n^yij, less often mij-gawan-n^yij, mij-gan-n^yij.

Root best represented as (-w₂)awan-.

Cf. baba, ni-n^yara.

=w₁awan^ggi- VIntrI1 (or I2) to listen (to something), to heed.

16.20.1, 16.23.1rdp, 20.13.2, 21.4.4/6, 27.4.5, 33.2.5, 47.13.6, 47.10.3, 57.4.4, 65.2.6rdp, 165.1.7.

Mult. with internal rdp: -w₁ara:-'wa:='wan^ggi-. 47.10.3.

Cf. =yan^ga-, =w₂angi-, w₂a:n, w₂aran^g.

=w₂awaruma- VTrA1 (See =baruma-).

-w₂a-wawalhu-j NAdj wide open (in cpds.).

wala-ba-wawalhu-j NcAnaWu open coffin. 52.2.2.

NAdj derivative of verb =w₂awalha-.

=w₂awayiwa- or =w₂awayuwa- VTrA2 to smash, break, hit; to snap (e.g., match) in two. 161.25.4.

Mult: -w₁ara=wawayiwa- to break all over.

-ran^ga=bawayiwa- to break up (pieces of wood). (ran^gag)

Cf. =w₂u-, =w₂alga-, and related vocabulary.

=awu-ba- VTrN^ga3 (See =w₂a-).

=(w₁)awulma- VIntrA3

This root possibly identifiable in =bagawulma- (q.v.).

=w₁awula- VTrA2 to illuminate (something), to light (it) up. 143.9.3, 162.7.2, 162.16.2.

Ex: n^gama=wawuli-n^y 'I lit it (boat, barawu) up'.

=w₁awun^yma- VIntrA1 to chew. Cf. =lhaganma-.

=wawuya- VIntrA1 to scoop up (e.g., madiga roots) from water or mud.

a:y NcAnaWu

1) paperbark raft.

2) nest (general term). 10.6.1.

With noun-class prefix often uncontracted ana-a:y.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂ann^ga-.

NC_{der}-gay nest (of particular animal). 10.1.3/4 (n^gari-gay, of jabiru bird, anji).

More specific kinds of nest (for particular animals): see nigaburg (for jungle-fowl), gulmun^g 'belly' (for paper wasp), -w₁alma- (flying fox).

way! Interjection hey!, oh dear! 3.7.3, 5.6.1, 28.11.4, 168.8.2.

Usually indicates sudden recognition of danger.

-waya- Pref (For -waya=yambi- see =yambi-).

=w₁aya-¹ VIntrA2 to be hurt.

Used mainly in cpds.:

-w₁ara=gaya- to be hurt, have a pain, have an injury (most neutral cpd. form not specifying location). 128.1.6, 162.15.3.

Caus: -w₁ara=gayi-jga- VTrA1 to hurt (someone). 162.15.2.

More specific cpds. have a body-part term or the like in place of -w₁araG- in the above cpd., or else add a body-part term in front of the entire sequence -w₁ara=gaya-:

-ba=gaya- to hurt one's (own) eye.

-dan=gaya- to have a bellyache or abdominal ache. 47.12.7, 123.2.6, 132.1.1.

Caus: -dan=gayi-jga-. 162.18.5.

-dan-gara=gaya- to have a bellyache or abdominal ache. 10.7.2, 162.18.3.

-gulmun^g-gara=gaya- to have a bellyache. 131.2.3.

-w₂an=gaya- to have an earache.

=w₁aya-² VIntrA2

-lhan^y=gaya- to be salty-tasting or acidic.

NAdj derivative: see lhan^yga-lhan^y-gayu-j.

-lhamij=gaya- to taste bad.

Related to w₁ayag. Relationship to preceding entry unclear.

ayag NcWara edible seeds and pod of large water lily, Nymphaea ?gigantea; (more generally) this sp. of water lily. 55.4.3, 114.4.1ff., 157.8.5, 157.10.2.

Cf. -mundurg-, -w₂ara-.

It is not clear whether there is any etymological relationship to w₁ayag (next entry).

w₁ayag NAdj bad-tasting, bitter. 156.4.3/4pred.
 Inch: =w₁aya-ma-. 118.3.3.
 Fact: =w₁aya-ga-.

w₁ara-gayag, word-initially ara-gayag NAdj bad-tasting, bitter.
 64.6.2pred.

lhamij-gayag NAdj bad-tasting, bitter-tasting.
 Related to verb =w₁aya- 'to taste bad', and possibly to
 lhagayag.

=w₁/w₂ayajara- VTrA2 to lay out, set out (bed, etc.). 71.19.3/5rdp,
 116.5.1, 146.1.2/3, 163.4.4, 163.4.4rdp. (exx. all have
 AnaØ object, cf. nouns argi, n^gurji. Other possibility is that
 stem is intransitive, but it is clearly transitive in the
 cpd. below.)

-mun=gayajara- to spread out branches under 'foot' (tire) of
 (vehicle). 163.4.4rdp, 163.4.5. (Direct object is Mana class
 in these exx., referring to 'foot', i.e., tires of the vehicle;
 if there were also an independent noun for 'tire' here it
 would probably be in NC_{der} form ma-mun.)
 Cf. =w₁a:lhuda-.

=w₁ayajarda- or =w₁ayarjarda- VIntrA2 to drive something into hole
 or ground. 13.40.1.

=w₁/w₂ayama- VIntrA3 to keep going, to continue along; (wind) to
 blow along. 1.1.5, 1.4.3rdp, 5.3.2rdp, 17.5.3, 169.1.7 (wind),
 and many others.
 Comit: -an^yji=wayama-. 12.5.3rdp, 14.13.5.

Always =w₂ayama- in cpds.:

- gal=bayama- (honey bees) to keep flying along. (-galg-)
- lhan^gun^y=bayama- (wind) to blow along.
- lhaln^g=bayama- (flame) to keep burning. (-lhaln^g-)
- man=bayama- (group) to keep going. 27.3.2.
- ragar=bayama- to drop or fall down violently or dangerously
 (e.g., object falling from tree). 43.5.3, 43.4.3. (-ragarG-)
- aragu=wayama- (uncircumcised boy or boys) to go along. 55.2.1.
- yiga=wayama- (fire) to proceed, to spread along. 94.2.2, 94.3.5.

For wind blowing cf. =jirarja-.

ayan^ga NcMana

- 1) firedrill (two-part implement for making sparks to light
 fire). 96.1.3, 166.16.1.
- 2) a tree sp. whose wood is used to make firedrills (firesticks),
Clerodendrum floribundum.
 Syn: lhuruman (both senses).
 For sense 2 cf. buduga, alburun^ggu.
 Related to following entry.

=w₁ayan^ganda- VIntrA2 to make sparks (using firedrill, lhuruman or
 ayan^ga). 96.1.3rdp, 111.4.2, 159.1.1ff., 160.1.1rdp.
 Related to ayan^ga, for second element cf. perhaps =wanda-.

=w₁ayarjarda- VTrA2 (Variant of =w₁ayajarda-).

=w₂aya-wu- VIntrMal to poke around, dig around (for something);
 to remove scales of fish.
 (Transitivity needs checking.)

wayawuma NcN^gara whistling tree-duck (=water whistle-duck).
 Syn: yililij (much more common term).

=w₂a:yi- VIntrIl to stand trial by spears (as punishment), to
 face up to punishment (e.g., having spear thrust through
 thigh).
 Note that =a:yi-'- is the Refl. of =a:yu-.

=w₁ayigi- or =w₁ayijgi- VIntrIl to play, to have fun (said of
 children playing, or of adults engaging in corroboree dancing
 and singing). 3.8.1, 28.2.1, 28.3.2rdp, 40.11.2rdp.
 Benef: -a=gayigi- or -a=gayijgi-. 28.8.3, 28.10.6, 65.12.1rdp.
 Cf. =lida-, galij, wun^gubal.

ayij NcWara jellyfish (including sea-wasp). 18.4.2/3.

=w₁ayijgi- VIntrIl (Variant of =w₁ayigi-, see above, this page).

wa:yin NcN^gara emu (large flightless bird). (the common term)
 Texts 3, 4, 5 passim; 71.22.3.
 Young: gululugululug. Young male: wurban (rare).
 Syn: wuruludhun, lhagurara(g), dha:lun^ggur, wurulanda, yulgi
 (all of these uncommon). See -mir=mugardhi-.

a-yiwuj NAdj (See yiwuj).

a-yiwunbara NcAnaWu (See yiwunbara).

=a:yu- VTrU1 to cut up (meat, etc.), to cut into, to butcher.
 149.2.2, 149.2.2rdp, 159.1.1. Uncommon as un-compounded verb,
 common in cpds. (opposite is true of synonym =balhu-).
 Mult: -w₁ara:='yu-. 112.5.4rdp.
 Refl: =a:yi-'-

As cpd. final does not contract with preceding vowel, base form
 appears to be -w₁a:yu-:

- ba=ga:yu- to cut the eye of (person, animal).
 Refl: -ba=ga:yi-'- to cut one's own eye, to have one's eye cut.
 10.12.2, 10.12.3rdp. (-baG-)
- dan=ga:yu- to cut up the guts/entrails of (animal).
- gulmun^g=ga:yu- to cut up the belly of (animal). 1.6.10rdp, 1.7.1,
 1.7.1rdp.
- mulun^g=ga:yu- to cut up the elbow of (animal, person).
- ri=ga:yu- to cut out hole (convex segment) in (object, e.g.,
 part of firedrill with hole in it). 159.1.2. (ri:g 'vagina')
- an^yjabal=a:yu-, also truncated -an^yjal=a:yu- and -an^ybal=a:yu-
 to cut up the armpit (or pectoral fin area) of (animal).
 All three variants in Text 109.5 to 109.7.
- w₂ingidi=ya:yu- to cut up flesh of (ray, sometimes shark).
 109.5.3. (-w₂angidi-, here with minor vocalic change)
 Cf. =balhu-, =w₁uldha-, =yirilibalawa-.

w₂ayway NAdj flat.
 Fact: =w₂ayway-ga- to flatten (something).
 yina=bayway having a flat head (or prow, of boat).
 Ex: ma-yina=bayway 'It (boat) has a flat prow'.

-w₁i Nk (See ni-gi, n^gari-yi).

=w₂i- VTrMal (For =w₂i-n^y, =w₂i-n^yji- see =w₂u-).

-w₂ibi, -ibi Nk (your) mother.

Word-initial form yibi (uncommon); occurs normally in form with noun-class prefix n^gar-ibi. Stem form -w₂ibi occurs in Pl: mij-bibi.

For 1st person possessor form see rigan^g, for 3rd person see following entry.

Etym: Identical to bibi 'mother's brother, uncle' but now formally dissociated.

-w₂ibi-yun^g, -ibi-yun^g Nk (his/their) mother.

Word-initial form yibi-yun^g. More common form with noun-class prefix is n^gar-ibi-yun^g. 1.2.2, 5.19.2, 28.6.1, 28.11.4, 73.4.4, 92.1.1.

Pl: mij-bibi-yun^g. 5.14.6, 150.1.4.

NC_{der}-bibi-yun^g mother (of particular animal, or figuratively for larger of two parts of an implement), e.g., ma-bibi-yun^g

NcMana large horizontal wooden part of two-piece firedrill (lhuruman, ayan^ga) with hole in middle, into which smaller vertical stick (ma-n^gari-mara-yun^g 'daughter', s.v. mara-yun^g) is inserted and spun to generate sparks; ma-bibi-yun^g also used for big cycad nuts (116.8.2) in contrast to smaller ones (nonkinship expression with root -w₁ugulhanun^y, 116.8.2); also ni-bibi-yun^g NcNa mother (jungle-fowl bird) 101.3.5. For etymology see end of preceding entry.

=w₂idha- VTrA2 to shout the name of (someone, something).
Cf. =maya-, muwaj.

=w₂idhi- VTrRa (Past₂ =w₂idhi-ya-y alongside regular =w₂idhi-ra-n^gi) to carry (object) under one's arm or armpit. 5.18.3, 37.3.5, 40.12.2. Cf. =w₁armun^ggu-.

Mult: -w₁ara=widhi-. 5.18.5, 147.1.2ff.

-w₂aj=bidhi¹ to carry (food). 157.9.2.

widhir NcMana clear passage through mangroves.
Cf. lha:r.

=w₂idhi-ra-, =w₂idhi-ya- VTrRa (See =w₂idhi-).

=w₂ida- VIntrA2 (new moon) to shine.

Subject is labama (NcNa).

-ra=wida- (person) to grit teeth, to show a toothy smile.

This cpd. is distinct from =rawida- (q.v.).

=w₂ida- VIntrA1 to go up (esp., in vertical direction, not up slope). 27.4.4, 99.2.4.

Cf. =adada-, =w₂albalma-, =lalaga-.

widiyal NcMana king tide; tidal wave.

widiyar NcMana strong east wind.

This and the preceding item may really be two transcriptions of the same stem; the form widiyal was obtained only from a bilingual Nunggubuyu-Mara speaker (Johnnie, one of the text narrators); the coastline in the Nunggubuyu area mainly faces the sea to the east.

wi:g NcNa grey hair. 47.12.3.

Cf. -andhij=bulululha- (s.v. =w₂ulululha-).

-wi=jan^ga- VIntr (See =yan^ga-).

wil! Rf to fly. (often in series) 13.32.3-5, 43.2.2, 43.5.1.

Related to verb =w₂ilbila-. Cf. wilwil.

wilamawilama NcWara young sand goanna (wada:bir).

=w₂ilbila- VIntrA2 to fly around. 40.13.5, 43.2.1, 43.4.4.

Rf: wil!.

wildhug NcAnaWu archer fish, 'rifle fish', *Toxotes chatareus*.

wili Particle let's!

Ex: wili n^gu:=ya:-ri: 'Let's(InPl) go!'

wilij NcMana (Variant of following entry).

wilijbilij, rarely wilij NcMana red-winged parrot.

Syn: wuruwajba, wuruwajbajba (less common).

=w₂iln^gin^yja- VIntrA2 to build up fire after initially lighting it. 16.9.1, 100.5.3ff., 132.2.2, 163.16.4.

Benef: -a=biln^gin^yja-. 13.31.2, 100.6.1.

-w₁anam=biln^gin^yja- to build fire by lighting bits of dried grass and twigs. 71.6.3, 71.10.4, 96.1.4, 96.2.1rpd, 160.1.7.

Benef: -a-ganam=biln^gin^yja-. 71.10.3.

Cf. =w₁ayan^ganda-.

wilwil Nc willy-willy (type of whirlwind).

Noun class not recorded.

Cf. wiyidu.

Distinct from wil! (often repeated in series, see above).

=w₂ilwila- VIntrA2 (Form taken by =bilwila- in cpds.).

=w₂ilbila- VIntrA2 to tap, make tapping or knocking sounds (e.g., with tapsticks, wilbilg). 41.13.2.

Cf. =w₂ada-, dag!

Etym: Ngandi -bil?bil-du-.

wilbilg NcMana tapsticks (two hardwood sticks beaten together to accompany songs, either as sole accompaniment as in madayin

ritual or along with didjeridu, lhambilbilg, in camp songs,

wun^gubal). 28.10.2, 29.1.4, 29.3.6, 41.16.2, 65.3.6, 65.8.3.

Related to verb =w₂ilbila-.

Cf. =da:la-. Boomerang clapsticks: wulmuwari.

=w₂ildha- VTrA2 to touch, make contact with, bump into.

Mult: -w₁ara=wildha- to touch, bump. 43.12.4.

-ba=bildha-¹ to touch or bump in the eye. (-baG-)

Probably also present in =ambildha-, =mun^ggurbildha-.

=w₂ilibilin^gi- VIntrII to revolve, turn around, go around. 3.5.2, 47.10.1, 65.8.5, 65.12.6, 97.6.2, 111.5.1.

-w₁andhiri=wilibilin^gi- to have one's heart 'turning around' (i.e., beating rapidly). (andhiri)

-yam=bilibilin^gi- to ask (lots of) questions. (ya:n^g)

Cf. =w₁urama-.

w₂ilijbilij NAdj glossy, polished, splendidly decorated. 14.4.4pred.
Cf. milyir, =n^guddha-.

=w₂ilil-bu- VIntrMal to fan (flames), to make fire flare up.
Cf. n^gura.

=wililima- VIntrA3
This may be the root in =dhawililima- (q.v.).

wilin NcNa ghost gum tree ('whitebark' at Ngukur), Eucalyptus papuana; perhaps also a few other minor eucalypts of the same white gum type. 30.6.5/6, 139.10.3, 139.11.4.
Cf. arlhag.

wilwag, (rarely) wilyag NcAnaWu a tree sp. with edible fruits, Persoonia falcata. 62.4.3, 131.1.3, 139.12.1.

wilwigilwi NcWara gudgeon fish sp. found in mangroves, said to have a 'short nose' (snout) in comparison with lhawaran^ggay or wulmun^ggurag. Cf. also mababili.

=wilwila- VIntrA2 (plant) to be growing; to have buds.

wilyag NcAnaWu (Variant of wilwag).

-w₁in- Nc/Pref flesh (of nut or shellfish).
As cpd. initial: see =ma-. Possibly also in =winguda- (below).
NCder-gin. Attested as ma-gin 122.3.3, 156.4.3, and as (war-)u-gin (NcWara) 125.5.4.
Usual term for 'flesh' (of animal, etc.): lhan^ggu. Cf. -w₂angidi-.

winbin NcMana an algae-like plant found floating in very shallow water, with small yellow flowers, Utricularia aurea.

windar NcWara small herb in swamps with small potato-like edible tubers, Triglochin procera.
Syn: n^garmuda. Cf. ja:mulu (probably a slightly different form of the same sp.), miral.
Tubers: see derivative form of maran^g.

-w₂indi:yun^g Suff very (much), really. 12.7.5, etc.

-w₂ingidi- Pref (Cpd. initial form of -w₂angidi-, see =a:yu-).

=winguda- VTrA2 to clean off bristles of (kurrajong nut). 42.3.6rdp.
Possibly contains -w₁in- (see above).

winbul NcAnaWu pole carried horizontally over shoulder, e.g., to carry several fish.

wingarga NcAnaWu young barracuda. 105.3.2.
Cf. gurgin, amadharn^gga.

wingil NcMana two-pronged wooden spear with hooks. 11.6.1, 12.1.2, 13.32.2, 64.6.7, 152.1.1/4, 166.12.5.
Syn: ma:guru (somewhat less common term).

wingulgul NcAnaWu shrub found in rainforest, Ludwigia sp.

winjidu or winjudu NcNa golden trevally (large marine fish), Gnathanodon speciosus. 105.3.2.

win^yagij NcMana frogmouth (owl sp.).
Syn: n^yagij (q.v. for discussion).

w₂in^yig NAdj small, tiny; (human forms) child. 1.1.6, 3.6.5, 3.1.3, 14.3.2, etc.
HumSg: w₂in^yi-n^yun^g. 4.6.4.
For Pl (human and nonhuman) see w₂un^ya:n^yun^g (separate listing).
A little less common than w₂irig (q.v.) 'small'; w₂in^yig tends to be more emphatically diminutive. For derivatives also showing this opposition see w₁un^yugun^yig vs. w₁urugurij.
Can be used as cpd. final with preceding noun stem (same construction as that exemplified with w₂irig, but less common).
Etym: cf. diminutive suffix -gaña, -gaña', -gañaq' in several nearby languages.
Cf. also muruyun^g 'elder brother', mun^yun^yun^g 'younger brother' for the n^y/r alternation.
Cf. gujuju 'baby'.

=w₂irbiri- VIntrI1 to move, to be in motion.
Caus: =w₂irbiri-jga- to set (something) in motion.
Ex. of Caus: Ø=wirbiri-jga-na 'It (wind) makes it (fan) move'.
-wana=wirbiri- (bird) to move wings.

w₂iri NAdj alive. 33.4.3pred, 69.9.4pred, 71.5.4pred, 71.14.5pred, 71.26.1pred.
Often with -w₂ugij 'still': ni=wiri-wugij 'He is still alive'.
Fact: =w₂iri-ga- VTrA1 to keep (someone) alive, to save the life of.
Semantically unrelated to w₂iriwiri.

=w₂irida- VTrA2 to put (objects) close together.
-lan=biridi-n^yji- to put knees together (Recip).

-w₂iril- Nc/Pref water lily leaf.
Attested only as NCder-biril, unmarked form ma-biril NcMana. 114.3.1.
Cf. manjar.

wirimil NcNa shoulder blade. 125.6.1.
Syn: malibi.

wirinbirin NcMana flowers of ragala paperbark tree (q.v.). 98.1.4, 98.4.3, 142.2.3.
Cf. dhan^gara.

w₂iriwiri NAdj alone, by oneself. 29.1.3pred, 163.14.3pred.
Ex: ni=wiriwiri ni=ya:-ri: 'He is going alone'.
agajij-biriwiri alone.
Fact: =w₂iriwiri-ga-.
Syn: lhalga. Cf. mamaga, w₁/w₂urag, w₁algal.

wiriyalyal NcMana sedge sp. with edible tubers, Eleocharis dulcis (uncommon term). 7.20.6.
Syn: madiga (common), man^ggarabi (fairly common).

=w₁/w₂irgira- VIntrA2 to be skinny, to be underfed, in poor condition.
-maran^g=girgira- to have skinny hands.
NAdj derivative: see following entry.

w₁ir-giriru-j NAdj skinny, in poor physical condition.

NAdj derivation from verb in preceding entry.

Syn: da:gararag, yulug, etc.

w₂irig NAdj small. 16.2.2pred, 65.11.6, 101.1.4, 161.13.2pred, 163.19.4.

HumSg: wiri-n^yun^g child. 3.1.4, 4.6.4, 5.20.5, 10.13.3, 40.1.2, etc.

For Pl (human and nonhuman) see w₂ura:yun^g.

w₂iri(j)-gaj 'back when (someone) was young'. 74.2.3, 74.2.3 pred.

manda-birig small group. 52.4.3pred.

dhalbar-wirig having small hind leg.

As cpd. final: cf. also ramba-.

Near-synonym of w₂in^yig (q.v. for discussion and other pertinent forms suggesting n^y/r diminutive alternation).

Cf. also mij-buruyag.

=w₂iririma- VTrA3 to pull at, tug at.

-mum=biririma- to pull at hair of person (dir. object) tangled in stick with hook. 11.11.3, 13.16.1. (mu:n^g)

Cf. miljir.

wiriwiri NcNa (Variant of waraywaray).

wirn^ggil NcAnaWu pond scum, algae, slime.

Cf. n^ga:l.

=w₁i-wu- VTrMal (For -lhaln^g=gi-wu- see =yi-wu-).

wi:ya! Interjection that's all!

(Now used as equivalent of English 'good-bye!').

Usually pronounced wi:yao! in isolation.

-wiyay, -wiya-yun^g Nk (See ni-wiyay, n^gari-wiyay, ni-wiya-yun^g, and n^gari-wiya-yun^g). Cf. also next entry.

wiyay NcMana coastal rainforest shrub with edible black fruits (unidentified).

Distinct from preceding entry.

wiyidu NcNa whirlwind, willy-willy.

Syn: wilwil. Cf. maragu.

wiyulur NcMana tree sp. mostly found on inland hills.

Syn: mijaja.

-w₂u- Pref (For -w₂u=na- see =na- 'to burn', for -w₂u=nagi- see =nagi- 'to burn, intr. '; initial is actually related to wurg).

-w₁u- or =u- VTr (=w₁u-n^y, =w₁u-ni, =w₁u-yi:, etc.) (See =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give'). Distinct from following entry.

=w₂u- or =u- VTrMal (=w₂a-n^g, =w₂i-ni, =u-ma-na, =w₂i-n^y, etc.)

1) to hit, to hit hard; to kill, to shoot. 1.2.6, 8.3.4, 14.2.3, 14.2.3rdp, 15.12.2, 16.1.2rdp, 16.16.2, 17.14.2, 18.16.3/4, 28.11.5, 71.3.1, 71.13.4, 84.1.3, 84.1.5, 88.3.4, 99.2.5rdp, 110.2.6, 163.7.7, 163.16.3, 161.7.3, and others.

(cont. next page)

=w₂u- (cont. from preceding page)

Benef: -a=bu- to hit or kill a close relative of (someone). 10.11.3/4, 28.11.5.

Recip: =w₂i-n^yji- to hit each other, to fight. 5.20.1, 5.20.5rdp, 36.4.1, 36.4.2rdp, 161.4.2.

Mult. of Recip: -w₁ara=wi-n^yji-. 44.2.1rdp (woman and buffalo).

As cpd. final in this sense ('to hit', etc.) normally replaced by =w₂adja- (q.v.), except perhaps in =ran^gga-wu- (q.v.).

Cpd. final -w₂u- with no clear semantic value occurs in 'auxiliary' type compounds (listed under initial segment):

=w₂argad-bu-, =dhabid-bu-, =galin^ybar-wu-, etc.

Semantically similar verbs: see =adhuga-, =w₂alga-, =ra-,

=w₂adji-wu-, =w₂agiwa-, =w₁alhara-, =w₂ildha-, =ambildha-,

=mun^ggurbildha-, =minigara-, =w₂udha-, =w₂awayiwa-. Cf. lhamugar.

2) to make (string) from bark fibre. 4.3.3, 4.5.3rdp, 4.5.1, 122.1.5, 151.3.2, 155.1.5, 155.1.5ff.rdp.

Cf. =lhurwa-, mabur.

wub! (sound of spear). 69.5.4/5.

-(w₁)u-ba-wi- (demonstrative form).

nun^g-gu-ba-wi-yun^g that tribe or clan. 139.13.3. (Gentilic nun^g-)

Discussed in Grammar.

wubadad NcAnaWu grass rainshelter. 36.1.5.

-(w₁)ubaldhar Nc/Pref fork in tree (where branches leave trunk).

Attested only as NCder-gubaldhar.

Cf. mun^ggala.

wubalmana NcAnaWu hat, head covering.

Cf. -(w₁)andhula.

w₁ubanda NcAnaWu branch of tree. (not common in this form)

NCder-gubanda. (more common form)

Etymologically the same as -w₂anda- (derivative -u-banda reanalysed as single root).

wu-bi:ba NcAnaWu (See bi:ba).

-(w₁)ubilhara Nc/Pref

NCder-gubilhara entirety, whole lot.

wubinday NcAnaWu cane grass along rivers, including Chionachne

cyathopoda (at Ngukurr) and perhaps some others.

Distinct from larwad. Cf. dhi:ndi.

wubirgilin NcAnaWu old-fashioned spear similar to modern metal-

bladed shovel spear (la:ma) but with wooden blade. 69.8.1.

wubug NcMana swamp pheasant. 14.6.2.

Young: bubug or bububug.

w₁ubulu NcAnaWu body, torso.

As cpd. final: see -ij-.

NCder-gubulu body, main frame. 8.7.3 and 121.1.7 (ni-gubulu);

95.7.1 (n^gari-gubulu); 87.1.2/5, 125.16.4, 119.2.6 (u-gubulu, Ana

class); 115.3.1/2, 116.8.5, 116.10.4, 156.1.4 (ma-gubulu).

Seems to mean 'true, genuine' in 87.1.2/5 (cf. cpd. with -ij-).

wubulubulu NcAnaWu container usually made from wood of lhi:rj tree (q.v.), mainly by Aborigines to the south (Roper R. area). 117.3.3.

wubun^yul NcMana a water plant with edible root portions, Aponogeton elongatus. 114.10.3/4, 157.8.6.
Normally grouped by Nunggubuyu with the water lily (Nymphaea) spp. in discussions, but wubun^yul is not close to these lilies botanically.

w₁ubuy NcAnaWu Nunggubuyu (language). 7.21.4, 161.35.2, 168.4.3, 168.8.3.

Ex: wubuy-miri ba=yama-n^g 'Say (it) in Nunggubuyu!' (With Instrumental case -miri, but Ablative wubuy-(w)ala is also possible in this sense.)

nun^g-gubuy(u) (See separate alphabetical listing).

=w₂udha⁻¹ (? and =w₁udha-)

1) VIntrN^ga1 to be up (on roof, in tree, etc.), to be aloft; to be perched (up in tree, etc.). 1.1.8rdp, 10.1.1, 10.5.3rdp, 10.6.1, 15.6.5/6, 40.2.3, 43.2.3, 43.6.2, 95.2.5, 95.4.1, 12.9.4.

-mun=gudha- to lean on one's shoulder. (Note g, not b.)

2) VTrA2 to put (someone, something) up or aloft, to suspend. 50.2.2.

Probably related to =aga:gudha-. This, plus cpd. -mun=gudha-, suggests that =w₂udha- (with w₂ representing w/b alternation) based on one or two elicited forms may co-occur with =w₁udha- and that in any case the latter is etymologically correct.

Cf. =w₁ala:lara-, =w₁alamalha-, =mun^ggala-dha-, =lalaga-, =gujguji-. Cf. homophonous stem, next entry.

=w₂udha⁻² VTrA2 to hit (someone, something) very hard. 7.15.2.

Etym: Probably borrowing from Ritharngu and other Yuulngu languages (wut-du-).

Much less common than =w₂u-, etc.

u-dhabag Nc (See lhabag).

u-dhaj NcAnaWu (See -lhaj-).

wudhalag NcMana type of yellow clay used in painting.
Cf. lharagamana.

u-dhan NcAnaWu (See -lhan-).

u-dhan^gun^y NcAnaWu (See -lhan^gun^y-).

u-dhan^gurg NcAnaWu (See -lhan^gurg-).

u-dhawan^g NcAnaWu (See -lhawan^g-).

wudhiri NcMana rope (in Macassan boat). 166.15.1, 167.19.4.
Cf. n^gadugu.

wudhugul NcAnaWu 'soap tree', a wattle with silvery-bluish leaves, Acacia holosericea.
Cf. wugaralala.

-uda-wi-yun^g (demonstrative)

mulun^g-uda-wi-yun^g that group (of people). 69.6.5, 139.14.3.
Discussed in grammar.

=w₂uda- VIntrN^ga1

Occurs in cpds.:

-a=buda- to bulge, protrude, be swollen. 13.7.1, 26.1.5. (-aG-)

Other cpds. based directly on =w₂uda-, or on -a=buda-, or on rdp. -aba:-'=buda-:

-bur=buda- to bulge. 100.6.5.

-gulmum=buda- 100.1.4ff., also -gulmun^g-ga=buda- to have belly swollen or protruding.

-w₁ara:-'ba:-'=buda- to be all swollen. 139.9.1rdp.

-lhal-aba:-'=buda- to be swollen. (lha:l 'country', but also used with other nouns as subject).

Possibly related to =lhalawuda-.

Distinguished by vowel length from following item.

Cf. also =gudi- for the form =wudi-.

=w₂u:da- VIntrA2 to call out yagay! (expression of despair or disgust).

=w₂udayi-jga- VTrA1 to destroy, waste. 44.2.4rdp.
Appears to contain Caus. ending -jga-.

=w₁udi- VTrI1 (See =gudi-).

wudu NcAnaWu

1) kidney.

2) tree with kidney-shaped nuts, Terminalia grandiflora.

=w₂uduwudanijga- VTrA1 to heap (things) up, to make (things) into a heap. Cf. =w₁aramilba:ladha-, -w₁ara-.

-aban=buduwudanijga- to heap up dirt. 101.1.3, 101.2.2.

-w₂uda=ji- VIntrN^ga2 (See =yi- 'to sleep').

u-dal NcAna or NcWara (See -ral-).

wudan NcAna edible root corm of shallow-water water lily, Nymphaea ?violacea (yan^gguri). 59.10.4, 114.1.6, 114.3.2, 114.9.2, 157.7.5, 157.8.4.
Cf. jirigilil, yambiri, yiwujun^g, nindan.

wudba NcMana cocky-apple tree, Planchonia careya. 98.8.5, 139.5.1, 139.8.1/4.

Can be used to refer specifically to the fruits (the tree being called lhan^ggi), but the two terms are often interchanged.

wudildil NcAnaWu mortuary ceremony sung with boomerang clapsticks (wulmuwari), performed by groups south of the Nunggubuyu (Roper R. area). 19.8.5/6.
Cf. ya:di.

wudjirjir NcNa dark ant mound. (uncommon word)
Cf. lhanda, -wudjirwudjir.

-wudjirwudjir

As cpd. final: see lhanda.

wudun^ymanji NcAnaWu wild potato, a plant with large potato-like edible tuber. 113.6.1, 113.7.2.
Similar to wun^gambinn^gambin.

-w₂ugag NAdj big, vast.
 Used only as cpd. final, with -n^gagara- (literally 'bone') as unmarked cpd. initial if no specific cpd. initial is present:
 n^gagara-wugag big, vast. 10.1.2, 16.8.3, 18.21.4, 35.6.3, 155.3.7, 161.18.5.
 lhalma-wugag big, vast. (Same semantically unmarked sense as preceding cpd., but much less common).
 gulum-bugag pot-bellied, fat.
 n^gura-bugag having a big penis. (used in insults and joking)
 ri-bugag having a big vagina. (ri:g)
 Cf. -yiriwu, run^ggal, etc.

wugalan^ganda NcAna∅ 'wild onion', perhaps *Microstemma tuberosa*.
 Similar to gagil.

wugalij or ugalij NcAna∅ dugong and marine turtles (but not freshwater tortoises). 5.18.4, 28.16.2, 55.4.2, 55.9.3, 113.4.1, 116.10.1, 161.3.5, 166.10.1, 166.11.1.
 Covers those animals hunted by canoes and harpoon (cf. =n^gurga-, radhar). Main focus on dugong (n^garugalij), secondarily on green turtle (n^gala:ligi).

wugalili NcAnaWu diarrhoea.

wugana NcWara Burnett salmon, *Polydactylus sheridani*. 113.10.4.
 Syn: julurbi. Cf. waln^gari.

u-gandar NcAnaWu paperbark tree (songword).
 Cf. magandar.

u-gara NcAna (See -w₁ara-).

wugaralala NcAnaWu tree sp. used to make spear shafts; said to be very similar to wudhugul (*Acacia holosericea*) but to have heavier wood, probably a distinct broad-leaved wattle.

-w₂ugij Suff only; still.
 Discussed in Grammar.

wugudari NcAnaWu conical headdress of paperbark and hairbelts, worn in Gunabibi ritual. 28.6.6, 28.9.4, 28.16.1.

wuguguraba NcWara young milkfish (yimida:ri).
 Syn: wundalmari.

wuguj NcWara darkish goanna sp. said to be able to climb trees.
 Young: gibaja.
 Cf. wada:bir.

-(w₁)ugulhanun^y Nc small intestines, 'little guts'.
 Attested only as NCder-gugulhanun^y, usually in form ma-gugulhanun^y NcMana for all animals and humans. 95.6.4, 116.8.2 (small cycad nuts).
 Cf. da:n, -(w₁)uwanima, -lhan^gaj-. Related to =lhagugulhanun^ygi-.

=w₁uguma- VIntrA3 (Cpd. form of =guguma-).

w₂uguwuguni NAdj or NcAna(Adv) for good, permanently (creole 'altogether'). 19.9.3pred, 21.10.4pred, 33.7.1pred, 37.6.7pred, 37.1.3, 37.2.2, 71.29.5, 73.2.2, 94.3.6, 100.7.7, 109.3.2, 120.6.2pred, 139.14.4, 167.12.4, 167.14.3pred, 167.20.5pred.
 Distinct from buguwuguni (q.v.). Cf. badag, balanu.

wu:j NcAnaWu beeswax. 53.4.4, 150.1.1.
 Cpd. initial -w₁uj- associated with maguj 'pandanus tree' (q.v.).

u-jaln^gan NcAnaWu (See yaln^gan).

w₁ujbi NAdj female (animal). 101.3.1.
 Syn: manun^g (animal or human). Opposite: w₁alya.

=w₂ujga- VIntrA1 to bail out water (from boat, canoe).

wu:ji NcAnaWu fog, mist. 13.42.3.
 Syn: wunurunuru, walmadha, wanbunuru.

wujinma NcAnaWu whaler (freshwater) shark.
 Syn: alamarj.
 Cf. also yigama, jigama.

w₁ujiyar NcAnaWu leaf (part of plant). (uncommon except in forms below)
NCder-gujiyar. 137.1.5 (ma-gujiyar).
 Syn: manjar (broader term for foliage including branches).

wujulur NcAnaWu the less common of two types of harpoon, this one made from cypress wood (yimbid, q.v.).
 Usual dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar) is made from wood of stringybark (lhu:n^y).

-(w₁)ulhar Nc bark, especially inner bark (of eucalypts).
 Attested only as NCder-gulhar. 139.10.3 (ni-gulhar).
 Corresponding independent noun stem is lha:r.
 Cf. magulag, w₂arigulag.

wulharan^g NcAnaWu large hermit crab sp.
 Smaller sp.: n^yaran.

-(w₁)ulhunundhunun^g or -lhunundhunun^g Nc sapling (of tree).
 Attested only as NCder-gulhunundhunun^g (121.1.2, niG-) and variant NCder-dhunundhunun^g (117.1.2, niG-).
 Cf. -lhurubuy-.
 Probably related to =dhunun^ggarmi- (q.v. for discussion).

w₁ulhur NcAnaWu front, front part. (not very common)
NCder-gulhur.
 Derivatives of yinag 'head' are more common in this sense.
 Possibly related to following item.

w₁/w₂ulhuwulhur NAdj or NcAna(Adv) first (before doing something else), previous(ly). 165.1.1.
 Ex: ba=wulhuwulhur ba=ya:-ri: 'You go (there) first (i.e., before doing anything else)'.
 malan^ga-bulhuwulhur quite a bit earlier. (-malan^gaG-)
 Cf. ragij and related forms.

-w₁ul- Nc/Pref fish trap (dam across creek with hole through which fish swim, being caught in a net or basket).
Attested in form NC_{der}-gul only. 108.4.1 (u-gul, Ana class); for Mana form ma-gul see magul (separate listing).

w₂ula- or ula- NAdj two.
Normal form as noun is w₂ula-wa: with Dual suffix -wa: (even in predicative function). With prefixes, this form is kept in forms with (nominal) noun-class prefixes, as in MDu na-wula-wa: 55.8.5, FDu n^gara-wula-wa: 73.1.3. However, Nunggubuyu commonly puts this stem in predicative form (with intransitive pronominal prefixes). The stem is still w₂ula-wa: in 3MD wini=wula-wa: 14.12.4pred, 23.2.3pred, 33.7.2pred, 41.4.1pred, and 71.8.3pred, and 3FDu win^{gi}=wula-wa: 166.18.2. However, in predicative form the stem becomes ula-wa: and thus contracts with Mana class ma- or ama-, hence mu:='la-wa: 69.5.6, 162.23.3 and amu:='la-wa: 60.2.5, 63.4.2; there is presumably an Ana class counterpart wu:='la-wa: but this is hard to distinguish from prefixless wula-wa:.

Other forms:

Fact: =w₂ula-ga- to do something twice to (object), to do two things to (object), to make (object) into two piles or halves, etc.

Ex: n^gawu=wula-ga-n^y n^gawu=lha-n^{gi} 'I chopped two of them'.

Fact. form often in rdp. -w₂ulu=wula-ga-. 157.12.2.

Recip. of Fact: =w₂ula-gi-n^yji- (not expected *=w₂ula-ga-n^yji-) (two objects) to be paired, to be together. 11.7.4.

-n^garan-bulu=wula-ga- to do the same thing to (second object), to make two piles of (something). 121.3.2rdp.

-mum=bula-gi-n^yji- (Recip) to put feet together (two or more persons). 11.7.3.

-w₂alm=bula-ga- to make (something) into two heaps, to have two loads of (something). 151.2.4.

-lhabara-wulu=wula-ga- to put (objects) into two containers. 157.11.1.

For mal-bula-wa: 'twice' see -malG-; for other numerals based on 'two' see w₂ulalwulal, w₂ulan^ybaj.

Usual Dual suffix with nouns: -w₂a:. With kin terms ending in 3rd person endung -yun^g, the Dual is -yum-bi:yun^g.

=w₂ula-ga- VTrAl (See middle of preceding entry).

w₂ulal or ulal NAdj (See following entry).

w₂ulalwulal NAdj four. 115.6.2.

Sometimes treated as a unit stem, sometimes broken up into two w₂ulal segments. Further exx. are wuru=wulawulal 'They are four' 71.8.3, 74.4.2, 166.26.1; wara-wulu-wulalwulal (note rdp. of stem) 166.18.4, and split-up mu:='lal mu:='lal (Mana class, formally predicative) 116.7.4. See discussion of =w₂ula-an^yji-wulawulal having four wives. 166.18.4. (Cf. an^yji-yan^yja:bugij s.v. an^yja:bugij).

wulambag NcWara native cat (spotted animal). Text 34 passim.

Personalised in HumSg form wulamba-jun^g (MSg) in myth. 34.6.1.
Syn: n^ya:lig (more common).

wulan^g NcMana blood. (the common term) 1.1.3, 10.10.3, 10.13.2.

As cpd. initial can be -w₁ulan^g- or -w₂ulan^g-: see =jiryira-, =mun^ymulha-.

Syn: n^guluji (uncommon). Cf. =w₁arawala-.

wulan^gur NcAnaWu corroborree.

Mult. Pl. form wulu-wulan^gur. 69.11.3, 69.12.5.

Cf. wun^gubal, =w₁ayigi-.

w₂ulan^ybaj or ulan^ybaj NAdj three.

For morphological frames and loss of initial w₂ see the discussion of w₂ula- 'two', above. Exx: wuru=wulan^ybaj 'They are three' 74.4.1, 108.6.3; mu:='lan^ybaj (Mana class) 55.7.5; amu:='lan^ybaj (Mana class) 62.7.1.

Rdp: wulu-wulan^ybaj. 69.6.6.

For mal-bulan^ybaj 'three times' see -malG-.

-rigu-wulan^ybaj three (dead or fallen). 95.4.5rdp.pred. (digu)
Etym: =w₂ula- 'two' plus an^ybaj '(an)other', but now frozen together.

Cf. following entry for derived verb.

=w₂ulan^ybij-ga- VTrAl to make three of (something), to do something three times to (object). 74.4.1.

Functions as Fact. of w₂ulan^ybaj (preceding entry); shows irregular shift of a to i in last root syllable; for parallel cf. an^ybaj 'other', Fact. =an^ybij-ga-.

wulbar NAdj mysterious Aboriginal people said to live far to the northwest in the Arnhem Land escarpment, said to speak the Djinba language, and said to send the northwest wind.
Cf. jalwujbuj.

wulbu or wulbun^g NcMana a small tree sp. growing mainly in swampy areas, Tristania lactiflua.

Older form probably wulbu (cf. gulpu' in Ngandi, Ritharngu), form wulbun^g probably due to confusion with other stem wulbun^g (see below).

w₂ulbul NAdj dry (not wet).

Inch: =w₂ulbul-ma-. 156.3.2.

Fact: =w₂ulbul-wa-.

a-wulbul dry (ground). 108.6.5. (As noun, NcAnaWu). (-aG-/a-)

-a=wulbul-ma- (ground) to become dry. 97.8.2.

Syn: =rira-, bujbuj, dadarg, rarndar, w₂adbir.

wulbun^g NcAnaWu basket made from pandanus (maguj) fibres. 157.5.1, 157.7.4.

For wulbun^g NcMana, see wulbu (above).

Cf. marin, yan^ga:rin^y, lhular.

wulburu NcWara 'round yam', Dioscorea ?bulbifera (must be leached before eating). 98.9.1, 114.7.2, 118.4.3, Text 125, 157.3.4, 166.24.4, 166.28.1.

Above ground plant is similar to lhawumag ('long yam'), but taproots differ in size and method of treatment.

=w₁uldha- or (rarely) =w₂uldha- VTrA2 to cut (something) off or through, to sever; to make a cut into (something). 13.20.2, 17.1.3, 17.1.4rdp, 52.2.2, 62.3.4, 62.4.1, 106.4.3, 111.3.1, 142.4.2, 143.16.1, 166.8.3. Cpds. always with =w₁uldha- form. Refl: =w₁/w₂uldhi-'- to cut oneself. 167.20.2.
 Ex. of Refl: n^gan^g=guldhi-'-n^y (with w₁) or n^gam^g=buldhi-'-n^y (with w₂) 'I will cut myself'.
 Mult: -w₁ara=wuldha-. 153.1.5.
 -dhi=guldha- to cut off end of (rope, etc.). (-dhig-)
 -gari=wuldha- to cross (something), to cross over (something).
 Cf. =agalawaja-.
 -lhan^gun^y=guldhi-'- (Refl) (wind) to stop blowing, to calm down.
 Cf. =da:dha- and synonyms.
 -lharu=guldha- to cross in front of (someone else). (lharug)
 -lhimu=wuldha- or -lhumu=wuldha- to cut through (body) at the waist, to cut (body) in two. 112.5.3.
 -lan=guldha- to 'cut' (painted person) at knee (i.e., to paint with white clay above knee, red ochre below). 55.1.4.
 -mar=wuldha- (Intr !) to do something for the last time.
 -n^gulha=wuldha- to cut out blade end (of spear shaft). 153.1.2.
 -n^gura=guldha- to circumcise (boy). 2.1.2, 56.2.2. (-n^guraG-)
 -n^gan^g=guldha- to cut (someone) in the breast.
 -rabara=wuldha- to cut off tail of (animal). 153.1.6.
 -w₁ala=guldha- to cut (someone, something) in neck. 17.15.2 (alwag)
 -w₁urij=guldha- (Intr !) to be/become thirsty; to choke.
 Abstract noun for this cpd: see wuri-j-guldhi-n^y (separate listing).
 Other verbs of cutting: =balhu-, =a:yu-, =lha-, =n^gabara-, =yirilibalaa-, =madhara-.
 Cf. also following entry, formerly a rdp. of =w₁uldha- but now a distinct stem. Cf. also NAdj w₁ulgul, below.
 =w₁ulguldha- VTrA2 to cut off or through (something, esp. wood). 71.17.4 (tree), 71.18.1 (tree), 7.3.3rdp (roots of sedge), 116.10.3/4 (cycad nuts), 119.6.2ff.rdp (fruits of tree), 151.1.2rdp (tree).
 Mult: -w₁ara=wulguldha-. 45.11.7rdp (crocodile), 44.6.2 (buffalo), 106.2.3 and 106.4.1 (ray). (Contexts involve either killing dangerous animal or carefully cutting up meat, not casual butchering).
 -n^garan=gulguldha- to cut up (hive of honey bee). 142.5.4rdp.
 -ran^ga=gulguldha- to cut up (tree, wood). 163.4.1rdp. (ran^gag)
 Etymologically a rdp. of =w₁uldha- (above), now a distinct but near-synonymous stem; cf. also w₁ulgul, below.
 w₁ulgul NAdj cut off, severed.
 maran^g-gulgul having one's hand cut (off).
 ara-wulgul having one's arm cut off.
 Ex. of preceding cpd.: nun^g-gara=wulgul 'Your arm is cut off; You have your arm cut off'. (shows -w₁ara- initial here)
 Related to =w₁ulguldha- and =w₁/w₂uldha-.
 wulguy Particle admittedly, to be sure (concessive). 42.5.2, 166.21.1, 166.26.4, 166.27.1.
 Discussed in Grammar.

wulida NcNa large fan-palm sp. found mainly south of Nunggubuyu country, Livistona loriphylla. Text 117.
 Smaller northern sp.: lhalbij.

wulja NcAnaWu river pandanus (e.g., at Ngukurr), Pandanus ?aquaticus.
 More common pandanus: maguj.

wulmun^ggurag NcWara a gudgeon fish sp. found in mangroves, with blunt snout ('short nose'), like wilwigilwi but larger.
 Cf. also lhawaran^ggay.

w₁ulmur NAdj young man after circumcision and before marriage.
 1.1.1, 1.1.2pred, 69.12.7pred.
 HumSg: wulmur-yun^y or wulmur-in^yun^g. 73.3.1. Pl: mij-gulmur. 40.10.2, 47.7.6, 47.18.3, 164.1.3, and others.
 Cf. aragu, nun^g-garagu, -n^gura=guldha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-), w₁alya.
 Etym: Cf. gurmul (Ngandi, Ritharngu).

wulmuwari NcAnaWu or (rarely) NcMana (ordinary) boomerang (used occasionally as weapon for hunting or fighting, more often as boomerang clapsticks in singing for mandiwala or gunabibi rituals). AnaWu: 17.14.3, 17.15.2, 20.13.2, 30.2.2, 70.3.2/7. Mana: 43.15.2.
 Cf. =liliri-bu-, =min^ybarja-, wilbilg.
 Other types of boomerang: murudilwa, murguwan^ga, wandarja, wumalanga.
 Etym: Cf. Warndarang (wu-)mulwari. (Note transposition of l in Nunggubuyu.)

-w₁uln^g=gabi- VIntrI1 (See =abi-).

=w₁ulu-bu- VIntrMal to suck honey using wulug instrument (q.v.).
 141.1.1, Text 142, 143.6.4ff.

w₂ulubulun^ga NAdj or NcAna(Adv) (in the) middle.
 Ex: ni=ya:-ri: ni=wulubulun^ga 'He is going along in the middle'.
 Irregular rdp. form of w₂ulun^ga, see below.
 Probably also present in malarwulubulun^ga.
 Cf. bandhara.

=(w₁)uluda- VIntra2
 -ambulu=guluda- to hold one's head low, have one's head bowed. (-ambuluG-).

wulug NcMana material dipped into honey and then chewed (either strips of clean inner bark of the wattle min^yar/min^yarn^g, less often balara, q.v., or else soft white roots of the grass arigari, q.v.). Texts 141, 142.
 Cf. derived verb =w₁ulu-bu-.

w₂ulugulig NAdj pretty, good-looking. (not common)
 Fact: =w₂uluguli-ga-.
 Syn: w₂ilijbilij, etc.

=w₁ululudha- VIntra2
 -min^yn^ga=wululudha- to be sleepy. (cf. min^yn^gan^ga)
 -ba=gululudha- to doze off. (-baG-)
 -dha=wululudha- to stagger or stumble along.

wulundharg NcN^gara a snake sp., perhaps the brown tree snake,
Boiga sp.
Young: ra:g.

=w₁ulunda- VIntrN^ga1 to lean or tilt to side.

Cf. =billha-, =ara-.

Probably related to =w₁ulungulunda-, but note difference in verb class.

=w₁ulungulunda- VIntrA2 to bend forward.

Cf. =burda-.

Apparently related to preceding entry.

w₂ulun^ga NAdj or NcAna(Adv) (in the) middle; in the sea ('middle water').

ar-wulun^ga 'middle water' (sea).

mal-bulun^ga in the middle of the night. (-malg-).

Fact: =w₂ulun^ga-ga- VTrA1 to put (something) in the middle.

Probably related to w₂ulubulun^ga.

Cf. bandhara, alagala.

wuluru NcMana a paperbark tree sp. with small leaves, found around salt pans, Melaleuca acacioides. 162.21.4.

-w₂ulu=wula-ga- VTrA1 (See =w₂ula-).

wulwad NcAna⁰ a cormorant-type bird.

Variant of mawulwad (several other variants listed there).

=w₂ulwula- VIntrA2 to emit smoke, to be smoking.

-aban=bulwula- (dirt) to form dust in air, to be kicked up (by wind or other disturbance).

-lham=bulwula- (wind) to be still.

-abirin^y=bulwula- (something partly buried) to give off smoke.

Probably related to =bu:la-, cf. also =bandudula-, -ban-.

=w₂ula- VIntrA2

-w₁ara=wula- to rub (branch, on totemic object, in increase rite). 58.2.3/4.

-mun=bulu- 'foot' (i.e., tire of vehicle) to burst. (flat tire)

Ex: ma-mun=buli-n^y 'It (vehicle) had a flat tire'.

ulami (u-lami) NcAnaWu plain (treeless or lightly forested zone).

Attested as songword in rdp. form ulu:-'lami (ulu:-'lami).

Informants not clear on precise meaning. Root probably -lami.

wulan^gan^gag NcNa grey-crowned babbler (bird).

Variant of gulan^gan^gag (q.v. for further variants).

wulan^gur NcAnaWu (See wulan^gur).

wulargarga NcNa young red flying fox (malban^ggari).

=w₂ulbulwa- VIntrA1 to swell up.

-maram=bulbulwa- to have a swollen hand.

Cf. =w₂uda-.

wu-liba or wu-liwa NcAnaWu (See liba).

wulibulu NcAnaWu tree with milky sap harmful to eyes, Excoecaria parvifolia ('gutta percha'). Distinct from dugudugu.

=w₁ulin^ygi-wu- VIntrMal to make excuses.

wulin^ymiri NcWara green tree snake, Dendrelaphis punctulatus. 2.3.1, 2.4.2.

wuliriliri NcAnaWu harmful shrub with very thick, jagged leaves, Bossiae bossiaeoides. 162.10.4, 162.20.2.

-wulma NAdj

(Appears segmentable in snake terms rabara-wulma and n^guda-wulma, but original meaning lost.)

wuln^yin NcNa man's genital cover (loincloth) made from possum (yirgin^y) skin, formerly used mainly by groups south of Nunggubuyu.

Cf. madamada, mindi.

=w₂uludi- VIntrI1 to have spots or similar markings.

-yina=buludi- to have spots on one's head. (yinag)

wululugu NcMana a rainforest shrub with edible fruits, Glycosmis sp. (most likely G. pentaphylla, also reported by Levitt with cognate Anindhilyakwa term). 98.8.1, 98.10.6, 114.8.3.

=w₂ulululha- or =w₂ululululha- VIntrA2 to have bright colours, to be bright-coloured and variegated. 52.5.4, 55.8.2, 65.12.2 (these three all refer to sky, around dawn), 119.3.5 (jungle, teeming with ripe fruits).

-w₁ara=wululu(lu)lha- to be bright-coloured.

-maram=bululu(lu)lha- to have bright-coloured hand.

-milyir=wululu(lu)lha- to be brightly decorated.

-andhij=bulululha- to have grey or silvery hair.

-w₁ur=bululu(lu)lha- to be stained.

¹Cf. =n^galn^gala-, =nagi-.

Related to NAdj in next entry.

w₂ulululhu-j NAdj spotted, stained, bright-coloured, variegated.

wur=bulululhu-j bright-coloured. 115.2.2 (ripe cycad nuts).

It is possible that a variant w₂ululululhu-j also occurs.

Derived from verb, preceding entry.

=w₂ulurja- VTrA2 to put (object) into fire or oven (lhanda).

wulwul NcWara tadpole. 3.8.3.

=w₂ulwula- VIntrA2 to paint (surface).

Refl: =w₂ulwuli-'- to paint oneself, to get painted. 28.6.5

(with raman 'emu down'), 55.5.2, 55.5.2rdp, 55.7.6 (these last three in circumcision ritual).

Rdp. of Refl: -w₂ul=wulwuli-'-.

Syn: =w₂ala-, =w₂al-bu-, etc.

=(w₁)uma- VIntrA1

Seems etymologically identifiable in =baguma- (cf. -baG-).

u-mala NcAnaWu (See -mala-).

u-malg NcAnaWu (See -malg-).

wumalanga NcAnaWu large boomerang like wulmuwari (not sharply curved).

wuman^guman^gu or uman^guman^gu NcAna(Adv) (for) illicit sex, elopement. 44.1.2, 45.1.2, 79.2.3.
 Ex: wini=ya-n^ggi wuman^guman^gu 'They(MDu, i.e., man and woman) went off to have a sexual affair'.
 Cf. -n^gunin^y-.

wumararun^g NcMana fish bone around gills.

wumarbur NcAnaWu small grinding stone, used like a pestle with a larger stone (wurid or maddhan^ga).

wumayamaya NcAnaWu (treeless) plain (topography). 163.8.4.
 Cf. ajarawalwal.

wumbadun^g NcAnaWu edible stem of water lily, especially the large sp. (ayag). 114.4.5.
 Cf. -w₂al-.

wumbaduru NcAnaWu eucalypt sp. said to be like arlhag and to have dark outer bark at bottom of trunk (not seen, could be Eucalyptus clavigera or E. confertiflora).

wumbalbul NcAnaWu strychnine tree, a tree with poisonous nuts, Strychnos lucida. Text 138.

wumbuln^yin NcAnaWu fish trap made with poles.
 Cf. maraga, magul.

wumin^yiriri NcAnaWu drizzle (light rain).
 Cf. anbana, wu:ji.

wumudju NcAnaWu coolibah tree, Eucalyptus microtheca.

wumuluri NcAnaWu seed pod of the mangrove Rhizophora stylosa (ana).
 Syn: anhuma (less common).

w₁umurn^g NcAnaWu stringybark shelter or dwelling (usually more sturdy and substantial than lhigidi); (modern) house. 53.1.2, 165.1.1.
 NC_{der}-gumurn^g outer or top shell (of particular object); carapace (of turtle or tortoise). 143.5.3 (Wara class, bees).
 Cf. -la-, lhigidi, wubadad, =rulgulha-, mu:rn^g.
 Etym: Identical to NC_{der} form u-murn^g from mu:rn^g, now reanalysed.

wunalg NcAnaWu body-painting (on torso, not limbs). 170.1.3.
 Related to verb =wunal-bu-, next entry.
 Cf. anarg (verb =anar-bu-), n^gayag, =rara-, =w₂ala-, =w₂al-bu-, =w₂ulwula-.

=wunal-bu- VTrMal to paint designs on (person), on torso.
 Refl: =wunal-bi-'- to paint oneself on body, get painted on body.
 Related to preceding entry (cf. additional references there).

=w₁unbalga- VIntrAl to jump high. (not very common)
 Ex: n^gan^g=gunbalga-n^g 'I will jump high'.
 Possibly contains =w₂alga-.

wunbarg NcWara mangrove with rounded (not pointed) leaves, mainly applied to Aegialitis annulata, secondarily Exocarpos latifolius (which is also found away from mangroves).

wunbun NcNa paper wasp.
 Nest: see derivatives of gulmun^g.
 Other wasps: mi:r.

wundhulmir NcAnaØ a large marine fish (tuna, swordfish, or some similar sp.), one of several terms (mostly songwords) for this general class of fish (exact reference unclear). 64.8.4.

wundhumug NcMana large root corm of a water lily, probably Nymphaea sp. (not seen). 114.9.1ff.

=w₂unda- VIntrN^gal to quarrel, be in a (verbal) argument or fight. 69.3.4, 161.33.3.
 Possibly related to noun w₁/w₂undul, but note semantic shift.

wundalmari NcNa milkfish, Chanos chanos. (mostly songword)
 Syn: yimida:ri.

w₁/w₂undul NAdj calm-tempered, not participating in fight.
 HumSg: wundul-yun^g. Pl: wundu-wundul. 69.3.6.
 Apparently related to =w₂unda- (if so, note semantic divergence). Cf. w₂ajar.

wungali NcAnaWu exchange, trade, trading. 69.12.4, 78.1.7/9.
 Can be used in commercial sense, but also for 'exchange' of weapons, spears in spear fight, etc.
 Caus: =w₂ungali-jga- VTrAl to induce (someone) to make a trade. (not common in this form; note unusual Caus. from noun stem).
 Cf. =yi-n^yji- (Recip. of =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

wunin^ybunin^y NcAnaØ sea-snake (any species).
 Syn: laran^gana (more common).

wunumbi NcAna(Adv) (in the) north. 125.9.4, 125.13.1, 163.20.3.
 Rdp: wunu-wunumbi (far) in the north.
 Allative: wunumbi-yaj northward. 18.8.5, 18.6.5, 47.1.2, 97.7.1, 166.7.3.
 Ablative: wunumbi-yala from the north. 20.10.5, 20.6.3, 161.30.1, 166.19.2.

wu:n NcMana night. 163.7.3 (unclear on tape).
 Cf. -malg-, min^yn^gu, min^yn^gan^ga.

-w₂u=na- VTrN^ga3 (See =na- 'to burn').

-w₂u=nagi- VIntrIl (See =nagi-).

wunargunarg NcAnaWu a small freshwater plant.
 Said by some but not all speakers to be a synonym of wandalal.

-w₁unda- Nc/Pref projection, rocks jutting out (over sea).
 Can be used as cpd. initial: see =jalalaga-.
 NC_{der}-gunda. (The Wara class form war-u-gunda is used as a place name for a rock projection representing the gilyirin^ggilyiri people in the Gunabibi mythology.)
 Cf. =jalalaga-, =ran^yjuga-.

wundan^y NcAnaØ young kangaroo or wallaby, especially young n^gargu (sandy/agile wallaby). 53.3.1, 71.22.2, 94.1.4, 92.3.3.

wundardha NcN^gara brolga (bird). 6.1.1.

Sometimes applied specifically to young brolgas.

Syn: gudargu (more common).

wundirig NcAnaWu lower arm.

=w₁unma- VIntrAl (flock) to fly around.

-lhaba=gunma- feathers (lhabag) to fly around, to be blown around.

Also in rdp. form -lhaba=gunmu=wunma-.

Cf. =w₂ilbila-.

wu-nuga or u-nuga NcAnaWu (See nuga)

wunurunuru NcAnaWu fog, mist. 13.42.3.

Syn: wu:ji, walmadha.

wu:n^g NcWara black plum tree (currant-like fruits), Vitex glabrata.
98.8.4, 98.10.1.

wun^gambinn^gambin NcAnaWu large wild potato, similar to
wudun^ymanji.

wun^garagaga NcAnaWu shrub sp. with edible fruits, Antidesma
ghaesembilla. 98.8.6.

Similar to ganda:n^gililigi.

wu-n^garg or u-n^garg NcAnaWu (See -n^garg-).

w₂un^ga:ri

1) NcAnaWu fight, fighting, conflict. 6.3.1, 17.2.5, 17.2.7,
36.4.1, 44.2.1, Text 69, 70.1.2, 79.1.7, 161.2.1, 161.4.2.

2) NAdj (person) engaged in fighting, combatant. (uncommon)

Cf. galga, wulun^guwa, magaran^ganji, w₂ajar, w₁/w₂undul,
=w₂unda-, =w₂u- (Recip. =w₂i-n^yji), =ra- (Recip. =ri-n^yji-).

wun^ggan NcWara dingo (wild dog).

Syn: nun^ggaran^g

Cf. landhurg, n^girin^giri.

wun^ggan^y NcAnaWu dancing. 51.5.4.

As cpd. initial: see ala:di, w₁alag.

Cf. =w₂ann^ga-.

wun^ggarar NcAnaWu river whistling tree, Casuarina cunninghamiana.

Similar to aragin^y.

wun^gubal or un^gubal NcAnaWu public camp song and corresponding
corroboree dance, sung with didjeridu and tapsticks. 51.5.3,
52.4.5/6, 54.1.5, 62.3.2, 64.3.7, Text 65, 66.1.4, 81.1.3.

Cf. =maya-, wulan^gur, lhambilbilg, wilbilg.

u-n^gu-dhanbarj NcAna (See -dhanbarj-).

u-n^gudu Nc (See an^gudu).

u-n^gu-dun NcAna (See -dun-).

u-n^gu-gun^y NcAna (See -gun^y-).

wun^gujan^g NcWara water rat.

With noun-class prefix: wara-wun^gujan^g.

Distinct from u-n^gu-jan^g, including war-u-n^gu-jan^g (see -jan^g-).

Cf. lhudin^y.

wun^guliri NcAnaWu a duck sp., probably the little grebe.

wun^gurudin NcAnaWu wild banana, Leichhardtia australis. 98.10.4.

wun^gurug NcMana woollybutt tree, Eucalyptus miniata.

wu:n^y NcAnaWu (For wu:n^y-miri, etc., see wu:j).

wun^yan NcAnaWu upper chest (of body).

Cf. w₁urij.

w₂un^ya:n^yun^g NAdj small (Pl), tiny (Pl). 15.1.5, 16.4.3, 45.4.3,
114.1.6.

Used for nonhuman or human referents.

Human Pl: mij-bun^ya:n^yun^g (little) children. 157.14.5.

Pl. of w₂in^yig.

Cf. also w₂ura:yun^g, mij-buruyag.

=w₂un^yja- VTrAl to lick, to suck (on). 13.17.1, 13.17.3rdp,
92.2.3rdp, 140.2.2/4/6.

Refl: =w₂un^yji-'-.

Benef. of Mult: -a-gara=wun^yja- to suck (absorb) it all for
(someone). 139.9.2.

-malagaj=bun^yja- to suck nectar (or other thick, liquidy
substance). 140.4.6.

w₁un^yugun^yig NAdj or NcAna(Adv) (moving) slow(ly); (touching,
hitting, etc.) softly, lightly, gently.

Formally related to w₁in^yig.

For parallel formation see near-synonym w₁urugurij.

Cf. also mindig, =andanda-.

Opposite: balhabalha, n^gulun^gulug.

=w₂ura- VIntrA2

-yi=wura- to have grim, stern, serious expression on face.

Syn: =adalala-. Cf. -yi=wilwila- (s.v. =bilwila-).

Related presumably to -w₂uru-j (see below).

w₁/w₂urag NAdj left behind, abandoned, left aside. 41.20.2pred,
50.4.6pred, 50.6.4pred, 57.2.2pred, 57.4.3pred, 96.2.4pred,
109.6.3pred, 162.24.6pred.

w₁ara-gurag NAdj (all) left behind or aside. 126.4.3pred,
143.13.3pred.

ij-gurag (words) left behind, no longer in use. 73.2.5.

Cf. -a:ru-, -ama:mi-, mamaga, w₁algal, w₂iriwiri.

wuragurag NcNa crow. (uncommon)

Syn: wuwag, warbarg (both common).

=w₁urama- VTrAl to move around (person or thing), especially in
circular motion. 12.9.2.

Refl: =w₁urami-'- VIntrIl to move around (in circle), revolve.
7.19.2rdp, 7.20.3rdp. (Note nonreflexive meaning.)

Mult. of Refl: -n^garan=gurami-'-.

-bira=wurama- to go around the hind part or rear end of (someone,
something).

-dha=gurama- (Intr !) to go around, go in a circle. 33.3.1, 120.4.2,
(cont. next page)

=w₁urama- (cont. from preceding page)

162.12.1, 162.13.4.

-dhaga:=gurama- to surround (someone, something).

Refl: -dhaga:=gurami-'- to go around in circle(s).

-rilji=wurama- to go around (island). 16.3.1, 16.6.4.

-rin^y=gurami-'- (Refl) (brolga, gudargu) to fly around in a circle. 7.19.1rdp.

-aga:=gurami-'- to go around (in a circle).

-an^g=gurama- (Intr !) to make a detour (around something), to go around or skirt around something. 16.18.3.

Cf. =w₂ilibilin^gi-, =baruma-.

=w₂urburlha- VTrA2 to stroke, pat (something, someone).

Etym: frozen rdp. of =w₂urlha-, now dissociated formally.

wurid NcNa large flat grinding stone (functions like mortar).

Syn: maddhan^ga. Cf. wumarbur.

w₁uril

1) NcAna rottenness, rotten smell. 53.4.8.

2) NAdj rotten, rotten-smelling or -tasting.

w₁ara-guril NAdj (all) rotten.

Fact: =w₁uril-ga- VTrA1 to make (something) rotten.

lhamij-guril NAdj rotten-tasting.

As cpd. initial: see =w₂an^yja- 'to smell'.

w₂urindi N (place name)

For num-burindi see alphabetical listing.

=w₂urlha- VTrA2 to rub, stroke (something).

-w₁ara=wurlha- to rub (something) all over. 28.9.2.

-ba=burlha- to rub (someone) in the eye. 28.9.2. (-baG-)

Related to =w₂urburlha- (frozen rdp.).

wurugu NcAnaWu billabong (small lake). 10.1.2/3, 18.20.1, 18.21.2, 28.13.2, 114.1.2.

Rdp. plural: wuru-wurugu '(lots of/all the) billabongs'. 7.16.5,

7.19.6, 95.1.1, 166.28.3. (Rdp. not obligatory for semantic Pl).

wurugu-lhama-lhamungur NcAnaWu short (small) billabongs. 95.1.2 (with NAdj final in rdp. Pl form, see dhamungur).

As cpd. initial: see also =na- 'to see', =w₂awalha- (-wurugu=walhi-'-).

ma-burugu NcMana (NC_{der}- derivative) large billabong (esp. when water is low).

Cf. n^galba, ala, gu:gu.

wurugugu or wurugugug NcN^gara (Variant of gurugugu).

wuruguri NcNa mangrove tree sp., *Ceriops tagal*. (uncommon)

Syn: anara (more common).

-wurugu=walhi-'- VIntrI1 (See =w₂awalha-).

-w₂uru-j Nc

w₁urij-buru-j NcAnaWu sweat.

Appears related to =w₂ura-.

=w₁/w₂urya- VTrA2 to pour liquid on (person or thing, direct object).

95.5.3, 118.3.1, 132.8.2, 132.10.1rdp, 133.2.3.

(cont. next page)

=w₁/w₂urya- (cont. from preceding page)

Refl: =w₁/w₂uryi-'- to pour liquid on oneself, to have liquid poured on oneself. 128.1.3, 131.3.2.

Mult: -w₁ara=gurya- to pour liquid all over (someone), to pour liquid over all (of them).

Mult. of Refl: -w₁ara=guryi-'-. 139.2.3, 139.7.5.

-ba=gurya- to pour liquid on or over the eyes of (someone).

Refl: -ba=guryi-'-. 127.5.2, 131.1.2, 139.3.3.

-manda=wuryi-'- (Refl) to pour liquid on one's (lower) leg(s). 128.1.2.

-ambulu=gurya- to pour liquid on or over the head of (someone).

-yina=guryi-'- (Refl) to pour liquid on one's face or over one's head. 132.10.1rdp.

Cf. =ararja-.

Note that =w₁urya- (with w₁) is the basis for derivatives and all compounds.

=w₂uryara- VIntrA2 to dream, to have a dream. 40.4.1.

Cf. ambarj.

wurabadji NcWara a species of parrotfish or tuskfish, distinct from yambirgu. 64.3.4, 105.3.2.

wurabura NcMana fish trap. (uncommon)

Syn: maraga (more common).

wuralg NcN^gara blue-winged kookaburra.

wuraln^gu NcAna∅ channel-billed cuckoo.

Young: gajaln^gu.

wuramagu NcWara a small, wren-like bird sp.

wuran^gguran^g NcAnaWu cattail (tall rush in swamps), *Typha* sp.

w₂ura:yun^g NAdj small (Pl). 7.2.3ff.pred, 15.1.4, 64.2.2, 121.1.2.

Usual human form: mij-bura:yun^g 'children'. 20.3.2, 157.14.5pred.

Functions as Pl (nonhuman as well as human) for w₂irig.

Cf. w₂un^ya:n^yun^g, mij-buruyag.

As cpd. final: see ala, mada.

wurban NcN^gara emu.

One speaker gave this as a Nunggubuyu word referring mainly

to the young male emu. Other speakers said this was not a

Nunggubuyu word. (wurpaṅ 'emu' occurs in Ritharngu.)

Syn: wa:yin (common), etc.

=w₁/w₂urbar-wu- VTrMal to paint (something, someone) with red ochre (bulbar). 52.2.4/5.

Root possibly related to bulbar, but cf. also -w₁urG- in

-w₁ur=bulululha- (s.v. =w₂ulululha-).

-w₁ur=bulululha- VIntrA2 (See =w₂ulululha-).

=w₂urdha- VTrA2 to bury (someone, something); to cover (him/it) up with dirt or some other substance. 8.5.4, 8.6.2, 50.4.1, 51.1.3, 62.4.3, 65.2.2rdp, 101.2.1, 101.2.3rdp, 132.4.3.

(cont. next page)

=w₂urdha- (cont. from preceding page)

Benef: -a=burdha-. 163.4.2rdp. (semantics of Benef. unclear)

Mult: -w₁ara=wurdha-. 4.3.4/5, 109.4.4.

Refl: =w₂urdhi-'- to be buried or covered up. 54.2.3/4.

-ba=burdha- to cause (person) to close his/her eyes. 42.6.5

Recip. of this cpd: -ba=burdhi-n^yji-. 42.6.6.

Cf. =n^gawa-, =dhida-, =w₁aba-, =w₁amadha-, =ambamadha-.

=w₂urda- VIntrN^gal (Form of =burda- in cpds.).

-w₁urG- Pref

For -w₁ur=bulululha- see =w₂ulululha-, possibly also

=w₁/w₂urbar-wu-.

No clear connection to following item.

wurg NcAnaWu bushfire or grass fire set in the bush by people (to clear off tall grasses or in hunting large animals). 59.6.3, 95.10.6/8.

Fact: =w₁ur-ga- VTrAl to set (bushfire). 95.9.1.

Related to verb =agurgan^yji- (*-aG-w₁urg-ga-n^yji-).

For related vocabulary see n^gura, cpds. with -yiga-, =na- 'to burn' (esp. -w₂u=na-, probably related to wurg formally).

wurgala or wurugala NcMana wattle sp. with very fat leaves, edible gum on the bark, perhaps Acacia latifolia or the like (not seen). Text 123, 139.9.4.

wuri NcAnaWu large pot or cauldron which Macassans (man^gga:dhira) formerly used to boil trepang in. 167.6.1, 167.8.1.

w₁urij NcNa

1) chest (of body), esp. mid and lower part.

2) hiccough, hiccup.

As cpd. initial usually means 'chest' or feelings/emotions:

see =jiririga-, =lhan^garma-n^yji- (s.v. =lhan^garma-),

=lhimuda-, =n^guddha-, =w₁abi-'- (s.v. =w₁aba-), ala:di,

=w₂ann^ga-, mamalan^g, =w₁uldha-, -w₂uru-j, ya:lwul, =yajga-.

Possibly present in wuri^ygadada, =w₁urijuldha-.

Cf. wun^yan, n^gandi.

-w₁uri=jajga- VTrAl (See =yajga-).

-w₁uri-ja:lwul NAdj (See ya:lwul).

wurij-buru-j NcAnaWu (See -w₂uru-j).

wuri^ygadada NcN^gara pregnant female dugong (n^garugalij).

Syn: gurwiji (less common).

May contain w₁urij.

-w₁urij=guldha- VIntrA2 (See =w₁uldha-, also following entry).

wurij-guldhi-n^y NcAnaWu thirst, thirstiness. 34.8.6.

Abstract verbal noun from -w₁urij=guldha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-).

=w₁urijuldha- VIntrA2 (medicine man) to disappear, or make something disappear, by swishing a branch in the air. 1.3.4.

w₁urin^y NcNa (Surface form of w₁urij).

=w₁/w₂uriyi- VTrIl to lift up (object), to hold (it) up.

Benef: -a=guriyi- or -a=buriyi-.

-ba=guriyi- to show something (unspecified in verb) to (person, direct object).

Ex. of this cpd.: n^ganu-ba=guriyi-n^y 'I showed (it) to him'.

Cf. =yijga- (not =ijga-), =gugjuji-, =lalaga-.

Possibly related to =yiyi-.

=w₂urja- VIntrA2 to clap hands. 41.18.3, 41.23.5.

Rf: burj!.

wurjulugu NcMana marine long-tom fish.

Syn: marijguru.

Freshwater long-tom: mada (or n^galaji).

wurjulyul NcMana sapling of white mangrove (lhalgur, q.v.).

=w₂urlha- VIntrA2 to sink (in to water, etc.); to drown. Cf. =n^gambi-.

Ex: ma=wurlhi-n^y 'It (boat, barawu) sank'. Related to =w₂urwurlha-.

-amburu=wurlha- (rainbow) to sink, to fade away.

=w₁uru-bu- VTrMal In cpd. -w₁urij=guru-bu- to burn (person). See =ru-bu-.

wurubudug NcMana female darter, 'diver duck'.

Syn: argarg. Cf. yan^ggalan.

wurubul NcAnaWu or NcAna∅ freshwater snake, Amphiesma mairii.

Cf. nun^yjarawujbuj.

wurugala NcMana (Variant of wurgala).

wurugu Particle later; again, in addition. 7.6.2, 13.13.4, 13.30.2, 21.9.1, 21.10.1, 33.1.1, 69.5.1, 73.5.5, 142.3.4, 161.20.2, 163.14.2.

wurugugu NcMana flower of stringybark (lhu:n^y, Eucalyptus tetradonta), also flower of certain other eucalypts (mainly E. ferruginea, gurdada); (occasionally) flower (in general). 98.3.4/5, 98.4.5.

Cf. dhan^gara, lhabag, wirinbirin, yambubug.

w₁urugurij NAdj or NcAna(Adv) slow(ly); (hitting) softly, gently, lightly (not hard). 20.9.4, 37.2.4, 43.11.3, 43.13.3, 62.5.2, 66.1.6, 112.1.1.

Ex. of predicative use (common, though not in these texts);

ba=wurugurij ba=yambi:-na 'Speak softly (not loud) or slowly'.

malan^ga-gurugurij rather slow, quite slow or softly.

Inch: see next entry, below.

Syn: w₁un^yugun^yig (the two are related to the two roots for 'small', w₂irig and w₂in^yig). Cf. mindig, =andanda-.

Opposite: n^gulun^gulug, balhabalha.

=w₁urugurij-bi- VIntrIl to be or go slowly (or softly).

Derived from preceding entry.

w₂uruj NAdj human (not animal), Aboriginal (not European).

In indefinite or generic sense often takes Wara class morphology (no rdp.): 4.7.1, 1.8.9, 7.14.6, 15.8.1, 15.13.1, 16.16.4, 33.3.5, 17.15.4, 40.15.1.

(cont. next page)

w₂uruj (cont. from preceding page)

HumSg: wuru-jun^g. 15.14.3, 45.1.3, 65.8.4.

Pl: wuru-wuruj. 4.8.3, 29.6.7, 29.10.2, 33.2.7, 64.4.2.

Pl. occasionally wurujburuj. 14.7.3. Du: wuruj-ba:. 13.36.3.

With suffix -lhan^gu the form is wuruj-dhan^gu '(lots of) people'.

47.13.7, 100.3.3. This form, and occasionally simple w₂uruj,

is also attested in sense 'crowd, large number' and in this

sense may apply to nonhumans: 13.4.2 (with -lhan^gu), 13.4.2

and 13.6.3 (without -lhan^gu), these exx. involving meat ants.

-w₁uruj=barbi- or -w₁urij=barbi- VIntrI1 (See =w₂arbi-).

wurujburuj NAdj (Pl) See discussion of Pl. forms of w₂uruj.

wurulambilambi NcWara beach grass with large flower spike, Spinifex longifolius. Closely associated by Nunggubuyu with n^garn^gar, which has similar habitat. Note that the English term 'spinifex grass' is normally applied to Triodia spp. (see arn^yal, ya:ln^g) rather than to Spinifex spp. in the botanical system.

wurulanda NcN^gara emu. (uncommon)

Syn: wa:yin (common), etc.

wuruludhun NcN^gara emu. (uncommon)

Syn: wa:yin (common), etc.

wurululug NcMana great-billed heron.

Syn (according to some speakers); n^ga:guruwul.

Young: ga:njul.

=w₁uruma- VTrA3 (insect) to buzz around (person). 15.11.2, 16.13.9.

Recip: =w₁uruma-n^yji- to all swarm together. 16.13.6.

-ba=guruma- (insect) to buzz around the eye of (person).

Ex: n^gani-ba=guruma-n^gi 'It (fly, a:mun^y) buzzed around my eye'.

-ran^ga=guruma- (wasp) to buzz around (tree). 143.13.5. (ran^gag)

Syn: =mun^ymun^yja-.

wurumban^gana NcAna∅ tern sp. (marine bird).

Cf. gayin^galama.

wurumburun^g

1) NcAnaWu itchiness, itchy area on skin.

2) NAdj itchy, having an itchy area on one's body.

Cf. burandi, gadhala, =ririra-.

wurunburun NcMana brownish-red crawling vine with small berries

known to be a favourite food for emu, Cassylia filiformis.

wurun^galijun^g NcAnaWu plant with berries, said to be very similar

to n^ga:lig, but berries said to have fewer prickly spines,

probably Solanum sp. (S. lucanii ?) or Physalis minima.

Probably contains n^ga:lig in stem but construction unusual.

wurun^gurini NcNa strong, cold south or southeast wind.

Cf. mariga.

wururi NcMana 'dugong grass', a flat seagrass known to be a

favourite food of dugong. 18.2.4, 18.5.8.

=w₁urura- VIntrA2 to point (finger, spear). 13.36.3, 41.14.1.

Emend 13.36.3 to nun^g=gurura-n^gi. (This stem needs more checking.)

=w₂ururudha- VIntrA2

-w₂an=bururudha- to feel faint, to feel dizzy.

=(w₁)ururuga- VTrA1

-mun^g=gururuga- to twist (stick) around in the hair of (person, direct object). 13.16.2 (unusual rdp. of punctual aspect).

-agajij=gururuga- to correct (person), to give the right word or information to (person).

Cf. =yururuga-.

wuruwajba or wuruwajbajba NcWara red-winged parrot.

Identification not certain (cf. wilijbilij, other noun class).

-w₂uruyag NAdj (See mij-buruyag).

=wur-wu- VTrMal

-an^yjabal=wur-wu- to carry (basket, etc.) under shoulder.

Cf. =w₂idhi-, =w₁armun^ggu-.

wurwur NcAna∅ winking owl.

=w₂urwurlha- VIntrA2 to slow down; to become calm, quiet.

-ya:l=wurwurlha- to feel depressed.

-yar=wurwurlha- to feel tired. (Perhaps variant of preceding)

Probably an old rdp. of =w₂urlha-, now dissociated, but w₁urugurij may be involved at least in terms of semantic contamination.

=w₁/w₂uryi- VTrI1 (Variant of =w₁/w₂uriyi-).

=w₂uryuwi- VTrI1 to speak to (person).

-agajij=buryuwi- to speak to (person).

Mult. of Refl: -w₁ara=wuryuwi-'- VIntrI1 to converse, have a discussion. 47.22.9. (Refl. identical in inflectional suffixes to simple form; analysis of this form as Refl. based on change in transitivity.)

wuwag NcNa crow. Texts 11-13, 119.1.1.

Syn: warbarg (equally common) and others listed with warbarg.

Onomatopoeia: wa:g!.

wuwalulu NcAna∅ gale, cyclone, strong wind.

Syn: wuyarida. Distinct from wuwalulu.

=w₁uwalga- VIntrA1 to run, to rush up. 8.4.2, 11.6.1, 12.9.1,

17.4.1/2/7, 24.4.5, 62.4.7.

Ex: n^gi=wuwalga-na n^gara:-'n^gbana 'The rain is coming up fast'.

Comit: -an^yji=wuwalga- to run (up) with. 11.6.2.

Cf. =yarba-, =rulmurda-, =jarara-.

Possibly connected etymologically with =w₂alga-, but no synchronic connection.

wuwalulu

1) NcAnaWu shrub with thin leaves, Whrightia saligna.

2) NcN^gara young bush curlew (guwilu).

-(w₁)uwanima Nc big intestines (colon).
 Occurs only as NC_{der}-guwanima, unmarked form (for humans and animals) ma-guwanima NcMana. 95.6.3.
 Cf. n^gudan, da:n, -(w₁)ugulhanun^y, -lhan^gaj-.

wuwaraji NcAnaWu digging stick which the gilyirin^ggilyiri (human-like characters in Gunabibi mythology) used to dig a well with.
 Cf. anan^y.

wuwargu NcAnaWu taipan snake (deadly).
 Young: n^galaran^yn^galaraj.

wuy! Interjection Hey! (attention-getter).

-w₁uy Suff for, to, toward. (Allative-Dative case suffix).

wuyaran^gal NcAnaWu wild grape, probably Ampelocissus sp. (possibly Cissus sp.). 62.4.3, 98.8.3, 98.10.3, 157.7.5.

wuyarida NcAnaWu gale, cyclone, strong wind. 157.12.7.
 Syn: wuwalulu.

=w₂uyubuyama- VIntrA3
 -ba=buyubuyama- to have eyes dazed or dizzy. (-baG-)
 -w₂a:n=buyubuyama- to be tired or sleepy.

=w₂uyuda- VTrA2 to rub (object) briskly in hands. 100.2.4/5, 129.1.2rdp.
 Cf. =w₂urlha-.

=w₁/w₂uyuguyuma- VTrA1 to carry (someone, something) in one's arms.

wuyun^gguwan NcAnaWu ritual performance (especially Gunabibi).

w₂uyuwuya NAdj grieved, very sorry, feeling sorry (for someone). 17.12.5pred.
 Cf. =w₂arn^gayu-, n^gayi, =ma:rma-, an^yjawalayun^g.

=w₂uywulha- VIntrA2 (women) to perform women's dance in the madayin ritual.

Y

(Stems beginning in i are alphabetised as though with yi)

=ya-¹ VTr (For =ya-n^g see =yu-).

=ya-² VTr (For =ya-n^y see =yi-/=w₁u- 'to give').

=ya-³ VIntr (For =ya-ra, =ya-y, =ya-n^gi-jga- see =yi- 'to sleep').

=ya-⁴ or =ya:- VIntr (Past₂ =ya-n^ggi, Nonpast₂ =ya:-ri:, Evitative =ya-n^ggan, other forms with suppletive root =ruma-) to go.
 Exx. of =ya-n^ggi are 1.2.2rdp, 10.6.2rdp, 13.43.3, etc.
 Exx. of =ya:-ri: are 10.3.4, 12.1.4, 18.13.7rdp, etc.
 Ex: ni=ya-n^ggi hunting 'He went hunting' (calque). 4.4.2.
 -al^gbun^y=ja- (both) to go (together).

=ya-, =ya:- (cont. from preceding page)

Comit: -an^yji=ya- to go with (person or thing, unspecified in verb). 5.7.4rdp, 5.18.6rdp, 99.3.6rdp.
 Mult: -n^gara=ja-. 18.22.1, 20.4.1, 20.15.1rdp, 35.12.1.
 Mult: -w₁ara=ya- to go all over the place. 132.11.6.
 -an^gara=ya- to go together. 19.1.4, 139.1.4.
 -lharu=ja- to travel, go on a long walk, go walkabout. 14.11.3, 25.2.4.
 -adu=ya- to go with spear (in body). 104.2.5rdp.
 -a-guri=ja- (Benef) to obey (someone). (Benef. -aG- plus w₁urij).
 Cf. bari, lharug, =lalagi-'-, =lhalagi-, =lhari-, =jararā-, =yala-, =yaldha-.

The stem =ya:ri(j)gi- may be a frozen Causative of this root. For Nonpast₁ =ruma-, Nonpast₃ =rumi-∅, Past₁ =ruma-n^y see =ruma-, which combines with the forms of =ya(:)- to form a single 'to go' paradigm.
 For 'to come' there is a special imperative stem =ani-, but other forms are 'to go' plus a demonstrative adverb.

=yaba- VTrA1

- 1) to put (something, direct object) in or inside (container or the like, Allative -w₁uy); to load (vehicle); to load (thing, direct object) into vehicle or container. 14.10.3, 45.2.1, 45.5.6rdp, 108.1.4, 112.5.2, 116.11.2rdp, 142.4.4, 161.23.4.
- 2) (woman) to bear, give birth to (child). 14.3.3, 73.1.6, 73.4.4, 78.1.3, 92.1.4, 92.1.5, 101.1.3.
 Apparently connected to preceding sense, at least roughly, in that child is put down in act of parturition.
- 3) (clan territory, clan totem, clan) to be in the 'mother' relationship to (person); (man) to be in the 'mother's brother' (uncle) relationship to (person). 49.2.5, 120.1.3.
 Senses 2 and 3 normally apply to actual mother and her clan and clanmates, not to other clans in merely classificatory 'mother' relationship to person.
 Benef: -a=jaba- to put (e.g., food) in (e.g., into containers) for (someone, indirect object). 125.11.4.
 Mult: -w₁ara=yaba-. 163.7.4, 163.13.6, 166.10.2.
 Recip: =yaba-n^yji- VIntrI2
 - 1) to get in (vehicle). 161.6.3, 162.3.1, 163.5.1.
 Subject may be Sg or Pl (no true reciprocal sense).
 - 2) to be related to each other by matrifiliation (mother-child links). 157.13.3.
 See also some cpds. below.

Caus. of Recip: =yaba-n^yji-jga- VTrA1 to make (someone) get in (vehicle). (Person is direct object).
 Refl: =yabi-'- VIntrI1 to enter (dwelling, container, etc., with Allative -w₁uy); (sun) to set (i.e., go into earth). 15.6.2, 23.4.1, 35.9.2, 37.4.5, 37.4.6 (emend to ma=yabi:'-ni), 108.4.2, 119.1.5, 143.1.2, 143.2.4, 162.1.3 (sun), 163.15.1. See also cpds. below.
 Caus. of Refl: =yabi-'-jga- VTrA1 to cause (something) to go in, to put (something, someone) in. 50.6.1/2, 52.5.7rdp, 53.2.2, 45.2.3, 143.16.2rdp.
 (cont. next page)

=yaba- (cont. from preceding page)

Mult. of Refl: -n^gara=jabi-'-. 108.4.4.

-ba=jaba- to load (gun). 161.7.2. (-baG- 'eye' = bullet).

-bi=yaba- to put belt around waist of (person, direct object). 14.4.3.

Refl: -bi=yabi-'- to put belt around one's own waist.

-lhan^gan^y=jaba- to breastfeed, to give milk to. 40.7.4.

Caus. of Refl: -lhan^gan^y=jabi-'-(j)ga- to give milk to. 92.2.4.

-lan^ggu=yabi-'- (Refl) to go into estuary (river mouth) from sea (in boat, etc.). 31.2.3.

-malan^ga=jabi-'- (Refl) (moon) to be about to set. 162.4.3.

-man=jaba-n^yji- (Recip) (group) to get into vehicle together, to get together. 163.23.3.

-nin^y=jabi-'- (Refl)

1) to put one's head inside.

2) to hide in scrub. 15.9.5.

-n^gagara=yabi-'-jga- (Caus. of Refl) to put the bones of (someone, direct object) in coffin. 51.4.5/6.

-n^galn=jaba- or -n^galn^y=jaba- (Intr !) to hook spear onto woomera (wandag), getting ready to throw it. 13.36.1, 13.13.4, 70.3.5.

-n^gu=yaba- (Intr !) to stuff meat and fat into intestines (e.g., of emu, in cooking). 95.6.2rdp.

-w₁aji=yaba- to put (something, direct object) in together with other things, to mix (it) with other things. 119.2.6, 142.5.3.

-wala=jabi-'-jga- (Caus. of Refl) to put (bones, etc.) into coffin. 52.5.6. (walag)

-ar=yabi-'- (Refl) (water) to get inside. 17.7.5.

-w₁ara=yaba- to put armband (manba) or other decoration (e.g., feather decoration, anbalan^y) on the arms of (person, direct object). 14.4.1/2rdp, 17.11.7/8, 65.7.6rdp.

-yan^y=jabi-'- (Refl) to have one's voice go in (e.g., into tape recorder). 7.21.2, 64.9.1.

-yiga=yabi-'- (Refl) (fire) to go in. 94.5.2.

Possibly also present in =galyaba-.

yabada NAdj child other than the first-born (second-born or later).

HumSg: yabadi-n^yun^g. 17.2.5. Pl: yaba=yabada.

Du: yabada-wa:. 17.3.3.

Cf. gaddhari, mala:mar, -laga=wann^ga- (s.v. =w₂ann^ga-).

yabanar NcAnaWu groin.

=yabi-'- VIntrI1 (See =yaba-).

=yabi-'-jga- VTrA1 (See =yaba-).

yabun^guru NcWara young jellyfish (ayij).

=yadha-

1) VIntrN^gal to be claimed (by someone as owner), to be bestowed or designated (as future wife of man, etc.). 89.1.2.

Benef: -a=jadha- to be bestowed or claimed for (someone, something).

(cont. next page)

=yadha- (cont. from preceding page)

2) VTrA2 to claim, reserve for oneself (especially a tree where an active honey bee hive has been found, when the finder cannot cut it down now but intends to return to it later; sometimes special cuts of meat, etc.); (less often) to put (something) down. 44.2.6 (put down), 112.5.5 (meat cuts), 143.13.3 (honey).

Benef: -wa:=jadha- to claim (something, unspecified in verb) for (other person, indirect object). 17.1.2, 17.2.4. Cf. w₂adalg, -lhala=maya- (s.v. =maya-).

=yada- VTrA2 to join, connect (two objects). 71.4.3, 136.1.4, 149.2.4.

-ba=jada- to put (thing, direct object) through eye or opening (e.g., nasal septum). (-baG-)

Cf. =dha:mbun^giya-.

Can be confused with =ya:da- (following entry), esp. in rdp.

=ya:da- VTrA2 to slice (object usually wulburu 'yam'). 157.3.6.

Syn: =(y)ila- (variant =rila-).

Easily confused with preceding entry.

yadbuwa NcNa cuttlefish shell (common on beach). 29.12.1.

ya:di NcMana mortuary (funeral) ritual, consisting largely of public wun^gubal songs and dances. 47.2.6, Text 51.

Rdp. Pl form: yada-yadi. 113.2.1, 113.3.2.

ya:g NcN^gara meat ant, several Iridiomymex spp. (mound-builders). 11.12.2, Texts 13-14.

Mound: lhanda.

yaga: Particle

Discussed in Grammar. In interrogative clause can mean 'how far?', in other types of clauses no simple translation.

yagari NcNa painted sweetlips fish, Plectorhinchus pictus. 105.2.1.

ya-ga-waj (demonstrative) this much (size or distance, with manual gesture).

Discussed in Grammar.

yagay! Interjection (Indicates despair or astonishment). 71.24.3.

yagi Particle will not; don't!

Negative particle usually preposed to verbs in future or imperative.

Cf. -ari (wa:='ri), girjag!

=ya:gi-bu- (or =yagi-bu- ?) VIntrMal to sneeze.

Cf. yinur.

=yagiwa- or =yagiya- VTrA1 (See =w₂agiwa-).

yagu Particle but; or; to the contrary.

Also lends emphasis to (w)a:n^g 'whatchamacallit?' (q.v.). Discussed in Grammar.

ya:gun^y NcMana tall sedge with large edible root, Scirpus litoralis. 6.1.2, 7.1.4, 114.6.2/3, 157.10.3.

Cf. =w₁/w₂ajala-.

yaguryagur NcMana usual type of hook spear, with wooden hooks on one side only.

Syn: lhalun^ggu (more common), n^gargidigidi, n^gargijba.

=yajala- VIntra2 (See =w₁/w₂ajala-).

=yajga- VTrA1

-w₁uri=jajga- to give something to drink to (person, direct object).

Cf. -w₁al(a)=n^gu- (s.v. =n^gu-).

=yalhalha- VIntra2 (See =w₁alhalha-).

ya:lhin^ga NcNa red apple tree, Syzygium suborbiculare (formerly Eugenia suborbicularis).

-ya:l- or -yal- Pref mental state, attitude.

Occurs only as cpd. initial: see =bula-, =ma:ndha-, ninig, n^garan^gara, =n^gawi'-, w₂adawadad, =w₂urwurlha-, yiwuj, perhaps also in some stems listed below (=yalganbi-, ya:lmuraramuran^g, ya:ln^galan^galij, ya:lwul).
Other similar cpd. initials: see w₁urij, la:n^g, -ramar-, w₂a:n.

=yala- VTrA2 to mix (direct object esp. honey, lagu) with water. 143.4.1/2.

Recip: =yali-n^yji- to mix honey and water. 143.4.1.

-w₁aji=yala- to put (something) in water along with other things. 119.5.3.

Cf. =w₁a:la-.

yalabura NcAna swordfish, tuna, or a similar large jumping marine fish. 64.8.4.

One of several terms for similar spp., particular references variable for different speakers: others are wundhulmir, dan^ymiri, dhunumbu, yidaraba, nirbun^gadan^ymir.
Young: manan^gari.

yalaj NcAna meat as a change of diet (after eating vegetable foods and other soft foods for a long time).

Opposite: dha:gadaj. Cf. lhan^ggu, marya.

Related to verb =yala-ja-, next entry.

=yala-ja- VIntra2 to eat or want to eat meat as a change of diet. Derived from preceding entry.

Formation parallel to that of =dha:gada-ja-.

=yalalaga- VIntra1 (Form taken by =jalalaga- in cpds.).

=yalganbi- VIntra2 to act silly, irresponsible.

NAdj derivative: yalga-yalganbu-j, below.

Cf. yilg.

=yalgarwi- VIntra1 to crawl, creep. 24.4.3 (unclear on tape).

Possibly to be analysed as the Refl. of the following entry.

=yalgarwu- VTrA to carry (in hand).

Cf. preceding entry.

Cf. =w₂argu-, =w₂idhi-, etc.

yalga-yalganbu-j NAdj acting silly or irresponsible.

Derived from =yalganbi-.

Cf. yilg.

yalgurg NcNa tree orchids including Dendrobium dicuuphum and Cymbidium canaliculatum. 52.2.3/5, Text 170.

Cf. dhu:nda.

=ya:li-bu- (or =yali-bu-) VIntraMal to cough. 129.1.1/5.

Related to yalijalig (next entry).

yalijalig NcAnaWu (head) cold, minor illness. 139.4.2.

Syn: yinur.

=yaljala- VTrA2 to shake. 7.3.1 (unclear on tape).

Refl: =yaljali-'- to shake (e.g., dog shaking water off body), to be shaken. 95.3.5.

-maran^y=jaljala- to shake hands with (person).

Cf. =andarma-, =w₁alhalha-, =w₂arawararbi-.

yaljalgu NAdj or NcAna(Adv) quick(ly), immediate(ly).

Ex: n^gan^y=ja:-ri: adaba n^gan^y=jalgu 'I will go right away'.

As adverb also yaljalgu-waj.

=yaljira-

1) VIntraN^gal to be hanging up, to be suspended.

2) VTrA2 to hang (something) up, to suspend (something).

Cf. =w₂udha- 'to be up' and its synonyms.

-ya:l=ma:ndhi-'- VIntra1 (See =ma:ndha-).

yalmuraramurara NAdj reticent, quiet-tempered, not boisterous.

May contain -ya:l-/-yal-.

ya:l-ninig NAdj (See ninig).

ya:ln^g NcMana a type of spinifex grass, Triodia sp., said to occur mostly inland.

Other spinifex sp.: arn^yal.

ya:ln^galan^galij NAdj lively, energetic.

May contain -ya:l-/-yal-.

yaln^gan NcAnaWu shoulder.

NcDer-jaln^gan, attested as songword u-jaln^gan 'creek' (NcAnaWu) in rdp. form uju:-'-jaln^gan. 7.18.3.

-yal=n^gawi-'- or -ya:l=n^gawi-'- VIntra1 (or I2) (See =n^gawi-'-).

-ya:l-n^gu=bula- VIntra2 (See =bula-).

yaln^guya Nk (my/our) daughter's child or brother's daughter's child.

For 2nd/3rd person possessor forms see ran^g-aln^guyaj,

ran^g-aln^guya-yun^g.

Reciprocal: n^gayan^g.

yalun^gurmiri NcN^gara groper fish (large rock cod). (uncommon)

Syn: maldhana (common).

ya:lwul NAdj
 w₁uri-ja:lwul quiet, inoffensive (person). (w₁urij)
 Cf. yalmuraramurara, dirgalag, w₂ajar.
 May contain -ya:l-/-yal-.

-ya:l=wurwurlha- VIntrA2 (See =w₂urwurlha-).

=yalyal-wu- VTrMal to shake (object) in water.
 Refl: =yalyal-wi-'- to be stretched or shaken.
 Caus. of Refl: =yalyal-wi-'-jga- to shake (object).
 Cf. =yaljala-.

ya:l-yiwuj NAdj (See yiwuj).

ya:l NcMana hibiscus tree, Hibiscus tiliaceus. 13.20.2, 22.1.5.
 Closely associated by Nunggubuyu with malwad (q.v.),
 to some extent also with wadawada.

=yala-¹ VTrA2
 -w₁ara=yala- to nudge (someone, something).
 -maran^y=jala- to nudge the hand of, to nudge (someone) in the hand.

=yala-² VIntrA2 to be moving away (toward the horizon), to be in
 motion and already fairly far away or near the horizon.
 2.3.4, 13.40.4, 71.23.2.
 Cf. malan^ga-n^yanay, jujuj!. Related to =yaljala-.

-ya=lalaga- VTrA1 (See =lalaga-).

yalamara
 1) NcAnaØ ordinary (short-horned) grasshopper. (mainly songword)
 Syn: dabururug (common term).
 2) NcAnaWu sky. (uncommon)
 Syn: -mala-.

yalarba NcN^gara female antelope kangaroo (arjambal). (uncommon)
 Syn: anda:lburu (common).

=yaldha- VIntrA2 to slip past, escape, leave (a place); to pass by,
 to go past. 16.21.1, 19.6.1, 25.5.3, 69.5.5, 18.8.4, 28.10.5,
 113.5.6/7, 162.16.2, 168.2.5ff., 171.1.3.
 Mult: -n^gara=jaldha-. 27.7.1, 32.2.3.
 -bul=jaldha- (spear) to go all the way through.
 -malan^ga=jaldha- to go past, slip away. 27.7.4.
 -yiga=yaldha- (fire) to go past. 94.4.2.
 Related form and transitive equivalent: see following entry.
 Cf. =ambalalha-. Rf: jalg!.

=yalgiwa- VTrA1 to go past (someone, something, direct object).
 15.10.4, 28.14.3, 28.15.1.
 Refl: =yalgiwi-'- to go past (no object specified). 1.8.5rdp.
 (note that the meaning is not reflexive).
 Recip: =yalgiwa-n^yji- to pass by each other.
 Caus. of Recip: =yalgiwa-n^yji-jga- to cause (two persons or
 things) to pass each other.
 Related to =yaldha-.

yalgu NAdj (sea, lhagayag) to be at low tide.
 Ex: ma=yalgu adaba 'It (sea) is low now'.
 Cf. adumu, maduwa, =an^ggari-. Syn: mulurgu.

yal_i NcMana murder at night by black magic.
 Cf. mulun^guwa.
 Distinct from ya:li (next entry).

ya:li NcMana clothing.
 Distinct from yali (preceding entry).

yalinbirba NcAnaØ young jurijiji bird (q.v.).

-yalir NcN^gara (For yi:-yalir see alir).

=yaljala- VIntrA2
 -rin^y=jaljala- (brolga, gudargu) to be moving far away. 7.18.5rdp.
 Apparently a frozen rdp. of =yala- 'to be moving away'.

yalumbu NcNa a tall palm sp. said to be found near the place
 waldhar.
 Distinct from walumbu.
 Other palms: n^gabann^ga, lhalbij, wulida.

yaluryalur NcN^gara young olive python (majbarwar).

yaluwa NcWara lesser fantail ray, Taeniura lymna. (not seen)

=yama-¹ VTrA1 to be frightened of (person, object). (not common)
 Ex: n^gara=yama-n^y 'I was frightened of them'.
 Syn: -dir=n^gawi-'- (much more common).

=yama-² VTrA3 to ask question of (someone), to obtain the voice of
 (someone). 47.9.5, 47.10.6rdp, 171.1.4.
 Probably -yan^g- (see ya:n^g 'voice') plus =ma- 'to get' at
 least etymologically.

=yama-³ VIntrA1 (=yama-n^y, =yama:-', =yama-na, etc., much more
 common than the two preceding entries) to say this, to
 think this (with accompanying quotation); to do this (with
 accompanying gesture or description). 1.2.7rdp, 1.4.4, 3.2.2rdp,
 3.3.4rdp, 10.3.2, 12.6.1, 12.8.2rdp, 19.3.5, 19.6.3rdp, and
 many others.
 Mult: -n^gara=jama-. 18.22.2.
 Caus: =yami-jga- to say this to (someone, direct object),
 to do this to (someone). 1.5.4, 18.15.1, 20.6.4, 40.2.2, 55.6.3,
 62.2.6. (Note that meaning is not causative.)
 Recip. of Caus: =yami-jga-n^yji- to say this to each other,
 to say this to oneself. 7.8.1, 18.7.2, 47.1.6. (Note that
 semantics may be reflexive as well as reciprocal.)
 Refl. of Caus: =yami-jgi-'- to say this to oneself. 47.4.4
 (but see comment on Recip. of Caus., just above).
 -lhami=jama- to taste like this. 113.6.3, 116.8.2. (-lhamig/j-)
 -lhawu=yama- (word, law, situation) to be like that. 47.18.5.
 -ran^ga=jama- (tree) to be like this. 71.12.6. (ran^gag)
 -an=jama- to think, reckon. 12.3.4, 21.2.2.
 -i=jama- (word, situation) to be like that. (-ij-)

=yamalamala- VIntrA1 (birds, etc.) to be constantly noisy.
 May contain ya:n^g.
 Cf. =lhagarara-.

-yama-n^yij Nk (dyadic) (See ni-gama-n^yij, n^gari-yama-n^yij).

yamar NcAnaWu side (of an object).

As cpd. initial -yamarG-: see li:n^gu, =w₁aladha-, libilibala.

NC_{der}-jamar side (of particular object).

Cf. -li-.

yamba Particle because.

Discussed in Grammar. For =yamba-n^g see =yambi-.

=yambalma- VTrAl to respond (esp., to acknowledge someone else's shout, usually gao!, thus indicating positions to each other). Probably contains ya:n^g. Cf. ga!.

yambarn^ga NcN^gara young water python (alja).

Syn: aljina.

=yambi-

1) VTrI2 to speak to (person). 168.7.3. Cf. =maga-.

Recip: =yambi-n^yji- to speak to each other. 47.12.5, 76.1.7.

2) VIntrI2 (or I1) to speak; to make a sound or noise. 7.16.3, 7.21.2, 10.3.3 (broilga), 13.27.3, 18.18.5, 33.1.1, 77.2.4, 161.11.3ff., 161.12.3ff.rdp, 168.7.7. Cf. ragalg, lha:wu.

Cpds. below are intransitive, some with internal rdp:

-lhagar-yamba=yambi- to whisper, speak in a soft voice.

-lhagula-yamba=yambi- to make noises with lips or mouth (e.g., in chewing food).

-lhud=jambi- to make a powerful or loud noise (e.g., airplane). 66.1.6. Cf. =n^gururuwa-, =lhagarara-.

-mud=yambi- to grunt, make the sound 'mud!' (said of barra-mundi fish, yin^ggulbandi).

-n^gulun^gulu=yambi- to whisper, mutter under one's breath.

-ragal=jambi- to make a noise. 66.2.5, 122.4.1. (ragalg)

-waya=yambi- to make little noises. 21.5.2.

-wanguri=yambi- (boomerang) to whizz past, go whistling past.

-ya:mbin^ya-yun^g, -ya:mbin^yin^y Nk (See ni-ga:mbin^yin^y, n^gari-ya:mbin^yin^y, ran^g-ga:mbin^ya-yun^g, ran^g-ga:mbin^yin^y).

yambiri NcMana root corm of shallow-water water lily, Nymphaea ?violacea. 114.2.1ff.

Cf. wudan, yan^gguri.

yambirgu NcNa a tuskfish or parrotfish sp., mostly green-coloured, perhaps Choerodon venustus. 15.3.2, 16.4.3, 16.8.5, 64.3.3, 105.2.1, 105.3.1.

Syn: yamburali (less common). Cf. gunumuddhu.

Young: gulagulag (Ana∅ class).

yambiya NcNa throat.

Cf. alwag.

yambubug NcNa clover-like flower, Gomphrena ?canescens (probably several Gomphrena spp. of this type); occasionally used as a broader term for small flowering herbs with no specific name. 98.4.3.

Cf. dhan^gara and synonyms.

yamburali NcNa parrotfish or tuskfish sp.

Syn: yambirgu (more common; q.v. for fuller information).

=yami-jga- VTrAl (See =yama-).

=yamin^ggari- or =yamin^ygari- VIntrI2 (Past₁ also =yamin^gga-n^g) to do what? 13.38.3 (=yamin^gga-n^g), 13.15.3, 20.17.1, 43.9.1, 46.2.2, 47.2.3, 113.1.2, 34.5.2, 161.13.1ff., 161.16.5, 161.17.3.

All-purpose interrogative verb: 2Sg present form

nun^y=jamin^ggari:-na can mean 'What are you doing?', 'How are you?' (greeting, calque on English), 'What's the matter?', or 'What time is it?'.

Caus: =yamin^ggari-jga- VTrAl to do what to (someone, something). (Semantics not causative)

yamin^yji NcNa gecko lizard (several spp. including house gecko); lightning (mythological gecko). Texts 3-5.

Syn: malarigur (uncommon).

Verbs for lightning: =mindha-, -mara=wadja- (s.v. =w₂adja-).

-ya:mun^y NcNa (For yi:-ya:mun^y see a:mun^y).

-yan=dhawiwa- or -yan=dhawi-wu- VTr (See =lhawiwa-/=lhawi-wu-).

ya:nug NcN^gara flag-tailed grunter (perch sp.) and perhaps one or two other perch spp.

yanawu NcMana a shrub or wooden vine, Smilax australis.

(Term obtained from one old speaker, not used by most other speakers)

-yandaldha- VIntra2 to sing loudly; to make a lot of noise.

Appears to contain ya:n^g.

Cf. =lhagarara-, =yambi-.

yandara NAdj loud.

Ex: ni=yandara ni=yambi:-na 'He is speaking loudly'.

Appears to contain ya:n^g.

-yan=da-wu- VTrMal (See =ra-wu-).

ya:n^g NcAnaWu voice, sound.

Most common as cpd. initial: see =lhawiwa-/=lhawi-wu-, =lhurba-, =ra-wu-, ala:di, =n^gan^ybanda-, -ari, =yan^ga-, =yabi-^y, =w₂a-.

Also perhaps in some forms above and below (=yandaldha-, yandara). May be related to =yambi-, =yama-.

yan-dun^ggal NcAnaWu big voice, loud voice.

NC_{der}-jan^g voice (of particular animal or object). 43.11.7 (Ana). Cf. ragalg.

=yan^ga- VTr to hear, listen to (someone, something); to understand or remember (something); to think about. 3.2.5, 19.2.2, 161.31.2rdp, 162.3.2/3.

Comit: -an^yji=yan^ga-. 142.1.1 (unclear on tape).

-lhara=yan^ga- to hear news about (person, esp. one who lives far away). 166.20.1, 166.21.2.

-lhawu=yan^ga- to hear (words, information). 166.22.4.

(cont. next page)

=yan^ga- (cont. from preceding page)
 -lhi=jan^ga- or -li=jan^ga- (dugong, turtle) to hear (approaching canoe). 42.6.3, 112.1.2.
 -lhud=jan^ga- to hear loud sound of (something). 8.2.1.
 -marir=jan^ga- to hear (someone, direct object) walking along by the sound of twigs and leaves, etc., crunched underfoot. 43.11.5. (See mariyarg)
 -mi=jan^ga- to hear name of (someone); to hear (name). 13.27.4. (-mij-)
 -yan^y=jan^ga- to hear voice of (someone). 27.2.3, 27.4.5. (ya:n^g)
 Recip: -yan^y=jan^ga-n^yji- to hear each other's voices. 47.3.5.
 -i=jan^ga- (Tr) or -wi=jan^ga- (Intr) to think. (-ij- is AnaWu direct object if transitive; -wi=jan^ga- shows reanalysis.)
 Etym: =yan^ga- corresponds in form to Ngandi cpd. -yan-na- (from -na- 'to hear' and -yan- 'voice').
 Cf. w₂a:n, =w₂angi-, =w₁awan^ggi-, w₂aran^g.

yan^g-ari NAdj (See -ari).
 yan^ga:rin^y NcMana type of pandanus (maguj) basket used in rituals. 157.5.1.
 Cf. marin, wulbun^g.

yan^ga-yan^gi (interrogative pronoun) who? (Pl)
 Rdp. of yan^gi. Cf. following item.

=yan^gayan^gi- VIntrI1 to have a rest, to take a spell (from work, etc).
 Ex: n^ga:mbu=yan^gayan^gi-n^y 'We(InPl) will rest (for a while)'.
 -lan^y=jan^gayan^gi- to think things over for a while. 165.1.4. (la:n^g)
 -w₁uri=jan^gayan^gi- to have a rest, take a spell. 17.4.3/8. (w₁urij)
 Do not confuse with rdp. of =yan^ga-. Probably related to =yan^gi-, see below, but now dissociated formally.

yan^ggalan NcMana male darter, 'diver duck', a wading bird with long neck and black belly (female, called argarg, has lighter-coloured belly).
 yan^g-galij NAdj (See galij).
 yan^ggawu NcNa large whale sp. 9.7.3.
 Young: gunduyn^guru, yinbala.
 Other species: yira:bidhi.

=yan^ggayan^gga- VTrA1 to feel (thing).
 Ex: n^gawu=yan^ggayan^gga:- 'I felt it (thing), I detected it touching me'.
 Note that the very common -yan^gga=ya-n^ggi is the rdp. Past₂ of =ya-/=ya:- 'to go'.

=ya-n^ggi VIntr (Past₂ form of =ya-/=ya:- 'to go').
 yan^gguri NcWara shallow-water species of water lily, Nymphaea ?violacea, found in billabongs. 114.1.2, 114.3.3.
 Corm: yambiri.
 Cf. wudan, ayag.

yan^gi (interrogative pronoun) what?, which one?
 Usually NcAna in cross-reference for nonhuman.
 HumSg: yan^gi-n^yun^g (but often cross-referenced with Wara class) who?. Pl: yan^ga-yan^gi (Pl cross-reference). Du: yan^gi-n^yum-ba:. n^gun^yju a-yan^gi 'lots, a great many' (lit. 'like what?' as rhetorical question). 95.1.3.
 Cf. algur for a similar combination.
 Ex. of NAdj (predicative) use: ma=yan^gi numa=n^gan^ybandi:- 'Which one (Mana class) do you want?'
 yan^gi-mayi which country? 20.5.4, 143.11.3, 168.9.5. (AnaWu concord).
 nun^y-jan^gi-mayi NAdj of which country (i.e., of which clan)? 14.7.3pred, 69.16.2 (unclear on tape). (Gentilic nuN-)
 Discussed further in Grammar.

=yan^gi- VIntrI1 to feel rested, to feel stronger; to be only slightly injured (after danger of serious injury). 69.9.3/4.
 =ya-n^gi-jga- VTrA1 (Caus. of =yi- 'to sleep').
 yan^gi-mayi NcAnaWu (interrogative) (See yan^gi, above).
 =ya:n^guguguma- VIntrA3 to talk too much, to be too noisy.
 Ex: nun^y=ja:n^guguguma-n^gi 'You talked too much'.
 Possibly contains ya:n^g 'voice' and =guguma- with epenthetic -n^gu-, but the cpd. initial of ya:n^g is normally short -yan^g-.

=yan^yja- VTrA2 to be unable to hear (something).
 Cf. =yan^ga-.

-yan^y=jirira- VIntrN^gal (See =yirira-).
 yan^yjug NcNa tree whose saplings are dug up to obtain edible roots, probably Erythrina variegata var. orientalis. Text 121.
 yao! Interjection yes!, all right! 13.31.3.
 Also yo:!.
 =ya:ra- VIntrA2 to feel refreshed, to feel good.
 -w₁ara=ya:ra- to feel refreshed (all over).
 -gali=ja:ra- to have a good time, enjoy oneself. 118.1.1, 140.1.1. (galij) Do not confuse =ya:ra- with =yari-, =ya:ri-.

=yarba- VIntrA3 to run along, to move briskly along (frequently in punctual aspect, sometimes in series of punctual forms). 5.3.1, 8.2.2, 11.6.3, 12.5.1, 13.13.2, 13.20.1, 13.25.3, 13.29.4, 14.11.3, 15.9.1/3, 15.11.3, 15.13.3, 16.2.3, 24.1.1, 37.5.3, 42.5.6, 43.5.2, Texts 61-63 passim, 69.5.4, 94.1.1, 95.9.2, 104.1.4, 161.5.3, 162.10.1.
 Benef: -a=jarba-. 16.10.2, 16.20.2.
 Mult: -w₁ara=yarba- to run all around. 16.12.1.
 Comit: -an^yji=yarba-. 100.2.2.
 -lhan^gun^y=jarba- (wind) to blow hard.
 -man=jarba- (group) to run along. 95.2.6.
 -adu=yarba- to run away after being speared.
 -al=yarba- wooden floater (a:l) to move along briskly.
 -aragu=yarba- (uncircumcised boys) to run along. 55.1.2rdp.
 Syn: =rulmurda-, =w₁uwalga-. Cf. =ara-, =w₂ayama-.
 Possibly related to following entry (transitive verb).

=yarbi- VTrI1

- 1) to take something (unspecified in verb) to (person or place, direct object). 14.14.5, 55.3.6rdp.
- 2) (with AnaWu object marking in verb) to call out 'yay!' in ritual performance. 52.6.1ff.rdp.

=yarbuma- VTrA1 to snatch, grab (something).

Ex: ana-marya n^{ga}=yarbuma-n^y 'I snatched the food'.

Benef: -a=jarbuma-.

-maran^y=jarbuma- to snatch (something) from the hand of (person, direct object). (maran^g)

Ex: n^{ga}anu-maran^y=jarbuma-n^y 'I snatched (it) away from him'.

Cf. =maraga-, =bilharga-, =ma-.

=yari- VTrI1 to take (someone, direct object) away. 14.18.2 (p. 101 of texts).

Benef: -a=jari- to take (something, someone) away from (person, indirect object). 79.1.6, 79.2.4.

Do not confuse with =ya:ri-. Note that =ya:ri-n^y can be from =ya:ra- as well.

Cf. =maraga-, =amaja-, -maran^y=jarbuma- (in preceding entry).

=ya:ri- VIntrI2 to be free (of something), to have none (sickness, relatives, etc.).

Easily confused with =yari-, =ya:ra-.

-yar- Pref (See =w₂urwurlha-).

yara NcNa fingernail, toenail.

=yara- VTrN to smell (something); to detect, to sense (something). 27.1.4, 27.4.3, 43.3.5, 97.1.3, 98.1.2, 132.8.5, 143.13.5, 162.5.3/4.

-ban=jara- to smell (smoke).

-gi=yara- to smell excrement or fart of (person, direct object). 16.13.6.

-mala=yara- to smell (honey or similar thick liquid). 143.14.1/2.

-ani=jara- to smell (i.e., detect) a fire. 16.9.3, 16.11.3. (anig)

Cf. arawuj, =yimun^y-gi-'-, =w₂an^yja-.

=yaraa- VTrA1 (See =yarawa-).

yaraga NAdj thin, slim (person, sometimes object).

As NcMana means 'stone tomahawk'.

Fact: =yaraga-wa- to make (something) thin.

Syn ('tomahawk' sense): yijburu.

For 'thin' see yulug and synonyms.

Related to verb, following entry.

=yaragi- VIntrI1 to be/become thin or slim.

Related to preceding entry.

yaralali NcAnaWu wound or similar injury on side of body. 47.13.3/5, 69.9.3. (Emend gloss in textual passages) Cf. ji:ji.

=yarama- VIntrA1 to flee, to run away; (fruits, etc.) to drop off. 162.9.3, 156.1.5.

-man=jarama- (several) to flee.

Caus: =yarami-jga- to chase away. 162.15.2.

yaraman NcN^gara horse.

Syn: jaran^gu. Colt: gabigabi.

yaramumu NcNa certain beetle spp.

Variant of jaramumu.

yarandi or yarandhi NcNa sweetlips sp. or spp. (marine fish), apparently including Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides and Pseudopristipoma nigra.

=yarawa- VTrA1 to throw (something). 27.6.4, 27.7.2rdp, 111.6.2rdp.

-n^gara=jarawa- to throw (sand). 143.15.2. (See man^garag).

-rugu=yarawa- to throw (recently killed or dead animal). 109.1.5rdp. (See digu)

-ar=yarawa- to throw out (water).

Possibly related to =yarama-.

Cf. =barawuda-, =w₂arga-.

yarawug NcMana one of the two local kurrajong trees, Brachychiton paradoxum. 42.2.5, Text 122, 148.1.1/4, Text 151, 166.14.3. Other kurrajong sp.: adija.

Bark fibre (used to make string): alwur, lhalharan^g.

yarayara NAdj thin, slender.

Fact: =yarayara-ga- to make (something) thin.

w₂ala=yarayara NAdj skinny, thin.

As cpd. final see also abala.

Syn: yulug, yaraga, a-n^gu-ji:bug (s.v. ji:bug), jagarabadjag, =w₁/w₂irgira-.

yarba NcWara ray sp. said to be light-coloured with striped tail, perhaps Himantura uarnak. 105.1.3, 109.7.3.

yarbada NcMana dance performed by one dancer as part of the circumcision (mandiwala) ritual.

yarbidhi NcNa marine fish sp., perhaps a tuskfish. 64.3.4.

=yarbiwa- VTrA1 to tease.

=yar-bu- VTrMal (includes =yar-ba-n^g, =yar-bi-ni, etc.) to wash (something). 13.17.1, 13.17.2rdp, 95.5.3rdp, 95.5.4, 125.14.3rdp, 157.8.6.

Refl: =yar=bi-'- to wash oneself.

Mult: -w₁ara=yar-bu-. 143.8.1rdp.

-yi=yar-bi-'- (Refl) to wash one's own face.

Cf. garayara.

=yarda- VTrA2

1) to poke, to touch (something).

2) to start up (motor, engine). 162.4.1, 162.8.3, 163.5.2.

3) to blame (person).

-mun=jarda- to touch (someone) on the foot.

-yina=jarda- to bump (someone) with one's head. (yinag)

Recip: =yardi-n^yji- to touch each other; to be closely bunched together. 162.17.5.

Rf: jarg!.

yarga NcAnaWu arm; flipper (of tortoise or turtle).

Cf. ara, w₂anda.

=ya:-ri: VIntr (Nonpast₂ of =ya-/=ya:- 'to go').

=ya:rijgi- or =ya:rigi- (sometimes heard with short a) VTrI1 to transport (something), to take or bring. 14.10.1, 14.13.1, 18.1.5, 29.8.1, 41.1.4, 43.7.3rdp, 51.2.3, 54.2.1, 55.5.4, 60.1.4, 62.3.5, 65.7.4, 67.2.3, 68.4.6, 106.2.2, 106.2.2rdp, 115.2.4, 114.4.6, 114.4.6rdp, 161.10.2, 161.16.1/2, 161.18.4, 161.20.1, 161.35.3 ('to translate'), 164.4.1, 163.1.1. Very similar semantically to =yura-. Cf. =w₂argu-, etc. Etym: Probably an archaic Caus. of =ya-/=ya:- 'to go' (cf. Nonpast₂ =ya:-ri: 'goes').

-yarmayarmaj NAdj (Form taken by jarmayarmaj in cpds.)

yarudu NcN^gara female agile (sandy) wallaby (n^gargu). 59.6.3, 95.10.5.

yarwari NcNa dart (marine fish), Chorinemus spp.

Syn: walbalg.

-yar=wurwurlha- VIntrA2 (See =w₂urwurlha-).

yawun^garawu NAdj a subclan of the Numamudidi clan, territorial centre wuyagiba, formerly Warndarang-speaking. Cf. bin^garawu.

yay! Interjection (An exclamation in ceremonial singing, also used elsewhere as exclamation of surprise, etc.). 5.15.3. Cf. way!.

=yaya:da- VIntrA2 to droop, to hang down or hang out.

-dhara=jaya:da- (beard, whiskers) to be hanging down. (dha:rag)

-gulmun^y=jaya:da- ('belly', e.g., fruits) to hang down (from tree branch). (gulmun^g)

-ral=yaya:da- (seeds) to hang down, (tree) to have seeds hanging down.

Cf. =lhalhara-.

=yayaymi- VIntrI1 (sea, lhagayag) to break against beach or rocks.

i: (nasalized) Interjection yes!.

Cf. yo:!, yao!.

-yi Nk (See n^gari-yi).

-yi: Suff like, similar to.

Discussed in Grammar. Cf. n^gun^yju, guburg, -w₁anburg-.

-yi-'- Suff (Surface form of -wi-'-, Refl. form of Factitive -w₁a-).

-i- Pref (Surface form of -ij-).

-yi- Pref face.

Attested as cpd. initial: =ru-bu-, =narmanarma-, =w₁ada:digan^yji-, ala:di. Also appears to occur in several terms for 'face', 'head', and parts of the head: yinag, yilhal, yimurg. Note that -ij- (q.v.) can have surface forms yij- or yi- when word-initial and might be confused with this prefix.

=yi-¹, =w₁u-, =i-, or =u- VTr (uncompounded =ya-n^y, =i-ni, =yu:-', =i-yi:, =i-n^y, etc., =yi- in Recip. =yi-n^yji-, root =w₁u- or =u- in some cpds. with same suffixes) to give (something, unspecified in verb) to (person, direct object in verb morphology, Dative case as independent noun). 1.10.5, 5.17.6, 13.28.2, 16.12.1, 73.5.5, 74.2.2, 78.1.5ff., 80.2.1, 106.5.1, 106.5.1rdp, 112.2.2/4rdp, 117.2.5/6, 118.4.1, 119.6.6, 121.3.4, 143.15.6. Recip: =yi-n^yji- to give (something) to each other, to exchange, to share. 16.19.5, 75.2.5, 95.8.6, 95.10.3rdp, 112.8.3. Rdp. of Recip: -yi=yi-n^yji-. -maran^g=u- (-maran^g=a-n^y, -maran^g=u-ni, etc.) to hand (something unspecified in verb) to (person), to give (it) to (person) manually. 4.6.3. Recip: -maran^g=u-n^yji-. -mij=gu- to give a name to (someone). 80.1.4. -ran^gga=wu- to give (it) to (person) as he slept, to give (it) to (person) secretly, at night. 40.10.3. -yan^g=u- to give words to (person). Cf. wungali, =barguga-, =bayara-ga-, =w₂algaⁿma-.

=yi-² VIntrN^ga2 (=ya-y, =ya-ra, several forms beginning =yi-n^ga-, Caus.=ya-n^gi-jga-) to sleep, to be asleep; to go to sleep (punctual aspect). 4.4.1, 4.5.4, 10.7.3, 10.7.4rdp, 18.20.2, 33.1.4, 33.2.4rdp, 36.2.3rdp, 74.2.2, 74.2.6rdp, 115.6.2, 116.6.4, 163.12.3, 163.20.4, etc. (When repeated several times is often intended as a measure of how many nights passed, as 10.7.4).

Mult: -lhagara=yi-. 40.11.2, 40.14.4, 40.14.5rdp, 43.10.4, 65.4.4, 161.34.2.

Comit: -an^yji=yi- to sleep with (sc. spouse). 56.1.6, 73.4.7, 133.2.1rdp (spend night with, figurative).

Caus: =ya-n^gi-jga- to put (someone) to sleep. 55.6.3.

Mult. of Caus: -lhagara=ya-n^gi-jga- to put (them) all to sleep. 55.5.5.

-w₁alar=yi- (stem of plant) to lie flat on ground (instead of being erect).

Ex: ma:-'lar=ya-ra 'It (stem of madiga, q.v.) is lying flat'.

-ar=yi- (water, sea) to be placid, flat (not with high waves).

-w₂uda=ji- to sleep thirsty, sleep without water. 163.20.5.

Cf. =w₁ululudha-, -ran^gga-

=yiba- or =iba- VTrA1 to grind, crush (e.g., seeds); to crush, overwhelm, wipe out (opponents, in spear fight). 32.1.5, 32.2.1, 33.3.4, 55.4.4, 114.3.4, 114.3.4rdp, 116.8.1/2.

yibadun^ggu NcNa mullet fish sp. with body very thin at base of tail, perhaps Mugil cephalus and/or Liza strongylocephalus. 105.2.1. Cf. lambalamba:dhu.

=yibanda- VTrA2 to hurl (spears) over a long distance in fight. 69.2.4, 69.8.5rdp, 69.15.3, 161.2.2/3, 161.4.3.

=yibara- VTrA2

-ba=jibara- to get into or irritate the eye of (person, direct object). 42.4.2, 120.6.1. Cf. =marya-wu-.

ibi or yibi Nk (See -w₁ibi 'your mother').

ibi-yun^g or yibi-yun^g Nk (See -w₁ibi-yun^g 'his/their mother').

yiburdhiri NcNa marine fork-tailed catfish sp., probably Netuma thalassina. 105.5.1.
Syn: la:ygulhu, yirdhi.

yibuwa NcNa or NcAnaØ small mullet fish sp., apparently includes young of nigimilharma (q.v.). 64.2.2, 110.1.2.

yidaraba NcNa a marine fish sp., apparently one of the smaller trevallies.

yidjid NcN^gara osprey (fish-eating bird). (common)
Syn: magaymagay (uncommon). Young: yurjurg.

yidurg or yudurg NcAnaWu (rarely NcAnaØ) bridge of nose.
As cpd. initial: see =yu-, =lha- 'to chop, cut down'.
May contain -yi-.

-yiga- Pref fire.
Replaces independent noun n^gura in cpds. (compare -n^guraG- 'penis', another cpd. initial): see =lha- 'to stand', =w₂a-, =abi-, =lharma-, =w₂ayama-, =yabi-', =yaldha-.
Derivative: see yigi-yigi-j, below.

yigaj! Interjection there! (confirms previous claim or suspicion). 104.3.4.
Discussed further in Grammar.

yigama
1) NcAnaWu young whaler (freshwater) shark.
2) NcAnaØ young of a ray sp. 109.2.5, 170.3.5. (more common sense)
Adult (both senses): jigama.

yigilin NcAnaWu small sharp stick, used mainly for poking itchy spots, removing ticks from body, etc.
Syn: yigin.

yigin NcAnaWu (same gloss as preceding entry).

-yigi-yigi-j Nc burning stick, torch.
Attested only as NCder-jigi-yigi-j.
Related to -yiga-. Cf. lha:n^gag.

=yigula- VIntrN^gal to be (in a fixed place) waiting. 161.15.2.
Can be used in context of men waiting in ambush, or in sense of message, letter, etc., waiting to be delivered.
Benef: -a=jigula- to be (in a fixed place) waiting for (person). 95.2.5, 161.14.5.
Cf. =nara-.

yigurun^g NcAnaWu parcel, bundle, something wrapped (in paperbark).
As cpd. initial: see =bura- 'to put down', =w₁aba-.
NCder-jigurun^g.
Cf. =w₁aba-, liba, -aryi-.

yigurgu NcAnaØ owl sp.
Cf. garbaw.

-ij- Pref word; information, law, situation (abstract noun).
Attested only as cpd. initial: see da:rawa, galij, mulun^guwa, =an^ybij-gi-'- (s.v. =an^ybij-ga-), w₁/w₂urag, =yan^ga-, =yama-.

i-dhabarj NcAnaWu big (important) words or knowledge. (lhabarj)
Pl: i-dhaba-lhabarj.

ij-garwar NcAnaWu top words or knowledge ('top' here alludes to 'top' location, i.e., ritual ground). 57.1.5.

ij-gubulu NcAnaWu truth. 7.12.4, 162.3.4, 69.15.2/3. (w₁ubulu)
Fact: -ij=gubulu-wa- VTrAl to make (something) come true, to actually carry out (something). 73.8.6.

in^y-mamalan^g NcAnaWu (also in^y-malan^g) good word(s). 69.3.5.

in^y-n^gan^galhu NcAnaWu deceitful or kidding talk. 41.4.4 (unclear on tape).

i-dun^ggal NcAnaWu big word(s).
Pl: i-dun^ggu-run^ggal. 57.2.2, 57.4.3.

-yij Suff
1) Suffix (also -n^yij, -j) used to make dyadic forms from kin terms (see rigi-j, anⁿyij, etc.)
2) Suffix in two or three instances of an unproductive 'having X' derivative from a reduplicated noun 'X' (see manja-manjar-yij s.v. manjar, mada-mada-yij s.v. mada, also perhaps n^guru-n^gura-yij, -yigi-yigi-j, n^gulhu-n^gulha-yij).

i-jan^g-galij NcAnaWu (See galij).

yijbanu NcAna(Adv) consequently. (rare)

=ijbilarja- VTrA2 to shove, nudge (someone, something).
Cf. =jura-.

yijbunun^g NcAnaWu fig tree with large red figs, Ficus racemosa. 148.1.4/5.
Figs: gunin^yara (NcMana).

yijburu NcMana stone axe.
Syn: yaraga. Cf. waragu, badan^gu.

=ijga- VTrN to take (dogs, direct object) hunting (usually for goannas). 27.1.2/3, 97.1.2, 143.14.5.
Distinct from =yijga- (following entry).

=yijga- VTrAl to point to (object), to indicate (object). 97.1.2.
-ba=jijga- to point to (something), to show (something) visually. 97.1.3, 166.1.2. (-baG-)
Cf. =yiyi-.
Distinct from =ijga- (preceding entry). Cf. also =ijgi-, below.

-ij=ga:ndira- VTrA2 (See =a:ndira-).

=ijgi- VIntrIl to go (to a particular place). (uncommon) 162.17.5.
Cf. =ya-/=ya:-, etc.

ij-gubulu NcAnaWu (See -ij-, above).

=yijimdha- (English, via creole) VTrA2 to use (something). 13.9.1.

i-jun^g or i-jin^yun^g NcAna(Adv) this kind of thing.
Discussed in Grammar (chapter on demonstratives).

yilhal NcAnaWu face.
As cpd. initial replaced by -yi-.
Cf. yinag, ran^ggal.

=yila-, =ila-, =ala-, or =rila- VTrA2 to cut up, slice (yams, etc.).
125.6.3, 125.6.4rdp (twice), 125.6.5, 125.7.2, 125.7.4rdp,
125.14.2. (Most common forms are =ila- and =ala-).
Direct object often wulburu (q.v.).
Cf. =balhu-.

yi:-'la:di NAdj (See ala:di).

yila:ri NcNa
1) (smoking) pipe.
2) tree sp. or spp. whose wood is used to make pipes, probably
includes Guettarda speciosa, perhaps Scaevola taccada.
Cf. ja:ndu, laruwa, bamundurga.

yilayi NcAnaØ owl sp., perhaps rufous owl.

=yilbala- VIntrA2 to act silly; to play a trick, to engage in a
mischievous prank. 13.26.1.
Related to yilg 'silly' (perhaps with =w₂ala- 'to arrive').

yilbara NAdj quiet, inoffensive (person).
HumSg: yilbara-yun^g. Pl: yilbi-yilbara. May contain w₂ara.

ilbuN- NAdj
Occurs in cpd. ilbum-bula-wa 'twins; couple, pair' with
w₂ula-wa: 'two'.

yilg NAdj silly, acting silly, mischievous.
HumSg: yil-jun^g. Pl: yi-yilg.
As cpd. initial: see =w₁anbi-.
Cf. =yilbala-, =yalganbi-.

yilidili NcNa (Variant of rilidili).

yililij NcN^gara whistling tree-duck, water whistle-duck,
Dendrocygna arcuata.
Syn: waygawuma (uncommon).
Young: waralwaral.

yiliwin NcMana wild orange tree, Capparis umbonata. 98.10.4, 139.9.3.

=yiliyiliga- VTrAl to take (woman) away, to run away with (woman).
(uncommon, gloss uncertain).
Cf. =lhawadba-, wuman^guman^gu.

yila:ma NAdj sharp (blade).
Cf. maragarj, malgura, yinjij.
Opposite: lhimug, dhulugunun^g, etc.

yilar NcAnaWu small stick worn through hole in nose.

yilgu NcWara a sp. of toadfish said to have a larger belly than
dhamurgungun and to be found usually farther from coast.

yi:li NcN^gara shiny metal such as brass or copper.

yilijbi NcN^gara beach stone curlew (bird). (uncommon)
Syn: gula:bijbij (common).

yimadhuwayu NcNa young long-tailed ray sp. (rabarayala).

yimalmi NcN^gara squid, cuttlefish.
Shell: yadbuwa.

yimarmba NcNa a shellfish sp. found in mangroves.

yimawuru NcNa red emperor (fish), Lutjanus sebae. 64.3.5, 105.3.3.

yimbaj NcAna(Adv) today; now, nowadays; the same day (as something
else). 47.8.3, 47.10.5, 61.2.4, 73.2.2, 97.3.3, 118.2.4,
161.10.1, 161.10.2, 164.3.4, 164.4.2.
mal-jimba(j)-duj these days, at the present time. 108.8.3 (-malG-)

yimbid NcNa cypress pine tree, Callitris intratropica (identical to
C. columellaris). 134.1.1/3, 161.33.7, 162.9.1, 163.3.5.

yimbiri NcN^gara mangrove jack (fish), Lutjanus argentimaculatus.

yi:mid NcMana tree with green apple-like fruits, Planchonella
pohlmanniana var. vestita.

yimida:ri NcNa milkfish, Chanos chanos. Text 24 passim, 105.2.2.
Syn: wundalmari. Young: wuguguraba.
-yimil=na- VTr (See =na- 'to see').

yimimi NcMana large tree sp. (not seen), possibly Dillenia or
Elaeocarpus.
Syn: n^yalbu^g.

yimin^yjara or yimin^yjari Nc a small parrotfish or tuskfish sp.
64.3.5.
Noun-class not recorded.

yimun^y NcAnaWu snout (of dugong, buffalo, etc.). 112.4.4.
As cpd. initial: see =lhama-, =w₁alhara-.
May contain -yi-. Related to verb, following entry.

=yimun^y-gi-'- VIntrI1 to sniff something (from a distance). 16.18.4,
143.13.6, 143.14.3, 143.16.3.
Derived from previous entry, apparently Refl. of Fact. -w₁a-.
Cf. =yara-.

yimurg NcAnaWu nose. 17.7.5.
May contain -yi-.

yimurgu NcNa rainbowfish sp., perhaps Melanotaenia nigrans.
Cf. buyal, wangadura.

yinag NcAnaWu head. 109.6.3, 47.11.4, 139.5.3.
As cpd. initial: see =bura-, =lha- 'to stand', =n^galn^gala-,
=lala:da-, =narmanarma-, =ra-, =rabala-, =w₂agiwa-,
=w₂arawararbi-, =w₁uryi-'- (Refl. of =w₁urya-).
As cpd. initial also sometimes replaced by -yi- (q.v.).
Syn: ambal, la:n^g, ambara, amburug. Cf. -ambaN-, -ambuluG-.
Nc_{der}-jinag Nc front part, 'head' (of object). 17.7.3 (unusual
human ex.), 62.2.4 (ma-jinag, then ni-jinag), 109.5.4
(ni-jinag), 158.1.4 (ma-jinag). Opposite: see bira. Cf. w₁ulhur.

=yinan^gan^yji- or =yi:nan^gan^yji- VIntrI2 (fish, etc.) to be being
cooked on open fire. 59.8.1.
Syn: =yi:wula-. Cf. =na- 'to burn', =ru-bu-.

-yi=narmanarma-VIntrA1 (See =narmanarma-).
 yinbala NcNa young whale (yan^ggawu).
 yinibi NcNa particles (e.g., bits of dirt) inside nose.
 yinibiri NcNa hook spear with hooks (barbs) on both sides.
 Syn: dha:n^gundu. Cf. lhalun^ggu.
 yinin^gira NcNa sandbar. 64.6.6.
 yinin^gulu NcNa young trepang (dha:riba).
 yinin^gululu NcNa young silver gull (jarag, gurumbura). (mainly songword).
 yinun^ggarba NcNa shellfish sp., perhaps an oyster, found in mangroves.
 yinur NcAnaWu cold (mild illness). 129.1.2, 139.4.2.
 Inch: =yinur-ma- to blow one's nose.
 Cf. yalijalig, -lhan^gurg-, =w₁aya-, =lhan^garma-, =w₂alga-.
 Related to =yinur-wu- (next entry). May contain -yi-.
 =yinur-wu- VTrMal to wipe the nose of (person, direct object).
 Refl: =yinur-wi-'- to wipe one's own nose.
 Derived from preceding entry.
 =yinba- VTrA2 or =yin-bu- VTrMal to pierce, put a hole through (something).
 Cf. gara. Syn: =dunbijga-.
 yinbi NcNa silver gull. (uncommon)
 Syn: jarag, gurumbura (both common).
 yindi NcNa sandpaper-leaf fig tree, Ficus opposita.
 yindin^gargi NcN^gara
 1) small scrambling plant, apparently Desmodium sp.
 2) small biting ant sp. similar to meat ant (ya:g).
 yindirani or yindiran^gi NcNa small bivalve shellfish sp. said to resemble nimuga:nun^g.
 yinjⁱⁿ NAdj sharp (pointed).
 Cf. maragarj, etc.
 =yin^gala- VIntrA2 to make bridge or dam across water.
 (Only ex. is ni=yin^gali-n^y 'He made bridge' from one old informant, Johnnie.)
 Cf. maraga, magul, etc. Verbs: =w₂aga-, =andhaga-.
 =yin^garaddha- VTrA2 to scold (someone).
 Cf. =ra-.
 yin^gga Particle (Indicates anticipation, hope, or suspense.)
 Discussed in Grammar.
 yin^ggulbandi NcNa barramundi (fish), Lates calcarifer. (common)
 29.4.4/5, 59.8.3, 113.10.3, 116.9.5, 166.29.3.
 Young: ajargalig.
 Related vocabulary: mud! (noise), -mud=jambi- (s.v. =yambi-), =mururun^yji-.

yin^guduma NcAna⁰ freshwater eel-tailed catfish sp. said by some to be the young of ann^galbiya, but perhaps referring mainly to a small dark-coloured sp., Porochilus obbesi.
 Conceivably -yi- 'face' plus a form of =duma- 'to be dark' with intervening epenthetic -n^gu-.
 -in^y- Pref (See =w₂argu-). Also a surface form of -ij- before nasal.
 =in^yga- VTrA1 to finish (something), to complete (it). 108.2.5, 152.1.2, 155.2.2/5.
 Benef: -a=gin^yga-.
 Used chiefly in the sense of completing the manufacture of some object; for 'to finish' in the sense of consuming all of a thing, etc., see forms of ja:dug.
 Cf. also =mirga-, =aja-.
 in^ygalag NcAnaWu shortcut, straightest course.
 As cpd. initial: see =lhan^garma-, =w₂alga-.
 Related to verbs in next two entries.
 =in^ygala:ba:ba- VTrA1 to go past (someone, direct object) by taking a shortcut; to cause (someone) to detour or swerve.
 Cf. preceding and following entries.
 =in^ygala-gi-'- VIntrI1 to take a shortcut, to take the straightest route.
 Derived from in^ygalag, above, presumably as Refl. of Fact. -w₁a-.
 in^ygura NAdj language (Anindhilyakwa) or people (Wanindhilyakwa) of Groote Eylandt.
 in^y-malan^g or in^y-mamalan^g NcAnaWu (See -ij-).
 in^y-n^gan^galhu NcAnaWu (See -ij-).
 -in^yun^g or -in^yun^g Suff (Relative case suffix: forms mostly genitive nouns, relative clauses with verbs.)
 Discussed in Grammar.
 -yi=ruja- VTrA2 (See =ruja-).
 yir- Pref leaves, foliage.
 As cpd. initial:
 yir-n^gu-digu NcAnaWu green (i.e., living) leaves.
 yir-n^gu-dadarg NcAnaWu dried-up leaves.
 Cf. manjar, w₁ujiyar.
 No clear relationship etymologically to following entry.
 yi:r NcAnaWu string dillybag. 116.11.1/2, 117.1.5, 157.8.2.
 Syn: n^ganiyalg. Cf. marin.
 Do not confuse with preceding entry.
 =yira- VTrA2 to decorate (someone, something), to adorn. 53.3.1.
 Refl: =yiri-'- to decorate oneself, to be/become decorated.
 -bi=yiri-'- (Refl) to wrap something (unspecified in verb) around one's waist. 148.1.2.
 -n^gunin^y=jiri-'- (Refl) to put something around one's waist or hips.
 -waln^y=jira- to hang (fish) on stick. (This cpd. needs checking.)

yira:bidhi NcNa one of two local whale spp.
Young: garan^ggabu. Female: mun^gara. Syn: nin^ggulurn^gu (uncommon).
Cf. yan^ggawu.

=yiraladha- VTrA2 to put (something) across or blocking the way.
113.10.6.

Appears to contain =w₁aladha- (but with transitivity change).

yirbara NcMana ironwood tree, Erythroleum chlorostachyum.

=yirbi- VIntr11 to persist, continue (doing something).

-ba=jirbi- to stare, to gaze. (-baG-)

-lharu=jirbi- to keep walking. (lharug)

-w₁aldha=yirbi- to continue racing. (aldha)

-yan^y=jirbi- to keep speaking. (ya:n^g)

Cf. =w₂ayama-.

NAdj derivative: see next entry.

yirbi-yirbu-j NAdj persistent, determined.

Derived from verb, preceding entry.

yirdhi NcNa large marine fork-tailed catfish sp., perhaps Netuma thalassina. 18.3.2, 105.5.1.

Syn: la:ygulhu, yiburdhiri.

yirgin^y NcAna0 possum.

Seems to refer mainly to brush-tailed possum, but no separate terms were recorded for ring-tailed possum or the phascogale, which may also occur in the area.

Special age and sex terms for possums: see ma:rn^gu, midiwiri, rambuy, yirigigi.

yirguru NcMana shark sp. (uncommon)

Syn: lhamalguru (more common).

yirigigi NcAna0 a form of the possum (yirgin^y).

Informants inconsistent on whether this is male or female.

yirija or irija NAdj of the Yirija patrilineal moiety. 52.3.3.

HumSg with noun-class prefix: MSg (na-)yirija-yun^g;

FSg (n^gara-)n^gari-irija-yun^g 7.5.2.

Du: yirija-wa: 14.8.2.

Pl: mand-irija. 14.9.2, 52.3.5. (-man-)

Pair: mand-irija-walij. 14.9.3.

As cpd. final: see lha:l.

Other moiety: mandha:yun^g, miniguya.

yirijiri NcAna0

1) black field cricket.

2) freshwater (songword only).

Cf. gu:gu. Also jirijiri.

=yirijirin^ga- VTrYa

Possibly the root in =bajirijirin^ga-.

=yirilibalawa- or =yirilibalaa- VTrA1 to cut (something) down the middle. 95.7.2/3, 95.10.2.

Used in context of butchering animals.

Cf. =balhu-, =a:yu-, =w₁uldha-.

yirimi NcMana pit, pothole, large hole (in ground, road, etc.).

Cf. gara.

=yirin^ga- VTrYa to poke.

Attested only in cpds.:

-w₁ara=yirin^ga- to poke (all over, or in unspecified place).

Cpds. with more specific body-part term can be based on =yirin^ga- or on -w₁ara=yirin^ga-.

-ra-wara=yirin^gi-'- (Refl) to poke oneself in the teeth.

-w₂aran^y=jirin^ga- to poke (person) in ear (to get wax). (w₂aran^g)

Ex: n^ganu=waran^y=jirin^ga:-'-ni 'I poked him in the ear'.

Probably also found in =bajirijirin^ga- (q.v.).

=yirin^yjirin^ga- VTrYa

Possibly found in =bajirin^yjirin^ga-, variant of =bajirijirin^ga-.

Related to preceding entry (=yirin^ga-).

=yirira- VIntrN^gal

-yan^y=jirira- to speak from above, to call down (from above).

(ya:n^g)

=yiririga- or =yiririjga- VTrA1 (Form taken in cpds. by =jiririjga-/ =jiririga-).

yiriwirwir NcNa swallow (bird).

Young: mulunda.

yiriwu

1) NcMana a vine with edible root swellings, perhaps Cayratia trifolia.

Syn: jaladi (most common term), n^gurgada.

2) NAdj refusing to die, 'stubborn' (said of animal clinging to life despite multiple spearing, etc.).

In cpds. means 'huge' (often followed by -yin^yun^g):

n^gagara-yiriwu(-yin^yun^g) huge, vast (contains n^gagara 'bone' but has general application). 7.6.2, 16.8.7, 59.6.6,

109.5.2, 166.11.2.

lhalma-yiriwu huge. (less common than preceding but same general applicability).

yina-jiriwu having a large head. (yinag)

malan^y-jiriwu having big spines or dorsal fin. 166.11.3.

Usual word for 'big': run^ggal. Other emphatic forms:

balawudawuda, cpds. with w₂ugag.

yir-n^gu-dadarg NcAnaWu (See yir-).

yir-n^gu-digu NcAnaWu (See yir-).

=yirwuda- VTrA2 to rub (something) hard, to scrape (it) with rock or other hard object; to grind (it). 60.1.4/5, 60.2.lrdp,

157.8.5. (Direct object sometimes 'knife' or other blade;

this scraping is often done to sharpen the blade or point.)

Cf. =ruja-.

=yiryira- VIntra2 (For taken by =jiryira- in cpds.).

yiryiragij NAdj small (ones, Pl). 126.3.2 (yams).

Uncommon: see w₂in^yig, w₂irig, and related forms.

-yi=wada:digan^yji- VIntrI2 (See =w₁ada:digan^yji-).
 =yiwanda- VIntrN^gal to be struck (by a spear). 69.9.2/3, 70.2.3.
 yiwana^ggu, occasionally yiwana^ggu NAdj old man. 67.3.4pred.
 HumSg: yiwana^ggu-n^yun^g. Du: yiwana^ggu-wa:. 63.1.5.
 Pl: mi-jiwana^ggu 47.12.4, 47.20.2, 67.2.3, less often
 yiwi-yiwana^ggu 167.10.4.
 Inch: =yiwana^ggu-ma- to become old. 67.1.6, 67.3.4 (see also
 =yiwana^ggu-dhi-, next entry).
 Inch. of Pl: -mi=jiwana^ggu-wa- 71.32.3.
 Feminine counterpart: n^gajiwana^ggu.
 Cf. bugag, nun^gguda:ba.
 =yiwana^ggu-dhi- VIntrI1 to become old (man). 67.1.5/7.
 Syn: =yiwana^ggu-ma- (in preceding entry).
 yiwara^r NcAnaWu face.
 Syn: yilhal. Cf. cpd. initial -yi-.
 -yi=wilwila- VIntrA2 (See =bilwila-).
 =yi-wu- VTrMal to singe the surface or skin of (animal, canoe, etc.)
 with fire or smoke. 52.2.3rdp, 53.1.6, 53.1.7rdp.
 Refl: =yi-wi-'- to be scorched (when said of people this
 refers to ritual purification with burning branches). 65.14.3.
 -jir=yi-wu- to scorch the fur or body hair of (animal).
 -lhaln^g=gi-wu- to singe, scorch (something) with flames.
 Note that this last cpd. suggests a root variant =w₁i-wu- (or
 possibly =i-wu-, but these do not work for the simple,
 un-compounded stem).
 Syn: =jir-wu-. Cf. =na- 'to burn', etc.
 yiwuj NAdj cool, refreshed; good (water), not salty-tasting.
 118.2.6pred (fruits of lhalgur tree), 125.9.3pred.
 Inch: =yiwun^y-ma-. 118.3.2, 125.2.1/2rdp.
 Fact: =yiwuj-ga- to refresh (person), to make (something) cool.
 ya:l-yiwuj NAdj refreshed; feeling better (after taking medicine,
 etc.).
 =yiwujiwula- VIntrA2 (object) to be shiny or glossy.
 Ex: wu=yiwujiwuli-n^y 'It (sc. 'rainbow') was shining.
 Ex: ma=yiwujiwuli-n^y 'It (sc. 'sea', lhalgayag) was shiny,
 glistening'.
 Ex: n^gi=yiwujiwuli-n^y 'It (water python, alja) was shiny'.
 Cf. =n^galn^gala-, =w₂ulululha-.
 yiwujun^g
 1) NcN^gara one of the five or so most prominent mangrove trees,
Bruguiera sexangula (and possibly another B. sp. if present
 in the area).
 Cf. raragal.
 2) NcAna^g young water lily root corm (wudan). 59.10.4, 114.4.2/3,
 114.9.2, 157.8.6, 157.10.2.
 Cf. wudan, jirigilil.
 =yi:wula- VIntrA2 (fish, etc.) to be cooking on an open fire. 110.4.1.
 Syn: =yi(:)nan^gan^yji-. Cf. =na- 'to burn', =ru-bu-.

yiwunbara NcAnaWu windless place, windbreak.
 a-yiwunbara NcAnaWu windless place. (Prefix apparently -aG-/-a-
 'ground', not the Ana noun-class prefix a-).
 yiwunbina or yunbina NcNa sea-bream or similar marine fish sp.
 yiwun^y- NAdj (Surface form of yiwuj).
 -yi=wura- VIntrA2 (See =w₂ura-).
 -yiwuru Nc tip, point.
 Attested only as NC_{der}-jiwuru.
 Cf. -dhig-.
 yiwana^ggu NAdj (Variant of yiwana^ggu.)
 =yiyi- VTrI1 to point something out to (person), to show something
 (unspecified in verb) to (person). 65.14.1, 138.3.2, 138.4.3,
 138.5.3.
 -ba=jiyi- to point something out to (person) visually. (-baG-)
 Cf. =yijga-, =w₁/w₂uriyi-.
 =yiyin^ymi- VIntrI2 to call out 'yi!' (in ritual). 20.5.2.
 =yi-wu- VTrMal (See =yi-wu-).
 yo:!
Interjection yes!, all right!
 Cf. i:!.
 =yu- VTrN^ga3 (=ya-n^g, =yu-n^ga:-', =yu-n^ga-na, etc.)
 Tr form attested only in cpds. (see below) in senses:
 1) to carve out (section, especially hole or concave area).
 2) to produce (substance, by natural growth process).
 Refl: =yu-n^gi-'- (can occur in un-compounded form) to grow,
 (substance) to be produced. 98.11.3, 143.9.5.
 -w₁ara=yu- to produce (many).
 Benef: -a-gara=yu- to produce lots (of something, un-speci-
 fied in verb) for (indirect object). 59.1.2ff., 59.3.6.
 -bagalan^y=ju- to carve out eyes of (sculptured object). 13.22.1rdp.
 -gara=yu- to make (hole), to dig out (hole). 13.1.4rdp, 13.8.1,
 97.3.4.
 -gulmun^y=ju- to carve out belly of (sculptured object), to carve
 out concave 'belly' (of canoe). 158.1.3. (gulmun^g)
 Refl: =gulmun^y=ju-n^gi-'- (Refl) 'belly' (i.e., round fruit)
 to grow.
 -lhaba=ju-n^gi-'- (bird) to grow feathers; (certain plants, such
 as water lily) to grow flowers. (lhabag)
 -lharin^y=ju- to cut up into little bits. 95.8.3rdp.
 -lharu=ju-n^gi-'- (Refl) (person) to be willing to go on a walk.
 (lharug)
 -laga=yu- to carve out fishtail of (sculptured object). 13.22.3rdp.
 -mulugun=ju- to carve out fins of (sculptured object). 13.22.2rdp.
 -n^gana=ju- (flowers) to produce nectar. 98.4.2.
 Refl: -n^gana=ju-n^gi-'- (honey) to be produced. 98.4.1/4.
 -ra=yu- to carve teeth of (sculptured object). 13.22.1rdp.
 -adi=yu- to carve out a road, channel, etc. 13.2.4, 13.3.2,
 13.10.2ff.rdp.
 (cont. next page)

=yu- (cont. from preceding page)
 -anun^y=ju- (plant) to grow (sprout). 98.8.3, 98.9.3, 98.11.2.
 (Freer translation: '(plant) to sprout', intransitive in Eng.).
 -w₁an^yja=yu- to produce food.
 Benef: -a-gan^yja=yu- to produce food for (someone). 58.2.5.
 -yudur=jju- to carve out nose area of (sculptured object).
 13.22.2rdp. (yudurg, see yidurg)
 Cf. =w₁arada-, run^ggal and derivatives, =ma:jga-, =lharba-.

=yuda- VTrA2 to spit (something); to spit at (someone).
 Benef: -a=juda- to spit at (someone).
 Cf. lhagar.

=yudbiga- VTrA1
 -n^gu=yudbiga- to gut (carcass), to clean out guts of (carcass).
 95.6.3.
 Cf. da:n, etc. Here -n^gu- is not the epenthetic -n^gu- but
 the cpd. element -n^gu- 'guts' (cf. n^gu-dan).

yudurg NcAnaWu (less often NcAnaØ) (Variant of yidurg).

yu:ga! Particle (Common yes/no interrogative).
 Cf. ala, aliyun^g. Discussed in Grammar.

yu:-guni NcAna(Adv) that way, to there, thither.
 With noun-class prefix: an-u-guni.
 Discussed in Grammar.

yu:l NcAnaWu bush, forest. 19.2.5, 98.7.3, 107.1.1, 113.8.6, 132.8.5,
 142.1.1, 142.6.5, 143.7.2, 143.11.6, 162.2.2.
 Can be used as general term for uninhabited territory, opposed
 to an^ga 'camp, habitation'; in other contexts it refers more
 precisely to inland forest (and, loosely, other inland areas)
 as opposed to the coastal area (including coastal savannah
 on sandy soil).
 nun^y-jul NAdj person belonging to a 'top' (inland) clan.
 Pl: nun^yju-nun^y-jul. 62.1.4.
 Contains Gentilic nuN-, opposed to nu-madhalag (s.v. madhalag).

yulgi NcN^gara emu. (rare)
 Syn: wa:yin (common), etc.

yulubun NcAnaWu scrubland; a particular scrub tree. 7.16.4.
 (Mainly songword, and in similar elevated styles; exact
 sense fuzzy.)

yuluman^gani NcN^gara the less common of two locally recognised
 dolphins or porpoises, said to have a long snout. 64.8.2.
 Some speakers say this is really applied to young forms of
 a single recognised sp.
 Other: n^gan^yjabana.

yulwulun^gguybulun^gguy NcAnaWu scrubland, forest. 7.16.3. (songword)
 Cf. yu:l.

yulyul NcMana a chenopod plant found on beaches, saltpans,
Tecticornia australasica.

=yula- VTrYa to stir (liquid); to turn or flip (something being
 cooked on fire). 116.5.2ff.rdp, 116.5.4/5, 125.9.lrdp.
 Mult: -n^garan-julu=yula- (with internal rdp.) to stir up
 the whole lot. 125.9.2.
 Cf. =ann^yalin^yaliga-, =w₂alarlhi-jga- (Caus. of =w₂alarlha-).

yulu NcMana lancewood tree, Acacia shirleyi (found to south and
 southwest, wood imported into area).
 Some informants feel this is really from languages to the south,
 but some use it in Nunggubuyu.
 Syn: dan^ggalgara (more common).
 Cf. near-homophonous following entry.

yulug NAdj thin, narrow.
 Mult: n^garan-julug (all, whole lot) thin. 125.7.3pred (sliced
 yams).
 Fact: =yulu-ga- to make (something) thin. 125.10.3.
 da-julug NAdj thin (person). (da:g 'waist')
 wal-yulug NAdj thin, skinny (person).
 Cf. jagarabadjag, a-n^gu-ji:bug (s.v. ji:bug), w₁ir-girguru-j,
 yaraga, yarayara.

yuluguja NcMana young bandicoot (wangurag).
 For some speakers: female bandicoot.
 Cf. balwal.

=yululba- VIntrA2 (vehicle, etc.) to get bogged (in mud, swamp, etc.).
 163.1.4, 163.3.3.
 Syn: =w₁addha-, =w₁adgaddha-, =n^gallha-, =aln^ga-wi-'- (s.v.
 aln^ga).

yu:min^y NcNa a tree sp. typically found near mangroves, Lumnitzera
racemosa.
 Some speakers confuse this with minija, another tree found in
 similar habitats (though quite distinct in leaf shape, etc.).

yu:n NcMana fin (esp., dorsal fin) of shark.
 Cf. -malan^y-, mulugun.

yunbina NcNa (Variant of yiwunbina).

yu:n NcN^gara young black-headed python (bubunara).
 Syn: lha:n^gma and variants.

yunbalmi NcAnaØ or NcAnaWu snail or snail-like shellfish sp. found
 in mangroves.
 Distinct from midhun. Cf. ga:gag.

yunbi NcAnaWu round-bodied marine fish said to resemble lhunbi.
 Etym: Nunggubuyu lhunbi would come out as yunbi if borrowed
 into Warndarang, so lhunbi and yunbi could conceivably be the
 same form etymologically, yunbi having gone into Warndarang
 and been reborrowed. Only a handful of Warndarang marine fish
 names were recorded and yunbi was not among them.

=yu-n^ga- VTrN^ga3 (See =yu-).

=yura- VTrA2 to take (something) away, to carry, to transport.
 18.9.3, 40.1.3/4rdp, 40.15.2, 50.2.1, 50.5.2, 52.7.4, 55.6.2rdp,
 74.2.4, 115.4.4, 125.10.4, 157.14.3 (emend suffix from -n^ggi-
 to -n^gi-), 161.19.1, 164.1.4, 164.2.2/3.
 Syn: =ya:rijgi-. Cf. =w₂argu-, etc.
 Mult: -w₁ara=yura-. 167.21.4.
 Benef. of Mult: -a-gara=yura-. 40.9.2/4.
 Benef: -a=jura-. 14.17.3, 65.13.5.
 -gari=yura- to bring (something, direct object) along, following
 the trail of someone (unspecified in verb); to come along
 behind (someone, direct object). 5.19.1rdp, 18.5.9, 74.4.4rdp,
 101.3.5rdp, 161.22.1rdp, 167.21.1/3.
 -lha=jura- to take (firewood). (-lhaj-)
 -lhawu=yura- to transport (words, i.e., message). 69.2.1.
 Hardened form =jura- after stop or nasal may be confused with
 distinct stem =jura- (which becomes -n^gu=jura- after stop
 or nasal).

yurjurg NcN^gara young osprey (bird).
 Adult: yidjid.

yurman^ga NcN^gara echidna (porcupine, spiny anteater). 97.5.1.

yurumu NcAnaWu a scrub tree sp. (uncommon term, exact reference
 fuzzy).

=yururuga- VTrA1 to explain to (someone); to point something out
 to (someone, direct object).
 Ex: n^gunu=yururuga-n^y 'I (already) explained (it) to you'.
 -w₂aran^y=jururuga- or rdp. -w₂ara:-'ran^y=jururuga- to keep
 (someone) informed. (w₂aran^g 'ear'; the rdp. form can occur
 even in punctual aspect forms.)
 -i=jururuga- to explain (matter, situation). (-ij-, direct object
 is AnaWu class).
 Ex: n^gawi:-'=jururuga-n^y 'I explained it'.
 Cf. =(w₁)ururuga-.

yu:walha! Interjection (Indicates relief or happiness).

=yuwuruma- VTrA3 to grab (something) by the end or tip.

English-Nunggubuyu alphabetical index

A

ABANDON =a:ru-.
 ABLE (See CAN)
 ABORIGINAL w₂uruj (also 'human').
 ABOUND (See MANY)
 ABSENT -ari, w₁agamamaga.
 ABUNDANT (See MANY)
 ACCOMPANY =adalaga:ga-, =garma-
 =garma-ja-, prefix -an^yji-
 plus motion verb. Cf.
 TAKE ALONG.
 ACHE (See PAIN, HURT, TOOTHACHE,
 HEADACHE)
 ACROSS (See CROSS, PERPENDICULAR)
 ACTIVE (lively) balawalaya,
 w₂alwal, w₂an-garar (s.v.
 -(w₁)arar), ya:ln^galan^galij.
 Cf. HARD.
 ADMITTEDLY wulguy.
 ADULT n^gambara.
 AFRAID (See FEAR)
 AFTER Ablative case suffix -w₁ala
 with verb. Cf. BEHIND, LATER.
 AFTERNOON (See DUSK)
 AGAIN n^gijan^g. Cf. REPEAT.
 AGREE (assent) =andarma-.
 AIM (See POINT, THREATEN)
 ALIVE w₂iri, yiriwu.
 ALL (See MANY)
 ALL THE WAY lhuga:guj,
 lhuga:jgiya.
 ALONE lhalga, w₂iriwiri, mamaga,
 w₁/w₂urag, w₁algal, =ama:mi-
 w₁aldhaaldhan, w₂anjilira.
 Cf. LEAVE, ONE, OTHER.

ANCHOR (verb) =muguwuda-.
 AND mari, n^ga
 ANGRY =riyalda-, =ririririma-
 -badijan=bala- (s.v. =w₂ala-).
 Cf. FIGHT, IRRITABLE,
 DANGEROUS.
 ANNOY (See BOTHER).
 ANSWER (reply) =yambalma- (not
 a general translation).
 ANTMOUND (See MOUND)
 ANXIOUS (See UPSET, SERIOUS)
 ANYWAY arbidi.
 APPEAR (in the open) =rabala-.
 Cf. ARRIVE.
 APPEARANCE (looks) -w₁anburg-.
 APPROACH (See NEAR)
 ARGUE (See FIGHT, SWEAR)
 ARRIVE =w₂ala-, wa!
 ASHAMED (See SHAME)
 ASHES lhagabunulg AnaWu.
 ASK (See REQUEST, ENQUIRE)
 ASSEMBLE (group) =agi-, =manda:gi-
 Recip. of =munduwa-, =munduga-
 =lhalalha-. Cf. HEAP, MANY,
 TOGETHER.
 ATTACK =lhagarga-.
 ATTITUDE (See EMOTION)
 AVOID (in-laws) -ran^ggal=n^garaya-
 (s.v. =n^garaya-).
 AWARE (See KNOW, REMIND)

B

BABY gujuju.
 BACHELOR (See CIRCUMCISED)
 BACKWARDS =aga:gi-.
 BAD (thing) ala:di, Refl. of
 =dhurma-, gabara Mana.

BAD (person) ala:di, -ari (cpds.), manajgari (hunter), maln^gari, maya:li, ya:l-ninig. Cf. BITTER, OLD, DANGEROUS, RUSTY, DIRTY, SILLY, ROTTEN.

BAIL (water) =w₂ujga-.

BAIT lhan^gaj Ana⁰, liban^gi Ana⁰.

BANDAGE -lhan-, =w₂al-bu-.

BARB (See HOOK)

BARK (dog) =n^gada-. Cf. GROWL, HOWL.

BARK FIBRE (tree) alwur Mana.

BATHE =manji-, =n^gambi-, =w₁urya-. Cf. SOAK.

BE UP (tree, roof) =w₂udha-¹, =mun^ggala-dha-, =w₁ala:lara-, =w₁alamalha-.

BEACH madhalag Mana.

BEAR (child) =yaba-.

BEAT -w₁andhiri=wilibilin^gi- (heart, s.v. =w₂ilibilin^gi-).

BEAUTIFUL milagaga, =n^guddha-, =w₂alayida-, w₂ulugulig.

BECAUSE yamba.

BEFORE (See FIRST)

BEGET =lhama-, =w₂ann^ga- cpds.

BEHAVIOUR cpds. with -run^g-, =w₁alamin-.

BEHIND -gari- cpds., =lhamara-, -bi=lharma- (s.v. =lharma-), adha:dhari, amagari.

BELCH (burp) =w₂argad-bu-.

BELIEVE =jambar-gi-'- (s.v. jambarg) and its Benef. form.

BEND (be crooked) =bara- and derivatives, =baruga-, =w₂agiwa-, =murunda-. Cf. TILT, CROUCH, LEAN, WEAK.

BEREAVED (See ORPHAN, WIDOW)

BESTOW (See RESERVE)

BIG run^ggal (common form), lhabarj, ambalag, cpds. of -w₂ugag and -yiriwu, balawudawuda. Cf. BOSS.

BILLABONG (pond) wurugu AnaWu, n^galba AnaWu.

BIRTH-ORDER (children) mala:mar (eldest), yabada, gaddhari, jirbirin, malarwulubulun^ga, =w₂ann^ga- cpds.

BITE (chew) gad!, =w₂a-, =lhaganma-, =lhagarga-, =mulmula-, =ada:da-.

BITTER (bad-tasting) w₁ayag, lhan^yga-lhan^y-gayu-j, =w₁aya-².

BLAME (accuse) =lhaj-bu-, =lin^ygi-wu-, =yarda-.

BLIND ba-gala:di (s.v. ala:di). Cf. =w₁amunma-, =bagawulma-.

BLINK =badarma-.

BLOATED (feeling) -lili=galhara- (s.v. =w₁alhara-).

BLOCK (verb) (See SHUT, PERPENDICULAR)

BLOOM/BLOSSOM (verb) =ambada-, =lhababida-.

BLOW (puff) =barga- (on fire), =buya- (common term), =jirarja- or =w₂ayama- or =yarba- (wind), =lhamura- (didjeridu), =rawulgi- (sparks).

BLUNT (not sharp) dhulugunun^g, dirgalag, lhimug, ramulugulg.

BOAST Refl. of =lhamalhama-.

BOB UP AND DOWN =lan^gaba:bi-.

BOGGED (See STUCK)

BOIL (on body) rulul Na.

BOIL/BUBBLE/FROTH =badaraga- (meat), =n^gangudhaga-, =bulbayi-, -ar=na- (s.v. =na-¹), murn^ymurj Mana, -w₂andhagalalur-.

BORN =ambulwi-.

BOSS (owner) bun^ggawa, cpds. of abal.

BOTHER (annoy) =w₂alayanga-.

BOTTLE budhili AnaWu.

BOX (See Thes. 3.E)

BOY w₁ulmur (circumcised), nun^g-garagu (uncircumcised), w₂irig or w₂in^yig (general).

BRACE (for attack) =ridha-.

BRANCH OUT =dhalba:rin^yji-.

BRANDISH (weapon) (See THREATEN, SHAKE)

BRAVE (courageous) dirba:bara. Cf. CALM, OBLIVIOUS.

BREAK =lhilgi-wu and =rawida- (break off), =w₂ada- (bone), =w₂ada-, =w₂agiwa-, =w₂alga-, =w₂awayiwa-. Cf. PULL UP.

BREAKFAST (See EAT)

BREASTFEED -lhan^gan^y=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-).

BREATHE =n^gan^yga-.

BRIDGE (across water) (See TRAP)

BRIGHT (colour) =nagi-, =n^galn^gala-, =w₁uludi-, =yiwujiwula-.

BRING (=TAKE or CARRY plus demonstrative adverb)

BRUSH AGAINST (nudge) =yala-¹, -w₁ara=bala- (s.v. =w₂ala-).

BUBBLE¹ (See BOIL/BUBBLE/FROTH)

BUILD (dwelling, etc.) =ra-, =rulgulha-. (For 'build fire' see BURN; see also MAKE).

BULGE (See PROTRUDE).

BUNCH =w₂aragala-. Cf. MANY.

BUNDLE (wrapped) -aryi-, yigurun^g AnaWu.

BURIAL GROUND gudugudu AnaWu.

BURN (transitive) =na-¹, =lhalm-bu-, =lha:ga-, =ru-bu-, =barga-, =lhaln^gijga-, dul!, =lhayarbi-, =rawulgi- (blow sparks), -yiga=wa- (s.v. =w₂a-); (intrans. with agentive sense) =agurgan^yji-, =w₂iln^gin^yja- and cpds.; (intrans. with passive sense) =nagi-, =lhalmba:ra-, =la:dha-, -ani=bada- (s.v. =w₂ada-), -wawul=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-). Cf. SCORCH, FIRE.

BURROW (See HOLE)

BURST =ambada-, -mun=bula- (s.v. =w₂ula-).

BURY =w₂urdha-. Cf. COVER.

BUSHLAND yu:l AnaWu. Cf. Thes. 5.A.

BUT yagu.

BUZZ AT (insect) =mun^ymun^yja-, =w₁uruma-.

C

CALL =maya- (name), =ada- (yell), =w₂idha-, =yirira-. Cf. SING.

CALM yiwunbara AnaWu (windbreak), nawululumbululu (water, etc.), =badha- or =da:dha- or =addhara- or cpds. of =w₁uldha- or =w₂ulwula- (wind), lhamba:mburg or w₁/w₂undul or =w₂urwurlha- or w₂ajar or w₂ara (person; some of these indicate refusal to join in fighting), =abidin^gudha- (silence, peace). Cf. QUIET, RESTRAIN, OBLIVIOUS.

CAMOUFLAGE du:l Na, =dulwa-.

CAMP an^ga AnaWu.

CAN (be able) (No general translation; see KNOW, EXPERT, STRONG; for negative see FAIL.)

CANE (walking-stick) wandulu AnaWu.

CANOE lhamugu AnaWu (bark), ran^gag Mana (wooden dugout).

CARCASS/CORPSE -mabunu-, ajulu AnaWu.

CARE FOR (take care of) =ran^gara-, =manamanalwa-, =milimilidha-, =mirimirala-. (For 'don't care' see OBLIVIOUS.)

CARRY (transport) =bududuga-, =w₂argu-, =w₁alagalari-, =w₂armun^ggu-, =w₁/w₂arwargu-, =w₂idhi-, =wur-wu-, =w₁/w₂uyuguyuma-, =yalgarwu-, =ya:rijgi-, =yura-. Cf. TAKE, CARRY ALONG

CARRY ALONG -man=dhulhuwa- (s.v. =lhulhuwi-), =w₁alagalari-, =w₁alagalan^yji-. Cf. TAKE.

CARVE =lharba-, =w₁arya-, cpds. of =yu-. Cf. CUT.

CATCH (fish) =bann^ga- (with hands), =guda- (w. hook), =lharga- (in trap), =lalalha- (spear while wading), =mara- (with hands), =n^gadugumbi- (w. hook), =w₂aga- and =andhaga- and =an^galha- and =yin^gala- (verbs connected with fish traps). Cf. POISON.

CEMENT alan^yan Mana, alman Mana.

CHANGE =dha:gada-ja- and =yala-ja- (diet, nouns dha:gadaj, yalaj), derivatives of an^ybaj. Cf. next entry.

CHANGE COURSE (direction) =lima-, -ji=warumi-'- and -ji=wara- (s.v. =baruma-, =bara-), =mara(w)a-, =w₂agiwa- (vehicle), -an^g=gurama- (s.v. =w₁urama-). Cf. BEND.

CHARCOAL n^gargan AnaWu.

CHASE =lharma- (and cpds.), =gulinba- (in game), =n^gujbi- and =n^gura- and =lurjganma- (chase away). Cf. PURSUE.

CHEW (See BITE)

CHILD (See SMALL, BOY, GIRL; for plural see next entry.)
 CHILDREN mij-buruyag, mij-bura:yun^g, mij-bun^ya:n^yun^g.
 CHOKE -w₁urij=gul^gdha- (also 'be thirsty')
 CHOOSE =ran^gguda-, =w₁ajbari-. Cf. COUNT.
 CHOP (See CUT)
 CIRCLE garbin. Cf. ROLL, TURN, SURROUND.
 CIRCUMCISE(D) -n^gura=gul^gdha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-), w₁ulmur.
 CLAIM (See RESERVE)
 CLAP HANDS burj!, =w₂urja-. For tapsticks, etc., See TAP.
 CLEAN (adjectives) garayara, mamanun^ggu, manjurjur, w₁aba:ru (hairless); (intrans. verbs) =w₁a:lhuda-, =mama:rin^yji-; (trans. verbs) =adjara- (shellfish), =winguda- (nut), =yar-bu- (wash). Cf. GOOD.
 CLEAR =w₁a:lhuda- (ground), =n^gagara-ma- (s.v. n^gagara (sky)). Cf. OPEN, PLAIN.
 CLEVER (See Thes. 7.C)
 CLIMB (See RISE, BE UP)
 CLOSE (See NEAR, TOGETHER, SHUT)
 CLOTHING (See Thes. 9)
 CLOUD n^gubunun^g AnaWu or arama AnaWu, cpd. initial -laN-. Cf. Thes. 5.C.i.
 COALS (embers) anig AnaWu. Cf. FIRE, CHARCOAL, ASHES.
 COAST (seaside) madhalag Mana ('beach'), lhiribala ('down'). Cf. JUNGLE.
 COFFIN lha:rag Mana, walag Mana. Cf. HOLLOW TREE.
 COLD =mawura:da- (NAdj mawura:duj), maguwa:duj Mana (cold wind).
 COME =ani- (imperative only). For 'tide) to come in' see HIGH. Cf. next entry.
 COME OUT dhawad!, =lhawadba-, =lhan^gadba-, =rabala-. Cf. ARRIVE.
 CONFRONT (See FACE, HEAD FOR)
 CONFUSE (See ERR)
 CONGRATULATE (See PRAISE)

CONNECT (See JOIN)
 CONSTIPATED =barama-.
 CONTINUE =w₂ayama-, =yirbi-.
 COOK =buddha- (in ashes), =na-¹ or =ru-bu- or =lhalm-bu- (on open fire), =a:gamba- (in oven), =yi(:)nan^gan^yji- or =yi:wula- (fish), lhan^galn^g (improperly cooked). Cf. BOIL.
 COOKED (Adj.) (See RIPE)
 COOL yiwuj. Cf. REFRESH, COLD.
 COPULATE =da-². Cf. SEX.
 CORNER -gulu-, -dun-.
 CORRECT (trans. verb) -agajij=gururuga- (s.v. =(w₁)ururuga-). Cf. PROPER, GOOD, TRUE.
 CORROBOREE wulan^gur AnaWu, wun^gubal AnaWu. Cf. SING, DANCE.
 COUGH =ya:li-bu-.
 COUNT (examine, sort) =munduwa-, =n^gun^yma(w)a-, =ran^gguda-.
 COUNTRY lha:l AnaWu. Cf. CAMP.
 COUPLE (pair) Suffix -w₂alij. Also dyadic forms in suffix -yij/-n^yij/-j from kin terms.
 COVER (wrap) =maga-¹, =w₁aba-, =n^gawa-, =w₂urdha-, =w₁amadha-, =ambamadha-, =abin^yburda-, =ambulumbulura-.
 COWARDLY (timid) dirgalag, lhan^ggala:lag. Cf. FEAR.
 CRACK (space between two things) min^yn^galag AnaWu, =min^yn^galgi-. For trans. verb 'to crack' cf. BREAK, SPLIT, SHELL (verb), TAP.
 CRACKLE (fire) =rarwadawada-.
 CRAWL =lharwalharwi- (snake), =yalgarwi-.
 CREEK w₂anda AnaWu. Cf. RIVER.
 CREST n^ganandharg Na (of bird), =ran^garma- (of waves).
 CROSS =agalawaja-, =ambalalha-, cpds. of =w₁uldha-. Cf. TAKE ACROSS.
 CROSSING (passage) lha:r Mana (of creek or jungle), widhir Mana (in mangroves).
 CROUCH (bend over, get low) =burda-, =dara-, =mara-, =ambulu=guluda- (s.v. =w₁uluda-), =rumbulbula-, =w₁ulungulunda-.

CRUSH (See SQUEEZE)
 CRY (See WEEP, CALL)
 CURE (See HEAL)
 CURSE (magically) (See Thes. 7.C) Cf. SWEAR.
 CUT =balhu- and =a:yu- (cut up, butcher), =w₁uldha- (cut off), NAdj w₁ulgul^g, =w₁ulguldha- (mostly wood), =lha-² and =madhara- (chop), =dubardha-, dhan^ggid!, dag!, =munga- (paperbark), =galabir^lha-, =yirilibalawa- (down middle), cpds. of =jiriri(j)ga-, =n^gabara-, =n^yin^ggal^gdha- (nape), =rambara-. Cf. CARVE, SLICE.
 CYCLONE (See Thes. 5.C.i)
D
 DAM (See TRAP)
 DAMPER (bread, mush) -ran^y-, a:r AnaWu (cycad), -w₂ara-.
 DANCE (See Thes. 7.A.v).² Cf. also magur^lha- 'watch (someone) dance', =alwarwara- 'twitch legs (dancing gesture)'.
 DANGEROUS (harmful, violent, cheeky) maragar(i)j, n^girin^giri. Cf. BAD.
 DARK =muda- and variants (NAdj n^gamug), =duma- (NAdj du-duma-j). Cf. NIGHT.
 DAWN (become light out) (See Thes. 5.D.i). Cf. SPLIT.
 DAY arara AnaWu (daytime). As unit of time min^yn^gan^ga Mana 'sleep, night' is used. Cf. Thes. 5,D,i.
 DAZED -ba=mindha- (s.v. =mindha-).
 DEAD mabar, lurmun AnaWu (tree). Cf. DIE, GHOST, CARCASS.
 DECORATE/DECORATION milyir AnaWu, =n^ganbal^gdha-, w₂ilijbilij, =yira-. Cf. ORNAMENT, BEAUTIFUL, and Thes. 9.B.
 DEEP agaduj, agararij, alagararij.
 DEFECATE =da-¹, =dirja-, dirj!.
 DENSE (See THICK)
 DEPRESSED (feeling) -ya:l=wurwurlha- (s.v. =w₂urwurlha-).
 DESERTED (See EMPTY, ABANDON)
 DESTROY (See RUIN)
 DETOUR (See CHANGE COURSE).
 DEVIL (See GHOST)
 DEW n^guli AnaWu.
 DIE =n^gawi-'- (no common euphemisms), cpds. of digu. Cf. DEAD.
 DIFFERENT (See ALONE, OTHER)
 DIFFICULT mida:mimi (word, name). No general translation, usually expressed by paraphrase.
 DIG =ga:dhi-, =gudi-, =riga- (most common), =w₁a:rda-, =waya-wu-. Cf. YAMSTICK.
 DIRTY (muddy) gabala, mindil, n^gunar, abulu and lhagabunul^g and =abunuwun^ygarma- (water), aburuyulyul (mud), amijgalag (messy). Cf. GROUND, BAD, RUSTY, ASHES, STICKY, MUD, DUST.
 DISAPPEAR (by magic) =w₁urijuldha-.
 DISCARD (See GET RID OF)
 DISCUSS =w₂almbalndha-. Cf. SPEAK, EXPLAIN.
 DISLIKE/HATE =min^yjaldha-, -awu=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-), w₂an-badawadad (s.v. w₂adawadad), =a:ndira- (not want).
 DISTANT (See FAR, MAKE ROOM FOR, HORIZON)
 DIVE (See JUMP, GO DOWN)
 DIVIDE (See COUNT, SHARE)
 DIVULGE (secret, etc.) =lalibijga-, -lhawu=rabala- (s.v. =rabala-), =w₂agiwa-. Cf. PUBLIC.
 DIZZY -w₂an=bururudha- (s.v. =w₂ururudha-), cpds. of =w₂uyubuyama-. Cf. FAINT.
 DO =w₁anbi- (abstract sense), =milga- (do to all). Cf. REPEAT, and next entry.
 DO WHAT? =yamin^ggari-.
 DODGE =manimaja-, =w₁aldhin^ggi-. Cf. JUMP, ESCAPE.
 DOUBLE (See TWO)
 DOUBT -w₁urij=gadha:ri-mi- (s.v. =w₁adha:ri-mi-). Cf. SUSPICIOUS.
 DOWN lhiribala. Cf. GO DOWN, CROUCH.
 DRAG (See PULL, CARRY)

DRAW =arara-, =marin^y(n^g)a-. Cf. MARK, PICTURE.

DREAM ambarj AnaWu, =wuryara-. DREAMING (totem) lha:ra AnaWu, lhawadhawara AnaWu.

DRINK -w₁al(a)=n^gu- (cpd. of =n^gu- 'to eat'), =w₁ud=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-), -w₁uri=jajga- (s.v. =yajga-) 'to give to drink'.

DRIP (See POUR)

DRIZZLE wumin^yiriri AnaWu. Cf. RAIN.

DROOP =yaya:da-. Cf. FALL.

DROP (make fall) cpds. of =w₂ara-², =an^gga- (make sky/clouds fall). Cf. FALL.

DROWN =w₂urlha- (also 'to sink'), =n^gambi- (= 'to bathe').

DRY bujubuj, dadarg, rarndar, w₂adbir, ajarawalwal, =rira-, w₂ulbul.

DUNE (sandhill) magaban^g Mana. Cf. SAND.

DUSK (afternoon) adharwara AnaWu. Others Thes. 5.D.i.

DUST lhagabunulg AnaWu, -aban=bulwula- (s.v. =w₂ulwula-).

E

EAGER (See WANT, ACTIVE)

EARLY (See Thes. 5.D.i for 'morning', etc.)

EAST ramali. For 'east wind' see Thes. 5.C.ii.

EASY No overall translation; in given contexts words like arari 'public, not sacred' and arbidi 'any kind, not special, free' can be used.

EAT (swallow) =n^gu- (common), =dha:gada-ja- and =yala-ja- (change diet), n^gam!, =lhagugulhanun^ygi- (snack), =n^gandhalgalha- (swallow), =lharma- (swallow, lit. 'send'), =n^gann^gandha- (nibble), cpds. of =w₂a-, =w₁w₂aradar-wu- (breakfast). Cf. DRINK, BITE.

ECHO -yan^g=ga:gi- (s.v. =a:gi-).

EDGE -mijan^ggara-.

EGG gagan^g AnaØ or ma:bu AnaØ or gala-ma:bu AnaØ (general terms), nin^galan^g Na (turtle), gayag Mana (bees), lhunugu Mana (fish), mirar Na (louse), mun^gguran^yi Mana (unlaid).

ELDER muruyun^g 'elder sibling'. Cf. OLD, ADULT, BIRTH-ORDER.

ELOPE (with woman) =lhawadba-, =yiliyiliga-, wuman^guman^gu AnaWu.

EMERGE (See COME OUT, RISE)

EMOTION, ATTITUDE ramar Mana, cpd. initials w₁urij (lit. 'chest') and -ya:l-. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.

EMPTY mamar, man^ymaji, =rarja-.

ENCOURAGE (See INCITE)

ENJOY (See PLAY, FUN, HAPPY, CORROBOREE)

ENOUGH (See FULL)

ENQUIRE (ask) Cpds. of =lhawiwa- and variants, =yama-², -yan=da-wu- (s.v. =ra-wu-), -yam=bilibilin^gi- (s.v. =w₂ilibilin^gi-). Cf. REQUEST.

ENTER =yabi-¹- (Ref. of =yaba-). Cf. GET IN (vehicle).

ENTIRE -(w₁)ubilhara. Cf. MANY.

ERASE =lhalada-. Cf. RUIN.

ERECT (verb) (See RAISE)

ERR/ERROR =dalardalarga- (confuse), -mij=gajarga- (s.v. =ajarga-). Cf. FORGET.

ESCAPE =jaln^ga-, =yalda-, =yarama-. Cf. DODGE.

EXAMINE (See COUNT)

EXCHANGE wungali AnaWu.

EXCITE =dhalaliga-, =(w₁)alaga- (flowers excite bees), =n^guyuga-. Cf. HAPPY, WANT, ACTIVE.

EXCREMENT (n^g)guriya Mana, cpd. initial -gi-.

EXCUSE =w₁ulin^ygi-wu- (make excuses). 'Excuse me!' expressed by forms of -gi=wa- 'to eat excrement' (s.v. =w₂a-).

EXPERT (good at some activity) abal, madbal, mirabal, lamabu (singing), namir, radhar (harpoon), w₂ada (gathering), w₂alaj (hunting), wun^ggan^y-galag (dancing), =mad-bu-. Cf. MAKE (well), CLEVER.

EXPLAIN =yururuga-. Cf. DISCUSS, SHOW.

EXPRESSION (on face) (See SERIOUS, UPSET)

EXTEND (stretch out, hold out, spread) =lhaayi- (extend in line), =lhirilhirilha- (extend over area), =dhalba:rin^yji- (branch out), n^garan^gara (widespread), =w₂aldha- (stretch out), =(w₁)aliwa- (spread out fire), -wurugu=walhi-¹- (s.v. =w₂awalha-). Cf. LIE DOWN.

EXTINGUISH (fire) =n^gawa- (also 'cover').

F

FACE (verb) buguwuguni (facing away) and bagawaga:la (facing this way)(these two are NAdj derivatives of deictics), =w₁aladha-, =na-² ('to see', esp. in Recip. form). Cf. also HEAD FOR.

FADE AWAY =n^gari-.

FAIL (be unable or unsuccessful) -w₁urij=bann^gi-¹- (s.v. =w₂ann^ga-), =w₂arara-. Unable to hear: =yan^yja- and =w₁argarguddha-. Unable to walk: =w₁aragalala-, cf. LAME. Unable to find: =agajirgarada-. Cf. BLIND.

FAINT (verb) -rigu=rabi- (s.v. =rabi-), -w₂an=bururudha- (s.v. =w₂ururudha-). Cf. DAZED, DIZZY.

FALL =rabi- (most common), -w₁ara=rabi- (s.v. =rabi-, used with 'rain'), =lhalhara- (fall out/off), =rawida- (fall off), =mula- (fall on), =lharbijija- (tears), =yaya:da- (droop), -ragar=bayama- (s.v. =w₂ayama-). Cf. DROP, JUMP.

FAN (flames) =w₂ilil-bu-.

FAR (distant) malan^ga-n^yanay, jujuj!, =yala-², =yaljala-, =n^gann^gad. Cf. STAY AWAY FROM, MAKE ROOM FOR, AVOID, HORIZON.

FAST n^gulun^gulug (most common), verb =n^gulun^gulu-bi-, -nun^y, (n^g)albalan^g, balhabalha, =lhara-, yaljalgu (immediate). Cf. RUN (also 'go fast') and RACE.

FASTEN (See TIE, JOIN)

FAT a) (obese person) -dul=n^gawi-¹- (s.v. =n^gawi-¹-), -n^yin^yi-, gulmum-bugag (s.v. -w₂ugag); b) (solid fat) man^gaj Mana or -n^gaj-, cf. -gun^y- and =lhin^yan^ga-; c) (liquid fat, grease, thick liquid) malagaj AnaØ, -n^ganarg-.

FEAR (afraid, to frighten) -dir=n^gawi-¹- (s.v. =n^gawi-¹-), =yama-¹, =malambi-, mindhimindhu, =n^gujbi- and =n^gura- (scare away), -w₂an=gallha- (s.v. =w₂allha-). Cf. COWARDLY.

FEEL =yan^gayan^gga- (object). Feel good: Refl. of =ma:jga- and of =ma:ndha-, forms of mamalan^g 'good'. Feel sorry: see SORRY. Cf. TOUCH, REFRESH.

FEMALE manun^g (human or animal), w₁ujbi (animal only).

FEW (small amount) adhara, waryagaryag, mulun-dhama-lhamungur (s.v. dhamungur).

FIGHT (prone to fighting, etc.) wun^ga:ri AnaWu, magaran^ganji Mana, galga (warrior), =walwalja- (fight over), Recip. of =w₂u- (usual verb), =n^yin^yma-, Bénéf. of =bura- (propose or challenge to fight), badijan or bagirilg or lhan^ggulhagij (prone to fighting, always fighting). For verbal quarrels see SWEAR. For 'stay out of fight' see CALM. Cf. also DANGEROUS, SORCEROR.

FIGHTING STICK (See Thes. 3.D)

FILL (verb) (See FULL)

FIND =na-² ('see'), =lhan^garma-, =mugardhi-. Cannot find: =agajirgarada-.

FINE (powdery) lhagalg, mun^yur. Cf. SOFT.

FINISH (stop, cease) ja:dug and derivatives, =in^yga-, =mad-bu-, =mirga- (get rid of), =aja-, interjection wi:ya!.

FIRE n^gura AnaWu (usual noun), cpd. form -yiga-, deriv. n^guru-n^gura-yij 'firelike, fiery', -yigi-yigi-j (torch), lha:n^gag AnaWu (in tree), wurg AnaWu (bushfire), anig AnaWu (embers, in cpds. also 'fire'), -lhaln^g- (flames, light). Cf. BURN, COOK, CRACKLE, BLOW, SCORCH, FAN (flames), EXTINGUISH, TORCH, SPARKS, EMBERS, ASHES, CHARCOAL, OVEN.

FIREWOOD Often just n^gura AnaWu 'fire', also -lhaj-.

FIRM (See STRONG)

FIRST mala:mar (birth-order), ragij and =raga-² and radaradag (in time/place), =raguyi-, w₁ulhuwulhur, -in^ygala=balga- (s.v. =w₂alga-).

FISH (verb) (See CATCH (fish))

FIX Cpd. with -dhi- followed by =ma:jga- or =ma:ndha-.

FLAME -lhaln^g-.

FLAT w₂away. Cf. LIE DOWN.

FLEE (See ESCAPE)

FLESH lhan^ggu AnaØ (general term), -w₁in- (shellfish or nut), -w₂angidi- (ray).

FLIP (See TURN)

FLOAT =rijbi-, =w₁alaldha-, =w₁allha-, cpds. of =ara-.

FLOCK Cpd. initial -raN-, =w₁unma-.

FLOOD n^gugu Mana, warajara Mana, =walagagara-.

FLOW =ara-, =walagagara-.

FLY (verb) =w₂ilbila-, wil!, =w₁unma-, cpds. of -raN- including those with =w₂arga-³ and =lharara-.

FODDER duguj Mana.

FOG/MIST (See Thes. 5.C.i)

FOLLOW (See CHASE, PURSUE, BEHIND)

FOND (See LOVE)

FOOD (soft foods excluding meat) marya AnaØ (usual term), dha:gadaj AnaØ (as change of diet), -w₁an^yja- 'edible part', cpd. initials -w₁an^yja- and

-w₂aj-. Cf. MEAT, EAT, RICE, GUM, HONEY, EGG.

FOREVER (See PERMANENT)

FORGET -w₂aran=dhalhara- or -w₂aran=dhalabi- or -w₂aran^g=gargarguddha- (w₂aran^g 'ear' plus =lhalhara-, =lhalabi-, =w₁argarguddha-), -mi=dagu- ('look for word', s.v. =ragu-). Cf. mida:mimi 'hard to remember'.

FORKED STICK gararag AnaWu, walbin Mana.

FORWARD/AHEAD lan^yun^yun^g.

FOUR w₂ulalwulal.

FREE arbidi, mulugu, =ya:ri-.

FRIEND balbara, guwaj, =lhurba-, =din^gan^yji-.

FRIGHTEN(ED) (See FEAR)

FRONT w₁ulhur AnaWu, yinag AnaWu (also 'head'). For 'in front', etc., see FIRST.

FROTH (See BOIL)

FRUIT -w₁an^yja- 'edible part', -gulmun^g- 'belly'. Verb 'to have fruit': =dhunun^ggarmi-, but often expressed by term for variegated colour (see BRIGHT). Cf. FOOD.

FULL (to fill) damadhan, =lhada- (be sufficient), =wadhanga-, =andhar-wu- (to fill up). Full (of food): =marya-wu-, =w₂alara-, -dul=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-), Refl. of =din^gga-. Cf. FAT.

FUN galij AnaWu, lirbi AnaWu. Cf. PLAY, CORROBOREE, MAKE FUN OF.

G

GALAXY (stars) burumburun^ga Na.

GAME n^gurudhu AnaØ (terrestrial game animal). Cf. FUN, PLAY.

GATHER =munduga-, =raga-¹, =anma- (yams, shells), =w₁ama- (yams), w₂ada (good gatherer). Cf. ASSEMBLE, TAKE (includes 'pick up').

GENEROUS (See GOOD, GIVE)

GENTLE/GENTLY (See SLOW, SOFT)

GET (For simple sense see TAKE. See also following entries.)

GET IN (vehicle) Recip. of =yaba-.

GET RID OF =mirga-, =n^gujbi- and =n^gura- (scare away), =ligirija- (throw away). Cf. FINISH.

GET UP (See RISE)

GHOST/SPIRIT/DEVIL badirin^ya AnaØ or Wara. Others in Thes. 7.B.ii.

GIRL n^galan^yji. Words for SMALL also used.

GIVE =yi-¹/=w₁u- (usual verb), =barguga-, =ajidaga- (give stingily), =w₂algamma- (give generously), majba (generous), wungali AnaWu (exchange).

GIVE UP (yield) =gararawi-, =lhunda- (search, etc.), -lhun=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-). For inanimate subject see WEAK, TILT, BEND.

GO =ya(:)-and =ruma- (together constitute one paradigm, usual verb), =jarara-, juy!, =ijgi-, =w₁aljarba-, =lhara-, =lhari-. Cf. RUN, WANT TO GO, HEAD FOR, COME, and following entries.

GO AROUND (corner) -gulu=wada- (s.v. =w₂ada-). Cf. TURN, SURROUND.

GO AWAY =yaldha-, =yala- in addition to those for GO.

GO DOWN =dhirida- (most common), =dhilira-/=dhiliri-, =lhi:ndi- or =w₂urlha- (sink), =ra:ra- (jump down), =jaryara-, =rararba- (down bank), =wad-bu- (dugong). Cf. DOWN.

GO PAST =yaldha- (intrans.) and =yalgiwa- (trans.), jalgi!, =lhilhir-wu-, =ambalalha-, =galin^ybar-wu-.

GO THROUGH =lhida-, dhid!, -bul=jaldha- (s.v. =yaldha-, for spear), =w₁ajilga-, =dubardha-, =anjarda- (in scrub), =w₁ayajarda- (in hole, ground), =min^yn^galgi- (crack). Also GO with noun in Progressive case.

GO UP (See RISE)

GOAD/PROD gud!, =gudga- (literal meaning, e.g., with dog). For figurative sense see INCITE.

GOOD (for 'good person' see following entry) ambalaman and mamalan^g (most usual NAdj forms), ma:lamburg 'proper(ly)', ambalal, mamanun^ggu, manjurjur (last two also 'clean'). Verbs: =lamanbada- ('do well'), Refl. of =ma:jga- ('to feel good'), cf. also MAKE.

GOOD (person) majba (generous), murji (conscientious), mangalag, rumalan^g, =maln^gawi-. General terms ambalaman and mamalan^g (preceding entry) also usable but vague. For 'good (at activity, e.g., hunting)' see EXPERT.

GRAB (See TAKE)

GRAIN(S) -mundarg-.

GRASS mada AnaWu (rarely mulmu AnaWu).

GRAVEL (pebbles) ririji Mana.

GRAZE (wound slightly, nick) =anda-. Cf. HURT.

GREET =lharalhara-.

GRIM (expression on face) (See SERIOUS)

GRIND (See SQUEEZE)

GROAN =n^gurda-.

GROPE =w₂agaralhi-. Cf. STAGGER.

GROUND (dirt) aban AnaWu, cpd. initial -a(G)-. Cf. DIRTY, MUD.

GROUP -mandag-, -mulun^g-, -raN-. Cf. MANY, TOGETHER.

GROW Derivatives of run^ggal 'big', =w₁arada- (grow up), =wilwila- (plant), cpds. of =yu- (e.g., 'to grow fur'). Cf. ADULT, MAKE.

GROWL =n^yira- (dog). Cf. BARK, HOWL. For local English 'growl' (quarrel) see SWEAR.

GUARD (See CARE FOR).

GUIDE (See LEAD)

GUM (on trees) binan^g Mana, wamba Mana. Cf. CEMENT, JUICE.

GUT (verb, i.e., clean out guts) -dan=ma- (s.v. =ma-), -n^gu=yudbiga- (s.v. =yudbiga-).

H

HANG (See SUSPEND, BE UP, DROOP, and next entry)
 HANG ON (cling) =lhira-
 HAPPY =w₁alalara-, =bula-, Refl. of =din^gga-, =lalima-, -w₁urin^y=n^guddha- (s.v. =n^guddha-). Cf. FUN, EXCITE.
 HARD (vigorously) an^gudu, an^gadajun^g, amanin^gagara, lhu:d AnaWu and its cpds. For 'hard (=solid)' see STRONG. Cf. also DIFFICULT.
 HARMLESS =lhulrun^gi-, dirgalag. Cf. QUIET, CALM, BLUNT.
 HAT wubalmana AnaWu.
 HATCH (egg) =rala-
 HATE (See DISLIKE)
 HAVE =w₂anaga- ('to hold', not a general word for 'have'). In some contexts a derivative with -yij (e.g., manja-manjar-yij 'having lots of leaves', see manjar) or prefix -an^yji- can produce a 'having X' construction with X some noun, but there is no productive such construction. Creole preposition gari 'having' is now common. Aside from this the usual productive translation is with Relative (=genitive) case predicate. Cf. WITHOUT.
 HEAD FOR =raganma-, =w₁agara-, =w₁arada-. Cf. FACE¹(verb), NEAR.
 HEADACHE -ambam=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-), derivative ambam=ba-n^ga-j AnaWu.
 HEAL(ED)/RECOVER(ED) maji, =yan^gi-, =wara:ya- (rash). Terms for GOOD also used.
 HEAP -w₁ara-, -n^garan-. Relevant verbs: =lhalalha-, =lhulhuwi-, =munduga-, =w₁aramilba:ladha-, =w₂uduwudani^gga-.
 HEAR/LISTEN =yan^ga- (common trans.), =w₁awan^ggi- (common intrans.), =w₂angi-. Unable to hear: =w₁argarguddha- or

=yan^yja-. Cf. FORGET, SOUND.
 HEAVY mundur.
 HELP =manma-, =marandawa-, =agan^gura-. Not help: =bulin^yja-. Cf. TAKE SIDES.
 HICCOUGH w₁urij Na (also 'chest').
 HIDE Transitives: =binima-, =jiji-bu-, =jujuba-, =mamara-, =n^garaya-. Intrans.: =binima-ja-, =lilhadbara-, Refl. of above transitives and of -nin^y=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-). Cf. CAMOUFLAGE, COVER, SNEAK.
 HIGH =n^gardha-, =landhirn^ginda-. High tide: yalgu, adumu, =an^ggari-. Cf. LONG, UP, BE UP.
 HIT =w₂u- (most common), replaced by =w₂adja- in cpds. in this sense, =mun^ggurbildha- or =ambil^gdha- (with thrown weapon), =ran^gga-wu- (someone sleeping), =w₂agiwa-, =w₂adji-wu-, =w₂alga-, =w₂udha-, =rayiba- (fish). Cf. TAP.
 HIVE (bee) -w₁a(:)man-
 HOARSE (voice)¹ (See VOICE)
 HOLD (See TAKE)
 HOLE gara AnaWu or Mana (most common noun), yirimi Mana, -dun-, -n^gan^gga- (burrow), dhadhan, =dunbijga-, =yinba-, =(w₁)ara-, cpds. of ri:g Na 'vagina'. Cf. DIG.
 HOLLOW TREE walag AnaWu. Cf. COFFIN.
 HOOK (sharp projection) miljir Na (stick), -n^galn^g- (of woomera), -(w₁)anja:njij. Verb: -n^galn=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-) 'hook spear on woomera'. Fishhook: bajilan N^gara, bigan^gi AnaWu.
 HOPE (See WAIT FOR).
 HORIZON Concept involved in these verbs: =n^gadba-, =badawarawi-, =n^gari-, =n^garn^garlha-, =yala-².
 HOT =murbula- and NAdj murmbu-murmbulu-j, =w₂an=bu- and =ralma- (warm up at fire), =nagi- (burn, intrans.).
 HOUSE (See HUMPY, SHELTER)
 HOW MANY? (how much?) -n^gargu.

HOWL (dog) =n^gara-. Cf. BARK, GROWL.
 HUMAN w₂uruj.
 HUMPY (bark dwelling) lhigidi AnaWu, w₁umurn^g AnaWu. To build humpy: =rulgulha-. Cf. SHELTER.
 HUNGRY =marya:da-, =maryala-, -mu:gar=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-).
 HUNT Cpds. of =lharma-, =dulwa- (with camouflage), =ijga- (with dogs), =n^garagi- (for honey), =n^gurga- (in canoe), =w₁aln^ggalndha- (without dog). Good hunter: w₂alaj, radhar (with harpoon). Bad hunter: manajgari. For 'to hunt fish' see CATCH.

HURRY! (n^g)albalan^g. Cf. FAST.
 HURT (See Thes. 11.A)

I
 IF -ma(n^y)ji: (suffix).
 IGNORANT malala:di, ambadhi, =ariba-, =w₂andhadha:ra-. Cf. FORGET.
 IMITATE (copy) =din^gga-, -(w₁/w₂)an=dharma- (s.v. =lharma-). Cf. MAKE FUN OF.
 IMMERSE (See SOAK, BATHE)
 INCITE (in fight, etc.) =adhan^gujijura-.
 INFORM (See KNOW)
 INQUIRE (See ENQUIRE)
 INSULT (See SWEAR)
 INTEREST (verb) =dhalaliga-.
 INTERRUPT -yan^g=galadha- (s.v. =w₁aladha-).
 IRRITABLE lan^g-ala:di (s.v. ala:di).
 ISLAND rilji AnaWu.
 ITCH verb =ririra-, NAdj ririru-j, nouns gadhala and wurumburun^g and burandi (all AnaWu).

J
 JAGGED -dumur=n^garan^garalha- (s.v. =n^garan^garalha-) (tree branch). Cf. SHARP.
 JEALOUS n^gunij, =margira-, =margira-ja-.

JOIN =dhabid-bu-, =dha:mbun^giya-, =yada-. Cf. TIE, NAIL.
 JUICE -(w₁)argayag.
 JUMP =garaja- and =abi- (most common two), badabad!, baj!, budubud!, =w₁arar-bu- (fish), =w₁unbalga-, =gala-bu-, =ra:ra- (jump down). Cf. next entry
 JUMP IN (water, container) =dirwu-dha- and =jalburda- and -n^galba=walga- (s.v. =w₂alga-) 'to jump in water', root forms dirwu!, jalbur!, lub!; Refl. of =juluba- (into container), root form julub!.
 JUNGLE lhan^gada Mana. Cf. Thes. 5.A.
 JUT OUT (See PROTRUDE, PENINSULA)

K

KEEP GOING =w₂ayama-.
 KICK =w₂ann^ga- (usually 'step on'). Terms for 'hit' also used.
 KIDNAP (woman) =lhawadba-. Cf. ELOPE.
 KILL =w₂u- 'to hit' or other similar verb, =minigara-, lhamugar (killer), mulun^guwa (sorcerer), yali Mana (murder).
 KIND (person) (See GOOD). Cf. TYPE.
 KING TIDE (tidal wave) widiyal Mana.
 KINSHIP ma:lg AnaWu. See also Thes. 6.C and 6.D.)
 KNEEL -lan=dhardha- (s.v. =lhardha-).
 KNOCK (See TAP, HIT)
 KNOW marbuy (NAdj). To inform: =yururuga- or deriv. of marbuy. Not know: see IGNORANT.

L

LACK (See WITHOUT)
 LAKE (See BILLABONG)
 LAME =babada-, =w₁aragalala-.
 LAND (hit ground) =ralha-, -aban=balga- (s.v. =w₂alga-), dhud!.
 LAST (final) jirbirin (birth-order), =lhamara-, =lhawann^ga-. Cf. BEHIND.

LATE No general equivalent. See Thes. 5.D.i.

LATER wurugu, murubu. Cf. BEHIND.

LAUGH =n^garma-, n^garmaj AnaWu.

LAY (egg) =da-l.

LAYERS =lhaga-bu-.

LAZY =min^gi-, min^gi-min^ga-j.

LEAD (guide) =lhaga:ga-, =jiwaluwaluga- (in circle). Cf. FIRST.

LEAN (against) =dilin^giriya-, -mun=gudha- (s.v. =w₂udha-l). Cf. RAISE, TILT, CROUCH.

LEARN Deriv. of marbuy 'know'.

LEAVE =a:ru-, =lhanda-, w₁/w₂urag (left alone).

LEFT-HANDED (person) balajagu, man^gandayayagu.

LEST -magi (suffix) with Evitative inflection.

LET GO (release, untie) =lhari-. Cf. LOOSE.

LETHARGIC run^g-ala:di and w₁alamin-gala:di (both s.v. ala:di).

LICK =w₂un^yja-. Cf. SUCK.

LIE/DECEIVE =dha:yura-, =w₁awala-, =min-bu-, =ambamadha-, cpds. of galij and of -ij-. Cf. TRICKY.

LIE DOWN =mun^ymulha-, =murgulha-, =w₂alarlha-.

LIFT (See RAISE)

LIGHT illumination: -lhaln^g-, =w₁awula-. To light fire: see BURN. Lightweight: gagar, =w₁allha-, cf. lhalar Na (a light stone). Lightly, gently: arwaraj or words for 'slow'. Cf. FLOAT.

LIGHTNING =mindha-, -mara=wadja- (s.v. =w₂adja-). As noun, equated with gecko lizard (yamin^yji Na).

LIKE (similar, same) Suffix -yi: with noun, dhagij, guburg (appearance), n^gun^yju, an^yja:bugij (one). Verb 'to like': see LOVE, WANT.

LINE/ROW -lhagarG- (cpd. initial). Relevant verbs are =lhaayi-, =jiriri(j)ga-, =lhagardha-, =lharmadharma- (parallel), =rurdi-, =w₁aladha- (perpendicular), =malmalgi-, =ruduga- (parallel).

LIQUID (See WATER, SALTWATER, MILK, LIQUOR, FAT.)

LIQUOR baliji AnaWu and aniji AnaWu (two Macassan liquors). gu:gu AnaWu 'water' can be used to refer to beer or liquor.

LIVE (See ALIVE, SIT)

LIVELY (See ACTIVE)

LOAD =andhar-wu- (fill), -ba=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-) (gun). Cf. UNLOAD.

LOINCLOTH (See Thes. 9)

LONG/TALL dimension: jarmayarmaj, intensive for jarwariwari, lha:lun, -n^ga:r-. Long time, long ago: badag, w₂uguwuguni (permanent), =adabadaba:dhi-, ada:bilhan^gu, demonstrative o:-'ba-ni-yun^g-gaj 'long ago'.

LOOK (See SEE, APPEARANCE)

LOOK FOR (See SEARCH)

LOOSE =gala:lida-, =lharga- (pry loose), =n^garda-. Cf. LET GO.

LOSE (get lost) intransitive =anibi-, trans. =ariba-. Cf. HIDE, RUIN.

LOUD Cpds. of lhu:d AnaWu, =lhagarara-, =n^gururuwa- (roar, rumble), an^gudu (powerfully), yandara. Cf. SOUND.

LOVE =n^gan^ybanda- (also 'to want'), cpds. of -ramar- (esp. with =bura-).

LOW adhiridhirig (land), yalgu or mulurgu (tide). Cf. DOWN, CROUCH.

M

MACASSAN man^gga:dhira.

MAGGOT ma:d Na.

MAGIC/MAGICIAN (See Thes. 7.C and DISAPPEAR)

MAKE =ma:jga- and =ma:ndha- (two main verbs, also 'make good'), =lamanbada-, =ra- (build), =yu- (natural growth), =ajbi- (weave), =lhurwa- or =w₂u- (string, rope). Factitive suffix -w₁a- after NAdj for 'to make (big, long, etc.)'.

MAKE FUN OF -rajbur=na- (s.v. =na-²). Cf. IMITATE.

MAKE ROOM FOR =agabijga-.

MALE w₁alya, rarely min^yn^guyun^g.

MAN w₁alya.

MANY (abundant, much, all) nouns (including NAdj): w₁arawindi, dha:lun, gamuyu gamuyumuyu, gan^yjagan^yja, guririguriri, garn^yirimba. Cpd. initials -man-, -mandag-, -mulun^g-, -raN-. Multiple prefixes on verbs: -w₁ara-, -n^garan-/n^garaG-, -lhagara-, -w₁aragara-, -w₂algara-. Suffix -lhan^gu. Phrase n^gun^yju a-yan^gi 'like what?' (i.e., 'lots'). 'All kinds': derivatives of an^ybaj 'other'. Verbs: =rama- 'abound', =ambidha- (fruits), =wandaragala- (crowd, herd), =milgi- 'do to all', =w₂arga-³ and =lhalwawayiga- 'get lots/many'. For ordinary plural markers see Grammar. Cf. WIN, GIVE.

MARK (noun) -mari-. Cf. PICTURE. For verb see DRAW.

MARRY derivative of gulgu.

MAYBE ari.

MEAT lhan^ggu AnaØ, yalaj AnaØ (as diet change). Cf. FLESH.

MEET Recip. of =ma- 'to get', =w₁agara- 'head for', =lhan^garma- 'find'.

MEND =w₂arga-².

MESSAGE gagawar AnaØ (message feather). Cf. SEND, TAKE.

METAL babiliigan AnaØ, yi:li N^gara.

MIDDLE bandhara, alagala, w₂ulun^ga, w₂ulubulun^ga. For 'middle of day/night' see DAY, NIGHT.

MILK mi:mi AnaWu, cpd. initial -lhan^gaN-. Cf. BREASTFEED.

MIND (care for) =manamanalwa-.

MISS =ajarga- or =w₁ajirbadja- (w. thrown object). Cf. SORRY.

MIST (See FOG)

MISTAKE (See ERR)

MIX =yala-, =w₁a:la-, =w₂irida-, cpds. with -w₁aji- including that with =yaba-. Cf. TOGETHER.

MOAN =n^gurda-.

MONEY wu-liba AnaWu (s.v. liba 'paperbark'), wu-nuga AnaWu (s.v. nuga 'stone').

MONSTER ga:n^ggan^yun^g AnaØ

MOON labama Na, n^galindi Na. Relevant verbs: =lhalamilla-, =milha-, =ara:ragi-, =w₂ida-. Cf. SET.

MORE n^gijan^g 'again, further'. No simple translation for comparative 'more tall, taller' type.

MORNING n^gamugijgaj AnaWu, =malga-. Cf. DAWN.

MORTAR (grinding stone) wurid Na or maddhan^ga Na. Cf. PESTLE, STONE.

MOULD (verb) (See SQUEEZE)

MOUND (ants, termites) lhanda Na, -wudjirwudjir.

MOVE (shift around) intransitive: =jarara-, =abi-, =dhadharbi-, =w₂irbira-, =maryawaryawi- (hustle and bustle). transitive: Caus. of =dhadharbi-. Cf. GO, TURN.

MUD aln^ga Mana, aburuyulyu (NAdj). Cf. GROUND, STUCK, DIRTY.

MUSH (See DAMPER)

N

NAIL (verb) =dha:mbiriya-. For noun see Thes. 3.H.

NAME muwaj AnaWu (more common in deriv. forms), cpd. initial -mij-. Cf. CALL.

NEAR w₂arubaj, ji:bug. To approach: -ji=na- (s.v. =na-²). Cf. TOGETHER.

NEARLY lha:lhag, yin^gga.

NEST a:y AnaWu (general term), nigaburg Na (jungle-fowl), ni-galma (s.v. -w₁alma-, flying fox), deriv. of -gulmun^g- 'belly' (paper wasp).

NEW gadhuwa.

NIGHT (See Thes. 5.D.i)

NO/NOT wa:='ri (s.v. -ari), yagi, girjag!. Cf. REFUSE.

NORTH wunumbi.
 NOW adaba (short form aba),
yimbaj.
 NUDGE =yala-. Cf. BRUSH AGAINST.
 NULLA NULLA (club) mabargu Mana.
O
 OBEY -yan=dhurba- (s.v. =lhurba-)
 or -a-guri=ja- (s.v. =ya-4).
 Cf. HEAR.
 OBLIVIOUS (don't care)
 =w₁adhalaliga-.
 OBSESSED -w₁andha- (cpd.
 initial). Cf. WANT, INTEREST.
 OLD yiwan^ggu (man), n^gajiwan^ggu
 (woman), jawulba (person),
bugag, num^gguda:ba (thing),
mala:mar (eldest child).
 Cf. ROTTEN.
 ONE an^yja:bugij.
 ONLY -w₂ugij (suffix).
 OPEN noun and NAdj: arari,
mawungarara, abala AnaWu,
ambarar AnaWu, arabarabalu.
 verb: =ralga-, =w₂awalha-,
 =(w₁)aliwa- (fire),
 -ani=gara- (s.v. =(w₁)ara-).
 ORDINARY arbidi.
 ORNAMENT (See Thes. 9.B)
 ORPHAN majiyar.
 OTHER an^ybaj, w₁algal, argi.
 Cf. ALONE.
 OUTSIDE (See PUBLIC, OPEN)
 OVEN lhanda Mana.
 OVERCAST (sky) =murgulma-.
 OVERFLOW (See FLOW)
 OWNER (See BOSS)
P
 PADDLE verb: =galiyi-,
 =madhanda-. noun: miyaja Mana.
 PAIN (See Thes. 11.A)
 PAINT (See Thes. 8.A)
 PAIR (See COUPLE, TWO)
 PAPER bi:ba AnaWu (loanword).
 PAPERBARK liba or liwa AnaWu.
 PARALLEL (lines) =ruduga-,
 =lharmadharma-. Cf. LINE.
 PASS (See GO PAST)
 PASSAGE (See CROSSING)
 PATH (road, tracks) adi Mana,
lhalagar AnaWu, mu:n AnaWu
 ('foot', here 'footprints'),
 -mari-, -dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj,

and verbs =lhan^ggarurbi-,
 cpds. of =(w₁)ala-. Cf.
 CROSSING.
 PAW (at ground) =w₁arda-.
 PEACEFUL (See CALM)
 PEEL/SHELL (verb) =lala-,
 =lala:da-, =rala-, =mira-.
 PENINSULA ran^yjuguyugaj AnaWu,
 verb =ran^yjuga-. Cf. PROTRUDE.
 PERCH (See BE UP)
 PERFORM (ritual) =lharma-,
 =lir-wu-, =w₁an^yja-1.
 PERMANENT (forever) balanu,
w₂uguwuguni.
 PERPENDICULAR (broadside, across
 path) =w₁aladha-. Cf. LINE,
 FACE (verb).
 PERSON w₂uruj.
 PESTLE wumarbur AnaWu. Cf.
 MORTAR, STONE.
 PICK UP (See TAKE)
 PICTURE main^guj AnaWu. Cf.
 APPEARANCE, SHADOW.
 PIERCE (See GO THROUGH, HOLE,
 STAB, POKE, SPEAR)
 PILE (See HEAP)
 PITY (See SORRY, POOR)
 PLACE (noun) (See COUNTRY)
 PLAIN/CLEARING (topography).
 See Thes. 5.A.
 PLATFORM galagala Mana, mun^ggala
AnaWu or Mana.
 PLAY (have fun) =w₁ayi(j)gi-,
 =lirbi-ma-, =malirimayi- (with
 rope), =lida- (dogs), galij
AnaWu. Related vocabulary:
gurugu!, =gulinba-. Cf.
 FUN, CORROBOREE. For 'to play
 (didjeridu)' see BLOW.
 POINT (verb) =wurura-, =yiyi-.
 Cf. SIGNAL, SHOW.
 POISON (verb, for fish)
 =w₁ajaliga-, =(w)adhin^gga-.
 POKE =adhuga-, =w₁alhara-,
 =waya-wu-, =yirin^ga-,
 =abaralhara-, =bajirijirin^ga-
 (eye).
 POLLEN alan^g Mana.
 POOR (not rich) ambalal-ari (s.v.
ambalal). For 'poor fellow'
 (exclamation of pity) see
an^yjawalayun^g.

POSSESSIONS (loose) ara or argi
 or n^gurji or aramalhamalha
 (all AnaØ).
 POUND (verb) =w₂alga-.
 POUR/SPILL/DRIP intrans.:
 =dhilila-, =jiyira-,
 =w₁arawala- (blood). trans.:
 =adbar-wu-, =ararja-,
 =w₁/w₂urya-, =ar=warya-.
 POWER lhu:d AnaWu.
 PRACTICE/TRAIN -rawa=ra-wi-1-
 (s.v. =ra-wu-).
 PRAISE/APPLAUD =lhamalhama-,
 =warariya-.
 PREGNANT gulmu-munder ('belly-
 heavy', s.v. mundur). Not
 pregnant: mamar ('empty'),
 PRESS (verb) (See SQUEEZE)
 PRETTY (See BEAUTIFUL)
 PREVENT =maruga-. Cf.
 REFUSE.
 PRICK (verb) =adhuga-.
 PRODUCE (See MAKE)
 PROJECT (out) (See PROTRUDE)
 PROMISE/BESTOW (See RESERVE)
 PROPER/CORRECT ma:lamburg. Cf.
 GOOD.
 PROP UP =riligira-. Cf. LEAN.
 PROPOSE -a-n^gu=bura- (fight,
 s.v. =bura-)
 PROTECT (See SHIELD, COVER,
 HIDE).
 PROTRUDE (bulge, jut out)
 =jalalaga-, =ran^yjuga-,
 =dhawambalala-, =abin^yburda-,
 cpds. of =w₂uda- and
 =(w₁)ala- and =adada-. Cf.
 PENINSULA, VISIBLE.
 PRY LOOSE (See LOOSE, PULL UP)
 PUBLIC (not secret) arari,
nu-n^gu-galij (s.v. galij),
arbidi. Cf. OPEN.
 PUDDLE wargalg AnaWu.
 PULL =argi-. Cf. next entry.
 PULL UP/PULL OUT =n^gargiwa-,
 =w₂an^yja-2, =w₁/w₂ajala-
 (sedge), =w₁ama- (get yams),
 Caus. of =n^garda-.
 PUNISH(MENT) =guldha-,
 =lhagarga-, =w₂adji-wu-,
 =w₂a:yi-.
 PURSUE =andhalhara-, cpds. of
 =lharma-. Cf. SEARCH.

PUSH (propel, drive) =jura-,
 =ju(r)jurgi-, jurg!,
 =dhudhuri-, =ijbilarja-.
 Cf. NUDGE.
 PUT =bura- (put down), =w₁aladhi-
 (put across), =yaba- (put in),
 =w₂ulurja- (put in fire),
 =w₂ajgi- (in coolamon),
 =w₁/w₂ayajara- (bed, etc.),
 =aga:gudha- and =w₁alamalha-
 and =w₂udha- and =w₁ala:lara-
 (on platform). For 'put
 together' see MIX. Cf. following
 entries.
 PUT ACROSS (See PUT, SHUT, CROSS)
 PUT ON (clothing, ornament) Cpds.
 of =yaba- and of Refl. of
 =yira-.
 PUT THROUGH -ba=jada- (s.v. =yada-,
 through opening). Cf. GO
 THROUGH, HOLE.

Q
 QUARREL (See SWEAR. Cf. FIGHT)
 QUICK (See FAST)
 QUIET (silent, inoffensive)
 =mudadba-, gab!, =abidin^gudha-,
n^ga:munu, yalmuraramurara,
ya:lwul, yilbara, several
 cpds. of ala:di, yam-badbir
 (s.v. w₂adbir). Cf. CALM,
 HARMLESS.

R
 RACE (running) =agulhan^yji-,
 Recip. of =argi- (pull),
 noun aloha Na. Cf. FAST, RUN.
 RAIN anbana N^gara or AnaWu, verb
 -w₁ara=rabi- (s.v. =rabi-).
 Cf. DRIZZLE, PUDDLE.
 RAINBOW cpd. initial -amburu-.
 As noun, equated with python
 or snake (ma:rn^y AnaØ) in
 general.
 RAISE (lift, put up) =lalaga-,
 =ruruga- (stand), =gujguji-,
guj!, =w₁/w₂uriyi-, =andhadha-,
 =jiriraga- and =lhigiraga-
 (hoist sail). Cf. TAKE UP, GROW.
 RAW/UNRIPE digu (cpd. initial
 -rigu- or -rugu-), ramur.
 REACH (verb) =lhan^garma-.
 REALLY -w₂indi:yun^g (emphatic
 suffix).

RECENT(LY) lha:lhag. Cf. SHORT.
 RECOGNISE derivatives of n^gun^yju.
 RECOVER (from illness, etc.)
 (See HEAL)
 REFRESH(ED) =ya:ra-, yiwuj (also
 'cool'). Cf. FEEL (good).
 REFUSE (say 'no!') =biligaga-,
 =lha:bi-, =ma:ruga-,
 cpds. of =w₂arawararbi-,
 =w₁adha:ri-mi-, =a:andira-
 (refuse to accept). Cf. NO.
 RELATIVE (kinsman) jawina, al^gur,
 milg. Cf. ma:lg.
 RELUCTANT =w₁adhuwi-.
 REMIND =lhararma-.
 REMOVE =rarja-. Cf. TAKE OUT.
 REPEAT (do again) =w₂argalha-,
 =manbaga-, =midhugan^yji-,
 =lhun^gudhun^gura-, cpds. of
 =w₂ula-ga- (s.v. =w₂ula-).
 Cf. AGAIN.
 REPLY (See ANSWER)
 REQUEST (ask for) =lhajinda- (to
 sing), =lhan^gaya-. Cf.
 ENQUIRE.
 RESERVE (for someone) =yadha-,
 =randa-, w₂adalg, mamaga,
 -lhala=maya- (s.v. =maya-).
 REST/RELAX =yan^gayan^gi-, =yan^gi-.
 RESTLESS garjal. Cf. ACTIVE.
 RESTRAIN/QUIETEN (e.g., in fight)
 =lhamba:mbur-ga- (s.v.
 lhamba:mburg), cpds. with
 -lha:l- plus =ma:jga- and
 =ma:ndha-, =alan^ggara-. Cf.
 CALM.
 RETURN =a:gi-, =ga:rigi-.
 REWARD (See SHARE)
 RICE biradha AnaWu.
 RICH ambalal.
 RIGHT-HANDED (person)
 w₂alawalamag.
 RIP (verb) =lal-bu-.
 RIPE/COOKED lharan^g. Can also
 be implied by =rawida- (fall
 off tree), =w₂ulululha- (be
 bright-coloured).
 RISE (go up, climb) =adada-
 (slope), =w₂ida- (climb, esp.
 straight up), Refl. of
 =lalaga- (get up), =langada-
 (sun), =lhalamilla- (moon),
 =w₂albalma- (up tree, etc.),

=lhan^gadba- (emerge up),
 =lan^ggala- (fish),
 =amban^gan^yji- (dugong, turtle),
 -ar=lhuddhulwa- (water),
 =an^ggari- (tide), =luluma-
 (water). Cf. BE UP, HIGH,
 RAISE.
 RIVER ala AnaWu, n^galba AnaWu
 (body of water), w₂anda AnaWu
 (creek).
 ROAD (See PATH)
 ROAST (cook in native oven)
 =a:gamba-.
 ROLL/COIL =baruma-, =lhurwa-
 and =w₂u- (make string).
 Cf. TURN.
 ROOT (See Thes. 2.D.v)
 ROPE n^gadugu Mana. Cf. STRING.
 ROTTEN/STALE dhadulg, -lhurun^g-,
 nunulg, w₁uril.
 ROUGH lhardharg, lharundharun^g,
 =n^ga:budha- (sea),
 =n^garan^garalha- (sea, etc.).
 RUB =mira-, =w₂ala-, =w₂ula-,
 =w₂urlha-, =w₂urburlha-,
 =w₂uyuda-, =yirwuda-. Cf.
 PAINT, SCRAPE, SHARPEN.
 RUIN/WASTE/DESTROY =Caus. of
 =guldha-, =lhagarda-,
 =lhalada-, =rambara-,
 =w₂udayi-jga-.
 RUN (move fast) =rulmurda-,
 dulmurg!, =yarba-, =w₁uwalga-,
 =w₂an^ygala- (fish), =w₂arga³-,
 =yarama- (flee), bid!. Cf.
 FAST.
 RUSTY n^gunar, Refl. of =dhurma-.

S

SACRED (See Thes. 7.A.iv)
 SAD w₁urij-gala:di (s.v. ala:di).
 Cf. LETHARGIC, ANGRY.
 SALT lhan^ganig Na.
 SALTWATER/SEA lhagayag Mana,
 cpd. initial -lhagalg-,
 bandhara Ana (middle),
 mugumugu Mana, aligarbidhi
 (brackish), =w₁aya²-.
 SAME (See LIKE, REPEAT, ONE)
 SAND man^garag Mana, magaban^g
 Mana (dune), yinin^gira Na
 (sandbar)
 SAP (tree) -(w₁)argayag. Cf.
 CEMENT.

SAPLING (of tree)
 -(w₁)ulhunundhunun^g. Cf.
 SPROUT.
 SAVE UP (See STORE UP)
 SAY =yama³ with direct
 quotation.
 SCATTER (See SPLIT UP)
 SCOLD (See SWEAR)
 SCOOP =w₁ara:da-, =wawuya-.
 SCORCH/SINGE/SEAR (surface)
 =jir-wu-, =yi-wu-.
 SCRAPE =ruja-, =yirwuda-.
 Cf. RUB, SHARPEN.
 SCRATCH =ala-, =lhirida-,
 =rurdi-, =lhan^garaladha-.
 SCRUB (useless shrubs)
 madin^yjar Mana, mudidi Mana,
 warin^ybarin^y AnaWu,
 w₂arwar Na (stringybark),
 yulubun AnaWu. Cf. JUNGLE,
 THICK.
 SEA (See SALTWATER)
 SEARCH (for) =ragu-, cpds. of
 =lharma-, Benef. of
 =w₁aran^gga-.
 SEASON (of year) cpd. initial
 -agalhal- (cpds. are AnaWu).
 Cf. armag Mana.
 SECOND No general translation;
 see TWO, COUPLE, BEHIND,
 BIRTH-ORDER.
 SEE/LOOK =na²-, =w₁aran^gga-,
 =w₁aran^ggaran^gga-, =garini-
 and =n^gurni- (look back),
 -ba=jirbi- (gaze, s.v.
 =yirbi-), =madhan^gada- and
 =madharara- (w. outstretched
 neck), =badawarawi- (scan
 horizon), ba-dhawiwi-j
 (w. enquiring look). To not
 see: =ariba-, cf. =bagawulma-,
 =w₁awunma-, bagarawadgarawad.
 Cf. BLIND, FACE (verb),
 VISIBLE.
 SEED -ral-, -mundarg-.
 SEIZE (See TAKE)
 SEND =lharga-, =adanda- (message).
 SEPARATE verb: see COUNT. NAdj:
 see ALONE.
 SERIOUS (expression) =adalala-,
 -yi=wura- (s.v. =w₂ura-).
 Cf. UPSET.

SET (sun, moon) Refl. of
 =yaba- and its cpd.
 -malan^ga=jaba-.
 SET FIRE (See BURN)
 SET OFF (leave) (See RISE, GO,
 WALK)
 SET SAIL =n^garilaga-.
 SEW/MEND =w₂arga²-.
 SEX wuman^guman^gu AnaWu, n^gunin^y
 AnaWu (mostly in cpds.),
 =da² (to copulate). Cf.
 ELOPE.
 SHADOW/SHADE maln^guj AnaWu
 (shadow), rulwuj AnaWu (shade).
 SHAKE intrans.: =malambi- (with
 fear), =andarma-, =w₂arbi-,
 =w₂arawararbi- (esp. cpds.),
 =w₁arararmararma-,
 -mar=bilwila- (s.v. =bilwila-),
 =w₁alhalha-. trans.: =yaljala-,
 =yalyal-wu- (in water). For
 'shake spear/woomera' see
 THREATEN. For 'shake head'
 see REFUSE, AGREE.
 SHAME/ASHAMED/SHY =ambula-,
 amba:-'mbulij-galag (s.v.
 -(w₁)alag).
 SHARE verb: =lhaganma-, =liba(w)a-,
 wungali AnaWu (exchange),
 and Recip. of =yi⁴/=w₁u-
 'to give'. noun (allotment,
 reward): bayara AnaWu.
 SHARP (not blunt) malgura,
 maragar(i)j (dangerous),
 yila:ma, yinjin.
 SHARPEN =riba-. Cf. SCRAPE.
 SHELL noun: maran^gara AnaWu
 (shellfish); for body-part
 sense see -la, mu:rn^g Mana,
 w₁umurn^g AnaWu, madubi Mana
 (plastron). Cf. JAGGED.
 verb: see PEEL.
 SHELTER wubadad AnaWu (grass).
 Cf. HUMPY.
 SHIELD/PROTECT =n^garaya-,
 =w₂ann^garayi-, =mulmulga-.
 Cf. HIDE.
 SHINE =lambala- (sun, star),
 =milha-, cpds. of =nagi-,
 =n^yaln^yala- (be shiny),
 =walmida- (star), =w₂ida-
 and =ara:ragi- (full moon).
 Cf. BRIGHT.

SHOOT (verb) =w₂u- (also 'hit, kill').

SHORE/BANK adadin AnaWu, -n^garg-, dhagala:lij Mana.

SHORT dhamungur, dhamurug, -mulumulubug. Short time: lha:lha^g, cpds. of dhamungur.

SHORTCUT in^ygalag AnaWu (for verbs see entries following in^ygalag).

SHOUT (See CALL)

SHOW =yiyi-, =yijga-, deriv. of arara. Cf. OPEN, POINT.

SHUDDER (See SHAKE)

SHUT =dhida-, dhid!, =baguma- (eyes), =ramurwan^yji- (mouth), -ba=diriwany^yji- (s.v. =ririwany^yji-, eyes), =yiraladha-.

SHY (See SHAME)

SICK =lha:n^gurn^ga-, -lhan^gurg-, =rirn^ga-.

SIDE yamar AnaWu, -li-, li:n^gu, libilibala, birina, dhirina, wa-ga-ga:-'la ('far side'), ya:-ji-ji:-'la ('this side'), etc. (last two forms are demonstratives, see Grammar).

SIGNAL (verb) -ba=gara:da-, (s.v. =w₁ara:da-), =w₁ararawi-. Cf. SHOW.

SILENT¹ (See QUIET, CALM)

SILLY/IRRESPONSIBLE/MISCHIEVOUS =yalganbi-, yilg, =yilbala-.

SING/SONG (See Thes. 7.A.v) Other vocabulary: n^yiri AnaWu (curse song), =lhajinda- (ask to sing), =n^gurbulwa- (brolga to sing).

SINGE (See SCORCH)

SINGLE (See ONE, CIRCUMCISED)

SINK (See GO DOWN)

SIT =bura- (common term), plural also =ambargala-. More specialised terms: =galwara-, =andhadha-, =galyaba-, =magiwaruman^yji- or =maliwaruman^yji-, cpds. of =mula- (sit on), =milimilidha- (sit with). Cf. KNEEL, LIE DOWN.

SKELETON (See CARCASS)

SKINNY (See THIN)

SKY -mala-, -malg-, derivatives of n^gagara, yalamara AnaWu.

SLAP =ambildha-. Cf. HIT.

SLEEP =yi-², min^yn^gan^ga Mana and derivatives, cpds. with -ran^gga-, =w₁ululudha- (sleepy, doze). Cf. REST.

SLICE (verb) =(y)ila- and =ya:da- (yams). Cf. lhumbuyu Wara, liban^gi AnaWu.

SLIDE (See SLIP)

SLIM (See THIN)

SLIME n^ga:l AnaWu.

SLIP/SLIDE =balayida- (and -dha=balayida-), =balwalaja-, =dhabilirn^ga-, =gadjararami-, -jalala=warga- (s.v. =w₂arga-³).

SLOPE (See SHORE). Go up slope: =adada-, cf. also RISE.

SLOW (gentle, delicate) w₁urugurij, w₁un^yugun^yig, =w₂urwurlha-, mindig, =aba:bi-, =andanda-, =w₂arara-. Cf. LIGHT, SNEAK.

SMALL/YOUNG w₂irig (Pl w₂ura:yun^g), w₂in^yig (Pl w₂un^ya:n^yun^g), gadhuwa, gujuju (baby), yiryiragij (Pl only), waryagaryag, deriv. of n^gurudhu. Cf. CHILDREN, FEW.

SMASH (See HIT)

SMEAR (See RUB, PAINT)

SMELL =yara-, =w₂an^yja-³, arawuj AnaWu, w₁uril AnaWu, =yimun^y-gi-'-. Cf. ROTTEN.

SMILE/GRIN Cpds. of =w₂ida- and =n^garma-.

SMOKE/STEAM -ban-, cf. n^guru-n^gura-yij. Verbs: =bu:la-, =bandudula-, =w₂ulwula-.

SMOOTH w₁aba:ru (clean surface), =w₂alayida-. Cf. FINE, SOFT.

SNAP (See BREAK)

SNEAK (up) =dulwa- (with camouflage), =lhungiwa-, midarg, =w₂a:lga-, =aba:bi-.

SNEEZE =ya:gi-bu-.

SNORE n^gandarg AnaWu, verb =n^gandarda-.

SOAK =lhalwulha-, =n^gambi-.

SOFT ninig, mun^yur, =bilwila-, arwaraj. Cf. WEAK, FINE, SLOW.

SOME argi.

SONG (See SING)

SORCEROR/SORCERY (See Thes. 7.C)

SORE (on body) (See Thes. 11.A)

SORRY/PITY =w₂arn^gayu-, =ma:rma-, w₂uyuwuya (griev- ing). For 'I'm sorry' see -gi=wa- (s.v. =w₂a-). Interjection: n^gan^yjawalayun^g!

SOUTH wagi-, wagay.

SPARKS (fire) =rarwadawada- (crackle), =barga- (set fire to kindling), =rawulgi- (blow sparks), =w₁ayan^ganda- (use firedrill).

SPEAK/SPEECH =yambi-, ya:n^g AnaWu, lha:wu AnaWu. For others see Thes. 14. Cf. WORD, SOUND, DISCUSS, CALL.

SPEAR (verb) =ra- (common verb), garab!, =giddha-, =jira-, =lhungiwa-, =lalalaha- (fish), =n^gar-bu-, =w₂arga-³, =n^yalga-, =an^galha- (fish in trap), =yiwanda- (be struck with spear). Cf. cpds. with -adu-, -ragarG-. For 'spear repeatedly' see REPEAT. For nouns see Thes. 3.A.

SPIKE jimindi AnaWu (metal, for harpoon), mirin AnaWu (wood, for harpoon), warn^ggul^g (of ray). Cf. HOOK.

SPILL (See POUR)

SPIN (See TURN).

SPIT =yuda-, -lhagar=lhilila- (s.v. =dhilila-), =lhagala- or =lhamugula- (spit out), =andhagula:larwala- (slobber).

SPLASH =guluddha-, =rayiba-, =w₁ajalwura-.

SPLIT =lal-bu-, =rurdi-, =lalma-, =w₂ararada-. Cf. CUT and next entry.

SPLIT UP/SCATTER =balbin^yji-, =dhalba:rin^yji-, =rajara-.

SPOTTED =w₂uludi-, =w₂ulululha-.

SPREAD (out) =dhalba:rin^yji-. Cf. EXTEND, LIE DOWN.

SPRING (water) n^gajal AnaWu.

SPROUT/SHOOT (plant) -(w)anun^g-. Cf. SAPLING.

SQUAT (See CROUCH)

SQUEEZE (mould, press, grind) =dhurma-, =jan^ggaraga-, =muldha- (press down on), =(y)iba- (grind, crush).

STAB =adhuga-, jarg!, =w₁alhara-. Cf. SPEAR.

STAGGER =dhawililima-, -dha=wululudha- (s.v. =w₁ululudha-). Cf. GROPE.

STALE (See ROTTEN)

STAND =lha-¹, Refl. of =lalaga-, =mabann^gan^yji-. For trans. see RAISE.

STAR miyiri N^gara. Cf. Thes. 5.B.

START -lhu=lalagi-'- (s.v. =lalaga-) or =yarda- (motor), -yiga=lha- (s.v. =lha-¹, fire). No general translation, but punctual aspect forms can be used.

STAY =baladha- (stay behind). See SIT.

STAY AWAY FROM =agadharga-.

STEAL/ROB/THIEF bagumid and da:rawa (thief), =amaja-, =guguda-.

STEEP (slope) agararij.

STEM/STALK -w₂al-, -w₁alar-, -w₁anan^g-, wumbadun^g AnaWu (water lily).

STEP (on) =w₂ann^ga-.

STICK ran^gag AnaWu (also 'wood, tree'), yilar AnaWu (through nose), marbin Mana (to stoke fire), miljir Na (with hook), wandulu AnaWu (walking stick). For others see Thes. 3.D and 3.H, also TORCH, FORKED STICK.

STICK OUT (See COME OUT, VISIBLE, PROTRUDE, PENINSULA)

STICKY lhalaman or lhalamandig Mana, mindig, -n^ganarg-.

STIFF =barlha-, =w₂arbarlha-. Cf. SWELL.

STILL -w₂ugij (suffix, 'only, still, yet'). 'Stationary, not moving': dhan^gga:burg, =ridha-, =badha- or =da:dha- or =addhara- (wind).

STING -ba=marya-wu- (s.v. =marya-wu-). Cf. BITE.

STIR (See TURN, SHAKE)

STONE nuga Mana or AnaWu, mudun^g Mana (boulder), ririji Mana (gravel). For stone tools see Thes. 3.D, 3.H.

STOP For 'to stop (moving)' see SIT, STAND, etc. (punctual aspect forms). For 'to stop (doing)' see FINISH.

STORE UP (save up) =lhawanga-, =milgi-.

STRAIGHT andhurg, banban, =lhara:lha-, lha:lun, =dururuga-. Cf. SHORTCUT.

STRANDED (on shore) =rardha-. Cf. STUCK.

STRANGER lhalmar, mulguru. Cf. FAR, OTHER.

STRAP -w₂algu-.

STREAM majij Mana. Cf. RIVER.

STRETCH (See EXTEND)

STRING mabur Mana. Cf. ROPE.

STRIP OFF (skin, bark) =lala:da-, =munga-. Cf. PEEL.

STRONG/FIRM/TIGHT w₂adawadad, lhurlhurg, nimbinimbi, dambilharu, didid.

STUBBORN lamumun^g, lan^gari, yiriwu (animal). Cf. FIGHT.

STUCK (bogged, embedded) =lhira-, =n^gallha-, =w₁addha-, =w₁adgaddha-, =rardha- (on shore), =yululba-, =aln^ga-wi-'- (s.v. aln^ga).

STUMBLE (See FALL, STAGGER, SLIP)

STUMP (dead tree) lurmun AnaWu.

SUCK -lhan^gan=dhira- (s.v. =lhira-, suckle), =w₁ulu-bu- (honey), =w₂un^yja-. Cf. BREASTFEED.

SUDDENLY araga.

SUN alir N^gara. Relevant verbs: =langada-, =lambala-, =milha-. Cf. SET.

SUPPORT (See HELP, INCITE, LEAN AGAINST).

SURF -lhagal-.

SURROUND -dhaga:=gurama- (s.v. =w₁urama-).

SUSPEND (hang) =yaljira-, -waln^y=jira- (s.v. =yira-, hang fish on stick). Cf. BE UP.

SUSPICIOUS =min^yjal^gdha-. Cf. DOUBT.

SWAGGER man^yalman^yal.

SWALLOW (verb) (See EAT, BITE)

SWAMP magadiga (dried-up). Often word for BILLABONG is used.

SWARM =n^garara- (fish). Cf. BUZZ AT.

SWEAR/QUARREL/INSULT/SCOLD =ra-, =w₂unda-, =lhagarga-, =rijanga-, =w₁arayamawa-, =yin^garaddha-, lhagula-malan^g (s.v. mamalan^g), =jujuwayadha-, -yan^g-gurin^y=ma- (s.v. =ma-). For actual swearing expressions see cpds. of =w₂a-, -w₂ugag.

SWEAT w₁urij-buru-j AnaWu (s.v. -w₂uru-j).

SWEET (taste) =bulma-.

SWELL/SWOLLEN =w₂ulbulwa-, cpds. of =w₂uda-. Cf. STIFF.

SWIM =n^gama-, =w₂an^ygala- (fish). Cf. BATHE, JUMP IN.

T

TAKE/GET/PICK UP/GRAB/HOLD =ma- (most general verb), =alali- or =raga-¹ (collect many), =w₂arga-³ or =lhalwawayiga- (get lots), =w₁alima- or -ar=anma- (s.v. =anma-) (get water), =w₂anaga- (hold, keep), =nima- (hold), =bilharga- and =yarbuma- (seize), =yuwuruma- (grab by tip), =murudjiwa- (clasp), =murura- (grasp on chest), root forms jaw!, jan^gaw!, gudbij!. Cf. CARRY, CARRY ALONG, WIN, ASSEMBLE, GATHER, and entries below.

TAKE ACROSS =agalawaji-.

TAKE ALONG =mangarwu-. Cf. CARRY ALONG, ACCOMPANY.

TAKE AWAY =maruga-, =yari-, =yura-. Cf. ELOPE, CARRY.

TAKE OUT =rabali-, =adi-. Cf. PULL UP.

TAKE UP =adadi- (slope). Cf. RAISE.

TAKE SIDES (intervene in fight) -man^gala=lha- (s.v. =lha-¹).

TALK (See SPEAK, DISCUSS)

TALL (See LONG)

TANGLE =w₁ada:digan^yji-, =ran^ymura-, cpds. of =w₁ururuga- and =w₂iririma-.

TAP (sticks, boomerang) =w₂ada-, =w₂adbada-, =w₂ilbila-, =liliri-bu-, =min^ybarja-, dag!, dar!

TAPERED jan^ggarara.

TASTE -lhamig/j-, =ra-wu-. Cf. SWEET, BITTER, SALTWATER.

TEACH Deriv. of marbuy.

TEAR (verb) (See RIP). Noun 'tears': ru: AnaWu.

TEASE midijalag, =yarbiwa-.

TELL =maga-², =magi-'-, Caus. of =yama-³.

TEMPT -ramar=argi- (s.v. =argi-). Cf. INCITE.

TEST =ra-wu-.

THEN adaba (= 'now').

THICK/DENSE agalhargal^gag, dhirimudhirimu(g), lhaddhad. For 'thick liquid' see FAT (liquid).

THIEF (See STEAL).

THIN (skinny, narrow) da:gararag, yarayara, jagarabadjag, w₂alabal^gamij, yulug, a-n^gu-ji:bug (s.v. ji:bug), =w₁/w₂irgira-, yaraga, =yaragi-.

THINK =yama-³ plus thought quotation, -an=jama- (s.v. =yama-), =jin^ggibadha- (creole loan), -lan^y=jan^gayan^gi- (s.v. =yan^gayan^gi-). Cf. BELIEVE.

THIRST(Y) -w₁urij=guldha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-), noun w₁urij=guldhi-n^y.

THORN/SPLINTER -lhawal-.

THREAD n^gardhan^gara N^gara.

THREATEN (brandish weapon, shake spear/woomera) =n^gan^yn^gan^yja-, =w₁alhalha-, =ambalalhi-, -ragar=badaddhi- (s.v. =w₂adaddhi-), -n^galn=jaba- (s.v. =yaba-). Cf. POINT.

THREE w₂ulan^ybaj.

THROW =barawuda-, =w₂arga-³, =n^ganda-, -gari=wadja- (s.v. =w₂adja-), =yibanda-, =yarawa-, =ajirbarga-. Cf. SPEAR, GET RID OF, MISS, DROP, HIT (with thrown weapon).

THUNDER =n^gururuwa-. No noun with this meaning.

TICKLE =guguguja-.

TIDE maduwa Mana. Relevant verbs: =an^ggari-, -man=dhulhuwi- (s.v. =lhulhuwi-), =luluma-. For 'high' and 'low' tide see HIGH, LOW. Cf. also FLOOD.

TIE =rad-bu-, =radbidha-, =w₁aba- (esp. cpds.), dad!, =dhabid-bu-. Cf. JOIN.

TIGHT (See STRONG)

TILT (sway, rock) =bilya-, =n^yarginda-, =w₂arawararbi-, -w₁anan^g=gara- (plant, with current, s.v. =ara-), =w₁ulunda-. Cf. BEND, WEAK, SHAKE.

TIME(S) malg- (cpd. initial). Cf. WHILE, LONG, SHORT.

TIMID (See COWARDLY, SHAME)

TIRE(D) -yal=n^gawi-'- (s.v. =n^gawi-'-), =gararawi-, -w₁ara-wada=wada- (s.v. =w₂ada-), -yar=wurwurlha- (s.v. =w₂urwurlha-), cpds. of =w₂uyubuyama-.

TOBACCO dhambagu AnaWu.

TODAY yimbaj.

TOGETHER an^yja:bu, prefix -an^ggara-, ji:bug, =bujiga-, mandabadhan^gu, milgi, -ambirwir=lha- (s.v. =lha-¹), =w₂aragala- (bunch), -man=dhar(w)adharwi- (s.v. =lharwadharwi-), =lhamadhaman^yji- or =adhamaragan^yji- (do together). Cf. MANY, MIX, SHARE, ASSEMBLE, HEAP.

TOMORROW agaray.

TOOTHACHE =rayara- or expressions with =lhan^garma- ('tooth' as subject).

TOP (See UP. As term for part of object, see yinag AnaWu 'head' and synonyms.)

TORCH -yigi-yigi-j.
 TOUCH =w₂ildha-, =gulimba- (in game), =w₂urlha- or =w₂urburlha- (stroke, pat), =yārda-. Cf. BRUSH AGAINST, POKE, TAP, RUB, FEEL.
 TOUGH =lhulwunga-. Cf. ROUGH, THICK.
 TOWARD suffix -w₁uy. Cf. HEAD FOR.
 TRACK(S) (See PATH)
 TRANSLATE =ralga- ('open').
 TRANSPORT (See CARRY)
 TRAP/DAM/BRIDGE (for catching fish) magul Mana, maraga Mana, wumbuln^yin AnaWu, wurabura Mana. Cf. CATCH.
 TRAVEL (See GO, VISIT)
 TREE ran^gag AnaWu.
 TRENCH (ritual) deriv. of an^ga 'camp'.
 TRICKLE majij Mana.
 TRICKY (deceptive) maya:li, =min-bu-. Cf. LIE.
 TROT =w₁arajgaraja-.
 TROUBLE to make trouble, get in trouble: =agarama-. Cf. FIGHT.
 TRUE/TRUTH ij-gubulu (s.v. -ij-), jambarg.
 TRY (to do) Can be roughly translated by use of particle yin^gga or lha:lhag. Cf. TEST.
 TURN/STIR/FLIP/REVOLVE =w₁alarlha- (flip), =w₂agiwa- (e.g., boat), =w₁urama-, =alalibi- (flip meat), =yula-, =dhawawaruma-, =ann^yalin^yaliga- (stir tea), =guluddha- (water), =jiwalawaluga-, =w₂ilibilin^gi-. Cf. ROLL, GO AROUND.
 TWIGS (See UNDERBRUSH)
 TWILIGHT (See DUSK)
 TWINGE =w₂arwara-.
 TWIST (See BEND, MAKE, TANGLE)
 TWISTER maragu Mana.
 TWO w₂ula- or just Dual suffix =w₂a:. Cf. COUPLE.
 TYPE (kind) alur^g(a)yan^gi 'all kinds'. Demonstratives 'this/that kind': see Grammar. Cf. deriv. of an^ybaj. For

question 'what kind?' the expression a-yan^gi-yi: 'like what?' is usual.

U

UGLY ala:di ('bad', esp. cpds.).
 UNABLE (See FAIL)
 UNAWARE (See IGNORANT)
 UNCIRCUMCISED nun^g-garagu.
 UNDERBRUSH (twigs, dry leaves) mariyag AnaWu, -w₂ararg-.
 UNHAPPY (See SAD)
 UNLOAD =rarja-.
 UNRIPE (See RAW)
 UNSUCCESSFUL (See FAIL, BAD)
 UNTIE (See LET GO)
 UP/TOP =landhirn^ginda-, arwar, arwagarwar: Cf. HIGH, BE UP.
 UPROOT (See PULL UP)
 UPSET/WORRIED -w₁urij=dhimuda- (s.v. =lhimuda-), -ramar=rururuwi- (s.v. =rururuwi-), =w₁ada:digan^yji-. Cf. SERIOUS.
 URGE (See INCITE)
 URINATE =raya-.

V

VEGETABLE (See FOOD)
 VIGOROUS (See STRONG, ACTIVE, HARD)
 VISIBLE =lhada- =lharara-, cpds. of =(w₁)ala-, =n^garn^garlha-, cf. also =n^gadba-. Cf. PROTRUDE.
 VISIT =milgi-, =milga-. Cf. GO.
 VOICE ya:n^g AnaWu. Bad voice: cpds. of ala:di and =(w₁)alarna-.
 VOMIT verb =n^gan^yji-, noun wargad AnaWu.

W

WADE =lu:lha-, =n^gala:ga-, =lalalha-.
 WAIT (for) =nara-, =ran^gara-, =ambalawali-, =ambalwirima-, =ambunari-, =yigula-, =lhanda-, =diwiriwa-.
 WAKE =marayan^gga-, =w₂an^ggira-.

WALK bari AnaWu, lharug AnaWu, =lhari-, =riwagi-, =gubadha- (creole loan), =galdhaaldha-, man^yalman^yal (swaggering).
 Unable to walk: =w₁aragalala-, cf. LAME. Cf. GROPE, STAGGER, GO.

WALKING-STICK (See CANE)
 WANT =n^gan^ybanda-, =w₁anmarda-, =da:ra-ja-, =mandagi- (want more), =ambagira- (still want), w₁andha- (cpd. initial). Not want: =a:ndira-, cf. DISLIKE. Cf. next entry and TEMPT.

WANT TO GO =garma-ja-, =garma-, =lhalagi-, =randa-.

WARM (See HOT)

WASH (See CLEAN)

WASTE (See RUIN)

WATER gu:gu AnaWu (fresh), lhagayag Mana (salt), aligarbidhi (brackish), cpd. initial -ar-. Cf. DIRTY.

WATERHOLE mi:d Mana. Cf. WELL, BILLABONG, SPRING.

WAVES (water) =radharara-, =narmanarma-, =ran^garma-, w₁adalg, =yayaymi-. Cf. KING TIDE, TIDE.

WAX wu:j AnaWu (beeswax). Cf. STICKY.

WEAK biln^yalga or birn^yalga, =bilwila-, NAdj bil-wilwilu-j, ninig, w₁ir-girguru-j. Cf. BEND, TILT.

WEAR (clothing) (See PUT ON)

WEAVE/KNIT =ajbi-.

WEEP =rugu-, =lharbijija-.

WELL (water) lhawa:lig AnaWu. Cf. SPRING. Adverb '(do) well': see PROPER, GOOD.

WEST argali.

WET w₁alalij.

WHAT? yan^gi. Cf. DO WHAT?

WHEN? lhal-n^gargu.

WHERE? a-ji-ga (adverb).

'where is/are ___?'

expressed by a-X-ga with -X- a noun-class element (see Grammar). 'to where?': a-ni-ga-wuy.

WHILE (short period) adhuwayu. Cf. LATER, TIME.

WHIRLWIND wilwil, wiyidu Na.

WHISPER -lhagar-yamba=yambi-.

WHISTLE =ruja-.

WHITE n^gal-n^galn^galu-j and verb =n^galn^gala- (colour), dhudabada or munan^ga (white person). Cf. BRIGHT.

WHO? Forms of yan^gi.

WIDE w₂albalg.

WIDOW(ER) n^gayi.

WIN =guguma-, =n^garga-. To

get lots: =w₂arga-³, =lhalwayiwa-. Cf. TAKE.

WIND -lhan^gun^y- (often AnaWu).

For more detailed list see Thes. 5.C. Cf. CALM, BLOW.

WINDBREAK yiwunbara AnaWu. Cf. CALM.

WING ana AnaØ or AnaWu,

w₂anja AnaWu (esp. derivatives).

WIPE =yinur-wu- (nose)

WITH case suffix -miri 'by means of' (instrument). Verbal prefix -an^yji- 'accompanied by'. Cf. TOGETHER, ACCOMPANY.

WITHOUT -ari (cpds.), =ya:ri-, =ama:muwa-, w₁argarga. Cf. FREE.

WITNESS -ba=dhira- (s.v. =lhira-).

WOMAN manun^g. Cf. FEMALE, GIRL.

WOOD ran^gag AnaWu, n^gura AnaWu ('fire, firewood'), -lhaj-.

WOOL n^gardhan^gara N^gara.

WORD lha:gi and lha:wu and lhagarar (all AnaWu), cpd. initial -ij-. Cf. NAME, SPEAK.

WORK =w₂ardha- (English loan).

WORRIED (See UPSET)

WOUND (noun) ji:ji AnaWu. For longer list see Thes. 11.A.

WRAP (See COVER)

WRINKLED =narmanarma-,

=w₁ada:digan^yji-.

WRITE =arara-.

Y

YAMSTICK (digging stick)

anan^y AnaWu, wuwaraji AnaWu.

YAWN =ran^ga-wu-.

YEAR No general translation.
See Thes. 5.D.ii.
YES i:~ (nasalised) or yo:~,
yao~. Cf. AGREE.
YESTERDAY agalgi.
YOUNG (See SMALL, NEW: for
plants see SPROUT, SAPLING)

Thesaurus

1. FLORA-FAUNA

1.A Life-form and other higher-level terms

For a general discussion see my article 'Linguistic Approaches to Nunggubuyu Ethnobotany and Ethnozoology' in L. Hiatt, ed., Australian Aboriginal Concepts; Canberra, A.I.A.S., 1978. The major terms for flora are mada 'grass' (including nonwoody terrestrial plants generally) and ran^gag 'tree' (including all woody plants), both AnaWu. There is no general term for 'vine, liana'. There is no strictly higher-level term for aquatic plants, but ayag Wara can be extended as a general term for water lilies, and maja Mana may be used in a broad sense for seaweeds and seagrasses.

For fauna the major terms are ma:rn^y AnaØ 'snake', n^gujija AnaØ 'fish', wugalij AnaØ 'dugong and marine turtles', n^gurudhu AnaØ 'bird; terrestrial game animals', lagu AnaØ 'honey bee (including honey and hives)', maran^gara AnaØ 'shellfish'. A category of 'freshwater game' including tortoises, file snakes and the like is usually indicated by the cpd. verb -adji=lharma- (s.v. =lharma-) 'to hunt freshwater game', and apparently by a rare noun nun^gariyiwuj AnaØ. Other subcategories of n^gujija 'fish' are represented by lan^ggalu AnaØ 'freshwater fish', maln^gar AnaØ 'small rays' and abidi AnaØ 'large rays; sharks'.

Many further subdomains can be recognised on one ground or another (common habitat, being hunted in common fashion, physical similarities), e.g., 'frog/toad', 'goanna lizard', 'paperbark tree', but there is no explicitly higher-order cover term for them.

1.B Flora

1.B.i Paperbark trees

riverbank types: lhulwu Na, rijbar Na. others: midi Na, warjara Na, ragala Mana (wirinbirin Mana flower), magandar Mana, wuluru Mana, lhabara AnaWu, liba AnaWu.

1.B.ii Eucalypts

guri**j**(b)al Mana or AnaWu, gur**j**ada or lhamb**il**bilg Mana, lhumu**l**ug AnaWu (bloodwood), lhu:n^y AnaWu (stringybark, flower wurugugu Mana, bark lha:r Na), n^galan^gga Na (river red gum), wala**n** Mana (hill coolibah), ar**l**hag Na, wila**n** Na (ghost gum, 'whitebark'), wumbaduru AnaWu, wumudju AnaWu (coolibah), wun^gurug Mana (woollybutt).

1.B.iii Palms, cycads, pandanus

Palms: gadara Mana (coconut), lhal**b**ij Na (fan-palm), n^gabann^ga N^gara, wulida Na (fan-palm);
Cycad: n^gadhu Mana (damper a:r AnaWu, female nut bagaraag Mana);
Pandanus: maguj Mana (spiral type, nut n^galgi AnaWu or manag Mana), wulja AnaWu (river sp.).

1.B.iv Wattles (*Acacia* spp.)

balara Mana, dan^ggalgara Mana or yulu Mana (lancewood), min^yar(n^g) Mana (gum: binan^g Mana), mudidi Mana (scrub), anan^y AnaWu ('yamstick'), (w)ari**y**ar Na, wudhugul Mana (soap tree), wugaralala AnaWu, wur(u)gala Mana.

1.B.v Mangrove trees and associated spp.

lhalgur Mana or nambara Mana (sapling wur**j**ulyul Mana, fruit aran^yann^gu or n^gan^yjawalwal Mana), lhirina Mana, minija Mana (also riverbanks), anara Na or wuruguri Na, ana Mana (sapling lirjal Mana, seed pod wumuluri AnaWu or anhuma AnaWu), wunbarg Wara, yiwujun^g N^gara, yu:min^y Na.

1.B.vi Figs

gunin^yara Mana, manbanburu Mana, nun^gan^yan^g Mana, nun^ggur**d**ha Mana, yijbunun^g AnaWu, yindi Na.

1.B.vii Kurrajongs and similar spp.

balbi Mana, yarawug Mana (bark fibre lhalharan^g Mana or alwur Mana, string mabur Mana), adija AnaWu.

1.B.viii Primary fire-drill trees

buduga Mana, (w)alburun^ggu Mana (also 'turkey'), lhuruman or ayan^ga Mana (also 'fire-drill'), arara Mana.

1.B.ix Primary spear-shaft trees

baragal Mana, mabad Mana, malwad Mana or jindijindi Mana, wadawada Mana, ya:l Mana. (Others already listed are wattles wudhugul and wugaralala and eucalypt lhu:n^y.)

1.B.x Trees whose saplings have edible taproots

lhi:rj Na (wild cassava), yan^yjug Na.

1.B.xi Trees whose flowers have nectar sucked by people

rili**d**ili or yili**d**ili Na (banksia), (w)adbar Na (grevillea).

1.B.xii Whistling trees and cypress

aragin^y Mana or waguwagu, wun^ggarar AnaWu, yimbid Na (cypress).

1.B.xiii Scrub trees (some with indefinite spp. reference)

galawarwar AnaWu, madin^yjar Mana, marmin^y AnaWu, n^ganan^ganin^yji AnaWu, yurumu AnaWu. (Cf. also wattle mudidi).

1.B.xiv Other trees and shrubs

banar Mana or gil**in**g**in**g**in** Mana (marble tree), dhirwig AnaWu or Mana, dhurun^ggi:riri AnaWu, dhururin^ggi AnaWu, dugudugu Mana, dumburumbu Na (sandalwood), gajaguru Mana, gajiguru AnaWu, ganda:n^gililigi AnaWu, gan^yawu Mana or AnaWu (wild cashew), jamba AnaWu (tamarind), jin^ggulili Mana (conkerberry), jir**i**jirig N^gara, lhalan^galhalan^gar Mana, lhan^ggariri Mana, lhan^ggi Mana (fruit wudba Mana), lharag Mana (quinine bush), lhunga Mana or bulan^ggan^gga Mana, lhungumada AnaWu, lhun^ggala:lur AnaWu, ladag Na (milkwood), mabuyu Mana, madilmi Mana, majaja Mana or wiyulur Mana, mangayan^ga Mana, manba Mana (sap alman Mana), miliba Na, miriran Mana, mun^yjuj AnaWu (green plum, fruit midadari Mana), miyamandar Mana, miya:mbu Mana, munn^gu Na, munma Mana, murn^yan^g Mana, nidhun^g Na or murn^ganawu(y) Mana (freshwater mangrove), n^ga:dh**i**yarin^ya N^gara, n^garguran^y AnaWu, n^ga:ra**r**an^g AnaWu, n^guru(n^g) AnaWu, n^yal**bu**n^g Mana or yimimi Mana, walumbu AnaWu, wanabana Mana, wilwag AnaWu, wiyay Mana, wulbu(n^g) Mana, wulibulu AnaWu, wuliriliri AnaWu, wululugu Mana, wumbalbu AnaWu (strychnine tree), wu:n^g Wara (black plum), wun^garagaga AnaWu, wuwalulu AnaWu, ya:lhin^ga Na, yila:ri Na, yiliwin Mana (orange), yi:mid Mana, yirbara Mana (ironwood), wudu AnaWu.

1.B.xv Climbing vines

dhagarijgaba:ban^yjuj AnaWu, magunalu Mana, ra:n Na, wun^gurudin AnaWu (wild banana), wuyaran^gal AnaWu (wild grape), yanawu Mana.

1.B.xvi Edible roots (taproots, tubers, root swellings)

gagil Wara (onion), jaladi Mana or n^gurgada Mana or yiriwu Mana, ja:mulu Wara, lhagadi Mana, lhawalala Mana, lhawumag AnaWu, mabanbangari Mana, mabarawuray Mana, lala Mana, madiga Mana or man^ggarabi Mana or wiriyalyal Mana, marbuy Mana, marwa AnaWu, miral AnaWu (grass potato), miral Mana, mudun^g Na, mun^yugu Mana, ri:ja Mana, andi Mana, warda AnaWu, windar Wara or n^garmuda Wara, wudun^ymanji AnaWu (wild potato), wugalan^ganda AnaWu, wulburu Wara, wun^gambinn^gambin AnaWu (wild potato), ya:gun^y Mana.

1.B.xvii Grasses

jir**i**jb**a**n^yjaw**a**n^yjan^gaj AnaWu, lhawulgulg Na, larwad Mana (cane grass), manun^ggu Mana (young rilhar Mana),

mijgaran^ggij Mana, n^gurji AnaØ, amburuyuwuruyuj AnaWu, aran^gay N^gara, arigari Mana or wulug Mana, arn^yal Mana (spinifex), wubunday AnaWu, wurulambilambi Wara, ya:ln^g Mana (spinifex).

1.B.xviii Other terrestrial herbs (including tree orchids)

dhu:nda Mana (bloodroot), dhun^yjira AnaWu or wandulbandul AnaWu (fern), daran^ggi Na (bamboo-type plant), giriba AnaWu (wild passionfruit, loan from English), lhajbag Wara (bush lily with large bulb), larawal Na (sedge), malamban^gi Mana (puffball), mida:buruburu Mana, miliyirwirig Wara, miliya:ni Mana, n^ga:lig AnaWu (berry), n^garn^gar Wara (roly-poly, tumbleweed), (w)andalal Wara, (w)andhardharg Na, warmurn^g Na (melon), wunargunarg AnaWu, wuran^gguran^g AnaWu (cattail), wurunburun Mana, wurun^galijun^g AnaWu (berry), yalgurg Na (tree orchids), yambubug Na (clover-type flower), yindin^gargi N^gara, yulyul Mana.

1.B.xix Water lilies (including terms for parts)

Terms for species (at least in most general sense): lhalabun Mana, aran^ga Mana, ayag Wara, wubun^yul Mana (not a true water lily, but classed as such), yan^gguri Wara, wundhumug Mana. Root corms: wudan AnaØ, jirigilil AnaØ, man^ggawuja Mana, nindan Mana, yambiri Mana, yiwujun^g AnaØ. Seed pods: dhagalirig Wara (also ayag Wara in specific sense). Others: ma-biril (s.v. -w₂iril)(leaf), -lhabag-(flower), wumbadun^g AnaWu (stem).

1.B.xx Aquatic plants (mostly floating)

liriyil Mana, maja Mana, mun^gulu Mana (seaweed), wadag Mana (algae), winbin Mana, wirn^ggil AnaWu (algae), wururi Mana (seagrass).

1.C Birds

1.C.i Owls

banan^ggarg Na, dhududhudug Mana (frogmouth), garbaw(g) AnaØ, wurwur AnaØ, yigurgu AnaØ, yilayi AnaØ.

1.C.ii Terrestrial hawks

gargaj Mana, gurujurg Na (whistling), malwidiwidi AnaØ, margij N^gara (wedge-tailed eagle = eaglehawk, young dilyan^ggadilyan^gga N^gara), nigarga Na, wadanawadana Na or baligujanigujani Na, alariri AnaØ (falcon). (For sea hawks see 'sea birds', below)

1.C.iii Ducks, teals and geese

dindir Na, madiwaj Wara (young diwaj Wara), mururun^gguna AnaWu, nunma Na (goose, young miriyirin^y Na), ramaramurun^g AnaWu (grebe), wun^guliri AnaWu (grebe?), yililij N^gara or waygawuma N^gara (young waralwaral N^gara).

1.C.iv Pigeons and doves

labarg N^gara or dharawurugugu N^gara (peaceful dove), rumurumu Wara.

1.C.v Parrots (including cockatoos and lorikeets)

lindi:rij Mana (red-collared lorikeet), n^gangarig Mana (little corella), raln^gar(g) Wara (sulphur-crested cockatoo, young miyaja Wara or n^gingirig Wara), warag Na (red-tailed black cockatoo), waraywaray Na or wiriwiri Na (varied lorikeet), wilijbilij Mana (red-winged parrot), wuruwajba Wara (q.v. for discussion).

1.C.vi Bitterns and night-herons

dun^ggurun^ggurji AnaWu or AnaØ, durandura or nuranura AnaØ, gaji:dig AnaØ, gandha(w) AnaØ, gandawadjirig Wara and n^galgurg Wara (night-heron).

1.C.vii Herons, stilts, waders and similar birds

ba:lmi N^gara or gawira N^gara or burun^ggurg N^gara (pelican, young bululja or ma:bulhu N^gara), birn^ggil N^gara (lotusbird or swamphen, young birn^ggilbirin^ggil N^gara), lhawuya N^gara (spoonbill), ma:nha(g) AnaØ (heron), nun^g-garagu Mana (stilt), gara:lag N^gara (ibis), gudargu N^gara (brolga, see entry for synonyms), gulum-balgara Mana (cormorant), gundan^gamara AnaØ (heron), jaradadbuwa AnaØ (chestnut rail), juluwu AnaWu (ibis), alin^ygina AnaØ or AnaWu (cormorant?), (w)anburugu AnaØ or AnaWu or malan^yjurjurg AnaØ (ibis), anji N^gara (jabiru, young gulmirimiri N^gara), arawuwarg N^gara (cormorant, young buralal N^gara), argarg Mana and wurubudug Mana and yan^ggalan Mana (darter, young manan Mana), wurululug Mana and n^ga:guruwul N^gara (heron, young ga:njul N^gara).

1.C.viii Beach birds

gadhigadhig N^gara (oyster-catcher, young gadhig N^gara), munjirg Wara (sandpiper), gula:bijbij N^gara or yilijbi N^gara (beach stone curlew), guruwilag N^gara (eastern curlew), wanjurjurg AnaØ (sandpiper).

1.C.ix Sea birds

lan^ggalan^gga:bijug Na (red-backed kite, young gurulagurulag Na), mawulwad AnaØ and variants (gannet), nayimar Na (frigatebird), n^gagan^gaga Na or jadbaramba Na (sea-eagle, young n^gawurun^gawuru Na), garanjimala AnaØ (tern, young garanjima AnaØ), gayin^galama AnaØ (tern), girigigiwu or gigiwu AnaØ (tern), jarag Na or gurumbura Na or yinbi Na (silver gull, young yinin^gululu Na), wurumban^gana AnaØ (tern), yidjid N^gara or magaymagay N^gara (osprey, young yurjurg N^gara).

1.C.x Quails and turkeys

(g)arwululug AnaØ, jirgij AnaØ, alburun^ggu Mana (turkey, young da:gi Mana or n^gandug Mana).

1.C.xi Other birds

ba:wul N^gara or dharawurugugug N^gara (chicken, cock
 jan^gajan^ga N^gara), bilyug or bi:yug N^gara (cuckoo-shrike),
 birbirg Wara (masked plover, young bandula Wara),
 birijirbirijir AnaØ (willie wagtail), budjudug AnaØ,
 bujbuj AnaØ, burgudji AnaØ, dhilibay N^gara (bowerbird),
 mara:la(g) AnaØ (egret, young malaywiwi AnaØ or
 jirgulugulu AnaØ), murun^ggurmurun^ggur AnaØ (robin?),
 gulan^gan^gag Na (babbler, see entry for other forms),
 gurudu(g) AnaØ and gurbudug AnaØ (butcherbird),
 guruguruwalbalg Wara (mudlark, 'peewee', young
 n^gana:nawalbalg Wara), guwag AnaØ (koel, young birbirg
 AnaØ), guwilu N^gara (bush curlew, young wuwalulu N^gara
 or guminda N^gara), jadagag Na (jungle-fowl, young
 gululugululu Na), jibidig AnaØ, jirididi AnaØ (kingfisher),
 jirin^galjirin^galg Wara, jurijiji AnaØ or durij AnaØ
 (young yalinbirba AnaØ), wadijirwadijir AnaØ (robin?),
 (w)almarug AnaØ (friarbird, young galmarug AnaØ),
 warbarg Na or wuwag Na (crow, see entries for more forms),
 wa:yin N^gara (emu, see entry for several more forms),
 wubug Mana (swamp pheasant, young bubug Mana), wuralg N^gara
 (kookaburra), wuraln^gu AnaØ (cuckoo, young gajaln^gu AnaØ),
 wuramagu Wara (wren), yiriwirwir Na (swallow, young
 mulunda Na).

1.D Mammals

1.D.i Bats (including flying foxes)

miliwarwar Wara (all small bats), wangujba Wara or
 wadun^ggu Wara (black flying fox), malban^ggari Na (red
 flying fox, young wulargarga Na).

1.D.ii Introduced species (quadrupeds and cat)

mu:ri AnaØ or ba:bulug AnaØ or barigud AnaØ or bira:yag
 AnaØ or gadaban^ga AnaØ or manabaru AnaØ (buffalo, young
 maragadag AnaØ), bujigan AnaØ (domestic cat), bulugi AnaØ
 or bilin^yjiri AnaØ (bullock, young gabigabi AnaØ), jaran^gu
 N^gara or yaraman N^gara (horse, colt gabigabi N^gara, horse
 and rider walbalgi N^gara).

1.D.iii Dogs and dingo

landhurg Wara (dog), wun^ggan Wara or nun^ggaran^g Wara (dingo).

1.D.iv Kangaroos and wallabies

Kangaroos: arjambal AnaØ (antelope, see entry for synonyms,
 female anda:lburu N^gara, yalarba N^gara or mawulgamin N^gara,
 young lha:nda AnaØ), murbungula AnaØ (euro, female
 bayir N^gara or (w)anjiriwi N^gara). (Baby kangaroo, either
 sp. also mandhiran^g AnaØ, also baby wallaby).
 Wallabies: n^gargu AnaØ or jidbiliri AnaØ or gambalala AnaØ
 (agile/sandy, female yarudu N^gara, young wundan^y AnaØ),
 muluyurug Mana (nail-tailed), gandawul N^gara (rock wallaby).

1.D.v Other terrestrial mammals

jawann^gawann^gal Na (sugar glider, 'flying squirrel'),
 lhudin^y Wara (all small mice and marsupial mice), n^ya:lig
 Wara or wulambag Wara (native cat), wangurag Mana
 (bandicoot, young balwal Mana or yuluguja Mana, female
 jurguldumbul Mana), wun^gujan^g Wara (water rat), yirgin^y
 AnaØ (possum, special sex/age forms include ma:rn^gu AnaØ
 or N^gara, midiwiri AnaØ, rambuy AnaØ and yirigigi AnaØ),
 yurman^ga N^gara (echidna = porcupine).

1.D.vi Sea mammals

yan^ggawu Na (whale, young yinbala Na or gunduyn^guru Na),
 yira:bidhi Na or nin^ggulurn^gu Na (whale, young garan^ggabu Na,
 female mun^gara Na), n^gan^yjabana N^gara (porpoise), yuluman^gani
 N^gara (porpoise), n^garugalij N^gara (dugong, see entry for forms).

1.E Fish (including sharks and rays)

1.E.i Rays

dhumirin^yji N^gara (skate), du:mbi N^gara, ga:mbuma AnaØ,
 jigama AnaWu or AnaØ (young yigama AnaWu or AnaØ), lan^gij
 Na (shovelnose), ma:mbani Mana (shovelnose), manindhan^gu
 AnaWu (young dhumanindhan^gu AnaWu), maninig AnaØ,
 marbidi AnaØ, rabarayala Na (young yimadhuwayu Na),
 (w)arbarbira AnaØ, wariyil N^gara, yaluwa Wara, yarba Wara.

1.E.ii Sharks

lhagabilayu AnaWu, lhamalguru Mana or yirguru Mana (young
 lhababaragu Mana, aja AnaWu), madugay AnaWu, mulur AnaØ
 (or a-maragari-jin^yun^g AnaØ 'dangerous'), alamarj AnaØ or
 AnaWu or wujinma AnaØ or AnaWu or jigama AnaØ or AnaWu
 (freshwater = whaler shark, young yigama AnaØ or AnaWu),
 waramaldhu Mana (hammerhead), warga Na (sawshark).

1.E.iii Eel-tailed catfish

gidigidi AnaØ, lhawalin AnaØ, wadjar or warjar AnaØ,
 alalij AnaØ, (w)ann^galbiya AnaØ, yin^guduma AnaØ, warjar AnaØ.

1.E.iv Fork-tailed catfish

gingin AnaØ, midhurun^gu Wara, nan^guru Na or ran^ggalwalbalg
 Na, (w)almagara AnaØ, yirdhi Na or la:ygulhu Na or
 yiburdhiri Na.

1.E.v Mulletts

buguwuluwulu AnaØ, gayawawag AnaØ, lhulun^gu AnaØ,
 lambalamba:dhu Na, langaj AnaØ, mili N^gara, murgun^yala
 AnaWu, nigimilharma Na, riyaran^gga AnaØ, yibadun^ggu Na,
 yibuwa Na or AnaØ.

1.E.vi Perch (including grunters and sea-perch)

galayurug AnaØ or AnaWu (sea-perch), gunan^ggala AnaWu,
 mandag N^gara or (w)adag N^gara, marbunan^g Na, ridhid N^gara,
 rilmin^yji Na, warma AnaWu, ya:nug N^gara.

1.E.vii Long-toms and garfish

mada AnaWu or n^galaji AnaWu, marijguru Mana or wurjulugu Mana, alin^yn^gari AnaWu.

1.E.viii Parrotfish and tuskfish

gunumuddhu AnaØ, wurabadji Wara, yambirgu Na or yamburali Na (young gulag^u AnaØ), yarbidhi Na.

1.E.ix Toadfish

dhamurgungun Wara, yilgu Wara.

1.E.x Emperors, trevallies, darts, sweetlips

garawara AnaØ, lhabiyada Na, malawuru Na, ma:landhurg Na, n^gajiwah^uwa N^gara, walbalg Na and wandhalayun^g Na, amun^ggu AnaWu, yagari Na, yarandi or yarandhi Na, yidaraba Na, yimawuru Na.

1.E.xi Rock-cods and similar fish

bangarmiri AnaWu, dhuma:bina N^gara (coral trout, coral cod), ga:(m)bubilajbu AnaWu, lhu:ru Wara ('sleepy cod', freshwater, not a true cod, young mu:dhun^g Wara or n^guljun Wara), maldhana(n^g) N^gara (groper), mulugumba N^gara, adag N^gara, yalun^gurmiri N^gara.

1.E.xii Batfish and butterflyfish

dhabidhabi AnaWu or AnaØ, gumba:miri N^gara, gualira Na or mandara Na (young n^garmuy Na), mijgijgaluwa Mana (possibly really a dart), n^gara:ma N^gara

1.E.xiii Tuna, large jumping fish and associated marine fish

dhunumbu Mana, dan^ymiri AnaWu or AnaØ, nirbun^gadan^ymir AnaØ, wandhagan^ymir AnaØ, warwada AnaØ, wundhulmir AnaØ, yalabura AnaØ (young manan^gari AnaØ), nawurun^ymir AnaØ. Note: These are in several cases of unclear species reference; they form a kind of totemic (and songword) cluster and within the cluster species reference seems to be fluid.

1.E.xiv Gudgeons and mudskippers

dimbulg Wara (mudskipper), lhawaran^ggay Wara, mababili Wara, wilwigilwi Wara, wulmun^ggurag Wara.

1.E.xv Very small freshwater fish (rainbowfish, etc.)

buyal Na, munhal AnaØ, wangadura AnaØ, yimurgu Na.

1.E.xvi Salmon

julurbi Wara or wugana Wara, waln^gari AnaWu.

1.E.xvii Herring, anchovies, bony bream

mulujbi Wara, walgara AnaWu or n^yun^ggala AnaWu, miliya AnaWu (bony bream, young adhagag AnaWu).

1.E.xviii Other fish

balwal Na (flounder, sole), bidhan^ymiri AnaØ or AnaWu (suckerfish), dhiriri N^gara, dhururin^yji AnaØ, dhururu N^gara or dhururun^ggi N^gara, lhan^gaj AnaØ (minnow), lharada N^gara (sea-bream), lhulurj Wara (whiting), lhunbi AnaWu, la:n^ggurg N^gara (javelin-fish ?), malir Mana (flathead), muguluwuy AnaWu or AnaØ, mu(r)julu Na (silver teraglin?) munjururuna AnaWu, nun^gula:gur(u)lhan^gu Na (spinefoot), n^yambal Mana or n^yuwar Mana (mouth almighty), ramurlhumurlhu Na (stonefish), ran^ggu Wara (eel), amadharn^gga AnaWu or gurgin AnaWu (barracuda, young wingarga AnaWu), warmin Na or n^garganba(1) Na (Saratoga, young (w)aran^g Na), wildhug AnaWu (archer fish, 'rifle fish'), yimbiri N^gara (mangrove jack), yimida:ri Na or wundalmari Na (milkfish, young wuguguraba Na), yimin^yjara or yimin^yjari (noun class not known), yin^ggulbandi Na (barramundi, young ajargalig AnaØ), yiwunbina Na (sea-bream), yunbi AnaWu.

1.F Reptiles and amphibians

1.F.i Goanna lizards

dabulun Mana (spiny-tailed), gabayayag N^gara (young (w)anarag N^gara), galamu N^gara or bangawudu N^gara (water goanna, young jaralala N^gara), jurgubadu Wara, wada:bir Wara (large sand goanna, colour form rulbu-n^galn^galu Wara, young wilamawilama Wara), wuguj Wara (young gibaja Wara).

1.F.ii Other lizards

dhalmun^ggururug Mana, gangulugulu Mana, lir(w)ag Wara (blue-tongued, young jayawuru Wara), n^galun^galug Mana, waljurig Wara (frilled, young gangulugulu Wara), al(w)aj Wara (skink), yamin^yji Na or malarigur Na (gecko), mi:mi AnaWu (milk-lizard = snake-lizard, also 'milk').

1.F.iii Marine turtles

gariwa AnaØ or anuwa AnaØ or jadiwan^ggani AnaØ (flatback), n^gala:ligi Na (green, age forms n^gulguru AnaØ, rujuru Na, ramba:ri Na), n^galhuwa N^gara or garuba N^gara (hawkbill), jadaga:miri AnaØ (Ridley), malibugadag AnaØ (leathery), nibun^ga:yu(n^g) Na (loggerhead).

1.F.iv Freshwater tortoises

dalma:ran^g Wara or gurulwiya Wara (long-necked, young miminjara Wara), gurubil AnaWu (short-necked), madalaj Wara (short-necked), mulumbidag Mana (short- or medium-necked, strong odour).

1.F.v Crocodiles

lharagula N^gara and gadugadu N^gara and majbaln^gu N^gara (either species, young lhu:rj N^gara).

1.F.vi Frogs and tadpoles

dhabararag AnaWu or AnaØ or n^ga:lal Wara or n^ga:n^ggu Wara (frog, usually said to be synonyms despite different noun classes), wulwul Wara (tadpole).

1.F.vii Pythons

bubunara N^gara (black-headed, young lha:n^gma N^gara or yu:n N^gara), dhuma:muguna:muwu N^gara, majbarwar N^gara (olive, young mambara N^gara of yaluryalur N^gara), alja N^gara (water python, young aljina N^gara or yambarn^ga N^gara).

1.F.viii Dangerous venomous snakes

lhambanan^y Mana, n^guda-lhardharg Na or lhalara Na or bandiyan Na (king brown), rabara-wulma Na (black whip, young n^guda-wulma Na), anbar Mana (western brown), wuwargu AnaWu (taipan, young n^galaran^yn^galaraj AnaWu).

1.F.ix Other snakes

lhun^yin AnaWu (file snake), laran^gana N^gara or wunin^ybunin^y AnaØ (sea-snake, perhaps really two different types, young laragija N^gara), nun^yjarawujbuj AnaØ or AnaWu, n^garimarjga N^gara, wulundharg N^gara (young ra:g N^gara), wulin^ymiri Wara (green tree snake), wurubul AnaWu or AnaØ (freshwater snake).

1.G Shellfish and crustaceans

1.G.i Crabs and other crustaceans

dagawag AnaWu (crayfish, etc.), manun^galyi Mana (soldier crab), mawulugu AnaØ (soldier crab), muradi Mana (crab), murarbu AnaWu or n^garalhu AnaWu (mud crab), n^guraran^g Mana (ghost crab), n^yaran Na (hermit crab), walgu AnaWu (crab), (w)almaraba Mana (blue swimmer crab), wulharan^g AnaWu (hermit crab).

1.G.ii Snails

ga:gag Wara (land snail), midhun Wara, mu:dhun^g AnaØ or Wara, yunbalmi AnaØ or AnaWu.

1.G.iii Other shells

balga:ri Mana, a-bira-yarmayarma-jin^yun^g AnaØ (s.v. bira), dhi:ran^gi AnaØ or AnaWu (barnacles), ma:mbal Na or malaban^gu Na or jarid Na (freshwater mussel), lha:du Wara (mud-whelk), lharmin^y Na (oyster), labama Na (chambered nautilus, also 'moon'), landhurg Wara (also 'dog'), lirin Na, madaduwaba Wara (mud-whelk), malhiwu Mana, migimigari Na, min^ga:wu Mana, mudhiyara AnaØ (pearl shell), nimuga:nun^g Na, nun^gga:ri Na (giant clam), n^gabarn^gabar Na (clam), n^gadhin^ga:n^ggu Wara (cowry), n^ganji Wara (baler), n^gan^gga Mana or lambag Mana or ragulunju Mana (trumpet or triton shell), rawurgajana Na (oyster), walibalig AnaWu, walgurg Na (clam), yadbuwa Na (cuttlefish shell), yimarmba Na, yinun^ggarba Na (oyster?), yindirani or yindiran^gi Na.

1.H Insects, invertebrates and other fauna

1.H.i Native honey bees

garamin^yanmin^yan AnaØ or Wara, miniguya AnaØ, nabi AnaØ or Na (insect also arulg AnaØ), n^ga:nig Wara, n^galyurwa AnaØ.

1.H.ii Ants and termites

bambarbambar AnaWu, lhala(w)ag AnaØ (termite), lhalawulbulg Mana, mararan^y Na, n^gumij Wara, ya:g N^gara (meat ant), yindin^gargi N^gara.

1.H.iii Flies and other small flying insects

balbalma Na (butterfly, moth), ganabura N^gara (mosquito), milbun Wara (firefly), milwin Na (gnat), mi:r N^gara (wasp), mula N^gara (common mosquito), n^galhuwa N^gara (type of fly), n^gan^gga Mana (dragonfly, damselfly), walar Na (march fly), a:mun^y Na (common fly), waran^galwaran^gal Na or mambunun^gu Na (blowfly), wargadjiga Na (type of blowfly), wunbun Na (paper wasp).

1.H.iv Other insects

bulubulug Na (louse), dabururug AnaWu or yalamara AnaØ (common grasshopper), ga:gurud AnaWu or Wara (introduced cockroach), galmiliyarag AnaWu (beetle), jaramumu Na or yaramumu Na (beetle), jirijban^yjawan^yjan^gaj AnaØ (piss beetle), jirijiri or yirijiri AnaØ (cricket), lhalaj AnaØ (grasshopper sp.), mi:j Na (head louse), mundig Wara (flea, tick), nilanila Na (cicada), n^gala:ja AnaØ (stick insect), raraj AnaØ (mantis), (w)arbidiyun^g AnaØ (black water insect).

1.H.v Larvae and eggs of insects

guman Mana or ran^ganbar Mana (beetle larva, witchetty grub), lhuguray Wara (caterpillar), labama ('moon') Na or mula Na (grubs in sedge roots), ma:d Na (blowfly maggots), malhi AnaWu (beetle larva), min^yn^gan^ga Mana (ant lion larva, also 'sleep'), mirar Na (louse eggs), n^gadan Mana (witchetty grub, especially cossid moth larva).

1.H.vi Other invertebrates

dha:riba Na (trepang, young yinin^gulu Na), lhan^galan^y Na (foot worm), madhal Na (leech), mala Na (scorpion or centipede, the latter also n^garambali Na), min^ya:mi Mana (sea-urchin), n^guway Na (worm), alhilhi Na (sea-sponge), alin^ygina AnaØ or AnaWu (sea-anemone), alir N^gara (starfish, also 'sun'), ayij Wara (jellyfish, including sea-wasp, young yabun^guru Wara), yimalmi N^gara (squid, cuttlefish; shell yadbuwa Na).

1.H.vii Coral

nijura Na, argalharuwa AnaWu, amuwan^gga AnaØ or AnaWu.

2. BODY PARTS AND PARTS OF OBJECTS

2.A Human bodily substances and secretions

gur(i)ya or n^ggur(i)ya Mana 'excrement' (cpd. initial -gi-), -jir- 'body hair, fur' (often AnaWu), lhagar AnaWu 'saliva', magulag AnaWu 'skin', malbij Mana 'vein, sinew', munda Mana 'vein', n^gagara AnaWu 'bone', man^gaj (or ma-n^gaj) Mana 'fat', lhan^ggu AnaWu 'meat, flesh', n^ga:l AnaWu 'slimy substance (including saliva, mucus)', w₂ulan^g Mana or n^guluji Mana 'blood', ra:j AnaWu 'urine, bile', ra:ra Mana 'semen', ru: AnaWu 'tears', wargad AnaWu 'vomit', wugalili AnaWu 'diarrhoea', w₁/w₂ulan^g Mana 'blood', w₁urij-buru-j AnaWu 'sweat' (s.v. -w₂uru-j).

2.B Human body parts (except internal organs)

2.B.i Head area

bagalan^g Mana or munbag Mana 'eye' (cpd. initial -baG-), dha:rag AnaWu 'whiskers, beard', lhagula AnaWu 'lip(s)', lhamunun^g AnaWu 'chin', lha:n^y AnaWu 'chin', mu:n^g Mana 'head hair', mun^yjun Mana 'eyebrow, eyelash', ra: Mana 'tooth', raja Na 'front tooth', ramadhan AnaWu 'mouth' (cpd. initial -lha-/-lhaG-), ramara AnaWu 'cheek', ran^ggal AnaWu 'forehead', yinag or amburug or ambara or ambal or la:n^g (all AnaWu) 'head' (ambal and ambara in particular usually mean 'top of head') (cpd. initials -ambaN-, -ambuluG-), w₂a:n AnaWu 'temple' (and inner ear), w₂aran^g Mana 'ear', yilhal AnaWu or yiwara AnaWu 'face' (cpd. initial -yi-), yidurg AnaWu 'bridge of nose', yimurg AnaWu 'nose', wi:g Na 'grey hair'.

2.B.ii Neck and shoulders

madun^g AnaWu 'collarbone area', malibi Na or wirimil Na 'shoulder blade', mu:n AnaWu 'shoulder', nindhagal Mana 'nape', n^yalaj AnaWu 'back of shoulders', ramaj AnaWu or yambiya Na 'throat', an^yjabal AnaWu and variants 'armpit', waraga AnaWu 'upper back', w₂argu AnaWu 'shoulder', yaln^gan AnaWu 'shoulder', alwag AnaWu or Mana or majagurun^g AnaWu 'neck'.

2.B.iii Torso

ga:j AnaWu or Mana or lhumu AnaWu 'waist, lower torso' (cpd. initial also -bi-), janda Mana '(lower) back', gulmun^g Mana or dhulmun^g Mana 'belly', mala Wara 'navel', manaj Mana 'abdomen', mi:mi AnaWu '(female) breast, teat' (also 'milk'), w₁ala AnaWu or n^guda AnaWu 'midriff (side of abdomen)', n^gungu AnaWu 'lower torso', rulbu Mana or malan^y Mana or dulburun^g Mana 'back, backbone', wun^yan AnaWu 'upper chest', w₁urij Na 'chest area'.

2.B.iv Buttocks and genitalia

bilaj Mana 'buttocks', bira Mana 'anus, rear end', dhawal Mana or bun^guran^g Mana or n^gunun^gunu Mana 'bone above anus',

dhan^gumiln^g Mana 'male genitals', da:g Mana or rala AnaWu 'hipbone', garan^g Na 'scrotum, testicles', n^gul-n^gu-jir (s.v. -jir) AnaWu or rijamara AnaWu 'pubic hair', nan^gga AnaWu 'hip', nidhamun^g Na or ni-dhan^y (s.v. lha:n^y) Na 'clitoris', n^gu:l AnaWu or yabanar AnaWu 'groin', n^guyi Mana 'penis' (cpd. initial -n^guraG-), ri:g Na 'vagina'.

2.B.v Arms and legs

dhalbar AnaWu 'upper leg', jan^ggal AnaWu or man^ggu AnaWu 'leg' (cpd. initial -wal-), lhaman AnaWu 'upper arm', lharamu Mana 'thighbone or upper arm bone', lharbij Mana 'thigh', lhuganda AnaWu 'lower leg', run^gulgun AnaWu or lhun^gujun AnaWu 'ankle', laga AnaWu 'calf', la:n Na 'knee', mali AnaWu 'upper calf just under knee', run^guru AnaWu or manda AnaWu 'shinbone, lower leg', mulun^g AnaWu 'elbow', w₂anja AnaWu or ara AnaWu or yarga AnaWu 'arm', wundirig AnaWu 'lower arm'.

2.B.vi Hands and feet

maran^g AnaWu 'hand', mu:n AnaWu 'foot' (cpd. initial also -lhaN-), yara Na 'nail'. Specific fingers (usage very inconsistent): jaran^ggay, jirbirin, jubam(i), ju:n^ggi, n^gili or n^gilin^gili, n^gududun (all AnaWu).

2.B.vii Body, corpse

w₁ubulu AnaWu 'body', -mabunu- 'corpse', ajulu AnaWu 'skeleton'.

2.C Bodily functions and internal organs (human)

2.C.i Common bodily functions

=badarma- 'to blink', =da-¹ or =dirja- 'to defecate', =da-² 'to copulate with', =jima- 'to fart, break wind', =raya- 'to urinate', =rugu- 'to weep', =w₂argad-bu- 'to belch', =n^gan^yji- 'to vomit', w₁urij Na 'hiccup', =ya:gi-bu- 'to sneeze', =ya:li-bu- 'to cough', =n^gandarda- 'to snore', =ran^ga-wu- 'to yawn', =yuda- 'to spit' (see also cpds. of lhagar), =n^gan^yga- 'to breathe'.

2.C.ii Internal organs

bulwul AnaWu 'womb', da:n Mana or n^gudan (n^gu-dan) Mana 'guts', -lhan^gaj- 'entrails' (often Mana), mulgu Mana 'stomach', n^gadan^gadag AnaWu 'spleen', ridhan^gan^y AnaWu 'bladder', aman AnaWu 'liver', andhiri AnaWu 'heart', wara AnaWu 'lungs', -(w₁)ugulhanun^y 'small intestines' (often Mana), -(w₁)uwanima 'colon' (often Mana), wudu AnaWu 'kidney', ambubug AnaWu or amburumburun^g AnaWu 'brain'.

2.D Body parts of plants and animals

Note: Many human body-part terms listed above are also used, often with NC_{der}- prefixes, for parts of animals and plants; in general, these terms are not repeated here.

2.D.i Body parts of fish

lhawarar Mana 'gills', -dhanbarj- 'tail', mijbarawal Mana 'sac', mulugun Mana 'fin', yu:n Mana 'dorsal fin', miyarga Mana 'abdomen', wumararun^g Mana 'bone around gills'.

(See also laga, an^yjabal.)

2.D.ii Body parts of rays

midhiginda Mana, minha:ri Ana^o, mu:n Ana^o (three types of internal fat), -w₂angidi- 'flesh', warn^ggulg 'stinger'.

2.D.iii Body parts of dugong, whale, porpoise, turtle

balbi Mana 'dugong chin' (also tree sp.), -gun^y- 'layers of dugong fat and meat', -didhan^{gan}y- (s.v. ridhan^{gan}y) 'dugong rib cage with meat', magali Mana 'turtle/dugong stomach fat', malijba Mana 'turtle/dugong intestinal fat', -mawaru 'dugong kidney fat', murgudi Mana 'dugong ribs', n^gandi AnaWu 'dugong chest', anda AnaWu 'turtle flipper joint', ardha AnaWu 'dugong/porpoise/whale tail'.

2.D.iv Other animal body parts

lhabag AnaWu 'feather', -jir 'fur', -la 'shell', mu:rn^g Mana or w₁umurn^g AnaWu 'shell, carapace', madubi Mana 'plastron (undershell)', -lhan^{gan}anar- 'tentacle', lhan^{gan}gu Ana^o 'meat, flesh', man^{gan}aj Mana 'fat', malganan^g Na 'leg bone (used in sorcery)', n^ganandharg Na 'crest, comb', rabara Mana 'tail (except of fish or dugong)', yimun^y AnaWu 'snout'.

2.D.v Parts of plants

Note: For water lilies see 1.B.xix, above.

-dhamalan^g- 'broken-off branch', dhan^gara(n^g) Ana^o 'flower' (for particular spp. see wurugugu, wirinbirin, deriv. of lhabag), du:l Na 'branches used as camouflage', -dumur- 'point where branch has broken off, branch stump', -jan^g- 'root', -lhaja- 'bud', -lhamuln^g- 'root tuber', lha:r Na 'bark of stringybark', -lhawal- 'splinter, thorn', -lhurubuy- 'sprout', manjar AnaWu 'branches with leaves', -miliba- 'flowers/fruits of n^guru tree', miljir Na 'broken-off branch with hook', -milbarwar- 'yam leaves/flowers', -mundarg- 'small seeds, grains', liba AnaWu 'paperbark', mun^ggala AnaWu 'top of tree, tree fork', nin^gula:nja Na 'pandanus crown', -nin^y- 'grass roots', -n^guman- 'potato-like taproot', -w₂al- 'stem', -w₁alar- 'stem of sedges', -(w₁)anun^g- 'sprout',

-w₁an^yja- 'edible portion', -(w₁)argayag- 'juice, sap', w₂arigulag AnaWu 'bark', -w₁in- 'nut flesh', -(w₁)ubaldhar- 'branch fork', -(w₁)ubanda- 'branch', -(w₁)ujiyar- 'leaf', -(w₁)ulhar- 'bark (stringybark type)', -(w₁)ulhunundhunun^g- or -lhunundhunun^g- 'sapling', -yir- (cpd. initial) 'leaf'. (See also magulag, gulmun^g, bagalan^g, ambal for secondary meanings in this category.)

2.E Parts of objects

-dharan^g- 'spear shaft', -dhawan^g- 'door, etc.', -dhig- 'end, tip', dawal Mana 'blade end of ax shaft', -dun- 'corner; bay', -gulu- 'corner', -lhag- 'end, tip', -lhawir- 'scraps', -lharin^y- 'scraps, pieces', -lhurun^g- '(big) chunk', -li- (cpd. initial) or yamar AnaWu 'side', -mala- '(thick) liquid, honey', malagaj Ana^o 'thick liquid, honey', -miyan^ggara- '(curved) edge', -n^garag- 'honeycomb', -n^gulha- and -n^gulyir- 'spear blade', -n^gumij- 'scraps', nimamindi Na 'bowl (of pipe)', -manabun- 'hulk, frame', -w₂algu- 'strap', -(w₁)andhula- 'end, tip, hat', -(w₁)anja:njij 'barb, hook', -w₁amuy(muy) 'scraps, pieces', -w₁aran^ggay- 'spear shaft', -(w₁)arawulubulug 'scattered pieces', -(w₁)ubilhara 'entirety', w₁ulhur AnaWu 'front', -w₁unda- '(rock) jutting out', -yiwuru- 'tip, point', -n^galn^g- 'woomera spike'. (See also secondary uses of such human body-part terms as bira, gulmun^g, lha:n^y, yinag.)

3. MANUFACTURED ARTIFACTS

3.A Spears

larda Mana (all spears), lhalun^ggu Mana 'hook spear (barbs on one side)' (see entry for several synonyms), dha:n^gundu Mana or yinibiri Na 'hook spear (barbs on both sides)', dhi:ndi AnaWu 'cane grass spear', dhudabada or dhurabada AnaWu 'wire spear (metal prong point)', la:ga AnaWu 'stone spear' (flint point, see entry for synonyms), la:ma AnaWu 'shovel spear' (metal blade, see entry for synonyms), wubirgilin AnaWu 'wooden shovel spear', wingil Mana or ma:guru Mana 'two-pronged wooden spear', walgay AnaWu 'three-pronged wooden spear', anun^ggu 'stringybark spear'.

3.B Woomeras (spearthrowers)

albug Na, wandag Na, murugu Na (ritual type), man^galn^g Na.

3.C Boomerangs

wulmuwari AnaWu (or Mana) 'common boomerang', wumalanga AnaWu 'large wulmuwari', mangaburuna Mana or murudilwa Mana 'hook boomerang', murguwan^{ga} AnaWu and wandarja AnaWu (types of more sharply curved boomerang).

3.D Other weapons

badan^gu AnaWu 'ax', badili AnaWu 'rifle', ga:bubilajbu AnaWu 'old European ax', jan^gayi AnaWu 'slingshot', jimindi AnaWu

'metal harpoon spike', ju:ri AnaWu 'sharp wire', mabargu Mana 'wooden club, nulla nulla', madjar Mana or magujingiya Mana 'sharp fighting stick', maliri Mana 'long flat fighting stick', mangimangi AnaØ 'sharp animal bone', mirin AnaWu 'wooden harpoon spike', radhar AnaWu 'stringybark harpoon', raragal N^gara 'sharp stick from mangrove wood', waragu AnaWu or ban^ggiliina AnaWu 'metal ax', yaraga Mana or yijburu Mana 'stone tomahawk'.

3.E Containers (including baskets)

ba:dhi AnaWu or madaladala Mana 'box', bajbara Na 'pandanus mat', budhili AnaWu 'modern bottle', bulayi AnaWu 'billycan', gandhara Mana 'tank, jug', jimun^ggumun^ggu AnaWu 'coolamon', lhabara AnaWu 'coolamon', lhular Na 'basket or net in fish trap', lambag Mana 'small billycan', marin AnaWu 'sealed pandanus basket', nan^yja Mana 'fish net', n^ganiyalg Na 'dillybag', wubulubulu AnaWu 'wooden box', wulbun^g AnaWu 'pandanus basket', yan^ga:rin^y Mana 'ritual basket', yi:r AnaWu 'string dillybag', mudumudu Mana 'bone bag'.

3.F Dwellings

lhigidi AnaWu 'stringybark humpy', w¹umurn^g AnaWu '(more substantial) humpy, modern house', wubadad AnaWu 'grass rainshelter', jimuga AnaWu '(Macassan) bark dwelling'.

3.G Smoking utensils

bamundurga AnaWu, ja:ndu AnaWu or yila:ri AnaWu, laruwa AnaWu or ma:da AnaWu (long type).

3.H Other manufactured artifacts and materials

ba:ju AnaWu 'spike, nail', birbiru Na 'top (for spinning wax)', dha:mbulg AnaØ or galanarg AnaØ 'feathered stick (ornament)', dhuduju AnaWu 'anchor, crowbar', babiligan AnaØ 'iron, steel', ga:ligu Mana 'canvass', ga:nbij Mana 'canvass', galiwan^ga AnaWu 'machete', gambabin Mana 'plate (for food)', ja:rug N^gara 'needle', lhumbuyu Wara 'snail shell for slicing', lhuruman Mana or ayan^ga Mana 'firedrill', lawar Mana 'bark for eating honey', mabur Mana 'string', maddhan^ga Na or wurid Na 'mortar, flat grinding stone', maraga Mana 'fishtrap', maragi AnaWu 'knife', mingira Mana 'sinker (fishing equipment)', miyaja Mana 'paddle, oar', n^gadugu Mana 'rope', a:l floater (used with harpoon spike)', anan^y AnaWu 'yamstick, digging stick', wuwaraji AnaWu '(mythical) yamstick', wandulu AnaWu 'cane, walking stick', a:y AnaWu 'raft' (also 'nest'), winbul AnaWu 'pole for carrying fish, etc.', wumarbur AnaWu 'pestle', wumbul^yin AnaWu 'fishtrap', -w¹ul- (ma-gul, etc.) 'fishtrap', wuri AnaWu '(Macassan) cauldron', yigin AnaWu or yigilin 'louse stick', yilar AnaWu 'stick through nose', bigan^gi AnaWu or bajilan N^gara 'fishhook'.

(See also sections below on nautical terms, ritual, music, sorcery, etc., for further terms of this type.)

4. NAUTICAL TERMS

Note: Most of these terms are of Macassan origin. Other Nunggubuyu stems of such origin can be found in the following domains: implements (chiefly those with metal components), winds (e.g. 'northwest wind'), flora-fauna (introduced spp.).

4.A Nouns (except adverbs)

bagajalyara AnaWu or gunda:ruru AnaWu 'mast', bajilan N^gara or bigan^gi AnaWu 'fishhook', balan^gu Mana 'rope (for sail or anchor)', barawu Mana '(small) boat', bayabaya Mana 'rigging of Macassan ship', biribiri Mana 'type of boat from Thursday Island', dhuday AnaWu 'marker (in water)', dhuduju AnaWu 'anchor or crowbar', dhumbala N^gara 'sail' (also 'cloth'), galiwuru N^gara 'mainsail', gulin^ga Mana 'rudder', jan^ggila or jan^ggilu AnaWu 'pole on ship', lha:mbiri Mana 'type of ship', marga:luwa Mana 'type of ship', mijijan^ga Mana 'type of ship', lhamugu AnaWu 'old-fashioned stringybark canoe', lulun^ga Mana 'part of rigging', laruwa AnaWu 'mast or pole in rigging', malayu 'Macassan crew', miyaja Mana 'paddle, oar', -nun^guburalgu 'Macassan boat', -ramba- (cpd. initial) 'boat, canoe', ran^gag Mana 'dugout canoe' (as AnaWu 'tree, wood'), arara N^gara 'Macassan sail', wudhiri Mana 'Macassan rope'.

4.B Other word classes

bi:lu 'windward', dhu:ru 'leeward, downwind', =jiriraga- and -lhigiraga- 'to hoist (sails)', =munguwuda- 'to drop anchor', =n^garilaga- 'to set sail'.

5. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

5.A Topography

lhaganar AnaWu 'forest', lhan^gada Mana 'jungle, rainforest', -lami 'river' (song style), -lan^ggu- (cpd. initial) 'estuary, river mouth', madhalag Mana 'beach' (more general sense 'coast'), magadiga Mana 'dried up swamp with sedges', mi:d Mana 'rock waterhole', n^gajal AnaWu 'water spring', ra:r AnaWu 'burnt-out grassland', rarndar (often AnaWu) 'desert, arid (land)', rilji AnaWu 'island', ran^yjuguyugaj AnaWu 'peninsula' (verb =ran^yjuga-), abala AnaWu 'plain, clearing', adhiridhirig 'low-lying (land)', ajarawalwal AnaWu 'dry plain', ala AnaWu 'river', ambarar AnaWu 'open country, field', w²anda AnaWu 'creek', arabal AnaWu 'light forest', wumayamaya AnaWu '(treeless) plain', wurugu AnaWu 'billabong, pond, lake', yinin^gira Na 'sandbar', yu:l AnaWu 'bushland', yulubun AnaWu and yulwulun^gguybulun^guy AnaWu 'bushland' (song style).

5.B Celestial bodies

banumbil or yiriwila or lan^gguralma (all N^gara) 'morning/evening star, Venus', burumburun^ga Na 'galaxy', labama Na or n^galindi Na 'moon', miyiri N^gara 'star', alir N^gara 'sun'.
(For related verbs see entries of labama, miyiri, alir.)

5.C Weather

5.C.i Basic weather terms

-lhan^gun^y- (often AnaWu) 'wind', =jirarja- or =w₂ayama- '(wind) to blow', =mindha- or -mara=wadja- 'lightning', =badha- or =da:dha- or =addhara- '(wind) to calm', wuwalulu AnaWu or wuyarida AnaWu 'cyclone, strong wind', maguwa:duj Mana 'cold wind', wiyidu Na 'whirlwind', maragu Mana 'twister', anbana N^gara or AnaWu 'rain', -w₁ara=rabi- (s.v. =rabi-) '(rain) to fall', wumin^yiriri AnaWu 'drizzle', wu:ji AnaWu or walmadha AnaWu or wunurunuru AnaWu or wanbunuru AnaWu 'fog, mist', n^gubunun^g AnaWu or arama AnaWu 'cloud', =murbula- 'be hot', =mawura:da- 'be cold', -amburu- 'rainbow', =murgulma- '(sky) to be overcast', -mala- 'clear sky'.

5.C.ii Winds from particular directions

ba:ra Na or barmilimili Na 'northwest', balman Na or baralumbu Na 'very strong northwest', amilmil AnaWu 'light westerly breeze', durmala AnaWu or dhaladha AnaWu or dhimburu AnaWu or lun^ggurma AnaWu 'northeast', mariga Mana 'southeast', widiyar Mana 'strong east(?)', wurun^gurini Na 'cold south/southeast', migirarga Mana 'cold west'.

5.D Time

5.D.i Time of day

=lalma- or =magarida- or =abandira- or =abiraragi- 'to dawn' or 'to become light in morning', arara AnaWu 'day, daytime', =langada- '(sun) to be halfway up in sky (late morning)', n^gamugijgaj AnaWu '(early) morning', adharwara AnaWu 'late afternoon, twilight', =amulugugura- or =biyirimila- 'to be twilight', min^yn^gu Mana 'night, nighttime', min^yn^gan^ga Mana 'sleep; night (unit of passage of time)', min^ygin^ygurara AnaWu 'midnight', wu:n Mana 'night', -malg- 'night sky', -an^ga=muda- and variants 'to become dark (at night)', -mal=galadha- (s.v. =w₁aladha-) 'to be late at night', =malga- 'to be up in early morning (e.g., before dawn)'.

5.D.ii Time of year, etc.

malG- (cpd. initial) 'time, times', -agalhal- (cpd. initial) 'season' (see entry for most common cpds.), armag Mana 'transition between seasons', yimbaj AnaWu 'today; that same day', agaray AnaWu 'tomorrow; the next day (after some given day)', agalgi AnaWu 'yesterday; the day before (some given day)'.
(To my knowledge there is no convenient way of expressing 'year' as a unit of passage of time; nowadays the English word 'Christmas' or 'year' is often used. 'Month' can be expressed by labama 'moon'.)

6. KINSHIP AND SOCIOCENTRIC CLASSES

6.A Language and 'tribe' names

w₁ubuy AnaWu 'Nunggubuyu language', nun^g-gubuy (s.v. w₁ubuy) 'Nunggubuyu (person)', in^ygura 'Anindhilyakwa (language)', Wanindhilyakwa (person)' (Groote Eylandt), balamumu 'Yuulngu (languages, people) except Ritharngu', ridharn^gu 'Ritharngu (language, person)', n^gandi 'Ngandi (language, person)', (w)andaran^g 'Warndarang (person, language)', ma:ra 'Mara (language, person)', jalwujbuj and wulbar (mysterious people far to northwest), wadiri 'Wardirri/Yanyula (person, language)'. Nunggubuyu say they themselves are called galawan^g by Ritharngu people, and wanun^ggura by Wanindhilyakwa. Some other terms referring to groupings of clans perhaps less than language-group size are num-burindi (cf. wurindi, place n.) 'main Nunggubuyu-speaking cluster', nu-magala:ba 'person from Bickerton Island' (subgroup of Wanindhilyakwa), nu-n^ganiyulma 'person from area around Rose R. mouth' (now mostly Nunggubuyu-speaking, formerly mostly Warndarang). These 'tribal' categories are cross-cut by an opposition between inland and coastal people often expressed by the terms nun^y-jul (s.v. yu:l) 'bush (inland) person' vs. nu-madhalag 'beach person'. Many of these terms and several clan terms (below) contain Gentilic prefix nuN-.

6.B Moiety, clans, subclans

6.B.i Moiety terms

mandha:yun^g (Sg forms often with stem minigi-, see miniguya), yirija.

6.B.ii Clans and subclans, mandha:yun^g moiety

Of the four indisputably traditional Nunggubuyu-speaking clans the two of this moiety are murun^gun and n^galmi. Murun^gun is actually generalisable as a semimoiety-type term to other 'brother' clans in the region. Within the old Nunggubuyu-speaking area the major murun^gun local clan was that based at wiyindan^gan^y (Cape Barrow); a Murun^gun subclan at ran^yjirij and guluruj a little farther south is called maguri. Sometimes the first of these is divided into two unnamed subclans based respectively at wiyindan^gan^y and wuwarawaralulwu (the man Ma:di was associated with the latter).

The n^galmi can also be connected with 'brother' clans, though this term is not thus generalised so frequently as murun^gun. The Nunggubuyu n^galmi can also be called nun^g-garan^gari (from place n. garan^gari). The major centre of the n^galmi is anba:li, but a distinction can sometimes be made between a nun^gawuy subclan at this location and a malawugu subclan at wunan^gamayí (I was told that my n^galmi text narrators Yurumura, Milton and

Dick were nun^gawuy along with an older man Gulundu, while the men Madigan^gga and Gubirig were malawugu.

The man^ggura clan around the mouth of the Walker R. feeding into Blue Mud Bay is also of the mandha:yun^g moiety. Its members are mostly Nunggubuyu-Ritharngu bilinguals, but its headman told me his father had spoken Nunggubuyu as primary language.

The numamudidi clan, now mostly Nunggubuyu-speaking, consists of two physically separated and quite distinct subclans. One, num-barwar, was formerly Ngandi-speaking and is located inland from Numbulwar around amalibil. The other, bin^garawu or yawun^garawu, was Warndarang-speaking and was just north of the mouth of the Roper R. around wuyagiba.

The murun^gun are the major headmen of the gunabibi ritual as practiced by Nunggubuyu, though the numamudidi have some involvement with a distinct gunabibi version. The n^galmi are headmen of the mandha:yun^g moiety portion of the madayin (ru:l, n^ga:rag) ritual.

For clans in neighboring 'tribes' see my volumes on Warndarang, Mara, Ngandi and Ritharngu. For Bickerton Island (some Anindhilyakwa-speaking clans) see D. Turner, Tradition and Transformation; Canberra, A.I.A.S., 1976.

We may mention that the Nunggubuyu call a clan in the Warndarang-speaking area with ritual links to the n^galmi by the term n^galmi-yarayara.

(See the maps provided here.)

6.B.iii Clans and subclans, yirija moiety

The indisputably Nunggubuyu-speaking clans in pre-contact times were the nun-dhiribala (lhiribala 'down, below') and nun^ggargalug.

I know of no subclan names for nun-dhiribala, but a distinction is sometimes made between a subclan associated with the place wurindi (some men said to belong here were Jilaga, Malayu and Mun^gayana) and another connected with yargari (some men were Marcus or Wann^gala:di and Old Bob or Jawila).

For nun^ggargalug a distinction is made between a malawudu subclan at waldhar (some men are Hindu, Homer, and Galiliwa) and an ararambi subclan at in^ymalamar (including the men Mujiji, Lhalbij, Rimili).

Several clans, now mostly Nunggubuyu-speaking but formerly Warndarang (some perhaps bilingual with Ngandi), are also yirija. These are nun^ggayin^ybalan^y (nominal bosses of the Numbulwar mission site), nun^g-gumajbar (based on wumajbar, a billabong) and nun^ggan^gulgu. The latter is sometimes merged terminologically into nun^g-gumajbar. The nun^ggan^gulgu seem to have had the closest connections to the core Nunggubuyu and may possibly have spoken Nunggubuyu, but the oldest man (Reuben) told me his father spoke mainly Warndarang. These clans are affiliated with the Warndarang-speaking

marawalwal clan (the 'Joshuas').

To the north, mention should be made of the nun^gudulbuy, a Dhay'yi-speaking clan now mostly absorbed by Nunggubuyu, and several yirija-moiety Ritharngu-speaking clans of which the most important to the Nunggubuyu might be the minin^ggiri (main centres ba:jun^gara and ma:ruru, man Banjar; the term is also applied to a Ngandi clan or subclan) and the wuwarbuwar (places rargaba and galbarimun, man Jabulama). These Ritharngu-speaking clans are not large but have connections to the Nunggubuyu (e.g., the man Banjar has ritual links with the nun^ggargalug).

In addition to the living mandha:yun^g and yirija clans we might mention that lhu:ru 'sleepy cod' and alalij 'catfish' peoples (of these two moieties, respectively) in the dreamtime, mentioned in the story of Emu and Gecko.

It should be emphasised that moiety and clan terms are much more commonly used than subclan terms. Indeed, even adult informants have difficulty remembering the subclan names (and the terms given above ought to be double-checked).

6.C Kin terms

The basic morphological forms are those for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person possessor (2nd and 3rd often with prefix ran^g- or allomorph thereof, 2nd often ending in -j, 3rd ending in -yun^g or allomorph, but with extensive irregularities and some stem-suppletion). Details of pluralisation, etc., are to be discussed in the grammar. The following list is of 1st person forms (see dictionary entries for cross-references to 2nd/3rd person forms and also dyadic forms).

mu:ri 'FaFa(Si), (man's) SoCh, BrSoCh'

baba 'Fa'

n^gawuy 'FaSi'

muruyun^g 'elder sibling'

mun^yun^yun^g 'younger sibling'

(just one sibling category in 2nd/3rd forms)

ni-gi '(man's) So, BrSo'

n^gari-yi '(man's) Da, BrDa'

(-gi and -yi in last two a single etymological morpheme with niG- and n^gari- archaic derivational noun-class markers)

n^gayan^g 'MoFa(Si)'

rigan^g 'Mo, MoBrDa, MoBrSoDa'

bibi 'MoBr, MoBrSo, MoBrSoSo'

(note Omaha skewing down across generations in last two)
yaln^guya '(man's) DaCh, BrDaCh'

ga:gu 'MoMo(Br)'

n^ganjal 'MoMoBrSo, MoMoBrSoSo, MoMoBrSoSoSo' (male avoidance relative, potential WiMoBr)

gurumbaj 'MoMoBrDa, MoMoBrSoDa, MoMoBrSoSoDa' (female

avoidance relative, potential WiMo; avoidance form gaja:li)

ga:gula '(woman's) DaCh, SiDaCh' (sex distinguished in some forms)

mu:mu 'FaMo(Br)'
 angi 'FaMoBrCh' (potential WiFa, WiFaSi)
 gulgu 'opposite-sex second cross-cousin' (potential spouse;
 'Wi' and 'Hu' distinguished by sex in other forms)
 nin^giyargi '(man's) same-sex second cross-cousin' (potential
 brother-in-law)
 n^gubaj '(woman's) same-sex second cross-cousin' (potential
 sister-in-law, some forms formally merged with preceding)
 marig '(woman's) Ch, SiCh' (sex distinguished in some forms)
 ga:mbin^yin^y '(woman's) SoCh, SiSoCh' (sex distinguished
 in some forms)

The terms are set out above in four patrilineal sets, with grandparental categories at the beginning of each. All terms shown above are freely generalisable, so that any kinsman no matter how remote genealogically can fit into one of the categories. An actual or definitely prospective (man's) WiMo can be called n^gann^galha, and this is self-reciprocal (hence woman's DaHu). The category marig '(Si)Ch' is occasionally extended to 'FaSiCh' especially when the referent's 'SiCh' relationship to the patriline (or clan) is emphasised.

6.D Terms associated with kinship

Body-part expressions are not very common in discussions of kinship relations in Nunggubuyu. Expressions like mana-da:n-jin^yun^g 'of the guts' (i.e., of the womb) can be used in conjunction with the word for 'mother' or 'MoBr' to specify 'actual mother' or 'full brother of actual mother', and others of this type exist but they are not common in my data.

Other expressions for specific consanguineal relationships are the verbs =lhama- 'to beget, sire, be the father of' and =yaba- 'to give birth to, bear, be the mother of'. These are freely extendable to opposite-sex siblings of the designated parent; thus a woman can say n^ganu=lhama-n^y 'I beget him' (i.e., my brother's child) and a man can say n^ganu=yaba-n^y 'I bore him' (i.e., my sister's child). The mother's clan or its territorial centre can also be said to have 'borne' a given person (n^gan^ggu=yaba-n^y 'It bore me', a very common expression).

A man is lhal-abal 'country-boss' for his own clan estate and this expression or bun^ggawa 'boss' can be used for his relationship to his clan and its rituals. A man is jun^ggayi (often arbitrarily translated 'manager') for his mother's clan, its country and rituals. A man is nigararij or nigarn^gij for his mother's mother's clan, its country and rituals; this is something like an attenuated jun^ggayi relationship which may be significant in instances where no suitable jun^ggayi is available for a given obligation.

The usual general term for 'kinsman' is algur, cf. jawina, milg. The number of a man's wives can be designated by cpds. involving an^yji- and a numeral. Cpds. of =w₂ann^ga- (q.v.) are used to designate begetting several children. Expressions

involving the notion 'couple, pair' sometimes in the sense 'married couple' are formed with suffix -w₂alij. Verbs specifying relative kinship relations can be produced by adding Factitive -w₁a- to the vocative form (usually same as 1st person reference form with no further affixes), and this can further generate Reciprocal forms in -w₁a-n^yji- for mutual relationships. With gulgu 'opposite-sex second cross-cousin' the -w₁a- form can be translated 'to marry'. For expressions involving avoidance behavior see Texts 75 to 77. A non-kinship term (morphologically speaking) for biological mother is adiya.

7. DREAMINGS, SPIRITS, RITUAL LIFE AND SORCERY

7.A Ritual life

7.A.i Names of major rituals

Practised by Nunggubuyu: gunabibi Mana, mandiwala Mana (circumcision), ya:di Mana (mortuary), madayin AnaWu or ru:l AnaWu or n^ga:rag AnaWu. (For increase rites see entry for jangu! and Texts 58ff.)

In neighboring 'tribes': malwa AnaWu, n^gargabujba AnaWu, etc.

7.A.ii Ritual paraphernalia and locations

galagala Mana 'platform for deceased', gararag AnaWu 'forked sticks and cross-pole' (public part of madayin), magumin^y in Mana 'circumcision ritual ground', majandayi Mana 'ritual tapstick' (cf. wilbilg), milba Mana or n^gulmarg Mana 'madayin ritual ground', murugu Na 'ritual woomera', derivatives of an^ga 'camp' in sense 'ritual trench' (for particular ritual), yan^ga:rin^y Mana 'ritual basket'. (See also sections below on singing, music, etc.; note that most terms for ritual gear are secret-sacred and are not publishable.)

7.A.iii Other vocabulary associated with rituals

dalgara 'n^galmi clan songman in madayin', jirigay 'yirija moiety songman in madayin', majargun Mana 'women's ritual performance in gunabibi or circumcision' (singing is by men, dancing by women), =lir-wu- 'to start performing (gunabibi)', =lhama- 'to perform (ritual)' (usual meaning 'to follow, chase'), =an^ggara- 'to perform (gunabibi, mandiwala)', wuyun^gguwan AnaWu 'ritual (in general, but can focus on gunabibi)', yarbada Mana 'solo dance in circumcision', -n^gura=guldha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-) 'to circumcise'.

7.A.iv Words for 'sacred', etc.

badugu AnaWu 'sacred food in circumcision', gudugudu 'secret/sacred' (also 'sacred burial ground'), madayin 'sacred' (as NAdj), mann^gulg 'sacred (food, etc.)', nun^ggalg 'subject to food taboos before circumcision', -n^gad- 'reserved for madayin elders', w₂anjilira 'ritual recluse'.

7.A.v Song and dance

=maya- 'to sing' (most general verb), =da:la- 'to sing (madayin style, with tapstick only)', =du:lwi- 'to sing totemic song of (totemic species)', madhalagar Mana 'singing with boomerang clapsticks (in gunabibi or circumcision)', lamabu 'good singer', lhambilbilg Na 'didjeridu (drone-pipe, in wun^gubal clan songs and in mortuary)', lhabagiyun^g Na 'opening of didjeridu(?)', =lhamura- 'to play didjeridu', wun^gubal AnaWu 'public clan songs (and accompanying dances) sung with didjeridu and tapsticks', wilbilg Mana 'tapsticks', =w₂ada- and =w₂adbada- and =w₂ilbila- 'to tap (tapsticks)', =yandaldha- 'to sing loudly', =ra-wu- 'to sing improvised wailing song (after death, etc.; no musical instruments)', wulmuwari AnaWu (or Mana) 'boomerang (used as clapstick in gunabibi and circumcision)', =liliri-bu- 'to clap boomerangs clapsticks together', =w₂ann^ga- 'to dance', =w₁ayi(j)gi- 'to play, have fun, dance', galij AnaWu 'fun, corroboree', wulan^gur AnaWu 'corroboree', wun^ggan^y AnaWu 'dancing' (see entry for 'good/bad dancer' cpds.), =malmala- 'to dance in circumcision', =w₂uywulha- '(women) to dance in madayin'.

7.B Dreamings and spirits

7.B.i Dreamings

lha:ra or lhawadhawara (both AnaWu) 'dreaming, totem, totemic site'.
No general expression for '(in the) dreamtime'; expressions like o:-'ba-ni-yun^g-gaj 'back at that (time) long ago' (demonstrative, see Grammar) or wara-min^y-n^gambara-waj 'back at the time of the elders' are used in this context (and in other contexts).

7.B.ii Spirits

badirin^ya AnaØ or Wara 'devil, ghost' (usually maleficent), mu:gar Wara 'devil' or n^ga:nug NcAnaØ or Wara (these two roughly the same as badirin^ya, but not always maleficent), mangurg AnaØ (nuance not clear), mawur (can mean beneficent spirit). Cf. maln^guj AnaWu 'image, reflection' and rul(w)uj AnaWu 'shade, shadow'.

7.C Sorcery and other magic

mulun^guwa 'maleficent sorcerer, murderer' (usually a man from a remote country), yali Mana 'murder at night by magic', malgan^gan^g Na 'animal leg bone used in sorcery', =lhun^yma- 'to curse (person) by magic', n^yiri AnaWu 'curse song' (to curse a country, etc.) and verb -n^yi=ra-wu- (s.v. =ra-wu-), minmal AnaØ 'sign at grave revealing murderer', mirara or angalg or mijburuyag '(beneficent) magician, clever (person), medicine man' (also loanwords galababala, dugdabala).

8. PAINTING AND COLOUR

8.A Painting

8.A.i Pigments

bulbar Mana (red ochre), bumada Na (red), lhuni AnaØ (red), lharagamana AnaWu (white clay), n^gargan AnaWu 'charcoal' (usual black pigment in old days), armann^gal Na (yellow clay), wudhalag Mana (yellow clay).
These pigments are used for painting totemic emblems on the body or on ritual objects; red and yellow dyes for baskets are made from bloodroot (dhu:nda Mana) and a tree sp. (miya:mbu Mana), respectively.

8.A.ii Painting

-raman=n^gala- (s.v. =n^gala-) 'to paint with white emu down', n^gayag AnaWu 'painting, design', =rara- 'to paint design on', anarg AnaWu and verb =anar-bu- 'to paint on forearm', wunalg AnaWu and verb =wunal-bu- 'to paint on torso', -lan=guldha- (s.v. =w₁uldha-) 'to paint with different colours above and below knees', =w₂ala- or =w₂al-bu- or =w₂ulwula- 'to smear on, to paint', =w₁/w₂urbar-wu- 'to paint with bulbar ochre'.

8.B Colour and brightness

=duma- 'to be black' (NAdj du-duma-j), =milmila- 'to be reddish/yellowish', =muda- and variants 'to be/become dark, dim' (NAdj n^gamug), mu-malijba (s.v. mu:n^g) 'light-haired', =nagi- 'to burn (intrans.), to blaze, to be brilliant in colour' (-amburu=nagi- cpd. for rainbow), =n^galn^gala- 'to be white or other light colour' (Nadj n^gal-n^galn^galu-j, not normally used as designation for white people), =n^yaln^yala- 'to be shiny, glossy', wi:g Na 'grey hair', =w₁uludi- 'to have spots', =w₂ulululha- 'to be bright-coloured, variegated, spotted with bright colours' (NAdj w₂ulululhu-j), =yiwujiwula- 'to be shiny, glossy'.

Note: expressions with -yi: suffix 'like, similar to' and any noun can be used to express precise colours (hence ama-bulbar-yi: 'like red ochre' = 'red').

9. CLOTHING AND ORNAMENTS

9.A Traditional clothing

bu:dhun^g AnaWu 'string belt', jirwad Mana 'mourning string', lharibir AnaWu 'hairbelt', madamada Na 'woman's possum-skin loincloth', mindi AnaWu 'man's paperbark (or cloth) loincloth', wuln^yin Na 'man's possum-skin loincloth', ya:li Mana 'clothing'.

9.B Ornaments and decorations on body

ba:guru Mana 'headband', manba Na and bundhala AnaWu and n^garagawan^ggan^y and ardan AnaWu (types of armband), wa:guru Na (armband, in myth), lawawa Na 'gunabibi ritual headband',

madban^gga Na 'grass head ornament', mijburgulan Mana 'string ornament', anbalan^y AnaWu 'decoration made from lorikeet feathers', wugudari AnaWu 'conical ritual headdress'.

10. AGE AND SEX CATEGORIES

10.A Dugong (n^garugali^j N^gara)

n^gadhada 'baby', aragu 'young male', n^gadhunun^ggarbu 'adult male', n^galan^yji 'young female', majiyan 'half-grown' (male or female, younger than aragu or n^galan^yji) (also 'orphan'), mamar 'female (not pregnant)', n^gambudan^ga 'recently full-grown female (who has had no offspring)', majguru^j 'adult female', gurwiji or wuri^jgadada 'pregnant female'.

10.B Human (w₂uruj)

gujuju 'baby', nun^g-garagu Mana 'uncircumcised boys (collective)', w₁ulmur 'circumcised boy, young man, bachelor, single boy', w₁alya 'male; adult man', yiwang^ggu 'old (man)', n^galan^yji 'girl', manun^g 'female; adult woman', n^gajiwang^ggu 'old (woman)', n^gambara 'adult; elder', w₂irig and w₂in^yig 'small; child'. (For human uses these terms normally require Sg or Pl number markers except when predicative, so they are not used in exactly the forms shown here which lack affixes.)

10.C Other animals

w₁ujbi 'female (animal)', derivative of -n^gurudhu- 'chick (of bird)'.

Note: Some of the 'human' terms can occasionally be applied to animals. For 'baby/young', many species terms have their own lexical junior terms (see fauna lists, 1.Cff., above).

10.C.Plants

(See terms for 'sprout' and 'sapling' in 2.D.v, above.)

11. DISEASE, INJURY, DISABILITIES

11.A Diseases and injuries

=barama- 'to be constipated', =barlha- and =w₂arbarlha- 'to be stiff, paralysed, etc.' (cf. bira-war s.v. -war), bujubujur 'covered with sores', burandi and gadhala and wurumburun^g (all AnaWu) 'itch, itchy area', =ririra- 'to itch' (NAdj ririru-j), alawuj AnaWu 'rash', ji:ji AnaWu 'sore, external injury, wound', -lhan- or bududun Mana or burgun Mana or n^ganma Mana 'scar, welt', =lhan^garma- or =w₂alga- '(ailment, body part) to afflict, hurt (someone)', =w₂ada- (rdp.) or =w₁aya- 'to have pain or ache', -lhan^gurg- (often AnaWu) 'disease', =lha:n^gurn^ga- 'to be sick', =mindaga- 'to hurt (someone), aggravate injury', numa:du 'injured', =rayara- 'to have toothache', =rirn^ga- 'to be very sick or badly wounded', -ambam=ba- (s.v. =w₂a-) 'to have headache' (noun ambam-ba-n^ga-j AnaWu), andhurumbul^g AnaWu 'sores on head', yalijalig AnaWu or yinur AnaWu 'head cold',

waljawaljiri AnaWu 'bloody wound', yaralali AnaWu 'wound on side', rulul Na 'boil', lhi:n Wara 'wart', -ba=jibara- (from =yibara-) 'to hurt in the eye', =anda- 'to wound slightly'.

11.B Other disabilities

=babada- 'to be lame', ba-gala:di (s.v. ala:di) 'blind', bagarawadgarawad 'squinting', =bagawulma- 'to have bad vision', =galdaaldha- 'to walk bowlegged'.

(Others can be generated productively by compounding ala:di 'bad' with a cpd. initial designating a body part or the like.)

12. FIGHTING AND BYSTANDER REACTIONS

Instead of re-listing the vocabulary here we simply refer readers to the following relevant entries in the alphabetical index:

ATTACK, BRACE, CALM, DANGEROUS, DODGE, FIGHT, GRAZE, HELP, INCITE, MISS, PROPOSE, PUNISH, RESTRAIN, SHAKE, SHIELD, SPEAR (verb), TAKE SIDES, THREATEN, THROW, TROUBLE. For weapons see section 3, above. For verbal quarrels see section 14, below.

13. PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONS

The following list is again based on the alphabetical index. We include a few bodily states like 'sleepy'.

ACTIVE, ANGRY, BAD (person), BEREAVED, BLOATED, BOTHER, CALM, COWARDLY, DANGEROUS, DEPRESSED, DIE, DIZZY, EMOTION, EXCITE, FAINT, FEAR, FEEL, FULL (of food), FUN, GOOD, HAPPY, HARMLESS, INTEREST, IRRITABLE, JEALOUS, LAZY, LETHARGIC, LOVE, OBLIVIOUS, OBSESSED, POOR, SORRY, QUIET, HEAL, REFRESH, RELUCTANT, RESTLESS, SAD, SERIOUS, SHAME, SILLY, SLEEP, SMILE, STEAL, STUBBORN, SUSPICIOUS, TIRE(D), TRICKY, UPSET, WAIT (for), WAKE, WANT.

A few others: badijan and bagirilg 'quarrelsome', =bun^gurudha- 'to be drunk', dhan^gga:burg 'stationary, stable', dirba:bara 'courageous', midijalag 'teasing', lhagula-ninig (s.v. ninig) 'indecisive', w₂an-badawadad (s.v. w₂adawadad), w₂an-ga:gidhu (s.v. -(w₁)a:gidhu) 'acting strangely', yirbi-yirbu-j 'persistent'.

14. SPEAKING AND THINKING

From the alphabetical index:

AGREE, ANSWER, ATTACK, BELIEVE, BLAME, CALL, CORRECT, COUNT (= examine, sort, etc.), DISCUSS, DIFFICULT, DIVULGE, DOUBT, ENQUIRE, ERR, EXPLAIN, FORGET, GREET, IGNORANT, INTEREST, INTERRUPT, KNOW, LIE, NAME, OBEY, PRAISE, PROPOSE, RECOGNISE, REFUSE, REQUEST, RESERVE, SAY, SPEAK, TALK, WORD, SWEAR (includes words for 'quarrel'), TEASE, THINK, TRUE, VOICE, WORD. It should be mentioned that many of these English labels are very imperfect glosses.

Others: =ya:n^guguguma- 'to talk too much', -yan^g-gawa-ga=wa- 'to chatter'. See also next section.

15. NOISES AND INTERJECTIONS

15.A Interjections

15.A.i Attention-getters and the like

guwaj! (Sg. addressee), gu-ni-waj! (MDu), gu-rn^gi-waj! (FDu), gu-ru-waj! (Pl), ga! (gao!), gay!, ja!, way!, wuy!, yigaj!.

15.A.ii Ritual calls

birgar!, jangu!, yay!.

15.A.iii Others

buwe!, gab!, gada!, girjag!, giya!, gurugu!, jiri!, ma!, n^ga:ban^g!, n^ga:lhug!, n^gi!, aduga!, ala!, wili!, wi:ya!, yagi!, yao!.

15.A.iv Verbs designating interjections

=jaya-, =lhalada-, =w₂u:da-, =yarbi-, =yiyin^ymi-. Most general verb: =ada-.

15.B Noises and sounds

Most general terms: ya:n^g AnaWu 'voice, sound', ragalg AnaWu 'sound'. Other, specific sounds: birir!, buluru!, bulur!, bun^yun^yun^yun^y! and variants, dhiri:dag!, dirj!, du!, dag!, damur!, dar!, dar!, dilyag!, dum!, gudarg!, jij!, mud!, n^yur!, wa:g!.

Verbs for specific noises: =buln^yurn^yurwa-, =mun^ymun^yja- and =w₂uruma-, =mururun^yji-, =n^gururuwa-, =n^gada-, =n^gara-, =n^yira-, =n^yurn^yurwa-, =rarwadawada-, cf. also cpds. of mariyarg. General verbs: =lhagarara- 'make noise', -yan=dhirilhirilha- (s.v. =lhirilhirilha- 'to make lots of noise'. Many bird names are, or were formerly, onomatopoeias.

16. MOTION, DIRECTION, DISTANCE

16.A Verbs of motion

ACCOMPANY, APPEAR, ARRIVE, BACKWARDS, BEHIND, CHANGE COURSE, CROSS, GO (and following entries like GO AWAY), GROPE, HEAD FOR, JUMP, MOVE, RISE, RUN, STAGGER.

16.B Directions

Absolute directions are based on the four compass points (north, etc.) along with UP and DOWN (see entries for arwar and lhiribala), listed in the alphabetical index. Egocentric direction categories are primarily based on centripetal/noncentripetal and are expressed chiefly by demonstrative pronouns and adverbs (see Grammar). There are no terms for 'left' or 'right' directions, though 'left-handed' and 'right-handed' occur as descriptions of persons. For location on a forward axis see FIRST, BEHIND, FORWARD. See also FACE (verb) for direction of looking.

16.C Distance

There are no units such as 'foot', 'yard', or 'mile'. Expressions of distance are often unnecessary, e.g., in describing distant (out of sight) locations, since Nunggubuyu prefer to specify such locations by a place name or an expression like 'near (place n.)'. Within the normal area frequented by Nunggubuyu, there are very many named localities and they are generally known by interlocutors. In explaining absolute distances (i.e., between two places neither of which is 'here'), Nunggubuyu typically say 'like from here to (that tree over there; a place name; etc.)' (e.g., n^gun^yju ya:-ni n^ga yuwa:-ni 'like here to there', with n^gun^yju 'like', n^ga 'and', and two demonstrative pronouns). Other relevant terms are grouped under NEAR and FAR in the alphabetical index.

17. STANCE (BODY POSITION)

There are a large number of verbs for body stances, many of them belonging to a specific inflectional conjugation here labeled VIntrN^ga3. Several have transitive counterparts ('cause to sit', etc.) involving the same stems but a distinct conjugation (VTrA2). The stance verbs are grouped under the following headings in the alphabetical index:

BE UP, CROUCH, KNEEL, LEAN, LIE DOWN, SIT, STAND, TILT, UP.

18. NUMBERS AND QUANTITIES

There is a full set of basic numerals, based on finger/toe counting. The first few numerals are an^yja:bugij 'one' (cf. an^yja:bu 'together'), w₂ula-wa: (with Dual -w₂a:) 'two', w₂ulan^ybaj 'three' (originally 'two' plus an^ybaj 'other'), w₂ulalwulal 'four' (rdp. of a variant of w₂ula- 'two'), and maran^g-an^yja:bugij 'five' ('hand-one'). Numerals from six to nine are 'five' plus the term for a numeral from one to four. 'Ten' is maran^g-an^yja:bugij repeated. Other expressions relevant to counting are adharwa 'few, little bit' and arawindi 'many, much' (for other related words see MANY in alphabetical index).

There are no general ordinal numerals. However, see BIRTH-ORDER for some expressions concerning relative age of siblings (these terms are sometimes also used to designate specific fingers of the hand, but usage is inconsistent). See also FIRST and BEHIND for expressions which can, in some contexts, be used to translate English ordinals.

There are no words precisely meaning 'half' or other fractions.

Appendix 1

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS ON THE LEXICON

I here make a few brief remarks about the lexicon which do not fit neatly into other appendices or the thesaurus.

a) negation. Like other Australian languages, Nunggubuyu has a fair number of lexical items (verbs and NAdj, the latter chiefly in predicative function) which appear to incorporate negativity as a semantic feature, and are opposed mainly by this feature to a corresponding 'positive' form. Thus, while the positive form can be made negative by adding a negative particle, it is also possible to express the negation simply by lexical substitution. Some of the negative items are grouped together under the heading FAIL in the alphabetical index; see also *malala:di* 'not know' (formally a NAdj), the similar NAdj *ambadhi* 'unaware', =*ariba-* 'to not see', and the items listed under DISLIKE in the index. These items generally behave like overt negative predicates in the syntactic rules governing choice of noun-class prefix (see Grammar).

b) verb vs. adjective. There is no particularly striking pattern in Nunggubuyu favouring either NAdj or verb stem class for those verb-like concepts (generally stative) which vary across languages as to whether they turn up as adjectives or verbs. Since the NAdj class in Nunggubuyu can be directly inflected as an intransitive verb (unlike other nouns, here labeled Nc), there is no very strong reason why either verbal or adjectival lexical items should be preferred. A number of important items have both a NAdj and a corresponding verbal form (*n^gulun^gulug* 'fast', =*n^gulun^gulu-bi-* 'to be (moving) fast'); this also applies to a number of the colour terms (*n^gal-n^galn^galu-j* 'white', verb =*n^galn^gala-* 'to be white or bright'). Moreover, the direction of derivation (deverbal NAdj or verbalised NAdj) is variable. For more details consult the alphabetical index for representative concepts and examine the actual entries (which may list derivatives not shown in the index).

c) adjectival intensives. One reasonably common pattern in Nunggubuyu is for there to be two or more NAdj forms with roughly the same meaning, but with one an ordinary term and the other a much more intense form. The stems are morphologically unrelated. There is also a morphological intensifier, suffix *-w₂indi:yun^g* 'really,

very', but it is not exceptionally common. For some examples see the alphabetical index under BIG and LONG.

d) diminutives. Along the same lines, there is also a kind of diminutive formation producing doublets from the same root. However, the formation is extremely unproductive. The only clear examples are the two stems for 'small' (w_2 irig, w_2 in^yig), the two morphologically derived stems for 'slow' (w_1 urugurij, w_2 un^yugun^yig), and the 1st person and vocative forms for 'elder sibling' (muruyun^g) and 'younger sibling' (mun^yun^yun^g), the term for 'younger sibling' occasionally being used as an affectionate diminutive regardless of relative age. Note that there seems to be an r/n^y alternation. The only other similar doublet is =murgulha- and =mun^ymulha-, both verbs meaning 'to lie down', but I cannot definitely establish any diminutive meaning in =mun^ymulha-. In any event, there is no regular, productive diminutive formation for nouns or verbs.

e) experts. One of the interesting lexical features of Nunggubuyu is the existence of a number of terms translatable as 'expert, good __er, successful __er'. These are grouped together under the heading EXPERT in the alphabetical index. They are mostly unanalysable stems and in any case are unrelated to NAdj forms meaning 'good', ambalaman and mamalan^g, which therefore cannot be closely connected with English 'good'. Some of the 'expert' terms have morphologically derived counterparts meaning 'bad __er' and the like.

f) diet. Another interesting feature is the distinction between marya and dha:gadaj, both 'soft food', and lhan^ggu and yalaj, both 'meat'. In each pair, the first stem (marya, lhan^ggu) is the ordinary form, while the second stem means 'soft food/meat as a change of diet'. Thus dha:gadaj is used in the context of eating soft foods (vegetables, etc.) after eating nothing but meat for an excessive period, while yalaj has the opposite meaning. There are also verbs =dha:gada-ja- and =yala-ja- (but no verbs related to lhan^ggu, and the only ones related to marya mean 'to be hungry'). This type of lexical division seems to occur in other languages in the area as well.

g) fire/water. It has recently been suggested that Australian languages have substantial overlapping in lexical items related to fire and water in a fashion suggesting a covert but profound semantic association of these polar opposites. In Nunggubuyu, although substantial vocabulary has been elicited for both clusters, little evidence of this association has been found. All I can find is this: a) =w₁alima- 'to go get water' has a compound -ani=g₁alima- 'to spread out (fire)' (with anig 'embers'); b) =adi- 'to take out' usually means in context 'to take out of fire' but can also sometimes mean 'to take out of container' or 'to take out of water'. The form -ani=g₁alima- has another variant -ani=g₁aliwa- with a distinct root which may or may not be etymologically related to =w₁alima-. These isolated examples do not suffice to suggest a profound connection between fire and water in the lexicon of the language, though they are certainly recognised as polar opposites (e.g., in songs).

Appendix 2

SYNONYMS AND STYLE

It would seem that one useful adjunct to a dictionary of an Australian language is a brief commentary on the ways in which the various individual lexical items combine with each other to produce special registers and styles. In particular, it is desirable to indicate whether there are considerable numbers of more or less denotatively equivalent stems (verbs as well as nouns)--that is, synonyms in a somewhat loose sense--which tend to fall into sets (each set containing at least one stem for each significant meaning) distinguished from each other in some stylistic or sociolinguistic fashion.

Some of the more crystallised speech levels or registers attested in Australia are these: a) 'mother-in-law' language, i.e., special registers used in speaking to or in the presence of certain kinsmen treated here as affines, or in speaking about them; b) special ritual or (other) song language; c) Warlpiri-type 'upside-down' language (in initiation contexts) in which meanings are transposed antonymically; d) pools of lexical alternates, typically with (at a given time) one dominant stem for each meaning and one or more low-frequency synonyms, designed to facilitate communication in the context of periodic lexical taboos due to phonological similarity or identity to the name of a recently deceased person; e) pools of lexical alternates of the same formal type, but used for discourse stylistic purposes, with frequent repetitions of clauses in discourse but with lexical substitutions to avoid monotony, as in Yidin^y (and in English broadcasting language); f) joking and swearing registers.

In general, while the recorded vocabulary of Nunggubuyu is quite rich, we do not find highly crystallised lexical sets of any type other than (b), particularly song language.

There does not appear to be a developed mother-in-law or avoidance language. I did not find it, it is not reported by Hughes or other persons who have worked on Nunggubuyu, and it is not reported for any immediately contiguous language. We may mention, however, the use of forms of -gi=wa- (literally 'bite/eat excrement'), roughly translatable as 'excuse me!' or 'I'm sorry', which are used in

encounters involving avoidance kin (such as accidental encounters while turning into an aisle at the Numbulwar supermarket!). A special term for 'mother-in-law' (and other kin classified as such), gaja:li, is also used as an exclamation in this kind of context and can be described as an avoidance-language form of the ordinary kin term gurumbaj. When speaking to a (partial) avoidance kinsman, such as a same-sex 'mother-in-law' or 'mother-in-law's brother' (n^ganj^l), euphemism and indirectness of the sort described for other Australian avoidance languages is appropriate. No detailed study or recording has been carried out in Nunggubuyu, but we may mention the verb =w^lanbi- 'to do it to (direct object)' as a general-purpose, vague verb (also used, e.g., as a euphemism for 'to copulate with' and the like).

For other features of the lexicon relating in one way or another to affective (respectful, familiar) parameters, consult the dictionary entries (and in several cases discussions in the forthcoming grammar) for the various particles and interjections (cf. section 15, Thesaurus). Among the familiar forms, we might mention aduga! and an^yjawalayun^g! (q.v.). However, aside from these elements the language is not especially well-developed in this area; there is, for example, no productive diminutive formation.

For the majority of basic meanings there appears to be just a single, high-frequency stem, and while there may be some semantically similar stems they differ in some feature of meaning and are not interchangeable (e.g., in clause repetitions). Most body-part terms; terms for celestial bodies; terms for basic substances like 'ground', 'water', 'mud'; kin terms (aside from suppletion in some stems depending on pronominal person of Ego or propositus); flora-fauna terms (life-form as well as species-specific), and so forth have just one form. It is true that some specific terms in these categories do have one synonym; this is true of 'moon', 'eye', and 'native cat', for example. However, I have found little or no evidence of systematic stylistic usage of these alternants (such as alternate occurrence in repeated clauses); typically, when they occur together in my texts, they do so at the first introduction of the referent into the text, and in some cases I strongly suspect that the speaker was trying to give the synonyms for the linguist's benefit (since the linguist was known to be interested in recording exotic vocabulary).

For some implements, particularly spear types, there are several synonyms (mostly loanwords) in addition to one or two high-frequency terms. Some body-parts, notably 'back', 'arm', and 'leg/foot', have several forms, though in these cases there may be at least a partial semantic differentiation, or a partial suppletive relationship (independent vs. compound-initial usage). Some adjectives, such as 'big', 'many', and 'thin/skinny/narrow' have two or more forms, with partial semantic specialisation (despite considerable overlap), and one can perhaps speak of lexical elaboration here; indeed, several adjectives distinguish between an ordinary and an emphatic form (cf. English big vs. huge, gigantic, monstrous, etc.), and the emphatic forms (common in narratives) can be said to have considerable stylistic power. There are, of course, many other devices which characterise narrative style (as practiced by the more

proficient narrators); these can best be appreciated by actually reading through the texts published in the earlier volume (and by reading the discussions of particular particles, like araga and yin^gga, in the forthcoming grammar).

So we really do not find any especially highly developed set of lexical items (synonyms) constituting speech levels or pools of interchangeable stems of the sorts found elsewhere in Australia, and since my older informants grew up in quite traditional circumstances and speak very little English or creole this lack cannot easily be attributed to recent erosion. On the other hand, further study of these matters would be valuable; my own fieldwork, which involved several other languages as well, was oriented toward textual recording and analysis (and supplementary grammatical and lexical elicitation) and thus was not aimed directly at obtaining stylistic material. In addition, I did virtually no work on children's speech, or 'baby talk' by adults to children, and it would be useful (and is still probably possible) to study this further.

However, Nunggubuyu does have a rich song 'language', though I am not very happy with this terminology. I have transcribed quite a few hours of singing, especially the wun^gubal song type (public clan songs sung with didjeridu and tapsticks), also a small amount of nonsecret ritual singing. I hope to publish the song texts with an essay on song 'language', perhaps as a fourth volume following the completion of the grammar, but a few preliminary remarks can be made here.

The non-wun^gubal songs that I have transcribed turn out to consist almost entirely of relatively long words which the Nunggubuyu consider to be unanalysable song names (epithets) for particular totemic beings (crocodile, etc.). Most of the nonsecret Madayin singing, for example, consists of songs each containing a string of epithets for a single totem. The Mandiwala (circumcision) singing also consists largely of words which the Nunggubuyu do not analyse. From a comparative perspective, some of the Madayin songwords are analysable or at least recognisable as ordinary words in some of the Yuulngu languages, and the Mandiwala words can sometimes be identified as ordinary words in the Mara or Warndarang (perhaps also Mangarrayi) languages.

However, the wun^gubal songs have a much higher percentage of words which are morphologically and semantically analysable in Nunggubuyu itself. Many of the individual songs focus on a single totemic being, and some of them (like the non-wun^gubal singing) consist largely or entirely of a string of epithets. However, many of them also include verbs (with ordinary Nunggubuyu affixes). Some of the nouns, and many of the verbs, are stems also used in essentially the same meaning in the ordinary language, though in songs there is a tendency toward morphological elaboration (frequent stem-reduplication, frequent usage of compound initials in ways not typical of the ordinary language, some special compound initials which are not typically used at all in the ordinary language), partly in order to achieve metrical targets (words of many syllables are optimal in songs).

Since wun^gubal songs are based on specific, traditional subjects (specific totemic beings, specific actions and events involving them),

not every utterance in ordinary language has a 'translation' in song language. Recent studies of 'mother-in-law' language in Australia have reached the same conclusion, since this register entails a restriction on topics and an elaboration of evasive and indirect features. This is all the more true of wun^gubal songs, which tend to be allusive rather than narrative (i.e.; ballad-like), in addition to being limited to certain pre-ordained topics. Each clan has a number of wun^gubal song 'cycles', which may be linked to each other in larger 'cycles', each usually focusing on one totem (at a time); there is a repertoire of song epithets for that totem, and a similar (only slightly more flexible) set of verbs and other words which are appropriately used in each cycle. Of course, every now and then a singer innovates, introducing a new song on a familiar topic or even a totally new song cycle (e.g., about modern vehicles, in the case of the Nun-dhiribala clan), and ordinary-language words may be introduced in this event. However, once a song cycle has become established it typically acquires a fairly fixed repertoire of words. A given song performance will therefore involve a combination (perhaps standardised, perhaps not) of traditional song words.

One could, in principle, compile a complete song dictionary, consisting particularly in the special song epithets (synonyms for names of totemic species, mainly fauna), and perhaps secondarily in those words (also listed in the present, ordinary-language dictionary) which characteristically occur in songs. I do not have complete song data of this type, but it would be possible to compile at least a glossary of the lexical items in the songs already transcribed, and I would hope to prepare this for publication later.

However, the distinction between song epithets and ordinary stems should not be taken as rigorous. In some cases there is a well-established ordinary word and a number of synonyms which appear to be used only in singing. However, in some cases there is spillover, and a songword turns up in an ordinary-language context, or an ordinary word turns up in a song. For example, I intensively elicited flora and fauna vocabulary, including special lexical items for young, adult male, or adult female members of particular fauna spp. My elderly informants produced quite a few special terms for growth stages or sexes of these species, but in some instances these special terms subsequently turned out to be mostly used in singing (and not all informants agreed on which growth stage or sex was designated).

In general, the present dictionary avoids listing terms which are known to be more or less strictly used in singing only. A few words which seem to be mostly songwords are listed, perhaps because they designate a species which has no ordinary-language equivalent, or because they happen to be used in one of my published texts. In some instances I simply do not know how to classify a given stem which was obtained only in elicitation sessions.

It should be added that some narrators, notably Ma:di, sometimes used a kind of modified song style as part of their narratives, especially in quoting utterances by totemic beings following some dramatic event. Specifically, Text 7.16ff. contains quoted material which is not identical to any known wun^gubal song, but which shares important features with this singing.

Appendix 3

ETHNOBOTANY

A relatively large amount of time was spent eliciting flora-fauna vocabulary and trying to identify the terms. Initially, I suppose this was a device to permit me to escape from the enervating task of mastering the grammar of the language, but it developed into an interesting hobby.

In the case of flora, most species identifications were made by collecting specimens in the field on bushwalks with middle-aged and elderly Nunggubuyu men and women. The most intensive collecting was done in and around Numbulwar, nearby wumajbar billabong, nearby coastal areas, and in and around Ngukurr (Roper R.) settlement. Some terms were obtained by showing photographs of species unobtainable in these places but known to occur in the region (lack of transport and of roads made much of Nunggubuyu territory effectively off-limits for me). Some terms were identified in part by correlating them with terms in neighboring languages if the species had been reliably identified by someone working on the other language and if the species in question was thought to occur in the Nunggubuyu area. The recent publication of D. Levitt, Plants and People: Aboriginal Uses of Plants on Groote Eylandt (A.I.A.S. 1981), which includes many reliable identifications with Anindhilyakwa terms, permitted some last-minute identifications by courtesy of Mr. Michael Hore and his Nunggubuyu informants (many Nunggubuyu were resident on Groote Eylandt before 1952 and know Anindhilyakwa equivalents of many flora spp. shared by that island and the mainland).

The following ethnobotanical notes concern traditional uses of species which terms were obtained for, whether or not I have succeeded in identifying the terms reliably. In many cases the uses are no longer practiced and are based on verbal reports. The informant Ma:di was particularly useful in providing this information. However, not all of the uses were recognised by other informants, and in a few cases I may have misunderstood what was being said. Furthermore, these data were obtained up to 1977 and I did not have the benefit of Levitt's work as an aid to elicitation.

I thank especially Clyde Dunlop and his staff (Botany Section, Darwin) and C.S.I.R.O. (Canberra) for identifications and for allowing

me to examine and photograph herbarium specimens for use in elicitation of further terms.

balara Acacia difficilis

- a) edible gum on bark (like min^yar).
- b) spear shafts (occasional).

balbi Sterculia quadrifida

- a) nuts removed from shells and eaten; they are picked off the tree or collected after falling to the ground, in the dry season.
- b) inner bark soaked briefly in water, then used as a kind of cloth for cleaning the eyes.
- c) wood-boring cossid moth larvae (one type of 'witchetty grub') are often found in the trunks. (cf. walan)

banar Owenia vernicosa ('marble tree')

- a) fruits are a favourite food of emus.
- b) wood scraped and soaked; liquid drunk for sickness or poured over wounds.

baragal perhaps Polyalthia nitidissima (not seen)

- a) spear shafts from trunks.

buduga Clerodendrum floribundum (or a form thereof)

- a) branches with foliage, or wood scrapings, soaked in water; liquid drunk for sickness.
- b) good wood for firedrill.

dhu:nda Haemodorum sp. ('bloodroot')

- a) emus known to like the fruits.
- b) roots chewed and the resulting thick liquid used as red dye or fixative.

dhururun^ggi Jacksonia dilatata

- a) emus known to like the flowers and fruits.
- b) wood scraped and soaked; liquid drunk for sickness.

dan^ggalgara Acacia shirleyi ('lancewood', imported from south and west)

- a) nulla nulla (fighting club, called mabargu) and most types of boomerangs made from the wood.

daran^ggi (not seen, unidentified tall swamp plant)

- a) large baskets (lhular) made from stem, used in fishtrap.

dugudugu Excaecaria agallocha

- a) latex (milky sap) notoriously dangerous for eyes; hands should not be rubbed in eyes after contacting this tree. (cf. wulibulu)
- b) light wood used to make floater (a:l) used in connection with dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar).

dumburumbu Santalum lanceolatum ('sandalwood')

- a) fruits eaten when they turn soft and dark-coloured at the end of the dry season.
- b) wood scrapings soaked; liquid poured over eyes for eyedrops or drunk for sickness.

gadara Cocos nucifer (coconut palm, probably introduced by Macassans)

- a) nuts cracked open with rocks and the dry flesh eaten.

gagil probably Tacca leontopetaloides ('wild onion')

- a) bulbous root cooked briefly in sand, beaten with stones, and eaten. (similar to wugalan^ganda)

ganda:n^gililigi tree sp. (not seen, unidentified)

- a) fruits eaten

gan^yawu = gin^yawuy Semecarpus australiensis ('wild cashew, Queensland tar tree', found to north)

- a) fruits cooked on open fire; smoke during cooking is annoying to the eyes so Aborigines stay well away from the fire.

giriba (loanword from English creeper) Passiflora foetida ('wild passionfruit', an introduced sp.)

- a) orange-yellow fruits sucked when they ripen around the end of the dry season.

gunin^yara (fruit), yijbunun^g (tree) Ficus racemosa

- a) the large fruits (figs) are eaten around the end of the dry season when they turn pinkish.
- b) inner bark stripped off and made into rope or string (occasional).

gurjada = lhambilbilg Eucalyptus ferruginea

- a) best tree for didjeridus (long drone-pipes made from hollowed-out trunk). (second best: see lhu:n^y)
- b) one of the better trees for honey bee hives.

jaladi probably Cayratia trifolia (infertile specimen obtained, but identification probable due to correlations with other languages)

- a) root cooked briefly in native oven (lhanda), then eaten; has bitter taste, washed down with water (as reported for Cayratia by Levitt).

ja:mba Tamarindus indicus ('tamarind', introduced by Macassans)

- a) fruits eaten raw.

ja:mulu probably a form of Triglochin procera

- a) root tubers cooked briefly on open fire and eaten; tubers slightly smaller than those of other form (windar, q.v.). (See Levitt for discussion of two forms of this sp.)

jan^gawili large tree (unidentified)

- a) bark used to wrap bones of dead persons in mortuary rituals.

jin^ggulili Carissa lanceolata ('conkerberry')

- a) small black fruits are eaten at the end of the dry season.
- b) thorns can cause scratches and cuts.

jirijirig Drypetes australasica

- a) fleshy, reddish fruits eaten around December. (Levitt records D. lasiogyna on Groote; it is not clear whether the Groote and mainland spp. are distinct or whether a slight error in identification was made.)

- lhabara Melaleuca sp. (specimens infertile; has long flower spikes, not globular flowers; has rather fibrous bark suitable for coolamons)
- bark used to make coolamons (paperbark containers).
 - occasionally, strips of bark are used for string.
- lhagai Ipomoea sp. (not seen)
- long taproot cooked in native oven and eaten.
- Other Ipomoea spp.: mabarawuray, lhawalala, andi, warda (q.v.).
- lhajbag Crinum asiaticum ('bush lily')
- strips of the bulbous root are used as bandages on wounds.
- lhalan^galhalan^gar Uvaria sp. ('custard finger')(not seen, but identification almost certain from description of long fruits and from correlation with Anindhilyakwa term)
- long fruits eaten in the wet season.
- lhalabun probably a sp. of Nymphaea
- a, b, c) appears to have same uses as ayag (q.v.).
- lhalbij Livistona humilis (one of two fan-palms)
- tree chopped, top of trunk split open, central shoot removed and eaten. (cf. wulida, n^gabann^ga)
- lhalgur Avicennia marina ('white mangrove')
- fruits (called aran^yann^gu) cooked in native oven, soaked overnight, cleaned by rubbing, and eaten (this usage said to occur as far south as Borroloola; Levitt states that this was not done on Groote and I know of no similar reports for farther north, though the species occurs in those areas).
- lhambilbilg (see gurjada)
- lhan^ggariri Hakea arborescens ('hakea')
- wood good for pipes and boomerangs.
- lhan^ggi = wudba Planchonia careya ('cocky-apple')
- wood and bark thrown into small billabongs (ponds) to stun fish, which are then collected on the surface and thrown onto the bank; best tree for this usage. (cf. nidhun^g)
 - strips of bark beaten with stones and soaked in water; liquid used as a medicinal wash.
 - fruits picked from tree or collected from ground in early wet season and eaten raw.
- lharag Petalostigma pubescens ('quinine bush')
- nuts known to be a favourite food of emus.
 - wood used to make boomerangs.
- lhawalala Ipomoea sp. aff. gracilis (see Levitt, p. 90)
- taproot cooked in native oven, or less often on open fire, and eaten.
- lhawulgulg Imperata cylindrica
- notorious sharp-bladed grass sp. which causes scratches and cuts on feet and legs.

- lhawumag Dioscorea sp. (called D. transversa by Levitt, D. sativa = var. elongata in earlier literature)
- long taproot (yam) cooked in native oven and eaten. (Above ground plant similar to wulburu, root very different)
- lhi:rj Cochlospermum fraseri ('wild cassava, kapok')
- roots of saplings dug up and eaten raw.
- lhulwu riverbank form of Melaleuca leucadendron (cf. midi)
- abundant paperbark used to wrap nuts of cycad (n^gadhu) while being cooked.
 - paperbark used in making humpies (dwellings) and rainshelters.
 - trunks used for dugout canoes.
- lhunga = bulan^ggan^gga Securinega virosa
- soft white fruits eaten around the beginning of the wet season.
- lhungumada Carallia brachiata
- fruits eaten raw when they turn red in the dry season.
- lhun^ggala:lur Mallotus nesophilus
- soft white fruits eaten around the end of the dry season or the beginning of the wet season.
- lhuruman = ayan^ga a form of Clerodendrum floribundum
- a, b) same uses as buduga. (The terms lhuruman and ayan^ga also mean 'firedrill'; some speakers claim that they are distinct from buduga, but no consistency in applying the distinction was observed.)
- lhu:n^y Eucalyptus tetradonta ('stringybark')
- good tree for finding honey bee hives in the trunk (hollow trees).
 - prior to the introduction of dugout (wooden) canoes by the Macassans, bark canoes were made from the inner bark.
 - inner bark is major ingredient in humpies (dwellings).
 - strips of outer bark are good kindling for starting fires.
 - strips of outer bark soaked in water; liquid drunk for sickness or used as medicinal wash.
 - wood of saplings used for dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar).
- larawal Cyperus javanicus (and perhaps other C. spp.)
- the blades of this swamp plant can cause scratches on the legs, though it is not as bad as lhawulgulg.
- lala a small swamp plant (not seen, unidentified)
- small root tubers, like those of marbuy and mun^yugu, cooked briefly on open fire, beaten with a stone, and eaten.
 - brolgas known to eat the tubers.
- larwad Phragmites karka ('cane grass', coastal)
- children's toy spears (dhi:ndi) made from the stems after the grass blades are removed.
- liba = liwa large, straight form of Melaleuca viridiflora (cf. ragala)
- abundant papery bark (the term liba also means 'paperbark' generally) is used to make humpies and shelters and in cooking.
 - branches soaked in water; liquid used as medicinal wash.
 - flying foxes (and varied lorikeets?) known to like its nectar.

mabarawuray Ipomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis

- a) the taproot was infrequently cooked in a native oven and eaten; it was never popular, and is apparently never eaten now although the plant is very common at Numbulwar.

mabuyu Grewia orientalis (not seen, but identification virtually certain from Anindhilyakwa correlation and from description by informants; leaves like those of murn^yan^g)

- a) dark fruits eaten raw when they mature in the dry season.

madiga = man^ggarabi = wiriyalyal Eleocharis dulcis (not seen, but identification certain from correlations with several other languages and from descriptions; cf. marbuy, mandhabi)

- a) tubers collected at end of dry season when swamps have drained; eaten raw or after being cooked briefly in sand.
- b) small, edible white grubs (mula) are found feeding on the tubers.

madilmi Canarium australianum

- a) fruits occasionally cooked in sand and eaten, but not popular.
- b) fruits known to be food for dingos.

madin^yjar (several scrub trees; see dictionary entry for details)

- a) form low scrub which can cause scratches on legs and feet.

magandar Melaleuca cajaputi

- a) paperbark stripped off and used to make humpies or rain shelters.
- b) dugout canoes made from trunks.
- c) flying foxes known to like the nectar of the flowers.

maguj Pandanus spiralis ('pandanus', sometimes pronounced 'pandamus')

- a) large nuts (n^galgi) broken open with axes (formerly, stone axes) and the flesh inside is eaten raw.
- b) long, fibrous leaves removed and cleaned, soaked in water, dried in sun; fibres then woven into baskets and mats (marin, bajbara, etc.).

magunalu Tinospora smilacina

- a) some speakers suggest that the wood of this climbing vine can cause scratches on the legs and body while walking through jungle or thick scrub.

malwad = jindijindi Thespesia populnea

- a) slender trunk can be used for spear shaft (wood similar to that of hibiscus, ya:l).

mandhabi (and variants) Eleocharis sp. aff. fistulosa (not seen, identification based on Levitt's for Anindhilyakwa cognate; informants all stress similarity to madiga)

- a) tubers collected at end of dry season, cooked in sand, beaten with stone, and eaten.

mangayan^ga Ganophyllum falcatum

- a) fruits of this rainforest shrub eaten raw around the end of the dry season.

manba Terminalia carpentariae

- a) bark stripped off and sap (alman) collected from wood, used as cement or tar in sealing dugout canoes.
- b) edible gum collected from outer bark.

manbanburu (fruit), nun^ggurdha (tree) Ficus virens ('banyan')

- a) small figs eaten raw in the dry season.
- b) rope or string can be made by twisting fibres from bark strips. (nun^ggurdha but not manbanburu also applied to another sp., see nun^gan^yun^g.)

marbuy Eleocharis sphacelata (and perhaps another plant; specimens from near Ngukurr were E. sphacelata, which differs from madiga, E. dulcis, in having taller stem and a distinctive rhizome, but informant descriptions seem to suggest that another, smaller sp. similar to lala and mun^yugu, is also involved)

- a) at least one of these spp. produces some edible root tubers which are cooked in sand and eaten.
- b) tubers known to be eaten by magpie geese and brolgas.

marmin^y Verticordia cunninghamii

- a) branches may cause injuries to the feet (cf. madin^yjar).

marwa Vigna vexillata

- a) taproot cooked in sand and eaten, or less often eaten raw.

mida:buruburu Tribulus cistoides

- a) prostrate creeper with notoriously dangerous spinescent fruits which can cause severe cuts to the feet.

midi crooked form of Melaleuca leucadendron on old dunes (cf. lhulwu)

- a) abundant paperbark stripped off, used in making humpies or rainshelters.
- b) nectar from the flowers is eaten by lorikeets and flying foxes; flying foxes sometimes said to become sick or dizzy from this nectar.

mijgaran^ggij Panicum sp.

- a) hollow stems of this grass used to make necklaces for men or women (in corroborees).

miliba Cansjera leptostachya (seen), perhaps also Opilia amentacea (not seen)

- a) fruits occasionally eaten raw in dry season.
- b) emus known to eat the fruits.

miliyirwirig Abrus precatorius

- a) berries made into ornaments on wax base, sporadically sold to Europeans.

min^yar(n^g) Acacia torulosa

- a) gum (binan^g) taken from outer bark and eaten (still very popular because of sweet taste)(cf. balara).
- b) clean inner bark stripped off and dipped in beehive to collect honey (usually sucked right off the bark)(cf. arigari).

- minija Cathormion umbellatum
 a) a good tree for shade (found on riverbank or near mangroves).
 b) has enormous thorns, but they are usually easy to avoid.
- miral Curculigo ensifolia ('grass potato', not seen but identification certain from correlations with several other languages)
 a) root eaten raw or cooked in ashes (quite popular).
- miral small herb (unidentified, not seen)
 a) root tubers cooked in sand and eaten, said to be similar to those of windar.
- miriran Diospyros spp. (D. ferrea var. humilis, now called D. humilis by Levitt, perhaps also D. maritima)
 a) fruits of at least one of these spp. are eaten raw around the end of the dry season when they turn red.
- miyamandar Pemphis acidula
 a) wood is especially good firewood (often used in cooking dugong or turtle on beach)
 b) spike (mirin) for dugong/turtle harpoon (radhar) formerly made from this wood (now replaced by metal spike, jimindi).
- miya:mbu Morinda citrifolia
 a) fruits formerly eaten occasionally (not popular).
 b) fruits known to be eaten by dingos.
 c) yellow dye for pandanus baskets made from wood and bark.
- mudidi Acacia conspersa (often confused with madin^yjar)
 a) branches of this scrub tree may cause injuries to feet and legs.
- mudun^g Cartonema parviflora (seen), probably also C. spicatum (not seen)
 a) root corms cooked in sand around the end of the dry season.
- mun^gu Pouteria sericea
 a) fleshy fruits eaten near the end of the dry season, with seed being spit away (still popular).
- mun^gulu seaweed
 a) food for dugong and green turtle.
- mun^yugu a small swamp plant (unidentified)
 a, b) same uses as lala (said to be a very similar sp., cf. also marbuy).
- munma Celtis philippensis
 a) children enjoy eating the fruits of this shrub, though older people say that previous generations did not eat them.
- murn^ganawu(y) (see nidhun^g, below)
- murn^yan^g Grewia retusifolia
 a) berries eaten raw in the dry season (still popular).
 b) berries eaten by emus and turkeys (bustards).
 c) stems and leaves soaked in water (now, preferably hot water); liquid used as a medicinal wash.
 d) piece of stem chewed to fray it, used as paintbrush.

- nidhun^g = murn^ganawu(y) Barringtonia acutangulis ('freshwater mangrove')
 a) good shade tree along rivers or billabongs.
 b) wood and bark thrown into or dragged through small ponds to stun fish (as more commonly with lhan^ggi).
- nun^gan^yun^g (fruit), nun^ggurdha (tree) Ficus superba var. henneana
 a) figs eaten raw in the dry season.
 b) inner bark fibres stripped off and twisted into string or rope (not as good as kurrajong, yarawug).
 (For nun^ggurdha see also manbanburu, above.)
- n^gabann^ga Ptychosperma elegans (a palm; not seen, but identification certain from correlations with other languages, including Anindhilyakwa)
 a) tree chopped down, top of trunk split open, central shoot removed and eaten raw (cf. lhalbij, wulida).
- n^ga:dhiyarin^ya large tree sp. (not seen, unidentified)
 a) dugout canoes occasionally made from trunk.
- n^gadhu Cycas ?media ('cycad, burrawang'; same sp. as in northeast Arnhem Land and Darwin, distinct from Groote sp., C. angulata)
 a) large fruits (bagaraag) taken from female trees, peeled, dried in sun until they harden, soaked in freshwater (often on pandanus mats, bajbara) for about four days, cooked in sand (wrapped in paperbark) and eaten or ground up and made into a damper (a:r).
- n^galan^gga Eucalyptus camaldulensis ('river red gum')
 a) a good shade tree.
- n^ga:lig Solanum sp. (not seen, genus identification almost certain from description of fruit and spines and from Levitt's comments on Nunggubuyu, cf. wurun^galijun^g, below)
 a) fruits eaten, but spines on fruits and stems can cause scratches and cuts if not handled carefully.
- n^garguran^y shrub sp. (not seen, said to resemble wun^garagaga)
 a) fruits eaten raw.
 b) emus known to eat the fruits.
- n^garn^gar Salsola kali ('tumbleweed', a chenopod)
 a) leaves have fairly jagged edges which can cause scratches.
- n^ga:raran^g shrub sp. (not seen, unidentified)
 a) fruits eaten raw.
- n^guru(n^g) Malaisia scandens
 a) fruits along with entire branches were collected in the wet season, cooked in a native oven; the fruits were squeezed and soaked in saltwater, then eaten; alternatively, the fruits could be quickly cooked in the sand and eaten.
- n^yalburn^g = yimimi large tree sp. (not seen, perhaps Dillenia or Elaeocarpus)
 a) fruits collected off the ground and eaten raw.
 b) dugout canoes occasionally made from trunks.

- ragala stunted form of Melaleuca viridiflora (cf. liba)
 a) flying foxes known to eat nectar from flower (wirinbirin).
- ra:n Flagellaria indica
 a) the leaves of this vine are removed and used as armbands (manba) in ritual.
- rawurumugurumu Asparagus racemosus
 a) sharp thorns and needle-like leaves cause scratches and lacerations; this and wuliriliri are the worst plants in this respect.
- ri:ja Boerhavia diffusa
 a) taproot collected in dry season, cooked in native oven and eaten.
- rijbar Melaleuca sp. (not seen, riverbank sp. like lhulwu)
 a) paperbark stripped off and used to make humpies and shelters.
 b) dugout canoes made from the trunks.
- rilidili (yilidili) Banksia dentata ('banksia')
 a) the flowers are occasionally sucked for the nectar.
 b) birds (parrots, friarbirds, etc.) eat this nectar.
- (w)adbar Grevillea pteridifolia (a grevillea with long thin leaves)
 a) flowers occasionally sucked for nectar (as with rilidili).
 b) birds eat this nectar (as with rilidili).
 c) wood used to make woomearas (spearthrowers: wandag).
 d) wood occasionally used to make firedrills.
- adija Brachychiton diversifolium (one of two kurrajongs, see yarawug)
 a) nuts removed from shells, cooked in sand and eaten (occasional).
 b) edible wood-boring grubs are often found in the trunks.
 c) firedrills occasionally made from the wood.
- wadawada Macaranga tanarius
 a) wood used to make spear shafts.
- (w)alburun^g (also 'turkey, bustard') Clerodendrum cunninghamii
 a) wood used to make firedrills.
 b) branches with leaves, or scrapings of wood, soaked in water; liquid drunk for sickness.
- walmurun^g rainforest shrub (not seen, unidentified)
 a) fruits, with slightly sour taste, picked off the tree and eaten raw.
- walan Eucalyptus tectifica
 a) wood-boring witchetty grubs (longhorn beetle larvae, occasionally also cossid moth larvae) are found in the trunks and eaten.
- anara Ceriops tagal (a mangrove)
 a) sharp fighting sticks sometimes made from the wood (less often than for yiwujun^g, below).
 b) said to have lots of mosquitos.
- anan^y ('yamstick') Acacia sp. (infertile specimen obtained, probably A. aulacocarpa by correlation with Anindhilyakwa).
 a) yamsticks (digging sticks) made from the wood (best for this use).

- andi Ipomoea graminea (not seen, but identification very probable)
 a) taproot pulled up, cooked in sand or in a native oven, and eaten.
- aran^gay Sorghum plumosum (and perhaps other S. spp.)
 a) tall grass(es) which are prominent material in bushfires set by Aborigines to clear off grasslands, to hunt mammals, or to signal location.
- arara Clerodendrum inerme, Premna acuminata, P. obtusifolia
 a) one of the best trees for wood used in firedrills.
- warda Ipomoea abrupta (not seen, identification based on correlation with Anindhilyakwa; I had previously thought this was I. velutina)
 a) taproot dug up in dry season, cooked in sand, beaten with a stone, and eaten.
- warmurn^g Cucumis melo (not seen, identification probable since this is the wild melon known in this region)
 a) fruits eaten raw in the wet season, occasionally the dry.
 b) fruits known to be eaten by emus.
- aragin^y Casuarina equisetifolia (coastal 'whistling tree')
 a) good shade tree.
 b) one of the best trees for firewood.
- arigari = wulug Alloteropsis semialata
 a) soft white root tubers dipped into honey, then chewed and sucked. (cf. min^var)
- warjara Melaleuca sp. (specimens infertile)
 a) paperbark stripped off, used to make humpies and shelters.
 b) dugout canoes made from the trunks.
- arn^yal Triodia microstachya (type of 'spinifex grass')
 a) one of the worst grasses for causing scratches and cuts on feet.
 b) burns quickly, uses as fuel for fire in scorching dugout canoes to seal them.
- ayag Nymphaea gigantea (large water lily)
 a) seed pods and stems eaten raw.
 b) a mush or damper can also be made from the seeds.
 c) roots cooked in sand and eaten (sometimes they are beaten with a stone first).
 (Term ayag refers primarily to the seed pod.)
- wilwag Persoonia falcata
 a) fruits collected from ground after falling off and eaten raw.
 b) wood scrapings soaked in water; liquid drunk for sickness or poured over eyes as eyedrops.
- windar Triglochin procera (or a form thereof, see ja:mulu)
 a) root tubers dug up around the end of the dry season, cleaned by rubbing in hands, cooked in sand, and eaten.

- wingulgul Ludwigia sp.
a) spear shafts occasionally made from the trunk.
- wiyay rainforest shrub sp. (unidentified)
a) fruit eaten raw when it darkens.
- wubun^yul Aponogeton elongatus (not seen, identification certain from description and correlations with other languages)
a) roots cooked in sand and eaten.
- wudu (also 'kidney'; has kidney-shaped nuts) Terminalia grandiflora
a) nuts removed from shells and eaten.
- wudhugul Acacia holosericea (a 'soap tree')
a) spear shafts made from the trunk.
b) soap made from leaves (apparently a modern use).
- wudba (see lhan^ggi)
- wudun^ymanji a 'wild potato' (not seen, unidentified, mostly southern areas, cf. wun^gambinn^gambin)
a) root cooked in sand and eaten.
- wugalan^ganda perhaps Microstemma sp. (not seen; Levitt gives M. tuberosum for the Anindhilyakwa cognate)
a) root eaten raw at the end of the dry season
- wugaralala Acacia sp. (broad-leafed, like wudhugul, not seen)
a) spear shafts made from trunks (wood a little lighter in weight than that of wudhugul).
- wulida Livistona loriphylla (one of two fan-palms, this one larger than lhalbij, found mainly to south)
a) tree cut down, top of trunk split open, central shoot eaten raw.
- wuliriliri Bossia bossiaeoides
a) a shrub with notoriously thick, sharp leaves which can cause cuts and scratches.
- wululugu Glycosmis sp. (perhaps G. pentaphylla)
a) fruits eaten when they turn reddish in the wet season.
- wumbalbul Strychnos lucida ('strychnine tree')
a) no native uses, but Nunggubuyu aware that Europeans use this tree to obtain strychnine for medicinal uses.
- wun^g Vitex glabrata
a) fruits, often picked off ground, eaten raw.
- wun^gambinn^gambin a 'wild potato' (not seen, unidentified, see wudun^ymanji)
a) root cooked in sand and eaten.
- wun^garagaga Antidesma ghaesembilla (identification probable despite infertile specimens)
a) fruits eaten raw when they turn black around the end of the dry season.
- wun^gurudin Leichhardtia australis ('wild banana')
a) bananas eaten raw in the wet season.

- wurgala Acacia sp. (broad-leafed, perhaps A. latifolia, not seen)
a) edible gum collected from the outer bark and eaten.
- wurunburun Cassytha filiformis
a) the berries of this reddish creeper are a favourite food of emus.
- wurun^galijun^g Solanum or Physalis sp. (said to have much fewer spines than n^ga:lig. Levitt gives S. lucanii for Anindhilyakwa cognate)
a) fruits eaten raw.
- wururi a flat seagrass sp. (obtained but unidentified)
a) a favourite food of dugong.
- wuyaran^gal 'wild grape' (Ampelocissus and/or Cissus sp.)
a) the grapes, with a slightly sour taste, are eaten raw in the wet season.
- ya:gun^y Scirpus litoralis (sedge in brackish swamps)
a) when the root swells at the end of the dry season it is dug up, cooked in native oven, beaten with stones, and eaten.
- yalgurg tree orchids such as Dendrobium dicuuphum
a) roots soaked in water; liquid used as a fixative in painting. (cf. dhu:nda)
- ya:lhin^ga Syzygium suborbiculare (formerly Eugenia suborbiculare)
a) the red-skinned, apple-like fruits were eaten raw.
- ya:ln^g Triodia sp. (a 'spinifex grass', mostly an inland sp., cf. arn^yal)
a) causes cuts and scratches on feet.
- ya:l Hibiscus tiliaceus ('hibiscus')
a) wood used to make spear shafts.
b) wood can be used for firedrills.
- yan^gguri Nymphaea violacea (the smaller of the two main water lilies, cf. ayag)
a, b, c) uses basically same as ayag.
- yan^yjug probably Erythrina variegata var. orientalis (identification based on Anindhilyakwa correlation, supported by description of tree)
a) roots of saplings cooked in sand, beaten with stones, and eaten (this use also reported by Levitt).
- yarawug Brachychiton paradoxum (a 'kurrajong' tree, cf. adija)
a) nuts removed from shell; yellow-orange 'fur' around nuts, consisting of many tiny spines (very dangerous for eyes), carefully removed by blowing; flesh of nuts eaten, usually after being cooked lightly in sand. (Because of danger to eyes, this food is normally not eaten in windy conditions.)
b) best tree for bark fibre twisted into string or rope.
- yijbunun^g (see gunin^yara)
- yilidili (see rilidili)

- yiliwin Capparis umbonata ('wild orange', seen around Ngukurr)
 a) the oranges are picked from the tree and eaten raw at the end of the dry season.
- yi:mid Planchonella pohlmanniana var. vestita
 a) the yellow-green apple-like fruits are sometimes eaten raw at the end of the dry season.
 b) emus known to eat the fruits.
- yimimi (see n^yalbu^g)
- yindi Ficus opposita
 a) the small figs are eaten raw when they turn dark.
- yirbara Erythroleum chlorostachyum ('ironwood')
 a) branches of this tree are burned in mortuary activities to ritually purify the home of the deceased.
 b) to cause injury or death to an enemy by magic, a piece of the victim's clothing or something similar is put into a hollow of this tree and covered.
 c) a cement is made from the sap collected from the roots.
- yiwujun^g Bruguiera spp. (Numbulwar specimens are B. sexangula).
 a) trunks of saplings of this mangrove tree are made into sharp-pointed fighting sticks (raragal).
- yulyul Tecticornia australasica (a chenopod)
 a) may cause minor injuries to the feet.
- yu:min^y Lumnitzera racemosa
 a) good shade tree.

In addition to this information on economic ethnobotany, I can provide some material (though far from comprehensive) on the status of plant spp. as dreamings (totems) for particular clans. My material is based on elicitation chiefly from an old Murun^gun clan member. The data below are by clan, with mandha:yun^g moiety first.

Man^ggura clan: balara.

N^galmi clan: jamulu, miral and windar; marbuy, lala and mun^yugu; madiga; lhabara and ragala; lhu:n^y. (shown in semantic clusters)

Numamudidi: lhawulgul, mudidi.

Murun^gun ('G' means related to Gunabibi ritual): lhalgur, jaladi, lunga (G), lhangariri (G), jin^ggulili (G), maguj, malwad, walan (circumcision), miliba, magandar (G), ya:gun^y. My notes show wu:n^g as a Gunabibi dreaming and I presume this is Murun^gun (though it could also possibly be Numamudidi).

Clans of yirija moiety:

Nun-dhiribala clan: larwad, lhalan^galhalan^gar, n^gabann^ga, anara.

Nun^ggargalug clan: rijbar, lhulwu, and warjara (paperbarks); madin^yjar, marmin^y, lhan^ggi, n^gadhu and wulja ('river pandanus', see dictionary entry, not in preceding ethnobotany list).

The informant also provided information on flora dreamings for a few other non-Nunggubuyu clans in the area.

Marawalwar clan (Wardarang lg.): dan^ggalgara, minija.

Various Bickerton Island clans: gadara, lhawumag, ya:lhin^ga, ya:l.

Dhay'yi-speaking clans: n^yalbu^g.

Aragin^y and yirbara are ritually important for Nunggubuyu.

Appendix 4

NOTES ON HUGHES' TEXTS

In addition to the volume of texts which I published earlier (1980), serious students of this language may wish to examine other textual material obtained by other linguists.

In the present appendix I present retranscriptions (using my own orthography and morpheme-boundary conventions) of individual words in the two volumes of texts prepared by Earl J. Hughes, published in mimeo at Numbulwar and available both at Numbulwar and in the library of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

I would suggest that these materials be used with a degree of caution. First, it would appear that Hughes did a fair amount of editing to get rid of false starts and English or creole loanwords, which do not occur in his published versions but which occurred frequently in texts which I recorded, often from the same narrators. Second, I have not been able to examine original tapes. Nevertheless, Hughes' materials are of considerable value from some viewpoints. They provide illustrations of some uncommon lexical items, and they are of considerable value as raw material for further analyses of Nunggubuyu mythology.

Earl J. Hughes. (1969). Tales of the Nunggubuyu Tribe.

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
1	warrarrawajangi	wara:-'ra=wadja-n ^g i
1	ngiwararayabini	n ^g i-wara:-'ra=yabi:-'-ni
1	ngiwarlagabinj	n ^g i-wala=gabi-'-n ^y (=w ₁ aba-)
1	nginjbarrgurinj	n ^g i:-'n ^y =bargu-ri-n ^y (=w ₂ argu- with -in ^y - cpd. initial)
1	nibangugugumangi	ni-ba-n ^g u=guguma-n ^g i (with -baG-)
1	wunanjjilharrminj	wuna:-'n ^y ji=lharmi-n ^y
2	yilhilwu	yi:-lhulwu
2	winiwalhamalhanganj	wini=walamalha-n ^g a-n ^y
2	winiwalhalhamalhi	wini-wala:='lamalhi-Ø
2	madbadbarrwini	ma:-'dba:='dbar-wi:-'-ni
2	ngigaginj	n ^g i:='ga:gi-n ^y
2	marwudhanganj	ma:-'r=wudha-n ^g a-n ^y (with -ar-)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
2	wangibirdhinj	wan ^{gi} :-'= <u>bil</u> dhi-n ^y (=w ₂ ildha- with Benef. -aG-)
2	warabinj	wa:-'r= <u>abi</u> -n ^y
2	wanggawarraguryinj	wan ^{gu} -wara= <u>guryi</u> -n ^y (=w ₁ urya-)
2	magardalbugij	ma-gadal- <u>bugij</u> (-w ₁ adal _g -)
2	winiri	wini:='ri (-ari)
2	wunagagarrangga:	wuna:-'ga:-'= <u>garan</u> ^{ga} :-' (=w ₁ aran ^{ga} -)
2	anggaburlidhini	an ^{ga} := <u>'bulu</u> -dhi:-ni (abulu with Inchoative allomorph -dhi-)
3	waniyarndawang	wani-yan= <u>da</u> -wa-n ^g (=ra-wu-)
3	ningguwarrarnbini	nin ^{gu} -wara:='nbi:-ni
3	wabunuwurnunjgarnmayinyung	wa:='bunuwun ^{un} y ^g arma:-'y ^{un} g
3	wajirriyirrigarrwayinyung	either a form of =w ₁ arwu- or a Caus. of =jiryira- (very unclear)
3	wungarrardagang	wu:-n ^g ara= <u>daga</u> -n ^g (=raga- ² 'they all went ahead')
3	wirringayinamadharganj	wirin ^{ga} -yina= <u>madhadga</u> -n ^y (root =madhadga-)
3	niwurruwurrijangayani	ni-wuru-wuri= <u>jan</u> ^{ga} ayan ^{gi} :-ni (=yan ^{ga} ayan ^{gi} -)
3	ngudan-gayunj	n ^{gu} -dan= <u>ga</u> :yu-n ^y (=a:yu-, 'He cut her in the guts')
3	niyabarnaganj	niwa:-'= <u>banaga</u> -n ^y (=w ₂ anaga- with Benef. -aG-)
3	ninguninjjirrinj	ni-n ^g unin ^y = <u>jiri</u> -n ^y (=yira-, Refl.)
3	nguwawarrga	ngu-wa= <u>warga</u> :-' (rdp.)
3	nimarrunj	nima:='ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
3	winiwardardwardardmanj	wini= <u>wadawadad</u> -ma-n ^y
3	warrananga	wara= <u>na</u> -n ^{ga} :-'
3	warrababurnanga	wara:-'ba:-'= <u>bu</u> =na-n ^{ga} :-' (=na-, cpd. -w ₂ u=na- with Benef.)
4	wurrambarlgalangi	wura:='m <u>bar</u> gala-n ^{gi}
4	nununjjangimayi	nu=nun ^y - <u>jan</u> ^{gi} -mayi (Gentilic -nuN- is 2nd morpheme; see s.v. yan ^{gi})
5	nimagalhalharrmangi	nima:-'= <u>galhaga</u> =lharma-n ^{gi}
5	arrinyarl	arn ^y al
5	niragarrwugunimirri	(cf. -ragar(G)-, w ₂ uguwuguni)
5	magarabamadhini	ma-gara:='m <u>bamadhi</u> :-'ni (Refl.)
5	nibuburri	ni-bu= <u>huri</u> -∅ (rdp.)
5	nirdangi	ni:='da-n ^{gi} (=ada-)
5	yembaj	perhaps yimbaj 'today, same day'
5	nuyanjjangang	nu-yan ^y = <u>jan</u> ^{ga} -n ^g
5	niyangaadngaad	ni-ya=n ^g ann ^g ad (with -ya- from -yan ^g - 'voice, sound')
5	nimarrangubarawudinj	nima:-'ra-n ^g u= <u>barawudi</u> -n ^y
5	winilbungujaryarinj	wini:-'l <u>bun</u> ^g un ^y = <u>jaryari</u> -n ^y (with -albun ^g uN- plus =jaryara- in cpd. form =yaryara-)
5	nibirlajgarrwini	ni-bilaj= <u>garwi</u> :-'ni (root perhaps =w ₁ arwu-)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
5	winiwaalonjjinj	wini=wa:li-n ^y ji-n ^y (=w ₁ a:la-)
5	nanjjaminggarrang	nan ^y = <u>jamin</u> ^g gara-n ^g
6	wininyginj	wini:='n ^y gi-n ^y (Refl. of =in ^y ga-)
6	wirringganggarranayinyung	wiri:-'n ^g ga:='n ^g gara:-'na-yin ^y un ^g (looks incorrect; suggest emend to wuna:='ru-n ^y from =a:ru-)
6	wunungarrunj	wan ^{gi} -wan ^y ja= <u>na</u> -n ^y with =na- ² and -w ₁ an ^y ja- 'food')
7	wangiwanjjananj	n ^{gi} :-'n ^y ji:='gi-n ^y (=a:gi-)
7	nginjiginj	wan ^{ga} :-'= <u>gamaji</u> -∅ (=amaja-)
7	wanggagamaji	n ^g ambi:-'= <u>ga</u> :ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
7	ngambigarrunj	bara:-'n ^g u= <u>da</u> :ra-ja-n ^{ga} -n ^y
7	barrangudarrajanganj	wan ^{gi} :-'ga:='gamba:-' (=a:gamba-)
7	wangigagamba:	wura:-'= <u>gara</u> :='l <u>gal</u>
7	wurragarrarlgarl	n ^{gi} := <u>'maji</u> -∅-yin ^y un ^g (=amaja-)
7	ngimajiyinyung	niwi:-'= <u>jan</u> ^{ga} -n ^g (niwu-ij= <u>yan</u> ^{ga} -n ^g) (incorrect; emend to either nima-lhurwu=lhurwa:-' or nima:-'la:='l(w)ur-wa:-')
7	niwijangang	wa:-'dha:='dharwara-ma:-' nu-yi=yijga-n ^y (rdp. ?)
7	nimarlurrwurlurra:	ni:-'n ^y ja:-'n ^y ji=wayama-n ^{gi}
7	wadhadharrwarama	wara-n ^g unu=n ^g u-ni
8	nuyiyijganj	n ^{gi} := <u>'nibi</u> -n ^y
8	ninjjanjjiwayamangi:	wa:='muluguguri-n ^y
8	warrangunanguni	ni-n ^g ul= <u>walarlhi</u> -n ^y
8	ngirnibinj	ni-landha-lan=dharari-∅
8	wamulugugurrinj	wura:-'ya:='yigi:-ni (=w ₁ ayigi-)
8	ningulwarlarrhinj	wunu-wuru= <u>wurama</u> :-'
8	nirlandharlaandharrarri	n ^{gi} = <u>badawarawi</u> :-ni-wugij (or -ba-dawa= <u>ra</u> -wi-')
8	wurayayigini	n ^{gi} iwa:-'ra-n ^g u-dhan ^y =bari-n ^y (=w ₂ ara- ²)
8	wunuwururuma	n ^g ana:='riba:-'
8	ngibardarawiniwugij	n ^g an=dhamari:-'
8	ngiwarrangudhanjbarrinj	n ^{gi} wu-ra= <u>ra</u> -wa:-' (=ra-)
8	nganarriba	na-n ^g ala:ligi
8	ngandhamarri	perhaps a form of =w ₁ aladha- or =w ₁ aladha-
8	ngiwurrarrawa	n ^{gi} iri:-'= <u>dabali</u> -n ^y (=rabali-)
9	nangalangaligi	wara:-'ja:-'julu (ajulu)
9	wagaladhi	wu-mala=ya-n ^{gi}
9	ngirrirodabalinj	(-wiri- not recognised in this combination)
9	warrajaji	wan ^{gu} -badugu= <u>maraga</u> :-' (with badugu 'sacred food', not -rugu- 'raw')
9	wumalayangi	baba:yin 'thief'
9	ngiwiriyabinj	bara:-'= <u>ganmardi</u> -n ^y (=w ₁ anmarda-)
9	wanggubardigumarraga	n ^{ga} -mirn ^g =galgal (-mirN-, w ₁ algal)
9	babaayin	n ^{ga} -mirm= <u>biriwiri</u> (w ₂ iriwiri)
9	barragarmarrdinj	
9	ngamirrgarlgarl	
9	ngamirrimbiriwiri	

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
10	nigi	probably ni-ga '(as for) him' (not ni-gi 'my (man's) son')
10	nigayung (line 2)	ni-ga:-'yun ^g 'as for him', but perhaps emendable to n ^g i-ga:-'yun ^g 'as for her (Emu)'
10	ngibugugunimanj	n ^g i=buguwuguni-ma-n ^y
10	nguyurrubini	n ^g u-yi=ru-bi-ni
10	nganggumumana	n ^g an ^g gu:-'mu:=-'ma-na (n ^g an ^g gu-umu=u-ma-na, see =w ₂ u-)
10	nganggamarramarrawaji:	n ^g an ^g ga:-'ma:-'mara=wadji:-' with Benef. -aG- or else n ^g an ^g gu-mara-mara=wadji:-' (=w ₂ adja-)
10	araaba (elsewhere ardaaba)	adaba
10	warralgalguryunguy	wara:-'lga:-'lgur-yun ^g -guy (variant of wara:-'lga:-'lgur-wuy, rdp. Pl. of algur)
10	warrinjabbari	warin ^y barin ^y
10	ngambangguwardjawardjiwumana:	n ^g amban ^g gu-wadja=wadji-wu-ma-na
10	ngambangguwurruwurrijbaji:	n ^g amban ^g gu-wuru-wurij=badji:-'
10	ngarndabali:	n ^g an=dabali:-' (=rabala-)
10	ngarndagina	n ^g and=a:gi:-na (=a:gi-)
10	nganggarnbina:	intransitive n ^g an ^g =ganbi:-'na or trans. n ^g an ^g ga:= ¹ nbi:-na (=w ₁ anbi- in either case)
10	ngangganjbijgana	n ^g an ^g ga:='n ^y bij-ga-na
10	yurruwulunguybulunggu:	yulwulun ^g uybulun ^g uy
11	nindirrinj	ni:='ndiri-n ^y (=a:ndira-)
11	nganjigawangana	n ^g an ^y -jiga=wa-n ^g a-na
11	nidadinj	ni:='dadi-n ^y (=adada-)
11	naganijarrang	na:-'gani=jara-n ^g (-anig- and =yara-)
11	niwanidharrminj	niwa:-'ni=dharmi-n ^y (-anig- and =lharma-)
11	ngambidhalwali:	n ^g ambi:-'dhal=wali:-' (-lhal- 'country', =w ₂ ala-)
11	ngawajarbinj	n ^g awa:-'jarbi-n ^y (=yarba-)
12	niyimuyimudharrmini:	ni-yimi-yimun ^y =dharmi:-'ni
12	niyarrangganj	ni=yaran ^g ga-n ^y (=w ₁ aran ^g ga-)
12	nunini	nu:-'ni:='ni (=yi- ¹ /=w ₁ u-, rdp.)
12	nirandharrarri	ni-ran=dharari-∅
12	nigugulmunggarrwarrwini	ni-gu-gulmun ^g =garwarwi:-'ni
12	ngarangarrinayungbiyungduj	n ^g a-ra-n ^g arina-yum-bi:yun-duj (listed s.v. ra-n ^g arina-yun ^g)
12	wunamamuwang	wuna:='ma:muwa-n ^y (I have =ama:muwa- as in A1 verb class)
12	wunagaragang	wuna:='ga=raga-n ^g (=ragu-)
12	wuman-garlaadhi	wu-mun=galaadhi-∅ (=w ₁ aladha-)
13	wumulungguldhiny	perhaps wu:-mulun ^g =gulldhi-'n ^y (Ref1.) in sense 'be in separate group' or the like (=w ₁ uldha-)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
13	nundajarbinj	nund-a:=jarbi-n ^y (Benef. -aG- plus =yarba-)
13	ngarrambidharrgang	n ^g arambi:-'dharga-n ^g (=lharga- with Benef.)
13	wingiwalhudinj	win ^g i=wa:lhudi-n ^y (usually Intr.)
13	wingiwadadinj	win ^g iwa:='dadi-n ^y (=adadi-)
13	waangigarnbinj	wa:n ^g i:-'ganbi-n ^y (=w ₁ anbi-)
13	waangigalhudinj	wa:n ^g i:-'ga:lhudi-n ^y
13	wuwajamayamijganj bindiyung	wu-wa:-jama=yami-jga-n ^y -bindi:yun ^g (apparently with Benef. -wa:G- but sense unclear, see =yama- ³)
13	wuwawirlbang	wu-wawul=ba-n ^g (=w ₂ a-)
13	garbird	garbin
13	wurrawawangginj	wura:-'wa:=wan ^g gi:-ni (rdp. of =w ₁ awan ^g gi-)
13	wurrarrambadangi	wura:-'ra:-'mba:='mbada-n ^g i
14	wurranganguburri	wura:-'n ^g a-n ^g u=buri-∅
14	wingiwijiwijanganj	win ^g i-wiji-wi=jan ^g a-ni (from =yan ^g a-)
14	wugaranguburri	wu-gara-n ^g u=buri-∅
14	wingimaadimajga	win ^g ima:-'di=ma:jga:-'
14	wingimaynguburrangj	win ^g ima:-'y-n ^g u=bura-n ^g i
14	maywudi	ma:-'y=wudi-∅
14	wungunagini	wun ^g una:='gi:-ni (=agi-)
15	numbardayang	numba:-'da-ya-n ^g (=ra-)
15	wungunagardinj	wun ^g una:-'gadi-n ^y (=ada-)
15	munnganjjabugijmirri	mun-n ^g an ^y ja:bugij-miri (an ^y ja:bugij)
15	ningarndini	ni=n ^g andi:-'ni (Ref1. of =n ^g anda-)
15	nimungdhardbarri	ni-mun=dhadbari-∅ (-mun ^g - 'hair' plus =lhadbara-)
15	ngimarriba	n ^g ima:='riba:-'
15	anugarrdha	an-u-gardha (ardha)
15	manamaburugurruj	mana-ma-burugu-ruj (wurugu)
15	maginiwuy	ma:='gi:-ni-wuy (=a:gi-)
15	wungunubajiyiyinj	wun ^g unu-ba=jiyi-n ^y (=yiyi-)
15	ngarranggarrungunmagi	n ^g aran ^g ga:='ru-n ^g un-magi (=a:ru-)
16	wingirlaan-garlgarl	win ^g i-lan=galgal (w ₁ algal)
16	nigagarra	(?) perhaps ni-ga araga
16	yagaari	(?) perhaps yaga: or yagu plus ari
16	aramaalilayinyung	a-ramali:-'la-yin ^y un ^g 'the one from the east'
16	nimabaanbannganj	nima:-'ban=bann ^g a-n ^y
16	winiwurruwurrijgurubini:	wini-wuru-wurij=guru-bi-ni apparently with =w ₁ uru-bu- as cpd. final corresponding to verb =ru-bu-
17	ngambariyinyung	n ^g ambari-n ^y un ^g
17	winiwarlguni	wini-wal=n ^g u-ni (Intr.)
17	ngagagudhangj	n ^g a:-'ga:-'gudha-n ^g i

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
17	ngagayarrarrangi	n ^g a:-'gay=arara-n ^g i (with -ay- and =arara-)
17	gabirdi	gabidi
17	numbardardagang	numba:-'da:-'daga-n ^g (=ragu-)
17	ngiwaragaraga	n ^g i-waraga=raga-n ^g (=ragu-)
17	ngagaraguni	n ^g a:-'ga=ragu-ni
17	ngiri	n ^g i:='ri (-ari)
18	nagarlimanj	na:-'galima-n ^y (=w ₁ alima-)
18	ningabangambini	ni-n ^g amba=n ^g ambi:-ni
18	wungarrduj	(w)u-n ^g ar-duj (-n ^g arg-)
18	niwungarmagang	niwu-n ^g ar=maga-n ^g (=maga- ¹)
18	ngiwadhirdangi	n ^g iwa:-'dhida-n ^g i (=lhida-)
18	ngunulhirdinj	n ^g unu=lhidi-n ^y (but =lhida- usually intransitive)
18	nganggahangarrmanj	n ^g an ^g ga:-'dhan ^g arma-n ^y
18	ngawagarnibinj	n ^g awa:-'ganibi-n ^y (=anibi-) (precise sense unclear, looks like 'I am lost for it')
18	nganggabini	n ^g an ^g ga:-'bi-ni (=w ₂ u-)
18	nibagarlangubalhinj	ni-bagala-n ^g u=balhi- ⁱ -n ^y (=balhu-)
19	anggijinj	an ^g gi:='jgi-n ^y (=ijgi-)
19	anggaginj	an ^g ga:='gi-n ^y
19	niwaabannganj	niwa:-'bann ^g a-n ^g (perhaps with -aG- 'ground') or niwa:-'ban=bann ^g a-n ^y
19	wabardardwardard	wa:-'badawadad (with -aG- 'ground')
19	anaburruryurl	ana:-'buruyul ₁ ul
19	mababawalhang	ma-ba=bawalha-n ^g i (=w ₂ awalha-)
19	nibagabawawalhang	(seems erroneous transcription, perhaps ni-bagalam=bawalha-n ^g i or rdp. ni-ba-ba=bawalha-n ^g i)
19	nguyamarrwayu	n ^g u-yamar=wa:yu:-' (=a:yu-)
20	wurandhardinbugij	wura:='ndhadi-n ^y -bugij
20	nimijirrijgarrjangi	ni-mijgi=mijgarja-n ^g i
20	wanigambanj	wani:='gamba-n ^y (=a:gamba-)
20	wagambini	wa:='gambi:-'ni (Refl.)
20	ngurragagambana	n ^g ura:-'ga:='gamba-na
21	warragarrarawuni	wara:-'gara=ragu-ni
21	ngarranibini	n ^g arani:-'bi-ni (=w ₂ u-)
21	warradini	wara:='di:-ni (=adi-)
21	nganuburधि	n ^g a:nu=buddhi:-'
21	muwulanjbaj	mu:='lan ^y baj (w ₂ ulan ^y baj)
21	ngagarayirriwu	n ^g agara-yirriwu (s.v. -yirriwu)
21	wirrinijgarlima	wiri:-'ni=galima:-' with -anig- 'coals, fire' and =w ₁ alima- 'get water' in sense 'spread fire around'
21	ngurragarrambadangi	n ^g ura:-'gara:-'mba:='mbada-n ^g i or possibly n ^g ura:-'n ^g gara:-'mba:='mbada-n ^g i
21	niwulhagalarrmayamaya	niwu-lhagarar-maya=maya:-' or niwu-lhalgar-maya=maya:-'

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
22	ngunijgandi	n ^g uni:='jga-n-di (=ijga-)
22	ngiwarnarnanbilnginjjangi	n ^g i-wana:-'nam=biln ^g in ^y ja-n ^g i (stem not recognised)
22	wumurrumbulinj	wu=murmbuli-n ^y
22	ngindhandhadhi	n ^g i:-'ndha:='ndhadhi-∅
22	nginggumundharrmangi	n ^g in ^g gu-mun=dharma-n ^g i
22	yigayarrang	∅-yiga=yara-n ^g
22	amun	a-mu:n
23	ngimarrangarrgiwa	n ^g ima:-'ra=n ^g argiwa:-'
23	wanjjamanj	wa:-'n=jama-n ^y (-an=jama-, s.v. =yama-)
23	anggingguyarini	an ^g in ^g gu=yari:-ni
23	wugarriyabayabinj	wu-gari-yaba=yabi:-'n ^y (with Refl. of =yaba-)
23	warlganj	∅=walga-n ^y
23	munyurrganj	∅=mun ^y ur-ga-n ^y
23	wugarrijginj	perhaps wu-gari:='jgi-n ^y (=ijgi-)
23	waginj	wa:='gi-n ^y
23	analguryangimirri	ana:-'lgur-yan ^g i-miri
23	anamarrinj	ana-ma:rn ^y
23	wangawanga	∅-wan ^g a=wa-n ^g a:-'
23	anjbaganjabajnyung	an ^y ba-gan ^y ba-jin ^y un ^g (from an ^y baj)
23	wungarranguburra	wu-n ^g ara-n ^g u=bura:-'
23	wurrayigini	wura:='yigi:-ni (=w ₁ ayi(j)gi-)
23	ambarrawulmurrayunguyung	ambara=wulmur-ga:-'yun ^g guyun ^g
23	wiyimundharrmini	wu-yimun ^y =dharmi:-'ni (=lharma-)
23	ngingguwudharrmangi	possibly n ^g in ^g gu-wu=dharma-n ^g i (-wuj- from wu:j 'beeswax' ?) but possibly should be emended to n ^g in ^g gu-warawu=dharma-n ^g i (=lharma- in either case)
23	ngingguwarrarawudharrmangi:	n ^g in ^g gu-wara:-'rawu=dharma-n ^g i
24	rlarlaganj	∅=lalaga-n ^y
24	wambamadhinj	wa:='mbamadhi:-'n ^y (Refl.)
24	gamilhimilhidangi	∅-a=milimilidha-n ^g i
24	ngimaminjngangawang	n ^g ima=min ^y n ^g an ^g a-wa-n ^y
24	ngandaginj	n ^g and=a:gi-n ^y
24	nganjjingang	n ^g an ^y =ji-n ^g a-n ^g (=yi- ²)
24	ngiwudinj	n ^g i=wu:di-n ^y (=w ₂ u:da-)
24	wirringanjjangang	wirin ^g a-yan ^y =jan ^g a-n ^g (=yan ^g a-)
24	wurragarralalini	wura:-'gara:='lali:-ni (=alali-)
24	wurambarlwawayiwa	wura:-'mbal=wawayiwa:-'
24	angguwarrarawarlangi	an ^g gu-wara:='rawala-n ^g i
24	angguwarraragayang	an ^g gu-wara:-'ra=gaya-n ^g i (=w ₁ aya- ¹)
24	wurrugugu:rrijbugij	wurugurij-bugij
24	wanjjiwurnmanj	wa:-'n ^y ji=wunma-n ^y
24	ngiwuwudangi	n ^g i=wu:da-n ^g i
24	wuwarayay	wu-wara=ya-'y (=yi- ²)
24	ngingguwarrangubajiyini	n ^g in ^g gu-wara-n ^g u-ba=jiyi:-ni (=yiyi-)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
25	anmanj	∅=anma-n ^y
25	wuwan-gandhang	wu=wangandha-n ^{gi} or variant wu=waln ^g galndha-n ^{gi}
25	arrawardbarrangi	∅-ara-wad=bara-n ^{gi} (=w ₂ ara- ²)
25	nginggungingguni:	n ^{gi} in ^g gu:-'ni:=-'ni (=yi- ¹ /w ₁ u-)
25	winigaladhangiyunguyung	wini:-'galadha-n ^{gi} -yun ^g guyun ^g
25	ranaranimaga	∅-rana=ra-ni-maga:
25	agagamba	∅-aga:='gamba:-' (=a:gamba-)
25	arragijgini	∅-ara:='gi-jgi:-ni (=a:gi-)
25	ngimarlarlarlani	n ^{gi} ima-la=lala:-'ni
25	ngimarlurrwurlurrwa	(cf. next-to-last item for Hughes' p. 7, above, this Appendix)
25	manamardangag	mana-ma-dan ^g ag (ran ^g ag)
25	ngimalhurrwulhurrwang	n ^{gi} ima-lhurwu=lhurwa:-'
25	wadhadharrwarama	wa:-'dha:='dharwara-ma:-'
25	manamagamuyumuy	mana-ma-gamuyumuy (-w ₁ amuy-)
25	arrarangudhanjbarrangi	∅-ara:-'ra-n ^{gi} u-dhan ^y 1=bara-n ^{gi} (=w ₂ ara- ²)
26	malangadhadharrwara	malan ^g a-gadharwara (adharwara)
26	ngiwarrarraradba	n ^{gi} iwa:-'ra:-'ra=rad-ba-n ^g
26	ngiwarrarraba	n ^{gi} iwa:-'ra:-'ra=(w)aba:-' (=w ₁ aba-)
26	warnarnibiniwugij	wa:-'na:='nibi:-ni-wugij
26	ngingarrajambini	n ^{gi} i-n ^g ara=jambi:-ni (=yambi-)
26	ngiyamijginj	n ^{gi} i=yami-jgi-'-n ^y (Refl.)
26	ngimbambuluguludangi	n ^{gi} i:-'mba:-'mbulu=guluda-n ^{gi} (=w ₁ uluda-)
26	alhaluj	a-lha:l-uj (Locative -ruj)
26	wubandhangardbinj	wu-ban=dhan ^g adbi-n ^y
27	anabagarlangrdunggal	ana-bagalan-dun ^g gal (run ^g gal)
27	nginggandhandharrmana	n ^{gi} in ^g ga:-'ndha:-'n=dharma-na (=lharma-)
27	nungurdirrbang	nu-n ^g u-dir=ba-n ^g (s.v. =w ₂ a-)
27	ngingguwawalgandi	(usual rdp. form should be n ^{gi} in ^g gu-walga=walga-n-di from stem =w ₂ a:lga-)
27	wuyalgayalgarrwini	wu-yalga=yalgarwi:-ni
27	barrunj	ba:='ru-n ^y
27	nundambalawali	nund-a:mba:='mbalawali:-' (=ambalawala-)
28	wangirrunj	wan ^{gi} i:='ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
28	wuwarrawuruguramanjjinj	wu-wara-wurugu=wurama-n ^y ji-n ^y
28	wudhagaguramanjjinj	wu-dhaga:='gurama-n ^y ji-n ^y (=w ₁ urama-)
28	amagarriwayamangi	probably two-word sequence amagari wu=wayama-n ^{gi} (cpd. -gari=wayama- is also possible)
28	ninggadhuga	nin ^g ga:='dhuga:-' (=adhuga-)
28	wanjjanjjiyanggi	wa:-'n ^y ja:-'n ^y ji=yana-n ^g gi
28	baramandangarra	bara:-'manda=n ^g arga:-'

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
28	bambagarru	bamba:-'ga:ru:-' (=a:ru-, Past Potential form)
28	bambabini	bamba:-'bi-ni (=w ₂ u-, Past Potential)
28	ngunggungununguni:	n ^{gi} in ^g gu-n ^g unu=n ^g u-ni
29	narnnginayung	na:-'nn ^g ina-yun ^g
29	amadharlaguy	ama-madhala-guy (madhalag)
29	niwarragarrarruny	niwu-waragara:='ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
29	wurrayangandandangi	wura:='yan ^g anda-n ^{gi}
29	angganganyung	two words: a:n ^g ga:n ^g gan ^y un ^g
29	wugalldhayini	wu-gal=dha:yi:-ni (-galg- and =lhaayi-)
30	winibirdinj	wini:-'bidi-n ^y (=w ₂ ida-)
30	nungunuwajadinj	nu:n ^g unu-wa:='jadhi-n ^y (=yadha- with Benef. -wa:G-)
30	wingiwarnnawarnnani	win ^{gi} i-warna-war=na-ni (=na- ²)
30	ngajajaba	n ^g a:-'ja:-'jaba:-' (=yaba-)
30	ngulhabarayanj	n ^g u-lhabara=ya-n ^y (=yi- ¹ /w ₁ u-)
30	ngirdbarrwang	n ^{gi} i:='dbar-wa-n ^g (=adbar-wu- ¹)
30	warwarryinj	wa:-'r=waryi-'-n ^y (=w ₁ arya-)
31	ngarru	n ^g a:='ru:-' (=a:ru-)
31	wabini	wa:='bi:-ni (=abi-)
31	ngangujulubini	n ^g a:-'n ^g u=julubi:-'ni (with '-' representing Benef. - ² aG-)
31	ngiwarmurnnani	ni-wanmur=na-ni (=na- ²)
31	ngidhagurama	n ^{gi} i-dha=gurama:-'
31	wanimbardawang	probably wani:-'mbal=wa-n ^g (=w ₂ a-)
31	wungalmalangi	wu=n ^g aln ^g ala-n ^{gi}
31	ngunungaguldhinj	n ^g unu-n ^g an ^g =gulldhi-n ^y (-n ^g aN- and =w ₁ uldha-)
32	nangununguyi	na:n ^g unu=n ^g u-yi:
32	ngirrinj	n ^{gi} iri:='-n ^y (=yi- ¹ /w ₁ u)
32	nambambijarrgana	nambambi:='jarga-na (=ajarga-)
32	nangirugungunjjungunju	na:n ^{gi} i-rugu-n ^g un ^y ju=n ^g un ^y ju 'We(ExFDu) will be identical in death'
33	ngagamaji	n ^g a:-'gamaji-∅ (=amaja-)
33	ngiyamaji	n ^{gi} i=yamaji-∅ (=w ₁ amaja-, variant of =amaja-)
34	numbawu	numba=wu:-' (=w ₂ u-)
34	numbawinj	numba=wi-n ^y (=w ₂ u-)
34	numbajandawajang	numba-janda=wadja-n ^g (=w ₂ adja-)
34	ngigagarrajini	n ^{gi} i-ga=garaji:-'ni (=garaja-)
34	ngambarlwajinj	n ^g a:-'mbal=wadji-n ^y
34	ngagarnmarrdinj	n ^g a:-'ganmardi-n ^y 'She _i wanted it from her _j ' (not a quotation)
34	ngangang	n ^g a:-'n ^g a-n ^g 'She _i ate (something) of hers _j ' (not a quotation)
35	manggarrinj	ma:='n ^g gari-n ^y (=an ^g gari-)
35	ma:gi	ma:='gi-n ^y (=a:gi-)
36	wuwangginj	wu=wawan ^g gi-n ^y

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
36	ninggumungjarlburrdinj	nin ^g gu-mun-n ^g u=jalburdi-n ^y (transitive =jalburdi- with -mun- 'foot')
36	ragawanjja	∅-raga=wan ^y ja:-' (=w ₂ an ^y ja- ² with cpd. initial -raga- related to maraga, no relation to verb =raga- ¹)
36	buburrangi	∅-bu=bura-n ^g i (rdp.)
36	arradadinj	∅-ara:='dadi-n ^y (=adadi- 'to take up on shore')
36	waragaragang	wu-waraga=raga-n ^g (if Intr) or ∅-waraga=raga-n ^g (if Tr) (in either case from =ragu-) perhaps ∅-waraga=ragu-ni
36	wuwaraguni	ni-mun=galadhi-∅ (=w ₁ aladha-)
36	nimun-galadhi	'His feet (footprints) were lying across (the track)'
37	wungarndini	wu=n ^g andi:-'ni (Refl. of =n ^g anda-)

Earl J. Hughes. (1970). More Tales of the Nunggubuyu Tribe.

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
1	abardawardard	a-badawadad (-aG- 'ground' plus w ₂ adawadad)
1	arrwargarrwarwalawaj	arwagarwar-wala-waj
1	wugandhula	(w)u-gandhula (-w ₁ andhula-)
1	wujamarwalawaj	(w)u-jamar-wala-waj (yamar)
1	nigarlawadjinj	ni:='galawaji-n ^y
2	nijiwarrawarranganj	ni-ji-wara=wara-n ^g a-n ^y (=bara-)
2	niwalhinj	apparently ni=wallhi-n ^y
2	niwumamarndhangi	niwu-ma=ma:ndha-n ^g i (rdp.)
3	niwulhilirrwang	niwu=lhilhir-wa-n ^g
3	awungaragalawaj	a-wu-n ^g ar-gala-waj (-n ^g arg-)
3	ninggurumanj	ni:-'n ^g =gurama-n ^y (=w ₁ urama-)
3	ngarndumang	n ^g an=duma-n ^g 'I will go' (=ruma-)
3	wulhulmuwalhina	wu=lhulmuwalhi:-na
4	babardirrinnya	ba-badirin ^y a (rdp. Pl.)
4	wuwabina	wa:='bi:-na (=abi-)
4	wungarrarn-guramini	wu-n ^g aran=gurami:-'ni (=w ₁ urama-)
4	marndhangi	∅=ma:ndha-n ^g i
4	wungarragarrarrbini	wu-n ^g ara=garar-bi-ni (=w ₁ arar-bu-)
4	nganjaminggarrang	n ^g an ^y =jamin ^g gara-n ^g (=yamin ^g gari-)
4	ngardaaba	two words: n ^g a adaba
4	wungalinj	wu=n ^g allhi-n ^y
4	ngiwarrgarrgini	n ^g iwa:-'rga:='rgi:-ni (=argi-)
4	wulhalababudi	wu-lhal-aba:-'budi-∅ (=w ₂ uda-)
4	nimbinarninj	nimbina:='ni-n ^y (=ani-)
4	warramijburriyang	wara-mij-buruyag ^y
4	warraminjngarlanjji	wara-min ^y -n ^g alan ^y ji
4	ngarangarrinayungbiyung	n ^g a-ra-n ^g arina-yum-bi:yun ^g (listed as ra-n ^g arina-yun ^g)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
5	winimbaragalinj	wini:='mbargali-n ^y
5	wunagambulinj	wuna:-'gambuli-n ^y (=ambula-)
5	arn-giyaj	angi-yaj 'your father-in-law'
5	ngambigarrayarini	n ^g ambi:-'gara=yari:-ni
5	anungarr	an-u-n ^g arg (-n ^g arg-)
5	wanigijjinj	wani:='gi-jgi-n ^y (Caus. of =a:gi-)
5	ngirrigarrayari	n ^g iri:-'gara=yari-∅
5	wangamudinj	wa:-'n ^g a=mudi-n ^y (=muda-)
6	wanilhinj	wani=lhi-n ^y (=lha- ²)
6	wurrarladhanganj	wura:='ladha-n ^g a-n ^y (=w ₁ aladha-)
6	nanigarrawujba	na-ni-garawuj-ba: (arawuj)
6	ningguginani	nin ^g gu-ji=na-ni 'It came close to him' (based on =na- ² 'to see', not =na- ¹ 'to burn')
6	wunguban-gala	(w)u-n ^g u-ban-gala (-ban-)
6	ngarrambidharrgang	n ^g arambi:-'dharga-n ^g (=lharga-)
6	waniwarrangujarlburrdini	wani-wara-n ^g u=jalburdi:-ni (transitive =jalburdi-)
6	nigulmungambadinj	ni-gulmun ^g =ambadi-n ^y (=ambada-)
6	minjngarriwiyayung	min ^y -n ^g ari-wiya-yun ^g (listed as n ^g ari-wiya-yun ^g)
6	miniwiyayung	mi-ni-wiya-yun ^g (s.v. ni-wiya-yun ^g)
7	magarawawalhi	ma-gara=wawalhi:-' (Present) or ma-gara=wawalhi-n ^y (Past Punctual)
7	mayirdurrbina	ma=yidur-bi:-na (verb based on yidurg)
7	nawanggang	na-wa:n ^g -gan ^g (wa:n ^g with Pl. suffix -w ₁ an ^g)
7	wurrungarragarnbini	wuru-n ^g ara=ganbi:-'ni (=w ₁ anbi-)
8	niwarnarnabilnginjjangi	ni-wana:-'nam=biln ^g in ^y ja-n ^g i (=w ₂ iln ^g in ^y ja-)
8	nindhadhanganj	ni:='ndhadha-n ^g a-n ^y
8	wumalayugini	wu-mala=yu-n ^g i:-'ni (=yu-)
8	ngiwarrarabinj	n ^g i-wara=rabi-n ^y
8	niwugulunani	niwu-gulu=na-ni (=na- ²)
8	nilhaylhay	ni-lha=lha-y (=lha- ¹)
8	niwandhawuguguni	ni=wandha-wuguwuguni (-w ₁ andha-), exact sense uncertain
9	niyarrambulumbulurrangi	ni-yara:='mbulumbulura-n ^g i (stem =ambulumbulura- with Multiple -w ₁ ara-)
9	ngagardinj	n ^g a:-'gadi-n ^y 'I called to it' (=ada-), but we may perhaps emend to na:-'gadi-n ^y 'He called to him' (non-quotation)
9	ngawagarangi	n ^g awu=wagara-n ^g i
9	ngawuwagurangi	" " "
9	nunujangimayi	nu=nun ^y -jan ^g i-mayi (s.v. yan ^g i)
9	wuranjjuganjjiyinyung	wu=ran ^y juga-n-ji:-yin ^y un ^g
9	nganjjarlwa	n ^g anja-l-wa:
9	nganganjjarlwanjjang	na=n ^g anja-l-wa-n ^y ja-n ^g 'We (InDu) will be avoidance relatives'

N2

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
10	nunganiyulmayung	nu-n ^g aniyulma-yun ^g 'member of N ^g aniyulma clan group' (term for clans located around mouth of Rose River)
10	anambamagang	anamba=maga-n ^g
10	wirimarrangguramijsa	wirima:-'ra:-'n ^g =gurami-jga:-'
10	wunardulgulhanghi	wuna:-'d ^u l ^u g ^u lha-n ^g i (=rulgulha-)
11	warrijinyung	wari:-'jin ^y un ^g (i-jin ^y un ^g , see i-jun ^g)
11	wijgarrarra	perhaps wi:-'garara (wu-ij=garara, see arara)
11	wurrdhini	perhaps wu:=wurdhi:-'ni 'They were buried' (but form not entirely clear)
12	wungunagamaji	wun ^g una:-'gamaji-∅
12	niwudhiwudhi	ni-wudhu=wudhi-∅ (=w ₂ udha-)
12	nginggulharrbijjinj	n ^g in ^g gu=lharrbijji-n ^y ' (tears) fell down from her'
13	wungurdunduj (p. 48a: wungurdurnduj)	(w)u-n ^g u-dun-duj (root -dun-)
13	lhal-lharrangmirri	lhalharan ^g -mirri
13	anurdamadhan	an-u-damadhan (ramadhan)
13	awudhaawangduj	a-wu-dhawan-duj (-lhawan ^g -, s.v. -dhawan ^g - in dictionary)
13	wuwudangi	wu:=wu:da-n ^g i (=w ₂ u:da-)
13	wulhagararriyinjini	wu:=lhagarari-n ^y ji:-ni
13	wulhagararrayinganj	(?) wu:-lhagara=yi-n ^g a-n ^y (=yi- ²)
13	wuyamurdardbangi	wu:-ya=mudadba-n ^g i (cpd. initial is ya:n ^g)
14	warrginjjini	wa:='rgi-n ^y ji:-ni (=argi-, not =w ₂ arga-) 'it raced'
14	wulhurnnyanay	wu-lhun-n ^y ana ^y (cpd. initial is lhu:d)
14	wungarrardalhanghi	wu-n ^g ara=dalha-n ^g i (=ralha-)
14	nijjibini	ni=jiji-bi:-'ni ('he hid') or transitive ni=jiji-bi-ni 'he hid it(?)' (=jiji-bu-)
14	wurrajirrbajangi	wura:='jirbadja-n ^g i (=w ₁ ajirbadja-)
14	ngangajigurli	n ^g an ^g a:-'jiguli-∅ (=yigula-)
14	ngambirimaga	n ^g am=biri-maga: (w ₂ iri)
15	wungarragagini	wu-n ^g ara=ga:gi:-ni (=a:gi-)
15	wungarragadadangi	wu-n ^g ara=gadada-n ^g i (=adada-)
15	wanjigini	wa:-'n ^y ji:='gi:-ni (=a:gi-)
15	winingarrangarrabirdangi	wini-n ^g ara-n ^g ara=bidan ^g i (=w ₂ ida-)
15	winiman-galalarri	wini-man=gala:lari-∅ (=w ₁ ala:lara-)
15	wububurrinjini	wu-bu=buri-n ^y ji:-ni (normally just one rdp. segment)
15	winiwaymaladhi	possibly wini-wan ^y ma=w ₁ aladhi-∅ (=w ₁ aladha-, cpd. initial unknown)
15	wurananjini	wu-ra=na-n ^y ji:-ni 'They were all together'
16	winiwaymawudhi	perhaps wini-wan ^y ma=wudhi-∅ (cf. two forms up)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
16	wumalnanj	wu-mal=na-n ^y
16	ajijangini	ajijan ^g ini ('meat', word used only by didilmaran ^g a creatures)
16	wiyirrwabaru	wu-yir=waba:ru 'it had no leaves' ('it was clean of leaves')
16	anugujiyarr	an-u-gujiyarr (w ₁ ujiyarr)
16	yirrwangiyinyung	∅-yir=wadja-n ^g i-yin ^y un ^g
16	winilharrbirdadbinjjinj	wini-lharbi=dad-bi-n ^y ji-n ^y (=rad-bu-)
16	winiwarnjalinjjinj	wini-wan ^y ja=wa:li-n ^y ji-n ^y 'they joined their arms' (=w ₁ a:la-)
16	winiwarnjayungini	wini-wan ^y ja=yu-n ^g i:-'ni
16	wadhamarraganjjinj	wa:='dhamaragan ^y ji-n ^y (=adhamaragan ^y ji-)
17	winiwagagarrangga	winiwa:-'ga:-'garan ^g ga:-'
17	winiwarrabaarlinjjinj	wini-wara=bali-n ^y ji-n ^y (=w ₂ ala-)
17	winingurudhuwinj	wini=n ^g urudhu-wi-n ^y (Ref. of Fact of n ^g urudhu)
17	ngagarayirriwu	n ^g agara-yiriwu (s.v. -yiriwu)
17	warlagbarlag	walabalag (s.v. walag)
17	nugarrindharrminj	nu-garin=dharmi-n ^y (=lharm-)
17	wugambarawala	(w)u-gambara-wala (ambara)
17	anungujang	an-u-n ^g u-jan ^g (-jan ^g -)
17	niragani	ni=raga:-'ni
17	wudhidina	wu=dhidi:-'na (Ref. of =dhida-)
17	wudhidhidina	wu-dhi=dhidi:-'na (rdp. of preceding form)
17	winiwardurnbijga	winiwa:='dunbijga:-' (=adunbijga-)
17	wurradharlarliygawugij	wura:='dhalalijga:-'wugij 'They were (still) unperturbed'
17	wurruwarladhanghi	wiri-wala=dha-n ^g i (=lha- ²)
17	wurrajilgandi	wura:='jilga-n-di (=ajilga-)
18	nidhinani	ni-dhi=na-ni (=na- ²)
18	niraga	ni=raga-n ^g (=raga- ²)
18	wungarrardigandi	wu-n ^g ara=diga-n-di (=riga-)
18	wangguburrdharrmangi	wan ^g gu-bud=dharma-n ^g i (=lharm-)
18	wungarrangarragi	wu-n ^g ara=n ^g aragi-n ^y 'They looked around (in trees)' (=n ^g aragi-usually in sense 'look in trees for honey')
18	winingarradabarabalinj	wini-n ^g ara-daba=rabali-n ^y
18	warramunany	wara-mu(n)=na-n ^y
18	wuwarrawan-gurriyambini	wu-wara-wanguri=yambi:-ni
18	wulhurdburrwurrhanghi	wu-lhud=burwurlha-n ^g i (=w ₂ urwurlha-)
18	wurrajirrbarrgandi	wura:='jirbarga-n-di (=ajirbarga-)
18	waganguburra	perhaps wa:-'ga-n ^g u=bura:-' (wu-aG-a(G)-n ^g u=bura-a) where third morpheme is -a(G)- 'ground, land' (i.e. 'The place is for (them)'), or else wan ^g ga:-'n ^g u=bura:-' 'It (place) is for them'

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
18	wungarragarlanguni	wu-n ^g ara-gala=n ^g u-ni
19	niwardhanjjini	ni=waddhan ^y ji:-ni
19	niwarlarrandi	ni=walara-n-di
19	nidangi	ni=da-n ^g i
19	dhi:rrij	dirj!
19	nidhirrjangi	ni=dirja-n ^g i
19	anggardardangi	an ^g ga:-'da:='da-n ^g i
19	niwuwalwarrani	niwu-walwara=ra-ni (s.v. =ra-)
20	niwungarlwarrarani	niwu-n ^g al-wara=ra-ni (s.v. =ra-; -wara- here is not Mult. prefix)
20	winiri	wini:='ri (-ari)
20	wurawarawidangi	wu-rawa-ra=wida-n ^g i (=w ₂ ida-)
20	ambamadhinj	∅=ambamadhī-n ^y 'It covered it'
20	ningguwabannigjanj	unclear, perhaps nin ^g gu-wa:=bann ^g i-jga-n ^y (Caus. of =w ₂ ann ^g a-, with Benef.)
21	wuwarmarmurr	perhaps wu-wanma:='nmur (w ₁ anmur) 'It is underwater'
21	wurlulhinj	wu=lu:lhi-n ^y (=lu:lha-)
21	wuwajalijganj	wu=wajaliga-n ^y
21	nimawujbarnaganj	nima-wuj=banaga-n ^y (=w ₂ anaga-, with -wuj- as cpd. initial for maguj 'pandanus')
21	nimun-gaari	ni-mun=gari (-ari)
21	malanjjabugij	formation not fully clear; possibly mal-gan ^y ja:bugij 'once'
21	wujguwujgarrgini	∅-wujgu-wuj=gargi:-ni 'It pulled pandanus'
21	mawudhaluli	ma-wu=dhalwulhi-∅ (=lhalwulha-) 'Pandanus was soaking'
21	nimadhamadhalhuli	form unclear, but probably involves =lhawulha-
21	marnbulhayini	perhaps ma:-'nbu=lhaayi:-ni '(Pandanus) stick extends in line (out of water)' (-anbul- plus =lhaayi-)
21	wandhardinj	wa:='ndhadi-n ^y
21	maragawudinj	perhaps ma-raga=wudi-n ^y 'the fishtrap stuck out, bulged'
22	raganguburrangi	∅-raga-n ^g u=bura-n ^g i 'It put the fishtrap (down)'
22	ninggubagajganj	nin ^g gu-bagajgan ^y =na-n ^y (=na- ² with -bagajgaj-), approx. meaning '(birds) saw him and chirped'
22	mardarrunj	∅-mada:='ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
22	arragarrunj	perhaps we should emend to ∅-aragara:='ru-n ^y (=a:ru-)
22	yimilnani	∅-yimil=na-ni (=na- ²)

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
22	wumajurrinj	wu=majuri-n ^y
22	agini	∅=agi:-ni (=agi-, not =a:gi-)
22	ngimbarrginj	nimba:='rgi-n ^y (=argi-, note emendation of prefix consonant)
22	ninggambaramangi	nin ^g ga:-'mbara=ma-n ^g i
22	aninggambara	(see following item)
23	aniggambaramangi	anin ^g ga:-'mbara=ma-n ^g i 'It was about to grab his head'
23	ninggumulumbang	nin ^g gu-mulum=ba-n ^g (=w ₂ a-) (emend to ni-mulum=ba-n ^g 'He bit it on the elbow')
23	wuwarragayinj	wu-wara=gayi-n ^y (=w ₁ aya-)
23	ngi:rru	unclear; closest form appropriate to context is n ^g iri:='ru-n ^y '(You-Pl) leave me!' (but interlocutor is Sg)
23	ningagarawang	ni-n ^g agara=wa-n ^g (=w ₂ a-)
23	nibang	ni=wa-n ^g (=w ₂ a-)
23	wuyanggululudhinj	wu-yan ^g =gululudhi-n ^y (=w ₁ ululudha-)
23	wuwurrijguldhangi	wu-wurij=guludha-n ^g i (=w ₁ uldha-)
23	wabarubaj	perhaps wa:='barubaj 'It (was) near for (him)' (Benef. -aG-), or possibly 'It (land) was near' (-aG- 'ground')
23	wurugulhalharinj	wu-rugu=lhalhari-n ^y (for cpd. initial see digu)
23	waaban-garanjji	wa:-'ban=gara-n-ji: (=w ₁ ara-)
23	nimulumbanjinyung	ni-mulum=ba-n ^y -jin ^y un ^g (Relative clause from ni-mulum=ba-n ^g , see =w ₂ a-)
23	nunggawarlinj	nun ^g =gawali-n ^y (=w ₁ awala-)
23	nigarraraga	ni:-'gara=raga:-'l (=raga-l)
23	nimbulumbulurrangi	ni:='mbulumbulura-n ^g i (=ambulumbulura-)
24	narndumang	nan=duma-n ^g (=ruma-)
24	nanggumana	nan ^g gu:='-ma-na 'We (InDu) will hit/kill it' (=w ₂ u-), not nan ^g gu=ma-ni 'We will get it'
24	wingiwarnambilnginjjangi	win ^g i-wanam=biln ^g in ^y ja-n ^g i (=w ₂ iln ^g in ^y ja-)
24	wugubilharra	(w)u-gubilhara (-w ₁ ubilhara)
24	ningandhalgalhinj	ni=n ^g andhalgalhi-n ^y (=n ^g andhalgalha-)
24	ngimijgardhinj	n ^g i-mij=gaddhi-n ^y (=w ₁ addha-)
25	ngarrangarrigubuluyung	n ^g ara-n ^g ari-gubulu-yun ^g 'her body, corpse' (w ₁ ubulu)
25	arrwargarrwar	arwagarwar
25	ngiwuburri	probably n ^g iwu=burri-n ^y 'She put it (down)'
25	nginjinguburranganj	n ^g i:-'n ^y ji-n ^g u=bura-n ^g a-n ^y
25	alhaawadhaawarrayinyung	a-lhawadhawara-yin ^y un ^g 'about totems (dreamings)' (unrelated to lha:wu 'talk, language')

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
25	nganamagana	n ^g ana=maga-na 'I am telling you(Pl)' or n ^g ana:-'=maga-na 'I am telling (or will tell)(someone) for him' (most likely the former)
25	nanunjirbiwa	na-nun ^y jirbi-wa: 'two Nun ^y jirbi clansmen' (this is a Ngandi-speaking clan of Yirija moiety)
25	yigurruji	yi:-gurwuji (or yi:-gurwiji) 'adult female dugong'
25	ngarranganjjiwangguwa	n ^g ara-n ^g ajiwan ^g gu-wa:
25	wangiragarrdhangarrangi	wan ^g i-ragar=dan ^g ara-n ^g i (=ran ^g ara-)
25	wirringagalhiyini:	wirin ^g a-ga=galiyi:-ni (=galiyi-)
25	wininjjiginj	wini:-'n ^y ji:='gi-n ^y (=a:gi-)
26	wirringagambanj	wirin ^g a:='gamba-n ^y
26	ngibabinjburrdi:	n ^g i:-'ba:='bin ^y burdi-∅ (=abin ^y burda-)
26	wirringarradinj	wirin ^g a=wara:di-n ^y (=w ₁ ara:da-) 'They scooped it up' or wirin ^g a:-'ra:='di-n ^y 'They took it all out of (fire)' (=adi-)
26	anugugulhanu	an-u-gugulhanun ^y (- (w ₁)ugulhanun ^y)
26	amamangubirayinyung	ama-ma-n ^g u-bira-yin ^y un ^g 'of its (boat's) rear end' (bira)
26	ambingilhagugulhanunyginj	ambin ^g i=lhagugulhanun ^y gi-n ^y 'They will have a light snack'
26	barrayu	bara=yu:-' (Future Negative of =yi- ¹ /=w ₁ u-)
26	ngambinj	n ^g ambi:='-n ^y (n ^g amba=i-n ^y) 'I will give to them'
26	ngambagayang	n ^g amba:-'=ga:ya-n ^g (=a:yu-)
26	ngambadhangguwayang	n ^g amba:-'-dhan ^g gu=wa:ya-n ^g (=a:yu- with lhan ^g gu)
26	niyanggawagawang	ni-yan ^g -gawa-ga=wa-n ^g 'He was talkative, he chattered' (=w ₂ a-)
26	ngamingilhagugunanungginj	ambin ^g i=lhagugulhanun ^y gi-n ^y
26	mangurdidhanganj	ma-n ^g u-didhan ^g an ^y 'rib cage with meat' (see dictionary entry for ridhan ^g an ^y)
26	ambingimarlandhilgiwinj	ambin ^g ima-lan=dhilgi-wi-n ^y (=lhilgi-wu-) (meaning of -lan- here not clear)
26	ngarrimuwaru	n ^g ari-mawaru
26	ambirringayang	ambirin ^g a:='ya-n ^g (=a:yu-)
26	wunangga	(w)u-nan ^g ga 'its hip area' (nan ^g ga)
26	ambanini	ambani:='-ni 'He did not give to them' or amba:ni:='-ni 'They (MDu) did not give to them'

page	Hughes' transcription	retranscription
26	nilhalalangi	ni=lhalalha-n ^g i
26	wanigayu	wani:-'=ga:yu:-' (=a:yu-)
26	wingimarriyamariyawugij	not clear in this form, cf. win ^g i-marya=marya:da-n ^g i-wugij 'They(FDu) were still hungry'
26	arrgarrgaya	argargayag
26	waangirdagarrdangarrinj	wa:n ^g i:-'-dagar=dan ^g ari-n ^y (Benef. of -ragar=dan ^g ara-, see =ran ^g ara-)
26	narumurruyung	na-rumurruyun ^g (songword corresponding to ordinary word na:-muruyun ^g 'elder brother')
27	niwijiangani:	niwi:-'ji:-'=jan ^g a-ni (niwu-iji-ij=yan ^g a-ni, see =yan ^g a-)
27	ngimijbirlarrjangi	n ^g imi:='jbi-larja-n ^g i (=ijbi-larja-)
28	niwurdal	ni=wudal 'He is/was of the budal (wudal) semimoiety' (refers here to a Mara-speaking clan located around the mouth of the Limmen Bight River)
28	wurumanjarbangi	wuru-man=jarba-n ^g i (=yarba-)
28	yiniganjjaganjjarruj	yi:-ni-gan ^y jagan ^y ja-ruj (see gan ^y jagan ^y ja)
28	numijnani	nu-mij=na-ni 'He ₁ was examining him _j for lice' (=na- ²)
28	numijnumijnani:	nu-mijni-mij=na-ni
29	wurranjamanj	wura:-'n=jama-n ^y (=yama-)
29	nuyingijga	nu=ya-n ^g i-jga:-' (Caus. of =yi- ²), given as "nuyangijga" by Hughes on same page, line 3)
29	nirndarndarrdangi	perhaps ni:-'da:='da:da-n ^g i (=ada:da-)
29	niranggaranggarlarlagini	ni-ran ^g ga-ran ^g ga=lalagi:-'ni 'He got up after sleeping'
29	wuyarinj	wu=ya:ri-n ^y (=ya:ra-). usual meaning 'They were refreshed' but here perhaps 'awakened from dozing'
29	wurruranggayarinj	wuru-ran ^g ga=ya:ri-n ^y 'They were alert (awakened) after dozing or sleeping'
29	wirimararrdinj	perhaps wirima:-'r=a:rdi-n ^y (=w ₁ a:rda- plus -ar- 'water')
30	wuyungini	wu=yu-n ^g i:-'ni (Ref. of =yu-)
31	ngayabardinyung	n ^g a:-yabadi-n ^y un ^g (with n ^g a:-, optional preconsonantal variant of n ^g ara-)
31	narnnginayung	na:-'nn ^g ina-yun ^g (ann ^g ina-yun ^g)
31	wamburlwinj	wa:='mbulwi-n ^y (=ambulwi-)
31	wuma:ndhamarrinj bindiyung	wu-man=dhamari-n ^y -bindi:yun ^g
31	wingindharrmanjjinj	win ^g i:-'n=dharma-n ^y ji-n ^y (=lharma-)

Appendix 5

TAPE CATALOGUE

This is an inventory of tapes recorded by me on various Australian languages in the period 1973-77, followed by a more detailed breakdown of material on Nungubuyu.

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, P.O.B. 553, Canberra City ACT 2601, Australia (located in Acton House) has a substantial collection of tapes, many of which are available to the public for research purposes. Some tapes are restricted because they contain sacred/sacred material or for other reasons. The majority of the tapes deposited under my name are unrestricted. For some of the early tapes, the Institute has only 'archive tapes' which represent copies of the original field tapes which were lent to the Institute for this purpose and later reclaimed by me. For the later tapes, due to a change in Institute procedures, the Institute has retained the original field tape as well as an archive tape copy. As I am writing this I am completing an inventory of the tape materials under my name. There are a couple of discrepancies which should be rectified soon, mainly involving cases where the original tape was copied onto an archive tape but where subsequent recordings were made on the original tape (and do not appear on the archive copy). Nevertheless, the great majority of the texts published in Nungubuyu Myths and Ethnographic Texts are now available to be listened to at the Institute, and the present catalogue indicates where they can be found.

I begin, however, with a brief list of the entire set of tapes, ordered by field tape number.

field tape	archive tape	description
1	A2896-A	Nungubuyu texts
2	A2897-B	Ritharngu texts, partly secret
3	A2896-B	Nungubuyu texts
4	A2898-A	Dhuwal and Dhay'yi texts (<u>secret</u>)
5	A2897-A	Nungubuyu texts
6	A2898-B	Dhay'yi vocabulary (flora/fauna, body)
7	A2897-B	Nungubuyu vocabulary and texts

(Note that 5 and 7 are combined on one archive tape)

field tape	archive tape	description
8	A3164-A	Nungubuyu (mostly informant's imitation of bird calls to assist in identifications)
9	" (cont.)	Nungubuyu texts
10	A3164-B	Ritharngu vocabulary
11	A3165-A	Ngandi vocabulary
12	A3165-B	Warndarang (mostly vocabulary and short utterances)
13	A3166-A	Warndarang, cont.
14	A3167-B	Warndarang, cont.
15	A3167-A	Ritharngu texts
16	A3344-A	Ngandi (completion of text from tape 20); Nungubuyu texts
17	A3342-A	Mara texts and vocabulary
18	A3343-A	Ngandi texts
19	A3342-B	Mara texts
20	A3343-B	Ngandi texts
21	A3344-B	Nungubuyu texts
22	--	(number not used)
23	--	(number not used)
24	A3345-A	Nungubuyu texts
25	A3345-B	Nungubuyu texts
26	LA4790	Nungubuyu texts
27	LA4791	Nungubuyu texts
28	LA4792	Ritharngu vocabulary
29	LA4793	Ritharngu bungul singing; Warndarang (mambali semimoiety) mortuary singing (beginning, completed on tape 34, then 33, then 37).
30	LA4794	Nungubuyu vocabulary
31	LA4795	Nungubuyu wun ^g ubal singing, murun ^g un clan.
32	"	continuation of 31
33	LA4796	Ngandi texts; then cont. from 29 and 34.
34	LA4796 & 4797	Cont. of 29.
35	LA4797 (cont.)	Warndarang (guyal semimoiety) circumcision singing.
36	LA4798	Ritharngu bungul singing and short myth texts by Banjar; then Mara texts
37	LA4799	Warndarang (mambali semimoiety) mortuary singing (completion of cycle from tapes 29, 34, 33).
38	"	Warndarang (mambali semimoiety) circumcision singing, catfish cycle, begun.
39	LA4800	Cont. from 38; then Mara texts by Johnnie.
40	LA4801	Warndarang (mambali semimoiety) circumcision singing, python cycle; then Mara olive python myth.

field tape	archive tape	description
41	--	(number not used or tape lost)
42	LA4802	Yanyula texts; Ritharngu texts; Nunggubuyu texts
43	LA4803	Ritharngu bungul songs along with a set of songs in Nunggubuyu for puñjirpi clan (Ngandi-speaking clan).
44	LA4804	Ritharngu and Jambarpuyn ⁸ u bungul songs.
45	LA4805	Djingili vocabulary
46	LA4806	" "
47	LA4807	Binbinga vocabulary
48	LA4807 & 4809	Ngarnga (Ngewin) text
49	LA4809	Messages by and for Aborigines (in Mara, Alawa, and Ngarnga)
50	"	Mara (buḍal semimoiety) singing, circumcision and mortuary
51	LA4810	Mara texts
52	"	Mara speaker singing wujuju-type song in Yanyula language; Warndarang/Mara jargun singing (dance for women, singing by man); Dhuwal text
53	LA4811 & 4812	Cont. of Warndarang/Mara jargun from 52.
54	LA4812	Dhuwal short utterances by Roy
55	LA4813	Dhuwal bungul songs
56	LA4814	Ritharngu bungul songs and texts by Willy (on kinship, etc.)
57	LA4815	Cont. of texts from 56; Ngalakan texts
58	LA4816	Ngalakan texts, cont.
59	LA4817	Dhuwal texts
60	LA4818	Ritharngu bungul songs; Dhuwal texts
61	LA4819	Dhuwal texts
62	LA4820	Dhuwal texts
63	LA4821	Nunggubuyu texts
64	LA4822	Ngandi short texts; Dhuwal texts; Nunggubuyu texts
65	LA4823	Anindhilyakwa material
65a	LA4824	Warramunga (Warumungu) material
66	LA4825	Mara vocabulary
66a	LA4826	Warramunga (Warumungu) material
67	LA4827	Nunggubuyu texts
67a	LA4828	Mara songs (circumcision, muruḥun semimoiety, sung by Johnnie)
68	LA4829	Anindhilyakwa material
69	LA4830	Anindhilyakwa songs
70	LA4831	Anindhilyakwa material
71	LA4832	Dhuwal vocabulary
72	LA4833	Anindhilyakwa material
73	LA4834	Anindhilyakwa material

Most nonsecret texts appear in my published volumes, along with effectively all vocabulary items on vocabulary tapes. The primary references including forthcoming works are these:

- J. Heath. (1978). Ngandi Grammar, Texts and Dictionary. Canberra: A.I.A.S.
- . (1980a). Basic Materials in Ritharngu: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary. Canberra: A.N.U., Pacific Linguistics B62.
- . (1980b). Basic Materials in Warndarang: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary. Canberra: A.N.U., Pacific Linguistics B72.
- . (1980c). Dhuwal (Arnhem Land) Texts on Kinship and Other Subjects, with Grammatical Sketch and Dictionary. Sydney: Univ. of Sydney, Oceania Linguistic Monographs 23.
- . (1980d). Nunggubuyu Myths and Ethnographic Texts. Canberra: A.I.A.S.
- . (in press, due late 1981). Basic Materials in Mara: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary. Canberra: A.N.U., Pacific Linguistics series C.
- J. Simpson and J. Heath. (forthcoming). Warumungu. In R.M.W. Dixon and B. Blake, eds., Handbook of Australian Languages, Vol. 3.

For Warndarang see also the text 'Massacre at Hodgson Downs' in L. Hercus and P. Sutton, eds., This is What Happened. Canberra: A.I.A.S. (to appear). My materials on Djingili, Binbinga, Ngarnga, Ngalakan, and Anindhilyakwa (as well as some field notes of material, not recorded on tape, in Ngalkbon/Dalabon) are not likely to be published but is mostly available in the form of fieldnotes at the Institute (manuscript section). I may publish some Dhay'yi texts.

The following is a more detailed breakdown of the Nunggubuyu material, especially texts, in the tapes listed above so that seriously interested persons can find the texts they are looking for in the tape collection. I will list the texts which occur on each original field tape and match them with the text numbers in the published text collection (1980d, above). 'FT' = field tape.

FT 1:	segment	in book	segment	in book
	1A	38	1L	--
	1B	39	1M	3
	1C	6	1N	25
	1D	1	1O	36
	1E	10	1P	45
	1F	22	1Q	31
	1G	35	1R	32
	1H	37	1S	101
	1I	--	1T	8
	1J	92	1U	2
	1K	44	1V	28 (beginning)

Notes: 1I is about kangaroos and is similar to 1J; 1L is an incomplete version of the Crow and Two Women myth (texts 11 and 12 in book); 1V is completed as 5A.

FT 3	3A	--	3E	12
	3B	--	3F	--
	3C	--	3G	103
	3D	11	3H	127

segment	in book	segment	in book
3I	131	3AB	150
3J	128	3AC	147
3K	133	3AD	14
3L	136	3AE	5
3M	--	3AF	5 (cont.)
3N	129	3AG	15
3O	134	3AH	27
3P	--	3AI	23
3Q	135	3AJ	9
3R	130	3AK	151
3S	159	3AL	--
3T	153	3AM	141
3U	158	3AN	152
3V	107	3AO	124
3W	145	3AP	--
3X	146	3AQ	34
3Y	154	3AR	149
3Z	160	3AS	148
3AA	96	3AT	137

Notes: The texts not published are mostly very short: 3A (wind direction); 3B and 3C (water lilies), 3M (bush medicine from tree not mentioned by name), 3P (bush medicine from dhurun^ggi:riri tree), 3AL (kurrajong trees with mention of turtle/dugong myth), 3AP (death adder).

FT 5	5A	28 (end)	5E	17
	5B	29	5F	161
	5C	4	5G	64
	5D	--	5H	19

Notes: 5D is a version of the fork-tailed catfish myth (cf. texts 18 and 19 in the book). Texts 5F-5H are on track B of the field tape and are apparently absent from the archive tape because they were late additions. A.I.A.S. has the field tape.

FT 7	7A	(vocab.)	7E	72
	7B	(vocab.)	7F	157
	7C	41	7G	30
	7D	71		

Note: 7C-7G were late additions on the field tape and are apparently absent from the archive tape. A.I.A.S. has the field tape.

FT 9	9A	7	9C	33
	9B	21		

FT 16	16A	168	16F	--
	16B	114	16G	--
	16C	50	16H	113
	16D	144	16I	93
	16E	98	16J	105

segment	in book	segment	in book	
	16K	95	16M	69
	16L	46		
FT 21	21A	162	21H	102
	21B	24	21I	--
	21C	--	21J	--
	21D	26	21K	--
	21E	111	21L	155
	21F	104	21M	94
	21G	99	21N	70

Notes: 21C is essentially the same as published text 23 and is by the same speaker; 21I is about scorpion, 21J about snakes, 21K about bush tucker (all extremely short).

FT 24	24A	125	24K	53
	24B	116	24L	117
	24C	-- (1st half)	24M	118
		16 (2nd half)	24N	142
	24D	122	24O	119
	24E	108	24P	140
	24F	110	24Q	126
	24G	170	24R	138
	24H	112	24S	123
	24I	156	24T	121
	24J	120		

Note: The first part of 24C is a rather muddled version of the turtle/dugong myth.

FT 25	25A	47	25D	59
	25B	100	25E	164
	25C	73	25F	165

Note: The archive tape seems to have just 25A, so the others were probably late additions. A.I.A.S. does not have the original field tape but I will forward it there when it is located.

FT 26	26A	13	26E	97
	26B	166	26F	167
	26C	52	26G	139
	26D	109		
FT 27	27A	43	27E	132
	27B	40	27F	55
	27C	163	27G	--
	27D	143		

Note: 27G is a version of the story of Badibadi by Ma:di (cf. text 10 in E. Hughes Tales of the Nunggubuyu Tribe, 1969).

	segment	in book	segment	in book
FT 42	42E	--		

Note: 42E is preceded by texts in Yanyula and Ritharngu; it begins track B of the original field tape. It is a duplicate of published text 20, same speaker, but elaborates different portions of the myth.

FT 63	63A	20	63B	18
FT 64	64A	60	64Q	49
	64B	74	64R	--
	64C	75	64S	48
	64D	76	64T	88
	64E	77	64U	89
	64F	78	64V	90
	64G	79	64W	91
	64H	80	64X	58
	64I	81	64Y	56
	64J	82	64Z	106
	64K	83	64AA	65
	64L	84	64AB	54
	64M	171	64AC	115
	64N	85	64AD	42
	64O	86	64AE	63
	64P	87	64AF	62

Notes: The segment numbers are not spoken onto the tape at present. 64R is the single word ana-lhal-n^gan^ggur-yun^g 'his/her mother's mother's country'.

FT 67	67A	61	67J	--
	67B	51	67K	--
	67C	66	67L	--
	67D	67	67M	--
	67E	68	67N	--
	67F	57	67O	--
	67G	--	67P	--
	67H	169	67Q	--
	67I	--		

Notes: The segment numbers are not spoken onto the tape. 67Q follows immediately after 67P without a pause. The unpublished texts are mostly fragments related to clan songs (n^galmi clan): 67G clan songs generally, 67I fire, 67J some comments about traditional clothing, 67K stringybark scrub, 67L stringybark and honey bees, 67M meat ant, 67N olive python, 67O Saratoga fish, 67P abidi (sacred fruit trees), 67Q brolga.

Appendix 6

PLACE NAMES

This appendix contains lists of place names for various clans whose members are currently Nunggubuyu-speaking; that is, not merely the core Nunggubuyu clans which definitely spoke Nunggubuyu prior to European contact. I do not include information about the specific nature of each location (waterhole, hill, rocky island, etc.), but the list may nevertheless be of some value to other persons working on the Nunggubuyu. The lists are by no means exhaustive.

I begin with clans of the mandha:yun^g moiety and subsequently turn to clans of the yirija moiety (Nun-dhiribala and following clans).

MURUN^gUN CLAN

1. wiyindan^gan^y (Cape Barrow, major centre)
2. wuwarawaralulwu (and variants)
3. nan^yabali
4. malgayan^gu
5. yuran^g
6. wugun^yur
7. man^ggurudu
8. amibunga
9. nun^ggalumbaruj
10. gulandharga
11. walwaln^gu
12. wurulhulu
13. minga
14. guluyarariyaj
15. alir (also 'sun')

(Following items are for Murun^gun subclan called maguri.)

16. guluruj
17. ramalgaruj
18. wumilij
19. yiwa:duj
20. amamarj
21. minindhiri (island)

22. n^gibagalharin^y (n^gi-ba=galhari-n^y 'she stabbed her own eye', see dictionary s.v. =w₁alhara-, referring to mythical event)
23. madura
24. namaygambi
25. wargarawina
26. wumalan^yjuj (cf. malan^y 'backbone' ?)
27. bulanji (island)
28. malayin^ya
29. niwararjin^y (perhaps niwa:= 'rarji-n^y 'he poured it out')
30. rajin^gu
31. yan^gulgaran^yu
32. lan^gganma
33. landhurbiyaruj (landhurg 'dog', -ruj 'at', and -biya- '?')
34. ran^yjirij

N^gALMI CLAN

1. anba:li (major clan centre)
2. wunan^gamayi
3. arijbila (main clan burial ground)
4. arwirigi
5. wuldhariga
6. n^gagiyaruj
7. lhal mugaryun^g (cf. lhal- 'country', mu:gar 'ghost' ?)
8. lhan^gajbaru
9. lhalambij
10. lhuliyang^{an^y}
11. lhulmun^g
12. maralaruj (perhaps mara:la-ruj 'at egret', i.e. 'at egret place')
13. malanbayi
14. ramiyu or ramiyun^g
15. wurumur
16. magandaruj (magandar 'paperbark tree sp.' plus -(r)uj 'at')
17. wargala
18. waradumayi
19. wira:duj
20. nigaj
21. wiriwij
22. wuwandawanda

NUMAMUDIDI CLAN (major localities only)

1. amalibil (major centre for inland, Ngandi-speaking group)
2. yi:warwarin^yun^g (yi:-warwar-(y)in^yun^g 'of stringybark scrub')
3. wuyagiba (major centre of coastal, Warndarang-speaking group around mouth of Roper R.)

NUN-DHIRIBALA CLAN (Yirija moiety)

1. wurindi (clan centre, major gathering area for all Nunggubuyu)
2. yargari (centre for a subclan)
3. lhalbin^yn^guru
4. mandamandaruj

5. wuriyambi (also name of a mythical being)
6. yilila
7. randhunmiri
8. rambann^ga
9. wun^gubay
10. garabara
11. murmayi
12. aman^garg
13. warun^ggan
14. wagayi
15. yirgamayi
16. amanimuruwa
17. andayululbi
18. alambaryi
19. wulji ('river pandanus tree')
20. niwurugu (cf. wurugu 'billabong')
21. mindhamurug
22. mun^gugu
23. arayabiya
24. n^garigubararduj
25. wunun^yjalimur
26. dharari
27. amaran^y
28. ambugambu
29. amawuray (clan affiliation needs checking)
30. amalumbudan^ga
31. n^gulur
32. almarabaruj (almaraba-ruj 'at blue swimmer crab')
33. amarul
34. gamuwada

NUN^gGARGALUG CLAN

1. adhan^ymayi
2. amba:li
3. aniwad
4. anirulrulwuj
5. ara (also 'arm')
6. arawuranda
7. argin^y
8. alwaruman^y
9. labalamayi
10. lan^garwar
11. lhumayi
12. lhigawi
13. magari
14. middhamurug (cf. dhamurug 'short' ?)
15. minimbilgi
16. n^gulguwuru
17. wuruwar
18. waldhar (major clan centre)
19. wann^gulu
20. (y)in^ymalamar

NUN^gGAN^gULGU CLAN (often lumped together with Nun^g-gumajbar, cf. below)

1. an^gur^ggi
2. yambindi
3. amalaruj
4. amawinduj
5. waran^yin^y
6. n^garin^yin^y
7. miwul
8. amba:mbuni
9. ama:rda
10. aman^galgaruj
11. miyadadba
12. arbul
13. larmaji
14. mundag
15. man^yari
16. n^garigay (n^gari-gay 'its nest', cf. a:y in dictionary)
17. niwurara
18. n^gadumadulbu
19. n^gulwul
20. lhalan^ybaj niwuradban^g (lhal-an^ybaj niwu=rad-ba-n^g 'He tied up another country')
21. yadan^g
22. wala:duj
21. n^garilhawalig (cf. lhawa:lig 'well (of water)')
22. warabarag
23. walara
24. wambad
25. wawin^y (possibly wa=wi-n^y 'I will hit you')
26. windiwindiran^gi
27. yadan^g
28. yulmuriri

NUN^g-GUMAJBAR CLAN

1. wumajbar (billabong, main centre, basis of clan name)
2. alawarij
3. ama:naruj (ama:-'na-ruj 'at mangroves', stem ana)
4. amaya:diruj (ama-ya:di-ruj 'at mortuary ritual (place)')
5. layin
6. abarlhu
7. murmurbara
8. yinimun^g
9. lhalamaji
10. wugalwag (probably wu-galwag 'its neck', cf. alwag)
11. lhudbadjin^y (probably Ø-lhud=badji-n^y 'It struck it powerfully')

NUN^gGAYIN^yBALAN^y

1. numbulwar (site of present mission)
2. alhandar

3. ama:rbaruj
4. amadagarij
5. arawurga
6. arayimuru
7. araruj (perhaps ara-ruj 'at the arm')
8. arwalawala
9. awulbul (a-wulbul 'dry place')
10. awila:duj
11. lhirugumanamin^y
12. lhulurj ('whiting fish')
13. manguduj
14. miyamanmanburuj
15. n^garajarin^y (n^ga=rajari-n^y 'I dispersed' ?)
16. mulgali
17. lharbalharbann^gij
18. n^garidarbiya
19. nawulgulu
20. n^gimalun^ggulun^ggu
21. wun^gun^ymana
22. n^gijinbiya
23. nun^gganan^gga
24. n^garin^gimadjar
25. wumirjaluj
26. wululyi
27. rawarawidan^gi (Ø-rawa=rawida-n^gi or Ø-rawa-ra=wida-n^gi, see dictionary s.v. =rawida- and =w₂ida-, but Ø- is a transitive prefix and these stems are normally intransitive)
28. wandu
29. wurayann^ga
30. yiwarga (yi:-warga 'sawshark')
31. man^gguln^ggula

Additional place names are given in this volume in connection with myth tracks, but some of those (if not also found in the lists above) do not have clan-territory specifications in my notes. See also the map in Vol. 1 of Hughes' dictionary, and unpublished material (good on information, poor on transcription) on deposit at the Institute by D. Biernoff, which was helpful to me in eliciting these terms.

The majority of the place names above are not synchronically analysable. Those which clearly are analysable, or which have another meaning as an ordinary noun, are marked as such above. Some others give hints of etymological internal structure, but it is difficult to work out details.

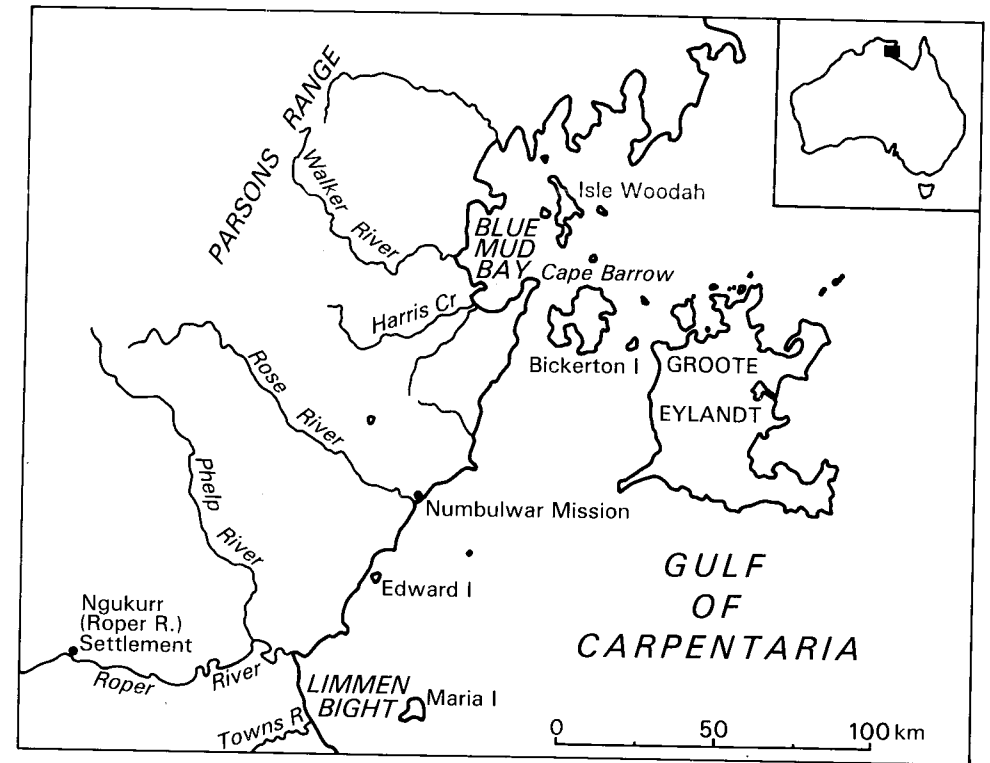
Several forms clearly end in Locative case suffix -ruj, acting here as frozen part of the stem (hence retained when another case suffix like Ablative -w₁ala is added): see, e.g., 3 and 4 for Nun^g-gumajbar. Many others end in -ruj (or an allomorph thereof by regular rules) with an otherwise unanalysable stem; those with regular morphophonemic changes include yiwa:duj (Murun^gun 19), wira:duj (N^galmi 19), amawinduj (Nun^ggan^gulgu 4), wala:duj (Nun^ggan^gulgu 22), awila:duj (Nun^ggayin^ybalan^y 10).

Of possible historical linguistic interest is an element *-biya-*, perhaps representable as *-w₂iya-*, in *landhurbiyaruj* (Mur. 33, with *landhurg* 'dog' and *-ruj*), *arayabiya* (Nun-dh. 23), *n^garidarbiya* (Nun^g-gay. 18) and *n^gijinbiya* (Nun^g-gay. 22). It is possible that this is an archaic form of dual *-w₂a:*, with 3rd person kin terms *-w₂i:yun^g* (cf. Anindhilyakwa dual *-giya*, Nunggubuyu *-biya* in some songwords). However, the etymology of *-w₂a:* could also involve **-bula* or **-pula* (cf. *=w₂ula-* in dictionary).

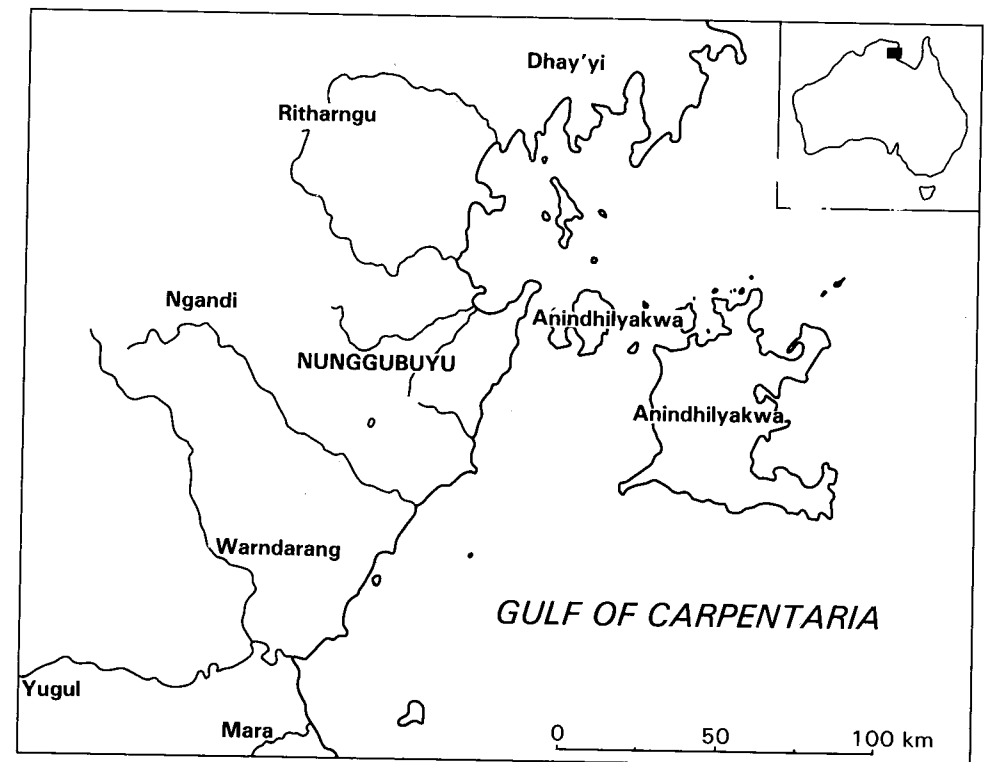
In *randhunmiri* (Nun-dh. 7) we may have Instrumental case suffix *-miri*. This case suffix is probably a borrowing from Yuulngu languages (where it is a 'having' derivational suffix). Since Yuulngu languages have many place names with *-miri* added to a noun (i.e., 'place having lots of ___'), the form *randhunmiri* could possibly be a borrowing as a whole, suggesting a possible Yuulngu substratum (i.e., an earlier Yuulngu occupation of this area). Another possible example is *lhalbin^yn^guru* (Nun-dh. 3), which may involve *lhalbij* 'fan-palm' (Yuulngu *dhalpi*?) and Yuulngu Locative *-n^gur* (*-n^gur* in Nunggubuyu orthography) in an older form (many Yuulngu place names have this ending; in Ritharngu the ending is *-nara*). However, even Yuulngu place names tend to be unanalysable, so analysis of Nunggubuyu place names trying to uncover Yuulngu loans offers slim pickings, and a couple of possible loans are insufficient to establish major historical developments.

On the other hand, a fairly large number of place names given above for Nun^g-*gumajbar*, Nun^g-*gan^gulgu* and Nun^g-*gayin^ybalan^y* clans seem to be Nunggubuyu in form. This is of some interest since, according to my oldest informants, these clans did not originally speak Nunggubuyu as primary language; they are said to have spoken Warndarang and in some cases also Ngandi. It is possible that some of the terms given above (e.g., Nun^g-*gan^gulgu* 20) are recently created Nunggubuyu terms, or Nunggubuyu terms which formerly coexisted with distinct Warndarang terms for the same places (Nunggubuyu would have known the locations since there was a fair amount of coming and going crossing language 'boundaries'). However, it is also possible that some of these Nunggubuyu-like terms reflect an earlier Nunggubuyu 'substratum' (previous Nunggubuyu occupation of these locations). A more detailed study would be needed to confirm these suggestions.

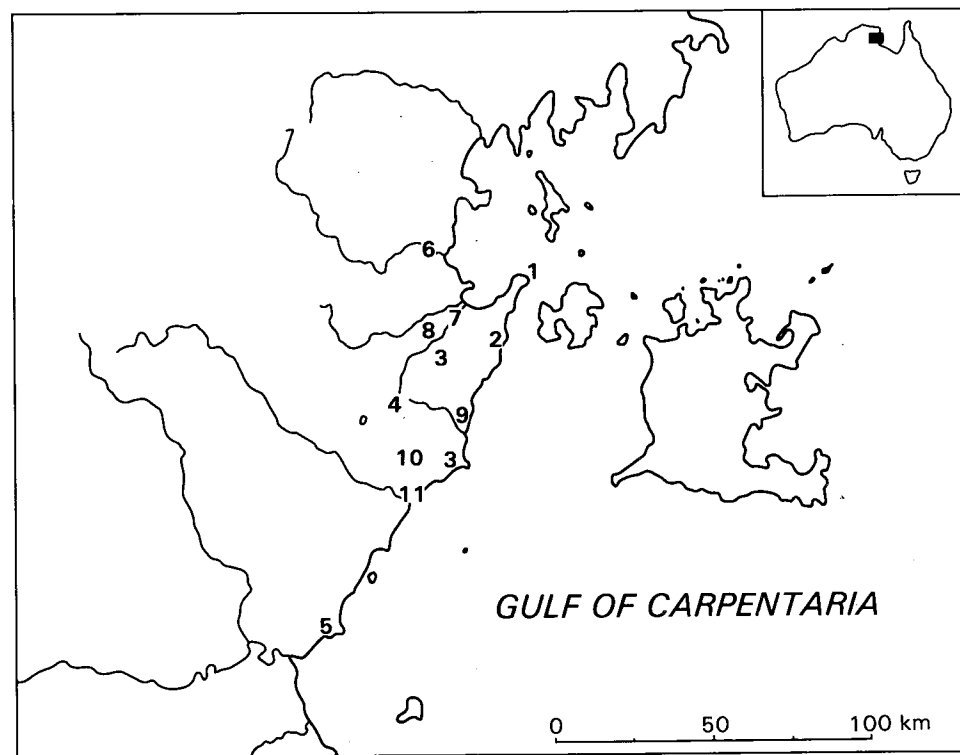
Maps



Map 1. Eastern Arnhem Land and study area



Map 2. Traditional locations of languages



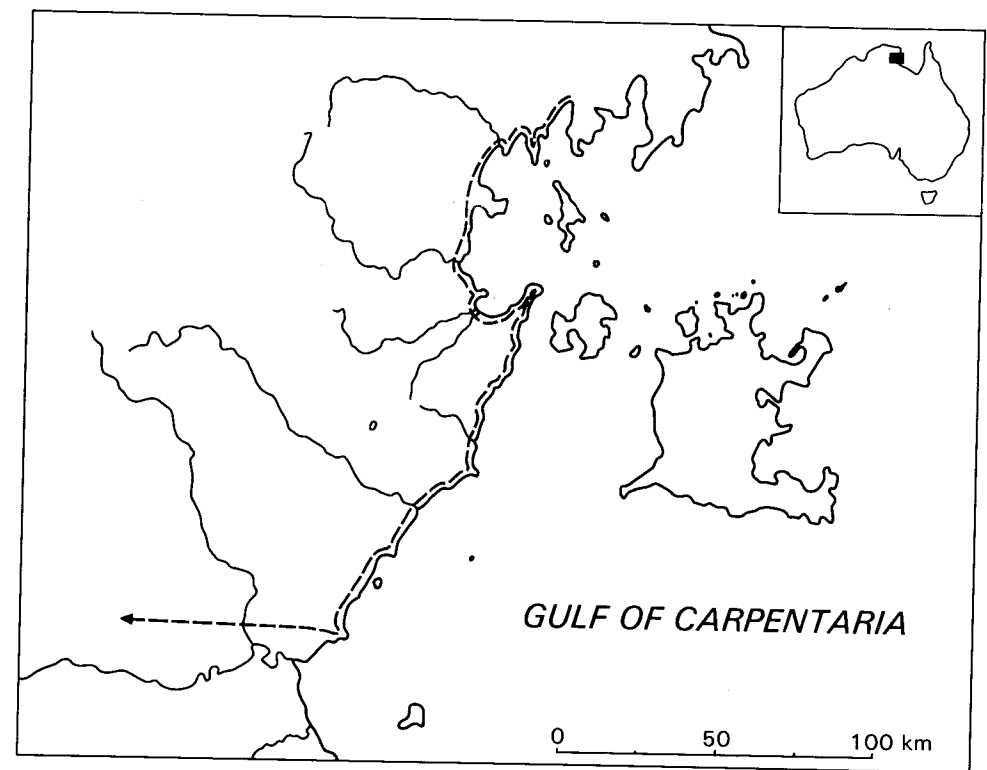
Map 3. Clan centres

mandha:yun^g moiety:

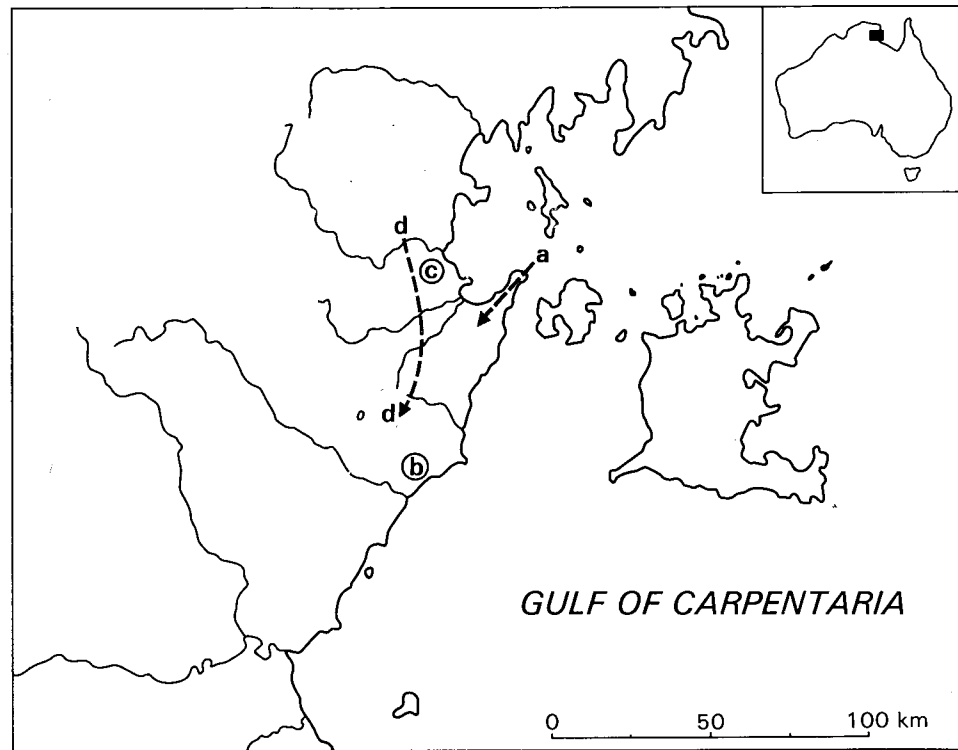
1. wiyindan^gan^y (Murun^gun clan)
2. gularuj (Murun^gun, Maguri subclan)
3. anba:li (N^galmi)
4. amalibil (Numamudidi, Num-barwar subclan)
5. wuyagiba (Numamudidi, Bin^garawu subclan)
6. madhulmar (Man^ggura)

yirija moiety:

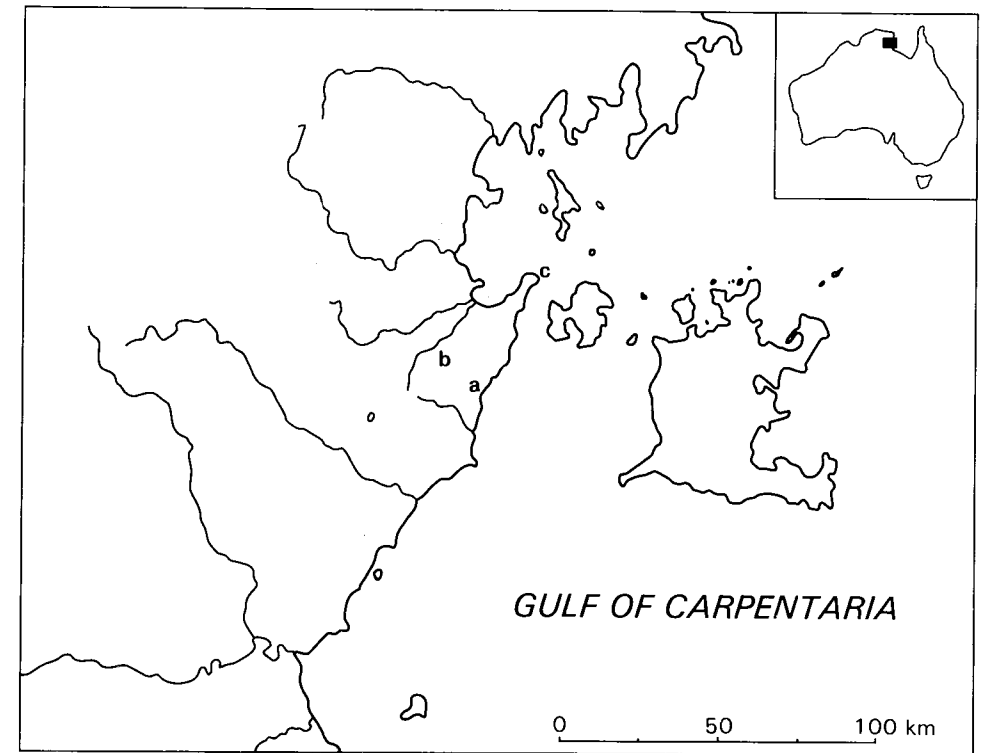
7. wurindi (Nun-dhiribala)
8. waldhar (Nun^ggargalug)
9. miwul (Nun^ggan^gulgu)
10. wumajbar (Nun^g-gumajbar)
11. numbulwar (Nun^ggayin^ybalan^y)



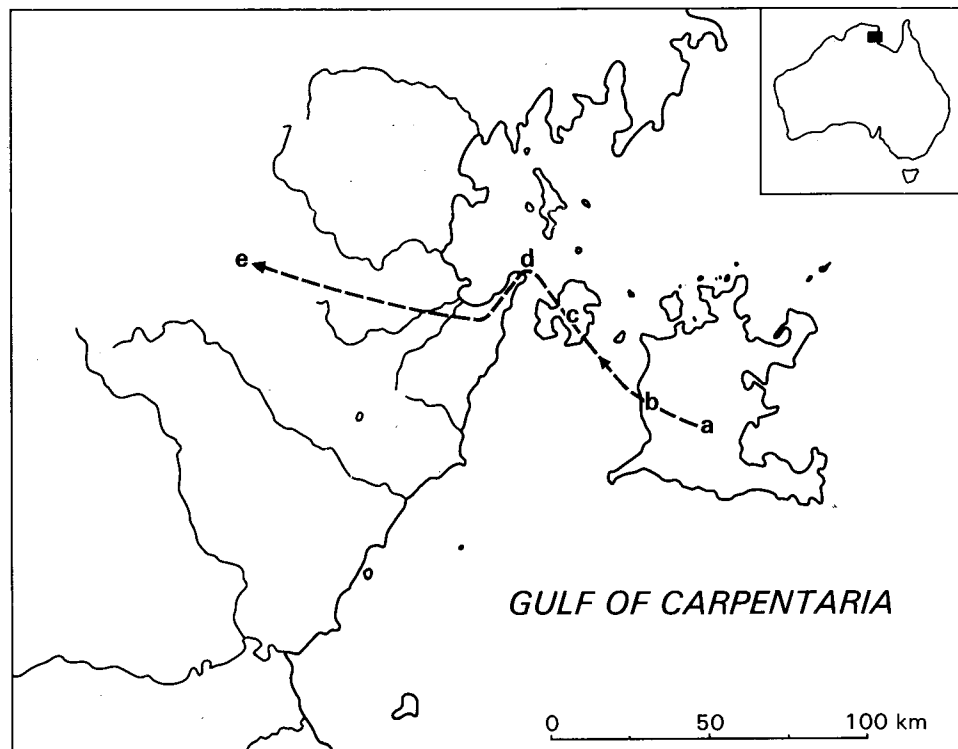
Map 4. Track of Gilyirin^ggilyiri (Gunabibi people)
travelled south along coast, turned inland at wuyagiba



Map 5. a) Track of Yiwiyiwuj and devils
 b) Location of myth of Crow and Two Women
 c) Location of northwest wind (ba:ra) dreaming, Man^ggura clan
 d) Track of Olive Python from Man^ggura clan country, ending
 at Amalibil (Numamudididi clan centre)

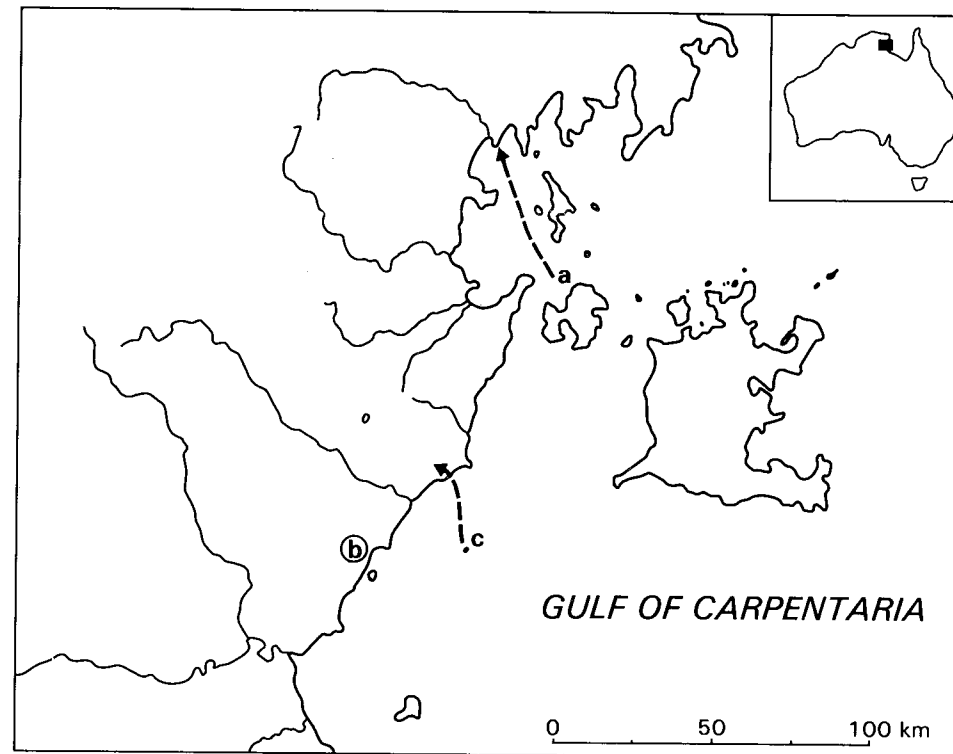


Map 6. Major locations of events in Emu and Gecko Myth
 a) an^gurgu (Emu catches boy)
 b) yullhabala (near anba:li, where Emu and Gecko
 camped overhead)
 c) wiyindan^gan^y (Cape Barrow, where boy returned to people)



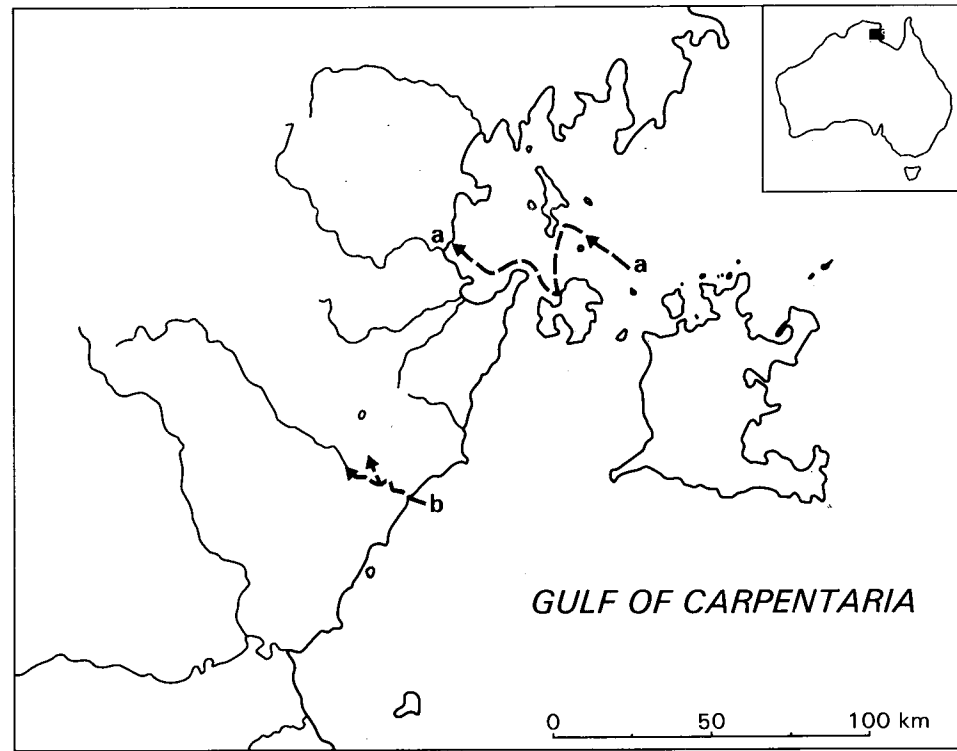
Map 7. Track of Jajabun (Bilawur) from Groote Eylandt to mainland

- a) amagulu
- b) an^gurgu
- c) bajuwini, mun^gurjira
- d) wiyindan^gan^y (Cape Barrow, left canoe)
- e) rarawa (called řargaba in Ritharngu language, location uncertain)



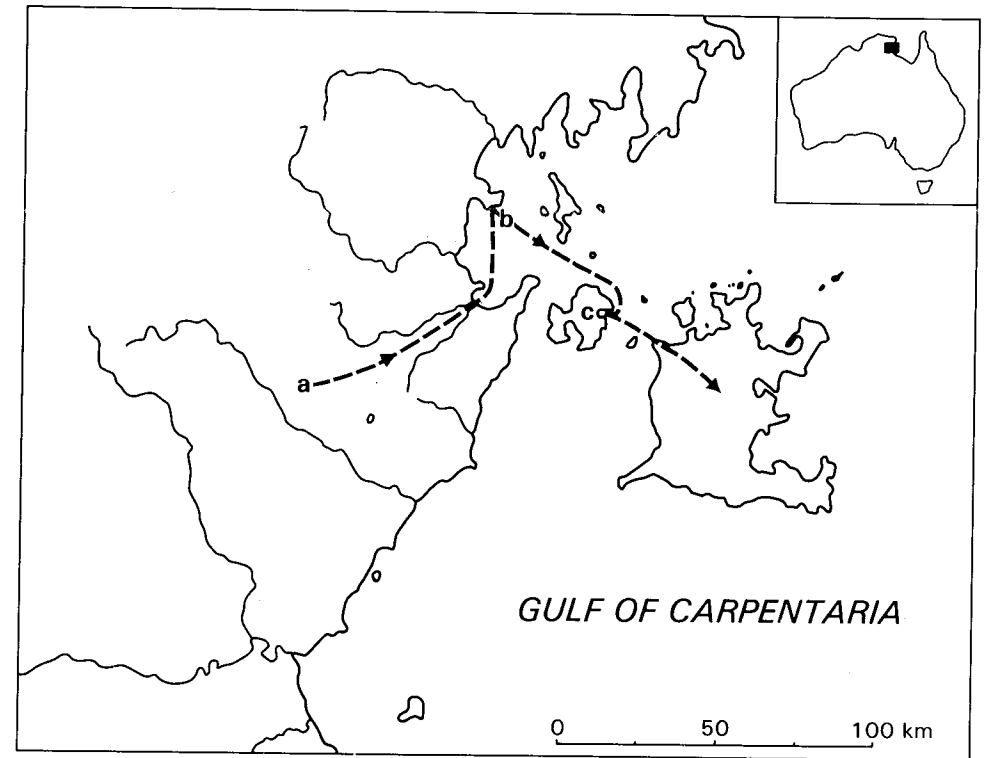
Map 8.

- a) Track of whale (yan^ggawu) from gadjira island (Murun^gun clan) to river n^gulalan^g (belongs to a Dhay'yi-speaking clan)
- b) Approximate location of Munun^yulu myth (at miyan^ggala)
- c) Myth of Meat Ant and Silver Gull (caught turtle at minindhiri island, went on shore to young Meat Ant at n^gambalbalu; elder Meat Ant gouged out her own eyes at n^gibagalharin^y on coast.)



Map 9.

- a) Track of Mann^yamann^yiri and Wuriyambi (fight occurred at end of track)
- b) Track of Milk Fish from coast up river (split into two groups)



Map 10. Track of Long-Tailed Ray (rarayala)

- a) bamburuwi (Nun^yjirbi clan, Ngandi-language-speaking)
- b) arugarun^g (Man^ggura)
- c) amalijba on Bickerton Island (continued on to Groote Eylandt)