A New Grammar of Dyirbal

R. M. W. Dixon

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Supplement (b):

Dyirbal thesaurus across ten dialects

first part:

Nominals (common nouns and adjectives)

and time words

compiled by R. M. W. (Bob) Dixon

from information supplied by

Chloe Grant	George Watson	Bessie Jerry	Mollie Raymond
Ida Henry	Harry Digala	Andy Denham	Mick Murray
Jack Muriata	Joe Davis	Rosie Runaway	Fred Williams
Paddy Beeron	Jack Murray	Paddy Bute	Jimmy Murray
Joe Kinjun	Jackie Woods	Tommy Warren	Tommy Springcart
Tom Murray	Jimmie Carrick	Spider Henry	Pompey Clumppoint

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ORTHOGRAPHY

There are **thirteen consonants**. **Ten** are very similar to sounds in English:

b is like *b* or *p* in English | *m* is like *m* in English | *w* is like *w* in English

d is like *d* or *t* in English | *n* is like *n* in English | *y* is like *y* in English

g is like *g* or *k* in English | *l* is like *l* in English

ñ is like *n* and *y* pronounced simultaneously, like the sound in the middle of English *onion*

ŋ is like is like the 'ng' sound which occurs in English only at the end of a word, as in *bang*, or in the middle, as in *singer*, never at the beginning of a word.

It is not hard to learn how to say *ŋ* at the beginning of a word, as in Dyirbal *ŋa* 'yes'.

EITHER put your tongue in the position to say *g*, but actually say *n*

OR say *bang*, add an *-a* at the end, *banga*, and then drop off the initial *ba-*, saying *banga*, *banga*, *banga*, *nga*, *nga*

Three consonants are a bit different:

j is like *d* and *y* (or *t* and *y*) pronounced at the same time; it is a sharper sound than English *j*, as in *jelly* (or *ch*, as in *church*)

r is like the *r* in Standard Australian English, but with the tongue tip pulled back a bit further

rr is like the rolled *r* in Scottish pronunciation of English

The Ngajan dialect has a single rhotic, written as *R*, which corresponds to both *r* and *rr* in other dialects

There are just **three vowels**:

i as in English *bit* | *a* as in English *bat* | *u* as in English *book*

N and W dialects also have three long vowels:

ii as in English *beat* | *aa* as in English *heart* | *uu* as in English *boot*

Every vowel, in each syllable of a word, must be pronounced distinctly.

(Note that there is no *e* or *o*.)

Note that in earlier orthographies: *j* has been written as *dy* or *d̠* | *r* as *ɾ*

ñ as *ny* or *ɲ* | *ŋ* as *ng* | *rr* as *r*

-

This work was assisted by grants from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (as it then was) and from a Linkage project of the Australian Research Council.

Preface

I have been working on assembling a full lexicon across all dialects of Dyirbal since October 1963; this is the result. The words are organised into a thesaurus, where words with similar meaning are grouped together, each entry being assigned a code. Nominals (nouns and adjectives) and Time words are in the present document Supplement 3 is a thesaurus of Verbals (verbs and adverbals), Supplement 4 is an alphabetical list of all Dyirbal lexical words in the everyday style, each with its code on the right hand side, so that it can be located in the thesaurus.

Each entry gives variant forms for a given meaning across as many dialects as we have information for. The main entry is for words in the everyday language style, which is called Guwal in southern dialects (AJUYG) and Ngirrma in northern dialects (NWM). The corresponding form(s) in the Jalnguy ('mother-in-law' or avoidance) styles for N, M and J are added, where these are known. Where possible, everyday style words which share the same Jalnguy correspondent are grouped together.

A separate volume dealing with the Jalnguy lexicon is in active preparation.

This work has been assembled over many years and the formatting varies from part to part. This is held to be of only minor importance. Care has been taken to ensure accuracy of the information provided.

When discussing an implement, the plant(s) from which it could be made are mentioned, and listed at the end of the entry for the implement. When discussing a plant, its uses are mentioned, e.g. good as firewood, or for house building, or for making certain implements. In this manner, information linking implements and the plants from which they were made has been provided from two directions. These often overlap, and sometimes complement each other.

My role has been as facilitator. The basic information was provided by past custodians of the language, twenty-four of whom are listed on the title page. Several dozen others each provided a little information.

Additionally, I owe a continuing debt to Ernie Grant (Chloe Grant's son) who assisted with my initial introduction into the Jirrbal-Girramay community at Murray Upper, and has provided unfailing support and encouragement throughout the more than fifty years that have followed. In recent years, strong support has been provided by Professor Adrian Miller (Chloe Grant's grandson).

For identification of fauna and flora I have been reliant upon the expertise of a range of scientists. First, between 1977 and 1990:

• Tony Irvine, biologist with CSIRO Atherton, gave unstinting help with plants, and also quite a bit with animals, over a period of fourteen years.

• Jeanette Covacovitch, of the Queensland Museum, identified reptiles and mammals.

• Greg Czechura, also of the Queensland Museum, assisted with birds.

• Helen Pedley provided flora identifications which she had obtained.

When I began to finalise the thesaurus, in 2014:

• Darren Crayn, director of the Northern Tropical Herbarium at James Cook University, and R. L Jago went right through the lengthy list of flora, updating identifications.

• Mark Ziembicki and Andrew Krockenberger, also of James Cook University, provided similar assistance with birds, and with mammals and reptiles respectively.

• Brendan Ebners helped with identification on fishes, and Dave Rentz on insects.

Tahnee Innes skillfully produced the alphabetical listing (supplement 4) from the thesaurus (supplements 2 and 3). Joelene Overall carefully proof-checked the whole thesaurus.

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Walter E. Roth an English doctor, was from 1898 Northern Protector of Aborigines, based at Cooktown. He made many studies of First Nations peoples across the Cape York Peninsula. All are handwritten and are located in the Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland. There are references to the 3 ms which relate to Dyirbal-speaking nations.

• 1898. 'Some Ethnological Notes on the Atherton Blacks'., 14 pages.

• 1900a. [Scientific Report to the Under-Secretary] with an Index. 'On the Natives of the (Lower) Tully River.' 101 pages. ['Mallanpara' nation speaking the Gulngsay dialect of Dyirbal.]

• 1900b, Appendix to the above. 22 pages.

Especially in the sections on adjectives and verbs, where information from individual speakers is quoted, they may be referred to by initials as follows:

AD	Andy Denham	JC	Jimmie Carrick	PB	Paddy Beeron
BJ	Bessie Jerry	JD	Joe Davis	PC	Pompey Clumppoint
CG	Chloe Grant	JK	Joe Kinjun		
DD	Daisy Denham	JM	Jimmy Murray	RR	Rosie Runaway
FW	Fred Williams	JMu	Jack Muriata	SpH	Spider Henry
GW	George Watson	JW	Jackie Woods	TM	Tom Murray
HD	Harry Digala	MM	Mick Murray	TW	Tommy Warren
IH	Ida Henry	MR	Molly Raymond		
JaM	Jack Murray	PaB	Paddy Bute		

Tommy Springcart is always referred to by his Dyirbal name, Jumbulu.

Reference is made to my other major works on Dyirbal:

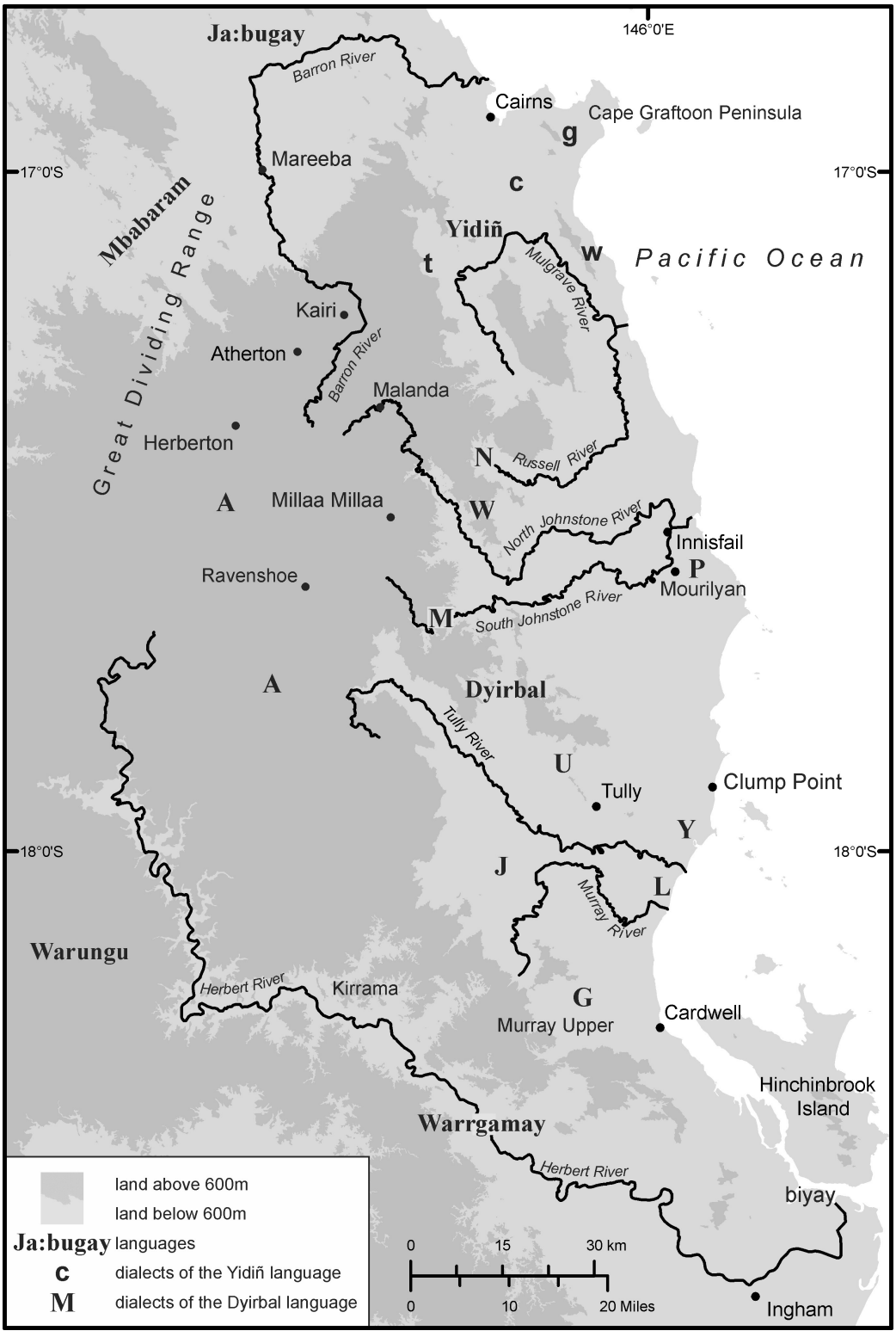
DL *The Dyirbal language of North Queensland*. Cambridge University Press. 1972.

EG *Edible gender, mother-in-law style, and other grammatical wonders: Studies in Dyirbal, Yidiñ and Warrgamay*. Oxford University Press. 2015., paperback 2020.

song with Grace Koch; *Dyirbal song poetry: The oral literature of an Australian rainforest people*. University of Queensland Press. 1996. (with associated CD/cassette from Larrikin). This includes 174 songs across five song styles:

- Gama A–CI;
- Marrga A–K;
- Jaŋala A-AD
- Burran A–AF
- Gaynyil A–F

References to Texts, TX.Y, where X and Y are numerals, refers to line Y of text TX, e.g. T61.30 is line 30 of text T61, The full set of 78 texts comprises Supplement (a) to *A New Grammar of Dyirbal*..



The Dyirbal language, its dialects, and its neighbours

Key to entries

form, noun marker	DIALECTS	meaning	code
form, noun marker	DIALECTS	meaning (continued)	
form, noun marker	DIALECTS	meaning (continued)	

- any homonyms, or other meanings of the form
- Jalnguy equivalents (if given)
- example sentences, sometimes identified as to dialect
- CP: cognate in neighbouring languages: Yidiñ, Yidiñ Jalnguy (to the north), Warrgamay (to the south)

  [Note: If a neighbouring language has an identical loan from English, this is not listed. Full details for Yidiñ are in Dixon (*Words of our country,* 1991) and for Warrgamay in Dixon (*Handbook of Australian languages*, Vol 2, 1981).]

Comments, explanations, references.

Noun markers are supplied for nouns and indicate gender. Semantic content of genders is roughly as follows:

bayi	human masculine, non-human animate
balan	human feminine, drinkable liquid, fire, fighting
balam	edible plant food
bala	[all else]

If no noun marker was obtained, this is left blank (it has not been guessed at).
Noun markers do not apply for adjectives or time words.

DIALECT IDENTIFICATION LETTERS, ETC (roughly north to south, see map):

N	Ngajan
W	Waribarra Mamu
M	Dulgubarra Mamu
P	Vocabulary from Mourilyan provided by Christy Palmerston, in a ms. letter to A. W. Howitt (1884) — probably Jirribarra Mamu
A	Gambilbarra Jirrbal (on tableland)
J	Jabunbarra Jirrbal (below tableland)
U	Gulŋay
Y	Jirru
G	Girramay
L	Walmalbarra [just from Roth 1900a]

Nja	Ngajan Jalnguy
Mja	Mamu Jalnguy
Jja	Jirrbal Jalnguy

Yid	Yidiñ
	t tablelands Yidiñ dialect
	c coastal Yidiñ dialect
	g Guŋgay dialect
	w Wañur dialect
YidJa	Yidiñ Jalnguy
Warrg	Warrgamay

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NOUNS

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Note that terms which have the same Ja correspondent are grouped together, as far as possible.

Aa - HAIR

muRaa, bala N head hair Aa1
murraa, bala P
murray, bala WMAJUYGL
• jilmuRaa Nja; jilmurray Mja; gumurray Jja [for all Aa1-5]
• J: — juda. bushy hair; — baga-n (/baga-yirri-ñu), comb (own) hair); — buña-n, plait hair; — jagu-ma-n, tie hair up'; — bayi-n, twist hair round (to make into bun)
• CP: murray Yid, Waarg

ñumbuu, bala NW beard, plus moustache in all but MJ Aa2
ñumbul, bala MAUYL
jalbar, bala JG
• W: ñumbuu guwu 'moustache' (lit. nose beard)
M: ginda-rri ñumblul, burn beard off; garrmay-ju danda ñumbul buñju-li, put wax on beard and pull it out with a jerk;
• bayi ñumbul giba-ñu barrmba-ŋgu, scrape beard off with a sharp stone
G: jalbar-jalbar 'very whiskery fellow'
• CP: ñumbul, beard, moustache Yid; jalbara, beard Warrg

jalbar also given for antenna on crickets

bulinu, bala MJ moustache Aa3
• M: bulinu-ba bayi-n-gala muyma, the young boy now has a moustache

jiŋgu, bala NWM body hair on people (including arm hair, eyelashes); hair of dogs, horses; fur on possums, bandicoots, etc. Aa4
jimbur, bala AJU
ñimbar, bala YG
• M: gayga-ŋga jimbur, eyelashes
M: bayi guda jiŋgu jana-ñ, the (male) dog's hair is standing up
J: guda-ŋu ñimbar giña-n-bayji bungi-n, dog hair lying all about (on floor)
J: jimbur-bila bayi/ bulgan jañja, (the animal was tiny, with no hair but) is now big, with lots of hair
G: guda-ŋu ñimbar ŋiña-bayji bungi-n, dog hair is lying around (on the ground)
NOTE; genitive because hairs now detached from dog
• CP: ñimbara Warrg

jiwuRaa, bala N pubic hair (on either sex) Aa5
jiwurral, bala MAJG
• J: bayi jiwurral-bila balay-bawal giga bungi-li yara-ŋga, he has pubic hair, tell him to sleep over there with the mea (i.e. in the single men's camp) (since he must now be considered a man, and no longer a child)
• CP: jiwurral Yid, Warrg

diŋgaa-bundaa, bala N bald-headed Aa6
(wumbu) buluba, bala W
(diŋgal) bajala. bala AJ
(wumbu) jalgay bala MU
(diŋgal) jalgay, bala J
(mugal) balmara, bala G
• bajala and balmara are also 'flat rock. Me2; bundaa from verb bunda-y, break, 7A5
• gajaga jilmuray-ŋaŋgay ('head with no hair') Mja; gajaga janja-rri-ñu Nja

Ab - HEAD

diŋgaa, bala NP head Ab1
wumbu, bala WMUY
diŋgal, bala AJL
mugal, bala G
• gajaga Nja, Mja; jumbuy Jja
• M: añja wumbu-ŋga-rru bayi baŋgul bañi-n, and he cut his (someone else's) head off (lit. chopped around by the head)
J: diŋgal baygu-baygu-n, shake head
J: bala diŋga-ra ñija/ bayi wañuna baŋganda-ŋu, it (juice of the native banana) should be put on he head of whoever was sick (to cure a headache)
G; wiyama-li budi-li mala-ŋga/ muga-ru bara-n ñañjal, it was too heavy to carry in the hand, I carried it on the head (lit. how could it be carried in the hand, it pressed down on my head (like a blow) it was heavy)
• CP: mugal Warrg

ŋañi, bala NWMAJUG face Ab2
• dinjiR Nja, dinjirr Mja, Jja
• J: riyin-du bura-m/ jamu-jilu bura ŋañi-ŋgu, don't look out of the corner of your eye, look (at me) directly
• CP: ŋañi Warrg

Also: windscreen on car, Jl15

dalu, bala N forehead Ab3a
ŋuwun, bala WMPAJUGL
• dinjirr Mja
• CP: dalu Yid

dalu also top of tree, Na2
ŋuwun also end of sword Jd4
prow of canoe Jl1

yagin, bala NWMAJUG temple Ab3b
• yadin, Nja, Mja; digirr Jja
• M: ŋayguna yagin waguli-gu baygu-n, I've got a headache (lit. blood is bashing my temple)
M: yagin-da-rru bayi balga-n buga-bi-l, if someone is hit across the temple, they will die as a result
• CP: digirr, nose, beak of bird Yid; yaŋin, temple, side of eye Yid

burjil, bala J base of forehead, strip right across the head above the eyebrows Ab4

• bayi burjil buŋa-n, frown (lit. lower forehead goes down)

digiR, bala N side of head where it lies on a pillow Ab5
digirr, bala MAJUG

also pillow in AJU, which the side of the head is put on, Jm21
• M: ŋaygu bani-ma digirr bungil-ma-li, you bring a pillow for me to lie down with!
M: digirr-ma-li, to make a pillow

Also: headache. See Ak4.

gayga, bala NWMPAJUYG eye Ab6
'wakal' L

• diŋaa Nja; diŋal Mja, Jja
• M: gayga bangun (dirrgul in J), cross-eyed,
M: bayi gayga-bi-n, half-way clever (less clever than gubi);
balan-a-mba bayi gayga ganda-ñ, he's jealous over her;
gayga bayi barmbi-ñu, he blinked his eyes
J: gayga ñunba-n, show how to do it; gayga-ŋgu mada-n, encourage someone with eyes (lit. throw with eyes): gayga burmbuli, got cross-eyes; gayga dugan-bi-n, got savage look in eye; gayga-ŋga wula-ñu, vanish from sight; bayi-ma guyi-bi-n? yimba-ban giyi muni-ñu gayga. is he dead?, no, you can see this man is blinking his eyes
J: ŋulmurru jañja gayga ŋurrŋu-ra jañja, it was getting dark now, late afternoon, T56.47
[it seems that gayga ŋurrŋu-ra is late afternoon; presum. loc of ŋurrŋnurr, untraced]
• CP: gayga Warrg

gayga also given as 'company' e.g. ñubilaji ñina-ñu gayga, you sat down in company
ALTERNATIVE FOR bayi gayga-bi-n, come round after being unconscious.
Also compound verb gayga-banda-y with same meaning, lit. eyes burst out), T66.4. 8C1
Also used for hole in bagu, bottom part of firestick
Also used for spectacles; for headlights on car.
If a net has wide weave, one can refer to the holes in it as gayga bulgan 'big eyes'.

bambu for 'eyeball'; also egg (central meaning), testicle, gun shot. See Ap15.
Note that Nja diŋaa, Mja diŋal also for bambu 'egg' Ap15

riyin, bala MAJG corner of eye Ab7

• M: riyin-du baŋgul bura-n bayi-m-bawal bani-ŋu, he's looking out of the corner of his eye at who is coming
J: bala riyin wiyama-ŋu garja-n, what's wrong with the corner of (your) eye, it's swelling up

wujaa, bala NWP eyebrow Ab8
buyin, bala MAJUYGL

• diŋal ('eye') Mja, Jja
• J: bala buyin ŋinu, miña-ŋga ŋinuna biji-ŋu, what happened to your eyebrow, what hit you?
• CP: wujal, eyelid Yid; buyin, eyebrow Warrg

banbi, bala NPA 'across eyelashes' Ab9
- M would just use buyin
- CP banbi, eyebrow, riverbank Yid

and see adjectives relating to eye:
rudi, look around by moving eyes from side to side but not moving head, OJk4
ŋuyburr/ŋulburr, be looking through slit eyes, just able to see, OJk1
milmin, stare out of side of eye, OJk2

guwu, bala NWMPAJUYL nose, nostril Ab10
wudu, bala G
- guuŋu Nja; ŋarrŋgalan Mja; ŋarŋana Jja (same as mulu 'end' ODa11, and Mja for 'fishing line' Jf10)
- M: guwu bayŋgul-ja-ñu, snore
J: bayi guwu jiba-ñu/ñiba-ñu, sneeze
J: guwu-bayji buŋa-n, going down head first
J: … ŋaygungu guwu-ŋga giña gunda-bi-n, this (bad smell) came into my nose, T62.118
- CP: wudu, nose, Warrg

Can refer to 'a point'. M: guwu-gabun-gabun, people converge on a point from all sides.
& guwu jurru, bridge of nose
Also for:
—hand of clock, guwu-bayji, half past
—nipple, guwu ŋamun, Ac5
—beak of bird
—peak of mountain, Mb1
—prow of canoe, Jl1
—operative end of jiman, firestick, Jh1
—point of sign on road, Mj11
—point of spear, Jb4
—point of gun, gama guwu, Je4
M: gama baŋgul yalabal-gani-ñu guwu ŋaygungu, he kept doing like this with the point of the gun at me (mimes pointing gun)
—bumper bar on car, Jl15
—nose of bulldozer
& elephant's trunk, guwu jalŋgay, in creation story
& Mja ŋarrŋgalan also for hook, Jf11

& and see Adj, in G and J: wudu-balu(-balu), go blindly without thinking or looking back

daguñ, bala N septum (can be hole through), bone in nose Ab11
guymun, bala MJG
- N: dagañ bi:ba guwu-ŋga. put stick through nose;
guwu baga dagañ-gu bi:ba-ma-li. ditto
M: guymun bunday-ma-n biji-n, nose bone was punched and broken

yadin, bala M bridge of nose Ab12
- ŋarrŋgalan Mja

ŋarŋar MJG windpipe at back of nose Ab13

jawa, bala NW mouth (of person, animal, snake) Ab14
ŋangu, bala MPAJUYG
• guuŋu Nja (same as nose and lip), gulŋu Mja; jawa Jja
[this for Ab14-15 and also womb, marsupial pouch, Ai10]
J: bala miña?, jubula malga-n ŋangu-ŋga, what is it?, it's black pine stuck over (her) mouth
[But George Watson insisted that ŋangu is used for the inside of the mouth. To translate 'red mouth' one would say mulin gurrbiñ 'red lips'.]

Also for:
—mouth of cave Mc1
—mouth of hole where food is buried, T53.2
• M: diban-du ŋangu jarba-li/ maga-ŋgu jaŋgam-ba, (we) should cover the mouth (of the hole where food is stored) with a (flat) stone, lest the rats eat it
—opening of basket, Jf6
—mouth of dilly-bag, Jj21
—entrance (doorway) of house; & door itself

& ŋangu binŋuy-binŋuy, animal's big teeth ('mouth horn')
Roth has ŋanda for 'mouth' in dialect L; see 'lips' in N

ŋanda, bala N the two lips (also vaginal lips) Ab15
mulin, bala WMAJUG
• Ja same as mouth
•J: bala-dayi mulin, top lip; mulin bala-bayji, bottom lip; bala-garra ñunjal-ñunjal-barri-ñu mulin-jarran, they two kiss one another lip to lip
• CP: mulin, lips Warrg

ŋalay, bala MJG bottom part of mouth Ab16
• M: ŋalay mañji-ñ, milgay-marri-ñu, open mouth wide, growling

diRa, bala N tooth; any point; name Ab17
dirra, bala WMPAJUYGL
• ŋuñaŋii Nja; ŋuñaŋuy Mja; ŋuñaŋi Jja [also for seed, julgil in M, Nc5]
• J: bala dirra ŋinu guli, you have sharp teeth; dirra banba-ñu, teeth chattering
• CP: dirra, tooth, seed, name Yid; ŋuñaŋil YidJa;
yirra, tooth, seed, point of spear Warrg

See toothache, under Ak11
Also for:
—seed in W
—blade of axe, T28. 43, 45, 57

mandi, bala NMJG gums (& incisor teeth ??) Ab18

jalŋgulaa, bala N tongue Ab19
jalŋgulay, bala MWAJG
jalay, bala UYL
• jalŋulay Mja
• J: jalŋgulay wuygi bayi-n-dayi, dirty tongue
• CP: jalañ, jalŋgulañ Warrg

jagaa, bala NW cheek (and side of face down to bottom of Ab20
jagal, bala MAJUYGL jawbone)
• dinjirr jurrmbi-gabun (one side of face) Mja
• M: jagal bana-rri-ñu, yawn (lit. cheek breaks itself)
J: bala jagal garja-n muju-ŋgu baja-ŋu, (his) cheek, having been bitten by the toothache grub, swelled up
• CP: jagal, mid portion of jaw Yid; jagal, jaw Warrg

ŋaŋguu, bala NWP chin Ab21
ŋaŋgul, bala MAJUYGL
• CP: ŋangul Warrg

maŋa, bala NWMPAJU ear Ab22
walu YL
garba, bala G
• walin Nja, Mja; walu, jarrgumu Jja
• M: maŋa baga-n, whisper (lit. pierce ear)
• maŋa ñinay-gu, to listen all the time
M: bayi maŋa ganda-ŋu, he has sore ears (lit. ears are burning) T54b
J: maŋa gulbay 'deaf headed'
J: gulu baŋgun ŋari-n, ban yamba maŋa burrmu, she doesn't answer (me), perhaps she's deaf
• CP: walu, temple, side of hill Yid

Note. The ear as looked upon as the seat of intelligence. Insults involve likening the ear to female genitalia.
See also adjective wuña, forgetting, deaf, OLn3
Also: fin at front side of fish

gaRmaa, bala N wax in ear; beeswax Ab23
garrmay, bala MU
• bala walin-gu jambil-muŋa ((wax) shuts ear off)

majagal, bala JG wax in ear Ab24

gungu, bala NMAJ ear drum (tymphanic membrane) Ab25
ŋarrum, bala (J)G & wax in ear
• walin-da bala-ŋulañ-gala yibuyibu (bone inside the ear) Mja
• J: bala maŋa-ŋunu ŋarrum wayi, scoop wax out of ear

gudun, bala NM dirt in ear & dirt on blanket Ab26 [=Md12]

guRga, bala N neck Ab27
gurrga, bala WMAJL
julŋgu, bala UYGL
• julŋgu given as adam's apple in M, Ab31
• juuŋgu Nja; malgulu (or malŋulu) Mja; julŋgu Jja [for Ab27-30]
• J: gurrga bayi-ŋu, screw (i.e. wring) neck; gurrga baga-n, throttle
J: ŋaja gurrga muñjurr-bi-n, I've got a sore neck
G: julŋgu-ŋga yuba-n jami, fat was lying (in the eel) right up to its neck
• CP: gurrga, neck Yid; julŋgu, throat Warrg; gurrga, back of neck Warrg

also: handle of sword, Jd3

guRŋguR, bala N front of neck, throat, windpipe Ab28
gurrŋgur, bala MPAJUG

ŋayi, bala NMJG throat, voice, glottis Ab29
• M: ŋayi banda-ñ, talking; ŋayi-biñ, talk quietly, whisper
ŋayi gadala, thirsty (dry throat)
• CP: ŋayi, voice (& adj, thirsty) Warrg
double entry, also Ia8

wuŋgurr. bala M stutter, 'can't bring out word' Ab29a
• unsure whether noun or adjwective
• bayi wuŋgurr walgay, he has a bad stutter
wuŋgurr-bi-n wurrba-ñu. talk with a stutter

rugu, bala MJG adam's apple Ab30
• J: bayi-m-bayi rugu-bila, (he is now a man) he has an adam's apple

julŋgu, bala M adam's apple Ab31
• given as neck, Ab27, in UYGL
• gadaginay ('walnut') Mja

rudu, bala MJUG back of head at occipital muscles; uvula Ab32
• dubay Mja
• M: rudu bara-n barri-ŋgu/ bingun-bi-n, he was hit in the back of the head with a tomahawk, and became unconscious

also: clitoris in M only, Af2

waju, bala N nape Ab33
dara, bala WMPAJUG
• daaRa Nja; dubay-ja-rru balay-bayja 'below dubay') Mja
• M: dara bayi bayi-bayi-n yiŋga-ra gunda-li, the neck (of the eel) was twisted round, to be put into the eel-catching basket, T59.73

dara also given as clitoris in M, Af9
and for part of eel T59.77

ŋugu NMJG area under chin Ab34
• ŋugu-mba-n chew

& see Kc8, ŋugu pre-chewed food

waju M trapezius muscle (over back of neck and shoulder blade) Ab35
N would just use bidulu, Ag4

Ac — TRUNK

yumaa, bala NWP whole body (not just trunk) of person, animal, bird; & trunk of tree—see Na3 Ac1
yumal, bala MAJUYG
• gula Nja; buba OR bubara Jja (Mja only ŋuymbar 'skin')
• G: wuda yugu bala yumal baga-ŋu, the trunk of one small tree had been holed (by a bee's nest) T39.25

jindi, bala NWMAJUYG chest (over sternum); chest/breast of bird Ac2
• magul Nja; windi Mja; mimbarra Jja
• N: bayi yaaRa jindi-jindi, man has big muscles
M: bayi jindi murrŋgi-ŋu, his chest is sore, T54c.1
J: gayambula bayi mambu gingin jindi jara, diŋgal jurra, the white cockatoo has a black back, a white chest, and yellow (feathers on the) head
• CP: jindi, chest Warrg

magu MJL breast of bird Ac3
• CP: magu, chest Yid; magu, arm, wing of bird Warrg

wugu, bala NG pectoralis major muscle (in chest) & deltoid muscle (in top arm); & muscle in bird's wing by which it flies Ac4
ŋawun, bala MJ
• magu Nja
• occurs in song Jangala-Z, as 'chest' of horse
• CP: magu, chest Yid; wugu, breastbone Warg

ŋamun, balan NWMPAJUYGL breast, breast milk Ac5
• guyuŋun Nja; ŋunŋun Mja, Jja
• M: ŋaja wuga-li ŋamn-du, I'll give (the baby) the breast
J: ŋamun-du gulŋga-n, feed with breast milk
J: ŋamun burrubay, girl aged 8-9 ('breast like a boil')
J: ŋamun jubi-ñ juña-ŋgu/ ŋamun mayi-li, (she) rubbed her breast with juña (Nc3), so that milk would flow
• CP: ŋamun, female breast, breast milk Yid; ŋunŋun YidJa; ŋamun, breast Warrg

'nipple' is guwu ŋamun. or just ŋamun

milgi, balan NMG (cow's) milk (loan) also Kd35 Ac6
• guyuŋun Nja; ŋunŋun Mja

guyuŋun/ŋunŋun also Ja for Jd7, bump on shield; and Dk5, cattle

waŋgiR, bala N N; all ribs: M: (true) ribs, rib cage Ac7
waŋgirr, bala WMAJUL JG: side, flank of body; side of hill
• ŋiyaR Nja; yibuyibu ('bone') Mja
• CP: waŋgirr, rib bones Yid

ŋiyar, bala MAJG M: false ribs, floating ribs; JG: rib cage Ac8
• CP: ŋiyara, ribs Warrg

In M waŋgirr is used for 'true ribs' and also the whole 'rib cage'; ŋiyar for 'false ribs, floating ribs'.
In J and G ŋiyar is the generic term for 'rib cage'; waŋgirr is 'side of body at ribs; flank', extended to 'side of hill', etc.

balbi, bala MA flank Ac9

bugii, bala N stomach, abdomen, belly Ac10
dubuu, bala WP (of human, animal)
dubur, bala MAY
bamba, bala NMAJUL
juju, bala G
• duwuR Nja; duwurr Mja; duwurrgu Jja
• J: bamba wuygi-bi-n, got a funny feeling (that mischief is afoot), T62.64
• CP: duburr, stomach Yid; duwurr YidJa

also: inside curve of boomerang, Ja9
muygam 'pregnant' is duwurr-ba in Mja ('with stomach'), OJl1
mañjay 'full up' is duwurr-bi-n in Mja ('become stomach'), OJa6

ŋami, bala NMJG front part of stomach, lap Ac11
• also as adjective, ODb13
• M: ŋami-ŋga ñija-n, put baby against stomach

Just above galu/julgal, lap, Ae1

gali, bala NMAUGL waist, side Ac12
ñabil, bala G
• duwuR Nja

bilmbu, bala M waist, hip Ac13
biru, bala JG
• CP: bilmbu, hip, side Warrg

And see Ag6.
bilmbu is also widow: ban-ban bilmbu/ bilmbu wuygi, the widow has a sore hip

bila N crotch, inside of thigh; in front of iliac bone Ac14
bilŋgi MJG

• also as adjective, ODb14
• jabaray Jja; ŋalŋunday Mja; biiŋgi Nja
• M: midi ban bilŋgi-ŋga buŋalma-n, he brought the smaller woman down (from the tree) over his thigh, T15.46; & T40.19
M: baŋum-ŋunu bayi bilŋgi-ŋunu mayilŋga-ñu galu, the mouse ran out from under the thigh/crotch (of the lizard), T23.42

juja, bala NWMPUYG back (whole of back, from bottom of neck to waist, Ac15
mambu, bala AJU full width); & backbone
of human, animal, bird, tree

• ŋabii Nja, ŋabil Mja; juja Jja
• M: mambu-ŋunu jalgur gunba-n, meat was cut from the back (of the cannibalism victim, to be eaten)
M: baŋum waymbarra-ñu/ mambu-ŋga-rru bagal-ŋay-gu, from there (they) worked around along the back (of the tree, digging as they went)
J: ban mambu-jarran ñina-ñu, the women were sitting with their two backs (towards him)
G: jamu mambu-bu baŋga-ŋu, just the backs (of the snakes) had been painted

also: top of foot, back of hand
back of shield, Jd7
underside of canoe, Jl1
back of anything vs mirra, front

Note: connected with 'father', which is ŋabii/ŋabil in Nja,/Mja.
& note Jujaba, Bh1

gambil, bala MJG side of back; backbone Ac16

mambu, bala NWPA bottom, buttocks, rump Ac17
julu, bala MAJUYGL
gumbun, bala J

• julmbu Nja; yilmbu, jaña Mja
• CP: julu, bottom, buttocks Yid; julu, buttocks Warrg

Also: bottom (corner) of dilly-bag, Jj19
tree butt, Na4
spur sticking out from bank into river, Mb11

gaanjan, bala N anus hole, arse Ac18
munu, bala WMAJUY
muyu, bala GL

- gumbu Nja, Mja, Jja
- M: bayi munu gulba-rri-ŋu, he is constipated (lit. anus closed on itself)
- M: garri munu baji-ŋurra, 'sun just about going down'
- M: bana ŋaja munu gulba-n, I made a dam (with a bulldozer) (lit. blocked the anus hole of the water) T57.50.52

J: munu buŋa-ŋu balan gunduy, balan jami, the cassowary's bottom hangs down, she's so fat
J; munu wurrba-ñu talk about someone behind their back

- CP: muyu, bottom, arse Warg

See verb mumu-mada-l 'chuck it in' (lit. throw arse), 53B6
muyu-barra for homosexual man

Note: Strictly, munu etc, refers to the hole, and julu to the cheeks at the side, but sometimes munu is used for the whole posterior,

also: tail of bird
back of house
stern of canoe, Jl1
bottom spine of dilly-bag Jj20

jingal, bala MJ rectal/anal opening Ac19

- CP: jiŋgal, bottom ('the fleshy part that you sit on') Yid

jujuu, bala NWP umbilicus, umbilical cord Ac20
jujur, bala MAJUYL & fat on navel of cassowary
jujurr, bala G

- Y and L are either jujur or jujurr; can't tell which
- jujur-mulañ (umbilicus smooth) is compound referring to people with no umbilicus, i.e. smooth belly
- jujur gnnba-li, cut the cord
- CP; juujuru, umbilicus Warrg

Umbilical cord may be cut off and dried, and worn round the neck by mother, if baby is still-born

biRwa, bala N afterbirth Ac21
biruga, bala M
birugay, bala JG

- biRuga Nja (?)
- CP: birrwa, afterbirth, conception site Yid; birrugay, umbilical cord Warrg

Ad — SHOULDER, ARM, HAND

gaajañgaajañ, bala	N	armpit	Ad1
ŋamuu, bala	NWP		
ŋamur, bala	MAJUYG		

• CP: ŋamuru Warrg

See ŋamurray, perspiration (especially from armpit), Aj4

binda, bala	NWMA	top of shoulder (from neck to angle)'	Ad2
baŋgal, bala	MAJU	collar bone	
burru, bala	UY		
bigil, bala	G		

• and adjective ODb16, on shoulder/horseback
• ŋaji Nja, Mja; binda Jja
• N: binda-ŋga dimba; M baŋga-ra budi, carry (child) on shoulder
G: bigi-ru (ERG) ganda-ñu, shoulder's hurting
• CP: binda, shoulder Yid. Warrg; baŋgal, upper arm Warrg

binda is waterfall in NWMAJG, Kb19

bigil, bala	M	shoulder just below angle;	Ad3
baŋgal, bala	JG	shoulder blade	

• gañji Jja
• M: bigin ganda-ñu, (my) shoulder's hurting (lit. burnng)

Note the different reference of bigil in G and M, It seems that in J baŋgal covers both Ad2 and Ad3 meanings.
I was told that in N binda covers the whole shoulder and in M baŋgal can be used for the whole shoulder (Ad2 and Ad3)

In text T58.8, Jumbulu uses mañju, which may be 'shoulder' in U

juRu, bala	N	upper arm just below shoulder	Ad4
jurru, bala	WMJYL		

• ŋaji Nja; juburru, dilgul Mja
• J: jurru janja-n 'shake hands' (lit. jerk upper arm)
• CP: juru, shoulder, upper arm, ridge Warrg

Also: ridge Mb4

garrgal, bala	MAJUYG	upper arm from jurru/bigil to elbow in G: whole upper arm	Ad5

• dilgul Mja
• CP: garrgal, arm, limb of tree Warrg

Also: branch, Ne1
creek in JG Kb7

yigu, bala NM upper arm, shoulder, armpit (general term) Ad6
- gaRgal Nja
- M: yigu-ŋga buyba-n, hide it in armpit

also; bird wing in N, Ap2

buuRu, bala N elbow Ad7
buru bala WMAJUYG
- gaRgal Nja; yadu Mja
- M: buru bayi jalba-n, the elbow (of the moon) got stuck (in the hollow of a tree)
J: bala buru ŋinuna biji-li, you hit your elbow

also: tree when bent (buru bana-n) making sign on path to show direction, T62.127
and curved root of a mangrove, suitable for a boomerang, T7.4
outside curve of boomerang in J, Ja8

maŋgu, bala NWMPAJUYL forearm, from below elbow to above wrist; radius (bone in forearm) Ad8
- gaRgal Nja; dilgul Mja

girman, bala MJG wrist, bones in wrist Ad9
- yibuyibu ('bone') Mja
- M: bayi ŋinda bayŋgil ñija girman-da, put the bangle on your wrist!

& see Ag10, girman, ulna <there is no Ad10>

mala, bala NWMAJUYGL hand (including fingers) Ad11
- manbuRu Nja; manburu Mja, Jja
- M: baral-n-baral-n-barri-ñu mala-gu, punch with the fists
J; mala-bila, counting by hand
G: ŋaja budil-ŋa-ñu mala-bu, I took it only in my hand
G: jañja mala-ŋgu gayba-n, call with the hand (beckon by gesture)
- CP: mala, face of hand (i.e. palm and underside of fingers) Yid;
manburu, hand YidJa; mala, hand Warrg

Also used for 'a week' (vaguely five days!):
J: mala-gabun-da balay-jilu ñina, you stop right there for a week!
- yaŋgun mala-ŋgu ŋulga, this week coming

Note that most body parts (garrgal, jina, biguñ, jarra, waga, jindi, etc) can also be used of animals -see chart at end of section A. But NOT mala. This may be because of the manipulative function of mala which is pretty well confined to humans.

yuuRamu, bala N right hand (and right-hand side of Ad12
yuramu, bala WMAJ anything - body, road, house, branch
yuralbara, bala UYG of river) & Kb6, big river
• juRmañu Nja; yurrmañu Mja

jaguy, bala NWMAJUY left hand (and left-hand side of Ad13
jirrgubara, bala A anything - body, road, house, branch
warrgubala, bala G of river)
• janguRuy Nja; janguruy Mja
• CP: jaguy, left hand Yid; warrgubala, left hand Warrg

cf l-/r-hand boomerang Ja2-3
George Watson gave, in M: jaguy, left-hand jirrgubara, left-hand boomerang
yuramu, right-hand yuralbara, right-hand boomerang
For Harry Digala in W: jaguy, yuramu for both
For Joe Kinjun in U: jaguy/ yuralbara for both
For AD, SpH, IH in J,G: jaguy/warrgubala left-hand jirrgubarra left-hand boomerang
yuralbara right-hand & right-hand boomerang

yuŋgañ, bala NA thumb, big toe Ad14
ŋirruñ, bala W
yabu, bala MAJUYGL
• yabu is 'mother' in all dialects; also 'queen bee'; and 'large intestine' in JG
• manbuRu (only) Nja; ŋarmbu Mja; gagir manburu Jja

ŋiiRiñ, bala N little finger, little toe Ad15
ŋiriñ, bala MAJUGL
• wumbarr manburu Mja; ñiwur Jja
• J: bala ŋirriñ jina wiyama-ŋu, what's the matter with (your) little toe
• CP: ŋiriñ, little finger Yid

wura, bala AJUL middle three fingers Ad16

More specifically:

wura, bala J first finger Ad17

wura-mala, bala J second finger (middle finger) Ad18

wura-ñirriñ, bala J third finger (ring finger) Ad19

Middle finger is used to feel for grubs (within rotten wood) and can be so described:
JG: jambun yubi-yubi
N: jambun guuja-guuja
M: wura muyŋgul (brother) mala mawal-ŋay-gu jambun-gu

George Watson gave descriptive name in M:
first finger: yuŋgul yabu-ŋga-rru, one next to the thumb

wada. bala NM palm of hand, & sole of foot in N (& see Ae12) Ad20
- N: wada baygu-n, clap hands
- CP: wada, palm of hand (not including underside of fingers; sole of foot)

biguñ, bala NWMAJUYGL fingernail, toenail, bird claw Ad21
possum claw, mark left by possum
claw on tree
- wirruñ Mja; birruñ Jja
- J: biguñ-galu-galu, very long nails
- CP: biguñ Yid

Ae — LEG AND FOOT

galu, bala NMG lap (top of thigh) Ae1
julgal, bala JG
- M: galu-ŋga ñina-ñu, sit on thigh

J: mabi-n julga-ru, wade thigh-deep

Just below ŋami, front part of stomach, Ac11

jaRa, bala N front of thigh, upper part of bird's leg Ae2
jarra, bala WMPAJUYG
- jabaRa Nja; jabarra Mja, Jja
- M: jarra bayi walmbi-rri-ñu, he (the lizard) lifted up his thigh
- CP: jarra, thigh, lap Yid; jabarra YidJa; jarra, thigh Warrg

also branch of tree, Ne1
G: jarra gayñja-n, a branch fell off
pocket in scrub, Ma8

wangun, bala MJG muscle in the buttocks (gluteous medius muscle) Ae3

buŋgu, bala NWMAJYGL knee; moving part of anything Ae4
- wangabaa Nja; wangbay Mja
- M: jalŋgulay buŋgu bala/ ŋaja ŋara ŋamba-ñ, (he) had 'tight tongue' (lit. bent tongue), I tried to understand him but couldn't

J: balan warraŋan buŋgu wayñji-n/ jala-ŋga bungi-li, the waves in the sea are rising up (i.e. rough sea), to lie high up on the shore

J: bayi wungumali yara-gu guymbirr-guymbirr-gu jurga-nay-gu buŋgu-gu, Wungumali spears all the initiands in their knees

J: buŋgu bana-yirri-ñu, when snake coils round
- CP: buŋgu, knee, part of something which propels it; buŋgu, knee Warrg

also: wave
bend in river, balan buŋgu waru
outside curve on a boomerang in M, Ja8
loop on a knot, Mj11
wheel on vehicle in M (not in JG), Jl15

Basically buŋgu is: that part of anything which moves, so that this movement of buŋgu propels the thing.

waga, bala NMAJ calf; lower part of leg on bird Ae5
ŋaga, bala NMUG
ŋarri, bala AJUL
• ŋadarra, gawal Mja
• M: burrubay-ju bayi ŋaga baga-nmi, a boil had formed on his thigh (lit, a boil had pierced his thigh)
M: ŋaga-ŋga-rru wandi-n, (the big eel) went upstream between (their) legs, T59.62a
M: waga warrman, quick walker; J: waga yanu-ñ, go along;
J: ŋaga-ŋga marri, come behind
• CP: waga, shinbone Warrg

dambaa, bala N shin Ae6
dambal, bala MAJU & stalk of pipe
ŋarri, bala M
walu, bala WY
wayal, bala G
• ŋadarra, gawal Mja
• J: dambal baybu gayñja-ŋu jurrja, mend (lit, join on) the pipe stem which is broken
• CP: wulu, shin, Yid

rubal, bala M muscle inside calf (Gastrocemius muscle) Ae7
ruba, bala J
• gawal Mja

rambal, bala MAJU ankle ('all round where foot meets leg') Ae8
wagayal, bala G
• ŋadarra Mja; jabara baŋum-gali Jja

dagul, bala N bone in ankle, muscle in ankle Ae9
ragul, bala MJG

jina, bala NWMPAJUYGL foot, footmark; foot of animal (bandicoot crocodile, turkey), animal track Ae10
• winaRa Nja; winarra Mja. Jja; jurrmbur Jja
• J: bala jina wañuŋu bnngi-n, who does the footprint lying there belong to?
J: jina-jina bani-ñu, come walking
• CP: jina, foot Yid; winarra, winara or winarA YidJa

Also: end of a boomerang (opposite to that by which it is held to throw), Ja7
And note:
jinaman, boot, shoe, Jm14
jinarri, tree root which is visible, Nb5

juga, bala N heel, heelmark Ae11
ŋuru, bala WMAJUYGL
• winarra Mja
• CP: ŋuuru, heel Warrg

wada, bala N sole of foot Ae12
gadam, bala MJG (& wada, palm of hand in N, Ad20)
• winarra Mja
• N: jina wada, sole of foot; mala wada, palm of hand
• CP: wada sole of foot Yid

& see Ad14, thumb, big toe
Ad15, little toe, little finger
Ad21, fingernail, toenail

Af — GENITALIA, ETC.

guŋgur, bala MJ seminal duct (male), bladder (male and female) Af1
• wurulu-barra Mja
• M: bayi guŋgur gulba-rri-ñu, can't pee (bladder blocked)

rudu, bala M clitoris, uterus Af2

rudu is also, in MJUG, back of head at occipital muscles; uvula, Ab32

juŋgal, bala J clitoris Af3

Note: juŋgal could be used by a girl as a polite word for referring to her young brother's penis (a girl must not, under any circumstances, use wundu)
• J: (girl says to mother:) midi bayi-mban miña-ŋgu baja-n juŋgal, something bit little (brother) on his penis

gura, bala WMAJUG vaginal lips Af4
• mirŋgija Mja (given for Af4-8)

can also use mulin, Ab15

jiŋgin, bala NWMAJ inside of vagina ('red part seen when lips open') Af5
juji, bala JUG
• M: ŋaygune ŋinda jiŋgin-du wuga, glossed as 'give us a fuck' (lit. 'give me with your jiŋgin')
J: jiŋgin barrmi-ñ, (the red of) the jiŋgin is glittering
J: juji-ŋgu jubil-ŋa-ñu, 'rubbing privates all over that place' (referring to a woman who had has a number of lovers in different places)
J: jiŋgin-barra 'casanova'
• CP: juji, anus Yid; jiŋgin, female genitalia Yid

muñjn, bala MJUG synonym for jiŋgin/juji, used in swearing Af6
• ŋinda-ban bayi muñin, you rotten - - - '

jalay, bala MJ another synonym for jiŋgin/juji Af7

Note that jalay is 'tongue' in UYL, Ab19

jamba, bala MJG another synonym for jiŋgin/juji, used especially for swearing Af8

Used by old men for swearing at young men who don't listen: ŋinda jamba-jamba
• M: ŋinda bayi maŋa jamba-ba, 'you don't listen' (lit. your ears are with jamba)

dara M clitoris Af9

also given for nape, Ab33

murrju, bala MJ hymen Af10
• dujirr Mja (same as 'leech')

Same word (in MJYG) for 'leech', then bayi, Ho6

dumbul, bala MJ vulva Af11

& bump on shield in MJUG, Jd7

wundu, bala NWMPAJUYG penis Af12
• jibubu Nja, Mja; jibu Jja ('tail') [also for all sorts of tails, see An]
• CP: jibubu YidJa

manda, bala WMAJ glans penis (end part under foreskin) Af13
giyu, bala G
• dagurr-ŋaŋgay ('without skin') Mja
• J: bayi manda-ŋgu jubil-ŋa-ñu, male equivalent of juji-ŋgu jubil-ŋa-ñu, 'rubbing privates all over that place' (referring to a man who had has a number of lovers in different places)
• CP: manda, penis Warrg

Note that there is no special term for 'foreskin'; one just says guga 'skin'

galun, bayi NWMPAJUYG scrotum Af14
giwal L
• gilgilay Mja; jibu Jja
• CP: galun, testicles Warrg

bambu, bala MJG testicle (also 'egg' etc, see Ap15) Af15

dangun, bala WMA erect (or semi-erect) penis Af16
jubul, bala MAJG
• (jibubu) dinda-rri-ñ Mja
• M: bayi dangun jana, 'he horn up'
M: bayi-m-ban jubul guni-marri-ñ, he will search (for us) with his erection (lit. his erection will search)

Ag — BONES

babala, bala N bone (generic) Ag1
wurrmburr, bala WMAJUYGL
• yibuyibu Nja, Mja; jiŋir Jja
• M: bayi wurrmburr ŋamuy jalgur-ŋaŋgay, skeleton (lit. only bones, no flesh)
• M: wurrmburr warrga-wanda-n/ bumba-bi-li/wuba-ŋgu jarra-n, the bones (of the dead man) were draped over a frame, to become dry, then painted with red clay (then they could be carried around during mourning period)
J: ban buji wurrmburr-ginay, the boney bream is full of bones
• CP:babalA Yid

wunburr was given as a G term by Jack Muriata (twice) but not confirmed by others, who said it was 'some other language'.

wumbun, bala MJG skull Ag2
• gajaga Mja
• G: bayi-n-gala baŋgul bura--n/ wumbn wanda-ŋu, he saw a man up there, with skulls hanging up. T60.42

dandal, bala NMJ clavicle (collar bone) Ag3
bidulu, bala G

Also used for a house frame, Mg1.

bidulu, bala NM scapula (shoulder blade) Ag4
birumba, bala J

gubaguba, bala NMJG breast bones (sternum) Ag5

bilumba, bala NMAJUGL hip (iliac) bone Ag6
• bilumu Jja; jaña Mja (also 'tree butt', Na4, 'root', Nb4)
• CP: bilu, hip (bone) Warrg

In M bilmbu is 'waist, hip', Ac13, bilumba is bone inside it.

For ribs see Ac7-8.
For backbone see Ac15-16.

bindiñ, bala NM bottom of backbone (prob. sacrum) Ag7
mulgun, bala JG
• majirra-bil-ginay ('sitting down thing') Mja, gumbu Jja
• CP: mulgun, backbone (and back of boomrang, woomera) Warrg

And see An6 junga, NM, bindiñ, JG, tail feathers on bird

gumbun, bala MJG tailbone (coccyx) Ag8

And see An2, JG gumbun, place where tail comes out on wallaby
Ap12 G rump of cassowary where feathers come out

Also: space behind hut where single men sleep (gumbun yalŋgay)

maŋgu, bala NM radius (bigger bone in lower arm) Ag9

girman, bala MJ ulna (smaller bone in lower arm) Ag10

& girman, MJG, wrist, bones in wrist. Ad9

giyañ, bala MJG patella (knee cap) Ag11
• waŋgabay Mja

darrgur, bala P tibia (bigger bone in lower leg) Ag12
dujul, bala MJUYL
• gawal yibuyibu Mja
• J: bayi yara baji-nu/ dujul gayñja-li, man fell down and as a result broke his tibia bone

jijaa, bala NW fibula (smaller bone in lower leg) Ag13
jijal, bala MAJG
• CP: jijal, bottom of back, loins Yid

Used as a needle for making holes in blankets to sew them.

And see dagul/ragul, bone in ankle, muscle in ankle, Ae9

Other bones have descriptive labels, e.g.
humerus (single bone in upper arm), garrgal wurrmburr
femur (single bone in upper leg), jarra-ŋunu wurrmburr bulgan

julgil, bala MJG 'pointing bone' (to deliver hurt to recipient) Ag14
• M: ŋaja ŋinuna yaŋgu julgi-ru minbal-ba, I might 'hit' you with this pointing bone
[Verb minba-l 'hit with long rigid object which is thrown' is used metaphorically, actually bone is just pointed]
• CP: julgil, bone (generic) Warrg

& bala julgil is 'seed' in MJUG, Nc5

jubaru, bala JG lots of dry bones lying around (from animal or person) Ap15
• M: bayi jubaru bungi-ñ yara-gabun-du balga-nmi, lots of men's bones lying there, having been killed by another tribe

miju, bala NM marrow from bone Ag16
miyu, bala JG (and see Ail, brains)
• bala jagarri yibuyibu-ŋunu, lit. 'fat out of bone' Mja
• J: bala miyu wuga/ wurrmburr-ŋunu barrgan-ŋunu/ ŋaja jini-li, give [me] [the bone with] marrow [in it, I'll get the marrow] out of the wallaby bone, so that I can [break the bone] by tapping it

Ah — SKIN (including snake skin), VEIN, FAT

guga, bala NWMPAJUYGL skin on person or animal (inc snake) or on fruit; bark Ah1

- ŋuymbaR Nja; dagurr Mja
- G; guga guñji magiñ, take the skin off the eel
- CP: guga, skin Yid

dagurr also Mja for balan gurrgara 'billy can' Jk6, gayu 'bark bag' Jk3, 'shell' Ao3

magaRa, bala N top layer of skin on dead human Ah2
magara, bala WMJ
maba, bala JG

- ŋuymbaR Nja

When an important man died, ginger leaves would be wrapped around his body. When the leaves were pulled off in two days time, the top layer of dead skin (magara) would come with them, and the body would be white underneath
• M: magara guñji-rri-ñ julbirriñ-bi-li, the magara skin peels off, to become white (underneath)

nuyguñ, bala M snake skin which has been shed Ah3
wuyga, bala J
wiga, bala G

- dagurr juya-rri-ŋu Mja
- M: ban ŋudan ŋuyguñ guñji-Ri-ñu, the black snake has shed his skin

wuyga can also be used in J for a person's skin with sunburn or mange

ŋuygañ, bala M shed snake skin Ah3a

- bayi yarrma-rri-ñu gundaya-gu guni-marri-ñu ŋuygañ-ŋunu-gu balgal- ŋay-gu/ he searehed for a carpet snake from out of the shed skin, to kill it

miñja, bala M skin of grub Ah3b
- dagurr, Mja

junguy, bala NWMPAJUYG vein, sinew, tendon Ah4

- CP: junguy, tendon, sinew, gristle Warrg

jami, bala NMPAJUYGL fat & adjective OJe1 Ah5

- jagaRi Nja; jagarri Mja; ñunjan Jja
- CP: jagarri Warrg

In W jami is 'good', and 'fat' (noun) was given as dubuu (cf N dubuu 'stomach' in WPA, Ac10)

Ai — INTERNAL ORGANS (including all sorts of faeces)

miju, bala NMAJUGL brain Ai1
guuguli, bala W & egg yolk (in NMJG)
• gajaga-ga bala-ŋulañ-gala 'inside head' Mja
• CP: miju Warrg

In JG miyu is marrow, Ag16, miju is brain. In NM miju is both.

guyi, bala N heart (of person or animal) Ai2
dulgu, bala NW
rulgu, bala MAJUYGL
• wulgurru Jja; wajarr Mja (bayi wajarr dinda-rri-ñ 'his heart is telling him someone is coming', lit. heart/breath is standing up)
• M: rulgu baŋgul juuŋa-jurrŋa-ñu guñja-n, he (the male baby) drank (the blood from the kangaroo) heart, sucked it without stopping
rulgu naŋga-ñ, heart is pumping fast (heart attack)
• CP: dulgu Yid; rulgu Warrg

guyi, bala MJ variously: lung (J), gall stones, back of liver (M) Aj3

waŋgamu, bala NWA kidney Ai4
jibanjiban, bala NM'
mugay, bala JUGL
• CP: wangamU Yid

waŋgamu was also given for heart in W and N
jibanjiban given as lump under skin (e.g. on cattle) in JG, A15

jiba, bala NWMAJUYL liver Ai5
giba, bala G
• bamba Nja; duwurr (same as belly) Mja
• CP: jiba, liver, front of shield Yid; jiba, liver Warrg

jiba is held to be the seat of life. In text 61, two women kill a goanna but fail to take the liver out. It recovers and turns into a crocodile.

walŋgamu, bala M lungs Ai6
waŋalŋgirra, bala JU
jiguran, bala G
• wajarr Mja

also: air cooler on car

yibirray, bala M a dream Ai6a
• related to yibirray Tr, MAJUG, dream about, 42C1
• ŋaja yibirray waru-waru-bi-ŋu/ yibirra-rri-ŋu ŋumbuŋga, I had a bad dream last night
yibirray-ja ŋaja giña Marrga warrayma-n. I learnt a Marrga song in a dream

gawandaa, bala N breath, feelings Ai7
walŋga, bala WMAJU & can be used for steam when eel is being
wajarr, bala G steamed under frame

• wajaR Nja, wajarr Mja
• M: walŋga mayi-n, sigh (lit. breath comes out)
M: bayi walŋga gulba-rri-ñu, he's stopped breathing (lit. breath has blocked itself)
M: bayi garrja jañja walŋga mayi-n, he's breathing alright
M: bayi-n-bawal jambal-maŋgan walŋga-daya, all the snakes out there got fed up (lit. breath came up) (with waiting so long)
M: bayi walŋga buya-n/ walmay-gu, (Minyjirral) breathed life into him, so that he got up
J: mimbarra ŋayguna jilwa-n/ ŋaja walŋga-ŋaŋgay-bi-n, I got kicked in the chest and lost my wind
G; wajarr jarra-jarra-rri-ñu, getting fidgety (lit. breath stands itself up)
G: walŋga jarra-rri-ñu, says 'hmph' (e.g. when he goes somewhere he doesn't want to go)
M, G: walŋga mada-n, take a spell, have a rest (lit. throw breath)
• CP walŋga, chest/wind in lungs Yid; walŋga, air in lungs Warrg

examples of 'feelings' sense:
• walŋga gunda-bi-n, '(man) falls in love' (lit. feelings come out)
walŋga-daya ŋaja, 'getting wild' (lit. feelings up) OR 'getting fed up'
walŋga-gabun, 'someone who doesn't know our ways' (lit. feelings another)
G: ŋayba walŋga bunda-ñu bagun, she broke my heart (lit. my heart broke/tore for her)
For 'feelings hurt' one could say walŋga gayñja-n/bunda-ñu/gadala-bi-n/wuygi-bi-n

also: accelerator on car

ŋawar M having a feeling that someone is coming Ai8

wunjurr, bala MJUG 'spirit' or 'soul' Ai9
'spirit which comes into one's breast and makes one stronger' (e.g. spirit of dead parent)

• George Watson said that he never heard Mja for this
• M: wunjurr waya-rri-ñu/ ŋaja gana jagarra-bi-n bayi-n-dayi balu bayi-ŋurra, I'm expecting he might be coming back directly [obscure - waya-?, jagarra, excited at someone coming]
J: bayi wunjurr buya-yirri-ñu, (two men chained up) wish for spirits to come and make them strong enough to break out of their chains (and the spirits of their fathers did come, and the chains came out of their padlocks by themselves)
J: bayi wunjurr-bila guñjuy gimbil-ŋay-gu, the thunderstorm (spirit) blows with wunjurr

buŋun, bala NMJG womb on human, pouch on marsupial Ai10

• gulŋu ('mouth') Mja
• J: bayi giñju buŋun-gayu-ra, the baby is still in the pouch (lit. in same pouch)
G: bayi jaja buŋun-da baŋgun dimba-ñu, she (mother) carries the baby in the womb

gawar JG pancreas Ai11

• CP: gawarr, large intestine, tripe Warrg

jumbun, bala NM large intestine, 'big coily runner of tripe inside body - Ai12

yabu, bala JG edible'
gumun, bala JG
• ñiri Mja

malagan, bala N small intestine Ai13
garrgar, bala MAJG

guna, balan NMAJUGL bowels, faeces (for human, mammals) Ai14
• ñiiRi Nja; ñiri Mja, Jja (Mja, at least, for Ai14-18)
• M: guna-ba, need a shit; M: guna mayi-li, shit comes out
J: guna yarraman, horse manure; J: guna bundi, take bowels/shit out of dead animal
G: guna gada-n, faeces blocked up (constipation), T75c.1
• CP: guna, abdomen, bowels Yid; guna, faeces Warrg

gugun, balan NMJG 'dog mess' Ai15
• ñiri Mja
• M: ŋaja ŋinuna gugun-bil-mba-ŋu, I've been cruel to you (lit. treated you like dog shit)

Note: balan for Ai14-15, Ai19 only.

buwa, bala M faeces of scrub hen and scrub turkey Ai16
biru, bala JG

wumbul, bala JG faeces of other birds (including cassowary) Ai17

diRgin, bala N bird shit Ai18
ñirri, bala MJG

Note: MJG ñirri (Ai18), Mja ñiri (Ai12, Ai-14-18)

Ai17 and Ai18 probably have essentially the same meaning but differ stylistically.
ñirri can be a term of opprobrium, used to describe someone who marries too close a relative, e.g. a parallel cousin

buji, balan NMAJUG fart air Ai19
• ñiri yuwa-rri-ñ, ñiri-ŋgu yiyaba-n Mja
• N/M: buji banda-ñu, fart bursts out; buji mayi-n, fart comes out
M: ŋaja buji-gijay, I'm full of farts
• CP: buji Yid, Warrg

Aj — BODILY FLUIDS (and hiccup)

waguli, bala NWMAJUY blood Aj1
wirrañ, bala GL
• gumaRi Nja; gumari Mja, Jja
• M: bayi yagin baygu-ŋu waguli-gu, blood bashes his temple (way of saying: he has a headache), T54a
• CP: wirrañ Warrg

For periods one could say, bluntly, balan waguli-ba 'she is with blood'.

mari, bala JG blood Aj2
• Occurs in song Gama-CI. May mean 'blood rushing out from wound'

wajin, bala NWP sweat Aj3
bayŋgin, bala MAJU
jurrbul, bala YG
• yagañ, bayŋgin Nja; jujamu ('water') Jja
• J: bala ŋaja bayŋgin banda-ñu/ gudi-yirri-ñu, I'm sweating a lot
G: ŋamur jurrbul bandañu, armpit sweat is bursting out
• CP; yagan, sweat Yid

ŋamurray, bala MJUG perspiration (predominantly armpit) Aj4
• N would just say wajin bala ŋamuu
also ŋamurray, balan M. wife, Cb3
• bulŋgarri Mja
• M: bala ŋamurray ŋamur-ŋunu ŋinu-ji ŋaja ñuma-ñ, I smell your armpit perspiration
M: gurrijala-gu bayi yiji-n/ ŋamurray-ju bana-n, the eaglehawk cured him, rubbed him with armpit sweat

Note ŋamuu/ŋamur, armpit, Ad1

bulŋgari, bala M (strong) armpit smell Aj5
• bayi bulŋgari gudi-ñ, he smells
• occurs in song Jangala-A, used of tree kangaroo

duyi, bala NW tears Aj6
gayŋgir, bala MAJUG
• jujamu (diŋa-ru jujamu yilwu-rri-ñu) Mja
• W: gayga duyi banda-ñ, tears are bursting (from) her eyes
M: bala gayŋgir mayi-ñ gayga-ŋga-rru/ wiyaba-ŋu/ bagul wirru-gu balan duŋgarra-ñ, tears are coming out of (her) eyes; why?; she's crying for her husband

ñuRii, bala N snot, nasal mucus (and nostril in N) Aj7
ñurruy, bala WMA & head/nose cold
ñunjuy, bala JU
gilŋañ, bala G
• ñiRa Nja; ŋuju Mja
• J: ñunjuy mayi-n, snot coming out

See Ak1, chest/throat cold

ñumba, bala NWPAJUYG spittle Aj8
• ñiRa Nja; ŋuju Mja
• J: ŋaja ñumba-ŋgu buŋga-n ŋinuna, spit on you (lit, empty out spittle on you)
J: ñumba-ŋgu jabi-n, spit at to stop (T35.36, crater lakes story)
• CP: ñumba Yid

jagal, bala JG saliva Aj9
• N and M would use ñumba
• J: jagal mayi-n, (baby) dribbling

galgi, bala MJG phlegm Aj10
- ŋuju (yilwu-rri-ñ) Mja
- M: bayi galgi mayi-n, (person with TB) phlegm always running out

nugu, bala NMAJUG vomit Aj11
- ŋamuway Mja
- N: wugi-ñ nugu, vomit comes up
- J: nugu-bi-li, (he's) going to vomit; wañuŋu nugu, who's responsible for this (pool of) vomit; giña-bayji wañju nugu buŋga-ŋu, who spewed his vomit up, down here
- CP: nugu, anything which could be regurgitated Yid

jiigu, bala W semen; female vaginal fluid Aj12
murra, bala MAJG
jilgu, bala U
- M: jambun baŋgul bañi-n/ murra jinbi-jinbi-li, he chopped the grub, and semen spurted out; yagay/ŋaygu jambun murra-ginay, by jove! my grub is full of semen;
M: ñubalana wañju wadi-n murra mayi-li, who's been swiving you, so that semen is now dripping (lit. coming out) (of you)
J: murra-janam-janam, 'stupid looking thing' (said to child, or to husband and wife who never stop fighting)

Can describe ejaculation as W jiigu mayi-n, MJ murra mayi-n, semen comes out
OR bayi murra-gu buŋgal-ŋa-ñu, he empties semen out
OR murra-ŋgu bayi galga-yarra-ŋu, semen left him

gurrgun, bala MJ any kind of juice, e.g. honey, juice from spear grass & alternative name for semen Aj13
- M: yimba/ ŋaja gulbira-gu bajal-ŋa-ñu/ baŋum ŋaja gurrgun baŋum gunja-n, (the blue-tongue lizard, who had hidden the only water in the world, said to everyone else:)
'No (there's no water), I'm (just) chewing spear-grass, drinking the juice from there.'

nayŋga, bala NWAJYG urine Aj14
jujar, bala MAJU
jujarr, bala G
- wuuRuRu Nja; wurulu Mja
- L us jujar or jujarr; can't tell which
- CP: jujar Yid (t dialect); jujarr Yid (cg dialects); juujara Warrg

In J nayŋga is a polite alternative (for children to use) to jujar; CG glossed jujar 'piss'. nayŋga 'pee'.
• J: yaburri ŋinuna yara-ŋgu ŋamba-n. jujar yalama-rri-ŋu/ nayŋga yalama wanja!, hey, men heard you saying jujar, say nayŋga!

In NW nayŋga is the only term.
Chloe Grant said J jujarr, G jujar. Cf r/rr in Ac20.

binbi, bala NMJG dog's urine (can also, for reasons of propriety, be used for people's urine) Aj15

• wurulu Mja
• M: bayi binbi mada-rri guda, lit. dog throw urine
J: bala binbi buŋga-ñ guda-ŋgu, dog made urine; bayi-n-galu binbi-gu yanu, he's going out for a pee; galga mija binbi-ŋgu buŋga-m don't urinate on the place (we're going to make camp there)
• CP: binbi, urine Yid (w dialect)

balgam N hiccup Aj16
ŋiŋgam N
yugam MJG

• N: balgam/ŋiŋgam jana-ñ, lit. hiccup stood up
• MJG: yugam banda-ñu, hiccup bursts out
yugam-bu ŋayguna bara-n. hiccup punches me

Ak — AILMENTS

gilŋara, bala M chest/throat cold; phlegm Ak1
gilŋañ, bala JUG

• ŋarrŋgalan-du ŋayguna guyja-ñ, lit. cold bites me Mja
• J: ban ñida-ñu gilŋañ-bila, he is coughing with a cold
J: ŋaygu daman wirrŋga-bi-n/ gilŋay-ju baja-n, my son has a broken voice, a bad cold is biting him
J: gilŋañ-ju guba-n jindi, a bad cold covers (his) chest
G: ŋayba gilŋañ-bi-n, I've got a cold
• CP: gilŋañ, bad cold Warrg

See Aj7, head/nose cold

bigaRam, bala N diarrhoea, bilious attack; burp Ak2
bigarram, bala WMA
dandarra, bala JG
bigarra, bala U

• daRmba-ñ Nja; darranday Mja
• N: bigarram banda-ñ, diarrhoea bursts out
• M/J: bigarram/dandarra bana-n. burp or diarrhoea is broken out

See verbs 67A1. same Nja. Same meaning for all dialects. Maybe verbs preferred for diarrhoea, nouns here for burp.

buRjaR, bala N fever Ak3
burrjarr, bala M

• M: ŋaja burrjarr-ba baŋganda-ñ, I'm sick with fever
M: ŋayguna baŋgu burrja-ru yumal walgay-ma-ñ, the fever has made my body no good
M: ŋayguna burrjarr-ba/ ŋarru yanu-ma-m/ŋinda balu-bawal yana/ ŋaja ŋinungu mabira-ñ, don't take me, I am with fever, you go out (alone) I might pass (it) to you

For 'headache' I had N digiR/ MAJUG digirr, homonym with Ab5, side of head Ak4
(and Jm13, pillow in AJU)
Now I realise that to describe a headache one says:
(ŋayguna) digirr baygu-n (waguli-gu)
that is, one describes it by the verb baygu-n, lit. (side of head) being bashed (by blood)
• gumaRi-gu giijuu-ñ OR ŋaja gumaRi-ba Nja;
ŋayguna gumarri-gu guyju-n/bubama-n Mja
gajaga maŋgay Jja
• J: binba-n baŋgul ŋayguna ŋuwun/digirr baygu-ŋu, he scratched my forehead, where the headache was banging

jiiRambuR, bala N paraesthesia, leg or hand gone to sleep Ak5
jiramburr, bala MAJ
bunmara, bala G
• baŋgu ŋaygua garbi-n Mja
• jirambur banda-ñ, paraesthesia bursts out
M: ŋayguna giña jarra jirrambu-ru dadi-ñ, my leg's gone to sleep (lit, paraesthesia has covered all my thigh)
J; jiramburr/ ŋaja ñina-ŋu guda-yirri-ŋu, (I've got) paraesthesia, I've been sitting too long

gijam, bala NMJG pins and needles Ak6
• ŋayguna yaŋgu guyju-guyju-n (the thing here is biting me) Mja
maŋgay-bi-n Jja
• M: ŋayguna gijam-bu jarra-n, lit. stands on me
G: ŋaña gijam-bu baja-n/jarra-n, feels like ant biting

Homonymous with bayi gijam, black ant; supposed to feel like black ant biting (but bala, unlike toothache, rheumatism)

murmu. bala M cramp Ak7
jinambarra, bala J
• N: mala/jina murmu-bi-ñ, got cramp in hand/foot
M: ŋaja murmu-bi-n yaŋgu baja-ŋu, I've got cramp, being bitten by the thing here; OR yaŋgu murma-ŋgu baja-ŋ
• CP: jinambarrañ, cramp (+ body part) Warrg

mawur, bala M cramp Ak8
• M: ŋayguna mawur-u juni-n, cramp is tying me up

muRu, bayi N rheumatism (supposed to be bull-ant biting) Ak9
rirrarr, bayi MJUG & toothache in M
• maŋgay-bi-n baŋgul guyju-ŋu Mja
• J: ŋayguna (mambu) rirra-ru baja-n, rheumatism is biting me (in my back)
•CP: muru, a type of rheumatism, scatica Yid

Old people would paint themselves with white clay (Md8) to seal off the flesh (purportedly to stop the rheumatism grub biting)

jugurruy G paralysis Ak10
• G: jugurruy ganday-gu, paralysis was burning them; jugurruy-bi-n T75.13, 17

juŋguñ, bayi N toothache (supposed to be grubs biting in gums) Ak11
murru, bayi WMA
muju, bayi J
ŋamay, bayi G
• ŋuñaŋii (tooth) Nja; juma Mja; ŋamugay Jja
• M: bayi murru ŋaygungu bajal-ŋa-ñ, toothache is biting me; muju-ŋgu baja-ŋu
J: gaji bayi gunba jagal muju mayi-li, cut the cheek then the grub can come out
G: bayi ŋamay bajal-muŋa dirra-gu
• CP: juŋgañ, toothache Yid; ŋamugay, toothache Warrg

& see ex under jagal Ab20

Also murru is the name of an actual grub found in beetlewood, ŋurumbu. Hi9

Note muRu is rheumatism in N. murru is toothache in WMA

guRguR, bala N a scabby skin disease that comes up to red spots Ak12
gurrgurr, bala MJG in the summer
• J: gurgurr-bil-bila

yigiRi, bala N mange-like lumpy skin disease (which you want to scratch Ak13
yigirri, bala M all the time)
yiŋal, bala JG also used for measles
•N; yigiRi banda-banda-ñ, disease breaks out; yigiRi-damba
J: bala yiŋal guda-ŋgu gibay-ma-n, dog scratches yiŋal (with its paw)
• CP: yigirr, disease like smallpox which makes one scratch Warrg

riyil(riyil). bala MG ringing noise in ears (can't hear anything) Ak14
diyilndiyil, bala J
• G: ŋayba maŋa riyil-bi-n, can't hear anything; maŋa riyil-riyil-ba-n, been deafened

For 'bruise', 'blister' can only say 'swelled up'.
Mollie Raymond commented that there were few blisters in the old days since they didn't wear shoes

mumps is garja-garja-ñ, swell up
cough by verb ŋirrŋga-y, 66C1

Al — SORES

ŋujaa, bala N a sore, a scab Al1
muŋgun, bala WMAJUYG
• muyuR Nja; ŋayguna baŋgu gula maŋgay-ma-n ('the thing here makes my skin no good') Mja; buŋginda-ñu Jja
• N: ŋinda balan ŋujaa-damba, you're covered with sores
M: muŋgun baji-ñu, scab fell off
J: balan muŋgun gulu munjañu, 'that sore it won't heal'
muŋgun jina-ŋga, sore on foot; murun muŋgun, sore paw
G: wudu muŋgun-bi-n, sore on nose
• CP: muŋgun, sore, wound Yid

also: chicken pox, muŋgun-muŋgun
leprosy, muŋgun-ginay

bigamu JG all covered with sores Al2

buRubaa, bayi N boil Al3
burrubay, bayi WMAJUG
• this is bayi because the first boy came out of a boil, in the Ngagangunu story
• baŋgul ŋayguna guyju-n buŋginday-gu, it bit me so that I swelled up Mja;
buŋgi-buŋginda-ŋu, swelled up a lot Jja
• J: burrubay-ju baga-n, boil pierces (leg);
burrubay-bi-n garja-n, becomes a boil and swells up
burrubay julma-n (or baga-n), squeeze boil
• CP: burrubay Yid, Warrg

NOTE; burrubay can be A or O for baga-n: boil pierces (leg), or pierce boil to expel pus

buuRubuRuŋguR, bala N wart Al4
buruburuŋgurr, bala M
mudam, bala AJUG
• bala buŋginday Mja
• CP: mudan, lumps on body Warrg

jibanjiban, bala JG lump under skin (e.g. on cattle) A15

Given as kidney in NM, Ai4

wiiRiwiRi, bala N wrinkle Al6
wiriwiri, bala WMAJUG
• ŋundaa-ba Nja; ŋunday-ba Mja ('old person')
• + ŋañi/mala, on face/hands, +buyin (eyebrow)

Am — MARKS, CICATRICES

bijañ, bala N any mark or scar on a person (e.g. wound, Am1
jaga, bala WM or tear from thorn) when completely healed
murrun, bala JG
• jalŋga-ŋu Jja
• M: ŋayguna jaga-ma-n balga-n bagu-ru, I was hit and marked by a sword
• J: Q: miña-ŋunu murrun? A: baŋgay/barri/buni/waya-ŋunu

Cp with Al1, muŋgun, wound that is not yet fully healed

jindul, bala NMU scar cut high on the chest on man Am2
jindil, bala J also said to be scar cut on arm or rump of woman
jindar, bala G

jindar also said to be step cut on tree, to assist in climbing
JG jindar adj stripey OGh3

miiŋga, bala NW cicatrices cut on lower stomach Am3
muyŋga, bala MAJUG & stripes on snake (said in legend to be cut)
• muyuR Nja; wadirr Mja
• J: muyŋga gunba-n, cut marks
J: muyŋga jurral-ma-li, rub marks (with young shoots, to help them heal)
G: baŋgul muyŋga gunba-n/ yuba-n/ baŋga-li, he cut marks (on the snakes), put them down, to be painted
• CP: muyŋga, cicatrices, initiation scars across stomach Yid

juŋgu, bala NM mark cut on upper arm or shoulder Am4

Also used for mark on bark showing where it is to be cut

ñiliñili, bala G mark cut down arm on woman Am5

An — ANIMAL BODY PARTS; TAIL

wana, bala NMAJUG tail of mammal An1
jirri, bala W
• jibubu Nja, Mja, Jja [for all An1, 3-5 and for penis]
• J: bala barrgan wana ŋaygu janu-ma nudi, cut the tail off the wallaby for me
J: galga yilmbum-m bujigan wana, don't pull the cat's tail
• CP: wana, tail of animal, snake, bird, crocodile, stingaree (but not bird) Yid

jiñjiR, bala N place where tail comes out on wallaby An2
jiñjir, bala M
gumbun, bala JG
• jaña Nja, Mja

& see Ag8, gumbun, bala, MJG, tailbone (coccyx)

Ap12 G rump of cassowary where feathers come out

jiRi, bala N tail of snake An3
jirri, bala WMJUYG
• girimu juyma-n jirri-bu bura-n, just the tail of the snake was seen as it crawled away

baŋgan, bala NWMAJUY tail of fish or eel An4
biri, bala MJUG
• CP: baŋgan, tail of fish, eel, shark Yid

George Watson said that, in M, baŋgan is tail of fish and biri tail of eel
Mick Murray said that in J the two terms are synonymous, tail of eel or of fish

bugu, bala MJUG tail of crocodile An5

This was said to be wana in N and jirri in W. Note that crocodiles were not really found in N or W territories.

junga, bala NM tail feathers on bird An6
bindiñ, bala JG and feather in tail
• gumbu Mja ('anus', Ac18)

And see Ag7, NM bindiñ, JG mulgun, bottom of backbone (prob. sacrum), place where feathers come out

Ao —ANIMAL BODY PARTS: PAWS, SHELL, HORN, POISON FANG

muuRun, bala N paw of dog; and foot of goat, horse, cattle, Ao1
murun, bala WMAJUG pig
• manbuRu ('hand') Nja; winarra ('foot'), Mja

magal, bala MJG back paw of wallaby or kangaroo Ao2
• winarra Mja

Occurs in song Gama-C for foot of whistle duck

also used for boot, shoe, Jm13
Front paw of macropod was said to be garrgal, Ad15
Just jina would be used for foot of bandicoot, goanna, crocodile, turkey, Ae10
biguñ is used for claw (& paw) of possum, bird, Ad21

bidin, bala N shell — of egg, nut, mussel, turtle Ao3
niwu, bala W also: scale on fish
ningin, bala MJG
• biniRi Nja, binirri, ŋabil ('back'), dagurr ('skin') Mja
• M: baygu bala ningin, bash the walnut shell!
J: ningin-bila baŋgurru, the turtle has a shell
J: bala ningin mada/bayi ñalmuru bamuy budi, throw the mussel shells down, (so that they break) and bring the meaty parts
T53.7 … ningin jini-li, to crack the walnut shall

and see Eb11 garu JG turtle shell

binŋuy, bala NMJ bullock's horn Ao4
bigurrbara, bala G
• bigurrbara Jja
• J: bayi ŋangu binŋuy-binŋuy wayu-ma-n, (the creator) made an animal whose mouth had big horns (presumably, big teeth),T65.21

ŋujan MJ poison fang on snake; and poison in it Ao5
galgi G

Aj10, galgi is phlegm in MJG

Ap — PARTS OF BIRDS AND BATS

magu, bala MJ part of bird wing nearest body ('meat part') Ap1
• bindi Mja
• CP: magu, chest Yid; magu, arm, wing of bird Warrg

yigu, bala N upper portion of outer part of bird's wing Ap2
rigul, baa MJG
• J: ban rigul gayñja-n, the bird's wing is broken

daŋgaa, bala NW lower (outermost) portion of outer part of wing Ap3
daŋgal, bala M ('meat part after feathers come off')

Bird has jindi 'chest' Ac7. To this is attached magu, then rigul, then daŋgal
buru 'elbow' is used for where wing bends.

buda, bala MJG wing of flying fox or other bat Ap4
and of sugar glider, maŋgurrum, Dd7
• yambil-muŋa Mja
• J: gugu buda galu-galu, flying fox has big wing (lit. right out)
J: ŋanjal-ma-n minban buda-ŋga-rru, shoot and make hole in wing
(-rru indicates: right through wing)

dila, bala N feather Ap5
yila, bala MAJG
• ñimu (?), ŋañja (?) Mja
• J: bala baŋun yila/ jalmiyuru banda-banda-n, (the bird's) feathers, colour bursting out

budum, bala NMAJG pins, little feathers Ap6
e.g. scrub-turkey has budum, these fall out and then
big feathers grow
• J: balan guri budum-bu baga-n, chicken is full of budum (lit. budum pierces chicken)

murrŋgal M fine feather on bird, e.g. white feather on cockatoo Ap7
• ñimu Mja

jurra, bala MJ yellow feather on white cockatoo's head Ap8
yilan, bala J
• murmbal Mja

and yilan, ornament made from them, Jn3

yiñji, bala MJG fur/feathers on cassowary or emu (only) Ap9
• gunuru Mja

bimbiRi, bala N crest on cassowary Ap10
barrambi, bala MJYG
• gajaga ('head') only Mja, Jja

guugaRi, bala N neck of cassowary Ap11
gurgarri, bala M
yirrgun, bala J
• juuŋgu ('neck') Nja, malgulu(y) Mja

yirrgun also jawbone of eel in J, Aq6

juruga, bala M rump of cassowary where feathers come out Ap12
birambiram, bala J
gumbun, bala G
• M: yiñji bala juruga-ga wuji-ñ, feathers grow on the rump

gumbun is also:
MJG tailbone (coccyx) Ag8
JG gumbun, place where tail comes out on wallaby, An2
N just has junga, An6

galan, bala M fat inside cassowary Ap13
burrabur, bala JG
• jagarri Mja

gurgaji J wattle hanging down from cassowary neck Ap14
guruŋgarr G

& jujur, Ac20, fat at navel of cassowary

leg of cassowary is jarra at top (covered with feathers) and dambaa/dambal, ragul lower down (also M galu for leg)
cassowary foot with four toes (three opposed to one) is described as jina raba-raba balan gunduy, using raba, forked stick

bambu, balan NWMAJYG egg Ap15
• diŋaa Nja; diŋal Mja; jurramu Jja [=Fa2]
• J: ban bambu wuga/ jini-li, give (me) the egg, to break the shell
G: bambu digu-li, (we) should dig eggs
G: ŋiñan-balbulu ŋan bambu bungi-n/ waña ŋiña-ŋga bambu guguwuñ bungi-n,
this egg is remembered lying there, I wonder if it's a brown pigeon egg lying there
(lit. what is it, a brown pigeon's egg lying there)
• CP: diŋal, egg, eyeball Yid; bambu YidJa

also frog spawn and tadpole (bayi), eyeball, testicle, gun shot (bala)
Note that Nja diŋaa, Mja diŋal also for gayga 'eye' Ab6

daaŋgaa, balan N fresh egg (laid today) (used only of egg) Fa2a = Ap15a
dalŋgay, balan MJG
• ŋurran Jja; dalmay Mja
• bambu dalŋgay buŋda-ŋu jarrugan-du jañjarru, scrub-hen laid a fresh egg today

burŋgar, bala MJG egg white Ap16

egg yolk is miju 'brain', NMJG, see Ai1

Aq — PARTS OF FISHES, EELS, ETC.

yindil, bala MAJG backbone of fish; fin over backbone Aq1
• yibuyibu Mja

bidin, bala N scale on side of fish (and on snake) Aq2
bini, bala W
dirin, bala MJYG

bidin is also shell in N; see Ao3

mula, bala NMJG slime on outside of fish and, especially, eel Aq3
• jurrmbay-ba Mja
• J: bayi jaban mula-bila. jurra, the eel has slime, wipe (it off)!
G: jaban añja jurrga-ñu/ … / balay-jilu ŋaja mula jurra-n, I speared an eel … I wiped the slime (off it)

fin at front side of fish is 'ear', Ab22

wala, bala MJ fin at back part of side on fish Aq4

giyawuy M gill on fish or eel Aq5

wagay, bala NM jawbone of eel (curved, like a boomerang) Aq6
yirrgun, bala J
biñarran, bala G
• J: bala yaŋgul galga-n/ bala yirrgun wanda-n/ balay-guya Yiñjinburu-ga, the man here [Girugarr] left the jawbone, hanging it (on a tree) over there on Hinchinbrook Island

highly polished and has social significance
Girrugar left his yirrgun on Hinchinbrook Island, and Yirrgun is the name of Hinchinbrook Island.
yirrgun is also neck of cassowary in J, Ap11

ŋayuway M jawbone on fish or eel Aq7

ñiyi, bala NM fine bone in gill of eel Aq8
ŋayagay, bala JG
• M: wumbarwumbar yibuyibu balbiji-ŋu ('very small bone of eel') Mja

One of George Watson's names, Nyiyija, was based on this noun

warrgaja, Jb12 is barbed spear often with stingaree barb
also name for stingaree barb/tail

APPENDIX: Human body part terms used of animals

I asked George Watson (M) which human body part terms could also be used for (a) wallaby, (b) possum, (c) goanna, (d) bird.

The following were OK for all four creatures

Ab1 wumbu, head Ab2 ŋañi, face Ab3 yagin, temple
Ab6 gayga, eye Ab10 guwu, nose (beak on bird) Ab14 ŋangu, mouth
Ab19 jalŋgulay, tongue Ab22 maŋa, ear Ab27 gurrga, neck
Ab33 dara, nape Ac1 yumal, body Ac7 waŋgirr, ribs
Ac4 ŋawun, pecoralis major muscle etc & muscle in bird's wing
Ac10 bamba, stomach Ac15 mambu, back Ac18 munu, anus
Ad1 ŋamur, armpit (under wing on bird) Ad21 biguñ nail
Ae4 buŋgu, knee
Ag1 wurrmburr, bones Ag12 dujul, tibia
Ai1 miju, brain Ai2 rulgu, heart Ai4 mugay, kidney
Ai5 jiba, liver Ai6 walŋgamu, lungs Ai7 walŋga, breath
Aj6 gayŋgir, tears Aj11 nugu, vomit Al1, muŋgun a sore
Aj1 waguli, blood

The following are **only** used with humans:
Aa1 murray, head hair - wallaby has Aa4 jimbur, goanna has minjan, scales, bird has yila, feathers
Ab3a ŋuwun, forehead Ab8 buyin, eyebrow Ab15 mulin, lips
Ad11 mala, hand

Used just with animals:
Ad5 garrgal, upper arm Ae10 jina, foot Ae2 jarra, front of thigh
Ae5 waga, calf

All but bird:
Ab17 dirra, tooth Ad9 girman, wrist Ae11 ŋuru, heel
Ag3 dandal, collar bone Ag11 giyañ, kneecap
Ai14 guna, shit (bird has ñirri)

All but goanna:
Aj4 ŋamurray, perspiration

B — HUMAN CLASSIFICATION, ETC

Ba — YOUNG ANIMALS [= Da5-6]

giñju, bayi/balan NWMAJG 'chick', young bird, dog, possum, wallaby, etc
gigu, bayi/balan U (even snake) Ba1

- typically used with name of animal, etc, species
- wumbarr ('small') Mja
- J: wuda-bajun giñju 'little pup'
- CP: wumbar, human baby, marsupial baby in pouch, Yid
- CP: giñju, offspring, Warrg

guri, bayi/balan MAJUG young chick (of any animal, etc) as pet Ba2
e.g. cassowary, emu, wallaby, fowl, bandicoot
and joey inside marsupial pouch
also used for European-introduced stuffed animal toys

- N would just use giñju
- bayi ŋaygu wumbarr Mja

Bb — TERMS RELATING TO CHILDREN, MARRIAGE, etc

See also murrmay, 3C1

gulaa, bayi/balan N new-born baby Bb1
gulay, bayi/balan WMJG

- M: bayi jaja gulay

malay, bayi/balan JG baby when a few weeks old Bb2

- jaja malay jañja, the child is now a malay

gujarra, bayi/balan MAJUG infant, from soon after birth to when it starts walking Bb3

- only jaja in N
- M: gujarra bayi jura-n, the male infant is crawling

See T40.6,7, Ngagangunu's child being breast-fed by women

danmay, bayi/balan MJ small child of 3 or 4 Bb4

- J: yiñja ban danmay/ galga munda-m, don't take her, she's still a danmay (too small to take)

jaja, bayi/balan NWMAJUGL baby/child up to the age of about five Bb5

- wumbaR-wumbaR Nja; ñalmaru Mja
- J: jaja mudumudu jana-ñu, baby just able to stand; bayi jaja ñija-n, put male child down; ŋinda ban ŋajim-ba jaja, you (carry) the (female) baby on the shoulder!
- CP: jaja 'child from about 2 to about 10; Yid; jaja, baby, Warrg

This is a fairly general term; can be used in place of malay, gujarra, etc

ñaaŋga, bayi/balan WP child — any age up to puberty Bb6
ñalŋga, bayi/balan MAJUYG (anyone who has not yet been 'made a man' or had sexual intercourse)

• N just uses jaja
• Plural ñalŋga-ymbaru in MG; just ñalŋga-ñalŋga in J
• ñalmaru(bi) Mja, Jja
• M: ñalŋga-ŋunu ŋaja bayi wuji-ma-n, I brought him up from a child

jujuu-bula N twins (lit. two navels, Ac20) Bb7
jujur-bula J

jujuu-waRañuŋguu N triplets (lit. three navels) Bb8

ŋami-bula MJG twins (lit. two laps, Ac21) Bb9
• M: ŋami-bula baŋgun yuba-n, she gave birth to twins

ŋami-garbu JG triplets (lit. three laps) Bb10

ŋami-ŋami MJG twins Bb11

ŋunii-baRa, bayi/balan N first born (cf ŋuni-l AdA1, do first) Bb12
• N: bayi jaja ŋunii-baRa/ ŋuni-nmi guuŋga-nmi, the male child is the first-born, first to be suckled
N: ŋunii-baRa maRgañ, first boy; ŋunii-baRa gajin, first girl

galuRumi, bayi/balan N first child (from galu-rru, in front, ODa8) Bb13
galurrumi, bayi/balan MJ

galu-baRa, bayi/balan N first child Bb14

garraga, bayi/balan MJG first child Bb15

wura-gabun, bayi/balan JG middle child (cf middle fingers, Ad16) Bb16

muyguy, bayi/balan JG last-born child Bb17
• Chloe Grant contrasted this with garraga

guñu-ŋunu, bayi/balan JG youngest child (guñu, new, OHa2) Bb18

marril-marril, bayi/balan JG last child (marri-l, follow. 14A2) Bb19

mirru, bayi/balan MJ child who never grows big Bb20
burgulburgul, bayi/balan J
• bayi wumbarr-bi-n/ gulu gagir-bi-n Mja
• J: bayi burgulburgul gulu wuji-ñu, the burgulburgul boy doesn't grow up

wulŋgulaa N child whose mother has died Bb21

duŋun N child whose father has died Bb22

wubu, bayi/balan MJG child for whom one (or both) parent(s) have died Bb23
• bayi ŋarmbu-ŋaŋgay ŋabil-ŋangay Mja

also used for a mountain that no one goes to:
• bala muŋan wubu-bi-n

giiRaa, balan N woman who has just had a baby Bb24
giray, balan MJG (may be an adjective, +bi-l)
• ban ñulmuru-gu julmban-barri-ñumi, Mja (she gave birth to a child)
• N: balan giiRaa jaja-gu jimba-na-ñ; baŋgun giiRaa-Ru jaja dimba-ñ
G: giñan-dawarra giray-bi-n, this woman a medium distance upriver became a mother, T68.37

maŋguy, balan NMJG mother who has lost a child (stays maŋguy for rest of her life) Bb25
mother whose boy has been initiated, T62.12

muRgabi, bayi N father who has lost a child Bb26
murrgabi, bayi MJ
murrga, bayi G

bilmbu, bayi/balan NMJG widower/widow Bb27
• ŋilu ('cold') Mja; bilumu Jja
• CP: bilum, widower, Yid

homonym with Ac13 'waist, hip'

jilinmi, balan NMJ widow Bb28
• ŋuñjumi Nja, Mja
• CP: jili-mija ('eye-b;lack'), jili-mujay ('eye-with'), widow, Yid

Widow rubs herself with charcoal, jilin, out of the grave of the dead husband, after it has been burned and before being buried.

ŋulŋgan, balan J widow during period of mourning Bb29
garrgil, balan G
• N would just say bulba jilinmi

Body painted with charcoal. Can only eat special food, e.g. fish or eel from DEEP water. During period of mourning can't cut hair and must be celibate

yaaŋgaa, bayi N single man beyond normal marrying age Bb30
yaaŋgay, bayi W & house where he lives
yalŋgay, bayi MJG
• muñju-ŋaŋgay ('woman-without') Mja
• M: bayi midi yibi-ŋaŋgay/ yalgay-ja ñiina-ñu, and the little (brother) had no wives, and lived in a house on his own, T30.3
• CP: yalŋgay, unmarried man, Yid
yalŋgay, single person, spinster/bachelor or widow/widower, Warrg

yalŋgay-gan, balan MJG single woman beyond normal marrying age Bb31
• bayabay-ŋaŋgay ('man-without') Mja

dilŋarran, bayi MJG man with more than one wife; T60.5,6 Bb32

homonym with N13E-7a *Cassytha filiformis*, dodder vine, in G

murrmay, bayi/balan MJG 'man's own child' (often through having fed the mother with, say, eel,also referred to as murrmay. This is believed to be one method of conception). See 3C1. Bb33

Bc — HUMAN MALES

yaaRa, bayi N man, any male human Bc1
yara, bayi WMPAJUYGL
- plural (optional) MJG yara-rrji
- bayabaa Nja; bayabay Mja, Jja
- yara-gabun 'stranger', pl yara-gabun-gabun
- CP: bayabay 'person' YidJa

Used only if one doesn't know someone's name; if name is known this must be used
Often used with tribal name, e.g. jirru-ŋga yara-ŋga
Used for 'man' as opposed to spirits
Used only for Aboriginal man, not white man
Basically means adult man, but can be used with terms for children to show sex
- bulayi ñalŋga gajin, yuŋgul ñalŋga yara, two female children and one male child

Generally used for male, not 'person', but see:
- giñan yara-ŋarru-mban balan, this female (spirit, Dambun) is like a man

baRŋan, bayi N young boy, just old enough to live with single men Bc2
barrŋan, bayi WMAJY just getting moustache, before initiation
maRgara, bayi N Bc3
marrgara, bayi MJG
muyma, bayi G Bc4
- plural for baRŋan/barrŋan is N baRŋan-ba, MJG barrŋan-mi
- these terms appear to be equivalent
- M: jañja yana/ ŋinda bayi barrŋan jañja bulgan, go away! you're a barrŋan now, (you're) big (told to leave mother's hearth and live with single men) T48.27
  G: bulinu-bila bayi-galu muyma, young boy out there got a moustache now
  G: baŋgul giga-n/ ŋayguna wuygi-gu julbun-bi-li marrgara-gu, the old men told me (female) to marry this marrgara (i.e. promised in advance), T68.20; & T67.12
- CP: muyma, boy, Warrg; marrgarra, teenage boy (ready for initiation) Warrg

gugayŋgugay, bayi NMJ host of Bc2-3-4 boys Bc5

jalbabala, bayi J young boy, old enough to be initiated but not yet done T62.2 Bc6

wugun, bayi N initiated youth/man Bc7
rugun, bayi MJG
rulgu, bayi G
• pl N wugun-mi; MJG rugun-mi
• guymbirra Mja; bayi añja gagir wadirr jalŋga-li Mja
• M: muyŋga gunba-lii/ bayi añja rugun gunba-li, cicatics should be cut, the boy should be cut
M: baŋgul ŋayguna rugun-ma-n, he brought me up until I was a rugun, T48.8
M: rugun-bi-yarra-ñu ŋaja, I started to be a rugun, T49.1

mulaRi, bayi N initiated man; T66.1 Bc8
mularri, bayi MJ
mularriñ, bayi W
muwarri, bayi G
• muyuR (cicatrice) Nja; wadirr-ba (cicatrice-WITH) Mja
• CP: mularri, initiated man, Yid

guymbira, bayi J newly initiated youth 'after the healing is complete' Bc9

guRaŋala, bayi N old man Bc10
bugiba, bayi NWMPAJ
• G only has wuygi-wuygi
• ŋundaa, ŋundaa-ba Nja; ŋunday, ŋunday-ba Mja

wulman, bayi MJG old man (loan); T73.32a Bc11

bulba, bayi/balan NWMAJUYG grey-haired person Bc12
• also: bala bulba, grey hair; bulba Adj grey
• ŋunday(ba) Mja
• CP: bulbu, old person, Warrg

Bd — HUMAN FEMALES

yibi, balan NWMPAUY woman, female human (Aboriginal) Bd1
jugumbil, balan AJ
gumbul, bala G
• muñju Nja, Mja; jayanmi Jja
• M: yiba-ba, married man, yibi-ŋaŋgay, unmarried man
• J: jimbin bayi jugumbi-ra, he's got no time for women (aversive case?)
• CP: yibi, child (espec yibiyibi, children), Warrg

gajin, balan NWMJUG any girl ('from 2 to 20' but typically prepubescent) Bd2
• gayŋan Mja; gabay Jja
• CP: gajin, female (human or animal), Warrg

One enquires whether child is male (yara) or female (gajin)
See Jc3 gajin, yamstick

burrmbil, balan MJUG pre-pubescent girl Bd3
• J: ban burrmbil ñalŋga
• T65.13, ŋaja burrmbil-bi-n, I became a burrmbil

yabuRu, balan N girl with breasts just beginning to grow Bd4
yaburru, balan WP (just old enough for sex, i.e. with periods)
gajiya, balan MAJYG
• pl MJG gajiya-mi
• gumba Nja; balan añja ŋunŋun-du ñanba-ñ Mja
• J: ŋamun-du baga-ñ, lit. 'breast is piercing (her)'
G: ban ŋaygu giñan-balbulu yayin balay wuyi-rri-ñu gajiya-bi-n, this older sister of mine a long way downriver there was growing up and becoming a gajiya, T68.12
• CP: yaburu, girl who has reached puberty, Yid; gajiya, young girl, Warrg

T46c.6, a gajiya kidnapped by Wungumali

gadugurru, balan M girl with breasts just beginning to grow Bd5
dularrmi, balan M

gagirñja, balan J girl with breasts just beginning to grow Bd6

I am unsure of the difference between Bd4/5/6.

nayi, balan NWMJUG girl past puberty (can be used for newly married woman) Bd7
• pl nayi-nba NMJ. nayi-li UG
• gayŋan Mja; ñalmaru Jja
J: balan nayi-nba banjal-ŋa-ñu gugayŋgugay-gu, mob of girls follow mob of boys
• CP: nayi (pl nayi-li), young girl, Warrg

balgari, balan MJUG 'full grown woman, ready to get married' Bd8
bulmbabara, balan G woman with no children yet
woman who has never had a child

George Watson explained:

gajiya	=	ban ŋamnn jugurru	'breasts sticking out' (lit strong)
balgari	=	ban ŋamun ŋada-baji-ñ	'breasts drooping down'

It appears that the four main terms (which are those with a pl) are:

barrŋan	boy before puberty	rugun	initiated boy
gajiya	girl before puberty	nayi	girl after puberty (ready for marriage)

waRŋu, balan N slang term for girl (prob loan from Warungu) Bd9
warrŋu, balan J

wulbu, balan NW old (or middle-aged) woman Bd10
jambiba, balan NMPAJG
jambi, balan NMJY
• ŋundaa(ba) Nja, ŋundayba Mja
• CP: jambi., old woman, Warrg

ŋumbun-ŋumbun, balan N 'old woman'; Mollie Raymond said that 'young people' (i.e. semi-speakers) used this term Bd11
• CP: ŋumbunŋumbun, old people who are incapacitated, Yid

Be — TYPES OF PEOPLE

muRaamba, bayi/balan N Aborigines, 'dark people' (as opposed to Be1
murraymba, bayi/balan WMA half-castes or whites); T57.8, T11, T21, T37
murraynbila, bayi/balan AJG
• literally 'hair' + linker n/m + 'with'.
Maybe because only people (not animals) have murray
• ŋanaji wirrin ('we are black;) Mja; ŋanaji yalabay ('like us') Jja

maRi, bayi/balan N Aborigines (a recent loan from Maric languages) Be2
mari, bayi/balan UJ (and Muri in English)

marraŋara, bayi/balan MJG person who leads (as in a corroboree) or who makes a decision (e.g. when to move camp, or leads a move) T47.41. Be3

milañ, bayi G old man who is 'boss' (extended to Sgt of Police) Be4

junjabala, bayi/balan J giant (maybe Adj OEa) Be5

guyi-marri(-muŋa) MJG murderer (lit. habitually makes dead) Be6

gamburr, bayi JG cannibal Be7

bijurru, bayi/balan WM someone who comes to look at you and goes away again (like a 'spy') Be8

gubi, bayi NMAJUGL Aboriginal wise man/doctor Be9
gubibulu, bayi N (accomplished and clever, well-versed in lore;
gubimbulu, bayi MJ must have drunk human blood)
• gubi(m)bulu is more clever than gubi
• rumbin Mja
• M: ŋinda giña guñja/ gubi-bil-mba-li, you drink this (blood), it'll make you become a gubi, T24.35, 39, 44
J: gubi-ŋgu ŋayguna gunga-ma-li, the gubi revived me
J: gubi bayi Yugubarra, the Yugubarra spirit was a gubi, T31a.5
j: baŋgul gubi-ŋgu yaba-n/ jañja garja, the gubi rubbed (my) pain, it's alright now
G: yilmbu-n bayi-n-galu gubimbulu-gu yaŋgun, the (cassowary who was a) gubi here was pulling in (al the children, to kill them) T21.8
Also: olden times, T50d.1, gubi-ŋga, in olden gubi days
• CP: gubi, storytme, Yid; gubi, wise man; gubimbulu, very wise man, Warrg

gubi also used for creator time, 'storytime'
• G: gubi-ŋga 'in olden gubi days', T50d.1

dagija, bayi MG (European) doctor (loan) Be10
• rumbin Mja

jaRaa, bayi/balan N stranger (someone who has never been here before) Be11
jarray, bayi/balan WMJG
• yamaa Nja; yamay Mja
J: bayi jarray wuñjaŋum yara, where's the stranger man from?

ginayga, bayi NMJ kanaka (south sea islanders, brought in as indentured labourers) (loan) Be12

juba, bayi M superintendent at Palm Island Aboriginal Settlement (loan from Super), T57.58,68 Be13
• M: wayi-wayi-n juba-ŋgu, the Super hunted (me) away

buwuji, bayi M boss (loan)
• M: baŋgul-gala-ndu buwuji-gu wurrbay-ma-n, the boss spoke (to me), T57.29 Be14

ñarimu, bayi M a respectful name for a boss, T59.11 Be15

maja, bayi/balan MJG boss (loan from master), used of white person (mainly man) Be16
• G: baŋgul maja-ŋgu bila-bila-li, master will take (the things by himself), T8.9
G: balay bayi ñina-ñu/ ŋaygu maja. he lived there, my master did, T68.32
• CP: maaja, boss, Warrg

wabaRwabaR, bayi N name for policeman in N 'in the old days' Be17

buliman. bayi NMJG policeman (loans) Be18
bulijiman, bayi NMJG
• jibibaRa Nja; jibibarra Mja
• M: ŋaja mani-gu … bulijiman-mi-gu budil-ŋay-gu, I'm (going to town) to draw money from the police station. And see T48.11 under Bg11

jaRjin, bayi N sergeant of police (loan) Be19
jarjin, bayi MG
• jibibaRa Nja; jibibarra Mja, Jja

babuligan, bayi MG publican (loan) Be20

bala babuligan is the pub itself, Mk4

Bf — GROUPS OF PEOPLE

jalajala N group of people Bf1

margañ, bayi MJG group of fighting men ('army'), going to attack another tribe (never used for a hunting party) Bf2
• M: margañ yuray bani-ñ/ ŋanangu balgal-ŋay-gu, group of fighting men come quietly, to hit (and kill) us, T46b.5
M: ŋana marrgañ-bi-li yanu-li bagul Duŋgiñu-ñan-gu balgal-ŋay-gu, we should form ourselves into a posse to go to kill Dungginyu, T63.19
• CP: marrgañ, group of men ready for a fight, 'soldiers'. Yid

jirrabara JG group of people/animals on the move Bf3
people on the way to the corroboree ground;
herd of cattle on the move

yungarr G herd of cattle/scrub-turkeys/wallabies Bf4
tribe of people (men, women and children)
• G: yungarr/ balan jumuburu budi-n, the herd of cattle were brought in
G: yungarr-bara ñima-n/ ŋanaji guyjarri ŋumbuŋga, we caught a herd of scrub-turkeys yesterday

naŋgin G group of people planning to go, or actually going, to the corroboree ground (buya) Bf5

balŋgarrba J pair of men going hunting (it would be unusual for there to be more than two, because of the noise factor) Bf6

ŋaga ('calf') MJ bayi; person who takes the lead Bf7
ŋagagu G bala: group of men who follow him ('his soldiers')
• M: baŋul bala ŋaga/ wuju-ŋgu wuga-wuga-n, his body of men were given food (by Nyaywi) T53.9

julja, bayi JG soldier (loan) Bf8
• G: yaŋgul julja-ŋgu/ budi-n ŋanajina, the soldiers here took us off (to fight in the war), T73,22

Bg — SHADOW, GHOST, SPIRITS, WHITE PEOPLE

malii, bala NW spirit of a living person ('spirit within you'); Bg1
mulgal, bala M reflection in water. or, later, in mirror; shadow
mulgal, bayi/balan AJUGL — these are physical manifestations of spirit
• no Ja known
• J: yiñja wuñjiñ ŋaygu wirru mulgal, I wonder where my husband's spirit is now?
J: bayi guyi-bi-ŋu bayi mulgal walma-ñu, he having died, his spirit gets up (and walks around on the ground, looking after his relatives, not ascending to heaven in the christian way); & T36.2
• CP: maluy, same meaning, Yid

ŋuñiñ, bayi/balan MJG ghost, spirit (= spirit sense of mulgal in JG) Bg2
• M: bayi añja buga-bi-yarra-ñu/ ŋuñiñ balu-gali jindigal-gu jiŋgali-ñu, he began to die, his spirit ran off to Jindigal, the home of spirits, T38.14
J: ŋuñiñ-ju marbam-bila/ galga mayi-m, don't go out, the spirit might frighten you
• CP: ŋuniñ, reflection, shadow, spirit, Warrg

maluwaa NW a spirit, 'devil'(= mulgal) Bg3
malugay MJG (unlike ŋuñiñ, not necessarily of human shape)
• in Roth, and in song Marrga-J (M) as maluwa
• CP: maluway, malway, spirit, reflection Yid

gambunu, bala NWMJ 'spirit' ('scare word') Bg4
• occurs in song Marrga-A

murña, bayi/balan MJG spirit of a dead child Bg5

guwii, bayi N spirit of a dead man; & (originally) white man Bg6
guwuy, bayi WMAJUGL
• gumiRiñ Nja; gumirriñ Mja, Jja
• CP: gumirriñ, spirit of a dead man, white man, YidJa;
guuñ, spirit of a dead man, white man, Warrg

bayi guwuy-barra given for 'murderer'

giiŋgan, balan N spirit of a dead woman; & (originally) white woman Bg7
guyŋgan, balan WMAJUYGL
• yuRigan Nja; yurrigan Mja; muguyŋgun Jja (note different last vowel)
• CP: guyŋgan, spirit of a dead woman, Yid, Warrg

homonym for ladybird, Hk2

waybala, bayi NMAJ white man (loan) Bg8
• gumiRiñ Nja; gumirriñ Mja, Jja
• M: bayi-n-dayi waybala bani-ñu guñu. bulijiman yamba, some new white people are coming up the hill, they might be policemen

George Watson said that this had recently replaced guwuy in M (guwuy apparently retained in G).

mijiji, balan WMAJ white woman (loan from missus) Bg9
• yurrigan Mja

mama, balan NM white woman (loan from mama) Bg10
• yuRigan Nja

Note: white people were originally thought to be the returned spirits of dead ancestors, and accordingly called guwii/guwuy and giŋgan/guyŋgan. When this was found to be erroneous, their labels were changed (except in G) to waybala and mijiji/mama. But the Ja correspondents were retained.

badambadam, bayi/balan N half-caste, half-blood, light skinned Bg11
gurbal(gurbal), bayi/balan JG
jiiRijiiRi, bayi.balan N
jirijiri, bayi/balan WMJG
• baRñjaa Nja; gurbalgurbal Mja
• opposed to gingin 'black people' (Bessie Jerry)
• M: bulijiman bayi-n-dayi bani-ñ budil-ŋay-gu jirijiri-mumbay-gu, the policeman up there is going to come, to take all the half-bloods off (to Palm Island), T48.11
J: balan jirijiri gubila, jañja ŋumu-bi-n she was light-skinned before,
now she's got darker
J: jirijiri bayi-m-bayi ñalŋga wañuŋu, who does that half-caste boy belong to?
• CP: barraambarram, half-caste, Yid; gurbal(gurbal), half-caste, Warrg

& adj gurbal, leaf turning yellow before it fall off

Bh — CREATOR BEINGS AND INDIVIDUAL SPIRITS

jujaba NWMJG all people and places at creator time. T46e, T47 Bh1
• ŋabiiba Nja, ŋabilba Mja
• M: Jujaba-gu baŋgul giña ŋanaŋu mija wayu-ma-n/ ñinay-ma-li yalay,
Jujaba made all these places of ours, for (us) to live in them here, T46e.1, passim
J: bayi-n-jan jujaba, jujaba yara, he was a creator, a creator man, T65.28

juja-ba and ŋabil-ba are both 'back-WITH'

ganbaymu JG another name for jujaba person/time Bh2
• G: bayi baŋgul budi-n/ Ganbaymu-gu yuba-li, a Ganbaymu man brought them (the snakes) to put them down, T47.1 & T61.45, T69.3

bulurru, bayi J creator being Bh3
• CP: bulurU, storytime, Yid

In Chloe Grant's 'creator story'. T65.26

gurburru, balan JG the Seven Sisters star cluster (Lf4), which is an ancestral woman who brought snakes to earth in a dilly-bag Bh4
• G: yaŋgun Gurburru-gu budi-n/ jawun-da, Gurburru here carried (all the snakes) in a dilly-bag, T70.1; also T46.16

JUJABA PEOPLE

gambunu, bayi NWMJ frightening spirit Bh5
• occurs in songs Marrga-A, H

girugarr, bayi MJG 'the first surveyor', T42, T59, T60, T64 Bh6

murrŋganu, bayi JG hailstorm T7

ŋagaŋunu, bayi M 'first man', & 'first baby', T15, T40, T58 Bh7
• ŋabilba Mja

dumbil, bayi M may be alternative name for Ngagangunu, T40.1 Bh8

ñabaymbarra, bayi JG man who laid down the rules; can be heard singing out at night - keep quiet or he'll be annoyed Bh9

ñaywi, bala M a jujaba person who gave language to the people Bh10

Also: the name of George Watson's ŋagi (m's f), T52, 53

yamubili, bayi M lives at the seaside, trades shells, T34, T46d Bh11

INDIVIDUAL SPIRITS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

buRawuŋaa, balan N bad spirit (may kill a dog or make it go mad) Bh12
burrawuŋaa, balan W
burrawuŋal, balan JG
• occurs in song Gama-AA. 'spirits dancing'

dambun, bayi/balan NMJUG 'man of the woods', T31b, T50g Bh13
• Chloe Grant and Bessie Jerry gave as balan, George Watson as bayi
• buyubarra Mja
• CP: dambun bad spirit (qv) Yid

dirrabarra, bayi M man who lives in cave half-way up well Bh14

gaŋaligan, balan G frightens people not to stray too far Bh15
a woman who seduces men, and makes them go mad, T50b
• CP: gaŋaligan, midget spirit (qv), Yid; spirit (qv) Warrg

George Watson said this was the Warrgamay name for wungumali

gububaRa, bayi N small spirit, whistles to warn of danger, T46a Bh16
gububarra, bayi MJ
• wuru-barra Mja

gunawu, bayi NJ 'man' who drinks human blood; visits different tribes, taking a mindi (grass dilly bag), to carry human flesh Bh17

jingalbari, bayi/balan JG personal spirit of gubi. watches over him. T71 Bh18

miñjiRal, bayi N 'angel', revives unconscious people, T45b, T50d Bh19
miñjiral, bayi MJG punishes anyone who eats the echidna, which is reserved for old people

mubuŋinmi, bayi M legendary character -see T25, T26 Bh20

nuŋgun, bala M M: spirit of cave; JG: a little man, in the swamp, Bh21
nuŋgunbarra, bayi M make you sick, send you silly, T31c.7
wurrbiwurrbi, bayi JG G, T50c, wurrbiwurrbi

also: dead person after all the skin comes off

ŋagi-bulgay, bayi G grandchild-swallower. T6, T41 Bh22

ŋaray, bayi JG man who makes mist on the mountains, T50a Bh23

wuguwugu, bayi J a blind warrior, T20 Bh24

wungumali, bayi NMJ helps at initiation ceremonies, T29a, T46c Bh25
•yaRbuR Nja

also name for bull-roarer, Jo6

yuday, bayi JG requires a food gift to be left on a stone (otherwise you'll get sick), T31d; T60.27 Bh26

yuyigi, bayi JG a spirit (like dambun), makes noise at night like a bird Bh27

jigubina, bayi NWMJUG falling/shooting star (Lf6), T31c. T45a, T50e/f/g Bh28

yugubarra, bayi MJG fallling/shooting star (Lf8), T31a, T46b, T50f Bh29
• dalmbirr-barra Mja

bijibarra, bayi JG falling/shooting star (Lf7) Bh30

I was told that in JG jigubina is used for a bigger light and yugubarra and bijibarra for a smaller one.

wurubanday G story people Bh31
•T60, 12,giyi jana-ña bura-n baŋgul/ Wurubanday-maŋgan-a wuri-ŋu/ balay baŋgul yañja-n ñalbay-gu, he saw all these people, (story people called) Wurubanday, who were all dancing; he growled (at them) there so that they were turned (to stone)

and see Mi3, jindigal/yinin, spirit home

C — KIN TERMS [based on first part of chapter 4 of *Edible gender, mother-in-law style and other grammatical wonders*, with dialect information added]

Standard abbreviations are used: M, mother; F, father; B, brother; Z, sister; S, son; D, daughter; W, wife; H, husband; Sib, sibling; Ch, child; Sp, spouse; e, elder; y, younger; ♀, female ego; ♂, male ego.

Ca — THE BASIC KIN TERMS

It is convenient to divide the basic Dyirbal kin terms into nine sets, A to I.

A GRANDPARENTS AND GRANDCHILDREN; Ja all the same

gumbu(rrin), balan/bayi NWMAJUGL MM, MMB, MMZ; MFW, MFBW, MFZH, etc; ♀DCh Ca1

• CP: gumbum Yid; gumbuna(n) Warrg

ŋagi(rrin), bayi/balan NWMAJUGL MF, MFB, MFZ; MMH, MMBW, MMZH, etc; ♂DCh Ca2

• CP: ŋagim Yid; ŋaygina(n) Warrg

babi, balan/bayi NWMAJUGL FM, FMB, FMZ; FFW, FFBW, FFZH, etc; ♀SCh Ca3

• CP: babim Yid; babi(lan) Warg

bulu(ŋja), bayi/balan NWMAJYG FF, FFB, FFZ; FMH, FMBW, FMZH, etc; ♂SCh Ca4

• T51. 22, ŋagul-daya bulunja-gu añja ŋayba banagay-gu, and I'm going back to my father's father's remembered place

Speakers state that the primary denotation of *gumbu* is MM, *balan gumbu*; MMZ are also *balan gumbu* and MMB are *bayi gumbu*; we can say that the prototypical gender of *gumbu* is *balan*, and the extended or non-prototypical gender is *bayi*. *Bayi ŋagi* covers MF and MFB while MFZ is *balan ŋagi*. The spouse of *gumbu* is expected to be called *ŋagi*, and vice versa. That is, the husband of *balan gumbu* is *bayi ŋagi* and the wife of *bayi gumbu* is *balan ŋagi*. Exactly the same comments apply to *babi* and *bulu*. We shall see later that particular significance attaches to those grandparent terms that have non-prototypical gender—*bayi gumbu*, *balan ŋagi*, *bayi babi* and *balan bulu*.

Each of these four terms is its own reciprocal—if a child calls a grandparent *gumbu* then the grandparent will call the child *gumbu (bayi gumbu* for a male and *balan gumbu* for a female grandchild), and so on.

B FATHER AND HIS SIBLINGS

ŋuman, bayi NWP F, FyB, MH, MyZH; FFyBS, FMyZS, etc. Ca5
ŋuma(ŋja), bayi MAJUYGL & FeB in NM

• ŋabii Nja, ŋabil Mja

• CP: ŋuma Yid (w dialect), ŋabil YidJa

jajiRa, balan N FyZ, MyBW; FFyBD, FMyZD, etc Ca6
ŋalban, balan MJUGL & FeZ in NM

• not remembered for Nja, Mja

bimu, bayi JUGL FeB, MeZH; FFeBS, FMeZS, etc. Ca7
• CP:bimu, FeB Warrg

bimu, balan JUGL FeZ, MeBW; FFeBD, FMeZD, etc. Ca8
• CP: bimulan, FeZ, FyZ Warrg

C MOTHER AND HER SIBLINGS

yabun, balan NWP M, MyZ, FW, FyBW; MFyBD, MMyZD, etc. Ca9
yabu, balan MAJUYGL & MeZ in NM
• ŋaabu Nja; ŋarmbu Mja; buruŋan Jja
• yabundi-bajun, my real mother (not step-mother), T48.4.8
• CP: ŋalbu YidJa; yabu Warrg

gayan, bayi NW MyB, FyZH; MFyBS, MMyZS, etc. Ca10
gaya, bayi WMJUYG & MeB in NM
• bamba Nja, Mja

mugunan, balan JG MeZ, FeBW, MFeBD, MMeZD, etc. Ca11

mugu, bayi JG MeB, FeZH; MFeBS, MMeZS, etc. Ca12
• CP: mugulan, MeB Warg

In Jja, bayi/balan wuyuburr is used for all of Ca5-12

Note that *bayi ŋuma* should be married to *balan yabu*, *balan ŋalban* to *bayi gaya*, *bayi bimu* to *balan mugunan* and *balan bimu* to *bayi mugu*.

The children of same-sex siblings of grandparents will always be named from sets B and C—maternal grandparents; nephews and nieces from set C and those of paternal grandparents from set B. If the grandparent's sibling is older than the grandparent then their children will be referred to by the term for an older uncle or aunt, and so on. Thus MFeBS = MeB, *bayi mugu*; FMyZS = FyB, *bayi ŋuma*.

galŋan, bayi J 'step-father', FyB who acts as father when F is dead Ca13
malaguman, bayi G child will call him ŋuma, but others will call him (ŋuma) galŋan/malaguman
• T68.16, ŋayguna baŋgul muga-maŋga-n/ galŋan-du ŋuma-ŋgu/ yaŋgul Diyim-bu, I was reared by my stepfather, Sam here.

jaRaga, balan N 'step-mother', MyZ who acts as mother when M is dead
jarraga, balan WMJUL child will call her yabu(n), but others will call her Ca14
buruŋan, balan G (yabu(n)) jaRaga/jarraga/buruŋan
• CP: jarraga, step (mother or father) Yid

Can also add Ca14 to any of the four grandparent terms, when they have female reference, if that relative is bringing up a child. (Ca13 is not used in this way).

D CHILDREN; wumbar Nja, wumbarr Mja ('little') for both

galbin. bayi/balan NWMJUG ♂Ch, BCh, etc. Ca15
• CP: galbin, son (said by father) Yid
daman, bayi/balan NWMJUG ♀Ch, ZCh, etc. Ca16
• CP: daman, child (possibly eldest child), also used of calves, foals, Yid

Terms for offspring code the sex of the parent, not of the child. The child's sex is of course indicated by the gender marker—*bayi daman* is a woman's son and *balan daman* her daughter.

The sisters and brothers of a man will refer to his children as *galbin*, just as he does; similarly, the sisters and brothers of a woman will refer to her children as *daman*, just as she does. Thus, the reciprocal of the terms under B (*ŋuma*, *ŋalban* and *bimu*) is *galbin*, and the reciprocal of those under C *(yabu*, *gaya*, *mugunan*, and *mugu)* is *daman*.

E SIBLINGS AND PARALLEL COUSINS

juugaa, bayi/balan N Sib; MZCh, FBCh; SpSibSp; etc. Ca17
juugay, bayi/balan W
jurgay, bayi/balan MJUYG
• waRguRaa Nja; gayŋan Mja

mugiRay, bayi N eB; MeZS, FeBS; WeZH, HeZH: etc. Ca18
mugirray, bayi MJG

yabuju, bayi NMJUGL yB; MyZS, FyBS; WyZH, HyZH; etc. Ca19
ñagum, bayi G
• CP: yabuju, son, Warrg

yayin, balan NMJUGL eZ; MeZD, FeBD; WeBW, HeBW; etc. Ca20
ñagumgan G

jaman, balan NMJUGL yZ; MyZD, FyBD; WyBW, HyBW; etc. Ca21

Bayi/balan jurgay is a generic term referring to all siblings—both true siblings and also classificatory siblings such as the children of mother's sisters and of father's brothers ('parallel cousins'). It can be used interchangeably with the appropriate specific term for elder/younger brother/sister. *Bayi mugirray* refers to one's own **elder** brother, or to the son of mother's **elder** sister or father's **elder** brother, and also to the husband of a spouse's **elder** sister, whether or not that cousin, etc. is himself older or younger than ego, i.e. it is the relative age of the **actual** sibling link that counts. Similarly for the other three terms.

The reciprocal of a *jurgay* term is also a *jurgay* term, in the pairs: *mugirray/yabuju, mugirray/jaman, yayin/yabuju, yayin/jaman.*

F POTENTIAL SPOUSE

muŋun, bayi NWUYL (a) ♀FeZChS, ♀MeBChS; ♀MMyBS, ♀FMyBS,♀MFyZS, ♀FFyZS; etc.
wirru, bayi MJG (b) H, HB, ♀ZH Ca22

- gulba Nja, Mja; birgu Jja - for Ca22, Ca23, and Ca24
- CP: wirru Warrg

muŋun, balan NMY (a) ♂FeZChD, ♂MeBChD; ♂MMyBD, ♂FMyBD, ♂MFyZD, ♂FFyZD; etc
bulgu, balan JUGL (b) W, WZ, ♂BW Ca23

- W would only use yibi 'woman', Bd1, for wife
- CP: bulgu Warrg

These two terms can be defined either consanguineally, in terms of parent and sibling links, as in (a), or affinally, in terms of marriage links, as in (b). It is a major thesis of this analysis that the consanguineal specification, under (a), is primary. For any man there is a set of *bulgu* 'potential wives', and these include the grand-daughters of MeB, FeZ; etc.

The reciprocal of *balan bulgu* is always *bayi wirru*, and vice versa. It is worth noting that in the Ngajan dialect a single term, *muŋun*, corresponds to both *bulgu* and *wirru* in other dialects, the gender marker serving as a sufficient differentiator—*balan muŋun* 'potential wife' and *bayi muŋun* 'potential husband'.

These terms can also be used of animals, e.g. barrgan wirru 'male wallaby', T60.24

G POTENTIAL SPOUSE'S OPPOSITE-SEX SIBLING

gañjiRi, bayi/balan N (a) ♀FeZChD, ♂FeZChS, ♀MeBChD, ♂MeBChS; Ca24
gañjirri, bayi/balan W ♀MMyBD, ♂MMyBS, ♀FMyBD, ♂FMyBS,
gibay, bayi/balan MJU ♀MFyZD, ♂MFyZS, ♀FFyZD, ♂FFyZS; etc.
ñurra. bayi/balan MJG (b) WB, HZ, ♂ZH, ♀BW

Bulgu/wirru and *ñurra* differ only in that *bulgu/wirru* must be of the opposite sex to ego, whereas *ñurra* must be of the same sex. *Ñurra* is an opposite sex sibling to ego's *bulgu/wirru*, and vice versa; that is, *ñurra* is someone who would be a potential marriage partner if they were of the opposite sex. *Ñurra* is the most familiar of all relationships. It is always its own reciprocal.

H CROSS-COUSINS THROUGH A PARENT'S ELDER SIBLING/POTENTIAL PARENTS-IN-LAW

waymin, balan	NWMJUGL	(a) MeBD, FeZD; etc. (b) HM, WM; HMZ, HFZ, WMZ, WFZ	Ca25

• CP: waymin Yid, Warrg

ñubi, bayi	NWMJUGL	(a) MeBS, FeZS; etc. (b) HF, WF; HMB, HFB, WMB, WFB	Ca26

• CP: ñubi Warrg

As with *bulgu*, *wirru* and *ñurra*, these two terms may be defined either (a) consanguineally or (b) affinally. We shall show that the consanguineal specification is prior. All cross-cousins through a parent's elder sibling are classed as *waymin* if female and *ñubi* if male; the daughter of such a kinsperson is classed as *bulgu* (for a man), and a man's wife should come from the *bulgu* class. Thus *waymin/ñubi* is a potential mother-in-law/father-in-law, as indicated under (b).

I CROSS-COUSINS THROUGH A PARENT'S YOUNGER SIBLING/POTENTIAL CHILDREN-IN-LAW

guyugan, balan	NWMJUYGL	(a) MyBD, FyZD; etc. (b) SW, BSW, ZSW	Ca27

• CP: guyugan, wife, girlfriend (perhaps used if talking to parent) Yid

wuuRibu, bayi **wuribu, bayi**	N WMJUGL	(a) MyBS, FyZS; etc. (b) DH, BDH, ZDH	Ca28

As with sets F, G and H, we suggest that *guyugan* and *wuribu* are primarily defined on a consanguineal basis, as the child of a cross-cousin with a younger-sibling link in the parent's generation, i.e. as the child of MyB or FyZ. *Guyugan* and *wuribu* are classes from which ego's own child may choose a spouse—they are 'potential daughter-in law' and 'potential son-in-law'.

Waymin and *guyugan* refer only to females, *ñubi* and *wuribu* only to males. This contrasts with the terms for ego's children, where it is the sex of the parent, not the sex of the child, that is marked in the kin term. The reciprocal of *waymin/ñubi* must be *guyugan/wuribu*, and vice versa.

This classificatory kinship system continues recursively for unlimited generations up and down, repeating the same terms. This is possible because the grandparent/grandchild terms function as their own reciprocals, and are treated as equivalent.

Consider first grandchildren—say, the child of a *gumbu*. Now *gumbu* refers to a female ego's daughter's child and also to a mother's mother. The child of a female ego's daughter's child (the child of a *gumbu* grandchild) is treated as the child of a mother's mother (the child of a *gumbu* grandparent), i.e. as mother's sibling. Thus the child of *gumbu* (or of *ŋagi*, ♂DCh, MF) is *balan yabu* (M, MyZ) if female and *bayi gaya* (MyB) if male. Similarly, the child of *babi* (♀SCh, FM) or of *bulu* (♂SCh, FF) is *bayi ŋuma* (F, FyB) if male and *balan ŋalban* (FyZ) if female.

We showed under B and C that there are different terms for parents' elder and younger siblings. But in the case of a great-grandchild there is no elder-/ younger-sibling link from which to choose whether, say *gumbu*'s son should be called MeB *(bayi mugu*) or MyB (*bayi gaya)*. It is the terms for parents' younger siblings (MyB, MyZ, FyB, FyZ) that are employed. This correlates with the situation in northern dialects, described above, where terms restricted

to parents' younger siblings in the southern dialects are used for all parents' siblings, without regard for a younger/older distinction.

The parents of a grandparent are labelled, in a similar way, as the parents of the corresponding grandchild. So MMM and MMF (parents of a *gumbu*, MM, grandparent) are classed like the parents of a *gumbu* grandchild as *daman* 'classificatory female ego's child'. The parents of *babi*, FM, are also *daman*, while the parents of *ŋagi*, MF, and *bulu*, FF, are *galbin* 'classificatory male ego's child'.

One might expect that, alongside MMM as *daman* 'classificatory daughter', MMF should be *wuribu* 'potential son-in-law'. This is not the case; all great-grandparents are labelled simply as *daman* or *galbin*. This is in fact necessary in order to provide the correct reciprocals for the great-grandchild terms, described above. For instance, a male ego's daughter's daughter's son (♂DDS) is called *bayi gaya* by ego, and that kinsman will call ego (his ♂MMF) *bayi daman*. *Gaya/daman* is an established reciprocal pairing—see D above.

We have now described the complete basic set of Dyirbal kin terms. Every person in the tribal community would be classified under one or other of these terms with respect to ego. This is likely also to apply for a visitor from a neighhbouring tribe. There would have been some intertribal marriages, which would enable the visitor to be 'placed' within the local kinship matrix.

If two people were discussing a third then it would be most usual for the speaker to use the kin label appropriate to the addressee. A wife discussing with her husband their children would be most likely to say 'your *galbin'* (she could say 'my *daman'*, but could never say 'our children'); the husband would be likely to reply 'your *daman'*. An exception might be when a young person was addressing an older one—a child would say to its father 'my *yabu* (mother)' in preference to 'your *bulgu* (wife)', etc.

Cb — OTHER KIN TERMS

muyŋgul, bayi	NWMJUYL	eldest brother, FeB eldest S	Cb1
muyŋgul, balan	N	eldest sister	Cb2
muyŋgulgan, balan	MJ	eldest sister	
• CP: muyŋgul, eldest boy Warrg			
ŋamurray, balan	M	wife (used to emphasise that the marriage	Cb3
yibul, balan	J	has been consumated)	
• ŋamurray is 'perspiration (predominantly armpit)' Aj4			
jambi, balan	J	term used by wuribu to refer to waymin (she just refers to him as wuribu)	Cb4
• CP: jambija, a male relative, Yid			
ŋalgiya, bayi/balan	J	illicit spouse (against kinship rules)	Cb5
bañji, bayi/balan	NMJG	vice ñurra/gibay	Cb6
muwañ, bayi/balan	JG	vice wuribu/guyugan; used by kids in play	Cb7

Cc — DYADIC TERMS

There are a number of special expressions for referring to two people who are in a reciprocal kinship relation:

			TWO PEOPLE IN A RELATIONSHIP OF:	
Cc1	A + A	gumbu/gumbu	(MM/♀DCh)	gumbu-jirr MJG gumbu-ji N
Cc2		ŋagi/ŋagi	(MF/♂DCh)	ŋagi-jirr MJG ŋagi-ji N
Cc3		babi/babi	(FM/♀SCh)	babi-jirr MJG babi-ji N
Cc4		bulu/bulu	(FF/♂SCh)	bulu-jirr MJG bulu-ji N
Cc5	B + D	ŋuma/galbin	(F/Ch, FyB/♂eBCh)	ŋumay-girr MJG ŋuma-ji N
		ŋalban/galbin	(FyZ/♀eBCh)	
		bimu/galbin	(FeB/♂yBCh, FeZ/♀yBCh)	
Cc6	C + D	yabu/daman	(M/Ch, MyZ/♀eZCh)	gina-girr MJG gina-gi N
		gaya/daman	(MyB/♂eZCh)	
		mugunan/daman	(MeZ/♀yZCh)	
		mugu/daman	(MeB/♂yZCh)	
Cc7	E + E	jurgay/jurgay	(Sib/Sib)	ŋalman-girr MJG
Cc8	F + G	wirru/bulgu	(H/W, etc)	ŋaybirr WMJG, T50g.2 ŋaybiR N bujiR N mulba WMJ mumba JG
Cc9	G + G	ñurra/ñurra	(WB/♂ZH, HZ/♀BW, etc)	dadiñ-garra JG
Cc10	H + H	waymin/guyugan	(MeBD/FyZD, etc)	duŋgarr-jirr JG
		waymin/wuribu	(MeBD/FyZS, etc)	
		ñubi/guyugan	(MeBS/FyZD, etc)	
		ñubi/wuribu	(MeBS/FyZS, etc)	

There is one Nyalal-type alternative: two people who are in *mugu/daman* or *mugunan/daman* relationship (child plus MeB/MeZ) can be described as *gina-girr* or as *mugu-jirr* (never as *mugunan-jirr)*; and two people who are in *bimu/galbin* relationship (child plus FeB/Z) can be described as *ŋumay-girr* or as *bimu-jirr*.

Forms *gina*, *ŋalman* and *duŋgarr* are not known outside these dual expressions. I have heard *dadiñ* (without *-garra)* as an alternative to *ñurra*. (The Girramay dialect has *gibay* in place of *ñurra* and here the dual is *gibay-jirr.)* Dual suffixes *-jirr* and *-girr* are likewise unknown outside these expressions; *-garra* is a productive suffix, referring to 'a pair' (see Dixon 1972: 230).

These duals provide further demonstration that a parent and the parent's siblings are grouped together. They also show the unity of the elder-linked cross-cousin (*waymin*, *ñubi*) / younger-linked cross-cousin *(guyugan*, *wuribu)* relationship; the same dual form, *duŋgan-jirr*, is used whatever the sex of the two people involved.

Cd — NYALAL, THE MORE SPECIFIC OR 'POLITE' KIN TERMS

Dyirbal has a number of verbs that relate directly to the kinship system. The intransitive verb *maya-y* describes someone calling someone else by their kin label. Thus, if I called out to someone '*ŋinda*, *ŋuma*' ('hey you, father') this could be referred to by someone else through the sentence *bayi maya-ñu* ('he call.kin.term-PAST'). The transitive verb *ñala-l* refers to someone (the transitive subject) telling a second person (in dative case) what—basic or Nyalal—kin relation (transitive object) a third person (also transitive object) is to the second person. For example:

(1)	ŋaja$_A$	bala-n$_O$	ŋinun-gu	ñala-n	waymin$_O$
	1sg.NOM	THERE.ABS-II	2sg-DAT	call.relation-PAST	kin.term
	I told you she is your waymin				

There is a further set of kin terms described as Nyalal /ñalal/ (this is a participial form of the verb *ñala-l*). Alternatively, speakers would describe them, in English, as 'polite' forms. They are more detailed specifications of some of the basic kin terms, and are optionally used—in the appropriate circumstances—for reference, in place of the corresponding basic terms.

It was mentioned, under B/C in section Ca, that in the northern dialects *bayi gaya* is the basic kin term for all MB. Here *bayi mugu* is a Nyalal term for MeB that can optionally be used in place of *bayi gaya*; there is no Nyalal term for MyB, only *bayi gaya* being used. Similar remarks apply to *balan mugunan*, M, *balan mugu*, N, MeZ, *bayi/balan bimu*, FeB/Z. (Only a few, very old speakers remained for the northern dialects and I was unable to ascertain whether *bayi mugu*, etc. were restricted to particular addressees, or whether they could be used with any addressee.)

Other Nyalal terms, in southern and some northern dialects, could be used instead of a basic kin term when addressing a certain type of kinsfolk. Some Nyalal terms occurred in texts and others were carefully explained to me by the oldest speakers, when I was working on the kin system in the 1980s.

ñalaa	N	special 'polite' kin term	Cd1
ñalay	MJG		

juwaa, bayi/balan N
juway, bayi/balan MJG '(my) elder sibling', T62.74 Cd2
used in place of basic kin terms *bayi mugirray,* eB, and *balan yayin,* eZ,
when talking to a parent or parent's sibling.
The parent or parent's sibling would use '(your) *mugirray/yayin'* in reply.

mirray, bayi/balan JG '(my) younger sibling' Cd3
used in place of *bayi yabuju,* yB, and *balan jaman,* yZ,
when talking to father or father's sibling
(your) *yabuju/jaman* used in reply

ganaŋunu, bayi/balan MJG '(my) younger sibling', T62,76 Cd4
used in place of *bayi yabuju, balan jaman,*
when talking to mother or mother's sibling
again, (your) *yabuju/jaman* are used in reply

jabaymagi, bayi MJG
yayinmagi, balan JG 'elder brother/sister' Cd5
used in place of *bayi mugirray/balan yayin*
if talking to a sibling or to a grandparent
the sibling or grandparent would use (*ŋinu*) *jabaymagi/yayinmagi* in reply

maaŋaRa, bayi N
malŋarra, bayi JG
wuuRana, balan N
wurana, balan JG 'younger brother/sister' Cd6
used in place of *bayi yabuju/balan jaman*
if talking to a sibling or to a grandparent
(*ŋinu*) *malŋarra/wurana* would be used in response.
• malŋarra, T42.169, T59.61, T64.54 passim

yindala, bayi NMJG
gaRiŋan, balan N
garriŋan, balan MJH '(your) son/daughter' Cd7
used in place of *bayi/balan daman*
when MM or MF of the referent is addressing M of the referent
in reply she will use (*ŋinu*) *gumbu*, ♀DCh, to her mother, and (*ŋinu*) *ŋagi*, ♂DCh, to her father

Note that no special Nyalal term is used by a grandparent talking to a father about his child.

It is evident from these specifications that (i) parents and parents' siblings constitute a natural grouping; (ii) a generation two distant from ego's is grouped with ego's generation as opposed to a generation one distant—compare (a-c) with (d-e); (iii) the elder-/younger-sibling distinction, which plays a vital role in the Dyirbal kin system, is maintained in Nyalal terms (a-e).

In connection with (ii), we can usefully employ the terms 'harmonic' (same generation, or two apart), and 'disharmonic' (one or three generations apart) due to Hale (1966).

jandaya, bayi/balan NM
jandiya, bayi JG
jandiyan OR **jandiya, balan** JG Cd8
used about: ego's parent of parent's sibling
used to: any grandparent
in place of: (ŋinu) galbin/daman
reply: (ŋinu) yabu/ ŋuma/ gaya/ etc

maRaaguu, bayi/balan N
marraygul, bayi/balan JG Cd9
used about: ego's grandchild
used to: spouse, & gaya, ŋalban, daman, galbin
in place of: (my) gumbu/ŋagi/ etc
reply: same term i.e. your marrayŋul

ñaaRimu, bayi N
ñarimu, bayi MJG Cd10
used about: daughter's husband
used to: daughter
in place of: wirru
reply: warriña

warriña, bayi/balan MJG Cd11
used about: ego's spouse or spouse's sibling
used to: father, mother
in place of: wirru/bulgu gibay
reply: ñarimu if ego is female and referring to own husband

gurray, bayi JG Cd12
gurragan, balan JG
used about: mother and mother's siblings
used to: sibling
reply: same

jinbarr, bayi/balan G Cd13
used about: father and father's siblings
used to: elder sibling
reply: gurayŋgarri

gurrayŋgarri, bayi/balan G Cd14
used about: father and father's siblings
used to: younger sibling
reply: jinbarr

jingan, bayi/balan G Cd15
used about: ego's father and father's siblings
used to: spouse and spouse's siblings (wirru/bulgu/gibay)
in place of: ŋuma/ŋalban/etc

mundin, bayi/balan G Cd16
used about: ego's mother and mother's siblings
used to: spouse and spouse' siblings
in place of: yabu/gaya/etc

buruŋan, balan MJG Cd17
mugu/gaya to ego (i.e re ZS) re yabu jarraga or mugunun (MyZ, MeZ)

Items Cd2-17 are pretty definite. Those that follow are less definite; they could not be further checked.

jaŋgabaa, bayi/balan N Cd18
jaŋgabay, bayi/balan MG
used about: ego's wirru/gibay
used to: waymin
reply: bulmbiŋu

bulmbiŋu, bayi/balan G Cd19
used about: addressee's wirru/gibay
used to: guyugan
reply: jaŋgabay

ñurrunga, bayi/balan G Cd20
used about: addressee's children
used to: guyugan
reply with: juwajurru

juwajurru, bayi/balan G Cd21
used about: ego's children
used to: waymin, ñubi
reply with: ñurrunga

malin, bayi/balan G Cd22
used about: ego's yabu, gaya
used to: yabu OR waymin
reply with: muguyu

muguyu, bayi/balan G Cd23
used about: addressee's yabu, gaya
used to: daman OR guyugan/wuribu
reply with: malin

gawaygu, bayi/balan G Cd24
used by ego to someone else's yabu
re: someone else who is yabu to them both
reply with: malin

mugirrmagi, bayi/balan G Cd25
used about: ego's grandparents
used to: waymin

gumay, bayi/balan G Cd26
used about: addressee's grandparents
used to: guyugan/wuribu

Note: sufffix -jibu can be added to any Nyalal kin term, with an effect not understood (it may have a deictic or topicalising effect).

Ce — SECTION AND MOIETY NAMES. See DL: 31

	SECTION		POLITE NAMES		
I	**gurrgila, bayi** • CP: gurrgila Warrg	MJG	**wurañ, bayi** **wuragaja, bayi**	MJG U	Ce1
	gurrgila(yŋgan), balan • CP: gurrgilayŋgan Warrg	MJG	**mañji, balan**	MJUG	Ce2
J	**jigungara, bayi**	MJG	**wulmiñu, bayi** **wulmirri, bayi**	M JUG	Ce3
	jigungara, balan	MJG	**maŋani, balan**	MJUG	Ce4
B	**garrbawuru, bayi**	MJG	**yawuña, bayi**	MJUG	Ce5
	garrbawuru, balan	MJG	**biŋguña, balan**	MJUG	Ce6
U	**gurgurru, bayi** • CP: gurguru Warrg	MJG	**guymba, bayi**	MJG	Ce7
	gurgurru/gurgurrayŋgan, balan • CP: gurgurayŋgan Warrg	MJG	**murguyan, balan**	MJUG	Ce8

I marries B
J marries U

MOIETIES		POLITE NAMES		
guRagulu, bayi/balan	N	**wuuRañ, bayi**	N	Ce9
(equiv to gurrgila)		**mañji, balan**	N	
• CP: gurragulu Yid				
guRamiña, bayi/bala	N	**wulmiñu, bayi**	N	Ce10
(equiv to jigungara		**maŋani, balan**	N	
• CP: gurramiña Yid				

equivalents are odd, since gurrgila and jigungaa could not marry for MJG

D— MAMMALS

Da - GENERIC AND MEAT, CHICKEN AND PET

rubiñ, bayi MAJUG any edible land or sea creature (animal, snake, fish, etc) Da1

• No Jalnguy equivalent; Jalnguy operates at a level of generality between that of rubiñ and that of specific terms in the everyday style.
• bayi rubiñ-barra, good hunter
• J: jañja baŋgul bana-ŋga miña rubiñ wayu-ma-n, now he created something in the water, the fish

jaaguu, bala N meat, animal, fish etc.; flesh; lean meat as opposed Da2
jalgur, bala MAJU to fatty meat and bone
ñalmuru, bala G

• Mja: jagarri-ŋaŋgay 'fat-without'; bala ŋaygu wumbar jalŋga, ŋarru ŋayguna yibuyibu-gu jayma-m, cut off a little for me, don't give me any bone Mja; ñalmurru Jja
• J: mambu-ŋunu jalgur gunba-n, meat cut from the back [of a carcass]
G: bayi ñalmuru bamuy budi, take the meaty part of the mussel [out of the shell]
• CP: jalguru 'meat' Warrg

See also jami 'fat' (adjective and noun), Ah5 and OJe1 and words for bone in Ag1 and marrow in Ag16. See also walgal 'piece of meat/fish', OCa4

gimiRi, bala N gravy (juice from meat when cooked in leaves) Da3
gimirri, bala WMAJUG

• juŋu Mja; guyŋgarru Jja
• J: ŋayguna wuga gimirri-gu, [the meat's too tough, just] give me some gravy
• M: bala gimirri mayi-n jaban-ŋunu, the gravy came out of the eel
G: yiga-ŋgu bana-bana-n gimirri, [we] soaked up the gravy with a grass sponge

jalgiñ, bala NWMAJG human flesh [more details at Kc5] Da4

giñju, bayi/balan NWMAJG chicken, pup (i.e. young member) of any Da5
gigu, bayi/balan U non-human animal — wallaby, possum, [=Ba1]
dog, bird or even snake.

• typically used with name of animal etc. species
• wumbarr 'little' Mja
• J: wuda-bajun giñju, little pup

Note that a baby snake can be called bambu-ŋunu 'egg-from'

guri, bayi/balan MAJUG (any young animal kept as) pet; also used of Da6
stuffed animals (as toys) [=Ba2]

• N would just use giñju for 'pet'
• bayi ŋaygu wumbarr 'my little one' Mja

Db - MONOTREMES (AND PIG)

gugula, balan NWMAJUG Platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* Db1
• wurubuñjalŋga Mja; said to be so named because it 'floats like a leaf in the water' (wurubu is 'leaf' in Mja, but (ñ)jalŋga has not been identified)

wuybali, bala JG platypus back claw Db2
• also used for tail of blue-tongue lizard, Ed18; big claw on the back foot of a cassowary, Fb3; and a type of club or spear, Jc1
• George Watson said that M would use banda (see Db5)
• J: baŋgun baŋgun wuybali-gu gibal-bila/ galga yanu-m, the [platypus's] back claw might scratch [you], don't go [there]!

jidu, bala MJ poison spur on back leg of platypus Db3
wargada, bala G
• ŋarrgana Mja
• J: jidu-ŋgu bagal-bila gugulu-gu, the platypus poison might pierce you

The noun jidu is also used for the saffronheart or jitta tree (*Halfordia scleroxyla*, N24A-3a) and a light made from it (Ka5), which are also ŋarrgana in Mja

ŋaŋgayin, balan NWA Echidna (called porcupine by speakers of Dyirbal), *Tachyglossus aculeatus* Db4
gumbiyan, balan MAJUGL
• waybay-damba (lit. 'spears-full of', referring to spines) Nja; ŋaŋgajin Mja; ginga, gaŋgin, ŋaŋgin Jja (given on different occasions; ginga given twice, the others once)
• CP: gumbiyan Warrg

banda, bala MAJUG spines (or quills) on echidna; in M only: also platypus back claw Db5
• N would just use baŋgaa 'spear'; Nja waybay (see Jb1)
• jumban Mja

See Jb10 for yanbara, spear with porcupine (echidna) spikes attached using wax

bigibigi, balan NWMJG pig (loan) Db6
• guuŋu ñingaa 'short nose' Nja; ŋarrŋgalan yuwarriñu (lit 'nose breaks'), glossed as 'he goes "hawk"' Mja; ginga, ŋaŋgin Jja (always given the same Jja as echidna)

I was told that the existing Jja term for echidna was extended also to cover pig because the pig's short hard bristles resemble the spines on an echidna

guwu-bajala, balan M pig (lit. 'flat nose') Db7

jigay-digul-digul, balan M pig (lit. 'earth digger') Db8

yuuRi, bayi N Eastern Grey Kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus* Dc1
yuri, bayi WMAJUYGL
- jaŋanbarra Mja; yuŋga Jja; julmbuniñ GJa
- J: bayi yuri gambi-ra, the eastern grey kangaroo (lives) on the tableland
- CP: yuri Yid

Only lives in the high country, beyond the scrub (thick rain forest) but is known to all tribes and plays a major role in legends (including the origin of water story).

gaygarra, bayi JG Antilopine Wallaroo (Large Red Wallaroo), *Macropus antilopinus* Dc2

buuRaRa, bayi N Agile Wallaby (Sand Wallaby) *Macropus agilis* Dc3
barrgan, bayi MPAJUYGL
- jaŋanbarra Mja; yuŋga Jja; julmbuniñ GJa
- J: barrgan jaja-n, the sand wallaby hops

jabali, bayi MJG Whiptail Kangaroo, *Macropus parryi* Dc4
- jaŋanbarra Mja; yuŋga Jja
- J: bayi jabali bayi-n-galu gambi-ra, the whiptail kangaroo is out on the tablelands
- CP jabali, Warrg

warujala, bayi MAJG Rock Wallaby (only found on tableland), *Petrogale* sp. Dc5
- jaŋanbarra Mja
- CP: warujala 'black wallaby' Warrg

gubaa, bayi NW Pademelon (Scrub Wallaby), *Thylogale stigmatica* Dc6
gubar, bayi MA
bungil, bayi AJUG
- yiRgabaRañ Nja; waŋarrwaŋarr ('stinging tree') Mja; buyu-barra yuŋga, 'scrub wallaby') Jja

Eats the leaves of the stinging tree, and is so named in Mja.

mabi, bayi NWMAJUG Lumholtz's Tree Kangaroo, *Dendrolagus lumholtzi* Dc7
- The Warrg name bulŋgarri was also employed in G
- jaŋanbaRa Nja; jaŋanbarra Mja; yuŋga, jibuñ (since it climbs) Jja
- J: bayi-n-galu mabi bura birba-ŋu yugu-gabun-gabun, look at the tree kangaroo jumping from tree to tree
- CP: mabi Yid

gurgay, balan JG tree kangaroo mother when she has a little one with her Dc8

jundul, bayi NM Rufous Betttong (Rat Kangaroo, Rufous Rat-kangaoo) Dc9
barŋan, bayi WAJUG *Aepyprymnus rufescens*
- jaŋanbarra Mja
- CP: barŋan Warrg

yubuu, bayi NW Musky rat-kangaroo, *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Dc10
yubur, bayi M
murjila, bayi AJUG
• jiburray Mja [like rats, see Dh]
• J: bayi murjila jaja-n, the murjila hops

See buŋun 'pouch on macropod', Ai10, magal 'back paw', Ao2, wana 'tail'. An1.
Special adjectives 'big': gurrili/gurribirri/gurrimbirri for tree kangaroo, maŋara/wulmbin for all other kangaroos and wallabies; see OEa1/2. This shows the contrast between tree kangaroo and other macropods.

Dd — POSSUMS

midin, bayi NWMAJUYGL Common Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus peregrinus* Dd1
• ŋulamŋulam Nja; jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja [applies for all of Dd1-11]
Chloe Grant said that jibuñ is Jja for 'all animals that climb'
• CP: midin Warrg (BH dialects)

jula, bayi NWMAJG Green Ringtail Possum, *Pseudocheirus archeri* Dd2
• CP: jula Warrg (named 'toolah' by Lumholtz)

ŋuda, bayi NW Herbert River Ringtail Possum, *Pseudochirulus herbertiensis* Dd3
mungañ, bayi MJ
burril, bayi MAJG
• burril may be the same animal or a slightly different one
• CP: mungañ Warrg

yabi, bayi NWMPAJU Common Brushtail Possum, *Trichosurus johnstonii* (considered subspecies of *T. vulpecula*) Dd4
• CP: yabi Yid

buŋaa, bayi N Lemuroid Ringtail Possum, *Hemibelideus lemuroides* Dd5
buŋay, bayi WA

dimin, bayi NWAJG Striped Possum, *Dactylopsila trivirgata* Dd6
yiwarrmañ, bayi M
• CP dimin 'smaller flying squirrel' Yid

Said to have a bad smell. Eats honey. Breaks log, gets honey out with paws, and then uses end of tail to soak up the remainder.

maŋgurru, bayi J Sugar Glider (eats honey), *Petaurus breviceps* Dd7
mangurru, bayi G
• CP maŋguru 'large flying squirrel' Warrg

mayburru, bayi G Squirrel Glider, *Petaurus norfolcensis* Dd8
• may be covered by maŋgurru in J

mayimunjin, bayi G Feathertail Glider, *Acrobates pygmaeus* Dd9

burrugu, bayi MJ flying squirrel Dd10
• CP burugu 'a possum' Warrg

marrgu, bayi MAJ possum with brown eyes ('like midin but lives in forest') Dd11
• CP marrgu 'a grey possum' Yid

De — MARSUPIAL CARNIVORES

maybu, bayi N Spot-tailed Quoll (Tiger Cat), *Dasyurus maculatus* De1
yarri, bayi WMAJUYG
• jiburray Mja [same as possums]
• J: bayi yarri ŋumbuŋga jugijugi-gu bani-ñu jaŋga-nay-gu, the tiger cat came last night to eat the fowl
• CP: maybu Yid

ŋalwa, bayi JUGL Northern Quoll, *Dasyurus hallucatus* De2
• CP: ŋaluwa 'black and white striped possum (*Datylopalia trivirgata*)' Warrg

yugaba, bayi NWMA little rat with sharp nose, bores holes in trees, eats grubs prob. *Antechinus* sp. De3
• mayaja yulmiyulmi ('grub eater') Mja

Df — BANDICOOTS

gujila, balan WMAJUYG Northern Brown Bandicoot (Short nose forest bandicoot,) *Isoodon macrourus* Df1
• jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja [given tentatively]
• J: gujila yalgay jurrma, gujila track
• CP: gujila Yid (t dialect). Warrg

bingu, balan NWMAJUY Long-nose (scrub) bandicoot, *Perameles nasuta* Df2
guygal, balan G
• gayibarra Nja; jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja [same as possums in Mja, Jja, but consultants rather unsure about this]
• J: bingu ban ŋalan wawan, bandicoot making a noise in the scrub
• CP: bingu Yid (t dialect); guygal Warrg

birrgu, balan W Said to be a bandicoot, half the size of bingu, lives underground Df3

Dg — BATS

gugiñ, balan N Spectacled Flying Fox, *Pteropus conspicillatus* Dg1
gugi, bayi WMAJUYG (fruit bat)
• barrambarram Mja; birrgalmbaŋu Jja
• CP: gugiñU Yid; gugi Warrg

guyŋgur, bayi MAJ Large Grey Flying Fox, *Pteeopus alecto* Dg2
gujaji, bayi G fruit-eater
• barrambarram Mja

wagajala, bayi JG Small brown flying fox, possibly a variant of *P. alecto*; fruit-eater Dg3
• CP: wagajala 'yellow flying fox' Warrg

yimbur, bayi G Small bat, frequents creeks at night, talks, poss Southern Myotis, *Myotis macropus*; insect-eater Dg4

bagarbagar, balan J Insectivorous bat, probably Eastern Blossom Bat, Dg5
muñunmuñun, balan G *Syconycteris australis*; insect-eater
• balan given for J and G (but Albert Murray said bayi)
• CP: muñunmuñun 'chocolate bat' Warrg

gulalbi, balan N Small stinking bat, has a wing like a flying fox, Dg6
miñji, balan/bayi WMA possibly Common Bentwing Bat, *Miniopterus*
galman, balan JG *schreibersiiI*; insect-eater
• barrambarram Mja
• George Watson said it is bayi in M, balan in other dialects
• M: bagul-dayi miñji-gu yana diŋgan-ŋunu-gu gindal-ŋay-gu, go to use a torch to burn the wings of the miñji as they come up out of the cave (so that they can't fly)

And see buda, wing of bat, Ap4.

Dh — RATS AND MICE

manaba N Water Rat, *Hydromys chrysogaster* Dh1
manambar MG
murŋunjuru JG

duRgim, bayi N Giant White-tail Rat, *Uromys caudimaculatus* Dh2
durrgim, bayi WMAU (omnivorous)
gurrgija, bayi AJG
• jiburray, durrbay Mja
• M: baŋgul durrgim-bu baja-n guway jaŋga-ñu/ giña ningin ñamuy galga-n, the white-tail rat bites the guway (black walnut, *Endiandra palmerstonii*, N13E-2b), eats (the kernel), just the shell is left
• CP: durrgim Yid; gurrija 'ring-tail rat' Warrg

mugiñ, bayi NWMAJU Fawn-footed Melomys, *Melomys cervinipes* Dh3
ŋuwun-guŋgarriñja, bayi G medium-sized grey rat, steals tucker; vegetarian
• jiburray Mja
• J: bayi mugiñ bura gunda-bi-ŋu bayi-m-bu-gala, have a look at the little rat going in (to a hole) just up there
• CP: mugiñ *Melomys litoralis* Yid

maga, balan NWMAJUYG Grassland Melomys, *Melomys burtoni*, smallish brown rat, burrows underground like a bandicoot, lives on black walnuts, omnivorous Dh4

• jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja
• J: balan maga ban-gali/ mara-ŋga ban-gali/ maga digu. the rat is down, down in a hole, dig the maga out with your hands!
• M: maga-ŋgu jaŋgam-ba, (grandfather stored the food in a hole and put a stone over) lest the maga eat it

The term bargil or barrgil was also given for this rat, but it is probably just a Warrgamay name

NOTE: Chloe Grant first gave bayi for maga, corrected it to balan, then back to bayi. Others gave balan for maga

burrgu, balan MAJUG Grassland Melomys, *Melomys littoralis* grey rat, lives in timber around house, vegetarian Dh5

• jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja
• J: nada-li burgu ban-gali jabu-ŋga, (we) should dig the rat out, out of the hole;
J: wadam-bu burgu bulga-ñu, snake swallowed rat

galu, bayi MJUG brown rat, the smallest animal of all Dh6

• jiburray Mja; jibuñ Jja
• CP: galuju 'scrub mouse' Warrg

In the story of the Origin of Water, it is galu who snatches the water from the blue-tongue lizard.

banabalbaŋgay N little rat Dh7

Dj — DOGS

buyubaRa, balan N dingo, *Canis lupus dingo* Dj1
buyubarra, balan W
wabubarra, balan MA
ganibarra, balan AJUYGL

• buyu, NWG and wabu, MAJUY, are 'scrub', see Ma1; gani is 'long way' in NMJ (it is wamba in G); see ODd1
• yumibaRa Nja (yumi is Nja for buyu); buyubarra Mja (buyu is Mja and Jja for wabu); jiŋgu Jja
• M: balan wabubarra yali jina bura-n, (I) saw the dingo's track (coming) this way
• CP: ganibarra Warrg (in Warrg, gani is 'up river')

guda, balan NWMPAJUYG tame dingo, dog Dj2
gigu, balan UL

• ñimbaa Nja; ñimbar Mja; jiŋgu Jja
• J: guda giyi-m-bayji bulŋgurra-ñu, this dog down here is growling;
J: ŋinda guda milma; you tie the dog up!
J: bala yiŋal guda-ŋgu gibay-ma-n, the dog is scratching its mange (with its paw)
G: bayi guda-ŋgu wurrŋgu-n, he was growled at by dogs
• CP: gudaga Yid

wudul, balan JG dog or dingo pup Dj3

ŋarbu is adjective 'big' of dog or dingo; see OEa3.

Note that bayi can be used with these nouns to indicate a male animal, as for horse, cat, cattle.

Dk — INTRODUCED ANIMALS

yaRaman, balan N horse Dk1
yarraman, balan WMAJUYG
- ñimbaa Nja; ñimbar Mja; jiŋgu Jja [same as for dog]
- J: bayi ŋaji-bi-n waña yarraman-da, who's the man sitting on a horse?
- CP: yarraman Yid. Warrg; ñimbal YidJa

We find jayari 'horse' in songs Jaŋala Q, Z and AA. Warrg has jaayari as one name for horse.

biliguwun, bayi M billy goat (male goat) (loan) Dk2
- ñimbar Mja

ñanigun, balan NG nanny goat (female goat) (loans) Dk3
ñaniguwun, balan M
ñanigul, balan J
- ñimbar Mja

buji, balan NW cat (loans from pussy, pussycat) Dk4
bujigan, balan MG
bujigal, balan J
- ñiRiRi Nja (may be related by ñiRi 'faeces'); ñimbar [same as horse, dog] Mja

bulugi, bayi/balan NWMAJUY cattle, bullock, beef (loan from bullock) Dk5
jumuburu, bayi/balan MAJG
- ñimbaa for bull, guyuŋun ('breast') for cow Nja; ñimbar for bull, ŋunŋun ('breast') for cow Mja; bumabarra Jja
- baŋgun bulugi wuŋa-n jañjarru, she chased the bullock earlier on today

bagirrmbula J description of foot of cattle (in two pieces), also used as a as a name for cattle Dk6

gawu, balan N cow (loan) Dk7

murun is paw/hoof of dog, horse, cattle, etc. See Ao1.
binŋuy/bigurrbara is horn on bullock. See Ao4

E — REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Ea - FROGS

gunamba, bayi N tadpole Ea1
guju, bayi WMA
ŋabambul, bayi JUG
- guwaga Nja, Mja; juramu Jja [given for all frogs]
- CP gunamba Yid

bayi bambu (sse Ap15 balan bambu 'egg', also 'eyeball and 'testicles') is used for frogspawn (eggs in a transparent jelly); can also be used for 'tadpole'

baŋguy, bayi JAU Green Tree Frog, *Litoria caerulea* Ea2
girŋgir, bayi G
- J: bayi baŋguy girri-ñu, baŋguy is singing out

jarba, bayi M brown frog, probably *Litoria genimaculata* Ea3
jaraba, bayi JG

ŋuwañ, bayi NWMAJUG Green Tree Frog, *Litoria gracilenta* Ea4
- J: bayi ŋuwañ jarrga, scoop up tadpoles in dilly-bag (cure, bash on dilly-bag until meaty)
  M: bayi ŋuwañ guma-ñ/ gambaru añja galga-ŋu/ bala añja mija jilgiri, frog calls out, now the rain is leaving us, and there'll be fine weather in the camp

Onomatopoeic, calls out [ŋuwaaañ] [ŋuwaaañ] [ŋuwaaañ]
Said to call out just as rain ceases
Said to be good to eat. Name also used for tadpole, which is also eaten.

dadawu, bayi N probably Giant Tree Frog, *Litoria infrafrenata* Ea5
dadawuy, bayi M
- CP dadawu, a yellowish frog on the tablelands (eaten) Yid

juŋgii, bayi N Lesueur's Frog, *Litoria lesueuri* Ea6
juŋguy, bayi WMAJ
wurrŋul, bayi JG
- M: bayi jaŋguy ŋalalum-gu jaŋga-na-ñu/ añja guju baŋgul jaŋga-ñu, baŋguy eats flies and tadpoles

Calls out [yɛɛɛə] [yɛɛɛə] [yɛɛɛə], with a slow creak

gurruŋan, bayi MJ Torrent Tree Frog, *Litoria nannotis* Ea7

binbañ, bayi MU Rocket Frog, *Litoria nasuta* Ea8
janbur, bayi JG

daranday, bayi MJ the smallest frog of all, black, sharp-nosed, only in tablelands; prob. Nyakala frog, *Litoria nyakalensis* Ea9

Calls out [waaa^{y}] [waaa^{y}] [waaa^{y}], with nasalisation.

bugarrabarra, bayi JG Roth's Tree Frog, *Litoria rothii* Ea10

Makes a noise like a chain-saw [bɔrr-arra]

widirrbarra, bayi MJUG probably Red Tree Frog, *Litoria rubella* Ea11

Sings out [rr rr rr] when the rain comes.

wiji, bayi NWMJG smallish frog, brown with back and white belly, prob. Australian lacelid, *Nyctimystes dayi* Ea12

• CP wiji, small frog, said typically to live under a stone, probably *Microhylidae* family (eaten) Yid

Calls out [weeeñ] [weeeñ], nasalised all through

girraba, bayi JG a frog on the range, probably *Nyctimystes* sp. Ea13

CP: girraba, slatey-coloured frog (eaten) Yid

daŋgu, bayi NWMAJG Northern Barred Frog, *Mixophyes schevilli* Ea14

• J: bayi daŋgu ŋanda-ñu/ jagarr gubal-ŋa-ñu, the frog calls out, making a huge noise (lit. noise covers (everything))

• M: bayi wayñji-n /daŋgu-gu wuri-ŋu-gu, he [Girugarr] went uphill, to the mountain frogs who were dancing

• CP: daŋgu. *Mixophyes schevilli* (eaten) Yid

Calls out [waaʔ] [waaʔ]

yudi, bayi MJYG Water Frog, *Rana daemeili* Ea15

[Chloe Grant gave balan then bayi] with a sharp nose

• CP: yudi, long-nosed frog (used as bait for barramundi) Warrg

Onomatopoeic, calls out [yudi] [yudi] [yudi], sounding like little pecks

gidungidun, bayi MJG Water frog, similar to yudi Ea16

Onomatopoeic, calls out [gídúgídú] [gídúgídú], also sounding like little pecks

damu, bayi NM Ornate Burrowing Frog, *Limnodynastes ornatus* Ea17
daban, bayi JG

wugul, bayi NJG big frog, dull yellow, with bright yellow stripe around leg, probably Brown-striped Frog, *Limnodynastes peronii* Ea18

Makes a noise [brrrr]

diyim, balan JG 'smallest frog', in the scrub, hides in leaf, noisy, probably Ornate Nursery-Frog, *Cophixalus ornatus* Ea19

NOTE balan, maybe because of small size

wanjaa, bayi W large frog with white belly, like juŋguy Ea20
wanjal, bayi M

jiiRin, bayi N small frog with dark green back and yellow belly, Ea21
jirin, bayi MAJG hops well

George Watson said that this was the only frog not eaten, because it is too sour.

yaabuR, bayi N biggish frog, in Mulgrave River region Ea22
- CP yalburr, small frog, said to climb walls and to be 'mate to daŋgu' (eaten) Yid

Eb — TURTLES

baŋguRu, balan N generic term for all turtles; can be used as a Eb1
baŋgurru, balan WMAJUYG term for (smaller) freshwater turtles as opposed to to bajigal for large salt-water turtles
- binirri-ba, ŋabii-ba Nja; ŋuymbarr-ba Mja [for all turtles]
- J: bayi mambu baŋgurru, he's a turtle back (an insult)
- CP baŋgurru, fresh-water turtle with round belly Warrg

There is a generic term here since one often doesn't know what kind of turtle it is until it is killed and pulled out of the water

wuRigaa, balan N Northern Snapping Turtle, *Elseya dentata* Eb2
wurrigay, balan M

birgar, balan J Saw-shelled turtle, *Elseya latisternum* Eb3
wurinjal, balan G

Given as balan by Bessie Jerry, bayi by Mick Murray.

gujiba, balan MJG also identifiedd as *Elseya latisternum* 'little tiny turtle' Eb4

mañiŋgal, balan J Krefft's River Turtle, *Emydura kreftii* Eb5
mañirrŋgal, balan G

jandimu, balan JG Long-necked turtle, *Chelodina novaeguineae* Eb6

wijagadan W medium-sized turtle Eb7

mijanagan W little turtle Eb8

bajigal, balan MJUYG Sea Turtle, presumably family Cheloniidae Eb9
- M: bajigal/ yalay Burrguman-da jurrga-ñu. Jujaba-gu, a sea turtle was speared here at Burrguman (Wallaby Point, on Palm Island) by Jujaba people
- CP: bajigal 'fresh-water turtle' Yid; bajigal 'salt-water turtle' Warrg

N (far from the coast) would just use baŋgurru

jargula G two pieces of meat at the end of the neck of a turtle Eb10

garu JG turtle shell Eb11

And see Ao3 ningin 'any shell (including turtle shell)', alongside garu 'turtle shell'
See OEa4/5 for adjectives walaya 'big' and gujiba 'small' of freshwater turtles.

Ec — CROCODILES

gañaRa, bayi N Estuarine or Salt-water Crocodile (called Ec1
gañarra, bayi WMPA 'alligator' by speakers), *Crocodylus porosus*
maybaja, bayi AUY
gujagay, bayi JGL
- jijan bayi gagir guyjul-muŋa ('big lizard which bites') Mja (George Watson *supposes* that this must be the Mja name)
- M: yimba gañarra-gu gulu jaŋgañu, no, the crocodile didn't eat (the dead body which had been thrown into the river)
- CP gañarra Yid; gujagay and maybaja Warrg

Text 61 (in J) tells the story of how a goanna, gugar, went into the water and was transformed into a crocodile: balay bayi gugar wayu-bi-n/ bayi-n-jan bayi/ gujagay-bi-n, the goana was transformed there, the one there, he became a crocodile

garambarri, bayi JG baby crocodile (too small to kill anyone) Ec2

bubaji, bayi G Freshwater Crocodile, *Crocodylus johnstoni* found around the Herbert Gorge Ec3

yilgirimu, bayi JG stone, like a spider (ñibu) in right eye of crocodile, wakes him up and tells him if anyone is coming Ec4

barubi, bayi JG ditto in left eye Ec5

bugu is crocodile's tail, see An5
and see yimalyimal 'alligator bird' (which hovers round a crocodile), Fr13

Ed — LIZARDS

Identification of lizards is much more tentative than for other areas. Also, zoologists' classification seem to fluctuate a good deal.
George Watson gave jijan as Mja for most (maybe all) lizards. Chloe Grant gave bigay as Jja for a number. Mollie Raymond just gave gulmban as Nja for Ed16.

DRAGONS

biyu, bayi MJG Frilled lizard (umbrella lizard), *Chlamydosaurus kingii* Ed1
• jijan Mja [for all lizards]

yiŋgaa, bayi N Boyd's Forest Dragon (jew lizard), *Hypsilurus* boydi Ed2
waymba, bayi WMAJY
waynba, bayi G
• jijan Mja

Mick Murray and Bessie Jerry said balan, five others gave bayi

yida, bayi JG small goanna, dark green goes round tree, only see head against bark; identified in field as Boyd's Forest Dragon, *Hypsilurus boydii* Ed3
• bigay, Jja
• J: bayi yida bayi-n-gala bili-ñu yugu-ŋga, the yida is climbing up a tree

Poisonous, can't eat it - gama 'taboo'. Said to be similar to biyu.

jagalŋgirray, bayi J 'tommy roundhead', comes out when there is a storm Ed4
biñjirriñ, bayi G probably Diporiphora sp. (presumably *D. bilineata*, Two-lined dragon)
• said to be called buyñjul in M

bajiRi, bayi N Eastern Water Dragon, *Physignathus leseurii* Ed5
bajirri, bayi WMAY
jijan, bayi JUYG
• jijan Nja, Mja; bajrri Jja
• J: bayi jijan baygu!, kill the goanna by bashing it on a tree

See OEa6-11 for adjectives 'big' and 'small' of dragons.

marawuru, bayi G probably Eastern Bearded Dragon, *Pogona barbata* lives in open, on tablelands Ed6

MONITORS

jagaa, bayi N Gould's goanna, *Varanus gouldii* Ed7
jagay, bayi MAJUYGL 'sand goanna'
• jijan Mja; bigay Jja
• CP: jagañ 'sand goanna' Warrg

yuuRagii, bayi N Spotted Tree Monitor, *Varanus timorensis* Ed8
yuragi, bayi W crawls on ground and climbs trees
yuragirr, bayi M
waŋgu, bayi AJG
• jijan Mja; bigay Jja

gaRŋgan, bayi N Lace Monitor ('big black goanna'), *Varanus varius* Ed9
ŋunaa, bayi N
ŋunal, bayi Y
gugaa, bayi NW
gugar, bayi MAJUG
• jijan Nja, Mja, bigay Jja
• G: waña gugar, digu-rri-gu jarrugan-da, what (are you) a black goanna, wanting to dig up scrub-hen eggs? (a joking response to a friend who had suggested an expedition to get scrub-hen eggs)
and see example for gujagay 'crocodile', Ec1
CP: garrŋgan (edible) *Varanus gouldii* Yid; gugar (edible) *Varanus varius* Yid; guugara 'black goanna' Warrg

The three names in N are said to relate to the same goanna.

wiljuruy JG said to be a variety of *Varanus varius* found on the tablelands, gugar (in JG) being used for the variety in coastal country Ed10

wayiwayi, bayi W tree-climbing goanna, *Varanus* Ed11

SKINKS

waagawaaga, bayi NW Limbless snake-tooth Skink, *Coeranoscincus frontalis* Ed12
ragaraga, bayi MJ
bugara, bayi G
• identification for bugara in G is tentative.

ragaraga, bayi MJG *Carlia* (or *Lygisaurus*) *novaeguineae* Ed13

One of the identifications for ragaraga must be in error.

majan, bayi N Eastern snake-eyed skink, *Cryptoblepharus virgatus* Ed14
wajal, bayi W small red-bellied lizard
buyñjul, bayi MJG
• wuugalam, bayi was also given in NW for this skink
• CP: buynjuk 'small tree lizard' Warrg

guŋul, bayi JG Rainbow skink, *Carlia rhomboidalis* Ed15
• probably included under buyñjul for M

jirribar JG also identified as *Carlia rhomboidalis*

jiguRu, bayi N given for Bartle Frere Cool-skink, *Techmarscincus* Ed16
jigurru, bayi WM *jigurru* (aka *Pseudemoia jigurru* aka *Bartleia jigurru*)
and also for Yellow-blotched Forest Skink, *Eulamprus tigrinus*

• gulmban Nja

The species name jigurru was assigned by Jeanette Covacovitch from the Dyirbal name.

jalmal, bayi JG Pink-tongued Skink, *Cyclodomorphus gerrardi* Ed17

Described as: yellow night-lizard, in hollows up trees. very noisy.

baŋgarra, bayi MAJUYG Eastern Blue-tongue Lizard, *Tiliqua scincoides* Ed18

• jijan Mja; birñjali-ŋu ('runner') or bigay Jja
• CP: baŋgarra Warrg

He is the central character in the story of the origin of water, secreting the only water in the world so that the other animals couldn't get any.
His tail is called wuybali, see Jc1. Also platypus back paw, Db2; and large club, Jc1.

giyabay, bayi JYG Major Skink, *Egernia* frere Ed19
also given for Yellow-blotched Forest skink,
Eulamprus tigrinus

• CP: giyabay 'brown rock lizard' Warrg

wuuRambal, bayi N little lizard, lives in rotten wood Ed20
wurambal, bayi WMJG Prickly forest skink*, Gnypetoscincus queenslandiae*
gaŋgiwandawanday W

• jijan Mja

gubangirrigirri, bayi JG also identified as *Gnypetoscincus s queenslandiae* Ed21

gumbu, bayi JG little black lizard with white spots Ed22
Glaphyromorphus fuscicaudis

jirribar JG brown lizard with red or yellow belly, Ed23
found by river and waterfall
Carlia jarnoldae

GECKOS

damandimbaadimbaa, bayi N Northern leaf-tailed gecko, *Saltuarius cornutus* Ed24
jimandimbaydimbay, bayi WM lives in trees; has flat tail which looks like a
barrabarra, bayi JG firestick and can cut a person; if tail is touched it drops off

• dalmbi-ra majirrabi-muŋa 'habitually lives in trees' Mja

barrabarranjila, was said to an alternative name of this lizard in M (and perhaps also N)

gaguju, bayi NWMAJUG probably Northern Spotted Velvet Gecko, Ed25
Oedura coggeri

• jijan Mja

Described by some as 'water skink or lizard', by others as 'in rotten wood'

LEGLESS LIZARDS

ñubulñubul, bayi	J	Burton's legless *lizard, Lialis burtonis*	Ed26
gagara, bayi	G		

UNPLACED

manjan, bayi	NW	a lizard, around Russell River way	Ed27
gulubi	J	a lizard	Ed28

Ee — SNAKES

& ŋuygan, shed snake skin, see Ah3a

PYTHONS (CARPET SNAKES)

yuŋgubala, bayi JG Black-headed Python, *Aspidites melanocaphalus* Ee1
• CP: yuŋgubala, copper-headed python Warrg

yunba, balan MJYG Water Python, *Liasis fuscus* Ee2
• jujamu-barra ('water person') Mja, jumbiñ Jja

Lives mostly in land near water; eats chickens; lives in holes; she and brown snake camp together

gundaya, bayi NWMAUYL Scrub Python (Amethystine Python), Ee3
maguy, bayi AJG *Morelia amethistina*
• jungurruy Nja, Mja; gundaya Jja
• CP: gundaya Yid (w dialect)

Can turn into a rainbow. Speculation: may be bayi by association with rainbow.
Pythons are balan (as against regular bayi) since they have the special property of being NOT harmful.

gabuu, balan NW Carpet or Diamond Python, *Morelia spilota* Ee4
gabul, balan MAJYG
• girrbagirrba Nja, Mja; gundaya Jja
• CP gabul, forest carpet snake Warrg

munilan, balan MJG 'Chicken snake'; 'like gabul only smaller' Ee5
• jumbiñ Jja

waymarriyan, balan G a carpet snake Ee6
• Variously said to be the G equivalent of gabul, or of munilan

Note adjective yirrawuru/yuŋuy/maybana for 'big' of carpet snake, OEa12.

Note that pythons/carpet snakes are non-poisonous and are the only snakes eaten. They are not included under the generic term 'snake'

OTHER SNAKES

ŋudan, bayi NWA generic term, covering all except pythons Ee7
wadam, bayi MAJ
girimu, bayi G
• In NW this is both the generic term (bayi) and also species name for red-bellied black snake Ee19 (balan)
• waRginbaRa Nja, guyjulmuŋa ('bites a lot') Mja (later gave girrbagirrba for 'all snakes that crawl'), jumbiñ Jja
• G: bala miña-mina girimu budi-n ruga-li, all sorts of snakes were brought (by the spirit ancestor Gurburru) to be tipped out (on a bark cloth)

The 1904 word-list of N by Archibald Meston has wadam; maybe it has been tabooed since that time.

wurrmba, bayi JG Little file snake, *Acrochordus granulatus* Ee8

gulugulu, bayi WM Brown tree snake (copper snake, chicken snake), Ee9
marrigal, balan JG *Boiga irregularis* [harmless to people]
• girrbagirrba, Mja; jumbiñ Jja

gajamaa, bayi N Variously described as 'black snake' and 'brown snake'; Ee10
gajamay, bayi WMJ has a white belly, A picture of *Furina diadema* (which does not occur in the region) was said to be 'gajamay if it's head wasn't black'
• wingama Nja; gadaginay ('walnut') Mja
• CP: gajamay, *Boiga irregularis* Yid

bunmaRa, bayi N Common tree snake, Dendrelaphis punctulata Ee11
bunmarra, bayi WMA and Northern tree snake, D. calligastra
wuygul, bayi JG
• waRginbaRa Nja, girrbagirrba Mja, jumbiñ Jja
• J: bayi-n-gala wuygul wayñji-n, wuygul is climbing up (a tree) there
• CP: wuygul, whip snake Warrg

mujabay, bayi JG Macleay's water snake, *Enhydris polylepis* Ee12

ŋuRja, bayi N Slatey-gray snake, *Stegonotus cucullatus* Ee13
ŋurrja, bayi WMJG
• waRginbaRa Nja, girrbagirrba Mja, jumbiñ Jja

gingarramu, bayi JG Keelback or freshwater snake, *Tropidonophis mairii* Ee14
giñu, bayi JG
• jumbiñ Jja
• J: bayi giñu bungi-n baja-lay-gu, giñu is lying (there) ready to bite (someone)

Use of the two names here is obscure. Some said gingarramu is J and giñu is G. Others that gingarramu is brown type and giñu is black type. Others that giñu is smaller, and lies on the road.

guñjilbaa, bayi N Common death adder, Acanthophis antarcticus Ee15
bima, balan MAJYG
• waRginbaRa Nja, jumbiñ Jja
• CP bima, guñjilbay Yid; bima Warrg

ŋumbulu, bayi JG Black whip snake, *Demansia atra* Ee16
• wirrin Nja; jumbiñ Jja
• CP: ŋumbulu, small poisonous black snake with red tail Warrg

gulbigulbirra, bayi JG Yellow-faced whip snake, *Demansia psammophis* Ee17
• jumbiñ Jja

guñjiwurru, bayi JG Taipan, *Oxyuranus scutellatus* Ee18
murru, bayi A
• waRginbaRa Nja, guyjul-muŋa Mja, jumbiñ jambal Jja

ŋudan, balan NWMJG Red-bellied black snake, *Pseudechis porphyriacus* and Mulga or King brown snake*, P. australis* Ee19
Chloe Grant gave bayi then balan
• waRginbaRa Nja, wirrin Mja, jumbiñ mugin ('black') Jja
• CP ŋudan, large black snake Warrg

walguy, bayi NWMJG Eastern brown snake, *Pseudonaja textilis* Ee20
• J: giña miña wurra/ Dirra-bigal/ walguy-ju bara-ŋu, what's the name of this place? Dirra-bigal (split-top mountain), it was bashed by walguy
J: ŋarba-n walguy-ja. I got a big fright from walguy
• CP: walguwuru, poisonous brown snake Warrg

mugujinu, bayi MJG Bandy-bandy, *Vermicella annulata* Ee21
• girrbagirrba Mja, jumbiñ Jja

mundu, bayi NM variously 'little water snake' and 'small grass snake' Ee22
• waRginbaRa Nja

midimidi, bayi N chicken snake

Many snakes feature in stories of the origin of snakes: Text 43c by George Watson, and Texts 49 and 70 by Bessie Jerry. And in the carpet snake story, Text 51, by Ida Henry (where gabul is a man, who marries, has children, has various adventures, and dies).

See also Ao5 for ŋujan/galgi 'poison fang on snake'; Ah3 for nuyguñ/wuyga/wiga 'skin of snake' and An3 for jirri 'tail of snake'.

In G marraŋara is 'big' of poisonous snakes, OEa13.

F — BIRDS

Note: A number of birds are given as bayi in G but as balan elsewhere (or as bayi when they are only attested in G). All these identifications are by Bessie Jerry, the youngest consultant, who may have over-generalised on bayi for birds. This applies to Fr3, Fr12, Fr18, Fr27, Fr30, Fr31, Fr32, Fr33, Fr37 (and possibly also Fr7, Fr21, Fr25, Fr28, Fr29, Fr36).

Fa— GENERIC TERMS

maRaba, balan N bird (generic) Fa1
marraba, balan WMA
dundu, balan AJUYG
- jaRii Nja; giñan-dayi muguyŋgun (lit. this female spirit up high, the -dayi 'up high' ensuring reference to birds) Jja
- CP: jarruy, bird (generic), YidJa

Generic term was not used of birds which have a role in legends; thus covers most (or all) of those with bayi, and some with balan — indicated in individual entries. In addition, it appears that that the generic term should only be used of a bird with balan

The generic term would be used to describe a conglomeration of birds of different sorts. Or used of an individual which could not be seen well enough to be identified (of course, one might not know whether balan or bayi).

Said to be most often used of small birds, since these can be hardest to identify.

bambu, balan NWMAJYG egg Fa2
- diŋaa Nja; diŋay Mja; jurramu Jja [=Ap15]
- CP: bambu 'egg' YidJa, Warrg

Also bala bambu, eyeball, testicle (body parts)
bayi bambu, frog-spawn, tadpole (bayi like frogs)

daaŋgaa, balan N fresh egg (laid today) (used only of egg) Ap15a = Fa2a
dalŋgay, balan MJG
- ŋurran Jja; dalmay Mja
- bambu dalŋgay buŋda-ŋu jarrugan-du jañjarru, scrub-hen laid a fresh egg today

burŋgur, bala MJG egg white Fa3

miju, bala NMJG egg yolk (also: brain) Fa4

See An6, Ap for terms for feathers, wing, tail.
guwu 'nose' is used for 'beak', Ab10.
See Mh5-9 for bird roosts, nests, nest materials.

Fb — ORDER CASUARIFORMES

FAMILY CASUARIIDAE, emus and cassowaries

gabirri, balan MJG emu, *Dromaius novaehollandiae* Fb1
- mundin Mja, Jja
- this bird was a character in legend
- CP: mundin Yidja 'cassowary' (no emu in territory)

Only occurs in the non-rain-forest parts of Dyirbal territory.

gumbugan, balan NWA Australian southern cassowary, *Casuarius casuarius* Fb2
gunduy, balan MAJUY
gundulu, balan G
yuŋgan, balan G
• mundin Nja, Mja, Jja
• this bird was a character in legend
• J: bala munu bura/ munu buŋa-ŋu balan gunduy/ balan jami, look at the bottom, the cassowary's bottom is hanging down, she's fat
J: jina raba-raba balan gunduy, the cassowary's foot is like two forked sticks (raba); i.e. it has four toes, three opposed to one
G: gila yuŋgan-du jilwal-bila, someone might get kicked by the cassowary
• CP: gundulu, emu Warrg (cassowary is gilŋgirra)

banjinu, balan JG half-grown (of cassowary) Fb3
J: banjinu gunduy, half-grown cassowary

See Ap for feathers on cassowary and crest, wattle, rump, neck, fat.
wuybali is big claw on back foot of cassowary, platypus back claw, Db2; tail of blue-tongue lizard; type of club or spear, Jc1.

Fc - ORDER PODICIPEDIFORMES

FAMILY PODICEPIDAE, Grebes

gungarra, balan MAJUG Australian grebe, *Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* Fc1

Fd — ORDER CICONIIFORMES, pelicans

FAMILY PELICANIDAE, Pelicans

ŋugurrbal, balan JUGL Australian pelican, *Pelecanus conspicillatus* Fd1
• Call: [woooo] followed by a groan

Fda — ORDER PHALACROCORACIFORMES

FAMILY ANHINGIDAE, Darters

gulbir, balan JG Darter, *Anhinga novaehollandiae* Fd2

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE, Cormorants

bugulbugul, balan MJUG Little pied cormorant, *Microcarbo melanoleucos*; Pied cormorant, *Phalacrocorax varius*; Black cormorant, *P. carbo*;and Little black cormorant, *P. sulcirostris* Fd3

ganambira, balan J Little black cormorant, *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris* Fd4

Fdb —ORDER PHAETONTIFORMES

FAMILY PHAETHONTIDAE, Tropic birds

yuŋaliña, balan G Red-tailed tropicbird, *Phaethon rubricauda*; and White-tailed tropicbird, *P. lepturus* Fd5

Fe — ORDER CICONIIFORMES, herons and allies, storks, ibis and spoonbills

FAMILY ARDEIDAE, Herons, egrets and bitterns

jarrguy, balan MAJG Great-billed heron, *Ardae sumatrana*; possibly also Lesser Frigate Bird, *Fregata ariel* Fe1

• Call: [ŋana ŋanaŋana]

Described (independently, by Chloe Grant and George Watson) as 'bird like pelican but lives in the bush; makes noise at night like an alligator'.

jabirri, balan M White-necked heron, *Ardea pacifica* Fe2
buŋubuŋu, balan J
wawa. balan G

May also be used in M for all egrets

miga, balan W Eastern reef egret, *Egretta sacra*; probably also Large egret, Fe3
wagarri, balan M *E. alba*; Great egret, *E. garzetta*; Intermediate egret, *E.*
gabal, balan AJYG *intermedia*; Cattle egret, *Ardeola ibis*; and White-faced heron, *Egretta novaehollandiae*

• ŋadarra yunday-yunday ('long legs') Mja; waruñ 'sand' Jja

yaygi, balan M Striated heron, *Butorides striatus*; Nankeen night Fe4
mawajala, balan JG heron, *Nycticorax caledonicus*

buramu, balan JG Little bittern, *Ixobrychus minutus*; Black bittern, *Ixobrychus flavicollis* Fe5

FAMILY CICONIIDAE, Storks

gigar, balan JG Black-necked stork, *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus* Fe6

• Call: growls a nasalised [o]

FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE, Ibis and Spoonbills

bingay, balan M Australian white Ibis, *Threskionis moluccus*; Straw-necked
guwugiñju, balan JUG ibis, *T. spinicollis* Fe7

• Call; [gá]. hoarse, throat-clearing sound (doesn't call out much]

AJG have bingay for Bustard, Fi4

guwumaljan, balan JG Royal spoonbill, *Platalea regia*; Yellow-billed spoonbill, *P. flavipes* Fe8

Ff — ORDER ANSERIFORMES

FAMILY ANSERANATIDAE, Magpie goose

gabuŋambal, balan G Magpie goose, *Anseranas semipalmata* Ff1

FAMILY ANATIDAE, Geese, swans and ducks

bijuju, balan AJUGL Wandering whistling duck, *Dendrocygna arcuata* Ff2

gunuŋga, balan MAJU Pacific black duck, *Anas superciliosa* Ff3
garŋan, balan G
- yuŋi-muŋa ('swims a lot') Mja
- Call: [qua qua qua qua qua]
- J: bulguru-gu buŋa-n ban-galu gunuŋga, the duck is going down out there looking for nut grass (bulguru, *Eleocharis sphacelata*, N60A-8a)

In M, gunuŋga may be used for all ducks

buru, balan JG Grey teal, *Anas gracilis*; Australian wood duck, *Chenonetta jubata* Ff4

Fg — ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES, birds of prey

FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE, Kites, hawks and allies

biju, balan N Black-shouldered kite, *Elanus axillaris*; Nankeen kestrel, *Falco cenchroides* Fg1
wulŋuwulŋu, bayi MAJG
- bayi yuŋi-muŋa Mja
- CP: bijuu 'grey goshawk' Yid [this belongs to Falconidae below]

guruŋgul, bayi AJG Black kite, *Milvus migrans* Fg2
- ñanbal-muŋa Mja; garrbawurru Jja
- Call: [gi…]
- J: bayi gurrijala yambi-n bulgan/ bay-n-gala/ guruŋgul midi-bara dayi-bara yambi-n, the black kite is smaller and flies higher than the eaglehawk which is big[ger]

jinandal, bayi JG Pacific baza, *Aviceda subcristata* Fg3

bujin, bayi JG Brahminy kite, *Haliaster indus* Fg4

garrgay, bayi MJG Whistling kite, *Haliastur sphenurus*; Little falcon *Falco longipennis*; Peregrine falcon, *F. peregrinus* Fg5
- CP: garrgay, small chicken hawk, Warrg [belong to Falconidae below]

biju, balan NW Collared sparrowhawk (chicken hawk), *Accipiter* Fg6
bariñbariñ, bayi WMAJG *cirrocephalus*; Brown goshawk, *A. fasciatus*
• CP: bijuu 'grey goshawk' Yid

It appears that in M bariñbariñ covers all of Fg2-4 and Fg6.

jara, bayi G Grey goshawk, *Accipter noveaehollandiae* Fg7

gijumbal, bayi G White-bellied sea eagle, *Haliaeetus leucogaster* Fg8

yijili, bayi MJG 'Sea eagle' (not further identified) Fg9

guRijala, balan N Wedge-tail eagle (eaglehawk), *Aquila audax* Fg10
gurrijala, bayi WMAJUGL
• ñanbal-muŋa Mja; garrbawurru Jja
• this bird was a character in legend
• Call: [ŋana ŋana]
• CP: gurrijala Warrg

Fga — ORDER FALCONIFORMES

FAMILY FALCONIDAE, Falcons

buri, bayi G Brown falcon, *Falco berigora* Fg11

Note that all Fg are balan in N, bayi elsewhere.

Fh —ORDER GALLIFORMES, megapodes and allies

FAMILY MEGAPODIIDAE, Mound-builders (megapodes)

jaRuga(n), balan N Orange-footed Scrubfowl (scrub hen), *Megapodius*
jarruga(n), balan W *reinwardt* (and its eggs) Fh1
jarrugan, balan MAJUYG
• gaabaRa, jaRbabaRañ Nja; daruwumbar, galbaray Mja; darruwumbar Jja
• this bird was a character in legend
• J: jarrugan giñan gubal-ŋa-ñ, the scrub hen is covering (its new-lain eggs, with leaves and dirt)
• J: jañja gila giñan jarrugan ŋanda-ñu, then the scrub-hen called out somewhere out there
G: waña gugar/ digu-rri-gu jarrugan-da, what are you, a sand goanna, to dig up scrub-hen (eggs)? [joking remark]
CP: jarruga Yid

When ñuga, the wild tamarind bimbirrbimbirr/ ñuga (*Diploglottis diphyllostegia*, N25B-3a)), is ripe, the scrub-hen lays her eggs.

muŋaRa, balan N Australian Brush-turkey (scrub turkey),
muŋarra, balan WMAUYL *Alectura latham* (and its eggs) Fh2
guyjarri, balan JG

• giijaRi Nja; jarrababarrañ Mja, Jja
• this bird was a character in legend
• J:balan warrbi-bara-ga guyjarri digu, dig (with your hands) the scrub-turkey egg, which is just below the surface
J: wanuŋu bala warrŋa/ guyjarri-ŋu warrŋa bala, whose perch is that?, it's the scrub-turkey's perch
• CP: guyjarri Warrg

jungin, bayi N male brush turkey Fh3

INTRODUCED SPECIES WITH SAME JALNGUY CORRESPONDENT

Ruja, bayi WMJ rooster (loan) Fh4
ruja, bayi WMJ

• jarrababarrañ Mja

jugijugi, balan N hen (loan from chook) Fh5
jugi, balan MJY

• jarrababarrañ Mja

FH - ORDER GALLIFORMES (continued)

FAMILY PHASIANIDAE, Quails, pheasants and turkeys

jiRibi, balan N Brown quail, *Coturnix ypsilophora*; King Fh6
jirribi, balan MJG quail, *Excalfactoria chinensis*; Red-backed button quail, *Turnix maculosa* [i.e. all quails] [NB the button quails belong to Family: Turnicidae, Order: Charadriiformes]

• jinbay-barra (bajirra wumbar) Mja; jirral-ŋa-ñu giñan Jja
• Call: [jírribí]; onomatopoeic name
• J; jirribi ban-bayji bulŋu-ŋga waymba-ñ, the quail is walking around down in the long grass
• CP: jiribi quail, Warrg

Fi — ORDER GRUIFORMES, rails, bustards, and cranes

FAMILY RALLIDAE, Rails and allies

bulindal, balan JG Lewin's rail, *Lewinia pectoralis*; Fi1
Pale-vented Bush hen, *Amaurornis moluccana*;
Dusky moorhen, *G. tenebrosa*

yimbun, balan JG Spotless crake, *Porzana tabuensis* Fi2

gayjal-jarrugan, balan MJG Purple swamp hen, *Porphyrio porphyrio* Fi3

FAMILY OTIDIDAE, Bustards

bingay, balan AJG Bustard, *Ardeotis australis* Fi4
possibly also Pied (magpie) goose, *Anseranas semipalmata*

M has bingay for White ibis, Fe7.

FAMILY GRUIDAE, Cranes

gururr, balan MAJUYGL Brolga (lady companion, native companion) Fi5
Grus rubicunda
- Call: [gururr]; onomatopoeic name
- Delocutive verb to describe call: gururr-mba-y

CP: gururr Warrg

It may be that bingay is a term in J, corresponding to gururr in G, both covering both bustard and brolga.

Fj — ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES, Waders and gulls

FAMILY BURHINIDAE, stone curlews

galgaman, balan N Bush stone curlew, *Burhinus grallarius*; and Beach Fj1
guyibarra, balan MJ stone curlew, *Esacus giganteus* [i.e. all stone curlews]
guyil, balan G
- jinbay-barra (or mayba-rri-muŋa if explaining) Mja; maŋgay miŋgal Jja
- Call: [guri guri guri], falling then rising pitch on each unit
- CP: galgaman Yid; guyibarra Warrg

yigin, balan G may be name for curlew when seen in the day Fj2

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE, plovers and dotterels

dilbidilbi, balan JG Masked lapwing, *Vanellus miles* Fj3
- call: [dílbi dílbi] onomatopoeic name

gurimbarr, balan JG Red-kneed dotterel (red-kneed plover), *Erythrogonys cinctus*; Grey plover, *Pluvialis squatarola*; probably also American golden plover, *P. dominicus*;[this species is a vagrant, Pacific golden plover is more common *P. fulva*] possibly also Buff-banded rail, *Rallus phIlippensis* Fj4

gulmbi, balan G Black-fronted dotterel, *Elseyornis melanops*; Fj5
also Rufous whistler, *Pachycephala rufiventris*;
and Restless flycatcher, *Myiagra inquieta*,

FAMILY RECURVIIROSTRIDAE, stilts and avocets

jangun, balan G Black-winged stilt, *Himantopus leucocephalus* Fj6

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE, sandpipers, turnstones and allies

jiman, balan G Ruddy turnstone, *Arenaria interpres* Fj7

Same name for firestick and tree from which made, *Steganthera lexiflora*, N13D-4a.

guyirra, balan JG Eastern curlew, *Numenius madagascariensis* Fj8

bujara-janay-janay, balan G Whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*; and Wood sandpiper, *Tringa glareola* Fj9

jiguwa, balan G Latham's snipe, *Gallinago hardwickii* Fj10

guymbi, balan G Red knot, *Calidris canutus*, Great knot, *C. tenuirostris* Fj11

biduwa, balan G Sharp-tailed sandpiper, *Calidris acuminata* Fj12

biyiŋgi, balan G Red-necked stint, *Calidris ruficollis*; Curlew sandpiper, *C, ferruginea* Fj13

migu, balan G Sanderling, *Calidris alba* Fj14

FAMILY LARIDAE, gulls, terns and allies

jiwijiwi, balan G Silver gull, *Chroicocephalus novaehollandiae*; probably also Crested tern, *Thalasseus bergii* Fj15

garamgaram, bayi MJG Caspian tern, *Hydroprogne caspia* Fj16

- bayi yagurru-bi-ñ ŋanangu wuyuba-rri-gu/ balañaŋga gimburray-ja Mja; bayi-n-dayi bayi wurrŋgil-ma-li Jja
- this bird was a character in legend (hence bayi)
- CP: garamgaram, seagull, Warg

When garamgaram flies further inland than usual, it is a sign that a cyclone is approaching.

Fk — ORDER COLUMBIFORMES

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE, pigeons and doves

jimarra, balan JG Superb fruit dove, *Ptilinopus superbus*; possibly also Red-crowned fruit-dove, *P. regina* Fk1

bagamu, balan WAJG Wompoo fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus magnificus*; possibly Fk2
ŋirriwuŋal, balan M also White-headed pigeon, *Columba leucomela*
• gagilbarra or gagilbarra-gu bayi… Mja; jalguba-ñ Jja
• Call: [baba hmmm]
CP: bagam Yid

ruguju, balan WMJUYG Torresian Imperial pigeon, *Ducula spilorrhoa* Fk3
• murrimir Jja
• Call: humming-type call [m m m]

gulgal, balan WJG Topknot pigeon, *Lopholaimus antarcticus* Fk4
gambin, balan MA
• murrimir Jja
• CP: gambinU, topknot pigeon. Yid; gulgal, black flock pigeon Warrg

judulu, balan NWMA Brown cuckoo-dove, *Macropygia amboinensis* Fk5
guguwuñ, balan JUG
• mayaja Mja; jalguba-ñu dandu-ŋga Jja
• this bird was a character in legend
• Call: [guguwuj[; name is onomatopoeic (no final stops in language, so final [j] in call becomes corresponding nasal, ñ, in name)
• CP: judulu Yid; guguwuñ, blue pigeon Warrg

wundiyan, balan JG Peaceful dove, *Geopelia striata* Fk6

guRbum, balan N Emerald dove (Green-winged pigeon), Fk7'
gurrbum, balan WMJG *Chlcophaps indica*
• jinbay-barra Mja
• CP: gurrbum Yid

mulguŋurru, balan JG Common bronzewing, *Phaps chalcoptera*; Fk8
Squatter pigeon, *Geophaps scripta*; possibly
also Red-crowned fruit-dove, *Ptilinopus regina*

gurugu, balan AJ Bar-shouldered dove, *Geopelia humeralis*; Fk9
gulguñgulguñ, balan G Diamond dove, *G. cuneata*; plus
introduced species: Spotted dove,
Streptopelia chinensis; Laughing dove,
• Call; [gu-ru-gu], onomatopoeic name
• CP: gurugu, dove, Warrg

It may be that gurugu and gulguñgulguñ are, in both J and G, referring to two birds, gulguñgulguñ being slightly bigger

Fl — ORDER PSITTACIFORMES, Cockatoos and parrots

FAMILY CACATUIDAE, Cockatoos

gidila, bayi NMAJG Red-tailed black cockatoo, *Calyptorhynchus banksii* Fl1

- waŋgulay (wirrin) Mja, muluŋgurrñi Jja
- this bird was a character in legend (hence bayi)
- Call: [ŋi:n ŋi:n]
- M: bayi gidila yuŋga-ñu mugay-gu yubal-ŋa-ŋu, gidila sings out for a grindstone which has been left (there is a belief that when gidila sings out he is telling someone that they have left a grindstone somewhere)

gayambula, bayi NWMAJUYLG Sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita* Fl2

- waŋgulay Nja, Mja; muluŋgurrñi Jja
- this bird was a character in legend (hence bayi)
- Call: [gurrungarra gurrungara]; [ŋañŋañ]
- delocutive verb to describe call: ŋañŋañ-ba-y
- M: bayi gayambula ŋañŋañ-ba-ñu mañjal-ŋa-ñu, the gayambula is calling out, showing where someone is
- G: ŋamba-n baŋgul gayambula gunbal-ŋa-ŋu, he heard the gayambula cutting (up food with its beak)
- CP: waŋgulay Yid; gayambula Warrg

See Ap8 for jurra/yilan, yellow feather in cockatoo's head

FAMILIES PSITTACIDAE, Typical parrots, and LORIDAE Lorikeets, etc.

gambaygambay, balan M Crimson rosella, *Platycercus elegans* Fl3

- guliliñ Mja

guRambal, balan N all small parrots and lorikeets, including Rainbow lorikeet (Blue mountain parrot), *Trichoglossus haematodus*; Scaly-breasted lorikeet; *T. chlorolepidotus*; Double-eyed fig parrot, *Cyclopsitta diophthalma* Fl4
gurrambal, balan MAJYG

- guliliñ Mja
- Call: [jirridi jirridi]
  M: gurrambal balan-dayi-ndu bayñja-ñ, the parrot is grumbling
- CP: gurambal, blue mountain parrot, Warrg

biimbiRan, balan N all large parrots and lorikeets, including Australian king parrot, *Alisterus scapularis*; Red-winged parrot, *Aprosmictus erythropterus*; Cockatiel, *Nymphicus hollandicus [belongs to Family: Cacatuidae]* And, in dialects other than M: Crimson rosella, *Platycercus elegans* Fl5
biimbiran, balan W
bilmbiran, balan MAJYG

- guliliñ Mja
- Call: whistles
- CP: binbiral, blue parrot, Warrg

Fm — ORDER CUCULIFORMES

FAMILY CUCULIDAE, cuckoos, koels and coucals

giway, bayi G Pallid cuckoo, Cacomantis pallidus Fm1

bindalnjirriñ, bayi JG Shining bronze cuckoo, *Chalcites lucidus* Fm2
jawamu, bayi G *lucidus*; Little bronze cuckoo, *C. minutillus*;
Gould's bronze cuckoo, *C. russatus*;
Brush cuckoo, *Cacomantis variolosus*; Fan-tailed cuckoo, *C. flabelliformis*

- Call: [bí bí bí]

jinji, balan N a cuckoo which is brown all over Fm3

duwa, bayi MJG Asian koel, *Eudynamys scolopaceus* Fm4

guRii, balan N Channel-billed cuckoo (storm bird), *Scythrops* Fm5
gurrilgurril, balan MJG *novaehollandiae*

- balbiji ('eel') Mja
- this bird is in song Gama-AM
- call: [gùrríl gùrríl gùrríl]; onomatopoeic name
- CP gurril Yid; guril Warrg

bunbunbu, balan N Pheasant coucal, *Centropus phasianinus* Fm6
bubunba, balan MAJUG

- (jalguba-ñu) ŋan jumbarri-ñ ('he hits with stone') Jja
- call: [bu bu bu bu]; onomatopoeic name
- delocutive verb to describe call: bubu-mba-y
- this bird was a character in the 'origin of fire' legend
- CP: bunbubunbu, bunbun Yid; bubunba, bubun Warrg

Fn — ORDER STRIGIFORMES

FAMILIES STRIGIDAE, owls, and TYTONIDAE, barn owls

gugu, balan NMJG Southern Boobook (Mopoke) owl, *Ninox novaeseelandiae*;
and probably also Rufous owl, *N. rufa* Fn1

- diŋal gagir--gagir Mja; balan duŋgay-marri Jja
- Call: [gugu gugu] with pitch rising-falling on each item: onomatopoeic name
- M: giñan miña-gu gugu yuŋga-ñ/ wañungu manjal-ŋa-ñ, why is this owl calling out?, who is she drawing attention to?
  J: bura-n giñan-bayji gugu nina-ŋu mulgu-mba-ŋu, [I] saw this mopoke owl down there (sitting in the grass, making a mulgu noise (like talking some way off when you can hear there is talking but can't make out the words)
- CP: ŋugu, mopoke owl, Warrg

biRgala, bayi N Barking owl, *Ninox connivens*; Barn owl, Fn2
birrgala, bayi WMJG *Tyto alba*

- Call: [ŋa] with a squeaky voice
- J: birrgala bayi ŋanda-ñu/ midin-gu bagal-ŋa-ŋu. birrgala calls out, having caught a possum
- CP: birrgalA, an owl, Yid

NOTE: Masked owl, *Tyto novaehollandiae*; Grass owl, *T. longimembris*; and Rufous owl, *Ninox rufa*, were assigned in various ways by different consultants between gugu and birrgala.

Note: balan/bayi between two owls.

Fo — ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES, frogmouths and nightjars

FAMILY PODARGIDAE, frogmouths

yagay, balan JG Tawny frogmouth, *Podargus strigoides* Fo1
Papuan frogmouth, *P. papuensis*

I was told 'he sleeps all day'.

FAMILY AEGOTHELIDAE, Owlet nightjars

ñaraga, bayi G Owlet nightjar (moth owl), *Aegotheles cristatus* Fo2

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE, nightjars

diŋgan, balan M Large-tailed nightjar (hammer bird, carpenter bird), Fo3
dagu, bayi JG *Caprimulgus macrurus*; White-throated nightjar, *C. mystacalis*

- jujamu-barra Jja
- call: [dagu dagu] said to be like someone hammering; onomatopoeic name in JG
- CP: dagu Yid, Warrg

jiliwuli, bayi JG a small grey night bird, like an owl, lives mostly on the tableland Fo4

Fp — ORDER APODIFORMES

FAMILY APODIDAE, swifts

bilubiluru, bayi MAJG White-throated needletail, *Hirundapus caudacutus*; Fp1
White-rumped swiftlet, *Aerodramus spodiopygius*

- gayil-barra-gu wuyuba-rri-ñu Jja
- Call: said to be just a squeak

Fq — ORDER CORACIIFORMES, kingfishers and allies

FAMILIES ALCEDINIDAE, kingfishers, and, HALCYONIDAE, tree kingfishers

jiwuñu, balan NWMJG Azure kingfisher, *Ceyx azureus*; probably also Little kingfisher, *C. pusilla* Fq1

- jujamu-barra; jujamu walŋgi-walŋgi Mja
- this bird was a character in a legend
- call: [jiwu jiwu jiwu], with pitch falling then rising on each item; onomatopoeic name

guŋgaga, bayi NWMAJUYGL Laughing kookaburra (laughing jackass); *Dacelo novaguineae* Fq2

- yirguñji-muŋa Mja; bayi-n-dayi jalguba-ñu Jja
- call: [á á á á á gugu gugu gugu]; onomatopoeic name
- this bird was a character in legend, hence bayi
- M: baŋum bayi ŋurba-yarra-ñu/ guŋgaga-gu manja-li/ [ga-ga-ga-ga-ga-…].
then he (the spirit of the dead man) started to return (to the earthy camp)
to be pointed out by the kookaburra (calling out:) [ga-ga-ga-ga-ga-…].
- CP: guŋgaga Warrg

balŋgurru, balan J
gargugila, balan Y
gurralgan, balan G
Blue-winged kookaburra, *Dacelo leachii* Fq3

jijulurruy, balan MJG Sacred kingfisher, *Todiramphus sanctus*; Red-backed kingfisher, *T. pyrrhopygius*; Forest kingfisher, *T. macleayii* Fq4

- call: [ja-ja-ja-ja jiwuy jíjúluruy], with rising-falling pitch on the [jiwuy]; onomatopoeic name
- delocutive verb to describe call: jijulruy-mba-y
- CP: jijiluru, jiljiluru Yid; jijulurruy Warrg

giragira, balan JG Buff-breasted paradise kingfisher, *Tanysiptera sylvia* Fq5

- call: [gíra gíra]; onomatopoeic name
- CP: giraagiraa Yd

Said to be a scrub bird which nests in antbeds.

FAMILY MEROPIDAE, bee-eaters

dirrandirran, balan MJG Rainbow bee-eater, *Merops ornatus* Fq6

- mugilmbarran yulmi-yulmi ('bee eater') Mja; bayi-m-bayi mugilmbarram-gu wuyuba-rri-ñu Jja
- this bird was a character in legend
- call: [dirran dirran], with pitch falling and rising on each item; onomatopoeic name
- CP: birranbirran, a needletail bee bird, Warrg

FAMILY CORACIIDAE, rollers

didilŋgurra, bayi JG Dollarbird, *Eurystomus orientalis* Fq7

Fr — ORDER PASSERIFORMES, perching birds

FAMILY PITTIDAE, pittas

wagawa, balan NWM Noisy pitta, *Pitta versicolor* Fr1
wangawa, balan JG
- ŋadarra; ñiri nayŋul-nayŋul Mja
- call: [wágawá]; onomatopoeic name
- CP: wangawa, unidentified bird said to sing out for fine weather ,Yid; wangawa, a bird like a pigeon which scratches around on the ground, Warrg

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE, swallows and martins

biluru G Welcome swallow, *Hirundo neoxena* Fr2

Note similarity of name with bilubiluru, Fp1. There was some confusion between these names and species.

jidiŋgiR, balan N Tree martin, *Petrichelidon nigricans*; Fairy Fr3
jidiŋgirr, balan M martin, *P. ariel*; also White-breasted wood
buluŋuy, bayi G swallow, *Artamus leucorhynchus* [belongs to Family: Artamidae]

May also cover Welcome swallow in N and M

FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE, pipits and wagtails

jibin-bandala, balan JG Australasian pipit, *Anthus novaeseelandiae* Fr4
- this bird was a character in legend

FAMILY CAMPEPHAGIDAE, cuckoo-shrikes

wilam, bayi JG Black-faced cuckoo-shrike (blue jay) *Coracina novaehollandiae* Fr5
- Call [wilam wilam]; onomatopoeic name
- J: bayi wilam ŋanda-nu/ guñjuy-gu yanba, wilam cries out, might be for a thunderstorm (i.e. may be indicating that a thunderstorm is coming)

jururru, balan G White-winged triller, *Lalage tricolor* Fr6

FAMILY MUSICICAPIDAE, flycatchers and allies

FAMILY TURDIDAE, thrushes
giwa, bayi G Most likely Bassian thrush, *Zoothera lunulata* possibly Brown warbler, *Gerygone mouki* Fr7
- call: [trr trr drr]

FAMILY PETROICIDAE

jibujibu, balan MJG Eastern yellow robin, *Eopsaltria australis* Fr8
also given (in field) for Fairy warbler;
Gerygone palpebrosa

- bala-maŋgan wumbarr-wumbarr (would cover any small bird) Mja
- this bird was a character in legend
- call: [jibu jibu]; onomatopoeic name
- M: jibujibu-gu gala ŋayguna buwa-ñu, earlier on, jibujibu told me (that someone was coming)

windan, balan NWM Grey-headed robin, *Heteromyias albispecularis* Fr9
yindan, balan JG

- wurrmburr dinda-rri-muŋa ('whistles') Mja
- call: whistles [járru-ján-jan]
- M: balan windan ginma-ñ jambun-gu, windan whistles for (a feed) of grubs; J: balan dundu yindan muŋan-da ban-daya ŋanda-ñ, the yindan bird calls out up on the mountain

jarragaray, balan JG similar to windan, but in forest Fr10

FAMILY PACHYCEPHALIDAE

wirayŋgun, bayi J Golden whistler, *Pachycephala pectoralis* Fr11
mayimayi, bayi G

jibajibajam, balan M Little shrike-thrush, *Collurincla rufogaster* Fr12
gugubarbi, balan AJ Bower's shrike-thrush, *C. boweri*
gugubarbi, bayi G

- bayabay-gu wuyuba-rri-muŋa Mja
- M: yimba ŋana jibajibajam buway-marri-ñu' gulu ŋambal-ŋa-ñu, (the moon asked for help when he was stuck at the top of a tree and received this reply:) no, we the jibajibajam are chattering to ourselves, and don't listen

FAMILY MONARCHIDAE

yimalyimal, balan JG Shining flycatcher, *Myiagra alecto*; Fr13
banayirrmban J Leaden flycatcher, *M. rubecula*
(called by Aborigines 'alligator bird' since it flies around a crocodile (aka alligator), advertising its presence)

- wuyuba-rri-muŋa Jja
- call: just a squeak, [wii wii wii]
- J: balan yimalyimal gujagay-gu buwa-na-ñu, the yimalymal bird tells about a crocodile (by flying all around it)

FAMILY RHIPIDURIDAE

buuRujiŋgaa, balan N Rufous fantail, *Rhipidura rufifrons*; Northern Fr14
burujiŋgal, balan MAJG fantail, *R. rufiventris*; also, in NM only, Grey fantail, *R. fuliginosa*

- this bird was a character in legend
- burula-barra Mja ('person of the fighting ground', because his dance is like men at a corroboree); see also Fr16 and Fr34
- call: [búru jngal], with pitch going up-down-up on second item; onomatopoeic name

Note that burujingal is also the name of a long, thin dilly-bag (Jj10), but this has bala gender.

bulbu-bulbu-ganday, bayi JG Grey fantail, *Rhipidura fuliginosa* Fr15

- call: whistles

jigiRjigiR, balan/bayi N Willie wagtail, *Rhipidura leucophrys* Fr16
jigirrjigirr, balan/bayi WMAJYG

- Chloe Grant (J) said balan, George Watson (M) said bayi
- burula-barra Mja ('person of the fighting ground', because his dance is like men at a corroboree)' see also Fr14 and Fr34
- this bird was a character in legend, hence bayi
- call: [jigirr jigirr]; onomatopoeic name
- delocutive verb to describe call: jigirr-mba-ñu
- J: balan jigirrjigirr mulu baŋga-ñ, the jigirr-jigirr is shaking his backside; J: balan jigirrjigiir ban-dayi jana-ñu wurrba-ñu,, the jigirrjigirr is standing up there talking
- this bird features in song Marrga-I
- CP: jigirrjigirr Yid, Warrg

There is a story that burujingal and jigirrjigirr had a fight in the mangroves.

FAMILY ORTHONYCHIDAE, Chowchillas, quail-thrushes, whipbirds

jawujala, balan NWMJG Northern chowchilla, *Orthonyx spaldingii* Fr17

- bujala; jinbay-barra (doesn't fly much) Mja
- call from George Watson: [jawujala wurray-bujala ŋaygu wañju yaŋum bugal buñjan jawula wurray-bujala] and from Chloe Grant: [jawujala jawujala jawujala gag-gag]; onomatopoeic name
- verb to describe calling: guma-y
- J; jagarr guba-n jawujala-gu, the jawujala is making a lot of noise
- CP: jawujala Yid

It is said that when jawujala hears people talking, she makes a noise, responding.
Note that the English name chowchilla is an adaptation of the name jawujala in Dyirbal and Yidiñ.

FAMILY PSOPHODIDAE

guwan **jarun, balan** **yigun, bayi**	N MJ G	Eastern whipbird (Stockwhip bird), *Psophodes oliveaceus*	Fr18

• call: whistle
• CP: guwan Yid

In JG guwan is Victoria's riflebird, Fr39.

FAMILY MALURIDAE, Fairy-wrens

banjarr, balan	JG	Variegated wren (lovely wren); *Malurus lamberti;* Red-backed wren, *M. melanocephalus*	Fr19

• maŋgay ban jami galga gundu-ma-m Jja
• J: galga giga-m ñalŋga banjarr-gu mija-gu budil-ay-gu/ banjarr-bil-bila, don't let the children take the banjarr's nest, or they might go mad (adjective OLm1, banjarr). Note that the bird's name is based on this belief.

Note. Jack Muriata and Bessie Jerry remarked that banjarr was also used for many small birds, including Crimson finch *Neochmia phaeton* (Chloe Grant also gave this) and Red-browed finetail, *Emblema temporalis*.

FAMILY ACANTHIZIDAE, scrub wrens, thornbills, Australian warblers

jaRgim, balan **jarrgim, balan**	N WM	Large-billed scrub wren, *Sericornis magnirostris*	Fr20
ñiñjirr, bayi	JG	Mountain thornbird, Acanthiza katherina	Fr21

FAMILY NEOSITTIDAE, sittelas

giwan, balan	G	Varied sittella, *Daphoenositta chrysoptera*	Fr22

FAMILY MELIPHAGIDAE, honeyeaters

jagaru, bayi **gabaŋa, bayi**	MJ G	Helmeted friar-bird, *Philemon buceroides*; Noisy friar-bird (leather head), *P.corniculatus*; Little friar-bird, *P. citreogularis*	Fr23
birraji, bayi	MJG	Lewin's honeyeater, *Meliphaga lewinii*; Yellow-spotted honeyeater. *M. notata*; Graceful honeyeater, *M. gracilis*; Dusky honeyeater, *Myzomela obscura*	Fr24
dundurru, bayi	G	Bar-breasted honeyeater, *Ramsayornis fasciatus*	Fr25

FAMILY NECTARINIIDAE, flowerpeckers

gayŋgal-ganday-ganday, bayi JG Mistletoe bird, *Dicaeum hirundinaceum* Fr26

gayŋgal is a fruit (not identified), ganday is 'ripen'; the bird is so named since it appears at about the same time the gayŋgal fruit is ripe

FAMILY PARDALOTIDAE, pardalotes

jalnjalum, balan MJ Striated pardalote, *Pardalotus striatus* Fr27
jalnjalum, bayi G

- call: [jálnjálum]; onomatopoeic name

FAMILY ZOSTEROPIDAE, white-eyes

gayga-dawugan-dawugan, bayi G Silvereye, *Zosterops lateralis* Fr28

gayga is 'eye', Ab6, dawugan is 'silver bream', Ga4

FAMILY ESTRILDIDAE, finches

ŋubulbirri, bayi G Chestnut-breasted mannikin, *Lonchura castaneothorax* Fr29

FAMILY STURNIDAE, starlings and mynas

jiyil, balan J Shining starling (metallic starling), *Aplonis metallica* Fr30
jiyil, bayi G

- ŋangali mugin (?) naŋgu-ŋga Jja
- this bird was a character in legend

call: [jiyil jiyll jirrijiyil], with falling-rising tone on each item; onomatopoeic name

- M: baŋgun jurrgay-jarran-du giga-n bayi/ jurrgay-jarran bili-gu/ jiyil-gu/ jiyil-gu banal-ŋay-gu baŋunday-gu-dayi milbirr-ŋunu-gu, the two brothers were told by [their] two sisters to climb [the slippery blue fig tree] for starlings, to pull off starlings from up there in the slippery blue fig tree
- CP: ji:l Warrg

guwuy-birruŋga, balan M Common myna, *Sturnus tristis*; Fr31
gurrjiram, bayi JG Australasian Figbird, *Sphecotheres vieilloti* [Belongs below in Oriolidae]

- CP: jirram Yid

FAMILY ORIOLIDAE, orioles and figbirds

dulgujulu, balan MJ Yellow oriole, *Oriolus flavocinctus*; Yellow-backed (olive-backed) oriole, *O. sagittatus* Fr32
dulgujulu, bayi G

- call: [dúlgu júlu]; onomatopoeic name

FAMILY DICRURIDAE, drongos

bajinjilajila, balan NWM Spangled drongo ('satin bird'), *Dicrurus* Fr33
bajinjila, balan AJ *bracteatus*
bajinjila, bayi G

- yibay-malŋi-malŋi 'bringer of fire' Mja; yibay-barra 'person associated with fire' Jja
- this bird was a character in legend, the one who snatched the fire from the rainbow serpent
- call: bajin-jila-jila-jila-jila]; onomatopoeic name
- J: baŋgun bajinjila-gu maŋga-n ban buni, the bajinjila picked up the fire
- bayi in M text 14: anja giyi bajinjiljila/ gali-ba gayñjin-ja-ŋu/ baŋgul gurrijala-gu ŋanba-n, then this satin bird, who had a pain right up his side (i.e. stomach ache), was asked by the eaglehawk (to try to get the fire)
- CP: bajin, bajinji Yid; bajinjila Warrg

FAMILY PTILONORHYNCHIDAE, bowerbirds and catbirds

barayŋgilan, bayi M Golden bower-bird, *Amblyornis newtonianus* Fr34

- burula-barra Mja ('person of the fighting ground', because his dance is like men at a corroboree)' see also Fr14 and Fr16
- this bird was a character in legend

waRgandala, balan N Satin bower-bird, *Ptilonorhynchus violaceus* Fr35
guda-balumbay, balan M
gulmun, balan J

- ñimbar-bil-muŋa (lit: often becomes a dog, so called because it 'sings out like a dog') Mja
- call: [jirrijirrijirrijirrijirri]

Described as a 'playground bird', builds nest [‘bower’] on the ground between two saplings. [It is a characteristic behaviour of the Golden bowerbird to build a ‘maypole-like’ bower between two saplings]
'Picks up shiny objects and takes treasure.'
guda is 'dog', Dj2; balumbay was said to be 'barking' (not verified)

jijimulmay, bayi G little blue bird, which lives in the scrub; makes a noise like a bower bird Fr36

wiRanba, balan N Tooth-billed catbird, *Scenopoeetes dentirostris* Fr37
wirranba, balan WM
yabin, bayi G

Said to sing as the scrub-turkey begins to lay its eggs

jiguya, balan NWMJG Spotted catbird, *Ailuroedus melanotis* Fr38

- balan yimirri-muŋa, yimi-yimirri-muŋa (always crying) Mja
- call: [jiguya], like someone choking,, groaning
- verb to describe call: jiwu-mba-y
- CP: jiguya Yid

FAMILY PARADISAEIDAE

guwan, balan JG Victoria's riflebird, *Ptiloris victoriae* Fr39

In N guwan is Eastern whipbird, Fr18.

FAMILY MONARCHIDAE, magpie larks

biyilbiyil, balan WMAJYG Australian magpie-lark (called Pee-wee in Queensland), *Grallina cyanoleuca* Fr40

- gigiba ('shield') Mja (because it is pretty like the stripes on a shield)
- call; [biyil biyil] with tone rising on each item; onomatopoeic name
- M; balan biyilbiil guma-ñu, pee-wee is singing out

J: biyilbiyi-ru balu-gala maru wamba-n bambu-gu buŋgal-ma-li, pee-wee is building a mud-nest to lay eggs in

- CP: bi:lbi:l Warrg

FAMILY ARTAMIDAE, butcherbirds and currawongs

galbu, bayi NM Black butcher bird, *Cracticus quoyi*; Fr41
guburañ, bayi JG Pied butcher bird, *C. nigrogularis*

- muju-barra bayi (naŋgu-gu wuyuba-rri-ñ), bayi añja muju dawulu-bi-n Mja
- bayi because of association with younger brother in origin of death legend
- call: [duwa duwa], with rising-falling-rising pitch on each item
- M: baŋgul galbu-ŋgu ŋanana buwa-ñu duwan-gu wandi-ŋu-gu, (when he calls out,) galbu is telling us the fish are going upriver
- CP: galbu Yid

gargurr, bayi JG described as 'scrub magpie, mangrove butcher bird' ; note that the Black butcher bird frequents mangroves Fr42

- jujamu-gu duyil-ŋa-ñu Jja
- call: [gárgurr gárgurr]; onomatopoeic name

jawajawa, bayi NWMAJUYGL Australian magpie (black-backed magpie), *Cracticus tibicen* Fr43

- wuma-barra Mja (same as crow); garrbawuru (section name) Jja
- call: [jáwa-jáwa jáwa-jáwa]; onomatopoeic name
- J: bayi jawajawa ŋayi gambal-gu ŋanda-ñu, the magpie can be heard calling out, for rain (that is, as an indication that rain is coming)
- CP: jawajawa Yid

waja, bayi NMAJUYGL Torresian crow, *Corvus orru* Fr44

- wuma-barra Mja (same as crow); gurrgilay Jja
- call: [wa-wa-wa]; semi-onomatopoeic name
- verb to describe call: guma-y
- J; bayi waja gambil-ŋunu buŋa-n giyi jabun-gu-bi-n, the crow descends from the tableland to the coast
- CP: waja Yid; waja, wajaŋgarra Warrg

Grey butcher bird, *Cracticus torquatus*, was identified as guburañ by Bessie Jerry (G) and as jawajawa by Ida Henry (J). Pied currawong, *Strepera graculina*, was identified as jawajawa by Bessie Jerry and as waja by Ida Henry.

Fs — FURTHER BIRD

jiji, balan J a bird that lays eggs in a mango tree (male is said to be yellow and female brown) Fs1

- call: [jijijijiji]; onomatopoeic name

G — FISHES AND OTHER WATER CREATURES

Ga — FISHES COVERED BY THE GENERIC TERM

guya, bayi NWMPUYGL fish (generic) Ga1
guyu, bayi A
jabu, bayi AJ

• muju Nja, Mja; guya. Jja — these cover all fishes in Ga (also juyalañ Jja given by Ida Henry)
• J: jabu/ jabu jana bayi waguli-ŋaŋgay/ midi-bila waguli-bila/ wiyama-ñu bayi/ mungil-mungi-ra bana-ŋga buja-ñu, fish, all fishes have no blood, only a little blood, how do they live (lit. bathe) in lots of cold water?
• CP: ja:bu Warrg

guya, bayi NW black bream, sooty grunter, Tully grunter Ga2
malaguma, bayi W *Hephaestus fuliginosus & H. tulliensis*
jabu, bayi M
bugal, bayi AJUYG
mugil, bayi G

• J: bugal baŋgul waga-ñu/ bugal jana-ñ yugu-ŋga bayi-m-bayji-rru/ ŋinda jinba, he is blind-spearing the black bream, the black bream is staying (lit. standing) under the log, you spear him!
J: Ngumay-gu buŋa-li ŋanaji/wagay-marri-gu dilbal-ay-gu bugal-gu, let's go down to the Tully River (Ngumay) to blind-spear and hook black bream
• CP: mugal 'freshwater black bream' Warrg (W dialect)

Note that NW have the same name as the generic term. Mollie Raymond (N) explained this by saying the black bream came into N territory only recently.

gulala, bayi M said to be name for black bream when it is changing colour, becoming yellow Ga3

dawugan, bayi NWMAJUYG silver bream (yellowfin bream) *Acanthopagrus australis* Ga4

• given as balan by 6 people (W, J, G), as bayi by 3 (N, M, J)
• CP: dawugan Yid

yaŋgal, bayi MAJUG red bream, mangrove jack *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* Ga5

• CP: yaŋgal 'freshwater black bream' Warrg (B dialect)

burrun, bayi JG butter bream, *Monodactylus argenteus* Ga6

buji, balan AG 'long bony bream' (may be Ox-eye herring, Ga7
girmbarra, balan J *Megalops cyprinoides*)

ñirrimba W 'small round bony bream', probably bony bream, Ga8
warrayi, bayi MJG *Nematalosa erebi*

• given as balan by 5 people (W, J, G), as bayi by 2 (M, J)
• J: balan warrayi wuurrmburr-ginay, warrayi has lots of bones

jurja, bayi JG riflefish, *Toxotos chatareus* Ga9

yugur, bayi MAU barramundi (pink-eyed perch), *Lates calcarifer* Ga10
jubar, bayi JG

gañu, bayi NW eel-tail catfish/jewfish, *Tandanus tropicanus* Ga11
bujul, bayi MU
jarban, bayi JG

gijawulu, bayi NA small catfish/jewfish, possibly juvenile of Ga11 Ga12
gulga, bayi MAJUYG
• CP: gijawulu 'a really black jewfish (found on the tableland)' Yid;
gijawulu 'freshwater jewfish' Warrg

bilŋgarriñ, bayi J little toothless catfish in swamp or waterhole Ga13
maŋirri, bayi G
• G: maŋirri-gu jina bagal-bila, maŋirri might pierce your foot
(if you step on it in a waterhole)
• bilŋgirriñ occurs in song Gama-AN (about stunning fish with foam from gilbajin, weeping brown tamarind (*Jagera* sp, N25B-5a.b)).

jagawurru, bayi AJG fork-tailed jewfish/catfish in salt water, family Ariidae Ga14

wiRgaa, bayi N small pear-shaped rainbow fish Ga15
wulŋgal, bayi MJUYG

miŋi W little black/grey fish, swims in schools Ga16
burrbiyam, bayi MAJG
• J: burrbiyam ŋinda jarrga, catch the burrbiyam in a dilly-bag, dragged through the water!

gabuñ, bayi MAJUG like burrbiyam only smaller, comes up in schools once a year, at flood time Ga17

A smaller fish, similar to wulŋgal, Ga15; maybe a small version of it.

nida, bayi JG small rainbow fish Ga18

gabuñ, bayi MAJUG the smallest rainbow fish Ga19

wiRgaa, bayi N 'sardine', small edible brown fish, catch in nets Ga20
wirrgay, bayi M (too small to be caught with a hook)

jumbañ, bayi MJUYG mud cod (snakehead gudgeon) *Ophieleotris aporos/Giuris margaritacea* Ga21
• J: bayi jumbañ birrba-ñu, the mud cod jumps

juŋgurra, bayi WMJUG 'sand cod' - type of gudgeon which lives on sand Ga22

jiRgaR, bayi N small redbellied fish - probably another type of Ga23
jirrgarr, bayi JG gudgeon
• CP: jilgatt, large freshwater mullet, Yid

ŋuña, bayi J sleepy cod, in salt-water, *Oxyeleotris lineolata* Ga24

jagi, bayi JG big-mouthed charlie (jack big-jaw) Ga25

dibir, bayi JG small mud fish (shaped like a mud cod) Ga26

buybuni W mullet, *Mugil cephalus* Ga27
gulurgu, bayi MJG

Said to jump out of the water a lot.

ŋalbun, bayi MA a perch, probably spangled perch, Ga28
gulŋgul, bayi JUG *Leiopotherapon unicolor*

Said to be common over the range, at Ravenshoe.

duwan, bayi M jungle perch, *Kuhlia rupestris* Ga29
baygal, bayi AJ

Goes upriver in shoals once a year, just after Christmas, signalled by galbu, the black butcher bird (Fr41), singing out.

burjun, bayi M spotted big fish Ga30

giŋul, bayi AG a small fish Ga31
• G: giŋul/ ban-jan buŋga-buŋga-n, giŋul, empty them all out (from a dilly-bag)

jugun, bayi MAU garfish (maybe freshwater longtom) Ga32
garam, bayi JG
• muju Mja; jugubay Jja
• M: ŋarru bayi jugun badi-m/ baŋgul guwu-ŋgu ŋinuna bara-n, don't hook the garfish out of the water, he'll bash you with his nose

Gb — FISHES NOT COVERED BY GENERIC TERM

juruŋun, bayi JUYG toad fish, *Psychrolutes marcidus* Gb1
flesh poisonous, eating it can be fatal

given as balan by Mick Murray, as bayi by Bessie Jerry/Fred Williams, Ida Henry and Jack Muriata

bugu, bayi N freshwater stonefish, bullrout, *Notesthes robusta* Gb2
baŋgili, balan W has venomous spines which can give painful wounds
jaŋgan, balan MJG
• J: jaŋgan-du bagal-bila, galga buŋa-m bali, stonefish might pierce (you), don't go downhill that way!
• CP: bugul, stonefsh, Yid

jawayi, balan JG jellyfish Gb3

yadar, bayi JYG stingray ('stingaree'), *Trygonoptera testacea* Gb4
• muju Mja; guya Jja

Jb12, balan warrgaja, barbed spear, often with stingaree barb also for sting/tail of stingaree

balbirrigan, balan WMJG shark; may be shovel-nose shark Gb5
• guyjul-muŋa Mja; guya guyjul-muŋa Jja
• J: balbirrigan-da bira-bi-n, (I'm) scared of the shark
• CP: balbirrigan shark, Yid (w dialect); 'large freshwater shark' Warrg

mulumiyan, balan JG shark Gb6
• jalŋgal-muŋa + muju (?) Mja; gagir yulmban Jja

Said to be 'like a shark with a sword on its nose, like a saw, can poke it through you'

Gb5–6 both given as balan by 6 people, as bayi by 2

ŋagum, bayi JG shark Gb7

Gc — EELS

jaban, bayi NWMAJUY spotted eel (the largest type of eel) Gc1
magiñ, bayi GL
• jujamu Nja; balbiji Mja, Jja (for all eels)
• CP: jaban, eel, Yid; balbiji, adjective 'big' used only of eels, Yid

guRii, bayi N an old jaban/mugiñ, with a big head and skinny Gc2
gurrii, bayi W body (no fat on him)
gurril, bayi MJG
mirrañ, bayi AJG
• CP: gurril, Yid

said to turn into a bird, dundu-bi-li

bigali, bayi N a large token of jaban Gc3
gurrgila, bayi MU

girriŋan, bayi M black eel ('next biggest after jaban') Gc4

guñin, bayi MJYG black eel (spotted, with white belly) Gc5

gunuji, bayi AJG light-coloured eel (good to eat) Gc6

yagay, bayi JG 'old skinny eel, only really a head' Gc7

and see adjective gunuji/mubaray, large (of eel)

See Aq6-8 for wagay/yirrgun/biñarra/jawaya, eel jawbone, ŋayagay/ñiyi, fine bone in eel gill.

Gd — AQUATIC MAMMALS

balaŋgal, balan JG porpoise Gd1
• CP: balaŋgal 'dugong' Warrg

bunbay, balan G dugong, *Dugong dugon* Gd2

Ge — SHRIMPS/PRAWNS AND CRABS

yigaRa, balan N crayfish, yabby (in freshwater) Ge1
yigarra, balan WMJUG
• jungi Nja; wurrmbu Mja, duŋuy Jja
• CP jungi, freshwater shrimp, Yid; yigarra 'crayfish, yabby' Warrg

given as balan by 7 people and as bayi by 2

mawa, balan NWMAJUYG shrimp/prawn (in river) Ge2
• jungi Nja; wurrmbu Mja, duŋuy Jja
• CP: mawa 'shrimp, prawn, lobster' Warrg

wuŋul, balan JG shrimp/prawn sp. found in lagoon/swamp Ge3
• J: wuŋul ban-bayju waraŋan-da jarrga, catch the wuŋul way down in the salt-water

binduba, balan N biggest prawn Ge4
miigan, balan W
duŋuya/duŋuyan, balan M
duŋuy, balan JG
• julgi Nja
• CP: binduba. crayfish, Yid

mungun, balan W little tiny prawn Ge5
mulgu, balan A
guyumay, balan M

jingay G prawn in sea Ge6

jular, balan J crayfish in salt-water Ge7
wulŋuluy, balan G

mujugara, balan JG big crab Ge8
• ñurrinda-rri-gu bagun + waruñ-ŋunu-gu Jja
• J: mujugara-ga ŋanaji buŋa-li waguy-gu, we should go down to the sandbank for crabs
• CP: mujugara 'mud crab' Warrg

muñañ, balan J soldier crab (too small to eat) Ge9
guduruŋgu, balan JG

gadambal, balan MJG small crab 'like a snail, walks on sand, in mangroves, eaten by seagulls, makes clicking noise in sea' Ge10

Gf — SHELLFISH

miluy, bayi JG oyster Gf1
• diŋun ('stone') Jja

bamuy, bayi JG freshwater mussel Gf2
• diŋun ('stone') , Jja
• J: bala ningin mada/ bayi ñalmurru bamuy budi, throw the shells away, and bring the meaty part of the mussel! [Note: apposition of ñalmurru, Kc2, and bamuy.]

giyañ, bayi MJG mussel (variously given as saltwater and freshwater) Gf3
• diŋun ('stone') Mja, Jja

wargi, bayi MJG small, round black mussel, in freshwater near Gf4
ŋurru U saltwater
• diŋun ('stone') Mja, Jja

gugani, bayi MJUYG freshwatter mussel with big white shell, edible Gf5

maguray, bayi JUYG big mussel (variously given as saltwater and freshwater) Gf6

dalir, bayi J small shell-fish (in sand) Gf7
julgay, bayi G
• diŋun ('stone') Jja

milga, balan N stripey pearl nautilus shell, edible Gf8
gubaguba, balan/bayi MJUG 'big round shell like a cockatoo mouth' & see Jn17
• ŋilu Mja
• T46d. 1, bayi Yamubili ñina-ñu/ yalgay-gu gurral-ŋa-ñu/ gubaguba-gu wugal-ŋa-ñu/ Yamubili was living there. He swept clean a path, then he could (travel along it and) pay (his people's debts) with nautilus shells.

• CP: milga, cowrie shell (used as traditional form of money) Yid

given as bayi by 5 people, and as balan by 5

barajala, bayi MJG flat shell with black lips Gf9

jigala, balan MJG bailey shell Gf10

H — INSECTS, AND OTHER SMALL CREATURES

Ha — BEES

gandirri, bala MAJG small yellow native bee in forest; Ha1
rubul AU has sweet honey, turns sour if stored
• mugilbarram Mja (for all bees and honey)
• M: gagalum gandirri-gu/ balay Garriya-ga/ bili-ñu/ minbal-ŋay-gu,
the moon climbed (a tree) there at Tully Falls, for native bee sugarbag, to chop it out

bayal, bala MAJG similar to gandirri but a bit smaller Ha2
• CP: bayal, yellow native bee Warrg

wagurru, bala MJG red colour, bigger than gandirri Ha3

guburr, bala JG big black native bee in scrub Ha4
gubujala, bala G
• CP: guburr, large black savage sticky native bee Warrg

jurrugan, bala AJG black native bee, builds nest in butt of a tree Ha5

These native bees may all be *Trigona spp.*

jambanduRu, bala N English bee Ha6
jambanduru, bala W
mayi, bala MPAJUYL
jawunbarra, bala JUG
• nota that jawun is 'dilly-bag'
In T39.24, Jimmy Murray said wubarri for 'English bee'; it is wubirri in Warrgamay and I have a note that this is also used in Girramay.
• mugilmbaRam Nja, mugilmbarram Mja, Jja (for all bees and honey)
• J: ŋaja ŋaba-ŋu mayi buja-bi-n, I soaked the sugar bag, it didn't get to be too sweet;
J: baŋgul ŋurbi-n guñja-n mayi/ garrja, he tested the honey by drinking it (honey solution), it was alright;
J: ŋaygu yabundi-ña baga-n mayi-ŋgu yabu-ŋgu, my mother was stung by the queen bee
[here yabundi is person mother, yabu is queen bee];
G: jawunbarra maygan, the honey bee was chopped out

Note that both of the terms for mother, yabu and yabundi, can be used for the queen bee

mayi NA honey (from any bee) Ha7
guru M
girñjal, balam JG
• mugilmbaRam Nja; mugilmbarram Mja
• CP; gurjal, bee (generic) Warrg

Note: in Yidiñ (and many other languages) mayi is a classifier 'plant food'. It is used for honey in NA and for English bee in MPAJUYL

gaRmaa, bala N beeswax [see Jg10 for use] Ha8
garrmay, bala WMAU
majagal, bala JG
• ŋawagan Nja, Mja

Hb — WASPS AND HORNETS

biñjin, bayi N black wasp/hornet which builds nest in leaves Hb1
bumaga, bayi MAJUG *Polistes sp.*
• ñanbal-muŋa ('pierces a lot') Mja
• CP: biñjin, large hornet Yid; bumaga, wasp Warrg

wiRbi, bayi N wasp which nests in hollow log, or in fork of tree Hb2
wirrbi, bayi WMJG (or in hole in house)
• ñanbal-muŋa ('pierces a lot') Mja

munma, bayi MJYG golden/yellow wasp which builds big nest in the Hb3
wuburri, bayi MA open (often, under a branch), *Ropalidia cabeli*
• CP: mulma small silvery yellow hornet Yid; munma, paperbark hornet (makes nest in gum tree) Warrg

bunjajala J paper wasp, *Ropalidia revolutionaris* Hb4

ŋamaŋali, bayi JG large wasp, nests in trees on tableland Hb5

jirrban G large hornet in coastal country Hb6

Hc — ANTS

wawuja, bayi N large stinging brown ant, lives in staghorn Hc1
mungi, bayi MA (bigger than burgurum),
dumbulan, bayi AJYG *Lepmyrmex sp.*
dugurbanulbanul, bayi MJ
• guyjul-muŋa ('bites a lot') Mja
• CP: dumbulan Warrg

buRgulum, bayi N big savage red ant, jumps at you, and bites Hc2
burgurum, bayi WMAJU *Myrmecia sp.*
• Note difference l/r
• guyjul-muŋa Mja
• M: burgurum-ba-rru ŋarru yanu-m/ ŋinuna bajal-ba burgurum-bu/ bali jurri-ŋga-rru yana, don't walk over the ant nest, the ant might bite you, walk round the side!

gadaray, bayi JG stinging red ant, jumps at you Hc3

milbirriñ, bayi JG red/yellow ant on ground, in ridge Hc4
• guyjul-muŋa Mja

gijam bayi NWMJUG small black ant, stings a lot, on ground Hc5
ŋurŋur, bayi J or in leaves
and see Ak6, gijam, pins and needles
• bayi guyjul-muŋa Mja
• CP: gijam, small brown ants Yid

bunda, bayi N small black ants, in hollow log or scrub-hen nest Hc6
naŋgaanaŋgaa, bayi W walk in single file when shifting camp,
naŋgalnaŋgal, bayi MUG *Odontomachus sp.*
yirrabala, bayi JG
• guyjul-muŋa Mja
• J: naŋgalnaŋga-ra galga balay ñina-m/ bajal-bila, don't sit on the black ant nest there, you might get bitten

wamu, bayi NWMAJU black sugar ants, on tree or hollow log Hc7
buyali, bayi G *Iridomyrmex gilberti*
• wirrin guyjul-muŋa ('black one which bites a lot') Mja
• J: bayi wamu dinju, you poke the ants (in the hollow)

buganbugan, bayi JG black sugar ant Hc8

muruy J meat ant, *Iridomyrmex delectus* Hc9

diigi, bayi W small black and yellow ant Hc10

budumbaRam, bayi N black ant in rotten wood or under leaves, stings Hc11
budumbarram, bayi A
mundun, bayi WMJU
mugu, bayi G
• wirrin guyjul-muŋa Mja

muñimuñi, bayi NM small back ants in a house, attracted to sugar, etc. Hc12
• CP: muñimuñi, ant (generic) Yid

niwaa, bayi N green tree ant, lives on trees, folds leaves Hc13
ŋulbuñ, bayi MAJUGL together to make a nest, *Oecophylla smaragdina*
• ŋubuñ Jja

This ant is said to have medicinal properties; it can cure a bad cold. It is said to be good to let it bite you (although the bites hurt). Or the ants can be squeezed, the resulting 'milk' mixed with ashes and drunk.

NOTE: yabu 'mother' for queen ant
See Ak9 for bayi muRu/rirrarr, rheumatism (supposed to be bull-ant)

Hd — TERMITES

mugilam, bayi MAJ forest white ant and its nest (which can be six feet high) Hd1
• jinbay ('ground') Mja
• J: bayi mugilam bilmba, push over the termite nest

buRŋgan, bayi N white ant which builds nest on ground, can be the Hd2
burŋgan, bayi WMJUG size of a football; found near the coast
• jinbay Mja
J: burŋgan bayi-m-bawal bañi, chop the white ant nest out there
• CP: burŋgan Warrg

ŋañjira, bayi MJG 'big forest ant on tableland' (as opposed to burŋgan, near coast); possibly *Nasutitermes sp.* Hd3

gaju, bayi NWMJG white ant which makes black knob-like nest on tree probably *Nasutitermes* and/or *Coptotermes* Hd4

• jinbay Mja
• M: bayi gaju ŋinda biji/ baji-gu/ jigay-gu-rru/ balay bañi-li/ añja jawun-da danji-gu/ gubu-ŋga jagu-ma-li/ jaŋgay-gu, you knock the white ant nest so that it falls to the ground, to split it, and sieve it, to wrap it in leaves (cook it and) eat it
• CP: gaju, gajun, black tree ant Yid, gaju Warrg

bulaR, bayi N white ant ('borer') which lives inside the trunk of a tree and eats it; the kind which eats up a house Hd5
bularr, bayi W
ŋiniŋini, bayi MA
burŋgan, bayi JG

• dalmbirr guyjul-guyjul ('bites wood a lot') Mja

Note that JG have the same word for Hd2 and Hd5

He — DRAGONFLIES

yiRiñjila, bayi N dragonfly (general term) He1
yirriñjila, bayi AJG
wirriñjila, bayi WMAUG

• ŋaji-barra ('waterfall person') Mja
• CP: yirriñjila Warrg

In song Gama-K the dragonfly is referred to both as yirrinjila/wirrinjila and as galbirri; the latter is probably just a song word. This insect is a character in myth.

jurrañjurrañ, bayi JG larva of dragonfly, crawls in the water He2

Hf — CRICKETS, AND GRASSHOPPERS

All crickets and grasshoppers are legendary people.

guRundulu, bayi N round cricket, in the scrub Hf1
gurundulu, bayi WMAJUG sings out [grrr]

• jinbay-barra ('belongs to the ground') Mja
• CP: gurrundulu, a ground locust, which calls out in the night Yid

guwalba, bayi MJ a cricket, sings out louder than gurundulu [g ŕ ŕ ŕ] Hf2

• jinbay-barra ('belongs to the ground') Mja

jiday, balan JG long cricket, in the forest, Gryllidae family Hf3

• ban-ban maŋgay Jja ('supposed to be old lady')

giñjalam, balan NWM a cricket (rather rare) Hf4
- CP: jiñjulum, a slatey-coloured grssshopper Yid

bugulum grub, Hj13, bores holes in small sapling, breeds there, comes out as giñjalam, hops like a grasshopper

bunibajalbajal, balan JG tiny cricket Hf5

bundugan, balan N giant grasshopper, Valanga genus Hf6
bundan, balan W
bundiñ, balan MAJUYG
- gilgarri-muŋa ('jumps a lot') Mja
- J: bundiñ-ju jaŋga-ñu nugar, the grasshopper eats green grubs
- CP: bundim, grasshopper sp. Yid; bundiñ, grasshopper Warrg

miyin, balan MUJG long-horned grasshopper, Tettigonidae Hf7
gañu, balan J
- gilgarri-muŋa ('jumps a lot') Mja
- J: balan miyin ñaju yalu-gala/ bayi-n-bayi miña baŋgun budi-budi-n, cook that miyin up here!, she always carries something (a worm) round with her

gulgibarrañ, balan JG big brown grasshopper Hf8

Hg — CICADAS

The following were all described as 'locusts', but are probably cicadas; this is a colloquial meaning of 'locust' in Australian English. The word 'cicada' was not in the English vocabulary of Dyirbal speakers.

dalaa N cicada, Cyclochila Hg1
dalara, bayi MAJG 'scrub locust, green'
- bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja
- M: bayi dalara ŋamba baya-rri--ŋu/ jubula-gu dangun-gu, listen to the dalara calling out, for the black pine being ripe! (when this insect cries out, it is a sign that black pine nuts are ready to be gathered)

Said to come from a ground grub, burru

wiiRi N cicada, Cystosoma Hg2
wiri, bayi MJ ('scrub locust')
- bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja; ŋalan balan yimirri-ñu Jja
- CP: wirri, a brown and white locust Yid

Said to come from a jambun grub.

juwalnjuwal, bayi WMAJG large forest cicada, Thopha makes a very loud noise Hg3
- bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja

Said to come from ground grub gayñjim

jujañ, balan W 'brown locust on range' Hg4
jujañ, bayi NMAJ
yadar G
• bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja
• J: bayi judañ girri-ñu, the locust cries out as if in pain
• CP: jujañA, jujañ, jujay, black locust Yid

diyirr, bayi MAJ 'smaller locust, grey in colour' Hg5
• bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja
• CP: jirijiri, a small locust Yid

wañjalwañjal, bayi NWMAJ 'the smallest locust of all' Hg6
• bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja

mujuru, bayi MJ cicada, Macrotristria Hg7
'small tree locust"
• bayŋgurra-mbarri-muŋa ('sing to each other a lot') Mja
• CP: mujuru, large locust Warrg

Hh — LICE

maabu, bayi NW head louse, *Pediculus humanus* Hh1
marbu, bayi MAJUYG only found in head hair
• ñanbalmuŋa ('pierces a lot') Mja
• J: ban-ban ñalŋga marbu-bila mundi-bila/ gaji baŋun marbu bura niŋga!, those children have lots of head lice, try to look for their lice and pinch them with your fingernails (to kill them)!
• CP: marbu, louse Warrg

nuŋgan, bayi WMJG pubic louse, crab louse, *Phthirus pubis* Hh2
'large flat louse in armpit and in pubic hair, beard; also on pig'
• ñanbalmuŋa ('pierces a lot') Mja
• J: bayi yara ŋajanji mamu nuŋgan-ginay, those Ngajanji and Mamu people have lots of flat lice

niwaRa, bayi N louse eggs, 'nits' Hh3
niwan, bayi NWMAJ
niyan, bayi UYG
• diŋal ('egg') Mja
• J: bayi niwan ŋaja bura-n baŋun-jin-da diŋga-ra marbu, I saw nits on her head, and lice

bujimbuRan, bayi N stinking and stinging beetle, cockroach Hi1
bujinburran, bayi W 'if its poison gets onto you, unless you wash it off at
bujimburran, bayi MAJG once, it will bring you out in sores'
• note n/m, W/rest
• wurulu-gu yiyaba-rri-muŋa ('poison onto you, brings out sores') Mja
• J: baŋgul bujimburram-bu gayga buŋgal-bila, the beetle might squirt (lit. empty out) into your eye (and could blind you)
• CP: bujimburran, a smelly beetle Yid

buRu, bayi N rhinoceros beetle Hi2
burru, bayi WMJG 'found in scrub-hen nest'
• jinbay-barra Mja
• J: bayi burru maŋga mada-li, pick up the burru grub and throw it away!

guybiruŋgu, bayi JG click beetle, family Elateridae Hi3

bibaa N passalid beetle, 'black wood beetle, lives Hi4
bibay, balan WMJG in candlenut tree'
• J: ban bibay nudi yarra-gu, cut the bibay for the fishing line (as bait)

galabaa, balan N beetle in log HI5
galabay, balan WM

giga, bayi N hairy mary caterpillar, possibly *Anthela varia* Hi6
giŋaruy, bayi W has a sting like sunburn
garri, balan MJYG
giŋarri G
• gambulu ('sun') Mja, Jja
• CP: gingaa, a hairy caterpillar, makes you sore if it crawls on you Yid

giRaRum, bayi N a caterpillar, probably of the swift moth Hi7
girrarum, bayi WMA
girraru G

jaga, bayi MJG a borer ('too small to eat') Hi8
• ñanbal-muŋa Mja

gurruburr, bayi J a green grub on leaves (of orange or cocky apple Hi9
murru, bayi G tree)

In N muRu is rheumatism bull-ant, Ak9; in WMA murru ia toothache gub, Ak11

nugar, bayi JG a grub, when just going into a chrysalis Hi10
• J: bayi nugar/ bayi añja yambi-li/ guŋgamburr-bi-li, the grub, he's starting to fly, turning into a butterfly

gurrimbinu, bayi JG little grub 'hangs on tree in little house, pulls Hi11
stick along behind'

gaañjim, bayi **gayñjim, bayi**	N MJG	a grub which lives in rotten wood	Hi12
jiyayam, bayi	N	a grub in ŋunuy, grass tree (N51B-1a. *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*), turns into beetle	Hi13

See Ak11, juŋguñ/murru/muju/ŋamuy, toothache grub

Hj — EDIBLE GRUBS

miñja, bala M, skin of a grub - see Ah3b

all are mayaja in Nja, Mja; jamuy in Jja

jambun, bayi NWMAJUYG long wood grub Hj1
the prototypical edible grub

• J: ŋaja gilu jambun bañi-ñ, later on I'll chop out some grubs
J: yabuju yana-ma-n/ jambun-gu warigal-gu nudil-ŋa-ñu,
the younger brother was taken to cut grubs (in a) warigal log
• CP jambun Yid, Warrg; mayaja YidJa

The first finger is called jambun-yubi-yubi since this is used when feeling for grubs

The jambun grub (and all other grubs) evolve through a number of stages (some of these terms may be dialectal variants):

guna, bayi NWMJG first stage of chrysalis (when 'full of wood') Hj2

• note that balan guna is 'bowels, faeces'
• ñirri ('faeces') Mja, Jja

gangaa, bayi **gangur, bayi**	NW MJG	second stage; has hard flat skin	Hj3

• CP: gangurr Yid

gumbala, bayi **gulgirr, bayi**	NWMG JU	third stage; getting softer	Hj4

• CP: gumbalA Yid

nugaRŋga	N	when the skin peels off	Hj5
gawa, bayi	MAJG	taking on the form of a beetle, starting to grow legs (although still a chrysalis)	Hj6
jiyira, bayi	WM	first beetle stage	Hj7
gimaa	NW	when it starts to grow wings	Hj8

Finally, it becomes wiiRi/wiri, cicada ('scrub locust'), Hg2

jungun, bayi MJ the tail portion of a jambun grub Hj9

• ñingal-gabun mayaja ('short piece of grub') Mja

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gaban, bayi MJYG small grub in acacia tree; Hj10
becomes a moth, also called gaban
• CP: gaban Warrg

mandija, bayi NWMAJUG little grub on milky pine tree - on bark Hj11
and goes into wood a bit
& the longicorn beetle which comes from it
• CP: mandija Yid

galambu, bayi MAG grub in blue gum tree in forest Hj12
jalŋgunmu, bayi JG and beetle which comes from it
• CP: galambu Warrg

bugulum, bayi MJG little round grub in bark; and see Hf6 Hj13

bayinbam, bayi NM a grub - in butt end of rotten tree (like gayñjim) Hj14

yuRa, bayi N little long grub in hollow log or bark Hj15
yurra, bayi MJG eats jambun
• mayaja Mja

Jack Muriata said that only old people were allwed to eat it, in G

Hk — LADYBIRDS, BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

yambuy, bayi W biggest ladybird ('and praying mantis') Hk1
yambu, balan MJG possibly Ditaxis (lacewing)
• J: balan yambu ban-dayi jaŋga-na-ñ/ŋan-ŋan-dayi-gala, the ladybird is up there eating (a leaf), she can be heard way up

binda-binda, balan N ladybird Hk2
giiŋgan, balan N
guyŋgan, balan W
guyŋgan-guyŋgan, balan MAJUG
• giiŋgan/guyŋgan is 'spirit of a dead woman' (Bg7), so called because she sways when you touch her, 'acts like a ghost'; binda is waterfall, Kb19
• yurrigan-yurrigan ('spirit of dead woman') Mja

gañu, balan J ladybird (smaller than guyŋgan-guyŋgan) Hk3

guŋgambuR, bayi N all butterflies and moths Hk4
guŋgamburr, bayi WMAJUYG

• balan wilgilbil-gani-ñu ('open up legs like a woman') Mja
• CP: guŋgambur, small butterfly Yid

guyjul-muŋa 'bites a lot' is given as Mja, and guyjul-ŋa-ñu 'biting' as Jja for Hl1-2, Hl5-6.

maybiñ N mosquito Hl1
riji, bayi MAJU
diyu YGL
• guyjul-muŋa Mja; guyjul-ŋa-ñu Jja
• J: giyi gudi-yirri-ñu riji/ gubila gulu bajal-ŋa-ñu, these mosquitoes are (biting) a lot (nowadays), in times past (sc, before the European invasion) they didn't bite (so much)
• CP: marbiñ, a small black mosquito Yid

muyŋiRiñ, bayi N sand fly on the river Hl2
muyŋiriñ, bayi WMG
• guyjul-muŋa Mja
• J: milbiriñ-ju baja-n ŋinuna/ baŋgul girri-ñu jada-bara, the sand flies bit you, you'll feel the pain for a good while

I was told that muyŋiriñ is also the term for mosquito in W, and can also be used for mosquito in N, as an alternative to maybiñ

jumbun J sand fly on the beach Hl3
guyŋguy G
• CP: guyguy, mosquito Warrg

wuñjirrwuñjirr, bayi J midges Hl4

bunuu, bayi N march fly Hl5
bunu, bayi W
bunul, bayi MAJUGL
• guyjul-muŋa Mja; guyjul-ŋa-ñu Jja
• J: baŋgul bunu-ru bajal-bila/ galga buŋa-m yuramu-gu, don't go down to the river, lest march flies bite you
• CP: bunul Warrg

junbir, bayi JG grey march fly Hl6
• guyjul-ŋa-ñu Jja
• J: bayi junbir bajal-muŋa, the junbir bites a lot

biRbindili, balan N large march fly ('like bunul, but bigger') Hl7
birrbindili, balan NWM also called 'bumble bee' (but not a bee)
burrmbundil, bayi AJG
• J: burrmbundil bayi-n-dayi jigay-ja digul-ŋa-ñu, the burrmbundil is digging up in the dirt

ŋalalum, bayi NWMAUY house fly (*Musca domestica*) Hl7a
marbal, bayi AJUG
• marbal Mja
• J: bayi marbal bungu-ŋgu buŋgal-ŋa-ñu jarra-gu barrgan-gu, the fly is laying eggs on the leg of wallaby (meat)
• CP: marbal, common fly, Warrg

ñiñin, bayi N egg laid by house fly, develops into bungu, maggot Hl8
ñirriŋara, bayi MJG
• J: baŋgul marba-ru jañja buŋga-n ñurriŋara, house fly just now laid some eggs
• CP: ñiñin Yid

bungu, bayi NWMAJUYG maggot (all are fly larvae) Hl9
• J: bungu-ŋgu baga-n jalgur, the maggot bores into the meat

wugiyam, balan WMA firefly Hl10
yugiyam, balan AJUG
• yibay ('fire') Mja, Jja
• G: bayi baŋgul bura-n yirriñjila/ bungi-ŋu/ bayi-m-bawal/ mayŋgi,
he saw a firefly, lying out there (like a) rainbow
• CP: wugamV Yid

bulaa, balan N firefly Hl11
bulal, balan WMJG
• wugiyam, Nja
• J: balan bulal bami-ñu, the bulal light is flashing
• CP bulal, light made by a firefly Yid; bulal, firefly Warrg

bulal is the only term for firefly in N
Some people said that in other dialects bulaa/bulal = wugiyam/yugiyam. Others that only wugiyam/yugiyam is the firefly, and bulal is a static light seen in rotten wood ('like mildew').

Hm — ANTHROPODS: SPIDERS, MITES, TICKS, SCORPION, CENTIPEDE

jamaRa, bayi N any spider except two below, as appropriate Hm1
jamara, bayi A
ñibu, bayi MAJUYGL
• J: bayi ñibu bajal-ŋam-bila balga!, hit the spider lest it bite you!;
J: Yugubarra … bayi ñibu-bi-ñ bani-ñ/waguli-gu guñjal-ay-gu/
bayi-n-jan Yugubarra, the Yugubarra spirit comes as a spider
(lit, becomes spider) to suck blood, that fellow Yugubarra
G: bayi-ña ñibu-jilu bayi janjil-ŋa-ñ Yugubarra, he really is a spider, he
sprinkles (spells around), Yugubarra (the shooting star spirit)

jamara, bayi M trapdoor spider, Mygalomorphae Hm2
rumbil, bayi JG
• N would just use jamaRa (for all spiders)
• J: bayi rumbil jabu-ŋgabayi-m-bayji, the trapdoor spider is down in the hole

garamjamarra, bayi MJG big-brown beetle-like spider Hm3
probably *Nephila maculata*

jamaRa, bala N web of any spider Hm4
jamara, bala MYG
garrin, bala J
•J: jamara bala-dayi jarra-n, cobweb stretched up there;
G; garamjamarra jamara, web of a big brown spider

wubawuba, bayi NW scrub-itch tick, larvae of *Ixodes holocyclus* Hm5
gubarrnbañu, bayi MAUG
gubarrngubarr, bayi J
- wirrŋga-rri-muŋa Mja, gumil Jja
- J: ŋaja guga mirrji-n/ gubarrnguba-ra yamba, my skin is itchy, might be scrub-itch on it (lit. at scrub-itch)

NOTE: William Dallachy, a nefarious white man who made a habit of murdering Aborigines around 1900, was given the soubriquet gubarrngubarr.

mindiliñ, bayi NWMAJUY big cattle tick Hm6
- dimaniñ Mja, Jja; ñanbal-muŋa Mja (for all ticks)
- J: galga yanu-m bali/ mindiliñ-ju ŋanana baga-n, don't go that way, the ticks bit us
- C: mindil, shell-back tickYid

biya, bayi JUG scrub tick Hm7
- J: biya-ŋgu diŋgal baga-n bayi, the tick pierced his head

mindiliñ and biyu may be alternative names for one tick; however, Mick Murray (J) averred that they are different

giRi, bayi N small tick Hm8
dayñjar, bayi WMAJG
- CP: giri, tiny grass tick Yid

bingubagal(bagal), bayi G shell-back tick Hm9

yigarra, balan W scorpion Hm10
malayigarra, balan MAJ
jungi, bayi G
- mala is 'hand', Ad11 and balan yigarra is 'crayfish', Ge1; a scorpion was seen as like a crayfish with a hand attached
- wurnbu (= mawa) Mja; jumbuñ Jja
- J: balan malayigarra bajal-muŋa, the scorpion bites a lot (and injects a poison)

damaRi, bayi N centipede Hm11
damarri, bayi W
gijurruy, bayi MAJUYG
- guyjul-muŋa Mja
- CP: damarri YidJa

Hn — LAND MOLLUSCS: SNAILS AND SLUGS

jaagaa. balan N black scrub snail (in rotten log) Hn1
gurrujun, balan NWMAU Spaerospira sp.
gurruy, balan JG
- two names are synonyms in N
- dula-barra Mja, galgarru Jja
- CP: jalga, gurrujun, small snail that has no shell Yid

gawaa, balan N stripey edible forest snail (in butt of gum tree) Hn2
gajiri, balan MAJUG *Xanthomelon pachystylum*
• galgarru, Jja
• J: gajiri ñuba-n ŋanaji/ yimba-jilu gajiri-ŋaŋgay we poked (every hole in this tree for) snails, but no (this tree) has no snails

Its shell (same name) used for scraping.

rugarrgay MJG a long-shelled river snail Hn3
• diŋun Mja
• J: rugargay maŋga/ jarra-li, pick up the snails and boil them

digarŋgin, balan G a small swamp snail Hn4

buRŋu, bayi N a snail-like slug Hn5
jalay M 'no good for anything, cockatoos eat them'
maral, balan JG 'used as bait to catch eels'
• J: balan maral julŋgu-julŋgu, slug is nauseous (makes you want to vomit)

N may be error for Ho1

Ho — ANNELIDS: WORMS AND LEECHES

buRŋu, bayi N big black ground worm Ho1
duŋay, bayi W (good for bait, doesn't break up)
duŋuy, bayi M
gujal, bayi MAJUG
• note vowel difference a/u in W/M
• mulujal Mja, garrŋgurru Jja

Cf duŋa in Jf13, copied below

girrñila, bayi MJG smaller red worm, in rotten wood Ho2
wriggles a lot (less good for bait, breaks up)
• mulujal Mja
• M: girrñila bayi ŋinda maŋga-ŋu/ murra mayi-n, when you've picked up girrñila, 'milk' (lit. semen) comes out

'half-cooked girrñila, put into stream to attract eels, then spear them'

murrgu M big worm Ho3
• mulujal Mja

yurgal, bayi JG white worm in ground, clay worm Ho4

REPEAT FROM J:

duŋa, bayi NM
jarrmbi, bala J
jubuy, bala G
fishing apparatus consisting of several strings of threaded worms, tied along a stick, dipped into the water (at flood time); when an eel bites at a worm, this can be felt and the apparatus plus eel is jerked from the water Jf13

• Note compound verbs duŋa-jana-y M, jarrmbi-buja-y J, fish with this apparatus.

See Roth (1900a: 10-11) for a description and drawing.

biŋgay M piece of lawyer-cane used in duŋa, to attach strings of worms to Jf14

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judiR, bayi N
junam, bayi NWMAJUG
larger land leech (also used for hymen, especially in chuck-off) Ho5

• two terms in N are synonyms
• dujirr Mja all leeches
• CP: junam, small scrub leech (with no stripes) Yid

murrju, bayi MJYG
smaller land leech Ho6

• dujirr Mja; jungur Jja
• J: murrju-ŋga galga yanu-m wabu-ŋga-rru, don't go through the scrub, for fear of leeches!

ŋubiRbi, bayi N
bundu, bayi W
ŋubirrbil, bayi MAJU
ŋubirrbirr, bayi JYG
big long stripey forest leech, lives in staghorn Ho7

• no final long vowel in N
• dujirr Mja
• CP ŋubirrbiñ, medium sized leech Yid

jabulam, bayi MAJG
water leech Ho8

• dujirr Mja; jungur Jja
• J: jabulam-ba galga ŋaba-m, don't bathe (there) for fear of leeches!

I — LANGUAGE AND NOISES

Ia — LANGUAGE AND TALK

ŋiRma, bala N everyday language style, voice (and throat); Ia1
ŋirrma, bala WM horn on a car
guwal, bala AJUYG

- ŋawuŋgaa Nja; ŋawuŋgal Mja, Jja
- guwal bulgan 'deep (lit. big) voice'; guwal midi 'high-pitched (lit. small) voice'.
- N: ŋiRma guRiñ, nice voice
  M: ŋanaji gurrŋal/ gulu ŋirrma walgay-walgay-barri-ñu, we're all good friends, never speaking a bad word to each other
  J: jalbujalbu ban guwal, 'she covered every word; (i.e. she has a loud voice)'
  J: ŋaja bala gulu ŋamba-n baŋu-maŋgan-u guwal/ miju-gani-ñu, I didn't listen to what they were saying, I took no notice at all
  J: ŋamba guwa-ra-bi-ŋu, listen to your talking (when played back on tape-recorder)!
  J: balan guwal jangin wurrba-ñu, she's nearly losing her voice
  G: waña ŋinda guwal, what is your language?
- CP: guwal, name Yid (c dialect)

On one occasion I was told that both forms occur in M and J, with ŋirrma being 'language' and guwal 'voice'. Another time I was told that in J guwal is 'language' and ŋirrma is 'growling, talking at nighttime': ŋirrma bayñja-ñu 'growling'.

jalŋuy, bala NMJG avoidance (or 'mother-in-law') style Ia2

- ŋaaŋun Nja ŋalŋun Mja
- N jalŋuy banaa-Ri, M jalŋuy bana-rri = Nja: ŋaaŋun yuwaa-Ri; Mja ŋalŋun yuwa-rri (bagun mugurrgan-gu), talk Jalnguy (towards mother-in-law)!
  [NB Ja yuwa-n = bana-n 'break']
- CP: jalŋuy Yid, Warrg

Interesting that N has no long vowels in Jalnguy, but does in ŋaaŋun

wajan bala NWM the English language Ia3
ñunarra, balan AJUG

- gumirriñ-bi-n ŋawuŋgal wuyuba-rri!, speak language becoming a white man Mja
- M: ŋarru wajan wurrba-gani-m/ ŋirrma-ju, don't keep on speaking English! Just ŋirrma.

ŋawal, bala MJG voice; and echo Ia4

- ŋawuŋgal Mja
- M: ŋawal wula-yarra-ñu jañja ŋala-gali midi-bi-n, the voice was starting to die away, now getting lower and smaller;
  M: ŋawal jami, good voice (e.g. for singing — not too deep or shrill)
  J: ŋayi ŋawal waña ŋanda-ñu, whose (male) voice is that calling out?

garrgaru, bala MJG noise of a group of people (children, men) screaming out, as they have a lot of playful fun Ia5

- ŋawuŋgal yiyaba-rri-ñ Mja, ŋawuŋgal ŋala Jja
- G: bayi-n-gala ñalŋga garrgaru-ŋunjin-da mandala-ñu/ garrgaru-gabun-gabun, children are making a lot of noise playing, up there, lots and lots of noise

mulgu, bayi/balan/bala MJG talk when you can hear that there is talking but can't make out the words (e.g. because it's too far off, or because speakers are mumbling) Ia6

• bayi or balan if you can hear it's a man or a woman speaking; bala if you can't even make that out
• yubay wuyuba-rri-ñ Mja; bayi yama jalguba-ñu Jja
• J: ŋayi mulgu waña-maŋgan wurrba-ñu, 'wonder who that lot talking'
J: bura-n giñan-bayji gugu ñina-ŋu/ mulgu-mba-ŋu, (I) saw this mopoke owl up there, making a talking-like noise [note: delocutive verb]

ŋayin, bala NM whisper (deliberate), talking quietly Ia7
ŋayi, bala MAJUG

• ŋayi wurrba!, talk in a whisper!

ŋayi, bala NMJG throat, glottis, voice Ia8

• J: ŋayi gadala, thirsty (lit. dry throat); [=Ab29]
J: gaji ŋayi wañuna ŋamba! try and listen for whose voice that is!
[note apposition and not genitive]

Note that Ia7 and Ia8 fall together in JG but are distinct in NM.

ŋayirr, bala J (involuntarily) talking in a whispery voice due to bad throat Ia9

J: ban ŋayirrŋayirr waña wurrba-ñ/ ŋayirr-bi-n, who is it (female) talking in a whisper, becoming a whisper?

wanda, bala NWMJG message (e.g. about food, or a death) Ia10

• mulumjaymban Mja; bala-dayi buwuba Jja
• M: gala bayi wanda-ba bani-ŋu buwa-nay-gu …, earlier on, he had come with a message to tell us …
J: wanda bila-n, a message was sent
J; ŋinda giña wanda budi balu-guya/ bagu-maŋgan-a-ngu/ baŋgun ŋurri ŋinda wanda banagay-mba ŋanajinangu wanda!, you take this message to a place on the other side, to them!, and in turn you bring back a message (from them) for us!

Can also be used of a message stick - Jo1.

wuwawuwa, bala JG a call [wú wá wú wá] indicating that a person is dead Ia11

• buwuba Jja
• J: ŋala wuwawuwa/ jañja wuygi guygun bayi-n-guŋgarri,
a message is heard, some poor old man up north (has died)
J: wuwawuwa wanda-bila bani-ñu/ bagul guyi-bi-ŋu-gu,
the call came with a message, about him having died

warja JG 'argument', settling a dispute at the corroboree ground Ia12

• J: warja-baja-n baŋgul ŋayguna, he was having a wild argument with me
J: warja-ŋgu wanjal-ŋa-ñu, talk in corroboree ground

Usually in combination warja baja-n (lit. bite) 'settle a dispute' (verbally) at the corroboree ground 'where disputes were generally settled'.

This word is somewhat obscure. It may or may not be related to warja which occurs in 2 songs (and which I had categorised as a song word meaning 'English language'):
Jaŋala-C (G. Paddy Biran) banma-ŋu warja-ŋgu, being talked to in the English language
Jaŋala-Q (J. Tom Murray), warja, chattering in English

Ib — SONG AND DANCE STYLES

gama, bala NWMPAJUG singing style for dancing corroboree Ib1
has two lines, each of 9-11 syllables, repeated;
with tapped boomerang accompaniment
• junbar Mja
• J: gama-ŋga munda ŋanaji wuri-gu, lead on for us to dance to gama songs
G: gama-ŋga baŋgul Ɲamijubara-gu baya-n, Ngamijubara (Old Charlie King) used to sing in gama
•CP: gama, song style Yid, Warrg

maRga, **bala** N singing style for dancing corroboree Ib2
marrga, **bala** WMJG each line has eight syllables,
with tapped boomerang accompaniment
• junbar or warrma Mja
• CP: warrma, song/dance style Yid

gugulu, bala NWMJG (i) polished stick used to accompany love songs Ib3
(ii) cover term for love song styles, Jaŋala and Burran
• J: gugulu banda-ñu, the gugulu stick is hit
• CP: gugulu, men's recitative 'crying' mourning style Yid

And see Jo3-5.

jaŋala, bala JG love song style Ib4
many lines, each with six syllables
• J: baya-n jaŋala-ga ŋinuna, you were sung (a love song) to in Jaŋala style
• CP: jaŋala, song style Warrg

burran, bala UG long song style, reputedly invented by two women. Ib5
now mostly sung by men
four lines, of six, three, six, three syllables
• CP: buran, a song style (borrowed) Warrg

yilal, bala N a song style (lie down and sing it) Ib6
gayñil, bala WM
• bayŋgurray-marri-gu Mja
• M: gayñil mada-n, gayñil songs are sung (lit. thrown out)
• CP: yilal, prayer-like song Yid

wurrŋga, bala U a different song style (also lie down and sing it) Ib7
• G: wurrŋga mada-n (can do this all night long)

ŋaaba, bala N a dance to gama and marrga songs Ib8
ŋalba, bala MJG danced by women, or women and men
• balan yulŋi jumbara Mja
• M: balan ŋalba jana-ñ/ balan ŋalba wuri-ñ, women dance ŋalba
G: ŋalba jana-nu, (women) dance ŋalba
• CP: ŋalba, female dance style Yid

warruwarru MJ a dance to jaŋala/burran/gayñil songs Ib9
dance in pairs, predominantly two women,
can be man and woman
• M: balan yibi warruwarru wuri-ñu/ bayi yara baya-rri-ñu gugulu-ga, women are dancing warruwarru, man is singing in gugulu style
J: bayi yara warruwarru jugumbil wuri-ñu jaŋala-ga, a man and a woman are dancing to a jaŋala song

ŋaru M shake-leg dance style Ib9a
• And see in compound verb 11M2, ŋaru-balŋa-y, ŋaru-baji-y (and in song Marrga-I)
• occurs in song Burran-D

wuŋga UYG a mourning song style Ib10
• G: ban buwa-ñu ŋanaji/ bani-ñu wuŋga buga-bi-ŋu, we told her, the wuŋga about (someone) having died has come
G: wuŋga bani-ŋu duŋgarra-ñu, the wuŋga having come, she is crying
G: ŋaja ban wuŋga-ma-n, I made a wuŋga about her
• occurs in songs Gama AX, BJ, BK

biiRin, bala N noise of tapping boomerangs together as song Ib11
birin, bala W accompaniment
garil, bala MJUG
• muyur duyi-n Mja
• N: biiRin baŋguu baaga-ñ, he is banging out the biiRin noise
M: garil balga, banging the garil noise

buŋun, bala NWMJ (slower and heavier) drums as dance Ib12
bulbal, bala G accompaniment; always made by women,
banging a skin stretched between thighs;
also used for banging water to make a drum-like noise
• N: buŋun biji-l maRga-gu, bang a drum for marrga (accompaniment)
G: bulbal biji-n, bang a drum
• CP: buŋun Warg

I was told that buŋun 'womb, wallaby pouch' is a pure homonym; no connection.

babaral, bala MJG (quicker and lighter) drum sound, made by Ib13
women clapping hand against side of thigh,
signal to men that preparations are finished
and they can now come out to dance
• G: bala babaral mada/ bagul-dayi jañja mayi-ŋu-gu, throw out a babaral clap, for the men up there who are coming out

wada, bala NWMJUG clapping hands together when dancing Ib14

• MJG: ŋaja bala wada balga-ñ, I'm doing wada clapping
M: balay bala-maŋgan wada banda-ñu bagul, there they had a funeral dance for him
• CP: wada, palm of hand being banged on thigh Yid

Dance around a corpse, clapping hands (wada) and calling out 'wa-wa-wa-…'

Ic — NAMES AND NAMESAKE

diRa, bala N name (of person or place) Ic1
dirra, bala MJ same for tooth, point. Ab17 (and same Ja) & hail, La3 (same Ja in N only)

• ŋuñjanii Nja; ŋuñaŋuy Mja
• M: gulu ŋaja dirra/ dirra ŋamba-n wanja-ŋu, I couldn't remember the name, what the name was called
M: … gundun-gundun-ban/ dirra-gabun-gabun bala-maŋgan wanja-ñu, (the eel was cooked, sliced up) made into small pieces, and each and every piece was named (and each named piece became a person)
J: dirra wanja-ñu OR dirra jarra-n, call name
J: ban waña dirra guda, what's the name of that (female) dog
G: bayi baŋgul buwa-ñu/ Ŋulbuñ dirra-jarra-n, he told him (this mountain) is named Ngulbuñ
• CP: dirra, name, tooth, seed, hail Yid (t dialect); ŋuñaŋil YidJa

T47.42 G: ŋaja yaŋgu dirrs jarral-ŋa-ñu, I named this place
Q: is dirra-jarra-l a compound verb? (yaŋgu INST)

burri, bala MJG name Ic2

• M: ŋinda bayi waña burri, what's your (male) name?
Literally: who's your name?
J: burri-gabun, namesake
G: baŋgul burri-jarran bayi Jubuŋun, he gave him the name Jubungun
G: ŋaygu yabu burri Balŋganu, my mother's name was Balŋganu

dirra and burri appear to be synonymous and interchangeable for M and J.
There appear to be compound verbs dirra-jarra-l and burri-jarra-l 'give a name to' (lit. 'set name for').

wuRa, bala N name of place Ic3
wurra, bala MJ

• J: ŋambiya wurra balay/ Wubuji, what's the name there? Wubuji
J: burba giña miña wurra/ Bulunda, what's the name of this swamp? Bulunda

It seems that miña-wurra J, waña-wurra G are each one four-syllabled word; take locative allomorph -ga.

• J: bala-ŋunda bayi banda-ñu miña-wurra-ga, he burst out (of the water) at what's-it-called?

Also ŋambiya-wurra:

J: ŋambiya-wurra-ga yanu-li ŋaliji yalu-balu miña-wurra-gu Warrami, we should go to what's-it-called, up here to what's the name, Warrami

I was told that dirra/burri are only used for the name of a person, and wurra for the name of a place. However, dirra/burri are freely used in texts for names of places. But I have never heard wurra used for anything other than a place.

I think that this is a different word from that in NW wurra-wurrba-y, MJG wurra-buwa-y, tell a lie.

ñalbay, bala MJG 'namesake'; place (or animal) with whom one is associated, named after Ic4

• M: ŋaja bayi ñalbay mawañ jaban, I am nyalbay with big eel (because named after him)
J: bayi ñalbay-ja balay yanu ñinay-gu, I'm going to sit at my namesake place (explained as: 'if his name's Billy, he goes to Billy Creek') (added: 'he'll turn into stone if he goes there')

This is a nominalisation of verb ñalba-y 10D1 'become part of place, belong to spirit place, etc.'

Id — OTHER HUMAN NOISES

buŋguRaa, bala N a snore, snoring Id1
buŋgurray, bala WMAJUG
• bagu bayi nayŋul-ŋa-ñu yulmba-ŋu ('having lain down he throws it out') Mja; yulmba-ñu jarrmi-rri-ñu ('sleep deep') Jja
• M: miju-n bayi buŋgurray mada-yarray-gu, (the satin bird) waited for him (the rainbow) to start to throw out snores
M: jañja jagun/ buŋgurray mada-n, he's asleep now, throwing out snores
yimba-ju/ buŋgurray ganan-ganan, there was nothing (no reply to our call), (just) loud snores
• CP: buuŋgurray Warrg

ñaygilañ M a scream Id2
girriñgirriñ, bayi/balan J
• ñinŋal ñalmaru Jja
• J: girriñgirriñ ŋanda-ñu, utter a sharp scream

Chloe Grant gave girriñgirriñ mulu for 'sharp pencil point' (versus mulban 'blunt').
See adjective OKa3, ñaygilañ, MJG, talking too much/talking in a clear voice

gubii, bala N a whistle Id3
wurumbul, bala W
gubil, bala MAJUG
gungul P
• wuuRmbuR Nja; wurumburr Mja
• gubil jana-ñu, emit whistle
• G: yuray baŋgul gubil jarral-mba-gali-nja-ñu, he would whistle out softly
G; gubil wurrba-nu bagul, (he) whistled out to him
• CP: guybil, whistle Yid; gubil Warrg; warumbil Warrg

W given as wurumbul twice and wurumburr once
gubl not used for train 'whistle'; just use verb ŋanda-ñu

gangarra, **bala** M sharp, squeaky voice Id3a
• T34.19, ban maŋguy/ ŋanda-ŋu gangarra, the woman who had lost a child called out in a sharp squeaky voice

warul U a whistle Id4
• warul bandañu, whistle bursts out

gawal, bala JG deafening noise, make to distract a youth when being initiated Id5
• J: gawal mada-n ŋanaji, we threw out a deafening noise
J: gawal banda-ñ, the noise will burst out
• CP: gawal, a cry of any type, Yid; gawal, a call, Warrg

gaybii, bala N noise 'haw haw haw' made by the men of a tribal Id6
gaybir, bala MJG group as they tramp towards their part of the corroboree ground (women and children come behind, singing)

• M: gaybir mada-n bayan-gu, the noise is thrown out towards the bayan (tribal camping site just outside the corroboree ground)

gulmbin, bala MJG noise of slapping the water; made by women doing it purposefully, or just children playing in the water; also used for the noise of a cross-cut saw Id7

• duŋurr Mja
• J: gulmbin balga-n bana-ŋga ñalŋga-ŋgu, children are hitting a gulmbin

bala gulmbin was also adopted as the name for a crosscut saw, which was made into a metal version of the sword, bagur.

ñaŋguñ MJG slurping noise. sucking at something instead of eating it properly, 'eat like a pig' Id8

• ñaŋguñ banda-ñu, slurping noise 'bursts'
ñaŋguñ mañja-ñu/ jaŋga-ñu, slurping eating

gadaral, bala J noise of someone sneaking about in the night Id9

• J: gadaral ñawu-n, noise made by someone stepping on things on the ground

bubul G noise of refusal (cattle, horse, child, white man) Id10

• occurs in song Jangala-AD: bubul jabi-rri-ŋu, (cattle) make noise when refusing to go (along track)

Ie — ANIMAL NOISES

garawal, bala MJG noise of a snake sliding through the grass Ie1

• J: garawal ŋamba juyma-ŋu!, listen to the garawal noise as it slides!
• occurs in song Gama-AD

ñiyi, balan MJG noise of a bird singing out about something/someone on the ground, pointing out its presence (e.g. snake, person); noise [ñi ñi ñi ñi ñi ñi]; onomatopoeic Ie2

• M: gaji ŋinda bura/ ŋagul miña-gu/ ñiyi-ŋgu baya-ŋu-gu, you try and have a look to see what can be heard, being sung over by the bird
J: balan ñiyi barbal-ŋa-ñu/ maguy gaji bura!, the bird call is sounding out, look out for the python!

Presumably balan because birds are balan.

yiyi , bala M noise made by a scrub turkey after it s caught in a net Ie3

• see wuŋgunda-y Int, NMJG, noise made by a scrub-turkey 57A10

muŋga, bala/ŋala NWMAJG loud noise, 'the loudest noise of all' includes: gun/dynamite going off; banging feet on the floor (maybe in time to music); noise of a falling star in NW If1

• duŋurr Mja
• M: muŋga-rriga ŋana/ balay ŋangu-ŋga jana-yarranja-ñ, (the rainbow intercepted us, as we tried to snatch the only fire in the world from him) we definitely made a loud noise as we landed there in the doorway (of the cave)
M: ŋamba-n bayi muŋga bijil-bijil-nbarri-ñu bayi-n-gala-ndu, the loud noise could be heard of him thumping (inside the hollow tree in which he had been sealed)
J: muŋga balga-n, a loud noise (was made) by hitting (the ground)
G: muŋga ŋaja ŋamba-n baygu-rri-ŋu balan wajali, I heard the loud noise of the sea (waves) breaking (on the beach)

ramburr, bala MJG loud noise that ;shakes the earth (falling star or crack of thunder) If2

• duŋurr Mja
• M: ramburr banda-ñu, the ramburr noise bursts out
J: bayi jigubina gila-ŋunda baji-ñu bajala-ga/ bayi ramburr-bi-n, the falling star fell somewhere out there on a flat rock, and made a loud noise

ŋurrmbun, bala J rumbling noise; e.g. thunder rumbles, walking over 'hollow ground', feet on floor boards If3

gada, bala/ŋala NWMJG noise of chopping, of biting, of twigs and sticks being broken as someone walks over them; nut shell splitting, tongue clicking If4

• duŋurr Mja; *in* ŋaja digirr-julbamba-n bayi duŋurr jalŋga-rri-ŋu, I listened to him cracking stones
• M: gada banda-ñ, (twigs) make noise breaking (when trampled on)
M: bayi ŋangu gada banda-ñ, he clicks his tongue (i.e. gada in mouth)
J: gada wurrmburr baja-n, noise of someone biting/chewing bone
• CP: gada, noise of sticks clapped together as dance accompaniment Yid

garrun(garrun), bala MJG crunching sound (person eating peanuts or crisps, walking on sand, the bearings in a car grinding) If5

• J: (ŋaja ŋamba-n) garrun wañuna bayi yanu-ñ, (I heard) who is he, going with a crunching noise
G: garran bam garrja jaŋga-ñu ŋaja, I'm enjoying eating the food with a crunching noise

bila, bala MJG noise of a horn (on boat, lighthouse, sugar mill) If6

• M: bila gayba-rri-ñu, horn is calling out (to someone)
J: bila ŋanda-ŋu/ ŋamba, listen to the horn which is calling!
G: baya bala ŋinda bila, you blow (lit. sing) the horn
• occurs in song Burran-AE, noise of sugar mill horn (said to mean: the mill wants more cane to crush)

diŋgildiŋgil, bala MAJUG noise of bell ringing (may be loan from tinkle-tinkle) If7

• J: diŋgildiŋgil banda-ŋu ŋamba!, listen to the ringing noise bursting out!

malgumalgu, bala N noise of bell, & bell (e.g. on a bullock's neck) If8
gumalu, bala W
ralu, bala MJ

• N: malgumalgu bala banda-ñ, the bell chime bursts out
M: ŋaja ŋamba-n bala-guya ralu/ bulugi-ga gurrga-ŋga milba-ŋu, bayi baygul-ŋa-ŋu bani-ñu, there on the other side, I heard the bell which was tied round the bullock's neck, he came with it sounding (lit, bashing)
• CP: malgumalgu, sound of a bell, Yid

guRmin N noise of two trees rubbing together If9
gurrmin M (can sound like a windan bird. Grey-headed robin,
madun MJG *Poecilodryas albispecularis*, Fr9)

• ŋawuŋgal-bi-ñ Mja
• J: madun yugu-ŋga bayi-gala girri-ñu, the noise two trees rubbing together sounds like a bird
G: yugu-jarran madun-bi-n, two trees are making a madun noise
• CP: gurrmin Yid; gunbin Warrg

baral MJG sound of a lawyer cane loop being moved up a tree in bumira-y climbing If10

• M: bayi bumira-ñu/ barul banda-ñu, he's climbing with a lawyer-vine. a burul noise bursting out

wawan, bala NMJG noise of someone walking over dry twigs, If11
garrgayal, bala JG leaves, grass (person, animal, bird)

• M: bala baŋgul yambu-n wawan-bi-li, he's dragging them (twigs) along (with his feet), as a result making a noise
J: galga gara-m bani/ bali-bawal ŋinda wawan-bi bani/ ŋarbal-bila-gu, come, (but) don't creep up, make a noise as you come, or you might give me a fright
J: bingu ban ŋalan wawan, bandicoot is heard making a noise (in leaves)
G: ban ŋamba-n baŋgul wawan/ gubal-ŋa-ŋu jarrugan, he heard a wawan noise, (it was) a scrub-hen covering up (its nest)

wirrmbala, bala G whipcrack noise If12

• occurs in song Jangala-AD

J — ARTEFACTS

Ja — BOOMERANGS

maŋañ, bayi NA boomerang Ja1
waŋal, bayi MAJUY
warrgiñ, bayi WG
• muyuu Nja; muyur Mja; warrgiñ Jja
• J: baŋgul wayu-ma-n waŋal, he made a boomerang
M: bayi waŋal-barra, someone good at boomerang throwing
• CP: waŋal Yid (tcg dialects), maŋañ Yid (w dialect); maŋanmaŋan YidJa; warrgiñ, waŋal Warrg

jaguy, bayi NWMAU left-hand boomerang; Ja2
jirrgubarra, bayi MJG also: left hand; see Ad13
• janguRuy Nja; janguruy Mja
• CP: jaguy 'left hand, left-hand boomerang' Yid

yuuRamu, bayi N right-hand boomerang Ja3
yuramu, bayi W also: right hand; see Ad12
yuralbarra, bayi MAJUG
• yurrmañu Mja, yuRmañu Nja

Roth (1900a: 26): 'It is said to be right or left handed, not because it is thrown with one or other hand necessarily, but because, when thrown, it circles to the right or left side of the thrower. Until the manufacture of such an implement is completed, and they have tried it by experience, the black cannot determine which kind it will prove to be'. [Roth includes diagrams of trajectories.]

George Watson (M): ŋaja giyi mada-ñ waŋal/ giyi yamba yuralbarra giyi yamba jirrgubarra, I'll throw this boomerang; this might be a right-hand boomerang, this might be a left-hand boomerang.

gawuray, bayi MJG top-quality returning boomerang, which flies high and returns Ja4

junduwarra, bayi MJG non-returning boomerang (heavier than waŋal), flies straight Ja5
also adjective ODb23, jundawarra, go straight ahead

Adjective *ñaral* 'goes fast through the air' (OIa11) can describe a good-quality boomerang, Adjective *birubuga* 'extremely lazy' (OLp7) can be used of a boomerang that only flies low.

mulu, bala MJUG main end of a boomerang, with which it is held Ja6
see ODa11

jina, bala = foot MUJ the other end of a boomerang Ja7
see Ae10

buŋgu, bala = knee M outside curve of a boomerang Ja8
buru, bala = elbow J
see Ae4, Ad7

bamba, bala = stomach M inside curve of boomerang Ja9
see Ac10

biRbubiRbu, bayi N cross-boomerang Ja10
birrbubirrbu, bayi MJUG
- muyur Mja; *or* ñalmaru-ŋu bayi muyur, children's boomerang
- J: gala ŋinda mada mandalay-mba birrbubirrbu, you throw the birrbubirrbu, playing with it; M: birrbybirrbu ŋinda ŋaygu wayu-ma-n ŋaja mada-mada-li, you made me a birrbubirrbu for me to keep on throwing it
- CP: birrbubirrbu 'bull-roarer' Yid (g dialect)
- CP: barrbibirrbu Warrg

Roth (1900a:27): 'made of two lathes of wood, fixed crosswise, and bound in position with split lawyer-cane'. It 'is imitated by little boys by means of thick swamp grass'. [Roth provides illustrations.]

Jb — SPEARS, WOOMERAS

baŋgaa, balan N spear (generic term) Jb1
baŋgay, balan WMAJUYG
- waybay Nja, Mja; warrgaja Jja
- CP: baŋgay Warrg

jugan, bala or **balan** NMJG main part of spear, to which sharp tip is attached Jb2
- Given as bala or balan in J, balan in M

Typically made from the stem of *birran*, flowering stem of grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, N52B-1a/c). Alternatively from *jiman* or *jiman-jiman*, tetra beeches (*Steganthera laxiflora* and *Wilkiea pubescens*, N13D-4a-b). For a light spear shaft use *muja*, bush guava (*Eupomatia laurina*, N13B-1a).

juba M hard piece at end of spear, with point Jb3

Typically made from *gubungara*, black palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*, N57A-1a), *gurrundiban* (*Atractocarpus sessilis*, N39B-4d), *guñju* (*Uromyrtus metrosideros*, N32A-1c), *jarrgala*, dugulla (*Planchonella chartacea* N37B-3b), *yambi* (*Gossia myrsinocrapa*, N32A-1b), *daba* (*Ptychosperma elegans*, N57A-6a) or *jidu*, saffronheart or jitta (*Halfordia scleroxyla*, N24A-3a).

gaaRa, bala N point of spear Jb4
guwu, bala = nose MJG

Should be *wudu* 'nose' in G, but G consultant used a lot of J words

gangabi, balan N split-point spear for eels, etc. Jb5
gangabu, balan WMAJUG
- Given as bayi in M, balan or bala in J
- waybay Nja, Mja

Made of a hard wood, the end just split so that there a number of points. Timbers used include *yarrañ*, finger cherry (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*, N32A-7b), *jidu* (see Jb3) and *bujarra*, pink mahogany (*Dysoxylum oppositifolium* and *D. setosum*, N24C-2b).

juguji G straight spear with a split top, used for eels Jb6
the points of the spear go one each side of the eel's head

Typically made from *bubarrila*, milky pine (*Alstonia scholaris*, N39A-1a), *jarrgala* (see Jb3) or *gubar*, iron malletwood (*Rhodamnia sesseliflora*, N32A-6a)

barrban, balan MJUG (long) multi-prong spear Jb7
bugarra, balam JG

jirrga, bayi MJG (shorter) multi-prong spear Jb8
- waybay Mja
- J: jirrga wuga ŋaygu/ jurrga-nay-mba-li jabu-gu, give me a jirrga to spear fish with it

warrŋay G multi-prong fish spear Jb9
- bayi warrŋay-ju wamirra-ñu, he hunted in the river with a warrŋay spear
- CP: warrŋay Warrg

yanbara, balan MJG spear with spikes stuck around (with wax), Jb10
traditionally echidna quills, latterly slivers of glass
- ginga 'echidna' Mja
- J: bagun-bawal yana ŋinda gumbiyan-gu balgal-ŋay-gu/ ŋinda jiñja-jiñja/ bala banda jarra-li yanbara-ga, you go out and kill an echidna (by clubbing it), you pluck all the quills, fix them onto the yanbara spear
- CP: yanbara Warrg

yaŋanjarra, balan MJ spear with hook attached Jb11
bilun, balan J
- waybay Mja
- CP: bilun Warrg

The one or two hooks on the spears are called *giya* — see Jf12

warrgaja, balan MAJG spear with barb attached Jb12
can be a stingaree (Gb4) barb, or made from *jidu* (see Jb3)
often used with string attached, as a harpoon
- M: warrgaja-mba balan baŋgay/ jidu balay jagu-ma guwu giya-mba, make the plain spear into a warrgaja, tie on jidu points to make a barb

jaaRin, bayi N (straight) woomera Jb13
jarin, bayi WUY
yulman, bayi MAJ
jumala. bayi JYG
• jumala, Mja
• J: jumala wuga ŋaja bagal-ma-li barrgan-gu, give me a woomera then I can spear a wallaby with it
M: jumala-ga-mba-n baŋgul yuŋgurru-gu baŋgay/ gubar-gu jurrga-nay-mba-li, he threw another spear with the woomera, to spear a pademelon wallaby with it
• CP: jarin Yid; jumala YidJa; jarrin Warrg

jarin MAJG peg at the end of a woomera which fits into an orifice in the end of a spear Jb14

Note that a woomera is only used with a plain spear, *baŋgay*, not with any of the multi-pronged, hooked or barbed spears.

baluR N curved woomera Jb15
• CP: balur, Yid

Jc — CLUBS AND YAMSTICK

waRba, bala N called, in English, either 'large club' or 'big short spear' Jc1
wuybali, bala MAJUG made from a single piece of wood
• also 'platypus back claw', see Db2; and tail of blue-tongue lizard, Ed18; big claw on back foot of cassowary, Fb3
• wuybali Nja; jumban Mja (jumban also give for spikes on echidna)
• N waRba-ŋgu juRga-u, pierced (it) with a waRba

Made from *daba* or *jidu* (see Jb3).

jubu, bala NWM women's fighting stick (larger than wuybali) which is swung; Jc2
ñalma, bala AJUG also made from a single piece of wood, about 4 foot long
• jumban Mja
• bala ñalma ŋaja balgal-ma-li bagun, I'm going to hit her with the ñalma
• jubu 'large fighting boomerang' and 'walking stick' Yid; ñalmu Warrg

Made from *yarrañ*, *bujarra* (see Jb5) *jarrgala* or *jidu* (see Jb3) not from *daba*.
Bessie Jerry considered this the female equivalent of the sword, *bagur* (Jd1).

ganda, bala N yamstick, three-foot long stick, with a point at just Jc3
gajin, bala MPAJUYLG one end or at both ends, for digging up yams
• also term for 'young girl', see Bd2
* In W jubu (Jc2) is used as the yamstick
• wuybali Nja; jumban Mja; gabay and jubay Jja
• G: gajin ŋinda jinda-jinda-li, you should sharpen the yamstick
• M: ŋali baga gadin-du bala-garra-ña, we two will dig around the two of them with a yamstick
• CP: ganda Yid, gajin Warrg
• CP: gabay 'walking stick' Warrg

wirrga, bala MJUG nulla nulla — stick about 2 feet long, used by men in fighting, Jc4
miru, bala Y to kill a wallaby when caught in a net, to knock down fruit, etc.
• dalmbirr Mja; dandu Jja (just 'wood')
• G: minba-n balam wirrga-ŋgu badji-gu, a wirrga was thrown at a fruit [cucumber hanging on a tree] to knock it down
M: wirrga-ŋgu ŋaga-ŋga-rru minba, break the legs {of a wallaby} with a thrown wirrga
• CP: wirga Warrg

yurbal, bala JG long stick used to pull/push anything; long branch of tree Jc5
• In song Gama-CG

dulumbal, bala JG long stick (thicker than jurbal), 2 metres or more in length; post Jc6
• In songs Gama-AD, Gama-CP

miŋgal, bala JG fighting stick used by Dambun spirit Jc7
• G: baga-rri-mba-li miŋgal-gu, (Dambun spirits) will use a miŋgal stick to poke you

Jd — SWORDS AND SHIELD

baguR, bala N sword — up to five feet in length with handle at one end, Jd1
bagur, bala WMAJUG rounded at the other end, one edge sharpened
• bulbaRi Nja; yilimbirr Mja; diŋun Jja
• J; bala bagur balgal-ma-li, should use a sword to hit (someone)
• J: bala bagur/ yanda ñunbi-n/ yimba mundal, (he) tried to lift the sword, but no, it was too heavy
• CP: bagur Yid; baguru Warrg

May be made from *yambi*, *jidu* (Jb3), or *julujulu*, penda (*Xanthostemon chryanthus* and *X. whitei*, N32A-16a/b).

Swords were used in duels. Each protagonist, in turn, swung the sword from over his shoulder, directing a blow at the other, who attempted to protect himself with his shield.

gulmbin, bala NMJG post-contact sword made of metal (typically, from a cross-cut saw) Jd2
• I was told that gulmbin was also used to name the sharp end of a bagur sword.

bada, bala M handle of (either type of) sword Jd3
mura, bala U
muran, bala JG
• In G the handle can also be called gurrga 'neck'; see Ab27.

ŋuwun, bala U end of sword (opposite end to handle) Jd4
mulu, bala MJG
• ŋuwun is also 'forehead' see Ab3a

bigin, balan NWMPAJUYG shield Jd5
- gigiba Nja, Mja
- CP: bigunU, Yid; bigin Warrg

Pace Roth (1900a: 81), each tribal group had a distinctive design on its shield. For instance, the Girramaygan had a diamond-shaped design, Waribarra Mamu had a spot in the middle.

ŋama, balaMAJUG handle of shield (and trigger of gun— Je3) Jd6
- manburu-barra 'associated with hand' Mja; manburu 'hand' Jja
- J: ŋama-ŋga-rru maŋga balan bigin, pick up the spear by its handle
- CP: ŋama Warrg

gunuu, bala N bump of the front of a shield opposite the handle; Jd7
dumbul, bala MJUG also vulva; see Af11
- ŋunŋun 'breast' Mja
- CP: gunul Yid; dumbul Warrg

I was told that W would just use *ŋamun* 'breast'.
Note that handle and bump are regarded as inalienable parts of a shield; one says *balan ŋama bigin* and *balan bigin dumbul* (or any other ordering). The front and back of a shield are referred to by *mirra* 'front' (ODa6) and *juja/mambu* 'back (anatomical)' (Ac15).

In the instalment of his series of articles 'Spinifex and wattle' which was published in *The Queenslander* on Saturday 26 March 1904, R. A. Johnstone described the swords and shields of the 'Rockingham Bay blacks'. 'These swords are formidable weapons from five to six feet long, and from four to six inches broad, about half-an-inch through at the thickest part, tapering to an edge on both sides and very slightly curved, rounded at the point and tapered to an edge, the handle being about four or five inches long and very small. The wood is very heavy, dark and dense, and is sometimes 'whipped' with an aboriginal-manufactured twine, and covered with a mixture of wax and gum. The shield is very light, usually made from the buttress of one of the figs, from two to four feet high, and from eighteen inches to three feet wide, with the handle carved out in the centre, and ornamented with marks of red, white, and yellow, and black pigments. These shields are often used as life buoys, and I have seen the men use them in long swims from the islands to the mainland, and across wide tidal rivers, laying their arms in the shields, and then resting their chests on top. I have also seen the gins use the shield as life buoys by placing their pickaninnies on them and pushing them before them.'

Je — GUNS

gama, bala NWMA gun (all kinds) Je1
marrgin, bala JUG
• jumbaR Nja; jumbar Mja; bala biljul-ma-li gagir 'big thing to shoot with' Jja
• J: ŋayi-n-dayi bayi Gubarrngubarr banagay-gu/ marrgin-bila, Dallachy could be heard returning uphill, with a gun
M: baŋgul balan wadi-n/ gilu minba-li/ gama-ŋgu, He (Christy Palmerston) raped her (the Aboriginal woman) then shot her with a gun
M: gama baŋgul yalabal-gani-ñu guwu ŋaygungu, he did like this with the end (lit 'nose') of the gun at me [speaker mimes pointing a gun at someone]

Gama is also the name for a song style,(IB1) with a tapping accompaniment (it may be that gun-shots were thought to sound lke this), and for a sacred waterhole (OEc5); see also OHc1. *Marrgin* is a loan from *musket*, but may have been borrowed from a language to the south (rather than directly from English).

rubalba M revolver (loan) Je2
• M: rubalba wuga-n bagul/ wabu-ŋunu ŋyagungu ŋimal-ma-li,
a revolver was given to him, to hunt me (lit. catch hold of me) out of the scrub with it

ŋama, bala MAJUG trigger on a gun (also handle of a shield — Jd6) Je3
• manburu-barra 'associated with hand' Mja; manburu 'hand' Jja
• J: ŋama baga!, pull the trigger!; M: baŋgul mala yura-n ŋama-ŋga minbal-ŋay-gu, he passed his hand over the trigger for (the gun) to go off

bulin, bala NMJG bullet (loan) Je4
• diŋaa Nja, diŋal Mja 'egg'

I was told that in early post-contact days, a bullet was simply called *bambu* 'egg' (Fa2, Ap15). J: bambu bala marrgin-du minbal-ma-li, for the gun to shoot with the bullet.

The point of a gun was called guwu 'nose' — see Ab10
Note that Warrg has raybul 'rifle'; this may also be in Dyirbal.

Jf — TRAPS AND NETS, LINES AND HOOKS

dali, bala M fish trap: fencing put across both sides of a river, leaving a Jf1
ŋuwa, bala JG narrow gap, with a mugarru net (Jf2) over it to catch fish
(best done at night, when fish are feeding)
• J: bala ŋuwa janay-ma-li/ mugarr-bila bugal-gu, a ŋuwa trap is to be set up, with a mugarru net, for (to catch) black bream
M: dali-ŋga baŋgu-maŋgan-du munu gulba-ñ/ barray jurrgay-gu baŋgay-ju, they block the end (lit. anus) with dali fences, so as later on to be able to spear (fish) with a spear

See Roth (1900a: 14-15).

mugaRu, bala N butterfly fish net, with two wings which are closed Jf2
mugarru, bala WMAJUYLG over fish

- mawu Nja, Mja
- M: bala jawa gulbal-mba/ bayi-n-gala añja bugal, close the mouth (of the net), black bream are now in it
- M: bala mugarru baga-nmi murrgurr-ŋunu ñarri-ma, make the fish net which has been woven from twine to be finer (this is, to have a smaller mesh)
- CP: mugaru, Yid, Warrg

Woven from twine made from the bark of the fig tree *bumbil* (*Ficus congesta*, N6B-1d) or from the hairy mary lawyer vine *yabulam/gambay* (*Calamus australis*, N57A-3a).

bayŋgi, bala MJG long sticks, handles of a mugarru (see Roth 1990a: 97) Jf3

Made from *jarrgala* (see Jb3) or *gubar* (see Jb6)

waaRañ, bala N net to catch for turkeys, wallabies, kangaroos Jf4
warañ, bala MJG

- mawu Nja, Mja; or, more specifically, jaRbabaRañ-gu mawu Nja 'net for turkeys'
- M: bayi yali gunda-bi-ñ warañ-gu-bi-ñ/ bala guñji-ñ baŋuldin-da baji-gu warañ, He (a wallaby) goes into the warañ net in this direction, (then) the waran net comes off (its supports) to fall on him (so that the wallaby is trapped under the fallen net)
- J: bala warañ jarra guyjarri-gu gilu ñimal-ma-li, set the warañ net up for turkeys, to bye-and-bye catch one in it
- J: ŋanaji yanu-li/ ñima-ñimal-ay-gu guyjarri-gu/ warañ-ju, we all should go to catch turkeys in a warañ net.

This was a wide woven net stretched between vertical supports (*dandal,* Mg1). There is description and a drawing in Roth (1898: 9-10).

jimama, bala N turkey trap, wide slanting arms leading to woven central basket Jf5
bagan, bala M

- mawu Mja

Wicker trap (built from lawyer cane) built over a turkey's constant pad (*jangal*, Mj5). The hunter hides nearby, then chases the turkey into the trap, and screws its neck. See the description and drawing in Roth (1900a: 16).

yiŋgaR, bala N woven basket, about four foot long, with a wide neck, Jf6
yiŋgarr, bala WMA put in a narrow stream to catch fish and eels
wuŋarr, bala JUG

• wuŋarr Mja
• J: bala wuŋarr jabu-gu jarra bana-ŋga, set the yiŋgarr basket in the water for (to catch) fish
M: yiŋgarr baŋgu-garra-gu buña-n, the two of them wove a yiŋgar basket
G: dara bayi bayi-bayi-n yiŋga-ra gunda-li, the neck of the eel was twisted right round (for the eel) to be put into the yiŋgar basket

This was generally made by men, from a thin lawyer vine *gambay* (*Calamus australis*, N57A-3a) or *barrga* (*C. caryotoides*, N57A-3d). See illustration in Roth (1898: 99)); a similar basket traps used for turkeys and wallabies.

ŋangu 'mouth' (Ab14) is used for the opening of the basket.

gagu, bala NW 'wings', attached at an angle to the two sides of a basket Jf7
dali, bala M trap (Jf6)
ŋagubi, bala J
yinin, bala G

• In M the same name, dali, is used for fencing trap, Jf1.
• bala naŋgu-ma-n wurrwa-ñu muju-gu Mja 'it is woven like a mia-mia, for fish'

gaygarra, bala JUG trap to catch wallabies and kangaroos, described by some as a net across the track (see song Gama BQ) and by others as a camouflaged hole Jf8

yarbi JG a running noose to catch black goannas (Ed9) Jf9

• G: yarbi-ŋgu ñima-n gugar, the goanna is caught in a yarbi noose
G: baygal baŋum ginbi-n/ yarbi-ma-n, then the small lawyer vine (*Calamis radicalis*, N57A-3b) was peeled, and made into a yarbi noose.

yumbaa, bala N fishing line (complete apparatus: rod, line and hook) Jf10
yarra, bayi MAJUG

• Note compound verb yarra-buja-y in JG (even though 'bathe' is buja-y in G but ŋaba-y in J).
• yaRa Nja; ŋarrŋgalan (also for 'nose', Ab10) Mja
• N: yumbaa mada/ bana-ŋga guya-gu/ guya-ŋgu baja-ñ, throw out the line into the water, for fish, so that the fish bite (the bait on) it
• J: ban bibay nudi yarra-gu, cut out bibay beetles (Hi4) (as bait) for the yarra
• J: gaji ŋinda yaŋa ban-balbulu ban yarra-bujay-ma-li gilu, you go and look over the waterhole a long way downriver (to see if there are any fish in it) so that we can catch fish there later on

The line part of the apparatus is murrgurr, see Jm18.

warugay, bayi MU large fishing hook Jf11
• ŋarrŋgalan 'nose' Mja

Made from *jidu* (see Jb3). It is cut to shape, hardened in the fire, then a hole bored with a *barrmba* quartz, to thread the line through.

George Watson twice stated that *warugay* is *bayi*, in contrast to *giya*, the general term for any kind of hook, which is *bala*

giya, bala NMJG any hook of any material, for any purpose Jf12
• bala-dayi jurrja (lit. hang it up) Mja
• J; bala giya wuga dilbal-ma-li, give (me) a hook to hook (fish) up with it
M: guyu-gu giya budi yagum-dayi badil-ma-li, carry the hook to hook some guyu fruit (*Pothos longipes* N58A-2a) from up here with it
T61, 31 jañja marri-marri-n/ giya-bila ban nayi-jarran, Now the two women follow (the absconding goanna), with a hook (and noose, to catch him again).

Can be used for a fish hook, a hook on a stick used to detach fruit from high in a tree, or a hook attached part-way up a spear. It may be made from a small forked stick, or a stick with a bend at the end.

Roth (1900a: 6) mentions hooks made of shell (this would be near the coast), and from the spicules of a certain vine. George Watson identified this as *jagañ* 'prickle on a lawyer vine' (Nc8).

duŋa, bayi NM
jarrmbi, bala J
jubuy, bala G
fishing apparatus consisting of several strings of threaded worms, tied along a stick, dipped into the water (at flood time); when an eel bites at a worm, this can be felt and the apparatus plus eel is jerked from the water Jf13
• Note compound verbs duŋa-jana-y M, jarrmbi-buja-y J, fish with this apparatus.

See Roth (1900a: 10-11) for a description and drawing.

biŋgay M piece of lawyer-cane used in duŋa, to attach strings of worms to Jf14

banjarri, bayi JG a 'magical' fishing line Jf15
• G: bayi banjari jara-jalgin-ju jura-n, human flesh was rubbed on banjari (this giving it 'magical' properties)

People would fight and kill each other for posession of a *banjarri*.

gawaRala, bala N traditional stone hafted axe (called 'tommyhawk') Jg1
gawarala, bala W
muyin, bala MAUG
bargu, bala JG
wugara, bala YL
ŋuyalmiñ, bala G
• diŋun ('stone') Nja, Mja, Jja
• G: bala muyin wuga ŋaja nudil-ma-li, give me the axe to chop with it
• M bala ŋaja diban maŋga-n/ muyin-ma-li/ nugay-gu/ barmba-ŋga/ ŋaygu yugu-gu nudil-ma-li. I picked up a stone, to make a muyin axe-head, to grind it with quarts, so that I can cut wood with my (axe)
• CP: muyin YidJa; bargu 'white man's axe' Warrg

jamiya, bala NW introduced metal axe ('white man's axe') Jg2
barri, bala MAJG
• diŋun ('stone', despite it being made of metal) Nja, Mja, Jja
• M: rudu bara-n barri-ŋgu/ bingun-gu/ buga-bi-li, (he) was hit in the small of the back of the neck with an axe, so that he lost consciousness, and died
• CP: jamiya 'stone axe' Warrg

Naming here is not totally clear. It may be that *barri* was used in J for the traditional hafted stone axe. Certainly, I have heard speakers of several dialects use *barri* when telling stories about pre-contact times.

There are said to have been a number of alternative names in G (probably synonyms).

buwa, bala MJG any large axe Jg3
• diŋun ('stone') gagir ('big') Mja, Jja

bambal, bala MJG handle of stone axe Jg4
• dalmbir ('wood', i.e. material) Mja, manburu ('hand', i.e. function) Jja
• M: ŋaja gamin gini-ma-n/ balay bambal gundal-ma-li/ baŋum ŋaja mangi-ŋgu jagu-ma-n/ balga-n/ mugurru-bi-li/ añja munu-ŋgu nambi-yarray-gu, I split a gamin lawyer-vine, to put a handle in (the grooves on the stone axe-head), then I tied it with a mangi lawyer vine (*Calamus caryotoides* N57A-3e), and hit it, so that it became strong, then squeezed in black gum (from the entrance to a native bee hive) (to cement the handle in place).

wilbiñ, bala M razor-sharp traditional knife, made from jidu wood (see N24A-3a) Jg5

naybu, bala NWMAJG metal knife (loan) Jg6
• daguR Nja, dagurr Mja ('skin'); wambir Mja

baginaybu, bala G pocket knife (loan) Jg6a
• ŋaygu baginaybu baji-ŋu/ bulŋu-ŋga/ ŋaja dayi-n, my pocket knife fell in the long grass, I'm looking for it

See Ji19–20 for fork and spoon.

jurrbil, bala UJ blade of a knife Jg7

gaybarrgaybarr M a saw Jg8
• M: gaybarrgaybarr bagu yugu-gu gunbal-ŋa-ñ/ baŋgul yilmbu-ñ, the saw is cutting the tree, being pulled (back and forth) by him

garraramu. bala JG sharp implement for cutting cicatrices on youths at initiation; traditionally quartz, later a piece from a glass bottle Jg9
• See song Jangala-AC

mura, bala JG piece of beeswax (majagal, Ha8) stuck to the garraramu implement to show how deep the cicatrice should be cut; i.e. the blade goes in as far as the edge of the mura wax Jg10

mugaa, bayi N
mugay, bayi WMAJUG grinding stone — large rounded stone, held in the hand, and ground on food in the hollow of a permanent rock below Jg11
• homonym with bala mugay 'kidney'; but note different genders
• diŋun Nja, Mja, Jja ('stone')
• J: mugay wuga/ ŋaja ñuga-nay-mba-li jubula-gu, give (me) a grinding stone, for me to grind jubula, black pine (*Sundacarpus amarus*, N71B-1a) with it
• CP: mugay Yid

baril M bottom (stationary) stone against which the mugay is rubbed Jg12

bumirri, bala MJG rasp, coarse file, made of sandstone Jg13

ŋama, bala NMJ hammer (loan) Jg14
• diŋun Nja

bayil, bala NMJ file (bayil is loan from *file*) Jg15
gurrgu, bala JG
• J: bala gurrgu budi/ ŋaja ñuga-nay-mba-li, bring the file, for me to sharpen (something) with it!

Jh — FIRESTICK

jiman, balan NWMJUG firestick — used of the whole apparatus, and of the vertical piece which is twirled over a hole in the lower component Jh1
• jiman is also the name for a tree from which the firestick is typically made — tetra beech (*Steganthera laxiflora* and *Wilkiea pubescens*, N13D-4a/b)
• for whole apparatus: yibay Nja, Mja, Jja ('fire'); or, specifically, balan yibay ñanbal-muŋa 'fire piercer' Mja
• J: balan jiman ŋinda baga ŋalijinu/ ñajul-ma-li, you rub (lit. pierce) that firestick for us, to cook with (the fire it produces)
• CP: jiman Warrg

guwu 'nose', see Ab10, is the name for the operative end of the *jiman*.

An alternative timber to use was *muja*, bush guava (*Eupomatia laurina*, N13B-1a). See also Roth (1900a: 95).

bagu, balan MJUG flat bottom component ('holder') of firestick apparatus Jh2
• jiman baga bagu-ŋga, rub the jiman on the bagu

Typically made from *maba/bubarrila*, milky pine (*Alstonia scholaris*, N39A-1a). The *bagu* was hung in smoke over a fire to dry it, and it was then wrapped in leaves to keep dry.

The hole in the bagu into which the *guwu* of the *jiman* was 'bored' was referred to as its *gayga* 'eye'; see Ab6

Ji — IMPLEMENTS AND UTENSILS

jubal, bala MJG walking stick (might also be used for fighting) Ji1
• dalmbirr dindali, 'make stand a stick' Mja

juyu, bala WMJG rail of lawyer cane, rigged across a river to aid in crossing, or for difficult gully ascent/descent Ji2
• galgul ('lawyer vine') Mja
• G: juyu bili-ma-n, climb up with a juyu

Latterly, used as name for clothes line. Made from *juŋgañu* (*Calamus moti*, N57A-3g) or gambay (*C. australis* N57A-3a).

jugabay, bala MJG long stick for knocking down birds and flying foxes Ji3
• Also the name for a paddle, see Jl4.
• J: jugabay bala/ gugi-gu balgal-ma-li, jugabay stick for hitting flying foxes with

Roth (1900a: 16-7) says that Torres Strait pigeons usually fly along the same track each night. A hunter, hiding behind a bushy tree, knocks them down with a long thin stick [*jugabay*]. Roth says it would be 15 feet long; George Watson corrected this to five or six feet (otherwise it would be too long to swing). The stick was attached to the hunter's wrist by a loop of lawyer-cane (*gambay*, *Calamus australis*, N57A-3a).

dundarray MJG an improvised seat made of a loop of lawyer-cane, to sit on while working high in a tree (for example, chopping out honey) Ji4

milga, bayi or **bala** MJG rain making artefact Ji5
• In N, milga is 'shiny nautilus pearl shell' (Jn17)
• Two speakers (one J and one M) gave the gender as bala, and two others (one J and one G) as bayi, the same as that of the rain it is summoning (see La4).
• J: jarra-n ŋaja milga bana-ŋga, I stand the milga in water
• M: giña ŋaygu milga gambal-gu budil-ŋa. this milga of mine, bring (lit. carry) rain!
• CP milga Warrg

This is a pear-shaped piece of timber, about 18 inches long, preferably *marrgañ*, Queensland maple *(Flindersia brayleyana*, N24A-5c) or *wijan*, red carabeen (*Geissois biagiana*, N21B-6a). It is not ornamented or painted, but has a lawyer-vine handle attached through a hole at one end. It is dipped in the water, and spoken to, telling it to bring rain. I was told that the deeper it is dipped, the quicker the rain with come. And see Roth (1900a: 60).

buyal, balan MJG leaf spouting, used to direct a stream of water onto a foodstuff which requires lengthy leeching Ji6

• J: ban buyal bagal-ma-ŋu jubula-gu gubila, in olden days, the buyal spouting would 'pierce' black pine, jubula (*Sundacarpus amarus*, N71B-1a).

Also used as a metaphor for snake hole in song Gama AD.
The stream of water directed through a *buyal* was called *bugun* 'stream'; see Kb21.

walŋgar, balan MJG bamboo tube, used for sucking up water Ji7

• There is a homonym walŋgar, the name for an ornament, see Jn16
• malgulu-barra (neck-associated.with) Mja
• J: wangara-rru guñja, drink through a walŋgarr tube!

baybu, balan NMJG pipe (loan) Ji8

• binirri Nja, Mja ('shell')
• J; añja baybu buya-n, and (they) smoked the pipe
• G: baybu-ŋunu jindi ganda-na-ŋu, (my) chest is burning from (smoking the) pipe

jugar, bala M table-like trestle or frame (used in cooking or house-building) Ji9
ralbar, bala JG

• M: bara bam juga-ra jara-li, yellow walnut, bara (*Beilschmiedia bancroftii*, N13E-1a) should be set upon a jugar frame (to be cooked)
J: ralbar bara, make a ralbar!

Becomes a waRga/warrga when covered with bark. Used to describe a table when these were introduced by Europeans

waRga, bala N frame for steaming eels —wooden frame on which the eel Ji10
warrga, bala MJUG is placed, covered with bark to stop the steam from escaping

• Note compound verb warrga-wanda-l, cook on a warrga frame
• raja Mja ('forked stick', same as Ne8); raja-ŋga dugima Mja = warrga-ŋga wanda ('cook on a warrga')
CP: warrga Yid

biga, bala NMJG little stick to carry fish or eel on (threaded through gill of fish) Ji11

• raja Mja ('forked stick')
• bayi biga-ŋga baŋgul budi-n yirrgun, he carried an eel (jawbone) on a forked stick
• CP: bigal Yid

jurrbay, bala MJ little stick used to poke into a hole to see if an eel is there Ji12

• M: jurrbay ŋaygu bana-n/ jurrbay-gy gida-n. (I) broke off a stick for myself, to poke (in a hole) with it

biyaR, bala N stretcher to carry a person on, made of two long sticks, with Ji13
biyarra, bala MJG lawyer-cane woven back and forth between them

• N: bayi biyaR-a yuba, put him on the stretcher!
• M: ban budi-n biyarra-ga, she was carried on a stretcher

yiga, bala MJG material used for stuffing an animal when baking it Ji14

The intestines of an animal (for example, possum or kangaroo) are cleaned out, then put back in the belly wrapped in *yiga*, for the carcass to be baked in a kapamari ground oven.

It is typically made from *warrgay*, a type of grass (*Thysanotus tuberosus*, N52A-3a). This is rubbed together to make it spongy and woolly. It can also be made from the leaves of *ŋurgi* or *burrugun*, gingers (*Alpinia caerula* and *A. arctiflora*, N61B-1a and -1c) or from the inner bark of *giyarra*, the shiny-leafed stinging tree (*Dendrocnide photinophylla*, N6C-1c) or *gumul*, a young parasitic fig tree. NB: *gumul* 'blanket made from stinging tree bark' in Warrg

See also T42.173 and T64,55, *yiga* is scraped lawyer cane.

jaŋgu, bala M material for straining honey, or sopping up honey and sucking it Ji15
yiga bala JG

- Same name in JG as Ji14, Essentially the same material, just different purpose.
- T39. 18 , yiga-ŋgu bana-bana-n gimirri, (we) soaked up the gravy with a grass sponge.

jundaa, bala N brush for applying paint (to a shield, etc.) Ji16
jundal, bala MJG
gumul, bala M

Made from *warrgay* (see N52A-3a) or from the ends of lawyer vines *barrga/bugul* or *juŋgañu/juŋgay* (*Calamus caryotoidea* and *C. moti*, N-57A-3d and -3f).
The end is pounded, bruised and chewed

bijal, bala JG traditional bark plate, made from ironbark tree *galbanbarra* ` Ji17
(*Eucalyptus drepanophylla*, N32A-8a)

biliji, balan N plate (loan) Ji18
burril, bala W
bulirr, balan MJUG

bugu, bala NWMJU fork (loan) Ji19
buwu, balaJ
mala, bala G

- G simply uses mala 'hand'
- Mja could only be yulmi-nay-barra 'thing to eat with'

buwun, bala N spoon (both forms are loans from *spoon*) Ji20
jibun, bala WMU
jibun, bayi JG

- manburu ('hand') Jja

badala, balan J bottle (loan) Ji21

- See Me7 for other terms for bottle [=Me8]

see Ka11 for jamarra/nigirri, hot cooking stones

Jj — DILLY-BAGS

jañju, bala N woven dilly-bag (generic term for all varieties) Jj1
jawun, bala WMAJUYG
- biñu Nja, Mja; jajirra Jja
- M: ŋana jawun buña-n, we wove dillt-bags
- J: jubula danji-ñu jawun-da, black-pine is sieved through a dilly-bag
- G ŋiña-bi budi/ jawun/ gundal-ma-li gaban-gu, carry this dilly-bag, to put grubs in it
- G; yaŋgun Gurburru-gu budi-n/ jawun-da, Gurburre carried (the snakes) around in a dilly-bag [Gurburru, the Seven Sisters stars in the sky, is a legendary being, who brought all the snakes to the world, in a dilly-bag]
- CP: jawun YidJa

biñu, bala MJG small dilly-bag Jj2

dimay, bala G smallish dilly-bag Jj3

Bessie Jerry said that, in G, *dimay* is a dilly-bag about ten inches wide, and *biñu* a dilly-bag about six inches wide. Both were referred to as *biñu* in M and J.

jabul, bala MJ coarse-woven, painted dilly-bag Jj4
guñin, bala G

yumu, bala JG fine-plaited dilly-bag, with extended bottom corners, painted Jj5

murrija, bala M a type of painted dilly-bag made by the Mamu Jj6

jarrbal, bala MJG wide-framed dilly-bag with large mouth Jj7
- biñu gagir ('big') Mja

juda, bala MJUG large, deep dilly-bag, can be used for carrying baby Jj8
- biñu gagir Mja

This is similar to yiŋgarr/wuŋarr (Jf6).

ñulmu, bala Y a large dilly-bag made by the Jirru, so tightly-woven that it is water-tight Jj9

burujingal, bala JG a long, thin dilly-bag Jj10
- Note that burudingal is also the name of a wagtail bird (Fr14), but this has balan gender

wula, bala G a curved dilly-bag (shaped 'like a bullock's horn') Jj11

mindi, bala MAJUG basket woven from grass, used for snails, oysters, etc. Jj12
- G: bala-guŋgarri mindi wanda-n, a grass dilly-bag was hung up to the north
- CP: mindi Warrg

Typically made, by women, from *jindarigan* grass (*Dianella atraxis*, N52A-1b and *Lomandra longifolia,* N52A-2a)

mindi, bala J any round-bottomed basket Jj13
gundala, bala G
• Note that grass basket and round-bottomed basket are both called mindi in J

jabilaa, bala N pod put on forehead for the handle of a dilly-bag to rest on Jj14
jabilay, bala MG so that the handle does not put pressure directly on the forehead
jabirray, bala J
• CP: jabilay Yid

Typically made from the bark of *buygu*, a tea-tree (*Melaleuca*, N32A-9f)

jawayi, bala JG a heap of materials gathered together, ready to make a dilly-bag and see N57A-3e Jj15

bilandaa, bala N the long handle on a dilly-bag, by which it can be Jj16
biŋgay, bala WMAJUG hung over the forehead; handle of any other container
• biŋgaa Nja, bilanday Mja
• J: jawun bala-bayji biŋgay-ŋangay, the dilly-bag down there has no handle
G: biŋgay-ju jarra-n, (the dilly-bag) is stood up by its handle

manjambun, bala N the small handle of a dilly-bag, inside the large one, Jj17
bilay, bala M used for hanging it from a high hook
ŋalman, bala JG
bigay, bala G
• biŋgaa Nja, bilanday Mja

The handles of a dilly-bag are typically made from the lawyer-cane *nigu/baygal* (*Calamus radicalis*, N57A-3b)

gaaRi N the horizontal strips ('ribbing') in a dilly-bag, also in Jj18
gari MJG yiŋgarr/wuŋarr (Jf6).

Made from *barrga/bugul* (*Calamus caryotoides*, N57A-3d). See T76.4.

julu, bala MJG bottom corner of a dilly-bag Jj19
• Also rump of person (Ac17), spur into river (Mb11)
• jaña Mja; gumbu Jja

munu, bala NMJ bottom spine of a dilly-bag (and anus of person, Ac18) Jj20

ŋangu, bala MJG mouth of dilly-bag (and of person, Ab14) Jj21

See Roth (1900a: 100-1) for an account of how dilly-bags are made and used

Jk — OTHER CONTAINERS

jambula, bala MJG any bag, made out of any material Jk1
• I was told that this is a recently introduced word, but it is not clear where from
• biñu Mja

duguba, balan NW water-bag, made from bark, folded round, sewn, Jk2
nuba, balan MAJUG and sealed with wax
marimbal, balan G
• nuba is also the name for trees whose bark is most suitable for making a water-bag: beach calophyllum (*Calophyllum sil*, N17B-1a) in JG, and maple silkwood (*Flindersia pimenteliana*, N24A-5e) in M
• numbuRum Nja; duguba Mja, Jja; dagurr Mja, Jja
• J: gaji yana nuba-gu bural-ay-gu/ nuba ban bundi guga/ añja giba/ giba-ŋu ban baga añja muymba/ biŋgay jarra, go and look for a nuba tree, take off the nuba tree's bark, scrape it, having scraped it sew and wax it, and attach a handle [this account omits heating the bark over a fire, to bend it]
• CP: nuba Warrg

The water-bag is sewn with *mangi*, split lawyer vine. On the outside is plastered *bilga* wax, from the evodia tree, *ŋubi* (*Melicope elleryana*, N24A-2d). The final seal involves applying *majagal*, bee's wax (see Ha8), on the inside.

gayu, bala MJUG bark dish (sewn at the ends, like a small bark canoe) Jk3
wugu, bala G
• gayu and and wugu may be names for different kinds of bark dish in G
• dagurr ('skin' Ah1) Mja

Typically made from bark of *girrawu*, damson tree (*Terminalia seriocarpa*, N32D-1a), or *gulumburru*, box trees (*Lophostemon suaveolens* and *L. conferta*, N32A-14a/b).

ŋalun, bala NMJ a lump on a tree, which can be cut off, hollowed out and used Jk4
burgil, bala JG as a wooden billy-can

ŋalun said to be also used for 'step-like pools downhill on river', Kb18.
And see Na7, balban/ŋambu.

banigin NWJUG pannikin — small metal drinking cup (loan) Jk5

gunbulu, balan NM billy-can, any tin can Jk6
gurrgara, balan WMAJUG
• numbuRum Nja; dagul Mja; dagurr (see Ah1) Mja, Jja
• J: balan gurrgara buymbun/ bana mayi-n, the billy-can is leaky, water is coming out
J: gurrgara wuga ŋaja bana-gu wandal-ma-li, give (me) the billy-can, for me to scoop up water with it
• CP: gunbulA/U YidJa; gurgara Warrg

biligan NWM billy-can (loan) Jk7
• M: baŋgul baŋum biligan-da bana jarra-n/ ñigila-bi-li, he boiled water in a billy-can, so that it became hot

diyin M tin (loan) Jk8

gaRijin, bala N kerosene tin (loan) Jk9
garrijin, balaG
• also used for kerosene itself

milbirri, balan J metal match-box, tinder box Jk10
milbirr, balan MG
• milbirri 'bull-roarer' Yid

baygi, bala NMJ bag (loan) Jk11

bagiji J bag, cage (loan from *baggage*) Jk12
• J: miña bala bagiji-ga, what's that (animal?) in the cage?

Jl — TRANSPORT

gugay, bala MAJYG bark canoe Jl1
• also name for a bark container (like a miniature canoe, used for mashing up food; see Roth 1900a: 24)
• dagul Mja
• guga 'bark, skin' is also used for a bark canoe

Typically made from the bark of *milbirr*, slippery blue fig tree (*Ficus albipila*, N6B-1a), *girrawu*, *gulumburru* (see Jk3) or *nuba* (see Jk2).

I was told that, in traditional times, speakers of N never used canoes. After contact they would just use the loan *ginu*.

Details of construction in Roth (1900a: 97, 1900b: 19-22)

The prow of a canoe is known as *guwu* 'nose', Ab10; or *ŋuwun* 'forehead', Ab3a; and the stern as *munu* 'anus', Ac18; the underside is *juja* 'back' (Ac15).

dundaray G cross-piece in canoe (to keep it open) Jl2

waRjan, bala N raft (and rafters making it up) Jl3
warrjan, balan WMAJUG
• dalmbirr ('wood') Mja
• J: balan warrjan nudi-n/ walŋgal-ma-li/ gurguñ-ja, (the timber for) the wardan is cut down, (for us) to float with it in the flood
• G: ban warrjan bayi-n, the raft capsized (lit. twisted around)
• CP: warrjan Warrg

Typically made from *guji*, brown kurrajong (*Commersionia bartramia*, N28D-3a), since it was the lightest timber. Likely to used in time of flood. See Roth (1900a: 96).

jugubay, bala M paddle Jl4
barambi, bala JUG
• barambi is also the crest on a cassowary (similar shape)
• jugubay is in MJG also the name for a long stick, used for knocking down birds (Ji3)
• M: jugubay-ju bala warrjan baga, paddle (lit. pierce water) the raft with a paddle

The following terms were used in connection with European-type boats and other means of transport:

jima, bala or **balan** MJG large boat, steamer (loan from *steamer*) Jl5
• In song Burran-J

rigin, bala MJG rigging on boat (loan) Jl6
• In song Burran-F

rada, bala M rudder (loan) Jl7

guyulu, bala JG sail on boat; flag Jl8
• In song Burran-F

bulaygi, bala MJG flag (loan) Jl9
• In song Burran-F

rilway, bala MJ railway track (loans from *railway* and *rail*) Jl10
riyilway, bala G
riyil, bala G
• diŋun Mja, Jja

yiñjin, bala N train (loans from *engine* and *train*) Jl11
yilñjin, bala M
dirin, bala JG
• diŋun birñjali-muŋa ('metal/stone thing which runs a lot') Mja

jalgi, bala NMJG sulky (a two-wheeled horse-drawn vehicle); dray (loan from *sulky*) Jl12

waygin, bala MJG wagon (loan) Jl13

wilbarra, bala MJG spring cart, wheelbarrow (loan from *wheelbarrow*) Jl14

mudaga, bala NM motor car (loan) Jl15
mudiga, bala JG
• diŋun birñjali-muŋa ('metal/stone thing which runs a lot') Mja
(note: same as train)

yarrabulayin, bala J aeroplane (loan) Jl16
• bala yarrabulayin bala-dayi baji-ñu/ janay-gu jigay-ja, the aeroplane up there lands, to stand on the ground

THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR PARTS OF A MOTOR VEHICLE were given by George Watson in the Mamu dialect

battery	wiŋgiñ, 'spark' (Ka2)
radiator	bana-guñjal-guñja-l. 'water-REDUP-drink-AGENTIVE.NOMINALISER' i.e. 'drinks a lot of water'
headlights	gayga(-jarran). 'eye(-PAIR)'
windscreen	ŋañi 'face' *or* ŋanjal 'hole in the side of a hut' plus bural-ma-li. 'see-APPLICATIVE-CONSEQENCE') lit. 'hole to be seen through'
windscreen wipers	ŋañi ('face') jurral ('wipe-AGENTiVE-NOMINALISER') 'face wiper'
air cooler	walŋgamu 'lungs'
accelerator	walŋga 'breath, feelings' *or* guñjal-muŋa 'drink-AGENTIVE.NOMINALISER.A.LOT'. i.e. 'drinks a lot'
horn	guwal 'language'
bumper bar	guwu 'nose'
wheel	buŋgu 'knee i.e. part which moves and thus propels whole'
wing (wheel cover)	buŋgu guba-l 'cover-AGENTIVE.NOMINALISER'
steering wheel	ŋandil ('handle', loan) + bayi-l 'turn/twist-AGENTIVE.NOMINALISER'

Jm — CLOTHING, STRING, ROPE, PILLOW, MATTRESS

baya, bala MJG material possessions; swag; furniture; belongings Jm1
• M: ŋaygu bala baya-gabun ŋarru digul-ja-m. miña balu-gala walgi-walgi-m, don't dig around in my belongings, don't search for anything

Explained as 'all one's things — clothes, blankets, etc. (not boomerangs or other weapons)'. Placed in a dilly-bag which is hung on a high hook. There was a belief that if someone else looked into a person's *baya*, that someone might get sick. It was described as 'like putting your hands in another person's pocket'.

Note that adjective balmbu 'rolled up' (OCe2) is used for 'swag, roll of belongings'.

gambi, bala NWMAJUYG clothing Jm2
• muRjañ Nja; murjañ Mja; yurigan Jja
• J: galga ŋinda galba-baga-m bala gambi, don't you wash the clothing!
J: ŋaja wañju-n bala-gali/ gambi-gambi wanda-nay-gu, I propped up all the clothes, for them to hang (higher); J: bali yagi-bi-n gambi ŋinu, your garment is torn
• CP gambi Warrg

gambila, bala NMJUG traditional blanket (also used for introduced blanket) Jm3
• jimbuR, muyñaRi Nja; jimbur, muyñarri Mja; margun Jja
• J: gambila wuga daju-li, give (me) the blanket for it to be spread out
• CP: gambila Warrg

Generally made from the bark of a fig tree *magurra* (*Ficus variegeta*, N6B-1q), The bark was stripped from the tree, and just the top layer peeled off. It was beaten, soaked in water, placed in a frame over a fire and singed, tapped all over to make it soft, squeezed to extract the sap, vigorously beaten until it again became soft, dried, then sewn around the edges with lawyer-vine twine. See also Roth (1898: 5-8.)

bilayŋgiR, bala N European-type blanket (loan) Jm4
bilayŋgirr, bala MAJG
• jimbuR Nja; jimbur Mja

gabaRa, bala N hat Jm5
gabarra, bala WMAJUG
• gajaga ('head') Nja, Mja; gumi Jja
• N: gabaRa diŋga-Ra budi-ma, carry (it) with the hat on (your) head

munga, bala UG hat Jm6
• J: bala munga bala dimbay-gu ŋaja, (give me) that hat for me to put it on!

gawun, bala NMJYG woman's dress (loan from *gown*) Jm7
• yurigan Mja; yuRigan Nja

yugaRi, bala N shirt (lit 'hollow log' in all dialects, see Nf3); can Jm8
yugari, bala MAUG also be used as a general term for clothing
maralu, bala J

• muRjañ Nja; murjañ Mja; yugari Jja

When speakers of Dyirbal first saw a white man putting on a starched shirt, it reminded them of a bandicoot going into a hollow log. Consequently, 'shirt' was given the same name as 'hollow log'.

jaRuñja, bala N trousers (loans) Jm9
jarruñja, bala W
jarruja, bala MJG

• jabaRa Nja; jabatta Mja ('thigh')

wuygu MG pocket (in shirt or trousers) Jm10
wigu J

• J: wigu-ŋga gunda, put (it) in the pocket

layin, bala N clothes-line (loans) Jm11
layan, bala G

• N: gambi baga/ wanda-li waya-ŋga layin-da, wash the clothes and hang them on the wire line

In early post-contact days, made either from *mangi*, split lawyer-vine, or from wire (see Jp6).

bunjuRu, bala N boot, shoe Jm12
bunjurru, bala WMJU

• winaRa Nja, winarra Mja ('foot')

magal, bala M boot, shoe Jm13

• 'Back paw of wallaby or kangaroo' is magal in JG (see Ao2), just jina 'foot' in M

jinaman, bala JG boot, shoe Jm14

• Presumably related to jina 'foot', but it is not clear how
• J: jinaman gunda-yirri jagan-du jurgam-bila-gu, put the boots on lest the prickles spear your feet
• CP jinaman Warrg

ŋaŋgija or gaŋgija, bala NWJU handkerchief (ŋaŋgija, gaŋgija are loans) Jm15
barabara, bala M
jalgan, bala G

• jurrmbay-barri-muŋa Mja 'that which habitually rubs'

Raygi, bala N rag (loan) Jm16
raygi, bala MJ

• muyñarri Mja

muRguR, bala N (any) vine, string, rope, fishing line Jm18
murrgurr, bala WMAJUYG
• mawu, Mja, Jja
• J: baŋgun murrgurr bala barja-n, she's tangled up the string
• J: ŋaja bunday-ma-n murrgurr, I've broken the string
• J: munuŋgurr baŋgul jaymba-n/ murrgu-ra dungun bungi-ŋu, he found munuŋgurr, a wild cucumber (*Diplocyclos palmatus*, N31A-2a), lying ripe on a vine
• J: bala murrgurr wayu-ma ŋayñi/ baga-li warañ/ guyjarri-gu ñimal-ma-li,
be the first to make some string, to rub it (for) a net, to catch scrub-turkeys with it
• M: murrgurr jarra, make the string into a cat's cradle

For cat's cradles, see Roth (1898: 1-4, 1900a: 30-32).

bunubunu M fine string (thinner than murrgurr, used for tying Jm19
bunumbunum JG bait to fishing line and sewing blankets

Made from the bark of *bumbil*, fig tree (*Ficus congesta*, N6B-1d)

Rubu, bala N rope (loan) Jm20
rubu, bala MJG
• mawu, Mja

daaRu, bala N pillow (traditionally of wood, grass, etc.) Jm21
daru, bala WMA
digirr, bala AJU
wambi, bala G
• digirr is also 'side of head (where it lies on pillow)' in NMAJG (see Ab5), and digirr is also 'headache' in MJG (see Ak4)
• yadin Jja; gajaga julbamba-n dalmbi-ra '(part of) head that is put down on wood)' Mja

nangu, bala N grass spread out for a mattress Jm22
yabanday, bala W
bulmban, bala MAJUG
• yabandaa Nja, yabanday Mja ('house'). More fully: yabadaaa bayŋgu dubumba Nja; yabanday julbamba yulmbay-ma-ri ('put the mattress down to sleep on') Mja
• J: baŋgun yibi-jarran-du bulmban daju-n, two women spread out a grass mattress

jaŋgu, bala M small 'mattress' at the bottom of a dilly bag, for baby to rest on Jm23
ŋula, bala JG (anything soft: grass or fig tree bark or just clothes)
• same as Ji15, material for straining or sopping up, in M
• M: jaŋgu ñalŋga-ŋgu bungil-ma-li, jaŋgu for baby to sleep on

badin J button (loan) Jm24

gadin, bala NMJG cotton (loan) Jm25
• Occurs in song Gama-BM

See Roth (1898: 13, 1900a: 48-51 1900: 2-3) on 'Personal Ornaments'.

bujuRu, balan N one yellow feather worn on the back of the head Jn1

juRa, bala N yellow feathers from head of a cockatoo, plastered on person's Jn2
jurra, bala WMJ head for ceremony

yilan, bala JG ornament of yellow cockatoo feathers, stuck on the sides of the head; see Ap8 Jn3

muuŋgaa, bayi NW fine white feathers from cockatoo, stuck onto body Jn4
murŋgal, balan M
budarra, balan JG

gudugudu, bala MJ white feathers from cockatoo wing, put behind ears for corroboree Jn5

wumbirr, balan M feather loincloth Jn6
wumbirr, bala JG
• J: biru-ŋga wumbirr ñija-n, the wumbirr was worn on the waist

Black feathers from the tail of a scrub-turkey and/or white feathers from a white cockatoo made into a loin-cloth and tied around the waist. Worn by men and women, on ceremonial occasions. See Roth (1900a: 48).

bilgi, bala NMJ belt (or a rag torn into thin strips) Jn7
yari, bala JG
• jugiR-ma-Ri-gu ('to tie it up) Nja; jugir-ma-rri-muŋa ('that which ties') Mja

gargu, bala J ornament of possum fur, worn on the sleeve Jn8
wundar, bala G

gundirri, bala G necklace of possum fur, bound up with string Jn9

yijalbaRa, bala N dead person's hair, wrapped in possum fur, made Jn10
yijalbarra, bala M into a bangle, and worn on the arm or hanging from
yijaga, bala JUG the neck

mamun, bala MJG the name for Jn10 when it is bitten by the wearer, before fighting, to give them strength Jn11
• J: bala mamun baŋgul baja-n/ bagul balgal-ma-li, he bit the mamun, to be able to fight a man with it (i.e. with its power)

mayñjurru, bayi MJ similar to Jn10, but worn on the forehead Jn12
mayñjurru, bala G
• J: ŋinda bayi ŋuwun-da mayñjurru dimba, you put the mayñjurru on your forehead

balbuRu, bala N armlets made from lawyer-cane or from *maŋurr* Jn13
rayŋgan, bala MJ (*Pandanus monticola* N59A-1c)
• dilgulbarra Mja, bilmburra Jja
• M: ŋinda rayŋgan buña/ ŋaygu garrgal-gu/ bulayi, you plait raŋgan for my arms, two of them

majin, bala MJG good-luck charm to attract girl Jn14
• gañjal-marri-gu Mja ('[she will] habitually follow')
• J: bala baŋgul majin wuga-li jugumbil-gu. he should give the majin to the woman (to make her love him)

I was given various accounts of what a *majin* could consist of, and this general term may well have covered a number of different things. One was cuttings from the suitor's fingernails. Another was a special 'good luck' stone.

dagan, bala NW nose ornament Jn15
yimbala, bala M
jurgu, bala JG
• M: ŋinda ŋaygu marragidi budi/ŋaja yimbala guwu-ŋga yura-li, you bring me some marragidi, for me to insert a yimbala through (my) nose.

Made from the *marragidi* tree (*Neolitsea dealbata* and *N. australis*, N13E-5a).
The leaf is green on top and white underneath; take leaf and bark off and put through a hole made in the nasal septum.

waaŋgaR, bala N grass-bugle necklace (the grass from which it is made Jn16
waaŋgarr, bala W has the same name)
walŋgar, balan MJUG
• There is a homonym walŋgar, the name for a bamboo tube, see Ji7
• malgulu-barra Mja

milga, balan N shiny nautilus pearl shell (to be cut for necklace) Jn17
gubaguba, balan MJU (and see Gf8)
• In MJG, milga is a rain making artefact (Ji5)
• CP: milga, cowrie shell Yid

guyanjal, balan NM necklace made from Jn17 (can also be worn on forehead); Jn18
guyanjal, bala JUG shells about the size of a twenty-cent coin
• M: ŋana ban gubaguba gunba-ñ/ guyanjal-ma-ñ/ baga-ñ, we cut the gubaguba shells, making them into a guyanjal necklace, piercing them

dibiRi, balan N smaller version of Jn18; shells about the size of a five-cent Jn19
dibirri, balan MJG coin
jilŋar, balan A
• CP: dibirri 'fish hook' Yid

gabangaban, balan G necklace made of little nuts, threaded Jn20
• The same name is used for the tree from which the nuts come, the tulip cedar (*Melia azederach L. var, australasica*, N24C-3a)

gubuñu, bala N 'white people's necklace' Jn21

Note that jaw-bone of large eel (Aq6) can be stuck with wax onto beard.

Jo — SOCIAL INTERACTION

mayaga, bala M message stick, sent to a nearby group to inform them of Jo1
mawaga, bala JG a forthcoming corroboree
• J: baŋga mawaga/ giña balu-guŋgarri bila Mamu-barra-gu yara-gu, write a mawaga, and send this to the north to the Mamu people (to invite them to a corroboree, the message stick indicating when it will be)
bayi mawaga-ba yanu-ñ/ jumba-jumba-ŋa-yarra-ñ, he (a messenger) goes with a mawaga, to show it around

George Watson said the messsage stick would include a drawing to show the totem of the group leader, e.g. a fig tree, or the jaw-bone of an eel.

gugandal, bayi JG piece of bark fashioned into a not quite circular wheel; one person throws it up in the air for another (e.g. a child being trained) to try to throw a spear through it, as practice for spearing wallabies Jo2
• dagurr Mja

gugulu, bala MJUYG larger smooth stick for accompanying a song in Jaŋala or Burran style; generally made from jidu tree (see Jb3) Jo3
• Also used as a general term for Jaŋala and Burran song styles (i.e. those accompanied with this stick).
• bawuRal Nja
• CP: gugulu Yid, Warrg

marga MJG smaller stick which is tapped against the gugulu stick (the latter held loosely in the hand); see illustration in Roth (1900a: 34) Jo4

The *gugulu* stick is an accomplished piece of manufacturing, being cut to size from a *jidu* tree (see N24A-3a)) and planed down to a uniform and smooth surface. In contrast, the *marga* stick is just a length of *baygal* lawyer cane (*Calamus radicalis* N57A-3b)

See Ib1-7 for names of song styles, and Ib11-12, If7 for noises made by drums and bell.

rala, bala JG two round sticks, banged together as accompaniment to mourning recitative when someone dies Jo5

Typically made from *gurrmba*, nutmeg tree (*Myristica globosa* subsp. *muelleri* N13C-1a).

wungumali, bayi WMU bull-roarer — flat piece of carved wood, with a Jo6
bibu, bala JG string attached to the sharp end, whirled around to produce a load roaring noise
• bayi wungumali is also the name of a spirit, see Bh25
• M: wungumali bayi bayumba-n/ gumagumay/ bi-bɔ bi-bɔ bi-bɔ,
the bull-roarer was swung around through the air, making a noise [bi-bɔ bi-bɔ bi-bɔ]
• G: bibu baygu-n, the bibu is whirled around

The bull-roarer I was given by Spider Henry was, he told me, made from *jalŋgi*, weeping brown pine (*Podocarpus grayae*, N71B-2b).

bunduRman, balan N spinning top, spun so that it hums or whistles Jo7
bundurrman, balan MJ
bundurrman, bala G

Typically made from a yellow walnut, *bara* (*Beilschmiedia bancroftii*, N13E-1a) or black walnut, *guway* (*Endiandra palmerstonii*, N13E-2b).

maljamalja, bala JG 'poisoned' rag, used to put into the body of a Gubi's victim, in place of a vital organ Jo8

A traditional doctor, Gubi (see Be9), had deep knowledge (and had to have drunk human blood). A way of killing someone was for a Gubi to take out some vital organ and replace it with a *maljamalja* rag. The victim would at first appear unaffected, but would die three days later.

About 1990, the last remaining Gubi, Spider Henry, told me that he had a *maljamalja*, and pointed up to the rafters of his hut where it was secreted. Then he said; 'I don't like to use it much. It's not very nice you know'.

There was also an associated spirit ralja (no details known).

Jp — OTHER LOAN MATERIALS, ETC.

mani, bala NM money (loan) Jp1
mani, bayi J
- waaba Nja, walba Mja, Jja
- M: waybala-gu ŋanana gulu mani-ŋgu bayi-n, the white people didn't pay us with money (they just gave us food)
- walba 'stone, coins' Yid

jibiriñ, bala M shilling piece; and button (loan from *shilling*) Jp2
jibiriñ, bayi J

bulbul MJG silver money Jp3

biba NM paper money (loan from *paper*) Jp4
gubu JG paper money (lit. 'leaf')
- And see Nc3.
- ŋuymbaR Nja; dagur Mja

ŋayan, bala NMJG iron (loan) Jp5
- daguR Nja; diŋun and dagur Mja
- M: jañja ŋanaŋu giña mija gadal-ja-ñ, ŋayan baral-ja-ñ bala-dayi dalbi-ŋga, now all of this house of ours is being built, iron is being nailed all up on top (for the roof)

waya, bala NMJG wire (loan) Jp6
- diŋun Mja
- J: bala waya ŋaygu waru-ma-n wañju, someone bent my wire
  J: yiji waya ŋaygu waya, straighten out my wire!

jaligiram. bala M telegraph wire/line (loan) Jp7
jaligirri, bala JG
• Occurs in song Gama-BX

gilaji, bala NJG glass (loan) Jp8

biñjin, bala NM petrol (loan from *benzene*) Jp9
• N: bala biñjin buni-ŋga mada/ buni jimba-ñn, throw the petrol on the fire!, the fire will blaze up
• Note that this is bala and not balan, presumably because it is not consumable

bawuRa, bala N dynamite Jp10
bawurra, bala MJG

daynami ~ dayimayiji, bala J dynamite (loan) Jp11

jawal, bala MG bridle on horse (burradil is a loan from *bridle*) Jp12
burradil, bala J

lada, bala NMJ ladder, steps (loan) Jp13

lada, bala JG letter (loan) Jp14
• Homonym with lada 'ladder'
• J: wañujin ŋinu-bu bala jañja lada, who's your letter from? (lit. whose is your letter?).

dibul ~ dayibul, bala NMJ table (loan) Jp15

jiya, bala NMJ chair (loan) Jp16

guwum, bala NMJG comb (loan) Jp17
• N: guwum-bu murray yiiRa, comb hair with the comb
• J: guwum murray-gu bagal-ma-li, comb to comb hair
• Occurs in song Gama-H

bayŋgi M (money) bank (loan) Jp18
• M: giña ŋinu mani/ gunda-nmi bayŋgi-ŋga, this money of yours has been put in the bank

gaba, balan N cup; telephone earpiece (gaba and gabu are loans from *cup*) Jp19
gabu, balan MJG
yulun, balan G
• Occurs in song Gama-BX

jubu, bala NMJG soap (loan) Jp20
• N: jubu ŋabaa-ma-li, soap to wash with
• M: waybala-gu jami-ŋunu jubu wayu-ma-n, white man makes soap from (bullock's) fat

barjin, bala JG poison (loan) Jp21

Describes the arsenic used in dingo bait. This loan word was extended to also cover traditional plants used to stun fish and make them easy to catch: *gilbajin* (*Jagera disolor* and *J. pseudorhus*, N25B-5a./b, and *Cupaniopsis foveolatus*, N25B-6a, and *C. serrata var. tomentella*, N25B-6b), and *jaŋgiñ* (*Faradaya splendida*, N40B-1a). See also Nd4.

bunaRa, balan N bow and arrow (loan) [this is an introduced artefact] Jp22
bunarra, balan MJG (loan)
- N: bunaRa-ga baga-n, pierce with a bow-and-arrow
- Occurs in song Gama-J

buwu, bala G bow (loan) Jp23
- Occurs in song Gama-J

jayin G chain (loan) Jp24
- G: jayin-du milmal-ja-ñu ñinay-gu, (they) were all tied up in chains, so that they should stop there

wuwa G war (loan) Jp25
- G: rugun-mi budi-n/ añja yanu-ma-n/wuwa-gu budi-n, all the young men were carried off, taken away, carried off to war

waji, bala M watch (loan) Jp26
- maŋga-ŋga jaguma-n giña ŋaja waji. I put this watch on my wrist

biñjil, bala M pencil (loan) Jp27
- ŋaja bagu biñjil-gu mumbi-ñu ñimal-barri-gu/ yimba ŋinda-ju ñima-n, I was getting ready to grab the pencil (to stop it rolling off the table)

K — FIRE, WATER AND FOOD

Ka — FIRE AND ASSOCIATED THINGS

buni, balan NWMPAJUY fire, includes: a burning piece of wood, Ka1
yugu, balan G and firewood

- yugu is 'wood, timber, tree' in all dialects (Na1) and is thus the same as 'fire' just in G
- yibaa Nja; yibay Mja, Jja
- M: buni ñaju/ wuri-ma-li, make a fire for it to be danced around!
  J: mañji-li yana buni-ŋga, go and warm (yourself) by the fire!
  J: buni muymba-n ŋaja, I put the fire out
  J: wayŋgarra budi/ ŋaja ñaju-li buni, fetch some kindling, so that I can make a fire
  J: ŋaja rulba-n jañjarru ban buni, I split some firewood earlier on

Note: *buni-bula* is used of a man with two wives (lit. 'two fires')

jibiñ, balan N (flying) spark (and battery on car. Jl15) Ka2
wiŋgiñ, balan WMA
yiŋgiñ, balan JUG

- gilgarrin-ja-ñ yibay ('yibay which jumps all over') Mja
- J: balan yiŋgiñ yambi-n/ ŋayguna ganda-ñu baŋgun yiŋgin-ju/ ŋarba-li, the spark flew out, the spark burnt me so that I jumped in fright

jaRgaa, balan N flame, bright light, blaze, glare Ka3
jargaa, balan W
jargar, balan MA
ñara, balan MAJUG

- ŋaljan Nja, Mja; ŋarrgana Jja
- J: galga ñaju-m/ ñara bural-bila, don't make a fire, lest it is seen (by the Jigubina spirit)

bugan, balan NMJUG bush fire, grass fire Ka4

- Homonym of bala bugan 'forest' in MAJUG (see Ma9) and bala bugan 'small clearing wihin the scrub in N (Ma6); note different genders
- CP: bugan Warrg

jidu, balan NWMJG flaming torch Ka5

- The torch is typically made from the tree called jidu, saffronheart or jitta (*Halfordia scleroxyla*, N24A -3a), but the torch is still called jidu, even when made from a different timber.
- Also Db3 MJ, poison spur on back leg of a platypus
- See also adverbal ginda-y/-l, 'look with a light at night'
- ŋaRhana Nja, ŋarrgana Mja
- M: yanu/ balu-guya-ndu bural-ŋay-gu jidu-gu/ ginda-rri-ŋu-gu, (he) went, and saw a jidu light across the river, (someone) looking in the dark with it

See OBa24 *bulambulam*, lots of something which, taken en masse, presents a bright shining appearance, including a bank of fires or torches at night

gayga, balan G fireplace Ka6
• Homonym of bala gayga 'eye'; note different genders

marrji, balan MJUG match (loans) Ka7
maji, balan J

lawam, balan NM lamp (loans) Ka8
lambi, balan J
lambu, balan G
• ŋaRgana Nja

jilin, balan NWMPAJUG charcoal, (hot) coals Ka9
• ŋunjum Nja, Mja; juŋgun Jja
• M: añja jilin-du baŋga-n bayi/ gujul-bara-nba-n jilin-du baŋga-n, then he was painted with charcoal, painted with charcoal to be made as black as possible
• J: balan jilin biŋgir, hot coals; & T47.11, T72.14
• CP: jilin Warrg

bundu, balan J red-hot coals, red light Ka10

jamarra, bala M heated stones, inserted inside an animal Ka11
nigirri, bala MAJUG carcass, when it is being cooked in kapamari (ground oven) style
• Also the name for the kapamari ground oven itself
• diŋun wilŋgil ('hot stone') Mja
• M: bayi nigirri-gu dangabb-n, he (the eel) was cooked with heated stones T59, 77, bayi nigirri-gu dangaba-n, he (the eel) was cooked kapamari-style with the hot stones

yibay, balan J a small fire Ka12
• Both Chloe Grant and Mick Murray gave this as a Guwal word, and both confirmed that it is also the Jja term for buni 'fire' (Ka1), a rare instance of a word recurring in Guwal and in Jalnguy

bumba, bala NMAJUYG (cold) ashes, dust, anything finely ground; Ka13
dunga, bala W also used for fine rain (which is like dust)
• bumba is also adjective 'dry' in NWM (OFb1)
• dunga Nja, Mja; muyara Jja
• J: giña-bayji wañju nugu buŋga-ŋu/ jañja giña-bayji bumba-ŋgu dadi/ wirrba, who/someone emptied out this vomit down here, cover it up with ashes and sweep it up!
• J: jubula bumba-ma-n ñuga-ñu mugay-ju, the dubula, black pine (*Sundacarpus amarus*, N71B-1a), was ground finely with a grinding stone
• jirrgi-jinda-ñu/ bumba-bi-n, drizzling rain is falling, like dust

gaRan, bala N smoke (including tobacco smoke) Ka14
garran, bala WMPAJU
bunu, bala UG

• gaRmban Nja; garrmban Mja; bunu Jja
• M: yalu-dayi-mba-n bura-n/ garran mayi-ŋu, (they) looked straight up and saw smoke coming out (of the sealed tree trunk, in which a malefactor had been imprisoned, and set on fire)
J: glalga jana-m garran-da, don't stand on the smoke side
• CP: bunu Warrg

Kb — WATER

bana, balan NWMPAJUY water; proto-typically fresh water but can Kb1
gamu, balan GL be used of any kind of water or water feature (including the sea) and for any drinkable liquid (including booze); and for sap of a tree

• nuba Nja; jujamu Mja, Jja (and Nja); guygarra Jja
• M: midi-ŋga bana-ŋga mada-li, to throw (the ashes) into a small waterhole
J: bayi-n-galu jana-ŋu gana-ŋga bana-ŋga, he (seemed to be) standing up out there in the middle of the water (in fact, a mariner in a boat on the sea)
G: ñalŋga-ñalŋga buja-buja-ñu mandala-ñu gamu-ŋga,
all the children were bathing and playing around in the water (i.e. river)
G banaga-ñu/ bana bilmba-n, (we'll) go home, and drink water (lit. push water)
• CP: bana Yid; gamu Warrg

giñja, balan G drop of water (e.g. dregs of water in a bark basket) Kb2

wuwii, balan N steam Kb3
jawuy, balan MJG

• garrmban Mja (same as 'smoke')
• J: jawuy walma-ñu biŋgir, hot steam is rising up

wuRgulum, bala N foam (on fresh water), froth in falls, suds in Kb4
wurrgulum, bala WM washing machine; extended to cover the
jarra, bala AJG meaning 'white like form'; see OGg1 'white'

jiiñjii, bala NW bubbles on water (typically caused by a fish or Kb5
jilñjir, bala MA animal below the surface of the water)
jirñjir, bala JG
gurrjar, bala MG

• jilñjir/jirnjir and garjarr are said to be synonyms
• N: jiiñjii bili-ñ, the water is bubbling up

malan, balan NWM big river (flows all year round) Kb6
yuuRamu. balan N
yuramu, balan MAJUYG
yuralbarra, balan J

• These terms appear to be synonymous, as indicated
• yuramu/yuralbarra are also used for 'right hand'; see Ad12
• malan is used for 'sand bank, beside a river' in AJU (Md6) and for 'coastal country' in NA (Ma14)
• M: ŋanaji bayi-ŋarru wabu-ŋga/ malan-da, we (were) behind in the bush, by the river
• CP: yuralbarra 'big river', malan 'creek' Warrg

wiñju, balan NWMAUL small river, creek (not necessarily flowing Kb7
garrgal, balan JG all year)

• bala garrgal is upper arm (Ad5)
• wumbar jujamu ('small water') Mja
• J: jañja bayi wandi-n garga-ra-rru, now he went upstream along the creek

waju, balan JG a backwater (billabong), river flows in and then out again Kb8

jaRba, balan/bala N gully, with little or no water in it Kb9
jarrba, balan/bala WMY

jaRga, balan N gully, with water flowing in it Kb10
jarrga, balan WM

jarrga, bala/balan AJG gully, whether or not it has flowing water Kb11

Ir appears that jarrga in AJG corrsponds to both jaRba/jarba and jaRga/jarrga in NWM.

For both Kb9 and Kb11, use bala when dry, balan when there is water in it

jawaa, balan N mouth of river (where it meets another river) Kb12
jaway, balan WMJG

jawaambula, bala(n) N junction of two rivers/creeks (balan) Kb13
jawaymbula, balan(n) MJ or roads/tracks (bala) — see Mj6
baŋgabula, bala(n) G
• Presumably compound of jawaa/jaway/baŋga plus shortened form of adjective bulayi 'two'

gumun, balan J headwaters of river ('where little streams come Kb14
ŋuwun, balan G together')
• ŋuwun is 'forehead' in WMPAJUGL; see Ab3a

gaRaja, balan N current in river (or fast-flowing shallows) Kb15
garraja, balan WMAU
garray, balan JG
• J: jañja bural-ay-gu garray-ja, to look (for it) in the fast-flowing shallows
• G: garray jiŋgali-ñu, current is moving fast

balibum, balan N 'whirly pool' (water spinning around), in the Kb16
jarugan, balan WMJ corner of a river (likely to suck you under)

barin, balan MJG a deep-water pool, typically at a river bend Kb17
• jujamu bayŋgi-bayŋgin-da-ñu Mja (= barin bayi-rri-ñu M)
• J: barin-da bayil-bila, (you) might drown in the barin

ŋalun, balan MJG step-like pools in a river just above a waterfall Kb18
• See ŋalun in NMJ 'lump on a tree made into a water container' (Jk4)

binda, balan NWMAJG waterfall Kb19
• binda is also 'top of shoulder' just in NWMA; see Ad2
• ŋaji Nja, Mja; jujamu dagarra-ñu ('water is falling') Jja
J: binda-ŋga bayi-bayji-rru bayi gandi-ŋga, he was in a cave down below the waterfall

buyili, balan MJG fine spray of water (for example, by a waterfall) Kb20
• Can also be referred to with bumba 'dust' — see Ka13
G: ŋayguna buyili-gu jañji-n/ binda-ŋga, the fine spray dribbled over me, at the waterfall
• Occurs in song Gama-AU

bugun, balan NWMAJG spring (water coming up out of the ground) Kb21
• Also used for stream of water directed through buyal spouting on a foodstuff which requires lengthy leaching (comments on Ji6)
• CP: bugun Yid

burba, balan MAJUG swamp; lagoon Kb22
• wurmba Mja; jujamu Jja
• J: burba-ŋga jarrgay-buja-ñu ban, they (women) were fishing in the swamp

ñuwa, bala JG swampy place (with lots of tea-trees) Kb23

bulin, balan NWMJG lake, lagoon (where water is still, not moving) Kb24

biimaRa, balan N flood Kb25
gurguñ, balan WMAJU
jurrala, balan G
• guuguRu Nja
• G: balan jurrala bungi-n/ gujal-ŋa-ñu, the flood is lying there, inundating (the land); jurrala jañja mada-n, the flood is now thrown (over the land)

biiRiñ, balan N salt water, sea Kb26
birriñ, balan MAU
wajali, balan WMPU
waraŋan, balan AJUYGL
• Words which are attested in more than one dialect appear to be synonymous
• J: balan wargaja ban-bayju/ waraŋan-da bungi-n, the stingaree lives (lit. lies) in salt-water
• J: waraŋan-barra, seaside people
• J: ñalŋga-ñalŋga yabun-da bayi ñina-ñu balay-gali/ warraŋan-da, he and all his children lived in a bg house down there at the seaside
• G: jañja jana banaga-ñu/ balu-gali warraŋan-gu-bi-n, now they all went back to that place down by the seaside
• CP: biriñ Yid

banjin, balan M ocean (wide expanse) Kb27
• CP: bañjin 'salt-water, sea' Warrg

bananday, balan JG the seaside as an environment Kb28
• G: bananday-ju birri giña gimbirr, the seaside envionment pushes the breeze in

buŋgu, balan MJUG wave Kb29
- Also 'knee', etc. in NWMAJYGL; see Ae4
- J: balan waraŋan buŋgu wayñji-n/ jala-ŋga bungi-li, a sea-water wave is rising up, laying over the shallow places
- CP: buŋgu Yid

baRabaRa, balan N ripples on water Kb30
barrabarra, balan WM
ŋalŋgul, balan JG
- J: bayi ŋalŋgul-bi-n bugal, the black bream is making ripples on the water

Another way of describing ripples is *bana ban miyanda-ñu* 'the water is laughing'.

jalun J wave, ripple Kb31
jaluman G
- J: ban-bayji jalun-bi-n miña-ŋgu, something/what is making the water ripple down there

Kc — TRADITIONAL TERMS FOR FOODSTUFFS

rubiñ, bayi MAJUG auy edible fauna (including fish and snakes) Kc1
- In Mja, only (general) names for types of animal
- bayi rubiñ-barra, he's a good hunter
- G: ŋuna walmbi-n wuga-li waña-ŋgu rubiñ-ju, (they) thought they could wake (him) to give (him) some sort of flesh food (here, fish) (to eat)
  J: jañja baŋgul bana-ŋga miña rubiñ wayu-ma-n, now he (the creator) made all kinds of animals (sc. fish) in the water
- jañja bala-maŋgan giña rubiñ mañja-ñu yidi-ru, now all these animals were chewing bladey grass

jaaguu, bala N meat, flesh (including beef); proto-typically: Kc2
jalgur, bala MAJU lean meat
ñalmuru, bala G
- jagarri-ŋaŋgay ('without fat') Mja; ñalmuru Jja
- CP: jalguru 'meat' Warrg

Note that, in dialects in which it occurs, *bayi rubiñ* refers to an animal itself (although it can also be used for its meat) and *bala jalgur/ñalmur* for the meat.

Chloe Grant and Mick Murray told me that, in J, *jalgur* also includes fish. George Watson told me that, in M, *jalgur* does not include fish.

See Ga1 for the generic term for fish: *guya/guyu/jabu*.
See Ag16 for *miyu/miju* 'marrow'.
See OCa4 for *walgal* 'piece of fish/meat'.

jami, bala NWMPAJUGL fat Kc3
- jagaRi Nja, jagarri Mja; ñunjan Jja
- Just like in English this word functions as a noun and also as an adjective; see OJe1

gimiRi, bala N gravy (juice of meat when cooked in leaves) Kc4
gimirri, bala WMAJUG
- juŋu Mja, guyŋgarra Jja
- J: bala gimirri mayi-n jaban-ŋunu, gravy comes out of the (cooked) eel

jalgiñ, bala NWMAJG human flesh [Da4 =] Kc5
- G: yara bayi banaga-ñu/ bagul balgal-ŋa-ŋu/ jalgiñ-gu gunbal-ŋa-ŋu.
  bayi banaga-ñu/ yara budil-ŋa-ñu, the (bad) man has gone back home, after having hit (& killed?) him, cut out his flesh, the man goes home, carrying (some flesh from his victim) T50d.9

wuju, balam NWMAJYG 'wild tucker': any fruit or vegetable food Kc6
mangun, balam G and the plants that bear it (excluding honey)

• There is no Jalnguy noun. One would just use noun marker balam, whose scope is identical to that of wuju (save that balam includes honey)
• Often used as a kind of generic term, following the name of a particular variety of food, as in J: gaji bura wuju majal/ dungun yamba, look at the majal, cocky apple (*Planchonia careya*, N32B-1a), it might be ripe
• J: balam yiga-n wuju mundi, he's going on about ('skiting about') there being a lot of wild tucker (there)
• J: ŋinda wuju-ŋaŋgay yimba, (you tell her) you've got no food, nothing

waŋa, balam NMJG scraps of food left at the bottom of a dilly-bag Kc7a

• wumbat ('little') Mja
• balam wuŋa jañja galga. mirran midi añja, leave the scraps now, it's just a little bit of black bean

guja, balam JG left-over food that is buried in a package in sand under running water as a reserve Kc7b

Can be prepared black bean, *mirrañ* (*Castanospermum australe* N21E-2a), yellow walnut, *bara* (*Beilschmiedia bancroftii*, N13E-1a), black walnut, *guway* (*Endiandra palmerstonii*, N13E-2b), black pine, *jubula* (*Sundacarpus amarus*, N71B-1a), for example.

ŋugu, bala NMJG pre-chewed food (e.g. before feeding it to a baby, or using it as fishing bait, or just gristle) Kc8

• and Ab34 NMJG, area under chin
• J: bala-bawal ŋugu mada balu-gali/ balgun-gu, throw (i.e. spit) down outside what you've been chewing
• G: ŋugu-mba-l (derived transitive verb), pre-chew (it for the baby)

jija JG food residue, e.g. fibry lawyer cane after it can been chewed, used tea leaves to be thrown out Kc9

Kd — INTROUCED FOOD AND DRINK

gaygamali, balam NWMJG flour Kd1
• gayga-ma-li 'eye-CAUSATIVE-CONSEQUENCE', lit. 'to make an eye', refers to the main use of flour in early days, making damper; an indentation is made in the top of a heap of flour and water poured in (so that it looks like an eye) and then the whole is kneaded
• diŋaamali Nja, diŋalmali Mja Jja
• CP: gaygamali Warrg

bangin, balam NJ pumpkin (bangin and bamigin are loans) Kd2
bamigin, balam M
buma-barra, balam G
• diŋun ('stone') Nja

biyin, balam NJG bean (loan) Kd3
• J: ŋaygungu ŋabimba-rri-ñu biyin-da burrbi-yirri-ŋu-gu, (the policeman) often comes to me when I am picking beans

budida, balam N sweet potato (loan) Kd4
burrirra, balam MJG
• narra ('vine') Nja; wuluguymburr Mja

yawam, balam JG introduced yam (Disoscorea alata) (loan) Kd5

daaRu, balam N taro (loan) Kd6
jarru, balam JG
• wambiRa Nja

gabiji, balam NMJG cabbage (loan) Kd7
• wuru ('leaf') Mja

binarra, balam M peanut (loan)
• G extends the flora name guwala, red-fruited kurajong (N28D-5a, *Sterculia quadrifida*) to also cover peanuts Kd8
• wuluguymburr Mja

jumarra, balam MJG tomato (loan) Kd9
• gumalam Mja

liiman, balam N lemon (loan) Kd10
lawamun, balam NM
lawaymun, balam JG

ŋaRiñji, balam N orange (loan) Kd11
ŋarriñji, balam MJG
• gamu Nja; gumalum Mja

mandariñ, balam MJ mandarin (loan) Kd12
mandirriñ, balam G
• gumalum Mja

mayŋgu, balam NMJG mango (loan) Kd13
• gamu Nja; gumalam Mja

milan, balam M watermelon (loan) Kd14
milin, balam JG
• jujamu ('water') Mja

banabul, balam M pineapple (loans) Kd15
barrinaybul, balam JG
• ginga ('rough') Mja

binana, balam NMJG banana (loan) Kd16
• walin ('ear') Nja; gurru Mja (same as for wild banana, ŋujum, *Musa banksia*, N61A-1a)

buwubuwu, balam G paw-paw (papaya) (loan) Kd17

guginan, balam G coconut (loan) Kd18

jugagiyan JG sugar-cane (loan) Kd19

juga, balam NMJ sugar (loan) Kd20
• winaRa ('foot') Nja; warruñ ('sand') Mja, Jja; guyŋgari Mja

milaji, balam NM treacle, molasses (loan from *molasses*) Kd21
malaji, balam JG

juwul NMJG salt (loan) Kd22
• maajaR ('sour') Nja
• J: ŋaja ban muyur-ma-n juwu-ru, I'm salting it

gaygi, balam MJG cake (loan) Kd23
• diŋal Jja

damba, balam NMJG damper (loan) Kd24
• diŋalmali Nja, Mja; diŋal Jja

janigin, balam JG johnny-cake (a wheat-based damper) (loan) Kd25

balgi J doughy cake which does not rise Kd26
• maŋgay ('no good') Jja

buRin, balam N bread (loan) Kd27
burin, balam MJG
• baŋuR Nja; nalŋga ('dry') Mja

bada, balam NMG butter (loan) Kd28

jawam, balam NMJG jam (loan) Kd29

jubayga, balam NMJG tobacco (loan) Kd30
• gaRmban Nja; garrmban Mja, Jja ('smoke')

jigaa, balam N cigarette (loans) Kd31
jiga, balam MJG
• gaRmban Nja; garrmban Mja, Jja ('smoke')

guRugu, balam N 'grog': any alcoholic drink (gurugu is loan Kd32
gurrugu, balam MJ from *grog*; gamugamu is reduplication of
gamugamu, balam JG 'water' in G)
• Note minimal pair with gurugu 'dove'; see Fk9
• N: balam guRugu ŋinda guñjaa-ñ/ baji-bajii-ñ, you're drinking grog and falling down all over

wuŋgay, balam NM whiskey Kd33

diyi, bala NMJG tea(leaves) (loan) Kd34
• wuRu Nja; wurru Jja ('leaf')

milgi, balan NJ milk (loan) Kd35
• ŋunŋun ('breast'), guyuŋan Nja [=Ac6]

L — WEATHER AND CELESTIAL

La — DEW, HAIL, RAIN, THUNDER, LIGHTNING

mugubaRa, bala N dew (on the ground in the morning) La1
birrgii, bala W
ŋaja, bala (or **balan**) M
jurbu, bala J
janbar, bala JG

- mugubara is 'coastal fog' in MJUG; birrgil is 'winter' in MAJUG (see Lc7, Lb5)
- jujamu Nja, Mja
- M: bugan-du maba-ŋu/ barray ñurrana/ ŋaja ŋaja-ŋgu danji-ñ/ wuji-gu, by-and-by, when you get burnt by a bush-fire. I'll sprinkle dew on you, so that you grow (said, in a story, by the moon to the grass)
  J: janbar jañjil-ŋa-ñu, dew sprinkles down
- In song Gama-K, jurbu is 'spray from waterfall'

malga, bala MAJUG water lying on twigs or branches after rain; also used as an alternative name for 'dew' La2

Described as: if you brush past a branch, *malga* will fall on you; if a wind blows, *malga* will be blown off branches onto you, just like another storm.

diRa, bala N hailstorm, a hailstone La3
balbay, bala MAJG

- dirra is also 'tooth' in all dialects (Ab17) and 'name' in NMJ (Ic1)
- ŋuñaŋii ('tooth') Nja; diŋun ('stone') Mja, Jja
- CP: dirra Yid, ŋuñaŋil YidJa ('tooth')

wuRuñ, bayi N rain La4
wurruñ, bayi WA
gambaa, bayi W
gambal, bayi MAJU
yugan, bayi UYGL

- yugan is 'sky' in NWMA (see Lc2)
- nuba jiyarrbañ Nja; gayilbarra Mja, Jja
- J: bayi jawajawa ŋayi gambal-gu ŋanda-ñu, the magpie can be heard calling out for rain (i.e., as a sign that rain is coming)
- G: bumba bayi bani-ñu yugan jinda-ñu, fine rain is drizzling down (bumba is 'dust, fine rain', see Ka13); G: bayi yugan bijil-ŋa-ñu, rain is beating down
- CP: yugan Warrg

jiguRu, bayi N thunder, thunderstorm La5
jigurru, bayi WMPAYL
guñjuy, bayi AJUYG
• gulmbanu Nja; ŋulmbanuñ Mja
• J: guñjuy bayi-n-galu bulŋgarra-nu, thunder is growling out there
• J: gunduy-ju biji-ŋu jigay/ balay añja nalbay, the ground was hit (i.e. made wet) by a storm; it'll soon be dry there
• bayi warruy ŋanda-ñu/ ŋayi/ guñjuy-gu jañja, the storm bird can be heard crying out, for a storm now (a storm is coming)
• CP: jigurU Yid; guñjunu Warrg

jalmin, bayi NWA flash of lightning La6
mayjala, bayi MJG
• gumi Nja
• G: mayjala bami-ñu, lightning is flashing
• CP: jalmin 'forked lightning' Yid; mayjala 'lightning' Warrg

mayjanmayjan, bayi MJG continuous flashes of lightning in electric La7
bulara, bayi JG storm, a chain of jagged flashes of lightning
• G: bulara-gu waruwaru-bi-ŋu-rru minba-n, lightning that was becoming crooked struck (the place)

Forked lightning can be described as rabaraba (reduplicatin of raba 'forked stick, Ne8), as in: raba-raba barrmbi-ñu, lightning is flashing.

Lb— CYCLONE, WIND, WINTER

waaRawaaRa, bala N cyclone, hurricane Lb1
warawara, bala M
gambarra, bala MAJUG
• for all of Lb1-3, Jalnguy was give as forms of the verb yiwa-l 'break'
• J: yama-ŋga/ mija-ŋga ñina-ŋu yalama-ŋu ŋinuna gambarra-gu gimbi-n, the cyclone blew you down, sitting like this in a loosely-built house
• CP: gambarra Warrg

gujulbarra, bala J wind slightly less strong than cyclone Lb2
• CP: gujunU 'light wind' Yid

gimbirr, bala WMJUGL strong wind (such as comes with rain) Lb3
•N just gave forms of the verb buyu-l 'blow'

gulubu, bala WMAJUG light wind, breeze Lb4
jimbin, bala G
• W also gave bala wiyin, a loan from *wind*
• M: bayi baŋgul gulubu-gu buyu-ŋu baŋgul jana-yarray-ma-n, as (the bird) landed (lit. started to stand), the wind (from his wings) blew on him (the snake who was guarding the only fire in the world)
• CP: gulubu 'wind' Warrg

yiwaa, bala N winter, cold weather, frost Lb5
yiway, bala W
birrgil, bala MAJUG
• birrgil is 'dew' in W (see La1)
• gungi Nja, Jja; ŋilu Mja ('cold')
• M: birrgi-ru jina gunba-n/ ŋarru waymba-m/ gilu waymbay-gu garri-ŋgu mañji-ŋurra, the frost has cut (your) feet (i.e. given you chilblains), don't go walkabout (now), (you) should go walkabout later when the sunlight is warming
• M: bagu birrgil-gu/ baŋgul bilmba-baga-n, (he gathered up the food) and he buried it for (to dig up and eat in) winter-time
• CP: yiway 'any wind, cold weather, wintertime' Yid; birrgilbara 'wintertme' Warrg

Lc — CLOUD, SKY, FOG, MIST

It appears that northern dialects (NWMAU) have different words for 'cloud' and 'sky', while southern dialects (JYG) have the same term.

ŋulban, bala NA cloud Lc1
ŋunaa, bala W
jurra, bala MAU
• jurra is the term in MJ for the yellow feather in a white cockatoo's head; see Ap8
• M: jurra-ŋgu dadi-ñ/ balan garri/ bulgan-du, a big cloud is covering the sun
• CP: ŋulban 'fine cloud' Yid

yugan, bala NWMA sky Lc2
ŋuruy, bala U
• yugan is 'rain' in UYGL (see La4)
• ñigarri Mja
• CP: yigan Yid

jurra, bala JG cloud, sky Lc3
ŋunara, bala Y
• jurra also given for 'sky' in L, no information on 'cloud'
• CP jurra 'cloud, sky Warrg

mañjimañji, bala J a patchy cloud that covers and uncovers the sun, Lc4
• M equivalent would be jurra-jurra 'lots of little clouds'

wujaR, bala N fog, haze, smoky sky Lc5
wujarr, bala W
magurr, bala M
burul, bala JG
• CP: wujar 'fog, mist, frost' Yid

gumburru, bala MAJG mist on mountains Lc6
• N would also use wujaR for this
• CP: gumburru 'fog, mist' Warrg

mugubara, balan MJUG heavy fog, coastal fog Lc7
• mugubaRa is 'dew' in N (see La1)
• J: bala mugubara/ bala bungi-n/ jigay-bajun-da/ bala-gali gilu-gu-bi ŋaji-rri bala yanu-ŋurra, the fog is lying low over the ground, wait until later, until it goes
G: mugubara badjiga-ñu, fog is descending

Ld — RAINBOW

yamani, bayi NWMAJU rainbow (believed to be a man) Ld1
mayŋgi, bayi G
• gagilbarra Mja; walmbalbarra Jja
• J: bayi-n-galu ŋuwunburu jana-ñ/ yamani/ baji-ñ yamba, the rainbow is standing in short lengths it may soon fall down
• G: bayi mayŋgi bayi-m-bayji bana-ŋga, the rainbow is in the water down there
• CP: yamani YidJa; yamani Warrg

ŋiRi, bala N variously explained as: colours in the rainbow; Ld2
ŋirri, bala WMAJG glitter in the rainbow; sunshine glinting
• M: bayi ŋirri burrja-rri-ñ, the colours are shining (bayi showing that the understood NP head is yamani, with ŋirri inalienably possessed)
G: ban garri ŋirri bungi-n/ manjil-ŋa-ñu, sun is shining (through clouds) lying glinting
• CP: ŋirri 'the colours of the rainbow' Yid

gaRi, balan N sun (believed to be a woman); Le1
garri, balan WMPAJUYG sunshine; day, daylight
• for L, Roth gives 'kanggin'
• buŋan Nja; gambulu Mja, Jja
• M: garri-galu jañja bayi baral-baraln-bari-ñu, as the sun went down now, they continued fighting
J: ŋaja mañji-n garri-ŋga, I'm warming myself in the sun
J: miñay garri-ŋga, when, in how many days (will he come)?
G: garru baji-yarra-ñu, the sun began to set (lit. fall)
G: garri wayñji-ŋu, while the sun rose
G: wuygi-wuygi-bu wuga-n garri-ŋga, (I) gave (the honey) just to the old people, in the daylight
G: bali bayi garri-ŋgu galga-n Bagirriyam-da, the sun had set on him (lit. left him) there (when he was) at Bagirriyam
• CP: buŋan 'sun' Yid; gariman YidJa

And note verb *garri-yanu-l* ('sun-go') 'go and return all in one day'.
Also *garri-guñji-l* ('sun-take.off.clothes') 'take off clothes because of the sun's heat', as in: *garri-ŋunu baŋgul guñjiin garri-n-guñj-n*, he took off (clothes) from the sun, took off clothes because of the sun

gaRimaa, bala N summer Le2
garrimaa, bala W
garrimal, bala MAJUG
• jaajiRma Nja, wilŋgil ('hot') Mja
• M: garrimal-gabun bani-ñu, the next summer came

gundaRi, bala N fine weather, fine day (with blue sky) Le3
gundari, bala WMG
gunbabara, bala JG
ŋuruy, bala G
• G: barray balu banagay-gu/ ŋuruy-ja, (we) should return there by-and-by, one fine day
• CP; gundabara 'fine weather' Warrg

jiligirri, bala MJ fine weather Le3a
• bala yugan jiligirri, fine sky

jidaa, bala N red-and-black sky, usually at night-time (often in the Le4
jidal, bala MJG winter)
• M: añja mija jirri-jirri-ba-n ganda-ñu/ jidal wayu-wayu-bi-n/ jidal ganda-ganda-ñu, then (the sky above) the camp flared red, it all turned red-and-black, the sky flared red-and-black (from an account of what happened just before a volcanic eruption)

barraybarray MJ dawn Le5
• related to verb barra-y, camp receiving daylight just before dawn (may be just a nominalisation of this verb)

barrŋi, bala MJG light at daybreak Le6

wuŋgu, bala NWMAJG shade Le7
- gungi ('cold') Nja
- J: yana wuŋgu-gu jaymbal-ay-gu, go and look for a shady (tree)!
J; buruburu wuŋgu jana-ñ, the shady buruburu (cheesewood, *Nauclea orientalis*, N39B-6a) tree is standing (there)

gagalum, bayi NWMPAY moon (believed to be a man)

Le8

gagara, bayi AUJG
- for L, Roth gives 'ngi-vam' (probably ŋibam)
- ŋibum Nja, Mja; gagalum Jja
- 'new moon' is gagalum guñu in M; gagulum gingi in N
- CP; gagalum YidJa

Lf — STARS

The words for 'all the stars', 'morning star' and 'evening star' are different between dialects, with each lexeme varying in reference. This can be summarised, for seven of the dialects, in a table.

dialect	'all the stars'	'morning star'	'evening star'
N	dulubu	bunu	bunu
W	dulubu	gayira	gayira
M	girñja	dulubu	yabulga
AJ	gitñja	yabulga	yabulga
U	girñja	gayira	yabulga
G	yirrginjara	yabulga	yabulga

dulubu, balan NW stars (generic) Lf1
girñja, balan MAJU
gayira, balan PYL
yirrginjara, balan G
- gayira Nja
- J: ban girñja burrjal-ŋa-ñu, the stars are shining
- CP: yirrginjara Warrg

In a G story, the tiny specks of light shining through chinks in a house wall were called yirrginjara.

dulubu, balan M morning star Lf2
gayira, balan U
• ŋarmbu ('mother') Mja

yabulga, balan MU evening star Lf3

bunu, balan N morning star and evening star Lf3a
gayira, balan W
yabulga, balan AJG
• gayira Nja
• CP: bunu 'morning star' Yid; yabulga 'morning star' Warrg

gurburru, balan MAJG seven sisters (the Pleiades) Lf4
• This is a spirit, who brought all the snakes to earth in a dilly-bag.
See Bh4.

ŋulban, bala (=cloud) N milky way Lf5
yalgay, bala (=road) M
bumba, bala (=dust) JG
• gawurru ('road') Mja

jigubina, bayi NWMJG falling/shooting star Lf6
• CP: jigubina Warrg

bijibarra, bayi JG falling/shooting star Lf7

yugubarra, bayi G falling/shooting star Lf8

I was told that in JG, *jigubina* is used for a bigger light and *bijibarra* and *yugubarra* for a smaller one. All three of these are regarded as spirits, see Bh.

M — GEOGRAPHY AND PLACES

Ma — TYPES OF TERRAIN

buyu, bala NWG scrub (thick, impenetrable vegetation, Ma1
wabu, bala MAJUY interlaced with vines and undergrowth)
muñjurru, bala P

- yumi Nja, Mja; buyu Jja
- M: bayi wabu-gayu-ra waymbay-gu, he went walkabout in the same scrub; M: ŋaja giyi wabu-ŋga buyba-ñ, I'll hide this one (my half-white grandson) in the scrub (so that the policeman won't find him and take him away) M: ŋinda wabu ŋaygu gunba!, you fell my scrub! (a white man asks George Watson to clear the scrub for him)

gudu, bala NWM the thickest scrub (thicker than buyu/wabu) Ma2

- yumi Nja

duugu, bala N scrub, not quite so thick as buyu/wabu Ma3
dulgu, bala MAJG

- G: bala baŋgul dulgu ñawu-n, he walked on the [ground cover in] the scrub
- CP: dulgu 'scrub, thick jungle' Yid

One of the Mamu-speaking groups was called Dulgu-barra Mamu (M), after the type of country they inhabited, around Jordan's Creek.

wuma, bala WMJG any thick foliage which is like a jungle, thick scrub, bushy Ma3a

- may be an adjective, e.g. wuma-bi-n, but only applies to foliage, it seems
- buyu Mja
- galga yanu-m wuna-ŋga-rru, don't walk in the thick foliage!

wulmburrun, bala M patch of more open vegetation within the scrub Ma4

- M: wulmburun-da ŋana bungi-li, we should camp in the more open patch
- Occurs in song Jangala-B

diRan, bala N edge of the scrub (more open country) Ma5
dirran, bala WMAJG

- dirrmban Mja, diRmban Nja
- M: giyi barrgan dirran-barra, this agile wallaby belongs to the dirran

bugan, bala N small clearing within the scrub (buyu/wabu) Ma6
gubanmi, bala MJG

- bugan is 'forest' in MAJUG (see Ma9) and 'grass fire' in NMJUG (see Ka4).

guŋu, bala MAJG a pocket within the scrub, coming to an angle at the end, with scrub on both sides Ma7

jarra, bala MJ pocket in the scrub (metaphorical extension of 'thigh' — see Ae2) Ma8

waRgin, bala N forest (fairly open country — many hardwood Ma9
bugan, bala MAJUG trees with grass between)

- bugan is also 'grass fire' in NMJUG (see Ka4) and 'small clearing within the scrub' in N (see Ma6)
- dirrmban Mja
- G: jugi bayi ñinay-gu yambi-n balay/ bugan-da baŋum-gali binda-ŋunu, a big (dragon-fly) flew to stay there in the forest, down from the waterfall here
- Occurs in song Buran-AF
- CP warrgin Yid (tcg dialects), bugan Yid (w dialect); bugan Warrg

miyaru, bala MJ clearing within the forest (bugan) Ma10
mila, bala MJG

- Chloe Gant suggested that, in J, miyaru is a large clearing and miya a smaller one; George Watson said that, in M, they are identical
- baja Mja
- J: balu-bayju banaga-yarra-ñu mila-gabun-da janay-gu bagum bural-ŋay-gu, (he) started to go back to another clearing, to stand there, to look around for fruit
  J: jañja bala-gala mila/ Bulara, it's just open ground now at Bulara (after the invaders' bulldozers have cleared trees from this traditional place)
- baja 'big grass plain' Yid

yabala, bala NWMAJG a flat place Ma11

- nayŋu-rri-yarra-y ('started to be thrown out') Mja
- J: bala yabala mija bura!, go and look for a flat place (to camp)!
- and see OGb2, dirbal, bare place, clearing, baldy head
- CP: yalbar 'flat ground' Warrg

jibama, bala M a good place for a camp — in clearing, flat, with an opening so that some sunlight comes through; a place people would typically return to camp again Ma12

gambii, bala NW tablelands (geographical area) Ma13
gambil, bala MAJUYG

- ŋabil ('back') Mja
- M: Ɲagaŋunu bani-ñu/ bana-gu banjal-ŋa-ñu/ gambil-gu-bi-n wayñji-n, Ngagangunu came and followed the fresh water [the Herbert River]; he went uphill right up to the tablelands
  J: bayi giyi wayu-bi-n mija-ŋunu yara/ bayi Jigubina-bi-n/ balaŋum-bawal gambil-ŋunu bani-ñu, this man from the camp transformed himself, he became a Jigubina (shooting star) spirit, he came from somewhere out there on the tableland
- CP: gambirA 'tablelands', gambil 'top of hill, spur, ridge' Yid

One group of Jirrbal speakers was called Gambil-barra Jirrbal-ji (A), after the type of country they inhabited, including the Ravenshoe/Atherton/Herberton region.

malan, bala NA coastal country (below the mountains, on Ma14
digaRa, bala N the coastal side of them)
digarra, bala U
jabun, bala MJG

• malan is also 'big river' in NWM (see Kb6) and 'sandbank' in AJU (Md6)
• malgan Nja
• M: baŋum balagara wandi-n/ jabun-da-rru, then the two of them went upriver, through the coastal country
J: banaga-ŋu jabun-gabun-gu/ baŋgul Yuday-ju balga-n, when returning to another part of the coastal country (after an expedition up the mountains for food), the Yuday spirit would hit you (if you hadn't left a bundle of food for him, on a certain stone at the foot of the mountains)
• J: balu jañja bayi digarra-gu yanu, now he went to a place there on the coast
• CP: digarra 'coastal country', malan 'flat rocks' Yid

One group of Jirrbal speakers was called Jabun-barra Jirrbal-ŋan (J), after the type of country they inhabited, on the south side of the Lower Tully River.

bananday G country along the beach Ma15

Mb — HILL, CLIFF, BANK, GORGE

muŋan, bala NWMPAJUYGL mountain Mb1

• jaŋan Nja, Mja; jarrgana Jja (Jja is the same as for 'flame' — Ka3, and see Ka5)
• J: bala muŋan bala-daya jana-ñ, the mountain is standing there, a medium distance up
• G: jañja gawa baŋgul mayŋgi-ŋgu bulga-ñu bulayi-mba-n bala mija/ bala muŋan-bi-n mija, then the rainbow swallowed the two camps (of the two mothers) (lit. swallowed twice), and the camps became mountains
• CP: muŋan Warrg

The peak of a mountain is (in M, at least) guwu 'nose' — see Ab10.

wugu, bala N flat bit or hollow on the top of a mountain Mb2
ŋawun, bala MJ
burun, bala M

juuga, bala N small hill, little ridge, sandy ridge next to sea Mb3
julga, bala MG ('go up on julga when a flood comes')

• J: jañja bayi banaga-yarra-nu/ julga-gu-bi-n, now he started to go back to the shore
J: jamu giyi-n-giyi yama julga-gu-bi-ŋu yali bani-ŋu, those fellows were just coming towards here along the shore a bit

juRu, bala N ridge along the top of a mountain, spur Mb4
jurru, bala MAJUG (metaphorical extension of 'arm just below shoulder' — see Ad4)

• jubarru Mja
• J: jurru-ŋga-rru wayñji-n/ waŋgi-ra-rru buŋa-n, going straight up the spur, and down the side of the hill
• G: yalay añja mabi ŋagum-daya/ jurru-ŋga, cross over (a creek) here for the remembered fruit a short way up on the ridge!
• CP: juru 'ridge, shoulder, upper arm' Warrg

garŋgan, bala J valley between two mountains Mb5
randa, bala G

• and compound verb randa-waŋgaga-ñu, go over a gap in the mountains

Also: 'tree with a big hollow on one side (either natural or chopped out)', and 'slim woman', OEe2. May possibly be more appropriately classed as an adjective.

gandi, bala WMJG ledge (against a vertical cliff wall) Mb6

J: binda-ŋga bayji-bayji-rru bayi gandi-ŋga, he was on a ledge down behind the waterfall

digaa, bala N steep bank, likely to require a lawyer-cane rope to Mb7
gujiRi, bala N ascend and descend (may have been created by
gagin, bala W a landslide)
yañi, bala WMAJ

• danmil Jja

wari, bala MA gorge Mb8
jawurr, bala J

• CP: wari 'mouth' Yid

One of the Mamu-speaking groups was called Wari-barra Mamu (W), after the deep gorges of the North Johnstone River, around which they lived.

yiRgaa, bala N side of hill (whether steep or gentle slope); sloping Mb9
yirrgal, bala MAJU bank of a river
balbi, bala MJG

• jaŋan Nja, Mja; ŋarrgana Jja
• J: baŋgu-maŋgan-du giyi rugun-mi waynjil-ma-n jurrgay-gu buŋgu bala-daya balbi-ŋga, they all took the youths uphill to have their knees pierced, a medium distance up there on the side of a hill
• CP balbi 'sloping bank' Warrg

dangii, bala NW sandy shore of a river Mb10
dangil, bala MAJG

• danmil Mja, Jja
• CP: dangil 'bank of river or creek' Yid

julu, bala MJ spur sticking out from bank into river Mb11
(metaphorical extension of 'rump, buttocks', see Ac17)

gulguru, bala M island in the middle of a river Mb12

nagaymi, bala J any broken-down place, place that keeps on getting broken down Mb13
• related to verb naga-l. Tr, MJG, break the nak, make a landslide 7B10
• balu-bayju buŋa ŋinda nagaymi-gu, 'you go down to the handslide place'

Mc — CAVE, HOLLOW, HOLE

buRaya, bala N cave (including platypus burrow); hole through Mc1
diŋgan, bala WMAJU the nose
yiŋari, bala G
• W: diŋgan guwu-ŋga, hole through the nose
J: bala yiŋari/ jigal/ nalbay/ yugan-du gulu biji-n, the cave is good and dry, rain doesn't come in (lit. rain doesn't beat down)
• CP: yiŋari 'cave, hollow', jilgan 'hole' Warrg

The opening to a cave is *ŋangu* 'mouth' see Ab14.

gubaba, bala J natural cave, underground tunnel Mc2
• G would just use yiŋari

gamba G cave underwater which is home of the Jingalbari spirit Mc3
G: ban ŋinba banaga-ñu yalu gamba-gu/ yagun ŋinu gamu-gu gama-gu, you (Jingalbari spirit) returned to a place here in an underwater cave, to your sacred water

bagari, bala G hole in the side of something (e.g. big cave in the side of a mountain, small hole in the side of a tree) Mc4
• J would just use diŋgan
• G: ban-gali jana bagari-ga ñina-ñu, all the female (spirits) were sitting in a cave down there

ñaRi, bala N hole in the ground — either a natural hole Mc5
bilmba, bala NWMAJYG or one which has been dug
• jaRum Nja
• note compound verb bilmba-baga-l, 'dig hole and bury something (e.g. reserve food supply) in it'
• M: bilmba baga-n/ guba-n bilmba-ŋga yumal, a hole was dug, the body (of the dead man) was buried (lit. covered over) in the grave
M: baŋum/ bayi añja yumal budi-n/ bilmba-ŋga mada-li, then the (dead) body was carried, to be thrown into the hole

jabu, bala J newly made hole, grave Mc6
- note that jabu is 'ground, earth, dirt' in NWPU — see Md1.
- note compound verb jabu-baga-n, bury in a hole
- M and G would just use bilmba corresponding to jabu 'hole' in J
- J: giyi-n-giyi-ñuŋgul banaga-ñu/ guliñ-ŋunu yaŋum jabu-ŋunu, these man are returning (to us) from the east (where spirits live), from the grave (from a story telling how the first white men were thought to be the spirits of ancestors, returning from the dead)
J: bayi rumbil jabu-ŋga bayi-m-bayji, the spider is down in the hole
J: nada-li burgu ban-gali jabu-ŋga, (we) should dig the rats out of the hole
J: bayi jañja galga-n jabu-ŋga/ ŋuma jana-ŋgu jabu-baga-ŋu, now (they) left him in the grave, father who they-all had buried

See Mh2-4 for 'bandicoot hole' and 'snake/rat hole'.

Md — GROUND, SAND, CLAY

jabu, bala NWPU ground, earth, dirt Md1
gayi, bala YL
jigay, bala MAJUG
- gayi Nja; jinbay Mja
- N: jabu yalu-mba mada, throw away the dirt here (when digging a hole)
- J: giña-bayji jigay añja yagi-yagi-bi-n/ nalbay-bi-ŋu, this ground down there now all split up, having become dry (land) (from an ad hoc Christian-type story concerning the creation of the world)
- CP: jabu Yid; gayi YidJa, Warrg

jaambuu, bala N mud Md2
maru, bala WMAJU
waja, bala G
- burrŋgin Mja, Jja
- J: ŋaja buma-ñu maru-ŋga, I got bogged in the mud
- CP: jalmbul 'mud' Yid; waja 'mud, clay' Warrg (Biyay dialect)

barunbarun, bala JG rough ground (for example, cattle walked over it when wet, and it dried in a 'scruffy' state) Md3
- J: barunbarun-da galga yanu-m yalgay-ja, don't go on the rough road!

wagii, bala N sand, sandbank Md4
waguy, bala WMAJUY
gabal, bala G
- guyŋgaRi Nja; guyŋgari Mja; warruñ Mja, Jja; malgan Jja (note that Ja terms also cover 'sugar' — see Kd20)
- J: bala waguy ñinay-ma-li ŋana, we should sit on the sandbank (sc. it's good to sit on)
J: balay-bayji buŋa/ yuramu-ga mandalay-gu waguy-ja, let's go downhill, to play in the river, in the sand

buymarra, bala MAJ fine sand; river silt after flooding (difficult Md5
buygi, bala JG to walk on)

• J: buymarra budi-budi mijiji-gu jarral-ma-li *garden*-gu, cart the silt for the missus (white woman), to put it on the garden
• CP: buymarrañ 'sand' Warrg

Noun waguy/gabal plus adjective buRbuñ/burrbuñ (OFe1) is used for 'gravel, coarse sand'.

malan, bala AJU sandbank Md6

• G would just use gabal (Md4)
• malan is 'big river' in NWM (see Kb6) and 'coastal country' in NA (Ma14)
• CP: malan 'flat rocks' Yid

gabalngabal, bala JG sandy ridge Md7

gambuR, bala N white clay Md8
majila, bala WMUY
gaba, bala AJG

• gabuju Mja; majila Jja
• J: bala majila jada baŋgay-ma-li, white clay to paint with later on
• CP: gabuju Yid; majila Warrg

This was eaten 'to clean your insides out'. And it was put over a patch of rheumatism (to keep the rheumatism-causing bull ants out — see Ak9).

magiRam, bala N yellow clay Md9
marrgamarrga, bala W
magirra, bala MAJU
galmuru, bala GL

• J: ŋaja ŋinuna magirra-gu baŋga-li, I'll paint you with yellow clay
G: bayi yanu wuygul garrja gulay/ wuga-yirri-ñu/ muynga gunba-li/ galmuru-galmuru-ba-n baŋgul, the green tree snake went, being alright and quiet; he gave himself up, for his stripes to be cut; he was painted, he (the ancestral being) made him all red (from a story about the origin of snakes)
• CP: marrga 'yellow clay' Yid; galmuru 'yellow clay', magirra 'red clay' Warrg

guwiR, bala N red clay Md10
wuba bala WMAJUY
guŋgu, bala AJUG
• wuba Nja; guŋga Nja, Mja
• guŋgu-guŋgu was given for 'red colour'
• M: wuba jaŋga-ñ/ añja baŋgu wuba-ŋgu bayi bamba mugurru-bi-ñ, (when one has diarrhoea, one) eats red clay, and through the red clay one's stomach will become strong (again)
• M: wurrmburr/ warrga-wanda-n/ bumba-bi-li/ wuba-ŋgu jurra-n, the bones (of a dead man) were heated on a frame over the fire, so they became dry, then rubbed with red clay (and then carried around for a while, as a remembrance)
• CP: wuba Yid

bumirri JYG coral, the reef Md11
• Also reported to be: 'place out east, where nice-looking people are said to come from'
• Occurs in song Gama-BO

gudun, bala M bits of dirt on a blanket (which one would shake off) Md12

Also given in NM for 'wax or other dirt in ears' — see Ab26.

Me— STONE

naŋgaa, bala N stone, rock Me1
diban, bala WMAJUY
naŋgay, bala G
• diŋun Nja, Mja, Jja
• M: bura-n baŋgul barrmba barrmbi-ŋu/ maŋga-n/ baygu-li diban-da/ yagi bula-bi-li, he saw a piece of quartz glittering, picked it up, to bash it on a rock, so that it split into two pieces
J: bayi yali yara gubila yanu/ yimba bayi balay ñalba-ñu diban-bi-n, some time in the past, the man went in the direction here, there (at his namesake place) he turned into stone
G: balay añja naŋgay-bi-n/ dadi-yirri-ñu, (a man went into a cave and then the entrance disappeared) it became (solid) stone there, closed in on itself (lit. covered itself)
G: baŋgul naŋgay-ju dirra-giba-n/ nuga-ñu, he filed down the teeth (of the snakes) with a stone, ground them down
• CP: diban 'top of mountain which is clear of vegetation, bald head, roof of house' Yid
• CP: diŋun YidJa

muŋgu NM a soft stone (white granite, on the tableland), like pumice, used for 'sanding down' boomerang Me1a
• añja baŋgu muŋgu-ŋgu yurrbi-gu, sand (boomerang) with muŋgu stone

bajala, bala NWMAJ flat rock (and bald head. see Aa6) Me2
balmara, bala G
• balmaRa Nja, balmara Mja
• J: bajala-ga yana/ ñinay-gu, go and sit on the flat stone!
J: bayi Jigubina gila-ŋunda baji-ñu bajala-ga, the Jigubina spirit (falling star) landed (lit. 'fell') somewhere there on the flat rock
• CP: bajala Warrg

And see adjective *baril/biral* (OEe1) 'flat'.

rarra, bala MJG stony place — lots of large stones which have to be climbed over Me3
• diŋun-ba ('with stones') Mja
• rarra-ŋga-rru mabi-n, climbed over the stones

muRmun, bala N rough place, with lots of small stones Me4
murrmun, bala MJG

guyan, balan NWMAJUG originally: white quartz; later used for glass and anything made of glass, e.g. bottle Me5
• muymbu Nja
• M: waguli magul guyan-da ginda-n, meanwhile the blood (of the cannibal killing) was put in a bottle
T63, 7, guyan bala gunbal-ma-li, white quartz for cutting (cicatrices) with.
• CP: guyan Warrg

buyabaRa, bala N sharp-pointed or sharp-edged piece of stone Me6
barrmba, bala M (quartz or 'black stone'), used for shaving and
jabir, bala MJ cutting, including cutting cicatrices
• J: bayi ñumbul giba-ñu barrma-ŋgu, his beard was shaved with a barrmba stone
• jabir 'hand-held cutting tool' Yid

bandaRa, balan N bottle (including broken bottle) Me7
bandara, balan MAJ
• wuyum Nja

badala, balan J bottle (loan) [Ji21 =] Me8

jinbu, bala MJG cork for bottle Me9
• J: jinbu gulbal-ma-li yagun badala-gu, a cork with which to close the bottle here
G: jinbu-ŋga gulba, close (it) with a cork!

Mf — PLACE, CAMP, HOUSE

mija, bala NWMAJUYG place, camp, shelter, house Mf1
- yabandaa Nja, naŋgu Mja, Jja
- CP: yabanday YidJa; mija Warrg

This noun probably has a wider range of meaning than any other in the language. It includes:
(a) any hut or shelter
- M: bala-garra wayñji-n/ mija-gu duygi-nay-gu, the two of them went uphill, to look inside the hut; J: ŋali ŋinu mija wagambi-ŋurra, we'll build you a hut
- J: bayi yidi-ra mija-ŋga, he was in a grass hut
- J: jabulin-da mija-ŋga, in a tarpaulin shelter

(b) a place where a number of people are camped together and have erected temporary or semi-permanent shelters
- G: banaga-ñu ŋayba mija-gu, I returned to the camp
- J: bala-ŋunda yara mija-ŋga ñina-ŋu, the men had settled in a camp somewhere there

(c) a group of people camped in a particular place
- G: wugal-ay-gu mija-ŋga, to share (the eel) (around all the people) in the camp

(d) any past or potential camping site; any place of any nature
- J: ŋagirrin-u yaŋul-dayi bala mija galga, leave (i.e. don't mention) your mother's father's place just up here!
- J: bala yabala mija bura!, look for a flat place (to camp)

Note that when mija refers to a place, it includes all the earth underneath and also all the sky above:
- M: añja mija jiri-jiri-ba-n ganda-ñu, and [the sky above] the camp flared red
- M: añja mija wayu-wayu-bi-n/ ŋumarra-ñu, and the camp began to change, [the earth under it] roaring (account of a volcanic eruption)

(e) any tract of country
- J: giña-giña Giŋarañja bilmba-ŋu/ bala-bawal-ŋunu ŋinu mija, all this King Ranch country has been pushed over, right out from your home [the government had sold to King Ranch, an American company, a large tract of Dyirbal country, which they had just bulldozed]

(f) the world (lit. all the places)
- M: giña Jujaba-gu mija wayu-ma-n, ŋana-ŋu ñinay-ma-li, Jujaba (the creator being) made the world, for us to live in it

(g) the lair of any animal
- See specific names for individual lairs in Mh.
- J: baŋgul wirrbi-ŋgu bala-gala mija bala-gala-rru baŋgul guday-yirri-mba-n maralu-ga, the wasp blocks up his lair out there in a hollow log (i.e. blocks the entrance to the hollow log, where he lives)

yaaŋgan, bala N single men's house Mf1a
- based on yaaŋgaa, single man, Bb30

jimuRu, bala N large semi-permanent dwelling, standing for several Mf2
yabun, bala MJG years (inhabited during the wet season, for a few months each year); there might be a group of such houses 'like a village'

• yabandaa gagiR Nja; gagir ŋangu Mja ('big house')
• N: yaaRa gaabu jimuRu-ga ñina-ñ, lots of men are living in the jimuRu
J: bala yabun wamba mija, build the yabun mija!
J: ñalŋga-ñalŋga yabun-da bayi ñina-ñu balay-gali, he lived together with his children in a yabun down there
• CP yabun Warg

burrana, bala MJG good house, 'flash house' Mf3

babirbajan, bala JG leaky house Mf4

gawali, bala MJG cubby house, playhouse for children Mf5
• Note verb gawali-y, play at cubby house (11L2)

buRñja, bala N place where there has been a camp; deserted camp Mf6
burrñja, bala MJG
• N: yaŋum buRñja-ŋunu yaaRa yanu, the man has gone from the deserted camp; M: bala-garra bani-ñu/ ŋara guni-na-ñu/ burrñja-ŋga jana-jana-ñu, the two of them came, searching unsuccesssfully, they stood around in the empty camp (which the man they were trying to catch had just deserted)
J: giña-bawal wañuŋu burrñja, whose camp was this, out there

bulmbay, bala MJG habitual place of residence Mf7
• G: ŋiyin-jilu ŋayba bulmbay, this is my regular home [note apposition rather than genitive marking, indicating that bulmbay is inalienably possessed]

ñãbay M rendezvous, place where you arrange to meet (often, a spiritual place) Mf8
• Note verb nãba-l, person promises they will be at a place at some specified future time (51B2)
• T48. 17 balaba ñabay/ ŋanaŋu mija, that place where we arranged to meet, is our (spiritual) place.

Mg — PARTS OF A HOUSE

dandaa, bala NW house frame — two or more sticks, ends embedded in Mg1
dandal, bala MU the ground, tied together at the apex
yandal, bala AJG & Ag3, clavicle
• yandaa Nja
• J: bala yandal wamba!, erect a house frame!

duwa, bala NM door (loan) Mg2

digiR, bala N wall at rear of house; back of house generally; Mg3
gugu, bala MJ ground behind a house
gumbun, bala G
• ŋabil naŋgu ('back hut') Mja, gumbu naŋgu ('anus hut') Jja

winda, bala NMJG window (loan) Mg4
• Another term is ŋanjal 'hole right through something' —see OEf8
• T50e.16, bayi nuwal-ŋa-ñ/ winda-ŋgu, he'd opening up windows

Some body-part terms are also used of a house, including:
• jawa/ŋangu, bala 'mouth' for 'doorway' (and also, today, 'door'); see Ab14

And see Ne5 for windbreak.
See Ne8-9 for raba, forked stick, bumbal, straight stick used in a house frame

Mh — ANIMAL PLACES

wirran, bala MJG habitual pee place of dingo/dog; one canine will scratch and pee here, then another will come along and use the same place Mh1
• J: bala-bayji wirran giba-ŋu/galga balay ñina-m, a pee-place has been scratched down there, don't sit there

jalba, bala MJG hole in the ground where a bandicoot or rat lives Mh2
• M: jalba bingu-ŋgu digu-n, a bandicoot dug the jalba hole
J: bala-ña-ŋga jalba-ŋga ragul gayñjal-bila, (you) might break your ankle in the jalba hole (by stepping in it unawares)

mara, bala MJG hole in the ground where snake lives (extended to hole where bandicoot or rat lives) Mh3
• M: balan ŋudan mara-ŋga/ yurrga-ŋga/ bingu-ŋgu mara baga-nmi, the black snake is in someone else's hole, a hole which had been dug by a bandicoot

barrŋuy, bala J lair of snake Mh3a
• ŋaja yali rayma-yirri-gu maguy-gu/ barrŋuy-gu, I'm looking for the carpet snake, for its lair

jaañjRi, bala N any hole in a tree, used by an animal (e.g. Mh4
jaañjirri, bala W possum or snake, particularly carpet
jayñjirri, bala MJG snake) as its lair

biRu, bala N place where a bird (any type) roosts Mh5
birru, bala MAU
warrŋa, bala JG
• J: wañuŋu bala warrŋa/ gayambula-ŋu warrŋa bala, whose roost is that?, it's the white cockatoo's roost

jajaa, bala NW nest of (any) bird Mh6
jajar, bala MJYG
• also given for bandicoot hole (where it sleeps)

yirray, bala(n) JG small, fresh scrub-hen nest Mh7

balma, bala(n) MJG established scrub-hen nest (may be being used for the second time) Mh8

yiRi, bala N materials for a nest (leaves all scratched up, ready Mh9
yirri, bala MJG to be made into a nest)
• M: yirri baŋgun jarrugan-du yilmbu-n/ gubal-ma-li jajar-gu,
the scrub-hen pulled together the materials, to make (lit. cover) a nest

banbu, bala JG an animal's habitual territory Mh10
• occurs in songs Jaŋala-AA (grazing area for horse) and Jaŋjala-AB (lair of a goanna)

Mi — FIGHTING GROUND AND RELIGIOUS PLACES

buluba, balan NWM fighting ground, corroboree ground Mi1
buya, balan AJU
jiba, balan G
• buuRula, Nja; burula Mja, Jja
• M: buluba-gu ŋana mayi-li/ yuŋgu-ra/ guliguli-bal-barri-gu,
we'll all come out (of the forest) into the corroboree ground, all in one mob, being very angry with each other
• J: balay añja bayi/ buya-ŋga bayi mayi-n/ ñuwa-ñuwala-bi-n bayi,
then he emerged (from the forest) there at the corroboree ground, he was all by himself;
J: jañja munda buya-gu/ baga-yirri-ñu, now lead on to the corroboree ground, to fight with spears
• CP buluba Yid; buyaa YidJa

bayan, bala NWM local group's camping place, just outside a Mi2
bayan, balan JG corroboree ground
• CP: bayan Yid

When a number of groups came together for a corroboree, each would establish its camping place, *bayan*, just outside the corroboree ground. The position of a *bayan* relative to the corroboree ground would reflect the direction of that group's home territory.

jindigaa, bala N spirit home Mi3
jindigal, bala MJG
yinin, bala Y
• yigan Nja
• M: bayi anja buga-bi-yarra-ñu/ ŋuñiñ balu-gali jindigal-gu jiŋgali-ñu/ jindigal-ŋunu bayi ŋurba-yarra-ñu/ yabundi-ñangu, then he died (lit. started to decompose) (his) spirit ran down there to jindigal, (then) he started to return from jindigal to (his) mother; T66.19
• jindigal occurs in song Marrga-I, yinin in Gama-BL
• and see ODe7, guliñ, place out east where spirits live

buru, bala MG path to jindigal, taken by each person when they die (initiated by Gijiya) Mi4

• M: yali-yali ñurray gijiya-ga-rru buru-ŋga-rru marri/ yuŋgul-yuŋgul-ba. you will all follow me in this direction, along the Gijiya buru track, one by one (when your time comes to die) [Note potentiality inflection] T66. 43, yabu … yuŋgul-yuŋgul-ba Gijiya-ga buru-ŋga/, mother you'll follow me one by one, along the Gijiya track

yubandaa, bala N
yubanday, bala MJ
ñañjaymi, bala G
personal conception site (where one's spirit comes from at conception and returns to after death), 'one's own voice/story' Mi5

• Alternative term is ñañjala (J)
• J: ŋala-daya ŋaygu mija/ ñañjala/ ŋala-daya jana-ñu mija, my remembered place a medium distance uphill, my remembered conception site stands there a medium distance uphill
• ñañjaymi occurs in song Gama-AM and there refers to a totem

Mollie Raymond told me that this word is the same in Nja because it is a place and places have the same name in Jalnguy.

Mj — TRACKS AND TRACK MARKING

yaagaa, bala NP
yaagay, bala W
yalgay, bala MAJUYG
road, track, path Mj1

• gawuRu Nja; gawurru Mja; bindibarra Jja
• M: yalgay bala banja-n/ bana-ŋunu wayñjil-ma-n, (they) followed the track, going from the water uphill with it
• M: ŋana warrjila-bi-n jiŋgali-ñu/ yalgay-gabun-da jiŋgali-ñu, we ran, scattering, all running in different directions (lit. along different roads)
J: yalgay bala bungi-n balu-guya-galu, a road is lying across the river to a place there
• CP: gawuru or gawurU YidJa; yalgay Warrg

buRñja bala N
jurrman, bala M
jurrma, bala JG
jurrmala, bala MJG
constant pad of animal (e.g. bandicoot) or bird (scrub turkey) or person, going back and forth Mj2

• I was told that jurrman/jurrma would describe a fainter track, perhaps not used too recently, and jurrmala a more definite track, one currently in use

juburr-bara JG well-made track (made just recently) Mj3

bilbara JG well-maded track, main track Mj4

• occurs in songs Jaŋala-P, -Q

jangal, bala MJG narrow place on a track (a good place to ambush either animals or people) Mj5

jawaambula, bala(n) N junction of two roads/tracks (bala) Mj6
jawaymbula, balan(n) MJ or rivers/creeks (balan) — see Kb13
baŋgabula, bala(n) G

• Presumably compound of jawaa/jaway/baŋga plus shortened form of adjective bulayi 'two'

biiRum, bala N intersection of two roads/tracks Mj7
birum, bala MJ

jarambula, bala J an intersection where someone (maybe a gubi) is waiting for you Mj8

jingurr MJG a blaze mark on a tree, to mark a trail Mj9

• yugu bala jingurr-mal-ja-ŋu, the tree has been blazed all around
• Occurs in song Burran-L to indicate a high-water mark made by the tide on a beach (I was told that this is an extension of meaning only in the song, not in everyday use of the word.)

jilan, bala NMJG permanent signs marking a track; for example little twigs bent over (or leaves torn) all along the track Mj10

• J: bala jilan bana/ bali ŋaja marri-ñ, break the jilan, I'll be following in that direction (and want to be able to see where you have gone)
G: banja-n jilan, (they) followed the jilan
• T64. 101, bala baŋgul jilan banal-gani-ñu/ banagay-mba-n, he was going back, keeping on breaking off twigs (as signals to mark the path); & T64.121
• CP: jilan Yid

Also used to indicate where some reserve food is buried:
M: balay jilan bana-n/ waymbarray-mba-n/ bagum bara-gu ñulal-ŋay-gu/, sticks were bent over there, made into a circle, to show (where) the yellow walnut (was buried)

buma, bala NMA a single sign, purposely made, to show the way that someone has gone (grass parted back, or twigs broken, or leaf or stick placed on track) Mj11
bulgar, bala JU
burñjun, bala G

• buugaa Nja
• M: ŋinda bala buma yuba/guwu yalu-mba, you put the buma down, make its point (lit. nose) point towards this place!

One type of buma is grass tied in a knot, with the loop of the knot (called buŋgu, lit. 'knee') pointing in the direction gone. Another time I was told that grass would be pulled up, with the root pointing in the direction gone.

gilñjan, balan M wet footprint, on rock or sand (of person or animal) Mj12
mili, balan JG

• mili occurs in song Gama-AB

jina is foot & footprint, Ae10

Ml — POST-CONTACT PLACE AND BUILDING LABELS

dawun, bala MNJG town (loans) Mk1
jawun, bala G
- In G, jawun is homonym of 'dilly-bag', see Jj1
- ŋirrgan Jja
- jawun occurs in song Burran-Y (said to be in M dialect)

miyil, bala MG sugar mill (loans) Mk2
jugamil, bala J
- Occurs in song Burran-AE

mijin M mission (loan) Mk3
- M: baŋgul ŋayguna yalu-mba-n wawu-n/ balay-gala ñinay-gu/ mijin-da, he fetched me here, to live up here in the mission
- Occurs in song Jangala-Q

Used to refer to the Government Aboriginal Settlement on Palm Island (which, in fact, was never a mission).

babuligan, bayi MG publican (loan) Mk4
- bala babuligan refers to the pub itself, Be20

juwa, bala MJG shop, store (loan from *store*) Mk5

buRanda N veranda (loan) Mk6
burranda MJ

yawarr, bala J yard (loans) Mk7
yawan, bala G

biyiñji, bala M fence (loans) Mk8
barrigin, bala JG

bayŋgi M bank (loan) Mk9
- giña ŋinu mani/ *fifty pounds*/ balay-ju ŋinda yalay gurun-ma-nmi/ gunda-nmi/ bayŋgi-ŋga/ bala giña muña-ma budi, this is your money, fifty pounds, you've been piling it up, putting it in the bank, take all of this (money)!

jigul, bala G school (loan) Mk10
- T68. 27 balay-gali jigul-bi-n giñan ñalŋga-ñalŋga. these children went to school down there.
  T68. 29 wuyirri-ma-n ñalŋga-ñalŋga/ balay giga-n jigul-gu/, The children were brought up there and told to go to school.

N — FLORA

Na — TREE AND ITS PARTS

yugu, bala NWMAJUYGL tree, wood, timber, stick Na1
- daambiR Nja; dalmbirr Mja, Jja; dandu Jja
- J bala mija ruŋgi-ñu/ yugu baji-ñ yamba, the house is swaying (in the wind), its poles (yugu) may fall over
J: yugu bana-n, a stick was broken off
- CP: jugi Yid (tcw dialects); dandu Yid (g gialect); dalmbir YidJa

This generic noun sometimes accompanies the name of a specific tree:
• M: jurrga-ñu/ garrga bimbi-li/ giwan-da yugu-ŋga, the spear was thrown, and as a result its spear got embedded in the trunk of a flame-free, giwan (*Brachychitron acerifolia*, N28D-2a)

yawa, bala NWMJG the top of a tree, where the branches are Na2
- J: bayi bumirra-ñu yawa-ŋga waynji-n, he ran up the tree to the yawa with the aid of a lawyer-cane loop (around the trunk)
G: yambi-n marri ŋiña-ŋga yawa-bi-n yanu, this one (the pigeon) might have flown up to the yawa
T43a.1, gunduy gubila yawa-ŋga balgal-ba/ bilin-ja-ŋu/ wuju-gu bagum jidu-gu/ jaŋga-nay-gu. a fair while ago, the cassowary could have been killed at the top of a tree, which she was climbing, to eat jidu fruit.
- CP: ya: 'top of tree' Warrg

Note that, in N, dalu 'forehead' can also be used for the top of a tree; see Ab3a.

yumal, bala MJG trunk of a tree Na3
- This is same as 'human body' — see Ac1
- gula Mja, buba(ra) Jja
- G: wuda yugu bala yumal baga-ŋu, the trunk of the small tree here had ben holed (by a bee's nest) [Note apposition of yugu and yumal, indicating inalienable possesson]

bujuR, bala N butt of a tree Na4
bujurr, bala MJUG
- jaña ('hip') Nja, Mja
- M: balay-bayji buju-ra bayi dinbi-yarra-ñu, he began to jump down to the butt of the tree
J: balay bayi galga-n buju-ra ŋagi-jarran ñina-ŋurra, the two male grandchildren were left sitting there at the butt of a tree
T66.15: buñja-n baŋgul bujurr-ŋunu, he jerked (the piece of firewood) away fromthe butt of the tree; & T66.16

Note that mambu/julu/gumbun, 'bottom, buttocks, rump' is also used for the butt of a tree; see Ac17. And note julu 'root' in Yid.

guru MJG green tree (where grubs will be found) Na5

dumbii, bala NW flange of a tree Na6
dumbil, bala MJG
• J: balay dumbi-ra yana ñinay-gu, go to sit there by the flange
• CP: dumbil Warrg

balban, bala NM knob on a tree (may be cut off and hollowed out Na7
ŋambu, bala JG to be a container, for water, etc.)
• buŋginda-ŋu ('being swollen') Mja
• J: ban-dayi ŋamba ŋinda guñji/ bana buŋgl-ma-li, take off the knob up there (to make a dish), to pour water with it
• J: burbi-ŋga ŋambu-bi-n balay yugu-ŋga, there's a knob half-way up the tree (and I can't climb any further)
G: bala ŋambu yugu-ŋga bala-dayi jandurru-ga, there's a knob a short way up the forest red gum tree, jandurru (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*, N32A-8f)

And see Jk4, ŋalun/burgil.

jinda MJG steps cut in a tee, to assist in climbing it Na8
• Cognate with verb jinda-l, sharpen stick, blaze bark, cut steps in tree

dimba, bala M timber (loan) Na9
•T57.17, ŋaja dimba-gu gunbal-ŋa-ñ/, 'I'll cut timber.

Nb — BARK, ROOTS AND SHOOTS

guga, bala NWMPAJUYG bark (of any kind); boat Nb1
gula, bala L
• This is the same as 'human skin' — see Ah1
• ŋuymbaR Nja; dagurr Mja; duguba Mja 'skin'
• G: bala nudi-n magurra/guga guñji-n, a fig tree (magurra, *Ficus variegatta*, N6B-1q) was cut down and the bark stripped off (to be used to make a blanket)
• CP: guga Yid

balgan, bala JG bark suitable for thatching a hut (and placing over a stockpile of wood, to keep it dry) Nb2
• J: balgan bundi/ mija-gu wamba-li, take off the bark, use it in building for a house
G: daju-ŋarra/ balgan bala guñji-ŋu guga, (he) spread out a piece of thatching-type bark, bark which had been peeled off (a tree)

I was told by Ida Henry (J dialect) that bark from the following trees is suitable for this purpose: muŋgala (*Flindersia ifflaiana*, N24A-5g), murrgan (*Elaeocarpus angustifolius*, N28A-1a), galgarr (*Eucalyptus pellita*, N32A-8d), marrañ (*E. umbra and E. acemioides,* N32A-8i), buygu (*Melaleuca*, N32A-9f), gulumburru (*Lophostemon suaveolens*, N32A-14a) and girrawu (*Terminalia microcarpa*, N32D-1a).

wayangara J old bark peeling off a tree Nb3
warangargar G

• J: wayangara wanda-na-ñu, old bark is hanging down
G: warangargar gunji-ŋu, old bark is coming off

For example, from jandara (*Acacia leptostachya* and *A. cincinnata*, N21F-1e) and guyañgu, river gum (*Tristaniopsis exiliflora*, N32A-13a).

munjuu, bala N root of a tree (in the ground) Nb4
munjur, bala A
bindir, bala MAJUYGL

• jaña ('hip') Nja, Mja; rulmila Jja
• guyañgu-gu buŋa/ bañi-lay-gu/ waŋal-gu bindir-gu/ banagay-mba jinda-jinda-li/ añja giba/ bandara-ga giba, go down for a river gum (guyañgu, *Tristaniopsis exiliflora,* N32A-13a), to chop it, for a boomerang root (a root suitable to be made into a boomerang), return with it, to trim it, then smooth it, smooth it with a broken bottle!

jarri, bala M a tree root which is visible — it can either be Nb5
jinarri, bala JG sticking up above ground or in the water

• J: bala jinarri gaji bura/ bugal bayi-bayji-rru jinarri-ga, have a look at the roots there (in the water)!, there might be a black bream under the roots.
CP: jinarA 'root' Yid; jinara 'root' Warrg

junju, bala NWMAJG a sprouting shoot (out of a tree or out of the ground), a green tree; also used for a root on the roadway Nb6

• J: junju banda-ñu the shoot burst out; junju mayi-n, the shoot came out
J: bala junju yalgay-ja bungi-n/ bijil-bila jina, a root is lying across the path there, (you) might hit (your) foot on it (lit. (your) foot might get hit)
G: junja-ŋgu ŋayguna jina dija-n, the shoot tripped (lit. met) my foot

ginar, bala G young shoot of food tree; 'break it off and eat it when hard up for food' Nb7

• J would just use junju
• G: mirrañ ginar-bi-n, the black bean shoot is sprouting
G: mirrañ ginar bana-n, the black bean shoot has been broken off

This is typically mirrañ (black bean, *Castanospermum australe*, N21E-2a), or it can be baŋgiñu (zamia palm, *Lepidozamia hopei*, N70B-1a)

maRa. bala N leaf (including tobacco leaf) Nc1
marra, bala WMJUYGL
- wurru Mja
- CP: marra 'mature, green leaf, one that is "ripe"' Yid; wurru 'stick' Yid; mara or marra 'leaf' Warrg

gubu, bala NWMAJUGL leaf Nc2
- wuRu Nja; wurru Mja, Jja
- J: gubu bura/ dagu-ma-rri-ma-li, look for a leaf to wrap (fish in it)
- CP: gubu 'leaf' Yid; gubu 'small leaf (including tea leaves)' Warrg

The contrastive meanings of these two words is not fully clear.
George Watson (M) said that marra is a leaf growing on a tree, and gubu is a leaf off a tree (on the ground, or being used as a plate, or to wrap food, etc.). Jack Muriata (G) basically agreed with this.
Jack Muriata then said that whereas J and G each has both marra and gubu, G tended to use marra more and J tended to use gubu more. Bessie Jerry (G) agreed.

juña, bala MJU leaves in the water (shrimps may hide under them) Nc3
biba, bala G
- biba here is not a loan. It is homonymous with biba 'paper money' in NM, which is a loan. To further complicate things, in JG gubu 'leaf' is used for paper money. See Jp4.
- wurru Jja
- J: balan ŋamun jubi-ñu juñja-ŋgu ŋamun mayi-li, (she) rubbed her breasts with sodden leaves, for the milk to flow (note that the first occurrence of ŋamun here is 'breast' and the second one 'breast milk') T75b. 2, bayi juña-ŋgu bana-n, (a person with diarrhoea) he could be rubbed with juña (rubbish from the water).

maŋga, bala/balam NWMAJUG blossom, any flower Nc4
gamu, bala/balan Y
- balam is on a fruit-bearing plant, bala otherwise
- Note that gamu is 'water' in G
- J: gaji balam maŋga bana jigal-bajun, try and break the flower off there, it's a very nice one
  J: balam wabajal maŋga banda-ñu, the flower is bursting out on the Cardwell lily, wabajal (*Proiphys amboinensis*, N43B-1a)
- CP: gamu Yid; maŋga Warrg

maŋga, bala N seed Nc5
dirra, bala W
julgil, bala MJUG
- N has maŋga for both 'blossom, flower' and 'seed
- W uses dirra 'tooth' for 'seed'
- julgil is also 'pointing bone' in MJG; see Ag14.
- ŋuñaŋuy ('tooth') Mja
- CP: dirra Yid

bugambugam, bala NMJG burr Nc6
- G: ŋayguna malga-n bugambugam-bu/ murray, burrs are sticking to my hair

giŋaa, bala N prickle (can be used to describe a tree with prickles) Nc7
giŋay, bala MJG
- ginga. jimbuR Nja
- CP: gingaa, ginga Yid

Used for prickles on certain fruit, which must be rubbed off before the fruit can be eaten; including wuray, Davidson plum (*Davidsonia pruriens*, N21B-7a), yarrañ. finger cherry (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*, N32A-7b), and yaŋgi, sandpaper fig (*Ficus copiosa*, N6B-1g).

Also used for the stinging hairs on stinging plants — jaŋali, stinging tree (*Dendrocnide cordata*, N6C-1a), giyarra, shiny-leaf stinging tree (*Dendrocnide photinophylla*, N6C-1c) and bumbilam, stinging nettle vine (*Urtica incisa*, N6C-2a).

jagan, bala NWMJ prickle on a lawyer-vine (used as fish-hook Nc8
muluŋan, bala M by M, at least; see Jf12)
bigi, bala G
- ginga Nja

See Ao3 for bidin./niwu/ningin 'shell — of turtle, mussel, egg, nut

Nd — SAP

julŋun, bala J sap with curative properties (use as ointment on Nd1
jalŋgan, bala G wounds)

Sap from the following trees has this property: biŋgu (*Melicpe bonwickii*, N24A-2c), ŋubi (*M. elleryana*, N24A-2d), julmbura, northern olive (*Cionanthus ramiflorus*, N26B-2b), gaywi, cedar plum (*Semecarpus australiensis*, N25A-4a), gurrugan, pink bloodwood (*Corymbia intermedia* and *C. polycarpa* N32A-8c) and bubarrila, milky pine (*Alstonia scholaris*, N39A-1a)

bilga, bala JG wax made from tree sap, used for sealing bark bags. Nd2
attaching point so spear, etc.

Made from biŋgu, ŋubi, julmbura (see Nd1)

jiyi, bala MJ white sap from milky pine tree, used in making Nd3
blankets, sticking cockatoo feathers on head for ceremony, and as ointment on wounds

gilbay J fish poison, 'foaming bark', put in water to stun fish then they can be easily caught Nd4

Made from the following plants: the tree gilbajin (*Jagera discolor*, N25B-5a; *Jagera pseudorhus*, N25B-5b; *Cupaniopsis foveolatus*, N25B-6a; *Cupaniopsis serrata* var. *tomentella*, N25B-6b), the vine jaŋgiñ (*Faradaya splendida* N40B-1a) and the cocky apple tree majal (*Planchonela careya*, N32B-1a). Note the similarity of form between gilbay and gilbajin.

And see barjin 'poison' (a loan), Jp21, whose meaning was extended to cover traditional fish poisons.

Ne — BRANCH AND STICKS

jaRa, bala N branch of a tree Ne1
jarra, bala G
garrgal, bala MJG

- jaRa/jarra is 'thigh' in all dialects (Ae2) and garrgal is 'upper arm' in MAJUYG (Ad5)
- T55.22. bayi wayñi-ŋurra bam/ jarra-gu nudi-nudil-ay-gu bana-banal-ay-gu, he went up, to cut limbs (off the trees), to break them off.
- CP: garrgal 'branch, arm' Warrg

yulba, bala MJG the topmost branch of a tree and, the top end of a detached branch Ne2

- dilgul Mja
- J: ŋara yulba-gu-bi-m wayñji-m/ bala yulba gayñji-ñ, don't go up (climb) as far as the yulba, the yulba will break
  J: yulba baŋgul ñaju-li, he (put) the top end of the branch (on the fire) to burn (and when the whole piece of wood had burned away, he would die)
- CP: yulba 'end of branch; Warrg

yawurryawurr, bala J bushy limb or tree Ne3
yawunu, bala G

- yawunu occurs in song Gama-CG

jaRaa, bala N living branch broken off (light enough to drag away), Ne4
jarral, bala MJ with leaves attached, for use in the camp

- jiRa Nja
- M: darra-ru bunja!, flog (the child) with a darral (using a branch with leaves left on means that it won't hurt the child so much)
- J: ŋaja jarral yilmbu-n jañjarru, I dragged away the jarral earlier on today

gujaRa, bala N windbreak; a limb (with leaves on) chopped off a tree Ne5
narral, bala J and used to block the wind from a night's camping
nalan, bala G place, or to provide shade in the day

• J: bala narral yilmbu/ gilu gimbil-bila-gu/ yuba-li ŋaja yalay ŋaja bungi-ñ, drag over a narral!, lest the wind might blow later on, for me to put it there (where) I'm going to sleep
J: narral budi/ gulbal-ma-li bagu mija-gu, bring a narral, for it to block (an opening) in the hut
• CP: narra 'vine' Yid

It has many other uses. For instance, to be placed on top of a hut to stop the thatch blowing off.

ganga, bala MJ a dry (dead) branch, used to make a turkey trap, or for firewood Ne6

• dilgul Mja

wayŋgaRa, bala N dry branches, kindling pieces for fire; Ne7
wayŋgarra, bala WMJG bramble broom

• jiRa Nja, dilgul Mja
• J: wayŋgarr budi/ ŋaja ñaju-li buni, bring some wayŋgarra, for me to make a fire; J: bala ŋaja waŋgarra-gu jañjarru wirrba-n, I cleaned it with a bramble broom earlier on today

daba, bala NW forked stick; fork in a growing tree Ne8
raba, bala MAJG

• raja Mja (same as for Ji10-11)
• W: yalay jarra/ daba mija-gu gadaa-ma-li, erect the daba here, to build a hut!; J: bala raba budi mija-gu wamba-li, bring the raba to use it in building for a hut!
• CP raba 'forked stick, fork of tree' Warrg

Forked lightning can be described as rabaraba, as in: raba-raba barrmbi-ñu, lightning is flashing.

bumbal, bala NMJG a straight stick, e.g. in a house frame Ne9

A house frame can involve two vertical sticks, each with a 'Y' at the top (two daba/raba) and a bumbal joining them, across their 'Ys'. Or a bumbal stick can be propped against a tree, for a climber to slide down.

And see Mg for Parts of a house.

Nf — STUMP, LOGS, CHIPS, SAWDUST

burumba, bala MAJG a stump Nf1

• ñingal ('short') Mja
• J: burumba-ga ŋaja wanda-ŋu/ galga-ŋu balay, having hung it on a stump, I'd left [it] there

dandu, bala NMJ any solid log (including, a log right across a river, Nf2
dalu, bala G so that one can walk across on it)

• N/M: dandu-ŋga-rru ŋinda bayi baaŋga/balŋga!, you cross the river walking across on a log!
• CP: dandu 'tree, stick, wood' Yid (g dialect)

yugaRi, bala N hollow log — a tree that has fallen over, and Nf3
yugari, bala WMA the inside eaten out by termites
maralu, bala JG

• muRjañ Nja; murjañ Mja; jugari Jja
• A: yugari ganañja, inside the hollow log
J: bayi mulma-ñu/ balu-gali/ bana-gu/ ŋalgal-ay-gu jaban-gu maralu-ŋunu-gu, he dived down into the water there, to poke an eel out of the hollow log
J: baŋgul wirrbi-ŋgu bala-gala mija bala-gala-rru baŋgul gada-yirri-mba-n maralu-ga, the wasp makes its nest along out there in a hollow log

When speakers of Dyirbal first saw a white man putting on a starched shirt, it reminded them of a bandicoot going into a hollow log. Consequently, 'shirt' was given the same name as 'hollow log'; see Jm8.

wubun, bala NWMAU rotten log, or any rotten wood Nf4
dula, bala AJ
buruŋul, bala G

• CP wuban Yid

dagaa, bala N any chips of wood; a chip used as a wedge Nf5
ñawan, bala MJG
mayba, bala JG

• ñawan Nja
• M: ñawan warri-nja-ñ, chips flew off (from the chopping)
J ñawan-du rulba-n, (he) split (the timber with an axe) using a wedge

Ida Henry (J) and Andy Denham (J) told me that the term is mayba in J and ñawan in G. Jack Muriata (G) said the reverse, Paddy Bute (G) said that both are G terms.

maja, bala NMJ sawdust made by a jambun grub (Hj1) as it Nf6
gugum, bala G bores into wood

• J: maja jambun bura nudi-li gilu, look at the jambun sawdust (on the tree), (the gambun) can be cut out later on (and eaten)
[Note apposition (inalienable possession) between jambun and maja.]
• CP: maja 'sawdust' Yid

wiŋga, bala NMA shavings from lawyer-vine when being scraped with Nf7
yiŋga, bala JG a stone and prepared for weaving a dilly-bag; also general term for sawdust; woolly part of blanket, T74.5

• J: bala yiŋga mada-n giba-n. bugul-ŋunu, fine shavings are scraped and thrown off, from a bugul lawyer cane (*Calamus caryotoides*, N57A-3d).

Ng — VINES

gamin, bala NWMAJ any vine Ng1
waday, bala G
- gaaguu Nja; galgul Mja, Jja; juyi Jja
- CP: galgul Yid; gamin YidJa

Also the name for a sling thrown around a tree to assist in bumirra-y climbing; see 11D4.
George Watson gave, in M, gamin as the general term for a number of vines with no edible fruit: yilman, *Melodinus bacellionus* (N39A- 5b), jibay, *Parsonsia straminea* (N39A-6a) and bañjirr/malugan/baju *Smilax australis* and *Rhipogonum album* (under N52G-1a)

bujur, balam JG vine leading to any type of yam Ng2

See Ji2 for juyu, rail made of lawyer cane.

Nh — MISCELLANEOUS

bubun, bala N debris left after a flood (leaves, branches, Nh1
guŋara, bala MJG logs, etc.)
- M: balan-ba guŋara budi ñaju-li, bring the debris over to make a fire (with it)
- CP: gu:ŋara 'rubbish, weeds' Warrg

DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL PLANTS

These identifications were made by Tony Irvine, Geoff Stocker and Geoff Tracey (all of CSIRO Atherton) on seventeen field trips from 1977 to 1989. Some information was also supplied by Helen Pedley. The data was organised by Dixon in terms of the accepted classifications of the 1980s. In late 2014 the identifications were revised by Darren Crayn (of the Australian Tropical Herbarium, James Cook University) to accord with current naming.

FLOWERING PLANTS
Organised into Order (Numeral), Family (LETTER)-Genus (Numeral) and species (letter) according to the scheme in H. T. Clifford and Gwen Ludlow*, Key to the families and genera of Queensland flowering plants (Magnioliophyta),* second edition, 1978, University of Queensland Press.

I - TWO-SEED LEAVES (Dicotyledonaea, Magnoliteae)
1 - CASUARINALES ORDER
1A - CASUARINACEAE FAMILY

ñiwuñiwu, bala N *Alloasuarina torulosa* forest sheoak, rose she oak N1A-1a
magamaga, bala MJ
galgabara, bala G
guŋgurru, bala G
• CP: galgabar Yid; galgabarra Warrg

ñiwuñiwu, bala N *Allocasuarina* (prev. *Casuarina*) *littoralis* black sheoak N1A-2a
magamaga, bala M
jiwurru, bala AJG

3 - BALANOPSIDALES ORDER
3A - BALANOPSIDACEAE FAMILY

juyugan(?), bala N *Balanops australiana* pimply ash N3A-1a
warigal, bala MJG

Note: warigal also given for N37B-3c, *Planchonella obovata*

6 - URTICALES ORDER
6A - ULMACEAE FAMILY

diwurruy, bala JG *Aphananthe philippinensis* native elm, grey handlewood N6A-1a

jiñirr-ganday, bala MJG *Trema tomentosa* var*aspera* poison peach N6A-2a

Note: jiñirr-ganday was said to be the J equivalent of M baraŋgal, which is *Alphitonia* (various spp), N27A-la; these have a similar light wood.

bunuu, bala NW *Trema orientalis* cedar peach, poison peach N6A-2b
warrjan, bala M
dagami, bala JG

Note: this timber was used for warrjan 'raft' (Jl3), hence the M name, and for paddles. In JG can be referred to by bidu, light wood suitable for rafts. Sap can be used as a fish poison. Sap can irritate the skin of timber cutters.

6B - MORACEAE FAMILY

milbirr, bala MJG *Ficus albipila* slippery blue fig, figwood N6B-1a

Used for shield.

wubuji, balam MJG *Ficus benjamina* weeping fig N6B-1b
- muyñarri ('blanket') Mja

Eat when ripe; spit out seeds. Timber used for shields.

gibaa, bala NW *Ficus obliqua* figwood N6B-1c
balun, bala NM
- muyñarri Mja

Bark used for blankets.

daguRba(?), balam N *Ficus congesta* N6B-1d
dagurrba(?), balam M
wundur, balam J
bumbil, balam G
- mawu ('string') Mja
- CP: dagurrba Yid

String made from bark; used for binding huts, etc. Fruit (including seeds) eaten when ripe.

gulugaa, balam N *Ficus copiosa* sandpaper fig N6B-le
jalgan, balam MJG
- CP: gulugay Yid

Leaves can be roasted and eaten.

yalanda, balam NM young fruit of *F. copiosa* N6B-1f
giyangan, balam JG

Cook (in leaves) and eat, somewhat like new potatoes.

yaŋgi, balam NMJG fruit of *F. copiosa* when fully mature N6B-1g
- gumalam Mja
- CP: yaŋgi Yid

Fruit eaten raw when ripe; has a sweet taste.

juñju NM new leaves on *F. copiosa* N6B-1h

buñji, balam N *Ficus destruens* N6B-1i
banba, balam M
jalaŋgu, balam JG
- muuñaRi Nja; muyñarri for bark Mja; gumalam for fruit Mja
- CP: bunji Yid

Glue-like sap used to catch birds (see Roth). Orange fruit eaten by cassowary, can be eaten by people. Bark used for blankets.

banba, balam NMJG *Ficus watkinsiana* green-leafed Moreton Bay fig N6B-1j
• muuñaRi Nja; gumalam Mja
• CP: banba Yid; banba red fig Warrg

Fruit falls when ready; clean seeds out and eat (no cooking required)

wirra, balam M *Ficus fraseri* sandpaper fig N6B-1k
wirbay, balam JG
• CP: wirra Warrg

Long fruit is mostly eaten by cassowaries, sometimes by people.

wirra, balam MJG *Ficus opposita* figwood N6B-1l
• muyñarri Mja

Fruit eaten when ripe. Old people with no teeth would squeeze out the juice.

wuwu, bala MU *Ficus hispida* hairy fig N6B-1m
dagurrba, bala J
buwujala, bala G

Timber used for firestick.

gabi, balam NWMAJG *Ficus pleurocarpa*
small-leaved Moreton Bay fig, karpe N6B-ln
• muuñaRi for bark Nja; gumalam for fruit Mja

A parasitic fig tree. Fruit eaten when ripe. Bark used for blankets (Roth).
The English name karpe is a loan from Dyirbal.

wuwu, balam M *Ficus racemosa* cluster fig N6B-1o
baygarri, balam JG
• CP: baygarri Warrg

Fruit eaten when ripe (has a sickly sweet taste). Timber used for shields.

gujiba, balam NWMJG *Ficus septica* N6B-1p

Fruit eaten when ripe.

maguRa, balam N *Ficus variegata* N6B-lq
magurra, balam WMJUG
• muuynaRi Nja; gumalam (fruit), Mja; gigiba (lit. 'shield', for timber) Mja

Fruit eaten when ripe. Bark used for blankets, timber for shields.
• bala nudi-n magurra/ guga guñji-n/ guñji-n bala/ ginbi-n, the magurra tree was cut down, the bark was stripped off, just the top layer was peeled (then it was beaten, soaked, singed over a fire, then tapped, etc.) T74 on making a blanket.

bujan, balam J fruit of *F. variegata* N6B-1r

In G bujan is old jubula or guway soaked in water, N71B-1b.

gibar, balam MJG *Ficus virens* green fig N6B-1s
- muyñarri Mja
- CP: gi:bara, very large fig tree Warrg

Fruit is white, turns red and then black; eaten when black.
Bark used for blankets, timber for shields.

babi, bala JG young shoots of *F. virens* N6B-1t

banbu, balam NWM *Ficus crassipes* N6B-1u
- muuñaRi Nja; gumalam Mja

Bark used for blankets.

jalgawuru, balam JG *Ficus drupacea* N6B-lv
- CP: jalgawurru, big parasitic fig Warrg

Fruit eaten when ripe

jandal, bala MJG *Ficus virgata* figwood N6B-1w
- CP: jandal, poss *F. virgata* Yid

Fig vine; can be used as string to bind house frame.

ŋurruŋurru, balam JG *Maclura cochinchinensis* cockspur vine N6B-2a
- CP: ŋurruŋurru Yid

Can be eaten raw.
This name was also given for *Zanthoxylum veneficum* (N24A-4a)
and *Caesalpinia robusta* (N21G-1a); they are all thorny woods.

6C - URTICACEAE FAMILY

jaŋali, balan M *Dendrocnide cordifolia* stinging tree N6C-1a
- waŋarrwaŋarr Mja
- CP: jaŋali Warrg

jaŋali, balan NWG *Dendrocnide moroides* stinging tree N6C-1b
duŋan, balan MJU
- waŋaRwaŋaR Nja; waŋarrwaŋarr Mja
- CP: guŋan Yid

Both N6C-1a and -1b occur in M country; M calls one jaŋali and the other duŋan.
Other territories just have *D. moroides*; some call this jaŋali and others duŋan.
(HINT: if stung, pee on it to relieve pain.)

giyaRa, balan N *Dendrocnide photinophylla* shiny-leaf stinging tree N6C-1c
giyarra, balan MJG
- waŋaRwaŋaR Nja; waŋarrwaŋarr Mja
- CP: giyarrA Yid

This is a big softwood tree, with just a mild sting.

bumbilam, balan NWMJG *Urtica incisa* stinging nettle-vine N6C-2a
- waŋaRwaŋaR Nja; waŋarrwaŋarr Mja
- CP: bumbilan & bumbil Yid

bingilgayi, balan JG *Tragia novae-hollandiae* a vine N6C-3a

giyarragiyarra, balam JG *Pipturus argenteus*
false stinger (resembles N6C-1c) N6C-4a

Small white fruit, eaten when ripe.

7 - PROTEALES ORDER
7A - PROTEACEAE FAMILY

mirrañmirrañ, bala M *Austromuellera trinervia* Mueller's silky oak N7A-1a

Name involves reduplication of mirrañ (*Castanospermum australe*, N21E-2a), a tree which it resembles.

jiŋana, bala JG *Banksia integrifolia* (including subsp *B. compar*)
white banksia, white bottlebrush, honeysuckle N7A-2a

Comment [DC1]: Note that B. compar is now regarded as a subspecies of B. integrifolia.

jina-gunduy, bala M *Buckinghamia celsissima* spotted silky oak N7A-3a
jina-gundulu, bala JG

These names are lit. 'casssowary foot', from the appearance of the leaves.

jina-gunduy, bala M *Grevillea hilliana* Hill's silky oak, grey oak N7A-4a
ŋaya, bala JG

mayimayi, balam JG *Grevillea pteridifolia* ferny-leafed silky oak N7A-4b

One can suck honey from its flowers (juyju-n maŋga).
Note mayi for English bees (only introduced to the continent after l788) and the Yidiñ term mayi 'non-flesh food' . These names are probably related, but it is hard to tell which was based on which.

mayimayi, bala JG *Persoonia falcata* northern geebung N7A-5a

The same name is given to N7A-4b, which grows on the coast and is balam, and N7A-5a, which grows on the tableland and is bala.

jalagaa, bala N *Darlingia darlingiana* (brown/rose) silky oak N7A-6a
jina-gundulu-gundulu, bala JG
- CP: jagalV Yid

This name is that of N7A-3a with the last element, gundulu 'cassowary', repeated, to indicate the similarity with *Buckinghamia celsissima*.

jalagaa, bala N *Darlingia ferruginea* rose silky oak N7A-6b
gurray, bala M
- gurruŋun Mja

guRaa, bala N *Opisthiolepis heterophylla* blush silky oak N7A-7a
gurray, bala M
burgay, bala JG
• gurruŋun Mja

miyabur, bala M *Helicia australasica* N7A-8a
ŋaya, bala JG
• gurruŋun Mja

miyabur, bala M *Carnarvonia araliifolia* Caledonian oak, red silky oak N7a-9a
milga, bala JG
• gurruŋun Mja

jungan, bala NWMJ *Cardwellia sublimis* northern silky oak, bull oak N7A-10a
ŋuŋgurr, bala i JG
diŋgal-jumbañ, bala G
• guRuŋun Nja; gurruŋun Mja

daŋgaja, balam N *Athertonia diversifolia* cream silky oak N7A-11a
didaja, balam N
jalagar, balam M
• CP: daŋgaja Yid

In N daŋgaja may be tree, and didaja nuts.
Has little blue nuts, that can be cracked and eaten when ripe.

ŋaya, bala JG *Stenocarpus sinuatus* white silky oak, white beefwood N7A-12a
• CP: ŋaya Carnarvonia araliifolia, N7a-9a Yid

Note that several of the above species may be grouped under a single name, but that this varies from dialect to dialect - N7A-3a/4a in M, N7A-4b/5a in JG, N7A-6a/b in N, N7A-6b/7a in M, N7A-4a/8a/12a in JG, N7A-8a/9a in M. Note also the same name for N7A-6a in N (with vowel lengthening) and for N7A-11a in M.

wajal, bala M *Lasjia* (prev. *Macadamia*) *whelanii* Macadamia nut tree N7A-12b
• poss CP: wajal, a tree like the turpentine tree, Yid

Same name given for *Cinnamomum laubatii* (N13E-6a) and *Litsea leefeana* (N13E-4a).

barrubarra, bala M *Musgravea stenostachya* crater silky oak, white oak N7A-13a

Timber used for boomerangs.

daman, bala N *Bleasdalea bleasdalei* (an understorey rainforest tree) N7A-14a

Daman is probably a residue label for misc. *Sapindaceae* (N25B-11a, 12a) also N24C-1a, and also this tree.

8 - SANTALES ORDER
8A - LORANTHACEAE FAMILY

jurrumilma, bala JG *Amyema villiflora* mistletoe N8A-1a

bilŋani, bala JG *Amylotheca dictyophleba* N8A-2a

9 - BALANOPHORALES ORDER

9A - BALANOPHORACEAE FAMILY
guda-murun, bala JG *Balanophora fungosa* N9A-1a

The name is lit. 'dog paw' from a resemblance to the leaf

10 - POLYGONALES ORDER
10A - POLYGONACEAE FAMILY

dalŋgur, bala JG *Persicaria subsessilis* N10A-1a

This was used as a medicine; it would be boiled and rubbed on sores, like a liniment.

11 - CHENOPODIALES ORDER
11A - NYCTAGINACEAE FAMILY

binjin, bala NWMJG *Pisonia umbellifera* cabbagewood, cabbage pine N11A-1a

This has very soft wood and sticky fruit which kills birds. Note: Pin-gin Hill on the Palmerston Highway (at the Wangan turnoff) is named after this tree, which grows there.

13 - MAGNOLIALES ORDER
13A - ANNONACEAE FAMILY

marrbu, bala JG *Cananga odorata* cananga N13A-1a

Also given for N13E-3j. *Cryptocarya* sp.

maraymaray, balam MJG *Melodorum leichhardtii* native grape N13A-2a

Also given for N27B-1a, native grape, *Cissus hypoglauca*, and N39A-5a, *Melodinus australis,* in M

A long fruit, which grows on a vine, and can be eaten when ripe.

jalmur, bala M *Melodorum urhii* N13A-3a
maraymaray, balam JG

In G, balam maraymaray is 'like a tamarind'. similar to bayamara, N39A-5a, *Melodinus australis.* The M name is a residue label.

jalmur, bala M *Pseuduvaria* sp. N13A-4a

gumbulu, bala MJG*Xylopia maccreae* N13A-5a
jigurru, bala JG

The name in N may also be gumbulu. JG was given as gumbulu in l982 and as jigurru in 1988 and 1991.

13B - EUPOMATIACEAE FAMILY

juba, balam N *Eupomatia laurina* bush guava N13B-1a
muja, balam MJG
- gumalam Mja

A shrub with a pear-shaped fruit, which needs to be cooked; it is eaten in small quantities, otherwise it will 'burn your mouth'.
Timber can be used for spear shaft, or for a substitute firestick.
In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of tries, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included muja. See T72.19.

girin, bala JG young shoot of muja, used for spear Nl3B-lb

13C - MYRISTICACEAE FAMILY

guRmba, bala N *Myristica globosa* subsp *muelleri* and *M. insipida var*
gurrmba, bala WMJG *cimcifera* blood-in-the-bark, nutmeg N13C-1a
- gumari Mja (lit 'blood')
- CP: gurrmba Yid

Timber used for spearshaft (in N) and for woomera, firestick and gugulu singing stick.
Leaves used for thatching.

13D - MONIMACEAE FAMILY

bandaba, bala NM *Daphnandra repandula* scentless sassafras N13D-1a
- CP: bandaba Yid

Possibly same in J and G.

jidiŋan, bala NMA *Doryphora aromatic* northern sassafras N13D-2a
bugalbugal, bala JG
- CP: jidiŋan Yid

The name bugalbugal was also given for N24D-1a, *Xanthophyllum octandrum*. These have been fully checked - they may be grouped together in terms of a similar stem (leaves are quite different).

gubulu, bala M *Levieria acuminata* straw beech N13D-3a

M confused and may not be correct; in any case, this may be a residue label.

jiman, balan NMJG *Steganthera* (prev. *Tetrasynandra*) *laxiflora* tetra beech N13D-4a
- CP: jiman, firestick tree, Warrg

This was the most suitable timber for firesticks (jiman, Jh1), and was also used for spear handles. Balan gender marker because of its association with firestick and hence fire (both balan). In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of tries, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included jiman. See text T12.15.

jimanjiman, bala(n) M *Wilkiea* (prev. *Tetrasynandra*) *pubescens* tetra beech N13D-4b
jiman, bala(n) JG

Can be used for firestick and for spear handle.

bawurbawur, bala JG *Wilkiea* (prev. *Tetrasynandra*) *longipes* N13D-4c

Also used for firesticks. Note that jiman has hairy leaves, bawurbawur has smooth leaves. The name bawurbawur was also given for N21A-1a.

13E - LAURACEAE FAMILY

gaŋgi, balam NW *Beilschmiedia bancroftii* yellow walnut N13E-1a
bara, balam AMJUG
- bara Nja; gaŋgi Mja
- CP:gaŋgi Yid

A staple food, which requires lengthy treatment before it is edible - it should be roasted, the shell cracked open, the nut ground, then leached in water overnight. See also Roth (1900a: l8) and Text T66.29.

rubu, bala JG *Beilschmiedia obtusifolia* blush walnut, hard bollygum N13E-1b

Only pigeons eat it.

gumu, bala M *Beilschmiedia collina* ivory walnut, black heart N13E-1c

bumban, bala N *Bieilschmiedia volckii*
Boonjie black walnut N13E-1d

bumban, balam NWMJG *Endiandra insignis* hairy walnut N13E-2a
- guRmuRu Nja; gurrmuru Mja
- CP: bumban Yid

Needs to be ground, soaked and then cooked kapamari-style. Once prepared it can be wrapped in leaves and buried in mud for up to a year, as a reserve food supply. See T53.7.

guwaa, balam N *Endiandra palmerstonii* black walnut N13E-2b
guway, balam WMAJG
- gadaginaa Nja' gadaginay Mja

May be roasted, ground, soaked; or can be cooked for just a short while and then eaten.

garul, balam G fruit of N13E-2b after it has been soaked N13E-2c

Also in G: garul N52D-1c porridge made from yam, *Dioscorea bulbifera*
Also listed as an adjective: OFg4, foodstuffs cured by having water poured over them.

wila, balam JG paste made from N13E-2b, ready to eat Nl3E-2d

guRjaR, bala(m) N
bunjan, balam MJ nuts of N13E-1a or N13E-2b when they have fallen in water and become milky and rotten N13E-2e
muyur, balam G
ŋunu, balam G

See Texts T30.80, T66.31, 36

ñingaRa(?), bala N *Endiandra sankeyana* Sankey's walnut Nl3E-2f
dawa, bala M

The name dawa was also given for *Rockinghamia angustifolia* (N23A-11a), a quite different tree.

dalgil, bala NM *Endiandra muelleri* Mueller's walnut N13E-2g
ñingara, bala M.

ŋañjaRa, bala N *Bielschmiedia tooram* brown walnut N13E-2h
ŋañjara, bala M
• muyuu ('boomerang') Nja

Timber used for boomerangs.

jalmur, bala JG *Endiandra hypotephra* northern rose walnut, blue walnut N13E-2i

Note that this is a residue label.

marramidimidi, bala M *Endiandra wolfii* N13E-2j

nibaa, bala N *Cryptocarya angulata* ivory laurel, ivory walnut N13E-3a
gundañu, bala M
possible CP: nibal *Chionanthus ramiflorus* Yid2

Makes lots of ashes when burnt.

jalmur, bala MJG *Cryptocarya corrugata* corduroy laurel N13E-3b

The residue label jalmur was given as probable name.

guwayguway, bala(m) M *Cryptocarya pleurosperma* poison walnut N13E-3c
wugungun, bala(m) JG

The fruit is eaten by cassowaries, and occasionally by humans (the people on the coast say that it was only eaten on the tableland). Note that the M name involves reduplication of the name for N13E-2b. M name also given as walgirr, which was in addition given for *Garcinea gibbsae* (N17B-2a).

jalmur, bala JG *Cryptocarya hypoglauca* N13E-3d

This is a residue label.

gabur(r)a, bala M *Cryptocarya hypospodia* and *C. vulgaris*
bagubagu, bala JG white walnut, northern laurel N13E-3e

Grubs (jambun) are found in this tree. Also identified, probably in error, as JG biway (see N13E-4b *Litsea bindoniana*); biway is said to have a bigger leaf than bagubagu.

bujujur, bala MJG *Cryptocarya laevigata* N13E-3f

gujuŋguRu, bala N *Cryptocarya mackinnoniana* and *C. murrayi*
gujuŋgur, bala W bonewood, Mackinnon's walnut and Murray's walnut N13E-3g
gujuŋgurru, bala MJG

Leaves used to wrap eggs in for cooking.
In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of tries, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included gujuŋgurru. See T14.57.

muŋuRmi, bala N *Cryptocarya oblata* bolly silkwood, Tarzali silkwood N13E-3h
muŋurrmi, bala M

dalawu, bala JG *Cryptocarya triplinervis* brown laurel N13E-3i

The flowering of this tree signals the advent of the march fly. Its fruit is eaten by pigeons.

marrbu, bala MJG *Cryptocarya* sp. (poss. *bidwilli*) N13E-3j

Same name given for N13A-1a, *Cananga odorata* (both eaten by pigeons)

jurrbal, bala G *Cryptocarya densifolia* N13E-3k

Same name for N13E-5a, *Neolitsea dealbata* and *N. australis*. This is a plausible grouping - all are *Lauraceae* with leaves that show three main veins and a pale white undersurface.

dalgil, bala NM *Litsea leefeana* bolly wood N13E-4a
gabura, bala NMJG

NM also gave dalgil for N13E-2g *Endiandra muelleri*. M also gave wajal for *Litsea leefeana*, (N13E-4a*)* as for *Lasjia whelanii* (N7a-12b) and *Cinnamomum laubatii* (N13E-6a).

jabam, bala N *Litsea bindoniana* (a mid-canopy tree) N13E-4b
biway, bala JG

Leaves were used for wrapping eggs in when cooking. Note that jabam was also given for N40D-1a *Deplanchea tetraphylla* (the Yidiñ name, also used in N); both have large leaves.

maRagidi, bala N *Neolitsea dealbata* and *N. australis* N13E-5a
marragidi, bala M
jurrbal. bala JG

The appearance of new shoots indicates that turkey eggs are ready to dig up, and also that grubs are ready. A nose-pin ornament is made from this tree.

juŋgabaa, bala N *Cinnamomum laubatii* pepperwood, brown beech N13E-6a
wajal, bala M

Note that wajal was given twice, in M, for this tree, and also once each for N13E-4a *Litsea leafeana* and N7A-12b *Lasjia whelani* (these are three quite different trees).

yabula, bala JG *Cassytha filiformis* dodder vine N13E-7a
dilŋarran, bala G

A fine vine, used in prawn traps. It is likely that dilŋarran is the name for the subsp. found on the coast and yabula for that in thick scrub. These are said to be very similar.

14 - RANUNCULALES ORDER
14A - MENISPERMACEAE FAMILY

barraymbarray, bala M *Carronia protensa* N14A-1a

guday, bala JG *Sarcopetalum harveyanum* an aerial vine N14A-2a
• possible CP: guday (mayi), long vine which requires cooking, Yid

Same name given for N27B-1c *Cissus penninervis*, another aerial vine (but not especially similar).

malaguya, bala G *Hypserpa laurina* a vine N14A-3a

dirri, bala JG *Hypserpa decumbens* a vine N14A-3b

The name dirri also given for N27A-3a, *Ventilago ecorollata*. M just gave gamin, the general term for inedible vines.

galgira, balam JG *Stephania japonica* 'wild potato vine' N14A-4a

Used to be eaten in olden days; it is not now remembered how it was prepared - probably either roasted or boiled.

14B - NYMPHAEACEAE FAMILY

muluŋarri, balam JG *Nymphaea* prob. *gigantea* blue or giant water lily N14B-1a
bujal, balan J
bumiñu, balam G

muluŋarri describes the underwater bulb. Needs to be cooked for a short while only. The root, when opened up, is yellow inside, like an egg (and hence called bambu 'egg'). I.d. from description and from Helen Pedley.
bumiñu (and probably also bujal) descibes the seeds after it flowers

ŋuru G lily found in swamps N14B-1b

Has a long leaf, 'like a little surfboard'; botanical name not known.

15 - PIPERALES ORDER
15A - PIPERACEAE FAMILY

jibaa, bala N *Piper caninum* and *P. hederaceum* N15A-1a
jibay, bala WMJG
• galgul Mja

Vine with inedible red fruit, used as medicinal rub.
Same name for *Parsonia straminea*, N39A-6a; which has similar-shaped leaf.

ligu, bala G *Piper umbellatum* (prev. *P. subpeltatum*) broad-leaved pepper N15A-1b

Only word known to begin with *l*. Checked twice with Bessie Jerry.

17 - CLUIALES ORDER
17A - DILLENIACEAE FAMILY

gubilgubil, bala JG *Dillenia alata* red beech N17A-1a

Children use the leaf for a whistle, hence the name, from gubil 'whistle' (Id3).

jalgarnjalgar, bala MJG *Hibbertia scandens* N17A-2a

wurraray, bala M *Hibbertia velutina* N17A-2b
wurrurruy, bala JG

jalgarjalgar, bala JG *Tetracera daemeliana* N17A-3a

mama, bala JG *Tetracera nordtiana* fire vine N17A-3b

Name based on the verb mama-L 'clutch tight', since this vine clutches one tight. The M equivalent was said to be burrjarr, a name also given for *Excoecaria agallocha*, blind-your-eye mangrove, N23A-5a

17B - CLUSIACEAE (GUTTIFEREAE) FAMILY

magay, bala M *Calophyllum sil* beach calophyllum, satin touriga N17B-1a
nuba, bala JG
• duguba ('water bag') Mja

Bark water carriers (nuba) were made from this tree.
Same name for *Flindersia pimenteliana*, maple silkwood, N24A-5e in MU.

wiri, bala JG *Calophyllum inophyllum* N17B-1b

Note that N has wiiRi for Curculigo sp. N52I-1a

didin, bala N *Garcinia gibbsiae* N17B-2a
walgirr, bala M

dawuRgaa, balam N *Mammea touriga* brown touriga N17B-3a
girrjal , balam M

Mostly eaten by turkeys; used as bait in turkey traps, jimama, Jf5. Tends to make people ill.

17C - OCHACEAE FAMILY
gumbulu, bala N *Brackenridgea australiana* brown ochna N17C-1a
wunun, bala M

Used for axe handle and spear handle. Note that wunun was also given for N23A-9a *Mallotus polyadenos* and N37A-1c *Symplocus hayesii* in M and for N61B-1b *Alpinia modesta* in N.

21 - ROSALES ORDER
21A - ESCALLONIACEAE (SAXIFRAGACEAE) FAMILY

mabilmabil, bala M *Abrophyllum ornans* A tree with black berries N21A-1a
bawurbawur, bala G
• guyabil (lit, crossing river') Mja

Name bawurbawur also given in JG for *Wilkiea* (prev. *Tetrasynandra*) *longipes*. N13D-4c.

mabilmabil, bala M *Argophyllum nitidum* N21A-2a
mabimabi, bala JG
• guyabil Mja

In M the same name was given for these two trees and also N33A-1a *Delarbrea micheana*, since they all have small fruit eaten by the tree-climbing kangaroo, mabi. JG also use the name mabimabi for N33A-2a *Mackinlaya confusa*, for the same reason. George Watson said that soap was made from bullock fat and the leaves of mabilmabil.

21B - CUNONIACEAE FAMILY

banabana N *Ceratopetalum virchowi* pink sycamore N21B-1a
• possible CP: banabana (mayi), tree with blue fruit. grows in coast country near water Yid

Named after bana 'water'. The same name given in N for *Flindersia pimenteliana,* maple silkwood, N24A-5e, because bark water bags were made from these trees.

buday-ginay M *Ceratopetalum succirubrum*
blood-in-the-bark, satin sycamore N21B-1b

Identified only from W. D. Frances, *Australian rain forest trees*, pp. 253-4. When one cuts this tree it 'bleeds'.

ŋulibii, bala NW *Pseudoweinmannia lachnocarpa* scrub rosewood N21B-2a
ŋulibir, bala M
gulaja(?)**, bala** G
magarmagar(?)**, bala** G

ŋulibii, bala N *Ackama australiensis* rose alder, Atherton pencil cedar N21B-3a
ŋulibir, bala M
mujul, bala M
ŋalumba, bala G

Timber used for rafts. JG gave the name bidu as corresponding to M mujul; this is the term for any light wood, suitable for rafts.

mujalin, bala N *Pullea stutzeri* hard alder N21B-4a
jaŋgarri, bala M
marraŋabil, bala JG

Same name for *Geissois biagiana* N21B-6a in G and *Symplocos thwaitesii*, white hazelwood, N37A-1b in M. Used for timber.
This is gama 'taboo'. The tree must not be touched by a youth just after their cicatrices have been cut.

jaaguu, bala N *Schizomeria ovata* white birch, beefwood N21B-5a
jalgur, bala M

Called 'beefwood' in English and jalgur 'meat' (Kc2) in Dyirbal, because its grain looks like a piece of meat.

wijan, bala NM *Karrabina biagiana* northern brush mahogany, red carabeen N21B-6a
marraŋabil, bala G
- CP: wijan Yid

Same name for several rainforest trees - see N21B-4a *Pullea stutzeri* in JG, N37A-1b *Symplocos thwaitesii* in M.

wiiRaa, balam N *Davidsonia pruriens* Davidsonia plum N21B-7a
wiray, balam WM
wuray, balam JUG
- ŋumuy ('sour') Jja
- CP: wuray Yid

Has a sour taste; can be cooked or eaten without cooking.

21C - PITTOSPORACEAE FAMILY

wuybar, bala JG *Bursaria tenuifolia* N21C-1a

Same name was given for N52A-1a, *Dianella* sp., which is a herb. *Bursaria tenuifolia* is a tree!!

jidajin, bala JG *Pittosporum wingii* N21C-2a

Same name given for N39A-4a, *Tabernaemontana orientalis*, a quite different tree.

mijila, bala JG *Pittosporum rubignosum* N21C-2b

girrgaja, bala G *Pittosporum revolutum* a shrub N21C-2c

Same name given for N24A-1b, *Acronychia vestita*, white aspen (which takes gender marker balam).

yimun, bala G *Pittosporum ferrugineum* N21C-2d

walba, bala G *Hymenosporum flavum*
native frangipani, Queensland frangipani N21C-3a

Same name given for N23A-10a, *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*, an open forest tree, whose berries can be eaten when ripe. N21C-3a is a rainforest tree, without edible fruit,

21D - ROSACEAE FAMILY

dunu, balam NW *Prunus turneriana* almond bark N21D-1a
dugan, balam MAJ
dudam, balam G
• dugan Nja; dunu Mja

Boomerangs made from flanges. Has a sour purple fruit, used raw for treatment of toothache. When used as a food: crack shells open, grind, cook, then soak for a short while.

bañjabañja, balam NG *Rubus alceifolius* (an introduced species) N21D-2a
diban-bulayi, balam M

M name is lit. 'stone two'. Berries eaten when ripe.

bañjabañja, balam N *Rubus moluccanus* wild raspberry N21D-2b
diban-bulayi, balam M
diban-bulari, balam JG
• gumalam Mja

Berries are eaten when ripe.

bulunbaRi, balam N *Rubus rosaefolius* wild strawberry N21D-2c
bañjabañja, balam MJG
• gingaginga Nja; gumalam Mja

Note that the name for -a and -b in N is the same as that for -c in MJG

21E - FABACEAE FAMILY

muril, bala M *Austrosteenisia blackii* N21E-1a
balibali, bala JG
• balibali, galgul Mja

Used as a fish poison. Sap used as a dye on boomerangs and gum stock for axe handle.
Note that M gave same name for *Cissus penninervis*, N27B-1c.

gañjuu, balam NW *Castanospermum australe* black bean N21E-2a
mirrañ, balam MAJU
gañjur, balam G
• miRañ Nja; dirraba Mja, Jja (see Tl8.7.)

See T75b—one cure for diarrhoea was drinking one-day-old water in which black bean had been soaking.
See Roth for olden-days preparation, which involved roasting and soaking. In more recent times it was boiled. After having been fully prepared, the black bean could be wrapped in leaves (e.g. of gaburra, N23A-1a *Aleurites moluccana*, candlenut tree or of gingers ŋurgi, N61B-1a *Alpinia caerulea* or burrugun, N61B-1c *A. arctiflora*) and buried in moist ground, near a river. A buried packet might be a roughly a cube with each side about one foot. It would be buried in summertime and might be used in the winter, six months later, when food was scarce.

burrbiyam, balam J young green mirrañ, full of air and not yet ready to eat N21E-2b
jigi, balam G

walgil, balam J mirrañ when it has been sliced up, and is ready
giri, balam G to be put into the water to be cured N21E-2c

ŋugi, balam J mirrañ when half-cured, not yet ready to eat,
still got 'strong taste to it' N21E-2d
• yiñja giñam ŋugi, not yet ready, still ŋugi.

julmur, balam JG mirrañ that has been properly soaked
and is ready to be eaten N21E-2e

waŋa, balam JG little bit of mirrañ in bottom of dilly-bag N21E-2f
• CP: waŋa, *Castanospermum australe*, black bean Warrg

binimba, balam J *Mucuna gigantea* burny bean N21E-3a
binumba, balam G

Has black seeds. Although classified as balam this is said not to have been eaten.

ŋandagiiŋgan, bala N poss. *Mucuna gigantea* burny bean N21E-3b
ŋandaguyŋgan, bala MJG

Thorny, like ŋurruŋurru, (N21G-1a *Caesalpinia robusta*, N24A-4a *Zanthoxylum veneficum* and N6B-2a *Maclura cochinchinensis*). Thorns used for fish hooks (giya). Purple seeds used for necklace.
It may be that the last two are the same species, *M. gigantea*, ŋandaguyŋgan being a smaller variety on the tableland and binimba/binumba a larger variety on the coast.

ŋabañŋabañ, bala JG *Millettia pinnata* pongamia, (small bean tree) N21E-4a

Grows near rivers. The name appears to be a reduplication of ŋaba-ñ 'bathe-NON.FUTURE.TENSE'.

bijalmbijal, balam MJG *Hovea longifolia* N21E-5a

Has berries that are eaten when ripe. Note that the same name was given for N32A-6b/7a *Rhodamnia spongiosa* and *R. sericea*, which are rather different trees.

bugambugam, bala MJG *Crotalaria* sp. N21E-6a

Same name given for N28C-1a *Urena lobata* (both are introduced plants).

buŋgurrbuŋgurr, bala JG *Crotalaria pallida* a weed with yellow flowers N21E-6b

Same name for N40B-3a *Stachytarpheta cayennensis* and N43A-3a. *Ageratum conyzoides,* all three are introduced weeds.

gajulu, balam MJ *Vigna vexillata* N21E-7a
jargula, balam G

May be two sub-species: gajulu on the coast, and jargala (which has bigger fruit) on the tablelands.
Has a carrot-like root that must be cooked (often, grilled). It is said to be stringy and to need lots of chewing.

buyar, balam J *Indigofera pratensis* N21E-8a

wuyuu N vine used as fish poison (prob. Derris), ex Roth N21E-9a
wuyul M
- CP: wuyul, vine used as fish poison (prob *Derris koolgibberah*) Yid

Molly Raymond said that N wuyuu = Yid girragay, *Derris trifoliata/scandens*

21F - MIMOSACEAE FAMILY

juliga, bala M *Acacia aulacocarpa* brown salwood, scrub wattle N21F-1a
gulubalga, bala M
buguy, bala JG
- CP: bugu Yid

bugubay, bala G *Acacia leptocarpa* N2lF-lb

Said to be a vine like jaŋgiñ N40B-1a, *Faradaya splendida*,
Note similarity of G names for last two entries.

galir, bala JG *Acacia crassicarpa* golden wattle, lancewood N21F-1c

galbay, bala MYJG *Acacia flavescens* black wattle N21F-1d
guwaŋal, bala U
- CP: galbay Warrg

Used for woomera.

jandara, bala JG *Acacia leptostachya* and *A. cincinnata* N21F-1e

jirrirri, bala MYJG *Acacia mangium* black wattle N21F-1f

Bark used for wrapping meat and fish when being cooked. Grubs (jambun) are found in this tree.

rambirambi, bala JG *Acacia calyculata* N21F-1g

Identified from description only; not checked in field.

gaban, bala MJG *Albizia procera* forest/rain siris N21F-2a
gabanday, bala U
- CP: gaban, acacia tree Warrg

Used for canoes (Roth).

giwan, bala JG *Falcataria toona* acacia cedar N21F-3a

In M the name giwan is used for a quite different tree N28D-2a *Brachychiton acerifolius*, flame tree (for which JG have dila).

murrunu, bala MJG *Entada phaseoloides* match box bean (a vine) N21F-4a

Used for bean rattles.

gaban, bala JG *Adenanthera pavonina* N21F-5a

Given same name as N21F-2a *Albizia procera*; both are open forest/rainforest-edge trees.

21G - CAESALPINIACEAE FAMILY

gudagudaRi, bala N *Caesalpinia robusta* thorn vine N21G-1a
ŋuRuŋuRu, bala N
ŋurruŋurru, bala MJG
- galgul bala ñirrindaymuŋa 'vine that pierces' Mja (ad hoc)

Same name given for N24A-4a *Zanthoxylum veneficum* and N6B-2a *Maclura cochinchinensis*, all of which are thorny.

bugambugam G *Senna septemtrionalis* N21G-2a

Introduced weed.

23 - GERANIALES ORDER
23A - EUPHORBIACEAE FAMILY

ŋabala, bala NWM *Aleurites moluccana* candlenut N23A-1a
gaburra, balam JG
- mayaja bala dalmbir ('grub tree') Mja

Leaves used to wrap food (e.g. black bean, for storage). Said to be eaten on the coast but not on the tableland. Only a little would be eaten - if too much is taken it may cause diarrhoea or vomiting. The nut would be cracked open and the seeds would be cooked a little.

giburrgiburr, balam MJG *Antidesma erostre* currant wood N23A-2a
• gumalam Mja

Fruit ('like muygiñ - see next entry - only smaller') eaten when ripe.

muygiñ, balam MJG *Antidesma bunius* (prev. *dallachyanum*)
Herbert River cherry N23A-2b
• gumalam Mja

Fruit eaten when ripe.

milarrmilarr, bala MJG *Breynia cernua* N23A-3a

Note that JG also have milarrmilarr for N40B-5a, *Callicarpa pedunculata*.

jurugi, bala JG *Breynia stipitata* N23A-3b

wurrumay, bala JG *Codiaeum variegatum* a rainforest shrub N23A-4a

burrjarr, bala MJG *Excoecaria agallocha* blind-your-eye mangrove N23A-5a

ŋurumbu, bala MJG *Glochidion philippicum* N23A-6a

Good firewood.

ŋurumbuŋurumbu, bala JG *Glochidion harveyanum* buttonwood, cheesetree N23A-6b

Note name reduplicated from previous one.

gadagagal, bala MJG *Glochidion sumatrana* Sumatran buttonwood N23A-6c

JG identified in the field; George Watson later said that M name was the same.

miñjarrmiñarr, bala JG *Glochidion benthamianum* N23A-6d

wubundaa, bala N *(H)omalanthus populifolius* bleeding heart tree N23A-7a
dugundugun, bala MA
wuŋgaba, bala JG

dugundugun, bala JG *Macaranga involucrata* brown macaranga N23A-8a

Note that N23A-7a and -8a, which have the same name (in different dialects) have similar large, heart-shaped leaves. The same name has been confirmed in JG for *Coronidium rupicola* N43A-1a, a herb.

burmbulan, bala MJG *Macaranga tanarius* blush macaranga N23A-8b

Young shoot used for spear handle, jugan Jb2. Leaves used for wrapping eggs for cooking, and as plates.

garru, bala JG *Macaranga subdentata* N23A-8c

wunun, bala M *Mallotus polyadenos* kamala N23A-9a
garru JG

In M, wunun also for *Brackenridgea australiana*, brown ochna, N17C-1a. and *Symplocos hayesii* N37A-1c, and in N for N61B-1b *Alpinia modesta*, a small red ginger.

jalmur, bala M *Mallotus philippensis* kamala N23A-9b
garru, bala JG

Note the same name in JG for N23A-8c, -9a and -9b, all understorey rainforest trees. The M term jalmur is a residue label.

nalan, bala M *Mallotus mollissimus* N23A-9c
jaraga, bala J
dugundugun, bala JG

bundubundu, bala G *Mallotus paniculatus* N23A-9d

The same name has been given, and checked, for *Dicranopteris linearis* N85A-1a in JG.

walba, balam JG *Flueggea virosa* subsp. *melanthesoides*
small scrub in the open forest N23A-10a

Little berries, red and sweet when ripe; like giyarra N6C-1c *Dendrocnide photinophylla*.

wanaa, bala N *Rockinghamia angustifolia* kamala N23A-11a
dawa, bala M
wunda, bala M

M given once as dawa (which was also given for N13E-2f *Endiandra sankeyana* in M) and once as wunda (which was also given for N26C-2a *Citronella smythii* in N and M).

biiŋgaa, bala N *Hylandia dockrillii* N23A-12a

Has inedible red fruit.

bana, bala JG *Claoxylon tenerifolium* N23A-13a

Named after bana 'water'. The same name applies to N37A-1a, *Symplocos puberula* and to N39B-7a, *Psychotria dallachyana*; all these trees have a watery sap.

ŋawalŋawal, bala JG *Bridelia insulana* (prev. *B. penangiana*)
an understorey rainforest tree N23A-14a

Big tree with light timber; used for boomerangs.

mirubal, bala G *Endospermum myrmecophilum* toywood N23A-15a

23B - LINACEAE FAMILY

jubuy, bala JG *Hugonia* (prev. *Durundea*) *jenkinsii* a vine N23B-1a

24 - RUTALES ORDER
24A - RUTACEAE FAMILY

baygarr, balam JG *Acronychia acronychioides* N24A-1a
• possible CP: baygar, white tree with little yellow/white fruit, used for fish poison, Yid

Has a little orange fruit, like a cumquat, that is eaten by cassowaries and sometimes by humans.

girrgaja, balam JG *Acronychia vestita* white aspen (a tree) N24A-1b

Has a fruit like a lemon but longer; eaten when ripe. Note that the same name was given for N21C-2c *Pittosporum revolutum*, a scrub (and bala).

yaRgii, bala N *Acronychia acidula* lemon aspen, lemonwood N24A-1c
yarrgir, bala M

Tony Irvine states that this is edible; but it is not considered edible by N and M.

yarrgir, bala M *Melicope* (prev. *Euodia*) *vitiflora*
northern euodia, leatherwood N24A-2a

gulabi, bala N *Melicope* (prev. *Euodia*) *xanthoxyloides* yellow euodia N24A-2b
yarrgir, bala M

Note that M has the same name for the last three; N has different names for N24A-1c and -2b.

biŋgu, bala G *Melicope* (prev. *Euodia*) *bonwickii* N24A-2c

Same name for N28D-4a *Franciscodendron laurifolium*; see note there re sap.

ŋubi, bala MJG *Melicope* (prev. *Euodia*) *elleryana* euodia N24A-2d

Gum (called bilga) is used for sticking echidna spikes on wuybali spears, and sealing bark water carriers.

jidu, balan NWMJG *Halfordia kendack* saffronheart, jitta N24A-3a
• ŋaRgana ('light') Nja; ŋarrgana Mja
• giñan yara ginda-rri-ñ/ jidu-ba milarrmilarr-ba, these men were (looking) with a jidu light, with a milarmilarr light, T59.47
• CP: jidu Warrg

also balam for fruit in T43a when a cassowary was climbing a tree to get jidu fruit (unsure whether it can also be eaten by humans): gunduy … bilin-ja-ñu wujugu bagum jidu-gu, the cassowary was climbing the tree for jidu fruit.

The English name jitta is a loan from Dyirbal; F.N. Bailey *Comprehensive catalogue of Queensland plants*, l909, p 81 refers to 'Ghittoe of Herberton natives'. Good wood - hard and flexible but not heavy. Used for sword, spear points, woomera peg, gugulu singing sticks. jubu sticks, fish hooks, wilbiñ knife (hardened in fire). Also used for torches (it is balan, the same gender marker as 'light' and 'fire' because of its use as a torch).

ŋuRuŋuRu, bala N *Zanthoxylum* (prev. *Fagara*) *veneficum*
ŋurruŋurru, bala G thorny yellowwood N24A-4a

Also given for N21G-1a *Caesalpinia robusta* (NMJG) and N6B-2a *Maclura cochinchiniensis* (JG). G here from Helen Pedley.

yidayida, bala NM *Flindersia acuminata* putt's pine, silver silkwood N24A-5a
juliga, bala M
jaŋgaburru, bala JG
• CP: yirayira Yid

A light wood for rafts (bidu). Also juliga in N for N21F-1a *Acacia aulacocarpa*,

duguba, bala N *Flindersia bourjotiana* silver ash, Queensland silver ash N24A-5b
jaŋgaburru, bala WM
dubaldubal, bala JG
• dumbulum Nja; waŋgulay ('white cockatoo') Mja
• CP: jaŋgaburru Yid

Note Nja numbuRum for water-bag Jk2.
Fruit eaten by white cockatoo. Empty shell section used by children as toy boat.

maRgañ, bala N *Flindersia brayleyana* Queensland maple N24A-5c
marrgañ, bala MJG
• yaRñjal Nja; waŋgulay Mja
• CP: marrgañ Yid

gugibaŋgal, bala M *Flindersia laevicarpa* rose ash, scented maple N24A-5d
• gayilbarra Mja

Only identified from W. D. Francis *Australian rain forest trees* p 261.

banabana, balan N *Flindersia pimenteliana* maple silkwood N24A-5e
nuba, balan MU
muwana, balan JG
• duguba Mja

Good firewood. Bark used for house thatching (Roth) and for canoes. Considered the best bark for water carriers - hence names nuba ('bark water carrier', Ja duguba) and banabana, based on bana 'water'. Gender marker balan, the same as 'water'. Note same name in N for N2lB-1a *Ceratopetalum virchowi*.

giruwun, bala MJG *Flindersia schottiana* floppy-leaved ash, southern silver ash, bumpy ash, cudgerie N24A-5f

Bark used for canoes, and also as a fish poison. Scrape bark, beat on flat stone with mugay (grinding stone) or stick, and put smashed bark in water.

muŋgula, bala JG *Flindersia ifflaiana* hickory ash, Cairns hickory N24A-5g

24B - BURSERACEAE FAMILY

julmburra, bala MJG *Canarium australianum* scrub turpentine N24B-1a

Gum used to seal water bags.

24C - MELIACEAE FAMILY

daman, bala N *Aglaia sapindina* N24C-1a
juba, bala M

May be misidentification for N13B-1a *Eupomatia laurina* (for which juba given in N); daman (homonym with 'child') may be a residue label.

gudulu, bala JG *Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum* and *D. papuanum*
ivory mahogany and spicy mahogany N24C-2a

Good for top layer of thatching.

bujarra, bala MJG *Dysoxylum oppositifolium* and *D. setosum*
pink mahogany and miva mahogany N24C-2b

Can be used for boomerang.

bujabujarra, bala JG *Dysoxylum pettigrewianum*
spur wood, spur mahogany N24C-2c

A canopy rainforest tree. Used for jubu women's fighting stick.

gurruŋgarra, bala JG *Dysoxylum arborescens* N24C-2d

maŋgarrañ, bala M prob. *Dysoxylum* sp. N24C-2e

gabangaban, bala JG *Melia azederach*
white cedar, tulip cedar N24C-3a

A tree on the rainforest edge. Name is reduplicated from gaban, N21F-2a, *Albizia procera* (name also used for grub commonly found in this tree, Hj10).

waŋga, bala M *Toona ciliata* red cedar N24C-4a
- CP:waŋgarigaa Yid

24D - POLYGALACEAE FAMILY

bugalbugal, bala NWMJG *Xanthophyllum octandrum*
MacIntyre's boxwood, cheesewood, yellow wood N24D-1a
- CP: bugalbugal Yid

Same name for N13D-2a *Doryphora aromatico* (fully checked), perhaps because similar stems (leaves are quite different)

25 - SAPINDALES ORDER
25A - ANACARDIACEAE FAMILY

digijañ, bala JG *Buchanania arborescens* satinwood N25A-1a

milaji, bala JG *Euroschinus falcata* pink poplar, maiden's blush N25A-2a

milaji, bala JG *Rhus taitensis* N25A-3a

gaywi, balam JG *Semecarpus australiensis* cedar plum, tartree N25A-4a

Note that only old people were allowed to eat this and they would eat only a little; they would bake it and then allow to cool before eating (if opened while hot, juice might squirt in your eye). Dust can blind you when it is burning - don't stand on the smoke side.

ŋaguba, balam JG *Pleiogynium timoriense* Burdekin plum N25A-5a
- CP: ŋaguba Warrg

Fruit eaten when ripe.

25B - SAPINDACEAE FAMILY

galaRi, bala N *Castanospora alphandii* brown tamarind N25B-1a
galarri, bala MJG

A rainforest tree.

galarri, bala MJG *Rhysotoechia robertsonii* N25B-2a

bimbiRbimbiR, balam N *Diploglottis diphyllostegia* wild tamarind N25B-3a
bimbirrbimbirr, balam MAG
ñuga, balam J

A sour, yellow fruit, eaten when ripe by children (and by scrub-hens). When the fruit gets ripe it is a sign that scrub-hens are about to lay.
Used for ñalmu, women's fighting stick (Jc2).
Note that M name also given to N39A-3a, *Cerbera inflata*.

guliman, bala(m?) N *Diploglottis bracteata* N25B-3b

An understorey rain forest tree. Identification not fully certain - only made from leaves.

gaybula, balam MJG *Ganophyllum falcatum* scaly ash N25B-4a

Eat fruit when ripe.

jalmur, bala M *Cnesmocarpon dasyantha* N25B-5a
jambin, bala M
gilbajin, bala JG

gilbajin, bala JG *Jagera pseudorhus* pink tamarind, ferntop N25B-5b

gilbajin, bala JG *Cupaniopsis foveolatus* white tamarind, white foambark N25B-6a

Fish poison. Squeeze leaves, put in dilly-bag and immerse in stream

jambin, bala NM *Cupaniopsis serrata* var. *tomentella* N25B-6b
gilbajin, bala JG

The term gilbajin in JG covers a range of trees whose barks would be scraped into water as a fish poison. I was told that N25B-5a/-5b/-6a/-6b were called marra by the Yimunbarra people, who lived on the coast.

jalmur, bala M *Alectryon coriaceus* an understorey rainforest tree N25B-7a
malugan, bala J
jibirjibir, bala JG

jalmur, bala M *Guioa acutifolia* N25B-8a
jibirjibir, bala JG

jambin, bala N *Arytera divaricata* rose tamarind N25B-9a
jalmur, bala M

JG name not obtained..

jambin, bala M *Sarcopteryx martyana* and *S. reticulata* N25B-10a
jibirjibir, bala JG

All three jibirjibir are said to be excellent firewood.

daman, bala N *Synima cordierorum* synima N25B-11a
jambin, bala M
jalmur, bala M
bandin, bala MJG

Good as firewood.

daman, bala N *Toechima erythrocarpum* foambark N25B-12a
jalmur, bala M

jalmur, bala M *Mischocarpus exangulatus* N25B-13a
burrbanba, bala JG

giRi, bala N *Mischocarpus pyriformis* pear-fruited tamarind N25B-13b
girri, bala M
ŋaRulu, bala N
ŋarrulu, bala M

Used to make cross boomerangs,birrbubirrbu, and woomeras (and canoes, according to Roth). Note that jalmur M, janbin NMJG, daman N, and probably jibirjibir J, are residue labels, covering many plants of the *Sapindaceae* family (and some others as well).

magarmagar, bala JG a tree from the *Sapindaceae* family - 'like putt's pine, but rough bark' N25B-X

26 - CELASTRALES ORDER
26A - CORYNOCARPACEAE FAMILY

jibin, bala N *Corynocarpus cribbianus* cribwood N26A-1a
jibiñjibiñ, bala M

26B - CELASTRACEAE FAMILY

mujiRa, balam N *Siphonodon membranaceus* ivory wood, icewood N26B-1a

Eat fruit when ripe.

jindagur, bala M *Chionanthus ramiflorus* northern/native olive N26B-2a
jindagayil, bala JG

gilga, bala(?**m**) J similar to N26B-2a N26B-2b
julmbura, bala(?m) G

Mix sap with ŋubi to make tar (bilga), e.g. to patch something.
Originally i.d. as *C. ramiflorus*, later said to be distinct tree, but similar; N26B-2b has larger leaves, grows outside in forest.

jibarra, balam JG *Hedraianthera porphyropetala* N26B-3a

Fruit like muygiñ (N23A-2b *Antidesma bunius*) but a bit bigger; eaten when ripe.

jindagayil, bala JG *Celastraceae* not identified N26B-X

26C - ICACINACEAE FAMILY

waRbaa, bala N *Apodytes brachystylis* bluff alder N26C-1a
jugurrbaji, bala M
• juguRbaji Nja; yiba(y) ('fire') Mja

wunda, bala NM *Citronella smythii* northern silky beech, soap-box, white oak N26C-2a

This name (possibly a residue label) was given twice for *Citronella smythii*, and also for N23A-11a *Rockinghamia angustifolia*, M.

27 - RHAMNALES ORDER
27A - RHAMNACEAE FAMILY

baaRaŋgaa, bala N *Alphitonia petriei*, and *A. excelsa* pink ash, red ash N27A-1a
baraŋgal, bala M
jara, bala JG

Comment [DC2]: This species is no longer recognized. Specimens previously included in this species are now regarded as either A. excelsa or A. oblata.

maRagula, bala N *Alphitonia whitei*
marragula, bala M red almond, sarsaparilla, northern red ash N27A-1b
• CP: marragula Yid

It is said that J also has the name marragula; it was not possible to check this in the field.

jaagaRi, bala N *Schistocarpaea johnsonii* N27A-2a
jalgarri, bala M

dirri, bala JG *Ventilago ecorollata* N27A-3a

Same name in JG for *Hypserpa decumbens*, N14A-3b

27B - VITACEAE FAMILY

maraymaray, balam M *Cissus hypoglauca* a native grape N27B-1a
gurŋguy, bala G

Same M name given for N39A-5a *Melodinus australis* and N13A-2a *Melodorum* (prev. *Rauwenhoffia*) *leichhardtii* (all vines, but not specially similar).

malanaŋgaa, bala(m?) N *Cissus repens* a native grape N27B-lb

muuRii, bala(m) N *Cissus penninervis* a vine N27B-1c
muril, bala(m) M
guday, bala(m) G
- gaaguu Nja; galgul Mja

Used as a fish poison. Note that the same name was given for *Austrosteenisia blackii* N21E-1a in M (both are vines, but not specially similar). Same G name for N14A-2a, also a vine but leaves not similar.

muñumuñu, bala MJG *Cissus* sp. native grape N27B-1d

27C - LEEACEAE FAMILY

ŋaribargir, bala MJG *Leea indica*a shrub N27C-1a

Eaten by cassowaries.

28 -MALVALES ORDER
28A - ELAEOCARPACEAE FAMILY

ŋunaRa, balam N *Elaeocarpus grandis*
murrgan, balam WMJUG silver quandong, blue quandong N28A-1a
murrŋunjila, balam G
- diRamba Nja; muRgan Nja; ŋunarra Mja
- CP: murrgan Yid

Fruit eaten when ripe. Sap used to cure constipation - see Text T54e.2.

juwumba, balam NWMJG *Elaeocarpus foveolatus*
northern/white quandong N28A-1b
- gumalam Mja

Fruit eaten when ripe.

juñjurru, bala M *Elaeocarpus johnsonii* Kuranda quandong N28A-1c

juRgu, bala N *Sloanea australis* maiden's blush, blush alder N28A-2a
jurrgu, bala M
• CP: jurrgu Yid

This name also occurs in J; it has not been possible to check in field that it applies to the same tree.

daRam, bala N *Sloanea langei* white carabeen, grub wood N28A-2b
dagarra, bala M
• CP: daram Yid

dagarra, bala JG *Sloanea macbrydei* grey carabeen N28A-2c

Has jambun grubs in it.

28B - TILIACEAE FAMILY

mugilam, balam MJG *Grewia papuana* 'dingo ball' (English name supplied by Bessie Jerry) N28B-1a

Eat fruit when ripe.

28C - MALVACEAE FAMILY

bugambugam, bala MJG *Urena lobata* (introduced sp.) N28C-1a

Same name given for *Crotolaria* sp. N21E-6a in MJG (also introduced sp/) and, *Stachtarpheta urticifolia*, weed with blue flowers, N40B-3a in JG.

mañja, bala JUG *Hibiscus tiliaceus* coast cottonwood, beach hibiscus N28C-2a

String made from inner bark, used for fishing line and for tying bait on hooks (Roth). Timber used for rafts, gugulu stick, and vertical component of firestick (as in Tahiti, see Darwin's voyage).

gurrila, bala G *Hibiscus diversifolia* N28C-2b

gurrila, bala JG *Abelmoschus manihot* (little tree, like rosella) N28C-3a

jandabi, balam JG poss. *Abelmoschus moschatus* N28C-3b

Said to be: short, sprawling plant with big red flowers, like hibiscus. Root like yam or potato, needs to be roasted. From photo Chloe Grant said *Hibiscus rhodepetalus* (accepted name for this species is now *Abelmoschus moschatus*). Helen Pedley had photo identification (from Fred Williams) as *Hibiscus meraukensis.* Tony Irvine suggested poss. *Abelmoschus rosae.*

28D - STERCULIACEAE FAMILY

biRaR, bala(m) N *Argyrodendron* spp. crowsfoot N28D-1a
birrarr, bala(m) WMJG
warrŋgara, bala(m) G
• girraburrbi Mja

Name given for *A. trifoliolatum* and *A. peralatum* and another sp., prob. *A. actinophyllum*. Also given in N for a tree which only grows in N territory, *A. actinophyllum* subsp. *diversifolium*, Boonjie tulip oak (code number 576 in B. Hyland, *A revised card key to the rain forest trees of North Queensland,* l982). That is, one name probably covers most trees of the genus *Argyrodendron*.

In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of trees, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included birrarr. See T14.5.

junbija, balam M fruit off N28D-la (ready to eat about Christmas) N28D-1b
• girraburrbi Mja

In G, junbija is the name of a tree - see next entry.

junbija, balam G *Argyrodendron polyandrum* black tulip oak N28D-1c

Can be eaten directly, or cooked.

garagara M tree like birrarr but smaller and with more grubs
(or: smaller type of *Freycinetia excelsa* N59A-2a) N28D-1d
• girraburrbi Mja

giwan, bala NWM *Brachychiton acerifolius* flame tree, flame kurrajong N28D-2a
dila, bala J
gurrmuru, bala G
• ŋaluni (given twice) Mja; gagilbarra ('rainbow') Mja; gumil ('red') Jja (improvised),
• CP: giwanU Yid

Taboo tree, can't be touched by newly cicatriced men
Has grubs in it. And can be used for string,

jaabin, bala N *Commersonia bartramia* brown kurrajong N28D-3a
jarbin, bala M
guji, bala JG

String made from fibre of bark. Wood is light and suitable for rafts (described as J bidu, G bunul 'light wood').
guji also given in M for *Scolopia braunii*, brown birch, N30A-1a

junbañ, bala N *Franciscodendron* (prev. *Sterculia*) *laurifolium*
biŋgu, bala MJG cabbage crowsfoot, tulip sterculia N28D-4a
• giRabuRbi Nja; girraburrbi Mja

Use sap (bilga), mixed with charcoal (jilin) for sealing water bags. Grubs are commonly found in this tree - see T56.1. biŋgu was also given in G for N24A-2c *Melicope bonwickii*.

biŋgu, balam M *Sterculia quadrifida* red-fruited kurrajong N28D-5a
guwala, balam JG
• girraburrbi Mja

Pull up root of young tree. Can be eaten raw, or can be roasted like a peanut - they burst open. In G the name guwala is extended to cover introduced peanuts, Kd8.

nuwal, bala G *Heritera littoralis* N28D-6a

Root was cracked, ground and soaked for 2-3 days before it was ready to eat.

bidu, bala JG *Trichospermum pleiostigma* corkwood N28D-7a

This is a general term for any light wood, suitable for making rafts.

29 - THYMELEAELES ORDER
29A - ELAEAGNACEAE FAMILY

malaymalay, balam N *Elaeagnus triflora* (= *E. latifolia*)
malaamalaa, balam N Millaa Millaa vine N29A-1a
gurrgabumba, balam M
buladayirr, balam JG
• CP: milaymilay Yid

A vine bearing a fruit like a wild mulberry, eaten when ripe (never cooked); tends to leave throat with a burning taste (especially when immature). The M name was given once as gurrga-bumba (lit: throat-dry) and on other occasions as bulara and bulagara (which were also given for *Flagellarica indica* N55B-1a).

29B - THYMELAEACEAE FAMILY

gumay, bala JG *Phaleria clerodendron* N29B-1a

A small rope tree, found at the seaside; similar to N6B-1d, *Ficus congesta*. (Identified from description, confirmed by Helen Pedley i.d.)

30 - VIOLALES ORDER
30A - FLACOURTIACEAE FAMILY

guji, bala M *Scolopia braunii* brown birch N30A-1a
warrgara, bala JG

Grubs found in this tree. Timber good for boomerangs and cross-boomerangs. Roth says 'kutchi' used for vertical part of firestick. In JG the label guji was used for N28D-3a *Commersonia bartramia*. M also gave, for N30A-1a, gubulu (also given for N13D-3a *Levieria acuminata* - prob wrong here).

31 - CUCURBITALES ORDER
31A - CUCURBITACEAE FAMILY

bangula, balam NWMJG *Trichosanthes* sp. (not yet identified)
vine with wild cucumber N31A-1a
• wumabaRa Nja; wumabarra Mja

Can be eaten raw or else cooked, e.g. peeled (like a paw-paw) and grilled over the fire. Found mostly on the tableland.

yiŋgay, balam G *Trichosanthes pentaphylla* a vine with edible fruit N31A-1b

Found mostly in coastal country. Goes green inside when ripe - open up and 'like foam in water (ñura) inside'. Needs to be roasted

bundurrman, bala JG another gourd fruit N31A-X

Mostly found in coastal country; grows near river. Dried gourd used as a spinning top. Like apple cucumber but hard; bury to soften it.

wunbi, balam JG a vine similar to above N31A-Y

'Like bundurrman (N31A-X) in river.' Has fruit like pumpkin, scraped shell used as water vessel and as spinning top. (possibly *Luffa* sp.).

munuŋguR, balam N *Diplocyclos palmatus* (prev. *Bryonopsis laciniosa*)
munuŋgurr, balam MJG vine, with wild cucumber N31A-2a
garribuwaymarri, bala JG
• wumabaRa prob Nja; gumalam Mja

COMMENTS re munuŋgurr: Like bangula only smaller; must be cooked. Like rock melon inside Re garribuwaymarri (lit. 'sun talks to itself' - reason for this name not known): little fruit, hangs down like rock melon; only eaten by bilmbiran parrots, not by people. These were both identified as *D. palmatus* but may be different.

I was told that balam munuŋgurr is more up on the tableland, amd bala garribuwaymarri more around Murray Upper.

In the Ngagangunu story, halves of split cucumber were used to make vaginas firm and satisfying. Identified as bangula (N31A-1a) in T15.60 and T58.4 and as munuŋgurr in Text T58.2. yalu-dayi-mba-n bura-n/ bam-gala bangula wanda-ŋu-gu, looking up (he) saw a bangula hanging (on a vine)

32 - MYRTALES ORDER
32A - MYRTACEAE FAMILY

mayŋguR, bala(m) N *Gossia* (prev. *Austromyrtus*) *dallachiana* lignum N32A-1a
mayŋguu, bala(m) N
mayŋgurr, bala(m) MJG

Used for eel-spear. Given as edible by N, as 'not eaten' by G.

yambi, balam JG *Gossia myrsinocarpa* (prev. *Austromyrtus minutiflora*) N32A-1b
• jumbañ Mja; jumbay Jja

An understorey rainforest tree with little black fruit, eaten when ripe. Timber used for yamstick, spear point, firestick and sword.

guñju, bala M *Uromyrtus* (prev. *Austromyrtus*) *metrosideros* N32A-1c

guñju, bala M *Pilidiostigma tetramerum* N32A-2a

This tree, and N32A-1c, are both hard saplings, used for spear point and woomera peg.

gujin, bala N *Pilidiostigma tropicum* N32A-2b

windin, bala N *Callistemon viminalis* bottle brush N32A-3a
yilŋirri, bala WMJG
• CP: windin Yid

marrawuygay, bala M *Decaspermum humile* N32A-4a
murulu, bala JG

An understorey rainforest tree.

jalmbiyam, balam JG *Lithomyrtus* (prev. *Myrtella*) *obtusa* N32A-5a

Berries go yellow when ready to be eaten.

gubar, balam G *Rhodamnia sessiliflora* iron malletwood N32A-6a

Eat berries when ripe. Timber used for spear point.

bijalmbijal, balam MG *Rhodamnia spongiosa* (inc. *R. glauca*) N32A-6b

Little tree with cherry-like fruit that are white and turn yellow when ready to be eaten.

bijalmbijal, balam MJG *Rhodomyrtus sericea* N32A-7a

Same name in MJG for N21E-5a, *Hovea longifolia*.

yarrañ, balam MAJUG *Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa* finger cherry N32A-7b
• gumalam Mja

Top part of fruit edible when ripe, can make you blind if eaten when immature (checked). Timber used for boomerang, woomera, spears and women's fighting stick.

gayŋgal, balam JG prob, *Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa* finger cherry N32A-7c

On tablelanda. Red fruit; cooked or eaten raw,
N32A-7b/c prob different subspecies, in different habitats.

gubar, balam MJG *Rhodomyrtus trineura* N32A-7d

Used for small gugulu stick and for spear point. Fruit edible when ripe. Note same name as N32A-6a.

gurranbara, bala M *Eucalyptus* crebra and *E,drepanophylla*) grey ironbark N32A-8a
galbanbara, bala J
gurran, bala G

yagiRa, bala N *Eucalyptus grandis* rose gum N32A-8b
yagirra, bala WMPJG
• yadira Mja

gambuu, bala N *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *intermedia*
gurrugan, bala MAYJ and *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *polycarpa*
gumugan, bala G pink bloodwood N32A-8c
• CP: gambul Yid; gurrugan, bloodwood Warrg

Sap is jalŋgan.

galgarr, bala MJG *Eucalyptus pellita* red stringybark N32A-8d
muybal, bala G

Used for canoes (Roth). It is likely that muybal is the name for the variety in the hills and galgarr for the variety on the coast; it has not been possible to check this.

jilbar, bala M *Eucalyptus resinifera*) red stringybark N32A-8e

Same name given by G for N32A-15a *Syncarpia glomulifera*.

bagiRam, bala N *Eucalyptus tereticornis* forest red gum N32A-8f
jalugan, bala MPAYG
jandurru, bala J

Note that G also gave jalugan for N38A-1a, *Ligustrum australianum*, a small tree (*E. tereticornis* is a large tree).

yirribarra, bala JG flower of N32A-8f N32A-8f'a

When the flower comes out, the scrub-hen, jarrugan, is ready to lay.

biñjirr, bala JG nuts on N32A-8f N32A-8g

When these nuts fall it is time to dig scrub-hen eggs.

jinjila, bala MAJ *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *tessellaris*
guyñan, bala G Moreton bay ash, carbeen bloodwood N32A-8h
• CP: jinjila Warrg

In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of trees, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included jinjila. See T14.57.

marrañ, bala JG *Eucalyptus umbra* and *E. acmenioides* yellow stringybark N32A-8i

Bark used for thatching. The name in M corresponding to marrañ was said to be muŋgula.

bunbuji, bala JG *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *citriodora* lemon-scented gum N32A-8j

ruguy, bala JG *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *torelliana* cadaghi, cadaga N32A-8k

From description and Helen Pedley i.d.; this has not been checked in the field..

bulburru, bala JG *Eucalyptus alba* poplar gum, white gum N32A-8l
- CP: bulburu, spotted gum, bubbly gum,Warrg

wuyagun, bala MJG *Corymbia* (prev. *Eucalyptus*) *papuana* ghost gum N32A-8m

Only from Helen Pedley; was not checked in the field,

gañji, bala J *Melaleuca dealbata* a tea tree N32A-9a

dagay, bala JG *Melaleuca leucadendra*
broad-leaved tea tree, paperbark tea tree N32A-9b

Smell it to cure coughs and colds. Bundle bark up and use as a light - it burns slowly.

ragaraga, balam JG *Melaleuca viridiflora* paperbark N32A-9c

Suck honey from the green flower (this is why it is classed as balam). Use for light.

buña, bala JG *Maleleuca nervosa* N32A-9d

Fine bark, like tissue; used to wrap eels for carrying.

guña, bala G *Melelauca quinquenervia* broad-leaved paperbark N32A-9e

buygu, bala MYJ *Melaleuca* tea trees N32A-9f
buju, bala G
- buju Jja
- CP: buju, larger paperbark tea-tree, Warrg

This a general term for all tea trees, being additional to specific names in JG, and being the only name for tea trees in M. Note that the bark of all tea trees can be used for thatching.

barrjanu, balam JG *Eugenia reinwardtiana* coastal lillipilli N32A-10a

Can be eaten when ripe.

muRuu, balam N *Syzygium* (prev. *Eugenia*) *cormiflorum*
dugurru, balam WMAJ bumpy satin ash, white apple N32A-11a
bular, balam G
mijunu, bala MJG
- gumalam Mja
- CP: murulV Yid

Note that dugurru/bular is the name for this tree when it has (larger) fruit on the trunk, mijunu when it has (smaller) fruit on the branch. It is not known which variety the N term muRuu refers to. The fruit are picked and eaten when ripe.

waaŋuR, balam N *Syzygium gustavioides* grey satin ash, watergum N32A-11b
daguli, balam WMAJ
- giŋama Nja Mja
- CP: waŋur Yid

Should be soaked before being eaten. It often falls into the river and can then be picked out and eaten.

baaŋgiRa, balam N *Syzygium kuranda* grey satin ash, cherry penda N32A-11c
wanjan, balam WM
balŋgira, balam MAJG
- gumalam Mja; balŋgira for fruit Mja; jumala ('woomera') Mja
- CP: wanjan Yid

For N, eaten raw when ripe, never cooked. For J and G, needs to be roasted.

marranu, bala MAJG *Syzygium angophoroides* Cardwell blood-in-the-bark N32A-11d

jinbar, balam JG *Syzygium forte* (prev. *S. rubiginosum*)
flaky-barked satinash, watergum N32A-11e

Fruit eaten when ripe. Timber used for boomerangs and gugulu sticks.
When this flowers, the fruit of balŋgira (N32A-11c) is ready to eat (and is falling).

barrŋanu, balam JG *Syzygium australe*
scrub cherry, watergum N32A-11f

Fruit eaten when ripe.

wagunwagun, bala NM *Syzygium papyraceum* paperbark satin ash N32A-11g

Used for boomerangs.

mijunu, balam M *Syzygium tierneyanum*
marraja, balam JG Bamaga satin ash, water cherry N32A-11h
- CP: marraja Warrg

Used for boomerangs. Eat fruit when ripe.
When fruit falls down, jubula, N71B-1a, *Prumnopitys amara,* black pine, is ready

dabugay, balam JG *Syzygium wilsonii* Wilson's lillipilli N32A-11i
• CP: dabugay Warrg

Eat fruit when ripe.

juñjaljuñjal, bala M *Acmenosperma claviflorum* N32A-12a
burramburram, balam JG

Timber used for boomerangs

guyañgu, bala JG *Tristaniopsis* (prev. *Tristania*) *exiliflora*
gadalŋgurru, bala G kanuka box, watergum, river gum N32A-13a

Timber used for swords (if julujulu, N32A-16a/b, not available).

gulumburru, bala JG *Lophostemon* (prev. *Tristania*) *suaveolens*
swamp box, mahogany box N32A-14a

Bark used for thatching. Inner bark for mattress.

gubirriñja, bala M *Lophostemon confertus* brush box N32A-14b
gulumburru, bala MJG

The N name gubiRiñja probably also applies to this tree.

gulumbi, bala N *Syncarpia glomulifera* turpentine tree N32A-15a
gulumburru, bala M
jilbar, bala G

Bark used for humpy.

junjum, bala N *Xanthostemon chrysanthus*
julujulu, bala MJG black penda, Johnstone River penda N32A-16a
• bijiliñ Mja
• CP: junjum Yid

julujulu, bala NWMJG *Xanthostemon whitei* (red) penda, Atherton penda N32A-l6b
muwana, bala G
• bijiliñ Mja
• CP: julujulu Yid

Because of its hard wood, this a the favourite tree for swords (alternative is jidu N24A-3a *Halfordia scleroxyla*); also used for boomerangs. Note that—like Yidiñ—N and G have two distinct names for N32A-16a and -16b while M and J appear to have a single name for these two, closely related, species.

girriŋan, balam JG *Acmena hemilamprum*
blush satin ash, cassowary gum N32A-17a

Found in the rainforest, in swampy country and at the beach. Has white fruit with red bark. Eaten when ripe. Also eaten by pigeons.

yigan, bala N *Stockwellia quadrifida* N32A-X

Occurs in 300 hectares back of Boonjie, in the East Mulgrave Valley above the falls, and in Babinda Creek above the falls.

32B - LECYTHIDACEAE FAMILY

majal, balam MJUG *Planchonia careya* cocky apple N32B-1a
- gumalam Mja
- CP: majal Warrg

The fruit, which is dry and stringy, is eaten when ripe. Or can cook it, like guŋgir, *Planchonella asterocarpon* N37B-3e, to make it soft for old people with no teeth to eat. Bark is scraped and shaken, in a dilly-bag, into water, as a fish poison.

32C - RHIZOPHORACEAE FAMILY

baday, balam JG *Carallia brachiata* corkwood, corky bark N32C-1a
- CP: bada Yid

Fruit goes black when ripe; can then be eaten, but it leaves a dry mouth

maway, balam UG *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* black mangrove N32C-2a

Has a long (l0-inch), thin, bean-like fruit, that is eaten when young (before it gets too stringy). Preparation involves baking, slicing, roasting and soaking. See Roth.

32D - COMBETACEAE FAMILY

girrawu, balam MJG *Terminalia sericocarpa*
jalamjalam, balam J damson tree N32D-1a

Eat fruit when ripe. Bark used for thatching.

magay, balam JG *Terminalia catappa* sea almond N32D-1b

'Yellow jack fruit', eat when ripe.

magay, balam JG *Terminalia arenicola* N32D-1c

Has big leaf. Eat fruit (flesh and skin) when ripe.
magay given in M for N17B-1a, *Calophyllum sil.*

32E - MELASTOMATACEAE FAMILY

burbabarra, bala JG *Melastoma malabathricum* N32E-1a
jawirr, bala G
biri, bala G

Use sap of jawirr as medicine on sores. It may be that G uses jawirr for the larger variety found on mountains and birri for the smaller variety found on the beach. Note that on an earlier occasion the more general name burbabarra (lit. 'associated with swamp') was given (as it was for N43A-2a *Eclipta prostrata*).

33 - APIALES ORDER
33A - ARALIACEAE FAMILY

mabiimabii, bala N
mabilmabil, bala M
Delarbrea michieana delarbrea N33A-1a
• jaŋanbarra ('tree kangaroo') Nja, Mja; guyabil, Mja

Same name given to *Abrophyllum ornans* and *Argophyllum sp.* (N21A-1a/2a), since all have small berries eaten by tree-climbing kangaroo (mabi, Dc7).

dabay, bala M
mabimabi, bala JG
Mackinlaya confusa N33A-2a

See comments on last entry.

guugaRi, bala N
gurrgari, bala M
yigi, bala JG
Polyscias (prev. *Tieghemopanax*) *murrayi*
white basswood, celerywood N33A-3a

Note differences in N and M spellings (checked).
yigiyigi given for N90A-1a, *Marsilea mutica* - fruit similar but plants not related
When new leaves come out, it is time to look for turkey eggs.

ganuganu, bala N
jina-guda, bala MJ
gurgarri, bala JG
Polyscias (prev. *Tieghemenopanax*) *elegans*
silver basswood, celery wood N33A-3b
• ñimbar ('dog') Mja

The name jina-guda (lit. 'dog foot'), describes the leaves.
In N, ganuganu was also given once for *Schefflera actinophylla*, N33A-4a.

gumbagii, bala N
gumbagil, bala MJG
midaba M
Polyscias australiana ivory basswood N33A-3c
• CP: gumbagil Yid

JG given once as gumbagil, once as gumbagumbagil. M given once as gumbagil, once as midaba.

ganuganu, bala N
malagan, bala NWM
gindagal, bala MJG
Schefflera actinophylla umbrella tree, parrot tree N33A-4a

N given once as ganuganu (see N33A-3b), probably error here; twice as malagan.

35 - PRIMULALES ORDER
35A - MYRSINACEAE FAMILY

nagala, bala M
wuliñja, bala JG
Ardisia brevipedata N35A-1a

nagala, bala M
Myrsine (prev. *Rapanea*) *porosa* N35A-2a

Both of these trees identified as nagala are used for thatching.

jumbulu, bala JG *Maesa dependens* a ground creeper N35A-3a

37 - EBENALES ORDER
37A - SYMPLOCACEAE FAMILY

bana, bala G *Symplocos puberula* N37A-1a

Same name (lit.'water') used for N23A-13a, *Claoxylon tenerifolium* and N39B-7a, *Psychotria dallachyana*, which have a similar watery sap.

marraŋabil, bala M *Symplocos thwaitesii* white hazelwood N37A-1b

Same name given, in JG, for N21B-4a *Pullea stutzeri* and N21B-6a *Geissois biagiana*; all have toothed leaves of a similar shape.

wunun, bala M *Symplocus hayesii* N37A-1c

Name also given in M for N17C-1a *Brackenridgea australiana* brown ochna, and N23A-9a *Mallotus polyadenos* and in N for N61B-1b *Alpinia modesta*.

37B - SAPOTACEAE FAMILY

gunbay, balam MJG *Palaquium galactoxylum* (some sources give *-on*) pencil cedar N37B-1a

Fruit eaten when ripe.

muŋgulaa, bala N *Niemeyera pruinosa* `(prev. *Chrysophyllum chartaceum*)
muŋgulay, bala WMG plum boxwood N37B-2a

Boomerang made from root. Used to make bibu, bull-roarer Jo6.
Note that in JG muŋgulay is used for a related tree, *Planconella xylocarpa*, N37B-3a

muŋgulay, bala JG *Planchonella xylocarpa* A rainforest tree N37B-3a

jarrgala, balam MJG *Planchonella chartacea* dugulla N37B-3b

Fruit mostly eaten by birds. Timber used for spear point, boomerang and gugulu stick.
English name dugulla is a loan from Dyirbal.

warigal, bala JG *Planchonella myrsinodendron,* northern yellow boxwood N37B-3c

Grubs in it; see text T62.49. 57ff.
Same name in MJG for N3A-1a *Balanops australiana*, pimply ash.

gañjugay, balam JG probably *Planchonella arnhemica* N37B-3d

An open forest tree. Fruit needs to be cooked. Also eaten by possums.

guŋgir, balam JG *Planchonella asterocarpon* a rainforest tree N37B-3e

Fruit can be eaten when ripe (or may be cooked to make it soft for old people with no teeth).

37C - EBENACEAE FAMILY

gulburru, balam MJG *Diospyros laurina* N37C-1a

Eat fruit when ripe.

38 - OLEALES ORDER
38A - OLEACEAE FAMILY

jalugan, bala G *Ligustrum australianum* a small tree N38A-1a

Same name given for N32A-8f, *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, a large tree.

39 - GENTIANALES ORDER
39A - APOCYNACEAE FAMILY

jaaŋgan, bala N *Alstonia scholaris* milky pine N39A-1a
maba, bala WMY
murrŋgal, bala U
bubarrila, bala MJG
- bubaRila Nja; dunu Mja
- C: jalŋgan Yid

Timber used for base of firestick. White sap (rather like white clay) used as a glue in making rafts, and to stick turkey feathers on body as corroboree decoration. The two names maba and bubarrila are said to be used in M (and also a third name, juluwal, which may come from a different dialect).

In the 'origin of fire' story, once the satin bird had snatched the only fire in the world from the rainbow snake, she bashed it on a number of trees, which is why wood from these trees burns so well. The trees included bubarrila. See T72.19.

jaaŋgan, bala N *Alstonia muelleriana* hard milkwood, milky bean N39A-1b
buyagarram, bala MJG

MJG name is lit. 'fighting.ground-smoke' (Bessie Jerry could give no explanation for it).

galmbugalmburru, bala JG *Alyxia spicata* N39A-2a

juyuga, bala N *Cerbera inflata* grey milkwood, rubber tree N39A-3a
bimbirrbimbirr, bala M
- gurruŋun Mja

The name bimbirrbimbirr also given in NMJG for N25B-3a, *Diploglottis diphyllostegia*, a rather different tree.

jidajin, bala JG *Tabernaemontana* (prev. *Ervatamia*) *orientalis* N39A-4a

Same name given in JG for N21C-2a *Pittosporum wingii*.

bindaa, balam NW *Melodinus australis* N39A-5a
maraymaray, balam M
bayamarra, balam JUG
• gumalam Mja

Sap used to fix feather for decoration.

Has a long fruit which may be picked and left a few days to ripen. It can be flogged with a switch to make the juice come out then it will ripen more quickly, or it can be covered with leaves to slow down the ripening process - in this way the food supply can be controlled. Roth says that the fruit is buried to make it dead ripe and then sucked out.
Note that in MJG maraymaray names N13A-2a *Melodorum leichhardtii*, and in M it names N27B-1a *Cissus Hypoglauca*.

yilman, bala M *Melodinus bacellianus* N39A-5b

Included under the generic term gamin, 'vine with no edible fruit'.

jibaa, bala N *Parsonsia straminea* N39A-6a
jibay, bala WM

Also classed as gamin. See *Piper* genus, N15A-1a, for more jibaa/jibay.

ñigila M *Neisosperma* (prev. *Ochrosia*) *poweri* N39A-7a

Name is lit. 'hot'.

39B - RUBIACEAE FAMILY

ñumba-banday, balam M *Antirhea tenuiflora* N39B-1a

Name is lit. 'spit burst.out'.

bañjaabañjaa, bala N *Psydrax odorata* (prev. *Canthium lucidum*) N39B-2a
bañjalbañjal, bala M

Used for the type of spear called gangabi in N and gangabu in WMAJUG (Jb5). This tree does not occur in JG country.

bañjalbañjal, bala M *Cyclophyllum* (prev. *Canthium*) *coprosmoides* N39B-2b
jilaban, bala JG

miRijin, balam N *Atractocarpus* (prev. *Gardenia*) *merikin* N39B-3a
mirrijin, balam M

The species name may be based on the NM name.

wuñinwuñin, bala N
mirrijin, bala M
Atractocarpus (prev. *Randia*) *hirtus* N39B-4a

N said mirrijin and wuñinwuñin are very close, just a slight difference; M has same name for both.

wuñinwuñin, bala N
mirrijin, bala M
birgalnbirgal, bala JG
Atractocarpus (prev. *Randia*) *fitzalanii*
brown/orange gardenia N39B-4b

Bessie Jerry says only cassowaries eat it.

bagi, bala NM *Randia tuberculosa* N39B-4c

guRudiban, bala N
gurrudiban, bala M
jagalŋay, bala JG
Atractocarpus (prev. *Randia*) *sessilis* or *merikin* N39B-4d

Used for spear point.
Note same name for N39B-4d and -5a - similar foliage but different fruit.

jagalŋay, balam G *Morinda citrifolia* N39B-5a

Can eat when immature; burns mouth when ripe.

buruburu, balam MJUG *Nauclea orientalis* Leichhardt's pine, cheesewood N39B-6a

Fruit eaten when ripe. Chips and bark used to call forth thunder (Roth 1900a: 53).

bana, bala JG *Psychotria dallachiana* N39B-7a

Same name (lit.'water') used for N23A-13a *Claoxylon tenerifolium* and N37A-1a *Symplocos puberula* which have a similar watery sap.

jigija, balam JG *Amaracarpus* (prev. *Psychotria*) *nematopodus* N39B-7b

Fruit can be eaten when ripe.

bunda, bala MJG *Timonius timon* N39B-8a

rulŋgurru, bala JG *Coelospermum reticulatum* N39B-9a

bumba, bala G *Neonauclea glabra* (prev. *gordoniana*) a rainforest tree N39B-10a

Identified from description only; not possible to check it in the field.

39C - ASCLEPIADACEAE FAMILY

ŋalguŋalgu, bala JG *Dischidia nummularia* button orchid N39C-1a

Same name in JG for N96A-1b a tree mushroom.

migurrba, bala JG *Hoya pottsii* (prev. *nicholsoniae*) N39C-2a

40 - SOLANALES ORDER
40A - BORGINACEAE FAMILY

giljur, bala JG *Cordia dichotoma* N40A-1a

Earlier, the name bugubay had been given. See N21F-1b *Acacia leptocarpa.*

40B - VERBENACEAE FAMILY

bugu, bala NMA *Faradaya splendida* a vine N40B-1a
jaŋgiñ, bala JG

The white fruit is eaten by cassowaries. It is time to dig turkey eggs when the fruit drops off (nearly time when it flowers). The vine used as a fish poison - see Roth.

biyway, bala JG *Gmelina dalrympleana* white beech N40B-2a

dubuu, bala N *Gmelina fasciculiflora* white beech N40B-2b
dubur, bala MJG
- duwuR Nja; duwur Mja; mirrjala Mja
- CP: duwur Yid

Called by the word for 'belly' (Ac10) because it is 'white like a belly'.

bugambugam, bala JG *Stachytarpheta urticifolia*
buŋgurrbuŋgurr, bala G introduced weed with blue flowers
N40B-3a

Note that these two names were given at different times for this species. The term buŋgurrbuŋgurr covers several herbaceous weedy species that occur along road edges or in disturbed ground, including N21E-6b, *Crotalaria pallida* (yellow flowers) and N43A-3a, *Ageratum conyzoides* (blue-purple flowers). The term bugambugam also covers a lot of weedy things, e.g. N21E-6a, *Crotalaria* sp. and N28C-1a *Urena lobata* (both introduced species).

yirgun, bala JG *Clerodendron tracyanum* N40B-4a

Earlier, the name giljur had been given - see N40A-1a.

ŋalgi, bala G *Clerodendron longiflorum* var.*glabrum* a small tree N40B-4b

One cure for toothache was to put ŋalgi fruit against the teeth, It gave a very hot burning feeling.

milarrmilarr, bala JG *Callicarpa pendunculata* N40B-5a

Used for light. The dreamtime hero Girrugar came to a place and found some people hunting in the dark with the aid of a milarrmilarr light and named that place accordingly.
See also N23A-3a *Breynia cernua.*

The name was taken into English as the name of a town and, George Watson told me, at first pronounced as Milarmilar, with two r's; but the r's were later dropped and the spelling of Millaamillaa became accepted.

ŋalgi, bala JG *Premna serratifolia* N40B-6a
• poss CP: ŋalgi, a small tree used for firestick Yid

A small tree from which firesticks can be made. Same name given for N40B-4b, *Clerodendron cunninghamii* - there are some similarities.

ŋabunu, bala M possibly *Verbenaceae* N40B-X

40C - SOLANACEAE FAMILY

balalaa, bala N *Solanum magnifolium* (prev. *S. dallachyii*)
balalay, bala M and *S. viridifolium* devil bush N40C-1a

balalay, bala MJG *Solanum torvum* N40C-1b

N40C-1a is a native plant, and N40C-1b an introduced one, to which the name was extended.

40D - BIGNONIACEAE FAMILY

jabam, bala N *Deplanchea tetraphylla* N40D-1a
jinji, bala JG

Leaf used for wrapping food.

galmburru, bala JG *Pandorea pandoreana* N40D-2a

40E - ACANTHACEAE FAMILY

gaymburru, bala G *Pseuderanthemum variabile* a herb N40E-1a

40F - CONVOLVULACEAE FAMILY

mandamanda, bala JG *Decalabantus peltata* N40F-1a

43 - CAMPANULASLES ORDER
43A - ASTERACEAE FAMILY

dugundugun, bala JG *Coronidium* (*Helichrysum*) *rupicola* a herb N43A-1a

Also given for the trees N23A-8a, *Macaranga involucrata* and N23A-9c *Mallotus mollissimus* (JG) and N23A-7a, *Omalanthus populifolius* (AM); this double naming has been checked.

biŋgilbiŋgil, bala G *Xerochrysum* (prev. *Helichrysum*) *bracteatum* N43A-1b

burbabarra, bala G *Eclipta prostrata* a herb N43A-2a

Name (lit. 'associated with swamp') also given for N32E-1a, *Melastoma malabathricum*; use sap on sores and cuts.

buŋgurrbuŋgurr, bala G *Ageratum conyzoides*
a weed with blue-purple flowers N43A-3a

Also used for N40B-3a *Stachytarpheta urticifolia* and N21E-6b *Crotalaria pallida*.

43B - AMARYLLIDACEAE FAMILY

wabajal, bala JG *Proiphys amboinensis* Cardwell lily (a herb) N43B-1a

II - ONE-SEED LEAVES (Monocotyledoneae, Liliatae)
50 - ALISMALES ORDER
50A - APONOGETONACEAE FAMILY

guŋa, balam NMJG *Aponogeton bullosus* river weed with edible bulb N50A-1a

Bulb must be roasted (burns the mouth if eaten raw). Note that NM was obtained in field; JG have same name; this was not checked in the field.

50B - HYDROCHARITACEAE FAMILY

yiyil, bala G *Vallisneria australis* (prev. *spiralis*) eel grass, ribbon weed (a herb) N50B-1a

ŋuru, balam G a swamp lily N50B-2a

Has a long leaf 'like a surfboard'.

52 - LILIALES ORDER
52A - LILIACEAE FAMILY

jiigan, bala N *Dianella* sp. a herb N52A-1a
burrguy, bala M
wuybar, bala JG

The name wuybar was also given (and checked) for *Bursaria tenuifolia* N21C-1a (a tree); burrguy also given for *Gymnostachys anceps* N58A-3a.

jindarigan, balam M *Dianella atraxis* (prev. *ensiformis*) a herb N52A-1b
burrgaru, bala JG

girimu, bala(m?) JG *Dianella caerulea* N52A-1c

Used for whistle

jiigan, balam N *Lomandra longifolia*
jindarigan, balam MJG a herb (ribbon-type river grass) N52A-2a
bajarrbajarr, balam MJG

- CP: jilngan Yid; jindarigan Warrg

The name jindarigan is used for the lusher subsp. found along streams, and bajarrbajarr for the more stunted subsp. found in the forest. Eat base of young leaves. Used for grass dilly-bags (mindi Jj12).

When it flowers, scrub-hen eggs are ready to be dug up.

warrgay, bala MJG *Thysanotus tuberosus* a grass type N52A-3a

Used as a sponge for sopping up honey, etc, See Ji14-15 yiga..

maljan, balam JG *Crinum pedunculatum* N52A-4a

Has edible bulb; needs to be cooked.

52B - XANTHORRHOEACEAE FAMILY

ŋunuy, balam N *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* N52B-1a
wara, balam MJ black boy tree, grass tree
jagabara, balam G
• CP: ŋunuy Yid, jagabara Warrg

Take out the 'heart', peel and eat.

wundiyan bala G subsp of *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* N52B-1b

Bigger subsp, in the forest, with larger leaves,

birran, bala MJUG flowering stem of N52B-1a N52B-1c
juba, bala JG
• yawu Mja; waybay ('spear') Mja; ñabuñ Jja

Called juba before it flowers, birran when flowering
Used as play spear by children, and as handle of adult spear.
Used for the spear that is employed with a woomera.

waramu JG sap/gum from N52B-1a N52B-1d

Used on sores, and as varnish; poisonous.

52C - TACCACEAE FAMILY

wayam, balam JG *Tacca leontopedaloides* N52C-1a

Needs to be cooked. Said to be 'like English potato, but more watery'

52D - DIOSCOREACEAE FAMILY

juguu, balam NW *Dioscorea transversa* wild yam on hillside N52D-1a
jugur, balam MAJ
garbañ, balam G
• wandu Mja

Must be cooked, otherwise it burns the mouth.

gañu, balam MJG *Dioscorea bulbifera* yam with round leaf, in forest N52D-1b
• wuluguymburr Mja

Can be roasted. Or sliced and soaked, squeezed though dilly-bag, to make 'porridge'.

garul, balam G 'porridge' made from gañu N52D-1c

See also adjective entry OFg4.

muraŋar, balam JG sucker/tuber off gañu, above ground N52D-1d

Cook and eat.

And see Kd5 for yawam, *D. alata*, introduced yam.

52E - PHILYDRACEAE FAMILY

gulŋgula, bala JG	*Helmholtzia* sp.		N52E-1a
wabi, bala JG	probably *Philydrum lanuginosum*		N52E-2a

I.d. from Helen Pedley; was not checked in the field.

52F - AGAVACEAE FAMILY

yiri, bala JG	*Cordyline manners-suttoniae* herbaceous plant with small, bright red fruit		N52F-1a
waaRuba, bala(m) N **juruga, bala(m)** MJG	*Cordyline australis* and *C. cannifolia*		N52F-1b

N said the fruit of *C. australis* are edible; G said they were only eaten by cassowaries. Roth (1900a: 48) said that teeth which fall out from a young child should be put into the bud of juruga, or at the butt of this tree; if this isn't done, no more teeth will grow.

juruga G	*Pleomele* (prev. *Dracaena*) *angustifolia*		N52F-2a

An introduced plant. The established name of N52F-1b was extended to cover it.

52G - SMILACACEAE FAMILY

bañjiR, bala N **bañjirr, bala** MG **malugan, bala** J **baju, bala** JG	*Smilax australis* and *Ripogonum album* (prev. *papuanum)*		N52G-1a

In JG, bañjirr/malugan is used for the prickly varieties of these two species (which have lots of flowers) and baju for the non-prickly varieties. It is not known whether bañjirr in NM referred just to the prickly variety, or to both varieties.

mawur, bala MJG	a vine		N52G-1b

At one time we thought it might be a term for newly emergent shoots of N52G-1a. But in l989 Bessie Jerry said it was a distinct plant, with orange flowers, only growing on the tableland.

52H - PHILESIACEAE FAMILY

bulurru, balam J **bambulurruy, balam** G	*Eustrephus latifolius*	dicot vine	N52H-1a

The root, which is something like a peanut, is dug up and chewed for its sap.

52I - HYPOXIDACEAE FAMILY

wiiRi, bala N *Curculigo acerifolia* N52I-1a

In JG wiri is N17B-1b *Calophyllum inophyllum*; note JG yiri for N52I-1b.

yiri, bala G *Molineria* (prev. *Curculigo*) *capitulata* N52I-lb

Same name for N62A-1a, *Calanthe veratrifolia*, white orchid

53 - JUNCALES ORDER
53A - JUNCACEAE FAMILY

mulumulu, bala JG *Juncus continuus* N53A-1a

Used for grass dilly-bags, mindi (Jj12).

55 - COMMELINALES ORDER
55A - COMMELINACEAE FAMILY

wulala, bala N *Pollia macrophylla* purple-leaved small weed N55A-1a
gulbunu(?)**, bala** M
dumbi , bala JG

Tony Irvine says that this can be eaten, but speakers of Dyirbal do not consider it edible.

55B - FLAGELLARIACEAE FAMILY

bunmaRa, balam N *Flagellaria indica* supple jack, basket lawyer vine N55B-1a
bulagara, balam WMU
bulara, balam JG
- galgul Mja
- CP: bulagara Yid

Vine with no prickles. Used for baskets and nets. Can eat young growing tops. Can be tied in bundles, dried out, and used as a light in night hunting. Sap from young plant can be used on sores (but it stings).

56 - POALES ORDER
56A - POACEAE FAMILY

mandu, bala MJG *Bambusa* sp. (introduced tree) N56A-1a

gulbira, bala MAJG *Heteropogon triticeus* spear grass
gumumu, bala JG bluiesh grass rosette, raspy sword-like feel N56A-2a
- yawu ('grass') Mja
- CP: gulbira, cane grass, spear grass Warrg

gulbira is used for the young grass with no flower head, gumumu for when the flower head is beginning.

ñarrul, bala JG *Themeda triandra* kangaroo/wallaby grass N56A-3a
gunarri, bala G

Used for mattress.
T43b.18 ñarrul grass pulled moon off tree, where he was stuck, and is rewarded with dew each morning.

ñarrul, bala G *Imperata cylindrica* razor grass N56A-4a

This name appears to be a generic/residue label for grasses.

miyan, bala G *Ottochloa nodosa* a grass N56A-5a

gajan, bala G pannikin grass N56A-x

T8.33 bayi-n-bayi ŋambiya-ga/ gajan-da waga-ñu bugal, We should spear bream in – what's it called – the pannikin grass (that floats on the water).

yidir, bala G a type of grass N56A-y

T65. 23 jañja bala-maŋgan giñan rubiñ mañja-ñu yidi-ru, now they are chewing grass

57 - ARECALES ORDER
57A - ARECACEAE FAMILY

bibiya, balam NW *Archontophoenix alexandrae* palm tree N57A-1a
gubungara, balam MJUG
- gubungaRa Nja; bibiya Mja
- CP: bibiya Yid

'Heart' can be peeled and eaten directly, but is often cooked (roasted or boiled). Timber used for spears. Leaves used for thatching. Stalk can be puckered up and tied at distal end, then used for carrying water or honey. (Roth 1900a: 88).

muran, balam JG *Arenga australasica* palm tree N57A-2a

'Cabbage' can be eaten raw or cooked.

yabulam, balam N *Calamus australis* hairy mary lawyer vine N57A-3a
gambay, balam WMAJG
- gambaa Nja; galgul, ŋunjanum Mja
- CP: yabulam Yid, gambay Warrg

Young shoots can be eaten directly, older ones need cooking. Used for dilly-bag handle and for axe handle; and in climbing (Roth).

nigu, balam NWM *Calamus radicalis* large lawyer cane N57A-3b
baygal, balam JG
• gambaa Nja; ŋunjanum Mja

Eat raw, like gubungara N57A-1a *Archontophoenix alexandrae*.
Used for handle of dilly-bag and for fish-trap: baygal baŋum ginbi-n yarbi-ma-n, the baygal was peeled and made into a noose (to lasso a black goanna). See T61.13

bayiŋgi, bala MJG N57A-3b after it has been twisted on itself and warmed over fire to make it soft and pliable for net making N57A-3c

baRga, balam N *Calamus caryotoides*
barrga, balam WM smallest (fish-tail) lawyer vine N57A-3d
bugul, balam AJG
• gambaa Nja; galgul, ŋunjanum Mja
• CP: bugul Yid

Can eat raw or roast. Used for weaving body of dilly-bag, in fish-traps, and in tieing rafts.

jawayi, bala G N57A-3d when trimmed and cleaned and see Jj15 N57A-3e

gagiñ, bala N next stage: N57A-3d,
mangi, bala MJG when split and scraped, ready for weaving N57A-3f
gawan, bala J
• T74.5 bala bagan mangi-ŋgu. bugu-ru bala baga-n/ jalŋgay-ma-li, (the blanket) was sewn with mangi thread, sewn with bugul thread, to make it long
• CP: gagiñ Yid; mangi, lawyer-cane used for dilly-bags Warrg

guygi, bala N *Calamus moti* big lawyer cane N57A-3g
juŋgañu, balam NW
juŋgay, balam WMJUG
• yiiRawun (for guygi) Nja; gambaa (for juŋgañu) Nja; ŋunjanum Mja
• CP: guygi, leaves of *Calamus moti* Yid

Note that N uses guygi to describe the leaves, which can be used to make a wind-break, and juŋgañu for 'the whole thing'.

Must be cooked (too bitter to eat raw). I was told, in J, that if a man eats it, he will turn into a girl (gajin-bi-ñ).

Used for axe handle. Leaves used for thatching.

guguu, balam NW young shoots growing from the middle of *C. moti* N57A-3h
gugur, balam MJG
• gambaa Nja; baŋgay Nja; ŋunjanum Mja

Can be eaten directly; often chewed as relief from bilious attack. And rubbed on freshly-cut cicatrices.

wuwar, balam MJG inside part of N57A-3b and -3g (which can be chewed) N57A-3i
• ŋunjanum Mja

galgay, balam G *Calamus vitiensis* N57A-3j

Eat raw, like baygal. Used for spear. Note same name given for N57A-5a.

girray, bala G a kind of lawyer vine T76.10) N57a-3k

diga, balam MG fruit off N57A-3a, -3b, -3d, -3g and -3j, i.e. off any lawyer vine. N57A-3k
• ŋunjanum Mja

Roth states that a fire-stick base can be made from nigu, juŋgay or gambay.

yañjigan, balam MA *Syagrus romanzoffiana* (prev. *Arecastrum plumosa*) N57A-4a

Species introduced (perhaps about l900). Eat the cabbage.

galgay, balam G *Hydriastele wendlandiana* black palm N57A-5a

Heart can be eaten directly or cooked. Timber used for spear. Same name given for N57A-3j.

daba, balam JG *Ptychosperma elegans* N57A-6a

Note that N57A-5a is red and -6a is green. Can eat seeds, fruit and cabbage of both.

giRbu, balam N *Licuala ramsayi* umbrella palm N57A-7a
jagurru, balam MJG
• ñabunu Mja
• CP: girbu, Yid

Heart has bitter taste and requires cooking.

yiman, bala JG fibrous sheath of N57A-7a N57A-7b

Used to wrap up eggs (as a cushion against breakage), the whole bundle then being wrapped in leaves. Also used, when dry, as kindling for fire.

gaRubaa, bala N *Orianopsis appendiculata* umbrella palm N57A-8a
garrubay, bala WM
• yañjigan Nja; ñabunu Mja

Leaves used for thatching and wrapping food that is to be cooked. Only grows on the tableland. M was also given as jagurru, by which name it would also be called in JG.

banduguR, bala N *Linospadix palmerianus* N57A-9a

mayiri, balam JG *Linospadix minor* small walking stick palm N57A-9b

Also the name of a sedge, N60A-2b *Gahnia aspera*

balŋgarri, balam M *Livistona drudei* N57A-10a
balŋgarriñ, balam AJG

The 'cabbage' (not the fruit) is eaten, either directly or after having been cooked.

58 - ARALES ORDER
58A - ARACEAE FAMILY

gumbi, bala N *Alocasia brisbanensis* and *A.macrorrhizos*
gumbi, balam WMAJUG cunjevoi N58A-1a
• CP: gumbi, Yid

Could be eaten if no other food available (but N said that they would never eat it). Stings mouth if eaten raw, so must be cooked. If green it is pounded, soaked, pounded, soaked and then cooked on the fire. For role in initiation see Roth (1900a: 58).

guyu, balam NWMJUG *Pothos longipes* N58A-2a
• dulii Nja; gumalam Mja
• CP: guyu Yid

Creeping vine with little red fruit that has a soft skin; can be eaten directly or cooked.

buRgii, balam N *Gymnostachys anceps* a sedge N58A-3a
burrguy, balam M

Fruit (and seeds) can be eaten directly or first cooked in the fire. Name also given for N52A-1a *Dianella* sp., which has similar blue fruit. Note that the term burrguy is also used in JG; it was not possible to check this in the field.

yaŋgaja, balam NM *Asplenium simplicifrons* a vine N58A-4a
yawirr, bala

N said this vine could be roasted and eaten, if one was very hungry. JG said it was not eaten on the coast, only on the tableland.
yawirr also given for N87B-1c, *Asplenium laserpitiifolium*.

miga, balam N *Rhaphidophora simplicifrons* N58A-4b

The N referent identified from statement that miga is similar to yaŋgaja but yellow inside when cooked - presume this is *R. simplicifrons*.

ŋulanda, bala JG *Epipremnum* (prev. *Rhaphidophora*) *pinnata* N58A-4c

At one time both yawirr and ŋulanda were given in JG for *R.australasica*.
It seems that all *Rhaphidophora* were eaten on the tableland but not on the coast.

biyiri, balam J *Colocasia sp.* an indigenous taro N58A-5a
bidaman, balam G
• possible CP: bidaman, conjiboy plant, Warrg

Preparation (similar to gumbi, N58A-1a *Alocasia brisbanensis*): singe and soak, singe and soak. Prob. = N yuŋaa/ M biyiri.

guñugan, balam JG probably *Colocasia sp.* a wild taro N N58A-5b

Need to cook (but not soak). Similar to N58A-5a - note that guñugan grows in the bush, and biyiri/bidaman in swamp and stream.

59 - PANDANALES ORDER
59A - PANDANACEAE FAMILY

yagaa, balam N *Pandanus* (generic term) pandanus N59A-1a
yagal, balam MYJG
• maŋuR Nja
• CP: yagal Yid, Warrg

Note that there are particular names for some *Pandanus* spp.; yagal can always be used instead. Where there is no sp. name only yagal will be used.

bimar, balam MJUG fruit of all pandanus N59A-1b
• gadaŋan Jja

Can be eaten directly, or first cooked.

maŋurr, balam M *Benstonea monticola* N59A-1c

According to Roth (1900a: 54) this was poked up the nose to relieve headaches.

wajaŋgara, balam JG *Pandanus tectorius* N59A-1d

jundugal, bala JG *Pandanus* prob. *cookii* (prev. *whitei*) N59A-1e

biyaRan, balam N *Freycinetia excelsa* and *F. scandens*
biyarran, balam M climbing pandanus vine N59A-2a
biñarran, balam JG

Can eat raw when ripe but it burns your mouth. Best to pick when half-ripe and cook.

60 - CYPERALES ORDER
60A - CYPERACEAE FAMILY

jandirr, bala MJG *Scleria levis* a grass N60A-1a
• yawu ('grass') Mja

gulmbinu, bala JG *Scleria ciliaris* sharp-edged grass N60A-1b
• gulmbinu-gu jujur gunba-n, the umbilical cord was cut with gulmbinu.

wiyin, balam N *Gahnia sieberiana* (prev. i.d. as *G.aspera*)
gawuru , balam MJG grass tree, with little red seeds N60A-2a
• yawu Mja

The inside is eaten uncooked.

mayiri, balam MJG *Gahnia aspera*
sedge (with bigger seed than N60A-2a) N60A-2b

Also the name of a palm, N57A-9b *Linospadix minor*. (Note that Helen Pedley had mayiri for *Dianella congesta*.)

rubula, bala JG *Baumea articulata* (prev. *Cladium articulatum*) N60A-3a

A reed, grows in clumps by swamp (like grass); only eaten by birds.

gurruy, bala JG *Hypolytrum nemorum* N60A-4a

garramaygal, balam MJG *Cyperus* sp. (poss *lucidus*)
a sedge with sharp edges and tough leaf blade N60A-5a
• yawu Mja

Inside is eaten (not cooked). Helen Pedley has i.d. as *C. lucidus*. Our l988 specimen couldn't be i.d. as to sp. since it wasn't flowering.

burrbara, bala G poss. *Cyperus* sp. N60A-5b

gugil, bala G *Actinoscirpus grossus* (prev. *Hymenochaeta grossa*)
a sedge always in water line N60A-6a

Used for thatching.

bulubi, bala G *Rhynchospora corymbosa* a sedge above water line N60A-7a

barbi, balam MG *Eleocharis sphacelata* nut grass, bulguru N60A-8a
bulguru, balam JU
• CP: bulguru, weed in swamp, Yid

I.d. from Roth. Grows in swamps; pull up and find nut-like tuber underneath - can be eaten directly or baked/roasted. Mentioned in songs (both those collected by Roth and one collected by me, Gama-AD).

61 - ZINGIBERALES ORDER
61A - MUSACEAE FAMILY

gundumu, balam N *Musa banksii* wild banana N61A-1a
ŋujum, balam WMUY
gurbaba, balam JG
• walin ('ear') Nja; gurru Mja Jja
• gurbala Warrg

Can be eaten raw or cooked. Juice used as a cure for headache or general paralysis.

yumun NW leaves of N61A-1a N61A-1b

binana, balam NMJG introduced banana N61A-1c
• walin Nja; gurru Mja (same as N61A-la)

Entry copied as Kd16.
• G: waña-gu binana-gu jibi-marri-gu?, Why do they chop bananas?

mijan, balam N *Alpinia caerulea* a coastal ginger N61B-1a
barrgala, balam M
ŋurgi, balam JG
• CP: barrgalU Yid; ŋurrgi Warrg

Seeds eaten by children when ripe. Sour taste, nice smell.
Leaves used for wrapping mirrañ N21E-2a *Castanospermum australe* for storage.

wunun, bala N *Alpinia modesta* small, red ginger N61B-1b
barrgala, bala M
• CP: wurun Yid

Note that wunun was also given for *Brackenridgia australiana*, brown ochna, N17C-1a, *Mallotus polyadenos* N23A-9a and *Symplocus hayesii* N37A-1c in M.
barrgala is also said to be the name in JG for a wild ginger - quite possibly *A. modesta*; it was not possible to check this in the field.

buRugan, bala N *Alpinia arctiflora*
burrugan, bala W a ginger, with white flowers, in hills N61B-1c
burrugun, bala MJG
• CP: burugan Yid

Leaf used as plate, and to thatch houses.

gijiya, balam JG *Pleuranthodium racemigerum* (prev. *Alpinia racemigera*)
a ginger with yellow fruit on top (like banana) N61B-1d

Mostly found on tableland. Goes orange when ripe. Needs to be cooked.

bayijam, balam W *Hornstedtia scottiana*
bayija, balam MJUG a ginger with red flowers N61B-2a
• gumalam Mja
• CP: bayija Warrg

Fruit, found at base of plant, is eaten when ripe. The N name mijan (see N61B-1a) may also cover N61B-2a.

mulgalgay, balam MJUG *Amomum dallachyi* a green ginger, on the coast N61B-3a
• gumalam Mja
• CP: mulgalgay Warrg

Eat fruit when ripe.

giyawuy, bala N a ginger N61B-X

A coastal ginger in Yidiñ (Dixon 1991: 205); same name appears to have been used in N.

61C - COSTACEAE FAMILY

banganday, bala JG *Tapeinocheilos ananassae* a herb N61C-1a

From Helen Pedley's i.d. and Tony Irvine/Bessie Jerry discussion.

62 - ORCHIDALES ORDER
62A - ORCHIDACEAE FAMILY

yiri, bala MJG *Calanthe triplicata* white orchid N62A-1a

Same name in G for N52I-1b *Molineria* (prev. *Curculigo*) *capitulata*.

buŋgiyam, balam NMAUG *Cymbidium madidum*
buŋgiya, balam J fern-like orchid with long hair N62A-2a

Bulbs eaten - uncooked if immature, but older bulbs need to be cooked (or they will burn the mouth). Roth (1900a: 54): chewed as cure for dysentry.

jibal, bala MJG *Dendrobium discolor* and *D. smilliae* golden orchid N62A-3a
• CP: jibal Dendrobium teretfolium Yid

D. smilliae i.d. by Chloe Grant from photo.

burraymbun, bala MJG *Dockrillia calamiformis*
pencil orchid with cream and white flowers N62A-3b

Name given by NM for *Usnea*, mosses N94A-1a.

guymbi, balam JG *Spathoglottis plicata* and *S. paulinae*) an orchid N62A-4a

Bulb is cooked and eaten, especially by children.

NON-FLOWERING VASCULAR PLANTS (*Gymnospermae*)
Organised according to the classification in H.T. Clifford and J. Constantine, *Ferns, fern allies and conifers of Australia: a laboratory manual*, 1980, University of Queensland Press.

PINOPHYTA DIVISION (seed-producing trees/shrubs)
70 - CYCADATAE ORDER
70A - CYCADACEAE FAMILY

gamama, balam NMA *Cycas media* N70A-1a
gajirra, balam JG
• CP gajirra Warrg

Preparation involves: cooking, grinding, cooking, soaking.

70B - ZAMIACEAE FAMILY

juubaRi, balam N *Lepidozamia hopei* zamia palm N70B-1a
muna, balam M
gimalu, balam U
baŋgiñu, balam MJG
• gumalam Mja
• CP: baŋgiñu Warrg

Needs lengthy preparation: cook in shell, extract kernel, grind up, soak overnight.

yawala, balam NWM *Bowenia spectabilis* bowenia N70B-2a
milbar, balam JG
• bunmaa Nja; durrbay Mja; gumalam Mja

There is a small nut inside the cone. Keep until sap comes out of cone, then cook in shell, take out kernel, grind and soak overnight.

71 - PINATAE ORDER
71A - CUPRESSACEAE FAMILY

gamaRa, bala N *Callitris macleayana* cypress pine, kerosene palm N71A-1a
gamaR(ŋ)gamaR, bala N
gidumba, bala M
• CP: gamarrgamar Yid

A rainforest-edge/open forest tree. Good for light. Note that the two names in N are interchangeable.

71B - PODOCARPACEAE FAMILY

jubula, balam NWMAJUG *Prumnopitys amarus*, black pine N71B-1a
• maygaabaaji Nja; maygaybayji Mja; manji Mja, Jja
• CP jubula Warrg

Must be cooked (roasted or boiled), shelled, ground, and then soaked (with water directed onto it through a buyal funnel) for at least three hours.

bujan, balam G 'old jubula' after it has dropped into the river and gone 'milky' N71B-1b

For J see N6B-1r.

jaygul, balam NM *Podocarpus dispermus* N71B-2a
jalŋgi, balam M

An understorey rainforest tree. Nuts must be cooked. M gave jaygul on one occasion and jalŋgi another time (also given for N71B-2b).

jalŋgi, balam MJG *Podocarpus grayae* (prev. *P. nerifolius*) weeping brown pine N71B-2b
• gumalam Mja

Small fruit, mostly eaten by birds, sometimes by people. Timber can be used for bibu, bullroarer (Jo6) and for gugulu, singing stick (Jo3)..

71C - ARAUCARIACEAE FAMILY

duguy, bala NWM *Agathis robusta* kauri pine N71C-1a
gayganu, bala JG
• CP: duguy Yid

Same name, in N, was used for two other large rainforest trees, *A. atropurpurea* and *A. microstachya*.

71D - PINACEAE FAMILY

wuybiral, bala JG *Pinus caribaea* N71D-1a

This is an introduced tree. Tony Irvine thought that the name may originally have belonged to *Callitris columellaris*, she pine, and/or to *Araucaria cunninghamia*, hoop pine.

LYCOPODIOPHYTA DIVISION (tassel ferns, club mosses)

75 - LYCOPODIATAE ORDER
75A - LYCOPODIACEAE FAMILY

gijum, bala NM *Phlegmariurus* (prev. *Lycopodium*) *phlegmaria*
gijim, bala J tassel fern N75A-1a
wurrbunwurrbun, bala G
• CP: girrjin, tassel fern, Liycopdium sp. Yid

Same name employed for other *Phlegmariurus* ferns. Used for decoration.

burrbiburrbi, bala M *Palhinhaea cernua* a club moss N75A-1b
marri JG

POLYPODIOPHYTA DIVISION (ferns)

80 - MARATTIDAE ORDER
80A - MARATTIACEAE FAMILY

jinadaba, balam N *Angiopteris evecta* king fern, giant fern N80A-1a
duŋguluy, balam M
murruyŋgali, balam JG
• winarra (lit. 'foot') Mja

Must be roasted. 'Got to be hungry to eat it.'
The M name here is used in JG for N86A-1b *Cyathea robertsiana.*

81 - SCHIZAEALES ORDER
81A - LYGODIACEAE FAMILY

muguna, bala MJG *Lygodium scandens* climbing maidenhair fern N81A-1a

81B - SCHIZAEACEAE FAMILY

jiduwa, bala JG *Schizaea dichotoma* N81B-1a

82 - PTERIDALES ORDER
82A - ADIANTACEAE FAMILY

yawil, bala JG *Adiantum* sp. maidenhair fern N82A-1a

gurayŋgiri, bala G *Adiantum silvaticum* maidenhair fern N82A-1b

82B - PTERIDACEAE FAMILY

magan, bala JG *Acrostichum aureum* mangrove fern N82B-1a

83 - DICKSONIALES ORDER
83A - DENNSTAEDTIACEAE FAMILY

janaR, bala N *Pteridium esculentum* bracken fern N83A-1a
janar, bala M
marulu, bala JG

Note N exception to phonological rule. Note also that janar given in M for N85A-1a *Dicranopteris linearis* and N87C-1a *Diplazium dilatatum* .and in JG for N87A-1a, *Pneumatopteris sogerensis*.

83B - LINSAEACEAE FAMILY

baaji, bala N *Lindsaea* sp. screw-fern, wedge fern N83B-1a
barji, bala MJG

Also given for N86C-1a *Cyathea rebeccae*, and N88A-1a *Blechnum cartilagineum*. MJG i.d. in field here; N baaji = M barji for other ferns.

84 - DAVALLIALES ORDER
84A - OLEANDRACEAE FAMILY

wargi, bala JG *Nephrolepis biserrata* fish-tail/herring-bone fern N84A-1a

85 - GLEICHENIALES ORDER
85A - GLEICHENIACEAE FAMILY

janar, bala M *Dicranopteris linearis* N85A-1a
bundubundu, bala JG

A soft fern; when rubbed in the hands it produces a soapy lather. The name janar also given for N83A-1a *Pteridium esculentum.* N87A-1a *Pneumatopteris sogerensis* and N87C-1a *Diplazium dilatatum*. The name bundubundu also given for the tree N23A-9d *Mallotus paniculatus*; this double naming has been checked.

86 - CYATHAEALES ORDER
86A - CYATHAEACEAE FAMILY

galaji, balam N *Cyathea cooperi* Cooper's tree fern N86A-1a
ŋimbin, balam M
galaju, balam JG
- ŋimbin Nja
- CP: galaji Yid

Base of young curled fronds are roasted, peeled and eaten, often as a tonic after sickness. (Note that only new stems are edible.)

gawam, balam N *Cyathea robertsiana* N86A-1b
galaji, balam M
duŋguluy, balam JG

Singe and then eat. Note that duŋguluy also given for N80A-1a *Angiopteris evecta* in M
Note that in 1979 N galaji/M ŋimbin were given for both N86A-1a and -1b; in 1981 they were given as above, both speakers agreeing that there were two species involved, each with different names. But note that galaji is given by N for -1a and by M for -1b.

guugi, bala N *Cyathea rebeccae* shiny-leaved tree fern N86A-1c
barji, bala M
galguy, bala JG

Same name as N88A-1a *Blechnum cartilagineum* in NM, N83B-1a *Lindsaea* sp.in NMJG.
Note that in 1986 N gave giyawuy or gungi for N86A-1c

87 - ASPIDIALES ORDER
87A - THELYPTERIDACEAE FAMILY

janar, bala JG *Pneumatopteris sogerensis* giant creek fern N87A-1a

Same name for N85A-1a *Dicranopteris linearis* and N87C-1a *Diplazium dilatatum* in M, and N83A-1a *Pteridium esculentum* in NM.

87B - ASPLENIACEAE FAMILY

banduy, bala NWM *Asplenium australasicum* crow's nest fern N87B-1a
dayarr, bala JG
• CP: banduy Yid

Leaf used as plate, and for wrapping up food.
Note: NM i.d. four times as banduy and once as baaji/barji (this probably error).

guyŋguy, bala G something we found growing out of N87B-1a (not identified) N87B-1b

yawirr, bala MJG *Asplenium laserpitiifolium* Johnstone River fern N87B-1c

Also given for *Rhaphidophora australasica*, N58A-4a.

dagam, bala JG *Asplenium nidus* crow's nest fern on rocks, with narrow leaf N87B-1d

87C - ATHYRIACEAE FAMILY

guñjaguñja, bala N *Diplazium* (prev. *Athyrium*) *dilatatum* lady fern N87C-1a
janar, bala M

88 - BLECHNALES ORDER
88A - BLECHNACEAE FAMILY

baaji, bala N *Blechnum cartilagineum* a water fern N88A-1a
barji, bala MJG

Note same name as N86A-1c *Cyathea rebeccae* in M and N83B-1a *Lindsaea* sp.in NMJG.
See Roth (1900A: 20).

dugal, balam JG *Blechnum indicum* a water fern N88A-1b

The root is eaten. Cook by steaming over fire.
Also (Roth) *B. serulatum* - rhizome roasted and hammered.

biluba, bala JG *Stenochlaena palustris* climbing swamp fern N88A-2a

89 - POLYPODIALES ORDER
89A - POLYPODIACEAE FAMILY

baRabii, bala N
barrabii, bala W
barrabil, bala M
bulir, bala JG
Platycerium bifurcatum
elkhorn fern, an epiphytic fern N89A-1a
• CP: barabil Yid

M gave twice as barrabil, once as dayñjirri (also given for N89A-2a). N said baRabii = daañjIRi.

ŋarba, bala MJG *Platycerium superbum* staghorn fern, an epiphytic fern N89A-1b

The N term may also be baRabii.

daañjiRi, balam N
dayñjirri, balam WMG
nirrjanu, balam J
barrabil, balam G
Drynaria rigidula nest fern, basket fern N89A-2a
• jungurruy-ŋu naŋgu ('snake's lair') Mja

An epiphytic fern, in which the carpet snake often makes its lair. It is eaten by mabi, tree kangaroo (Dc7) and jula, green ringtail possum (Dd2), and can also be eaten by people. When leaves get older, the white cockatoo uses them for its nest.

It is likely that in G (at least) barrabil is used for the subsp. of *D. rigidula* found in moist forest locations (this has longer leaves), and dayñjirri for the subsp. found in other locations (with shorter leaves). It has not been possible to check this in the field.
Note that NWM have barrabil for N89A-1a

90 - MARSILEIDAE ORDER
90A - MARSILEACEAE FAMILY

yigiyigi, bala JG *Marsilea mutica* N90A-1a

Fruit similar to that of yigi JG, *Polyscias* (prev. *Tieghemopanax*) *murrayi* white basswood, celerywood, N33A-3a but plants not related.

91 - SALVINIIDAE ORDER
91A - AZZOLLACEAE FAMILY

gulmbal, bala JG *Azolla pinnata* azolla, a water fern N91A-1a

A plant on the surface of water with a fern head, green to rusty maroon.

94 - USNEA (mosses)
Class MUSCI

buRaambun, bala N *Usnea* moss N94A-1a
burraymbun, bala MJG

Same name in MJG for *Dockrillia calamiformis*, pencil orchid with cream and white flowers, N62A-3b

95 - ALGAE

ñura, bala MJG *Chlorophycophta* green algae N95A-1a

Also used for fungus on rocks which makes them slippery.
N only uses guŋa, given for N50A-1a *Aponogeton bullosus* river weed with edible bulb.

96 - BRACKET FUNGI

gagundal, balam NM a ground mushroom N96A-1a
gibagiba, balam JG

Eaten by the blue-tongue lizard (and cassowary), seldom by people.

ŋalguŋalgu, balam G a mushroom growing from dead trees N96A-1b

Has a soft consistency (like a sponge, or plastic foam). Is roasted and eaten.
Same name for N39C-1a, *Dischidia numnularia,* button orchid.

97. NON-EDIBLE PLANT NAME LOANS

giraji, bala M grass (loan) N97-1

manguru, bala JG mangrove (loan) N97-2

For introduced food plants, see Kd.

O — ADJECTIVES

OA — ALONE, POSSESSION

Note that terms which have the same Ja correspondent are grouped together, as far as possible.

ñuwala NWMAJG by oneself (with no one for company) OAa1
& thunder with no lightning
• ñuŋguu majiRabi-ñ Nja; ŋaja mumba balay majirrabi-n Mja; mumbay Jja
• M: bayi yara ñuwala/ yibi-ŋangay, the man (George Watson's grandfather, Nyaywi) was all alone, with no wife (she had been raped and murdered by Christy Palmerston), T52.6
G: baŋgul maja-ŋgu bila-bila-li ñuwala-gu, the boss'll be taking [the rest] all by himself, T8.9
G: baŋgul buran ŋinuna ñuwala, he (the Jigubiina spirit) will see you when you're all alone (and torment you), T50e.3
G: balay añja bayi/ buya-ŋga bayi mayi-n/ñuwa-ñuwala-bi-n bayi, he came out there at the corroboree ground, all by himself, T60.79
G: ñuwala-jilu bayi yanu/ yalgay-ja, he went on all alone, on the road. T60.68

& see wubu Bb23, child with one parent dead & mountain that no one goes to

ñamuy MJG left all alone, e.g. after spouse has died. or friends have gone off and left person alone OAa2
• M: bayi ñamuy galga-n/ ñuwala ñinay-gu, he was left all alone, to stay by himself
M: ŋagi ñamuy bayi galga-n, only mother's father was left (after mother's mother had been murdered by Christy Palmerston,,T48.22
• M: wumbu ñamuy bayi gunda-bi-n yumal bayi-n-ju-galu, just the head went in (to the dilly-bag), the body was down below, T59.65

ŋalma JG (i) by oneself (with no assistance) OAa3
(ii) one's own things (belonging to you, and to no one else) e.g. axe, knife, wife, mother; also used for promised spouse
• M equivalent given as ŋaygu-ju
• ŋalmalgay Jja [ŋalmagay yali-bi-ŋu = ŋalma bani-ŋu]
(i) J: ŋaja … jamu ñina-ŋu wagi-bi-ŋu ŋalma, I was just living and working on my own, T68.22
J: bayi ŋalma-bi-n yanu, he went of his own accord
J: wuga-yirri-ñu bayi ŋalma-bi-n, he gave himself up (for punishment)
(ii) J: balay baŋgul balmbi-n/ ŋalma baŋul diŋgal, he (the returning spirit) smelled his own (rotting) head there, T66.76. [NB: baŋul for detached head]
J: ŋaygu ŋalma ban bulgu, that's my promised wife
J: yalu-bawal añja ŋalma-gu, far away to (their) own (homes), T10.41
J: ŋaja bura-yirri-ñu ŋalma (bija-ŋga), I saw myself (in a picture)
• CP: ŋalma, one's own (object or section), Warrg

mumba MJG one's own (e.g. camp, son); on one's own OAa4
from AdQ1/2, mumba-l/-y, do on one's own, etc
• T60.68, mumbay-mumbay; T60.123, mumbay on one's own

yuRga N (i) belonging to someone else (not to speaker or subject, OAa5
yurrga MJ whichever is taken as focus in a particular instance)
milgal G (ii) the 'same' place or thing; something which has been seen before, and to which one now returns, having (as it were) staked a claim to it (yurrga or yurrga-gayul, etc.)

• jilbu bala baŋul Jja
(i) M: balan ŋudan mara-ŋga/ yurrga-ŋga/ bingu-ŋgu mara baga-nmi, the black snake is in a hole that belongs to someone else, the hole having been dug by a bandicoot
J: jamu bala yurrga, that's all the story (the old people told me); T11.15
J: galga budi-m yurrga bala wañuŋu, don't take it, that's someone else's (note indefinite wañuŋu)
G: milgal baŋgul budi-n, she took someone else's things
(ii) M: yurrga-ŋga mija-ŋga ŋali jaŋga-na-ñ, we two will eat in the same place (George Watson to me, referring to a cafe in Malanda which we always patronised, after I jokingly suggested going somewhere else)

bida NM (normally used with possessor in genitive) belongs to someone; used contrastively, in contradicting what has previously been said, or against expectations OAa6

• bamay Mja
• M: giñam bida ŋaygu/ ŋinda bam yurrga jaŋga, this is my food, you eat yours!
J: ŋaygu bayi waŋal bida-ju, my own boomerang (not anyone else's)
M: ŋaygu yabundi-ŋu guda bida-bajun, it's my mother's dog (not mine)
M: ŋaliji bida-ju wurrba-ñ ŋirrma, we're speaking a different language (George Watson to me in pub when we were talking in Mamu and the people around thought we were talking Italian)
M: murra-ginay bida giyi jambun, this grub is full of someone else's spunk T30.10
M: yaŋum bida buga miña, what's that other smell here? T20.84; & T38.22

guŋgay MJG something laid claim to - food source (e.g. tree laden with fruit) found, claimed, to be collected later; no one else may touch it OAa7

yaRga N (i) (got) nothing; empty-handed; widow(er); childless; naked OBa1
muñju MJG (ii) free of marital restraint/responsibilities - widow after period of mourning and celibacy are over (free to get remarried) or deserted. [= OHb5]

• (i) N: ŋaja yaRga bani-ñ, I come empty-handed
N: bayi yaRga wuRba-ñ, he can't talk (when avoidance relative is around)
N: bayi yaRga juwi-ñ, he is swimming naked
N: baŋguu ŋayguna yaRga ñagi-ñu, he saw me naked
N: baŋguu ŋayguna yaRga-ŋgu ñagi-ñu, he who was naked saw me
J: giñan ban muñju ñalŋga-ŋaŋgay, this woman's childless, got no children
G. T68.8, muñju/ yabu ŋaygu banaga-ñu bilmbu/ guyi-bi-ŋarra ŋumandi, she was widowed, my mother, a widow, returned, since father has died.
G. T68 37, bayi Jaruñ maya ñalŋga-biday muñju-jilu, Jaruny (Eric), no, he has no children, he's really unmarried.
• CP: yarrga 'nothing' Yid

yuŋguu NW one, together OBa2
yuŋgul MAJUYG

• ñunguu Nja; ñungul Mja, Jja [note ng not ŋg]
Examples with one person, one animal, one side of the river, one flash of lightning
• M: balay yuŋgul añja ŋana mayi-li buluba-gu, that's the one (last) time we'll come out there for a corroboree (until the murderer is killed), T34.11
• M: buluba-gu ŋana mayi-li yuŋgu-ra, we'll come out at the corroboree ground in one mob [lit. in/at on], T46d.6
J: bayi-ñuŋgul yuŋga-ra, they (camped) all together [lit. in/at one], T36.29
J: galga gudi-m jaŋga-m/ yuŋgul jaŋga!, don't eat too much, just eat one!
G: añja ŋaygu ñalŋga-ñalŋga yuŋgul bulayi-rru, my children are one and two more (i.e. three), T68.36 [said garbu 'three' in line 17 above; maybe yuŋgul bulayi-rru here because one boy and two girls]]
• M. G: yuŋgul-yuŋgul-ba, one by one, T30.112, T38.19, T62,127, T66.43
• CP: yuŋgul, one Warrg

Note suffix -yuŋgul, Dixon 1972: 261; 2022: section 13.4.3.

yuŋguuRu N another one OBa3
yuŋgurru(n) WM
yuŋgugan J
yuŋgulan G

• ñungul-arru Mja; ñungulgan Jja
• M: balan yuŋgurru baŋgul yibi balay gaŋa-n, he was married to another woman there, T52.12 & T57.4
M: yuŋgurru Juba. another Superintendent, T57.58
J: … baŋgul yuŋgugan-du baŋgal-gani-ñum, another one was painting (the snakes) all the time, T47.16, 19
J: girray yuŋgugan, another kind of lawyer cane, T76.10
G: yaŋgun yuŋgulan-du *again* yugu-gabun-gabun-da baygu-li, another one here bashed (the fire) on lots of trees, T72.17

yuŋgul-arru MJG a second/third time, a third one OBa4

• ñungul-arru Mja, Jja

• M: barraymbarray yiñja bayi yuŋgularru ŋurba-ñu, next morning he came back yet again, (from Jindigal, the land of spirits) for the third time

• J: yuŋgularru bala-garra ŋanda-ñu, the two of them called out again, T36.11 & T14.38, T 30.9

bulayi NWMAJUYG two OBa5

• ginaanjaRan Nja; ginaynjarran Mja, Jja

Examples with two people, two brothers, two cigarettes,

• G: maya/ ŋaliji bulayi-mumbay, there's just the two of us (that's not enough, to do all the teeth scraping), T70.15

••• bulayi-bi-l (shortened to bula-bi-l), become two, be two

M: bura-n baŋgul/barrmba barrmbi-ŋu/ maŋga-n/ baygu-li diban-da/ yagi bula-bi-li, he saw a piece of quartz glittering, picked it up, to bash it on a rock, so that it split into two pieces, T15.52,62

J: wayñji-n giyi-n-galu jiyil-gu/ bulayi-bi-n, these men climbed up (a slippery blue fig tree) for shiny starlings, there were two of them; T17.1

••• bulayi-m(b)-n (shortened to bula-m(b)a-l, do to two objects together, make into two

M: bana-n balam janu bula-ma-n, he broke the fruit into two pieces, T58.8

M: ŋaja niyi-ru bala bulayi-mba-n bara-n, I nailed two pieces (of wood) together (lit. banged them together with a nail /niyil/)

M: gana-gala yuba-n bulayi-mba-n, they were both put down belly up, T15.55

M: ŋaja bulayi-mbal-gani-ñu bura-n, I looked at two things at once

J: balan bulga-ñu bulayi-ma-n, both of them were swallowed, T16.14

and note 3 dual pronoun bula(jin) in G

bulayiRu N another two OBa6
bulayirru MJG

waray JG each on his own

• J: waray-waray ñubalaji yana, you go different ways OBa7

J: yali-bawal-ŋunu waray-jilu yalgay-gabun ŋana banagay-gu/ gañju, (well go back) from here by another different road, we'll return (by) a short-cut, T55,29

• G: waray-bi-n, go in different directions, each go their separate ways

waray-n-jarran MJG one for each of two people OBa8

• Jja said to be the same (?)

• M: ŋali jarral-jarral-barri-ñ waray-n-jarran yanu-li, we split up, you go this way and I go that way

M: waray-n-jarran baŋgu-garra jidu buyba-n, each of them stuck his (burning) jidu torch (into the hollow tree), T25.104; & T40.28,33

J: baŋgu-garra-gu waray-n-jarran baŋgay budi-n, each of the pair carried a spear

J: waray-n-jarran ŋailji jaŋga-ñu, we eat different things

[= ŋaja waray jaŋga-ñu baŋgul waray jaŋga-ñu - indicating root is waray]

G: bulaji-ŋu waray-n-jarran ñalŋga-jarran, each of the two (women) had one of the two children, T67.5; each lived in her own hut, T67.14

waRañuŋguu N three, three times OBa9
warrañuŋguu W
warrañuŋgul MA
garbu AJUYG
• waRañ Nja; ginaynjarran ñungul OR warrañ Mja; only show three fingers of hand Jja
• M: yijam/ barrañ/ ŋimun/ ban warrañŋgul bana/ balaŋum-bawal - warra-rri-ñu bani-ñu, Yijam, Barrañ and Ngimun, the three lakes just came here from way out, T35.1
M: warrañuŋgul baŋgul giwu-jarra-ŋu, for the third time he calls 'giwu', T4b.8
M: ŋaja ñalŋga-ba warrañuŋgul-ba, I have three children
[note no reduplication plurality on ñalŋga when used with warrañuŋgul]
J: balay bungi-n garbunju garbunju, (they) camped there for 3 nights, T51.14
[obscure what -nju is; from Ida Henry in J!]
J: balay jagun garbu-bi-n,/ ñina-ñu, (they) stayed there for three nights, T51.17
& see T68.17
• CP: garbu, three, Warrg

warrañuŋgul-arru M three more OBa10
garbu-rru j
• J: garbu-rru wuga, give (me) three more

yuŋgangañjaa N four OBa11
bulayirrun-bulayirrun M
bulayirrin-bulayirrin JG
• waRañ Nja; warrañ Mja

mala-yagiyuŋguu N five OBa12
bulayirrun-bulayirrun-yuŋgul M
bulayirrin-bulayirrin-yuŋgul J

jurru-yuŋgul M five OBa13

jurru-bulayi M ten OBa13a

garburrun-garburrun JG six OBa14

gaabu NW a few, plenty, lots of OBa15
garbu(rruñ) MA N: more than four; M: more than three
mundi AJGUY
muŋa JG

• mundi (a few) and muŋa (more than a few) are said to contrast in J and G. Figures are highly relative but J speakers told me mundi might be 10-20 and muŋa 50-60
• waRañ Nja; warrañ Mja; guwarra Jja
Examples with people, animals, birds, bream, fruit, leaves, blankets, boomerangs. Also used of non-countables, as in:
M: baŋum-gala garbu yambu-n? did (you) get plenty of honey from out there? T39.26
• M: … bagul-ba garburruñ-gu buyba-rri-ŋu-gu, (take it) to the five or six men who are hiding (over there) T24.10; & ERG garbu-rruñ-ju M
J: ban-ban ñalŋga marbu-bile mundi-bila, this girl child has lots of lice
J: ban mundi-bi-n ñina-ñu nayi-nba, lots of young women sitting there
G: bani-ma-m bayi mundi-ma-m, don't bring any more (snakes to operate on), T70.9
JG: muŋa-gabun, another big mob of people, T11.22; T21. 6, 19, 30; of snakes T70.10, 16; of blankets T74.5

muŋarrnbara JG a considerable quantity (more than muŋa) OBa16

guymbuRgan N a big mob, lots and lots (people, animals) OBa17
guymburrgan MJG (suggested: a couple of hundred)
ŋirriga W
ŋirriŋgal M

• waRañ Nja; warrañ Mja

jambirrgan JG big mob (of women only) OBa18

munbaru JG a gathering; including birds on a lake, crowd on a city street OBa19

gaja JG big mob of people, e.g. local group come for corroboree OBa20

• occurs in song Buran-AC

guyburu J lots of children OBa21
ŋiŋarray G

• G: ban ŋiŋarray-bila (ñalŋga-bila), she has lots of children

gibar MJG large mark on message stick, indicating 'one mob' (often translated as 'one hundred'); one mob OBa22

• M: gibar yuŋgul/ yalay mayi-li buluba-ga, one mob came out at the fighting ground, T34.10
J: gibar bulayi 'two hundred' (not gibar-jarran)

wurra-wurra-gabun-da MJG quite a lot (of a thing or a property or time) OBa23
• J: balan ñalŋgirrgan wurra-wurra-gabun-da, 'no doubt she's good looking'
J: wala-walay-gu bayi wurra-wurra-gabun-da, … for him to dance shake-a-leg style pretty well, T29a.4
J: yuray ñina wurra-wurra-gabun-da, sit quiet for a good while!, T31c.15
J: balan-galu jañja buni buñjalba-ju wurra-wurra-gabun-da, now a huge fire lit up everything, T36.38
G: wurra-wurra-gabun-da ŋanaji dilba-n, we caught quite a lot of fish
G: wurra-wurra-gabun-da bayi margañ, big mob of fighting men

see OEa30, JU, wura, small, a small quantity of

bulambulam NMJG lots of something which when en masse presents a white shining appearance, e.g. lots of bright flowers, lots of white-capped waves or foam, a mob of white cockatoos or cattle, lots of bright (ripe) fruit on a branch, lots of torches or fires at night OBa24
• J: ban-guya bulambulam ganda-ñu, a mass of fires burning across the river
J: buŋgu wayñji-ñu bulambulam, a splotch of white waves, rising up
• occurs in song Gama-AE (waves)

gubarriñja MJG people do something en masse OBa25
• M: baŋgu-maŋgandu gubarriñja-gu bayi balga-n, they all gave him a hiding
G: gubarriñja-gu buwa-ñu, big mob told him

yuwu-waRañuŋguu N do three (or more) times OBa26
yuwu-warrañuŋgul M
yuwu-garbu G
J: yuwu-garbu-bi-n bayi banaga-ñu, he went back three times, T58.7

yuwu-bula NMJG do twice OBa27
yuwu-bulayi J
• M: ŋaliji yuwu-bula balŋgi-gu, we'll have to turn off twice

yuwu-muŋa J do lots of times OBa28
gari-muŋa G

banbul(a) JG do something together OBa29
• J: banbula-ji ñina-ñu, sitting together
• occurs in song Gama-CL

Terms for groups of people which are nouns are in Bf1-7

see Bb13 galurrumi, first child
Bb19 marril-marril, last child - & last stick that you brought

garri-garri J last of something (e.g. meal eaten, story told, boomerang made) that concerns a person before they die OBa30
muyu-garri G
• J: baŋgul garri-garri jaŋga-ñu, he ate his last meal
G: ŋayguna baŋgul jabi-n muyu-garri yarganu, warns you its the last story you'll hear (from him), remember it

OC — TOGETHER, APART

OCa — WHOLE AND PIECE

mugumba NW round, smooth, whole thing (meat, fruit) OCa1
mugulmba MAJ i.e. entire
mugulnba J
bulu G

• N and W have neither 'l' nor long vowel
J originally mugulna but younger speakers have assimilated to mugulmba
• M: mugulmba-jarran, both women were smooth (no vaginal opening) T4.3,19,22
J: ban-dayi-gu mada-n yuŋgugan mugulnba-gabun yidir-gu-gayul mija-gu,
then he threw another round (pat of burning horse manure) into the same grass huts,
T36.36 [note -gsyul after case -gu]
J: galga gunba-m/ mugulnba wuga, don't cut it, give (me the whole piece)
G: bulu bulga-ñu, it was swallowed whole, in a lump
• CP: muŋgumbil, round, Yid

janu MPAJG piece ('half') OCa2

• N just has gundun 'short', W midi 'small'
• yuwa-rri-ñu; wumbarr Mja; ŋamba Jja, Mja
mostly transitively verbalised: janu-ma-l/janu-ba-l
• M: … bagu muna-gu balgal-ŋay-gu/ janu banal-ŋay-gu, he (went) to hit a wild yam so
that it broke in two, T59.28
J: bala barrgan wana ŋaygu janu-ma nudi!, cut a piece off the tail of
the wallaby for me
J: yanda ŋaja bala janu-ma-n jalgirr-bajun, it was so tough I couldn't
break it (lit. make into pieces) despite trying
J: gunba-n janu-janu-ba-n, (the johnny cake) was cut into many small
pieces. T10.27
J: bana-n balam janu bula-mba-n, the fruit was broken into two
pieces, T58.8
J: yabu-ŋgu/ gurrga bayi janu-ba-n *an* diŋgal, mother cut off his
neck and head, T62.78
& T42.127-8
G: garrgal nudi-n jana-ba-n, (the cassowary-woman's) arms were
cut off, T21.9

ñarri MJG (food) divided into small bits, to be shared around OCa3

• wumbarr-wumbarr-ba jalŋga Mja; jalŋga-jalŋga Jja
• M: narri-ma wugal-ja, share all the pieces around
G: gunba ñarri-ma wuga-li ñalŋga-ñalŋga-ŋu, cut it up in small
pieces to give to all the children
G: narri-ŋgu ŋaña wuga, give me a small portion

The older generation would say ñalŋga ñarri-ñarri for 'lots of kids (in one family)'. Younger people, such as Chloe Grant, said ñalŋga mundi-mundi.

walgal MJG piece (of meat, fish) OCa4

• M: walgal-walgal-ba-ñ gunba-ñ wilbiñ-ju, slit in middle of carcass and
cut into pieces with knife
G: ŋaja yuŋgul walgal wuga-n baŋul, I gave one piece to him

mayŋil JG strangely shaped, misshapen, e.g. funny looking person OCa5
tree that doesn't really look like a tree
• J: wuygina bayi mayŋil-bin, 'looks strange, like a devil'

OCb — BROKE, TORN, FOLDED

giRgil N broken, split or torn. into (two or more) pieces OCb1
yagi WMAJYG
• bigaa Nja; bigay, yilgil Mja
• typically yagi bula-bi-li, split into two pieces, T15.52, 62
W: ŋaja giña yugu yagi baga-ñ, I split the tree in two
M: ban munu yagi-bi-ñ, end of bajinjila's tail was split (by a blow from the rainbow snake), T14.59
M: bagu bayi gara-n/ yagi baral-ŋay-gu, he crept up on it (the quartz) to bash and split it, T40.27
J: bali yagi-bi-n gambi/ ŋinu, your dress is torn
J: giña-bayji jigay añja yagi-yagi-bi-n/ nalbay-bi-ŋu, (in the Biblical creation story:) this ground down here now all split up, having become dry (i.e. terra firma was created), T65.14
• CP: yaga, split in two, Yid

gini NM torn (shirt), split (lawyer-cane) OCb2
• other dialects would use yagi, or bunda-y 'tear'
• M: añja ŋaja gamin gini-ma-n, I split the lawyer cane (tore it into strips with hands or teeth) & T54c.2

bundanbundan NM torn OCb3
e.g. clothes, gambi bundanbundan
edge of road soft, jurri bundanbundan
& see verb bunda-y 'tear' 7A5

gajala NMJG cracked (stone, glass, egg, ground, wood), feelings hurt OCb4
• bigaa Nja, bigay Mja
• MG: walŋga gajala-bi-n, feelings hurt
• M: mada-n baŋgul gajala-bi-l/ waray-n-jarran, he threw (the cucumber) down, so that it split into two bits, one for each (woman), T40.33
J; buni gajala-bi-n, firewood split (naturally)
G: jigay gajala-bi-n, ground cracked (through lack of rain)

gumba-n N sliced (e.g. barrga lawyer cane for weaving dilly-bag) OCb5
[very similar to N duRwa]
• bigaa Nja

muñi NWMJ squashed/crunched up, into small pieces OCb6
bunmuy JG e.g. cake fell down and splattered everywhere

• wumbaR-wumbaR-bi-n Nja; wumbarr-wumbarr-bi-n yuwa-yuwa-rri-ñu, ŋalmula-bi-n Mja; maŋgay-bi-n bala-bayji (squashed on ground) Jja
• M: baygu-n baŋgu-garra muñi-ma-n, they bashed and broke (the jidu) up very small (and sewed it up into a long torch), T25.82
J: muñi-ma-n bijii-n, hit it down hard and smashed it up
J: bayi muñi-bi-n mala-ŋunu baji-ŋu, it fell out of your hand and smashed into many pieces

balam muñi is tobacco in N
& see wuyŋuy/gawiya, fine, OFe7

buñjay(-ma-l) MJG smashed, e.g. drop egg or melon on ground OCb7

• garñi-n Mja; manburru-gu ŋundi-n Jja
• G: bambu ŋaygu baji-ñu buñjay-bi-n, my egg fell and smashed

OCc — TIED, WRAPPED

jagu NWMJ bundled up, tied in bundle OCc1
wujun G

• typically with transitive verbaliser -ma-l:
• jugii-ma-n Nja; jugir-ma-n Mja; wujun-ma-n Mja, Jja
• M: murray jagu-jagu, frizzy hair
M: añja bayi jindi jagu-ma-ñ/ baŋgu ñigila-gu, then his chest is tied around with a heated (lawyer cane)(to cure a sore chest)
J: jañja bayi wandi-n garrga-ra-rru jagu-gu baŋgiñu-gu, then he went up by the creek for a tied-up bundle of zamia ferns, T42,127
J: añja yugu bala bana-n/ jagu-ma-rri-mba-li yarbi-gu, and a (long) stick was broken off, to tie the noose to it (to catch the goanna) T61,14
• J: banagay-mba-li marri/ jagu-ma-li, (they wanted) to get (the goanna) back, to tie it up T61. 33
G; jagu-jagu-ba-n, native police tied up Aborigines in chains, T73.1c
& T75.,2, black bean wrapped in ginger leaves, &T64.61

& see ŋulguñ, covered, wrapped, OFh2

wungulu(m) MJG wrapped up (e.g. in leaves) OCc2

• N would just say jagu-ma (gubu-ŋga)
• wungulu-mba-n, tie it up

OCd — SCATTERED

waRjila N spread out, scattered in all direction OCd1
warrjila WM e.g. people or birds or food
warrgala MJG

• ñaRaa bigaa-maRi Nja; dindal-dindal-barri-ñu; bawal-bil-ja-ñu bala-maŋgan ñungul-ñungul-bi-n Mja; jurrba-rri-ñu Jja
• M: ŋana warrjila-bi-n jiŋgali-ñu/ yalgay-gabun-da jiŋgali-ñu, we all ran scattering (from Palmerston), all running along different paths
M: … bala-maŋgan warrgala-bi-li jiŋgali-gu, (Wungumali made his noise and) everyone ran off, scattering in all directions, T46c.4
G: ŋalijinu ñalŋga-ñalŋga jañja wargala-bi-n yanu, the children of us two have now gone and scattered, T68.34
G: ŋaja-gu burñja-n warrgala-mba-n wuga-n jana-ŋu. buga-bil-ba, I ate, gave and shared around (the eel) to everyone (here) lest it go rotten, T39.15, &29, 11 & T44.2, T59.33, 36

and see verbs 11T1-2.

yawara WJG opened up. e.g. door open on house, machine/car pulled to pieces and bits scattered OCd2

• yawara-mba given in W for mix/muddle up, 22A10
• bungi-n yawara, sleep in open
mija giña yawara-mba, pull house to pieces and leave open

OCe — GATHERED

dugu NWM gathered together in a heap, e.g. sand, leaves, dirt; person's OCe1
gurun JG limbs when sitting cross-legged or lying on side doubled up

• yulmban-gani-ñu Jja
• M: giña ŋinu mani/fifty pounds/ balay-ju ŋinda valay gurun-ma-nmi gunda-nmi/ bayŋgi-ŋga, this is your money, fifty pounds, you've been piling it up, putting it in the bank, T57.74
M: baŋgul wuju yalaba-n-gayul gurun-ma-n, he (Nyaywi) gathered up all the food, T53.4 & 1
J: ŋaja buŋgu gurnn-bi-n, knees doubled up

and see verbs 11U1

balmbu NWM gathered together OCe2
also used for 'swag. roll of belongings', Jm1
see OEd11 balmbu NWMJG rolled up, etc.
see verb 11U2

guwuR N gathered up, come together, teamed up, mustered OCe3
guwurr MJUG [gu:rr] in G
• jugulu-mba-n Nja, Mja; ñungu-ra-mba-n (= guwur-mba-n), bali-bawal gundum-ma-n Mja; malŋi-ñu; wuru ŋaja yali-mba-n manburu-ga Jja
• J: bayi jañja yara guwurr-bi-n/ gilu wuri-gu/ gama-ŋga, the men are all gathering together now, and soon will dance together to gama songs
J: jañja bala gila giña miña guwurr-guwurr-mba-n, (they) gathered up all their things, T11.13
G:: … guwurr-bi-n bagun buya-gu, (they) gathered together to go to the broon ground

majirrim JG mustering (adjective, loan probably from muster-him) OCe4
• typically verbalised e.g. majirrim-ba-rri-ñu

guugu NW come into mob, join the others OCe5
gulgu MIG & heap up fire, leaves collected together
• jugulu mba, Nja; yali-bi ŋana majirrabi-li Mja; ñungul-gu-bi-n Jja
• J: bala baŋgul yulba ñaju-n gulgu-ma-n baŋgul, he put the top end (on the fire) to burn, T66.15 & 16
• occurs in song Jangala-E (staggering man, legs all in a heap)

bulurru JG heaped up (e.g. of clothes) OCe6

julun MJ all in a heap OCe7
• J: julun ñina-ŋu, sit down all in a heap

OCf — FINISHED

muña NWMJ finished, all gone [O orientation] OCf1
binirr JG
• gamañjal Nja; ñugu-ma (+burja-) Nja; juŋu-ma-n Mja, Nja; (ŋaja) gamañjal añja Mja; garrmirri Jja; galaju Jja
• Chloe Grant gave muña-bi-n as 'die' or 'faint' and binirr-bi-n as 'nothing left of it'
• M: baŋgul muña-ma-li guñja-li/ garrja, he drank all the portion (of blood), kept it down, it was alright, T24.42
M: balay bala-maŋgan gunda-li/ jayi-ra muña-ma-li, to put the whole lot of them in jail there, T24.93
M: muña-bi-li buga-bi-li, (I'll spit a curse at them) so they will all be dead and gone, T63.25
M: bala giña muña-ma budi, take all this (money from the bank)! T57.74
J: binirr añja guyi-bi-n, died now
G: jañja-ma binirr, have you finished (eating) now?
& T76.8

gulbu JG finished doing something [A orientation] OCf2
e.g. finish talking, everyone gone from a place
• garrmirri-bi-n Jja
• J: bala-maŋgan gulbu-bi-n yanu, 'go away finished'

garrgiri JG activity includes all of a certain set of objects (or all parts of an object) [S/O orientation] OCf3

• J: ŋamba-n baŋgul buŋgurray balaŋum-bawal bungi-ŋu/ garrgiri, he heard them snoring from out there, the whole lot of them T36.33
J: jañja garrgiri gunda-bi-n, now every part of him (a snake) was in (the hut) (i.e. even the tail), T41.24
J: bala jañja baŋgul garrgiri bala/ ñija-n baŋgul diban, (from Biblical-type creation story) now he set down all the rocks (as a mountain to block the water), T65.25
J: garrgiri-bi-n yanu, everyone has gone
J: baŋgun garrgiri-mba-n bana-n, she broke the lot
J: garrgiri daba-ñu, it's all finished, completely dried up
J: wuyu-yirri-ñu yanu garrgiri-bi-n, going out one at a time, until there are none left
& T22.10, T39.33

gumun MJG blocked, shut OCf4

• gamañjal-bi-n Mja; jawa-ŋaŋgay Jja
• M: gumun jana-ŋú, (they) stood dumbfounded (i.e mouth blocked, couldn't speak), T26.34
• M: gumun ñina-ñu, stop, have a spell
J: gulba gumun-ma!, shut the door!
J: jujar gumun-bi-n, can't pee properly
J: yalgay bala gumun-bi-n, road blocked

dugu NMJG water blocked up (e.g. log across river) OCf5

• G: balan gamu dugu jana-ñu, water blocked, banking up (lit. standing)

OCg — EXTINGUISHED

ŋuda NWMPAJYG fire/light/torch goes out; getting dark at dusk OCg1
mujan J & person dies

• mujan(-ma-n) Nja, Mja; balan yibay-ŋaŋgay Jja
• +ma-l, extinguish T26.92
• W: mija ŋuda-biñ, getting dark in the evening
• M: ban añja buni gundun-bi-li/ balan anja gilu ŋuda-bi-li, the log was getting short, so that it would soon burn away, T30.61
J: wiyma-ŋu ban ŋuda-bi-ŋu, how will it go out?
J: balan buni ŋuda-bi-n/ ŋaja galga-n ganday-gu, the fire went out, I had left it burning
J: buni mujan-bi-n/ ŋinda yana ñaju-lay-gu, the fire's gone out, you go and light it again
J: maŋa mujan-bi-n, deaf (lit. ear goes out)
& T31c.11

Note also verb muymba-l in G, 24B2

muyñjun MJG fire won't burn/light up OCg2

• ban-gala wiyaba-ñu yibay maŋgay-bin Jja
• J: muyñjun-bi-n giñan buni, gulu ganda-ñu, this fire won't light up, it doesn't burn

The adjective buyju can also be used of a fire that won't burn, see OLq4.

OD — ORIENTATION

ODa — POSITION: TOP, FRONT, AND MIDDLE

dalbi NM (outside) top of; roof; surface of water ODa1
• M: dalbi-gu-rru mada, chuck onto roof
M: bala mija dalbi yama-yama, the top of the house is rickety
M: bayi banda-ŋu balay dalbi-ŋga bana-ŋga, (fish) burst out of the top of the water there
M: Marrajamba-ra/ Jujaba/ ñina-ñu bala-dayi mija dalbi-ŋga, in Jujaba time, (people) were living on Marrajambal, a place on top (of the mountain), T26.1
M: … ŋayan baral-ja-ñ/ bala-dayi dalbi-ŋga, (house was properly built) iron had been nailed on, up there on the roof

waRbi N top ODa2
julumbuy MJG M: inside top
JG: outside or inside top
roof of mouth, crown of head, sun at midday
• jumbuñja Mja; jumbuy (bala-dayi-rru) Jja
• N: ŋinda bili waRbi. juja-ŋga ñina!, you climb up and sit on top of the house!
J: julumbuy-gu muŋan-gu bajala-gu, to the flat mountain top
J: gaji bura giña-galu julumbuy ŋanjal yamba, have a look, see if there's maybe a hole up there in the top of this (house)
& T58.4, yimba baŋum/ banaga-yarra-ñu baŋum-bayju balu-dayi muŋan-gu julumbuy-gu, no, he returned from down there, up to the top of the mountain.

cf warrbi OEc6, just under the surface, MJG

dalu M top end of log, top of tree ODa3
• M: ŋaja yali-galu/ dalu-ŋga-ru/ wañji-ŋurra, I'll chop uphill from the top end (opposed to julu 'butt end'), T30,27, & T38.3

in G dalu is log, Nf2, in N it is forehead. Ab3a

bilay M straight up in the air ODa4
jilay J
• M: ŋarru bilay walmbi-m, don't (throw the boomerang so that it goes) straight up in the air! (it won't come back) & J: galga jilay walmbi-m, ditto
M: giŋa yugu balay walmbi-rri-ñu ŋaygungu/ŋayguna biji-n, this tree split up at me, and hit me

And see verb 11D10 jila-y, stretch up, reach up

jiga-bulaji MJG low, near the ground (lit. ground-two) ODa5
• J: balan gugi jigay-bulaji yambi-n, the (female?) flying fox flies close to the ground
G: jiga-bulaji-gu ñiyi-ŋgu barba-n waña, the bird's call draws attention to someone low down
& T30.13

miRa N front (of tree, person, cake, etc.) & of shield ODa6
mirra WMJYG
• miRjala(-ga) (against belly) or jabaRa-ga (on lap) Nja; ŋalŋun yarri majirra-bi-n Mja; <same as Guwal> Jja
• mirra-bayji, belly down (laying on stomach)
mirra-dayi, belly up
M: ŋali mirra-jarran, we're facing each other; & T15.65
M: mirra bayi-rri-gali-ñu, (the rainbow snake) turned his front round in a hurry, T14.58
M: baga-n bala mirra-ŋga-rru, (they) dug around it (the ground) around the front (of the tree), T25.12
M: añja bayi ñina-ŋu mirra-bawal, then he sat facing to the front, T40.12 &T40.30
J: mirra-gala jana-ñu gayga, (he was) pointing his face up … mirra-bayji janay-gu, put his face downwards, T58.7
J: bayi gugar mirra waymbarra-ñu bayi, the goanna turned onto his front (so that he was now the right way up), T61.30
J: mirra-ŋga ñija/ ñalŋga, sit the child down in front of you
J: mirra balba-balba-n, turn the front over (cooking a johnny-cake), T10.27
G: balay bayi bungi-li mirra-ŋarru-gu, he just turned his back and lay there, T28.53
G: mirra yalu-bi yabu/ wurrba-wurrbay-gu, turn to the front, mother, to talk (so that the machine will pick it up), T9.2
• CP: mirra, front, Yid

ŋambin NM front of person ODa7
• only attested with suffix; ŋambin-bayji/-dayi, stomach down/up
• CP: ŋambin, belly down, Yid

in JG ŋambin is: under log (in hollow), ODa13

galu-Ru N (go) in front ODa8
galu-rru WMJG
• ganba baandubi Nja; ŋinda ŋurbirri bawalbi Mja
• M: galu-rru wandi-n, (they were) the first to go upstream T26.2
J: bayi galurru munda/ ŋaja marri-n, he goes in front, leading the way, and I follow on behind; &T10.36
& see OMc2, galu-rru, go first

juRi N side (of body, road, swamp, river); wall of house ODa9
jurri MJG
• jurrmbi (same as 'shallow' OEc) Mja
• M, N: jurri bungi; J: jurri-bi bungi, lay down on the side
• M: jurri(-)bula bayi bagal-ŋay-gu, two men paddle the raft, one each side
J: ŋaja jurri bura-ŋurra, I'm looking to the side (and didn't see him)
J: amja giyi rubiñ yaŋum yaŋum jurri-gabu maŋga-n, and we were picking out these (dead) fish from here one side of the swamp), T22..54
G: jurri yuŋgul-jilu, (going down) just one side (of the river), T28.35

& see Ac7, waŋgirr JG side, flank of body, side of hill
Ac12 gali, waist, side'
Ad12-13, left & right-hand

gulba MJG alongside ODa10
• M: gulbu-ŋga yibi-ŋga ŋinda ñina, sit down next to wife!
J: gulbu-ŋga mija-ŋga, alongside house
G: gulba-m-bula mija, two houses next to each other

& see ODb9, gulba, sit sideways, legs out to side together, knees on floor, MJ

mulu MJG end (of log, pencil, table, string, road, swamp, scrub) ODa11
handle of boomerang
• W would just use guwu 'nose'
• ŋarrŋana ('nose' - Jja word!!)) Mja
• M: mulu-ŋga-rru walmbi-n, (the log) was lifted up at the end (by the rainbow), T14.52
M: baŋum mulu añja jarrbal-ja-ñu baŋgu-garra, the two of them plugged (the hole in) the end (of the hollow log), T25.77
• M: bayi-n-dawu mulu-ŋga añja bungi-li/ ŋulum-ba, he went upriver to lie down at the end (of the river), in Ngulum, T26.111
J: mulu-ŋunu gilaŋum-bawal bani-ñu, came from the other end (of Australia). T42.1, 14, 42 passim
J: Bañjabañja bala jañja mulu, Banyja-banyja is now at the end (of the scrub)(after the scrub beyond it has been cleared), T22.8
G: bañi-n baŋgul/ bañi-n baŋgul bulajin-du/ mulu-bula, they chopped, the two of them chopped, at the two ends (of the log), T66.2
• CP: mulu, near, close up, Warrg

mulu given for 'hollow standing-up tree' in NM, at Nf3 elicit.

ŋiiRa N underneath (e.g. log, or, nowadays, table) ODa12
ŋira MJG
• bayi jurrmbi-ŋga ('shallow') dalmbi-ra yulmba-ñu (= ŋira-ŋga bungi-li) Mja
• N: balam-guya yuba ŋiiRa-ŋga, put the food on the other side (under the table)
J: añja yanu bayi guyñan-da-rru juyma-n ŋira-ŋga-rru ŋayi-n-galu jaŋja, and he crawled under a Moreton Bay hardwood tree, so that he wasn't visible, T36.22
J: ŋira-ŋga bungi-n barrgan, wallaby lying in hollow under log (in the shade)
J: balay-bayji-rru ñira-ŋga buyba, hide underneath!

Alternatives for 'on top' are balay-gala, bala-dayi-gala, bala-dayi-rru
for 'under' are (balay)bayji-rru, bali-gali

ŋambin JG under log (in hollow), e.g. shelter for wallaby ODa13
• J: ŋambin-da ŋaja yuba-n balay-bawal, I put it over there in the hollow

In NM ŋambin is 'front of person', ODa7

gunda NWMJG inside ODa14

• most frequently verbalised: gunda-bi-l, go inside, enter, opposite of mayi-l, come out; contrast gunda-bil-mba-l, take it inside, and gunda-l, put it in
seldom or never found in locative case; 'be inside' would be gunda-bi-ŋu, not gunda-ŋga
• ñawaRa-maRi; majira-bi yabandaa-ja Nja; ñawarra-marri-ñu Mja; ñawarri-ñu Jja (note a/i difference)
• ban/bayi bulba gunda-bi-n bagul/bagun, she/he falls in love with him/her
• gunda-bi-n (mija-ŋga), go into house, M: T26. 13, 77, 93, 96; T30.43; T40.75; T41.24
N: gaRi gunda-bi-n, sun goes in (cloud), i.e. behind cloud
M: yalay ŋinda waybala-ga añja gunda-bi-n, you (stay here) and enter the white man's world here, T48.36
M: warra giwan-da yugu-ŋga gunda-bi-n, the spear went into (became embedded in) the flame tree, T35.30
J: bayi mugiñ bura gunda-bi-ŋu bayi-m-bu-gala, gave a look for the mouse which must have gone into the hole
J: bali bayi gunda-bi-n balay Mulgura-ga, he went into the Mulgura (cave) there, T55.33
J: gunda-bi-gali-ñu bayi/ yarbi-ŋgu, he (the goanna) quickly went in (i.e. put his head into (INST)) the noose, T61.18
J: … ŋaygungu guwu-gu giña gunda-bi-n, this (smell) is coming into my nose, T62,118
J: bayi ñubulñubul maŋa-gu gunda-bil-bila, the glow-worm might go into your ear (kill it)

galarurru G inside ODa15

• T74.5 bala galururru ginbi-n, the middle part of the bark) was peeled off

jilgan MJG in the middle of (some open space), with space around ODa16
& M: soft inside part of lawyer cane

• mirrŋgila (female sex organ!) gagir, Mja
• M: jilgan-da gurun janay-gu, to all stand together in middle of corroboree ground
J: mija jilgan-da bala-gala, house in the middle of a plain
J: balay-galu jilgan-da jana, stand in the middle of the clearing

Note: mila-ŋga (Ma10, clearing in forest) can be used in place of jilgan-da

jiwa NW in the middle of a mass, e.g. amongst a lot of people, or ODa17
wura MG houses, in the middle of a table, or in water

• diwaa-Ra dindaa-Ri-ñ Nja; jujamu-ga bala-gala dinda-ñ (= wura-ŋga bana-ŋga) Mja
• M: wura-ŋga-rru gunba, cut it in the middle
J: wura-ŋga bana-ŋga jana-ñ, I'll stand in the middle of the water, T42.3
G: bulaji bañil-ŋa-ñu/ balay-gala wura-ŋga, the two of them were chopping, up there in the middle of the log, T66.3; & T88.3

& see Ad16, wura middle fingers

gulgurr G short cut ODa17a

•T60.120 yiñja jañja yanu bayi/ ñawul-ŋa-ñu/ gulgurr-ma-rri-ñu bayi/ muŋan-du, he kept on going, kept tramping through the forest a short cut round the mountain,
yalgay gulgurr, short cut road

gana MJG not fully satisfactory; 'half-way' ODa18

• bayi walaga-yarra-ñ Jja

• M: gana ŋurbay-ma-li yalu-dayi-ndu, he turned back from halfway (when they wanted to go further), towards a place just uphill here, T13.6

M: ŋurrma bayi baŋum-bawal gana-gabun-ŋunu jiŋgali-ñu, they tried to run from there to the other side (but were swallowed by the volcano) T35.34

M: ŋinda gunda-bi-yarray-ma-li gana, you go in house (with wife and kids), T57.32

J: jugumbil balgun mayi-mayi-n/ gana-gana gambi-ŋaŋgay, the women ran out naked, not a stitch of clothing on (when their houses were set on fire). T36.39

J: gana jana-ñu ŋaja *now*, I began to realise it now (half-way to believe), T37.24

J: gana guwal-ŋaŋgay giña, no language left here (after places bulldozed), T9.40

J: galga gana ginbi-m, don't pick out the middle of the bread!

• gana-ŋga, in the middle of something which is not satisfactory

(i) inside an old house

(ii) middle of the water when you don't want to be there (e.g. fallen in)

J: … jana-ŋu gana-ŋga bana-ŋga, (Captain Cook appeared to be) standing in the middle of the water (implying: he surely didn't want to be doing that), T10.1

(iii) J: balay-gala ŋinda wabu-ŋga gana-ŋga ñina, sit down in the middle of the scrub & T30.43, inside house, no implication of its being unsatisfactory

ALSO (is this the same thing?)

• M: gana-gala yuba!, put them down belly up, T15.55, 76

• J: gana-gala-mba-n, put belly up, T61.26

muga NMJG half-way between two places, or half-way along a road ODa19
burbi JG (Bessie Jerry and Chloe Grant use both forms, apparently interchangeably)

• buubi-ŋga ñañjuu-Ri-ñ Nja

• J: burbi-gabun-da ŋaja miju-li, I'll wait half-way

J; bayi-m-bu burba bani-ñ, he'll come down to half-way

J: burbi-ŋga ŋambu-bi-n balay yugu-ŋga, knob half-way up tree (can't climb further)

J: ŋali banaga-ñ yaŋum burbi-ŋunu, let us two go home from here, from half-way (too tired to go on) T55.16

J: ban-dayi muga-bajun — ŋamba-gali-gu, a short-cut, a little way there downhill, to quickly listen, T64.47

G: bala-bawal baŋgul jarra-n/ burbi-gabun-gabun, he named places all along the way, T60.67

T55.16 ŋali banaga-ñ yaŋum burbi-ŋunu, we two will go home now, from half-way here

• G: muga-bajun, short cut, G: T60.11, 13

& T60, 81, 103, 117, 119 (burbi), 106 (muga) all Bessie Jerry

T42.65; T65.22

waguu NW on the side of (fire, island, etc.) ODa20
wagur MJG

• M: balay-guya bayi wagu-ra ñina-ñu, he sat down on the other side of the fire, T30.78,91

J: balarru-guya wagur-gabun-gu bayi mabi-n yanu, he crossed over to the other side (of the island), T42.3

J: balay wagu-ra ñina!, sit down alongside the fire

J: bayi wayi-wayi-n baŋgun baŋum wagur-ŋunu, she hunted him away from the fireside

J: bala mija-jarran wagur-m-bula, two camps with one big fire in the middle

jungun JG edge (of swamp, river-sand, clearing) ODa21
• J: jambun jungun, tail end of a grub
G: balan jungun gamu, top end of lagoon
G: ŋinba jungun-da ñina gaba-ra!, you sit on the edge of the sand!

gaŋgu NWMA a route that is shorter than the normal one but more ODa22
gañju JG difficult (and hazardous) e.g. go over an obstacle
• J: yali-bawal-ŋunu waray-jilu yalgay-gabun ŋana banagay-gu. gañju, (we'll go back) from out here, another very different road, we'll return (by) a short cut. T55.29
J: giña yalgay gañju-ŋga, this road goes straight ahead (i.e. over an obstacle)
• mostly in verbs gaŋgu/gañju + baji-y, see 11P1

ODb — STANCE

gandabagalmbi MJG standing on one foot, the other resting on the opposite knee ODb1
• M: bayi gandabagalmbi jana-ñ/ jina yuŋgul
NB: all one word

guwandi MJG swing arms while walking (not while running) ODb2
• J: bayi muŋju yanu guwandi, he goes carrying nothing, swinging his arms
• N could only say: ŋinda yigu bayguu-Ri-ñ yani-ñ, swing your arms

yabarr JG spread arms and legs wide apart (mostly kids)(when standing or walking) ODb3
• jabara-jabara dinda-rri-ñu Jja
• J: yabarr jana-ñu bayi-m-bayi ñalŋga-ñalŋga/ yalgay-ja baga-baga-yiri-ñu, them little children standing, spreading their legs, and having a clap-go
J: yabarr yanu, walk with legs wide apart
G: yabarr-bi-n
• M would just say bana-bana-rri-ñu

NOTE; J -yirri-, Jja -rri- (checked in texts, T18.32 Ja ñañju-rri, miju-yirri, etc.)

guñjarr MJG (lying or sitting) with legs wide apart ODb4
typically: lying belly down with legs apart
• duwurr-bayji Mja; duwurrgu-bayji Jja (both: belly-down only)
• M: bayi ñina-ñ guñjarr, sit with legs apart
J: guñjarr bungi-n bayi/ gana jarbi, lying with legs apart, belly down
G: barrgan/midin guñjarr jarra-ñ buni-ŋga, cook (boil) wallaby/possum with legs apart (in pot)

yalŋgar MJG lying down with legs wide apart (typically woman, for sex, or butterfly) ODb5
• M: balan yalŋgar-bi-ñ/ baŋgul wadi-li, she opened her legs for him to swive her

Ida Henry suggested yalŋgar J = yabarr G
Bessie Jerry/Fred Williams said yalŋgar is synonymous with guñjarr

buŋgulmburu MJG (person) doubled up ODb6
• M: bayi buŋgulmburu bungi-m, lying doubled up (foetus position)
J: balan ñina-ñ buŋgulmburu, sitting with knees pulled up (against the cold) & kneeling; & buŋgulmburu-bi-n
• N would say balmbu ñina-ñ, sitting doubled up in the cold

galu-miŋgam N (sit) cross-legged ODb7
• N: galu-miŋgam ñina-ñ, sit cross-legged

and see dugu/guruñ & balmbu OCe1/2

gaŋgamaRa N squat/crouch down on haunches ODb8
gaŋgamara MJ
gawamara G
• M: bayi gaŋgamara ñina-ñ/ ŋayŋga mayi-n, crouch down to pee
M: ŋangul buŋgu-ŋga bayi gaŋgamara ñina-ñ, squat down, with chin resting on knee

gulba MJ sit sideways, legs out to side together, knees on floor ODb9

and see ODa10 MJG gulba, alongside

waŋgurr MJG sit on heels with legs open ODb10

& see verb 12B2
see gurral OFa5

guyii N put head to one side ODb11
guyin MJG
• juuŋgu buŋga-aRi-ñ Nja
• N: guRga guyii-bi-ñ
J: guyin-bi-n duŋgarra-ñu/ milga-ñu, 'child puts head down, pulls chin in, mother been growl him'
J; ŋalña-wala-ñu yalu-gali guyin-guyin, (Wungumali) is dancing shake-a-leg, low down on the ground, slinging his head from side to side
G: bayi wugi-ñ guyin-bi-ñ, 'preening head as he walks along showing off'

gana-jarrbi MJG belly down (idiom?) ODb12
J: bayi gana-jarrbi bungi-n, he (the goanna) was lying belly-down

ŋami NWMJG on part of lap nearest body, against stomach ODb13
• jabaRa-ga Nja, jabarra-ga Mja (= ŋami-ŋga)
• W: giyi ñaaŋga ŋami-ŋga ñinay-ma-ñ, sit the baby on your lap
M: ŋalŋga ... yuba-li ŋami-ŋga, baby .... to be put down in (his) lap, T15.28

& Ac11

bila N against crotch, i.e. between legs, e.g. baby sitting on ODb14
bilŋgi MJG thigh, dangling legs between your legs
• biiŋgi Nja; ŋalŋunday Mja; jabarray Jja

and see Ac14 & examples there

baray MJG grip between legs/knees ODb15
• ŋalŋunda Mja
•J: baray-ja ñija, set it between legs (grasp between them)
J: baray-ja nambi, grip between legs

Mja ŋalŋnnda and ŋalŋunday - error somewhere

binda NM on shoulder, on horseback ODb16
ŋaji J
gañji G
• ŋaji-ŋga walŋgi Nja, Mja; gañji, binda Jja
• M: bulgan ban ŋaji-ŋga dimba-ñu, he carried the big one on his shoulder, T15.47
J: ŋaja ŋaji-mba-n I carry (the kid) on my shoulder
J: bayi ŋaji-bi-n waña yarraman-da, who's that man on the horse?
& T51.12, 24

binda is shoulder in NWMA, Ad2

yigulŋgurru MJG diving down by dipping wings (bird or plane) ODb17
• [waŋgulay bala-maŋgan] wuwa-rri-gu (= yigulŋgurri bana-rri-gu) Mja; giñan-gala dayi-bi-n; bayi-n-girra julŋgirra-ñu Jja
• M: bayi warri-ñu wayŋji-n/ yigulŋgurru buŋa-n, he flew up and glided down, T14.24-5
J: yigulŋgurru bayi yambi-n gurrijala, the hawk is gliding down, side-to-side

jumbuñja M hanging down (fern, bark, hair on person) ODb18
burgaligan JG
• G: wanda-na-ñ burgaligan bala, having been hung up, hanging down
G: muygiñ burgaligan, (branch loaded with ripe) wild cherries is hanging down (with the weight of the fruit)
G: burgaligan murray/gijim/guga, hair/fern/bark hangs down
• occurs in song Gama-H, white woman's hair hangs down, is being combed

yamuyamu JG bustling around (not settled), e.g. in a hurry to go somewhere, catch bus, etc; birds fling around nest with chicks in, never alighting; or cattle moving around ODb19
• J: bayi-n-galu wawul-ay-gu yara-gu yamuyamu-bi-n yagun buya-gu, he is walking all around, bringing new groups of people to the corroboree ground
G: bayi jina waymba-ñu yamuyamu, big mob walking about (people or cattle)
• occurs in song Gama-T, bird chick moving in nest

milmurru MJG spin round fast ODb20
• J: milmurru-bi-n waŋal, boomerang is spinning
J: bala mudaga milmurru yanu, car is going along (with its wheel) spinning

wirril JG move fast, dodge away, squirm; anything 'hard to hold' baby squirming so that it can't be held ODb21
• burrirri-ñu Jja
• J: bayi barrgan ŋaja warra ñima-n/ wirril, I couldn't hold the wallaby, it moved away

yamalyamal MJ moving and waving, e.g. flag, waves, leaves of palm tree, ODb22
marulmarul G clothes on line; anyone seen from a distance, moving around; also glossed as 'eye-catching'
• occurs in songs Gama-I, J (woman with red gown; moving with bow and arrow)

see verb maruli-y 15O5

junduwarra MJG go straight ahead, not turning; used of boomerang; see Ja5 and of root running along ground ODb23

& see Ja4, gawuray, (boomerang) turns round and comes back

gawuyŋgawuy JG move about busily; e.g. man goes by every half hour; or busy street in big city ODb24
• occurs in songs Gama L (English bee), R (Torres Strait pigeon), AC (native bee), AS (storm clouds)

bandabur MJG jumping into water (not diving), e.g. nayinba, rugunmi, guda ODb25
• M: bandabur jinbi-jinbi-ñ, jumping into water
J: balan nayinba bandabur birba-birba-ñu, the girls are jumping into the water

ODc — VISIBILTY, ALONE AND REMEMBERING

marru MJG (make self) become visible - show oneself by coming out of hiding, return after an absence, baby is born, spirit comes out of person when they die ODc1
• alternative is reflexive of 44A3 NEMAJY jumba-l/G milba-l 'show by holding up'
N can only say ŋañi junbaa-Ri-ñ
• yilwu-rri-yarra-ñu (diñjirr ñuri-ma-li wañuna) Mja; yali-bi-n balaŋum-bawal Jja
• M: bayi marru-bi-n buyba-rri-ŋu ŋañi bura-li/ waŋuna, 'he showing his face out from hiding - who's that?'
J: ban jibanbandala marru-bin/ ŋanaŋunjin-da ñina-ñu, Jibanbandala (a bird) showed himself, sitting in our country
G: jaja marru-bi-n, baby is born
G: jañja bayi marru-bi-n banaga-ñu, he returned from absence
& T28.57

gadagada M without company, no one (else) there empty house, half-made house (e.g. with no roof) ODc2
• naŋgu bayabay-ŋaŋgay ... bala-maŋgn baŋum bawal-bil-ja-ñu Mja
• M: gadaagada baŋum yanu-ma-n bayi budin, he (Bulbu) couldn't be seen because he had been carried away from there [gadagada = can't be seen]
M: añja mija balgarra-bi-n/yimba bungi-n añja gadagada, and the camp was quite clear, there was nothing lying there at all, T35.41
M: baŋum yanul-ja-ŋu añja galga-n gadagada, they all went away from there and left an empty camp
M: baŋum bala-maŋgan yanu mija-gu galgal-ŋa-ñu gadagada-gu, they all went away from there and left an empty camp (alternative way of saying this)
& T35.4

baygaa N without company, place where no one lives (e.g. empty old ODc3
baygay MJG house; transit camp; wild bush, uninhabited)
in MN appears to be: camp with just two people in it

• bala ŋaliŋu naŋgu ŋali-mumbay-ŋu (= mija baygay, camp for two only) Mja
• N: baygaa ñina-ñ, only the two of us (no one else), NOT *mija balgay in N
M: ŋinda baygay-ja ñina/ mija-gabun-da, you stay by yourself in another place, T57.15
J: baygay-ja bayi ñina-ñu ñuwala, he sat down in the place where no one lives
J: mija balgay, uninhabited country
• CP: baygay, (a small group of people) doing something on their own, Yid

jaŋgara MJG empty camp (silent, everyone is out) ODc4
ŋalimŋalim J

• J: bala mija jaŋgara/ waŋa-ŋaŋgay, this camp is deserted, there's no one home
J: galga mija bungi-ŋu jaŋgara, leave the country lying there alone
G: maya-ŋga-girra/ jangara-ga, there was really nothing there, in an empty camp, T60.80
J: ŋalimŋalim bungi-n, (the country) is lying empty and silent, T9.65

yaagan N place where there's no food ODc5
yalgan MJ(G)

• giña maŋgay naŋgu/ gadaginay-ŋaŋgay (wambi-ŋaŋgay mañji-ŋaŋgay) [no Ja for wuju so all one can do is list several main foodstuffs!] Mja
• N: giña mija yaagan/ wuju-ŋaŋgaa, this place is unproductive, without food(-bearing plants)
J: galga yanu-m balu/ yalgan-da/ miña-ŋgu mañja-mañjay-gu, don't go there, it's very poor country, what could we eat?
• can also be used when a person is down to their last bit of food: galga mada-m/ yalgan-da/ balam damba, don't throw that last bit of damper away, that's all there is

ŋunday JG all gone - everyone gone, fruit/game vanished ODc6

G: bayi barrgan ŋunday-bi-n, 'no wallabies in this place'

garrbi MJG sugar bag that is earmarked (only used with sugar bag, of native or English bee) ODc7

• ganba-gabun-ŋunu; ŋaja mugilmbarra-gu bawal-bi-ñ ganba-gabun-ŋunu-gu Mja
• J: mayi-gu garrbi-gu ŋaja bural-ŋay-gu, 'I'm going to find the bee's nest that I found before and resolved to return to, cut out some more honey by-and-by'
G: garrbi balam mayi, the English bee hive is earmarked

ganañja NMJ hiding place (where something is left; often, on the road); ODc8
ganay G usually a nook under a log or stone

• N: ganaŋja-ga biiba-n, hide it in the nook
M: ganañja-ga buyba-n/yuba-n, hide/place it in the nook
J: ganañja-ga yugu-ŋga yuba-ŋu something placed in the hiding place under the log
G: ganay-ja bungi-n barrgan, wallaby sleeps under the log

gani NMJY long way ODd1
wayu W (cf name of dingo JG gani-barra [M wabu-barra])
wamba G

• jayŋgii Nja; jayŋgil Mja; bawal-barra Mja; bali-bawal Jja
• M: Yuramu gani yaŋum Dabagiyan-ŋunu. Euramu is a long way from Jordan's Creek (Dabagiyam, loan based on Top Camp)
J: ŋali gani-gu-rru gilu ŋurba-ñ, later on we're gong back a long way
T57.34 *timber* gani-bil-hani-ñu, the timber was getting to be further and further away
• G: bayi-n-jana wamba-ŋunu bani-ñu/ jañja bayi banaga-yarray-gu, he comes from a long way away, and now he should return there
G: wamba yanu ŋana jañjarru, we went a long way earlier on today
& T9.45
• CP: bamba, long way off, Warrg

Comment [I3]: u

ganimara MJ (place) long way from (another place +-ŋunu) ODd2

• bala-bawal-gu Mja
• J: Yingam-ŋunu Dali ganimara, Tully is a long way from Ingham

yaŋal MJ long distance (said to be further than gani/wamba) (only exes are road and nails) ODd3

• gudaguds (gawurru bala), (road) goes a long way Mja; gilu wañju balu-bawal-barra Jja
• M: bayi biguñ yaŋal, he has long nails
J: yalgay yaŋal galga munda-m balan midi, 'don't take the child, it's too far'

yaŋal is 'long' in Y, OEb1

galŋgay MJ(G) far apart ODd4

• bala dayŋgil-jarran dinda-rri-ñ Mja (= M galŋgay bala yugu-jarran, two posts a long way apart)
• M: bayi galŋgay-bara ñina-ñú, they're sitting far apart (Mja: bayi-m-bawal-bara majirrabi-n
J: galŋgay bungi-n, lie far apart

buRin N near, close ODd5
burrin WMJG

• yiRgi Nja; yirrgi Mja; ñingal Mja; bagu-jurri Jja
• M: burrim-burrim añja. bala-garra bañil-ŋa-ñu, they were getting closer, they were still chopping, T30.30, 32; T38,5
J: burrim-bi-ñ ŋulga bayi-n-dayi bani-ñ, he'll be coming closer tomorrow
J: Warigalmi-gu bayi jaymba-n Muyu-ŋimbay-ña bani-ŋu burrin-bi-ŋu, Warigalmi met Muyuŋimbay coming close

ñalirr JG getting steadily closer but still a fair way off; coming slowly ODd6

• J: ñalirr bayi bani-ŋ burbi-ŋga bayi bungi-n, he's coming closer but still some way off, he's camping half-way
• in song Burran-AB. storm coming

gulmburr MJG close together (often: neatly arranged) ODd7
• N would just use balmbu-ma-ñ, OCe2
• bayi bala-maŋgan ñungu-ra majirrabi-n Mja
• M: bayi bala-maŋgan gulmburr ñinan-ja-ñu, all sitting together
J: gulmburr-ma-l, grouping them together, neatly
J: bala gulmburr-bi-n jañja, trees grow close together (with undergrowth, so as to be impassable)

jalgal MJG standing back (to one side, out of the way) ODd8
• balay-ŋulañ-bawal dinda-rri/ bayi bawal-bi-ŋurra yali Mja
• M: jalgal jana/ yali-galu gaja-ri-ŋurra, move to one side to let someone go past
G: jalgal jana, you stand back!

wabar MJG getting near end: higher in tree, wood about burnt away; near end of life ODd9
• M: wabar añja dayi jañja mayi wayñji-n, the honey (was moving) further and further up (the hollow in the tree), T43b.4
M: wabar aŋja bulgan-bi-yarra-ñu, we kept growing bigger, T48.23
M: wabar añja ŋaja wulman-bi-n/ jalma-bi-n, I'm coming to the end (of my life), getting to be an old man, getting to be weak
G: jañja wabar-bi-n ban buju-ra/ añja ban bumba-bi-n, now it (the burning wood) was getting to the end now it got to be just ashes, T66.16

The following appears to be not an adjective but a suffix; only attested after place name or mija

-guniguni JG right up to, as far as ODd10
• J: Diñi-ŋunu Balara-guniguni, (bulldozer has moved) from Dinyi right up to Balara
J: ŋaja yalu-dawulu wandi-n mija-guniguni, I went upriver as far as the place
J: ŋaja dawun-guniguni, I (went) right up to the town
G: yanu mija-guniguni, 'going right up to the place (not stopping half-way)'
• CP: guniguni, close up, Yid

ODe — DIRECTIONS

guŋgaRi N north ODe1
guŋgarri WMJG
• jugaRi Nja, jugarri Mja; rulmila Jja
• this functions as a free form and as an affix to verb and noun markers, e.g. yalu-guŋgarri T28.20, T31b.23; giña-guŋgarri T28.33
• CP: guŋgarI, north, Yid; guŋgarri, north(wards) Warrg

jaŋgiR N place up north ODe2
jaŋgirr MJ
J: bala-guŋgari jaŋgir bungi-n, jangirr lies to the north
& T42.12,13,31
This may actually be a place name
• CP: jaŋgir, north, northern, Yid

yiRgañji N goods from the north (in trade); people/place up north ODe3
yirrgañji MJ

• jugarri Mja
J: giña yumu/ yirrgañji-gu yanu-li/ Mamu-barra-ŋu, this painted dilly bag is to go north for the Mamu people
J: bala yirrganji jawun/ baŋgu-maŋgan-du bila-n ŋinu, this dilly-bag from the north, they have sent for you
J: yirrguñji-barra, tribe to the north (opposite of guñin)
T56f.3 yalu-guŋgarri bayi yirrgañji-gu wayñji-n, then he goes here to the north, he goes up to Yirrganyji country
• CP: yirrgañji, people/goods/places up north, Warrg

guyŋgurru MJG south ODe4
guyŋgurra G

• jibarra Mja; bala-ŋulañ-gali Mja; rulmila balu-bayju Jja
• this functions as a free form and as an affix to verb and noun markers,

jiŋgaa N goods/people/place to the south ODe5
guñin NMYG

• jibaRa Nja; jibara Mja
• M: bali-ju juwi-ñu balu-guya-bi--n/ yagun-guya guñin-gu, [the turtle] swam in the direction of the other side (to the mainland) to go across here to the south, T13.5
M: bali-galu guñin-da-rru bala-garra yanu, the two of them went out around the south, T26.2
T45a.3 balu-gu guŋgari guñin-gu-bi-ñ yanu-ñ, to the north, going to a place in the south
T46d.2 jawun-da gunda-n gubaguba/ yalu-gala guñin-gu-mba-n, the nautilus shells were put in a dilly-bag, and taken this way to the south
T56.2 yara bayi bani-ñu yaŋum-guyŋguru guñin-gu, the fishing line came from the south (guyŋguru) to the south (guñin)
& T10.4, T31c.7, T42.169
• CP: guñin, south, southern, Yid

ruwa MJG way out west; over the mountains ODe6

• baja Mja; bala-ŋulañ-galu Mja; balu-ruwa Jja
• this functions as a free form and as an affix to verb and noun markers (at least in JG)
• M: ruwa bayi yanu, he went out to the west, T15.51
M: … banja-n/ gambil balu-galu ruwa-gu-mba-n, he followed the forest way out to the west, T13.6
J: balu-ruwa-galu yanu, going out west
J: gilaŋum-guyŋgurru/ gilaŋum-guŋgarri/ gilaŋum ruwa/ gilaŋum-gali guliñ-ŋunu/ wuri-gu ŋanaji yalay yuŋgu-ra, people are coming from somewhere in the south, north, west, down, east, from the south, so that we can all dance here now
• CP: guwa, west, Yid; guwa, west, tablelands, Warrg

guliñ MJG place out east where spirits live ODe7
• bala-ŋulañ-gali Mja; balu-gali Jja
• M: bayi balaŋum-guya guliñ-ŋunu, he came from somewhere on the other side, from guliñ, T15.1
J: giyi-n-giyi-ñuŋgul banaga-ñu/ guliñ-ŋunu yaŋum jabu-ŋunu, (re Capt Cook) this is the fellow coming back again from guliñ, from the grave (lit. hole), T10.4
• occurs in songs Gama AZ (guliñ-ja), BE, CI: Burran G, Jangala R
• CP: guliñ, place way out east where spirits live, Warrg

and see jindigal, spirit home Mi3

ODf — DEPTH

durrbu JG deep in water to half-way between knee and hip ODf1
• T59.2, baŋum jada bayi mayi-n yalu-gala bural-ay-gu/ bural-ay-gu durrbu-gu janay-gu, a good while after he came out to look around at a place up here, to look round standing knee-deep in water

gawu-jabul J waist deep in water ODf2
• G would just use biri, waist, hlip

ŋugurr JG neck deep in water OdF3
• ŋaja ŋugurr mabi-n, I crossed the river with water up to my neck

OE — DIMENSION

OEa — BIG AND LITTLE, WIDE AND NARROW

There are words for 'big', and sometimes also 'small', for various fauna, and one plant. Where there is no such term, a regular adjective is used.

gurrili **gurribirri** **gurrimbirr**i	MJ J G	big of tree-climbing kangaroo, mabi, Dc7	OEa1
maŋaRa	N	big of all other kangaroos and wallabies	OEa2
maŋara **wulmbin**	MJ JG		

• yuŋga gagir Mja
• bayi wulmbin barrgan

ŋarbu	MJG	big of dog/dingo, guda/ganibarra, etc	OEa3
walaya	MJG	big of freshwater turtles	OEa4
gujiba	MJG	small of freshwater turtles	OEa5

Bessie Jerry: mother one is big, father one is small

jagaa	N	big of bajiRi, Eastern Water Dragon ('water goanna'), Ed5	OEa6
wayja	M	big of bajirri, of jagay, Gould's goanna ('sand goanna'), Ed7, and of gugar, Lace Monitor ('big black goanna'), Ed9	OEa7
wayja	JG	big only of jijan (= bajirri)	OEa8

• J: bayi wayja jijan

marawurru	JG	big only of jagay	OEa9
gambarra	JG	big only of gugar, and of waŋgu, Spotted Tree Monitor ('tree goanna') Ed8	OEa10
bagu	MJG	small of bajirri/jijan only	OEa11
maybana **yuŋuy** **yirrawuru**	M J G	big of carpet snakes	OEa12

• G: bayi yirrawuru maguy
& T47.38

marraŋara	G	big of poisonous snakes (walguy, bima, guñjiwuru) can also be used for a type of person	OEa13

juugiñ N big of scrub turkey, muŋarra/ guyjarri, Fh2 OEa14
wadar MJ
wagala G

Note that there is no word for big scrub hen, jarrugan

milgu MJG big of black bream, bugal/etc., Ga2 OEa15
jingur J

George Watson said that in M this is also used for: gulala, Ga3, dawugan, silver bream, Ga4, yaŋgal, red bream, Ga5, warrayi, small round boney bream, Ga8, jumbañ, mud cod, Ga21; gulurgu, mullet, Ga27;
But NOT for jew-fish or certain fish which are only ever small, e.g. mulŋgal, juŋgurru, gabuñ, burrbyam, gulga

In JG terms may apply to all kinds of bream.

gunuji NMJY big of eels (jaban/magiñ, girriŋan, guñin) OEa16
mubaray G

guuRu N big of grubs (jambun, mandija, gaban, etc.) OEa17
gurbu MJG

gija NMJG small of grubs OEa18
• CP: gija 'small' Warrg

murrgu M big of worms OEa19

wandu MJ big of yams (e.g. jugur) OEa20
• NB: wandu given as Nja for jugur, N52D-1a

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baŋan (pl: baŋan-baŋan) N big (& elder sibling); lots of OEa21
dugii (pl) dugii-dugii) W
bulgan (pl. bulgan-gay) MAJU
jagiñ (pl. jagiŋ-gay) G
• gagiR Nja; gagirr Mja; gagir Jja; guymiŋji Mja
• many exes in texts: elder sibling, big eel, huge turtle, big starlings (bulgangay, T25.3,7,8), big camp, person grown big, big eyes, older man, previously initiated man (T29a.7), big clearing, lots of food
• J: bayi-m-bayi jami bulgan/ wuygi Waruñ, Tommy Warren's too big and fat
• CP: gagir YidJa

julgimara M very big, 'great big' OEa22

jugi (pl: jugi-gay) JG
• gagir Jja
• used of kerosene tin, snakes (jugi-gay, T47.17), long handle on tomahawk, nose, penis
• M: bayi-ma bulgan, was it a big one?, G: ŋa. jugi, yes, very big (describing an eel),
T39.3
J: bala yagira jana-ñu jugi, a very big yagira tree is standing (there)
G: marri bala yalama-n/ jugi-ma-li, do like this (to the blanket) to make it bigger, T74.5]& T75a.4, T76.3, make dilly-bag bigger
• CP: possibly cognate with jugi, tree, Yid

yabuji J(G) huge, 'biggest one you ever seen'; man with cicatrices OEa23

julgin MJ big, e.g. of belly OEa24
• guymiñji Jja

judajala NM of large volume: dilly-bag, bushy hair, long fern OEa25
juda NMJG
• gagiR Nja
• J: jawun-da juda-ŋga, in a large dilly-bag, T9.10
J: murray juda/ biguñ-galu-galu, bushy hair and long nails, T31b.10

ñalmbu-ñalmbu MJG too big - clothes, olden-day blanket, lawyer, etc. OEa26
• guymiñji Jja
• J: ñalmbu-ñalmbu bala gawun wuga-n, I was given a dress that was too big
J: ñalmbu-ñalmbu bandagay yara-ŋgu daju-n gambila, long ago men used to spread out blankets that were too capacious
G: gambi ñalmbu-ñalmbu wurra-ma baga, this piece of clothing is too big, sew it smaller!

bijirr JG too large - house, motor car, even dress OEa27
• J: bala-bawal bungil-ma-li bijirr-bara/ mija, a bigger place/room to sleep in

Bessie Jerry said it is the opposite of jungal, too small

midi NWMAJUYG small; younger sibling; a little of OEa28
• wumbaR Nja; wumbarr Mja, Jja; ñiwurr Jja
[Jja ñiwurr in T27.7 (Rosie Runaway), 44 (Chloe Grant); wumbarr in T18,2.9]
• Many examples in texts: younger sibling, small body, small doorway, little waterhole, small mountain, small waterbag, little bit of milk
• M: midi-midi-rru añja wugal-wugal-nbarri-ñu bala-maŋgan, and everyone shared around small pieces, T24.46
J: midi jamiyan, little sister
• midi-bara, smaller
J: guruŋgul midi-bara dayi-bara yambi-n, the meat-hawk is smaller (than theeagle-hawk) and flies higher, & T23.31

• midi-bi-n, getting smaller
J: guwal wula-yarra-ñu j jañja ŋala-gali midi-bi-n, with the voice dying away, now getting fainter and fainter
• contrast with bulgan:
M: ñubala bulgan-gay ban gundal-ja-ñ/ giñan ŋaliŋu midi-midi mada-ñ, you two are putting all the big ones into (your own dilly-bag) and throwing all these small ones down to us two, T 25.8

midi-jagan NMJG smaller than midi OEa29

wurra JU small, a small quantity of OEa30
wuda G (fairly consistently said to be bigger than midi)
• ñiwurr, wumbarr Jja
• small tree, T39.25; little child, T68.3
J: wurra-jarran bawu-ra ŋaba-ŋaba-ŋu, when we two were small, we used to bathe in Bawul swamp
J: balan-jilu bana wurra-gabun galga-ŋu, another bit of water had been left there, T65.18
J: bayi wayñji-n jañja *now*/ wurra-ŋga-rru muŋan-da-rru, now he climbed over a small mountain, T56.31
J: jigil wurra bala bungi-n/ ñigila bala bungi-n ñigila, it's quite a nice, hot day to lie (in the sun)
G: wuda-bajun giñju, little pup
• wurra+bungi-1, have a little sleep T36.29

& see wurra-wurra-gabun-da, quite a lot, OBa23

namba(namba) N too small (too narrow, too tight; road with no room) OEa31
jungal MJG used of clothes (dress, shirt), bag too small for goods
• wumbarr Mja
• M: bayi junga-ra miju-yirri-ñu balgal-ŋay-gu, he landed in a narrow place to hit and kill (me)
J: ŋaygu mija jungal, my house is too small (this was offered when I tried out ŋaygu mija gulu bulgan, the latter sentence being rejected)
G, M: jungal bala yalgay, the road is too narrow
& jungal-jungal, Davidson Falls 'too closed in, like a dip', T42.116
• CP: namba, narrow, Yid

biji(-jala) NM wide (e.g. road) OEa32
• J,G would use jugi
• (gawuRu) ŋandaa Nja; (gawurru) ŋandariñ Mja

& see Be5 junjabala, bayi/balan, giant (may be adj)

julŋaRu N long (stick, string, road, etc.) & long life OEb1
yaŋanbara W
jalŋgay MJ(G)
julŋaru (M)J
yaŋal Y
julara G

• gudaguda Nja, Mja; wunganday Mja, Jja; jada-ŋgu-bawal-bil-mba-n (+gilugu wañju) Jja
• J: guwu jalŋgay, elephant, T65.21
G: jalŋgay yugu budi/ girimu-gu balgal-ma-li, bring that long stick, I'm going to hit this snake
G: jawuli-ñu yugu jalŋgay, the long stick is swaying
• T74.5 bala baga-n/ jalŋgay-ma-li, it (the blanket) was sewn to make it long (two blankets were sewn together to make one big one)
• CP: yaŋal Warrg

I was told that, in G, jalŋgay was tall, and julara long
& see yaŋal, long way, MJ, ODd3

jalŋgabara MJ very long, too long (e.g. stick or road) OEb2
jalŋgamara J
jurina G

• wungamara, wunganday Mja

bandara G long road to walk OEb3

• giña yalgay bandara wundi-na-ñu, this road is long, takes a long time to walk

rarrgay JG tall OEb4

• M only uses jalŋgay & jalŋgamara
• wurrngunday Jja
• J: bayi rarrgay-bi-n wuji-ñu, he's grown up

yurgal JG thin and tall; e.g. long cylinder, crowbar OEb5

wagarri JG a tree that has a long skinny trunk before one gets to branches and leaves, e.g. daba N57A-6a, balŋgarriñ N57A-10a OEb6

gundun NWMAJY short OEb7
judu G

• ñingaa Nja; ñingal Mja; wumbarr Jja
• M: gundun bana-n, (the wild yam) was broken into short pieces, T5.30
M: gundun-gundun-ba-n, (eel) was cut up into small pieces
J: bayi-n-galu bayi gundun mayi-mayi-n, short lengths of rainbow appear, T16.24 ; & T41.24, rainbow serpent getting shorter, &T56.54
J: waya-gu buŋa bayi-lay-gu gundun-gu, go down (to the shop) and buy a short piece of wire
J: ban gaji ŋinda nudi gundun-ma, cut (the plank) short
J: ŋinda walŋga gundun, you are short-winded

G: … mayŋgi-ŋgu judu-ŋgu/ bayi-ŋu, a short rainbow had twisted itself (round his body)
G: gaji bali ŋinba yana gundnn-bara-ga-rru, he used to go in that direction through a shorter route, T42.101
• T64.49 yali-jilu bayi/ yanu gundun-bi-n, he went on getting short in this direction a short way uphill [it is posible that gundun here refers to a short cut]
& see T9.1, T13.48, T30 passim
• CP: judu, judulu Warrg

ñarru J short in stature (opposite of tall) OEb8
• = gundun in M, judu in G
• J: bayi jabun-barra yara/ ñarru-mumbay, all those coastal people are short
J: ñarru bayi wuyi-rri-ñu, he never grew big

Cp also mirru, person who never grows big, Bb20

ŋuwunburu MJG short lengths (natural, or made by natural forces, not cut) i.e. lost its top OEb9
• ñingal dinda-rri-ñ; gajaga ñingal Mja; dinda-rriñu Jja
J: ŋuwunburu yugu bala-bala jana-ñ, half tree broken off, half standing rainbow standing, in short lengths, T9.29

OEc — DEEP AND SHALLOW

ŋagu NM(J)UG deep (water), deep water hole OEc1
ŋurin WMJG [deep hole is gali-bara]
• gagiR Nja; balan-ŋulañ-gali; gali-bara; balan gulu darrubay-mba-ñ; balan jujamu gagirr balan gali-gu Mja; gagirr Jja
• J: galga yanu-m balan ŋagu-bi-n, don't go there, the water gets deep
G: ŋurin-jan ban gamu, the water's too deep. T8.29
• CP: ŋagul Warrg

These two terms are probably synonyms and may not originally have occurred in as many dialects as given here; Ida Henry and George Watson said ŋagu M = J ŋurin, and Bessie Jerry said ŋurin G = J ŋagu.
Note also homonymous class IV dative unseen marker ŋa-gu.

jala NMJYG shallow (water) OEc2
jida W
• wumbaR Nja; jurrmbi (x2); wumbarr (jujamu) Mja; ñigala; yalugalu + gesture; yalugalu ban guygarra/jujamu bilugal ('half') Jja
• J: jala-ŋga-rru mabi ŋinda/ garrja, it's alright to cross here, through the shallow water
J: jala-bara-ga ŋaba, bogey in shallower water; & T8.30
J: balan wajali ban-gali wayñji-n buŋgu/ ban-dayi ban jala-ŋga bungi-n, waves of a king tide are coming high up the beach
J: jala-ŋga bungi-n, king tide (i.e. water in normally shallow place)
M: baŋgu-garra ŋurrma gulba-gulba-n./ jala-ŋga bana-ŋga, the two of them tried to block (the eel) in shallow water, T59.62

NOTE; gadala 'dry' can also be used for 'shallow'

jirrban M shallow place with stoney bottom where the river can be OEc3
dabal J crossed (GW says shallow place with sandy bottom is jala)
• M: ŋali mabi-li jirrban-da-rru, we should cross at the shallow place
J: balan bana dabal, that water is shallow

& bala dabal, is 'milky way'; & cf daba-y 'dry up'

giñja G small pool of water in a stream-bed; water dregs in a nuba, water-bag OEc4

gama MJG deep, dark water (where the rainbow is believed to live- in the depths of the water and where no one will swim; it is believed that they might get sick from swimming in that water, or might get swallowed by the rainbow), 'water with no bottom' OEc5
• J: bana gama

warrbi MJG just under the surface, not too deep OEc6
Can refer to something just under the surface of the water (just below leaves); or a turkey egg that is not too far down; of cooking a fish under a thin layer of dirt
• M: gugula warrbi-ŋga walŋga-walŋga-ñ, the platypus floats just under the surface
J: balan warrbi-bara-gu guyjarri digu, turkey egg is not too deep down, you dig it up
G: digu-n warrbi, dig water a little bit for kid to bathe

cf waRbi, N, on top of, ODa2

OEd — STRAIGHT AND CROOKED

yangaRa N straight (e.g. road, stick) OEd1
jalŋgay W
jugal MJG
jurina G
jundugal (U?)(G?)
• jagaRi Nja; jagarri Mja; gudaguda Nja; gabamay; ŋundariñ; bala jagari gawurru Mja; balay-bawal-bi-li jugagay Jja
• W: yaagay jalŋgay, straight road
J: juga-ra-rru yana, go along the straight road
J: gugar-gu jugal-jugal-ba-n balay yarbi, the noose was made straight for (to catch) the goanna, T61,17
G: jugal-mba-n murrgar/ buŋgu-bana-n, (the old man) straightened the rope, and folded it up, T56.39
• CP: yangarA Yid

NB: In MG jalŋgay is 'long' (W yaŋanbara) but in W jalŋgay is 'straight' (no long vowel rule has applied so maybe it is a recent loan into W??)

jirulu JG straight piece of wood (espec in yandal, house frame) OEd2
• J: yuŋgul baŋgul bura/ buni/ jirulu, he saw one piece of firewood, a straight one, T66.15

jugargay JG go quickly, straight ahead, without stopping (don't pull up anywhere) OEd3
Seems to be a combination of Straight and Speed

juyŋar MJG straight out (road, stick, person lying/standing) OEd4
• N would just use julŋaRu yuna-ñ, lay down straight, using 'long'
• G: juyŋar ŋiña-bayji bungi-n, lying straight out
G: juyŋar-bi bungi, sleep (lying) straight out;
G: juyŋar-bi jana, stand up straight (as in Army)

juŋgulga J going straight up, vertical OEd5
• J: giña miña juŋgulga/ guyjarri giña, what's this piled up? it's a (large, high) scrub-turkey nest, T42.1, 159
G (BJ) julŋgulga, bayi burgil, big fat people with big belly
[burgil needed to be checked]

yuugaRa N leaning (leaning tree, man standing or walking at an angle) OEd6
yuugarra W
yulgarra MJG
yulgal J
• yuumbiRi yuumba-ñ Nja; yulmbirri (dalmbir) Mja (follows Nja); bala dalmbir yula-li Mja; yalu-gali-bi-n garrŋi-ŋu ('anything·on top of it') Jja
• M: bala-garra jiŋgali-ñu/ yulgarra-ga yugu-ŋga bili-gu, the two of them ran to climb a leaning tree, T15.25
J: bala yulgarra ŋinda mirra nudi yama, cut the front of the leaning tree a little
G(BJ) can be applied to person with hunchback: juja gargun yulgarra

& cf verb 12C5 wambi-y, lean (on)

bangun NWMAJ bendy, crooked (road, river, wire, spear, etc.), bent OEd7
waru G Reduplicated to mean 'lots of bends'
• Jja bali ŋarrŋana-galu balu-gali-bi-n; maŋgay
Mja bayuru (bayu-bayuru=bangun-bangun);
Nja (gawuRu) bayŋguR-bayŋguR (=bangun-bangun)
• G: ŋaygu waya bangun-bi-n, my wire is bent
J: bala-gala yalgay bangun-bangun, road got lots of bends in it
G: bala waya ŋaygu waru-ma-n wañju, someone bent my wire
G: waru-waru-ba-n munda-n, (we) go all over the place
• Also metaphorical extensions, including
Lorna: jamu ŋaja waru-waru-bi-n, I'm just getting [the kinship system] messed up, T21.9
G: ŋaja yibirray waru-waru-bi-ŋu (yibirra-ŋu ŋumbuŋga), I had an awful dream last night
M: gayga bangun, cross-eyed (=A garga dirrgul - need to cross-check)
G: baŋgul bura-n waru-ba-n, he looked at it crooked way (e.g. out of corner of eye, instead of looking straight)
J: chuck off: mala waruwaru or buru waruwaru ('he's nasty fellow') & T57.14
• CP: bangun Yid, warruwarru Warg

barubay JYG stick bent over to make a house frame OEd8
• occurs in song Gama-BS

gurruŋu JG one object being across another (at an angle to it not parallel) and lines crossed in fishing OEd9
• Jja yalaba-ñu + mime
• G: gurruŋu-mba yugu yuba, put one stick across another:
J: giyi-n-giyi bung-in gurruŋu-bi-n, he lying across your way, you got to step over him OR he sleeps crossways (half on top of me)
J: ŋaja yanu-ŋurra muŋan-da-rru gurruŋu, I'll cross over the mountain
J: giña-gala bumba gurruŋu-bi-n, the milkyway lies crossways in the sky
• metaphorical extension,
J: jalŋgulay guruŋu-b-n, can't talk properly (twisted tongue)'

galgul MJG coiled (snake, rope, wire, etc) OEd10
• N uses verb buŋgu+bana-1
• Jja wujun; yulmba-ñu;
Mja jugirr(ma); girrba-girrba yulmba-ñ only; jugirr-ma-ŋu julbamba-ŋu;
• G: buŋgu+bana galgul-ma, roll the wire up
J: bayi galgul-bi-n, the snake's coiled up

balmbu NWMJG rolled up (gathered together) e.g. swag, heap, bundle OEd11
& bala balmbu, roll of swag
& given for coiled up in W
• jugulu Nja
• J: bayi-n-dayi balmbu-bila bani-ñ, that man's coming with a swag
N,M: balmbu-ma garrmay/ gambi, roll up everything (wax, clothes)
N: bilayŋgirr balmbu, blanket rolled up
bala warañ bamlbu-ma-n, the net is rolled up
• occurs in song Gama-N, thunder heaped up

& see OCe2 balmbu, NWM, gathered together
See Verb 11U2 (inc Mja, Nja)

OEe — FLAT AND GAP

bajala N flat surface (stone, table), flat tyre OEe1
gajala W
baril M
biral JG
• Mja: wambir (x2); wambir bala diŋun (ŋaja wambi-gu jubunba-rri-ma-li), flat stone to grind nut on
• J: bala baŋul tyre biral, his tyre is flat
J: bira-ra ñina diban-da, sit on the flat stone
M: jañja bala baŋgul diban walmbi-yarra-ñu/ baril bana-ba, now he (the blue-tongue lizard) began to lift the stone, the flat stone with (covering) water, T23.40
bajala yalgay, bald-headed

gajala is 'cracked' in NMJG, OCb4

& see Me2 bajala, bala NWMAJ, balmara G, flat rock (& bald head)
George Watson said M bajala Mja balmara flat stone
M baril Mja wambiri little flat stone

garŋgan MJ an object with a gap in the middle, middle smaller than OEe2
randa G ends e.g slim woman, gap in the mountains ('nearly broken in half')
• given as noun Mb5, valley between two mountains.
• G: yugu nudi-ŋu randa, a tree with some chopped out in middle
G: yana randa-ŋga-rru, you go over the gap between two mountains
J: biru midi-bajun biru garŋgan, she has a slim waist

jiyiljiyil MJG water spreading out (e.g. when bottle broken) OEe3

OEf — FULL, EMPTY, HOLE, INTACT

jaagadaa N full (dilly-bag, box, mouth- NOT stomach) OEf1
jaagaday W NOTE: contents of container is S, container itself is LOC
gurrburu MJ
bandajala G
• Homonym with gurrburu, seven sisters (NMAJG), Bh4
• Jja: balam-dayi jawa-ŋga/ jajirra-ga; Mja: gudurruy; Nja: guduRuy
• G: garrja garrijin-da bandajala banagay-mba-n (honey=O), filled honey into a kerosene tin to take it home, T39.26
J: galga wurrba-m ŋangu gurrburu, don't talk with your mouth full

janbul MJG full of, loaded OEf2
• yuga janbul, tree full of pretty leaves or fruit
janbul mayi murray/ marbu-ginay, his hair is full of lice

ñimirñimir G anything (e.g. bottle) full of water OEf3

muga N half-full, half-a-load (again: contents S, OEf4
bibu MJG container LOC)
• Jja bilugal; milŋugal
Mja wumbarr (x2) (+gayŋun); Nja wumbaR
• J: ŋaygu bibu budi jawun-da, carry my half-full dilly-bag (my half load in a dilly-bag)
J: balan bibu-gabun budi ŋinda ŋaja giñan bibu-gabun, I'll take another half, you take another half
J: ŋinda jaŋga balam bibu-ma, eat up that half dilly-bag (of food)
J: bibu guñja-n, drink half only
NOTE: MR said that in Ngajan:
ŋaygu biligan-da bibu, half-full of water (Nja wumbaR)
ŋaygu janju muga, half-full dilly-bag (Nja wumbaR)

waRu N empty (e.g. dilly-bag, water-bag); leaks in vessel OEf5
warru WM blanket with holes in
warrŋgarr J NB G would just have maya-(jilu)
& warru-ma-1, open up stomach of wallaby in M (=yagan, babi-n)
• Mja gamañjal; bagala only (+wambi-ŋaŋgay); ŋaja biñu-ŋga gamañjal;
• M: guna warru-mba-n yambu-n, his guts were taken out (i.e. he was made empty), T24.47
J: gurrgara/nuba warrŋgarr, billy-can/bark basket empty
J: warrŋgarr-ma-n, make holes in blanket

& warrŋgarr as N, cracks in anything, cf ŋanjal, OEf8

buymbun JG leaky, squirting out (fast) OEf6
[cf gajala 'cracked' OCb4]
• J: bala gurrgara buymbun/ bana mayi-n, the billy-can leaks, water comes out
G: bana buymbun mayi-n; ban gurrgara buymbun-bi-n, water squirts out; the billy-can is leaky

gugal JG full of holes (loaf of bread, stick); half-cut; OEf7
& hungry (lit: stomach full of holes)
• Jja: maŋgay; baŋgul gumurriñ-ju jalŋga-ŋu dagarra-ñu, white man cut the tree and it fall
• G: nuba/jawun gugal, bark-bag/dilly-bag full of holes
G: ŋaja gugal-gugal ñina-ñu/ miju-rri-ñu burrin-gu, I waited all day, hungry for bread
J: gugal-gugal, loaf of bread picked by fowl
G: gugal-gugal bayi-n-jana, they were all very hungry, T11.17

jawa N any hole right through something (i.e. NOT a hole OEf8
ŋanjal WMJG in the ground; see Mc for these); button-hole
ŋanjal midimidi, holes in finely-woven net
• jawa also 'mouth' in NW, Ab14
• Mja: naŋgu walgay; gulŋu; Nja guuŋu
• J: guwu ŋanjal, nostril
M: ŋanjal-ŋanjal gubal-ja-ñu, they blocked up all the holes (in the house), T26.78
J: galga ŋanjal-ma-m jurrga-m, don't make a hole through it
J: munu-ŋga gurrgara ŋanjal, a hole in the bottom of the billy-can
J: bala ŋanjal-bi-n/ wañju biñja-ŋu guda-ŋgu 'dog might have went through that hut'
J: balan ŋanjal-ŋanja-ra mija-ŋga ñina-ñu 'she's got a holey-looking house'
J: ŋanja-ra-rru bura-n ñalŋga/ bayi-n-gali-rru mandala-ŋu, look through the hole at the child playing
J: ŋaja yura-li yali/ ŋanja-ra-rru wuga, I'll give it you through the hole (e.g. window) here
J: gaji bura giña-galu/ julumbuy ŋanjal yamba, have a look up there!, there may be a hole in the top, T41.19
J: bala ŋanjal-ma gugu, open up the back of the camp (make a hole in it)
bala jagu ŋanjal-ma, open the door!
& T26.106

nungu NMJG intact, with no holes, good example of a — mended blanket or road or bridge OEf9

• Mja gabamay; jagarri; Nja ŋundaRiñ

• J: bala nungu, 'good house, no holes, not broken - neat house, good-looking house'

G: mudaga/ mija/jawun nungu, car/ house/ dilly-bag that is not broken, very nice and firm, inside all dry (rain doesn't come in - for car or house)

M: nngu-ma, make it waterproof!

M: bala jañja nungu gambila, blanket has no holes in it now (been mended)

OF — PHYSICAL PROPERTY

OFa — HOT AND COLD

ñigila NWM hot (sun, water, steam, charcoal, food, etc.) OFa1
biŋgir (M)AJUG

• Jja ñigala; Mja wilŋgil; Nja jilma (=sweat up, wajin banda-ñ); jilma wiiŋgu-ñ
• J: jawuy walma-ñu biŋgir, hot steam is rising (from the tea), T10.16
J: ŋanaji wurrbay-gu ŋanaji garri-ŋga mañji biŋgir-biŋgi-ra,
we must all talk out, but the sun (shining on us) is so hot, T9.5
J: jamu-ban bayi biŋgir-ŋunu, rain comes from this heat, T22.39
J: biŋgi-ru gandam-bila bana-ŋgu, hot water might burn you
J: ŋayguna nira-n biŋgi-ru/ guñjuy bayi-n-dayi janay-ma-rri-ñu, the hot (sun)
is warming me now, the storm clouds are standing around (the mountain)
J: biŋgir-bi-n jañja gilu. biŋgir-bi-n garri-galu-rru, much stronger
sun up here, it's getting hotter
J: ...biŋgir-bi-lmba-li, cover eel with bark to get it hot
J: biŋgir-jilu jigay bungi-ŋu, this earth was lying here hot, T65.4 & 3, creation story
• M: baŋgul baŋum biligan-da bana jarra-li/ ñigila-bi-li, he boils water
in a billy-can so that it gets hot, T54b,2
ALSO GW says that ñigila can be used for '(warm body of) spouse' e.g.
M: ŋaygu bayi ñigila yanu ŋurugun-da, my husband left me in night
• CP: ñagilI, ñagila Yid

bulbu G be red-hot OFa1a

• used in combination bulbu-ganda-y
• ŋaja bulbu-ganda-**ñu**/ bullbu-ŋga jañja ganda- ñu murray-ju/ ban buni bulbu-bi-n,
I'm getting very hor, now (it's) burning hot in my haifr, the fire is red-hot

wulŋgur MJG warm (water, person, etc) OFa2

• Mja wilŋgil
• J: gilu-bara wulŋgur-bi-n, it'll get warm later on
J: bagun-gala mañji-ŋu wulŋgur-bi-yarra-ñ jañja, you'll start to get warm now
M: ŋaja ban yibi gaŋa-li wulŋgur-ba/ ŋali bungi-li wulŋgur-bi-li, I want to
marry the woman with warmth, so that we can be warm as we lie together.
G: ŋa garja wulŋgur, yes, it's alright (the water) is warm, T8.28
G: wulŋgur-ma, heat up (food)
When BJ saw GW's coat she said: Oh, you got a wulŋgur one.

dinu NWMJUG cool (& cold in NWMJ) OFa3

• Jja gungi, Mja ŋilu; Nja gungi (& murŋa-ñ, see 67E4)
• T10.27,32; T25.76; T26 .81 ,94, cool place, cool food, etc.
J: ŋaja dinu-bi-n biŋgir-bi-ŋu, I'm feeling cooler (sitting in the
shade) after having been hot.
J: ñabu-ŋga munda waymbay-gu ŋanaji dinu-bara-ga, you lead me so
that we can walkabout in the evening, when it's much cooler
M: dinu-ŋgu gunban, cold cuts into me

mayŋgan (M)G cold (really cold, chilly) OFa4

• Jja gungi; (Mja ŋilubin=bujañ)

• T8.26 mayŋgan-mayŋgan-da gamu-ŋga, it's much too cold in the water T10.25, mayŋgan-du ŋambiya-gu-bi janji-n, sprinkle whatever-it's-called with cold water; T10.20...mayŋgan-bi-li, for it to get cool
G: wuju yuba gilu mayŋgan-bi-li, put the food down to get cold
NOTE: for 'really cold' other dialects could use dinu, but more likely a verb NWM buja-y/AJUG mungi-1, (person) feel cold (67E4)
Cf also mulŋga-y, be petrified with cold, MJG (67E5)

gurrul MJ(G) real frozen, doubled up to keep warm (only used of person) OFa5

• Jja gungi; Mja ŋilu-bi-n; murrŋa-ñu

• M,J: gurrul-bi-n, doubled up with cold, shaking with cold
mungi-ŋu bayi gurrul-bi-n, being cold, he is doubled up to keep warm

OFb — DRY, WET, SLIPPERY

bumba NWM dry OFb1

Cf NMAJUYG bumba 'cold ashes, dust' Ka13

• Mja jagarri; nalŋga; Nja dulun; yabandaa dulun-bi-n añja

• T34.I7 bumba-bi-n añja wurrmburr, when the dead bodies were dried up and just bones
M: baŋum añja bayi gurrga bunba-bi-n/ buya-rri-gu baybu-gu, then his neck got dry to puff a pipe (i.e he wanted to smoke) T49.17
M: wurrmburr warrga-wanda-n/ bumba-bi-li his bones were heated on a frame so that they became dry/ashes (ambiguous), T52.16
M: … bumba-bi-yarranja-ñu, (the reservoir) kept going dry (there wasn't enough water in it), T57.51
M: giyi yara garrja/ ŋanagu bural-ŋa-ñ bana-gu ŋayi bumba-bi-ŋu-gu, this is a good man, he saw all of us being thirsty (lit. our throats beng dry) T57.54
G: ŋulga-gabun bala bundi-n ŋarrala-bi-li, two days later (the blanket) was taken out (from being soaked) to become dry, T74.3
M: bumba-bi-n, creek run dry
M: yaja bumba-bi-n, tiny bit wet
M: ŋayi bumba, thirsty
N: mija bumba añja/ garri-ŋgu ganda-ñ, the camp is dry, being dried out by the sun

• CP: bumba, dry Yid

In N bumba has metaphorical meaning 'won't do something he is asked to do', bumba ñina-ñ

ŋarrala JG dry (ground, swamp, river, clothes) OFb2

• Jja ñigala

• J: bana ŋarrala yuramu/ balan burba ŋarrala/ ban garrgal ŋarrala/ garrgiri daba-ñu/ gadala-bi-n, the river's dry, the swamp's dry, the creek's dry, everything is dried up, all quite dry

• CP: ŋarrala, dry Warrg proper

gadala (M)JG dry (including: rain finishes) (& 'shallow') dried up (e.g. creek) OFb3

& ŋayi gadala 'thirsty' (lit: dry throat)
• Jja ñigala
• T4 gamu-biday/ bana-ŋaŋgay/ gadala, there's no water, it's quite dry
J: ....yali-bawal gadala-ga añja jana, (don't go in the muddy place), go over this way, to the dry place
M: wiŋju gadala-bi-n, dry creek
CP: gadala, dry, shallow Warrg (Biyay)

nalbay JG dry (e.g. typically clothes, skin dry after rain; place dries) OFb4

• T36.30, yagun-gala guna-gu yarraman-gu nalbay-gu gundal-ma-li, (a bag) to gather dry horse manure with
J: gaji ŋaygu gawun bura nalbay-bi-ŋu, have a look at my dress, it's dried out
J: guñjuy-ju biji-ŋu jigay/ balay añja nalbay, the ground, which was wet by the storm, is now dry
J: bala yiŋari/ jigal/ nalbay/ yugan-du gulu biji-n, the cave is very nice and dry, no rain gets in
J: yiya-n bala gambi nalbay-bi-li, spread the clothes out, to get dry
& nalbay-ma-n, make it dry
& T65.4, 14, creation story

Cf also OEc3 dabal/ jirrban, shallow place to cross river

ralŋgaralŋga J (food) dry through having been overcooked OFb5
yaybar G e.g. bread, damper, eel, wallaby; too dry to eat

• and see OFg12

gujan NWMAJY wet (accidentally); rained on OFb6
gurŋa G & drowned

•Jja: gayilbarra-ŋunu gurŋa; ŋayi-ŋga guygarra ('it went in his mouth'); Mja janbul; Nja janbuu
• M: yimba ŋinda ŋangu bayi gujan-gujan, your moustache is wet, T23.6
J: janba-ru bijin ŋanajina ŋumbuŋga/ gujan-ma-n, dew fell on us in the night, making us wet
G: bulaji bayi-n-gali ñina baji-ñu gamu-gu gujan, the two of them fell into the water and drowned, T67.10
CP: gujan, wet Yid

ŋuja MJG wet (purposefully), soaked (food, to cure) OR: food soaked in tea to make it soft OFb7

& ŋuja-ma-1, to wet deliberately (e.g. food)
& leave footprint on stone after walking in water - ŋuja
• J: balam mirrañ manji-ŋu ŋuja-ma, the black bean has been dried by the sun, wet it!

daambañ N slippery (e.g. after rain) OFb8
juumin W (& juicy vagina)
yuljul J
julmin G

• Jja dagarram-bila; bindi-barra maŋgay dagarram-bila (or say 'not dry')
Mja dalmbarra-ñ (might slip); ŋarru gilga-rri-m bagurru dagarra-mba
Nja: winaRa biRjali-ñ
• J: ŋinda julmin/ julmin bajim-bila-gu, (to rainbow) you're slippery so that (we) may fall down (if we try to descend by you), T 17.7, 11
J: julmin bala-gali/ galga mayi-m ŋinda yurjun, you'll slip if you go outside
J: julmin giña diban/ yurjul-bila, this stone is slippery, you might slip over on it
M: ŋarru jinbi-m balu bajala-gu-rru/ julmin-da baji-mba, don't jump over to that flat stone, you might slip on its slippery surface
N: ŋaja jina jiŋgali-ñu daambañ-ja, my foot slipped ('fell') on the slippery surface
N: muRaa daambañ, smooth hair (lit. slippery)
J: julmin-da ŋaja baji-ñu yulju-ra, I fell on slippery rocks, T62.114 (Daisy Denham uses J and G forms); & T62.82 ylju-ra

julmur MJG (any food) soaked too long in the water (so that it becomes tasteless); mildewed OFb9

• Jja balam jañja malŋi yulmi-gu 'ready to eat';
Mja gundum (CG says NOT gundum in Jja)
J: ...jagun garbu ŋaba-ygu/ bam julmur-bi-yarra-ŋu, been soaked for three days, and become a bit tasteless

murrbu JG (rock) unencumbered by moss, fungus, algae wound/cicatrice healed up (scab off) OFb10

• J: balan bagul miju-rri-ñ/ muyŋga-gu murrbu-bi-yarray-gu, woman will wait for man until his cicatrices have healed (for sex)

OFc — HARD, STICKY, SOFT

gagaa NW hard, solid, tightly packed, strong (person) OFc1
gagal MAJUG

• Jja manburu; Nja buyaa (daambiR)
• T16.23, pack wood tight into doorway
T24.27, gaji budi yagul gagal-gu, bring [the tomahawk] to kill this strong man
T36. .8, yimba-ban bayi gagal, oh no he (Dallachy) is too strong (i.e. he won't die)
G/M: mala-ŋgu gaga-ru biji-n/bara-n, punch with a hard fist
J: maru bala-bayji bungi-n/ yali-dawala yana/ gaga-ra, there's mud lying there, go further up to where there's hard (solid) ground
J: ŋaja muma-n bala gagal yugu, I hit the tree, and its solid
J: bala yambu-n yanda ŋaja/ gagal, I tried to pull it out, but it's hard in
J: jañja jaŋga/ rubi-ma bala/ baŋgu ŋinuna gagal-mba-li, eat now, eat some meat, it'll make you strong
J: ŋaja rulju-n/ garrja gagal, I tested the log, it's alright, it's solid
• CP: gagal, hard, solid Warrg

gagjarri MJG very hard (e.g. black wattle) OFc2

mugurru WMJ hard (to cut or chop), not easily breakable, obstinate person (hard to force them to do something), quiet, healthy, ‘sitting sad'; put handle tightly on axe (mugurru-bi-li) OFc3

• NOTE: N and G would just use gagaa/gagal for most of this range of meaning
• mugurru-bi-1, stop quiet, T9.24; & T62.23
• mugurru ŋina!, sit up straight
J:. dambun-da ŋan-a-ŋga mugurru ñina, sit quiet for fear of Dambun spirit, T31b.1
J: ...jañja mugurru bungi-n mañjay, he was lying quietly, full (from eating), T41.8
M: ŋaja giyi mugurru/ ŋaja ŋinungu majalŋam-ba dara gayñji
(in response to elicit 'I'm stronger than you')
J: yama bayi ñina-ŋu mugurru dumbi-ŋu/ ŋamba-yirri-gu 'he just sat, just sit there like a nothing' (just thinking);
W: mugurru gulu bunday-ma-n, can't tear
M: (after eating red clay to cure diarrhoea) añja baŋgu wuba-ŋgu bayi bamba mugurru-bi-li, his belly will be strong from the red clay; & T54f.4
• also for belly distended after eating and drinking a lot
& belly ready for cicatrices to be cut
• CP: mugurru, hard (meat, wood), strong (person, spear) Warrg

majumaju M wood which is hard to cut, knotty OFc4

mudumudu NW
durrgudurrgu M wood that has been lying out for a long time and is black, dry and hard - good for burning OFc5

jalgirr MJG tough, can't be broken (meat, timber such as jarrgala) fruit not yet ready, won't come off tree when shaken OFc6

• Mja jagarri ('fat')
• J: yanda ŋaja bala janu-ma-n jalgirr-bajun, it was that tough, I couldn't break it, despite lots of tries
Roth: thick glue to catch birds with

ganjun N sticky OFc7

• Nja jalgiR
• CP: gañjun, tough Yid

& see OLt 'do hard'

ganjin J
gigul G brittle, breaks easily, no good for house making - don't walk along branch, it might give way OFc8

guwur JG (bark) hard to get off tree OFc9

rawarr J
yarrgubarra G (bark) easy to get off tree OFc10

ñimbirrñimbirr G force of water OFc11
Erg ñimbirrñinbi-ru in song Gama-AE

bujala NWMAJU soft (ripe fruit, cooked meat, soft wood OFc12
gawabun G = easy to chop, & person feeling ‘soft' (=weak)
'touch it and it falls to bits'

• Jja ŋundar (may be my error for ŋundariñ);
• Mja, Nja ñalmula
J: ŋaja jarra-n bujala-mba-n ñalmuru, I boiled the meat to soften it
J: gaji gurma bujala, feel fruit to see if ripe
M: bujala-mba-n bana-ŋgu jilŋga-n/ bana-li, add water to make soft, and to twist/squeeze the dough
J: ŋinda bujala-bi-n ñina-ñu ‘you softened down sitting down’
J: jalma bujala, weak man feeling ‘soft’

jalma NMJG soft (well cooked meat); person feeling fragile and weak, especially newly initiated men, before marks have healed
& bark softened to make blanket, T74 passim OFc13

• Jja wuja (anything soft); Mja ñalmula; Mja jaŋja bayi wadirr-bi-n; Nja muyuR (=miiŋga)
• newly-initiated men, T9.28, T35.2, 4, 42
J: jalma giyi muyŋga gunba-n, this man has just has cicatrices cut (telling kids not to play near him)
J: bayi jalma-bi-n, he’s weakening

muñjal MJG something feels soft (e.g. not properly cooked) or part of person's body feels soft and numb (inc. with cold) OFc14

• Jja, as bujala
J: ŋaja mala muñjal-bi-n/ jina muñjal-bi-n/ mungi-ŋu, my hands are numb, my feet are numb, with cold
J: ŋaja gurma-n muñjal, I feel something soft (e.g. snake)

warŋgu MJG twisted, softened to be made pliable
e.g. gambay, bugul lawyer-vines OFc15

OFd — HEAVY, LIGHT; THICK, THIN

biRjan N heavy OFd1
birrjan W
ñañjal MJG

•Jja ñanjarray; Mja yanda-mba-n julwa-n; ?gagir ŋara-mba-n mulwa-n?; Nja dimbuu
•J: yimba ŋaja ŋara walmbi-n/ ñañjal bayi, I can't lift that, it's too heavy
G: bala añja ñañjal-bi-ŋu mada/ bana gunda-bi-ŋu, throw away (the raft) which has become heavy with water seeping into it
G: wiyama-li budi-li mala-ŋga muga-ra bara-n ñaŋjal, I didn't want to carry it in my hands, I put it on my head, it was heavy, T39.40 & T10.27a

wubii NW light (in weight); extended to worrying (e.g. about sick relative, or having to go away); wanting to go somewhere OFd2
yagar MJG

• Jja walŋgu (T27.36); Mja wubil; Mja nalŋga; Nja only wumbaR
• T.27a, cook johnny-cake until it's light
J: ban damba balam-bayji yagar jañja/ ñamu balam, that damper is light, it's well-cooked
J: midi-bara budi-li mindi yagar,...take the grass basket, its much lighter
J: ŋaja yagar-bi-ŋu/ yabu-gu wuñjagun ŋaygu yanu-ŋu-gu, 'I'm worrying about my mother, I don't know where she's gone'
G: ŋaja yagar-bi-n, 'feel sorry, want to go back home'

mundal J heavy, thick, bulky, (body part) numb, (turkey egg) too deep in ground, heavy person (can't go walkabout) OFd3

• Jja ñigala (?)ñañjarray
• J: ŋaja jarra mundal-bi-n/ŋañjal-bi-n, I've got a heavy feeling in my legs (I can't go on, you continue without me)
J: bala bagur/ yanda/ ñunbi-n/ yimba mundal, he tried to lift that sword up but no, it's too heavy/bulky
J: yugu mundal, thick/heavy log (= MG ñañjal)
[mundal said to be heavier than ñañjal by TM]

mundurrga J fairly thick /heavy/ solid (log) OFd4

nalbar MJG (too) thin e.g. cloth, or bark, or hollow log, or boomerang (or turkey egg quite near surface) OFd5

• J: bala ŋaygu gawun nalbar bala wuygi, my dress is no good, it's too thin

buuŋu N thick, long (grass), long beard OFd6
bulŋu MG
narrbi J

• Nja yaRmbun gudaguda ('long grass')
•J: bala bulŋu galga yanu-m bali, don't go there, it's long grass
J: bayi miña bura rulwa-yirri-ŋu bulŋu-ŋga, look and see what's moving in the long grass
M: yalgay bulŋu/mija bulŋu, road/camp covered in long grass
N: giRaji buuŋu, grass so long you can't walk

OFe — COARSE AND FINE

buRbuñ N coarse (wild flour) i.e. not finely ground OFe1
burrbuñ WMJG (opposite of gawiya); coarse sand open-weave dilly-bag

• Jja maŋgay; Mja junburr
• J: burrbuñ-bi-ŋu balam/ wuygay-ma, its too lumpy yet, make it finer

murrbu G rough weave (e.g. dilly-bag); pebbly OFe2

gawii N finely ground (wild flour) e.g. jubula, bara OFe3
gawuy W finely-woven dilly-bag (tight mesh)
gawiya M
wuygay JG

• Jja gaywi; Mja biñu-ŋga añja balam buŋgi-ŋu; ñundarriñ-ba; Nja wuŋgiRa
• J: balam wuygay-bi-n jubula, the black pine is finely ground
J: baŋgun ñuga-ñu jubula/ wuygay, she grind that wild flour very fine
M: bara jawun-da danji-gu/ gawiya-bi-li, sieve the bara so that it becomes fine
M: ŋuyma jaŋga gawiya-mba, chew it up fine! (rather than swallowing all the lumps)
J: mindi/jawun wuygay buña-ŋu, grass/cane dilly bag has been finely woven
N: gawi-ma nuba, grind it fine

girru M(J) (twine) rubbed fine, e.g. on thigh (jarra-ŋga) OFe4
murrum J

• song Marrga-G (Willy Kelly): bala murrgurr jubi/ mugaru-ga bagal-ma-li/ yagu girru-gu/ mugaru bala wayu jubi-ñ, rub the twine, to make a fish-net, so that it becomes fine, rub it to make a fish-net
M: girru-ma-n baga-n murrgurru giña ŋaja mugaru, I rubbed that twine fine (for) fish-net

wula JG finely-woven (net) OFe5

• giña mugarru wula
• occurs in song Gama-CK

OFf — SHARP AND BLUNT

gaRga N sharp OFf1
garrga WM
guli AJ(G) in G guli can be sharp point, gidugidu is sharp blade,
gidugidu G in the other dialects one term covers both meanings

•Jja ŋulma gañja-marri-ginay; Mja, Nja ŋulma (ŋulma also Nja for guli, angry)
• NOTE guli also means: wild, savage, angry; strong (tea) in all dialects- see OLq6; and sweet in NWM, OHf3
• M: jurrga-ñú (noise to describe spear going in) garga bimbi-li, (he) threw (the spear), and the sharp point entered the tree, T35.11
J: bala-bawal ñuga barri/ mulbun/ guli-bi-li, grind that axe, it's blunt, so that it becomes sharp

girriñgiriŋ G sharp point OFf2

• G: guwu girriñgirriŋ, sharp point

julu N not sharp, blunt (used mostly of blade in JG, OFf3
mulbun WMJG of blade or point in other dialects)

• Jja ŋarrŋana maŋgay; Mja maŋgay; ŋarrŋgalan bala maŋgay; Nja mulbun
• G: jañja wiyama-ŋu mulbun wuygina, what can be done with it now, (the axe) is blunt and useless, T28.53
• CP: julu, blunt Yid
• CP: mulbu, blunt, Yid; mulmbiñ blunt, Warrg

julu is 'bottom, buttock, rump' in MAJUYGL, Ac17

muru JG blunt (used mostly of point, e.g. spear, stick, pencil) OFf4

Jja jilbu-barra dandu judu
J: bala yugu muru bungi-n bala gulu jinda-jinda-ŋu, the stick's lying there blunt, the other end was never sharpened

OFg — RAW, RIPE, STINKING, DEAD, FRESH, STALE

ŋabu NWMYU (i) of fruit - green, unripe (opp dungun, ripe) OFgl
gunga JG (ii) of meat- raw, uncooked (opp ñamu/mundan, cooked)
(iii) of people - alive (opp buga, guyi dead)

Can also mean healthy (extension of sense (iii)) and, for instance ‘not grey-haired’(opp bulbu ganda-ñu, grey-haired)
e.g. ŋaygu yiñja ŋuma gunga, my father is not grey-haired yet;
gunga-ma-l/ ŋabu-ma-1, make better, cure, save the life of
(it would not be semantically possible to have a causative of senses (i) or (ii))
• Jja ŋundariñ; wuyŋgu-li bayi dami (leave till cooked)
Mja gulu durrma-n (x2); jurrmbayba-n durrma-n ('wake from dead')
Nja gunga (x2); gulu gundumba
• (ii) M: añja giñan marraba/ ŋabu-gu jaŋga-na-ñu wuju-gu/ buni-ŋaŋgay, all of the birds were eating raw tucker (since they had) no fire, T14.2 G, T5.42
J: bayi munan-ja-ñu gunga-gu jugubirru-gu jaŋga-na-ŋu, they were all sick from eating raw beef
J: bala gunga galga yida-m, it's not cooked, don't pull it out of the oven yet
J: ŋaja yida-ŋu/ bayi gunga-jilu/ ñaju banaga-yarray-ma, I took it out but it's not cooked yet, put it back to cook some more!
(iii) J: bayi wadi-bi-n yanu gunga-ma-li gubimbulu-gu 'he just managed himself to go over to doctor to get fixed'
J: bala waŋalŋgirra wuygi-bi-n baŋul/ giga yanu-li gubi-ŋgu gunga-ma-li, his lung is no good, let him go to the doctor to get it fixed
T9.47, garrja gunga ñina-ŋu, it's alright, your voice will live on (in the tape-recorder, after you're dead); gunga bulurru-bi-ŋu, it'll have a long life
M: balan-ma ŋabu-gayul, is she still alive?
M: bayi-n-dayi Miñjirral/ buŋa-ñ/ bagul yijil-ŋay-gu/ garrja-ma-rri-gu ŋabu-ma-rri-gu, (after a man had been killed by Jigubina) Minjirral came downhill to cure him, to make him alright, to make him alive, T45b.3 & G, T50d.5
ALSO yugu gunga, live tree
• CP: gunga, same three senses, Yin, Warrg

jarrawa JG half-ripe OFg2
dungun NWMJG (fruit) ripe OFg3
& boil getting 'ripe', ready to burst

• Jja ŋundariñ; Mja bam añja durrma-n; durrma-ŋu; Nja wiiŋgu-ñ
• J: dungun-bi-n jañja balam/ jañja burbi, the fruit's ripened, pick it!
J: gaji bura wuju majal/ dungun yamba, go and look at the fruit on the cocky apple tree, it may be ripe (i.e. look to see if ripe)
J: mayŋgu balam-galu mundi bam-jana dungun-dungun, plenty mangoes up there, getting all ripe
J: balam-dayi dungun-dungun wuju ruma, shake the tree that bears ripe fruit
J: balam ñuga/ jañja dungun-bi-n/ jarrugan yamba balan/ jañja buŋga, the wild tamarin is ripe now, the scrub-hen is bound to lay soon
J: munuŋgurr baŋgul jaymba-n/ murrgu-ra dungun bungi-ŋu, he found a wild cucumber, lying ripe on a vine, T58.2, & T58.7
J: bayi buŋa-n baŋum-gala/ ñina-ñu mañja-n baŋgum gayŋga-ru dungun-dungun-du, he (grandfather) came down from up there, sat down having a feed of ripe finger cherries (gayŋgal), T55.24

garul JG foodstuffs (including yams) cured by having had water poured over it OFg4

• verbs garul-ma-l, gagulbaga-l; cf buyal-baga-l, use spouting
• & see OHg7

yigir JG foodstuff having just been put in to soak, not yet ready to eat OFg5

and see julmur OFb9

ñamu NWMPJU cooked (meat or vegetables) OFg6
mundan G

• Mja durrman-mi; Nja wiiŋgunmu; wiiŋgu-ñ; wiiŋgu-ma-ñ
• J: bam damba balam-bayji yagar jañja/ ñamu balam, the damper down there is light, it's well-cooked
J: balam ñamu jañja yida, pull it out of the fire, it's cooked now; & T10.32
• CP: ñamu cooked (only of meat) Yid (t)

muymbin M burnt (e.g. grass); (ground) cleared (by burning) OFg7
muyŋgin JG

• J: muyŋgin-bi-li galga-li yanu-ŋurra waymba-ŋurra baya-gu ganda-na-mbila, I'm going to burn the grass and leave it while I go walkabout, might burn my belongings
J: muyŋgin ŋaja ñaju-ñaju-ñ mija-gu baya-gu ŋaygu ganda-na-mbila buni/ guñu-ŋga, I'm going to burn off grass, but the fire may burn my house and furniture (if I don't watch it)
M: muyŋgin-da-rru waymba-ñu, 'can see where you're walking (grass burnt'
M: (moon thanks grass for freeing him by promising to sprinkle it with dew so that) gulu ŋinda muymbin-bi-ñ, you'll never get burnt away, T43.23
• CP: muyŋgin, cooked (only of meat)< Yid (c)

burrbay G cleanly burnt, fully burnt OFg8
BJ said that in G muyŋgin is half-burnt (in contrast)

bunabuna JG old grass (full of weeds, not been burnt for a long time) OFg9

buga NWMPAJUYG rotten, gone bad (fruit, meat), dead person, animal) OFg10
secondary meaning: stinking, smelling bad
& matter inside boil - squeeze it and buga mayi-n, matter comes out
• Jja, Mja, Nja gundum
• smell of something rotten: T30.79,82,84,93,96,97,104,107; T38.15,22; T30.80 giñam bunjan buga, rotting walnut
T30.94 giyi jambun ŋayi-ŋayi buga gudi-ñ, rotten grubs wafting smell
person dies - T30.64,68; T37 1.14; T24.29
T30.70 bayi añja jarra buga-bi-li, let him die
T36..8 bayi-n-jana giyi gubarrngubarr/ jañja jamu buga-bi, that Dallachy, I wish he was dead
G: ŋaja-gu burñjan warrgala-mba-n wuga-n jana-ŋu/ buga-bil-bila/ bungu-ŋgu baga-lbila, I ate and shared the eel around to everyone, lest it go bad, lest maggots bore into it
J: bayi buga-bi-n, he's just dying
J: guyi buga guji-n/ bala buga yaŋum guji-n, the smell of something dead is wafting out, the stink comes from here
G: balmbi-n ŋalma baŋul diŋgal guji-ŋu/ buga, he smelt his own head, the stink wafting, T66.26 [genitive for detached head]
M: … baŋganday-gu buga-bi-li, … to that he gets sick and dies, T45b.5
G: (wurrbiwurrbi torments people) barrmay-gu buga-bi-li, so that they go mad and die, T50c.9
• CP: buga, rotten, stinking, dead Warrg

verb 15N1 bugama-l 'chase' is a homonym; no connection

ŋagur JG smell or taste of stagnant water (which isn't running has been standing too long, bears a swampy taste) or any nut which had been in water and gone milky OFg11
• J: bana ŋagur

jugin NW dried/dead tree (recently died, still standing) OFg12
ralŋga MG
dalŋa J
• Jja, Mja gundum (+ dalmbirr)
• J: bala ralŋga yugu jana-ñu, the dead tree stands there
Also used in chuck off to a man who has had no sex for a long time (his penis being referred to as a 'dry tree')

& see OFb5 ralŋgaralŋga

mural J dead for some time (say, half-a-day) and cold [BJ says G uses mungiŋu] OFg13
• J: bayi mural bungi-n/ ŋumbuŋga yamba guyi-bi-ŋu, he's lying there cold, might have died last night

guyi WMJYUG dead (used of people, animals, and also trees) OFg14
• Verbs guyi-bi-1, die; guyi-ma-1, kill.
Noun bayi guyimbarra, murderer (& cf balan guyibarra, curlew)
[N only uses buga]
• Jja, Mja gundum
• T10.41 guyi-n-guyi, all lying dead & T28.58; T36.41, T37.22,26; T7.ll; T31c.l5, T66.17, T68.6 guyi-bi-1; T51,2, go home to die T21.8,9,11,13; T25.24,36, T63.18,guyi-ma-1
J: bayi-ma guyi-bi-n/ yimba-ban giyi muñi-ñu gayga, is he dead?, no, he's blinking his eyes
J: bayi guyi-bi-ŋu bayi mulgal walma-ñu, after he dies his spirit will rise up
J: bala guyi wumbun jaymba-n/ gubila guyi-bi-ŋu, found a dead body, skeleton head, must have died a long time ago
G: ŋaja guyi-bi-ŋarra, I'm doing to die directly, T71.2, passim
G: wuygina bayi guyi-guyi-bal-barri-ma-n, the old people killed each other (over the magic fishing line), T56.3
M: ŋana guli ñinay-gu/ ŋurrangu bajal-ŋay-gu/ guyi-ma-rri-njay-gu, (the snakes who had been left waiting say:) we're getting wild, to bite and kill you, T43c.7
M: añja baŋgul guyi-ma-rri-muŋa-gu bulayi mala-giga-ñ, then the murderer [agentive nominalisaton] tells him he has two days to live T45b.5

gurara G fresh OFg15
• Other dialects use jigil, good, or guñu, new

dangal MJG stale, gone off, mildewed (vegetables, meat, bread) & mould, mildew OFg16
• N would just use buRa, see OLo1
• Jja, Mja maŋgay
• J: dangal-bi-n balam mirrañ yuba-ŋu, the black bean that you put down went stale
• and can be used of a person who keeps coming back and whose presence is unwelcome ('stale') - giiyi-ñuŋgul dangal

SEE also muymur, under OHg4

giri JG food being leeched but not yet ready to eat OFg17
• yiñja bana-ŋga giri, not yet ready to eat, leave in water

balgi MJG doughy, lumpy, hard (of food that is being prepared) 'good to eat' OFg18
• Mja maŋgay
M: ŋinda jubi balgi/ guñu-ma, rub (stir) up the lumpy mixture, make it fresh
J: balgi-bi-n ŋaygu damba, my damper won't rise
Can be used of lumpy flour (got to be worked away), or something baked too long and too hard
J: wila balam balgi/ ŋaygu wuga balgi wila, the bean-paste is lumpy, give the lumpy bean-paste to me

muman MJG faded away, scarcely visible. e.g. track not used for a long time and scarcely discernable; painting or writing faded away OFg19

• muman-bi-n, 'no one goes this way now'

OFh — VISIBLE, COVERED

balgun MJG without cover - outside the house, just come out of the scrub, or without clothes; since contact times the last sense has predominated: naked. OFhl

• N could only offer gambi-ŋaŋgay, without clothes
• Jja yugarri-ŋaŋgay jabarra-ŋaŋgay (dinda-rri-ñu ŋanangu); Mja jabarra-ŋaŋgay (no trousers, used of man); yurrigan-ŋaŋgay (no dress, of woman); juya-rri-ñu
• J: balgun-gu gambi budi gundal-ma-li, bring clothes to put on the naked person
J: balgun galga-n, take cover off food
J: balu-bawal ŋugu mada balu-gali/ balgan-gu, chuck that spittle outside of the house (don't spit indoors)
J: bayi balgun-gu mayi-n, he's just come out of the scrub
J: bayi balgun guñji-yirri-ñu gambi, he took his shirt off, he's naked
J: balgun bala-maŋgan mayi-mayi-n, they ran out of the burning house naked, T36.39
& Compare (MJ): gana-ŋga gunda-bi-n, inside vs balgun-da jana-ñu, outside
• CP: balgun, clear, open, Warrg (NB: muŋju is naked)

ŋulguñ MJ covered all over, covered properly (e.g. with blanket ` OFh2
jamburuy J head under blanket as well)
ŋalburuy G 'well wrapped up, can't see what's inside it'

• Jja ŋambi-yirri-ñu gumurriñ-ju (covered with blanket); Mja ŋambi-rri-ñu; jumburru
• bayin-galu ŋulguñ ñina-ñ, the men are all sitting with their heads covered. T9.25
J: bayi-m-bayi gulguñ-bi-n wiyama-ŋu guba-yirri-ŋu/ bilayŋgirr mada, what did he cover his head for?, chuck the blanket off

guRguu N without covering - bird with no feathers (e.g. when OFh3
gurrgur MJG just out of shell), baby wallaby (with no fur)

• Jja ñiwurr-jilu-ban; Mja ñimu-ŋaŋgay wumbarr; murrjañ-ŋaŋgay (without shirt); Nja muRjañ ñawaRa-maRi
• Can also be used to refer to naked person

OFi — BUBBLING

garraburi MJG noise of bubbling, e.g. boiling water OFi1

• ban jañja bana garraburi-bi-n
N would just say diyi banda-banda-ñ yiñja, tea is already boiling

OG — CLEAN, COLOURS

OGa — CLEAN AND DIRTY WATER

darrŋgara M clean water OGal
gurrjil JG
• N only has badaa for clean water (lit: 'white')
• Jja ŋunarrin (may be my error for ŋundariñ); Mja jagarri
• J: ban gurrjil bana

ŋañjira, M clean water (can see bottom) OGa2

ŋujun NWMJG dirty water (in J ŋuju is dirty, ŋujun, really dirty) OGa3
ŋuju MJ also ŋuju, cunning, lying - see OLk1
• Jja wirrin guygarra;
Mja wirrin; burŋgin; jujamu maŋgay
• J: ŋuju balan bana/ ŋuju/ ŋuju buŋa-n gurguñ, the water is dirty, dirty water come down in the flood
T10.16, gamu ŋuju (concerning the tea offered by Captain Cook)
T59.57. J: ŋujun-ŋunu yaŋum bulgan-ŋunu bayi-n-dawulu, from the dirty water here, from the big (eels) up river

OGb — CLEAR, LUMPY

diRbaa N smooth, clear, empty, unimpeded e.g. clear, OGbl
balgara MJG empty camp; youth with smooth chest (no cicatrics yet), & shield surface made smooth
• Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja naŋgu durramin
• T35.4l, añja mija balgara-bi-n/ yimba bungi-n añja gadagada, the camp was quite clear, there was nothing lying there at all (after the volcano erupted, and rising up of the lakes)
J: bala bura yabuji-yabuji muyŋga/ bayi-m-bayi-bawal balgara, look at these boys who have marks, and the others have clean skins
G: balgara wirrba-ŋu, [camp] swept clear; M: ground with no buildings
G: jura balgara-mba, wipe [the table] clear
• CP: dirbal clean (e.g. camp, road), bald (head, hill) Yid

diRbaa N bare place, clearing; baldy head OGb2
dirbal MJG
• J: balay dirba-ra yana ñinay-gu. go to the clearing to live there
T22.47, G: jañja dirbal bala, place is all cleared now (by King Ranch)
ŋaygu wumbu/diŋgal dirbal-bi-n, my head is bald

mulañ M smooth OGb3
• M: … bural-ŋay-gu/ jujur-mulañ-mumbay-gu/ jujur-ŋaŋgay-gu, (and Girugarr) saw people all with smooth navels, with no navels, T59.48
M: bayi bamba mulañ, clear belly, no cicatrices
QUERY: what is the status of mulañ here?
said to = balgara in G

SEE also OCal mugumba/mugulnba/mugulmba/bulu, whole, smooth, round & Ma11-12, yabala, jibamu, flat country.

balbanbalban NM lumpy (tree only) OGb4
ŋamburrŋamburr MJG
• G: ŋamburrŋamburr bala yugu

& see Na7, balban, NM, lump on a tree

julŋgajulŋga JG lumpy place OGb5
• burun-ginay in M (see Mb2)

OGc — CLEAN

marrgal MG clean (body of person, dog etc.) OGcl
girruru MJG place swept clean, table cleared
• Jja ŋun[d]arrin; Mja gabamay
• J: guyi-gu magara mada/ girruru bayi jagu baga 'take that dead body skin off and you bury him clean, without the skin'
M(CG): maya banban marrgal-bajun, that woman looks so clean
BJ(G) girruru, clean body & balgara, clean ground
T65.9 jañja bala baŋgul girruru-mba-n, then he cleared the place
• occurs in song Jangala-D, G, cleared by King Ranch bulldozers

balgurru MJG clear ground, chipped (no long grass or trees) OGc2
• T22.2, ...balgurru-gu jañja bungi-ŋu-gu, to the cleared place lying there
T22.21, binirr balgurru bala, that's finished and cleared
G: opposite of bulŋu (long grass) - tell kids to play in balgurru
T65.11 giña balgurr-bi-ñ, the ground was clear

buyara G clear track (still being used) OGc3
• buyara-mba bungi-li, clear the place to sleep in it

OGd — DIRTY, BLACK

diñan JG really dirty place (full of dirt, grass, rubbish, etc.) OGdl
• Only gingin in M,N
• Jja maŋgay
• J: giña diñan mija bungi-n, this is a dirty place lying here
J: diñan bala wirrbi, sweep the dirty place
J: diñan-da galga ñina-m, don't sit in the dirty place

bilga MJG pretty dirty OGd2
• Mja wirrin-bajun
J: bilga-bilga ŋinda, you're pretty dirty

& bilga is wax from tree in JG, Nd2
in NW bilga is frightened, OLg1

guju(l) M black OGd3
CG said guju M = J gingin
GW gave gujul=bara
• T14.34, añja jilin-du baŋga-n bayi/ gujul-bara-n-ban jilin-du baŋga-n, and he was painted with charcoal, made really black

gingin NWMAJG black (& dirty, dusty) OGd4
• Jja (CG:) ŋurram; (Jumbulu & CG:) wirrin; Mja wirrin; Nja mujan
• T22.40, bayi-m-bayi gingin wayñji-n, there's a black cloud coming up now
J: gayambula bayi mambu gingin/ jindi jara/ dingal jurra,
the cockatoo has a black back, white chest and head (like a cloud)
J: bayi-n-jana gingin/ mala gulu-jilu baŋgul gawuri-mba-n bagu
maŋa-gu gurral-ma-li, he has a dirty ear and is too lazy to lift
his hand to clean his ear
T47.11 … jilin-du baŋga-n balan gingin-ma-n, she was painted black

gingin also used for 'old' in NM OHa5

ginginjurru MJG really black (blacker than gingin), pitch black OGd5
ginginju J
• G: galga jaŋga-m ginginjurru jigay-bila, don't eat it, it's black with dirt
T26.111...diban gingiju (check form)
J: ŋujul gingijurru

& see ŋuda/mujan OCg1

OGe — SKIN COLOURS

ŋuril JG very black skin colour (person or dog), the darkest of all OGe1
• J: bayi ŋuril/ gingiju bayi wuygi (asked: he's too black for me)
GW insisted that this was a 'bad word', used for insulting people

ŋujul JG the next darkest shade (person, dog, cow) OGe2
• said by CG to be 'shiny black' like Cooktown Aborigines
AD also said 'shiny'
• J: bayi-guŋgarri Gugudawun-barra yara/ ŋujul/ gingijurru,
those Cooktown people, up north, are 'pitch black'
J: bayi guda ŋaygu ŋujul, my dog is ŋujul shade

ŋumbu NW dark brown skin colour (not as light as a OGe3
ŋumu MJG half-caste, but not as dark as ŋuril and ŋujul)
said to be Bessie Jerry's colour
a baby is often ŋumu at birth and gets darker as it gets older
• Mja wirrin-bi-n; Nja mujan
J: balan jirrijirri gubila/ jañja ŋumu-bi-n, she was light-skinned
before, but has now got darker
J: ŋaygu daman ŋumu/ ŋaja jirrijirri, my daughter's dark-skinned, but
I'm lighter-skinned
J: ŋaja yama jirrirrirri, balan ŋumu-bara, she is darker than me

ŋumbu is 'a night' in NW OJi2; & poor sight in NMJG OJb3

ŋumal JG a shade of dark skin-colour OGe4
CG: darkest one in group (e.g. Mamie); BJ: half-caste
• Jja ŋudan

girrugirru MJG copper-coloured, nice-looking OGe5
GW: half-clean
Jja ŋundarriñ (‘good‘)
J: bayi-n-jana Jagi (Jack) bayi-n-guya-barray girrugirru bayi gubila waymba-ŋu/ jañja bayi gingijurru, Jack, over on the other side used to be clean-looking man before, now he’s black

& see Bg11, half-caste, badambadam, gurbal(gurbal), jiiRijiiRi, jirijiri

These are in order of 'blackness' for JG.

OGf — OTHER COLOURS, etc,

migun NM (leaves) dry, wilting up OGfl
GW: after being burnt; CG = JG bingun
• Jja (CG gave Ja) wurru gundum-bi-n; Mja bala yibay-ja durrma-nmi ŋuñjum-bi-li (charcoal-becoming)
• CG: wiyama-li galga-n giña gubu bungi-li migun-migun-bi-n, 'what did you leave those leaves there for, all went wilt'

gurbal MJG leaves turning red or yellow before they drop OGf2
Cf Bg11 gurbal, half-caste person
• Jja: bala wurru dagarra-ñ (= gubu gurbal)
• J: gurbal-bi-n gubu 'leaves getting ripe'
N would use maRa ganda-ñ

gaRan-gaRan N smokey/yellow/ginger colour OGf3
garran-garran MJ(G)
Cf Ka14, garran is smoke in all dialects ex U, G
• Mja garrmban-garrmban
• J: garran-garran-bin guda, the dog is turning yellow
G: giñan gujarra garran-garran, child has ginger-colouring (half-caste)
Also given for red-haired men
• CP: garran yellow, brown, smokey colour Yid

garraman M(J)G ginger/yellow/brown colour (only used of animals —horse or cow or dog—never of humans) OGf4
• N only garram-garram, or magiRam
• J: balan guda garraman, yellow/brown dog

gumil J very bright red OGf5
• J: bayi gumil-ma ñamba, paint it red
• J: gumil-ma guŋgu-ŋgu ñamba, paint it red with red clay

NOTE:
Md10, N guwiR/ WAMYU wuba/ UJG guŋgu, red clay
Md9, N magiRam/ W marrgamarrga MAJU magirra/ G galmuru, yellow clay

guri UG red (may= J gumil) OGf6
• Mja gumi
• occurs in song Gama-BH - Gulŋay

guRbin(guRbin) N red OGf7
gurrbiñgurrbiñ W half red, half brindle
• Nja gumagumaR
• CP: gurrbingurrbin, red (e.g. soil, blanket, hair, sun) Yid

jiriwuru M red (may= guri, gumil, etc) OGf8
jiri MJ
• Cf jirijiri, half-caste
• T35. l9, añja mija jiri-jiri-ba-n ganda-ñu..., sky above camp flared red

gurrmulu MJG red - said only to be used of early morning or late evening sun OGf9
• M&G: bala-dayi jañja gurrmulu ganda-ñ/ barraygu, the sky is glowing red, as the sun begins to rise
J: garri/gagara gurrmulu-bi-ŋu, sun/moon-light gets red
BUT appears to be extended in meaning in songs:
Gama-F, red colour on leg of water-hen chick
Gama-V, red colour on leg of bullock
and now used by PaB, JMu in place of gumil/guri

OGg — WHITE

badaa N white (e.g. dog, horse, cow, shirt) OGg1
jaŋgaa W & clean water (in N at least)
burgala MJG
• Jja ŋarrñjal (agreeing with Mja); Mja ŋarrñjal; Nja baRñjaa
• J: burgala ŋanji-ñu, white shining
• CP: badal, white, Yid

& see Md8 N gambuR/ WMUY majila/ AJG gaba, white clay

& Kb4 AJG jara 'foam on fresh water, froth in falls, suds in washing machine' extended to also cover the meaning 'white, like foam, etc'
• J: bayi-n-galu jara-bila waña yanu yarraman-da, 'someone is riding along on a horse in a white [shirt]'
& see ex under gingin OGd4

see also OBa24, NMJG bulambulam, a white, shining mass of something

OGh— STRIPED, SPOTTED

gijaa N with pattern/design (of stripes, dots, etc), OGh1
gijar MJG usually pretty; usually stripey
• Also used for stripes on policeman's arm, and hence 'policeman'
• Jja gumirrum-ba-n ('put paint on'); Mja birra (stripes); birra dinda-rri-ñu jagarri ñurima
Nja biRa dindañ
• T25.49 añja bayi wayu-bi/ balay-ŋarru baŋga-rri-ñu gijar-bi-n/ yamani-bi-n, and he started to transform himself, he painted himself and became pretty just behind the camp there, he became a rainbow
M: gijar-ma baŋga, paint a (pretty) design

gulgiri MJG prettily coloured (painted, etc.- can be stripey or spotted) OGh2

• Mja jurrmbay-barri-ŋu bayi jirrjirriñ-ju binda-rrin-ja-ñu
• T14.8 ŋaja ŋinuna jilin-du baŋga-ñ/ gurrga gulgiri-mba-ñ baŋga-ŋ,
I'll paint you with charcoal (and) paint your neck (with yellow clay) to look pretty
T26.42. 42 añja bayi wayu-wayu-bi-n gulgiri-bi-n baŋga-rri-ñu,
and he transformed himself, painting hmself to look pretty
& T46. 45, 49
• CP: gulgiri, pretetily painted, Warrg

gamaa N stripes- natural stripes on animal, or painted OGh3
gamar M stripes on person, etc
jindar JG (gijar often used for 'stripey' instead)

• Mja bayi ŋundariñ baŋgu jurrmbay-ba-nmi
• J: jindar-jindar bayi wañju baŋga-n, who painted him all stripes
J: gunduy ban-gala jindar-jinda-ra, cassowary has pretty stripes
• jindar also used for mark on woman's rump, and on muscle of arm in G, Am2
And for step on tree

daŋgan-daŋgan NM spots, spotted; dots, dotted OGh4
bandan-bandan JG

• Mja ñirrinda-lja-ñu, put spots on
J: bala baŋun yila/ jalmiyuru bandandbandan, her feathers are pretty, with coloured spots on them
J: baŋga-n bandanbandan-ma-n, paint spots
• this adjective describes wurrŋul, Lesueur's frog, Ea6

buluyjirr-buluyjirr JG pretty, shiny colours OGh5

• occurs in song Gama-BS describing shining colours in rainbow

OH — AGE, VALUE

OHa — NEW, OLD

gingii NW brand new (just made, never used before) e.g. new OHa1
milgir MJ shield before it is painted, or new boomerang/ dress/ tomahawk/ shirt
also ‘white’ (e.g. shirt); GW glossed it: 'straight from shop'

• Jja ŋundariñ; Nja miigii
• J: ban-bawal wugi-n jana-ñu gawun-bila milgir-bila/ wañju bura-li, she’s standing there, showing herself off, in a new dress, who does she want to look at her? (i.e. who is she trying to impress?)

guñu NMJG (i) new, latest; (ii) rejuvenated; OHa2
(iii) empty place

• (Jja yurigan??) Mja ganba (murjañ ŋaja bayŋginda-ñu ganba) ŋundariñ; Nja miigii
• CG said: galurru 'first', guñu 'latest'
• (i) T31b. 19, ban-galu mulgu-bi-ŋu/ balan ŋamba-n guñu dambun, I heard the voice of a new (= another) dambun
T9.28, wuñjiñ guñu bayi, where is he
J: guñu gawun mandi-ñu baŋgul wirru-ŋgu, my husband bought me a new dress
T48.15, M: bayi-n-dayi waybala bani-ñu guñu/ bulijiman yamba, some new white people are coming, might be police
J: guñu maralu ŋaygu, my new shirt
NOTE: milgir would be brand new (never worn by anyone), guñu might be new to me, but perhaps a gift from someone else, after they had worn it
• (ii) ŋaja guñu-bi-n, ‘making yourself look young' (J)
J/M: balan julbun-ma-rri-gu guñu-bin/ julbun-bi-li ban guñu-bi-n, 'got a new marriage' - sense of 'new marriage' (i), and also it makes you rejuvenated (ii)
(iii) N: giyi guñu mija, empty place (Nja wuñjarri baandu-bi-ñ)
J: guñu-ŋga ban galga-ŋu wuygi, only an old woman was left alone in the house
G: baŋgul guñu-ŋga mula-ñ ŋina, he (Jigubina) will frighten you when you're alone, T50e.2
& see example under muyŋgin (OFg7), fire might burn house and belongings - guñu-ŋga ‘if no one there’
& G: balan ñina-ŋu baŋul-jin-da/ bayi galga-n/ balan yanu banjul (another) yara-gabun-gu guñu-bi-n, she’s 1iving with him, then (she) leaves him, she goes off to another man, beginning a new life

guñuŋga JG from a different place, stranger OHa3

• G: waŋa bani-ñu guñuŋga, who is this stranger coming (when everyone is away)
I at first thought this was guñu + locative ŋga, but we can have guñuŋga plus locative -ga:
J bayi guñuŋga-ga mayimayi-n, someone from another place

jalam NM young (girl only) OHa4
• & jalam-gan, young girl; for feminine suffix -gan, see DL:319
• J only gajia-bi-n
• M: balan jalam binda-ñu, tit just coming out
M.N: ŋamun jalam jana-ñ
M: ŋamun baŋun jalam jana-ñ dimbay-marri-gu, she carrying (first) baby

ŋumbun NW old (e.g. material things - clothes, boomerang) OHa5
garbam W & old person; said to be opposite of milgir/ guñu
gunbin MJ
burŋul G & rubbish in G
• Jja. Mja ŋunday; Jja maŋgay; Nja guRŋgaa
• T52.21, gunbin-bi-yarra-ŋu bayi buga-bi-n, he died of old age
W: HD gave ŋumbun for 'old' (gambi/mija) & rotten, black;
he said garbam = ŋumbun
• CP: ŋumbun, anything old, Yid

NOTE correlation of age with colour: milgir ‘new’ can mean ‘white’
and gingin 'black' can mean 'old' in NM, OGd4
(Isn’t there a tendency for people who have lightish skins when
young to get darker as they get older?)

birgar G very old, e.g. old person - may be just able to walk or may need to be carried & old and rotten log OHa6
• J would just use wigiwigi

OHb — MARRIED AND MARRIED WRONGLY

juubun N married (especially newly married) OHb1
julbun MJG
julburruy MJG
• Jja: mulba; Mja majirra-bi-mba-rri-ñ
• julbin-bi-l, get married, T5.1,2; julburruy may be noun, married person
• N: juubun jiŋgali-ñu, run away with man (= Nja bala-garra biRñjali-ñu)
J: bayi-n-gali baŋgul ruygi-ñu /jullburruy: T7.7 & T46c.11 & see Roth p 56
T29b.2 ...ñurraji julbun-julbun, ...all you newly-married women
T32.32, julbun-julbun ñalŋga-bila..., the married couples with children
T36.29, ...julbun-julbun..., ...the married men,... & bayi gubarrngubarr julbun,
Dallachy was married
J: bayi-m-bawal julbun-bi-n bayi-m-bawal/ jañjarru, today he’s got married
J: bayi ŋinda ñinay-ma julbun-ma/ ŋirriŋgal, you marry him, he’s a
good hunter (and will always keep you provided with meat)
J: bayi julbun(bi-n)?/ yimba-ban bayi yalŋgay, is he married? no, he’s
a single man
J: bulmbi-bulmbi-barri-ñu bayi balay julbun-bi-n balay-jilu bayi ñina-ŋú,
he was bringing up children there, he settled down married right there, T51.1
J: ñalŋga-ñalŋga baŋul julbun-julbin-bi-n, his children got married, T51.2
G: ban ŋaja galga-n julbun, I left her, the married one, T68.15
G: añja ŋinda bani yagul julbun-bi-li, you come to marry the man here, T68.19

G: baŋgul giga-n ŋayguna wuygi-gu julbun-bi-li marrgara-gu, they told me to marry this older person, this young fellow (Pando was older than Bessie - wuygi - but still a young fellow - marrgara) T68.20, & T68.22, 23

CP opposite N yaaŋgaa/ W yaaŋgay/ MJG yalŋgay, single man beyond normal marrying age; & yalŋgaygan, ditto woman, Bb30-31

julbungan	MJG	woman who claims her promised husband in marriage (at a stage when he should by then have claimed her); OR woman who leaves her husband and goes to another man ('woman leaves her camp and goes to follow man') i.e. woman taking the initiative, either in lawful or unlawful marriage (see Roth p 57)	OHb2
ñiRi **ñirri** **walira**	N WMJG JG	married wrongly (i.e. to the wrong relative, specially too close a relative e.g. a first cousin) typically plus verb bayi-l 'twist' (prob in COMPOUND) 'law breaker'	OHb3

• Jja (Jumbulu:) mumba (= mugu) walŋgi-ñu baŋgul majirra-bi-lmba-li 'he don't care, he just take anyone'); Jja (CG:) maŋgay-bi-n baŋgul dami-ñu (= bayi walira-bi-n bulgu-ŋgu galgaŋu - CG here has wrong meaning- broken-hearted because wife left him!!!)
• J: bayi ñirri bayi-rri-ñu bagun, married e.g. cousin
G: bayi ñirri bayi-n waña-garra/ balan daman, he married wrongly, what (relation) are the two of them? (he married his own classificatory) daughter)
N: ñiRi bayii-Ri-ñu; N: ŋinda bayi ñiRi gaŋa:Ri-ñ
G: walira-bi-n bulba-bi-n, love an inappropriate person
G: bayi wuribu baŋgun ñinay-ma-n waymin-du/ ñirri bayi-n, a classificatory mother-in-law married her classificatory son-in-law, wrong, twisted

ñirririmu	JG	married very wrongly	OHb4

• or ñirri gurrgurr
J: ñirririmu bayi/ diŋgal balgan, she bash his head...

& OLj3 ñirri, JG, nuisance

If you marry wrongly 'dog eats you' and you get thin

NOTE Ai18, ñirri, MJG, bird and fowl-muck

NOTE: for 'marry right' GW just gave: garju-rri-ñu gaŋa-rri-ñu jañja ŋaybir
& N bayi-m-bawal baŋun yara/ muŋun-bajun, marry proper way (i.e. he's her man, really her wirru)

yaRga **muñju**	N MJG	(woman) free of marital restraint/responsibilities when husband died (& period of mourning/celibacy is over) or left her (man) with no children	OHb5

• G: muñju/ yabu ŋaygu banaga-ñu bilmbu, she had no marital restraint, my mother a widow, returned T68.8

G: bayi Jaruñ maya ñalŋga-biday muñju-jilu, Eric has no children, he's really free, T38.37
J: muñju dimbay-marri-ŋu jaja-ŋgu balan, she's single carrying a baby (Emily)
CP: yarrga, nothing, Yid

cross-listed as OBa1, with the sense: nothing, empty-handed, childless, naked
J: banaga-ñu muñju, come home empty-handed after hunting

wayba JG someone who has taken a woman (off someone else), illicitly (implied: wrong relationship to marry) 'law breaker', 'trouble-maker' OHb6

• occurs in song Burran-D (extended meaning: making trouble towards white man)

OHc — TABOOED

gama MJG (i) food that young people can't eat (reserved for old people - as Mr Cowan said: like the old age pension)
(ii) sacred, deep water ('story water'), where the rainbow is believed to live, forbidden for bathing - OEc5 OHcl

• Mja ŋarru balam yulmi-m jumbar
• M: giñan gumbiyan gama/ ŋarru jaŋga-m, this echidna is tabooed (to you), don't eat it! (also applied to platypus)
J: ban gumbiyan gama/ muŋgun-muŋgun-bi-n, (young people will get sores if they eat gama food, it is believed)
M: bala gaywi gama, poisonous gaywi (cedar plum, N25A-4a)
G: bayi gama-bi-n yumal, paint body (with sacred designs)
(ii) J: jaŋja gama-ŋga bayi-n-gala, he was now in deep story water, T61.33
G: bayi gama-gama-bi-n, he (?) became sacred, T71.5
G: ban ŋinba banaga-ñ yalu gama-gu/ yagun ŋinu gamu-gu …, you (the spirit) returned to a place here, to a cave, to your sacred water … , T71.14

Probably homonymous with gama song-style, Ib1; and gun. je1`

rirrbi G vegetables reserved for old people
cp. gama, flesh food reserved for old people OHc2

buŋalu MJG (i) tabooed: house, place possessions of dead person
(ii) in MJ: food growing round place of dead person, used for funeral feast and on journey home, then tabooed for some years OHc3

• M: waŋal buŋalu, use dead person's boomerang and when it hits someone, wound won't heal in a hurry
giña mija buŋalu 'haunted house'; giña mudaga buŋalu
• J: yalu miju-yirri bagum gadaral-gu wawu-ŋu-gu wuyulu-gu mirrañ-gu jubula-gu/ buŋalu-gu, wait for the food for the journey home after the funeral, at the time it is ready, black bean, black pine, soon to be tabooed
• occurs in song Jaŋala-F 'A camp tainted by death' - buga[-gu] buŋalu-gu

gadaral	G	food growing round place of dead person, used for funeral feast and on journey home, then tabooed for some years [this may be a noun]	OHc4

OHd — GOOD, ALRIGHT

guRiñ	N	good	OHdl
gurriñ	W	NOTE: jami (‘good’) and gurriñ (‘very good’)	
jami	W	both attested in W	
jigil	MAJ	jami is 'fat' in all dialects (including W), Ah5	
jilbay	Y	jilbay is 'experienced' in MJG, OLc2	
jiga1	G		

• Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja gabamay & ŋundarriñ; Nja ŋundaRiñ
• A general value judgment that can be applied to any object
e.g. black bream (T8.25), tucker (T10.39), shrimps (T9.21); road (T1)
• G: maya jigal-bara balan bigay-bila, kerosene tin being good for carrying because it has a handle T39.27
J: balam magurru jigil jaŋgay-gu, that fig is good to eat
J: bala-bala baŋul murrun, a good scar (i.e. completely and satisfactorily healed)
J: ŋaja mija-bila jigil-bila, I’ve got a good house
J: bala waguy ñinay-ma-li ŋana/ bala ŋanaji ñinay-ma-li waguy/ jigil ‘that sandbank is good to sit down with’
G: bala yiŋari jigal/ nalbay/ yugan-du gulu biji-n, that cave is very nice and dry and no rain gets in
& T10.20, G: waña jigil nanba-li, what (do they have) that’s good to eat
T62.112, yimba ŋana digil, no (the black beans are good (i.e. not rotten)
• CAN ALSO be used to describe a person’s character:
J: baŋgul-jana ŋayguna ŋurjun buwan-ja-ñu/ garrja bayi jigil'
(in response to my: he always tells the truth, he’s very good)
AND jigil-ma-l etc. can mean ‘do well’:
T28.21 jigal-ma-n baya-n, sing it well
W: jami-ma gunba, cut properly
NOTE jigil nanba-li, good to eat, where the adjective effectively takes a kind of complement....
• CP: gurriñ Yid, ŋundariñ YidJa

garrja	MUJG	alright (GW: pretty right) implies: all right, acceptable, satisfactory, not bad or poisonous (often takes affix - jilu)	OHd2

• Jja, Mja ŋundarriñ
• Is sometimes used as an interjection e.g. ‘alright then, you sit here’ e.g. T9.1l,47
• Often as an adjective, but mostly in predicational-type (VCC) function
Can apply to physical state. e.g. garrja-ma, is he/ are you alright?
CONTRAST with jigil etc can be seen in CG’s
J: jigil (yarrañ jaŋgaygu) good to eat (nice taste, etc.)
garrja (“ “) alright to eat (won’t make you blind, etc.)
• inflects as an adjective, e.g. M: ŋinda ŋayguna wuju-ŋgu garrja-ŋgu wuga!, you give me some alright food!

• Many textual examples, including
T24. 42, garrja baŋgul/ bamba-ŋga-ju ñima-n, it was alright, he kept it down in his stomach (didn't swallow it up)
T40.29 garrja añja warju-warju-ba-li, they were alright to be swived (after sex organs had been provided i.e. it was now possible to do it properly)
T41.l8, mija wamba-n wamba-n yéé/ wamba-n wamba-n wamba-n/ baŋgu-gara-gu/garrja-jilu, the two of them built a house until it was really alright
T15.9 rulgu-ŋgu bayi wuga-yarranja-ñu ñalŋga/ guñjal-ŋay-gu/ garrja añja, the child was always given a heart to drink, then he was alright
T41.20, maya garrja ŋulmurru, nothing, alright it's quite dark (i.e. there are no holes letting in light) & T26.102
T39.16, ŋa/ garrja baŋgu-maŋgan-du jaŋga-ñu, yes, it's good that everyone ate it (i.e. satisfactory that it was shared around)
T9.47 garrja gunga ñina-ñu, it's alright (your voice) will live on
J: yimba/ jañja-ma ŋaja garrja añja, no, aren't I alright now? (cicatrices have healed). T62.41
G: wuygul garrja, the blue-green tree snake is alright (after being operated on), T70.17
M: … waguli mayi-li/ baŋum garrja-bi-li, his temple was cut (to cure a headache), so that the blood came out, so that he was alright, T54a & T54c.3
J: ŋaja rulju-n/ garrja gagal, I tested it, it's alright, it's solid
J: baŋgul ŋurbi-n guñja-n mayi/ garrja, he tasted the honey, it's alright
J: ñamburr ŋaja bungi-n garrja, I had a good sleep last night
U: garrja-bi-li yumal, (your) body will get alright soon
T45b.3, bayi-n-dayi Miñjirral/ buŋa-ñ/ bagul yijil-ŋay-gu/ garrja-ma-rri-gu ŋabu-ma-rri-gu, then he, Minyjirral, comes down, to cure him (the man killed by Jigubina) to make him alright, to make him alive
[NOTE that there is some overlap with jigil e.g. T8.24. good to eat]

OHe — PRETTY, GOOD-LOOKING

jalmiyuru MJ specially good-looking (can be used of person, of either sex; bird, wallaby etc.) OHe1
• G just uses jigal
• Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja gabamay (or jagarri 'fat')
J: bumirri-ŋunu bayi jaja/ jalmiyuru, nice-looking kid comes from bumirri
J: bala baŋun yila/ jalmiyuru bandanbandan, the bird's wings have pretty-coloured spots

cf. opposite of jalmiyuru is OCa5, mayŋil, misshapen JG

manbaa N pretty (e.g. girl) OHe2
• Nja ŋundaRiñ
• N ŋañi manbaa-manbaa, pretty face

jibamila N nice-looking OHe3
• Nja ŋundaRiñ ŋumbaR
• N: giñan yabuRu manbaa jibamila = ŋañi guRiñguRiñ

ŋurayŋuray M nice-looking — can be person (e.g. hair nice and soft and long) or house or geographical feature OHe4

• M: giña mija ŋurayŋuray, nicely-built house

ñalŋgirrgan JG extra good-looking (used of people - children and men and women) (takes -bajun) OHe5

• Jja ŋundarriñ; diñjirr ñurima-ŋu ('look at her face')
• J: balan ñalŋgirrgan wurra-wurra-gabun-da, 'no doubt she's a good-looking'
• CP: ñalŋgirrgan, good-looking, pretty (woman) Warrg

jigani G pretty colours, e.g. bird, dress, shirt OHe6

and see OGh1, striped, spotted

OHf — GOOD SMELL, SWEET TASTE

juŋu JG good smell/taste/ flavour (meat, fruit ONLY, not person) OHf1

• Jja ŋundarriñ; ñigila; (Mja - ŋulma, because sweet)
• T10.32 mali/ jigal yaŋum/ juŋu, lovely, good smell from this (boiling salt meat)
M: juŋu bulgay-gu, swallow the sweet [juice] (when chewing sugar cane)
J: yaŋum juŋu gujin miña, what is it that is wafting a good smell from here

ñijira MJG fresh-smelling (not stale or off, no stink) OHf2

• N,W only guRiñ/jami (+ gujiñ)
• Typically used of grubs e.g. T30.96, yimba/ giyi jambun ñijira/ gulu buga, no, this grub's not off, it doesn't smell bad, & T66. 30, 32, 39
G: bayi jambun ñijira jaŋgay-gu, grub fresh to eat
ALSO used of kissing:
J: bayi/balan ñijira ñunja-li, he/ she is nice to kiss

guli NWM sweet (sugar, honey, drink NOT person) OHf3
jaŋal JG

NOTE: guli also means sharp in AJG only (NWM garrga), OFf1 & wild, savage, angry; strong (tea) in all dialects, OLq6
Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja, Nja ŋulma
J: bala diyi jaŋal-bi-n, the tea is sweet
J: gulu jaŋal-ma-n juga-ŋgu/ gulu jaŋal-ma-yarra-ñu, it's not been sweetened enough, with sugar, not begun to be sweetened
J: balam muran jana-ñ/ nudi/ jalŋgay-gu/ jigil jaŋal, the lawyer-cane standing there - cut it, it's now good and sweet enough to eat

jaŋabiri J too sweet OHf4

• G would just use jigal

giyilgiyil JG 'nice and sweet (gravy)', lots of fat in it OHf5
• T39.19 giyilgiyil-n-bin jami, it was nice and sweet
J: gimirri giyil-n-giyil, lots of fat in the gravy
J: .jami jaban/ barrgan bayi giyil-n-giyil-bin, 'you're glad (it's so fat)'

gabugabu JG fresh smell OHf6
• cf 62C6 gaburmba-l, persistent smell

ñibul J scent, e.g. dog smells it OHf7
gabura G smell of perspiration
[maybe this is a noun]
• G: ñuma-n baŋgul guda-ŋgu barrgan bayi gaburu, the dog smells the scent of the wallaby
J: ñibul-gabun guda-ŋgu ñuma!, let the dog smell another scent!
J: bayi guda ŋara banaga-ñ/ wuñjagu ŋibul-ŋu duga-na-ñ, the dog (after being bewitched by Warrba-warrbi) can't find his way home, can't smell where the scent is, T50c.8

OHg — BAD SMELL, BITTER AND SOUR TASTE

yimburr MJG bad smell OHg1
• occurs in songs Jangala-F and Gama-B

ñibul-ñibul J very smelly OHg2
smell from possum or turtle, etc; or armpit smell
• Jja babum-bi-n; gurrara maŋgay; yaŋum mindirr bayi bubama-rr-ñu
• T10.29 ñibulñibul wuygi-jilu, applied to johnny-cakes
J: ñibulñibul-bi-n ban baŋgurru, turtle is pretty smelly

cf OHf7, ñibul, scent for dog to follow

jamar MJG bitter taste (like quinine or lemon) OHg3
• Jja ŋumuy; Mja maŋgay
• T10.32 jamarjamar, re salt beef proffered by Captain Cook
J: ŋaja ŋangu jamar-bi-n, my mouth is bitter
G: jamar-ma-ŋu burrun, stale taste after eating bread all the time
G: ŋangu jamar-bi-n, can't taste anything (when sick)
TM says it can also be used to describe a person (he said woman)

maRgiñ N sour (& salty) OHg4
marrgiñ W
muymur MJG
• Jja ŋumuy; Mja maŋgay; Nja maajaR (x2), yanbuR (xl)
• J: bala marraja ban-bayja galga jaŋga-m muymur, don't eat the river cherry down there, it's too sour
J: balam wuray/ ŋambiya-mba/ juga-ŋgu janji/ muymur bam wuygi, that wuray (Davidson plum), do what to it? sprinkle it with sugar, it's no good it's too sour
J: ŋaja ban muymur-ma-n juwu-ru, I made it salty with salt
• CP: marrgiñ, sour, bitter (like a lemon) Yid

cf marrgiñ, MJG, hungry for flesh food, OJa2

marñja (M)JG strong taste, bitter; e.g. sour pineapple or lemon; strong tea with no sugar in it, fruit that needs to be cured OHg5

jumuñ NWM only half-soaked, still sour/bitter e.g. gaŋgi, jubula OHg6
• N: giñam jubula jumuñ

banaŋgirr MG food fully leached but water not yet drained off OHg7
• G: banayŋgirr yiñja

Cp OFb9 julmur, food over-soaked, mildewed
OFg4 garul, properly cured; & wild yam
OFg5 yigir, just put to soak, not yet ready

biñju NW not sweet enough (of drink) - opp. of guli/ jaŋal OHg8
buja MJG tasteless food
• Jja maŋgay; guygarra-bi-n; Mja maŋgay; bambuy (CG says Jja same)
• J: ŋaja ŋaba-ŋu mayi buja-bi-n, I soaked the sugar-bag, not too sweet
M: giña diyi buja-bi-n/ gulu juga-ŋgu jañji-ŋu, this tea is not sweet enough, sugar hasn't been sprinkled in it
G: ŋariñji buja, orange that isn't sweet
• Second sense: can also be used of person, e.g.
(i) stays calm, doesn't fight
G: ban gumbul buja/ gulu baga-rri-ñu, the woman is calm, doesn't fight
(ii) plus mundu (OLg) used of lack of satisfaction in sex ('lacking in excitement'), 'too calm' T15.50, 55, 56, 58; & T40.29 mundu buja-bi-n
M: mundu buja/ mundu buja-bi-yarranja-ñ, (the reservoir) was no good (it was always going dry), T57.51
J: yimba buja/ buja balam ŋunbira-n, (put cucumber in woman's vagina, no satisfaction), (he) tried the fruit but it was no good, T58.2
(iii) + walŋga, 'don't like' e.g.
M:· ŋaja walŋga buja-bi-n/ baŋgun yara-gabun guni binjil-bil-mba-li, 'I don't like her, she should find another man to love'

OHh — NO GOOD

juŋgin N no good (bad) & old (person), ill (person), OHh1
waagay W 'bad omen'
walgay MUY
wuygi AJG
• speakers did not use 'bad', always employing 'no good' instead
•Jja, Mja maŋgay; Nja yaRbuR
• no good fellow T31d.7 (yuday)
J: jiŋunjiŋun wuygi, no good promiscuous person
wuygi bayi banjarbanjar, no good stupid man;
• ill - examples of sore knee, head, paw, lungs, heart, belly (T28.10,12);
& J bala walŋga wuygi-bi-n, feel no good at all
N: yumaa juŋgin-bi-ñ, body (back) sore; binda juŋgin-bi-ñ, pain in shoulder
• J: mundu wuygi, no sexual satisfaction, T58.2

• J: ŋaja bamba wuygi-bi-n/ bayi yalama-ŋu I've got a funny feeling in my belly (that his younger brother had been swiving his wives), T62.66a
J: wiyama-ñu ban-gala jañja wuygi-bi-n, why are the women feeling funny, T62.68
• tired/ fed up e.g. añja ban bala-garra/ añja wuygi-bi-n. baŋgul ŋabimba-ŋu, the two of them got tired with him doing it (swiving) to them all the time, T40.37
• old people - T37.29,32,35,36 (woman); T19.1,14; T2265, T10.35 (man);
& couple, J: wuygi-jarran ŋaybir bayi-n-galu yanu, that old couple are going
& wuygi-wuygi, old people T11.16; T39.32
& T22.28, balan wuygi-jarran, those two old women
& T36.29 bayi gubarrngubarr julbun/wuygi-ñalay-m-bila Ɲani-ñalay-m-bila, Dallachy was married to an old black women, Annie [Ɲani]
• Can also be used of inanimate things e.g. T10.29,32, food no good;
& grub no good (chuck it away); dress too thin
& J: bayi ŋuril/ gingiju bayi wuygi, he's no good, too black for me
• bad word, M: ŋanaji gurrŋal/ gulu ŋirrma walgay-walgay-ba-rri-ñu, we were all good friends, never saying a bad word to each other, T46d.8
• Often transitively verbalised 'do badly, miss' e. g.
T14.59 jañja bayi walgay-ma bara, then he was hit at (by the rainbow) but missed
J: jigal-ja-ñu gudi-gudi-n wuygi-wuygi-ba-n, swear me inside out
J: bara-n baŋgul wuygi-ma-n ban bajinjila he lunged at the satin bird but missed her, T72.16
• CP: wi:gi, no good (e.g. tired), Warrg

wuygina MJG very bad (‘not worth using, no good at all') [worse than wuygi] OHh2

• G: jañja wiyama-ŋu mulbun wuygina, what can be done with (the axe) now, it's blunt and useless, T28.53
• J: bayi wuygina wadil-muŋa jugumbil gayulmi, 'he always going interfering with women'
• CP: wi:gina no good (e.g. smelly), Warrg

wuygi-wuygi-rray JG old people OHh3

• T39.32 mundi-bi wuygi-wuygi -rray, a big mob of old people

julŋgu JG nauseous, makes you want to vomit e.g. real stinky, or slimy (turn your belly inside out) can be when you cut a slug, the smell of a dead horse in the road, or when children plaster their faces with charcoal OHh4

• Jja maŋgay
• Typically reduplicated:
J: balan maral julŋgu-julŋgu, that slug makes you want to vomit
or + verb jana-y (probably compound verb) e.g.
M: ŋaja julŋgu+janañ munay-gu, I feel nauseous, and want to vomit (& J)
[W only giyi waagay buga
• N only ŋaja jiba juŋgin-bi-n wugi-li (want to be sick), Nja ŋamuwaa-gu]

OI — SPEED

OIa— FAST

gija N travel fast OIa1
birragu MJG
birra JG
• Mja ñunaŋga (-mbi); ñunaŋga bawal-bi-ñ (= birragu yanu-ñ)
Nja ŋaaRuR-mbi; gijaŋumbi baandu-bi; ŋaaRuR-mbi baandu-bi
(Jja 'not brought out in Jalnguy')
• CG: birra giña-galu, 'travel fast'; birra bayi-n-galu yanu, ditto
J: birragu bayi jiŋgali-ñu, he run fast
G: birragu bayi buyji-ñu, running very fast
N: gija yana (= Nja gijaŋumbi baandu-bi)
[for W, HD gave only gaymbirri-ñ bani-ñ, he's travelling fast]
• CP: gija, quick, do quickly Yid

cp minimal pair bira, frightened, OLs1

waRman N quick (move so quickly as not to be seen) OIa2
warrman WMJ
• Jja jurrbarri-ñu; Mja ñunaŋga; Nja gijaŋum-bi-li baandu-bi-li
Nja muRanda biRñjali-ñu (Mja agrees same)
• T14.24 ŋinda wayñji/ warrman-bara, will you go up? you're the fastest
N: waRman jiŋgali-ñ/ yanu-li

warrmajurru MJG run fast OIa3
• Mja jagarri bayi birrñjali-ñu
• FW: very smart fellow, do everything quick

gaygugaygu MJG walking fast (not running), without wasting any time OIa4
• Jja yanday-ja bayi jurrbarri-ñu; Mja ñuna-ñunaŋga-bi-n; ñunaŋga-bi-n
• Fast walking is typically characterised by certain bodily movements e.g.
J: gaygugaygu guwandi, walking fast and swinging arms
M: julu gaygugaygu-bi-n bayi waymba-ñu, 'he got plenty energy,
hip moving fast'

NB: T59.43, GW ŋaja yanday/yanu-ŋurra, I will go fast - yanday may be Ja

wuyurr MJG bustling, moving busily and quickly (TM said: like a bee working in a hive) OIa5
• Jja: jurrbarriñ-u yanda-ñ; gulmaru-gu yali (go past);
Mja: bayi birñjali-ñu; ñunaŋgu bawalbi walaga-yarray-gu
• J: wuyurr yana, dodging away so nobody can see him (and so won't see what he's carrying)
J: wuyurr bayi yanul-gani-yu balarri-bawal, he's always dodging away
M: wuyurr yana/ ŋurba-yarray-gu, go quick and come back quick
• occurs in songs Gama-R, bird flying past and Gama-AQ, bird coming down quick

murrul JG going past fast (where the noise of the fast transit can be heard) e.g. a boomerang going past, fast noise of a jet plane OIa6

• This is really the noise of something travelling fast [may be a noun]
• occurs in song Gama-AL (thunder)

gawuy-n-gawuy G going backwards and forwards (passing each other) in a fastish way e.g. people gathering, perhaps getting ready to go OIa7

• TM said ‘traffic going back and forth, passing each other, like a street in the city'
• CP: gawuy, (do) quickly, Warrg

& Cf Verbs: NWMA gaymbi-1/ AJUG wirrja-1, go quickly AdG1
JG murrñji-1, hurry someone up AdG2

murran MJG do something quickly (in a hurry, without stopping) OIa8

• Jja (jurrbarri-ñu wayi-bi-n??); bala-garra duyil-duyil-barri-gu ŋulma-jarran ('anxious to have a go at each other, two savage fellows'); Mja ñunaŋga-bi-n; ñunaŋga (bawal-bi-n); ñunaŋga jalŋga bala dalmbirr (= murran-du gunba yugu)
• NOTE that murran agrees in case with the S or A NP; see exes below
• J: murran bayi yanu yali/ jañjarru, went quickly (could be: went past without stopping). J: bayi murran baga-yirri-ñu, spear/ sew quickly
J: murran-du baŋgul maŋgal-mba-n, he picked it up quickly (NOTE: the 'quickly' affix on the verb -nba-l, reinforcing the murran meaning)
G: mada-n murran-du waŋal, throw boomerang in a hurry
J: murran-du balga-n, hit him in a hurry
NOTE that MR gave for N only gija gunba, and HD for W only yugu bala gunba gaymbi

gagurr J rush in order to get something OIa9

• Jja galurru-bi-n (i.e. rush to be first to get something, before anyone else)
• J (TM): gagu-ru bala maŋga-n 'he pick anything up on his way through e.g. pick up mail from mailbox without stopping to call in'
J (IH): balan gagurr-bin milgay-marri-ñu,'she very cross with you, won't let anyone go there'

wayngu J trying to do something in a hurry OIa10

• Jja jurrbarri-ñu + gayuru (quick); (Mja ñunaŋga-bi-n)
• J: wayŋgu-bi banaga (ŋaygungu), hurry back quickly (to me)
J: balu-bawal ŋinda yana/ wayŋgu banaga-ygu giga ŋaygu bulgu, you go and tell my wife to hurry on back
TM: he try and get anything done in a hurry, want to get it finished before he go but can't manage it - wayŋgu-ŋgu bala galga-n, he left it until he got back
[G only wirrja-yirri. NOTE M wayŋu (similar form) 'busy' OLv1]

ñaral MJG go fast through the air OIa11
(can also be used of someone going so fast
that they appear almost to be off the ground
e.g. going past fast in a car could be described as ñaral)
'something light, almost floating through the air'
• Mja gulu majirra-bi-li bayi mugurru bawal-bi-li
• Used especially of boomerang e.g.
J: bayi waŋal ñaral-bi-n mada-mada-ŋu banaga-ñu, the boomerang, that was thrown, skims through the air and is now returning
J: bayi ñaral yambi-n yali-gala, he fly up in the air; ñaral-gabun balay-gala yambi-yambi-n, he's up in the air, he's flying around (these sentences from CG probably refers to Ernie going up in his plane)
SEEMS to be used nowadays for anyone going past quickly (as in Mja)

wuRgaa N go steadily OIa12
• Nja: yandayandaa

OIb — SLOW

yadi N slow OIbl
• MR said yadi was 'slowest', wunma 'little bit faster'

wunma NMJ (move) slowly - only used of motion OIb2
• G just uses wunay
• GW said wunma was 'real slow', wunay 'not so slow'
• Mja wurrgal-bi-n; Nja wuubi-maRi-ñ
• J: ban wunma-bi-n jañjarru bani-ñu, she come along slowly way
J: giñan wunma-bi-n/ jamurru ŋaja wundima-rri-ñu, she slow, that's the reason I take time (i.e. her being slow made it take a long time for me)
N: wunma yana, go slowly
M: wunma jana-jana-yarra-ñ, walk a bit and have a rest

wunay WMJG slow (at walking, climbing, cutting, scraping, etc.) OIb3
any action, including talking
• Mja wurrgal-bi-n; wulbi-marri; Jja ŋunay
• J: bayi wunay yanu, walk slowly
J: wunay-ju baŋgun babi-n balam mirrañ, she's very slow at scraping those beans
J: ŋaja jalmbuy-bi-n wunay-bi-yarra-ñu, I'm slowing down
T7.8 ŋumarra-ñu jañja wunay, he (the thunderstorm) is now roaring, slowly
T42.168 wunay jañja wayñji-n, now he went slowly uphill
T59.60 bala-garra wandi-n/ yagul wandi-ŋu-gu wunay-wunay-gu, the two of them go upriver, for him here (the big eel) who is going upriver very slowly

see also jalmbuy, do slowly because of tiredness or incapacity - OJf10

And see verb AdHl gurrma-y, take a long time doing something, dawdle, meander

jirim G vanished in a flash OIb4

CG gave onomatopoeic pronunciation; is it really an adjective?

• G: jirim bayi wula-ñu, he disappeared quickly

J; jiriim bayi-mbu wuñjiñ

• T28.53 jañja banaga-ŋarra jirim, they (pigeons) went home and nothing more was seen of them

OJ — CORPOREAL

OJa — HUNGRY, FULL UP, THIRSTY

ŋamii NW hungry for tucker (vegetable/fruit) OJa1
ŋamir MAJUY (NOT for flesh-food)
• NOTE: G has a verb munja-y, 61A10; & N jiba-baja-l, hungry 8A11
• Jja, Mja gabir; Nja danum
• J: ŋaja ŋamir-bi-n jañjarru-bara/ wañju-wañju diyi jarra-ŋu, I've been hungry all day - has anyone boiled the tea?
J: yalama budi ŋaja ŋamir/ jaŋga-ygu, I'm hungry, bring that food to eat
• CP: ŋamir Warrg

maRgiñ N hungry for flesh-food (fish or meat) OJa2
marrgiñ MJG
• Jja, Mja gabir
• G: ŋayba marrgiñ-bi-n ñalmur-gu, I'm hungry for some beef
G: marrgiñ-bi-ŋu jaban-gu jaŋga-nay-gu, hungry to eat eels
N: ŋaja jawa marrgiñ-bi-n, hungry for meat or grub

OHg4, N maRgiñ, W marrgiñ, sour (and salty) = muymur MJG

wurrŋa J starving - prepared to eat something one wouldn't normally eat because so hungry OJa3

jalmbuy N (child) begs/cries for food OJa4
• Nja baŋaRmba-n (= ŋanba-n)
• N: jaja jalmbuy-bi-n wuju-gu ŋamii/ miŋa-gu jalmbuy-bi-n, the child is hungry and begging for tucker, asking for anything [surely indefinite sense of miña]

In MJG jalmbuy is 'unablw to things because of tiredness, etc,' OJf10

and see OEf7 JG gugal, full of holes; also: hungry (lit. stomach full of holes)

ŋabul MJG with mouth full of food (bulging out both sides) OJa5
• N only wuju ŋaRu mamba-m
• Mja mañjul-ŋa-ŋu bayi majirra-bi-ñ
• Typically reduplicated
T9.62, ŋanaji jaŋgay-gu/ mañjay-ma-n ŋabul-ŋabu-ra, for us to eat, gorging ourselves with bulging mouths
J: bayi ŋabu-ra jaŋga-na-ñu 'he eat it up in mouthful'
J: balam ŋabul-gu wuga, 'you give me, I'll put it in my mouth, full'
(i.e.- I'll put it all in my mouth at once)
J: bayi ŋabul-gu mamba-n

Cf verb 61A6 NWMJ mamba-l/ G manju-l, keep putting food (O) in mouth until it's full

mañjaa N full up with food (tucker or meat) OJa6
mañjay WMJUY can also mean 'pregnant' i.e. ban mañjay, lit 'full
wangiñ G with child'

• Jja waljirra; duwurr-gu maŋgay-bi-n; Jja wuŋun; Mja duwurr-bi-n; Nja duwuR-ba. NOTE that duwurr is 'stomach' in Ja
• Cf verb mañja-y, 'eat to appease hunger' in NWMJ; the meaning of mañjay is compatible with it being the participle of mañja-y; but it is at least as common as the verb (probably commoner), whereas most participles are far less frequent than the corresponding verb. This suggests it is appropriate to provide a separate lexical entry for the adjective mañjay.
• T9.62 mañjay-ma-n mañjay-ma-n mañjay-ma-n jañja/ jañja mañjay, ate and ate and ate to appease hunger, and now (I'm) full
T15.7 mañjay-bi-n/yuba-n gayu-ŋga, (the baby) became full (by sucking the blood from a kangaroo heart) and was put back in its cradle
T26.15 balay-jilu bayu bungi-n/ mañjay, the old man lay down full (after swallowing his two grandchildren)
T25.67 ŋinda bayi miña-ŋunu mañjay, what are you full up from eating? & T11.21, T41.8
J: ŋaja ñina-ñu mañjay-bi-n, I'm sitting here full
J: milgu-bara jurrga/ ñaju-li gilu/ mañjay-ju banagay-mba-li - bigger bream, spear it, later on cook it [and eat it] and we'll go home 'much full'
G: maya, ŋayba wangiñ-bi-n/ balay-jilu nanba, no, I'm full, you eat it there
• CP: mañjay Warrg, dubur-ji (stomach-with) Yid; duwurr-ji YidJa

bujul JG satisfied from eating meat (or tucker), or from smoking pipe OJa7

• Mja: maŋgay-bi-n yulmi-na-ŋu
• NOTE: bujul is typically used where someone has got some food in the bush and eaten it there, then on arriving home they might say: bujul-bi-n janga-na-ñu. It is most often used of meat (CG and BJ say only of meat/ fish, IH - and CG on another occasion - say that it can also be used of tucker) maybe because meat/fish are more likely to be eaten in the bush; most vegetables require lengthy preparation, which can only be done back at the camp
• J: ŋaja jañja bujul-bi-n/ jañjarru rubi-ŋu, I'm satisfied now, having eaten some meat earlier on today
T9.36-7, bujul-bi-li, (pipe smoking) will give you satisfaction

ŋayiRañ N thirsty OJa8
ŋayirañ WM
ŋayirriji J
ŋayi(-bin) JG
ŋayi gadala) JG

• Mja jujamu-gu ŋaja milja-na-ygu; Nja ŋaja nuba-gu wuŋa-naa-gu
• NOTE that ŋayi is 'voice, glottis, throat' in NMJG, but when the derivational affix -bi-1 is added it means 'thirsty'; an alternative is the descriptive phrase ŋayi gadala 'dry throat'
• A further alternative is MA bumba-bin (dialect equiv of gadala, see OFb1/3)
• J: ŋaja ŋayirriji-bi-n bana-gu, I'm thirsty for water
• CP: ŋayi, thirsty (& N voice) Warrg

In G there is a verb ŋayimirri-y, be thirsty

duruŋgu JG drunk (loan from English) OJa9
• G: jamu giga-n durruŋgu-gu, (they) just told (me) when they were drunk
J: gayga wuygi-bi-n bayi durruŋgu, (his) eyes are no good (bloodshot), he's drunk

OJb — BLIND, AND EYE DISORDERS

muuga N blind OJbl
mulga MJUYG also used for old people (sight rapidly failing)
• Jja muñay; Mja diŋal maŋgay-bi-n; diŋal garrñi-rri-ñu; diŋal jambi-rri-ñu; ŋundayba diŋal-ŋaŋgay; diŋal gulu ñurima-rri-ñ yarbur-bi-n;
Nja diŋaa yaRbuR
• J: yabundi-garra ŋumandi-garra mulga-bi-n, both my mother and father are blind
J: bam-bam yarrañ/ garrja/ gila giñam gaywi/ gaywi-[ŋ?]gu ŋinda mulga-bi-n...yarrañ is alright, but this gaywi, it'll make you blind (if you stand on the smoke side)
[For W, HD could only give gayga waagay]
• CP: mulga, half-blind Warrg

babun NMJG loss of, or impeded sight in, one eye OJb2
e.g. a cataract over one eye ('smoke inside eye, scales come up and make it white')
• Jja diŋal ñungulgan; Mja diŋal ñungulgan maŋgay-bi-n
• CP: babun, blind in one eye, Yid

ŋumbu NMJG poor sight (can't see a long way, need glasses, etc.) OJb3
& old track, not used any more, barely visible
• MJG: gayga ŋumbu-bi-n

see also NW ŋumbu, dark brown skin colour, OGe3 & NW ŋumbu, a night OJi2

gayga-jirrgul MG cross-eyed OJb4
gayga-jirrgubara J
• not attested without initial gayga
• N only gayga bangun, lit. eye bent

rarga G 'got good bright eyes' e.g. can see a bee building a nest a long way off OJb5
• modifies gayga 'eye'
• G: gayga-ŋgu rarga-ŋgu ŋayguna bura-n, big eyes stare at me
G: gayga rarga bural-ŋa-ñu, can see a long way

OJc — DEAF, ETC

baba NMJG deaf (and old); used of an old person going senile: losing memory, losing wits, doesn't know what he's talking about, asking the same question lots of times; i.e. dementia OJc1

• Jja dilbin (agrees with Mja): Mja dilbin· Nja walin jambii-Ri-ñ
• J: añja bayi gulu ŋamba-yirri-ñu/ baba bayi he can't understand he's getting deaf and senile
M: maŋa baba, deaf ears
• CP: baba, deaf, stupid, unthinking, Yid

see also OLn1: N buRmu/ WMJ burrmu/ G mubañ, forgetful, don't understand, can't hear, deaf

gulbay (M)JG won't listen, won't think about relatives, pretends not to recognise someone who he does know (i.e. pretends to be deaf, lacking in understanding or memory) OJc2

• Mja walin maŋgay
Jja buŋginda-ñu walu maŋgay; maŋgay jarrgumu-ŋaŋgay (no ears)
• NOTE that this is plainly related to 24Cl gulba-l·, shut, block (but isn't a straightforward participle since it ends in -y, not -1).
• It often occurs as maŋa gulbay, but the maŋa can be omitted (although perhaps always understood)
• G: maŋa-gulbay 'you growl him "you deaf head, never listen"'
J: bayi gulbay-bi-n, never think about his relatives, don't come to visit, even when they're sick
[Means 'mean' in Young People's Jirrbal]

OJd — DUMB, ETC

nunumu N
ŋuŋu MJG dumb, unable to talk (used of baby, or of dumb adult) OJd1

• Jja ŋawal-ŋaŋgay; Mja ŋawuŋgal-ŋaŋgay-bi-n; gulu wuyuba-rri-ñ ŋawuŋgal-ŋaŋgay; Nja gulu wuyuba-Ri-ñ
J: ban jañja/ jañja wurrba-ñu? / yimba-ju ban/ ŋuŋu, is (the baby) talking now? no, she's still unable to talk

see also OLf6 gulay, introspective

wirrŋga MJG broken voice ('throat no good, when you got cold'); losing one's voice ('cough too much, can't hardly talk') OJd2

• Jja: minda-bi-n; wuŋgurr ŋaygu maŋgay-bi-n; maŋgay + point at throat; maŋgay-bi-n jalguba-ñu; Mja malgulu maŋgay-bi-n; or ŋawuŋgal maŋgay
• J: wirrŋga-bi-n wiyama-ŋu?/ gilŋañ-ju, how does he come to have a broken voice?·from a bad cold
J: ŋaygu daman/ wirrŋga-bi-n/ ŋambiya bayimba/ gilŋañ-ju baja-ŋu, my son has a broken voice, what's it called - a bad cold is gripping (lit: biting) him

gawarral ([gaarral] JG, nice, clear voice OJd3
• said to be equivalent to ŋawal in M, Ia4 (this is actually MJG, maybe different meanings in different dialects)
• gawaral bayi ŋanda-ŋu

OJe — FAT AND THIN

jami NWMPAJUGL fat (adjective, and also noun 'fat', Ah5) OJel
• NOTE in W jami is 'good' and dubuu given for 'fat' (noun). In M jami is 'fat' but can also mean ‘good, satisfying'; it does NOT have this sense in J and G
• Jja ñunjan; Mja jagarri; Nja jagaRi
• T15.65 jami añja wadi-n, it was satisfying swiving (M)
T25.72 jami-ŋga bungi-li, to sleep in the good place (M)
T39.11 garrja bayi jami, (the eel) was nice and fat
T39.17 julŋgu-ŋga yuba-n jami, (the eel) was fat right up to its neck
T39.19 giyil-n-giyil-bi-n jami, (the eel) was very nice and sweet
T64.57 ñubala ŋanajina jami-gu yaŋgul-gali/ malŋara-gu guñin-gu, you two down here [tell] us about the fat one, the black eel brother
• J: bayi-m-bayi jami bulgan/ wuygi Waruñ, poor old Tommy Warren's too big and fat
J: ban yarin-bi-n/ jami-ŋunu gubilŋu, 'she was fat before and now she's thin'
J: bala munu bura/ munu buŋa-ŋu balan gunduy/ balan jami, look at the cassowary's bottom, which is fat and hanging down behind

jamilayŋgun JG very fat (used to make fun of a fat person) OJe2

wambul JG very fat (and clumsy); too fat to walk OJe3
• Jja guyminji
• J: bayi wambul-bi-n, he's very fat
BJ said that yumal mundal (see OFd3) would be preferred nowadays

dulmburr MJG short and fat and round (person - child or adult) describes a type of build ('stocky') OJe4
• Jja guyminji; Mja jagarri
• J: balan dulmburr jami, she's fat and round
J: banjul ŋinda jaŋga-na-ñu/ ŋinda wulgu-bi-yarra-ñ/ dulmburr-bi-yarra-ñ (given in response to elicit: if you eat so much you'll grow up to be fat and round)

wulgu MJG getting to be fat OJe5
• Jja guyminji; Mja bayi ñañja jagarri-bi-n, he getting fat
• J: bayi-m-bayi wulgu-bi-n ñalŋga/ miña-ŋgu wuga-ŋu, what did you give the child to make him that fat?'
• J: yumal bayi wulgu-wulgu 'got plenty beef on him'

durrbundulu MJG pot-bellied OJe6
• GW: too full, from over-eating

& NOTE MJG wangun, muscle at back of thigh (gluteus maximus and medius muscles) (Ae3) - can be used to describe a 'big rump' e.g.
• J: bayi-m-bayi wangun yanu, that man with a fat-looking rump is going
Often used to describe someone with a slim waist but a big behind

birala M slim (and good-looking), OJe7
yarin J 'lanky' (used of men and women)
mirala G
• Jja (mirala:) duwurr-gu gagir wañju balan/ duwurr-gu (she's not big built); (yarin:) wumbarr; banban yalu-gala; Mja: wumbarr-bi-n
• J - see example under jami
G: ban mirala/ ŋamun midi ñalŋga-ŋaŋgay gulu gulŋga-rri-ŋu, she's slim, with small breasts and no children, never having breast-fed
• NOTE: GW suggested balgari as a similar meaning (Bd8), this is a woman after periods have started but before she's had any children. A balgari will generally be yarin; but women <u>can</u> be yarin after they've had children (IH says)

wigi(-wigi) N thin and emaciated OJe8
wigi WMJG said to be the opposite of jami
• Note: BJ says only 'old' in G
• Mja gula yibuyibu; gulu jagarri-bi-n
• T60.82 wigi-wigi ñina-ŋu, old people sitting there

NOTE; it can be hard to distinguish wigi from wuygi 'no good' (OHh1) often pronounced as [wigi] or [wi:gi}

marrgi (M)AJUYG very thin OJe9
• Jja, Mja maŋgay
• N would just use wigi
• Often reduplicated
T31b.15, marrgi-marrgi, (Dambun) very thin
J: bayi marrgi-bi-n baŋganda-ŋu, he's thin from being ill
J: balan-ja gubila bulgan...wangun/ jañja ban marrgi-marrgi, she was fat before, but is now thin

wirrmban (M)JG really skinny 'skin and bones' OJe10
• T31b.15. marrgi-marrgi/ wirrmban/ dayi-dayi-gala, (dambun is) very thin, all skin and bones, really tall

bundirgan J skin and bones OJe10a

rimbarimba (M)JG all bones and no flesh 'old people going down to nothing' (can also be used of a bullock where the ribs stick out) OJe11
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n (Mja bayi yibu-yibu-bi-n maŋgay-bi-n)
• J: bayi rimbarimba-bi-n baŋganda-ŋu, he's down to bones from being sick

junbir MJG with curly hair and when widow has to let hair grow during period of mourning OJe12
• murray junbir-junbir

For straight hair see ODb18

OJf — GOOD AND BAD HEALTH

banburr (M)J in good condition, well-fed, healthy OJf1
• G would just use wangiñ 'full up', which covers this meaning as well as that of mañjay (OJa6)
• Also glossed as 'satisfied with whatever you ate, not full but enjoyed it'
• Jja duwurr-gu maŋgay-bi-n
• J: banburr-bi-n muyma/ nayi, the boy/ girl is 'a bit healthy now'

bambun NWMJG in good health; used especially of someone regaining full health after illness OJf2
• Mja jagarri-bi-n; Nja gagiR
• J: balan jañja bambun-bi-n, she's now picking up in health

warrmba JG man/ boy (not woman/ girl) beginning to recover after an illness OJf3
• J: baŋganda-ŋu jañja bayi warrmba-bi-n, after having been sick he is now starting to get a bit better
J: warrmba-ŋu wuga midi jaŋgay-gu, give a little bit to the convalescing man to eat

& see OFc3 mugurru; hard, & getting better
& VERB warrŋga-y (BJ) getting better

Lf1, dulubu/girñja 'star' can be used of the breast starting to grow on a girl (before duguru) - effectively referring to nipple spreading

duguru MJG breast starting to grow on teenage girl OJf4
• only in ŋamun duguru

wulmba NMJG sick and destined to die OJf5
• used to describe someone who is believed to have been effectively killed by a gubi, who has taken some vital organ out of the victim's body and healed the skin up again - it is just a matter of days before he dies, and nothing can be done for him
IH: 'finished now'
• G: bayi wulmba wañju guyi-ma-ñ, he's dying, who's killing him
J: bayi wulmba yamba guyi-bi-li, he's sick and maybe predestined to die

muñamuña MJG almost dead OJf6

ŋurrar JG someone who is about to die soon (can tell from the smell) OJf7
• J (IH) ŋurrar-ma-n, someone been get him
BJ: smell of something starting to go off

mudumudu JG in a weak and delicate condition without much life in him, knees scarcely strong enough to enable him to walk, can't stand any strain OJf8

rali-rali M shaky (person on their feet), wobbling OJf9
raŋgin-raŋgin JG also: shaky post, shaky log (to walk on), rickety table

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; maŋgay (dinda-rri-ñu); Mja bayi daga-dagarra-ñ
• J: raŋginraŋgin bayi yanu raŋginraŋgin, he can scarcely walk
J: bala mija raŋginraŋgin/ bala baji-ñ gimbi-ŋu, the house is shaky, it'll fall down if blown on by a cyclone

Cf ruŋgi-y 11S2, rock, sway
N julmbuli-ñ (verb), 67F4, be shaky, weak, wobblw

jalmbuy MJG unable to do things (or to do them quickly) because of tiredness or incapacity OJf10

• Jja wurrgal-bi-n; maŋgay wiyabay-gu wañju jurrbarri-gu; Mja wurrgal-bi-n
• See example under wunay (OIb3)
J: jalmbuy-bi-n bayi banaga-ñu, it's taking him a long time to walk home (he's a bit of a cripple)
M: ŋinda balgal-ŋay-gu jalmbuy-bi-n, too tired and slow to hit him (can scarcely lift weapon)
J: bayi jalmbuy-bi-n, walking slower and slower
J: ñarrmbi-n yambi-n bayi-n-gala/ jalmbuy 'take a while to fly - he can't fly too good but he way up in the air, flapping his wings so slow'

jiji W be sick (stomach or head or back) OJf11

• W: ŋaja buŋgu jiji, I have a bad knee
W: gulu jiji-bi-n, didn't get sick (after a carpet snake bit me)

wayarr J (sore which) never heals OJf12

wajarr JG (i) steam; (ii) puffing, puffed out (+bin) OJf13

• Jja wuñjurr-bi-n
• (i) wind (of person) e.g. J: wajarr bayi-m-bayi gujin gurugu-bila, his grog-laden breath is wafting out (Elicit: I smell grog on his breath)
• (ii) G (CG) maya wajarr-wajar-ba-ñu ŋayba, I'm too breathless, I can't walk far [CG used wajarr-wajarr-ba-ñu when I asked wajar-bin i.e. Delocut.]
J: (wajarr) wajarr-bi-n, I'm puffed out
NOTE also, re (i), wadarr mayil-m-bila-gu, steam might escape (from eel cooking frame)
• For Noun (in G only) see Ai7, wajarr (
• M only ŋaja ŋayi-ŋayi mayi-ñ/ jiŋgali-ŋu, I'm puffed out from running

OFg —CRIPPLED &c

ŋalgurr JG crippled, unable to stand up or walk about OJg1
jurrgarr (G)

• J: bulgan bayi ŋalgurr-bi-n, he's huge and crippled (re T Warren)
T51.12 G: jañja ŋaji-mba-n bayi ŋuma jana-ŋgu ŋalgurr-bi-ŋu/ jañja jurrgarr-jurrgarr-bi-ŋu/, banagay-mba-n jana-ŋgu, now they all carried on their shoulders (taking turns) the father, who was really crippled, they took him home; & T51.8 jurrgarr-bi-ñ

jugula MJG crippled, old person bent double, can't get about much OJg2

muRmu N paralysed, unable to move (can't move body, or even move hand), probably able only to talk (if that) OJg3
murmu MJG
• Jja ñajarri-ñu + wiyaba-li wañju dinda-rri-gu bayi maŋgay-bi-n; Mja bayi maŋgay-bi-n gulu añja jurrbarri-ñu; maŋgay-bi-n; Nja jabaRa yaRbuR-bi-n
• J: ŋaja murmu-bi-n/ wiyamaygu-rru-ma ŋaja/ only wurrba-ñu-bu ŋaja, I'm paralysed, what am I to do? all I can do is talk, that's all

wangay JG crippled in one leg only (but can move the other) OJg4
• Jja bilumu maŋgay; Mja julmbu maŋgay-bi-n
• J: bayi-n-girra wangay-bi-n/ bayi jarra yuŋgul wangay-bi-n, one of his legs is no good, crippled, paralysed
G: julu wangay/ buŋgu wangay-bi-n/ jarra wangay-bi-n, hip is hurt, OR knee is hurt OR thigh is hurt i.e. wangay means 'hurt some part of the body vital for walking'

muya MG disorientated - (old person) who can stand, in shaking fashion, but scarcely knows how or where to move OJg5
jugurruy G
• 'had a shock and took a turn'; 'had a fright'
• occurs in song Jangala-E Staggering Man, glossed as 'disorientated' OJg6

bilŋgul M can't walk straight, stumbling OJg6a

junŋan J CG: crippled (fall down, never to stand again) or paralysed. OJg7
• CG gave Jja: maŋgay dinda-rri-gu wañju bayi, he can't stand up
• CG said M, GW not recognised; IH recognised as julu junŋan-bi-n (guess - could be U)

juygul MJG, (part of body) stiff, and can't be bent OJg8
• M: garrgal juygul-bi-n, can't bend his arm
G: buŋgu juygul, knee stiff and can't bend it back
M: mala-jarran juygul bayi yuba, put the stiffened-out hands together (of dead body)

jungul MJG stiffened out (whole body lying stiff) OJg9
• Jja bayi jurrmuli-ñu; Mja julŋul-bi-n
• T9.27, jungul, newly-initiated man fall down stiff
T31d.4 jungul bungi-n, (you'll) be laid out flat (by Yuday)
J: bayi-m-bayji bayi jungul bungi-n 'he lying down, he stiffen out'
TM glossed as 'stone dead'. but text examples show that it does not exclusively refer to dead bodies

muñjur MJG (body part) feeling sore and stiff OJg10
e.g. where you've been hit, where you've had a prickle in your foot, where you have rheumatism, where bit by snake

• Mja gula maŋgay-bi-n
• J: ŋaja muñjur-bi-n yumal 'I'm sore on my body'
J: baŋgal muñjur ŋaja, I've got a sore shoulder
Other examples include: sore shin (dujul), chest (jindi), hand (mala), throat (gurrga), ribs (ŋiyar & waŋgirr), ankle (rambal)
• muñjurr-muñjurr-bi-n jindi, sore chest (cough all the time)
M: bayi muñjur-bi-n balga-ŋu OR walguy-ju baja-ŋu, he's sore from being hit OR from being bit by a snake
• CAN ALSO be extended to sore feelings e.g. taking a sulk after being growled at:
J: yimba jabi-n/ ŋaja muñjur-bi-ŋu ñina-ñu, he told me to stop back and I'm sitting here feeling pretty sore
• N would just use juŋgin, OHh1 e.g.
yumaa juŋgin-bi-ñ, body (back) sore; binda jungin-bi-ñ, pain in shoulder

SEE also 9CI murrŋgi-y, feel sore (physical in WMN & JG, feelings hurt in JG)

biŋgun NWMJG OJg11
NOTE different meanings in the various dialects:
In NW - tired out, don't want to walk or talk or anything
In M - tired, unconscious, dead, fainted, 'doesn't care'
In JG - dead, stiffened out, 'stone dead', unconscious ('lost senses')

• Mja bayi dagarra-ñu wajar-ŋaŋgay yulmbay-gu; jurrbun-bi-ñ; ŋaja añja jurrbarri-ñ; Nja jabaRa yaRbuR; gula yaRbuR-bi-ñ
• Text examples in M:
T15.66 bala-garra añja biŋgun-bi-ŋu, fed up with being swived all the time; & T15.69
T24.29, Bulbu knocked down, and died, rudu bara-n barri-ŋgu/ biŋgun-gu/ buga-bi-li
T24.90, Eneri bayi aŋja bajiñu bingun, Hughie Henry fell down in a faint
T38.6, Gijiya knocked unconscious (but later recovers, temporarily)
• Text example in J:
T29a.6, young men lay stiffened out (unconscious)
• & N: ŋaja yumaa biŋgun-bi-n, I'm tired (don't want to do anything)
N: jarra biŋgun, leg got tired
J: biŋgun bungi-n guyi giyi-m-bayji guda, the dog is lying there, stiffened out and dead

murrar G unconscious OJg12

• G: baŋgul bayi balgan/ mirrar-gu, he hit him to be unconscious
G: murrar-gu baji-gu, to fall unconscious

walñju-wari MJG swelling up: body of human or animal after death, or water rising OJg13

• G bayi barrgan walñju-wari, the dead wallaby swells up
J: bana walñjuwari-bi-n wayñji-n, water coming up (e.g. high tide)
• N would just say bugi: ga:ja-:ñ

& verb 67G1 gaaja-l/garja-l. (body part) swells up.

OJh — TIRED

biŋgun NW(M) tired – see - OJgl1 (inc Nja) OJh1

girrja MJYG really tired and weary e.g. from long journey, or working a lot ('been overdoing it')
• Jja maŋgay; maŋgay-bi-n; yiŋgun-bi-n Mja maŋgay-bi-n
• GW says 'feeling sick'

guyur MJG feeling tired, with little will to do anything OJh2
juŋurr J? (perhaps a sickness coming on)
• Jja maŋgay; maŋgay-bi-n; Mja maŋgay-bi-n; gula maŋgay-bi-n; yulmba-yulmba-yarray-gu
• J: ŋaja juŋurr-bi-n baŋganday-gu yamba, I feel tired and weary, I might be sick
J: bungi-n bayi juŋurr-bi-n, he does nothing but sleep all day
M: garrgal guyur, so tired he can hardly lift his arm up
M: baŋgun bayi ñalŋga balga-n/ guyur-bi-ŋu-rru, woman who didn't want a child kills it (at birth)
G: ŋaja ŋinuna guyur-ma-n, I don't want to answer you (no will to do it)
T26.7 (did you follow your brothers to carry the kangaroo home?) yimba guyur-bi-n, no, we're too tired
NOTE: PaB said guyur JG = Ngajan juŋur (juŋur could be U?)

See also OLp for 'don't feel like doing it, lazy'

malu MJG dragging behind (when walking) from tiredness OJh3
• Jja maŋgay; Mja wurrgal-bi-n (slow); maŋgay (gawurru-gu wulbi-ŋu, from walking); mawan-bi-n
• J: ŋaja malu-bi-n wundi-ŋu ŋumbuŋga yalgay-ju gani-ŋgu, I feel tired, the road having taken me a long time yesterday
G: malu-bi-n banba-ñu (tired from climbing high hill, muscles in leg hurt, so, on way down) shake with that sort of tiredness
NOTE: PaB said 'lazy not tired', malu means 'going slower and slower' implied from tiredness (but could be someone lazy and merely pretending to be tired).

bulŋgay MJG JG: tired, losing energy and unable to do some task as well as you could when fresh e.g. getting fruit down but arm gets tired after so much reaching up - bulŋgaybin; get tired in fighting and give way to someone fresher OJh4
M: pretend (e.g. ŋaja bulŋgay-bi-n gulu ñunjal-ŋa-ñu - Mja mawan-bin); couldn't decide whether to go (in two minds)
• M: baŋgul buji-ŋgu balan bulŋgay-ma-n/bara-gu bijil-ŋa-ŋu, man farts every time woman pounds foodstuff
T9.22 jañja wurrmin-ja ŋaja/ bulŋgay-bi-ŋu bana-ŋgu yaŋgun/ wandi-ŋu, I'll doze off now, I'm tired from walking upstream in the water
J: ŋaja jañja bulŋgay-bi-n/ jañja ñina-ñ, I feel tired, I'm going to sit down

wuRmba N Adj: asleep (usually in varied construction with bungi-1) OJil
wurrmba W Noun: a sleep, a night time (used in counting days)
jagun MPJUYG e.g. jagun-gabun, next day but one

• Jja yulmbay-gu; yulmba-ñu ŋaja
Mja wugarr; wurrmba (later repudiated); wurrgay yulmba; ŋaja yulmbay-gu yaŋgu gagi-ru ŋayguna garrñi-ŋu (big sleep coming on me);
Nja jagun + yuumba-ñ
• asleep examples:
T10.22 jañja bani jagun-bila bungi-li, let's go [home] to lie down for a sleep
T21.47 bungi-li ban jagun wiyamay-gu, she would be lying sleeping no matter what happened to her
T21.50 bambay yarru-ban jagun wumbu bungi-n, she, trusting blindly, is lying with her head down, sleeping
T25.91 jañja jagun/ buŋgurray mada-n, he's asleep now, throwing out snores
T29b.3 ...bural-ŋay-gu ñurrajinangu bungi-ŋu-gu jagun-gu, ...to see if you are still lying asleep
T30.34, ŋaja yalay jagun bungi-n, I must have lain down for a sleep here
T46b.7 gulu jagun bungi-n, not asleep...garrja bungi jagun, sleep well
J: ŋaja jagun-jagun-bi-n, I feel sleepy
• night example:
T31b.l9 jagun-gabun-da, in the next night
T51.17 balay jagun garbu-bi-n ñina-ñu, (they) camped for three nights there
T62.71 bandaga-ŋu *now* bayi/ jagun-gabun-da, he became ill the next night
• CP: warrmba, asleep, Yid

ŋumbu NW a night (used for counting, rather than wurrmba) OJi2
e.g. ŋumbu bula, two nights

see ŋumbu, NW, dark-brown skin color OGe3

ñamburr MJG sound asleep OJi3
a good sound untroubled sleep (without worries, and keeping warm all night, not having to get up all the time because you're cold)

• Jja ñamburray yulmba-ñu; bayi-ŋulañ-bayji yulmba-ñu dagarra-ñu
Mja yulmba-ñu; yubay yulmba-ñu
J: ñamburr ŋaja bungi-n garrja, I had a good sleep last night

gananganan M fast asleep; snowing hard OJi4
T25.97 yimba-ju buŋgurray gananganan jagun/ buŋgurray mada-n
M: bayi bungi-n gananganan-bi-n

ŋuga + bungi-l (M)JG dozing off, gradually drifting into sleep OJi5
• NOTE, ŋuga cannot be used on its own, so this is really a verb and rightly belongs in the verb list
• G: ŋaja ŋuga + bungi-n, I was just dozing off (but was still aware of people talking)
• J: ŋaja banaga-ŋu/ wabu-ŋunu waymba-ŋu/ ŋinda ŋuga + bungi-ñ (Asked: whenever I come home you're almost asleep)

warrmbi MJ sleeping lightly OJi6
T46b.4 gulu jagun bungi-li, yaja bungi warrmbi, sleeping lightly, tossing and turning

OJj — CAN'T SLEEP, DON'T FEEL SLEEPY

warrbal MJ can't get to sleep, lying awake OJj1
• G would just use warŋa
• Jja warrbali-ñu; (Jumbulu & CG:) dayi-dayi-bi-n yandamba-ŋu wugarr/ yulmba-ŋu
Mja diŋal-bi-n; ŋaja ŋaramba-ñu yulmba-ñu wugarr-ŋaŋgay (he got no sleep in him); ŋaja gulu yulmba-ñ (= ŋaja warrbal-bi-n)
• T25.91 ŋa/ bayi-n-bayji garrja bungi/ yiñja-gayul/ warrbal, yes, he's lying down there alright; but wait a while yet, he's still awake

warŋa MJG doesn't feel sleepy, don't want/ need much sleep OJj2
• Jja warrbali-ñu; gulu yulmbay-yulmbay
Mja ŋaja ŋara-mba-ñu yulmba-ñu; ŋaja jurrbarray-gu (gulu majirra-bi-n); ŋaja gulu yulmba-ñu
• J: bayi warŋa-bi-n/ gulu bungi-n ŋumbuŋga, he doesn't feel sleepy, didn't lie down at all last night
M: baŋum bayi warŋa-bi-ŋu/ bayi yaja bungi-n, then he wasn't feeling like sleep, only slept a bit
• ANOTHER SENSE is seen in:
J (IH) warŋa-bi-n balan yanu-li julbun, she ran away to another man (BJ's comment was: she doesn't like her husband, wake all the time)

warrawarra G can't sleep properly when sick OJj3
`• J would use warrbura-ñu

OJk — PEEPING, MOVING EYES

ŋuyburr M peeping through half-open eyes (slit eyes) OJk1
ŋulburr JG (often accompanied by a frown)
Jja diŋal nambi-rri-ñu (+ yulmbal-gani-ñu)
• Can cover a variety of reasons for looking through half-open eyes, e.g.
• (i) can't open eyes wide because of bright sun
• (ii) half-asleep and just open eyes a fraction e.g.
G: bayi bungi-n ŋulburr-bi-n, lie down with eyes open just a little bit
M: bayi gayga wurrmi-ñ bural-ŋa-ñ/ gulu ŋinuna garrju-n ŋañi bura-n (=ŋulburr), lying dozing looking with half-closed eyes, he doesn't look at your face properly
J: bayi-m-bayi ŋinda ŋulburr-bi-m-bi gayga bungi-n, you're lying down, looking through slit eyes
• (iii) half-blind, can only see a little
J: ŋaja muñay-bi-n/ ŋaja bura-n ŋulbu-ru (ERG), I'm almost blind but I can just see (NB muñay is Jja, used here by CG in error)
• (iv) purposely narrowing gaze, in a fierce stare:
J: gayga ŋuyburr-ŋuybur-u ŋayguna baŋgul bura-n, 'he didn't open his

eyes out', looked at me through half-closed eyes, with fierce, unfriendly gaze
• occurs in song Jangala-E, Staggering Man (G)
• also J: bayi gayga ŋulburr-bi-n 'he close his eyes and just look through it'
M: gayga ŋulburr-ŋulburr-bi-n, watching all the time
M: ŋulburr-bi-ñ, car dims lights
M: ŋuyburr-ŋuyburr-bi-ñ, frowning
J: giñan-galu garri ŋulburr-bi-ñ, sun just peeping through (in creation story)

milmin MJ watch/stare out of corner of eye (not pleasantly) OJk2
• Jja diŋa-ru ñurima-n; ñurima-n only
Mja ŋayguna baŋgul jungurru ñurima-n
• J: milmin-du bayi-n ŋarñja-ñu, stare out of side of eye (twisting)
J: ŋayguna baŋgul milmin-du ŋarñja-ñu/ wiyama-ŋu, why did he stare at me out of the side of his eyes
M: milmin-du bayi-n, look at you with hate
J: bayi milmin/ milmin-du bara-n baŋgul, look piercingly (bara-n, lit 'bang in') through corner of eye

Cp MAJG riyin, corner of eye, Ab7
& riyin-du ŋayguna bura-n is 'take a quick look out of the side of the eye', e.g. look back; this contrasts with milmin-du bura-n 'give him a real black look'

ŋuyiñ NM gaze/stare at OJk3
• Mja ŋayguna ñurima-n baŋgul/ diŋal gilgarri-mba-n (lit: eyes jump out at me)
• Typically + bi-n/-ma-n e.g.
bayi ganarr yara/ ŋarru ŋuyiñ-ma, he's a cruel man, don't gaze at him

rudi J look around by moving eyes from side to side (but not head) OJk4
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n
• J: gayga rudirudi ŋinda ŋinda/ manu-bi ñina, sit quiet (i.e. just look with your eyes)
GW said gayga rudi-rudi J = M gayga banjar-banjar, savage look in eyes (not sure he really knows the word)
IH gave rudi-rudi-bi-n - walk about too much - never rest - kids playing all the time. This might suggest that rudi-rudi has a more general meaning 'move around all the time', and that is can be applied to eyes, among other things.
TM: 'look of a maniac - do silly things, eg. break into houses'

OJl - PREGNANT

gujaa N pregnant, 'woman carrying' OJ11
dubuy N Note that N has two terms, synonymous
muygam WMJU
mañu G

• Mja duwurr-ba; duwurr gagirr-bi-n ñalmarru-ba; wajay ñalmarru-gu jurrbamba-rri-gu, by-and-by she'll give birth;
Nja duwuR-ba (same as for mañjaa OJa6)
• J: balan muygam/ wañuŋu, she's pregnant, who's the father then?
J: balan balan muygam-bi-n/ balirru-balirru (time sense), she gets pregnant all the time
• CP: gujal Yid

NOTE that for 'give birth' the reflexive of yuba-1 'put down' is used
And for 'be born' one can use marru-bin, the adjective 'become visible' (ODcl)

NOTE: CG mentioned that single people mustn't talk about giving birth etc.
- they are supposed to say that the baby is picked up out of grass or water or the bush or the road (yidir-ŋunu/ bana-ŋunu/ wabu-ŋunu/ yalgay-ŋunu maŋga-n); they should not use the word muygam.

OJm - SMILING

miyaa N smiling OJml
miyay MJG

• NOTE that this is only smiling in amusement (just as miyanda-ñu is laugh in amusement)
• Jja bayi yirrgu-yirrgunji-ñu bawal-bi-n (= miyay yanu)
Mja bayi ŋiñjirri-muŋa OR ŋiñjirri-ginay (= bayi miyay-miyay)
Nja yiRgunji-ñu
• J: miyay-miyay, 'smiling' J: miyay-miyay-ju giga-n
M: miyay guñji-rri-ñu, smile
N ŋinda miyaa jagaa-Ra banaa-ñ, ‘smiling on jaw’

& see verbs N miyaama-1/ M miyay+yambu-1/ JG miyay+bundi-1, make smile, 66A2

ñijirr JG smiling seductively (at) OJm2

• And see verb ñiji-1, smile at to seduce
• J (IH) ñiji-rri-ñu bayi ñijirr-ñijirr-bi-n, he smiling seductively at girl & baŋgun bayi ñiji-ñiji-n, she smiling seductively at him
• GW suggests that ñijir-ri-ñ (J) means he’s in love with her and wants to marry her = M ŋaja walŋga gunda-bi-n
• occurs in song Jangala-E ñijirr-ñiji-ru[ERG]-bu, Mabel smiling seductively at PB

OK — NOISE

NOTE that as regards Noise it is extremely difficult to distinguish Nouns from Adjectives. Probably the Nouns under I and Adjectives under OK could be combined into one list.
(Criteria I have used is that Adjs commonly occur with -bin, or accompany a noun in an NP.)

jagarr JG noisy OKal
J: ŋayguna jagarr-ma-n ñalŋga-ŋgu, the children are annoying me with their noise
J: yanu yalu-bawal jagarr-ma-rri-nbila, 'you'll go away, you're making too much noise'
J: jagarr-ma-n jiday-ju ŋayguna, the cricket is too noisy for me
J: ŋayguna jagarr-ma-n ñalŋga-ŋgu
J: yana yalu-bawal jagar-ma-rrin-bila, you get away, you're making too much noise
• it seems as if jagarr-guba-l may be a compound verb
J: jagarr guba-yirri-ñu, voice is covering your mind
J: bayi daŋgu ŋanda-ñu/ jagarr gubal-ŋa-ñu\, frog made that much noise
J: jagarr guban jarrujala-gu, bird makes noise
J: bayi daŋgu ŋanda-ñu/ jagarr gubal-ŋa-ñu, frog made that much noise
J: jagarr guba-n jarrujala-gu, bird makes noise
T59.34 ñurraji miña-gu jagarr-guba-rri-ñu, why are you all making so much noise?
T69. 2 gabi-n jana-ŋgu jagarr-ma-n, (dragonflies) were all fanning and making noise.

yirrŋgal JG lots of noise OKa2
people clapping hands, shouting, barracking at sport
• BJ: scream

and see Ia5, MJG, garrgaru, very noisy (kids screaming out all the time, singing)
Mja ŋawuŋgal-gu yiyaba-rri-ñ; Jja bala-maŋgan jirral-ŋa-ñu (too much noise);
ŋawuŋgal ŋala

ñaygilañ MJG (i) talking too much, chatterbox OKa3
(ii) talking in a clear voice
• BJ said = J yirrŋgal-bi-n
M: ñaygilañ-bin bayi ŋanda-ñ
IH: talking, giggling and laughing
• GW: sing out clear e.g. ñaygilañ baya-lŋa-ñ (singing well) ŋawal jami
PaB: good singer, clear voice 'no static'

Note Id2 ŋaygilaŋ M / girriñgirriñ J, a scream

SEE ALSO Verbs 55A3 NWMJG wayŋgi-y, scream or call out in pain or difficulty
55A4 MJG wilimban-y, cry out in fright etc.

rañja-rañja MJ talking in harsh voice, talking rough (getting wild) OKa4
• T62.6,11,15 ñaywi gulu rañjarañja-bi-n (milgay-marrin-ja-ñu)
[MR gave just ŋiRma ŋaRu junguRu wuRba-m, don't talk hard]
BJ said yirrgal-bi-n G = J rañja-rañja

yirmala J lots of crying, e.g. in wuŋga style dancing OKa5
barruru UG or childen crying
• barruru occurs in Gama-AX, BJ, BK, mourning crying

bulmbun NWMJG (relatives) praying over dead body OKa6
• Mja ŋali wuyuba-rri-gu (= bulmbun + janay-gu)
• M,W, J bulmbun+jana-ñu; N bulmbun ñina-ñ
• J: balamaŋgan ñina-ñu bulmbun-da, they all sit around mourning
• NOTE bulmbun + jana-y is a compound (does NOT mean 'stand')
• This type of mourning cry is accompanied by banging rala sticks, or banging one fist into the other hand.

jaŋgin (M)JG noise fading away e.g. voice getting fainter and fainter as someone gets ill (or walks away) OKa7
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; Mja malgulu maŋgay
• GW preferred wirrŋga in M (OJd2)
• J: balan guwal jaŋgin wurrba-ñu, nearly losing her voice
J: bayi jaŋgin-bi-n, (was talking loud) but voice now getting inaudible (as he walks away)
G: baŋganda-ŋu/ balan jaŋgin-bi-n,'voice almost die off, fade away when you're ill'
• NOTE that CG said this Adj could also be used for something getting shorter and shorter as it burns; or something that keeps going further and further into an orifice so that there is less and less of it visible; or someone getting thinner and thinner i.e. 'getting smaller and smaller' in general (with the major application being to voice).
T66.16 jañja ban jaŋgin ganda-ñu, the piece of wood burnt shorter and shorter now

ñiñjil MJG quiet (place) OKa8
no sound, i.e. person on his own
• N only mija giña guñu jana-ñu, quiet place
• HD gave mindun for W, quiet place
• Jja bala naŋgu waña-ŋaŋgay/ wuñjiñ bala-maŋgan/ bawal-bi-ŋu; Mja yubay-bi-n
• G: bala ñiñjil-bi-n, place with no noise (i.e. no kids making noise, etc)
G: ñiñjil bala mija jangara, looks like no one home
• IH said close in meaning to jangara (ODc4)

ŋiŋgiR N noise of dancing and grunting made by male OKa9
ñiŋgarr MJG dancers
• M: bala-maŋgan ñiŋgar banda-ñ wuri-ñ, they're all making a noise while dancing
• Also ñiŋgarr mada-l (probably compound) e.g.
MJG: baŋgul ñiŋgarr mada-n/ bayi wuri-ŋu
N: ban ŋiŋgiR-ba ñamba-ñ
jañja mada ñiŋgarr, singer shouts out to dancers

gabu MJG any noise made in the water OKa10
e.g. noise of a fish jumping out of the water,
of someone chucking a stone into the water,
noise of feet in the water
• G: gabu ŋinda mabi-n, noise of you crossing the stream
J: waña gabu mabi-n, who's that can be heard crossing the stream?
J: mabi-ŋu bana-ŋga-rru/ gabu banda-ñu mabi, put foot in water and make noise 'dchaw dchaw'
M: gabu banda-ñu
• occurs in song Gama-AB

garrañ-garrañ (M)JG noise of a snake slithering fast through the grass OKa11
• G: girimu/ juyman bayi garrañ-garrañ, snake going fast
• occurs in Gama-AD, baŋun buyal-gu ŋuñju garrañgarrañ

garrgayal G noise of snake in grass OKa12
• IH says G, = J wawan (1f11)

And see Ie1, MJG, garrawal, noise of snake slithering through the grass; in Gama-AD

ŋuŋiñ JG noise of flying foxes fighting over fruit OKa13
• G ŋuŋiñ-biñ jana
J gugi ŋayi ŋuŋiñ-biñ
• occurs in songs Gama-BB, BC 'fighting noise'

gugu-gugu MJG noise scrub-hen makes when it has laid eggs OKa14
• IH says it is also noise made by tiny cassowary
• occurs in song Marrga-C

buwu G noise made by scrub-turkey at nesting time OKa15
• occurs in song Gama-BH (PC)

& verb buwumba-y e.g. guyjarri bayi buwumba-ñu, father scrub-turkey makes a noise at nesting time
& cf wuŋgunda-y, noise made by scrub-turkey at other times (not nesting time) 57B10

OL— HUMAN PROPENSITY

OLa — LIVELY, HAPPY, IN LOVE

yiñu NWMG feel lively, spirits high, full of energy, glad OLal
gulña (M)J about something (e.g. to be home again), ready to do some task without being asked

• Jja ŋaja giñan ñigala-bi-n bawal-bi-li; ŋaja ŋundariñ; Mja dandaba-ñu; ŋaja ŋundariñ; Nja ŋaja ŋundaRiñ; juRmaa-Ri-ñ
• J: wuri-ñu gulña, dancing in a lively fashion
N: ŋaja yiñu yani-ñ, going out in a lively manner
J: gigal-ŋa-ñu bayi gulña-bi-n/ bagun baŋgul julbun-ma-nja-ñu, he's happy to let his daughter go and marry him
G: yiñu-bi-n bayi banagay-gu, he's glad to get home
M: ban/ ŋaja yiñu-bi-n ŋaygungu /bagun gaŋal-ŋay-gu, she's/ I'm happy to marry me/ her
BJ, IH and PaB all say yiñu G = J gulña
GW says he has both in M: yiñu, volunteer to go without being asked vs gulña, go alright when asked (but didn't volunteer)
i.e. both words mean 'willing to go' but slight meaning difference
• CP: yiñu, happy, Yid

murrñu JG lively, full of energy (e.g. when recovering after being sick) OLa2

• Mja ñunaŋga-bi-n
• J: bayi-m-bayi murrñu galga banja-m, he's a quick walker, don't follow him

duru MJG feeling happy, pleased, satisfied, good OLa3

• NW just use verb duñji-y, 9AI
• Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja ŋundarriñ; gabamay; ŋaja jagarri-bi-n
T34.19 duru-ma-rri-gu, enquiring whether they were glad about it
T34.26 balagarra añja duru/ bungi-n, the two spirits lie there, each in his own waterhole, glad and satisfied
T40.5l añja ŋaliji duru ñina/ yalay-ju, we're glad now that we can stay here, unmolested
M: bayi añja ŋurba-ñ/ duru (praying for dead man:) glad that he's back there
M: ŋaja balan balga-n baŋul gubi-ŋu duru-bi-lmba-li, I hit the gubi's woman to make him happy
J: ŋaja duru, glad that his people have come home
M: gayga yuŋgul-bi-n bayi duru-ma-rri-ñ, 'gave him a glad eye'
M: T57.41 ŋana yagul duru-bi-ñ,we are pleased with him here (white men say this of George Watson, when he was good at felling timber)

guñarr JG 'very happy inside' (stronger than duru), feeling glad, e.g. glad that someone came/ did something/ left something for you/ made camp for you or someone else/ distributed food OLa4

• Jja bagul-dayi yali-bi-ŋu-gu; baŋgul duyi-ŋu-gu ŋaja yirrguñji-ñu (ad hoc) (Mja bayi jagarri-bi-n)
• J: bayi guñarr-bi-n bagun banaga-ŋu-gu, he's very glad his wife came home

J: ŋurri gila baŋgul balga-n gubibulu-gu guñarr-bil-mba-li, he hit him in return 'to make gubi-man feel glad'

duRgan N glad OLa5

• N: jiba guñjii-Ri-ñ/ duRgan-bi-n
N: ŋaja jiba duRgan-bi-n
N: ŋaja jiba duRgañ-bi-n miyanda-ñu, we all sitting happily
• W would only use janji-y, 9A1

yalbara MJG all alright now, freed of some previous troubles, things are on a normal plane again OLa6

• Jja ŋundarriñ; Mja jagarri gulu ŋulma-bi-n; balamaŋgan jagarri añja wuyuba-rri-ñu
• NOTE that yalbara has a concrete meaning 'place made flat' (level as if bulldozed) [different from yabala, flat ground, NWMAJG, Ma11] and has a related abstract meaning - life is now 'flat'
• (i) a dispute has been squared off, there'll be no more fighting
T34.23, añja yalbara mija bungi-ñ/ gulu añja bundala-ñu/ garrja, and the camp will be there, with everything squared up, there will be no more fighting; it's alright
T46d.3, bayi yalbara/ yara ñinay-gu, the men were all sitting round friendly (since debts had been repaid by means of the shells); & T52.6 & T63.23
M: bayi jañja yalbara wurrba-ñ
M: bayi bambay yalbara/ gulu milgay-marri-muŋa, he bears no grudges, never grumbles or growls at people
• (ii) a period of mourning finishes after a death, and life resumes its normal course;
J ŋanaji yalbara-bi-n, everything alI right now (mourning over death forgotten)
• (iii) someone had a lot of trouble, but a friend came to help him, and now it's alright;
• (iv) feeling alright now after having been sick
J jañja bayi yalbara-bin ñina-ñ 'he been sick before but he feeling good now'
• (v) 'free land' - anyone can go there, doesn't have to ask permssion
• & guwal yalbara, nice voice
NOTE: yalbara is also said to mean 'generous' (meaning similar to wugija) & 'kind (at nursing old people, etc.)'
see also gambuy, getting over it, OLf1

gurrŋal MJG good friends, mates, usually do things together OLa7

• Jja baŋgul baŋarrmba-n
• and see verb gurrŋal-ma-1, 52B2
• Normally requires a non-singular (typically, dual) subject
M: ŋaliji gurrŋal-jarran, 'you and I good mates, we go together with no row'
J: balagarra gurrŋal, 'planning a trip, talking'
(IH said G = of above is: wajirray-marri-ñu ñubilaji)
T46d.7 jañja yalbara mija bungi-ñ/ ŋanaji gurrŋal, the whole camp is free from disputes now, we're all good friends
M: balamaŋgan ñimal-ñimal-barri-ñ gurrŋal ñina-ñ duŋga-duŋgarra-ñ, mourners clutching each other and crying
M: balan añja gurŋal-gurŋal-bi-ñ bagul/ añja bayi binjil-bi-ñ, 'she making invitation eye at him, he fall in love'

ñaŋgu MJG kind, friendly towards someone (in a quiet way) OLa8
• J: bayi ñaŋgu-ñaŋgu/ balamaŋgan ñina-ñu ñaŋgu-rru, they very friendly people
J: ŋaliji misigawan-garra/ ŋaliji ñaŋgu-jarran, Mrs Cowan and I are good friends
J: bayi jañja ñaŋgu-bi-n bagul wurrba-ñu 'he talking to him, he glad he talking to him'
G: ñaŋgu-marri-ñu bayi bagul, he friendly towards him

ŋawuruñ J(G) good friends OLa9
• Jja balagarra jalguba-ñu only
J: balagarra ŋawuruñ-bi-n, two fellow best mates
G: make a plan to go somewhere together
J: one person say: ŋayguna mawañ-ju buran, my friend saw me
another reply: bayi-dayi balagarra ŋawuruñ, they're good mates

binjil WMJG falling in love with, desiring (sexually) feeling of love for promised spouse OLal0
• GW says M binjil-bi-n = M walŋga gunda-bi-n (bagun)
• Mja wajarr ñawarray-marri-ñu bagun
• M: balan añja gurrŋal-gurrŋal-bi-ñ bagul/ añja bayi binjil-bi-ñ, 'she's making invitation eyes at him, he fall in love'
M: bayi walŋga binjil-bi-ñ/ bagun gaŋal-ŋay-gu, he's in love with her and wants to marry her
W: balan ŋaygungu binjil-m-bi-ñ, she's in love with me
J: bayi binjil-bi-n bagun julbun-marri-gu 'he's sort of glad himself to marry her'
• NOTE. This essentially means: well-disposed towards someone (who you are, in any case, promised to in marriage)
• MR gave as N equiv gawandaa-ba bagun (Nja wajaR-ba bagun muñju-gu)

mulba W overtly and madly in love with, lovesick over, OLa11
bulba MJG broken-hearted over (and the person on whom this affection is lavished needn't necessarily return it)
• Mja yirrguñji-ñu bayi bagun majirra-bil-mba-rri-ñu (he's in love, he wants to marry her)
J: bayi-dayi bulba-bi-n bagun-galu, he's broken-hearted for that girl
M: bayi bulba-ba yibi-gu 'in love, can't get there'
W: ŋaja mulba-bi-ñ ñina-ñ, sit with her engaged
• T50b.3 ban ŋuju-bi-ñ ñina-ñ bulba-bulba bagul bayi julbun-ma-rri-gu, she (the Gangaligan spirit) sits there pretending she's falling in love with him and she wants to marry him
[For N MR just gave gawaRaa-ba yunaa-ñ bagun yibi-gu]
• Note that mulba given by HD for W may be an error for mulba 'married couple'
WMJ = bujiR, N; mumba JG; ŋaybirr, WMJG; see Cc

bulbaliñ J 'very bulba' OLa12

Cf bulmbaram, extreme case of being broken-hearted, wants to fight seducer of his woman or etc. - see below

gawuRa(ba) N (man) in love with a girl (and she mightn't OLa13
gawurra MJ want him), fancies her
may not have declared his love yet - more
at a thinking than an action level

• may be dialect variant of bulba/mulba
• Jja bayi malŋi-nay-gu; Mja wajarr-ba yulmba-ñ bagun-ba;
Nja wajaR-ba yuumba-ñ
• J: gawurra bayi budil-ŋay-gu, 'he after sweetheart, next time he see her, he get at her'
M: gawura bungi-n, fall in love, want to marry
N: gawuRa-ba bungi-ñ/ yuna-ñ - want to get up and run away with him/ her - mala ñima-li
J: gawurra bayi bagun budil-ay-gu bulgu-gu, takes a woman off her promised man

yibul G woman wanting a man sexually OLa14

• occurs in song Jangala-G

jarrbi J ready to go OLa15

• T61.30, bayi gugar mirra waymbarra-ñu bayi/ gana jarrbi bungi-n.
the goanna turned over onto his front (so he was now the right way up), he was lying ready to go

OLb — KIND AND GENEROUS

gulngan MJG a good person - respectful, kind-hearted, grateful OLbl
e.g. young people bring water and firewood for
old people

• Mja bayi balagarra jagarri añja
• M: bayi bagul gulngan-bi-ñ, he's grateful to him
M: balamaŋgan gulngan(-bi-n) bagul ŋundayba-gu, they are kind and respectful to old people
G: bayi gulngan-bi-n, 'he very generous, give to anyone, help you'

wugija MJG generous (always shares anything he gets) OLb2

• Clearly cognate with wuga-l give (which relates to an original monosyllabic root wu-, cf disyllabic root wugi- in Warrgamay)
• Jja bayi jaymal-muŋa; Mja jagarri/ jaymal-muŋa ('give you anything')
J: wugija bayi wugal-ŋan-ja-ñu, he's generous, giving everything away
G: wujija gulngan, good and generous
• OPPOSITE of marma, greedy, mea,)Li1n

yaruyaru MJG easy to get on with, willing, kind, generous, obedient, OLb3
e.g. someone who will do anything foryou (and he'll
do it at once,not saying: wait until tomorrow), tell you
anything you want to know, give you anything you ask for

• Jja bayi baŋarrmba-ŋu bayi bawalbi-ñ ŋinungu, he'll go for you as soon as asked; Mja bayi ñunaŋga-bi1-muŋa, goes fast
• J: bayi yaruyaru wugal-muŋa, he'll give you anything
G: yaruyaru bayi yanu-gali-ñu, he's willing and will quickly go (for you)
M balan yaruyaru/ baŋgul giga-ŋu miña-gu wawul-ŋay-gu, she's always willing, whatever he (her husband) tells her to take
[miña here is 'whatever']

yayburu (J?) willing, kind, generous OLb4

NOTE that this may well be a dialect variant of yaruyaru.
TM said yayburu was A, not J. PaB said it was U. BJ said it was J (= G garrja), CG said J
• Jja ŋundarriñ
• J: bayi jigil yayburu wugal-muŋa ŋanba-ŋu ŋinda 'he kind and give a lot if asked by you'
J: jigil-girra bayi yayburu, he's really good & willing
J: bayi yayburu wugal-ŋan-ja-ñ, he's generous and gives freely
• NOTE that GW said
(i) making jokes all the time, yayburu-bi-ñ wurrba-ñ;
(ii) one time friendly, but next time won't talk to you - bambay bayi garrja wurrba-ñ/ baŋum ŋurba-yarray ŋangurr bungil-gani gulu wurrba-ñ
(Mja bambay bayi jagarri wuyuba-rri-gali-ñ/ wajayarrañ gulu wuyuba-rri-gu).
The inconsistency of GW's responses, and their differences from meanings given by CG, IJ, JMu, suggest that he didn't properly know the word.

OLc — RELIABLE, EXPERT, KEEPS PROMISE
Note all these (including good hunter, etc.) can be used of both men and women.

yarrgan JG with a good memory, doesn't forget things, reliable OLc1

• & yarrgan-bi-l, remember something (that had been forgotten)
yarrgan-ma-l 'remind', 'warn'
• Jja (i) ŋaja giña-bawal dami-gali-ñu/ dami-ñu, I had left that over there;
(ii) jarrgumu ŋundariñ 'good ears'
TM said that yarrgan refers to someone who once he had promised a thing, never forgets to do it;
PaB said it means: always remembers what you told him; never miss out on anything, never miss a day's work
CG: never forget father and mother (to return and visit them)
• T37.37 bagun-jilu ŋaja yarrgan wagi-bi-n, I would always remember her (my step-mother) while working (and would send her presents)
G: ŋaja yala-bu yarrgan-bi-n bani-ñu/ bayi-m-bawal ŋaja mani galga, I just remembered that I left my money behind
J: yarrgan-bi-n, wake yourself up; & think about what you forgot

jilbay MJG experienced, expert (at a task), knows how to do a certain job, used to the work, clever at it & familiar with country; & 'understand the job' OLc2

• NOTE that this is the nearest Dyirbal has to a translation of 'clever', and it corresponds to just one sense of the word.
• Jja: warrŋay-mirri-ñu; bayi-m-ban baŋarrmba wuyuba-rri-gu ('ask him to tell' - indirect sort of rendering);
Mja: bayi jalŋgarri-muŋa 'he can work' (i.e. 'cut', a typical work); gabamay
• J: ŋaja jilbay-bi-n wagi-bi-n, I'm used to the work
J: jilbay bayi biba-gu baŋgal-muŋa, he's good at writing (recent sense)
T9.49 jañja jilbay-bi-li gumbu wurrbay-gu, you should let your grand-daughter learn language and become clever at it
T42.42 ŋanaji jilbay wañju bagu jaŋgirr-gu, we don't know about places to the north (jaŋgirr)
M: ŋinda jilbay-bi-n ŋirrma wurrba-ñ, you're expert at talking language
J: bayi jilbay-bi-n ñina-ñu yalay 'he used to country now, he stop here now'

G: jilbay bayi gadal-ŋa-ñu, he savvy now how to make it (eg stool)
G: jilbay bayi wayñji-n/ banaga-ñu, he knows how to climb up/ return (i.e. he knows the country)
• CP: jilbay, know how to do something, Warrg

NOTE that jilbay is 'good' in Y (according to Pompey Clumppoint)

jumburu WMJG good (lucky/ skilled) at getting things OLc3
'good shot, never misses'
• Jja bayi-m-ban ñurima-rri-muŋa
Mja bayi walŋgi-nay-muŋa ('he can find him and bring it home')
• Covers: lucky at catching fish, spearing/shooting animals, finding scrub-turkey eggs, lucky at finding something that's lost
• M: bayi jumburu muŋarra-gu bambu-gu warrayma-rri-muŋa jaban-gu baŋgurru-gu guya-gu jambun-gu, he's lucky at finding scrub-turkey eggs, eels, turtles, fish and grubs
M: ŋinda bayi rubiñ-barra jumburru, you're a good hunter alright
G: bayi jumburu dilbal-ŋa-ñu guya-gu, lucky at catching fish

ŋirriŋgal MJG good (lucky/ skilled) hunter OLc4
jarrujarru J 'he gets lots hunting, and shares it around'
• Jja ŋaygu bayi bawalbil-gani-ñu, he's the one to hunt for me
Mja jurrbarri-muŋa
• J bayi jilbay ŋirriŋgal, lucky at hunting (etc.)
This was said to have similar meaning to jumburu, but is <u>not</u> a dialect variant. It may be that ŋirriŋgal refers only to 'lucky at hunting' while jumburu has a wider meaning

jarrmbun MJG a consistent provider (consistently good at hunting etc.- he got some yesterday and will get more tomorrow); never comes home empty-handed OLc5
• J: bayi/ balan jarrmbun, he/ she always finds food
J: bayi yuŋgul jarrmbun, that one bloke's a good hunter

walŋirri MJG good climber OLc6
• opposite of maymbi, never climbs (OLo2)

junduRju N (speak) truthfully; fulfil promise OLc7
muwu M often used to comment that a prediction made by
ŋurjun JG someone (about their own actions or someone else's) did turn out to be true e.g. give food after having promised to
• OPPOSITE is ŋuju-ma-1, tell lies, OLk1
• Jja jalguba-ñu; ŋayguna wuyuba-n baŋgul-dayi;
NJa warranda wuruba-Ri-ñ (= junduRu wurrba-ñ)
• T31a.3 gaji ŋaja ŋurjun bayi bura-li yugubarra, I'm going to see if it's true there is a yugubarra
T46a.6 muwu-ju bayi ŋurba-ñu, (the gububarra prediction) about him (Arthur Watson) coming back was true
N: bayi junduRju bani-ñ, he promised to come (and is coming)
G: ŋinda bayi ŋurjun jabi-rri-ŋu yalu bani-gu, you told us truly that you'd come tomorrow

J: ŋurjun bayi guyi-bi-n, it's true he's dead
J: baŋgul-jana ŋayguna ŋurjun buwan-ja-ñu, he's the one tells me the truth
J: baŋgul ŋayguna ŋurjun buwan-ja-ñu/ yaragu bagul-dayi bani-ŋu-gu, he tell me true, that that man coming
J: ŋurjun ŋaja bani-ñ ŋulga, I truly will come tomorrow
J: ŋaja mada-n ŋurjun, 'I chuck it away for sure'
J: ŋurjun ŋaja ŋinuna buwa-ñu/ gulu wurra buwa-ñu, I didn't tell you lie, I told you true
G: ŋinda ŋurjun ŋaña ŋinda buwa-ñu, are you telling me the truth?
J: baŋgul-jana ŋayguna ŋurjun buwan-ja-ñu/ garrja bayi jigil, he always tells me the truth, he's very good
M: baŋgul muña-ma-n jaŋga-ñu/ bayi muwu-ju ŋamir, he ate it all up, he certainly was hungry

OLd — TRICKY, ELUSIVE

bayirr-bayirr JG — very 'tricky' in sense of eluding pursuit or surveillance; 'take eyes off him and he's gone - duck out of way quick' — OLd1

• Jja wuñjarru-bi-n bayi; maŋgay-maŋgay-ban
•J: bayi bayirr-bayirr-bi-n yanu, 'he dodging away, that fellow, get out of sight, you can't find him anywhere (could be, to avoid girl friend)'
• CG gave one example implying getting lost unintentionally:
J: balay ŋinda wula-ñ/ wari-ŋga/ wañju-rru-ma ŋinuna jaymba-li/ bayirr-bayirr, 'you can go to that jungle, you get lost, there's no one will find you'
She also extended it to 'very tricky language':
J: wiyamay-gu ... wurrbay-gu mamu/ bayirr-bayirr mamu, very tricky language, Mamu, can't follow up (i.e. tricky to speak)

ñuriñ M
ñurirr J
maljara (J)G
elusive - can get out of the way of a thrown spear, disappear and hide himself in a place where he can't be found, etc.
also: fine, white cloud — OLd2

• Jja gagir-bi-n; gulu ñurima-n (ŋaja) gilarri bayi bawal-bi-n (for maljara); wañju-rru-ma bayi ñurima-ŋu (for ñurirr); Mja bawal-bawal-bi-n gulu ñurima-n
• J: bayi ñurirr-bi-n/ yanda ŋaja minba-n/ bayi ñurirr birba-galin-ja-ñu, I tried to hit him - or spear him, jurrgaygu - but he's always jumping away, he's too tricky
J: bayi ñurirr-bi-n yanu, he's disappeared somewhere (can't find him)
G: maljara wula-ñu, can't find it
G/J: bayi bani-ŋu/ maljara bayi buyba-yirri-ŋu, he hide himself so good you can't see him no more
& T12.22 ŋinda-bi maljarra
• For N, MR just gave janma-janmaa-Ri-ñu, dodge about
• NOTE, CG and IH/ SpH have ŋurirr and maljara in both J and G but the identification maljara G = J ñurirr was given by JMu and PaB. There does seem little difference in meaning (if any)

OLe — PRETTIED UP

gayjir JG make self attractive, dress up, show off to attract attention of boyfriend/girlfriend OLel
Can be used of woman, or of man.
• Jja ñurima bayi mumba-ŋu; bayi ŋundarriñ-bi-n bagul yali-bi-ŋu
• J: ban gayjir-bi-n bagul, ‘she showing off for that boyfriend - e.g. walking around, just want that man to see her’
J: balagarra gayjirr-bi-n, 'the two of them make up to each other'
G: balan gayjir-bi-n bagul/ murray baga-yirri-ñu, she made herself attractive to him, combing her hair
& G: ŋaja gayjir-ma-n maŋga-n, pick up kid & love him ('spoil him', 'smother with love')
• occurs in song Gama-AG, Happy couple

jurrjin JG fancy oneself, as being prettier or cleverer than anyone else OLe2
• M uses wugi-l
• Jja dindarri-ŋu
• J: balan ban jurrjin, think herself smart, walking about at night time (wanting the boy to like her)
J: bayi-m-bayi jurrjin-bi-n baŋgun-bawal bura-li, he’s showing off, for a woman over there to see
G: jurrjin-bi wuri, (dance) really quick and real smart

migimu NM show off, e.g. stick chest out to attract attention of opposite sex ('bull-shitting') OLe3
• Nja galmuRu

marruru MJ woman (only) getting ready to elope ('engaged to him', 'fidgety in love') OLe4
• balan marru-bi-n ŋaygungu
J: marruru-mba-n yibul-ma-n 'go togther for one night even though not right husband'
• G would use mumbi, participle of adverbal, AdF3
• occurs in song Jangala-G

and see verb wugi-l, be showing off, 9A3

OLf — WELL-BEHAVEd. QUIET, PITIABLE

gambuy JG ‘getting over it’ (naturally, or make oneself calm down) e.g. cool down after an argument; feel sorry and contrite after committing crime (e.g. killing someone); gets over a period of sadness or worry (e.g. lost lover, deceased relative) OLfl
• Jja ŋaja jañja ŋundarriñ-bi-n; ŋundarriñ; dagarra-yarra-ñu (‘feeling good’)
• G: bayi gambuy-ba-m, calm him down
J: bayi gambuy-bi-n, he’s now forgotten about lost lover, regained equanimity

Cf - OLa6 yalbara, a group of people have got over some difficulty

manu NWMJ behaving oneself, sitting quietly, sensible, OLf2
ramarr G doesn't do anything wrong, won't do anything unless invited to

• Jja majirra-bi-n; bayi ŋundarriñ; Mja gabamay bayi yubay-yubay majirra-bi-n; Nja ŋuŋiñ bayi majirra-bi-n
• G: ramarr-bi ŋaja bunjul-bila ñina 'you stop quiet or I'll come over and give you a hiding'
T19.18 manu-bi-li wuñju, Ernie'll never settle down at home
T52.15 (ñaywi) gulu buluba-ga rañja-rañja-bi-n/ manu, Nyaywi never never spoke in a harsh voice in the fighting ground, he was a quietly behaved person
J: balan nayi wiyama-ŋu manu-bi-ŋu ñina-ŋu wagi-bi-ŋu/ balu-bawal balu-bawal/ ban yanu wagi-bi-li, 'that girl never settle down with one job, she go working all over the place'
J: bayi garrja manu/ baŋgul ŋinuna ñulal-jay-gu, he's good and sensible, he'll point out to you everything that's right
N: bayi jubuñ-jubuñ ñina-ñ manu, he's sitting there quietly and sensibly
J: gaji gayga ramarr-bi ñina, sit quietly with eyes???
G: gayga ramarr, getting sobered up after drinking, or getting well after being sick

NOTE that ramarr has the opposite meaning in M 'restless, can't settle'

murrjil JG well-behaved, understands situation, does what he is told (used especially of child), behaves sensibly/ seriously OLf3

• Jja ŋundarriñ; bayi-n-ban ñigila
• J: bayi murrjil ñina-ñu, he's behaving himself, sitting down quietly
J: ... biya bayi bunju-n/ bayi-ña murrjul-bi-li, they should spank him to make a good boy of him

jubuñ NWG quiet, soft e.g. sing softly, talk in low voice OLf4
yuray MJG

• NOTE that G seems to have had both forms, with a slight difference in meaning. yuray fits into meanings from other dialects whereas jubuñ is 'understate, don't say something' ???
• Jja jubuñ; Mja yubay; jubuñ majirra-bi; Nja ŋuŋiñ
• T31c.11 bayi-ñaŋga Jigubara-ga yuray mujan buni ñina, put the fire out and sit quiet for fear of Jigubina; & T31c.15
T15, 36, 28, yuray ŋali ñina baŋuljin-da. we must sit quiet for fear of him
T40.12 añja ban-dayi balagarra ñina-ñu yuray-yuray, and the two women were sitting quietly up there (in a tree); & T40.16
T23.1 ... buyba-buyba-n yuray-yuray-ba-n guñja-guñja-n ... , (water) was being hidden and drunk surreptitiously (by the lizard)
T23.3 jañja giyi baŋgarra/ yuray yanu-yarran-jañ-u bana-gu guñjal-ŋay-gu, now this lizard would go off quietly to drink some water
T46b.5 margañ yuray bani-ñ/ ŋanangu balgal-ŋay-gu, any strange tribe would come quietly to kill us
T62.125 jubuñ, glossed as 'I'm sorry we didn't bury him'
T46b.5 margañ yuray bani-ñ, fighting me come quietly
T64.24 yuray ñina/ gudaymba-li, sit quietly for him to pass by

T46a.2 yuray baŋgul gubil jarral-mba-gali-ɲja-ñu, he (Gububarra) would whistle out softly
T60.85 G: baŋgul bayi jana-ña yañja-n yuray-bi-li, he growled at all of them to be quiet
& T50g.17, ' talk softly'; T52.11, live quietly; T57/26, stay quietly
J: yuray ñina/ galga duŋgarra-m, sit quietly, don't cry
• examples of jubuñ in G
JM: jubuñ-ju baya, sing more softly
CG: jubuñ-ju baya/ wurrba, sing gently/talk low
CG: jubuñ-bi-n, if he dying and too weak to answer (= J yuray-bara-gu baya)
CG: ŋaja bayi jubuñ-ju ŋanda-ñu/ yimba-ju ŋayguna gulu ŋari-n, I called out in a low voice but no, he didn't answer me
• CP: jubuñ, quiet, innocuous,Yid

mindun **N**WMJ motionless e.g. stand quietly without moving head, calm water; no wind OLf5

• G would just use yuray
• Jja minun; Mja yubay-bin; yubay-yubay majirra-bi-n; Nja ŋuŋiñ majiRa-bi-ñ
• J: bayi mindun ñina-ñu/ bayi-m-bawal bayi, he's sitting down without moving his head
J: balan mindun bana bungi-n/ galga buŋa-m bali, don't go down there, that water looks so calm (there may be a rainbow lurking in the depths)
J: bayi mindun ñina-ñu wañungu bani-ŋu-gu, he's quiet because of someone coming
M: bana mindun barrabarra-ŋaŋgay, water calm, without ripples

see also OKa8 ñiñjil, place with no noise at all

gulaa N quiet, introspective, won't or can't join in OLf6
gulay WMJG e.g. new-born baby, or adult who won't talk/ won't join in/ doesn't go and do things
HD: innocuous

• Jja maŋgay; Mja bayi wala-walaga-ñ ŋara-mba-n ŋulma-ma-n bali-bawal bawalbi-li he won't go, keep coming back'
Nja diibin/ giyi diibin-bin yali-bin (= N ñuyŋir)
• T47.14,31,34,42 gabul etc. are harmless, innocuous snakes (BJ), inc gulay-ŋ-gulay
G: gulu milgay-marri-ñ guluy, doesn't grumble
W: bayi gulay-bi-n: 'you can't hunt him away, he keeps coming back'
• GW: women fart inconspicuously (gulay), but men do it ostentatiously
• TM: like a mongrel dog, you give him a hiding and he still do it
ALSO giñam diyi gulay, weak tea

juŋu-murrmay JG someone who doesn't interact with other people OLf7

• Jja bayi majirra-bil-muŋa; maŋgay
• J: bayu juŋu-murrmay, he's a real calm man, never play up, never have anything to do with anyone's business
& you can hit him, but he'll still come back (takes no notice)
J: bayi juŋu-murrmay jamu-jilu ñina-ñu/ wiyama-li baŋgul barrmi-li balu-bawal wañamaŋgan-a bayi burrmu ñina-ñ 'he never look around, he never interfered with anyone's business, he just sit there and he's very quiet, nothing to do with anyone'
G (FW) - real buyju, no good for hunting or anything

jimiñ N 'poor old thing' i.e. pitiable OLf8
murŋan WM feeling sorry for someone
guygun MJG
• Jja jubuñ + ŋiyu (oh yes, poor old thing); Mja wurragulay; ŋaja maŋgay-bi-n baŋgul ŋayguna jurrama-ŋu ('sad because husband died on me')
Nja duygun (+ bayi/balan) also Nja for guymbun, OLg1)
• often used as an exclamation
• T9.27, referring to mularri who has fainted
T19.1 balan-galu jañja yanu/ guygun wuygi-bin poor old thin, that old man, she (Tommy Warren) is going now, poor old thing is no good
T19.3 wuga bayi ŋalgiya guygun, give some to your poor old ŋalgiya
T19.14 guygun wuygi 'poor useless old man'
& T9.58; T19.5
T5.24 jana guygun muna-muna-njañ-u gunga-ŋgu jambun-du burñjal-ŋa-ŋu, all the birds (poor old things) vomiting through eating raw grubs
J: ŋala wuwawuwa/ jañja wuygi guygun bayi-n-guŋgarri, the message of death, he died up in the north, poor old thing
J: ŋaja ŋinuna guygun-ma-n, forgive
NOTE that guygun often collocates with wuygi (T19.14, etc)

OLg — SAD, OFFENDED, ASHAMED

guymbur J feeling sad and sorry (e.g. all his family have gone and left him and he is feeling sorry for himself) OLgl
guymbun G
• Jja bayi ŋundarriñ bagun (or bagu-garra-ñangu) ñuymbal-ŋa-ñu
• J: wuga wuga guymbur-n-bal-bila, give it to him (feeling sorry for him)
& CG guymbur-ba-n, pity him see 9B3
IH guymbur-bi-n, feel sorry for himself

GW recognises a word guymbur in M, but with quite a different meaning: pleased, generous (Mja naniŋga-bi-n)

Cf. minimal pair with J guymburr, cannibal

gindi (gindi) MJG on edge, fidgety, touchy, frightened OLg2
& Verb gindi-mba-l, warn
• Jja bayi yirrgi-ñu bayi-ña-ŋga; wiyaba-ñu bayi walaga-ñu
G: very touchy, looking round quickly every second, frightened of someone (e.g. policeman) finding him, frightened to touch something, doesn't want to go a certain way, doesn't sleep well
G: ŋinda gindi-gindi waymba, be careful
(N only juda-ñ)
NOTE - reduplicated form of gindi extends meaning: very on edge

ŋindira JG touchy; doesn't want anyone around, or to touch a certain thing, or to go somewhere; won't give something OLg3
• ŋaja ŋindira-bi-n wuju-gu. I'm touchy about that food (don't touch it!)
baŋgul ŋindira-mba-n ñalŋga/ yara-gu, she is touchy about the child, that man should not touch it

jamaa N sulking, not talking to people (after not having been given something he thought he had a right to, or after having had a row with someone) OLg4
ŋangurr MJG

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; Mja ŋaja jaymal-ja-rri-ñu; Nja ŋulma-bi-ñ dulun-bi-ñ
• J: bayi-m-bayi wiyama-n ŋangurr-bi-n/ miña-ŋgu ŋinda wudi-n, why did he take a sulk? didn't you give him anything?
M: bayi wudu ŋangurr-bi-n, he won't cheer up
M: ŋaja bayi galga-n ŋangurr, I'm leaving him to sulk
J: bayi ŋangurr bungi-n, he's lying quietly, ignoring everyone (in a sulk)
N: bayi jamaa-n-bi-ñ gulu wurrba-ñu ŋanangu, he's sulking and won't talk to us
[W has guli-bi-n, offended; N has guli = jamaa]

mundu NMJG offended, upset OLg5

• Jja bayi ŋundarriñ(??) wañju maŋgay; ŋaja gulu bawal-bi-n bagul (/gulu jayma-n); Mja ŋaja maŋgay-bi-n (gulu jayma-ŋu); ŋaja ŋulma-bi-ñ
• Reasons for being offended include:
(i) not being given something (e.g. food) - mundu jana-ñu bayi/ gulu wuga-ŋu
(ii) wanting to be taken on trip and not being taken
J: ŋaja mundu-bi-n yanu-li, I'm upset because I wanted to go
(iii) annoyed because of being followed e.g.
T23.13, mugu mundu gayñja-n ŋurba-yarra-ñu, annoyed [the lizard was forced to] break off his journey, &T23.19
(iv) annoyed because someone didn't come after they'd promised to
G: ŋaja mundu-bi-n/ yagun mundal-ŋay-gu/ balan yimba jabi-rri-ñu, waited for her to come but she didn't come
(v) broken-hearted because a marriage/romance got broken off
with compound mundu-gayñja-ñ, 9C7 - sorry for not having taken our liver
& J: bagun budil-ay-gu bayi mundu-bi-n, sulky because he can't get girl-friend
(vi) T57.51 mundu buja bumba-bi-yarranja-ñ, (the reservoir didn't hold enough water), annoyed becase it kept going dry
(vii) mundu buja, (OHg8) lack of sexual satisfaction - T15.50,55,56,58 & T40.29, T58.4
Often means: offended because someone says they haven't got something when he knows full well that they have
• mundu-ma-1, accuse/ blame someone for something, curse someone
cf ŋunju-l, 51D1
e.g. ŋaja mundu-ma-n bala mani/ baŋgul gulu wuga-n baŋgul ŋayguna wurra-buwa-ñu/ añja baŋum ŋaja mundu-ma-n, I'm accusing him over the money: he wouldn't give me any and told me a lie, now I'm accusing him (of having some and not sharing it)
N: mundu-maanañ jamaa-n-bi-ñ
& verb mundu-gayñja-l, 9C7

guyŋay NMJG offended because of some slight, and now when people try to remedy it, he refuses; e.g. not offered something at the appropriate time, and now when it is belatedly offered, he won't accept it OLg6

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; ŋulma-bi-n/ gamañjal gulu jayma-ŋu ŋulma-bi-n
Mja bayi ŋabil-bi-n; Nja ŋulma-bi-ñ
T47.13 bayi guyŋay-bi-n yanu, (poisonous snake took offence at not being defanged first) and he left in a sulk, & T4.32

CG said in 1964 that if after leaving I didn't write to her she would be guyŋay-bi-n (i.e. not interested in talking to me when I did come back)

murrun J ashamed of having done something bad (mostly sexual wrong-doing with someone else's partner, but could also be after stealing or etc.) OLg7

• It is unclear which dialect this comes from; not known to G consultants; JMu says U; TM says A and maybe J too; PaB says J, CG said J
& cf Am1, JG, murrun, healed over mark
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; bayi-n-girra yirrgi-ñu, run away
[= giyañ in other dialects]

giyañ WMJG, feel ashamed of having done something/been involved in something (e.g. stealing, offending against law/convention; starting a fight; ashamed over having been told off); 'shy' OLg8

• Jja: maŋgay bawal-bi-n; Mja yirrgi-ñu; yilgiñ (= giyañ)
T35.15, añja bala-garra giyañ ŋurba, the two of them returned ashamed (over having broken taboo)
J: bayi murri-ñu giyañ/ wiyama-ŋu/ baŋgun-baŋgun midi-bajun-du yanu-ma-rri-ŋu, 'well, he took that little girl with him, he ashamed of himself'
N: ŋaja giyañ baŋuujinda, I'm frightened of him
J: bayi-n-jana jarray ŋaja bayi-n-jana giyañ-giyañ, he's a stranger, I'm shy

giyal-giyal MJG shameful
Usually in locative/aversive case. This describes, not someone's feelings, but what people think about some activity. OLg9

• J: bayi wiyama-ŋu yara dara balga-n/ gulu galga-n/ giyal-giya-ra
'why did he hit the man in the neck - big shame'
G: giyal-giya-ra budi-n ŋinda yalu-mba-n, it's shameful you bringing (someone else's wife) here
M: giyal-giya-ra ŋarru budi-m, don't take someone else's things, that's shameful.
J: woman who always comes without clothes, gulu giyalgiyal, without shame
T56.38,55, magical fishing-line making people frightened [a bit obscure]

ŋandu JG won't look back or look around - because ashamed/shy/scared;
sit facing the other way (may be angry, or just not interested OLg10

• J: bayi ŋandu ñina-ñu, he wouldn't look back
J: bayi ŋandu ñina-ñu waymin-da, he doesn't want to look at mother-in-law
[= mambu-bi-n in G]

OLh — BAD-TEMPERED, JEALOUS

jimbin JG short-tempered, got no time for anyone, doesn't like this and doesn't like that, can't stand it, gets wild; you give him something, he doesn't like it, throws it away OLh1

• Jja jiwun-bi-n; maŋgay
• J: ŋaja jimbin-bi-n bagul, I don't want him in my yard
J: ŋaja jimbin-bi-n jagarr-ma-ŋu, I can't stand anyone making a noise
J: jimbin bayi jugumbi-ra/ baŋgul jugumbil buga-ma-n jayga-jayga-n 'he doesn't like women, and the woman (who chased him), he hunted her away'
G (chucking off:) ŋalma-bi-n bayi jimbin-bin (ŋaygungu) - oh, he's got no time for me or anything
& 'doesn't like the idea'
• GW says M = is maŋa banda-ñu

warram JG impatient; keeps on wanting to go, drives others mad with persistence; see T62.115 OLh2

ñiñinba (+ ñamba -) NW jealous; dance wildly with jealousy OLh3
junda MJ

• Most commonly with woman as subject, alt to gayga+ñina-y (see 9B1)
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n (duyil-duyil-barri-ñu bayi-ñam-bila)
Mja bayi diŋal durrma-rri-ñ; balan ñiñinba; diŋal durrma-rri-ñ
• M: balan junda ñina-ñu/ ŋaygunaymba, she's jealous of me (and that woman) (= J balan junda ñina-ñu ŋaygungu)
W: balan ñiñinba (baguu), she's jealous of him (but bayi gayga-ganda-ñu, for he's jealous, N the same)
N: balan ñiñinba ñamba-ñ bagun, she's jealous of her
N: yibi ñiniñba ñamba-ñ yuŋguu-gu muŋun-gu, over one husband
J: balan junda ñina-ñu/ galga yanu-m/ bayiña-m-bila, (speaking to other woman:) she's with him and she's jealous, don't go!

NOTE: this is one of the few places in the Dyirbal lexicon where different terms are used depending on whether the subject is male or female - see 9B1/2.

And see Hl8 ñiniñ, N. eggs laid by a house fly

ŋindili J upset, jealous; e.g fighting over woman OLh4

• ŋindili-bi-n bayi bagun jabura

OLi — MEAN, GREEDY

marma MJG mean, selfish, wants to keep it all for himself, overindulges OLil
bulŋgaray G

• N uses jumu
• Jja ŋarrŋay (in T27.12); ŋandi-yirri-ñu yulmi-na-ñu (= marma); yulmi-nay-muŋa (= bulŋgaray); Mja bayi gulu jayma-rri-ñu
• J: bayi-n-bayi bulŋgaray ñina-ñu mañja-ñu, he ate that much
T9.10 yaŋgun ñinay-ma-n wirru ŋaja bubil-nba-n marma-ŋga/ wirru-bila

bani ŋaygungu ñinay-ma-rri-gu 'if she was married to a husband I'd get him away from her, she's so mean, I'd come and settle down with her husband'
J: marma ŋanaji buya-yirri-gu, hungry for a smoke
G: bayi/ balan buŋgaray; greedy for tea, keeps on boiling up
J: bayi bulŋgaray mañja-ñu, big eater, eat all day

balgirriñ JG really mean/greedy OLi2
• T19.8 giñan-bajun balgirriñ 'you really are pretty mean'
J: baŋgul balgirriñ-ju ŋayguna wudi-n, he didn't give me any

jumu NWMJG greedy, a glutton OLi3
• Jja yulmi-nay-muŋa; bayi-m-bayi yulmi-nay-muŋa bali-jilu; Mja bayi duwur gagir (want to eat plenty); (gulu jaymal-ŋa-ñu) bayi mumba yulmi-nay-muŋa; Nja guumbu
• J: bayi-m-bayi jumu/ jumu-bi-n jaŋga-na-ñ 'that bloke he greedy, he eaten it all up'
• NOTE : CG suggested jumu is greedy for fruit/ veg/ bread. bundu is greedy for flesh food; AD disagreed, said both can be used for either.

bundu M(J)G greedy, eats a lot (maybe: the lot) (won't share with friends or relatives) OLi4
• Mja gumi; Jja yulmi-nay-muŋa bayi; Mja yulmi-marri-muŋa

jurruñ MJ won't share anything at all/ give away anything OLi5
PaB says this means 'determined' (not sharing being perhaps one sense) e.g. determined to give women a hiding; happy to take you on

jalmin WMJG so greedy that he'll eat anything (including: someone else's food), or drink anything - eat it half-raw, won't wait OLi6
• & with a secondary (but highly important meaning): greedy for sex

daymbun JG someone who is irresponsible about providing food - won't get it, or wastes it OLi7
• J: daymbun-bi balan, she ate all the food and left nothing for tomorrow
G: daymbun bayi ŋinda, you're irresponsible about food, you can't/ won't eat it yourself, but you won't give it to anyone else

ŋiriñŋiriñ JG greedy and mean; wants to have something all at once; 'you snaffle the lot first' OLi8

gugun M be cruel OLi9
• T49.65, ŋaja ŋinuna gugun-bil-mba-ŋu/ bila-ŋu/ mijin-gu-rru I've been cruel to you, sending you across to the mission

OLj — CRANKY, PLAYING UP, PROMISCUOUS

jawul JG cranky OLj1
mainly applies to children, when they make a nuisance of themselves, cry a lot, won't walk and ask to be carried
also to adults: e.g. want to camp with girl-friend and won't go back to his own people

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n
• J: ban-ban duŋgarra-ñu jawul-bi-n wiyama-ŋu, wonder why she's cranky and crying
J: ŋaja jawul-bi-n, I feel that lazy and tired

yaybu NW playing up OLj2
ñalum MJG e.g. ask someone to do something and they don't do it, just mess around instead;
OR offer him a drink and he refuses it but then later on demands one;
he wants someone to feed him, won't look after himself

• Jja bayi yalay ñurrma-rri-ñu bayi; maŋgay
Mja dandaba-ñu; maŋgay-bi-ñ/ gulu manburu-ŋunu jañja-n
Nja gulu jañja-ñ manbuRu-ŋunu bayi ŋulma-bi-n
• J: bayi-n-bayi ñalum-bi-n, he's a damned nuisance, might cry and fall down and get better and then come up again (child mostly)
J: bayi-m-bayi ñalum-bi-n jañja galga, leave him alone, he's playing up
J: balay-bayji buŋa/ yuramu-ga mandalay-gu waguy-ja/ ñurrañurraji ñalum-mumbay, 'kids go down to the river, play in the sand, all you kids is damned nuisance'
N: similar to guyŋay, OLg6

ñirri JG nuisance; e.g. child who keeps crying for what it wants, or keeps following you when you tell him not to OLj3

• same word as OHb3, ñiRi/ñirri NWMJG, married wrongly - 2 senses of same word

Related to Ai18, MJG ñirri, bird shit

bijuRu N sneaking about (almost always men) OLj4
bijurru WMJG like a burglar, or a spy (or a 'sniper'), watches you coming and going; examines your tracks but leaves none himself;
generally - unpleasant, bad behaviour

• Jja bayabay (gila ñurima dinda-rri-ŋu);
• Mja bayi bayabay naŋgu-gabun-ŋunu malgulu guyjul-ŋam-ba (might choke him); rumbin (same as gubi); bayabay yagurr-bi-ñ ñurima-rri-gu (gambulu-gu walaga-yarra-ñ bagul duyil-ŋay-gu); Nja bayabaa yali-bi-ñ ñaaga-ba-ñ
• J: gaji ŋamba bijurru wañuna, listen, who's that, maybe a burglar
G: yama bayi wamil-ŋa-ñu bijurru(-bi-n) sneaky fellow looking in
J: yara bayi bijurru/ gubimbulu bayi/ waymbay-barra, he's a sneaky fellow, a gubimbulu, travelling all around
J: balan jugumbil balga-n/ bijurru-gu, don't know who hit her, perhaps someone who just sneaked up

runguy MJG cunning, doing something he shouldn't, doing something without telling people he's doing it, sneaking about; deceitful OLj5

• Jja bayi-m-bayi gilarri gulu ñurima-n/ maŋgay-bi-n;
(Jumbulu:) bayi maŋgay duyil-ginay ('hit; no good, cheeky one')
(CG:) maŋgay bayi; Mja: maŋgay-bi-n
T30.11, gila-ŋarru wiyaba-ñu/ runguy-bi-n ŋaygungu, what is (my younger brother) doing somewhere behind there, he must be misbehaving with my wives
T35.28 ñubala yalay runguy-bi-n/ yanu/ guna-ba/ miña ñubala jurrga-ñu, you two are cunning, going out for a shit (when you weren't supposed to leave the camp), what did you spear?
J: birri-ma baŋgul galga-ŋu/ bayi-n-jilu bayi ñina-ñu/ runguy-bi-ŋu balan, he's still living with his wife, it's a wonder he didn't leave her , after the deceitful way she behaved
J: bayi runguy-bi-n bani-ñu/ yimba bali-jilu añja jayga, 'he never let his people know over there, he always wants to come over this side, playing up, his people don't know he comes here' (chase him away)
T49.51a ŋarru ŋarru runguy-bi-m 'don't be silly'
T62.64, ŋinda wudu runguy-bi-n, regardless, you were mischievous;
& T62.48, 62

wilurrun J
wiljur G
sneaky, cunning; says he'd doing one thing and in fact does something else OLj6

yilgu JG (usually a lot of people) keep coming when not invited, and when they've already been told they're not wanted OLj7

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n

jiŋu NWMJG promiscuous ('harlot'), keeps bad company, larrikin, randy OLj8

jiŋun-jiŋun NWMJ rude, nasty (said to be worse than jiŋu) OLj9

• Can apply equally to either sex
• Jja maŋgay; Mja ban maŋgay bawal-bi-ŋu; yinirri-muŋa OR baŋgun yinil-ba; maŋgay muñju-gu garbil-muŋa; Nja yaRbuR
• T24.l7 (Springcart to Bulbu) ŋinda-bajun jiŋu, you're worse than me
T46c.1, baŋgul bira-wuga-n jiŋu-ba-gu, (everyone) was frightened of this sexual larrikin (called Wungumali)
J: bayi jiŋu jana-ñu, getting randy (with erection standing)
J: baŋgul gurma-n jiŋu-bila-gu, feel her genitalia
J: jiŋu-ban bayi/ mugu wadil-muŋa, he's promiscuous, can't help swiving all the time
J: baŋgul ñirga-n gilu balan jiŋu-ŋgu 'he very bad man, that bloke, he always hang on to that woman'
M: balamaŋgan jiŋu wurrba-ñ, larrikins at talking i.e. indulge in dirty tale
W: ŋinda ŋaru jiŋu-bi-m, don't be promiscuous
• jiŋun-jiŋun examples:
J: jiŋun-jiŋun-da galga yanu-m bagun-bagun/ nami-yirrim-bila, 'don't go near that bad company woman, you'll get mixed up with them'
J: bayimbayi jiŋun-jiŋun, he's a nasty fellow (push you out of the way)

J: bayimbayi ŋaymbar-ŋaymbar/ jiŋun-jiŋun wuygi/ ban-dayi jugumbi-ra yanu-ma-rri-ŋu 'that bloke, many years he took the woman away, every woman'

juji-gurrgurr MJ always looking for women OLj10
jiŋgin-gurrgurr M an alternative in M, for GW OLj11
• Based on juji/jiŋgin, Af5, inside of vagina, and gurrgurr, Ak12, scabby skin-disease
• A chuck-off term, used for swearing at someone about their unwanted propensities
• Jja baŋgul ban maŋgay-ma-n (describes act of swearing, not what was said); Mja diŋal-mirrŋgija
• J: 'juji-gurrgurr'/ ŋaja bayi mayma-n, he's always looking for women, I tell him off for it
J(TM): 'ŋinda giña gurrgurr', 'you're a dirty cunt' (swearing at woman)

wuran M(J) larrikin bloke, always having erection, 'wanting women all the time', very randy, woman chaser, 'dirty bugger' OLj12
• Mja muñju-gu banmal-ŋa-ñ
• M: wuran jana-ñu, he's waiting for a chance
M: wuran jiŋu-jiŋu, (accuse someone) 'you're a dirty bastard'
J: bayi-m-bayi wuygi bani-ñu wuran-bila/ jañja balga-n ŋanaji, 'we're going to hit him, coming like that'

OLk — LYING, JOKING, COMIC, RESTLESS

ŋuju JG tell lies, pretend to be doing something when actually doing something else, 'gammon' OLk1
• G (JM) ŋina ŋuju-ma-n buwa-ñu, he tell you lies (just to make you fight)
T21.11 ŋuju-bi-n, pretend/cunning sense: cassowary pretending she was coming for food and water, but actually taking children and wringing their necks T50b.3, bana ŋuju-bi-n ñina-ñ bulba-bulba bagul, she (Gangaligan) sits there, pretending she's falling in love with him ……
& ŋuju(n), dirty water NWMJG, OGa3
• CP: ŋuju, pretending, lying, malingering Warrg

malŋgal MJG tell lies, answer questions untruthfully, make up things OLk2
• Jja maŋgay
• Ask him if he used the teapot and replies 'I don't know' when in fact he did. CG says that he tells lies half (or wholly) in fun, describes such a person as 'hard case'
• J: ŋaygu daman malŋgal-malŋgal, my son is only full of fun, that's all
[W yirrin-bi-n/ warra wurrba-ñu, tell lies all the time;
N ŋana waRa wuRba-ñu = Nja waRanda wuyuba-rri-ñu]

jaŋa JG making fun of things, make something into a joke, in play (telling obvious untruths in a joking way) OLk3

• (= M yirrin)
• Jja giyi wiyama-ñu jalguba-ñu: maŋgay
T22 .2 JM: …. mija wuñja-wuñja/ yalama jamul yaŋum jaŋa-bi, you two fellows 'where's the camp?' speak like that, do it in an (untrue but) joking way ... [telling people to make up a conversation for me to record]
T19.4 MA: jaŋa-bi jaŋa-bi, you're fools, you're fools (making fun of the kinship system)
J: ŋaja jaŋa-bi-n jañjarru bagun 'I made a fun to her this morning'
G: jaŋa-jaŋa, simple, dumb can't understand too many questions
J: jaŋa-jaŋa, someone who has 'lost their mind' (in dementia)
IH said ŋuju J = jaŋa G

yiiRin N talk jokingly/ in fun, tell joking lies, 'acting OLk4
yirrin WM the goat'

• [Pretty certainly= JG jaŋa]
• Mja gajirra-bi-n; yirrmban(-bi-n); yirrmban wuyuba-rri-ñu; Nja -ditto-; Nja: gajiRum-bi-ñ (gulu ŋulma-bi-ñ) = N yiiRin-bi-ñ wura-ñ, 'joke'
• M yurrmu yirrin mandala-ñ, this is just play (describing game in Roth 'cracking the bean')
M bayi gujarra yirrin-da mandalay-mba-n ... (re Roth on dolls)
M baŋgul ŋayguna yirrin-ma-ŋu/ ŋaliji yanu-li 'tell lies, say he got something over there, when we get there, nothing there'
M ŋarru bayi ŋamba-m/ bayi yirrin-bi-n wurrba-ñ
N, M: bala-garra yirrin-bi-n OR bayi bagun yirrin-bi-n, tell one another tall stories
[Note exception to long vowel rule]

ñaŋal NMJG have fun, tease jokingly, tell jokes; people in joking relationship, typically: ñubi (f-in-law) and wuribu (s-in-law), or 2 brothers OLk5

• (Mja dandaba-ñu?)
• J ŋaja ñaŋal-bi-n - make fun of person, pretend to take their partner off them, for a joke
J: ñaŋal-ma bayi ŋinda ñira, you go and poke him (with a stick), just for a joke
M: bayi ñaŋal-bi-n ŋaygungu/ yibi-gu, 'he only just playing around, come and tell you something, having a joke'
J: ŋali ñaŋal-bi-n jañjarru/ bagul-galu-ŋunu/ bagu-maŋgan-angu 'we made a big fun this morning, to them boys' OR ñaŋal-ma-n ŋaja bala-garra-ña jañjarru, 'I had a good fun this morning, to those two boys'

yayi JG happy and joking about something (behaving extravagantly) OLk6
behaviour akin to 'showing off' (wugi-l, 9A3), 'full of life'

• Jja bayi-m-bayi ñurima bayi wuñjarru (look at him, he's playing up)
• J: bayi yayi-bi-n/ nayi-nba-gu budil-ay-gu, playing up, taking off the girls

maRbaja N comically behaved OLk7
marrbaja WM

• GW gave this as a description of Igor Mel'čuk, Russian linguist who spent two weeks watching me do fieldwork in 1981.
• Mja yirrguñji-muŋa; Nja yiRmban
• IH suggested = J bayi wayu-wayu-bi-n/ G jaŋa-jaŋa-bi-n
BJ suggested G gawarañ-gawarañ

waymaR N restless, unsettled, upset, playing up OLk8
waymar WMJG

• Mja yigam-bi-ñ (frightened) ŋawuŋgal dinda-rri-ñ (singing out)
• T22.67 (RR) balay balga-n buñju-n buñju-n/ waymar-bi-ŋu giñan, we hit and spanked the old man, we did make a nuisance of ourselves
J: waymar bayi/ galga wuga-m gurgara-gu/ jujar buŋga-m, he's waymar (putting pee in the billy-can for a practical joke), don't give the billy-can (to him), empty the urine out
J: bayi waymar-ma-rri-ñu ŋaygungu, he might play up on me
M: waymar-bi-n balgal-ba, that fellow might be about to hit you
N: ban waymaR-bi-n ŋaygungu
W: waymar-bi-n, ready to go, won't stay in one place, restless to move on
N: waymar-bi-ñ, 'might go mad for something, or frightened': balan juda-ñ waymar-bi-ñ
G: could describe someone about to steal something
J: doesn't know what to do with himself, unsettled
J: waymar-bi-n gayga-ganda-ñu bagul wurrba-ŋu bayi, upset about a jealousy-type row with his wife (now likely to chuck things about)
T62.73, yabu ban waymar-bi-n, mother was getting nervous (about spirit son seeing his head)
T62.75, wiyama-n ŋinda giyi yabuju/ waymar-ma-n, what did you do to this younger brother? making him unsettled [in fact, killing him]
• TM says adj waymar J - verb walŋgara-ñu J

OLl — NEW CHUM, DON'T KNOW, NOT FAMILIAR WITH

ñujam JG new chum; someone who doesn't understand how to do something, knowing nothing about a job, 'he no savvy' OLl1

• loan word from English, glossed by CG as 'Englishman'; originally used of someone just out from England who put on superior airs but in fact was no good at needed tasks
• opposite of, OLc2 jilbay
J: ñujam-ban bayi

ñandu JG don't know/ not familiar with some person/ place OLl2

• G,J: ŋaja bagul ñandu-bi-n, I don't know him, never seen him before
G: ŋaja ñandu-bi-n jañja bagum, I don't like that food any more
G: bayi ñandu-bi-n mija-ŋga, I don't know this place
(given by IH as = J bayi ŋañum-bi-n mija-ŋga)
T42.57,
• occurs in song Jangala-G, rejected suit, ñandu-mi bamba-ñu

Following two items maybe just interjections, but more probably adjectives

ŋañum MJ don't know OL13
baga(-bajun) G
• Given by GW, BJ, TM,AD as answer to questions: What's his name?
and by GW as answer to: Where's Fred?
• Jja jilbu (given for yimba, ŋaŋum, juru)
IH 'I don't know this place' (in J) see above
• J: T37.14 ŋaja ŋañum(-gayul), I still knew nothing (of who my mother was)
J: T37.3 ŋaja wubu/ ŋañum ŋaja, I was an orphan, I knew nothing
M: T36.30 (did you see them come up?) yimba/ ŋañum, no, we don't know
J: T42.57 yana yana juru Jaŋgirr bala-bu-jilu/ ŋañum ŋanaji/ jañja yanu/
mulu-gabun Jaŋgirr. juru, (you) go, go (we) don't know how far Janggirr is;
he went on to the other end, Janggirr, we don't know
G T21.7 baga wuñjiñ/ gaji bura. I don't know where they are, have a look!
& J (AD): don't know how to make a boomerang

juru JG don't know, 'never seen him' OL14
Given by BJ and TM as answer to question: Where's Fred?
• Jja jilbu (given for yimba, ŋaŋum, juru)
J T28.39,41 (JaM) añja juru banbu gulu ñula-ñ, don't know the place,
never been shown the egg
J T28.57 (PB) don't know where stone is - juru-jilu
G T36.28 (CG) gulu ŋana bura-n modi-ña juru, haven't see Morty at all,
don't know where he is
J T21.25 (PB: have you ever heard this story) JaM : juru, I don't know
about it; and see T42.57 under ŋañum; & T42.13,50, 137
T50g.5 gulu bura-n ban ŋanaji/ juru, we didn't see them anywhere,
don't know (where they live)
T66.10 wuñji ŋinda galga-n/ juru, where was he when you left him?
I don't know (why hasn't he arrived home), ŋiyi-ŋga bayi banaga-ŋu
galurru, this one was coming home first
T65.30 bayi ŋuma jujaba bayi juru yara/ gulu bura-n ŋanaji, the father was a
creator being, don't know if he was a man, he was never seen by us (creation story)

OLm — STUPID, HALF-WITTED

banjaR N simple, half-witted, lacking sense, with poor OLml
banjarr WMJG memory [often reduplicated]
• also name for wren (bullfinch) Fr19
• Jja waŋul; waŋul-bi-n; gajaga bayi maŋgay (silly head)
Mja gajaga maŋgay; maŋgay (maŋgay)
• T9.40 banjarr-bajun, we're really stupid (no language left here)
J: bayi banjarr-banjarr/ gulu ŋambal-ŋambal, he's stupid, can't
remember things
J: banjarr-bi-n bayi-m-bawal jañjarru, he went stupid this morning
J: ban-jana/ banjarr-bi-n yalamaynbarra, she's like that, she's
always stupid like that
J: ŋaygu daman yambi-n yaligala/ wuygi bayi banjarr-banjarr, 'my

son flies about in the air, he's no good, he's half-mad'
J: balan wurba-ñu guwal banjarr, nagging all the time, never give other person a chance to say anything
M: bayi banjarr-banjarr/ gulu garju-rri-ñ wurrba-ñ, he's lacking sense (e.g. pull your hair, growl at you, push you out of way), he doesn't talk sense
[Note further exception to long vowel rule]
• CP banjarA, madness, pain (like an ache in the head) Yid

Cf verb 11B7 NWMJG barma-y, get lost with the extra meaning in JG only: lose head, be mad. Very close in meaning to banjarr in JG, banjarr said to = barmay-n-barmay

barmara JG stupid OLm2
• TM said: breaks into houses, steals

waŋul G (really) mad, off his head OLm3
• Ja maŋgay-bi-n
• J: bayi waŋul-waŋul-bi-n/ bayi-m-bu-galu wabu-ŋga yanu, 'that man went mad, I think he's in the bush somewhere'
Unclear which dialect it belongs to:
IH said banjar J = G waŋul; BJ said waŋul J = G barma-ñu;
JMu said waŋul in U not J,G; PaB said waŋul in Ngajan
TM said waŋul in J and also Waruŋu (said: one of the few words identical between the two languages) (can't find in Tsunoda Waruŋu vocabulary)
But: CG said waŋul is Guwal in G and Ja in J

murra-jarram-jarram MJG someone who talks and acts stupid, does silly things OLm4
• May be related to murra, semen
• J: murra-jarram-jarram/ ŋinda ŋinda bayi ñalŋga 'you stupid-looking kid!'
J: bayi murra-jarram-jarram jigal-ja-ñu, he's talking silly/dirty

rundi MJG acting stupidly, recklessly OLm5
gawar-gawar G
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; Mja gulu majun-bi-n
• J: bayi rundi-bi-n 'stupid actions, so quick', 'more of a show-off'
'silly fellow- keep on taking it all the time, backwards and forwards', 'larrikin fellow - he really comical fellow'
'he raring to go, to do anything, ready to try something that he not supposed to do in front of someone'
gets excited when he sees something he wants, and acts stupidly in excitement
TM: fidgety, do things quickly
`

rumba MJ act stupidly in a sexual way OLm6
runa G
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; Mja gulu majun-bi-n, (never keep quiet, never obey)
J: bayi rumba-bi-li ŋaygungu, 'sexy to my wife while I'm away'
J: bayi-n-dayi rumba-bi-ŋu jañjarru/ jañja jayga-jayga, he's acting stupidly, hunt him away
G: bayi runa-bi-n/ wiyama-ñu bayi runa-bi-n, why has he started acting stupidly
TM: he go with any girl at all, he don't care if she cousin or any relation - maniac, we call it

girga M stupid-looking face OLm7
• plus ŋañi, gayga, maŋa

OLn — FORGETFUL, FOR NO REASON

buRmu N forget, fail to understand, be can't hear, deaf OLnl
burrmu WMJ [cf baba, gulbay, deaf OJc1/2]
mubañ G
• Jja walin maŋgay-bi-n; Jja gurrŋu; Mja dilbin + walin maŋgay
Note: MR gives in N maŋa bijii-Ri-ñ 'forget', Nja walin jambii-Ri-ñ
• T37.34 jañja guñja-guñja-yirri-ñu/ jañja burrmu-bi-n ŋayguna (sic, should be ŋaygungu), now [my father] drank a lot, and he forgot about me
T37.40 giña guwal ŋaja can't burrmu-bi-n/ yimba/ giña-jilu ŋaygu guwal, and I can't forget that language, never - that's my language
J: burrmu-bajun-bi-n, he's pretty deaf-headed
J: gulu baŋgun ŋari-n/ ban yamba maŋa burrmu, she doesn't answer me, I think she's deaf
J: ... bayu burrmu ñina-ñu, 'just sit there, he's very quiet'
J: ŋaja burmu-bi-n, I forget (the word)
M: balamaŋgan guda wadi-wadi-rri-ñ/ burrmu, dogs (and other animals) just copulate and don't understand (that offspring will result)
(but humans have to invoke conception beliefs - from Roth commentary)
CG contrasted ŋaja (maŋa) burrmu-bi-n, forget
with ŋaja ŋamba-rri-muŋa, intelligent (i.e. understand well)

ŋajin G forgetful OLn2
• G ŋayba garba ŋajin, I forgot to tell you (PaB)

wuña MJG acts without caution, forgetting normal precautions/behaviour/niceties; & 'is deaf' OLn3
• Jja walu maŋgay-bi-n; Mja maŋgay-bi-n
• T21.43 JaM: bayi maŋa wuña-rru bambay bali-gali ... PB: wuña ŋiyi yanu balay bungi-li; JaM gujiñ gujiñ, The cassowary came over quickly, blindly trusting, forgetting to be cautious ... and he, forgetting to be cautious, went to lie down there .... the stale old thing
J: bayi wuña-bi-n, doesn't listen to anyone, got no manners
G: wuña-bi-n jañja gulbay, can't hear no one

wudu-balu-balu MJG going straight ahead, without thinking or looking back (when it would be prudent to do so) OLn4
• Lit: nose-ahead (but wudu, nose only in G, and this form also in dialects further north)
• Jja bali-ju bawalbi-n; Mja bayi bawalbi-ñ gulu ñurima-rri-gu
T23.35 wudu-balu-balu bayi wayñji-n/ barrmili-ñu/ yimba, he kept going straight up there, and looked back - nothing
T42.87 ŋayi-n-galu bayi mabi-n/ wudu-balu-balu, he could be heard crossing, going straight ahead
J wudubalubalu (-bi-n) yanu, 'he goes and he shouldn't go'
TM: 'he go all the way, no end; he go anyway, he don't think about his tribal land or people, he don't think of where or who he goes'

bambaa N unknowingly, for no reason OLn5
bambay WMJG 'couldn't help doing it, no real reason for it'
(can be 'in error, I didn't know')

• Jja ŋunay-bi-n; mumba-bi-n yilwurri-ñu (= bambay-bi-n mayi-n);
Mja (bambay, as Ngirrma); bayi bawal-bi-n gulu ñuymba-ŋu
• T21.43 bayi maŋa wuña-rru bambay bani-gali, she (the cassowary
came over blindly, trusting
T21.50 bambay-arru ban jagun wumbu bungi-n, she, again trusting
blindly, is lying with her head (down) sleeping
T22.30 CG: Jujan binirr; L: bambay jada, the place Jujan is finished
(bulldozed away), we don't know for certain yet (accuses CG of error)
T50g.3 bambay ŋinda bura-n ŋuna ŋan-galu waña-garra giñan jugumbil
yanu, you may see two people and mistakenly think it's two women
(but really it's two Dambun)
T50g.6 bambay ŋinda banja-ñ ŋan-galu wañuna, you might follow them
blindly and wonder who you're following; & T50g.14
T52.14 bambay bayi — baŋgu-maŋgan-du mayŋga-ñ Bamajin-a/ walgay,
unknowingly, they praised Palmerston, (but he was) no good
T62.24 bambay jawun balagarra-gu ŋaba-n jaban-gu yimba, unknowingly,
the two of them immersed the dilly-bag for eels, but there was nothing
T66.40 ŋaja bambay nudi-n gunda-li jawun-da, for no reason I cut off
(your head) and put it in a dilly-bag
T66.42 ŋaja bambay ŋinungu banaga-ñu walŋgarra-ŋu-gu. I mindlessly
returned to you who were worrying about me
J: ŋaja bambay-bi-n yanu, I'm going but don't know what I'm looking for
M: bambay-bi-n balgal-ŋa-ñu, he hit her for nothing (for no reason)
M: bayi bambay-bambay-mba-rri-ñ balgal-ja-rri-ñ, game to hit anyone
M: bala-maŋgan bambay-bi-n bundala-ñ, they fought for no reason (someone
told lies and provoked a fight)
W: bambay baaga-ñ 'just been kill him (he didn't have his mind quick
enough to think what he was doing)'
M: balamaŋgan bambay-bi-ñ bundala-ñ, they having a fight over nothing
M I asked GW how to say 'he's gullible, he'll believe anything': bala
bambay-bambay ŋamba-ñ/ wurra buwan-ja-ŋu
J: bambay ŋaja budi-n/ ŋurrma ŋaygu, I took it in mistake, thought it was mine
J: giyi-n-jana bani-ñu bambay-bi-n/ ŋaja balu yanu balay-ban jaymba-n
bambay-bi-n ŋaja yanu (in response to elicit: I didn't know he was
going to come today) i.e. met by chance (??)

wudu NMJG do it regardless OLn6
('nose' in G)

• G: wudu ŋinda bungi-n, 'I woke you up and you didn't get up, lay in bed
regardless'; & T44.1
M: wudu yanu, still go when you tell him not to go
J: wudu bayi-m-bawal ñina-ñu, he didn't want to go anywhere
T62.64 ŋinda wudu runguy-bi-n, regardless, you were mischievous
(and followed them)
N: ŋaja wudu bungi-ñ, I've got to sleep
N: bayi wudu yani-ñ. you go anyway, regardless
N: wudu ŋana mañu-bi-ñ, we just work regardless

For wudu in N see YEa1.

OLo — LACKING SOME POSITIVE CHARACTERISTIC

buRa N lacking some positive characteristic (which OLol
burra WMJG is inferable from context - unmarked, probably: not good hunter)

• Mja bayi yarrburr; Nja yaRbuR (+ gulu dayibi-n, for can't climb)
• M (asked: my son is cleverer than yours) ŋaja bayi galbin jilbay-n-bara/ jaban-gu jurrga-nay-muŋa/ bayi yuŋgurru yara-gabun burra, my son is really expert at spearing eels, but that other man is not much good (burra glossed by GW as 'unlucky bloke')
M: bana burra (+ bayi gulu juwi-muŋa), people who can't swim
M: ban balgari daman burra, that young woman has had no children
M: mulu-gabun burra, wrong end of firestick (i.e. end not used)
M: bayi/ balan burra, poor hunter
N: bayi burra/ gulu bili-ñ, can't climb trees (for honey or possum), or can't hunt
W: no good, he can't hunt & W: bayi wumbu burra wuŋaa-bi-n, stupid
G: unlucky fellow - bad hunter, can't find anything
M: dirty camp, stinking: burra-ŋga guji-ŋu
M: taunt someone in a corroboree, call them burra, don't want to fight
• NOTE that Igor Mel'čuk was much taken with the idea of gubi; he asked if there was any word for 'someone who is not a gubi' and was told: burra.
• NOTE that burra, as an adjective, immediately follows a noun **s**pecifying the characteristic that is lacking e.g. bana burra, **c**an't swim; daman burra, has no children OR it can modify the noun referring to the person e.g. yara-gabun burra (and here carries unmarked meaning - poor hunter) OR it can occur as head of NP; This word is said to be the opposite of jilbay.

maymbi MJG someone who never climbs trees (a particular specification of the general concept burra) OLo2

• T43a.8 balan (gunduy) maymbi-bi-n, cassowary will never climb trees again (after falling from one)
N would just use burra (see example above)
G: maymbi ŋinda gulu bili-ñu

& see OLc6 walŋirri, good climber (opp of maymbi in G)

jurun G someone who can't swim (another hyponym of burra) OLo3

• G maya bayi jurun/ gulu bayi yuŋarra-ñu, 'he no savvy swim'
ANOTHER specification of burra (opposite said to be jilbay)
TM gave, for J: ŋañum bayi gulu yuŋarra-ñ 'he don't swim, he never swim in his life'

gañjarrigan M someone who is not a good hunter and greedily OLo4
gañjargañjar JG eats what others provide (this sense mainly of men); & someone who has too much sex, going with too many men (this sense mainly of women); 'good for nothing'

• used as a swear word (plus murra to make it worse): murra gañjargañjarr 'stinking bugger'

OLp — LAZY

mayŋiR N lazy, doesn't want to do anything, no life in him OLp1
mayŋir WM
rawurray (M)JG

• Jja malu; maŋgay majirra-bil-muŋa
Mja (rawurray:) maŋgay; majirra-bil-muŋa; (mayŋir:) naŋgu-barra bayi; gulu jalŋga-rri-muŋa; mugurri (= muguy) yulmba-yulmbay-gu; mawa-n
Nja bayi yuumba-yuumba-ñ; gulu baandubi-ñ mirrañ-bi-li (work, see ONa1 below)
• T26.5 mija-ŋga mayŋir bungi-n, (they wouldn't go out hunting), just lay around very lazy in the camp; T26.36 mayŋir-jarran bungi-ŋu
J: girrja-bajun ŋinda/ rawurray/ ŋinda ŋinda/ ŋinuna ŋali jilwa-li, you're very tired, you're just lazy, we'll have to kick you (for always stopping back)
T2.52, rawurray-jarran, lazy pair, won't move from camp
N: bayi mayŋiR-mayŋiR gulu wagi-bi-ñ, he's lazy and won't work
G: bayi rawurray/ gulu waymban-gani-ñu, no life in him, won't go walkabout

NOTE that this meaning is close to malu (OJh3) which some speakers glossed as 'tired' and some as 'lazy'; cf other 'tired' words under OJh

ñuyay WMJG takes a long time over doing something, messes around (either lazy and refusing to hurry, or else not really wanting to do something, and prevaricating out of cussedness), nuisance; does something else on the way; doesn't devote self to task in hand OLp2

• Jja ñurrma-rri-ñu bayi; bayi-m-ban balay-bi-n
Mja (wurrgal-bi-n?), dandaba-ñu (playing up)
• J: bayi ñuyay-bi-n, he takes time (putting things away in house so won't catch fire) OR ñuyay-bajun, hangs back on purpose to get woman
J: bayi-n-jana ñuyay-bajun jañja galga balay/ galga ŋamba-galin-ja-ñu yiñja(?) gilu bani ŋaliji yanu-li, 'well, he'll always be a nuisance, come on, you and I go leave him'
J: ñuyay-bi-n bayi guni-marri-ñu, 'he looking for something he lost, pretend he don't know where it is'
G: bayi ñuyay-bi-n maŋgal-gani-ñu, he's only picking up things in front of him (just fiddling around)
G: bayi ñuyay-bin jaŋgan-gani-ñu, have a little bite, leave it, then come back and have another bite, and so on (i.e. mess about, taking a long time over eating)

bururr JG keep putting something off - promised to go but didn't go at all in the end; keeps stalling OLp3

• Jja ŋaja bayi yanda-mba-n bayi-n-jilu bayi

girrñi MJ don't want to do something (malingering?) OLp4

J (IH) girrñi-bi-n bayi duŋgarra-ñu, kid cry for someone

baduru MJG don't want to go (despite being asked several times) OLp5

• G(BJ) ŋaja ban gurrŋal-ma-n yanu-li/ ŋaliji waymbay-gu/ yimba balan baduru-bi-n, I asked her to go as we usually go together, so that we could go walkabout, but no, she didn't want to go

jingarra JG really does not want to go (stronger meaning than baduru) OLp6

• Jja: maŋgay
•J: ŋaja ŋanba-n bayi jingara-bi-n, I asked him but he wouldn't go
J: bayi jingara-bi-n ñina-ñu yanda ŋaja bunma-n, 'I tried to ask him but he wouldn't go'
T3.7 (U ex CG) yanda bunma-nmi/ wiyama-ŋu jingarra-bi, I tried to ask him to accompany me; he didn't want to go

birubuga WMJG extremely lazy
won't get up or go out or do anything, just lays around won't even get his own food, let's someone else feed him (CG: 'vagrancy bloke')
also used for boomerang which won't fly high, won't climb up OLp7

• Jja maŋgay/ baŋgun-dayi malŋi-nay-mba-li bayi yulmban-gani-ñu ('she'll bring him tucker all the time, he lie down'); Mja gulu jurrbarri-muŋa
• M: (guyur) birubuga, man who shits anywhere e.g. at door or round corner (instead of going some decent distance away)
M: guyur banjal-ŋa-ñ birubuga, won't follow you, won't do anything
M: ŋañum/ gulu wagi-bil-muŋa/ birubuga, he don't want to work
M: ŋaja bayi wuju-ŋgu bila-n/ birubuga/ bayi gulu wuju-gu bida-ju yanu, I kept on sending food to him, he's so lazy, he never goes out for his own food

gurju M refuses to do what he's been asked to do, 'lazy bugger' OLp8

• Mja mawan-bi-n

wiriwiri MJG boomerang no good, doesn't return
& in M at least; lazy person, won't walk OLp9

• opposite of milmurru, spins round fast

OLq — BRAVE, DETERMINED, ANGRY

mulgarra MJG brave, got guts and plenty of spirit, game, cheeky; 'game to walk in anywhere', 'would knock bullock down' OLql

• Jja bayi ŋurñji-jarran (two fellows); Mja bayi maŋgay jubumba-rri-muŋa; bayi bambay-bambay jubumba-rri-ñ
• J: bayi mulgarra-bi-n bali yanu bulugi-gu ... jana-ŋurra buga-mal-bila, he's game to walk in, to a bullock, and just stand there, when he might get chased (and gored)
SpH applied this description to Gurburru when she was told there was a snake just upriver and was off in a shot to investigate.
[N only gulu juda-ñ]

bujil MJG 'don't care', brave, e.g walk through dangerous place, 'doesn't worry about anything; not frighened about anything' OLq2

& see 41A2 bujilmba-l

guymun N
guyji WMJ
dalay G
determined to do a certain thing (e.g. go a certain way); obstinate; contrary; can't be deterred (he'll keep on having another go until he achieves his end) don't take any notice what anyone tells him OLq3

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n gala-bi-n malŋi-nay-gu; bayi-n-dayi-girra walaga-yarra-ñu; Mja mugurri yali-bi-ñ gulu majirra-bi-n balay-bawal diŋal jagarri-bi-n ('why don't he sit down and be quiet and have two eyes in front')
Nja jiibin ('quiet'); duygun (same as OLf8)
• G: ŋinda guyji banaga-ñ, keep on coming back
W: guyji-bi-ñ yanu-li 'nobody'll stop you - you want to go, you'll go'
W: guyji-bi-ñ, nuisance all the time, e.g. baby
J: ŋaja-ban bayi ŋinda ŋunja-ñu/ guyji, I blamed you for being so determined
CP: guyman, acting a nuisance, Yid

buyju MJG keep returning all the time when told to go away, obstinate OLq4

• Jja maŋgay-bi-n walaga-ngani-ñu; Mja wala-wala-yarra-ñu
• J: bayi buyju yanda buwa-ñu/ banagan-gani-ñu, I told him but he wouldn't stop away, he still come back
J: marri-n ban buyju-bi-n, tell her to stop home but she keeps on coming back, following me all the time
Cf muyñjun, OCg2

munamuna M
munalmunal JG
(angry and) determined to do something, and go on to achieve end OLq5

• Mja bayi dilbin binda-ñu gulu mulwal-ja-rri-jay-gu + ŋaja gañju-ma-rri-gu
J: jiŋgali-ñu munalmunal OR munalmunal marri-n, angrily chasing something until he catches it
J: munalmunal bayi bugama-rri-ñu gunduy-gu, he chase the cassowary, never leave him, he was on the track all the way until he got it
T21.49 bagul-bagul ŋumbaŋga bayi munalmunal yagul-yagul ŋaliji balgal-ŋa-ñu, not too long ago he (Tommy Warren) was angry with us (kept on pushing us) and we hit him
G: munalmunal bayi baga-rri-ŋu 'he keep on fighting, can't stop him'
balan guda munalmunal wangal-ŋa-ñu, dog barks all the time, keeps on
jugumbil munalmunal, woman rushing around, doing this and that (not necessarily angry)

guli NWMJG wild, savage, angry (person, dog, snake, etc.) also sharp AJ(G) OFf1
sweet NWM OHf3 OLq6

• Jja bayi maŋgay-bi-n ŋanangu jalŋgal-ŋa-ñ (sharp); ŋulma gañja-marri-ginay (wild); Mja jalŋgal-muŋa (sharp); ŋulma-bi-n

(wild, sweet); Nja ŋulma (sweet & savage)
• T23a.6 guli ñinay-gu, snake got wild; T47.6 bima guli-bi-n/ guli bayi yanu
G: guda bayi guli bajal-ŋa-ñu, savage dog bites
G: yara bayi guli balgal-ŋa-ñu, savage man hits
M: guli-ba burrmbi-ñu, she got that wild she fell over with temper
& strong tea e.g. M buja (weak tea) in place of gulu guli
N guli mayi-n, get wild
T46d.6 buluba-ga ŋana mayi-li/ yuŋgu-ra/ gulu guli-guli-bal-barri-gu,
we'll come out in the corroboree ground, all in one mob, not being
angry with each other
T63.14 ŋinda bayi/ gulu guli-bi-ñ, aren't you getting angry
T63..22 ŋaja gulu guli wayñji-ñ, my anger is not rising up (= I'm
not geting angry)
T70.16 bayi-n-galu muŋa-gabun jañja yanu/ guli, another lot (of snakes)
now went out in front, angry (that they hadn't been operated on)
& guli for individual snakes; also T47.10, 12f; T43c.6,7
• ALSO HD gave for W guli as 'offended'
and MR said jamaa = guli in N (see OLg4)
• CP: guli, angry, wild, 'temper up' Yid

yayuu N getting wild (if he doesn't get what he wants) OLq7
yayul MJ
• Mja yirrmban-bi-n; maŋgay-bi-n
N: bayi yayuu-bi-n 'he got wild with that other bloke - or might be woman'
N: bayi yayuu-bi-n wuju-gu (DAT), kid wild for tucker

yirrgal (J)G angry, stirred up, aroused (by having been hit, or verbally assaulted/teased) OLq8
& Verb yirrgal + bundi-n , tease, torment JG 15J8
• J: bayi yirrgal-bi-n ŋinda minba-ŋu, 'you slung the stick out, he got
very wild'
J: yirrgal bayi ŋurri-gabun minba-n ŋaja banaga-yarray-ma-n, 'he turn you
back, hit him'
TM said yirrgal G = J guli
J (IH) ŋaja bayi jiga-n yirrgal-bi-li, I swore at him, arousing his anger
ŋaja bayi balga-n yirrgal-bi-li, I hit him, arousing his anger
G: baŋgul ŋayguna yirrgal + bundi-n, keeps on teasing me, making me wild
(= M yirrgal + ma-n)

jabuRa N two men angrily fighting over one woman OLq9
jabura WMAJG OR two women angrily fighting over one man
(person fought over in LOC)
• Mja ŋaja burrmbi-rri-gu baŋunjinda; ŋayi bala-garra bulmbi-rri-ñu
bagun ñungul-gu muñju-gu;
Nja jabungali buumbii-Ri-ñ (fight) + diñjiR ŋundaRiñ balan
• J: jabura baga-yirri-ñu balan-a-ŋga (LOC)/ balagarra, they fight over her
J: baŋgul ñarrŋga-n jabura-gabun-du 'another man rush to him, to hit
him - balga-li bayi/ ñarrŋga-n baŋgul yuŋgugan-du
J: ŋaja wuŋa-li jabura ŋaygu, I chased off my wife's lover
J: balagarra baga-baga-yirri-ñu jabura-ga/ jabura balan-a-ŋga nayi-ŋga,
two of them fighting in rivalry, fighting over the young girl
W: bayi ŋaja jabura-bi-ñ/ yuŋguu-gu yibi-gu, fight over the one girl friend

N: bayi yaRa jabuRa bundala-ñ bagun, the men are fighting over her
J: bala-garra jugumbil jabura-bi-n bayi-ña-ŋga, two women fighting over that one man
G: gumbul jabura baga-rri-ñu ñalmu-bila, two women fighting over a ñalmu
J: bayi-n-bula OR ban-bula + jabura

marañ MJ getting ready and anxious to fight OLq10
similar to jabura
• M: marañ-bi-n baga-rri-ŋu/ marañ-marañ
• G equiv is yulŋi-y 8A5

ŋaymbay G have unfriendly feeling towards OLq11
'he up against me, he got a set on me'
• J equiv is jabura

bulmbaram JG 'extreme case of broken-hearted - feels like OLq12
injuring party who wronged him e.g. wants to fight seducer of his woman, OR wants to fight rival for a woman he fancies' (or can be broken-hearted woman
• Jja yimirri-ñu bagun
• 'he's in love with her and he wants to catch that girl before someone else gets her'
• Cf bulba OLa11

ganarr M be short-tempered with OLq13
e.g. give snappy answer, or refuse to talk and say 'go away'
• M: bayi ganarr-bi-n wayi-rri-ñu, he was short-tempered and chased (him) away
M: bayi ganarr yara/ ŋara ŋuyiñ-ma-m buybul-muŋa 'he's a cruel man, don't gaze at him, he might spit at him'

julgun JG savage (e.g dog), liable to bite OLq14
• chuck-off to dog

OLr — ALWAYS ASKING FOR THINGS

jaŋañ NMJG always asking for things (food, money, smokes OLr1
- or women, i.e. ask a man to promise his daughter to him in marriage)
• Mja baŋgul ŋayguna nalŋga-gu baŋarrmba-n bagul jaymal-ay-gu, he's always asking me to give him money; Nja baŋaRmba-n
Nja mayunda-ñu = jaŋañ-ma-ñ & ŋiba-ñ (52C1)
• G: ŋayguna baŋgul yaji-jarra-n/ bagum wuju-gu jaŋañ-bi-ŋu, he wouldn't give me tucker after I 'd asked for it
G: jaŋañ-ma-n baŋgul julbun-ma-li, ask to promise wife to him
M: bayi jaŋañ-jaŋañ-bil-muŋa, he's always asking for things (and won't offer to pay for them)
M ŋaja ŋinuna jaŋañ-ma-ñ mangi-gu/ ŋaja jawun-gu buñal-ma-li, ask other fellow for mangi to plait dilly-bag
G: bayi jaŋañ-bi-li, talk to olden days 'god', ask for things (ñabaymbara)

OLs — FRIGHTENED, CHANGED/ALTERED

bilga NW frightened, scared OLs1
bira MJG (e.g. if no one home)
• Jja murri-n (= bira-bi-n); Mja yigam-bi-ñ; yilgi-ñu
Nja biiRa-bi-ñ; yilgi-ñu (Mja and Nja given together this day)
• T21.48 jañja bungi/ waña-ŋga bira-bi-n/ jañja bungi waña-gu bira-bi-n, now you lie down and sleep, what are you frightened of?
T22.37 Lorna: balay-jana ŋaja bira-bil-mba-n, I'm frightened of it (the fence with no break)
J: ŋaja bira-bi-n guda-ŋga, I'm frightened of the dog
W: ŋaja juda-ñ/ ŋaja bilga-bi-ñ/ ŋaja jiŋgu + jana-ñ, run away, I'm frightened, my hair stands on end
W: bayi guda bilga jiŋgali-gu, the dog is frightened, ready to go
T49.58 ŋaja gulu añja bira-bi-n, I wasn't scared (when my mother died)
T50e.6 ŋinda bayi buwa-ñu/ 'wañungu ŋinda bira-gu', you tell him 'what are you frightened of?'
T50e.9 ŋinda bira-bi-ŋu bayi-ña-ŋga baŋgul ŋuna mula-mula-ñu, if you (show you) are scared of him, then he'll (play up) and frighten you
T56.4 bira-bi-mba-li, make scared; & T56.36, T60.86 bira-bi-n
• bira-ma-l, make someone frightened
• CP biira, frightened, Warrg

& bilga-wuga-l N give a fright COMPOUND VERB elements not separable
bira-wuga-l MJG tell someone something which makes them frightened
• T46c.l baŋgul bira + wuga-n jiŋu-ba-gu, (wungumali) frightened all the people
M: baŋgul ŋayguna bira + wuga-n, N baŋgul ŋayguna bilga + wuga-ñ, he frightened me

muna MJG get a fright, shock OLs2
• NW use verb gula-l, 9D3
• Jja maŋgay-bi-n; ŋaja maŋgay-bi-n bagun dagarra-ŋu-gu;
Mja bayi julŋgirra-ñu; yigam-bi-n
J bayi muna-bi-n/ guda-ŋgu bajal-bila jaja-gu, got a fright, dog might bite baby
J .... yali-gali ŋanaji muna-bi-li, we are scared (of Jigubina)
J: get a fright if someone charges at him when he's not looking (especially at night); get a fright at seeing a snake
J: get a fright that something might have happened to wife
• CP: munu, frightened Yid

warran MJ changed, altered OLs3
Can be: got a big fright which mixed him up e.g. he might now take the wrong road
• Mja ŋaja gulu yagurru-bi-ñ ŋinungu-bi-ñ; ŋinda jañja maŋgay (don't want to come to you no more)
• J: warran-bi-n balan/ bayi warran-bi-n bulayi-bi-n, they both looked to be changed, not the same as they were before
J: ŋaja warran-bi-n mija-ŋga 'just scared when on his own, for no reason at all'
M: change your face OR he wants to change his ways, habits

G: balan warran-b-in, she doesn't like to be taken away from what she was doing
•• warran-ma-l, MJ, change someone
e.g. by gubi putting a spell on him (by looking at him)
G equiv given as bira-ma-1
• Mja baŋgul rumbin-du ŋayguna diŋa-ru juyñju-n (gubi looked at me hard)
M: warran-ma-n bayi baŋgul = buju + giga-1 (make sick or die by saying phoo)
J (CG) añja miña-ŋgu bayi ŋambiya-mba-n warran-ma-n yalamay-gu, what made him be like that?
M warran-ma-n jigal-ja-ñu, affect by swearing at

wayu WMJG changed, transformed, become different, turned into OLs4
• Jja wiyaba-ñu; wiyaba-ñu ŋaygungu; yirrgin bayi-ña-ŋga maŋgay-bi-ŋurra; (walmbal-barra) wiyaba-ñu (= (yamani) wayu-bi-n)
• A primary use is to describe someone turning himself into a ghost (to frighten people etc.); often takes -bi-1
• J: bayu wayu-bi-n yara/ guwuy-bi-n/ marba-nay-gu, 'he turn himself into a ghost, paint himself so ugly, so he can frighten the person on the road, frighten the life out of them'
T21.14 ... wayu-bi-n, turn into a cassowary
T31c.3 yara bayi/wayu-bi-n, he (Jigubina) changed himself into a man
T31c.7 bayi giyi wayu-bi-n mija-ŋunu yara/ bayi Jigubina-bi-n, this man who changed himself was a man from (our) camp, he became a Jigubina
T25.49 añja bayi wayu-bi/ balay-ŋaru baŋga-rri-ñu gijar-bi-n/ yamani-bi-li, and he started to transform himself, he painted himself to make himself look pretty, just behind (the camp) there, to become [i.e. to make himself into] a rainbow
T26.42 añja bayi wayu-wayu-bi-n/ gulgiri-bi-n baŋga-rri-ñu, and he transformed himself, painting himself to look pretty
T35.10 añja mija jirrijirri-ba-n ganda-ñu/ dijal wayu-wayu-bi-n, and the sky flared red, turning all colours
T35.31 añja/ mija wayu-bi-n/ ŋumarra-ñu, the camp began to change, the earth under it roaring
T40.1 Jujaba/ Dumbil/ bayi yalay wayu-bi-n ŋuni-rri-ñu, Dumbil, a Jujaba man, was the first to create things
T57.55 bana giñan ŋana gambi-gu wayu-ma-rri-ma-ñ, we wash clothes in this water
T61.43 wiyama-ñu ŋalijinu wayu-wayu-bi-n gugar, what is our gugar tnrning into? &T61.45
T55.43 wiyama-ñu bayi ŋalijinangu wayu-wayu-bi-n, he did something to us, he changed (glossed as 'he tricked us')
T50e.11 bayi miña wayu-bi-n/ mula-nay-gu ŋinungu, he [Jigubina] can turn into anything, to frighten you; & T50e,16
G (JM) giña ŋaygungu wayu-wayu-bi-n, that country look different (makes me feel giddy)
G (FW) bayi wayu-bi-n ŋinungu mula-nay-gu, he turn into something to frighten you; yarraman-bi-n wayu-bi-n, maybe turn into horse (all by magic)
M: maŋgu wayu-bi-ŋ, swing arms (in ŋalba-janay dance)

wayu-ma-1 MJG Vtr, change something (into something else), create, make VERB
• J (CG) giña muŋan wayu-ma-n Jujaba-gu, Jujaba made the mountain
T25.63 ŋalina wayu-ma-n bulga-ñu, he (had turned himself into a snake) and swallowed us

T43c.1 bayi gulugulu-maŋgan-a/ yalay wayu-ma-n, he changed the snakes
T47.22 añja wayu-ma-ñ/ bala-maŋgan-a gayba-n, and will they (the snakes) be changed?, they were all called (to come back)
T46e.l ,2, mija wayu-ma-n ... ŋanana wayu-ma-n, (Jujaba) made the world, and made us the people
J (CG) Jujaba-gu jana bayi wayu-ma-n jabu bayi-m-bayji/ bayi-m-bu jabu-gabun-gabun Jujaba-gu/ rubiñ bayi wayu-ma-n bandagay juru/ galurru/
Then Jujaba made all the little fishes, Jujaba made all the other fishes, a long time ago he made all the animals; & T65.17 passim
• Can also be used for making prosaic, material objects:
J: baŋgul wayu-ma-n waŋal/ bigin/ murrgurr, he made boomerang/ shield/ string
J: bala murrgurr wayu-ma ŋayñi/ baga-li warañ/ guyjarri-gu ñimal-ma-li, you make string, make it into a net to catch scrub-turkeys with it
J: wiyama-n ŋinda wayu-ma-n, how did you make it? (e.g. dilly-bag)
T72.20 giña ŋanaji wayu-ma-n jañja bagu giñan, no we made this firestick holder
• CP: wayu, turning into, Warrg

OLt —DO HARD, SLACKLY

junguRu N 'do 'hard' e.g. run/throw/hit/cut; tie tightly; OLtl
jungurru WJUG 'trying his best'
• Jja wabargara (orig given by CG as M, than as Jja); Nja muRanda
• GW gave M equiv as warrman (OIa2) or jambin-jambin (Verb)
• J: ŋaja jungurru jiŋgali-ñu, I run hard
J: bayi jungurru bunju ñalŋga/ ŋamba-yirri-gu, spank the child hard 'so he can know well'
J: ŋaja juni-n jungurru, I tied it up tight
W: jiŋgali-ñu jungurru-bi-n, run fast (=N) & N junguRu 'talk loud'
gayga jungurru, watching

see also warrman/ warrmanjuru in OIa2

bulŋgay G do steadily OLt2
• G: bulŋgay-bi-n yanu/mabi-n, go along steadily
• occurs in song Burran-AB, lightning strikes steadily

cf OJh4 bulŋgay MJG, tired, losing energy

yama NWJ do gently, slackly, just a bit, quietly OLt3
yaja MG 'not trying hard enough'
• Jja yama; yama yali-bi-n; maŋgay
Mja yubay-bi-n; ŋundarriñ-ba (mulwa); bayi wulbi-rri-ñ (gulu ñunaŋga birñjali-ñ)
Nja yandaa-yandaa-ju (mulwa); yandaa-yandaa biRñjali-ñu (you run slow)
• T40.l5 ban midi yaja miya-miyandan-gani-ñu, the smaller woman was laughing quietly all the time
G: yaja jiŋgali-ñu, make no sound when running
J: ŋaja-bi bala yaja jañja/ ganda-na-ŋu, 'coming on, little bit of pain'
J: yaja birba ŋinda, just make a gentle jump
J: yaja-ŋgu budi/ ñima/ bilmba, bring/ grasp/ push it gently
J: bunju-n gudi-gudi-n, 'overflog' vs bunju-n yaja, 'only just a couple of smacks'
M: yaja miyay, smile a little
G: yama-yama, loose surface, e.g. landslide

OLu — EXPECTANT, WAITING, ALERT

bulun MJG expectant (waiting and wishing for something) OLul
wait for someone else to make the first move
• Jja bayi wayi-bi-n bagul; Mja ñañjurri-ñ (and CG agrees with this as Jja too)
• Note that there is a place called Bulunda (T11.4)
• J: ŋaja bulun-bi-n wañju wuga-li, I'm waiting for someone to give something to me
G: balan bulun-bi-n bagul julbun-ma-rri-gu, she's waiting to marry him
Can also be waiting to be told something.
Usually, after someone has promised you something, and you're now waiting for it.

ŋaŋgarr JG waiting (in hiding) for someone/ thing coming OLu2
e.g. waiting by trap to catch animal (or to hit man)
• J: ŋaŋgarr ñina-ñu bayi/ balgal-ŋay-gu barrgan-gu jaja-ŋu-gu, he's sitting waiting, to hit a wallaby as it hops by
G: guda ban ŋaŋgarr ñina-ñu, dog watching road
• occurs in song Gama-AO (dog) ready to attack

rindal MJG always alert, ready, listening (doesn't miss anything) OLu3
• Jja ñurima-rri-ñu
• N only ŋambaa-na-ñ
• J: bayi rindal jana-ñu, he watch all the time;
J: ŋaja rindal bungi-n, I'm a light sleeper
J: jañja-ban giyi-n-dayi jana-ñu rindal, he just standing there ready
G: just watch out

ŋuñju MJG alert, ready for action OLu4
• TM: he got the rifle cocked and ready to fire
G: bayi ŋuñju-bi-n, he's ready, listening all the time
(knows someone is due to come down the road, and is ready for them)
• occurs in song Gama-P, kangaroo ready to 'take off' if he smells a hunter approaching

gana+ jagarra MJG have a premonition about something OLu5
e.g. someone about to come, or bad luck coming; feel fidgety about it
• MJG gana+jagarra-bi-n

N would use jiba-jana-ñ, feel people coming; Nja bamba dindaa-Ri-ñ/ bayabaa yali-bi-ñ

mumbi G getting ready OLu6

• from verb mumbi-y, Int NMJG, person biding their time before doing something
• mumbi-bi-n, getting ready

ŋumba M waiting, expecting OLu7
• And see verb 41A5 ŋumba-bi-l Int, MJG. wait, expectantly, to be given something (which was promised)
• bayi ŋumba ñina-ŋu, he's sitting waiting, expecting]

OLv — BUSY, PREOCCUPIED

mañu N busy (doing something, no time to do anything else) OLvl
wayŋu M
burruñ JG

• Jja (ŋaja) wudu-bi-n; Mja ñalmarru-ga mulwa-mulwal-ŋa-ñu, (busy with children); ŋaja yagu naŋgu-gu burrganba-rri-ñ ŋayguna jurrama (I'm busy clearing the place for a mia-mia, leave me alone); ŋayguna jurrama/ yagum ŋaja wuluguymburr-gu durrmal-ŋay-gu, (leave me alone, I'm busy cooking the potatoes)
• T8.4 maya-jilu-ban/ burruñ-bi-n wagi-bi-n, couldn't help it, I've been busy working
M: ŋayguna galga wayŋu-bi-ŋu mija-gu gurral-ŋa-ŋu =* above
N: wudu ŋana mañu-bi-ñ, do something regardless

ñurrŋu MJYG preoccupied, too busy to notice OLv2

• Jja gurrŋu-bi-n; ŋandu (CG says this is also in M Guwal)
Mja gulu digirr + julbamba-rri-ñu; yubay majirra-bi-n diñjir balu-bawal-mba-n
• T25.6 ñurrŋu-ñurrŋu bala-garra maŋgal-ŋa-ñu, the two of them were too busy picking up (starlings)(to notice what their brothers were doing)
T43c.2 giyi ñurrŋu-ñurrŋu-bi-n/ yagun gabul-gu ŋujan-baral-ŋa-ñu too busy pulling fangs out of carpet snakes (to notice the other snakes getting restless)
J: yimba ŋaja ñurrŋu-bi-n, I was so busy I didn't see anything going past
J: bayi-m-bayi ñurrŋu-bi-ŋurra ñina-ŋurra baŋgul-baŋgul ñunjal-ba-n balan jugumbil, 'this fellow didn't look around, he kissed that woman over there belong to him'
J: juru bayi yanu ñurrŋu-ŋga ŋaygu-jin-da, he went by me when I was preoccupied
J: ŋaja wami-n bayi-m-bawal bayi ñina-ñu ñurrŋu, I looked over at him but he wasn't looking-
T3.11 ñurŋu-bi-n bala-maŋgan, they were all preoccupied
T50g.9 bali ŋinda ñurŋu-bi-n, 'you may take your eyes off them' (being preoccupied) (and when you look again they'll be further off)'
T58.9 ñurŋu-jarran ban nayi-jarra ñina-ñu, the pair of women were sitting unawares
& a wider meaning in
T39.11 (JM) ñurrŋu-bila-gu burñjan, I just ate it all, not knowing you were coming

OM — ADVERBAL-TYPE ADJECTIVES

OMa — NOT PROPERLY, MISS, JUST AS WELL

gaybuy MJG don't do it properly OMal

• Mja, Jja maŋgay-ma-n (= gaybuy-ma-n)
• M: bayi gaybuy yanu ŋurba-yarra-ñu, although he planned to go back there he only went a little way and then gave up
J: gaybuy wanda-n, didn't hang it up properly
J: gaybuy yuba-n, put down badly (e.g. on edge of table, so that it fell off)
J: gaybuy-ma-n nudi-n, only cut bark (instead of wood)
J: gayguy-bi-n, don't prop billy-can properly when boiling in it over fire, so that it may fall over and spill
J: gaybuy-ma-n, missed hitting (or: someone nearly ran you over)
T57.39 yaŋgu-maŋgan-du gaybuy-gaybuy-ma-ŋu yugu, the other lot here didn't do it properly to timber (didn't pull much timber out)

ŋarurr JG fail to achieve e.g. can't see/hear; miss OMa2

• Jja wuñjin 'I don't know' only
• J baŋgul walgay-ju jañja minba-n/ yimba baŋgul ŋarurr-ma-n, that old man tried to hit it, but he missed it
J: ŋaja ŋarurr-ma-n balga-n walguy yanu, I missed snake and it ran away; ŋarurr ŋamba-n, just can't hear it; ŋarurr ŋaja bura-n, I can't see (him) over there

janbun M don't do it properly OMa3

• + wurrbañ, stutter, mispronounce, or tell lie
+ yanu. don't walk properly

jarmay JG can't talk properly OMa4
e.g. senile person, out of mind, rambling

wadi J just as well it's been done OMa5

• J: wadi-ŋgu ŋinda yugu nudi-n, 'very good of you cutting that tree down' ('proud of that fellow cut the tree down')
J: wadi bayi yanu/ waymba-ñu 'he's the fellow to go out and hunt'

OMb — BE ENGROSSED

ñuyu N (i) engrossed in doing something OMbl
ñulu MJG (maybe: obsessive about it) - in NMJG
(ii) owns a lot of something - maybe just JG

• Nja: ŋayguna ŋaru baŋarrmba, ŋaja mulwaa-na-ñ;
Mja: ŋaja mulwal-ja-rri-ñ, ŋayguna ŋarru wuyuba-rri-ma-m, ŋaja gulu digirr-julbumba-rri-muŋa
Jja: yanday-m-barri-ñu ñurima-rri-ñu mulwal-ŋa-ñu balay-bayji yadin-da julbamba-n, take everything and put in pillow
• (i) M: bayi ñulu-bi-n maŋgal-ŋa-ñ, gubu-gu, he's always picking up leaves;
G: bayi ñulu buñjal-ŋa-ñu, BJ re Tony Irvine wading in swamp to pull out lilies by the root
(ii) J: ñulu-bi-n gunda-gunda-la-ŋu, he's the bloke that always saved food to make it last;
J: bayi ñulu-bi-n mani-m-bila, he's got lots of money
ALSO: G: bayi ñulu ŋaba-ñu, he feels like bogey and I don't

OMc — DO FIRST, GO IN FRONT

yurrgar MJG do first (before anything else) OMcl

• T9.l3, boil up tea as soon as they get home
T24.57, balu burba-gu-bi-n yanu/ yurrgar-gu yambal-ŋay-gu, (they) went over to the swamp there to (as a result) find him in first place they looked;
T47.7, miña baŋgul budi-n yurrgar, which one did he bring first?
yurrgar(bin) yanu, you go first
(said to be = to galurru, and = to ŋayñi-rri-ñu)

galuRu N go in front (i.e. first), be first to do = ODa8 OMc2
galurru WMAJG

• Nja ŋinda baandubi; Mja gulŋu-ŋga-rru (mouth-LOC-rru) bawal-bi (+ ŋaja gañjama-rri-muŋa)
• T45a.2 baŋgul jiman galurru-mba-n, he throws the firestick out in front
T50d.5 baŋgul waguli guñjan-n/ galurru, someone will drink the man's blood, being the first one to do it
T63.8 galurru bayi banaga-ŋu, he was returning home first; & 63.11

OMd — WHAT'S IT CALLED, BE SIMILAR TO

ŋambiya JG what's-the-name, what's-it-called OMd1
ŋambiya wurra JG what's the name of the place

• Jja mindirr for ŋambiya; rulmila for ŋambiya wurra
• J: ŋambiya, naybu wuga, give me that what's-the-name - er - knife
J: ŋaliji ŋambiya-gu yanuli, ŋambiya, miña, ñuga, we're going for what's-the-name, what is it, for wild tamarind (ñuga)
• many exes in texts, with case endings e.g.
locative T8.33 bayi-n-bayi ŋambiya-ga gajan-da waga-ñu, we (should) spear black bream in - what's it called - in the pannikin grass
dative T10.25 mayŋgan-du ŋambiya-gu janji-n, sprinkle cold water on whatever-it-is (hot tea proffered by Captain Cook)
And verbalised e.g. T11.9 añja ŋambiya-bi-n, what are they doing (Kennedy's party)
T37.24, ban ŋaja wiyama-li ŋambal-ŋay-gu, ŋambiya-bi-n ŋaja, should I believe it or not, what should I think?
T28.34 ŋinda ŋaña-bu ŋambiya-mbal-gani ŋayi yalama-yalama, you just keep on answering me 'ŋayi' like this!
T41.31 balan wiyama-ŋu-rru ban ŋambiya-mba-ŋu, what's (the water) going to do to it
T9.64 ŋambiya-wurra-ga, at what's-it-called

yalamay MJG this sort of thing, the same as, like OMd2
(sort of anaphoric reference)
based on demonstrative verb yalama-y 'do like this, AdS2

• T21.4 jañja waymba-ñu ñalŋga-ñalŋga ŋiyi yalamay, lots of children went walkabout, like these here (pointing to children sitting around)
T29b.1 ñabu-ŋga/ yalamay-ñja ŋamba-n, in the evening, that's the time they are heard
T48.3 baŋun-ju daman. yalamay-n-gabun ŋali jirri-jirri-jarran, her own child (a daughter) was another of the same, we two were half-castes
T50c.6 yalamay yuŋgul bayi/ barrmay-marri-ñ, one man like that can make people get lost
T62.4, yimba/ ŋaja waymbay-gu yalamay-jilu (one boy refuses to have his marks cut) no, I'm going walkabout just like this

yalamaynbarra M something similar to that OMd3

• ŋaygu diyin yalamaynbarra, my tin is like this one
yalamaynbara-gu ŋayguna yugu-ŋgu balga-n, a stick similar to that hit me

ON — LOAN ADJECTIVES: WORK, SWEAR

wagi NWMJG working ONa1

• Nja miiRan; Mja miran; Mja, Jja gawuy(-bi-n)
• Most often with -bi-n, verbaliser e.g.
T8.1, 4 wagi-bi-n ŋayba … burun-bi-n wagi-bi-n, I've been busy working
T37.10 yalay-bayju Daligi-ŋun-jin-da ban wagi-bi-n, she worked down here at Dallachy's
T37.11 ban ŋayguna wagi-bil-mba-li baŋgun, she took me with her when she worked
T37.29 jañja mijiji-gu ŋayguna budi-n/ ŋalma wagi-bi-li, now the white woman took me, to work by myself & more T37.29,37
T39.33 bayi-n-jan marrgarra-marrgarra garrgirri wagi-gu, alI those young fellows are going for work
T57.66 balay ŋaja wagi-bi-gali-ñu midi, I worked a bit there
T68.4 yaŋgul ŋayguna wagi-bil-mba-n wuyirri-mba-n, this man brought me up, worked for me (i.e. to support me) & T68.5

Annette Schmidt got maŋgul(=gu(-bi-li) for working, BJ said this is Warrgamay but in fact Warrgamay has magul 'work'.

juwaya MJ swearing ONa2
juwarra JG

• verbal form: juwaya-mba-n
J: galga ŋinda juwarra-bi-m, don't you swear
J: juwarra-bil-muŋa, person who swears a lot
[JD said best word for swearing in M is jigarri-ñu]

Y — TIME WORDS

YA — RELATIVE TIME

YAa — PAST

bulurru WMJG time of creator people (may also be used for creator people themselves) i.e. ‘dreamtime’ YAal

• Mja yaybu-bi-n; gagir-gagir; Jja gagir
• J: bulurru mija bandagay yara-ŋgu jinga-ñu, all the men would talk about that bulurru many years ago
J: bayi bulurru-barra, mija-gu dirra-wanjan-jay-gu, he knows all about the bulurru time, he gives the (original) names of places
T9.47 gunga buluru-bi-ŋu, your voice will live on after you’re dead (i.e. it will be in ‘eternal time’)
T43c.1 yalay wayu-ma-n/Ngujanbarranmi-gu buluru-gu, (all the snakes) were changed by the creator being Ngujanbarranmi
T35.42 balan bulurru/ Barañ/ Ngimun/ Yijam, they were creator things (the three volcanic lakes)
T65.26 wayu-ma-n bala-ga muŋan-gabun-gabun gila-bawal giña/ baŋgul añja bulurru-gu balaŋgun gilaŋgun, all the mountains were created by bulurru people somewhere there

see also jujaba, Bh1; ganbaymu Bh2; & galurru, ODa8, OMc2

bandagaa N very long time ago (described to me, at different times, as periods ranging from 100 years to 6 months - obviously a relative measure; but, most commonly, a fair number of years) YAa2
bandagay WMJG Does not take any inflection.

• Nja, Mja ganba-gabun; Jja rulmila
• J: jujaba-gu, rubiñ bayi wayu-ma-n bandagay, Jujaba came and made all the fishes
J: bayi bandagay bungi-ŋu, bayi jañja warrmba, he’s been sick for a long time (some years or months) and now he’s getting better
T35.22 ŋinu yabu guyi-bi-n/ bandagay-jilu, your mother died a long time ago (acually about a dozen years)

gubila NWMJG a fair time ago (shorter time than bandagay) said to be anything from one month to 50 years (relative to context of use) YAa3
Does not take any inflection

• Nja, Mja ganba-gabun; Jja rulmila [T27.10 Jja gala-bara]
• J: gulu yaŋum manma-ñu, gubila-bara yalay-jilu ñina-ñu, we haven’t shifted from here, we’ve stayed here for a long time
J: marrgiñ-gu ŋaja gubila-bara, I’ve been hungry for beef for a long time
J: bayi-n-jana Jagi bayi-n-guya-barray girrugirru bayi gubila waymba-ŋu, jañja bayi ginginjuru, Jack was a clean-looking man in days gone by, now he’s really black
J: bayi guyi wumbun jaymba-n/ gubila guyi-bi-ŋu, found the skull of a dead body, must have been dead a long time
J: giyi bayi gudi-yirri-ñu/ riji/ gubila gulu bajal-ŋa-ñu, there are lots of

mosquitoes (nowadays), in times gone by they didn't bite (so much)
T21.9 murraynbila gubila ŋiñan jamu-rru yaŋum garrgal nudi-n janu-ba-n, a long time ago, that Aboriginal person's arms were cut off
T22.48 ŋaliji gubila ŋinda —wurra-jarran Buwu-ra ŋaba-ŋu, a long time ago, when we were both small, we used to bogey in Bawul swamp
T37.26 yabu ŋinu guyi-bi-n gubila-jilu yabu, your mother died a good while back
T65.1 giyi-n-jana yara gubila gila-ŋunda wayu-bi-n bayi, long ago somewhere around this man came into being
T61.45 gugar gubila wayu-bi-ŋu, a long time ago, the goanna changed (into a crocodile)
T48.6 giyi ŋinda gubila munu-mada-nmi, way back you didn't want this boy
T43a.1 gunduy gubila yawa-ŋga balgal-ba, a fair while ago the cassowary could have been killed at the top of a tree
T72.25 gubila burrmu-bi-n, (I) had forgotten it a long time ago

ŋudaŋga J a few days ago, the other day, last week YAa4
rugulu G (probably 2 or 3 - 10 or more days ago)

• Jja ganba-gabun
• J: ŋudaŋga añja yanu-ŋu mugu banaga-ñu muñju, I went over there the other day but I couldn't help coming home with nothing
G: maya-ŋga ñina, ŋaja rugulu nanba-n jayŋu-n, I ate all the food the other day, there's nothing at all
T9.48 ŋaja giñan wurrbay-ma-n garriŋan ŋudaŋga balay-bawal, I was talking to that niece of yours the other day out there
• CP: rugulu, from a few days to a week ago, Warrg

ŋumbuga NWMY yesterday YAa5
ŋumbuŋga JG

• Form rugulmba noted for G, but not rec by IH or BJ
• Nja, Mja muginda (waja-yarra-ñ also given, but then corrected to 'tomorrow' qv); Jja ganba-gabun/ ŋulmuni-ga/ ŋulmuni-ŋunu
• T9.49 bagul-bagul ŋumbuŋga bayi munal-munal yagul-yagul ŋaliji balgal-ŋa-ñu, not so long ago he [Tommy Warren] was angry with us (kept on pushing us) and we hit him
T30.23 yagul-dawu jambun-gu ŋaja ŋumbuŋga galgal-ŋa-gu, to the grubs I left yesterday up here
T69.12 ŋumbuŋga bayi ŋaja ñumba-n, I showed it yesterday (BJ recording story the day after telling at the place) &T67.14, T70.17
T65.29 galbin yalu ŋumbuŋga bani-ñu, his son (Jesus) came recently (lit. yesterday)
In T18,3, Chloe Grant equated ŋumbuŋga in J with rugulu in G

jadaŋgu(-gu) MJ (since) a long time in the past YAa6

• T57.3 balay ŋaja ñina-ñu jadaŋga-gu, I stayed there for a long time
T13.2 jadaŋgu-gu/ bala-mangan/ baŋgurru-gu yanu jurrga-nay-gu, for a long time they had all been going out to spear small turtles
T63.22 ŋaja gilu jadaŋgu ñinay-gu, I'll stay here a while longer

YAb — TODAY

gala NWM earlier on today YAb1
jañjarru JG

• Nja, Mja, Jja ganba (Nja, Mja also given as gambulu-ga)
• T8.3 jañjarru-bara garri-gabun-da. (I've been waiting) for quite a while earlier today
T9.14 ban-galu yuŋgugan yaŋum jañjarru-jilu, (she took) another one earlier today
T22.40 jañjarru-girra (I saw lightning), it was definitely earlier on today
T47.23 jañja ŋaliji yanu-ñ jañjarru-bara yanda miju-yirri-ŋu bungi-ŋu, we will go since for a long time we've been trying to wait here (snakes)
T24.30 waybala-waybala-gu gala-bara walgi-walgi-ŋu balay bundala-ŋu, the white men (in the pub) had earlier been looking out at (them) fighting there
[T40/17 gala-bara glossed as 'a bit later on' !!!!]
J: jañjarru ŋaja nudi-li yuŋgugan, yuŋgugan ŋaja jañja nudi-n, I cut one (tree) earlier on today, and I'm cutting another one now

yañja NW now YAb2
jañja MJYG

• Nja: same (yañja); Nja gambulu-ga; Mja: same (jañja) or ganba-bajun???; Jja: same in Ja texts
Very common: 650 exes in texts 1-78,

gilu NWMJYG later on today YAb3

• Nja, Mja, Jja ganba
• Can co-occur with jañja
e.g. T8.27, ŋa garrja, jañja gilu mañji-ñ garri-ŋgu, now it's alright now, the sun will shine later on
many exes in texts
• T30.38 gilu-bara bayi walma-ñu, after a while, he got up
T31c.l5 gilu-gu-ŋarru galga-li ŋinuna, he'll never leave you alone
T29a.6 bayi-n-galu bayi baji-gu/ gilu-gu-ma bayi bungi-li, ... the young men fall down, to no doubt lie there for a while
T36.31 gilu maganda-li, to light it later on (in night)
T60.119a yanu/ gilu-gu-ma, (he) went on, wondering how long he had to go on for (lit. is it till later today?)
T42.17, 33 gilu-gu-ma 'never soon to go there'
• G: gilu-gu-mba, leave it for after (TR verb) (= J barayngu-mba)

YAc — FUTURE

baRayaRañ N tomorrow, the next day YAc1
barrayarrañ WM
barraymbarray M
ŋulga JG

• Note: in JG barraymbarray is dawn, early morning, see YBb3
• Nja wajayaRañ; Mja, Jja wajayarrañ [& TW in T59.14]; Jja ganba-gabun

GW gave Mja wajayarraŋ for barrayarrañ, Mja muginda for barraymbarray
[Nja ŋali wajayaRañ yalu-bi-ñ baandu-bi-ñ]
• T8.l8 ŋulga-bi dina-ŋga, tomorrow at dinnertime
T8.l9, jabara-li ŋulga munin-da, (we) could sneak up (on them) tomorrow morning;
T8.20 ŋulga dina-ŋunu waymbay-gu, (we)'ll go walkabout after dinner tomorrow;
T39.21, ñina-ñu ŋulga-gu-bi, we sat there until the next day
T6.41 yalay ŋulga-gu-bi bungi, (you) sleep here until tomorrow
T39.14, ŋurrma ŋulga-bajun banagay-gu, (I thought) you were going to come back in two days time
T73.2 jana ñinay-gu/ bungi-li/ miju-rri-gu/ ŋulga-gu, for them all to stay, to sleep (there), to wait until the next day
T73.13 bali giga-n/ buni ñurraji bila-bila/ yalay bungil-ma-li. ŋulga-gu-bil-mba-li, then (the native police) told (the girls): 'You all go and fetch lots of firewood so that we can sleep here until tomorrow'
T73.3 ŋulga-gabun bala bundi-n, two days later it was taken out

baRaa N in a few days (two or more), next week YAc2
barray MJG
• Mja wajay (and in T33.37)
• T22.38 barray balu banagay-gu/ ŋuruy-ja/ barrayŋgu, we'll go there by and by, one fine day soon
T50d.13 barray ŋinda, your time will be soon (that is, you will soon die)
T49.56 barray/ *my mother died*/ buga-bi-n, *later on my mother died*
T43b.23 bugan-du maba-ŋu/ barray ñurra-ña, by-and-by when you get burned by a bush fire (I'll sprinkle you with dew)

jada MJG in some days time, next week/month YAc3
• Mja wajay; Jja ganba
• T37.21 jada-bara ŋayguna baŋgu-mangan-du buwa-ñu, a long while later they all told me
T29a.6 … bayi baji-ñu bingun/ gilu-gu-ma bayi bungi-li/ jada-jada-gu/ bayi-n-dayi jada bayi walma-ñu, so that he fell down, stiffened out, to lie there until later, for a long while, a while later he got up
T13.2 jada-ŋgu-gu/ bala-mangan/ baŋguru-gu yanu jurrga-nay-gu, for a long time they had all been going out to spear small turtles
T62.93 yabundi-gu galga-n ŋaja ŋumandi-gu jada banaga-ŋu-gu, I leave (the fish) for mummy and daddy when they return later on
T59.2 baŋum jada bayi mayi-n, a good while after he came out …
T56.20 balay ŋinda magiñ jada/ ŋulga warrga-wanda, you (catch) the eel later on, tomorrow, cook it on a frame
T52.16 … bumba-bi-yarra-ŋu budi-budi-n/ jada-gu bara-gu, having started to get dry (his bones) were carried about for a long time
[very odd grammar - is this suffix bara as a free form?]
& T58.14

Note: jada and barray said to be equivalent; maybe jada G = barray J

also yaŋgu(n)-bayji-gu, next week

baŋum MJG and then, now YAc4

▪ Thus is basically a verb marker ba-ŋum (THERE-ABL) .'from there' but it is used just as often with a temporal meaning 'and then' or 'now'.
▪ Being in essence a grammatical form, it is the same in Ja,
▪ T11. 19 baŋum añja wuñjarru? and now which way (shall we go)? .
T24, 29 bayi walma-ñu Burrbula …Jumbulu-gu bara-n/ baji-gu/ baŋum bayi/ balbali-yarra-ñu walma-ygu, Mick Bulbu was getting up,…he was punched by Springcart, so that he fell back down; then he started to roll over in order to get up,

YB — CONCRETE TIME

YBa — EVENING, DARK

ñabu, bala MG evening (late in the afternoon, after YBa1
buja, bala JG the sun has set and there is dew on the ground)

• N only mija ŋulmuRu-bi-n
• NB: buja is also 'not sweet enough' in MJG - OHg8
• Mja bala ŋuwurru-bil-gani-ñ; Jja ñaburrñaburr
• J: gila buja buŋa-ŋura, jañja banagay-gu, evening is coming, we'll go home
J: buja-ŋga jañji-n, dew is sprinkling down
J: bala ñabu jañja, it's getting evening down
T29b.1 garrgaru-gabun-gabun ñabu-ŋga, lot of noise in the evening

ŋuwaa N dusk, just getting dark YBa2
ŋuwal MJG

• Nja ŋuwuRu-bi-ñ; Mja ŋuwurru-bi-ñ
J: bala ŋuwal jañja, its dark now
T50g.19 ban jana-ñ ŋinungu balgal-ay-gu/ ŋuwa-ra, they'll stand up to you to hit you in the dark

ŋulmuRu N darkness, night time (also darkness inside YBa3
ŋulmurru WMJG a house or hollow tree), really dark

• Nja ŋuwuRu; Mja ŋuwurru; Jja muñay ('blind') and ŋuwurru
• J: ŋulmurru-bil-bila jañja banagay-gu ŋanaji, it's getting darker and darker, we'd better go back home
T24.12 añja ŋulmurru-bi-n balay-ju, and it's getting later and later
T36.1 … ñinay-gu ŋulmuru-ga, had to sit there until midnight
T41.20 & T6.37 maya garja ŋulmurru (is there a hole in the shelter?) no, it's alright, it's quite dark
T50g.16 ban baga-yirri-ñu ŋinungu ŋulmurru-ga/ jaba/ gayga ŋurrŋurr, they spear you in the dark, in the early afternoon, in the late afternoon & T71.12
• CP: ŋulmuru, night-time, Waarg

ŋurugun MJG pitch dark, middle of the night YBa4
• Mja, as ŋulmurru; & mujam ('black')
• M: ŋaygu bayi ñigili yanu ŋurugun-da, my husband left me in the middle of the night
G: gayga ŋurrugun-bi-n, getting drak
T46b.3 ŋurugun-da bayi bani-ñ, they (fighting men from another tribe) would come back in the night
T49.17 balan ŋurugun-gabun-da bani-ñu, she (girl-friend) came other nights
T40.39 ŋali ŋurugun-da ŋurba-ñu, in the middle of the night we went back
T55.39 bali banaga-yarra-ŋu mayi-mayi-n jañja ŋurugun-da, they went back the same way, came out now (in their camp) when it was now dark

NOTE: all speakers agreed that we have, in increasing order of darkness: ŋuwal; ŋulmurru; ŋurugun
see also OCg1 ŋuda/mujan, getting dark at dusk (ŋuda-ŋga 'middle of night')

gana-gabun(-da) MJG in the middle of the night YBa5
jiba-gabun NM in the middle of the night
• Nja bamba-gabun

ganalin MJ in the middle of the night ('round midnight') YBa6
ganali G
• M: ganalin-da bala-garra bija-bi-n, couple copulate in the middle of the night (when kids are asleep)

YBb — MORNING AND LATER

Note verbs to do with morning

girrbi-y Int MJG first light of dawn coming, before sun up 26C7

baRa-y Int N camp just receiving day light - next stage 26C8
barra-y Int WMG sun just starting to come up

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galgiba N early in the morning YBb1
• Nja ŋudun-ba

wuluñu M early in the morning, just before dawn YBb2
ñalma JG
T49.19 balan ŋurba-yarranja-ñu wuluñu-ŋga, she'd return home just before dawn
J: ñalma-ŋga bali ŋinda yana, you go before dawn

barraymbarray JG dawn coming up, just before daylight YBb3
• in M barraymbarray is 'tomorrow'; see YAc1
• Jja giña-dayi gambulu
• T60.20 ŋiña-dayi barraymbarray, daylight's coming up
T36.11 bagu-gali barraymbarray-gu yiñja-gu, (the scrub-hen called out) it wasn't yet morning
T46a.5 bayi-n-dayi barraymbarray bani-ñ, at dawn (tomorrow) he will come
T46a.6 barraymbarray bani-ñu, at dawn (he) came

barrŋi MJG light before daybreak (after barraymbarray) YBb4
• Mja burrgurra
• T65.7 gaji ŋaja giña barrŋi-ma-ŋurra. I try to make it light before dawn (creation story)

rayŋar J getting bright, just break of day YBb5
rayŋarri G
• Jja giña-dayi gambulu-bi-n ('sun')

biliji JG morning, daylight coming up YBb6
• biliji ganda-ñu barraymbarray
[J Mathew G vocab 'midnight']
• CP: biliji, daybreak, early in morning, Warrg

jaba G early afternoon YBb7
• see T50g.16 at YBa3 [also used in Young People's Dyirbal]

gayga ŋurrŋurr G late afternoon (just before ŋuwal) YBb8
'just on dusk'
• see T50g 16 at YBa3
T56.47 ŋulmurru jañja gayga ŋurrŋu-ra jañja, it was getting dark now, late afternoon

munin G morning (Loan) YBb9
• T8.l9, jabara-li ŋulga munin-da, (we) could sneak up (on the fish) in the morning tomorrow

dina G dinner (time) (Loan) YBb10
T8.17-18 M: gaji ŋulga dina-ŋunu… P: ŋulga-bi dina-ŋga, M: let's go at dinner time tomorrow; P: tomorrow at dinnertime
T19.5, dina-gu baŋun galga-ŋu, (I) left (it on the table) for her for dinner

YBc — SEASONS & DAYS OF THE WEEK, ETC.

see Lb5 yiwaa/yiway/birrgil 'winter, cold weather, frost'
see Le2 gaRimaa/garrimaa/garrimal 'summer'

girrijimayi M Christmas time (Loan) YBc1
girrjimi JG
• also recorded as girrjibi
• T19.18 girrjimi-ga-bu banagay-gu, (she'll) only be coming home at Christmas
• T57.59, balay ŋaja ñina-ñu/ Girrijimayi-ju warraŋuŋgul/ garrimal warañuŋgul, I stayed there for three Christmases, three summers

wuyulu MJG time for wild fruit to be ready (mostly jubula & bara) YBc2

• CG: when the flower on kangaroo grass is dying off, that's wuyulu
BJ: when the river cherry (marraja) flowers, then jubula is ready
• Mja wilŋgil, balay añja wilŋgil;
Jja jañja ŋanaji dayibi-li mañji-gu (= dubula-gu)
• J: jañja wuyulu-ga, ŋanaji wayñji-li, maŋgal-ay-gu jubula-gu,
when the time is ripe, we'll go up hill to gather jubula
J: balam-jana wuyulu-ga bani-ñ-jan jubula, what time will jubula be ready? Ans: garrimal-gu guwu-bi-ŋu-gu, at the beginning of summer
T9.62 … bara … bam-jan wuyulu/ ŋanaji jaŋgay-gu, yellow walnut, it's ready now, for us to eat

jandi WMJG Sunday (+ Locative -ŋga) YBc3

mandi WMJG Monday (-ŋga) YBc4

juwudi M Tuesday (-ga) YBc5
juwiji JG

winjidi WM Wednesday (-ga) YBc6
wiyinjiji JG

jaaji W Thursday YBc7
jayji M (-ŋga)
jayiji JG (-ga)

buradi M Friday YBc8
burarri JG (-ga)

jarirri WMJG Saturday (-ga) YBc9
T57.22a ŋaja bagurru ŋurba-yarranja-ñu jarirri-ga, each Saturday I would go back (to Butler Bay)

gayiri JG a few nights (syntax like a number) YBc10
• only attested with jagun 'a sleep' (OJil)
bayi bungira-ñ jagun gayiri, camping out for 3-4 nights
(alt: jagun garbu/ bula, or jagun-gabun-gabun)

mala N a week (basically: five days) YBc11
mara MJG [N cognate with mala 'hand']
• Nja manbuRu; Jja manburu; (Mja yulmba-yulmba-yarra-ñu)
• mara bulayi, two weeks, etc. (only used in counting days, not e.g. people)
• J: yaŋgun mara-ŋgu ŋulga bani-ñ, next week
yaŋgun mara-ŋgu yalay mayi-ñ, this week coming

See waRmba/warrmba/jagun, a sleep, a nighttime, OJi1

wayu N for a long time, indefinitely YCa1
muguy WMJG

• Nja: ganba (wuyuba-Ri-ñu); Mja (balagarra wuyuba-rri-ñu) ganba-bara;
• Jja: bali-jilu jubumba-rri-ñu
J: muguy-bi-n yanu, he went away altogether (i.e. for good)
J: muguy-bi-n ñina-ñu balay-bi-n bayi gulu banaga-ñu, he never returned, he stopped there for good
J: muguy-muguy wurrba-ñu miña-gu, talking all the time, what for?
N: wayu(wayu) wuRba-ñ
W: ñurruy-ju muguy-ma-ñ baja-ñ, snot biting me all the time
T15.66 .. baŋgul wadi-nmi/muguymuguy, swiving all the time
T52.3 balay ŋana muguy-muguy ñina-ŋu, we lived there a long time
T52.7 bala ŋanaŋu mija/ Waraliñu/ muguy-muguy ñinay-ma-n, Waralinyu was our place, we lived there all the time
T57.52 balan garrja/ muguy-muguy jiŋgali-ñu, (made a new dam and) it was alright, it (the water) was flowing all the time
T60.117 balay bayi yiñja yanu yali/ muguy-muguy/ jarral-ŋa-ñu, he still went to the places here, all the time, giving out names
[Dixon 1972 gave wrong gloss 'too much']
• CP: muguy, all the time, always, Yid

yuwuR N do several times, lots of times YCa2
yuwurr MJG e.g. come, ask, hit (+ bi-n/ma-n)

• Mja ŋaja baŋum mulwa-yarranja-ñu = M ŋaja yuwurr-ma-n maŋga-n (i.e. grammatical form -yarranja- corr to lexical yuwurr)
• N: ŋayguna baaga-n yuwuR(yuwuR), (someone) hit me lots of times

giRgin N do for a short while YCa3
girrgin MJG (often: too short a while)

• Jja bayi-m-ban yali-bi-n gulu ŋayguna ñañju-n 'why didn't he wait a bit' (i.e. only waited for a short while and then went)
• G: baŋgul wirrñja-ñu jaŋga-ñu girrgin-da, he ate for a short while (and quickly)

OEb1 'long' can also be 'long life'

YD —TOO SOON, NOT YET

waway M too soon YDal
• JG use ñinbi-n, do too soon, AdE1
• Mja ŋarru waway-bi-m bawalbi-m (i.e. waway used in Ja)
• T15.73 ŋarru banda-m waway, don't go off too soon
DDL.p116, waway bayi yara yanu, man went too soon
M: ŋarru yana-m waway, don't go too soon
M: ŋarru giñam waway jaŋga-m, don't eat it yet (it's not cooked)
T49.9 magul yalay ñina/ yiñja-gayul ŋarru waway-bi-m,
stay here for a while, don't go too soon

yiñja NWMJG not yet in a certain state (i.e. still in previous state) YDa2
• NOTE: yiñja may be used with the new state ('not yet')
or with the old one ('still') where a new one is expected
• Nja & Mja: (bayi) gila-baga (yalibi-ñ); Mja gambulu-ga (yagurru-bi-ñ);
Jja ganba-gu
• T22.21 Diñi yiñja (contr. with jañja), the place called Diñi
is not yet (knocked down)
T22.27 yiñja yamba bala, it might not yet be gone (knocked down)
T19.20 yiñja bayi yalama-ŋu, he might have not yet done like this
(got his pension); yiñja-ma, is it not yet?
T25.91, ŋa, bayi-m-bayji garrja bungi, yiñja-gayul, warrbal,
he's lying down alright there, not yet (sc: asleep), (still) awake
T30.56, yiñja bayi bungi-n-bungi-n, he still lay
(the inclusion of yiñja here implies that he won't be in
his state for long - he dies 8 lines later)
see T30.59, 60 yiñja baŋganda-ñu 'still sick'
T36.11 bagu-gali barraymbarray-gu yiñja-gu, not yet quite morning
T62.41 yimba/ ŋinu yiñja gunba-ŋu muyŋga bayi, no, your cicatrices
have only just been cut
T62.53 bayi/ yiñja-gayul ŋana bayi gulu-jilu ŋambiya-bi-ŋu garrja,
he (his cicatrices) were definitely not what-you'd-call-it alright
T49.9 magul yalay ñina/ yiñja-gayul ŋarru waway-bi-m,
stay here for a while, don't go too soon
T55.6 yiñja jañja ŋagum-guya-baray/ ŋagum-ŋagum-gali-gu,
for the fruit further on the other side (i.e. not yet now fruit from
place remembered dative other side lots of)
T60.115 bayi-n-jilu bayi ñuwala-jilu/ yiñja-jilu yanu, he was all by
himself, still going along alone
T60.117 balay bayi yiñja yanu yali/ muguy-muguy, he still went
on to this place, all the time (giving out names)
T56.22. yiñja-ŋga bayi yanu, he's going, it's not yet (dark)
J: yiñja ban danmay, galga munda-m, she's still a tiny child, don't take her
J: mala ŋaja yiñja muñjurr-bi-n, my hand is still sore
J: galga murrñji-m, yiñja-bara, don't leave too quick
DDL p 116, yiñja bayi yara bani-ñu, man has not yet come (started,
not arrived) i.e. we know he will come soon
VERSUS yiñja bayi yara gulu bani-ñu, man has not yet come (not yet
started out)
& T60.84

• Plus verbalisers -bi-n, -ma-n, meaning is 'do for first time'
M: bayi yiñja-bi-n bungi-n/miyanda-ñu, he's sleeping/ laughing for the first time
M: bayi yiñja-bi-n yibi-ba bungi-n, he's lying with a woman for the first time
J: yiñja-ma-n ŋaja giñan ŋurbi-n, that's the first time I've done it
J: ŋaja yiñja-bi-n yalu bani-ñu, come for first time (never been here before)
AND ONE INTERESTING (AND TRICKY) EXAMPLE:
J: yiñja wuñjiñ ŋaygu wirru mulgal, I wonder where my husband's spirit is now?

YE — MEANWHILE

wudu	N	before that, meanwhile; before anything else	YEal
magul	MJ	(consultants' gloss: 'wait-a-won')	
gugu	G		

• Mja buwu ñañju-rri (= magul midu-rri); Jja gugumiju, buwu
• (i) used in non-initial clause in discourse, indicating
that the event referred to in this clause happened before
things mentioned in earlier clauses
T11.23 magul banaga-yarra-ñu yalu-bayju, (a big mob of Aborigines
were going downhill looking for them), meanwhile they were returning
to a place a medium distance downhill here
T13.3 magul jamarra-gu nambi-n (her guts were taken out and she
was covered with leaves) but meanwhile a hot stone was jammed
into her
T14.41 magul baŋgul ŋanba-n (the satin bird was told to go and grab
the fire) but first he asked them
T15.73 ŋarru banda-m waway/ magul miju baŋgul ŋalina garrju-li
guba-li, don't explode too soon. wait until he's covering us both
properly with his body
T24.33 waguli magul guyan-da gunda-n, (they took him to the swamp
to cut him up) but before doing this they drained his blood off into a bottle
T26.34 magul/ baŋgul ŋanba-n/ biji-biji-gani-ñu ŋanba-n, (they stood
dumbfounded for a considerable while) meanwhile he bombarded
them with questions
T40.11 bayi bili-ñu/ magul bayi guni-guni-na-ŋu he climbed a tree,
but before that he had gone searching
T30b 15 gugujanu yugu judu-judu ban nudi meanwhile, cut the (fire-)wood into lots of
short lengths.
& T22.42, T47.16 x 2
• (ii) used in initial clause to mean 'do first (before anything else)'
e.g. magul jaŋga-na, gilu ŋinda yanu-li (mañjay), you eat first,
then you can go out (feeling full)
magul-ban giña-mangan jañja jamu manma-ygu, 'I wish to goodness
they'd shift the camp now'
T49.9 magul yalay ñina/ yiñja-gayul ŋarru waway-bi-m,
stay here for a while, don't go too soon
• ALSO: magul miju is something of an idiom 'wait a while'
e.g. magul miju, ŋaliji ŋinda marri-li, wait a while, you and I can follow up
• CP: wudu, for a short while, not yet, Yid; gugu, meanwhile, wait-a-while, Warrg