

The Warrnambool language

*A consolidated account of the Aboriginal language of
the Warrnambool area of the Western District of
Victoria based on nineteenth-century sources*

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A consolidated account of the Aboriginal language of the Warrnambool area of the Western District of Victoria based on nineteenth-century sources

Barry J. Blake



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Preface

This book is a consolidated account of the Warrnambool language of the Western District of Victoria based on early sources. It is intended to serve as a convenient reference for the Aboriginal people of the Warrnambool area and for all researchers. It is part of a series of consolidated accounts of Victorian languages that I and others have produced and are producing. Each account brings together early source material, mostly from the nineteenth century, and incorporates the recordings made by Luise Hercus where they are available. These recordings date from the 1960s and are the only work by a modern linguist based on tape-recordings of speakers. In the case of the Warrnambool language only thirty-five words could be recorded. Sadly it is no longer possible to find people who still remember substantial parts of any of the languages once spoken in Victoria.

Each account involves some interpretation of the source material. In particular it involves transcribing early notations into a consistent broad phonetic form and restating points of grammar in current terminology.

I would like to thank the following for their help:

R.M.W. 'Bob' Dixon for supplying an annotated list of sources and photocopies of them, and for useful comments on the penultimate draft.

Stephen Morey for manuscript material from R.H. Mathews, for supplying an electronic copy of Thomas' *A lexicon of the Australian Aboriginal tongue*, for interpretation and discussion of the *Wonnin* list in the Thomas manuscript, and helpful comments on the draft.

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Barry Blake

March 2003

Abbreviations and conventions

This list does not include abbreviations for sources. These are to be found in §1.2 and at the beginning of the English–Warrnambool glossary.

Grammatical

ALL	allative
DAT	dative
DU	dual
ERG	ergative
EX	exclusive (of the addressee)
FUT	future
GEN	genitive
IMP	imperative
INC	inclusive (of the addressee)
INTERROG	interrogative
LOC	locative
OBJ	object
OBL	oblique
PL, PLUR	plural
POSS	possessor
PRES	present
SG, SING	singular
RECIP	reciprocal
1	first person 'I', 'we'
2	second person 'thou', 'you'
3	third person 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they'

Languages and areas

B, Bu(ng)	Bunganditj, Buwandik
Co	The Colac language
Dhu	Dhudhuroa
Dja	Djadjawurrung
EK	Eastern Kulin (Woiwurrung, Thagungwurrung)
Gipps	The Gippsland Language

K	Kurnkupanut (dialect of The Warrnambool language)
Le	Letji-Letji
Ma	Mathi-Mathi
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
P	Piangil
Pall	Pallanganmiddang
PW	Pikwurrung (dialect of The Warrnambool language)
Q	Queensland
SA	South Australia
s-e	southeastern mainland
SH	Swan Hill
Thag	Thagungwurrung
Tj, Tjap	Tjapwurrung
Wa, Watha	Wathawurrung
WA	Western Australia
Warr	Warrnambool
We	Wergaya
Wem	Wemba-Wemba
Wim	Wimmera
Wira	Wiradjuri
WK	Western Kulin
Woi	Woiwurrung
WP	Wati-Wati (Piangil)
WS	Wati-Wati (Swan Hill)
Wulu	Wuluwurrung (dialect of The Warrnambool language)
WW	Wemba-Wemba
Yab	Yabula-Yabula
Yar	Yaralde
Yorta, YY	Yorta-Yorta

Conventions

Where forms are cited from old sources they are given in *italics*. Modern broad phonetic transcriptions are given in **bold**. These forms will often be phonemically under-differentiated. For instance, Australian languages generally distinguish a flapped or trilled r-sound, which I represent by **rr** in quoting from languages other than Warrnambool where this sound is distinguished, from a glide that is similar to the r-sound in English, which I would represent as **r**. However, early recorders did not distinguish the two sounds, so I simply represent all r-sounds in the Warrnambool language itself by **r**.

In the phonetic transcription digraphs in **h** are used for dentals: **th**, **nh** and **lh**. Palatal stops are represented as **tj**, but an unreleased palatal stop in syllable-final position is represented by **yt**. The palatal nasal and lateral are represented by **ny** and **ly**, but in syllable-

final position **yn** and **yl** are used. Retroflexes are represented by digraphs beginning with **r**: **rt**, **rn** and **rl**.

Australian languages do not normally distinguish **p** and **b**, **t** and **d**, and **k** and **g**. The convention adopted here is to transcribe stops as voiceless (**p**, **t**, **k**), except in homorganic nasal-stop clusters where the sources indicate voicing is regular, hence **mb**, **nd**, etc.

Language names

Indigenous language names usually cover a tongue spoken in a comparatively small area. It is frequently the case that a number of tongues can be grouped together because of their similarity as dialects of a single language, and sometimes languages can be grouped. These groupings have been given English names. The English names used here are as follows:

Kulin

Kulin was used as a classificatory term in Schmidt (1919). As used here it covers the Western Kulin, Eastern Kulin and Wathawurrung. See Map 1.

Eastern Kulin

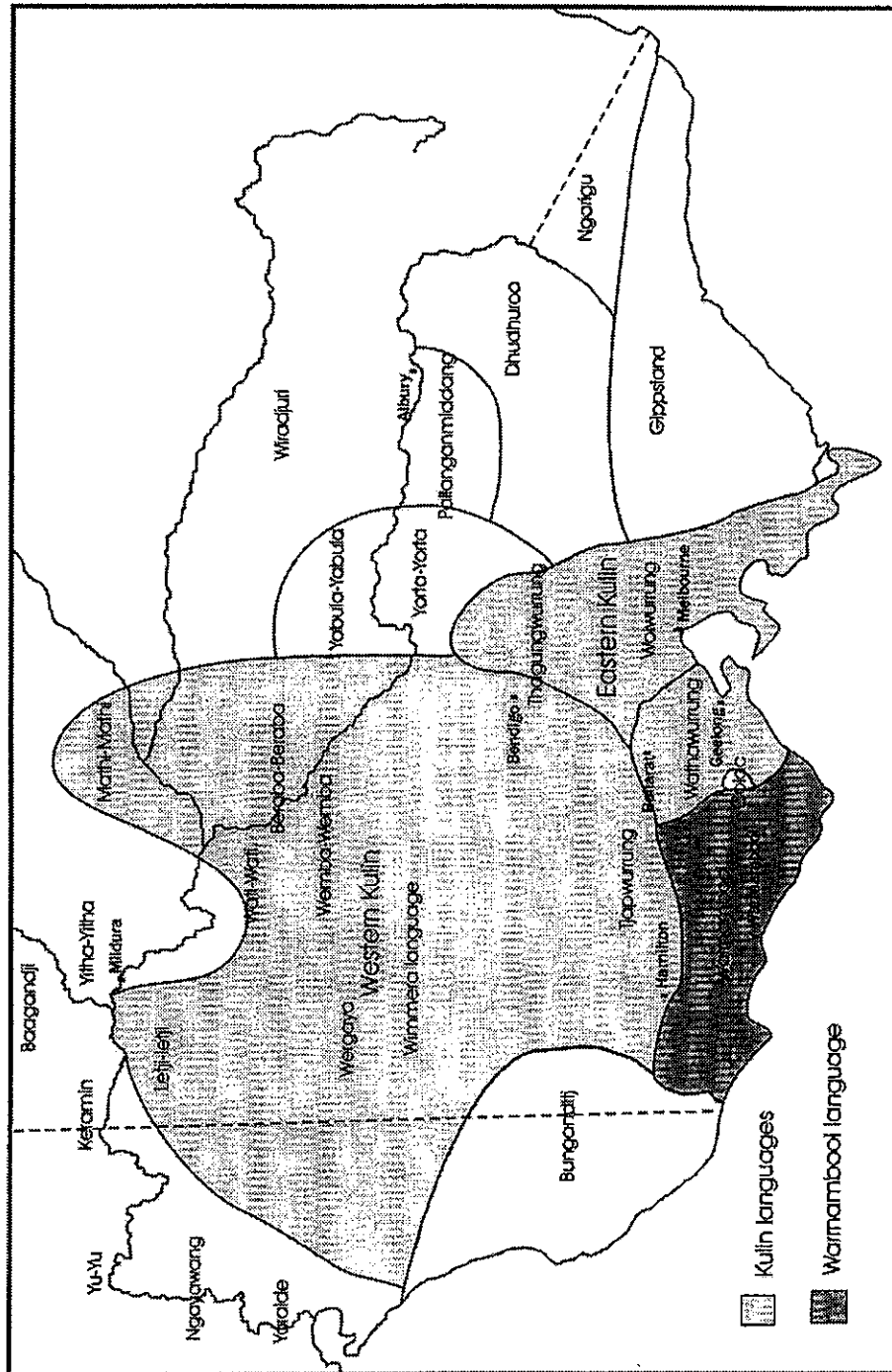
This label embraces a number of dialects in central Victoria especially Woiwurrung, Boonwurrung and Thagungwurrung.

Western Kulin

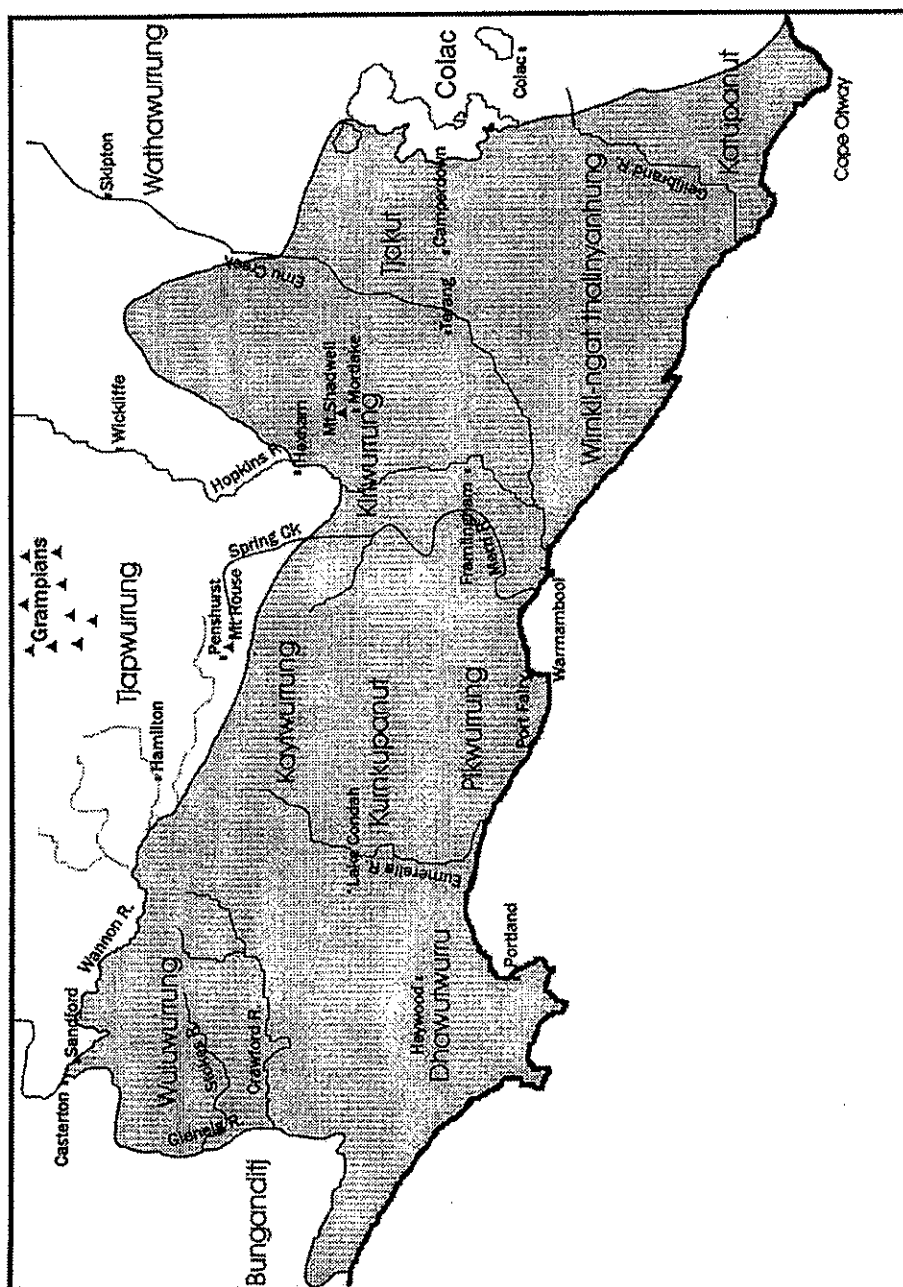
This label embraces the Mathi group of tongues (Mathi-Mathi, Letji-Letji, Wati-Wati (Swan Hill) and Wati-Wati (Piangil)) plus a number of other tongues including Wemba-Wemba, Beraba-Beraba, Wimmera (Wergaya as in Hercus (1986) plus closely associated dialects), Djadjawurrung, Yatwatjali, Nundatjali and Tjapwurrung.

Warrnambool Language

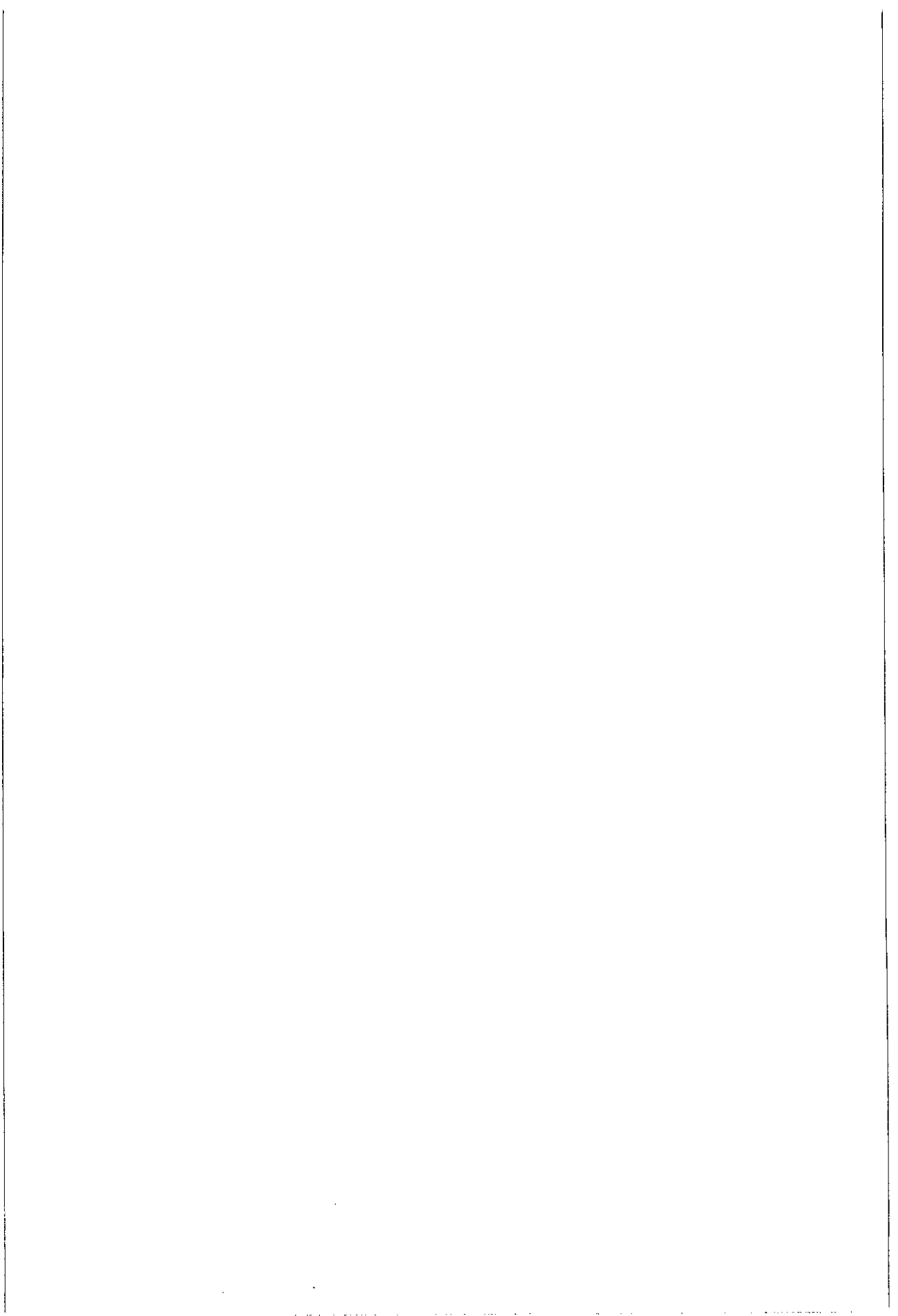
This covers a group of closely related dialects from the Warrnambool area. Details are to be found in §1.3.



Map 1: Languages of the southeastern mainland



Map 2: Warrnambool dialects



1 *The language and its speakers*

1.1 Background

Aboriginal people have been living in Australia for over 40,000 years. Like their peers in other parts of Australia the people of the Warrnambool area were hunter-gatherers, hunting animals such as kangaroos, possums and snakes, and gathering berries and roots. The traditional Aboriginal lifestyle was nomadic, with bands of people moving around in their tribal territory to take advantage of seasonal food. Some of the Warrnambool people had developed a relatively sedentary living. They had developed an elaborate system of channels and weirs to trap fish and eels, and they built permanent huts with walls made from stone and roofs of bark and boughs.

In the 1830s of our era this long-standing culture came under threat. Those living near the coast encountered the first Europeans in the form of whalers and sealers from Tasmania who made seasonal camps on the shore. In 1834 the Henty family established the first European settlement at Portland and in 1835 Melbourne was settled. Within a decade the whole of Victoria had been overrun with squatters and their sheep. The intruders entered Aboriginal territory unchallenged, but once they were ensconced, trouble broke out. For instance, Aborigines might spear a sheep as they would a kangaroo. This would lead to a punitive expedition in which Aboriginal people were shot. On top of this, diseases unfamiliar to the indigenous population were as deadly as the bullet. Many fell prey to new illnesses, particularly venereal disease. By the 1860s a population of thousands had been reduced to a few hundred, and these survivors were herded into reserves at places such as Lake Condah and Framlingham.¹

As the generations passed, the handing down of culture was reduced to a trickle and language petered out. Fortunately a few of the Europeans recorded something of the language and culture, and these written accounts are proving of great value to the present generation of Aboriginal people, who are seeking out their traditions with pride, learning what they can of their heritage, reviving aspects of their culture, and learning something of their ancient language. The foremost of the early recorders in the Warrnambool district was James Dawson, who, with the help of his daughter Isabella, wrote *Australian Aborigines: the languages and customs of several tribes of Aborigines in the Western District of Victoria, Australia* (1881). This work provides extensive vocabularies as well as detailed ethnographic information. Significantly, Dawson reported that by the time the book was

¹ A detailed account of conflicts between the would-be settlers and the Aboriginal population is contained in Critchett (1990).

written (1880) only three still spoke *Kuurn kopan noot* and four *Peek whuurong*, the two dialects of the Warrnambool language for which he collected data.

In his article *The native tribes of Victoria: their languages and customs* (1904) R.H. Mathews includes a sketch of *The Dhauhurtwürru grammar* which 'is spoken in the country about Portland and Lake Condah, in the State of Victoria, but it is representative of the native speech from the Glenelg to the Gellibrand River, and reaching inland about 50 miles or more'. A comparison of word lists from the area confirms that a single language was spoken from the Glenelg to the Gellibrand and as far as 60 kilometres or so inland. The territory covered by this language is shown on Map 2 (inside the shaded area), which is largely based on Figures 2, 3, 6 and 8 in Clark (1990). See also Wilkinson (1978).

There were native names for what we would call dialects of the Warrnambool language, but no general name of the language. There is a name *Gunditjmara* that has been used for the people of the area and the language, but it is of doubtful authenticity. *Gunditj* is first found in a letter from J.H. Stahle at Hopkins Station, Lake Condah, to A. Howitt dated 6 May 1880.² Stahle writes, 'Gournditch means as I already informed you Lake Condah — it is the distinctive name of this tribe and would not be applied by them to any other. Mar or mara means man or Aborigine ... both "a's" are sounded broad as a in Martyn'. However, Dawson claims that *kuurndit* means 'member of' and is affixed to tribal names like the *-er* in English *Londoner* meaning 'someone from London'. 'Thus the Mount Rouse tribe is called "Kolor" after the aboriginal name of the mountain; and a member of the tribe is called "Kolor kuurndit"' (Dawson 1881:2). The words *gunditj mar* are recorded by G.A. Robinson, but only as epithets in clan names: *Tappoc conedeet marr* 'Aborigines belonging to the Tappoc clan', *Cart conedeet marr* 'Aborigines belonging to the Cart clan' (see Clark 1990:25 for original references). The name *Gunditjmara* was picked up by Howitt (1904:69) in the form *Gournditj-mara* and later by Tindale (1940, 1974). It appears on Tindale's map in the form *Gunditjmara* and has come into general use as a name for the people. It appears, for instance, in the name of the Aboriginal co-operative in Warrnambool: Gunditjmara Aboriginal Co-operative.

Mathews (1904:55) notes that, 'The natives of the southwestern portion of Victoria have a habit of distinguishing the neighbouring tribes by names of the second personal pronoun, "thou", of their respective dialects. For example, the Dhauhurtwürru are known as the *Ngutuk* people, the Bungandity as the *Nguro* people, and so on'. *Dhauhurtwürru*, as used by Mathews, was a dialect of the Warrnambool language. However, the word *ngutuk* was not confined to this dialect, so the name *Ngootook* probably applied more widely. Recently the Warrnambool people have adopted the name 'Keerraywoorroong' as the general name for the language, and the dictionary produced by Sharnthi Krishna-Pillay is entitled *Dictionary of Keerraywoorroong and related dialects*. Keerraywoorroong, or *Kiriwurrung* in the spelling used in this work, is the name of a particular dialect (see §1.3 below). I will use the term 'Warrnambool language' as the general name covering all dialects.

² Stahle in Howitt papers, XM 375, Museum of Victoria.

1.2 Sources

The following is a list of the sources used. The letter in square brackets following each entry is the code used in this work and in the glossary to identify the source. Capital letters are used for sources for the distinctive Wuluwurrung dialect.

Barry, Sir Redmond, ed., 1867, Wannikin: Mount Rouse tribe. *Exposition Internationale Melbourne: vocabulaire des dialects des Aborigènes de l'Australie 1866-67*. Melbourne.

The version of this work I consulted was a French one, but an English version also exists. [X]

Cary, J.J., 1898, Vocabularies of the Geelong and Colac tribes, collected in 1840. *Australian Association for the Advancement of Science* 7:840-872. [c]

This work incorporates a list of words from Tuckfield (see entry below). Tuckfield uses the name *Dautgurt*, but Carey's version has *Dantgurt*. Although it looks as if a misreading of *n* for *r* or *r* for *n* is involved, there are numerous spellings in the literature such as *Tautgort*, *Jarcoort*, etc. without an *n*, as well as many with an *n*: *Jarncote*, *Tantgort*, etc. A full list appears in Clark (1990:177).

Clark, I.D., 1990, *Aboriginal languages and clans: an historical atlas of western and central Victoria*. Monash Publications in Geography 37. Clayton: Monash University.

This is not a source of language data, but a comprehensive source of language names and locations.

Clark, I.D., ed., 1998, *The journals of George Augustus Robinson, Chief Protector, Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate*, vol. 3: *September 1841-31 December 1843*. Ballarat: Heritage Matters. See under Robinson below. [gr]

Clark, I.D., ed., 2000, *The papers of George Augustus Robinson, Chief Protector, Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate*, vol. 2: *Aboriginal vocabularies: South-east Australia 1839-1852*. Ballarat: Heritage Matters.

This is one of a series of volumes of Robinson's journals. This volume is almost exclusively Aboriginal vocabularies.

Curr, E.M., 1886-87, *The Australian race*. Melbourne: Government Printer.

Volumes I and II are dated 1886 and volumes III and IV are dated 1887.

The first three volumes contain numerous vocabularies (see some of the entries below). Volume IV contains a comparative list of 63 words and their equivalents in 197 different tongues, plus a map giving the locations of each tongue.

Curr, E.M., 1887a, Hopkins River. List 207J. Curr III:492-493. [j]

Curr, E.M., 1887b, Portland, Lake Condah, and Eumerella. List 207I. Curr III:490-491. [p]

Curr, E.M., 1887c, Upper Glenelg and Wannon. List 207C. Curr III:478-479. [V]

Dawson, J., 1881, *Australian Aborigines: the languages and customs of several tribes of Aborigines in the Western District of Victoria, Australia*. Melbourne: George Robertson.

This work consists of an ethnographical account of the Aborigines of the Warrnambool area (with all references to sexual matters given in Latin!) It has an appendix with three long vocabularies:

Chaap Wuurong ('broad lip')

Kuurn kopan noot ('small lip') [d]

Peek whuurong ('kelp lip') [v]

The second and third of these belong to the Warrnambool language. The *Chaap wuurong* list relates to the **Tjapwurrung** dialect of Western Kulin spoken to the north of the Warrnambool language. The appendix also contains fifteen pages of sentences in *Kuurn kopan noot* with translations.

Dawson, I. P., 1870, The language of the Aborigines.

This is a letter to the editor of *The Australasian*, 19 March 1870, by Isabella Dawson, daughter of James Dawson. It contains over 150 words, some place names, ten sentences and the words of a song. [di]

Dawson, S., [n.d.], Questionnaires from J. Mathew (see entry below) giving vocabulary and sentences for the *Maar language about Warrnambool, Tower Hill and Port Fairy*. [ds]

Mrs Sarah Dawson was an Aboriginal woman born in Warrnambool in 1848 and married to John Dawson in 1864. John Dawson acquired the name 'Dawson' from his foster parents, Mr and Mrs J. Dawson. (Ted Ryan pers. comm.)

Dunlop, E.H., 1892, The Aborigines of the Western District: their religion, language and poetry. Article in *Warrnambool Echo*, 1 October 1892, page no. obscured.

The article contains some sentences and songs. All the sentences, all the place names, one song and most of the remaining text is cribbed from Isabella Dawson. [du]

Edwards, Mrs, 1909, Questionnaire from J. Mathew (see entry below) giving vocabulary of an unnamed tongue spoken from Hopkins to Noorat. The details are hard to decipher, only the names *Edwards, Hopkins, Hopkins R.* and 7/8/09 are clear. [me]

Eyre, E.J., 1845, *Manners and customs of the Aborigines and the state of their relations with Europeans*. London: T. & W. Boone

Goodall, W., 1887, Hopkins River. List 207K. Curr III:494–495. [k]

Goodall, W., 1878, Native names of places in the vicinity of Warrnambool. Smyth II:186–187.

Goodall was the manager of the Aboriginal station at Framlingham.

Gray, C., 1878, Words in the dialect of the tribes near Wickliffe. Smyth II:58–60.

This source includes 14 words from the Warrnambool language in the third column on the lower half of p.59. [h]

Green, J., 1878, Lake Condah tribe. Smyth II:116–117. [l]

Hagenauer, F.A., 1887, Gippsland [sic]. Curr III: 554–555.

This source contains a mixture of Warrnambool, Kulin and Gippsland words. It is not of much use since a word can only be taken to be Warrnambool if it is already in another Warrnambool source. It was consulted, but not included in the glossary.

Hercus, L., 1986a, *Victorian languages: a late survey*. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

Hercus, L., 1986b, Gurndidj. In *Victorian languages: a late survey*. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 159–160.

Hercus, L., 1986c, Gurnditj vocabulary. In *Victorian languages: a late survey*, 233. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics. [he]

- Hercus, L., 1986d, Outline of the Madi-Madi language. In *Victorian languages: a late survey*, 101–151. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.
- Hood, Miss [of Merrang, Hexham, Victoria], 1899, Mortlake. In J. Mathew, 208–272. [n]
A manuscript version of the questionnaire is available.
- Howitt, A.W., [n.d.], List of kin terms headed *Gournditch Mara tribe, Lake Condah*. Museum of Victoria: MS XM 528. [ho]
- Jackson, J.H., 1878, Sandford: Wannon tribe: Meerinygil. Smyth II:84. [F]
- Krishna-Pillay, Sharnthi, ed., 1996, *Dictionary of Keerraywoorrong and related dialects*. Warrnambool: Gunditjmara Aboriginal Co-operative.
- Lindsay, James, 1892, *Aboriginal language and legends, Lake Condah 1892*.
These are unpublished notes supplied by John Lindsay via Jan Critchett. They contain about 150 words. [jl]
- Mathew, J., 1899, *Eaglehawk and crow*. London: Nutt, and Melbourne: Melville and Slade.
- Mathew, J., 1899, Warrnambool. In J. Mathew *Eaglehawk and crow*, 208–272.
Manuscript versions for this list are available. This and the manuscript material from Sarah Dawson and Mrs Edwards and for Woltbalarangan (see next entry) are to be found in the papers of John Mathew, Australian National Library. See also entry at beginning of the Warrnambool–English glossary. [m]
- Mathew, J., [n.d.], A questionnaire for *Woltbalarangan or Lewara from Caramut to Woolsthorpe, Mortlake to Woorudoo*.
The informant is unidentified and the return was not published. [mw]
- Mathews, R.H., 1904, The native tribes of Victoria: their languages and customs. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, XLIII:54–70.
Despite the title this article is largely devoted to a dialect of the Warrnambool language. The section entitled *The Dhauhurtwürru grammar* runs from p.57 to p.61 and is supplemented by a vocabulary which runs from p.62 to p.65. We have Mathews' notes on this language: field notebook 1:107–112, Australian National Library.
A manuscript version is available in the form of an offprint of Gippsland vocabulary interpolated with Warrnambool vocabulary. It is not certain that this is independent of the published version. It may be that Mathews transcribed the published version against the Gippsland vocabulary for easy comparison. [r]
- McLeod, J.N., 1878, Portland: Tourahonong tribe. Smyth II:85–86. [t]
- Musgrove, A.M., 1878, Warrnambool. Smyth II:86. [w]
- Robinson, G.A., *Koort Kirrups language*, vol. 57:43–46, Mitchell Library, Sydney.
This consists of material collected by William Thomas. See under Thomas below. [Y].
The other material in Robinson appears to have been collected by Robinson himself and is notated as *Tjarcote* [z] or *Manemeet* [mm]. *Manemeet* (**Maynmiyt**) is not a proper name, but a widespread pejorative word for Aboriginal people not belonging to the group the speaker identifies with.
Tjarcote, vol. 65, part 2:78–103. [z]
Tjarcote and Manemeet, vol. 65, part 2:106–117. [z] and [mm]
Manemeet, vol. 65, part 2:136–155. [mm]

Manemeet, vol. 65, part 2:169 [mm] and 174–191. [mm] and [z]

Volume 65, part 2:219–233 [Warrnambool] vocabulary. [mm] and [z]

Port Fairy, vol. 65, part 4:113–148, column 4. [pf]

Volume 65, part 4:159–163 [Warrnambool vocabulary]. [z]

Jarcote, vol. 65, part 5:4–19. [z] and [mm]

Vocab of native words. *Jahcourt–Western District*, vol. 65, part 6:11. [z]

Koort Kurrup 11th Sep 4, vol. 65, part 6:15.

This is a short list of 26 words taken from the same Koort Kurrup from whom we have three batches of material from Thomas. Two of these are listed under Thomas below and the third under Robinson vol. 57 above. Naturally Robinson's spelling differs from Thomas's, but curiously Robinson's version lacks two words peculiar to the Thomas lists, namely **tarndi** 'head' [GAR *moain, go.lang*] and **koort** 'hair' [GAR *al lang*]

Volume 65, part 6:31 [Warrnambool vocabulary]

There is also vocabulary from the Warrnambool language in Robinson's journal for 22 and 24 March 1842 and 6 April 1842. In Clark (1998:53–64). [gr]

Scott, R.D., 1878a, Camperdown: Colongulac tribe. Smyth II:88–89. [s]

Scott, R.D., 1878b, Native names of places in the counties of Hampden and Heytesbury [and a further vocabulary pp.185–186]. Smyth II:180–186. [s]

Shaw, J., 1878a, Language: Lake Condah. Smyth II:63–64.

This short source consists of eighteen sentences with glosses. However, the sentences are difficult to construe. [sh]

Shaw, J., 1878b, Plants, with native names, received from Mr Joseph Shaw, of the Aboriginal Station at Lake Condah. Smyth II:174. [sh]

Smyth, R.B., 1878, *The Aborigines of Victoria* (2 volumes). Melbourne: Government Printer.

Stahle, J.H., 1880, Letter to A.W. Howitt. Museum of Victoria: MS XM 375. [st]

Stahle, J.H., 1888, Letter to A.W. Howitt. Museum of Victoria: MS XM 378. [st]

Thomas, William, 1862, *A lexicon of the Australian Aboriginal tongue in the six dialects of Ballarat, Bacchus Marsh, Melbourne, Gippsland, Mount Gambier, and Wonnin*. MS 6290 La Trobe Library, Melbourne.

The *Wonnin* [Wannon] list represents the Wuluwurrung dialect of the Warrnambool language. See below. [T]

Thomas, William, Papers, vol. 21, Mitchell Library, Sydney.

This volume contains the following material on the Warrnambool language.

Portland Bay boys language, p.40.

21 body-part terms. It is difficult to assign this source to a dialect. This is because it was taken from two boys who spoke different dialects. Some words such as **net** 'shoulder' and **wurt** 'arm' belong to the distinctive Wuluwurrung dialect, but **ngarat** 'hair' does not. **Thuru** 'stomach' is shared only with Scott. [f]

Koort Kurrup's language, pp.37–47.

This consists of words and phrases, over 200 entries in all. Koort Kurrup was charged with the murder of a Mr McKenzie and taken to Melbourne. The material is clearly Wuluwurrung on the basis of words like **kuloyn** 'man' and **puloyn** 'stomach', etc. Pages 41–47 also contain

a column headed *Yanem Goona's language*. A strange feature of Koort Kurrup's language is his use of *mimburne* 'I' and *tarndanbool* 'you'. *Mimburne* appears to be a proper name. In fact, Robinson records a *Mingburn*, leader of the *Tor.rer.wung* or *Tar.rer.bung cone deet* (journal for 23 and 24/6/1841). *Tarndambool* resembles some tokens of the word for 'woman' [B]

Aboriginal & English ... Alphabet, p.48.

This list follows *Koort Kurrup's language* and consists of about 100 entries, mostly words but a few phrases. It is a little different from *Koort Kurrup's language*, but clearly derived from it in that it has *mimburne* 'I' and *tharndambool* 'you'. [G]

There is a third version of Koort Kurrup's language collected by Thomas and sent to Robinson and it is contained in Robinson's papers 57:43–46 (see above under Robinson). It is a little different from the other two sources. [Y]

Wonnon Tribe Vocabulary in column 4 of p.241 consists of only 20 words, but is identifiable as Wulwurrung on the basis of *kulang* 'head'. Columns 2 and 3 are Bunganditj. [C]

Dialect (Noular) of Peter Gowrie, Port Fairy Black liberated from ... June 1863, p.255. This consists of 42 words and is probably Pikwurrung on the basis of *nganang* 'sun' and *minkil* 'star'. [q]

Tindale, N., 1939, '*Gu:nditj 'mara, Lake Condah, Victoria*'. [Vocabulary] 77 [unpublished].

This consists of 34 words. It is not possible to assign it to a dialect. It does not contain any distinctively Wulwurrung words and [kapinj] 'emu' is Pikwurrung. [g]

Tuckfield, O, 1844/1845/1879, Dautgart, or natives to the west of Colac.

This list was originally published in *House of Commons Papers* 1844, then reprinted in Eyre 1845, then reprinted again in Smyth 1879:II, 165–166. There is another version of this material in Cary [see above]. [b]

Tyers, C.J., 1878, Vocabulary of the language spoken by the tribes inhabiting the country about the Rivers Crawford, Stokes, and lower parts of the Wannon and Glenelg. Smyth II:64–66. [D]

1.3 Internal relationships: dialects

In central Victoria and most of western Victoria and adjacent areas of South Australia and New South Wales a number of closely related languages are to be found which are known collectively as the Kulin languages (see Map 1). South of the Kulin languages lie the Colac language and the Warrnambool language and to the south-west lies Bunganditj (alternatively, Buwandik). The Warrnambool language and Bunganditj are clearly not Kulin. They share over 30% of vocabulary and a similar percentage of function forms and pronoun formatives with one another. This indicates some degree of genetic proximity, but it is not immediately clear to what extent the shared material derives from innovations, retentions or borrowings. This is discussed further in §1.4 below. The material available on the Colac language is poor and limited. What there is does not indicate any close affiliation with any other language.

Within the Warrnambool language some dialect differentiation can be discerned. There is a confusing number of dialect names in the sources (see Clark 1990). In ascribing the sources to dialects I have ignored names and locations in the first instance, and used only linguistic data. There are about fifty sources for the Warrnambool language and these all

agree pretty well, so much so in fact that it is difficult to sort them into dialects on the basis of quantity of shared vocabulary. Some of the sources are small and vocabulary comparison does not yield significant figures, particularly where two small sources are being compared and the number of English glosses in common is only a dozen or so. The best way to sort out the sources is to scan the lists for words that are found in a group of sources but not all. In the best case two or three vernacular words for one English gloss will be in complementary distribution, and the same distribution will hold for a number of other glosses. The results of this endeavour are to be found in Table 1

The clearest break is between the sources to the left, with labels in capitals, and the rest. These sources on the left represent the Wuluwurrung dialect, the largest source for which is Thomas's 'Wonnin' word list and sentences. The other sources are Tyers (D) and Jackson (F), both in Smyth, Curr's Upper Glenelg (V) and the Wannikin-Mt Rouse list in EIM (X). There are also three sources collected by Thomas from the one informant, namely Koort Kurrup. These are sources (B), (G) and (Y). Another short list of 23 words taken by Thomas probably belongs here too (C). It has not been included in Table 1. Wuluwurrung shares 73% of vocabulary with non-Wuluwurrung word lists. Wuluwurrung sources share over 80% of vocabulary among themselves, likewise non-Wuluwurrung sources.

With the remaining sources it is convenient too take Dawson's two long lists for Kurnkupanut (d) and Pikwurrung (v) as reference points. With Kurnkupanut, Curr's lists 207J (j) and 207K (k) match, as does R.H. Mathews material (r), Isabella Dawson's material (di), Sarah Dawson's material (ds) and Miss Hood's *Mortlake* (n). Similar to Pikwurrung are Green's *Lake Condah* (l), John Mathew's *Warrnambool* (m), McLeod's *Tourahonong* (t), Curr's *Portland, Lake Condah* and *Eumerella* (p), Robinson's *Port Fairy* (pf) and Musgrove's *Warrnambool* (w).

There are two versions of a short list from Tuckfield, sources (b) and (c). These have a few distinctive items, some of which are shared with Scott's *Colongulac Tribe* (s). These three sources probably represent a separate dialect. Robinson's Tjarcote (z), also shares some of these distinctive words and probably fits in here. There are various spellings for the name (see discussion below). I will call it **Tjakut**.

The following sources are short lists and cannot be ascribed to a particular dialect except to say they are not Wuluwurrung: Robinson's *Manemeet* (mm), Hercus (he), Tindale (g) and Gray (h). Thomas's *Portland Bay boys language* (f) is a mixture of Wuluwurrung and one of the other dialects. It is the only source to be so mixed. This reflects the fact that it was taken from two boys who spoke different dialects.

In sum the sources can mostly be ascribed to one of three dialects, Pikwurrung, Kurnkupanut or Wuluwurrung, with some short lists appearing to reflect a fourth, Tjakut. There were doubtless more dialects than can be discerned from Table 1, but we are not in a position to say anything about their characteristics. Dawson (1881:1ff.) lists the following:

Katubanuut

The Cape Otway language. Dawson says that the name means 'King Parrot Language.' The form **panut** occurs in *gnee wee banott* 'turn tongue', the special form of speech used by a man and his mother-in-law if one has to speak in the presence of the other ('mother-in-law' includes the mother of a promised bride and includes her sisters) (Dawson 1881:29). The same **panut** can be identified in *Kuurn Kopan Noot* (see below). This suggests that *banuut* means 'language' though this remains unconfirmed by the word lists for the Warrnambool

language. The form *banuut* is not found elsewhere and therefore suggests a connection between the language of the Otways and the language of the Warrnambool area. Clans of the Cape Otway people bore names in **gunditj** (*Bangurer gunditj*, (*Ng*)*allar gunditj*, etc.), which is found in the Warrnambool area and further north among the Kulin people in the Grampians area and to the east of the Grampians. It is not found among the Gulidjan of the Colac area nor among the Wathawurrung of the Geelong area. The use of **gunditj** in the Otway area suggests an affiliation with the Warrnambool language.

Wirngill gnat tallinanong

This is given by Dawson as 'Bear language', a name that can be confirmed: **wirnkil-ngat thalanya-nhung** 'koala's its-language', alternatively 'koalas' their-language'. **Thalayn** is a widespread root for 'tongue' and appears in the names of several dialects of Western Kulin as **tjali**, e.g. **Martitjali**, **Yartwatjali**. *Wirngill gnat tallinanong* is designated as the language of the *Yarro weetch* 'Forest country' between Cape Otway and the Hopkins River. Dawson records **yarui** as 'forest'.

Peek whurrong (Pikwurrung)

'The Port Fairy tribe is called *Peek whurrong* and a member of it *Peek whurrong kuurndit*. Its language *Peek whurrong* 'kelp lip' is taken from the broad-leaved seaweed so very abundant on the sea-shore (Dawson 1881:3). Dawson's choice of 'lip' to translate **wurung** is unfortunate. The word means 'lips', 'mouth' and, by extension, language.

Kii wuurong (Kayiwurrung)

'The Spring Creek tribe is called *Moper*, and a member of it *Mopor kuurndit*. Its language is called *Kii wurrong* meaning "Oh dear! lip"' (Dawson 1881:2). **Kii** (**kayi**) appears to be an exclamatory word or interjection.

Kuurn kopan noot (Kurnkupanut)

This is a name given by Dawson and said to mean 'small lip' or 'short pronunciation'. **Kurn** or **kun** is the root for 'small' or 'little', and **panut** can be isolated by a comparison with the name of the language of the Otway Ranges, namely *Katu-banuut* 'King Parrot language' (see above) and with the name of the language of the Hopkins tribe, which Dawson gives as *Pirt kopan noot* 'jump lip'. Dawson describes this as 'very slightly different' from *Tjapwurrung*, which would make it a Kulin dialect. Hercus records **piritjana** 'to jump' in Wemba-Wemba, so we can tentatively isolate **pirt** as 'jump' in *Pirt kopan noot*. However, it is not clear what the third syllable, *-ko*, signifies in *Kuurn kopan noot* and *Pirt kopan noot*.

Kurnkupanut is a dialect for which we have grammatical information via Dawson's fifteen pages of sentences.

Kirrae wuurong (Kiriwurrung)

'The Mount Shadwell tribe and its language are called *Kirrae wuurong*, 'blood lip', with *kuurndit* affixed for a member of the tribe' (Dawson 1881:2). The word for 'blood' is **kirip** or **kiri**.

Warn tallin (Warn thalayn)

Dawson (1881:2) says, 'the Camperdown language is called *Warn tallin*, 'rough language'. This may perhaps be identified with **Tjakut** (possibly **tjarkut**), a name that appears frequently in the literature, with a variety of spellings, for the dialect of the Camperdown area. The spellings that cannot be reconciled with **Tjakut** contain an *n*: *Dant-goort*, *Jarncoort*, etc. They may reflect mistranscriptions of an *r* as an *n*, but there would be appear to be too many for this to be true.

There is a further complication with the name in that it is very similar to one used in reference to the Portland area. Again there is a variety of spellings, some reflecting the weakening of the velar stop [g] to a fricative or glide [w]. Mathews uses a variety of spellings in his manuscript (*Thaguwurrung*, *Dhau-urt-wuru*, *Dhauhurru* and oddly *Tyapurt-wurru*) and uses *Dhauhurtwürru* in his published description. The spelling **Dhawutwurru** is used in this work, but some doubt remains about the correct form.

Wuluwurrung

As shown in Table 1, there is another dialect, mostly known from Thomas' *Wonnin* list, which is clearly distinguished from other dialects by a number of distinctive words. Some of these are shared with Bunganditj to the west and others with dialects of the Western Kulin language to the north. Clearly this dialect is a western dialect and I will equate it with the name **Wuluwurrung**, which appears in various sources with various spellings as the name of a tongue spoken in the Wannon and Glenelg area (for references in the literature see Clark 1990:29). We have grammatical information on this dialect from Thomas (see above).

Map 2 shows the location of Dawson's dialects, the dialects for which we have material, and neighbouring languages.

1.4 External relationships and shared features**1.4.1 Lexicon**

One feature of Australian languages is lexical diversity. It is common to find neighbouring languages sharing less than 25% of vocabulary. However, the languages of the mainland and closely adjacent islands look as if they are at least distantly related in that nearly all of them reflect some of a set of a few score of roots found in every 'area' of the country, what Capell (1956:80ff.) called *Common Australian*. A comparison of a pair of languages a few hundred kilometres or more apart typically yields a figure of around 10–15% of shared vocabulary made up of some of these very widespread roots such as **tjina** 'foot', **kuna** 'faeces', **pula** 'two', **n(h)a** 'to see', **yana** 'to go' and **mana** 'to get, to bring', plus a few other matches more or less peculiar to the pair chosen. Capell (1956:95) took these scattered matches to be 'the tenuous remains of former linkages'.

O'Grady, Wurm and Hale (O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin 1966) classified the languages of the Australian mainland into 29 'families'. 'Family' in this context is not analogous to 'family' as in 'the Indo-European family'. The O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin family is lexicostatistical and is not a subgrouping based on shared innovations, and the families are thought to be related as parts of a larger entity, the Australian phylum. A family such as the Indo-European family is an entity representable as a hierarchically branching tree with nodes

such as Celtic and Germanic based on shared innovations (e.g. the dental preterite in the case of Germanic), and it is not generally taken to be part of a larger entity.

The percentages used in classifying Australian languages were as follows:

- tongues sharing less than 15% belong to different families
- tongues sharing 16–25% belong to different groups of the same family
- tongues sharing 26–50% belong to different subgroups of the same group
- tongues sharing 51–70% belong to different languages of the same subgroup
- tongues sharing over 70% are dialects of the same language

A particular tongue³ can gain admission to a group or family by having the minimum criterial percentage with one other tongue, which in turn shares the minimum percentage with another, and so on.

Lexicostatistics was originally conceived of as a means of determining genetic relationship. Ideally counts were confined to basic vocabulary, which was considered resistant to borrowing, and the results were taken to be a measure of relative genetic proximity. In Australia, lexicostatistics is often based on whatever vocabulary is to hand, and it is often done in advance of any study of phonological correspondences. This means that a pair of words in two languages may be counted as a plus on the basis of resemblance. It is well known that cognates do not always resemble one another; conversely words that resemble one another may not be cognate. However, a lexicostatistical classification based on resemblance is a valid means of obtaining a synchronic account of relative similarity. If one is aiming at such a classification, there is no need to confine oneself to basic vocabulary, but it should be noted that the results hold only for the particular choice of vocabulary on which the comparisons are based.

In the O'Grady, Wurm and Hale classification the Warrnambool language and the other languages of the south-east corner of the mainland are Pama-Nyungan, but some manage to gain admission by the skin of their teeth. Table 2 shows percentages of common vocabulary between the languages of Victoria and adjacent areas. These percentages are based on a 230-word list consisting of 35 body nouns (head, foot, urine, etc.), 20 human nouns (woman, baby, father), 50 fauna and flora, 25 inanimate nature (fire, water, moon), 15 material culture, 25 adjectives, 45 verbs and 15 other words (two, today, what, etc.). These proportions reflect what is available. There are gaps in the available vocabularies for some of the languages, so the number of words compared is usually less than 230 and goes down to about 100 where poorly recorded languages such as Colac and Pallanganmiddang are involved.

³ 'Tongue' is used wherever it is convenient to circumvent the distinction between 'language' and 'dialect'.

Table 2: Lexical comparison of Victorian languages

	Bu	Warr	Co	Tj	Wa	Woi	YY	Pall	Dhu	Gipps
Bunganditj	–	36	18	30	26	18	12	11	14	14
Warrnambool		–	23	33	24	20	10	12	8	13
Colac			–	32	29	32	17	14	19	20
Tjapwurrung (WK)				–	52	43	15	20	22	16
Wathawurrung					–	51	15	16	14	18
Woiwurrung (EK)						–	13	22	13	27
Yorta-Yorta							–	25	11	10
Pallanganmiddang								–	11	16
Dhudhuroa									–	13
Gippsland										–

The Kulin language family dominates central and western Victoria. It comprises three languages, Eastern Kulin, represented by Woiwurrung in Table 2, Wathawurrung, and Western Kulin, represented by Tjapwurrung. As can be seen the percentages of common vocabulary between these three are all above 40%, whereas all the other comparisons fall below 40%. To put these figures in perspective I did counts for some European languages using the same word lists but making appropriate substitutions in the areas of fauna, flora and material culture (e.g. substituting 'bear' for 'koala'). English and German share 56% and French and Italian 67%. English shares 19% with French and 18% with Italian. German shares 13% with both French and Italian.

The figures raise the question of whether Warrnambool, Bunganditj and Tjapwurrung, or Kulin more generally, might be relatively close genetically. However, a consideration of vocabulary less likely to be borrowed and a comparison of grammatical forms does not support positing a relatively close genetic relationship between these three languages.

Table 3 shows the percentages of common vocabulary between Warrnambool and certain other Victorian tongues in terms of semantic fields given above. Adjectives and verbs have been lumped together as predicates. Adjectives are more often used predicatively than attributively, particularly in traditional discourse (as opposed to modern novels and news reports which are often packed with new information). In any event experience shows that adjectives and verbs are not categories particularly subject to diffusion. Figures for the 'other' class are not shown since the number of items available for comparison tends to be small, but the figures are included in the totals.

Table 3: Comparisons with Warrnambool vocabulary by semantic fields

	Bung	Tjap	Colac	Watha	Woi	Gipps	Yorta
overall	36	33	23	24	20	13	10
body	47	45	35	39	33	24	18
culture	54	46	50	43	50	8	9
fauna & flora	48	37	26	29	28	11	8
inanimate	21	31	31	16	10	6	4
human	23	17	–	21	6	–	6
predicates	27	24	20	12	9	16	11

These figures reveal a number of features, all of which show up in other lexical comparisons of Australian tongues.

- The overall figures are quite low, especially for the non-contiguous languages.
- Body nouns consistently score well above the average. The counts are based on what happens to be available in the old sources, and body nouns make up about 20% of the items available for comparison. They contribute a lot to the overall figures.
- Figures for culture and for fauna and flora score above the average for contiguous tongues and for Woiwurrung, but below the average for distant tongues. In general, vocabulary comparisons show that words for fauna, flora and culture tend to have an areal dispersion. They cut across lexicostatistical boundaries, which suggests that they diffuse relatively easily.
- The inanimate class includes some items for which there seem to be widespread vernacular words such as 'thunder', which is often **marndar** or similar in south-eastern Australia, and others such as 'lightning', for which there are few widespread terms.
- Human nouns are below the average in all instances.
- Predicates are generally below the average. Among verbs the matches are usually to be found among widespread roots such as **mana** 'to take'. Among adjectives, there are fewer matches than with verbs.

On the basis of the figures for semantic fields where lexical items are less likely to be borrowed (human nouns, adjectives and verbs) there is less reason to suppose the Warrnambool language is relatively close to Bunganditj or Tjapwurrung, or that Bunganditj and Tjapwurrung are relatively close. Moreover, an examination of the vocabulary held in common between the three languages or any two of them reveals that many of the shared roots are ones found widely across the mainland such as **thina(ng)** 'foot', **yan-** 'to go', **maga** 'hand', **nha-ka** 'to see', **nyingga** 'to sit', **mana** 'take/bring', **thalayn** 'tongue', **pulayt** 'two' and **nganh-** 'what'. Some others are widespread in southeastern Australia such as **kal** 'dog'. Others again have plausible distant cognates. Some of these are displayed in Table 4 where the languages exhibiting the root are shown in column 2 as B(unganditj), W(arnnambool) and K(ulin).

Of the lexical roots shared between dialects of the Bunganditj language and dialects of the Warrnambool language approximately 80% also occur elsewhere. Few of these can reflect a shared innovation.⁴

There are a few forms that could be innovations in the area. **Punda** 'to bite', **mir(ng)** 'eye' and **wir(ng)** 'ear', for instance, seem to be innovations (the final **ng** is discussed below). The widespread root for 'eye' is **mil**. **Mir** may reflect a sound change or the **r** may reflect a formative, possibly a dual. The words for dual body parts in Victoria mostly have a second syllable with a rhotic onset, though not the same rhotic in all cases. However, these three forms are also found in Gippsland, so if they do point to a subgrouping, it is to a quite distant one embracing languages that show little in common.

⁴ A form shared between tongues of a subgroup in one area and having cognates in other areas could be an innovation in the first area if it was borrowed into the protolanguage or assumed a new meaning in the protolanguage.

If we consider the area being peopled by speakers of a single language who broke up successively into smaller groups, we can expect to find various innovations reflected in groups of tongues, but in fact the majority of shared forms have plausible cognates somewhere else on the mainland. It is significant that virtually none of Capell's *Common Australian* is found in Tasmania, nor are any of the other roots that have scattered reflexes. Although the few widespread roots and the more numerous scattered roots are consistent with a considerable time depth, they cannot reflect a time depth greater than about 14,000 years BP. Around this time the earth was emerging from the last Ice Age and the sea level rose as the polar ice melted cutting off Tasmania from the mainland (Lambeck and Chappell 2001). A warmer climate also meant that the arid plains became more fertile and people probably moved into areas that had been uninhabited. It is likely that the Kulin came to occupy their vast estate at this time. No Pleistocene sites of occupation have been found in the dry northwestern part of their territory (Flood 1983:184).

Table 4: Remote cognates for roots found in Bunganditj, Warrnambool and Western Kulin

Gloss	Lang.	Root	Cognates
angry	BK	kuli	scattered inc. Baagandji NSW kurlika , Dharuk <i>kulara</i>
eel	BW	kuya(ng)	widespread NSW, Q, SA kuya 'fish'
elbow	BW	thalayn	Gippsland tjalung , Dhurga thalindja
emu	BKW	kafir, kawir	Warungu Q kafirri
father	BK	mama	widespread inc. Western Desert mama
fire	WK	wi-	widespread eastern wi(yn) 'fire'
fetch	BW	wamba	Gabi-Gabi (Q) wamba 'to carry'
girl	BW	paratj	Pitta-Pitta (Q) parratja 'woman'
ground	BW	mirit, miring	Pallanganmidhang miri
hard	BW	pini(tj)	Gooniyandi (WA) binyidi
laugh	BW	wiya	Pitta-Pitta (Q) wiya
louse	BK	murna, munya	widespread NSW inc. Wiradjuri munhu
stone	BW	mara	Ngamini (SA) marda
teeth	BW	thang(g)a	Gabi-Gabi (Q) tangga
throw	BW	yanta	Nyangumarta yarnta 'to spear'
to hear	BW	wanga	Colac, Gippsland wanga
to speak	BW	la(ka)	Warlpiri (NT) laa.l.pa 'loud cry'
water	BW	pariyt, paritj	Wirangu, Parnkalla (SA) pari 'creek'
wife	BW	mala	Dhudhuroa mala 'woman'

1.4.2 Grammatical forms

A consideration of grammatical forms does not point to a level of genetic proximity greater than what can be found across numerous Australian languages. Table 5 shows forms from Bunganditj (Blake 2003), Warrnambool and Western Kulin. The last set is taken from Wemba-Wemba (Hercus 1986b) and Wergaya (Hercus 1986c).

Table 5: Grammatical forms in Bunganditj, Warrnambool and Western Kulin

	Bunganditj	Warrnambool	Western Kulin
dual	-pul	-(y)ara	-pula
plural	-ngara	-apan	-parra
ergative	-(l)a	-a	-ku
dat/loc	-u, -i, -a	-u, -i, -ngura, -kuta	-ka, -kal, -kata
genitive	-ngat	-ngat	-ngkitj
ablative	-an	-ngu	-kang
present	-(y)n	-0	-a
past	-an	-n(h?)	-in
future-like	-ngu, -wiya	-uk, -n(h?)	-iyn
imperative	-ngga, -ku, -wa, -a, -i	-ki	-i etc.
reciprocal	-pa, -wa		-tjerra
who	nganu	ngara, winya	winhangu, winyarr
what	ngan	nganha/nganya	nhangi, minhi, nyanya
where	n[h]a, nga	windha, wundha	windha, windja
when	n[h]awer	windhakatha	
how many	n[h]apa	ngamiya, n[h]apan	
no/not	wi-	pa(r)ngat, ngi-ngi	various*

* The words for 'no' tend to be confined to small groups and are used to name dialects: **Werkaya, Wemba-Wemba** etc.

Of the forms in Table 5 the clear matches between Bunganditj and Warrnambool are **-(ng)at** (genitive), **ngan/nganha** 'what' and **n[h]apa(n)** 'how many'. There may be matches in the ergative/instrumental case markers, the dative/locative case markers and the past tense. Incomplete data and phonetic underdifferentiation make it hard to judge relationship, but in all only six forms at the most match out of 19. Of the six **ngan/nganha** reflects a widespread form (Dixon 1980:372ff.). The only good candidate for a shared innovation is **-(ng)at** (genitive). Warrnambool and Kulin share even fewer grammatical forms.

Pronoun forms are displayed in Table 6. For subject, there are two forms, free and bound, the latter shown preceded by a hyphen. The possessor forms encode object as well as possessor in Bunganditj and Warrnambool. All these forms are bound. Warrnambool and Bunganditj share an unusual system of forming non-singular pronouns. They both add a bound form for person and non-singular number to the singular pronouns. However, this is a structural feature and could have been borrowed. The Warrnambool language adds its regular subject clitics. In fact it is not certain that the combinations of stem and bound form are not just collocations of free pronoun and clitic, taken by early recordists as words. In Bunganditj there are some person/number forms used to form non-singular pronouns that are distinct from the subject enclitics. It may be that this is an older system than the Warrnambool one. It should be noted that the Colac language, which shares only 18% of vocabulary with Bunganditj and 23% with the Warrnambool language, also forms non-singular pronouns by adding bound forms to the singular stems: **ngathu-(w)it** 'I', **ngathu-la** 'we two', etc. (Blake, Clark & Reid 1998). It looks as if this principle of forming non-singular pronouns was an innovation that diffused among the languages to the south and south-west of the Kulin bloc.

Warrnambool shares about 40% of pronoun forms with Bunganditj and Western Kulin. Bunganditj and Western Kulin share fewer, but all comparisons are made difficult by structural changes resulting in loss of forms and by gaps in the data. Most of the matches involve widespread roots and cannot reflect local innovations. The pronouns **ngathu(k)** 'I'

and **nhung** 'he/she' are widespread, and **nguru/ngutuk** 'you' is widespread in the southeastern mainland though normally as a plural (as in Western Kulin). What appears to have happened is that the plural has come to be used in the singular. This is not an unnatural development; after all it happened in English, and it is an innovation that could have arisen independently in more than one language or have been diffused. In fact it is also found in the Lower Murray languages, which are certainly not closely related to any of the three languages under discussion. It is significant that the second person singular clitic is **-ngin**, a widespread form for second person singular. Presumably, the clitic reflects the older second person singular form. The possessor forms reflect ***nga** 'first person', ***ngu** 'second person plural' and ***nhu** 'he/she', and the final nasal in Bunganditj **-ngayn**, Warrnambool **-ngan** and Bunganditj **-ngun** could possibly reflect the widespread accusative ***nya/nha**. The first person dual inclusive subject clitic appears to reflect widespread ***ngali**. There are practically no shared forms that are exclusive to any pair of these three languages.

Table 6: Pronouns in Bunganditj, Warrnambool and Western Kulin

	Bunganditj		Warrnambool		Western Kulin	
	subject	poss.	subject	poss.	subject	poss.
sing						
1	ngathu, -nga	-(ng)ayn	ngathuk, -u	-ngan	yandang, -an(da)	-(ng)ek
2	nguru, -ngin	-(ng)un	ngutuk, -ngin	-ngu	ngin(din), -arr	-(ng)in
3	nhung	-(nh)ung	nhung	-nhung		-(ny)uk
dual						
1INC	ngathuwal, -(ng)al	-lu	ngathungal, -ngal		ngalein, -angal	-angalak
1EX	ngathuwilal, -(ng)a		ngathungalin, -ngalang		ngalang, -angalang	-angalakang
2	ngurpul, -ngut	-ng	ngutuwal, -wal, -wul		-awal/-awul	-alak
3	nhunggal		tilakal, -pul, -kal, -tja		-pula(ng)	-pulak
plur						
1INC	ngathuwi, -(ng)i	-nu	ngathungan, -wan	-nganin	yangurrein, -angurr	-angurrak
1EX	ngathuwili, -angi	-rong	ngathunganin, -wanung	-ngayi	yangurrang, -angurrang	-andak
2	ngurpala		ngutuwar, -war, -ato	-ngutin	ngutein, -atj	-atak
3	nhungpa(ka)		tilakanda, -ut, -ta, -tja	-tjin	-an/-ana, erri	-(tj)anak

1.4.3 Phonological features

A notable feature of the Warrnambool language is that the citation form of practically all nouns ends in a consonant. This is an areal feature running across southern Victoria and embracing the Gippsland language, Eastern Kulin, where almost all nouns end in a

consonant, and Wathawurrung, where nouns are predominantly consonant-final. Western Kulin nouns can end in a consonant or a vowel, except in the northwest, where Letji-Letji, Mathi-Mathi, Wati-Wati (Swan Hill) and Wati-Wati (Piangil) are strictly vowel-final, having added an *-i* augment to achieve this. In two of the Lower Murray languages, Keramin and Yitha-Yitha, almost all nouns have a final consonant.

The high proportion of consonant-final nouns is achieved by two means. In some instances a stem-final vowel has been dropped, and in other cases a velar has been added.

The loss of stem-final consonants is surprisingly hard to document. Cognates are scarce, and some that are available show an harmonic final vowel, as with the final *-a* in **parratja** below, which can make it difficult to tell whether a vowel has been added. The few examples that can be found in the Warrnambool language are displayed in Table 7.

It is interesting to note that the consonant clusters that appear at the end of words are pretty much the ones that occur intervocally in many other languages, namely clusters of apical sonorant plus non-coronal stop (oral or nasal). See the examples in §2.3.1 below.

Table 7: Loss of final consonant

Gloss	Warrnambool	Other
frost, ice	walat	Pallanganmiddang (Vic) walata
girl	paratj	Pitta-Pitta (Q) parratja
hard	pinitj	Gooniyandi (WA) pinyiti
leg	pirn	Baagandji (NSW) pirnha , Pitta-Pitta (Q) pirna
man	mar	mari Yu-Yu (SA), Gamilaraay (NSW), Mari langs (Q)
shield	malk(a)	malka (widespread s-e)
short, blunt	murt	murtu scattered inc. Pintupi murtu , murru .
smoke	thung	thonga (YY)

In a range of languages in eastern Australia extending from Rockhampton to Victoria a number of words end in a nasal, which is lacking in other areas. The nasal is a velar following *a*, *u* and the glide *r* and usually a palatal following *i*. The widespread word for 'fool', for instance, is **tjina** or **thina**, but it shows up as **tjinang** in Gabi-Gabi in south-eastern Queensland and several other languages in New South Wales. Similarly, the word for 'fire' is **wi** in several languages from south-eastern Queensland (Bidjara, Yugambal) and New South Wales (Gamilaraay), but **wiyn** in Wiradjuri (central NSW). In some languages, such as Gabi-Gabi, Bandjalang and Wiradjuri, the nasal is found on a large number of words, but in others, such as Guwar, it is found on some of these words but not others. In some of the languages where it is lacking it appears in suffixes. In Ngiyambaa, for instance, **guya** 'fish' takes a dative **guya-gu**, but **dharra** 'thigh' takes a dative **dharra-nggu**, strongly suggesting that a velar nasal has been lost from the nominative (Donaldson 1980:32). As is well known to Australianists, a large number of languages in the northern part of the Pama-Nyungan area take an ergative **-nggu** and a locative **-ngga** with disyllabic vowel stems, alternating with **-lu** after longer vowel stems. Hale (1976:416) notes that in the Arandic language Anmatjera a velar nasal is added to disyllabic vowel stems. He suggests that such a rule might have been once widespread. This would have resulted in disyllabic nouns with an ergative **-gu** and a locative **-ga** by assimilation and hardening.⁵ If this word-final velar

⁵ Sands (1996) points out that **-thu** is a widespread ergative marker, and it could be that this form assimilated to **-ku** following the velar nasal.

was subsequently lost from the citation form, the velar nasal would have been reanalysed as part of the ergative and locative suffix yielding **-nggu** and **-ngga**. In the eastern part of the Pama-Nyungan area many languages take these case forms with all vowel stems. As Sands points out, the environment for the use of case markers such as **-nggu** and **-ngga** has probably been generalised since most roots are disyllabic (Sands 1996:11ff.). In Eastern Kulin, Wathawurrung and Warrnambool this final nasal appears on a high percentage of nouns, mostly disyllabic, but also with words like [wa:] ‘crow’, so the generalisation might be better ‘with vowel-final stems of two morae’. The appearance of this nasal combined with the apparent truncation described above means that in Warrnambool almost all nouns end in a consonant. Some have taken this nasal to be a part of the root, which has been retained mainly in the southeastern mainland, but lost elsewhere (Capell 1956), but others have taken it to be an augment (Dixon 1980, 2002). There is evidence that this is an augment when we compare cognates in languages that do not have the velar nasal in words like **tjina(ng)** and languages that do. In Bunganditj and in Western Victoria a final velar nasal can appear after **u**, **a** and **r** and a final palatal nasal after **i**, but no such nasal appears in words like **tjina(ng)**. These languages appear to retain a nasal that is part of the root, but they do not reflect the augment.

Some examples of the contrast between the retained nasal and the putative augment are given in Table 8. The contrasts are illustrated following **i**, **a** and **u** respectively and examples of the augment following **r** are also given. Warrnambool and Eastern Kulin reflect both the root nasal and the augment, but Bunganditj and Western Kulin (Wemba-Wemba, Wergaya, Tjapwurrung) reflect only the root nasal. The velar nasal was probably lost in Western Kulin, since it is still retained in the northwestern dialects: Letji-Letji, Mathi-Mathi, Wati-Wati (Swan Hill) and Wati-Wati (Piangil). There it is protected by an **-i** augment, so that a root such as **kuna** ‘faeces’ shows up as **kunangi**.

Table 8: Word-final **ng** and **yn**

English	West Kulin	Bung.	Warr.	East Kulin	Other
bottom		pari	pariyn		
doe		mari	mariyn		
fire	wii		wiyn	wiyn	Wira wiyn, Darambal wi
elbow		thaliyn	thaliyn		thalindja Dhurga
crow	wa	wa	wang	wang	wa- root widespread
eel		kuya	kuyang		kuya ‘fish’ widespread
faeces	kuna	kuna	kunang	kuna(ng)	kuna widespread
foot	tjina	thina	thinang	tjinang	tjina widespread
hand	manya	mara	marang	marnang	mara widespread,
tooth		thanga	thangang		thangka Gabi (Q)
wife		mala	malang		mala ‘woman’ Dhu
leech	thulang (Tjap)	thulang	thulang		
Murray pine	marung		marang		
snake		kurang	kurang		
nose		kapu, kawu	kapung		kawu YY, kopi Yar
lip, mouth	wuru	wuru	wurung	wuru(ng)	
plenty		parung	parung		Dhu matong, Wir metong
strong, big		martung	martung		
emu	kawirr	kapir, kawir	kapirng*		kapirri Warungu (Q)
eye	mir	mir	mirng	mirng	mi, mil widespread

* Note that the final rhotic shows up as a flap/trill in Wemba-Wemba (Western Kulin), so it is not clear why Warrnambool shows an augment. Perhaps the rhotic was a glide in Warrnambool.

-k augment

An augment **-k** is also to be found. In the Warrnambool language, for instance, pronoun forms familiar from other languages appear with an extra **-k**. A widespread first person singular form **ngathu** appears as **ngathuk**, and a second person singular form **ngutuk** appears corresponding to **ngurru** or **ngutu** in several other languages. The widespread root **kana** 'yamstick' appears as **kanak**.

Intervocalic consonants

Blake and Reid (1998) report a sound correspondence involving intervocalic consonants. The palatal stop in most dialects of the Western Kulin corresponds to a retroflex stop in Letji-Letji and Wati-Wati (Swan Hill) and to an undetermined rhotic, probably a glide, in Eastern Kulin, Wathawurrung, Colac and Warrnambool.

Examples are presented in Table 9, where Tjapwurrung represents the majority of Western Kulin dialects.

Table 9: Intervocalic **rt-tj-r** correspondences

	Wati-Wati (SH)	Tjapwurrung	Warrnambool
bandicoot	kurtuni	watjan	waran
bridegroom		witjik	wirik
broilga		kutjun	kurun
clown/buffoon		tjipatjak	tjiparak
kangaroo rat	parti-	patjuk	paruk
knee		patjing	paring
shell		tjitjiwaruk	tjiriwarung
Sirius	wirt-	patjapam	parapam
tail		withangi (Ma)	wirang
wren		tjitjiyar	thiriyar

Blake and Reid also report a correspondence between intervocalic **ny** in Tjapwurrung and the Wimmera area and an apical nasal, **n** or **rn**, in other tongues, including Warrnambool.

	Tjapwurrung	Warrnambool
bag for game	ngunyi	nginiyn
cough	kanyan kan	kana pan
croak of frog	tjinyap	thinap

There seem also to be some unexpected correspondences between intervocalic **ny** and a rhotic, a glide in the case of **mar̥a** 'hand'.

beard	nganyi	ngarayn
hip, eyebrow	tanyuk	taruk
hand	manya	marang
great meeting	manya	marang (= preceding?)

There are also two examples of a correspondence between **ny** in Tjapwurrung and **ny** in Warrnambool: **munyu** 'jay' and 'munyup' 'club'. Both are in semantic fields where diffusion is likely.

2 Phonology

2.1 Consonants

The set of consonants was probably the same as for numerous other Australian languages. A likely inventory is shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Consonants

	labial	dental	alveolar	retroflex	palatal	velar
stops	p	th	t	rt	tj (yt)	k
nasals	m	nh	n	rn	ny (yn)	ng
laterals		lh	l	rl	ly (yl)	
rhotics			rr*	r*		
glides					y	w

* The rhotics are not distinguished in the old sources, so they have all been transcribed as *r*.

2.1.1 Stops

In most Australian languages there is only one series of stops and this appears to hold true for the Warrnambool language. The stops appear fairly consistently in the sources with the voiceless symbols except in nasal–stop homorganic clusters, where they are consistently voiced. I have regularised any variation in the sources by using voiced symbols in homorganic nasal–stop clusters and voiceless elsewhere. The sources do not distinguish retroflex (postalveolar) stops from alveolar stops consistently, and the fact that ‘*r*’ is silent in English before a consonant means that it can be difficult to tell whether ‘*r*’ in a notation such as Thomas’ *wart-wart* ‘crooked’ is to be interpreted as part of the representation of the vowel or as the *r*-colouring of the following consonant. However, there are some clear indications of a retroflex in some words in intervocalic and word-final position. For example, Miss Hood records this word as *wurt-wurt* where the combination *ur* probably represents the obscuring of the vowel quality by the retroflexion. Similarly, the word for ‘elder brother’ has a number of notations such as *warti* and *wardi*, which give no clear indication, but there is also *wurdi*, which reflects the obscuring of the vowel, and *warrii*, which clearly indicates *r*-colouring. From what we know of other Australian languages we would not expect an opposition between alveolar and retroflex in initial position. Certainly there are plenty of tokens with initial *t*, but this leads to another problem. There is fluctuation between *t* and *th*

since the sources do not distinguish dental stops from alveolars consistently. Where there are only a few tokens an initial *t* could be apical or dental.

In word-initial position almost all tokens of laminal stops are dental. The following words have large numbers of tokens of *th*: **thirang** (6) 'leaf', **thalayn** (26) 'tongue', **thangang** (22) 'tooth', **thaka** (26) 'eat', **thatha** (17) 'drink', **thanambur** (12) 'woman', **thukuwi** (12) 'child', **thurung** (10) 'dew' and **thurang** (11) 'bark, canoe'. There are one or two tokens with *j* or some other indication of **tj**, but these are almost all from Thomas (T) or from the Mount Rouse list (X), both representing the Wuluwurrung dialect. A dozen or so words recorded with only one or two tokens have initial **tj**, but these too are almost all from Thomas (T). An interesting exception is Dawson's **tjark** 'reed knife' contrasting with his **thark** 'reed'. This root is found in the Kulin languages and borrowing is probably responsible for the exception to the general pattern of dental initials.

In intervocalic position there appears to be a contrast.

mutjir (7) 'axe'	mithin (11) 'forehead'
witjang (4) 'yabby'	muthang (4) 'lightwood'
ngutjung * (10) 'good'	puthung (6) 'grass'

* One token *otung* from Green (1878:117).

In syllable-final position a laminal contrast is not expected and some words show fluctuation between a released palatal stop (*ch* etc.) and an unreleased one, the latter indicated by diphthongisation of the preceding *a* or *u* or by lengthening of *i*.

wirayt (3)	wiratj (7)	'banksia'
kurukiyt (6)	kurukitj (6)	'long-billed cockatoo'
parayt (5)	paratj (4)	'girl'

Some words show only one or the other. If a dental occurred in syllable-final position, it would have been hard to detect. There are only three tokens with syllable-final *th* and none occurs in more than one source.

Note that I transcribe palatal stops as **tj** (or **dj** in homorganic nasal-stop clusters), but in syllable-final position I use **tj** for the released palatal or **yt** for the unreleased.

2.1.2 Nasals

It is difficult to establish the distribution of dental nasals since the early recordists did not pick up dental nasals. In word-initial position there are practically no examples of **ny**. Some roots, which we expect to have laminal nasals on the basis of cognates, show a confusing alternation of *n*, *gn* and *ng* in the sources.

'see, look at' *nakeen* d, v, *nakin* r, *ngakai* p, *gnaakae* d, etc.

'sit' *neenkuka* n, *ingake* j, *gneengan* d, *gneengannae* ds, *ngaynyun-ngull* T, etc.

It is difficult to know what the initial nasal is in words like these, but note the absence of any initial nasal in *ingake*. It is normally a velar nasal that goes undetected by early recordists.

The third person pronoun seems to fluctuate between **nhung** and **nyung**, but is regularly **-nyung** in enclitic form. Numerous examples are to be found in the glossary.

In intervocalic position there are a number examples of **ny** as in **linyar** 'white hawk' and **wanyu** 'below', but there is insufficient data to establish whether there was a laminal contrast.

In syllable-final position there were palatal nasals as in **wiyn** 'fire', **kurayn** 'kangaroo' and **puroyn** 'night'.

There was probably a contrast with intervocalic homorganic nasal-stop clusters. Witness **wirindja** 'to drag' and **windha** (also **wundha**) 'where'.

Note that some words show fluctuation between a final nasal and a final nasal plus homorganic stop. Almost all the examples of final nasal-stop clusters are from Dawson: **kurun(t)** 'brolga', **marang(k)** 'hand', **thiyam(p)** 'frog', **karang(k)** 'wattle'.

2.1.3 Other consonants

There may have been a number of laterals. Certainly we find what appears as an alveolar **l** in initial, medial and final position, but it must be remembered that the nineteenth century observers would not have picked up dental **l**. There are a few examples of what appears to be a palatal **l** (See Table 11). There is a possible example of a retroflex **l** in Thomas' **lurlah** 'a blow'. Since nouns normally end in consonants in their citation form, **lurlah** may be an ergative-instrumental form.

There would almost certainly have been two rhotics, a flap or trill and a glide, but since no source makes such a distinction, I have transcribed all rhotics as **r**. In quoting words from languages where a distinction between two rhotics is attested **rr** is used for the flap/trill and **r̥** for the glide.

The consonants are shown in Table 11 in initial, medial and word-final position. Clusters are not considered at this point. It is probable that rhotics do not occur in word-initial position. The only token with an initial rhotic is **rolnu** 'scratch'. We expect that the distinction between alveolar and retroflex apicals would have been neutralised in word-initial position. I have handled this by including words that appear to have an alveolar initial and marking the initial retroflex positions as systematic gaps. All consonants can occur in intervocalic position. It is likely that all consonants could appear in word-final position except **y** and **w**, and probably the dentals. We cannot be certain whether both rhotics occurred in word-final position.

Table 11: Examples of consonants

		Initial	Intervocalic	Final	
	p	purpa to go	kupa to sit	murup ghost	
	t	tambit right hand	walata to carry	ngarat hair	
	rt	—	wartayi old brother	wart-wart crooked	
	th	thatha to drink	muthang lightwood		
	tj/yt	—	ngutjung good	paritj, pariyt water	
	k	kurang snake	laka to say	kulak sand	
	m	miring ground	kuramiyt barn owl	yaram crayfish	

	nh	nhaka see	nganha/nganya what	–	
	n	nala log	kanak (yam)stick	wilan black cockatoo	
	rn	–	parnang dingo	murn skin	
	ny/yn	–	wanyu below	wiyn fire	
	ng	ngamat sea	pangat not	ngirang mother	
	l	lapitj salt	kaloyñ hot	yul-yul wild man	
	rl	–	larla a blow	?	
	ly	–	potalyi camp	tarayl virgin	
	r	–	parayt girl	maar man	
	y	yuwa to sleep	kayuk wrist	–	
	w	wanga to hear	pawa to cook	–	

2.2 Vowels

Many Australian languages have only three vowels, **i**, **a** and **u**, but some of the Kulin tongues certainly have **e** as well (e.g. **beng** 'body', 'flesh') and Hercus (1986b) records six vowels in Wemba-Wemba, one of the dialects of Western Kulin. It is not really possible to ascertain how many vowels there were in the Warrnambool language. There is some fluctuation in the sources between *i* and *e* and between *u* and *o*. In general these have been regularised to **i** and **u** respectively in the transcription. Where a back vowel occurs before a syllable-final palatal, **o** has been used rather than **u** since this gives a better idea of the likely pronunciation: **puroyn** 'night'.

2.3 Phonotactics

A notable feature of the Warrnambool language is that all words begin with a consonant and almost all nouns in their citation form (nominative) end in a consonant (except for some kin terms). Consonant-final nouns are a feature of the Gippsland language, Eastern Kulin and Wathawurrung, though this does not apply so strictly in Wathawurrung.

2.3.1 Complex codas

It seems that syllables could have codas consisting of a **r** or **l** (liquids) followed by **p**, **k**, **m** or **ng** (non-coronal oral or nasal stops). Most of the examples come from word-final position, but there are a few examples such as **kalm̩ba** 'play' where the complex coda is followed by a labial stop. In some cases there are tokens with a vowel between the

consonants, but these are likely to derive from faulty perception by recordists unfamiliar with such clusters. It is interesting to note that these clusters are much the same set that is found between vowels in languages that have not lost a final vowel, as nouns in the Warrnambool language appear to have (see §1.4.3 above). From a consideration of cognates in other languages it seems that both the flap/trill (rr) and the glide (r) occurred in codas, but for many words there is no clue.

rp	purp	thinang	trail	lp	wilp-nyung*	lightning
rk	mirk		egg	lk	kalk-kalk	nest
rm	kirambirm		ornament	lm	kalmba	play
rng	mirng		eye	lng	kalng	guilty

* The hyphen is included since *nyung* is likely to be a third person possessor form.

In the Wuluwurrung dialect a number of words are notated with initial clusters of a stop plus *r*. One example from Thomas is *kray-pan-mana-gai-ngit* 'quarrel' where Dawson records *keetbandaa*. The negative root is recorded in forms such as *bangat*, *banngat*, *pengat* and *parngat* in non-Wuluwurrung sources, and as *brangat*, *brangul*, *prungartin* and *bangarter* (sic) in Wuluwurrung sources. It is possible that the *r* in *parngat* represents a rhotic and that in Wuluwurrung this rhotic appears immediately after the initial consonant where its presence is clear to an English recordist.

2.3.2 Homorganic clusters

Homorganic nasal-stop clusters are common between vowels. Less expected is the appearance of some homorganic clusters in word-final position. Most of these show fluctuation between a nasal-stop cluster and a simple nasal.

mb/mp	wamba to bring	thiyamp frog
ndh	windh where?	
nd	pundiya to live	kurun(t) brolga
rnd	karnda to call out	
ndj	pundjil star	
ngg	piningga brother-in-law	marang(k) hand

There are also a small number of lateral-stop clusters, probably homorganic:

lt	pulta good
ltj	kaltjang thin
lth	kilthin black magpie

2.3.3 Homorganic stop–nasal clusters

There are some examples of what look like homorganic stop–nasal clusters. One is **nhipma** ‘blind’; another is **pirtna** ‘to scrape’. These words occur in the southern Kulin tongues, sometimes with the stop and sometimes without it. Some of the examples confined to the Warrnambool area also show fluctuation, e.g. **wurnay/wurtnay** ‘to/in camp’ and **wani/watnitj** ‘wish’. One of the most frequently attested forms with an apparent nasal–stop cluster is **-ngatnin**, a first person possessor form, found in the lexicon with body parts. Most of the tokens come from Robinson; a few from Dawson. Interestingly Curr records **-nganin**.

There are also a few examples of **tl** clusters; for example, Dawson gives *tatlap peet* ‘drunk’. This invites comparison with **thatha** ‘to drink’.

Overall it seems that we have a tendency to pre-stop nasals and laterals, a tendency noted in other parts of Australia.

2.3.4 Heterorganic consonant clusters

The general pattern for heterorganic clusters seems to be that any consonant that can be word-final can be the first member of a two-consonant intervocalic cluster. The second member is non-coronal, i.e. labial or velar. However, it must be remembered that we are not always able to determine morpheme boundaries, and it may be there are restrictions on the first member within a morpheme.

Table 12 shows the two-consonant clusters that have been observed. Heterorganic clusters are marked with an **x**, and homorganic clusters are shown with **h**. It seems that if one considers compounds and reduplications, then all possible combinations of coda and word-initial consonant are likely to be found. Certainly there are geminates across the boundaries between reduplicated forms: **ngalang-ngalang** ‘old man’, etc.

Table 12: Consonant clusters

	p	t	rt	tj	k	m	n	rn	ny	ng	l	ly	y	w
p	-				x	x				x				
t	x				x	x				x				
rt	x				x	x								
yt	x				x	x								
k	x				-	x				x				
m	h				x	-								
n	x	h			x					x				
rn	x		h		x	x								
yn	x			h	x	x								
ng	x				h	x				-				
l	x	h			x	x				x				
rl			h											
yl				h		x								
r	x				x	x								

2.3.5 Phonotactic frequencies for nouns

Figures giving the relative frequency for the various phonemes in the positions in the citation form of nouns are given in Table 13. C_1 refers to the first position in a cluster and C_2 to the second position. Since **t** and **rt** are not distinguished to any great degree in the sources they are lumped together. Doubtless some tokens of **th** were heard as **t** as well. Similarly **n** and **rn** have been lumped together, and, regrettably, **nh**. Letter **r**, as elsewhere covers **rr** and **r**. The figures give the proportion per thousand (percentages can be read by dividing by 10). The figures are based on 600 words yielding approximately 2000 consonants.

Table 13: Noun phonotactic frequencies

	Initial	V__V	C_1	C_2	Final	Total
p	68	19	1	14	15	117
th	9.5	4				13.5
t/rt	28	19.5	2.5	6.5	41.5	98
tj		6.5	2	2	38.5	49
k	65	30	1	13	37.5	146.5
m	46	9.5	8.5	5	13.5	82.5
nh/n/rn	6.5	33.5	15.5	1	46	92.5
ny	–	2.5	3.5	–	14	20
ng	23.5	6	4.5	1	53.5	88.5
l	6	42	3	–	23	74
ly	–	–	–	–	–	–
r [= rr + r]	–	89	12.5	–	7.5	109
w	45	23				69
y	15.5	15				30.5
zero					16.5	16.5

Note the following:

- The high frequency of **ng** in word-final position arises from the use of the **ng** augment as described in §1.4 above.
- The high frequency of final **tj** owes something to the frequency of the noun-forming suffix **-(t)itj** as in **partpatitj** 'fighter' from **partpa** 'to fight'.
- Most of the C_2 tokens occurred as the second element in a homorganic cluster.
- Note the high frequency of the liquids in intervocalic position.

2.3.6 Stress

In the majority of Australian languages word stress (or accent) falls on the first syllable, but there are exceptions, one of them being Mathi-Mathi, where the stress in words of more than two syllables falls on various syllables according to certain principles (Hercus 1986d:115). Tyers marks stress and it appears that stress falls regularly on the final syllable of disyllabic words, of which there are numerous examples.

<i>karrìp</i>	thigh
<i>bebì</i>	father
<i>werìte</i>	banksia
<i>kannòc</i>	waddy

There are a few examples of longer words with stress marked variously. Lindsay also marks stress. In his notation, stress on disyllabic words is predominantly on the second syllable. As with Tyers, stress on longer words appears on various syllables.

3 *Grammar*

Most of the grammar comes from R.H. Mathews (r) or from the unanalysed *Kuurn Kopan Noot* sentences of James Dawson (d), Isabella Dawson (di) or Sarah Dawson (ds), or from sentences recorded by Thomas (T). A few grammatical forms come from the remaining sources, which are largely lexical.

The Warrnambool language has a case-marking system with ergative for the subject of a transitive verb and an unmarked nominative for the object of a transitive verb and the subject of an intransitive predicate. The intransitive predicate can be a verb, a noun or an adjective. This system of marking applies to pronouns as well as nouns. There are also two sets of enclitic pronouns. There is one set that represents the subject of all predicates and another set that represents the object of a verb or the possessor of a noun. The subject and object enclitics attach to the verb or to the first word in the clause, probably the first phrase in the clause, but all the examples show a single word. It is difficult to say much about word order since all the material consists of isolated sentences, some given as translations of English. It looks as if word order was not grammatically determined, since there is a great deal of variation in the sources. It may be that the Warrnambool language was basically predicate-initial, since there are a number of sentences with the verb first. These are not likely to have arisen from interference from English. Certainly the first position is used for focus (emphasis), and the negative word and interrogative words normally appear in first position where they typically host enclitics for subject and/or object.

3.1 Number

Mathews provides the following forms.

mar	man
marara	a couple of men
marapan	several men

3.2 Gender

As in most of his other grammatical sketches, Mathews includes a section on gender. In the Warrnambool Language, as in many other Australian languages, all that is involved is natural gender. Among animals gender is signified by adding **mamang** 'male' and **ngirang** 'female', 'mother':

waran mamang (<i>warrun mamung</i>)	'male bandicoot'
waran ngirang (<i>warrun ngerang</i>)	'female bandicoot'

For some animals gender is marked suppletively:

korayn	'kangaroo', 'male kangaroo'
mariyn (<i>murrin r</i> , but <i>murreen pf</i>) ¹	'female kangaroo'

Matthews also gives **kal** 'dog' and *ngerangyer* 'female dog', but the latter is **ngirangyer** and consists of **ngirang** 'mother' or 'female' + a feminine suffix. The form of the suffix is probably **-iyar** with the high vowel reduced to *y* in some instances. There is probably a final *r* in that there are a couple of spellings with *rr*. The following examples of this suffix are from Dawson. The original notations are all in the glossary.

korang-korangatj	wicked man	korang-korangatj-ar	wicked woman
manomanomatj	wicked man	manomanomatj-ar	wicked woman
parnang	dog	ngirayn-iyar parnang	bitch
(Dawson's spelling indicates a final palatal in the stem: <i>kneeriin heaar burnang</i> , <i>gneeriin heear</i>)			
kokitj	male orphan	koki-iyar	female orphan
parapitj	male orphan	parapi-iyar	female orphan
wiriyn	man's spirit	wiriyar	woman's spirit
piningga, piningnan	male sweetheart	piningga-yar	female sweetheart
wartayi*	cousin	wartayi-iyar	female cousin
kuku*	cousin	kuku-iyar	female cousin
tawil	cousin	tawil-iyar	female cousin
wanangam	divorced man	wanangam-iyar	divorced woman
wapiyt	dwarf	wapitjar	dwarf woman
waram (K)	left-handed man	waram-iyar	left-handed woman
nirin niri (PW)	left-handed man	nirin niri-ar	left-handed woman
pundjil-kirang	gentleman	pundjil-kirang-yar	woman
ngaram(-ngaram)	old man	ngaram-tjar/-yar	old woman
ngamatiyt	white man	ngamatiyt-iyar	white woman
murup	man's ghost	murup-yar**	woman's ghost
wanginin	chief (addressed)	wangin-iyar	chiefess (addressed)

* **wartayi** is 'elder brother' and **kuku** 'younger brother'. These terms also apply to mother's sister's children and father's brother's children. Dawson also gives *kokae hiar* for 'spirit (liquor)'.

** The original notation is *yernan*. It is not clear what the significance of *-an* is.

Dawson also records *bangaheeartukuae* 'childless', which appears to be **panga-iyar thukuwi** with the feminine form **-iyar** attached to **panga** 'no' (normally **pangat**).

¹ See key to sources in the English-Warrnambool glossary.

3.3 Case

There was a case system in the Warrnambool language, but we have incomplete data. Mathews gives only the ergative and genitive cases. He writes, as he so often does, 'The other cases will be passed over'. From the sentences in various sources it is possible to pick out a locative, an allative and an ablative.

nominative	-
ergative	-a
genitive	-ngat
locative	-i*
allative	-u (-o d, -oo T)
ablative	-ngu

- * Dawson represents the locative by *æ* and he illustrates his use of *æ* by saying that 'rainy' would be *raænaæ*. Thomas usually represents this suffix by *-ay* as in *ray*, but a comparison of his use of *-ay* with the notations of others indicates that *-ay* represents [i]

Ergative -a and nominative (unmarked)

The ergative suffix marks nouns functioning as the agent of a transitive verb and the nominative is used for nouns used as the subject of an intransitive predicate (intransitive verb, noun, adjective) or as the object of a transitive verb. The ergative is also used to mark the instrument used to carry out an action.

- (1) *Mārra guramuk burtan. r*
Mar-a kuramuk parta-n
 man-ERG possum kill-PAST
 'A man killed a possum.'
- (2) *Māra kalngun maiangan dherra. r*
Mar-a kal-ngan mayanga-n thiyar-a.
 man-ERG dog-1S.POSS pierce-PAST spear-ERG
 'A man speared my dog with a spear.'

In some Australian languages pronouns have a nominative-accusative system of case marking in which the nominative covers the subject of transitive verbs as well as the subject of intransitive predicates, and an accusative is used for pronouns in object function. This is true of clitic pronouns in the Warrnambool Language, but free pronouns seem to take the same marking as nouns.

- (3) *Burtakæ gnuutooka kaal. d*
Parta-ki ngutuk-a kal.
 hit/kill-IMP you-ERG dog
 'You hit the dog.'
- (4) *Wambina ngatuk wurni. dim.*
Wambina* ngathuk wurn-i.
 carry 1SG camp-LOC
 'Carry me to the camp.'

* The function of *-(i)na* is not clear.

The ergative is also used to mark the gift in a giving sentence.

- (5) *Wuukakæ kaal kuuramuuka. d*
Wuka-ki kal kuramuk-a.
 give-IMP dog possum-ERG
 'Give the dog the possum.'

- (6) *Wuukakæ tiyeera. d*
Wuka-ki thiyar-a.
 give-IMP spear-ERG
 'Give a spear to him.'

This construction is reminiscent of the English construction 'He provided them with food'. It is found throughout central and western Victoria. In the Warrnambool language this construction is not confined to *wuka* 'to give'.

- (7) *Kuuruin kartakæ kaal kuuramuuka. d*
Kuru-wan kataki kal kuramuk-a.
 take-1PL.INC away [?] dog possum-ERG
 'Let us take the possum from the dog.'

There is one other example of 'taking away', but the word for what is removed ends in *-a* and it is not clear whether there is a case suffix.

- (8) *Karoin kartakæ malka. d*
Kuru-wan kataki malka-a[?].
 take-1PL.INC away shield-[ERG]
 'Let us take the shield from him.'

Genitive -ngat

In expressions of possession the possessed bears an enclitic in the oblique case representing the possessor. The possessor may also be represented by a noun or free pronoun in the genitive case. This is illustrated below and further examples are given in §3.4.4.

Note that the bound pronoun representing the possessor follows any case marking that appears on the host noun. This is in keeping with the enclitic status of the bound possessor form. See also (13) and (65).

- (9) a. *mahrngat dhergittimnung* r*
mar-ngat thirgetim-nhung
 b. *marngat lettalettimyung r*
mar-ngat letimletim-yung
 man-GEN boomerang-3SG.POSS
 'a man's boomerang'

* This word for boomerang, which also appears in (11) below, is not confirmed from other sources. One expected form for 'boomerang' is *gatingatim* (vowels uncertain). The word for 'reed spear' is *thiyar/thir*.

- (10) *Dhunnumburngat kannanyūng. r*
thanambur-ngat kana-nyung
 woman-GEN yamstick-3SG.POSS
 'a woman's yamstick'

- (11) *dergettiman ngutthungat.* r ms
thirgetim-an ngathu-ngat
 boomerang-1POSS 1-GEN
 'my boomerang'

This construction with a genitive case marker and an enclitic on the possessed marking the person and number of the possessed was probably used to express inalienable possession (e.g. 'woman's arm'), but examples are few. Example (12) refers to the practice of drinking muddy water through a banksia cone in the mouth to filter and flavour it (Dawson 1881:22). The verb inflection is not clear.

- (12) *Tatteen mirng neung weeritich gnat.* d
Thathiyn mirng-nyung wiratj-ngat.
 drink.? eye-3SG.POSS banksia-GEN
 'Drink the eye of the banksia.'
- (13) *Ngungape pundan kalañun pimnyung.* ds
Nhungapi punda-n kal-a-nyung pim-nyung.
 that?? bite-PAST dog-ERG-3SG.POSS head-3SG.POSS
 'His dog bit his head.'
 [To be understood as *A's dog bit B's head* since it was given as a translation of 'His dog bit the man on the head.']
- (14) *pillaetuung murndall gnat.* [Dawson 1881:53]
pilit-ung marndal-ngat
 fire-3SG.POSS thunder-GEN
 'fire caused by lightning'
- (15) *muuruup neung kuurn tarrong'gnat.* [Dawson 1881:50]
murup-nhung kurn tarong-ngat
 spirit-3SG.POSS young? moon-GEN
 'the devil in the moon'

Locative -i

The suffix **-i** designated locative here is more properly a locative-allative since it expresses destination (as in (4) above and (22) below) as well as location. There is also a separate allative **-u**.

- (16) *Ngerrung-woorny.* Wulu T237
Ngirang wurn-i.
 mother hut-LOC
 'Mother is in the hut.'

In the following example the locative occurs on **wurk**. There is probably another token of the locative in **kani** 'up' (cf. **kanpa** 'to climb').

- (17) *Kannæ gneengannæ kuuramuuk wuurkæ nuung.* d
Kan-i nginggani kuramuk wurk-i-nhung.
 up-LOC sit.on? possum branch-LOC-3POSS
 'He possum is sitting on his/her branch.'

- (18) *Morai baritchi.* ds
Marayi paritj-i.
 stone water-LOC
 'The stone is in the water.'
- (19) *Kuuramuk hnat tuukuaeyuung paanaetnuung.* d
Kuramuk-ngat thukuwi-yung pan-i-nhung.
 possum-GEN young-3SG.POSS pouch-LOC-3SG.POSS
 'The possum's baby is in her pouch.'
- (20) *Yurnda-wayn-yoo-goondayay-bawee.* Wulu T224
Yarnda wanyu kunda-(y)i paw.
 throw down fire-LOC cook.IMP
 'Throw it on the fire and cook it.'
- (21) *Yanangal brangkae.* ds
Yana-ngal purangk-i.
 go-1DU creek-LOC
 'We go to the creek.'
- (22) *yana-ka woorn-ay* Wulu T233
yana-ki[?] wurn-i
 go-IMP home-LOC
 'go home' (233).

There is also an example where **-i** expresses purpose,

- (23) *Gooramookay-yinnin-wan.* Wulu T222
Kuramuk-i yana-n-wan.
 possum-LOC go-HORT-1PL.INC.
 'Let's go for possums.'

There are two other locational forms in Dawson's sentences. It is not certain whether they are case suffixes or separate location words.

Geelong **ngura** 'at Geelong'
 Geelong **kuta** 'at Geelong'

The latter is confirmed inasmuch as Thomas gives **yungga winapu kuta** 'throw them on the fire' in Bunganditj where **winap** [usually **warnap**] is 'fire'.

Allative -u

In Dawson there is an example of what appears to be an allative. However, this remains unconfirmed, and, as illustrated above, the locative covers destination as well as location.

- (24) *Yannako mullaebaa Terang o.* d
Yana-k-u malipa Terang-u.
 go-FUT-1SG tomorrow Terang-ALLATIVE
 'I'm going to Terang tomorrow.'

Ablative -ngu

- (25)
- Bepangupurtan kapin yandaburti wuruthngu.*

Pipa-ngu* **parta-n** **kapin** **yandapurti** **wuruth-ngu.**

father-2SG.POSS kill-PAST bird fall tree-ABL

'Your father killed the bird. It fell from the tree.'

* One would expect the word for 'father' to be marked by an ergative suffix. The nominative is **pipayi**. It is not known what the ergative would be, perhaps **pipa-a** with the ergative realised as vowel length.

The ablative may occur also in the following. The stem is **wirang**, so it is difficult to be sure.

- (26)
- Weereendya-wirrang-oo-noong-bartummy-ngin.*
- Wulu T222.

Wirindja **wirang-[ng]u** **nhung** **parta** **mowayn** [?].

pull tail-ABL 3SG.OBJ hit head

'Pull him out by his tail and hit him on the head.'

Another example may be **wiringu** 'He's afraid] of the devil' (T245) where the stem is **wiring**. Thomas also has **purony-a pambunga** 'He's afraid of the dark.' where **-a** is presumably the ergative-instrumental.

Other

The following example contains a suffix **-gat** indicating purpose. It could be an error for **-ngat**.

- (27)
- Yananwon madhalgat.*
- ds

Yana-n-wan **mathal-[n]gat.**

go-HORT-1INC.PL meat-?

'Let's go for meat.'

3.4 Pronouns**3.4.1 Personal pronouns**

In the Warrnambool language there were strong (free) pronouns and weak (clitic) pronouns. The free pronouns were marked for case, though only the ergative and genitive have been recorded. The weak pronouns occurred in two sets, a subject set and an oblique set that covered object and possessor. All of these are shown in Table 14. The Warrnambool language is unusual in having only singular free pronouns, a peculiarity shared with Bunganditj, its western neighbour, and with the Colac language to the east. Mathews gives pronouns for all numbers (singular, dual and plural), but only by showing the weak (clitic) pronouns, which do distinguish singular, dual and plural, attached to the strong ones. These may be genuine, but on the other hand it may be that the singular free pronouns were used along with non-singular clitics to produce strong non-singular forms. Example (33) below is instructive in this regard, since it shows a second singular free pronoun used in conjunction with a dual clitic **-pula** on the verb. One possibility would have been for the free pronoun to have been the host, and this would have been the only option in one-word utterances. Mathews also shows these same clitic pronouns on verbs, giving the false impression that verbs inflect for person and number as in languages such as Greek or Latin (see §3.6 below). Mathews also gives some third person pronouns that are basically demonstrative. See §3.4.5.

Dawson gives some composite non-singular free pronouns:

- we **ngathuk ngayi** (as dual subject, e.g. (29c))
 ngathu ngayi (as dual subject, e.g. (30b))
 ngathuk ngayi yung (as dual subject)
 us **ngayi yung** (glossed as 'us' in a list of pronouns)
 you **ngutuk ngutin** (as plural subject (31b) and in list)

The form **ngayi** is the enclitic for first person plural object or possessor and **ngutin** the second person plural object or possessor form, so the subject usage seems suspicious.

In Table 14 the pronouns in the left-hand column are the free forms used for intransitive subject and direct object. They take case suffixes. Ergative and genitive are attested. Presumably others were possible.

Table14: Pronouns

	Free forms	Subject enclitics	Object/possessor enclitics
Singular			
1	ngathuk r,d, ngatj* r,d,T	-u r,d	-ngan r, d
2	ngutuk r, d, nginduk* d	-ngin r, d	-ngu r, d
3	nhung r, d	---	-nhung/-nyung r, d -nyuwang G
Dual			
1INC	ngathu-ngal r	-ngal r, d	
1EX	ngathu-ngalin r	-ngalin r	
2	ngutu-wal r	-ngalung d, ngalang rms	
3	tila-kal r	-pul d, -wal r, -wul r, warr r -pul d -kal r, -tja rms**	
Plural			
1INC	ngathu-ngan r	-wan d, rms -ngan r	-nga(t)nin d, z
1EX	ngathu-nganin r	-nganin r, -wanung d	-ngayi d
2	ngutu-war r	war r, d, ato d	-ngutin d
3	dila-kanda r	-ut d, -da r, d -tja** rms	-tjin d

* In the manuscript of Mathew (m2) 'I' is *dinngatch* and 'thou' *dinngin*.

** The only examples are in the future paradigms in the manuscript: **parta-tja** 'they two will kill' and **parta-k tja** 'they will kill'. It may be that this suffix can be equated with -da as in **mana-n-da** (take-PAST-3pl) 'they took'. It is not clear what the difference between -da and -ut is.

The following genitive pronouns have been found:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| ngathungat r, d | 'my' |
| ngutungat r | 'your' |
| nhungat r | 'his/her' |

There are numerous examples in the lexicon of a suffix **-ngatnin** (Robinson, Dawson) or **-nganin** (Curr) with body parts. This appears to mark first person possessor, but it is not certain whether it is a special inalienable form and it is uncertain what number it expresses, though it has been included as first plural inclusive in Table 14. The apparent cluster **tn** is unusual, and probably results from pre-stopping an original nasal (see §2.3.3).

3.4.2 Subject enclitics

The following examples illustrate the clitic pronouns in subject function. These enclitics are attached either to the verb or to the first word in the clause. On the basis of what we know of other Australian languages the clitic probably attaches to the first phrase in the clause, but this is not clear from the available examples. Where the clitic is attached to a non-verb, the verb appears in its unmarked form, i.e. the form shown as third person singular in Table 15 below.

- (28) *Burtanno kuuramuuk.* d
Parta-n-u kuramuk.
 kill-PAST-1 possum
 'I killed a possum.'
- (29) a. *Yannang'al.*
Yana-ngal.
 go-1DU.INC.
 'You and I'll go.'
- b. *Yannang'along.*
Yana-ngalong.
 go-1DU.EX
 'We two'll go.'
- c. *Puularneea gnatook hnaayæ yannak.* d
Pulania ngathuk ngayi yana-k.
 go.away we ? go-FUT
 'We two are going away.'
- (30) a. *Burtang'along kaal.*
Parta-ngalong kal.
 hit-1DU.EX dog
 'We hit the dog.'
- b. *Gnatoong haayæ burtang'al kaal.* d
Ngathu(k)-ngayi parta-ngal kal.
 we ? hit-1DU.INC dog
 'You and I hit the dog.'
- (31) a. *Gnuutooka burtang'in kaal.*
Ngutuk-a parta-ngin kal.
 you-ERG hit-PAST.2SG dog
 'You hit the dog.'

- b. *Gnuutooka gnuutaen burtakato kaal.* d
Ngutuk-a ngutin parta-k-ato kal.
 you-ERG ? hit-FUT-2PL dog
 'You mob will hit the dog.'
- (32) a. *Yanna'ngin gnuutuuk.* d
Yana-ngin ngutuk.
 go-2S you
 'You are going?'
- b. *Gnuuteung gnin.* d
Ngutjung-ngin.
 good-2S
 'You are good.'
- (33) *Puularneeapuula gninduuk puulang teenbee.* d
Pulaniya-pula nginduk pulang thinpi.
 go.away-2DU you.SG go.away today
 'You two are going away today.'
- (34) *Puularneeapuul yannak.* d
Pulaniya-pul yana-k.
 go-away-2DU go-FUT
 'You two are going away.'
- (35) *Wakuurneea katto.* d
Wakuniya-k-ato.
 go.away-FUT-2PL
 'You all will go away.'

In the following examples the clitic pronoun *-war* 'you all' is used with a demonstrative. In (37) the clitic is used both on the verb and on the demonstrative. These examples seem unexpected, but Mathews does have demonstratives written alongside second person non-singular subject clitics in his manuscript grammar, and it may be that this was a strategy to supply second person non-singular pronouns (see §3.4.5).

- (36) *Nuunumbiwarr wakuumban.* d
Nhunambi-war wakumba-n.
 those-2PL go.away-PAST
 'You all went away.'
- (37) *Wakuumba war nuunanbewar yannak.* d
Wakumba-war nhunanbi-war yana-k.
 go.away-2PL those-2PL go-FUT
 'You all will go away.'

The third person singular is normally left unexpressed. Conversely, the absence of any overt expression of the subject is interpreted as 'he', 'she' or 'it'.

- (38) a. *Burtan kuuramuuk.* d
Parta-n kuramuk.
 kill-PAST possum
 'He (or she) killed a possum.'
- b. *Wakuumban.* d
Wakumba-n.
 go.away-PAST
 'He (or she) went away.'
- (39) *Marra papakuut wuurn gno.* d
Mar-a papa-k-ut wurn-ngu.
 man-ERG burn-FUT-3PL dwelling-2S.POSS
 'Some men will burn your house down.'

The following seems to include a separate word for 'they'. **Takut** is also recorded by Thomas, but compare **tambutakut** in (43) below.

- (40) *Tambuura takoort wuurn gnatnæn.* d
Tambuta takut wurn-ngatnin.
 find all dwelling-1PL.POSS
 'They will find our camp/home.'

The following example from Thomas illustrates the pronoun **ngatj**.

- (41) *Nirrung-ngaity-nahkak.* Wulu T247.
Ngirang ngatj nhaka-k.
 mother I see-FUT
 'I'm going to see my mother.'

3.4.3 Object enclitics

The following examples illustrate clitic pronouns in object function. There are far fewer examples in the sources than there are for subject.

- (42) *Buundang gnan kuuramuuka.* d
Pund-an-ngan kuramuk-a.
 bite-PAST-1SG.O possum-ERG
 'The possum bit me.'

In the following example the object is an enclitic to the first word and the subject enclitic to the verb.

- (43) *Bang ayæ tambuurtakoot.* d
Pang-ngayi tambuta-k-ut.
 not-1PL.O find-FUT-3PL
 'They will not find us.'
- (44) a. *Parta hno.* d
Parta-ngu.
 kill-2S.O
 'He (or she) will kill you.'

- b. *Yarrindrak-ngo*. Wulu T242
Yarnda-k-ngu.
 throw-FUT-2S.O
 'He [the horse] will throw you.'
- (45) *Partanuung tukuæ yuung teelang tunnumbuura*. d
Parta-nhung thukuwi-yung thi-lang thanambur-a.
 kill-3SG.O child-3SGPOSS this-ERG woman-ERG
 'That woman killed her own child.'
- (46) *Purticheen nuulambee*. d
Parta-tjin nhu-lambi.
 kill-3PL.O that-ERG
 'That [man] will kill them.'
- (47) *Kuuroænæchin tiyæra*. d
Kurowini-tjin thiyar-a.
 take-3PL.O spear-ERG
 'He will take (their) spears from them.'
- * Note the ergative-instrumental on **thiyar**. Compare (5) and (6) above)

In the following example a subject clitic is followed by an object clitic.

- (48) *Weetka kuurntayæ*. d
Witka-k-ut-ngayi.
 look.for-FUT-3PL-1PL.O
 'They will look for us.'

In all the examples where there is an enclitic representing the indirect object a formative **ma** occurs between the verb and the clitic. There are some difficulties of interpretation. The verb in some of the examples is given as **yunggama** in both Wuluwurrung and Warrnambool proper, which suggests that **ma** is just a part of the stem. However, **ma** also occurs with **kuyit(pa)** 'to tell'. Thomas records **mana-ma-k** 'bring!' and **mana** means 'take': *Marnamuk minborn pipker* 'Bring me pipe' where *minboorn* is a proper name for first person. As with **yunggama**, it looks as if **ma** is incorporated in the stem. Examples like this would lead one to believe **ma** is a formative meaning 'hither' or 'towards the speaker'. However, it follows the inflection in (50) and (51).

- (49) *Ngulambi yunggama kal maar*. ds
Nhu-lambi yunggama kal* mar.
 he-ERG give dog man
 'He gave the dog to the man.'
- * Note no ergative-instrumental on the 'gift' as in (5) and (6).

All the other examples of **ma** are given below, including some that do not involve pronouns. There are obscurities in some examples as indicated by the question marks in the glosses.

- (50) *Kuetka mahneenann mullaeba yannahninuung*. d
Kuit-ka-ma-ngin-ngan maliba yana-ngin-ung.
 tell-IMP-?-2SG-1SG.OBJ tomorrow go-2SG-?
 'You tell me that you go away tomorrow.'

- (51) *Kuetka maakin nubee'gna yanna ngin mullaeba.* d
Kuit-ka-maa-kin nhubinya yana-ngin maliba.
 tell-IMP-?-? ? go-2SG tomorrow
 'Tell me if you are going tomorrow.'
- (52) *Yoong-gap-ma-drah-ra.* Wulu T220
Yunggama trar-a.
 give forked.stick-ERG
 'Give me the forked stick here.'
- (53) *Yoong-gap-mang-ngun.* Wulu T233
Yungggama-ngan.
 give-1SG.OBJ
 'Give me [some tobacco].'
- (54) *Dee-a-yoong-ga-met-tang-un.* Wulu T234
Ti-a yunggama-ta-ngan.
 tea-ERG give-?-1SG.OBJ
 'Give me some tea.'
- (55) *Wurroigny keimamungun.* Wulu T240
Warayn kuyitma-ma-ngan.
 track tell-?-1SG.OBJ
 'Show me the road.'
- (56) *No-ngeit-noo-kooyan-mahro-kagni.* d
No-ngayt-ngu kuyia-n-ma-???
 ?-1SG-2SG.OBL tell-PAST-?-??
 'I told you so.'
- (57) *Nah-pan-ngeit-ngoo-yoonka-mook.* Wulu T248.
Nhapan-ngayt-ngu yunggam[a]-uk.
 how.much-1SG-2SG.OBL give-FUT
 'How much will I give you [for the rug].'

3.4.4 Possessor enclitics

As mentioned in §3.3 above, possession is expressed either by a possessor clitic or by a noun or free pronoun in the genitive case or both. The possessor clitic pronouns are the same in form as the object clitics presented in Table 14. The following sentences exemplify the use of the possessor pronouns and the genitive of nominals.

In (58) we find just the clitic form for a first person possessor, but in (59) the free pronoun in the genitive is used as well, apparently because the possessor is stressed; in fact, it is probably the predicate.

- (58) *Deen wuurn gniiyæ.* d
Thin wurn-ngayi.
 this dwelling-1PL.POSS
 'This is our place.'

- (59) *Deen malhnan gnatonghatt. d*
Thin malka-ngan ngathung-ngat.
 this shield-1POSS me-GEN
 'This shield is mine.'
- (60) *Waarharang gnan burtanong kuuramuuk. d*
Warwar-a-ngan parta-n-ung kuramuk.
 waddy-ERG-1.POSS kill-PAST-3SG.OBJ possum
 'My waddy killed a possum.'
- (61) *Nuubee tukuæ gno?*
Nhupi thukuwi-ngu?
 this child-2SG.POSS
 'Is this your child?'
- (62) *Nuutook hnāt deen warwhaar? d*
Ngutuk-ngat thin warwar?
 you-GEN this waddy
 'Is this waddy your own?'
- (63) *Deen kuupri neung. d*
Thin kupari-nyung.
 this son-3SG.POSS
 'This is his/her son.'
- (64) *Mannakæ kuurahneung kuuramuuk gnat. d*
Mana-ki kuna-nyung kuramuk-ngat.
 take-IMP small-3SG.POSS possum-GEN
 'Take the young one of the possum.'
- (65) *Kannæ gnæng gannæ kuurna kuuramuuk knirangæonong. d*
Kan-i nging-kani kuna kuramuk ngirang-i-nhung.
 up-LOC sit-? small possum mother-LOC-3SG.POSS
 'The little possum sits up [in the tree?] with its mother.'
- (66) *Jerrahpin goolan ngun. (Wulu T)*
Tjerapin kulang-ngan.
 hurt head-1SG.POSS
 'I have a headache.'

These clitics always have an initial consonant with vowel-final hosts, but the initial consonant is sometimes lost, either by the speakers or the recordist, when the stem is consonant-final. Green, for instance, gives the following:

thinang-an	'my foot'	(<thinang-ngan)
marang-an	'my hand'	(<marang-ngan)
marang-u	'your hand'	(<marang-ngu)

3.4.5 Demonstratives

There are two demonstrative roots, **thi** 'this' and **n(h)u** 'that'. These appear in combination with a number of formatives which are not easy to sort out. The form **-la** seems to be consistently ergative, and **-na-** plural, and **-kana-** marks plural in combination with the ergative **-la**.

	'this'	'that'
singular	thin(i)	nhu(m)pi
singular ergative	thi-la-ri thi-lang	nhu-la-mpi
plural	thi-na-n(i)	nhu-na-mpi
plural ergative	thi-la-kana-ri	nhu-la-kana-mpi

Dawson has two examples where **nhunambi** is used together with a second person non-singular clitic **-war**. Perhaps this is a way of supplying non-singular free-form pronouns ((36) and (37) above). Mathews also gives **nhu-** forms alongside clitics for second and third person dual and plural in his paradigms. The following are from Mathews' manuscript. The forms are spelled *nungullannaber*, etc., where I interpret 'u' before a single consonant as [u], transcribed **u**, and 'u' before a double consonant as [a], transcribed **a**.

- (67) a. **partan-war nhunganaba** 'you two killed'
 b. **partuk-war nhunganaba** 'you mob will kill'
 c. **partan-da thingana** 'they two killed'
 d. **partan-war nhungalanaba** 'you mob killed'
 e. **partuk-tja nhungalanaba** 'they will kill'
 f. **partan-da thingalanaba** 'they killed'

These suggest that **-ngana** marks dual and **ngalana** plural, assuming that (b) is incorrect.

The form **thin** is common in the sources and seems to be the unmarked member of the pair. The demonstratives can be used on their own ('That is good') or with nouns ('This meat is good') as in English. **Thin** used with a noun corresponds not just to 'this', but also to 'the'.

- (68) *Burtanoot dæælakanaræ kaal.* d
Parta-n-ut thi-la-kanari kal.
 hit-past-3PL this-ERG-PL dog
 'They hit the dog.'

3.5 Locational words

A number of locative expressions contain a formative **-kat**:

pakar-kat	(<i>bukkargat</i> ms, p)	'between'
walu-kat		'near'

Where the reference point for the orientation is specified by a pronoun, we get the following forms in Mathews, which he refers to as inflected prepositions. Both from the glosses and from what we find in other languages we expect that the pronominal element will be a possessor form, and that is borne out. These expressions are rather like English 'on my right', 'at my back', etc. The locative marker **-kat** is reduced to **ka-** where a pronominal marker is present. In the transcription *nh* has been interpreted as **ng** in the first and second person forms.

wart-kat (<i>wurtgat</i> p)	'behind'
wart-ka-ngan (<i>wurtganhun</i> p)	'behind me'
wart-ka-ngu (<i>wurtganhu</i> p)	'behind thee'*
wart-ka-nhung (<i>wurtganhung</i> p)	'behind him'
mart-ka-ngan (<i>murtganhan</i> ms)	'in front of me'
mart-ka-ngu (<i>murtganhu</i> ms)	'in front of thee'*
mart-kathung (<i>murtgathung</i> ms)	'in front of him/her'

* In the manuscript *wurtganhu* is given simply as 'behind' and *murtganhu* as both 'in front' and 'in front of thee'.

kaling[k?]at (<i>gullingat</i> p)	'in front'
kaling-ka-nhu (<i>gullingganhu</i> ms)	'in front'
tambit-kat (<i>dumbitkat</i> p)	'on the right'
tambit-ka-ngu (<i>dumbitganhu</i> ms)	'on thy right'
waram-kat (<i>warumgat</i> p)	'on the left'
waram-ka-ngu (<i>warumganhu</i> ms)	'on thy left'
ngiri-ngiri-ka-ngu (<i>ngirri-ngirri-ganhu</i> ms)	'on thy left'

Here are the other locational words in Mathews:

kanu (<i>gunnū</i> ms)	'up'
kani (<i>gunni</i> ms, p)	'inside'
kana (<i>gunnā</i> ms, p)	'outside'
yakayi-kathang (<i>yukkai-gatthung</i> ms, p)	'this side'
kaninang (<i>kunninung</i> ms, p)	'other side'
winyu, wanyu (<i>wēnyu</i> ms, p; <i>waeneu</i> 'for' v)	'down'
winyanu (<i>wenyanu</i> ms, p)	'underneath'
yunyin (<i>yūnyin</i> ms, p)	'through'

3.6 Verbs

3.6.1 Tense

We have data for verbs inflecting for present (unmarked), past and future, but, according to Mathews (1904:61), there were inflections for immediate past, recent past and remote past, and 'for proximate and more or less distant future'. However, we have no clear evidence for these distinctions, and it may be that some such distinctions were made via particles. The tense inflections we do have are regular and consistent between Dawson and Mathews.

present tense	-Ø	yana 'go'	wamba 'carry'
past tense	-n	yanan	wamban
future tense	-uk	yanuk	wambuk

Mathews gives paradigms that appear to give inflections for person and number, but the markers for person and number are weak (clitic) pronouns and may appear on the verb or on the first word of the sentence. However, we will include these paradigms. One would guess that where a non-singular first or second person pronoun was required in isolation, then the form could have been a singular host plus an appropriate enclitic as in Table 14.

Table 15: Mathews' verb inflection (**parta** 'hit')

	Present	Past	Future
Singular			
1	partu <i>burtu</i> ms, p	partanu <i>burtanu</i> ms, p	partuku <i>burtugu</i> ms, p
2	partangin <i>burtangin</i> ms, p	partanyin <i>burtanin</i> ms <i>burtanyin</i> p	partu(k)in <i>burtuhin</i> , <i>burtukin</i> ms
3	parta <i>burtu</i> ms, p	partan <i>burtan</i> ms, p	partu-u <i>burtuhu</i> p partuk <i>burtuk</i> ms, p
Dual			
1INC	partangal <i>burtungul</i> ms, p	partanngal <i>burtunngul</i> ms	partu[k]-ngal * <i>burtu-hngul</i> ms
1EX	partangalin <i>burtangullin</i> p partangalang <i>burtangulung</i> ms	partangalang <i>burtangullung</i> ms	partu[k]-ngalang <i>burtuhngullung</i> ms
2	partawar <i>burtawar</i> ms partawul <i>burtawul</i> p	partanwar <i>burtanwar</i> ms <i>burtanwur</i> ms	partu[k]-war <i>burtuh-hwar</i> ms
3	partakal <i>burtakal</i> p	partanda <i>burtanda</i> ms, ds	partu[k]-tja <i>burtu-cha</i> ms
Plural			
1INC	partangan <i>burtangan</i> p	partanwan <i>burtanwan</i> ms	partu[k]wan <i>burtuh-hwan</i> ms
1EX	partanganin <i>burtangannin</i> p	partangalundja <i>burtangulloondya</i> ms	partu[k]ngalang-tja <i>burtunghallung-cha</i> ms
2	partawa[r] <i>burtawan</i> p	partanwar ms <i>burtanwar(a)</i> ms	partu[k]war <i>burtuh-har</i> ms
3	partakanda <i>burtakanda</i> p	partanda <i>burtanda</i> ms	partuk-tja <i>burtuh-cha</i> ms

* Mathews' use of *h* in this paradigm is intriguing. Does it represent a weakened *k*?

The following examples are from Dawson and the person/number forms are as in Table 14, not 15. The sentences in (69) are in the unmarked present tense, but Dawson translates one as past and the other as future. This may well be legitimate.

- (69) a. *Wakuumba wan.* d
Wakumba-wan.
go.away-1PL.INC
'We all will go away.'
- b. *Wakuumbaawanuung.* d
Wakumba-wanung.
go.away-1PL.EX
'We all went away.'

- (70) a. *Wakoombanoot.* d
Wakumba-n-ut.
 leave-PAST-3PL
 'They left.'
- b. *Yannak gnin.* d
Yana-k-ngin.
 go-FUT-2
 'You are going to go.'
- (71) **Parta-pul kal.**
 hit-2DU dog
 'They hit the dog.'

In the following example there appear to be two verbs in parallel, both marked for future.

- (72) *Wakuumbakot yannak.* d
Wakumba-k-ut yana-k.
 go.away-FUT-3PL go-FUT
 'They will go away.'
- (73) *Puuliitcha kattang mananda malkar gnan.* d
Pulitj-a kitung* mana-n-da malka-ngan.
 two-ERG mob? take-past-3NON.SG shield-1SG.POSS
 'They two stole my shield.'
- * See under 'plenty' in the glossary.

-na perfective

There are a few examples of a verb suffix **-na** in Thomas that is consistent with the sense of perfective: **pawa-na** 'They are cooked' (T224), **wiraka-na** 'He ran away' (T240), **kalpirna-na** interpreted as 'He is dead' (**kalpirna** 'to die') (T238). Note also the following, which seems to mean, literally, 'My sister has got her husband'.

- (74) *Mannunah-ngannapyoong-kaka-nyun-oo.* Wulu T246.
Mana-na nganap-yung kaka-ngan-u.
 get-PERF husband-3SG.POSS sister-1SG.POSS-ERG[?]
 'My sister is married.'

Against this interpretation is Sarah Dawson's **Wata-na mar** 'The man is coming'.

3.6.2 Imperative mood

The imperative is marked by **-kæ** in James Dawson and by **-kie** and **-kee** in Isabella Dawson, which transcribe here into **-ki**: **wuka-ki** 'give!', **mana-ki** 'take!', **yana-ki** 'go!' etc. Mathews gives the imperative of **parta** 'to hit' as **parti** (*burtē*) and Thomas has one example of the imperative of **pawa** 'to cook' or 'burn' as **pawi**: **pawi wiyn** 'make a fire'. In Thomas, however, the imperative is sometimes simply the stem: **muma** 'surround!', **kalkarta** 'cut up!', **tamba** 'fetch!', **wirindja** 'pull!', **maya** 'spear!', etc., but **yana-ka** 'go!' and **yana-ki-ku** 'be off'.

- (75) *Mooyooackie dean wourn.* di
Muyupa-ki thin wurn.
 make-IMP this hut
 'Make this hut.'
- (76) *Kaka koopakee dean bah.* di
Kaka kupa-ki thin baa.
 come sit-IMP this [?]
 'Come here and sit down in this place.'
- (77) *Naka ki dean mi-har roong woorot.* di
Nhaka-ki thin miyarung wurut.
 see-IMP this big tree
 'Look at this big tree.'

3.6.3 Hortative

From Thomas's Wannon sentences, it seems that there is a hortative suffix with the form **-n**. This would make it homophonous with the past tense, which it may very well be, but one or the other could be **-nh**.

- (78) *Gooramookay yinnin-wan.* Wulu T224
Kuramuk-i yana-n-wan.
 possum-LOC go-HORT-1PL.INC
 'Let's go for possum.' (Go and hunt for some possums. T)

The following may or not be another example. The form appears to be **-n(h)a**.

- (79) *Yoo-wan-a-wan.* Wulu T224
yuwa-na-wan.
 sleep-HORT?-1PL.INC
 'Let's sleep.' (It's time to sleep. T)
- (80) *Boree-mirring-yannun-wan.* Wulu T225
puri miring yana-n-wan.
 far country go-HORT-1PL.INC
 'Let's proceed on our journey.'
- (81) *Pirrahty-wirra-kan-wun.* Wulu T225
Piratj wiraka-n-wan.
 wallaby hunt-HORT-1PL.INC
 'Let's hunt for some wallabies.'

There is one example **Windha yana-n?** 'Where are you going?' (Thomas 247), which looks as if it is the past tense mistranslated, but on the other hand it could be the suffix tentatively identified as hortative.

3.7 Word derivation

There is little explicit information available on word building, but some data can be gleaned from the vocabularies. As one would expect on the basis of what we know of other Australian languages, words could be formed by reduplication, compounding or the use of suffixes.

3.7.1 Reduplication

In most instances the reduplicated form does not appear on its own and no independent meaning can be ascribed to it, as in **waran-waran** 'boy' and **parayt-parayt** 'girl', though the unreduplicated form of the latter appears in Pitta-Pitta (Q) in the form **paratja** meaning 'woman'. It is common to find such reduplicated forms among words for flying creatures: **ngani-nganitj** 'bat', **pirim-pirim** 'type of small kookaburra', **kuruwi-kuruwi** 'mountain duck', **kuyong-kuyong** 'kestrel', **ngiya-ngiya** 'grasshopper', and also **letim-letim** 'boomerang'. The three words given for 'to shake' all involve reduplication: **tun-tun-pa**, **wang-wang-gi** and **purn-purn-wa**. The form **purn-purn** appears in **purn-purn mitj** 'dragon fly', literally 'trembling skin' and **purn-purn miring** 'earthquake'. There is an association of reduplication with fluttering or oscillation, an association not confined to the Warrnambool language. One might have expected the word for 'butterfly' to show reduplication. In fact it is **palampi**, but **palam-palam** does occur in various Kulin languages. In English there is reduplication (with vowel alternation) associated with oscillation: **flip-flop**, **wig-wag** (signal), **tick-tack** (signalling), **tick-tock**, **clip-clop**, etc.

The root of **kiri-kiri** 'red' is **kiri** 'blood' and **thukuwi** 'child', 'offspring' is reduplicated to **thukuwi-thukuwi** to give a collective 'brood'.

3.7.2 Compounding

There are a number of noun compounds in which the modifier comes before the modified: **kuna wurn** 'bachelor camp' [lit. young camp], **ngutjung wirng** 'sharp of hearing' [lit. good ear]. In **muyup-marang** 'clever' the modifier appears to be related to **muyupa** 'to do' and the modified is **marang** 'hand'.

In **mana marang** 'to shake hands' the verb **mana** 'to take' precedes **marang** 'hand'.

There are some body-part compounds: **pakayn wirk** [bone back] 'backbone', **wart marang** [back hand] 'back of hand', **wart thinang** [back foot] 'instep'.

3.7.3 Derivational suffixes

-kil 'having'

Most Australian languages have a suffix that can be translated literally as 'having'. It corresponds to the **-ed** suffix in English words like **long-legged**, **short-necked**, etc. In the Warrnambool language **-kil** seems to be the 'having' suffix. There are a score or so examples in the lexicon, but few that are transparent.

malang 'wife'
wilang 'spike'

malang-kil 'married' [lit. wife-having]
wilang-kil 'echidna' [lit. spike-having]

-pa causative

The suffix **-pa** is probably a causative and/or factitive. It is found on a number of transitive verbs, but it is hard to find intransitive-transitive pairs that demonstrate the function of **-pa** clearly.

kuwia	'to talk'
kuwipa	'to tell, to ask'
kiyan	'young woman'
kiyandapa	'to court'
kani	'up'
kanpa	'to climb' (also kanapa 'to cough?')
milipa	'to wink' (widespread root mili 'eye')

There are quite a few examples such as **tun-tun-pa** 'to shake', which are suggestive, but the stem is not independently attested.

A comparison of **parta** 'to hit' and **part-pa** 'to fight' suggests a formative **-pa** with a reciprocal meaning.

-itj/-titj noun-forming

There is a suffix that appears to form nominals from verbs or from other nouns. There are two forms, **-titj**, possibly **-thitj**, and **-itj**. The former looks as if it appears with consonant-final stems, but it also occurs with **partpa** 'to fight'. There are one or two other irregularities too:

kalpirna	dead	kalpirnitj	corpse
kanpa	to climb	kanpitj nganang	east [nganang 'sun']
kiyan	young woman	kiyanditj	unchaste woman
kuki iyar	orphan female	kukitj	orphan male
kuru	take	kurang-kurangitj	wicked man
mana	steal	manomitj	wicked man, 'roguery'
milimbaka	amuse	milimbayitj	ball player
ming	a wound	mingtjitj	cripple from wounds
mirma	be happy	mirmatj	flash man
mirma	be happy	mirmatjar	flash woman
papkupa	to jump	papkupitj thirng	east [thirng 'sun']
parapa iyar	orphan female	parapitj	orphan male
parta	hit	partitj	cruel person
parta	hit	part-partitj	'fighting man'
partpa	fight	partpatitj	fighter
wamba	carry	wambitj parankurt	bullock [parankut 'cart']
warun	skeleton	warunditj	thin
wiriranu	scratch, a	wirinitj	itch, scratch, scabby
wumba	smell, a	wumbitj	bad smell
yuwa	sleep	yuwanitj	bachelor, bridegroom

3.8 Syntax

3.8.1 Word order

Since we have no examples of natural discourse, we can hardly say anything about word order, especially the order of the main constituents in the sentence. There was probably not a rigid word order as in English, since the examples we have exhibit various orders. However, it is likely that the Warrnambool language was basically predicate-initial since a number of sentences have the verb in first place and this could not have arisen from translating English. Here is an example from Sarah Dawson.

- (82) *Partāgalnan wina ngulambi. di*
Parta-n kal-ngan win-a nhu-lambi.
 hit-PAST dog-MY stick-ERG he-ERG
 'He hit my dog with a stick.'

The first position was probably used for focus, as in many other Australian languages, since negatives and interrogative words normally come first (see below).

Clauses with a nominal predicate rather than a verb are normal. 'Nominal' in this context includes adjectives, as in the following example. Here the predicate in first position could reflect a predicate-first default or the focus-first principle.

- (83) *Gnummæ gulleen deen. d*
Ngamikalin thin.
 bad this
 'This is bad.'

There is little data on noun phrases. The demonstrative precedes the noun in most of Dawson's examples. There are few examples of noun phrases with an adjective, and these show the adjective preceding the noun.

- (84) *Nakakee dean mee-har-toong woorot. di*
Nhaka-ki thin miyarung wuruth.
 see-IMP this big tree
 'Look at this big tree.'

In the following example the adjective is probably in focus.

- (85) *Wuurambæt kannak din wurrat. d*
Wurumbit kanak thin wurut.
 long stick this tree
 'This tree is tall.'

Dawson (1881:86) states that 'there is no distinction of cases or genders in adjectives'. The following example shows ergative marking on a noun and demonstrative.

- (86) *Partanuung tukuæ yuung teelang tunnumbuura. d*
Parta-nhung thukuwi-yung thi-lang thanambur-a.
 kill-3SG.O child-3SG.POSS this-ERG woman-ERG
 'That woman killed her own child.'

Dawson gives some examples of what appear to be intensive adverbs or adverbs of degree modifying adjectives.

- (87) *Gnuuteung yangae yangae gnuuteung.* ds
Ngutjung yangi-yangi ngutjung.
 good very good
 'Good, very good.'
- (88) *Yang'ae yang'ae gnuuteung kaal gnan nguutook gnat.* ds
Yangi-yangi ngutjung kal-ngan ngutuk-ngat.
 very good dog-1SG.POSS you-GEN
 'My dog is better than yours.'

Nouns could be co-ordinated with **ba**. The **b** in the transcription is deliberate. A *b* is always used in this word, which was presumably unstressed and more likely to exhibit voicing.

- (89) *Lart-ba-meety-damba.* Wulu T220.
Lart ba mitj tamba.
 stick and bark fetch.IMP
 'Fetch sticks and bark [for a fire].'

In some Australian languages the conjunction of two noun phrases in a complex noun phrase is effected by introducing the word for 'two', probably as the head of the phrase with the conjuncts in apposition to it, so that we find something like *the two, Peg and Kim did so-and-so*. The following example indicates that this construction may have occurred in the Warrnambool language.

- (90) *Karkuraan kuurna kuuramuuk puulae waetnanda kneeraneung.*
Karkura-n kuna kuramuk puli wananda ngirang-nyung.
 run-past young possum two together mother-3SG.POSS
 'The baby possum and its mother ran away together.'

3.8.2 Questions

Interrogative words normally come first in the sentence as in English.

who	ngara	(ngarra m, k'narra di, ngara me)
	ngarata	ngarratta 'whose' d
	winya	(winya r)
what	nganya, nganha	(nganya r, ngana m, nana n, ngana me)
where	windha	(winda m, me, V, p, j, T, woonda T)
	wundha	(wondha n, wunda r, 207k, wūnda r)
when	windhagatha	(windagadha m, windagata me)
how	windhayuthan	(winthey o-o-than s)
how many	ngamiya	(nummia r, kn'awmeeah di)
	n[h]apan (Wulu)	(napur, napahn, nah-pan T)
why	n[h]an.ngura (Wulu)	nan-ngurrah Ts, nan-noorah Ts

- (91) *K'narra bardbarn din mar?* di
Ngara(-a) partpa-n thin mar?
 who(-ERG) kill-PAST this man
 'Who killed this man?'

- (92) *Nannin-go-ya.* Wulu T237
Ngan-in kuya?
 what-2SG say
 'What are you saying?'
- (93) a. Where art thou? **Wundha-(ng)in?** *woonda-yin* r
 b. Where are you two? **Wundha-war?** *woonda-warr* r
 c. Where are you two? **Wundha-r?** *woonda-rr* r ms
- (94) *Kn'aw meeah tookie?* di
Ngamiya thukuwi?
 how.many child
 'How many children have you got?'
- (95) *Napahn-wardang-ngoo.* Wulu T235
Nhapan warta-ngu?
 how.many brother-2SG.POSS
 'How many brothers have you got?'
- (96) *Winthey o-o-than pundan marr kooranga purtin.* Shaw
Windhayuthan punta-n mar kurang-a parta-n?
 how bite-PAST man snake-ERG kill-PAST
 'How does a snake bite a man and kill him?'
- (97) *Nan-noorah-nyin-wirpah.* Wulu T246
Nhan.ngura-ngin wirpa?
 why-2SG cry
 'Why are you crying?'

For the Wuluwurrung dialect there are two examples of a clause-initial particle **wan** and several examples of a clause-second particle **ngal** used to form yes/no questions.

- (98) *Wan-ngahrt-ngo.* Wulu T 238.
Wan ngart-ngu?
 QUERY daughter-2SG.POSS
 'Have you any daughters?'
- (99) *Wan-bang-geetj-winny-denn.* Wulu T 251.
Wan panggitj wini-tjin?
 QUERY gun [?]-3PL.OBJ
 'Have they any guns?'
- (100) *Martong-ngal-kang-oo.* Wulu T238.
Martang-ngal ka-ngu?
 mature-QUERY sister-2SG.POSS
 'How old is your sister?'
- (101) *Bay-byar-ngo-ngal-mungai-ee.* Wulu T 239.
Payipayar-ngu-ngal mangi?
 aunt-2SG.POSS-QUERY there
 'Is your aunt there?'

- (102) *Ngee-a-tyin-nyin-ngal.* Wulu T241.
Nyinyatyin-ngin-ngal?
 ride-2SG-QUERY
 'Can you ride?'
 (103) *Kurahrung-ngal.* Wulu T243.
Kararang-ngal?
 deep-QUERY
 'Is it deep?'

3.8.3 Negation

Negation is expressed by **ngi-ngi** or by **pang** or **pangat**. The negative word is regularly placed in initial position. The following manuscript example is hard to read, but it looks as if **-ngan** '1SG.OBL' follows **kala** with an alternative in brackets **nyung** '3SG.OBL'. It was given as a translation of 'We will not give our dog to them'.

- (104) *Bengatya yungamuk kulangun (ny.ng).* ds
Pangat-tja yunggama-k kal-a-ngan (nyung).
 not-3PL give-FUT dog-ERG-1SG.POSS (3SG.POSS)
 'They will not give my (his/her) dog to him/her.'

3.8.4 Particles

Dawson gives a number of examples that include a form *-ia* indicating uncertainty.

- (105) *Yanna kuuia.* d
Yana-k-uiya.
 go-FUT.1SG may
 'I may go.'

3.8.5 Complex sentences

There is virtually no data on complex sentences. There are perhaps a dozen examples glossed by complex sentences, but most contain unsolved problems or appear not to be complex. The following example is interesting in that, if it is genuine, it shows a subordinate verb form.

- (106) *Mang-gei-ay-murtay-goorei-ngeenyein-nahko.* Wulu T 226.
Manggi martang kurayi nginyin nhak-u.
 there mature kangaroo sit.PARTICIPLE? see-1SG
 'I see an old man kangaroo sitting there.'

The following example from the manuscript from Miss Hood looks plausible.

- (107) *Conin banon yanok.* ns
Kuninpa-ngan yan-uk.
 afraid-1SG.OBL go-FUT
 'I am afraid to go.'

The use of the oblique pronoun, as in (107) is found with a number of predicates expressing feelings. It is not certain whether these predicates are verbs or adjectives.

4 *English-Warrnambool glossary*

This glossary contains all the words found in lists and all words from phrases and sentences that can be identified. Words recorded in several sources with the same meaning and much the same form are probably correct, but words recorded in only a single source must be treated with reserve.

Glosses that are synonymous or nearly so have been grouped. Words for 'earth', for instance, have been put under 'ground' with a cross-reference from the former to the latter.

Similar birds, which are not always distinguished in the sources, have been grouped together. For instance, *bittern*, *crane* and *egret* have been grouped under *heron* with a cross-reference from *bittern*, *crane* and *egret* to *heron*.

Words for heavenly bodies and for kin are listed separately in appendices at the end of the main list.

Note that some words with one or only a few tokens are left untranscribed where the meaning or phonetics are much in question.

Key

The following is a key to the sources used. Lower case letters designate sources for all dialects except the distinctive westernmost dialect, Wuluwurrung, for which upper case has been used. Full details of the sources are given in §1.2 above.

- B Thomas, *Koort Kurrup's language*, 21:37–47.
- b Tuckfield, F., 1844/1845/1879, *Dautgart, or natives to the west of Colac*.
- c Cary, J.J., 1898, *Vocabularies of the Geelong and Colac tribes*, AAAS 7:840–872.
- C Thomas *Wannon Tribe* 21:241.
- d Dawson, J., 1881, *Kuurn kopan noot*.

Examples from sentences are designated ds. Examples from the text rather than the glossary are supplied with a page number.

- D Tyers, C.J., 1878, *Rivers Crawford, Stokes, Wannon and Glenelg*. Smyth II:64–66.
- di Dawson, I.P., 1870, Letter to the editor of *The Australasian*, 19 March 1870.
- ds manuscript of Sarah Dawson's questionnaire returned to Mathew.
- du Dunlop, E.H., 1892, Article in *Warrnambool Echo*, 1 October 1892.
- F Jackson, J.H., 1878, *Sandford: Wannon tribe: Meerinygil*. Smyth II:84.
- f Thomas, W., *Portland Bay boys language* 21:40.

- G Thomas, W., *Aboriginal and English...Alphabet*, 21:48.
 g Tindale, N., 1939, *Gu:nditj 'mara, Lake Condah, Victoria*. [Vocabulary] 77
 gr Robinson, G.A. in Clark 1998.
 h Gray, C., 1878, *Wickliffe*. Smyth II:58-60. [h]
 [no key; consulted, but not included] Hagenauer, F.A., 1887, Gippsland [sic]. Curr III: 554-555.
 he Hercus, L., 1986b, *Gurnditj vocabulary*.
 j Curr, E.M., 1887a, *Hopkins River*. List 207J. Curr III:492-493. [j]
 jl Lindsay, James, 1892, *Aboriginal language and legends, Lake Condah 1892*.
 k Goodall, W., 1887, *Hopkins River*. List 207K. Curr III:494-495. [k]
 I Green, J., 1878, *Lake Condah tribe*. Smyth II:116-117. [I]
 m Mathew, J., 1899, *Warrnambool*.

Words from the manuscript, where different from the published version, are notated ms. There is also another manuscript of the questionnaire Mathew used. This is filled in in three columns. The first is Kulin, the second and third are Warrnambool. The informants for the Warrnambool columns are Harry Dawson and Peter Ewart (aka Hewitt) (Ted Ryan pers. comm.). Where words distinct from other sources are to be found, they are entered as m2 and m3.

- me Questionnaire 'supplied by Mrs Edwards...Hopkins R.' to J. Mathew giving vocabulary of an unnamed tongue spoken from Hopkins to Noorat.
 mm Robinson *Manemeet*.
 mw manuscript of *Woltbalarang* questionnaire returned to Mathew.
 n Hood, Miss [of Merrang, Hexham, Victoria], 1899, *Mortlake*, in Mathew.

A manuscript copy is available and where there are distinctive forms they are entered as ns.

- p Curr, E.M., 1887b, *Portland, Lake Condah, and Eumerella*. List 207I. Curr III:490-491.
 pf Robinson, G.A., *Port Fairy*.
 q Thomas, W., *Dialect (Noular) of Peter Gowrie, Port Fairy* 21:255.
 r Mathews, R.H., 1904, *Dhauhurtwürru*. APS, XLIII:54-70.
 s Scott, R.D., 1878a, b, *Camperdown: Colongulac tribe*. Smyth II:88-89, 180-186, 185-186.
 sh Shaw, J., 1878a, b, *Language: Lake Condah*. Smyth II: 63-64, 174.
 t McLeod, J.N., 1878, *Portland: Tourahonong tribe*. Smyth II:85-86.
 T Thomas, 1862, *Wonnin*. MS 6290 La Trobe Library, Melbourne.
 Ts Thomas, W., sentences in *Wonnin*.

Distinguished from preceding because glosses are sometimes inferred from context.

- V Curr, E.M., 1887c, *Upper Glenelg and Wannon*. List 207C. Curr III:478-479. [V]
 v Dawson, J., 1881, *Peek whuurong*.
 w Musgrove, A.M., 1878, *Warrnambool*. Smyth II:86. [w]
 X Barry, Sir Redmond, ed., 1867, *Wannikin: Mount Rouse tribe*. EIM
 Y Robinson, G.A., *Koort Kirrups language*. [from Thomas] Vol. 57:43-46, and *Koort Kirrup 11th Sept 45*. Vol. 65, part 6:15.
 Y Thomas, W., *Koort Kurrup's language* in Robinson's papers 57:43-46.
 z Robinson, G.A., *Tjarcote*

A

about, here and there	thinu-nhung	<i>teenunuung</i> v [see §3.5]
	thin wunda	<i>deen wuunda</i> d
above	kani puri	<i>kunnae puurae</i> d [kani 'high', puri 'far'], <i>kunn hatnenuung</i> v acid [see 'salt']
		<i>to'ot</i> d, <i>to'ot</i> v
acid	tuwut	<i>kunpillaekuurt</i> d
across	kanpilikut	<i>kilkurtin</i> v
	kilkartin	<i>moraetch</i> v
active	moritj	<i>tulapp</i> d
	t(j)ulap	<i>yuurnonong</i> d, v [see 'man, immoral', 'woman divorced']
adultery	yunonong	<i>kuninbity</i> r, <i>coninbanon</i> n, <i>kurninba</i> [also 'run away'] m, me, <i>kuunin ban</i> 'fright' d, <i>kuunim ba</i> 'fright' v, <i>ko.nun.nun.ner</i> z, <i>ko nun bun ner</i> 'fright' z, <i>kuuninbaa</i> 'run away' v, <i>kooninban</i> m2
afraid, be	kuninpa	<i>garmady-bamboo-ahu</i> T, <i>yannady-bahm-boonhu</i> T [see 'fear']
	pambu-	[see 'by and by']
after		<i>kiikan tirng</i> [also 'sunset' d]
afternoon	kayikan thirng	<i>puuron katto</i> v
	puron katu	<i>wambuur an</i> d
against, to lean	wambura	<i>wattum kitman</i> v
	watamkitna	<i>narrak wuurong</i> d
agrimony (plant)	narak wurong	<i>dam-poor-pak</i> t [cf. 'find']
aim, to take	tambupa	<i>gnarnpeann</i> d, <i>undapun</i> s
air	nganpiyan	<i>lallapcorn</i> t [see 'wind, east']
	lalapkun	<i>nood maring</i> F
	nut maring	<i>poenikpa boenigba</i> X
air vessel of seaweed	ngapa-nyung	<i>gnapanyuung</i> d, v [= 'her breast']
algae, fresh water	wunakuwi	<i>wuurnarkuae</i> d, v [see also 'seaweed']
alive		[see 'live, to']
all	kiyangtjitj	<i>kiangjeetch</i> d
	takut	<i>takuurt gnatuuk knatt</i> v
		[ngatook ngat = 'my'] <i>targooter burtan</i> B, <i>targootorbartan</i> Y [prob. erg form + partan 'killed']
all gone	ngartkun	<i>urtgoorn</i> B [see also under 'no']

all the time (doing)	kirtnapi	<i>girtnabe</i> r
all the time (rest)	kirtitpi	<i>girtiibe</i> r
amusement	kalmba	<i>kulmba wan</i> d, v [also given as 'sport', 'play or diversion'; probably a verb]
	milimbaka	<i>millim bukkān</i> v, <i>mellim bukkal</i> 'play or diversion' v [see 'ball player', 'gossip'; probably a verb]
ancestor	ngalam min	<i>allam meend</i> v, <i>allam meen</i> v [WK ngarambin 'old man']
and	ba	<i>baa</i> d, v, <i>bah</i> T
anger, angry	waraki(k) lik	<i>warrakealeek</i> d, <i>warrakeek laeak</i> d, <i>warrakeek laek</i> 'angry' d, v [see 'heart']
	watan li(k)	<i>warrakilaek</i> 'vengeance' d
		<i>watee leek</i> v, <i>watthanlingan</i> r
		<i>wattan lee'hneung</i> 'mad with rage' d, v [= 'heart came'],
		<i>wattan leehnan</i> v, <i>watann lihnann</i> 'vex' d, <i>watta lihnann</i> 'vex' v [see 'vengeance', 'heart']
		<i>watta le'hnan</i> 'vengeance' v
	wiring	<i>wayring</i> 'angry' T
ankle	parn	<i>burn</i> f, <i>parn</i> d, v, pf, <i>pole nart neen</i> z, <i>purn</i> X, <i>brin</i> T, <i>karnungin</i> B
ankle, joint of	pul(ong)	<i>polong</i> d, <i>po'ol</i> v
anklet	konang	<i>ko-nung</i> z
	wulayt	<i>wol-lite</i> mm
another	yuyarknal	<i>u-urk-nal</i> G, Y
another day	tukakata watuk	<i>toogartar wartook</i> G [see 'sunrise']
another one		<i>kurrakin</i> B, <i>kurraba</i> B [these were given after 'little foot' and may refer to toes, q.v.]
answer, to	kuwiya	<i>kueaa</i> v [see 'answer', 'speak']
	lirtang	<i>lirtang</i> d
	wanga	<i>wang-ah</i> T [= 'hear'; Bung wanga]
ant	muwin, nginuwin	<i>mo-en</i> T, <i>ino-in</i> T
	pirtu	<i>pirtor</i> d, 'chimney nest ant' v
ant, bright blue	kuro kumal	<i>kurokuumal</i> v
	tiriwirin	<i>tirraewirrin</i> d
ant, bulldog	kumal	<i>kuumal</i> d, v [also 'jumping ant'],
		<i>kumal</i> r, <i>koo-mall</i> di
ant, jumping ant	pirk-pirk	<i>pirk pirk</i> d, di, <i>birpirk</i> r [Tjap pirk-pirk]

ant, large	tira	<i>teerrer</i> z [see 'ant, bright blue']
ant, small	kithuk, kitjuk	<i>kaetuuk</i> d, v, <i>ra-chook</i> di [also 'mosquito'; Bung kitju]
ant, sugar ant	tulungon	<i>tuulorngor</i> d, <i>toolorngon</i> di
ant, white ant	parakap	<i>parrakup</i> v
anus	paran	<i>parann</i> d, v
apple	wuk	<i>work</i> pf
arise, to	mirta	[see 'seed']
		<i>mirtaan</i> d, <i>mirtaako</i> v, <i>murtak-ah</i> T, <i>mirtako</i> r, <i>mirtang-wan</i> Ts, <i>meteek</i> 'get up' B [see 'awake', 'fly', 'stand up']
arm	wurk	<i>woork</i> n, <i>wuurk</i> r, <i>wurk</i> m, <i>woop</i> q, <i>woork gnatnin</i> 'upper arm' z, <i>wooruk</i> X, <i>worroc</i> D, <i>woork</i> G, Y, <i>woroke</i> 'small of arm' Y
	wurt	<i>woort</i> f, <i>woo-art</i> jl, <i>woort</i> B
	winkap	<i>wein-gap</i> T
arm, forearm	kayuk-kayuk	<i>ka'yuuk ka'yuuk</i> d, v [see 'wrist'; Tjap <i>kayuk-kayuk</i>]
	ngitj-ngitj	<i>knich knich gnatnin</i> z
arm, upper	mili wuk	<i>millae work</i> d, <i>millae wuurk</i> v, <i>millae wuurk</i> 'bone of upper arm' d, v [see 'ornament, upper arm']
arouse		[see 'waken']
artery	ngalman	<i>gnullman</i> d
	punpun mangan	<i>puunpuun mung'an</i> v [see 'kangaroo, red']
ashes	palayn	<i>paliin</i> d, v, <i>pollign</i> X
	narum	<i>narroom</i> T
ask, to	kaytparta	<i>kiitpurta g'nin</i> v [see 'talk']
	kuwiya	<i>kuein</i> r, <i>kuetkartawan</i> d, <i>gwee-yak</i> T
at	ngura	<i>nguura</i> ds
	kata	<i>kutta</i> ds
avoid	puri-mangi?-yana	<i>borray-mangy-yannan</i> T
avocet (bird)		[= 'far-?-go']
awake	lirpitiya	[see 'seapie']
	mirta	<i>lirpeeteann</i> d
	pura	<i>mirtan</i> v [see 'arise']
away	ngalun	<i>puura</i> ds [see 'far']
	kataki	<i>gnulluun</i> ds
		<i>katakae</i> d

axe, tomahawk	partpartkurt	<i>bart bart kuurt d, purtpakuurt v, bart bart koort di, bart bart cort mm, z, purtpurcut k, part part kort pf, patpakut g, pirtpirtkoort j, parparkoort n, bart bart koort di, bart-bart-gurt T, bart bart-gurt-marte T, purlpurcut X, palpakoort V, bartbartgroom B, burtbutgroom Y</i>
axe, large stone	purukutj	<i>purukuut v</i>
	wangit	<i>wung'itt d, wangil r1</i>
axe, resin for	puropanut	<i>puuropanuut d, puuropuut v</i>
axe, stone	muyitjir	<i>mochaer d, v, mootchair di, muidyir m, mojarere mm, mutyir r, mudyir me, moo'e cher 'stone tomahawk' l [CV muyitjir 'stone'; see 'knife, stone']</i>
axe, tomahawk	mumbat	<i>moom-bart mm</i>
	karkin	<i>karkin p, kurking r1 [Bung karkayn]</i>
axe, tomahawk, stone	wirir	<i>wirr-ir T</i>

B

baby	pupup	<i>poopoop j, k, bupop m, popop p, puupuup 'baby unnamed' d, v, pup-pup X, popop V, boopoop 'bilby' [sic] n [Kulin pupup]</i>
baby, my young	thirem	<i>thirem r1</i>
baby, newborn	kumakili	<i>kuumakillae d</i>
	ngilam	<i>gnillam v</i>
bachelor	yuwanitj	<i>u-an-each [also 'maid'] jl [see 'sleep']</i>
bachelor, old	kuwinat yuwanitj	<i>kueenat yuwatnaetch d</i>
	pakitj	<i>pakeetch v [also 'bridegroom, after', 'poor man']</i>
bachelor, young	kuwinat yan-yan patitj	<i>kueenatt yan yan butteetch d, v [CV yan-yan 'young man']</i>
back	ngawun	<i>gnawuurn d, aw oorn 'back or spine' di</i>
	wart	<i>warght gnatnin z, wurt nart neen z</i>
	wirk	<i>werreck f, wirk r, v</i>

	wirip	<i>werrip</i> D, T, X, <i>wureep</i> B [Wa wirip (as in 'Werribee'), Tjap wirip 'stem'] <i>arngote</i> Y <i>pukkiin</i> <i>wirk</i> v [see 'bone'] <i>turitt</i> d, <i>torraide</i> 'back' D <i>amikullien</i> n, <i>kullin</i> k, <i>ngamagalin</i> m, <i>gnummae</i> <i>gulleen</i> ds, <i>gnummee</i> <i>gulleen</i> 'unkind' d, <i>gnummae</i> <i>gullin</i> 'disrespect' d, <i>ummekulleen</i> 'hell' d, <i>amigali</i> me, <i>gnummae</i> 'not' ds <i>ngummindyar</i> r, <i>namindjar</i> p, <i>ammengar</i> l, <i>gnumeen</i> <i>char</i> v, <i>gnumeenjar</i> 'ugly' v, <i>gnumee</i> <i>chaar</i> 'acid' v, <i>gnummae</i> <i>chaar</i> 'sour' v, <i>gnummeenjar</i> 'disrespect' v, <i>gnummae</i> <i>jaar</i> 'unkind', 'cruel' v, <i>ummeechjarra</i> 'hell' v, <i>gnumeenjaar</i> 'skeleton' v [see also 'wicked'] <i>wore rone.deet</i> mm
	ngarnkut	
backbone	pakayn <i>wirk</i>	
	turayt	
bad	ngami <i>kalin</i>	
	ngamindjar	
	nyulam	<i>newlam</i> X [Kulin word]
	ngam(a)rang	<i>ngahmrung</i> [also 'evil'] T, <i>ngahmirng</i> 'nasty' T, <i>narmurung</i> V, <i>u-urk-bar</i> Y <i>kurron</i> B, <i>korone</i> D <i>mugerer-mugerer</i> pf [Woi mugera-mugera , Wa muger- muger , YY muka-muka] <i>walluutch</i> d, v <i>gnuurneen</i> d, v [see 'pouch'] <i>paanuung</i> v, d [see 'pouch'] <i>kurera</i> r, <i>kuuraer</i> v, <i>kuuraeer</i> d <i>kowapp</i> , <i>ko'wapp</i> d, v <i>tienbeith</i> X <i>beiin</i> d <i>millim</i> <i>baeyeetch</i> v [see 'amusement'] <i>man'guurt</i> [also 'football'] d <i>yuumkuurt</i> [also 'football'] v <i>car.roy</i> z, <i>keerooie</i> s, <i>karroae</i> 'brown bandicoot' d, v, <i>carrooie</i> s, <i>kurowee</i> T, <i>currooi</i> D <i>warrun</i> r, <i>waroon</i> di, <i>warron</i> 'banded bandicoot' d, v,
	kurun	
bag	mugara-mugara	
bag, for human bones	walutj	
bag, game	nguniyn	
bag, kangaroo	pan , panung	
bag, net	kurira , kuriya	
bag, water	kuwap	
bald	tinpith	
ball player	piyayn	
	milim <i>payitj</i>	
ball	ma(r)nkut	
	yumkut	
bandicoot	karuwi	
	waran	

		<i>warrun ngerang</i> 'female bandicoot' <i>r, warrun mamung</i> 'male bandicoot' <i>r</i> <i>bar-lung</i> <i>jl</i> <i>weeriitch</i> <i>d, v, wirraty r, weeriitch</i> <i>d, v, wee'reitch di, wer-re-ite z,</i> <i>wirraty r, wirright s, werite D,</i> <i>wurahky T</i>
banksia	palang wiratj, wirayt	
bark	thurang	<i>dhurung n, torong j, tuurong d,</i> <i>turong d, v, torong V, thurung X</i> [see 'canoe']
	morotj	<i>muroitch m, me, moroitch p, v,</i> <i>moraity m2, m3, bust-meely T</i>
	talang	<i>tallank di, he delang</i>
	mitj	<i>meety Ts [Kulin mitj 'skin']</i>
bark, for fire	murnang kurang	<i>muurnong kurang at d, muluteung</i> <i>kurang at v</i> [see Bung. murn 'skin'; prob. = 'bark/skin of stringybark']
bark, of wattle	waytku	<i>wiitko d, v</i>
bark, of dog	luka	<i>luukirnin v</i> [see 'chirp']
	yap	<i>yap d</i> [English?]
barter, to	yalkunba	<i>yulkuurnban d, v</i>
basket work for back	pirak	<i>pirakk d, v</i>
basket	kuwarn	<i>coo wurn mm, kuirn</i> 'rush basket' <i>v, koo win</i> 'basket for wood' <i>D</i>
	punkat	<i>pungart g, bungar di, bun'gar</i> 'rush basket' <i>d</i> [see 'rush, basket']
basket, carrying	waynwayn	<i>wiin wiin d, v</i> [see 'keepsake']
basket, close-made	kuwart	<i>koo wurt mm</i>
basket, coarse-made	purapura	<i>bor-rer bor-rer mm</i>
basket, cooking	miliwitj	<i>millaeweetch d</i>
	pupu	<i>puurpuur v</i>
basket, fishing	muwal	<i>moall d, v</i> [also 'net, long, drag']
basket, small	pitkal	<i>pit-cal mm</i>
bat	ngani-nganitj	<i>ngunni-ngunnity r</i> [We nganutj- nganutj]
	ngini-nginitj	<i>hinnaehinnitch</i> 'common bat' <i>d, v,</i> <i>hinnyhinitch di</i> [see 'orchid']
	malin	<i>mullin s</i>
	kuri mileng	<i>koory milleng T</i>
bat, vampire	wart patarip	<i>wurt pattereep d</i>
battle	ngalang	<i>gnullang d, v</i>
bawl, to	nguliwa	<i>ngoorly-wahn T</i>

beak, bird's		[see 'mouth']
beat, to	parta, partpa	<i>burteend</i> v, <i>purtaa</i> v, <i>part-pun</i> pf
	marayi-piyaara	<i>murray-peeahra</i> T
bed	popkana	<i>pop kanann</i> d, <i>pop kanann</i> v
	wileli	<i>willely</i> T
bee, native	moron	<i>moronn</i> d, v [see 'fly, march']
beef	tarap nuwing	<i>tarrap nooing</i> D
beetle	tjunkip	<i>teunkeep</i> d, v
beetle, burying	tiri wiyin	<i>taerae waeenn</i> d, v
beetle, jumping	ngurtin	<i>gnuurteen</i> d, v
beetle, water	ngirang timbon	<i>kneerang timbonn</i> d, v [= 'mother of mussels' d95]
before	thumbuk	<i>tuumbuuk</i> d, v [Tjap tjumbuk]
behave properly		<i>mally-madda-kalpir-nahm</i> T
behind	wartkat	[see 'quiet']
		<i>wurrtganhu</i> r1, <i>wurtgar</i> r, <i>wurkat</i>
		<i>hatnaen</i> d, <i>wurk hatnaen</i> v [see 'back']
below		[see 'under']
belt	murum	<i>murum</i> r [see 'ornament for woman's wrist']
bend	wanda	<i>wandako</i> v, <i>warnda</i> v
	milpa	<i>milpa</i> [also 'fold up'] T [see 'joint'; Kulin milpa]
beside	lanpin tjutnan	<i>lunpeen chuutnan</i> d
	pinpa kitnan	<i>peenpa keetnan</i> v
between	pakar-kat, pakar-i	<i>bukkargat</i> r, <i>bukkurae</i> d, v
	pakar-u	<i>buckarru</i> X
bewitched	pitiya	<i>piet teeann</i> d, v
beyond		[see 'far', 'other side']
bier, branch	walowalot	<i>wallo whalott</i> d, v
big	miyiyarung, miyarung	<i>mehearuung</i> d, <i>meharo</i> k, <i>be ar rone gorn</i> mm, <i>megarong</i> j, <i>meearong</i> n, <i>me ar rer gon</i> mm, <i>muryarrung</i> r, <i>miarong</i> me
	linggil, linkil	<i>lingkill</i> v, <i>leengil</i> p, <i>leenkil</i> v
	pun (mara)	<i>boent</i> z, mm, <i>pone mar rer</i> mm
	martong	<i>maartong</i> v, <i>ma-trong</i> d, <i>mar-tong</i>
	ngakal	'big frog' t
	porir	<i>ngah-kal</i> [also 'big frog'] T
	torunmiri	<i>porir</i> m, <i>kepin</i> mw
	kapu(ng)	<i>to-rone-merre</i> pf
bill, bird's		<i>kapuun'yuung</i> d, v [= 'nose']

bill, platypus'	woroyt	<i>woroyt</i> nong d, v [cf. <i>wuru</i> 'lips', 'mouth']
bird	part-parti	<i>purpurin</i> t, <i>pur purdee</i> w, <i>pur-pur-ing</i> jl
	mathal	<i>muttald</i> v, <i>muttal</i> v, <i>mudmurdull</i> F, m, <i>mutal</i> X [see 'flesh', 'food', 'flock']
	puwetken	<i>boetken</i> s
bird, small	tirati	<i>teer rade</i> de z
bird, small, white	t(j)uwaru	<i>tuaroo</i> s
bird, young	palatong	<i>pallatong</i> X
birthmark	mupmuk piknanot	<i>moorpmoork piknunnnot</i> d, <i>muurpee unnot</i> v
birthplace	miring	<i>maeaering</i> an d [= 'country']
	wurk	<i>wuurk gnan</i> v [= 'arm']?
bite, to	punda	<i>puundakae</i> d, <i>buundin</i> r, <i>puunta</i> v, <i>bundah</i> X, <i>boon-da</i> T
bitter		[see 'salt']
bittern		[see 'heron']
black	miyn	<i>miny</i> r, <i>meeng</i> d, <i>meeing</i> n, <i>meen</i> v, <i>miin</i> m, m2, <i>mimir</i> me, <i>mindyar</i> m3, <i>meen</i> [also 'dirty'] T
black-foot	ngapanda	<i>gnapunda</i> d
blackwood tree	muthang	<i>muutthang</i> r, <i>mutang</i> d, <i>mutan</i> v, <i>moo-tang</i> di, D, <i>moothang</i> 'lightwood' s, <i>moo'tang</i> 'lightwood' di, <i>mootang</i> 'lightwood' T
bladder	pali(y)n	<i>palleen neung</i> d
	tarakak	<i>tarrakuk</i> v
blanket	ngular	<i>gnular</i> d, v, <i>kn'oolarr</i> di, <i>ngoo-lahr</i> T
	yang	<i>yung</i> D
blaze	yapuwa	<i>yapoha</i> X
bleeding	tuwatiya kurik	<i>towartee an kuureek</i> d
	wayiyn kirikan	<i>wayeen kirrikan</i> v
blind	kundjiyt	<i>kuunjeetch</i> d, v, <i>koonjit</i> m2
	kunditj	<i>kundity</i> r, <i>kunditch</i> m, <i>krooncheehur</i> n, <i>kutchinuar</i> me, <i>korringeit</i> X
	nipma	<i>nip-ma</i> [also 'shut eyes'] T
blister	kun	<i>kohn</i> X
blister, sun	yurara	<i>yurrara unnin</i> d, v
blood	kerik	<i>kerik</i> r, <i>kaerik</i> d, <i>kerreek</i> k, <i>kerek</i> l, m, <i>ghereek</i> t, <i>kaerik</i> v, <i>kerik</i> p,

	kori	<i>kemi w, kiri me, kerrik X, kerkoorn V, karry-kurn T, kerrick X</i>
	kamaru	<i>koreanin j, quroeanntnin s,</i>
	kurayit	<i>kor re un in z, goorek n</i>
blossom	yetngi	<i>carmarrow F [Bung kamar]</i>
blow		<i>koor-ay-it T</i>
		<i>yetknae X</i>
		<i>poor... B</i>
blow, a	larla	<i>lurlah T</i>
blow, to	puwimba	<i>puimbeen d, puumba v,</i>
		<i>bo-im-ba 'puff with breath' T</i>
blow with breath	poynpoyna	<i>poin poin nun z [see 'spider']</i>
blue	miynkaa	<i>meen-gar jl [see 'black']</i>
	wulok	<i>wuulok d, v</i>
	ngumprij	<i>ngoom-brety T</i>
blunt	murt	<i>mort mittin v, mo'ort d [widespread</i>
		<i>murtu 'short']</i>
blush	yatniyan	<i>yatnaeyan d</i>
boat		<i>[see 'canoe']</i>
body		<i>turang muttnaen d, v, tee-rum q</i>
	parki	<i>burke C</i>
	kung	<i>koong l, korng jl</i>
boil or swelling	panggona	<i>bungoner B</i>
bone	pakayn	<i>bukkan r, pukkiin d, puckine k, w,</i>
		<i>bukkiin v, buckin t, pughine s,</i>
		<i>bakkain p, bagainaning j, backie</i>
		<i>di, buck-un pf, ba-kun T, bakkain</i>
		<i>V, burgine F, buckeign X</i>
	nariyt	<i>narreet C</i>
	narkayn	<i>nerkine D</i>
bone, calcined human	tayt-tayt?	<i>taeet taet d, v [also 'bone worn in</i>
		<i>battle'; see 'keepsake of bones']</i>
bone, foot	pakayn thinang	<i>pukkiin dinnang d, bukkiin</i>
		<i>tinnang v</i>
bone gouge		<i>[see 'chisel bone']</i>
bone, hand	pakayn marang	<i>bukkiin marrank v, pukkiin</i>
		<i>marrang d</i>
bone, human	tjirtit	<i>chirt titt v</i>
bone, leg	pirn	<i>pirn d, v, pirnuung 'lower leg bone'</i>
		<i>d, v [Gipps pirng, Pitta-Pitta (Q)</i>
		<i>pirna 'bone']</i>
bone, lower arm	wu?	<i>wuurhneung v, wuurhneong d</i>
		<i>[see 'arm']</i>
bone, rib	yi-yir	<i>yeeyeer v, d [see 'rib']</i>

bone, thigh	mulo	<i>muulo</i> v
	pakayn karip	<i>pukkiin karipp</i> d
boomerang	letim-letim	<i>ledam ledam</i> m, <i>lede ledim</i> pf, <i>laedae laedim</i> d, v, <i>lediledim</i> me, <i>lettalettim</i> r, <i>lay de let le</i> z, <i>letim</i> m2, m3, <i>lata latup</i> n, <i>lady-laidim</i> di, <i>laidemlitem</i> X
	katam-katam	<i>kattum kattum</i> G, Y, <i>kuttum</i> B
	tandetam	<i>dan-det-tum</i> jl, <i>murrewun</i> z [Wa mariwan 'woomera'] <i>dhergitiim</i> r, <i>dergettiman</i> r <i>bade</i> z
boo (companion stick)	panggitj	<i>paang geetch</i> d, v, <i>bungo neetch</i> d
boo, -non-return	panggonin	<i>pungo naen</i> v
boomerang, return	watanoma	<i>whatannomaa</i> v
	watanomitj	<i>whatannomeetch</i> d
boot	walawalop thinang	<i>walla whallop dinnang</i> d, <i>walla-walloup-dinang</i> di
	wurn thinang	<i>wirn dinnang</i> v, <i>wan-denong</i> D, <i>wern-dinnang</i> T [= 'home of foot'] <i>go-ee-yawn-ah</i> t
bore a hole, to	kuwiyuna	<i>urer.pin</i> pf
born, be	yurapin	<i>pee-yal</i> D
bottle	piyal	<i>wirndill</i> d, v
	wirndil	<i>tole lo man nin</i> z, <i>tole lop mun</i> nin z [Dhu tulumu]
bottom/rump	tulum(an)	<i>pan-mome</i> mm, <i>pur.in</i> f, <i>pur.in</i> pf, <i>berring</i> C, <i>burreen</i> Y, <i>parrun mum</i> Y [Kulin mum 'bottom']
	pariyn (mum)	<i>kuurn kuurn kuurnang</i> d, <i>koonnanin</i> j
bowels	kun-kun kunang	<i>marung</i> n
	marang	<i>pulloin</i> k, <i>puuloin neung</i> v [see 'stomach']
	puloyin	<i>tokoonya</i> p, <i>kweakwea</i> me, <i>porantjung</i> m
	tokunya	<i>korong-werek</i> V
	kurong wirik	<i>karran</i> r, v, <i>karrank</i> di
box tree	karan	<i>weetcheerin</i> d
	witjirin	<i>buloit</i> T [see 'ironbark']
	puloyt	<i>warran warran</i> d, v, <i>warun warun</i> n, <i>wuran-wuran</i> me, <i>wurran</i> r, <i>waran waran</i> m, <i>wurrun-wurrun</i>
boy	waran-waran	

	katniyt	jl, <i>wor-ran wor ron</i> 'youth at puberty' mm, z [see 'man, young'] <i>kutnaet</i> d, v [also 'hobbledehoy' and 'boy undergoing probation' d30; see 'manhood ceremony'] <i>dohgy-dohgy</i> T [see 'child'] <i>tumbakko</i> d, v
boy, attendant	tuki-tuki	
boy, betrothed	tambako	<i>kuumagnat wumbeetch</i> d, v
brain	kumangat wambitj	<i>turuchar beem</i> d, <i>tulo'choae</i> v, <i>thelithewl</i> X
	turutja pim, tulotjuwi	
branch, tree	wurk	<i>wuurhneung</i> d, <i>wuurkae nung</i> ds [= 'arm']
	walut	<i>wall-loort</i> T [see also 'leaves']
brave	likitung	<i>likkaetuung</i> [also 'courage'] v
	pinakilik	<i>pinnukillik</i> d, <i>pinnakilik</i> 'courage' d
bread	bembayi	he bembai , Bung bembi , <i>baambai</i> 'food' V <i>bambei</i> 'damper' T, <i>pambai</i> 'damper' Ts
	tambang	<i>tarm bung</i> pf [= English <i>damper</i> ?]
break	yini	<i>yeenhin</i> r
	kirnda	<i>kindarnong</i> n, <i>kindowan</i> me, <i>kirndeen</i> d, <i>kirnda</i> v, <i>bookaney</i> 'broke' jl, <i>bookoornin</i> m3
	mambangga	<i>mambunga</i> m
	palama	<i>pal-amma</i> T, <i>pollama</i> X <i>turronin</i> Y
bream		[see 'fish']
breast	ngapang	<i>nabung</i> j, <i>nguppunk</i> k, <i>ngabung</i> m, <i>nappang</i> p, <i>how bung art neen</i> z, <i>a-boon</i> 'sucking' ns, <i>nuppang</i> 'animal teat' d, v, <i>naupung</i> D, <i>nappan</i> V [see 'butter']
	ngamayn	<i>gnarmiin</i> 'udder' d, v
	ngatj	<i>gnaty atnin</i> z
	kurum(b)	<i>kroomba-ngahlook</i> T [WV ku(r)m(p)]
	mart	<i>mart</i> f, n, <i>murtung</i> r, <i>mort</i> m2, m3, <i>mart</i> B
breath	ngandipawa	<i>gniindepawan</i> v [see 'air']
	ngangu	<i>ngango</i> l
	ngawun kupawa	<i>gnaawuurn kupa wan</i> d
bride	kiyan	<i>keeyan</i> d, v [see 'woman, virgin'; 'woman, unchaste']

	tayirok mitnya	<i>tiirok meetnya</i> d32
bridegroom, after	pakitj	<i>parkaetch</i> v [also 'man, bachelor']
	yuwaytnitj	<i>yuwiitneetch</i> d [cf. <i>yuwa</i> 'to sleep']
bridegroom, before	wirik	<i>wirraek</i> d, v
bride man (best man)	wambikil	<i>wambekill</i> d
	yangamakil	<i>yung armekill</i>
bridesmaid	yangamitjiyar	<i>yung'amaeteeear</i> v
	wambikiyar	<i>wambekeear</i> d
bridle		[see 'string']
bring, to	wamba	<i>wambakae</i> d, v, <i>wambakee</i> r,
		<i>womba</i> m, <i>wom.be</i> 'fetch' pf
	mana wata	<i>mahn-na-wutter-dayn</i> T
	mana, manama	<i>marnungin</i> 'fetch' pf, <i>marnumuk</i> T
		[mana 'get' widespread; see 'hold']
	tamba	<i>damba</i> ['fetch', 'gather'] T
broilga	kurun	<i>kooron</i> k, di, <i>koron</i> c, j, <i>kuront</i> d,
		v, <i>kooroon</i> n, <i>kurun</i> m, r, <i>cooro-</i> s,
		<i>kuron</i> me, <i>koron</i> X
	kuruk	<i>korork</i> p, <i>korerook</i> V
brood, a	ngarakita thukuwi-yung	<i>gnarrakitta tukuaeyuung</i> v
		[= 'many his/her children']
	thukuwi-thukuwi	<i>tukuae tukuae</i> d [= 'children']
broom	panang	<i>bunung</i> r
brush, paint	parit-parit	<i>parrit parrit</i> d
	tiriwiratj	<i>taeraewirriitch</i> v
bucket	yanyukan	<i>yan-yoo-kan</i> jl
	lanuk	<i>lar-nook</i> jl [Woi <i>tarnuk</i>]
bucket, bark	pupir	<i>po pare re</i> z, <i>pepair</i> di, <i>po-perra</i> jl,
		<i>popaeaer</i> 'wooden bucket' d
	yurum	<i>yuruum</i> d, v
bucket, wooden	kikitj	<i>keekeetch</i> v
build, to	marangga	<i>marng'gakkae</i> d, <i>murrungar</i> X
	manga, manka	<i>meng'aa</i> v, <i>man-ga</i> Ts
bull	bul	<i>buul</i> d, v [=English]
bullock	puram kila wurung	<i>borum kella woorong</i> z
	kuparikil	<i>go-parry-gill</i> T
	ngarandi wiring	<i>nurrun-die-guering</i> D, <i>murrundie-</i>
		<i>weering</i> D
	worumkil	<i>wor rome gel we nun</i> z, <i>wor-ome</i>
		<i>gil</i> pf, <i>warrangill</i> gr
bullock, worker	wambitj parankurt	<i>wumbeetch barran'guurt</i> d
		[parankut = 'cart']

	wam-wam parankurt	<i>wam wum barran'guurt v</i> [parankut = 'cart'] <i>burtity r</i> <i>taedae v</i> <i>tirptirp kulluun d</i> <i>eelpieetch d</i> <i>tuurtuum mireen v</i> <i>torrong d, v, turro- s</i> [see 'canoe', 'shell, crab'] <i>pappa ds</i> <i>bawann d, bawa r, powaa v,</i> <i>Pah-wee-ween</i> 'light a fire' Ts <i>buddong-bah T</i> <i>burwungun X</i> <i>moroe gnuum d</i> <i>moroit muutch v</i> <i>muuruukukan v, muurokan d,</i> <i>moorooka X</i> <i>panda-merring-moruk-ngal T</i> [= 'dig ground bury'] <i>muuruup kakee d, muuraka v</i> [see 'ghost', 'ghostly place', 'spirit'] <i>al lung al oke pf</i> <i>piitpurong d, v</i> [see 'shrub'] <i>wirrik r</i> [see 'turkey'] <i>ngapang nga-pang T</i> [see 'breast'] <i>na'heeangmaing d</i> <i>wa'ang v</i> <i>ballumbii d, pallumbii v</i> [Woi palim-palim] <i>ballim-ball T</i> <i>muurnbann d, muurnda v</i> <i>kalu r, kallo j, kuloo k, kallo p,</i> <i>o.lar z, matlo z, kat-lo mm, kalo v,</i> <i>kulluun d, kullo</i> 'after' v, <i>karlo G,</i> <i>karler, korla B, kallo</i> 'this' Y, <i>kullo kullo</i> 'stop here' B
bullrushes	partitj	
bunting, large	ti-ti	
	tirp-tirp kalun	
bunting, small	ngilpayitj	
	tutum miriyn	
bunyip	turong	
burn	papa	
	pawa	
	patangpa	
	parwanga	
burr	murui ngum	
	moroytmuj	
bury, to	muruka	
	panda miring murak	
burial place	murup kaki	
bush	ngalangalok	
	paytpurong	
bush, tree	wirik	
bustard		
butter	ngapang-ngapang	
buttercup	naiyangmayn	
	waang	
butterfly	palampayi	
	palimbal	
buzz	munda(pa)	
by and by	kalu	

C

calf	wurtuwili	<i>woordoweely</i> T
calf, of leg	kapul	<i>kapuul</i> d, <i>kapol</i> gnatnin z, <i>kappuul</i> d, v, <i>kap-pul</i> pf, <i>kapul</i> me
	purotj	<i>puuroitch</i> v
	narok	<i>norroke</i> Y, <i>nurruk</i> X, <i>nurroke</i> D
call out	karnda	<i>cardun noot</i> mm, <i>can-dan noot</i> mm, <i>cundyat</i> z, <i>karnda</i> 'call name of' d, v, <i>karndann</i> 'yell' d, <i>karnda</i> 'yell' v, <i>kinda</i> 'call name of' X [Kulin karnda]
	kuwi	<i>kowaeae</i> v [also 'shout'; this is the word that is called out; picked up by whites in Sydney area and adopted as 'cooe']
	kayi	<i>ki'i</i> d [this is the word that is called out]
calm	kutkurong	<i>gourtkorong</i> X
	kukutapa	<i>kuurkuurtaban</i> d
	wartpa	<i>wurtpaa</i> v
camomile, native	naritj	<i>nareetch</i> d, v
camp	wurn, wun	<i>woor</i> n, <i>wur</i> me, <i>wurt</i> 'house' me, <i>worn</i> j, p, <i>wurn</i> r, m, <i>wormp</i> k, <i>wuurn</i> d, v, <i>worn</i> [also 'hut'] z, pf, gr, <i>wonmore</i> X, <i>woorn</i> V, D, <i>wirn</i> T
	parin bin	<i>pareen been</i> d [see 'camp, temporary']
	wayitpi wurn	<i>wiitpee wuurn</i> v
	pangkari	<i>bank-kahr</i> T, <i>bungairie</i> 'tent' or 'hut' D
	potalyi	<i>botayly</i> T
camp, big	miyara kurt	<i>me ar rer gort</i> mm [see 'big']
		<i>boeirt marrer worn</i> z
camp, family	limbik, limbitj	<i>leembeek</i> d, <i>limbity</i> 'camping place' r
	pip wurn	<i>pip wuurn</i> v ['father camp']
camp, small	kuna wurn	<i>kuurna wuurn</i> [also 'bachelor camp'] d, v, <i>corn-worn</i> mm, z
camp, temporary	parinyin	<i>pareenyeen</i> v, d
canoe, bark	thurang	<i>kuurnong turong</i> d, <i>turong</i> v, me, <i>tor-rong</i> pf, <i>torong</i> V, <i>toorong-aht</i> T, <i>jurrong</i> T
	yanggut	<i>youngort</i> X

cap	kobara ban	<i>co.bur.rer.bun z</i> [prob. cobbora , from Sydney area, word for 'head' used in Pidgin]
carry, to	ngata yayukurakat wamba	<i>ngatta-ya-yoogurakut-ngo T womburnong n, wombangin m, wum-booko jl</i> [also 'bring', 'take'], <i>kirakugwan me</i>
	walata	<i>walateen d, walatta v, wallat-ay-war Ts, walahtang-oo</i> 'embrace' T
	ngurna	<i>ngoorna T</i>
carry, to, on shoulder	palata	<i>pal-ler-ter cort mm</i>
cart	parankut	<i>bar-ren coort mm, barren-cort mm, z, barrang'guurt</i> 'dray' d, v, <i>barrangburt</i> 'dray' di [see 'stage for corpse'; 'bullock']
case, bark	punang	<i>pornung</i> 'bark case for putting spear points in' mm [cf. 'pouch']
	talak	<i>tal lac z</i>
cat	pus	<i>puus d, v</i> [= English 'puss']
cat, native	kapang	<i>kuppung r, cappong, cup-pong mm, cowbonge s, kuppung d, kuppung v, kapang t, cabong s, car-pung jl, kupang X, cow wong z</i>
	kawang	<i>tat-tat-karreep D</i>
	tat-tat-karip	<i>wuumeniitch d, v, woo-man-atch jl, woomenite</i> 'native cat' s
cat, native, tiger	wumenatj, wumenayt	
catch	mama	<i>mummakee d, mumma jl, mummethbun</i> 'take hold' gr [widespread root for 'take']
	mana	<i>manna v, nunnah X</i> [also 'bring', 'hold', 'take'; widespread root]
	yamkut	<i>yum gort pf</i>
	patkaya	<i>patkaeyan v</i> [given as 'catch pigeon' and 'catch wild turkey', 'snare for turkey']
	tjalipa	<i>jyally-pa T</i>
catch men with noose	ngum-ngum	<i>gnorm gnorm d</i>
	pukopa	<i>porkopa v</i>
catching waterfowl	t[h]irang paki	<i>taerang bukkae d, v</i> [poss. = 'through bushes' referring to cover used in approaching prey]
caterpillar	kapkap pala	<i>kapkap pulla d</i>
	karatj	<i>karratch v</i>
caterpillar, hairy	karpitj turap	<i>kerpeetch tuurap d</i>

cattle	malka wurumkil wirang	<i>mulkar</i> v [see 'shield'] <i>wooromkil werrang</i> 'long horns' di [prob. = 'long tail'] <i>purdee-ker-re ker-ritch</i> j]
cave	parti kirikiritj yatmirak yulun	<i>yatmiruk</i> d <i>yuluurn</i> v [see 'rock, large']
centipede	thiring pangarak	<i>tiring bang'arrak</i> d, <i>thirrimbangarak</i> r <i>puundar marrank</i> v [= 'bite hand'] <i>yeering-reity</i> T <i>ngo-yee-wah</i> T
chafe, to friction	punda marang yiring ritj nguyiwa	<i>bik</i> T [also 'lime', 'pipeclay'; EK <i>pik</i> 'earth', 'ground']
chalk	pik	<i>warry-mang-oo</i> T <i>warr-tah</i> [also 'follow'] T
chase, to	warimangu warta	<i>wang</i> h, <i>wangatnin</i> z <i>dhurthuk</i> n, <i>tarto-kan</i> q, <i>takar</i> me, <i>tyakak</i> m2, m3, <i>dhakka</i> m, <i>tarkan</i> f <i>tarngreen</i> B, <i>targrun</i> G, Y, <i>tukrun</i> X, <i>jah-kran</i> T
check	wang thathak thaka(k)	<i>karliu myrng</i> B [see 'eye'] <i>pallat</i> r, <i>pullate</i> s, <i>palatt</i> d, v, <i>ballat</i> di, <i>bahl-at</i> T <i>nurt</i> d22 <i>murt nart neen</i> z, <i>marght gnatnin</i> z, <i>mart</i> di, <i>murtoon</i> h, <i>murt</i> X <i>barra-myoon</i> T <i>taeramukkar</i> d, <i>mukkar</i> v <i>bee marer</i> pf <i>wung'it</i> d, v, <i>puuleitcha wung'itt</i> d, <i>puuleitcha wungyitt</i> v [these two given for 'fight bewteen two chiefs'] <i>wung in hnaen</i> v, <i>wung'it nan</i> d <i>wangin heear</i> d, v <i>wung'ee'heear</i> d, v <i>piniitchong mullert</i> d, v <i>toi-ger</i> mm <i>tokoakai</i> p, <i>tuukuae</i> 'baby, unnamed' d, v, <i>choechoe</i> j, <i>tukuae</i> d [also given as 'family'], <i>tukui</i> r, <i>tooki-tooki</i> k, <i>tukui tukui</i> m, <i>tookooie</i> di, <i>tukuae tukuae</i>
cheekbone	thakran	
cherry tree	kaliyu mirng palayt	
cherry-like berry	nart	
chest	mart	
chicken	para mayun	
chickweed	tiramaka, maka	
chief	pimara wangit	
chief, addressed	wangitnan	
chief addressed, female	wanginiyar	
chiefess or queen	wangi-iyar	
chiefess	pinatjong malart	
chief, big		
child	thukuwi	

	pupong	'litter' d, <i>tukuyuung</i> 'litter' v, <i>toko</i>
	pupet	<i>youkoy</i> gr, <i>thuki-thuki</i> X, <i>tooquai</i>
	thur thur	V, <i>dohgy-dohgy</i> 'boy' T [see
	kuni	'puppy', 'small']
	kalkan	<i>porpong</i> v
	wapurong	<i>poo-pet</i> 'boy' q
	pupup	<i>dhore dhore</i> n
		<i>konei</i> pf
		<i>kulkun</i> B
		<i>wa-poor-oong</i> T
		<i>pupuup</i> v, <i>pup-pup</i> X, <i>popope</i>
		'boy' D [see 'baby'; Kulin word]
		<i>keearn</i> d, v [see 'virgin', etc.]
		<i>wen-a-pa</i> d
		<i>moaekorn</i> d, v
		<i>po-ling-pa-ta</i> D
		<i>bangaheeartukuae</i> v [= 'no female
		child']
		<i>bang pupuup</i> d [= 'no baby']
		<i>kurpim biyeetch</i> d, v
		<i>nurrine</i> f, <i>narriin</i> d, <i>orine</i> n,
		<i>ngorai</i> me, <i>gnarriin</i> v,
		<i>ngaran</i> m2, m3, <i>nare.rine</i> pf,
		<i>narrang</i> D, Y, <i>nurrine</i> G, B,
		<i>ngarraign</i> T, <i>narrini</i> C, <i>murrine</i> Y,
		<i>merrung</i> X [see 'whiskers']
		<i>buluny</i> r
		<i>pungnatuy atnin</i> z
		<i>lurkun tokoe</i> muttal v [= chirp
		child bird]
		<i>wuingjun kuurn kuurn</i> muttal d
		[= chirp small bird]
		<i>pilaeae</i> d, <i>pil lare rer</i> , <i>pillare re</i>
		'chisel bone' mm
		<i>tirn tirn</i> v [see 'wryneck']
		<i>puin puin</i> d
		<i>kannakil</i> v [see 'yamstick']
		<i>kander-mirnah</i> T [see 'fire, to
		kindle']
		<i>puuronbeetch</i> d, v
		<i>muundorong</i> d
		<i>peekan</i> v
		<i>tarrakuurt</i> d, v
		<i>tinmir kuurt</i> v
child, illegitimate	kiyan	
child, on woman's back	wenapa	
childbirth	mowikun	
	puling-pata	
childless	panga-iyar thukuwi	
	pang pupup	
children, twin	karpim payitj	
chin	ngarayn	
	puluyn	
chirp of small bird	lukan thukuwi mathal	
	wuwindjan kun-kun mathal	
chisel, bone	pilara	
	tirn-tirn	
chisel, stone	puwin-puwin	
	kanakil	
chop wood, to	kanda mirna	
chrysalis, or pupa	puronpitj	
cicada, black	mundorong	
	pikan	
cicada, green	tarakut	
cicada, small	tinmirkut	

clamshell fish	yuyuk	<i>yuyuuk d, v, yootyook di</i>
clasp hands, to	maretj marang	<i>maretty-maraing T</i>
claw, of bird	piring	<i>pirraenuung v [see 'nail']</i>
	thinang yuwang	<i>tinan yuang d</i>
clay	pupal	<i>pupall d [see 'mud']</i>
	yum	<i>yuum v</i>
clay, red	t(j)ulirn	<i>tuulirn d, v</i>
clay, white	matang	<i>martang d, v [also 'paint, white']</i>
clematis		<i>[see 'root']</i>
clever	muyup-marang	<i>muuyupmarrang d, muuyuupeen</i>
		<i>marrang v [see 'do', 'hand']</i>
climb, to	kanpa	<i>kunbaa v [see 'up', 'above', 'jump', 'play'] kan beewaetnan d</i>
	karwa	<i>kurwurniny r, carwoot gr, car.rer.er.wurn mm</i>
	walaya	<i>walliah X, walla-yar 'to ride' Ts, woll-ai-a 'get on [a horse]' Ts</i>
	warauda	<i>warrandak d</i>
	waranana	<i>wor.run.ner.nun 'climb for possum' z</i>
climber of trees	partpart	<i>part bart d, v [see 'wren']</i>
close, very	walangal	<i>wal.lung.al jl</i>
clothes	layok	<i>ly-oke pf</i>
cloud	murnang	<i>munong n, muurnong d, v, murnong m, mur nung c, merring s, mur-nung jl, moornong st, moornung 'star' gr, kaloin z [= 'heat']</i>
	wayt thirt	<i>wite thirt pf</i>
	murnp(r)ung	<i>moenbrong X, murn-boong T</i>
cloud, light		<i>leenein X</i>
cloud, red	kiri-kiri murnang	<i>kirrae kirrae muurnong d, v [see 'blood']</i>
cloud, thick	tharnpil	<i>thurnbill X [WK tarnpil 'rain cloud']</i>
cloud, thunder	tarat marndal	<i>tarrat murndall d, v [see 'thunder']</i>
clown	tjiparuk	<i>chipparuuk d, v, d83</i>
club	kanak	<i>kannak v, kunnuk 'walking-stick club' d, v, chunuch t, cun nuc 'waddy' mm, kunnoc 'waddy' D [see 'yamstick']</i>
	malinya kanak	<i>malinya kunnuk d, malinganuk m</i>
	mapa	<i>mapur t</i>
club, executioner's	yul marang	<i>yuul marrang d, v, d70</i>

club, fighting	martuwang	<i>murduang</i> r, <i>mart woorm</i> 'bludgeon' Y
club, for throwing	munyup	<i>muunyuup</i> d, v, <i>munup</i> 'club with knob' r
club, heavy	wui-wuitj	<i>wuae wuitch</i> d, v
club, hunting	pirping	<i>bippin</i> r, <i>peping</i> 'club' t, <i>barpin</i> 'club' m3, <i>pe-ping</i> 'blunkey' jl, <i>birpeeng</i> 'waddy' T [Wim pirpiyn 'spear-point waddy']
club, leangle	marum parbin marwang	<i>marroom perbin</i> Y <i>murer-wang</i> pf, <i>murrawong</i> t, <i>marwhang</i> d, v, <i>mur-wing</i> jl, <i>mar'whang</i> di [described d88]
club, with knob	wara-wara	<i>war war</i> d, v, <i>wara wara</i> 'club' n, <i>woolwor</i> 'club' m2, <i>warranuung</i> <i>wurotnat</i> 'knob stick' d, <i>wirrhneung</i> 'knob stick' v, <i>worrer</i> <i>worrer</i> 'waddy' z, <i>war' whar</i> 'waddy' di, <i>warrawarra</i> 'club' X <i>warn kapuung</i> d, v [see 'nose']
cock nose	warn kapung	<i>willan</i> s, di, <i>wilan</i> , <i>willan</i> r, <i>wilan</i> m, me, <i>willarn</i> mm, <i>wilann</i> d, v, <i>wee-lang</i> D
cockatoo, black	wilan	<i>bonbontaeraemot</i> d, <i>bonbonpuuramuuk</i> v
	ponpon tirimot	<i>wodan</i> n
	ponpon puramuk	<i>peereeneung</i> v, <i>peereeneung</i> d
cockatoo crest	wotan	<i>keenjan</i> d
cockatoo, cry of	piri	<i>naeae kuya</i> v
	kintjan	<i>kuurakeetch</i> d, <i>kuurokeetch</i> d, <i>co'rakootch</i> 'common lory
	nik kuya	<i>parrakeet</i> di, <i>kuuruukeetch</i> v, <i>cor.rer.geet</i> 'white cockatoo' z, <i>ko.ro.geet</i> 'black cockatoo' pf, <i>kurogity</i> 'corella' r, <i>korokeitch</i> v, <i>coorookite</i> 'small' s, <i>cor-re-coit</i> 'parrot' mm, <i>kurrer gurrer</i> z, <i>cor-ro-keet</i> z, <i>koorookitch</i> 'cockatoo parrot' ns, <i>kraw-kity</i> 'cockatoo' T, <i>koorakiith</i> 'cockatoo' X, <i>karrakeet</i> D
cockatoo, long-billed	kurukitj	<i>worrurk</i> z
cockatoo, Major Mitchell	wurark	<i>kappatch</i> [also 'banksian c
cockatoo, red-tail, black	kapatj	'too'] d

cockatoo, white	ngayuk	<i>ngaijuk</i> g, <i>ni-yoke</i> pf, <i>gniyouk</i> d, v, <i>niooke</i> s, <i>na nuk</i> l, <i>nyuk</i> n, <i>hy-yoke</i> z, <i>hayuk</i> me, <i>ngayuk</i> m, <i>iyoke</i> z, <i>ngaiook</i> j, p, <i>ngaiyuk</i> r, <i>na-uke</i> jl, <i>i'youk</i> di, <i>addoke</i> mm
cold	mrak	<i>mruck</i> D
	palapitj	<i>pallapetch</i> j, <i>pullapety</i> r, <i>pullup-peitch</i> k, <i>pulla peetch</i> 'stormy day' d, v, <i>pallapeek</i> n, <i>palla pitta</i> d, <i>pallerbeet</i> z, <i>bullabery</i> 'coldness' r, <i>pullapity</i> 'winter' r
	mutmut	<i>moortmoot</i> G, <i>moorp-murt</i> T, <i>mote-mote</i> D, <i>martmoot</i> B, <i>mortmoot</i> Y, <i>motmot</i> V, <i>mort-mort</i> X, <i>moortmoot</i> 'wind' B [mut- root in Tjap, Watha and EK]
	tambanan	<i>dum ber nun</i> z
	pura	<i>por rer</i> z [cf. <i>borridook</i> 'wind' z]
	kunketitj	<i>kuunketeetch</i> v, <i>kaingeditch</i> m, <i>kone git ar-ar nin</i> pf
	ngurnduk	<i>ngoorndook</i> p [= 'wind']
		<i>kalror</i> m3
come, come here	wata, warta	<i>watta</i> m, <i>wattakae</i> d, <i>wattah</i> v, <i>wattae</i> v, <i>wat-tai</i> d, <i>wattakae</i> [given as 'come here' and 'come back'] d, <i>wat tok mar tin ba</i> l, <i>wot.ta</i> pf, <i>wot.wot</i> gr, <i>wot.tung.mo</i> gr, <i>wata.warr</i> gr, <i>wot.ter.wur</i> gr, <i>whatthan</i> mw, <i>wattana</i> ds, [warta] he, <i>wattare</i> B, Y, <i>wotte</i> V, <i>go-ore</i> 'I come' jl
come on	katlawatina	<i>cut low wer din nuc</i> mm
	kimbali	<i>kimbarly</i> B
	kaka	<i>kaka</i> k, <i>car-car</i> 'come back' X
	kawa	<i>kowe</i> p
	kaka wata	<i>kakawattake</i> j, <i>kaka-watakie</i> n
	wata kawa	<i>wot-er-co ar</i> z, <i>wo-tu-co-ar</i> z, <i>wot.er.coo.ar.er</i> z
comet	put kunuk	<i>puurt kuurnuuk</i> d, d101 <i>koonk cutrine</i> too s
conceal, to contempt	trukuyiya	<i>trocoyea</i> X
	yanpin	<i>yunbin</i> r
	ngami ngami kungan	<i>gnummae gnummae ku'gnan</i> d
contentment	ngami ngiya	<i>gnummae gneaar</i> v [see 'bad']
	nguwit punan	<i>gnueet puun an</i> d, v

convolvulus		[see 'root']
cook, to	pawa	<i>bawaku</i> d, <i>paawurko muttal</i> 'roast flesh' d, <i>bawee</i> T
	murtpa	<i>muurtpa</i> v, <i>muurtpoko muttal</i> gnan 'roast flesh' v, <i>mirt-pa</i> 'roast' T
	kandawara	<i>karn dow wur er</i> pf [see 'fire, to kindle']
coolaman	yurom	<i>yurom</i> 'coolaman, for grub' r, <i>yuuruum</i> 'wooden vessel' d14
	thurang	<i>torrong</i> 'canoe-like drinking trough' d15 [see 'bark', 'canoe']
coot	pupir	<i>popaeaer yuu</i> d14, <i>bupir</i> r
cord, for tying umbilicus	kuwayi, kuwi	<i>kuii</i> d, <i>kowae</i> v
cord of bark or hair	wirang	[see 'sinew']
	wanga	<i>weerang an</i> v [see 'tail']
cormorant	wung(g)a	<i>wung'ar</i> d [see 'thread of fur']
cormorant, large	walongkarang	<i>woongar</i> s
	yunka	<i>wallongkarang</i> d, <i>wallongkarn</i> di
cormorant, small	ngapkuwi mi-iyar	<i>yuunkar</i> v
	ngapku ma-iyar	<i>gnupkuee miheear</i> d
corn	munmart	<i>gnupkuumaheear</i> v
corpse	pakayn	<i>munemurt</i> z
	kalpirnitj	<i>bah-kein-yoong</i> T, <i>pah-kein-yoong</i>
	wiring	'dead body' T [= 'his/her bone(s)']
	ngutjung	<i>kalpurneetch</i> v [see 'dead']
correct		<i>weering</i> d, <i>weerring</i> X [see 'spirit']
		<i>gnuuteung</i> d, v, <i>oochong</i> n
		[= 'good']
corroboree	karwiya	<i>karweann</i> d, <i>kur-re-ween wun</i> pf,
		<i>karween</i> v, <i>kurwin</i> 'dance' r,
		<i>karweean neut</i> 'dance' d, <i>kurer-</i>
		<i>ween-wun</i> 'dance' pf, <i>kurween</i>
		'to dance' v, <i>karweean</i> 'dance' d,
		<i>kurween</i> 'dance' v, <i>carre we nut</i>
		'little corroboree' mm, <i>car-re wenut</i>
		'little corroboree' mm, <i>car-re-wee-</i>
		<i>ar-noot</i> 'little corroboree' z, <i>krein-</i>
		<i>by-kart</i> 'dance' T
	wundiya	<i>wone de un nun</i> z
	muwiyn	<i>mo-ein</i> T
	karwip	<i>kurwup</i> G, <i>kurweep</i> B
corroboree, big	ngandakati	<i>un doc er deen</i> mm,
		<i>undocerde</i> mm

corroboree, little	kundiya	<i>cone-de-an-nut</i> z, <i>cone-dean-nut</i> z
cough	kanapa	<i>kunnar pan</i> d, <i>kun.in.gor.oke</i> pf
count, to	nguta	<i>gnutaku</i> d, <i>gnutang</i> in v, <i>gnuurtakae</i> d
	tuta	<i>tuurtaa</i> v [see 'ground']
country		[see 'brave']
courage	manpa	<i>mahn-ban-oot</i> T
court, to	kiyanda(pa)	<i>keearndann</i> d, <i>keearndabaa</i> v [see 'woman, betrothed', 'woman, virgin']
courtship		<i>gnulluun yarr</i> d, v <i>go-barra-gill</i> T [see 'cap']
covering head custom	ngalun yar	<i>wuromkilwerang</i> d, <i>wuurangkil</i> v
cow	kuparakil	<i>kowuutch</i> d, v
	wurangkil (werang)	<i>kuunin muum</i> d, <i>kunin muum</i> v [see 'afraid']
cow, milch	kuwutj	<i>yannady-bahm-boo</i> T [see 'go', 'afraid']
coward	kunin mum	<i>byambyn</i> X [see 'crayfish']
	yanatj pambu	<i>mur-mur-ung</i> T
	payambayn	<i>mirrkurot</i> d, <i>mekuurith</i> v [see 'heron']
cowardly		<i>pokirta</i> v [see also under 'fall']
crab	marmarang	<i>gnapuuruung</i> d
crack (sharp sound)	mirkurot, mikurith	<i>kuulkuurt</i> v [see 'hill, steep', 'low']
cramp		<i>chaeran baawan</i> d, <i>chaeran ba'wan</i> v
crane	pokirta	<i>woounteeyun</i> d, <i>woountiin</i> v
crash, to	ngapurung	<i>weechuk</i> n, <i>wiija</i> j, <i>weechong</i> k, <i>weechang</i> [also 'crab'] d
crater	kulkut	<i>wee'hank</i> 'shrimp' di
	tjiran pawa	<i>yaam</i> m, <i>yarram</i> d, v, <i>yarrun</i> p, <i>yaram</i> j, me, <i>yarram</i> di, <i>yarrahm</i> 'water-hole' T
crawl on game, to	wuwantiya	<i>yapeetch</i> 'freshwater crab' v, <i>yapeach</i> 'shrimp' di [WK yapitj]
crawl, like a snake	witjang, witjak	<i>kalweetch</i> 'saltwater crab' d, v
crayfish	wiyang(k)	<i>mitaeen</i> 'small crayfish' v
	yaram	<i>youri</i> k
	yapitj	<i>karra-murt</i> T
	kalwitj	
	mitayn	
	yuri	
	karamart	

creek	manatja?	<i>maraija</i> V [Bung. manatja] [see 'river']
creeper, white-throat	tirn-tirn	<i>tirn tirn</i> d [see 'wryneck']
crest of gang-gang	patkuwiwan	<i>butkueewan</i> d
	lipitj	<i>lapaeaetch</i> v [see 'red']
cricket	tarundal	<i>tarrondal</i> d, <i>taruundal</i> v
cripple, from wounds	mingtjitj	<i>mingjeetch</i> d [see 'ulcer', 'wound']
	ngatjipa	<i>gnachepa</i> v [see 'lame']
cripple, natural	ngami kutnin	<i>gnummae kuurtnin</i> v [see 'contempt', 'bad']
	wamp	<i>wamp</i> d [see 'lame']
croak, of large frog	tinap	<i>dinupp</i> d, v
crooked	wart-wart	<i>warwhart</i> d, <i>wurt wurt</i> n, me, <i>wawaa</i> v, <i>wortwort</i> m2, <i>wart-wart</i> T
	mirnkut	<i>mirngoort</i> m3
cropping place		<i>ting wur vow kunbur</i> pf
crow	waa, waang	<i>waak</i> k, j, <i>wah</i> n, w, <i>waa</i> m, d, v <i>wang</i> r, l, <i>waang</i> s, p, g, me, <i>warn</i> mm, <i>warn</i> pf, <i>warl</i> t, <i>waa</i> s, <i>waung</i> jl, <i>waugh</i> 'cry of crow' jl, <i>waaung</i> V, <i>waang</i> X, <i>warn</i> F
	patitj	<i>bah-teity</i> T [see 'cruel']
crow, white eye	thirtkut	<i>tirttu</i> d, <i>tirtkuurt</i> v [see 'eye, pupil']
crowd		[see 'plenty']
cruel	partitj	<i>burteetch</i> d [parta 'hit' + titj , see §3.7.3]
		<i>gnummaejaar</i> v [see 'bad', cf. 'contempt']
cry of gang-gang	kiwutin	<i>kiwuurtin</i> v
	ngaylman	<i>gniilman</i> d
cry, to	lunga	<i>luung</i> an d, <i>loeng ei nung</i> z, <i>longab.</i> m2 <i>loeng.er.nung</i> z, <i>luung an</i> 'cry of child' d, <i>lumin</i> r [widespread root]
	wirpa	<i>weepa</i> v, d, <i>wirpa</i> m, <i>wirpa</i> v, d, <i>weepear</i> G, <i>wirpa</i> T
	karatmang	<i>karartmung</i> n
		<i>niurno</i> me
crysolis of bark	karpitj	<i>kurpeetch</i> d [see 'caterpillar, hairy']
		<i>wuurhnong tokoinert</i> v [see 'camp']
cure (to?)	nguwitj pu nga	<i>gnuitch pu gnakee</i> d, <i>gnuitch pu</i> <i>gnang in</i> v

curlew	wiruk	<i>wiruk</i> r, <i>wirruuk</i> d, v
cut flesh	tuwa	<i>towakk</i> v
cut, to	paritja	<i>par-re joke-go</i> pf, <i>pareetchakee</i> 'cut flesh' d [see 'knife']
	kipawa	<i>kip er wun</i> mm
	wirnga	<i>wirng-ngah</i> T
cut, to divide	kalkirta, kalkarta	<i>kulkirta</i> v, <i>kalkitta</i> T, <i>kalkurta</i> Ts, <i>gullgrumah durrong</i> 'cut bark' T221, <i>kolkuta</i> X
	mamburta	<i>mumbortann</i> d [see 'knife, iron']
cutting grass	karokayt	<i>cur ro kite</i> mm
	tatoyt	<i>tartoit</i> mm
cuttlefish	karat marang	<i>karrat marrang</i> d, di, <i>karrat</i> <i>marrank</i> v

D

daisy, wild	paterat mingk	<i>patteratt mink</i> v [see 'lapwing']
	pulomel	<i>puulomell</i> d [see 'bread']
damper		[see 'corroboree']
dance		[see 'corroboree']
dance, of giant crane	yakiyapiya	<i>yakeeapeann</i> d
dark		[see 'night']
day	nganang	<i>nunung</i> t, <i>ronanung</i> p [see 'sun', 'light']
	thirng	<i>deerung</i> n, <i>teern</i> w, <i>woorome-</i> <i>terrng</i> k, <i>terrerng-merring</i> V, <i>woorum durrong</i> F, <i>tirrang</i> T, <i>tringerun</i> 'day, midday' Y [see 'sun']
	thinggat miring	<i>dhinggatmirring</i> r, <i>meiring</i> z
	ngalukaterin, ngalukatin	<i>ngallokatterin</i> j, <i>hulogetin</i> s, <i>alokadhor</i> me
	ling maring	<i>ling maring</i> [also 'light'] X
day after tomorrow	mali-nyung	<i>malee neung</i> d
day, dawn		[see 'light']
day, every	kalayn	<i>culhine</i> s
	kunark	<i>koonurk</i> B, D
day, midday	naluka-thirng	<i>naluuka-tirng</i> d
day, wet	marang	<i>murhang</i> s
daylight		[see 'light']

dead	kalpirna	<i>cal per ran noot mm, calpe nan noot z, kalgeran j, kalpari n, kulpiran r, kalpirran k, kolpirna m, kalprinna p, kalperann d, kalpirna v, kalpirmity r, kalpurnan m, kal prena l, kalprano 'bad' j, kalpera 'n di, kal.pin.ner pf, kulpriin 'kill' y, tore.kil.kal.pen.er 'die', qualbenron 'dead man' s, kolpran me, cal.pin gr, kulprinna Y, kalpernera V, gulpin-na D, gulpin D, kulprinno G, kulprin 'kill' G, kalpine X, kal-bir-nann T</i>
deaf	nukati yap wunda ngutiyan wirng	<i>noo kati yab wonda l nuurteen wirng o 'shut ear' d, ngurdiwin m, moorkin wirn n, nootiyan winyoong m2 [see 'memory']</i>
	ngutitj wirng	<i>gnuurteetch wirng 'shut ear' v [see 'memory', 'sniff']</i>
	ngutjkil wirng	<i>gnuutckill wing v</i>
	ngaring kanak	<i>gnahring-gunnak T</i>
	nanang	<i>nun ung X</i>
death, of woman	wireyer	<i>wirreyerr d, v</i>
decay	punotj	<i>puunoitch d, v</i>
deep	kanang	<i>kannang T [see 'hole', 'waterhole']</i>
	kararang	<i>kurrahrung Ts</i>
deride, to	wiya-tjurka	<i>wee-ai-dyoorka T [see 'laugh']</i>
destroy, to	tjarama	<i>jurrama-ung-dingen T</i>
	ngami ngami kuknawa	<i>gnummae gnummae kuukna war d, v [see 'bad']</i>
devil		<i>[see 'spirit']</i>
dew	mikur	<i>mikuur d, v [see 'frost']</i>
	thurong	<i>dhurung r, m, dhorong n, toorong k, torong j, d, v, tholong p, torrong d, v</i>
dialect		<i>[see 'tongue']</i>
die, to		<i>[see 'dead']</i>
dig, to	panda miring	<i>pundanuuung maering d, punda maering v, bundai-merring T [= 'pierce ground'; see 'bury', 'prick', 'sting', 'thorn']</i>
dirty		<i>[see 'black']</i>
discontent	walaytpa	<i>waliit pan o v, waliit pang in v</i>
dive	numinpin	<i>nuur meen been gnan d</i>

	puro wirta	<i>puro wirta v, booro.werdoot gr</i> [see 'duck, musk']
diver		
divorced man	wanangam	<i>wanna 'gnum 'cast-off man' d35</i> [see 'leave, to']
divorced woman	wanangam iyar	<i>wanna 'gnum heear 'cast-off woman' d35</i>
do, to	muyupa	<i>muyubakkae d, muyuparrin v</i> [also 'to make' q.v.]
	katip	<i>kudip 'do it' G</i>
doctor, wise man	kunkil	<i>kuun 'gill v</i>
	kut	<i>kort pf</i>
	kunukpul	<i>kuurnuukbuul d</i>
dog	kal, kaal	<i>carl z, karl c, k, jl, gal r, kal pf,</i> <i>kaal j, g, d, p, kall v, gall di</i> <i>kahl T, karl D, kullong d and</i> <i>kaarlo v are given as 'Barrukill's</i> <i>dog', he kal</i>
	yupatj	<i>yupaitch V</i>
dog, native	burnang	<i>burnung gaal n, burnang r, d, di,</i> <i>burnang v, boornang m2, m3,</i> <i>boornong s, burnang T, turnong X</i>
dog, native, female	ngirayn-iyar (burnang)	<i>kneeriin heaar burnang d, gneeriin</i> <i>heear v, ngerangyer r [= mother</i> <i>female dog']</i>
doorway	wuru wurn	<i>wuro wuurn d, v [= 'mouth (of)</i> <i>hut']</i>
down	winyu, wanyu	<i>weenyu r, wan new 'down there' l</i>
down, of bird	nurt?, nurtnong?	<i>nuurtnong d, v</i>
down there	thininu	<i>tin nin noo pf</i>
drag, to	wirindja	<i>wireenjaka d, wireenjan v</i>
dream, to	yaki	<i>yarkeen d, yakinno v,</i> <i>yar-killan-noo T</i>
dream	yurokin	<i>eurokin X</i>
dredge, for small fish	mol	<i>mole z</i>
	niritja?	<i>neer ry ger z</i>
drink, to	thatha	<i>tattakooia j, tutturk k, tuttakawann</i> <i>d, tatookaia p, dhut thunoo n, tat</i> <i>ta un mm, tat ta nun, tat ter nun,</i> <i>tot.to.un z, tar tow wun parreet pf,</i> <i>z, tatthin m, thathin r, tutta kuyerk</i> <i>v, tartar B, G, datt V, tathu X,</i> <i>jatt-ay T</i>
drive, of game	ngamang kukna	<i>gnummang kuuknanuut d, v</i>
drop	yungga	<i>yoong-gen T [see 'fall']</i>

dropsy	parpi-	<i>purpeean</i> d, <i>purpeen</i> v [see 'heavy']
drum, possum-skin	marn	<i>murn</i> d, v [see 'skin']
drumming noise	karnda marn	<i>kurndun murn</i> d, v [see 'call out', 'skin']
drunk, Aboriginal man	tatlapit	<i>tatlup peet</i> d, v
duck	tulwa	<i>doolwah</i> s
	patum	<i>paattome</i> z
	tjuwang	<i>joor-wang</i> T
	karapuk	<i>kurapoug</i> X
duck, black	thurburang	<i>dhurbang</i> r, <i>thorbrun</i> n, <i>thoorboorung</i> j, <i>torpurnk</i> k, <i>dhurubarang</i> m, <i>tuurbarnk</i> and <i>tuurbang</i> 'grey duck' v, <i>too-too-</i> <i>boro</i> s, <i>tor-ro bang</i> 'duck' pf, <i>tor ro bung</i> 'duck' pf, <i>toorbang</i> m2, m3
	muyi	<i>mooe</i> 'duck' l, <i>moo-e</i> 'duck' jl, <i>moi</i> 'black duck' p, [moye] 'black duck' he
	krayn	<i>krein</i> V [see also 'duck, teal']
duck, mountain	pitjangkur	<i>pitchangukur</i> v
	kurowi-kurowi	<i>kuuroae kuuroae</i> d, <i>cooroy cory</i> s, <i>koorae-koon</i> di, <i>kooragurie</i> ns
duck, musk	puripart	<i>puureepart</i> d, <i>booriebar</i> di, <i>braich</i> 'bird' s
	warawitj	<i>warraweetch</i> v, <i>warrer-witch</i> 'diver' jl
duck, speckled	parimat kiya	<i>parraemat keear</i> v, d
duck, teal	kirt-kirt	<i>kirt kirt</i> v
	kari putnuk	<i>currie boodnook</i> s
	krayn-wutawu	<i>krayn-woortaw</i> T
duck, teal [?]	pirniya	<i>pirnaeaer</i> 'teal' d, <i>peernier</i> 'teal' di, <i>pirnir</i> 'teal' me, <i>pirmdaeer</i> 'widgeon' v, <i>brernel</i> 'wood duck' p, <i>pirneri</i> 'wood duck' V [<i>perneri</i> 'teal duck' widespread Vic.]
duck, widgeon	wirinut	<i>wirrinourt</i> d, <i>warren-eet</i> 'wild duck' D
duck, wild, large	karawaren	<i>karra-warren</i> D
duck, wood	ngawuk	<i>naook</i> n, <i>ngarwook</i> k, <i>ngawurk</i> r, <i>ngaook</i> j, <i>gnaawok</i> d, <i>gnakurang</i> v, <i>ngangkurang</i> m3, <i>law wook</i> s, <i>ngawok</i> m2, <i>dakun-gal</i> me
ducklings, brood of	timpatit	<i>taempataet</i> d

	witupangk	<i>waetuurbank</i> v
dumb	kukuna	<i>kukunan</i> d
	kalkutna	<i>kalkuutnan</i> v [see 'silence']
	pratiya	<i>bra-day-ann</i> T
dusk	purunggitiya	<i>burunggittian</i> r, <i>poronn</i> d [see 'dark', 'night']
	mendiya	<i>mendia</i> v
dusty	larum	<i>lahroom</i> T
dwarf man	wapiyt	<i>warpeet</i> d, v
dwarf woman	wapi-iar, wapitjar	<i>warpeheear</i> d, <i>warpechaar</i> v
dysentery	puwur nganu?	<i>poor gnanno</i> d, <i>porr gneong</i> v

E

eagle	ngiyanggar(a)	<i>kneeangar</i> d, <i>gneangar</i> v, <i>neunghur</i> t, <i>eanger</i> w, <i>ngianggara</i> r, <i>neeungura</i> n, <i>ngianggar</i> m, <i>ngianger</i> me, <i>neangar</i> 'large eaglehawk' s, <i>mullen-mullen</i> 'small eaglehawk' s, <i>neeyangarra</i> F, <i>eanga</i> X, <i>e-ung-garra</i> D, <i>yang-garra</i> T
	kerulet	<i>keroolet</i> s
ear	wirng	<i>wirrun</i> k, <i>wirng</i> r, d, di, <i>wing</i> art <i>neen</i> z, <i>wing</i> v, p, t, pf, jl, <i>wirmarning</i> j, <i>werang-atnin</i> z, <i>weiringnatnin</i> s, <i>wirn</i> m, <i>wurn</i> w, <i>weenyong</i> h, <i>wing</i> l, <i>wyng</i> f, <i>myng</i> q, <i>wiirm</i> V, <i>wirng</i> T, <i>werriing</i> Y, <i>weerring</i> X, <i>wirring</i> G, <i>woorung</i> Y, <i>weeng</i> C, <i>wyring</i> B, <i>werring</i> D
	nguwang	<i>hooaung</i> F
earhole	lirpa	<i>lirpa</i> v
	pukuwit wirng	<i>puukuit wirng</i> d [see 'ground']
earth	pam	<i>pam</i> v
earth nut	puwiyan	<i>puewann</i> d
earthquake	punpun miring	<i>puurn puurn maeaering</i> d [see 'tremble']
	tuntunpa	<i>tuuntuunba</i> v [see 'shake']
earwig	katal katal wirng	<i>kuttal kuttal wing</i> v
	kutuwi kutuwi wirng	<i>kuurtuae kuurtuae wirng</i> d
east	kanpitj nganang	<i>kunbeetch gnunning</i> v [= 'climb sun']

	papkupitj thirng	<i>pupkuupeetch tirng</i> d [= 'jump-up sun']
eat, to	thaka	<i>tuc-o-un</i> , <i>tuc-er-nun</i> mm, <i>turkuk</i> k, <i>tukka</i> wan d, <i>tukkeen</i> v, <i>takin</i> m, <i>takinoruan</i> me, <i>ty.er.nun</i> z, <i>thakian</i> r, <i>thakeanan</i> j, <i>dhukeino</i> n, <i>tuc er nun</i> mm, <i>tungung</i> pf, <i>tukkinwann</i> 'meal' v, <i>tukkee</i> 'meal' v, <i>takkee</i> 'meal' d, <i>ukkin</i> 'feast' v, <i>tukka</i> 'taste' v, <i>takekooia</i> p, <i>takkeeawan</i> 'meal' d, <i>tukkaeann</i> 'feast' d, <i>takinone</i> gr, <i>takker</i> B, <i>takk</i> V, <i>tukuck</i> X, <i>tukowan</i> mattan Y
	kakuwika	<i>kahk-kuy-ka</i> T
echidna	wilangalak	<i>willangalak</i> r, <i>wilangalak</i> m, me, <i>willang</i> gnilak d, <i>woolonguloe</i> s, <i>willing-allik</i> di, <i>wilangala</i> m2, <i>walenggil</i> m3
	wilangkil	<i>wilang'gil</i> v, <i>wee-lang-gill</i> T
	kalwirak	<i>pornay</i> m, <i>pun-nung</i> pf
	kunama	<i>cul-we-rak</i> jl
echidna spike	wilang	<i>goonama</i> n
echo	ngawun-nhung	<i>willineung</i> d, v [see 'nose-borer', 'wire']
	karakuren	<i>gnawuurn nuung</i> d [= 'its back']
	kuyang	<i>wung a</i> ? [= 'answer', 'hear']
eel	kakong	<i>cur-er-coo-ren</i> mm
	kurang	<i>nar-ering-art neen</i> mm, z
	yuk	<i>kuyang</i> 'freshwater eel' d, v, <i>kuyang</i> r, me, <i>quean</i> s, <i>queang</i> , <i>koo-yang</i> di, <i>kwe-ung</i> jl
	lapuni	[widespread <i>kuya</i> 'fish']
eel, lamprey	kuyang dak	<i>kagong</i> z
eel basket	ngarapayn	<i>kurang</i> r1
	kakat	<i>yoke</i> z [Colac, EK <i>yuk</i>]
		<i>lah-boor-nay</i> T
		<i>kuyang dakk</i> d, v
		<i>gnarraban</i> d, <i>arrabine</i> z, <i>narraban</i> di [a woven conical bag for trapping eels; 'net, eel; stick. horizontal']
		<i>karkart</i> v

egg	mirk	<i>mirkinyung</i> r, <i>merrik</i> s, <i>mirk</i> j, k, <i>mik</i> p, <i>mernunc</i> w, <i>mikkaeheaar</i> 'egg of snake' d, <i>mikkit</i> 'egg of snake' v
	mi(ng)	<i>mee'hneung</i> 'egg of ant' v, <i>ming</i> <i>hnuung</i> d and <i>ming'hneung</i> 'egg of bird' v, <i>mee'hneung</i> 'egg of lizard' v, <i>minyong</i> t, <i>mintnong</i> X
	kuli	<i>gullernnung</i> 'egg of brush turkey' d, <i>koo-leh</i> T, <i>coollay</i> F, <i>kole</i> V [Bung <i>kula</i>]
egg, of ant	kapitj	<i>karpeetch</i> d
egg, of emu	parti wutjup	<i>purtae wuuchup</i> d
egg, of lizard	kunu mirng(k)	<i>kuurnu mirnk</i> d
egret		[see 'heron']
elbow	thaling, thalayn, thaliyn	<i>thalling</i> r, <i>tulling</i> d, v, <i>tallin</i> f, <i>tal-lien</i> q, <i>terling</i> D, <i>taleing</i> X, <i>tallin</i> Y, <i>tallan</i> B, <i>jallayn</i> T, <i>tal.lin</i>
elderberry tree	piluk pulut	<i>piluuk</i> v <i>puluut</i> d [cf. widespread <i>puluyt</i> 'cherry']
embrace, to		[see 'carry']
emetic made of leech	kalap-kalap	<i>kallup kallup</i> d, v
empty	niri tupan palat nana pangathang pakuriya wakutanot pranguta	<i>nirrae tupan</i> d <i>pallart nunna</i> v <i>bangathung</i> n, <i>bangadhun</i> me <i>bakuryan</i> m2, <i>bakurya</i> m3 <i>wah-kooda-not-brang-oot-a</i> T <i>wah-kooda-net-brang-oot-a</i> 'vacant' T
emu	kapirng	<i>kuprunk</i> j, k, <i>kappring</i> d, <i>cupprinut</i> z, <i>kapirng</i> r, <i>kaping</i> m, <i>kappin</i> p, pf, <i>kapinj</i> g, <i>kapping</i> v, <i>koping</i> l, <i>kappring</i> di, <i>korporak</i> me, <i>korpring</i> D, <i>kubbrim</i> B, <i>kapurng</i> V
	paraynmal	<i>barinmall</i> n, <i>baraimal</i> j, <i>par ra mal</i> z, <i>por-i-mul</i> b, <i>barringmall</i> d, <i>por-in-mul</i> c, <i>burrimool</i> s, <i>barring'-ill</i> di, <i>barimal</i> X, <i>borriyart</i> m3, <i>burrray-art</i> T
emu chicks, brood of	pariyat	<i>waetong</i> d, v
emu trap	witang kanang	<i>kunnang</i> d, v [see 'hole', 'waterhole']
encircle	muma	<i>moo-ma</i> T, Ts
end	kapu	<i>kahpoony-oong</i> t

enemy	kulomitj	<i>kulomeetch</i> v
	yul-yul	<i>yuul yuul</i> d [see 'man, wild']
entrails	parayn takung	<i>parriin tukuung</i> d, v [see 'bottom']
entrails, intestine	paroyt-puloyn	<i>purroit-boloin</i> t [puloyn = 'stomach']
		<i>murnuung</i> d, v
entrails, possum	marnung	<i>taeær gnamatt</i> v [see 'sea', 'seashore']
eperculum, sea snail	tir ngamat	<i>tunga neung</i> d
	tangga	<i>puron kuurteen</i> d, <i>puron kuurtin</i> v [see 'dark']
evening	puroyn kuti-	<i>kinnan</i> ba v
		<i>laenann</i> d
ever	kinanpa	<i>tapuin</i> d, v, <i>tap.poin</i> z, mm
	linan	<i>bellingbin</i> B
everlasting (plant)	tapuwin, tapoyn	<i>yuurka baawhaar</i> d22 [see 'give']
	pelingpin	<i>koonong</i> k, <i>koonna</i> j, p, <i>gunang</i> r, <i>kunang</i> m, g, <i>kuunong</i> d, v, <i>ko.nung</i> 'defecate' pf, <i>konong</i> 'sap' d, v, <i>goonan</i> T, <i>kornong</i> V, <i>kaunong</i> 'evacuate' X
exchange	yukapa	<i>kuurnang'guurt</i> d
excrement	kunang	<i>puuit</i> v
		<i>puuroin</i> v
excrement pit	kunanggut	<i>timp timp</i> d [see 'wart']
	puwit	<i>mirng</i> d, r, di, <i>mirunk</i> k, <i>meringh</i> n, <i>merang</i> s, <i>myng</i> q, <i>mirnarning</i> j, <i>murt art neen</i> z, <i>meek art neen</i> z, <i>mir gna nen</i> c, <i>mega-atnin</i> z, <i>mer-gna-nen</i> b, <i>minantyen</i> h, <i>mir</i> m, <i>meir</i> w, <i>ming</i> p, g, t, <i>mink</i> v, jl, <i>myng</i> f, <i>meeng</i> l, <i>ming</i> pf, <i>mirng</i> V, T, <i>myrng</i> C, B, G, <i>mring</i> D, <i>mying</i> Y, <i>moorung</i> F, <i>murn</i> Y
excrescence, of tree	puroyn	<i>wawa meen yuung</i> v [= 'swollen his eye']
	timp-timp	<i>kirrae kirrae mink</i> d [= 'red eye']
eye	mirng	<i>tirng annin</i> d, <i>tirt</i> v [cf. 'eyesight']
		<i>tarndeetch mink</i> v [= 'white eye']
eye, blear	wawa	<i>tuurt mirng</i> d
		<i>moeing</i> X [see 'face']
eye, pupil	kiri-kiri mirng	<i>tarrat moeing</i> X [= 'face feather'?]
eye, white of	thirng	
	tanditj ming(k)	
	tut mirng	
eyeball		
eyebrow	tharat mowayn	

	tharuk mirng	<i>terok hugh atnin z, taruuk mirng d, taruuk mink v, tharomirk ns</i> [see root']
eyelash	tharuwing mirng	<i>tharruing mirng r</i>
	ngarat mirng	<i>knarrat mirng d, gnarrat mink v, knarra-mirng di</i>
	tharat	<i>tar-at c, tarart hugh atnin</i> 'eyelid' z [= 'feather']
eyelid	murn mi-nhung	<i>muurn meenuung v</i> [= 'eye's skin']
	wart mirng	<i>wart mirng d</i> [= 'back eye'; cf. 'upper lip']
eyesight	tirt mirng	<i>tirt mirng d</i> [also 'spectacles', cf. 'eye, pupil']

F

face	mirng ba kapung	<i>mirng ba kapuung h, naen d, mirng'apu me, mirbagapoo m2, m3</i> <i>mirng ba kapuung hnatnaen v</i> [= 'eye and nose'] <i>moeing X</i> [see 'eyeball', 'head']
	mowayn	
faint	papa ngalat	<i>paba gnullatt d, v</i>
	nganginka	<i>ngang-in-ga T</i>
fairy rings	pawetung	<i>paawetuung d</i>
	murt petung	<i>muurtpetuung v</i> [murt = 'short']
fall, to	yarndaputiya	<i>yandar burdien n, yandabordin me, yarndapuurtee an v, yandabultiyan m2, yirndabuurtee</i> 'to crash' d, <i>yarnda wuurtin v</i> [yanda = 'throw']
	yungga	<i>youngeka X, yung-in-nyin T, yungyer m, yoonggin m3</i> [see 'drop']
fall down, to	prangat wung(g)ip	<i>brungut ungip Y, brungiet uungip (wungip?) B</i> [prangat = 'not']
family	kupangmarknark?	<i>kupangmurknurknung X</i> [see 'friend'] [see 'tooth']
fang, of snake		
far	puri, pirpuri	<i>puurae d, puuree</i> [also 'beyond'] v, <i>pirrpuuree v</i>
	purimanggayu	<i>bor-ray-mang-gai-oo T</i>
	ti-ti-ti	<i>dee-dee-dee d</i>
far seeing	nhaka puri	<i>nakeen puureed d, puuree v</i>

fast	waytpin wiraka	<i>wiitpeen wirakan</i> v [wiraka = 'run; see entries under 'quick']
fat	pipul, papul	<i>pipoolaning</i> j, <i>pipuul</i> d, v, <i>pippul</i> r, <i>bapool</i> p, <i>bapool</i> V, <i>pepoul</i> X, <i>bep-pool</i> 'greasy' T, <i>peh-pool</i> 'oil' T
	palut	<i>puloot</i> k, <i>buulortong</i> 'fat of large grub' d, v
	mart-pipul	<i>murt-berpool</i> T
fear	kuninpa	<i>kuunin ban</i> d, <i>kuunim ba</i> v [also given as 'terror'; see 'afraid']
feather	tharat	<i>tarrat</i> 'feather', 'game involving feather' d84, <i>jahr-rat</i> T, <i>tharrath</i> 'tail' X
	kurot	<i>kurotnong</i> d
	yunang	<i>yuurnong</i> v
	ngalang	<i>allung</i> X
feathers (plume worn in hair)	muwang	<i>mo-ung</i> mm
	parat	<i>par-rat</i> mm
fence	nalopan	<i>nalopbun</i> d, v, <i>nallopbun</i> di
fern	makayn, makayt	<i>muc i z</i> , <i>muc-ite</i> mm, <i>mukkiin</i> v, <i>makkiitch</i> d, <i>murkiin</i> 'fern root' d, v
	maritj	<i>ma'reitch</i> di
fern tree	kurok makayn	<i>kurok mukkiin</i> v
	wun wun t(j)ulong	<i>wuurn wuurn tulong</i> d
	wun tantaluk	<i>woorn tantoolook</i> di
fetch		[see 'bring']
few	kartpan	<i>ka'artpan</i> d [see 'four']
	pangnana	<i>pang'nunna</i> v
fight, to	partpa	<i>purt pun-nun</i> mm, <i>partpan</i> d, <i>pert.pa z</i> , <i>portapan</i> m, <i>portapanot</i> me, <i>part-pun wun</i> pf, <i>partpakall</i> v, <i>burbunallganaka</i> n, <i>part parkel</i> jl, <i>purt.pe.min</i> gr, <i>purt-paddy-wan</i> T, <i>burpumnul</i> X [see 'hit']
fighter	part-partitj	<i>part-pardity</i> 'fighting man' Ts [see §3.7.3]
fin, of fish	yutang	<i>yutang</i> d
	thirang	<i>taerong</i> v [see 'leaf']
	yerong	<i>yearong</i> X
find	tambuta	<i>tambuurtakoot</i> ds, <i>tambuura takoort</i> ds [see 'gather']

finger(s)	marang	<i>merang atnin z, morang m, merra w, muruk n, marrang nan v, wurt marrang d, mur rer art neen z, murrang-un T, murrung Y, T</i> [mara(ng) widespread = 'hand'] <i>kiapork t</i> [prob. = 'one']
	kanyuwak	<i>carn yoo-ack jl</i> [also given as 'toe']
	mayilang	<i>my-lung q</i> [see 'hand']
finger, forefinger	yula-yulop thiyar	<i>yulaheulop tiyaeaer d, yulaheulop taeaer v</i> [see 'spear']
	pondinyang kuringat	<i>bon-din-yang-koor-ing-at T</i>
finger, fourth	kirting	<i>kirting d, kittiemoraangtin s, kirtang T, gridding F</i> [see 'four']
	wanya-iyar	<i>wiinyaheear v</i> [see 'down']
finger, second	kala-iyar	<i>kullar heear v</i>
	partitung karang	<i>partaetuung kurrang at d</i>
finger, third	pakar kala-iyar	<i>bukkar kullar heear v</i> [see 'middle']
	kala-iyar kirting	<i>kullarheear kirting d</i>
fire	wiyn	<i>wien r, wiin j, m, p, ween z, d, v, w, di, gr, weean n, whean s, wian g, wein pf, t, wean jl, wein k, wiin</i> 'tinder' v, <i>ween D, F, X, weigne B, wee-en T, veiner Y, G, wiin V, wenie D, wi:yn he</i> [wi(yn) widespread eastern Aust.]
		yuti he
	kunda	<i>goonda F, goonder T</i>
fire caused by lightning	pilitung marndalngat	<i>pillaetuung murndall gnat v</i> [see 'thunder', Dawson 1881:53]
	kankera	<i>kankerra C</i>
fire, bush	mirtaputan kawin	<i>mirtapuurtan karwhin d</i>
	muwitpitj	<i>mutpeetch v</i>
fire, to kindle	kanda wiyn	<i>kandawan ween d</i> [see 'chop', 'cook']
	patja wiyn	<i>piitchawan weena v</i>
fire, to produce	kuyon-kuyon	<i>kuyonn kuyonn d, v</i>
firestick	pakap	<i>pukkup d, v</i> [= 'grass tree']
fish	ngiridja	<i>irija j, erigar n, iridyer me</i>
	yara	<i>yarrar</i> 'saltwater fish' v, d, <i>yare rare rer pf, yoori k, yarar l</i>
	turunkil	<i>tor rone gil z</i>
	kul[h]al, kulyal	<i>qulil</i> 'blackfish' l, <i>cool-yul</i> 'blackfish' jl, <i>kool-al T, kolul</i> 'bream' D

	kuwiyang	<i>koeyang</i> X, <i>kooiyang</i> V
	kokman	<i>cockmun</i> D
fish, freshwater blackfish	yeri tjaa	<i>yerrae chaar</i> d, v, <i>yerie-char</i> di
fish, black	yim-yim	<i>yim-yim</i> r
fish, bream		<i>yar.rare.rer</i> gr
fish, freshwater	pirnmarayi	<i>pirnmarii</i> v
	kunamung	<i>kuunamuung</i> d
fish, mutton, large	ngalik	<i>ullik</i> d, v,
	talik	<i>tal-lic</i> mm
fish, mutton, small	mantjir	<i>munjir</i> v, <i>mine jere re</i> mm,
		<i>mungir</i> di
	watjarong	<i>wiichurong</i> d
fish, small	taropat	<i>taropatt</i> 'small fish' d94
fish, small, freshwater	tut kut	<i>tuurt kuurt</i> v, d, <i>toort-coort</i> di
fishing rod	paliparip	<i>ballaeparrip</i> d
	puwin-puwin	<i>puin buin</i> v
fishing, with spear	panda kuwiyang	<i>pundawan kueeang</i> d = 'spear fish']
	yapin	<i>yappin</i> v [see 'reed']
fist	wart marang	<i>wart marrang</i> [also 'knuckle' d [= 'back hand']
	pulut marang	<i>boolormurrung</i> [also 'knuckle'] X
	maruka	<i>marrookah</i> T
five	pulayta pulayta kayap	<i>poolita poolita kiap</i> jl [= 2 + 2 + 1]
	pulatj miya	<i>puligmea</i> n
	kayap marang	<i>kiiapp marrang</i> d [= 'one hand']
	pulatj ba pulatj kayap	<i>boolety-bah-boolety-gai-up</i> T [= 2 + 2 + 1]
		<i>ba-roong</i> di [= 'plenty']
	tela marang	<i>tella murrang</i> X [see 'hand']
		<i>woolyoul</i> 'five up' Y
flame	pipkita	<i>pipkaeta</i> v
	torowan	<i>torro wan</i> d
flash man	mirmatj	<i>mirmiitch</i> v [see 'happy']
flash woman	mirmatja	<i>mirmatcha</i> v [see 'happy']
flea	litj	<i>leetch</i> v
flesh	thurap	<i>tuurap neung</i> d, <i>tuurap muttnin</i> 'meat' d, <i>tuuramp muittal</i> 'meat' v, <i>tyoorahp-nyoon</i> T
	thuram	<i>tuuram</i> d, <i>turam</i> 'proud flesh' d, v, <i>turam</i> X

	wambepan thuram	<i>wambepan tuuram</i> d27 ['fresh flesh' in the sense of 'new blood', a source of eligible marriage partners]
	mathal	<i>muttal</i> v, <i>mutthal</i> r, <i>mirt tal</i> z, <i>mut.tal</i> z, <i>modhal</i> m2, m3, <i>mirt tal</i> 'eat' z, <i>noetchong mattal</i> 'good mutton' D
flesh, putrid whale	murukin	<i>muuruukin</i> d
flesh, eating human	kirwawandin	<i>kerwawandaen</i> d, v
flint	mung	<i>moeng</i> mm, <i>muung</i> v
	pat	<i>paat</i> d
flirt or coquette	tan-tan kukni-iyar	<i>tan tan kuuknaehear</i> d
float, to	mapurtin	<i>muppuurtin</i> v
	yawa	<i>yaawan</i> d [see 'swim']
flock	narnthayiruk	<i>nernthyrourk</i> X
flood	karatjal	<i>kariitchall</i> d
	nalat	<i>nullart</i> X
	laan	<i>lahn</i> T
flow	mirtang	<i>mertung</i> jl
flower	petiyan	<i>petian</i> X [see also under 'seed']
flower, of blackwood	kulang muthang	<i>kuulang muutang</i> d, v [muthang = 'blackwood']
flower, red heath-like	yarawi	<i>yar-rer-way</i> mm, z
flower, wattle	kulang kurang	<i>kuulang kurrang</i> d, v
flower, white-heath	top-top-kara	<i>top.top.car-er</i> mm z
fly, blow	wurol	<i>wurul</i> r, <i>wurol</i> d, v, <i>wooril</i> 'fly' k, <i>woorill</i> 'fly'j, <i>wooral</i> 'fly' p, <i>worol</i> <i>worol</i> me, <i>wurol wurol</i> 'mason fly' d, v, <i>wooron</i> di, <i>woolowool</i> 'big' ns, <i>woorawl</i> T, <i>worol</i> V
fly, causing eyeblight	minmindur	<i>meenmindor</i> d
		<i>puundin mink</i> d [= 'bite eye']
fly, dragon	ngalukapung kurayn	<i>alukapuung kuuriin</i> v, d [see 'kangaroo']
	pun pun mitj	<i>puurn puurn meetch</i> d [= 'tremble skin']
	purot wirng	<i>puurot wirng</i> v [Dawson gives 'tremble ear'; this is unconfirmed; possibly 'tendon ear'; see 'death's head moth']
fly, hornet	kuruk wurol	<i>kuurukk aa wurol</i> d, <i>kuuruuk wurol</i> v [= 'g'mother of mason fly']

fly, house	minik	<i>minnik</i> r, d, v, <i>mun nerk</i> z, <i>men nic</i> mm, <i>minik</i> 'fly' j, n, m, <i>me</i> , <i>monnac</i> d, <i>manack</i> x, <i>mannag</i> d, <i>menning</i> di, <i>minik</i> 'small' ns, <i>minnek</i> T
fly, mantis	makopak parinong kupatakil	<i>markopak</i> v <i>parraenong kuupartakil gnat</i> d [d gives 'digger of grubs for the fern owl'; see 'yellowish star' in Appendix 1]
fly, March	murol kepikuwi	<i>muurol</i> d, <i>morrol</i> di <i>keppekuee</i> v <i>murun</i> r [see 'bee']
fly, March, large	mam	<i>maam</i> d
fly, to	mirta	<i>mirtan</i> r, <i>mir-tan</i> T [see 'rise']
flycatcher	marn-marn-ngurat	<i>murn murn gnuurat</i> d [see 'robin, whitespot']
fog	wart walart wuk	<i>waart</i> d, v [also 'mist'] <i>wallat</i> r [see 'frost', 'ice'] <i>whork</i> X
fog, from sea	kumar kumar	<i>kuumaar kuumaar</i> d, v
fold up		[see 'bend']
follow		[see 'chase']
fomentation	wup (kunin)	<i>wop</i> d, v, <i>wopkuurnin</i> v [see 'plant' entries]
food	tulut tjirang ngul balin gutin	<i>tulluirt</i> k, <i>tooloort</i> j, <i>tuuluurt</i> d, v <i>gerang</i> p [see 'yam', 'leaf'] <i>ngool balin gootin</i> l, <i>dhukeanu</i> n, <i>takyir</i> m, <i>takyiro</i> me [see 'eat']
food (meat)		[see 'flesh']
foot	thinang	<i>tinnang</i> d, n, h, v, <i>tinnang jinnung</i> w, <i>dhenung</i> n, <i>dinangtin</i> s, <i>tenant</i> <i>atnin</i> z, <i>tin de nart neen</i> z <i>timmong</i> k, <i>tin art neen</i> z, <i>tenan</i> f, <i>thinnang</i> r, j, <i>dhinang</i> m, <i>tinang</i> g, <i>tin ung</i> l, <i>toomang</i> di, <i>thinnong</i> V, <i>tenung</i> X, <i>dinnung</i> F, <i>tenan</i> Y, G, <i>tinan</i> B, <i>denong</i> D, <i>tenong</i> D, <i>tinnan</i> C, <i>dinnang-ein</i> T, <i>dennang-an</i> T, <i>tinnung</i> Y
	yuk	<i>yeouk</i> q, <i>yook</i> p, <i>yook</i> t, <i>toke.um.yoke</i> [see 'toe'] pf, <i>yuk</i> m2, m3
foot, deceased child's	wandik	<i>wandaek</i> d, v
foot, small	wutu thinangu	<i>woodo tenunhu</i> B

foot, sole of	pulut-pulut [th]inang	<i>polot-polot lennung</i> X [see 'fist', 'knuckle']
	thuwi thinang	<i>to he tin nung</i> z
	takuk thinang	<i>tukuuk tinnang</i> v, d, <i>tokote tenang</i> <i>atnin</i> z [see 'hand, palm of'] [see 'ball']
football		<i>tinnang jeean</i> d, <i>tin nun jeer</i> z, <i>dhinnaneong</i> n [see 'track']
footprint	thinang tjiya(n)	<i>poptinnan</i> C
	pop-thinang	<i>deen g'no</i> d [prob. = 'there'] <i>waeneu</i> v [prob. = 'below']
for		<i>mith e nart neen</i> z, <i>mitdhin</i> m, <i>mittin</i> r, <i>mittint</i> d, v, <i>mitteen</i> f, <i>middin</i> h, <i>mer-ten-gnen nen</i> c, <i>mer-then-quan-nen</i> b, <i>nethin</i> n, <i>mittich</i> di, <i>methin</i> 'ear' n, <i>methin</i> 'face' n
forehead	mithin	<i>betegnatin</i> z
	piti	<i>kerning</i> D, <i>ginning-an</i> T, <i>kinnin</i> C
	kinning	B, <i>kinning</i> 'band around forehead' D, <i>pinning</i> Y, <i>yeening</i> X
forest	wuru wuruk	<i>wuro wuruuk</i> v [poss. = 'trees']
	yarowi	<i>yarroae</i> d. Dawson gives <i>Yarro</i> <i>weetch</i> for 'forest country'
	karik-karik	<i>karik-karik</i> X
forget-me-not, red	ngarat wurong	<i>gnarat wurong</i> d, v
forget-me-not, sweet	mitjap	<i>meechap</i> d, v
forgiveness	numbapi	<i>nuumbabae</i> v
	wiritja	<i>wirraechan</i> d [see 'pity']
four	pulatjapulatja	<i>bulaitcha bulaitcha</i> m, <i>pulatja-</i> <i>pulatja</i> g, <i>pollaidja-pol-laidja</i> p, <i>bolita-bolita</i> l, <i>poolita poolita</i> jl, <i>bulatya ba bulatya</i> 'ten' m
	pulayt ba pulayt	<i>boolayt-ba-boolayt</i> T, <i>pollite</i> by <i>pollite</i> Y, <i>polaitch pa polaitch</i> V
	kartpa, kirtpa	<i>kurtpun</i> k, <i>kirtpan</i> j, <i>kortpan</i> me [see 'few', 'finger']
	pulatjmiya	<i>puligmea</i> n [see 'five']
	kurapong	<i>kourrapong</i> X
fowl, domestic, male	kun-kun kalat	<i>kuurn kuurn kullat</i> d, v [see morning early]
fox		wainbang he
frequently	papa paratj kuknanu	<i>parba puriitch kuukna</i> no d

fresh	ngutjung	<i>gnuuteung turap</i> d, <i>gnuuchuung</i> v <i>oi.thur par.reet</i> 'fresh water' [= 'good']
friend	kupangal tat-tat pulangan wirik	<i>kupang al</i> v [see 'family'] <i>taart taart bulang an</i> d <i>weerick</i> X [see 'afraid']
fright		
frog	thiyam(p)	<i>dhiamp r</i> , <i>teearmp</i> 'large, green frog' d, <i>thiem</i> X
frog, bull	koparuk	<i>go-par-rook</i> T
frog, burrowing	wokok	<i>wokok</i> d, v
frog, green, large	wurk	<i>work</i> v
frog, small	karangit	<i>karra knitt</i> 'small, green frog' v, <i>karra knitt</i> 'small, black frog' v
	wirwir	<i>waerwaer</i> 'small green' d, <i>wirwirr</i> 'long-legged frog' d, v
	wirang kapitj	<i>wirrang kupeetch</i> d
from	kataki	<i>kartakae</i> ds [cf. 'at'], <i>mungnoro</i> <i>wattano</i> v, <i>wokaknin</i> d [cf. 'give']
frost	mikur parayt pim walat	<i>mikkur</i> r <i>pariit beem</i> d [= 'water head'] <i>waalart</i> v, <i>walatt</i> 'hoar frost' d, v, <i>wallat</i> 'fog' r [see 'hail', 'ice', 'fog', 'snow']
full	mimak paka	<i>memug bakka</i> n, <i>konban</i> m2, <i>konba</i> m3
	karawi-	<i>karrawaea no</i> d, <i>karraweepu</i> v, <i>karawityiwan</i> me [see 'stomachful', 'pregnant']
full (as moon)	pankita	<i>barngeeta</i> g
fun	kalngitj, kalngin	<i>kulngeetch</i> d, <i>kulngeen</i> v [see 'joke']
funeral pile	kapuwing	<i>carbowing</i> d, v
funeral	muruk(ku)kan	<i>muurokan</i> d, <i>muurokukan</i> v [see 'bury']
fungus, blue	kanam	<i>cun num</i> mm
fungus, brown	mariyt	<i>murreet</i> z
fungus, common	ngundik	<i>on deek</i> mm
fungus, large yellow	kanman	<i>cunmun</i> mm,
fungus, mushroom	pikun	<i>peekuurn</i> d, v
	pint-kil	<i>pint-gill</i> mm
fungus, phosphorescent	kilaan	<i>kilarn</i> d

fungus, poisonous	mart kaping	<i>murtkappirng</i> d, <i>murtkaping</i> 'mushroom, poisonous' d [mart = 'breast']
	pulut, pulart	<i>puluurt</i> 'phosphorescent fungus' 'poisonous mushroom', 'poisonous fungus' v, <i>pol.lert</i> mm, <i>pol.lo.erk</i> z, <i>bollurt</i> 'poison' T
fungus, tree fungus	pulut(h) wirng	<i>buuloth wirng</i> d, <i>buulot wirng</i> v
fungus, underground	puwiwan	<i>boee wan</i> d
fungus, yellow	ngunkit	<i>hone geet</i> mm, <i>none-geet</i> mm [see 'sponge']
	wurut[h?] kukayt	<i>wor-rote coke kite</i> mm [see 'tree']

G

gall	titung	<i>tittuung</i> d, v [see 'run']
gallop		<i>wittchim</i> v [Dawson 1881:84]
game, name of	witjim	<i>berrunier</i> B, Y
gammon		<i>bukkuuruum</i> d
gannet	pakurum	<i>wirtuuk</i> v
	wirtuk	<i>kirnaa</i> v
gather, to	kirna	<i>tambukkae</i> d, <i>damba</i> Ts [also 'fetch']
	tamba	<i>garp-garba</i> T [see 'pouch of pelican']
	kap-kapa	<i>puunjilkaerang</i> d, v, <i>punjil-geer-</i> <i>run</i> pf, <i>Bungil.geer.rin</i> z, <i>bunjilgara</i> ns [see 'woman']
gentleman	pundjil-kirang	<i>kuurnai puunjilkaerang</i> d, <i>kuurn</i> <i>punjilkeerang</i> v
gentleman, young	kunayi pundjil-kirang	<i>kawuurn kallumbarrant</i> d, v [see 'hold']
geranium, native	kawun kalambarant	[see 'arise', 'stand']
get, to		<i>muurup</i> m, <i>muuruup man</i> 'man's wraith' d, v, <i>muuruup yernan</i> 'woman's wraith' v, d, <i>muroupe</i> X, [murrup] he [see 'spirit']
get up	murup	<i>boorkoorook</i> n
ghost		<i>muuruup kaakee</i> d103 [also 'burial place']
	pukuruk	<i>terrapin-goolan-yun</i> T
ghostly place	murup kaki	
giddy	tirapin kulang	

girl	parayt-parayt	<i>bar-rite-bar-rite</i> q, <i>barratbarrat</i> r l, <i>buriburetech</i> n, <i>paraiparaitch</i> m, <i>baraitch baraitch</i> 'children' me, <i>barraty</i> r, <i>pariit pariit</i> 'young girl' d, <i>parit paritch</i> jl, <i>tarrile-parrite</i> X, <i>parait</i> T, <i>parrayt-parraytpar-roit</i> 'young woman' D [Pitta-Pitta (Q)] parratja 'woman']
girl, betrothed give, to	kumangat yanparta-iyar wuka	<i>kuumagnat yanburtahear</i> d, v <i>wookakin</i> n, <i>woke</i> r, <i>wokakin</i> d, <i>wookartang</i> 'to hand' di, <i>wokak</i> 'will give' mw, <i>wokia</i> dm, <i>wokuk</i> X
	yunggama	<i>yu gnaama</i> v, <i>yungama</i> m, ds, <i>yune.um.me</i> pf, <i>yuen.um me</i> pf, <i>ungetbun</i> gr, <i>yoong-kap-ma</i> 'bestow' T, <i>goong-kap-ma</i> 'bestow' T, <i>yeung</i> 'hold' X <i>tarketmul</i> g, <i>men ner wun</i> mm, <i>kuap..an me</i> [also 'marry']
give me glass, volcanic glider, flying glider, flying, large	lalalu lalalu wurukayn pireng wayithitj	<i>lallaloo lallaloo</i> B <i>wurokiin</i> d, v <i>perreng</i> T <i>waeateetch</i> v, <i>wieeteetch</i> d, <i>weethity</i> r, <i>ware teet</i> mm, <i>y-eetick</i> 'long, bushy tail' s, <i>weesh weesh</i> di
glider, small	ngandayt	<i>ngundaty</i> r, <i>non te</i> c 'squirrel', <i>undoet</i> 'squirrel' mm, <i>gnundiit</i> 'feathertail' d, <i>gnundeetch</i> 'feathertail' v
glider, small, flying	tukan	<i>tuugan</i> d, <i>tuukan</i> v, <i>tookan</i> 'squirrel' pf, <i>toogun</i> 'small possum' mm, <i>too'an</i> di [WK, Wa tuwan]
glow	tirirangan walawa	<i>tirraera'gnan</i> d <i>wallawar</i> v
glutton	miyyiar ngulang	<i>meeheear gnuulang</i> d [= 'big mouth'], <i>tung'an</i> v [see 'eat', 'tooth']
go, go away	yana	<i>yanmin</i> r, <i>yanakie</i> n, <i>yan</i> d, di, <i>yanan</i> m, <i>yan nung in</i> 'be off' pf, <i>yanan</i> 'off' d, v, <i>yannan</i> di, <i>yannakie</i> 'must go' di, <i>yannup</i> <i>tenanho</i> 'go on foot' Y, <i>yaninner</i> Y, <i>yannun</i> T, <i>yannergatun</i> 'let him go' G, <i>yannergatar</i> 'let him go' Y, <i>yannakiku yannakiku</i> 'go there' B,

		<i>yanna-ga</i> 'be off [to gins]' T, <i>yannikiku yannikiku</i> B, <i>yannerkiiku, yannerkiihu</i> Y, <i>yannerkiku</i> 'go off', 'be off' Y [<i>yana</i> widespread; see 'walk']
	yanpa	<i>yan but er ar rer</i> 'be off' z, <i>yan.burn.er.ar.er</i> 'be off' z
	purpa	<i>puurpa gnin v, poor para jl</i> [see 'walk'], <i>mung.er.by.in pf</i> , <i>mo.ko.bine gr</i>
go away	pung(g)a pula- wakumba	<i>punga jl</i> <i>puularneea ds, puulang ds</i> , <i>wakuumba ds</i> <i>boorenen l</i> [prob. = 'far'] <i>moo.cabane.in gr</i>
go on	ngaraka	<i>ar er-kang-o pf</i>
goanna	yuruk	<i>urook n, yuruk m, yuurok</i> 'blue tongue goanna' d, <i>yuuruuk</i> 'blue tongue goanna' v, <i>u-ruck jl, yuruk</i> 'sleepy lizard' r, <i>yurok me, erook</i> 'lizard' D
goanna, large	walap	<i>walapp v, wallap d</i>
goanna, small	wirakut wurakul	<i>wirakoot di, wirakoort m2, m3</i> <i>woorakcoole s, wrock s</i> [see also 'lizard, prickly']
god	pirnmi'iyal, pringiyal	<i>pirrnmaheal m, pirnmeheal d</i> , <i>pirnmeheal</i> 'great spirit' d, <i>pringheal</i> 'good spirit' v, d57, <i>prenheal l, bring-heal jl</i> , <i>birk-nay-al T, Ts</i>
	minot	<i>min not pf</i>
	pip	<i>peep ghnatnaen d, v beep-un-nin</i> 'the Great Father living beyond the sky' st [= 'our father']
	pundjil	<i>boonjil m2, m3</i> [also Kulin; see 'star']
good	ngutjung	<i>gnuuteung</i> [also 'correct', 'fresh', 'healthy', 'handsome', 'honesty', 'innocence', 'joy', 'kind', 'new', 'respect', 'well' d, v, <i>gnuuteung</i> <i>niit</i> 'healthy' d, <i>ngutyung r, m</i> , <i>oiitchoong p, ooitchoong j, otung l</i> , <i>ngutyu me, ngootyong T</i> , <i>noe-ichong D</i> , [also 'sweet'] V <i>mootyung</i> 'pretty' T, <i>torn z</i> <i>oint.mar er pf</i>

	miripmayt	<i>mere.rip.mite</i> z
	wiripmin	<i>ware-rip-min</i> mm
	pultap	<i>boultap</i> X
good, very		<i>worgnun</i> G
goodbye, farewell	wuwu, wuwuk	<i>wu wu</i> d, <i>wu wuurk</i> d79, <i>wuwuuk</i> v, <i>wa woh</i> jl
	yyari(y)n	<i>yearreen</i> G
	yi-yi ku-ku	<i>yea yea koo koor</i> B
	yiyan-yiyan	<i>yea yea</i> Y
goose	nutikil kawang	<i>nor de gel kow-ong</i> c
	wurm kurin	<i>wurm-goorin</i> t
	marawaru	<i>marrawarru</i> X
goose, black		<i>naunch nack</i> s
goose, grey	kiral	<i>kiirall</i> v
	putakil	<i>buudergil</i> d, <i>purndurgul</i> s, <i>boodergill</i> 'wild goose' di
goose, tree	ngaruwa	<i>gnarowar</i> d
	patum	<i>paatuum</i> v, <i>bar-tum</i> 'goose' jl
goose, young	karak	<i>car-all</i> 'gosling' jl
gossip	yitkuwit miring-iyan	<i>yeetkueet maering heean</i> d
gossip, female	miltingitjar	<i>milling e chaar</i> v [see 'amusement']
gossip, male		[see 'joke']
grass	puthang	<i>puttong</i> k, <i>bodhun</i> m, <i>but-tong</i> jl, <i>puutong</i> v, <i>buthong</i> gr, <i>boothong</i> X, <i>buttong</i> T, <i>botong</i> V
	kariwan	<i>karewan</i> j, <i>karriwan</i> r, <i>karrawan</i> n, <i>karawan</i> me
	mul-mul	<i>muul muul</i> d, <i>moul-mool</i> di
	thurak	<i>tuurak</i> 'duck weed' d, v, <i>tuurak</i> 'weed in lagoon' v, d, <i>turrac</i> 'reedy grass' D
	kat-kat	<i>cut-cut</i> s
	pangaat	<i>pungart</i> g
	nutong	<i>noo-tong</i> D
	ngu-ngu	(ngor) ngaur 'weed' T
	payik kuruk	<i>piik kuuruuk</i> 'water weed' v, d [see 'fern', 'lily, water']
grass, catching game	witin	<i>witt taen</i> d [see 'noose, fibre']
grass, kangaroo	wulot	<i>wuulot</i> d, v
grass, rib, large	korak pinang	<i>korak binnang</i> d, v
grass, rib, small	kuna pinang	<i>kuurna binnang</i> d, v [see 'small']
grass, silver	kan	<i>karn</i> v

	kawun	<i>kawuurn</i> d
grass, tussock	parit	<i>parraet</i> d, v
grass tree	pakap	<i>bukkup</i> d, <i>buc-up</i> mm, z, <i>buck-up</i> di
	yalanda	<i>yallander</i> v
	kawit	<i>cow weet</i> z
grasshopper	ngiya-ngiya	<i>gneear gneear</i> , <i>gneear gneear</i> d, v, <i>nger-nger</i> r
grave	tjinkin	<i>gin-ken</i> T [Pitta-Pitta tjinka]
grave, burial place	murang	<i>muurang</i> d
	puwutj	<i>po'otch</i> v
grease for hair	wila pingnin	<i>willa pingnin</i> v
	wila piyaku	<i>willapeeko</i> d
grebe, great-crested	parin	<i>parrin</i> d, v
grebe, small chick	kurmkurmit	<i>kuurmbuurmitt</i> d, <i>kuurmkuurmitt</i> v, <i>kooramkooramit</i> 'little grebe' di
greedy	markapu	<i>murkappu</i> r
	yunamitarinang	<i>u-ner-miter-in nung</i> pf, <i>lay.dit</i> pf
green	kumakarak	<i>kuumakarrak</i> v, <i>cooman carack</i> jl [see 'new']
	kumakun ngur	<i>kuumakuurn knorr</i> d
	kumang	<i>goomang</i> T
greeting	ngata	<i>gna tanwarr</i> d, v [prob. a verb form ngata-n-war]
grey	napkuyitj	<i>napkuyeetch</i> v
	napipi	<i>narpepee</i> d
grin	punpundiya	<i>ponpondeean</i> d
	punda tanga	<i>puunda tung an</i> v, <i>boon-tik-ngoo</i> T [= 'bite tooth'] [see 'sharpen']
grind		
groan	ngalawan	<i>gnallerwan</i> d
	ngarnda	<i>gnarnda</i> v [see 'shout']
ground	miring	<i>mirring</i> k, p, <i>miiring</i> g, <i>miring</i> r, <i>meri</i> me, <i>meering</i> n, pf, <i>maering</i> an 'district' v, <i>maering</i> 'district' v, <i>murang</i> m, <i>maering</i> d, v, <i>merrin</i> s, <i>merrim</i> z, <i>mering</i> m, j, b, c, t, <i>merring</i> di, <i>merring</i> w, <i>meer-ring</i> 'plain' v, <i>merring</i> C, <i>maring</i> F, <i>mirring</i> V, <i>killingeet</i> z [see 'waterhole']
	palang	<i>pullang</i> t
ground, gravelly	tiritkal	<i>tirritkull</i> v
	tirt kari	<i>tirt kaari</i> d

grow, to	karita	<i>kareda</i> m, <i>karidan</i> me, <i>kirten</i> m2, <i>goorndipa</i> m3
	papkupa	<i>papgoobun</i> n [see 'jump']
growl	lupa	<i>lor-pin-yoo-beity</i> T [see 'whine', 'singing', 'yelp']
growl, of wild dog	ngirwenanong	<i>gnaerwenanong</i> d, v
growth of tree	ngapi	<i>gnuppineung</i> d, v
grub, hook	parin	<i>purin</i> d [see 'grub in banksia']
	tatjnum	<i>tachnum</i> [also 'grub that forms fairy ring'] v
grub in banksia	pirn wiratj	<i>pirn weeriitch</i> d
	purun	<i>poronn</i> v [see 'grub, hook']
grub in blackwood	mutitjuk	<i>muutechuuk</i> d, <i>muutichuuk</i> v, <i>mut-ti-choke</i> 'big grub' z, mm
grub in eucalyptus	kawuk	<i>kaawuuk</i> d, <i>kohk</i> 'grub' T, <i>gnulluert</i> v [prob. = 'wattle, black']
grub in lightwood	karuwil	<i>cur-row-wil</i> mm, z
grub in wattle tree	ngalun mum karangk	<i>gnaluun muum karrank</i> d, v
grub, large, eucalyptus	minimuk	<i>minnaemuuk</i> d, v
grub that forms fairy ring	pitot	<i>pitott</i> d
guest	ngutjuk mar	<i>gnuuteuk maar</i> d [= 'good man']
	nakukan wurnkari	<i>nakukan wournkurrae</i> v
guilty	kalng kapiyaugin	<i>kalng kapeeang in</i> d, <i>kalng kapeeng in</i> v
gull, small	kulonal	<i>coolonal</i> s
gull, tern or sea swallow	kukok	<i>kokok</i> v
	taruk	<i>taarook</i> d
gully	wamin miring	<i>wameen maeaering</i> d
	wamitj miring	<i>wameetch maeaering</i> v
	thayithang	<i>thythung</i> X
gum	puruta	<i>borrotar</i> B
	karak	<i>cur ruc</i> mm
	naruk	<i>narrook</i> X
gum boughs		[see 'leaf']
gum, keno	tuwut	<i>to'ott</i> d, v, <i>dot</i> 'resin tree' T
gum, of jaw	karitj	<i>kareitch</i> v
	watang	<i>wartung ang</i> d
gum, red	piyangk	<i>peeank</i> d, <i>pe-ank</i> di
	piyal	<i>bial</i> r, <i>pea all</i> s [widespread Vic. word]
	taat	<i>ta'art</i> v, <i>taart</i> 'gum' D
		<i>worro-wayly-balleep</i> T

gum, stringy bark	marayn	<i>marany</i> r, <i>mariin</i> v, <i>ma-rang</i> jl, <i>marraign</i> T, [marrayn] he
gum (tree)	wurut[h]	<i>wooroot</i> s, <i>woorot</i> 'common gum tree', <i>wuuroit</i> 'white gum' d, v, <i>wor-rot</i> 'stringy bark' pf
	nilawart	<i>nilla-wurt</i> [also 'wattle'] T
	kurang	<i>kuurang</i> d, <i>coorung</i> s
gum used for cement	kunanguk	<i>kuunang</i> 'guuk d [see 'excrement', 'juice']
	pikuk	<i>pekuuk</i> v
	pari tjirang	<i>barrecherang</i> d, v
gum, white	ling	<i>leeng</i> r
gun	panggitj	<i>bang-geity</i> T, <i>bang-geety</i> TS, <i>punguete</i> D [see 'boomerang, companion stick']
	piyal	<i>peall</i> v [see 'musket']
	punpayi mathal	<i>puurnbiee muttal</i> d [see 'flesh']
gun powder	pura-putna	<i>boora-bootna</i> T
gurgle, in throat	wukirta	<i>wuurkirta</i> v
	luroytpa	<i>luuroitpan</i> d [see 'growl', 'howl']
gurgle, like a stream	wakipa	<i>wakaepan</i> d
	wantirna	<i>wantirna</i> v

H

hail, hailstorm	patirang	<i>puttirang</i> r, <i>pattaerang</i> d
	naak	<i>naark</i> [also 'frost', 'sleet'] d, <i>nark</i> mm, <i>naeaeek</i> v, <i>naek</i> 'sleet' v, <i>marrk</i> z
	walart	<i>wallart</i> s, <i>wallart</i> 'mist' me [also 'ice', 'snow', 'fog', 'frost'], wurlol he, <i>eyune gorung</i> X, <i>karry-myoong</i> T
hair	ngarat	<i>ngarat</i> l, m, me, r, <i>gnarrat</i> v, <i>ngarut</i> g, <i>narat</i> t, p, <i>gnarrat</i> d, <i>narrat</i> f, <i>guaraat</i> z, <i>harat</i> s, <i>nurrat</i> h, <i>narutum</i> k, <i>nur rer nart</i> neen z, <i>nar.at</i> pf, <i>arrat</i> di, <i>nar'-art</i> di, <i>narrananing</i> j, <i>aran</i> w, <i>meeng</i> <i>gnarrat</i> 'black hair' d, <i>meen</i> <i>gnarrat</i> 'black hair' v, <i>knarrat</i> X
	wirin	<i>wirin</i> n

	ngarlang	<i>nullang</i> T, <i>nerlang</i> D, <i>nullong</i> F, <i>allang</i> Y Y, <i>nalang</i> V, <i>narlang</i> 'air' C, h
	kut	<i>koort</i> G, B, Y, <i>coot-narrang</i> 'hair on chin' D, <i>narrun koort</i> 'grey hair' B
hair, white	kupa	<i>korpaa</i> v [knpa = widespread root for 'old man']
hairpin	kutong	<i>kotong</i> d
halo, lunar	kirndiyn	<i>kirndeenn</i> d, v [see 'needle']
halo, lunar/solar	manggiyan	<i>mung'geann nok miianga</i> d
halo, solar	wunang	<i>wuurnong</i> v
halter	pawatanung winung thirng	<i>parwhardanuung weenuungtirng</i> d [see 'string']
hand	marang	<i>marrang</i> d, V, <i>murrunk</i> k, <i>morang</i> m, <i>marrank</i> v, <i>mur rer art neen</i> z, <i>moraangtin</i> s, <i>merang atnin</i> z, <i>marang</i> r, g, <i>murrang</i> h, j, <i>murrung</i> p, t, f, <i>murung</i> l, <i>merra</i> w, <i>mur.rung</i> pf, <i>mo-rung</i> jl, <i>muruk</i> n, <i>murrong</i> F, <i>murrung</i> X, D, Y, C, <i>murrang</i> B, <i>mununuo</i> G, <i>murtyong-murranyun</i> T, <i>murn</i> 'clap hands' T
	mayilang	<i>my-lung</i> q
hand, back of	wart marang	<i>wurt marrang</i> d, <i>wurt marrank</i> v
	mit marang	<i>meitmurrung</i> X
hand, palm	takuk marang	<i>tukuuk marrang</i> d, <i>tukuuk marrank</i> v [see 'sole of foot'; Warlpiri (NT) taku 'cavity']
	li marang	<i>leigmurring</i> X [prob. = 'nail'; Kulin and Bung li 'nail'] [see 'give']
hand, to		
handsome	wingra	<i>wingra-wingra</i> X [see also under 'good']
hang a man, to	kanati	<i>kantnateen</i> v [see kani 'high']
	kan(g)kati	<i>kankardeann</i> d
	kanukatkun	<i>katnoo-kat-kurn</i> T
hang up, to	mapapu, mapunga	<i>mappapo</i> d, <i>muppu'gna</i> v
happy, pleasant	ngutjputin	<i>gnuutchpuurteen</i> v [see 'good', 'smell']
	mirma	<i>mirrman</i> o, <i>mirman</i> d, <i>mirma</i> v, <i>mirrup-mok</i> 'I am joyful' t [see 'flash']

hard	pinitj	<i>pineitch</i> d, v, <i>binneity</i> T [see 'strong', 'tough']
hasten	karaka	<i>kurraka</i> <i>kurraka</i> B, <i>kureuc-kun</i> <i>noo</i> pf
hat	tuparim ngupa pim	<i>tuparrim</i> v <i>gnopur beem</i> d, <i>kn'ooparbim</i> di [see 'head']
hate	mupel kulang ngal kurnk ngami tupa	<i>mopel-kolan</i> D [see 'head'] <i>gnull kuruuk</i> v <i>gnummae tubunn</i> o [see 'bad', 'love']
hawk	ngurikirk ngiyang(g)ara	<i>hurickirk</i> X <i>ngee-yangarra</i> T [see 'eagle']
hawk, black-shoulder	warn-warnitj yakir	<i>warn warneetch yakerr</i> d
hawk, falcon	miripa	<i>mariibar</i> d, <i>mirraepa</i> v
hawk, kestrel, large	tarakak	<i>tarrakekk</i> v, <i>tarrakukk</i> d
hawk, kestrel, small	mimit kuyong-kuyong	<i>maemit</i> v <i>kuyong kuyong</i> d
hawk, kite	titja wumbitj tikok	<i>taetcha wuumbeetch</i> d <i>tikkok</i> v
hawk, sparrow	tharakart	<i>thurra-curt</i> jl
hawk, swamp	pirwiyn	<i>pirrween</i> d, <i>paeween</i> v
hawk, white	linyar	<i>linyarr</i> d, v
hay	kulanhung witnyaht	<i>koolanoong weednyaht</i> T
head	pim	<i>bum</i> q, <i>bim</i> f, <i>beam</i> n, <i>peem</i> k, <i>beem</i> d, di, <i>pimaning</i> j, <i>piematnin</i> s, <i>be-ma-nen</i> c, <i>pimneung</i> v, <i>be-nia-nen</i> b, <i>pernantnin</i> z, <i>pim</i> g, r, m, p, l, t, w, jl, ds, mw, <i>bim</i> 'back of head' pf, <i>pim</i> X
	korak wemin marara kulang	<i>cor ruc ware min</i> z <i>murrer er neeu</i> z <i>coolan</i> F, <i>kolan</i> D, V, <i>kulang</i> C, <i>wurt-gool-lan</i> T, <i>golang</i> 'top of head' Y [Garrwa (Q) kula]
	mowayn tarndi nganing talayn pim pakutj pim taynpitj tjerapin kulang	<i>moain</i> Y [see 'face'] <i>tarndee</i> Y, B, <i>turndy</i> G <i>knaning</i> X <i>tulliin beem</i> [also 'skull'] d, v <i>pukkuitch beem</i> d <i>tiinbeetch</i> v <i>jerrahpin-goolan-ngun</i> T [= 'my head hurt']
head, back of		
head, bald crown		
head, bald, totally		
headache		

headband	marak kalayn	<i>marak kulliin</i> d
	yandul	<i>yarnduul</i> v
healthy	witpu nganang	<i>weetpuurgnunnong</i> d [see 'sun']
hear, understand	wanga	<i>wangano</i> n, <i>wangin-mirri</i> r, <i>wanga</i> m, <i>wung an</i> d, <i>wung-in-wun</i> 'understand' mm, <i>wangowan</i> me, <i>wung yere nun</i> 'understand' z, <i>wang a</i> , <i>wangity</i> 'listen' r, <i>wang'an</i> 'listen' d, <i>wang'a'nin</i> 'listen' v, <i>wongeawonaer</i> gr, <i>wang-oo-yah</i> T, <i>wonger</i> G, <i>parang-ngeit-ngo-</i> <i>wang-a</i> 'I don't understand' T
hearing	kiya	<i>keah</i> X
heart	litj, lik	<i>leich</i> X, <i>lee'hnan</i> d, <i>lake</i> jl
heartburn	wirawart	<i>wirra-wurt-noong</i> T
	pawa li	<i>baawa leehnan</i> v, <i>baawan leehnan</i> d [= 'heart burns/is hot/cooks']
heat, to	pawa	<i>bowaa an</i> d, <i>powaa</i> v. <i>pow wort</i> <i>nun nin</i> 'hot' pf, <i>paawan</i> 'to warm' d, v [see 'cook']
heaven	marnbul miring	<i>mum-bul merring</i> jl, <i>mun-ble-</i> <i>merring</i> jl [see 'sky', 'earth']
heavy	kukirnitj	<i>kurgirnitch</i> m
	kung(g)amitj	<i>goongamitch</i> m3
	paparnaman, paparni	<i>parpurnaman</i> n, <i>parpurni</i> me
	kunkawu	<i>goorn-gau</i> T
heel	parn	<i>pur nart neen</i> z, <i>burn</i> f, <i>purrrn</i> v, <i>burn</i> Y, B
	mum thinang	<i>mum tinnang</i> d [= bottom (of) foot?], <i>moongtennung</i> X
	tunaat	<i>donnart-nyun</i> T
hell		<i>grit-o-warn</i> jl
		<i>tarn-wurring</i> 'hades' jl
hen, domestic	kun-kun kalitj	<i>kuurn kuurn kulleitch</i> d, v
here at this place	mamba	<i>mum.ber</i> z
here	thin-	<i>deen gniitch</i> d, v, <i>dinnu</i> r, [dimba] <i>he tinnae yuwannae</i> 'in' d, <i>tinnae</i> 'in' v
	ma	<i>maah</i> X
heron	pulan	<i>buulan</i> 'bittern' d, <i>puulan</i> 'bittern' v, <i>bullan</i> 'drab bird' s, <i>pul-lun</i> 'crane' mm, <i>gnarrapiin</i> v [prob. = 'eel basket', q.v.]
	kukap	<i>kookup</i> 'little heron' di, <i>kuukup</i> 'heron' d, <i>kukap</i> 'crane' r

heron: egret	ngamatitj mathal	<i>gnummateetch muttal</i> d [lit. 'white-man flesh', but ngamatitj is probably 'one from the sea']
	pakinkiya	<i>pukkin'geear</i> v
heron, dark	wirangguwi	<i>weerungooi</i> s
heron, nankeen	kuro kalwa	<i>koro kalwar</i> d, <i>kalwar</i> v, <i>kallawar</i> 'large heron' di [Warlpiri (NT) kalwa]
heron, white-necked	pangka	<i>bangkar</i> d
	yu-yup kuyurn	<i>yuheup kuyuurn</i> v
hide, to	yuluwa	<i>yoo-loo-win-wan</i> T <i>yooloo-wa</i> 'to plant' T
hideout	ngamarn kining	<i>ngahmern-ginning</i> T
high	kani	<i>kunnae</i> d, v [see 'up', 'above', 'climb']
	kani puri	<i>kanny-poory</i> T [see 'up', 'far']
hill	kang(k)	<i>kang</i> r, <i>kung</i> n, <i>kaa</i> n, <i>ka</i> me, <i>ka'ank</i> d, <i>karng</i> 'mountain' pf, <i>kuurna kank</i> 'small hill' d, <i>gang</i> gr
	kaya	<i>koy-yer</i> pf
	linggil pim-nyuung	<i>ling'gill pimneung</i> [also 'mountain' d, v, [= 'its big head'], <i>pim neung</i> d, v ['its head']]
	warn paliyn	<i>warn baleen</i> d
	pimbali	<i>bimbalinyoong</i> m2
	karang	<i>karung</i> X [see 'deep'] <i>karry-bnyoong</i> 'mountain' T, <i>karung</i> 'mountain' X
hill, covered with trees	ngita	<i>gnitta</i> v
	kang wurut[h]	<i>kank wuurot</i> d [see 'tree']
hill, small	mulopit pim-nyung	<i>mulobit pimneung</i> v [= 'its short head']
hill, steep	kali wur	<i>kullee wuur</i> d [see 'low', 'valley']
	kul kut	<i>kuul kuurt</i> v [see 'crater']
hip (bone)	taron	<i>tur rone art neen</i> z, <i>tur.rone</i> pf, <i>tarrunk</i> X
	tarom	<i>tarrom</i> d, <i>taarom</i> v,
hip, joint of	taruk	<i>taruuk</i> d, v [see 'new moon']
hiss	tukintjan	<i>tuukinjan</i> d, <i>tuukinjun ang</i> 'hiss of snake' d
	yikuntjan	<i>yeekuunjan</i> 'hiss of snake' v

hit, to	parta	<i>bardano</i> n, <i>burte</i> r, <i>porta</i> m, <i>purta</i> v, <i>partang</i> 'a blow' d, <i>partaa</i> 'a blow' v, <i>barder</i> 'strike' Y, <i>partik-koolan</i> T, <i>burder</i> G, <i>bardat</i> T [see 'kill']
	partpa	<i>purt-pan</i> 'war' t, <i>purtpapan</i> 'make war' v, <i>purtpeeyung</i> an d, <i>piitpirneen</i> d [see 'fight']
hoarse	kalketa	<i>kulgetar</i> 'horse' [sic] B [see 'throat, sore']
hold, to	mana	<i>mannakae</i> d, <i>manna</i> v, <i>maneen</i> 'get' d, <i>mar-ne warter</i> B [see 'bring']
	kokni	<i>gok-nee-ngo</i> T
	kangarna	<i>kungernir</i> G
hold or lift up, to	kutara	<i>kooterrerr</i> Y, <i>kooterrerr kyap myrung</i> 'hold up one hand' Y
hold or shake hand	kangarna	<i>kungerner kyap murung</i> Y
hole	kanang	<i>ganung</i> n [also 'emu trap', 'waterhole']
	pakwitj	<i>pakweitch</i> m
	walar	<i>walarr</i> 'hole in tree' v [also 'log, hollow']
	ngaring	<i>gnarring</i> d, <i>narring neung</i> 'eel-hole in swamp' d, v, <i>koorok</i> m2
	yan	<i>yahrn</i> T, <i>yan</i> T222 [see 'banksia']
honeysuckle		
hook	lirpmatangan	<i>lirp-ma-tang-un</i> T
hook, grub	parin	<i>parrin</i> d
hoop	part-part knt	<i>burt-burt-goort</i> T [see 'axe']
hop, to		<i>gaiap-birn</i> B [= 'one leg']
hope	manakuwiya	<i>mannakueaa nuung</i> v
	watnitj wutjpunan	<i>watniitch wuutch puurnan</i> d
horn	kuperong	<i>kuperong</i> d
	nguperang	<i>gnuperong</i> v
horror, expression of	kuwu	<i>ko-o-o</i> v, d
horse	ngingit, nyinyit	<i>neeghnit</i> d, v, <i>ingit</i> pf, <i>tuukuyung</i> <i>neeghnit nat</i> 'foal' v, <i>yen.yet</i> gr, <i>nitt yett</i> Ts
		<i>nimthregog</i> gr
	kamatjura	<i>cupmaturah</i> s, <i>cum me jure um</i> z
	kuwin-kuwin	<i>kuin kuin</i> z
	thiringgal	<i>ther-ring-gal</i> 'long tail' jl

	kamp-kamp	<i>gump gump</i> d, <i>gump gump</i> di, <i>kupkum</i> ns
	nger	<i>nharr</i> D, <i>nger</i> he
host		<i>puunjil purtpa hneuunduuk</i> 'owner of place' d, v
hot	kaloyñ	<i>kalluny</i> r, <i>koll-loin</i> er pf, <i>kulloin</i> k, <i>kalloin</i> j, <i>kalloon</i> n, <i>kalluny</i> r, <i>kaluin</i> m, <i>kaloin</i> p, <i>kalongsh</i> 'hot atmosphere' d, v <i>kall-oo-in</i> 'warm' T, <i>kaloin</i> V, <i>ka-loin</i> D, <i>wuurondung'an</i> d and <i>tirrin nung an</i> 'heat of fire' v
	thika	<i>thika</i> 'heat' X
house	partpa ngurnduk	<i>bardba g'nuurnduuk</i> d, v, <i>bard-ba-moorndook</i> di [= 'fight wind'], <i>burburnonook</i> n, <i>porpornduk</i> m
how many	ngamiya ngapa(n)	<i>nummia</i> r, r1 <i>narpunni</i> G, <i>marpun</i> Y, <i>napan</i> Ts, <i>nurpar</i> 'I don't know' B
how	windhigang(g)a	<i>windhigunga</i> m
howl	karnda	<i>kurndaa</i> v [see 'call out', 'shout']
	lupa	<i>luurpann</i> d [see 'growl', 'whine']
hummock of sand	kuwandit(h)	<i>kowarndeet neung</i> d
	tun	<i>torn</i> v [see 'stomach']
hungry	kalpirna	<i>kalpinchook</i> p, <i>kulpirno</i> v, <i>kal pin</i> <i>der wun</i> mm, <i>kalperno</i> V, <i>galbirtino-ya</i> T [see 'die']
	partupa(-ngan) ngulanga	<i>bartoobaring ngoolanga</i> j, <i>partupung an g'nulang aa</i> , <i>bardubangulanga</i> m, <i>bartubangewirduga</i> me, <i>bartubartul ngelanga</i> m2, <i>purtook</i> <i>pungun ullonga</i> k [= 'mouth hits me'], <i>barda-bong-wothone</i> n, <i>bardbarn</i> di
	kirap mirin	<i>keer rap mer.rin</i> z, <i>kirangu</i> m3 <i>to leit kumbo koy yei</i> pf
hunt	ngamang pupuka wiraka	<i>k'nummang</i> d <i>puupuukan</i> v <i>wirrakin-wirn-gooahtnyay</i> T [= 'run']
hunting bag, rush	pinik pirtkul	<i>pinnik</i> d <i>pirtkuul</i> v

hunting bag, skin	ngurnitjiyan	<i>g'nuurnecheann</i> d, v
hurt	kunkanu	<i>kuunkano</i> v
	parandiya	<i>parrandeean</i> o
	tjerapi	<i>jerrahpin</i> T
husband	nganap, nganapun	<i>k'nannapuurn</i> d, <i>nannabuurn</i> d, <i>un up poo un</i> pf, <i>ngonabun</i> m, <i>g'nanap</i> v, <i>ngun up</i> l, <i>anaboort</i> n, <i>man-nap-urn</i> jl, <i>nganapul</i> me, <i>ngannap-ngoo</i> T, <i>knunup</i> X [see 'camp']
hut		
I		
ibis	tirim kuwi	<i>tirim guae</i> v
	wiram kuwi	<i>wirram guae</i> d
	wayunkara	<i>y-oon-ga-ra</i> jl
ice	walat, walart	<i>wallart</i> d, v, <i>wallert</i> X [also given as 'frost', 'fog', 'hail', 'snow']
	malt	<i>mult</i> T [see 'tired']
idle		
in front	martkanhu	<i>murtganhu</i> r1 [see 'breast', 'chest']
	kalingganhu	<i>gullingganhu</i> r1
	kalinggat	<i>gullingat</i> r
industrious	yangamata	<i>yung er mater</i> pf
infusion of bark	pirm-pirm	<i>pirm pirm</i> d, v
insect, small	kunumining	<i>kuunumining</i> d, v
inside	kani	<i>gunni</i> r [see 'high', 'up'; Warlpiri (NT) kani]
instep	wart thinang	<i>wart tinang</i> d, v [= 'back [of] foot']
	pukoth	<i>porcoith</i> X
iron conglomerate	kuwaran	<i>korwharrann</i> d, v
ironbark	pulot	<i>puulot</i> d [see 'box tree', 'cherry']
	punatuk	<i>puunartuuk</i> v
	yirip	<i>yirip</i> r [also EK, Wa]
	karkil	<i>kurrkill</i> T
island	malin	<i>mullin</i> d, v
itch	wiritnitj	<i>wirrit naetch</i> d, v [see 'scratch', 'scabby']
	panpan	<i>bun.bun.</i> pf [see 'thistle']
itchy	wirit, wiritniyanan	<i>wirritneeanan</i> d, <i>wirrit</i> v
	turutun	<i>duru-dorn</i> T

J

jaw	takang	<i>tukkarnk knanin</i> d [d = 'my eater'] <i>wirn annin</i> v [= 'my back tooth'] <i>taruk</i> X <i>muunyukill</i> d, v <i>muuroin muum</i> d <i>puurtam been</i> v <i>muuroin muum heaar</i> d <i>puurtam been heaar</i> v <i>yaakar</i> d, v <i>bootma</i> T <i>drill-drill-koong-ee</i> T <i>way-up-pa</i> [also 'meet'] T <i>milpeean</i> d, <i>milpen</i> v, <i>meilpemung</i> X, <i>mil-pin</i> T [see 'bend', 'fold up'] <i>kulng gheean</i> d [also 'jester'] <i>kulng gin</i> v, <i>kulngin</i> 'male gossip' v [see 'fun'] <i>mirtatig-wan-boray-wan-gem</i> T [see 'good'] <i>kor-nung</i> T [see 'excrement'] <i>pupkupamin</i> v, <i>pup kp parp-meen</i> pf, <i>pap-coo-pa</i> D [see 'cast', 'grow'], <i>kupam</i> d <i>cun.bud.er.nun</i> z, <i>kun-bur-ra</i> <i>gunn-ning</i> 'the sun is getting up' st [see 'up'] <i>wurnbin</i> r <i>metampo</i> jl <i>mart-kar-raht-ee</i> T
	taruk	
jay	munyukil	
jealousy, man's	muroyn mum	
	putam piyn	
jealousy, woman's	muroyn mum-iyar	
	putam pin-iyar	
jerboa, or bilboa	yaka	
jerk, to	putma	
jingle, to	tril-tril-kungi	
join	wayapa	
joint (of bone)	milpin	
joke, a	kalnggiyan, kalngin	
journey		
joy		
juice	kunang	
jump	papkupa	
	kanpara	
	wunpin	
	metampo	
	matkarati	

K

kangaroo	kurayi	<i>korri</i> z, <i>korai</i> j, <i>quoorie</i> s, <i>gori</i> g, <i>kurai</i> m, <i>koorra</i> s, <i>kooroo</i> k <i>gurany</i> r, <i>coraigine</i> z, <i>korain</i> p, <i>kor-ran</i> pf, <i>ko-rin</i> c, b, <i>kuuriin</i> d, v, <i>corang</i> t, <i>korang</i> l, <i>cor rine</i> z, <i>gorany</i> r, <i>meheearong kuuriin</i> 'old male roo' d, <i>coorang</i> jl, <i>koorine</i> 'male' di, <i>konreing</i> X, <i>koor-rain</i> T, <i>koorang</i> F, <i>gorang</i> D, <i>korain</i> V, karren he
	kurayn	

	kuroyt, kurayt	<i>goroite</i> n, <i>koroit</i> w, <i>kooright</i> gr, <i>korite</i> Y, G, <i>karite</i> B <i>narkwur</i> 'forester "Joe"' s <i>barrer</i> mm <i>correet</i> z
kangaroo apple	nakwa para kurit	
kangaroo, brush	kala(r)n	<i>kalarn</i> d, v, <i>kalarn</i> 'kangaroo' g, <i>kallarn</i> di, <i>col-lun</i> [also 'forester'] jl, <i>gallun</i> gr [see 'wallaby']
kangaroo, female	mariyn	<i>murrin</i> r, <i>marenn</i> 'flying female roo' d, v, <i>murreen</i> 'kangaroo' pf, <i>mur rin</i> small roo' z, <i>marrim</i> di, <i>murrin</i> 'forester' s
kangaroo, joey	kundiyn kurayn	<i>kuurndeen kuuriin</i> gnat v [see 'young', 'small'] <i>tuukuae yuung kuuriin</i> gnat d [= 'baby of kangaroo']
kangaroo mouse	kuna mathal	<i>kuurna muttal</i> d [see 'small' and 'flesh']
kangaroo, old male	ngupayn	<i>gnuupiin</i> v
kangaroo rat	linkil kurayn paruk	<i>leenkil kuuriin</i> v [= 'big kangaroo'] <i>paruuk</i> d, v, <i>barrut</i> r, <i>berrook</i> s, <i>perrook</i> D, <i>paroosh</i> di, <i>bi-roke</i> jl
kangaroo, red	wiron kimanku	<i>wirron</i> s <i>kaemun'gor</i> v
kangaroo teeth	punpun	<i>puunporn</i> d [see 'artery']
kangaroo, young male	mint-mit ngalankir kayuk kayuk ngurak kun kurayn	<i>mint meet</i> z <i>gnalan'gir</i> v <i>kayuuk kayuuk gnuurak</i> <i>kuurn kuuriin</i> d
keep, to		<i>ngant-no-bay</i> T
keepsake of bones	wayn-wayn	<i>wiin wiin</i> [also 'bone-carrying custom'] d, v
keepsake of hair	tjirtit	<i>chirt titt</i> v
kelp	ngarat tanang	<i>gnaarat tunnang</i> d, v [see 'hair'] [see 'seaweed']
kick	karwa	<i>kurruwan</i> d, <i>kurrwaa</i> v, <i>karwook- gang-oo</i> T [see 'corroboree'], <i>yenlyon</i> X
kicker of football	kupa mama	<i>kupakae</i> d <i>mumma</i> v
kidney (fat)	kurap	<i>kuurap</i> d, v, <i>kuurap gnattung</i> 'kidney fat' v, <i>kuurap neung</i> 'kidney fat' d
	nari	<i>narree</i> X

kill, to	parta	<i>purria</i> v, <i>par-tung-in</i> pf, <i>pur-tung</i> jl, <i>purti yuung</i> 'murder' d, v, <i>burta-</i> d, <i>portanot</i> me, <i>bur-tah-wahn</i> T [see 'hit']
	palro kunang mayiwan	<i>balrokonong</i> n <i>miiwann</i> o <i>kore.rar.poot</i> gr
kind	matuwi-matuwi	<i>mutoae mutoae</i> v
kingfisher	panpan wapit panpan kuna-mang panpan kunamil	<i>bunbungwarpit</i> r <i>banban kuunamang</i> 'sacred kingfisher' d <i>banbankkoonamil</i> 'sacred kingfisher' di
	tan-tan turan	<i>tarn-tarn</i> mm, z, <i>tinden</i> s <i>tuuran</i> 'sacred kingfisher' v
kiss	totakin wuta tjuta tolpunut	<i>totakin</i> d <i>wuuta</i> v <i>joht-a</i> T <i>tolbunote</i> X
knead, to	muruma	<i>muruma</i> T
knee	parayn	<i>paariin</i> d, <i>purrany</i> r, <i>barrine</i> f, <i>paariin</i> v, <i>parang atnin</i> z, <i>par reen</i> art neen z, <i>ber-run</i> q, <i>puroin</i> 'joint of knee' v, <i>par.rine</i> pf, <i>parring</i> di, <i>parang</i> jl, <i>bon-rain</i> T, <i>parrun</i> G, <i>perrong</i> D, <i>pourine</i> X, <i>parrun</i> Y, <i>barrine</i> B, <i>burrine</i> Y, <i>parriun</i> 'leg' B [also found in Kulin]
knee-cap	kuron	<i>kuuron</i> d, <i>kuuron neung</i> v, <i>korronong</i> 'joint of knee' d
	tharayt	<i>thurite</i> X
kneel, to		<i>nyayn-bur-daddy-brain-nyung-an</i> T
knife	paritj-paritj	<i>paritj-paritj</i> g, <i>paritch paritch</i> m3 [see 'cut']
	wurtu nayip	<i>woorto-neip</i> T [Eng. 'knife']
knife, flint	wurukayn	<i>wuurokiin</i> d, v, <i>woorookan</i> m2 [see 'spear, flint-jagged']
knife, grass	thark	<i>taark</i> d, <i>taek</i> v [see 'reed']
knife, iron	mambut	<i>mumbuurt mumbuurt muttal</i> d, [see 'flesh'] <i>marnboot</i> 'knife' di [see 'cut']
	natj	<i>niitch</i> v
knife, reed	tjark	<i>chaark</i> d, v [see 'reed']

knife, shell	thimbun	<i>timbonn</i> d, v [see 'mussel']
knife, stone	moritjir	<i>morijir</i> n [see 'axe, stone']
knot, in bark rope	matamba	<i>mar-dam-ba</i> T
knot, in string	makunaku, makunma	<i>mukunaku</i> d, <i>mukuunma</i> v
knot, in wood	tatung-tatung	<i>tatong dartong</i> T
know, I don't	ngartambu wirn[g]	<i>ngurtambu wirn</i> m [see 'memory', 'ear']
	wangatong	<i>wangatong</i> n [see 'hear']
know, to	thiyama	<i>dheama</i> m, <i>tiiamanno</i> v, d
knuckle	wart marang	<i>wart marrang</i> d, v [= 'back of hand'; see 'fist']
	pulut marang	<i>boolormurrung</i> [also 'fist'] X
koala	wirnkil	<i>wirn'gill</i> d, v, di, <i>wirringill</i> n, <i>winggil</i> r, <i>winggal</i> m, <i>wring-gel</i> 'sloth' c, <i>werringal</i> s, <i>wirnggil</i> me
	payikyan mum	<i>baikyan-mum</i> T [mum =bottom]
koala, young	kurang	<i>kuurangdat neung</i> d
kookaburra	kunith	<i>konet</i> j, p, pf, <i>koonet</i> k, <i>gunit</i> r, <i>kuunit</i> v, d, me, <i>coornate</i> s, <i>koonitthe</i> n, <i>kunatth</i> m, <i>koonett</i> di
	tharkuk	<i>thurkook gonet</i> X, <i>tarakook</i> V, <i>jahr-kok</i> T
kookaburra, cry of	witjkan	<i>weeitchkan</i> d, v
kookaburra, small	pirim-pirim	<i>pirrim pirrim</i> v
	kantulung	<i>karntuluung</i> d, <i>karntulang</i> 'small kookaburra' d
kurrak (weapon?)		<i>narran</i> B, <i>koopermeyer</i> Y

L

ladies' pocket plant	puyuruk	<i>puyurok</i> v, <i>pueorok</i> d
lagoon	yaang	<i>ya'ang</i> d [see 'swamp']
lake	kiling	<i>killink</i> v, <i>kil-ling</i> pf, <i>killing</i> 'lagoon' z, <i>gelinck</i> gr [also 'waterhole']
	tariyar	<i>tar re are re</i> mm, <i>tar ro yar</i> 'lagoon' mm
	popiyt	<i>popeet</i> T
	tarnapang	<i>turnapung</i> d, <i>tur-ner-bung</i> z
lake, small	kanang	<i>kun-nung</i> pf [see 'hole', 'waterhole']
lamb	tjukuyong	<i>juko-yong</i> T
lame	ngin-ngin tjipa	<i>gnaen g'naen cheepa</i> v

	wamp	<i>waamp</i> d [see 'cripple']
	ngatjipa	<i>ngaht-ye-pa</i> T
language		[see 'tongue']
language, 'mother-in-law'	ngiwi panut	<i>gneee wee banott</i> 'turn tongue' d29
lapwing		[see 'plover']
lark, or pipit	tirpartayi	<i>tirpurtii</i> v
	wawakiyt	<i>warwharkeet</i> d
laugh, to	wiyaka	<i>wiakan</i> r, <i>wee ake er nun</i> z, <i>weiikan</i> d, <i>weiika</i> v, <i>wee-ai-kan-</i> <i>noo</i> T, <i>wean</i>
lava	kulor(a)	<i>kuulor</i> d, v, <i>col-lor-rer</i> 'lava stone' z [see 'volcano']
	pawa kulor	<i>baawan kuulor</i> 'active volcano' d [= 'cook/burn lava']
	yurewo	<i>eure-wo</i> Y
	nganwan	<i>un-won</i> G
	yuwati	<i>yoo-watt-ay</i> T, <i>yeartur</i> B
lazy	ngami t(j)uram(p)	<i>gnummae turamp</i> v, <i>um-meet too</i> <i>ram</i> pf [see 'bad', 'flesh'] <i>une go ar nin mer re nur</i> mm, <i>une-go-en-er-nun</i> z, <i>yuung kuunan</i> d [see 'miserable']
	ngamarang	<i>narmurrung</i> [also 'ugly'] X <i>mart-ko-kot</i> Ts
leaf	thirang	<i>taerineung</i> d, <i>taerang</i> [also 'branch'] d, v, <i>dhirrang</i> r, <i>ther-</i> <i>rung</i> jl, <i>terrang</i> di, <i>tere rang</i> 'gum boughs' z, mm, <i>gerang</i> [also 'branch'] X, <i>yee-rang</i> T, <i>terang</i> 'bush' X, <i>eu-arp-nun</i> , <i>kolunno bar pertun</i> 'leaf, flower and stalk' B
leather	mitj	<i>meety</i> T [Kulin word for 'skin']
leave, to	wana	<i>wanna kunna meen</i> d, <i>wanna gna</i> v, <i>wanna akae</i> 'leave off' d, <i>wanna awan</i> 'leave off' v, <i>wannanga</i> 'leave behind' X
leave behind	ngutapana wirng	<i>ngootapana wirrng gnuutarbunna</i> <i>wirng</i> d, <i>gnuutarbunna wing</i> v, <i>muurta bunna meen</i> 'Close the door and pull away' d [<i>wirng</i> = 'ear']
leech	tulang	<i>tuulong</i> d, v
leech, yellow	tuliyn pang	<i>tuuleen barnk</i> d, v

left	waram	<i>warram</i> d, v, <i>warram gnatnaen</i> 'left leg' d, v, <i>warram gno</i> 'left side' d, v, <i>warram</i> 'left-handed man' d, <i>warram</i> 'hand, man's left' d
	waram-iyar	<i>warram heear</i> 'left-handed woman' d, <i>warram heear</i> 'hand, woman's left' d
	niriyn niri	<i>nirreen nirree</i> 'left-handed man' v
	niriyn ngiri-yar	<i>nirreen nirreear</i> 'left-handed woman' v
	ngirik-ngirik	<i>gneerik gneerik</i> 'hand, man's left' v
	ngirik ngiri-yar	<i>gnaerik gnaeraer</i> 'hand, woman's left' v
left, on the leg	waramkat	<i>warumgat</i> r
	pirn	<i>pirn</i> , <i>pin nart neen</i> z, <i>binnong</i> h, <i>beeng</i> f, <i>pirn'gunnong</i> ds, <i>pirn</i> di, <i>brin</i> 'calf' jl, <i>beern</i> 'calf' n, <i>pirn</i> 'calf' m, <i>pirrn</i> 'thigh' k, <i>pirn</i> 'thigh' j, <i>pirin</i> 'calf' m2, m3, <i>pering atnin</i> 'shin' z, <i>brin</i> 'shin', <i>bung</i> G, <i>beeing</i> Y, <i>birn-ngan</i> T, <i>prin</i> 'thigh' V [see 'bone'; <i>pirna</i> widespread as 'bone']
	purat	<i>boor-ut</i> q
	ngorak	<i>knorruk</i> X
	liytpitj	<i>leit bealun</i> n, <i>litbity</i> r, <i>laerpeen</i> v
let go		<i>manamethbun</i> gr
lichen	kantart	<i>kuntart</i> v
	tartatung	<i>turtartuung</i> d
lie	kalankinin	<i>kal lun gin in</i> pf
	tiyantuwi	<i>teantoe</i> G
lie down	yuwu	<i>u.woo.ge</i> pf, <i>caraninone</i> gr
lie, to tell a		<i>ngei-nyang-inn</i> T
lift, to	kiranga	<i>keranga</i> m, <i>kirangin</i> me, m2, m3, <i>kaerang gnak o</i> 'raise' d, <i>kaera</i> gna 'raise' v, <i>kaerank gnako</i> d, <i>kaaramukie</i> n, <i>kerrangu</i> 'carry' X
	nalpa	<i>nulpa</i> z
	wrama	<i>w-rumma</i> T
ligature of hand	purayt	<i>por rite nart neen</i> z
light	ya'ap	<i>yaap</i> j, <i>yay</i> n, <i>aiap</i> n, <i>yap</i> or <i>aiap</i> ns, <i>yep</i> he [Bung. <i>yap</i> 'light a fire']

	kalat-kalat	<i>kalatkallat</i> v, <i>kal at</i> 'daylight' l, <i>kullatt</i> 'gloaming' d, v, <i>kullat</i> 'peep of day' d, <i>kullatt</i> 'peep of day' v, <i>callath</i> gr [see 'morning']
	nanam miring	<i>nanaanmering</i> p [see also 'day', 'sun']
light: daylight	miyanan, ninan	<i>meeanan</i> r, <i>neenann</i> d, <i>enan</i> me
light: daylight, little	nanikati	<i>nar-ne.gad</i> z, <i>nar ne gad-dy</i> z
	wartpikati	<i>wort be gaddy</i> mm, <i>wurtpa</i> ?
light (weight)	thalap	<i>thalup</i> n, <i>dhalap</i> m, <i>talap</i> me, m2, m3
lightning	yarwan	<i>yerwun</i> n, <i>yarone</i> di, <i>yarwan</i> 'sheet lightning' d
	tharwan	<i>dherwun</i> n, <i>yerkone</i> s
	wilim	<i>wilim nung</i> l, <i>wil-ling-un</i> jl, <i>willim</i> X
	karong	<i>currong</i> z
	martung	<i>murtroong</i> z, <i>martuung</i> d, <i>murthung</i> r
	katopan marndal	<i>kartopan morndal</i> m2 [katopan may be a verb, cf. katip 'to do']
	wilp-nyung	<i>wilpnyoong</i> m3
	tjurut	<i>jo-root-nyong</i> T
lightning, forked	milek-milek kupa manung	<i>millerk millerk kupa manuung</i> d
lightwood (tree)	nilang	<i>nillang</i> z [see 'blackwood tree']
like	ngotju	<i>noitcho</i> n, <i>oityo</i> me [see 'good']
lily, water	paytkurup	<i>piitkuruup</i> d [see 'weed, water']
lime		[see 'pipeclay']
limestone	tayanditj mari	<i>tiandeetch marri</i> v [see 'stone']
	wiran	<i>wirran</i> d
lip	wurung	<i>woorong</i> n, di, <i>wurung</i> m, <i>wuurong</i> 'lower lip' d, <i>whuurong</i> 'lower lip' v, <i>woor rook e duc</i> z, <i>woorroon</i> f, <i>wuru</i> r, <i>werrong</i> d, <i>wurrong</i> t, <i>wullung</i> jl, <i>woorroon</i> b, <i>worong</i> X, <i>wareong</i> Y, <i>wurrong</i> 'bird's beak' T, <i>warrong</i> 'bill' X [see also 'mouth']
	purura(ng)	<i>boroorang atnin</i> z
	pirng	<i>per.ring</i> , <i>pring</i> pf
lip, upper	wart wurong	<i>whuurong</i> v, <i>wart wuurong</i> 'back [of] lip' d
listen		[see 'hear']
listening, with ear	pututiyn	<i>puutuurteen</i> d

little way	wulukat	<i>wol.lo.gut</i> z [see 'long time ago', 'past', 'recently']
live, to	pundiya	<i>puundeean</i> d, <i>puundin</i> v, <i>buindin</i> m, <i>brirndin</i> me, <i>borndiy</i> .. m2, m3, <i>pondean</i> 'alive' n, <i>boandian</i> 'alive' r, <i>pondin</i> 'alive' me
liver	yuloyñ puwat	<i>yooloign</i> 'alive' TS [Bu yuli] <i>poat</i> d, <i>bo-art</i> jl, <i>poatong</i> v, <i>boh-ut</i> T, <i>porth</i> X
lizard	turutkil malayn muwiling ngunap	<i>toorootgil</i> s <i>mulliin</i> <i>moeling</i> X <i>ngoonahp</i> T
lizard, black head	tupun	<i>tuupuurn</i> d, v
lizard, frill-necked	wirinyun	<i>wirraeneurn</i> d, v, <i>wirinyurn</i> 'jew lizard' r
lizard, middle size	turk	<i>tuurk</i> v, <i>torauk</i> 'big' s
lizard, prickly	wirakut	<i>wirakuurt</i> d, <i>wirakuut</i> v [also 'goanna, small' q.v.]
lizard, small	muni	<i>muunee</i> d, <i>muunni</i> r, <i>moowny</i> s, <i>moonie</i> 'common lizard' di
lizard, smallest size	turutjal yining	<i>tuuruuchall</i> d <i>yinning</i> v
lock of hair, keepsake	ngarat tanang	<i>gnaarat tunnang</i> d [see 'keepsake']
locust	pilirt	<i>billirt</i> r
log	nala yurak	<i>nulla'hneung</i> v, <i>nullo neung</i> v <i>yuurak</i> d, <i>yoarak</i> di, <i>u rac</i> 'wood' pf
log, hollow	palep	<i>ballip</i> T [see 'tree']
loincloth	walar paranditj, parindiyt	<i>wallarr</i> d, v <i>burrandity</i> 'kilt' r, <i>par-rin-deet</i> 'man's waistband' z
loins	paranggitj	<i>parrang geetch</i> d, v [see 'scrotum']
long	wirik wurumbit	<i>weerick</i> pf <i>wooroombit</i> n, <i>wurumbeet</i> r, <i>wurombit</i> m, me, <i>wuuruumbit</i> d, v, <i>wuurambaet</i> ds, <i>wuuruumbit</i>
long ago	malkayu, maliyitu pulitja	<i>kannak</i> 'very long log' d <i>mulkaiu</i> r, <i>mulli yitto</i> v <i>pol ly-jer</i> pf
long time	wulikitu martong merina	<i>wuulaekitto</i> d [see 'old', 'recently'] <i>mur-dong</i> z <i>merriner</i> z. mm

long long time	wanggatun waliyt	wangartoon walleet B, Y [= 'many sleeps'] won.got.mer.ri z, mm, wongartoon
long way	wanggat-	
look down	mara mi[r]ng	murra myng B
look for	witka, wuiytka	weetka ds, wueetchkan ds
look up	wiyanda	weander B
lose	yangti	yangdee an d, yangdeen v
lose the way, to	pang-pang-ia	bung bung eearn o d
	yangkipa	yangkeepa v
	yangapu	yangapo X
loud	pinang kuwiyin	pinnang kueein v
	wiringa nganin?	weering a annin d [see 'ear']
	karenth	kurrendh X
louse	parum	barum r, paruum d, baruum v, baruum 'tick' d, paruum 'tick' v, parroom T
love	kiyan tupu	keean dubugnan d, v [see 'woman, virgin']
	muti	muutae ds
	karaynpi	kar-raing-bee T
low tide	ngiriman	gnaeraemun d
	palana	palarna v [see 'sea']
low	kali wur	kullaeworr d [see 'valley', 'steep']
	kulkut	kuulkuurt v [see 'crater']
lump	kurita	koreda m
	kuwur	kor m2 [see 'seed, gum tree']
	mamit	mamit n
	kirangk	kirank me
lung		tiwir yaetch d, taewuyit v
lyrebird	puln-puln	buuln buuln d [Kulin word]

M

mad, insane	ngakumbitj	gnarkuumbeetch d, v
	krungkil	groong-gil T [see 'angry']
mad, rage		
maggot	thirtuwi	thirtui r, tirtuae d, v, taetoae 'maggoty meat' d
	kiri	kirree r, ker-re p f, kirraeae d, v, kay-ray T
maggie	kuri	koorie di, ns, kore c, qudree s, coora- s

	kari	<i>karree</i> G, Y [see also 'pigeon, bronze-wing']
magpie, black	kilin-kilin	<i>gillin gillin</i> d, <i>killirn</i> v, <i>gillin gillin</i> di
	kilthen	<i>kilthen</i> s
	manyukil	<i>munyukil</i> r [see 'jay']
	muwanukal	<i>mooan noogul</i> s
magpie lark	t(j)ulip	<i>tuulip</i> v, <i>tuulirmp</i> d
maid	yuwanitj	<i>u-an-each</i> [also 'batchelor'; see 'sleep'] jI
make, to	muyupa	<i>muyuban</i> d, <i>muyubam</i> m, <i>muyuba</i> v, <i>mooyoopa</i> m2, m3 [also 'to do'], <i>koorangong</i> n, <i>kūramuk</i> me
male	pipkun	<i>peepkuurn</i> d, v [see 'father']
mallee scrub	maliyn	<i>maleen</i> d
	punituk	<i>punaetuuk</i> v
man	mar, maar	<i>maar</i> d, v, r, m, w, j, me, ds, mw, <i>maarr</i> g, <i>maahr</i> rI, <i>mar</i> k, <i>mara</i> n, <i>marra</i> p, <i>maara</i> n, <i>mhara</i> t, <i>marr</i> mm, z, pf, di, <i>ma-ra</i> jI, <i>maar</i> 'tribe' d, v, [ma:rr] he, <i>marah</i> X
	kuloyn	<i>koloin</i> V, <i>koolloin</i> Y, <i>kalloin</i> G, <i>gool-oign</i> T, <i>koloin</i> X, <i>murtee-gooloin</i> T, <i>kooloying</i> D, <i>kuuloin</i> 'nickname for men' d, v
	kumongmorang	<i>koomongmorang</i> F
man, betrothed	kari kanda	<i>karrae kundar</i> d, v [see 'wife, first']
man, divorced	ngami kupa	<i>gnummaekuupa</i> v
man, 'enforcer'	piyt-piyt	<i>paeaet paeaet</i> d70
man, flash	nguna marnin	<i>gnuurna murnin</i> d
man, fop	marini mar	<i>marrinae marr</i> d, <i>marrinae maar</i> 'dandy' d [see 'woman, handsome']
man, great	wurut patherang	<i>wourutbutherang</i> X
man, immoral	yunanung	<i>yuurnanuung</i> d, v [see 'adultery']
man, old	ngalang-ngalang	<i>ngullong-ngullong</i> k, <i>ngolla</i> m, <i>nallung</i> pf, <i>gnallam</i> ds, <i>gnuulank</i> v, <i>nallang-nallang</i> X, [see 'hair']
	putpip-putpip	<i>port-peep-port-peep</i> d, q, <i>poorbipoorbip</i> p, <i>polbipollep</i> v
	pitpituwiyt	<i>bid.be.dow.weet</i> z
	ngaram-ngaram	<i>naram-naram</i> j, <i>knarram knarram</i> d, <i>ngurram</i> r, <i>gnarram gnarram</i> [WK ngaram-bin]

man, poor	pakiyt	<i>parkeet</i> pf [see 'bachelor']
man, vain	ngut nguwi marti kulu	<i>ngort-ngui-murtay-goolo</i> T
man, white	muyong	<i>moy yong</i> z
	yunokarti	<i>unocerde</i> z
	wiring	<i>ware-ing</i> pf [see 'spirit']
		<i>ngumalutch</i> gr
	tjurongat	<i>jurrong-at</i> T, <i>turrong-at</i> Ts, <i>doorongat</i> Ts
	kumi miring	<i>kummae-merring</i> D [= 'green eyes'] [see also 'white man', 'white woman']
man, wild	nginduk	<i>indook</i> z
	mukatin	<i>mocerdeen</i> z
	wayan mar	<i>wyin murrer</i> pf
	yul-yul	<i>yuul yuul</i> [also 'enemy'] d, v
man, young	nguwiyn (-nguwiyn) mar	<i>ngoin marr j</i> , <i>gnuin nguin-nguin-maar</i> r
	nguwiyt (-nguwiyt) mar	<i>nguit mar k</i> , <i>gnuitch mar d</i> , <i>knuit-knuit marah</i> X
	tharpmit-wurang	<i>dhurpmit-wurung</i> r l
	winwinmara	<i>winwinmarra</i> p
	waran-waran	<i>woorung-woorung</i> q, <i>wor-ran-wor-ran</i> pf, <i>warran warran</i> v, <i>wor ron</i> mm, <i>wor ran z</i> , <i>wor.ran worran</i> 'youth' gr, <i>warrain warram</i> 'lad' gr [also 'boy']
	mangi-nyung	<i>mung ae neung</i> v
	kulkurn	<i>kol-kon</i> D, <i>kokngun</i> V, <i>koulkorn</i> 'boy' X [WK kulkurn]
manhood ceremony	katniyt, kanitj	<i>katniti</i> [also 'boy'] d, <i>kannetch</i> rhm ms [Tjap katnitj]
	tapmit wurang	<i>tapmit wuurong</i> v
manna	pumbul	<i>puumbuul</i> v, <i>buumbuul</i> d
manna-berries	murang	<i>moorang</i> T
marriage (ceremony)	wupa	<i>wopo wan</i> d, <i>wupan</i> d
	yunggama	<i>yu gnumma</i> v [= 'give']
	yunguminpa	<i>yu gnumeen ban</i> v
	yungumukutmang	<i>youngum mo gutmang</i> X [see 'give']
	thakiyanan	<i>tukkaeanann</i> 'marriage feast' d
	thakawan ngulup	<i>tukkawan gnuuluup</i> 'marriage feast' v [= we.eat wedding]
marriage, betrothal	karim-karim ngar	<i>karrim karrim gnarr</i> d
	karit mitjar	<i>karrit meecharr</i> v

marriage, by elopement	yutmi(ya)nda	<i>yuurtme andarr</i> d, <i>yuurtmeenda</i> v
marriage, by stealing	kuron ngiyan	<i>korron gneean</i> d
marriage, by woman	manumin	<i>mannumeen</i> v [see 'steal']
marriage, of widow	pantitiyan	<i>puntaetaeyan</i> d, <i>punkaetaen</i> v
	pantitiyan pundak	<i>puntaetaeyan puundak</i> d [pundak = 'widow']
	puroka	<i>purokan</i> v
marriage, woman forced	wuka(t)niyan	<i>wokatneean</i> d, <i>wokaen</i> v [see 'give']
married couple, new	kunmat kurtiyan	<i>kuunmart korteyen</i> d, v
marrow	puyum	<i>buyuum</i> d, v
	tring	<i>tring</i> D
marrow-bones	titit	<i>taetaetuung</i> d, <i>taetaet</i> v
marry, to	wuka	<i>wogagae</i> n [= 'give'], <i>kuapmanot</i> me [= 'give']
	turong	<i>torong</i> X
marrying cousin	kurukiya	<i>kuurukeear</i> d, v
marrying niece	ngami wing	<i>gnammae waeng</i> d, v [see 'bad'] [see 'swamp']
marsh		<i>gnuurat</i> d
marshmallow	ngurat	<i>muulong kuulirn</i> v
mask made of 'roo pouch	mulang kulirn	<i>pirn maaruuk</i> d, v
mat of plaited grass	pirn maruk	<i>yillirn</i> d, v
mat, round	yillirn	<i>peer rac</i> mm, <i>pe rac</i> mm
matter from wound	pirak	<i>kaeraark</i> d
	kirark	<i>potonn</i> v, <i>bouthurn</i> X [widespread Vic.]
	puthun	<i>bile</i> pf
meat	payl	<i>karn</i> pf
	kang	<i>kyer num</i> z
	kayanam	mathal he, <i>madhal</i> dm [see 'flesh'], <i>tar.kin.oot</i> gr
	mathal	thammon he
meet, to	wayapa	<i>wayapa way-up-a wahn</i> [also 'join'] T
meeting	kuyun	<i>kuyuurn</i> v, d, <i>quorun</i> l
meeting, great	marang	<i>marrang</i> d, v [also 'village, native']
meet married woman on path	parum	<i>parrom</i> d [see 'pregnant']
	yaruwitj	<i>yarrueetch</i> v
memory	pang ngutin wirnga	<i>pang gnuurtin wingaa</i> v [see 'deaf']

	pangatj ngutapan wirng	<i>pangiitch gnuurtaban wirng d</i> [see 'deaf']
message stick	karat pitin wiyn	<i>kaarat pittin ween d, v,</i> <i>kar-koop jl</i>
messenger	wikur	<i>way-gure-rer mm, z, waekerr d,</i> <i>weehnrir v</i>
meteor	ngiram puloyn ngami waa	<i>gnirram puuloin v</i> <i>gnummae waar d, gnummae waar</i> 'deformity' d101 [see 'bad']
midday	kikan kayapa nganang	<i>kikan X</i> <i>kiiappa gnunnung v</i> [= 'one day/ sun']
midwife	thringeran	<i>tringerun Y</i> [see 'sun']
mignonette, native	ngiyin wambitjiya	<i>gneein d, v</i> <i>wombecheear d, wombecheear v</i> [see 'penny royal']
mildew, mould	malun	<i>mulluurn d, mullurn v, mullonn</i> 'mould on food' d, v
milk	ngamayn ngiang mayn ngapang	<i>gnarmiin neong d, nga'mo' m</i> <i>gneeang hmiin v</i> <i>how bung z, ngapa me, napang T,</i> [see 'breast']
milk of sow thistle	ngapa nali-nalitjong	<i>gnuppa neung v</i> <i>nullae nullaechong d</i>
millstone		<i>wattae wan v, watae wanuut d</i> [= 'grind'; see 'sharpen']
minah	putj	<i>puutch d, poech s, poatch v, pooch</i> <i>ns, poote</i> 'minah or soldier bird' di <i>do-ity T</i>
miner bird	tuwitj	
mirage, on mountain	tamp miyn miriyn mayangga wartpiyanyok mayangga	<i>tampmeen mireen miunger v</i> <i>wertpeeunyok miunga d</i>
mirage, on plain	karir-kariri	<i>kareer kareerae d</i>
miserable	ngami kutin yunkunan tjurapan	<i>nummae kuurtaen v</i> [see 'bad'] <i>yuunkuunan tuurap an d</i>
mist	kuriyn watawurt, wart	<i>kuureen d, v</i> [also 'snow', 'south wind', 'south'] <i>wadawoort n, waart</i> [also 'fog'] d, <i>v, geagar abea X, yoongoorang</i> <i>m2</i>
mistrust, to	prangitj wandam kunga	<i>brang-eity-wandam-goong-a T</i>
mix, to	limuwa	<i>lee-moo-ahn T</i>
moan	ngukunkiroynu	<i>ngo-goon-giroy-no T</i>
moisten, to	tjalart kampi	<i>jullurt-kam-pe T</i>
mole	tawatiyt	<i>tower-deet z</i>

mole, on skin	papak kuyitj	<i>pupruk kuyeetch</i> d, v
month	kayapa kuntarung	<i>kiappa kuurntaruung</i> d [= 'one moon']
	kayapa ya-iyar	<i>kiappa yaheear</i> v [= 'one moon']
	wirtu thandjit	<i>wirto-tahn-get</i> T [see 'moon']
moon	thindjit, thandjit	<i>dhenget</i> r, <i>deen-jit</i> mm, <i>teurget</i> z, <i>ternhirt</i> me, <i>dangitt</i> F, <i>teunget</i> V, <i>jahn-get</i> T
	kundaruk	<i>koondarook</i> n, <i>kuurntaruung</i> d, <i>konardo</i> j, <i>cun-dar-ro</i> mm, <i>koornarrong</i> di
	paranyanin	<i>par rer nun-nin</i> z, <i>bar-e-nan-nen</i> c, <i>bar-i-nan-nen</i> b, <i>pirrine</i> yannin k, <i>purrang nutning</i> s, <i>borangnatin</i> s, <i>par-tymin nin</i> z, <i>moorkin</i> p
	parmbuk	<i>purumbouk</i> X, <i>parrembooke</i> D, <i>burmbook</i> Y, B, <i>barmbook</i> G, <i>bumbooke</i> D
	tharu	<i>turro</i> t, <i>taroo</i> l, <i>thi-roo</i> jl, <i>tarrong</i> 'gnat moon-genitive d [Piangil tarunggiya]
	yar-yar, ya-iyar	<i>yar yarer</i> pf, <i>yer-yer</i> w, <i>yaheear</i> v
	yathyarr	<i>yathyar</i> m, <i>yathyarr</i> ms
moon, crescent	palangan	<i>bullungun</i> B
moon, full	miyiyarung kuntarung	<i>meheearong kuurntaruung</i> d, <i>meeheearong kuurntaruung</i> d99 [= 'big moon'; Dawson gives 'hip']
	palonan parmbul	<i>bullonun burmbool</i> B
moon, half	marti parnpuk	<i>murdy burnbook</i> b
moon, new	t(h)aruk (-nyung)	<i>taaruuk nuung</i> 'young moon'd, <i>taaruuk neung</i> d99 [?= 'his/her hip']
	thukuwi tharu	<i>tukuae taru</i> v [= 'child moon']
moonblind	yapa-ngatnin tharu	<i>yappa ennin</i> d, <i>yarta antnin</i> v
moonlight	yapapa-ngatnin kundaruk	<i>yappa ghnatnaentaru</i> v <i>yappapaa ghnatnaenkuurdaruuk</i> d [see 'owl']
mopoke	wananang	<i>wannan nong</i> d, <i>wahn-an-ung</i> T
more	yuko	<i>yuuko</i> v
	kalat	<i>kallat</i> z, <i>kallaht</i> T [see 'light', 'daylight']
morning	ninan	<i>neenan</i> n, <i>enan</i> me, <i>nernan</i> m2 [see also 'light']

	watpara nganang watangan thirng	<i>watparra gnunnung</i> v <i>wattung an tirng</i> d [see also 'sunrise'], <i>wirthera</i> m3, <i>wirt-panna</i> Ts
mosquito	kirk-kirk marwankil murukar kituk	<i>kirk kirk</i> d, <i>keruk-keruk</i> k, <i>kirkkirk</i> j, <i>krukrik</i> n <i>martwharngill</i> v, <i>marwengel</i> p <i>murukar</i> r, <i>murro carrà</i> D <i>k..tuk</i> me, <i>kiitook</i> V [see 'ant, small']
moss	ngayirat mirin wing kurom(p)	<i>gniiratt maeraen</i> d <i>wing kuuromp</i> v
moth, death's head	purot wirng	<i>puurot wirng</i> [also 'dragon fly'] d, v, <i>bor-ror-ween</i> mm
moth, large	ngaluwunkil	<i>allo-worn-gill</i> z
moth, largest size	nalamum karangk malamum karangk	<i>nullamuum karrank</i> d <i>mullamuum karrank</i> v [see 'mildew']
mould		<i>pook</i> d, <i>po'ok</i> d103
mound, native	puwuk pulwurn	<i>puulwuurn</i> v, v103 [see 'climb'] [see 'hill']
mount, to		
mountain		
mourn, to	yari yaringu	<i>yahr-ray-ngo</i> [also 'sorry'] T
mourning, for adult	kutiyanan mandanga miri	<i>kuteeanan marnda gna</i> d <i>merrae</i> v
mourning, for child	ngandjap pangkupang(k) panmath	<i>gniincharp</i> v <i>pangkuparnk</i> d <i>bunmuth</i> s, <i>purt mur</i> 'very small mouse' s
mouse	krunan wirtu walang pu wurong munutjir	<i>kruunun</i> Y <i>wirto-wullang</i> T <i>bo worrong</i> d, v <i>munuutyir</i> r, <i>moon-ooter</i> jl, <i>moenetha</i> X
moustache		
mouth	ngulang tulang wurung	<i>gnuulang</i> d, <i>ngulang</i> r, <i>ngullong</i> k, <i>neu-lang</i> q, <i>ngulling</i> l, <i>knoolong</i> w, <i>olung</i> t, <i>ngoolang</i> p, <i>ngulom</i> m, <i>ngulan</i> g, <i>gnuulang</i> v, <i>woo-lung</i> jl, <i>mullong</i> F, <i>molong</i> X, <i>ngoolang</i> V, <i>ngoo-lang-un</i> 'jaw' T <i>dolong atnin</i> z, <i>doulang</i> C <i>wooroonangtin</i> s, <i>woorong</i> n, <i>woronarning</i> j, <i>woorocknong</i> h, <i>wurong</i> T, <i>wullong</i> D [see 'lip']

mud	papal yum	<i>pupall</i> d <i>yuum</i> v <i>goona-wur</i> T [see 'swan'] <i>laachlarp</i> an d, v <i>koloi-ngity-nyin-dang-art</i> T <i>muurang</i> d, <i>murrong</i> z <i>keerang</i> v [see 'oven'] <i>poat whork</i> d, <i>pourthork</i> X <i>poroitch</i> v [see 'fungus']
murmur	latjlapan	<i>bun but</i> z <i>marrel</i> z <i>pe-al</i> pf [see 'gun'] <i>wor-run-nup baal</i> mm <i>thalup</i> r, <i>tal lope</i> mm, <i>torlope</i> D, <i>thalup</i> r, <i>tallop</i> 'mussel shell' v
murnong root	murang kirang	<i>maehmaet</i> d, v <i>timbonn</i> d, v, <i>timbole</i> z, <i>timboon</i> z, <i>themboon</i> 'shell' ns
murnong root, cooked	puthuk	<i>poroyuuk</i> v, <i>puyuruuk</i> d
muscle	purutj	<i>kul-kul-ke-pang-un</i> T [see 'silence'] <i>muttull</i> T [see 'flesh']
mushroom	panpat	
musket	marel piyal wuranap pal thalop	
mussel	mimit thimbun	
mussel, saltwater		
mussel, freshwater		
mustard, wild plant	puruyuk or puyuruk	
mutter, to	kalkalkipa	
mutton	mathal	

N

nails	piriyn, piring	<i>pireen</i> z, <i>brin muruk</i> n, <i>pirn morang</i> m, <i>pirin morang</i> m2, m3, <i>peer.in</i> pf, <i>brin-mur-rung</i> jl, <i>pirnmorang</i> me, <i>pirring marrang</i> d, <i>pirrin marrank</i> v, <i>pirring dinnang</i> d, <i>pirrin tinnang</i> v, <i>pirinda</i> 'toe' me [marang 'hand', thinang 'foot'; see 'claw'] <i>bren</i> Y, <i>brayn-ngun</i> T <i>toerin</i> X <i>wirn-wurn-durr</i> T <i>murraht</i> T <i>ar.rer.kin</i> z, <i>ar.ra.in</i> mm, <i>ar.rake.mooke</i> mm <i>leeneung</i> d, <i>leehnuung</i> v, <i>legno</i> ds <i>leenyarbiin</i> d, v <i>leen'gnann</i> d, v
nail, iron	prin towirin	
naked	wirn-wirn-dur	
name	marat ngarak?	
name exchange ceremony	liyn linyapayn linyan	

naming children	partang parango liyn	<i>purtung parrang o ling d</i>
namesake	partang ba liyn	<i>purtung ba ling v</i>
'no name' [of persons]	layn	<i>laing d41</i>
'no name' [of property]	murukan	<i>muuruukan d42</i>
narrow	yamp-yamp	<i>yaamp-yaamp d, v</i>
nasty	wetkart	<i>wet-kurt T</i>
navel	pitj	[see 'bad']
		<i>pee-eet q, peetch</i> [also 'umbilical cord custom'] v, <i>peechuung</i> ['umbilical cord custom'] v
	pikurt	<i>peekuurt</i> [also 'umbilical cord custom'] d, <i>pekooit gnatnin z</i> , <i>peekort</i> 'umbilical cord' d, <i>pe-korn di</i> , <i>rikut r</i> [error for <i>pikut</i> ?
near	walung, walukat	<i>waluung v, walokat d</i>
near-sighted	wankil mirng	<i>warnkilmirng d, warnkilmeeng v</i>
neck	nhaning	<i>nurnin f, nan.nin pf, nannin T</i> [Kulin nyani]
	naka	<i>naga atnin z</i>
	kat	<i>kart d, v</i>
	ngalum	<i>arlong C, norlaim D, nar-loom q, allum di</i> [poss. = 'hair']
	kurn	<i>koorn B, kourn X</i> [= 'throat'; Kulin kurn]
necklace, kangaroo	man-man	<i>marn marn d</i>
	ma-ma	<i>mar-mar di</i> [also 'kangaroo teeth ornament' d]
	mitjmit, mirmirt	<i>michmitt v, mirhmirt</i> 'kangaroo teeth ornament' v]
necklace, porcupine	mirnmirtung	<i>mirnmirtuung v, d</i>
necklace, reed	taku(r)n	<i>tarkuun d, taekuurn v</i> [both also 'ornament, neck, reed']
needle	mirayn	<i>merriin, mirrin Y</i>
needle, bone	kirndiyn	<i>kirndeen d, v</i> [also 'hairpin']
neglect, to		<i>brang-a-gokng-a T</i> [see 'not']
nest bird/ant	wurn	<i>wuurnong d, v, wurnung r, wortnong X</i> [= 'camp']
nest, bower-bird	yuru	<i>yurohneung d</i>
	lurotj	<i>lorrotch</i> 'bower bird's nest' v, <i>lorotch v, loreetch</i> 'satin-bird's nest' d
nest, brush turkey	kalarn	<i>gullern'nung d, v</i>
nest, powerful owl	kalk-kalk	<i>kulk kulk d</i> [Kulin kalk 'wood']
net	warak	<i>warrak X</i>

net, eel	kat-kat	<i>kart kart</i> v
net, hair	ngarapayn	<i>knarrapiin</i> [also 'eel basket'] d
net, long drag	kurir pim	<i>kuuraer beem</i> d, <i>koorair beem</i> di, <i>kuuraer</i> v [see 'head']
nettle	muwal	<i>moall</i> [also 'basket, fishing'] d, v
never	malak	<i>mullukk</i> d, v
	pangat	<i>pang at</i> v [= 'not']
	kiyiyariytan	<i>kiheereet nan</i> d
	lawaran	<i>lawarran</i> X [Warlpiri <i>lawa</i> 'no']
new	kumakarak	<i>kooma-karruk</i> T [= 'green']
nice	ngit pungang	<i>ngeit-poong-ang</i> T
night	puroyn	<i>puroin</i> j, <i>booroon</i> n, s, <i>burun</i> r, <i>purroin</i> k, <i>por-o-in</i> p, <i>parrong</i> z, <i>puuron kuurtin</i> v, <i>porronn</i> d, <i>buron</i> m, <i>boron</i> t, <i>poroin</i> p, <i>borone</i> w, <i>boorong</i> l, <i>po-run</i> pf, <i>por.rone</i> 'dream' pf, <i>boroin</i> V, <i>booron</i> F, <i>poor-on</i> T
	kuruwulok	<i>koorowullock</i> k, <i>kuurowulok</i> 'dark' d, v, <i>koorooalook</i> 'dark' j, <i>koluk</i> me
	pupun	<i>booboon</i> 'dark' d
	toriyoy	<i>torioin</i> V, <i>torun</i> X
	palan	<i>ballan</i> Y, G
	tani	<i>dam</i> G
night, last	nang(g)at	<i>nungut</i> B
nightjar		[see 'owl']
nightmare	wandjangan murupa	<i>wanjangan murupa</i> d, <i>wanjangan muurpa</i> v [see 'sleepy', 'spirit']
nimble	kakarni tayiwil	<i>kah-kurny-die-will</i> T
nip		<i>kallern-mungyay-nan</i> T
nit of louse	lirt	<i>lirt</i> r
no	pangat, parngat	<i>bangat</i> r, d, <i>banngat</i> p, <i>bangaat</i> g, <i>peng at</i> v, <i>bangadong</i> , <i>parng</i> z, mm, <i>parng-ut-or</i> mm, <i>bangatu</i> me, z, <i>parng-art</i> z, mm, <i>parng.ut</i> z, <i>ba-nut</i> jl, <i>baangato</i> j, <i>bengat</i> dm, <i>baangat</i> p, <i>bang ngat lia ook kin'o</i> 'all done' l, <i>par.ner.dook</i> 'all gone' z, <i>nonebang at</i> 'none' d, <i>peng at</i> 'none' v
	prangat	<i>brangat</i> V, <i>brang-at</i> T
		<i>bangarter</i> B, <i>brangul</i> G, <i>prungartin</i> G [last three entries given for 'all gone']

	ngi-ngi	<i>ngin-ngin j, ngi-ngi j, ngee-ngee k, ngi' ngi' m, k'ne k'ne di</i>
	borak	<i>borak B, Y, barak Y, boruk B</i> [also Wathawurrung word; adopted into Pidgin, prob. borrowed into Wuluwurrung] <i>mor.woor.ring gr</i>
	katlu	<i>kartlo B, Y</i>
	ngaluwitj	<i>knulowitch X</i>
	yuwapa	<i>yu-a-pah D</i>
nod the head, to	ngukuya	<i>ngo-goo-ya T</i>
noise	wandi iwi	<i>wandee ee wee v</i>
	wunggarung	<i>wuung'garuung</i> [also 'sound like thunder'] <i>d</i>
	pakara yikat	<i>bakarra-ye-kakt T</i> <i>balcoeugh X</i> <i>ki er were-luck in bar pf</i> [see 'no']
noise, to make a		<i>tinderring G</i> [see 'day']
none	tindering	<i>witt taen d</i>
noon, dinner time	witin	<i>patkiyang d, v, putkiyang v, d</i> [see 'catch', 'snare for turkeys']
noose, fibre	patkiyang	<i>laahlaar kuurn v</i>
noose-stick		<i>parrakii d</i> [see 'wind, north']
north	lala kurn	<i>karpoong k, kapping r, caboong h,</i> <i>kapuung d, v, kup-poon q, kabo n,</i> <i>karboon f, kabong j, kapung m,</i> <i>kapoong p, di, kapung l, caboong</i> <i>atnin z, cow oo art neen z,</i> <i>kub.bong z, ka-pung jl, karboon G,</i> <i>Y, B, C kobborn Y, kapong X,</i> <i>karpong D, kapoong V, kapoong-</i> <i>ean T</i>
nose	parakayi	<i>willang d, v</i> [see 'porcupine', 'wire']
	kapung	<i>yal-lung-gub-boeng z</i> [but also 'nostril']
nose-borer	wilang	<i>bin cup po art neen mm</i>
nose, bone	yalung kapung	<i>wallar kapuung d</i>
nose, cartilage of	pinkapuwatnin	<i>tuurnuut v</i>
nostril	wala kapung	<i>yallong kapong X</i> [but also 'nose bone']
	tunut	<i>penk v</i>
	yalung kapung	<i>kuulon d</i>
notch, in tree	pengk	
	kulon	

now		<i>win dart ne z</i> [prob. = 'when?' or 'anytime']
nurse	ngirnduk	<i>kneeirnduuk d</i>
	marndangin	<i>marnda gnin v</i>
nut	marayi	<i>murray T</i> [= 'stone']
nutgall on tree	puwimbalip	<i>puimballip d</i> <i>wuurtnong karrihnat v</i>

O

oak	ngiring	<i>ngeering r, erring</i> 'oak tree' [see 'mother', 'she-oak']
obey, to	mirpayu	<i>mair-pai-oo T</i>
object/obstruct	prangat yana	<i>brang-aty-yannun T</i> [= 'not go']
occiput	nanin	<i>nun ne nart neen z</i> [= 'neck'] <i>wung pf</i> <i>nokwa-wan-warkopa T</i> [see 'fat']
often		<i>wuulae wuulaetch d, wuulae</i> <i>wuulae</i> 'very [old]' ds
oil	wuli-wuli(tj)	<i>puutnuitch v</i>
old	putnuwitj	<i>narram-narram T</i> [see 'man, old']
	ngaram-ngaram	<i>martong Ts</i> [= 'big', 'mature']
	martang	<i>mittako d, v</i>
on	mitaku	<i>kiappa j, kaiappa r, kiapa n, jl,</i> <i>kyupa k, kaiapa m, kaiap r1, me,</i> <i>ky-up pf, kaiappa p, ki upa l,</i> <i>karapa g, kyer ong z, ky.er.per z,</i> <i>kyapa-eek di, kiapork</i> ['one', prob. error] t, <i>kyup Y, kyupper</i> 'only one', G, <i>gai-up T, gai-upah T,</i> <i>kiup X, kaiap V</i>
one	kayap(a)	<i>kiap mirng d, kiappa mink v</i> [= 'one eye']
one-eyed	kayap(a) mirng	<i>joop-peek-ngya T</i>
open, to	tjupingaya	<i>bang-wan-nanna-go-yee T</i> [see 'stop']
oppose, to	parng wananakuyi	<i>hinnaehinitch d, v</i> [see 'bat']
orchid	ngini-nginitj	<i>muuyuuup d</i> (p.20)
orchid, root of	muyup	<i>muyupeean d, muyupin v</i>
ornament	muyupi(ya)n	<i>kirrambirm</i> 'ankle ornament' d, <i>kirrambirm</i> 'ornament of leaves' v
	kirambirm	<i>muuloteen peem v</i> [see 'head']
ornament, bark plait	mulotiyn pim	

ornament, cockatoo	tharat	<i>taratt</i> v [= 'feather'; also 'chief's head ornament' v, see 'eyelash']
ornament, emu-tail	thuriyn	<i>tuuring</i> d, <i>tireen</i> v <i>teerbarrim</i> di
ornament, feather	wawal	<i>warwal</i> d, v
ornament, head	kanak wirin mungan-mungan	<i>kunnuk wirrin</i> d <i>muung'an muung'an</i> d
ornament, neck, reed	takun	<i>tarkuun</i> d, <i>takuurn</i> v [also 'necklace, reed']
ornament, nose, reed	muriyn turnut	<i>moreen</i> [also 'ring, nose'] d <i>tuurnuut</i> [also 'ring, nose'] v
ornament, upper arm	mili wuk	<i>millae wuuk</i> d, v, <i>millae wuuk</i> 'possum skin ornament' v [see 'arm, upper']
ornament, woman's loin	tirpariyn, timbarin parintj	<i>tirrbareen</i> v, <i>tirrbarrin</i> d <i>barrintch</i> di
ornament, women wrist	murum	<i>morrom</i> v, d [see 'belt']
ornamental marking	karapa	<i>karrapoko</i> 'markings on rug' d, <i>karrapaa</i> 'markings on rug' v, <i>karrap</i> 'ornamenting skin' v [see also 'scar']
orphan, female	kuki-iyar parapa-iyar	<i>kokaeheear</i> v, <i>kokae heear</i> d <i>parappeheear</i> d
orphan, male	kukitj parapitj	<i>kokeetch</i> v, <i>kokaitch</i> 'orphan' di <i>parrapeetch</i> d
osprey	paritj-paritj kundapul	<i>pareetch pareetch kounterbuul</i> v [? = 'water water whale']
	wuwuk	<i>wo'ok</i> d
other side	kani-nhung	<i>kunninung</i> r, <i>kunnae gnuung</i> 'beyond' d, <i>gunninung</i> 'yonder' r1
outside	kanu	<i>gunna</i> r, <i>karnu</i> 'out there' b
oven	yuwatj	<i>yuwiitch</i> d, <i>u-wash</i> z, mm [<i>yuwatch</i> 'cooked murnong root' d, v
	miliwiyt	<i>mil-le-wit</i> z, mm [see 'basket for cooking']
	wutin	<i>woor-ten</i> mm, z
	marayi	<i>marii</i> v [= 'stone']
over	kann-nhung wilkaki	<i>kunuunuung</i> v [see 'up'] <i>wilkakae</i> d
over there, before you overtake	mungi, mungu nganata	<i>moong'e</i> l, <i>moong'o</i> l <i>ghunnataa</i> v, <i>gnunna tung an</i> d, <i>nganna-took-wan</i> 'reach destination' wts
overturn, to	wara-wara-min-kuta	<i>warrawurrah-min-goordaht</i> T

owl	wirmal	<i>wirmall</i> d, v, <i>wirrimul</i> 'grey owl' s; <i>wimall</i> 'barn or screech owl' v
	tuni-tunitj	<i>tooney toonitch</i> di
	thurithuritunit	<i>thoorreedoorreedoonit</i> F
owl, barn or screech	kanamirita	<i>kannamiraetar</i> d
	kuramiyt	<i>coorameet</i> w
owl, fern	yiratha-iyar	<i>yeeearatta heear</i> d, <i>yeratta heear</i> v, <i>yerradhaher</i> 'small nightjar' r
owl, kuurku	makupa	<i>markupar</i> d, <i>kookok</i> 'call of kuurku owl' v [see 'owl, powerful']
owl, little	mamkatj or mamkayt	<i>mumkiit</i> d, v, <i>mumkeith</i> 'owl' X, <i>mam-geity</i> 'owl' T, <i>mumgaty</i> 'mopoke' r, <i>mumkight</i> 'mopoke' t
owl, powerful	yuwitj pitj, yuwitj piyn	<i>yuuitch peetch</i> d, <i>yuuitch peen</i> v, <i>yuitpin</i> 'mopoke' s
	kukuk	<i>kokok</i> d53, <i>cocock</i> 'mopoke' s, <i>kookok</i> v, <i>kokok-kokok</i> 'its call' d53
oyster	tjalik	<i>jallik</i> T

P

pacify		[see 'tame']
paddle or oar	part-part mitatj	<i>purt purt maertiitch</i> d, v
paddock	yatatha	<i>yat-at-terr</i> T [see 'rail'; Bung yatatha]
pain	mupiyanu	<i>muurpeeanno</i> d
	wurunda	<i>wuuruunda</i> v, <i>woondah</i> Ts
	taringgayn?	<i>darring-geing</i> T
paint	kama, kamiya	<i>karmeean</i> d, <i>karma</i> v
paint, black	miyndju wartayn	<i>meeinju wertiin</i> v [miyn = 'black']
	muwit pumiyaku	<i>mooit purmeeyarko</i> d
paint, red	wilap	<i>wilapp</i> d, v
	palip	<i>balleep</i> T
paint, white		[see 'clay, white']
pair, of anything	pulatja	<i>puuliitcha</i> d, v [see 'two']
palaver/conference	palin kukna kala	<i>palleen kuukna kalla</i> v
	palip-palip kalat	<i>pullip pullip kullat</i> d
paper	lata	<i>latta</i> T [Eng. 'letter'?]
parrakeet	kalenat	<i>cullennut</i> mm
	nikoyt	<i>ne-koit</i> z

parrakeet, blue mt	kalingayi	<i>kallang'ii</i> d, <i>kalling'ii</i> v, <i>khang'ish</i> di, 'blue headed' z, <i>kalingai</i> 'mountain parrot' r, <i>cull callingi</i> 'green parrot' s, <i>cul lini</i> i, <i>kal-in-yay</i> T, <i>kallingi</i> X
parrakeet, crested	wang wilan	<i>wang wilann</i> v, d
parrakeet, crimson	yukuwitj	<i>yuukuitch</i> d, v, <i>yukuty</i> r, <i>yoo-koity</i> 'parrakeet' T
parrakeet, grass	linukur pirndirak	<i>laenokuur</i> d <i>pirndaerakk</i> v [also given as 'swamp parrakeet']
parrakeet, leek	wirturong	<i>waertorrong</i> d, v [also 'parrot, king lory']
parrakeet, lory	ngaluk marang	<i>naluuk marrang</i> d, v
parrakeet, rose hill	kuwitj-kuwitj	<i>kueetch kueetch</i> d, v, <i>kootch-ootch</i> di
parrakeet, shell	mulumbir	<i>muuluumbaer</i> d, v
parrakeet, small green	yuwutj	<i>yoo'otch</i> di
parrakeet, swamp	yulu-yulu wiratj	<i>yuulu yuulo weeriitch</i> d
parrot	tuwut	<i>tort</i> z, <i>toord</i> 'red parrot' s
parrot, blue	tarut	<i>turroot</i> D
parrot, gang-gang	miran	<i>merann</i> d, <i>mirrann</i> v, <i>merran</i> di, <i>miran</i> 'white cockatoo' m3
parrot, green	wakwayt	<i>wark wite</i> z
parrot, king lory	wirturong	<i>waertuurong</i> [also 'parrakeet, leek' d, v, <i>wirt tooro</i> 'blue mountain parrot' s
parrot, mountain	palinar	<i>pul-lin.nare</i> mm
parrot, red-necked	yuruket	<i>urocket</i> z, mm
parrot, rosella	kart-karti	<i>kurtkurty</i> r, <i>kreekrooen</i> ns
parrot, white	korokiyt	<i>cor-ro-keet</i> z
parry, to	watpi yanda wuna	<i>watpee gnun</i> d <i>yarnda wuurna</i> v [see 'throw']
partridge	kit-yelat	<i>keet-yellart</i> T
past	nurawiya wulupa	<i>nuurawee an</i> d <i>wuluba</i> v
path		[see 'track']
peace		<i>brang-a-wan-burt-pak-yoo-a-po</i> t [= 'let's not fight']
peacock	mirtal wutu	<i>mertel-woordo</i> T
peewee	thulirm	<i>thulirm</i> r

pelican	kart pirap	<i>kartpaerapp</i> d, <i>gard barup</i> n, <i>kartpaerup</i> v, <i>kirkpirap</i> j, <i>kurtpirrap</i> r, <i>karppirak</i> p, ap c, <i>kurtnpurnk</i> k, <i>kert ber</i> ?, <i>curt perap</i> s, <i>kart perip</i> di, <i>gartperap</i> me <i>burangal</i> X [Bung. parangal] <i>terruk</i> Y, G [see 'reed'] <i>wood.deet</i> gr <i>brinung</i> g <i>poy yung art neen</i> mm, <i>booe-yng</i> q <i>toy yang he duc</i> z <i>weer rarng art neen</i> mm, <i>wirrung</i> r, <i>wor.rung</i> pf, <i>woorung</i> X [see 'tail'] <i>wapkuyeetch</i> v <i>wombeheear muurtpaerakk</i> d [see 'mignonette'] <i>burt-mity</i> T <i>gnummat</i> d, v [= 'sea'], <i>kammat</i> di <i>gnarkuumbeetch</i> d, v <i>kiiap mirng</i> d, v [see 'one-eyed'] <i>wirrae kuupanu</i> d, <i>wirraeopa</i> v, <i>weering</i> (gn-)ngahn T <i>dap-min</i> T <i>bukkaera nuung</i> d [see 'between'] <i>pakeepa</i> [also 'through'] v <i>tuurn maering</i> d, v, <i>thurru</i> m <i>merring</i> 'rooter' jl, <i>toornmerring</i> di [= 'turn ground' di] <i>gure</i> r, <i>kuuree</i> d, <i>kuura</i> v, <i>kooray</i> 'pigeon' di, <i>koree</i> X, <i>koor-e</i> T [see magpie] <i>waraeaeak</i> d <i>chapallin heear</i> d <i>kirrae buunong</i> v <i>cum mer rer</i> z <i>keeneen</i> d, <i>ke'een</i> v, d, <i>keeneen</i> v <i>gniith gniith</i> d <i>beeju beeju</i> v <i>warnwharndorr</i> v, d <i>murrung</i> r [widespread] <i>puk-ein-nyoong</i> T [see 'bone'] <i>gnalum</i> d, v
pen/quill	parangal	
penguin	tirak	
penis	wutiyt	
	prinang	
	puyang	
	tuyang	
	wirang	
penny royal, native	wapkuyitj	
	wamba-iyar mutpirak	
peppermint tree	partmitj	
periwinkle		
person, insane	ngakumbitj	
person, one-eyed	kayap mirng	
perspiration	wiri(k)upa	
pick	tapmin	
pierce, to	pakira	
	pakipa	
pig	tun miring	
pigeon, bronze-wing	kuri	
pigeon, crested	warik	
pigeon, small	tjapalayn-iyar	
	kiri punong	
pigface	kamara	
pin, bone	kiniyn	
pin, for fastening	ngayt-ngayt	
	pitju-pitju	
pin, for pegging out	wanwandur	
pine [Murray]	marang	
pipe	pakayn	
pipe, reed	ngalum	

pipeclay	tundun	<i>tone done z</i>
piper, with sting	pik	<i>bik</i> [also 'lime'] T
	ngirang paran	<i>gnaerang barran d</i>
	kuruk kumal	<i>kuuruuk kuunal v</i>
pistol	pik wining	<i>peek-winning T</i>
pith of rush	pot-pot	<i>pot pot d, v</i>
pity	wirpu wing ngu ngu	<i>weepo wing gno gno v</i> [see 'cry']
	wiritja(n)	<i>wirraechann d</i> [see 'forgiveness']
plain, flat country	wark	<i>waark d, warak ns, warruk X</i>
	pawin	<i>par.win z, mm</i>
	wiwek	<i>waeaewhekk v</i>
		<i>warchoright gr</i>
plait	pirwa	<i>pir-war T</i>
planet		[see 'star']
plant [type?]	kumong wap-wap	<i>koomong wup-wup X</i>
plant (tuber root, parsley top)	wilowong	<i>wil-low.ong z, mm</i>
plant (like onion)	pam	<i>parm mm, z</i>
plant (root eaten)	yarayarap	<i>yarrayarupp d20</i>
plant, to	yankara	<i>yun-gara jl</i>
platypus	ngalirtkil?	<i>ngullirtil r, allertil d, nallitgill s, allar'till di</i>
	toronkil	<i>torron'gil v</i>
	karan	<i>karrun pf</i>
		<i>bruethut ns</i>
	kayambil	<i>kyambil X</i>
play, to	krayn-pran	<i>krain-brun-wan T</i>
	kanpa	<i>kunbungal X</i> [see 'jump']
play with tongue	tam thalanyi	<i>tun-terlingae D</i> [see 'tongue']
plaything, wooden	witj-witj	<i>wity-wity r</i> [Kulin witj-witj]
pleasant or pleasure		[see 'happy']
pleasant to smell	witjpirna	<i>weitchpirna v</i>
	kutjung naropa	<i>kuuchuung narroban d</i>
plenty/many	ngara kitung	<i>gnarra kituung</i> [also 'crowd'] v
		<i>gnarrakitting muttal</i> 'flock of birds' v, <i>gnarrakituun</i> 'family' v [see 'strong']
	wurt ba tirang	<i>wuurt ba daerang</i> 'crowd' d, <i>woornt baneran j, woort-ba-derang</i> 'four' di
		<i>wuuriba daerang muttal</i> 'flock of birds' d

	parung(k)	<i>parronk parronk k, paaruung kuurneawan ds, polite-bip 'plenty' z, mm [see 'two']</i>
	ngarakilpa	<i>ar-er-kil ber pf</i>
	puton	<i>porton p</i>
	marn	<i>marn v, mahrn T, Ts</i>
plover/lapwing	pithirit, patherat	<i>pitthirrit r, but-er-rut z, paturall s, petereet 'plover or lapwing' di, petereet 'large lapwing' d, pateratt 'large lapwing' v, pithirit X [Bung. patherat]</i>
	mandarat	<i>mundaratt 'small lapwing' d</i>
point, of thing	letmirn	<i>let-mirn T [see 'tooth']</i>
poison		<i>[see 'fungus']</i>
pole carried before chiefess	marini kanak	<i>maraenae kunnuk v, d</i>
pole carried by woman	wurombit kanak	<i>wurombit kannak d, v, k'annak [also 'wood, very long log'] di, [lit. 'long stick'; see 'tree', 'stick']</i>
pole ceremony	marini miring	<i>maraenae mirring d, v [see 'woman. handsome', 'man. fop']</i>
pole-bearer	tarat	<i>tarratt d, v, Weereen Kuuneetch d55</i>
policeman	kanitjerung	[kanidjerrunghe]
porcupine		<i>[see 'echidna']</i>
porpoise	mitang-mitik	<i>mit tung-mit tik pf</i>
possum (brushtail)	kuramuk	<i>kooramook n, k, p, koramook j, guramuk r, koorouoke z, kuramuk m, me, kurumuk g, kooramok l, di, kuuramuuk d, v, cooramook jl, karra-mook D, kooromook X, gooram-mook T, kooramook V, kurremuk he</i>
	payiyt	<i>pi-e b, pi-et c, pareet z, pieech s, by-iete s</i>
	puyuk	<i>poy-oke mm, pooyook s, i yoke z</i>
	kurananin	<i>cor re nan neen z</i>
	watan karimat	<i>wartun kurrimut B</i>
possum, old female	yulondatj	<i>yuulondiitch d, v</i>
possum, old male	kalpinang	<i>kalpinnang d, v</i>
possum, ringtail	wiyarn	<i>we-urn mm, wee-urn z, we-arn pf, weearn d, wiyan r, weearn v, di, wee-ern T</i>
possum, young	kuro	<i>kuuro hneung d, v</i>

potato		<i>tay-tay</i> T [from English slang 'tater?]
pouch, for baby	ngun-ngun	<i>gnuurn gnuurn</i> d, v, [of possum] ds [see 'bag, game']
pouch [of possum]	pan	<i>panuung</i> v, <i>panuung</i> 'pouch of quadrupeds' d, v, <i>paanaetnuung</i> d [prob. pan-i-nhung 'in its pouch']
pouch of native cat	ngamatj	<i>gnarmiitch neung</i> d
pouch of pelican	muwalung	<i>moaluung</i> v
	kap-kap	<i>karp karp neung</i> d [see 'gather']
pour, to	kangna	<i>kankna</i> v
	tawirta	<i>towirrdan</i> d
pregnant	karawiya	<i>karrawian</i> r [see 'full', 'stomachful']
	parum	<i>purroom</i> T
preserve, to	maruka	<i>marro-katy</i> T, <i>marrooka</i> 'take care of' Ts
press	mirma	<i>mir-mat</i> T, <i>murnma</i> Ts [Bung. mirma]
prick	panda	<i>pandangin-an</i> T [see 'dig', 'thorn', 'stab', 'sting'; Warlpiri (NT) pandi]
prickly box	kuro karan, karan	<i>kuro karann</i> d, <i>karann</i> d, v
	pitik	<i>petek</i> v
promise	yunggamungunu	<i>yoong-gam-moong-o-ngo</i> [also given as 'understand' and 'undertake'] T
provoke, to	watpoyangen lik-nan	<i>wot-bo-yangen-liknan</i> T, <i>wot-boyangen-liknan</i> 'irritate' T [see 'heart', 'parry']
	taramik-taramik	<i>turrurmik turrurmik</i> B, Y
pull away, to	kika tiring	<i>kikun terring</i> B
pull away/go on to	kripin ngarayn	<i>kree-pin-narrang</i> D
pull hair from chin	wina	<i>winakkae</i> d
pull, to	wirandja	<i>wirrenchaa</i> v, <i>wirrayn-dya</i> T
pulse	tumtumba	<i>tumtumban</i> d, <i>tuumtuumbaa</i> v
punk	nunkin	<i>nuunkaen</i> d, v
puppy	thukuwi kaal	<i>tokay-gahl</i> T [= 'child dog']
push, to	yunda	<i>yuurndaakae</i> d, <i>yuurnda</i> v
put on	karupa	<i>karrupah dinnang</i> 'put on your boots' Ts

Q

quail	talyawart	<i>tale ler wurt</i> mm
quail, large	kitjalat ngariyn	<i>keechullart</i> v <i>arinn</i> d, <i>ngareen</i> r, <i>arrin</i> 'quail' s, <i>nare-reen</i> mm, z <i>narreen</i> 'quail' X
quail, painted	kunamit, kunamilan	<i>kuunaemit</i> d, <i>kuunamit</i> d, <i>kuunamilan</i> v
quail, small	ngarokayi	<i>arrokii</i> d
quarrel	pipip kipaka kirpanda	<i>peepeep</i> v <i>kaebukkall</i> v [see 'cut'] <i>keetbandaa</i> d, <i>keetbawan</i> 'make war' d, <i>kray-pan-mana-gai-ngit</i> T [see 'chiefess']
queen		<i>milkeen</i> aa v
quench fire, to	milkina tanyina wuna	<i>tiingenakee</i> d <i>woonah</i> T
quench thirst, to	ku(r)na	<i>kuurn</i> aa v
question	wuyupa kan(t)	<i>wuyupan karnt</i> d
quick	muneki kuya marat mararan witkutin waytpin wiraka yukinpalin wunggu- ngarakanggo mat-kat-kat kurundi-ka	<i>monnagay-go-ya</i> T <i>marratt marraran</i> d, <i>marrat marra</i> <i>ran</i> 'fast' d <i>waetkuurtin</i> v <i>wiitpeen wirrakan</i> v [see 'run'] <i>berripe</i> X <i>yo-kin-bal-lin</i> T [see 'quit'] <i>wungura</i> r, <i>woongoorango</i> m2, <i>woong-goon-ang-oo</i> m2 <i>ngarakango</i> m3, <i>ogul</i> me <i>mahrt-kut-kut</i> T <i>goo-rondy-ka</i> 'behave yourself' Ts, <i>kooroon-day-gat</i> 'keep silence!' T, <i>goo-rondy-ka</i> Ts
quiet		<i>yoogit-ballin</i> T [see 'quick']
quit	yukitpalin	

R

rabbit rat	kinngur	<i>kinngnor</i> d, v
rage	palat-kuru	<i>pallaht-guru</i> T
rail or slab	yatatha	<i>yat-atter</i> T [see 'paddock'; Bung yatatha]
rain	mayang	<i>miiyang</i> d, <i>my yong</i> z, mm, <i>my</i> <i>young</i> c, <i>myyung</i> k, <i>maiang</i> z, n, <i>maiayang</i> j, m, <i>maiya</i> me, <i>maayang</i>

		<i>v, mai-ang p, myiang s, mie-ung l, murriang r, mi-ung jl, my'ang di, [mayang] he</i>
	kapayn	<i>karbun G, ka-pein T, karbeen Y, kappain, keupine X, karpine D, V</i>
	tulol	<i>tol lol z</i>
	nimba..	<i>nimba... B</i>
rainbow	tharn parut	<i>dhaarnt-burrut r, tarn tarn paarot d, taarin-taarin paarot s</i>
	tarut parut	<i>tar-rote bar-rote z, mm, tarrat beroot z, dh'dh'barote n, turt turt barot me</i>
	parenanin	<i>par re nun nin z</i>
	turan	<i>tuurann v, doo-rahnn T, to-ran D [cf. 'kingfisher']</i>
raise, to		<i>[see 'lift']</i>
raspberry, native	paringgut	<i>barring guut d, v</i>
rat	parut	<i>barroot z, paruut d, parre s, burroot 'little squirrel mouse' s, baroot 'mouse' di</i>
	wakwin	<i>wa-kwin T</i>
rattle	kirk-kirk-nga	<i>kirk kirk gnakae d</i>
	tirakirta	<i>taerrakirta v</i>
rays of sun	pungutung mananat	<i>puung'ortuung munnanatt v</i>
	wiyamitj	<i>weearmeetch d [also 'rush basket'] weearmeetchuung 'crepuscular rays' d</i>
rays: crepuscular	kurokiyar puron	<i>kuurokeheear puuron 'upper arch in west at sunset' 'white cockatoo twilight' d101</i>
	kapi-iyar	<i>kappiheear puuron 'under arch', 'black cockatoo twilight' d101</i>
	kalat	<i>kullat 'arch in east in morning' 'peep of day' d101 [see 'light']</i>
		<i>[see 'scar']</i>
razor		
recently	wulupa	<i>wuluba r, wuluba 'past' v [see 'long ago', 'old']</i>
red	patkotj	<i>batkoitich n, partkuiyity m2</i>
	kiri-kiri-kanditj	<i>kirikirigunitch m, gerrigerrigundity r [see 'blood']</i>
	kiri-kiri	<i>kirikiri me, kirrae kirrae muurnong 'red cloud' d, v</i>
	tiritj	<i>tirraeetch [also 'red hair'] d</i>
	wuruwitj	<i>worrowity T</i>

reed	lipitj thark yapin wulut thir	<i>lepeetch</i> v, <i>leepeetch</i> 'red hair' v <i>taark</i> d, <i>taerk</i> v, <i>dark</i> X [widespread west Vic.] <i>yap-pin</i> mm, z, <i>yappin</i> 'fishing with [reed] spear' v <i>wooloot</i> di <i>tare</i> B [see 'spear'; form may be thiyar or similar] <i>kuulin kuulin tark</i> d, <i>taeae</i> v <i>por oke art neen</i> mm <i>puurteetch</i> 'sedge' v, <i>pordeet</i> mm <i>yanmeeheear</i> d, v <i>yoo-ah-pa-bang-ait-yannuk</i> T [see 'no', 'go'] <i>warn wung yitt</i> v <i>warnpu warnu</i> d <i>kaandeetch gnatuuknatt</i> d [= my ?] <i>kiiambaa gnatuhatt</i> v [= my ?] <i>wirrin-dyangun-un</i> T [see 'pull'] <i>gnuuteung</i> d [= 'good'], <i>wang'un</i> <i>gnuuteung</i> v [= 'listen good'] <i>doo-ta-wan</i> T <i>wilky-ka</i> T <i>mallaekaetae yiin</i> d <i>tuuknateetch nin</i> v <i>barding</i> T <i>wombun</i> pf [see 'bring'] <i>ngarroort-nin-no</i> T <i>yeeyeer</i> 'side' d, <i>year</i> X, <i>yee-yay-rung</i> T [see 'side'] <i>nyinyad-day-nyit-nyaday</i> T [see also 'climb'] <i>tumbit</i> d, v <i>tumbit gnatnaen</i> 'right leg' d, v, <i>tumbit gno</i> 'right side' d, v, <i>tumbitt</i> 'hand, man's right' d, v, <i>tumbitt heear</i> 'hand, woman's right' d, v <i>dumbitgat</i> 'on the right' r <i>yuwait</i> me <i>warroign</i> TS, <i>wurroignny</i> TS [see 'track'] <i>woong-ah-toong</i> T
reed, fauvette	kulin-kulin thark	
reed, in the nose	puruk	
reed, swamp	putitj, putiyt	
reflection, bush fire	yanmi-iyar	
refute, to		
regent	wan wanyit wanpu wanu	
relationship [= ?]	kanditj kayambaa wirindja (wangan) ngutjung	
resist, to		
respect		
rest	tuta	
return, to	wilkika	
revenge	malikiti yayn tuknatitjnin pating	
reverse	wamba	
rheumatism	ngarut	
rib	yi-yir(ang)	
ride	nyinyati-nyinyati	
right	tambit tambitkat waroyn	
ring	wungatung	

ring, for nose	muri(y)n	<i>muuraen</i> [also 'ornament, nose, reed'] v
	tunut	<i>tuurnot</i> [also 'ornament, nose, reed'] d
rise, to		[see 'arise']
river/creek	purang	<i>burong s, burang n, pite por rong pf, baarnk d, borak me, brangkae</i> 'to the creek' dm
	waran	<i>wurran t, wari-noong pf, warroneung v</i>
	pipikal	<i>pe-ip-kal jl</i>
	thatam	<i>dhartum m</i>
	pukara	<i>beara gr</i>
		<i>bo-kar-rer mm, boogarra F, po-karr T, boor-kurn T</i>
rivulet	thartung	<i>turtuung v, tartenum</i> 'to the creek' dm
	thartpa karap	<i>turtpa karapp d</i>
road		[see 'track']
robin, grey	talundiyar	<i>taluundeaar d</i>
	timkirn	<i>temkirn v</i>
robin, red-breast	tolorom	<i>tolorom s</i>
robin, white spot	timon	<i>timmon d</i>
	marn-marn-ngurat	<i>murn murn gnuuratt d</i> [see 'flycatcher']
robin, yellow-breast	pulun potj	<i>puuluun buitich d</i>
rock	kang	<i>kahng T</i>
rock, jagged	mora-mora-mitj	<i>morra morra meetch v, d</i>
rock, large	yakot	<i>yak kot d</i>
	yulun	<i>yuuluurn v</i> [see 'cave']
root	tharuk	<i>tarruuk d, taaruuk v, tar.roke gr</i> [starchy roots of <i>Clematis microphylla</i> and <i>Convolvulus erubescens</i> ; see d20]
		<i>wueok v, wee-yerk T</i>
root, tree or plant	wuyuk	<i>warann d, warran X</i>
	waran	<i>parraet d, v</i> [see 'grass']
rope, for tying corpse	pari(y)t	<i>wariko d, v</i>
rope, matrimonial	watku	<i>puurnoitch d, v, puurnoitch ds</i>
rotten	punutj	<i>wuin wuinbeetch v</i>
rough	wuin-wuin-pitj	<i>kuuruutch kuuruutch d</i>
	kurutj-kurutj	<i>bat-battoo-bity T</i>
	pat-patupitj	<i>murnkuurt d, mangurt T</i> [see 'ball']
round	marnkut	

rug, man's kangaroo	yumkut	yuumkuurt v [see 'ball']
rug, possum	kayapirn	kiiapirn v
	wiyandjiritj	wianjereetch d
	kurumukyan	gooram-mook-yan T, kurumuk g [kuramuk = 'possum']
rug, possum, large	yalam-yalam	yallam-yallam Ts
rug, possum, small	palun	baaluun d, baalunn v, baloonge di
rum	ngirit	knaeraet v
run, to	talukut manin	tulluukuut mannaen d
	wiraka	manny-pirerram-dahtay-wan T
		wirakan v, weer rackun wun pf, wirakan m, were rac kun nin pf, wirakan pinnang kuupamin
		'gallop' v, wera.cunone gr, weerukagu X, worrekun worrekun
		'run away' B, weerreek weerreekun
		'run away' B, werrerkrnun 'run away' Y, weerakunn 'gallop' T
	kakura	karkurann d, ds karkuuran 'gallop' d, karkurtmin r, karkurnin me
	karuwu, karakuwa	karowukie n, cur.rer.coo.er.nun z
	taronin	tarronin B
run away, to	yunmiya	yuun meea ko d
rush, basket	punkut	puung'ort v [see 'basket']
	wiyamitj	weearmeetch [also 'tippet rush', 'ray of sun'] d
rush, brown	pangindja	pung'injaar d, v
rush, edible	putiyt	pore.deet gr
rush, for eel-traps	muk, mukut	mork d, morkort v
rush, jagged	t(h)ar	tarr v, d
rush, large	pot-pot	pot pot d, v
rush, tippet	maal	ma'al v

S

sack	korarn	kor-urn T
safe	ngutjunatj	ngodyoon-uty T [see 'good']
salmon	turamnyu	torramnue pf
salt	lapitj	lapeetch d, v, lapeetch 'acid' d, lapaetch 'bitter' d, v
	lapiyt ngamat	lap-peet-um mut 'sea water' z
	kram-kram	grum-grum T

sand	kulak	<i>kulak</i> r, <i>kuulak</i> d, v, <i>kolak</i> 'sea sand' di, <i>koolahk</i> T, <i>kulak</i> 'salt' [prob. error] X [widespread west. Vic.]
	puwinpula merng	<i>bo in bul lur merng</i> c
sandbank		<i>poin.bang.goy</i> gr
sandhill	pang(g)at	<i>pangat</i> r
	marayi	<i>mur-ri</i> pf [see 'stone']
sandlark		<i>poin.ban.goy</i> gr
sandpiper, large	tipit-tipit	<i>dipeet dipeet</i> d, v
sandpiper, small	pirtup	<i>pirtuup</i> v, d
sap		[see 'excrement']
saw, cross-cut	tjutukaraltip	<i>joort-tooka-ralteep</i> T
	paratji wiyn	<i>parritchae ween</i> d [see 'fire(wood)']
	tirikun-tirikun	<i>tirraekuun tirraekuun</i> v
scabby	wirinitj	<i>wirreeneetch</i> d, v [see 'scratch']
scales, snake	yara	<i>yarraneung</i> d, v [see 'whiskers']
scar	karaki, karakiyt	<i>cur rerkeet</i> z, <i>kara kee</i> 'marks on flesh' ns, <i>karrakeen</i> 'ornamenting skin' d, <i>karra-kit</i> 'razor' t
scorpion	pirpi	<i>pirrpae</i> v
	wiram	<i>wirumm</i> d
scrape	pirna	<i>birt-nerwan</i> T [Wa pirna]
scratch	wiritnitj	<i>wirrinity</i> r, <i>weereetmeann</i> d, <i>wirraeranno</i> 'scratch on tree' d [see 'scabby', 'itch']
	tunangin	<i>tuurnang in</i>
	tjirna	<i>jirnangin-nahn</i> T
	rulnu	<i>rolnu</i> X, T
scratch, on tree	mara	<i>marraneung</i> v
scream	karnda	<i>karndann</i> v, <i>karndaa</i> d [see 'call out' etc.]
	yukinu	<i>yoor-ginnoo</i> T
scrotum	parang	<i>burung</i> r [see 'loincloth']
scrub	yarowi	<i>yerroae</i> d
	wuru-wuruk	<i>wuuro wuuruuk</i> v
	tarun	<i>taroon</i> s, <i>marty-gombur</i> T
sea	ngamat	<i>um-mut</i> z, s, mm, <i>naumut</i> t, <i>narmutt</i> F, <i>ummart</i> Y, <i>um-mart</i> G
	mirtitj	<i>mirteetch</i> v, <i>mertitch</i> w, <i>merditch</i> gr, <i>meer-teek</i> pf, <i>mei-tick</i> di
	wari	<i>waarae</i> d

	palapma ngamat	<i>ballap-ma-ngahm-at</i> T [see 'cold', 'low tide']
seal	kun mun	<i>kuurn muurn</i> d, v
seapie (bird)	ngakarn-ngakarn	<i>akarn akarn</i> 'avocet' d, <i>gnaakurn gnakurn</i> d
	pipik	<i>peepeek</i> v [see 'wounds']
sear, to		<i>tal-pirtannoo-pallip</i> T
search, to	tir paritj	<i>tirr pareetch</i> d, v [see 'water']
seashore	pik, pikuwi	<i>peekoae</i> d, v, [also 'fresh-water algae'], <i>pee-koy</i> di, <i>peek</i> 'kelp' d, v, <i>peekoae</i> 'kelp' d, v [see 'reed, swamp']
seaweed		<i>nakeen</i> d, v, <i>nakin</i> r, <i>ngakai</i> p, <i>naawake</i> j, <i>nawhano</i> n, <i>ngaking</i> me, <i>nakakee</i> di, <i>nakako</i> m2, <i>nakaren</i> m3, <i>na ka</i> l, <i>na ka go e ot</i> l, <i>na ka!</i> <i>na ka!</i> l, <i>gnaakae</i> d, <i>gnaakawarr</i> v, <i>nguca wandene</i> gr, <i>ngago</i> 'I see' dm, <i>na wharl</i> 'I see' mw, [ngaka] he, <i>na-coo</i> 'I can see' D, <i>naako</i> V, <i>na ka booree</i> 'go and look' l [? = 'look far'], <i>poory-mangy-nahko</i> T
sedge	nhaka, ngaka	<i>pake</i> m
see, look		<i>tuteunnook</i> k
	paki	<i>kuulan mutan</i> 'blackwood seed' d, <i>kulanuung</i> 'box/privet seed' v, <i>kuulan karrank</i> 'wattle seed' d
seed	kulan	<i>poramuuk</i> v [also 'cone of she-oak'], <i>poor-ah-mook</i> 'apple' T
	puramuk	<i>tirraemuut</i> d [also 'cone of she-oak']
	tirimut	<i>kourn</i> X
seed, blackwood	kun	<i>kundart</i> v
seed, cone of banksia	kandat	<i>warwarong</i> v
	wararong	<i>buundarong</i> d
	pundarong	<i>koar</i> d, <i>korrert</i> v, <i>koar</i> 'seed of box tree' d, <i>korr</i> 'flower of eucalyptus' d, v
seed, gum tree	kuwur	<i>beem karann</i> d
	pim karan	<i>yumbin</i> r
seed, privet	yamba	<i>doorahn-dooramma</i> T
send, to	tura-turama	<i>dayk-neiky-wirk-o-ba</i> T
separate		
serve, to		

several	purtang	<i>boortung</i> r
sew, to	karpa	<i>kurpin</i> d, <i>kurpa</i> v, <i>karrip-pee</i> T [Yalannga karrpali 'to tie']
	tayika	<i>dygah</i> X
shack	kurumang	<i>kor ro mung</i> pf
shadow	ngakuwi	<i>ngakuyung</i> r, <i>na goē</i> n, <i>gnaakuae</i> d
	wuwul	<i>wuul'</i> m, <i>wo'ol</i> v
	nguwit	<i>ngoit-mayring</i> T
shake, to	wang-wangga	<i>warng warng geen</i> d
	tun-tunpa	<i>tuun tuun ba</i> v [see 'earthquake']
	tjalpingnga	<i>jul-ping-ngoo</i> T
shake hands, to	mana marang	<i>manan marrang</i> d, <i>manna marrang</i> v
shark	talingiring	<i>talling iring</i> d
	nguwang	<i>gnuwang</i> v
	turang	<i>toorong</i> di
sharp	ngarimpirt	<i>arrimbirt</i> d
	linming	<i>linming</i> v
	lit mirng	<i>lit-mirng</i> T
sharp of hearing	ngutjung wirng	<i>gnuuteung wirng</i> d [= 'good ear']
sharpen, to	watiwa	<i>wataewakuur</i> d, <i>waatae wakko</i> 'to grind' d
	watuya	<i>watuya</i> v, <i>wattoya</i> 'to grind' v [see 'millstone']
shave, to		<i>kurt-biddy-wirrong</i> T
sheep	tatjmiring	<i>tachmaering</i> d, v, <i>tachmerring</i> di, <i>taap mering</i> z, <i>thum-mer-ring</i> jl, <i>tarnthmerring</i> gr
	pulkan	<i>bulgan</i> z [error for 'bullock'?] tamerri he
	lip	<i>leep</i> D
sheepskin	miyt-ung lip-nut	<i>meetong-leep-not</i> D [= 'skin-its sheep']
shell	paka	<i>pakkaneung</i> v
	thalek	<i>dallek</i> T
shell, crab/crayfish	turong	<i>tuurongneung</i> d, v, <i>tuurongneung</i> 'large whelk shell' d
shell, cuttlefish	payt	<i>paeat</i> d, v
shell, large whelk	wilwil	<i>wilwill</i> v
shell, mutton-fish	tiri warong	<i>taerae warrong</i> d, v, <i>tirraewarrong</i> 'shell' d
shell, sea-snail	miyn mit	<i>maing hmaet</i> d, <i>maeng hmaet</i> v [= ? 'black skin/covering']

shell, small	tom-tom	<i>tom tom z</i>
shell, whelk	tana-nyung ngama[t]-ngat	<i>tannaneung gnumma hnatt d, v</i> [see 'sea']
she-oak	ngirang, ngiring	<i>gnare ring mm, ar rang z,</i> <i>gneering d, v, narang s</i> [cf. 'mother']
shield	malka(r)	<i>mark k, malk j, m, me, mulkar v,</i> <i>malkar di, n, p, g</i> [see 'caterpillar, hairy'], <i>mulcarra</i> 'waddy shield' t, <i>malkar</i> 'waddy shield' d, <i>mulkar</i> 'waddy shield' r, <i>marl</i> 'mulgar', <i>mul-sha-ra jl, malka B, mulki G,</i> <i>malkara V, mulcarie D, mulka X</i> <i>martwang</i> [prob. error for 'club, leangle']
	matwang	
shield, bushes	karpit mat	<i>kurpit mart d, v, cur-re-bit z</i>
shield, large	kanggonayn	<i>kunggonniin Y</i>
shield, spear	kiram	<i>kirram r, kaeram d</i>
	narakut	<i>narracoort t</i>
	plural	<i>puural v, por ral</i> 'wooden shield' z [see 'calf']
shin		<i>yang T</i>
shirt	yang	<i>boorngarnong ns</i>
shivering	mambit	<i>mambit n, mombirt me</i>
short	mulupit	<i>mulubeet r, muulopit d, v, mulobit</i> <i>m, mulupbit m2, mulup m3</i>
shoulder	parkar	<i>barrcurr s, pakkuran r</i>
	kuk	<i>kokk gnatin z, coke art neen z,</i> <i>kok d, v, kok di</i>
shoulder, joint of	nit, niyit	<i>net f, neet D, net B, nit pf, ne-at jl</i>
shoulder-blade	kukok	<i>kokok v, ko'hneung d</i>
shout, to	mayntjir wart	<i>minjaer wart d, miinjaer wart v</i>
	kuwi	<i>kowaeae</i> [also 'call'] v [adopted into English from Sydney area; may not be genuine Warr. word]
	karnda	<i>karndann d</i> [see 'call out', etc.]
shrike	wiriwil kurak	<i>wirraewill kurakk v</i>
	yaya kula	<i>yaya kuula d</i> [see 'crayfish']
shrimp	paytpurong	<i>piitpurong d, v</i> [see 'bush']
shrub	nipma	<i>nip-ma</i> [also 'blind'] T [WK nyi(p)ma]
shut your eyes		<i>wuulor wa v</i>
sick	wuluwa	

	ngala	<i>ngullarwano</i> r, <i>gnullerwan</i> d [Wanyi (Q) ngalya 'sickness']
	kartma	<i>kurt.mar</i> pf, <i>gon-geringa</i> T, <i>keuren</i> X, <i>day-waim-no</i> 'I am very sick' T
sick, little	koniyai	<i>ko-ne-i</i> pf
sick, very	katmowan	<i>kart mo wun</i> pf
side	yyir	<i>yeeyeer</i> d [see 'rib']
	nginan	<i>gninhnan</i> v
	wulang	<i>woolung</i> X
sigh		<i>yangdano gnawn gnan</i> d
sight		<i>thirng annin</i> d, <i>tirt annin</i> v
signal smoke	kawin	<i>karwhin</i> d
	pupirta	<i>popirta</i> v
silence	kalkutna	<i>kalkuurtnan</i> v [see 'dumb']
	kut-kut	<i>kort kort</i> d
	malanpa	<i>mullanbagh</i> X
sinew	purutj	<i>puuruutch</i> d, v [also 'roo-tail sinew'], <i>puuroitch</i> 'cord for tying umbilicus' d, v, (m) <i>boorority-merangoo</i> 'tendon' T
sinew, Achilles	miyarong purutj	<i>meeheearong puuruutch</i> d, <i>murheearong puuruutch</i> v [= 'big sinew']
sing, to	lirpi(ya)	<i>laerpeean</i> d, <i>leer ip in wun</i> pf, <i>liirpin</i> m, <i>lirpin</i> me, <i>lirpeean</i> 'song' d, <i>lirpeen</i> 'song' v, <i>lid-pin-wan</i> 'song' T, <i>lirrt-pidjoong</i> D, <i>laurt big gah</i> 'You must sing' TS, <i>yayng-yin</i> T
sink		<i>pangeboot</i> gr
sit, to	kupa	<i>koopunung</i> k, <i>kuupann</i> d, <i>kuupa</i> v, <i>kuppa</i> m, <i>kooppe</i> p, <i>ko pine</i> pf, <i>kopin</i> m3, <i>kupanin</i> me, <i>kuupang</i> in v, <i>coopowone</i> gr [see 'stop']
	nyingga	<i>neenkuka</i> n, <i>ingake</i> j, <i>nginggan</i> r, <i>ngigako</i> m2, <i>gneengan</i> d, <i>gneengannae</i> ds, <i>ninnikur</i> B, <i>ninniker</i> B, <i>ninneker</i> Y, <i>ngaynyun-ngull</i> T, <i>yinyalt</i> V
skeleton	warun-warun	<i>warruun warruun</i> d [see 'thin']
skin	mitj	<i>gnumeenjaar</i> v [= 'bad'] <i>mitch</i> p, <i>meetooknin</i> z, <i>mitch</i> v, <i>meitch</i> X, <i>meet-ngan</i> T, <i>mityonin</i> V, <i>meetch</i> 'flesh' C

	mu(r)n	<i>moorn</i> n, k, <i>murnang</i> m, me, <i>mur rer art neen</i> z, <i>muurn</i> d, <i>muurnuung</i> 'snake skin' d, <i>muurnong</i> 'snake skin' v
	lang	<i>lang</i> pf
	thakan	<i>thakan</i> jl
	thuramanin	<i>thoramanin</i> j
skin, cicada	wirinkunitj	<i>wirrinkuurneetch</i> d, <i>wirrinkuurna</i> v
skin, to	pama	<i>pahp-ma</i> T, <i>bah-mah</i> Ts
skull	parayn pim	<i>parrite bim</i> z, <i>pariin beem</i> v [see 'head']
	talayn pim	<i>talliin beem</i> [also 'head, bald'] d
sky	murnang	<i>muurnong</i> d, <i>munong</i> n, <i>marnong</i> s, <i>muurnong</i> v, <i>murnong</i> s, t, w, <i>moornoong</i> z, <i>moor nung</i> pf, <i>moornong</i> di, <i>mur-nung</i> jl, <i>muurnaeneung</i> 'heaven' d, v [see 'cloud']
	kuru ?	<i>koorar</i> m2, m3, <i>cur ror</i> st
	murnpul, murnburng	<i>murnbull</i> F, <i>mon-bong</i> D, <i>moenbrong</i> X
	wur-wur	<i>woor-wurr</i> T
sleep talking	ya-iyar tiya	<i>yaheear teearno</i> d [see 'speak']
	yuyu kinu	<i>yuyuur kinno</i> v
sleep walking	kambirni	<i>kambirnee</i> an d, <i>kambirneen</i> v
sleep	palat	<i>ballat</i> B [see 'night']
sleep, to	yuwa	<i>yuwan</i> m, <i>yuwinn</i> v, <i>yoowoppan</i> p, <i>yuwawan</i> d, v, <i>yuwakuea</i> 'asleep' v, <i>yuin</i> r, <i>yooanan</i> j, <i>yournunk</i> k, <i>yuwann</i> d, <i>yuwan</i> 'asleep' d, <i>uwona</i> n, <i>u wat er nun</i> z, <i>u.wat.er.min</i> z, <i>u-wot er nun</i> pf, <i>yuwi</i> me, <i>yuween</i> 'good night' d, v, <i>yu wakk</i> 'night' d, v, <i>u.war.ing</i> gr, <i>yowatt</i> V, <i>yook-wahka</i> T, <i>yew-uttiah</i> D, <i>yew-a-ka</i> 'you sleep' D
	wiliyt	<i>weeleet</i> G, <i>weellup</i> Y, <i>weelik</i> X, <i>wool.lete</i> pf, <i>willity</i> Ts [Bung wilitj]
sleepy	wandja	<i>wandyangan</i> r, <i>wwan.wan</i> gr <i>part-poornang-ngan</i> Ts [Warlpiri (NT) warndja 'numb']
sleet		[see 'hail']
slip	yirwukuna	<i>yayr-wo-goorna-wurt</i> T

slow	pangatang ngul-ngul karpipa kalang kuniya	<i>bangaatong</i> n, <i>bangarkurung</i> me <i>gnuul gnuul</i> v [see 'tame'] <i>gurpippa</i> r <i>kullang kuurneann</i> d <i>poortikalopbako</i> m2
small	kuniyayi kunang kunuminin kandamayn kumumunik thukuwi, thukunanya, thukiyong thukimurup pukun kutuwi wutawit	<i>koen-ne-yi</i> mm, <i>kuurnei</i> v, <i>kunye</i> m, <i>kuuneii</i> v <i>ko-nong</i> z, <i>kurnong</i> k, <i>kuurnong</i> d, <i>gurnung</i> r, <i>korn</i> mm <i>koornoominin</i> j <i>kundimine</i> me <i>goomoomoneek</i> n <i>to koy</i> mm, <i>tookoonanya</i> p, <i>toki-yong</i> pf <i>tookimoorrop</i> m3 [see 'child'] <i>boor-kurn</i> T <i>koordooi</i> V <i>wot-a-weet</i> D
smallpox	mirn waran	<i>mirn warrann</i> d, v, <i>meen warann</i> 'chopped root' d60
smell/stink	wapirna wumba puta ngarutha	<i>wapirna</i> m, <i>gnuuteung wapirna</i> 'good smell' v <i>woomban</i> n, m2, <i>wombeetch</i> 'bad smell' d, v, <i>wumbity</i> r, <i>wumban</i> d, <i>wuumbeetch</i> v, <i>wom.beet</i> pf, <i>wübik</i> me, <i>wambeen neung been-been</i> aa 'maker of bad smelling smoke' d49, <i>woomblik</i> X <i>poteen</i> d, <i>potaa</i> v, <i>boorta</i> m3 <i>cammar</i> gr <i>ng-arro-to</i> T, <i>ngarro-tan-nangoo</i> Ts, <i>narrotha</i> X
smell, good	ngutjputan ngarupan	<i>gnuutchputan gnarrupan</i> d [see 'happy']
smell, malarious	wapkuya	<i>wapkuya</i> [also 'bad-smelling smoke'] v
smell, pleasant to	pakip-pakip mayitjong	<i>paakeep barkeepicklip</i> X <i>my.tchong</i> pf
smell, unwholesome	kunit(j)urong wambuna linan	<i>kuunaeturong</i> d [also 'smell malarious'] <i>wambuuna leehnan</i> v [but see wumba above]

smoke	thung	<i>toong</i> k, <i>to'ong</i> d, v, <i>to-ong</i> j, p, <i>toeng</i> pf, <i>dhung</i> n, <i>thueng</i> r, <i>thoon</i> m, <i>doin</i> [?] me, <i>too-oong</i> D, <i>to-ong</i> V, <i>dong</i> T
	mutj	<i>mootj</i> g
	puyong	<i>poy yong</i> mm
smoke	poyn-poyn partong	<i>poyn poyn-burtong</i> D, <i>pthome</i> X
smoke, bad-smelling	wapira	<i>wapaerann</i> d [see 'smell']
smooth	payn-payn	<i>biin biin</i> d
	yurut	<i>yuruut</i> v
snail	tili koromp	<i>tillae koromp</i> v
	tuluwiyn pangk	<i>tuulueen barnk</i> d
snake	kurang	<i>coorang</i> w, <i>corang</i> t, <i>guram</i> m, <i>kuurang</i> d, v, <i>koorang</i> s, p, <i>korung</i> n, <i>korang</i> j, <i>goorang</i> k, <i>kuurang</i> 'banded snake' d, v, <i>kurang</i> 'carpet snake' r, <i>corang</i> 'diamond snake' s, <i>kuurang</i> 'tiger snake' d, v, <i>koo'rang</i> di, <i>koo-rung</i> 'diamond snake' jl, <i>kora</i> me, <i>koorang</i> 'carpet snake' m2, m3, <i>koorang</i> X, <i>kooriang</i> V, <i>koorong</i> D, <i>coorong</i> F kuyung he
snake, big yellow	katuk	<i>cartook</i> s
snake, black	muwang	<i>muwang</i> r, <i>mowang</i> d, <i>mowenk</i> v
	yuyuk ngaluk	<i>yuyuk gnaluuk</i> d, <i>you you</i> ns
	mar	<i>murrh</i> s
snake, boa	kirtuk	<i>kirtuuk</i> d [also 'whip snake']
	wiruk	<i>wiruuk</i> v
snake, carpet		[see under 'snake']
snake, cry of	kiki	<i>kae kae</i> d, v
snake, fawn-coloured	kiri-kiri kunitj	<i>kirrae kirrae kuuneetch</i> v [see 'red']
	mirng ngaluk	<i>mirng gnaaluuk</i> d [see 'eye']
snake, green	pat	<i>paatneung</i> v
	pamin	<i>paamin</i> v
	yari	<i>yarrineung</i> d
snake, short-tailed	ngalin-ngalin	<i>gnullin gnullin</i> d, v
snake, tiger	wangaluk	<i>wangaluk</i> r
snake, whip	kirtuk	<i>kirdook</i> r, <i>kir'toosh</i> di
snare for turkeys	patkaya	<i>but-ky-er</i> z [see 'catch', 'noose stick']
sneeze	tjiniya	<i>cheenea</i> d, v
	kaninkor	<i>kun-nin-gor-art neen</i> mm

sniff with nose	nguti kapang	<i>gnuutae kuppung</i> d, <i>gnutae kuppung</i> v
snipe	thirang pandiyt	<i>terang pundete</i> s
snipe, large	thatjuwatj?, thatirit	<i>tashuiitch</i> v, <i>thatirit</i> 'snipe' x
	tirmkal	<i>tirmpkall</i> d, <i>tirmgall</i> di
snipe, painted	pulukur	<i>puulokor</i> d, v
snore	puropa	<i>puuron</i> ban d
snow	yun kurang	<i>yuun kuurang</i> d, v, <i>yung-gerong</i> z, <i>yurngarang</i> l
	walart	<i>wullahrt</i> T, <i>wallert</i> X
soar, like an eagle	waroytniya	<i>waroitneean</i> d
	waroniya	<i>warroneean</i> 'play of eagle' d, v,
	waromiya	<i>warromeann</i> 'swoop of eagle up' d
	wenpa	<i>wenba</i> v
soft	thalap	<i>tullap</i> d, v [see 'light in weight']
	pandal	<i>bandal</i> T
soldier bug, red	nimpur, nimpul	<i>nimpor</i> d, <i>nimpuul</i> v
song of piping-crow	ngakuwiya	<i>gnark kueaa</i> v
sore, a sore	ming	<i>ming</i> d, <i>meeng</i> v [see 'wound', 'ulcer']
	tjira	<i>ger-rare-uc</i> pf [cf. <i>jerrahpin</i> 'to hurt' T]
	wawu	<i>wah-wo</i> T
sorrow	karkura litj	<i>kurrkuran lichnan</i> d [= 'my heart runs']
	wiraka litj	<i>weerakan lichnan</i> v [= 'my heart runs']
sorry	yiri	<i>yahr-ray-ngo</i> T
sound like thunder	wunggarung	<i>wuungaruung</i> d, v, <i>wuung'garuung</i>
sound of stone thrown	tapkirtin	<i>tapkirtin</i> d, v
sour	kiyawitj	<i>keeaweetch</i>
	lapitj	<i>lapeetch</i> d [see 'salt']
	purahwayikarn	<i>porahlwy-kurn</i> T
south	kuriyn	<i>kuureen</i> d, v, <i>koreen</i> 'snow' z [see 'wind, south', 'snow']
spade	ngalayt	<i>ngalait</i> T
spark	tilapan	<i>tiller pan</i> d
	puwi-puwi	<i>boe-boe gear</i> X, <i>puee puee</i> v, <i>boi-boi</i> z
	tjarong	<i>jurrong</i> T [Warlpiri (NT) <i>tjarra</i> 'flame']
spawn of frog and fish	tulut	<i>tuulortuung</i> d, v [? = 'spittle']

speak speak all about spear spear, barbed spear, best quality spear, bone point of spear, butt piece spear, emu feather spear, fishing spear, flint-jagged spear, kangaroo spear, plain spear, reed 	laka mayatpa pripa tiroma thiyar? yara-yara tangangkil thuluwan pundit kilip kawiyn tharat kuyut wuroki-kil, wurokayn ngarmal punong ngirin thark	<i>lukukie</i> n, <i>lakkako</i> d, <i>lakkan</i> m, me, <i>la-cannoo</i> 'I say' D [also 'talk'] <i>myitpan</i> <i>pray-bung-nal</i> T, <i>pray-bang-nal</i> T, <i>proe-wun-nal</i> 'speak to me' D <i>terromiin</i> Y, <i>terromin</i> G, <i>terromin</i> Y, <i>tinnare</i> G <i>teno werrekunun</i> B <i>dheer</i> r1, <i>dare</i> pf, <i>tiyaeaer</i> d, v, <i>deer</i> 'hunting' r, <i>dare</i> 'hunting' mm, <i>terr</i> 'hunting' v, <i>taira</i> 'little' t, <i>terr</i> 'little' T, <i>tar</i> 'wood' m, <i>terr</i> 'reed' v, <i>tha-ra</i> jl, <i>tirr</i> di, <i>taiyir</i> me, <i>tyer</i> m2, m3 <i>yarra-yarra</i> D <i>tung'ung</i> 'gill' d, v, 'spear barbed on one side' d87 [see 'tooth'] <i>to-lo-wun</i> pf, <i>dhuluwarn</i> r, <i>to lo</i> <i>wurn</i> 'spear' mm, <i>toulamon</i> 'spear' x, <i>tuulawarn</i> 'smooth point' v, <i>tuulowarn</i> 'smooth point' d, d87, <i>tooloowarn</i> 'war' j, d, <i>tullom</i> 'war' k, <i>toolawar</i> 'heavy, long, barbed' di, <i>turn warn</i> 'long spear for close fighting' ns <i>bundit</i> d, v, d88 [see 'stab'] <i>killipneung</i> d, <i>kilaepneung</i> v <i>kaaween</i> v <i>taaratt</i> d, v [= 'feather'] <i>koyoot</i> r, <i>kuyuut</i> d, v, <i>kueott</i> v, <i>kujut</i> 'spear' g <i>wuurokigill</i> d, 'hunting spear' d87, <i>wuurokiin</i> [also 'knife, flint'] v <i>narmall</i> d, <i>ar re mal</i> z, <i>narlmul</i> 'wood spear' n <i>po nong</i> z <i>nerin</i> j, <i>gnirrin</i> d, <i>ngiren</i> r, <i>nyirrin</i> p 'spear for throwing at criminals' d87 <i>tark</i> z, j, k, me, m2, m3, <i>dhuruk</i> n, <i>tarark</i> V, <i>terkun</i> m, <i>tark</i> 'light reed spear' di, <i>turrahk</i> Ts [means 'reed'; also Kulin]
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spear, war	kuyun	<i>ko-i-oon</i> p, <i>koioon</i> V, <i>coyong</i> 'long spear' t, <i>go-yun</i> 'long spear' T [widespread]
spear, resin for	tulimul	<i>tuulaemuul</i> d, v
spear, to	tiril-kripi-	<i>tairil-kripeer</i> D, <i>krippe...</i> B
spectacles	tirt mirng	<i>taeaert ming</i> v, <i>aetchaet termirn</i> d [see 'eyesight']
spell	yunyumba murup yumba murup	<i>yuunyuumban muuruup</i> d <i>yuumban muuruup</i> v [see 'spirit, evil']
spell, rubbish	wulon	<i>wuulon</i> d, v [also 'possession of an enemy on which spell is put']
spider	poyn-poyn	<i>buny-buny</i> r, <i>poin poin</i> v, <i>poin poin</i> 'tarantula' v, <i>boo-on-boo-in</i> 'tarantula' T
	puwit-pnwit palat	<i>pueet pueet palatt</i> d [see 'spirit in cave']
spider, goes into ear	kuta-kuta wirng titit mung	<i>kuurta kuurta wirng</i> d <i>tetett muung</i> v
spider, tarantula	marakak	<i>murrakuk</i> d
spirit/ghost	murup	<i>muuruup hneung</i> d, v, <i>moorop</i> l, <i>moorooop</i> 'evil' n, <i>muurup</i> 'evil' m, <i>muuruup</i> 'male evil spirit' d, <i>port</i> m2, m3
spirit, name of		<i>Wirtin Wirtin Jaawan</i> 'name of celebrated spirit' d57
spirit, man's	murup	<i>muuruup man</i> d51 [<i>man</i> = English?]
	wiring	<i>wirreenk</i> d, v, <i>weerreeeng</i> 'devil' T, <i>wirring-oo</i> 'devil' TS
spirit, woman's	murup yarnan wiriyar	<i>muuruup yernan</i> d51 <i>wirreeyaar</i> d, <i>weeyarr</i> v, <i>weaar</i> 'evil' v
spirit, evil	ngut-ngut tambur	<i>ngot hoot</i> l <i>tambuur</i> v, <i>tamboor</i> 'demon' m2, m3, <i>tam.bul</i> gr [also 'male evil spirit']
spirit, evil, female	purt kuruk ngala-ngalangiyyar	<i>buurt kuuruuk</i> d <i>gnulla gnulla gneear</i> d, v
spirit, evil, male		<i>wambeen neung been been aa</i> d [see 'god']
spirit, good or great		<i>puit chepetch</i> d, v, <i>puit puit</i>
spirit in cave	puwit tjipetj	<i>chepetch</i> d51 [see 'spider']
spirit/liquor	lapitj	<i>lapeetch</i> v [see 'salt', 'sour', etc.]

spirits		<i>manny-pwerram-dahtay-wan</i> T
spit	thakipin	<i>thukipin</i> r
	tulun	<i>to-lone art neen</i> mm
spittle	tulut	<i>tuulork</i> d, <i>tuulort</i> v, <i>to lote ne duc</i> z, <i>to.lurt</i> pf, <i>dullurt</i> T, <i>toloit</i> X
sponge	ngunki	<i>gnuunkee</i> d, v
spoon	pukuyan	<i>bokoyan</i> B
spoon, shell	tari warong	<i>tarrae warrong</i> d, v
spoonbill	kuruk kunawar	<i>kuuruuk kuunawar</i> d [cf. 'swan']
	purn wurung	<i>puurn whuurong</i> v [wurung = 'lip', 'mouth']
sporran	payankatj	<i>piian'gaeaetch</i> d, v
sport, catching birds	kuto-kutong	<i>cordo cordong</i> mm
	mitup	<i>metup</i> z
spring (season)	pakar ya-iyawan	<i>bukkar ya eeawan</i> d, v [see 'middle']
	nalak	<i>nullock</i> X
spring (water)	papkupa paritj	<i>pupkupan pareetch</i> d [= 'jump water']
	turayn turayn	<i>tuuriin tuuriin</i> v
spur	wilan[g]	<i>willanyuung</i> d, v [of platypus, lapwing, powerful owl [see 'echidna spike', 'wire']
spur on powerful owl	minim ma'am	<i>meenim mahamneung</i> d
squaring skins	tuloyn kutaki	<i>tuuloin kuurtakae</i> d, v
squeak	kawutiya	<i>kawuurdeean</i> d
squint	munkotitj mirng	<i>muurngottitch mirng</i> d
	naaki kapung	<i>nah-ah-kay-kahboo-ngung</i> T
	watu wirtin mirng	<i>wartu wirteen</i> mink v
stab, to	panda	<i>pundun</i> o 'thrust with spear' v, <i>bundee-gno</i> T [see 'prick']
stage in tree for corpse	parankut	<i>barrangkuurt</i> d, v [see 'cart']
stalking game	tira pu(t)na	<i>taera buurtna</i> v
	tira puwa	<i>taeran bowann</i> d
stalking the feather [a game]	tharat	<i>tarratt</i> d, v, also d84 [= 'feather']
stand	karta	<i>kardan</i> d, v, <i>kartan</i> r, <i>cartunone</i> gr [see 'stop']
stand up	mirta	<i>mit tungin</i> pf, <i>metuk mer kartuk</i> y, <i>mitun bar kartun</i> b, <i>metak mir kartuk</i> B [see 'arise' etc.]
		<i>no.un.cart.bad.une</i> z

star	kaka thirng	<i>kakaterin z, ka ka dhir ns, koka tirn me, kukkadhing r, cocer dil z, kaakii tirng</i> [also 'planet' d, d99, <i>kackii-tirng</i> 'sisters of the sun' di, <i>kuk-kuk-the-riug X, ka-ka-tirring D</i> [see 'watch/clock']
	minkil, minggil	<i>menkel p, minkil t, mink gill</i> [also 'planet'] v, <i>ming-gal l, minkill</i> 'twinkle' v, <i>mink-el jl, migil m3, ming-gil st</i>
	punmaramarng	<i>bom-mar-a-morug b, born-mar-a-merng c</i>
	wayt tjart	<i>white churt s, whythurb s</i>
	watjuk	<i>wutchook k, j, mote pil e yare pf</i>
	pundjil	<i>punjell w, poongel V</i> [= Bunjil, dreamtime 'eaglehawk' character in Eastern Kulin; also Fomalhaut; see Appendix 1]
	parayt-parayt	<i>barite barrite F</i> [see 'girl']
	nyira	<i>nyirrur T</i>
	wun	<i>worn G, woorn Y</i>
star, flying	wirekat wun	<i>werregut worn G</i>
star, small	nawitj miring	<i>narweetch maering d, 'star earth' d99</i>
	pipitji kupen	<i>peepeetchee kupen</i> 'crowded' v
start	patopami(ya)no	<i>pardopum me an o d, pardopum meeno v</i>
steal	kuranmin	<i>kurunmin r, marnung in pf</i> [poss. mana 'take' + ngin 'you'] <i>mannumeetch v</i> [see 'marriage by stealing', 'wicked man'; prob. means 'thief']
	panpa	<i>pan ban wun mm, pan-ba-nun mm, pan-do-wun mm, pan pan nun z</i>
	yupiya	<i>yupeann d, cole.lote.mom z, mm werabutun.werth gr</i>
	yuwanma	<i>yoo-un-ma T</i>
steam	wawindja	<i>waw-ween-dya T</i>
steamboat	tongtong pirndi-iyar	<i>tongtong pirndeheear d, torong</i> [= 'canoe'] v
stem, tree/plant	wurt	<i>wuurtneung d, v</i>
step, to or a	purirka	<i>por-ir-ka T</i>
stick	lart	<i>leigt t, lurt F, lart Ts</i>
	kuwiru	<i>queroo s</i>

	wiyn	<i>ween</i> w, <i>wina</i> 'with a stick' di [= 'fire/firewood']
stick, beating time	pupok	<i>popok</i> d, v
stick, forked		<i>draha</i> T
stick, horizontal	ngarapayn	<i>arrabine</i> mm [see 'eel basket']
	naninu	<i>nan ne nu</i> z
stick, small	mamwart	<i>mum wart</i> mm,
	mamaya	<i>mumyer</i> mm
stick sloping in hut	yilonyan	<i>yil.lon.yun</i> mm
stick, upright	warankuwi	<i>worron goy</i> mm
stick, upright in hut	tarara	<i>tar rare rer</i> z mm [see 'spear']
stick used as a toy	wuwi-wuwitj	<i>wuae whuuitch</i> d86
	witj-witj	<i>wity-wity</i> r, <i>ueetch ueetch</i> 'wooden plaything' d, v [Kulin witj-witj]
		<i>kannak ee aar</i> d [see 'yamstick']
sting ray	kanakiyar	<i>mirmae</i> v
	mirmi	<i>mardan</i> di
	matan	<i>kuurang an</i> d
sting	kurangan	<i>murpa</i> v
	marpa	<i>pandanang</i> X [see 'dig', 'thorn', 'prick']
	panda	[see 'smell']
stink		<i>merrip-min-goortin</i> T
stockrider	miripminkurtin	<i>ngallook-pan</i> T
stockyard	ngalukpan	<i>togong</i> j, <i>tokung</i> m, <i>tokong</i> p,
stomach	thuku(ng)	<i>tokoong</i> m2, <i>tookoong</i> m3, <i>tuuku</i> d, v, <i>dhogogang</i> n, <i>thukung</i> r, <i>toke.um</i> pf [see 'foot'], <i>tookooie</i> di [see 'child']
		<i>thorangtin</i> s, <i>toorro</i> f [Wambaya (NT) tjuruma]
	thuru	<i>too nart neen</i> z [see 'hummock of sand']
	tun	<i>poolyn pulloein</i> X, <i>booloign</i> T, <i>boollun</i> B, G, <i>bulline</i> F, <i>bulloin</i> Y, <i>poll-o-in</i> V, <i>bollawing</i> D, <i>boorran</i> C, <i>bolloin</i> 'hungry' B
	puloyn	<i>werrick</i> X, <i>werrang</i> D
		<i>koroit gna gnan</i> d, v
stomach ache	wirik, wirang	<i>car rer wit to wun</i> mm, <i>cur rer wit</i>
stomachful	kuroyt ngangan	<i>ter nun</i> z
	karawitu	<i>kurerwebo</i> pf [see 'full', 'pregnant']
	karawipu	

stone	marayi	<i>mari</i> l, <i>mar-ri</i> pf, <i>marai</i> g, <i>merri</i> s, di, <i>merri</i> s, n, w, <i>mar-ri</i> pf, <i>marai</i> g, <i>morai</i> me, <i>mor</i> i c, <i>mor-i</i> b, <i>mur-ri</i> mm, <i>morai</i> m, dm, <i>marrii</i> d, v [also 'basalt'], <i>marice</i> z [see 'basalt'], <i>murrai</i> r, j, t, p, <i>murrie</i> k [see 'limestone'], <i>marrii</i> 'stone for celt' d, v, <i>merri</i> 'lava stone' z, <i>morrai</i> V, <i>murrai</i> T, <i>marrai</i> D, <i>moorie</i> F
stone, applied hot	pawat kuwiyakut	<i>paawat kueakuut</i> d, v [<i>pawa</i> = 'burn']
stone, conglomerate	konwaram	<i>korwharram</i> d, v
stone, fairy	kayirayt	<i>kiiriit</i> d, v
stone, for baskets	papiranu	<i>paapirano</i> v, d
stone, green for celt	pirn pundjil	<i>pirn buunjil</i> d, v
stone, grinding	wawatur	<i>warwhatuur</i> d, v
stone, medicine	karatj	<i>kareitch</i> d, v, <i>kaaratch</i> 'sorcery stone' d, v, <i>karriitch</i> d59
stoop	yurota	<i>yurotan</i> d, v
stooping custom	yuktu kataka	<i>yookto-kardagah</i> T [see 'stoop']
stop	nalun	<i>naluunyar</i> v, <i>naluun</i> d
	kata	<i>kardaka</i> T [see 'stoop']
stop/oppose	wananga	<i>karloin</i> G [poss. <i>kaloy</i> n 'hot']
stop here	ninika thinu	<i>wanna-nga</i> T
		<i>ninnigur teno ninnigur</i> B, <i>ninnigur teno ninniga</i> Y
stop it [?]	nana	<i>narnan</i> B
stop there/remain	kupa	<i>ko pung in</i> pf [see 'sit']
storm	puran-puran kula mutang	<i>borran borran kula muutang</i> d, v
	ngayt	<i>knicht</i> X
	tawit tawik kiri	<i>towitt towaek keerae</i> d, v
storm, hurricane	pundiyn ngurnduka	<i>puundeen knuurnduka</i> d, v [= 'bitten by wind']
story	(kuwitpa) kuwi-kuwi	<i>koae koae</i> d, <i>koitpa koae koae</i> v
straight	thaan	<i>dhaarn</i> n [see 'track']
	pirnda	<i>pirndar</i> me, m2, m3
string/rope	kutjul-kutjul	<i>coge gul coge cul</i> z, <i>coge.gul.coge.gul</i> z [see 'rope']
		<i>kuutchuul kuutchuul</i> 'rope for strangling' d, v
	thirit	<i>teer rit</i> z
	wirat	<i>wirraht</i> [also 'halter', 'bridle' T [Bung. <i>wirat</i>]]

strip bark off tree	kulpiraki	<i>kuulpaeraakae</i> d
	warpa	<i>waarpa</i> v
strip off clothes	nirima	<i>nirraemakae</i> d, <i>nirraemin</i> v
stripe, body paint	kutiya	<i>kuuteean</i> d, v
strong	ngarakithung	<i>arakitchung</i> n, <i>arakitu</i> me, <i>ngarakithung</i> r, <i>ngarakitoo</i> m2 [see 'plenty/many']
	piniyt	<i>peenituuram</i> d, <i>pineitch</i> v, <i>binneit</i> T, <i>woong-go-rana</i> 'very strong' jl [see 'hard']
	maramarakil	<i>murra-murra kil</i> X
stumble, to	kalkuya	<i>kulgo-ya</i> T
stump, tree	tulukut	<i>tuulokuut</i> d, v, <i>tooloocoat</i> di, <i>dullo-kut</i> T
stunned	parpa kulang	<i>burbang-an-koolan</i> T
stupid	paranga	<i>brungur</i> Y, <i>brungear</i> G, <i>ngank-ngank</i> TS
subtle	ngamir kapung	<i>ngahmir-kahboong</i> T
sugar	pukwana	[yurreng] he
sulky	kutuya	<i>boke wun ner</i> pf
summer bird	wirng	<i>koo-to-ya</i> T, <i>kullerbraban</i> G, <i>kullertrabun</i> Y
summer	kaloyu	<i>wirng</i> d [= 'ear']
		<i>peep kaluun</i> v, d, <i>kalluny</i> r, <i>kaluun</i> d, <i>kuleoin</i> X, <i>kalom</i> T [= 'hot']
summons to meeting	marapiya	<i>marrapeear</i> d, v
sun	thirng	<i>derng</i> c, <i>tirng</i> d, <i>thirring</i> r, <i>teer-</i> <i>run</i> z, <i>tirrang</i> j, <i>tirrum</i> k, <i>tirrong</i> 'light' k, <i>dhearn</i> n, <i>tirren</i> s, <i>terring</i> z, <i>teang</i> z, <i>derug</i> b, <i>tirng</i> di, <i>tirin</i> me, <i>fherne</i> s, <i>tirring</i> D, <i>terring</i> G, Y, <i>turrung</i> F, <i>terrerng</i> V, <i>jirring</i> T, <i>thering</i> X [see 'day', 'light']
	nganang	<i>nuriung</i> t, <i>nunung</i> p, <i>nga ung</i> l, <i>uuna w un-nong</i> mm, <i>gnunung</i> v, <i>un nung</i> pf, <i>nganong</i> m, <i>nun-nung</i> jl, <i>nganong</i> 'light' m, <i>kungung</i> gr [see 'day', 'light']
sundew	kalambaran	<i>kullum barran</i> d, v
sunrise	kanba nganang	<i>kumba gnunung</i> v, <i>kun-bur-ra</i> <i>gunn-ning</i> 'the sun is getting up' st
	pupkupa thirng	<i>popcoopertering</i> X [= 'jump up sun']
	tukat, tukpatipa	<i>took art</i> mm, <i>took bud de bar</i> z

sunset	watangan thirng	<i>wattung an tirng</i> [also 'morning'] d
	wanuwa thirng	<i>wun-u-wa-tirring</i> D
	kapa nganang	<i>kaapa gnuunang</i> v [see 'swoop', 'west'; Bung kapina kurru 'go-down sun']
sunshine	kayikan thirng	<i>ki kan tirng</i> [also 'afternoon'] d
	natan thirng	<i>nartanderrung</i> G, <i>nartun terrung</i> Y
	nguwa thirng	<i>u-wa-tirring</i> D
sunstroke	kulpingan	<i>kolpaegnan</i> d
	yanda puna	<i>yarnda buuna</i> v
	pawa pim-nyung nganang-a	<i>paawa peemneung nunnang gna</i> v [lit. to burn/cook one's head with the sun'], <i>pawan beem an tirng gnan</i> d
supernatural	mirta ngaranan	<i>mirtun gnarrarnun</i> d
surprised	pamin piman	<i>parmaen paemun</i> v
surround	ngunaka ngunaka	<i>o-nahka-munaghay</i> T [see 'encircle']
suspend, to	mirneti	<i>mirn-netty</i> T
swallow (bird)	wiyt-wiyt	<i>weewheetch</i> d, v, <i>waigh week</i> s, <i>weet-weet</i> T, <i>wee-which</i> di
swallow, bottle nest	parnditi	<i>purndaetaeae</i> v
swallow, sand martin	wilankiya	<i>willan keear</i> d
	pinturong	<i>paentuurong</i> d, v
	laa(r)p	<i>la'arp</i> d
swamp, marsh	pirung-pirung	<i>piruung piruung</i> v
	manmut	<i>mam mort</i> mm
	yarui	<i>warroie</i> gr
	yonang	<i>yonung</i> X, <i>yanahm</i> T
	yang	<i>yaang</i> d, <i>yang</i> v, <i>yaang</i> d, v [see 'lagoon']
swan	kunawara	<i>koonawarra</i> n, <i>koonoowara</i> p, <i>koona wara</i> l, <i>kunuwar</i> r, <i>me, kone ne warre</i> pf, <i>kuunawarr</i> d, v, <i>koonoowarn</i> k, <i>koonoowar</i> j, <i>koorno-woour</i> s, <i>koner wur rer</i> z, <i>koonawarn</i> di, <i>cor-now-er</i> jl, <i>goonawurr</i> T, <i>kunawore</i> X, <i>koonoowara</i> V, [kunewor] he
swarm, bee	tjirtu	<i>jir-too</i> T [cf. 'maggot']
sweep, to	yanapat	<i>yarran-baht</i> T
sweet		[see 'taste']
sweetheart, female	piningga-yar	<i>pinning'gar yarr</i> d, <i>pinning</i> v

sweetheart, male	piningga
swelling	karitan
	wawa
	wangga
	kundipra
swift (bird)	matir
	miripa
swiftly	pira
swim	yanda
	yawi
	yuna
swoop of eagle	kapa
swoop of eagle, down	kaytpanoma

pinningnan v, *pinning'gar* d
karraetan d
waawaa v [see 'eye, blear']
wonggan m2
kourndepra X
martaeaer d
mirraerbaar v [see 'hawk']
pera jl
yan-nun wun pf, *yanunone* gr,
yandaa v, *yandookel* jl,
yarn-dah T
yaween d, *yawin* r
yoon-a-wan T, *yeunah* X,
unarrer Y
kaapa v [see also 'soar']
kiitpannoman d [see 'speak']

T

tadpole	kurowi
tail	wirang
tail, bird	kulut
tail, fish	pila
take, to	mana
	wamba
	kuruwi
talk, to	kuya
	kwaytpa
	kaytpa
	lik puki
	laka

koroae d, v
weerung n, *wirang* m, *wiranyung* r, *we-rang-yung'* jl, *wiraneung* d, v, *wiranyu* me [see 'penis'], *weerangnyoon* T [see 'whip']
kuulortong d, v
pilarnuung d, *pilarneung* v, *pilarnuung* 'tail of platypus' d, v
mannakae d, *maana* m, *mun.ne* pf, *mar.nung.un* pf, *mannah* T
wambaku r, *wumba* v, *wombako* m2, m3 [also 'bring', 'carry', 'fetch']
kuuruin ds, *kuuroaenaechin* ds, *karoin* ds, *natonhatnobe* n
co ya yun [also 'tell'] z, *koy-er ar re an* z, *kuyin* 'tell' r
kwoit barn wun pf, *kuetka* 'tell' ds
bo.ya.yun.kite.budg.jan z, *kaipa* 'tell' m, *kite budg jen* 'tell' mm, *kaipin* m2, m3
leek pukie 'to tell' n
lakkawan d, *lakan* r, *lukkiin* v, *larcur-nun* z, *lur-cur-wun* mm, *lar.cer.nun* z, *lakkan* m2, m3,

		<i>talliin</i> d, v, <i>tal lin urt neen</i> z, <i>talang atnin</i> z [= 'tongue']; poss. 'talk' noun] <i>watonot</i> me, <i>myethbun</i> gr
tame	ngul-ngul	<i>gnuul gnuul uutnann</i> d, <i>gnuul</i> <i>gnuul</i> v, <i>gnuul gnuul nakae</i> 'pacify' d, <i>gnuul gnuul</i> 'pacify' v [see 'slow']
tare (vetch?)	thir	<i>tare</i> B [see 'spear']
taste bad	wapkuyi	<i>wapkuyee moot</i> v, d [see 'smoke, malarious']
taste good/sweet	puyurwitj	<i>puyuurweetch</i> 'taste' d, <i>puyuurweetch</i> 'sweet' d, v, <i>poo-oor-witch</i> 'sweet' p, <i>pueeuurweetch</i> 'pleasant to taste' d, v, <i>pakwitch</i> 'sweet' me
	piriwiyt, piriwitj	<i>peer.e.weet</i> 'sweet like sugar' pf, <i>pirooitch</i> 'sweet' j
	piyarawitj	<i>pee-yarraweety</i> T
	wumbul	<i>woombool</i> 'sweet' n
	ngutjung	<i>nuitichong</i> 'sweet' k, <i>ooitchoong</i> 'sweet' j, <i>moutyoung</i> 'taste' X, <i>nootyoong</i> 'taste' T, <i>noetching</i> 'sweet' V [= 'good']
taste, pleasant to	ngutjung puyuwitj	<i>gnuuteung puyuurweetch</i> v, d
tear	wingur-wingur	<i>wingor-wingor</i> X
	paritj mirng	<i>pareetch mirng</i> d, <i>pareetch mink</i> v, <i>pareth moeing</i> x, <i>parreek-murn</i> T [= 'water (of) eye']
	tjuromi	<i>jorr-o-mee</i> T
tea-tree	punung	<i>purnong</i> s, <i>puunong</i> d, <i>puunuung</i> v, <i>poonong</i> T, <i>boonoong</i> 'leptospermum' D
	lakawa	<i>ler cow wer</i> 'leptospermum' mm
	kurang	<i>kuurang</i> r [see 'gum (tree)']
	yal-yal	<i>yull-yull</i> s [see 'talk']
tell, to	lupi lupirt	<i>lupae lupirt</i> d
temples	tjanpurt-tjanpurt	<i>teunpuurt teunpuurt</i> v
	pankopa	<i>bun-go-ba</i> T
	kinikming	<i>kennickming</i> X
ten	pulayt marang	<i>pulig mara</i> n, <i>bolita murung</i> v, <i>poolit murrung</i> jl [= 'two hand']
tender	kalkutj	<i>kulkuutch</i> d
tendon		[see 'sinew']

tent		[see 'camp']
tern		[see 'gull']
thank, thankful	tu	<i>doh</i> T
that/there	nunpi	<i>nonbee</i> 'that' v, <i>nuumbee</i> 'there' r l [see §3.4.5]
that/there/this	thi-	<i>teenang</i> v, <i>deen</i> d, <i>tin-ne</i> pf, <i>dikgnat</i> d, <i>dinnunung</i> 'there' r, <i>dinnu</i> 'there, close' r l, <i>dinnunung</i> 'there, farther' r l, <i>tin nin noo</i> 'up there' pf, <i>dinnay</i> T, <i>deen</i> 'this' d, <i>teenang</i> 'this' v, <i>tin-in ing koo per</i> 'this' pf, <i>teen an</i> 'this is mine' d tin he [see §3.4.5]
thaw	purpa	<i>puurpa</i> v [= 'go']
	yana	<i>yanan</i> d [= 'go']
there	maki, mangi	<i>mukae</i> d, <i>mung'ae</i> v [see under 'that/there'; see grammar]
thief		[see 'steal']
thigh	karip	<i>kurreep</i> f, n, <i>karip</i> j, d, m, <i>karrip</i> d, v, j], <i>kareep</i> v, <i>kareep gnatin</i> z, <i>car re mari neen</i> z, <i>kar.rip</i> pf, <i>carrip</i> X, <i>care reep</i> Y, <i>kurru</i> B, Y, <i>karrip</i> D, <i>kareep</i> G, <i>kurreep</i> 'leg' C
	wurkariman	<i>wurkarriman</i> r
	wunikarip	<i>woonikarip</i> p
	thara	<i>tera</i> me [widespread tjarang]
	tarap	<i>tar-rup</i> q
thin	warunditj	<i>warruundeetch</i> d, v [see 'skeleton']
	kaltjang	<i>kultyung</i> X
	ngamirng-papul	<i>ngamirng-bahpool</i> T [see 'fat']
think	ngaki	<i>gnaaki</i> d, <i>nukiin</i> v [? = 'see'] <i>boortam-wai-a-goonyaht</i> T <i>koyuk</i> G [see 'talk']
thirsty	partuk pangan paritj	<i>purtook pungun pureitch</i> k [see 'water'], <i>partpoorangan</i> m2
	kutna paritj	<i>kootnanabareitch</i> j [see 'water'], <i>kulangangiboritcha</i> me, <i>kookuongbaritha</i> n, <i>kuuknan</i> d, <i>kurangan</i> r, <i>kuurtnan</i> v, t, <i>koornanum</i> p, <i>koortnangan</i> V
	puyinalik	<i>boo-yin-ahn-leek</i> T
	purkurn	<i>bourk kourn</i> X
this		[see 'that/there']
thistle	purun koyt	<i>porrone goit</i> z

thistle, edible	konwurong	<i>con wor rong</i> mm
thistle, imported	panpanditj	<i>punpun deetch</i> d, v [see 'itch']
thistle, marsh	talak wiritjar	<i>tullark wireetjar</i> v, d
thistle, sow	talak	<i>tullark</i> d, v
thorn	karan	<i>karann</i> d
	pandang	<i>pundang</i> v [see 'dig', 'prick', 'sting']
thread	narap	<i>narrap</i> G, Y
thread, made of fur	wanga	<i>wung'ar</i> d [see 'cord of hair']
	wirangan	<i>weerang an</i> v [see 'cord', 'tail']
thread, made of sinew	purutj	<i>puuruutch</i> v, d [see 'sinew']
threaten, to	ngul-ngul-tinyayn	<i>gnuul gnuul tin'yaeen</i> v
	ngul ngulo naki	<i>gnuul gnuulo nakae</i> d
three	palamiya, pulimiya	<i>bala mea</i> l, <i>pulemir</i> k, <i>pollimia</i> p
	polit-miya	<i>pol lit mere</i> z, <i>pol.lit.meer</i> z, <i>pal it</i>
		<i>meer</i> pf, <i>polimea</i> j, <i>poit mir</i> me, <i>bolimia</i> X
	polin-miya	<i>polinmea</i> m, <i>ballink-meeah</i> di,
		<i>poll-en-meya</i> jl, <i>puligmea</i> n
	pulayt ba kayap	<i>pollite by kyup</i> Y, <i>polleet bar</i>
		<i>kyuper</i> G, <i>bool-eity-gai-up</i> T
		[= 'two and one']
	palini	<i>palini</i> V
throat	kurn	<i>cutnong</i> h, <i>cort nar nean</i> z [see 'neck']
	takit	<i>dah-kit-nyahn</i>
	talark	<i>tullark</i> v [Bung tayar]
	yan	<i>yan</i> d, di
	ngalam	<i>knillum</i> X
throat, sore	kalketu kurn	<i>kulgetto kurn</i> B [see 'neck', 'sour', and note <i>kulgetar</i> 'ho[a]rse' B]
	wawit-kuru	<i>wa-weit-kuru</i> T
through	pakipa	<i>pukkeepann</i> d, <i>pukkeepa</i> v
	yanyin	[see 'see', 'pierce']
throw, to	yanda	<i>yunyin</i> r
		<i>yarndeen</i> d, <i>yarnda</i> v, <i>yarndin</i> r,
		<i>yahn-da</i> T, <i>yarn-da</i> 'toss' T,
		<i>yandah</i> X
thrush	wing	<i>wing</i> v
	wuparuk	<i>wuurbaruuk</i> d
thumb	ngirang marang	<i>gneerang marrang</i> d, <i>gneerank</i>
		<i>marrank</i> v, <i>neramoraangtin</i> s,
		<i>gniraing merong atnin</i> z, <i>kneruug</i>

thunder	marndal	<i>murrung</i> X [= 'mother of hand'] <i>wrang-mrang-ngun</i> T <i>mundall</i> n, <i>mondal</i> m, <i>murndal</i> z, j, r, p, <i>moorndon</i> s, <i>mun-dal</i> z, <i>morndal</i> me, <i>mirndunk</i> k, <i>murndall</i> d, v, <i>marndal</i> l, <i>mordan</i> di, <i>murn-dul</i> jl, <i>mundal</i> X, V, <i>num-dal</i> T, <i>mundol</i> D, [marndarra he] [see 'louse'] <i>get-ik-bing-ing-o</i> T <i>gnundun</i> [also 'highwater'] d <i>kuttepaa</i> v <i>wirra-tambah</i> T <i>kalloor</i> T <i>part parn nin merri ner</i> z, <i>barbanmagan-mirringa</i> r, <i>barbumiango</i> n, <i>part puung'ang</i> d, <i>barpuniginino</i> me, <i>parpook</i> ... m2, <i>part-poornang-ngan</i> 'I'm very sleepy' Ts <i>waawo'gna</i> v, <i>wawunga meringa</i> m, <i>wor-wo-mering</i> er pf <i>cul pe.ul.le ar nin merring ar</i> mm <i>pang-gin-toorahna-ngahn</i> T, <i>bang-</i> <i>gin-dooram-ngun</i> 'unhealthy' T <i>bart-bai-a</i> 'idle' T <i>pirtuup</i> d <i>tirtaeyarr</i> v [see 'wryneck'] <i>kukuleen</i> d <i>po'wit</i> v <i>doong</i> T [see 'smoke'] <i>munkcuttee</i> k, <i>makkadeba</i> j, <i>makateba</i> n, <i>makate</i> me, m2, m3 <i>thinggatbe</i> r, <i>tigape</i> m <i>ky em oom bar be</i> pf <i>kanalpa</i> p <i>kalo</i> d, v, <i>kallo</i> G [= 'by and by'] <i>kallo</i> 'light' Y [see 'light'] <i>karoomba</i> V <i>tingallen</i> G, <i>tingallin</i> Y <i>karbun tenan</i> f [lit. 'nose foot'] <i>gridding dinnung</i> F, <i>tookar tinan</i> B [thinang = 'foot']
tick [on animal]		
tickle, to	kitik-pingingu	
tide	ngandan	
	katepaa	
tie	wiratamba	
tinder	kalu	
tired	partpa miringa	
	wawa (miringa)	
	kalpi miringa	
	parnggin turana	
	patpaya	
titmouse	pirtup	
	tirtiyar	
toad	kukuliyn	
	puwit	
tobacco	thung	
today	makati(pa)	
	thinggatpi	
	kayamumbapi	
	kanalpa	
	kalu	
	karumba	
	thingalin	
toe	kapang thinang	

	yuk	<i>yoke</i> pf [see 'foot']
	kanyuwak	<i>carn yoo-ack</i> [also 'fingers'] jl
toe, big	ngirang thinang	<i>kneerang tinnang</i> v, <i>quranga dinangtin</i> s, <i>gnerang tenang atnin</i> z, <i>nirung tinan</i> B [= 'mother of foot']
	ngirang yuk	<i>merriniouk</i> 'toe' t [= 'mother of foot']
together	watnanda	<i>waetnanda</i> ds
tomahawk		[see 'axe']
tomorrow	malangipa	<i>mallang eebe</i> d, <i>mallangeba</i> j, <i>malungiba</i> n, <i>mulipur</i> me
	malipa	<i>mullebar</i> k, <i>mullaebaa</i> ds, <i>maleba</i> m2, <i>mullaenuung</i> 'in a few days' ds
	tunggati	<i>toongatti</i> p, <i>tungat</i> m, <i>tunggati</i> r, <i>tuungna teetch</i> v, <i>tooska...</i> m3
	tu(ng)gata	<i>toogartar</i> G, <i>toongatta</i> V, <i>door-gaht-ta</i> T
tomorrow morning	purunan	<i>por ro nun</i> z
	purundawin	<i>por rone der win</i> mm
	tunatiyt	<i>tone art deet</i> pf
tongue	thalayn, thallang	<i>dhaline</i> n, <i>thallang</i> j, <i>thallan</i> r, <i>dhulan</i> m, <i>tal lang</i> l, <i>tuline</i> w, <i>talang atnin</i> z, <i>tal ac educ</i> z, <i>talgarangtin</i> s, <i>talliin</i> [also 'language'] d, <i>tulliin</i> v, <i>tallain</i> p, <i>talian</i> t, <i>talline</i> f, <i>tall-lan</i> q, <i>tulline</i> k, <i>tal.lins</i> pf, <i>talling</i> di, <i>terlingae</i> D, T- <i>thalaing-un</i> T, <i>tulaing</i> X, <i>tallan</i> G, Y, B, <i>tallain</i> V, <i>talline</i> F <i>taaliin</i> 'dialect', 'language' d, v [thalayn widespread]
too little	kunyi	<i>kone yi</i> pf
tooth	thangang	<i>tangar</i> f, <i>tan-ang</i> q, <i>tangang</i> g, p, l, di, <i>tangam</i> m, <i>teughen</i> z, <i>thungang</i> r, <i>dhungan</i> n, <i>tung'ang</i> d, v, <i>tinganarning</i> j, <i>tungunk</i> k, <i>tungun</i> t, <i>tongun</i> w, <i>onganantin</i> s, <i>thung-ung</i> jl, <i>tang-In-ein</i> T, <i>tangang</i> V, C, <i>tungan</i> Y, <i>tungung</i> F, D, <i>tarnan</i> B, <i>lungung</i> X, T <i>le ac e duc</i> z [widespread root]
	liya	<i>wirn gnau</i> v, <i>wirng gnau</i> d,
tooth, back	wirn	<i>wirnuung</i> 'fang of snake' d, v, <i>wirnuung</i> 'tusk of quadruped' d, v

tooth, child's first	kumi-nhung thangang	<i>kuuminung tung'ang</i> d, v
tooth, child's second	karinyuk kurung wanyiyar	<i>karraeneuk kuuruung</i> d <i>wiinyiyarr</i> v
tooth evulsion		<i>mumburna burnong karmookong</i> ns
tooth, eye	mirn manayn	<i>mirn munniin</i> v
tooth, front	wurong thangang	<i>mirng gnatnin</i> d [see 'eye'] <i>wuurong tung'ang</i> d, v [= 'lip tooth']
tooth, to rub gums	kanak	<i>kunnuk neung</i> d, v [see 'yamstick']
tooth, upper	pim thangang	<i>beem tung'ang</i> d, v [= 'head tooth']
toothache	karatj	<i>karratch</i> d, v, <i>kurraity</i> T [see 'stone, medicine'; d59]
	parta kerika	<i>burder kerriger</i> B
top	tulukutj	<i>do-lo-gooty</i> T
torch, night fishing	mirk	<i>merk</i> v
torch, night walking	yap	<i>yapp</i> d, v, <i>yappeheear</i> d [see 'moonlight']
tortoise	turonggil	<i>tuurong'gil</i> d, v, <i>toorn-gill</i> di, <i>tooroongil</i> ns
touch, to	tinpa	<i>tinbukk</i> d
	tumba	<i>tuumba</i> v
	tulpa	<i>tool-pook-ngoo</i> T
tough	pinitj	<i>piniitch</i> v [see 'hard']
	wirkuyitj	<i>we'erkuyeetch</i> d
town	mayikngu wirng	<i>maikngoo-wirng</i> T
towsie head hair	watkil pim	<i>wotkil beem</i> v
	wurn pim	<i>wuurn beem</i> d
track/path/road	thaan	<i>dhaarn</i> n, <i>dhaa-urn</i> r, <i>tarn</i> mm, z, me, pf, l, <i>ta'an</i> v, d, <i>taan</i> m, <i>tarb</i> <i>wirring</i> 'track of the spirits' d51
	waroyn, warayn	<i>wurrein</i> T, <i>wurrowing</i> D, <i>woorroin</i> G, <i>wurroigny</i> TS
track, of foot	thinang	<i>thinnang</i> j, <i>timmong</i> k, <i>tinaanin</i> me, <i>dinadyin</i> m2, m3, <i>dinnong</i> V [= 'foot']
	yoiyong	<i>yo-i-yong</i> p
tracker, native	wurong kurtan	<i>wuurong kuurtan</i> d, v
trade, to	nyungambingpa	<i>nyoongambing-ban-nall</i> T
trail, of lizard	kakuran muni	<i>karkuuran muunee</i> d [= 'small lizard ran']
	thaan-ung mula-ngat	<i>tarnuung muuliin</i> at v
trail, of snake	thaan-ung kura-ngat	<i>tarnuung kuurang</i> at d, v

trail, of man	purp thinang	<i>poorp tinnang</i> d, v [= 'go foot']
travel, to	purpa	<i>puurpa</i> v [see 'go']
	yana	<i>yannan</i> d [see 'go', 'walk']
tread on, to	yindiwiwa	<i>yindee-wee-wa</i> T
tree	wurut(h)	<i>wurutth</i> m, <i>wuruth</i> dm, <i>waurut</i> t, <i>wooroot</i> w, <i>wuurot</i> v, d, <i>woorot</i> T, <i>woorot</i> s, <i>wurut</i> 'peppermint tree' r, <i>wur-rurt</i> jl, <i>woorot</i> di [see 'gum']
	l[h]ang	<i>leng</i> me, <i>lang</i> D
	palip	<i>parliep</i> F [see 'log']
	marti palip	<i>murtay-balleep</i> 'tree trunk' T
tree, little	luwang	<i>loang</i> s
tremble, to	pungpunga	<i>puurng puurnga</i> wan d [see 'earthquake']
	yaremi kuta	<i>yarremee kuutah</i> v
trench		<i>clu-cup-per</i> mm, z, <i>cru-cup-pek</i> mm, z
tribe	miringga miringkil	<i>mering-ga-mering-gill</i> T [see 'ground']
trough, for water	turong	<i>torong</i> d, v [also 'canoe']
trousers	karat-kanip	<i>gurrut-gunnip</i> T
	kanat-kanip	<i>kanat-kaneep</i> D
trout	tharkart	<i>dhurkurt</i> r, <i>thur-ra-curt</i> jl
	yunim	<i>yoo'nim</i> di
trout, colonial	yera	<i>yerrar</i> d, v
trust	purtamayangu	<i>boordam-mai-yang-oo</i> T
try, to	ngakurtanumani	<i>nga-goordanoo-mahny</i> T
trysting place	tinda nginan	<i>taenda haenan</i> d, <i>taendo hinnan</i> v [see 'side']
tuff	taralok	<i>tarra lok</i> d, v
tumble down, to	yanda	<i>yarnda puurteeann</i> d, <i>yarndaa wuurtin</i> v [= 'throw']
	yungga	<i>yuungkin</i> v [= 'throw']
tupong		tupong he
turkey, brush	lawin	<i>laahwin</i> d, v [West. Kulin lawan]
turkey, wild	parim-parim	<i>barrim barrim</i> d, <i>tarrim barrim</i> v, <i>barim-barim</i> n, me, <i>burrum-burrum</i> s, <i>barra-barrim</i> di, <i>por-em-por-em</i> c, <i>bar rim</i> mm, <i>burriam</i> 'plain turkey' r, <i>barim-barrim</i> 'bustard' di
twilight, evening	wuyupa kalat	<i>wuyupaa kullatt</i> v, <i>wuuyupeet kullat</i> d [= 'quench the light']

twilight, morning	yuwa kalat	<i>yuwan kullat</i> d, v [= 'slept the light']
twinkle	wangul	<i>wung'uul</i> d [also 'Venus', 'planet']
twist, to	wiyatma	<i>wee-at-ma</i> T
two	pulatja, pulatj, pulayt	<i>puulae</i> ds, <i>pol-ly jei</i> pf, <i>pollaidja</i> p, <i>pulatja</i> g, <i>bulaitcha</i> m, <i>bolita</i> l, <i>pol.lite</i> z, <i>pulija</i> k, <i>polija</i> j, <i>bulaija</i> me, <i>bulitha</i> n, <i>bulattya</i> r, r1, <i>pooleitcha</i> di, <i>pool-i-ta</i> jl, <i>booleity</i> T, <i>polaitch</i> V, <i>polleet</i> G, <i>pollite</i> Y, <i>rolite</i> X

U

ugly	miyn mirng	<i>meen mirng</i> d [? = 'black eye']
	namering	<i>namering</i> [also 'lazy'] X
umbilicus		[see 'navel']
under	kanggi-	<i>kang'giaenuung</i> d, <i>kang'giyu</i> 'below' d
	wanyu	<i>waeneunuung</i> v, <i>waenyu</i> 'below' v, <i>wenyanu</i> 'underneath' r, <i>wen-yoon-ung</i> T
understand		[see 'hear']
undertake		[see 'promise']
unhappy	ngamera kayu	<i>ngamera-kai-o</i> T [see 'lazy']
unhealthy		[see 'tired']
unkind		[see 'bad']
until	thinpi	<i>deenbee</i> d [see 'that/there']
		<i>kullo</i> v [see 'by and by']
up	kani, kanu	<i>kunnae</i> d, <i>kannae</i> ds, <i>gunnu</i> r, <i>kunnu</i> v, <i>kan noo</i> l [see 'above', 'hug', 'climb']
	kandruka	<i>kandrook-a</i> T
urine	kirng	<i>kaeirn</i> d, v, <i>kirng</i> r, <i>kiangg</i> g, <i>keink</i> m, <i>keing</i> pf [Wem kir]

V

vacant		[see 'empty']
vagina/vulva	tilinuk	<i>til le nook</i> 'devery' z
	torotjin	<i>tor-roy-jin</i> 'devery' mm
	mulan	<i>mulun</i> 'vulva' r

valley	yalayn kali-kali wur	<i>yalline</i> 'female privates' X <i>kully kully wuur</i> d [see 'low', 'hill, steep'] <i>murtong</i> v <i>ya</i> T <i>karkurann kuureek</i> d <i>weerakan kerrik</i> v [= 'runs blood'] <i>por.rite</i> pf <i>tyilleng</i> T, <i>tu rup mart neen</i> z [?= ' tjurap 'flesh'] <i>worn.bun</i> pf [see 'angry'] <i>barring guutong</i> d, v [see 'water'] <i>now.wun</i> pf [= 'back'] <i>trahkoor-trahkoorn</i> T <i>wuulae wuulae kuurn</i> 'very old' ds <i>yang'ae yang'ae</i> ds, 'far' ds <i>larkee-annoo</i> T [see 'angry'] <i>gnarrakituung wuurng</i> v [see 'plenty hut'] <i>marrang</i> d [also 'meeting, great'] <i>nachnachmikk</i> d, v <i>gnakuuna mako kullo</i> d <i>gnakokotaen</i> v <i>nga-wee-un</i> T [see 'lava'] <i>go-ngirn-nay</i> T <i>karnan</i> d, <i>karn ma</i> v, <i>kurnan</i> r, <i>karn-mo</i> T
venereal		
vengeance		
venom, snake	martong	
vertebrae	ya kakuran kurik wirakan kirk porayt tjiling	
very	pariyn kutong	
vex	traku-trakun wuli-wuli kun yangi-yangi laki anu ngarakitung wurn	
village, native		
violet, small native	marang natj-natj-mik ngakuna maku kalu ngakukutin ngawiyen	
visit, to		
voice		
volcano		
voluntary	ku ngirni karnma	
vomit, to		

W

waddy	matrong	<i>mattrong</i> D
wade, to	lapirta	<i>lah-pir-tah</i> T
wagtail, flycatcher	timp-timp yelelpitj ngaluk	<i>timptimp</i> v [see 'wart'] <i>yellhelpeetch</i> d <i>aluurk</i> d, <i>aluuk</i> v, <i>aloork</i> di [see 'loincloth'] <i>pourpowan</i> gr <i>mit-tow wun</i> pf, <i>mid.dug.ge</i> pf, <i>mertanone</i> gr [see 'rise'] <i>wakuutanong</i> ds, <i>wakuurneea</i> ds
waist		
waistband, man's		
wait		
wake [up]	mirta	
waken	waku-	

	wiranga	<i>wirr-ang-ah</i> T, <i>wirr-ang-ah</i> 'arouse' T
walk, to	purpa	<i>poorpe</i> p, <i>puurpuukall</i> v, <i>purpa</i> m, <i>po.ro.par</i> pf, <i>boorpa</i> m3, <i>poor.rer.pow.en</i> gr [see 'go']
	yana	<i>yanmin</i> r, <i>yan nun wun</i> pf, <i>yanna</i> <i>wan</i> d, <i>yananan</i> j, <i>yannake</i> k, <i>yanakie</i> n, <i>yannaka</i> B, <i>yannanwon</i> V, <i>yun-a-kah</i> D, <i>yannun-wan</i> T [yana widespread; see 'go']
wall	purikanu	<i>boory-gannoo</i> T [?= 'far up']
wallaby	piri, pira, para	<i>peeree</i> d, <i>berra</i> d, <i>prerie</i> di, <i>para</i> jl, <i>parreh</i> v, T, <i>pirrahty</i> Ts
	kalarn	<i>cullurn</i> 'joe' s, <i>curn-duig</i> s [see 'kangaroo, brush']
Wannon, the	kaliwara	<i>cal-le-wurrer</i> mm [see 'valley', 'hill, steep']
Wannon Falls	Tunda Piyan	<i>Tuunda beean</i> d77
war, to make		[see 'quarrel']
wart	timp timp	<i>timp timp</i> d, v [see 'excrescence on tree', 'wagtail']
wash, to	nguming	<i>gnormaeng</i> v
	puroniya	<i>puroneeann</i> d
	witkuna	<i>witkunan</i> G, B
watch	ngalukartkunga	<i>ngalloo-kurt-gook-nga</i> T [also 'spy', 'vigilant']
water hen	kuwi	<i>kuii</i> d, <i>kuae</i> v, <i>cooie</i> s, <i>cooe</i> jl
water rat	murung	<i>muuruung</i> v, d, <i>murung</i> r, <i>moorong</i> di, <i>moorong</i> s
watch/clock	kaka thirng	<i>ka-ka-tirring</i> D [see 'star']
water	pariyt	<i>bar et c</i> , <i>per-reet</i> z, <i>pareet</i> z, <i>pareeth</i> z, <i>pur.reet</i> z, <i>baret</i> b, <i>parech</i> l, <i>perreetch</i> n, <i>pareetch</i> v, d, <i>barech</i> j, <i>paraitch</i> p, <i>purrete</i> pf, <i>parreet</i> mm, <i>purreet</i> pf, <i>purrity</i> r, <i>purrech</i> k, <i>paritj</i> g, <i>paritch</i> m, gr, <i>bureet</i> s, <i>bor-ratch</i> jl, <i>pareetch</i> di, <i>pureet</i> 'creek' w, <i>baritchi</i> dm, [<i>parritj</i>] he, <i>parreek</i> D, <i>barech</i> V
	patjung	<i>bajung</i> g
	kuwandam	<i>quondum</i> G, <i>quondum</i> Y, <i>quondym</i> B, <i>kaim-durn</i> T, <i>koondoom</i> m3
water, foul or muddy	papal	<i>puppal</i> [also 'mud'] d
	yurm	<i>yuurm</i> v, d

water, fresh	ngutjung paritj	<i>gnuuteung pareetch</i> v [= 'good water'], <i>gnuutch pareetch</i> v, <i>oi-thur par reet</i> z, <i>gnuutchgnan pareetch</i> d
water, high	nganda	<i>gnundun</i> d, <i>knunda</i> v [see 'tide']
water, laving	karti kartitj	<i>kurtee kurteetch</i> d, v
water, salt	tjuma kura	<i>dew ma korer</i> mm
	lapiyt ngamat	<i>lap peet um mut</i> mm [= 'salt sea']
	mirtitj	<i>mirteetch</i> d, v
water?	kunap	<i>konup</i> C
waterhole, well	kilingk	<i>killink</i> [also 'lake'] d, v, di,
	mulupit kiling	<i>muuluupit killink</i> v
	kanang	<i>kun nung</i> pf, <i>kunnung</i> 'native well' v, <i>kunnung</i> 'native well' X [see 'hole']
	tundawan	<i>tuunda wan</i> 'native well' d
wattle	karang	<i>karrank</i> d, v, <i>karrang</i> r, di, <i>currang</i> s, <i>karang</i> 'edible wattle gum' d, <i>karrang</i> 'edible wattle gum' v, <i>kar rung</i> 'gum' pf, <i>kurrung</i> 'gum' X, <i>kirrang</i> T
	ngalawart	<i>gnullawurt</i> 'black' w.' v, <i>nullawurt</i> 'black' v, <i>nella-wurt</i> 'silver' t [see 'grub in eucalypt']
	wariyt tera	<i>wareet terra</i> s
	paritjirang	<i>pareetcheerang</i> 'black wattle' d
wattlebird	kanak wurot	<i>kanakk wuurot</i> d, <i>kannak woor[ot]</i> di [= 'stick tree']
	yangguk	<i>yungkukk</i> v [Bung yanggu]
	thiriri	<i>thereri</i> s
wave	waput tunin	<i>wopuut tuutnaen</i> v
	wuparitj	<i>wuupareitch</i> d [see 'water']
	mitayt	<i>mid-date</i> mm, z
weak	wa(m)pi, wanupi	<i>warpee</i> d, <i>wahmpehur</i> n, <i>wanuupa</i> v, <i>wārnpi</i> me, <i>pangataroongor</i> [cf. pangat 'not']
	ngunkuwitj	<i>ngoon-go-ity</i> T
	wilip	<i>williep</i> X
weapon	mut-mut-tjul	<i>muut muut chuul</i> d, v, <i>munmutyu</i> 'their spears' dm
weapon, bundle of	kayap kalang	<i>kiap kullung</i> d, <i>kiap kulling</i> v
wear out clothes, to	tururnayilana	<i>tooroornylan-na</i> T
web, spider	pirayi	<i>pirrii hneung</i> v

	wurn-ung marakak-ngat	<i>wuurnong marrakukk gnai d</i> [see 'hut']
wedding	ngulup	<i>knuuluurp d, gnuuluurp v</i> [see 'grass']
weed		
well (exclamation)	yaa	<i>yaa v, d</i> [see 'good']
well, healthy		[see 'waterhole']
well, native		
west	kamiyt nganang	<i>kameetgnunnang v</i> [see 'sunset']
	kaytmiyt thirng	<i>kiitneet tirng d</i> [see 'sunset']
whale	kandabul, kawundabul	<i>kounterbuul v, d, counter'bool di, kundobul pf, cunderbul mm, cun.der.bul z, can.da.bul gr</i>
what	nganha, nganya	<i>gnunna v, ngana m, nganya r, nana n, nunn aa d, nunner B, Y, nanna-nyin-goo-ya 'what is it?' T, nunnurrer B</i>
wheel		<i>trahu T</i>
when	windhakatha	<i>windagadha m</i>
	wundhukathu	<i>wunthugathu X</i>
		<i>win dart ne 'now' z</i>
		<i>uunda d, v</i> [see 'where']
where	wundha	<i>woonaha n, wunda r, wonder z, wuunda r1, wonda 'there' l, wunda 'I don't know' k</i>
	windha	<i>winda m, winda 'I don't know' j, windagara m, windarlar Y</i>
	windhapa	<i>winda da ba 'I don't know' V</i>
which	wundharitja	<i>wuundaraecha nuung v, d</i>
whine, like a dog	nginita	<i>gneeneetan d, gnin hnitta v</i>
whine, to	lupa	<i>loor-pin-gahl T</i> [see 'growl']
whip	wiraat	<i>wirraht T</i> [see 'tail']
whirlwind	wiyung wiyunggor	<i>weeung-weeung gor l, weeyuung weeyuung guur v, d</i>
whiskers	ngarayn	<i>ngarrang p, nguran m, ngarany r, ngurrine k, gnariin v, d, ma-rang j1, gnarang-atnin Z, narrine B, ngahr-aign T, narraing V</i> [see 'chin']
	ngarayt	<i>nerrite f, knarrat X</i>
	yara[y]n	<i>yarrananing j</i> [widespread yarayn]
	mirang	<i>merrang h, ang duc e duc z, mone.er.dere.er pf</i>
whisper, to	tirtpa	<i>tirtpan v, tirtpan an d</i>
whistle	thirng kiran	<i>tirng kaerann d, dheegirnin r</i>

	wuindja	<i>wuinja</i> v
	tiwera	<i>tewerra</i> X
	wurukuya	<i>woorook-o-yah</i> T
whistle, hold lower lip	tikira	<i>taekaerann</i> d
	tiwirna	<i>teewirna</i> v
whistle, of snake	karnda	<i>kurnda</i> v [see 'call out' etc.]
	partiyen kurang	<i>purteeann kuurang</i> d
white	ngapkuyitj	<i>gnupkuyeetch</i> d, <i>apkooitch</i> n, <i>napkuity</i> m2, <i>ngapgority</i> r, <i>ngap-go-ity</i> T
	tanditj	<i>tarndeetch</i> v [see 'eye, white of'], <i>nutyin</i> me
white gum	parn-parn tam	<i>purn-purn-dum</i> s
white man	ngamatitj	<i>numerdeitch</i> k, <i>knummateetch</i> d, <i>amerdeit</i> c, <i>ngamagitch</i> j, <i>gnammateetch</i> v, <i>ngamaigitch</i> p, <i>ummodthe</i> s, <i>knummateetch</i> d, <i>knummateetch</i> 'old white man' d, <i>arm-a-tish</i> 'white' jl, <i>k'nauma'taitch</i> di, <i>amarike</i> ns, <i>ngumalutch</i> gr, <i>ammatie</i> D, ngamatjitj he [see 'man, white']
white woman	ngamatitjar	<i>knamataehear</i> d, <i>amerdeitair</i> c, <i>gnamataecharr</i> v [see 'woman white'], <i>k'nauma'techar</i> di
who	ngara	<i>ngara</i> m, <i>gnaara</i> d, <i>gnarra</i> v
	winya	<i>winya</i> r
why	ngangaranak	<i>ngangaranuk</i> m
wicked man	kurang-korangitj	<i>korrang korrang aetch</i> d, <i>kuuronee</i> an 'roguery' d
	manumanumitj	<i>manno manno maetch</i> v, <i>manumeetch</i> 'roguery' v
wicked woman	korang-korangitjar	<i>korrang korrang aetchaar</i> d
	manumanumitjar	<i>manno manno maetchaar</i> v
wide	tuka-tuka	<i>dooga-dooga-ngat</i> T
widow	pundak	<i>puundak</i> d, v
	kungpilyi	<i>kuungbilye</i> X
widower	nakitjaru(k)	<i>nakeecharro</i> v, <i>nakeecheruuk</i> d
	kirn	<i>keaern</i> X
wife		<i>molangar</i> me
willie wagtail	prin-prin	<i>prien prien</i> d, <i>praen paen</i> v
wind	ngurnduk	<i>ngoondook</i> j, <i>ngurndook</i> k, <i>gnuurnduuk</i> v, <i>muurnduuk</i> d, <i>noondook</i> n, <i>urnduc</i> w, <i>ngonduk</i>

		m, <i>ngondok</i> l, <i>wirndook</i> s, <i>ngoorndook</i> [also 'cold'] p, <i>ngoornduk</i> m2, <i>urndook</i> t, <i>on-dok</i> pf, <i>urndook</i> s, <i>uunduuk</i> 'strong wind' d, v a <i>urnduc</i> 'air' w, 'air' v, <i>murn-dook</i> jl, <i>oorndoonk</i> di, <i>undook</i> z <i>borridook</i> z, <i>cow win</i> z <i>nartyak</i> m3, <i>nareejuck</i> F, <i>nurrajug</i> D, <i>narrejup</i> X, <i>naretschak</i> V, <i>merdervein</i> Y <i>moortmoot</i> B [= 'cold'; also Kulin] <i>laplap kuurn</i> d, v [see 'air'] <i>barrakii</i> d, v, <i>parakii</i> 'hot wind' d [see 'north'] <i>lachlaar kuurn</i> v <i>kuureen</i> d, v [see 'south', 'mist', 'snow'] <i>kuumar kuumar</i> d, v <i>neerin</i> X <i>warreenwren-noong</i> T <i>warritnong</i> d, <i>wiiritnong</i> v <i>millaepan</i> d, <i>millaepa</i> v, <i>millit-milly-bah</i> T <i>gnuurnduuk</i> d, v [= 'wind'] <i>pullapity</i> r [= 'cold'] <i>laykapein</i> T <i>werrandok</i> X <i>minning-nga</i> T <i>willang</i> T [see 'porcupine', 'wire'] <i>watniitch</i> d <i>wannae ka</i> v <i>kuin'gnatyambateetch</i> d, <i>yambateetch</i> v [see 'bachelor', 'send'] <i>dekoa</i> sh <i>mang-oo</i> T <i>likkae nuung</i> d, v <i>teekuurnaeko</i> v <i>yeekuwan</i> d <i>tonambool</i> w, <i>tunumbu</i> t, <i>dhanambul</i> m, <i>tanambul</i> me, <i>dhumdhumboorn</i> n, <i>tamtambora</i> c,
	porituk	
	kawin	
	naritjak	
	mut-mut	
wind, east	lap-lap kurn	
wind, north	parakayi	
wind, hot	latjlaa kurn	
wind, south	kuriyn	
wind, west	kuma-kuma	
wing	nirin	
wing, bird's	wariyn-wariyn	
wink	warit	
	millipa	
winter	ngurnduk	
	palapitj	
	likapin	
	wiranduk	
wipe, to	miniugga	
wire	wilang	
wish	wa(t)natj	
	wanika	
witch	kuwingat yambatitj	
with [by means of]		
within	mangu	
	liki	
without	tikurniko	
	yikuwa	
woman	thanambul/r	

		<i>tanambool</i> p, <i>thanambooi</i> j, <i>tunumbull</i> k, <i>annumbor</i> d, v, <i>dhunnumbur</i> r, <i>pe ter-namborer</i> pf, <i>thum-boora</i> jl, <i>tonamburr</i> gr, <i>danambul</i> dm
	thandambur	<i>tandamborr</i> m2, m3, <i>tunctumbur</i> X
	pundjilkirang-yar	<i>puunjilkaerang</i> yaar v [given as 'married woman' and 'single lady'; see 'gentleman'] kiranga = 'raise'
	nganuthi	<i>unnodthe</i> s
	neran(g)-kurk	<i>nooranygoulk</i> F, <i>ngrang-gur</i> T, <i>ngrang gurk</i> Ts, <i>nerangoork</i> V, <i>nurrun-gooroc</i> 'girl' D, <i>narran-</i> <i>gooroc</i> 'white woman' D
woman, betrothed	karin mik-iyar	<i>karrin mikeear</i> d [see 'mother-in- law, daughter-in-law']
	kurn-tipik-iyar	<i>kuurndeepikkeeargnan</i> v [see 'young']
woman, childless	kurotan kurotan	<i>kurrokatan</i> <i>kuurokutann</i> d
	pangat thukuwi	<i>bang att tukuae</i> 'no child' v
woman, divorced	yunyunda	<i>yuunyuunda</i> v [see also 'divorced']
woman, flash	yurpa nguna muninyar	<i>yuurba gnuurna muurninyaar</i> d
woman, handsome	marini thambur	<i>marrinae tambuur</i> d [see 'man, fop/dandy']
woman, immoral	kaku ni-iyar	<i>karkor neegh heear</i> d, v
woman, married	lady gnar	<i>laedae g'naar</i> d
	ngana purk-iyar	<i>gnanna puurkeear</i> d, v
woman, midwife	ngiyin	<i>gneein</i> d38
woman, near confinement		<i>moaegorm</i> d, v, d38
woman, nickname for	kuloyt nyiyar	<i>kuuloit gneear</i> d, v [= 'man female']
woman, old	kukuwitj	<i>kukuwitch</i> d, me, <i>kuguwitch</i> 'woman' m, <i>kogoitch</i> j, <i>koowoowetch</i> n, <i>kookooweitch</i> k, <i>kookooweit</i> X
	nakutayt	<i>nar-ko tite</i> pf
	put-put-nerang	<i>poortnerang</i> p, <i>port-port-nurrong</i> 'woman' D, <i>polpolnerang</i> V
	ngaram-tjar	<i>ngurramdyar</i> r, <i>ngarom ngarom</i> m, <i>ngaram ngaram yer</i> m2, m3 [see 'old man']
	ngalang-yar	<i>gnullang yaar</i> v [see 'man, old'] <i>mar.ra.mar.ra.bul</i> z [see 'woman, virgin']

woman, single	nguwitj tanambur	<i>knuutch tannambor</i> v, <i>knuighwhaar tannumbor</i> d
	kuna lady	<i>kuurna laedae</i> d [<i>kurna</i> = 'young']
woman, unchaste	kiyanditj	<i>keeandeetch</i> d
woman, virgin	tarayl parayt	<i>tarrile parrite</i> X [see 'woman, young']
	kiyan	<i>keearn</i> d, v [also 'young woman betrothed']
	maramarambul	<i>marramarrabuul</i> d, v [given as 'young woman', 'young white woman' and 'virgin'], <i>marer</i> <i>marerbul</i> 'young woman' pf
woman, virgin, old	punutj tiyan	<i>puunoitch teean</i> d, v
woman, white	numatitja	<i>noomahitityer</i>
womb	kulan kora	<i>goolan-gorrur-noong</i> T
wombat	miyam	<i>meeam</i> d, v, <i>me-yam</i> pf, <i>meam</i> X, <i>meeam</i> di
	murayn	<i>moor-ain</i> T
	murakil kapu	<i>mooragil caboo</i> [? = 'burier nose']
wonderful		<i>o-nahka-munaghy</i> T
wood	wiyn	<i>weean</i> n, <i>wee</i> v, <i>ween</i> d, di, <i>ween</i> w, <i>wein</i> t, <i>wiin</i> p, m, j, <i>wiind</i> me, <i>wiin</i> V [= 'fire']
	puwap	<i>boarb</i> s
	kayarong	<i>ky-er-rong</i> z
	lart	<i>lard</i> mm [see 'stick']
	warnkuwit	<i>wurngooit</i> j, <i>wurngooit</i> k <i>turong</i> gr
wood chip	pipipi	<i>pipepi</i> s
wood, very long log	wurombit kanak	<i>wuuruumbit kannak</i> [also 'pole carried by woman'] [see 'wryneck']
woodpecker		<i>ngallahtnyoong</i> T [= 'hair']
wool	ngalat	<i>ngarong</i> j, <i>ngurroin</i> k, <i>ngaroong</i> p, <i>ngarrung</i> r, <i>gniiruung</i> d <i>narong</i> V, <i>knarrong</i> X
woomera	ngarung, ngaroyn	<i>karpong golang</i> v [= 'nose head'] <i>pul.ler-ter-lorn</i> z, mm
	kapong kulang	<i>merriwon</i> di
	palatalun	<i>man-ung</i> jl
	miriwan	<i>yahn</i> T
	manang	<i>yannung-ngun-wurkur</i> T
word	yaan	[= 'go work']
work		

work, do your	yanaka kuknyi-ngin	<i>yannaka-goknyingin</i> T
worm	tileng	<i>telleng</i> T
worm: earthworm	kurk	<i>kuuk</i> v, <i>ko'ork</i> d, <i>krook</i> n, <i>kuruk</i> me, <i>koorook</i> m2, <i>koork</i> m3 [resembles Kulin word for 'blood']
worm: glowworm	landitj	<i>landeetch</i> d
worm, in animal	wiyn mulayn	<i>ween muliin</i> v [see 'fire']
worn	kuluwi	<i>kuuloae yong</i> d, v
wound	patwurt-ming	<i>pot-woorden</i> z, <i>pat woor deet</i> z <i>meeng</i> d, v, <i>meeng</i> 'wounded' v <i>ming-an</i> 'ulcer' T
wounded	mati tanu	<i>muttae tanno</i> d
wounds		<i>nai-pngut-dangan-yoon</i> [also 'sear'] T
wren, blue-headed	partpartitj	<i>purtpurteetch</i> v [see 'climber of trees']
wren, emu-tailed	tiriyir?	<i>taeraeaer</i> d
wren, firetail	wirinwit	<i>wireenwitt</i> d, <i>wirringwitt</i> v
	panditayi	<i>pundit tii</i> v
	yuloyn kiyar	<i>yuloin keear</i> d, d54
wren, slate-coloured	mirnam-mirnam	<i>mirnam mirnam</i> d
	titjitj	<i>tee'cheetch</i> v
wren, small	tayi-moweng	<i>ty-moeng</i> mm d
	mirnin-mirnin	<i>mirnin-mirnin</i> s
wren, yellow-rumped	ngarayn piyal	<i>gnarriin beeal</i> d
wrestle, to	yarnda	<i>yarnda</i> v [see 'throw']
wrestle, wrestling	partuniyipa	<i>bartuuniyeeban</i> d, <i>bartuunum</i> 'game of wrestling'd, v
	partonapanot	<i>pur.to.na.bun.note</i> z, mm [WK partema]
wrestler, champion	wakil	<i>warkill</i> d, v
wrist	karuk-karuk	<i>kar.ro.kar.ri</i> pf, <i>karoo karook</i> jl, <i>kur-ruk kur-ruk</i> X
	kayuk-kayuk	<i>ky yoke i yoke</i> z, <i>kayuuk kayuuk</i> v, d, <i>kiiyuuk kiiyuuk</i> 'joint of wrist' v [see 'forearm']
wrist, joint of	kanakurt	<i>kunnaguurt</i> d
wrong	ngami kunan	<i>gnummee kuunan</i> d, v [see 'bad'] <i>ngamikilang</i> m2, <i>arnrigullen</i> n, <i>kar</i> me, <i>ngomidya</i> m3
wryneck	tirn-tirn	<i>tirn tirn</i> d, <i>dindeen</i> 'woodpecker' r [see 'creeper, white-throat']
	tirti-iyar	<i>tirtaeheear</i> v [see 'titmouse']

Y

yam	tjirang	<i>geerang</i> r [?= 'leaf']
yam daisy	mona	<i>moner</i> z, mm, <i>mo-ner</i> 'murrong' z, mm
yamstick	kanak	<i>kunnak</i> r, <i>kannak</i> 'stick' ds, <i>can nurk</i> 'murnong stick' z [see 'club']
yawn	ta(r)na	<i>tarna no</i> d, <i>tarna gnin</i> v
yellow	punda	<i>puundar</i> d, v
yelp, like dog	lupa	<i>luupan</i> d [see 'growl', 'howl', 'whine']
	paya	<i>paaya</i> v
yes	ku	<i>ko</i> j, k, r, p, g, v, d, di, me, <i>go</i> n, <i>ku</i> m, <i>co</i> mm, <i>goa</i> jl, <i>co</i> X, <i>ko</i> V, <i>koor</i> G, Y, <i>kaw</i> Ts, <i>kawt</i> Ts
	ingi	<i>inghe</i> pf
yesterday	kalikitu	<i>kal le kit too</i> pf
	ngankat	<i>ngarnkurt</i> k, <i>naangat</i> p, <i>ngaangat</i> m, <i>nankart</i> me, <i>gnangkatt</i> d, v, <i>ngagatto</i> j, <i>ngankat</i> m2, <i>ngangat</i> m3, <i>ngagat</i> r, <i>akatho</i> n
	ngukat	<i>ngokat</i> V
	trangaat	<i>trangart</i> G
yonder	mangu koparu	<i>mung-o-kopar-o</i> pf [see also 'other side']
young	kuna	<i>kuurnong</i> d, <i>kuurneii</i> v, <i>kuurna</i> [of possum] ds [Kayardiild (Q) <i>kunawuna</i> 'child']

Appendix 1: planets and stars

Antares	patkuwi tukung	<i>butt kuee tuukuung</i> 'big stomach' d99
3 stars beneath Antares	kuku naranung	<i>kuukuu narranuung</i> 'nearly a grandfather' d99
Aurora Australis	puwi-puwi	<i>puae buae</i> 'ashes' d101, <i>puae buae</i> d, v
	waang	<i>waa-ung</i> st
Canopus	miyyiarung wi	<i>murhearong waeae</i> v 'big fire?'
	waa	<i>waa</i> d 'crow'
evening star, Venus	karung kinitja	<i>karuung kitnaeetcha</i> v
	wangul	<i>wung'uul</i> d [also 'twinkle', 'planet']
Fomalhaut [sic]		<i>buunjill</i> d100 [Fomalhaut is <i>Piscis australis</i> , a bright star]

Hydra	barukil	<i>barrukill</i> d101
Barrukill's dog	kalok	<i>karlok</i> d101
Jupiter, morning star	partitung thirng	<i>burtit tung tirng</i> d, <i>burtit tuung tirng</i> d, [d = 'strike the sun'], <i>purtaetuung gnunung gnat</i> v
Magellanic cloud, large	(kaan) kuron	<i>kuurn kuurn</i> 'male brolga' d99, <i>karn kuuron</i> d, v, <i>kor-ron</i> z
Magellanic cloud, small	ngirang kuron	<i>gnaerang kuuron</i> 'female brolga' d99, <i>gnaerang kuuron</i> v, d
Mars		<i>parrupum</i> d100
Milky Way	pangk	<i>baarnk</i> d, <i>barnk</i> 'big river' d99
	kapiyn	<i>kapeen</i> v
	tandin tjumun	<i>tarndeen chumuurn</i> v
	turong	<i>torong</i> d [also 'Milksack' d99]
	ngamitwar	<i>ummit-warr</i> pf
	wayl tjart	<i>while djurt</i> z
	pulawi	<i>pol-la-way</i> mm
Orion, constellation	kapi-iyar	<i>pun-gil</i> mm, <i>punyl</i> mm [= 'star']
	tambura	<i>kuppiheear</i> d
Pleiades	kurok-iyar	<i>tambuura</i> v
		<i>kuurokeheear</i> 'flock of cockatoos' d, d100
	mipatum	<i>me patoom</i> l
Pointers	tuulirmp	<i>tuulirmp</i> d, v, 'magpie larks' d100
Queen of the Pleiad	ngiyangga(r)	<i>gneang'gar</i> d, v [= 'eaglehawk']
Red Star	murutj	<i>moroitch</i> 'fire' d100
Scorpio constellation	ngirpin payitj	<i>gnirpeen pieetch</i> v
	kamim payitj	<i>kummim bieetch</i> d, d100
Sirius	marupeng	<i>maarupeng</i> v
	paruparn	<i>paarupum</i> d
	ngiyangga(r)	<i>gneangar</i> 'eagle' d99
Southern Cross	kankantuombalang	<i>kunkuntuomballank</i> 'knot or tie' d100, <i>kunkun tuuomballank</i> d
Yellowish Star	kupartakil	<i>kuupartakil</i> d100
Venus, planet	wangul	<i>wung'uul</i> d, <i>marhearrong</i> [= 'big'] v

Appendix 2: kin terminology

Dawson contains 182 entries. There is a lot of redundancy in his presentation in that he distinguishes 'male speaking' from 'female speaking', but such a distinction is relevant only to a minority of relationships. Not every token from Dawson is reproduced here, though all words recorded in other sources are.

Parents

father	pipayi	<i>peep d, peepii d, peepi k, pipai j, p, beebie n, be-bi c, pee-pie q, bipa r1, pipai r, pepie s,n, bipai m, bepi l, pepint t, pinyoong m2, peipai T, pipai V, peep B, bebi D, peepi X, papie F, peepye di, pe-pi jl</i>
mother	ngirang	<i>kneerang d, ds, di, nee-rung q, nerangai j, gner-rong-gi c, nurangi k, ngerang r, ngirrang r1, nerong s, nerra w, ngrrong l, nerung t, ngira m, ngira' ms, nerang p, kneerang X, n-rang-ngun T, nerun B, nerang V, ne-rung jl, neer-rung 'father' pf yurungi n</i>

Other entries: **mamam** (*mumum B*) 'father' (a Kulin word), **tipatj** (*tebach w*) 'father' and **yaat** (*yart X*) 'step=father'

Siblings

brother, elder	wartayi	<i>wurdi k, wartai r, wardai m, me, wiirdai p, wartietsh n, wardii d, di, wardie s, wordi c, pf, war-dye q, warti l, wadi t, wahr-tai T, war-di jl, wardi F, warri X, wardai 'brother, younger' V</i>
brother, younger	kuku	<i>ko-ko-gnun c, cuoghuon s, cogo 'younger' w, kokrer s, koko r, d, me, kogu m, kokung ho, kokon 'older bro' V</i>
sister elder	kakayi	<i>kakie s, kaakii d, cukia w, kurkie F, kuki X, ko-kai-yar T, kakai m, j, p, kaki n, ho, kukkai r, koki k, ka-ki, kakak V, kakai c, kaakii 'older step', 'eldest married' d, kook-yarra q, ko-ker c, kuck ki kucki pf, kuki l, kakii di, ka-ki jl, charki 'sister' t, ky-ky 'cousin' X</i>
sister, younger	kuku-iyar	<i>koko heear d, kokodyar r, kookeer n, kokuiir m, koko heear 'younger step' d, kokaiar 'younger sister' p, kokowear me, kokogar ho, koquiara V</i>

Dawson also gives the following where **-iyar** is normally the suffix indicating the referent is female.

brother, married	wartayi-iyar	<i>wardiiehear d</i>
fa's bro's son with family	wartayi-iyar	<i>wardiiehear d</i>

Dawson also gives the following, but the suffix is inconsistently 'single' and 'married'.

brother, single	wartatj	<i>wardiitch d</i>
fa's bro's son, married	wartatj	<i>wardiitch d</i>

The following were also found:

brother		<i>wooroort... B, woormderong G</i>
brother, younger	martayi	<i>marti n</i>
brother, younger	pupip	<i>poorpep p</i>
sister		<i>nerrungorne B (Wulu nerang 'woman')</i>
sister, elder	kurokayi	<i>korokai j</i>
sister, younger	wartiyara	<i>wardiarra j (appears to be wartayi 'elder brother' plus -iyar 'feminine suffix')</i>

Aunts and uncles

mother's brother	ngamayi	<i>nummii d, gnum-i 'my uncle' c, knumi X</i>
mother's bro (married)	mimim, mamim	<i>meemim d, mamim 'uncle's, mee-min 'uncle' di, mam-mi 'uncle' jl</i>
mother's sister	pap-pap	<i>baapaap d, pa-parp jl, parp-parp X, bay-byar T</i>
	pap kuruk	<i>bap kuuruuk d</i>
mo's sister (married)	waanung ngirang	<i>waanung kneerang d</i>
father's sister	limbayn	<i>leembiin d, leebye di</i>
father's brother	wanan pip	<i>wannan peep d</i>

It is common to find terms for 'mother's brother' and for 'father's sister', with 'mother's sister' being 'mother' and 'father's brother' being 'father'. Note that 'father's brother' is *wanan pip* 'other father', but *waanung ngirang* 'other mother' is given as a 'married mother's sister'. Source pf records *now yoere rer* 'uncle'.

Grandparents and grandchildren

mother's father/ man's dau's child	ngapurn	<i>g'napuurn d, gnarpurn s, kna'poorn di, naapuurn d, map-ur 'grandmother' jl</i>
	n[g]ap-iyar	<i>napheear d</i>
mother's mother/ woman's dau's child	kuruk(ayi), kuru-iyar	<i>kuuruuk [man speaking] d, kooroki 'g'mo' X, kuuruukii [female speaking] d, koorooky'e di, kuuroheear d</i>
father's father/ man's son's child	kukurn(-iyar)	<i>kuukuurn d, ko-kern jl, kuukuurn heear d</i>
father's mother/ woman's son's child	linyar	<i>leenyaar d</i>

Source X records *knup=knup* for 'grandfather' and Dawson records **wuruwurumit** (*wurowuromitt*) for 'great' grandparents as in **wuruwurumit ngapurn** (*wurowuromitt gnapuurn*) 'great grandfather by mother's side', i.e. mother's father's father.

Cousins

Cross-cousins, i.e. mother's brother's children and father's sister's children, have a special term, but other cousins, i.e. father's brother's children and mother's sister's children, are simply called elder or younger brother or sister as with one's own siblings.

cross-cousin	tawil	<i>towwill d, v, di, towill d, tawil t</i>
	tawil-iyar	<i>towill heear 'female' d, towelja 'aunt' c, twollier 'aunt' s</i>

Howitt [n.d.] records a number of 'cousin terms', not all of which agree with the other sources. Here is his list. M stands for 'male speaking' and F for 'female speaking':

M. father's brother's son	kuparng	<i>kopang</i> [= 'son']
F. father's brother's son	wartayi	<i>wurti</i> [= 'elder brother']
M. father's brother's daughter	pipi-yar	<i>bibbeherr</i>
F. father's brother's daughter		—
M. mother's sister's son	kupang	<i>kopang</i> [= 'son']
F. mother's sister's son	wartayi	<i>wurti</i> [= 'elder brother']
M. mother's sister's daughter	pap kurang	<i>bapgourung</i>
F. mother's sister's daughter	kakayi	<i>kaki</i> [= 'elder sister']
M. father's sister's son		<i>gaygay</i>
F. father's sister's son	pinang	<i>benang</i>
M. father's sister's daughter	pipi-yar	<i>bibbiherr</i>
F. father's sister's daughter	kamitj	<i>kamitch</i>
M. mother's brother's son	wurung(g)ut	<i>wurungut</i>
F. mother's brother's son	pinang	<i>benang</i>
M. mother's brother's daughter	papap	<i>babup</i> [= 'mother's sister']
F. mother's brother's daughter	kamitj	<i>kamitch</i> [cf. kamutj 'husband's sister']

Nieces and nephews

brother's son	kuparng	<i>kupparng d</i> [= 'son']
brother's daughter	ngart	<i>gnaart d</i> [= 'daughter']
sister's son	warangat	<i>warrang at d</i>
sister's daughter	warangat-iyar	<i>warrang a heear d, wurrungutyer X</i>

Other data

woman's sister's daughter	papap	<i>baapap d</i> <i>wannan tukuae d</i>
nephew	kuwi	<i>koepup X</i>
marrying cousin	kurukiya	<i>kuurukeear d, v</i>
marrying niece	ngami wing	<i>gnammae waeng d, v</i> [see 'bad']

Sons and daughters

daughter	ngart	<i>gnaart</i> [also 'girl, pre-womanhood' v, <i>ngart un l</i> , <i>nrarton t</i> , <i>knaard w</i> , <i>gnaart d</i> , <i>ngahrt T</i> , <i>nuart F</i> , <i>knurt X</i> , <i>ngahrt T</i> , <i>nuart F</i> , <i>knurt X</i> , <i>ghnarn s</i> , <i>gnarn d</i> , <i>kuuparng d</i> , <i>quoburr s</i> , <i>copenyong t</i> , <i>koping ung l</i> , <i>kuupri ds</i> , <i>kouprung X</i> , <i>go-bung-ngan T</i> , <i>cooprank F</i>
son	kuparng	

Musgrove (w) records *tookayn*, but this appears to be **tuku(wi)-(ng)ayn** 'my child'.

Affines

husband	nganapun	<i>k'nannapuurn d</i> , <i>nannabuurn d</i> , <i>un up poo un pf</i> , <i>ngonabun m</i> , <i>g'nanap v</i> , <i>ngun up l</i> , <i>anaboort n</i> , <i>ngannap-ngoo T</i> , <i>knunup X</i> , <i>man-nap-urn jl</i>
wife	malang(ga)	<i>mullung'gar d</i> , <i>mullung gare rer pf</i> , <i>mullung'gar d</i> , <i>malongar m</i> , <i>mullang X</i> , <i>malbung l</i> , <i>mulladh n</i> , <i>mullang v</i> , <i>mullin'gar d</i> , <i>mabang-oo T</i> , <i>mullungar di</i> , <i>mal-lung-un jl</i>
husband's mother	karin	<i>karrin d</i>
woman's son's wife	karin	<i>karrin d</i>
husband's father	tukuwi kanak	<i>tukuae kunnukk d</i>
man's son's wife	tukuwi kana(k)-iyar	<i>tukuae kunnahear d</i>
woman's dau's husband	nalun	<i>naluun d</i> , <i>al-lone</i> 'aunt' pf
wife's mother	nalunyaar	<i>nullinyur r</i> , <i>naluunyaar d</i> , <i>naalun d</i>
man's dau's husband	nalun	<i>nalun d</i>
wife's father	nalungkar	<i>naluung'garr d</i> , <i>naluunkar d</i>
sister's husband	piningga	<i>pinning'gar d</i>
husband's brother	piningga	<i>pinning'gar d</i> , <i>biningar di</i> , <i>binegur X</i> [also 'sweetheart']
husband's sister	kamutj	<i>kumoitch d</i>
wife's brother		not recorded directly, but kawitj (<i>karweetch</i>) is given as the term of address for 'brother-in-law'.
wife's sister	not recorded	
younger bro's wife	pininggayar	<i>pinning'gar'yarr d</i>
man's brother's wife	malat	<i>mullat d</i>

Other data

wife	tanya	<i>tan yer borrar z</i> , <i>tun.le.bor.rer z</i>
wife, first	kari makiya	<i>karrae makeear d</i> , v
wife, second	winiya	<i>weehneear d</i> , v

mother-in-law	ngangpil	<i>knungbil</i> X
father-in-law	ngutjungik	<i>knutyungknick</i> X [see 'good']
brother's son's wife	wuruwili	<i>worroweely</i> T
sister-in-law	tiraka	<i>terager</i> X

Modifiers used with kin terms**wanung**

Wanung, which Dawson glosses in the context of kinship as 'other' (cf. **wananang** 'more') signals that the term which follows it is being used in an extended sense, as 'step' or 'classificatory' as opposed to 'biological'.

father, step	wanan pip	<i>wannan peep</i> d ['other father']
father's brother	wanan pip	<i>wannan peep</i> d ['other father']

Dawson also gives **yanyak bab** (*yaagnak bab*) 'other mother' as the term one's nieces address their aunt by.

kalat

kalat signals 'eldest'

eldest	kalat	<i>kullart</i> d [eldest sister, son, daughter]
daughter, eldest	kalat-iyar ngat	<i>kullart heear gnart</i> d

pakar

pakar 'middle', 'in between' signals 'middle' (in rank).

daughter, second	pakar ngart	<i>bukkar gnart</i> d
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kalat and **pakar** can apparently be used together:

son, second	pakar kalat	<i>bukkar kullart</i> d
sister, second, f.s.	pakar kalat-iar	<i>bukkar kullart heear</i> d

The following show ways of encoding 'youngest':

sister, youngest	tayantjitj ngapan-iyar	<i>tiienjeetch gnuppang heear</i> d
daughter, youngest	tantjin ngapang	<i>tiinjeen gnuppang</i> d 'last breast'
woman's youngest son	tantatj ngaprun	<i>tarntiich naapuurn</i> d
son, youngest	wanyat kanak	<i>wiinyatt kunnak</i> d ['last stick', see wanyu 'below']

5 *Warrnambool-English glossary*

ba	and	kalat	eldest
borak	no	kalat-kalat	light
bul	bull	kalayn	day, every
		kalenat	parrakeet
ingi	yes	kali wur	low; steep hill
		kali-kali wur	valley
kaka	come on	kalikitu	yesterday
kaka thirng	planet, star, watch/clock	kalingayi	parrakeet, blue mt
kaka wata	come on	kalingganhu	in front
kakarni tayiwil	nimble	kalinggat	in front
kakat	eel basket	kaliwara	Wannon river
kakong	eel	kaliyu mirng	cheekbone
kaku ni iyar	woman, immoral	kalkalkipa	mutter
kakura	run, to	kalkan	child
kakuran kurik	vein	kalketa	hoarse
kakuran muni	trail, of lizard	kalketu kurn	throat, sore
kakuwika	eat, to	kalkirta, kalkarta	cut, divide
kal	dog	kalk-kalk	nest of powerful owl
kala(r)n	brush kangaroo	kalkutj	tender
kala-iyar	finger, second	kalkutna	dumb, silent
kala-iyar kirting	finger, third	kalkuya	stumble
kalambaran	sundew	kalmba	amusement
kalang kuniya	slow	kalng kapiyangin	guilty
kalankinin	lie	kalngitj, kalngin,	
kalap-kalap	emetic made of leech	kalnggiyan	fun, joke
kalarn	nest, brush turkey	kalok	Barrukill's dog
kalarn	wallaby	kaloyrn	hot, summer
kalat	morning, rays, light	kalpi miringa	tired
		kalpinang	possum, old male
		kalpirna	hungry, dead

kalpirnitj	corpse	kandruka	up
kaltjang	thin	kang	meat
kalu	by and by	kang	rock
kalu	tinder	kang wurut[h]	hill, covered with trees
kalwirak	echidna	kang(k)	hill
kalwitj	crayfish	kangarna	hold, shake hand
kama, kanuiya	paint	kanggi-	under
kamara	pigface	kanggonayu	shield, large
kamaru	blood	kangna	pour, to
kamatjura	horse	kani	inside
kamba nganang	sunrise	kani puri	above, high
kambirni	sleep walking	kani, kanu	high, up
kamim payitj	Scorpio	kani-nhung	other side
	constellation	kaninkor	sneeze
kamiyt nganang	west	kanitjerung	policeman
kamp-kamp	horse	kankanturombalangk	Southern Cross
kan	grass, silver	kankera	fire caused by lightning
kan(g)kati	hang a man, to	kanman	fungus, large yellow
kanak	club, yamstick	kanpa	climb; play
kanak	tooth, to rub gums	kanpata	jump
kanak wirin	head ornament	kanpilikurt	across
kanak wurot	wattlebird	kanpitj nganang	east
kanakil	chisel, stone	kantart	lichen
kanakiyar	sting ray	kantulung	kookaburra
kanakurt	wrist, joint of	kanu	outside
kanalpa	today	kanukatkun	hang a man
kanam	fungus, blue	kanu-nhung	over
kanamirita	barn owl	kanyuwak	finger (also toe)
kanang	deep	kap-kapa	gather
kanang	emu trap	kapa	swoop of eagle
kanang	hole; small lake; waterhole; well	kapa nganang	sunset
kanapa	cough	kapang	cat, native
kanat-kanip	trousers	kapang thinang	toe
kanati	hang a man	kapatj	cockatoo, red-tail, black
kanda mirna	chop wood	kapayn	rain
kanda wiyin	to kindle	kapi-iyar	crepuscular rays, Orion
kandabul,		kapirng	emu
kawundabul	whale	kapitj	egg of ant
kandamayn	small		
kandat	seed of blackwood		
kandawara	cook, to		
kanditj	relationship [sic]		

kapiyn	Milky Way	kari putnuk	duck, teal
kap-kap	pouch of pelican	karik-karik	forest
kapkap pala	caterpillar	karim-karim ngar	marriage, betrothal
kapong kulang	woomera		
kapu	end	karin	husband's mother
kapul	calf, of leg	karin mik-iyar	woman, betrothed
kapung	nose, bird's bill	karinyuk kurung	tooth, child's second
kapuwing	funeral pile		
karak	gum	karip	thigh
karaka	hasten	karir-kariri	mirage on plain
karaki, karakiyt	scar	karit mitjar	marriage, betrothal
karakuren	echo		
karal	young goose	karita	grow, to
karamart	crayfish	karitan	swelling
karan	box tree	karitj	gum (in mouth)
karan	platypus	kariwan	grass
karan	thorn	karkil	ironbark
karang	tree [given as 'gum' & 'wattle']	karkin	axe, tomahawk
	hill	karkura litj	sorrow
karang	small frog	karnda	call out, howl, scream, shout
karangit	ornamental marking	karnda marn	drumming noise
karapa	duck	karnma	vomit, to
karapuk	deep	karokayt	cutting grass
kararang	cuttlefish	karong	lightning
karat marang	message stick	karpa	sew, to
karat pitin wiyn	medicine stone	karpim payitj	twin children
karatj	toothache	karpipa	slow
karatj	flood	karpit mat	shield, bushes
karatjal	trousers	karpitj	crysolis of bark
karat-kanip	caterpillar	karpitj turap	hairy caterpillar
karatj	cry, to	kart pirap	pelican
karatmang	large, wild duck	karti kartitj	water, laving
karawaren	full	kart-karti	parrot, rosella
karawi-	stomachful	karta	stand
karawipu	stomachful	kartma	sick
karawitu	pregnant	kartpa(n), kirtpa	few, four
karawiya	love	karuk-karuk	wrist
karaynpi	loud	karumba	today
karenth	maggie	karung kinitja	evening star, Venus
kari	man, betrothed		
kari kanda	wife, first	karupa	put on
kari makiya		karuwi	bandicoot

karuwil	grub in lightwood
karuwu, karakuwa	run, to
karwa	kick
karwarni	climb, to
karwip	coroboree
karwiyān	corroboree, dance
kat	neck
kata	stop
kata	at
kataki	from
katal katal wirng	earwig
katam-katam	boomerang
katēpaa	tide
katip	do, to
kat-kat	grass
kat-kat	eel net
katlawatinak	come, come here
katlu	no
katmowan	very sick
katniyt	boy, manhood
	ceremony
katnopan marndal	lightning
katuk	snake, big yellow
kawa	come on
kawang	cat, native
kawin	signal smoke
kawin	wind
kawit	grass tree
kawitj	wife's brother
kawiyn	butt piece of spear
kawuk	grub in eucalyptus
kawun	grass, silver
kawun kalambarant	geranium, native
kawutiya	squeak
kaya	hill
kayambaa	relationship [sic]
kayambil	platypus
kayamumbapi	today
kayanam	meat
kayap kalang	bundle of weapons
kayap marang	five
kayap pirn	hop [= 'one leg']
kayap(a)	one

kayap(a) mirng	one-eyed
kayapa kuntarung	month
kayapa nganang	midday
kayapa ya-iyar	month
kayapirn	rug, man's
	kangaroo
kayarong	wood
kayi	call out
kayikan thirng	afternoon, sunset
kayirayt	fairy stone
kaytmiyt thirng	west
kaytpa	talk, to
kaytpanoma	swoop of eagle
kaytparta	ask, to
kayuk kayuk	kangaroo, young
ngurak	male
kayuk-kayuk	forearm, wrist
kepikuwi	March fly
kerik	blood
kerulet	eagle
kika tiring	pull away, go on
	to
kikan	meteor
kiki	cry of snake
kikitj	wooden bucket
kilaan	fungus,
	phosphorescent
kiling(k)	lake, waterhole,
	well
kilin-kilin	magpie, black
kilip	bone point of
	spear
kilkurtin	across
kilthen	black magpie
kimanku	red kangaroo
kimbali	come, come here
kinanpa	ever
kinikming	temples
kining	forehead
kiniyn	bone pin
kinngur	rabbit rat
kintjan	cry of cockatoo
kipaka	quarrel

kipawa	cut, to	kiyan tupu	love
kiral	grey goose	kiyanda(pa)	courtship
kiram	spear shield	kiyanditj	unchaste woman
kirambirm	ornament	kiyangtjitj	all
kirang	murnong root	kiyawitj	sour
kiranga	lift, raise	kiyariytan	never
kirangk	lump	kobara ban	cap
kirap mirin	hungry	kokman	fish
kirark	matter from wound	kokni	hold
kiri	magpie	konang	anklet
kiri punong	small pigeon	koniyai	sick
kiri-kiri	red	konwaram	stone, conglomerate
kiri-kiri kunitj	snake, fawn-coloured	konwurong	thistle, edible
kiri-kiri mirng	bleary-eyed	koparuk	bull frog
kiri-kiri murnang	red cloud	korak pinang	large rib grass
kiri-kiri-kanditj	red	korak wemin	head
kirk-kirk	mosquito	korang-korangitjar	wicked woman
kirk-kirk-nga	rattle	korarn	sack
kirn	widower	kori	blood
kirna	gather	korokiyt	parrot, white
kirnda	break	koroyt	kangaroo
kirndiyn	boneneedle, hairpin	kram-kram	salt
kirng	urine	krayn	duck, black
kirting	finger, fourth	krayn-pran	play
kirtitpi	all the time	krayn-wutawu	duck, teal
kirt-kirt	teal duck	kripin ngarayn	pull hair from chin
kirtnapi	all the time	krunan	mouse
kirtuk	boa; whip snake	krungkil	mad, insane
kirwawandin	eating human flesh	ku	yes
kithuk, kitjuk	ant, small	ku ngirni	voluntary
kitik-pingingu	tickle	ku(r)na	quench thirst
kitjalat	quail, large	kuk	shoulder
kitpanda	quarrel	kukap	heron
kituk	mosquito	kuki iyar	orphan, female
kit-yelat	partridge	kukirnitj	heavy
kiwutin	cry of gang-gang	kukitj	orphan, male
kiya	hearing	kukok	gull, tern or sea swallow
kiyan	child, illegitimate	kukok	joint of shoulder
kiyan	bride, virgin	kuku	brother, younger

kuku naranung	three stars underneath Antares	kumar kumar	fog from sea
kuku-iyar	sister, younger	kumi miring	white man [Bunganditj]
kukuk	owl, powerful	kumi-nhung	
kukuliyn	toad	thangang	child's first tooth
kukuna	dumb	kumong wap-wap	type of plant
kukurn	father's father	kumongmorang	man
kukutapa	calm	kumumunik	small
kukuwitj	old woman	kumutj	husband's sister
kul kut	steep hill	kun	blister
kul[h]al, kulyal	fish	kun	seed
kulak	sand	kun kurayn	young male kangaroo
kulan	seed	kun mun	seal
kulan kor	womb	kun-kun kunang	bowels
kulang	head	kuna	young
kulang kurang	flower, wattle	kuna mathal	kangaroo mouse
kulang muthang	flower, of blackwood	kuna pinang	small rib grass
kuli	egg	kunama	echidna
kulin-kulin thark	fauvette reed	kunamit, kunamilan	painted quail
kulkurn	young man	kunamung	fish, freshwater
kulkut	crater, low	kunang	excrement, juice
kulomitj	enemy	kunangguk	gum used for cement
kulon	notch in tree	kunanggut	excrement pit
kulonal	small gull	kunap	water
kulor(a)	lava	kunark	every day
kuloyn	man	kunawara	swan; mud
kuloyt nyiyar	nickname for woman	kunayi	
kulpingan	sunshine	pundjil-kirang	young gentleman
kulpiraki	strip bark off tree	kunda	fire
kulut	bird tail	kundaruk	moon
kuluwi	worm, in animal	kundipra	swelling
kumakarak	green, new	kunditj	blind
kumakili	newborn baby	kundiya	little corroboree
kuma-kuma	west wind	kundiyn kurayn	kangaroo joey
kumakun ngur	green	kundjiyt	blind
kumal	bulldog ant	kung	body
kumang	green	kung(g)amitj	heavy
kumangat wambitj	boy, betrothed	kuni	child
kumangat		kunin mum	coward
yanparta-iyar	girl, betrothed	kuninpa	afraid, fear

kunit(j)urong	unwholesome smell	kuri	magpie
kunith	kookaburra	kuri	bronze-wing pigeon
kuniyayi	small	kuri mileng	bat
kunkanu	hurt	kurir pim	hair net
kunkawu	heavy	kurira	net bag
kunketitj	cold	kurit	kangaroo apple
kunkil	doctor, wise man	kurita	lump
kun-kun kalat	fowl, domestic, male	kuriyn	south, south wind; mist
kun-kun kalitj	hen, domestic	kurk	earthworm
kunmat kurtiyan	newly married couple	kurmkurmit	grebe, small chick
kunu mirng(k)	egg of lizard	kurn	neck, throat
kunukpul	doctor, wise man	kuna lady [sic]	woman, single
kunumining	small insect	kurnang	small
kunyi	too little	kurn-tipik-iyar	woman, betrothed
kupa	white hair	kurnuminin	small
kupa	kicker of football	kuro	young possum
kupa	sit, stop, remain	kuro kalwa	heron, nankeen
kupangal	friend	kuro karan, karan	prickly box
kupangmarknark	family	kurok iyar	Pleiades
kuparikil	bullock, cow	kurok makayn	fern tree
kuparng	son, brother's son	kurokayi	sister, elder
kupartakil	Yellowish Star	kurokiyar puron	rays: crepuscular
kuperong	horn	kurokumal	ant, bright blue
kuramiyt	owl, barn or screech	kuron	knee-cap
kuramuk	possum (brushtail)	kuron ngiyan	marriage by stealing
kurananin	possum (brushtail)	kurong wirik	bowels
kurang	eel	kurot	feather
kurang	gum: stringy bark	kurotan kurotan	childless woman
kurang	koala, young	kurowi	tadpole
kurang	snake	kurowi-kurowi	mountain duck
kurang	tea-tree	kuroyt ngangan	stomach ache
kurangan	sting	kuruk	broлга
kurang-korangitj	wicked man	kuruk kumal	piper with sting
kuranmin	steal	kuruk kunawar	spoonbill
kurap	kidney (fat)	kuruk wurol	hornet fly
kurapong	four	kuruk(ayi), kuru-iyar	mother's mother
kurayi	kangaroo	kurukitj	long-billed cockatoo
kurayit	blossom	kurukiya	marrying cousin
kurayn	kangaroo	kurum(b)	breast

kurumang	shack	kuwin-kuwin	horse
kurumukyan	rug, possum	kuwiru	stick
kurun	bag	kuwitj-kuwitj	rose hill parrakeet
kurun	broilga	kuwiya	answer, ask
kurundi	behave properly, be quiet	kuwiyang	fish
kurutj-kurutj	rough	kuwiyuna	bore a hole
kuruwi	take, to	kuwu	expression of horror
kuruwulok	night	kuwur	seed, flower; lump
kut	doctor, wise man	kuwutj	milch cow
kut	hair	kuya	talk
kuta-kuta wirng	spider, goes into ear	kuyang	eel
kutara	hold or lift up	kuyang dak	lamprey eel
kutiya	stripe, body paint	kuyong-kuyong	small kestrel hawk
kutiyanan	mourning for	kuyon-kuyon	produce fire
mandanga	adult	kuyun	meeting
kutjul-kutjul	string, rope	kuyun	war spear
kutjung naropa	pleasant to smell	kuyut	spear, fishing
kutkurong	calm	kwaytpa	talk, to
kut-kut	silence	l[h]ang	tree
kutna paritj	thirsty	laa(r)p	swallow, wood martin
kuto-kutong	sport, catching birds	laan	flood
kutong	white hair	lady gnar [sic]	woman, married
kutuwi	small	laka	speak, talk
kutuwi kutuwi		lakawa	tea-tree
wirng	earwig	laki anu	vex
kuwandam	water	lala kurn	north
kuwandit(h)	hummock of sand	lalalu lalalu	give me
kuwap	water bag	lalapkun	air
kuwaran	iron conglomerate	landitj	glowworm
kuwarn	basket	lang	skin
kuwart	basket, close- made	lanpin tjutnan	beside
kuwayi, kuwi	coot	lanuk	bucket
kuwi	call out, shout	lapirta	wade
kuwi	water hen	lapitj	salt, sour
kuwi	nephew	lapiyt ngamat	water, salt
kuwinat yan-yan		lap-lap kurn	wind, east
patitj	bachelor, young	lapuni	eel
kuwinat yuwanitj	bachelor, old	larla	blow, a
kuwingat yambatitj	witch	lart	stick, wood
		larum	dusty

lata	paper	litj	flea
latjlaa kurn	hot wind	litj, lik	heart
latjlapa	murmur	liya	tooth
lawaran	never	liyn	name
lawin	brush turkey	liytpitj	leg
layn	namesake	luka	bark, of dog
layok	clothes	lukan thukuwi	
letim-letim	boomerang	mathal	chirp of small bird
letmirn	point of thing	lunga	cry, to
li marang	palm of hand (nails?)	lupa	growl, howl, whine, yelp
lik puki	talk, to	lupi lupirt	temples
likapin	winter	lurotj	nest of bower-bird
liki	within	luroytpa	gurgle in throat
likitung	brave	luwang	little tree
limbayn	father's sister	ma	here
limbik, limbitj	family camp	ma(r)nkut	round, ball
limuwa	mix, to	maal	tippet rush
linan	ever	maka	chickweed
ling	white gum	makati(pa)	today
ling maring	day	makayn, makayt	fern
linggil pim-nyuung	hill	maki, mangi	there
linggil, linkil	big	makopak	mantis fly
linkil kurayn	kangaroo, old male	makunaku, makunma	knot in string
linming	sharp	makupa	kuurku owl
linukur	parrakeet, grass	malak	nettle
linyan	name exchange ceremony	malamum karangk	moth, largest size
linyapayn	name exchange ceremony	malang(ga)	wife
linyar	white hawk	malangipa	tomorrow
linyar	father's mother	malanpa	silence
lip	sheep	malat	man's brother's wife
lipitj	red	malayn	lizard
lipitj	crest of gang-gang	malikiti yayn	revenge
lirpa	earhole	mali-nyung	day after tomorrow
lirpi(ya)	sing	malin	bat
lirpitiya	awake	malin	island
lirpmatangan	hook	malinya kanak	club
lirt	nit of louse	malipa	tomorrow
lirtang	answer	maliyn	mallee scrub
lit mirng	sharp		

malka	hairy caterpillar	mapa	club
malka(r)	shield	mapapu, mapunga	hang up
malkayu, maliyitu	long ago	mapurtin	float
malt	ice	mar	black snake
malun	mildew, mould	mar, maar	man
ma-ma	kangaroo necklace	mara	scratch on tree
mam	large March fly	mara mi[r]ng	look down
mama	catch	marak kalayn	headband
mama	kicker of football	marakak	spider, tarantula
mamaya	small stick	maramarakil	strong
mamba	here, at this place	maramarambul	woman, virgin
mambangga	break	marang	bowels
mambit	short	marang	wet day
mamburta	cut, to divide	marang	hand, fingers
mambut	iron knife	marang	great meeting,
mamit	lump		native village
mamkatj or		marang	pine [Murray]
mamkayt	little owl	marangga	build, to
mamwart	small stick	marapiya	summons to
mana	catch, hold, take,		meeting
	bring	marara	head
mana marang	shake hands, to	marat	naked
mana wata	bring, to	marat mararan	quick
manakuwiya	hope	marawaru	goose
manama	bring, to	marayi	nut
manang	woomera	marayi	oven
manatja?	crayfish	marayi	sandhill
mandarat	plover/lapwing	marayi	stone
manga, manka	build	marayi-piyaara	to beat
mangapaya	go, go away	marayn	gum: stringy bark
manggiyan	lunar halo	marel	musket
mangi-nyung	young man	marelj marang	clasp hands
mangu	within	marini kanak	pole, before
mangu koparu	yonder		chiefess
man-man	kangaroo necklace	marini mar	fop, dandy
manmut	swamp	marini miring	pole ceremony
manpa	to court	marini thambur	woman, handsome
mantjir	small mutton fish	maritj	fern
manumanumitj	wicked man	mariyn	kangaroo, female
manumanumitjar	wicked woman	mariyt	brown fungus
manumin	marriage by	markapu	greedy
	stealing	marmarang	crack (sharp
manyukil	black magpie		sound)

marn	possum-skin drum	mayilang	hand, fingers
marn	plenty/many	mayitjong	to smell pleasant
marnbul miring	heaven	mayiwan	kill
marndal	thunder	mayntjir wart	shoulder-blade
marndangin	nurse	mendiya	dusk
marn-marn-ngurat	flycatcher	merina	long time
marn-marn-ngurat	robin, white spot	metampo	jump
marnung	possum entrails	mi(ng)	egg
marpa	sting	mikur	dew, frost
mart	breast	milek-milek kupa	
mart	chest	manung	forked lightning
mart kapiirng	poisonous fungus	mili wuk	upper arm, upper arm ornament
martayi	brother, younger	milim piyitj	ball player
marti palip	tree	milimbaka	amusement
marti parnpuk	half moon	milingitjar	female gossip
martkanhu	in front	milipa	wink
martong	big	miliwitj, miliwiyt	cooking basket, oven
martong	long time	milkina	quench fire
martong	valley	milpa	bend
mart-pipul	fat	milpin	joint (of bone)
martung	lightning	mimak paka	full
martuwang	fighting club	mimim, mamim	mother's brother (married)
maruka	fist	mimit	small kestrel hawk
maruka	preserve	mimit	saltwater mussel
marum parbin	club, leangle	ming	(a) sore, wound
marupeng	Sirius	mingtjitj	cripple, from wounds
marwang	club, leangle	minik	housefly
marwankil	mosquito	minim ma'am	spur on powerful owl
matamba	knot in bark rope	minimuk	large eucalyptus grub
matan	sting ray	miningga	wipe
matang	white clay	minkil, minggil	star, planet
mathal	bird, flesh, mutton, meat	minmindur	fly causing eyebright
mati tanu	wounded	minot	god
matir	swift bird	mint-mit	kangaroo teeth
matkarati	jump	mintong	egg
mat-kat-kat	quiet	mipatum	Pleiades
matrong	waddy	miran	gang-gang parrot
matuwi-matuwi	kind		
matwang	shield		
mayang	rain		
mayatpa	speak		
mayikngu wirng	town		

mirang	whiskers	mitang-mitik	porpoise
mirayn	needle	mitayn	crayfish
miri	mourning for adult	mitayt	wave
miring	ground, earth, country, birthplace	mithin	forehead
miringga miringkil	tribe	mitj	skin, bark, leather
miripa	falcon hawk, swift (bird)	mitjap	forget-me-not, sweet
miripmayt	good	mitjmit, mirmirt	kangaroo necklace
miripminkurtin	stockrider	mitup	sport, catching birds
miriwan	woomera	miyam	wombat
mirk	egg	miyanan, ninan	light: daylight
mirk	torch, night fishing	miyara kurt	big camp
mirkorith	cramp	miyarong purutj	Achilles tendon
mirma	happy, pleasant	miyarung	big
mirma	press	miyarung kuntarung	full moon
mirmatj	flash man	miyarung wi	Canopus
mirmatja	flash woman	miyyiar ngulang	glutton
mirmi	sting ray	miyn	black
mirn manayn	eye tooth	miyn mirng	ugly
mirn waran	smallpox	miyn mit	sea-snail shell
mirnam-mirnam	wren, slate- coloured	miyndju wartayn	black paint
mirneti	suspend	miynkaa	blue
mirng	eye	miyt-ung lip-nut	sheepskin
mirng ba kapung	face	mol	dredge for small fish
mirng ngaluk	fawn-coloured snake	mona	yam daisy
mirnin-mirnin	small wren	mora-mora-mitj	jagged rock
mirnkut	crooked	moritj	active
mirnmirtung	porcupine necklace	moritjir	stone knife
mirpayu	obey	moron	native bee
mirta	arise, wake up, fly, stand up	morotj	bark
mirta ngaranan	supernatural	moroytmurtj	burr
mirtal wutu	peacock	mowayn	head, face
mirtang	flow	mowikun	childbirth
mirtaputan kawin	bush fire	mrak	white cockatoo
mirtitj	sea, salt water	mu(r)n	skin
mit marang	back of hand	mugara-mugara	bag
mitaku	on	muk, mukut	rush for eel-traps
		mukatin	man, wild
		mulan	vagina/vulva
		mulang kulirn	marshmallow
		mul-mul	grass

mulo	thigh bone	murtpa	to cook
mulopit pim-nyung	small hill	muru(ku)kan	funeral
mulotiyn pim	bark plait	muruka	to bury
	ornament	murukan	'no name' [of persons]
mulumbir	shell parrakeet		mosquito
mulupit	short	murukar	putrid whale flesh
mulupit killing	waterhole, well	murukin	women wrist
mum thinang	heel	murum	ornament, belt
muma	encircle		knead
mumbat	axe, tomahawk	muruma	water rat
munda(pa)	buzz	murung	ghost, spirit
mundorong	black cicada	murup	burial place,
muneki kuya	question	murup kaki	ghostly place
mung	flint		woman's spirit
mungan-mungan	head ornament	murup yarnan	Red Star
mungi, mungu	over there, before you	murutj	burr
		murui ngum	blackwood tree
muni	small lizard	muthang	grub in blackwood
munkotitj mirng	squint	mutitjuk	weapon
munmart	corn	mut-mut-tjul	love
munutjir	moustache	muti	smoke
munyukil	jay	mutj	cold, wind
munyup	club for throwing	mutmut	fishing basket,
mupel kulang	hat	muwal	long drag net
mupiyau	pain		pouch of pelican
mupmuk piknanot	birthmark	muwalung	feathers (worn in hair)
murakil kapu	wombat	muwang	black snake
murang	grave, burial place	muwanukal	black magpie
murang	manna-berries	muwiling	lizard
murang	murnong root	muwin, nginuwin	ant
murayn	wombat	muwit pumiyaku	black paint
muriyn	nose ornament	muwitpitj	bush fire
murn mi-nhung	eyelid	muwiyn	corroboree/dance
murnang	cloud, sky	muyi	black duck
murnang kurang	bark for fire	muyitjir	stone axe
murnp(r)ung	cloud	muyong	white man
murnpul,		muyup	root of orchid
murnburng	sky	muyupi(ya)n	ornament
murol	March fly	muyup-marang	clever
muroyn mum	jealousy, man's	muyupa	do, make
muroyn mum iyar	jealousy, woman's		
murt	blunt		
murt petung	fairy rings		

naak	hail, hailstorm	natan thirng	sunset
naaki kapung	squint	natj	iron knife
naka	neck	natj-natj-mik	small native violet
nakitjaru(k)	widower	nawitj miring	small star
nakukan wurnkari	guest	nayiyangmayn	buttercup
nakutayt	old woman	neran(g)-kurk	woman
nakwa	kangaroo	ngaka, nhaka	see, look
nala	log	ngakal	big
nalak	spring (season)	ngakarn-ngakarn	avocet (bird), seapie
nalamum karangk	moth, largest size	ngaki	think
nalat	flood	ngaku-	visit
nali-nalitjong	milk of sow thistle	ngakumbitj	mad, insane
nalopan	fence	ngakurtanumani	try
nalpa	lift	ngakuwi	shadow
naluka-thirng	day, midday	ngakuwiya	song of piping- crow
nalun	stooping custom	ngal kuruk	hate
nalun	daughter's husband	ngala	sick
nalungkar	wife's father	ngala-ngalangiyar	evil female spirit
nalunyaar	wife's mother	ngalam	throat
namering	ugly	ngalam min	ancestor
nana	stop it	ngalang	battle
nanam miring	light	ngalang	feather
nanang	deaf	ngalangalok	bush
nang(g)at	last night	ngalang-ngalang	old man
nanikati	little daylight	ngalang-yar	old woman
nanin	neck, occiput	ngalankir	young male kangaroo
naninu	horizontal stick	ngalat	wool
napipi	grey	ngalawan	groan
napkuyitj	grey	ngalawart	wattle
narak wurong	agrimony (plant)	ngalayt	spade
narakut	spear shield	ngalik	large mutton fish
narap	thread	ngalin-ngalin	short-tailed snake
nari	kidney (fat)	ngalirtkil??	platypus
naritj	native camomile	ngalman	artery
naritjak	wind	ngaluk	waist
nariyt	bone	ngaluk marang	lory parrakeet
narkayn	bone	ngalukapung	
narnthayiruk	flock	kurayn	dragonfly
narok	calf of leg	ngalukartkunga	watch
nart	cherry-like berry		
naruk	gum		
narum	ashes		

ngalukaterin,		ngamitwar	Milky Way
ngalukatin	day	ngamiya	how many
ngalukpan	stockyard	ngana purk-iyar	married woman
ngalum	neck	nganang	sun, day
ngalum	reed pipe	nganap, nganapun	husband
ngalun	away	nganata	overtake
ngalun mum		nganda	high water
karangk	grub in wattle tree	ngandakati	big corroboree
ngalun yar	covering head	ngandan	tide
	custom	ngandayt	small glider
ngaluwitj	no	ngandipawa	breath
ngaluwunkil	large moth	ngandjap	mourning for child
ngam(a)rang	bad	ngangaranak	why
ngamang	hunt	nganginka	faint
ngamang kukna	drive of game	ngangpil	mother-in-law
ngamarang	lazy	ngangu	breath
ngamarn kining	hideout	nganha, nganya	what
ngamat	sea	ngani-nganitj	bat
ngamatitj	white man	nganing	back of head
ngamatitj mathal	heron: egret	ngankat	yesterday
ngamatitjar	white woman	nganpiyan	air
ngamatj	pouch of native	nganuthi	woman
	cat	nganwan	lava
ngamayi	mother's brother	ngapa	milk of sow thistle
ngamayn	breast, milk	ngapa(n)	how many
ngamera kayu	unhappy	ngapanda	black-foot
ngami kalin	bad	ngapang	breast, milk
ngami kulan	wrong	ngapang-ngapang	butter
ngami kupa	divorced man	ngapa-nyung	air vessel of
ngami kutin	miserable		seaweed
ngami kutnin	natural cripple	ngapi	growth of tree
ngami ngami		ngapku ma-iyar	cormorant, small
kuknawa	destroy	ngapkuwi mi-iyar	cormorant, small
ngami ngami		ngapkuyitj	white
kungan	contempt	ngapurn	mother's father
ngami ngiya	contempt	ngapurung	crater
ngami t(j)uram(p)	lazy	ngara	who
ngami tupa	hate	ngarak?	name
ngami waa	meteor	ngaraka	go on
ngami wing	marrying niece	ngarakanggo	quick
ngamindjar	bad	ngarakilpa	plenty/many
ngamir kapung	subtle	ngarakit(h)ung	many, plenty,
ngamirng-papul	thin		strong

ngarakit(h)ung		ngayt	storm
wurn	native village	ngayt-ngayt	pin for fastening
ngarakita		ngayuk	white cockatoo
tukuwi-yung	brood	nger	horse
ngaram-ngaram	old, old man	ngiang mayn	milk
ngaram-tjar	woman, old	ngilam	newborn baby
ngarandi wiring	bullock	ngilpayitj	small bunting
ngarapayn	eel basket, eel net	nginan	side
ngarat	hair	nginduk	wild man
ngarat mirng	eyelash	ngi-ngi	no
ngarat tanang	keepsake of hair	ngingit	horse
ngarat wurong	red forget-me-not	ngini-nginitj	bat; orchid
ngarayn	chin, whiskers	nginita	whine like a dog
ngarayn piyal	yellow-rumped wren	ngin-ngin tjipa	lame
	whiskers	ngiram puloyn	meteor
ngarayt		ngirang	mother
ngarimpirt	sharp	ngirang kuron	small Magellanic cloud
ngaring	hole		thumb
ngaring kanak	deaf	ngirang marang	piper with sting
ngariyn	large quail	ngirang paran	big toe
ngarlang	hair	ngirang thinang	water beetle
ngarmal	kangaroo spear	ngirang timbon	big toe
ngarnda	groan	ngirang yuk	she-oak
ngarnkut	back	ngirang, ngiring	
ngarokayi	small quail	ngirayn-iyar	female native dog
ngart	daughter	(purnang)	fish
ngartambu wirn[g]	I don't know	ngiridja	left
ngartkun	all gone	ngirik ngiriyar	left
ngarung, ngaroyn	woomera	ngirik-ngirik	low tide
ngarut	rheumatism	ngiriman	reed spear
ngarutha	smell, stink	ngirin	small possum rug
ngaruwa	tree goose	ngirit	nurse
ngata	greet	ngirnduk	Scorpio
ngata yayukurakat	cap	ngirpin payitj	constellation
ngatj	breast		growl of wild dog
ngatjipa	lame, crippled	ngirwenanong	nice
ngawiyen	voice	ngit pungang	hill covered with trees
ngawuk	wood duck	ngita	fore arm
ngawun	back		'mother-in-law'
ngawun kupawa	breath	ngitj-ngitj	language
ngawun-nhung	echo	ngiwi panut	
ngayirat mirin	moss		
ngaylman	cry of gang-gang		

ngiyanggar	Queen of the Pleiad, Sirius	ngut nguwi marti kulu	vain man
ngiyanggar(a)	eagle, hawk	nguta	count
ngiya-ngiya	grasshopper	ngutapana wirng	leave behind
ngiyin	woman, midwife	nguti kapang	sniff with nose
ngorak	leg	ngutitj wirng	deaf
ngotju	like	ngutiyen wirng	deaf
ngukat	yesterday	ngutjkil wirng	deaf
ngukunkiroynu	moan	ngutjputan	
ngukuya	nod the head	ngarupan	good smell
ngul balin gutin	food	ngutjputin	happy, pleasant
ngul ngulo naki	threaten	ngutjuk mar	guest
ngulang	mouth	ngutjunatj	safe
ngular	blanket	ngutjung	good, fresh, correct
nguliwa	bawl	ngutjung puyuwitj	taste good/sweet
ngul-ngul	slow, tame	ngutjung wirng	sharp of hearing
ngul-ngul-tinyayn	threaten, to	ngutjungik	father-in-law
ngulup	wedding	ngut-ngut	evil spirit
nguming	wash	nguwa thirng	sunset
ngum-ngum	catch men with	nguwang	ear
	noose	nguwang	shark
ngumpritj	blue	nguwit	shadow
nguna marnin	flash man	nguwit punan	contentment
ngunaka ngunaka	surprised	nguwitj pu nga	cure (to?)
ngunap	lizard	nguwitj tanambur	single woman
ngundik	common fungus	nguwiyn (-nguwiyn)	
ngu-ngu	grass	mar	man, young
nguniyn	game bag	nguyiwa	to chafe, friction
ngunki	sponge	nhaka, ngaka	see, look
ngunkit	yellow fungus	nhan.ngura	why
ngunkuwitj	weak	nhapan	how many
ngun-ngun	pouch for baby	nik kuya	cry of cockatoo
ngupa pim	hat	nikoyt	parrakeet
ngupayn	kangaroo mouse	nilang	lightwood (tree)
nguperang	horn	nilawart	gum (tree)
ngura	at	nimba..	rain
ngurat	marshmallow	nimpur, nimpul	red soldier bug
ngurikirk	hawk	ninan	morning
ngurna	carry	ninika thinu	stop here
ngurnduk	cold, wind, winter	nipma	blind, shut eyes
ngurnitjiyan	skin hunting bag	niri tupan	empty
ngurtin	jumping beetle	nirima	strip off clothes

nirin	wing
niritja	dredge for small fish
niriyn ngiri-yar	left
niriyn niri	left
nit, niyit	shoulder
nukati yap wunda	dead
numatitja	white woman
numbapi	forgiveness
numinpin	dive
nunkin	punk
nunpi	that/there
nurawiya	past
nurt	down, of bird
nut maring	air
nutikil kawang	goose
nutong	grass
nyingga	sit,
nyinyati-nyinyati	ride
nyira	star
nyulam	bad
nyungamingpa	trade
paka	shell
pakap	firestick
pakap	grass tree
pakar kala iyar	third finger
pakar kalat	second son
pakar ngart	second daughter
pakar ya-iyawan	spring (season)
pakara yikat	noise
pakar-kat, pakar-i	between
pakayn	bone, corpse
pakayn	pipe
pakayn wirk	backbone
paki	see
pakinkiya	heron, egret
pakip-pakip	smell pleasant
pakipa	pierce, through
pakira	pierce, to
pakitj, pakiyt	bachelor, bride-groom, poor man
pakuriya	empty

pakurum	gannet
pakutj pim	bald head
pakwitj	hole
palama	break
palamiya, pulimiya	three
palampayi	butterfly
palan	night
palana	low tide
palang	bandicoot
palang	ground
palangan	crescent moon
palapitj	cold, winter
palapma ngamat	sea
palat	sleep
palat nana	empty
palatalun	woomera
palat-kuru	rage
palata	carry on shoulder
palatong	young bird
palayn	ashes
palayt	cherry tree
palep	log
pali(y)n	bladder
palimbal	butterfly
palin kukna kala	palaver, conference
palinar	mountain parrot
palini	three
palip	red paint
palip	tree
paliparip	fishing rod
palip-palip kalat	palaver, conference
palonan parmbul	full moon
palro kunang	kill
palun	large possum rug
palut	fat
pam	earth nut, plant (like onion)
pama	to skin
pambu-	afraid
pamin	green snake
pamin piman	supernatural

pan	pouch [of possum]	pantitiyan	marriage by woman
pan, panung	kangaroo bag	pantitiyan pundak	marriage of widow
panang	broom	pap kuruk	mother's sister
panda	prick, stab, sting	papa	burn
panda kuwiyang	fishing with spear	papa ngalat	faint
panda miring	dig	papa paratj	
panda miring murak	bury	kuknanu	frequently
pandal	soft	papak kuyitj	mole on skin
pandang	thorn	papal	mud, muddy water
panditayi	firetail wren	papap, pap-pap	mother's sister
pang ngutin wirnga	memory	paparnaman,	
pang(g)at	sandhill	paparni	heavy
pangaat	grass	papiranu	stone for baskets
panga-iyar thukuwi	childless	papkupa	jump, grow
pangat, parngat	no, never	papkupa paritj	spring (water)
pangatang	slow	papkupitj thirng	east
pangathang	empty	para	kangaroo apple
pangatj ngutapan		para mayun	chicken
wirng	memory	parakap	ant, sugar ant
panggitj	boomerang	parakayi	north, north wind
	companion stick	paran	ant, white ant
panggitj	gun	paranditj, parandiyt	loincloth, waistband
panggona	boil or swelling	parandiya	hurt
panggonin	non-returning	parang	scrotum
	boomerang	paranga	stupid
pangindja	brown rush	parangal	pelican
pangk	Milky Way	paranggitj	loincloth
pangka	white-necked heron	parankut	cart, stage in tree for corpse
pankari	tent	paranyanin	moon
pangkupang(k)	mourning for child	parapa iyar	orphan, female
pangnana	few	parapam	Mars
pang-pang-iya	lose the way	parapitj	orphan, male
pankita	full (as moon)	parat	feathers (worn in hair)
pankopa	temples	paratji wiyn	cross-cut saw
panmath	mouse	parayn	knee
panpa	steal	parayn pim	skull
panpan	itch	parayn takung	entrails
panpan kuna-mang	kingfisher	paraynmal	emu
panpan kunamil	kingfisher		
panpan wapit	kingfisher		
panpanditj	imported thistle		
panpat	musket		

parayt pim	frost	parpi-	dropsy
parayt-parayt	girl	partitung karang	second finger
parayt-parayt	star	partitung thirng	Jupiter, morning star
parenanin	rainbow	partiyen kurang	whistle of snake
pari tjirang	gum used for cement	partmitj	peppermint tree
pari(y)t	rope for tying	partonapanot	wrestle, wrestling
	corpse	part-part kut	hoop
parimat kiya	speckled duck	part-part mitatj	paddle or oar
parim-parim	wild turkey	part-parti	bird
parin	great-crested grebe	part-partitj	fighter
parin	hook grub	parta	hit, kill
parin bin	camp	parta kerika	toothache
paringgut	native raspberry	partang ba liyn	naming children
parinong kupatakil	mantis fly	partang parango	
parintj	woman's loin ornament	liyn	naming children
parinyin	temporary camp	parti kirikiritj	cattle
parit	tussock grass	parti wutjup	egg of emu
paritj mirng	tear (in eye)	partitj	bullrushes
paritjirang	wattle	partitj	cruel
paritj-paritj	knife	partpa	to fight
paritj-paritj		partpa miringa	tired
kundapul	osprey	partpa ngurnduk	house
paritja	to cut	partpart	climber of trees
parit-parit	paint brush	partpartitj	blue-headed wren
pariyat	emu	partpartkurt	axe, tomahawk
pariyn (mum)	bottom, rump	patpunang	sleepy
pariyn kutong	snake venom	partuk pangan	
pariyt	water	paritj	thirsty
parkar	shoulder	partuniyipa	wrestle, wrestling
parki	body	partupa(-ngan)	
parmbuk	moon	ngulanga	hungry
parn	ankle, heel	paruk	kangaroo rat
parnditi	bottle nest	parukil	Hydra
	swallow	parum	louse
parng wananakuyi	oppose	parum	meet married woman on path
parngat, prangat	no	parung(k)	pregnant
parnggin turana	tired	paruparn	plenty, many
parn-parn tam	white gum	parut	Sirius
paroyt-puloyn	entrails, intestine	parwanga	rat
parpa kulang	stunned	pat	burn
			flint

pat	green snake	petiyan	flower
patangpa	burn	pik	chalk, pipeclay
paterat mingk	wild daisy	pik wining	pistol
pating	revenge	pik, pikuwi	seaweed
patirang	hail, hailstorm	pikan	black cicada
patitj	crow	pikuk	gum used for cement
patja wiyn	to kindle fire	pikun	fungus, mushroom
patjung	water	pikurt	navel
patkaya	catch, snare for turkeys	pila	fish tail
patkiyang	noose-stick	pilara	bone chisel
patkotj	red	pilirt	locust
patkuwi tukung	Antares	pilitung	fire caused by marndalngat
patkuwiwan	crest of gang-gang	piluk	elderberry tree
patopami(ya)no	start	pim	head
pat-patupitj	rough	pim karan	privet seed
patpaya	tired	pim thangang	upper tooth
patum	duck, tree goose	pimara	chief
patwurt-	worn	pimbali	hill
pawa	burn, cook, heat	pinakilik	brave
pawa kulor	lava	pinang kuwiyin	loud
pawa li	heartburn	pinatjong malart	chiefess
pawa pim-nyung	sunstroke	pinik	rush hunting bag
nganang-a	stone, applied hot	piningga	male sweetheart, brother-in-law
pawat kuwiyakut		piningga-yar	female sweetheart, younger brother's wife
pawatanung winung		pinitj, piniyt	hard, strong, tough
thirng	solar halo	pinkapuwatnin	cartilage of nose
pawetung	fairy rings	pinpa kitnan	beside
pawin	plain, flat country	pint-kil	fungus, mushroom
paya	yelp like dog	pinturong	swallow, sand martin
payambayn	cowardly	pip	god
payankatj	sporrán	pip wurn	camp, family
payik kuruk	grass	pipayi	father
payikyan mum	koala	pipik	seapie
payiyt	possum (brushtail)	pipikal	river, creek
payl	meat	pipip	small quail
payn-payn	smooth	pipipi	wood chip
payt	cuttlefish shell	pipitji kupen	small star
paytkurup	water lily		
paytpurong	bush, shrub		
pelingpin	everlasting (plant)		
pembayi	bread		
peng(k)	notch in tree		

pipkita	flame	pitjangkur	mountain duck
pipkun	male	pitju-pitju	pin for fastening
pipul, papul	fat	pitkal	small basket
pira	swiftly	pitot	grub that forms fairy ring
pirak	basket work for back, round mat	pitpituwiyt	old man
pirayi	spider web	piyal	bottle
pireng	flying glider	piyal	red gum
piri	cockatoo crest	piyal	gun, musket
piri, pira, para	wallaby	piyangk	red gum
pirim-pirim	small kookaburra	piyarawitj	taste good/sweet
piring, piriyn	claw, nail	piyayn	ball player
piriwiytj, piriwiyt	taste good/sweet	piyt-piyt	man, 'enforcer'
pirk-pirk	ant, jumping ant	pokirta	crash
pirn-pirn	infusion of bark	polayt pip	plenty, many
pirn	leg, bone of leg	polin-miya	three
pirn maruk	mask made of 'roo pouch	polit-miya	three
pirn pundjil	green stone	pondinyang	
pirn wiratj	grub in banksia	kuringat	fore finger
pirna	scrape	ponpon puramuk	black cockatoo
pirnda	straight	ponpon tirimot	black cockatoo
pirndirak	grass parrakeet	popiyt	lake
pirng	lip	popkana	bed
pirniya	teal duck	pop-thinang	footprint
pirnmarayi	freshwater fish	porayt	vein
pirnmi'iyal,		porir	big
pringiyal	god	porituk	wind
pirpi	scorpion	potalyi	camp
pirping	hunting club	pot-pot	pith of rush, large rush
pirtkul	rush hunting bag	poyn-poyn	spider
pirtu	ant	poyn-poyn partong	smoke
pirtup	small sandpiper	poynpoyna	blow with breath
pirtup	titmouse	prangat	no
pirung-pirung	swallow, wood martin	prangat yana	object, obstruct
pirwa	plait	prangat wung(g)ip	fall down
pirwiyn	swamp hawk	prangitj wandam	
pithirit, patherat	plover, lapwing	kunga	mistrust
piti	forehead	pratiya	dumb
pitik	prickly box	prin	nail
pitiya	bewitched	prinang	penis
pitj	navel	prin-prin	willie wagtail
		pripa	speak

pu wurong	moustache	pumbul	manna
pukara	river/creek	pun (mara)	big
pukopa	catch men with noose	pun pun mitj	dragon fly
pukoth	instep	punang	bark case
pukun	small	punatuk	ironbark
pukuruk	ghost	punda	bite
pukuwit wirng	earhole	punda	yellow
pukuyan	spoon	punda marang	centipede
pul(ong)	joint of ankle	punda tanga	grin
pula-	go away	pundak	widow
pulan	heron	pundarong	seed, cone of banksia
pulatj ba pulatj		pundit	best quality spear
kayap	five	pundiya	to live
pulatj miya	five	pundiyn ngurnduka	storm, hurricane
pulatja	pair	pundjil	god, star, Milky Way
pulatjapulatja	four	pundjil-kirang	gentleman
pulatjmiya	four	pundjil-kirang-yar	woman
pulawi	Milky Way	pung(g)a	go, go away
pulayt ba kayap	three	pungpunga	tremble
pulayt ba pulayt	four	pungutung mananat	rays of sun
pulayt marang	ten	punituk	mallee scrub
pulayta pulayta		punkat, punkut	basket, rush basket
kayap	five	punmaramarng	star
puling-pata	childbirth	punong	plain spear
pulitja	long ago	punotj	decay
pulkan	sheep	punpayi mathal	gun
puln-puln	lyrebird	punpun	red kangaroo
pulomel	wild daisy	punpun mangan	artery
pulot	ironbark	punpun miring	earthquake
puloyyn	bowels, stomach	punpundiya	grin
puloyt	box tree	punung	tea-tree
pultap	good	punutj	rotten
pulukur	painted snipe	punutj tiyan	old woman, virgin
pulun potj	yellow-breast robin	pupal	clay
pulut	elderberry tree	pupet	child
pulut marang	fist, knuckle	pupip	younger brother
pulut, pulart	poisonous fungus	pupir	bark bucket, coolaman
pulut-pulut		pupirta	signal smoke
[th]inang	sole of foot	pupkupa thirng	sunrise
puluyn	chin		
pulwurn	native mound		

pupok	stick for beating time	puroyn	night
pupong	child	puroyn kuti-	evening
pupu	cooking basket	purp thinang	trail of man
pupuka	hunt	purpa	go, go away, walk, thaw
pupun	night	purt kuruk	evil female spirit
pupup	baby, child	purtamayangu	trust
pura	cold	purtang	several
pura, puri, pirpuri	away, go away, far	puruk	reed in the nose
purat	spear shield	purukutj	large stone axe
puratwayikarn	sour	purun	grub in banksia
puram kila wurung	bullock	purun koyt	thistle
puramuk	seed	purunan	tomorrow morning
puran-puran kula mutang	storm	purundawin	tomorrow morning
purang	creek, river	purunggitia	dusk
purapura	coarse-made basket	purura(ng)	lip
pura-putna	gun powder	puruta	gum
purat	leg	purutj	muscle, sinew, thread made of sinew
purayt	ligature of hand	puruyuk or puyuruk	wild mustard
purikanu	wall	put kunuk	comet
purimanggayu	far	putakil	grey goose
puri-mangi-yana	avoid	putam pin iyar	woman's jealousy
puripart	musk duck	putam piyn	man's jealousy
purirka	step	puthang	grass
purkurn	thirsty	puthuk	muscle
purun wurung	spoonbill	puthun	matter from wound
purang	native dog	putitj, putiyt	sedge, swamp reed
puro wirta	dive	putnuwitj	old
puroka	marriage of widow	puton	plenty, many
puron katu	afternoon	putpip-putpip	old man
puroniya	wash	put-put-nerang	old woman
puronpitj	chrysalis or pupa	puta	smell, stink
puropa	snore	putj	minah
puropanut	resin for axe	putma	jerk
purot wirng	dragon fly, death's head moth	pututiyn	listen
purotj	calf of leg	puwap	wood
puroyn	excrescence of tree	puwat	liver
		puwetken	bird
		puwimba	to blow

puwimbalip	nutgall on tree	takut	all
puwinpula merng	sand	talak	bark case
puwin-puwin	stone chisel	talak	sow thistle
puwin-puwin	fishing rod	talak wiritjar	marsh thistle
puwi-puwi	spark, Aurora Australis	talang	bark
puwit	excrement pit	talark	throat
puwit	toad	talayn pim	bald head, skull
puwit tjipetj	spirit in cave	thalek	shell
puwit-puwit palat	spider	talik	large mutton fish
puwiwan	underground fungus	talingiring	shark
puwian	earth nut	talukut manin	small possum rug
puwu nganu?	dysentery	talundiyar	grey robin
puwuk	native mound	talyawart	quail
puwutj	grave, burial place	tam	night
puyang	penis	tam thalanyi	play with tongue
puyinalik	thirsty	tamba	bring, gather
puyong	smoke	tambako	attendant boy
puyuk	possum (brush-tail)	tambanan	cold
puyum	marrow	tambang	bread
puyuruk	ladies' pocket	tambit(kat)	right
puyurwitj	plant	tambu(r)pa	take aim
	taste good/sweet	tambur	evil spirit
		tambur(a)	find
		tambura	constellation Orion
rulnu	scratch	tamp miyn miriyn mayangga	mirage on mountain
t(h)ar	jagged rush	tana-nyung	
t(h)aruk (-nyung)	new moon	ngama[t]-ngat	whelk shell
t(j)ulap	active	tandetam	boomerang
t(j)ulip	magpie lark	tandin tjumun	Milky Way
t(j)ulirn	red clay	tanditj	white
t(j)uwaru	small white bird	tanditj ming(k)	white of eye
t[h]irang paki	catching waterfowl	tangangkil	spear
ta(r)na	yawn	tangga	operculum, sea snail
taat	red gum	tan-tan	kingfisher
thak	grass knife	tan-tan kukni iyar	flirt or coquette
takang	jaw	tantatj ngaprun	woman's youngest son
takit	throat	tantjin ngapang	youngest daughter
taku(r)n	reed necklace	tanya	wife
takuk marang	palm of hand	tanyina	quench fire
takuk thinang	sole of foot		

tapkirtin	sound of stone thrown	tawil	cross-cousin
tapmin	pick	tawil-iyar	female cross-cousin
tapmit wurang	manhood ceremony	tawirta	pour
tapuwin, tapoyn	everlasting (plant)	tawit tawik kiri	storm
tarakak	bladder	tayanditj mari	limestone
tarakak	large kestrel hawk	tayantjitj ngapang	
tarakut	green cicada	iyar	youngest sister
taralok	tuff	tayika	sew
taramik-taramik	pull away	tayi-moweng	small wren
tarap	thigh	tayirok mitnya	bride
tarap nuwing	beef	tayiwiryitj ?, tiwuyiyt ?	lung
tarara	upright pole of hut	taynpitj	totally bald head
tarat	pole-bearer	tayt-tayt?	calcined human bone
tarat marndal	thunder cloud	tela marang	five
tarayl parayt	woman, virgin	thaan	straight; track, path, road
tari warong	shell spoon	thaan-ung kurangat	trail of snake
taringgayn?	pain	thaan-ung mulangat	trail of lizard
tariyar	lake	thaka	eat
tarnapang	lake	thakan	skin
tarndi	head	thakawan ngulup	marriage (ceremony)
taron, tarom	hip (bone)	thakipin	spit
taronin	run	thakiyanan	marriage (ceremony)
taropat	small fish	thakran	cheek
tartatung	lichen	thalap	light (weight), soft
taruk	gull, tern or sea swallow	thalayn, thallang	tongue
taruk	joint of hip	thaling, thalayn	elbow
taruk	jaw	thalop	mussel
tarun	scrub	thammon	meat
tarundal	cricket	thanambul/r	woman
tarut	blue parrot	thandambur	woman
tarut parut	rainbow	thangang	tooth
tatjmiring	sheep	thara	thigh
tatjnum	hook grub	tharakart	sparrowhawk
tatlapit	drunken man	tharat	feather, feather
tatoyt	cutting grass		spear, type of game
tat-tat pulangan	friend	tharat mowayn	eyebrow
tat-tat-karip	native cat	tharayt	knee-cap
tatung-tatung	knot in wood		
tawatiyt	mole		

thark	reed, reed spear,	thiringgal	horse
	grass knife	thiriri	wattlebird
tharkart	trout	thirit	string, rope
tharkuk	kookaburra	thirng	day
tharn parut	rainbow	thirng	pupil of eye
tharnpil	thick cloud	thirng	sun
tharpmi-wurang	young man	thirng kiran	whistle
thartpa karap	rivulet	thirtkut	white eye crow
thartung	rivulet	thirtuwi	maggot
tharu	moon	thiyam(p)	frog
tharuk	root	thiyama	know
tharuk mirng	eyebrow	thiyar?	spear
tharuwing mirng	eyebrow	thringeran	midday
tharwan	lightning	thukimurup	small
thatam	creek, river	thuku(ng)	stomach
thatha	to drink	thukuwi	child
thathak	cheek	thukuwi,	
thatjuwatj, thatirit	large snipe	thukunanya,	
thayithang	gully	thukiyong	small
thi-	this, here	thukuwi kaal	puppy
thika	hot	thukuwi	
thimbun	freshwater mussel,	kana(k)-iyar	man's son's wife
	shell knife	thukuwi kanak	husband's father
thin-	here	thukuwi-thukuwi	brood
thin wunda	about, here and	thukuwi tharu	new moon
	there	thulirm	peewee
thinang	foot, footprint, track	thuluwan	barbed spear
thinang tjiya(n)	footprint	thumbuk	before
thinang yuwang	claw of bird	thung	smoke, tobacco
thindjit, thandjit	moon	thur thur	child
thingalin	today	thurak	grass
thinggat miring	day	thuram	flesh
thinggatpi	today	thurap	flesh
thininu	down there	thuramanin	skin
thinpi	until	thurang	bark, bark canoe,
thinu-nhung	about, here and		coolaman
	there	thurburang	black duck
thir	reed	thurithuritunit	owl
thirang	leaf	thuriyn	emu-tail ornament
thirang	fin of fish	thurong	dew
thirang pandiyt	snipe	thuru	stomach
thirem	young baby	thuwi thinang	sole of foot
thiring pangarak	centipede		

tikira	whistle holding	tiritkal	gravelly ground
tikok	lower lip	tiriwiratj	paint brush
tikurniko	kite hawk	tiriwirin	bright blue ant
tilapan	without	tiriyir?	blue-headed wren
tileng	spark	tirmkal	large snipe
tili koromp	worm	tirn-tirn	bone chisel
tilinuk	snail	tirn-tirn	white-throat
timkirn	vagina, vulva	tiroma	creeper, wryneck
timon	grey robin	tirpariyn, timbarin	speak
timp timp	white spot robin		woman's loin
timpatit	wart		ornament
timp-timp	brood of ducklings	tirpartayi	lark, pipit
timp-timp	excrescence of	tirp-tirp kalun	large bunting
tinap	tree	tirt kari	ground, gravelly
tinda nginan	wagtail, flycatcher	tirt mirng	eyesight,
tindering	croak of large frog		spectacles
tinmirkut	trysting place	tirtiyar	titmouse
tinpa	noon, dinner time	tirtpa	whisper
tinpith	small cicada	ti-ti	large bunting
tipatj	touch	ti-ti-ti	far
tipit-tipit	bald	titit	marrow-bones
tir ngamat	father	titit mung	spider goes into
	large sandpiper		ear
	eperculum, sea	titja wumbitj	kite hawk
	snail	titjitj	slate-coloured
tir paritj	seashore		wren
tira	large ant	titung	gall
tira pu(t)na	stalking game	tiwera	whistle
tira puwa	stalking game	tiwirna	whistle holding
tirak	pen, quill		lower lip
tiraka	sister-in-law	tiyantuwi	lie
tirakirta	rattle	tjalart kampi	moisten
tiramaka	chickweed	tjalik	oyster
tirapin kulang	giddy	tjalipa	catch
tirati	small bird	tjalpingnga	shake
tiri warong	mutton-fish shell	tjanpurt-tjanpurt	temples
tiri wiyin	burying beetle	tjapalayn iya	small pigeon
tirikun-tirikun	cross-cut saw	tjarama	destroy
tiril-kripi-	to spear	tjark	reed knife
tirim kuwi	ibis	tjarong	spark
tirimut	seed	tjerapi	hurt
tirirangan	glow	tjerapin kulang	headache
tiritj	red	tjiling	vein

tjiniya	sneeze	tukan	small glider
tjinkin	grave	tukat, tukpatipa	sunrise
tjiparuk	clown	tukintjan	hiss
tjira	sore (a)	tuki-tuki	boy
tjiran pawa	crawl on game	tuknatitjin	revenge
tjirang	food	thukimurup	small
tjirna	scratch	thukuwi,	
tjirtit	keepsake of human bones	thukunanya,	
		thukiyong	small
tjirtu	bee swarm	thukuwi kaal	puppy
tjukuyong	lamb	thukuwi kana(k)-iyar	man's son's wife
tjuma kura	salt water	thukuwi kanak	husband's father
tjunkip	beetle	thukuwi-thukuwi	brood
tjupingaya	open	tulang	leech
tjuromi	tear (in eye)	tulang	mouth
tjurongat	white man	tulimul	resin for spear
tjurut	lightning	tulirmp	Pointers
tjuta	kiss	tuliyn pang	yellow leech
tjutukaraltip	cross-cut saw	tulol	rain
tjuwang	duck	tuloman	bottom, rump
tokunya	bowels	tuloyn kutaki	squaring skins
tolorom	robin red-breast	tulpa	touch
tolpunut	kiss	tulukut	tree stump
tom-tom	small shell	tulukutj	top
tongtong pirndi-iyar	steamboat	tulun	spit
top-top-kara	white-heath flower	tulungon	ant, sugar ant
		tulut	food
toriyoy	night	tulut	spittle, spawn of frog and fish
toronkil	platypus	tuluwiyn pangk	snail
torotjin	vagina, vulva	tulwa	duck
torowan	flame	tumba	touch
torunmiri	big	tumtumba	pulse
totakin	kiss	tun	stomach, hummock of sand
towirin	nail		
traku-trakun	vertebrae	tun miring	pig
trangaat	yesterday	tunaat	heel
tril-tril-kungi	jingle	tunangin	scratch
tring	marrow	tunatiyt	tomorrow morning
trukuyiya	comet	tundawan	waterhole, well
tu	thank, thankful	tundun	reed pipe
tu(ng)gata	tomorrow	tunggati	tomorrow
tukakata watuk	another day	tuni-tunitj	owl
tuka-tuka	wide		

tun-tunpa	shake	tuyang	penis
tuntunpa	earthquake	w'rama	lift
tunut	nostril, ring for nose	wa(m)pi, wanupi	weak
tuparim	hat	wa(t)natj	wish
tupun	black head lizard	waa, waang	crow, Canopus
turamnyu	salmon	waang	buttercup
turang	shark	waanung ngirang	mother's sister (married)
tura-turama	separate	wainbang He	fox
turan	kingfisher	wakil	champion wrestler
turan	rainbow	wakipa	gurgle like a stream
turayn turayn	spring (water)	waku-	waken
turayt	backbone	wakumba	go away
turk	middle size lizard	wakutanot pranguta	empty
turnut	reed nose ornament	wakwayt	green parrot
turong	marry	wakwin	rat
turong	crab/crayfish	wala kapung	nostril
turong	shell, bunyip	walalang	very close
turong	trough for water	walap	large goanna
turongkil	Milky Way	walar	hole, hollow log
turunkil	tortoise	walart	fog, frost, hail, ice, snow
tururnayilana	fish	walata	carry
turutja pim,	wear out clothes	walawa	glow
tulotjuwi	brain	walawalop thinang	boot
turutjal	lizard, smallest size	walaya	climb
turutkil	lizard	walitpa	discontent
turutun	itchy	walongkarang	large cormorant
tut kut	small freshwater fish	walowalot	branch bier
tut mirng	white of eye	walung, walukat	near
tuta	count	walut	tree branch
tuta	rest	walutj	bag for human bones
tutum miriyn	small bunting	wamba	bring, carry, reverse, take
tunda piyan	Wannon Falls	wamba iyar	
tuwa	cut flesh	mutpirak	native penny royal
tuwatiya kurik	bleeding	wambepan t(j)uram	flesh
tuwitj	miner bird	wambikil	bride man (best man)
tuwut	acrid	wambikiyar	bridesmaid
tuwut	keno gum		
tuwut	parrot		

wambitj parankurt	worker bullock	wangul	evening star,
wambitjiya	native mignonette		Venus, twinkle
wambuna linan	unwholesome	wang-wangga	shake
	smell	wanika	wish
wambura	lean against	wankil mirng	near-sighted
wamin miring	gully	wanpu wanu	regent
wamitj miring	gully	wantirna	gurgle like a
wam-wam			stream
parankurt	worker bullock	wanuwa thirng	sunrise
wamp	cripple, lame	wanwandur	pin for pegging
wan wanyit	regent		out
wana	leave	wanya-iyar	fourth finger
wanan pip	father's brother,	wanyat kanak	youngest son
	step father	wanyiyar	child's second
	more		tooth
wananang	stop, oppose	wanyu	under
wananga	divorced man	wapi-iar, wapitjar	dwarf woman
wanangam	divorced woman	wapira	bad-smelling
wanangam iar	bend		smoke
wanda	noise	wapirna	smell, stink
wandi iwi	deceased child's	wapiyt	dwarf man
wandik	foot	wapkuya	malarious smell
	sleepy	wapkuyi	taste bad
wandja		wapkuyitj	native penny royal
wandjangan	nightmare	wapurong	child
inurupa	cheek	waput tunin	wave
wang	crested parrakeet	warak	net
wang wilan	cord of bark or	waraki(k) lik	anger, angry
wanga	hair, thread of fur	waram(kat)	left
	hear, understand,	waram-iyar	left
wanga	answer	waran	bandicoot
wanga ngutjung	respect	waran	creek, river
wangaluk	tiger snake	waran	root
wangatong	I don't know	waranana	climb tree for
waugga	swelling		possum
wanggat-	long way	waranda	climb
wanggatun waliyt	long long time	warangat	sister's son
wangi-iyar	chiefess or queen	warangat-iyar	sister's daughter
wanginiyar	chief addressed,	warankuwi	upright stick
	female	waran-waran	boy, young man
wangit	large stone axe	wararong	seed, cone of
wangit	chief		banksia
wangitnan	chief, addressed	wara-wara	club with knob

wara-wara-min-kuta	overturn
warawitj	musk duck
wari	sea
warik	crested pigeon
warimangu	chase
warit	bird's wing
wariyn-wariyn	wing
wariyt tera	wattle
wark	plain, flat country
warn kapung	cock nose
warn paliyn	hill
warnkuwit	wood
warn-warnitj yakir	black-shoulder hawk
waromiya	soar like an eagle
waroniya	soar like an eagle
waroyn	right
waroyn, warayn	track, path, road
waroytniya	soar, like an eagle
warpa	strip bark off tree
wart	back
wart	fog
wart marang	fist, back of hand, knuckle
wart mirng	eyelid
wart patarip	vampire bat
wart thinang	instep
wart wurong	upper lip
warta	chase
wartatj	single brother
wartatj	father's brother's son, married elder brother
wartayi	married brother
wartayi-iyar	younger sister
wartiyara	behind
wartkat	calm
wartpa	light: little daylight
wartpikati	mirage on mountain
wartpiyanyok mayangga	crooked
wart-wart	thin
warunditj	skeleton
warun-warun	

wata	come, come here
wata kawa	come on
watamkitna	lean against
watan karimat	possum (brush-tail)
watan li	anger, angry
watang	gum of jaw
watangan thirng	morning, sunrise
watanoma	return boomerang
watanomitj	return boomerang
watawurt, wart	mist
watiwa	sharpen
watjarong	small mutton fish
watjuk	star
watkil pim	towsie head hair
watku	matrimonial rope
watnanda	together
watnitj wutjpunan	hope
watpara nganang	morning
watpi	parry
watpoyangen	
lik-nan	provoke
watu wirtin mirng	squint
watuya	sharpen
wawa	bleary eyes, swelling
wawa (miringa)	tired
wawakiyt	lark or pipit
wawal	feather ornament
wawatur	grinding stone
wawindja	steam
wawit-kuru	sore throat
wawu	sore (a)
wayan mar	wild man
wayapa	join, meet
wayithitj	large glider
wayitpi wurn	camp
wayiyn kirikan	bleeding
wayl tjart	Milky Way
wayn-wayn	keepsake of bones, carrying basket
wayt thirt	cloud
wayt tjart	star

waytku	bark of wattle	wiraka	hunt, run
waytpin wiraka	fast, quick	wiraka litj	sorrow
wayunkara	ibis	wirakan kirk	vein
wenapa	child on woman's back	wirakut	prickly lizard, small goanna
wenpa	soar, like an eagle	wiram	scorpion
wetkart	narrow	wiram kuwi	ibis
wikur	messenger	wiran	limestone
wila pingnin	grease for hair	wiranduk	winter
wila piyaku	grease for hair	wirang	cord of bark or hair
wilan	black cockatoo		penis, tail
wilang	echidna spike, nose borer, spur, wire	wirang	small black frog
	echidna	wirang kapitj	waken
wilangalak	echidna	wiranga	thread made of fur
wilangkil	bottle nest	wirangan	dark heron
wilankiya	swallow	wiranguwi	pull
	red paint	wirantja	string, rope
wilap	bed	wirat	tie
wileli	lightning	wiratamba	banksia
wilim	weak	wiratj, wirayt	heart
wilip	sleep	wirawart	flying star
wiliyt	over	wirekat wun	death of woman
wilkaki	return	wireyer	perspiration
wilkika	plant (tuber root, parsley top)	wiri(k)upa	bridegroom
wilowong	large whelk shell	wirik	bush, tree
	pull, to	wirik	friend
wilwil	where	wirik	loins
wina	when	wirik, wirang	stomach
windha	where	wirin	hair
windhakatha	how	wirindja	drag, resist
windhapa	thrush	wiring	anger, angry
windhigang(g)a	moss	wiring	perspiration
wing	handsome	wiring	corpse, spirit, white man
wing kurom(p)	taste pleasant	wiringa nganin?	loud
wingra	second wife	wirinitj	scabby
wingur-wingur	arm	wirinkunitj	cicada skin
winiya	young man	wirinut	widgeon duck
winkap	who	wirinwit	emu-tailed wren
winwinmara	down	wirinyun	frill-necked lizard
winya	whip	wirip	back
winyu, wanyu		wiripmin	good
wiraat			

wirir	axe, tomahawk	witupangk	brood of duckling
wirit, wiritniyanan	itchy	wiwek	plain, flat country
wiritja	forgiveness, pity	wiyaka	laugh
wiritnitj	itch, scratch	wiyamitj	rays of sun
wiriwil kurak	shrike	wiyamitj	basket rush
wiriyar	woman's spirit	wiyanda	look up
wirk	back	wiyandjiritj	man's kangaroo rug
wirkuyitj	tough		
wirmal	owl	wiyang(k)	crayfish
wirn	back tooth	wiyarn	possum, ringtail
wirn thinang	boot	wiya-tjurka	deride
wirndil	bottle	wiyatma	twist
wirng	ear	wiyn	fire, firewood
wirng	summer bird	wiyn mulayn	glow worm
wirnga	cut	wiyt-wiyt	swallow (bird)
wirnkil	koala	wiyung wiyunggor	whirlwind
wirn-wirn-dur	iron nail	wokok	burrowing frog
wiron	kangaroo rat	wunggorana	strong
wirpa	cry	woroyt	platypus' bill
wirpu wing ngu ngu	pity	worumkil	bullock
wirtu thandjit	month	wotan	black cockatoo
wirtu walang	mouse	wu	lower arm bone
wirtuk	gannet	wuindja	whistle
wirturong	leek parrakeet	wuin-wuin-pitj	rough
wirturong	king lory parrot	wui-wuitj	heavy club
wiruk	curlew	wuk	anus
wiruk	snake, boa	wuk	fog
wirwir	small, green frog	wuka	give, marry
witang	brood of emu chicks	wuka(t)niyan	forced marriage of woman
witin	grass catching game	wukirta	gurgle in throat
		wulang	side
witin	fibre noose	wulayt	anklet
witjang, witjak	crayfish	wulikitu	long ago
witjim	name of game	wuli-wuli kun	very
witjir	box tree	wuli-wuli(tj)	old
witjkan	cry of kookaburra	wulok	blue
witjpirna	pleasant to smell	wulon	rubbish spell
witj-witj	stick used as a toy	wulot	kangaroo grass
witka, wuiytka	look for	wulukat	little way
witkuna	wash	wulupa	past, recently
witkutin	quick	wulut	reed
witpu nganang	healthy	wuluwa	sick

wumba	smell, stink	wurol	blow fly
wumbul	taste good/ sweet	wurong kurtan	native tracker
wumenatj,		wurong thangang	front tooth
wumenayt	native tiger cat	wurt	arm, stem
wun	star	wurt ba tirang	plenty, many
wun tantaluk	fern tree	wurtu nayip	knife
wun wun t(j)ulong	fern tree	wurtuwili	calf
wuna	quench fire	wuru wuruk	forest
wunang	halo, lunar/ solar	wurukayn	volcanic glass, flint knife
wundha	where	wurukuya	whistle
wundharitja	which	wurumbit	long
wundhukathu	when	wurumkil wirang	cattle
wundiya	corroboree, dance	wurunda	pain
wung(g)a	cormorant	wurung	lip, mouth
wungatung	ring	wurut patherang	great man
wunggarung	noise, sound like thunder	wurut(h)	tree
wunggu-	quick	wurut[h?] kukayt	yellow fungus
wunikarip	thigh	wurut[h]	gum (tree)
wunpin	jump	wuruwili	brother's son's wife
wup (kunin)	fomentation	wuruwitj	red
wupa	marriage (ceremony)	wuru-wuruk	scrub
wuparitj	wave	wur-wur	sky
wuparuk	thrush	wuta	kiss
wurakul	small goanna	wutawit	small
wuranap pal	musket	wutin	oven
wurangkil (werang)	cow	wutiyt	penguin
wurark	Major Mitchell cockatoo	wutu thinangu	small foot
wurk	arm, branch	wuwantiya	crawl like a snake
wurk	birthplace	wuwindjan kun-kun	chirp of small bird
wurk	large green frog	mathal	
wurkariman	thigh	wuwi-wuwitj	stick used as a toy
wurm kurin	goose	wuwu, wuwuk	goodbye, farewell
wurn pim	towsie head hair	wuwuk	osprey
wurn, wun	camp, hut, nest	wuwul	shadow
wurnakuwi	algae, fresh water	wuyuk	root
wurn-ung		wuyupa kalat	evening twilight
marakak-ngat	web, spider	wuyupa kan(t)	quench thirst
wuru wurn	doorway	ya	vegetable
wuroki-kil,		ya iyar tiya	sleep talking
wurokayn	flint-jagged spear	ya'ap	light

yaa	well (exclamation)	yanmi iyar	bush fire
yaan	word		reflection
yaang	lagoon	yanpin	conceal
yaat	step-father	yanyin	through
yaka	jerboa, or bilboa	yanyukan	bucket
yaki	dream	yap	bark of dog
yakiyapiya	dance of giant crane	yap	torch
		yapa-ngatnin tharu	moonlight
yakot	large rock	yapapa-ngatnin	
yalam-yalam	possum rug	kundaruk	moonlight
yalanda	grass tree	yapin	reed, fishing with
yalayn	vagina/vulva		reed spear
yalkunba	barter	yapitj	crayfish
yalung kapung	nostril, nose bone	yapuwa	blaze
yal-yal	tea-tree	yara	fish
yamba	send	yara	snake scales
yamkut	catch	yaram	crayfish
yamp-yamp	'no name' [of property]	yarayn	whiskers
		yananpat	sweep
yan	hole	yarawi	red heath-like flower
yan	throat		
yana	go, walk, thaw	yara-yara	spear
yanaka kuknyi-ngin	do your work	yarayarap	plant (root eaten)
yanatj pambu	coward	yaremi kuta	tremble
yanda	swim	yari	green snake
yanda	throw	yari yaringu	mourn
yanda	tumble down	yarnda	wrestle
yanda puna	sunshine	yarnda wurtin	fall
yanda wuna	parry	yarndaputiya	fall
yandul	headband	yarowi	forest, scrub
yang	blanket, shirt	yaruwitj	meet
yang	marsh	yarwan	lightning
yangamakil	bride man (best man)	yar-yar, ya-iyar	moon
		yatatha	paddock, rail or slab
yangamata	industrious		
yangamitjiyar	bridesmaid	yatmirak	cave
yangapu	lose the way	yatniyan	blush
yangguk	wattle-bird	yawa	float
yanggut	bark canoe	yawi	swim
yangi-yangi	very	yaya kula	shrike
yangkipa	lose the way	yelelpitj	wagtail, flycatcher
yangti	lose	yera	colonial trout
yankara	to plant	yeri tjaa	blackfish

yerong	fin of fish	yumba murup	spell
yetngi	blow	yumkut	ball, round
yikuntjan	hiss	yun kurang	snow
yikuwa	without	yuna	swim
yilirn	mat of plaited grass	yunamitarinang	greedy
yilonyan	stick sloping in hut	yunang	feather
yim-yim	black fish	yunanung	immoral man
yindiwiwa	tread on	yunda	push
yini	break	yungga	drop
yining	lizard, smallest size	yungga	fall, tumble down
yiratha iyar	fern owl	yunggama	give, marriage (ceremony)
yiri	sorry	yunggamungungu	promise
yiring ritj	centipede	yunguminpa	marriage (ceremony)
yirip	ironbark	yungumukutmang	marriage (ceremony)
yirwukuna	slip	yunim	trout
yitkuwit miring-iyar	gossip	yunka	large cormorant
yiyan-yiyan	goodbye, farewell	yunkunan tjurapan	miserable
yiya(y)n	goodbye, farewell	yunmiya	run away
yi-yi ku-ku	goodbye, farewell	yunokarti	white man
yi-yir(ang)	rib, side, bone	yunonong	adultery
yoiyong	track, of foot	yunyumba murup	spell
yonang	swamp	yunyunda	divorced woman
yuk	eel	yupatj	dog
yuk	foot, toes	yupiya	steal
yukapa	exchange	yurak	log
yukinpalin	quick	yurapin	be born
yukinu	scream	yurara	sun blister
yukitpalin	quit	yurewo	lava
yuko	more	yuri	crayfish
yuktu kataka	stoop	yurm	foul or muddy water
yukuwitj	crimson parrakeet	yurokin	dream
yul marang	executioner's club	yurom	coolaman
yula-yulop thiyar	forefinger	yurota	stoop
yulondatj	old female possum	yurpa nguna	flash woman
yuloy	live	muninyar	sugar
yuloy	firetail wren	yurreng	bower-bird nest
yulun	cave, large rock	yuru	goanna
yuluwa	hide	yuruk	red-necked parrot
yulu-yulu wiratj	swamp parrakeet	yuruket	
yul-yul	enemy, wild man		
yum	clay, mud		

yurum
yurut
yutang
yutmi(ya)nda

bark bucket
smooth
fin of fish
marriage by
elopement
sleep
morning twilight
bachelor, maid
steal
no
lava
oven

yuwa
yuwa kalat
yuwanitj
yuwanma
yuwapa
yuwati
yuwatj

yuwaytnitj
yuwitj pitj, yuwitj
piyn
yuwu
yuwutj

yuyarknal
yuyu kinu
yuyuk ngaluk
yu-yup kuyurn

yuyuk

bridegroom
powerful owl
lie down
small green
parrakeet
another
sleep talking
black snake
white-necked
heron
clamshell fish

References

This list does not contain details of old sources of data on the Warrnambool language. These are to be found in §1.2.

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