

*Dictionary of Yugambeh
including neighbouring dialects*

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

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DICTIONARY OF YUGAMBEH
INCLUDING NEIGHBOURING DIALECTS

compiled by
Margaret Sharpe
from various sources



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Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies
The Australian National University
Canberra

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WHAT IS IN THIS DICTIONARY

Yugambeh is the name currently accepted for the northern and more easterly dialects of a language that was spoken, in a number of dialects, from the Logan and Albert Rivers in Queensland down to the Northern Rivers area of N.S.W. and west to Warwick in Queensland. There was no general name for this language. The name Yugambeh is now applied to dialects spoken in southern Queensland in the Albert and Logan River basins, from the Gold Coast west to Beaudesert, and just into New South Wales along the coast as far as the Tweed Valley, as shown in Map 2. The dictionary covers the Yugambeh dialects, and also Minyangbal, in the Byron Bay and Brunswick River basins, and Geynyan or Kitapul, spoken in the Warwick and Allora area (see Map 3). While differing in some aspects, these dialects share much with the Yugambeh dialects. **A general introduction to the language and dictionary** introduces the language and dialects and where they were spoken, describes clan ownership of land and gives the sources of information. This is followed by a section **Pronunciation Guide** and the sounds and spelling, and a section **Grammatical Notes**. The dictionary proper then follows.

In the **Language to English** section, all the words listed have their part of speech (noun, verb, etc.) listed, meaning in English, any other helpful comments or information, and examples of use where we have them, followed by a small print section giving the sources where this word is listed, and its spelling in the source. In some cases reference is made to word forms or meanings in other dialects of the language outside this area.

The **English to Language** section (or English finder list) just gives English words followed by one or more translations into the language, with an occasional extra note and indications of the reliability or wide usage of the word. Readers should then refer back to the Language to English section to get more detail. For some meanings this referring back is not very necessary to be sure the word is understood correctly, but for other words it is very important to refer back, either to clarify the meaning, or to check its source.

This dictionary includes an outline of the grammar of the Yugambeh dialects, as well as all words, example sentences and phrases recorded for these dialects and bordering dialects that I have had access to. The words and examples in this dictionary are from various collections: grammars, dictionaries and word lists, dating back over a hundred years into the nineteenth century. Some collections are considered both by academics and Aboriginal people of the area as 'good' and others as questionable, but as in the recent past, the language has not been much used (although it is being increasingly used in theatre and songs). Almost all language material claimed as from this area has been included, with the sources it came from and the source spellings, so future researchers can easily refer to and evaluate both the data and my interpretations of it, and those who want to know about the language can get a more complete picture. Data from areas which overlap the Richmond areas as well as the Tweed areas have been excluded if they cannot firmly be placed in the area covered by this dictionary (some lists are a little vague on where the words came from).

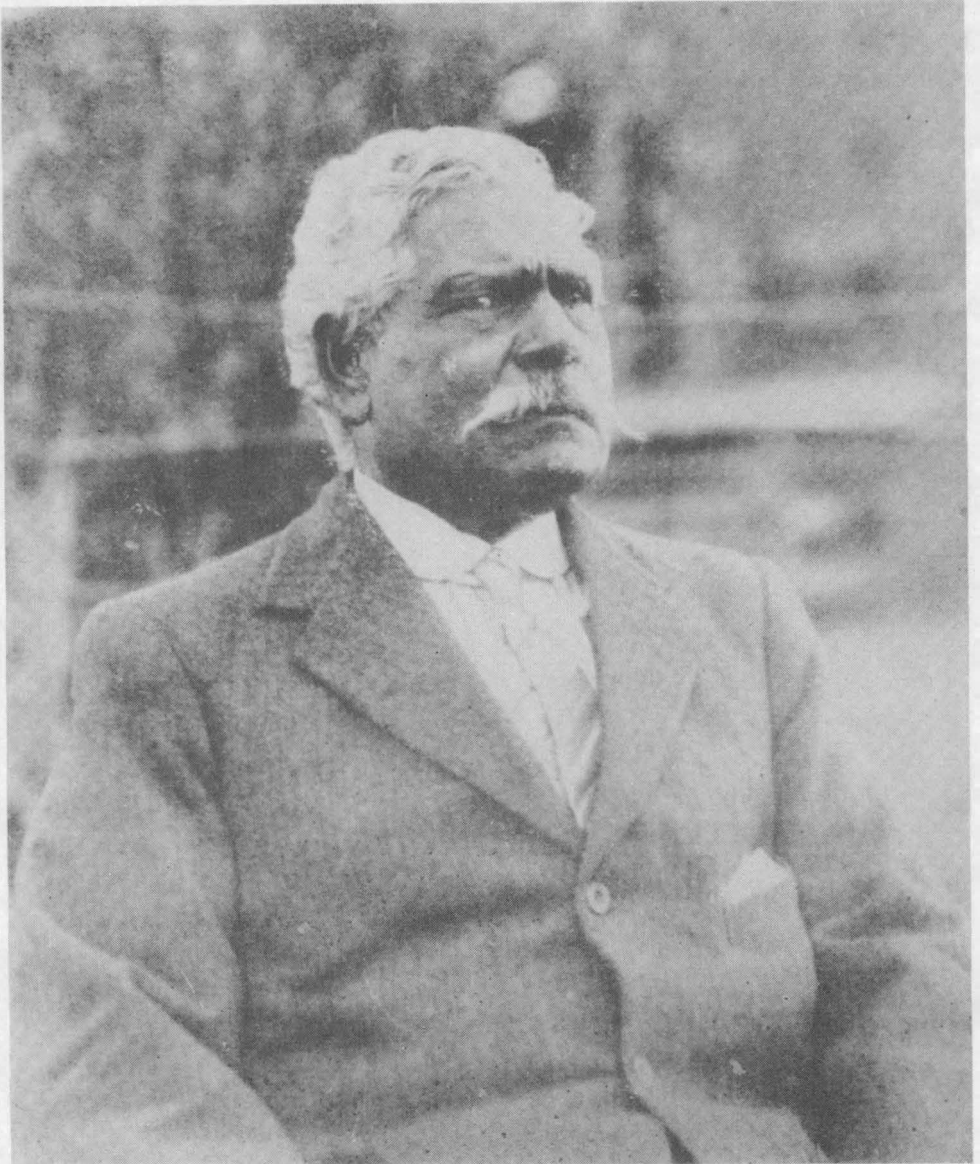
ABBREVIATIONS IN DICTIONARY

The following abbreviations are used in describing word types and affixes.

acc.	accusative (object of verb)
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb and other miscellaneous
arb.	arboreal (trees)
case suf.	case suffix (on nouns, adjectives)
cf.	compare, see
dem.	demonstrative, locative demonstrative
deriv.	derivational suffix (changing meaning or perhaps class of word)
erg.	ergative case (subject of transitive verb)
f., fem.	feminine
f, fut.	future
fut.	future tense
gen.	genitive (possessive case)
imper.	imperative
interrog.	interrogative word
intj.	interjection, i.e. word which can stand alone as a sentence
intrans.	intransitive (of clause/sentence with no object)
irreg.	irregular
lit.	literally
loc.	locative word (<i>under, over</i> , etc.); locative case marking
locnm.	place name
m., masc.	masculine
n.	noun
nom.	nominalising suffix (on verbs); nominative case (subject of intrans. verb)
n. phr.	noun phrase
n. suf.	noun suffix
num.	number word
p	past tense
pf	perfect (old term) (past definite in recent descriptions)
pn.	proper name
poss.	possibly
pr, pres.	present
pret.	preterite (Holmer's term for a past tense used often in mythological contexts)
prob.	probably
pron.	pronoun
q.v.	quod vide 'which (you should) see' (cross reference)

suf.	suffix
v.	verb
v. aux.	auxiliary verb, which is suffixed to other words (nouns adjectives, etc.)
v.i.	intransitive verb
v. imp.	imperative form (only)
v. phr.	verb phrase
v.t.	transitive verb

Other abbreviations should be self explanatory.

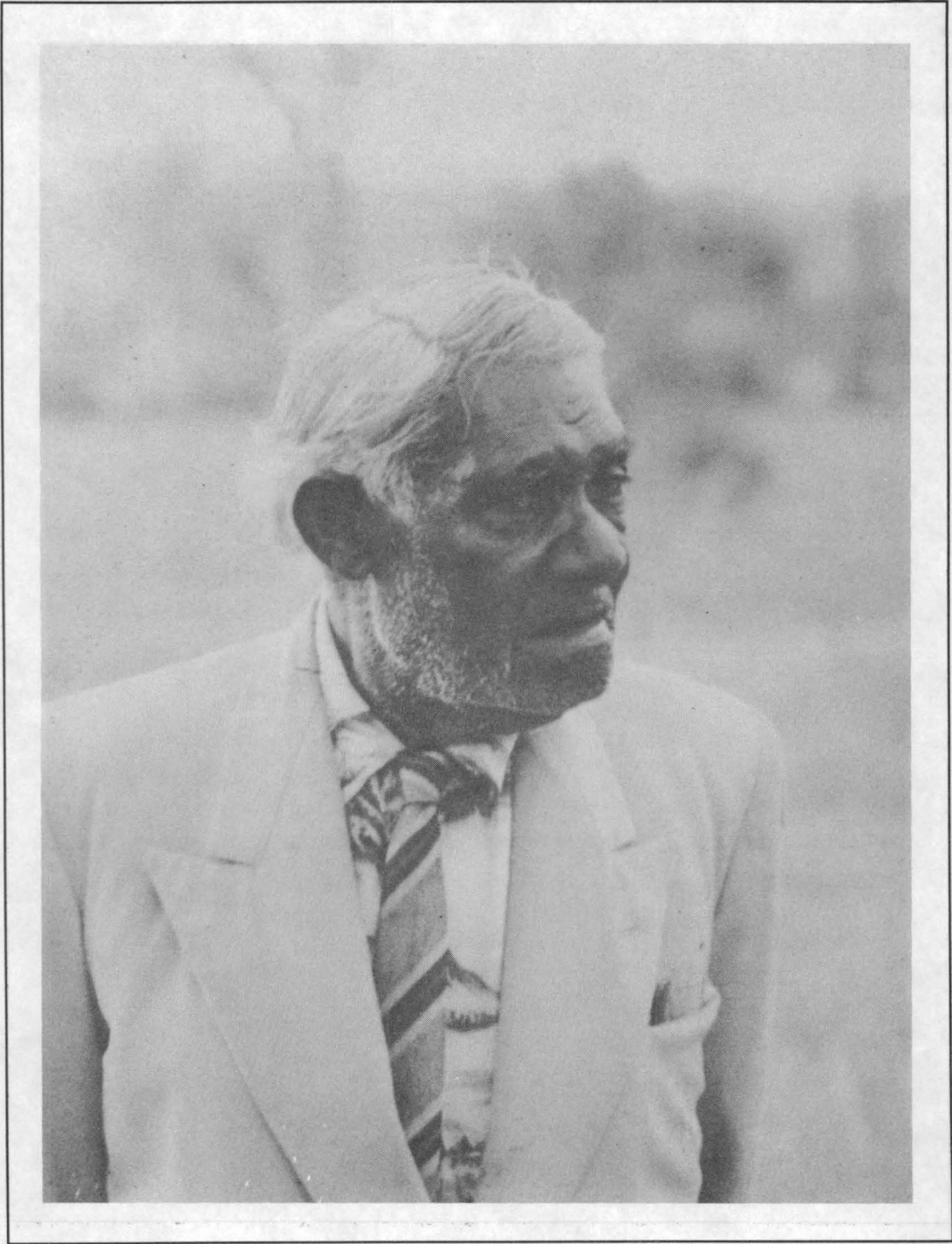


JOHN ALLEN (BULLUMM)

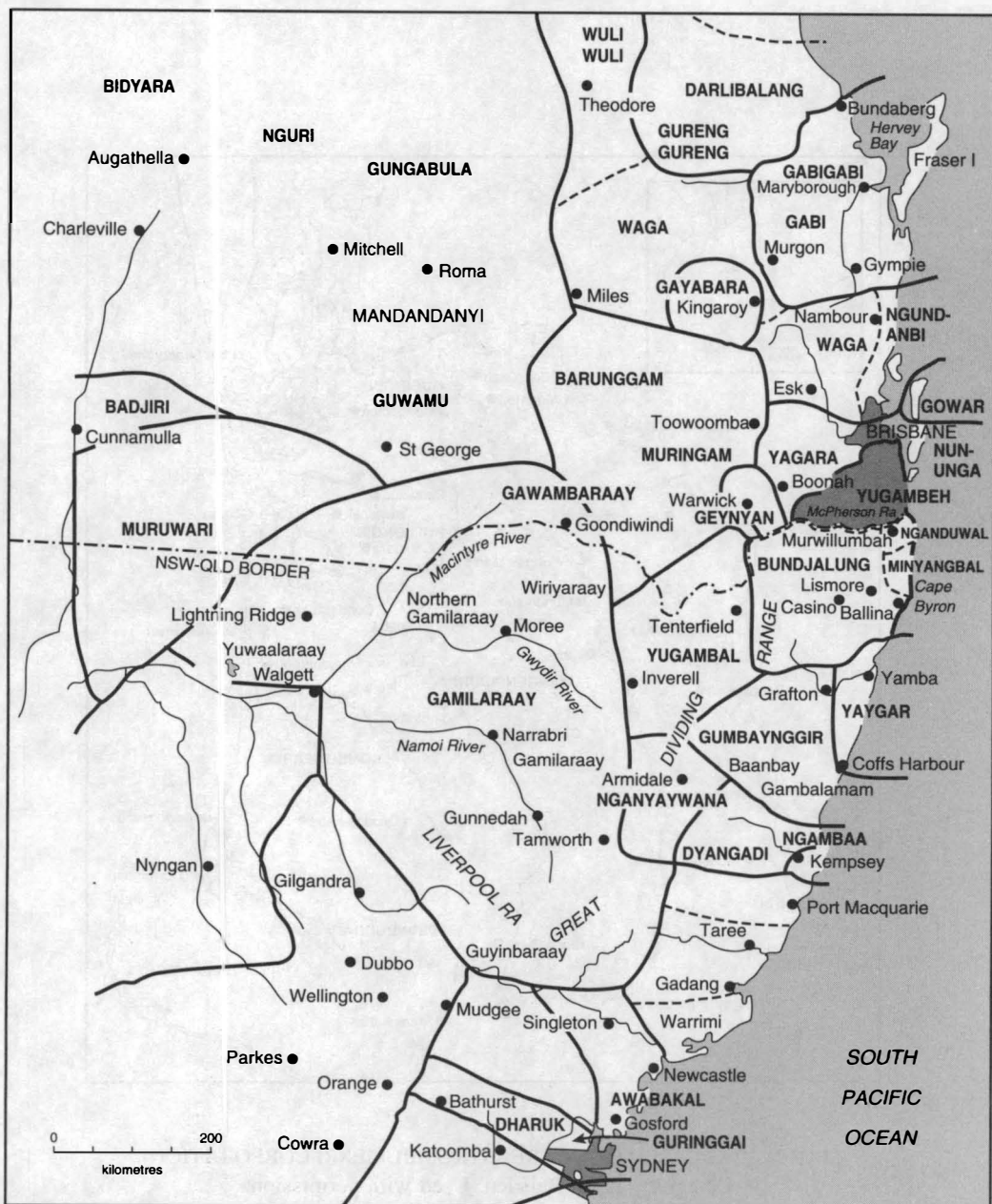


JENNY GRAHAM: PROPERTY OF YSOLA BEST OF KOMBUMERRI MUSEUM.

C. 1900



JOE CULHAM

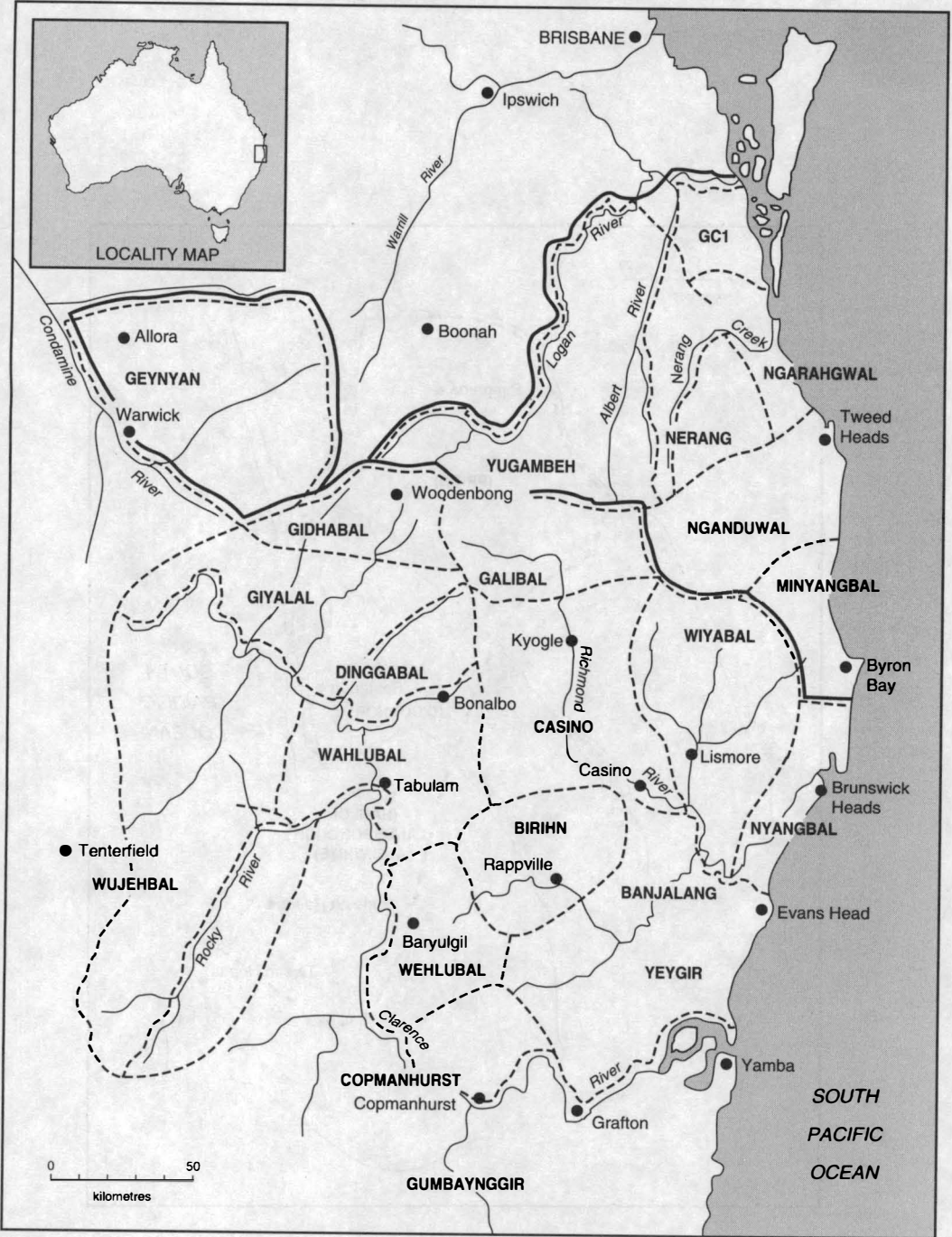


MAP 1: APPROXIMATE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE AREAS N.S.W.-QUEENSLAND SHOWING YUGAMBEH-BUNDJALUNG TERRITORY (SHADED).
 Adapted from a map in language atlas of the Pacific area, S.A. Wurm and Shirō Hattori, eds *Pacific Linguistics*, C-66, 1981, ANU, Canberra

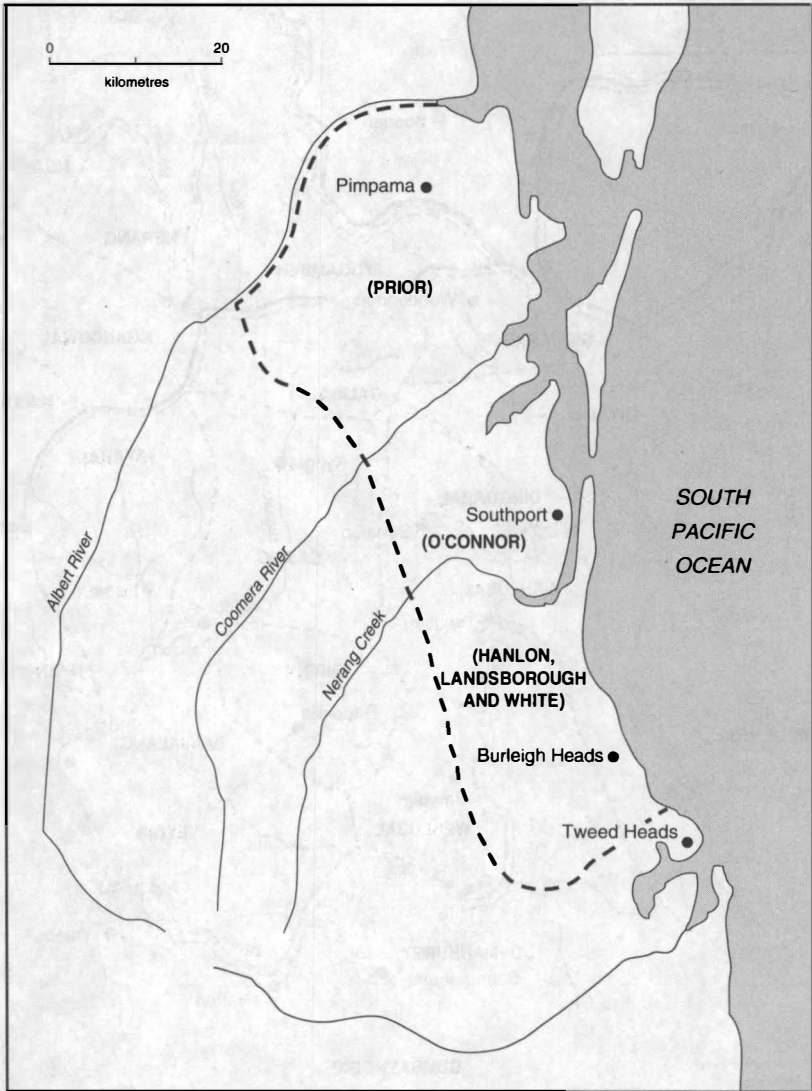


MAP 2: YUGAMBEH CLAN AREAS (KOMBUMERRI CORPORATION).
 Design by Faith Baisden. Used with permission.

In 1866 when Surveyor Roberts ran the boundary line between Queensland and New South Wales, he was accompanied by Yugambeh people. His recording of towns in the region reflects the policy at the time to retain traditional names. Later, in 1883 the Queensland Surveyor General wrote to his surveyors “You will be good enough in the course of your survey to ascertain the native names of the creeks, hills, lagoons and waterholes, and to furnish as nearly as possible by the spelling of the words, the pronunciation used by the Aborigines.”

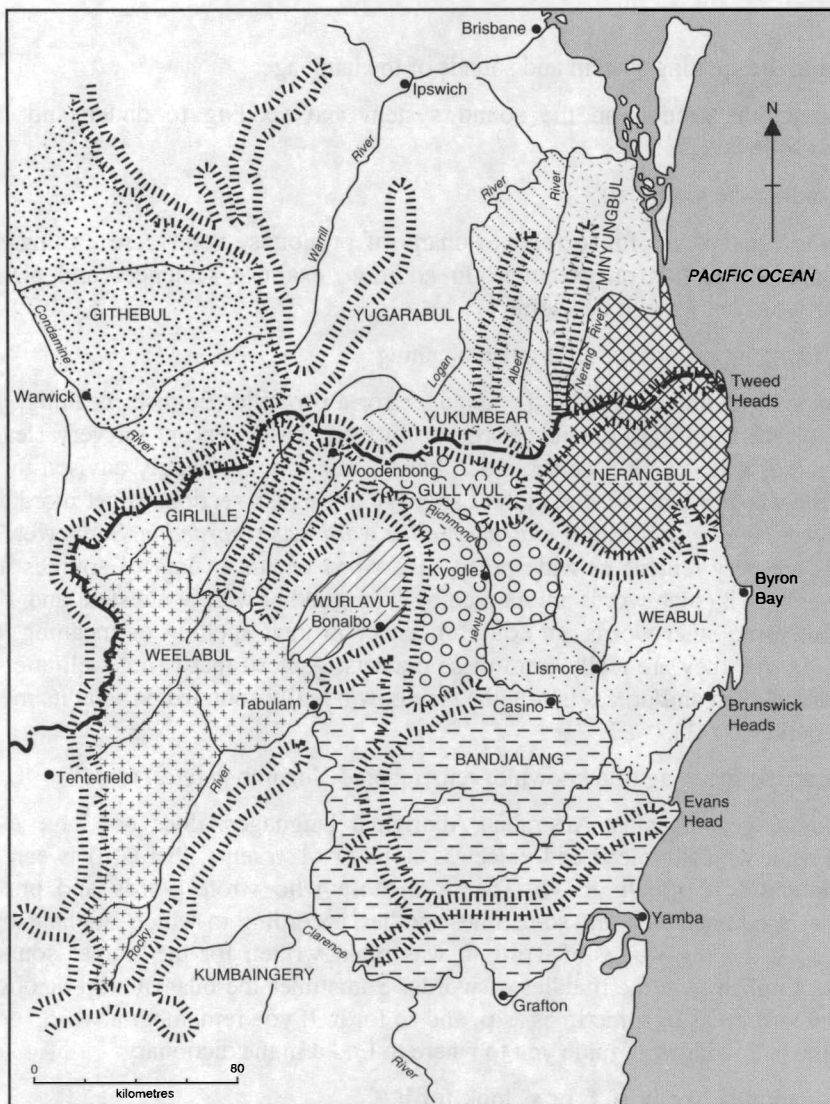


MAP 3: APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE YUGAMBEH-BUNDJALUNG DIALECTS. Broken line encloses the full range of the language. Full line encloses the dialects covered in this dictionary.



MAP 4: PRESUMED GOLD COAST DIALECTS (CROWLEY).

Taken with permission from Terry Crowley (1978). The names O'Connor, Landsborough and White are those of people who supplied word lists in Curr (1886–7). Hanlon's word list is in *The Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland* 1935.



MAP 5: YUGAMBEH-BUNDJALUNG DIALECTS (HAUSFELD).

Redrawn with permission from R.G. Hausfeld 1960 'Aspects of Aboriginal Station Management', unpublished PhD thesis, University of Sydney.

Hausfeld acquired information over a number of years from Woodenbong (Mulli Mulli) people, and was most confident of clan boundaries in the northern part of the Yugambeh-Bundjalung country, where he drove over most places with people who could name the boundaries and tell their stories.

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

Understand the spelling system and sounds of the language:

First read the section on the sound system and spelling to understand the general principles followed.

Understanding the grammar:

You may find it helpful to refer to charts of pronouns, noun case endings, and verb inflection in the section on grammar. In addition, example sentences and phrases under particular word entries will be useful.

Finding a language word for an English meaning:

If you wish to find a word in the language for a particular English meaning, you should first consult the English to Language section. In many cases, except for very clearly defined meanings (such as 'koala', 'cedar, red', 'knee', 'run'), it is strongly advised that you then look up the word or words listed in the Language to English section, to get more detail about it, *including the geographical or dialect area the word was recorded in*. Some words and their meanings are very reliable or widespread—the word occurs in lots of sources and we are confident about it (such words are marked by † for good or widely attested, and †? for fairly good), but some other words are doubtful, either in their spelling or meaning, or there is some doubt that they are really from these dialects. A word that is not well attested, i.e. is only in one old list and/or it is hard to be sure how it really sounded or what its meaning was, may be marked by (?).

Looking up the meaning of a known or remembered Yugambeh (etc.) word:

The language, like most Australian Aboriginal languages, does not have a distinction between what we call voiced and voiceless stops or obstruents, that is, between **p** and **b**, **t** and **d**, **k** and hard **g**, **ch** and **j**. Therefore those who wrote words and phrases down sometimes used one letter, and sometimes another, according to which English sound it was most like. At the beginnings of words **k** was often written for the 'same' sound that was more like English **g** in the middles of words. Sometimes the bilabial stop or obstruent was heard and written as **b**, sometimes as **p**, and so forth. If you remember a word, or have seen it spelt, the following will guide you to where to find it in the dictionary:

If it sounds like **b**, **p**, **f**, or **v**, look for **b**.

If it sounds like **k** at the beginnings of words, try **k**, or if not there, try **g**.

If it sounds like a hard **g** try **g**, but at the beginning of a word, also try **k**.

If it sounds like the **ch** in Scottish *loch*, try **g**.

If it sounds like **t**, try **d** or **j**.

If it sounds like **ch**, **j**, **tch** or **z**, try **j** at the beginnings of words, or **dh** or **j** elsewhere.

If it sounds like **h**, it could be **k**, **g**, or **ŋ** (**ng**).

If it sounds like **ng** in *sing(er)*, look for **ŋ**, or **ng**.

If it sounds like **ng** in *finger*, look for **ŋg** or **ng**.

If it sounds as though it begins with **oo** or **ee**, look under **w** (or **ŋ**) or **y** respectively.

Vowels have their Italian sound in the dictionary, and **h** is used to make a long vowel.

a is like the *u* in *but*,

ah like the *a* in *calm*,

e is like *e* in *pet*,

eh is like *ere* in *there* (Australian English, no *r*),

i is like *i* in *pit*,

ih is like *ee* in *meet*,

u is like *u* in *put*, and

uh is like *oo* in *coot*, only purer, like a long *u* as in *put*.

ay is like *i* in *bite* **ahy** is a little longer, like *i* in *bide*,

uy is close to *oy* in *boy*.

Very occasionally some more English-like spellings are included, because words have been remembered this way. The order of alphabetising is:

a, b, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ny, ŋ, (o), (p), r, u, w, y.

Looking for words for trees, etc.:

As well as individual listings such as **gum tree**, **bunya**, tree names can be found under the English entries **tree**, **pine**, bird names under **bird**, and so on.

Learning about how words were used:

All the example phrases and sentences that have been written down are included, so if you wish to see how a word was used, you can sometimes find example sentences and phrases under the particular word, in the Language to English section.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE LANGUAGE AND DICTIONARY

Yugumbir or Yugambeh (or Yugam, Yuggum), Minyangbal, Nganduwal, Ngarahkwai and Geynyan were part of a dialect chain, which means speakers of one dialect could understand speakers of a neighbouring dialect without too much difficulty, though groups more distant on the chain could have difficulties understanding each other. As noted above, the whole dialect chain covered a wider area.

There was never one name for the language, nor just one name even for a particular dialect group. Livingstone (1892) reported:

The Minyug dialect is spoken at Byron Bay and on the Brunswick River. The natives on the Richmond River have a sister dialect called the Nyug; those on the Tweed call their own Njando *or* Njandowal, but the Minyug they call Njendo. The words minyug and nyug mean 'what?' or 'something', for they are used either interrogatively or assertively. Similarly, the words njando and njendo mean 'who?' or 'somebody.' These three dialects are so closely related that they may be regarded as one language; it is understood from the Clarence River in New South Wales northward to the Logan in Queensland. *For this language the aborigines have no general name.* (emphasis mine) (Livingstone 1892:3)

In N.S.W. today, for dialects still known by older speakers, the dialect names used are Gidhabal for the Woodenbong dialect, and Bundjalung (Banjalang) for two dialects, one in the Lismore–Coraki area and the other in the Tabulam–Baryulgil area. However, other names (Wiyabal at Lismore, Wuhyebal at Coraki, Wahlubal at Tabulam, Wehlubal or Wiribi at Baryulgil) were acknowledged by speakers relatively recently. Gidhabal people referred to the Warwick dialect as Geynyan, though an older list names it as Kitapul (Gidjabal).

Although in the last forty years scholars have used the name Bandjalang (pronounced as English speakers would pronounce Bundjalung) for the whole 'language', this name is not acceptable to all who speak the language or whose ancestors spoke it. To speakers of some dialects to call their language 'Bandjalang' is as unacceptable as to call Dutch 'German', even though German and Dutch are also part of a dialect chain of contiguous dialects which are similar and can be understood by their neighbours speaking the next dialect. Just as the Dutch and German cultures have significant differences as well as similarities, so do the cultures of the speakers of Yugambeh and Bandjalang. Bundjalung (or Banjalang, as it can be spelt in the language) is the name now widely used by people from the Lismore–Coraki and Tabulam–Baryulgil areas; there are also other names that were used of these dialects, as noted above. Gidhabal people (sometimes now Gidabal or Gidjabal) did not use the name Bundjalung for their dialect.

Map 1 shows the placement of the language among other languages of the central eastern part of Australia. Map 2 shows the Yugambeh clan areas as ascertained by the Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation. They stretched from the Gold Coast, Queensland, inland to the Logan River basin, and to the Tweed Heads area. Map 3, based on Terry Crowley's map (1978), gives approximate placements of all the dialects of the language, as far as he could

ascertain them *on linguistic criteria*. He was able to find about 17 dialect names, and enough differences in words to support about 20 dialects. There was, it seems, a dialect of the Copmanhurst region whose name has been lost, and he considers Smythe's Bandjalang (Smythe c. 1946 in Crowley 1978) to be a possible separate dialect spoken in the Casino area. (Yeygir is a separate language, which appears to be a mixture of Bundjalung and Gumbaynggir.) You will notice that Crowley places the *dialect* Minyangbal further south than the Kombumerri Corporation places the *clan* Minjungbal. Staff of the Minjungbal Museum, at Tweed Heads South, believe the local dialect was Minyangbal (which they now pronounce Minjungbal, with a *j*), but the dialect went out of wide use earlier than it did in other places, probably due to admixture and intermarriage with indentured workers from Pacific islands who settled here after many other Queensland cane field labourers returned to their homes in the Pacific. Map 4 shows how Crowley determined there might have been three dialects in the Gold Coast area, based on vocabulary differences in lists collected at various places. However, except for Hanlon's list, the lists were very short, and could well have omitted synonyms for many of the words, thus making the dialects seem more different than they were. Map 5 is a reproduction of a map R.G. Hausfeld included in his unpublished Ph.D. thesis (1960); he was station manager at Mulli Mulli, Woodenbong, a settlement mainly populated by Gidhabal people, and he travelled with local elders.

In traditional times, Aboriginal peoples were organised into exogamous clans with ties to particular areas of land. As well as language or dialect names for the language people used, there were clan names, which were not always the same. Sometimes more than one clan used the same dialect; sometimes neighbouring clans (in other parts of Australia) used very different languages. In the area we are considering, the Wangerriburra, Mununjali (Manandjahli), Migunberri, Gugingin (Gugiyn.gin?), Bullungin, Kombumerri, Birinburra (Birihnbar) and Minjungbal (Minyangbal) clans all called or can call their dialect Yugambeh or Yugam. Although there were minor differences from one area to another, it is almost certain they would have had little difficulty in understanding each other, or even in understanding some of the other geographically close dialects. However they may have had more difficulty in understanding some speakers of the most southerly dialects of the dialect chain. They could probably most easily understand Geynyan speakers from the Warwick and Allora area of Queensland which shared many features with their dialect; they could fairly easily understand Gidhabal speakers from Woodenbong, and Yugambe, Wiyabal or Bundjalung speakers from Lismore, or Nyangbal speakers near the coast perhaps from Ballina area, but they may have found it harder to understand more southerly dialects such as Wehlubal or Wiribi at Baryulgil, Birihn at Rappville, Wahlubal or Bundjalung at Tabulam, and Wujehbal or Dinggabal near Rocky River, and would have had real trouble with the Copmanhurst dialect, which might even belong to a separate language. Only about half its words match Yugambeh–Bundjalung words, and some grammar must have been different, which would have made it very hard to communicate.

Except for Hausfeld's map, the maps do not show very well the mountainous nature of the area covered by this dialect chain. From Mt Warning to Byron Bay was once the scene of active volcanoes, and one of the world's largest calderas (i.e. an area where explosive volcanic activity has resulted in a collapse inwards of an area). Many high mountains and rocky outcrops, in this area and beyond, are old volcanic cores. While it was so long ago, the volcanic nature of the country is quite obvious to anyone who has visited other places with volcanic shaping, and many of the mountains and outcrops have sacred and mythological significance for the Yugambeh and others. Rainfall in the area is high, and it is fertile land.

Oral history says there was always plenty of food, and the people were more settled in one place than in the drier parts of Australia, and (at least in some areas) built fairly substantial and permanent dwellings. While there were tracks linking the various valleys through the rainforested mountains, access from one area to another was not particularly easy, and use of some routes may have been restricted to certain people, or to certain times or seasons. It is known, for example, that people from this area were free to travel to the Bunya Mountains every few years for great celebrations when the Bunya pines fruited heavily, but otherwise were not free to trespass on other clans' lands. However one's spouse would be taken from a neighbouring clan according to recognised rules.

As Livingstone noted (1892), the name people used of themselves was often different from the name their neighbours called them. Neighbouring dialects were generally called a name which reflected some difference in words or pronunciation. For many dialects of this language and some neighbouring languages, the name commonly had a suffix *-bal* meaning 'those saying'. The name Yugambeh (or Yugam) follows another common convention of language names in the area, by naming the language by its word for 'no'. The word for 'yes' was very similar throughout Australia, but the words for 'no' varied a lot. (A language to the west of Yugambeh—Bundjalung called Yugambal apparently was a different language, not a dialect of this language.) **Yugambeh** (or its older form **Yugumbir**) is just the word for 'no' (or more accurately 'no' plus the suffix *-beh* or *-bir*). But there were also clan names of particular groups or subgroups (as contrasted with dialect names), and a number of these are preserved in the literature, and among current members (descendants) of the group, and could be used as 'language names'. One such was Manaldjahli or Manandjahli for the Beadesert dialect. Another was Wangerriburra (wangirbar), associated with the Albert and Logan River basins, and encompassing Mt Tamborine. The corporation name Kombumerri is also a clan name of those from the Coomera River, Coompabah and Nerang areas.

Malcolm Calley, who did research at Woodenbong in the 1950s, stated that traditionally, in that area, a young man spent about 18 months in his wife-to-be's country, before she returned to live with him. The late Millie Boyd of the Gidhabal dialect at Woodenbong also explained how there was a rotation in getting one's spouse—the men rotated one direction through the different clan lands, and the women another. Her sketch of this included areas in the Gold Coast and its hinterlands and the areas on the New South Wales side (one of her grandparents came from the Ngarahkwal in the Gold Coast area).

It is very natural that with these marriage patterns, words moved from one place to another. But dialects did maintain some differences from each other, in 'accent', in words, and in small ways in grammar. Millie Boyd mimicked the style of speech of the Ngarahkwal, and used a different voice quality and pitch of voice. While few of the Kombumerri people alive in 1994 were first language speakers of the original language, many had heard the language spoken when they were young, and some recognised a Tabulam person's speech (in the Wahlubal or Bundjalung dialect) as like what they remembered the older people speaking, while others said he sounded different.

Of all the dialects in this dialect chain, we have perhaps the most extensive vocabulary list in Yugambeh, even though the dialect went out of wide active use so long ago. We have more useful grammars of the Gidhabal and Wahlubal (or Tabulam Bundjalung) dialects, done comparatively recently by trained linguists with an understanding of different language systems, in co-operation with people who had grown up when the language was in fairly

regular use. W.E. Smythe, a medical practitioner based at Grafton and Casino, also had access to good speakers from that area in the 1940s when dialects were still quite widely spoken by first language speakers, and he had some knowledge of linguistics. Rev. H. Livingstone, who wrote the brief grammar of Minyangbal (published 1892) from which I quoted above, also had some perception of how to analyse a very different language, but his grammar and vocabulary list is very brief and omits much we would like to know. Those who recorded Yugambah when extensive material was available were not trained linguists; they had to work out their own systems in spelling the words, and worked before tape-recorders were in use. However certain of them had reasonably long-term contact with Yugam speakers, or were first language speakers of the dialect (and were literate), and recorded (in writing) much that later disappeared from active memory.

We owe such good records on the language to a few people in particular. An early pair were Rev. H. Livingstone, and John Fraser who collected his grammar of Minyangbal and had it published as one of the appendices to Fraser's edited work of Threlkeld on Awabakal (Newcastle area) in 1892. Another pair were Bullumm (John Allen), who left 'the tribe' when about 12 years old, and John Lane who worked with him to produce a grammar and vocabulary list some fifty years later. This was published in 1913. In 1932 W.E. Hanlon, who had spent almost all of his early life in the Yugambah language region, and later became the first postmaster at Southport, displayed a great interest in the language and culture of the Aboriginal people of the area, and worked with speakers of the language including Jenny Graham, grandmother of some of the present Kombumerri people, and produced a good list of words and phrases which was published in 1935. In 1943 F.J. Watson published a vocabulary listing, most of which is from Allen and Lane with a few additions. Brian and Helen Geytenbeek, who were working at Woodenbong on Gidhabal, obtained some data from Joe Culham, and from a Mrs Logan, who lived in Brisbane and Beaudesert. In 1965, at the invitation of the Geytenbeeks, I stayed at Woodenbong and recorded material from Joe Culham, from the Beaudesert area, who was keen to have the little he remembered recorded. He was an uncle of Mrs Logan's. Like Bullumm, he struggled to remember what he could, and while we have a little more on the verbs from Bullumm, we have more on the noun cases from Culham. I also obtained a little data from Mrs Logan, and from Mrs Evelyn Weizel of Woorabinda, another niece of Culham's. Since then Nils Holmer, from Sweden, tracked down other speakers of what he called 'Manandjahli' and got quite an extensive word list, although there is considerable question as to whether all those he worked with were really speakers of the dialect or were mixing in other languages or dialects. Both linguists and Aboriginal people treat his work (both here and in his work on the Lismore-Coraki dialect) with some caution, partly because he usually failed to note the difference between the vowels *i* and *e*, and he only noted vowel length in the first syllables of words. (I have given his list of all those he worked with below, see p. 9). Photographs reproduced in this dictionary are those of three of the most significant Yugambah people who provided data: Jenny Graham, John Allen, and Joe Culham. The Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation and the Yugambah Museum, Language and Heritage Centre, with a nucleus of a family group descended from Jenny Graham, have also provided valuable information and advice, and remembered words have helped disambiguate a number of items. Pat O'Connor and Ysola Best of the Kombumerri have also advised on spelling; their recommendations should make the dictionary easier to use and refer to for Yugambah people.

The other short word lists we have are fairly typical of what was collected in many parts of Australia. Edward M. Curr wrote to magistrates in various parts of Australia and asked for

the local words for a short list of items; sometimes an individual supplied an extra list with other words included. Those relevant to Yugambeh were published in Volume 3 of his *Australian Race* (1886). There were also word lists and place name lists (with meanings) published in journals like *Science of Man* from 1899 to about 1911. The people who supplied these lists often had very little idea how to write the sounds (or even hear them at times), and the irregularities of English spelling was no help to them. Sometimes there are doubts whether a list recorded at a particular place is really from a speaker of the language or dialect of that place. As Pat O'Connor of the Kombumerri Aboriginal Corporation points out, 'the lists were made at a time when government policies in Queensland and N.S.W. were impacting heavily on the Aboriginal population and families were under constant pressure from police'. In addition, Curr at times edited the spellings of the lists he collected. But these lists are useful, sometimes giving us a back-up or confirmation for a word only recorded once in the other lists, sometimes attesting a form for the Yugambeh area that we have recorded from N.S.W. dialects, sometimes giving a glimmer of other useful information, and sometimes giving valuable leads on older pronunciation details or meanings of words.

One advantage of this dictionary is that it brings together under one cover and under one alphabetisation all these various sources. Because there are gaps in even some of the more extensive lists, it has been a chore in the past to try to find specific words when they may or may not be present in one of a dozen or more sources.

In this dictionary I have included all words and phrases from all the sources I have been able to locate, from the areas covered by the dialects Yugambeh, Minyangbal, Nganduwal and Ngarahkwai, and Geynyan. A dictionary of the western members of the dialect chain, Gidhabal, Wahlubal, Wehlubal, Wujehbal and Geynyan etc. is already published, and one in the south eastern dialects is under preparation. There are also published dictionaries of specific dialects in grammars by various authors, all of which have been utilised in producing these areal dictionaries. Some sources are more reliable than others, and Yugambeh people as well as academics are sceptical about some of the sources. The dictionary may therefore include some words or meanings which come from other areas, either from different languages or different dialects. I prefer to err on the side of including too much rather than editing out suspect sources, but I have been guided in a few cases by advice from Yugambeh people (descendants of speakers), although final decisions are mine. From all the available lists, we have accumulated a list of some 2000 words, four times the number I was able to collect personally. It is certain this is far below the real extent of vocabulary when the dialects were in everyday use. Often a meaning is not recorded in one dialect, but is for another dialect or for several other dialects; the chances are therefore that the word and meaning existed in the dialects covered in this dictionary, and there is a fair chance that a word recorded for another dialect might have been the one used in Yugambeh, or in Minyangbal, etc., or that Yugambeh people (or Minyangbal, etc.) would have understood that word.

But we know this was not always the case. Therefore I have, for every word listed in this dictionary, given the source it has come from, with its spelling in that source. In many cases, if the reader scans this small print section after each entry, it is clear that the same word and meaning applied fairly well throughout the whole region; in some other cases the word or its meaning is different in different areas, or is only recorded in one not very good old list. In many cases my 'educated guess' on how the word should be spelt is fairly secure, but in some cases my suggested spelling could well be wrong, even quite wrong. Some of the old spellings are good guides to the sounds, others are not. Two extreme examples are

krooman, clearly *kuruhman* for ‘kangaroo’ and *untidy* for ‘night’, which has to be *ɲandir*, the word we find in lots of dialects; the writer did not hear the velar nasal at the beginning (lots of whites missed it), and heard the strongly flapped *r* as *d*. If he’d written it *untiddy* the reader would be less likely to wrongly guess the pronunciation to be the same as the English adjective for ‘not tidy’! By listing all the sources and their spellings and meanings, future researchers, especially local researchers descended from speakers of Yugambah etc., will have all the data available to judge and sort in the light of further knowledge. In the English to Language section I give an indication of how well attested a form is, by marking secure and widespread words by †, reasonably certain words by †?, and not well attested words by (?).

THE FORM OF DICTIONARY ENTRIES

In this dictionary, all sources for words are identified in the Language–English section. In my description of Yugambah (Cunningham 1969), and in Holmer’s description, all words in the language are written in a technical vocabulary, whereas this dictionary is in a spelling endorsed by present-day people from different dialect areas of the language, in particular here by Kombumerri people. The adaptation of my earlier recorded vocabulary to the practical orthography followed here is one-to-one:

ɲ for **ɲ**, **j/dh** for **dj**, **ny** for **nj** and **h** for **:** (vowel length)

Holmer’s technical orthography is similarly adapted:

ɲ for **ɲ**, **j/dh** for his **d** with **j** tail, **y** for **j**, **ny** for **ɲ** and **h** for **:** (vowel length)

For both sources, **k** is usually used word initially for their **g**.

You will note that in some lists **nj** has been used for the **ny** (or **ñ**) sound, and in Holmer (and others) **j** for the **y** sound, following the International Phonetic Alphabet. Such use of **nj** and **j** is responsible for spelling pronunciations of **Minjangbal** and **Jagera** etc., which would be spelt **Minyanɲbal** and **Yagara** in the system used in this dictionary, or could be spelt **Minyungbal** and **Yuggera** in English to get a more accurate pronunciation.

All source spellings, except where the word is exactly written with these changes from Cunningham (1969) and Holmer (1983) and the given meaning is exactly the same, are given in small print after the main information on each word in the Language–English section, together with letters that denote the source document. Here is an example:

kaybe, **kaybi**, **kaba**, **gabay**, adj. another.
 Kaybima junanɲ ‘make another handle
 (cause another ...)’ (MI). *Ym-jc gaba*, *Yal
 gubbai*; *Yw gubai*, *garba*, *kar’ba*; *MI kaiby*, *-jãra
 (m)*, *-jãra-gun (f)*, *- (n)*, *-na (arb)*; *kaibima make
 another*, *TDjb kibey the other one*

The bold item is the language entry, followed in small print by the part of speech, then in normal print the gloss (translation), together with any other relevant information, and the source (the example here is from Livingstone’s *Minyungbal*). Then follows an example or examples of use of the word, if there are any, and finally, in small italics the sources and source spellings. For this word they are:

Ym-jc gaba: my data from Joe Culham—gaba is the form I obtained.

Yal gubbai: Allen and Lane's word and spelling.

Yw gubai, garba, kar'ba: Watson's forms recorded.

MI kaiby, -jára (m), -jára-gun (f), - (n), -na (arb); kaibima make another: Livingstone's Minyangbal forms and examples, showing gender endings for masculine, feminine, neuter and trees.

TDjb kibey the other one: Tweed list from Joshua Bray, with form and meaning (as meaning differs slightly from that listed under the entry).

ORDER OF ALPHABETICAL LISTING

In the English finder list and the Alphabetical List of Older Spellings, the alphabetical order is as in English. In the Language-English section, **ŋ** is alphabetised after **ny** and before **o**.

Because there is some alternation between short and long vowels in different dialects, and old lists as well as much of Holmer's published work do not make the distinction, it would be ideal to bring all short and long vowels together (**a** and **ah**, **e** and **eh**, **i** and **ih**, **u** and **uh**). But in this edition this has not been done, as it involves a lot more re-arranging of the dictionary by hand. It is suggested that the reader should check a word they have heard against entries under both short and long vowel in the first syllable or two, i.e., look for **a** and **ah**, **e** and **eh**, etc.

Only Livingstone used a specific symbol for **ŋ**; Livingstone and two other sources usually disambiguated **ŋg** (as in *finger*), **n.g** (as in *been gone*) and **ŋ** (as in *singer*). More recent work means we can disambiguate some of the other older spellings, but not all. In these cases I have spelt the word with **ng** (to be distinguished from **n.g**). The most likely reading is usually **ŋg**, but I prefer not to force an interpretation.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES

Scientific names listed are generally from Watson, with a few from other sources. There has been no attempt to check with modern speakers and with specimens of the various flora and fauna. Scientific names are given in italics, and if given in full in the larger type entry, have the genus abbreviated in the source listing (e.g. *E.* for *Eucalyptus*).

LIST OF DIALECTS AND SOURCES

Dialects and districts covered in this dictionary:

AT	Between the Albert and Tweed Rivers (Curr)
GC	Gold Coast (<i>Science of Man</i> , DG10)
GN	Geynyan (Killarney, Warwick and Allora)
M	Minyangbal (Livingstone, Meston, and Jordan)
MR	Murwillumbah area (<i>Science of Man</i>)
NC	Nerang Creek (Curr)

NG	Ngarahkwai (prob.) (Gresty, <i>Science of Man</i>)
RT	Richmond and Tweed (<i>Science of Man</i>)
TD	Tweed River and Point Danger (Curr)
TW	Tweed Heads area (<i>Science of Man</i>)
Y	Yugambah/Yugumbir (Allen and Lane, Watson, Hanlon, Cunningham, <i>Science of Man</i>)

Other dialects and districts (which may be) occasionally referred to:

B	Birihn (near Rappville)
C	Casino (probably from Casino; possibly it is the dialect called Galibal) (W.E. Smythe)
D	Dinggabal or Wujehbal (Rocky River)
GD	Gidhabal (Woodenbong)
WA	Wahlubal or Bundjalung (Tabulam)
WE	Wehlubal or Wiribi (Baryulgil)
WI	Wiyabal or Bundjalung (Lismore)
WU	Wujehbal (prob.) (Calley and other sources, quoted in Sharpe 1995)

Sources: some listed by compiler, some by Goori (Aboriginal) informant or other sources:

af	(MRaf)	Mr Jas. Anderson and Mr H. French (<i>Science of Man</i>)
al	(Yal)	Allen and Lane 1913
bs	(Ybs)	from Beaudesert (<i>Science of Man</i>)
bp	(Ybp)	Beaudesert (police list)
cds	(NGcds)	Cudgen (<i>Science of Man</i>)
cp	(GCcp)	Coomera (police list)
cs	(GCcs)	Coomera (<i>Science of Man</i>)
cw	(Kombumerri)	Cyril Williams
ff	(NCff)	F. Fowler (Curr)
fh	(Mfh)	Fingal Head (Jordan)
g	(Yg)	Brian and/or Helen Geytenbeek
gr	(NGgr)	Gresty 1947(?), 1951
h	(MRh)	Rev. E. Hargrave (<i>Science of Man</i>)
hpa	(MRhpa)	Messrs O. Herborne, O. Pennefather, K.J. Allen (<i>Science of Man</i>)
hw	(MRhw)	W.G. Hayes-Willimas (<i>Science of Man</i>)
jb	(TDjb, TWjb)	Joshua Bray (Curr, <i>Science of Man</i>)
jc	(Ym-jc, Yg-jc)	Joe Culham (Cunningham 1969)
jm	(GNjm)	John Mathew (<i>Rept. Aust. Assn. Adv. Science</i>)
jm	(MRjm)	J.W. Martin (<i>Science of Man</i>)
jo	(ATjo)	J. O'Connor (Curr)
k	(Yk)	Kombumerri Aboriginal Culture Corporation sources
l	(Ml)	Rev. H. Livingstone (1892 Minyangbal)
lw	(ATlw)	W. Landsborough and W.G. White
m	(Ym)	Cunningham 1969
m	(GCm, Mm)	Meston 1890

nh	(Ynh-)	Holmer 1983
np	(GCnp)	Nerang (police list)
ns	(GCns)	Nerang (<i>Science of Man</i>)
po	(Yk-po)	Pat O'Connor (Kombumerri)
r	(RTr)	T. Rankin (<i>Science of Man</i>)
s	(Ms, MRs, Tws)	<i>Science of Man</i>
sp	(GCsp)	Southport (police list)
ss	(GCss)	Southport (<i>Science of Man</i>)
tp	(ATtp)	T de M.M. Prior (Curr)
tlp	(GClp)	Tallebudgera police list
tls	(GCtls)	Tallebudgera (in <i>Science of Man</i>)
w	(Yw)	Watson (1943)
wf	(MRwf1-3)	Critchett Walker and Edmund Fosbery (<i>Science of Man</i>)
wh	(Ywh)	W.E. Hanlon (from Jenny Graham, Kombumerri, and others)
yb	(Yk-yb)	Ysola Best (Kombumerri)

KNOWN SPEAKERS OF THE LANGUAGE (OR REMEMBERERS) SUPPLYING INFORMATION

Photographs of three of the more significant Yugambah people who contributed to this dictionary are included. They are Bullumm (John Allen) (photograph from the 1913 grammar), Jenny Graham (photograph taken about 1900), and Joe Culham (photograph taken in late 1966).

Recorded or noted by Margaret Sharpe

jc	Joe Culham, at Woodenbong, d. 1967
ew	Eveline Weizel, recorded at Cherbourg, where she supplied about 50 words, a number for semi-tabooed body parts and functions. Holmer also got data from her
cw	Cyril Williams (at Kombumerri Corporation meetings, c. 1987)
po	Pat O'Connor, Kombumerri Corporation
yb	Ysola Best, Kombumerri Corporation

Recorded or noted by Brian Geytenbeek

jc	Joe Culham, at Woodenbong (Geytenbeek obtained a few words from Mrs Mabel Logan, but he does not indicate which).
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Recorded by Nils Holmer

aj	Albert Jackie (d. mid 1980's, aged 91) from Beaudesert
el	Miss Edna Long at Josephville, ql's daughter
ew	Mrs Eveline Weasel (or Weizel) née Coolwell, nm's sister, from Tweed area
fm	Mrs Flory Monsell, at Kingaroy, from Tweed area and sister of ew and nm; she said her father was one John Edwards and her mother Alice Coolwell
gc	George Curry at Beaudesert, originally from Boggabilla, N.S.W.
gf	Godfrey Fogarty, at Josephville (south of Beaudesert)

- jp Mrs Janey ('Granny') Paulson, at Tweed Heads or Taree, N.S.W., bn Tweed Heads, spending parts of her life at Beaudesert; her father belonged to a family Curry about Blackbutt (there used to be Curries on Fraser Island as well), but her father's name was also given as Jimmy Joyce, while her mother was Ellen Williams, probably also from the Blackbutt area
- ml Mrs Mabel Logan, at Woodenbong, from Boonah (or Tweed Heads?)
- nm Mrs Nita Munro, née Coolwell, at Gin Gin, a fine singer; she had lived at Tamborine Mountain and had possibly connections with the Tweed area, cf. ew above
- pt Peter ('Tiny') Thompson, at Josephville; his mother was one Jessie Brown, from Beaudesert (while his father was an American)
- ql Mrs Queenie Long, at Josephville, from St George (ql is ranged also among Gunggari informants in Holmer)
- ra Mrs Rita Almat, at Red Hill, Brisbane
- sc Mrs Sarah Cobbo (Cherbourg), from Woodenbong (her data do not with certainty represent Manandjali)

ORDER OF SOURCE LISTINGS

Main sources (ordered): Ym-jc, Ym-ew, Yg-jc, Ynh-, Yal, Yw

South to north sources:

most southern: M: Ml, Ms, Mm

Murwillumbah and Tweed areas: MR, NG, TD, TW, RT (in no set order)

Gold Coast area: AT, GC, Ywh (Ywh always last)

Western: GN

The spelling in sources Ym, Yg or Ynh is not included if the entry word exactly reflects the same phonemes in the source. Meanings in sources are listed if they are not exactly the same (in range or meaning) as the meaning given in the dictionary entry.

OVERLAPPING OF SOURCES

Certain sources, which seem at first glance to be separate, may in fact be effectively the same. One rather large example of this is Watson's vocabulary list, which is clearly almost all based on Allen and Lane's vocabulary list. Watson claims to have checked it all, and he does include some extra words, and the scientific names (which Allen and Lane do not include). But from my assessment it would seem that his re-spellings, where they suggested a different stressed syllable, or a different vowel (especially **a/u**) were not all more correct—some seem to be, and others not.

Other overlapping sources are *Science of Man* lists for Beaudesert, Coomera, Nerang, Southport and Tallebudgera and the list kindly sent to me by Liz Dann in 1989, hand-copied from a handwritten list collected by police in various areas. Apart from a few discrepancies which can be sourced to deciphering handwriting, these are identical. Joshua Bray contributed lists to Curr and *Science of Man* for what appears to be the same area, and some other lists in *Science of Man* may share common sources with lists in Curr and elsewhere.

Sometimes Watson in particular has several slightly variant spellings for a particular word, or for words that (while he gives them a different gloss) are fairly clearly the same. In these cases, all variants are included under one heading.

COMMENTS IN SOURCES AND TRANSLATIONS OF WORDS

Comments by various authors have been given verbatim (or summarised) in the comments on each word. There has been no attempt to verify the accuracy of the comments, or modernise the language or attitudes, although occasionally I have commented on these matters.

Original glosses given by older sources are included. If the word or words the source used may have changed meaning, I have occasionally changed the gloss given, but the original gloss or comment is always included, either in the notes, or in the small print section of sources for each word. Taboos on naming certain body parts in English have also changed, and the word or phrase used by the source may strike us as rather quaint, or else not explicit enough. In some cases the explicit meaning and/or its connotations have been passed on in the oral language use of their descendants from the various dialect groups. I have given what I think the modern word or phrase would be to gloss the language word, but at times I could be wrong.

Included in some of the older descriptions are wordings that today are considered racially biased, or inaccurate in perception. My aim in this dictionary is to report accurately what the sources said, and make this data available to a wider audience. Those with more expertise than I have in sociology, or historical dialectology (in English) can then make their own interpretations of the sources. I would be grateful to hear from any reader who has corrections to my perceptions here.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR THIS DICTIONARY

Allen, John and John Lane, 1913, Grammar, vocabulary, and notes of the Wanggeriburra Tribe.

Appendix to the *Report of the protector of Aborigines*, Brisbane. (Yal)

Cunningham, M., 1969, *A description of the Yugumbir dialect of Bandjalang*. University of Queensland Papers, Arts Series 1 8:69–122. (Ym-jc, Ym-ew, Yg-jc)

Curr, E.M., 1887, *The Australian race*. Melbourne: AGPS, 231–247.

Bray, J. Tweed River and Point Dangar, 242–247. (TDjb)

Fowler, F. Nerang Creek, 240–241. (NCff)

Landsborough, W. and White, W.G. 1887, Between Albert and Tweed Rivers, 234–235. (ATlw)

O'Connor, J. 1887, Between Albert and Tweed Rivers, 236–239. (ATjo)

Prior, T. de M.M. 1887, Between Albert and Tweed Rivers, 232–233. (ATtp)

DGI 1910. Aboriginal words, a file apparently compiled from information sought from the local police in charge of various stations throughout Queensland, apparently sought in 1900–1901. (Ybp Beaudesert, NGcp Coomera, NGnp Nerang, GCsp Southport, GCTlp Tallebudgera)

Geytenbeek, Brian n.d. MS (incorporated in Cunningham 1969) (Yg-jc)

Gresty, J., 1947(?), 1951, *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia (Queensland)*, 57–72. (about 200 words) (NGgr)

Hanlon, E.W., 1935, The early history of the Logan and Albert districts. *Journal of the Historical Society of Queensland*, 2/5:208–265. (Ywh)

- Holmer, Nils M.**, 1983, *A linguistic survey of southern Queensland*. PL, D-54. (Ynh, Ynh-(name of informant))
- Jordan, Dr Anthony**, 1989, "*Booning Ngagam*": *The porcupine and the dingo*. Fingal Head: A. Jordan (Mfh)
- Livingstone, Rev. H.**, 1892, A short grammar and vocabulary of the dialect spoken by the Minyug people, on the north-east coast of New South Wales. Appendix A to L.E. Threlkeld, *An Australian language*, ed. by John Fraser. Sydney: Government Printer. (Ml)
- Meston, Archibald**, 1890, 'Nerang' Folio 2, 18-19. Held at AIATSIS. (GCm, Mm)
- Norledge, Mildred**, 1968, The two dogs – Burrajahnee and Inneroogun. In *Aboriginal legends from eastern Australia*, 52-53, Linotype, NZ., (Norledge)
- Watson, F.J.**, 1943, Vocabularies of four representative tribes of south eastern Queensland. *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia (Queensland)*, 48, supplement
- Science of Man*
- 1899, November 21:192-193. Linguistics - Australian words and meanings. Four word lists, two from this area: Tweed River by J. Bray, and Murwillumbah by J.W. Martin. (TWjb, MRjm)
- 1900, May 21:61-62. Aboriginal names of places, etc., with their meanings, from W.G. Hayes-Williams, Registrar-General, Sydney, and his assistant registrars at Bundarra, Clarence Town, Gosford, Murwillumbah, Paterson, Silverton, and Tibooburra. Murwillumbah words. (MRhw)
- 1900, June 21:80-82. Aboriginal names of places, etc., with their meanings, by the Principal Under-Secretary, Critchett Walker, and the Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, with his officers. Murwillumbah words extracted. (MRwf1)
- 1900, July 23:95-97. Aboriginal names of places, etc., with their meanings, by the Principal Under-Secretary, Critchett Walker, and the Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, with his officers. Murwillumbah words extracted. (MRwf2)
- 1900, September 22:132-135. Aboriginal place names and other words, with their meanings, peculiar to the Richmond and Tweed River Districts, by T. Rankin, District Surveyor. (RTr)
- 1900, October 22:149-151. Aboriginal names of places, etc., with their meanings, by the Principal Under-Secretary, Critchett Walker, and the Inspector-General of Police, Edmund Fosbery, with his officers. Murwillumbah words extracted. (MRwf3)
- 1903, March 21:24-27. Aboriginal Dialects: List of native words collected by John Evans, sergeant of police, and communicated by the Rev. E. Hargrave, Bowral: List of native words by Brunswick blacks who call themselves "Ch Long Kitty", 25. (Ms)
- List of native words used by aborigines at Tweed Heads, 25. (TWs)
- Used at Cudgen, by the blacks who are called "Cudgingberry". 25-26. (NGcds)
- 1903, April 22:39-40. Aboriginal Dialects, by Rev. E. Hargrave, Rector of Bowral: List of native words used at Murwillumbah by the blacks who call themselves "Wirangiroh". (MRh)
- 1904, April 26:44. Aboriginal Place Names from Ms Jas. Anderson and Mr H. French of Mullumbimby names and meanings from Ballina, Murwillumbah, Lismore, Brunswick, etc. (MRaf)
- 1904, June 27:74-76. Aboriginal words, from the Surveyor-General and his officers, W.M. Thomas, E.J. Halliday, T.B.U. Sloman, W. Wynter, John Allen, A.L. Stinson, Prescott, J.F. Campbell and J. Anderson, District Surveyors: Beaudesert District, 74 (Ybs), Coomera District, 74-75 (GCcs), Nerang District, 75 (Ns), Southport District, 76 (GCss), Tallebudgera District, 76. (GCtIs)
- 1904, May 23:60. Mullumbimby District. A short list of place names and words, most recognisably from this area, from Messrs O. Herborne, O. Pennefather, and K.J. Allen. (MRhpa)
- 1904, June 27:74-76. Beaudesert District, Cleveland district, Coomera District, Nerang District, Southport District, Tallebudgera District. Included with lists from some areas outside the area, which however have some common words. (Ybs, GCcs, GCns, GCss, GCtIs, resp., exclusive of Cleveland District)
- 1909-1911, Aboriginal names and meanings: a few words extracted from:
- April 1, 1910. (MRs4)

May 2, 1910. (MRs5)
 June 1, 1910. (MRs6)
 July 1, 1910. (MRs7)
 August 1, 1910. (MRs8, TWs8)
 September 1, 1910. (MRs9)
 October 1, 1910. (MRs10)
 November 1, 1910. (MRs11)
 December 1, 1910. (MRs12)
 January 1, 1911. (MRS1/11)
 March 1, 1911. (MRs3/11)
 April 1, 1911. (MRs4/11)

PUBLICATIONS COVERING OTHER DIALECTS OF THE LANGUAGE AND USED IN THIS DICTIONARY

(These are quoted where words or meanings in them may be particularly relevant to elucidate or corroborate words from Yugambeh sources.)

Crowley, Terry, 1978, *The middle Clarence dialects of Bandjalang*. Canberra: AIAS.

Geytenbeek, Brian and Helen, 1971, *Gidabal grammar and dictionary*. Canberra: AIAS.

Holmer, Nils, 1971, *Notes on the Bandjalang dialect spoken at Coraki and Bungawalbin Creek, N.S.W.*
 Canberra: AIAS.

Science

1900, March 22:28–30. Vocabulary of Aboriginal Dialect, Upper Clarence River, by Joseph P. Thomas.
 Another dialect of Bundjalung.

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 words used by the blacks at Casino who call themselves “Kogung”: List of native words used at Coraki
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PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

Like English, Yugambeh is ‘stress-timed’, as are the other dialects of this language. The prominent syllables and words take more time, and the unstressed words and syllables are often slurred over. This means that—like English—unstressed vowels are not very clear. For example, in English in the word *constable* the first vowel is very clear, but what are the second and third vowels? Different people may consider the second vowel as *a* or *i*, and the third as *u* or something else, or maybe someone would consider both of these vowels as the ‘neutral vowel’, neither one thing or the other. Similarly with the word when it is borrowed into Aboriginal languages for ‘policeman’. One linguist spelt it *ganjibal* in one of the dialects

called Bundjalung, and another spelt it *ganjabul*. There was probably very little difference in what each linguist *heard*. While there are distinct differences in stressed vowels (e.g. between /a/ and /u/, or /a/ and /i/), it is often hard to tell what the sound of an unstressed vowel is. The following guide applies to the more distinct pronunciation of vowels and consonants, not the more slurred. You should note that the first syllable of a word is usually stressed and clear, except when there is a long vowel elsewhere in the word, which then gets the primary stress, and the first syllable is less clear. There is also a tendency for the **u** vowel to disappear from an initial syllable like **ku** in **kuwaŋ** (**kwonŋ**) 'rain', **bu** in **bulagan** (**blahgan**) 'you plural' and **burehn** (**brehn**) 'bread', which Hanlon also noticed and commented on.

SOUNDS OF THE LANGUAGE, AND SPELLING

Chart of sounds

	bilabial	alveolar	alveopalatal	velar
consonants				
obstruents	b	d	j/dh	k/g
nasals	m	n	ny	ŋ
lateral		l		
rhotic		r		
semivowels	(w)		y	w
vowels				
		i, ih		u, uh
			e, eh	
				a, ah

Consonants

d, **m**, **n**, **l**, **y** and **w** are as in English, although **d** can sometimes sound like *t* at the beginnings of words. **l** is often flapped at the end of a syllable or word, so it can sound a little like a trilled *rr*, or like *tl* in *little* or *bottle*. At the ends of syllables or words, **n** and **m** can also have a stop onset so they can sound like *dn*, *bm*.

b and **g** can be like English *b* and *g* (hard *g*, as in *go*), but within words are often pronounced more softly, with fricative sound rather than complete blockage of air. **b** can sound a bit like *v*, but it is the lips coming nearly together, not top teeth and bottom lip. **g** can be a bit like the Scottish *ch* in *loch*. The lips (or the tongue and back of the mouth) do not come together with as much tension as in the English sounds. At the beginnings of words or stressed syllables (i.e. syllables with long vowels), **b** can sound like *p*.

k is like English *k*, and is how the *k/g* sound is usually heard at the beginnings of words, and occasionally at the beginning of a stressed (long vowel) syllable in the middle of words. **k** and **g** are (or were) one phoneme; under the influence of English and probably some other borrowings, a distinction is sometimes made between them, especially at the beginnings of words.

ny is like the Spanish *ñ* - a little like English pronunciation of *ny* in *canyon*. It is NOT pronounced like *ny* in English *any*, *anything*. At the ends of words and syllables it is like *yn* or *in*. To help the reader, such words will have a 'phonetic' form in square brackets [...] to help in the pronunciation see **Pronunciation Help** below. Like **n** and **m**, **ny** can also have a stop or flap onset at the ends of words (especially after a long vowel), so it sounds a bit like *dn*.

j varies in pronunciation from dialect to dialect and according to where it is in a word. In Yugambeh it can be just like English *j*, but is more often less ‘sharp’, without the tip of the tongue touching the alveolar ridge behind the teeth. The blade of the tongue touches behind the alveolar ridge (linguists call this lamino-palatal or alveopalatal). *Within* words, it is more variable still, and to cover all pronunciations in the different dialects (both inside and outside the Yugambeh area), and because there is no distinction between **d** and **j** in many positions, a different symbol **dh** has been chosen. In Yugambeh **dh** can sound like *j*, or like the *zh* sound of *measure*. However, the tongue is flatter than in the English sounds, so the spelling **dh** is preferred. Further south in the dialect chain, it may also sound like the *th* of English *the*, *that*, or be the same as at the beginning of words. However the more sibilant fricative like *zh* was not heard in the southern dialects (except by Smythe in his work in Casino).

nj can be a sequence of **ny+j** or a sequence of **n+j**. Not even all the modern vocabulary lists make the distinction, and the old lists certainly did not. Unless information is available, both sequences are written **nj**. Where it is known which sequence occurs in a modern list, it is indicated in parentheses, (**nyj**) or (**n.j**) respectively.

ŋ is the velar nasal, as in Australian English pronunciation of *sing*, *singer*. The English word *finger* has the sequence /ŋg/.

n.g is a sequence of **n+g** (hard *g*), and is not to be read as like *ng* in *singer* or *finger*. To remind the reader of this, it is written **n.g**, but only when we can be sure this is the correct interpretation (some of the old lists are ambiguous).

nk is a sequence of **n+k**, and is not to be read like the *nk* in *thinking*.

ng is written if we cannot be sure from the old lists or from comparison with other dialects whether it should be **ŋ**, **ŋg**, or **n.g**.

r is flapped, a bit like current Australian pronunciation of *d* or *t* in the middles of words (e.g. in *little*, *harder*), or in the American pronunciation of *little*. At the ends of syllables or words it is more strongly trilled. However older people with missing teeth often made this sound more like English *r*. In older lists and in place names, this sound has often been written *rr*, and at the ends of words it was often written with a following vowel, as in *Binnaburra*.

All the nasals (**m**, **n**, **ny**, **ŋ**) sometimes had a ‘flap onset’ at the ends of words, especially after long vowels, so they could sound like *bm*, *dn*, *dny*, *gŋ*. This can explain some of the spellings in the older lists.

Vowels

In a few cases, mainly of words well known among Yugambeh people, English spellings of vowels are included. They are indicated in this list.

a is like the *u* in Australian English *but*. It is not like the *a* in *cat* except after **j** or **ny**, when it sounds a bit like the *a* of *cat*. It is more like the *o* of *got*, or the *a* of *what* when adjacent to **g**, **w** or **ŋ**.

ah is longer, and like the *a* in *calm*, *palm*, *farm*, *shah*. After **g**, **w** or **ŋ**, it is like the *or* of *port*.

e is like the *e* in *pet*.

ee as in English *meet* (in a few words well known from spellings).

eh is like the *ere* in *there* (in present day Australian English).

i is like the *i* in *pit* in some present day Australian English (some dialects of Australian English have a very high short *i* like this; others have a lower one), or like a shortened *i* in *machine* in American and British English. It is not like New Zealand short *i*!

ih is like the long *ee* sound in older cultivated Australian English, BBC English or mid-western American English. It is like the *i* in Australian pronunciation of *pit* or *pin* only longer. It is not like most Australian pronunciation of *ee*.

o is like the *o* of *pot*.

oh is like the *or* of *port*.

u is like the *u* in *put* or the *oo* in *good*.

uh is like a long **u**. It is not like Australian pronunciation of the vowel in *boot*. The South Australian pronunciation of *oo* in *school* is close to it.

Diphthongs

ay is like *i* in *bite* (as pronounced in cultivated Australian English).

ahy is like *i* in *bide* (i.e. a little longer than **ay**) (as in cultivated Australian English).

ey is like *ey* in *they*.

uy is a bit like *oy* in *boy*.

You will note that there are long and short vowels. Short *e* is rather rare, although it sometimes alternates with *i* or *a* word finally. Unstressed vowels in the language lose their 'colour', as they do in English. Long vowels (all the ones with **h** written after them) are stressed; otherwise the first syllable of a word is stressed. There are never (or almost never) two long vowels in a row.

Holmer analysed the language as having five vowels, **a**, **e**, **i**, **o** and **u**. Certainly in a number of words there is a sound like a long **oh** (as in *or*), often from an assimilation of sequences like **awa** or **awu**. Where this is so it is indicated in parentheses, e.g. **kawari-** (**kohri-**) and an entry such as **kohri-** will refer the reader to **kawari-**.

PRONUNCIATION HELP

In square brackets after some entries are spellings which act as guides to pronunciation for the lay person, in particular to help in the pronunciation of unfamiliar sequences. These spellings will remind the reader how to pronounce words ending in **ny**, how to pronounce some long vowels and some diphthongs, for example: **jalgany** [jalgayn], **kalbuny** [kalboyn], **kuruhny** [kurooin], **bayahny** [bayaai(d)n], **maguy** [mogoy], **bunihny** [buneen].

For further information on pronunciation, and for detail on grammar, the reader can refer to *An Introduction to the Yugambah–Bundjalung Language and its Dialects*. If you refer to the earlier edition, *An Introduction to the Bundjalung Language and its Dialects*, note that **j** is used throughout, rather than **dh** in the middles of words. You can also refer to the pronunciation and spelling conventions used by the various sources, and noted below for Livingstone, Allen and Lane, Hanlon, and Watson.

PHONETIC SYMBOLS AND OLDER SOURCE SPELLING SYSTEMS

Most 'phonetic' symbols found in the small print reference lists for each word are those used in their sources, but where such symbols have not been available I have made substitutions. In particular Livingstone uses a *g* or *G* with a dot inside it for the velar nasal (η); I have replaced his symbol with η . I have also replaced Holmer's tailed **d** with **dj**, and replaced some diacritic marks in Watson's list in particular with ones easier to produce (and to read). Below I have reproduced the pronunciation guides given in those publications, together with my easy-for-the-computer substitutions for some of their symbols. There is, however, evidence that these scholars were not entirely consistent, particularly in the notoriously difficult distinction between /u/ and /a/, and that they sometimes missed some of the contrasts, especially between /n/ and /ny/. We need to be aware also that we cannot be 100% sure that each of them gave the same values to vowels in particular as the 'average Australian', or the 'ABC English' speaker might today. The values given to vowels do vary with dialect and time.

LIVINGSTONE'S MINYUN (1892) SPELLING SYSTEM

Livingstone uses Threlkeld's system as described in the Awabakal grammar (Livingstone's grammar is an appendix to this work).

However Livingstone, despite using a specific symbol (a *g* or *G* with a dot in it) for η , still sometimes seems to have missed this sound at the beginnings of words. Also, despite saying that the symbol *u* is for the *u* in *put*, he often uses it for the *u* in *but*. (It is conceivable that Livingstone and others were right for the data they gathered, and the forms were anomalous, but the assumption that they made some mistakes in these cases is more plausible.) Therefore we cannot be confident in many cases whether **u** or **a** is meant.

Livingstone also occasionally has a symbol which I have rendered as $^{\circ}$, a small circle above a vowel. It is not explained, but may indicate a short vowel.

ALLEN AND LANE'S WANGERRIBURRA (1913) SPELLING SYSTEM

Allen and Lane give the following pronunciation guide:

Vowels	a	as in 'father'
	e	as in 'fen'
	i	as in 'beet'
	o	as in 'mote'
	u	as in 'boot'

Short vowels: When the consonant following the vowel is doubled the vowel sound is shortened.

Example: 'but' is sounded as the word 'boot'.
'butt' as 'but'

Diphthongs	ai	as 'i' in 'ice'
	au	as 'ow' in 'now'
	ei	as 'ey' in 'they'

Consonants	b, d, f, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, w, y the same as English consonant sounds.
	q, s are not used.
	c, h are not used as single letters.
	g always hard, as in 'gap'.
	z only used in one word, 'giz-gizba' = to tickle. ¹
	ch as 'ch' in 'chat'.
	ng represents a difficult sound, a combination of the 'ng' as in 'sing', with a sort of guttural aspirate.
	ny as in the Spanish ñ in 'canyon'.
	hn is a nasal guttural.

Accent: *Words of two syllables* when ending in a vowel are accented on the first syllable; when ending in a consonant the two syllables are equally sounded.

Words of three syllables generally have the accent on the first syllable, with a secondary accent on the last syllable if the word ends in a consonant. In words with vowel endings the accent is often on the penultimate.

The acute accent is used to mark exceptions from these rules.

Despite their guide, unless there have been shifts in vowels between John Allen's use of the language and Joe Culham's use, some words have been mis-transcribed to imply /u/ when the vowel was /a/, etc. Despite their far more amateur attempts and inconsistencies, some of the lists in Curr and *Science of Man* corroborate the interpretations I have made.

HANLON'S (1935) SPELLING SYSTEM

Hanlon comments and gives a pronunciation guide (1935:241–242):

Having made a study of the language of the tribe whose territory extended from the southern bank of the Coomera River to the Tweed; and from the southern end of Moreton Bay to the mountain ranges in the direction of the setting sun, I will here give examples of vowel values to furnish a clue to the pronunciation. Many of the words of the blacks are deeply guttural—others again are a compound of guttural and nasal sounds, and still another set are what I can only describe as "dental-explosives," all of which are particularly difficult to transform into writing. The following list of words given in the appendix is given as a vocabulary only, and does not pretend to go beyond that.

Pronunciation

A = a, in "and"

Ay = ay, in "say"

Ai = i, in "kind"

Ar = ar, in "around"

Ah = ah, in "Shah"

O = o, in "on"

Oh = o, in "tone"

¹ Many languages, including English, have an occasional word that does not fit its usual sound patterns. Often the anomalous words, like this one, have a type of sound symbolism which people recognise.

Oo = oo, in “moon”

Ow = ow, in “how”

E = e, in “men”

Ee = ee, in “been”

I = i, in “big”

Ie = y, in “very”

U = u, in “but”

Ue. Have made this “yu,” as in “used”

N’g or ng. Nasal sound as in “hungry”

G’n. As in (German) Gnadig

Rrh = rolled “r” with suggestion of aspirate

G = invariably hard, as in “go” and never as in “gem”

Dj = dg, as in “wedge”

B = in a few cases this letter is optionally = v. – e.g., Tibbing or Tivving, the saltwater redbill; Jabbribillum or Javvribillum—a “god’s” fighting waddy.

Tch = this somewhat uncouth combination of consonants is used with a view to avert mispronunciation—if ch used it might be pronounced “sh”. As an instance, my house name is “Tchoonindi” (nest), and nearly everyone calls it “Shoonindi”.

K = I have used this letter in preference to C to indicate the “hard” sound.

WATSON’S YUGUMBIR (1942) SPELLING SYSTEM

Watson outlines his ‘phonetic’ system, which he claims to use in the four vocabularies from Southeast Queensland that he gives. There is tremendous uncertainty within words when he writes **ng**; it could be /ng/, /ŋ/ or /ŋg/. Unfortunately, also, we can’t now ask Watson what process he went through in compiling his Yugumbir list. He claims to have checked all the words, but his procedure is not recorded; in particular his wording does not clarify whether he used the help of someone who knew the language well, although it is reasonable to assume he was able to work with some who had first-hand knowledge of the language, according to Kombumerri Corporation members. The largest proportion of it agrees with Allen and Lane’s vocabulary, except in the detail of how he has transcribed sounds. Did he check all words with a speaker or speakers? Or did he apply his own system in editing the Allen and Lane work? I suspect that for the most part he did the latter. In this case some of his ‘revisions’ may be suspect *unless* he was checking with people who had some knowledge of the language, so that he had some leads. Even then, his spelling could be misleading, or diacritics on vowels have been omitted or misprinted. When his Yugumbir–English and English–Yugumbir lists are compared, it is clear that some diacritics *have* been omitted in places.

Watson’s extensive vocabulary list has a fairly consistent method of indicating the various vowels and consonants of the language, although occasionally, by comparing more recent work, one suspects that he mis-transcribed some /a/ and /u/ vowels, or else that his diacritics were missed or misread in converting manuscript to printed page. In at least one instance it would seem he missed an initial consonant (probably /ŋ/), and the occasional word has an anomalous sequence of consonants (e.g. initial *gy*, or *br* - the latter probably for *bur*). He

stresses that a sound he transcribes *dh* 'has been wrongly rendered by translators variously as t, d, ch, and j'. However, while he uses this transcription most commonly for the lamino-palatal obstruent, he also, from time to time, uses other transcriptions, such as *tch*, *t*, *ty*. Here is his guide to the pronunciation (Watson 1943:101 and 7-8 are slight variants of the same description):

- (1) A consonant which is not represented by any character in the English alphabet, but which may nearly be represented by the digraph *dh*. This consonant may be nearly pronounced by attempting to sound the initial letter in the English word *jew*, or *dew*, without touching the palate with the tongue, thus converting it from a palatal to a dental.

This consonant has frequently been rendered by translators variously as t, d, ch, and j, but, in its proper place, the articulation of this consonant was so characteristic of aboriginal utterance that the late Mr W. E. Parry-Okeden, who was well acquainted with the Wakka language, called it the "Shibboleth of the Aborigines."

- (2) d and t are used optionally and are sometimes inseparable.
- (3) k and g (hard) are used optionally and sometimes are inseparable, as in the aborigines' name for the native bear, which may be koala, goala, or kgoala.
- (4) b and p are used optionally and sometimes are inseparable and are never immediately followed by a consonant, excepting as shown in note 6.
- (5) k and g (hard), when occurring between vowels, are sometimes elided.
- (6) f and v only occur in conjunction with p and b respectively, as in the word *brunga*, meaning "to know", which thus becomes *pfrunga* or *bvrunga*.²
- (7) the aspirate does not occur.
- (8) the sibilants s and z do not occur.
- (9) no word begins with l or r.
- (10) The nasal glottal ng at the beginning of a word is difficult to pronounce, but it is like ng in the word *sing* without the preceding vowel. Its sound may be nearly approached in pronouncing the word *finger* by dividing it into two syllables thus, *finger*. Latter day aborigines frequently omit the sound of g.³

In the vocabularies herewith,...the pronunciation of letters is as hereunder indicated:-

a as in English hat.	ū as oo in food. (written ũ in the dictionary)
ā as in English far. (written â)	Û as in English but. (written ù in the dictionary)
â as aw in English law. (written à)	ai as in English aisle.
e as in English hen.	au as in Latin aurum, or German haus (sic).
ē as in English rein. (written ê)	ng as in English finger, without the preceding vowel. ⁴
i as in English pin.	ny as in Spanish n in cañon.
ī as ee as in English seem. (î)	g as in English garden.
o as in English top.	ku as qu in English queen.

² His example here is not from Yugambah, but from another language in his four vocabularies.

³ The sound must be ŋ, but Watson's description suggests a phonetic ŋg at the beginnings of words, which is out of the question in languages of this part of Australia.

⁴ On p. 101 he describes ng 'as in English sing, without the i'.

ō as in English bone. (ô)

u as oo in foot.

Other letters as commonly used in English.

Accent is generally on the first syllable, and to a lesser degree, on the third. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. When the first syllable of a word ends with *r* the preceding vowel is sometimes obscured, and the letter *r* stressed so that the first and second syllables are pronounced almost as if one, as in the name of the kangaroo, i.e., *kurū'man*, and the native name of Mount Flinders, *Burū'mpa*.⁵

Note that Watson marks stress with ' after the stressed syllable (most systems mark it preceding the stressed vowel or syllable). See also his notes on the grammar of the Yugumbir language below in the Grammar section, for some examples of his spellings.

MY SPELLINGS OF WORDS FROM OLDER LISTS

My transcriptions of some of the older material are, in some cases, based on my 'feel' for the language, often helped by comparing different lists. A substantial number of words ending in a sound like English *een* do in fact end in **ihny** [een], as is clear from modern transcriptions by trained linguists, so I have chosen to rewrite endings of likely words from old lists spelt with a final *in* as **ihny**. It is only a subtle difference.

The problems that we have in interpreting the two vowels **a** and **u** in earlier lists are made worse because there are shifts in these between different dialects, just as there are shifts in them in different English dialects. Also the sounds don't always fit our neat 'boxes' that we have in Australian English—the sound is often somewhere between our /a/ and our /u/. For example Yugambēh was called that because they said *yugam* for 'no', whereas more southerly dialect speakers said *yagam*. But the actual *sound* for many from both north and south dialects is more like an English speaker would say *yoggum*—the first vowel is somewhere between /u/ and /a/, just as it is in some English dialects that 'keep the **u** sound'. In a few cases, I was able to appeal to the memory of descendants of speakers, in particular Pat O'Connor, a grand-daughter of Jenny Graham.

Another problem with /a/ and /u/ is that Watson, while giving a clear guide to his spelling system, sometimes (at least in the published version) has omitted a diacritic from one entry while putting it in another. I have sometimes, therefore, interpreted the vowel in the light of other renditions of the word in other sources.

As I worked through the compilation of this dictionary, particularly as I worked on the older northern material, I sometimes had a vague suspicion that there was one more contrasting stop in the dental/alveolar/palatal area. Watson, for example, who meticulously remarks on his use of *dh* for a particular phoneme/sound, still writes some words with *t* or *ty*. Although his comments on *dh* probably apply more particularly to Yagarabal (the Brisbane language) or a more northerly dialect, and his word list in Yugumbir is mainly derived from Allen and Lane's earlier work, there are a few other clues that there may have been another series of sounds, possibly dental. Joe Culham's pronunciation of 'hand' in Yugambēh had a very fortis (tense, or strong) stop initially—it may have been that it was early in the list of words and phrases I elicited, but it still sticks in my mind. However, no-

⁵ See my note on the first syllables with **u** above.

one working on other dialects of the language, or neighbouring languages has firm evidence of another series, so it is best to assume that there were only four contrasting series of stops and nasals, bilabial, alveolar, alveopalatal (lamino-palatal) and velar. Except for inadvertent omissions, this dictionary contains all of the forms recorded in any published or unpublished lists available to me, and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies has all tape-recorded material archived, so that the evidence is available for any researcher wanting to pursue the matter further.

There is also evidence, when older and more recent lists are compared, that there may have been loss of **r** and sometimes also **l** in some words over the last century, especially finally in the word, or between identical vowels. The language names **Yugambir** and **Yugambeh** illustrate this possibility, as do forms such as *ngurun* recorded for more recently attested **guh** 'hot', and **guhngahla** 'it's hot' recorded by me—normally there are no long vowels in successive syllables. There may even have been another **r** sound, perhaps like the English *r*, which was lost within the last century. Certainly many other neighbouring Aboriginal languages have both rhotics, the one like the English one (retroflexed), and the flapped or trilled one.

INTERPRETATION OF HANDWRITING IN LISTS, PARTICULARLY AS IT APPLIES IN OLD PUBLISHED LISTS

In some cases I have assumed handwriting has been misread in converting old handwritten lists to print. In particular a common confusion seems to have been between *n* and *r* in handwriting and between *n* and *u*. Without the expenditure of vastly more time, this cannot be investigated, though a future worker is welcome to check this—assuming of course, that handwritten originals can be found (another researcher who has tried concluded that most have not been preserved).

PROBLEMS OF SPELLING FOR READERS TRYING TO FIND A REMEMBERED WORD

See the note on p.xviii on Looking up the meaning of a known or remembered Yugambeh (etc.) word. The **Grammatical Notes** following this section, and preceding the dictionary proper lists pronouns, noun case endings and verb inflection as they are given in various sources; these also are a guide to older and new spellings.

ERRORS AND TYPOGRAPHICAL SLIPS

It is almost inevitable that in a work of this magnitude, involving blending of many sources, with the keying in of this entrusted to three different administrative assistants for short periods, and my later checking, will have some ambiguities, omissions and mistakes, despite much editing and checking, and re-editing and re-checking. I hope any errors that have slipped through are minor and not misleading. In this dictionary there are sufficient examples from a number of sources that even an occasional omission will be covered by information from another list. Whatever the minor faults, the reader will find here in one book almost all the forms recorded in books and lists which are otherwise not easily accessible, even if it is suspected (sometimes noted) that some may be from different languages or areas. It is also true that a dictionary, even of a language which has mostly gone out of everyday use almost everywhere, is never finished. Any reader who can add to or

correct material in the dictionary, even if it's saying 'my old granny said x' is encouraged to contact me with their additions and corrections. I am interested not only in the 'pure' traditional language, but forms that may have some English mixed in, or are 'baby talk' forms, or are names for non-traditional items and activities.

Despite the 'bad' spellings in many of the old lists, there is a wealth of useful data in them. One questionable form turns up in one list, but then it is corroborated from another list from another place. One sound seems to have been 'heard wrong' in an old list, then the researcher finds a lot of different words with the same discrepancy when compared with recent lists. Almost certainly, as more forms turn up, we may get evidence of some sound changes in 50–100 years. Sound changes have happened in English in the same time, and as English has become the dominant language, it has had a more profound influence on Aboriginal languages than they on it.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

The grammatical notes here summarise rules and patterns we have recorded for these dialects. As Livingstone (1892:1) commented:

It is well known that the Australian dialects are agglutinative, everything in the nature of inflection being obtained by suffixes. To this, the Minyuṅ is no exception; so that, if I give an account of its suffixes, that is nearly equivalent to giving an exposition of its grammar.

As we know now, some Australian languages also have prefixes, but he is certainly right about Yugambēh and other dialects of the language. Because suffixes can show who is doing what to what, with what, and where, word order is more variable than in English. The subject, verb, and object can be in any order, and the suffixes show clearly what is happening. For a broader picture of the grammar, and more detail on some points, you can, if you wish, refer to *An introduction to the Yugambēh-Bundjalung language and its dialects*, by Margaret Sharpe et al. (1996), and now available from Margaret Sharpe (or the earlier *An introduction to the Bundjalung language and its dialects* (1988)).

PRONOUNS

Forms of pronouns as we have them recorded vary a little throughout the area. Table 1 is a composite showing the forms which were relatively well attested. The following tables (2–7) show the forms listed by Livingstone (1892), Allen and Lane (1913), Hanlon (1935), Watson (1943), Cunningham (1969), and Holmer (1983).

TABLE 1: PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND THEIR CASE FORMS

1st person	
Singular	Plural
Nom. ṅay, ṅaw, ṅayu, ṅayul 'I'	ṅali 'we'
Erg. ṅayu 'I' (transitive subj.)	ṅali(yu) 'us' (Ynh ṅali?)
Obj. ṅanyi, ṅanyih 'me' (object)	ṅaliṅi 'us'
Poss. ṅanyah 'my, mine'	ṅaliṅah 'our, ours'

Singular	Plural
Dat. ḡayah ‘for me’	
Abl. ḡayahannu ‘from me’	ḡalibahnu ‘from us’
Abl. 2 ḡayahannyi ‘away from/for fear of me’	ḡalibahnyyi
Loc. ḡayah ‘at, on me’	ḡalibah

1st person inclusive

Nom. **ḡali-wahlu** ‘I and you (singular)’

See also Allen and Lane’s and Watson’s list, Table 3.

	2nd person		
	Singular	Dual & Plur. (Holmer)	Plural (m)
Nom.	wahlu ‘you (thou)’	bulagan ‘you two’	ḡirihmaḡ (bulagan)
Erg.	wahlu		ḡirihmanggu
Obj.	wahnyyi ‘you (thee)’		ḡirihmaḡi
Poss.	wuḡah, wahḡa	bulagana ‘your two’s’	ḡirihmaḡah
Dat.			
Abl.	wuyabahnu		
Abl. 2	wuyabanyyi ‘away from you’		
Loc.	wuyaba		

	3rd person	
	Masculine singular	Feminine singular
Nom.	nyule, nyuli, nyula ‘he’	nyulagan, nyahle ‘she’
Erg.	nyulayu ‘he’	nyulagandu
Obj.	nyulaḡi ‘him’	nyulagani ‘her’
Poss.	nyulaḡah ‘his’	nyulaganah ‘her, hers’
Dat.	nyulabaya	
Abl.	nyulabahnu	nyulaganbahnu
Abl. 2	nyulabahnyyi	nyulaganbahnyyi
Loc.	nyulaba	
	Dual (Holmer)	Plural
Nom.	bulagan ‘they two, you more than one’	
Nom.	nyulama (nh) ‘they two’	janabi (jenebe), janabaḡ
Erg.	nyulamanggu ‘they two’	
Obj.	nyulamaḡi ‘them two’	janabaḡi (jenebeḡi) ‘them’
Poss.		janabaḡah

Holmer notes that the ablative (I have labelled his ablative Ablative 2), is properly the nominative with the ‘postposition’ **-banyyi** ‘from’. He also states that another postposition **-ḡay** ‘for, to’ also expresses a ‘dative’ function when suffixed to nominative pronouns or to nouns. Holmer’s ablative form corresponds to the ‘away from, for fear of’ suffix **-nyyi** (suffixed to **-ba(h)**), rather than the more pure ‘from’ sense, which is rendered by **-bahnu**

(**-bah + -nu** 'from'), as reflected in both Allen and Lane's Wangerriburra, Watson's Yugumbir and Livingstone's Minyangbal.

Livingstone's forms include contrasts between 'you' (singular) nominative and ergative, see Table 2.

Culham gave me the form **janabaŋ** for 'they', whereas southern dialects use **nyulamaŋ**, a form clearly developed from **nyula** 'he' plus a pluralising suffix **-maŋ**. Note Holmer lists this second form for 'they two'. **Janabaŋ** or **janabi** continues a form used in a number of languages across Australia, and is clearly the older form.

Table 1 is a summary of forms from various sources. Tables 2–7 below show actual forms recorded in various sources.

TABLE 2: PERSONAL PRONOUNS FROM LIVINGSTONE'S MINYANGBAL

	1st person 'I'	2nd person 'thou'	3rd person masc. 'he'
Nom.	ŋay (ŋai)	weh (wé)	nyuli (nyuly)
Erg.	ŋayu (ŋaio)	wahlu (wálo)	nyulayu (nyulaio)
Acc.	ŋanyi (ŋunye)	wanyi (wanye)	nyulanyi (nyulanye)
Gen.	ŋanyah (ŋanna)	wangah (wanga)	nyulangah (nyulanga)
Dat.	ŋayah (ŋaia)	wiyah (wia)	nyulaŋay (nyulaŋai)
Abl.	ŋayahnu (ŋaiabáno)	wiyabnu (wiabano) or wangabnu (wangabano)	nyulabnu (nyulabano)

Other pronouns

nyahn (nyan) 'she'

ŋaliweh (ŋalliwe) 'thou and I'

ŋaliwanyi (ŋallawonne) 'thee and me'

ŋali (ŋully) 'we'

ŋalibula (ŋullibula) 'we two'

buli (buly) 'you' (plural)

weh ŋeriŋ (wé ŋerriŋ) 'you two'

janabi (channaby) 'they' **janabiŋi** (channabiŋi) 'they (acc.)'

bulayli (bulaily) 'they two' (masc.), **bulayligan** (bulaily-gun) 'they two' (fem.)

weh ŋeriŋ bulayli (wé ŋerriŋ bulaily) 'we two'

weh ŋeriŋ bulayligan (wé ŋerriŋ bulaily-gun) 'you two' (fem.)

TABLE 3: PERSONAL PRONOUNS FROM ALLEN AND LANE'S WANGERRIBURRA AND WATSON'S YUGUMBIR

1st person

	Singular	A & L	Watson	
Nom.	ŋayu	ŋaio	ŋairo	= I
Acc.	ŋanyi(h)	unyi	ngunyi	= me

	Singular	A & L	Watson	
Gen.	ṅanyah	unya	ngunya	= mine
Dat.	ṅayabah	ngaiaba	ngaia-ba	= to me
Dat.	ṅanyahgu	unyago	ngunya-go	= for me
Abl.	ṅanyabaya	unyabaia	ngunya-baia	= with me
Abl.	ṅanyabahnu	unyabano	ngunya-ba-no	= from me
Dual (thou and I)				
Nom.	ṅali-wahlu	ngulli-wallo	ngulli-wallo	= thou and I
Acc.	ṅali-bulaṅi	ngulli-bullungi	ngulli-bulla-ngi	= thee and me
Gen.	ṅali-bulaṅah	ngulli-bullonga	ngulli-bulla-nga	= thine and mine
Dat.	ṅali-bulaṅabah	ngulli-bullungaba	ngulli-bulla-nga-ba	= to thee and me
Dat.	ṅali-bulaṅagu	ngulli-bullungago	ngulli-bulla-nga-go	= for thee and me
Abl.	ṅali-bulaṅabaya	ngulli-bullungabaia	ngulli-bulla-nga-baia	= with thee and me
Abl.	ṅali-bulaṅabahnu	ngulli-bullungabano	ngulli-bulla-nga-ba-no	= from thee and me
Plural				
Nom.	ṅali	ngulli	ngulli	= we
Acc.	ṅaliṅi	ngullingi	ngulli-ngi	= us
Gen.	ṅalinah	ngullina	ngulli-na	= ours
Dat.	ṅalinbah	ngullinba	ngullin-ba	= to us
Dat.	ṅalingu	ngullingo	ngullin-go	= for us
Abl.	ṅalinbaya	ngullinbaia	ngullin-baia	= with us
Abl.	ṅalinbahnu	ngullinbano	ngullin-ba-no	= from us

2nd person

	Singular			
Nom.	wahlu	wallo	wallo	= thou
Acc.	wanyi	wani	wani	= thee
Gen.	wuṅah, waṅah	wonga	wan-nga	= thine
Dat.	wahlubah, wahnaba	wallaba	wana-ba	= to thee
Dat.	wuṅagu, waṅahgu	wongago	wan-nga ⁶ -ngo	= for thee
Abl.	wuṅabaya⁷	wongabaia	wan-nga-baia	= with thee
Abl.	wuṅabahnu	wongabano	wan-nga-ba-no	= from thee
Plural				
Nom.	buli	bullei	bulla	= you
Acc.	bulaṅi	bullungi	bulla-ngi	= you
Gen.	bulaṅah	bullonga	bulla-nga	= yours
Dat.	bulaṅabah	bullungaba	bulla-nga-ba	= to you
Dat.	bulaṅagu	bullungago	bulla-nga-go	= for you

⁷ Poss. vowel in first syllable of both datives is a.

	Plural			
Abl.	bulagabaya	bullungabaia	bull-a-nga-baia	= with you
Abl.	bulagabahnu	bullungabano	bull-a-nga-ba-no	= from you

3rd person

Masculine singular

Nom.	nyule	neule	nyule	= he
Acc.	nyulaji	neulongi	nyulo-ngi	= him
Gen.	nyulajah	neulonga	nyulo-nga	= his
Dat.	nyulajabah	neulongaba	nyulo-nga-ba	= to him
Dat.	nyulajagu	neulongago	nyulo-nga-go	= for him
Abl.	nyulagabaya	neulongabaia	nyulo-nga-baia	= with him
Abl.	nyulagabahnu	neulongabano	nyulo-nga-ba-no	= from him

Feminine singular

Nom.	nyulagan	neulegunn	nyulegun	= she
Acc.	nyulagani	neulegunni	nyule-gun-ngi	= her
Gen.	nyulaganah	neulegunna	nyule-gun-nga	= hers
Dat.	nyulaganabah	neulegunnaba	nyule-gun-nga-ba	= to her
Dat.	nyulaganagu	neulegunnago	nyule-gun-nga-ngo	= for her
Abl.	nyulaganabaya	neulegunnabaia	nyule-gun-nga-baia	= with her
Abl.	nyulabanabahnu	neulegunnabano	nyule-gun-nga-ba-no	= from her

Plural

Nom.	janabi	tunnebei	tunnebe	= they
Acc.	janabeji	tunnebeingi	tunnebe-ngi	= them
Gen.	janabegah	tunnebeinga	tunnebe-nga	= their
Dat.	janabegabah	tunnebeingaba	tunnebe-nga-ga	= to them
Dat.	janabegagu	tunnebeingago	tunnebe-nga-go	= for them
Abl.	janabegabaya	tunnebeingabaia	tunnebe-nga-baio	= with them
Abl.	janabegabahnu	tunnebeingabano	tunnebe-nga-ba-no	= from them

TABLE 4: PERSONAL PRONOUNS EXTRACTED FROM HANLON'S LIST

'I' ḡayu, ḡayul (n'gyo, n'gai-o, n'gai-ool)	'me' ḡanyi (n'yunyee)
'my' ḡanyah (unyah)	'my' (past tense) ḡanyadhil (guayahjil)
'you (singular)' wahlu (wahloo)	'yours' wuḡah (wunga)
'he' nyula, nyuli (nula, nulee)	'her' (she?) nyahle (n'yahler)

TABLE 5: PERSONAL PRONOUNS EXTRACTED FROM J. O'CONNOR'S LIST

This is from a list and supplementary data published in Curr (1887:236–239, ATjo as I list it). Crowley (1978:147, and quoted in Sharpe 1995:28; Crowley has modernised the spelling). Ergative (transitive subject) forms add the ergative suffix in the second and third person plurals in this listing.

I	ɲayu nio	we	ɲali nule
you and I	ɲaliwahlu nule waaloo		
you	wahlu waaloo	you (pl)	ɲirihmaŋ(ɟu) neremum
		you (pl)	bulagan(du) boolagum, boolagundoo
he	kili gille	they	kahm(bu) kaam(boo)
(kili is 'that distant', and kahm 'those distant')			

TABLE 6: PERSONAL PRONOUNS RECORDED IN CUNNINGHAM 1969

1st person			
	Singular		Plural
Subj.	ɲaw, ɲayu		ɲali
Erg.			
Obj.	ɲanyih		ɲaliŋih
Poss.	ɲanyah		
Ben.	ɲayah		
2nd person			
	Singular		Plural
Subj.	wahlu		ɲirihmaŋ
Erg.			ɲirihmanggu
Obj.	wahnyi		ɲirihmaŋi
Poss.	wuŋah		ɲirihmaŋah
Ben.			
3rd person			
	Singular masc.	Singular fem.	Plural
Subj.	nyula, nyule	nyulagan	janabaŋ
Erg.	nyulayu	nyulagandu	janabaŋgu
Obj.		nyulagani	janabaŋi
Poss.			janabaŋah
Ben.	nyulabaya(n)		
1st & 2nd	ɲaliwahlu (insufficient data to determine whether 2 or more persons)		

TABLE 7: PERSONAL PRONOUNS RECORDED IN HOLMER 1983

1st person				
	Singular		Plural	
Nom.		ŋai, ŋayu		ŋali
Erg.		ŋayu		ŋali (?)
Obj.		ŋanyi		
Poss.		ŋanya		ŋaliŋa
Dat.		ŋaya		
Abl.		ŋayabanyi		ŋalibanyi
Loc.		ŋayaba		
2nd person				
	Singular		Plural	
Nom.		wahlu		bulagan
Erg.		wahlu		
Obj.		wahnyi		
Poss.		wahnya		bulagana
Abl.		wuyabanyi		bulaganbanyi
Loc.		wuyaba		
3rd person				
	Singular masc.	Singular fem.	Dual	Plural
Nom.	nyula	nyulagan	nyulama	janabi (jenebe)
Erg.	nyula	nyulagandu	nyulamangu	
Obj.	nyulaŋi, nyilaŋi		nyulamaŋi	jenebeŋi
Poss.	nyulaŋa	nyulagana		
Abl.	nyulabanyi	nyulaganbanyi		
Loc.	nyulaba			

Holmer notes that 'the ablative forms are properly the nominative forms with the postposition **banyi** from. Other postpositions are also added to the nominative form, such as **gai** for, to, which expresses a dative relation.'

DEMONSTRATIVES

Other dialects of this language which were recently researched show sets of demonstratives and locatives which cover three degrees of distance (like earlier English: *this, that, yon, and here, there, yonder*). They also have singular and plural forms of demonstratives (e.g. *this, these; that, those*, etc.). In addition, they distinguished between seen and unseen objects (*this visible* and *this invisible/formerly present*). Earlier researchers did not clearly discern this pattern in the Yugambeh dialects, and later researchers did not get examples of enough forms to show the pattern. Nonetheless, we can confidently assume, from the data we have, that the same basic system applied. Table 8 shows the system that almost certainly existed.

TABLE 8: DEMONSTRATIVES AND LOCATIVES

	Near speaker	Near hearer	Distant
visible singular nom.	kali 'this'	mali 'that'	kili 'that distant'
erg. -yu	kalahyu	malahyu	kilahyu
acc. -ni	kalahni	malahni	kilahni
poss. -na	kalahna	malahna	kilahna
loc. -ya	kalahya	malahya	kilahya
visible plural nom.	kahnyu 'these'	mahnyu 'those'	kahmu 'those d.'
erg. -lu	kahnyulu	(etc.)	
acc. -ni	kahnyuni		
poss. -nah	kahnyunah	(etc.)	
loc. pres. -lah	kahnyulah	(etc.)	
invisible singular	kunah	munah	kahba
erg. -gu , acc. -ni , poss. -na , loc. -a			
invisible plural	kunahmir	munahmir	kahbamer
erg. -u , acc. -ni , poss. -nah , loc. -ah			
visible general area	kunu	munu	kundeh
directional	kalah	malah	kilah

These forms can have the first syllable (consonant plus vowel) reduplicated, e.g. **kagali**, **mamali**, **mamahny**, **kugundeh**, etc.

TABLE 9: DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS ALLEN AND LANE AND WATSON

this **kali** (kulli, gulli) that **mali** or **kili** (mulli or gilli) another **kabay** (gubbai)

TABLE 10: DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (CULHAM IN CUNNINGHAM 1969)

	this	that	that (far)	these	those
Nom.	kagali	(ma)mali	kili	kahny	mahny, mamahny
Erg.	kalahy	malahyu	kigilahy		
Acc.	kalahni	malahni			

Demonstratives could be reduplicated by repeating the first syllable, e.g. **kagali**, **mamali**. There appears to have been no meaning difference, just a stylistic one. Plural forms in the visible series could be shortened by dropping the last syllable (**u**). In my work with Culham, he said **kili** meant 'this close', but I have assumed this to have been a mistake. Gender changes in demonstratives are shown in Table 14 under Gender.

VERBS

All verb stems in this language end in vowels, though a few, now irregular verbs, probably had stems ending in consonants, to which were added an 'augment', usually **-ga** (and sometimes **-ba**) to make them end in vowels for some of their uses. Most verb stems end in **a**, a number end in **i**, and a very few appear to end in **u**. A few end in long vowels **ah** or **uh**.

In the imperative the final vowel is lengthened if possible. Other suffixes on the verb stem indicate tense, aspect (i.e. if one-off action or continuous or repeated), intended or desired action, whether the clause and verb are subordinate, and to make nouns or participles (as these are understood in English). One of the past tense forms was only recorded in the two older grammars, by Livingstone (1892) and Allen and Lane (1913); Watson also includes these forms in his vocabulary listing in 1943, and another was only in Livingstone and from one informant (Mrs Mabel Logan) in Holmer's work (1983), so there is some doubt on how they should be spelt. Two affixes which contrast in meaning in more southerly dialects seem merely determined by the vowel the verb stem ends in Yugambeh, although Livingstone lists them and contrasts their meanings in his Minyangbal, which is the most southerly dialect included in this dictionary. It appears, therefore, that there were some real differences in verb morphology in the dialects included in this dictionary, as well as a lot of common forms, so it is unwise to try to include all forms in one table.

While I noticed and wrote vowel length in the language, as did recent workers on other dialects, the earlier studies did not do so in any clear and consistent way (although occasional spellings do indicate length), and Holmer only marked length on the first syllable. Recent work shows lengthening of a preceding vowel (in the verb stem or an affix) follows rules that apply through all the Yugambeh-Bundjalung dialects, with very few exceptions. (Exceptions may be due to recent sound shifts.) In all dialects of this language a vowel is only lengthened if

- (a) it is not already long, and
- (b) it does not immediately follow a syllable with a long vowel.

There is also 'length hopping' involving the suffix **-hla** when it follows **-li-** reflexive/continuous/antipassive. The combination usually takes the form **-lehla**, but if by the above lengthening rules this is impossible, the suffix becomes **-lelah**. This rule applies to Yugambeh and surrounding dialects, but does not hold in the more southerly dialects around Tabulam and Baryulgil, where the length is just lost.

The various suffixes listed or exemplified in the different sources are given below, and in Table 11 the orderings of some of them are shown. In the dictionary all forms recorded for each verb are listed with the verb stem in the Language to English section. As we do not have many examples showing actual use in sentences, there is some doubt about the exact nuances of the various past tense affixes in particular.

imperative

-h (final vowel lengthened if possible); if final vowel **i**, it becomes **eh**, or **e** if it cannot be lengthened. Imperative also used for sentences translated into English including 'let's (do...)'. The imperative vowel lengthening can follow the **-li** suffix (continuous reflexive).

present in Minyangbal, non-past in Yugambeh

-hla (final vowel lengthened if possible, see notes above), e.g. birahla ‘throws’, biralehla ‘is throwing (continuous)’.

future in Minyangbal, potential ‘might’ in Yugambeh (not clearly attested)

-hny used for future in Minyangbal, probably potential in Yugambeh, e.g. yibahny ‘will/might touch’, birahny ‘will/might throw’, biralehny ‘will/might be throwing’.

past tenses

-ni *unfinished past* (spelt -anne, inne, unne) (Ml), *past* (Ym-jc). In material I collected from Culham, and in Allen and Lane, examples suggest (with a few exceptions) that **-ni** and **-hn** were variants according to the ending of the verb stem, **-ni** following **a**, and **-hn** following **i**, e.g. birani ‘threw’, biralehn (bira-li-hn) ‘was throwing’, minjehn (minyehn) ‘laughed’.

-hn *historical past, often an aorist participle (i.e. completed action)* (spelt -en) (Ml), *variant of -ni* (Ym-jc, Yal).

-lur(u), **-lu** *finished action* (spelt -(l)oro) (Ml), *preterit and used in mythological contexts* (Ynh), e.g. nyaribalu ‘they named them’, gangalur ‘called out’ (Ynh-ml).

-iyan (spelt -ian, occasionally -aian) *past (sometimes with passive sense as required)* (Ml), *perfect* (Yal).

participle

-na(h), used in relative and subordinate clauses.

infinitive

-yah, can follow **-li**, and can be followed by **-gu**, **-gi**.

‘subjunctive’

-ay (Ml: Livingstone states ‘may be called the subjunctive, but the verb does not take this form in all positions where we might expect a subjunctive to be used’).

definite (?)

-ndi (with past **-hn**, becoming **-ndehn**) (Ml, and in some listed forms in Yal).

continuous

-li, **-ri** precedes tense affixes and imperative (Ml), **-li** (Ym-jc, Ynh).

-li is also used for reflexive/reciprocal, and as an ‘antipassive’, i.e. the subject is nominative, not ergative. It therefore has a syntactic function; see example under **bawa-** (Ml).

‘be, become’ **-angga** (added to adjectives, etc. to make verbs), occasionally **wana-** past tense **-wehn** or **-ehn**.

‘make, cause to’ **-ma-**, suffixed to adjective, noun or verb.⁸

‘say, cause to be’ **-ba-**, similar to **-ma-** in behaviour.

‘while...ing’ **-nyun**, suffixed to verb stem.

additions to irregular stems ending in a consonant **-ba**, **-ga**.

definite(?) **-wa-** (occurs once in Ym-jc, but is listed in other dialects; it appears to have a similar meaning in the one example).

⁸ Tense affixes and imperative follow **-ba** and **-ma**, **-ba**, **-ga** augments to irregular stems, and **-wa**.

Table 11 shows the order suffixes occur in, and Table 12 summarises what is known about the irregular verb forms.

TABLE 11: VERB SUFFIXES

	1st order	2nd order	3rd order
independent clause	-li- reflexive/ antipassive/ continuous -wa- definite(?)	-h imper. -hla non-past -hn, -ni past -iyan past perfect(?) -lur historic past(?) -hny potential/future	-n (?) -ban (?) future complete (?)
dependent clause	-li- nominaliser(?)	-yah 'to...' -i desiderative -na(h) relative	-gu(h) 'to, for' -gi 'like, want'

(**-li** nominaliser can precede **-yah**, **-i**, but not **-na(h)**; **-gu**, **-gi** can follow **-yah**, **-i**)

TABLE 12: IRREGULAR VERB FORMS

Verb	Stem	Imperative	Non-past	Past	Past (preterite)
take	kahŋ-	kahŋa	kahŋalah	kahŋani	kahŋgaluru
cry, weep	duŋ-	duŋgah	duŋahla	duŋehni duŋani	
be, become	-anga-	-anah	-an.gahla -an.gahny (fut. M) -wany (potential?)	-wehn -an.gehn	
fall	ban-	bana/ ban.gah	ban.gahny (potential)	ban.gehn bangen (M)	bangiluru (M)
rise	bahn-	bahna	bahn.gala bahŋgilah bahrgilahla	behn bayani/ bayini (Ynh)	

Verb	Stem	Imperative	Non-past	Past	Past (preterite)
			bahnbigi 'want to come out'		
go	yan-	yanah yan.gah yanbah	yan.gahla yanbalehla	yehni yan.gehn	
sit, stay	yahn-	yahna yahn.ga yahn.geh	yahnala (Ynh) yahn.galah		
bite	yiŋ- (Ym) yiŋga- (M)		yiŋilehla		(insufficient evidence to ascertain if just dialect difference; however, this verb is irregular elsewhere)

CASE MARKING

In Yugambèh–Bundjalung, subject and object, etc. are marked by case suffixes on nouns, adjectives and pronouns, and word order is relatively free. The case marking shows who or what is doing what, where some thing or action is, and so forth. The cases in Yugambèh are:

nominative or absolutive:

the case of the subject of an intransitive clause—unmarked.

ergative or agentive:

the case of the subject of a transitive clause, also of the instrument used to accomplish an action—suffix **-u** or **-Du**, where **D** is a consonant determined by the sound the word ends in. See Table 3.

accusative: the case of the object of a transitive clause, but only marked by a suffix on humans or larger animals—suffix **-i** or **-Ni**, where **N** is another consonant determined by the sound the word ends in. See Table 3.

possessive: the case of the possessor (owner) of something—suffix **-ah** or **-Nah**, where **N** is the same consonant as in the accusative suffix.

locative: covers the meaning 'in, at, on'—when closer definition is needed a location word is added—suffix **-ah** or **-Dah**, depending on the sound the word ends in, occurs on both noun and the location word.

ablative: 'from, through, around, over'—suffix **-u** or **-Nu**.

locative past: 'in, at, on in the past', behaving as locative does—suffix **-i** or **-Di**.

purposive: covers meaning 'for (the purpose of)', 'to' (goal of movement) —suffix **-gu**.

benefactive: case of person an action is done for—suffix **-gaye**.

want, like: case of something wanted or liked —suffix **-gi**.

away from,
for fear of: avoidance, unwanted occurrence/creature—suffix **-nyi**.

Table 13 below shows the affixes that change form. See also the pronoun tables (Tables 1–7) and Tables 8–10 for demonstratives. Only words for humans and large animals take an accusative suffix when they are the objects of a transitive verb (e.g....*killed the kangaroo, saw the dog.*) Non-life forms do not have this suffix. After nouns for humans and large animals, the ablative suffix is **-bahnu**, i.e. **-bah** precedes **-Nu**. Allen and Lane also list a possessive past tense suffix **-nadhil** (**-Nadhil**) for humans⁹, i.e. the possessive forms listed below with the addition of **-dhil**, and also give **-nadhil** as the possessive ending for trees.

These case markings apply to nouns, some of the pronouns and the interrogative pronouns (**minyag** ‘what, something’ and **ḡahn** ‘who, someone’). As Tables 1 and 8 show, there are some irregularities for some pronouns and the demonstratives, but even there the patterns are similar.

TABLE 13: CASE ENDINGS FOR NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Word ending in	Ergative/Instr.	Locative	Loc. past	Accusative	Possessive	Ablative
m	-bu	-bah	-bih	-i	-ah	-u
n	-du	-dah	-dih	-i	-ah	-u
ny	-ju	-jah	-jih	-i	-ah	-u
ḡ	-gu	-gah	-gih	-i	-ah	-u
l, r	-u	-ah	-ih	-ni	-nah	-nu
		(r often dropped before -nV , l occasionally before -nV)				
y, w	-u	-ah	-ih	-i	-ah	-u
vowel	-yu	-yah	-yih	-ḡi	-ḡah	-ḡu

GENDER

A number of dialects of Yugambēh–Bundjalung have a four-way classification by gender: masculine, feminine, arboreal (trees), and neuter. Masculine is for male humans, feminine for female humans, arboreal for trees, and neuter for everything else. The system seems to have been breaking down in some dialects; we have it attested in Minyangbal but not Yugambēh. However there are traces of it even there, and the feminine ending **-gan** persists in all dialects in this area and outside it for many human terms and for adjectives describing female humans—girls and women. The following table shows the patterns recorded by Livingstone (1892:5) for adjectives, demonstratives and numerals. Demonstratives can be used as pronouns, and adjectives can be used as ‘nouns’: **kamaynahgan** can mean ‘large’ when added to nouns for ‘girl’, ‘woman’, etc., or can mean ‘large woman/girl’. What Livingstone labels as the form qualifying things is probably the arboreal (from the only example he gives), and the one qualifying animals and places would be the neuter. Evidence from the Gidhabal dialect suggests that only a basic list of size and quality adjectives changed form for gender.¹⁰

⁹ The form is possibly **-Nahdhil**, with ‘length hopping’ to **-Nadhihl** after a long syllable.

¹⁰ In **Gidhabal** the adjectives were **gamay** ‘big’, **bidhaḡ** ‘small’, **guraḡr** ‘long’, **mul** ‘short’, **bugal** ‘good’, **ḡulil** ‘active’.

TABLE 14: GENDER MARKING OF ADJECTIVES, DEMONSTRATIVES AND NUMERALS

Adjectives

Plain form, qualifying any noun	Masculine	Feminine	things (trees) & places	animals
'big' kamay 'small' bidhaŋ	kamay-bin ¹¹ bidhaŋ-bin	kamaynahgan bidjaŋ-nahgan	kamaynyan bidhaŋ-nahn	kamay bidhaŋ- galaŋ
'tall, long' kurahr 'straight' bambay 'sick' yilyal	kurahrim ¹² bambay-bin yilyálgari	kurahnagan bambaynahgan yilyál-gargan	kurahna bambayna	kurahr bambay yilyálgari
'red' kudhin 'new, young' baliŋ 'old' kurilah ¹³ 'blind' mu(h)bi ¹⁴ 'mad' kugari	kudh-arim baliŋ-gal kidhuhm mu(h)bi kugari	kudh-arigan baliŋ-algan miran-gan mu(h)bi-gan kugari-gan	kudhinah baliŋ-ganah kurilahna kuminah	kudh-ari baliŋ-gal kurilah mu(h)bi-gari

Demonstratives

'this here' kali 'that there' mali 'another' kaybi	kali mali kaybidhahr	kalinahgan malinahgan kaybidhahrgan	kunu munu kaybinah	kali mali kaybi
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Numerals

'one' yabuhr 'two' bulah, bulay	yabuhr-gin bulayri	yabuhr-gin.gan bulahri-gan	yabuhnan bulah-na	yabuhr bulah
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¹¹ Probably **-bihny** [-been], a more common ending according to recent research.

¹² Poss. **kurahriny**.

¹³ Livingstone lists here three different stems, which from later work appear to be **kurilah** 'old', which also occurs with suffix **-bu** to mean 'long ago', **kidhuhm** 'old, old man', and **miragan** 'old woman'.

¹⁴ Livingstone spells it **<mobi>**, suggesting the first syllable vowel may be long.

YUGAMBEH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Suffixes

-ah, case suf. in, at, on (after words ending in r, l); see -Dah. Woodenbongah 'at Woodenbong'.

-anga-, **-an.ga-**, **-an̄ga-**, v.i. be, become; -wehn past tense; suffixable to nouns and adjectives etc. to make verb. Occasionally found as wana-/wan.ga-, from which -anga- is derived. Past tense -wehn. N̄lun̄may wariṅ-an.gahla. 'It's getting cold./It will get cool.' (Ym); Kumbinywehn nyula. 'That was the end of him.' (Ynh-ml); Jaṅan.gehn gidhuṅ. 'The old man is no good.' (Ynh-jf); jaṅwany 'something bad' (Ynh-ml); Dagayanah! 'May you die!'; Dagayan.gahny '(I) will kill myself/go to death.' (Ml). *Ym-jc; Ynh*

-ay, v. suf. a type of 'subjunctive' (Ml). *Ml*

-ba¹, loc. place of; cf. nindunyah name of a place, jabuhba, birinba(h). *Ynh; Ynh-gf*

-ba², case suf. to, towards. Mibinyba 'to the dark man'. *Ynh-ml*

-ba³, v. make, cause, cause to be there; cf. -ma-. Nyariba- 'give a name (cause to be named)', kanjilinihahny 'will be lighted (made to burn)'; kanjilli-gir 'desire to burn' (Ml). *Ml ma*

-bah¹, case suf. in, at, on (after words ending in m); see -Dah.

-bah², n. suf. suffix occurring on some nouns and pronouns before 'oblique' case suffixes, i.e. before -Ni object (accusative), -Nah possessive, -Nu 'from, through over', and -nyi 'away from, for fear of'. Prob. (as Livingstone noted) used with life nouns

before other suffixes. *Ml ma, baima in, long form with life nouns*

-bahma, case suf. in; rare noun suffix, but with meaning 'in' when used, 'long' form with life nouns -bahma. Wahlu dalbanga balunma! 'You jump in the river!'; Wahre baygalbahma gunu. 'Carry this with the man.' *Ml ma, baima*

-bahnu, case suf. from; form of -Nu on nouns for humans and large animals.

-bahnyi, case suf. than; see -banyi.

-bal, **-bul**, nom. those who say; suffix for language/dialect names. Minyanbal 'those who say minyang'; yagarabal 'those who say yagara'; galibal, galabal 'those who say galibal, galabal'. *Ynh gf*

-bam, n. suf. the, singular(?). Doubtful form: Holmer recorded one example in Manandjali, but noted it was common in Wakka-Wakka. N̄ahn gali ginbam? 'Who is the woman?' *Ynh-jp*

-ban/-bahn(y), v. suf. future complete (?); follows -ni past. N̄ayu nyahny juwan bawganiban ṅubu. 'I will see that a spear shall be thrown tomorrow.'; Munu waybar kanjilininiban ṅubu. 'The fire will be lit tomorrow.' (Ml) *Ml bougunneban, kunjilinnegban*

-banyi, case suf. from, of as in 'afraid of'. See -nyi; the form -ba(h)nyi may be used on humans and large animals. N̄ayu duhyiny diruny-bahnyi. 'I'm afraid of the snake.' (Ym); dulaṅ ṅagam banyi 'afraid of the dog' (Ynh). *Ynh-ml*

-bangil, suf. very, the most, superlative. Gamay-bun̄gil 'biggest'; garal-bangil 'most' (Yal); gawal-bangil 'furthest' (Yw). *Yal gurila-bun̄gil very long ago,*

*gauwullbunngil farthest; Yw v. long time ago
gur'ilabun'gil, gauwül-bünngil farthest*

-bara, deriv. derivational affix; clear meaning not known. Gayimbara 'small'. *Ynh*

-bari, n. suf. inhabitant of; occurs in tribe and dialect names. Balganbari name of a section, district and language; miganbari name of a section and corresponding land (Ynh-gf). *Ynh -gari*

-be, -beh, deriv. Ynh claims as shortened form of -bari 'having', on yugambe/yugumbe 'having no', and apparently in bariyahnbe (q.v.). However it is more probable that the older form was -bir (Yw). *Ym-jc -beh; Ynh-cc, ml; Yw -bir*

-bil, n. suf. meaning not clear; poss. associated with plural on tree names, or adjectival, i.e. turning nouns into adjectives (Ml). See bugam(bil), ñamah(bil), ñurahm(bil), waram(bil).

-bu¹, case suf. marks agent or transitive subject, and instrument used for an action (after words ending in m); see -Du.

-bu², suf. derivational suffix; no certain meaning; however is regarded as a mild intensifier in GD. Bulabu 'two'; gurubu 'all' (Ynh). *Ynh*

-Dah, case suf. in, at, on, locative case; consonant D assimilates to the preceding sound, see Grammar Notes.

-dah, suf. in, at, on (after words ending in n); see -Dah.

-Di, case suf. in, at, on, in the past, locative past; final consonant assimilates to match final nasal on word. Balundi 'to/at/in the river (in the past)'; Duwani jagundi. '(They) buried (them) in the ground.' (Ynh-ml); wanani ñumbinji 'left at home'; Ñaw yaruhlen gunji balundi. 'I swam in the (water in the) river.' *Ynh-ml*

-di, suf. locative past; 'to, at, in' Ynh; see -Di. Holmer noted that d prob. assimilates to match final nasal on word; Holmer assumed ñumbiny ji was for ñumbiny di.

-Du, case suf. suffix marking transitive subject (agent, or ergative case), also marking instrument used to carry out an action. The consonant D assimilates to the sound at the end of the word, see Grammatical Notes.

-du, case suf. (after words ending in n) suffix marking transitive subject and instrument, see -Du.

-gah¹, n. suf. a tree suffix, occurring on various tree names.

-gah², case suf. in, at, on (after words ending in ñ); see -Dah.

-gal, n. suf. after; poss. -gahl, cf. GD. Guwañgal 'after the rain'. *Ynh-ml*

-galañ, n. suf. occurs on bidhan 'little' and mul 'short'. In some dialects appears as a masculine and/or neuter suffix, but has no definable meaning from data in Yugambéh. *Ym-jc*

-gam, n. suf. place where there is a lot of (a grass, a tree sp.); regarded as 'intensive' in C. Midhin.gam 'place with a lot of midgeon or midjim cane/palm'; yidhangam 'grassy', 'wet grassy flats'; ñabuygam 'dense lawyer vine scrub'; karangam 'Canungra, place of the night owl'.

-gan, n. suf. feminine suffix; occurs on a number of words for girls and women, also on a few other words; one of Ynh's informants also gave 'lady-gan'. *All*

-gay, case suf. for (benefactive); poss. -gaye, postposition. Nyulagan gay 'for her'; ñaligay 'for us'. *Ynh-ml gai postposition*

- gi**, n. suf. like, want. Prob. reduced from
-gir, q.v.
- gin**, n. suf. pluraliser on some nouns.
Gidhūgin 'old people'; yaraman.gin
'horses'.
- ginggi-, -gin.gi-, -gini-**, v. be like;
prob.; suffixed to jaru: jarubin.gi 'turn
into stone', galaginggi- 'turn this way',
cf. malagini- 'turn that way'; -gin.gi-/
-ginggi- in Ynh. Wanah ginggi! 'shut up!'
(However this example may belong
with kin 'be quiet'.) *Ynh*
- gir¹, -gi**, case suf. want, like; poss. also
'having' (M), gumban.gir 'man with
kumban scars' (M). -gi is the form in
more recent sources. Guwan-gir ŋay. 'I
wish it would rain.'; Nyahn minyanggir
guŋ. 'She wants some water.'; ŋay
gila-gir ŋumbiny.gir. 'I would like to
have that house.'; Yugam ŋay malagir
jalganygir. 'I don't like that woman.'
Ml -gerry
- gir²**, n. suf. plural on some nouns.
Mibiny.gimi 'men (acc.)', mibiny.gima
'men (poss.)'. *Ynh-ml*
- gu(h)**, v. suf., n. suf. to, for (purposive).
Occurs on nouns and verbs.
- gubi**, n. suf. pertaining to; Watson notes
usually g is elided and the suffix thus
shortened to -bi or -ba; -gaba-, -gubi
alternative suffixes meaning
"appertaining to"; Watson's forms
ga'ba, ka'ba probably indicating
location, see gahba. *Yw appertaining to*
(Usually g is elided and the suffix thus
shortened to -bi or -bä.) -gu'bi, ga'ba, ka'bä,
gu'bi
- gur**, n. suf. with; (associative). Jabugur
'with a boy'. *Ynh*
- h**, v. suf. (final vowel lengthened if rules
allow) imperative of verbs.
- hla**, v. suf. non-past tense (Yugambeh),
present tense (Ml); preceding vowel is
lengthened.
- hn, -ni**, v. suf. past tense. See Grammar
Notes. -h lengthens preceding vowel.
Ym-jc; Ynh; Yal; Ml
- hny** [yn], v. suf. potential ('might') in
Yugambeh, future in Minyangbal. See
Grammar Notes, under Verbs.
- i**, v. suf. desiderative, see Grammar
Notes, Table 11.
- iyan**, v. suf. a past tense suffix found in
Yal, Ml. See Grammar Notes. *Yal; M*
- ja**, n. suf. ground, place; place name
suffix. See jagun. *Yw tya, chan, cha*
- jahŋ, -dhahŋ**, adj. suf. very (implying
intensity). Kagalihŋ yalgan ŋuhnjaŋ.
'This sun is very hot.'; Yalgan ŋuhnjaŋ
kuybala ŋanyi. 'The sun is too hot for
me.'; Kamahjahŋ male. 'That's too
big.'; bidhangalanjaŋ 'too small' (Ym-
jc). *Yw dhūng; Ywh intensity, expressed by*
adding the terminal djong
- jal/-dhal**, n. suf. with; 'dual comitative',
i.e. a person with someone else.
Biyanjäl muyumjal 'father and son';
dubayjal '(with) a woman'. *Ynh-ml*
- jam/-dham**, suf. without; yugam-jam
emphatic negative. Yili ngagam-jam
baygal? 'Where is the man without a
dog?'; kanjalehdham 'without
knowledge (of)'; nyah(bi)dham 'not
see' (Ml); Kanjahdham. '(I) don't
know.'; nyahbidham 'can't see (it)'
(NCff); kunjjam 'without water';
bulanjam 'without meat' (Ynh); Yugam
ŋayu nyahbidham 'I have not seen
(your spear).' (TD). *Ym-jc -jam; Ynh; Yal*
jumm (e.g. gwongjumm); Yw dhūm; Yw
without, minus dhong; Ml yilly nogūmjūm
baigäl where is the dog without a master; NCff
cunitchum don't know

- jari**, v.i. (?); in wuŋanjari- 'turn round'.
Ynh
- jin**, n. suf. pluralises some nouns.
Jabunjin 'lots of girls'; dagayjin 'white people'. *Ynh*
- jur**, deriv. derivational affix (?); binginjur name of a place (cf. bin.gin 'turtle').
Ynh
- li**¹, v. suf. reflexive, antipassive, also continuous action. 'Antipassive' means that the subject does not have ergative marking; it is used in subsidiary clauses where the subject of the subsidiary transitive verb cannot be ergative, and also where for other reasons the subject of a verb is de-emphasised. A variant -ri- is attested in Ml. See Grammar Notes. Burbalehn diranġir. '(They) hid themselves in a (hollow) log.' (Ynh); Njaju nyahny juwan bawalehn. 'I will see a spear thrown.'; Njaju wahni nyahni kalgabale(h)ni. 'I saw you cutting (it).' (Ml) *Ym-jc; Ynh; Ml*
- li**², v. suf. nominalising suffix on verb stems. See Grammar Notes, Table 11.
- lur(u)**, **-lu**, v. suf. past, finished action. See Grammar Notes *past tenses*. *Ynh-ml ganġgular* 'called out'; Ml -(l)oro
- ma**¹, case suf. in; rare noun suffix, but with meaning 'in' when used, 'long' form with life nouns -bahma. Wahlu dalbanga balunma! 'You jump in the river!'; Wahre baygalbahma kunu. 'Carry this with the man.' Ml *ma, baima*
- ma**², v.t. causative suffix; make to, e.g.: damburma- 'fill up (e.g. with drink)' (gf), gurgunma- 'talk', buyma- 'bother' (lit. 'make tired'), wuŋanjarima- 'turn (something) round', bugalma- 'cure (make good or well)', nyariba- 'name'.
Ynh
- maŋ**, n. suf. plur; on some nouns, e.g. yaramanjin, yaraman.gin, yaraman-maŋ 'some horses', jabumaŋ 'lots of boys', jabunmaŋ, jabunjin 'lots of girls'. *Ynh*
- mir**¹, n. suf. to. Njau yan.gehn townmir. 'I went to town.' (Ym-jc); kohre nyule milimir. 'He runs up the ridge.' (Ynh).
Ym-jc; Ynh
- mir**², n. suf. plural suffix on some nouns. Miruŋmir 'old woman'; waybarmir 'camp' (Ynh). *Ynh-ml*
- n**, v. suf. participle suffix (?), -ing. Nyahni ŋagamjin guyban. '(I) saw the dogs roasting.' (Ynh-ml)
- Na**, locnm. suf. to; appears to change with word ending as does -Nah. Njau yan.gahla ŋubu Brisbana. 'Tomorrow I will go to Brisbane.'; Sydneyŋa 'to Sydney'; Melbourne-na 'to Melbourne'. *Ym-jc*
- Nah**, case suf. possessive (of, 's), /N/ assimilates to final sound of word; see Grammar Notes.
- nah**, case suf. see -Nah.
- na(h)**, v. suf. participle suffix, used in relative and subordinate clauses. See Grammar Notes *past tenses*. Wahlu duŋana 'if you cry'; nyulamangu duwana 'when they buried (them)'. (Ynh)
- Na(h)dhil**, n. suf. past tense possessive. Possibly for humans and large animals, or for trees. Cf. Billinudgel (bili(h)nadhil) 'once belonged to parrot(s)'.
Ynh
- ndi**, v. suf. do with, go along with; kawandi- 'go away with' (Holmer says from kawa- 'go away', but prob. from kawari- 'run', as in GD and WA; kawarindi- [gohrindi-] 'run with'. *Ynh*
- Ni**, case suf. object (accusative case), N assimilates to final sound of word; see Grammar Notes.
- ni**¹, case suf. see -Ni.

-ni², v. suf. past tense suffix (unfinished?), or variant of -hn. See Grammar Notes *past tense*.

-Nu, case suf. from, out of, through, over, N assimilates to final sound of word; see Grammar Notes.

-nu, case suf. see -Nu.

-nyi, n. suf. than, for fear of. Follows -bah in many instances, prob. for humans and large animals. N̄ayu duhyiny dirunybahnyi. 'I'm afraid of the snake.'; Kuruhman kamagay ŋagambahnyi. 'The/A kangaroo is bigger than the/a dog.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Ynh*

-nyihn, deriv. harmful or lethal quality; in grog: 'bunbainyeen' (banba-nyihn) 'tumble down' + a much-used suffix meaning, or implying, a harmful or lethal quality; and strychnine or arsenic 'tiggeree-nyeen' 'bitter stuff with deadly consequences.'; muyi- 'speak', muyi muyi-nyihn 'boast' (Ywh). *Ywh -nyeen*

-nyun, v. suf. while doing; verb suffix. N̄ayu kan̄ahla waymalinyun. 'I hear speaking there.'; N̄ayu nyahni kawarinyun jadhami. 'I saw children running away.' *MI nyun*

-ŋa(h), case suf. of, belonging to; -nga as suffix 'of' (Yw); see -Nah, and grammar. *Yw nga suffix of*

-ŋi, case suf. object, accusative; see -Ni.

-ŋu, case suf. from, out of, through; see -Nu.

-ŋuhr, -ŋuhr̄gan, deriv. with; short form ŋuhr. Yili ŋagam-ŋuhr̄gan baygal? 'Where is the dog's master?' or 'Where is the man with the dog?'; malan̄uhr 'he also' (MI); kudha-ŋurgan 'honey-bearing, having honey' (The tree (had) honey in it.) (Ym-jc); ŋadhaŋ-ŋuhr 'pelican' (lit. 'got grandfather') (Yal);

Jalgany-ŋuhr Tommy? 'Has Tommy a wife now?'; N̄ayu-ŋuhr yanbalahla. 'I will go too.' (TD). *Yal nyajungnoro pelican; MI -urrugan, urru; mullagurru (sic); TDjb chulgum noroe Tommy, nio nur-ra yan-ba-la-la*

-ri-, v. suf. continuous suffix; appears to be variant of -li-, q.v.

-wa-, v. suf. definite? One example only, see Grammar Notes under Verbs. *Ym-jc*

-war, n. suf. in. Yahn̄ila darkwar 'sitting in the dark' (Ynh-jf).

-wehn, v. suf. was, became (past tense of -anga-); see -anga-.

-yah, v. suf. infinitive ('to'). See Grammar Notes under Verbs.

B b

ba-, v. go; poss. buwa- or misprint for kuwa-. Brisbane-gu balehny 'going to Brisbane.' *MI bullen (Brisbane-gobullen)*

babaŋ, n. father, father's brother; cf. biyaŋ; most have bidhaŋ or biyaŋ, but Geytenbeek had babaŋ from jc, baba(ŋ) also given by ew; Yw and ATtp's form suggests biyal. *Ym-jc biyaŋ; Yg-jc babaŋ; Ym-ew baba, babaŋ; Ywh Beeung*

babar, babara(h), n. the bush, rough and scrubby country or forest; 'up, above' in some dialects; cf. babingah. Perhaps babir, babirah; perhaps babarah is locative case. *Yal bubura; Yw bub'bera, bub'era, bu'bera; TDjb búbbera; Ywh bubbera*

babinda-, v. to make a light (M); cf. babiny. *MI bobbinda*

babingah, n. highland; cf. babar. *Ms bobingah; TWs bobingah*

babiny [babin], n. light; cf. babinda-. *TWjb light bobbin; MRjm light bobbin; Ywh bobyen*

babuh!, intj. oh! Yal shows stress second syllable. *Yal pabó; Yw Pâbô!*

badhay + -anga-, v. to smash. Cf. *bayi-Yal pr bathai, p bathaien, pf bathaiangan, f bathaiangala; Yw bat'dhai; bat'hai; bath'aïen; bath'aiangan; bath'aiangâla*

badhi-, v.t. strike, hit (GN); see *bayi-GNjm batyer strike*

badhil, n. blood; more commonly kumar. Yw and Ywh have both forms, but cf. *badhir. Yw pud'yil; NCff pudgel; TDjb budjul; Ywh pudjil*

badhir, n., v. love, like; cf. *badhil*. Other sources suggest *budhir, budhar* or *budhur*, q.v. *Ywh pudjera*

badhirgan, adj. rotten; cf. *budhir* 'soft'. Yw form poss. *budhirgan. Yw bud'herigün; Ywh pudgereegun*

baga-bagah¹, n. Coral-tree [*Erythrina vespertilio*]. *NGgr bukkabukka*

baga-bagah², locnm. Mt Barney; *bagah* = 'shield'; Mt Barney is shield shaped, it seems. Another name *budhurguhmu* was recorded in GD, and another source lists it as *Boogah-Boogah* 'go away', but the language is not necessarily Yugambé. *Ym-jc бага bagah; Sunday Mail Color Magazine 10/10/71 Boogah-Boogah*

bagah, n. bat tree or cork tree or shield made from this wood, wood of corkwood or bat tree; *bagah* 'shield made from cork tree', *wundal* 'bowl made from cork-tree' (Yw); cf. also *gundul¹* 'bark'. *Ym-jc бага cork or bat tree, bagah shield; Yal бага shield; Yw bâgâ, wun'dal cork-tree or bat-tree; Atp, jo buga; GCcp bugar; TDjb buggar; NCff bugga shield; Ywh bug-gah shield; GNjm bukka shield*

bagahn (?), adj. broad (?); poss. *bargahn* 'thin'. *Bagahn jun* 'broad penis'. *MRaf, MRhpa buckanthun. buckan, is broad; thun, penis*

bagal, bagul, n. brown snake; given as 'tiger snake' (Yal), 'giant tiger snake' (NGgr), same given for brown snake (Yw), *taipan*(?) (Ym-jc), deadly snake (*taipan*?) (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bagal deadly snake (taipan?); Yal buggull tiger snake; Yw bûg'gel, bug'gûl brown snake; NGgr boggul giant tiger snake; Ywh buggool brown snake*

bagangah, pn. Boggangar clan; speaking one of the Ngahnduwal dialects. *Mfh Boggangar*

bagar, loc. beyond; locative case form *bagarah* in Ywh. Poss. *bakahr, bakahra* (loc.); *MI* and Ywh spellings suggests second syllable stressed (i.e. has a long vowel). *Kundeh bagarah* answer to 'Where is the tomahawk?'; *kundeh* 'over there'; *bagarjanjaŋ* 'further and further' (NGgr) *MI kunde bukkora; NGgr buckrachungchung; Ywh buckra*

bagar-bagar, n. fruit pigeon, top-knot [*Lopholaimus antarcticus*]. Poss. *bagarah-bagarah. NGgr buckra-buckra*

bagar jaŋ (bagardhaŋ), adv. beyond; *bagar + -dhaŋ* 'very'. *Yal buggerrajunng (sic); Yw bug'garadhong, bûg'geri-dhông beyond*

bagar(ah) kuwa-, v. go past, lit. 'beyond go'. Poss. *bakahr(a) kuwa-*; *MI* spelling suggests second syllable stressed (i.e. long vowel). *MI bukkora goa go past*

bagar(a)-wana-, v. pass, win (as in a race); lit. to pass by and leave alone (Yal, w), as 'win' (Yal). Prob. lit. 'beyond-leave' (Sharpe), so read as *bagar*, not *bagir*. *Yal pr buggerrawunna, p -wunani, pf -wunnandian, f -wunnala; Yw bûgera-wûnna; bûgera-wûn'anî; bûgera-wûn'andian; bûgera-wûnâla pass, to win as in a race*

bagil, bangin, n. man 40–50 years old; poss. *bangin/bangil. Yal bangin; Yw ba'gil*

bagir¹, adj. hungry; variant of gabir, q.v.

Ynh-pt, ql

bagir², **bagehr**, n. open country; cf. bugir; however it seems most likely that the form is bagir/bagehr. NGcds lists as knob or hillock; cf. banbam. *Yal buggeiri ground (open country), bugiri bare; Yw bûgerî, bug'gerî open country, bûg'irî bare, v bug'irê to clear; NGcds boggary nob or hillock*

bagiri-, v. to clear (land). See bagir². *Yw*

v bug'irê to clear

bagudhi-, v. to rise. *Yw ba'gôdhê;*

bâ'gôdhêni; ba'gôdhêian; ba'gôdhê'ila

bagu(h)m, n. owl. *Ywh darrapong and*

bugoom owl

bagul¹, n. bark of tree; see also kundal¹, kandul, barul² (?), and cf. wundal 'bowl made from corkwood tree' (Yw).

Ym-jc gundul bark of tree; Yal gundul; Yw gundûl bark of a tree; Ml bagul; TDjb yoolin (lit. skin); ATip barou; ATlw koonjool; ATjo burwool; NCff condool

bagul², n. brown snake; form bagal suggested by some lists; see bagal. *Ywh*

buggool brown snake

bahbuny [bahboyn], n. grandmother, grandchild; in southern dialects mother's mother; Yal, Yw and Ml, as well as all other dialect lists except for Casino (Smythe) give as mother's mother, but Ym-jc and Casino dialect give as father's mother; reciprocal term (Ml), i.e. daughter's child. Njanya bahbany 'my grandchild' (Ynh). *Ym-jc bahbiny grandmother (father's side); Ynh-gc; Yal barbun; Yw bâr'bûn, bar'bûn; Ml baibun mother's mother, daughter's child; Ywh barbung*

bahlum, balum, n. open lagoon; cf. balun listed for most natural water—river, creek, lagoon, waterhole, cf. bamay. *TWjb lake bommi; MRjm lake barloom; Ywh open lagoon pahloom, baloom*

bahmgahbili-, v.t. catch; see

bamkabhili-. *Ywh bahmkahbillay*

bahmgan, n. ant hill. *Yw bam'gun; Ywh bahmgun*

bahmul, n. kangaroo rat; other sources have baruhl, poss. m misread? Bahy in GN and other dialects. *Ywh bahmool*

bahn-, **bahna-**, **bahn.ga-**, **barga-**, **bahrwa-**, v. to rise, come out, stand up; bahna imper.; bahnbigi 'come out', bahn.gala come out (Ynh-m); irreg. verb, two forms; bahn.ga- etc. in other lists (GDbhg, etc.). Holmer also lists baya-, bayi- come out, up, forth, get out, away; prob. belongs here—Holmer does not always mark vowel length. Bahna jahna! 'Stand up!'; Wahlu bahna! 'You come out!' (Ynh-ml); Wahlu bahnbigi. 'You want to come out.'; kugarnu bahn.gala 'coming out of the hole' (Ynh-ml); yalgan bahngilah (sic) 'east'; Bahrgilahla yalgan. 'The sun is rising.' (Ym-jc); Kuŋ gubuŋ bayani. 'A waterhose came up.' (Ynh-ml); Kila/Nyula bayini. 'He came out.' (Ynh-ml, gh); Kahmu dubay bayini. 'Those (two) girls got out (or got away).' (Ynh-ml). *Ym-jc; Ynh bahna, bahnga, Ynh-ml bahrwula come out*

bahny [baain], t. today; prob. also 'now'; reduced from bayahny; see also barahny, baran. Njanya jalgany nyumhbuhlen bahny. 'Today my daughter returned.' (Ym-jc). Njanya jalgany wanginy bahny nuluŋmay. 'My daughter will come soon today.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bahny today; NCff baan; TDjb barn; Ywh bahn now*

bahy, n. kangaroo rat (GN). *GNjm bai*

balahn-, v. die; irreg. (GN); balahn.gan 'dead'. MRh form may be from ban-'fall'. *MRh bungin death; GNjm balan-gan*

balany [balayn], adj. blind; poss. from English 'blind', but may be another

- word, cf. GCcp bullain ‘blend??/bl??d’ (transcribed from handwritten list which may be source of GCcs). GCcs *bullain blind*; GCcp *bullain blend??/bl??d*
- balaj**, **nahr-balaj**, adj. strong, muscular; *balaj* strong (generally), *nahr balaj* strong (muscular) (Yal). *Yal narbullang strong (muscular), bullang strong (generally); Yw bùl’ang, nâr-bùl’ang*
- balay**, loc. under, underneath; *balayah* loc. case *balayah* ‘underneath’; *Balaya(η) jaliyah*. ‘It’s under the tree.’ (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc balayah underneath; Ml balli, ballia*
- balbarim**, adj. wide; cf. also *kurahr* ‘tall, long’. *Ywh bulbarrim, goorahra*
- balbarim-jam**, adj. narrow; “wanting width”. *Ywh bulbarim-tchoom*
- balbul**, n. tea tree; cf. *bulam*¹. *MRh balbul tea, or ti-tree*
- baleh**, n. bladder; also pit of stomach. *Yal bladder (and pit of stomach) bullei; Yw bùlê bladder, also pit of stomach; GCm bullay stomach*
- balgabari**, n. place or dialect group name; name of a tribe, language and place on the Albert River and of a rock in the same river (Ynh-gc), a place or the land to the east of the Albert River (Ynh-gf). *Ynh*
- balin**, **buluhny** [bulooïn], n., adj. ball, round; cf. *buluhn*. *Yw bùllin, Yw bu’lûn ball n., round adj.; Ywh bullin*
- balin-balihn**¹ [balin-baleen], **bilin-bilehn**, n. peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]; cf. *bulam-bulam, bulin-bulin, bim bim*², *bilbirin*. *Ym-jc balin-balihn; Yg-jc bilin-bilehn; GNjm bulin bulin magpie lark*
- balin-balihn**², n. noisy minah, soldier bird; cf. *balin-balihn*¹, *bim bim/kim bim*
- dihndin*. *Ym-jc balin balihn; Yal bim-bim soldier-bird; Yw bim’bim, gim’bin*
- balij**, adj. new, young, fresh; *balij-gal* ‘young (masc)’, *balij-gal-gun* ‘young (fem)’. *Ym-jc balij; Yal balingull new, bulin young fresh; Yw new bulingûl, young, bûlin, bul’in fresh; Ml balij new, -gâl (m), -gâl-gun (f); -gâl (n), -gun-na (arb); MRh belling young; Ywh new bulling; GNjm baling young, balingal new*
- balijbag** (?), n. tree with a lot of lumps on it; poss. *bilaj* (bah). *GCits, GCtlp belingbak*
- balireh**, **biliran**, n. black cockatoo [*Calyptorhynchus banksi*] or [*C. lathomi*], and/or [*C. funerus*]; black with red tail (NGgr); cf. *bilin* ‘parrot’. *Yal baleirei; Yw bal’erê; NGgr billeren; GCns, GCnp bileran black cockatoo*
- balugahn**, n. handsome man, spirit, ghost; generally the mythical ‘good’ hero, and hence ‘handsome’, ‘good-looking’ (applied to girls by ql); cf. *budheram*. *Ynh balugan: nice, young, good-looking, pretty (e.g. a girl, q.v.), name of a mythological Young Man, Balugan (Ynh-ml); Ynh-fm balagan young man, cf. balugan; Yal spirit (ghost) bujerum, bullogahn spirit (ghost); Yw bûdheram; bul’ogen spirit, ghost, bu’lagan a spirit; Yw bue’laguan handsome man; Yw a spirit bu’dheran, bu’lagan; MRaf, MRhpa bullengen handsome; TDjb barloogân handsome man*
- balugam**, n. gum tree (bally). *Yal ballugumm*
- baluma-**, v. put out the fire (M). *Ml palloma*
- balun**¹, **balun.gay**, n. boy (M). *Ml balun, balungai*
- balun**², n. creek, river; poss. *baluny* [baloyñ] *Ym-jc*; reduplicated *balun-baluhn* (Yal); also ‘waterhole’ in *Ywh*. *Wahlu dalbanga balunma* ‘You jump in the river’ (Ml). *Ym-jc balun (baluny?)*; *Yal*

ballûn-ballûn; Yw *balun*, *bal'ûn creek*; Ml *ballun*; MRaf *balloon a river*; MRh *balun river*; NGcds *balon river*; GCm *balloon creek*; NCff *bollun*; Ywh *baloon creek, waterhole*

baluna, locnm. where the river enters the sea; Aboriginal name for Ballina. MRaf states: 'Balloona well known town, Ballina, place of dead, dying or wounded; blood running from wounded.' MRaf *Balloona*; RTr *Balluna*

balun-balun (bulun-buluhn?), n. berry. Ywh *bullun-bulloon*

balun.giny, Bullongin or Bolongin clan, 'the locality group of the Yugumbir tribe, situated at what is now called Coomera' (Yw); lit. 'river people'. See kumar². Yw *bol'ongin*; Yk *bullongin*

bam, adv.? half. Yal *bam*

bama-, v. paint; buma- (Ywh). Cf. *bambam*¹ and *banma-* 'cover'. Bamaleh ṅahrigu 'painted, adorned for a dance'. Yal *pr bummaleir*, *p bummalen*, *pf bummalian*, *f bummaleila*; Yw *bum'ale*, *bùmbùm paint n.*; *bumaler ngairigô painted, adorned for a dance n.*; Yw v. *bum'aler*; *bum'alen*; *bum'alian*; *bum'alêla paint*; Ywh *boomahla painting*

bamay, n. lake; also *bahlum* (MRjm); see also *kawaṅ*, *kayiwāṅ*, *nyanga*. TWjb *lake bommi*

bambam¹, n. paint; see also *bama-*; but poss. Yw has misprint for 'pain'. Yw *bùmbùm paint n.*

bambam², n. swelling, bruise; 'swelling, bruise' (Ym-jc); also 'spider', cf. *baran-barahn* (Yal); listed as 'knot' in Ywh. Yugam ṅay yan.gahny *bambambu*. 'I cannot go with swollen feet.' (Ml). Ym-jc *bambam bruise, swelling*. Yal *bumm-bumm*; Yw *bùmbùm*, Yw *bùmbùm paint (poss. misprint)*; Ml *bumbumbo with swollen (feet)*; Ywh *kindeen, bumbum knot*

bambam³, n. spider; see *baran-barahn*.

bambam + -anga-, v. swell. Yulany *bambamehn*. 'Skin swells up.' (Ym-jc) Ym-jc *bambam bruise, swelling*; Yal *pr bumbumm*, *p bumbummen*, *pf -bummangan*, *f -bummangala*; Yw *bùm'bùm*; *bùm'bùmen*; *bùm'bùmangan*; *bùm'bùmangâla*

bambar, n. honeysuckle tree [*Banksia latifolia*]. Yw confirms *bambar* for Yugambeh, and gives *bambar(a)* for Yagarabal. Ywh states the same word (*gumburra*, sic) is also used for the Queensland Nut tree (*Macadamia*), but see *gumbur*. Yw *bum'barra honeysuckle tree*, *B. latifolia*; Ywh *bumburra honeysuckle, gumburra honeysuckle, also Queensland nut tree*

bambayin, bambayu, n. rum, alcohol; poss. *bambahny*, etc.; cf. *banbanyihn*; 'derived from "bum'be" and "baiyin", to hit and hurt, equivalent to the English "knock out"' (Yw); however Hanlon regards it as derived from *banba-* 'fall', see *ban-*. Yw *bùmbaiy'in, intoxicating drink bum'baiyû*

bambi- (?), v. blow; see *bumbi-*.

bamgahmba, locnm. Mud Island; in Moreton Bay 'Bumgahmba' – poss. *bumgahn* 'fought/killed' + 'place of'. Ywh locnm. *Bumgahmba Mud Island*

bamgun, n. termite, white ant; see also *jilil*. Yal *ji-il*; Yw *dhi'lil*; *bam'gun*

bamguwa-, v.i. turn; *bamguwalur* pret. 'turn'; cf. *damṅur* 'turning point' and *kuwa-* (poss. *bam-kuwa-* = 'half go'). Ynh-ml

bami-, v. fight. GN only; other lists show *bum-*. GNjm *bamilela fight*

bamkahbili-, v.t. catch; prob. *bamkahbi-* + *-li-*; not normal to have two long vowels in succession. Ywh's *k* in second syllable suggests the second

syllable is stressed (i.e. has a long vowel). *Ywh bahmkahbillay*

ban-, bana-, banba-, ban.ga-, ban.gi-, bangi-, v. fall, disappear, drop, irreg.; ban.gehni past, ban.gehn past indef, ban.gehla pres./fut. Yinji bangiluru mibiny garahlbu wayrabu? 'Where have all the blacks been this long time?'; Nyanga bangen 'The sun has set.' (Ml); Wana bana/ban.ga 'Don't fall' (Ynh); Jinaj behn. 'A foot came off.'; Mih behn. 'An eye fell out.'; gila behn 'wherever they fell off'. (Ynh-ml); Numbiny all bangehn. 'The house will fall down (sic).'; Ban.gehn ŋaw. 'I fell down.'; Wunah gawari ban.gahny wahlu. 'Don't run, you might fall.' (Ym-jc); Gurubu; ban.gehn. 'Alright; now he's dead.' (TD). *Ym-jc fall ban.ga; Ynh-ml bana, ban.ga fall beh- fall; Yal v pr bunngen, p bunngeni, pf bungnian, f bunngela drop (as "burst"); Yw bün'gen; bün'geni; bün'gian; büngëila drop; Yw bungen drop; Ml buŋge; buŋgëloro; buŋgen fall; MRh bungan born; TDjb bungen he's dead*

banahm, n. female's brother, male's younger brother; Ml has accurate list, but ATlw, ATjo list as female's younger brother, Watson as younger brother. Also 'great-grandson'. Njanyah banahm 'my brother' (Ms). *Ym-jc banahm brother, younger brother; Ynh-jf banam; Yal banam brother (younger); Yw bun'an younger brother, brother, ba'nam brother; Ml bunam man's younger brother, woman's brother; Ms punham elder brother; NCff, TDjb punnam; ATlw bunang; ATjo bunam; Ywh bunahm brother; GNjm bunam younger brother*

banba-, v. fall down, tumble; banbay poss. 'a fall'; from ban-, q.v. *Ywh bunbai*

banbam, n. knob or hillock; cf. bagir². *MRh bunbum nov or hillock (sic)*

banbanyihn, n. grog, alcoholic drink; from banba- 'to tumble down' + -nyihn 'harmful or lethal quality'. Cf. bambayin, ban-; Yal analyses as from bum- 'hit', yet evidence is for /a/ not /u/ in first syllable of this word. *Ywh bunbain'yeen from bunbai + -nyeen*

banbihnma-, v.t. knock down; poss. 'cause to fall'; form suggests banbihnmaneh. *Ywh bunbeenmunny*

bandahn, n. tomahawk, stone axe, small axe, a rock, stone for tomahawk (stone AT, Ywh); used for 'hail, ice' (Ywh). Poss. bandan; budiny or buriny in one list (TDjb); also bandahl; cf. kulman, banjan, karan, manal. Njau kinahny jinaj bandahn.gu. 'I will make a handle for the tomahawk.'; Burah jinaj bandahnda. 'Pull the handle out of the tomahawk.' (Ml). Kalgahla ŋayu wuginymahla bandahndu. 'I chop quickly with the axe.'; Njau jambamani kalgayah jali, bandahn jan. 'I tried to chop the tree but the axe was blunt.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bandahn axe, tomahawk; Ynh bandan stone axe, tomahawk; Yal bundahn tomahawk; Yw bündân, bun'dân; gul'man stone axe or tomahawk, bun'dân stone for tomahawk; Yw mün'al; bün'dan a rock; Ml bundan tomahawk, bundango for, bundanda out of; -do erg, -dde dat, -no abl1, -da abl2; MRh bundan tomahawk; Atp, jo bundan, pondan; ATlw bunding stone TDjb bunday (prob. misread bundan), boodin stone for tomahawk; NGcds pawndawn tomahawk, bundun stones; NCff bundan, pundan, stone for tomahawk; GCcp bundal; Ywh tay-yo, pundun stone, bundahn tomahawk (= chopper), bundun hail (ice)*

bandahn.gul, n. a tomahawk cut; poss. 'tomahawk-for?', 'tomahawk-after'? *Ywh bundahngool*

bandal¹, n. a crooked creek. *GCns, GCnp bundall*

bandal², n. large vines or wild canes;

GCss defines as 'lawyer vines or wild cane'. GCss *bundall*; GCsp *bundall*

bandal³, n. shell; poss. bundal in Watson; also niril. *Yal niril*; *Yw nir'il*, *bun'dùl*; *Ywh bundull*

bandaj, n. buttocks (N), the posterior; buttocks (?) or anus (?) See buma, kumu, wande. *Gcm bundong buttocks*; *Ywh bundung fundament, the posterior*

bandeh, **bandi**, n. reeds, rushes; swamp reeds (dili only?) (Ywh); bandeh is used for bag making; cf. 'dilly bag' (Yw); cf. *dulun*, *jila*, *dili*. *Yw tâtûn rushes*; *bündi*; *dhil'la*; *Ywh tooloon, bunday, dilli rushes (swamp reeds)*

bandehr, n. leg. *MRjm leg bunderra*

bandiny [bandin] (?), n. stone for tomahawk; poss. bandahn, or buriny (?); cf. bandahn. *ATlw bunding stone TDjb boodin stone*

ban.ga-, v. burst; prob. 'fall', see ban-

Yal v pr bunngen, p bunngeni, pf bunngian, f bunngeila burst; *Yw bün'gin*; *büngeñi*; *bügian*; *bun'gëla*

bangam, **bangawum**, n. snail; poss. bangany. *Yw ban'gùm*; *GCtIs bangaum a snail*; *GCtlp baugain*; *Ywh bangum*

angan, n. drum; 'possum-rug placed between knees of gin and used for beating time at corroboree' (Yal). *Yal bunngunn*; *Ywn, büng'ùn, bungun drum of opossum skin*

bangil, n. grass; cf. ban.gin², yihdhañ. *Ybs bungill grass*

bangin¹, n. middle-aged man (40–50 years); listed as bagil in Yw. *Yal bangin human male (from 40 to 50 years)*

ban.gin², n. humpy made from grass; cf. bangil. *Ym-jc bangin*

ban.ginbany [ban.ginbayn], locnm.

Cleveland; meaning of this word has been lost. *Ywh locnm. Pünkain*

bangir, adj. spotted. *Yw bun'giri*; *Ywh bungeeriebün'gen*

bangu-bangu, n. little rock crab; cf. bungu-bungu. *Ywh bungoo-bungoo*

banja-, v.t. to shut, close, cover, enclose; poss. banyja- [baynja-]; cf. banma-, banmali-. Banjahla ñaw (ñayu wahnyi) ñumbandu(h). 'I cover (you) with a blanket.' (Ym-jc); banjani munjanggu 'covered them with a net' (Ynh). *Ym-jc banja-*; *Ynh-ml bandja-*, *bandjani cover*; *Yal pr bünja p bunjani, pf bunjian, f bunjala shut (enclose)*; *Yw bundja enclose*; *Yw bün'dha*; *bün'dhanî*; *bün'dhaian*; *bündhâla*

banjalahm, n. butterfly, moth; poss. banyjalahm [bayjalam]. *Ym-jc banjalahm*; *Yal banjilann*; *Yw ban'dhilan*; *GNjm bundyulan*

banjan, n. piccabeen palm. *Ywh punjun*

banjañ, n. hail, ice; see also bandahn. *Ywh bundgung ice, hail*

banjim(gan), n. native cat [*Dasyures* sp.] (Yw); cf. buruhn-buruhn 'native cat, blood sucker' [*Dasyures* sp.]. *Yal bunjim*; *Yw bun'dhim cat, meat eater*; *MRh bimjib native cat*; *NGgr punchimgun tiger cat (Dasyurus)*; *NGcds pougein native cat*; *GCtIs punchumgum native cat*; *GCtlp punctumgan*; *Ywh bunjim*

banjuhr¹, n. policeman. *Ym-jc*; *Ynh-jf bandju, banjur ql, pt*

banjuhr², n. stomach; or banjir; also 'policeman'. *Ynh-ql, pt*

banma-, v.t. to cover; banmah-baleh 'cover yourself'; cf. banja-. *Yal v pr bunma, p bunmani, pf bunmanian, f bunmaleila cover*; *Ywh punmah to cover, punmah bullay cover yourself*

- banmali-**, v. dress; banma- 'cover' + -li. Wahu banmaleh. 'Get dressed.' *Ym-jc banmali; Yw bunma cover*
- banyahr, banyar**, adj. good, happy, well, in good health; also 'very' when attached to another adjective; with -ma 'make good'; cf. bugal. Banyahr ŋayu. 'I'm in good health.' (Ywh); Banyahrma yaruhbil. 'Make a good song.'; Wahu jah, banyahrandah. 'You eat, (you) will be alright.' (MI); Ŋay banya-banyahr karul. 'I'm very tired.'; Kile banyahrgan. 'She (has a) pretty (face).' (TD); banyahr jaŋ 'very bad' (MI); banyahr miruŋ '(very) old woman' (given meaning 'old') (NGcds); Jalum nyule(?) banyahr. 'Fish is the best.'; Yawuy banya-banyahra karul. 'Yes, I am very tired.' (TD). *Yw good (at Tweed Heads) bunyarra; MI bunyarra good, great, bunyarra juŋ very bad; Ms pennara good; NGgr poonyahra good; NGcds bunyarah strong; bunyarah murung old; NCff punyarra; TDjb punyara, pun-ya pun-ya-ra punnarregan; ATlw bunyarra; TDjb pun-ya-ra; TWjb pun-na-ra good; MRjm pun-na-ra good; Ywh punyahra, bunyarr good, beautiful; punyahra good, beautiful, all right, to be glad*
- banyahr-gali**, adj. middling good; only somewhat good. *Ywh punyahragullie*
- banyahrgan**, n. handsome woman. *TDjb pûnaragun handsome woman, pu-nâ-ra-gun pretty (of female)*
- banyahr jaŋ**, adj. very bad; lit. 'good or great bad'. *MI bunyarra juŋ*
- banyahrma warima-**, v.i. doctor, make well by doctoring. *MI bunyarra-ma warrima, -man (fut), -munne (past) (on both words)*
- baŋbaŋ**¹, locnm. McPherson Range, at the Border Gate, Lindsay Hwy. *Ym-jc McPherson Range*
- baŋbaŋ**², n. brain; poss. buŋbuŋ. *Yal bung-bung brain; Yw bun'g-bun'g brain*
- bangga-**, v. kick, stamp, leave a mark (as a footprint). MI lists this under ban-'fall', saying 'if imperative ends in a' (banga, not bunge), it has this meaning. It appears to be a different verb; note Ywh attests this form, but suggests bungahn for 'a kick'. WA has banga-'kick, stamp on', and C has banga-'tread, tread on, trample'. *MI bunge; if imperative ends in a it has meaning kick, stamp, leave a mark as a footprint; Ywh bungah kick, boongahn a kick, bingah kick*
- bangalu**, n. a palm tree (Bangalow palm?); [baŋglu]. *Ynh-jp*
- bangam**, n. cabbage tree palm. *NGcds pongum cabbage tree*
- bangu**¹, n. shield, tree from which it is made; cf. bagah. *MI bungo native shield etc.*
- bangu**², n. money; poss. from English 'bank': 'bank-for', bank-gu. *Ym-ew bangu; Ym-dd*
- baŋubu**, t. tomorrow (GN). See also ŋubu. *GNjm bangubu*
- bara-, bahra-**, v. burn; cf. maraba-'roast, cook', lit. heat at a fire, and GD barah-'to scorch, burn (of grass)'. *Yal v pr bara, p barani, pf baranian, f baraleila burn; Yw ba'ra (ba'ra); ba'ranî; ba'ranian; ba'alêla burn*
- barabaŋ**, t. day, daybreak or dawn; poss. bahraabaŋ. *Yal parabang; Yw ba'abang, pa'abang day (time of heat)*
- baradharuny** (?) [barjeroyŋ], n. toe, cf. buruhbin. *GCM parrajewin*
- baragir**, n. kidney. *GCM barrakerri*
- baral**, n. sawfish, swordfish. *Yw bûrral; GCM burral sword-fish; Ywh burral*
- baralany** [baralayŋ], adj. big (?); mih baralany 'snake with big eyes'. *Ynh-gc*
- baran-barahn**, n. spider, cobweb; bambam also used for 'spider', q.v.

Ym-jc baran-barahn; Yal barahn-barahn cobweb, spider, spider barahn-barahn (bum-bum); Yw baran'-baran', barân'-barân' spider, spiderweb; bùm'bùm

baraŋ, adv. now; cf. bayahny 'now, today'. Poss. barahny. *Yw bar'ang*

barawaŋ, n. zamia or burrawang palm (cycad) [*Macrozamia* sp.]. See also danin. *Yw zamia palm bür'rawang*

baray, n., adj., adv. end, top, tip or terminal, top of tree, high, upward. Contrasts with jali 'trunk of tree'. Baraya 'in the sky', 'God' (lit. 'up-at') (*Ynh-gf*). *Ynh-gf; Yal barai high, burrai upwards; Yw bar'ai end, terminal, dhim end n. and suf., kai'dhüng, bür'rai tip, top; Ml burre; Ywh burrai end = tip or terminal; GNjm barai top*

barbam, baruban, barbuŋ, n. flock pigeon; listed as 'large green pigeon' in NGcds. *Yal burra-bumm pigeon (flock); Yw bürrabùm pigeon, flock); MRh burrabum flock pigeon; NGcds barrabum large green pigeon; GCils barrobong flock pigeon; GCilp barrobong flock of pigeons; Ywh parroobun pigeon (flock)*

barbaŋ, adj. flat, smooth. *Ym-jc barbaŋ*

barbil, n. light (of day). *Yw bür'rabil light n.; ATip burrabil; ATlw qangay; ATjo burbil light of day*

barehban + -anga-, n., v. dream, to dream; poss. baribun, which is the form in Wahlubal and Gidhabal (GD and WA), but spelling suggests long /ehl/. *Yal n bareibum, v. pr bareibun, p bareibunen, pf bareibunungan, f bareibunungala dream; Yw n. bar'ebùn; v. bar'ebùn; bar'ebünen; bar'ebün'ungan; bar'ebün'üngäla*

barehny [barehyn], n. chips. *Ym-jc barehny*

bargahn, adj. thin. *Ym-jc*

bargal, n., adj. hurt, pain, sting. *Ymjc* also has burgal. Nugay bargal bargal 'the

English bee' (much stinging bee) (*Ywh*). *Ym-jc bargal, burgal pain, hurt; Yal burragull adj. pain, painful, baragull pain, v. pr burragull, p burragullen, pf -gullangan, f -gullangala; Yw pur'agül; bur'agül; NGgr burragul tired; Ywh nugai purragul purragul English bee, purragul sting*

bargal-anga-, v. hurt, sting. See bargal. Buhyi jaraŋ ranyah bar(a)galehn. 'I'm tired, my legs (are) sore.' (*Ym-jc*).

bargam, n. frost; cf. bumbi jubar², jirun. *Ym-jc bumbi; MRh burgam; NGcds barragom; GCcp, GCcs progum frost*

bargan, n. boomerang; NCff lists as 'throwing-stick', and GN attests burgan. *Ym-jc bargan; Ynh; Yal burragunn; Yw bür'ügùn; Ywh burragun small boomerang; GCcp purgan; ATlw burragan; NCff throwing-stick purragun; GCcs boomerang purgan*

bargany(?) [bargayn], adj. sweet; ATtp, ATjo = 'good'; however meaning is 'sour' in WU, C. See also bugal, banyahr. *NCff puragan; TDjb burrakun; ATip bagal; ATjo bowgal; ATlw bunygarra*

bargin, n. red forest wallaby; *Yw*, but *Yal* calls it 'red flat wallaby' (i.e. flat country); note 'red river wallaby' looks like a transposition of /b/ and /g/. Poss. bargany. *Ynh bargan, also margan (ql prob. incorrect); Yal burrgin; Yw bür'gin*

baribun, see barehban.

baridhaŋ, n. nephew (man's sister's child); cf. burudham, and burudhamgan (*Yw*). *Ml burrijun man's sister's child (nephew); Yw bu'ru'dhüm nephew, bu'rudhümgun niece*

bariŋ (bah), n. a large boomerang (TWs); prob. place name Burringbah, place of bariŋ, the non-returning boomerang (baruŋ attested from GD and WA for non-returning boomerang, the killer boomerang); MRaf notes extension of meaning to name the number 7. MRs10 states 'Burringbar (long boomerang,

- from "Burring", a long boomerang for hitting with, like a sword). *MRaf burringbah an implement of war, 7; TWs burringbah a large boomerang; MRs10 Burringbar long boomerang*
- bariyahnbe**, pn. name of a mythological dog; or baradhahni (Norledge). *Ynh-ml barian he-dog, Ynh-gc baryanbe the name of a (mythological) dog; Norledge Burrajahnee*
- baru**, n. head, hair; cf. bawur/bawru; prob. reduced from bawru. Baru dugun 'bushy hair'. *Ynh-jp, pt*
- baruban** n. flock pigeons; see barbam etc.
- barul¹, baruhl¹**, n. kangaroo rat; Yw contrasts bar'ôl 'rat kangaroo' and bar'ûl 'bladed grass'; NGgr contrasts brown kangaroo rat barul (baril) and grey kangaroo rat kalagay. *Ym-jc baruhl; Ynh-gfkangaroo rat; Yal barol; Yw bar'ôl rat kgoo, bar'ûl bladed grass; NGgr burril kangaroo-rat (brown); NGcds bowroll; GCns, GCnp burrel kangaroo rat*
- barul², baruhl²**, n. bladey grass; Yw contrasts bar'ôl 'rat kangaroo' and bar'ûl 'bladed grass'. *Yal barul blady grass; Yw bar'ôl rat kgoo, bar'ûl bladed grass*
- barul³, baruh**, n. bark of tree (?); see bagul. *ATip barou; ATjo burwool*
- barul-barul**, adj. short-tempered. *Yal barul-barul; Yw bar'ul-bar'ul, bar'ûl-bar'ûl*
- bawa-**, v.t. to throw (M). Ml gives bawuganiba- for future passive 'shall be thrown'. Njau nyahny juwan bawah. 'I will see (one who) will throw a spear.'; Njau nyahn juwan bawaleh. 'I will see a spear thrown.'; Njau nyah juwan buganiban njubu. 'I will see (that) a spear shall be thrown tomorrow.' (Ml). *Ml bowan (fut), bowalen (fut pass), bougunneban (shall be thrown)*
- bawar**, n. large leafed fig tree; see buyeh. *GCtlp beuga/beu? a large leaf fig tree; GCcp*

bawar large leaf fig tree.; GCcs bawar Fig tree, large leaf

- bawbaw**, intj. hurrah, hooray! *Yal hurrah (!) bau-bau; Yw bau'bau Hurrah! exclamation*
- bawdhiman**, n. postman; from English. *Ynh-jp baudjiman, baudjimandu (erg)*
- bawgal**, adj. good; also bugal; a form bawgal seems likely in the older sources. *Yal good, well baugull, comparative baugull-gulle, superlative baugull-bungil; Yw baugul, bau'gûl good, well; ATjo bowgal*
- bawgala-** (?), v. to like; cf. bugal 'good', also listed like bawgal/bawgul by some. *Yal pr baugull, p baugullen, pf baugullian, f baugullala; Yw bau'gul; bau'gulen; bau'gulian; bau'gâlla*
- bawgbal, bawgbul**, n. and v. yelp, bark of dog; poss. buhgbal: neither Watson nor Hanlon usually use a spelling ou. Cf. also bawgal above, again an unusual spelling. *Yw boug'bul; Ywh bougbool*
- bawguny [bawgoyn]**, n. snail (GC); poss. misread for ban.guny (n misread as u), see bangam.
- bawur, bawul, bawru**, n. head, face, hair of head; pronounced [bo:r] (Ym-jc); Ywh top of head; cf. baru; see also baru, bawar, kuhndan 'hair of head'. Bawur kudhin 'red hair, ginger' (Ynh). *Ym-jc bawur head; Ynh-if bawur (baur), bauri (acc.); Yal ba-ul; Yw baul head, Yw bo-ar hair, gurra hair of head; Ms bower head or hair; TWjb powra hair of head; MRjm bowah hair of head; ATip condur; ATip borow head; ATlw boweroo head; ATjo bowro head; ATlw buraugh; ATjo goendum; NGgr bohra head; GCm powro head; NCff poweroo; TDjb bowra; Ywh powroo, pahroo; GNjm bauru*
- bawyam**, n. black scrub goanna. *Yal bawyam; Yw bau'yam; Ywh pauyam black scrub iguana*

bay¹, v. come (?). N̄ayu kalgani kahba jali wiya bayjam bibu. 'I cut down that tree before you came.' *Ml baijũm*

bay², v(?) flick (of tail) (?) (NGgr). Juᅇar juᅇar, mubaymubah, bay! bay! bay! 'Pelican! Pelican! Dusky Moorhen! How its tail flicks.' (song, Numinbah Valley, NGgr). *NGgr bay bay bay*

baya⁻¹, **bayi**⁻, v.i. come out, up, forth, get out, away; prob. beh- or bah- stem from irreg. bahn-, see bahn-. Holmer does not mark most occurrences of vowel length. *Ynh*

baya⁻², v. hit; see bayi- 'hit' and jinanᅇ baya-.

baya⁻³, v.t. chase; cf. kahya-. Poss. bayi- 'hit, strike.' Kurumani bayani. '(He) chased the kangaroo'. *Ynh-ml*

bayahny [bayaai(d)n], **barahny** [baraai(d)n], **bahny** [baai(d)n], t. today, right away, now; tp's form attests stop onset to final nasal; kali nyanga 'this sun/daytime' also given by Watson. Bayah-jaᅇ ruhn. 'It's warm today.'; Kabir ᅇay bayahny. 'I'm hungry today.' (Ml). *Ym-jc bahny; Ynh-ml, jf bayany today, right away; Yal barang today, now; Yw bai'an today, kalli-nyunga today, bar'ang now, today; Ml bai'an(-juᅇ), paian; Ms byan day, today; ATip baiad; ATlw byein; ATjo burang; NCff baan; TDjb barn; GNjm baiyan today*

bayahr, **barahr**, n. centipede. *Ym-jc bayahr; Yal barara; Yw bārār'a, barar'a; Ywh piahra*

baybay, n. sponge of grass used for soaking up honey; tussocky and bulbous, rolled, soaked, dried; then used as a sponge to soak up and carry honey (Yal). *Yal bai-bai; Yw bai'bai grass prepared and used as a sponge to mop up honey*

baygal, n. Aboriginal man or people; pronounced beygal, baygal; can be used as adjective 'Aboriginal' (with

possessive/genitive); baygalnah (Yugambeh) language; ATpr gives mibiny and baygal for 'The Blacks', cf. mibiny [mibin]; acc. form bayganyi?, poss. bayganah, bayganahgal 'from the man' (Ml); cf. also guri. Mibiny more commonly used in Yugambeh; baygal in southern dialects (Bundjalung). Burah munu juwan baygalbaya. 'Pull that spear out of the man.'; N̄ay wanyi ᅇuluᅇ baygal. 'I am older than you (I am a man before you).' (M); baygalgali 'woman who is 'after' a man or fond of men'. (Ynh) *Ynh baigal; Ynh-ml baigalgali; Ml paigål, mibin, baigål: acc. paigånnye, gen. paigånna; paigånna-gål; paigål-baima with; pagål-baya out of; pagål-bai in; paigål-bano from; ATjo bigul; NCff bagal, ATip mibin, bigall; Ywh man over 20 years bargul and mibbinmen (sic, prob. baygal and mibiny 'men')*

baygam, n. meat. *Ynh-jp*

bayi⁻, v.t. hit, strike. See also naba-, bum-. Bayi, bayila, bayini, bayigi 'hit'. Yal baieir is prob. bayeh; GN has badhi-. Wana bayi ᅇanyi! 'Don't hit me!'; N̄ayu wahnyi bayila. 'I will hit you.' *Ym-jc bayi-, naba; Ynh-ml bayi hit; Yal v. pr baieir, p baieirmi, pf baiernian, f baieirla beat (strike); jenuᅇng baia-baieir etc. kick (hit with foot); Yw bai'ya; bai'yanũ; bai'yaian; bai'yåla beat, strike; buma begin, play, buma fight, kill; Ywh pai-ay; GNjm batyer strike*

bayi-kurabu, v. kill, finish; lit. 'hit finish'; kurabu 'long time (ago)'(?). Bayiyah kurabu 'kill, finish'. *Yw bai'ya-kur'abũ*

bayili⁻, v.i. fall (of rain); cf. bayi-; lit. 'rain hits'. Kuwaᅇ bayilehla. 'Rain is falling.' *Ynh-ml*

bayiye⁻, v.t. beat, thrash, hit, overcome, come first. *Ywh boi-air beat (thrash), bai-ay beat, overcome, come first*

bayum-bayum, n. feather. *TDjb biom-biom*

beh-, v.i. fall, come off; from *ban-*, q.v.
Ynh-ml beh-

beraŋ, beruŋ, pn. Berruŋ; first of the three brothers who came to the land; cf. *beraŋ* 'little' in Wehlubal and Wujehbal. *Beraŋehn* kurilahbu, *ŋeriŋ* Mumuhm, *Yahburan*. 'Berruŋ came long long ago, with Mommóm (and) Yaburón.'; *yawar Beruŋnah* 'Berruŋ's corroborree'. *MI Berruŋ, Berruŋ, berruŋen*, you

beraŋga-, v. grow (GN). Cf. *beraŋ* 'little' in some dialects further south. *GNjm berangala growara Berruŋna Berrun's 'karábari'*

bibay, n. gum tree (MR). *MRh bibay*

bibu, n. mountain; also *buyuhl*. Poss. *bibaw*. *Ybp bippo*; *Ybs mountain bippoo*; *NGgr NGgr bippo mountain*; *TDjb pible bepo Pine Mountain*

bibuhr, adj. giddy, drunk. *Yal biboro giddy, drunk*; *Yw bib'orô giddy, drunk adj.*; v. *bib'ôro*; *bibôren*; *bibôrangan*; *bib'orangâla charm, stun*

bibuhr + -anga-, v. charm, stun; poss. *bibaru*, etc.; also 'giddy, drunk'. See *biburu(h)*. *Yal v. pr biboro, p biboren, pf biborangan, f boborangala charm*; *Yw bib'ôro*; *bibôren*; *bibôrangan*; *bib'orangâla*

bibuy, n. spotted gum tree (NGgr), white box tree (GCnp). *NGgr pybee*; *GCnp bieboy*

bidhaŋ, bidhaŋgalaŋ, n. little, a little; little, a little, a part, *Yal* lists *bijungann* (prob. *bidhaŋahn*) as 'sapling' (prob. arboreal form of *bijaŋ* 'small'); *MI* defines as 'small, like a point'; *Yw* lists *bidhaŋgalaŋ* as 'least, smallest', *bidhaŋgay* as 'less, smaller'; *bidhaŋgalaŋ* 'small' (*Ynh-gf*), *bidhaŋgali* 'small' (*Ynh-ml*). *MI* has gender forms, prob. *bidhaŋbin* (masc.), *bidhaŋahgan* (fem.), *bidhaŋgalaŋ*

(animals and places), *bidhaŋnahn* (things). *Kundur bidhaŋgalaŋ* 'mouse (i.e. small rat)' (*Ywh*); *jehŋ bidhaŋ* 'little mouth' (*Ynh-fm*); *bidhaŋ(galaŋ) jabu* 'little boy' (*Ynh-ql*). *Ym-jc bidhaŋ little*; *Ynh-fm, ql, gp*; *Yal bijung part (= little)*, *bijung little adj. and adv.*, *bijungann sapling*; *Yw bi'dhùŋ*; *small sapling (arb.) bi'dhùŋgan*; *bi'dhungulün least etc.*, *bi'dhùŋgai less etc.*; *Yw bi'dhing part, small portion MI bijuŋ, bijuŋ-bin(m), bijuŋ-na-gun (f), bijuŋ-gâluŋ (n), bijuŋ-nan (arb.)*; *Ms pidjung little*; *ATtp bigaut little*; *ATlw peechanggullan*; *ATjo bitcha-gul-ung*; *NCff bijungalung*; *TDjb pidjung*; *Ywh beejungalung little, small, less, bijungalung, beejungalung less*; *Ywh bijoon little, sharpened*

bidhaŋ-bungil, adv. least; 'very little'. *Yal bijungalunn least*; *Yw bidhung-bungil*

bidhaŋbu, adj. a few; 'little'. *TDjb pidjung boo*

bidhaŋgalaŋ, adj. thin (GN) (little?). *GNjm bityunggalung*

bidhaŋgay, bidhaŋ-gali, adj. less; forms of 'little'. *Yal bijungai*; *Yw bi'dhùŋ-gülle*

bidhun, adj. little, sharpened; poss. *bidhuŋ/bidhaŋ*; cf. also *bidhuŋ* 'thorn' (*C* dialect). *Ywh bijoon*

bigabihn (bigabihny [bigabeen]?), n. bangalow palm. *Ms pigabeen a bangalow*; *MRh bigee bee buyalo stick*; *NGgr pigabeen piccabeen palm*; *NGcds pickabeen bangolo tree*; *TWs pigabeen a bangalow*

bigar¹, bigera, bigargah, bigarbah, n. ironbark, large ironbark, black ironbark [*Eucalyptus siderophloia*]; *Yal* lists as narrow-leaved ironbark; *Yw* gives botanical name; name for *Loder's Creek, Southport (Ywh, GCm)*; cf. *janehn*. *GN* form *biyar* long-leaved ironbark. *Ym-jc bigar*; *Yal biggera narrow leaved ironbark*; *Yw big'era black ironbark tree [E. siderophloia]*; *Ybs judnen Ironbark tree*;

MRh bigara iron-bark tree; NGgr piggera ironbark; NGcds biggerah iron bark tree; GCm biggeragah ironbark, Biggeragah Loder's Creek; GCcs, GCcp bigara large ironbark; GCns, GCnp pigurra ironbark tree; GCss picker-bah ironbark trees; GCtIs peggura ironbark tree; Ywh locnm Biggera; GNjm biyara

bigar², n. mussel. *NCff piggara*

bigarbah, n. place of ironbark trees. *GCsp pielker bah ironbark trees*

bigargah, locnm. Loder's Creek. *GCm Biggeragah*

bigargin¹, n. black swan, magpie goose; see also muru-gudhi 'red beak'; cf. duli/duleh, kinygar. *ATtp black swan morgoutche, black swan, magpie goose pigaraqin*

bigargin², n. big black cormorant; also listed as 'shag' (Ywh); cormorant, diver (Yw); see also biyargin 'black diver'; also danđan (Ywh). Poss. bigargihn(y). *Yw pig'garagin cormorant, diver; ATtp black swan morgoutche, pigaraqin; Ywh dungdung, piggarageen shag, beeurragin black diver*

bigba-, **bawgbal**, v. dog's bark; also ginyilgay 'cough'; bawgba- prob. verb 'say bawg'. Janabi bigbalehn. 'They were barking (dogs).' *Yw gin'yilgai; boug'bal bark of a dog; Ml bikbulen*

bihdhidh, v. fart, pass wind; Bigibibah Creek (biziz-ba) place of breaking wind (Yal); note sibilant in Yal list. *Yal v. pr bujin, p bujinen, pf bujinian, f bujinalabreak wind; Bigibibah Creek (biziz-ba) place of breaking wind; Yw bu'dhin; bu'dhinen; bu'dhinian; bu'dhinâ'la break wind*

bihgun, **buygan** [boygan], n. jewfish; cf. GD buygun 'cod'. *Ywh beegoon, boogun*

bihn.gin, n. beetle; = 'turtle' cf. bin.giny. Poss. bin.giny; cf. also bin.kihŋ, biŋgiŋŋ. *Ywh beengin*

bihra-, see bira-.

bihrin, **birin**, n. any bird; poss. 'flies', 'flew', from bira-. Cf. nuŋanybil or nyuŋanybil, more common forms for 'bird'. *Ywh beerin, n'yombil, n'yungumbil*

bihyan(?), n. back (behind, from English?); cf. kumbah. *MRjm beeyon back; TWjb coombar back*

bihyin, n. grey fish-hawk. *Yw bi-în grey fish hawk; Ywh bee-een grey fish hawk*

bilabir, n. clear sky, fine day; also listed as 'sky'. *Ms bellubera fine day, good-looking; TDjb billubera*

bilahr, n. light wooden spear. *Yal billara small spear; Yw bi'lara; pi'lâr light spear; bi'larâ wooden spear; NGcds bellara spear; NCff pelarra*

bilam, see jabirbilam.

bilaj, n. oak, she-oak [*Casuarina cunninghamiana*] and [*C. glauca*], poss. specific sp. differs in different dialects; nyugal in GCTp list. *Ym-jc bilaj; Yal bilung oak; Yw bil'ung [C. glauca]; GCtlp niogul oak tree; GNjm bilang creek oak*

bilangil, n. because of the inlet from the sea; poss. place of she-oaks. *MRaf belongil*

bilbirin, n. peewee (magpie-lark); cf. bimbim², balin-balihn, etc. *NGgr bilbirin*

bile-bileh, n. crown of head. *Yal billei-billei crown of head; Yw bi'lle-bi'lle crown of head*

bilgan, **birgan**, n. blackfish; see birgan. *Ywh pilligun, birragun*

bilibirin, **biribirin**, **bilbiriny** [bilbirin], n. cicada, locust. See yirimbam. *Yw bil'libi'rin locust (cicada),*

*bir'ribir'rim cidada, locust; Ywh locust
birribirrin*

bilihnyah waybar (bilajah?), n.
mistletoe; lit. 'fire of bat'; poss. lit.
'parrot's fire' or 'fire of she-oak'. *Yal
bilinga-waiburra; Yw bi'linga waiburra*

bilimbin, n. mushroom. *Ywh billembeen*

bilin¹, biliq, n. bat, parrot, bilin-bilin
king parrot (NGgr); parrots collectively
—plural? (Ywh); cf. Billinooba (Albert
R.), Billinudjel (Tweed R.) 'place of
parrots' (Ywh). *Yw bi'lin bat, parrot;
GCns, GCnp beling a bat; Ywh billen bat,
bilbileen bat; GNjm biling bat*

bilin² (biliq, bilihn?), **bilin-bilin**, n.
parrot, parrots (collectively Ywh); bilin-
bilin king parrot (NGgr); cf. Billinooba
(Albert R.), Billinudjel (Tweed R.)
'place of parrots' (Ywh). *Ym-jc bilin
parrot; Yal bilin parrot; Yw bil'in parrot, bi'lin
bat, parrot; GCns beling a bat; GCnp bilm
bilm/bil? bilm parrot; Ywh locnm. Billinooba,
Billinudjel; TDjb billen-billen parrot; Ywh
pilleen parrots - collectively*

bilinahdhil, n., locnm. place of parrots;
bilihn + possessive past, Billinudjel,
place on Tweed River. *MRafbillenargil
middle ground between the sea and a lake; Ywh
Billinudjel*

bilin-bilehn, n. peewee [*Grallina
cyanoleuca*]. *Ym-jc*

bilin-bilin, n. king parrot (NG); cf. bilin²
'parrot'. *NGgr billinbillin*

bilinuba, bilinuhba, locnm. place of
parrots; Albert River. *Ywh locnm.
Billinooba*

biliq, n. bat; cf. bilin¹. *GCns, GCnp beling a
bat, GNjm biling*

bimbar¹, bimbahn, n. shin-bone, fibula;
prob. bimkehr (r misread in one source
as n). *Yal bimbara shinbone (fibula, small);
Yw bim'barn*

bimbar², n. comb made from bone of leg
of kangaroo; prob. same as bimbar¹
'shin-bone, fibula'. *Yw bim'bura, bim'bura
comb made from bone of leg of kangaroo*

bimbim¹, n. soldier bird, noisy minah;
poss. same as Yw kimbin, poss.
bimbim; see also dihndin. *Ym-jc dihndin
soldier bird, bimbim peewee; Yal bim-bim
soldier-bird, Pimpama (bim-bim-ba) place of
soldier birds, soldier bird bim-bim; Yw
bim'bin, gim'bin (poss. misprint?) noisy
minoah, soldier bird; NGgr beembeem soldier-
bird*

bimbim², n. peewee; Pimpama = place of
the Peewee (Peempeem), also in one
dialect Pimpama = freshwater crayfish
or lobby. See bilbirin, balin-balihn.
Ywh peempeem peewee

bimbim³, n. freshwater crayfish, lobby;
Pimpama in one dialect has this
meaning, but it is really "Peempeema"
the place of the Peewee. *Ywh locnm
Pimpama*

bimbul, n. Hoop or Moreton Bay pine
[*Araucaria cunninghamii*]; *Ym-jc* gives
as bunya pine—prob. wrong pine: they
are close relatives and grow in same
area. *Ym-jc bimbul bunya pine; Yal bimbul
hoop pine; Yw bim'bul hoop or Moreton Bay
pine [A. cunninghamii]; MRh bimbil pine
tree; NGcds penibol pine tree; GCnp pimble;
TDjb pimbul pine tree*

bimbul bibu, n. Pine Mountain; lit. 'pine
mountain'. *GCnp pimble bepo*

bina-, v. know (NGgr); poss. should be
binaŋ 'ear'. *NGgr pidna know*

binabar, n. beech tree, white beech
[*Gmelina leichhardtii*] (NGgr); cf. place
name Binnaburra; *GCnp* appears to list
as 'birch', which is clearly a
misreading. *MRwf Binna-burra a lot of
beach (sic) trees growing there (Byron Bay
district); Mh benabera beech tree; TWS
pinnaburra beech tree; NGgr pinnaburra, white*

beech *G. leichhardtii*; *NGcds* *benabarah* *beech tree*; *GCns* *bina burra* *beech*; *GCnp* *bina burra* *birch* (*sic*)

binəŋ, n. ear. *Ym-jc* *binəŋ*; *Ynh* *ear, ears*; *Yal* *penùŋ*; *Yw* *pin'ùŋ*; *Ms* *perong ear* (*prob. misread*); *TWjb* *ear binung*; *MRjm* *ear binnung*; *Ywh* *beenung*; *GNjm* *pinang*

binəŋ-binəŋ, adj. know too much; = too much ear. *Ywh* *binnung-binnung*

binəŋahdham, binəŋahmaŋ, adj. deaf, ears or hearing weak; lit. ear-belonging to-without. *Yal* *penùŋ-namùŋ*; *Yw* *pin'ùŋ nâr'dhum, kun'ga-dhùm*

binəŋ baŋi, v. forget (GN). *GNjm* *binang bongi*

binəŋ guny [goyn, gunj], adj. deaf. *Ynh-jp*

binəŋma-, v.t. to tell, make to hear; from *binəŋ-ma* 'ear-cause to'. *MI* *binnuŋma*

bindan, n. dilly bag of split grass (Ywh); cf. *jili* 'rush bag' (Yw). *Yal* *bindun dillybag*; *Yw* *bin'dùn dilly-bag, dhilla bag*; *Ywh* *pindun bag made of split grass*

bindim, n. rubbish, driftwood. *Ym-jc*

bin.ga, n. hat; = anything to cover the head. *Ynh-jp, pt, ql* *binga hat*; *Ywh* *binka*

bingeh (?), n. bowels (M); *muh* also listed; see also *magay, gidhir, bulehn*. Poss. *binji* 'binjy, stomach' (English/early pidgin). *Ms* *bingey or moo bowels*

bin.gin-bin.gin, n. beetle; cf. 'turtle' *bin.gihny/bingihny* etc.; *prob.* from 'turtle' reduplicated (little 'turtles' all over the place). *Yal* *pin-gin-pin-gin*; *Yw* *pin'gin pin'gin, tortoise pin'gin*

bin.ginjur, locnm. a place name; *bin.ginyur* also listed; cf. *bin.ginygir*. *Ynh-gc* *bingindjur* (*binginyur*)

bin.giny, bin.kihny [-geen], n. freshwater or short-necked turtle; also name of a mountain, see *bin.ginygir*;

cf. also *bingihŋ, binkihŋ*. *Ynh* *binginy*; *GNjm* *pin-geeng turtle*; *Yk-cw* *turtle binkihŋ*

bin.giny(gir) [bin.gin.gir], n. fresh water turtle; *poss.* *bin.ginyjir, binin* or *bin.gihŋ*; a giant fresh water turtle features in a myth from Beaudesert—in death turned to stone (as was a giant goanna also) to form mountains in the Great Dividing Range. Cf. *bin.ginjur*, *poss.* same word. *Ynh* *binginy freshwater or short-necked turtle, and name of a mountain*; *Mfh* *Biningerra*

bin.ji, bin.ja, t. after, behind. *Yal* *binji after*; *Yw* *bin'dhi after, behind*; *GNjm* *bindya*

bin.kihŋ, n. turtle; see *bin.giny*. *Yk-cw*

binyaŋ, interrog. what is wrong?; *prob.* for *minyəŋ*. *Ynh-ml*

bingeh (?), n. bowels; *muh* also listed by *Ms*; see *magay*. *Ms* *bingey or moo bowels*

bingihŋ, n. big turtle; cf. *bin.giny, bin.kihŋ*; *prob.* same. *Kambalam* *wəŋar, wudhir bingihŋ*. 'When the silky oaks are in bloom, the turtles are fat.' (song, Numinbah valley, *NGgr*). *Ym-jc*; *Yal* *pingin turtle*; *Yw* *pin'gin tortoise*; *NGgr* *bingging*; *GCnp* *bing ginge*; *Yk-cw* *turtle binkihŋ*

bingirbah, n. saltwater crossing. *GCns* *bingeraba*; *GCnp* *bingiriba*

bira-, bihra-, v.t. to throw, fly away; *bira, birala, birani* 'throw' (Ynh); 'cast through' (MI); *bihra* 'throw'?, cf. *yaruh-*; cf. *jahdham bira-/bura-* 'give birth', *jalum bira-* 'to fish'. See also *bawa-, dalba-, naba-* and for sense 'fly', see also *yaruh-, yaruhli-*. *Nayu* *bumani ŋanduhrunibyu, ŋanduhr birani*. 'I killed a number (of ducks and white cockatoos), and some flew away.'; *biryahlen ŋariŋ* 'crossed over' (MI); *Juwan nyulamangu birani, yugambəh nabani*. 'They threw a spear but didn't hit (it).' *Bihrilah mamahny; bihrilah nyuŋanybil*. 'Birds are flying.'

(Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bira-* throw, *bihra* fly-; *Yal pr bira*, *p birani*, *pf biranian*, *f birala* throw; *Yw bi'ra*; *bir'anî*; *bir'anian*; *bir'âla* throw; *Ml birra*, *berranne*, *birryalen* *ɲarriŋ* fly away; *GNjm bira* throw

biragan, biligan, n. blackfish; or birgan.
Yw bir'ragin, *bir'igùn* black-fish; *Ywh pilligun*, *birragun*

birahj, adj. wide, also see nungan. *Ym-jc*

biran + -anga-, v. to tattoo; cf. *biraj* 'tattoo' n. *Yal pr biran*, *p biranen*, *pf birangan*, *f birangala*; *Yw bir'an*; *bir'anen*; *bir'angan*; *bir'angâla*

birany [birayn], n. waterhole; bugar birany name of a place ('clever man's waterhole'). *Ynh-gc*

biraj, n. ritual scars on back; the first ritual scars, given to young man who is getting whiskers, tribal and class distinguishing marks (Yw); *juŋgaragul* 'ornamental cicatrices on body' (Ywh). *Ym-jc biraj* tattoo; *Yw bir'ong*; *Ml berruj*; *Ywh birrung* scar

birangma-, v. to spread. *Yal pr birangma*, *p birangmen*, *pf birangmian*, *f birangmala*; *Yw bir'angma*; *bir'angmen*; *bir'angmian*; *bir'angmâ*

birba-, v. to strip, peel, skin; see also *bura-*. *Yal pr birreba*, *p birrebani*, *pf birrebayan*, *f birrebaleila* strip (skin); *Yw bir'raba*; *bir'rabanî*; *bir'rabayan*; *bir'rabalêla*

birbah, birbi¹, n. strip of bark, dead bark, spirals of dead bark pendant from eucalyptus trees. *Yal birreba* strip (as of bark); *Yw bir'reba*, *bir'ebâ*; *Ywh Birribi*, the native name for the site of the Nerang township

birban, n. decayed. *Yal birrebunn* decaying substance; *Yw bir'rebùn*, *bir'ebùn* decayed matter, decaying substances

birbi¹, see birbah.

birbi², locnm. name of the site of Nerang township. *Ywh locnm Birribi*, the native name for the site of the Nerang township

birbi³, n. fresh water crossing. *GCnp birribi*

birgan, bilgan, n. blackfish; cf. *burihgan* 'Black Bream'. *Yw bir'ragin*, *bir'igùn* black-fish; *Ywh pilligun*, *birragun*

biri-birim, n. locust; poss. cicada, or poss. also cicada; poss. birbirim. *Ywh birribirim*

birihn (berin?), loc. south, south people; cf. *kugin* 'the north, the north people', also see *ɲawgay*. Richmond River Aborigines call the Clarence River 'berrin' and the Tweed 'kokin'; Tweed R. people call the Richmond 'berrin' and the Logan 'kokin'; also *ɲawgay* *Yal, Yw. Birinbah* 'to the south'. *Yal ngaugai*; *Yw ngau'gai*; *pir'in* south; *Ml berrin*, *berrinba* to the south; *NGgr bireen* no meaning given; *Ywh pireen* south

birihnbar, pn. Birinburra clan, at head of Nerang River; locality group of the Yugumbir tribe located at the head of the Nerang River. *Yw bir'inbūrra*; *Yk birinburra*

birin¹ (birihn?), n. cliff; cf. *birihn*. *Yal birin*; *Yal Tamborine (dumbirin)* yam in a cliff; *Yw bi'rin*, *bir'in*

birin², biren, n. salt water. *Yal biren*; *Yw bir'in*, *bir'en*

birin³, n. jellyfish. *Yw bir'rin*; *Ywh birrin*

birinba, locnm. name of a big rock; poss. *birihn*; cf. *dambirihn*. *Ynh-gc*

biyama-, v. to wrestle. *Yal pr biama*, *p biamalen*, *pf biamalian*, *f biamalala*; *Yw bia'mâ*; *bîd'mâlen*; *bîamalian*; *bî'amâlâla*

biyaŋ, bidhaŋ, biyul, n. father, father's brother; Yw and ATtp's form suggests *biyul*; *Ynh bayanjal* 'one's father' (Ynh-ml); see also *babaŋ*. *Ŋayu juwan*

- kinahny jabugay biyangay neringay. 'I will make spears for both the boy and the father.' (MI); nanya biyani 'my father' (Ynh); biyanjal muyumjal 'father and son' (Ynh-ml). *Ym-jc biyanj; Yg-jc babanj; Ym-ew baba, babanj; Ynh-gc bianj (biyanj), biyani (acc.); Yal biung father; Yw bi'ol, bi'ung father; Ml biangai for the father; -nom, -go erg, -ge acc, -ga gen, -gai dat, -bano abl; Ms bienny; ATip biol; ATlw peeung; ATjo, TDjb beung; NCff beeyung; Ywh beeung*
- biyanj-biyanj**, n. pallid cuckoo (storm-bird). *NGgr beongbeong*
- biyar**, n. long-leafed ironbark (GN); bigar in other Yugambéh dialects. *GNjm biyara*
- biyargin**, n. black diver; cf. bigargin. *Ywh beeurragin*
- biyu**, n. body, chest; 'body' for all but Ywh. TDjb also has yuwanj. *Yal bi-u; Yw bi-û, biû body; TDjb mooung (cf. 'stomach, belly'); Ywh bee-oo, yu-ung Ywh bee-o chest*
- biyuga, biyuwa**, n. fig tree; see buwiyeh.
- biyuhl**, n. see buyuhl.
- biyul**, n. father; see biyanj.
- biyum**, n. pademelon; cf. kari¹, kiri; prob. marsupial, not vine. *Yw kir'ri paddymelon; GCcp beom; Ywh kurree paddymelon*
- biyuwa, biyugal, buhye, buye(h), buwiheh**, n. fig tree and/or its fruit. See under buwiyeh, also bawar.
- bohr**, see bawur.
- bubayeh**, n. sea turtle. *Yw bâb'aier*
- bubay.ngan, bubangan**, n. porpoise; poss. bubahnyan?; also kawandeh (Yw); kawandeh also listed as 'dolphin' Mfh. *Yw kôwündê; bâbaingûn, bû'baingûn; GCm boobaggan*
- bubeh**, n. ashes, dust; 'dust'?; also 'cloud of dust' (Yal, Yw); TDjb form poss. misreading. *Ym-jc bube; Yal bubei; Yw bâbê dust, cloud of dust, bâbê ashes; TDjb boolare; Ywh boobee, boobair dust, ashes*
- bubidhan, bubigan (buhbi-?)**, n. ashes of a fire; See early history. *Ywh locnm. Boobijan or Boobigun*
- bubigan**, n. flooded ground. *GCns, GCnp boobigan flooded ground*
- bubu, buyi-buyi, buybuy, bulbu, bulbul**, n. Angophora, apple tree (native); poss. bubaw?; NGgr lists as [*Angophora subvelutina*]. *Ym-jc bulbul; Yal bûlbo; Yw bulbo; NGgr poiboh apple [Angophora subvelutina]; GCns, GCnp pubo apple tree*
- budhabudhay**, see budhay-budhay.
- budhagan**, n. quiet girl; cf. budhalgan, budharagan, budhur; prob. all same word variously recorded. *Ml bujagun*
- budhalgan**, n. handsome woman; cf. budhagan, budharagan, budhur; prob. all same word variously recorded. *Yw bûd'halgûn*
- budhaj**, n. liver; also given by Yw as 'lung', see buhyi¹, yiljahn. *Yal bujûng; Yw bud'hûng lung, budhûng*
- budhar + -anga-**, v. to soften, love; poss. budhar(a) or budhir-, cf. budharah, etc. above. Budharangahla wahu. 'You are in love with that man.' or 'You like it.' (Ym-jc). *Yal pr bujera, p bujeren, pf bujerangan, f bujerangala; Yw bu'dhera; bu'dheren; bu'dherangan; bu'dherangâla*
- budhar(ah), budharahbu**, t. morning; poss.= 'sweet, soft' (?) budhur-budhur 'this morning, just before daybreak' (MI), see budhur-budhur. *Yal bâjera; Yw bud'hera; Ml bujârâ(bo); bujâre, bujâro-bujâro; NGgr boojerah dawn; Ywh budjeraboo*
- budharagan**, n. young woman; cf. budhagan, budhalgan. *Ynh-fm*

budharahm, budherahm, adj. sacred, taboo; or budharahm?; listed as 'spirit, ghost' in Yal, Yw. *Yal bugeram; Yw bug'eram, bûg'eram; Yw bûgeram wonderful; Yal bujerum, bullogahn spirit (ghost); Yw bûdheram; bul'ogen, bu'dheran, bu'lagan a spirit; NGgr poojerahm sing*

budharbin(y) [budharbin], n. flower (daisy), green; 'sweet/soft' + -bin(y). See also *gunañ budharbiny* 'small intestines' (Yal, Yw). *Yal pujarbinn green; Yw pu'dherabin green; Ml bujarebin daisy; TDjb budgerabin flower; Ywh budjerabin flowers*

budhay-budhay, budhabuyay, n. happy family birds, swallow (bird); a sp. of gregarious tree-runner birds (Yw). *Ym-jc swallow; Yal buthai-buthai happy family birds, swallow; Yw but'hai-buthai happy family birds, swallow; Ml bujabuyai swallow; GCts buthia buthia a lot of little birds*

budheh, n. cunjevoi tree [*Alocasia macrorrhiza*]; given as cunjevoi lily by most sources, see cunjevoi lily; MRh lists buyeh as 'fig tree'. See also buyeh 'fig tree', and budheh 'fig' in GD. *Yal bujaie kunjeboi (tree); bûdhê kunjevoi or cungevoi [A. macrorrhiza]; MRh booyare fig tree; NGgr cunjevoi (sic)*

budhi, budhin, n. little piece, 'into little pieces' (M); cf. bidhañ (Yal, Yw). *Ml buji, bujin; bujigan*

budhigan, n. cat; from English 'pussycat'; budhigani (acc.). *Ynh-ml*

budhir, adj. soft; see budhar(ah), budhur. *Yal bújera; Yw bûdhera*

budhir + -anga-, v. love, bleed, soften (Yal); Ywh spelling suggests badhir, q. v. *Ym-jc bujar; Yal pr bujera, p bujeren, pf bujerangan, f bujerangala love (see "bleed") (soften); Yw bud'hera; bud'heren'; bud'herangan; bud'herangála; Ywh pudjera love, like*

budhul, n. calf (of leg) (GN); buyu in Yal. *GNjm budyul*

budhur, adj. quiet, harmless; poss. budhar, cf. budhar(ah), budharbin(y), budharagan. Yirany budharu. 'Whipsnakes are harmless.' *Ml bujaro*

budhur-budhur, t. daybreak; listed as 'this morning, just before daybreak' (Ml); see budhar(ah). *Ml bujâro-bujâro*

budhurbu, t. early; see budhar(ah) 'morning', budhur-budhur 'daybreak'. Nyanga banahn budhurbu 'sunrise', 'early'. *Ywh bujeraboo = early, budjeraboo = sunrise*

budhurñu, locnm. Mt Barney; also budharñu; budhurñum also listed as the name of a mountain (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-ml*

buga⁻¹, v. t. pierce, poke, spear; poss. bawa- in Tdjb. Bugahla ñaw. 'I'm stabbing.'; Ñaw bugani bilaru kuruhman(i). 'I speared the kangaroo.' (Ym-jc); Wiyarbu mubar bawani. 'Long ago he speared me in the back.'; Ñayu bugahla kuba. 'I'll spear him by-and-by.'; Ñaw ñayu buga(h)n(y) (how nio pawgun). 'Now I'll spear him.' (TD). *Ym-jc buga; TDjb pow-wun-nee speared, powgun, puggarlo will spear*

buga⁻², v. build; cf. yaga- 'make, build' Ym-jc. *Ym-jc buga-*

bugaba(h), n. shoulder-blade. GD, WU and C have bugabah, which is possibly the correct form here. *Yal bugaba; Yw bugabû*

bugaban(y) [bugaba(y)n], n. sparrowhawk, hawk, kite; 'kite' according to Yal, Yw; the giant dolphin Kowundi was speared in the top of his head by Boogaban 'Sparrow Hawk', using Giant Goanna's spear (Mfh); NGgr has bugawañ. *Yal bogabann; Yw bôg'aban hawk, kite, bôgaban hawk sp; NGgr boogawong hawk; Ywh boogaban; Mfh boogaban*

bugadhi-, v. to arise, get up (from sleeping). Poss. buhghadhi-. Bugadhi wudhirbu ŋubu. 'Get up at daylight tomorrow.' *TDjb bôðgagēe*

bugal, adj. good, well; poss. bawgal in Yal, Yw and older sources, see bawgal; also means 'well' (Yw); Yw states 'at Tweed Heads bunyarra'; cf. banyar, banyahr. Bugal nyula mali. 'That fellow is good.' (Ynh-gf); Bugal mamali bargan. 'That boomerang is new.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bugal; Ynh; Yal good, well baugull, comparative baugull-gulle, superlative baugull-bungil; Yw baugul, bau'gūl good, well; ATjo bowgal; GNjm bogal quiet, bokal good*

bugal-bugalehn, adv. very good. *Yal baugull-baugullen very much indeed; Yw baug'ul-bau'gulen*

bugalma-, v.t. make good, cure; causative imper. *Ynh-ml bugalma*

bugam¹, bugambil (bunambil MI), n. Moreton Bay Chestnut or Bean Tree [*Castanospermum australe*], or its beanpod, shoe, boot; Yw has bôg'imbil for bean, bôg'umbil for tree, also for 'boot, shoe' because of fancied resemblance of this bean pod to a shoe; bunambil (MI). *Ynh-gc bugam bean tree; Yw bôg'umbil boot, bôg'imbil bean from Moreton Bay chestnut tree [C. australe]; MI bonumbil; MRh borgum bean tree; NGgr boggum black bean [C. australe]; NGcds bogum bean tree; GCns, GCnp bogum bean tree; Ywh boggumbil boot, beanpod of Moreton Bay chestnut*

bugam², adj. ripe. *Yal bogumm; Yw bôg'um*

bugarahm, adj. very good, best, wonderful. Poss. related to or extended from budharahm/bugarahm. Bugarahm nyanga 'hot weather' (lit. 'very good sun'). *Yal bugorâm; Ywh boogarahm, boogarahm n'yunga hot weather*

bugarahm nyanga, see under bugarahm.

bugaw, n. stink. Ŋay nyuhmban bugaw. 'I smelt a smell.' (Ym-jc). *Yal pr bugau, p bugauen, pf bugauangan, f bugauangala; Yw bûg'au; Ywh boko, buggo stinking*

buginbar, n., locnm. a peak; Yellow-wood Mt (Mt Stapylton) 'Joongavin' —a scrub tree or scrub grass-tree (and Bookinburra, a peak). *Ywh Bookinburra a peak*

bugir + -anga-, v. clear; cf. bagehr, bagir, prob. same root, and prob. bagir + -anga-. *Yal pr bugirei, p bugiren, pf bugirangan, f bugirangala; Yw clear v bug'irê; bug'iren; bug'irangan; bu'girangala; cf. Yal bare bugiri; Yw bûg'irî bare*

bugur¹, n. clever, clever man; also bugar (Ynh-gc); bugurni (acc.); bugur bira(ny) name of a lagoon or waterhole (at Bromwellton?), cf. birany. *Ynh, Ynh-gc*

bugur², n. rope. Cf. jagabar, waguy. Kanehla ŋaw bugul. 'I'm tying (it).' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Yw dhûgaburra, wôgî rope*

buguy, n. father-in-law, mother-in-law. *Ym-jc buguy father-in-law, mother-in-law; MI bogai wife's mother*

buhbany [buhbayn], n. medicine tree. *Ym-jc buhbany*

buhdhin, v. fart, pass wind; Bigibibah Creek (biziz-ba) place of breaking wind (Yal). *Yal pr bujin, p bujinen, pf bujinian, f bujinala break wind; Bigibibah Creek (biziz-ba) place of breaking wind; Yw bû'dhin; bû'dhinen; bu'dhinian; bu'dhinā'la break wind*

buhl¹, buwul, buli, n. bora ground or ring, ring, corroboree ground. *Ym-jc buhl bora ground, corroboree ground; Yal bo-ul ring; Yw bo-ul; bô'ul ring; MI bul, bule; MRh bool dancing ground; GNjm bul circle (for initiation)*

buhl², n. testicles; cf. buhl '(bora) ring', and 'ball'. *Yal bul*; *Yw bûl*

buhlagahn, n. see balugahn. *Yw buelaguan* *handsom man*

buhlam, n. scorpion. Cf. bulam² 'wood adder'. *Ym-jc*

buhnyi, n. bunya pine tree [*Araucaria bidwilli*]. *Yal buani*; *Yw bua'ni* *Bunya pine tree* [*A. bidwilli*]

buhyi¹ [booi], v. breathe, pull, tire (Ym-jc); rest, breath or knocked up (?) (Yw); breath (Ywh); poss. buhwi or buhyi. GCm lists as 'lung'. See also buhyi⁻². Yugambèh buhyangahla, gulgun-malehla buhyijam. 'He talks and talks and never gets tired.'; Buyiyehn ñaw. 'I got tired.'; Buhyi jarañ ranyah bar(a)galehn. 'I'm tired, my legs (are) sore.'; Wahlu buhyiyehn. 'You had a long spell.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*; *Yw bû-i*; *GCm booe lung*; *Ywh booe*; *Ywh boo-i-ee*

buhyi¹ + **-anga-** [booiyanga], v. breathe. *Yal pr bui*, *p buien*, *pf buiangan*, *f buianga*; *Yw bû-i*; *bûien*

buhyi⁻² (**buhya**?) [booi, booya], v. to pull along, pull off. Cf. buhyi¹, and bura- 'pull out'. Buhyilah ñaw. 'I'm pulling.'; buyiyehni, buyehn 'pulled' (Ym-jc). Ynh lists buyu- as 'pull'. *Ynh-ml buyu pull*; *Yal pull along pr buyei*, *p buyeini*, *pf buyeinian*, *f buyeila*; *Yal pull off pr buya p buini pf buian f buiyala*; *Yw pull along (or off) bûy'ê*; *bûy'en*; *bûy'ian*; *bûy'âla*

bulagahlan, **bulangahlan**, adj. scarce. *Yal bulagalun*; *Yw bu'langalun*, *bu'lagalun*

bulagan, pron. you (pl.), they. This form occurs in southern dialects; cf. also buli 'you' *Yal. Ynh*

bulah¹, **bulahñ**, n. meat, cattle; bulah(ñ) from English 'bullock'. Bulanjam 'without meat' (Ynh-ml); Kalgalehla ñaw bulah nayiyu. 'I cut the meat with a knife.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc bulah(ñ) (bulan*

meat bulan meat 'on the hoof'; *Ynh bula cow, cattle, meat, bulan meat*

bulah², **bula**, **bule**, **bulay**, num. two; also bulabu, bularu (Ynh); bulaili and bulaili-gun sometimes used for dual personal pronouns (MI); also 'you two' in GN. Bulahndin 'halves'; bulahnday(gan) 'twins' (MI); nybulah(be) mibiny, bularu baygal 'two blacks' (TDjb); bulabu dubay, bularu dubay 'the two girls or women'; bulabu ñagam(i), ñagam bularu 'the two dogs' (Ynh-ml). *Ym-jc bulah*; *Ynh-ml bula*; *Yal bulá*; *Yw bûla*; *MI bula, bulai*; *bulairy (m)*, *bulairi-gun (f)*, *bula(n)*, *bula-na (adj)*; *bula-nden halves*; *bula-n-dai(-gun) twins*; *Ms bulla*; *ATtp bulabe*; *ATlw budla*; *ATjo boolaroo*; *TDjb bulla*; *NCff boolaro*; *GNjm bulla two, you two*

bulah-bulah, adj. four; 'two-two'; meaning 'middle' given in Ywh (cf. bundar); 'six' bula-bula-bula etc.; bulay-bulay (Ywh). *Yal bulá-bulá four*; *Yw bu'la bu'la*; *MI bula-bula*; *Ms bulla bulla*; *NCff boola-boola*; *TDjb bulla bulla*; *TWjb bulla bulla four*; *MRjm bullur bullar four*; *Ywh poondarra, boolaboolah middle*; *Ywh boolai-boolai four*; *GNjm bulla bulla*

bulah-bulah-yaburu, **bulah-bulay yaburu**, **bulah bulah yabara**, **bula bula yabul**, adj. num. five; '2-2-1', also danggan = 'hand' used for 'five'. GN has yabul for 'one'. *Yal bulá-bulá-yabru or dunngunn five or hand*; *Yw bul'la-bu'la-yâ'brû five*; *MI bula-bulai-yaburu*; *Ms bulla bulla yabbera*; *TWjb bulla bulla yabru five*; *MRjm bullar bullar yabbara five*; *GNjm bulla bulla yabul five*

bulah yabur, **bulur yabur**, **bulay yabur**, num. three; Ynh suggests bula(h) yabar; GN has yabul for 'one'. Bulan yaburu mibiny, bular(a) yaburu baygal/mibiny 'three blacks' (MI); bulah yabur yalgan 'three days (ago)' (Ym-jc); bula yabur nyanga 'in three days' (TD). *Ynh-ñf bula yabar*; *Yal bulá-*

yabru, bulá-yabru; Yw bûl'a-ya'brû; Ml bulai-yaburu; Ms bulla yabbera; ATlw budla yabberoo; ATjo boolaroo yaburu; TDjb bulla yabra, bulla yabbru; NCff boolraybara; TDjb bulla yabbru; GNjm bulla yabul

bulahnde, v.t. bend; cf. bulany, bulandeh; poss. bulah 'two' plus -ndi- 'do while carrying', but cf. bulanday(gan), bulandeh, bulany. *Ywh boolahnday*

bulahŋ, see bulah¹.

bulal, n. flour; see bulawahr.

bulam¹, n. tea tree (ti or tea tree); cf. balbul. GD and WA form is buhlam. *NGcds boolum ti or tea tree*

bulam², n. wood adder; poss. buhlam; cf. buhlam 'scorpion'. *Yal bolumm; Yw bôlûm*

bulam³, pn. Bullumm; John Allen's Aboriginal name. *Ynh-gc the name of an Aboriginal, 'Old Balam'; Yal bullumm*

bulam-bulam, n. peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]; cf. balin-balih, dihindin. *Yal bulumm-bulumm pewit; Yw bul'umbu'lûm pewitt or magpie lark [G. cyanoleuca], bul'ûm-bu'lûm; GNjm bulin bulin magpie lark*

bulanday(gan), n. twins; -gan female; form poss. bulande(h), from bulah 'two'. *Ml bula-ndai(-gun)*

bulandeh, n. bend; cf. bulahnde, bulanday(gan). *Yw bend bu'landê*

bulangahlan, see bulagahlan.

bulany [bulayn], v. blend; or 'blind' (or 'bend', cf. bulahnde, bulandeh), writing not clear in list. *GCcp bullain*

bulanŋ, n. bullock. See bulah¹. *NGcds boolong*

bular + -anga-, v. to sweep; cf. buleh¹. *Yal pr bulara, p bularen, pf bularangan, f bularangala; Yw bul'ara; bul'aren; bul'arangan; bul'arangâla; bu'larâ*

bulawbin, n. large intestines; cf. bulehn. *Yw bul'aubin*

bulay-bulay, num. four; see bulah-bulah. *Ywh boolai-boolai*

bulbar¹, n. teak tree. See yagir, and cf. bulbar², same tree? *TWs pulbarra teek tree; MRh bulbera*

bulbar², n. Crow's Ash tree [*Flindersia australis*]. See bulbar¹. *NGgr bulburra*

bulbu, n. box (apple-)tree [*Eucalyptus intermedia*]; also bulbul, buwayi, q.v., and cf. bibuy. *Yw bul'bô; bûai-î, bua'i-î apple-box tree [E. intermedia]*

bulbul, n. Angophera tree; also bulbu, buybuy, bubu, see bubu. *Ym-jc*

buleh¹, bular, n. ashes, dust; bubeh (q.v.) more common, bular could be misreading of b as l; but cf. bular + -anga-. *TDjb boolare*

buleh², see buli.

bulehn(?), n. bowels; poss. bulin; see also bulawbin, magay, kidhir. *ATtp bowels gidgura; ATlw giddira; ATjo bulen; NCff muggi; TDjb mokki*

bulerah, n. flour; also bulal (Ynh). GA, WA form is bulahrwar. *Ynh-pt bulal; Ywh bullerah*

buli, buleh², pron. you (pl.); cf. bulagan. *Yal nom. bullei, acc. bullungi, gen. your, yours bullunga, to bullungaba, for bullungago, with bullungabaia, from bullungabano*

buli-, v. aux. come; cf. yaŋanibuli- 'fetch, bring', lit 'fetch-come', and cf. buliwa; var. buri-. *Ynh*

buliwa-, v. go; cf. buli- 'come', prob. 'move on foot'; cf. also nimbulima-numbuh-. *Yila ŋay buliwa 'where I am going'. Ynh-jf; Ms peuaragum or bulawan go*

buliya-buliya, n. many little birds. *GCUp bulhia bulhia*

buluhlmaq, bulwaq, buhwulmaq, buwulmaq, n. whirlwind; see also wuṅaw. *Ym-jc buluhlmaq; Yal unṅau or bo-ulumung; Yw un'gau, bô-ulumung; GCcp bulwung*

buluhm, n. bread; blum given, but cf. burehn. *Ynh-gf*

buluhn(y) [buloon, bulooin], n. ball, round; as adj. 'round', from 'balloon' (?)—or related to buhl 'bora ring'? Could be baluhn(y); Ywh form suggests balin. *Yal bulún; Yw bu'lân ball n., round adj.; Ywh bullin*

bulun-buluhn(?), n. berry; see balun-baluhn. *Ywh bullun-bulloon*

bulungin, pn. Bolongin clan; a locality group of the Yugumbir tribe, situated at (now) Coomera (Yw). *Yw bol'ongin*

bulur, n. food; cf. nuṅany and jaṅul. *TDjb polora*

bum-, buma-, bumga-, bumbi-, v.t. fight, kill by fighting, kill, hit, beat, destroy, irreg.; bumali-/bumili- 'fight (together)', buma-, bumbe- 'fight, kill'; bumi 'a very severe hit' (from buma-) (Ywh). GN list shows bami-, q.v. Bumahny ṅayu wanyi marandaṅgu. 'I will beat you with a club.' (Ml); bumgala 'hitting' = bayila (Ynh-ml); Bumilehla ṅagam. 'Dogs are fighting.' (Ym-jc); ṅayu bumgahla ṅubu. 'I will kill him tomorrow.' (TDjb). *Ym-jc buma; Ynh buma-, bumga-, bumgala hit, kill, destroy; Yal pr buma, p bumani, pf bumian, f bumgala kill; Yw buma, bum'a; bum'anî; bum'ian; bum'gâla fight, kill; Yw bumalen; bumalen; bumalian; bumalêla fight; bum'a, bum'bê fight, kill; Ml vt buman will beat; buma beat; Ybp boongarla; Ybs boomgarla; NGcds boomelala fight; TDjb bôômar strike, bôômarnee give a beating, pumgarlo will kill; Ywh boonmah kill*

buma, n. posterior or cunnus. Cf. bandaṅ, kumu, wande. *Ynh-ew*

buma- (?), v. to paint; see bama-. *Ywh boomahla painting*

bumahla-ṅahrilihgu, n. corroboree; painted and ready for corroboree; prob. 'paint for dancing'; cf. bama-. *Ywh boomahla-n'garleego*

bumalehn, n. fight; see bum-. *Yal bumalen*

bumali-¹, v. fight; antipassive (continuous) of bum- 'hit, kill'; cf. bumili-. *Yal pr bumalen, p bumalen, pf bumilian, f bumaleila fight; Yw bum'alen fight n.; TDjb boomalengee; GCcp funkum fighting*

bumali-², v. paint; see bama-.

bumay, n. plain; assumed from spelling bumes and bamay (GD, WA), bumay Drake dialect. *MRh bumes*

bumbah, bumby¹, n. taylor or tailer fish, poomboy fish; burinbah (or barinbah) form from GCnp, prob. stop onset to /m/ heard. *Yw pum'ba; TWs poonumbah poomboy fish; NGgr poodenbah tailorfish; GCns, GCnp puddenbah taylor fish; Ywh poombah, boombai*

bumby/bumby, adj. unhealthy, sickly, weak. *Yal bumbung wanting in health; Yw bum'bung; Yw bum'bung*

bumby², bumby, loc. ahead, straight. *Ml straight bumbei, -bin (m), -na-gun (f), -(n), -na (arb); Ywh poomboiee ahead, straight*

bumbeh, n. a blow; from buma- 'to hit, kill'. *Yw blow (a hit) bumbê; Ywh boombay*

bumbi, n. frost; also bargam in Coomera and Cudgen lists. See also jirun, jubar². *Ym-jc bumbi*

bumbi-, v. blow; poss. bambi-; prob. in sense 'hit', but see buhyi¹. *Yal pr bumbei, p bumbeien, pf bumbeian, f bumbeila*

bumbinbihn-baral, n. grass-tree; also kargarnamban, kargal, karabahndiny; cf. baral 'sawfish'. *Ywh boombenbeen-burrall, kurraguranumban*

- bumbungan**, adj. light weight. *Ywh boomboomgun*
- bumenalah**, n. killing, murder; cf. bum-. *GCcp boomenallah*
- bumi**, n. a very severe hit; see also bum-, bumbeh, bayi-. *Ywh boomee*
- bumili-**, v. to fight, murder; = bum(a)- + -li; *Ynh* has bumali- as variant of bumili-; note GCcs suggests bumina-. Wana bumili (Wanah bumileh). 'Don't fight.'; Bula bumilila (Bulah bumilehla). 'The two are fighting.' (*Ynh-ml*); Bumilir bayahny '(I) will fight right now.' (*Ynh-jf*). *Ynh-ml*; *Yal fight pr bumilun, p bumilen, pf bumilian, f bumileila*; *Yw bum'ilen*; *bum'ilen*; *bum'ilian*; *bum'ilē'la*; *GCcs boomenallah murder*
- bunambil**, see bugam.
- bunan**, n. small sapling, such as are used in building huts. *Yal bunan small sapling*; *Yw bun'an*
- bunaw**, n. bloodwood tree, red bloodwood tree [*Eucalyptus corymbosa*]; *Ym-jc* has bujaw, poss. jc's mistake, as it is the only example with ŋ in all the dialects; place near Southport—bloodwood tree; poss. bunaw + -wah/-bah *Ywh*. Cf. burgin (from Tallebudgera list). *Ym-jc bujaw*; *Yal bunau*; *Yw bün'au* [*E. corymbosa*]; *NGgr poonoo red bloodwood*, [*E. corymbosa*]; *GCcp bunah*; *GCnp punno/pu??o*; *GCtlp borrogin*; *GCnp beuowa/berowa* (prob. n misread here); *Ywh locnm. Benowa*; *GNjm bunau bloodwood*
- bunawa**, locnm. Benowa; see bunaw.
- bunaw(gan)**, **bunawah**, n. place where bloodwood trees grow. *Ym-jc bujaw*; *Ybs Bunah*; *GCns benawa (punno) bloodwood*; *GCns, GCnp bonogan a place where bloodtrees grow*
- bunbar**, n. beach, sea; burgar (burgal) more common, q.v. Poss. banbar. *Ym-jc burgar (burgal) ocean*; *Yal bunburra*; *Yw bun'bürra, borru'gura beach*
- bunbeh**, **bunbi**, n. bag, of split grass. *Ynh-jp bunbi bag*; *Yal bunbi bag*; *Yw bun'bi bag of split grass*; *NGgr poodenbay bag, of grass*
- bunbun**¹, n. mopoke; gum-gum ([gump gump]) for descendants of *Ywh* source; see gumgan, gungum, and bunbun² 'swamp pheasant'. Bunbun varies in reference: 'Pheasant Coucal' (GD), 'owl sp.' (WA), 'lyrebird' (C). *Yk-po [gump gump]*; *GCnp boon boon*; *Ywh boonboon morepoke*
- bunbun**², n. swamp pheasant [*Centropus phasianinus*]. See notes on bunbun¹. *Ym-jc bunbun*; *NGgr boonboon*; *NGcds boon boon wild pheasant*; *GCnp boon boon*
- bundagahl**, adj. close, near; bundagahl buwa- 'to go near' (MI). See also dagal, danyan/janyan. *Ym-jc bundagahl*; *Yw tanyung close, Yw duggel nearly*; *MI bundagäl, bundagälly, bundagälla near*; *bundagal boa go near*
- bundagahl buwa-**, v. to go near (M). *MI bundagal boa*
- bundar**, loc. middle; bula-bulah ('two-two?') also bula-bulah. *Ywh poondarra and boolaboolah*
- bundin**, n. stringy bark tree. *NGcds boondin*
- buneen**, n. echidna; see bunihny.
- bungu-bungu**, n. soldier crab; poss. bungu-bunguh (*Ywh*). Cf. bangu-bangu. *Yw bungû-bungû*; *Ywh Boongooboongo*
- bunihny** [buneen], n. echidna, spiny anteater, porcupine [*Tachyglossus aculeatus*]; called 'hedgehog' in 1960s at Woodenbong. *Ym-jc bunihny*; *Ynh-jp, jf, ql buniny (bunin)*; *Yal punin*; *Yw bun'in T. aculeatus*; *MRh buneen porcupine*; *NGgr*

punning echidna (porcupine); Mm booning porcupine; Ywh booneen; Mfh booning

bunihnyba [buneenba], pn. Fingal Head; 'porcupine place', with massive columnar basalt quills. *Mfh Pooningbah, Booningba, Puningbah, Pooningbar*

bunji-, v. to tap; poss. banji- as in GD.

Yal pr bunjei, p bunjen, pf bunjeian, f bunjeila; Yw bun'dhê; bun'dhên; bun'dhian; bun'gê-îla

bunyi- [boynbi], **buhnnyi-** [booinbi], v. lick, suck. *Yal pr buinbei, p buinben, pf buinbeian, f buinbeila lick (as "suck"); Yw bûin'bê; bûin'bên; bûin'bean; bûin'bêla*

bunybuny [boynboyn], adj. angry. *Gcm booin-booin, angaree*

buḡa-, adj. hit; cf. bum-. Kumu buḡa. 'Hit the backside'. *Ynh-jf*

buḡaw, n. bloodwood (tree); prob. bunaw, q.v. *Ym-jc*

buḡbuḡ, n. brain; poss. baḡbaḡ; gamgam (GD), juḡjuḡ (WA), junjuḡ (C). *Yal bung-bung brain; Yw bun'g-bun'g brain*

buḡgahn, n. a kick; cf. baḡga- 'to kick'. *Ywh boongahn*

bura-, v.t. pull out, take out, take off, release, undo or skin (something); cf. jahdham bura- give birth (prob. jahdham bira-, lit. 'throw child'). Burah jināḡ bandahnda. 'Pull the handle out of the tomahawk.'; Burah munu juwan baygalbaya. 'Pull that spear out of the man.'; Burah jin ḡayabaya mihya. 'Take the speck out of my eye.' (Ml); ḡayu yulany burani... 'I skinned...'. (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc to skin (something); Yal pr bora, p borani, pf borian, f borala pull out; Yal pr burâ, p burani, pf buralian, f buraleila undo; Yw bu'ra; bur'anî; bur'alian; bur'alêila undo; Ml bura v.t. take out, pull out*

buram, loc. outside; same in GN dialect (Warwick area); buram(bih) in Ym-jc

prob. shows past tense locative case, cf. buramba in GN locative. Burambah 'behind her'; burambi jahnalāḡ 'standing at the back' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc buram; Yal burum; Yw bu'rum; GNjm buramba*

burba, see burbali-.

burbali-, v. refl. hide oneself; prob. burba- 'hide' + -li antipassive/reflexive; this verb usually recorded as wurba-/kurba- or wulba(h)-. Burbalin (prob. burbalehn) dirangir (?) '(They, the girls) hid in a (hollow) log'. *Ynh-ml*

burbi, n. koala [*Phascolarctus cinereus*]; = gula (Ynh-jp). *Ym-jc burbi; Ynh; Yal borrobi bear (native); Yw native bear (Ph. cinereus) bor'ôbî bear (native); MRwf boorabee a native bear (Byron Bay district); MRh boobee native bear; NGgr burabee native bear (koala); GCcp buribee; GCcs buribee native bear; Gcm boobee native bear; Ywh boorabee native bear; GNjm burbi native bear*

burehn [brehn], n. a damper; from English 'bread'. *Ynh-sc boren, ḡfbren, aj buren bread; Ywh booren*

burgal, **burgal + -anga-**, v. hurt; once bargal; see also nyal-nyal, 'pain', and cf. yalyal 'sick'. *Ym-jc burgal; Yal purgul, v pr purgul, p purgulen, pf purgulian, f purgulala; Yw baragal; bur'agûl; bur'agûlon; bur'agûlangan, bur'agûlangâla pain; Yw pur'gil; pur'gulen; pur'gulian; pur'gulâla; purgul; nyelyel*

burgan, n. boomerang (GN). See bargan. *GNjm burkan*

burgar, n. beach, sea; burgal also recorded in Ym-jc; bunbar also (Yal); Ms and NGcds also gives meaning 'bay'. *Ym-jc burgar (burgal) ocean; Yal bunburra; Yw bun'bûrra, borru'gura beach; MRaf burrogoro the sea beach; MRh boora gurra sea; Ms boorogurah sea, a bay; NGcds boorogurah sea, a bay; GCcp brokera; Ywh*

borroogurra ocean beach, borroogurra, booroogra seaside

burgaram (?), adj. very pleasant (Ms); poss. burgurahm, see burgu. *Ms boorgaram*

burgihny [burgeen], locnm. a mountain on the N.S.W. side of border. *Ym-jc burgihny*

burgin, n. bloodwood tree; see also bunaw. *GCltp borrogin*

burginy¹ [burgin], n. wind; cf. yargeh. Kadhin burginyu. '(They) flew through the air.' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh burginy (burgi) wind; ATtp borugin wind; NCff burrigin wind; TDjb buroogin wind*

burginy² [burgin], n. north wind. *Yw bur'd'gin north wind*

burgu, n. day, sun (M, GN). *Ms boongerah summer; GNjm burgu day, sun*

huri-, see buli-.

buriguhny (?) [burigoooin], adj. thirsty; ATtp form suggests prestopped nasal at end—prob. /ny/; see also nyirgin, ŋawuny. ATjo form prob. kungir 'want water'. *ATtp boricout; ATjo coonge*

burihgan, n. black bream. Cf. birgan 'blackfish'. *Yal brigunn black bream; Yw bri'gon black bream*

burin, n. joint; also kindim/kindiny (Yal, w, wh), q.v. *Ywh kindeen, boorin*

buru, buruŋ, n. penis; jun in other sources. *Ym-ew buru; Ynh-gf buruŋ*

burudham, n. nephew. *Yw bu'ru'dhùm nephew; Ml burrijuy man's sister's child (nephew)*

burudhamgan, n. niece; cf. 'nephew' for exact relationships—add -gan for female; Ml form is baridhaŋ. *Yw bu'rudhùmgun niece; Ml burrijuy man's sister's child (nephew)*

buruhl, n. mountain—main range or peak; Yal 'mountain (main range or peak)'; cf. buyuhl and bibu 'mountain'. Prob. same as buyuhl by loss of an /r/. See buyuhl. *Ym-jc buyuhl; Yal borrol; Yw bor'rol, bor'ról mountain range or peak; GCcs beoll mountain; GCcp beoll*

buruhlgan, n. curlew or stone plover. See buyuhlgan.

buruhn-buruhn, n. native cat, blood sucker [*Dasyures* sp.]; cf. banjim/bunjim 'native cat, meat eater'. *Yal burón-burón; Yw bu'rôn bu'rôn cat, blood-sucker [D. sp.]*

buruhybiny [burooibin], n. toe; see also baradharuny. *TDjb brôibin; GCm parrajerin*

buruŋba-, v. snore. *Ym-jc*

buruwagan, n. stone plover, curlew; see buyuhlgan and buwangan. *Yw bu'ruagùn*

buwangan, buyargan, n. stone plover, curlew; cf. buyuhlgan. *Ywh booangun, booiurragun*

buwaŋ, adj. dead; cf. dahba-. *TDjb boo-ong; NGgr bhong*

buwayi¹, **buwi**, n. species of shark; see also jargan, wurdham, wardham. *Yal bowai; Yw bôw'ai; Ywh boiee, jargun, and woorajum sharks*

buwayi², n. Apple-box tree [*Eucalyptus intermedia*]; cf. bulbu, bulbul; also similar to buyeh, q.v. *Yw bul'bô; bûai-î, bui-î apple-box tree [E. intermedia]*

buweba-, v.t. to lead; buwebalehla attested. *Ywh boo-ay-bullayla*

buwi¹, see bawayi.

buwi², **buwili**, adv. alone, by oneself; poss. bu-/ba- 'speak' + -wa + -li-reflexive. Buwili waymali. 'Speak by yourself, speak alone.' *Ml boé, boelly*

buwin, n. wasp, small hornet; cf. *dugal*¹ and *yahwul*. *Yw pu'-in small hornet; Ywh pooeen wasp*

buwul, buhl, buli, n. bora ring, ring. *Ym-jc buhl; Yal bo-ul ring; Yw bô'ul ring; Ml bul, bule*

buyan, n. pink tulip oak [*Tarrietia actinophylla*]. *NGgr booyong*

buyargan, see *burwangan*.

buybuy, n. native apple tree, *Angophera*, Apple gum; see *buyi-buyi*.

buyeh, buyigah (?), n. fig tree and/or its fruit. See also *bawar* listed as 'large-leafed fig tree', and *budhe* 'cunjevoi lily'. *GCcp* has *budheh*, as in *GD, WA, WU*. *Ym-jc buwiyeh; Yal buyei native fig; Yw bûyê figtree; MRh booyare fig tree; GCtlp beuga/beu? a large leaf fig tree; GCcs, GCcp bawar large leaf fig tree; GCm booyay; GCtlb buya fig tree*

buygan [*boyan*], n. jewfish; see *bihgun*.

buyi-buyi, buybuy, n. native apple tree, *Angophera*, Apple gum; place name for *Gilston*, *Upper Nerang*; cf. also *bulbul*, *bulbu*. *Yal bûlbo apple-tree (Australian); Ywh boiee-boiee native appletree; GNjm bui bui apple tree*

buyma-, buhyma- [*boyma-*, *booima-*], v.t. bother; *buy* + *-ma-* caus.; poss. 'pull'. *Wana buyma bidhigan(i)* 'Don't bother or worry the cat'. *Ynh-ml buima imper.*

buyu, n. calf of leg, lower leg; *budhul* in *GN*. *Yal buyo Yw bûy'ô calf, of leg; GCm booyoo lower leg; Ywh pooyoo; GNjm budyul calf*

buyu-, v.t. pull; cf. *buhiy*-². *Ynh-ml*

buyugulan, n. tree *goanna* (*GN*); poss. *buyukuhlan* (spelling with *k* suggests stressed or long vowel after the *k*). *GNjm buyukulan*

buyuhl, buyul, buruhl, biyul, n. mountain, hill; the word *bibu* or *bibaw* used in some areas, q.v. *Njau nyahni yanbalehla gundur(a)ni buyuhlg* 'I saw somebody going up the hill.' (*MI*); *Yangiwani buyulnu*. '(A kangaroo) came from the mountain.' (*Ynh*); *Njau nyahni kuruhman buyuhla*. 'I saw a kangaroo up in the mountain.'; *buyuhla kaban* 'big scrub in the mountain'; *Njau yan.gehn kaban kamagay buyuhla*. 'I went to the big scrub up in the mountain.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc buyuhl; Ynh-ml; Yal borrol; Yw bor'rol, bor'rôl mountain range or peak; Yw barrol, bâ'-ûl; Ml poiol(go); MRh byool small hill, small mountain; TDjb biola biole; GCcs beoll mountain; NGcds boyall small hill; GCcp beoll; GCm boool mountain; Ywh bool, boo-ool, boiool*

buyuhlgan, buruhlgan, buruwagan (?), n. curlew, stone plover; 'mountain'-feminine. *Ym-jc buyuhlgan; Yw buruagan, bu'ruagun, Ybp, Ybs brolgun; NGgr boolgoon curlew*

buyuny [*buyoyn*], n. the name of a spirit; 'fairy man'. Cf. *gudharan, janjari*. *Ynh-ml*

buyur-buyur, n. little hill; poss. name of a place (*Ynh-ml*); cf. *buyuhl*. *Ynh-ml*

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daba-, dabalehn, see *dahba-*.

dadhij, dadhijbah, n., locnm. well or waterhole; place name *Pimpama Island* – a well or waterhole; poss. *jadhij*, *dadhij* + *-bah*. *Ywh locnm Tajingpa*

dagal, adv. nearly. *Yal duggull; Yw duggel*

dagan, n. flathead. Cf. *dagin* (*C*). *Ywh tuggun*

dagan kuwa- (?), v. go over. *Ml dukkan kyua*

dagaray(?), **dagariŋ** n. man poss. dagay 'white man'? *NCff duckering; Ywh tokorai, tokororai*

dagarigay (m), **dagarigaygan** (f), n. white man, white woman dagarigaygan 'white woman'; *MI* suggests from dagay 'dead'. *MI duggerigai, duggerigaiŋun*

dagay¹, adj., n. dead, dead Aboriginal man (corpse, ghost?); older meaning but now used most commonly for 'white man'; see dagay².

dagay², n. white man, cf. dagaray, and cf. dawaragun 'dead woman', dagary 'white man', garabi 'white working man'; dagayma- 'kill' (*MI*); *Yw* also gives jagay, and states 'lit. a black man's ghost'. Dagayjin '(some) white people' (*Ynh*). *Yw* says 'The first white man seen by the Aborigines was believed by them to be a ghost, and this word became commonly used by them to denote a white man.' Listed as 'stranger' by *NGgr*. See also dagayu. *Ym-jc dagay; Ynh dagai white man, dagaidjin (some) white people; Yal dugai dead, duggai ghost (of native, see 'white man'); Yw dūg'ai or dha'gay, dhūgai; MI dukkai, -bin (m.); touara-gun, dukkai-gun (f); -gin-gun, -gun-bin (n.); -bin (arb.), dukkai dead, dukar-ma kill; TWs tooki a white man, tooki milbury white woman; ATlw daggie; ATjo tugi; TDjb tuckki, tūkki; Gcm tuggi death; NGgr dukkai stranger; NGcds tucki death or dead; Ywh dokkai dead, white man*

dagay + -anga-, v. to die, lit. 'become a corpse'. Kili dagayehn. 'He was dead.'; Dagayanah. 'May you die/go to death.'; Dagayan.gahny ŋay. 'I will kill myself (go to death).' (*MI*). *TDjb tuck-kian, TWjb tuckki to die, MRjm tuckki to die*

dagayma-, v.t. to kill, lit. 'cause to be dead'. *MI dukai-ma*

dagayu, dagayiyu, n. see dagay; this is poss. ergative (transitive subject) form of dagay, and is a name for early white

settlers in southern Qld. Watson states: 'applied when they were exploring in search of grazing country. See dagay, the inflection '-iu- indicates irregular movement, and the whole word means "Travelling, or walkabout, white man". Phonetically pronounced in English the word is dhug-ai-ee-oo, spoken quickly, but has by white people been corrupted to jackaroo.' *Yw dūgai-iū*

dagin, adj. calm. Cf. dalŋaŋ (GD) 'calm, peaceful, motionless'. *Ywh duggen*

dahba-, **dahbalehn**, adj. dead; participle from verb not then used (*MI*); poss. jahba-. Cf. buwaŋ. *MI tabullen, NCff tarbillyan v. die poss. 'dead'; poss. jahba-. Ywh tahbalen*

dahbam (?), adj. half dead, mopy or jarbam?, jurbam?; uncertain; cf. dahba-, dahbalehn 'dead'. *GCLds turbum half dead, mopy*

dahgarah(?), adv. alone. *Yal dagara, Yw dāgarā*

dahgari (?), n. single girl; cf. yahgari. *TWjb targare girl, MRjm targaree girl*

dahrahny [daraain], n. frog prob. jarahny. *Yal taran; Yw tâ'an*

dahringen, n. Black Wattle [*Acacia* sp.]; see jumaw. *NGgr tahrigen*

dalabadhari, locnm. place name prob. Tallabudgera; see dalibadhir, jalubadhuru. *Ynh-aj*

dalagan (?), n. myrtle tree. *NGcds talagan*

dalal, n. fire (?); see waybar. *NGgr darlahl*

dalan, dalaŋ, jalaŋ, n. clay; also mud (*Ywh*); dalaŋ '(white) clay', dalahn 'white' in WA, GD, WU. *Yal tallun, Yw tal'lun clay; NCff tullung mud; Ywh tchellung*

dalba-, v.t. throw, throw away, strew. See also dalba-dalba-, bira-. Dalbani ŋaw bargan. 'I threw a boomerang.'; Ŋayu dalbani, nabani ŋaw. 'I threw it

and hit it.' (Ym-jc) *Yal throw away pr talba, p talbani, pf talbanian, f talbaleila; Yw tal'ba; tal'banî; tal'banian; tal'balëila*

dalba-dalba-, v.t. to scatter; prob. redup. from dalba-. *Yal pr dalbadalban, p -dalbani, pf -dalbian, f -dalbala; Yw scatter dal'ba-dal'ban; dal'ba-dal'banî; dal'ba-dal'bian; dal'ba-dalbâla*

dalbala, n. fork of a tree. *Yal talbulla; Yw tal'bullâ*

dalbay, adv. slow; jaŋmaleh/ jaŋmalih 'slowly' (Ym-jc). Jaŋmaleh yan.gehn dalbay 'went very slowly.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*

dalga-, n. beat time. *Yal pr talgá, p talgani, pf talgian, f talgala; Yw beat time tal'ga; tal'ganî; tal'gian; tal'gála*

dalgai, dalgar, n. mud; cf. dalan, jalaŋ, wabum. C has dalagar. *Yal dulgurra Yw tûlgûl; wôbûm; TDjb tullugara*

dalgaldham, adj. clean, clear 'without dirt'. *Yal talguljumm clean or clear, Yw tal'guldhùm clean, clear (without dirt); cf. Yw dirt tûl'gûl*

dalgay, adj. dry also dry dead timber; cf. dalgay-dalgay 'brown'. Given as name for Nerang (Mm); also Tulgigin (from Tulgi, the name of a tree), north-east division, Murwillumbah (MR7). GCcp form suffets dal(a)gir. *Yw tûlgai; Mm tulgi Nerang; MRS7 Tulgigin (from Tulgi); GCcp tullagrie; Ywh tulgai*

dalgaybar, pn. Nerang tribe (M). *Mm Talgiburrie Nerang Tribe*

dalgay-dalgay(i)-, adj., v. fade, brown; dalgay-dalgay- = verb 'to fade'. Cf. dalgay 'dry'. *Yal adj. tulgai-tulgai brown, v. to fade (= brown) pr tulgai-tulgai, p -tulgaien, pf -tulgaien, f -tulgaijala fade (adj. = brown); Yw tûl'gai-tûl'gai; tul'gai-tul'gaien; tûl'gai-tûlgain; tûlgai-tûlgaiâla fade*

dalibadhir, n., locnm. good fishing ground; poss. jalibadhir, and prob.

Tallebudgera (place name). Ywh states: 'It was popularly understood that this name (Tallebudgera) meant "good fishing", but this was not so, as the local dialect has "punyarra" for "good", and "tchallom", for fish. "Budgery" — good is an importation from some N.S.W. dialect (Sydney?). It was introduced by the early timber-getters and became current among the natives as a whiteman's word.' *Ynh-aj dalabadhari; GCts tallebudgera; GCtp tallebudgera; Ywh maybree Tallebudgera*

dalil, delil, n. bandy bandy snake. *Yw del'il; Ywh delil*

dalû, n. smoke; see jalu.

dam, n. yam. *Ym-j; Yal dum; Yw dum, dûm; TDjb tum; Ywh tum, dum*

damarmay, adj. subordinate, inferior (NGgr). *NGgr tamarramai*

dam birihn, locnm. Tamborine yam in a cliff. *Yal Tamborine (dumbirin)*

dambal, n. mouth; cf. damburuh, jahm, jambur. *Ynh-pt*

dambur¹, n. mouth; cf. dambar; jayaŋ, jeyaŋ, jehŋ more common for 'mouth'. Poss. jambur, and poss. meaning 'lip', see jahm¹. *NCff tumbroo; GNjm tambur lip*

dambur², **dambaru**, adj. full; Yw word poss dambar. *Yal dumburra full; Yw dûm'bûrra fill, dûm'burrû full*

dambur + -anga-, v. fill. *Yal pr dumburra, p dumburren, pf dumburrangan, f dumburrangala; Yw fill dum'burrû; dum'bûrran; dum'bûrrangan; dum'bûrrangâla; dûm'burrâ*

damburma-, v.t. fill up, e.g. with beer. Dambur-ma 'cause to fill'. *Ynh-gf*

damdam, n. chip chip, a bird; poss. dumdam, cf. dumdumgan chip chip bird (Ym-jc). *Ywh dumdam*

- damgim**, n. headland; cf. also wanday, kaluhndar. Poss. dumgan, q.v. *MRh dumgim*
- damjur**, n. turning point; cf. bamguwa-. *Ynh-gc*
- danar**¹, n. rib (bone), ribs. Cf. also dandar 'chest'. *Ym-jc danar rib (bone); Yal dunnara; Yw dun'ara, TDjb tunnera*
- danar**², n. side; prob. same as danar¹, but poss. danir. *Yal dunnerra; Yw dùnera*
- danar**³, n. snake; cf. danar 'rib', 'side', and dandar 'chest'; also waralba. *Ynh-ml; ATip woralba; ATjo dunnara*
- danbay**, n. type of tree; place name Tunbible (near Murwillumbah) from this tree. *MRs7 tunbi, tunbible*
- danbaybal**, locnm. a creek at the foot of a high mountain, Tunbible (from Tunbi, the name of a tree), north-east division, Murwillumbah (MRs). See danbay. *MRaf Dunbibil; MRs7 Tunbible, tunbi*
- danbin**, adj. alive (?); see danbiyan 'sick'. *GCm tunbin*
- danbiyan**, adj. sick; more commonly yalyal (and variant forms) 'sick'; but cf. danbin 'alive' (?) *Ywh tunbyun, yelyel*
- dandar**, n. chest; cf. danar¹ 'rib, ribs'. *Ynh-nm*
- dandiba, dandeba**, locnm. a look-out place to watch for the incoming sea mullet in season, name of Garden Island. *Ywh locnm. Dundeppea*
- danduruhgam**, locnm. Tamrookum, meaning not known. *Ynh-gc dandrugam; Yal Tamrookum (dundrugum)*
- dangahla**, n. red honeysuckle, cf. duŋ(g)ahla 'weeping'(?). *Ywh dangahla*
- danin (danihny?)**, n. *Zamia* [*Macrozamia dennisoni*]; cf. barawaŋ. *NGgr tannin*
- daŋbinma-**, v.t. to cause to lie down. *MI duŋbin-ma*
- daŋdaŋ**, n. black and white diver; also listed as shag (two words given for shag); shag also listed as bigargin. *Ywh dungdung*
- dangahla**, n. red honeysuckle. Duŋ(g)ahla 'weeping'(?). *Ywh dangahla*
- dangan**, n., num. hand, fingers, thumb, five also 'five' (Yal); also 'fingers, toes' (Ywh); strong stress on both syllables by jc in elicitation, second syllable perhaps stronger (Ym-jc); cf. mala. *Ym-jc dangan; Ynh dangan (dangan); Yal bulâ-bulâ-yabru or dunnunn five or hand, dunnunn hand, Yw dùngùn; hand; Ms dinigun hand, dungun fingers; ATip tungan, tongan, NCff, TDjb tungun, ATpr; TWjb Tungan narrative hand, fingers and thumb, MRjm tunghun hand, tunghan fingers; GCm tanggan hand; Ywh tungun hand, fingers, toes; GNjm dangkan hand, dungkan finger*
- dangan baray**, n. fingernail hand/finger tip/end. *Yw dùngùn bùr'rai*
- danguny** [dangoyŋ], n. fingernails, toenails; see duŋguny.
- darabaŋ** [daraboŋ], n. species of owl. *Ywh darrapong and bugoom owl*
- daragan (dawaragan)**, n. dead woman; cf. dagay, etc. *MI touaragun, TDjb târragan*
- darahw**, n. stone; see daraw.
- darahwban, dardarawban** (?), n. hailstones; Yw shows stress on second syllable, poss. daruhban; cf. daraw 'stones'. *Yal darrobahn, Yw darro'ban, darrdar'robân*
- daram**, adj. dry; cf. 'rub', and darama-. Poss. also durum (Ym-jc). Daram ŋanyah jalany, jaliŋgi ŋaw. 'My throat is dry and I want a drink.'; ŋanyah jalany daram. 'My throat is dry.'; guŋ

- darameh/daramih (?) (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc daram*; *Yal darum*; *Yw daram, dar'ùm*
- darama-, duruma-**, v. to wipe, rub; cf. janba- 'wash, soak'. Daramalehn *ṅaw balundi*. 'I dried myself down at the river.'; *ṅayu daramalehla*. 'I am drying myself.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc durum, daram rub* (cf. *dry*); *Yal rub, wipe pr doroma, p doromen, pf doromian, f doromala wipe, rub*; *Yw dôr'ôma; dôr'ômen; dôr'ômian; dôr'ômâla*
- daran**¹, adj. hard and dry cf. daram 'dry'. *Ywh turrun*
- daran**², n. jumper ant; see *dirany*.
- darambah**, pn. Durranbah, a 'king' of the tribe buried near Limpinwood when he died of influenza on the main trail which goes up from Limpinwood to Mt Durigan. *Mfh Durranbah*
- daraw, darahw, dehyu**, n. rock, stone Yw indicates second syllable long (*darahw*); cf. older form appears to be *daraw*, later pronunciation *dehyu* or *daw*; cf. *Yal, Yw hailstones, daruhban/darawban*; cf. also *bandahn. Ym-jc dehyu; Ynh-gc dayu stone, money, gf dau stone; Yal darrau stone, tarau-tarau gravel; Yw tarau' gravel, darrau' loose stones, ATip dao, ATjo yeron; Ywh tay-yo, pundun*
- daraw-darahw**, n. gravel 'stone-stone'. *Yal tarau-tarau; Yw tarau'*
- darigan**, n. bone, bones, also 'lead, guide, landmark' (Mt Durigan named for this) (*Mfh*). *Ym-jc dariga; Yal tarregunn; Yw tar'regôn, tar'regon; Ms derigun bone; Mfh Durigan; NGcds bungun chargon bone; ATlw durrigan; ATjo taregun; NCff terragun; TDjb turragun; Mfh Durigan; Ywh turragun*
- daruya**, n. trousers, from English; see also *kayuhn. Ynh-ql*
- daw**, n. stone; cf. *dehyu, daraw. Ynh-gf; MRh dow stones; GCm tow*
- dawaragan**, n. dead woman; cf. *daragan, dagay. Ml touaragun*
- dawdawgan**, n. Dollar-bird [*Geopelia placida*]; *jurugari* listed in *Ywh*; *GD* lists *dawdaw* as 'Broad-billed Roller' [*Eurystomus orientalis*]. *NGgr towdowgun*
- dawgari**, n. chopping = the sound of chopping; poss. *duhgari. Ywh tougaree*
- dawngar(i)**, n. Black Myrtle [*Dispyros pentamera*]; see also *dalagan*. Prob. *dawngar(i)* to fit sound sequences of the language. *NGgr towngarrie*
- dawun**, n. town, from English. *Ynh-jp*
- dawur**, n. fishing net. *NGgr towra*
- dayalgam**, n. chief, in fighting; cf. *kayalgam*, the more likely form. *NGgr tyalgum*
- daygam**, n. smaller sp. of mullet; see *jalum* 'mangrove mullet, fish (generic)', *kuwiyang* 'sea mullet'. Smaller species—*Tygum*. 'This word is nowadays usually pronounced "tiger", but *tygum* is the correct name' (*Ywh*). *Yw tai'gum small mullet; Ywh tygum*
- daygil, daygilgah**, n., locnm. white cedar; *Tygalgar*, place name, north-east, *Murwillumbah*. *NGcds* form suggests a shorter *dahy*, and *GD* lists *daygil* as 'Southern Silky Oak' [*Grevillea robusta*]. *MRh digole; MRs/11 tygil (sic), Tygalgar! NGcds tigh white cedar tree*
- dayrabay**, n. gum tree. *TWs dyrabbi*
- deber**, n. plover; see *dibir-dibebr*.
- dehyu**, n. rock, stone cf. older form appears to be *daraw*, see *daraw. Ym-jc dehyu; Yal stone darrau; Yw loose stones darrau; Ywh stone tay-yo, pundun*
- derang**, n. Channel-billed Cuckoo [*Scythrops novaehollandiae*]. Poss. *dehraq*, cf. *GD duriyan. NGgr derang*

- derin-derin**, n. piebald duck. *Ywh*
derrinderrin
- dibili**, n. penis cf. buru, jibali, jun.
Ynh-ew
- dibig**, n. salt-water redbill. *Ywh* lists
'Redbill, swamp bird = woggai
(Tibbing or Tivving, the salt-water
bird)'; b is optionally v in a few words,
this one given as example (*Ywh*). *MRh*
lists as 'seagull'; cf. also kibin. *Mm*
dibbing bird, red bill; MRh dibing sea gull;
Ywh tibbing or tivving
- dibir-dibehr, deber**, n. plover. *Ym-jc*;
Yal debbra-debbra; Yw deb'bera; MRh diby
diberee plover
- dibireh, dibihir**, n. grasshopper. *Yal*
tibirei; Yw tibi'ri, ni'nam
- didhaḡmihbu**, adv. closer and closer.
NGgr tujungmeebo
- digereh, digir + -anga-**
digirinyihny [digirinyeen], n., v.
poison bitter; tiggerenyeen—the
terminal -nyeen implies a harmful or
lethal quality added to the bitter, hence
Tiggerenyeen—used for such poisons
as strychnine, arsenic, etc. *Ywh. Yal n.*
diggerei, v. pr diggerei, p diggeren, pf
diggerangan, f diggerangala; Yw dig'gerê
poison n.; v. dig'gerê; dig'geren; dig'gerangan;
dig'gerangâla; Yw dig'eriyn' poison (n. and
v.); Ywh tiggeree
- digir**¹, n. belly; poss. jîgir. *NGgr tiggeree*
- digir**², n. bitter, salty, unpleasant tasting.
Poss. jîgir *Ym-jc salt, nasty taste digir; Yw*
dig'êrê; Ywh tiggeree
- dih-dih**, n. land kingfisher; cf. diḡ-diḡ;
prob. reduced from the latter. *Yw*
kingfisher ti-ti; Ywh deedee
- dihlbi**, n. dawn, break of day cf. jilbi.
TDjb deelby break of day; TWjb dulbi dawn,
MRjm dailby dawn
- dihndin**, n. soldier bird (*Ym-jc*); poss.
same as *Yw gimbin (kimbin)*; see
bimbim, kimbin. Other sources have
bimbim 'noisy minah', 'soldier bird',
and in WA *dihndin* 'peewee'. *Ym-jc; Yal*
Pimpama (bim-bim-ba) place of soldier birds,
bim-bim solder bird
- dilaman**, locnm. Telemon; meaning not
known. *Yal Telemon (dilumunn)*
- dilen (dilin, jilin?)**, n. south wind. *Yw*
ti'len
- dili, jila**, n. a swamp reed; a dilly bag
made of swamp rushes; gulgan also
used; cf. jila, banday, dulun. *Ywh dilli,*
koolgun (dilly-bag of swamp rushes of these
two names)
- dima-**, v. do (?). Kundeh dimahla wahl?
'How do you do it?' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc*
dima
- diman, jiman**, n. camp, a group of
ḡumbiny or huts (w); cf. ḡumbi,
ḡumbiny, mimi. The form *diman* seems
more widespread. *ATpr* gives waybar
'fire' for 'camp', as is found in
southern dialects; the basic meaning of
diman seems to be 'ashes', at least in
other dialects. *Nyule yan.gahla*
dimanba(h) ḡubu. (neule yangala
dimunnba mobo) 'He will go to the
camp tomorrow.' (*Yal*) (ordering of
words unimportant); *Jaburaba jalgany*
dimanda(h). 'One woman is at camp.'
(*TD*). *Ym-jc; Yal dimunn; Yw dhi'mûn camp*
(a group of ḡumbin or huts); MRh dimin hut;
TWs dimmon a house; NCff dimmun; TDjb
demmon; GCcp temmun; ATlw teemun;
ATpr wybara; GCcs camp temmun; Ywh
djimmun and kurrul a collection of huts,
jimmun and other words, mi-mi
- dimin**, n. nits of louse; cf. *diman* 'ashes'.
Yal nits (young of louse) dimin; Yw dim'in
- dingumbay**, n. rattling noise, prob.
dingum + -ba + -y; cf. *dulubi, dulubay.*
Ywh tingoombai, telloobai

dinir, n. small branches, kindling wood also dinir in GD. *Yw tin'neri; Yal wood (small branches) tinerri; tin'neri used, small branches*

diŋ-diŋ, n. water kingfisher; cf. diŋdiŋin (diŋdiŋihny) and diŋ-dih. *Ywh dingding*

diŋdiŋin (diŋdiŋihny), n. Forest Kingfisher [*H. macleayi*]. *NGgr tingdingin*

dirany¹ [dirayn], n. black snake; poss. just any snake, see diruny. *Ynh-gc*

dirany² [dirayn], **diraŋ**, n. jumper ant; cf. dirañ teeth?: *Yal dirang 'jumper ant', cf. 'tooth'—poss. so-called because bites(?); see diranybah. Ym-jc dirany; Yal dirang jumper ant; Yw dir'ang; dī'rang (cf. 'tooth'); MRs10 turran a large ant, a jumper*

diranybah [diraynbah], locnm. Turranbar, north-east Division, Murwillumbah, 'from Turran, a large ant, a jumper'. *MRs10*

dirañ, jiraŋ, n. teeth; the form diyaŋ (jiyaŋ?) probably 'mouth'; cf. jehŋ, diyaŋ etc. Watson lists as 'mouth'; Watson's and ATtp's jahba prob. 'to eat'. *Ym-jc dirañ; Ynh dirañ, jp, fm djiraŋ; Yal dirun; Yw dhī'run, dī'rūŋ, dī'eng; Ms ditong teeth; ATip gidun, ATlw titang, ATjo derung, NCff dīrrung, TDjb tīrrung; Yw mouth dīa'ng; dī'ūŋ; dhauba, ATip mouth jarbe; GNjm titang*

diraŋgir, n. log; dirañgiri (loc.), dirañgirnu (from). Cf. jeh duŋgari 'burning log' (*Yal, Yw*); form initially taken as jeh duŋgari 'burning log' prob. belongs here. Kayihn dirañgirnu. '(It) went into (through?) the log.' *Ynh-ml; Yal thei-dūŋgar; Yw burning log dhē'dūn'garī*

dirañgu ja-, v. chew, lit. 'with teeth eat'. *Yal pr jardirungo, p dirungojarlen, pf dirungojarlian, f dirungojarla chew (eat teeth); Yw dir'ungô-dhau; dir'ungô-dhau'en; dir'ungô-*

dhau'lian; dir'ungodhau'la chew (lit. with teeth eat)

direhŋ, n. big storm bird. *Ym-jc*

diruny [diroyn], n. snake, cf. dirany. *Nayu duhyiny dirunybahnyi. 'I'm frightened of the snake.' (Ym-jc). Ym-jc; Yal dirun; Yw dī'run; ATlw derin*

diyaŋ, n. mouth (teeth?); prob. jeyaŋ, or else jiyaŋ. *Yw gives as 'mouth', but poss. 'teeth', cf. jehŋ, jayaŋ, jeyaŋ, dirañ etc. Yw dīa'ng; dī'rūŋ*

dubany [dibayn], n. fog, mist *Ym-jc* and *Yw* also list juhm. *Ym-jc dubany, juhm; Yal dobunn, Yw dôbùn fog, juhm smoke, mist*

dubay, n. woman, girl; dubaymir (pl.); dubayjam 'without a woman, having no woman'; dumbaymir 'lots of women'; jalgany more common. *Ynh-ml*

dubaygali, adj. fond of women; 'woman-type'. *Ynh-ml*

dubayjal, n. one's woman or wife; 'with a woman'. *Ynh-ml*

dugal¹, **dugul**, **duguhl**, n. large hornet or big wasp; one *Ywh* spelling suggests also dagul. Cf. also yugul (paper nest wasp). *Ym-jc duguhl big wasp; Yal dugull hornet; Yw dug'ul large hornet; NGgr dowgul wasp, hanging nest; Ywh Toogul, tugool*

dugal², n. thunder; poss. jugal; cf. jugal 'carpet snake', mugar, migubal. *ATtp dugal*

dugalgan, n. Aboriginal woman, Goori woman *Yw* and *ATtp* only; *Yw* and all others attest jalgany. *Yw talg'un, dug'algùn, ATip dugalgan*

dugambaram, n. honeycomb; name for Rocky Point, at mouth of Logan River. *Ywh locnm. Doogumburrun*

dugan, loc. up, also 'west'; dugangay 'west wind'; cf. dugun, prob. same word. *Yal dugun up, dugunn west (up); Yw dūgùn west, up*

dugandan, locnm. Dugandan 'up', i.e. 'going up'; cf. dugun. *Yal dugungunn*

dugan.gay, n. west wind; prob. wind 'from higher up'; cf. dugun. *Yw dūgūngai*

dugay, n. mountain spur, *Yal* mountain (spur); cf. dugun. *Yal tugai, Yw tūg'ai, or dūg'ai*

dugu(h), n. saltwater cod; 'river cod' in *Ynh*. See also gugumban. *Ym-jc cod dugu(h); Ynh-ml dugu river cod; Yw tōg'ō; Ywh toogoo*

duguhl, dugal, dugul, n. big wasp; see dugal¹.

dugun, loc. above, on top, sky; see dugan, and also ḡurun. The word means 'mountain' in GD, WA, WE. *Ym-jc dugun above, on top, Ym-jc dugun, ḡurun sky; Yw dūgūn west, adv. up*

dugunda(h), n. God, lit. 'above, on top' (+ locative case suffix). *Ynh-ml*

duguj, adj. bushy, not combed (of the hair). *Ynh-jp*

duhdun, duwan-duwan, duwun, adj. black, see also duwan; *Ywh* has verb form also, duhdunma-, duwanma-. *Ym-jc duhdun; Yal doan-doa black, darkness; Yw dōan-'dōan; Ywh toondoan, too-oondumani; dun'munian; dun'munāla*

duhj, adj. lazy, tired; also karul², yihl. *Ywh doong, kurrool*

duhyiny, duyihny [du(h)yeen], n., adj. fear, fearful, timid see 'frightened, afraid'. As noun 'fear', as adj. 'timid'; cf. dulaḡ. Duhyinjah kuruhman ḡanyih nyahna. 'The kangaroo is frightened because he sees me.'; Kuruhman kehlgohrehn jabuḡi nyahni, duhyin jahgan. 'The kangaroo ran away, he saw the boy and was frightened.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc duhyiny fear, afraid; Yal (as verb to fear), duin timid (as fear); Yw dū'-in, dūin fear, timid*

duhyiny + -anga- [duhyeenyanga-], v. frighten, scare (?); adj. 'afraid'; verb prob. 'become scared'. *Yal pr duin, p duinen, pf duinyangan, f duinyangala frighten; Yw dūi'n; dūinen; dūi'niangan; dūi'niangan; dūi'ngāla frighten*

duhyiny-jam, adj. brave, without fear lit. 'fear-without'. *Yal duinjumm brave (without fear), Yw du'indhūm brave, dūin-dhūm fearless*

dulagal, n. hill. *ATlw toolagal*

dulam, n. louse; see dulum³.

dulaḡ, adj. frightened, afraid; cf. duhyiny. Nyula dulaḡ ḡagam-banyi. 'He is afraid of the dog.' *Ynh-ml*

dulba-, v. to jump (M); other sources have julba-, q.v. Wahlu dulbanga balunma. 'You jump in the river.' (Ml) *Ml dulbanga jump (imper?)*

duleh, dulih, n. black swan; cf. murugudhi, bigargin, kinygar. *Yal dulei; Yw dū'li, dūlē, ATlw dulla, ATjo dute, TDjb tooley*

dulgal, dalgar, dalgal (?), adj. dirt, dirty, muddy; also dalgar, q.v. Dulgalangahla. '(I) was dirty.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc dulgal; Ynh-gf dulgal dirty; Yal tulgul dirty, muddy, dulgurra mud; Yw tūl'gūrra dirty, muddy, tūl'gūl dirt; Ywh toolgul dirty*

dulgu¹, dulguh, n. heart; cf. dulgu² back, spine (Yw). *Ym-jc dulguh; Ynh-ml dulgu; Yal dulgo; Yw tūlgo; TDjb toolgo; GCm toolgo heart*

dulgu², n. spine, back; cf. mubar, and dulgu(h) 'heart'. *Yw mōb'ūrra, mōbūra spine; dul'gū back, spine*

dulih, n. black swan; see duleh.

dulubay, n. rattling noise cf. dulubi, dululbi, dingumbay. *Ywh tingoombai, telloobai*

dulubi, n. gun shot sound; prob. dululbi; a coined word meaning a loud noise

- (Watson), cf. *dululbi, dulubay*. *Yw du'lupi*
- duluhg**, n. quail; see *dumul*¹.
- duluhwa-**, v. go down (M); *juluh*-elsewhere; see *juluh-*, *juluhgal*. *Ml duloa*
- dulul**, n. a bang, gun. *Yw du'lul gun; Ywh doolool a loud noise or "bang"*
- dululbi (dulubi), dulul**, n. gun. *Yw* states 'a coined word, meaning the report of a gun-shot'. See also *mih-bulay-dululbi*. *Ywh* says 'doolool a loud noise or "bang", and the terminal "pee", denoting cause or agency'. *Yw dũl'ũpĩ gun (report of a gun-shot), du'lul gun; Ywh doolool a loud noise or "bang", dooloolpee gun*
- dulum**¹, **duluhg**, n. quail; cf. *dulum*² 'bowerbird', and *dulum*³ 'lice, louse'. *Yal dulũg; Yw du'lũg; Ywh dooloom*
- dulum**², n. bowerbird; cf. *duluhg/dulum* 'quail', *dulum/dulam* 'louse'. *Ywh dooloom*
- dulum**³, **dulam**, n. louse, lice. *Ym-jc dulum; Yal tulumm; Yw tu'lũm louse*
- duluma(h)**, n. thumb (M), big toe (N); prob. large digit on hand or foot. *Ms duluma thumb; GCm tooloomah big toe*
- dulun**, n. reeds, rushes swamp reeds (*jila/dili* only?) (*Ywh*); *bandi/banday* used for bag making; cf. *banday, jila* and 'dilly bag' (*Yw*). *NGcds* has *dulum*. *Yw rushes tũlũn; bũndi; dhil'la; NGcds tooloom weeds; Ywh tooloon, bunday, dilli*
- dulwal**, n. faeces, excreta; most commonly *gunaŋ*. *GCm toolwal excreta*
- dumbin**, n. fern staghorn. *Ywh toombin*
- dumdungan**, n. chip chip bird; apparently *damdam* in *Ywh*. *Ym-jc dumdungan; Ywh dumdum*
- dumgan**, n. ocean, open sea; one of five language names for landscape features near *Fingal* (*Mfh*). See *damgim* also. *Yw tum'gũn open sea, ocean; Mm toomgun; Mfh toomgun; MRaf tumcot the sea, the ocean; GCm toomgan sea; Ywh toomgun the open sea*
- dumirgan, dumehrgan, dumilgan**, n. chest; *ATjo* lists as 'breasts'. *Ym-jc dumirgan; Yal tumerrigunn; Yw tũm'meringũn, tum'errigũn chest, of body; ATjo dumerogan breasts; TDjb toomoorag; TWjb toomeragun chest; MRjm toomilgun chest; GCm toomerrigan*
- dundangahw**, n. female black possum. *Yw black female opossum dun'dunngau', dun'dun'gau*
- dunganah baray**, n. phr. fingernails, lit. tips of fingers; prob. *duŋganah* (belonging to fingers). *Ywh doongunah-burrai nail of hand*
- dungeh**, n. dry bark for kindling. *Poss. jungeh. Yal tungei wood (dry bark); Yw tun'gẽ dry bark for kindling*
- dunma-**, v.t. to split firewood (*Ym-jc*), to smash (*Ywh*). Cf. *kalga-*, *kawa-*. *Dunmahla waybar* 'split firewood'; in *Wa* *dunma-* means 'split, tear'. *Ym-jc*
- dunmah**, adj. open to; prob. from *dunma-*. *Ywh toonmah*
- dunmana-**, v. to tear; prob. from *dunma-*. *Yal pr dunmun, p dunmuni, pf dunmunian, f dunmunala; Yw tear v. du'nmun, tear dunman, dunmanĩ, dun'munian, dun'munãla*
- duŋ-, duŋa-, duŋga-**, v. to cry, weep; irreg.; *duŋ(g)ahla* listed in *Ywh*; past tense form *duŋehni* recorded in *Ym-jc*. *Karahrayili duŋgah* 'cry very loudly'; *ŋanuwili duŋgah* 'cry very gently'; *nanuwili duŋgah* 'cry very gently'; *nuŋamana duŋgah* 'cry quickly'; *Niŋanah duŋgah!* 'Stop crying!' (*MI*); *Wana duga!* (sic) 'Don't cry!'; *wahlu duŋana* 'if you cry' (*Ynh-ml*); *Wunah duŋjih wahlu*. 'Stop crying.'; *Nyule duŋehni*. 'He cried'; *Njaw kanjani*

- nyulaŋjih duŋehni nyule. 'I heard him crying.'; duŋahla 'crying'; Kalgalehn daŋgan duŋani. 'She cut her finger and cried.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc duŋa; Ynh duŋa-, duga-, dugala, dugani pf., dugigi int., dujana acc.; Yal pr dùnga, p dungani, pf dungian, f dungala, Yw dùn'ga; dùn'gani; dun'gian; dun'gâla, Ml duŋga, Ml cf. duŋgilli-ma cause to cry, karaharai-elly duŋga 'cry very loudly', nunnoelly duŋga 'cry very gently', nuŋummâŋna duŋga 'cry quickly', niŋnna duŋga 'stop crying'; Ywh toongahla*
- duŋgilima-**, v. cause to cry; duŋgi + -li + -ma-. *Ml duŋ-gilli-ma*
- duŋguny** [duŋgoyn], n. fingernail, toenail, claw; cf. daŋgan 'hand', jilaŋ 'the whole bunch of talons' (Ywh); Watson form poss. daŋguny. *Ym-jc duŋguny; Yal dunoing nail of hand or foot; Yw dùn'gôing; GCm toongoom nail (of finger); Ywh doongum nail, claw; Ywh doongun a claw*
- durali-**, v. to tremble; prob. dura- 'shiver' + -li- reflexive/antipassive. GD has dura- 'shiver'. *Yal pr duralei, p duralen, pf duralian, f duraleila; Yw dur'alê; dur'alên; dur'alian; dur'alêila*
- duran + -anga-**, v. grow; poss. dur- + -anga-; cf. GD durahrwa- 'to grow' and WA, C jehr-wana- 'to grow'. *Yal pr duran, p durangen, pf durangian, f durangala; Yw dur'an, dur'angan, dur'angian, dur'angâla*
- durbin**, n. nape of neck. *Ym-jc durbin; Yal dorobin neck (back); Yw dôr'ôbin; Ywh toorabin*
- durgum** (?), n. snipe; cf. guwa, yir, kilin-kilin. *MRh durgum*
- duru, juru**, n. faeces, shit. All other sources list gunaŋ, q.v. *ATtp excrement toroo*
- durubal**, n. noise of footsteps; prob. duru '?' + -ba- 'say, sound', but see also dulul, dululbi; poss. contracted from dululbal. *Ywh tooroobul*
- durubi** (?), n. wattle tree. *NGcds durovy wattle tree*
- duruhm**, n. tongue; poss. duruny; only in ATtp; but see jurgun. *ATtp doroum tongue*
- duruma-**, v. to rub, wipe; see also darama-. *Ym-jc rub durum, daram (cf. dry); Yal rub, wipe pr doroma, p doromen, pf doromian, f doromala; Yw rub, wipe dôr'ama; dôr'amen; dôr'amian; dôr'omâla*
- durungul-, jurungal**, adv. calm, used as noun and verb (Yw). *Yal durungul adj., pr durungul, p durungulen, pf durungulian, f durungulala v. Yw dur'ungul, dhu'rungal*
- duwa-**, v.t. dig; poss. juwa- in one occurrence (Ym-jc). Duwani daganda. 'They dug a grave (for) the dead (man).' (TDjb); Duwani jagundih. '(They) buried (them) in the ground.' (Ynh-ml); Njaju duwahla jagun damgu(h). 'I dug the ground for yams.'; Juwahla ŋaw jagun. 'I dug the ground.'; Duwani ŋaw. 'I dug (the ground).' (Ym-jc); duwahn 'buried' (?) (MRh); doarem chuchendah 'buried' (?) (NGcds). *Ym-jc duwa; Ynh-ml dua-, duani, duana (accidental); Yal pr duwa, p duwun, pf duwian, f duwala v. dig; Yw du'wa; du'wen; du'wian; du'wâla; MRh dwan burried (sic); TDjb toanee chockunda grave; Ywh dig duah; NGcds toarem chuchendah buried;*
- duwan, duwan-duwan**, adj. dark, darkness, black reduplicated from duwan (Yal). See also duhdun. *Yal doan black (as in darkness); dark, black (as in darkness) doan-doan, Yw dôan-dôan dark, black; dôan-'dôan black; Yw dôan darkness*
- duwani jagunda**, n. grave; prob. duwani daganyda/jaganyda 'they dug (for) the dead man'? *TDjb toanee chockunda*
- duwehniŋ**, locnm. a mountain near Mt Barney. *Ym-jc duwehniŋ*
- duwun, duhdun**, adj. black; see duwan, etc. *Ywh toondoan, too-oon*

duyihny + -anga- [duyeenyanga-], v. afraid; see duhyiny.

G g

See also under K for most words with this type of sound. Unless strong tradition supports spelling these words with initial g (hard g), they are listed under k.

gabay, ka(h)ba, kaybe, another; see kaybe.

galinbi, n., locnm. a thorny vine (cockspur), name of Tallebudgera township site. Prob. kulanybil, q.v. *Ywh gullenbie a thorny vine (cockspur), Tallebudgera township*

gamaw, n. female kangaroo; female of mani (Ywh). *Ywh gummow*

gibin¹, gibin-gibin, n. sea redbill. *Ywh sea redbill givvin-givvin or gibbin*

gidhgidhba- [gizgizba], v. tickle; note sibilant /dh/ in Yal. Cf. kidhiwaŋ ‘flea’. *Yal pr giz-gizba, p giz-gizbani, pf gizgizbian, f gizgizbala; Yw gidh'gidhba; gidh'gidh'banî; gidh'gidhbian; gidh'gidhbâla*

gibin², n. water-hen [*Porphyria melanotis*]. *Yw [P. melanotis] gib'bin*

gihraŋ, kihraŋ, n. flying fox, fruit bat. Also giraman, guyuŋ. Poss. giraŋ, giruŋ. *Ym-jc gehruŋ, giruŋ; Yw girra'man flying fox or fruit bat; Yk giraman; GCM gerroong; NGgr girruŋ fruit bat, flying fox; GCns, GCnp gyirrong flying fox; Ywh girramon, girruŋ, keeruŋ*

gilgil, n. brolga (gigantic crane or native companion); [*Megalornis rubicundus*] Yw; cf. gilil-gilin. Yw also lists muralman. See also ginibi. *Yw gil'gil; mur'alman, mu'rulman gigantic crane or native companion*

gimbin, n. soldier bird, noisy minah; see kimbin.

ginibi, n. brolga. Meaning is ‘black swan, magpie goose’ in other dialects that have this word. *GNjm ginnibi native companion*

giny-giny [gin-gin], n. black ant; Yal and Yw ‘small black ant’, and form suggests ginŋ-ginŋ, but note Yal shows long /i/; poss. gihnygihny (WA and C have gihny). *Yal ging-ging small black ant; Yw ging'-ging; NGgr kinkin little black ant; GCns, GCnp kin kin black ant*

ginyilgay, kingilgay, n. cough. *Ywh gingilgai, kinyilgai*

ginyilgay + -anga-, v. cough; also dog bark (Ywh), but cf. bigba-, bawgbal. *Ym-jc ginyilgay; Yal v pr ghinyilgai, p ghinyilgaien, pf ghinyilgaien, f ghinyilgaiengala cough; Yw gin'yalgai (sic); gin'yilgaien; gin'yilgian; gin'yilgai'angä'la; Ywh ginyilgai cough, dog bark*

ginŋ + -anga-, v. to be ashamed; presumed ginŋ ‘ashamed’; but cf. ginŋ-, ginŋgi-. *Yal v pr ging, p gingen, pf gingian, f gingangala ashamed; Yw ging*

giraman, n. flying fox, fruit bat. See gihraŋ, kuyuŋ. GD has girman. *Ym-jc gehruŋ, giruŋ; Yw girra'man flying fox or fruit bat; Ykm giraman; GCns, GCnp gyirrong flying fox; Ywh girramon, girruŋ, geerung*

giran, kirahny [kiraain], n. Mommom’s corroboree. *Ml girran Mommómna Mommóm's corroboree*

girba-, v. wake up, awake, wake someone up; prob. transitive ‘wake someone up’, poss. intrans. ‘wake up’. *Yal pr girrebba, p girrebbani, pf girrebbanian, f girrebbala awake; Yw adv gir'rabâ, awake v gir'reba, gir'rebani, gir'rebian, gir'rebâla awake*

gireh, see kirayir.

girihsan, kirihwan, n. red river wallaby; note ‘red forest wallaby’ looks like a transposition of /b/ and /g/. Ywh word giriwan (giddeewun) ‘wallaby’ is

prob. same word. *Yal gribunn red river wallaby*; *Yw gùri'bùn, guribùn river wallaby*; *Ywh giddeewun wallaby*

girihsan, n. wallaby; see *girihsan*.

giwa, jiwah, n. laced monitor goanna [*Varanus varius*] (Yw); black goanna (Yal); Ym-jc gives *jiwah* as goanna. Ynh-gf describes as 'tree goanna'. *Ym-jc jiwah goanna*; *Ynh-gf giwa (gihwa) tree goanna*; *Yal giwa black iguana*; *Yw giw'a iguana, laced monitor [V. varius], gi'wa tree iguana or laced monitor*

giyal-giyalgan, n. a shrew; female. *Ywh geeal-geaal-gun*

giyal-giyangan (?), n. a shrew; male; poss. *giyal-giyal-gehn*; cf. *giyal-giyalgan* female shrew. *Ywh geeal-geeangan*

gubagan, n. blue tongue lizard [*Tiliqua scincoides*] (Yw); also known as 'sleeping lizard' in the past; it is sluggish; poss. *gubagany*. See *kabagan, nyaram*². *Yg-jc; Ynh-ql; Yal gobagunn sleeping lizard*; *Yw gôbagûn sleeping or blue tongue lizard*

gubangan, t. soon, by-and-by; also see *guba, yuhdhan, ñulun(may), ñulunbu*. *ATlw yoojang; NCff goobangung*

gubun, n. hole; poss. *guban*. Cf. *kuwiyar, kugahr*. *Yal* form *guwan-gubunah* 'water-hole', *Yw* *gubun(ah)* 'water-hole'. Cf. also *Yal kubun* 'hollow', and GCcs *koofa bee*'s nest, poss. *kuba* 'hole'. *Yal* has two forms: *kubun* 'hollow' and *gubun* 'hole', but the distinction may not be correct. See also *kugahr, kuwiyar*; cf. also GD *gubun* 'deep' (GD, C) and *gubun-gubun* 'puddle-hole' (GD). *Yal gubùn hole, gwong-gubugna water-hole*; *Yw gu'bùn hole, hollow, kung gu'bùnga, kung-gu'bùn water-hole*; *MRh gobong gully*

gubunghah (gun-gubunghah), kung-gubun, kungubun, n. waterhole;

gubun/guban 'hole, hollow', *gun* 'water'; stress shows *gun gubangah* two words (Yw), prob. 'water in a hollow/hole'. See *guban*. *Yal gwong-gubunga*; *Yw kung gu'bùnga, kung-gu'bùn*

gudhalany [*gudhalayn*], n. little black ant; approx 5/16" (8 mm) (Ym), sugar ant (Yal). *Ym-jc gujalany little black ant*; *Yal gojulann sugar ant*

gugugan, pn. Gugugan clan; name of a locality group of the Yugumbir tribe, situated in the vicinity of Guguganbe, or Guanba, where now is the town of Beenleigh (Yw). *Yw gûg'ugan, Yk guggingin*

gugumban, n. cod (GN). *GNjm gugumban*

guhr, n. hair; or *kayir*; see *kehr*¹. *Ym-jc geh*; *Yg-jc gehr*; *Yal guhr*; *Yw gur'ra*; *Ywh kaira*

gulah, n. anger; poss. from early pidgin—known from Sydney area. *NGgr gulah*

gulgun, n. language, word, noise; *gurgun-gali* 'noisy'. Also *gurgun, gurbun*. *Ñaw yugumbeh kanjahla gulgun wunah*. 'I don't understand your language.'; *Yugumbeh gulgun*. 'It's quiet.'; *Gulgun-malehla yugumbeh buyin.gahla girihnya ngahla*. 'He (that one) never gets tired of talking.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gulgun word, language*; *Yw gurgunguli noisy*

gulil, adv. busy, willing to do; + -anga-verb. *Yal adj. busy, v pr gulil, p gulilen, pf gulilian, f gulilangala willing to do*; *Yw gul'il*

guluhmbulin, n. forest magpie. See also *kulamburan, kurahmburuhn, kulguran*¹. *Ywh gooloomboolin*

gumangan, n. star; more commonly *kuyuhm(gan), gurumgan, guwiyangan*. *Ym-jc guyuhm*; *Yal goromgunn*; *Yw gôromgùn, gor'omgùn*; *ATip ombrun*; *ATlw qweeunggun*; *ATjo kuroomgun*; *NCff*

*koomungun; TDjb kiomegun; Ywh
kooyumgun*

gumbi, adj., locnm. round; round like a ball—name for Dunwich. *Ywh locnm Goompee*

gumbur, gambar, (poss. **bambar**), n. Queensland Nut tree [*Macadamia*]; said by Hanlon to be the same name and similar form to the Honeysuckle [*Banksia latifolia*]. However Hanlon has bumburra in one place, and gumburra in another. The Queensland Nut is remembered as gumbur(a) (Yk-po). See bambar; Yugarabal (Watson's list) shows bambar only for the large banksia [*B. latifolia*]; he has no listing for Queensland Nut. *Yk-po gumburra; Ywh gumburra B. integrifolia, same for Queensland Nut Tree, bumburra honeysuckle*

gunaj, n. faeces, shit; note gundaj form in Ywh, and Ywh suggesting a stop onset to /n/. A word juru or duru is also listed. *Ynh-gf excrement; Yw gunùng; Ms koming excrement; ATtp toroo excrement; ATlw goonang; ATjo goonung; TDjb koonung; NCff goonnong; Ywh goodna, goonong. goondong faeces, excrement*

gunaj budharbiny [budharbin], n. small intestines; 'sweet faeces'. *Yal small intestines gunùngbojarrabinn; Yw gunùng bûdharrabin*

gunangaj, n. diarrhoea, dysentery. *MRaf gunanggang dysentery, or purging*

gundul, n. bark of tree, boat, canoe; see also gundal¹. Ywh notes as mere coincidence the close similarity between the words 'goondool' and gondola. *Ym-jc gundul bark of tree; Yal gundul bark of tree; Yal gundul boat (as 'bark'); Yw gun'dûl boat, gundûl bark of tree; MRs cundool boat; NGcds condole boat; ATlw koondool canoe; ATjo gundool canoe; NCff condool; GCcs coondaal boat; Ywh gundool*

gunuhm, n. stump. *Ym-jc; Yal gunum; Yw gun'ùm, gun'um; Ml gunun stump of cut down tree*

gunuhmbuy, gunuhmginy [gunoomgin], n. stumper (bird); from gunuhm 'stump'. *Ym-jc gunuhmbuy, gunuhmginy*

guny¹, see binaj guny.

guny², see kuny.

guray, intj. exclamation of wonder. *Yal gurai; Yw gur'di*

gurbun, n., v. talk, talking; variant of gurgun. *Ynh*

gurgun, n. talk, talking; variant gurbun. Gurgun ñayu wahnyi. 'I am talking to or with you.' *Ynh-ml*

gurgun.gali, n., adj. talker, talkative; from gurgun 'talk' Ynh, noisy Yal, Yw. Yal, Yw forms suggest gurgan. *Ynh; Yal gurrgunngulli; Yw gùr'gùngùli*

gurgunma-, v.t. talk (to someone); gurgun + -ma 'cause to'. Ynh has gurgunmali- talk (reflexive), from gurgun (gurbun-). See also gulgun. Gurgunma(h) ñanyi! 'Talk to me!'; Ñayu yangiwani wahnyi gurgunmayah. 'I've come to talk to you.' Nyula gurbun malehla. (-malila) 'He is talking'; Ñubu gurbunmalehn (-malin) '(He) talked yesterday.' (Ynh). *Ynh-ml*

guri, n. Aboriginal person; use of this term in the Yugambeh area is attested back to early this century; it is also recognised as the familiar local form of 'kooi' by one person from Baryulgil (Ypoc). *Ypoc*

guridhaba, kuridhirbah, kuridhaba, locnm. Stradbroke Big Hill (Ywh), place where blacks found mundic (GC). Ywh claims meaning unknown. *GCcs kregiary-bah; Ywh locnm Gooreejubba*

gurkahyir, n. spoonbill. *Yw gürkar, gur'kar;*
Ywh goorkair

gurul, gurahl, adj. deep; see also giwal.
GD has guyuhl 'deep'. *Yal gurul deep;*
Yw gural', gur'ul; *GCcp, GCcs kewol deep*
water

guwahyir, n. sea bird, curlew, snipe.
When Ywh gives meaning 'snipe' he
adds 'often used for any seabird.' See
also durgum, kilin-kilin, gurkahyir.
Ywh seabird, curlew kougaganun, gwotairee;
snipe gwairee

guwangum, adj. deaf; or guwanum; cf.
water/egg/brain connection in some
Aboriginal languages, poss. kuŋ-jam.
Ywh gwongoom

gwoŋ, n. water, rain; see kuŋ, kuwaŋ.

gwongum, adj. deaf; or guwanum; see
guwangum.

J j

ja-, v.t. eat, drink; jahla, jabalehla, jabaleh
(Ywh); others list as 'eat, drink'; forms
jah imper., jabigi, jabigu intent (Ynh);
see also jali-. Jabihgi ŋayu. 'I want to
eat.'; kuybani jabihgu 'roasted to eat'
(Ynh-ml); Ŋaw jahni. 'I ate it.'; Jugi-
jugi jalehla. 'The chooks are eating.';
Wahrani kuruhmani jiman.gu jaliyah.
'(They) carried the kangaroo to the fire
for eating.' Wahlu jah! 'Eat it!' (Ym-
jc); diranŋ jahba 'mouth (lit. teeth-eat)'
(Yw); jarbe 'teeth' (ATtp); Ŋali jaliwah.
'Let's eat!'; Ŋayu kuybahla nuŋany
jalihgu jahdhamgu. 'I'm cooking food
to eat for the kids.'; Wunah jah, jaŋ
mali bugaw nuŋany, junbar in it. 'Don't
eat (it), that food is bad, it stinks,
there's maggots/flies in it.' (Ym-jc);
Jabihgu. 'He's going to eat.'; Ŋabi
jabela. 'Let's eat it.'; Ŋluluŋmay ŋayu
jahny (?) kuyahny. 'By-and-by I will
eat opossum.' (TD). *Ym-jc ja-; Ynh-ml*
jah, jabigi, jabigu, cf. jali-; Yal pr jar, p

jarlen, pf jarlian, f jarla eat (as "drink"); Yw
dhau, dhau'en, dhau'lian, dhau'âla swallow, eat,
drink; NGgr challilla eat (verb); TDjb talala
eat, tubbela (let's) eat, chien will eat; ATlw
challalla koong, ATjo coontchabbe ('eat
water'); *Ywh tcharla, tchabalaha; tchabullay*
chew; Yw mouth dhauba, ATtp jarbe mouth

ja(yinda)-, v. drink; prob. ja- 'eat' +
-ndi- 'do with' or variant on this suffix;
also juwa-, cf. juga-; jayinda- poss. ja-
+ -nda/-ndi. *NCff tchienda, TDjb tchoar*

ja- kuŋ, v. drink (lit. 'eat water'); or kuŋ
ja-. *ATlw challalla koong, ATjo coontchabbe*
('eat water')

jabali-, v. chew; prob. ja- 'eat' + -bih +
-li, or else jaba- + -li. *Ywh tchabullay*

jabam, n. grub; found in trees, edible
(Yw); NCff and NGgr list as 'wood
grub'; cf. jubar. *Ym-jc witchety grub; Ynh-*
pt witchetty grub; Yal jabumm grub; Yw
dhâbûm; NCff tabbur; NGgr tabbum

jabanŋ, adj. wet; Ym-jc has kuwaŋ 'rain',
poss. has forgotten the word for 'wet'.
Ym-jc guwaŋ; Yal jabang; Yw dha'bang

jabangan, n. wife(?). Ŋaw kiyehni
jabanganŋi ŋayu bumani kuruman. 'I
told my wife I killed a kangaroo.' (Ym-
jc). *Ym-jc*

jabi-jabi, n. small crab species; place
name—also means "plenty shells". All
other sources suggest jubi, q.v. *Ywh*
'Tabby Tabby Island'

jabil, n. water; poss. dabil. *Ybp tabill*

jabililam (?), n. silky oak. *GCnp tablilum*

jabinma-, v.t. feed (someone); from ja- +
-bi(n) + -ma cause to; see 'eat', 'drink';
Yal word 'feed' prob. 'eat, feed
(oneself)'. Wanah malahnyi jabinmah.
'Don't feed him.' (M). *Yal pr jar, p*
jarlen, pf jarlian, f jarla feed (as "eat, drink");
ML c'ubbinma

jabir, n. club, nulla-nulla, chopper, waddy, fighting stick; in sound rather like English 'chopper', a club with a long point on long tapered handle (Yw); handle (Ywh); place Tabragalba (jabir-galba) place (of) nulla-nulla relics (petrified gigantic nulla-nulla found here) (Yal); jabir bira ('the waddy throw'), the name of a place (Ynh-jf). GN has kabir(i). *Ym-jc jabir chopper; Ynh jabir (variant jabar) club, nulla-nulla, waddy (pt, ql), jabam (pt, ql); Yal jabiri nulla; Yw jab'eri, dha'biri club with a plain pointed head, nulla, club, etc.; ATlw jabberee throwing stick; Ywh jabberee a waddy, Ywh tchabbaree handle*

jabir-bilam, n. the fighting waddy belonging to the God Javreen or Jabreen (see Legends); name of Little Burleigh (Ywh); name over the Bora ring on the highway at Burleigh (m); cf. jabir 'chopper' (Ym-jc); b is optionally v in a few words, this given as example; cf. -bilahm 'has learnt to' (GD), but only suffixed to verbs or nominalised verbs. *Ywh locnm. Jabbrillum or Javvribillum*

jabirgalba(h), locnm. Tabragalba; place of nulla-nulla (petrified gigantic nulla-nulla found here) (Yal); poss. jabir-gahl-ba 'waddy-after-place'. *Ynh jabirgalba (jabir(li)gaba, jabirgalibal) cf. jabir (aj, gc); Yal Tabragalba (jabiri-galba); Ywh locnm. Tabragalba waddy, club*

jabirihn, pn. Jabreen or Javreen, a mythical hero. *Ykm*

jabu¹, jabuh, n. boy 1–10 years (Ywh), pubescent boy 12–15 years old (Yal, Yw); jabuman 'lot of boys' (Ynh-ml); used by gc for son also (his boy/son, my boy/son) (Ynh-gc). See also jabul and jabudhil, jabuhgil. N̄ayu juwan kinahny jabugay biyanggay ɲeringay. 'I will make spears for both the boy and the father.' (MI);

Kuruhman duhyinyehn jabuhbar. 'The kangaroo is frightened of the boy.'; Jabuhɲi nyahni. '(He) saw a/the boy.'; Kalgahla jabuyu mali jali. 'The boy is chopping the tree.'; Mamali jabu kalgahla jali. 'That boy will chop the tree.'; Kalgani jali jabuyu mibinygaya. 'The boy chopped the tree for the man.'; Bidharɲ(galan) jabu. 'The boy is little.'; Kamay mali jabu. 'That boy is big.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc jabu; Ynh jabu (ɲanya, nyulanɲ jabu my, his boy, son (gc, jp), jabumanɲ lot of boys (ml); Yal jabo (boy between 12–15 yrs), Tabooba (jabo-ba) place of boys; Yw dha'bû, dhâ'bû boy 12–15; Ml c'ubbo; chubbo, -io erg, -nge acc, -nga gen, -gai dat, -bano abl, c'ubbogay for the boy, Ms chubtoo son; TWjb taboo boy; MRjm tubbo boy; MRwf3 jabboo a little boy; MRaf, MRhpa thaboo small, a boy; MRh jaboo boy; NGcds chabo boy; GCm taboo; Ywh tcharjoom, tcharboo masc. baby, tchaboo boy 1 to 10 years*

jabu², jabuyil, jabudhil, n. older boy, pre-puberty youth; no whiskers. *Yal jaboɲil male 15–20; Ml c'ubbo, c'ubboyil*

jabudhil, jabuyil, n. young man (15–20 years); cf. jabuyil Ml, Yw jabugil. *Yal jaboɲil human male (from 15 to 20 years); Ml c'ubbo, c'ubboyil*

jabuhba, locnm. Tabooba; place of boys; Ynh says the name of a small lagoon or puddle ('little boy place') (Ynh-gf). *Ynh-gf jabuba; Yal Tabooba (jaboba)*

jabuhbari, pn. Tweed River tribe. Mm tabbooburrie, chabbooburri

jabudhil, see jabu²

jabuhgil, n. young man; male Aborigine, 15–20 years old (Yw); poss. jabudhil. *Yw dhâbôgil*

jabul, n. little boy; cf. jabu, jabuh, poss. loss of /l/ in jabu(h). *Ynh-jf*

jabulgan, n. paddle; TDjb attests jubulgan or dubulgan; cf. also kandil-gubih,

- kundal; note Ywh form for kandil-gubih suggests kandil-gugi(h). Yili jabalغان kilagubi kandalgubi? 'Where is the paddle of that canoe?' (Ml). *Ml c'ubbulgun; TDjb tûbulgun stick for propelling canoe; Ywh tchaboolgun paddle, tchaboolgungoobie, kundilgoogee rowlocks*
- jabulغان-gubih**, n. rowlocks; i.e. 'belonging to the paddle or canoe'; cf. kandulgubih. *Ywh tchaboolgungoobie, kundilgoogee*
- jabuny** [jaboyn], n. young girl; see also yagari; jabunjin (n.j), jabunman 'lot of girls' (Ynh-ml); plurals -jin, -man. *Ym-jc jabuny young girl; Ynh-ml, gc; Yal jabun human female (under 8 years); Yw dhâ'bûn girl under 8 years, talgun woman; Ml yagâri girl*
- jabuyil**, see **jabu**²
- jaga-**, v. to drink (M). See juga-, ja- kuŋ. *Ml c'ukka drink*
- jagabar**, n. rope, vine; cf. bugur, waguy. *Yw dhùggabûra, dhùg'gabûr'ra dhùgabûrra rope, wôgî*
- jagahygam**, adj. beautiful, pretty. See also jagihgan, wubil, kubil. *Yal kubil beautiful; Yw kûbil; ûbil beautiful, pretty; dhùgai'gûm beautiful*
- jagam**, n. rain (GN); cf. dagam 'cloud' (WA, WE). *GNjm dhakam*
- jagaw, jagaybil**, n. small green pigeon (MRh), green flock bird (GC); jagaybil (poss. jagibil) 'always a lot of green birds about' (GCtl). Cf. kabagah. *MRh jacko; GCtlj jeggibil; GCtlp jeggibil*
- jagay**¹, n. fish spear; multi-pronged. *Yw dhùggai, dhugai, dhug'gai; Ywh juggai fish spear, multi-pronged*
- jagay**², n. white man; all other sources list dagay; lit. 'a black man's ghost'. Watson states 'The first white man seen by the Aborigines was believed by them to be a ghost, and this word became commonly used by them to denote a white man (w). Dagayu name applied by Aborigines to the early white settlers in Southern Queensland when they were exploring in search of grazing country, cf. dagai, the inflection -iu indicates irregular movement, and the whole word means "travelling, or walkabout, white man". Phonetically pronounced in English the word is dhug-ai-ee-oo, spoken quickly, but has by white people been corrupted to jackaroo' (Yw). *Yw dhùgai*
- jage-jageh**, n. woman's apron; prob. pubic skirt/covering. *Yal jagei-jagei, Yw dhâgê dhâgê*
- jagihgan**, adj. beautiful (pretty); poss. jugihgan; cf. jagaygam. *Ywh jugeegun*
- jagul**¹, n. stranger; see **jagur**.
- jagul**², n. native land; cf. jagun. Nanyah jagul 'my native land'. *Ywh unyah-jagool*
- jagun, jan, -ja**, n. country, ground, earth; Ym-jc also has jaguny; Yw spelling suggests jahgan; jan, ja are abbreviations; ja, as an affix, is commonly attached to the substantive roots of place names to indicate 'place of' (Yw). See also jalay. MRh gives meaning as 'clay'. Nany Manaljahli, nanyah jagun manal. 'I'm Manaldjahli, my country is hard-baked.' (Ym-jc); Yan.gehn jagun 'bora ground (?)' (lit. 'went ground') (MRh). *Ym-jc jagun, jaguny ground, earth; Ynh jagun land, ground, place (ml, gf), jagundi 'in the ground' (prob. past m); Yal chagun earth, ground; Yw dha'gûn; dhan or dha country; dhâ'gûn (commonly abbreviated to dhaun, dhan and dhâ land); tyâgûn, dhâgûn, dyagun ground, place, country, derivatives 'tya, dhan, dha, cha, usually found as affixes to place names, when the root of the name is some descriptive object, and the affix means "the place of"; ATip dagom, ATlw chagoon, ATjo igoon, MRh chuckin clay, yangin jackum bora ground; NCff chuckoon, TDjbchokun, GCcp*

tuckkon earth; GCcs tuckkon ground; GCm chakoon ground; Ywh tchagoom earth, tcharkoon, tchellai surrounding locality

jagur, n. stranger; jaguru and jagul recorded (Ym-jc). Wahu jagul, winjegahl wahu? 'You're a stranger, where are you from?'; jagurñah ñumbiny 'a stranger's house'. *Ym-jc jagul, jaguru*

jaguy, n. bandicoot; more commonly yaguy. *MRh jackwee*

jahbi-gubi, jah-gubih, adj. edible; 'eat-type' (appertaining to eating Yw); Yal form suggests jabay-gubih; see ja-. *Yal tabaigubi; Yw dhau'gu'bi*

jahbu-yahgari, n. female baby. *Ywh tcharboo-yahgaree*

jahdham, jahgam, jahdhum, n. child, children, baby; child, small child (GC); [jahdham] in GD; pronounced [djahdjam], [djahgham]; very soft /j/ indicated word medially, poss. jahyam (GCcs); ATlw lists word for 'son'; Ml gives as 'boy'; Ywh form suggests second vowel /u/; Ywh says male or fem. baby; if sex emphasised, jahdham-jabu masc., jabuh-yahgari fem. jahdhamah jinañ 'a boy's foot'; Njau nyahni kawarinyun jahdhami. 'I saw children running away.' (Ml); nyulana jahdham 'his child' (Ynh-gc); Jahdham mirah. 'Kids might get hold of it.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc jahjam child; Ynh-gc; Yal jajumm child; Yw dha'dhùm; Ml taic'um children, baby; taic'umme (acc), Ml taic'umma jennuñ a boy' foot, Ms numah ghum child or children (poss. belongs here); MRaf, MRhpa tattham baby or child; ATtp children didum, ATlw jargum, mooyum, ATjo tchadum; Gg,ATtp (ATtp); NCff charchum, TDjb chargum; GCm tadhan baby girlGCcs tyum small child, GCcp tyum; Ywh charjoom (tcharjoom), tchorajoom baby (either sex), tcharjoom baby, tcharboo masc., tcharboo-yahgaree fem*

jahdham bira-, jahdham bura-, v. bear, give birth (of woman); poss. lit. 'throw child'; jahdham-bira noun 'birth' (Yw); Yal form suggests jahdhum bura-. *Yal pr jajumbora, p -borani, pf-boralian, f-borala bring forth (human); Yw dhadhum-birra; Yw dhadhum-birra*

jahdham kayiribini, see nyamul kayiribini.

jahgan¹, n. eel (GN).GD, WA and C have jahgany; cf. also jahgan², prob. same word. *GNjm tagan*

jahgan², n. shark species; cf. jahgan¹; other species of shark are buway, wardham. *Ywh boiee, jargun, worrajum sharks*

jahgari (?), n. single girl; poss. dahgari, cf. yahgari. *TWjb targare girl; MRjm targaree girl*

jahla, n. food; = anything to eat; cf. ja-. *Ywh tcharla*

jahm¹, jambur, n. lip; cf. jayan/jehñ etc.; Yw and Ywh form poss. jehñ/jayanñ (+-bur 'little'?). *Yw dhum'bur, Ywh yellin, jahm; GNjm tambur lip*

jahm² (?), n. light. *NCff taham, TDjb darm*

jahmjan, adj. no good; cf. 'bad'; poss. jahñjan. *Ywh tcharmjung*

jahna-, v.i. to stand. *Ym-jc; Ynh jahnagi to stand; Yal pr jana, p janani, pf janian, f janala; Yw dhâna; dhân'anî; dhânian; dhan'âla*

jahra, jayir(i), adj. red (intense red); see jayir(i).

jahrany [jahrayn], n. frog; poss. dahrany; it is jahahny in GD, WA, but Yw's vowel marking suggests jahrany. *Yal taran; Yw târ'an*

jahwun.kawañ, n. Dragoon-bird [*Pitta versicolor*]. *NGgr chahwonkawong*

jahy (?), adj. blind. *GCcp tye*

jalahny [jalaain, jalaai(d)n], n. rainbow; prob. jalahny as in GD, WA, C. *Yal jalahn*, *Yw dha'lân*

jalalah, locnm. shallow crossing; poss. dalalah. *GCcs*, *GCcp tullular*

jalamay, adj. petty, peevish; of a child. *Ynh-gp*

jalany [jalayn], n. neck, throat; all attest 'throat', *Ynh* has 'tongue', see *yaliny*. *Daram* ñanyah *jalany*, *jalihi* ñaw. 'My throat is dry, I want a drink.'; ñanyah *jalany* *daram*. 'My throat is dry.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc jalany*; *Ynh tongue (ql)*, *throat (fm)*; *Yal tallun neck (front)*; *Yw dhal'lùn*, *tallùn neck, throat*; *Ms chalin neck*; *Ywh tchallum neck*

jalanj, jilanj, n. mud, dirt, wet clay; cf. *dalanj* 'white clay' *GDBhg*; *Ywh* poss. *jelanj*; see also *dalan*. *Yw dhil'anj*; *Ywh tchellung*

jalangir, n. a Brunswick clan: 'Brunswick blacks who call themselves "Ch Long Kitty"' (*Ms*). *Ms Ch Long Kitty*

jalay, n. country; = surrounding locality; *jagun* more common; *manyah* 'native country' (prob. ñanyah 'my, mine'). *Ywh tchellai*, *tcharkoon*

jalehr, n. logs (lying down). *Yal* gives as *tulleiri* (poss. *jalehr*) and *Watson* gives a form which could be *jalirih*. See *jali*¹. *Ml c'ulle*; *Yal tuleiri*, *Yw tül'lerî log*

jalgambuny [jalgamboyn], locnm. *Mt Lindesay*. *Ym-jc jalgambuny*; *Ynh-ml jalgambuny Mt Lindesay*, *Woodenbong*; *Ybs talgumbur very large mountain*; *Ybp talgumbur very large mountains*

jalgany¹ [jalgayn], n. Aboriginal woman, *Goori* woman; *Ym-jc* also lists as girl, daughter; *ATtp* could be *dugalgan* or *jalgany* '(Aboriginal) woman' or *dagaygan* 'white woman'; cf. also *dubay*; *Ynh-ml* gives *dubay* also, the

form from more southerly dialects. *Yugam* ñay *malagir jalganygir*. 'I don't like that woman.'; *Kurahr mamali jalganyjin mumuh*. 'The (boy) is taller than the girl.' (*Ym-jc*); *jalgany-ñuhr* 'married man (lit. woman-having)' (*Ywh*); *jalgany yagahri* 'young (girl)' (*NGcds*); *Jalgany-ñuhr Tommy?* 'Has Tommy a wife now?'; *Wahlu nyahni jalgany ñayah?* 'Have you seen my wife?' (*TD*). *Ym-jc jalgany*; *Ynh jalgan woman (gf)*, *jalgany woman, girl (gc, gf, if)*; *Yal talgunn woman*; *Yw talg'un, dug'algün*, *Ml c'ulgun (-gerry)*; *Ms talgan a black woman*; *ATip dugalgan*; *ATlw chalgun*; *MRh julgun woman*; *NGgr jalgoon young woman*; *NGcds chalgum woman, chalgum yagrwy young (sic)*; *GCm talgan woman, wife*; *NCff chalgan*; *TDjb woolbung, chulgun*; *GCcp tukum woman*; *Ywh talgun, jalgun black or white woman, tchalgaingoorra married man*

jalgany² [jalgayn], n. lightning; cf. *jalñay*, *jangany*. Also used for 'electricity' (*MRAf*). *Ynh-gf*; *MRAf thulgan lightning, electricity*

jali¹, n. tree; tree, tree trunk, logs (lying down), firewood; general word for 'tree', wood, tree, log bridge, tree or log used as bridge; also contrasts with 'top, branches, root, leaves' (*Ml*); *Yal*, *Yw*, *TDjb* suggest *dali*; *waybar* 'fire' also used for firewood. *GN* has *kali*. Cf. also *jalehr*. *Galgah jali waybargay*. 'Cut wood for the fire.'; *kalgaleha jali* 'chopping a tree' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc tree, branch, stick*; *Ynh-ql wood, stick, tree*; *Yal tullei tree, bridge, tallei wood (tree)*; *Yw tülle, tül'le bridge (lit. tree; a tree or log used as a bridge)*; *Ml c'ulle firewood, log(s), tree, tree trunk*; *MRh jalley wood*; *TDjb talley, wibra wood, timber*; *ATip waybara wood*; *ATlw challe*; *ATjo talle*; *NGcds talley wood*; *NCff tchally*; *Ywh talee*; *GNjm kadli tree, kali wood*

jali², n. swamp; 'tree' (?) *GCcp tullie*

jali-, v. eat, drink; ja- + -li, cf. ja-, jari-; jalehla imperfect., jalehn terminative (Ynh). Nyula jalehla. 'He is eating.' (Ynh-ml); jalehla 'a feed' (ql). *Ynh*

jali bidhajahn, n. sapling; lit. 'small tree' Yw, 'small-arboreal' (Yal). *Yal bijungann*; *Yw tülle-bid'hingan*

jalinguhrni, v. to hang; poss. jalinuhr/jelingu-; poss. juralehla from another Ywh form; cf. jura-, wulwa-. *Ywh tchellengormee*, *tchooralayla*, *woolwah*

jaliny [jalin], n., locnm. sandbury bush; name for Swan Bay, also 'Widgeewidgeepin' bora ring listed. *Ywh locnm. Julleen*

jaliŋ ŋaymarim (jalŋay-ŋahri(m)), **jalŋay**, n. firefly, fireflies; GCnp = 'light, bright'; 'Y form prob. a corruption of talngai-ngarima "dancing lights"' (Watson). *Yw ban'dhilan*; *tchel'lungai'marim*; *NGr talgaimarram fire-fly*; *GCnp talgi*; *Ywh tchel-n'gnaimarim*, *tchalln'gnaimahrim moth*, *tchelŋaimarim butterfly*; *tchellung-nai-marim butterfly*, *moth*, *firefly*

jalingul, jaliŋ, jalurgul (?), locnm. Burleigh Head, Burleigh or Big Burleigh (See legends, Ywh). *Mm Jaling Burleigh Head (sic)*; *GCm Challangoor Burliegh (sic)*; *Ywh Jellurgul native name for Big Burleigh*

jalmayma-, v. break, smash. *Ym-jc*

jalŋany (?) [jalŋayn], n. sun; cf. jalŋay, yalŋan. *Ynh-gf*

jalŋay¹, n., adj. light (of fire), shine, shiny, white, bright; light, reflection of, artificial light as of fire (Yw); Yal gives both jalŋay- and jalŋay + -anga-; could be dalŋay, but is jalŋay in GD etc.; cf. jalgay; one of Holmer's informants gives jalŋany 'lightning', cf. jalŋany. *Ynh djalŋai light*, *sun (gf, ff)*; *Yal talngai white*, *bright (flame)*, *pr talngai*, *p talngaien*, *pf talngaian*, *f talngaiangala light (shine)*; *Yw*

tal'ngai, *tal'ngai white*, *artificial light*; *tyal'ngai bright*; *ATlw qangay*, *ATjo tchalgi light of fire* n. firefly; jalgay listed, but prob. jalŋay, q.v. *GCns fire fly talgi*

jalŋay², n. firefly, fireflies; NGgp = 'light, bright'; Y form prob. a corruption of talngai-ngarima "dancing lights" (Yw). GCns form prob. has omitted n. *Yw dhel'ling nai'marim*; *GCnp talgi*

jalŋay-ŋahriyan, n. moth, butterfly, firefly dancing coloured lights; Yw comments 'tchel'lungai'marim (translated by Mr W.E. Hanlon), is, presumably, a slight corruption of tyalngai-ngarian, meaning "dancing coloured lights".' (jalŋay ŋahri- 'bright play/dance'); cf. jalŋay 'shiny', ŋahri- 'to play, dance'. *Yw ban'dhilan*; *tchel'lungai'marim*; *NGr talgaimarram fire-fly*; *Ywh tchel-n'gnaimarim*, *tchalln'gnaimahrim moth*, *tchelŋaimarim butterfly*; *tchellung-nai-marim butterfly*, *moth*, *firefly*

jalu, n. fire, smoke; fire (Ybd etc.), smoke (M). Poss. dalu, but jalu seems more likely; juhm is the more common word. *Ml c'ulloma make smoke*; *Ybs charlu fire*; *TDjb dallo*; *GCm tallo smoke*; *NCff tullo*; *Ywh tallo*

jalubadhuru, locnm. Tallabudgerree; Tallebudgera (?); poss. from jalubay? *Yal Tallabudgerree (challobujuru)*

jalubay, n. urine. *Yal challubai*; *Yw dhal'lubai*, *tal'lubai*, *tyal'labê*

jalum¹, n. fish (generic), young mullet; ATjo claims no general term for fish. Nŋayu kahŋaluru jalum Nungangay. 'I caught fish for Nonggung.' *Ym-jc jalum fish (generic)*, *mullet* (?); *Yal jalumm fish (different word given for mullet)*; *Yw dha'lum fish (generic)*, *dhal'am fish (generic) also applied to young mullet*; *Ml c'ullú*; *MRh yallum fish*; *TWs talum a fish*; *ATlw challoom*; *NGcds talum fish*; *GCnp lizard*

taloom; *NCff tulum*; *TDjb tallum*; *Ywh tchaloomb*, *tchalomb* any fish

jalum², n. mangrove mullet; *Ywh* says 'this word would appear to be the same as the generic "tchaloomb" and the standard word for piscine life'. *Ym-jc jalum fish (generic)*, *mullet (?)*; *Ynh jalum (jalamb?) fish (jp)*; *Yw dha'lùm, dhal'am fish (generic) (also applies to young mullet)*; *Ywh jelloomb mangrove mullet*

jalum bira-, v. to fish with hook and line; lit. 'to throw fish'. *Yal pr jalumbiralei*, *p jalumbiralen*, *pf jalumbiralian*, *f jalumbiraleila fish (with hook)*; *Yw dha'lùm-bir'alâ*; *dhâl'ùm-bir'alen*; *dhâlùm-bir'alian*; *dhâlùm-bir'alêla*; *Yw dha'lum-biralê*

jalum-jalum, n. any little fish; see *jalum*. *Ynh-ql*

jaluma-, v. to make smoke; i.e. make a fire, cf. *jalu* 'smoke' (*Ywh*). *MI c'ulloma*

jalurgul, locnm. Big Burleigh. *Ywh* Jellurgul Big Burleigh (meaning lost)

jalwaŋ, jarwaŋ, n. tullawong, currawong; black and white bird like a magpie, onomatopoeic (GCtlp). *Ym-jc jalwaŋ, NGgr tulwong Bell-Magpie (Currawong)*; *GCtlc cherrawong black and white birds like a magpie*; *GCtlp cherrawong*

jam, adj. clumsy; prob. suffix -*jam*/-*dham* 'without'. *Yal jumm clumsy*; *Yw dhùm clumsy adj.*

jambama-, v. to try. *Njau jambamani jali kalgayah, jan.gam*. 'I tried to chop the tree but it was too hard.' *Ym-jc*

jambaŋ, n. relation-in-law term; complicated relationship (MI), requiring special investigation; Livingstone also lists *wiyaŋ, yamburu*, as relation-in-law terms requiring special investigation. *MI weoŋ, c'umbuŋ, yamburu*

jambinbin, n., locnm. the place Jumpinpin; root sucker; root sucker of the pandanus tree, which was

macerated and used as a chewing rope: 'This rope was immersed in a receptacle containing a mixture of honey, honeycomb, dead bees, grubs and dead or rotten wood, and when thoroughly saturated with this delightful nectar, was chewed and sucked. The chewed end was then directed into a second receptacle of the liquor, ready for chewing back again into number 1, and so on till repletion was attained. It was a contemplative occupation much favoured by the old men of the tribe.' *Ywh locnm. Jumpinpin*

jambin(y) [*jambin*], n. trevally fish; poss. *janybiny*. See also *jambinbin*. *Yw dhumbin*; *Ywh junbeen trevally fish, locnm. Jumpinpin*

jambul(gam), n. a large fig (TW), a wild fig (MR), small fig (NG); place name Tumbalgin from this word (MR). *Mm chumbool fig; MRs7 tumbal; TWs tumbulgum a large fig; NGgr chumbul*

jambur, jahm¹, n. lip; see *dambur*.

jamburihm [*jambureem*], **jamburihn(y)** [*jambureen*], n. wild lime tree; Mt Tamborine, should be "Jambreem" or "Tchambreem", the wild limetree. See also *kulanybil*. *Ynh-gf, if jamburin place name Tamborine; Ywh locnm. jambreen, Tchambreem Tambourine*

janabaŋ, pron. they; cf. *janabi*. *Njau nyahni janabaŋi*. 'I saw them.'; *Njau nyahni nymbiny janabaŋah*. 'I saw their house.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc*

janabi, janabeh, pron. they; *Yjc* gave *janabaŋ*. *Janabi nyubani* 'family (lit. they spouse)'. *Ym-jc janabaŋ; Yal tunnebei, tunnebeingi them, tunnebeinga their, tunnebeingaba to them, tunnebeingago for, tunnebeingabaia with, tunnebeingabano from; Yw dhùnebê niu'banî; MI c'anäby*

janabi nyubani, n. family; lit. 'they-spouse' (they—married couple *Yw*).

Yal junnebei-neubani; Yw dhùnebê niu'banî
family

janba-, v. wash, soak; see also janbu-; contrast darama-/duruma- 'to dry, rub'. N̄ayu janbalehn daramalehn. 'I washed and dried myself.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Yal soak, wash pr junnba, p junnbani, pf junnbian, f junnbala wash, soak; Yw dhùn'ba; dhùn'banî; dhùn'bian; dhùn'bâla*

janbin(y) [janbin], n. trevally (fish); or jambin(y)? *Ywh junbeen trevalli fish*

janbu-, v. wash; janba- in Yal, Yw. *Ywh junboolean*

janehn (?), n. ironbark; spelling juduen (Ybp) is probably misread from the same handwritten list as judnen (Ybs), which suggests prestopping of a medial nasal. See bigar, more commonly attested name for 'ironbark'. *Ybs judnen Ironbark tree; Ybp juduen*

jan.gam, adj. hard; also 'tough, strong' (Ym-jc); poss. jangam in Yal. N̄ayu jambamani jali kalgayah, jan.gam. 'I tried to chop the tree but it was too hard.'; Jangam (sic) yargeh. 'The wind is strong.' (Ym-jc); kali mulamah kanganj jan.gam 'This boy's skull is hard.' (Yal) *Ym-jc jangam hard, tough, strong; Yal jungumm hard; Yw dhun'gum hard; junkum strong*

jan.gany [jan.gayn], **jan.gan**, n. lightning; cf. also jalgany, jalnay. NGgr form suggests jin.gin. *Ym-jc jangan; Ynh jangany (jangan) (gc, gf); Yal chûngunn; Yw tyun'gûn; tyun'gun; GCcs tumkum; TWjb thungun; MRjm chungarn; MRh jungun; TDjb chungun; NGgr tinnigin; NGcds chungun lightning; Ywh jungun, tchennagung*

janganyan, n. a man from the west. *Ywh tchungainyen*

jangigir, n. mangrove. *Ywh jungeegerie*

jangil, adj. homesick. *Yw dhun'gil; Ywh tchungeel*

jangul, n. food; see nuñany; TDjb gives bulur. *NCff chungool, TDjb polora*

janja-, v. to suck; poss. junja-, danda- or dunda-, etc.; janyjahl ba- 'to suck' in GD. *Yal pr tunda, p tundani, pf tundian, f tunjala; Yw tun'da; tun'danî; tun'dian; tun'dâla*

janjari, n. a spirit, 'little man'; prob. janyjehr. See also buyuny, kudharan. *Ynh-ql*

janjehr, adj. shallow; poss. jun(y)jehr. *Yal junjeiri; Yw dhùn'dêri, dhundheri, GCcp tindarra shallow water*

janyanj, loc. close, near; januj recorded from Culham (with locative case ending) (Ym-jc). Poss. danyanj. Bulahbu yahn.galah janungah (sic) yinanjah. 'Two are sitting close to each other.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc janungah close; Yal tanyung close adj., tanyun adv.; Yw tan'yung close adv.; Ywh tennung near*

janj, adj. bad, badly, sour; bad (adj.) and badly (adv.) compared the same way: janj, janj-gali, janj-bungil Yal; junj in Yw. Janj wanjah 'bad (child)' (Ynh-ml); Janjan.gehn kidhuj 'The old man is no good.' (Ynh-jf); mibiny janj 'bad man' (Ynh-gf); janj kannalehla. '(She) is sad.' (Ym-jc); janj malih/maleh 'slowly' (Ym-jc); janj yan.ehn 'went very slow' (Ym-jc); banyahr janj 'very bad' (Ml) junj jahmjanj, 'very bad' (Ywh); Miranj janj-janj. '(That) old woman (is) ugly.'; Yugam, janj. 'No, he's thin.' (answer to 'It's fat.') (TD). *Ym-jc bad, sour; Ynh janj bad, no good (ml, gf); Yal thung bad, badly; Yw dhung bad, badly; Ml bunyarra junj very bad; ATlw chang; ATjo chung; NCff, TDjb chung; TWjb chung bad; MRjm chung bad; Ywh tchoong bad, jarmjung very bad; GNjm tung bad*

jangahn, n. cheek; forms dunganj, junganj, jungala also suggested by Yal, Yw

- spellings; nugal more common. *Ym-jc jangahn*; *Yal tûngang*; *Yw tun'gang, tun'gâla* cheek, of face
- jaŋwany** [jaŋwayn], n. something bad, pain; from jaŋ, poss. with -anga- 'become, be'. *Ynh-ml*
- jaragumbiny** [jaragumbin], locnm. mountain name; poss. jalgambuny. *Ynh-ml*
- jarahr**, n. footprint, track, track of a foot. The more common word is kulgan. *Yal charara footprint (a s 'to track')*; *Yw tyara'ra, tyar'arâ foot-print, tyara'ra track, footprint*; *ATlw chirrada*; *NCff churria*
- jarahr + -anga-**, v. to track. *Yal pr charara, p chararen, pf chararangan, f chararangala*
- jaran**, n. fresh water. See also kuŋ. *NCff tcherun*
- jarany** [jarayn], n. beard; includes moustache (Ywh); all sources except MRjm have yarany, q.v. *Yw yeran, yar'an, ATtp yaran, ATlw yireen, ATjo yarund*; *NCff yerrin*; *TDjb yarran*; *TWjb terring hair of beard*; *MRjm terrin hair of beard*; *Ywh yerrin beard including moustache*
- jaran**, n. leg, thigh (bone), claw; *deran* or *jeran* listed as 'hips' (Ywh); also root; also name of a constellation (not name by Livingstone), cf. jirun. Buhyi *jaran* ŋanya bargalehn. 'I'm tired, my legs are sore.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc leg, claw, thigh*; *Ynh jaran leg*; *Yal tharûng leg (thighbone), tharung branch of a tree (leg)*; *Yw dhar'ûng, dher'ang thigh*; *MI c'errun constellation name, palm of hand, paw, claw of bird, branch(es)*; *Ms terong leg*; *ATtp doroo, ATlw cherang, ATjo taryung, TDjb têrrung, TDjb jurung or terrung*; *GCM charrang upper leg*; *Ywh hips kunnim, wahn, terrung*; *Ywh terrung hips, tcherrung root*; *GNjm tirang thigh*
- jaranbin(y)** [jaranbin], n. creek; see karbi, a more common word. *Ywh jerrungbin*
- jarbam, jarman**, n. small island; poss. jarbany. *Yal charrabumm island*; *GCcp turramun, GCcs turratum small island*
- jargal**, n. grave. *Yal thurragull*; *dhûr'ragûl*
- jargam, jargan, jargany** [jargayn], adj. yellow. *Yal tharagumm*; *Yw dha'ragûn, dha'ragûm*
- jargan**, n. species of shark; cf. buway, wurdham other species of sharks (Ywh). *Ywh boiee, jargun, and woorajum sharks*
- jari-**, v.i. eat, drink; cf. ja-, jali-; jarehla imperf.; MI has -ri- as a verb suffix similar in meaning to -li-. Kira jarehla 'drinking (strong drink)'; Jarehla wahlu. 'You are eating or drinking.' (Ynh-aj). *Ynh-aj*
- jarugin.gi-**, v.i. turn into rock; cf. GD, WA, WE jaru 'stone, rock'; prob. jaru + gin.gi- 'be like/similar'. Ŋagamji(h)n jarugin.gehla. 'The (two) dogs turn into rock.'; Bulahbi(-bu?) ŋagam jarugin.gehn. 'Both dogs turned into rock.' *Ynh jarugingila, jarugin.gin*; cf. *dehyu, daw*
- jaruhn, daruny** [daroyŋ], n. arm (with wrist); TDjo lists as 'hand'; arm, wing, cf. yahr. Kaŋgil more common; cf. also jawin. *Yal jaruhn arm with wrist, wing, arm*; *Yw darûin arm including wrist*; *Yw dha'run, yar'ra wing, arm*; *Yal jarun handle*; *Yw dha'rûn handle*
- jarwan, jalwan**, n. tullawong, currawong; black and white bird like a magpie, onomatopoeic (GCtlp). *Ym-jc jalwan, GCtlcs cherrawong black and white birds like a magpie*; *GCtlp cherrawong*
- jaw-**, v.t. eat; see ja-. *Yw jaw eat*
- jawa**, intj. yes. *Ynh-gf*
- jawba**, n. mouth (?), lit. 'for eating'; see jahbi. *Yw dhauba*

jawga-, v. send, let, permit, give up, release, let go. Ywh lists as 'let go', prob. 'to send, allow to go'. MRaf dowcan 'land, or to walk' and MRhpa dowcan 'hand, or to walk' may belong here. *Yal send pr jaugar, p jaugarni, pf jaugian, f jaugarla; let (permit) pr jauga p jaugani pf jaugian f jaugala; Yal pr jauga, p jaugani, pf jaugian, f jaugala let (permit); Yw dhau'ga; dhau'gan; dhau'gian; dhau'gâla; Yw send dau'gar; dau'garnî; dau'gain; dau'gârla, dhau'ger; let, permit dhau'ga, dhau'gan', dhau'gian, dhau'gâla; let, permit dhau'ga v.; send dhau'ger; TWjb tchow-gar to release, give up; MRjm tchow-gar to release, give up; MRaf dowcan land, or to walk; MRhpa hand, or to walk; Ywh tchowgah let go*

jawgar, n. goanna; cf. yawgar. *GCtl*s jowgurra iguanna

jawin, n. arm (GCm); see jaruhn, kangil. *GCm* chowin

jayaŋ, jehŋ, n. mouth, beak, lip; poss. jeyanŋ; see also diyany/dirany 'teeth'—Yw's form may belong with 'teeth', or else to be read as jiyany. Ynh also has jahŋ. See also dambur. *Ym-jc jayan, jehŋ, jeyan* mouth, beak, lip; *Ynh-jp jahŋ, Ynh-ml, gf, fm jehŋ; Yal jeng; Yw diang, dhum'bur lip; Yw di'eng teeth; Ms chung mouth; TDjb jerng* mouth, chaung beak; *TWjb chaung* mouth; *MRjm jairn* mouth; *ATlw chang, ATjo jairn; Ywh jang* mouth, beak, jahm lip

jayi, n. green wattle. *Yal thai-i; Yw dhai'î*

jayinda-, v. drink; cf. juga-, juwa-; jayinda- poss. ja- + -ndi-. *NCff tchienda, TDjb tchoar*

jayir dungari (?), n. burning log. Cf. jayir(i). *Yw dhê'dân'garî, dhê'dungari* burning log

jayir(i), jahra, adj. red (dark red Yw, bright red Yal); poss. a more intense red than kudhin/kudhiŋ. Yw has kudhi 'light red'; Yal gives kudhin, kudhiŋ 'light red' (= dark red). Yw has what

seems to be jayir dungari 'burning log'. *Yal djai-ri* bright red; *Yw dhar'ra, dhai'ra, dhâi'î* dark red

jehŋ, jeyanŋ, jayaŋ, n. mouth, beak, lip; see jayaŋ.

jelum, n. fish; see jalum.

jerehr (?), n. seagull. *NGcds terere* sea gull

jernan, n. stringy bark tree. Poss. jarnan. *Yw dher'ringan*

jeyanŋ, jehŋ, jayaŋ, n. mouth, beak, lip. *Ym-jc jayan, jehŋ, jeyanŋ; Yal jeng; Yw diang, dhum'bur lip; TWjb* mouth chaung; *MRjm* mouth jairn; *ATlw chang; ATjo jairn; ? beak djayanŋ; TDjb jerng* mouth, chaung beak; *Ywh jang*

jibali, n. vulva, cunnus; = jun, cf. dibili. *Ynh-gf*

jibi¹, jibirah, n. bullrout fish; cf. also jibi² 'stinging fish' and jilbi. *NGgr* gibberoh or tibberoh; *Ywh tchibbie*

jibi², n. stinging fish; found in Albert River Yal; cf. jibi¹ 'bullrout fish' and jilbi. *Yal jibi; Yw dhîb'î*

jibirah, see jibi¹, kibirah

jidha, n. sister; from English; see jija.

jidhi, n. bushy shrub bearing a blue berry, name for McIntosh Island—Southport; see jiji.

jidhiman, n. cherry tree (GN); see jijiman.

jiga-, v. to shake. *Yal pr jiga, p jigani, pf jigian, f jigala; Yw shake dhî'ga; dhî'ganî; dhî'gian; dhî'gâla*

jigay¹, n. a sore. *Ym-jc; Yal adj* sore jigai sore or wound jiggai; *Yw dhig'ai, Yw wound dhî'gai; Ywh jiggai*

jigay², jigaybil, n. catbird; poss. also yahdh (?). *NGgr jigibill; TWs giggi* a cat bird; *Ywh djeegai, yaheej*

- jigir**, adv. salty; also listed as 'sorry' by Watson, but kidhir given for 'sad, sorry' also; listing of jigir for 'sorry' could be transposition error. *Yw salty dhig'geri; sorry dhi'giri poss. error*
- jihbag**, n. spit. Cf. ŋangiri. *Ym-jc*
- jihbiny** [jihbin, jihvin], n. stinging tree. See also kulburu. *Ym-jc*
- jihbur**, n. squirrel, sugar glider. *Ym-jc*
- ji ja**, n. sister; from English. *Ynh-fm*
- ji ji**, n., locnm. bushy shrub bearing a blue berry, name for McIntosh Island—Southport. It appears Hanlon has used 'soft g'. *Ywh locnm Geegee; Yk-po jiji*
- ji jiman (jidhiman)**, n. cherry tree (GN); poss. Lillypilly, as in GD jijimahm [*Eugenia smithii*], where the medial j rather than the *th* sound occurs. *GNjm dyidyiman*
- jila, dili**, n. reeds, rushes; swamp reeds (Ywh); bandi (banday?) used for bag making; cf. banday, dulun. *Yw rushes tûlûn; bûndi; dhi'l'a; Ywh rushes = (swamp reeds) tooloon, bunday, dilli*
- jilaŋ¹, jalaŋ**, n. mud, dirt, wet clay; see dalan, jalaŋ 'clay'. *Yw dhi'l'aŋ; Ywh tchellung*
- jilaŋ²**, n. claws of a bird; 'the whole bunch of talons' (Ywh), cf. dungan 'a claw'. *Ywh tchillung*
- jilbi**, n. stinging fish; dew (on grass etc.); cf. jibi¹, kibirah. *Yal jilbi dew (jibi stinging fish); Yw dew, stinging fish dhi'l'bi*
- jilbiny** [jilbin], locnm. Jilbin; place of white ants. See jiyilbiny.
- jili**, n. bag, rush used for bag making; see jila, dili. *Yw dhi'l'li*
- jilil, jiyil**, n. termite; or white ant; Yw also has bamgun (bamgan?). *Yal ji-il, Yw dhi'l'il, bam'gun*
- jim, -dhim**, n., suf. end; noun and suffix; Jimboomba 'place sound end'; jiman also listed as 'meat, flesh, muscle' (Yw). Wahrani kuruhnami jiman.gu jaliyah. '(He/they) carried the kangaroo to the camp to eat (it).' (Ym-jc). *Yal jimm end, Jimboomba place sound end; NGgr wongjimm tallowwood end (Beech Mt); Yw dhim n and suf*
- jiman¹**, n. camp; a group of ŋumbiny or huts (Watson); diman is more common. *Yw dhim'mûn; dhi'mûn camp (a group of ngumbin or huts); Ywh djimmun and kurrul a collection of huts*
- jiman²**, n. meat, flesh, muscle. *Yw dhim'ûn meat, flesh, muscle*
- jimbalaŋ, jimbaram, jimbelaŋ, jimbilan**, n. friend, owner (Yal); Ym-jc has /r/ – jimbaraŋ etc. Kili ŋanyah jimbilaŋ. 'That's my friend.' (Ywh). *Ym-jc jimbaram friend; Yal friend jimbelaŋ, friendship jimbelaŋ'gâre, owner jimbilan; Yw friend dhim'beluŋ, friend, owner dhim'beluŋ; Yw dhimbeluŋ; Ywh gilleeunyah-jimbillaŋ friend*
- jimbalaŋari**, n. friendship. *Yal friendship jimbelaŋare; Yw friendship dhim'buluŋ'gâre, dhim'beluŋ'gari*
- jimbaram**, n. friend; see jimbalaŋ.
- jimbuhmba**, locnm. Jimboomba; place of sound end (Yal); prob. jim 'end', buhm 'sound', -bah 'place of'. *Yal Jimboomba place of sound end*
- jimbul**, n. pine (GN). *GNjm jimbul*
- jimi**, n. down feathers. *Yal jimme; Yw down, feathers dhim'me, dhimê; Ywh tcheemee*
- jinaba**, n. man (Atlw); more commonly mibiny, baygal. Atlw chinaba.
- jinaŋ**, n. foot; also 'thumb, big toe, handle'; jinaŋi acc. (nh). Jahdhamah jinaŋ 'a boy's foot'; ŋayu kinahny (sic) jinaŋ bandahngu. 'I will make a handle for the tomahawk.'; Kaybima junaŋ.

'Make another handle.' (Ml); Mamale dehyu jinangah 'The stone is at/near the foot.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc jinang* foot, big toe, thumb; *Ynh* foot, acc. *jinangi*; *Yal* jenung; *Yw* foot *dhin'ung*, *Ml* jennug, *taic'umma jennug* a boys' foot, *junang* handle, *Ms* chinong foot, toes, *yel yel chinong* big toe; *ATtp* chinang, *ATlw* chinnang, *Atjo* tchenung, *GCM* jinno foot; *NCff* tchinnong, *TDjb* chinnung, *TWjb* foot chinung, *MRjm* foot chinung; *Ywh* jennung; *GNjm* dyinang

jinang baya-, jinang bayi-bayeh, v. to kick; lit. 'foot hit/throw (repeatedly)'. *Yal* v kick ("hit with foot") *pr* jenung *baia-baieir*, *p* -*baieirmi*, *pf* -*baieirmian*, *f* -*baieirla*; *Yw* kick *dhi'nung-bai'ya*, *dhin'ung-bai'yanî*; *dhin'ung-bai'yanian*; *dhi'nung-bai'yâla*

jinang-jinang, n. footprints, tracks. *Nyahni* nyula *jinang-jinang* 'He saw the footprints.' *Ynh-ml*

jinanggaba, n. boot; from *jinang* 'foot'; poss. *jinang-gubih*. *Ynh-pt*

jinang-gubih, n. heel; lit. 'belonging to the foot'; also *kirar*. *Ywh* *kirrurra*, *jinnunggoobie*

jinbigir, n. bottle tree (GN). *GNjm* *dyinbigeri*

jindam, n. stone knife. *Yw* *dhin'dum*

jindan (?), n. bird sp.; poss. same as *junyjulum* (WA), with call *junyjuny* [joynjoyn]. See *jindan.gugalgan*. *MRs8* *chindan*, *Chin-dan-go-gul-gun*

jindan.gugalgan, locnm. a pinnacle rock on Queensland border, from *jindan*, a bird. *MRs8* *Chin-dan-go-gul-gun*

jindi, n. nest; also *junindi*; *junindi* (Tchoonindi) was chosen by Hanlon as name for his house (Ywh). *Ym-jc* *jindi*; *Yal* *jindi*; *Yw* *dhin'di*; *dhun'indi*, *dhanindi*; *TDjb* *chindee*; *Ywh* *tchoonindi*, *jindee*

jindihn, adj. many; also *mamahny* 'those'. *Ym-jc* *jindihn*; *mamahny*

jindil, n. flea; also *kidhiwan* (Ywh), which prob. means 'itchy'; cf. *gidhgidhba* 'tickle', and GD *gidhi-gidhi* 'fidgety'. *Yal* *chindil*; *Yw* *flea tyi'ndil*; *MRh* *jindil fleas*; *NGcds* *chindell fleas*; *Ywh* *tchindill*, *keejeewong*

jindir, n. a bay. *TWs* *chinderaa* a bay

Yal *wood* (small branches) *tinnerrî*; *Yw* *tin'nerri* small branches

jingir-jingi(h)r, n. black fantail flycatcher; [*Ripidura leucophrys*] (Yw), willy wagtail (NGgr gives both meanings); *Yal* poss. *jinir-jinir*; it is *jingir-jingih* 'Willie Wagtail (Black and White Fantail)' [*Rhipidura leucophrys*] in GD, *jingir-jingir* 'willy-wagtail' in WA. *Yal* *flycatcher* (black fantail) *chinggerri-chinggerri*; *Yw* *fantail*, *flycatcher* *ching'-gerriching'gerrî*, *dhin'gerri* *dhin'gerri*; *Yw* *dhin'gidhin'gi* willy wagtail, *GCtl*s, *GCtlp* *chingarangin* willie wagtail; *NGgr* *chingeroongun* Wagtail, willy (flycatcher); *Ywh* *jingreejingree* willy wagtail

jin(y)imir(i), n. navel; poss. *jinyimir(i)*: *Yal* seems to use 'nn' for /ny/. *Ywh* records *ninyimir(i)*. *Yal* *jinnimiri*, *Yw* *dhin'nimiri*, *dhin'imiri*

jinir-jinir, n. night owl, frogmouth. *Ym-jc* *jinir jinir*

jinjun, pn. name or nickname of an Aboriginal man; cf. *jingun*. *Ynh-gc*

jingun, pn. name or nickname of an Aboriginal woman; cf. *jinjun*. *Ynh-gc*

jingjig, n. bell; from English—evidently coined word. *Ywh* *tchingtching*

jirang, dirang, diyang (jiyang) (?), n. teeth; cf. *jehŋ* etc. 'mouth'. *ATtp*'s *gidun* must belong here—'soft g' is probable. *Dirang* is more common. *Ym-jc* *dirang*, *jirang*; *Ynh* *dirang*, *jirang* (*jp, fm*); *Yal* *dirun*; *Yw* *dhi'run*, *dîrûng*, *dî'eng*, *ATtp* *gidun*, *ATlw* *titang*, *ATjo* *derung*, *NCff* *dîrrung*, *TDjb* *tîrrung*

jirguruhr, locnm. clay; Peel Island—clay ('these aboriginal names for places in Moreton Bay and elsewhere outside the territory of the Coomera to Tweed natives are what that tribe call them. The Bay Blacks and other septs would probably know them by other names') (Ywh). *Ywh locnm Jeerkooroora*

jirigay, pn. name of an old 'king'. *Ynh-jp*

jiru, n. sun; poss. the Gunggari duru (?) (retroflexed r in duru); cf. jalŋay *Ynh-ql*

jirun, jiruny [jiroyŋ], n. frost, Pleiades, the Seven Sisters; prob. jirun; the constellation Pleiades; Yw also lists dhirin as 'a constellation, in particular the Pleiades, frost'; cf. also jubar², bargam, bumbi. *Yal jirun; Yw dhir'un, dhi'rin*

jirun-, jiruni-, v. freeze; cf. jirun 'frost', 'the Pleiades'. *Yal freeze pr jirun, p jirunen, pf jirunian, f jirunala, Yw dhi'run; dhi'runen; dhi'runian; dhi'runêla*

jirunehn, n. ice; poss. jirunehn; = frozen (Yal). *Yal ice (frozen) jirunen; Yw dhi'runen*

jirwururahwra, jirwurarawra, jirwuhurarahwra, n. the lesser flying squirrel; an onomatopaeic word Yw; cf. warara Yal 'small squirrel' and jihbur 'sugar glider' and GD jihwarwar 'Squirrel Glider'. *Yw dhir'wurûrau'râ, dhir'wurûrau'râ (dhir'wurûrau'râ), Ywh tcheer-wooroora-oora squirrel*

jiwah, giwa, n. goanna, prob. laced monitor; Ym-jc goanna jiwah, Yw giwa tree goanna or laced monitor [*Varanus varius*], also gihwa. *Ym-jc jiwah; Yal black iguana giwa; Yw laced monitor giw'a, tree iguana or laced monitor gi'wa*

jiyil, jilil, n. termite; or white ant. *Yal jilil, Yw dhi'lil, bam'gun*

jiyilbiny [jiyilbin], **jilbiny** [jilbin], locnm. Jilbin; place of white ants. *Yal Jilbin (ji-ilbin) place of white ants*

jiyumgan, n. black snake; cf. juhmguwaj (Yal, Yw), jumgun (Ym-jc), jumgum (GCcp), jumga (GN) is poss. jiyumgaw. *Ym-jc jumgun; GCcp chunkum; Ywh jeeoomgung; GNjm tyumgo black snake*

juba + -anga-, v. to split. *Yw dhûba; dhûbanî; dhûbayangan; dhûbayangâla*

jubar¹, n. grub in wattle (Ym-jc), witchetty grub (Ynh), also in other dialects; cf. jabam. *Ym-jc jibar; Ynh-nm jubar*

jubar², n. frost; cf. jirun, jubar¹, bargam, bumbi. *Ywh tchooburra*

jubi, jubeh, n. species of mud crab; cf. jabi-jabi; jubi seems more common. *Yw mud crab dhûbî, dhu'bê; crab: GCcp chubie, GCnp chabie; GCcs crab chubie, GCm joobee crab; GCns crab choby; Ywh tchoobar or tchoovey*

jubulgan, n. pole for propelling canoe; cf. jabulgan. *TDjb tâbulgun*

juga-, v. to swallow; jugahla given as gullet by Yal and Yw; poss. jaga-in Ml 'to drink'; TDjb form suggests juwa-, NCff jiya-. *Ym-jc juga; Yal jogala gullet, v. pr jogar, p jogarni, pf jogarliian, f jogarla; Yw dhôg'ala gullet, v. dhôg'âr; dhôgârî; dhô'gârlian; dhô'gârta swallow; Ml c'ukka drink; NCff tchienda drink; TDjb tchoar drink; Ywh tchoogar drink*

jugahla, n. gullet; = 'swallowing'. *Yal jogala; Yw dhôg'ala*

jugal¹, n. thunder; poss. dugal; see also mugar(a), miŋbal. *ATtp dugal, ATtp migobal, ATjo maigwol*

jugal², locnm. a specific mountain bordering out on the Qld. side, sacred. *Ym-jc jugal*

jugal³, n. carpet snake *Ynh-pt*

jugali-, v.i. copulate, have sex; prob. from juga- + -li-; jugalila (jugalehla) imperf. *Ynh-gf*

- jugan**, n. cloud (GN). See junygun(y).
GNjm dhokan cloud, dhakam rain
- jugi-jugi**, n. chook, domestic fowl; from 'chook-chook'. Jugi jugi jalehla. 'The chooks are eating.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc jugi jugi*
- jugul**, n. earth, dirt. Cf. jagun. *Ynh-gf*
- juhbi**, n. catfish; poss. from English 'jewfish' (?) *Ynh-pt*
- juhdhan** (?), n. whiting; poss. juwaram.
GCM choadan
- juhlam, julan**, n. house lizard; copper-tailed skink (?); juluhn in GD. *Yal julon; Yw dhùlùm small house lizard*
- juhm**, n. smoke, tobacco, cigarette, fog, mist; cf. dubany 'fog'. *Ym-jc dubany fog, juhm smoke, tobacco, cigarette, mist, fog; Ynh juhm smoke, tobacco; Yal dobunn fog, jum smoke; Yw dôbùn fog, dhom smoke; ATip doum smoke, ATlw choim smoke, ATjo djum smoke*
- juhm + -anga-**, v. to smoke. *Yal n. jom, v. pr jom, p jomen, pf jomangan, f jomangala; Yw dhom; dhomen; dhom'angan; dhom'angâla*
- juhm-guwaŋ**, n. black snake; cf. Ywh form jiyumgaŋ (?). *Ym-jc jumgun; Yal jom-gwong black snake (smoke-water); Yw dhùm'guong; GCcp chunkum; Ywh jeeoomgung; GNjm tyungo black snake*
- juhma-**, v.i. to smoke. Juhmalehla. '(I)'m smoking.' *Ym-jc*
- juhrdhirangay**, adj. sad, sorry; sad, as when speaking of friends who have left. GD, WA, C have word gidhir/gidhir/gidhahr (resp.), poss. variants if angay in the Ywh form is taken to be from -anga-. *Ywh tchoor-tcheer-ungai*
- julan**, n. see juhlam.
- julaŋ, julahŋ** (?), v. kill. *TDjb toolang*
- jular**, n. a board; cf. julur 'a boil', poss. misreading of the English translation.
Ywh tchoolurra
- julay**, adj. bitter, sour; cf. GD julahy 'not sweet'. *Yal julai bitter (sour); Yw dhu'lai bitter*
- julba**, n. belly, stomach or belly; cf. muhŋ; only one attestation of julba.
ATjo djulba
- julba-**, v. to jump, spring; Yal, Yw forms are julba- + -li- antipassive/continuous, or poss. juhba- + -li-; cf. dalba-; Ywh has julwa-; see also julfanga- and dulba-. *Yal pr jûlbalei, p julfalen, pf julfalian, f julfala jump (spring); Yw dhùl'balê; dhùlbalen; dhù'lalian; dhùlbâla jump or spring; Ml dulbanga- jump*
- julfanga-**, v. hop; prob. julba- 'jump' poss. with -anga-. Ywh says imper. julfangalah. Ml dulba- also shows this form: dulbanga. *Ml dulbanga- jump; Ywh tchoolbangalah*
- julgeh**, n. worm, earthworm. *Ym-jc worm; Ynh-gc, ql julge earthworm; NGgr choogah worm*
- julihm-julihm**, n. wren (Ym), redhead finch (Ywh); prob. Ywh's meaning the better one. *Ym-jc julihm-julihm; Ywh joolimjoolim*
- julim, julin**¹, n. seashell sp., ornament or pendant made from the nacre (pearlshell) part of that seashell; poss. dulin. *Yal julim pendant (shell); Yw dhu'lin, du'lin shell, the nacre of which is used for ornamental purposes*
- julin**², n. young kangaroo, in and out of pouch; poss. julehn. *Yal julen*
- julingan**, n. breast (GN). *GNjm tyulinggan*
- juluh-, duluh-**, adv., v. downwards. Form and meaning extracted from juluhgal, duluhwa-, q.v.; it is a root attested in other dialects and in song (the Dunoon Boxer song): juluhya- 'go

downwards' (GD, C), *juluhmalehla* *lujanj* 'looking down on the loser', and *duloa* 'go down' (M). See *duluhwa-*, *juluhgal*.

juluh + -anga-, v. kneel; presumed analysis of Yal and Yw form; i.e. lit. 'become low/down'. *Yal pr jolonga, p jolongen, pf jolongian, f jolongala; Yw dhô'longa; dhô'longen; dhô'longian; dhô'longâla*

juluhgal, adj. low; cf. 'look down on', 'go down'; *duluhwa-* 'go down' (MI), poss. *juluh-* + *-gal* 'after', see *juluhwa-*. *Yal julogull low; Yw dhulôgûl, dhul'legûl*

juluhm (?), n. lizard; see *juluhn*. *GCns talloom a lizard; GCnp talloom*

juluhn, n. frilled lizard (?) (Ym); prob. 'little house lizard'; see *juluny*, *juhlam*. GD has *juluhn* 'Common Grass Skink', or 'Copper-tailed Skink' *Ym-jc; NGcds chuloow lizard*

juluhj, n. pole, paddle; any stick to shove or poke with (Yal), anything to paddle or push a canoe or raft with (Yw). See also *juluŋ + -anga-*. *Yal djulûng, djulûng paddle; Yw dhu'lûng, Yw pole, paddle dhu'lûng*

juluhr, julu, n. greenhead ant. In C *julur* is 'scorpion'. *Ym-jc julu; Yal juloro; Yw dhu'lôrô*

juluny [*juloyn*], n. small house lizard; cf. *juluhn*, *juhlam*. *Ym-jc juluhn frilled (?) lizard, juluny little house lizard; Yw dhûlûm, dhu'lon; MRh jiloon lizard; NGgr taloon little house lizard; NGcds chuloow lizard; GCnp talloom; GCns talloom a lizard; Ywh tchooloon small lizard*

juluŋ (+ -anga- (?)), v. push along with a pole. See also *julaŋ*. *Yal pr djulûng, p djulungen, pf djulungian, f djulungala; Yw dhu'ung; dhul'ungen; dhu'lungian; dhu'lungâla*

julur, n. a boil; WA *julur* 'boil, blister'. *Ywh tchoolaroo*

julwa-, julba-, v.i. to jump; forms *julwahyindi-*, *julbanga-* attested. See also under *julba-*, and *dulba-* (M). *Ywh tchoolwah, tchoolwahinday, tchoolbangalah*

jumabil, n. silver-leafed ironbark (GN). *GNjm tyumabil*

jumaw, n. black wattle. *Yal chumau; Yw tyu'mau*

jumbay, n. Black Apple [*Sideroxylon australe*]. *NGgr choombi*

jumbil, n. crows nest; a staghorn fern sp.; cf. *junbil*, *dumbin*; prob. *junbil* is the same word. *Ywh joombeel*

jungaba-, jungahba-, v. to drop, fall. *Yw dhum'gabâ fall; Ywh tchumgayba drop, fall, tchumgahba drop from a height*

jungam, jungan, jun.gam, n. black scrub wallaby; poss. *jumgany*. Other forms recorded include *jumgun*, *jungam*, *jurgan*. *Yal jumgumm black wallaby; Yw dhûmgûn, dhumgûn; GCm choomgoon wallaby; GCtlc chomgom wallaby; GCilp chorregon wallaby; GCcs, GCcp toonkum wallaby*

jumginy + -anga- [*jumginyanga-*], v. drip; prob. *jumgihny* = 'drip' noun; /ny/ ending shown by pf and p forms (Yal, Yw). *Yal pr jumgin, p jumginen, pf jumginyangan, f jumginyangala drip (as "leak"); Yw dhum'gin; dhum'ginen; dhum'ginyan'gan; dhum'ginyan'gâla feed, lead, drip*

jumguŋ, jumgum, jumgu (?), n. black snake; cf. *jiyumgaŋ*. *Ym-jc jumguŋ, GCcp chunkum; GNjm tyumgo black snake*

jun, n. penis, tail. *Ym-jc tail; Ynh-ŋf cunnus (= jibali); Yal jun also privates; Yw dhun; MRhpa thun; GCm choon*

junam, n. heel; poss. *dunam*. *TDjb tôdnum*

junbar, n. ordinary fly, small maggot; *NCff* has *wagan*; *GCcs* implies *jinbar*. *Ym-jc junbar fly, maggot; Yal jûnbara; Yw*

dhun'bürra fly n.; *Ybs juenburia* ordinary fly; *Ybp juenburra*; *TDjb chun*, borough; *ATip tunbara*; *ATlw toonburri*; *ATjo djunburra*; *GCcs*, *GCcp tinborough* small fly; *NCff wogan*; *Ywh joonburra* common fly

junbar guwil, n. light scrub frequented by ordinary fly; 'fly-(?)'. Poss. *guwil* a variant of *kabal* 'scrub' (?), or the suffix *-gal*. *Ybp juenburra-guel*

junbil, n. elk staghorn; cf. *jumbil*, prob. same word. *Ywh joonbeel*

jundahma-, v. to push. Cf. *jundah*- 'push' (GD, WA), *junda-* 'push' (C, WE). Prob. *jundah-* + *-ma*. *Jundahmani* 'pushing' (prob. 'pushed'). *Ym-jc*

jundal¹, n. white woman. *Yk-po*

jundal², n. girl, young girl. *Nanya(h)* *jundal* 'my girl'. *Ynh-jf, nm*

jundihn, jundi, adj. straight, true; cf. *jundi* 'true', prob. same, and poss. *jundihny*. *Ym-jc jundihn straight*; *Yal jundi straight, true*; *Yw dhun'di straight, dhundi true*; *GN tyunim straight*

jundur, jundururu, adj. heavy; WE and C have *jumbur*. *Ym-jc jundur*; *Yal junduro heavy*; *Yw dhun'durô*

jungi (jungeh), n. dry bark; for kindling (Yw). *Yal tungei wood (dry bark)*; *Yw tun'gê dry bark for kindling*

jungul, n. heavy, weight; poss. *jungal*. *Yal* lists as noun 'weight'; prob. adj. 'heavy'. *Yal jungul weight*; *Yw dhun'gul, dhun'gûl heavy*

junim, adj. straight (GN), right hand side (?) See *junimbah*, and cf. *jundihn*. *GNjm tyunim*

junimbah, loc. right-hand side; prob. *junim* 'right hand' + loc. suffix (GD *junimbahl* 'on the right hand side'). *Yal junimba*; *Yw adv. dhun'imbâ*; *Ywh toonimbah, tchoonimbah the right hand*

junindi, jindi, n. nest. See *jindi*.

junjehr (?), adj. shallow; see *janjehr*.

jun.kuhnun, adj. bobtailed; cf. *jun* 'tail, penis'. *Ywh tchoonkoonoon*

junu, n. vulva, vagina; [*junu*] (?) (Ynh); cf. *jun*. *Ym-ew junu vagina*

junygan¹ [*joyn.gan*], n. wallaby; cf. *jumgam*. *GCcs, GCcp toonkum*; *GCtlis chomgom*; *GCtlp chorregon*

junygan² [*joyn.gan*], n. the sky; but cf. *junygun*; GD has *jungun* 'cloud'; poss. *junygan* and *junygun* are the same. *Ywh tchoonagan*

junygun [*joyn.gun*], n. cloud; *Ym-jc junygun*, GN poss. *juhgan*. Cf. *junygan*; poss. same word. GD has *jungun*; *GCcp* form could be for *junygan*, and *GCcs* a misreading of the same original. *Ym-jc junygun*; *Yal jungun*; *Yw dhun'ûn, dhun'gun*; *TDjb toongoon*; *GCcs fungus clouds*; *GCcp funguns*; *Ywh tchoongun*; *GNjm dhokan cloud, dhakam rain*

juŋ, adj. bad; *jan* in all other lists. *Ywh tchoong*

juŋar, juŋur, juŋahr, n. pelican [*Pelicanus conspicillatus*]; compounded in *Tchoongurra-baingairadeean juŋarba ŋahradhiny* (?) 'pelican playground'; *juŋarbah* 'place of pelicans'. *Yal chungarra*; *Yw dhun'garra*; *dhun'gara* or *jun'gara pelican* [*P. conspicillatus*]; *Mm joongurra*; *NGgr choongarra*; *NGcds chungarah*; *TDjb chungera*; *ATip tangara*, *ATjo juugara* (prob. *juŋara* misread); *MRh juŋera*; *NCff tchungarry*; *GCm chungurra*; *Ywh tchoongurra*

juŋar-ŋahriyahn, locnm. Cook Island, *Joong-urra-narrian*, a rocky island near *Fingal's Head*; from *juŋar-ŋahriyahn* 'pelican dance'; *juŋur*? Also listed as a hill near *Tweed Head*, lit. 'pelican corroboree ground' (MRs) *Mm Joongurra-Gnarrian Cook's Island*; *Mfh Joong-*

- urra-narrian, Cook Island; MRs8 Choongurra-ban-nar-in de-am*
- junggan**, n. sacred song; poss. jihngan.
Ym-jc
- junggan, jungala**, n. cheek; form uncertain; see jangahn. The word nugal is more common. *Ym-jc jangahn; Yal tûngang; Yw cheek, of face tun'gang, tun'gâla*
- jungun, jungun/jungan, junygun** [joyn.gun], **juhgun/jugun**, n. cloud; *Ym-jc junygun, G jungun, GN dhokan. Ym-jc junygun; Yal jungun; Yw dhung'un, dhun'gun; GN dhokan; TDjb toongoon; GCcp funguns; Ywh tchoongun*
- jun jahmjan**, adj. very bad; 'bad + no good'. *Ywh tchoong tcharmjung*
- junjun**, adj. marrow; recorded as 'narrow', but prob. 'marrow', which is GD meaning. *Ym-jc narrow*
- junur¹, junuru**, n. cut; cut from a knife; poss. junuru (done) with a 'knife'. *Ywh tchoongaroo*
- junur²**, n. flint knife; also stone for knife *Yw; Ywh* poss. junaru; also means cut inflicted by knife; name for Bindstead's Upper Coomera Crossing. *Yal júgnurû, Yw dhùng'nurû stone knife, dhungùr stone for knife; Ywh tchoongaroo knife, locnm. Tchoonguarragoon*
- junurgal, junurgul**, n. cut made with a knife, cicatrice, ornamental cicatrices on body; cf. junur 'knife'; prob. lit. 'knife-after', although *Yw* once has a form junuralgal. *Yw dhùn'garagùl, dhun'gargùl cut made with knife, dhùngùralgùl scars from a knife; Ywh tchoongaragool cicatrice, ornamental cicatrices on body*
- junurgun**, n., locnm. flintstone knife; name for Bindstead's Upper Coomera Crossing; cf. junur 'flintstone knife'. *Ywh locnm. Tchoonguarragoon*

- jura-**, v. to hang; *Ywh* attests juralehla; see also jalinguhmi, wulwa-. *Ywh tchooralayla*
- juradhum, yuramgan**, n. baby; cf. jahdham. *ATtp yourangan; Ywh urumgun, tchorajoom*
- jurangbil**, locnm. Brunswick River; poss. durabil or dirambul. *Mm dirrambool; RTr durangbil*
- jurgari**, n. dollar bird; cf. dawdawgan. *Ywh tchooroogarrie*
- jurginy**, n. dingo; see yurginy.
- jurgun**, n. tongue. See jayan, jehŋ; *ATtp* form also suggests duruhm/duruny (?). Poss. *Ynh-nm*'s gilge belongs here, and *ATtp*'s doroum poss. belongs here. Some forms suggest jirgan. *Ym-jc; Yal jorogohn; Yw dhôr'ogon; ATtp doroum, ATlw tirrajong, ATjo djergung; GNjm tyurkung*
- juri¹**, v. to float; prob. jurehla; cf. juri² 'to swing'. *Yw dhur'ella, dhure'lla; Ywh tchoorella*
- juri²**, v. to swing; cf. juri¹ 'to float'. *Yal pr jurei, p jureini, pf jureian, f jureila; Yw dhu'rê; dhur'ênî; dhur'ëian; dhur'ëila*
- juriga-**, v. count, measure, lead. *Yal pf juriga, p jurigani, pf jurigian, f jurigala count (as "lead"); pr júriga, p jurigen, pf jurigian, f jurigala measure; Yw dhu'riga; dhu'riganî; dhu'rigian; dhu'rigä'la count; dhûr'igâ; dhûr'igen; dhû'rigian; dhûr'igâla measure*
- jurima-**, v. lift. *Yal pr jurema, p juremen, pf juremian, f juremala; Yw dhur'amâ; dhur'amen; dhur'amain; dhur'emâla; dhur'imâ; GNjm dyurima lift*
- juruhny** [jurooin], **juruny** [juroyn], n. eel; *Ywh* poss. jurahn, or jaruny; *Ynh* has juruny, juriny. See also jagan (GN), and cf. juruhŋ 'leech'. *Ym-jc juruhny; Ynh-jp juruny, juriny; Yal jurún; Yw dhu'run'; NGgr churrown; GCils churone an*

eel; *Ywh tchoorohn*; *Ywh jooroon freshwater eel*

juruhj(g)il, n. water leech. In WA juruhj is 'land leech', juruhmbil 'river leech', in C jurun is 'leech'. *Yal jurrungil*; *Yw dhur'rungil*

jurun-jurun, n. shoot of a plant. *Yal jurun-jurun*; *Yw dhur'un dhur'un*

jurungal, durungul-, adv. calm, used as noun and verb (Yw). *Yal durungul adj., pr durungul, p durungulen, pf durungulian, f durungulala v. Yw dur'ungul, dhu'rungal*

juwa-, v. drink; also ja(yinda)-; cf. juga-. *TDjb tchoar*

juwan, n. spear; Curr lists as 'war-spear'; also garfish (Yw), long-tom fish (Ywh) 'from its hastate build' (the scientific name belone means 'spear, dart') (Ywh). GN lists as wooden spear. Njandurnah juwan 'some spear, somebody's spear'; Njau juwan kinahny jabugay biyangay neringay. 'I will make spears for both the boy and the father.'; Njabayau juwan. 'I have a spear.' (Ml); Njau nyahny juwan buwahny. 'I will see (one who) will throw a spear.' (Ml); Yili nyanah juwan? 'Where is my spear?'; Niyay bula juwan. 'Give me two spears.' (TDjb). *Ym-jc spear*; *Ynh juan (djuwan), erg. juandu (gf, ml)*; *Yal joan spear*; *Yw dhōan spear, garfish*; *Ml c'uan*; *MRh juan spear*; *ATip duan*; *ATlw toowan*; *ATjo joan*; *TDjb jurne, chu-un*; *GCcp tuan*; *Ywh juan any spear, long-tom fish*; *GNjm tyuan wooden spear*

juwi, loc. down, below, east. See juy.

juwir, n. diamond or red snake; cf. 'ringed snake'; 'brown snake' in GN. *Ym-jc*; *Yal juwerri*; *Yw diamond snake dheu'ri*; *GNjm dyuire brown snake*

juwir kamban-kambahn, n. ringed snake; poss. juwir kanbany-kambany.

Yal juwerri-kumbunn-kumbang ring snake; *Yw dhu'eri kumbùn-kumbùn*

juy, juwi, loc. down, below, into; also 'east, eastward, sloping downward', prob. because towards the coast; juyah loc case; junu prob. 'from below'. Gili dhuy waybana. 'The camp is below.' (Ml). *Yal djuj east, down (i.e. sloping seaward)*; *Yw dhu'-i down, under (usually given meaning 'down'), east(ward)*; *Ml juy below*; *juy, jua, junno into, down*; *Ywh tchoo-ee below*

juyah, juyiyah, loc. bottom, lower down, in, inside; juy(i) 'down' + loc. case. *Yw dyu'ya bottom, dhūy'a inside (generally) (cf. inside of hut)*; *Ywh tchooyar bottom, tchooyah inside, tchooyer lower down*

K k

ka-ka, intj. ah! *Yal ka-ka*; *Yw kō-kō!*

kaba, kabay, kaybe, kaybi, adj.? another. See kaybe.

kabagah, n. small green pigeon. Cf. jagaw. *NGcds coboga*

kabagan, n. jew lizard. See kubagan 'blue tongue lizard', nyaram¹ 'bearded jew lizard', nyaram² 'blue tongue lizard'. Cf. kabalgin 'black scrub lizard'. *NGgr karbuckan*

kabal, n. scrub, forest (M); see also kaban. Wahlu kahm kabal kiyuwah. 'You to scrub go.'; kaŋga kabal 'out to the scrub' (Ml). *Ml kubbāl*

kabalgin, kabalginy [kabalgin], n. black scrub lizard; poss. 'scrub-dweller'; cf. bawyam 'black scrub goanna', and WA kabalginy 'rain forest dweller'. Cf. also kabagan. *NGgr kubbukin*

kaban, kabawin, kabany [kabayn], n. thick scrub, jungle, rain forest. Hanlon lists as 'scrub'. MRh forms supports kabany; GCcs lists kulan (?). Buyuhla

kaban 'big scrub in mountain'; Njaw yan. gehn kaban kamagay buyuhla. 'I went to the big scrub up in the mountain.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gaban thick scrub (wet); Ybs cobawer large scrub; Yal kabunn scrub; Yw kab'ban', ka'bùn, kabban jungle or scrub; Ybp cabawin/cobawin large scrub; MRh gabbin scrub; GCcs kulon scrub; GCcp kulou scrub (prob. misread for kulon); NGcds cabbon scrub; Ywh kobbun*

kaban-kabahn, n. light or dry forest; from kaban—reduplication diminishes the quality and quantity. *Ym-jc gaban gabahn*

kabany, see kaban.

kabaŋ, n. bora ground; cf. buhl. *NGcds cobung*

kabara, n. head, prob. borrowed from Pidgin; the word bawur is also given by Gresty. *NGgrhead bohra, kobbora*

kabay¹, n. native light-coloured bee; Ym-jc says 'small native bee', Yw says native light-coloured bee. Prob. same as kabeh, q.v. *Ym-jc gabay small native bee; Yw kab'ai native light-coloured bee*

kabay², n. English bee. *Ywh kuppai*

kabay³, n. bee; also see nyugay; kudheh 'honey of large bee'; English bee nugay bargal bargal i.e. the much stinging nugai (Ywh). *Ywh kuppai, nugai bee; nugai purragul purragul English bee, i.e. the much stinging bee*

kabay⁴, **gabay**, **ka(h)ba**, **kaybe**, adj. another; see kaybe.

kabeh, n. grey native bee or its honey; honey from small bee (Yal); also for the bee itself (Yw). Prob. variant pronunciation of kabay, q.v. *Yal kabei honey from small bee; Yw kâbê grey native bee, also its honey*

kabiny [kabin], **kabin**, adj. hungry; cf. kabir. *Ynh-pt, ql*

kabir¹, adj. hungry; also kabiny (kabin), and bagir, q.v. Njau kabir, jalihi ganyah mun. 'I'm hungry, my stomach wants food.' (Ym-jc); Kabir gaj bayahny. 'I am hungry today.' (MI). *Ym-jc gabir; Yal gubberri, Yw gùbberî; MRaf, MRhpa cubery hunger*

kabir², n. nulla nulla (GN); jabir in other sources. *GNjm kabiri*

kabir + -anga-, v. hungry, to be hungry or starve; lit. 'hungry-become'. Njau kabirehn./Kabirehn gaju. 'I'm hungry.' (TDjb). *Ym-jc gabir; Yal pr gabri, p gabrien, pf gabriangan, f gabriangala starve, gubberri hungry; Yw gùbberî, gubberri adj., v. gùbberî; gùbberien; gub'beriangen; gùbberiangala; MI kubberr; ATtp cobry; ATlw kooberri; ATjo cobbere; NCff cobery; TDjb kobbity, kobberen, kobbi-dy en; Ywh kubbaree hungry*

kabirgay (?), n. brush timber; poss. gabirihgay. *TWs cobriki*

kabudhah, **kubudhi**, n. brown pigeon. See kubudhi.

kabul, n. carpet snake [*Python spilotes*] var. (Yw); Ywh form suggests kahbul, but other dialects have kabul. *Ym-jc gabul; Ynh; Ybs cobbull carpet snake; Yal kabul; Yw kâbûl; MRh cabool carpet snake; GCcs cobell carpet snake; NGcds carbool carpet snake; GCnp cobbel/cabbel; Ybp cobbull/cabull, ? cobell/cabell; GCcs carpet snake cobbel; Ywh kahbool; GNjm kabul carpet snake*

kabungil, adj. old. Cf. kurilah, kidhaj. Kali kangar mulamnahdhil kabungil. 'This skull of a boy (is) old.' (of a boy long dead) (Yal). *Yal kobùngil; gulli kong-gong molumnajil kobungil; Yw kôb'üngil*

kabuny [kaboy], n. egg, shooting star, meteor; also fish roe (Yw). *Ym-jc gabuny egg, shooting star, meteor; Yal kabbun egg, shooting star kapun; Yw kob'bùn egg, konkgong brain, egg, kâp'ûn shooting star,*

- kob'yen roe of fish; MRh gobim eggs; NGcds cabon eggs; GCm kabboon egg; Ywh egg kabboon, kobyen, kobbin; roes of fish kobbyen*
- kaden** (?), n. orchid; suspiciously like English 'garden', or karin; note medial /d/, not /dh/ suggested by spelling. *Yw kùd'den; Ywh kud-den*
- kadhan**, n. groper. *Ywh kudjung*
- kadhay**, adj. smooth; cf. milir(i) 'slippery, smooth' and kadhay + -anga- 'to slide'. *Yw ku'dhai smooth; Ywh kujjai (kug-jai)*
- kadhey + -anga-**, v. slide. Prob. ey a pronunciation variant of /ay/; cf. kadhay 'smooth'; however Yw has /d/ between vowels, assumed /dh/, but poss. the form is kari-, cf. WA garingah- 'to sink, to drown, to choke'. *Yal pr kadei, p kadeien, pf kadeiyangan, f kadeiyangala; Yw kâ'dê; kâ'dê-en; kâ'dëyanan; kâ'dëyangâla*
- kadhgha-**, v. sneak. *Ywh kuddjkaahlalah*
- kadhin**¹, n. any little fish. *Ynh-el*
- kadhin**², n. a camp; cf. kuhn; poss. kudhin with loss of medial /dh/. *Ywh kudjen a camp, koon a gunyah*
- kadhir**, n., locnm. type of tree (cudgery tree); Cudgery-gun place of the cudgery tree which grows on a clear hill above Tyalgun, Murwillumbah area. *MRwf2 Cudherygun where the cudgerees trees grow; MRs12 cudgery; TWs cudgeraa a tree*
- kadhul, kadhur**, n., adj. fat; also wadhir, poss. very soft /k/. *Yal gajul fat; Yw ga'dhul fat n., gad'hura adj., AT'ip codgaro, ATlw kadjeroo, ATjo kidgera; NCff wadgery, TDjb wudgere*
- kadhul-jam**, n. lean (of meat), thin; lit. 'without fat'. *Yal gajuljumm lean (not fat), Yw gad'hul-dhùm*
- kaga(h)**, dem. those yonder; cf. also kahm(u). *MI kaka you, he/(she/it) yonder plural*
- kagahba**, dem. there; redup. form of kahba. Poss. 'that distant not in sight', as in WA, GD. *Nayu nyahni ngami kagahba. 'I saw dogs there.' MI kakaba*
- kagahm(u)**, dem. see kahmu. Prob. 'those yonder in sight'.
- kagali**, see kali.
- kagaru, kagurim, kahgun, kargugan**, n. kookaburra [*Dacelo gigas*]; see kahgun.
- kaguhŋ**, n. male's older brother; also 'great-grandfather' (M). *Yal kagohn brother (elder); Yw kâgôn elder brother; MI kagon; brother: AT'ip cagou, ATlw kogung, ATjo kagoon; GNjm kagung elder brother*
- kagu(h)r**, n. porcupine (echidna); more common word bunihny. *Ybs cockoora porcupine*
- kagurim**, n. kookaburra; see kahgun.
- kah**, dem./loc. there, it, they there; see 'that'; used as singular or plural (MI). Prob. 'there distant, not in sight'. *MI ka it, they in that place there*
- kahba**, dem. that yonder; redup. form kagahba. *Nayu kalgani kahba jali wiya baydham bibu. 'I cut down that tree before you came.' MI kaba it, they there*
- kahbali-, karbali-**, v. to wear; -li- indicates doing it to oneself. Poss. from kahba-, depending on whether Watson's spelling implies a long /ah/ or an /r/. *Yal pr gabullei, p gabullen, pf gabullian, f gabulleita; Yw gâr'bùlê; gâr'bùlen; gâr'bùlian; gâr'bùlêita*
- kahbiya-, kangiya-**, v.t. to empty. Cf. C gehrbi- 'to empty'. *Ywh kangeean, kahbean*
- kahga-, kahgi-, kargi-**, v. go down, come down, descend. See kahgi-.
- kahganah** (?), dem. thereabout. *Yal gagahna there (somewhere thereabout); Yw gâg'ânâ*

- kahgi-, kahga-**, v. descend, come down, go down. Poss. kargi-, but ml shows no /r/; cf. also kargi-. Kahgiwahla yalgan n̄andir n̄uluṅmay. 'The sun is setting, it will soon be night.'; Jalgan (sic) kahgiwahla. 'The sun is going down.' (Ym-jc); Kahgala kuṅ 'spring, water' (?) (MRh). *Yal pf gargei, p gargen, pf gargeian, f gargala descend; Yw gâr'ge; gâr'gen; gar'geian; gâr'gâla descend; Ml kaga come down; MRh gargala coong spring, water*
- kahgilima-**, v. to lower (let down?); kahgili- + -ma- 'cause to'. *Yal pr kargilima, p kargilimen, pf kargilimian, f kargilimala lower (let down); Yw kar'gilima; kar'gilimen; kar'gilim'ian; kar'gilimâla*
- kahgun, kagaru, kagurim, kargugan**, n. kookaburra [*Dacela gigas*]. GCcp listed as large Kingfisher. Poss. also kargun (Ywh). GN has kawun. *Ym-jc gagurim; Yal kagarû laughing jackass; Yw kâg'arû, kargun, laughing jackass or Great Kingfisher [D. gigas]; NGGr gahgoon; GCcs kargon large kingfishes; GCnp cargoon great Kingfisher or Jackass; GCcp kargon; ATip gagon; ATlw kaagoon; ATjo kagorim; TDjb kargoan; NCff kagoon; GCns, GCnp cargoon great kingfisher or jackass; GCcs kargon large kingfishes; Ywh karrgoogun or kougoon laughing jackass; GNjm kawun lughing jackass*
- kahmu, kahm, kagahm**, dem. those yonder (prob. in sight); redup. kagahmu, can be used for 'they'. N̄ay kahmgal. 'I (come) from there.'; N̄ayu nyahni kahmi juwan wahribalani. 'I saw him carrying (those) spears.'; N̄ayu kan̄aliyuru kahmi yarabilurubi. 'I heard them singing.' (MI). *Ynh gahmu; Ml kamy those, kâmo, ka-kâmo, sometimes kâm that plural; kamgâl from there*
- kahnyibu ṅubu**, t. yesterday; = the day past; seems to be kahnyu 'these'. *Ywh kainyeboo g'nobo*

kahnyu, dem. these, this near (prob. close to speaker, visible). *Ml kanyo, ka-kanyo this, it near, here*

kahnyula, loc. there, where (?); poss. kahnyu + loc. case -la 'at (near) these'. *Ynh ml*

kahṅ-, kahṅa-, kahṅga-, v.t. to take, get, catch, hold, retain; irreg.; cf. also mira-. GN kandi- 'take' is poss. kah(ṅ) + -ndi-. N̄ay kahṅgaluru jalum Nungṅgay. 'I caught fish for Nongṅung.' (MI); Wanah ṅayabanyi kahṅa! 'Don't take it from me!'; Nyula kahṅigi. 'He wants to take it.' (Ynh-ml); Waybar kahṅani. '(S/he) got firewood.'; Kahṅalah (kahṅaleh?) 'Get it!'; kahṅi 'might get it'; N̄aw kahṅani jalum. 'I caught a/some fish.'; Kahṅalah jinibaṅ(g)u. 'They will take it/want to get it.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gahṅa, mira- (?) catch, get; Ynh-ml gahṅa- take; Yal pr kanga, p kangani, pf kangan, f kangala; Yw kan'ga; kan'ganî; kan'gan; kan'gâla; Ml kangaloro; TWjb kunghar to hold, take, retain; MRjm kunghar to hold, take, retain; Ywh gahṅah*

kahr, kara, n. fur; prob. kehr, see kehr¹ and kayir. *Yal gurra; Yw gûrra*

kahrwali-, karwali-, v. to wear; see kahba-.

kahrbarbu-, kahrbabuli-, v. to trot; of people, dogs?—certainly not traditional of horses!; kahbarabuli- or kahbarabu-. *Yal pr carburrabul, p carburrabulen, pf carburrabulian, f carburrabuleila; Yw kâr'bûrabul; kâr'bûrabullen; kâbûrabullian; kârbûrabulêila; kâr'burabûl*

kahwaṅ, kayiwaṅ, n. lake, lagoon, waterhole; poss. kayiwaṅ. GD, C have kahwaṅ 'lake, lagoon, swamp, pool', etc. Cf. kwoṅ, kuwaṅ 'rain', kuṅ 'water'. *Yg-jc gayiwaṅ lake; TDjb kiawang waterhole, kowung lagoon*

- kahya-**, v.t. chase; kahyalur pret.; cf. kaya-/kayi-, baya-³. Nyulaŋi kahyani 'chased him'. *Ynh-ml*
- kalabadh, kalubar(?)**, n. broken bone; suspicious similarity with English 'collar bone'. *GCcs braken bone kollabas (sic); GCcp kollobar*
- kalabal**, pn. Galabal; name of a dialect of the language (prob. one of the dialects closer to Wahlubal); 'those who say kala'. Kala is 'that' in Wahlubal and southern dialects; it is kale/kali in Yugambéh and neighbouring dialects. *Ynh*
- kalagay**, n. grey kangaroo rat. *NGgr kullakai*
- kalagingi-**, v.i. turn round this way, look this way; from kalah 'this way' + -gingi- 'do how'; kalagingi imper., kalagingin term., kalagingigi int. (prob. kalagingi-gi 'turn this way-want'. *Ynh-ml*
- kalagir**, n. single man; cf. GD kaligir 'teenage youth'. *NGgr kalaggaree single man; NGcds collegere single; NCnp calagerabah single man's ground*
- kalagirbah**, n. single man's ground; from kalagir single man. *GCnp calagerabah*
- kala(h)ni**, dem. this; prob. kalahni and acc. case, but listed by Ynh as nom. *Ynh*
- kalahwun**, n. quandong [*Elaeocarpus grandis*]. *NGgr kalahoon*
- kalamarin**, n. magpie; prob. reduced from kulamburan, q.v. *NGgr kalammarin*
- kalan¹**, adj., v. sharp (Ym); kalan attested in other dialects (WA, GD, etc.), but Ym-jc has kalaŋ. Yw gives kirbil, muginya. *Ym-jc galaŋ; Ywh kullun to point*
- kalan²**, v. to point; listed by Ywh as 'to point', but same as 'sharp' in other dialects, see kalan¹. Poss. kalan + -anga- = 'to point' (become sharp) Ywh gives bidhaŋ (beejoon) as 'sharp point' ('smaller'). *Ym-jc galaŋ sharp; Ywh kullun to point*
- kalanbany** [kalanbayn], n. sparrowhawk; cf. karangan(y), bugaban(y) (Y), milgin. *Yal kalanbann*
- kalani**, dem. see kali, kala(h)ni.
- kalaŋ¹**, adj. sharp; see kalan¹.
- kalaŋ², kawaŋ** [kaun], n. uncle (mother's brother); cf. kawaŋ. *Yal kau-ung; Yw kôlung, kolung; Ml káon*
- kalawa-**, v.t. cut; kalawa (galawah?) imper., kalawani pf. Cf. kalga-. *Ynh-ml*
- kalay**, n. net bag; see kulay.
- kalaygan**, n. girl; 10 to 20 years, if not a mother. Seems to be kala(hy) + -gan 'this fem.' *Ywh gullaigun*
- kalba**, n. relics, remains; some doubt as to authenticity of this word and its meaning (Watson). *Yal galba; Yw gal'ba*
- kalbil**, n. wild pheasant. *MRh galbill*
- kalbuli**, n. bed; kulbili/kalbili 'grass etc. for lying on, grass for bed' (Yal); prob. just one form. *Ynh-ml galbuli; Yal kulbilli, Yw kul'billi bed of grass*
- kalbuny** [kalboyn], **kalwuny** [kalwoyn], n. lyrebird [*Menura alberti*] (Yw); Ywh has /w/ not /b/ and poss. attests kalwuny; cf. kalwun. MRh lists as 'wild goose'. Ywh states "'lyre bird' given as meaning of 'Wongalpong', but the native name for this bird is 'Kulwin'". *Ym-jc galbuny; Yal kalbun; Yw kal'bun; Ybp caboon; MRh galboon wild goose; GCns lyre bird caboon; GCtlc coboon; GCtlp caboon/coboon; Ywh kalwun, kulwin lyre bird*
- kalga-**, v.t. cut, chop, split firewood. Cf. dunma- 'split (wood)' Kalgah jali waybargay! 'Cut wood for the fire!'; Yili wahlu kalga(h) jamgir, wanah. 'If

you don't like to cut it down, leave it alone.'; *Nayu wanyi nyahni kalgabalini*. 'I saw you cutting it.' (Ml); *Kalgalehla nyayu.ñaw waybar*. 'I'm chopping firewood.'; *Kalgalehn dangan duñani*. 'She cut her finger and cried.'; *Mamali jabu kalgahla jali*. 'That boy will chop the tree.' *Kalgahla jabuyu jali*. 'The boy is chopping a tree.'; *Mibinyju kiyehni jabuñi kalgayah jali*. 'The man told the boy to chop the tree.' *Kalgalehn ñaw dangani/jinañi* 'I cut myself (in the hand/foot).'; *Kalgani jali jabuyu mibinygaye* 'The boy chopped the tree for the man.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc galga- cut, chop, split firewood; Yal pr kalga, p kalgani, pf kalgalian, f kalgaleila chop; Yw kal'ga; kal'gani; kal'galian; kal'galêla, Ml kulga, kulgajumgerry; kulgunne (past), kulgabulenne (saw you) cutting (it)*

kalgalan, n. mulberry bird; cf. *kalgalañ, kalgurañ*, prob. same. *Ywh kulgullun*

kalgalañ, kalgurañ, n. leatherhead (bird) or friar bird, butcher bird [*Gymnorhina tibicen*]; poss. *kalgulañ, kulguruñ*. Cf. *kalgalan* 'mulberry bird', poss. same bird. NGgr form suggests *kahlgulin(y)*. *Ym-jc galgulañ jay (chatterbox, not blue jay); Yal gulgulung letherhead, golgorun butherbird; Yw kal'kalüñg leatherhead or friar bird, gol'gorü'n butcher-bird [G. tibicen]; NGgr kahlkullen leatherhead, friar bird; Ywh kalkoolun leatherhead*

kalgali-, v. dive; *kalga-* 'chop, cut' + *-li?*, or poss. *kalgahli-* (Ywh) as suggested by Ywh spelling. *Yal pr kalgalei, p kalgalen, pf kalgalian, f kalgaleila; Yw kal'gale; kal'galen; kal'galian; kal'galêila; Ywh kulgahl*

kalgama-, v. go round; prob. *kalgawari-* or *kalgawarima-* contracted. *Yal pr kalgama, p kalgamani, pf kalgamian, f kalgamala; Yw kal'gamâ, kal'gamani, kal'gamian, kal'gamâla*

kalgari(h)¹, n. necklace made of grass beads. Poss. *kalgare(h)*. *Yal kalgare necklace (of beads); Yw kal'garê, kal'güre necklace of grass beads*

kalgari(h)², n. swamp reed, reeds. *MRh gulgaree reeds; NGgr kulgurrie, yubahn swamp reed*

kalgawari-, kehlgoñri-, v. run away, flee, fear, dread. Prob. 'run'; cf. also *duhyiny/duyhny* 'frightened'. *Ym-jc gehlgawari- run; Yal run away, flee pr kalgorei, p kalgoren, pf kalgorian, f kalgoreila; Yal pr kalgauwarrei, p kalgauwarren, pf kalgauwarrian, f kalgauwarreila dread; Yw kal'gore; kal'goren; kal'gorian; kal'gorêla flee; Yw kal'gauwar're; kal'gauwar'ren; kal'gauwar'rian; kal'gauwar'rêila fear, dread*

kalgir, n. canoe; cf. *bagul, wundal, kundal¹/kandul/kundul, nambargul. Ml kundal, kulgerry*

kalgiwa- (?), v. to set (of sun); prob. *kalgi-/kargi-* + *-wa-*; cf. also *kahgi (kahgi-)*. *Ym-jc*

kalgulañ¹, n. jay (not blue, chatterbox); there is some ambiguity in form of word and its meaning, see also *kalgalañ, kulgurañ, mirun, miyuhn. Ym-jc*

kalgulañ², kalgurañ, n. leatherhead (bird) or friar bird, jay (chatterbox, not blue jay Ym-jc); poss. also *kalgurañ*, and cf. *kulguruñ*. NGgr form suggests *kahlgulin(y)*. *Ym-jc galgurañ; Yal gulgulung; Yw kal'kalüñg; NGgr kahlkullen*

kalgulma-, v.t. surround; poss. *kalgawari* + *-ma?* 'cause to run (round)'. *Yal pr kalgulma, p kalgulmunni, pf kalgulmaian, f kalgulmala; Yw kal'gulmâ*

kalgur(u), n. woman's fighting stick; also used for digging yams and other roots; cf. also *kanay. Yal kalgurru stick (fighting), gunnai stick (yam); Yw kal'gurrü fighting*

stick (woma's), also used for digging yams and other roots (so-called yamstick)

kalguraŋ/kulgulaŋ, n. leatherhead or friar bird; cf. kalgalan, kalgalaŋ, and kulguluŋ. *Ym-jc, Yg-jc galgulang, galguraŋ jay (chatterbox, not blue), Ym-jc gulguruŋ, gurahmburuhn magpie; Yal gulgulung leatherhead (bird); Yw kal'kaluŋ, Yw magpie kulumburun leatherhead, golgorun butcherbird; Ywh Kalkoolun*

kalguraw, n. crow (?) (AT); prob. kalguraŋ; AT also lists kalamburan, which is also a word for 'magpie'. Cf. wagahn 'crow', and kalguraŋ. *ATip columbrun and colgrow*

kali¹, n. tree, wood (GN); GN only has initial /k/, also initial /k/ in karu 'stone'. See jali. *GNjm kadli tree, kali wood*

kali², **kagali**, **kale** etc., dem. this here; predicate form kali, kagali, kagay/kage, kale, kagale (?); can take past tense suffix. *Kagaliyehn ŋay. 'I was here.' (Ml); Minyaŋ kali? 'What is this?' (Yal); Njanyaŋ ŋumbiny kali. 'This is my house.'; Kagali ŋaw. 'I'm here, here I am.' (Ym-jc); Kale nyah (kullen-ya) 'Here it is.' (TD). Ym-jc; Yal gulli, minyung gulli what is this; Yw gulli, kulli, Ml kully, - (m), mulla-na-gun (f), - (n), konno (arb)?; kalli here, ku-kully, kullai, kũ-kullai; kũkulliyen was here; Ms culle that, culle wonghun he; TDjb kulle*

kali-, v. give (GN); see wula-. *GNjm kale*

kalibal, pn. Galibal language (Galibal dialect); 'those who say kali'. Prob. dialect around Kyogle, who said kali 'that' in the same way as the Yugambah. *Ynh-gf*

kalmuهران, n. ground fern [*Blechnum*]; cf. kamiru. *NGgr gulmoohan*

kalubar (?), see Kalabadh.

kaluhl, n. kurrajong, red flower [*Brachichyton acerifolia*]. *NGgr kallohl*

kaluhndar, n. beautiful headland (prob. Caloundra); poss. from another language. *GClds caloundra beautiful headland*

kalum (kaluhm?), n. crayfish; cf. mulany, bimbim³. *ATjo galoom*

kalundirgin, n. coot [*Fulica atra*]. *NGgr kallundirgin*

kalwuny [kalwoyn], n. lyre bird. See kalbuny.

kamagay, adj. big; listed by Ynh as kamaday (poss. kamaray): kamadai kuruman 'big kangaroo', kamadai burginy 'a big wind'; see kamay; this is prob. a gender form. *Ynh-ml gamagay, Ynh-ml gamadai*

kamahga, n. storm; poss. from kamay 'big'; see also mugar. *GCcp kamarga*

kamany [kamayn], **kamini**, n. large creek; poss. kamay 'big' neuter; presumed 'w' in GCcp form is a misreading of 'm'. *GCcs komine large creek; GCcp kowine/komine*

kamaran, **kamaruhn**, n. head man, white gentleman; cf. kamiruhn; Watson states 'this term was also applied by the Aborigines to white men in authority; prob. adopted from Wakka, also applied to white men of high standing.' *Yal kamerun white gentleman, Yw kam'arun headman*

kamaw, n. female kangaroo; female of mani (Ywh); see gamaw.

kamay, adj. big; also 'thick' (Yal, Yw), 'heavy' (GN); kamay-bin 'big (masc.)', kamanyagan 'big (fem)', kamina 'big (tree)'; mibiny kamay (Ml), kamagay (Ym-jc); positive, comparative and superlative kamay, kamay-gali, kamay-bungil resp. (Yal); Ywh also has 'kongwai'; also name of an old 'king' (Ynh); Camoi 'king' buried at Fingal Head. GN has kamaygal 'heavy'. Jehŋ kamay 'big mouth'; kamay dagay 'big

- white man' (Y); Kamay mali jabu. 'That boy is big.'; Mamali kamagay mibiny/jalgany. 'That's a big man/woman.'; Kamayjanj male. 'That's too big.' (Ym-jc); kamay buyuhl 'high mountain, large hill' (MRh); Njulunmay wamginy mibiny kamay. 'By-and-by plenty Blacks will come.' (TD). *Ym-jc gamay, gamagay; Ynh-fm, ql; Yal gumai big, thick; Yw gum'ai big; Ml kumai, kumai-bin (m), kumai-ma-gun' (f), kuminna or kumai-nyon (spears, canoes, logs); Ms cobawnor kumajong big; MRh cumibool large hill; high mountain; ATlw kum, ATjo cumi, NGgr kumai long (of whiskers); komaijung big, plenty; NCff comi, TDjb kommo; GCcp kowine/komine large creek; GCcs large creek komine; Ywh komai, kongwai large; GNjm kumai thick, gumnikal heavy*
- kamay-bungil**, adj. very big, biggest. See kamay.
- kamay-gali**, adj. very big, bigger. See kamay.
- kamay-janj**, adj. big, plenty. *NGgr komaijung*
- kamaybu**, adj., num. lots of, plenty; cf. karalbu, wulalbu; kamaybu also 'horde', i.e. a lot, many, beyond four (Ywh). *TDjb kurralboo or kommiboo many; Ywh komaiboo, kurralboo, woolalboo*
- kambalam**, n. Silky Oak [*Grevillea robusta*]. Kambalam wajara, wudhir bingij. 'When the silky oaks are in bloom, the turtles are fat.' (song, NG). *NGgr kambullum*
- kamban**, n. ritual scars on breast; given to kumban.gir, young men who have previously (when growing whiskers) received ritual scars on their back. *Ml kumban*
- kamban.gir**, n. young man with ritual scars back and front; a lad who has received his kumban or 'scars on his breast'. *Ml gumbangir*
- kambar**, (poss. **bambar** or **gumbur**), n. honeysuckle [*Banksia latifolia*]; see gumbur, bambar.
- kambawir, kambirwir, kambabin**, n. wood duck [*Dendrocygna eytoni*] (Yw). *Yw kam'bwir, kam'birwir AT'ip combawir, ATjo cumbabin*
- kambay**, n. mouth (?); Ynh says properly it is GD, but there is no Gidhabal form listed like this; Birihn (Rappville) word gahmbay (Crowley); cf. jahj, jehj. *Ynh-ml*
- kambilmuy** (?) [kambilmoy], n. rock. *Mm gumbelmoy*
- kambuhny** [kambooin] (masc.), **kambuhnygan** [kambooin.gan] (fem.), n. eloper; Ywh lists as 'elopement' (referring to man/woman). Kambuny kawarehn. '(He) ran away with a woman.' (Ynh) *Ynh-ml gambuny larrikin, gambuny gawarin; Ywh kambooin elopement (referring to man), kambooingun elopement (referring to woman)*
- kami**, n. grandmother; in southern dialects (except Casino dialect) father's mother; Yal, Yw, Ml give as 'father's mother', but Ym-jc and Smythe's Casino listing as 'mother's mother'; reciprocal term, i.e. also used for 'son's child' (Ml); ŋami (Ynh-ql). *Ym-jc gami mother's mother; Yal kumi father's mother; Yw kumi paternal grandmother; Ml kummi father's mother, son's child*
- kamir-kamir**, n., locnm. species of wattle; 'Coomera was in early days "Kummera-kummera," the native name of a species of wattle (Coomera in a neighbouring dialect means 'blood').' *Ywh locnm. Kummera-kummera*
- kamiru**, n. fern. *Ywh kummeroo any fern*
- kamuhm**, n. bulldog or jumper ant; gumuhm in GD, WA, C. *Yal kummom*

bulldog ant; Yw kùmmùn bull head ant; NGgr kamoom bulldog ant, jumper ant

kanahngin, adj. generous; Yal indicates long vowel, Yw does not. *Yal kanahngin; Yw kan'angin*

kanahrgan (?), n. plover. See also *deber, dibir-dibehr. NGcds canarugun*

kanambir, n. John Dory fish [*Zeus australis*]. Yw form could be *kunambar*. *Yw gu'nùmbùr'a, Zeus australia; Ywh kunnumbera, gunnuberra*

kanaj, n. stomach. See also *muḥḥ, miruḥ¹, kidhir¹. Ynh-nm*

kanar, n. war, a fight, a fight with spears; cf. *kanay, kawgan. Yal konara war; Yw kon'ara spear, kon'ara war (fight with spears); MRh goomera fight, or battle (blood?); Ywh gowgun, kunnera fight*

kanay, kanaybah (kanahy?), n. digging stick, yamstick, ironbark spear; heavy spear of hardwood (Yw); name for Russell Island (Ywh); 'yam stick, digging stick'; Kanaipa (prob. place of ironbark spear), a place name; poss. *kanahy, kanahyba (Ywh). Ym-jc digging stick; Yal gunnai yamstick; Yw kon'ai heavy spear of hardwood, gon'ai, konai; NGgr kunnai yam stick; Ywh kunnai yamstick, locnm. Kanaipa*

kanaybah, locnm. Russell Island; from *kanay* 'digging stick', q.v., but see also *kanayban. Ywh Kanaipa name for Russell Island*

kanayban, kanaybal, n. long-necked turtle (Ym), large freshwater turtle (NG); cf. *kanay* 'club, digging stick'; also *kidhambihḥ. Ym-jc ganayban, gidjumbihḥ; NGgr gunnaibul*

kandaj, pn. tribal name; tribe and language (dialect) about Nerang. *Ynh-fm*

kandi-, v. take (GN); poss. from *kah(ḥ)-ndi-*, see *kahḥ- 'take'*, and suffix *-ndi-*. *GNjm konde*

kanduḥl kali, locnm. big rock (GC), name of a high rocky knoll in Numinbah Valley (NG); lit. 'this is a boat'. *NGgr kundohlkulli; GCnp cundle culy big rock*

kandul/kundul, n. canoe, boat. Some source spellings suggest *kundal*, others *kandu(h)l*, even from same author; see *kundul. Kanduhl kali, kanduhl. 'A boat! A boat!' (children's song, NG); Kugah nyah ḥanyah kandul. 'Come and see my canoe.' (TD). MRh cundool boat; NGgr kundohl boat; NGcds condole boat; TDjb ko-ga-na unyar kun-dole come and see my canoe; Ywh kundool canoe, kundilgoogee paddle*

kandul-gubih, n. rowlocks; i.e. 'belonging to the paddle or canoe'; poss. *kundal-gubih*; see *kundal, jabulgan-gubih, 'seat', 'paddle'. Ywh tchaboolgungoobie, kundilgoogee*

kandur (?), n. hair; cf. *kehr/kayir, bawur, kuhndan*. Poss. should be *kuhndan* if final letter misread for n. *ATtp condur*

kangindi-, v. to adopt. *Yal pr kangindi, p kanginden, pf kangindian, f kangindala adopt; Yw kan'gandī; kan'gandan; kan'ganian; kan'gandāla; kan'gindi*

kan.giyuwa, see *kan.kiyuwa junimbah, kan.kiyuwa warambil*.

kani, n. a knot, tangle. *Yal gani knot n.*

kani-, v.t. to tie, bind, tangle. *Kanehla ḥaw bugul. 'I'm tying rope.' (Ym-jc). Ym-jc tie; Yal gani knot n., pr kunne, p kunneni, pf kunnian, f kunneila v. tie, tangle; Yw kùnnēn; kùn'nenian; kùn'nē'la bind; Yw gùn'nē; gùn'nē-en; gun'nēlian; gùn'nē-ila; gùnē tangle; kùnnē; tie kùn'nē; kùn'nēnī; kùn'nian; kun'nēlatie, bind, knot*

- kanihq**, n. mullet (NGgr only). *NGgr*
kunneeng
- kanim**, n. the hips. See also wayan, jiraj (jaraŋ?); kanim poss. related to kani- 'tie'? *Yal kunnim loins; Yw künim waist, loins; Ywh hips kunnim, wahn, terrung*
- kaninj(y)** [kaninj], n. policeman; prob. from kani- 'to tie up'; cf. also banjuhr, kanjabal, kanji. Poss. kanijih; C has ganilihny, WU has ganinj. *Ynh-gc, ql*
- kanjabal**, n. policeman; from English 'constable'. *Ynh-ml*
- kanji**, n. policeman; also kaninjny, kanjabal, banjuhr. *Ynh-gc, ql*
- kanjibuy** (?), n. cunjevoi (scrub arum [*Alocasia*]). Given as budheh by Yal, Yw. *NGgr cunjevoi*
- kanji(li)-**, v. kindle, light, make burn, marry; kanjibah (imper), kanjibani (past), kanjibahny (fut), also 'marry'? Prob. kanyja- + -li-, but poss. kanyji(li)-. Munu waybaru kanjilinihahny ŋubu. 'That fire will be lit tomorrow.'; kanjiligir 'desire to burn'; Wahlu kiyah malahny waybar kanjilah. 'You ask him to light (it).'; Ŋayu malahny ŋubu kiyani kanjibani. 'I asked him to light it yesterday.'; Munu waybar kanjilurubu. 'The fire is lighted.'; Munu waybar kaniliniban ŋubu. 'That fire will be lighted tomorrow.'; kanji waybar 'light a fire' (Ml). *Yal pr künjelin, p kunjelen, pf kunjelian, f kunjeleila kindle, marry, cf. marry (see "kindle") pr künjelin; Yw kun'dhelin; kun'dhelen; kun'dhelian; kun'dhelêla; Ml kunjilinneban will be lighted (made to burn); kundia, kunjeba (imper), kunjebunne (past), kian (fut) MRh gimgeeban marriage*
- kan.kiyuwa junimbah**, v. to keep to the right; prob. junim + loc. case. See kiyuwa and kawa- 'go'. *Ml kankyua junimba*
- kan.kiyuwa warambil**, v. to keep left. See kiyuwa and kawa- 'go'. *Ml kankyua worrembil*
- kanma**, n. knot, as in a rope; poss. kunma, but prob. from kani- + -ma-. *Yw kun'ma*
- kanŋa-**, v.t. hear, know, think, consider, smell, sense, hope; suffixes -nji-, -lehn, -liyahn, -lehla; listed as kungulan'dhi 'think' (Yw); TWjb and MRjm attest past definite form kanŋani; Ywh form kanŋaleh imper. Wanyi kanŋalehla ŋay. 'I know you.'; Wanyi kanŋalehjam ŋay. 'I don't know you, I am without knowledge of you.' (Ml); Yagam kanŋahba. '(I) don't know.' (ATtp), Kanŋahjam. '(I) don't know.' (NC); Ŋay kanŋalihjam. 'I don't know.'; Ŋay malagay kanŋ(al)ani bugun. 'I pity him (I for him smell a bad smell).'; Wiya kanŋalangi bugun ŋay. 'I'm sorry for you.' (Ml); Ŋay yugumbek kanŋahla kulgun wuŋah. 'I don't understand your language.'; Wanginy ŋuluŋmay kanŋalehla. 'She's thinking about coming here soon.'; Ŋaw yugambek kanŋani wahny. 'I didn't hear/understand you.'; Jan kanŋalehla janangahn. '(?)' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc ganŋa hear, know, think; Yal pr kunga, p kungen, pf kungian, f kungala hear (see "call"); Yal pr kungullanji, p kungullen, pf kungullian, f kungulleila think (let me think); Yw kun'gũlandhi, kun'gullen, gun'gulian, kun'gulêla think, consider; kun'ga, kun'gen, kun'gian, kun'gâla; Ml kunlela know, kunlejũm without knowledge (of); Ml kunle, kunlejũm; kunlunbe bogon; kunleoro heard, kunlan will hear, kunlunne heard, kunlela hear; MRjm kungum-ne to hear, know; TDjb ille(?) (sic); TDj cunnarangeeb hear, know think; ATtp canaba know; ATlw niga; ATjo yeleyou I don't know; NCff cunitchum not knowing; Ywh kungulay know, kahngah hope; GNjm kunnga hear, kungala know, remember*

kangah jam, adj. deaf, unhearing; kangah-jam 'hearing-without'; Hanlon suggests kangah-dhan; cf. wajaḷ, waḷam. Kangah jam 'hear-without' (Yal) *Ym-jc wajaḷ; Yal wongul or kungajumm; Yw wun'gul unhearing, as in delirium; GCcp, GCcs wangam deaf; Ywh kungnatchung not to know*

kanyal, n. leaf; see also wuraja. Poss. kunyal, cf. kunyjal (GD) 'forest or scrub with undergrowth of various heights'. *MI kunyal*

kanga-, v. call, call out; 'a coo-ee' kangalalah or kangalulu = call out (Ywh) (poss. kangaluru?); forms kangani pf., kangalur pret. (Ynh). Njehn kangalehla?—Kehr kangalehla. 'Who is calling?—A white cockatoo is calling.' (MI); kangalur 'called out' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-ml ganḡa- call; Yal pr kunga, p kungen, pf kungian, f kungala call; Yw call kun'ga; kun'gen; kun'gian; kun'gāla, MI kungalela; Ywh kungalalah, kungalooloo*

kangalgali, n. bull; kangargali 'neck-type' WA, GD; see kangar² 'neck' and kangar¹ 'head'. *Ynh-ml*

kanganj [koŋkoŋ], n. skull, egg. Kali mulamnya kanganj jan.gam. 'This boy's skull (is) hard.' (of a living boy); Kali kanganj mulamnahdhil kabangil 'This skull of a boy (is) old' (of a boy long dead) (Yal). *Yal konggong, kong-gong, gulli molummnya konggong jungumm; gulli kong-gong molummnaḡil kobungil; Yw konk'gong, kong'-kong, kong'-kong'*

kangar¹, n. head; Holmer says poss. jp's father's language (Blackbutt), but MI and Ms give as 'head'; ganḡar is 'neck' WA, 'nape of neck' GD; bawur 'head' is more common. Poss. should mean 'neck', see kangar². See also bawur 'head' and kangalgali 'bull'. Bayganah kangar 'a man's head' (MI). *Ynh-jp ganḡar head; MI koŋgāra, Ms cunḡerah; NCff kungrer, TDjb kungera, TWjb kungarar head; Mrjm kunghurra head; Ywh kungurra*

kangar², n. neck (GN). Agrees with GD, WA. *GNjm kanggara*

kangil, n. arm, upper arm, wing of bird; whole arm (Ym-jc), upper arm and shoulder (Yw, Ywh), upper arm and bird's wing (TDjc); 'hand', others 'arm' (ATjo). Ywh has kungil. Kungil-kayehn 'shirt' ('arm entered') (Ywh). *Ym-jc ganḡil arm incl. shoulder; Yal guhngil arm (with shoulder); Yw gun'gil arm including shoulder; MI kungāḷ; Ms cungle arm, lower arm; ATjo kungal hand; TDjb kungill; TWjb kungle arm; Mrjm kungill arm; Ywh koongil arm; GNjm kanggil arm*

kanḡway, adj. big; poss. kamay misheard. *Ywh komai, kongwai*

kara, n. grog; also kira, kirar². *Ynh-gf, pt*

karabahndiny [karabahndin], n., locnm. grass-tree; Deepwater Point (Grand Hotel) = Kurrahbahndeen 'grass-tree'. See kargamamban, bumbimbihn.garal and kargal. *Ywh Kurrahbahndeen locnm. Deepwater Point*

karabi(h), n. white working man; evidently a coined word, probably originating from the early convict labourers being called 'croppies' (Watson). *Yal karapi, Yw kar'api; ATjp carabie white man*

karahr¹, n. clear ground; poss. kurahr 'broad'? *GCnp carara*

karahr², n. quantities of small stones lying on the beach; cf. daraw and karu 'stones'; poss. karaw. *GCss karrara quantities of small stones lying on the beach; GCsp karrara*

karahr³, see kurahr.

karah(ya-), v. to do anything in a great manner, loudly, greatly, full, heavily. Cf. GD garajdja- 'to be loud, noisy', same word with /dh/ softened to /y/. Cf. also kurahr 'long'. Kibam karandalehn 'full moon', karandalehn

kuwaj 'heavy rain', karandalehn waybar 'the fire is hot', karangehn warij 'very cold', waymali karayali 'speak loudly'; karahrayili dunja 'cry very loudly'. *MI karaia or karoé; karandallen, karangen, karaielly; karaharai-elly very loudly*

karal¹, adj. more, many, a lot, all, plenty, a mob everything; four or more; cf. karalbu; in *MI* karal always occurs as karalbu or karaljaŋ. *Yal karul everything, kurrull more; Yw kar'ul everything, kur'rel more; MI kurrálbo all indef. pron; ATip caral, ATlw kurrul, ATjo gurul, TDjb karalboo; Ywh kurrool, kurrulboo plenty, kurrul many*

karal², n. a group of huts; prob. 'many'; see karal¹ and jiman. *Ywh djimmun and kurrul a collection of huts*

karal-baŋgil, adv. most; karal 'more'. *Yal kurrull-buŋgil most, most of all; Yw kùr'rùl-bùn'gil*

karalbay, n. copper snake. Poss. kurulbay; cf. kurahlbaŋ. *NGgr korrolbai*

karalbu, num. many, a lot, plenty, all; altogether (*Yw*) indef. pron. (*MI*); 'a great many' (*TDjb*); cf. kamaybu, wulalbu, and see karal¹ and -bu². Karalbu mibiny 'a number of Blacks' (*TD*). *Yal karulbo altogether; Yw kar'albô altogether; MI kurrálbo all indef. pron; TWjb car-ral-boo many; Mrjm car-ral-boo many; TDjb kurralboo or kommiboo, karalboo mebbin a number of Blacks, karalboo plenty (lots of people); Ywh kurralboo a lot of*

karambay, karambah, t. midday. *MI karamba; Ywh kurrambai*

karambin(y), n., locnm. species of pine tree, or quicksand; poss. karahmbiny if current place name stress is correct. Name of Currumbin. *GCM carumbin; Ywh locnm. Currumbin*

karamgal, karamgalgah, n., locnm. satin wood (*GC*), redheart (Boomerang tree [*Dissiliaria baloghioides*] (*NG*)).

Also place name: Myers Ferry (Surfer's Paradise). *NGgr kurrumgull; GCtl, GCtlp curumgulga satinwood; GCnp curumgulgah satinwood; Ywh kurrungul a hardwood scrub tree, much used for boomerang making, Myers Ferry*

karanbi, locnm. Cape Byron. *Mm Gurrantry*

karaj¹, n. small slate-coloured owl, night-hawk; cf. karangan(y) 'night-hawk', and karany 'owl sp.' (*GD*). *Yal karang; Yw kar'ang*

karaj², **karaj-karaj**, n. hailstones; bandahn 'stone' also used. Cf. karu, karahr². *Ym-jc garaj, Ywh kurrung-kurrung*

karangam, locnm. Canungra, place of the night owl; see karaj, karangan(y) and suffix -gam. *Yal Canungra (karang-gum) place of the night-owl*

karangan(y) [karanga(y)n], n. night-hawk; cf. karaj 'small slate-coloured owl'. *Yal korongunn; Yw kor'ongun*

karar, karul, n. coral; from English?, but cf. karu 'stone' (*GN*) and karahr². *Ywh katool, guttara*

karba(h), n. spring water; cf. karbi 'creek' and karbi- 'pour'. *NGcds carrabah*

karbahn, adv. reciprocal action; *Yal* and *Yw* list as 'revenge'; in *GD* it is 'exchange'. Poss. kahrban. *Njali karaban banmaleh. 'Let's paint one another.' Yal karbahn revenge; Yw kâr'ban revenge; MI karaban reciprocal action*

karbahn wubali-, v.t. exchange; = to barter; poss. karbahn wurbali- 'to hide reciprocally'; cf. wurba-. *Ywh kurrabhahn wubullay*

karbali-, see Leahbali-.

karbi, n. creek, gully, small creek or trickling watercourse; poss. karbeh; see also yehgul. *Ywh* also has a form jaraŋbin; see jaraŋbin(y). *MRaf curraby a gully; MRh curabee creek; NGcds kererbay*

creek; *NCff kuraby*; *GCcs, GCnp small creek*
currabee, Ywh small creek or trickling
watercourse kurrabay, kurrabee, jerrunbin

karbi-, v. to pour. *Yal pr garbei, p garbeini,*
pf garbeian, f garveila; Yw gar'bê; gar'bêni;
gar'bêan; gârbêla

karbin(y) [karbin], n. red carrabin
 [*Geissois benthami*]. *NGgr karrabin*

karbul, n. the small of back. *MRaf currabal*
the back or loins; Ywh kurrabool small of
back

kardhih, karjih, n., locnm. kurrajong;
 Curragee on Stradbroke Island—same
 as 'currajong', a tree. Prob. not
 Yugambéh. *Ywh locnm. Curragee*

karehny [kareyn], **karehn**, n. fin; poss.
 same as karihny 'edge, corner'. *Yal*
karen; Yw karen'

kargahn, karguhn, n. belt, of net-work.
Yal garragohn belt (net work); Yw gar'ragôn
belt of network

kargal, n. grass-tree. See bumbinbihn-
 baral, karul¹, karabahndiny,
 kargarnamban. *Yal garragull; Yw gar'agùl*

kargarnamban, n. grass-tree; also
 karahbandiny, bumbinbihn-baral. *Ywh*
boombenbeen-burral, kurragurranumban

kargi-, **karga-**, v. go down. Poss.
 kahgi-, q.v., also cf. kalgiva-, prob.
 kargi-/karge- + -wa-. *Yal pr gargei, p*
gar gen, pf gar geian, f gar geila descend; Yw
gâr'ge; gâr'gen; gar'geian; gâr'gâ'la descend

kargugan, n. kookaburra; see kahgun.

kari¹, kiri, n. pademelon, a type of
 wallaby; cf. biyum. Poss. same as
 karil. *Yw kir'ri paddymelon; GCcp beom;*
Ywh kurree paddymelon

kari², pn. person's name; identified with
 surname Curry. *Ynh-jp*

karihny [kareen], n. edge, corner; cf.
 karehny, kuruhny². *Yal edge (as corner)*
karin; Yw karin' corner

karil, n. scrub wallaby, small sp.; female
 scrub wallaby (GN). In GD, WA
 described variously as 'female Scrub
 Wallaby', 'Red-necked Paddymelon'
 (?), 'small paddymelon'. See also kari¹,
 biyum. *Ynh-gf scrub wallaby; Yal karil scrub*
wallaby; Yw kar'îl, kâr'îl; GNjm karil female
scrub wallaby

karim, kanihg, n. mullet; see kuwiyang,
 poss. older form kuriyang. Also see
 jalum¹, wundaygal. *GCtlc currim; GCtlp*
currim

karimanday, n. flying fox's wing; poss.
 karimandi. *GCldc currimundi flying fox's*
wing

karindi, n. female kangaroo (GN). *GNjm*
karindi

karirmila-, v. to stare. *Yal pr katarmila, p*
katarmilen, pf makarmian, f katarmileila; Yw
ka'ermila; ka'ermilan; ka'ermian; ka'ermilêla

karu, n. stone. Same form in
 Copmanhurst dialect/language and C
 dialect, but dehyu, jaraw more
 common. Cf. karahr² and kaway. *GNjm*
karu

karu-karulehn, adj. cranky, peevish or
 querulous owing to ill health (Yal); cf.
 karul 'tired, lazy'. Cf. karul-karuhl. *Yal*
karokarolen peevish owing to ill health; Yw
peevish owing to illness kâr'ôkâr'-ôlen

karuba-, **karubandi-**, **karubili-**, v. to
 capsized; prob. karuba- + -ndi- or -li-.
Ywh karroobunday, karroobillay

karul¹, n. grass-tree; poss. reduced from
 kargal, but cf. karuhr 'grass-tree' in
 WA. *Ynh-ml*

karul², karulehn, adj. tired; Ywh 'lazy,
 tired'; cf. karu-karulehn, karul, duhg,
 yihl. Wahlu karul?—Yawuy banya-
 banyhar(a) karul. 'Are you tired?'—

- 'Yes, I'm very tired.' (TDjb) *TDjb carulen, kur-rool; Ywh doong, kurrool tired, lazy*
- karul-garuhi**, adj. careless; cf. karul 'tired, lazy'. *Yal karul-garol careless; Yw ka'rol-ka'rol careless*
- karum**, n. wild (GN). *GNjm karum*
- karun**, n. bay. *MRh caroon*
- karunja-** (**karunjali-**), v. fall. Poss. karu + -nja-. Cf. muru kaya-. *Yal pr karrunjalei, p karrunjalen, pf karrunjalian, f karrunjaleila; Yw karrûndhâle; kar'rundhâlen; karrundhâlian; kar'rûndhalêila*
- kawa**⁻¹, v.t. break, smash. Cf. also dunma-. Kawani munjaŋ 'broke the net'; Wanah kawagawa! 'Don't break (it)!'; Ŋagamjihndu kawagawani. 'The dogs broke (the net).' (Ynh); kawah kuhni 'break in two' (Ywh). *Ynh-pf, ml gawa- (goh-), gawani (gohni), gohgawa imper., gohgoni pf. (ml), wana gohgawa, gohgoni; Yal pr gowa, p gowalen, pf gowalian, f gowalala, Yw gôwâ; gôw'âlen; go'wâlian; gôw'âll'â'la; Ywh toonmah, kowah smash, kowah kornee to break in two; TDjb cowin*
- kawa**⁻², v.i. go. Poss. related to Livingstone's "kyua", "kankyua", or to kawari- 'run', see kiyuwa(?), kan.giyuwa junimbah, kan.giyuwa warambil, kawari-. Yila wahlu kawahla? 'Where are you going?' *Ynh-gf gawala*
- kawal, kawul**, adv. far, long; takes loc. case suf.; kawal-dhaŋ 'further', kawal-baŋgil 'furthest' (Yw); kawulah 'far-loc', kawuljaŋ 'very far' poss. meanings from Ywh forms. Cf. also kiwal 'deep': TD appears to have kiwal for 'deep', and 'long'. Yugambèh kawulah ŋumbiny. 'The house is not far.' (Ym-jc); kiwal kulgan (TD). *Ym-jc gawulah; Yal gauwull, gauwulljunng farther, gauwullbunngil farthest; Yw gau'wùl far; gau'wùldhong farther; gauwùl-bùngil farthest;*
- TDjb kiòle a long way, kiòle kooligun a long road, kiòle koong deep water, kiòle a good way off; Ywh kowlah, kowljung*
- kawal-baŋgil**, adv. further; lit. 'far-very'. *Yw gau'wùl-bùngil farthest*
- kawal-bidhaŋ**, adv. further; lit. 'far-little'. *Yw gau'wùl-bi'dhùng farther*
- kawan**, n. kookaburra; cf. kahgun, etc., prob. kahgun with very softly heard /g/. *Ynh-gf laughing jackass*
- kawandeh**, n. dolphin, porpoise; the giant dolphin (mythical) was speared in the top of his head by Boogaban 'Sparrow Hawk', using Giant Goanna's spear. *Mfh kowundi dolphin; Ywh kowunday, boobaingun porpoise*
- kawandi-**, v.t. go away with; prob. from kawari-: kawandi- imper., kawandila, kawandin term., kawandigi int. Kawandi- in Wa 'run with something in the hands', from kawari- + -ndi- 'do while carrying'. Wana wahlu kehlkawani mani. 'Don't you go away with the money.' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-ml*
- kawan.gali, kawun, kawgun**, n. anger; kawaŋ + -gali; prob. also angry; or kawun(gali). *Yal kauwunnngulli anger; Yw kau'wùngulli, kau'wongul'li; Ywh kowoon, kowgoon angry*
- kawaŋ, kawaŋdhar** [kaŋ, kaŋjar], n. uncle (mother's brother); apparently kalwaŋ in Yw. *Yal kau-ùng; Yw kôl'ung, kolùng; Ml káoŋ*
- kawaŋgu**, loc. away. Yehni kawaŋgu 'went away'. *Ynh-ml*
- kawargam**, locnm. Cowarragum, the flat above Pumbinbil. MRs 11 states 'not known to present day blacks' (1910). *MRs 11 Cowarragum*
- kawari**⁻¹, **kohri**⁻¹, v.i. to run; pronounced as though long o: kohri-, kawarima- 'make to run'; also kawari-kawari- (Ywh); kawarindi- 'run away

with' (Ynh) Njau nyahni kawarinyun jahdhami. 'I saw children running away.'; Wunah kawari, ban.gahny wahlu. 'Don't run, you might fall.'; Mali kuruhman kohriwahla.' 'That kangaroo is running away.'; Kuruhman kehlgohehn (kehlgawarehn) jabunji nyahni, duhyinjahgan. Kohre nyula mulimir. 'The kangaroo ran away (because he) saw the boy. He runs up the ridge.'; Njau nyahni kuruhman buyuhla kawarehn nyula. 'I saw a kangaroo running in the mountain(s).' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gawuri-*, *gehlgawuri-*; *Ynh-ml gohrindin run away with, gohri-* var. *gawari-* *Yal pr gauarei, p gauaren, pf gauarian, f gauareila run; Yw gau'ari; gau'aren; gau'arian; gau'arêla run; Ml kory (imper), koroally go round, korima make to run; koren run/can run, korenyun; GCm couree, cowree; Ywh kooran, kowriegowrie*

kawari⁻², **kohri**⁻², v. go round (run?). Kawarili (kawarileh) waybanu! 'Go round the camp!'; Kawarili baygalbahnu! 'Go round the man!'; Njau kawarehn karayalehn, wanandehn wanyi. 'I run fast, you slowly (I am faster than you).' (Ml); wuŋan kawarila ŋumbiny 'running around the house'; kehlgawarila, kawarin 'running, ran away (with)'. (Ynh). *Ynh-ml; Ml koroally wê bon-no go round the camp*

kawarima, n. story, tale; 'cause to run'. *Yal gaureima story, tale; Yw gau'rêmâ*

kawarima-, v. to tell, relate; lit. 'cause to run'. *Yal pr gaureima, p gaureimen, pf gaureiman, f gaureimala tell a tale; Yw gau'rêmâ; gau'rêmen; gau'rêman; gau'rêmâla*

kaway (?), n. rocks; cf. karu. *MRh goway*

kawga-, v.t. cut; poss. kawang; cf. kalga-. *Yal pr gaugunn, p gaugunni, pf gaugunnian, f gaugala*

kawgahri, n. seagull. *Yw kou'gari; Ywh kowgahrie*

kawgam (?), n. sea beach; prob. kuygam, q.v. *NGcds cowgam*

kawgan, n. a fight; cf. kanar. *Ywh gowgun, kunnara*

kawganagan, kuwayir, n. sea bird, curlew. *Ywh kougaganun, gwoiairee*

kawgany + -anga- [kawganyanga-], v. get angry; 'be angry'; cf. kawan(gali). *Yal pr gaugun, p gaugunen, pf gaugunyangun, f gaugunyangala enraged (to be); Yw gau'gon; gau'gûnen; gau'gûniangan; gau'gûniangâla enrage*

kawirgan, n. oyster-catcher bird. *Mm kow-werrigan*

kawlaŋ, n. a patch of grass enclosed by scrub. *MRAF, MRhpa cowlong*

kawun, n. kookaburra (GN). *GNjm kawun laughing jackass*

kawun(y) [kawo(y)n], **kawgun**, adj. angry; cf. kawan(gali), kawgany + -anga-. *Ywh kowoon, kowgoon*

kaya-, kayi-, v. chase, hunt, drive (animals); cf. Ym-jc kayi- 'chase, swim'. *Yal pr gaia, p gaiani, pf gaianian, f gaiala drive; Yal pr gaia, p gaien, pf gaiian, f gaiala, hunt; Yw gai'-a drive, hunt; gai'-i; gai'anî; gai'anian; gai'âla drive; Yw gai'-a; gai'en; gai'an; gai'âla hunt*

kayadham, n. bath; 'without swim' (?). See gayi-. *Yw kai'edhùm*

kayalgam, n. chief, in fighting; NGgr has dayalgam. *Yal kaialgumm; Yw kai'algùm; NGgr tyalgum*

kaybe, ka(h)ba, gabay, adj. another. See also ŋanduhr. Kaybimah junan! 'Make another handle!' ('cause another ...') (Ml); Nyahni kaba kuruhmani. '(They) saw another kangaroo' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gaba, Yal gubbai; Yw gubai, garba, kar'ba; Ml kaiby, -jâra (m), -jâra-gun (f), -(n), -na (arb); kaibima make another, TDjb kibey the other one*

kayi¹, **kaya**-, v. chase, swim; cf. **kaya**-, also **yaruh**-. Kuway kayadhan! 'Come and swim!' (TD). *Ym-jc gayi swim, chase; TDjb kowar kia jun come and swim*

kayi², v. go in, enter, put on (clothes), swim (?); cf. **kaya**-; 'shirt' **kungil kayehn**; **kayehn** 'to put on', **kayehla** '(I) go in'. Wayalin (wayalehn?) **kayin** (prob. **kayehn**) **burginyu** 'flew through the air' (Ynh-ml); **Kayeni balundi**. '(They) dived into the river.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gayi swim, chase; Ynh-ml gayi- go in; Ml kaie go in, enter; TDjb kowar kia jun come and swim; Ywh kaien to put on, kaielo I go in*

kayibalima/kayibilima-, v.t. put (something) in; **kayi**- 'enter, go in' + **-ba**(?) + **-li**- + **-ma**- causative. Cf. **kayilima**-. *Ywh kaibelemah*

kayidhanj, adj. high; poss. **kayi** + **-janj**. *Yw kai'dhũng, bar'ai; Ywh kaijong*

kayilima-, v. admit (poss. let in, cause to go in, let enter); cf. **kiya**-; prob. from **kayi**- 'enter' or **kiya**- 'say, tell' + **-li**- + **-ma**-. Cf. **kayibalima** (**kayibilima**-) **ba**. *Yal pr kailima, p kailimani, pf kailimian, f kailimala, Yw kailima; kailimani; kailimian; kailimala*

kayimbara, adj. small; prob. from **Gunggari**. *Ynh-ql*

kayir, n. hair of possum; prob. **kehr** 'hair', **kahr** 'fur' and **kayir** are the same. Note **Yal guhr** 'hair'. *Ms kyara hair of opossum*

kayiwaj, n. lake, waterhole; see **kahwaj**.

kayuhn, n. trousers. *Ym-jc*

kehlgawari-, **kehlgoMRI**-, v.i. run, go round, run round; see **kawari**-, **kalgawari**-; Homer lists **kehl** (**gehl**) as rel.(?), 'away'. **Gehl gawarehla** 'running away'; **Nyula kehl kawarin** (**kohrin**). 'He ran away.' (Ynh); **Kuruhman nyahni jabuhŋi** **kehlgawarehn duhyinyehn**. 'The

kangaroo saw the boy and ran away frightened.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc gehlgawari, galgawari; Ynh ge:lgo:ri*

kehlgoMRI-, v. see **gehlgawari**-.

kehr¹, **guhr**, n. hair, any hair; or **kayir**, q.v.; **kahr** 'fur' is probably same word. Ym-jc has **keh**, but earlier Yg-jc (same person's data) has **kehr**. *Ym-jc geh; Yg-jc gehr; Yal guhr hair; Yw gur'ra; Ywh kaira*

kehr², **kehranj**, n. white cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerico*]; **Ywh** form suggests **kehr(a)** or **kehri**. **Kehr kangalehla**. 'A white cockatoo is calling.'; **Njaju nyahni karanibu mahni, kehni**. 'I saw a number of ducks and white cockatoos.' (Ml). *Ym-jc gehranj cockatoo; Yal geira; Yw gẽra white cockatoo; Ml kera nom, kero erg, kenne acc, kenna gen, keragai dat, kerabano abl; MRh gard cockatoo; ATtp gara; ATlw kirra; ATjo kaira; NCff kaara; TDjb karra; NGgr keeaira; NGcds gara cockatoo; GCns, GCnp kera cockatoo; Ywh kaira or karee; GNjm ger white cockatoo*

kibam, n. moon; **kibam karandalehn** 'full moon' (Ml); **ATtp** lists **gibou**, prob. misread for **gibon**, **ATjo** prob. also misread. Some sources suggest a form **kiban**; **NGcds** shows the prestopped final nasal /m/. *Ym-jc gibam; Yal gibumm; Yw gibũm; Ybs kibbun moon; Ybp kibbun; Ybs kibbun moon; Ml gibbum; Ms kepbum; TWjb gibbum moon; MRjm moon kibbum; MRh gibum; NGgr keeboon; NGcds kubumb; GCcs kibbon; GCcp kibbon; ATtp gibou; ATlw keebom; ATjo gireum; GCm kibbun; NCff kebum; TDjb gibbun; Ywh keebum; GNjm gibum*

kibar¹, adj. light, young, small, white, yellow; also for half-caste or a yellow man or woman (M). Cf. **kibar**². **Kibargan** 'half-case girl'; **kibarim** 'half-case male'; **kibar bayilehla** 'light rain falling, young lads fighting' (Ml). *Ym-jc white; Ml kibbãra white or yellowa; Ywh kibbera white; GNjm gibira white, clean*

kibar², n. ceremony of man-making, kippar initiated male; cf. other male age grade terms: jahdham, jabu, jabuyil, marwan, kamban.gir, baygal/mibiny, kidhuhm/mubiŋ. *MI kibbāra*

kibar³, n. young man, adolescent boy; connected with man-making initiation stage; GCcp/GCcs implies fricative /t/ or kibar-ja. Cf. kamban.gir, mangan, marawan. *Yal giberra male (from 20–25); Yw gi'bera young Aboriginal man; NCff murraygun; ATtp gibara; ATlw keeburra; ATjo jebur; GCcp keefrezer/keeprezer; TDjb kabera young man; GCcs kuprezer young man; NGgr keepera youth; Ywh keeburra boy 10–15 years*

kibar⁴, n. stringybark tree; cf. Kamilaroi kuburu 'black box tree'. *MI kibbāra*

kibaridha (?), n. young man; cf. kibar³; poss. kabiridha (?). *GCcs young man kuprezer; GCcp keefrezer/keeprezer young man*

kibin¹, **kibin-kibin**, n. sea redbill. *Ywh sea redbill givvin-givvin or gibbin*

kibin², n. water-hen [*Porphyria melanotis*]. *Yw [P. melanotis] gib'bin*

kibin³, pn. Kibbin; kibinbaya 'Kibbin has', but feminine suffix added for 'Kibbin has a wife'. Kibinbayagan nyubanḏhargan. 'Kibbin has a wife.' *MI kibbin, -do erg, -ye acc., -na dat., -gai dat, -bano abl*

kibirah, jibirah, n. bullrout fish (gr), kipper (GCm). *NGgr gibberoh or tibberoh; GCm keeberah*

kidhambihŋ, n. long-necked turtle. Cf. kanaybaŋ. *Ym-jc*

kidhaŋ¹, n. possum camp. Cf. kuyahny etc. *GCcp kisag/kisa?*

kidhaŋ², adj. old; poss. kidhuhm?, cf. also kurilah. *Ym-jc gurilah; Ywh kidjong, kooralah old*

kidhaŋ-kidhargan(y), kidhargan(y) [kidharga(y)n], n. old man; over 50 years; cf. kidhuhm, kidhargin. Poss. both kidhargan and kidhargin should read kidhargany. *Ywh kidjurragin old man; Ywh kidjung-kidjurragun*

kidhayi, n. long-tom fish. *Yw ki'dhai-i; Ywh kidjai-ee*

kidhi (?), pron. mine (GN). Doubtful. *GNjm giti mine*

kidhi-kidhi, n. red bean [*Dysoxylum muelleri*]. *NGgr kidgee kidgee*

kidhkidhba- [gizgizba], v. tickle; see gidhgidhba-.

kidhir¹, n. stomach, bowels; cf. muhŋ, miruŋ, kanaŋ. ATtp form kidhgur (?); also listed as balehn (?) (ATjo), magay (TDjb) *Yal kijerra; Yw ki'dhera stomach; ATtp bowels gidgura; ATlw giddira; ATjo bulen; NCff muggi bowels; TDjb mokki bowels*

kidhir², **kidhihrabu, kidhihimbahl**, adj. sorry; sympathetic, sad; kidhir-anga- 'to be sorry or sad'. Poss. derived from kidhir¹. *Yal adj. sorry, sad gijeri, v pr gijeri, p gijeren, pf gijeranga, f gijerangala; Yw sorry gidh'eri; Ywh kijeerahboo, kijeerimbahl; Yw sad gid'hera, gi'dheri*

kidhiwaŋ, n. flea. See also jindil, and cf. gidhgidhba- 'to tickle'. *Yal chindil; Yw tyi'ndil; Ywh tchindill, keejeewong*

kidhuhm, kidhulum, kidham, n. old man (over 50 years); prob. kidhuhm; also mubig, q.v. kidhuhm listed as 'old woman' (GCcs, GCcp); Ynh also gives as gidhuŋ (kidjuŋ) and gidjun as well as gidjum. Minyanbu kidhuhma ŋagam? 'How many dogs has the old man?' (MI); kidhuŋgin '(some) old people' (Ynh-ml); mibiny kidhuhm 'old man' (Ym-jc); kidhumbu 'old man (erg.)' (Ynh-ml, qc, gc). *Ym-jc gijuhm, gijulum; Ynh-ml, ql, gc gidjum, gidjumbu, ml gidjuŋ,*

gidjuna old man, old men - gidjunjin ml; Yal human male (over 50 years) gijumm; ML kic'om, mobeg; ML kittomma old man (gen); MRaf kithyonni old man; MRhpa kithyoume an old man; ATip gidou; ATlw keejom; ATjo kedjum; NCff kidgum; TDjb kudjune; GCm keejoom man; NGgr keejoom old man; GCcp old woman kichum; GCcs old woman kichum

kidhuŋ, n. old man (Ynh); cf. kidhuhm. kidhuŋgin 'some old people'. *Ynh-ml*

kidhur, adj. grey (headed); cf. kidhuhm/kidhulum 'old man' and kidhurgin. *Ym-jc gijur*

kidhurgin, adj., n. greyheaded; = old man. Ywh spelling suggests kidhargin. See kidhur, kidhan², kidhuhm. *Ywh kijurragin*

kiga-, v. speak (GN); cf. kiya-, kiyi-. *GNjm kigale speak*

kihraŋ, gihraŋ, n. flying fox, fruit bat. Also giraman, kuyun. Poss. kiraŋ, kiruŋ. *Ym-jc gehruŋ, giruŋ; Yw girra'man flying fox or fruit bat; Yk giraman; GCm gerroong; NGgr girrung fruit bat, flying fox; GCns, GCnp gyirrong flying fox; Ywh girramon, girrung, keerung*

kilaŋ, kilaŋan, kilaŋ-wehn (?), adj. dead. See also kilaŋ + -anga-. *Ym-jc gilaŋ(an); Yw gil'ungun, kurul'bû dead (lit. 'finished'); MRh gelong dead; GCcp killong death; GCcs killong death*

kilaŋ + -anga-, v. die; lit. 'become dead'; adj. kilaŋ takes -anga- to become 'die', hence kilaŋwehn 'dead'. *Yal v pr kilung, p kilungen, pf kilungian, f kilungala die; Yw kil'ung; kil'ungen; kil'ungian; kil'ungâ'la die; MRh gelongla dying; ATjo gilungwend dead*

kilge, n. tongue; see also jurguŋ, yalany. *Ynh-nm*

kili, dem. that yonder, that far away, there far away; i.e. that distant (prob. visible); kahny(u) predicate form (MI);

kili/kile given as 'here' or 'close by' Ym-jc, Yw, but Yw also gives kali 'here'; kila/kili 'this' or 'here' (Ynh); kilagu 'here', kilaŋu 'from here' (Ynh). TDjb shows accusative kilahni. Yili jabalŋan kilagubi kandalgubi? 'Where is the paddle of that (this) canoe?' (MI); Njahna kili? 'Whose is that?'; Nahn kili? 'Who is there?' (Yal); kilagu malagu 'here and there'; kilaŋu 'from here' (Ynh-ml); Kili wahlu ŋumbiny wuŋah. 'That's your house over there.' (Ym-jc); Kili nyah! 'Look here!' (NGgr); Mibiny kilijaŋ yan.gehn. 'All have gone away.' (GCm); Kili ŋahn? 'Who is that (person)?'—Nahn kile. 'I don't know'. (lit. "Who/someone there?"); Wahlu nyahni kilahni? 'Do you see that one?'; Minyaŋ kile jalahla? 'What (do) they eat?'; Nahn kile jalgany? 'What woman is that?' (TD). *Ym-jc gili/gile this (close); Ynh gila, gilagu; Yal gilli that yonder, there far away, nana gilli whose is that; kilei middle; Yw gil'li there, far away; ML killy, ki-killy (m/f); killa-na-gun (you, she yonder); kundy it there; killagoby for that; MRjm killee he, she, it; TDjb kille there, that, killingang? who is that Black? (mibbin understood), ang kille who there, killarney that one (obj.); NGgr killinya! look here!*

kilin-kilin, n. gigantic crane (Ywh), snipe (NG); cf. gilgil, muralman. *NGcds kilingilin snipe; Ywh killinkillin gigantic crane*

kilkil, n. brolga; see gilgil.

kimbin, n. soldier bird, noisy minah; prob. same as dihndin, bimbim (and variants). *Yw gim'bin*

kin, n. young woman, girl; poss. imported from another Aboriginal language, Holmer suggests Wakka-Wakka. ginbam 'some young girls or girl, woman'. *Ynh-jb woman, young, or girl*

kinanbun, n. a native root. *NGcds*

kinnonboon

kinbam, n. schnapper. *Yw kin'bùm; Ywh kinbum*

kinda-, v.t. make; *MI* states that it “has all forms of simple suffixes except number 11 (-endem) and many of the compound ones, e.g. kinda-bulela, kinda-galoriby, etc. Sometimes (but rarely) takes the form kingi- (gingi-), and as such forms compounds with other verbs, dropping initial consonant, e.g. bo-alé ‘be great’, bo-indalé ‘be made great’.” (*MI*). This form also occurs in *C*. *Ŋayu kinahny jinaj bandahngu*. ‘I will make a handle for the tomahawk.’; *Ŋayu juwan kinahny jabugay biyangay ɲeringay*. ‘I will make spears for both the boy and the father.’ *MI kindan, kinan will make; MI kinda, kinda-bulela, kinda-galoroby*

kindil, n. knee; *Ynh* lists alternate *kinil* also. *Ym-jc gindil; Ynh gindil (ginil) knee; Yal gindil; Yw gin'dil; TDjb kindill, kindil; Ywh kindil*

kindim, kindiny [*kindin*], n. knot, joint on tree/wood; poss. *gindihny*. Cf. *burin*. *Yal gin-dim knot on tree/wood, gindin joint, knot on tree; Yw gin'dùm knot in wood, gin'din joint; Ywh kindeen joint, knot on tree, boorin joint, bumbum knot*

kingam, n. elbow; also means any bend. See *kuruhny*¹. *Yal gurin; Yw gurin', kin'gùm; Ywh kingum*

kingilawuna-, v. go away; poss. *kingilga*-forget it, enough!, that'll do. *Kiɲil-kiɲil!* ‘Stop! Stop!’ (*NG*). *MI kingilga that will do, kingilawuna go away; NGgr kingilkingil! Stop! Stop!*

kingilyari-(?), v. desire. *Yal pr kingilyarragi, p kingilyaren, pf kingilyarian, f kingilyarala; Yw kin'gilyar'iaɲi; kin'gilyar'en; kin'gilyar'ien; kin'gilyar'ɔ'la*

kinibi, n. brolga. Meaning is ‘black swan, magpie goose’ in other dialects that have this word. *GNjm ginnibi native companion*

kinjibila-, v.t. make; *kinjibila-* or *kinjibi* + *-li-* + *-h* imper. *Yw kin'dhibil'la; Ywh kinjeebillah*

kiny-kiny [*kin-kin*], n. black ant; *Yal* and *Yw* ‘small black ant’, and form suggests *giɲ-giɲ*, but note *Yal* shows long */i/*; poss. *gihny-gihny* (*WA* and *C* have *gihny*). *Yal giɲg-giɲg small black ant; Yw giɲg'-giɲg; NGgr kinkin little black ant; GCns, GCnp kin kin black ant*

kinygar [*kin.gar*], n. black swan; cf. *murugudhi* ‘red beak’, *duleh*, *bigargin*¹. *NCff kimgroo; GCnp kingurra*

kinylgay, gingilgay, n. cough. *Ywh gingilgai, kinyilgai*

kinylgay + -anga-, v. cough; also dog bark (*Ywh*), but cf. *bigba-*, *bawgbal*. See *ginyilgay + -anga-*.

kinyin¹, **kinin**, n. sandfly. *Yw kin'nin; Ywh kinnin*

kinyin², adv. obstinate; also tough (*Yw*). *Yw kin'yin*

kinyinggar, n. oyster; poss. *kinyinggara*; *kanangar* also listed in *N Ggr, GCnp*. *Ynh ginyingara 1. oysters, 2. Coolangatta (jf); Yal kinyingarra; Yw kin'yingar'ra; Mm keenyingurra; MRh ginigura oysters; NGgr caningera; NGcds kiningarah oysters; GCnp canangara; TWs ginningarrak; GCcp kiningra/ki???gra; Ywh kinyingurra*

kiɲ-, v. imp. be quiet; poss. *kiɲ(i)leh* or *kingileh*; cf. *kiɲ + -anga-*, *kingi-*. *Kiɲli maymalam!* ‘Don’t speak!’; *Kiɲle(h)* ‘(Be) quiet!’; *Kiɲle(h) muwimuliyam (?)* ‘Don’t speak!’ (*TD*); *Kiɲil-kiɲil!* ‘Stop! Stop!’ (*NG*); (poss. also) *Wanah giɲgi!* ‘Shut up’ (*Ynh*). *TDjb kingle, kingle moi-mul-li-um don't talk; NGgr kingilkingil 'Stop! Stop!'*

kiŋ + -anga-, v. to be ashamed; presumed kiŋ 'ashamed'; but cf. kiŋ- + -anga-, kiŋgi-.

kiŋgi-, v.i. shut up; (?), poss. 'do how', and 'shut up' sense from preceding wanah 'don't' in Ynh example; cf. kinda- and suffix -giŋgi (Ynh). Wana kiŋgi. 'Shut up.' (Ynh-ql, el) *Ynh-ql, el*

kira, kara, n. grog, beer; cf. kirar². *Ynh-gc, gf, if gara, gira; MRhw1 girrah grog*

kirahny [kiraain], **giran**, n. type of corroboree; associated with Mommóm?, one of the three brothers who came to the land (MI). Kirahny mumuhmna 'Mommóm's corroboree' *MI kirrin, girran Mommómna*

kiram, n. sharpening stone. Cf. kirbil 'sharp'. *Yw gir'üm*

kiraman, n. flying fox, fruit bat. See giraman.

kiraŋ, kiruŋ, n. flying fox, fruit bat. See gihraŋ.

kirar¹, n. heel; also jinaŋ-gubih 'belonging to the foot'. *Ywh kirrurra, jinnunggoobie*

kirar², n. rum, alcohol; poss. no final /t/, and prob. a coined word, prob. adopted from the Kabi word kira, 'fire' (Yw). Cf. kara, kira (Ynh). *Yw gir'ar*

kirayir, kireh, n. yellow-tailed black cockatoo; poss. kireh(r); cf. ɲarehr 'red-tailed black cockatoo' and kurayir 'box tree'. *NGgr girair*

kirba-, v. wake up, awake, wake someone up; see girba-.

kirban, n. soft plants growing on the banks of creeks. *GCnp keriban*

kirbil, adj. sharp, sharp edge; cf. kiram 'sharpening stone'; kalaŋ/kalan 'sharp'; cf. also muginya, attested in Ywh. *Yw kir'rabil; mug'inya; Ywh sharp edge kurrabil*

kirbin, n. scrub wallaby; poss. girihban. *NGgr kirribin*

kiri, n. pademelon (marsupial); see kari¹, karil, girihban biyum. *Yw kir'ri paddymelon; GCcp beom; Ywh kurree padymelon*

kirihban, kirihwan [kireeban, kireewan], n. red river wallaby; see girihban, girihwan.

kirihny [kireen], adj. tired, stiff, cramped; Yw gives as 'cramp'. Cf. karul². Gulgun-malehla mamale yugumbeh kirihnyalahla. 'He talks and talks and never gets tired.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc tired; Yal kirin stiff, cramped; Yw kirin' stiff, cramped, kirin' cramp*

kirihwan, n. wallaby; see girihban.

kirimbam, n. creek. Also karbi. *Ywh kerringbom, kurrabee*

kirnula, loc. inside (GN). Cf. kunala. *GNjm kirnula*

kiwa, jiwah, n. laced monitor goanna [*Varanus varius*] (Yw); black goanna (Yal); Ym-jc gives jiwah as goanna; see giwa.

kiwal (?), adj. deep, also water hole (MR); most listings suggest kurul, kurahl, but cf. kawal 'long' and gurul 'deep'; TD has kiwal for both 'deep' and 'long'. GD has guyuhl 'deep'. kiwal guŋ 'deep water'. (TD) *Yal gurul deep; Yw gural', gur'ul; MRh cowl water hole; TDjb kiöle koong deep water; GCcs,GCcp kewol deep water*

kiya-, kiyi-, v. to ask, tell; also 'to talk, speak' (MI); forms kiyah (imper.), kiyani (past), kiyahny (fut.); also kiyagi, kiyagu intention (Ynh); also kiyali- (Ynh). GN has kiga-, q.v. Kiyah malahnyi bumaliyah. 'Ask him to fight.'; Wahlu kiyah malahnyi waybar kandiyah/kandhibah. 'You ask him to light a fire.'; ɲayu kiyalehn. 'I

replied.’; Malikehr mibiny kiyahla. ‘That white cockatoo speaks like a man.’; Yaburugen ñayabah kiyani. ‘One came (sic) to me.’ (MI); Kiyah nyulañi! ‘Tell him!’ (Ynh-gf), Kiyani ñanyi. ‘(He) told me.’; Kiyani baygalni. ‘(He) told the man.’ (Ynh-ml); Nyula wahny kiyahgi. ‘He wants to tell you.’ (Ynh-ml); yugambe kiyalehla ‘never tells’; Yugam ñanyi kiyalihgi. ‘(He) does not want to tell me.’ (Ynh poss. incorrect); Mibinyju kiyehni jabuñi kalgayah jali. ‘The man told the boy to chop the tree.’; Ñaw kiyehni wahny. ‘I told you.’ (Ym-jc); kiyaga ‘to tell’ (Ynh); Yugam ñanyi kiyaligi ‘does not want to tell me’ (Ynh-ml). *Ym-jc giyi; Ynh-gf, ml gia imper., giani/giyani pf., giagi, giyagu intent.; gialigi, gialila (last xpl. trans. construction may be incorrect); Yal pr gia, p giani, pf gian, f giala tell; Yw gi’a; gi’a’ni; gi’an; gi’la; MI kia, kianne past, kian fut ask; kialela, kyunne speak, talk; TDjb kaar*

kiyal-kiyalgan, n. a shrew; female; see giyal-giyalgan.

kiyal-kiyangan (?), n. a shrew; male; see giyal-giyangan.

kiyi-, see kiya-.

kiyuñ (?), conj. if. *Yal geung; Yw (if adv.) geu’ng*

kiyuwa (?), v imp. go (imperative). See kankiyuwa (examples below); see also kawa- and kuwa- ‘go’. Wahlu kahm kabal kiyuwah. ‘You to scrub go.’; kankiyuwa junimbah ‘to keep to the right’; kankiyuwa warambil ‘to keep left.’ (MI) *MI kyua go imper.*, *kankyua junimba keep to the right, kankyua warrembil keep left*

kohri-, v. see kawari- ‘run’.

kuba, t. by-and-by. Cf. kubangan. Ñayu bugahla kuba. ‘I’ll spear him by-and-by.’; Kuba ñayu ñurahmgi. ‘By-and-by

I’ll sleep.’; Wahlu kuba nyahny kuba. ‘You will see him by-and-by.’ (TD). *TDjb kooba*

kubagan, n. blue tongue lizard [*Tiliqua scincoides*] (Yw); see kabagan.

kubangan, t. soon, by-and-by; see gubangan.

kubi (?), n. possum; see kuwahny. *GCM cooppee, goooan opossum*

kubil, adj. beautiful, pretty. Also wubil, jagahygam. *Yal kubill beautiful; Yw kubil; übil beautiful, pretty; dhügai’gum beautiful*

kubudhi, kabudhah, n. brown pigeon, brown pheasant pigeon (Gresty). *Yw kub’üdh; MRh gobush brown pigeon; NGgr kaboolch brown pheasant pigeon; GCnp cabutah; Ywh kooboojee*

kubun, n. hollow; cf. gubuñ. *Yal hollow kubun*

kubuñ, n. hole; see gubuñ, gubungah.

kudarum, n. brother; poss. kudharum? and prob. not Yugambéh with medial /d/ followed by /r/ in next syllable. But cf. kudharan, kudharan. *Ynh-fm gudarum*

kudha, n. honey of large bee, etc.; see kudhe(h).

kudhabul, n. native sweet bee; cf. kudhe(h). *Ym-jc*

kudhabunggal, n. black bee; cf. kudhe(h). -bunggal could be ‘superlative’ suffix, implying large size (?). *Ym-jc gujabunggal; NGgr kudjabungil native bee*

kudhahbelim + -anga-, v. covet; cf. mehbilam ‘court’: takes -ehn (past), -yangahn (perf), yangahla (fut). Poss. kudharulbelim, kudharulbelim (see Watson forms). *Yal v pr gujarlbelim, p -belimen, pf belimyanan, f belimyangala covet; Yw gu’dharlbe’lim; gud’harlbe’liman; gu’dharlbe’limgan; gu’dharlbe’limgangäla*

kudhahl-bulim, n. envy. *Yal kujärl-bulim; Yw ku’dhalbul’im*

kudhalany [kudhalayn], n. little black ant; approx 5/16" (8 mm) (Ym), sugar ant (Yal). *Ym-jc gujalany little black ant; Yal gojulann sugar ant*

kudharan, n. jonjarri (little hairy man) (GN). Cf. kudharan, also cf. buyuny, janjajri. *GNjm kudgaran*

kudharan, kudharangan, (fem.), n. cousin; kudharan 'male cousin', -gan 'female cousin'. Poss. kadharan. *Yg-jc gajaray; Yal gujarong cousin (male), gujarongunn (fem.); Yw gi'dherong (m.) gi'dheranggun (fem.); Ml a black calls a male cousin yirabuñ or kújãrun, a female cousin yirabuñ-gun or kújãran-gun, reciprocal*

kudhe(h), kudha, n. honey of large bee; Yal and Yw list gaba as 'honey of small bee', kudheh as 'honey of large bee'; cf. kudhi, kudhir. Kudhir is poss. the older form, which has lost final r. GCcs lists as bee's nest, and GCcp form suggests kuya. Kudhanuhrgan. '(The tree had) honey in it.'; Kamay kudha jaliya(h). 'There was lots of honey in the tree.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc guja; Yal kujei honey (from big bee); Yw gaba honey of small bee, gudhe honey of large bee; GCm cooja honey; GCcs koofa bee's nest; GCcp kooya bee's nest; NCff kudja honey; Ywh honey goodja, goodjeer small native bee*

kudhi, n. native dark-coloured bee (Yw), honey (M); cf. kudha, kudhe(h), kudhihr. *Yw kut'dhî native dark-coloured bee; Ml kuji bee, honey*

kudhim, n. bush food animals. Bulahbu jabu yan.gehn kudhim ñalawaliyah. 'Two boys went to hunt bush game' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*

kudhin¹, kudhi(h)n, kudhi, kudhiq, adj. red; light red kudhi (Yw), paint, ochre (Ym), red clay (Yw); Coochimudlo 'red clay' Ywh; cf. Coodjungburry clan. Cudgen listed as creek (Mm). Cf. kudhin malu. *Ym-jc gudhin paint, ochre, gudhihn red; Yal gogin red*

(light), goging (= dark red); *Yw kûr'dhi light red; Yw kûr'dhin red clay or pigment; Ml kuji, kujin, Ml kujin, kuj-ârim (m), kuj-âri-gun (f), kuj-âri (n), kujin-na; Mm cudgen creek; Mfh; MRaf and MRhpa cudgen red; NGgr coogeen red; MRs10 Coodging (place of Coodging or red clay used by blacks to paint themselves with); Ywh kudjeen; Ywh locnm Coochimudlo; GNjm kuthing red*

kudhin², n. sand goanna. *GLds coochinsand iguana*

kudhin³, n. a (native) plum tree; poss. because has red fruit? *TWs cudgen a plum tree*

kudhin-kudhin, locnm. Coochin-Coochin; Ynh lists as 'red'; Yal lists as ka-jin 'red stone', presumably kudhi(h)n(y). Bawur kidhin 'redhead', 'ginger' (Ynh-jf). *Ynh-if gudjin red; Yal Coochin-Coochin (ga-jin) red stone*

kudhin malu, n. red clay. *Ywh locnm. Coochimudlo*

kudhiq, kudhin⁴, n. red ochre, paint, red pigment; used for painting for Corroboree. Also 'place of Codging or red clay used by blacks to paint themselves with', Murwillumbah. *Ym-jc gudhiq; Yw kûr'dhin; MRs10 coodging; Ywh kudjen redland*

kudhiqbar, pn. Coodjingburra clan; the Fingal clan of the Ngahnduwal (Minyangbal) dialect, inhabiting the coast between the Tweed and Brunswick Rivers; derives name from kudhin 'red' where people got red pigment for corroborees including man-making (kibar) ceremonies and ritual fighting adornments. Poss. kudhinybar; cf. kudhin malu 'red clay'. *Mfh Coodjingburra; NG cds Cudgingberry*

kudhir¹, n. small native bee; cf. kudha, kudhe(h), kudhi. *Ywh goodjeer*

- kudhir**², n. red paint; cf. kudhihn. *Mm cudgera; GCm cudgera*
- kugahr**, n. hole. See also kuyiyar, gubuṅ. Bayani kugarnu ‘came out of the hole’; kugarnu bahngala ‘coming out of the hole’. *Ynh-ml gugar; Ywh koogahra*
- kugari**, adj. mad (M). *Ml kugâri, - (m), -gun (f)*
- kugay**, locnm. Tweed River (M). *Mm Cooki*
- kugin**, loc. north, north people; cf. birihn ‘the north, the north people’. Richmond River Aborigines call the Clarence River ‘berrin’ and the Tweed ‘kokin’; Tweed R. people call the Richmond ‘berrin’ and the Logan ‘kokin’. Gugin.gahl ‘from the north’. *Yal kugin north; Yw kûg’in; Ml kokin, kokingâl from the north; MRaf cogin the north pole; Ywh koogin north*
- kugin.giny**, pn. Gugingin or Gugugan clan; name of a locality group of the Yugumbir tribe, situated in the vicinity of Guguganbe, or Guanba, where now is the town of Beenleigh (Yw). Lit. ‘north people’. *Yw gûg’ugan, Yk gugingin*
- kuginy** [kugin], **wuginy** [wugin], adv. quick. Njau kalgani jali kuginyani, wamginyahn nyule. ‘I chopped the tree (down) quickly, he came then.’; Kuginy-mahla gulgun malahyu ṅanyih ‘He (that one) talks too quickly for me. (His speech is too fast for me.)’ (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*
- kugugan, gugugan**, pn. Gugugan clan; see kugin.giny.
- kugumban, gugumban**, n. cod (GN). *GNjm gugumban*
- kugundeh**, dem. see kundeh.
- kuhn**, n. a gunyah; i.e. a single humpy; Watson says “a single ‘ngumbin’, a single hut”. Cf. kadhin—poss. medial /dh/ lost here, also cf. kunala. Prob. long vowel in kuhn (i.e. not kun), as it is only one syllable. *Yw kun one hut; Ywh koon a gunyah, kudjen a camp*
- kuhdan**, n. hair of head, head, face. See also kayir, bawur. *Ym-jc guhdan hair on head; ATtp condur; ATjo goendum; GNjm kundan hair*
- kuhdag**, locnm. place name; no further information given. *Ym-jc*
- kuhni-**, v.t. break. See also dunma-. Kawah kuhni ‘break in two’ (Yw). *Ywh toonmah, kornee. Ywh kowah kornee to break in two*
- kuhni-** (from **kurni-**)
- kuhr**, n. hair; or kayir; see kehr¹; guhr.
- kuhraṅ**¹ (?), v. ache. *Yal gorong; Yw gô’rông ache*
- kuhraṅ**² (?), n. pine tree; but cf. kulanybil/kulambil; MRh lists kulambil as ‘pine tree’. *MRh goolambil; TWs courong*
- kuhrawa-**, v. to roll. *Yal pr gûrawa, p gurawalen, pf gurawalian, f gurawaleila; Yw gûr’awa; gûr’awalen; gur’awalian; gûr’awalêla*
- kula**, n. koala; in jp’s father’s language; sounds suspiciously like ‘koala’, see burbi. *Ynh-jp*
- kulah**, n. anger; see gulah.
- kulam**, n. orphan; kulum(m) ‘orphan boy’, kulum(m)gunn ‘orphan girl’. *Yal orphan boy kulum, kulumm, orphan girl kulumgunn, kulummgunn*
- kulambil**, n. prickle = a thorn (Ywh), pine tree (MRh); poss. should be kulanybil, see kulanybil, kuhraṅ. *MRh goolambil pine tree; Ywh koolumbil prickle = a thorn*
- kulamburan**, n. magpie; see kurahmburuhn, kuluhmbulin, kulguraṅ. GN form poss. kulamburany or kulamburin. ATtp gives meaning as ‘crow’, prob. erroneous; NGr form

- prob. reduced from kulamburan. *ATtp* crow columbrun and colgrow; *NGgr* kalammarin; *GNjm* kulanburin magpie
- kulan**¹, n. possum (GN); poss. kulany; cf. kunam, kuran, kuwan, kuwany, kuwihny. *GNjm* kulan opossum
- kulan**² (?), n. scrub; see kabal, kaban. Poss. 'scrub tick', cf. kulan³, kulany, kulanybil. *GCcs* kulon scrub; *GCcp* kulou scrub
- kulan**³, **ḡulan**, n. point, tick (insect); poss. kulany, see kulanybil. *Yal* kulun point, kulunn tick; *Yw* ku'lùn, ku'lun; ngu'lùn tick (insect), point
- kulany** [kulayn], n. scrub tick; poss. also ḡulan/ḡulany in *Yw*. *Ym-jc* galany; *Yal* kulunn tick (insect); *Yw* ku'lun, *Yw* ku'lùn; ngu'lùn tick (insect), point
- kulanybi** [kulaynbi], locnm. Tallebudgera township site – "Gullenbee", a thorny vine (cockspur). *Ywh* Gullenbee
- kulanybil** [kulaynbil], n. lime tree (NG), pine tree (MR); prickle, hook, thorn of cockspur vine (*Ywh*); (listed as 'Cockspur plant' in GD, WA). See galinbi, kulambil, kuhraḡ, wulanybil, mamuḡ. *MRh* goolambil pine tree; *NGcds* coolenbill; *Ywh* koolumbil prickle = a thorn, koolanbil hook, thorn of cockspur vine
- kulaḡ**, n. uncle (mother's brother); poss. also kawaḡdhar, kaguḡ. *Yal* kau-ùḡ; *Yw* kôl'ung, kolùḡ; *MI* káoḡ
- kulawan**, n. bird's track; prob. kulgan (soft /g/ heard as /w/). *GCcp* koolawan bird's track
- kulay**, n. net bag, bag or net made of vine string. *Yal* bag (net) gullai; *Yw* bag or net of vine string ḡulai; *Ywh* koolai
- kulbaru** (**kulburu**), n. stinging tree; poss. kulbur. *Yw* kul'bùrrû, kul'burû
- kulbili**, n. grass for bed, grass bed; cf. kalbuli, which is poss. correct. *Yal* kulbilli; *Yw* kul'billi bed of grass
- kulbun**, n. hump or hunch on back; as on back or on a tree (*Yal*). *Yal* kulbun; *Yw* kul'bun
- kulburu**, **kulbaru**, n. stinging tree; poss. kulbur. *Yal* kulburu; *Yw* kul'bùrrû
- kulehr**, n. sponge for honey, made of stinging tree bark; described in GD as a 'piece of bark frayed at one end used for eating honey'. Cf. baybay. *Yal* kuleirei; *Yw* kulêrê
- kulgahl + -anga-**, v. delay; past tense -ehn. *Yal* v pr kulgoll, p kulgollen, pf kulgollangan, f kulgollangala delay; *Yw* kul'gol; kul'golen; kul'golangan; kul'golangâ'la delay
- kulgam**, **kuygam**, n. sand; also sandhill; see kuygam.
- kulgan**, n. beaten track, road, footpath. Kayuli kulgan 'a long road' TDjb. Poss. forms jariya and jirar (jirada) listed, q.v. *Njaw* yan.gehn kurahr kulgan. 'I walked a long way.'; Kulgan mali bugal, kurahr. 'That road is good, straight.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc* road, track; *Yal* kulgunn road; *Yw* kul'gùn, gul'gùn road, beaten track, defined track, footpath; *ATtp* goulgan; *ATjo* goolgun; *TDjb* kulligau (prob. gan misread); *TDjb* kiôle kooligun long road; *Ywh* koolgun road, track
- kulgan-kulgan**, adj. striped; 'track-track'. *Yw* kul'gùn-kul'gùn
- kulgany** [kulgayn], n. a swamp reed, (dilly) bag; dilly bag made of swamp rushes of the same name or vine string; *Yw* ambiguous about first vowel, whereas *Ywh* shows /u/; *Yw*'s two forms suggest final /ny/ not /n/. The word kulgan 'track' suggests this word is distinct and therefore kulgany is correct. *Yw* kùl'gan bag of swamp rush;

kul'gin bag made of reeds; Ywh koolgun bag of swamp rush of this name

kulgulaŋ, n. leatherhead or friar bird; see kalgaraŋ, kulguraŋ. *Yw gulgulung*

kulgun, kurgun, n. language, word, noise; see gurgun.

kulguraŋ¹, n. magpie [*Gymnorhina tibicen*] (Yw). See also kulguraŋ², kulamburan, kurahmburuhn, kuluhmbulin. ATtp words prob. 'magpie', not 'crow'. *Ym-jc gulguruŋ, gulguraŋ; ATtp crow columbrun and colgrow*

kulguraŋ², kulguran, n. butcher-bird [*Cracticus nigrogularis*]. See also kulguraŋ¹, kulguluŋ. *Yal golgorun butcher-bird, gulgulung leatherhead; Yw gol'goru'n butcher-bird [C. nigrogularis], gulgulung leatherhead*

kulil, adv. busy, willing to do; see gulil.

kulman, n. tomahawk, stone axe; cf. bandahn, the more common word. *Yw gul'man stone axe or tomahawk*

kuluhmbulin, n. forest magpie; see guluhmbulin.

kulun¹, n. armpit; Also waŋgan (walagan)? *Yal kulun Yw kulân, ku'lun; wûnggûn, wumgûn armpit; Ywh wungun*

kulun², n. blue fig. *TWs cooloon*

kumagala, n. an open gum tree flat; cf. kunangay. *GCns kooma-gulla; GCnp koomagulla*

kumangan, n. star; more commonly kuyuhm(gan), kurumgan, kuwiyangan; see kumangan.

kumar¹, n. blood; see also less common word badhil. *Ym-jc gumar; Yal gúmera; Yw gum'era, pud'yil; Ms coomera blood; MRaf coommerah blood; MRhpa coommeran blood (prob. misread); ATtp goonar; ATlw koomera; ATjo goomera; NCff pudgel; TDjb budjul; Ywh coomera, pudjil*

kumar², locnm. Coomera; Yal gives meaning as fern; Yk-ro suggests connection with kumar¹ – the river as life-blood of those who lived there. Cf. balunginy, the locality group of the area, but also see kamir-kamir “‘Kummera-Kummera’”, the native name of a species of wattle (Ywh). *Ym-jc gumar blood; Yal Coomera (no special transcription given)fern; Yw gum'era blood*

kumar³, n. love; = 'blood' (?). *Yal gumera; Yw gum'era*

kumar + -anga-, v. bleed. *Yal v pr gúmera, p gumeren, pf gumerangan, f gumerangala bleed; Yw gum'era; gum'eren; gum'erangûn; gum'erangâla*

kumar-gubi, n. vein, artery; 'belonging to blood'. *Yal gumera-gubi vein (blood pipe); Yw gum'era-gu'bi*

kumbabah, n. a pocket of land; place name Coombabah. Prob. place of kumbaw, the cobra worm; it was a place of plentiful food (YK-po). See also kumbimbah, kumbaw. *Ywh locnm Coombabah*

kumbah, n. back (behind?); cf. bihyan. *MRjm beeyon back; TWjb coombar back*

kumbahn, n. turtle (Tweed River word). *NGgr koombahn*

kumbamir, kumbamar, pn.

Kombumerri, the 'name of the locality group of the Yugumbir situated at the Nerang River' (Yw). Very possibly from kumbaw cobra worm plus suffix -bar(i) people of, with /b/ softened to m after the mb in the preceding syllable. Yk-po considers the meaning associated with kumbaw. See also kumbabah. *Yw kom'bumer'ri; Yk kombumerri*

kumbanya-, kumbany (kamban?), v, adj. empty; cf. kumbiny 'finished'. *Yal v.*

- kumbaw**, n. cobra (teredo) worm; a grub or teredo, which bores into water-logged wood and which is used as food by the Aborigines. Although it has the appearance of a grub it is really a bivalve mollusc (Yw); Koomboobah place of cobra (borer) (Yal). Poss. kambu/kumbu; Yal form suggests /w/ in first syllable, and the form is remembered as kumbo/gumba. *Yk-po gumbo/gumba; Yal gũmbo cobra (wood-borer), Koomboobah place name (no special transcription) place of cobra (borer); Yw gũmbô, gũmbo cobra (teredo); GCcs cobora combo; GCcp combo/co?bo*
- kumbi**, adj. round; round like a ball—name for Dunwich. *Ywh locnm Goompee*
- kumbimbah**, locnm. hunting ground for game; cf. kumbabah. *GCss, GCsp coombimbah*
- kumbiny** [kumbin], adj., v. finished, done. Pronounced [gumbin] by Tabulam/Baryulgil people today. As verb kumbiny + -anga-. See kumbanya, prob. same stem. Kumbiny-wehn nyula. 'That was the end of him.'; Njau kumbiny. 'I am finished.' (active or passive sense). (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-gc, ml*
- kumbu**, n. cobra (teredo) worm; see kumbaw.
- kumgan, kumgum**, n. owl, mopoke; [gump-gump] (Yk); [*Ninox boobook*] (Yw). See also bunbun¹. *Yal kumgunn owl (morepork); Yw kum'gũn (N. boobook); Yk [gumpgump] mopoke; NGgr koomkoom owl; GCnp coompaba owl*
- kumu** (?), n. backside, buttocks; also 'bad boy, cheeky child' = waŋal (jf, pt); cf. wande, bandaŋ, buma. Kumu banjany 'bad (blocked up)' (of child who does not heed when called) (Ynh-ql). *Ynh backside; Yal kumo; Yw ku'mô buttocks*
- kumuru-kumuru**, n. small sp. of tree with edible syncarp [*Pipturus argentus*]. *Yw kũm'urũ-kũm'urũ*
- kunahbu**, n. track; kulgan more common. *NGgr gunahbo*
- kunala**, adv. inside of hut. Cf. kirnula, kuhn. *Yw gun'âla; kun'âla*
- kunam, kunum**, n. male black possum; cf. kuyahny, kuwihny, kuwan(y), kulan, kuran. *Yal kunumm black male op.; Yw ku'nũm black male opossum*
- kunam-kunam**, n. red stringybark [*Eucalyptus resinifera*]. *NGgr koonumkoonum*
- kunambar**, n. John Dory fish; see kanambir.
- kunaŋ**, n. faeces, shit; see gunaŋ.
- kunaŋ budharbiny** [budharbin], n. small intestines; 'sweet faeces'; see gunaŋ budharbiny.
- kunangaŋ**, n. diarrhoea, dysentery; see gunangaŋ.
- kunangay**, n. plain, flat country; 'shit country' (?); Ywh and TD form poss. kununŋay. *Yal gunangay; Yw gun'ũngai; TDjb coonoongi; NGcds coonunŋgi plain; Ywh koonoonŋai flats (level ground)*
- kunayri**, dem. this side (GN). Poss. kuneh(r), see kunde. *GNjm kunairi*
- kunbunda- (gunbunden)**, v. to praise. *Yal pr kunbunden, p kunbunden, pf kunbundian, f kunbundala; Yw kun'bun'den; kun'bunden; kun'bundian; kun'bundâla*
- kundal¹, kundul**, n. canoe; some listings suggest kandu(h)l, see kandul. Ywh notes as mere coincidence the close similarity between the words 'goondool' and gondola; cf. bagul¹ (bagul²), wundal, kalgir, nambargul. Ym-jc lists kundul as 'bark of tree'. Yili jabalgan kilagubi kundalgubi? 'Where is the paddle of that canoe?';

- Kugana nyanah kandul(i). 'Come and see my canoe.' (Ml); Kanduhl kali, kanduhl 'A boat! A boat!' (children's song, NG). *Ml kundalgoby for (a) canoe; kundâl nom, -lo erg, -le dat, -no abl1, -la abl2; GCcp boat coondaal; NGgr kundohl boat; Ml kundal, kulgerry; ATlw koondool; ATjo gundool NCff condool; TDjb cundool; Ywh goondool, gundool, nambaragool*
- kundal**², n. stringybark tree (?). See also kibar⁴, jernan, bundin. *MRh goondul stringy bark tree*
- kundan**, n. shield; see kurany and bagah. *Ynh-pt*
- kundeh, kugundeh**, dem. there, over there; prob. distant (yonder). Kundeh bagurah 'over there' (answer to 'Where is the tomahawk?'); kugundeh kundeh wahu kundeh dimahla wahu '(?)' (Ym-jc). *Ml kundy it there; kunde, kunde bukkora; GNjm kunder there*
- kundeh bagurah**, loc. over there; answer to 'Where is the tomahawk?'. *Ml kunde bukkora*
- kundir**, n. clever man; same in Wakka-Wakka. *Ynh-jp*
- kundul**, n. bark of tree, boat, canoe; see kundal¹.
- kundulbunbi, kundulbunbi(-be)**, locnm. Mt Ladybrook (where the two stone dogs are); this is jc's description: "where the two stone dogs are—one faces that way, one this way, talk to the dogs in the lingo if want big rain"—apparent reference to the myth of the dogs. Mt Ladybrook may be a property in the Mt Widgee area (Mt Widgee is visible from Coolangatta airport), as this is where other sources say the two stone dogs are; final syllable /bi/ or /be/. *Ym-jc gundulbunbi(-be)*
- kundur, kunjar**, n. rat, bush rat, sp. of kangaroo; poss. kandarū (GCnp); /nj/ in Yw; mandaru attested in Yw. Prob. Ywh's goondaree is a misreading from his entry goondaroo. *Yal kundera rat; Yw rat gunjera, kun'derâ, mun'dharû; TWs gundaroo; GCnp cunderoo; Ywh goondaroo, goondaree bush rat, sp. of kangaroo*
- kundur bidhangalaj**, n. mouse (i.e. the small rat); kundhara-bidhan (Yw). *Yw kun'dhara-bidhûng; rat kun'dera; Ywh goondaroo bijungalung*
- kungangan**, n. Peaceful Dove [*Geopelia placida*]. Copmanhurst dialect or language has guhgagan (kookogun). *NGgr koongungun*
- kungumani (kuguma-?)**, v. bury. *Yw gun'gumunî bury*
- kunimbagawan, kunimbagaw**, n. widower, widow (resp.); fem. suffix -gan for 'widow'. Poss. kanimbagaw(gan). *Yal kunimbuggaugunn widow, kunimbugau widower; Yw kûnimbugau, kûnimbugaugun*
- kunjar**, n. rat; poss. gunjera (?) or kundara (?); see kundur.
- kunu**, dem. here (GN); prob. same form in Yugambah area. *GNjm kunu*
- kunuhm**, n. stump; see gunuhm.
- kunuhmbuy, kunuhmginy** [kunoomgin], n. stumper (bird); see gunuhmbuy.
- kunum, kunam**, n. male black possum; see gunam.
- kunungay**, n. flats (Ywh); level ground. Other sources interpreted as gunangay, q.v. *Yal gunûngai plain (flat country); TDjb coonoongi (on the) plain; Ywh koonoongai*
- kunyba-** [koynba-], v. boast; lit. 'say kuny'. *Yal v pr goinba, p goinbani, pf goinbian, f goinbala boast; Yw boast gô'nbâ; gô'nbânî; gô'nbian; gôinba'la*
- kuq, kwog**, n. water; Yal lists kuwaj, but kuwaj is 'rain'. ATjo poss. attests kungi(r) 'want water'; kunjam 'without

- water' (Ynh-ml). Nyahn minyangir kuhŋ. 'She wants some water.' (MI); kunge (kuhngir?) 'thirsty' ('want water') (ATjo); Kunga(h) nyula walahla. 'He's coming to water.' (TD). *Ym-jc guŋ; Ynh guŋ water, tea (gf); Yal gwong; Yw kung; Ml kún; Ms koong; MRh coong; TWs coon; NGcds kung; TDjb koong, koongga to water; ATip yong; ATlw koong; ATjo coon water, coonge thirsty; NCff coong; GCm goong; Ywh n'goong water, rain, also guway; GNjm kung water, kungu swim (prob. 'from water')*
- kuŋ juga-**, v.t. drink of water; 'water to drink', 'to swallow water'. *Ywh n'goong tchoogar*
- kuŋgari**, n. Gunggari language. *Ynh-ŋf*
- kuŋgil** (?), n. arm (with shoulder); other sources show kaŋgil, q.v. *Yal gungil arm (with shoulder); Ywh koongil arms*
- kuŋgil-kayehn**, n. shirt; 'arm enter'. *Ywh koongil-kaien*
- kuŋgir** (?), n. gully; from kuŋ (?). *NGcds kongerah*
- kuŋgudharu, kuŋgudhahru (kuŋgu jaru?)**, n. ebb tide or ebbing tide; 'water-?'; NCff form suggests -jura. *Yal kunajaru falling tide; Yw kung'gôdhârû; Yw kung'gôdhâr'û; NCff koongajurar ebbing tide*
- kuŋgun**, n. brown pine [*Podocarpus elata*]. *NGgr koongoon*
- kuŋgun.gah**, n. place of pine trees; Koongoongah name of place of "Dixon's" C. of E. Grammar School, Southport. *Ywh Koongoongah name of place of "Dixon's" C. of E. Grammar School, Southport*
- kuŋu**, n. (?) swim (GN); from 'water' or 'from water'; GN list does not support kuŋgu 'in water'. *GNjm kungu swim*
- kurabu**, adj. finished; cf. kurila(h)bu 'long ago', kurulbu. *Ywh kooraboo*
- kurahlbaŋ, kuralbay**, n. brown snake (Ym), copper snake (NG). NG form poss. karalbay. *Ym-jc gurahlba; NGgr korrolbai*
- kurahmburuhn, kulamburan**, n. magpie [*Gymnorhina tibicen*] (Yw); cf. guluhmbulin 'forest magpie'. Also kulguraŋ¹, q.v. *Ym-jc gulguraŋ; Yg-jc gurahmburuhn; Yal kulamburunn; Yw kûlûmbûrûn [G. tibicen], gulgulung leatherhead, golgorun butcherbird*
- kurahny, kuwany** [kuwayn], n., locnm. Moreton Bay Ash tree; place Cooran. *Yg-jc guwany; Yal guràŋ; Yw Moreton Bay ash tree guran'g; Ywh locnm Cooran; GNjm kuran*
- kurahr**, adj. long, tall; kurahn 'long boomerang' (prob. long-*arb* mcs – cf. G *gura*hman long (of plant/tree)), name for Crab Island, near Currigeen Ywh; also 'wide' Ywh, cf. bulbarim 'wide'. Kalgah jali kurahna! 'Cut down that high tree!' (MI); Njaw yan.gehn kurahr kulgan. 'I went a long way.'; Kuway kurahrginy. 'The rain never stops.'; mibiny kurahr 'a tall man'; kurahr mamali jalganyjin mumuh. 'He is taller than the girl.'; Kulgan mali kurahr. 'That road is straight.' (Ym-jc); muru kurahr 'beak' ('long nose'). *Ym-jc gurahr; Yal gurara long, tall; Yw gurar'a long, gûrar'a tall (see long); Ml korára, kora-rim (m), kora-na-gun (f), korara (n), kora-na (arb); TDjb coorara; NGgr karara; GCns clear around carara; Ywh goorahra wide, locnm Goorahan long boomerang*
- kurama-** (?), v. steal; most have wurga-, q.v. *NGgr kramma*
- kuramanunya**, phr. my tale is told; poss. from kawari- 'run'; poss. kawarima nyanah, 'my story'. *NGgr gooramanoonya*
- kuran**, n. possum; see kuruhna, kuyihny, kuwihny, kuwahny, etc. *Yal guran opossum; Yw gar'ûnâ a species of opossum*

kurany [kurayn], **kudhan**, n. shield.

Poss. kuran, poss. kundan, q.v., or kudhan, but poss. derived from kurany/kurahny 'tall/long (tree/wood)' or kurahny 'Moreton Bay Ash tree'.

ATlw *kootan*

kurawa(li)-, **kurawah(li)**, v. to spin, twist, turn. *Yal pr gurawalen, p gurawalen, pf gurawalian, f gurawaleila spin, twist; pr kurawallei, p kurawallen, pf kurawallian, f kurawalleila turn; Yw gur'awalen; gur'awalen; gur'awalian; gur'awalêla spin, twist; kur'awallê; kur'awallên; kur'awállian; kur'awallêila; kur'awalla turn*

kuray, intj. exclamation of wonder; see guray.

kurayir, n. brush box [*Tristania*]. *NGgr gurair; GCns, GCnp girare box tree*

kurba-, **wurba-**, v. to hide. Poss. also burba-, cf. burbali-. *Ym-jc gurba/wurba; Yw wurba*

kurbun, n., v. talk, talking; see gurbun.

kurgany [kurgayn], n. dingo; see yurginy. *GCcs curigon*

kurgun, n. talk, talking; see gurgun.

kurgun.gali, n., adj. talker, talkative; see gurgun.gali.

kurgunma-, v.t. talk (to someone); see gurgunma-.

kuri, n. Aboriginal person; see guri.

kuridhir, **kuridha**, n. mundic (?); 'mundic' a word not known. See kuridhirbah.

kuridhirbah, **guridhaba**, **kuridhaba**, locnm. Stradbroke Big Hill (Ywh), place where blacks found mundic (GC). Ywh claims meaning unknown. *GCcs kregiary-bah; Ywh locnm Gooreejubba*

kurilah, adj. old; cf. kurila(h)bu, kurubu 'long ago', also kidhuhm, miranj. *Ym-jc gurilah old; Ml kurella, kurella (n), kurella-na*

(arb); *MRh coreelah old; Ywh kidjong, kooralah*

kurila(h)bu, **kurubu**, **kurabu**, t. long ago; kurilabangil 'a very long time ago' Yw; see also kurilah, kurubu. Birajejh kurilahbu, ɲerij Mamahm, Yaburahj. 'Berrung came long long ago, with Mommóm (and) Yaburóng.' (Ml); Mamali bargan burilahbu. 'That boomerang is old.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc girubu (?)*; *Yal gurilabo, gurila-bunngil very long ago; Yw gur'ilabô; v. long time ago gur'ilabùn'gil; Ml korillábo; ATlw koorooboo dead; Ywh kooraboo finished*

kurkahyir, n. spoonbill; see gurkanhyir.

kurubu, t. long ago. Holmer gives meaning as 'all', and TD as 'alright', prob. both incorrectly translated. Bumani kurubu 'killed or destroyed all' (Ynh); ɲayu yan.gehn kurubu townmir. 'I went to town a long time ago.' (Ym-jc); Kurubu, bangehn. 'Alright he's dead (fallen).' (TD). *Ynh-ml; TDjb koorooboo*

kurugu, v. to cook; cf. kuyba- 'cook, roast', and maraba- (murrabah) 'to roast on the coals'. *Ywh kooroogoo*

kuruhman, **kuruman**, n. old man kangaroo [*Macropus gigantea*]; cf. mani; kuruhman more common than kuruman, however one at least of the Kombumerri group (cw) knows kuruman. In general kuruman is southern form (when not replaced by mani); initial sound [gh, k, g]. See also mani. yehni kuruman.gu 'went for kangaroo (kangaroo hunting)' (Ynh-ml); Mali kuruhman kohriwahla. 'The kangaroo is running (away).' (Ym-jc); Nyahni ɲayu kuruhman. 'I see a kangaroo.' (TD). *Ym-jc kangaroo; Ycw guruhman kangaroo; Ynh guruman, var. goroman; Yal gromun, muni; Yw gorôm'an male (M. gigantea); Ml. koroman; kangaroo, male k.; MRh caroomin kangaroo; NGgr*

karrohmin; NGcds koorumen kangaroo; TDjb kroman kangaroo; NCff, TDjb kroman; GCcs, GCcp groman kangaroo; GCns karoman; GNjm kuruman male kangaroo

kuruhna (?), n. a possum species (Yw); cf. kuran, kuyihny, kuwahny, etc. 'possum'. *Yw gar'ûnâ a species of opossum*

kuruhny¹ [kurooin], n. elbow; also kingam; also means any bend. As adjective, 'crooked, bent', etc., see kuruhny² and karihny. Final vowel in all these words could be uh, but Ywh kooroom-kooroon (under kuruhny-kuruhny) strongly suggests the vowel is u, not i. *Yal gurin; Yw gurin', kin'gûm; TDjb kôôrin elbow; Ywh kingum elbow, any bend*

kuruhny² [kurooin], adj. crooked, curved, aside; cf. karihny, wundany, wargun, kingam. See note under kuruhny¹. *Yal aside kurrin; Yw crooked wun'dûm; kurôn', aside, crooked kurin'; TDjb kur-rone; Ywh koorohn*

kuruhny-kuruhny [kurooin-kurooin], adv. irregular in shape, bent, twisted; cornered or angular Yw; cf. kuruhny 'elbow'. See note under kuruhny¹. *Yw kurin'-kurin'; Ywh kooroon-kooroon irregular (bent, twisted, etc.)*

kuruhn(y)ma-, v.t. bend it; Ywh spelling suggests karuhnma-, but it is assumed to be kuruhny-ma-, see kuruhny 'elbow', 'crooked'. *Ywh kurrohnmah imper*

kurul, kurahl, adj. deep; see gurul, see also kiwal.

kurulbu, kurabu, adj. finished, dead; cf. kurila(h)bu, kurilah, kurabu. *Yw dead (finished) kurûl'bû; finished kur'abû*

kurumgan, kuyuhm, kuyuhmgan, n. star; also listed as kuwiyangan. *Ym-jc guyuhm; Yal goromgunn; Yw gôromgûn, gor'omgûn; ATip ombrun; ATlw qweeunggun; ATjo kuroomgun; NGgr*

kweeumgun stars; NCff koomungun; TDjb kiomegun; Ywh kooyumgun

kuruny-kuruny [kuroyn-luroyn], adj. bent, twisted, irregular; see kuruhny-kuruhny.

kuwa-, v. go (?), come; see kawa- 'go', bagar kuwa- 'go past', jangiyuwa-. Poss. related to Livingstone's "kyua", "kankyua", or to kawari- 'run', see kiyuwa(?), kankiyuwa junimbah, kankiyuwa warambil, kawari-. One TD example seems to show kuga-. *Kuwah jalum (narl-lee ?). 'Come and fish.'*; *Kuwah kaya-jun. 'Come and swim.'*; *Kugah nyah nyanah kandul. 'Come and see my canoe.'* (TD). *MI bukkora goa go past; TDjb kowar tallum narl-lee come and fish, ko-ga-na unyar kun-dole come and see my canoe*

kuwa(li)-, v. call, order (?). Janabi kuwalehn ngami waybanu. 'They called the dogs into the camp.' *MI kowallen*

kuwahyir, n. sea bird, curlew, snipe; see guwahyir.

kuwam (?), adj.(?) female, she. *Ms kuam female, she*

kuwany¹ [kuwayn], **kurahny** [kuraain], n., locnm. Moreton Bay ash tree; Southport, where the pier now is—"goo-een" (Ywh). *Yg-jc guwany; Yal guràng; Yw guran'g Moreton Bay ash tree; Ywh locnm. Cooran, locnm. goo-een; GNjm kuran*

kuwany² [kuwayn], n. possum; possums other than the big forest possum kuyahny (kuwihny) (Ywh); see also kuyihny, kuwahny, kuwihny, kulan, kunam, kuran, kuruhna. Yugam jalum, kuwany ngalawah(?) 'Not fish, let's hunt possum.'; Njulugmay ngayu jahny kuwany. 'By-and-by I will eat possum.'; Kuwany jaj. 'Possum is no good.' (TD). *Ynh-jp, gf guwany, guwany;*

Yal guran opossum; MRh gooan opossum; TDjb quarn; GCm coopee, gooan opossum; GCcs, NGcds cooan opossum; Ywh kooyan, koowan

kuwaŋ, adj. rain; listed as 'wet' (Ym-jc); it appears Culham had forgotten the word for 'wet'. Also jabaŋ. Kuwaŋ ŋuluŋmay. 'It will rain by-and-by.' (TD) *Ym-jc guwaŋ wet; Ybs gual rain; Ybp guah; Ml kwáŋ, kwoŋ; Ms quong rain; MRaf coohong rain; MRh quong; NGcds koung; GCm goang rain; ATip gwom; ATlw quang; ATjo goo-ong; NCff quong; TDjb quong or koong 'water'; GCcp quouk; Ywh quong, n'goong*

kuwaŋ + -anga-, n., v. rain; kuŋ Ywh only; karandalehn kuwaŋ 'heavy rain'; same as water (Ywh); but prob. kuwaŋ 'rain', kuŋ 'water', or meaning shift poss. Kuwaŋ-gir ŋay. 'I wish it would rain.' (Ml); kuwaŋgal 'after the rain'; Kuwaŋ bayilehla. 'Rain is falling.' (Ynh-ml); Kuwaŋgirahla. 'It's raining weather.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc; Ynh-ml guaŋ, guaŋ gal after the rain, guaŋ bailila rain is falling; Yal n gwong, v pr gwong, p gwongen, pf gwongangan, f gwongangala; Yw n guon'g; guon'g; guon'gen; guon'gandan; guon'gangâla*

kuwaŋ gubuŋ (oh), n. waterhole. See gubuŋ, gubuŋgah.

kuwaŋgum, adj. deaf; or guwaŋgum; see kuwaŋgum.

kuwaŋjam, n. drought; lit. 'without rain'. *Yal guongjum; Yw guong'dhüm*

kuway, intj. come here!, come on! *Ml kwé; ATip guai come on; ATlw quowee; ATjo gooway; TDjb qui; NGgr kwee, kwee! come, come!; GNjm kuai come*

kuwidhanbil, kuyjanbil, locnm. Quidgenbil, Murwillumbah; name of a tree, north-east division, Mur. *MRs9 and MRs12 quidgenbil*

kuwihny [kween], **kuyahny** [kuyaain], **kuwahny** [kwaain], n. possum; big

forest possum (kuyahny Ywh); others kuyan or kuwan; poss. word from Ywh; Kynnumboon 'place of possums' (on Tweed River) (Ywh); cf. wiŋ, kuwin etc. 'ringtail possum', and see kulan, kunam, kuran, kuwany. Poss. the word should be kuwiyany. Cf. also kuwin, wiŋ 'ringtail possum'. ATip and ATjo suggest a form nyuwaŋ, q.v. *Ym-jc guyahny; Yal guran opossum; GCcp cooan; GCnp quaan; NCff gueyan; TDjb quarn; ATip noun; ATlw quini; ATjo newung; Ywh gweeahn big forest possum; Ywh Kynnumboon place of possums*

kuwin, wiŋ, n. ringtail possum [*Pseudochirus lanaganosis*] Yw; cf. kuwihny, kuyahny, etc. *Ym-jc guwin; Yal wing; Yw wing opossum, ringtail*

kuwinma-, v.t. make, set up. Kuway, kuwinmah diman. 'Come, make the camp.' *TDjb quinmar*

kuwinyam, n. a plant like the wild belladonna; Quinyam, the Aboriginal name of Murwillumbah Railway Station. *MRs5 quin-yum, quinyum*

kuwinyba-, **kunyba-** [kuwinba, koynba], v. invite; irreg.?: takes -ndi-suffix in past tenses. Poss. 'do while carrying' suffix, cf. kawandi-. Ŋayu kunybane yanah bulanŋi. 'I invite you to go.' (Yal). *Yal v pr goenbunnei, p goenbunden, pf goenbundian, f goenbala invite; ngaio goenbunnei yana bullungi I invite to go you; Yw gô'enbùne; gô'enbùnden; gô'enbùndian; gô'enbâla*

kuwiyahr, kugahr, kuwiyugahr, n. a hole. See kuwiyugahr.

kuwiyān, n., locnm. very tall trees growing there; place north of Byron Bay. Poss. word for 'Moreton Bay Ash', see kuwany¹; see also 'possum', and note under kuwihny. *MRs9 quean*

kuwiyany [kuwiyayn], n. possum. See kuyihny, kuwahny, kuwihny, etc.

kuwiyaj [kwiyaŋ], **kuyaj**, n. sea mullet; cf. karim GC, poss. older form kariyaŋ? *Yal goyũng mullet; Ywh queeung sea mullet*

kuwiyangan [kwiyaŋan], n. star. also kuyuhm(gan), kuyuhm, kurumgan. *ATlw qweeungung; NGgr kweeumgun stars; TDjb kiomegun; Ywh kooyumgun*

kuwiyugahr [kuiyugahr], **kuyiyahr**, **kugahr**, n. a hole, vagina, 'female organ of generation, female genital' (Yw), 'also means pudendum muliebri' i.e. vagina (Ywh). *Yw kui'keti, kuiurra, kui'-urra; Ywh queurra, koogahra, koo-ee-oogahra*

kuyahnambuhn (?), locnm. the place of possums; name for Kynnumboon (on) Tweed River; cf. kuyahny 'possum'. *Ywh Kynnumboon*

kuyahny [kuyaain], **kuwihny** [kween, kweeyan], n. possum; big forest possum kuwiyany (?), others kuyan or kuwan (Ywh); NGgr lists as grey possum. Poss. word from which Kynnumboon 'place of possums' (on Tweed River) derives (Ywh); cf. wiŋ, kuwin, etc. 'ringtail possum', and nyuwaŋ. *Ym-jc; Ynh-gf guyany possum, guwany (guany) possum jp, gf; Yal guran opossum; GCcp cooan; NGgr kwayan grey possum; GCnp quaan; NCff gueyan; TDjb quarn; ATtp noun; ATlw quini; ATjo newung; Ywh gweeahn big forest opossum, others kooyan or koowan; Ywh Kynnumboon place of possums*

kuyan¹, **kuwan**, n. possum; possums other than the big forest possum kuyahny; see also kuyahny, kuran, kuruhna, etc. *Yal guran opossum; Ywh kooyan, koowan*

kuyan², locnm. Southport. *GCm Cooyan*

kuyba- [kwiba], v.t. cook, roast, burn; cf. marba- 'to roast, burn' or 'boil'; Holmer lists as intransitive 'burn'.

Kuybani jabihgu 'roasted to eat' (Ynh); Kuybani nyulagandu. 'She cooked (it).'; *Yalgan nuhnjaŋ kuybahla ŋanyi. 'The sun is too hot—it burns me.'*; Kuybalehla ŋaw/ŋayu nuŋany. 'I'm cooking food.'; Kuybah nuŋany jahdhamgu. 'Cook some food for the kid.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc guyba-; Ynh vi burn guiban term., guibani pf., guibalur pret.; Yal pr kwiba, p kwibani, pf kwibalian, f kwibaleila roast (cooking); Yw kui'ba, kui'banî, kui'balian, kui'balêla roast, cook; MRjm quebunnee to burn; TDjb quebullen burn*

kuygam, **kulgam**, n. sand; also sandhill (TDjb); listed as 'sea beach' in NGcds. Also yahraŋ. Ywh koolgum may have i misread as l. *TDjb kooigum sandhill; NGcds cowgum sea beach; Ywh yahrung, kooeegum, koolgum*

kuygir, **kuyar**, n. vagina; 'female organ of generation, female genital' Yw; cf. kuyiyahr, kugahr, etc. 'hole'. *Yw kui'keti, kuiurra, kui'-urra*

kuyuhm, **kuyuhmgan**, **kurumgan**, n. star; poss. also kuwiyangan, kuhmangan. GN lists as wuŋyuryum, q.v. *Ym-jc guyuhm; Yal goromgunn; Yw gôromgũn, gor'omgũn; Ms koyumgun stars; MRaf cooyoumgunil the stars; MRh gumgin stars; NGcds connigun stars; ATtp, NCff koomungun; TDjb kiomegun; Ywh kooyumgun*

kuyuj, n. flying fox (GN); cf. kihraŋ, giraman. *GNjm guyung*

kwiba-, v.t. cook, roast, burn; see kuyba.

kuiyahny [kuiyaain], n. possum; see kuyahny.

kwonj, n. water, rain; see kuŋ, kuwaŋ.

kwongum, adj. deaf; see guwaŋgum.

M m

- mabinbila**, locnm. stone; name of Bird Island, Moreton Bay, therefore poss. outside the Yugambah area. *Ywh locnm Muppinbilla*
- madha**, n. man (boss?); Yal lists as man about 50; does not fit his other pattern of age groups, and could be from English 'master'. *Yal mata male (about 50 years)*
- madhi-**, v. to stick; cf. *madhir* 'sticky', 'sticky mud'. See also *mandah-*. *Yal pr majen, p majeni, pf majenian, f majeila to stick, adhere; Yw mu'dhen; mu'dhen'; mu'dhenian; mu'dhêla*
- madhir**¹, n. sticky mud, infants' shit, diarrhoea; *madhir-madhir* diarrhoea (lit. 'sticky-sticky'); see also *madhirbah* *Mudgeraba*. *Yal mujerri-majiri, Mudgeriba place of infants' excrement; Yw mu'dherri sticky, müdherri sticky mud, mut'dherri mut'dherri diarrhoea*
- madhir**², n. lies; poss. *madhar* also; *madjar* 'liar' (Ynh). *Madhar wahu*. 'You are a liar.' (Ynh-aj). *Ynh-aj madjar liar, madjar(i)ba name of a place (aj); GCnp, GCtlp lying ground mudgeraba, Ns lying ground mudjuraba; Ywh locnm Mudgerabah*
- madhir**³, n. perch (fish); *madhir* only in *GCtlp*; others *mugihm/mugim*, q.v. *GCtlp mudgerrie*
- madhir-madhir**, n. diarrhoea; poss. *madhir-madhir*, see *madhir*; 'sticky-sticky', lit. 'a dirty sticky mess' (Yw); *Mudgeriba* 'place of infants' excrement' (Yal). *Yal mujerri-majiri, Mudgeriba place of infants' excrement; Yw mut'dherri mut'dherri diarrhoea*
- madhirbah, madharbah**, locnm. *Mudgeraba*. Geographically it is (or was) a boggy place, and it was reputed to be a place of a historical massacre (Yk-yb). Children were told not to go there (Yk-yb). Two meanings given: 'place of child's shit or diarrhoea', or Yal; 'lying ground' (Yal, *GCnp, GCtlp, GCns*), 'place where someone told lies' (Ywh) says place where someone told lies. Hanlon states 'probably an historic tarradiddle'—he could not find its origin; however its bogginess and the first meaning appear to agree. *Ynh-aj madjar liar, madjar(i)ba name of a place (aj); Yal Mudgeriba place of infants' excrement; GCnp, GCtlp, GCtlp mudgeraba lying ground, Ns mudjuraba lying ground; Ywh locnm Mudgerabah*
- magari**, n. ghost; cf. *maguy*. *Yw mog'gari ghost of an Aboriginal; Ywh moggarie*
- magay**, n. entrails intestines; see also *gidhir*, *balehn* (?), *wangar*. *Ym-jc magay; Yg-jc-jc wangar, Yw monggerra kidney; NCff muggi, TDjb mokki; Ywh muggai entrails*
- magil**, n. water dragon [*Phisigmathus leseurii*]; cf. also *mugil* 'smaller sp. of goanna' (Ywh). *Ym-jc magil; Ynh magil, magal water lizard (gf), magal mud lizard (pt) Yw müg'il [P. leseurii]*
- magirbal**, n. Prickly Yellowwood [*Xanthoxylum*]. *NGgr muggerabull*
- magun**, n. rock wallaby; poss. *maguhny* [*magooiin*], as in *GD*, where it is listed as *Brush-tailed Rock Wallaby*. *Yal magun; Yw ma'gun*
- maguwi-**, adv. keep going, continue (M). *Maguwali waymali*. 'Keep speaking!' *Ml magoé, magoalé*
- maguy** [*mogoy*], n. ghost; cf. *magari*; ghost, any person that dies (Ynh-ql). Remembered as *mogoy*. *Ynh-ql magui, mogoi (mugoi) ghost (gf, ql); ATlw maugooi; NGgr moggai spirit (ghost); Yk-po mogoy*
- mahban**, n. vulva. *GCm mahbang*
- mahgun**, n. brush turkey; prob. *wagun*. q.v. *MRh margoon*

mahmarj, n. father (GN); this form also found in GD and C, but not in Yugambéh. *GNjm mamang*

mahnyu, mahny [maain], **mamahny** [mamaain], dem. those (visible). Mamahny munjah. 'Those (kids) are naked.'; mamahny jahdham 'those/the kids' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc mamahny plural; Ml mûnyo, sometimes mûn this, this here plural*

mahr, mahr-mahr, n. black duck [*Anas superciliosa*]; mani/mahni (acc.) (MI). N̄ayu nyahni kuranibu mahni, kehni, n̄ayu bumani n̄anduhranibiyu, n̄anduhr birani. 'I saw a number of ducks and white cockatoos, I killed some, some flew away.' (MI). *Ym-jc bahr mahr, mahr mahr duck, Yal mara duck; Yw mara black duck mâr'a [A. superciliosa]; MRh mara wild duck; NGgr maramara duck; GCnp, Ns marra marra duck; ATip mar; Atlw, jo mara; GCm marra black duck; NCff, TWs maraa a weed duck; TDjb marra; GCcp marrar wild duck*

mahram, n. Bottlebrush [*Callistemon viminalis*]. *NGgr mahram Callistemon viminalis (sic)*

mahrir + -anga-, v. to start. *Yal pr marere, p mareren, pf marerangan, f marerangala; Yw mar'ere; mar'eren; mar'erangan; mar'erangâla*

mala, n. hand; danggan more common; mala may be from another language. *Ynh-fm, ew*

malagingi-, malagini-, v.i. turn, look the other way; from mala 'that' + -gingi; malagingi/malagini imper., malaginini pf., malaginigi intent.; malagingi 'look the other way' (Ynh-ml), malagini 'turn that way', turn or look away. Malagini chair. 'Turn that chair that way.' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh*

malagu, dem. there; prob. 'that-for/to'. Kilagu malagu 'here and there'. *Ynh-ml*

malambimbi, locnm. Mullumbimby. See Malibambay.

malanjali, n. Manaldjahli, Manandjahli; variant form. *Ynh*

malay, mali, n. white-eared honeyeater [*Lichenostomus leucotis*] reclassified from Meliphaga leucotis. *NGgr mulli [M. leucotis]*.

malgam, n., locnm. wild raspberry, also place name Mulgulgum (MR). *MRs4 mulgulgum; NGgr malgam native raspberry*

malgun, adj. stale; poss. malgan. *Yal malgun; Yw mal'gun*

mali/male, mamali, male, etc., dem. that there; 'that (visible)', there (indicating a position not far off) (Yw); predicate form mali, mamali, male, mamale (I); acc. malanyi. *Ynh* contrasts kali 'this, here', kahmu 'those', kila (kili) 'this' or 'here', 'that' or 'there', malagu 'there, thither'. Malanyi bayganyi 'that man (acc.)'; malahyu 'he-erg.' (MI); kilagu malagu 'here and there' (Ynh-ml); Male minyan? 'What's that?'; Mamali wahlu? 'Are you there?/Is that you?'; Kalgahla jabuyu jali mali. 'The boy is chopping a tree up there/that tree.'; Mamali jabu kalgahla jali. 'The boy will cut the tree.'; Mamali nyule bugal. 'He is expert (good).' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc mali/male; Ynh mali this, here, this is, here is, etc.; Ynh-ml malagu; Yal mulli there (not very far off), mamulli there (close); Yw mûl'li, mam'illi there indicating a position not far off; Ml mully, - (m), mulla-na-gun (f), - (n), monno (arb); there mully, mû-mully, mullai, mû-mullai; mullanye paigannye that man (acc.), mullaio he erg.*

malibambay, locnm. Mullumbimby; also malambimbay; Mullumbimby (a small round hill called by this name). Poss. first vowel should be u – muli- 'hill'. *MRs5 mullumbimby, mullibumbi; MRs3/11 Mullumbimby*

malu (?), n. clay, stones; -mudlo *Ywh* defines as 'mud' in Coochimudlo 'red clay'; but cf. also madhir 'sticky mud';

- TWs defines as 'stones'. Poss. madhul; cf. Ynh mulu 'stone, money'. TWs *mudlow stones*; NGgr *mudlo stone*; Ywh *mud in Coochimudlo 'red clay'*
- maluhn**, n. headache. *Yal malûn*; *Yw malûn*
- malun**, n. big storm. *Ybp mullon*
- maluŋ**, n., adj. shadow, shady; evil spirit, shade. See also maguy, ŋuru, wularu. *Ym-jc maluŋ shadow, shady*; *Yal malông shade*; *Yw mal'ong shade, evil spirit*
- mamahny** [mamaain], dem. those (visible); see mahnyu, mahny.
- mamali**, dem. that (visible), there, close by; reduplicated form of mali, see mali 'that'.
- maman**, n. forepaw. Cf. mamun. *Yal mumunn*; *Yw forepaw mûmmûn*
- mambay**, n. bank of creek. NGgr *mumbay*
- mamgah-**, **mamgar-** (?), v. to sew, mend with thread; poss. mumga(h)-. *Yal pr mûmgar, p mumgarni, pf mumgaian, f mungarla sew (as "mend")*; *Yw mûmgar; mûm'garnî; mûm'gaian; mûm'gârla, mend, sew*
- mamguhl**, v. kill (?). NGgr *mumkohl*
- mamil**, see mamir.
- mamir**, adj. alive; mamil listed in Ym-jc, but sometimes there were problems deciding l/r; mamirbu (TDjb); TWjb and MURjwm list as 'to live'. *Ym-jc mamil alive*; *Yal mummeri alive Yw mo'meri*; *Yg-jc mamir*; MRh *muminery life*; TDjb *mun-me-re-boo*; TWjb *mummeri to live*; MRjm *mum-me-ri to live*; NGcds *mommerybough life*
- mamugany** [mamugayn], n. wampoo pigeon, green pigeon; cf. 'green pigeon' (Ywh), prob. same; GC sources suggest numargin. NGcds lists as 'flock pigeon'. *Yal mummogunn wampo pigeon*; *Yw mûmôgûm, mûmogûn (unclear copies for first vowel) pigeon, wampoo, wampo pigeon*; NGgr *mummogin wompoo pigeon*; NGcds *mamogen flock pigeon*; GCtIs, GCtlp, GCns, GCnp *numargin green pigeon*; *Ywh mammoogun green pigeon*
- mamun**, n. knuckle. Cf. maman. *Yal mamon*, *Yw mâmôn*
- mamuŋ**, n. prickle, splinter. See also kulanybil, wulanybil, kulambil. *Ywh mamooŋ*
- manal**, n., adj. rock, hard, baked; cf. bandahn 'tomahawk (stone)'. Culham gave meaning of 'hard, baked ground' for manaljahli. Ŋayu manaljahli, ŋanyah jagun manal. 'I'm Manaldjahli, my country is hard/baked.' *Ym-jc manal hard, baked, manaljahli*; *Yw stone, rock mùn'al; rock bûn'dan*
- manalgali**, pn. Manaljahli clan; locality group of the Yugumbir situated about Beaudesert. *Yw mu'nulga'li*
- manaljahli**, locnm. Beaudesert; Manaljahli: Culham gave meaning of 'hard, baked ground', locality group of the Yugambah situated about Beaudesert. In GD the suffixe -jahli can signify a characteristic of a clan or tribe. This appears to be its meaning here – people of manal (or manan) – of a hard or rocky place. Holmer lists manandjali, malandjali, manaldjali as 1. the name of the Manandjali language, the 'Beaudesert language' or 'Logan river language' (Ynh-gc), 2. Beaudesert (Ynh-gf). Ŋayu Manaljahli, ŋay waymalehla manaljahli. 'I'm Manaldjahli, I speak Manaldjahli.'; Ŋayu manaljahli, ŋanyah jagun manal. 'I'm Manaldjahli, my country is hard/baked.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc manal, manaljahli, yilbagan Beaudesert*; *Yk mununjali*
- mananjahli**, locnm. Beaudesert; also Manaldjahli, q.v., but the name Manandjahli is used by many people today. *Ym-jc manal, manaljahli, yilbagan*; *Ypo manandjahli*

- manda-**, v.t. to scratch, pinch, dig out, root out; mandan 'itch'; 'scratch, dig out, pinch' Yw; Yal and Yw poss. munda-. Mandalehla 'scratching' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc scratch; Yal pr munda, p mundani, pf mundian, f mundala scratch; Yal pr munda, p mundani, pf mundian, f mundala pinch; pr mundan, p mundanen, pf mundanian, f mundala root out; Yw mun'dan; mun'danen; mun'danian; mun'dâla dig out (see scratch), pinch; Ywh mudah scratch, mundun itch*
- mandan**, n. itch; cf. 'scratch' manda-. Yw *mùn'dan; Ywh mundun*
- mandan**, n. Kurrajong, pink flower [*Brachychiton discolor*]. *NGgr mundung*
- mandi-**, v. run (GN). *GNjm mande*
- mandulgam, mandulgum, manduhrgam**, n. death adder; see munjeralgan.
- man.gar**¹, n. blue gum [*Eucalyptus tereticornis*] (prob.); see also 'gum tree'; specifically 'blue gum' in some lists assoc. with Ybp, Ybds, GCcs; note man.gar 'gum tree' in some dialects; man.gur 'resin' in some dialects; Ynh gum tree, 'koala gum tree' (Ynh-gc). Kamay man.gar(a) 'a big gum tree' (Ynh-gf). *Ym-jc mangar; Ynh-gf, jp; Yal mùngera; Yw mùn'gara [E. tereticornis]; MRs5 Mungurrabah white gum, mungurra a gum tree; GCnp mungara; Ybp mungarra, Ybs mungarra gum tree; NGcds mungarah gum tree; GCcs mungara; Ns blue gum tree mungara; Ywh mungurra gumtree, bluegum; GNjm mangar gumtree*
- man.gar**², n. gum; cf. mangar¹ and man.gur 'resin, gum, edible sap' (GD, WA). *Ywh mun-gurra*
- mangar-bah**, locnm. sandy point extending into the sea; related to man.gar 'bluegum' (?), or is it manjar? *GCsp mungara-bah*
- man.gargin**, n. flooded gum tree; cf. man.gar¹ and man.gurgah 'wattle tree' (C). *NGgr mungurigin*
- mani**¹, n. kangaroo (generic), wallaby; [*Macropus gigantea*] (Yw); Gummow (gamaw) for females only (Ywh). *NGgr* lists as 'paddymelon'. *Ynh wallaby (gf); Yal muni; Yw mun'i kangaroo (generic) (M. gigantea); kangaroo: ATtp, ATlw munni kangaroo; ATjo money kangaroo; Ybs, Ybp maree (prob. manee misread) kangaroo; NGgr munnee paddymelon; Ywh mune, munnee kangaroo*
- mani**², n. money; from English. Njanya mani 'my money'. *Ynh-ml*
- manjalam**, n. sand goanna. See also kudhin², marun². *Ynh-pt*
- manmuru**, n. testicles. *Ym-ew*
- manyah**, n. native country; poss. 'my' njanyah; cf. country jalay, jahgun. *Ywh munyah*
- manyahl**, n. notorious liar; 'don't believe them, they tell lies'. Prds. from njanjara-, q.v. *Yk-po*
- manyay/manyi + -anga-**, v. feel, touch; poss. munyi, munay; Casino dialect manyama- 'to feel'; cf. manyayjam. *Yal v pr munai, p munaien, pf munaiangan, f munaiangala feel (touch); Yw mun'ai; mun'ien; mun'iangan; mun'aiangâla feel, touch; TWjb munyi to feel; MRjm munyi to feel*
- manyayjam**, adj. paralysed; lit. 'without feeling' (Yal, Yw). *Yal munaijumm; Yw mun'aidhùm paralysed, without feeling*
- manyil**, n. octopus; 'Minil a rocky point near Tweed Heads, from minil, the octopus' (MRs4). *Yw mun'yil; MRs4 minil; Ywh munyill, mainyil*
- mangga**, dem. there somewhere; poss. munu, or manja; *MI* lists forms from

Nyangbal of manga 'that' and kaŋga.

Yal munga there (somewhere); Yw mun'ga

maral, n. lightning (GN). *GNjm maral*

maran, adj. blunt; marun in Ywh. *Yw blunt mür'rùn, murrùn*

marandhaŋ (**murudhaŋ** (?)), n. club. Bumahny ŋayu wanyi marandangu. 'I will beat you with a club.' (Ml). *Yal morotung, Yw môr'ôtung club; Ml murrundungo with a club*

maraj, n. thigh; all other sources have jaraŋ. *NCff murrung*

marawan, n. young lad with ritual scars on back; getting whiskers and has all his biran 'ritual scars' on his back. Cf. marugan, poss. same with soft /g/; cf. also kamban.gir, kibar³. *Ml murrayon*

marba-, v. to roast (burn), boil; Ywh; lit. 'to heat at a fire' (Yw); cf. kuyba-. *Yal pr murba, p murbani, pf murbalian, f murbaleila roast (burn); Yw mür'abâ boil; mür'ba, mür'banî, mür'balian roast, scorch or burn; mürabâ roast, cook; TWjb murrubullen to burn; Ywh murrabah to boil, murroobah burn*

marbil, n. food of departed spirits; cf. marba- (?). *Ml murrabil*

margan, n. fig tree. See also jambal(gam), buyeh, bawar, kulun². *NGcds muragan*

marinday, n. ship. Poss. marindi. *NGcds marindi; GCcp murrindi*

marugan, n. mature (young) man; Yal 25–40 years, Yw 25–50 years; Ywh gives as male 15–20 years; cf. kibar³. *Yal marrogunn; Yw mar'rôgùn; MRhpa murraquin a young man; NCff murrayon young man; Ywh murroogun*

marun¹, adj. blunt. *Ywh murroon*

marun², n., locnm. goanna sp., ground or burrowing (those that dig in the ground) (Ywh), sand goanna (Ynh), Mt

Maroon (Ynh), a giant goanna which features in a myth from Beaudesert—in death turned to stone (as was a giant fresh water turtle also) to form mountains in the Great Dividing Range (Mfh). *Ynh 1. sand goanna, 2. Mt Maroon (gc), f. murum; Yal maron ground iguana; Yw mâr'ûn ground or burrowing iguana; GNjm marun sand (presumably sand goanna from position in list following tree goanna); Ywh marroon iguana; Mfh maroon*

mar-wilambah, locnm. Murwillambah; poss. mar-wulambiny. *MRhpa Murrawillambah, called Murrwillambah (sic)*

mayil, n. native elm [*Aphananthe philippinensis*]. *NGgr mayl Aphananthe philippinensis (sic)*

mehbilam + -anga-, v. to court; poss. meh- + -bilahm + -anga-; appears to take -ehn (past), -gan (perf), yangahla (fut). *Yal pr meibilam, p meibilamen, pf meibilamgan, f meibilamyangala court; Yw mêbilam; mêbilamen; mêbilamgan; mêbilamgan'gâ'la*

meri, n. scrub vine (for climbing) (GN). *GNjm meri*

mibany [mibayn], n. wedge-tailed eagle [*Urodetus audax*]; cases gen. mibunnya 'of an eagle', mibunba 'to an eagle', mibunngo 'for an eagle', mibunbaia 'with an eagle', mibunbano 'from an eagle', mibunn-wallull 'eagles', mibunnya-wallull 'of eagles' Yal; Yal's case forms show mibany. Mibunn wallul 'eagles' (many eagles); mibunn bula 'two eagles' (Yal). *Ym-jc mibany, Yal mibunn, Yw mibùn wedge-tailed eagle U. audax; MRh mabon eagle hawk; GCcp mebon eaglehawk; GCcs mebon large hawk; Ywh meebun hawk, eagle; GNjm miban eaglehawk*

mibiny [mibin], n. Aboriginal man, person, face; mibiny is 'Aboriginal man' in northern dialects, and 'person, face' in GD; Yw form suggests mibany

- mee*; *Ywh mee*; *GNjm mi eye*. *Yabulbeh miyi yabul nyahla mihyu*. '(He) sees with one eye (blind in one eye).'; *Nyahla miyiyu*. 'They looking with their eyes.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc mih*; *Ym-ew mil*; *Ynh mih eye, eyes*; *Ynh-nm, ew mil*; *Yal mi*; *Yw mî*; *Ms mil eye*; *TWjb me*; *MRjm mee*; *NGgr mil*; *Ywh mee*
- mih-balum**, adj. blind; cf. *mubi*. *Ywh moobee*, *mee-bulloom*
- mih-banjahla**, adj. jealous; lit. 'eyes cover'; cf. *Kabi* term *mi-kambiman*, with same meaning (*Yw*). *Yal mibunjala* *jealous, cover eyes*; *Yw mi-bun'dhâla*
- mih baralany** [*buralayn*], n. large whip snake. *Ynh* lists as snake with big eyes, *NGgr* as small copper snake. *Yal miburralang*; *Yw mi'buralang*; *NGgr meebullalan* *small copper snake*; *GNjm mibaralyun* *snake, whip, green*
- mih-bula-dululbi**, n. gun; lit. 'two-eye-banger'—the early muskets were double-barrelled, and 'their most vivid acquaintance of this firearm, in the early days, was with its barrel muzzles (round like two eyes) pointed at them, followed by a "bang".' Also *dulul(bi)*, *dulubi*. *Ywh mee-boolai-doolool-pee*: *mee eye, boolai two, doolool a loud noise or bang, and the terminal pee, cause or agency*
- mih-dham**, adj. blind, lit. 'eye-without'; *Yal mihgudham* 'albino (smoky eye)'; lit. 'without eye', i.e. blind. *Mihdham*, *yugumbek nyahla*. '(He's) blind and can't see.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc mihjam*; *Yal migujom*; *GNjm midyum blind*
- mihgudhum, mihgudham**, n. albino (smoky eye); *Yal albino* (smoky eye) *migujom*, *Yal* usually spells *-jam/-dham* as *-jumm*; *Yw migujom* 'albino (smoky eye)'; lit. 'without eye', i.e. blind; *Yw* stress favours *miyi gudham* (two words). *Yal migujom*, *Yw mî gu'dhùm*
- mil**, n. eye, eyes; see *mih*. *Ynh-nm, ew*; *Ms mil eye*; *NGgr mil*
- milangawaralalah**, adv. almost, nearly; *mulanga-warahla* also given by *Ywh*. *Ywh meelungawaralalah, moolunga-worahla*
- milag**, n. cow's milk; from English. *Ynh-ql* *cow's milk*; *Yal milûng milk*
- milbul**, adj. alive; *milbulbu* live (*GN*); prob. *milbul* plus *-bu* derivational suffix of no certain meaning, but cf. *C mirin*, *mirinbu* 'alive' (*C*). *GNjm milbul* *alive, milbulbu live*
- milbug**, adj. blind, lit. 'eye dead'; cf. *milbul*. *NGgr milbhong*
- milge-milgi**, adj. happy. *Milge-milgehn*. '(She) was happy.'; *Milge-milgehla*. '(She) is happy.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc milge milgi*
- milgin**, n. sparrowhawk; cf. *bubagan(y)*, *kalanbany*. *Ym-jc milgin*
- milir**, adj. slippery, smooth; cf. *kadhay* 'smooth'. *Yal millerri slippery (smooth)*; *Yw mil'errî smooth, slippery, ku'dhai smooth*
- milir-jam**, adj. rough, uneven; lit. 'without smoothness' (*Yw*). *Yal millerrijumm* *rough (not smooth)*; *Yw mil'lerri-dhùm*
- mimi**, n. a humpy; cf. *diman*, *jiman*, *ñumbi*, *ñumbiny*. *Ywh jimmun, moombee, mi-mi*
- minin**, n. scrub chicken, *Chowchilla* [*Orthonyx temmincki*]. *NGgr minnin*
- minji- (nyj)**, v.i. laugh; *minja* imper., *minjila* imperf. (*Ynh*). *Ñayu kanlahny kahm minjiyeh*. 'I will hear them laughing.'; *Ñayu kanlani kahm minjini*. 'I heard them laughing.'; but if the laughing is finished: *Ñayu kanlani minjilurubi* (*MI*); *Wana minja!* 'Don't laugh!' (*Ynh-ml*); *Ñaw minjehla*. 'I'm laughing.'; *Ñayu minjehn*. 'I laughed,' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc minyji*; *Ynh-ml minji-*

(*minja-*); *Yal pr minjei, p minjeini, pf minjeian, f minjeila; Yw min'dhi; min'dheni; min'dhien; min'dhêla Ml minjilli-ma make to laugh*

minjilima-, v.t. make to laugh. *Ml minjilli-ma*

minyahgu, interrog. what for; minyaŋ + -gu; implies Hello, what do you come for? (*Ywh*); see also minyaŋ, minyaŋgu. Minyahgu-wahlu listed as Brunswick, a place name (*Mm*). Wamgingyan.gehn wahlu minyahgu? 'You came what for?'; Minyahgu wahlu kalgani jali? 'Why did you chop the tree?' (*Ym-jc*). *Ynh; Mm minyahgu-wallu Brunswick; Ywh meenyahgoo hello*

minyaŋ¹, interrog. what?, something, how; also minyaŋbu; *Ym-jc* has lost ŋehn 'who' or has forgotten it. Minyaŋ kali? 'What is this?' (*Yal, Ynh-gc*); Nyāŋ ka? 'What is that?' (*Ynh-ml*), Nyahgu wahlu wardam? 'What do you want it for?' (*Ynh-ml*); Nyahgi wahlu? 'What do you want?' (*Ynh-ml*); Male minyaŋ? 'What's that?' (*Ym-jc*); Minyaŋ kile jalahla? 'What do they eat?' (*TD*). *Ym-jc what, who; Ynh minyaŋ, nyaŋ, minyaŋgu, minyagu, nyagu, nyagi; Yal minyung what, how, minyung gulli what is this; Yw min'yung how, what; Ml minyuŋ, minyuŋbo what?, something; TDjb minyung what; Ywh meenyung*

minyaŋ², pn. Minyangbal dialect; self name for dialect at Byron Bay and on Brunswick River, those who say minyaŋ (contrasting with those who say nyaŋ). *Ml minyuŋ*

minyaŋa-, **minyaŋi-**, v. do what, do something. Minyaŋalehla? 'What are (you) doing?'; Minyaŋehn? 'What is the matter?'; Minyaŋalehla ŋay. 'I'm doing something'; Minyaŋaluru wiya ŋubu? 'What did you do yesterday?' Minyaŋuru 'What is done?' (*MI*); Minyinjilehla wahlu? 'What are you

doing?'; Minyinjilehn wahlu ŋubu? 'What were you doing yesterday?'; Wahlu ŋubu minyinjilehla? 'What are you doing tomorrow?' (*Ym-jc*); Minyaŋilehla? 'What's she doing?' (*TD*). *Ym-jc; Ml minyuŋallela, minyuŋen; minyuŋoro what is done; TDjb minyung elala*

minyaŋahnga, interrog. which; minyaŋ kanga (?), or minyaŋ + genitive?. *Yw min'yunga'nga*

minyaŋba-, v. cause something; something happens to, or is wrong with. Minyaŋbani ŋanya biyaŋi? 'Has anything happened to my father?' (*Ynh-ml*); Minyaŋbani ŋanya (nyaŋa sic) ŋagami. 'Is anything wrong with my dogs?' (*Ynh-ml*). *Ynh*

minyaŋbal, pn. Minyangbal; name of 'a language prob. at Tweed heads and Fingal Point (in N.S.W.)' (*Ynh*). *Ynh-fm*

minyaŋbu, interrog. pron. how many? Minyaŋbu kiduhma ŋagam? 'How many dogs has the old man?' (*MI*); Minyaŋbu?—Karalbu. 'How many (are there)?—Plenty.' (*TD*). *Ml minyuŋbo; TDjb minyungboo*

minyaŋgu, interrog. why, what for; also minyahgu. *Ym-jc minyaŋgu; Yal minyungi why?; Yw min'yungai*

minyih, **minyihn**, **minim** (?), adj. sweet. *Ym-jc minyih, minyihn; Yal minin; Yw min'im*

miŋ, n. dog (not dingo). *NGgr ming*

miŋay, adj. sick. *NGgr minghi*

mira- (?), v. get, catch; cf. kahŋ-. Jahdham mirah. 'The kids might get hold of it.' (*Ym-jc*) *Ym-jc gahya, mira* (?)

mira-mirabay (?), n. bullock. Cf. bulah¹, bulaŋ. *MRh mera merabi*

miragan, n. white woman; prob. 'old(er) woman'; cf. mirangan, miruŋgan.

- miran¹**, n. water-rail bird, old woman; see mirangan, mirungan; same as water-rail bird (Ywh). *Ywh mirrung water rail = mirrung (this word also means an old woman)*
- miran², mirangan**, n. old woman; see mirungan. *Mirun jaŋ. ' (That) old woman is ugly. ' ; Yugam, marangan (murrungin). 'No, (she's an) old woman. ' (answer to 'Is she a young woman?') (TD). *Ynh miragan white woman (pt), mirangan old lady (nm), mirungan old woman (ml, jp), mirunmir (some) old women (ml); Yal merungunn human female over 50 merungunn; Yw mer'ongun; Ml merruy; TDjb old woman merrung, murrungin; GCm meerungan old woman; Ywh mirrung old woman, water rail (bird)**
- mirangan-gali**, n. woman; 20 to 40 years; other sources list as 'old woman' (over 50 years); cf. miran², mirangan, mirungan, miragan, miran.gan. *Ywh meerung-kungulli*
- mirinjin, mirandhin (?)**, n. Aboriginal woman 30–50 years old; cf. miran(gan) 'old woman'; prob. same word. *Yw mer'indhin*
- mirun**, n. woodpecker, jay; not blue, chatterbox; also miyuhn (Yg-jc), kalguraŋ (Ym-jc), kulguluŋ (Yw). *Ym-jc mirun, galguraŋ; Yg-jc miyuhn*
- miruŋ¹**, n. belly, stomach; muŋ-jalaŋah 'crop of bird' (lit. 'stomach of throat') (Yw); cf. muhŋ, kidhir; muhŋ is more common, poss. reduced from miruŋ. *Ym-jc muhŋ belly, stomach; Yal mohn; Yw mōn belly, noun stomach, noun-dhal'un'nga crop of a bird (lit. 'stomach of throat'), mō'lin stomach, mi'rong belly, ki'dhera stomach; ATtp moun, ATlw moo, ATjo djulba, NCff, TDjb moong*
- miruŋ¹, mirungan**, n. old woman; cf. mirangan; forms miran, miragan, mirunmir also recorded; mirunmir 'some old women' (Ynh-ml). *Ym-jc mirungan, mirigan old woman; Ynh-ml, jp,*
- mirunmir (some) old women (ml); Yal merungunn female (over 50 years); Yw old woman mer'ongun, mer'ingun, Ml merruy old woman; TDjb murrungin, merrung; ATtp merougan; ATlw marungan; ATjo merroongun; NCff mirrigwun; GCcp merrigon old woman*
- miyi, mih**, n. eye; see mih.
- miyuhn**, n. woodpecker; see mirun.
- moguy**, n. ghost; see maguy.
- muban (?)**, n. lobster; 'crayfish'; cf. mulayim, mulany. *Yal mulang, Yw mul'ang, NCff mooban*
- mubar**, n. back, spine; dulgu also listed, q.v., but also dulgu 'heart'. *Wiyahbu mubar bawani. 'Long ago he speared me in the back. ' (TD) *Ym-jc mubar back; Ynh-aj mubar back; Yal moburra, mōburra; Yw mōb'urra back, spine; dul'gū; TDjb mooborough, moobera; GCm moburra back (of body)**
- mubay-mubay**, n. Dusky Moorhen. *Juŋar! Juŋar! Mubay-mubay! Bay! Bay! Bay! Pelican! Pelican! Dusky Moorhen! How its tail flicks!' (song, Numinbah valley). NGGr mobbimoppi*
- mubi**, adj. blind; mubigan 'blind (fem)'; cf. nyahnyjam 'without seeing'; mihdham, miyi-balum. *Yal mobi blind; Yw mōbi blind (lit. see cannot); nyandhum; Ml mobi, -gun (f), -or -gāri (m); Ywh moobee, mee-bulloom*
- mubig (?)**, n. old man (over 50 years); cf. kidhuhm; mubig cf. mubi 'blind'. *Ml kic'om, mobeg, Ml kittomma old man (gen)*
- mudha (?)**, n. wattle. *MRh mosa*
- mudhaŋ**, adj. more. *Yw mu'dhong; Ywh moojong*
- mudhulam**, n. girl, from 8–15 years; medial /d/ must be /dh/ or /t/; Aboriginal girl, pre-pubescent and pubescent. Cf. mudhumgirgan, muyumgan. *Yal*

modulumm human female (from 8 to 15 years); Yw mô'dulgùn

mudhumgir, n. son (GN). Muyum in Yugambèh, q.v. *GNjm mudyumgira son*

mudhumgirgan, n. daughter (GN). Muyumgan in Yugambèh, q.v. *GNjm mudyumgirgan*

mugambin, locnm. Mogumbin (place of body lice) (Yal), Nerang (place name) (GCm); poss. mugambihny. *Yal Mogumbin place of body lice; GCm Mogumbin Nerang (place name)*

mugar, n. storm, thunder; cf. migar, migubal, jugal¹. *Ym-jc mugara storm; Ynh mugar (mugara) storm; Yal mugerra; Yw mugerra; MRaf moograh thunder; ATip migobal; ATlw moogarra; MRh moogera storm and thunder; NGcds magerah thunder; NCff moogerer; TDjb muggera; Ybp moogra; GCcp mugerra; Ywh moogra storm*

mugihm, mugim, n. perch (fish); madhir (?) in GCtlp, q.v.; poss. magim in Yal. *Ym-jc mugihm, Yal mogim; Yw môg'im perch, fish; GCtlp mugerne perch; GCtlp mudgerrie*

mugil, n. smaller species of goanna; cf. magil 'water dragon' other dialects. *Ywh moogil smaller kind of iguana*

mugim, n. tomahawk (GN). See also mugihm perch. *GNjm mugim tomahawk*

muginya, adj. sharp; Ywh form poss. muginyinah; cf. kirbil. *Yw kir'rabil; mug'inya; Ywh moogin-yinah*

muginya-, muginyi-, v.t. sharpen; = keen-edged. *Yw mu'ginya, mu'ginyâ; Ywh mooginyah, mooginyinah*

muguhn, n. ornamental crown, prob. of feathers; poss. mu(h)gun or mahgun (Yw), maguhn (Yal). *Yal mogûn crown (as of feathers); Yw môgûn ornamental crown*

muh (?), n. bowels; questionable form, but cf. muhñ. *Ms bingey or moo bowels*

muhñ, n. belly, stomach; cf. miruñ, (poss. an older form), mulin, kidhir, julba, also nuwañ 'food', Yw has perhaps misconstrued muhñ jalanyah 'crop of bird' (lit. 'stomach in throat') as nuwañ jalanyah 'food of throat'. Njau kabir jalihi ñanyah muhñ. 'I'm hungry and want to eat (fill my belly).' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc muhñ belly, stomach; Ynh-fm muhñ stomach; Yal mohn belly, kijerra stomach; Yw môn belly, noun stomach, noun-dhal'un'nga crop of a bird (lit. 'stomach of throat'), mô'lin stomach, mi'rong belly, ki'dhera stomach; ATip moun, ATlw moo, ATjo djulba, NCff, TDjb moong*

muhrgalañ, adj. low; poss. mulgalañ 'short' or variant l/r in mul, or murgalañ. *Ywh moorgalung low*

muhyi, n. bees wax; or comb (Ywh); poss. muyi. *Yw môi-i; Ywh moiee comb, bees wax; Ywh moo-iee honecomb*

mul, mulgalañ, adj. short; Ywh mulgulañ; mulbiyun, mulgulañ 'dwarf' (Ywh). Kurahr mamali jalganyjin mumulgalañ. 'The boy is taller than the girl.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc mulgalañ; Yal mul; Yw mul; TDjb mul-gul-long; Ywh moolgoolung; Ywh moolbioon or moolgoolung dwarf; GNjm mulkalong short*

mulam, n. boy under 12 years; Yal gives mulam as 'male (child)', and jabo as male from 12 to 15 years; 12-15 years old (w); cf. 'boy' jabu; cases (Yal); mulamnya 'of a boy (pres)', mulamnadhil 'of a boy (past)'; mulam-walul plur. (Yal). Kali mulamah kuñgun jan.gam. 'This boy's skull (is) hard.' (refers to the skull of a living boy); Kali kuñgun mulamnadhil kabungil. 'This skull of a boy (is) old.' (refers to the skull of a boy long dead); Mulam wahlal yanah. 'The boys go.' (Yal). *Yal molumm, human male (child), boy; Yal molumm male child, molummnya, molummnajil; gulli molummnya konggong*

jungumm; gulli kong-gong molummnajil kobungil; molumm-wallull yana; Yw môl'ùm male Aboriginal child; GCm baby, boy (i.e. boy baby)

mulanga-warahla, v. phr. (?) nearly; poss. *ŋulunga-* etc. cf. also *milangawuralalah. Ywh moolunga-worahla*

mulany [mulayn], **mulayim**, n. crayfish, yabby; freshwater 'lobbie' (Ywh); see also *mulaŋ², niŋi-niŋi. Yw mul'aim crayfish, lobbie, yabbie; NCff moolan, TDjb ninge-ninge; Ywh moolaim, moolain*

mulanyam, n. catfish, also mullet (Yw); *mulanyam/mulunyam*, and cf. *ŋulam, muligam*; cf. *wagany, wargam*; Yw lists as mullet. *Yal mulunyumm; Yw mulunyum, mul'unyùm; Ywh moolunyum, n'goolum, mooligum*

mulaŋ¹, n. prawn, lobster, crayfish; see *mulayim, mulany*; NCff has *muban*, poss. misreading. *Yal mulang prawn, lobster; Yw mul'ang prawn, lobster; NGgr moolahn lobster; NCff moolan crayfish, mooban lobster*

mulaŋ², n. nausea (prob.); listed as 'spin' (Yw); cf. *mulaŋ + -anga-* 'to vomit'. *Yw môlong*

mulaŋ + -anga-, v. to vomit. *Yal pr molong, p molongen, pf molongian, f molongala spew; Yw môl'ong, môl'ongen, môl'ongian, môl'ongala spew*

mulayim, n. yabby, crayfish, shrimp; cf. *mulaŋ¹* and *mulany*. *Yal mulang lobster; Yw mu'laim crayfish, yabbie, mul'ang lobster; NGgr moolahn lobster; NCff mooban lobster; Ywh moolaim shrimp, crawfish (sic)*

mulbiyun, n. dwarf; obviously from *mul* 'short'; Ywh also records *mulgulaŋ. Ywh moolbioon, moolgoolung*

mulganma-, v. to tease; *mulgun/mulgan + -jan, -mani, mayahla (-ma) (?) Yal pr mulgunnmujumm, p mulgunnmunni, pf*

mulgunnmian, f mulgunnmiala; Yw mul'gun-mud'hùn, mul'gùn-mud'hum; mul'gùn-mùnñi; mul'gùnian; mul'gùn-miala

mulgar(a), n. carving; cf. *mulgir. Yal mulgurra, Yw mul'gurâ*

mulgir, n. gift; cf. *mulgar(a). Yal mulgerri, Yw mul'gerri*

mulgulaŋ, n. dwarf; clearly from *mul* 'short' and what looks like the gender adjective ending *-galaŋ. Ywh moolbioon, moolgoolung*

muli, n. hill, ridge, mountain; cf. *buyuhl, buwul; mulingan* 'leaning, sloping' *Ywh. Ym-jc muli hill; Yal mulei hill, ridge; Yw mulê, mu'lê hill; Ywh moolee mountain*

muli-muli, n., adj. little hill, hilly. *Ym-jc muli muli hilly; Ynh-ml little hill*

muligam, n. catfish; cf. *mulanyam, ŋulam. Ywh moolunyum, n'goolum, mooligum*

mulin, n. stomach; poss. *muhlin*, cf. also *muhŋ. Yw mô'lin stomach*

muliŋan, adj. leaning, sloping; mountain side; from *muli* 'a mountain'. Cf. GD *muliŋan* 'leaning tree', and *mulihŋ* 'hunchback'. *Ywh mooleengun*

mulu, n. stone, money; = *daw*; *Ynh-gf* says the same in *Nunagal*, poss. *yugarabul*; cf. *dehyu, daw, malu. Ynh-gf*

mumbir-mumbir, n. small dove. *WA* has *muhmbil-muhmbil* as a bird sp., 'quail' in a song, and associated with the *Moonbi Ranges* (south and west of the *Yugambeh-Bundjalung* area). *MRh moomberry moomberry*

mumga(h)-, v. to mend, sew; poss. *mamga(h)-. Yal pr mùmgar, p mumgarni, pf mumgaian, f mumgarla mend (see "sew"), sew (as "mend"); Yw mum'gar; mum'garni; mum'gain; mum'gârla mend, sew*

mumuh, adj. short; see *mul. Ym-jc*

mumuhm, *pn.* Mommóm; a brother of Berrung, one of the three brothers who came to the land. Kirahny mumuhmna 'Mommóm's corroborree'. *Ml Mommóm*

mundulgam, *n.* death adder; see munjeralgan.

mundulgan, *locnm.* Mundoolun; death adder. Poss. manduhlan, but see munjeralgan. Forms recorded in Ym-jc and Ynh support /u/ in first syllable. *Yal Mundoolun (mundulgunn) death adder*

mundur, **munjah**, *adj.* naked. Cf. mundur 'naked, bare, treeless' (GD). *Ym-jc munjah (n.j); Ywh moondaroo; Yw mun'darû*

mungal, **munyal-munyal**, *n.* oyster. Poss. NC moongul should read munyal. *MRaf moneal-moneal oyster; NCff moongul*

munjah, **munyah**, **mundur**, *adj.* naked, no clothes on. See mundur. Wahlu banmaleh, munjah wahlu. 'Get dressed!—you're naked.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*

munjeralgan, **munulgum**, **mandulgum**, **mandulgam**, **mandulgum**, **manduhr-gam**, **nunduhrgam**, *n.* death adder; mundurguhm 'Death Adder' [*Acanthophis a. antarcticus*] (GD) (and poss. related to mundur 'naked' (GD)); place name Mundoolun = mundulgunn 'death adder' (Ywh); sometimes shortened ('corrupted') to mundulun (Yw). *Ym-jc munulgum; Ynh-ml mundurŋu, Ynh-aj mundulgan; Yal mundulgumm, mundoolun (mundulgunn) death adder; Yw mùn'dheralgùn, mun'dheralgùn; MRh mundlegoom deaf adder; NGgr mundoolkum death adder; NGcds mundelgong deaf adder; GCts mundlecum death adder; Ywh munderoogum, noondooroogum*

munjindi-, *v.* to protect. *Yw mun'dhindê; mun'dhindên; mun'dhindian; mun'dhindêla; mun'dhinda*

munjur¹, **munyjur**, *n.* mosquito; prob. munyjur [moynjur]; Moondarrewa, the southern end of Stradbroke Island, should be 'Moonjerabah', mosquito (Ywh). The place is known for its mosquitoes (Yk-ro). *Yal munnjur, Yw mündhera; MRh munjura mosquitos (sic); NGcds mundurah mosquitos; GCcs mundura, mosquito; ATpr mondura; GCcp munyjur; GCcp mundura; ATtp mondura, ATlw mendura (misread for mondura?); ATjo munjur; NCff moonjero; TDjb munjura; Ywh moonjooroo mosquito, locnm. Moondarrewa, Moonjerabah*

munjur² (?), *n.* rat; poss. manjur, cf. kundur. *Yal rat kundera; Yw rat kun'dhera, kun'derâ; mun'dharû; Ywh mundaroo, goondaroo*

munu, *dem.* that (general area); poss. invisible. Munu waybar kanjilurubu. 'That fire is lit.'; Munu waybar kanjilinihahny ŋubu. 'That fire will be lit tomorrow.'; Munu bandahn banyar. 'That tomahawk is good.' (Ml). *Ml munno, monno*

munulgum, *n.* death adder; mundurguhm in some dialects; see munjeralgan. *Ym-jc munulgum; Yal mundulgunn; Yal Mundoolun (mundulgunn) death adder; Yw mùn'dheralgùn, mun'dheralgùn; Ywh Munderoogum, noondooroogum*

munum, *adj.* greedy, stingy. *Yal munum greedy, stingy; Yw mun'um greedy*

munwul, *adj.* slow, slowly; poss. manwal; and poss. also wunuj. *Yal munwul slow, munwull slowly; Yw mun'wul slow, slowly; wunung*

munyal-munyal, **mungal**, *n.* oyster. Also poss. mungal (NC). *MRaf moneal-moneal oyster; NCff moongul*

munyi-, **munay-** + **-anga-**, *v.* to touch, feel; poss. manyay. *Yal n. munai touch, v. touch pr munai, p munen, pf munian, f muniala; Yal feel (touch) v pr munai, p munaien, pf munaiangan, f munaiangala; Yw*

mun'ai, mun'ien, mun'iangan, mun'aiangâla
feel, touch; *Yw mun'ai; mun'en; mun'ian;*
mun'iâla touch; TWjb munyi to feel; MRjm
munyi to feel

munyung-munyung, adj. funny, mirth-
provoking; poss. manyan-manyan. *Yal*
munyung-munyung funny, mirth-provoking;
Yw mun'yung-mun'yung funny, mirth-making

mungar, n. kidney(s); cf. muhŋ. GCm
lists as 'liver'. *Ym-jc mungar; Yal*
môngerra; Yw mongerra, mon'gerra; GCm
moong-gurra liver; TDjb moongora

mungulam, locnm. Monkcollum, a
mountain close to the head waters of
Wilson's Creek station, (so called on
account of a peculiar-looking shale
which is found on the top of the
mountain, and seems to be peculiar to
that mountain), north-east,
Mullumbimby. MRhpa lists as 'a piece
of black feldspar'. *MRs4/11 monkcollum;*
MRaf montecollum a piece of black feldspar

murambany, n. throwing stick; GD also
has this word. *TDjb murumbin*

murang¹, n. seaweed. *Ywh moorung; Yw*
mur'ung

murang², n. leg (NG); may be a mistake,
see jaraŋ. *NGgr moorung leg*

murehr, n. spotted gum [*Eucalyptus*
maculata]; cf. yurahr². *Ym-jc gum, spotted*
(?) murehr, yirahr; Yw yur'a [E. maculata]

murū, muruh, n. nose. Mm lists as
'face'. *Ym-jc muruh; Yal moro; Yw mu'rū;*
Ms moora; Mm murroo face; ATip moran
(poss. misread from murau); ATlw murru;
ATjo murro; NCff mooroo; TDjb morro; Ywh
murroo; GNjm muru

murū-gudhi, n. black swan; murū-gudhi
'red beak'; cf. dara/dala, duli, bigargin,
kinyguru. *Yal dulei; Yw dū'li. dūlē; ATlw*
dulla; ATjo dute; TDjb tooley; ATip
morgoutche, pigaraŋin; NCff kimgroo; GCnp
kingurra

murū kaya-, v. drown; lit. 'nose dive';
poss. also 'sink, whether or not
drowning' (Yal, Yw); as verb 'drop,
burst' (Ywh). GCc source seems to
suggest murū kara-; cf. also murūya-.
Yal pr moro-gaia, p morogaiani, pf
morogaianian, f morogaiala drown (nose-drive
sic); Yw mor'ô-gai'a; mo'rô-gai'anî; mo'rô-
gai'ian; mo'rô-gai'âla drown; GCcs, GCcp
murragarra drowned; Ywh mooroogaien

murū kurahr, n. beak; lit. 'long nose';
also 'ibis' (NG). *Yal moro-garrara; Yw*
morô gura'ra beak (lit. long nose); NGgr
morrokarara ibis

murulmany [murulmayn], n. brolga,
native companion; [*Megalornis*
rubicundus]; cf. kilin-kilin, gilgil. *Yw*
gil'gil; mur'alman, mu'rulman gigantic crane
or native companion; NGgr murralmun native
companion (brolga); NGcds mooral mim native
companion; TDjb woorgilie; ATlw murrule;
ATjo dumbe; NCff moorlmum; Ywh
mooralmun native companion, mooroolmun
gigantic crane

murū-murū, see murūn-bal.

murū-murugambiny [murumuru-
gambin], locnm. Moreton Island;
'finding a strange fish'—the legend of
this piscine discovery is lost; poss.
murū 'nose'. *Ywh locnm.*
Mooroomuroogumpin finding a strange fish

murūn-bal, murū-murū, adv. sulky;
poss. from 'nose'. *Yal morunbul; Yw*
mōrun-bul; mu'rū-mu'rū

muruny [muroyn], adj. cold; or murin;
muruhn̄y is 'ashes (hot)' in WA. GD.
Ywh moorin

murūya-, v. sink; cf. murū kaya-. *Yw*
mu'rūyan; Ywh moorooyahn

muwi-, v. speak. The stem ŋuyay-
'speak' occurs in C and WA; and poss.
in Ywqh ng-goi mwoi, see example.
Kinle muwimaliyam. (?) 'Don't speak'.
(TD); ŋuyay muwi- (ng-goi mwoi) 'the

talk or language'. *TDjb mo-ai, moimullium, moi-mul-li-um; Ywh mwoiee, ng-goi mwoi*

muwi muwi-nyihn, n. boast. Appears to be 'speak-speak-harmful quality'.

Ywh mwoiee-mwoiee-nyeen

muy-ŋagambah [moy-], locnm. Fingal Caves; *muy?* cf. Murwillumbah (*muy-wulambiny?*, but *mur/mar-wulambiny* in one list), *ŋagam-bah* 'dog place'. *Mfh moy-ŋagamba (Nogumbo)*

muyum¹, n. black cockatoo with yellow feathers on tail; poss. *muyam*, but *MI* says it is "same as 'son'". *MI moiûm*

muyum², **muyumjar**, n. son, man's brother's son, woman's sister's son (nephew). *Biyanjal muyumjal* 'father and son' (*Ynh-ml*). *GN* has *mudhum(gira)*. *Ym-jc muyuhmjar; Ynh-ml muyumjal on'e son; Yal muyum; Yw muyum; MI moiûm; TDjb mÿone my son; Ywh mooim son; GNjm mudyumgira*

muyum³, n. waterlily [*Nymphaea gigantea*]; has large blue flowers and an edible bulb. *Yal moiyum waterlily; Yw mü-i-ûm, mü'ûm [N. gigantea]*

muyumgan, n. daughter, woman's sister's daughter, male's brother's daughter; also *muyumdhargan*; *mudhumgirgan* in *GN*. *Yal muyumgunn daughter; Yw muy'umgùn; Ywh mooimgun, mooimjerragan; GNjm mudyumgirgan*

muyumjar, n. son; see *muy um*²

N n

naba-, v. to hit, shoot. *Juwan nyulamangu birani, yugumbeh nabani*. 'They threw a spear (but didn't hit him).'; *Nabalehla ŋaw*. 'I'm shooting.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc hit; Yal pr nabun, p nabuni, pf nabunian, f nabala shoot (throw); Yw nâ'ibun, na'bunî, nâbunian; nâbâla*

nabali-, v. fight with spear, boomerang (and tomahawk) and shield; from *naba-*

'hit' (with missile, e.g. spear, etc.). Prob. suffix *-li* indicates a reciprocal sense, i.e. 'fight each other'. *Yal pr nabullen, p nabullen, pf nabullian, f nabulleila fight (with spear, boomerang, and shield); Yw nâbûlen; nâbûlian; nâ'bûlêla fight, with spear, boomerang and tomahawk*

nabi, nabeh- (?), v. to begin, play; poss. *ŋabi* 'off you go!'; *Yal* says present imperfect only *nabei*; cf. *ŋabi* 'still more' (*Ywh*), *ŋahri-* 'play', *naba-* 'hit', *ŋaban* 'quick'. *Nabi ŋurahm(?)*. 'Well, go to sleep' (i.e. off you go to sleep) (*TD*). *Yal nabei v. begin present imperfect only; pr nabei, p nabeien, pf nabeian, f nabeiala play; Yw nâbê begin imperative verb; nâbê; nabe-en; nabeen; nabeala begin, play; TDjb nubbe well! go*

nadhagah-, v. sneeze; poss. *nadhaga-/ŋadhaga-* 'sneeze' past tense (*Ywh*); also *nyiribir-*, q.v. *Yw nyir'ribir'ri; Ywh n'yirribirrie, and nuthagahnee*

nahj, n. taste. *Yal nang*

nahr, n. vein, tendon, sinews; also prob. 'sinew, strength'; *Ywh* form suggests *nyahr*. *Ym-jc vein, tendon; Yal nar muscle, sinew; Yw nar muscle, nâr sinew; Ywh n'yahra*

nahr-balaŋ, adj. muscular, strong; cf. *nahr* 'sinew, vein, tendon', and *balaŋ* 'strong' (*Yw*). *Yw nâr sinew, muscle, nâr-bûl'ang muscular, strong, bûl'ang strong*

nahr-jam, adj. weak; 'without sinew, strength'. *Yal narjumm; Yw nar'dhùm*

nalgai, ŋalgai (?), n. dingo; poss. *ŋagam?*, or *nyulgul* (cf. *yurginy* 'dingo'); *Ormeau*, native name 'Nulgul' a dingo ('Ormeau', French for a young elmtree); cf. *ŋagam* 'tame dog'. *Ywh nulgul*

nalu, t. dark, night, midnight; poss. *ŋalu* (as shown in *GN* list), cf. *ŋalu*; *Yw* claims it is apparently a corruption of *nyinala*, time of rest. Cf. *ŋandir*. *Yal nalo midnight; Yw nâlô, nâl'ô midnight; Ms*

nutidy or nolo night; ATtp alo dark; ATlw nandiddi, ATjo nullu, NCff underra, TDjb untidy

nama-, v.t. embrace; continuous

(antipassive) form namali-; cf. nama- 'catch, touch, hold' in other dialects, and namani. *Yal pr numala, p numalen, pf numalian, f numalela, Yw num'alâ, num'alen, num'alian, num'alâla*

nambargul, n. canoe; cf. bagul, wundal, kundal, kalgir. *Ywh goondool, gundool, nambaragool*

nambulehn, adj. quiet; poss. from nama-ba-, cf. namnam. *Yw num'bulen; Ywh numboolen*

naminbah, v. hold on; cf. nama- 'to embrace', with meaning 'to hold' in southern dialects; this is prob. nama-nba-, and GCns and GCnp have both made transcription errors. *GCns numinbah hola on (sic); GCnp nuwinbah hold on*

nam-nam, adj., imper. quiet; also (and probably more commonly) niŋ-niŋ and kiŋ-. *Yal niŋ-niŋ or nŋm-nŋm; Yw niŋ'-niŋ'; nŋmnŋm quiet adj.*

namuna- (**nama-** (?)), v. capture, catch; cf. nama- 'embrace' ('hold, catch, touch' in other dialects). *Yal pr namoni, p namonen, pf namonian, f namala catch, capture Yw nâ'mônî; nâ'mônen; nâ'mônian; nâ'mônâ'la*

namuwi- (?), v. to stop (M); useful for forming negatives. Ms has forms naugarie and chanah talum listed for 'stop'; poss. the first is a variant of this, or the Minyangbal form might be naŋgari-/naŋgawi-. *MI numoé; Ms naugarie or chanah talum stop*

nanahŋ, n. female's older sister, male's sister. Nanyah nanahŋ 'my sister' (Ms). *Ym-jc sister; Ynh nanaŋ sister (gf, jf); Yal nanang elder sister; Yw nann'ang elder sister; Ms nunang elder sister; ATtp manou, ATlw, ATjo nanang, TDjb nunung, NCff nunong; MI*

nunnaŋ male's sister, female's older sister, Ywh nannong sister; GNjm nunang elder sister

naŋany, n. food, bread. See nuŋany. *Ywh nungoon bread*

narim, n. shin, tibia; prob. ŋarim as in GD, WA. *Yal narim shin or shinbone (large); Yw nar'im; Ywh narrin*

nariŋ, adv. over, above, across; all Y lists give initial /n/, but /ŋ/ in WA, GD, so poss. /ŋ/ here. *Yw nŋr'ring over or above; Ywh nurring over, across*

nariŋga-, v.i. go across, go over; all Y lists give initial /n/, but /ŋ/ in WA, GD, so poss. /ŋ/ here. *Ywh nurringalahla going over*

nariŋ kimi-, v.phr. opposite; nariŋ 'across', kimi- + -li + -hla?; all Y lists give initial /n/, but /ŋ/ in WA, GD, for 'across', so poss. /ŋ/ here. *Ywh nurring kimilahla*

narunyehn, n. contentment, happiness; naruny 'happy' in GD also has initial n, not ŋ. *Ywh nurrunen happiness, contentment*

nawan, n. companion. *Yw nau'-ùn, nau'ün companion*

nawnaw jabay (?), n. dingo bitch. *NGGr nownowtubbai*

nayi, n. knife; from English 'knife'. Kalgalehla ŋayu bulah nayiyu. 'I cut the meat with a knife.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc nayi*

nayiny [nayin], **ŋahny** [ŋaain] (?), n. Yellow Robin [*Eopsaltria chryssorhea*]. *NGGr nayn*

nilgawa-, v. barter, trade; Yal present nilgawahla. *Yal pr nilgowola, p nilgowolen, pf nilgowolian, f nilgowolala barter; Yw nil'gôwôla; nil'gôwôlen; nil'gôwôlian, nil'gôwôlâla; nil'gôwôla barter*

nima-, v. to squeeze; cf. nama- 'embrace'. *Yal pr nima, p nimani, pf*

nimian, *f* *nimala*; *Yw* *nîm'a*; *nîm'anî*; *nîm'ian*;
nîm'âl'a

nimbulima-, *v.* to return; *cf.* *numbuh-*,
buliwa-; *poss.* *numbuh-/nimbu-* + *-li* +
-ma. *Ynh-if nihm buliwa mng?*; *Yal pr*
nimbulima, *p* *nimbulimen*, *pf* *nimbulimian*, *f*
nimbulimala; *Yw* *nim'bulimâ*; *nim'bulimen*;
nim'bulimian; *nin'bulimâla*

ninduhny [*nindooïn*], *n.* soot, cinders;
Nindooïnba 'place of soot' (*Yal*); but
cf. *nîndunybah* 'a creeping snake'
(*Ywh*), *nîuhny* and *nîuwiny-nîuwiny*
'charcoal, embers'. *Yal Nindooïnba*
(*nînduinba*) *place of soot, nînduin soot*; *Yw*
nin'dûin

ninduhnybah [*nindooïnbah*], *locnm.*
Nindooïnba; *place of soot*; *see*
ninduhny, nînduhnybah, nyindumba.
Ynh nîndawinyba (nînduwimba) name of a
place (gf, gc); *Yal Nindooïnba (nînduinba)*
place of soot; *Ywh Nindooïmba a creeping*
snake

ninyimir(i), *n.* navel; *poss.* *nînyamir*, *cf.*
nîhnadhur (*WA*); *however Yal and Yw*
have jin(y)imir(i). *Ywh ninyimirree*

nîq, nîqanah, *adj., v. imp.* quiet. *Nîqanah*
dunqah. 'Stop crying.' (*MI*);
Corroboree song, meaning not known
(*original spelling*): *Nyah, nyah, bireen,*
nyah! Punnerrah! Ningiyah, ningiyah,
wahnyee! Chundalah! Hee! Wah! Ho!
(*NGgr*) or add *MI nîqanna; NGgr ningiyah*
(*poss. not this meaning*)

nîq-nîq, *adj., imper.* quiet; also *nam-nam*.
Yal nîng-nîng or nûm-nûm; *Yw nîng'-nîng'*;
nûmnûm quiet adj.

niran, nirun, *n.* snot, phlegm, from
nose, throat or mouth; *from nose and*
throat Yal; *could be nyiran/nyirun*;
nyugum in GD. *Yal nirunn*; *Yw nir'ûn*

niril, *n.* shell; also *bandal*. *Yal nîril*; *Yw*
nir'il, bun'dûl; *Ywh bundull*

nugal, *n.* face, jaw, jawbone, cheek. *Yal*
nogul jawbone; *Yw nu'gûl face*; *Yw nô'gul,*
nô'gûl jawbone; *TDjb noogal face*; *TWjb*
nogjul face; *MRjm nougall face*; *Ywh*
moogool the jaw, nugul cheek; *GNjm nukal*
cheek

nugan, *n.* container for water; a large sea
shell used for this [*Melo diadema*];
poss. *nyugan, see nyugam*. *Yw nûgûn*

nugay, *n.* bee; *kudheh* 'small native bee',
see also kabay; *poss.* *nyugay, q.v.*;
English bee nugay bargal bargal i.e. the
much stinging nugai (Ywh). *Ywh kuppai,*
nugai

nugay bargal bargal, *n.* small native
bee; 'bee hurt hurt', *i.e.* 'the much
stinging bee'; *poss.* *nyugay bargal, see*
nyugay, etc. *Ywh nugai purragul purragul*

nugun, *n., locnm.* *yam*; *St Helena—in*
another dialect "Nugoon" means a
nephew (Hanlon, see nyuhgun); *nugun*
'yam' is poss. not Yugambeh. *Ywh*
locnm Noogoon

nugur, *adj.* blunt; or *nubur*, both forms
given. *Ym-jc nugur or nubur*

nulara, *n.* tears; *cf.* *nulahr* 'flood'. *Yal*
nulara; *Yw nu'larâ*

numargin, *n.* green pigeon; *poss.*
mamugany; *cf.* *mamugany* 'green
pigeon' or 'wampoo pigeon' in other
lists. *GCss numargin GCtlp, GCns, GCnp*
numargin

numbali-, *v.* go, come; *Ynh uncertain of*
meaning, says "prob. 'are you
coming?', 'are you going?'". *cf.*
numbuh-. *Numbali wahlu?* 'Where are
you going?' (*ql*). 'You go or come
home.' (*gc, ql*). *Ynh*

numbuh-, *v.i.* come back, return; *Ywh*
lists as 'home'; *forms numbuhlalal,*
numbuhliyah; *Yal, Yw have nimbulima-*
'return', q.v.; *cf. also numbali-*. *Njayu*
yan.gahla wamginy nûbuh nîaw/nîayu

numbuhlelah. 'I will go and return tomorrow.' (Ym-jc). Ywh form noombin 'home' prob. ṅumbiny, and his other words glossed 'home' belong here. *Ym-jc return, come back; Ywh noomboolalah, noombin, noomboolya home*

numgir, t. daytime, daylight; numgir (Yg-jc, ATjo); nyangay (Yw, ATtp, NCff, TDjb); cf. yalgan. Ml form could be namgir. Kali nyanḡa 'today' (this visible day) (Yw). *Yg-jc numgir daytimea; Ml num-gerry daylight, TDjb nung; ATtp manga day; ATjo numagera, NCff*

nunduhrgam, n. death adder; see munjeralgan.

nungan, adj. wide; birahṅ more common, q.v. Also note ṅahny in WA. *Yw nun'gùn*

nuḡany [nuḡayn], **nuwaḡ**, n. food; Ynh lists as 'bread and meat, food' (ql), and nuḡiny (pt); Yal and Yw list nuḡany as animal food, but appears to be (Yal and Yw also have form nuwa.ḡany) vegetable food in other dialects. ṅayu kuybahla nuḡany jaligu. 'I'm cooking food to eat.' Poss. also naḡany. (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc nuḡany food, tucker; Yal noṅng food, nōngunn animal food; Yw nounḡ food, stomach (ki'dhera stomach), non'gun flesh food; ATjo nungun; Ywh nungoon bread*

nuḡanybil [nuḡaynbil], **nuwanybil** [nuwaynbil], n. any bird; cf. also bihrin, nyumbil, nyuwanybil. Bihrilah nuḡanybil. 'Birds are flying.'; Yaruhlilah nuḡanybil. 'Birds are flying.'; Mamali yaruhlelah nuḡanybil. 'That bird is flying.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Yal noangbil; Yw nyōa'nbil; TDjb noongunbel; Ywh n-yombil, beerin, n'yombil, n'yunumbil*

nuwa-, v. to lean; takes -li- or poss. nuwala- (as stem without -li- suffix). *Yal pr noala, p noalen, pf noalian, f noalala; Yw nōa'lā; nōalen; nōalian; noalala*

nuwaḡ, n. food; cf. nuḡany; Watson's gloss 'stomach' may be for muhṅ. *Ym-jc nuḡany; Yal noṅng food, nōngunn animal food; Yw nounḡ food, stomach (stomach ki'dhera), non'gun flesh food; ATjo nungun food*

nuwaḡ jalanyah, n. crop of bird; lit. 'food in the throat'; poss. muhṅ jalanyah 'stomach in the throat'. *Yal noṅngtallunga (food of the neck); Yw nounḡ tal'lung-nga crop of bird (lit. 'stomach of the throat')*

Ny

nyah-, v.t. see, look at, watch, find; forms from Curr AT attest nyahni (past), initial /ny/, and irreg -bi suffix nyahbijam 'can't see (it)'. Nyahjam ḡay, Nyahbijam ḡay. 'I do not see.'; ṅayu wanyi nyahni kalgabalin. 'I saw you cutting (it).' (Ml); Nyahla miyiyu. '(The kids) are staring (at us).' (Ym-jc); Wahlu nyah. 'You see or look.' (Ynh-ml); ṅayu nyahla. 'I can see (him).' (Ynh-gc); Nyahbigu (nyabigi) wahnyi. '(I have come) to see you.' (Ynh-ml); Duhinyinjah kuruhman ḡanyih nyahna. 'The kangaroo is frightened because he sees me.'; Nyah malahni jabuhṅi jalganyi. 'Look at the boy and the woman.'; Nyahlelah ḡaw. 'I'm looking.' (Ym-jc); Wahlu nyahni kilahni? 'Do you see that one (woman)?'; ṅayu nyahni ḡubu. 'I saw her yesterday.'; Kile nyahni ḡayu. 'I see them now.' (lit. 'there see I'); Nyahni ḡayu kuruhman. 'I see a kangaroo.'; ṅayu nyahni bula jalgany. 'I see two women.'; Hebro(?) nyahbijam. 'I cannot see his face.' (TD). *Ym-jc look at, see, watch; Ynh nyah-, nyahla; wants to nyabigu, nyabigi; Yal pr nya, p nyani, pf nyayan, f nya-ala find (as "see"); Yw nya; nya'ni; nya'yan; nya'āla find (same as "see"); Ml vt na see; naijūm, nabaijūm not*

see; TDjb narlala, nione, nionee, narbidgum;
ATtp nani; ATlw ni-in; ATjo nar; NCff
nyenda; GNjm nya see

nyah-nya(h), adj. be careful!; lit. 'watch-watch, see-see'. *Yal nya-nya; Yw nyâ-nyâ; nyâ!*

nyah-nyah-nyah!, intj. take care, be careful; lit. 'see-see-see'. *Yw careful nyâ-nyâ, nyâ!*

nyahgi, interrog. what want; from nyan; poss. should be minyahgi. Nyahgi wahu? 'What do you want?' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh nyagi (nyahgi)*

nyahgu, interrog. what for; from nyan; poss. should be minyahgu. Nyahgu wahu wardam? 'What do you want it for?' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh*

nyahle, pron. she; see nyahn.

nyahn, pron. she; listed as female, cf. nyahngan 'she' in WA, etc. This form is present in other languages, and appears to be the older form for 3rd person singular feminine. *Ywh n'yahm female, n'yahler her*

nyahnbira-, v. gape; yawn in other lists, 'throw-gape'? Cf. ṅahny 'wide' (GD). *Yw nyan'birra gape; Ywh gape, yawn n'yahnbirri, and n'gunbirri*

nyahnyjam [nyaainjam], adj. blind; 'without seeing'; cf. mubi. *Yal mobi blind; Yw môbi blind (lit. 'see cannot'); nyandhum.*

nyahr, n. sinew, vein; other dialects have nahr, q.v. *Ywh n'yahra*

nyal-nyal, n. hurt; = pain; poss. nyel-nyel; cf. also yalyal. *Ywh n'yelyel hurt = pain*

nyamin, n. small palm tree; small 'midjim' palm; poss. nyumin, see also midhin. *Ywh locnm. Numminbah (should be N'yumminbah)*

nyaminbah, locnm. Numinbah; place of small 'midjim' palm. See also naminbah. *Ywh locnm. Numminbah (should be N'yumminbah)*

nyamul, n. young (animal), baby, young; includes kangaroo in pouch, any young animal; Watson's forms suggests nyamal; Hanlon has nyamal/jahdham kayribini 'birth', prob. 'born' (past tense). *Ynh-nm baby; Yal nyamul young (of any animal), young, baby, baby kangaroo; Yw nya'mul, kangaroo in pouch, any very young animal nya'mul; GCns numil young; GCnp nuwil young (prob. misreading); Ywh nyamul (or tcharjoom) kairibinee 'birth'*

nyamul bira-/bura-, v. give birth (of animal); poss. nyamul-burah- or nyamul-bira- ('throw young') (nyamul = 'young'); *Yw stress indicates two words; Yal ramulbora assumed misprint for namulbora/nyamulbora. Yal pr ramulbora, p -borani, pf -boralian, f -borala bring forth (animal); Yw nyam'ulbor'a to give birth (beast); nya'mulbor'anî; nyamulboralian; nya'mulbor'alian*

nyamul kayribini, n. phr. birth; or jahdham kayiribini; prob. 'born' (past tense); cf. *Yal, Yw nyambul bira-/bura-give birth (of animal), jahdham bira-/bura-give birth (of human). Ywh nyamool (or tcharjoom) kairibinee*

nyanay, n. scrub leech; cf. juruhṅ(g)il 'water leech'. *Ym-jc nyanay leech; Yal nyanai scrub leech; Yw nya'nai scrub leech; Ywh n'yennai, nyennay leach*

nyanda, n. lagoon, lake, marsh or swamp. Poss. also nyandih (MRh). See bamay, bahlum, kahway. *Yal nanda lagoon, lake, swamp, nyunda marsh; Yw nyùn'da, marsh, nyan'da swamp; MRh undeen swamp*

nyaṅ¹, interrog. what; variant nyaṅga; minyaṅ more likely in this area. *Ynh*

nyanj², pn. Nyangbal dialect; on lower Richmond River. *MI nyuj*

nyanga¹, **nyangar**¹, n. sun, day; yalgan in Ym-jc, ATlw, ATjo, NCff; M has both used, see yalgan. Kali nyanga 'today' (this visible day) (Yw). *Yal nyunga*; *Yw nyùnga*, *nyungai daytime*, *kùlli-nyùnga to-day*; *Ybp myungarry sun*; *MI nyungga*; *TDjb nunga*; *ATip manga*, *nyanggay day*; *ATjo numagera*; *GCM gnangan sun*; *GCcp nunka*; *NCff nunga*; *Ywh n'yunga sun* (same as "day" "sun")

nyanga², **nyanga-nyanga**, **nyangar**², n. regent bird, regent bowerbird; [*Sericulous chrysocephalus*]; cf. 'sun' nyanga; the 'sun bird' (nyanga 'sun') because the flashing brightness of this bird suggested the glory of the sun (Ywh); Ywh also gives nyangi-nyangi or nyangay-nyangay. *Yal nunga-nunga regent bird*; *Yw nyùn'ga-nyùn'ga regent bird* [*S. chrysocephalus*] (see 'sun'); *MI nyungga the regent bird, the sun*; *MRh mungai sun*; *GCnp nunkera regent bird*; *Ywh nyunga*, *n'yungi-n'yungie*

nyanga-bahn.gan, n. sunrise; 'sun rise'. *Yw nyun'ga-bùn'gan*

nyanga-gayan, n. sunset, late in the day; 'sun go down'; compounded from kayi- 'enter'. *Yw nyùnga-gai-yan sunset*; *Ywh nyungagai-an late in the day*

nyangal, adj. hot (temperature), sweat; cf. nyanga 'sun'. *Yw nyun'gal sweat*; *Ywh n'yungul hot (heat) - temperature*

nyangal + -anga-, v. to sweat (Yal). *Yal pr nyungul*, *p nyungulen*, *pf nyungulangan*, *f nyungulangala*

nyangalgir, t. summer; 'sun' nyanga. *Yal nungalgiri*; *Yw nyùn'ga*, *MI nyungâl-gerry*; *MRh nau galgery summer*; *TDjb nungalgary hot*

nyangar, see **nyanga**¹, **nyanga**².

nyangay, n. day, daytime, sun time, hot/warm time, hot, heat from sun; cf. nyanga, nyangalgir, baraban, numgir, yalgan; TWjb gives word for 'today'. Yaburu nyun(g)ay 'one day' (day for one) (Yal). *Ym-jc juhj (?)*, *njhn heat (from sun)*; *Yal nyunga-i day (suntime)*; *Yw nyungai day (time of sun)*; *yabrù nyùn'gai one day*, *parabang daybreak, dawn*; *Yw bar'abang*, *par'abang day (time of heat)*; *Yw nyungai*, *nyung'ai hot from heat of sun*, *ngun heat from fire*; *ATjo numgul hot*; *TWjb bian day*; *MRjm nunger day*; *NGcds nimga sun*, *nungalgano summer*

nyaram¹, n. bearded jew lizard, Bearded Dragon; sometimes frilled lizard. See also kabugan. *Yg-jc*; *Ynh-gf*, *pt prickly lizard*, *a lizard that sleeps on river banks*; *NGgr nurrum frilled lizard*; *Ywh n'yerrum sleeping lizard* (also loosely used for Frilled and Jew Lizard)

nyaram², n. blue-tongue lizard; Ywh 'sleeping lizard', also loosely used for frilled and jew lizard; given as blue tongue in Birihn (Rappville N.S.W. dialect). See also kubagan. *Ywh n'yerrum sleeping lizard*

nyaram³, **ngaram**, n. frilled lizard [*Clamydosaurus kingii*]; prob. only nyaram; Yg-jc gives as 'bearded jew lizard': similar lizards, and note shift in meaning of nyaram in other dialects—frilled lizard (WA), blue tongue (B), and Ywh who says it is 'sleeping lizard' (blue tongue), also loosely used for 'Frilled and Jew Lizard'. See also kubagan, kabugan. *Yal ngarun*. *Yw ngârùm*, *nga'rùm* (*Cl. kingii*); *GCnp nurrum*, *GCns nurum frill lizard*; *Ywh n'yerrum sleeping lizard* (also loosely used for Frilled and Jew Lizard)

nyari, n. name. Yw has ngari. *Ym-jc*; *Yal ngarri*; *Yw ngar'ri*; *MI nyarry*; *nyarri-ba*

nyariba-, v.t. to name, give a name, call name; from nyari 'name'. *Ynh name*

nyaribalu name (ml); Ml nyarry name; nyarriba to name

nyarima-, v. to name; Yal and Yw have *narima-*, but almost certainly *nyarima-*. *Yal pr ngarrima, p ngarrimani, pf ngarrimian, f ngarrimala; Yw ngar'rimâ; ngar'rimani; ngar'rimian; ngar'rimâla*

nyel-nyel, adj. hurt; see *nyal-nyal*.

nyimar, n. whiptail; cf. *nyimjar*. *Ynh-ml*

nyimjar, n. azure kingfisher; cf. *nyimar*. *NGgr neemjerra*

nyina-, v.i. to lie, recline; Yw also gives meaning 'sit', but it is primarily 'lie'; *yina-/yuna-* more common form; cf. also *wehna-* listed by Yw as another variant. Cf. also *yahn-* 'sit'. *Yw nyi'na; nyi'nanî; nya'ian (sic); nyin'gâla; nyin-a, nyin-ani, nyin-ian, nyin-âla*

nyinahla, yinahla, t. night, night-time; *nyina-* = *yina-* 'lie down'; Yw 'literally the future tense of *nyina* "to lie down"'. See also *ṅandir*. *Yal ḍndirei or inala (rest-time); Yw ngùn'dirê; nyin'âla; ngun'dirê night*

nyindumba, n. death adder; cf. *mandulam, munjeralgan, ninduhnybah* and *ṅuhnyba* 'black snake'. *Ynh-pt*

nyinyahn, n. grasshopper; cf. *nyanyehny* GD. *Yw tibi'ri, ni'nam; NGgr neenyahn; Ywh neenah*

nyinḅul¹, n. hiccup; prob. *nyihḅal* (*nyinḅa-l*), from *nyinḅa-* 'say *nyinḅ*'. Note Ywh has *g*, not *ng*, but cf. GD *yunḅan*, WA *nyunḅan* 'hiccup', *nyinḅanba-* 'to hiccup', which supports *nyinḅal*. *Ywh neegbool hiccough*

nyinḅul², v. ask; poss. *nyinḅal* (*nyinḅa-l*), or more prob. *ṅihnḅal* from 'say who'. Cf. *ṅihnba-* 'ask' (GD, WA) and *ṅihmba-* 'ask' (C). *Ywh n'yingbool*

nyinḅa-, **yiṅa-**, v.t. to bite. See *yiṅa-*.

nyirang, n. shovelnose shark, shovelnose ray; poss. *nirang/nerang*; Nerang (properly 'Neerung')—shovelnose 'shark'. The native name for the site of the Nerang township was Birribi (the spirals of dead bark pendant from eucalyptus trees). *MRs5 Nurrungbah place of long-nosed shark, nurrung long-nosed shark; GCm neerang shovelnose shark; Ywh locnm. Nerang, properly "Neerung" shovelnose "shark"; Ywh nerrung shovelnose ray*

nyirgin, adj. thirsty; *nyirgin* in GD, so assumed *nyirgin*, not *nirgin*; cf. also *ṅawuny*. *NCff neragin, TDjb nirigin*

nyiribiri, v. sneeze; also *nadhagah-*. *Yw nyir'ribiri; Ywh n'yirribirrie, and nuthagahnee*

nyirinḅ, yihrany [yeerayn], n. green or whip snake [*Dendrophis punctulatur*], green snake. Yw supports *nyirinḅ*, but all others support *yihrany*. Cf. also *yihrany* in WA. *Ym-jc yihrany green or whip snake; Yal iring green snake; Yw nyir'ing green snake, ir'ring green tree snake; Ywh yerrin; Ybp eron green snake*

nyiyahm, n. fish scale. *Ywh n'yeeahm; Yw nyi'am*

nyubani, n. married couple; cf. *nyubanḅ*. *Janabi nyubani* 'family (lit. they spouse)'. *Yal neubani married couple; Yw nyu'bani*

nyubanḅ, n. spouse; *nyubanḅangan* 'wife'. *Ym-jc, Ml nubunḅ(-gun); Ms nubung wife*

nyubanḅ, nyubanḅdhar, n. husband, sister's husband; *nyubanḅ(jar)gan* 'wife'. Cf. also *nyuhgalbinygan, nyuhgan.gal*. *Ym-jc nyubunḅjar; Yal neubunḅ husband; Yw nyubunḅ husband; Ml nubunḅ husband, sister's husband; TDjb newbung husband; Ywh nubung husband*

nyubanḅangan, n. wife, wife's sister; *nyubanḅ* 'husband'. *Kibinbayagan nyubanḅdhar.gun*. 'Kibbin has a wife.' *Ym-jc, Yal neubunḅgunn wife; Yw nyubunḅgun; Ml nubunḅ(-gun); ATlw*

neebungan; TDjb newbungun; Ywh nubungun wife

nyugam, nyugan, n. bailer shell, basin, pot, billycan, water container; Yw notes lit. a sea-shell [*Melo diadema*], used on the coast for these purposes, i.e. to contain liquids, bailing, etc.; see also nugan. *Yal neugum; Yw nyu'gam basin, pot, billycan or bucket, nyugan pot, nûgùn container for water*

nyugay¹, n. bee (generic); yugay in Ym-jc 'Italian (English) bee'; Yw give nyugay bargal (painful bee) for the imported bee; poss. nugay. See also kudheh, kabay. *Yal nyogai bee; Yw nyôg'ai bee (generic); Ybs nuki English bee*

nyugay², nyugaygan, n. queen bee; 'bee' + -gan fem. suffix. *Yal nyogai gunn queen bee; Yw queen bee nyo'gai, nyôgai gùn*

nyugay³, yugay, nyugay bargal, n. Italian (English) bee; lit. 'bee painful' — bee that stings (Watson); poss. nugay etc. *Ym-jc yugay Italian bee, Yw nyo'gai pûrragûl English bee—lit. 'bee that stings'; Ybs nuki English bee; Ywh nugai purragul purragul English bee, i.e. the much stingin bee*

nyuhgalbinygan [nyuhgalbin.gan], n. wife; nyuhgalbinygani acc.; spouse nyuban(gan) in other dialects; -biny [-bin] sometimes has meaning 'your' in kinship terms. NG poss. has nyugar. *Ynh-ml; NGgr noorahn, nogurra*

nyuhgan.gal, n. husband; nyuban in other dialects. *Ynh-ml*

nyuhgun, n. nephew (woman's brother's son); poss. nyuguhn as in GD etc.; prob. nyuhgun.gan for male's sister's daughter. *MI nyûgon*

nyuhm, nyuhmba¹, nyuhmbi-, v. smell; poss. nyuhmba-. Nyuhmbalah 'smelling'; Nyuhmba wahu: mali bugal, mali bugaw. 'You smell (it): that is good, that stinks.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc nyuhm, Yal pr neumbinne, p neumbinnen, pf*

neumbinnian, f neumbila; Yw neum'binnê; neum'binên; neum'binian; neum'bila

nyuhmba², nyumba-, v. show, guide, teach; = point out (Ywh). GD has nyumba-, C nyuhmba-; both also state these forms are from miyumba- 'show'. *Yal pr nyubar, p nyubarani, pf nyubarlian, f nyubarla show, guide; pr nyeumba, p nyeumbani, pf nyeumbayan, f nyeumbayala teach; Yw nyum'bar, nyum'barni, nyum'barlian, nyum'barla guide; nyeum'ba; nyeum'banî; nyeum'bayan; nyeum'bayâla teach; nyum'bar; nyum'barnî; nyum'barlian; nyum'bârla; Ywh numbah*

nyuhmbi-, see nyuhm.

nyuhrba-, v. moan; cf. ñuhr 'moan' and ñuhra- 'growl'; prob. same word. Yal and Yw both show only ñuhrbali-. Cf. ñuhrba- 'buzz' (of bees) (WA), 'growl' (GD). *Yal pr neurbullen, p neurbullen, pf neurbullian, f neurbulleila; Yw nyûr'bùllen, nyûr'bùllen, nyûr'bùllen, nyûr'bullêla; nyû'bulan*

nyula, nyule, pron. he. See nyule. *Ynh*

nyula-nyula, adj. telling lies; poss. lit. 'he-he', cf. nyuladhahj 'self-important' ('very much he') (GD). *Ynh-ql*

nyulagan, nyulegan, pron. she. *Ym-jc, Ynh nyulagan; Yal neulegunn nom., neulegunni acc., neulegunna gen. hers, neulegunnaba to, neulegunnago for, neulegunnabaia with, neulegunnabano from*

nyulamañ, pron. they. *Ynh*

nyule, nyuli, pron. he; nyuli 'him, over there' = moomali nulee; nyula also nyila (Ynh). Yili nyule? 'Where is he?' (Yal); Mamali nyule bugal/wubihn. 'He is good/an expert.'; Yugambèh yan.gehn nyulabehn. 'He didn't go with me.' (?); or Nyula yan.gehn nyulabehn. '(?)' (Ym-jc). *Yal neule nom., neulongi acc., neulonga gen., neulongaba dat. to, neulongago dat. for, neulongabaia abl. with, neulongabano abl. from; illi neule where is he; Yw nyule;*

TWjb newlare; Ywh nula him; nulee he, him, male; Ml nyuly

nyumba-, see nyuhmba-².

nyumbil¹, adj. last; or nimbil/nambil. *Yw nim'bil, num'bil; Ywh numbeel the last*

nyumbil², **nyugambil**, n. any bird; poss. nyuṅanybil or nuṅanybil, etc.; cf. nuṅanybil, bihrin, yiriliny. *Ywh beerin, n'yombil, n'yungumbil*

nyumgi-, v. blink. *Yal pr nyumgei, p nyumgen, pf nyumgalian, f nyumgeila; Yw nyum'ge; nyum'gen; nyum'galian; nyum'gela; ngum'gen*

nyumin, n. walking stick palm [*Bacularia monostachya*]. Cf. nyamin, midhin. *Yw nyûm'in walking stick palm [B. monostachya]*

nyun, n. nose; cf. muru. *Ynh-pt*

nyundil, pn. An Aboriginal name; for an Aboriginal person Fogarty. *Ynh-jp*

nyuṅamana, adv. very quickly. Nyuṅamana duṅga 'cry very quickly'. *Ml nuṅummâna*

nyuṅambil, **nyumbil**, n. any bird; poss. nyuṅanybil or nuṅanybil, etc; cf. also bihrin, yiriliny. *Ywh beerin, n'yombil, n'yungumbil*

nyuṅgargur (?), n. cabbage tree (palm); cf. also baṅgam. *MRh nungargura cabbage tree*

nyuṅgulan, **nyuṅgalgir**, **nyuṅga** (?), t. summer; 'sun' nyuṅga, yalgan; Ym-jc shows /u/ in first syllable, but evidence elsewhere suggests /a/, but not conclusively or consistently; cf. ṅuhn.gahla. *Ym-jc nyuṅgulan, ṅuhngahla, yalgan summer; Yal nungalgiri; Yw nyûn'ga, Ml nyuṅgâl-gerry; NGcds nimga sun, nungalgano summer*

nyuwanybil [nyuwaynbil], n. small bird sp.; cf. nuṅanybil (Ym-jc), etc. and bihrin, yiriliny 'bird'. *GCcs newinbill small bird, GCcp newinbill*

nyuwanṅ, n. possum; big forest possum; cf. kuwahny, kuwihny, kuyahny; poss. word from Ywh Kynnumboon 'place of possums' (on Tweed River) (Ywh); cf. 'ringtail possum' kuwin, wiṅ, etc. *ATtp noun; ATjo newung*

N ṅ

ṅaban, adj. quick; see also wuginy, kuginy, wurinda (?). *Ywh woorenda, g'nobbun*

ṅabi¹, **nabeh-**, v. (?) begin, play, off you go (?). See nabi-.

ṅabi², adv. still more. *Ywh k'nobee*

ṅabul, n. lawyer vine. Ywh has mabul, but prob. ṅabul in light of other lists. MRh and NGcds spellings suggests poss. ṅabuy/ṅabul. *MRh nabwe pundin lawyer can; NGcds habbuy lawyer cane; Ywh mobool cane (the "lawyer" vine)*

ṅaburay, n. teenage woman; 10 to 20 years, if a mother. *Ywh n'goborai*

ṅabuy [ṅaboy], n. lawyer vine, lawyer cane; poss. also ṅabul or mabul. *MRaf nubboy lawyer-cane, nubhoYGum dense lawyer scrub; MRh nabwe pundin lawyer can; NGcds habbuy lawyer cane; Ywh mobool cane (the "lawyer" vine)*

ṅabuygam [ṅaboygam], n. dense lawyer scrub, from ṅabuy 'lawyer vine'. *MRaf nubboy lawyer-cane, nubhoYGum dense lawyer scrub*

ṅadhaṅ, n. grandfather, grandson; 'old man' (Ynh). *Ym-jc; Ynh-pt old man; Yal nyajung grandfather; Yw nar'dhùng; Ml najjon; Ywh najing grandfather*

ṅadhaṅah, n. regent bowerbird. lit. 'belonging to grandfather/God'; also ṅayaṅah. A bird seldom seen. Cf. nyuṅga, nyuṅga-nyuṅga 'regent bird' (sun). *Ym-jc ṅayaṅah, ṅayaṅah*

ṅadhaṅ-ṅuhr, n. child's nickname for pelican; 'got my grandfather' Yal. *Yal nyajungnoro*

ṅadhangali, adj. elder; lit. 'grandfather-type'. *Ym-jc ṅajangali*

ṅadhingirgan, n. wife (?) (GN); listed as husband, but has -gan (feminine) suffix. Prob. ṅadhaṅ + -girgan 'grandfather's wife' (i.e. grandmother). *GNjm atyinggirgan*

ṅadhu, pron. I. MRjm (Murwillumbah) shows the more southern and inland /dh/ rather than /y/. *MRjm nujo*

ṅagam, n. tame dog; Ywh = "white man's dog, the domesticated mongrel; cf. ṅura(n) 'dog, wild dog'". ṅagamjin 'dogs', ṅagamjindu 'dogs (erg.)' (Ynh). Minyanbu kiduhuma ṅagam? 'How many dogs has the old man?'; Yili ṅagam-ṅuhrgan baygal? 'Where is the dog's master/where is the man with a dog?' (Ml); ṅagamjihndu kawagawani. 'The dogs broke (the net)' (Ynh); ṅagama bawur 'dog's head' (Ynh-ml); ṅagamjihndu (erg. jihndu, acc. jihni) 'some dogs' (Ynh-ml); Nyahni ṅagamjin kuyban. '(He) saw the dogs roasting.' (Ynh-ml); Bumilehla ṅagam. 'The dogs are fighting.'; Yiṅilehla ṅagam. 'The dogs are biting each other.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc ṅagam; Ynh ṅagamjindu (pl. erg.); Ym-ew ṅura; Yw ngu'rùn dingo, wild dog, nar'gùn; nar'gùm or ngurùn native dog; Ybs nargun dog; Ml nogùm, nogum, nogumbo (erg.), -me acc., -ma gen., -gai dat., -bano abl; NGgr yoggum dingo; GCcs nokum, GCns nongum dog; ATtp moggum, ATlw nogum, ATjo nugem, NCff nogum, TWS nogam a tame dog; TDjb noggun, Ybp nargum, GCnp nangum dogs; Ywh noggum*

ṅahgum, n. king parrot. *GCM gnahgum*

ṅahn, pron. interrog. who?, somebody, someone. Nehn (M), ṅahn (Yal, Yw, TD); ṅahna 'whose'

(Yal, Yw); Ynh forms ṅahn nom. ṅahndu erg., ṅehni acc., ṅahna gen., ṅahnu 'from', ṅahnba loc. Kili ṅahn? 'Who is that?' (Yal, TDjb (mibiny understood)); ṅahn kili. 'I don't know' (lit. 'who there?', answer to 'who is that?'); ṅahn kili mibiny? 'Which Blacks?'; ṅahn kili jalgany? 'What/which woman is that?' (TDjb); ṅahn(a) kili? 'Who is that?'; ṅahn mali? 'Who is there?' (Yal); ṅahn mali wahu? 'Who are you there?' (Ynh-fm), ṅahn kali mibiny? 'Who is that (this) man?' (Ynh-ml); ṅahndu wahnyi bumani? 'Who hit you?' (Ynh-gf); Nehni wahu nyahni? 'Whom did you see?' (Ynh-ml); ṅahnu wahu kahṅani 'From who did you take it?' (Ynh-ml); ṅahnba? 'To whom (did you go)?' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh ṅahn, ṅehn; Yal nan who, nana whose, nan mulli who is there, nana gilli whose is that; Yw nan who, nan'a whose; Ml ṅen kungallen; TDjb killingang who is that*

ṅahna, pron. whose; possessive (genitive) of ṅahn 'who'. ṅahna kili? 'Whose is that?' *Yal nana, nana gilli whose is that; Yw nan'a whose*

ṅahnduwal, pn. Ngandowal, the Tweed Valley dialect; self name of Tweed dialect; word for 'who, somebody' (Ml); includes clan dialects of Boggangar, Minjunbal and Coodjimburra. *Ml ṅando(wal); Mfh Ngandowal*

ṅahny [ṅaain], n. Yellow Robin; see nayiny.

ṅahnybir [ṅaainbir], v. gape, yawn; poss. nyahnbir. See nyahnbira- 'gape'. *Yw nyan'birra gapeYwh n'yahnbirri, n'gunbirri*

ṅahra-, v. to play; 'play, dance'; ṅahri- in other dialects and lists. *Ym-jc*

ṅahri, ṅahri-, n., v. dance, play; Ym-jc had ṅahra- 'play'; NCff lists as 'corroboree'; Yw says 'colloquially termed corroboree, which, however, is

foreign'; Yal and Yw noun may be verb 'to dance'; Yw gives form with -yu; Ywh *ṅahrilah* 'dance', present tense form. *ṅahrilihgu* 'ready, dressed for a dance' (Yw). *Ym-jc ṅahra-* play, dance; *Yal ngareia* n. game (play, dance); *pr ngari*, *p ngarien*, *pf ngarian*, *f ngarila* dance; *Yw nga'rêa* n. game, play or dance; *v. ngâr'iô* dance; *n. ngar'rimâ*; *v. ngar'i*; *ngar'ien*; *ngar'ian*; *ngar'ila*; *ngâr'iliô* ready for a dance; *Ml ṅarre* dance; *NGcds arrellah* dancing ground; *GCM gnaree* corroboree; *NCff arri*; *Ywh n'gahralar*, *Ywh n'garralah*, *n'garahla* play; *GNjm ngarila* dance

ṅahridhan, n. fun; from *ṅahri-* 'to dance, play'. *Yal ngarijun*; *Yw ngar'ea*

ṅahrilihgu, v. ready; prob. 'ready for dancing/corroboree' ('lit. 'for dancing'). *Yw ngâr'iliô* ready for a dance; *Ywh n'garliego*

ṅahrindihn, ṅahrandiyan (?), n. playground, corroboree; in Tchoongurrabaingairandeean 'pelican playground'. *Ywh n'gairandeen* in *Tchoongurrabaingairandeean*

ṅahriya, n. game (play, dance); poss. *ṅahri* (n), *ṅahriyah* 'to play'. Mm form may be from 'Cook's Island' (pelican dancing ground), and wrongly analysed as 'island'. *Yal ngareia*; *Yw nga'rêa* game, play or dance (colloquially termed corroboree, which, however, is foreign); *Mm gnarrian* island

ṅahwun, n. wood duck; same word occurs in WA. *GCM ahwon*

ṅalawa-, v. look for, hunt, search, ask question; listed as 'ask' in context of sentence, prob. 'hunt, search for' (MI); present form *ṅalawalehla* attested (Ywh); Yw also has *ngul'lagul'lawâ* (prob. for *ṅala-ṅalawa-*, n. omitted in error). *Wiya* (?) *wanyi ṅalawalehla*. 'Perhaps she's getting (yams)' (TDjb); *Yaburugen ṅalawani* "Yinjiyu wiya?" 'One asked me where I was going.' (MI); *ṅayu ṅalawalehla nuṅanygu*. 'I

am asking for/searching for food.'; *Bulahbu jabu yan.gehn kudhim ṅalawaliyah*. 'Two boys went out to hunt for bush food/animals.'; *ṅalawalehn kuruman.gu*. 'They hunted for kangaroo.' (Ym-jc); *Kuwah jalum ṅalawah*(?)—Yugam, *jalun, kuwahny ṅalawah*. 'Come and fish.—No, let's hunt possum.' (TD). *Ym-jc*; *Yw ngul'lagul'lawâ*; *Ml ṅullawonne* (past); *TDjb nullawalala, narl-lee, narllee*; *Ywh n'goola-wool-layla*

ṅalgal, nalgal (?), n. dingo; poss. *ṅagam* or *nalgal, nyulgul* (?) (cf. *yurginy*); *Ormeau*, native name 'Nulgul' a dingo ('Ormeau', French for a young elmtree); cf. *ṅagam* 'tame dog'. *Ywh nulgul*

ṅali, pron. we; *ṅaliwahlu* 'we and you'; see grammar. *ṅali jaliwah*. 'Let's eat!' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc*; *Ynh*; *Yal ngulli, ngullingi* acc., *ngullina* gen. ours, *ngullinba* to us, *ngullingo* for us, *ngullinbaia* with, *ngullinbano* from; *Yw nga'lin* we; *TWjb nallee* we, *ulling-ar* our; *Ml ṅully*

ṅali-wahlu, pron. we and you; compounded from *ṅali* 'we' + *wahlu* 'you (sg)', but note other cases than nominative have *balaj/buluṅ* added to *ṅali* (Yal); poss. *ṅalibula* etc. 'we and they', ie. exclusive. *Ym-jc*; *Ynh*; *Yal ngulli-wallo*, acc. *ngulli-bullungi, ngulli-bullunga* gen., *ngulli-bullungaba* to, *ngulli-bullungago* for, *ngulli-bullungabaia* with, *ngulli-bullungabano* from; *Mrjm ullewarlo, ulleewarlo*; *Ml ṅulliwé, ṅullibula* 'we two'

ṅalu, adj., t. dark, night(time) (GN); Yal, Yw form suggests *nalu*, but poss. *ṅalu*, which is the form found in other dialects. See *nalu*. *GNjm ngalu* night

ṅamah, n. woman's breast, nipple; nipple, teat (MI); *ṅamahbil* 'milk' (MI); *ṅamaṅ* also suggested by Yw. *Ym-jc ṅamah*; *Yw ngu'ma*; *ngamung* woman's breast; *ATtp ama*, *ATlw namma*; *NCff, Tdj* *umma*; *Ml ṅumma*

nipple; *Ywh ammah breasts (cf. n'g-ammah his 'milk')*

ɲamahbil, n. milk; ɲama(h)l (Ynh). *Ynh-ql, el ɲamal woman's breast; Ml ɲummabil, TDjb umarbil*

ɲamahl, n. goanna; ɲamal (Ynh), ɲamah 'goanna' (C), ɲamahl 'tree goanna' (WA). *Ynh-fm*

ɲamal, see ɲamahbil.

ɲamanjin, n. red and white seahawk. *Ywh ummunjin*

ɲamaŋ, ɲahmaŋ, n. milk, woman's breast; cf. ɲamah, ɲamahbil, ɲamin, ɲamuŋ. *Yw ngâmung, âmung milk, ngamung woman's breast*

ɲamaweh, adv. gently, softly, in a small way. ɲamandalen kibam 'little moon'; Waymali ɲamuwili 'Speak gently'; ɲanuwili dunga 'Cry very gently'. *Ml ɲumoé; ɲumundallen, ɲumoelly; nunnoelly very gently*

ɲambany [ɲambayn], n. cover, hut, house or blanket; see also ɲumban, ɲumbiny, ɲumbi; *Yw* states: 'This word is the origin of the colloquialism (has generally been corrupted by white people to) humpy or ùmpy'; covering (used for 'blanket'), ɲamban suggested (Ywh). *Yw ngùm'bin, ngum'bin; Ywh n'gumbun covering (blanket)*

ɲami, n. grandmother or granddaughter; prob. kami, q.v. *Ynh-ql*

ɲamin, n. breasts; any breast; cf. ɲamah, ɲamuŋ. *Ywh n'gumeen*

ɲamuŋ, n. breasts; cf. ɲamah, ɲamin. *Ynh-fm*

ɲanal, n. crow (?); cf. wagahn. *Ynh-fm*

ɲanbanuba (anbanuba), n. oath; as taken at bora (Yal), as taken in man-making rites (Yw). *Yal anbanoba; Yw an'banôba*

ɲandahla, n., locnm. silver-leafed ironbark; place name Undulla (undula). GN has jumabil. *Yal undula, Undulla (undula) silver-leaf ironbark; Yw nandâ'la silver-leafed ironbark*

ɲandir, t. night; cf. ɲalu/nalu and nyinahla. Kahgiwahla yalgan, ɲandir ɲuluŋmay. 'The sun is going down, it'll be dark soon.'; Jalgan (sic) kahgiwahla ɲuluŋmay ɲandirangahla. 'The sun is going down, it'll be getting dark soon.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc dark, night; Yal ôndirei or inala (rest-time); Yw ngùn'dirê night; nyin'âla; ngun'dirê; Ms nutidy or nolo; ATlw nandiddi, NCff underra, TDjb untidy; Ywh n'gundaree*

ɲanduhr, pron. some, another; indef. pron. 'some' (Ml), 'another' (Yw)h; Ywh form implies ɲundaru, but prob. ɲanduhr 'some, others' as in other dialects. ɲanduhmah juwan 'some spear, somebody's spear'; Yugam ɲay ɲandurumalehla 'I'm doing nothing'; ɲayu nyahni karanibu mahni, kehni, ɲayu bumani ɲanduhrunibyu, ɲanduhr birani. 'I saw a number of ducks and white cockatoos, I killed some, and some flew away'; ɲayu nyahni ɲandur(a)ni buyuhgu. 'I saw somebody going up the hill.' (Ml). *Ml undûru (m), unduru-gun (f), unduru-na (arb) some indef. pron.; Ywh kaibee, n'gundaroo another*

ɲangiri, n. spit, saliva. Cf. jihbag. *Yal ungirei saliva; Yw un'girê; Ywh n'gungaree*

ɲangiri-, v. to spit. Cf. jihbag. *Yw un'giri; un'giren; un'giran; un'girila*

ɲanjar (ɲnj), adj. false, untrue, lie; also ɲanyjar in GD. TD attests ɲanjar + -anga-, and ɲanjarma-. Wahlu ɲanjarangehn minyahgu? or Wahlu ɲanjarmalehn? 'Why do you tell a lie?' (TD) *Ynh-ql ɲanjar lie; Yal ungiurra (as 'lie'); TDjb andrangeen, andra mullen; Yw ung'dhürra*

ɲanjar- (**ɲanjar(-gali)**) (**ɲnj**), n. lie (falsehood), pretence. *Yal* *ùngjorra ungjurragulli*; *Yw* *un'dherra lie, falsehood; an'dharra pretence, lie*; *Ywh* *n'gunjerrah*

ɲanjara- (**ɲnj**), v. to pretend, to lie; noun 'pretence, lie' same as verb. *Yal* *pr ungarra, p ungarren, pf ungarrian, f ungarreila pretend*; *Yw* *un'dharra pretence, lie; un'dharra; un'dharren; un'dhar'rian; un'dherrêla pretend, lie*; *NGgr* *mundahragin liar, mundahra lie*

ɲanjaranyiɲ (**ɲnj**), n. liar; poss. *ɲanjariɲihny* or *ɲanjarniyihny*. *Yal* *ùngjurraning*; *Yw* *un'dharranging*. *un'dhurraning*; *NGgr* *mundahragin liar*

ɲanyah, pron. my (own), mine; 'my, mine', see 'I' and grammar notes. See also *ɲayahdhil*. *ɲanyah ɲumbiny kali*. 'This is my house.' (Ym-jc); *ɲanyah banahm* 'my brother; *ɲanyah nanahɲ* 'my sister' (Ms). *Ym-jc*; *Yal* *unya*; *Ms* *una punham, una nunang*; *Twjb* *unyar*; *Mrjm* *nunyar* *Ywh* *unyah*; *GNjm* *ngana thee (sic)*

ɲanyaw, ɲanyaɲ, n. jest, joke; cf. *ɲanjar*. *Ywh* *n'gunyow, n'gunnung, n'gunyung*

ɲanyi, pron. me; *ɲanyih* 'me'; see 'I' and grammar notes. *Wanah wabah ɲanyih*. 'Don't tell on me (keep it a secret).'; *Kuginmahla gulgun malahyu ɲanyih*. 'He talks too quickly for me/to me.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc* *ɲanyih*; *Yal* *unyi*; *Ywh* *g'naiool me, n'yunyee me*; *GNjm* *nganyi me*

ɲaram, nyaram, n. frilled lizard [*Clamydosaurus kingii*]; prob. only *nyaram*, though *Yal*, *Yw* usually do not write /ny/ as ng; *Yg-jc* gives as 'bearded jew lizard': similar lizards, and note shift in meaning of *nyaram* in other dialects—frilled lizard (WA), blue tongue (B), and *Ywh* who says it is 'sleeping lizard' (blue tongue), also loosely used for 'Frilled and Jew Lizard'. *Yal* *ngarun*. *Yw* *ngârùm, ngà'rum* (*Cl. kingii*); *GCnp* *nurrun*, *GCns* *nurumfrill*

lizard; *Ywh* *n'yerrum sleeping lizard (also loosely used for Frilled and Jew Lizard)*

ɲarbany [*ɲarbayn*], n. fishing net; *Ywh* lists G'n as like German gn in *gnadig*, but has instances where it is clear it should be *ɲ*. *Yal* *ngarravunn net (for fishing)*; *Yw* *ngar'rabin, ngar'ravùn fish-net*; *NCff* *irribun*; *Ywh* *arrabin, g'narrabin*

ɲarehr, n. black cockatoo with red feathers; poss. *ɲahrayir*, cf. *kirayir* 'yellow-tailed black cockatoo'. *Ml* *ɲarerra*; *Ywh* *narairree black cockatoo*

ɲargay, adv. pregnant. Cf. *ɲargaybi* (C). *Yal* *ngarraghai*; *Yw* *ngar'ragai*

ɲarim, n. shin, tibia; see *narim*.

ɲarima-, v. to name; almost certainly *nyarima-*. *Yal* *pr ngarrima, p ngarrimani, pf ngarrimian, f ngarrimala*; *Yw* *ngar'rimâ; ngar'rimanî; ngar'rimian; ngar'rimâla*

ɲariɲ, n. across, over, above; see *narinɲ*.

ɲaringa-, v.i. go across, go over; see *naringa-*.

ɲariɲ kimi-, v. phr. opposite; *narinɲ* 'across', *kimi-* + *-li* + *-hla?*; all Y lists give initial /n/, but /ɲ/ in WA, GD, for 'across', so poss. /ɲ/ here; see *narinɲ gimî-*. *Ywh* *nurring kimilahla*

ɲarul, n. gum-topped box tree, boxwood [*Eucalyptys hemiphloia*]; called 'boxwood' by Ym-jc. *Ym-jc* *ɲarul*, *Yal* *arol box (gum-top)*; *Yw* *âr'ôl gum-topped box-tree [E. hemiphloia]*; *GNjm* *ngarul box tree*

ɲaruny, n. father's sister. *Ym-jc* *ɲaruny*, *Yal* *maren aunt, ngarun uncle's wife*; *Yw* *nga'run, mâ'en aunt*; *Ml* *narûn*; *Ywh* *g'naroon aunt*

ɲaruy, n. cave; poss. *ɲuruy*. C has ? *ɲair* 'cave'. *Yal* *ngorui*, *Yw* *ngôruî*

ɲarwanjan [*ɲarwaynjan*], n. stealer of a woman; 'a blackfellow who goes away to steal a gin to be his wife.' *Ywh* *n'gurrawunjan*

ɲaw, pron. I. Usual form of ɲay used by Culham; see also ɲayu and grammar notes. ɲuhn ɲaw. 'I'm hot.'; ɲaw jaguhl. 'I'm a stranger.'; Kagali ɲaw. 'I'm here.'; ɲaw nyahla. 'I see/watch (it).'; ɲaw bumani kurumani. 'I killed a kangaroo.'; ɲaw kiyehni jabangani ɲayu bumani kurumani. 'I told my wife I'd killed a kangaroo.' *Ym-jc*

ɲawgan, n. white heron, white crane. *Yal ngaugunn white crane; Yw ngau'gon white crane, ngau'gùn white heron; MRh margon crane*

ɲawgay, n. south (Yal, Yw); 'upper reaches of a creek' in GD; 'south' is biri(h)n in other sources, see bihrin. *Yal ngaugai; Yw ngau'gai; pir'in*

ɲawray + -anga-, v. to speak; see also muwi-. GD and C have the stem ɲuyay. *Yal pr ngaurai, p ngauraien, pf ngauraianga, f ngauraiangala; Yw ngau'rai; ngau'raien; ngau'raiangan; ngau'raiangâla; TDjb mo-ai*

ɲawray-jam, adj. dumb; from ɲawray 'speech' (?), or kawari- 'run' (?) 'without gawuray/ɲawurah'; gawuray (Yw) prob. mis-copy for ɲawray. *Yal ngauraijumm dumb (nor speak); Yw gau'raidhùm; ngau'raidhùm*

ɲawrul, n. female grey possum [*Trichosurus vulpecula*] (Yw). *Yal ngaurul; Yw ngau'rûl grey female opossum*

ɲawuny¹ [ɲawoyn], adj. thirsty; poss. from nyirgin by r-loss. See also buriguhny (?), and kuɲ 'water'. *Yal ngau-uin; Yw ngau'-û-in, ATtp boricout, ATlw naywin, ATjo coonge*

ɲawuny² [ɲawoyn], n. gum; not ɲirum, the edible gum from wattle, ɲawuny is for other kinds of gum. *Yal ngau-uin gum; Yw ngau'-û-in*

ɲay, pron. I; or ɲayu; see grammar notes. Tends to be used more for intransitive subject. *Ym-jc ɲaw/ɲay nom., ɲanyih acc., ɲanyah poss., ɲayah purp.; Ynh ɲay; Ml ɲai,*

ngai nom.1, ngaio nom.2, nganye acc., nganna gen., ngaia dat., ngaiaabáno abl.; Ms nia I, myself; GCm gnia I (pronoun); GNjm ngai I, nganyi me

ɲaya(h), pron. for me; see grammar notes. Also recorded as ɲadhah (?) (Ym-jc). Bidhangalaɲ mamali ɲayah. 'That's too small for me.'; Nyulagan yehni ɲadhay. 'She went with me.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Ynh; Ms nia myself*

ɲayahdhil, pron. belonging to me; spelling suggests guwadhihl, but poss. misreading of gn as gu, and poss. correct form ɲanyahdhil. Prob. past tense, see -Na(h)dhil. *Ywh guayahjil*

ɲayu, ɲayul, pron. I; ɲaw used by Culham for nominative form (intrans. subject); see grammar notes. Tends to be more used for ergative (transitive) subject. Mrjm has ɲadhu. ɲayu yagahny ɲumbiny. 'I build a house (put it up).'; ɲaw kiyehni jabangani ɲayu bumani kurumani. 'I told my wife I'd killed a kangaroo.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Ynh-; Yal ngaio I nom., unyi acc., unya gen., ngaiaaba dat. to, unyago dat.for, unyabaia abl. with, unyabano abl. from; Yw ngaio, ngunyi, ngunya, ngaia-ba to, ngunya-go for, ngunya-baia with, ngunya-ba-no from; TWjb nio; MRjm nujol-my; Ml ɲai; Ms nia; Ywh n'gai-o, n'gai-ool*

ɲeh¹ (ɲa?), conj. adv. and, also. *Yal ya and, nga also; Yw nga and, also*

ɲeh², intj. yes; see yawuh also. *TDjb yo, carn, yoe*

ɲehn¹, **ɲahn**, pron. interrog. who?, somebody, someone (Ml), ɲahn (Yal, Yw, TD), q.v. ɲehn kangahlen. 'Somebody calling', 'Who is calling?' (Ml) *Ml ɲen kuɲgallen*

ɲehn², **ɲehndu**, pn. Ngehnduwal dialect; Tweed dialect's name for Minyangbal dialect people, word for 'who, somebody'. *Ml ɲendo*

nerinbeh, n. larrikin. *Ym-ew nerinbeh*

njdahaj, adj., n. brave, daring, courage;
poss. *nj* + -dha(h)ŋ 'very much yes'.
Ywh g'neejarmg courage, neejong brave, daring

njgam, n. moon; questionable, cf. kibam.
Ynh-gf

njhl, n. brow, ground (GN); cf. also
njhlm, *njhr*. *GNjm ngil*

njhlm, n. eyebrow; cf. *njhl*, *njhr*. *Yilim*
(*Yal*, *Yw*) is prob. *njhlm*. *Yal ilim*
eyebrow; Yw i l'im eyebrow

njhnba- (**njhnbali-**), **yiŋba-** (?), v. ask;
poss. 'say who' *njhn* + -ba, but 'who'
is *njhn* only in WE, well south. *Yal* and
Yw do not have initial *nj*. *Nyahgi* (or
nyan) *njnbahehn*? 'What did he ask
for?' (*Ynh-ml*). *Ynh-ml njna-*, *njnban* *pf*.
ask, njnbali- v.i., *njnbalin ask; Yal pr*
ingbullei, p ingbulleini, pf ingbullian, f
ingbulleila; Yw ing'büllê, ing'büllêni,
ing'bû'üllian', ing'bû'üllêla ask

njhr, n. forehead; cf. also *njhl*, *yilim*. *Njhl*
is 'forehead' in W, *njhr* is forehead in
GD, WE, B, and *ŋayal/ŋayil/ŋayir* has
meanings 'clay', 'ground' and 'cliff' in
GD, WA, WE, WU; so prob. both *njhl*
and *njhr* are reduced from this longer
form. *Yal ngiri; Yw ngi'ri*

njhrgu-mundala-, v. to meet; from *njhr-*
gu 'forehead-to'; poss. Bundjalung
song 'Mundala' uses this root. *Yal pr*
gnirigomindala, p -dalen, pf -dalian, f -dalala;
Yw ngi'rigô-mundala; ngirigô-mun'dalen;
ngi'igô-mun'dalian; ngi'rigô-mun'dalâla

njin, pron. you. See *wahlu*, *weh*; *njin* or
nyin is used in many other languages.
Gcm ngin you

njinarugan, **njinaron**, n. she-dog; also
name of a mythological dog (*Ynh-ml*).
Norledge's published story attests
yinerugan. *Ynh njinarugan njinaruan, njinarun,*
yinarugan; Norledge inneeroogun

njinduhny [*njindooi*], **njinduhnybah**
[*njindooibah*], n. a creeping snake;
poss. *ninduhny*, poss. -bah place of,
Nindooimba 'a creeping snake'. See
also *ninduhnyba* 'place of soot' (*Ynh,*
Yal), and *njuhnyba* 'black snake'. *Ywh*
locnm. Nindooimba

njinyehr, adv. similar to, like; listed as
'blue' in *Yw*; poss. the -u(h) ending in
Yw 'like' is ergative case suffix. *Yal*
ninyeire adv. like, ninyeiri blue; Yw nyin'yerô
like adv., niny'erî blue

njinyingam, n. green leek parrot. *Gcm*
gninginggam

njiram, n. gum. edible gum from wattle
(*Yal*, *Yw*); *TDjb* form could be *njyam*
(*r*-loss). *Yal ngirum; Yw ngi'rum; TDjb*
neeum

njirihmaj, pron. you (pl.); *buli* in *MI*, etc.,
q.v.; *njirihmangan* 'you pl. fem.' *Ym-jc*

njiriŋ, pron. both; indef pron (*I*); *Ywh* lists
as *nyihriŋ* (*nyeereeng*). Cf. *nariŋ*,
'over, across'. *Wiya neriŋ*
(*bulayli(gun)*) 'you two' (fem. suffix
-gan); *Ŋayu juwan kinahny jabugay*
biyangay neriŋgay. 'I will make spears
for both the boy and the father.' *MI*
nerrin both indef pron; Ywh nyeereeng

njirum, **niyam**, n. gum; edible gum from
wattle (*Yal*, *Yw*); *TDjb* form could be
njyam (*r*-loss); *ŋawuny* used for other
types of gum. See also *man.gar*². *Yal*
ngirum; Yw ngi'rum; TDjb neeum

njubu, t. tomorrow, yesterday; *njubudhan*
may be used to specify 'tomorrow'
(*MI*). *GN* has *baŋubu* 'tomorrow'.
Munu waybaru kanjilinihahny jubu.
'That fire will be lit tomorrow.' (*MI*);
Bugadhi wudhirbu jubu. 'Get up at
daylight tomorrow.'; *Ŋayu bumgahla*
jubu. 'I'll kill him tomorrow.'
Wamginy jubu. 'Coming tomorrow.'
(*TDjb*). *Ym-jc jubu yesterday, tomorrow;*
Ynh jubu ml, tomorrow gf; Yal mobo

tomorrow, mobobo yesterday; Yw môbô; Ml nobo, nobo-jug; nobo, nobo-bo yesterday; Ms wobbo to-morrow, yesterday; TDjb wobbo, woebbo; ATip mobo; ATlw nooboo; ATjo wooboo; NCff obo; GNjm bangubu tomorrow

ɲububu, t. yesterday; 'tomorrow' (Ynh); cf. ɲubu, baɲubu. *Ynh-gf ɲububa tomorrow; Yal mobobo; Yw môbôbô; Ml nobo, nobo-bo; GNjm ngububu yesterday*

ɲubur, adj. blunt; also nugur; cf. bandahn 'tomahawk/axe'. *Ym-jc nugur or ɲubur*

ɲuhlun, n. bony bream; cf. ɲaruhn '(Pink-eyed) mullet' (GD, WA), ɲahrn '?fish' (C). *Yal bony bream ngolun; Yw bony bream ngô'lun*

ɲuhn, adj. hot, heat, warm; Yw lists nyungai as 'hot from heat of sun'; Yal, Yw give verb 'to heat', poss. ɲuhnma-; listed by Ywh as 'coals, fire', 'embers of fire'; assume ATtp misheard ɲuhn as buh. Poss. ɲuhn reduced from ɲurun by r-loss. Bayahny-jaɲ ɲuhn. 'It's warm today.'; Njaw yan.gehn ɲuju. '(?)'; Kagaliɲ yalgan ɲuhnjaɲ. 'It's hot.'; Njuhn ɲaw. 'I'm sweating.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc ɲuhn; Ynh-nm ɲuhn hot; Yal ngun hot, v. heat pr ngun, p ngunen, pf ngunian, f ngunala; Yw ngun hot from heat of fire; Ml ɲɲn; Ms oon hot or heat; ATip bou, ATlw noong, NCff hoon, TWjb woon heat; MRjm woon heat; Ywh g'noon, g'noo-un coals, fire*

ɲuhn.gahla, n. summer; cf. nyungulgan, yalgan; ɲuhngahla 'it's hot': unusual to have two successive long syllables, so poss. reduced from ɲurun; yalgan 'sun'; cf. nyunga, nyungalgir (nyanga?) (Yal, Yw). *Ym-jc nyungulgan, ɲuhngahla, yalgan*

ɲuhn-jaɲ, adj. pungent; lit. 'very hot'. *Ywh g'noonjung, moonjung, pungent*

ɲuhny [ɲooɲin], n. charcoal, embers; cf. ɲuwin duwan 'remains of a fire'. *Yw ng'uin; nuin; nguin'-nguin charcoal*

ɲuhnyba [ɲooɲinba], n. black snake; poss. wunyu (Ynh). Nuhnyba/ɲuhnybe is 'snake' (generic) in GD, WA, and WU lists gunbi as 'carpet snake'. See wunyu and ɲinduhny. *Ynh-ml wunyu; MRh unbee black snake; NGcds ohenbah; GCtl's oonbie black snake*

ɲuhr, n. moan; cf. ɲuhra- and nyuhrba-; prob. variant of same root/word. *Ywh n'goor, n'gooooor*

ɲuhra-, v. growl; cf. ɲuhr and nyuhrba-; prob. variants of same word. *Yal pr ngoro, p ngoren, pf ngorian, f ngorala*

ɲulahr, n. flood, waterfall. Cf. also nulara 'tears', poss. both should be ɲulahr. WA has ɲulahr 'flood'. *Ym-jc ɲulahr flood; Yal ngulara flood; Yw ngul'ara flood, waterfall, ngul'arâ flood; Ywh oolahra waterfall*

ɲulam, n. catfish; cf. mulanyam, muligam. Cf. ɲulan. *Ywh moolunyum, n'goolum, mooligum*

ɲulan¹, n. bream. Cf. ɲulam, poss. both ɲuhlun. *Ywh N'goolun*

ɲulan², **kulan**, n. point, tick (insect); see kulan³, kulany. *Yal kulun point, kulunn tick; Yw ku'lun, ku'lun; ngu'lun tick (insect), point*

ɲularun, t. night; see also ɲalu, ɲandic, nyinahla, yawun. *ATip youan, ATjo woolaroon*

ɲululi, guluwi, n. diamond fish. Prob. ɲululi. *Ywh n'gooloolee, gooloo-ee*

ɲuluɲ, ɲuluɲmay, adv. first, foremost, before, in front, soon, later on; Ml states 'in comparisons the compared item is in accusative case'. Nulungir 'immediately', waire ɲuluɲgurrugin are those men in a tribe who the colonists call 'kings'; each of these gets a brass plate with a suitable inscription, to wear on his breast, as an emblem of his rank (M). Njay wanyi ɲuluɲ baygal. 'I am a man before you (I am older than

you).'; N̄ay mindhehn ṅulunbu. 'I laughed first (i.e. before you).'; N̄yanga baguyehny ṅulungir. 'The sun will be up immediately.'; N̄julunga wiya, wiya ṅulunga bahna. 'You go first.'; Nyahyani ṅulung! 'Look out ahead!' (Ml); N̄julungmay warinan.gahla. 'It will soon get cold.'; Mamali jabu kalgahla jali ṅulungmay. 'The boy will cut the tree later on.'; Yalgan kahgiwahla, ṅulungmay ṅandirangahla. 'The sun is setting, it will soon be getting dark.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc ṅulungmay soon; Yal ngolongmai soon; Yw nyu'lung first; Ml ṅulun, ṅulunbo first, before, ṅulung-gerry immediately; ṅulunga; ṅulungurrugin; TDjb woolongmi, wôdloongmi by-and-by, directly; TDjb ullong in front; ATjo uyou soon; Ywh n'goolung first, foremost; GNjm wulunga in front*

ṅulunbaga-, nyulunbu

(nyulunbugi-), **nyulan**, v. to foretell; from ṅulun 'first, soon' (future) + (?) -ba 'tell' + -ga question (?). *Yal pr ngulungbo, p -bogen, pf -bogalian, f bogiala; Yw nyu'longbô; nyu'longbôgen; nyu'longbôgalian; nyu'longbôgiâla*

ṅulunbu, adv. first, before. *Yal ngulongbo before; Yw ngu'longbô before; Ml ṅulun, ṅulunbo first, before*

ṅulungir, t. immediately (M). N̄yanga baguyehny ṅulungir. 'The sun will be up immediately.' *Ml ṅulun-gerry immediately*

ṅulungu, t. soon, pretty soon. N̄julungu ṅayu yangahla. 'I am going pretty soon.' *Ynh-ml pretty soon*

ṅulungmay, ṅulun, t. soon, later on; see ṅulun.

ṅumban, n. blanket; see also ṅambany. Banjahla ṅaw ṅumbandu, ṅayu wahnyi. 'I cover you with a blanket.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc ṅumban*

ṅumbanaru (?), n. horse (NGcds); prob. house, see ṅumbiny. *NGcds humbangaro*

ṅumbih-ṅumbih, ṅumbiny-ṅumbiny, n., locnm. humpies, Etchells, or the Second Bluff, Nerang Creek, above Surfers' Paradise—'Moombee-moombee'—The Humpies (wh); plural of ṅumbiny 'house, humpy' (m). *Ywh Moombee-moombee*

ṅumbinda-, v. make a house; poss. ṅumbinja-. *Ml umbin-da make a house*

ṅumbi(ny) [ṅumbi(n)], n. one humpy; see also 'camp', diman, jiman, mimi. *Ywh moombee, Mi-Mi*

ṅumbiny [ṅumbin], n. house, humpy, hut, blanket, rag, cover, bark. Ml's suffixes show final /ny/. Kamay ṅumbiny can be used for a large building such as a church, or for a collection of humpies—a town or village. N̄umbiny also used for the blankets given to the Aborigines on Queen's birthday, and for a rag tied round the foot (Ml). Yw claims corrupted by white people to humpy or ùmpy. Ywh forms noomboolalah and noomboolya prob. belong with numbu- 'return'. N̄ay kilagir ṅumbinygir. 'I would like to have that house.' (Ml); Nyula bayini ṅumbinyu. 'He came out of the house.' (Ynh-ml); N̄ayu yagahny ṅumbiny. 'I build a house, put it up.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc ṅumbiny house, ṅumban blanket; Ynh ṅumbiny (ṅumbuny gf) 1. bark, 2. hut, house, home; Yal ngum-bin house; Yw ngum'bin, ngum'bin, Ml ṅumbin; umbin, umbin-gerry; -jo erg, -je dat, -nyo abl1, -ja abl2; MRh oombin blanket; NGcds humbin hut, NGcds humbangaro horse (sic); Ywh n'gumbeen blanket (= a covering), noomboolalah, noombin or noomboolya home; GNjm ṅumbin house*

ṅungari (?), n. water snake. *Yw ngun'gari; Ywh n'goongaree*

ḡunyaḡ, n. marrow; also means pus discharge from a wound. *Ywh g'noonyung*

ḡunyun, adj. amused; verb + -anga-. *Yal pr gnunyun, p gnunyen, pf gnunyangana, f gnunyangala; Yw gyun'yun; gyun'yen; gyun'yungan; gyun'yungã'la*

ḡurahm, n., adj. sleep, asleep; ḡurahmbil 'sleepy'; to sleep ḡurahm + -anga- (Yal, Yw). ḡurahm banah! 'Go to sleep!'; ḡurahm-ḡurahm banah! 'Go to sleep!' (mother to child); ḡay ḡurahm yunahny. 'I will lie down and sleep.' (MI). *Ym-jc yina-, ḡurahm; Ynh ḡuram sleepy, sleeping, asleep (gc, ql), cf. muram; Yal nguram sleep n., v. pr nguram, p nguranen, pf nguranean, f nguranengala; Yw v. ngur'am, ngur'amen, ngur'amian, ngur'amengãla; MI woram, worãm; MRhpa nooram sleep; TDjb woram, also seems to have unera, una-ran-gee: nubbe unera Well! go to sleep, kooba nio una-ran-gee by-and-by I'll sleep; NGgr woorahm sleep; ATtp moram sleep; ATlw woorwan; ATjo noram; NCff woorum; Ywh n'goorahm sleep*

ḡurahmbil, adj. sleepy (M); but prob. used in other dialects also. *MI woram-bil, worãmbil*

ḡuran, ḡura, n. wild dog, dingo; cf. ḡagam 'tame dog' (includes native dog Yw). *Ym-ew ḡura dog; Yal ngurun dingo; Yw ngu'rùn; nar'gùn dingo, wild dog*

ḡuraḡ, n. mussel. *Yw ngurũḡ; Ywh n'goorung*

ḡuru, n. ghost, shade, shadow (of a human being). Poss. ḡuruḡ; cf. also maguy, dagay, magari. *Ynh ḡuru ghost (nm); Yal ngoro shadow (of a human being); Yw ngôr'ô shade, ghost*

ḡuru wandehn, n. spirit, recently deceased man; lit. 'a spirit up above, spirit climbed'. All the ḡuru go to waydhaḡ (from way 'above') where they live on mar(a)bil, a kind of

celestial food (cf. Kamilaroi word murraba 'good'). ḡuru in some dialects means 'dark, night'. *MI ḡuru wanden*

ḡuruhḡ (?), adj. loud. *Ywh n'goorook*

ḡurun/ḡuruḡ, n. sky, blue (of sky), sky blue; also Culham gave dugun as 'sky', but prob. means 'above'; see dugan, dugun, and ḡuruḡ. GN form supports ḡurun. *Ym-jc dugun, ḡurun sky; Yal ngorung sky, skyblue; Yw ngôr'ong sky, sky blue; GNjm ngurun sky*

ḡuruny [ḡuroyn], n. emu; GN supports ḡuruny. [*Dromaius novae hollandiae*] (Yw). *Yal murun; Yw mur'on; MRh oorm; NGcds arcroon (aicroon?) emu; Ywh n'goorun; GNjm nguruin*

ḡuwin duwan, n. phr. remains of a fire; lit. 'black embers'. *Yw nguwin'-dôan*

ḡuwiny-ḡuwiny [ḡuwin-ḡuwin], n. charcoal, embers; cf. ḡuwin duwan. Also ḡuhny. *Yw ngu'in; nuin; nguin'-nguin charcoal*

ḡuyagal, n. Red Forest Oak [*Casuarina torulosa*]. Lists in this area ambiguously spelt, but this form supported by GD, WA form and NGgr identification. *NGgr gnoggil; GCtIs, GCtIp niogul oak tree*

W w

wa, wah, intj. look out!, beware!; Ywh suggests wahr. Wawa banju 'Look, a policeman!' (jf). *Ynh-jf wawa look; Yw wã! beware; TDjb wa!; beware, watch out; Ywh warrh*

waba-, v. to warn; poss. wuba-. *Yal pr woba, p woben, pf wobilian, f wobileila; Yw wõ'ba; wõ'ben; wõ'bilian; wõbilêila*

wabamardhu, n., locnm. mud; poss. wabum madhir and/or wabum madhiru, cf. wabum, madhir; junction of Logan and Albert Rivers (of Beenleigh); also

listed as 'boggy clay'. *Ywh locnm.*

Wobbomarijee, Wobbumarjoo

wabum, n. mud; cf. *dalgal, dalgar, jalarj*; more common words attested, and cf. *wabamardhu, madhir*. Poss. *wuhbum*. *Yw wôbûm*

wadham, waryam, n. shark; cf. *wardham* which is prob. the full form. *Ym-jc wadham; Ynh waryam eel or a monster (= mundajara ql), bunyip, a spirit, 'sea monster' gc, 'hippopotamus' pt; GCcp warrior*

wadhiny [*wadhin*], n. platypus. The word is *janbaŋ* in *GD, WA, C. Yal wajin; Yw wâd'hin, wa'dhim*

wadhir, wudhir, n., adj. fat, grease; cf. *gadhul, gadhura*. *Ywh* form poss. *widhar(i)*. Also *kanan-wahgan (Ywh)*. *Kambalam waŋar, wudhir biŋihŋ*. 'When the silky oaks are in bloom, the turtles are fat.' (song, *Numinbah valley, NGgr*). *NCff wadgery fat, NGgr woojeri, woojerie fat (adj.); TDjb wudgeree fat; Ywh wedjaree grease, fat, kunnun-wahgun fat*

wadhun, wadhaŋ, wayuŋ, n. mother, mother's sister. *Wulani wadhunjargani kuybayah*. 'They gave it to their mother to cook.' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc wajuŋ; Ynh-gf, jf mother; Yal waijuŋ, mother; Yw waid'hung; Ml waijuŋ; Ms wudjung; ATIp wardon; ATlw wadjung, ATjo weathung, NCff wyung; TDjb wudjung; Ywh wahjung mother; GNjm wadhun*

wagahn, n. crow, crow star (*Canopus*); [*Corvus coronoides*] and/or [*Corvus cecilae*]; *ATlw*'s form attests fricative; *Ybp* form prob. misread *u* as *n*; name of *Captain Hope's Estate, Cleveland (Ywh)*. *Ym-jc wagahn crow, crow star; Ynh wagan crow (gf); Yal wagahn, Yw wâgân crow (C. coronoides and/or C. cecilae); Ybs waukan crow; Ybp wankan; ATlw waughan; ATjo waagun; NCff wagun; TDjb wargun; Ywh wukkun or wohgahn, wohgahn or wokkahn; GNjm wakkan*

wagan, n. march fly (*NGgr*), fly (ordinary) (*NC*), which is the only form not attesting *junbar* for ordinary fly. *NGgr woggin march-fly; NCff wogan*

wagany [*wogoyn*], n. catfish; also other forms from other sources; cf. *mununyam /mulanyam; Watson* lists as 'mullet'. Poss. *waguny*; cf. *wagun 'jewfish', poss. same. Ym-jc wagany; Ynh wagany, waguny catfish; GCns wargum cat fish; NGgr woggin catfish; GCnp worgum; GNjm wakan*

wagay¹, n. shadow of departed person (*MI*), sign (*Yal, Yw*); 'has a more superstitious use than *guru*' (*MI*). 'When a person is ill, the *warrima*, 'wizard' is sent for to throw on him a good spell, called *bunyarama warrima*. The *warrima* takes something like a rope out of his stomach(!), and climbs up to *waijoŋ* to have an interview with the *wâgai*. On his return, if the man is to recover, he says 'Your *wâgai* has come back and you will soon be well', but if he is to die, he says 'I could not get your *wâgai*.' The *wâgai* are also the spirits consulted when anyone dies suddenly, to discover by whose means the death was brought about.' (*MI*) *Yal wogai sign; Yw wôg'ai sign; Ml wâgai*

wagay², n. swamp redbill; cf. *wagay-wagay, wagi-wagi*, poss. same bird. *Ywh Woggai*

wagay-wagay, n. redhead (bird) (*Yal*), Eastern Swamp-hen [*Porphyrio melanotus*] ("tail flick") (*NG*). Poss. *wagay-wagahy* (following usually reduplication pattern shown in other sources); cf. *wagay²*, prob. same bird. *Yal wagai-wagai; NGgr woggiewoggie*

wagayi-, v. move. *Yal pr wagai, p wagaien, pf wagaian, f wagaiala, Yw wa'gai*

wagul, wawul, n. chin; yarany more common. *Yw wô-ül, wô-ül chin; Ywh wohool*

wagulbun, n. weaner kangaroo [*Macropus gigantea*]; young. *Yal wogulpun weaner kangaroo; Yw wôgulpûn young [M. gigantea]*

wagun, n. scrub turkey, bustard. MRh has margun, prob. misread. *Yal wagun turkey (bustard); Yw wâgun; TWs wachan a turkey; ATlw waagoon wild turkey; Ybp woggoon; MRh margoon brush turkey; GCcp, GCnp, GCtIs wargon scrub turkey; GCtlp wargon wild turkey*

waguny [wogoyñ], n. jewfish, catfish (Ynh); cf. wagany 'catfish'. *Ynh-gf waguny catfish or jewfish; Yal wagun; Yw wâgûn jew-fish*

waguy [wogoy], n. vines in scrub, rope, string, fishing line. *Yal wago-ei string; Yw wâgoi, wô'goi-i fish-line, string; MRh wogwee vines; TDjb wôggi vines in scrub, also rope, string; NGgr woggai vine; NGcds woghi vines; Ywh woggai, woggoi string, fishing line*

waguya, n. type of corroboree; apparently associated with Yabúrój (Yar Birain), one of the three brothers who came to the land (Ml). Waguya Yaburahnya 'Yabúrój's corroboree'. *Ml wogoyia Yaburôjna*

wah, see wa.

wahbilan, wahra-, v.t. carry. See wahra-. *Ywh wahra, wahbillon*

wahgaru (wuguru), adj. chilly; see also wariñ 'cold', which is more common. *Yal wogoru chilly, wuring cold; Yw wôg'ôrû, wôg'orû chilly, wâr'ing, war'ing cold*

wahgun, wuhgan, n. cockle; or wuhñ? Cf. yugir, niril, bandal³. *Ywh wohg'n*

wahl, n. mark, as made with an axe, such as an axe mark; cf. wehl. *Yw wâl, wal; Ywh wahl*

wahlu, pron. you (sg); in all but Minyangbal used for both transitive and intransitive subject; Minyangbal has wih/weh for intransitive subject. Wahlu jagul, winjigahl wahl? 'You're a stranger, where are you from?'; Mamali wahl? 'Are you there?/Is that you?' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Ynh; Yal wallo nom., wani acc., wonga gen. your, yours, wallaba to, wongago for, wongabaia with, wongabano from; Twjb warlow; Ms warlo thou; Ywh wahloo; GNjm walu thou*

wahm, n. swamp; cf. nyanda, jalay⁴, gahwañ. *NGcds wom*

wahñ, wahñma-, n., v. work; wahñ 'work', from English; also sometimes said [wek] or 'work'. Wahñ wiyah banyar. 'Work is good for you.'; Wahñgu wiya ñuwinyin. 'Working is making you tired.'; Baygal wahñmalehn walenyun. 'The man working is (sic) gone.' (Ml); Ñayu yan.gehn workmaliyahgu. 'I went to/for work.'; Yan.gehn workmaliyah. '(He)'s gone to work.' *Ml wâj, wamma; wôj; wajgo; wammullen*

wahr¹, intj. beware; or wa! (?), see wa. *Ywh warrh*

wahr², n. muscle; poss. wahra, or nahr 'vein, sinew' (cf. other dialects). Yw has spelling error in listing wa'ra as 'muscle' in his English-Yugumbir list; cf. ñurañ. *Yw wa'ra mussel (should be muscle). Ywh wahra*

wahra- (?), v. to carry, take; prob. 'carry'; see wahri-. Wahra waybar jambar(?). 'Well, carry it to the wood/tree.' (TD). *Ym-jc take; Ywh wahra, wahbillon; TDjb warra carry*

wahrañ, adj. bad, wicked, cross. *Yal waurang n. cross; Yw waur'ang*

wahri- (*wahra-*?), v.t. carry, bring; also *wahbilan* (Ywh), *wahribali-* bring, carry (Ynh-ml); *wahribalehn* terminative, *wahribalur* pret. (Ynh-ml). *Wahra waybarah jumba(r)*. 'We'll carry him to the trees.' (TDjb); *Ŋayu nyahni kahm juwan wahribalani*. 'I saw him carrying spears.'; *Wahre baygalbahma kunu*. 'Carry this with the man.'; *Wahrani kuruhmani jiman.gu jaliya*. '(They) carried the kangaroo home to eat.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc wahra(?) take*; *Ynh-ml wahribali, wahribalin*; *Yal pr warrei, p warreini, pf warreian, f warreila v. carry*; *Yw war'rê; war'rêni; war'rêian; war'rêila*; *Ml warre bulenne, warré paigâl-baima konno*; *TDjb warra*; *Ywh wahra, wahbillon*

walagan, n. shoulder, upper arm (Ym), elbow (Ym); poss. metathesis in Ym-jc *waŋal(gan)* 'shoulder', and Ym meaning for *walagan* wrong. *Ym-jc waŋal(gan) shoulder, walagan elbow, upper arm*; *Yal wallagunn shoulder*; *Yw wal'lagin shoulder*

walal, adj. many; poss. *wahlal*; *wulalbu* in Hanlon's list, q.v. *mibiny walal* 'eagles' (many eagles). *Yal wallull many*; *Yw wal'lul*; *Ywh mibunn wallull eagles (many eagles)*

walany + -anga- [*wolanyanga-*], v. to lose. *Yal pr walan, p walanyen, pf walanyangan, f walanyangala*; *Yw wal'an*; *wal'anyen*; *wal'anyan'gan*; *wal'anyan'gâla*; *Ywh wohlunyen*

walarun, n. wonga pigeon; see also *wululuny*, *wumbin*. *Yw wal'la-run wonga pigeon*; *Ywh Wallaroon*

walawu (?), adj. sick; *yalyal* more common. *Ngcds wallowu sick*

wali-, v. go, be no longer present (?). Poss. *wa-* + *-li-*. *Baygal wahŋmalehn walinyun*. 'The man working is (sic) gone'. *Ml wallenyun*

wamal, n. corroboree dance, leg shaking in corroboree. *Yg-jc leg shaking (dance)*

wamban, n. satin bird; cf. *wumbin* 'wonga pigeon'. *Yal wambun*; *Yw wambun, wâm'bun*

wamginy¹/wumginy + -anga- [*wamginyanga-/wumginyanga-*], v. come; poss. *wamgihny*, and in some sources poss. *wumginy*. *Wamgihny ŋubu* 'coming tomorrow' (NC/TD); *Wamginyan.gah!* 'Come here!'; *Wamginy wahlu kagahny!* 'Come here!'; *Ŋayu kalgani jali kuginymani, wamginyahn nyule*. 'I chopped down the tree quickly, he came then.' *Ŋayu kalgani jali wamgihnyan.gu nyule*. 'I chopped the tree, he came then ('that's to look at the tree').'; *Ŋaw wamginy ŋubuh*. 'I'm coming tomorrow.' (Ym-jc); *Ŋulunmay wamginy mibiny kamay*. 'Soon plenty Blacks will come.'; *Winjigan mibiny wamginy?*—*Bula yabar nyanga*. 'When will the Blacks come here?'—'In three days.'; *Wamginy ŋubu*. 'Coming tomorrow.' (TD). *Ym-jc wamgihny*; *Yal pr wungin, p wunginen, pf wunginendian, f wunginengala come (as "bring")*; *Yw wum'gin; wum'ginen; wum'ginen'ian; wum'ginengâ'la*; *Ml wumbin come here*; *TDjb womgin, womgin*; *NCff woombunna come on*

wamginy² [*wamgin*], v. bring; prob. *wamginy* 'come'. *Yal pr wumgin, p wumginen, pf wumginendian, f wumginengala*; *Yw bring wum'gin; wum'ginen; wum'ginen'ian; wum'ginengâ'la*

wamin, n. Fingal Lake and Lagoon; one of five *Minyangbal* or *Ngarahkwat* names for landscape features near Fingal; meaning seems lost; poss. from an earlier language form. *Mfh wommin*

wana-, v. leave, leave (it), don't; 'leave off, stop doing, abandon'; has all usual forms of a verb; *wunu-* in Ym-jc; poss. *wuna-* in Ywh. *Wanah yanbah!* 'Don't

go!'; Nj̄ay wanalehn. 'I left it alone.' (Ml); Wanah wabah nj̄anyih. 'Don't tell on me (keep it a secret).' (Ywh); wana 'don't, leave it'; Nyula wanani. 'He left.' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-ml wana-, pf. wanani; Yal pr wunna, p wunnani, pf wunnalian, f wunnaleila leave alone; pr wunnalei, p wunnalen, pf wunnalian, f wummaleila leave off; Yw wun'aili; wùn'ailen; wùn'ailien; wùn'ailêla leave off; wùnai; wùnaini; wùnandian, wùnâla leave, abandon; Ml wana, wanalen (past); TDjb wunna I don't know; ATip wona no; Ywh wonah; wonah wobbah n'yunyee (= don't tell on me)*

wananden, adv. slow, slowly; poss. wanandi- + -hn. Nj̄ay kawarehn karayalen, wanahnden wanyi. 'I run fast, you slowly/I am faster than you.' *Ml wunnanden*

wanday, n. headland. Poss. from wandi- 'climb'. *NGcds wandi*

wande, n. backside; variant of kumu. *Ynh*

wandi-, v. to climb, go up; climbing wandahla (Ywh). *NGcds* lists as 'headland', poss. 'climb', or poss. should be read wanday. Njuru wandehn 'spirit of recently deceased man' (shade climbed) (Ml). *Yal pr wundeï, p wunden, pf wundian, f wundeila climb; Yw wun'dê; wun'den; wun'dian; wun'dêi'la climb; Ml wande; njuru wanden spirit, recently deceased man; NGcds wandi headland; Ywh wundah, wohndeh climb, wundahla climbing; GNjm wander climb*

wangan¹, n. old male wallaby; poss. wawgan, but the final 'u' in Ybp appears to have been 'n' misread. Cf. wangan², poss. same. *Ybs wangun; Ybp wangun/waugun*

wangan² (?), adj(?). male; cf. wangan¹ 'old male wallaby'. Kali wangan. 'This is (a) male.' (Ms). *Ms ungun male; culle wonghun he*

wangara, n. flower. *Yal wongara; Yw won'gara*

wangaygir(i), n. senile or toothless man; Ywh lists as 'toothless old man', Yw as 'senile man'. *Yw wùn'gairiri; Ywh wungairree*

wangum, n. blue mountain parrot. *GCM wangum*

wanilah- (**wanilar?**), v. to swim; cf. waywani- *Ncfc*. Yaruh- and kayi-³ seem more common and certain. *Ybp wanilar/wauilar*

wanjal, n. frog (GC), big brown frog (Ym); prob. waynjäl. Cf. jarahny. *Ym-jc wanjal; NGgr wunjil; GCtlS wanjul frog; GCtlp warojul/warapil/war??il*

wanyi, adv. perhaps. Wanyi is well attested in GD, WA, C. Wiya(?) wanyi nj̄alawalehla 'I believe she's getting (yams)'. *TDjb wunye*

wanymangin, n. large green pigeon. *MRh wainmongin*

wanymehri, **wanymehrgan**, n. white woman; prob. wanymehri(gan); Holmer has wanymari, winymeri, wanymehrgan. *Ynh wanymari (ql), winymeri (jp), wanymerigan (ml, ql)*

wañal, **wañam**, adj. deaf, unhearing; Ynh bad (of boys and children who do not want to come home when called); = kumu, q.v.; bad boy, cheeky child (Ynh-ml, ql, pt); *GCcp, GCcs* poss. wañal; cf. kanjahdham, also wañ-wağ; cf. also wangum-gağ, wangum; poss. wañam should be wangum (ng and final vowel u supported by Ywh's spelling). Wañal mali jahdham. 'That kid is deaf.' (i.e. disobedient) (Yk-cw); jağ wañal 'bad (of children)' (Ynh-ml); binağ wañam 'deaf (ear mad)' (NGgr). *Ym-jc, Yk-cw wañal; Ynh; Yal wongul or kungajumm; Yw wun'gul unhearing, as in delirium; NGgr pinnung wongum dead (ear*

- mad*), *wongum mad*; *GCcp* and *GCcs wangam deaf*
- wajalbanj**, adj., locnm. deaf; place Wongalpong, should be 'Wungalpung' deaf (Railway guide gives meaning as 'lyre bird', but the native name for this bird is 'Kulwin'. Prob. there was some legend attached to 'deaf'; this has been lost to latter-day blacks) (Ywh). *Ywh Wongalpong, wungalpung*
- wajalbuŋ**, locnm. Mt Tamborine. *Ym-jc wajalbuŋ*
- wajalgan, waŋal**, n. shoulder; *walgan*, *walagan* in other lists; this form poss. a metathesis. *Ym-jc*
- wajali-**, **waŋal**, v. forget; cf. *waŋal* 'disobedient', *waŋwaŋ*, *waŋgum-gaŋ*, *waŋgum*. *Yal pr wongul, p wongulen, pf wongulian, f wonguleila forget; Yw wùn'gùl; wùn'gùlen; wùn'gùlian; wùn'gùlêla forget*
- waŋam**, adj. deaf; see *waŋal*.
- waŋbiny** [*waŋbin*], v. come here; poss. *wamginy*, or *waŋ* + *-bih* + *-ny*. *Ms* lists as 'this'. *Ms wongbeen this; TWjb to come here wong-bin, MRjm to come here wong-bin*
- wanga**, n. pigeon; prob. not Y, prob. 'wonga pigeon'. *Ynh-fm*
- wangan**, n. armpit; see also *kulun* and *waŋalgan*. Cf. *waŋalgan*, *walagan*. *Yal kulun Yw kulûn, ku'lun; wùnggùn, wumgùn; Ywh wungun*
- wangar**, n. intestines; also *magay*. Poss. *mangar*, with /m/ misread as /w/. *Ym-jc magay; Yg-jc waŋgar; Yw monggerra kidney; Ywh muggai entrails*
- wangay(gah)**, n. tallowwood tree [*Eucalyptus microcorys*]. *MRs6 Wong-i-gah (tallow-wood tree, from Wongi); NGgr wongi; GCnp wongi*
- wangay-jim**, locnm. tallowwood end (Beech Mt). *NGgr wongjimm*
- wangim**, n. scrub wallaby (GN); cf. *waŋgir*. *GNjm wanggim*
- wangir**, n. pretty-faced wallaby (Yal), whip-tailed wallaby (Yw), rock wallaby (Ywh). Cf. *waŋgim*, prob. same. *Yal wong-ari pretty face wallaby; Yw won'garî whip-tail wallaby; Ywh wongaree rock wallaby*
- wangirbar**, pn. Wangerriburra clan; locality group of the Yugumbir whose territory included Tamborine Mountain and the Lamington National Park. *Yal Wangerriburra; Yw Wâng'arîbur'ra*
- wangum, waŋgum-gaŋ**, n. fool; cf. *waŋal*, *waŋam* 'unhearing, disobedient'. *Ywh wongoom, wong-goom-gung*
- waŋgum-gaŋ**, adj. mad; cf. *waŋ-waŋ*, etc. *NGgr wongum mad, pinnung wongum deaf ("earmad")*; *Ywh wong-goom-gung*
- waŋ-waŋ, waŋalbanj, waŋamgaŋ**, adj. mad; cf. *waŋal*, *waŋam*, *waŋgum-gaŋ*, *wangum*. *Yal wòng-wòng, Yw wong'wong; wongùm-gùng; wongùlpùn*
- waralba**, n. snake; see also *danar*, *diruny*, *yamba*. *ATip waralba; ATjo dunnara*
- waram, warambil**, n. left-hand side; also *wargim* (Ywh), *warrambul* (Yw). Note Ywh also records a form *wargim*. *Ym-jc warambil; Yal warrùmbil; Yw war'rùmbûl, war'rumbûl left side; Ywh wurrum, wurrugim*
- waran**¹, n. pelvis; later form *wayan*; poss. *warahn* (Yal), but Yw suggests *wahran*. Prob. same word for 'root of tree'. *Yal warahn; Yw wâr'an pelvis*
- waran**², **wayan, wehn**, n. root of tree, road; older form appears to be *waran*; prob. same word for 'pelvis'. Cf. *wayan*. Also *jaran* (prob. wrongly glossed). *Ym-jc wehn; Yal waran root; Yw wâran; dharung root; Ml waian*
- waran**³, n. fighting boomerang; double boomerang, used for fighting and not for throwing. *Yal warrum boomerang*

(double, not for throwing); *Yw war'rùn boomerang, for fighting; Ywh wurrun big boomerang*

warahr, n. small flying squirrel. Also cf. *jihbur, jirwururahwra. Yal worara small squirrel; Yw wor'arâ, war'ara small sp. of flying squirrel; dhir'wur'ûrau'ra, dhir'wur'ûrau'râ; GCcs, GCnp warrara*

wardam, v. want; *Ynh* spells with retroflexed *d*; prob. from pidgin English 'want-im'. *Nyahgu wahlu wardam? 'What do you want?'; Nÿau wardam kunj. 'I want water.' (Ynh-ml). Ynh*

wardham, n. shark, whale, magic fish, mermaid, bunyip; prob. somewhat like the Rainbow Serpent or northern Aboriginal mythology; cf. *wadham, waryam*. See also *buway, jargan. Ym-jc wadham; Ynh waryam eel or a monster (= mundaŋara ql), bunyip, a spirit, 'sea monster' gc, 'hippopotamus' pt;; Mfh warrajum; MRh worgum spark (sic); NGgr wurrazum shark; NGcds warragum shark; GCcp warrior*

wargim, n. left-hand side. See *waram*.

wargun, adj. crooked (GN); cf. *wuŋan-wuŋan, kuruhny, wundun. GNjm warkun*

waril, n. big river. *Ybs, Ybp warill*

warima, n. clever man (M); when a person is ill, the warrima, 'wizard' is sent for to throw on him a good spell, called bunyarama warrima. The warrima takes something like a rope out of his stomach(!), and climbs up to waijoŋ to have an interview with the wágai. On his return, if the man is to recover, he says 'Your wágai has come back and you will soon be well', but if he is to die, he says 'I could not get your wágai.' (Ml). Banyarama warima 'cast a good spell'. *Ml warrima*

wariŋ(gal) [woriŋ], adv. cold. *Wariŋgal 'cold season'; 'winter' wariŋbil (TDjb). Cf. wahgaru 'chilly'. Kali yargeh*

wariŋgal. 'This wind is nice and cold.'; Wariŋgal. 'It's cold.'; Nÿulujmal wariŋan.gahla. 'It will get cool.'; Yugumbe wariŋ. 'It's not cold.' (Ym-jc). Ym-jc wariŋ(gal); Ynh-ql wariŋ cold; Yal wogoru chilly, wuring cold; Yw wôg'ôrû, wôg'ôrû chilly, wâr'ing, war'ing cold; Ybsm Ybp wurrung cold; Ml wuriŋ; Ms wurring cold; MRaf worrying cold; TDjb wurring; Attp, jo waring; ATlw warring; NCff warrin

wariŋginy [woringin], **wariŋbil**, n. winter. *Ym-jc wariŋgihny; Yal wariŋgin; Yw war'ingin; Ml wariŋbil; Ms wurrunghim winter; MRh werringel winter; NGcds whyrining winter*

waruhdhar, n., locnm. a leaf of any kind; cf. *wulaŋ, kanyal, and wuraŋ/wurahŋ* other dialects; name for Woodlands (now "Land's End")—Southport. *Ywh locnm. Waroojra*

waryam, wardham, wadham, n. shark; also eel, monster, bunyip, sea monster, etc. *Ym-jc wadham; Ynh waryam eel or a monster (= mundaŋara ql), bunyip, a spirit, 'sea monster' gc, 'hippopotamus' pt; GCcp warrior; Ywh boiee, jargun, woorajum sharks*

wawun, adv, intj. perhaps; cf. *wanyi. Yw wâ-'un (sic), wâ-ün*

way, loc. above. *Way maya. 'It is above.'; way kaya- 'go above'; Waybana kili way. 'The camp is above.' (Ml). Ml wai; Ywh wai overhead*

wayali-, v.i. fly; wayalin terminative (prob. wayalehn). *Ynh-ml*

wayam, wehm, n. large flying squirrel, stingray. Cf. also *wardham. Ym-jc wehm squirrel; Yal wai-am large squirrel; Yw wai'am large flying squirrel, stingray; GCm wayam stingaree; Ywh wemm squirrel, stingray*

wayan, wehn, waran, n. root of tree, road, hips (Ywh); older form appears to be *waran*; overlap in some lists with meaning 'hips'; *jaraŋ* also recorded.

Ym-jc wehn root; Yal waran root; Yw wâran; dharung root; Ml waian road, root of tree; TDjb wen root of tree; Ywh wahn hips

wayan-gubih, n. a belt; 'hip-thing'; the thing belonging to the wahn, hips or waist. *Ywh wahngoobie*

wayan-wayan, n. patch of grass enclosed by scrub (?). *MRaf, MRhpa whyan whyan*

waybar, n. fire, fire stick, firewood, camp, matches; pronounced webbr, waybr, waybarr; northern dialects mostly use diman for camp; Ywh spelling indicates [waibar], not [weibar]; waybarmir 'camp' (pl.) (Ynh). Munu waybaru kanjiliniabahny nubu. 'That fire will be lit tomorrow.'; Waybana kili way. 'The camp is above.'; Karandalehn waybar. 'The fire is hot.'; Kalgah jali waybargay. 'Cut wood for the fire.'; kanji waybar 'light a fire' (Ml?). *Ym-jc waybar fire, firewood, matches; Ynh-ml fire, camp, waibarmir camp fires or people?; Yal waiburra; Yw waybara, wai'bûrra fire; Ml wébâra nom., wébâro erg., wébâre dat., wébâna abl.1, wébâra abl.2; webena killly wai; wibâra; webâno from/into the camp; Ms wyhera (sic) fire; NGgr wyburra firewood; Gg, ATpr, ATtp wybara; ATlw wyebra; ATjo y-bur-a; NCff wyburry; TDjb wibra; NGcds whyburra fire; GCcp weberra; GCnp weybra; TDjb wibra fire, trees (firewood), wibrama make a fire; TWjb fire wibra; TWs wybra fire; MRjm wyborough fire; MRh wybera fire; GCcs webberra, GCns woybra fire; Ywh waiburra*

waybarma-, v. caus. make a fire. Kuway(?) waybarmah. 'Come on, make a fire.' *TDjb qui wibrama come on, make a fire*

waygalgalima-, v.t. put crosswise; poss. way 'above' + kalga- 'chop' + -li + -ma (?). *Ml waikâlkullima*

waygandima-, v.t. put on; poss. waygan + -ndi. C has waygandima- 'put on top

of'; waygan 'top' in GD, WA, C. *Ml waikundima*

waygaya-, v. go above; prob. way 'above' + kayi-/kaya- 'enter', or poss. way + kuwa- 'go'. *Ml waikaia*

waygayma-, v. to look up; prob. way- kayi-ma- (+ -li-). *Ywh waikaimelay*

wayileh(r), n. black cockatoo (GN); this form also found in WA, GD. *GNjm wailer*

wayma-, v. to speak; gulguma- 'cause speech' given by Culham (Ym-jc). See also muwi-. Waymali karayali. 'Speak loudly.'; Waymali ŋamuwili. 'Speak gently.'; Ŋayu kanŋahla waymalinyun. 'I hear speaking there.' (Ml); Waymani wahnyi. '(He) spoke to you.'; Yahna wahlu, wuna yan.geh, waymaleh ŋaliŋih. 'Sit you down, don't go, talk with us.'; Ŋay waymalehla manaljahli. 'I speak Manaldjahli.'; Yahn.ga waymaliyah. 'Sit down and talk.'; Waymahla ŋayu ŋagami. 'I talk to that dog.'; Ŋayu waymani ŋagami yugambeh yinjiilayah mibinyi, jalganyi jahdhami. 'I told that dog not to bite any man, woman or child.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Ml wemully, wemullenyun*

wayrahbu, adv. before, previously. *Yw wai'rabâ previously; Ywh wairahboo before, previously*

wayuŋ, n. mother; see wadhun.

waywani-, v. swim, swimming, to swim; cf. wanilah-, yaruh- and kayi-². *NCff wy-woni*

weh, wih, pron. you (sg.). Yinjigu weh? 'Where are you going to?' *Ml wé thou*

wehl, n. The Saucepan, Orion's belt constellation; poss. wahl or wihl, q.v. Poss. from waril 'river' by r-loss; however Orion's belt (3 stars) is not river-shaped, although as an equatorial constellation (rising and setting due east

- and west) it may have had this type of significance. *Yw wêrl Orion's belt constellation*
- wehm**, n. flying squirrel, stingray; see wayam, wardham.
- wehn, wayan, waran**, n. root of tree, road, hip, pelvis. See wayan.
- wehna-**, v.i. to lie, recline, sit; variant of nyina-/yina-; while meaning 'to sit' is listed, it is certainly in basic sense of 'be there, exist (lying down)'. *Yal pr weina, p weinani, pf weinian, f weingala; Yw wên'a*
- widal**, n. grass; poss. widhaŋ, q.v. *Ynh-ml*
- widhagaŋ**, adj. yellow (GN). *GNjm wityakang*
- widhaŋ**, n. grass (GN). Same as other dialects outside Yugambeh, Yugambeh form yihdhaŋ. *GNjm widhang*
- widhaŋgam, wiyangam**, n. long grass; widhaŋ + -gam 'lots of'. Appears to be variant of yihdhaŋ(gam), which is the form attested by GCTls. Note variant renderings of same handwritten source in GCNs, np. *GCns wujungum; GCnp weyungum; GCTls ejuncum long grass*
- widhi-widhibiny** [widhi-widhibin], n. bora ring; name for Swan Bay. Also listed by Hanlon as Julleen (jaliny 'sandbury bush'). *Ywh* says meaning unascertained, but cf. wudhe(h) 'red cedar'. *Ywh locnm. Widgeewidgeepin*
- wih, weh**, pron. you (singular); see weh.
- wihl**, n. cinders; cf. wehl. *Ywh weel*
- wilbin**, n. rifle bird [*Ptiloris paradiseus*]. See also yahdh. *Yw wil'bin [Ptiloris paradiseus]; Ywh wilbin*
- winday**, n. sea beach. *MRh windi*
- winji (wiynji), yinji (yiynji)**, loc. interrog. somewhere, where?; cf. wunda (poss. wunja). *Yinjigu wiya?* 'Where are you going to?'; *Yinjigal wiya?* 'Where are you coming from?'; *Yinjigu wiya?* 'Where are you going?'; *Winji wahu* 'Where are you going?' (*Ynh-fm*); *Wahlu jagul, winyijahl wahu?* 'You're a stranger, where you from?'; *Winyjiguh nyule yan.gehn?* 'Where did he go?'; *Winjigahl wahu?* 'Where were you?' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc winyijigu; Ynh-fm winji; Ml inji, winji; inji-go where to, inji-gâl where from; other forms inji-gun(-na); injeo where to; GCm winjee where*
- winjigahl, yinjigahl (ynj)**, t. interrog. where after. See winji. *Winjigahl wahu?* 'Where were you?' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc*
- winjigan**, t. interrog. when. *Winjigan mibiny wamginy?*—*Bula yabar nyanga.* 'When will the Blacks come here?'—'In three days.' (TD). *TDjb wingeegun*
- winjigu**, t. interrog. where (to). *Winjigu wahu?* 'Where are you going?' (TD). *TDjb wingeego*
- winwin**, n. white oak [*Casuarina suberosa*]. *NGgr winwin*
- winyam**, n. sand crab. *Yw win'yum, win'yam; Ywh weenyum*
- wiŋ, guwin**, n. ringtail possum [*Pseudochirus lanaganosis*] (*Yw*); cf. *kuwihny*. *Ym-jc guwin; Yal wing; Yw wing opossum, ringtail*
- wirangir(u)** pn. 'Wirangiroh' clan at Murwillumbah. *Mrh wirangiroh*
- wiya-**, v.t. give (M); wula- more common. *Ŋayu wanyi bandahn winyi, kalgah jali ŋaya.* 'I will give you a tomahawk (if) you cut down a tree for me.' *Ml wia v.t. give to, Ml wianje will give*
- wiyanŋ**, n. relation-in-law term; complicated relationship (Ml), requiring special investigation. WU lists it as 'wife's brother', C gives *wiyanŋ*

- ‘mother-in-law’. Cf. yamburu, jamban.
Ml weon, c'umbuŋ, yambúru
- wiyangam**, n. long grass; see
widhanġan.
- wiyuŋ, wuyuŋ, wuyun**, n. clever
(person); with secret supernatural
power (Ynh-ml); poss. wiyun, wuyun
as in southern dialects; wuyuni acc.
(Ynh-ml). Njinbani wuyuni. ‘(The witch
doctor) asked the ‘Clever thing’ (inside
him). (i.e. he deliberated). Cf. also
wubihn. *Ynh*
- wubihn, wubin**, adj. clever (expert); cf.
wiyuŋ. Mamali nyule wubihn. ‘He is
expert.’ (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc wubihn clever
(expert), smart; Ym-jc clever yijilahr; Yal
wupin expert; Yw wup'in*
- wubil, kubil**, adj. beautiful, pretty; see
also jagahygam. *Yal kubill beautiful; Yw
kubil; úbil beautiful, pretty; dhùgai'gùm
beautiful*
- wubin + -anga-**, adj. to be able; Yal ‘am
able’, but prob. adj. + ‘be/become’. cf.
wubihn/wubin ‘clever’. *Yal pr wupin, p
wupinen, pf wupinian, f wupinangala am able
v.; Yw wup'in able*
- wudhaŋ**, n. grass (Ms); see yihdhaŋ,
widhaŋ. *Ms woaodjung*
- wudhe(h)**, n. red cedar. *Ym-jc wujeh cedar;
Yal wojei; Yw wô-dhe cedar-tree, wa'dhê,
we'dhê red cedar; MRh widya red cedar tree;
TWs wige cedar; NGcds woodja red cedar tree;
GCnp woodgee cedar; GCns woodgee cedar tree*
- wudhebah**, n. ground where cedars
grow. *GCns woedgebah cedar ground; GCnp
woodgebah cedar ground*
- wudhir**, n., adj. fat; see wadhir.
- wudhir(bu)**, t. dawn, (first) daylight.
Poss. budhur. Bugadhi wudhirbu
ŋubu. ‘Get up at daylight tomorrow.’
(TDjb). *TDjb wôôdgera(bo)*
- wudhur(u)**, n. tea-tree. *Yw wúd'hûrû titree,
tea-tree*
- wuginy [wugin], kuginy [kugin]**, adj.,
adv. fast. Tweed talk wuginy ‘fast’
(Alec Vesper). Wugin-yan.gahla. ‘(he)
goes quickly.’; Wuginyehn yan.gehn.
‘He went quickly.’ (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc
wuginy/guginy; Yal wogin fast; Yw wô'gin
fast*
- wuginyah**, intj. hurry up be quick; from
wuginy ‘quick’?, cf. other dialects.
Poss. wugininyah, or wuŋginyah
(NG). *NGgr quick wogin, woginina; Ywh
woogininyah*
- wuhmin**, n. son-in-law, wife’s father;
reciprocal term from both wife’s father
and wife’s mother; cf. buguy (Ym-jc).
C has wumehn. *Ml wómen*
- wuhrgin**, v. come, arrive; poss. wamginy
with misread m/rn (?). Karalbu mibiny
wamginy. ‘A number of blacks are
coming.’ *TDjb wôrrigin, wôrmgin coming*
- wula-**, v.t. give; wulali- ‘give something
or anything’ (Ynh) is prob. reciprocal.
Cf. also wiya- (M). Nġhni wahu
wulani? ‘Whom did you give it to?’;
Nyula yugambe wulaligi. ‘He does not
want to give anything.’ (Ynh-ml);
Wulani wadhuj-jargani kuybayah.
‘(They) gave it to (their) mother to
cook.’; Wulani ŋanyi. ‘(He) gave (it) to
me.’; Nġayu wulani ŋubu. ‘I gave (it to
her) yesterday.’; Nyula wulahla
nyulagani. ‘He will give it to her.’
(Ym-jc); Nġahdu wulani? ‘Who gave
(her to him)?’ (TD). *Ym-jc wula, wulali;
Ynh-ml; Yal pr wula, p wulani, pf wululian, f
wulala; Yw wu'la, wu'lanî, wu'lalian, wil'âla
(sic); TDjb woolangee, woolane gave; TWjb
wool lar to give; MRjm wool lar to give*
- wulah**, n./v.? talk. *NGgr woolah*
- wulalbu**, adj., num. lots of, plenty; cf.
kamaybu, karalbu; kamaybu also
‘horde’, i.e. a lot, many, beyond four

- (Ywh); prob. wulal + -bu, cf. walal 'many'. *TDjb kurralboo or kommiboo many; Ywh komaiboo, kurralboo, woolalboo*
- wulambila**, n. sole (fish). *Ywh Woolumbilla; Yw wul'umbil'la*
- wulambiny** [wulambin], locnm. Mt Warning; also listed as (high) mountain. *Mfh wollumbin; RTr wollumbin high mountain; TWs woolombin a mountain; NGcds walumbin high mountain*
- wulanybil** [wulaynbil], n. thorn; cf. kulany(bil), kulambil, mamuŋ. *Yal wulenbil; Yw wu'lenbil*
- wulaŋ**, n. leaf. See wurajaŋ.
- wulangga-**, v. expect; poss. derived from wula- 'give'. *Yal pr wulung, p wulungen, pf wulungian, f wulungala*
- wularu**, n. shade, shadow; as of a tree. Poss. wularuh; cf. maluŋ. *Yw wu'larû; Ywh woolaroo*
- wulba-**, v. choke; cf. wulba(h)- 'hang' (Yw), prob. same. Yw gives most forms of 'to choke' with -li- suffix, i.e. reflexive 'to hang oneself'. *Yal v pr wulba, p wulbalen, pf wulbalian, f wulbaleila choke; Yw wul'ba; wul'balen; wul'balian; wul'balêla*
- wulba(h)-, wulwa-**, v. hang, suspend; also wurba-/kurba-; cf. wulba- 'choke'; Yal 'pf' form yanbanehn; poss. wulba(h)r-. Examples of verb 'hide' in Ynh were recorded as wulba-; see wurba- *Yal pr wulbar, p wulbarni, pf wulbarnian, f wulbarla; Yw wul'bâr; Ywh woolwah to hang*
- wulbaŋ**¹, n. Aboriginal woman; more commonly jalgany, q.v. *TDjb woolbung, chulgun*
- wulbaŋ**², **wulbangan**, n. girl, young woman; 5 to 10 years (Ywh), 15–25 (Yal). Kili wulbaŋ? 'Is she a young woman?' (TD). *Yal wulbûngunn femal 15–25; Yw wul'bungun female aborigines of from 15 to 25 years of age; MRaf, MRhpa woolbung young woman; TDjb woolbung; GCM woolbung young woman; Ywh Woolbung*
- wulbuh**, n. grey crane; 'blue crane' (lead coloured heron). [*Notophoyx novae hotlandiæ*]. *Ym-jc wulbuh; Yal wulbu; Yw wulbû crane, lead-coloured heron*
- wulbumbi-**, v. whistle (GN). Cf. wungumbil, wungunga-. *GNjm wulbumbile whistle*
- wulgalar**, n(?). elopement; poss. wulgalah. *GCcs woologallar elopement*
- wulu**, n. ankle; with heel (Yal). *Ym-jc; Yal wulo; Yw wûlô; TDjb wôdloo; TWjb woolloo, MRjm wool-loo*
- wululuny** [wululoyŋ], n. one sp. of pigeon; not brown, wampoo, wonga or flock (Yw), wonga pigeon (MR, NG). Cf. also wumbin, walarun. GCns and GCnp show a misprint: GCns supports wululunj, or wululuhny (with prestopped ny). *Yw wû'lûlû'-win, wû'lûwû'in pigeon, another species, not brown, wampoo, wonga or flock; MRh wollulin wonga pigeon; NGgr wooloolinya wonga pigeon; NGcds wooloolin wonga pigeon; TDjb woo-loo-loo-in pigeon; GCns woolalunge wonga pigeon; GCnp woolalunga wonga pigeon*
- wulungar**, n. large rock, rocks (?). *NGcds woung rocks; GCcp wooloongarra*
- wulungga**, loc. in front (GN); prob. ŋulungga loc. case. *GNjm wulungga*
- wuluwah**, n. saltwater rail; the "sneaking jack". *Ywh woolwooh*
- wulwah-**, v. to hang; variant of wulba(h)-, q.v.; also 'to hang' jalinguhrni, jura-. *Ywh woolwah to hang*
- wumar**, n. spear thrower; 'woomera', prob. borrowed: the woomera was not used in this area (McBryde); Ynh also has wumar-wumar 'woomera'

(Ynh-aj). C has wamahr 'woomera'.
Ym-jc; Ynh wumara (gc), wumar wumar (aj)

wumbeh-, v. to ride; meaning? what did traditional people ride? WAtc lists as have sex, copulate. *Yal pr umbei, p umbeini, pf umbeian, f umbeila; Yw um'bê; um'bêni; um'bêan; um'bâla*

wumbin, n. wonga pigeon; wumbin also listed as 'species of pigeon'. *Yal wumbin wanga pigeon; Yw wum'bin; wal'la-run wonga pigeon*

wumginy + -anga- [wumginyanga-], v. come; wamginy and poss. wamgihny in most sources, but in some sources (particularly NCff) seems to be wumginy. See wamginy. *NCff woombunna come on*

wuna-, v. to leave, stop. Note two examples do not have vowel lengthening in the imperative. Wuna madhi yahna. 'Don't sit there.'; Wuna mana kuybah. 'Don't cook (it)'; Wunah nyuhmba. 'Don't smell it.' (Ym-jc).
Ym-jc

wunaŋ, adj. slow, slowly; cf. munwul; poss. munwal; munwul 'slowly'. *Yal munwul slow, munwull slowly; Yw mun'wul slow, slowly; wunung; Ywh woonung slow*

wunda, interrog. where; poss. wunyja, and cf. winji/winyji and wunjigal.
Ynh-jc

wundal, n. bowl made from cork tree or bat tree; bagah 'shield made from cork tree', wundal 'bowl made from cork-tree' (Yw); cf. kundal/kandul. *Yal wundul bowl, wooden; Yw wun'dal bowl, of corkwood, bâgâ cork-tree or bat-tree*

wundaygal, n. mullet (GN). *GNjm undaigal*

wundun, adj. crooked; poss. wundany; cf. kuruhny. *Yal wundun crooked; Yw wun'dùm; kurôn', TDjb kur-rone*

wungahn, adj. lame. *Yal wungahn lame; Yw wun'gân*

wungumbil, wungumbili-, n., v. whistle, to whistle; cf. wulbumbi-. C has wunbi-, wulbi-, WA winy(ba-), wuhny(ba-), wunyba-, and GD winygunba-. Ywh form lacks final //.
Poss. wunguny- or wunyguny-. *Yal pr wungumbil, p wungumbilen, pf wungumbilian, f wungumbileiwala; Yw wun'gumbil; wun'gumbilen; wungumbilian; wungumbilêila; Ywh woongoombe whistle, woongoongalahla to whistle*

wungunga-, v.i. to whistle; poss. wunygunyga- (see wungumbil, wungunbi). *Ywh woongoongalahla*

wungun (?), n. clay (?). *NGcds wungun*

wunjardham (ynj), n. truth; 'without lie'. *Yal unjurratum (without lie); Yw ûng'dhûrradhum*

wunjigal, interrog. where from; cf. winji/winyji, wunda. Wunjigal wahlu? 'Where do you come from?' *Ynh-ml*

wunjigu, interrog. where to; cf. winji/winyji, wunda. *Ynh-fm*

wunyba [woynba], n. black snake; see guhnyba. *Ynh-ml*

wuŋah, pron. your, yours (singular). Njy yugumbeh kanŋahla gulgun wuŋah. 'I don't understand your language.' Ym-jc). *Ym-jc; Yal wonga; Twjb wunghar Ywh wunga yours; GNjm wonga thine*

wuŋan, loc.(?) about, around; that side (GN). Wuŋan kawarehla ŋumbiny 'running round about the house'.
Ynh-ml; GNjm wuŋan that side

wuŋan-wuŋan, loc. round about, crooked ways, astray. Wuŋan wuŋan yangahla (sic) 'going crooked ways or astray'. *Ynh-ml*

wuŋangiŋi-, v.i. turn round; cf. wuŋan.
Ynh-ml

wuñanjari-, v.i. turn round; from wuñan 'about, around'; wuñanjari imper., wuñanjarehla imperf., wuñanjarehn term., wuñanjari pf., wuñanjari intent.; wuñanjari- 'turn (something) round'. Cf. wuñangingi-. *Ynh-ml wuñanjari* etc., *wuñanjari* *ma*, *magi*, *ma* (ml)

wuñaw¹, n. whirlwind; poss. wuñaw/wuñaw; see also buluhlmanj. *Ym-jc*; *Yal ungau* or *bo-ulumung*; *Yw un'gau*; *bô-ulumung*, *GCcp bulwung*

wuñaw²(?), n. fish hawk; poss. wuñaw(?). *Yal ungau*

wuñyuryum, n. star (GN). See kuyuhm(gan), etc. *GNjm wuñyuryum*

wura-, **wurga-**, v. to steal. See wurga-. *TDjb woor*

wurangari (?), n. fresh water creek, a fresh water crossing. *GCns*, *GCnp woorungary*

wurañ, **wulañ**, **wurahñ/wuhrañ**, n. leaf; *Ym-jc* has wulañ (wurahñ); *Yal* and *Watson* also list as 'bough'. *Ym-jc wulañ* (wurahñ); *Yal worrông* bough (as 'leaf'), *worong*, *wôrùng* leaf; *Yw wor'ung* bough, *wôrùng* leaf; *TDjb woorang*; *Ywh woorong*

wurba-kurba-, v. to hide; also wulba(h)-, wulbali- 'hide oneself', and poss. also burba-, see burbali-. Some examples in *Ym* have wulba- 'hide'. *Wahlu wulbani?* 'Did you hide (it)'; *Wahlu wulbani dehyu?* 'Did you hide the rock?'; *wurbalehn* 'was hiding (prob. hiding oneself)' (*Ym-jc*). *Ym-jc gurba/wurba*; *Yw wurba*

wurbali-, v. to hide; prob. wurba- + -li-. *Yal hide* *pr* *worbullei*, *p* *worbullen*, *pf* *worbullian*, *f* *worbulleila*

wurdham, n. species of shark; cf. wardham 'eel, whale, mythical monster' in many dialects; only Hanlon has /u/ in first syllable, see wardham,

wadham, waryam. *Ym-jc wadham* shark; *Ywh Boiee*, *Jargun*, and *Woorajum* sharks; *Ym-jc warjam*, *GCcp* warrior

wurga-, **wura-**, v. to steal. GN form suggests wuyirga-. *Ynh wurga-*, *wurgala*, *wurgani* steal (gf); *Yal pr* *wurgâ*, *p* *wurgani*, *pf* *wurgian*, *f* *wurgala*; *Yw* *wur'ga*; *wur'ganî*; *wur'gian*; *wurgâla*; *wur'gâ*; *TDjb* *woora*; *Ywh* *wooragai*; *GNjm* *wuirkalila*

wurgay, n. thief; wurgaynyihn 'a bad thief' (-nyihn 'harmful quality'). *Yw* *wur'ôgai*; *Ywh* *woorogai* thief, *woorogai-nyeen* a bad thief

wurgili, n. brolga. See murulmany. *TDjb* *woorgilie*

wuri-, **wurinda-**, v. hurry. *Ywh* *woorenda* make haste, *woorain* hurry

wurinda (?), adj. quick; also waban. *Ywh* *woorenda*, *g'nobbun*

wuyi-wuyi, **wuwi-wuwi**, adj. reckless. *Yal* *wu-i-wu-i*; *Yw* *wûi-wûi*

wuyun, **wiyun**, **wuyun**, n. clever (person); with secret supernatural power see wiyun

Y y

yabara¹, n. kurrajong [*Sterculia diversifolia*] (*Yw*); poss. yabar. *Yal* *yabara*, *Yw* *ya'bara* kurrajong tree or kurrajong

yabara² (?), locnm. Yabbara State Forest; uncertain. *Ym*

yabul, num. one (GN); yabur and variants more common, see yabur. *GNjm* *yabul*

yabur, **yabuhr**, **yaburu(h)**, num. one; yabûrugin and yaburu-gin-gun sometimes used for singular personal pronouns (MI); *Ynh* form yabar. *Yabuhrgin* *yanbali-* 'go alone' (said to a male); *Yabuhrgingan* *yanbali-* 'go alone' (said to female); *yabuhminba* 'at once, with one blow, with one act'; *Yabuhru* *gen* *ñalawani* "Yinjijyu wiya?"

'One asked me "Where are you going?"; yaburu mibiny 'one Aboriginal' (Ml); yabur mibiny 'a (one) man' (Ms). *Ym-jc yabur*; *Ynh-if yabar*; *Yal yabru*; *Yw yâbrû*; *Ml yabûru*, *yaburu-gin (m)*, *yaburu-gin-gun (f)*, - (n), *yabunon (arb.)*; *yaburugin(gun) yûnbully*; *yaburu-min-ba at once, etc*; *Ms yabbera one*; *yaberie mebbin a black man*; *ATtp three yabaro*, *ATlw yabberoo*, *ATjo yaburu*, *NCff yabroo*, *TDjb yabbru*; *Ywh Yabbaroo*

yaburahny [yaburaain], pn. Yaburong, Yar birain; a brother of Berrung, one of the three brothers who came to the land (Ml); creator, Yar Birain (Ym-ew). Waguyiya Yaburahny 'Yabûróŋ's corroboree'. *Ym-ew yabarany*; *Ml Yabûróŋ*

yaburuhma, adv. always; see yaburuhma-.

yaburuhma-, v. always doing; related to yabur 'one'? + -ma; cf. 'do'. *Yal always yabruma, always doing pr yabruma, p yabrumani, pf yabrumian, f yabrumalaalways doing*; *Yw always yâbrûma, always doing ya'brûmâ*; *ya'brûmâni*; *yâ'brûmian*; *yâ'b'rûmâla doing*; *ya'brumâ always doing*

yadhgali-, v. to whisper; prob. yadhga- + -li-; odd sequence of /dhg/; however as GD has ŋadhga- 'whisper', yadhga- is prob. a variant. *Yal pr yathgalen, p yathgalen, pf yathgalian, f yathguleila*; *Yw ya'dhgalen*; *yad'hgalen*; *ya'dhgalian*; *yad'hgalêila*

yaga-, v.t. make; also 'build' Ym-jc, cf. buga- 'build'. Wahlu ŋanyi bargan yaga(h). 'You make me a boomerang.'; Ŋayu bargan yagahla. 'I can make a boomerang.'; Yagah ŋayu bargan. 'Let me make a boomerang.' (Ynh); Ŋayu yagahny ŋumbiny. 'I build a house, put it up.' (potential – can/might build?) (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yaga*; *Ynh-ml Yal pr yaga, p yagani, pf yagalian, f yagala*; *NGgr yakka light (the fire)*; *Yw yâg'â*; *yâg'ânî*; *yâg'âlian*

yagarabal, n. Yugarabul language. *Ynh yagarabal (fm)*, *yagarabul (ml)*, *yagarbul (ml, gf)*

yagir, n. teak tree; cf. bulbar¹. *NGcds yagrey*

yagumba, intj. no, usually yugambeh. *Gcm yakoomba*

yaguy, **yagihl**, **yawgu**, **yaguny** [yagoyn], n. bandicoot. *Ym-jc yagu(h)*; *Ynh-gf yogoi*; *Yal yagoi*; *Yw yagoi*; *Yw yâg'oi*; *Ybs yackiel bandicoot*; *GCcs yukkie bandicoot*; *GCns yawgu bandicoot*; *NGgr yukai*; *NGcds yagoi bandicoot*; *Ywh yagoi, yowgoiee*; *GNjm yaguin*

yahdh, n. catbird (Ywh) (jigay more common), or satin bowerbird (NGgr), rifle bird [*Ptiloris paradiseus*]. Yahdh is 'night hawk' in GD. *NGgr yaheh satin bowerbird, rifle bird*; *Ywh Djeeagai, Yaheej*

yahgari, n. (young) girl; 1 to 5 years; TWjb and MURjwm forms suggest dahgari/jahgari; see also jabuny jabuh yahgari 'female baby' (Ywh). *Yw yâg'uri girl*; *Ml yagâri girl*; *Ms yagerie daughter*; *MRaf, MRhpa yargery a girl*; *NGcds yagrey girl*; *chal gum yagrwy young*; *TDjb yargarie*; *TWjb targare girl*; *MRjm targaree girl*; *Ywh yahgurrie*; *Ywh tcharboo-yahgaree female baby*

yahgen, n. seat; poss. yahn.gen 'sat'. *Ywh sit = yahgen, a seat*

yahgulguma-, v.t. to try; Yal 'try (it)'. *Yal pr yagulgoma, p yagulgomen, pf yagulgomian, f yagulgomala try (it)*; *Yw yâg'ulgôma*; *yâg'ulgômen*; *yag'ulgômian*; *yâg'ulgômâla*

yahn-, **yahna-**, **yahn.ga-**, v.i. to sit, stop, live at, sit down; inflected form yahn.gali- (Ml); yahnbay 'sitting down' (Ywh); Ywh: rest, repose, the place where one sits down; also indicates friendship. Ynh notes yahnbi imper. (sometimes); yahnbigi 'want(s) to sit', yahyani 'sat'. Yahna wahlu. 'You stop here.' (Ywh); yahnala ŋumbinya

(nyumbinya sic.) 'sitting or staying at home.' (Ynh-ql); Yahn.galah r̥aw waymalehla. 'I'm sitting talking.'; Yahna wahlu, wunah yan.geh. 'Sit you down, don't go.'; Yahn.ga waymaliyah. 'Sit down and talk.' Bulahbu yahn.galah janun̄gah yinan̄gah. 'Two are sitting close to each other.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc* live at, sit; *Ynh-ql* yahna, yahna; *Ml* yana sit, yangalé; *TDjb* yanna; *ATtp* yangalla; *ATjo* yaambe (cf. 'walk' yanbe); *NCff*, *Ywh* yahnah sit down (imp.), sitting down yahnbai; yahngulla, yahngla rest, repose, yahnawahloo I stay here (you stop here)

yahnbay-gubih, n. seat; = "belonging to sit down"; note *Ywh* form suggests suffix -gugi(h); cf. 'rowlock's'. *Ywh* yahnbaigoogee

yahr, yehr, n. wing, fin; cf. yehr 'fin', prob. same. See also yurahr, jaruhn. *Yw* yar'ra wing; *NGgr* yurara; *Ywh* yerrah wing, yerrafin

yahraŋ, n. sand; also sandhill (TDjb). See also yaruŋ, kuygam, kulgam. *Gcm* yarrong sand; *Ywh* yahrung, kooeegum, koolgum

yahwul, n. small hornet or wasp; cf. buwin, duguhl, dugal¹. *Yw* ya'wul wasp; *Ywh* yahwool, yahwulpah place near Pimpama (wasp)

yahwulbah, locnm. wasp place; place near Pimpama. *Ywh* locnm. Yahwulpah

yalabay, n. urine; see jalubay. Yalabay also in the Brisbane River language (Nunakal) (Ynh-am). *Ynh-gf*

yalany¹ [yalayn, yelayn], n. tongue; *NCff*'s forms suggests medial /b/, *TDjb*'s an initial /d/ or /j/. *Ywh*'s yalanyama- 'lick' shows the final ny. Cf. yalany 'tongue' in GD, WA, *C. Ms* yellin; *NCff* yebbin; *TDjb* tellin; *Ywh* yellin-n'yumah lick

yalany² [yalayn, yelayn], n. lips; poss. error, all others give jayan/jehn/dambur etc.; yalany (given by *Ywh*) also means 'tongue'. *Ywh* yellin, jahm

yalanyama-, v.t. lick; from yalany 'tongue'. Cf. yulanyma-. *Ywh* yellin-n'yumah

yalbur(u), adj., v. happy, contented; cf. yalbi-, yarbi- 'sing'. *Yal* yalburru adj. happy, pr yalboru, p yalboren, pf yalborian, f yalborala v. happy (to be), be contented; *Yw* yal'buru contented adv.

yalgan, n. sun; also for 'summer' (Ym-jc), and 'daytime' (Ym-jc). Nyanga also found in the more northerly parts with the same meaning range; see also numgir. Yalgan kahgiwahla. 'The sun is going down.'; Kahgiwahla yalgan, ŋandir ŋuluŋmay. 'The sun is setting, it'll be dark soon.'; Bahryilahla yalgan. 'The sun is rising.'; Kagalihn yalgan ŋuhn jaŋ. 'The sun is going down, it's really hot.' (Ym-jc) *Ym-jc* sun (daytime), summer; *Ynh* sun yalgan (ml), yalga (ql); *Ms* yelkin sun; *ATtp* yalgan; *ATlw* yangay; *ATjo* yalgun

yalnan, n., adj. light from sun, sun, hot; poss. yalŋan?. *Ym-jc* has yarnaŋ. *Ym-jc* yarnaŋ hot; *Yal* yalnun light from sun etc. = sun; *Yw* yal'nun hot, light from sun or verb shine

yalnan + -anga-, v. to shine, reflect light; poss. yalŋan, cf. jalŋay. *Yal* pr yalnun, p yalnunen, pf yalnunian, f yalnungala shine; *Yw* yaln'un; yaln'unen; yaln'unian; yaln'ungala

yalul, adj. light weight. *Yal* yalul light (weight); *Yw* yā'lul light, from weight

yalurgul (?), locnm. Big Burleigh; see jalŋgal.

yalyal, yilyal, yelyel, yaljal, adj. sick, ill; yadal (Ynh) prob. misheard; *Ml* has yilyal, yilyalma- 'to cause to be sick'; Hanlon also has danbiyan, and MRh

suggests initial fricative (spelling zell zell). Cf. also *nyal-nyal* 'hurt, pain'. Malahyu nanyi yilyalmahny. 'He will make me sick.' (Ml); *yalyal jinaŋ* 'big toe (?)' (Ms). *Ym-jc yalyal; Ynh-ml yadal; Yal yuljul; Yw yul'dhul; Ml yilyul, yilyül-gâri, yilyül-gâr-gun (f), yilyül-gâri (n); yilyulman will make sick; Ms yel yel bad, yel yel chinong big toe; MRh zell zell sick; Ywh tunbyun, yelyel sick*

yalyal jinaŋ, n. big toe (?). *Ms yel yel bad, yel yel chinong big toe*

yamba¹, n. snake (Tweed River word); meaning 'carpet snake' in other dialect lists. *Nggr yamba*

yamba², n. home; properly Gungari (?). Yanbalehla yamba 'going or coming home' (ql). *Ynh*

yambuhr(u), n. relation-in-law term (M); complicated relationship (Ml), requiring special investigation. Cf. *jambaŋ, wiyang*. WU lists *jambera, yambera* 'wife's father's father'. *Ml weon, c'umbun, yambûru*

yamigan (?), adj. single; poss. *yamaygan*. *MRh yamigan*

yamundawi, n. foot (?). *NGgr yahmundowie*

yan-, yana-, yan.ga-, v.i. go, walk; irreg., inflected forms *yang-a-, yanbali-* (Ml); irreg: imper *yanbay/bah/bih* (*yûnbai*) and *yanah*; used with verb sequences e.g. 'go hunt'; used in compounds with e.g. *dagay* (go to death, die); but poss. confused with *-ana-/anga-*; *yangah* imper. (ATlw); listed as 'walk' in Curr lists; irreg. forms shown by *tp/jo* (*yanba-*) and *ATlw* (*yang-a-*); *Ywh* forms include *yena-* forms: *yegahla* (*yengahla*). *Yanbigi* 'to go'. *Yugam nay yangahny bambambu*. 'I cannot go with swollen feet.' (Ml); *Wanah yanbah/yanah* 'Don't go!'; *Ŋay yanbalehla waybarah*.

'I'm going to the camp.'; *Yanah ŋali jalum kahngaleh*. 'Let's go and catch fish.'; (Ml); *Ŋayu kunybaneh yanah bulaŋi*. 'I invite you to go.'; *Nyule yanah baraŋ*. 'He goes now.'; *Mulam-walal yana*. 'The boys go.'; *Yanah!* 'Go!' (imper.) (Yal); *Yan.gahla ŋayu*. 'I'm going.'; *Yangah!* 'Get up, arise!' (Ywh); *Baygal kila ya(h)n*. 'A man (is) coming.' (Ynh-ml); *Nyula yehni*. 'He went.' (Ynh-ml); *Wahlu yanbaleh*. 'You go.'; *Ŋayu yanbalehla*. 'I am going' (Ynh-gc); *Ŋaw yan.gahla town.gu nuŋanygu*. 'I'm going to town for tucker.'; *Yahna wahlu, wuna yan.geh, waymalah ŋaliŋih*. 'Sit down, don't go, talk with us.'; *Ŋayu yan.gehn workmaliyahgu*. 'I'm going to work.'; *Ŋay yan.gehn yan.gehn*. 'I walked a long way.'; *wuginyehn yan.gehn* 'went quickly'; *janmaleh yan.gehn* 'went slowly' (Ym-jc); *Ŋayu-ŋuhr yanbalehla*. 'I will go too.' (TD). *Ym-jc yana; Ynh yana-, yang-a-, yanga variant, yanbali imper., yanbalila imperf.; Yal pr yana, p yani, pf yangian, f yangala go, walk; ngaio goenbunnei yana bullungi; neule yana barang molumm-wallull yana; yana!*; *Yw yan'â, yan'î, yan'ian, yan'-gâl'a; Ml yungan cannot go; yûna; yunga, yûnbale; Ml yûna go, yûnbai/yûna (imper); dukkaiyungan go to death, dukkaiâna go to death, die; NGgr yangballala walkabout; ATip yamba; ATlw yingalla; ATjo yanbe; GCm yangan gone away; NCff yanbela; TDjb yanbar, yânbalala I'm going now; yan-ba-alan-je let's go home; TWjb tanba-lala to go away; MRjm yan-ba-lala to go away; Ywh Yangahlar-n'gaio get up and go away, yangah get up, arise, yunga depart, yahnbai, yegahla (yengahla); GNjm yena go, yauna walk*

yanba-, v. grind, sharpen on stone. *Yal pr yanba, p yanbani, pf yanbanian, f yanbala grind (sharpen on a stone); Yw yan'ba, yan'bani, yan'banian, yanbâl'a*

yanbay, n. a walk. *Gcm yanbi, yambi walk; Ywh yahnbai*

yanbula, n. fish (?). *Ms egra or yen bulla fish*

yangay, n. rising tide. See yehyin.

yangil, n. small creek; one of Ybp, Ybs forms prob. misread n as u (prob. both from same handwritten source); see also karbi. *Ybs eagnell; Ybp eaguell*

yan.giwa-, v.i. come, come back; yan.giwa imper., yan.giwala imperf., yan.giwani pf. (Ynh-ml); cf. yan.giwala ḡayaba 'coming to me'; Nyula ḡubu yan.giwani. 'He came yesterday.' *Ynh*

yanmali-, v.i. go; cf. yan-, yanbali-; Ynh expresses doubt on correctness. Wanda wahlu yanmalehla? 'Where are you going?' (Ynh-gc). *Ynh-gc*

yaḡ, loc. here; see yaḡgiwa-, yaḡjani-, yaḡjanibuli-.

yaḡjani-, v.t. bring, fetch. Wahlu yaḡjani ḡaya. 'You bring to me.'; ḡayu nyulaḡi yaḡjanini. 'I have brought (fetched) him.'; Mugar nyula yaḡjanini. 'He brought a storm' (Ynh); Yanihndan (sic) diman.guh. 'They took it to their camp.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yanihndan; Ynh*

yaḡjanibuli-, yaḡjaniburi-, v.t. bring, fetch; or yaḡjaniburi-; yaḡjanibuli imper., yaḡjanibulila (-burila) imperf., yaḡjanibulin term., jaḡjanibuligi intent. (Ynh-ml); cf. yaḡjani-. *Ynh-ml*

yaḡgiwa-, yan.giwa-, v.i. come, come back. ḡayu yaḡgiwani wahnyi gurgunmayah. 'I've come to talk to you.'; ḡali yugalbinygan yaḡgiwani. 'My wife and I have come back.'; yan.giwala ḡayaba 'coming to me'; Nyula ḡubu yan.kiwani. 'He came yesterday.' (Ynh-ml). *Ynh-ml*

yaḡma-, v. swear; yaḡmahla. *Ynh-gf yaḡmala*

yaraman, yaramaḡ, n. horse; plur. yaraman.gin, yaramanmaḡ 'some horses'. Nyahni yaramanjin. '(I) saw some horses.' Ynh). *Ym-jc yaramaḡ; Ynh-ml yaraman*

yarany [yarayn], **jarany** [jarayn], **yariny** [yarin], n. beard; 'chin' (Yal), also 'moustache' (Ywh); poss. jarany in Tweed (TWjb) and Murwillumbah (Mrjm). Yugum yarany 'beardless' (Ms); yarany kamay 'long whiskers' (NGgr). *Ynh-ql yarany beard; Yal yaran chin, yarung whiskers; Yw yeran, yar'an (also whiskers); Ms yerandera chin, yeran beard, ucum yeran beardless; NGgr yerrin whiskers; ATip yaran; ATlw yireen; ATjo yarund; NCff yerrin; TDjb yarran; TWjb terring hair of beard; MRjm terrin hair of beard; Ywh yerrin beard, includes moustache; GNjm yaran beard*

yaraḡ, yaruḡ, n. sand, beach; see yaruḡ.

yarba-, v. to marry; yarbani giving in marriage. Nanahḡ yarabah. 'Marry my sister'. *MI yaraba; NGcds yarraballah marriage; Ywh yarrabunnee marriage (= giving)*

yarbam, n. waves of sea. *Ywh yarrabum*

yarbi-, yarbili-, v. to sing; yarbil 'song' listed by Tdjb. Janabi yarbiluru waybarabu. 'They were singing in the camp.' (MI); Yarbilehla/Yalbilehla. 'They are singing a song', yuwahr 'corroboree song', mibiny, jalgany 'men and women' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yalbi, yarbilehla, yalbilehla; Yal pr yarrabil, p yarrabilen, pf yarrabilian, f yarrabileila; Yw yar'rabil; yar'rabilen; yar'rabilian; yar'rabilêla; MI yerrube, yerrubilloro; TDjb yerrabil song; Gcm yarrabil sing; Ywh yerrabay*

yarbil, n. song; Curr lists as 'long', prob. misread (Ncff). Banyarma (sic) yarbil (yarubil?). 'Make a good song.' (MI).

Ml yerrúbil, yerrubil, NCff yerribil; TDjb yerrabil song

yarbilgihn, yarbilgihn.gan, n. singer; -gan fem. form. *Ml yerrubil-gin-gun (f), yérubilgin (m), -gun (f)*

yargeh¹, n. wind; cf. burginy. Jangam yargeh. 'The wind is strong.' (Ym-jc); kamay yargeh 'storm' (NGcds). *Ym-jc yargeh; Yal yar ga; Yw yârga, yûrga, yar'ga; NGcds komi yeragah storm; ATtp borugin; ATlw yirragay; ATjo yarga; GCm yir gi wind; Ywh yerragay*

yargeh², n. south; 'wind' in other lists. *Ywh yerragay*

yaruh-, yaruhli-, v. to fly, fly away, creep, swim; 'fly as a bird, creep'; yaruhli- prob. yaruh- 'fly' + antipassive/continuous. Also see bihra- (bira-) 'throw, fly', gayi- swim (etc.). *Ñaw yaruhlen kuñgih barundi, kayeni balundi. 'I swam in the water in the river, I entered the river.'* (Ym-jc). *Yaruhlilah nuñanybil. 'The birds are flying.'*; *Mamali yaruhlelah nuñanybil. 'The bird is flying.'* (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yaruh- swim, fly; Yal pr yarole, p yarolen, pf yarolian, f yaro-yarolala fly, creep; Yw yar'òle; yar'òlen; yar'òlian; yar'òlâla fly as a bird, creep, fly away; Ywh yaroolay*

yaruh-yaruh(li)-, v.i. flee (in panic); yaru(h)- 'to fly' redup. + -li antipassive/continuous. *Yal pr yaro-yarole, p yaro-yarolen, pf yaro-yarolian, f yaro-yarolala; Yw flee as if in panic yar'ò-yar'òlê*

yarun, n. stone; daraw or dehyu more common. *Ym-jc dehyu; Yal darrau stone, tarau-tarau gravel; Yw tarau' gravel, darrau loose stones; ATtp dao, ATjo yeron; Ywh tay-yo, pundun*

yaruñ, yarañ, n. sand, beach. Cf. also yahrañ, kuygam. *Ym-jc yaruñ beach; Yal yarông; Yw kui'gùm; yâr'ùng, yar'ong; TDjb yerrung; GCcs yerrung sea beach; Ywh yahrung, koee gum, kool gum sand*

yaw, intj. alright, yes; same as yes (w); yaw yaw yaw 'come back' (interjection to call dogs) (Ynh-gc). See also yaway, yawu(y). *Ynh jau 1. yes, 2. interjection to call dogs (gc); Yal yau as 'yes'; Yw yau adv. all-right (same as yes); TDjb yo, yoe; GNjm yau yes*

yawahr, yuwahr, n. corroboree, corroboree song, corroboree. In Ml it is associated with Berrung, one of the Three Brothers, cf. kirin, wagaya. In GD, WA yawahr is a corroboree type with action and mass participation. *Yawar Beruñna 'Berrun's corroboree' (Ml); Yarbilehla yuwahr, yarbilehla mibiny jalgany yuwahra. 'They are singing corroboree, men and women are singing corroboree.'* (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yuwahr, yawahr, yawar corroboree song; Ml youara*

yawahr-ñargin(y) [-ñargin], n. song maker of corroboree songs; cf. yawahr 'corroboree song'. *Ml youara-ñurrugin a maker of karábari songs*

yawañ, n. net for wallabies; net for catching wallaby (Yal). *Yal yau-ung, Yw yau'-ung*

yaway, intj. yes. See also yawu(y), yaw. *Ynh-ml; TDjb yo, yoe*

yawgar, yawgargin(y) [yawgargin], n. goanna [*Varanus varius*] (NGgr); NGcds form prob. a misreading. *Ybs yawkerra iguana; MRh yow goora iguano; NGgr yowgurrugin, yowgurrah goanna [Varanus varius]; NGcds yongarah iguana or quano; NCff yowgerer; GCcs yugara iguana; Ywh yow gurra iguana*

yawu(y), yaw, yaway, yuway, intj. yes. See also yaw, yaway, ñeh. *Ym-jc yawu; Ym-ew yaway; Yal yau; Yw yau; Ms yah why yes; ATtp ewewy; ATlw, jo yo, NCff yoe; TDjb yo, cam, yoe; Ywh ee-oh yes*

yawun, t. night, evening, afternoon, late afternoon; see also ñularun. *Yal yau-un*

- afternoon; Yw yau'-un' afternoon; Ml yán sunset; ATip youan, ATjo woolaroon*
- yawun-yawun**, t. evening (just dark); yawun 'afternoon' redup. *Yal yau-un-yau-un*
- yeh**, dem. any. Cf. TWjb and MRjm newlare he, she, it (as clue to pronunciation of are). *TWjb yare any; MRjm yare any*
- yehr, yahr**, n. fin; same for "wing". *Ywh yera*
- yehyin (yehny?)**, **yangi (yangay)**, n. rising tide; poss final /ny/ heard as /ŋ/ by Watson, and 'in' by Fowler (NCff). *Yal yei-en rising tide; Yw yē'-in rising tide; NCff yangi*
- yelyel**, adj. sick; see yalyal.
- yiba-**, v.t. to hold. Yibahla ŋaw, pencil ŋaw yibahla. 'I'm holding a pencil.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yiba, Yal pr iba, p ibani, pf ibai-an, fibala; Yw i'ba, i'banî, ibai-an, ibâla*
- yiburuh**, n. features, face. *Yal ibru; Yw îbrû features; GNjm iburu face*
- yigam**, n. meat (muscle or flesh); poss. soft [gh] heard as /dh/ by Yw. *Ym-jc yigam; Ynh-gf; Yal igumm; Yw îdhùn, igum meat, flesh, muscle, i'gum; dhim'ùn*
- yihdhaŋ**, n. grass; baŋgil in Ybs list; widal (prob. widhaŋ) in Ynh. Yidhaŋgam 'long grass' in GCTls, 'wet grassy flats' in NGgr. Cf. widhaŋ. Bugani ŋayu yidhaŋgu ŋumbiny ŋanyah (mamali). 'I built my house (there) of grass.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yihjaŋ; Yal ijun; Yw îdhùn; NGgr eejungum wet grassy flats; ATip yethung; ATlw yeechang; ATjo eedung; NCff, TDjb ejung; Ybs, Ybp bungil; GCTls ejuncum long grass; Ywh eejung*
- yihdhaŋgam**, adj., locnm. grassy; yihdhaŋ + -gam; place name Ejuncum, on Nerang River—grassy. Cf.
- widhaŋgam. *GCTls ejuncum long grass; Ywh locnm. Ejuncum*
- yihl**, adj. lazy. GD has yiriŋh. See also karul², duhŋ. *Yal lazy il*
- yihrany** [yeerayn], **nyiriŋ**, n. green or whip snake [*Dendrophis punctulatur*]; green snake nyir'ing (Yw). *Ym-jc yihrany green or whip snake; Yal iring green snake; Yw nyir'ing green snake, ir'ring green tree snake; Ybp eron green snake; Ml yiran; MRh yeerin green snake; NGcds yeren green snake; Ywh yerrin*
- yila (yili)**, loc. interrog. where; see yile. *Ynh*
- yilahgu**, loc. interrog. where, to where; from yile/yila/yili, q.v. Yilahgu wahlu? 'Where are you going?' (Ynh-gf). *Ynh yilagu*
- yilal**, n. light (GN). *GNjm yilal*
- yilaman**, n. fighting shield. *NGgr eelamon*
- yilbagan**, locnm. Yilbogan; poss. yilbagany; Beaudesert, and the current name of the racecourse. *Ym-jc; Ynh-gc yilbagan, yilbagany name of a place*
- yile, yili, yila**, loc. interrog. where?, in what place?, some place. Yile mibiny, yili mibiny? 'Where are the blacks?' (Ml); Yili nyule? 'Where is he?' (Yal); Yila wahlu yanbalehla? 'Where are you going?' (Ynh-aj); Yila wahlu (kawahla)? 'Where are you going?' (Ynh-gf); Yile dehyu? 'Where's the rock?' (Ym-jc); Yila baygal? 'Where are the blacks?' (GN); Yili jabalgan kilagubi kandalgubi? 'Where is the paddle of that canoe?'; Yili bandahn? 'Where is the tomahawk?' (Ml); Yilibu jalgany? 'Where are all the women?' (TD). *Ym-jc; Ynh yila; Yal illi, illi neule where is he; Yw il'li, il'li; Ml yilly 'What place?', 'some place'; ATlw yella; ATjo yillim mebing; NCff illy; TDjb ille (?) (sic); Ywh eelee; GNjm yila baigal where are the blacks?*

yilen, adv. very; very tired, tired; 'to be tired', has -anga-. *Yal adj. yilen tired, v. pr yilen, p yilen, pf yilian, f yilangala to be tired; Yw yi'len very*

yilgahn, see *yilñahn*.

yili, loc. interrog. some place, in what place? See *yile*.

yilñahn, yilñan, n. liver. *Ym-jc yilñan; Yal yilñahn; Yw yil'nan*

yilñan bugal, adj., v. pleased; lit. 'liver good'. *Yal pr yilñanbugull, p -baugullen, pf -baugullian, f -baugullala please; Yw yil'nan bua'gul pleased lit. 'liver good'*

yilyalma-, v.t. to cause to be sick; cf. *yalyal*. *Ml yilyulma*

yimer, yimar, n. female kangaroo [*Macropus gigantea*]; female (Yw). *Yal himmerra; Yw yim'era, yim'mera female [M. gigantea]; Ml imarra; GCm yimmera female kangaroo*

yina-, yinima-(?), yuna-, v. to lie down; prob. *yinama-* = 'cause to lie down, make lie down'; inflected form *yunali-*. *Yunahgir ñay. 'I should like to lie down.'*; *Ñay ñurahm yunahny. 'I will lie down and sleep.'* (Ml); *yinalur 'lay down'; yinbigi 'want(s) to lie down' (Ynh-ml). Ym-jc yina, yinima(?); Ynh yina-, yinala, yinalur lie down (gc, ql); Yal pr ina, p inani, pf inandian, f inalala lie (rest); Yw nyina; Ml yũnai-gerry; yũna lie down; yũnalé, yunan (fut)*

yinahla, t. night, night time, rest time; see *nyinahla*.

yinama-, v. leave, depart. *Yinimani ñayu. '(?)' (Ym-jc). Yal pr inama, p inamunni, pf inaman, f inamala leave, depart; Yw in'ã'ma; in'ãmanî; in'ãman; in'ãmâla*

yinaña-, loc. close(?); cf. *januñ* and *bundagahl*. *Bulahbu yahn.galah januñgah yinaña. 'Two are sitting close.'* (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yinaña*

yinerugan, pn. mythical dog. See *ñinarugan*. *Norledge*

yingir, n. salt water. *NCff yeengeree*

yinjagini-, v. interrog. how (GN); poss. do how? *GNjm indyagenin how*

yinjagu, yinjigu (ynj), interrog. where, to where; cf. *yilahgu*, and see also *winjigu*. *Yinjagu (yinjigu) wahu (= yilahgu wahu) 'Where are you going?' (ql). Ynh-jp, ml, ql*

yinji, winji (ynj), loc. interrog. where, somewhere. *Yinjigu weh?/Winjigu wahu? 'Where are you going to?' (Ml, TDjb); Yinjigal wiya? 'Where are you coming from?' (Ml). Ml inji, winji; inji-go where to, inji-gâl where from; TDjb winge-go, GCnp wyengoo where are you going?*

yinjigahl, winjigahl (ynj), t. interrog. where after. See *winji*. *Ym-jc*

yinjigan, yinjahgan, t. interrog. when?; poss. (like other 'interrogatives', used in indefinite sense 'some time'). See also *winjigan*. *Yinjagan wahu yangahla? 'When are you going?' (Ynh-ml). Ym-jc yinjahgan; Ynh yinjagan when (ml); Yal innjigunn when (interrogatively); Yw in'dhigun; GNjm indyakan when*

yin.kahya-, yin.kahyi-, v. wish, for craving; *Ywh* form suggests *yin.kayahla* pres. *Yw yin'kaiã'la; Ywh yeenkai-ayler; Ywh yeenkaiayla for craving*

yinyihnyiq, adj. savage; = snapping, biting. Poss. should be read *yiq-nyihn* 'bite-harmful quality'. *Ywh yinyee-n'yinq*

yina-, nyinga-, v.t. to bite; or *yinga-*; *yiq(g)ahla* 'biting'; see also *yingan*. *Ñayu waymani ñagami yugambèh yinjiliyah mibinyi, jalganyi jahdhami. 'I told that dog not to bite any man, woman or child.'*; *Yinjilehla ñagam. 'The dogs are biting (each other?).'* (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yina; Yal pr inga, p ingani,*

pf inganian, f ingala; Yw yingahla 'biting, bite', n. nyin'gan; nyin'ga; nyin'gani; nyin'ganian; nyin'gāla; Ml v.t. inga

yingan, n. a bite. *Ywh yingun*

yirbul, yirbandhar(gan), n. cross-cousin; yarbul/yirbul (Yw) poss. same as Ml yirabuhŋ; Ml describes -dhar as a suffix usually added to terms for relatives to strengthen. *Yw cousin yer'rabul, Ml yirabúŋ(-gun), Ml yirabúŋ, yirabúŋ-jāra, yirabúŋ-gun, yirabúŋ-jār-gun, kájaruŋ(-gun); Ywh yerrabool cousin*

yirgahŋ, yilgahn, n. female's younger sister. *Yal yilgahn younger sister; Ml yirgan, ATlw yeragoong younger sister; ATjo year gong; GNjm yirkang younger sister*

yirigiŋ, n. male grey possum [*Trichosurus vulpecula*] (Yw). *Yal iriging; Yw i'ringing grey male opossum*

yiriliny [yirilin], n. bird. GD and C have yiririhny. *Ynh*

yirimbam, biribirim, bilibirin, n. cicada, big locust, locust; Ym-jc yirimbam; Yal gives as 'locust', Yw as cicada, locust. *Ym-jc yirimbam big locust (cicda?); Yal yerrimbumm locust; Yw yer'ribum cicada, locust, cycada (sic), bir'ribir'rim cicada, locust, bil'libi'rin locust (cicada); Ywh birribirrim locust*

yubahn, n. swamp reed; see also kalgari(h)², dulun, bandeh, jila. *NGgr yubahn*

yugalbinygan [yugalbin.gan], n. wife. Cf. nyubanŋ, nyuhgalbinygan. *Ynh-ml Njali yugalbinygan yangiwani. 'My wife and I have come back.' (Ynh).*

yugam, yagam, jugam, yugam(beh), adv. no, not; yugam -jam emphatic negative prob. (Ml); cf. wunah (imperative) 'don't' (Ym-jc); also cf. yugum. Older form was prob. yugumbir or yugambir; cf. yugumbi. GCm has yagumba. Yagam kanŋahba.

'(I) don't know.' (ATtp); Yugam ŋay yaŋŋahny bambambu. 'I cannot go with swollen feet.' (Ml); yugambe kiyalehla 'never tells' (Ynh-ml); yugambe nyahla 'can't see (it)' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yugambe (occasionally yugumbeh); Ynh-ml, gc, gf yugam no, none, not, yugambe nothing, no, none, never (ml, gc, g), yugum no, not (gf, fm); Yal yugumm no; Yw yû'gum no, yû'gum not; Ml yogum; ATtp yagam (yagam canaba); ATlw ugum, yoogum; ATjo yacum; GCm yakoomba; NCff gucum; TDjb ukum, ucum; Ywh yugum; GNjm yukumbi I don't know*

yugambir, n. Yugambeh tribe or language; name of tribe or language (Yw); poss. /r/ has been lost in recent pronunciation. *Ym-jc yugambeh; Yw yûgumbîr; Yw yûgumbîr*

yugam karal, num. a few (not many); karal 'many'. *Ywh yugum kurral a few = not many*

yugan, n. flint. *Yal yugunn; Yw flint yûgùn*

yugari, n. shell; see yugir.

yugay¹, n. root of swamp fern; name of a mountain on which the Uki grows. *MRs/1/1 Uki*

yugay², n. Italian (English) bee; prob. nyugay and prob. generic word, as nyugay given as generic by Yal, Yw; nyugay bargal lit. 'bee painful'—bee that stings (Yw). See nyugay, nyugay bargal. *Ym-jc yugay Italian bee; Yw nyo'gai pûrragùl English bee - lit. bee that stings; Ybs Nuki English bee*

yugima-, v. to shove. *Ywh yugiemah*

yugir, n. mussel, ugarie, eugarie; ugarie, eugarie, called "pippie" at Tweed River (Ywh), also shell (Ym-jc), cockle (Yw); prob. shellfish; cf. place name Ukerebagh Island (near Tweed Heads South) 'place of cockles'. Poss. yugari. *Ym-jc yugir shell; Yal eûgari mussel; Yw yû'gârî mussel, cockle; TWs ugurybah pippie*

shell fish; Ywh Eugarie = Yugaree; cockle yûg'ari

yugira-, v. move away; pres. tense yugirahla; poss. yagira-, yagirahla. *Ywh yugerahla moving away*

yugirbah, locnm. Ukerabagh Island; see yugir.

yugul, n. paper nest wasp. Cf. dugal. *NGgr yugul*

yugum, yugumbe, intj. no, not, none. See yugam, yugambeh, yugumbi. Yugumbe wahu nyahni yanabi? 'Have you never seen them?' (Ynh-ml); Yugumbe yugumbe! 'No, no!' (Ynh-gc); yugumbe bahyani 'never came out' (Ynh-ml); yugum yarany 'beardless (Ms); Kili wudhir.' Yugam, jan. 'I believe he is fat.'—'No, thin.'; Yugambu waybar. '(There is) no wood.' (TD). *Ym-jc (some examples); Ynh; Yw yugum, yugmbir; Ms ucum no, ucum yeran beardless*

yugumbi, intj. no (GN); cf. yugam(beh). *GNjm yukumbi I don't know*

yuh, adv. by-and-by; also occurs in GD, WA. See also yuhdhaŋ. Poss. yuh reduced from yiyu (Yw form). *Yal yeu, Yw yi-û by-and-bye*

yuhdhaŋ, t. soon, by-and-by; yuh + -dhaŋ 'very'. Also kubangaŋ (?). *ATlw yoojang, NCff goobangung*

yulamaŋ, pron. they (GN). *GNjm yulamung they, yulamunga their*

yulan (?), n. sap (Ms). *Ms ulan*

yulany [yulayn], n. hide, skin; also 'feathers' (Yw). Yulany bambamehn. 'The skin swelled up.' (Ym-jc). *Ym-jc yulany; Yal yulung skin, hide; Yw yul'ung skin, hide, yulang feathers, skin, hide; ATip youra; ATlw nullin; ATjo ulun; NCff ulan; TDjb yooliu (prob yoolin misread); Ywh yulun skin*

yulanyma-, yalanyma- [yulaynma, yalaynma], v.t. to kiss; 'from Ulun skin or yellin lips' (Ywh). Cf. yalanyama-. *Ywh yulunmah, yellinmah kiss, yulun skin*

yulul, adj. shrill; = 'light' (Yal). *Yal yalul shrill (as "light"); Yw yûl'ul*

yuna-, v.i. lie down. See yina-.

yungan, n. dugong; poss. yangan. *Yal yungun; Yw yun'gun; Ywh yungun*

yun.gum midhin, n. you scoundrel! *TDjb yûncum midgeu (prob midgen)*

yuja-, v. make (GN). *GNjm yunga*

yunguluhn, n. tadpole; yuguluhm in GD. *NGgr yunkalohn*

yurahr¹, n., adj. wings, winged; cf. yahr. wuginy yurahr 'buzz of bee' ('rapid wings'). *NGgr yurara wings, winged, wonginyurara buzz of bee ("rapid wings")*

yurahr², n. spotted gum [*Eucalyptus maculata*]; or yura; Yw has stress on first syllable (Ym, Yw); and/or gum-top box [*Euc. hemiphloia*]. *Ym-jc yurahr spotted gum, murehr gum, spotted(?); Yw yu'ra, yur'a [E. maculata]; NGgr yurara; Ywh yurarah spotted gum*

yuramgan, yuran.gan, n. baby. See also jahdham. *ATip yourangan; Ywh Urungun, Tchorajoom*

yurbul, n. cousin; see yirbul, yirbaŋ. *Ynh-aj*

yurginy [yurgin], **jurginy** [jurgin], n. dingo. *Ym-jc yurugin; Ym-ew ŋura dog; Yw nargun, ngurun; Ybs euragin dingo; Ybp euragin; MRh youroogin native dog; GCcp curigon; GCcs curigon dingo; ATlw urugin; ATjo yeroging; NGgr urugin dingo; NGds youregen native dog; NCff uragin; Mfh yurugin; Ywh yurugin, urugin dog*

yuri, n. meat. Cf. yigam. *Ynh-aj*

yuwaŋ, n. body; also biyu. *Ywh bee-oo, yu-ung*

yuway, yawuy, yaw, yaway, intj. yes;
 also neh. *Ym-jc; Yal yau; Yw yau; NGgr*
youai; ATtp ewewy; Atlw, jo yo; NCff yoe;
TDjb yo, carn, yoe; Ywh ee-oh

yuwiny [yuwin], n. myrtle tree, prob.
 white mahogany as in GD, or gum tree
 sp. (WA). *MRh yowen*

ENGLISH-YUGAMBEH FINDER LIST

A a

abandon, wana-

able, to be, wubin + -anga-

Aboriginal man, person/people,
mibiny [mibin] †, baygal †, jinaba (?),
guri

Aboriginal woman, jalgany [jalgayn] †,
dugalgan

about, around, wuŋan(-wuŋan)

above, way, nariŋ, dugun

above, go, waygaya-

ache, kuhraŋ¹ (?)

across, nariŋ

actor, the one doing an action (ergative
case), see -Du

Adder, Death, mundulgam¹,
mandulgam, munjeralgan, nyindumba
(?)

adder, wood, bulam²

admit (let in?), kayilima-

adolescent, see 'man, young'

adopt, kangindi-

afraid, duhyiny †, dulaŋ

after, -gal, binji

afternoon, yawun †

ah!, ka-ka

ahead, bumbay² (?)

ahead (in front), ŋuluŋ-

albino (smoky eye), mihgudhum

alcohol, see 'grog'

alive, mamir †, mamil, milbul, danbin?

all, karal¹ †, karalbu

almost, dagal †?, milaŋawaralalah

alone, dahgarah (?), buwi² (?)

alright (yes), yaw, yuway

alright(!), kurubu (?)

also, ŋeh¹

altogether, karalbu

always, yaburuhma (?)

always doing, yaburuhma- (?)

amused, ŋunyun, ŋunyun + -anga-

and, ŋeh

anger, kawan.gali, gulah (?)

[*Angophera*], buyi-buyi, buybuy
[boyboy], bulbul

angry, kawun(y) [kawo(y)n], kawgany
(+ -anga-) [kawganyanga-], bunybuny
[boynboyn]

angry, get/make; enrage, kawgany
[kawgayn], kawgany + -anga-
[kawganyanga-]

ankle (with heel), wulu

annoy, see 'bother'

another, kaybi, kaybe, ka(h)ba, gabay,
ŋandur

ant, black, kiny-kiny [kin-kin], giny-
giny

ant, bulldog, kamuhm

ant, greenhead, juluhr, julu

ant, jumper, dirany, gamuhm

ant, little black, kudhalany [kudhalayn]

ant, sugar, kudhalany [kudhalayn]

ant, white (termite), jiyil, jilil, bamgun

anteater, spiny, bunihny [buneen]

ant-hill, bahmgan

anus (?), bandan

any, yeh

Apple, black, jumbay

Apple-box tree [*Eucalyptus intermedia*],
buwayi¹, bulbu

Apple gum [*Angophera*], buyi-buyi, buy
buy [boyboy], bulbul

apron (woman's), jage-jage(h)
 [*Araucaria*], see pine
arise, get up (from sleeping), bahn-,
 bugadhi-
arm, upper, walagan
arm, upper, wing of bird, kaṅgil †,
 kuṅgil (?)
arm, whole, kaṅgil †, jaruhn (?), jawin
 (?)
arm, with shoulder, kaṅgil, kuṅgil (?)
arm, with wrist, jaruhn
armpit, kulun¹, waṅgan
arrive, wuhrgin (?); see 'come'
artery, vein, kumar-gubi, nahr (?)
Ash tree, Crow's, bulbar²
Ash tree, Moreton Bay, kurahṅ,
 kuwany¹ [kuwayn]
ashamed, kiṅ + -anga-
ashes, bubeh †, buleh¹ (?), bubidhan
aside, kuruhny² [kurooin]
ask, ṅihnba- (ṅihnba-), nyiṅbul²
ask, tell, kiya-
asleep, sleep, ṅurahm
astray, wuṅan-wuṅan
at, on, in, see -Dah, -Di
aunt (father's sister), ṅaruny [ṅaroyṅ]
 †
awake, see 'wake up'
axe (small), tomahawk, bandahn †,
 kulman †, mugim
axe mark, wahl

B b

baby, jahdham †, jahgam, yuramgan,
 juradhum
baby boy, jahdham-jabu
baby girl, jahbu-yahgari
baby, young (of any animal), nyamul
 †
back, kumbah (?), bihyan(?)

back (backbone, spine), mubar †,
 dulgu(?), kumbah (?), bihyan (?)
back, the small of, karbul
backside, wande, kumu (?)
bad, badly, no good, jaṅ †, juṅ
bad (something bad), jaṅwany
 [jaṅwayn]
bad, very, banyahr jaṅ, jahmjaṅ (?), juṅ
 jahmjaṅ
bad (wicked, cross), wahraṅ
bag, dilly-bag, (made from rushes),
 bindan
bag, net bag, kulay
bag, reed, kulgany [kulgayn]
bag, rush used for bag making, jili
bag, split grass, bunbeh, bindan
bag, swamp rush, kulgany [kulgayn],
 dili
bailer shell [*Melo diadema*], nyugam
baked (hard), manal
ball, buluhn, balin
Ballina, baluna
Bally (gum tree), balugam
bandicoot, yaguy [yagoy], yaguny
 [yagoyn], jaguy [jagoy]
bandy bandy (snake), dalil, delil
bang, a, dulul
bangalow palm, bigabihn [bigabeen],
 midhin
bank of creek, mambay
 [*Banksia* sp.], bambar
bare, bagir², bugir
bark of dog, bawgbal, bigba-, kinyilgay
**bark of stinging-tree (prepared for
 holding honey)**, kulehr
bark of tree, kundal¹, kundul, bagul¹,
 barul³
bark, dead strips, birbah, birbi¹
bark, dry for kindling, dungeh
barter, trade, nilgawa-, karbahn wubali-
basin, nyugam

- bat**, bilin¹
bat (fruit-bat), kihraŋ, gihraŋ, giraman, bilin
bat tree or cork tree, bagah †, wundal †
bath, kayadham (?)
bay, jindir (?), karun (?)
be, become, -anga-
be like, -giŋgi-, -gin.gin-, -gini-
beach (ocean beach), burgar †, winday (?)
beach (also sand), kuygam [koygam] †, yaraŋ †, yaruŋ, kawgam (?)
beach (also sea), burgar †, bunbar (?)
beads, kalgarih¹
beak, jayaŋ, jeyaŋ, jehŋ, muru kurahr
bean pod of Moreton Bay Chestnut tree, bugambil, bugam, bunambil
bear (give birth), jahdham bira-, jahdham bura-
beard, yarany [yarayn] †, jarany [jarayn] (?)
beat, strike, hurt, baya-², bayi-, bayiye- [baiye], bum-
beat time, dalga-
Beaudesert, manal, manaljahli, yilbagan
Beaudesert Racecourse (Yilbogan), yilbagan (Yilbogan)
beautiful, banyahr †, kubil, wubil, jagahygam
bed (of grass, etc.), kalbuli, kulbili
bee, nyugay¹ †, kabay³ †, kudhe(h), kudhi
bee, black, kudhabuŋgal
bee, English (or Italian), nyugay³, yugay², nyugay bargal †, nyugay bargal bargal, kabay²
bee, native, kabay¹, kudhe(h), kudhir¹
bee, native dark-coloured, kudhi (?), kudhabul (?)
bee, native light-coloured, kabay¹
bee, native sweet, kudhabul
bee, queen, nyugay², nyugaygan
Beenleigh clan, gugugan
bees comb, muhyi
bee's nest, kudhe(h) (?)
bees wax, muhyi
beech tree (White Beech), binabar
beer, see grog
beetle, bihn.gin, bin.gin-bin.gin
before, ŋuluŋbu (†), ŋuluŋ, wayrahbu
begin, play (?), nabi(?)
behind, buram, binji
bell, jiŋjiŋ
belly, stomach, muhŋ †, miruŋ¹, julba, digir¹
belonging to, of, -Na(h)
below, juy [jui] †, juwi
belt, wayan-gubih
belt, of net-work, kargahn
bend, bulahnde-, bulandeh, kuruhny¹ [kurooin], kuruhn(y)ma- [kurooinma]
bend, a, kuruhny¹ [kurooin], kingam
benefactive, -gay
Benowa, bunaw(gan), bunawa
bent, twisted, irregular, kuruhny² [kurooin], kuruny-kuruny
Berrung (first of the three brothers who came to the land), beran, beruŋ
berry, balun-balun
best, bugarahm
beware, watch out, wa!, wahr¹!, nyah-nya(h), nyah- nyah-nyah
beyond, bagar, bagarjaŋ
big, kamay †, kamagay, kaŋway, baralany [baralayn] (?)
big, very, kamay-buŋgil
Big Burleigh, jalurgul
Big Hill, Stradbroke, kuridhirbah
Billinudgel, bilinadhihl
billycan, pot, nyugam

Binnaburra binabar (?)

Binstead's Upper Coomera

Crossing, juṅurgun

bird, nuṅanybil [nuṅaynbil], nuwanybil [nuwaynbil] (?), yiriliny [yirilin]. See also duck, owl, parrot.

bird, any small, nyuwanybil [nyuwaynbil]

bird: azure kingfisher, nyimjar

bird: black cockatoo with red feathers, ṅarehr, balireh

bird: black cockatoo with yellow tail feathers, muyum¹

bird: black diver, biyargin

bird: black and white diver, daṅdan

bird: black fantail, flycatcher, jingir-jingi(h)r

bird: black swan, see swan

bird: 'blue crane' (lead-coloured heron), wulbuh

bird: bowerbird, dulum²

bird: bowerbird or regent bowerbird, ṅadhaṅah, nyaṅga, nyaṅga-nyaṅga, nyaṅgar²

bird: bowerbird, satin, yahdh

bird: brolga, Gigantic Crane, murulmany †, wurgili, kilin-kilin, gilgil, kinibi (?)

bird: brown pheasant pigeon, kubudhi

bird: brown pigeon, kabudhah, kubudhi

bird: bustard, see turkey

bird: butcher bird, kulguraṅ², kalgalaṅ

bird: catbird, jigay †, yahdh

bird: Channel-billed Cuckoo, deraṅ

bird: chip chip, dumdungun, damdam

bird: Chowchilla, minin

bird: cockatoo, see cockatoo

bird: coot, kalundirgin

bird: cormorant, big black, bigargin²

bird: crane (blue), wulbuh

bird: crane (gigantic), see brolga

bird: crane (white), ṅawgan

bird: crow, wagahn, ṅanal (?)

bird: curlew, buyuhlgan †, buruhlgan †, buwangan, buyargan

bird: curlew (a sea bird), guwahyir, kawganagan

bird: currawong, jalwaṅ †, jarwaṅ

bird: diver, bigargin¹, biyargin

bird: Dollar bird, jurgari, dawdawgan

bird: Domestic Fowl, chook, jugi-jugi †

bird: dove (small), mumbir-mumbir

bird: Dragoon-bird, jahwun.kawaṅ

bird: Dusky Moorhen, mubay-mubay

bird: Emu, ṅuruny [ṅuroyn]

bird: fishhawk, wuṅaw², bihyin

bird: flock pigeon, barbam †, baruban, mamugany

bird: Friar Bird, kalgalaṅ, kalgulaṅ²

bird: frogmouth (see also Tawny Frogmouth), jinir-jinir

bird: fruit pigeon, bagar-bagar

bird: green flock pigeon, jagaw, jagaybil

bird: green pigeon, mamugany [mamugayn], numargin (?)

bird: green pigeon (large), barbam, wanymangin [waynmangin]

bird: green pigeon (small), jagaw, jagaybil, kabagah

bird: grey crane ('blue crane'), wulbuh

bird: grey fishhawk, bihyin [beeyin]

bird: happy family, budhay-budhay, budhabuyay

bird: hawk, bugaba(y) [bugaba(y)n]

bird: heron, lead-coloured, wulbuh

bird: heron (white), ṅawgan

bird: honeyeater, white-eared, malay

- bird: Ibis**, muru kurahr (lit. 'long nose')
- bird: jay (not blue)**, kalgulaŋ¹
- bird: kite**, see sparrowhawk
- bird: Kookaburra**, kahgun †, kagurim †, kagaru, kargugan, kawun (?)
- bird: land kingfisher sp.**, dih-dih, diŋ-diŋ
- bird: Leatherhead or Friar**, kalgalaŋ †, kalgulaŋ²
- bird: Lyrebird**, kalbuny [kalboyn], kalwuny [kalwoyn]
- bird: Magpie**, kulamburan, kurahmburuhn, kulguraŋ¹, kuluhmbulin
- bird: magpie (forest)**, guluhmburin
- bird: Magpie Goose**, bigargin¹
- bird: many little birds**, buliya-buliya
- bird: Mopoke**, kungan, bunbun
- bird: mulberry**, kalgalan
- bird: night hawk**, karangan(y) [karaŋga(y)n]
- bird: night owl**, jinir-jinir
- bird: Noisy Minah**, balin-balihn², bimbim¹, kimbin
- bird: oyster-catcher**, kawirgan
- bird: Pallid Cuckoo**, biyaŋ-biyaŋ
- bird: Peaceful Dove**, kungangan (?)
- bird: Peewee**, bimbim², bulam-bulam, balin-balihn¹, bilin-bilehn, bulam-bulam, bilbirin (?)
- bird: Pelican**, juŋar, ŋadhaŋ-ŋuhr
- bird: pheasant pigeon, brown**, kubudhi, kabudhah
- bird: pheasant, wild**, kalbil
- bird: pheasant (wild or Swamp)**, bunbun²
- bird: pigeon spp.**, wululuny [wululoyn]
- bird: plover**, dibir-dibeŋr †, deber kanahrgan (see also Stone Plover)
- bird: quail**, duluhŋ, dulum
- bird: redhead**, wagay-wagay
- bird: redhead finch**, julihm-julihm
- bird: regent-bird** [*Sericulous chrysocephalus*], nyanga-nyanga, nyanga²
- bird: rifle bird**, wilbin
- bird: saltwater redbill**, dibin
- bird: satin-bird**, wamban
- bird: Satin Bowerbird**, yahdh (?)
- bird: scrub chicken**, minin
- bird: sea bird sp.**, guwahyir, kawganagan
- bird: seagull**, jerehr
- bird: sea redbill**, kibin¹, kibin-kibin, dibin
- bird: shag (black and white diver)**, daŋdaŋ, bigargin²
- bird: small**, nyuwanybil
- bird: snipe**, guwahyir, kilin-kilin (?), durgum (?)
- bird: soldier-bird**, balin-balihn, bimbim¹, dihdin, kimbin
- bird: sparrowhawk**, bugaban(y) [bugaba(y)n], kalanbany [kalanbayn], milgin
- bird: Spoonbill**, gurkahyir
- bird: Stone Plover**, buyuhlgan¹, buruhlgan, buwangan, buruwagan (?), buyargan
- bird: storm bird**, direhŋ, biyaŋ-biyaŋ
- bird: stumper**, kunuhmbuy [kunoomboy], kunuhmginy [kunoomgin]
- bird: swallow**, see happy family birds
- bird: Swamphen, Eastern**, wagay², wagay-wagay, kibin²
- bird: swamp pheasant**, bunbun²
- bird: swamp redbill**, wagay²
- bird: swan**, duleh, kinygar [kin.gar], bigargin¹, muru-gudhi
- bird: Tawny Frogmouth**, kumgan (?)
- bird: top-knot pigeon**, bagar-bagar

- bird: tree runner**, budhay-budhay
bird: tullawong, jalwan †, jarwan
bird: turkey (scrub turkey), wagon
bird: wampoo pigeon, mamugany
 [mamugayn]
bird: water hen [*Porphyria melanotes*],
 kibin¹
bird: water kingfisher, diŋ-diŋ
bird: White Cockatoo, kehr, kehran
bird: white heron, white crane,
 ŋawan
bird: Willie Wagtail, jingir-jingir
bird: Wonga Pigeon, walarun,
 wululuny [wululoyn], wumbin (?)
bird: woodpecker (jay), mirun,
 miyuhn
bird: wren, julihm-julihm
bird: Yellow Robin, nayiny [nayin],
 ŋahny [ŋaain]
Bird Island, Moreton Bay, mabinbila
bird's track, kulawan (kulgan?)
**Birinburra clan, at head of Nerang
 River**, birihnbar
birth, nyamul kayiribini or jahdhum
 kayiribini, jahdham-bira
birth, to give (of animal), nyamul
 bira-/burah-
birth, to give (of woman), jahdham
 bira-
bite, yiŋa-, nyiŋga-
bite (a bite), yiŋgan
bitter, julay †, digir²
bitter, salty, unpleasant tasting,
 digir² †, digereh
black, duhdun, duwan, duwan-duwan †
blackfish, birgan †, bilgan
bladder, baleh
blanket (a covering), ŋumban,
 ŋamban(y) [ŋambayn], ŋumbiny
 [ŋumbin]
bleed, kumar + -anga- †
blend (?), bulany [balayn] (??)
blind, mih-dham †, mubi, nyahnydham
 [nyaainjam], balany [balayn] (??), jahy
 (?), mih-balum
blink, nyumgi-
blood, kumar †, badhil
blood vessel, kumar-gubi
Bloodwood tree [*Eucalyptus
 comymbosa*], bunaw †, burgin
**bloodwood trees—a place where
 they grow (near Southport)**,
 bunaw(gan)
blow (a hit), bumbeh
blow, to, bumbi-
blue, ŋinyehr (?)
blue (of sky), sky blue, ŋuruŋ, ŋurun
Blue Tongue lizard, kubagun, nyaram²
Bluegum, man.gar¹
Bluff, The (second bluff), ŋumbih-
 ŋubih, ŋumbiny-ŋumbiny [ŋumbin-
 ŋumbin]
blunt, maran, marun, nugur, ŋubur
board (?), jular
boast, kunyba- [koynba], muyi muyi-
 nyihn [-nyeen]
boat, kandul †, kundul
bobtailed, jun.kuhnun
body, biyu †, yuwan
Boggangar clan, bagangah
boil (a boil), julur
boil, to, marba- †
Bolongin clan (near Coomera),
 balun.giny
bone, darigan † (see also back, backbone,
 fibula, hip, jawbone, pelvis, rib,
 shoulder-blade, skull, tibia)
bone, broken, kalabadh (?), kalubar (?)
Boobook Owl, kumgan, kumgum
boomerang, bargan
boomerang, big, for fighting,
 bariŋ(bah) †, waran³

- boomerang tree**, karamgal(gah)
boot, shoe, bugambil †, bunambil, jinangaba
bora ring, buhl¹ †, kaban
bora ring, (name for Swan Bay), widhih-widhihbiny [wiji-wijibin]
born, see fall, drop
boss, madha
both, niriŋ
bother something, to, buyma- [boyma]
Bottlebrush, mahram
Bottle tree, jinbigir
bottom (at the), juyah, juyiyah
bough, leaf, wuran
bowels, magay, kidhir¹, bulehn (?), bulawbin, , bingeh (?), muh (?)
bowerbird, dulum²
bowerbird, regent, ŋadhaŋah, nyanga², nyanga-nyanga, nyangar
bowerbird, satin, wamban, yahdh (?)
bowl made from cork tree or bat tree, wundal
box apple tree [*Eucalyptus intermedia*], buwayi, bulbu
box tree (brush box), kurayir
box-tree, gum-topped [*Eucalyptus hemiphloia*], ŋarul, yurahr
box tree, white, bibuy [biboy]
boy, jabu¹, jabuh †, jabul (?), balun, balun.gay (see also 'man')
boy, 1–10 yrs, jabu¹
boy, adolescent, kibar³
boy, older, prepuberty youth, no whiskers, jabu², jabuyil, jabudhil
boy, older teenage, marugan
boy, under 12 years, mulam, jabu², jabul
brain, bunbuŋ
branch of a tree, jali ('tree'), jaraŋ ('leg, thigh')
branches (small), wood, dinir †
brave, duyihny-jam [duyeenjam] †
brave (daring), ŋidhahŋ
bread, burehn †, buluhm (?), naŋany
break, kawa-¹, kuhni-, dunma-, jalmayma-
break in two, kawah kuhni-
break wind, buhdhin
bream, ŋulan¹
bream, black, burihgan
bream, bony, ŋuhlun
breast, woman's, ŋamah, ŋamaŋ, ŋamuŋ, ŋamin, juliŋan
breath, buhyi¹ †
breathe, buhyi-, buhyi + -anga-
bridge (a log), jali¹
bright (flame, fire, etc.), jalŋay †
bring, wamginy-² †, wahri-
bring (fetch), yaŋani- †, yaŋanibuli-
Brolga, murulmany [muruŋmayn] †, gil-gil, kilin-kilin, kinibi (?), wurgili
brother (?), kudarum (?)
brother, (female's), male's younger brother, banahm †
brother, male's older, kaguŋŋ †
Brothers, Three, Beruŋ, Yaburahny [yaburaain], Mumuhm [mumoom]
brow, see eyebrow
brown, dalgay-dalgay, dalgay dalgayi-
bruise, swelling, bambam² †
Brunswick, minyahgu-wahlu (?)
Brunswick clan, jalangir
Brunswick River, juraŋbil
brush box tree, kurayir
brush timber, kabirgay
bucket, nyugam
build, yaga- †, buga- †
bull, bulah¹ †, bulahŋ †
bulldog ant, kamuhm

- bullock**, bulah¹ †, bulan †, mira-mirabay
 (?)
Bullonginclan (near Coomera),
 balun.giny
bullrout fish, kibirah, jibirah, jibi¹
Bullumm, bulam³ †
Bunya pine tree, buhnyi †
bunyip, wardham, waryam
Burleigh, jalingul †?
burn, scorch, roast something,
 kuyba- [kwiba], marba-
burn something, to, bara-
burrawong palm, barawaŋ, danin
burst, ban.ga- ('fall'?)
bury, duwa- jahgundah, kunguma- (?)
bush, the, kabal †, kaban †, babar (?)
bush (rough scrubby country), babar
bush rat (sp. of kangaroo), kundur,
 kunjjar
**bush, sandbury (name for Swan
 Bay)**, jaliny [jalin]
bushy (hair), duguŋ
bushy shrub with blue berry, jiji
bustard (turkey), wagun †
busy, gulil
Butcher-bird, kalgalaŋ, kulguraŋ²
butterfly, banjalahm †, jalŋay-ŋahriyan †
buttocks, kumu (?), bandaŋ (?)
buyalo stick, bigabihn
by-and-by, yuh yuhdhaŋ †, gubangaŋ,
 kuba
by oneself (alone), buwi [booi], buwili
Byron Bay, place north of, kuwiyam
 (?)
Byron, Cape, karanbi
- C c**
- Cabbage tree palm**, baŋgam,
 nyuŋgargur (?)
calf of leg, buyu, budhul
call, call out, kanga- †
call, order (?), kuwa(li)-
calm, dagin, jurungul
camp, diman, kadhin² (?)
camp, a group of huts, diman, jiman,
 karal (many?)
camp (fire), waybar
**cane (midgeon)—place where a lot
 of this grows**, midhin.gam
canes, wild, bandal²
canoe, kandul¹ †, kundal¹ †, kalgir,
 nambargul †
Canopus (the crow star), wagahn †
Canungra (place of the night owl),
 karangam
Cape Byron, karanbi
capsize, to, karuba-
capture, to (hold?), namuna- (?)
careful, be, nyah-nya(h) †, nyah-nyah-
 nyah
careless, karul-karuhi
carpet snake, kabul, jugal³ (?)
Carrabin tree, red, karbin(y) [karbin]
carry, wahri-
carving, mulgar(a)
[Casuarina], see oak
cat, budhigan
cat, native, blood sucker [*Dasyures*
 sp.], buruhn-buruhn
cat, native, meat eater [*Dasyures* sp.],
 banjim(gan) †
catbird, jigay² †, yahdh (?)
catch, bamkahbili-
catch, capture, namuna- (nama-?)
catch (get), kahŋ- †, mira- (?)
catfish, wagany [wagayn] †, mulanyam,
 ŋulam (?), muligam, juhbi (?)
cattle, bulah¹ †, bulahŋ †
cave, ŋaruy [ŋaroy]
cedar ground, where cedars grow,
 wudhehbah †

- cedar, red**, wudhe(h) †
cedar, white, daygil
centipede, bayahr †
ceremony ground, buhl †
ceremony of man-making, kippar initiated male, kibar² (cf. other male age grade terms: jahdham, jabu, jabuyil, marwan, kamban.gir, baygal/mibiny [mibin], kidhuhm, mubig(?))
charcoal (soot), ninduny [nindyn], ŋuwīn duwan
charcoal, embers, ŋuhny [ŋooīn], ŋuwīn-ŋuwīn [ŋuwīn-ŋuwīn]
charm, stun, bibuhr + -anga-
chase, kayi-¹, kaya-, baya-
cheek, nugal †, jaŋgahn, juŋgaŋ
cheeky, waŋal, kumu
chest, dumirgan †, biyu, dandar (?)
Chestnut tree, Moreton Bay and its bean, bugam(bil)
chew, diranŋu ja-, jabali-
chewing rope, jambinbin
chief, in fighting, kayalgam, dayalgam (?)
child, children, baby, jahdham †, jahgam, jabu, yahgari, yuramgan
chilly, wahgaru
chin, yarany [yarayn] †, wagul
chip chip bird, dumdumgan, damdam
chips, barehny [bareny]
choke, wulba- (cf. 'hang' wulba(h)-
chook, Domestic Fowl, jugi-jugi †
chop, cut, kalga- †; see also 'split'
'chopper', jabir
chopping sound, dawgari
Chowchilla (scrub chicken), minin
cicada, yirimbam, biri-birim, bilibirin
cicatrice, juŋurgal, biran
cigarette, smoke, juhm †
cinders, ninduhny [nindooīn], wihl
claw, dunguny [dungoyŋ] †
claw of bird, paw, palm of hand, branch(es) of tree, jaraŋ
claws of a bird, jilaŋ²
clay, dalan †, jalaŋ †?, malu (?), jirguruhr, wunguŋ (?)
clay, boggy clay or mud (name of Beenleigh), wabamaridhu
clay, red, kudhin¹, kudhin malu
clean, clear, dalgaldham
clear, bugir + -anga-, bagiri-
clear ground, karahr¹ (?)
clear sky, bilabir
Cleveland, ban.ginbany [ban.ginbayn]
clever (expert), wubihn †, bugur¹
clever man, 'wizard', wiyuŋ, warima, kundir (?)
clever thing, clever person, wiyuŋ, wuyuŋ
cliff, birin¹
climb, go up, wandi- †
close (near), bundagahl †, janyaŋ
close (near), go, bundagah buwa- †
close (shut), to, banja- †
closer and closer, didhaŋmihbu
cloud, junygun [joyn.gun] †, jугan
cloud of dust, bubeh
club, jabir
clumsy, jam (?)
cobra (teredo worm), kumbaw †, kumbu
cobweb, baran-barahn †
Cockatoo, Black [*Calyptorhynchus banksi*] or [*C. lathomi*] and/or [*C. funerus*], balireh wayileh(r)
cockatoo, black with red feathers (on tail), ŋarehr
cockatoo, black with yellow feathers (on tail), muyum¹, kirayir
Cockatoo, White [*Kakatoe galerico*], kehr², kehraŋ

- cockle**, wuhgan
cockle, mussel, yugir †
cockspur (a thorny vine), kulanybil
 [kulaynbil]
cod, dugu(h), kugumban (?)
cold, wariŋ(gal), muruny [muroyn] (?)
cold season, winter, wariŋginy
 [woriŋgin], wariŋbil
colon, see intestines, large
comb (made from bone of leg of kangaroo), bimbar²
come, wamginy¹ [wamgin] †, yaŋgiwa-,
 wumginy [wumgin], buli-, buri-,
 numbali-, bay¹ (?), wuhrgin (??)
come, bring, wamginy² +
 -anga- [-gin] †
come back (return), numbuh-,
 numbali- †, yaŋgiwa-
come down, go down, descend,
 kahgi- †, kahga-
come here!, come on!, kuway
come here, waŋbiny (?)
come off, fall, beh-, ban-
come out, bahn-, baya-¹
come up, baya-¹
companion, nawan
constellation names, jirun ('Pleiades'),
 jaraŋ (unknown), wehl ('the Saucepan,
 Orion's belt')
container for water, nyugam
contented, happy, yalbur(u)
contentment, happiness, narunyehn
continue, keep going, maguwi-
Coochiemudlo, kudhin malu (?)
Coochin-Coochin, kudhin-kudhin
Coodjingburra clan (the Fingal clan of Ngahnduwal/Minyangbal),
 kudhiŋbar
Cook Island, Joong-urra-narriian, a rocky island near Fingal's Head,
 juŋar-ŋahriyahn
cook, marba-, bara- (?), kurugu (?)
cook, roast, kuyba- [kwiba] †
Coolangatta, not from Yugambeh; it is
 called after a vessel of that name
 wrecked there
Coombabah, kumbabah
Coomera, kumar², kamir-kamir
Coomera: Binstead's Upper Coomera Crossing, juŋurgun
copulate, jugali-, wumbah- (?)
coral, karar (?)
Coral tree, бага-бага¹
cork tree (corkwood) or bat tree,
 бага, wundal
cormorant, big black (shag),
 bigargin²
corner, karihny [kareen]
corpse (of man), dagay
corroboree, bumahla-ŋahrilihgu, ŋahri,
 ŋahrindihn
corroboree dances, wamal kirahny
 [kiraain], waguya [wogoyia], yawahr
corroboree ground, bora, buhl †
corroboree songs/types (associated with the three brothers (?)), yawahr
 †, giran, waguya
cough, kinyilgay, kinyilgay + -anga-
count ('lead'), juriga-
country, jagun †, -ja, jalay
country, native country, jagul²
courage, ŋidhahŋ
court, to, mehbilam + -anga-
cousin (cross-cousin), yirbul,
 yirbaŋdhar(gan)
cousin, kudharaŋ (m.), kudharangan (f.)
cover, banja-, banma-
cover, a, ŋambany [ŋambayn] †,
 ŋumbiny [ŋumbin] †
covet, kudhahlbelim + -anga-
crab, jubi
crab, little rock, bangu-bangu

- crab, mud crab sp.**, jubi
crab, sand, winyam
crab, soldier, bungu-bungu
crab sp., small, jabi-jabi
cramp, cramped, kirihny [kireen]
crane, gigantic or native companion
 (brolga), gilgil, murulmany
 [murulmayn], kilin-kilin, wurgili,
 kinibi (?)
crane, grey ('blue crane'), wulbuh
crane, white, ηawgan
cranky, peevish owing to illness,
 karu-karulehn
craving, crave (?), yin.kahya-
crayfish, freshwater crayfish,
yabby, bimbim³, mulany [mulayn],
 mulyim, kalum (?)
creator, yaburahny (Yar Birain,
 Yabúrónj)
creek, karbi †, jaraŋbin(y) [jaraŋbin] (?),
 balun² †
creek, a crooked, bandal¹
creek bank, mambay
creek, fresh water, wurangar(i)
creek, large, kamany [kamayn]
creek name, danbaybal
creek, river, balun²
creek, small, karbi, yangil †?
creep, yaruh- †?
crooked, wundun, kuruhny² [kurooin],
 wargun
crooked creek, bandal¹
crooked ways, wuŋan-wuŋan
crop of bird, nuwaŋ jalanyah
cross (bad, wicked), wahraŋ
cross-cousin, see 'cousin'
crossing, a fresh water, wurangari,
 birbi³
crossing, a salt water, bingirbah
 (place name?)
crossing, shallow, jalalah (?)
- crosswise, put**, waygalgalima-
crow, wagahn, kulamburan (?), kalguraw
 (?)
Crow's Ash tree, bulbar²
crow star (Canopus), wagahn
crow's nest (staghorn) fern, junbil
crown of head, bile-bileh
crown, ornamental, muguhn
cry (weep), duŋ-
cry, cause to, duŋgilima-
Cuckoo, Channel-billed, derañ
Cuckoo, Pallid, biyaŋ-biyaŋ
Cudgerygun, kadhir
Cudgingberry clan kudhiŋbar
cunjevoi (lily) (or tree) [Alocasia
macrorrhiza], budheh, kanjibuy
 [kanjiboy] (?)
cure, to, bugalma-, banyahrma warima-
curlew (sea bird), kawganagan,
 guwahyir
curlew, stone plover, buyuhlgan †,
 buruhlgan, buwangan, buruwagan (?)
Curragee, kardhih
currawong (tullawong), jalwaŋ †,
 jarwaŋ
Currumbin, karambin(y) [karambin]
curved, kuruhny [kurooin]
cut, kawga-, kalga- †
cut, from a tomahawk, bandahn.gul
cut, made with a knife, juŋurgal,
 juŋur¹
cycad, barawaŋ, danin

D d

- daisy**, budharbin †?
damper (bread), burehn
dance, play, a, ηahri, ηahriya
dance, play, to, ηahri-
dance (corroboree), wamal, yawahr
daring, ηidhahn

- dark, darkness**, duwan, duwan-duwan
†
- dark, night(time)**, nalu †, ŋandir †
- daughter**, muyungan †, jalgany
[jalgayn] (?), mudhumgiran
- dawn, break of day**, dihlbi [deelbi],
barabaŋ, budhur-budhur, wudhir(bu)
(?)
- day, daytime**, nyaŋga, nyaŋgay, yalgan
†, barabaŋ, numgir †, burgu
- daylight**, numgir †, barbil
- daytime**, numgir †, nyaŋgay †, yalgan †
- dead**, kilaŋ(an) †, kilaŋ-wehn (?), dahba-
dahbalehn, buwaŋ, balahn.gan
- dead-half dead, mopy**, dahbum (?)
- dead (man)**, dagay
- dead tree**, dalgay
- dead woman**, daragan, dawaragan
- deaf**, waŋal †, waŋam †, waŋalbaŋ,
binaŋahdham †, binaŋahmaŋ,
guwaŋum, kanŋahdham, binaŋ guny
[goyn]
- Death Adder**, mundulgam, munulgum,
munjeralgan, manduhrgam,
nyindumba
- decayed or decaying matter**, birban
- deep**, gurul, kiwal
- Deepwater Point (Grand Hotel)**,
karabahndiny
- delay**, kulgahl + -anga-
- depart, to**, yan-, kingilawuna-
- descend, come down, go down**,
kahgi-, kahga-
- desire**, kingilyari-(?)
- destroy (kill)**, bum-
- dewfish, stinging fish**, jilbi
- diamond fish**, ŋululi
- diarrhoea**, madhir-madhir, gunangan
- die**, dagay + -anga- †, dahba-, kilaŋ-anga-
†, balahn.ga-
- dig**, duwa-
- dig out (scratch, pinch)**, manda-
digging stick, kanay †
- dilly bag**, dili, jili, kulgany, bindan
- dilly bag of reeds**, kulgany [kulgayn]
- dilly bag of swamp rush or vine
string**, kulgany [kulgayn]
- dingo**, yurginy [yurgin] †. jurginy
[jurgin], ŋalgal (?)
- dingo bitch**, nawnawjabay (?)
- dingo (wild dog)**, ŋuran
- dirt**, jugul
- dirt, dirty**, dulgal, dalgal
- disobedient**, waŋal †, waŋam (?)
- dive**, kalgali- (?), kayi- (?)
- diver, black**, biyargin, bigargin²
- diver, black and white (shag)**,
daŋdaŋ
- Dixon's C of E Grammar School,
Southport**, kungun.gah
- do**, dima- (?)
- do always**, yaburuhma-
- do what, do something**, minyaŋa-
- doctor, to make well by doctoring**,
banyahrma warima-, bugalma-
- dog**, ŋagam, ŋuran, miŋ (?)
- dog, mythical**, bariyahnbē
- dog, mythical she-dog**, ŋinarugan
- dog, tame**, ŋagam
- dog, wild**, ŋuran
- dog's bark**, see bark of dog
- dollarbird**, jurgari, dawdawgan
- dolphin**, kawandeh
- don't (do it), leave (it)**, wanah, wunah
- Dove, Peaceful**, kungangan
- dove, small**, mumbir-mumbir
- down**, juy †, juwi †
- down (feathers)**, jimi
- down, to go down**, see go down
- downwards**, juluh-

downward sloping, below, east, eastward, juy [jooi]†, juwi
Dragon (Water Dragon), magil
Dragoon bird, jahwun.kawan
dread, to, kalgawari- ('flee')
dream, barehban (+ -anga-)
dress (to get dressed), banmali-, kayi-
driftwood, bindim
drink, ja- †, ja- kuŋ, ja(yinda)-, juwa-, juga-, jaga- (?), kuŋ juga-
drip, to, jumginy + -anga-
drive, kaya-
drop, fall, ban-
drop (drop from a height), jumgaba-
drought, kuwanḡham
drown, sink, muru kaya-
drum of possum skin, bangan
drunk, bibuhr + -anga-
dry, dalgay †, daram †
duck, black, mahr, mahr-mahr
duck, piebald, derin-derin
duck, wood, kambawir, ḡahwun
Dugandan, dugundan
dugong, yungan
dumb, ḡawray-jam
Dundeppa (Garden Is.), dandiba
Dunwich, gumbi
Durranbah, a 'king' of the tribe, daranbah
dust, bubeḡ, buleh¹
dwarf, mulbiyun, mulgulaŋ

E e

eagle, wedge tailed, mibany [mibayn]
ear, binaŋ
early, budhurbu
earth, jagun, jugul (?)
earthworm, julgeh
east, eastward, juy [jooi], juwi

east wind, midhigay
eat, ja- †, jali- †, jari-
ebb tide, kuŋgudharu
echidna, bunihny [buneen]
edge—a sharp edge, kirbil
edge, corner, karihny [kareen]
edible, jahbigubi
eel, juruhny [jurooin], wardham, waryam, jahgan¹
egg, kabuny [kaboyn]
egg, skull, kaŋgaŋ [koŋkoŋ]
Ejuncum (place on Nerang River), yihdhangam
elbow, kuruhny¹ [kurooin] †, kingam (?)
elder, ḡadhangaḡali
electricity (lightning), jalgany [jalgayn]
elm, native, mayil
elopement, wulgalar
eloper, kambuhny (m.), kambuhnygan (f.) [kambooin-]
embers, ḡuwiny-ḡuwiny [ḡuwin-ḡuwin], ḡuhny [ḡoooin] (?)
embrace, nama-
empty, kahbiya-, kumbanya- kumbany [kumbayn]
emu, ḡuruny [ḡuroyn]
enclose, to, banja-
end, jim, -dhim
end (the tip), baray
enough!, that'll do! (?), kingilawuna-
enter, kayi-²
entrails, see 'intestines'
envy, kudhahl-bulim
ergative, -Du [Erythrina], бага-багаḡ¹
Etchells or Second Bluff, Nerang Creek, ḡumbih(ny)-ḡumbih(ny)
evening (afternoon), yawun
evening (just dark), yawun-yawun

everything, karal¹
exchange, karbahn wubali-
exclamations, see 'ah!', 'beware!',
 'look!', 'hooray', wonder
expect, wulanga-
expert, wubihn †, wubin
eye, eyes, mih †, mil
eyebrow, njihl, njihlim

F f

face, nugal, bawur, mibiny [mibin],
 kuhndan, yiburuh
fade, dalgay-dalgay(i)-
faeces, shit, gunan, duru (?), dulwal (?)
'fairy man', buyuny [buyoyn]
fall, ban- †, jungaba-, karunja-
fall (of rain), bayili-
false, lie, njanjar [njaynjar]
falsehood, njanjar(-njanjargali)
family, janabi nyubani
fantail (black) (fly-catcher), jinggir-
 jinggir
far, kawal
fart, bihdhidh, buhdhin
fast, wuginy [wugin] †, kuginy [kugin]
 †, naban, wurinda (?)
fat, kadhul, wadhir, wudhir
father, father's brother, biyan †,
 biyul, babañ, mahman
father-in-law (wife's father), buguy
 [bugoy] †, wuhmin
father's sister, naruny [naroyñ]
fear, fearful, duhyiny [dooyin]
fearless, duhyiny-jam [duyeenjam]
fear of, -Nu, -nyi, -bahnyi
feather, bayum-bayum
feather (down), jimi
feather headdress, see crown,
 ornamental.
feathers (skin, hide), yulany [yulayñ]

feed (someone), jabinma-
feed, drip, jumginy + -anga-
 [jumbinyanga-]
feel (touch), to, manyay + -anga-
feel, sense, kanña-
feeling-without feeling, paralysed,
 manyayjam
female (?), kuwam (?)
feminine suffix, -gan
fern, kalmuهران, kamiru
fern, crows nest (a staghorn sp.),
 jumbil, dumbin
fern, elk staghorn, junbil
fern root, swamp, yugay¹
fetch, to, yanani-, yanani-bula-
few (a few), bidhanbu
few (not many), yugam karal
fibula, bimbar¹
fig, wild sp. (small), jambul(gam)
fig tree and/or its fruit (wild),
 buyeh, jambul(gam), margan
Fig tree, blue, kulun²
fig tree, large leaf, bawar (?)
fight, a, kanar, bumalehn, kawgan
fight (together), to, bum-, bumili-,
 bumali-¹, nabali-, bami-
**fight with spear, boomerang (and
 tomahawk), and shield**, nabali-
fighting stick, jabir
fighting stick (woman's), kalgur(u)
fill, dambur + -anga-
fin, karehny, yahr, yehr
finch, redhead, julihm-julihm
find, nyah-
fine day, bilabir (†?)
Fingal Caves, muy-nagambah [moy-]
Fingal clan, kudhinjar
Fingal Head, bunihnyba [buneenba]
Fingal Lake and Lagoon, wamin

- fingernail**, dunguny [dungoyn] †, danguny [dangoyn], dangan baray, dunganah baray
- fingers**, dangan
- finish (kill)**, bayi- kurabu
- finished**, kurabu, kurulbu, kumbiny [kumbin], kuramanunya (?)
- fire**, waybar †, jalu, dalal (?)
- fire, make a**, waybarma-
- firefly**, jalṅay-ṅahriyan †, jalinṅaymarim, jalṅay² †
- firewood**, waybar †, jali¹
- first (to come first)**, bayiye-
- first, before, in front**, ṅulun(may)
- first, foremost**, ṅulun
- fish**, see also 'shell', 'eel', 'whale', 'dolphin'
- fish (generic)**, jalum †, yanbula (?)
- fish, any little**, jalum-jalum, kadhin¹ (?)
- fish: blackfish**, birgan †, bilgan
- fish: Black Bream**, burihgan
- fish: Boney Bream**, ṅuhlun
- fish: bream**, ṅuhlun
- fish: bullrout**, jibi¹, jibirah, kibirah
- fish: catfish**, wagany †, waguny [wagoyn], ṅulam, juhbi (?), mulanyam, muligam
- fish: dewfish**, jilbi, jibi²
- fish: diamond fish**, ṅululi (guluwi?)
- fish: eel**, juruhny [jurooin] †, jahgan, wardham, waryam
- fish: flathead**, dagan
- fish: garfish**, juwan
- fish: groper**, kadhaṅ
- fish: jellyfish**, birin³
- fish: jewfish**, bihgūn, buygan [boygan], waguny [wagoyn]
- fish: John Dory**, kanambir
- fish: kipper**, kibirah
- fish: long-tom**, kidhayi, juwan
- fish, magic**, wardham
- fish: mangrove mullet**, jalum²
- fish: mullet**, jalum¹ †, karim (?), kanihṅ, mulanyam (?), wundaygal
- fish: mullet (sea)**, kuwiyāṅ
- fish: mullet—smaller sp. of**, daygam
- fish: mullet (young)**, jalum
- fish: perch**, mugihm
- fish: poomboy**, bumbah, bumbay¹
- fish roe**, kabuny [kaboyn]
- fish: sawfish or swordfish**, baral
- fish scale**, nyiyahm
- fish: schnapper**, kinbam
- fish: shark sp.**, buwayi¹, jahgan², wardham (†), wurdham
- fish: shovelnose ray or shark**, nyiraṅ
- fish: sole**, wulambila
- fish, stinging, dewfish**, jilbi, jibi²
- fish: stingray**, wayam, wehm
- fish: swordfish**, baral
- fish: tailer or taylor**, bumbah, bumbay¹
- fish: trevally**, jambin(y)
- fish: whiting**, juhghan (?)
- fish: young mullet**, jalum¹
- fish hawk**, wuṅaw² (?)
- fish hawk, grey**, bihyin
- fish spear**, jagay¹
- fish with hook and line**, jalum bira-
- fishing ground, good**, dalibadhir (?)
- fishing line, string**, waguy [wagoy]
- fishing net**, ṅarbany †, dawur
- five**, bulah-bulah-yabur †, dangan †, bulah bulay yabur, bulah bulah yabara, bula bula yabul
- flame**, jalṅay¹
- flat country, plain**, kunāṅgay
- flat, open gum tree**, kumagala (?)
- flat (smooth)**, barbaṅ
- flathead**, dagan

- flea**, jindil, kidhiwan
flee (run away), kalgawari-,
 kehlkawari- †, yaru-yaruh(li)-
flesh, yigam, jiman (?)
flick of tail, bay²
flint, yugan
flint knife, junur
float, juri-¹
flock pigeon, barbam †, mamugany
flood, ḡulahr
flooded ground, bubigan
Flooded Gum, man.gargin
flour, bulerah, bulal
flower, budharbin(y) [budharbin],
 wangara
fly (ordinary), junbar
fly (March), wagan
fly, to, yaruh- †, yaruhli-, wayali- †
fly away, bira- †, yaruh-
fly-catcher, black fantail, jingir-jingir
flying fox, fruit bat, kihraḡkihraḡ,
 giraman, kuyunḡ
flying fox's wing, karimanday
flying squirrel (small sp.), warahr
flying squirrel, the lesser,
 jirwururahwra
fog, dubany †, juhm
food, nuḡany, jahla, jangul, bulur (?)
food of departed spirits, marbil
fool, waḡgum
foot, jinaḡ †, yamundawi (?)
footprint, track of foot, jarahr, jinaḡ-
 jinaḡ
footsteps, sound of, durubal
for, -gu(h)
for (benefactive), -gay
for me, ḡayah
forehead, ḡihr, ḡihl, ḡihlim (?)
foremost, ḡulunḡ
forepaw, maman
forest, light or dry, kaban-kabahn †
forest: rain forest, thick forest,
 kaban †, kabal
forest, rough and scrubby, babar
foretell, to, ḡulunḡbaga-
forget, waḡali-, binaḡ baḡi
fork of tree or small plant, midhil
four, bulah-bulah †, bulay-bulay
four or more, karal
Fowl, Domestic, jugi-jugi
freeze, jirun-
fresh, young, baliḡ
fresh water, jaran
fresh water crossing, birbi³,
 wurangari
Friar-bird, kalgalaḡ, kalgulaḡ²
friend, jimbalaḡ
friendship, jimbalaḡari
fright, frightened, duhyiny [dooyin] †,
 dulaḡ
frighten, duhyiny + -anga-
 [dooyinyanga]
frilled lizard, ḡaram, nyaram
frog, jahrany †, wanjal
frog: big brown, wanjal
frogmouth, jinir-jinir
from, -Nu, -nyi, -bahnyi
front-in front, ḡulunḡ(may)
frost, jubar² †, bargam †, jirun, bumbi
fruit bat, kihraḡ, giraman
full, dambur²
full, greatly, heavy, great manner,
 to do, karah(ya-)
fun, ḡahridhan
funny, mirth-provoking, munyunḡ-
 munyunḡ
fur, kahr, kayir (?), kehr¹
further, kawal-bidhaḡ, bagarjaḡ
furthest, kawal-bangil

G g

Galabal (N.S.W. dialect) of the language, kalabal

game (play, dance), ṅahriya

gape, ṅahnybir [ṅaainbir], nyahnbira-

Garden Island, dandiba

garfish, juwan

generous, kanahngin

gently, softly, in a small way, ṅamaweh

get, catch, kahṅ- †, mira- (?)

get out/away, baya-¹

get up (from sleeping), bugadhi-

ghost, dagay, maguy [mogoy], magari, ṅuru, balugahn, budheram

giddy, drunk, biburu(h)

gift, mulgir

Gilston, upper Nerang, buyi-buyi [booe-booe]

girl, jabuny [jaboyn] †, yahgari †, wulbaṅ², wulbaṅgan, kalaygan, junda². See also woman.

girl, from 8-15 yrs, mudhulam

girl, quiet, budhagan

girl, single, jahgari (?)

girl, woman, jalgany

girl, young, jabuny [jaboyn], yahgari

girl, young woman, gin (another language?)

give, wula- †, wiya-, kali-

give birth (animal), nyamul bira-, nyamul bura-

give birth (human), jahdham bira-, jahdham bura-

give up something, jawga-

glider, see squirrel

go (walk), yan- †, ba- (?), numbali- (?), yanmali- (?), buliwa-, kawa-², kuwa- (?)

go (imper.), kiyuwa?

go, be no longer present, wali-

go above, waygaya-

go across, go over, naringa-, ṅaringa-

go around, kalgama-

go away, enough!, kingilawuna- (?)

go down, juluh- (?), duluhwa-, kargi-, kahgi-

go in, kayi-²

go-keep going, maguwi-

go near, bundagahl buwa-

go over, dagan kuwa- (?)

go over, go across, naringa-

go past, bagar(ah) kuwa-

go round, kawari-, kalgama-

go up, climb, wandi-

goanna, yawgar(giny) [-gin], jawgar, ṅamahl (see also lizard)

goanna: black scrub, bawyam

goanna, giant mythical, marun²

goanna (ground or burrowing), marun²

goanna: laced monitor, giwa, jiwah

goanna, sand, kudhin², manjalam, marun²

goanna, smaller sp., mugil (?)

goanna, tree, buyugulan (see also laced monitor)

God, dugunda(h)

good, banyahr †, bugal †, bawgal †

good, middling so, banyahr-gali

good-no good, jahmjan

good, very, bugal-bugalehn, bugarahm

Goori man, mibiny [mibin]

Goori woman, jalgany

Goose, Magpie, bigargin¹

grandchild, bahbuny [bahboyn]

grandfather, ṅadhaṅ

grandmother, kami †, bahbuny [bahboyn] †, ṅami (?)

grandson, ṅadhaṅ

grass, yihdhan †, widhan †, wudhan,
 bangil, widal (?)
grass, bladey, barul², baruhl²
grass (for) bed, kulbili
grass for honey sponge, baybay
grass humpy, ban.gin²
grass, long, widhangam, wiyangam
grass patch enclosed by scrub,
 kawlan
grass sponge (for honey), baybay
grass-tree, bumbinbihn-baral,
 kargamamban, kargal, karul¹,
 karahbandiny [karahbandin]
grasshopper, nyinyahn †, dibireh
grassy, yihdhangam, widhangam
grave, jargal, duwani jaganda
gravel, daraw-daraw, darahw
grease, fat, wadhir
**greatly (in full, heavy, great
 manner), to do**, karah(ya-)
greedy, stingy, munum
green, budharbiny [budharbin]
 [*Grevillea robusta*], (Silky Oak),
 jabililam (?)
grey (headed), kidhur, kidhurgin
grind, sharpen on stone, yanba-
grog, alcohol, bambayu, bambayin,
 banbanyihn, kira, kara, kitar²
groper, kadhan
ground (earth), jagun, njihl
ground, clear, karahr¹ (?)
ground, flooded, bubigan
ground, lying (?), madhirbah
ground (open country), bagir²
grow, duran + -anga-, beranga-
growl, nuhra-
grub (edible grubs), jabam †, jubar †
Gugingin or Gugugan clan,
 kugin.giny
guide (bones), darigan

guide, show, nyuhmba⁻²
gullet (swallowing), jugahla
gully, karbi †, kungir (?)
gum (various kinds), n̄awuny²
 [n̄awoyn], man.gar, n̄irum
gum tree: bally, balugam
gum tree: blue gum, man.gar¹
gum tree flat, an open, kumagala
gum tree, flooded, man.gargin
**gum tree: narrow leafed ironbark,
 or large ironbark**, bigar
gum tree: silver-leafed ironbark,
 n̄andahla
gum tree sp., dayrabay (?)
gum, spotted, murehr, yurahr², bibuy
 [biboy]
gun, dulul(b)i, mih-bulah-dululbi
gun shot sound, dulubi, dulul
gunya, n̄umbiny [n̄umbin]

H h

hail, bandahn, karaŋ², karaŋ-karaŋ,
 darahwban (?)
hair (of head), kehr †, kayir, bawur †,
 kuhndan, kandur (?)
'hairy man' (jan jarri), kudharan (?)
half, bam
half-caste, kibar¹
half dead, mopy, dahbum
hand, dangan †, mala (?)
hand, left, warambil
hand, right, junim
handle, jabir, jaruhn, jinaŋ
handsome man, balugahn
handsome woman, banyahrgan,
 budhalgan
hang, wulba(h)-, jalinguhrni, jura-,
 wulwa-
happiness, narunyehn
happy, milge-milgi, narunyehn, banyahr,
 yalbur(u)

- happy family (birds), tree runners,**
 budhay-budhay
hard, jan.gam
hard (and dry), daran¹ (?)
hard (baked), manal
harmful or lethal quality, -nyihn
harmless, quiet, budhur
hat, bin.ga
having, with, -njuhr, -njuhrgan
hawk, eagle, mibany
hawk, fish-, wujaw²
hawk, grey fish hawk, bihyin
hawk, kite, bugaban(y) [bugaba(y)n]
hawk, night hawk, karangan(y)
 [karanga(y)n]
hawk, red and white sea hawk,
 namanjin
hawk, sparrowhawk, bugaban(y)
 [bugaba(y)n], kalanbany [kalanbayn],
 milgin
he, nyuli, nyule, nyula
head, bawur †, kuhndan, kangar¹ (?),
 kabara (?)
head, crown of, bile-bileh
headache, maluhn
headdress, ornamental, muguhn
headland, wanday, dangim, kaluhndar
 (Caloundra?)
headman, kamaran
healthy, banyahr
hear, kanja-
hear, make to, binanma- (?)
heart, dulgu¹
heat, nyangay, nguhn
heavily, to do karah-(ya)-
heavy, jundur, jungul, kamay (?)
hedgehog, see porcupine
heel, kirar¹, jinaŋ-gubih, junam
heel with ankle, wulu
her, nyulagani, nyulaganah
here, kali, kunu
here, this, kali/kale, kili/kile (?)
heron, lead coloured, blue crane,
 wulbuh
heron, white, nawan
hiccup, nyinbal
hide, kurba-/wurba-, burba-
hide oneself, wurbali-, burbali-
hide (skin), yulany
high, baray, kayidhan
highland, babingah (?)
hill, muli †, dulagal
hill, little, muli-muli, buyur-buyur
hill, mountain, buyuhl †, muli, buyur-
 buyur, dulagal (?)
hillock, banbam, bagir² (?)
hilly, muli-muli
him, nyulaŋi
hip, wayan †, wehn, waran¹, kanim,
 jaraŋ (?)
his, nyulaŋa(h)
hit, a, bumbeh, bumi
hit, bum- †, bayi- †, badhi-, buŋa-, naba-
hold, yiba-, kahŋ-
hold on, naminbah
hole, kuwiyar, kugahr, kuwiyugahr,
 gubuj
hollow, gubuj
hollow in tree, migany
home, numbiny [numbin], yamba²(?)
homesick, jangil
honey, kabeh †, kudhe(h) †
honey of small bee, kabeh
honeycomb, muhyi, dugambaram
honeyeater, white-eared, malay
honey grass (for soaking up
honey), baybay
honey sponge of bark, kulehr
honeysuckle (tree) [*Banksia latifolia*],
 bambar

honeysuckle, red, dangahla
hook, kulanybil
hooray!, bawbaw
hop (jump?), julbanga-
hope, kanṅa-
horde, karal, kamaybu
hornet, large, dugal¹
hornet place, yahwulbah
hornet, small, small wasp, yahwul,
 buwin
horse, yaraman †, yaraman, ṅumbanjaru
 (?)
hot (pungent), ṅuhn-jan
hot (temperature), ṅuhn †, nyangal,
 nyangay
hot time, nyangay
hot, very, ṅuhn-jan
hot weather, bugarahm nyanga
house (any covering), ṅumbiny
 [ṅumbin]
house, make a, ṅumbinda-
how (do how), yinjagini-
how many?, minyanṅbu
how, what, minyanṅ
hullo, minyahgu
hump or hunch on back/tree, kulbun
humpies, houses, ṅumbih-ṅumbih,
 ṅumbiny-ṅumbiny [ṅumbin-ṅumbin]
humpy (one), diman, ṅumbi(ny)
 [ṅumbi(n)], kuhn, kadhin²
humpy made from grass, ban.gin²
hungry, kabir¹ †, kabiny [kabin] †, kabir
 + -anga- †
hunt, search for, ṅalawa- †, kaya-
hunting ground for game,
 kumbimbah
hurry, wuri- (?)
hurt, bargal, burgal †, nyal-nyal †, burgal
 + -anga- †

husband, sister's husband, nyuban,
 nyubanjar, nyuhgan.gal, ṅadhingirgan
 (?)

hut, see humpy

huts (group of), jiman, diman, karal (?)

I i

I, ṅaw †, ṅayu †, ṅayul

I and you, ṅali-wahlu

Ibis, muru kurahr (?)

ice, jirunehn, banjanṅ, bandahn

if, kiyuṅ (?)

immediately, ṅulungir

imperative, -h

in, -Dah, -Di, -ma¹, -bahma

in (down), juyiyah, juwiyah

inferior, damarmay

in-law terms, jambanṅ, wiyanaṅ,
 yambuhr(u)

innards, entrails, magay

insect, see wasp, hornet, bee,
 grasshopper, butterfly

inside, juyah (juwiyah)

inside (of hut), kunala, kirnula (?)

intensity, very, -jahṅ

intestines, wanṅar, magay

intestines, large, bulawbin, bulehn (?),
 kidhir¹

intestines, small, gunanṅ budharbiny
 [budharbin]

into (down), juy [jooi], juwi, -Dah, -Di

invite, kuwinyba- [kuwinba, koynba]

ironbark, silver-leafed, ṅandahla,
 jumabil

ironbark tree, bigar¹ †, biyar, janehn (?)

ironbark trees, place of, bigarbah

irregular in shape, kuruhny-kuruhny
 [kurooin-kurooin]

island, small, jarbam

itch, mandan

J j**jackass, laughing**, see kookaburra**jaw, jawbone**, nugal †**jay, woodpecker (not blue),
chatterbox**, mirun, miyuhn, kalgulan**jealous**, mih-banjahla, kudhahl-bulim**jellyfish**, birin³**jest, nanyaw, nyanan****jewfish**, bihgun, buygan [boygan],
waguny [wagoyn]**jew lizard**, nyaram¹, kabagan**Jilbin**, jiyilbiny [jiyilbin, jeelbin]**Jimboomba**, jimbuhmba**joey**, julin²**John Dory fish**, kanambir**joint**, kindim, burin**joke, jest, nanyaw, nyanan****jonjarri**, kudharan, janjari**Julleen, Sandsbury**, widhi-widhibiny
[widhi-widhibeen]**jump**, julba- †, julwa-, dulba-**Jumpinpin**, jambinbin**jungle**, kaban †**K k****Kanaipa**, kanaybah**kangaroo (generic)**, kuruhman †, mani¹
†. See also wallaby**kangaroo, female**, gamaw, karindi**kangaroo, female** [*Macropus gigantea*],
yimer**kangaroo, in pouch, any young
animal**, nyamul**kangaroo, old man kangaroo (large
male)**, kuruhman †, mani¹**kangaroo rat**, barul¹ †, bahmul (?), bahy**kangaroo rat (grey)**, kalagay**kangaroo weaner**, wagulbun**kangaroo, young, in and out of
pouch**, julin²**keep going, continue**, maguwi-**keep left**, kan.kiyuwa- warambil**keep one side** (?), kankiyuwa-**keep right**, kan.kiyuwa- junimbah**Kibbin**, kibin³**kick**, banga-, jinaŋ baya-**kick, a**, bungahn**kidney, kidneys**, muŋgar, baragir**kill**, dagayma- , bum- †, bayi- kurabu,
julaŋ, mamguhl (?)**killling, murder**, bumenalah**kin terms**, wiyaŋ, jambaŋ, yambuhr(u).
See also mother, father, brother, etc.**kindle**, kanji(li)-**kindling wood (small branches)**,
dinir**kindling, dry bark used for**, dungeh**kingfisher, azure**, nyimjar**kingfisher, Forest**, diŋdiŋin**kingfisher, large**, see kookaburra**kingfisher sp.**, dih-dih, diŋ-diŋ**kingfisher, water**, diŋ-diŋ**kipper**, kibirah**kiss**, yulanyma-**kite**, bugabany**knee**, kindil**kneel**, juluh + -anga-**knife**, nayi**knife, flintstone**, juŋur², juŋurgun**knife, stone**, jindam**knock down**, banbihnma-**knocked up, tired** (?), buhyi**knot (on tree/wood)**, kindim, bambam²**knot (as in rope)**, kani †, kanma**knot, to (tie a)**, kani-**know**, kanga- †, migany + -anga-, bina-
(?)**know too much**, binaŋ-binaŋ**know: not knowing**, kanŋah-dhaŋ**knuckle**, mamun

koala, burbi †, kula (?)
Kombumerri clan (Nerang River),
 kumbamir
kookaburra, kahgun, kagaru, kagurim,
 kargugan, kawun
Koomboobah, kumbabah
Koongoongah, kuṅgun.gah
kurrajong, kardhih (?)
Kurrajong [*Sterculia diversifolia*],
 yabara¹
Kurrajong, pink flower [*B. discolor*],
 mandan
Kurrajong, red flower [*B. acerifolia*],
 kaluhl
Kynnumboon, kuyahnambuhn (?)

L I

lagoon, kahwan †, nyanda, bahlum
lake, bamay, kahwan †, kayiwan,
 nyanda, bahlum
lame, wungahn
land, jagun, -ja
land, native, jagul²
land, open country, bagir²
land, pocket of, kumbabah
landmark (bones), darigan
Land's End, Southport
 (Woodlands), waruhdhar
language, gulgun
large, kamay †, kamagay, kanway
larrikin, ṅerinbeh
larrikin (eloper), kambuhn
 [kambooin]
last (the last), nyumbil¹ (?)
late in the day, nyanga-gayan
later on, soon, ṅulunmay, ṅulun, yuh
laugh, minji-
laugh, make to, minjilima-
lawyer vine, ṅabuy [ṅaboy] †, ṅabul

lawyer vine scrub (dense), ṅabuygam
 [ṅaboygam]
lazy, yihl, karul² †, duhn
lead, buweba-
lead, count, juriga-
leaf, wuran †, kanyal, waruhdhar (?)
leak, feed, drip, jumginy + -anga-
 [jumbinyanga]
lean (of meat), kadhul-jam
lean, to, nuwa-
leaning, sloping, mulinan
least, bidhan-bungil
leatherhead or friar bird, kalgalan,
 kalgulan², kalguran/kulgulan
leave (it), wana-, wuna-
leave, depart, yinama-
leave off, wuna-, wana-
leech, scrub, nyanay
leech, water, juruhṅ(g)il
left hand side, waram, warambil †
left, keep (keep to the left),
 kan.kuwiya warambil
leg, jaran †, bandehr, muran² (?)
leg, calf of, buyu
leg (upper), jaran †
leg shaking in corroboree, wamal
less, bidhangay, bidhan-gali
let (permit), jawga-
let down, kahgilima-
let in (?), kayilima-
liar, ṅanjaranyin, manyahl
lice, louse, dulum³
lick, yalanyama-, bunybi- [boynbi]
lie (falsehood), pretence, ṅanjar
 (-ṅanjar(-gali))
lie down, yina-, yuna-, nyina-, wehna-
lie down, cause to, danbinma-
lie, pretend, ṅanjara-
lie, tell, nyula-nyula (?)
lies, madhir²

- life**, see 'alive'
lift, jurima-
light, a, babiny [babin], jahm² (?), yilal
light, from sun, etc., yalnan, yalnan +
 -anga-
light, make, babinda-
light, of day, barbil
light, of fire, shine, jalŋay
light, to, kanji(li)-
light (weight), yalul, bumbungan
light, young, small, kibar¹
lightning, jan.gan †, jalgany² (?), maral
 (?)
lights, dancing, jalŋay ŋahriyan
like, to, bawgala- (?), budhir + -anga-,
 badhir
like (want), -gir¹, -gi
like (similar to), ŋinyehr
like, be, -gingi-, -gin.gi-, -gini-
lime tree, wild, jamburih, kulanybil
 [kulaynbil], kulambil
lip, jahm¹, jambur, dambur¹, jayan, jehŋ
 †, jeyan †, yalany² (?)
little, a little, bidhaŋ, bidhaŋgalaŋ,
 kibar¹, kayimbara (?)
little, less, bidhaŋ-galaŋ
little piece, budhi, budhin
little, sharpened, bidhun
little, very, bidhaŋ-bungil
live, alive, mamir †, milbul(bu)
live at, sit, yahn-
liver, yilŋahn †, muhŋ, budhaŋ
lizard, juluhm (?). See also goanna.
**lizard, bearded jew, Bearded
 Dragon**, nyaram¹, kabagan (?)
lizard: black scrub goanna, bawyam,
 kabalginy
lizard, Blue Tongue, kubagan,
 nyaram²
lizard, Frilled, nyaram³, ŋaram, juluhn
 (?)
lizard, house, juluny [juloyŋ]
lizard, water (dragon), magil †
lobby (fresh water crayfish),
 mulany, mulayim, bimbim³
lobster, mulaŋ¹
locust, see cicada
Loder's Creek, bigargah
log, burning, jayir dungari (??)
logs, jali¹, jalehr, dirangir
loins, waist (?), kanim, karbul
long ago, kurila(h)bu, kurubu
long, tall, kurahr †
long-tom (fish), kidhayi, juwan
long (way), kawal
look (for), ŋalawa- †
look at, see, watch, nyah- †
look out!, beware!, wah, wa, wahr
 (?), nyah-nya(h), nyah-nyah-nyah
look the other way, turn, malagiŋgi-
look this way, kalagiŋgi-
look up, waygayma-
look-out place, dandiba
lose, walany + -anga-
lots of, a lot of, kamaybu, karalbu,
 walal, wulalbu
loud, ŋuruhŋ (?)
**loudly, greatly, full, heavy, great
 manner, to do**, karah(ya-)
louse, lice, dulum³
louse, nits of, dimin
love, kumar³ (?), budhir + -anga-
low, juluhgal, muhrgalaŋ (mulgalaŋ?)
lower, to, kahgilima-
lower down (below), juyah
lung, lungs, budhaŋ, buhy¹ [booi] (?)
lying (telling lies), nyula-nyula (?) (see
 also lie)
lyrebird, kalbuny [kalboyn], kalwuny
 [kalwoyn]

M m**Macadamia nut tree**, gumbur**mad**, waŋ-waŋ †, waŋgumaŋ, kugari**maggot**, junbar**Magpie**, kulamburan, kurahmburuhn,
kulguraŋ¹**Magpie, Forest**, guluhmbulin**Magpie Goose**, bigargin¹**Magpie-Lark**, see peewee**make**, yaga- †, kinda-, kinjibila-, yuŋa-**make, set up**, kuwinma-**make a fire**, jaluma-**make a house**, ŋumbinda-**make, cause, cause to be there**, -ba³**make (someone) cry**, duŋgilima-**make lie down**, daŋbinma-**make sick**, yilyalma-**make smoke**, jaluma-**make well**, see cure, good**male** (?), wangan² (?)**man, Aboriginal**, mibiny [mibin] †,
baygal †**man, Aboriginal, mature**, marugan**man, boss**, mahdha**man, clever (cleverman)**, warima,
wiyuŋ, wubihn**man, dead Aboriginal**, dagay**man from the west**, janganyan**man, handsome**, balugahn**man, head man**, kamaran**man-making ceremony**, kibar²**man, middle-aged**, bagil (?), bangan¹
(?)**man, old (over 50 years)**, kidhuhm †,
kidhulum, kidhaŋ-kidhargan(y)
[kidhargayn], mubig (?)**man, senile or toothless**, wangaygir(i)**man, single**, kalagir**man, white**, dagay² †, dagaray (?),
dagarigay, jagay²**man, white gentleman**, kamaran**man, white working**, karabi(h)**man, young**, kibar³, marugan, jabuhgil
(?), kibaridha (?)**man, young (15–20 years)**, jabuhdhil**man, young mature (20–25 years)**,
kibar³**man, young, with ritual scars on
back**, marawan**man, young with ritual scars back
and front**, kamban.gir**Manaljahli clan**, manaljahli, mananjahli,
malanjali, manalgali**mangrove**, jangigir**many**, kamaybu, karal¹, karalbu, jindihn,
mamahny [mamaain], walal, wulalbu**March Fly**, wagan**mark, as made with an axe**, wahl**marriage, giving in**, yarbani (yarba-)**married couple**, nyubani**marrow**, juŋjuŋ, ŋunyaŋ**marry, to**, yarba-, kanji(li)-**marsh**, nyanda**matches**, waybar**McIntosh Island, Southport**, jiji (?)**McPherson Range at the Border
Gate, Lindesay Hwy**, banbaŋ¹**me**, ŋanyi, ŋanyih**me (for me)**, ŋayah**measure, to**, juriga-**meat (muscle or flesh)**, yigam †,
jiman², bulah¹ †, bulahŋ †, yuri**medicine tree**, buhbany [boobayn]**meet, to**, ŋihrgu-mundala-**mend**, mamga(h)-**mermaid (magic fish, etc.)**, wardham**meteor (shooting star)**, kabuny
[kaboyŋ]**midday**, karambay, karambah**middle**, bundar, bulah-bulah**midjin cane**, midhin

- midnight**, nalu
might, -hny [-yn]
Migunberri or Migunburry clan,
 (near Rathdowney) miganbar(i)
milk, ŋamaŋ †, ŋamahbil †, milaŋ, ŋamah
 †
Minah, Noisy (soldier bird),
 bimbim¹, kimbin, balin-balihn²
mine (belonging to me), ŋanyah,
 ŋanyadhihl, gidi (??)
Minyangbal dialect, minyaŋ²,
 minyaŋbal
mist, dubany [dubayn] †, juhm
mistletoe, bilihnyah waybar [bileenyah]
moan, ŋuhr, nyuhrba-
mob, karal, karalbu
Mogumbin, mugambin
Mommóm, mumuhm
Mommom's corroboree, giran
money, baŋgu², mani², mulu (?)
Mongcollum (mountain), mungulam
monitor (lizard), see goanna
monster (mythical), wardham, waryam
Moombee-Moombee (Etchells),
 ŋumbih-ŋumbih (Second Bluff, Nerang
 Creek)
moon, kibam †, ŋigam (?)
Moondarrewa, munjur¹ (munjurbah)
Moorhen, Dusky, mubay-mubay
Mopoke (owl), kumgan †, kumgum †,
 bunbun¹
mopy, half dead, dahbum (?)
more, karal¹, mudhaŋ
more: still more, ŋabi²
Moreton Bay Ash tree, kurahny
 [kuraain], kuwany¹ [kuwayn]
Moreton Bay: Bird Island, mabinbila
**Moreton Bay Chestnut tree (Bean
 tree)**, bugam¹, bugambil, bunambil
Moreton Bay Pine, bimbul
Moreton Island, muru-murugambiny
 [murumurugambin]
mosquito, munjur¹
most, karal-baŋgil
moth, banjalahm †, jalŋay-ŋahriyan
mother, mother's sister, wadhuŋ,
 wayuŋ
mother-in-law, buguy
mother's brother, kawaŋ †
mountain, bibu †, buruhl †, buyuhl †,
 muli †
mountain ridge, muli
mountain spur, dugay
mouse, kundur bidhangalaŋ
moustache, yarany [yarayn] †
mouth, jayaŋ †, jehŋ † jeyaŋ † diyaŋ (?),
 dambur¹, dambal, kambay (?)
move, wagayi-
move away, yugira-
Mt Barney, бага-бага², budhurŋu
**Mt bordering out on Qld. side-
 sacred**, jugal²
Mt Durigan, darigan ('bone')
**Mt Ladybrook (where the two stone
 dogs are)**, kundulbunbi
Mt Lindesay, jalgambuny [jalgamboyn]
Mt Maroon, marun²
Mt near Mt Barney, duwehniŋ
Mt on N.S.W. side of border,
 burghiny [burgeen]
Mt Stapylton,uginbar
Mt Tamborine, waŋalbuŋ, dam birihn,
 jamburihm
Mt Warning, wulambiny [wulambin]
mud, dalgar, dalgal, jalaŋ, wabum,
 wabamardhu, dalan (?)
Mud Island, Moreton Bay,
 bamgahmba
mud, sticky, madhir¹
muddy, dulgal, dalgal, dalgar
Mudgeereba, madhirbah

mulberry bird, kalgalan
Mulgulgum, malgam
Mulgulgum, malgammorning,
 budhar(ah), budhurbu
mullet, jalum, karim (?), wundaygal,
 kanihŋ
mullet: mangrove mullet, jalum
mullet: sea mullet, kuwiyang
mullet, smaller sp., daygam
mullet, young, jalum
Mullumbimby, malibambay (?),
 malambimbi
mundic (?), kuridhir
Mundoolun, mundulgan
murder, a, bumenalah
murder, to, bumili-
muscle, nahr, wahr², yigam, jiman²
muscular (strong), nahr-balan
mushroom, bilimbini
mussel, yugir, bigar², nuran
my, my own, nanyah, nayahdhil
Myer's Ferry, Surfer's Paradise,
 karamgal
Myrtle, black, dawngar(i)
myrtle tree, dalagan

N n

nails (fingers or toes), claw,
 dunguny [dungoyn]
naked, mundur, munjah
name, nyari, nyarima- †, nyariba- †,
 narima-
names of Aboriginal men, jinjun,
 kari²
name of an old 'king', jirigay
nape of neck, durbin
narrow, balbarim-jam
nausea, mulaŋ²
navel, jin(y)imir(i), ninyimir(i)
near, bundagahl, janyang

nearly, dagal, mulanga-warahla,
 milangawaralalah (?)
neck, kangar²
neck, nape of, durbin
neck, throat, jalany [jalayn]
necklace made of grass beads,
 kalgari(h)¹
nephew (man's sister's child),
 baridhan, burudham
nephew (man's son), muyum
nephew (woman's brother's child),
 nyuhgun
Nerang Creek (Etchells), numbih
 numbih
Nerang township, birbi²
Nerang 'tribe', dalgaybar
Nerang 'tribe' and 'language',
 kandan
nest, jindi †, junindi †
net (fishing), narbany [narbayn] †,
 dawur
net (wallaby), yawan
net bag, kulay
new, baliŋ
Ngandowal, Tweed Valley dialect,
 nahnduwal
Ngehnduwal dialect, nehn², nehndu
niece, burudhamgan, muyumgan,
 muyumjangan, nyuhgun.gan. See also
 nephew for exact relationships
night, night-time, nyinahla, yinahla,
 nandir, nalu, nalu, yawun, nularun
night-hawk, karangan(y) [karanga(y)n]
 (?)
Night Owl, place of (Canungra),
 karangan
Nindooimba, Nindooimba,
 ninduhnybah [nindooin-], ninduhnybah
 [nindooin-]
nipple, woman's breast, namah
nits, of louse, dimin

no, yugam †, yagam, yugam(beh),
 yugumbi
no good, jahmjan
noise (chopping), dawgari
noise (footsteps), durubal
noise (gun), dulubi, dulul
noise (loud), dulubi
noise (rattling), dingumbay, dulubay
noisy, gurgun.gali
nominaliser, -li²
Noogoon, nugun
north, north people, kugin
north wind, burginy² [burgin] (?)
nose, muru, muruh, nyun (?)
not, yugam, yugum(be)
not present (be no longer present),
 wali-
now, bahny [baai(d)n], bayahny
 [bayaai(d)n], baraj
nulla nulla, jabir, kabir²
Numinbah, nyaminbah
Numinbah Valley, a high rock in,
 kanduhl kali
Nyangbal dialect, nyanj²

O o

Oak [*Casuarina*], bilan †
Oak, pink tulip [*Tarrietia*], buyaj
Oak, red forest [*C. torulosa*], nyagal
Oak, Silky [*Grevillea robusta*], jabililam,
 kambalam
Oak, white [*C. suberosa*], winwin
oath (taken at bora), njanbanuba
obstinate, kinyin²
ocean, bugar †, dumgan
ochre (red), red pigment, kudhin,
 kudhin¹
octopus, manyil
of, belonging to, -Nah, -Na(h)dhil
oh!, babuh!

old, kurilah, kidhanj² (?), kabungil
old man, kidhuhm, kidhanj-kidhargan(y)
 [-kidharga(y)n], kidhargan(y)
 [kidharga(y)n], kidhurgin
old woman, miranj², mirangan
on, at, in, -Dah, -Di
one, yabur, yabuhr, yabul
oneself, buwi (?)
open country, bagir²
open gum tree flat, kumagala
open to, dunmah
opposite, narij kimi-
orchid, kaden (?)
Orion's belt constellation, the
 Saucepan, wehl
ornament made from the pearly
shell of a seashell sp., that
 seashell, julim, julin¹
orphan, kulam
other, kaybe
our, ours, nalinjah
out of, -Nu
outside, buram
over, above, across, narij
over, go, dagan kuwa-
over there, kundeh, kugundah
overcome, bayiye-
owl: Mopoke, kumgan †, kumgum †,
 bunbun
owl, night, jinir-jinir
owl, night, place of the, karangam
owl, small slate coloured, karaj
owl spp., bagu(h)m, darabaj
owner, jimbala
oyster, kinyingar, mungal, munyal-
 munyal
oyster catcher bird, kawirgan

P p

paddle, jabulgan †, jubulgan, juluhj

pademelon, kari¹, karil, kiri, biyum. See also wallaby.

pain, bargal, burgal, janwany [janwayn], bargal -anga-, nyal-nyal

paint (ochre), kudhin¹, kudhiŋ

paint, bama-, buma-, bambam¹

paint, red, kudhir² (?)

painted and ready for corroboree, bumahla ŋahrilihgu

palm of hand, claw, paw, branch(es) of tree, jaraŋ

palm, Bangalow, bigabihn

palm, Cabbage tree, baŋgam, nyuŋgargur

palm, Cycad, barawaŋ, danin

palm, midgeon, midhin, nyamin

palm, piccabeen, banjan, bigabihn (?)

palm sp., (Bangalow?), baŋgalu (?), bigabihn (?)

palm, walking stick [*Bacularia monostachya*], nyamin, nyumin, midhin

palm, zamia [*Macrozamia* sp.], barawaŋ, danin

pandanus root sucker, jambinbin

paralysed, manyayjam

parrot, bilin², bilin-bilin. See also cockatoo.

parrot, blue mountain, wangum

parrot, green leek, ŋinyiŋgam

parrot, King, ŋahgum, bilin-bilin

parrots, place of, bilinahdhil, bilinuba

part (small portion), bidhaŋ

pass, bagar(a)-wana-

pass wind, bidhidh, buhdhin

past tense suffixes, -ni, -hn, -iyan, -lur

paw (forepaw), maman

peak, a, buginbar, jalamay

peel, to, birba-

peevish, karu-karulehn, jalamay

peewee, bimbim, balin-balihn, bilin-bilehn, bulam-bulam, bimbim², bilbirin (?)

pelican, juŋar, ŋadhaŋ-ŋuhr

pelvis, waran, wayan †, wehn †

pendant of shell, julim, julin¹

penis, jun, buru, buruŋ, dibili

people, Aboriginal, baygal

people of the south, birihn

perch (fish), mugihm, madhir³

perhaps, wanyi †, wawun (?)

permit, to, jawga-

person, mibiny [mibin]

person, clever (in supernatural ways), wiyuŋ

pertaining to, -gubi

petty (peevish, of child), jalamay

pheasant pigeon, brown, kubudhi

pheasant, swamp, bunbun²

pheasant, wild, kalbil (?)

phlegm, from nose or mouth, niran

Piccabeen Palm, banjan, bigabihn

pierce, buga⁻¹

pigeon, brown, kabudhah, kubudhi

pigeon: flock pigeon, barbam, baruban, mamugany [mamugayn]

pigeon, fruit, bagar-bagar

pigeon, green or wampoo, mamugany [mamugayn], numargin

pigeon, large green, wanymangin [waynmangin], barbam

pigeon, small green (flock), jagaw, jagaybil, kabagah

pigeon sp., wululuny [wululoyn]

pigeon, top-knot, bagar-bagar

pigeon, wampoo or green, mamugany [mamugayn]

pigeon, wonga, walarun, wumbin (?), wululuny [wululoyn]

pinch (dig out, scratch), manda-pine, brown, kuŋgun

- Pine, Bunya**, buhnyi [boonyi]
Pine, Hoop or Moreton Bay, bimbul
Pine Mountain, bimbul bibu
pine spp., kuṅgun, jimbul, karambiny
 [karambin], kulambil (?), kulanybil
 [kulaynbil], kuhraṅ² (?)
pine trees, place of, kuṅgun.gah
pipi, shellfish, yugir
place name, kuhndaṅ
place name: place of small palm trees (Numinbah), nyaminbah
place of, -ba¹
place where bloodwood trees grow (Benowa), bunawa
plain, flat country, kunangay, bumay (?)
plant shoot, jurun-jurun
plants, soft, growing on the banks of creeks, kirban
platypus, wadhiny [wadhin]
play, ṅahri-, ṅahra-, ṅahriya
play, begin, nabi, nabeh- (?)
playground, corroboree, ṅahrindihn
pleasant, very, burgaram (?)
please, pleased, yilṅan bugal
Pleiades, the Seven Sisters, jirun¹
plenty, karal¹ †, kamaybu, walal, wulalbu †, kamay-jaṅ
plover, dibir-dibehr †, deber, kanahrgan (?)
Plover, Stone (curlew), buyuhlgan †, buruhlgan †, buruwagan, buwangan, buyargan
plum tree sp. (native), kudhin³ (?)
point (to sharpen?), kalan²
point, tick (insect), kulan³, ṅulan²
poison, digereh, digir + -anga-, digimiyhny [digimyeen]
poke, buga-¹
pole, paddle for propelling canoe, jabulgan, jubulgan, juluhṅ
pole, to pole along (canoe), juluhṅ + -anga-
policeman, banjuhr¹, kaniṅin(y), kanjabal, kanji
poomboy fish, bumbah
porcupine (echidna), bunihny [buneen]
porpoise, bubayn.gan, bubangan [bubayn.gan], kawandeh
possum, kuyahny [kuyaain] †, kuwany² [kuwaain] †, kuwihny [kuween], kurahny [kuraain] (?), kulan¹, kuran, kulan, nyuwaṅ, kubi (?)
possum, black female, dundangahw
possum, black male, kunam
possum camp, kidhaṅ¹
possum, grey, kuyahny [kuyaain]
possum, grey female [*Trichosurus vulpecula*], ṅawrul
possum, grey male [*Trichosurus vulpecula*], yirigiṅ
possum hair, kayir
possum, ringtail [*Pseudochirus lanaganosis*], wiṅ, kuwin²
possum sp., kuruhna
possums, place of (Kynnamboon), kuyahnambuhn (?)
posterior, the, bandaṅ (?), buma (?)
postman, bawdhiman
pot, nyugam, nyugan
pour, karbi-
praise, kunbunda- (kunbunden)
prawn, mulaṅ¹
pregnant, ṅargay
present tense (non-past), -hla
pretence, ṅanjar
pretend, ṅanjara-
pretty, kubil, wubil, jagahygam, jagihgan
pretty (of female), banyahrgan
previously, wayrahbu
prickle (splinter), mamuhṅ

prickle (thorn), kulanybil [kulaynbil],
wulanybil [wulaynbil], kulambil (?)
protect, munjindi-
pubic covering (woman's), see
'apron'
pull, buhyi¹
pull along (?), buhyi-² †
pull off, buhyi-²
pull out, bura-
pungent, ŋuhn-jan
pus (discharge), ŋunyaŋ
push, jundahma-, yugima-
push along with a pole, juluŋ + -anga-
put crosswise, waygalgalima-
put (something) in, kayibilima-
put on, kayi-²
put on top, waygandima-
put out fire, baluma-

Q q

quail, dulum¹, duluhŋ
Quandong (tree), kalahwun
Queensland Nut [*Macadamia*], gumbur
quick(ly), kuginy [kugin] †, wuginy
[wugin] †, ŋaban, wurinda (?)
quick!, **hurry up!**, wuginyah
quickly, very, nyuŋamana
quicksand, karambin(y) [karambin] (?)
quiet, nambulehn, niŋ, niŋ-niŋ †,
niŋanah, nam-nam, kiŋ-, bugal
quiet (harmless), budhur

R r

rag, blanket, cover, etc., ŋumbiny
[ŋumbin], ŋambany [ŋambayn],
ŋumban †
rail, saltwater, wuluwah
rain, kuwaŋ †, kuŋ (?), jagam, bayili- †,
kuwaŋ + -anga- †
rainbow, jalahny [jalaain]

rainforest, kaban †
raspberry, wild, malgam
rat, kundur, kunjara, munjur² (?)
rat kangaroo, barul¹ †, bahmul, bahy
rattling noise, rattling, dulubay,
dingumbay
ray (shark), shovelnose, nyiraŋ
ready (for dancing/corroboree) (?),
ŋahrilihgu, bamahla ŋahrilihgu
reciprocal action, karbahn
reckless, wuyi-wuyi
red, kudhin¹, kudhiŋ
red (intense red), jahra, jayir(i)
red clay or pigment, kudhin¹, kudhir
red paint, kudhir, kudhiŋ, kudhin⁴
redbill, salt-water bird, dibin
redbill, sea, kibin¹, kibin-kibin
redbill, swamp, wagay²
redhead (bird), wagay-wagay
redheart tree, karamgal(gah)
reeds, dulun, jila, kalgari(h)², yubahn,
bandeh (?)
reflect light, to, yalnana + -anga-
reflexive, -li-¹
regent bird, nyanga, nyanga-nyanga
relation-in-law terms, jambaŋ, wiyang,
yambuhr(u)
release, to, jawga-, bura-
relics, remains, kalba (?)
remember, kanŋa-
rest, buhyi¹
retain (hold), kaŋŋ-
return, numbu- †, nimbulima-
revenge (?), reciprocal action(?), karbahn
rib (bone), danar¹
ride (?), wumbeh-
ridge, muli
rifle bird, wilbin, yahdh (?)
right: all right, banyahr

right, keep (keep to the right),
 kan.kuwiya junimbah
right-hand side, junimbah
ring (bora), buhl, buwul
ripe, bugam²
rise, bahn- (irreg.), bagudhi-
ritual scars, see cicatrice
river, balun
river, big, waril
road, beaten track, kulgan †
road (?) (root of tree), wayan, wehn
roast something, kuyba- †, marba- †
Robin, Yellow, nayiny [nayin], qahny
 [q̄aain]
rock, daraw, darahw †, dehyu †, daw,
 manal, kambilmuy (?), kaway (?),
 bandahn
rock, a big (name of), kanduhl kali,
 birinba
rock (feldspar), mungulam (?)
rock, large, wulungar
rock, turn into, jarugin.gi-
Rocky Point (at mouth of Logan
River), dugambaran
roe of fish, kabuny [kaboyñ]
roll, kuhrawa-
root, jarañ †, wehn †, wayan †, waran
root, a native sp., kinanbun (?)
root sucker (of Pandanus), jambinbin
root of swamp fern, yugay¹
root out, manda-
rope, bugur² †, waguy †, jagabar
rotten, badhirgan
rough, uneven, milir-jam
round, buluhn(y) [buloo(i)n], kumbi
rowlocks, jabulgan-gubih, kandul-gubih
rub, darama- †, duruma-
rubbish, bindim
rum, bumbayin, bumbayu, banbanyihñ
 [babanyeen], kirar² (?)

run, kawari- †, mandi- (?)
run away, flee, kalgawari-, kehlkawari-
rushes, see 'reeds'
Russell Island, kanaybah

S s

sacred, taboo, budharahm
sad, kidhir², juhrdhirangay, kidhir +
 -anga-
saliva, q̄angiri, jihbag
salt water, birin², yingir
saltwater crossing (a place?),
 bingiribah
saltwater redbill, dibin
salty (nasty taste), digir, jigir²
sand, yahrañ, kuygam [koygam], yarañ,
 yarañ
sand, quick-, karambin(y)
sandbury bush, jaliny [jalin]
sandfly, kinyin¹
sandhill, kuygam [koygam], yahrañ
sandy point extending into the sea,
 mangar-bah
sap, yulan (?)
sapling, jali bidhañahn, bunan
satin bird, wamban
satinwood, karamgal(gah)
Saucepan, Orion's belt
constellation, wehl
savage (snapping, biting), yinyihnyin
sawfish, baral
scar, birañ
scarce, bulagahlan, bulangahlan
scare, to, duhyiny + -anga-
 [dooyinyanga-]
scars, of a knife, juñurgal
scars, ritual on back, birañ
scars, ritual on breast, kamban
scatter, dalba-dalba-
schnapper, kinbam

- scorch or burn, roast, boil**, marba-
scorpion, buhlam
scoundrel, you!, yun.gum midhin
scratch, to, manda-
scrub (bushland), kulan (?)
scrub, dense lawyer vine, ṅabuygam
 [ṅaboygam]
scrub (forest), kaban †, kabal
scrub (thick), kaban (†), kabawin,
 kabany [kabayn], kabal
scrub, light (dry), kaban-kabahn
**scrub (light), frequented by
 ordinary fly**, junbar guwil
sea, burgar †, dumgan †, bunbar (?)
seagull, kawgahri, jerehr (?)
sea hawk, red and white, ṅamanjin
sea monster, see monster, whale
search (hunt (for)), ṅalawa- (†)
seashell ornament, julim, julin¹
seashell sp., julim, julin¹
seaside, burgar (†)
seat, yahnbay-gubih, yahgen
sea waves, yarbam
seaweed, muraṅ¹
see, look at, nyah-
send, jawga-
sense, to, kanṅa-
serpent, see monster (mythical)
set (sun), kahgi-kalgiwa- (?)
Seven Sisters (the Pleiades), jirun¹
sew, mamgah-
sex, have, jugali-, wumbeh- (?)
sex organs, jun, junu, dibili (?),
 kuwiyugahr, kuyiyahr, jibali, mahban
shade, shadow, wularu †, maluṅ †,
 ṅuru †
shadow of departed person, wagay¹
shady, maluṅ
shag, danḍan, bigargin²
shake, jiga-
shallow, janjehr
shallow crossing, jalalah (?)
shark, shovelnose, nyiran
shark sp., buwayi¹, buwi, wardham,
 wadham, jargan
sharp, kalan¹ †, kalan¹ (?), kirbil,
 muginya
sharp edge, kirbil
sharpen, muginya-
sharpening stone, kiram
sharpen on stone, yanba-
sharpened (?), bidhun
she, nyulagan †, nyahleh, nyahn †,
 kuwam (?)
she-oak, see Oak
shell, yugir †, niril, bandal³, wahgun (?)
shell: bailer, nyugam
shell pendant, julim, julin¹
shield, bagah †, banṅu¹, kurany [kurayn]
 (?), kundan
shin, tibia, narim
shin-bone, fibula, bimbar¹
shine, to, yalnān + -anga-, jalṅay +
 -anga- †?
ship, marinday
shirt, kungil-kayehn
shit, faeces, gunan, duru, dulwal (?)
shit, infants' (or diarrhoea?), madhir¹
shiver, durali-
shoe, bugambil, bunambil, jinangaba
shoot (hit), naba-
shoot of a plant, jurun-jurun
shooting star, meteor, kabuny
 [kaboyn]
short, mul(galan), muhrgalan, mumuh
short-tempered, barul-barul
shot, bang, dulul, dulubi
shoulder, walagan †, waṅal(gan) (?)
shoulder-blade, bugaba(h)
shove, to, yugima-

- shovelnose ray, shovelnose shark**, nyiraj
show, teach, guide, nyuhmba²
shrew (shrewish person), giyal-giyangan (m), giyal-giyalgan (f)
shrill, yulul
shrimp, mulayim
shrub sp. (bushy with blue berry), jiji
shut, to, banja- †
shut up (?), kiŋ-, kingi-
sick, yalyal †, yilyal, danbiyan, miŋay, walawu (?)
sick, cause to be, yilyalama-
sickly, bumbaj
side, danar²
sign, wagay¹
Silky Oak [*Grevillea robusta*], jabililam, kambalam
similar to, ŋinyehr
sinews, nahr †, nyahr
sing, yarbi-, yarbili-
singer, yarbilgihn (m), yarbilgihn.gan (f)
single (?), yamigan
single girl, dahgari (?)
single man, kalagir
single man's ground, kalagirbah
sink, to, muruya-, muru kaya-
sister, nanahŋ, jija
sister, female's younger, yirgahŋ, yilgahn
Sisters, Seven (Pleiades), jirun¹
sit, yahn-
skin, yulany [yulayn]
skin, to, birba-, bura-
skink, see lizard
skirt, see apron
skull, egg, kanŋaŋ
sky, dugun, ŋurun/ŋuruj, junygan² [joyn.gan] (?)
sky (clear, fine day), bilabir
sky blue (?), ŋuruj
sleep, asleep, ŋurahm
sleepy, ŋurahmbil
slide, kadhey + -anga-
slippery, smooth, milir, kadhay
sloping, leaning, muliŋan
slow(ly), dalbay, wunaŋ, munwul, wananden
small, bidhan
small (in a small way), ŋamaweh
small (young, light), kibar¹, kayimbara (?)
smart, wubihn
smash, badhay + -anga-, dunma-, kawa¹ †, jalmayma-
smell, nyuhm, nyuhmba¹, nyuhmbi-, kanŋa-
smell, a bad, bugaw
smoke, juhm †, jalu †, dalu (?)
smoke, to, juhm + -anga-, juhma-
smoke, make, jaluma-
smooth (flat), barbaŋ
smooth (slippery), milir, kadhay
snail, bangam
snake, diruny [diroyŋ] (†), waralba, danar³, yamba¹
snake: bandy bandy, dalil, delil
snake, black, jiyumŋaŋ, juhm-guwaŋ, jumŋuŋ, wunyba [woynba], ŋuhnyba [ŋooinba]
snake, brown, bagal †, bagul², kurahbaj
snake, carpet, kabul †, jugal (?)
snake, copper, karalbay (?)
snake, creeping, ninduhny [nindooŋin]
snake: Death Adder, munulgum, mandulgum, munjeralgan, nyindumba (?)
snake, diamond or red, juwir

- snake, green or whip**, nyiriŋ, yihrany
 [yeerayn], mih baralany [baralayn]
snake, ringed, juwir kamban-kambahn
snake, small copper, mih baralany
 [baralayn]
snake: Taipan (?), bagal
snake, tiger (?), bagal
snake, water, ŋungari
snake, whip or green, yihrany
 [yeerayn], nyiriŋ
snake, whip, large, mih baralany [mee
 baralayn]
snake: wood adder, bulam²
sneak, kadhgah-
Sneaking jack (Saltwater Rail),
 wuluwah
sneeze, nadhagah-, nyiribiri
snipe, guwayir, durgum (?), kilin-kilin
 (?)
snore, buruŋba-
snot, phlegm, from nose or mouth,
 niran
soak, janba-
sock, ŋumbiny [ŋumbin], ŋumban
soft, budhir
soften, love, budhir + -anga-
softly (in a small way), ŋamaweh
soil, ground, jagun, jugul (?)
soldier bird, noisy minah, balin-
 balihn, kimbin, bimbim¹, dihindin
soldier crab, bungu-bungu
sole (fish), wulambila
some, ŋanduhr
some place, in what place?, yili, yile
someone, somebody, ŋahn, ŋehn¹
something, minyaŋ
something happens to, minyaŋba-
somewhere, winji, yinji, yili, yile
**son, man's brother's son, woman's
 sister's son**, muyum², muyumjar,
 mudhumgir
son-in-law, wuhmin
song, yarbil
song (corroboree), corroboree,
 yawahr
song maker of corroboree songs,
 yawahrŋargin(y) [yawahrŋargin]
soon, gubangaŋ, yuh, yuhdhaŋ,
 ŋuluŋmay, ŋuluŋ, ŋuluŋgu, ŋuluŋbu,
 kuba
soot, ninduhny [nindooiin]
sore, see pain
sore, a, jigay¹
sorry, kidhir², juhrdhirangay, kidhir +
 -anga-
sour, julay †, jaŋ
south, birihn, ŋawgay(?), yargeh² (?)
south people, birihn
south wind, dilen (dilin, jilin?), yargeh
 (?)
Southport, kuwany¹ [kuwayn], kuyan²
 (?)
**Southport: Dixon's C of E
 Grammar School**, kungungah
sparrowhawk, bugaban(y)
 [bugaba(y)n], kalabany [kalabayn],
 milgin
speak, wayma-, gulgunma-, kiya-,
 kiga-, ŋawray + -anga-, muwi-
spear, juwan (†), bilahr (†), kanay
spear for fish, jagay¹
spear (heavy, hardwood), kanay
spear (light, wooden), bilahr †
spear thrower, wumar
spear, to, buga-¹, bawa-
spider, baran-barahn, bambam²
spiderweb, baran-barahn
spike, migan
spin (nausea), mulaŋ
spin, twist, kurawa(li)-
spine, back, mubar, dulgu²
spirit (evil), shade, maluŋ

- spirit 'fairy man'**, buyuny [buyoyn]
spirit, ghost, maguy, magari, balugahn, budharahm
spirit 'little man', kudharan (?), janjari (?)
spirit of recently deceased man, guru wandehn
spit, jihbag, ngangiri, ngangiri- (?)
splinter, mamun
split, to, juba + -anga-, dunma-, kalga-
sponge for honey, of grass, baybay
sponge for honey, of stinging tree bark, kulehr
spoonbill, gurgakyir
spotted, bangir
spotted Gum, bibuy [biboy], murehr, yurahr²
spouse, nyubaj
spouse's parent, buguy [bugoy]
spread, biranma-
spring, julba-, jibaldi-
squeeze, nima-
squirrel, wayam, wehm, jirwururahwra
squirrel, large flying, wayam, wehm
squirrel, lesser flying, warahr, jirwururahwra
squirrel, sugar glider, jihbur
staghorn, crows nest, jumbil
staghorn, elk, junbil
staghorn, "fern", dumbin
stale, malgun
stand, jahna- †
stand up, jahna- †, bahn-
star, kuyuhm †, kiyuhmgan †, kurumgan, kuwiyangan, wunjuryum. See also constellations.
star name (Canopus), wagahn
star, shooting (meteor), kabuny [kaboyrn]
stare, karirmila-
start, mahrir + -anga-
starve, kabir + -anga-
stay (at a place), yahn-
steal, wurga-, kurama- (?)
stealer of a woman, narwanjan
stick, jali¹
stick, digging, kanay †
stick, fighting, jabir †
stick, Jabreen's, jabir-bilam
stick, throwing, murambany [murambayn]
stick, woman's fighting, kalgur(u)
stick, to, madhi-
sticky mud, madhir¹
stiff, cramped, kirihny [kireen]
sting, bargal
stinging fish, jibi², jilbi
stinging tree, jihbiny [jeebin] †, kulburu
stinging tree bark, kulehr
stingray, wayam, wehm
stingy, niggardly, munum
stink, stinking, bugaw
stomach, banjuhr²
stomach (belly), muhṅ, miruṅ¹, kidhir¹, julba (?), kanaṅ (?)
stomach (pit of), bladder, baleh
stone, daraw †, dehyu †, daw, yarun, karahr, karu, manal, malu, mabinbila
stone, for knife, juṅur
stone, for tomahawk, bandahn
stone, sharpening, kiram
stone, turn into, jarugin.gi-
stones, small on beach, karahr²
stop, namuwi- (?), wunah, wanah
stop at (live at), yahn-
stop doing, wana-, wuna-, kiṅ-
storm, mugar †, kamahga, malun, kamay yargeh
storm bird, direhṅ, biyaṅ-biyaṅ
story, tale, gawarima

Stradbroke Big Hill, kuridhirbah.
 guridhaba
straight, jundihn, junim
straight (ahead), bumbay²
stranger, jagur, jagul¹
strew, dalba-
strike, see hit
string, waguy [wogoy]
stringybark tree, kibar⁴, jernan,
 bundin, kundal² (?)
strip (of bark), birbah, birbi¹
strip, to, birba-, bura-
striped, kulgan-kulgan
strong (hard), jan.gam
strong (muscular), balan, nahr-balan
stump, gunuhm
stumper bird, gunuhmbuy
 [kunoomboy], gunuhmginy [-gin]
stun, bibuhr + -anga-
subordinate, damarmay (?)
suck, janja-, bunybi- [boynbi-]
sugar glider, jihbur
sulky, murun-bal, muru-muru
summer, nyangalgir, nyungulgan †,
 nuhngahla, yalgan, burgu (?)
sun, yalgan (†), nyanga¹ †, jalhany
 [jalhany] (?), jiru (?), burgu
sunrise, nyanga-bahn.gan
sunset, nyanga-gayan
suntime, nyangay
surround, kalgulma-
swallow (bird), budhay-budhay,
 budhabudhay
swallow, to, juga- †
swamp, nyanda, jali², wahm (?)
Swamp hen, Eastern, wagay², wagay-
 wagay, kibin²
Swamp Pheasant, bunbun²
swamp reeds, dulun, jila †, dili,
 kalgari(h)², gulgany

swan, bigargin¹, duleh, kinygar
 [kin.gar], muru-kudhi
Swan Bay, jaliny [jalin],
 widhiwidhibiny [widhiwidhibin]
swear, to, yanma-
sweat, nyangal, nyangal + -anga-
sweep, bular + -anga-
sweet, minyih, minyihn, bugal, banyahr,
 bargany [bargayn] (?)
swell, bambam + -anga-
swelling, bambam² †
swim, yaruh- †, kayi-² †?, waywani-,
 wanilah- (?)
swing, juri-²
swordfish, baral
sympathetic, kidhir², kidhir + -anga-

T t

taboo, budharahm
Tabooba, jabuhba
Tabragalba, jabirgalba(h)
tadpole, yunguluhn
tail, jun
tail flick, bay²
tailer fish, see taylor fish
Tajingpa, near Pimpama, dadhiqbah
take, kahqa- †, wahra- (?), kandi- (?)
take care, nyah-nya(h), nyah-nyah-nyah!
take out, take off, bura-
talk, gulgun †, gurgun †, gurbun (?)
talk, speak, kiya- †, wayma- †,
 gulgunma- †, muwi-
talker, talkative, gurgun.gali
tall (long), kurahr
Tallebudgera, dalibadhir, dalabadhiri,
 jalubadhuru
Tallebudgera township, kulanybi
tallowwood tree, wangay(gah)
talons of bird, jilaq²
Tamborine, see Mt Tamborine

- Tamrookum**, danduruhgam
tangle, kani-
tap, bunji- (?)
taste, nahṅ
taste: nasty, salty, bitter, digir²
tattoo, biraṅ, biraṅ + -anga-
taylor fish, bumbah
teach, show, nyuhmba-², nyumba-
teak tree, bulbar¹, yagir
tear, to, dunmana-
tears, nulara (ṅulahr?)
tease, mulganma-
teat, ṅamah
tea-tree, wudhur(u), balbul, bulam¹
teeth, jiraṅ †, dirāṅ †, diyaṅ (?)
Telemon (a place), dilaman
tell, kiya-, kiyi-, binaṅma-
tell, relate, kawarima-
tendon, nahr †, nyahr
teredo worm ('cobra'), kumbaw
termite (white ant), jilil, jiyil, bamgun
testicles, buhl², manmuru (?)
than, -nyi, -bahnyi
that (general area), munu
that side, wuṅan
that there (visible), mali/male, mamali
that yonder, kili
that yonder (invisible), kahba
the, bam (?). See this, that, these, those, etc.
their, janabaṅah †, nyulamaṅah †, yulamaṅah
there, kah, kagahba, mali, mamali, malagu (?)
there, it, they there, kah
there (close by), mamali
there (far away), kili, kundeh, kugundeh
there (somewhere), manga
thereabout, kahganah (?)
- these**, kahnyu †
they, janabi, janabaṅ †, nyulamaṅ †, yulamaṅ, bulagan
thick (big), kamay
thief, wurgay
thigh, jaraṅ †, maraṅ (?)
thighbone, jaraṅ
thin, bargahn †, kadhulldham †, bidhangalaṅ
think, consider, kanṅa-
thirsty, nyirgin †, ṅawuny¹ [ṅawoyn] †, buriguhny [burigooin] (?)
this, kali, kale kagali, kalahni, etc.
this here, kali, kagali, kale, kalahni, etc. † (all)
this side, kunayri (?)
this way, kalah
this way, to turn around, kalagingi-
thorn, wulanybil [wulaynbil] (?), kulanybil †, kulambil
those (visible), mahnyu, mahny [maain], mamahny [mamaain]
those yonder, kahmu, kahm, kagahm, kaga(h)
thrash, to, bayiye-
three, bulah yabur, bula yabul
throat, jalany [jalayn]
through, -Nu
throw, bira- †, bawa-, dalba-
throw away, dalba-
throwing stick, murambany
thumb, dangan †, jinaṅ (?), duluma(h)
thunder, mugar †, migubal/miguwal †, jugal¹ (?)
tibia, shin, narim
tick, scrub, kulan³, ṅulan², kulany [kulayn]
tickle, kidhgidhba-
tide, ebb tide or ebbing, kuṅgudharu
tide, high (flood tide), rising tide, yehyin, yangay

- tie**, kani-
timber, jali¹, jali² (?), kabirgay (?)
timber, dry and dead, dalgay
timid, duhyiny [dooyin], dulan
tip (of tree, etc.), baray
tire, to, buhyi-¹
tired, karul², karulehn, kirihny [kireen], duhn
tired (very), yilen (?)
to (for), -gu
to (infinitive of verb), -yah
to (towards), -ba², -mir, -gu
tobacco, smoke, juhm
today, bayahny [bayaai(d)n] †, bahny
toe, buruhybin, baradharuny[baradharoy] (?), jinan
toe, big, jinan (?), yalyal jinan (?), duluma(h)
toenails, dunguny [dungoy]n
tomahawk, bandahn †, kulman, mugim
tomahawk cut, a, bandahn.gul
tomorrow, yesterday, ŋubu, ŋububu, baŋubu
tongue, yalany [yalay]n †, jurgun, duruhm, kilge (?)
tooth, see teeth
toothless old man, wangaygir(i)
top (of a tree), baray
top (on top, above), dugun
touch, manyay, manyay + -anga-
tough, jan.gam, kinyin²
track (beaten track, road, footpath), kulgan, kunahbu, jarahr
track (of bird), kulawan (?)
track (footprint), jarahr, jinan-jinan
track, to, jarahr + -anga-
trade, barter, to, nilgawa-
tree, see also palm, pine, mistletoe
tree, jali¹ †, kali¹
tree: [Angophera] (native apple), buyi-buyi †, buybuy [boyboy], bulbul
tree: Apple, see Angophera
tree: Apple-box [Euc. intermedia], bulbul, buwayi
tree: ash, see Moreton Bay Ash, Crow's Ash
tree: Bangalow, bigabihn
tree bark, bagul¹ †, barul³
tree: bat or cork, bagah
tree: beech (white), binabar
tree: Black Apple [Sideroxylon australe], jumbay
tree: Black Myrtle, dawngar(i)
tree: Black Wattle, jumaw, dahringen
tree: Bloodwood, bunaw †, buŋaw, burgin
tree: Blue fig, kulun²
tree: Bluegum, man.gar¹
tree: bottle, jinbigir
tree: Bottlebrush, mahram
tree: box (Apple-box [Euc. intermedia]), buwayi, bulbu
tree: box (gum-topped [Euc. hemiphloia]), ŋarul, yurahr
tree: Brush box, kurayir
tree: Bunya, buhnyi
tree: Carrabin (red), karbin(y) [karbin]
tree: [Casuarina] (oak, she-oak, [C. cunninghamiana, C. torulosa]), bilan †, ŋuyagal [ŋoyagal]
tree: Cedar (red cedar), wudhe(h)
tree: Cedar (white), daygil
tree: cherry tree (prob. Lillypilly), jijiman
tree: Coral [Erythrina], бага-багаh
tree, cork or bat, bagah
tree: Crow's Ash, bulbar²
tree: cudgery, kahir
tree: cunjevoi, budheh
tree (dead), dalgay

- tree: fig spp.**, buyeh, bawar,
 jambul(gam), margan, kulun²
tree: Flooded Gum, man.gargin
tree fork, dalbala, midhil
tree: grass-tree, bumbinbihn-baral,
 kargamamban, kargal, karabahndiny
 [karabahndin]
tree: green wattle, jayi
tree: gum sp., dayrabay, bibuy [biboy]
tree: gum-topped box [*Eucalyptus*
hemiphloia], narul, yurahr²
tree hole/hollow, migany [migayn]
tree: honeysuckle [*Banksia*], bambar
tree: Hoop Pine, bimbul
tree: Ironbark, bigar †, janehn (?)
tree: Kurrajong (pink), mandan
tree: Kurrajong (red), kaluhl
tree: Kurrajong sp., yabara¹, kardhih
 (?)
tree: Lime (native), kulanybil
 [kulaynbil], jamburihny [jambireen]
tree: Macadamia, gumbur
tree, medicine, buhbany [boobayn]
tree: Moreton Bay Ash, kurahŋ,
 kuwany¹ [kuwayn]
tree: Moreton Bay Chestnut,
 bugam(bil), bunambil
tree: Moreton Bay Pine, bimbul
tree: Myrtle, dalagan
tree: Native Elm, mayil
tree: Pandanus, see root sucker
tree: pink tulip oak, buyan
tree, 'plum', kudhin³ (?)
tree: Prickly Yellowwood, magirbal
tree: Quandong, kalahwun
tree: Queensland Nut, gumbur
tree: Red Forest Oak, nyuyagal
 [nyuyagal]
tree: redheart, karamgal(gah)
tree: red honeysuckle, dangahla
tree: River Oak, bilan
tree root, waran †, wayan †, wehn †
tree: sapling, bunan, jali bidhanahn
tree: satinwood or redheart,
 karamgal(gah)
tree: Silky Oak [*Grevillea robusta*],
 jabililam, kambalam
tree: Silver-leafed Ironbark,
 ŋandahla, jumabil
tree: small sapling, bunan, jali
 bidhanahn
tree, small sp. with edible syncarp
 [*Pipturus argutus*], kumuru-kumuru
tree spp., danbay, bangu¹, kadhiri
tree: Spotted Gum, murehr, yurahr²,
 bibuy [biboy]
tree, stinging, jihbiny [jeebin] †,
 kulburu
tree: stringybark, kibar⁴ †, jerŋan,
 bundin, kundal² (?)
tree: Teak, bulbar¹, yagir
tree: tea-tree, wudhur(u), balbul,
 bulam¹
tree trunk, jali¹
tree: wattle sp., durubi (?), mudha (?)
tree: white box, bibuy [biboy]
tree: wild lime, jamburihm, kulanybil
 [kulaynbil]
tree with lumps on it, baliŋbaŋ (?)
tremble, durali-
trevally fish, jambin(y) [jambin]
trot, kahbarbu(li)-
trousers, kayuhn (?), daruya (?)
true, jundihn, jundi
truth, ŋanjarjam
try, jambama- †, yahgulguma-
tuber, see yam
tucker (food), nuŋany [nuŋayn]
tullawong, jalwaŋ †, jarwaŋ
Tunbible, danbaybal
turkey, scrub, wagun

turn, to, kurawa(li)-, malagingi-,
 malagini-, bamguwa-
turn around, to, wuṅan.gingi-,
 wuṅanjari-
turn around this way, to, kalagingi-
turn into rock/stone, to, jarugin.gi-
turning point, damṅur (?)
Turranba, diranybah [duraynbah]
turtle, bin.kihṅ, kumbahn
turtle, big, biggiṅṅ, kanaybaṅ
turtle, fresh water, bin.giny [bin.gin],
 bihn.gin, bin.ginygir [bin.gin.gir]
turtle, long necked, kanaybaṅ,
 kidhambihṅ
turtle, sea, bubayeh
Tweed River, kugay
Tweed River group, jabuhban
Tweed River: Kynnumboon,
 kuyahnambuhn (?)
twins, bulanday(gan)
twist, spin, kurawa(li)-
twisted, kuruny-kuruny [kuroyn-kuroyn]
two, bulah¹, bula, bule, bulay

U u

Ukerabagh Island, yugirbah
uncle (father's brother), father,
 biyaṅ²
uncle (mother's brother), kawaṅ,
 kalaṅ
uncombed (of hair), duguṅ
under, underneath, juy [jooi], juwi,
 balay
undo, bura-
Undulla, ṅandahla
uneven, rough, milir-jam
unhealthy, bumbaṅ
unhearing, waṅal †, waṅam
unpleasant tasting, digir²
untrue, false, ṅanjjar

up, dugan, dugun
Upper Coomera Crossing, see
 Binstead's ...
up, to look, waygayma-
upward, baray
urine, jalubay, yalabay (?)
us, ṅalini

V v

vagina, kuwiyahr, kuwiyugahr, junu
vein, kumar-gubi, nahr †, nyahr
very (intensity), -jahṅ †, banyahr, yilen
 (?)
very much indeed, bugal-bugalehn
vine, jagabar, waguy [wogoy], meri
vine, a thorny sp. (cockspur),
 kulanybil [kulaynbil]
vine, lawyer, ṅabuy [ṅaboy], ṅabul
vines in scrub, waguy [wogoy],
 ṅabuygam [ṅaboygam]
vines (large), bandal²
vomit, mular², mularṅ + -anga-
vulva, jibali, mahbaṅ, junu

W w

waddy (fighting), jabir
Wagtail, see 'Willie Wagtail'
waist, kanim
wake up someone, kirba-
walk, a, yanbay
walk, go, yan-
wallaby, kirihban, kirihwan, mani¹ †,
 junygan¹, jumgam. See also kangaroo,
 rat kangaroo
wallaby, black scrub, jumgam
wallaby net, yawaṅ
wallaby, old male, wangan¹
wallaby: pademelon, kari¹, karil, kiri,
 biyum (?)
wallaby, pretty-faced, waṅgir

- wallaby, red forest**, bargin
wallaby, red river (red flat wallaby), girihban, girihwan
wallaby, rock wallaby, wangir, magun
wallaby, scrub, kirbin, karil, kari¹, biyum
wallaby, small sp. of scrub, karil, wangim
wallaby, whip-tail, wangir
Wampoo Pigeon, mamugany [mamugayn]
Wangerriburra clan, wangirbar
want, desire, kingilyari-, wardam (?)
want, like, -gir¹, -gi
want what, want something, minyakgi, nyahgi
war, kanar
warm, hot, ruhn
warn, waba-
wash, janba-, janbu-
wasp, yahwul †, buwin
wasp, big (hanging nest), dugal
wasp (paper nest), yugul
wasp place (near Pimpama), yahwulbah
watch, to, nyah-
watch out, beware, wa!, nyah-nya(h)
water, kuṅ, jabil (?)
water container, nugan, nyugam
water, fresh, jaran
water, salt, birin², yingir
watercourse, karbi, yangil
waterfall, ḡulahr
waterhen, see Swamp Hen
waterhole, kayiwaṅ, dadhiṅ (?), gubunḡah, kuṅ gubunḡ(ah)
waterlily, muyum³
wattle grub, jubar¹
wattle tree, black, jumaw, dahringen
wattle tree, green, jayi
wattle spp., kamir-kamir, durubi (?)
waves of sea, yarbam
we, ḡali
we and you, ḡali-wahlu
weak, nahrjam †, bumban
wear, to, kahbali-, karbali-
weather (hot), bugarahm nyanga
weep, duṅ-
weight, jungul (?)
well (healthy), bugal †, banyahr †
well, to make, banyahrma- warima, bugalma-
well, waterhole, dadhiṅ, dadhiṅbah, gubunḡ, kuṅ gubunḡah
west, dukan
west wind, dukan.gay
wet, jabaṅ †, kuwaṅ (?)
whale, magic fish, mermaid, Rainbow Serpent, wardham
what do, minyaṅa-, minyini-
what for, minyakgu, nyahgu
what place? (in what place?), some place, yili
what, something, how, minyaṅ, nyan¹
what's wrong?, binyaṅ (?)
what want, minyakgi, nyahgi
when, yinjigan
where, yile, yili, yila, yinji (?), yinjigu/yinjagu, wurda (?)
where after, winjigahl, yinjigahl
where from, wunjigal
where, somewhere, yinji, winji
where to, yilahgu, winjigu, yinjigu
which, minyaṅahnga
while doing, -nyun
whip snake, yihrany [yeerayn], nyirih, mih baralany [mee baralayn]
whiptail, nyimar
whirlwind, buluhlman, wunḡaw¹

- whiskers**, yarany [yarayn]
whisper, yadhgali-
whistle, wungumbili-, wungumbil,
 wungunga-
white, bright, jalṅay¹
white, yellow, kibar¹
white explorer/traveller, dagayu
white man, dagay †, dagarigay, dagaray
 (?), jagay², karabi(h)
white people, dagayu
white woman, wanyemehri(gan) [wayn-
 mehri(gan)] , dagarigaygan, jundal¹
whiting, juhghan (?)
who?, somebody, someone, ṅahn,
 ṅehn¹
whose, ṅahna
why (what for), minyahgu, nyahgu,
 minyaṅgu
wicked (bad, cross), wahraṅ
wide, kurahr †, birahṅ †, balbarim,
 nungan (?)
widow, widower, kunimbagaw(gan)
wife, wife's sister, nyubangan,
 nyuhgalbinygan [nyoogalbin.gan],
 yugalbinygan [yugalbin.gan]
wife's father, wuhmin
wife's mother, buguy [bugoy]
wild, karum (?)
Willie Wagtail, jingir-jingir
willing to do, gulil
win (as a race), bagar(a)-wana-
wind, burginy [burgin] †, yargeh¹ †
wind, east, midhigay
wind, north, burginy [burgin] (?)
wind, south, dilen (?)
wind, west, dugan.gay
wind: pass wind, bidhbidh (biziz)
wind: whirlwind, buluhlmanṅ, wuṅaw¹
wing, yahr, kaṅgil, jaruhn
winter, waringiny [waringin], warinbil
wipe, darama- †, duruma-
Wirangiroh clan, wirangir(u)
wish, to, yin.kahya-, yin.kahyi-
witchety grub, jubar¹ †, jabam †
with, -ṅuhr, -ṅuhrṅan
without, -jam/-dham
wizard, see 'clever man'
woman, jalgany [jalgayn] †, mirangan-
 gali
woman (Goori or Aboriginal),
 jalgany [jalgayn] †, dugalgan, wulbanṅ¹
woman, 20–40 years old, mirangan-
 gali
woman, dead, dawaragan, daragan
woman, handsome, budhalgan
**woman, mature Aboriginal 30–50
 years old**, mirinjin, miranṅdhin (?)
woman, old, miranṅ² †, mirangan †
woman stealer, ṅarwanjan
woman, teenage mother, ṅaburay
woman, white, dagarigaygan, jundal¹,
 wanyemehri(gan) [waynemehrigan]
wonder, exclamation of, guray
wonderful, bugarahm
wonga pigeon, walarun, wululuny
 [wululoyn] (?)
wood adder, bulam²
wood (small branches), dinir
wood (timber), jali¹, kali¹
**Woodlands (now Land's End),
 Southport**, warudhar
woodpecker, jay, mirun, miyuhn
woomera, wumar
word, language, gulgun
work, wahṅ, wahṅma-
worm, julgeh
worm, cobra (teredo), kumbaw
wound, sore, jigay¹
wren, julihm-julihm
wrestle, biyama-

wrong with (something wrong with), minyaᅇba-

Y y

Yabbra State forest, yabara² (?)

yabby, crayfish, mulany [mulayn],
mulayim

Yaburong, Yar birain, yaburahny
[yaburaain]

Yagarabal (language), yagarabal

Yahwulpah (near Pimpama),
yahwulbah

yam, dam †, nugun

yamstick, kanay †, kalgur(u)

yawn, ᅇahnybir [ᅇaain-], **nyahnbira-**

yellow, kibar¹, jargam, widhagaᅇ (?)

Yellowwood, Prickly, magirbal

yelp, bark of dog, bawgbal, bawgbul

yes, ᅇeh² †, yaway †, yawu(y), yaw,
yuway

yesterday, ᅇubu, ᅇububu, kahnyibu
ᅇubu

Yilbogan, yilbagan

yonder, kili

you and I/us, ᅇali, ᅇali-wahlu

you (pl), buli †, buleh², ᅇirihmaᅇ

you (sg), wahlu †, weh, wih, ᅇin

you two, bulah² (bula)

young (animal), nyamul †

young, fresh, baliᅇ †

young (small, light), kibar¹

young girl, yahgari

your, yours (sg), waᅇah

youth pre-puberty, older boy, jabu²,
jabuyil

Yugambeh tribe or language,
yugambir, yugambeh

Z z

zamia palm tree (burrawong),
barawaᅇ, danin

