

**YAGARA
DICTIONARY
AND SALVAGE
GRAMMAR**

YAGARA DICTIONARY AND SALVAGE GRAMMAR

**KAREN SULLIVAN AND
GLENDAL HARWARD-NALDER**



Australian
National
University

ANU PRESS

ASIA-PACIFIC LINGUISTICS



Australian
National
University

ANU PRESS

Published by ANU Press
The Australian National University
Canberra ACT 2600, Australia
Email: anupress@anu.edu.au

Available to download for free at press.anu.edu.au

ISBN (print): 9781760466176
ISBN (online): 9781760466183

WorldCat (print): 1416932553
WorldCat (online): 1417107717

DOI: 10.22459/YDSG.2024

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Cover design and layout by ANU Press

This book is published under the aegis of the Asia-Pacific Linguistics editorial board of ANU Press.

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Abbreviations and conventions

Abbreviations of sources

- AIAS** Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies
AIATSIS Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies
B Birch 1873
Ba Bannister 1986
Bd Ballard 2007
Be Bell 1934
Bl Blackman 1900
Bn Bensted 1924
Bu Bunce 1846–47
Ca Cadell c.1900
Cl Clunie 1839
Cu Curr 1887
CW Colliver & Woolston 1975, 1978
D Donovan 1877, 1888a–d, 1895
DF Darragh & Fensham 2013
E Eipper 1841a–c, 1986
F Flint 1960
Fi Finch 1842
FNSI Stephens & Sharp 2009
G Gibson 1863, 1882
Ga Gardner 1854
H Holmer 1983
Ha Hardcastle 1946–7
Hi Hinchcliffe 1890
Hk Hockings 1884
Hn Hanlon 1931
Hp Harper 1894
Hw Howitt 1904; Pitt Rivers Museum 2012
J Jefferies 2011
Ja Jackson 1937
K Kite & Wurm 2004
Kd Kidd 2001
L Lauterer 1891, 1895
La Latham 1852
Le Leichhardt 1842–44
Lg Lang 1846, 1847
Ln Lenet 1904
M Meston 1867–1960, 1894, 1895, 1923a–c, 1931a–b, 1984, 1986a, 1986b
Ma Mathew 1910
Mac Macarthur & Moore 1867
MB Moreton Bay 1838

- MMEIC** Minjerribah
 Moorgumpin Elders in Council
N NNW 1868
P Petrie 1902, 1904,
Q State of Queensland 2022
QYAC Quandamooka
 Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal
 Corporation and Queensland
 Parks and Wildlife Service and
 Partnerships 2021
R Ridley 1855, 1875, 1887, 1986
RB Radcliffe-Browne 1930
Ro Roth 1897, 1910
S Steele 1984
- Sh** Sharpe 2020
Su Suttor 1897
T Turner 1861
Th Threlkeld 1846
Ti Tindale 1974
TK Tennant-Kelly 2011
W Watkins 1891, 1984, 1986;
 Watkins & Hamilton 1887
Wa Watson 1943
We Welsby 1916
Wi Winterbotham 1950, 1957
Wu Wurm 1960

Linguistic abbreviations

- 1** first person
2 second person
3 third person
ABL ablative case
ACC accusative case
ALL allative case
ATEL atelicity-marking suffix
BACK suffix indicating motion
 back the way one came
C consonant
CAUS causative suffix
CHARACT nominalising suffix
CONT continuative suffix
DEST suffix describing motion
 to a location
DIST distal
DU dual
DUR durative case
- EMPH** emphatic
ERG ergative case
EXCL exclusive
F feminine suffix
FUT future tense
IMP imperative
INCH inchoative verbalising suffix
IPA International Phonetic
 Alphabet
IPFV imperfective
LOC locative case
MED medial
NEG negation
NOM nominative case
NP noun phrase; syntactic phrase
 headed by a noun
OBLG suffix indicating obligation
PL plural

POSS possessive case or determiner	RTP clause relativising suffix
PROX proximal	SAE Standard Australian English
PRS present tense	SBJV subjunctive suffix
PST past tense	SG singular
PURP purposive suffix	SONG particle in songs
Q interrogative particle marking questions	STATE suffix that forms stative verbs
REFL reflexive suffix	V vowel
RNP NP relativising suffix	VERY suffix adding emphasis

Linguistic conventions

- // Slashes indicate phonological representation (the underlying sounds of a word).
- [] Square brackets indicate phonetic representation (how a word sounds acoustically).
- The hyphen marks morpheme boundaries. That is, it separates stems from suffixes and appears between morphemes in compounds and reduplicated forms. In Part 2: Dictionary, hyphens are not used with suffixes or compounds and only appear in reduplicated forms.
- = The equal sign marks a clitic boundary and occurs before the clitics =*bu* and =*gu*.

Part 1. Grammar

1.1. The Yagara language

1.1.1. Yagara dialects

Yagara is a Pama-Nyungan language traditionally spoken in what is now South East Queensland. Yagara, which is sometimes spelled *Yuggera*, *Jagera* and other variations, is traditionally spoken from the Great Dividing Range in the west, to Stradbroke Island in the east, encompassing present-day Ipswich and Brisbane, and extending down into the Fassifern Valley in the south (Bell 1934, 13; see Figure 1.1). Yagara is the source of the Australian English words *yakka* ‘work’ (from *yaga*), *dilly* ‘dilly bag’ (from *dili*), *humpy* ‘traditional temporary shelter’ (from *ngumbi*);¹ and possibly *jackaroo* ‘cattle/sheep station worker’ (from *dagairu* ‘stranger’).

Though Yagara is linguistically one language, some of its dialects belong to distinct groups and are associated with particular Countries (O’Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin 1966; Wurm 1972, 1994; Oates 1975; Walsh 1981; Bovern and Atkinson 2012). The differences between the Yagara dialects are socially and politically important, but linguistically small. The dialects have fewer phonological and lexical differences than Australian English and New Zealand English, for example, and all seem to have identical morphosyntax.

1 Though the vowel in English *humpy* might be expected to originate from Yagara *a*, not *u*, three sources record *ngumbi* with *oo*, which indicates Yagara *u*.

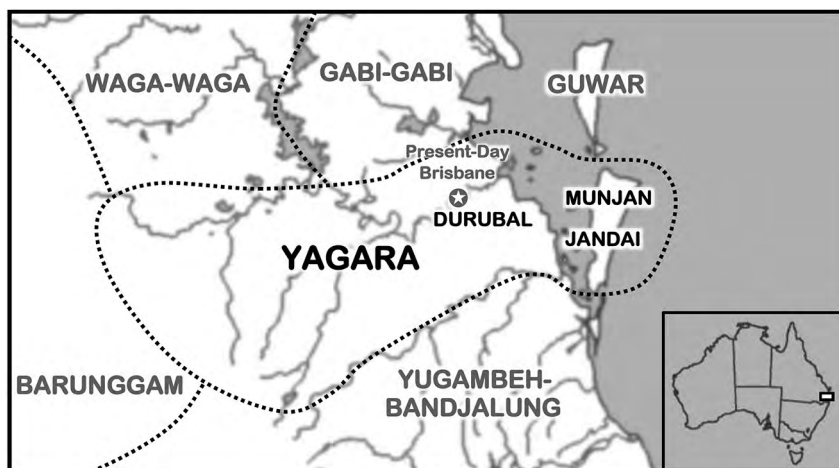


Figure 1.1: Yagara (in black font) and surrounding languages (in grey).

Dialects are not shown, with the exception of the Durubal dialect traditionally spoken around the present-day Brisbane CBD, and the Yagara saltwater dialects Jandai and Munjan (small black font).

Source: Authors' approximation based on Birch (1873), Watkins and Hamilton (1887), Watkins (1891), Harper (1894), Welsby (1916), Bensted (1924), Bell (1934), Meston (1894, 1923a–c), Watson (1943), Hardcastle (1946–7), and Holmer (1983). This map is hesitant and relevant only to the discussion of this section. As highlighted by Aird (2020) and Aird et al. (2020), concepts of language and tribe are less reliable for Native Title Claim purposes than research based on visible (photographic) evidence of real-life events and people.

It is unclear whether the mainland Yagara-speaking clans considered themselves speakers of the same language. All recorded mainland Yagara speakers used the word *yagara* to mean 'no', for example. A different word for 'no' can be a signal that a dialect is considered a distinct language, so it is possible that all the mainland Yagara-speaking clans identified as speakers of the same language despite belonging to socially distinct groups.

The map in Figure 1.1 labels three Yagara dialects: Durubal, Jandai and Munjan (see Figure 1.1). These are the dialects for which we have the most information. Several other potential names for Yagara dialects are listed in Section 2.2.

The Durubal or *Turrbal* speakers are the traditional caretakers of the present-day Brisbane city centre, and their dialect differs from the saltwater dialects and potentially from the dialects farther south, as described later in this section. The Durubal dialect is also the main source of information

on Yagara morphosyntax in the current grammar, due mainly to the Bible stories that Ridley elicited from the boy Tom Petrie in 1855 (see 1.1.4 and 3.5–3.7). Other dialects are represented by wordlists and short sentences.

Mainland dialects like Durubal can also be called freshwater dialects, whereas Jandai and Munjan are saltwater dialects, based on the language groups' traditional identities as inland (freshwater) people and coastal (saltwater) people (Jefferies 2011, 79).

The two documented saltwater dialects, Jandai and Munjan, have their own words for 'no'. Instead of *yagara* 'no' as in mainland Yagara, Jandai uses *jandai* 'no' and Munjan uses *munjan* 'no'. These two island dialects, while similar to each other, differ phonologically from all the mainland dialects in documented ways.

Jandai is traditionally spoken by the Jandaiwal people of central and southern Stradbroke Island (Watkins and Hamilton 1887, 222). Munjan or *Moondjan* is a northern Stradbroke dialect that belongs to the Nunagal or *Noonuckle* people (Tindale 1974; Watkins and Hamilton 1887, 222). The Guwanbal or *Gowanpul* people are a clan of the Nunagal, according to Holmer (1983, 405).

There is general agreement that the Jandai and Munjan dialects are extremely similar. Watkins (1891, 49) comments that Jandai and Munjan 'are very much alike and resemble the Yuggera of the Yerongpan tribe, south-west of Brisbane'. He observes that Guwar, the language spoken on Moreton Island, is in contrast 'very distinct' (1891, 49). When Watkins and Hamilton sent their Jandai and Munjan wordlists to Curr for publication in the volume *The Australian Race*, Curr agreed that the lists were highly similar. In fact, he declared that there was no need to publish the Munjan list, 'which much resembles Jandai' (1887, 221), and the Munjan list was discarded and lost.

The general similarity of Yagara dialects is also underscored by the claim from an 1894 observer that Yagara speakers had one name that referred collectively to their languages. Edward 'Old Ned' Harper writes in the *Queenslander* that 'The whole of the Blacks along the south side of Moreton Bay and all along its shores to Amity Point use the word Yug-ger-a-bool to signify their respective dialects' (Harper 1894, 410). Meston (1894) disagrees with Harper, writing:

the ‘Yuggera’ dialect was spoken nowhere in Moreton Bay, but began with the ‘Coorpoóroo-jaggin’ tribe of South Brisbane and the ‘Yeerongpan’ and Jeeparra tribes of the Eight-mile and Brown’s Plains, and extended from there to Cunningham’s Gap and the head of the Brisbane. Yuggera was spoken at Ipswich. (Meston 1894, 549)

Meston’s characterisation of Yagara as a mainland language is corroborated by Holmer, who in 1983 observes that the language termed ‘Yugarabul’ by Watson (1943):

is a mainland language (or in any case one which comprises neither Stradbroke nor Moreton Island ...). Indeed, the term *jagarabal* (or *jagarabul*), that is Watson’s ‘Yugarabul’, was not recognised on the island as a language name and the basic word from which the name is derived, *jagara* ‘no’, was hardly known at all by our island informants. (1983, 393)

As noted, the only recorded difference between the Jandai and Munjan dialects is the typical word for ‘no’, which is *jandai* in Jandai and *munjan* in Munjan. However, both saltwater dialects do seem to differ in several respects from the mainland freshwater dialects of Yagara. For example, *a* is raised to *i* in some words in the saltwater dialects. Holmer notes this process when he observes that unstressed /a/ is likely to be raised in Munjan, with the result that it is often written *i*. The language name *Waga-Waga* (Wakka-Wakka) was spelled *Waky-Waky* by Munjan speakers, reflecting their pronunciation of the name (Holmer 1983, 395). According to Nunagal and Badjala woman Myrtle Thompson, one of Holmer’s informants, the word pronounced *dagai* ‘flayed corpse; white man’ on the mainland was *digi* in Munjan. The latter form was also supplied by Mabel Brown, a consultant on Nunagal living at Dunwich (Holmer 1983, 394). Holmer notes a similar dialectal contrast in words including ‘moon’, pronounced with *a* on the mainland (*gilan*) and *i* in Munjan (*gilin*); and the name Meeanjin (Brisbane), which is *Miganjin* or *Miyanjin* in mainland Yagara and *Miginjin* in Munjan. This name is also impacted by the lenition of unstressed intervocalic /g/ to /y/ in some dialects, resulting in *Miyanjin* rather than *Miganjin* (the lenition is discussed further in 1.3.2).

Hardcastle (1946–7, 22) claims that *malara* ‘man’ is *mallara* in the Brisbane area but *mullara* in the Boonah area; that *magil* ‘water dragon’ is *magil* in Brisbane but *muggil* in Boonah; and that ‘in these and several other words it will be noticed that the Boonah dialect has a short “u” sound where the Brisbane dialect has a short “a” sound’ (1946–7, 22). When Hardcastle

read Petrie's transcriptions of Brisbane-area words aloud to Boonah-area Yagara speakers, they attributed the differences to Petrie being a 'salt water fella' (1946–7, 21). It is possible, however, that Hardcastle simply misread Petrie's transcriptions. Petrie spelled 'man' as *mallara* and 'water dragon' as *magil*, but Hardcastle may have read these words aloud with the vowels in Standard Australian English (SAE) *mall* or *mark*, for example, whereas Petrie doubtless intended a vowel closer to SAE *mull*. It is also possible that the southern Yagara pronunciation of words such as *magil* genuinely has a different first vowel than in northern dialects.

The differing words for 'no' in the freshwater and saltwater dialects may have been accompanied by other lexical differences. For instance, Petrie (1904, 106) writes that the mainland word for 'dilly bag' is *dili*, whereas the form used on Stradbroke Island is *gulai*. However, these words could also have referred to distinct types of bags. Meston writes that 'goanna' is *bara* on the mainland and *giwa* in Munjan, but other sources make it clear that *giwa* denotes a lace monitor and *bara* indicates a smaller species of monitor lizard.

In consideration of the incomplete data on all of the dialects, it is difficult to say whether the absence of a word in one dialect means that the word was not used, or that the word was simply not documented for that dialect. Readers are encouraged to check the reference list after each dictionary entry to see which researcher collected each word, and refer to section (1.1.4) to see where the data was gathered, in order to have greater certainty that a specific word belongs to a given dialect.

1.1.2. Previous linguistic studies

Revitalisation work on Jandai, traditionally spoken on Stradbroke Island (Minjerribah), has been led by the traditional owners of the language. Notably, the Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders in Council (MMEIC) have produced a series of materials including the *Jandai Language Dictionary* (2011) with around 700 Jandai and Guwar words, compiled with the help of linguist Colleen Hattersley. A list of around 400 Yagara and Guwar words was self-published by Guwanbal and Gabi-Gabi woman Kerry Charlton and Barry Brown (Charlton and Brown 2019). Quandamooka artist and language advocate Sandra Delaney has created various Jandai reference materials.

In the past 20 years, several significant academic works have been published covering the languages traditionally spoken in the area around present-day Brisbane. In 1998 Margaret Sharpe published a dictionary of the northern varieties of Yugambeh-Bandjalang, which in 2020 evolved into a dictionary and grammar more accessible to the layperson. The Yugambeh-Bandjalang varieties described in Sharpe's volumes are traditionally spoken as far north as the Gold Coast area in southern Queensland, and belong to the Bandjalangic family, which is the grouping most closely related to Yagara, according to Bown and Atkinson (2012). A more southern Yugambeh-Bandjalang language, Wanggeriburra, is documented in a 2001 sketch grammar and dictionary compiled from data collected in 1913 (Kombumerri Corporation for Culture 2001; based on Allen and Lane 1914). Guwar, the traditional language of the Ngugi people of Moreton Island (Bannister 1982; Jefferies 2011), does not yet have a grammar, though Anthony Jefferies' 2011 Masters thesis considers the historical relationships between the Guwar, Yagara and Bandjalang languages and speakers. In 2004, Suzanne Kite published a grammar of the Duunjdjawa language spoken to the north-west of Brisbane, based on data collected by Stephen Wurm in the mid-1900s. Duunjdjawa is one of four mutually intelligible dialects belonging to a language that Kite and Wurm label as Waga-Waga following RMW Dixon (Kite and Wurm 2004, 3). Jeanie Bell, a Yagara and Dulingbara woman, compiled wordlists for Gabi-Gabi and Badjala in 1994, and wrote a sketch grammar of Badjala, traditionally spoken on K'Gari (Fraser Island), as her Masters thesis in 2003. Badjala artist Fiona Foley published a Badjala dictionary in 1996 (Foley 2019).

1.1.3. Language loss and reclamation

Proponents of language revitalisation such as the MMEIC are fighting a long history of Indigenous language suppression in the area. The Queensland government began legislating the destruction of Aboriginal culture and society in 1865, when the *Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act* allowed Indigenous children to be taken away to white-run missions. Government attacks on Indigenous culture and language continued to build for over a hundred years, culminating in the *Aborigines Act 1971* (Qld), which banned Aboriginal cultural customs, censored their reading material and devalued the work of Aboriginal people living on reserves. This Act was repealed in 1984.

Archibald Meston, who collected some of the Yagara words and sentences used in this grammar, led early legislation that was devastating for the Yagara language and its speakers. Meston's *Report on the Aboriginals of Queensland*, written in his capacity as the government-appointed Special Commissioner, was presented to the two Houses of Parliament in 1896. The report made the case for the containment of Aborigines in isolation from colonial settlements that were established on their lands, to contain 'remnant tribes' and 'half-caste children' away from towns in the south-east of the state. His report emphasised the need to restrict the movement of women and girls outside the confines of Deebing Creek and Myora Mission Stations so as to avoid 'a permanent increase of half-caste population' (Meston 1896, 9). Meston described Deebing Creek as 'a home and a refuge for the scattered remnants of tribes within a radius of thirty or forty miles', and Myora's purpose as 'chiefly to provide protection and education for aboriginal and half-caste children scattered about Moreton Bay' (1896, 12). His use of terms such as 'remnant' and 'scatter' allude euphemistically to the ongoing genocide, removal and imprisonment of Aboriginal people to clear the way for land theft. Meston's recommendations led to the implementation of the *Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act 1897* (Qld), which enforced control by state and church authorities over every aspect of the lives of Aboriginal people or any 'half-caste' individuals who associated with them.

Subsequently, the Queensland *Aboriginals Preservation and Protection Act* and *Torres Strait Islanders Act* (both 1939) legalised the forced removal of people from their homelands to distant reserves; the abduction of children from their families (the stolen generations); restrictions on movements; the destruction of language and kinship groups; the compulsion to work for low wages; the withholding of wages without consent (stolen wages); the random seizure of property; exclusion from voting; and curtailment of access to processes of justice that were available to the rest of the community.

Despite the imposition of these instruments of control, traditional languages continued to be spoken in secret by older members of the community. They were reluctant to pass on their linguistic knowledge, however, because their children and grandchildren could be seized and sent away. As a result of this suppression, later generations of Indigenous language owners have worked hard to revive the languages that are their birthright, both through private transmission of cultural and linguistic knowledge, and through public endeavours such as the MMEIC's publications.

There is undoubtedly private language knowledge that has not been included in the present volume. The private language knowledge that has been passed down through families and communities, sometimes at great risk to themselves, is an irreplaceable resource. We hope that the current volume will in no way be taken to supersede or supplant the vocabulary, meanings, pronunciations and spellings that are the heritage of language owners whose knowledge has been handed down from native speakers.

This volume is primarily an attempt to collect all publicly available language information in one place as an easily accessible resource. In Part 2: Dictionary and Part 3: Texts, the original source materials are presented in two formats: (1) their original spellings, word boundaries and translations; and (2) spellings, morpheme breakdowns and glosses as analysed and standardised by the authors. Though the standardised versions may be more accessible to some readers, the inclusion of original materials will make it easier, in the future, to correct the authors' inevitable mistakes or adapt the work for other purposes. Our goal is not to present an authoritative volume, but rather to provide access to comprehensive textual resources to be used as a tool in the ongoing struggle for language preservation.

1.1.4. List of sources

As a result of the suppression of Indigenous languages in the area, there are presently no fluent native speakers of Yagara. The current grammar is therefore based on a corpus of vocabulary lists (which form the basis of Part 2: Dictionary) and longer written texts (all of which are included in their entirety in Part 3: Texts) rather than direct elicitation from native speakers.

First Nations scholars seek to decolonise research by adopting an 'Indigenist' methodology (Rigney 1997), which is distinguished by its reconceptualist intent. Reconceptualism 'focuses on and learns from the array of cultural knowledge, skills, abilities and contacts possessed by socially marginalised groups that often go unrecognized and unacknowledged' (Yosso 2005, 69). This section provides brief contextual information about the sources on which this volume is based, to facilitate viewing the source material through the lens of our distinct historical experiences of colonisation (Harward-Nalder and Grenfell 2012).

Habitually, colonial collectors established their authority by presenting ‘scientific’ papers in the Western tradition or publishing their wordlists in the newspapers of the day, usually without acknowledgement of their Indigenous informants. Several engaged in arguments through letters to editors in attempts to correct each other and thereby re-establish their authority. In line with a critical approach to these texts, this section provides contextual information about the authors of the major sources of information on Yagara, without reference to subsequent debates about their reliability by non-Indigenous writers. For example, the authors’ cultural backgrounds provide information about their reasons for collecting specific words or texts, and offer insight into why they might have understood and translated these words and texts in particular ways. Their language backgrounds and habits of transcription shed light on how they might have heard and written Yagara words.

The list below is organised in roughly chronological order of the language data collection, with relevant information about the context to assist readers to form their own opinions of the sources.

Threlkeld, Lancelot (1788–1859). A London-born Congregational minister, Threlkeld was appointed as missionary in January 1825 at Reid’s Mistake (Belmont) on Lake Macquarie (Awaba). He kept a handwritten journal of his time at Lake Macquarie covering the period 1828–1846.

Clunie, James Oliphant (1795–1851). Born in Scotland to a minister and his wife, Clunie served in the 17th Regiment, seeing conflict in the War of 1812. His regiment served in Australia from 1830 to 1836, after which he was appointed Commandant of the Moreton Bay Convict Settlement. Clunie provided a list of 107 words for publication in Major Thomas Mitchell’s (1792–1855) *Journal of Three Expeditions*, first published in 1838. In this list, a silent final *e* on words is used to modify the quality of the previous vowel.

Lang, John Dunmore (1799–1878). Scottish-born Lang was a Presbyterian evangelist and Scottish migration advocate. He arrived in Australia in 1823 and brought a large contingent of German Lutheran missionaries to Queensland in 1838, including Eipper (see entry below). Lang first visited Moreton Bay in 1845. He appears to be the author of a 404-word ‘anonymous’ wordlist from 1846, since the first page of the manuscript records the maritime birth of Lang’s son. In 1847, Lang published *Cooksland* which contained ‘a specimen of the Moreton Bay dialect of the Aboriginal

language'. Lang generally transcribes *oo* for /u/ and *u* for /a/; his final *-cre* indicates /gar/; and final *-are* may mean /ari/, though a final *-ere* often indicates /ir/ with no following vowel. Lang transcribes prestopping (see 1.3.2) more reliably than any other source.

Eipper, Christopher (Rev.) (1813–1894). German-born Eipper was a Presbyterian minister and missionary. He taught Christianity to Aboriginal people at the Zion Hill Mission in Nundah, translating biblical texts into Aboriginal languages. Eipper's 1841 publication *Mission to Aborigines* includes Yagara vocabulary and sentences from a Durubal consultant.

Leichhardt, FW (Ludwig) (1813–c.1848). A German explorer and naturalist, Leichhardt was famed for his exploration of northern and central Australia. After his arrival in Sydney in 1842, a specimen-collecting trip took him to Moreton Bay, following which he undertook his first epic journey from Moreton Bay to Port Essington, north of Darwin. In the rainforests of Moreton Bay, his botanical language was almost exclusively derived from the various dialects of Aboriginal informants. In addition to scientific data, his journals and lecture notes contain Indigenous knowledge he elicited about the ecology of the areas he explored.

Ridley, William (1819–1878). Reverend Ridley was born in Essex and was among the missionaries recruited by JD Lang (see entry above), arriving in Australia in 1850. After teaching at the Australian College for a short time, Ridley spent several years proselytising to First Nations peoples in the New England and Moreton Bay areas as an itinerant missionary for the Scots Church. In 1855, Ridley convinced 13-year-old Tom Petrie (see entry below) to translate three Bible stories into the Yagara dialect of the Durubal people (see 3.4–3.6), as recounted in *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences* (Petrie 1904, 143). In Ridley's transcriptions, the velar nasal *ng* is often accurately recorded, but the alveo-palatal nasal *ny* is usually written as *n*. Like most authors, Ridley alternately transcribes the same stops (*b*, *d* and *g*) as voiced and voiceless. He often writes *u* for *a*, though word-finally his *u* indicates *u*. He sometimes records *o* for *u*.

Petrie, Thomas (1831–1910). Petrie was brought to Australia from Edinburgh as an infant, and moved to Moreton Bay at age 6. Here, he played with the local Durubal children and became a fluent speaker of the Durubal dialect of Yagara. Petrie paraphrased Bible stories for the Rev. Ridley at age 13 (see entry above). A few additional Durubal words and

phrases occur in the book *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences* penned by Petrie's daughter (Petrie 1904, 143) and in brief articles he authored in 1901 and 1902 (Petrie 1901; 1902).

Turner, George (1818–1891). Turner was a Scottish member of the London Missionary Society. In 1861 he published his recollections (*Nineteen Years in Polynesia*), which includes a list of words in a column headed 'Dialect spoken by the Aborigines of New Holland, near Moreton Bay' in a table of Eastern Polynesian dialects. Turner transcribes *r* with accuracy, but writes *m* for *ng*.

NNW. These initials represent an anonymous source who collected a wordlist from Turrbal man Nunungga in the Pine River area, 20 miles north of Brisbane, in an edition of *Our Paper* in 1868. NNW's list was collected at the time of the rush by colonists to the town of Gympie after reports that gold had been found. NNW likely spoke a non-rhotic dialect of English, because *r* is transcribed post-vocally where it is not found in Yagara. NNW tends to write *oe* for *a*.

Watkins, George (1848–1916) and Hamilton, James (unknown–1891). Watkins was born in England and arrived in Queensland in 1867. Both Watkins and his ex-Scottish policeman co-author Hamilton were assigned to work at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum on Stradbroke Island in 1868. Their transcriptions of the Jandai variety of Yagara usually omit initial *ny* and *ng*, though they sometimes write the latter sound as *gn*.

Finch, Charles Wray (1809–1873). An English-born Australian politician, Finch migrated to Sydney in 1831 as a soldier. Initially he farmed land near Wellington, while a police magistrate at Patrick's Plains. In the 1850s he settled a pastoral property in the Parramatta area, serving on the NSW Legislative Council and Assembly from 1853 to 1873. The Charles Wray Finch Papers held at the State Library of Queensland contain an Aboriginal wordlist that Finch's son, Edward, collected while droving stock to Moreton Bay, accompanied by Aboriginal stockman Jemmy Ruine.

Bunce, Daniel (1813–1872). An English botanist and gardener, Bunce emigrated to Tasmania in 1833. In 1839 in Port Phillip, he joined a party of Aboriginal people on a journey to Western Port, and made an intensive study of their spoken language. In 1846 Bunce joined Ludwig Leichhardt (see entry above) on his second attempt to cross Australia, leaving the Darling

Downs in December. Bunce's notebooks from the 1839 and 1846 journeys contain language data that form the basis of Bunce's 1859 *Language of the Aborigines* (Bunce 1859).

Latham, Robert Gordon (1812–1888). An English ethnologist and philologist, Latham was interested in tracing the origin of races through the genealogical relationships of languages. In 1852 he published *Man and His Migrations*, and in the same year provided an appendix to John Macgillivray's *Narrative of the Voyage of HMS Rattlesnake* listed as 'Remarks on the Vocabularies of the Voyage of the *Rattlesnake*'.

Birch, Gustavus (1820–1883). Birch was born in Australia as the eldest son of English migrants. He became a government agent and resident of Amity Point, Stradbroke Island, living as a recluse on the campgrounds of the Ngugi and Nunagal for over 30 years. Birch distributed supplies, recorded tribal names and kept track of the comings and goings of the families in his annual diaries, which also included words from the Munjan variety of Yagara. In his diary for 1873, Birch writes unstressed non-final *a* as *e*. His length marking on vowels is reliable. He writes *kg* for *g* and *dt* for *d*, presumably to show that he is unsure of voicing. He sometimes adds post-vocalic *r* when not present.

Meston, Archibald (1851–1924). Scottish-born Meston arrived in Australia in 1859. He framed the 1897 Queensland Act of Parliament that enabled the forced removal of Aboriginal people to white-run missions (see 1.1.3). As Protector of Aborigines for southern Queensland from 1898–1903 he interpreted the culture and languages of 'a dying race' for the state's white population, through articles and columns published in various newspapers. He also staged 'Wild Aborigine' performances using actors transported from the missions and reserves that he had established. Meston uses *h* after a vowel to indicate length. He writes *gn* for initial *ng*. His use of *r* is fairly accurate, and he identifies *ny* better than most sources. He appears to use *d*, *j* and *ch* interchangeably.

Curr, Edward Micklethwaite (1820–1899). Curr was the Australian-born son of English free settlers associated with the Van Diemen's Land Company. The company acquired large tracts of land for sheep raising during the frontier wars in Tasmania, and the family acquired additional runs through squatting in Victoria. Curr served as a member of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines from 1875. He compiled an *Australian Comparative Vocabulary* in 1881, drawing on information from a network

of farmers and rural workers who provided him with Aboriginal words matching those on a list he circulated. In 1887, he published *The Australian Race: Its Origins, Languages, Customs and Place of Landing in Australia*.

Gibson, James (unknown–1908). Gibson's family moved from the UK to Queensland in 1864. Gibson farmed the property 'Stanmore' in the sugar cane growing district of Yatala. He was involved in local government and the debate led by Parliamentarian William Brookes about 'Coloured Labour' vs European immigration. In the 1850s he travelled around Queensland with the explorer William Landsborough. In 1882 Gibson wrote a letter to British anthropologist AW Howitt about the Chepara Tribe and their language, to accompany the artefacts that he also sent (see 3.2; Pitt Rivers Museum 2012). Howitt (see entry below) subsequently published this information in *The Native Tribes of South East Australia* (1904).

Harper, Edward (Ned) (1826–1896). Harper was a timber getter who arrived in the Tweed in 1845, subsequently establishing Harper's Wharf on the Nerang River. He penned an article under the heading 'Some Errors About the Blacks', published in *The Queenslander* newspaper of 1 September 1894 for a series entitled 'Early Days on the Tweed'. This article established his authority as a speaker of Aboriginal languages, coming from his nearly 60 years of experience with Aboriginal people, and corrected some of the many errors in articles on Aboriginal culture and language submitted by Archibald Meston.

Donovan, Dan (1828–1909). Australian-born Donovan was a member of the Natural History Society and attended their Laidley meetings. In the 1870s he contributed to local newspapers a series of columns on native timbers (Donovan 1888a–1888d). On 30 November 1895 it was reported in *The Queenslander* that Donovan had read a paper titled 'The Bora at Gatton' at a meeting of the Royal Society at the Queensland Museum, held on 8 November 1895. His paper described a corroboree held in the Gatton Scrub which he attended with a member of the Laidley tribe. The contribution of his paper was valued because it included a large number of 'native words'.

Suttor, John Bligh (Jr) (1859–1925). A descendant of the Suttor family of Bathurst who were known for their friendly relations with the Aboriginal people whose lands they occupied, Suttor provided a table entitled 'Linguistics' that was published in *The Australasian Anthropological Journal* in 1897. One column is a wordlist from Moreton Bay.

Blackman, Frederick Archibald (1835–1906). Blackman was a pastoralist, inventor, naturalist and author who provided commentary via letters to the editor on the article ‘Aboriginal Names of Places, Etc., with their Meanings’ published in the 21 June 1900 edition of *Science of Man*. Blackman based his authority on time spent growing up and living among Aboriginal people in the Wide Bay – Port Curtis area between 1850 and 1879.

Cadell, William Thomas (1845–1922). In the 1870s, Australian-born Cadell was a co-purchaser of ‘Deepwater Station’ in the highlands now known as Glen Innes, established on the lands of the Ngarabal people in 1839. Cadell was a successful sheep and cattle breeder and champion of agricultural shows. He travelled widely to provide expert advice to pastoralists in the New England and Darling Downs areas, keeping extensive records, including lists of Aboriginal words.

Watson, Frederic James (1868–1947). Watson arrived in Australia as a child in 1876. His obituary noted that he had worked as an ‘officer of the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Stock’ for 25 years (*Courier-Mail* 1947, 6), and that on retirement, he took an interest in the traditions and languages of the south-eastern Aboriginal tribes (Gabi-Gabi, Waga-Waga, Yugambeh and Yagara). He became a fellow and an associate member of the Queensland Place Names Committee. All of his Yagara data are apparently derived from other sources, but he sometimes adds observations that seem based on firsthand experience.

Howitt, Alfred William (1830–1908). An educated English migrant, explorer and natural scientist, Howitt came to Melbourne in 1852 to try his luck on the goldfields. After spending some time farming his uncle’s property he took to the bush as a drover. He was also recruited to examine the pastoral potential of the Lake Eyre district, and to lead an expedition in search of missing explorers Burke, Wills and King. Following this, in 1863, he began a career as a public servant, travelling long distances on horseback in the state of Victoria as a magistrate, and publishing the results of his geological investigations. Influenced by the writings of Charles Darwin, Howitt developed an interest in Aboriginal society, and published substantial papers and books on the topic between 1880 and 1904.

Lenet, George William (1868–1960). English-born Lenet worked at the Mt Biggenden Mine. In 1904 he published Yagara wordlists from the Beaudesert District and Cleveland District.

Roth, Walter Edmund (1861–1933). A British colonial administrator, anthropologist and medical practitioner, Roth was appointed the first Northern Protector of Aboriginals in 1898 and was based in Cooktown, Queensland. From 1904 to 1906 he was chief protector and part of his duties was to record Aboriginal Australian cultures. He produced a series of articles that often include mainland Yagara words. Roth often omits unstressed vowels.

Hinchcliffe, Frederick William (1864–1934). An Australian-born printer and journalist, Hinchcliffe was the son of English migrants, and worked at his father's printing company in Brisbane, Logan and surrounds. Hinchcliffe was also among the critics of Meston's work, publishing a revised list of mainland Yagara words with corrections. Hinchcliffe omits all initial *ny* and *ng*, and generally uses English orthography, writing *gym* for the sequence *jim*, for example. He often adds extra post-vocalic *r*.

Radcliffe-Brown, Alfred Reginald (1881–1955). An English social anthropologist, Radcliffe-Brown developed the theory of structural functionalism and coadaptation. He arrived in Western Australia in 1910 and spent the next two years undertaking fieldwork on the workings of the societies there with biologist and writer EL Grant Watson and Australian writer Daisy Bates. His book, *The Social Organization of Australian Tribes* was published in 1930. An earlier (1914) presentation to the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Melbourne drew accusations of plagiarism from Daisy Bates who had sent an unpublished manuscript to Radcliffe-Brown for comment.

Lauterer, Joseph (1848–1911). Lauterer was a German-born medical practitioner who worked in South Brisbane for 25 years. He collected a 'Yerongpan' (mainland Yagara) wordlist. Lauterer writes *h* after vowels to show length.

Welsby, Thomas (1858–1941). Born in Ipswich, Queensland, Welsby was a businessman, parliamentarian, sportsman and historian who holidayed in Amity Point on Stradbroke Island. In the 1920s he published serialised newspaper columns containing factual and fictional historical accounts of the First Peoples and their families and of the seamen and public servants who frequented Amity Point. Welsby often adds an extra *r* or *h* at the end of a vowel-final word. Like other sources, he often writes *u* for *a*.

Hanlon, William Egan (1862–1941). An English migrant, WE Hanlon arrived in the Logan district as a one-year-old child with his parents in 1863. They were part of a contingent of cotton manufacturers encouraged to join the Manchester Cotton Company by the offer of land. In June 1931 he submitted a letter to *The Brisbane Courier-Mail* contributing to the discussion on Aboriginal placenames. He subsequently read a paper entitled ‘The Early Settlement of the Logan and Albert Districts’ before the Historical Society of Queensland on 27 March 1934, which contained Aboriginal placenames and stories.

Bell, Enid (1889–1965). Bell was born at Coochin Coochin near Boonah, Qld. She recorded the legends of the Yagarabal tribe in the ‘Coochin’ Valley, as told in language and song by her friend Susan, whose traditional name and status was Bunjoey daughter of Moolpaljo, Chief of the Yagarabal tribe. Bell contributed to *Aboriginal Language: Dialects of Vanished Tribes* published in 1934.

Jackson, George Kenneth (Ken) (1914–1943). Australian-born Jackson developed a keen interest in Aboriginal history and artefacts while working at Thylungra Station between Quilpie and Windorah in south-west Queensland as a jackaroo. He was appointed to the staff of the Queensland Museum as a cadet assistant in ethnology in 1937, in which role he developed a list of Durubal words. At the outbreak of World War II, Ken was among the first few hundred to enlist in Brisbane. He continued to collect materials while serving in the armed forces, but was killed in action.

Hardcastle, Thomas William (1885–1960). Hardcastle was an Australian-born farmer who lived at Dugandan in the Boonah district for most of his life. Hardcastle contributed an article on the vocabulary and accounts of events of the local Aboriginal tribe, the ‘Ugarapuls’ (Yagarabal), in 1947, for publication in the *Queensland Geographical Journal*. However, it is possible that Hardcastle’s wife Maggie, a Queensland University graduate, may have written the article, due to its academic tone. Hardcastle writes a silent final *e* on words to indicate a difference in the quality of the previous vowel, as in the English spelling of words such as *mat* vs *mate*. As a speaker of a non-rhotic variety of English, Hardcastle adds an *r* post-vocally where this sound is not present in Yagara. His double *ee* seems to indicate a long *ii* and never a short *i*, which is valuable, because this distinction is otherwise rarely recorded. He writes *j* as *tch*, which is a reasonable English-orthography approximation of what *j* probably sounded like in a stressed syllable.

Winterbotham, Lindsey Page (1887–1960). Australian-born Winterbotham, a medical practitioner, developed an interest in anthropology, and enjoyed talking to and corresponding with Aboriginal people. This led to his becoming a founding member of the Anthropological Society of Queensland and honorary curator of the Queensland University Anthropological Museum. In 1955 he recorded the stories of the Jinibara people and neighbouring groups in south-east Queensland, as told by Gaiarbau (Willie MacKenzie).

Flint, Elwyn Henry (1910–1983). Australian-born Flint, an ordained Anglican priest and army chaplain, learned Japanese to assist with intelligence work during World War II. This experience led to an academic career in linguistics, and his undertaking the Queensland Speech Survey during the 1960s. The survey comprised recordings and field notes in Aboriginal communities, including Stradbroke Island, where in 1960 he recorded stories and songs from Gaiarbau (Willie MacKenzie) and a Jandai speaker (references to the latter have been redacted from this volume at the request of a family member).

Wurm, Stephen (1922–2001). Hungarian-born Stephen Wurm was a Professor of Linguistics at The Australian National University from 1968 to 1987. His 1960 recordings from Woodenbong, NSW, included the elicitation of a few words and phrases in Yagara from a non-fluent anonymous consultant.

Tindale, Norman Barnett (1900–1993). An Australian anthropologist, archaeologist, entomologist and ethnologist, Tindale undertook fieldwork that aimed to map the various tribal groupings of Aboriginal Australians. While Tindale's collected works have status and value within academic disciplines, his methods continue to be criticised by descendants of his research subjects as contributing to racialised ideas about Australian Aboriginal people (Ah Kee 2012; Baker 2019) and as superficial and unreliable by comparison with the decades-long endeavours of those researching genealogies, tribal boundaries, and languages (Aird 2012, 2020). These criticisms are particularly concerning as Tindale's representations continue to inform judgements in contemporary legal contexts without serious examination, and are given precedence over evidence provided by Aboriginal knowledge-holders (Monaghan 2003; Aird 2020).

Bannister, Dennis Daniel (1917–1990). Bannister copied vocabularies and sentences recorded between 1838 and 1975, and consolidated those for languages in the Brisbane region into Turrubul–English and English–Turrubul wordlists, and Guwar, Njula, Gurai–English and reverse wordlists. These included wordlists from the Meston collection at Oxley Library. In some cases, Bannister attempted to analyse the languages’ grammar and standardise their spelling.

Colliver, Frederick Stanley (1908–1991) and Frank Palmer Woolston (1911–1998). FS Colliver, a field naturalist for over 40 years, arrived in Brisbane in 1948 to fill the position of curator of the University of Queensland’s Geology Museum. Woolston, an optometrist by profession, was an active member of the Anthropological Society of Queensland and an associate member of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. Woolston recorded and documented ethno-history and Aboriginal cultural heritage relating to North Queensland, establishing a long and valued relationship with rainforest area and Mornington Island Aboriginal groups. Their work, entitled *Aboriginals in the Brisbane Area*, was first published in *Brisbane Retrospect – Eight Aspects of Brisbane History*, by the Library Board of Queensland in 1978. It contained a table of Aboriginal placenames gleaned from sources dating from the time of first contact until the 1900s.

Holmer, Nils (1904–1994). Swedish-born Holmer was professor of linguistics at Lund University before undertaking field work in Australia 1980–1983, where he gathered linguistic data across the whole of south-east Queensland. Holmer collected Yagara data on Stradbroke Island, and therefore records mainly saltwater (i.e. Jandai and Munjan) forms. His transcriptions are fairly reliable, but the lateness of his data collection means that speakers were often less certain of word forms, meanings and origins than earlier generations.

Steele, John Gladstone (1935–2016). Steele was an Australian-born academic in Environmental Physics at the University of Queensland, with a passion for local history and bushwalking. Steele’s *Aboriginal Pathways* (1984) includes Yagara vocabularies, mostly repeated from Meston, Watkins and Petrie, but with a number of placenames that Aboriginal informants may have provided directly to Steele. He saw *Pathways* as a companion volume to *Petrie’s Reminiscences* (Petrie 1904).

1.2. Kinship

1.2.1. Moieties, sections and totems

Vocabulary related to family and marriage in Yagara relies on an understanding of *moieties*, the two groupings into which all members of the community are divided; and the two *sections* within each of these moieties. A four-section system of this general type is found across much of Australia and is the dominant system in Queensland (McConvell 2018).

Every individual in Yagara society belongs to one of the two moieties, either *Gabai* or *Gamil* (Clark 1916), with ramifications for kinship, marriageability and other social roles and obligations. The Gabai moiety is named for the small native bee *gabai*, a term which is cognate with moiety names across Queensland (McConvell 2018). The name *Gamil* has unclear origins and lacks cognates. The term does not refer to another bee species as might be expected based on the pattern found in other Queensland languages (McConvell 2018). One could speculate that it might be related to *gaming* ‘mother’s brother’, which is recorded as *garnill* in an article in *The Queenslander* (Hinchcliffe 1890).

Moiety membership is inherited matrilineally (Mathews 1898, 83; Clark 1916, 8; Tennant-Kelly 1935, 471; Radcliffe-Browne 1930, 239; Winterbotham 1957, 21; cf. Howitt 1904, 230; Ridley 1855). Matrимоieties are common in Queensland and are found among speakers of the Waga-Waga and Gabi-Gabi languages (McConvell 2018, 255; Kite and Wurm 2004, 9).

Each moiety is divided into two *sections* (Tennant-Kelly 1935, 472), which are also called *skins* or *skin names* (Dousset 2011). The Gabai moiety is divided into the sections Banjur and Barang (for males) and Banjurgan and Baranggan (for females), whereas Gamil consists of Jarawany and Bunda (for males) and Jarawanygan and Bundagan (for females). Each female section name consists of the male name plus the feminine suffix *-gan*. The four section names are nearly identical to those in Duunjidjawan, which for males are *Bandjur*, *Barang*, *Banda* and *Djoronj* (Kite and Wurm 2004, 9).

In addition to a section, every individual has a totem, or *yuri* ‘meat’ (Holmer 1983), which must be one of the *yuri* appropriate for their section (see Table 1.1 for examples). Totems and sections are similarly related in Duunjidjawan (Kite and Wurm 2004), Gabi-Gabi (Meston 1893; Tennant-

Kelly 1935) and Jinibara cultures (Winterbotham 1957), for example. To illustrate, one of the *yuri* suitable for Barang is *gabai* ‘small native bee’, so this *yuri* could belong to a Barang man or Baranggan woman, but presumably not to a member of a different section. A woman’s *yuri* could be passed on to descendants, particularly those who belonged to the same moiety or section (Howitt 1904, 230; Tennant-Kelly 1935, 471; Macdonald 2010, 49).

Yagara speakers’ *yuri* are represented by native animal species. Members of the *yuri* are the spiritual brothers and sisters of the animal of their *yuri*, and they are not allowed to kill or eat this animal, or eat its products, such as honey (Roth 1910, 102; Winterbotham 1957). Anyone who wishes to hunt or eat the species represented by the *yuri* must ask the *yuri* members for permission, and it is considered bad form to kill an animal of a person’s *yuri* in front of that person (Tennant-Kelly 1935, 469–70; Winterbotham 1957, 19–20). Members of a *yuri* are also responsible for performing increase rites for the animal represented by their *yuri*, which is done at special places that are important for the animal. These ‘totem-centres’ are called *jurbil* (Radcliffe-Browne 1930, 239).

In effect, people of a particular *yuri* have the job of overseeing the sustainable management of the species represented by their *yuri*. Speakers would commonly introduce themselves using their *yuri* and section as well as their names, which indicates the importance of these concepts to individuals’ identities (Howitt 1904, 234; Tennant-Kelly 1935, 472; Winterbotham 1957, 12).

Though it is not recorded which animals are associated with which *yuri* specifically for Yagara speakers, Tennant-Kelly (1935) lists the Gabi-Gabi totems associated with the two Gabi-Gabi moieties, which are equivalent to the two Yagara moieties; Meston (1867–1960) lists a few Gabi-Gabi totems associated with the Gabi-Gabi sections, which also equate to the Yagara sections; and Winterbotham (1957, 14) includes a number of totems of the Jinibara people, whose sections likewise have one-for-one equivalents in the Yagara system. These are laid out in Table 1.1 in order to give an idea of the types of *yuri* that may be associated with each Yagara section.

Table 1.1: Yagara moieties and the totems of equivalent Gabi-Gabi and Jinibara moieties.

Yagara moiety	Yagara section	Jinibara totems (from Winterbotham)	Gabi-Gabi totems (from Meston)	Gabi-Gabi totems (from Tennant-Kelly)
Gabai	Banjur(gan)	possum	magpie lark	carpet snake, sweet-and-sour sugar bag, possum, turtle (two kinds), bunya nut, long eel, grass tree, cockatoo, turkey, wood duck, small owl, tree snake
	Barang(gan)	emu, bee	emu, mosquito	
Gamil	Jarawany(gan)	kangaroo, eaglehawk	hawk	brown snake, ground goanna, eaglehawk, turtle (two kinds, having distinct markings as opposed to the two kinds in the other moiety), eel (two kinds), porcupine, sand goanna, king parrot
	Bunda(gan)	brown snake	kangaroo, caterpillar	

Source: Authors' summary of Winterbotham (1957), Meston (1867–1960) and Tennant-Kelly (1935).

A person's section not only determined their *yuri*, but also delimited their marriage partners. In order for a marriage to be socially acceptable, or *straight*, a man or woman of a particular section needed to marry a partner of a specific other section, as listed in Table 1.2 (Radcliffe-Browne 1930, 238; Watson 1943, 90; cf. Meston 1893, 2). For example, a Bundagan woman would be expected to marry a Barang man. Note that a person's appropriate marriage partner is always of the opposite moiety. If a 'straight' marriage is not possible, the second-best option would be to marry the non-ideal section within the opposite moiety. For example, a Bundagan woman (who is Gamil) should marry a Barang man (who is Gabai), but the next-best option for her would be a Banjur man (Gabai), who is at least of the correct moiety.

Table 1.2: 'Straight' marriage moieties and sections.

Moiety and section		Moiety and section
Gamil; Jarawany(gan)	marries	Gabai; Banjur(gan)
Gabai; Banjur(gan)		Gamil; Jarawany(gan)
Gabai; Barang(gan)		Gamil; Bunda(gan)
Gamil; Bunda(gan)		Gabai; Barang(gan)
Gamil; Barang(gan)		

Source: Authors' summary of Radcliffe-Browne (1930) and Watson (1943).

Some people did not marry the appropriate section, or even the appropriate moiety. In the 1930s on the Cherbourg mission, ‘wrong’ marriages were frequent, according to Tennant-Kelly (1935, 470). The pressure to marry straight was doubtless much stronger among Yagara speakers who were not forcibly displaced to the mission. Marrying the correct moiety was of great importance among the neighbouring Jinibara, for example (Winterbotham 1957). It is noteworthy that even on the Cherbourg mission in the 1930s, it was considered ‘incestuous’ and ‘unclean’ to marry someone of the same *yuri* (Tennant-Kelly 1935, 471, 473; Winterbotham 1957, 12).

Moiety and section inheritance was matrilineal, in that a woman’s children would receive the same moiety and section even if the woman did not marry straight (Mathews 1898, 83; Tennant-Kelly 1935, 470; Winterbotham 1957, 21). The moiety of children would always be the same as their mother. For example, the children of a Gamil woman would also be Gamil. However, the section of the children would always be the opposite section within the same moiety as the mother. For example, a Jarawanygan woman (who is Gamil) would always have Bunda sons and Bundagan daughters (who are also Gamil). Table 1.3 lists the moiety and section of children based on that of their mothers.

Table 1.3: Children’s moieties and sections are based on those of their mothers.

Mother’s moiety and section		Children’s moiety and section
Gamil; Jarawanygan	gives birth to	Gamil; Bunda(gan)
Gabai; Banjurgan		Gabai; Barang(gan)
Gabai; Baranggan		Gabai; Banjur(gan)
Gamil; Bundagan		Gamil; Jarawany(gan)

Source: Authors’ summary of Mathews (1898), Radcliffe-Browne (1930), Tennant-Kelly (1935), Watson (1943) and Winterbotham (1957).

As noted, totems were also inherited matrilineally (Tennant-Kelly 1935, 471; Howitt 1904, 230), commonly from a person’s mother’s mother, who would always share the person’s section (Macdonald 2010, 49). Figure 1.2 illustrates how a granddaughter would share the section of her maternal grandmother. For example, a Bundagan woman’s daughter would be Jarawanygan, and the Jarawanygan woman’s daughter would be Bundagan, and so the cycle would continue, repeating every two generations.

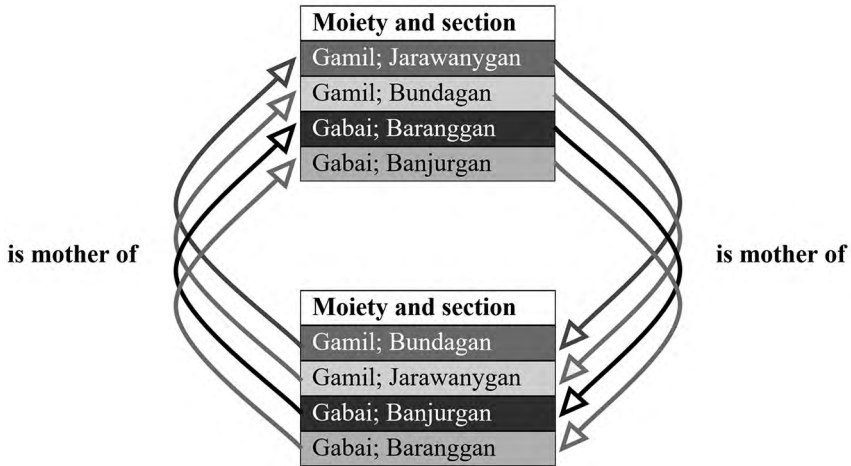


Figure 1.2: Alternate female generations have the same sections.

Source: Authors' summary of Mathews (1898), Radcliffe-Browne (1930), Tennant-Kelly (1935), Watson (1943) and Winterbotham (1957).

If straight marriages are assumed throughout, then a person's father's father would also share the person's section. For example, a Bunda man would ideally marry a Baranggan woman (see Table 1.2). Their son would be Banjurgan (see Table 1.3), and he should marry a Jarawanygan woman (Table 1.2). The son of the Jarawanygan woman then would be Bunda (Table 1.3) like his paternal grandfather.

A person's maternal aunt's children and paternal uncle's children would be their 'parallel cousins' and would share their own section. On the other hand, the person's maternal uncle's children and paternal aunt's children would be 'cross cousins', who would be of the appropriate section for the person to marry. For example, a Banjurgan woman's mother is Baranggan (see Table 1.3). The mother's brother is Barang, so he should marry a Bundagan woman (see Table 1.2). The sons of a Bundagan woman would be Jarawany, which is the appropriate section for the Banjurgan cousin to marry, though this marriage would be considered 'too close' and would be forbidden nonetheless (Howitt 1904, 232; Tennant-Kelly 2011). The distinction between parallel cousins and cross cousins is important in the kinship system, discussed in section (1.2.2).

A few Yagara-speaking individuals' totems have been recorded. Putingga (Sam), a Durubal man, stated that his family totem was *gabul* 'carpet snake' (Petrie 1904, 118). Gaiarbau (Willie MacKenzie), a Jinibara man who was familiar with Yagara, had the 'honey bee totem' and was of the Barang section (Winterbotham 1950, 1957).

Animal totems are associated with communities or regions as well as with moieties. According to Jefferies (2011), the totem of the Brisbane River is *muruguji* 'black swan', and the Nunagal totem is a red hawk with a white neck (2011, 78, footnote 72). Other Nunagal totems are the dolphin and the carpet snake, whereas Ngugi totems include the shark and the red-bellied black snake. A totem that is associated with a community can nonetheless be the family totem of an individual in a different community (Winterbotham 1957, 15). For example, even though *gabul* 'carpet snake' is a Nunagal totem, it was also the family *yuri* of Putingga, who was a Durubal man.

Finally, Petrie (1904) writes that among the Durubal people:

[the] nighthawk had some connection with the origin of all the women, while a small bat held similar relationship to all the men. These hawks and bats might perhaps correspond with the so-called sex-totems in other parts of Australia. (1904, 118)

This hypothesis resembles Howitt's (1904, 110–11) claim that in a number of groups, including the Wotjobaluk of present-day Victoria, the bat was a 'brother' of all men and the owl-nightjar a 'sister' of all women. The Yagara word *wumanggan* 'owllet-nightjar' also means 'mother-in-law'.

1.2.2. Kinship terms

As in most Australian languages, Yagara kinship terms obligatorily distinguish between relatives on the mother's side of the family versus those on the father's side, following the Dravidian kinship system (Dousset 2011, 45). For example, in Yagara, a person's maternal grandfather is their *najang* whereas their paternal grandfather has the entirely distinct name *yuguny*. Yagara also obligatorily distinguishes older and younger siblings. In Yagara, a person's younger brother is their *duwanggal*, whereas their older brother is their *ngabang*, for example.

In accordance with the Dravidian system, a person's relatives usually have the same term if those relatives are same-sex siblings. For instance, the sisters of a person's *bujang* 'mother' are also called *bujang* 'mother' (Ballard 2007, 39), and a person's father's brothers are also the person's *bing* 'father'. The same is true for grandparents' siblings, such that the sisters of a person's *baabang* 'mother's mother' are also their *baabang* 'mother's mother'. The equivalence between kin members and their same-sex siblings is shared by neighbouring languages Badjala, Duunjidjawa and Duunjibura, as set out in Tennant-Kelly (2011), and Yugambeh, as described in Sharpe (1998, 159), and is a standard feature of the Dravidian system that is 'identifiable in all Australian Aboriginal kinship terminologies' (Dousset 2008; 2011, 45).

Because of this convention regarding same-sex siblings, a person's parallel cousins (the children of their mother's sister or their father's brother) also have the same titles as the person's own siblings. For example, the person's younger brother is their *duwanggal* 'younger brother', and the son of their maternal aunt is also their *duwanggal* 'younger brother'. It is unclear whether a person's maternal aunt's sons would be *duwanggal* 'younger brother' or *ngabang* 'older brother' based on whether they are older or younger than the person themselves, or whether the status of *duwanggal* 'younger brother' versus *ngabang* 'older brother' would be determined by the relative ages of the maternal aunt and the mother. That is, if the maternal aunt is older than the mother, but her sons are younger than the mother's children, it is unclear whether the aunt's sons would be *duwanggal* 'younger brother' based on the children's ages or *ngabang* 'older brother' based on the mothers' ages. The latter system is found in Western Desert languages, for example (Dousset 2011).

Since siblings belong to the same section, a classificatory *bujang* 'mother' will generally belong to the same section as the biological *bujang* 'mother'. Likewise, a parallel cousin who is a classificatory *duwanggal* 'younger brother' (for example) will usually belong to the same section as a biological *duwanggal* 'younger brother', because the cousin's mother or father is generally of the same section as the person's own mother or father. Two persons who share a term such as *bujang* 'mother' will always belong to the same section if all the relevant marriages are 'straight' (see Table 1.2), though they may belong to different sections if marriages diverge from this pattern.

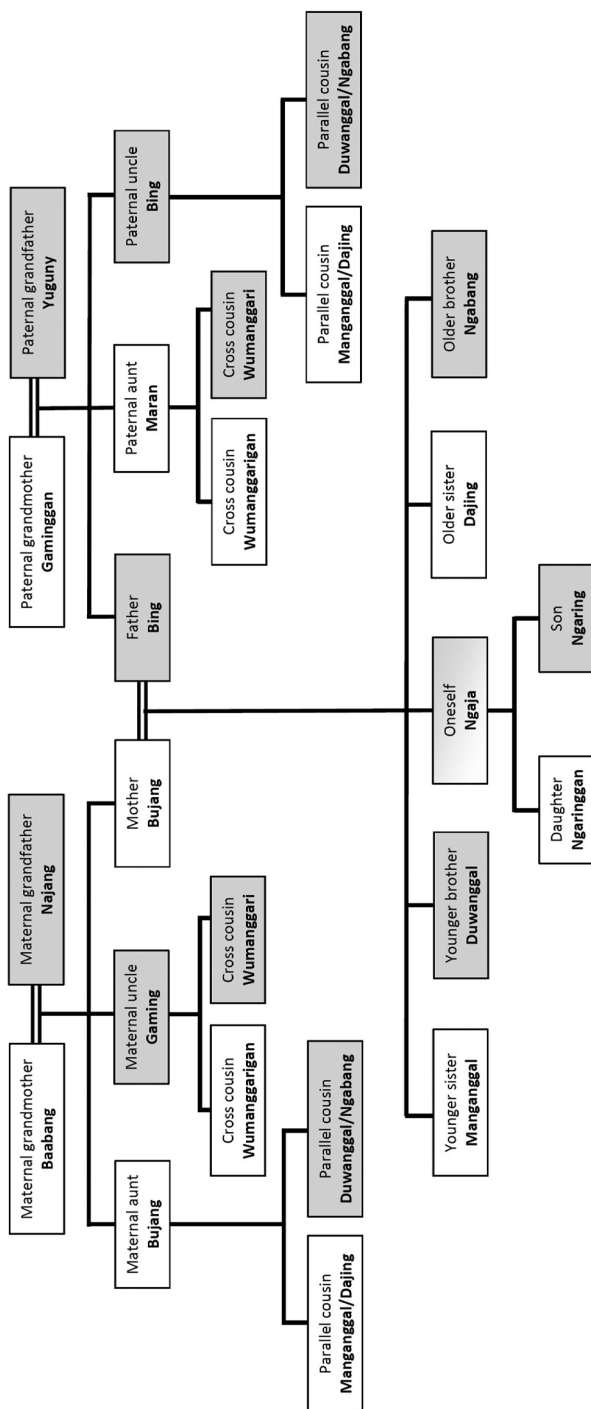


Figure 1.3: Selected kinship relations in Yagara.

Shaded boxes represent male individuals.

Source: Authors' summary based on sources listed in 2.2.

The children of a person's parents' opposite-sex siblings are their cross cousins, who belong to a different section and cannot be considered siblings. Specifically, a person's cross cousins belong to the section that they would be expected to marry, as in Table 1.2, though marriage to first cousins was forbidden (Howitt 1904, 232; Tennant-Kelly 2011). For example, a Bundagan woman's husband should be Barang. Her maternal uncles' children, and her paternal aunts' children, will likewise be Barang and Baranggan. Female cross-cousins are called *wumanggarigan* and male cross-cousins are *wumanggari*.

Parallel cousins, cross cousins and other basic family relations are shown in a family tree in Figure 1.3. Shaded boxes represent male individuals.

Figure 1.3 shows only a selection of the kin terms in Yagara. Certain other roles, not shown in Figure 1.3, share the names of the roles that are shown. For example, the wife of a person's *gaming* 'mother's brother' is their *maran*, the same word as *maran* 'father's sister', assuming that Yagara patterns like nearby languages (Tennant-Kelly 2011). It is likely that the husband of a person's paternal aunt (*maran*) is also their *gaming* 'mother's brother'.

A person's *baabang* 'mother's mother' will, like their *bujang* 'mother', belong to their own moiety. If all the marriages in a family are straight (see Table 1.2), their *yuguny* 'father's father' will also belong to the same moiety, as described in Section 1.2.1. However, there is no record of the term for same-moiety grandchildren. A strong possibility is that same-moiety grandchildren may be called by the same names as same-moiety grandparents, that is, *baabang* 'mother's mother' for 'daughter's daughter' and *yuguny* 'father's father' for 'son's son'. This pattern of reciprocal naming occurs in Yugambeh (Sharpe 1998, 43, 103) and other Pama-Nyungan languages (Dousset 2011).

Cross-moiety grandchildren may be labelled as cross cousins, as in Gabi-Gabi and Duunjidjawa (Winterbotham 1957, 31; Tennant-Kelly 2011). In this case, a *gaminggan* 'father's mother' and *najang* 'mother's father' would call a female grandchild *wumanggarigan* 'female cross cousin' and a male grandchild *wumanggari* 'male cross cousin'.

A husband (*nyugunbing*) and wife (*nyugunbinggan*) use a different set of terms for each other's relatives than for their own. As in many societies around Australia, certain Yagara in-laws have a special status, which in Yagara is called *bugui* 'subject to the in-law respect relation'. For a male,

his mother-in-law and brother-in-law are *bugui*, and he should not look at them, speak directly to them, nor should they touch each other's food (Ridley 1855; Winterbotham 1957, 22; Tennant-Kelly 2011).

For a male, the spouse's family includes the *wumanggan* 'mother-in-law', *wumang* 'father-in-law' and *gabagiri* 'brother-in-law'. The same word *gabagiri* 'brother-in-law' likely refers to either a wife's brother or a sister's husband, as in Duunjdjawa (Winterbotham 1957, 31). This is consistent since these two individuals would have the same section as each other. For example, a Jarawany man's wife is Banjurgan and her brother is Banjur, while the man's sister is Jarawanygan and her husband is Banjur, so both the wife's brother and the sister's husband have the same section. The word for 'sister-in-law' is not recorded, but could be *gabagirigan*, the feminine form of *gabagiri* 'brother-in-law'. The term *wumang* 'father-in-law' is likely reciprocal, as in Yugambeh (Sharpe 1998, 167), meaning that a son-in-law would also be called *wumang*. The same stem *wumang* likely occurs in the terms for cross cousins, *wumanggari* and *wumanggirigan*, and may allude to the taboos regarding both in-laws (who are *bugui*) and cross cousins (whom one cannot marry).

For a female, the relationship with in-laws is less restrictive. A woman is the *nguwun.gin.gan* 'daughter-in-law' of her spouse's parents. This term is probably reciprocal, meaning that her husband's mother is also called *nguwun.gin.gan* 'husband's mother'. If the two feminine suffixes *-gin* and *-gan* are removed from *nguwun.gin.gan*, this results in *nguwun*, which could be the word for 'husband's father'. A woman's *wumang* 'son-in-law' is *bugui* 'subject to the in-law respect relation' and she may not speak to him.

1.3. Phonology

The Yagara corpus employed here consists of written texts and brief recordings. Phonetic and phonological analysis based on these limited resources necessarily leaves much to be desired. The texts in the corpus were, however, collected by a wide range of individuals, as described in 1.1.4, so words in the corpus are frequently transcribed in a number of different ways. These different perspectives can be helpful in reconstructing what the words actually sounded like. For example, *giba* 'initiated male youth' is written *kipper* (Birch 1873; Clunie 1839), *kippa* (Ridley 1875; Meston

1986a; Watson 1943; Hardcastle 1946–7), *gibar* (Holmer 1983), and *gip-pa* (Colliver and Woolston 1978). These variable spellings suggest several features of the original word that the authors were hearing.

Firstly, a comparison of the spellings of *giba* indicates that some researchers heard the first sound in the word as the voiced stop [g], whereas others heard the sound as the voiceless stop [k]. This variability suggests that [g] and [k] are underlyingly the same sound in Yagara. Since these sounds were phonologically the same, Yagara speakers could use a stop that was either more voiced (more like a [g]) or less voiced (more like a [k]) without being misunderstood. In other words, voicing of stops is not contrastive in Yagara. Secondly, when the spellings of *giba* are compared with other words transcribed by the same authors, it becomes apparent that certain authors tended to write a final ‘r’ when none was pronounced, on the basis of (non-rhotic) English spelling (see 1.1.4 for summaries of the authors’ influences and transcription styles). The diversity of authors and spellings in the corpus therefore makes it easier to deduce the original phonology of *giba*. The full set of spellings found in the original sources, which together formed the basis of the reconstructed phonological forms, are listed following these forms in Part 2.

This volume employs the orthography developed by the Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders in Council (MMEIC) as utilised in the Jandai Dictionary and other MMEIC publications. The current orthography differs from the MMEIC system in that the long vowels, which are not indicated in the Jandai Dictionary, are here represented as *ii*, *aa* and *uu*. In the tables, figures and descriptions in this chapter, phonemes are labelled in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), with the MMEIC-based orthography (when different) in brackets. Elsewhere the MMEIC orthography is used.

In the MMEIC orthography, the stop series in Yagara is represented with the voiced segments /b/, /d/ and /g/, with the palatal stop written /j/. Voicing is not contrastive in Yagara, as noted above, so the choice to represent these sounds as voiced (as *b* rather than *p*, for example) is arbitrary.

The alveolo-palatal nasal /ɲ/, as in English *canyon*, is written *ny*. This nasal occurs in *ganyara* ‘one’ or *nyamal* ‘child’, for example.

The velar nasal /ŋ/ is written *ng*, whereas an alveolar nasal /n/ followed by a velar stop /g/ is written *ng*. For example, *bing* ‘father’ ends in roughly the same sound as English *sing*, whereas in *bin.ging* ‘short-necked turtle’

the *ng* is more like in English *ten grams*. A velar nasal followed by a velar stop is written *ngg*; the *ngg* in *bangga* ‘quickly’ is similar to the *ng* in English *stronger*.

The phonemic inventory of Yagara, as inferred from the source texts, consists of twelve consonants (Table 1.4) and three vowels with a length distinction (Table 1.5).

Table 1.4: The consonant inventory of Yagara.

	bilabial	alveolar	lamino-palatal	velar
Stop	b	d	ɟ (j)	g
Nasal	m	n	ɲ (ny)	ŋ (ng)
Tap	–	r	–	–
Glide	w	–	j (y)	–
Lateral	–	l	–	–

Source: Authors’ summary, based on the source texts.

Table 1.5: The vowel inventory of Yagara.

		front	Central	back
high	short	i	–	u
	long	i: (ii)	–	u: (uu)
low	short	–	A	–
	long	–	a: (aa)	–

Source: Authors’ summary, based on the source texts.

1.3.1. Consonant inventory

Yagara resembles many Australian languages in having nasals, stops, glides, a lateral and a rhotic, as summarised in Table 1.4. Like most Australian languages, Yagara has both a nasal and a stop at each place of articulation. Yagara has four stops (/b/, /d/, /j/ and /g/) and four nasals (/m/, /n/, /ɲ/ and /ŋ/).

The /j/ stop, written here as *j*, was frequently perceived as an affricate. For example, *jugung* ‘tongue’ is recorded as *tsurugung* (Lauterer 1891), *djurgoom* (Curr 1887), *jurgan* (Welsby 1916), *gfugen* (Holmer 1983) and *choorgoong* (Meston 1986a).

Somewhat unusually among Australian languages, Yagara appears to have only a single rhotic /r/. In this respect Yagara resembles the neighbouring languages Yugambah (Sharpe 1998) and Gabi-Gabi (which likewise has only one rhotic according to Holmer [1983]). Holmer observed only a single rhotic in Yagara (in the Munjan dialect that he called ‘Nunagal’; 1983, 395), and the MMEIC decided on a single rhotic for use in the 2011 Jandai Dictionary. Though some Yagara source texts include both single *r* and double *rr*, this choice seems based on English conventions. In the original spellings of the source texts in Part 3, all 161 tokens of *rr* are written between vowels, as are all 112 tokens of *ll*, for example, even though Yagara /r/ and /l/ occur in a wide range of positions (see 1.3.5). This suggests that transcribers simply tended to write double consonants between vowels. The choice of *r* versus *rr* in the source texts does not therefore seem to distinguish two different rhotics.

The Yagara rhotic /r/ is typically produced as a tap in the song recordings of Gaiarbau, a Jinibara man who was familiar with Yagara (Winterbotham 1950), though the rhotic is an approximant in a later Yagara recording from an unidentified non-fluent informant (Wurm 1960). Holmer describes the rhotic as a ‘(slightly) trilled continuant’ (1983, 395).

Final vowels after /r/ were often dropped by speakers, particularly when the final vowel was the same as the vowel before the /r/. The word *jara* ‘country’, for example, is transcribed as *gera* (Finch 1842), *tsarra* (Lauterer 1891) and *djara* (Watkins and Hamilton 1887), but also is written as *dar* (Eipper 1841a, 10–12) and *ta* (Turner 1861, 537). Other sources list both variants. Verbs ending in the suffix *-ra* show the same variation as roots ending in /rV/. For example, Holmer (1983) transcribes *jabu-ra* ‘be.frightened-NEG’ as *ʒabur(a)* with brackets around the final vowel, perhaps indicating that the vowel was optional.

The lateral approximant /l/ is always voiced in the recordings of Gaiarbau and Wurm’s informant, and seems to have been a ‘light l’ similar to the /l/ in the word *light* in Standard Australian English (SAE).

1.3.2. Phonological rules affecting consonants

Several environmental effects can be extrapolated from the text corpus. For example, unstressed intervocalic /g/ is often reduced or omitted entirely, particularly in southern dialects. This process has affected the name for Brisbane, *Miyanjin*, which evolved from *Migan-jin* ‘point-place’. In the

sources, lenited /g/ is frequently omitted in this name, as in Colliver and Woolston's (1978) *me-an-jin*; or it may be transcribed as *y*, such as when Watkins (1891) writes *Meeyantin*. The variation between *mulwara* 'ritual scar' and the variant *mulgara* may also be due to the lenition of *g* in *mulwara*; and the variation between *ngara-ngarawai* 'wild heather' and *ngara-ngaragai* could be attributed to the same process.

According to Meston (1867–1960), Brisbane was called *Meeannjin* in the south and *Maginchin* around Moreton Bay. However, Watkins (1891, 50) probably collected the lenited form *Meeyantin* on Stradbroke Island; Birch (1873, 20) and Holmer (1983, 406) collected lenited forms of *ngara-ngarawai* on the island; and Ridley (1875, 81) collected lenited *mulwarra* around Brisbane; so the process seems to have occurred in more northern areas as well. The same lenition process has affected Bandjalangic languages in which the shift has spread out from the coastal Mibiny-speaking area, which is adjacent to Yagara (Jefferies 2011, 82).

Prestopping of the nasals and the lateral in Yagara was noted by Holmer (1983, 395), Jefferies (2011, 74) and Bell (2003); and observed in Yugambé-Bandjalang by Cunningham (1969, 78) and Sharpe (1998, 15). The process is evident in transcribers' tendency to write sequences such as *bm*, *dn* and *dl*, which are phonologically impossible in Yagara (see section 1.3.5). The Yagara word for 'two', for example, has been transcribed *budla* (Ridley 1875), *boodela* (Curr 1887) and *boodla* (Watkins 1891). Notations such as *dl* in *budla* appear to represent non-phonological prestopped nasals and laterals similar to those described in other Australian languages (Butcher and Loakes 2008; Round 2014). The *bm*, *dn* and *dl* sounds are therefore allophones of /m/, /n/ and /l/.

The prestopped allophones occur when /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ or /l/ follows a stressed short vowel, as in *bula* 'two'. The short /a/ in *wali* 'bad' similarly conditions prestopping and is transcribed *wadley* (Watkins and Hamilton 1887) and *wadli* (Ridley 1875). The same occurs for the /i/ in *bina* 'ear', which leads to the transcriptions *pitney* (Eipper 1841a), *pitney* (Lang 1847), *pidna* (Watkins 1891; Meston 1986a) and *bidna* (Clunie 1839). Prestopping of /ŋ/ was not observed in the current data, and only a single instance of /ŋ/ was found (*banyu* 'ridge, backbone' was recorded as *padnoo* in Lang 1846); however, the lack of documentation for prestopped /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ is likely due to the authors' general tendency to omit or misrepresent /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ rather than to an absence of prestopping in these contexts.

The degree of voicing of the laminal palatal stop /j/ (written *j* in the orthography used elsewhere in this volume), along with its degree of frication, changes before /i/. In this environment, /j/ becomes more affricated and less voiced. This encourages transcriptions that indicate a voiceless affricate such as *tch* or *ch* or even the fricative *s*. For example, *jina* ‘foot’ is transcribed as *chidna* (Clunie 1839; Meston 1986a), and *tchindna* (Watson 1943; Meston 1986a) as well as *cidne* (Lauterer 1897) and *sidney* (Lang 1847). (Note that the *d* in these examples is evidence of prestopping.) The effect of /i/ is even more pronounced in unstressed syllables with /j/, which are five times more likely to be transcribed in the source texts as voiceless (*ch*, *tch* or *s*) than when followed by /a/ or /u/.

An epenthetic bilabial nasal *m* sometimes occurs before a bilabial stop. This is apparent in the name *Mulumba* ‘Point Lookout’ from *mulu* ‘stone’ and the suffix *-ba* ‘place’, which Colliver and Woolston (1978) write *Mooloomba* and Birch (1873) writes *Moodloomba*. Epenthetic *m* occurs in a similar context when Ridley (1875) writes *ngunu-bu* ‘night-DUR’ as *ñünũmbo*, and when Lauterer (1891) writes *marumba-bany* ‘good-INCH’ as *marumbambanyi*, for example.

The source texts provide evidence of several morphophonemic rules that simplify sequences of sonorant consonants. The first rule affects the small set of Yagara verbs that end in /n/, /ɲ/, or /l/. (All other verbs end in vowels; see 1.3.5.) First, the final consonants of verbs ending in /n/, /ɲ/, or /l/ are lost before the four verbal suffixes beginning in /r/ or /l/ (that is, *-ra* ‘DEST’; *-ri* ‘PST’; *-la* ‘OBGL’; and *-li* ‘FUT’). For example, /garubabari/ ‘throng’ with /ri/ ‘PST’ results in /garubabari/ ‘throng-PST’; /ɲan/ ‘go’ with /ra/ ‘DEST’ results in /ɲara/ ‘go-DEST’; /ɲan/ ‘go’ with /la/ ‘OBLG’ results in /nyala/ ‘go-OBLG’; and /yagan/ ‘heal’ with /li/ ‘FUT’ produces /yagali/ ‘heal-FUT’.

The final consonants of verbs are retained in unsuffixed roots, as in /ɲan/ *nyan* ‘go’; and before most suffixes, as in /wujanba/ *wujan-ba* ‘give-SBJV’, though they disappear in imperatives such as /wuja/ *wuja* ‘give-IMP’. No nominal suffixes begin with /r/ or /l/, and free morphemes cannot begin with /r/ or /l/, so suffixed verbs such as *garubabany* and *nyan* are the only contexts in Yagara where a consonant precedes /r/ or /l/. Since /n/, /ɲ/, and /l/ disappear in these contexts, it would be accurate to say that all consonant clusters ending in /r/ or /l/ are reduced to /r/ or /l/.

Final /l/, on any part of speech, also disappears before the central nasals /n/ and /ɲ/, but not before the peripherals /m/ and /ŋ/. When verbs ending in /l/ take the present-tense suffix /ɲa/ *-nya*, the verb's final /l/ is omitted, as occurs with /galimal/ *galimal* 'punish' in /galimajal/ *galimal-nya* 'punish-PRS'. Similarly, the third-person singular pronoun /ɲujal/ *ngunyal* and the noun /ɲundal/ *jundal* 'woman' lose their final /l/ before accusative *-na*, in /ɲujana/ *ngunyal-na* '3.SG.ACC' and /ɲundana/ *jundal-na* 'woman-ACC', both occurring multiple times in Ridley (1875). Two other nouns ending in /l/, *Immanuel* and *Mumbal* (literally 'thunder', which Ridley uses to mean 'God'), occur several times with accusative *-na* in Ridley (1875) but never lose their final /l/; this may be because Reverend Ridley considered these to be holy names that should not be abbreviated. Elsewhere the loss of /l/ before /n/ and /ɲ/ is universal. The peripheral nasals /m/ and /ŋ/ do not cause /l/ to be lost. These nasals may occur following /l/ within a single morpheme, as in *Mugulngura* 'woman's name' and *walmuram* 'sand goanna', or in reduplicated morphemes, as in *ngal-ngal* 'dingo'. In sum, central nasals, but not peripheral nasals, condition the loss of /l/.

Finally, there is no evidence for long or geminate consonants in Yagara. When a lateral, rhotic or nasal would be followed by the same phoneme due to suffixing or compounding, the two identical consonants are simplified to a single segment. For example, *dany-nya* 'lie-PRS' is transcribed by Ridley (1875) as *daina*, who elsewhere writes *dany* as *dain*, with no indication that the /ɲ/ in *dany-nya* is longer than in *dany*.

The verb /dap/ *dany* 'lie' therefore loses its final /ɲ/ before /ɲ/, as well as prior to /l/ or /r/ as discussed previously. Other verbs with final consonants are similarly affected. An analogous situation may have led to the loss of verbs with final consonants in the neighbouring Yugambah language, for which Sharpe identifies a set of verbs that previously ended in consonants (1998, 31). If these consonants disappeared in many contexts, as in Yagara, this may have contributed to their eventual loss in Yugambah.

The possible sequences of consonants in Yagara and attested examples of each are shown in Table 1.7 in 1.3.5.

1.3.3. Vowel inventory

Yagara has a three-vowel system consisting of /i/, /a/ and /u/ with a phonological length distinction. As noted, though vowel length is not systematically represented in the original MMEIC orthography, here long

vowels are indicated as *ii*, *aa* and *uu*. The length distinction is indicated by the minimal pairs *biigi* ‘sun’ and *bigi* ‘Bangalow palm’; *jaan* ‘Aboriginal man’ and *jan* ‘wet’; and *baguuru* ‘tree’ and *baguru* ‘be amazed’.

Most written sources indicate vowel length in some way. Holmer rarely transcribes long vowels, but does so in *naara* ‘black duck’, for example, which he writes as *nár* (Holmer 1983). Several speakers of non-rhotic dialects of English transcribe length in Yagara using a post-vocalic *r*. For instance, Hinchcliffe (1890) writes *guwaa* ‘cloud, rain’ as *guwar*, and Hardcastle (1946–7) writes *jaraagil* ‘frog’ as *jerargil*. Other sources indicate length by adding *h* after a vowel. Lauterer (1897) transcribes *guwaa* ‘cloud, rain’ as *guwah*, and Meston (1867–1960) writes *jaraagil* ‘frog’ as *charáhgill*, for example. Vowel length distinction is also apparent in that short vowels condition the prestopped allophone of nasals and the lateral, as discussed in 1.3.2.

With the available data, diphthongs cannot satisfactorily be distinguished from vowel-glide sequences. Of the potential six diphthongs (/ai/, /ui/, /au/, /ia/, /ua/ and /iu/), /ai/, /ui/ and /au/ are here considered present in Yagara. This decision is informed by consideration of neighbouring languages. In Yugambah-Bandjalang, all diphthongs end in /i/ (Sharpe 1998, 16), which supports the plausibility of the /ai/ and /ui/ diphthongs in Yagara. In Duunjidjawanu, which Kite and Wurm consider a dialect of Waga-Waga (2004), no diphthongs are identified (2004, 19). However, Holmer suggests that both Waga-Waga and Yugambah-Bandjalang had /ai/ and /au/ sequences, but that these sequences became /e/ and /o/ in these languages (Holmer 1983, 15–19). If so, Yagara may have retained the /ai/ and /au/ formerly found in these languages and does not seem to have developed /e/ and /o/ (see Section 1.3.4). The presence of /ai/, /ui/ and /au/ in surrounding languages is only faint evidence for their presence in Yagara, and transcription of these sequences as /ayi/, /uwi/ and /awu/ (or of /iyal/, /uwal/ and /iyu/ as /ia/, /ua/ and /iu/) may be found to be more accurate or desirable than the system used here.

1.3.4. How stress affects vowel quality

Unstressed vowels are significantly centralised (see Section 1.3.6), with the result that unstressed /u/ may sound more like [o], for example. The current section argues that the vowels transcribed as mid-central vowels in the corpus are not phonological vowels, but are allomorphs of /a/, /i/ and /u/ conditioned by a lack of stress.

In the source texts, unstressed vowels are sometimes transcribed as vowels that are neither low nor high, such as *e* and *o*, with *e* representing /i/ and /a/, and *o* often standing for /u/ and occasionally /a/. However, the vowels represented as *e* and *o* seem to be mid-centralised allomorphs of /a/, /i/ or /u/, as suggested by the absence of minimal pairs contrasting *e* or *o* with other vowels. The non-phonemic status of *e* and *o* is also indicated by their distribution in the corpus. For example, the authors in the corpus differ more in their use of *e* and *o* than they do in their choice of *a*, *i* or *u*. There is no word in the corpus that is consistently transcribed with *e* or *o* in all sources, whereas all sources frequently agree on *a*, *i* or *u*. In *waril* ‘creek’, for instance, all nine sources of the word transcribe both *a* and *i*; and in *mumbal* ‘thunder’, all five sources agree on the *u* and *a* (though Jackson 1937 transcribes the word as *moonbal*). If the sounds written as *e* and *o* are derived allophones of /a/, /i/ or /u/, their production might be expected to vary more than the basic allophones [a], [i] or [u], depending on the speed and care of the transcribed speech, for example, so the inconsistent transcription of *e* and *o* in the corpus is evidence that these vowels are allophones rather than phonemes.

In fact, the use of *e* and *o* can vary even between transcriptions of the same word by the same researcher. For example, Clunie (1839) writes *wali* ‘bad’ as both *wadle* and *wadly*, and Holmer (1983) transcribes *gurung* ‘black’ as both *gurung* and *gurong*. Throughout the texts, the sounds transcribed as *e* and *o* are mostly unstressed vowels, as in the second syllables of *wali* and *gurung*, which indicates that allomorphs written *e* and *o* tended to occur in this environment.

This trend emphasises the influence of stress on vowel quality and supports the analysis of *e* and *o* as mid-centralised allophones that occur in unstressed syllables.

There are doubtless other phonological rules affecting vowels. For example, Holmer (1983) observes that /a/ becomes more rounded when adjacent to /w/ and higher after /j/ (1983, 395). Place assimilation of the former type may have contributed to the transcription of *wana* ‘do not’ as *wonnah* (Clunie 1839), for example. However, there is only incidental evidence for these effects in the corpus.

1.3.5. Syllable structure and phoneme distribution

Syllables are CV(V)(C). That is, all syllables must have a consonant onset, followed by a short vowel, a long vowel, or a diphthong (see 1.3.3); optionally followed by a sonorant consonant coda. As in the neighbouring Badjala, Duunjdjawan and Yugambeh languages (Bell 2003; Kite and Wurm 2004; Sharpe 1998), words may consist of a single syllable.

All consonant segments can be syllable onsets. Neither the lateral /l/ nor the rhotic /r/ can be word onsets, though four verbal suffixes begin with these phonemes. Closed syllables may end with a nasal, lateral or rhotic, but not a stop or glide. The above restrictions on onsets and codas appear identical to those in Duunjdjawan (Kite and Wurm 2004, 21) and similar to those in Yugambeh-Bandjalang, though Yugambeh-Bandjalang suffixes can begin with vowels (Sharpe 1998).

Yagara differs from some of its neighbours in that it allows verbs to end in nasals or laterals. Badjala and Duunjdjawan verb roots all end in vowels (Bell 2003, 87; Kite and Wurm 2004, 69), as do Yugambeh-Bandjalang verb roots (Sharpe 1998, 31), though Sharpe observes that ‘a few, now irregular verbs, probably had stems ending in consonants’ (1998, 31; see 1.3.2). Gabi-Gabi verbs may end in nasals or rhotics in addition to vowels (Bell 1994). The vast majority of Yagara verbs end in a vowel, as in *biya* ‘throw’. However, a small number of verbs end in /n/, /ɲ/ or /l/.

The permissible segments at syllable- and word-boundaries are listed in Table 1.6. Morpheme boundaries have the same restrictions as syllable boundaries.

Table 1.6: List of consonant phonemes (in IPA) acceptable in various syllable and word positions.

Syllable-initial	b, d, g; ʝ; m, n, ɲ, ŋ; w, j; r; l
Word-initial	b, d, g; ʝ; m, n, ɲ, ŋ; w, j
Syllable-final	m, n, ɲ, ŋ; r; l
Word-final	m, n, ɲ, ŋ; r; l

Source: Authors’ summary, based on the source texts.

Table 1.7 is a matrix of attested combinations of permissible syllable codas followed by permissible syllable onsets. Final consonants disappear before /l/ and /r/; final /l/ is lost before /n/ and /ɲ/; and sequences of the same consonant simplify (see 1.3.2). All other combinations are apparently possible.

Table 1.7: Attested combinations of permissible syllable codas followed by permissible syllable onsets.

	Nasal coda	Rhotic coda	Lateral coda
Stop onset	<i>mumbal</i> 'thunder' <i>jirban-di</i> 'bone-LOC' <i>bin.ging</i> 'short-necked turtle' <i>garang-garang</i> 'clothing' <i>wanji</i> 'when'	<i>jirban</i> 'bone' <i>dur-dur</i> 'nape' <i>gar-gar</i> 'type of gum' <i>bularju</i> 'swamp mahogany'	<i>ngunyal-ba</i> '3SG-ABL' <i>gudal-di</i> 'bushes-LOC' <i>dabil=gu</i> 'water=PURP' <i>jimbaljin</i> 'female friend'
Nasal onset	<i>nyan-ma</i> 'go-CAUS' <i>bugany-ma</i> 'sleep-CAUS' <i>nyalang-ma</i> 'lie-CAUS'	<i>miir-miir</i> 'full of holes'	<i>ngal-ngal</i> 'dingo' <i>walmuram</i> 'sand goanna'
Glide onset	<i>gun-gunwan</i> 'emerald dove' <i>bangwal</i> 'fern root'	<i>barwan</i> 'wide'	<i>bulwalam</i> 'nose piercing' <i>dalwalbin</i> 'cotton tree'
Rhotic onset	N/A (nasals are lost before /r/)	N/A (/rr/ simplifies to /r/)	N/A (laterals are lost before /r/)
Lateral onset	N/A (nasals are lost before /l/)	<i>bumagarla</i> 'kill'	N/A (/ll/ simplifies to /l/)

N/A: Not applicable.

Source: Authors' summary, based on the source texts.

Only one long vowel can occur within a single morpheme, as in the nearby language Badjala (Bell 2003, 24). Reduplicated words may have two long vowels, as in *buunyi-buunyi* 'bunya', *waa-waa* 'crow' or *biigi-biigi* 'regent bird'.

1.3.6. Stress

Stress is normally initial in Yagara, as in Duunjdjawan (Kite and Wurm 2004, 22) and Yugambah-Bandjalang (Sharpe 1998, 18). Watson notices the initial stress pattern in Yagara (1943, 8), which is confirmed by the Yagara words in Wurm's recording (Wurm 1960).

Prestopping, which occurs with stressed short vowels (see 1.3.2), also points to initial stress regardless of word length. For example, Ridley writes *ginabulum* ‘tree species’ as *kidnabullum* and *mulagu* ‘next day’ as *müdelago*, in which the *d* indicates prestopping after the first vowel.

Though stress is generally initial, long vowels in the second syllable attract stress, as occurs in the nearby Yugambah-Bandjalang and Badjala languages (Sharpe 1998, 14; Bell 2003, 24). For example, Meston (1867–1960) places a stress mark over the second syllable of his notations of *magiiba* ‘friend’ and *jaraagil* ‘frog’, which would otherwise have initial stress. In Wurm’s recordings, *diyiin* ‘today’ and *waliinggara* ‘old woman’ have stress on the second syllable rather than the first.

Compounded words keep the stress patterns of the component words. The compound *bina-wali* ‘ear-bad; deaf’ is transcribed by Ridley as *pidnwuddeli*, in which the *d* in *pidn* and the *dde* in *wuddeli* indicate prestopping and therefore stress. The placename *Guji-mulu* ‘red-stone; Cuchiemudlo’ is transcribed *Coochie Mudlow* by Lenet and *coodgee mudlow* by Watkins, with the prestopping in *mudlow* demonstrating that the third syllable in the compound is stressed. In these compounds, then, the first and third syllables appear to be stressed. These syllables correspond to the syllables that are stressed in each of the compounded words when they occur in isolation.

1.3.7. Phonological analyses in the sources

Four sources, Holmer, Ridley, Lauterer and Watson, provide phonological information about Yagara and attempt to transcribe the language systematically. This section will begin with Holmer (1983), move on to Ridley (1875) and Lauterer (1895), and then finish with Watson (1943). Unlike Holmer, Ridley and Lauterer, Watson confesses to having no personal experience with Yagara, so his analysis is given less attention here.

In Part 3 of his *Linguistic Survey of South-Eastern Queensland*, Holmer (1983) uses the same transcription system for numerous Queensland languages, so the system includes sounds found in Gunggari, for example, that are not present in Yagara. The Yagara dialect that Holmer analyses is Munjan, spoken by the Nunagal people of northern Stradbroke Island. Holmer calls this language ‘Nunagal’ (Holmer 1983, 398).

Table 1.8: Holmer's vowel transcriptions for Yagara and three other languages in Part 3 of his *Linguistic Survey*.

Holmer's vowel	Holmer's description
a	more or less as in (standard or Australian) English ' <u>cu</u> t'
e	more or less as in English ' <u>be</u> d'
i	more or less as in English ' <u>si</u> t'
o	more or less as in (standard or Australian) English ' <u>go</u> t'
u	more or less as in English ' <u>pu</u> t'
aa	more or less as in English ' <u>fa</u> ther'
ee	more or less as in English ' <u>wh</u> ere'
ii	more or less as in English ' <u>be</u> '
oo	more or less as in (standard or Australian) English ' <u>ca</u> ll'
uu	more or less as in English ' <u>do</u> '

Note: the various indications of length used in the sources are replaced here with the double vowels used elsewhere in the volume. The relevant sounds in English examples in the tables have also been underscored and boldfaced for clarity.

Source: Authors' summary of Holmer (1983).

As shown in Table 1.8, Holmer identifies five distinctive vowel qualities (a, e, i, o and u) whereas only three are posited here (a, i and u; see Table 1.5), for reasons outlined in Section 1.3.4. However, we will argue that Holmer's identification of the mid vowels /e/ and /o/ is rare and often tentative.

Though Holmer proposes a five-vowel system, whereas the current analysis suggests a three-vowel system, it should be noted that Holmer's vowels /e/ and /o/ occur rarely in his transcriptions. Holmer identifies no instances of long /ee/ or long /oo/ in the Munjan data he analyses, and uses short /e/ and short /o/ in only a few words. In fact, he includes /e/ or /o/ in the first (presumably stressed) syllable of only four words out of the 450 in his list: *bang* 'dead' (Holmer's *boŋ*); *gung-gung* 'egg', a loanword (Holmer's *goŋ-goŋ*), *gin-gin* 'redbreast' (*gen.gin*), and *Ngirubin* 'a place name' (*ŋerobin*). The /e/ and /o/ in unstressed syllables can be attributed to centralisation and can be considered a less significant point of disagreement than the occurrence of these vowels in stressed syllables (see Section 1.3.4).

Furthermore, of the instances of /e/ and /o/ that Holmer identifies, he designates about half of the instances of /e/ as variants of /a/, and attributes some of these variants to the saltwater trend of raising /a/ to a higher front vowel, as noted here in Section 1.1.1. Holmer also hypothesises that some

instances of /u/ may be mispronounced due to ‘features of Queensland pronunciation of English’ (1983, 479), such that *jalu* ‘fire’ may sound more like *jalou*, he suggests. This may result in some instances of /u/ being pronounced more like /o/. In consideration of these factors, the choice of a three-vowel system, as described in 1.3.3, does not seem to deviate substantially from Holmer’s phonology.

Holmer’s list of around 450 words includes 16 vowel sequences, consisting of six instances of *ai*, eight tokens of *ua* and two of *ia*.

In contrast to Holmer’s vowels, his consonants for Munjan align exactly with the system proposed here (see Table 1.4), though Holmer writes /ɟ/, /ɲ/ and /ŋ/ as *g*, *n* and *ŋ* rather than *j*, *ny* and *ng* as in the following sections of this volume. Holmer recognises that voicing on stops is not distinctive and uses the voiced forms *b*, *d*, *g* and *g* throughout.

It is useful to note the consonants that Holmer did *not* find in Munjan. Holmer’s list includes not only the consonants recognised in this volume (see Table 1.4), but also others found in the non-Yagara languages that Holmer examines. These include ‘palatalised interdental’ stops, a ‘slightly retroflex’ stop, two types of trills and a retroflex rhotic. Notably, Holmer never makes use of these symbols in his Munjan transcriptions. Instead, he limits himself to equivalents of the consonants included in the phonemic inventory in Table 1.4. This suggests that Holmer did not observe retroflex stops, multiple types of trills or a retroflex rhotic in Munjan, even though he was aware of these sounds and identified them in other languages.

Ridley’s 1875 book *Kámilarói, and Other Australian Languages* presents the system in Table 1.9 for representing the vowels of the languages in the book, including the Durubal dialect of Yagara (Ridley 1875, 3).

Ridley uses all the vowels listed in Table 1.9 in his transcriptions of Durubal. He is inconsistent in his choices, however, writing *ngaja* ‘I’ as *yutta*, *ɲutta* and *atta*; *yaran* ‘beard’ as *yeren*, *yarran*, and *jurra*; and other variations. Ridley’s use of *u* and *a* is particularly interchangeable. Though he typically writes *u* to indicate /a/, as suggested by Table 1.9, his *u* usually indicates /u/ word-finally, for example, based on comparison with other sources.

Table 1.9: Ridley's vowel transcriptions for Yagara and nine other languages in his *Kámilarói, and Other Australian Languages*.

Ridley's vowel	Ridley's description
a	as in <u>ma</u> t
e	as in <u>ne</u> t
i	as in <u>it</u>
o	as in <u>o</u> n
u	as in <u>tu</u> n
aa	as in <u>fa</u> ther
ee	as in <u>obe</u> y
ii	as in <u>rav</u> ine
oo	as in <u>to</u> ne
uu	as in <u>mo</u> on
ai	as in <u>wi</u> ne
ao	as in <u>ho</u> w
oi	as in <u>no</u> ise

Source: Authors' summary of Ridley (1875).

Ridley distinguishes voiced and voiceless stops even though these are not phonological in Yagara, and writes both *p* and *b*, for example. He consistently ignores initial /ɲ/ and omits or misrepresents initial /ŋ/ before /u/. His system of consonants otherwise is the same as in this volume (see Table 1.4).

Table 1.10: Lauterer's vowel transcriptions for Yagara in 'Outlines of a Grammar'.

Lauterer's vowel	Lauterer's description
a	as in <u>fa</u> ther
e	as in <u>te</u> n
i	as in <u>k</u> i <u>ss</u>
o	as in <u>g</u> o
u	as in <u>tr</u> ue
æ	as in <u>ha</u> ppy
œ	as in <u>bu</u> t

Source: Authors' summary of Lauterer (1895).

Lauterer's (1895) pronunciation guide differs in several respects from Ridley's, which Lauterer attributes to dialectal difference between the 'Yaggara dialect, spoken in the "sandy country" (Yerongpan) between Brisbane and Ipswich', and 'the true Turrabul as it occurs in Ridley's grammar' (1895, 619). However, many of these purported differences are likely due to Ridley and Lauterer's individual abilities and methods, plus the 40 years between their times of data collection (see 1.1.1 on dialectal differences).

Lauterer lists the Yagara consonants as 'k, n, n', d, t, b, p, m, w, r, l, s'. He also includes 'y (as in yes)' but lists this glide with the vowels (1895: 619). Unlike Ridley, Lauterer recognises the palatals /ɲ/ and /j/ (his n' and s') and observes that they 'have a sound not easily pronounced by an English tongue, being identical with the Slavonian n and s before i' (1895, 619). Though Lauterer does not directly recognise /ŋ/ as a separate sound from /n/ and /ɲ/, he nonetheless uses *ng* to represent a velar nasal in his transcriptions. Like Ridley, he distinguishes voiced and voiceless stops. In other respects, Lauterer's consonantal system is the same as the one used here.

Watson, in his volume *Four Representative Tribes of South Eastern Queensland*, includes a pronunciation guide to the languages (Watson 1943, 8). Though Watson collected data directly from consultants for other languages in the volume, he bases his 'Yuggerabul' wordlist mainly on Ridley and Petrie. 'The accentuation of word syllables in the Yugarabul vocabulary herewith is not recorded by the personal knowledge of the compiler, but on general principles of aboriginal practice', Watson writes (1943, 9). Watson's pronunciation guide is therefore not included here, except for his equivalents of vowels in the other transcription systems as listed in Table 1.11.

Across the various phonological descriptions, the vowels vary more than the consonants. Table 1.11 lists approximate equivalents in Holmer (1983), Lauterer (1895), Ridley (1875) and Watson (1943), along with the system employed here.

Table 1.11 is intended only to give an impression of equivalents across the various systems. In the rest of this volume, vowel transcriptions deviate from this table when they take into consideration contextual factors and transcriptions in sources other than Holmer, Lauterer, Ridley and Watson.

Table 1.11: Approximate correspondence of vowel transcriptions based on explanations in the sources.

Current volume	Holmer (1983)	Lauterer (1895)	Ridley (1875)	Watson (1943)
a	a, e, o	æ, œ, e	a, u, o	a, ũ, o
aa	aa	a	aa	aa
ai	ai	–	ai, ee	ai, ee
au	–	–	ao	au
i	ĩ, e	ĩ, e	ĩ, e	ĩ, e
ii	ii	–	ii	ii
u	u, o, oo	u	o	u, â, o
uu	uu	u	uu	uu
ui	–	–	oi	–

Source: Authors' summary of Holmer (1983), Lauterer (1895), Ridley (1875) and Watson (1943).

1.4. Parts of speech

The limited scope of the Yagara text collection leaves room for varying interpretations regarding the parts of speech found in Yagara. For example, the sets of words here considered as 'adjectives' and 'nouns' occur in distinct contexts in the texts. However, it is possible that 'adjectives' can appear in all the positions that 'nouns' do, but that we simply lack the evidence for this in the texts. The parts of speech distinguished here are based on the available Yagara data and comparison with surrounding languages. In particular, the categories proposed here are functionally identical to the parts of speech identified by Kite and Wurm for Duunjdjawa (2004, 23) and nearly the same as those distinguished for Badjala by Bell (2003, 26).

- Nominals:
 - Nouns
 - Adjectives
 - Quantifiers
 - Location and time words
 - Pronouns
 - Demonstratives
 - Interrogatives
- Verbs
- Particles and interjections

Several properties allow the above parts of speech to be distinguished. First, nominals are the only class that may be inflected for case, which is assigned on the basis of the nominal's role in an event (see 1.5.2). Each of the nominal types listed above (nouns, adjectives, etc.) is documented at least once in the texts with a case-marking suffix, whereas no verbs or particles have these suffixes. Moreover, certain derivational suffixes occur only on nominals (see 1.5.4). Nouns can additionally take plural suffixes. Nouns, pronouns, quantifiers and interrogatives may be arguments of verbs or other predicates. All classes of nominals may modify other nominals.

Verbs may be inflected for tense, aspect and mood, and also take inflections that change their valence (that is, whether they require an object or not) or mark the verb as being in a subordinate clause. Verbs also take a few derivational suffixes, though only the poorly attested negation suffix *-ra* is specific to verbs (see 1.6.9), so these do not generally help distinguish verbs from other classes.

Particles and interjections never inflect or undergo derivation. However, like the other classes, they may take clitics (see Section 1.8).

Words rarely belong to multiple classes. For example, few words in the texts function as both a nominal and a verb. The clearest examples in the data are *bina*, which numerous sources attest as meaning both 'ear' and 'hear'; *yigil*, which indicates both 'cold' and 'be cold'; and *baan*, which means both 'nasty; angry' and 'be nasty; be angry'. Both *yigil* and *baan* occur as a modifier of nouns and with verbal inflections. Though few words are found as both a nominal and a verb in the texts, many words function as more than one type of nominal, such as an adjective and a noun. In addition, words can change their grammatical category through the addition of derivational suffixes (1.5.4 and 1.6.9).

The parts of speech and their morphological properties are described in the following sections.

1.5. Nominal morphology

1.5.1. Nouns

Yagara nouns in the text collection have the following structure:

ROOT – (DERIVATION) – (INFLECTION) = (CLITICS)

Inflection consists of case marking (Section 1.5.2) and plural marking (1.5.3). Derivational suffixes change the meaning of a stem and often change its part of speech (1.5.4). Clitics occur on any type of phrase or clause (1.8).

1.5.2. Noun cases

The Yagara noun cases are listed in Table 1.12. Following the table are descriptions and examples of each case.

Table 1.12: Noun cases.

Case	Case suffix	Abbreviation
nominative	-∅	-NOM
ergative	- <i>du</i>	-ERG
accusative	- <i>na</i>	-ACC
possessive	- <i>nuba</i>	-POSS
locative	- <i>di</i>	-LOC
allative	- <i>nga</i>	-ALL
ablative	- <i>ba</i>	-ABL
durative	- <i>bu</i>	-DUR
accompaniment	- <i>ba-nga</i>	-ABL-ALL
colocalisation	- <i>ba-di</i>	-ABL-LOC

Source: Authors' summary, based on the source texts.

The core cases (nominative, accusative and ergative) indicate subjects and objects. Ergative case, which is always optional in Yagara, marks the subject of a transitive verb. Accusative case, which is optional on nouns but obligatory on pronouns (Section 1.5.10), marks the object of a transitive verb. Nominative case marks the subject of an intransitive verb.

The optional ergative and accusative case marking in Yagara is echoed by neighbouring languages. Yugambeh similarly allows both accusative and ergative case marking on nouns (Sharpe 1998, 34), whereas Duunjdjawa and Badjala both have obligatory ergative marking on nouns but a split system with nominative, accusative and ergative marking on pronouns (Bell 2003, 30; Kite and Wurm 2004, 25).

The subject of an intransitive clause in Yagara has nominative case and is always unmarked, such as *guiyar* 'fish' in (1).

- (1) **guiyar** yara-dunga dabil-di
fish swim-IPFV water-LOC
 fish were swimming in the water.
kuiyūr yūrūdunga tabbiliti. (Ridley 1875)

Most subjects of transitive clauses are also unmarked, though a few have the optional ergative marker *du*. All six examples with *du* are shown in (2)–(7). Subjects seem to be ergative marked when the subject is unexpected, such as when it previously had a non-subject role, as in (2); or when the subject is not human, as in (3)–(5). It is not clear why the subject in (7) is marked, though this sentence is also unusual in that the subject comes after the verb. All examples except (7) are from Ridley (1875).

- (2) barany ngunyal banman
 then 3SG.NOM pluck
 Then she plucked;
Burru wunnal pūnmān;
- nga da-ri nga dagai-na wujan
 and eat-PST and white.man-ACC give
 and ate, and gave to the white man;
ŋa turri, ŋa dugganu widdan;
- dagai-**du** da-ri
 white.man-**ERG** eat-PST
 The white man ate.
duggaidu turri.

- (3) yuwan-**du** ngana nyalang-ma-ri yaa-ri
 serpent-**ERG** 1SG.ACC tell.lie-CAUS-PST say-PST
 ‘The serpent told lies to me and spoke;
‘Yūndu ŋunna nulluŋmurri yari;

- (4) magui-**du** bargil ngunyal-ba-di nyinyi-du
 devil-**ERG** a.long.time 3SG-ABL-LOC dwell-ATEL
 An evil spirit had been living in him for a long time;
Maguikū barkil wunnalpuddi ŋinedu;

- (5) nga magui-**du** ngunyana gawany gadigal-di
 and devil-**ERG** 3SG.ACC drive forest-LOC
 and the demon drove him into the forest.
Ŋa maguidu wunnana kawāne kūdigulti.

- (6) magui-**du** yaa-ri gurumba milin
 devil-**ERG** say-PST great many
 The demon said, ‘We are a great many.’
Maguidu yari, ‘Kurumba mulla.’

- (7) da-ma-nya malar-jin-**du**
 eat-CAUS-PRS man-PL-**ERG**
 People are eating it.
Junmino Ma-lardino.

Objects of transitive clauses are usually unmarked, but sometimes take the accusative *na*, as in (8)–(9). There are 24 instances of accusative *na* in Ridley (1875), though none in the other texts.

- (8) imanuwal wana dagai-jin-**na**
 Immanuel forbid white.man-PL-**ACC**
 Immanuel forbade the white men
Immanuel wunna duggatina

balga-du ngumbi-nga
 come-ATEL house-ALL
 going into the house;
bulgutu ūmpinga;

- (9) guna muya danga baguur-**na**
 heart desire that.DIST tree-**ACC**
 her heart desired that fruit.
kudna muiya dūṅa bagūrnu.

In addition to the core cases, Yagara has non-core cases that indicate possession, location and other relations. A noun that refers to an owner or recipient can take the possessive suffix *-nuba*, as in example (10) in which *yairu* ‘Jairus’ is the owner of the *ngumbi* ‘house’, or (11) where the *dagai-jin* ‘white men’ belong to the Commandant.

- (10) barany dagai-jin
 then white.man-PL
 Then the white men
Berren duggatin

ngumbi-nga yairu-**nuba** balga-ri
 house-ALL Jairus-**POSS** come-PST
 came to the house of Jairus;
umpiṅga Yāirūnubba bulkurri;

- (11) dagai-jin gamandan-**nuba** wira ngumbi-nga
 white.man-PL Commandant-**POSS** return house-ALL
 The Commandant's men returned to the house;
Duggatin Kommandantnūbba wirreni ūmpiṅa;

The locative *-di* is used for meanings similar to English *in, into, at* or *on*, as in the three instances in (12).

- (12) miir mara-**di** bimba-ri
 hole hand-**LOC** pierce-PST
 They pierced holes in his hands;
mīr murradi bimberri;

nga miir jina-**di** bimba-ri
 and hole foot-**LOC** pierce-PST
 and pierced holes in his feet.
ṅa mīr tjidnendi bimberri.

nga ngunyali imanuwal baguur-**di** wura
 and 3PL.NOM Immanuel tree-**LOC** put
 and they put Immanuel on the trees:
Ŋa wunnale Imanuel bāgūrṭi wune: (Ridley 1875)

The allative *-nga* usually resembles English *to*, as in examples (13)–(14).

- (13) dagai-jin gamandan-nuba wira ngumbi-**nga**
 white.man-PL Commandant-POSS return house-**ALL**
 The Commandant's men returned to the house;
Duggatin Kommandantnūbba wirreni ūmpiṅa; (Ridley 1875)

- (14) wanya-**nga** nginda
 where-**ALL** 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Woon-nanta-Intair? (Hardcastle 1946–7)

The ablative *-ba* can be glossed as *from* or *out of* as in (15) or (16).

- (15) ngunyali balgal-ma-ri baguuru-**ba**
 3PL.NOM arise-CAUS-PST tree-**ABL**
 They lifted him from the trees;
Wunnale bulgunmurri bagūrubba; (Ridley 1875)
- (16) barany ngambila magui nyan-dunga dagai-**ba**
 at.once all devil go-IPFV white.man-**ABL**
 At once all the demons are leaving the white man
Berren ṅāmbille maguī yeatunga duggaipa (Ridley 1875)

The durative *-bu* occurs only on measures of time, and is similar to English *for/at/on/during* preceding a unit of time, as in (17)–(18).

- (17) imanuwal ngunu-**bu** ganggir dany-dunga
 Immanuel night-**DUR** dead lie-IPFV
 That night Immanuel lay dead;
Immanuel ṅūnūmbo kungir̄ daieduṅa; (Ridley 1875)
- (18) nga nginda ngundu baluny biigi-**bu**
 and 2SG.NOM surely die day-**DUR**
 and on that day you will surely die.
ṅa ṅinda ṅūndu balluia bigibu. (Ridley 1875)

The ablative-allative sequence *-ba-nga* indicates accompaniment, and is used when someone is going somewhere with the referent of the suffixed nominal, as in (19). This sequence is only found on the pronoun *ngunyali* in the texts, as in (19).

- (19) imanuwal nyan-dunga ngunyali-**ba-nga**
 Immanuel travel-IPFV 3PL-**ABL-ALL**
 Immanuel was travelling with them.
Immanuel yeatūṅa ṅulle buggā. (Ridley 1875)

The ablative-locative sequence *-ba-di* indicates that someone is in the same location as the referent of the suffixed nominal, as in (20)–(21). The colocalised participants are not in motion, as with *-ba-nga*, but are static in a shared location. The sequence *-ba-di* indicating colocalisation is found on a wide range of pronouns and nouns.

- (20) yaa-ri ngaja nginda-**ba-di** nyinyi
 say-PST 1SG.NOM 2SG-**ABL-LOC** dwell
 He said, ‘I’m staying with you.’
Yari, ‘ṅutta ṅintapuddi ṅinne.’ (Ridley 1875)

- (21) nga dagai-jin-**ba-di** ngambila=bu yaa-ri
 and white.man-PL-**ABL-LOC** all=EMPH say-PST
 and in front of all the white men, said;
ŋa duggatin buddi ŋambillabo yari; (Ridley 1875)

The sequences *-ba-nga* and *-ba-di* may be considered compound cases, since their meaning is not strictly predictable from that of the component cases.

The locative cases (locative *-di*, allative *-nga* and ablative *-ba*) occur in sequences other than the ablative-allative *-ba-nga* as in (19) and the ablative-locative *-ba-di* as in (20)–(21). However, the other sequences seem to be relatively compositional. For example, when God takes a bone out of Adam's side, the locative-ablative sequence *-di-ba* in (22) compositionally describes this spatial movement, insofar as bone is moved from its position inside the body (locative) away from the body (ablative).

Note that Ridley uses the word *mumbal* 'thunder' to refer to God.

- (22) mumbal jirban guda-**di-ba** banman
 thunder bone side-**LOC-ABL** pluck
 God plucked a bone from his side;
Mumbal tirben kūtādibēr pūnmān; (Ridley 1875)

Case marking, when present in a noun phrase, always occurs on the head noun. Case marking is also found on possessive pronouns and adjectives (see 1.5.10 and 1.5.7), but it is impossible to say if it is obligatory in these instances, as discussed in the relevant sections. Case is optional on adnominal demonstratives (see 1.5.11). Yagara may follow the pattern of neighbouring language Duunjdjawan, where case marking is obligatory on a head noun but optional on all other elements in a noun phrase (Kite and Wurm 2004, 96). In Yugambeh-Bandjalang and Badjala, on the other hand, case marking is obligatory on adjectives as well as nouns and pronouns (Sharpe 1998, 34; Bell 2003, 136). It is possible that Yagara, like Badjala and Yugambeh-Bandjalang, requires case agreement on adjectives that modify a case-marked noun. The text collection contains too few relevant examples to indicate which elements in a noun phrase (other than the head noun) are required to have case marking.

The same set of cases found on common nouns and proper nouns, as shown in Table 1.12, also occur on pronouns (see 1.5.10) and interrogatives (see 1.5.13), with minor differences in form.

1.5.3. Plural marking

Plural marking of any kind occurs only on nouns in the text collections. On some nouns, plurality is indicated by reduplication, as noted in Section 1.5.5. More typically, plurality is indicated with the suffix *-jin*, as in *malara-jin* ‘men’. This marker is not obligatory and plurals are usually not overtly marked. The plural marker occurs inside case marking, as in *malara-jin-du* ‘man-PL-ERG’ or *dagai-jin-na* ‘white.man-PL-ACC’; but outside derivation, as in *wali-bany-jin* ‘bad-INCH-PL; blind people’. The plural *-jin* may indicate a wide range of quantities, from the small but indeterminate number of pig-keepers in (23), to everything in existence in (24). The suffix is not limited to human referents, though (24) is the only example in the texts that includes inanimate referents.

- (23) *dagai-jin* *biing-biing* *nyundal-dany*
 white.man-PL pig keep.animals-RNP
 The pig-keeping men
Duggatin pigpig inēlta

nyigiran *Miyanjin-di* *ngambila* *yaa-ri*
 run Brisbane-LOC all say-PST
 run to the city; they told everything.
Īgeren mientjinti; ŋambilla yari. (Ridley 1875)

- (24) *mumbal* *ngambila=bu* *nana-jin* *yaga-ri*
 thunder all=EMPH thing-PL make-PST
 God made everything.
Mūmbāl ŋāmbillebu nunāntjin yugāri. (Ridley 1875)

In addition to the plural *-jin*, Yagara has two other nominal suffixes indicating quantity. Of these, *-bajagan* indicates a smaller number than *-jin*, and *-jangil* indicates a larger number. Both of these suffixes are mentioned only by Lauterer (1891, 1895). Lauterer (1895, 619) defines *-bajagan* as ‘more than one’, *-jin* as ‘many’ and *-jangil* as ‘plenty’. Later on, he claims that *-jangil* is appropriate for numbers ‘over five’ (1895, 621). However, other sources show that *-jin* may be used for quantities greater than five, as in (24).

All three morphemes appear to be suffixes, rather than quantifiers such as *milin* ‘many’ or *bula* ‘both’. Quantifiers typically precede the nouns they modify (see 1.5.8), whereas *-bajagan*, *-jin* and *-jangil* always follow nouns, as in Lauterer’s examples with *bing* ‘father’, *bingpa’sagan* (*bing-bajagan*), *bingd’sin* (*bing-jin*) and *bingd’sangil* (*bing-jangil*) (1895, 619).

With the available data, it is impossible to conclude whether *-bajagan* is a dual or a paucal. Lauterer’s definition of *-bajagan* as ‘more than one’ rather than ‘two’ suggests a paucal, however.

The suffix *-jangil*, which indicates more referents than the plural *-jin*, must be considered a type of greater plural. The suffix *-jangil* could be specifically a ‘global plural’, as in the Arandic language Kaytetye (Corbett 2000, 33), which indicates all members of a category. Holmer (1983, 398) claims that *-jin* indicates ‘some’, which suggests that *-jangil* may mean ‘all’. However, the plural *-jin* can unambiguously mean ‘all’, as in (24), which makes a global plural interpretation of *-jangil* less probable. More likely, *-jangil* fulfils a different function of greater plurals, which is to signal an unexpectedly high number of referents. On this interpretation, *bing-jangil* might be roughly translated as ‘a whole lot of fathers’ or ‘heaps of fathers’.

Greater plurals, also called ‘plurals of abundance’, do not seem particularly common in the world’s languages. However, they are found in several languages besides the Kaytetye language mentioned above (Corbett 2000, 33), including Syrian Arabic (Cowell 1964, 369); Bangun and Fula, two Niger-Kordofanian languages (Corbett 2000, 31); and Hamar, a South Omotic language (Corbett 2000, 32).

1.5.4. Derivational suffixes

Derivational suffixes change the meaning, and often the part of speech, of the stems they attach to. Most derivational suffixes in Yagara take a nominal stem (a noun or sometimes an adjective), though a few are found on verbs.

Yagara suffixes are agglutinative, so they can combine in long sequences with each suffix remaining recognisable and unchanged (except when affected by the phonological rules in Section 1.3.2). Though inflectional suffixes are limited in which suffixes may follow others (see Sections 1.5.2, 1.5.3 and 1.6.2), derivational suffixes’ only requirement is that they attach to a stem of a particular grammatical category.

Derivational suffixes are summarised in Table 1.13. In the second column of the table, the first abbreviation (N, etc.) indicates the type of stem the suffix attaches to. If the suffix apparently takes any sort of stem, this is indicated by 'X'. This designation is followed by an arrow and another abbreviation noting the sort of stem that results. For example, 'X → N' means that the suffix can attach to any stem type but results in a noun.

Table 1.13: Derivational affixes.

Derivational suffix	Grammatical categories of stem (before suffix is added) and word (after suffix is added)	Approximate meaning (where 'X' stands for the meaning of the stem)	Abbreviation (if used in Texts)
-ba	N → N	'place of X'	-
-ban	N → N	'product of X'	-
-bany	Adj/N → V	'be or become X'	INCH
-bila	Adj/N → V	'state typified by X'	STATE
-bin	N → N	'place of X'; -bin is also in plant names	-
-bira	N → N	'people of X'	-
-gaba	N → N	'item(s) for X'	ITEM
-gali	X → Adj/N	'very X'; 'person who is very X'	VERY
-gan	X → N	'characterised by X'	CHARACT
-gan/-gin	N → N	'female X'	F
-wal/-bal/-bul	X → N	'those who say X'	-

Source: Authors' summary, based on the source texts.

Descriptions and examples of each of the suffixes in Table 1.13 are listed below.

-ba

The best-known Yagara suffix might be *-ba* 'place of X'. This suffix is found in many present-day placenames, such as *Gurilba* 'Kurilpa; West End; place of rats', from *guril* 'water rat' and *-ba* 'place of X', or *Bulimba* 'Bulimba; place of peewees', from *bulim* 'peewee' and *-ba* 'place of X'. This suffix is probably related to the locative suffix *-bah* in Yugambeh-Bandjalang (Sharpe 1998, 35), which is also frequent in placenames.

-ban

The suffix *-ban* ‘product of X’ attaches to nouns, and results in a noun. It indicates an object or substance that is made from the referent of the stem. A headband made of the *bara* vine is a *baraban* ‘product of the vine’, for example, and milk is *ngamuban* ‘product of the breast’.

-bany

The inchoative suffix *-bany* ‘become X’ indicates the onset of a state. The suffix attaches to both nouns and adjectives and results in a verb, as in (25)–(26). In (25), it changes *jan.gali* ‘very wet’ into the verb *jan.galibany* ‘become very wet’.

- (25) *jan-gali-bany*
 wet-VERY-INCH
 I’ve become thoroughly wet.
Jungul-pun. ‘I’m a wet fellow.’ (Hardcastle 1946–7)

In (26), the suffix *-bany* changes the noun *dagai* ‘white man’ into the verb *dagaibany* ‘become a white man’.

- (26) *ngunyal dagai-bany*
 3SG.NOM white.man-INCH
 He became a white man
Wunnal duggai punni (Ridley 1875)

-bila

The verbalising suffix *-bila* ‘state typified by X’ indicates that the subject is afflicted, infested or typified by the referent(s) of the suffixed noun, as in (27)–(28). In (27), the suffix forms the verb *banybila* ‘be sick’ from the adjective *bany* ‘sick’.

- (27) *jundal bany-bila*
 woman be.sick-STATE
 A woman was sick;
Jūndāl paiimbila; (Ridley 1875)

In (28), the suffix *-bila* makes a verb *garang-garangbila* ‘wear clothes’ from the noun *garang-garang* ‘clothes’.

- (28) *garang-garang-bila*
clothes-STATE
He is wearing clothes,
geran geran pilla, (Ridley 1875)

-bin

The suffix *-bin* resembles *-ba* in that it appears in placenames. For example, it is found in *Jin.gilingbin* ‘Bulimba ferry’, from *jin.gilinggan* ‘willie wagtail’, or *Murumurulbin* ‘ibis place (sandbank below Hamilton)’ from *murumurul* ‘ibis’.

Another apparent suffix *-bin* is common in the names of plants, as in *dagabin* ‘grass tree’ and *durbin* ‘bracken fern’, for example.

-bira

A few names for Aboriginal groups and placenames incorporate the suffix *-bira*, meaning ‘people of’ or ‘place of’. The suffix does not seem productive. It is found in *Winyambira* ‘people of the soldier crab’ and in five group names with stems of unknown meanings.

-gaba

Terms for tools and clothing often incorporate the suffix *-gaba* ‘item(s) for X’. For example, *magulgaba* ‘hat’ consists of *magul* ‘head’ and *-gaba* and could be glossed as ‘item for the head’. The suffix *-gaba* occurs in several lexical innovations for European items, as in *biigigaba* ‘thing for the sun; clock’.

In two examples, *-gaba* apparently has the form *-ba*. In Yugambeh the cognate suffix *-gubi* ‘pertaining to’ is frequently shortened to *-bi* or *-ba* (Sharpe 1998, 39), and intervocalic /g/ in Yagara is frequently reduced (see 1.3.2), so this alternation seems plausible. This usage of *-ba* occurs in *bibaba* ‘waistcoat’ and *wanganba* ‘traditional upper-body garment’. The usage may however involve a distinct morpheme *ba* related to upper-body garments.

-gali

Hardcastle glosses the suffix *-gali* as an adverb, *kully* ‘very’. The morpheme is most common in the word *milin.gali* ‘very many’ as in (29). When the suffix occurs on nouns, the resultant meaning is not always predictable from that of the noun stem, as in *digirgali* ‘big eater’ from *digir* ‘belly’, or *gingali* ‘little girl’ from *gin* ‘girl; woman’. The suffix also occurs on verbs (see 1.6.2).

- (29) biing-biing milin-**gali** bibu-di da-ma-nya
 pig many-**VERY** hill-LOC eat-CAUS-PRS
 Many pigs are feeding on the hillside.
Pigpig millenkolle bippudi tanmunna. (Ridley 1875)

-gan

The suffix *-gan* takes a nominal as input and produces a noun, and is found in *nyanggagan* ‘summer’ and *yigilgan* ‘winter’, which are derived from *nyangga* ‘hot’ and *yigil* ‘cold’ respectively. Many animal names end in *-gan*, which suggests that these nouns are derived from adjectives that are not otherwise attested; *jin.gilinggan* ‘willie wagtail’ is one such example. The suffix is also present in *gujalgan* ‘mischief’ which comes from *gujal* ‘gammon’. In one instance, *-gan* appears to attach to a verb stem (see 1.6.3).

-gan/-gin

The *-gan/-gin* suffix attaches to a noun, results in a noun, and indicates a female. The suffix is shared by surrounding languages (*-gan* in Duunjdjawa [Kite and Wurm 2004, 36] and *-gan* or *-gunn* [gʌn/] in Yugambah [Sharpe 2020, 38; Kombumerri Corporation for Culture 2001, 18]). It seems much more productive in Yugambah than in Yagara, for example, so it may be a borrowing. In Yagara it is found mainly in kinship and moiety terms, as in *Bundagan* ‘female member of the Bunda section group’ or *nyaringgan* ‘female offspring; daughter’.

-wal/-bal/-bul

The various allomorphs of a suffix that appears on group names, *-wal*, *-bal* and *-bul*, seem to be lexicalised as part of language and group names such as *Yagarabal* ‘Yagara speakers’ and *Jandaiwal* ‘Jandai speakers’. These group names can often be analysed as comprising a word that typifies the language spoken by the group, usually the word for ‘no’, followed by *wal/-bal/-bul*. This is the case for *Yagarabal* and *Jandaiwal*, which indicate people who say *yagara* ‘no’ and *jandai* ‘no’, respectively. Though this suffix usually attaches to interjections meaning ‘no’, it may attach to other parts of speech.

For example, Watson (1943, 5) claims that *Durubal* ‘Turrbal people’ comes from the noun *darau* ‘loose stones’ due to the ‘geological nature of the Brisbane area’ for which the Durubal are the traditional caretakers.

1.5.5. Reduplication

Nouns frequently reduplicate in Yagara, as do adjectives and at least one verb. All reduplication is complete reduplication and generally involves an identical base and reduplicant. Nonetheless, reduplicated words are subject to the deletion rules described in Section 1.3.2. For example, *nyamal-nyamal* ‘children’ becomes /nama-ɲamal/ instead of /ɲamal-ɲamal/ because /l/ disappears before /ɲ/ following the rule in Section 1.3.2. Reduplication can occur inside of derivational suffixes, as in the placename *Juruny-juruny-ba* ‘place of eels’, derived from *juruny-juruny* ‘eels’.

Reduplication of nouns usually indicates plurality and/or diminution. Reduplication seems particularly frequent when the referent is both small and plural, as in *gin* ‘girl’ and *gin-gin* ‘little girls’; or *gajal* ‘leaf’ and *gajal-gajal* ‘leaves’.

A substantial minority of animal and plant names involve reduplication, as in *diluny-diluny* ‘rosella parrot’ or *yugai-yugai* ‘fern-like herb’. However, many reduplicated names are found both with and without reduplication, as in *yugu* (-*yugu*) ‘pike’ and *jin.giri* (-*jin.giri*) ‘willie wagtail’. This suggests that the reduplication in many animal and plant names indicates plurality and/or smallness. On the other hand, some animal names so seem to be inherently reduplicated, as in *muga-muga* ‘spider’, *muri-muri* ‘butterfly’ or *biigi-biigi* ‘regent bowerbird’ (the regent bowerbird is named for the sun [*biigi*] because it has bright yellow feathers). All inherently reduplicated forms denote small species. Reduplication indicates diminution in the neighbouring language Duunjdjau, which additionally has inherently reduplicated animal names (Kite and Wurm 2004, 49).

The names of games typically are reduplications, as in *bara-bara* ‘ball-ball; ball game’ or *muruny-muruny* ‘stick-stick; throwing sticks game’, in which the base form indicates the toy used in the game. This trend is compatible with the diminutive meaning of reduplication described above, plus a metonymy extending the term for the toy to the game that involves the toy.

The colour term *gawan-gawan* ‘red’ is clearly derived from *gawan* ‘blood’, following an apparently productive pattern for colour naming.

Adjectival reduplication indicates intensity, as in (30):

- (30) marumba marumba
 good good
 Very good
 marumba marumba (Lauterer 1895)

There is one example of a verb formed by reduplicating a noun. This is *mil-mil* ‘eye-eye; have a look’.

1.5.6. Compounding

Yagara has few compounds overall. Endocentric compounds (in which one element designates the type of referent the compound denotes) with two nouns are the most frequent. These include *murumiiir* ‘nose hole; nostril’, *mugaramulu* ‘thunder stone; hailstone’, or *nyugumulu* ‘bucket stone’. Noun-adjective endocentric compounds are also possible, as in *binawali* ‘ear-bad; deaf’. In all N-N and most N-Adj endocentric compounds, the final noun or adjective is the head. One N-Adj compound, *dabilbaan* ‘water-salt; saltwater’, seems to have the initial noun as the head. In the few V-N compounds in the data, the verb seems to be the head. This is apparent in *banman-gilin* ‘pluck-fingernail; pick out as if with the fingernails’ and *nyanjina* ‘go-foot; go on foot’.

There are two examples of exocentric compounds in the corpus (in which the resultant meaning is not obviously a subtype of the meaning of either element in the compound): *biigi-biribi* ‘sun-little; evening’; and *muruguji* ‘nose-red’, which refers to the black swan due to the bird’s bright red beak.

1.5.7. Adjectives

The limited data in the text corpus does not allow us to state with confidence whether adjectives and nouns are different grammatical categories in Yagara. Many words can be used with both functions. Here, nominals are considered adjectives when they modify another nominal, as in (31), or when they occur as predicates in verbless sentences (see 1.9.1) as in (32).

- (31) ngunyali baguur **jubui** galga-ri
 3PL.NOM tree **straight** cut-PST
 They cut a straight tree;
 Wunnale bāgūr tūbūi kulkurri; (Ridley 1875)

- (32) ngaja yagar **marumba**
 1SG.NOM not **good**
 I am not good;
ngutta yugar murrumba; (Ridley 1875)

There is only one possible example in the texts of an NP with case that is modified by an adjective, shown in (33). In this example, if *jubui-di bibu-di* ‘straight-LOC hill-LOC’ is analysed as an NP in which *jubui-di* modifies *bibu-di*, then both the noun and modifying adjective bear case marking. However, *jubui-di* could also be analysed as a location word (see 1.5.9).

- (33) **jubui-di** bibu-di
straight-LOC hill-LOC
 straight down the hill
tubburti bipudi (Ridley 1875)

There are no other potential examples of case-marked nouns modified by adjectives, so it cannot be determined whether case agreement on adjectives was optional or obligatory.

Based on example (34), adjectives could have a comparative meaning when used with *ngi* ‘than’:

- (34) marumba ngaja **ngi** nginda
 good 1SG.NOM **than** 2SG.NOM
 I’m better than you.
Marumban gaioia ngigninte. (Lauterer 1895)

Adjectives could be intensified by reduplication (see 1.5.5) or through the addition of another modifier such as *wali* ‘bad, badly’ as in (35) or *gurumba* ‘big, greatly’ as in (36).

- (35) **wali** wagara
bad angry
 Very angry.
Waldee wuggera. (Hardcastle 1946–7)
- (36) barany nguun **gurumba** ngaja
 now hot **greatly** 1SG.NOM
 Very hot now, I (think)
Birran Norn Kooroomba Nutchair (Hardcastle 1946–7)

1.5.8. Quantifiers

Quantifiers indicate the number or amount of something. These include words such as *bula* ‘two, both, the two of them’; *milin* ‘many’; *ngambila* ‘all, everyone’, and so forth.

In Yagara, quantifiers may modify a following noun. In (37), for example, *ngambila* ‘all’ modifies *biing-biing* ‘pig’.

- (37) barany **ngambila** biing-biing jubuiban nyigiran
 then **all** pig quickly run
 then all the pigs quickly run
berren ŋamille pigpig tubbörpun igēren (Ridley 1875)

Quantifiers may also be used without a noun when the quantified referent is clear from context. In (38), for example, it is apparent that *ngambila* ‘all’ refers to ‘all the information’ or ‘the whole story’.

- (38) dagai-jin imanuwal-ba-di nyinyi-du
 white.man-PL Immanuel-ABL-LOC dwell-ATEL
 The white men staying with Immanuel
Duggatin Immanuelpuddi ŋinēdo

 yaa-ri **ngambila**
 say-PST **all**
 tell the whole story.
Yari ŋāmbilla. (Ridley 1875)

1.5.9. Location and time words

The Yagara texts include numerous expressions that indicate time or location. These words, such as *barany* ‘now, soon’, may occur anywhere in a sentence, as (39)–(41) illustrate.

- (39) ngaja yaga-ri **barany**
 1SG.NOM do-PST **now**
 I’ve finished (it) now.
Ngutta yuggari berren. (Ridley 1875)

- (40) guba-nya nginda ngaja **barany** balgal-biny
 go.on-PRES 2SG.NOM 1SG.NOM **soon** come-BACK
 You're going ahead, I'm coming back soon.
Cobana-inter, utcha baro balgalpin. (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

- (41) **barany** nguun gurumba ngaja
now hot greatly 1SG.NOM
 Very hot now, I (think)
Birran Norn Kooroomba Nutchair (Hardcastle 1946–7)

Location and time words such as *barany* take no suffixes. However, additional words that describe time and place may be formed through the addition of case endings such as *-bu*, which expresses a duration as in (42), or *-di*, which indicates a location, as in (43).

- (42) imanuwal **ngunu-bu** ganggir dany-dunga
 Immanuel **night-DUR** dead lie-IPFV
 That night Immanuel lay dead;
Immanuel ḡūnūmbo kungīr daieduḡa; (Ridley 1875)

- (43) barany ngunyal **biram-di** nyinyi-nya
 now 3SG.NOM **sky-LOC** dwell-PRS
 Now he lives in the sky.
Berren Wunnal birradi ḡinnenna. (Ridley 1875)

1.5.10. Pronouns

Yagara pronouns distinguish three 'persons': first person (*I, me* in English); second person (*you* in English); and third person (*he, she*, etc. in English). Two types of plurality are distinguished in the first- and second-person paradigms. These are labelled 'dual' and 'plural' in Table 1.14 and throughout the texts in Part 3, though it will be argued that these labels are a simplification. Person and number will be abbreviated as '1, 2 and 3' and 'SG, DU and PL' respectively, such that 'first-person singular' is abbreviated '1SG'.

Yagara pronouns are also divided into cases that show their grammatical role in the sentence. Pronouns may take any of the cases found on nouns (discussed in 1.5.2 and listed in Table 1.14). In addition, pronouns demonstrate a case not found on nouns in the text corpus, here called dative (abbreviated DAT). Presumably this case is possible on nouns, but simply did not occur on any nouns in the texts. The dative case mainly marks recipients as in (44), and occasionally beneficiaries as in (45).

- (44) **ngari** biribi wujan
1SG.DAT little give
 Give me a little
Ngare perpa oodar (Lang 1846).

- (45) dalbany-la **ngari** gimuman
 jump-OBLG **1SG.DAT** friend
 Jump over for me, friends
Dulpaiila ngari kimmoman (Petrie 1904)

There is no grammatical gender in Yagara, though this is present in adjacent Yugambeh-Bandjalang (Sharpe 1998, 24). There does not seem to be a distinction between inclusive *we* (meaning ‘you and I’) and exclusive *we* (meaning ‘us but not you’), though the dual *ngaliny* always means specifically ‘you and I’ in the texts. There are no instances in the texts of pronouns referring to inanimate objects. For example, *ngunyal* ‘3SG.NOM’ occurs in contexts where it could be translated as English *he* or *she*, but never *it*.

First- and second-person singular pronouns forms are well-attested across several sources. However, not all pronouns are equally well documented. The pronoun forms in Table 1.14 are based mainly on Ridley (1875), but are informed by the other sources that included pronouns, as indicated by the original source spellings beneath each pronoun in the table.

Pronominal cases follow a so-called ‘accusative’ pattern, in that the subjects of transitive and intransitive sentences share one form (the nominative), whereas the objects of transitives have a different form (the accusative). The ‘accusative’ pattern is often contrasted with an ‘ergative’ one, in which the subjects of transitive sentences have ergative marking.

Table 1.14: Yagara pronouns.

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Possessive	Examples of other cases
1SG	ngaja atu (Bl); nutchair (Ha); naqa (H); atta (E); ngutta, atta (Ja); ngacia 'i; ngaola, gaola (L); utter, ngutter (Lg); gnatcha, ngalta, gnatja, gnatya (M); ngatta (P); yutta, gutta, atta (R); atta (T); atcha, utcha (W); nutchair (We); ngaja (Wu)	ngana mi 'me' (Bl); nanee (H); ana (Lg); nganna (M); nunna (R)	ngari nari (H); naree (Ha); ngrai (L); ngari (P); gurri (R); naree (W); nuru (We)	ngariba ariba (E); nariba, nariba, narijuba (H); ariba (Ja); ngaciaganowa 'my' (L); ngarebah, narebah (Lg); gnareeba, yahlebaddie (M); ngariwar (N); gurriba (R); nurryuba (We)	ngaja-ba-di (1SG-ABL-LOC) nuttabuddi (R)
2SG	nginda indo, neen (Bl); gintay (D); intair (Ha); jinda (H); inta (E); een (G); inta 'thou', nginta, inda 'you' (Ja); nginte 'thou (boy)', nginta, gninte, nginto (L); ngidna, nginter, inter (Lg); guttay, intay, inta, yinta (M); jinda, jinta, inda 'thou' (R); ngintia 'they two'; inta 'thou' (T); inta, inter (W); inta, gninta (Wa); inter (We)	ngina inna, nanee (Ha); ine (W)	nginu gninoo (M); jinnu (R)	nginuba yeen, innoung (Bl); enuba (E); enuba (Ja); ngintenganowa 'thy', nguwa, ngowo (L); nenoobah, yanobah 'yours' (Lg); yinooba, inooba (M); jinnuba (R)	nginda-ba (2SG-ABL) jintaba (R) nginda-ba-di (2SG-ABL-LOC) jintapuddi (R)
3SG	ngunyal (nom.) ullum (Ha); wunnal (Ja); ngalam 'he' (L); gnoonyal (M); unda, wunnal (R); ungda 'he' (T) ngunyalu (erg.) nonloo (Lg); wunnalu, wunyalu, wunyalu (R)	ngunyana nudna 'him' (Lg); wunnana (R)	ngunyanu wunnaun, wunnanu (R)	ngunyanuba wonanabah (Lg); wunnantuba, wunnantuba, wunnanuba (R)	ngunyal-ba-di (3SG-ABL-LOC) wunnalpuddi (R)

	Nominative	Accusative	Dative	Possessive	Examples of other cases
1DU	ngaliny linda, nalinda, nealinda 'we or you & I' (Lg); ngadi 'we' (L); gnalleen, gnahleen (M); nultin 'you and I'; ηulle 'we' (R); allin 'we two' (T)	ngalinyana yalunga 'me' (Lg); nultlerjanna, ηullin. ga (R)	ngalinyanu ηullerjannu (R)	-	-
1PL	ngalba nulpa (Ha); alpa (M); ηulpa (R); nhamba 'we' (T)	ngalbana ηulpāna (R)	ngalbanu ηulpumna (R)	ngalbanuba ngalpanganowa (L)	-
2DU	ngilbang ngilpung 'you two' (Lg); ilpūnŋ, ilpūŋ 'ye two' (R); inungei 'you two' (T)	-	-	-	-
2PL	ngilbula ngilputa 'thou (girl); (L); ηilpūlla 'ye' (R); nuba 'ye' (T)	ngilbulana ilpūllāna, ilpūllana (R)	-	-	-
3PL	ngunyali wunnale (R); layim 'they' (L)	ngunyalina wunnālina, wunnalina (R)	-	ngunyalinuba wonanewibah (Lg)	ngunyali-ba-nga (3PL-ABL-ALL) ηulle buggā (R)

Source: Authors' summary: sources are listed by abbreviation throughout table, see 'Abbreviations and conventions' for further details.

Despite the general accusative pattern in Yagara pronouns, Ridley (1875) five times records an ergative form *ngunyalu*, as shown in (46)–(50). In (46) and (47), *ngunyalu* marks a subject that differs from that of the previous sentence. In these examples, the pronoun *ngunyalu* is preceded or followed by the name Immanuel, to clarify who the new subject is.

- (46) yaa-ri ngaja nginda-ba-di nyinyi
 say-PST 1SG.NOM 2SG-ABL-LOC dwell
 He said, ‘I’m staying with you.’
yari, ‘hutta h̄intapuddi h̄inne.’

imanuwal **ngunyalu** yaa-ri
 Immanuel **3SG.ERG** say-PST
 Immanuel, he said, ...
Immanuel wunnalu yari, ... (Ridley 1875)

- (47) ngunyal nyan-dunga nga
 3SG.NOM travel-IPFV and
 He was travelling and
Wunnal yeatun̄a, h̄a

dagai-jin ngambila=bu yaa-ri daun gurumba
 white.man-PL all=EMPH talk-PST thing great
 told the white men all the great things
duggatin h̄ambillabayari tōin kurumba

ngunyalu imanuwal yaga-ri
3SG.ERG Immanuel do-PST
 he, Immanuel, did.
wunnalu Immanuel yugari. (Ridley 1875)

Example (48) consists of the two concluding sentences of Ridley’s Resurrection (see Section 3.4). In the second sentence, the ergative-marked subject is not new, though it is transitive instead of intransitive as in the previous sentence.

- (48) barany ngunyal biram-di nyinyi-nya
 now 3SG.NOM sky-LOC dwell-PRS
 Now he lives in the sky.
berren Wunnal birradi h̄innenna.

ngunyalu ngalbana nyaa-nya
3SG.ERG 1PL.ACC see-PRS

He sees us.

Wunnalu ḡulpāna nanna. (Ridley 1875)

Ridley lists examples (49) and (50) without context (see 3.3.3), so here the ergative seems to simply emphasise the agency of the subject.

(49) **ngunyalu** yaraman balga-ri
3SG.ERG horse bring-PST

He brought the horse.

Wūnyalu yaraman bulkaiari. (Ridley 1875)

(50) **ngunyalu** nyaring waya-ri
3SG.ERG son send-PST

He sent his son.

Wunyalu nurriḡ waiari. (Ridley 1875)

The *ngunyal/ngunyalu* alternation can be compared with the alternation between bare nouns and nouns suffixed by *-du* (see section 1.5.2). The ergative forms in both alternations are rare in the texts.

In the first- and second-person paradigms, there are clearly two sets of non-singular forms. Though these are here labelled ‘dual’ and ‘plural’ for convenience, they in fact appear to distinguish a plural and a greater plural in the first person. There are fewer examples of second-person ‘dual’ and ‘plural’ pronouns than of first-person forms, so it can be concluded only that the ‘dual’ marks a smaller number than the ‘plural’ in the second person.

There are seventeen examples of the ‘dual’ first person across the texts, and three examples of the ‘plural’, all in Ridley (1875). The ‘dual’ *ngaliny* can refer to only a few referents, as in (51), up to the *gurumba milin milin* ‘very many many’ demons speaking in (52).

(51) wi **ngaliny** nyan-ba da-li-ba
 hey **1DU.NOM** go-SBJV drink-SBJV

Hey, let’s go have a drink.

Wee gnahleen yieeba jaleeba. (Meston 1986a)

- (52) ngambila magui muyan
 all devil beseech
 All the demons beg,
Nāmbille magui muian,

wana **ngalinyana** waya-ba wungga
 do.not **1DU.ACC** send-SBJV hole
 ‘Don’t send us into the pit!’
 ‘*Wunna ḡulleḡunna waialta wunku.*’ (Ridley 1875)

All three instances of the first-person ‘plural’ refer to all of humankind everywhere, as in (53). This is consistent with an interpretation as a greater plural, along the lines of the greater plural suffix *-jangil* (see section 1.5.3).

- (53) ngunyal baluny **ngalbanu**
 3SG.NOM die **1PL.DAT**
 he died for us.
wunnal bällün ḡulpunna. (Ridley 1875)

The second-person forms may also designate a plural versus a greater plural, but they more obviously seem to distinguish two addressees from multiple addressees. There are four instances of the ‘dual’, three of which are used by God addressing Adam and Eve, as in (54). The remaining dual, (55), also specifies two people.

- (54) **ngilbang** bulabu baluny
2DU.NOM both die
 You both will die.
Ilpūḡ budelabu ballui. (Ridley 1875)

- (55) **ngilbang** nya-ra
2DU.NOM go-DEST
 You two go.
Ngilpung yera (Lang 1846)

The ‘plural’ second person oddly has the nominative form *ngilbula*, which appears to include the morpheme *bula* ‘two’. This suggests it arose from a dual. However, it can be used for more than two referents, as when Ridley addresses a crowd of hundreds in (56).

- (56) ngaja **ngilbulana** yaa-li
 1SG.NOM **2PL.ACC** say-FUT
 I'll talk to you
ŋutta ilpūllāna yāli (Ridley 1875)

Of course, the ‘duals’ in (54)–(55) could be plurals that happen to involve two addressees, and the ‘plural’ in (56) could be a greater plural. If this were the case, then the uses of the ‘dual’ and ‘plural’ documented for the second-person paradigm would be analogous to those found for the first-person paradigm. However, it is entirely possible that both the first- and second-person paradigms included a dual or paucal, a plural, and a greater plural, and there is simply no evidence of one of these three forms in the texts. The nominal suffixes show a three-way number distinction (see 1.5.3), so a similar three-way distinction would not be unexpected in the pronoun system.

Several consultants are recorded as suggesting the additional forms *ngai* for ‘I’ and *ngin* for singular ‘you’. These terms occur in no sentences or texts, however, and therefore seem not to have been in common usage at the time the sentences and texts were elicited. One of Holmer’s consultants cites the forms *ŋai* ‘I’ and *ŋin* ‘you’ (1983, 392). Ridley also lists the forms *ŋāi*, *ai* and *ŋaia* for ‘I’, though he never includes these forms in his texts. Blackman lists both *indo* and *neen* as ‘you’ (1900, 60). Finally, Bannister (1986) analyses the first- and second-person nominative forms in Table 1.15 as ergative forms, and gives the nominative forms of these pronouns as *ngai* and *ngin*. In Guwar, Gabi-Gabi and Duuŋidjawu, *ngai* and *ngin* are the nominative first-person and second-person forms (Bannister 1982; Mathew 1910; Kite and Wurm 2004). Yagara speakers would have been aware of these forms due to their ubiquity in surrounding languages, but do not appear to have used the forms when speaking Yagara.

Relatively few pronouns occur in cases other than the nominative, accusative, dative and possessive. Those that appear, however, are completely regular and take the same case suffixes found on nouns. For example, the 3SG.ABL is *ngunyalba* ‘from him’, which is a compositional combination of the 3SG root *ngunyal* and the ablative suffix *-ba*.

However, it should be noted that the final *l* on the third-person singular base form *ngunyal* disappears before *n* and *ny*, following the general rule formulated in Section 1.3.2. As a result, the base form *ngunyal* with the possessive *-nuba* lacks an *l* (*ngunyanuba*) but *ngunyal* with the ablative *-ba* retains it (*ngunyalba*).

Based on (57) below, it seems that case marking occurs on possessive pronouns in agreement with a head noun. The only two instances of a possessed noun with case both appear in the sentence in (57), and in both, case is marked on the possessive pronoun as well as the noun.

- (57) gaa jundal jirban jirban-**di** ngariba-**di**
 that.MED woman bone bone-**LOC** 1SG.POSS-**LOC**
 ‘This woman is bone of my bone,
‘Ka jundal tjirben tjirbenti ŋurribāti,
- nga baigal-baigal baigal-baigal-**di** ngariba-**di**
 and flesh flesh-**LOC** 1SG.POSS-**LOC**
 and flesh of my flesh:
ŋa paigulpaigul paigulpaigulti ŋurribāti: (Ridley 1875)

1.5.11. Adnominal demonstratives

There is insufficient evidence in the texts to determine whether Yagara distinguishes two degrees of distance in its demonstrative system, as in Duunjdjawan and Badjala (Kite and Wurm 2004, 55–56; Bell 2003, 76), or three degrees, as in Yugambeh (Sharpe 1998, 29–30). The proximal and distal are well documented both for adnominal and adverbial demonstratives. However, in both systems, there is an additional term that is less well documented, which could represent a medial or other function.

The grammar section in Ridley (1875) identifies two adnominal demonstratives, *danga* ‘this’ and *ngaranga* ‘that’. However, the single instance of *ngaranga* in Ridley (1875) is not obviously a demonstrative, and may instead mean ‘there is/was’. On the other hand, the distal demonstrative *diranga* occurs in Ridley (1875) and Meston (1986a). Another demonstrative with a less clear function, *gaa*, occurs twice in Ridley (1875).

Table 1.15 lists the adnominal demonstratives as used in the texts in Ridley (1875). These demonstratives always occur before a noun, as in *danga-na baguur-na* ‘that-ACC tree-ACC’.

Table 1.15: Yagara adnominal demonstratives.

Degree of distance	Adnominal demonstrative
Proximal (near to speaker)	<i>diranga</i>
Medial or other function	<i>gaa</i>
Distal (far from speaker and hearer)	<i>danga</i>

Source: Authors' summary of Ridley (1875).

Adnominal demonstratives seem to optionally take case marking. Case marking always appears on a noun with a demonstrative, as in *diranga baguuru-na* 'this tree-ACC', and may optionally be suffixed to the demonstrative, as in *danga-na baguuru-na* 'that-ACC tree-ACC'.

A *proximal* demonstrative term generally refers to something physically close to the speaker. The adnominal *diranga* appears to be a proximal term, since in contexts such as (58) and (59) the referents introduced by *diranga* are close to the speakers. In (58), the speaker is currently located in the Country that they are referring to. And in (59), the speaker is presumably poised next to the tree they are about to cut.

- (58) garulban ngaja **diranga** jar-di
 tired 1SG.NOM **this.PROX** Country-LOC
 I'm tired of being in this Country.
Caroolcan gnatja teeran jargee. (Meston 1986a)

- (59) gau-Ø ngaja galga-li-ba **diranga** baguur
 stop-IMP 1SG.NOM cut-FUT-SBJV **this.PROX** tree
 Stop! I'm going to cut this tree.
Kaahuu! Ngutta kulkulliba diranga bagur. (Ridley 1875)

A *distal* prototypically refers to something far from the speaker. In Ridley's version of Genesis (see 3.5), God describes to Adam and Eve the position of the Tree of Knowledge. The tree evidently is not visible to the speakers in this scene, or God would not need to explain where it is. After doing so, God makes the command in (60).

- (60) nginda wana **danga-na** baguur-na da-la
 2SG.NOM do.not **that.DIST-ACC** tree-ACC eat-OBLG
 do not eat from that tree.
inta wunna dungama bagurna tulla. (Ridley 1875)

Two instances of distal *danga* appear to be discourse deixis, in which *danga* refers to something previously mentioned in the conversation. In this usage, *danga* is not adnominal, but occurs without a noun. The other demonstratives are not found with this function. Both instances occur in (61).

- (61) ngaja garuba yaa-li
1SG.NOM another say-FUT

I say to another,

ŋutta kurruba yali,

nginda **danga** yaga-li
2SG.NOM **that.DIST** do-FUT

“You will do that!”

ŋinta duŋa yuggali;

barany ngunyal yaga-ri
at.once 3SG.NOM do-PST

and at once he did.’

berren wunnal yuggāri.’

imanuwal **danga** bina
Immanuel **that.DIST** hear

Immanuel hears that.

Immanuel duŋa pīnaŋ. (Ridley 1875)

The texts provide only two examples of the demonstrative *gaa*, so it is difficult to determine the term’s exact meaning. In both examples of *gaa*, the speaker is talking ‘behind someone’s back’ – discussing one person while speaking to another. In both instances the exact spatial positions of the participants are unclear.

In Ridley’s Genesis, when God has just created Eve and brought her to Adam, Adam speaks as in (62).

- (62) **gaa** jundal jirban jirban-di ngariba-di
that.MED woman bone bone-LOC 1SG.POSS-LOC

‘This woman is bone of my bone,

‘Ka jundal tjirben tjirbenti ŋurribāti, (Ridley 1875)

In (62), God is showing Eve to Adam for the first time, so God is plausibly adjacent to Eve or holding her for Adam to view. God and Adam are certainly talking about Eve as an uninvolved participant.

The relative distance between the speakers and referent is also open to interpretation in (63), in which Jesus, after speaking to the ‘Commandant’, apparently turns to a disciple and says the following:

- (63) **gaa** gamandan ngana winanga-nya
that.MED Commandant 1SG.ACC believe-PRS
 That Commandant believes me.’
Kār Kommandant ηunna winuηunna.’ (Ridley 1875)

It is not clear whether the disciple is nearer to the Commandant than Jesus. Again, Jesus and the disciple are speaking about someone who is present, but not an immediate participant in the exchange.

Ridley claims that the word *ngaranga* is a demonstrative on the basis of the usage in example (64). Note that *Miyanjin* ‘Meeanjin; Brisbane’ is used throughout Ridley (1875) as a generic word for ‘city’.

- (64) gabarnaum Miyanjin **ngaranga** gamandan
 Capernaum Brisbane **there.is/was** Commandant
 Capernaum was a city. There was a Commandant,
Kapernaūm mīantjun; ηuruηa Kommandant:

Line (64) is near the beginning of the story paraphrased from Luke 7 and 8. It includes the first mention of the Commandant, who is a major character in the story that follows. It is difficult to identify the word’s meaning on the basis of this single example, but it may have a role in introducing the new character.

1.5.12. Adverbial demonstratives

The adverbial demonstratives include the proximal *ngagam* and the distal *naam*. There is potentially a third adverbial demonstrative, *yugu*, which could be interpreted as a medial.

The proximal *ngagam* ‘here’ occurs in contexts such as (65) and (66), where it unambiguously indicates the speaker’s current location. Though *ngagam* is often used to mean ‘come here’, as in (66), it can simply refer to the speaker’s location, as in (65).

- (65) nyan-ma-ba **ngagam**
 go-CAUS-SBJV **here.PROX**
 Let's go away from here.
Yanmerpa nahga. (Meston 1986a)
- (66) **ngagam** ngaja yaa-li-ba ngina
here.PROX 1SG.NOM say-FUT-SBJV 2SG.ACC
 Come here; I want to talk to you.
Gorgoy-Nutchair-Yarlivar Intair. (Hardcastle 1946–7)

In (67), the demonstrative seems to indicate a specific item or task at the speaker's location.

- (67) **ngagam** nginda yaga-li-ba
here.PROX 2SG.NOM do-FUT-SBJV
 Here, you do it.
Gorgoy Intair Yuggar Liviar. (Hardcastle 1946–7)

The distal demonstrative *naam*, on the other hand, unambiguously indicates a location away from the speaker, as in (68).

- (68) **naam** nginda nya-ra-nya
there.DIST 2SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS
 Go over there.
Nun Nair Yur-on-ner. (Hardcastle 1946–7)

In addition to the form *naam* 'there', Ridley (1875, 87) records a version with an even longer vowel, *naa-m* 'there (very far off)'. The extra-long vowel in *naa-m* metaphorically represents an extra-long distance, such as when an English speaker says *faaar away* instead of *far away*, and the length distinction is probably not lexical.

The adverbial demonstrative *yugu* occurs only once in the texts, shown in example (69).

- (69) **yugu** dabingbila digi
there.MED policeman white.man
 There, a policeman, a white man
yugu dabingbila, dege (Holmer 1983)

This sentence warns the hearer that a policeman is nearby. If the policeman is nearer to the hearer than the speaker (perhaps coming up behind them), or a medium distance from the speaker, then *yugu* may be a medial adverbial demonstrative. The adverbial demonstratives are shown in Table 1.16.

Table 1.16: Yagara adverbial demonstratives.

Degree of distance	Adverbial demonstrative
Proximal (near to speaker)	<i>ngagam</i>
Medial or other function	<i>yugu</i>
Distal (far from speaker and hearer)	<i>naam</i>

Source: Authors' summary of Ridley (1875), Hardcastle (1946–7), Holmer (1983) and Meston (1986a).

1.5.13. Interrogatives

The roots *ngan* 'who', *wanya* 'where' and *minya* 'what' occur with various case suffixes, as listed in Table 1.17, to form a variety of interrogatives. The roots *ngan*, *wanya* and *minya* probably are compatible with the full range of cases found on nouns listed in Table 1.12. For example, 'whose?' or 'for whom?' might be written *ngan-nuba* 'who-POSS', and 'from whom?' might be *ngan-ba* 'who-ABL'. In most interrogatives with case suffixes, the roots *wanya* 'where' and *minya* 'what' have the forms *wanyang* and *minyang*, the latter of which is identical to *minyang* 'what' in Yugambé-Bandjalang (Sharpe 1998) and Guwar (Bannister 1982).

Table 1.17: Yagara interrogative pronouns.

English translation	Interrogative
Who? (nom.)	<i>ngan</i>
Who? (erg.)	<i>ngan-du</i> (who-ERG)
Whose? Belonging to whom?	<i>ngana-nuba</i> (who-POSS)
How?	<i>ngan.gu</i>
When?	<i>wanji</i>
Where?	<i>wanya</i>
To where?	<i>wanyang=gu</i> (where=PURP)
From where?	<i>wanyang-ba</i> (where-ABL)
What?	<i>minya</i>
What? (accusative)	<i>minya-na</i> (what-ACC)
How many?	<i>minyambu</i>

English translation	Interrogative
Why?	<i>minyang-di</i> (what-LOC)
At what? What is the matter?	<i>minyang=gu</i> (what=PURP)
Belonging to what? Of what?	<i>minyang-nuba</i> (what=POSS)

Source: Authors' summary, based on the source texts.

Interrogative pronouns generally occur at the start of a question, as in (70)–(71).

- (70) **ngandu** ngina yaa-ri
who.ERG 2SG.ACC say-PST
 Who told you?
Ando ine yare? (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

The ergative *ngan-du* 'who-ERG' is used for every interrogative subject of a transitive in the source texts, as in (70). However, interrogative subjects of intransitives always use the nominative form *ngan* 'who', as in (71).

- (71) **ngan** dungi-nya
who weep-PRS
 Who is crying?
Arn Dungenina? (Hardcastle 1946–7)

The consistent use of the ergative for transitive subjects is unusual, compared with the low frequency of ergative *ngunyalu* '3SG.ERG' (see 1.5.10) or the ergative suffix *-du* on nouns (see 1.5.2). It is possible that the ergative interrogative pronoun was more frequent than other ergative pronouns or nouns.

1.6. Verbal morphology

1.6.1. Verbs

Based on the examples in the text collection, Yagara verbs have the following structure:

ROOT – (DERIVATION) – (INFLECTION) = (CLITICS)

Yagara verbs may have a series of several inflectional suffixes. These are overviewed in 1.6.2. Derivational suffixes on verbs, discussed in 1.6.3, are more straightforward. These consist only of the negation marker *-ra* and two of the suffixes that may also occur on nominals. Clitics are described in 1.8.

1.6.2. Verbal inflections

Verbal inflections are of several general types. First, there are suffixes that mark a subordinate or relative clause (here labelled ‘subordination’ suffixes). Next, there are suffixes that change the number of arguments that a verb requires (‘valence’ suffixes). Two suffixes elaborate on types of motion (‘motion’ suffixes); two indicate the structure of the events denoted by the verb (‘aspect’); three designate tense (‘tense’); and three mark mood (‘mood’).

The six types of inflection are summarised in Table 1.18. This section will discuss the suffixes of each type in turn.

Table 1.18: Verbal inflectional suffixes.

Type	Suffixes	Function	Position relative to other inflection in the corpus	Abbrev.
Subordination	<i>-ba</i>	T-relative/clause relativiser	Precedes Valence	-RTP
	<i>-dany</i>	NP-relative/NP relativiser	No co-occurrence	-RNP
Valence	<i>-li</i>	reflexive	After -RTP (<i>-ba</i>); precedes Tense	-REFL
	<i>-ma</i>	causative		-CAUS
Motion	<i>-ra</i>	indicates motion to a destination	Precedes Tense	-DEST
	<i>-biny</i>	indicates motion back the way one came	After -DEST (<i>-ra</i>)	-BACK
Aspect	<i>-du</i>	atelicity/unboundedness	No co-occurrence	-ATEL
	<i>-dunga</i>	imperfective		-IPFV
Tense	<i>-ri</i>	past	After -RTP (<i>-ba</i>), Motion and Valence; precedes Mood	-PST
	<i>-nya</i>	present		-PRS
	<i>-li</i>	future		-FUT
Mood	<i>-ba</i>	marks suggestions and intentions	After Tense and all other inflection	-SBJV
	<i>-la</i>	indicates obligation, ‘shall’/‘should’		-OBLG
	\emptyset	imperative	No co-occurrence	-IMP

Source: Authors’ summary, based on the source texts.

1.6.3. Subordination suffixes (-*dany* and -*ba*)

The subordination suffixes, when present, are closest to the verb stem and indicate that the verb is the head of a dependent clause. This may be either a relative clause modifying a noun within the main clause (-*dany*), or a subordinate clause with a temporal or causal relation to the main clause (-*ba*).

The relativiser -*dany* occurs on the head verb of a relative clause. In all examples in the texts, the relative clause immediately follows the main-clause noun that it modifies, as in (72)–(73). The clause could therefore be analysed as embedded in the NP, unlike in some Australian languages (Hale 1976). Relative clauses can modify nouns with any grammatical role in the main clause, and the nouns may have any grammatical role in the relative clause.

- (72) dagai-jin biing-biing nyundal-**dany**
 white.man-PL pig keep.animals-**RNP**
 The pig-keeping men
Duggatin pigpig inēlta

nyigiran Miyanjin-di ngambila yaa-ri
 run Brisbane-LOC all say-PST
 run to the city; they told everything.
īgeren mientjinti; ŋambilla yari. (Ridley 1875)

- (73) nyaa-nya dagai-na bany=gu dany-**dany**
 see-PRS white.man-ACC sickness=PURP lie-**RNP**
 He sees the man who is lying sick.
nānna duggana paingo daīda (Ridley 1875)

There is a relativiser -*na* in the nearby language Yugambeh with a similar functional range to Yagara -*dany* (Sharpe 2020, 33).

The subordinator -*ba*, like -*dany*, occurs on the head verb of the dependent clause. A -*ba* clause precedes the main clause. The -*ba* clause may indicate simultaneity of the events in the two clauses, as in (74), or may signal that the event in the -*ba* clause immediately precedes that of the main clause, as in (75) and (76).

- (74) ngunyal jiga-**ba**-li balga-ri
 3SG.NOM shake-**RTP**-REFL come-PST
 She shook as she came;
wunnal jikkebele bulkurri; (Ridley 1875)

- (75) barany ngunyal jirban guda-di-ba banman-**ba**
 then 3SG.NOM bone side-LOC-ABL pluck-**RTP**
 Then, plucking a bone from the side
Berren Wunnal tjirben kuttadiber pūnmānibēr

junda-na yaga-ri
 woman-ACC make-PST
 he made woman.
jūndāna yugāri. (Ridley 1875)

- (76) ngunyal nguru bui
 3SG.NOM spirit breathe
 When he breathed spirit
Wunnal ŋuru pui

guri-**ba**-ma-ri muru-di
 enter-**RTP**-CAUS-PST nose-LOC
 into the nose,
kurribunmurri murudi;

barany dagai milbulbu-bany
 then white.man be.alive-INCH
 at once the white man came to life.
berren duggai milbūlpūbun; (Ridley 1875)

Examples (74) and (76) additionally show that the suffix *-ba* precedes both of the valence-indicating suffixes, *-li* in (74) and *-ma* in (76). The relativiser *-dany* is not found in combination with any other suffixes in the text collection.

It should be noted that in *wularaba gariyagan* ‘magpie goose’, which literally means ‘brolga that talks’, the suffix *-ba* acts like a relativiser on the verb *wulara* ‘talk’. This is inconsistent with the other uses of *-ba*, which marks a subordinate clause rather than a relative clause. It is possible that *wularaba gariyagan* ‘magpie goose’ is borrowed from, or influenced by, Badjala or

another language. There is a relative subordinator suffix *-bal-wa* in the Badjala language traditionally spoken on K’Gari (Fraser Island), though its behaviour and meaning are somewhat different than Yagara *-ba* (Bell 2003, 107).

1.6.4. Valence suffixes (*-ma* and *-li*)

Yagara has one suffix that adds a participant to an event, the causative *-ma*, and another that removes a participant, the reciprocal/reflexive *-li*.

The suffix *-ma* occurs on intransitive verbs and indicates that the process or state indicated by the verb was caused by another participant. For example, *balgal* ‘rise/get up’ and *milbulbu* ‘be alive’ are normally intransitive, but with the suffix *-ma*, they become transitive *balgal-ma* ‘cause to rise’ and *milbulbu-ma* ‘cause to be alive’ as in (77).

- (77) ngunyal ganggir balgal-**ma**-ri
 3SG.NOM dead arise-**CAUS**-PST
 he made the dead rise
Wunnal kungir bulgunmurri,
 nga milbulbu-**ma**-ri
 and be.alive-**CAUS**-PST
 and made them be alive.
ŋa milbulpumurri. (Ridley 1875)

The neighbouring languages Duunjdjawa (Kite and Wurm 2004, 86) and Yugambeh (Sharpe 2020, 32), like many other Pama-Nyungan languages, have a causative suffix *-ma*.

When *-ma* occurs on intransitive verbs, usually those denoting self-directed motion, as in (78), it has a different meaning.

- (78) yagara ngaja nyan-**ma**-nya
 not 1SG.NOM go-**CAUS**-PRS
 I’m not going.
yagara ngacia yadmanya. (Lauterer 1891)

Here, *-ma* does not add an extra argument. Instead, it seems to indicate whether the subject chooses to undertake the motion or not. Example (78) could perhaps be paraphrased as ‘I won’t make myself go’. In suggestions and

invitations, as in (79), this sense of *-ma* often occurs with the subjunctive *-ba* (described in 1.6.2.6), which could indicate that the choice of going is offered to the addressee.

- (79) nyan-**ma-ba** ngagam
 go-**CAUS-SBJV** here.PROX
 Let's go away from here.
 Yanmerpa nahga. (Meston 1986a)

In Gabi-Gabi and Badjala, causative *-ma* has evolved into an 'auxiliary element' (Holmer 1983, 144–45) or 'stem extension' (Bell 2003, 96) that attaches to irregular verbs before other suffixes. In Yagara, however, *-ma* as in (78) and (79) may occur word-finally, so it does not serve the function of the Gabi-Gabi and Badjala 'auxiliary element'.

The reflexive *-li* indicates that an action is done to oneself, as opposed to some other object. This can be seen in (74), repeated as (80), in which the subject is shaking herself.

- (80) ngunyal jiga-ba-**li** balga-ri
 3SG.NOM shake-RTP-**REFL** come-PST
 She shook as she came;
 wunnal jikkebele bulkurri; (Ridley 1875)

Verbs that denote communal activities such as fighting, as in (81), can also take *-li*. In these contexts, the suffix could be considered a reciprocal.

- (81) nyubany бага-**li**-nya
 married.couple fight-**REFL**-PRS
 A married couple is fighting (each other)
 nuban bagalija (Holmer 1983)

A reflexive suffix with the form *-li* is also found in Yugambeh (Sharpe 2020, 40).

Though reflexive *-li* and causative *-ma* must come after the subordinator *-ba* (as in [80]) and prior to tense-marking suffixes (see [77], [78] and [81], for example) they do not co-occur with the aspect-marking or motion suffixes in the texts.

1.6.5. Motion suffixes (-*ra* and -*biny*)

In the texts, the suffixes *-ra* and *-biny* attach only to motion verbs, and add information about the movement the verbs describe.

The semantic contribution of the suffix *-ra* is difficult to pinpoint. Verbs with *-ra* often co-occur with the naming of the destination, as in (82), in which the speaker is going to Meeanjin (Brisbane). Other examples, such as (83) and (84), also clearly imply a destination (the speaker's location in [82], and the location in which the addressee is being instructed to perform a task in [83]). The suffix *-ra* therefore is here considered to specify that motion has a clear endpoint or destination.

- (82) Miganjin ngaja nya-**ra**-nya
 Brisbane 1SG.NOM go-**DEST**-PRS
 I'm going to Brisbane.
megengŋen ŋaja jarapa (Holmer 1983)

- (83) ngunyal yaa-ba-ri ngunyana gin balga-**ra**
 3SG.NOM say-RTP-PST 3SG.ACC girl come-**DEST**
 while saying to her, 'Girl! Come here!'
wunnal yambari wunnana; yari; 'kin! Bulkurai!' (Ridley 1875)

- (84) ngaja ganyar yaa nginda nya-**ra**
 1SG.NOM one say 2SG.NOM go-**DEST**
 I say to one, 'Go there!'
Ŋutta kunnar yā, 'ŋinta yerra'; (Ridley 1875)

In three of the four examples of *-biny* in the texts, the suffix attaches to *wira* 'return' as in (85)–(86). However, when *-biny* occurs on the verb *balgal* 'come', which does not necessarily imply 'returning', the suffix nevertheless indicates motion back towards one's origin as in (87). Lang (1846) also records the word *balgal-biny* 'come-BACK' as *bulgulin* 'to return'.

- (85) ngaliny wira-ra-**biny**
 1DU.NOM return-**DEST**-**BACK**
 We came back home.
Gnalleen weerareppee. (Meston 1986a)

- (86) nguru wira-**biny**=bu
 spirit return-**BACK**=EMPH
 The spirit returns!
ŋūru wīrepinebu; (Ridley 1875)

- (87) guba-nya nginda ngaja barany balgal-**biny**
 go.on-PRES 2SG.NOM 1SG.NOM soon come-**BACK**
 You're going ahead, I'm coming back soon.
Cobana-inter, utcha baro balgalpin. (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

1.6.6. Aspect suffixes (-*du* and -*dunga*)

The suffix *-du* marks atelicity or unboundedness, meaning an event lacks a clear endpoint. For example, the event in *She ran* is atelic/unbounded, because the subject could run and then continue running. On the other hand, the event in *She ran 10 kilometres* is telic/bounded, because the subject could not run 10 km and then continue running 10 km. She could run 10 more km, but could not continue running the same 10 km.

The suffix *-du* primarily occurs on verbs that denote states or activities, as in (88)–(89), where it seems to emphasise that the event could potentially continue indefinitely.

- (88) mumbal baan-**du** ngalinyana
 thunder be.angry-**ATEL** 1DU.ACC
 God is angry with us.
Mūmbāl bāndu ḡulleḡunna. (Ridley 1875)
- (89) jina-di imanuwal-nuba nyinyi-**du**
 foot-LOC Immanuel-POSS sit-**ATEL**
 he is sitting at Immanuel's feet,
jidnendi Immanuelnūbba ḡinēdu, (Ridley 1875)

The suffix *-dunga* also has aspectual meaning and could potentially be analysed as *-du* followed by another suffix *-nga*. However, *-nga* does not occur without *-du* in the texts, nor does *-dunga* obviously incorporate the meaning of *-du*. Whereas *-du* attaches to verbs that denote states or actions, *-dunga* typically attaches to *nyan* 'go' as in (90).

- (90) dagai-jin Miyanjin-di-ba nyan-**dunga**
 white.man-PL Brisbane-LOC-ABL travel-**IPFV**
 The white men in the city were going,
Duggaitin miēntḡintiber yeatuyā, (Ridley 1875)

Other instances of *-dunga* modify stative verbs, such as *dany* ‘lie’ in (91). In all instances, *-dunga* appears to present as event as ongoing. In the texts, verbs with *-dunga* are often glossed using the English progressive construction *BE X-ing* as in *were going*.

- (91) imanuwal ngunu-bu ganggir dany-**dunga** nga
 Immanuel night-DUR dead lie-**IPFV** and
 That night Immanuel lay dead, and ...
Immanuel ḡūnūmbo kungīr daieduḡa; ḡa ... (Ridley 1875)

Example (91) demonstrates that *-dunga* can be followed by the conjunction *nga*. This further indicates that the suffix *-dunga* is distinct from the conjunction *nga* and does not merely consist of the suffix *-du* followed by *nga*.

Both *-du* and *-dunga* are always the sole suffix on verbs in the texts.

1.6.7. Tense suffixes (*-ri*, *-nya* and *-li*)

The tense-marking suffixes indicate whether an event is in the past, present or future relative to the time of speaking or other reference time.

The past tense *-ri* as in (92)—(93) is frequent in the texts and occurs in Ridley (1875), Watkins and Hamilton (1887) and Hardcastle (1946–7).

- (92) ngandu ngina yaa-**ri**
 who.ERG 2SG.ACC say-**PST**
 Who told you?
Ando ine yare? (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

- (93) barany imanuwal biram-di wandi-**ri**
 then Immanuel sky-LOC rise-**PST**
 Then Immanuel rose to the sky;
Burru Immanuel birradi wundāre; (Ridley 1875)

The present tense *-nya*, as in (94)—(95), occurs in Eipper (1841a), Ridley (1875), Watkins and Hamilton (1887), Meston (1986a), Lauterer (1891), Hardcastle (1946–7) and Holmer (1983).

- (94) ngan dungi-**nya**
 who weep-**PRS**
 Who is crying?
Arn Dungiḡna? (Hardcastle 1946–7)

- (95) yagara ngaja nyan-ma-**nya**
 not 1SG.NOM go-CAUS-**PRS**
 I'm not going.
yagara ngacia yadmanya. (Lauterer 1891)

The future tense *-li* is used in reference to future plans for oneself (96) or for others (97).

- (96) ngaja galima-**li** ngunyalina
 1SG.NOM punish-**FUT** 3PL.ACC
 I will punish them.'
ɲutta kālīmurri wunnālina.' (Ridley 1875)

- (97) nginda danga yaga-**li**
 2SG.NOM that.DIST do-**FUT**
 'You will do that!';
ɲinta duɲa yuggali'; (Ridley 1875)

Future *-li* also commonly occurs with the subjunctive suffix *-ba*, in which case it denotes a promise or request about a future action, as in (98)–(99).

- (98) gau-Ø ngaja galga-**li**-ba diranga baguur
 stop-IMP 1SG.NOM cut-**FUT**-SBJV this.PROX tree
 Stop! I'm going to cut this tree.
Kaahuu! Ngutta kulkulliba diranga bagur. (Ridley 1875)

- (99) jigan yaa-li imanuwal balga-**li**-ba
 insistently say-**FUT** Immanuel come-**FUT**-SBJV
 insistently they tell Immanuel that he should come
tiggen yali Immanuel bulkullibi (Ridley 1875)

The suffix *-li* can also indicate hypothetical future events, as in the protasis of the conditional in (100).

- (100) nginda wina danga-na baguur-na da-**li**
 2SG.NOM when that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-**FUT**
 If you eat from that tree,
ɲinda winna dungama bagurna tulli,
 nga nginda ngundu baluny biigi-bu
 and 2SG.NOM surely die day-DUR
 on that day you will surely die.
ɲa ɲinda ɲūndu balluia bigibu. (Ridley 1875)

1.6.8. Mood suffixes (-*la*, -*ba* and - \emptyset)

The suffix *-la* occurs in commands and other expressions of obligation, as in (101), or permission, as in (102).

(101) *nya-la*

go-**OBLG**

Go away!

Yallah! (Meston 1986a)

(102) *nginda wana danga-na baguur-na da-la*
 2SG.NOM do.not that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-**OBLG**
 you may not eat from that tree.

inta wanna dungama bagurna tulla. (Ridley 1875)

Like *-la*, the suffix *-ba* can occur in requests. It often occurs with the first-person dual *ngaliny*, in which case it comes across as a suggestion, as in (103) and the two instances in (104).

(103) *ngaliny juruny=gu nyan-ba*
 1DU.NOM eel=PURP go-**SBJV**

Let's go to fish eels.

Gnahleen joanko yieeba. (Meston 1986a)

(104) *wi ngaliny nyan-ba da-li-ba*
 hey 1DU.NOM go-**SBJV** drink-**SBJV**

Hey, let's go have a drink.

Wee gnahleen yieeba jaleeba. (Meston 1986a)

The suffix *-ba* occurs in other expressions of intention, as in (105), in which the white men are going with the intention of seeing something.

(105) *dagai-jin Miyanjin-di-ba nyan-dunga*
 white.man-PL Brisbane-LOC-ABL travel-IPFV

The white men in the city were going,

Duggaitin miëntjintiber yeatuja,

nyaany-ba minya yaga-ri
 see-**SBJV** what do-PST

to see what (someone) did.

nännibēr minna yugari. (Ridley 1875)

The suffix *-ba* occurs in expressions indicating future intentions, often in conjunction with future *-li* as in (106).

- (106) gau-Ø ngaja galga-li-**ba** diranga baguur
 stop-IMP 1SG.NOM cut-FUT-**SBJV** this.PROX tree
 Stop! I'm going to cut this tree.
Kaahuu! Ngutta kulkulliba diranga bagur. (Ridley 1875)

The imperative form, as in *gau-Ø* in (106), is used in commands that lack the mood suffixes *-ba* or *-la*. The imperative form is generally identical to the uninflected stem, as is the case in Duunjdjawa (Kite and Wurm 2004, 81). For example, *gau* 'stop' could either represent the uninflected verb *gau* or *gau-Ø* 'stop-IMP'. However, Yagara verbs roots that end in *n*, *ny* or *l* lose their final consonants in the imperative. This is apparent in the common greeting *wi balga* 'hey, come-IMP' in which *balgal* 'come' lacks the final lateral. The imperative of *wujan* 'give' has the form *wuja* 'give-IMP', and *gungany* 'shout' becomes *gunga* 'shout-IMP'.

1.6.9. Negation and other derivational suffixes

The only derivational suffix that occurs exclusively on verb stems is the negation suffix *-ra*. Two of the derivational suffixes that primarily appear on nominals (see 1.5.4) may also occur on verbs. These consist of *-gali* 'very X' and *-gan* 'characterised by X'. This section will discuss *-ra*, *-gali* and *-gan*, followed by a mention of the derivational suffixes listed in 1.5.4 that attach to nominal stems but produce verb stems.

-ra

Though not well attested, the suffix *-ra* may be used on verbs to indicate negation. The clearest instances of this process are in (107)–(109). The suffix is pronounced *-r* instead of *-ra* when the final vowel is dropped (see 1.3.1), as suggested by the brackets in Holmer's transcription *bugiray gfabur(a)* in (108).

- (107) ngaja jugu-**ra**
 1SG.NOM know-**NEG**
 I don't know.
Atcha djookoora. (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

- (108) bujirang jabu-**ra**
 boy be.frightened-**NEG**
 Don't be frightened, boy.
buḡiranj gabur(a) (Holmer 1983)

- (109) wana ga-**ra**
 refuse.to give-**NEG**
 I will not give.
Wonagra (Lang 1846)

In addition to the above example, *-ra* is documented on *wana* 'don't; forbid; refuse', resulting in *wana-ra-ra* 'no, no, don't!' collected by Lang (1846). Here, *-ra* apparently strengthens the negation meaning of *wana*. Presumably *wana-ra* 'no, don't!' with a single *-ra* suffix would be possible as well.

The usage of *-ra* to indicate negation may not be productive, since it is found on few verbs in the text collection. However, if the negation suffix *-ra* historically occurred on the verb *yaga* 'do, make', this could explain the origin of the negation marker *yagara*, which would have grammaticalised from *yaga-ra* 'do not'.

-gali

As noted in 1.5.4, the suffix *-gali* attaches to verb stems as well as nominal stems. In the texts, it usually occurs in verbless sentences such as (110). As such, it sometimes can be translated into English with a verb, as in (110). However, stems ending in *-gali* never occur in contexts where they are unambiguously verbs, whereas they may be unambiguously nouns (as in *digir-gali* 'big eater') or adjectives (as in *milin-gali* 'very many', which modifies nouns).

- (110) muyan-**gali** nginda
 ask-**VERY** 2SG.NOM
 You ask too much.
Moee aculle intur (Lang 1846)

-gan

The suffix *-gan* 'characterised by X' takes nominal stems as described and exemplified in 1.5.4. In Bobbiwinta's Song (Petrie 1904; see 3.3.11), the suffix appears to attach to a verb, *dalan* 'close', as in (111).

- (111) **dalan-gan-bu** ngaja nyinyi-dunga
 close-**CHARACT**-DUR 1S.NOM wait-IPFV
 As (the water) closed over, I was waiting
Tallo canbu ngatta yiri duwa (Petrie 1904)

Though the derivational suffixes in 1.5.4 rarely attach to verb stems, they frequently change nominals into verbs. When a verb is created from a nominal through the addition of one of the derivational suffixes described in 1.5.4, the derivational suffixes are closer to the nominal stem than the verbal inflectional suffixes. For example, in (112) the inchoative suffix *-bany* changes the noun *nai* ‘name’ into the verb *nai-bany* ‘to name’. (The inchoative has the form *-ba* in this example due to the following rhotic; see 1.3.2.) In (112) the derivational suffix *-bany* is closer to the nominal stem *nai* than the inflectional suffix *-ri*.

- (112) nga jara nai-**ba**-ri jar
 and earth name-**INCH**-PST earth
 and named the earth, ‘land’.
Nja durrun naiburri Tār. (Ridley 1875)

1.7. Interjections

The source texts include around 25 exclamations such as *baguru* ‘wow’ and *yura* ‘hello’. Some of these have additional functions, whereas others do not. For example, *baguru* also is a verb meaning ‘be astonished’, whereas *yura* ‘hello’ seems to be only used as an interjection.

The interjection *wi* ‘hey’ is particularly frequent in the texts, and is recorded in sentences by Meston (1986a), Lauterer (1891) and Gibson (1863). In the sentences, it always occurs initially, as in (113).

- (113) **wi** ngaliny nyan-ba da-li-ba
hey 1DU.NOM go-SBJV drink-SBJV
 Hey, let’s go have a drink.
Wee gnableen yieeba jaleeba. (Meston 1986a)

According to Lauterer (1891), *wi balga* ‘hey come’ was the usual Yagara greeting.

It is unclear whether *wi* ‘hey’ is related to the particle *wai* that occurs in songs, as in the line from the Star Song recorded by Lauterer (1891) in (114).

- (114) nyawang many barany **wai**
 nicely catch soon **SONG**
 Catch nicely, soon, *wai!*
 Nyiewang manpawo wae (Lauterer 1891)

In the examples included in Part 3 of this volume, *wai* occurs at the end of lines in song texts. However, in two non-Yagara songs sung by Yagara speakers, transcribed by Lauterer (1891) but not included in this volume, *wai* occurs at the start of lines.

Other well-attested interjections include *yawai* ‘goodbye’, *gurii* ‘wow’ and *gau* ‘hey; stop’.

1.8. Clitics

There are two apparent clitics in Yagara, the emphatic marker =*bu* and the purposive =*gu*.

The clitic =*bu* occurs following all derivation and inflection, and seems to occur on words of all grammatical categories. The clitic =*bu* indicates emphasis or absoluteness, and is particularly common on *ngambila* ‘everyone; all’, resulting in *ngambila=bu* ‘absolutely everyone; every last one’ and *yagara* ‘not’, producing *yagara=bu* ‘never; not at all’. However, it also is found on verbs, as in *wira-nya=bu* ‘return-PRS=EMPH; actually returning’ in (115), where it emphasises that the return trip really occurred—as opposed to the prior attempt to return, which was delayed.

- (115) barany imanuwal giram-di wira-nya=**bu**
 then Immanuel across-LOC return-PRS=**EMPH**
 Then Immanuel is finally returning across;
 Burru Immanuel kīrumti wirē nēbu; (Ridley 1875)

The clitic =*gu* seems to be a cognate of the purposive suffix found in many Pama-Nyungan languages, including Duunjdjawa (Kite and Wurm 2004, 30) and Yugambeh (Sharpe 2020, 39). In the Yagara texts, =*gu* attaches to nouns, verbs or adjectives. It often indicates a purpose, such as when *ngalan* ‘bream’ becomes *ngalan=gu* ‘to catch bream’ or *dabil* becomes *dabil=gu* ‘to fetch water’, as in (116). However, it can also indicate a reason that is not a purpose, as in (117), in which being sick (*bany=gu*) is the reason for lying down (*da-nya*).

- (116) ngalan=**gu** jar=**gu** dabil=**gu**
 bream=**PURP** earth=**PURP** water=**PURP**
 To catch bream, to work the earth, to get water.
Woulanco, darco, dabilco. (Eipper 1841a)
- (117) ngunyanuba dagai bany=**gu** da-nya
 3SG.POSS white.man sick=**PURP** lie-PRS
 his white man was lying sick;
wunnanūbu duggai paingo daina; (Ridley 1875)

1.9. Syntax

1.9.1. Simple clauses

In the text collection, the most frequent word order in Yagara is SOV (subject–object–verb), as in (118)–(119).

- (118) ngaja ngina galgal-ba
 1SG.NOM 2SG.ACC cut-SBJV
 I'm going to cut you.
Utcha-ine kabal-wa. (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)
- (119) ngunyalu nyaring waya-ri
 3SG.ERG son send-PST
 He sent his son.
Wunyalu nurrin waiari. (Ridley 1875)

Though the subject is usually the first element in a sentence, other elements can be fronted to show topicality or emphasis. Example (120) illustrates a fronted object and (121) a fronted verb.

- (120) **Miganjin** ngaja nya-ra-nya
Brisbane 1SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS
 I'm going to Brisbane.
megenſen ŋaja jarana (Holmer 1983)
- (121) **gindin** ngaja
laugh 1SG.NOM
 I laughed ...
Gindan utcha ... (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

Interrogative pronouns are usually initial, as shown in (122)—(123). Example (124) is an exception.

- (122) **minyanggu** nginda gindin
why 2SG.NOM laugh
 Why are you laughing?
Minango inter gindan? (Watkins and Hamilton 1887)

- (123) **wanji** balgal wira-biny
when come return-BACK
 When are you coming back?
Wanchee bagga weereppee. (Meston 1986a)

- (124) naam **ngandu**
 there.DIST **who.ERG**
 Who is that?
Naam ngandu? (Ridley 1875)

Yes/no questions may have an interrogative particle *ngi* that follows an initial predicate, as in (125)—(126), or that occurs initially, as in (127). The same particle *ngi* is occasionally found in questions that also have an interrogative pronoun, as in (128).

- (125) wayara **ngi** nginda
 be.hungry **Q** 2SG.NOM
 Are you hungry?
Wuaera ngi nginte? (Lauterer 1891)

- (126) bany **ngi** ngagam jundal
 sick **Q** here.PROX woman
 Is the woman here sick?
Bayi ngi ngalam ds'undal 'Is she sick?' (Lauterer 1891)

- (127) **ngi** nginda yaga
Q 2SG.NOM work
 Are you working?
Uney-Intair yeaca? (Hardcastle 1946–7)

- (128) wanya=gu nya-ra-nya **ngi** nginda
 where=PURP go-DEST-PRS **Q** 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Wunyángo yadnanya ngi nginte? (Lauterer 1891)

Yagara does not have an overt copula, meaning that sentences do not always need a verb. Verbless sentences in the texts include the predicative nominal in (129) and the predicative adjective in (130).

- (129) nginda **magiiba**
 2SG.NOM **friend**
 You're a friend.
Gninda mag'ieeba. (Meston 1986a)

- (130) ngambila=bu dagai-jin **wali**
 all=EMPH white.man-PL **bad**
 'All white men are bad;
Nyāmbillebu duggatin waddeli; (Ridley 1875)

Yagara sentences usually have an overt subject, unless the subject is the same as in a previous clause, in which case it is frequently implicit. However, second-person subjects are omitted in directives, as in (131). Questions in the texts usually have a subject, as in (132), but do not require one, as shown by (133).

- (131) ngari balga-Ø minyalang
 1SG.ACC bring-IMP thingamajig
 Bring me that whatever-it-is.
Ngurri bulkai minyaluung? (Ridley 1875)

- (132) wanya-nga nginda
 where-ALL 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Woon-nanta-Intair? (Hardcastle 1946–7)

- (133) wanji balgal wira-biny
 when come return-BACK
 When are (you) coming back?
Wanchee bagga weereppee. (Meston 1986a)

Subjects and other arguments may be omitted when they are the same as in the previous clause, as illustrated by the five-clause sequence in (134). The subject in the first clause, *jundal* 'woman', is the same in the second clause and is therefore omitted. The next clause *guna muya danga baguur-na* 'her heart desired that fruit' has a different subject, so when the woman returns as the subject in the next clause *barany ngunyal banman* 'then, she plucked (it)', the subject must be restated as *ngunyal* 'she'. The fruit is the object in

guna muya danga baguur-na ‘her heart desired that fruit’, and is also the object of the next three clauses, *barany ngunyal banman* ‘then, she plucked (it)’, *nga da-ri* ‘and (she) ate (it)’, and *nga dagai-na wujan* ‘and (she) gave (it) to the white man’, so the object can be omitted in all three of these clauses.

- (134) *jundal ngui-ba-nya nga yuwan winanga-ri*
 woman believe-RTP-PRS and serpent hear-PST
 The woman, believing, listened to the serpent;
Jūndāl ŋuiṗunāŋ yūunwīnuṗurri;

guna muya danga baguur-na
 heart desire that.DIST tree-ACC
 her heart desired that fruit.
kudna muiya dūŋa bagūrnu.

barany ngunyal banman
 then 3SG.NOM pluck
 Then she plucked;
Burru wunnal pūnmān;

nga da-ri nga dagai-na wujan
 and eat-PST and white.man-ACC give
 and ate, and gave to the white man;
ŋa turri, ŋa dugganu widdan; (Ridley 1875)

1.9.2. Complex clauses

Most relative clauses are indicated by the verbal inflections *-dany* and *-ba*, which are discussed in Section 1.6.2.

The morpheme *nga* ‘and’ often connects clauses, as in (135).

- (135) *barany ngunyal dabil nai-ba-ri dabilbaan*
 then 3SG.NOM water name-INCH-PST salt.water
 Then he named the water ‘sea’;
Burru wunnal tabbil naiburri Tabbilbon;

nga *jara nai-ba-ri jar*
and earth name-INCH-PST earth
 and named the earth, ‘land’.
Ŋa durrun naiburri Tār. (Ridley 1875)

Conditional constructions are sometimes introduced by *wina* ‘if/when’ in the protasis (that is, the conditional clause that describes the precondition for the main clause), as in (136)–(137), which constitute two of the three examples of *wina* in the texts, all in Ridley (1875). In these constructions, the main verb in the protasis has future tense *-li* and the main verb in the apodosis (that is, the main clause) has the subjunctive *-ba*. In the source texts, the protasis *wina*-clause precedes the apodosis clause. The opposite order may be possible but not instantiated in the texts; both orders are found in Duunġidjawanu, in which the particle *wanja* has a function similar to *wina* (Kite and Wurm 2004).

- (136) nginda **wina** danga-na baguur-na da-li
 2SG.NOM **when** that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-FUT

If you eat from that tree,

Njinda winna dungama bagurna tulli,

nga nginda ngundu baluny biigi-bu
 and 2SG.NOM surely die day-DUR

on that day you will surely die.

ŋa ŋinda ŋundu balluia bigibu. (Ridley 1875)

- (137) nginda yagar baluny barany nginda
 2SG.NOM not die then 2SG.NOM

‘You will not die. As soon as you

Ŋinta yagar ballui. Burra ŋinta

wina baguur-na ngurdi jiladu da-li
when tree-ACC in.the.area in.the.middle eat-FUT

eat from the tree in the middle,

winna bagurna ŋurti jillerdu tulli,

mil nginda yagany-ba
 eye 2SG.NOM heal-SBJV

your eyes will be healed;

mil ŋinta yuggaipa; (Ridley 1875)

Verbal complement clauses and purpose clauses are discussed in Section 1.6.2 as part of the explanation of the mood suffix *-ba*.

Part 2. Dictionary

2.1. Using the dictionary

2.1.1. Pronunciation guide

As in all languages, sounds that are phonologically the same in Yagara are often pronounced differently depending on contextual factors, as discussed in Section 1.3.

Table 2.1 gives approximate pronunciations in Standard Australian English (SAE) for the sounds of Yagara as written in the dictionary. Please keep in mind that these are only rough approximations of the Yagara sounds, and the descriptions in 1.3 are a more accurate guide. Unfortunately, without native speaker consultants or fluent spoken audio recordings, the original sounds of Yagara cannot be fully reconstructed.

Table 2.1: Pronouncing Yagara words in the dictionary.

Phoneme	Context	Similar SAE sound
a	stressed syllable	<u>u</u> nder, hu <u>t</u>
	unstressed syllable	<u>a</u> bout, naked, <u>se</u> dan
i	stressed syllable	<u>pe</u> ep, <u>te</u> ak
	unstressed syllable	<u>a</u> bout, naked, <u>se</u> dan
u	stressed syllable	<u>to</u> ok, pu <u>t</u>
	unstressed syllable	<u>bo</u> ot, <u>fl</u> u
aa	all	<u>f</u> ather, gala <u>h</u>
ii	all	<u>se</u> ed, <u>fre</u> ed
uu	all	<u>wou</u> ld, <u>sug</u> ar
ai	all	<u>sigh</u> , <u>rye</u>
ui	all	<u>toi</u> l, <u>enjoy</u>

Phoneme	Context	Similar SAE sound
b	stressed syllable	<u>p</u> en, ha <u>pp</u> y
	unstressed syllable	<u>b</u> aby, bu <u>g</u>
d	stressed syllable	<u>t</u> en, re <u>t</u> urn
	unstressed syllable	<u>d</u> og, <u>i</u> dea
j	stressed syllable	ba <u>t</u> ch, <u>ch</u> ild
	unstressed syllable	<u>j</u> udge
g	stressed syllable	<u>k</u> in, ca <u>t</u> , tri <u>ck</u> y
	unstressed syllable	<u>g</u> et, lugg <u>ing</u>
m	all	<u>m</u> oon, ai <u>m</u>
n	all	<u>n</u> ot, bea <u>n</u>
ny	all	ca <u>n</u> yon, bu <u>n</u> ya
ng	all	si <u>n</u> ging, cli <u>n</u> gy
ngg	all	<u>j</u> ungle, a <u>n</u> gry, ha <u>n</u> g- <u>g</u> lider
n.g	all	u <u>n</u> grate <u>fu</u> l, i <u>n</u> gro <u>wn</u>
l	all	<u>l</u> ight, te <u>ll</u> ing
r	all	<u>r</u> ed, be <u>rr</u> y
w	all	<u>w</u> all, <u>w</u> ing
y	all	<u>y</u> ell, <u>y</u> awn

Source: Authors' summary, based on the source texts described in Section 1.1.4.

Short vowels and stops are different depending on whether they occur in stressed and unstressed syllables, so these contexts are differentiated in the 'Context' column in Table 2.1. Stressed syllables are usually the first syllable in a word, as described in Section 1.3.6. It is only when the second syllable in the word has a long vowel (*aa*, *ii* or *uu*) that the second syllable is stressed.

Note that *y* is always a consonant as in English *yes*, never a vowel sound as in English *fly*. The sound *ny* does not contain a vowel; *ny* is a single consonant sound even though it is written using two letters. The *ny* at the end of a word may look especially like a vowel to English speakers, as in *jaagany* 'bunyi³', but this word ends in a nasal consonant, not a vowel.

2.1.2. Duplicate sources

Many of the authors of source texts copied word lists from others. A few of these copies are potentially useful, whereas most are redundant and distracting. Here, duplicate entries from the two earliest secondary sources,

Jackson (1937) and Watson (1943), are included, whereas duplicates from subsequent secondary sources, beginning with Colliver and Woolston (1975), are not.

Jackson (1937) and Watson (1943) are included in full for two reasons. Firstly, it is often difficult to distinguish when their data is copied from someone else. For example, Jackson (1937) includes duplicates of entries from Lang (1846) and others, but also lists words found nowhere else. It is impossible to say which words, if any, Jackson collected himself. Secondly, secondary sources occasionally add information not present in the original. For example, Jackson (1937) copies the entry in Ridley (1875) for *bambara* ‘saw banksia’, but adds the information that this tree was used for making bullroarers. Watson (1943) frequently suggests scientific names for plants and animals named by Ridley (1875) and Petrie (1904). Jackson and Watson, writing around 1940, likely had access to cultural information that is not obvious today. They may have heard Yagara spoken, or asked native speakers to repeat previously collected words, even if they did not elicit new vocabulary. These two collections therefore are more likely to contribute meaningful data than later secondary sources that are known to have had little or no contact with native speakers of Yagara.

Nonetheless, most entries from Watson and Jackson are not original and should not be considered as independent data. In particular, Watson (1943) credits Meston (1890), Petrie (1904) and Bell (1934) with much of his vocabulary. Jackson (1937) gives no information on his sources, but appears to have borrowed from Eipper (1841a), Ridley (1875), Meston (1890) and Suttor (1897).

At times, this duplication can give the impression that a word is better documented than it is. For example, *yaniri* ‘want’ was collected only by Ridley, but was repeated in Jackson (1937) and Watson (1943), and so has three sources listed in its entry. Words attributed to Watson and Jackson should therefore not be considered better attested than words that lack these sources.

2.1.3. Notes on definitions

Each dictionary entry includes a main definition consolidated from the various sources. Some entries also contain original definitions from the sources, which are written in quotation marks after each source’s entry, in the list of sources at the end of each entry. When different sources provide

similar but distinct definitions, these are normally all listed in the main definition and not repeated in the list of sources. When the definition in one source is more specific than another, such as ‘sister’ versus ‘younger sister’, the more specific definition (‘younger sister’) is selected for the main entry definition, unless there is evidence that the specific definition is likely to be wrong.

Definitions from the individual sources are included (in quotation marks after the original source spelling) when there are multiple conflicting definitions from a single author, such as when Lang lists *dalo* as ‘fire’ and *tadlo* as ‘smoke’, even though these clearly both belong to the entry *jalu* ‘fire’. Another exception is made when a source’s definition does not agree with the main definition for the entry. For example, three sources define *manganggal* as ‘younger sister’, so this definition is given in the main entry and not repeated below in the list of sources. However, Jackson (1937) instead defines the word as ‘elder sister’, so this conflicting definition is given after his transcription in the list of sources. Finally, definitions from the sources are included when they include species nomenclature that appears to be incorrect and which is therefore not adopted in the main definition. For example, Watson and Hardcastle both mention a *green leek parrot*, a term that usually referred to the superb parrot at the time of their writing. Since the superb parrot has never been found in Queensland, these words are interpreted as referring to the musk lorikeet, which is frequently confused with the superb parrot, and Watson and Hardcastle’s definitions are included in the list of sources rather than the main definition.

2.2. Yagara – English Dictionary

B – b

-ba₁ *case*. ablative suffix designating motion away from a location. [bēr, ber, bā, ba, pa, bu, pu (R)]

-ba₂ *mood*. subjunctive; occurs in polite requests. [pa, va, var, viar (Ha); ba (H); pa, ba, bah (M); pa, ba, be, bi, bu, beer (R); ba (W)]

-ba₃ *subd.* occurs on the head verb of a subordinate clause. [ba, bē, be, pu (R)]

-ba₄ *deriv.* indicates a place. [ba (Ln); ba (M); ba (W); wā (Wa)]

baabang *n.* mother's mother. [ahbong 'mother' (Bl); bar-bung (Ha); barbang 'grandmother' (Ja); bahbohn (N)]

baabun *n.* moon. [babun (H); baboon (Ja); bābūn (R); bobbin (T); bāb'ūn (Wa)]
See: gibun; gilān².

Baabun-baabun *n.* place near Bowman's homestead south of Mt Alford township. *lit.* 'moon-moon'. [Baboon-Baboon (Ha)] *See: baabun.*

baada *v.* bite. [patter 'eat' (Bl); barter (E); barter (Ja); barter (Lg)] *See: gaiya; garga.*

baal *excl.* get outta here!, no way! from Dharug biyal 'not, no'. [baal 'no' (Cl); baal (P); baal 'I don't know' (Su)]

Baali *n.* woman's name. [Baali (Delaney 1994)]

Baama *n.* Nudgee Waterhole Reserve. [Barmah (Bd)]

baan *adj.* nasty; hot; bitter; salty; dirty; angry. [ban (E); barn (Ha); barn, ban (Ja); ban 'hot to the touch or salt' (Lg); bandu (R); boar'n (Wa)]

baanang *n.* jackwood. [*Cryptocarya glaucescens*]. [baa nung 'jackwood' (Mac)]

baandigu *n.* excrement. *incorporates* baan 'nasty'. [bandiko (Ja); bāndiko (R)] *See: baan; duwal; guna¹.*

babimin *n.* family. [babemen (Lg)]

babiragawi *n.* pigface. [*Carpobrotus glaucescens*]. *Anth:* gum from the leaves was used for insect and jellyfish stings; the fruit was eaten (FNSI). [babragowi (MMEIC)]

baga *v.* fight. [baga (H)] *See: baji²; bagali; ganijada; ganggirma.*

bagali *v.* fight each other. *lit.* bāga-li 'fight reciprocally'. [pikil (G); bagali (H); buccali 'to through [sic] the boomerang' (Lg); boongge'elee (M)] *See: baji²; bāga; -li².*

bagan *n.* two-handed nulla-nulla with pick-shaped head. *Anth:* for killing by a blow to the back of the head. [bakkan 'beaked nulla' (Ja); buccan (Lg); bakkan (Ro); bāk'kan (Wa)] *See: jabiri; mar.*

bagangali *adj.* impudent. *incorporates* -gali 'very'. [bacongulle (Lg)] *See: -gali.*

bagaram₁ *n.* large bullroarer. [bagaram (Ja); bug'aram (Wa)] *See: wabalgan.*

bagaram₂ *n.* smallpox, chicken pox. [bugaram 'chicken pox' (Ja)]

bagarnuba *adj; n.* saltwater people. [bugarnuba (Wi)]

bagirang *n.* dugong. [*Dugong dugon*]. [bakeerang (M)] *See: bujumbiriba¹; guranban; gurubul; yangan¹.*

baguru *excl; v.* be astonished, wow! [baggoro (Ja); bugguru (R)] *See: =bu²; gurii.*

baguuru₁ *Variant: baguur.* *n.* tree; wood. [boogerroo 'turpentine tree trunk/stem' (D); bagooroo (E); bagur (H); bugger-ar-o (Ha); bagooroo, bagur 'wood' (Ja); baguru (L); boggoroo (Lg); baggur (M); bāgūr (R); ba'gur (Wa)]

baguuru₂ *Variant: baguur.* *n.* rope or string made from tree bark. [boguru (E); baggoro (Ja); bugaroo (Kd); bagooroo, boguru (Lg); bugguru (R); woodgooroo (W); bagūru ‘hair’ (Wu)]

baguurugil *n.* *log.* incorporates baguuru ‘tree’. [bugger-o-kil (Ha)] *See: baguuru*¹; *bural*; *maling*; *wambarligiri*.

Baguuruyalju *n.* man’s name. *lit.* ‘fast tree climber’; incorporates baguuru ‘tree’. [Boogoorooyalchew (D)] *See: baguuru*¹.

baibi *n.* black porpoise. [bybee (We)]
See: buwanggan; *dalubila*.

baibun *Variant: baibu.* *v.* dream. [pai-abun (Ja); pai-abun (P); biboon (W); pa’abūn (Wa)]

baigal *n.* man. from Gidabal baigal. [baigal (R)] *See: binigan*; *jaan*; *danbang*; *guri*; *malara*; *mari*².

baigal-baigal *n.* flesh, meat. [paigulpaigul (Ja); bagle-pagle ‘beef’ (Ln); paigulpaigul (R)]

baigan *n.* Jack jumper ant. [*Myrmecia pilosula*]. [by-ee-gan (Ha)] *See: bigunjur*¹; *danmurin*; *galalang*; *giwarang*; *mugara*²; *murin*.

Baja *n.* Mt Castle; the Sleeping Assyrian. *Anth:* name of a legendary hunter, the sky god (S). [Butcha (Be); Butcha, Budjah (S)]

-bajagan *infl.* paucal suffix; designates a small number of referents. [pa’sagon ‘more than one’ (L)]

Bajala *n.* Batjala people and language. [bačala (H); butchalu (Lg)]

bajaragu *n.* north. [Bujarago (Be)]
*See: dimbiny*¹; *wadi*.

baji₁ *Variant: baji-baji.* *adj.* *n.* old, old man, Elder, a long-toothed mythical old man who sends the pox when he is angry. [buggay (D); pudgere (Fi); bače bače; beče ‘young fellow’ (H); bos’ae (L); budscha (Le); budhi (Lg); puddie (Ln); begar (We); baji (Wu)] *See: bandar*; *darwan*; *gayabandar*; *gubagil*; *maran.gan*; *waliinggara*.

baji₂ *v.* strike, kill. [putni (L); bad yeba (Ln); batyee (M)] *See: buma*.

bajii *v.* look after someone. [bajī (Wu)]

bajili *v.* take care of oneself, take care of each other. *lit.* bajii-li ‘take care reciprocally’. [bajili (Wu)] *See: bajii*; *-li*².

bajiram *n.* mythical ancestor, sorcerer. [bujirum (Hw); budjiram (RB)] *See: nan.gur*.

balan *n.* black cockatoo. [*Calyptrorhynchus sp.*]. [balan (H); bullum (We)] *See: biliyagan*;

biluwala; *gaiyara*; *garara*; *giwang*; *jarbal*; *wiya*¹.

balbara *n.* crow’s nest ash tree. [*Flindersia australis*]. [bal burra (Ha)]
See: marugan.

Balbula *n.* hill near Denelgin south of Mt Alford township. [Balpoola (Ha)]

balgal *Variant: balga.* *v.* come; bring; arise. [pal-ka (Cl); balgandy ‘bring’ (G); balga- (H); bulkar (Hi); pāl-ka, balkali, bulkairi, balkari, bā (Ja); bulca, bulcu (Lg); bulcahee (M); bulkai, bulku, bā (R); bagajo (T); balka, bulka (W); bul’ka (Wa)] *See: dalbany*.

balgalbiny *v.* return. *lit.* balgal-biny ‘come back’. [bulgulin (Lg); balgalpin (W)]
See: balgal; *-biny*; *wira*.

balgama *v.* grow. *lit.* balga-ma ‘make rise’. [balga’nman (M); bulgunmu (R)] *See: balgal*; *duriyinma*; *daran*¹; *juwan*¹; *-ma*; *wanda*.

balim *n.* magpie-lark, peewee. [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]. [bulim (S)]

Balimba *n.* Whites Hill. *lit.* balim-ba ‘place of peewees’. [Bulimba (Bd); Boolimba ‘Mt Cotton’ (M); Bulimba (S)] *See: -ba*⁴; *balim*.

balimbir *n.* butterfly. [bālūmbir (Ja); balumbir, bālūmbir (R); balabiram (T); ba’limbir (Wa)] *See: mari-mari*².

Balinabal *n.* Kerwin Swamp near Boonah. [Pollen-na-val (Ha)]

baling₁ *n.* money. compare with *banggu* ‘money’ in Yugambah (Sh). [baliq, balingam ‘money’ (H)] *See: baling*²; *balinggan*.

baling₂ *n.* young white man. [bolling 'young white man' (Ha)] *See:* **baling¹**; **dagai**; **daranyjin**; **garabi¹**.

balinggān *adj.* fancy young woman, possibly an Aboriginal woman romantically involved with a white man. *lit.* **baling-gān** 'white man woman' or 'money woman'. [balincon 'young woman' (Fi); panlunggan 'fine (person)' (L)] *See:* **baling^{1,2}**; **-gān²**; **gin**; **jundal**; **mirung**; **mulagin**.

baluba *v.* put out a fire. [ballooba (Ha); palloobah (Lg)] *See:* **jalu**.

baludiriyari *v.* lose. [balloteriari (Ja); balloteriari (R); bal'loteri'ari (Wa)] *See:* **dalang²**.

Balun.giny *n.* Coomera group. *lit.* 'river people'. [Bullongin (Allen and Lane 1914); Bullugun (Bn); Boo-long-in, Balloong-alli, Balloonjallie (M); Balun.giny (Sharpe 1998)]

baluny *Variant:* **balu**. *v.* die. [bal loinee (Ha); ballui, balupa, balluni (R); ba'lūni, bar'lōin (Wa); baluwiyu (Wu)] *See:* **bang**; **ganggiri**.

Bamari *n.* place on Moreton Island. [Pomerree (B)]

bam-bam *n.* sexual intercourse. [pom-pom (Bl)] *See:* **burima**; **jim-jim**.

bambar *n.* path. [bumbar (J); dumbar (R)] *See:* **dumba**; **gulgan¹**.

bambara *Variant:* **bambar**. *n.* saw banksia. [*Banksia serrata*]. *Anth:* flowers were sucked for honey, bark used as dye for fishing nets (FNSI); used for making bullroarers (Ja). [bombara (B); bamberra (CW); bambara, bambār (Ja); bambara, bumbarra (M); bambaree (MMEIC); bambār (R); bam'bara, bum'bar (Wa); bambare (We)]

bambi-bambi *n.* type of fish, same type as dagadiyagubin. [pombee pombee (B)] *See:* **dagadiyagubin**.

Bamira *n.* Bummiera; Brown Lake. named by Balun.giny (Bn). *Anth:* a women's place. [Bahmeere-a (Bn); Bummel (CW); bumir, burner (H); Bumeerie, Boomirrie (M); Bamira (MMEIC)] *See:* **Balun.giny**; **bumal**; **Gambara**.

Bamiram *n.* woman's name. [Bumerum (R)]

bamirigari *n.* saltwater river, sea.

[pamirrekirri (Ja); bummerycary (Lg); pāmirkirri (R); pam'irrikir'ri (Wa)]

See: **burugara**; **dabilbaan**; **dagan¹**; **yarabaan**.

-ban *deriv.* denotes a product that comes from a source. [bone (Cl); bon (M); bun (R); bin (W); bun (Wa)]

bana *Variant:* **buna**. *n.* bloodwood.

[*Corymbia sp.*]. *Anth:* gum used as a red dye for staining possum rugs (Wi). [bunno (Ca); boona (D); boona (E); boona, buna (Ja); bunnah (Le); bunah (Ln); bana (H); boo-nah (Ha); bunnah (Le); boona, boonar (Lg); buna (M); būnā (Wa); bunna, buna (We)]

Banbara *n.* mountain near Cannon Creek, Ben Lomond Station. [Bun-burra, Bunburra (Ha)]

Banbunya *n.* man's name. [Panpoonyia (MB)]

banda₁ *n.* red-top grass. [bunda (Ha)]

banda₂ *adj;* *n.* erect, erection. [banda (H)]

Bandaanba *n.* Bundamba Creek. *lit.* **bandaan-ba** 'axe-stone place'. [Bundanda (S)] *See:* **-ba⁴**; **bandaan gulmang**.

bandaan gulmang *n.* stone from Beaudesert. *Anth:* good for making axes *lit.* 'axe stone' from gulmang 'axe' and Yugambeh **bandahn** 'stone, for tomahawk' (Sh). [Bundaran Culmung (Ha)] *See:* **gulmang¹**.

bandagambin *n.* type of tree. [bündügumbin (R)] *See:* **-bin**.

Banda Madu *n.* Scotts Point. [Banda Mardo, Bandamardo (Bd)] *See:* **banda²**.

Bandan.gambaba *n.* place on Stradbroke between Wallen Creek and Amity Point. [Bundngumbe Pa (Bn)] named by Nunagal (Bn). *See:* **-ba⁴**.

bandar *n.* honorific title, great man.

[bunda, bundür, bunjeru (R); bündür (Wa)]

See: **Banjur**; **biru**; **Bunda**; **gayabandar**.

bandara *adj.* strong, hard. [bandarra,

bandara (L); pundra (Lg); bandarra (M)]

See: **galin**.

bandibar *n.* she-oak. [*Casuarina glauca*].

[bundibar (Ja); bündibar (R); bun'dibär (Wa)]

See: **bila**¹; **wana-wanarambin**.

bandu *n.* white clay. [ban'do 'creamy white

paste of clay, gypsum or lime mixed with water'

(Bd); banda (Ja); bandu mardo (M); ban'do

(Wa)] See: **mila-mila**.

bandung *n.* red-necked pademelon.

[*Thylogale thetis*]. [bundong (Ha)]

banduny *n.* mug. [banduin, bünduin (R);

bun'düm (Wa)]

bang *adj*; *n.* dead. [bong (Bl); bOŋ

(H); bory (Ja); bang 'old' (Lg); boang (T)]

See: **baluny**; **ganggiri**; **ganggirbany**.

-ba-nga *case.* indicates

accompaniment. consists of the ablative and

allative suffixes. [buggā, bukki (R)] See: **-ba**¹;

-nga.

ban.gaba *n.* door, entrance. *incorporates*

-gaba 'item for a purpose'. [boncabah, boncaba

(Lg)] See: **-gaba**.

ban.galai *n.* swamp mahogany.

[*Eucalyptus suaveolens*]. [bang alay (Mac)]

See: **bularju**; **bundul**; **ngurbin**.

Bangamba *n.* Mud Island. *lit.* bangan-

ba 'place of mud'; named by Guwanbal

(Bn). [Bungumbah (Bn); Bungamba (CW);

Bungumba (Ln); Bungumba, Bung-umba (M);

Bungumba, Bangamba (S); Bungumba (W)]

See: **-ba**⁴; **bangan**¹; **Guwanbal**.

ban.gamba *n.* hand, fingernail.

[bangamba (H); bangoompa (M)] See: **mar**¹;

gilan¹.

bangan₁ *n.* mud. [banjan (H); bagan (T)]

See: **daldari**; **wabum**.

Bangan₂ *n.* place name. *lit.* 'mud'.

[banjanba (H)] See: **bangan**¹.

ban.gawani *v.* walk to and fro.

[ponkoane (Lg)] See: **nyan**.

bangga *adj*; *adv.* quickly. [bänka (Ja);

bänka (R); ban'ka (Wa)] See: **burima**; **jubuiban**;

mii¹; **ngunbunjada**.

banggabadi *v.* call off. [pangcobade (Lg)]

banggam *n.* small basket. [bunggung,

bunggom (Ja); bunggung, bunggöm (R);

bun'güng bün'gom (Wa)] See: **yirimbin**.

banggany *Variant: bangga.* *v.* break.

[bungundin (Ja); bongcobade 'separate cut off'

(Lg); büngüngdin 'break' (R); bun'gündin (Wa);

bongooi 'break' (We)] See: **gama**.

banggil₁ *Variant: banggil-banggil.* *n.*

grass. [bungil (Cl); bungill (Fi); ban (G); banel

(H); bungil, barygil, pungil, bon (Ja); pungil

(Lg); bungill, bungil (Ln); bungil, bunggil (M);

pungil, bungil pungil, bon, böñ (R); bungil (Su);

bingil (W); bun', bun'gil (Wa)] See: **daga**; **dili**².

Banggil₂ *n.* pocket at Petrie. *lit.* 'grass'.

[Bungil 'near mouth of Pine River' (Bd); Bungil

(S)] See: **banggil**¹.

banggilgada *n.* flowers. *incorporates*

banggil 'grass'. [bungil cudda (Lg)]

See: **banggil**¹.

banggu₁ *n.* squirrel glider. [*Petaurus*

norfolcensis]. [puncoo (D); panko (Ja); bong-ku

(Le); pan'ka (Wa)] See: **jiburu**.

banggu₂ *n.* ray (animal). [bunkoo (We)]

ban.gin *Variant: ban.gi.* *v.* tumble, fall.

[bunkin (R)]

Ban.ginbany *n.* Cleveland Point.

possibly lit. ban.gin-bany 'become fallen'.

[Pumpkin Bine 'Cleveland' (Bn); named by

Yagarabal (Bn)] See: **ban.gin**; **-bany**; **-bin**;

Nyandili.

ban.gindalinga *n.* battle, fight.

incorporates ban.gin 'fall'. [ban-gin-da-linga

(Ha)] See: **ban.gin**; **dulan**.

Ban.gu *n.* Mt Roberts. [Bunkoo (Be)]

bangui *n.* wallaby (female). [pau-i 'female little dark grey kangaroo' (Le); bongooi 'wallaby' (We)] *See:* **bugul; garil; jamban; magun; wangari; wangun.**

bangwal *n.* edible fern root; grindstone for crushing fern root. [*Blechnum cartilagineum*]. *Anth:* source of native bread (FSNI); crushed using a grindstone of the same name. [bangwall (E); banjwal, banjol (H); bangwal 'blechnum fern' (Ja); bangwal (M); bungwall (MB); bungwal (W); bang'wal (Wa)] *See:* **danguwan.**

bani *adj.* holy. [buni (L)]

baniri *n.* gum; possibly yellowjacket. [*Eucalyptus tereticornis*]. *Anth:* gum when soaked in water with its own bark makes a very lasting yellow stain (Wi). [buneri, bunëri (R)] *See:* **gar-gar; gilumbir.**

Banjai *n.* woman's name. [Bunjoy (Ha)]

banji *n.* male friend, brother. [banji (H)] *See:* **gimunggan; jimbalang; magiiba; nyungin.**

banjim *n.* quoll, native cat. [*Dasyurus viverrinus*]. [banjim (Ha); bungym (Hi); bundjim, bundsim (L)] *See:* **miburu; milgal.**

banjin₁ *n.* native bee. [banjin (Ba)] *See:* **jalaman; gabai¹; gila²; guja¹; gunidar; mabi¹; nagi.**

Banjin₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'native bee'. [Bunjeen (Ha)] *See:* **banjin¹.**

Banjui *n.* woman's name. [Bunjoey (Be)]

Banjur *n.* skin group (male). [bandur, bandūr, Tāndōr (R); Banda (RB); banda (Ro); bandur, Bandoor (W); ban'jūr (Wa)] *See:* **Barang¹; Bunda; Jarawany.**

Banjurgan₁ *n.* skin group (female). [Banjoorcan (M); bandurun, Bandagan (R); bandurun, Bandoorookun (W)] *See:* **Baranggan; Bundagan; Jarawanygan; -gan².**

Banjurgan₂ *n.* Mt French, south peak. *lit.* 'female of Banjur skin group'. [Bun-shar-gun (Ha); Bunuurgen, Bunshargun, Punchagin (S)] *See:* **Banjurgan¹; Mibaram.**

banman *Variant: banma. v.* pluck; pull; draw out. [pūnmānn (Ja); pūnmān (R); pub'man (Wā)] *See:* **banman.gilin.**

banman.gilin *Variant: banman.gili. v.* pick out. *lit.* banman-gilin 'fingernail pluck'. [pūnmāngillin 'separate' (Ja); pūnmāngillin (R); pun'man-gil'len (Wā)] *See:* **banman; gilān¹.**

banuru *n.* brigalow, spear made from brigalow. [*Acacia harpophylla*]. [bonnaroo (CW); bunuro, bonooro (S)] *See:* **duriny.**

-bany *Variant: -ba. deriv.* indicates having/acquiring a property. changes a noun or adj. into a verb. [ban (L); can (M); bun, pin, punni (R); pin (W)]

bany *adj; n.* sick, sickness. [pi (G); bayi (L); paian, pie, piengo (Lg); bai, bain (R)]

Banyaraba *n.* Toowong. [Banaraba 'bend in the river, Toowong' (Bd); Banyarraba 'Milton Creek' and 'camp near Toowong station' (M)] *See:* **-ba⁴.**

banygaba *n.* medicine. *lit.* bany-gaba 'item(s) for sickness'. [piengobah, paiango-ba (Lg)] *See:* **bany; -gaba.**

banyu₁ *n.* ridge, backbone. [padnoo 'backbone' (Lg); banyo (M); ban'yō (Wā)]

Banyu₂ *n.* Banyo. *lit.* 'ridge'; possibly named by whites. [Banyo (S)] *See:* **banyu¹.**

bara₁ *n.* type of small goanna. [barra (Ja); burra, parra (Lg); burrah (M); bar'ra (Wā)] *See:* **giwa; walmuram¹; yaugira.**

bara₂ *n.* vine with yellow berries. [bara (M)]

bara₃ *n.* red fruit. [barra (Lg)]

baraabun *n.* rose-crowned fruit dove. *possibly* [*Prilinosus regina*]. [bra-boon 'flock or fruit pigeon' (Ha); paraabum 'cockatoo pigeon with a red crest' (Le)]

Baraami *n.* man's name. [Brummy (B)]

baraban *n.* band of vine or bark worn about head, possum twine worn across the shoulders by kippas. *lit.* bara-ban 'made from vine'. [parra-bone (Cl); brābin (G); parra bone (Ja); parrabone (M); barbun (Ro); bar'bun (Wa)] *See: -ban; bara?*; **dinggil**.

bara-bara *n.* game played with a ball. [purru 'ball' (Ja); pur'rū, pur'rū-pur'rū (Wa)]

barabil *n.* dawn. [birrabill (Be); parrabil (Lg)] *See: gabura*¹.

barabun *n.* fire. [paraboon (Lg)] *See: jalu*.

baragal *adj.* busy. [burragol (Lg)]

Baragalba *n.* Bracalba. [Bracalba (Bd)] *possibly lit.* baragal-ba 'busy place'. *See: -ba*⁴; **baragal**.

baragan *adj.* thin, flat, in poor condition. [burra-garn (Ha); boragan (Lg)]

baragany₁ *n.* stinging tree. [*Dendrocnide moroides*]. [parragan (Cl); baran (H); burra-gun (Ha); baragun (Hi); braggain (Ja); bargan (L); burrgan (Le); barragan (M); barrakadan (R); braggan (Ro); barengun (W); brag'gain, brag'gan (Wa)] *See: baragany*²; **burjin**; **gimbi**.

baragany₂ *n.* returning boomerang, boomerang made from stinging tree.

[bruggun (D); bargan 'woomera' (Fi); purgun, barkan (G); baran (H); barrakan, banakadan, parragan, braggan (Ja); barrabb, bargabb, barragun (M); barrakadan (R); braggan (Ro); barengun (W); baragan (Wu)] *See: baragany*¹; **birban**; **gawan-gawan**²; **jirabang**²; **yabun**.

baragany₃ *n.* rag made from the bark of the stinging tree for mopping up honey. [brag-gain (Wa)]

baralbin *n.* cogon grass. [*Imperata cylindrical*]. [burrul 'grass' (Bn); baralbin 'blady grass' (J); boralpin 'seedy grass' (Lg)]

Baralbinbila *n.* creek on Stradbroke between Jigal-jigal and Ngara-ngaragai. *lit.* baralbin-bila 'overrun with cogon grass'; named by Nunagal (Bn). [Burrull Win Piller 'a lot of grass' (Bn)] *See: baralbin; -bila; Nunagal*.

Baramba *n.* Mt Peak near Peak Crossing. [Burrumpah (Be)] *See: -ba*⁴.

Barambin *n.* gully that passes through Victoria Park, Bowen Hills, York's Hollow. [Barrambi (Bd); Barrambin (CW)] *See: -bin*.

Baran *n.* Mt Samson. [Buran (Bd)]

Barang₁ *n.* skin group (male). [Barang (Bd); barrough (D); Baring (Hw); Barrang (M); Barang, Bārāng (R); barang (Ro); Barang (W)] *See: Banjur; Bunda; Jarawany*.

barang₂ *n.* edge of a knife. [parrang (Lg)]

barang₃ *adj.* crooked. [barang (Ba)] *See: bunbar; wandan*.

Baranggan *n.* skin group (female). [Baranga (Bd); Barranggin (M); Barangan (R); Barangun, barangan (W)] *See: Banjurgan*¹; **Bundagan**; **Jarawanygan**; **-gan**².

Baranggul *n.* Flinders Peak east of Peak Crossing. [Baranggul (MMEIC)]

barany *adv.* now, soon, after, then, today, eventually. [burro (Ha); barraen (Hi); berren, burru (Ja); berehn, beren, baru (L); purren, bowya, paroo (Lg); bayan (M); berren, burra, burru, pārū (R); booren, baro (W); ber'ren, bur'ū (Wa)] *See: juwanin; yaraba*.

baranyba₁ *adj.* new. *lit.* barany-ba 'from now'. [purrenbah (Lg)] *See: -ba*¹; **barany**; **yingang**.

baranyba₂ *adv.* nearly. [barumpa (R); ber'renpā (Wa)] *See: barany*.

baranybu *adv.* immediately. *lit.* barany-bu 'really soon'. [purrenboo (Lg)] *See: barany; =bu*².

baranygali *adj; n.* quick-tempered, quick-tempered fellow. *lit.* barany-gali 'right now'. [barengully (Hi)] *See: barany; -gali*.

bargil *adv.* for a long time. [barkil (R)] *See: buiyala*.

barung *n.* rufous kangaroo rat.

[*Aepyprymnus rufescens*]. [burrool, moor-rung (Ha); barrun 'kangaroo rat' (Ja); parrun 'kangaroo rat' (Le); parroon 'large bandicoot' (Lg)] *See: wugalban.*

barunyuba *n.* tree fern. *Anth:* new growth roasted and eaten, leaves used for matting (FNSD) [burunyaba, burumyaba 'tree fern' (L); broonyooba (M); bar'rūn (Wa)] *See: wulungga.*

barwan *adj.* wide, great. [barwan 'wide' (Ba); barwon 'great' (MMEIC)]

bayal *n.* net. [baial (Ja); baial (R); bai'al (Wa)] *See: durur; mandin¹; mirbang.*

Bayami *n.* God, great. from Yuin-Kuric languages. [bajami (H); Burrāni, burrai (R); Biami (Walker 1972)] *See: Mirir.*

Bayiba *n.* woman's name. [Baiiba (R)]

Bayimba *n.* woman's name. [Pa-im-ba (Ha)]

biba *n.* coat. word origin unknown. [beppah, bebo (Lg)]

bibaba *n.* waistcoat. *incorporates* biba 'coat'. [bebobuh (Lg)] *See: biba.*

Bibinira *n.* man's name. [Bippinerra (R)]

bibu *n.* hill, mountain. [vipoor (Be); beepa (Cl); bippo (Hi); beepa (Ja); beppo (Lg); bippoo, pipoo (Ln); bippo (M); bipu, bippu (R); bibba (T); beppo (W)] *See: dalgambar; duun.*

Bibuban *n.* North Brisbane group, speakers of Durubal. *possibly lit.* bibu-ban 'being hilly'. [Beepooban (M)] *See: -ban; bibu.*

Bibu-bibu *n.* ancient camping ground, site of Thomas Hardcastle's homestead in Dugandan. *lit.* 'hill-hill'. [Biboo-Biboo (Ha)] *See: bibu.*

bibubin *n.* mountainous country. *lit.* bibu-bin 'mountain place'. [bippoobin (Hi)] *See: bibu; -bin.*

Bibu Binbiyan *n.* Bippo Penbean, high land near Flying Fox Creek on Stradbroke. [Bibbo Penbean (CW); bibobenbeyan (MMEIC)] *See: bibu.*

Bibugan *n.* hill like a sugar loaf with a flat top. *lit.* bibu-gan 'typified by hill(s)'. [Bibādgan (G)] *See: bibu; -gan¹.*

bibuji *n.* hill water cataract. *incorporates* bibu 'hill'. [bippoojee (M)] *See: bibu; gurgundal.*

Bibu Ngayirbunya *n.* Mt Hardgrave. [Bippo Oyerpunya (CW)] *See: bibu.*

bidamjaran *adj.* wrong. [bidamjaran (MMEIC)] *See: nguniwali.*

Bidiirabul *n.* woman's name. [Biteerabul (M)]

Bidiiri *n.* woman's name. [Biteeri (W)]

bidung *adv.* near. [perduk (T)]

See: danyung.

biduru *adj.* full. [bittooroo (M)] *See: bila²; ngumburu.*

Biga Banga Jimba *n.* Sandy Mt. [biga banga g'imba (H)]

bigara *Variant: bigar.* *n.* red ironbark.

[*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [pigurra (Ca); biggar (M); big'gera (Wa)] *See: ganaibira; jana; janduru; jum-jum; nyandala.*

bigargin *n.* big black cormorant.

[*Phalacrocorax carbo*]. [bigkergin (Ha)]

bigi *n.* piccabean palm, Bangalow palm, coolamon made from palm.

[*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*]. [bicce (Ha); pikki (Ja); pik'ki (Wa)] *See: dagabinbigi.*

Bigil *n.* place on Stradbroke. [Bigil (MMEIC)]

bigun *n.* freshwater catfish. [*Tandanus tandanus*]. [booigoom (M); bigoon (We)] *See: ngamarigara; wargan.*

Bigunjin *n.* name of place and the people associated with it. *lit.* bigun-jin 'catfish people' or 'many catfish'. [Biguntine (B)] *See: bigun; -jin.*

bigunjur₁ *n.* ant's nest. [bigoonture (W)] *See: baigan; danmurin; galalang; giwarang; mugara²; murin.*

Bigunjur₂ *n.* creek on Stradbroke. *lit.* 'ant's nest'. [bigooonture (W)] *See:* **bigunjur**.

biigi *n.* sun, day. [pekey (Bl); biggery (D); beeké (E); begee (Fi); bygee (Hi); bigi, bagee, begee, beeke (Ja); bigi (L); beegy, reeke, begee (Lg); begee, bigie, biggie 'light', begie 'day' (Ln); bi-gi (M); bigi (R); bagee (Su); bigge (T); бага (Th); bigge (W); bi'gi (Wa); beegie (We)] *See:* **guiyar**².

biigibang *adj.* setting (of the sun). *lit.* biigi-bang 'sun dead'. [pekey-bong (Bl)] *See:* **bang**; **biigi**.

biigi-biigi₁ *n.* regent bowerbird. *lit.* 'sun-sun'. [*Sericulus chrysocephalus*]. [beegy-beegy (Lg)]

biigi-biigi₂ *adj.* yellow. *lit.* 'sun-sun'. [beegy-beegy (Lg)]

biigibiribi *n.* evening. *lit.* biigi-biribi 'little sun'. [bigibiripi (Ja); bigibiripi (R); bi'gi-ber'pi (Wa)] *See:* **jalu-jalu**; **ngunu**; **nulbu-nulbu**; **yaragal**.

biigibu *adj.* sunburnt. *lit.* biigi=bu 'so much sun!'. [begeeboh (Lg)] *See:* **biigi**; **=bu**².

biigigaba *n.* clock. *lit.* biigi-gaba 'item for the sun'. [begee obah, beegy-oba (Lg)] *See:* **biigi**; **-gaba**.

biigigarany *Variant:* **biigigara**. *v.* set (of the sun). *lit.* biigi-garany 'sun fall'. [bygee gareen (Hi); begee-garan 'night' (Lg)] *See:* **biigi**; **garany**.

biigigurumba *n.* midday. *lit.* biigi-gurumba 'big sun'. [begee-caroomba 'noon' (Lg)] *See:* **biigi**; **gurumba**.

Biinbira *n.* woman's name. [Bëenbera (G)]

biing-biing *n.* pig. from English pig. [*Sus scrofa*]. [ping-ping (Ha); biingbing (Hi); pigpig (R); ding (T)]

bijar *n.* corpse. [bitoer (N)]

bijara *n.* creek or name of a creek. [bijara (H)] *See:* **bili**; **waril**; **yinil**.

-bila *deriv.* being affected or afflicted by a property. changes a noun or adj. into a verb. [bila (R)]

bila₁ *n.* she-oak, swamp oak. [*Casuarina glauca*]. *Anth:* the timber is good firewood, nuts are burned (FNSI); balan 'black cockatoos' feed almost exclusively on the nuts of the oak trees (MMEIC). [billa (H); billair (Ha); billah (Le); bill-ai, billarr (M); bil'lai (Wa); billa (We)] *See:* **bandibar**; **wana-wanarambin**.

bila₂ *adj.* full. [pille (Lg)] *See:* **biduru**; **-bila**; **ngumburu**.

bila-bila *n.* crest of a cockatoo. possibly related to Yugambeh bile-bileh 'crown of head' (Sh). [billa-billa (Ja); bidla-bidla (Lg); bil'la-bil'la (Wa)]

Bilagal *n.* hill between Eagle St and the Brisbane River. [Billagal (Bd)]

bilanbin *n.* type of saltwater fish. [pillunbin (Lg)]

bilara *Variant:* **bilar**. *n.* war spear. [billar (E); billara (Ha); bilan, billar, pi-lar, pillar, peelar 'ironbark spear' (Ja); billar (Lg); pillir (Ln); bilan (R); pi-lar (Ro); pil'ar (Wa)] *See:* **bulan**¹; **ganai**; **jagany**; **jibalang**.

bilayir *n.* tree stump. [billayir (Ja); billayir, billayir (R)] *See:* **magul dugam**; **maling**.

bilba *n.* butcher bird. [*Cracticus sp.*]. [pilpa (M); pil'ba (Wa)]

bili *n.* creek, gully. [pilly (M)] *See:* **bijara**; **waril**; **yinil**.

Bilijara *n.* Kedron, upper. [Pilijara (Bd)] *lit.* bili-jara 'creek land'. *See:* **bili**; **jara**.

bilin *n.* rainbow lorikeet. [*Trichoglossus haematodus moluccanus*]. *Anth:* when lorikeets are plentiful, it's a good time for sea mullet. [billin 'parrot' (Fi); bee-linn 'blue mountain parrot' (Ha); bylen 'parrot' (Hi); pillin 'parrot' (Ja); billin 'parrot' (L); pil'en 'parrot' (Wa); billem 'parrot' (We)]

bilin-bilin *n.* king parrot. [*Alisterus scapularis*]. [bilin-bilin 'parrot' (Ca); bilin bilin 'king parrot' (MMEIC)] *See:* **bilin**.

biling *n.* microbat. [beling (Ca); billing (Ja); bil'ling (Wa)]

Bilira *n.* Beveley's Spring at Mt French. [Bileera 'place' (Ha)]

Bilirba *n.* one of the Glasshouse Mountains. named by Yagarabal (Bn). [Bearlerbah 'Glasshouse Mt' (Bn)] *See: -ba*⁴.

biliyagan *n.* black cockatoo. [*Calyptorhynchus sp.*]. [bil-lear-gun (Ha)] *See: balan; biluwala; gaiyara; garara; giwang; jarbal.*

bilunga₁ *n.* bullrout, freshwater stonefish. [*Notesthes robusta*]. *Anth:* poisonous; do not eat (MMEIC). [billonga (We)]

Bilunga₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'bullrout'. [Billoonga (W)] *See: bilunga*¹.

Bilungili *n.* rock holes in Oaky Creek. [Billunkilly (Ha)]

bilurun *n.* wonga pigeon. [*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*]. [billorn (Ha)] *See: dandali*¹; gulun.

biluwala *n.* cockatoo. [biluala (Ba)] *See: balan; biliyagan; gaiyara; garara; giwang; jarbal.*

bimba₁ *n.* snapper. [*Chrysophrys auratus*]. [bimbah (M); bimba (M); pimba (W); bimbah (We)]

bimba₂ *v.* pierce. [bimbe (R)]

Bimbiyan₁ *n.* hill near Flying Fox Creek, north of Myora. [Pimpeyan, Penbean (S); Pimbeyan (W)]

Bimbiyan₂ *n.* man's name. [Pimbeyan (W)]

Bimi *n.* woman's name. [Beemee (W)]

Bimiraba *n.* mouth of Oxley Creek. [Beemiraba (M)]

-bin *deriv.* indicates a place; appears in plant names. [bin (Hi); bin (M)]

bina *n; v.* ear, hear, know. [pidna (Bl); bidna (Cl); pitney (E); pidner (Fi); binaj (H); pitney (Ja); binne (L); bidna (La); pidna, pitney (Lg); bidna, pidna (Ln); pidna, pidna (M); pinna (N); pidna, pitney, binang (R); bidna (Su); binna 'ear', binang 'know' (T); bidne (Th); pidna (W); pid'na, pinang (Wa); binnar (We)] *See: jugu.*

Binabira *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'beech'. [Binēbera (G)]

binang guri *n.* person who won't listen. *lit.* 'ear person' from Yugambeh binang 'ear' and guri 'Aboriginal person' (Sh). [binung gurri (MMEIC)] *See: bina; guri.*

binanggurung₁ *n.* bearded dragon. *lit.* 'black ear' from gurung 'black' and Yugambeh binang 'ear' (Sh). [*Pogona barbata*]. [pī' nang gōr'an (Ma)] *See: bina; gurung*²; nyara.

Binanggurung₂ *n.* Highgate Hill. *lit.* 'bearded dragon'. [Beenung-urrung (S)] *See: binanggurung*¹.

binangundu *adj; n.* deaf, deaf person. *lit.* bina-ngundu 'ear-dull'. [pidnarjūntū (R)] *See: bina; ngundu*².

binarwin *n.* blackbutt. [*Eucalyptus pilularis*]. [binarwin (D)] *See: girigan; mandili.*

binawali *adj.* crazy, deaf. *lit.* bina-wali 'ear-bad'. [binawali (H); pidna wallee (M); pidnwuddeli (R)] *See: bina; wali.*

binawanga *adj.* stubborn. *lit.* 'ear-deaf' from bina 'ear' and Yugambeh wanal/wangam 'deaf' (Sh). [binawaŋa (H)] *See: bina.*

Bindari *n.* lower Kedron. [Bindarri 'About Kedron Brook' (Bd)]

bindigam *n.* bottlebrush flower. [*Callistemon sp.*]. [pendicup (Bd)]

Bindinba *n.* pillar box stone on Mt Alford. [Bintenbar (Be); Bin-tin-ba (Ha)] *See: -ba*⁴.

bindu-bindu *n.* type of small bird. [pindo pindo (Lg)]

bing *n.* father, father's brother. [byng (E); bing (Ha); pappen (Hi); bing, byng, ging (Ja); bing (L); byng (Lg); bing (Ln); bing (M); bing (N); bing (R); bing (T); bing (W); bing (Wa)]

bin.ga *n.* head, hat. from Yugambeh bin.ga 'hat' (Sh). [binge (H); bincare (Ha)] *See: bum-bum; magul*¹.

bingal-bingal *n.* swallow. [pingul pingul (Lg)] *See: nabidi*.

bingging *n.* beetle. [bingking (L)]

bin.ging *Variant: bin.ging-bin.ging.* *n.* short-necked turtle. [*Emydura macquarii krefftii*]. [pin-kin (Bd); bing-ging (Ca); bingin (H); binkeen (Ha); binking (Hi); pinkin, binkin (Ja); binkin (L); pinking (Le); binking binking (M); binkin (W); bin'kin (Wa)] *See: bubiya; dagibagam; mibalar; mujing; naguba.*

Bin.gingba *n.* New Farm. *Anth:* this name is now given to Pinkenba (P); *lit.* bin.ging-ba 'place of short-necked turtles'. [Pinkenbah (Bd); Binkenbar 'New Farm' (P); Binkinba 'New Farm' (S)] *See: -ba*⁴; **bin.ging**.

Bin.gingjuwa *n.* Spicer's Peak south of Tregony. *lit.* bin.ging-juwa 'turtle (head) lifting (above the water)'. [Binkingjoora (Be); Binkinjoora (S)] *See: bin.ging; juwan.*

binigan *n.* man. [binegan (Ha)] *See: jaan; danbang; guri; malara; mari*².

binimda *n.* blood-gum. [*Corymbia sp.*]. [binempta (E); binempta (Ja); binempta (Lg)]

Binin-binin *n.* place name. [pinnin pinnin (B)]

Binindiyimba *n.* Coochin-area hill near Wallace's Creek. [Bin-een-de-imba (Ha)] *See: -ba*⁴.

binji *n.* nursery word for stomach. [bingey (Bl); bingie (Kd); binḡi (H)] *See: digiri.*

binjilurar *n.* stone tomahawk. [bingieclorer (Fi)] *See: gulumang*¹; *mugim; nanggan; wagara*¹.

-biny *infl.* indicates motion back the way that one came. [pee (M); bi (R)]

binygar *n.* cabbage tree. [*Livistona australis*]. [buikar (M); bingpēr (R); bin'kar (Wa)] *See: mangargal.*

bir *n.* musk lorikeet. [*Polytelis swainsonii*]. [pir' 'parrot (green-leek)' (Wa)] *See: mirin.*

-bira *deriv.* denotes a people or their country. [perra 'tribe' (M)]

bira *n.* grog. from English beer. [bira (H); beera (Ln)] *See: gira*².

birabun *n.* table, slab. [pirraboon (Lg)]

Birali *n.* man's name. [Berali (R)]

biram *n.* sky. [birrar (Be); biram (H); birra (Ja); birra (R); biram (T); bir'ra (Wa)] *See: ngurun; wangan.*

biran₁ *n.* blubber. [Prin Prin Pa 'where blubbers were left by the tide' (Bn); pyrra (Lg)] *See: Biranba; Biran-biranba.*

biran₂ *n.* 'goorka lizard', possibly leaf-tailed gecko. [bir-run (Ha)]

Biran₃ *n.* man's name. [Bēran (G)]

Biranba *n.* spring at Petrie. *lit.* 'place of blubber'. [Ber-rimpa 'below Pine River pocket' (Bd); Berrimpa 'present place' (S)] *See: -ba*⁴; **biran**¹.

Biran-biranba₁ *n.* part of Amity, now underwater; between Wallen Creek and Amity Point. *lit.* 'where blubbers were left by the tide' (Bn); named by Nunagal (Bn). [Prin Prin Pa (Bn); Pirrenpirrenba (W)] *See: -ba*⁴; **biran**¹; **Nunagal.**

Biran-biranba₂ *n.* man's name. [Pirrenpirrenba (W)] *See: biran¹.*

birban *n.* toy boomerang. [bribun (G); bir'bun (Wa)] *See: baragany*²; *jjirabang*²; *yabun.*

birban-birban *n.* game played with small boomerangs. [bir'bun-bir'bun (Wa)] *See: birban.*

biribanga *adv.* greatly, very. [birribung (R); bira-ba-nga (T)] *See: -gali.*

biribi *adj.* little. [brippee (Ha); birabari (Hi); parrapa (Ja); perba (Lg); berpi, birpee (M); berpi (R); pipirbin (T); beerpa (W); ber'pī (Wa)] *See: jalgal; narang¹; ngambara; nala.*

Birija *n.* Mt Toowoonan. [Ber-eager (Ha)]

birin *adv.* between. [pirren (Lg)]

Birindaliba *n.* Cemetery Creek. named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Birindullipah (Bn)]
See: -ba⁴; Balun.giny.

birinja *n.* yellow wood tree. [bare-ander (Ha); b'irrinja (M)]

biru *n.* sir. from English sir. [biro (E)]
See: bandar.

Birwa *n.* Mt Beerwah. [bi'wa (H); Bileera 'place' (Ha); Birwa (M)]

biya *v.* throw. [beea (M); peea (W)]
See: garany.

biyamal *Variant: biyama. v.* throw away. *incorporates* biya 'throw'. [behemal (Lg)]
See: biya; -ma.

Biya Murunbya *n.* woman's name. *lit.* biya murunby-ba 'throw a stick'. [Beeamurriebea (M); Peea mareeba (W)] *See: -ba²; biya; muruny.*

biyara *v.* remember. [peare (Lg)]

-bu₁ *case.* durative suffix that indicates a span of time. [bu (P); bu (R)]

=bu₂ *clitic.* emphatic clitic. [poo (Lg); bu, po (R)]

buba₁ *n.* ashes. [wooppa (E); buba (H); puppar (Ha); boopah (Hi); woopa, buppa (Ja); wooppa, boopah (Lg); boopa (M); buppa (R); bu'pa (Wa)]

buba₂ *adj; n.* white. [wooppa (E); buba (H); puppar (Ha); boopah (Hi); woopa, buppa (Ja); wooppa, boopah (Lg); boopa (M); buhpar 'white of eye' (N); buppa (R); bu'pa (Wa)]
See: giwara.

buba jara *n.* white earth. *lit.* 'white earth'. [pundarah (Lg)] *See: buba²; jara.*

Bubal *n.* man's name. [Pub-bal (CW); Pubbal (W)]

bubalam *n.* smoke pipe. *incorporates* buba 'ashes'. [bubilam or bubulam (H)] *See: buba¹; jumu¹.*

bubiya *n.* sea turtle. [boobaryan (Hi); pooby (W); boonbia (We); bōw-aiyā (Wa)]
See: bin.ging; dagibagam; mibaral; mujing; naguba.

bubu *Variant: bubu-bubu. n.* apple-box tree. [*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*]. [pubo (Ca); boy-poy (Ha); bu-hu (M); bu'pū (Wa)] *See: naigura.*

budai *adj.* male. [pudhai (N)]

budara *adj.* rough. [poodra (Lg)]
See: mulgara-mulgara.

buding *n.* prawn. [budinj (H); booting (We)]

budiri *n.* bay. [boodthere (Lg)]
See: bamirigari; burugara; dabilbaan; dagan¹; waril¹; yarabaan.

budung *adj.* weak. [boodoong (Lg)]
See: manmal; yaran-yaran.

buduwar₁ *n.* wedge-tailed eagle. [*Aquila audax*]. [boodoor, budar (M)] *See: duwai; jibal; mibany; ngan-ngan.*

Buduwar₂ *n.* place in Eagle Farm. *lit.* 'eaglehawk'. [Budar (Bd)] *See: buduwar¹.*

buga₁ *adj.* stinky, rotten. [boogar, booga (Lg); booga (M); booghor (W)] *See: yila.*

buga₂ *v.* think, opine. [boggo, boogar (Lg)]
See: gana²; ngui; winanga.

bugal *n.* small pine. [boocal (Lg)]
See: buunyi; dandardam; juunbal; gambarju.

bugany *Variant: buga. v.* sleep. [bogan (E); bugan (H); boogun (Hi); boogan, bugan, boogan, bogan (Ja); bogan, boogan (Lg); boogan (M); buggan, bōgan (R); booga (Su); boogun, bugan (W); bu'gan, bu'an (Wa)] *See: waja; yunma.*

buganyma *v.* put to sleep. *lit.* bugany-ma 'cause to sleep'. [buganmu (Ja); buganmu (R); bu'gan mū (Wa)] *See: bugany; -ma.*

bugara-bugara₁ *excl.* keep farther away. [boogara boogara (Be)]

Bugara-bugara₂ *n.* Mt Barney. *lit.* 'keep farther away'. [Boogara Boogara (Be); Bugara Bugara (Ha)] *See:* **bugara-bugara**¹.

bugawa *n.* mussel. [bükkaoa (Ja); bükkaoa (R); buk'kaōa (Wa)] *See:* **muyum**¹; **wayuung**.

bugawan *n.* Brahminy kite. [*Haliastur indus*]. [bugawan 'fish hawk' (Ja); bugawan 'red-breasted sea eagle' (P)] *See:* **din.gal**; **miriginba**¹.

bugi *v.* swim. from Aboriginal English bogey. [bogué (E); bogue (Ja); bogue (Lg)] *See:* **yara**².

Bugu *n.* person's name. [Boko (B)]

bugui *adj*; *n.* subject to the in-law respect relation, an in-law subject to the respect relation. [bugo-i 'mother-in-law' (Ja)]

buguja *n.* yellow-faced whip snake. [*Demansia psammophis*]. [bocudscha (Le)] *See:* **diruny**.

bugul *n.* swamp wallaby, female swamp wallaby. [*Wallabia bicolor*]. [boogal (CW); boro (G); bug-wal (Ja); bogoll (Le); bugull (Ln); boogal (W); b-g'wal (Wa); boogool (We)] *See:* **bangui**; **jamban**; **garil**; **magun**; **wangari**; **wangun**.

bugur *n.* crane. [bookoor (M)] *See:* **junggi**; **gundurgan**; **muralang**.

buguru *n.* lung. [buguru (L)] *See:* **dal**; **gamang**.

bui₁ *v.* breathe. [pui (Ja); pui (R); pū'i (Wa)] *See:* **buidangal**; **wiya**².

bui₂ *n.* carpet python. [buiyir (R); bū'i (Wa)] *See:* **gabul**; **guda**²; **juumgumulungal**; **yuwan**.

buidangal *Variant:* **buidanga**. *v.* breathe. *incorporates* **bui** 'breathe'. [booydungal (Lg)] *See:* **bui**¹; **wiya**².

buigum *n.* mulloway. [*Argyrosomus japonicus*]. [booygoon 'salt water fish' (Lg); booigoom 'dewfish' (M)] *See:* **diyala**; **wargan**.

buiyala *adv.* for a long time. [puiyala (R)] *See:* **bargil**.

bujal₁ *Variant:* **buja**. *v.* fart. [bučal, bučir (H)] *See:* **bujing**.

bujal₂ *n.* person you feel sorry for. [bujal (MMEIC)] *See:* **dagal**².

bujang *n.* mother, mother's sister. [butang (E); bučan (H); wud dung (Ha); booyarn (Hi); poojang, pujary, butang (Ja); bus'ang (L); butang, budjong (Lg); buddaan (Ln); puddang (M); buddang (N); pūjang, būdāng (R); buddang (T); budjong (W); bud'ang, pud'ang (Wa)]

bujara *n.* morning. from Yugambeh budjarah 'morning' (Sh). [bujura (Ba)]

Bujarbin *n.* man's name. [Bood-jar-pin (CW); Boodjarpin (W)]

bujari *adj*; *excl.* amazing, beautiful, good. from Dharug budyari 'good, right'. [boodgere (Bl); budgerie (Ha); budjarang (L); boodgere (Lg); bujura 'light' (MMEIC); budgery (P)] *See:* **galang**; **marumba**¹; **nyiwang**.

bujing *n.* fart. [bučin (H)] *See:* **bujal**¹.

bujingbila *excl*; *v.* swear word. *lit.* bujing-bila 'be afflicted with farts'. [bujin bila 'a fun swear word relating to fart' (MMEIC)] *See:* **-bila**; **bujing**.

bujinggin *n.* female child. [poojingking 'child' (Lg)] *See:* **bujiri**; **duwangjin**; **giba**¹; **gin**; **gumingguny**; **nyamal**.

bujiri *Variant:* **bujir**. *n.* boy. [bugère (Fi); bučir, bučil, bučal (H); budgera (Ha); boodgere (Hi); pusiri (L); boodery, bujeri (Ln); buiyir, buiyir (R); boojare (We)] *See:* **duwangjin**; **giba**¹; **gumingguny**.

Bujiriwang *n.* mountain near Mt Barney. *incorporates* **bujiri** 'boy'. [Budgerawang (Ha)] *See:* **bujiri**.

bujiriyagara *adj*; *n.* childless, childlessness. *lit.* bujiri-yagara 'no boys'. [boejer-yahgar (N)] *See:* **bujiri**; **yagara**¹.

Bujumbiri *n.* man's name. [Bood-joom-bir-ee (CW)]

bujumbiriba₁ *n.* young female dugong. [Boojumperriba (M); Boodjoombirrebar (W)] *See:* **bagirang**; **yanagan**¹.

Bujumbiriba₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'young female dugong'. [Boojumperriba (M); Boodjoombirrebar (W)] *See:* **bujumbiriba**¹.

bujurna *adj.* open. [poodeurna (Lg)]
-bul *Variant: -bal; -wal. deriv.* designates a group or speakers of a language. [bal (H)]

bula₁ *quant.* two, both. [boodla (Bl); burla (E); bullair (Ha); boodela, budela, bulla, burla (Ja); bullae (L); bulla, poolah (La); burla, boodlah (Lg); bulla (Ln); bula, boollay, boolah (M); būdela (R); bulla (Su); bullae 'two', buppur 'three' (T); budla, bulla (W); bulla (Wa)]

bula₂ *n.* cattle. from English bull. [buller (Fi); bula (H); bulla (Ha); bullae (L); bulla (R)]

bula₃ *n.* belly. [budlah (Lg)] *See:* **binji**; **digiri**.

Bula₄ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'two'. [Budla, Boodlo, Boodloo (B); Budd-la (CW); Buddla (W)] *See:* **bula**¹.

bulabu *quant.* both. *lit.* bula=bu 'really two'. [budelabu (R)] *See:* =bu²; **bula**¹.

bula-bula *quant.* four. [boodla-boodla (Bl); bulla-bulla (Cl); burla burla (E); boodela-boodela, bulla-bulla, budela-budela (Ja); burl burla (Lg); bulla-bulla (Ln); bula-bula (M); budela budela (R); bulla-bulla (Su); boodla boodla (W); bud'ela-bud'ela, bulla-bulla (Wa)] *See:* **bula**¹; **gagara**².

bulagaba *adv.* of two. *lit.* bula-gaba 'item(s) for two'. [boodlunggobah (Lg)] *See:* **bula**¹; **-gaba**.

bulagan *n.* cohabitation. *lit.* bula-gan 'being a couple'. [budla-gan (Ba)] *See:* **bula**¹; **-gan**¹; **mibanja**.

bulaganyara *quant.* three. [burla ganar (E); cun nara bull air (Ha); burlaganin (Ja); bullae-kanyara (L); burla ganar (Lg); boodla kunara (W)] *See:* **bula**¹; **majan**; **ganyara**¹.

bulagi *n.* Sydney blue gum. [*Eucalyptus saligna*]. [bool lugi (Ha)] *See:* **durambai**; **manggara**.

Bulagu *n.* Boggo region. *possibly lit.* bula=gu 'for the purpose of the two (trees)'; possibly named for two trees formerly at the top of present-day Wilkins St E (Dawson 2011). [Bolgo, Boggo (McClurg 1975); Bloggo, Boggo (MacKenzie 1992)] *See:* **bula**¹; =gu.

Bulalbul *n.* man's name. [Bul-al-pul (Ha)]

bulan₁ *adj; n.* regulation spear for ritualised battle, spear-shaped. [pullen (Kd); pollon 'narrow' (Lg)] *See:* **bilara**; **ganai**; **jagany**; **jibalang**.

Bulan₂ *Variant: Bulan-Bulan. n.* Amity Point. *lit.* 'regulation spear'; named by Nunagal (Bn). [Bullum (Bn); Pulan (CW); balin (H); Brempa (M); Bullon (Ln); Budlan, Pulan Pulan 'long point' (MMEIC); Bulan, Ballan, Pulan, Bullon (S); Ballan (W)] *See:* **bulan**¹; **Nunagal**.

Bulan₃ *n.* woman's name. [Poodlin (B); Puddlin (W)]

bulan-bulan₁ *n.* ritualised battle with regulation spears. [pullen-pullen (Kd); pullen pullen 'general fight' (MB)]

Bulan-bulan₂ *n.* Pullen Pullen Creek. *lit.* 'ritualised battle with regulation spears'. [Bullen Bullen (Bd)] *See:* **bulan-bulan**¹.

bularam₁ *quant.* second, another. [bubiran, boolieram (M)] *See:* **bula**¹; **garuba**.

Bularam₂ *n.* alternate name for Kaboora (Blue Lake). *Anth:* the preferred name for Blue Lake is Kaboora *lit.* 'the other one'; named by Nunagal (Bn). [bularam (H)] *See:* **bularam**¹; **Gabura**²; **Nunagal**.

bularju *n.* swamp mahogany.

[*Lophostemon suaveolens*]. [blurtchu (Ja); bull ortu 'gum with foliaceous bark' (Le); bulartchu (M); bulörtum (R); bulurtchu (Ro); bul'urchū (Wa)] *See:* **bangalai**; **bundul**; **ngurbin**.

Bulban *n.* site of Coochin Coochin Homestead in Boonah. [Bulbon (Ha)]

buliman *n.* policeman. from English policeman. [buliman (H)] *See:* **dabingbila**; **gamadan**; **mug-mug**.

bulimari *v.* bend. [poolemurry (Lg)]

Bulina Bilina *n.* woman's name. [Polleena Berleena (Ha)]

bulirbin *n.* large grass-tree. [*Xanthorrhoea sp.*] [boolirran (M)] *See:* **-bin**; **dagabin**¹; **garguru**; **ngilarun**¹.

bulu *n.* scrotum. [bulu, buru 'penis' (H); bul 'scrotum' (N)] *See:* **dugai**; **gumbawala**; **gumi**; **mujin**.

bululum *n.* common fly. [poolooloom (W)] *See:* **dudambara**; **wagan**².

bulumbir *n.* type of bean. [boodloomber (B)] *See:* **giji**; **magarabal**; **yugam**.

bulun *n.* flesh, fat. [boodloon 'fat' (Lg); bullum 'skin', budelum, b̄udelum 'flesh and blood' (R)] *See:* **dinggal**¹; **mii**²; **mugan**¹; **yunyun**.

bulurjambin₁ *n.* turpentine tree. [Bool'oorchambin (M); Bulurjambin (S)] *See:* **gilawara**.

Bulurjambin₂ *n.* Enoggera; its traditional caretakers. *lit.* 'turpentine tree'. [Bool'oorchambin (M); Bulurjambin (S)]

buluwalung *n.* pelican. [*Pelecanus conspicillatus*]. [bulualum (Ja); boalloong (M); bulualum (R); bul'ūalūm (Wa)] *See:* **gulugan**¹; **junggara**.

bulwalam *n.* nose piercing, nose ornament made of bone. [buluwalam (Ja); bullewalam (R); bul'ūalūm (Wa)]

bulwar *n.* parrot fish. [bulwar (Ba)]

buma *v.* strike, smite. [poodmare 'lift up' (Lg); bumma (R); bomar (W)] *See:* **baji**².

bumagarla *v.* kill. *incorporates* buma 'strike'. [boomgarla (Ln)] *See:* **buma**; **ganijada**; **ganggirma**.

bumal *n.* wood. [bummal (W)]

bumangbin *n.* scrub fruit. [bomangpin (Lg)] *See:* **-bin**.

bumbal₁ *n.* fruit used as chewing gum. [bumbal (H)]

bumbal₂ *n.* back of a knife. [poombul (Lg)]

bumbaru *n.* clothing. [bombāro 'skins or clothes' (G)] *See:* **garang-garang**.

bum-bum *n.* head. [bum bum (H); kom (Ja); kom (R); boompum (We)] *See:* **bin**; **ga**; **magul**¹.

Buna *n.* Red Hill. *lit.* 'bloodwood tree'. *Anth:* present-day Boonah was named by whites (Ha; S) [Boonah (S)] *See:* **bana**.

bunba *n.* tailor fish. [*Pomatomus saltatrix*]. [poonba (B); poonbah (M); pun'ba (Wa); poonbah (We)]

bunbar *adj.* crooked. [poonpur (Lg)] *See:* **barang**³; **wandan**.

bunbi *n.* dilly bag. [bunbi (H); boonby (Ha); bunbay (Ln)] *See:* **dili**¹; **gulai**.

Bunbinbin *n.* woman's name. [Boonbinpin (W)]

bun-bun *n.* pheasant coucal. [*Centropus phasianinus*]. [boon boon (Ca); bun bun (H); boon-boon (We)]

Bunda *n.* skin group (male). [Poonta (Bd); Puntah (D); bunda (Hw); Bunda (M); bundar (R); Bunta (W)] *See:* **Banjur**; **Barang**¹; **Jarawany**.

Bundagan *n.* skin group (female). [Poontaran (Bd); Bundagun (Hw); Buntaygan (M); bundargun (R); Buntagun (W)] *See:* **Banjurgan**¹; **Baranggan**; **Jarawanygan**; **-gan**².

bundai *n.* blackberry. [*Rubus fruticosus*]. [bundai (R)]

bundal₁ *n.* cunjevoi. [*Alocasia brisbanensis*]. *Anth:* poisonous; used to treat stinging nettles (FNSI). [bundel (H); bundal (M); bun'dal (Wa)]

bundal₂ *n.* hair. [bundel (MMEIC)] *See:* **gabui**; **nadang**.

Bundal₃ *n.* Boondall. *lit.* ‘cunjevoi’; possibly named by whites. [Bundall ‘crooked creek’ (Ca); Bundal (S)] *See:* **bundal**¹.

Bunduba *n.* woman’s name. [Boon-doo-ba (CW); Boondooba (W)]

bundul *n.* type of mahogany. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [boondool (MMEIC; Aunty Margaret Iselin)] *See:* **bangalai**; **bularju**; **ngurbin**.

bundur *n.* plant with leaves used to make an ointment, the ointment. [poondoor, pboondoorr (B); boondoor (Lg)]

Bundurbira *n.* North Pine River- and/or Mt Samson-area group. *lit.* bundurbira ‘people of the ointment plant’. [Pundan purra, Boondoorburra (Lg); Boondoorperra (M)] *See:* **bundur**; **-bira**.

bunggara *Variant:* **bunggar**. *n.* leaf, foliage. [boonggir ‘turpentine tree foliage’ (D); boong-gera (Ha)] *See:* **gajal**.

Bunurajali *n.* Albert River group. [Boonorajallie (M)]

bunuru₁ *n.* rosewood tree. [*Dysoxylum fraserianum*]. [boonarung (Lg); bunuro (M)] *See:* **wajari**.

Bunuru₂ *n.* Rosewood. *lit.* ‘rosewood’. [Boonooroo, bunuro (S)] *See:* **bunuru**¹.

Buraadangal *n.* John Hooper’s homestead, 10 Church St in Boonah. [Bra-tangal (Ha)]

burabi₁ *n.* type of tree. [burabi (R)]

Burabi₂ *n.* Bribie Island. possibly named by whites. [Boorabee (Redland City Council 2023a)] *See:* **burabi**¹.

bural *n.* log. [burāl (Ja); bural, burāl (R); bur’al (Wa)] *See:* **baguurugil**; **bana**; **maling**; **wambarligiri**.

burambigara *n.* type of shark. [boorambickara (Hi)] *See:* **buwai**; **gayanggan**; **gura-guragan**; **nirang**.

buran *n.* south wind. [borru (E); boor-run (Ha); boran ‘wind’, borru ‘west wind’ (Ja); buran (L); borru, booran ‘west wind’ (Lg); booran (Ln); buran, boorun (M); barin ‘south’; burran ‘west’; buran ‘wind’ (T); boran (Th); booran (W)] *See:* **gubi**?; **yanggar**; **wiral**.

buranda *n.* forest oak. [*Allocasuarina torulosa*]. [biangre (Lg); buranda (M)] *See:* **buruda**; **gundiba**; **ganjil**; **yarara**.

burang *n.* whiting. [*Sillago sp.*]. [boygun (E); burōj (H); boygun (Ja); pooran, booren, boygun (Lg); boor’enn, boorenn (M); boorong (We)]

Burangba *n.* Luggage Point. *lit.* burangba ‘place of whiting’. [Boorennba (S)] *See:* **-ba**⁴; **burang**.

burara *n.* sedge, possibly tall club-sedge. [*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*]. *Anth:* seeds ground to make flour (FNSI). [burara (Ba)]

buranbalam *n.* yellow fungus, dye made from fungus. [*Leucocoprinus birnbaumii*]. [pur’ganpal-lam ‘yellow ochre’ (Bd); pūrgan-pal’lam (Wa)]

burgin banbil-banbil *n.* type of small bird. [poorgin pumbel pumbel (Lg)]

burging *n.* east wind. [burging (L); boorgin (Lg); burgin (M); būr’gin (Wa)] *See:* **dun.gai**; **gubi**?; **nyaban**; **winjia**.

burgun *n.* widower. [burguhn (N); boorgoon (W)] *See:* **buwa**; **buwadiya**; **ganibagu**.

burgunda *v.* carry. [boorcoonda (M)]

buridan *n.* bread. from English bread. [buredn (L)]

Buriimbam *n.* lagoon in Dugandan. [Breambum (Ha)]

burima *adj; adv; excl.* quick, quickly, exclamation of appreciation during intercourse. [burrima (E); borēema (G); burima (H); burrima (Ja); burrima, pootena (Lg)] *See:* **bangga**; **jubuiban**; **gumuwara**; **jim-jim**; **mii**¹; **ngunbunjada**.

burin *n.* wasp; small hornet. [boorin, burin (L)]

burjin *n.* stinging tree. [*Dendrocnide moroides*]. [burjeen (Ha)] *See:* **baragany**¹; **gimbi**.

buruda *n.* black oak. [*Allocasuarina littoralis*]. [boruda (E); bor-ror-yer (Ha); boruda 'forest oak', burutha 'myrtle' (Ja); burrndah (Le); boruda (Lg); buruda, burnda (M); burutha (R); bur'ūda (Wa)]

Burudabin *n.* Booroodabin. *lit.* burudabin 'place of black oaks'. [Burudabin 'place of oaks' (Bd); Burudabin (S)] *See:* **buruda**; **-bin**.

burugara *n.* sea, river. [burugara 'sea' (L); borugera 'river' (Fi)] *See:* **bamirigari**; **dabilbaan**; **dagan**¹; **waril**¹; **yarabaan**.

burugari *n.* cypress pine. [*Callitris sp.*]. *Anth:* green bark was used by women to carry coals; women did not make fire using fire sticks (MMEIC). [burogari, booroggerie (M)] *See:* **waran**¹.

Burugingmiri *n.* Moreton Bay confederacy of Ngugi, Nunagal and Guwanbal peoples. [Buruginmiri (J); Boorooegenmeerie (M); Boo.ging, Boo.ging.mil, Boo.ging.mill 'seaside people' (J)] *See:* **burging**; **burugara**; **Guwanbal**; **Ngugi**; **Nunagal**.

Buruguwa *n.* Brisbane River, lower part. possibly burugara 'river'. [Brogoa (Le)] *See:* **burugara**; **Jirwamban**; **Maiwar**.

burul₁ *n.* bora ring, site of the man-making ceremony, the man-making ceremony. [bool (E); bool (Ha); boongeelinah (Hi); bul (Ja); bül, burül (Wa)] *See:* **giba**¹.

Burul₂ *n.* place name. *lit.* 'bora ring'. [Booral (Ln)] *See:* **burul**¹.

Burul₃ *n.* man's name. [Bürul (R)]

burumbigan *adj.* employed. [borombigan (Lg)]

burumbin *n.* flower spike of the garguru 'grass-tree'. *Anth:* flower spikes were soaked until water was saturated with honey, which was drunk fresh or fermented (MMEIC). [broombin-talo-yucka (G); broomby (Haworth 2011)] *See:* **-bin**; **burumbin jalu yaga**; **garguru**.

burumbin jalu yaga *n.* fire starter made from burumbin 'flower spike'. *lit.* 'burumbin (that) makes fire'. [broombin-talo-yucka (G); broombni-talo-yucka (Hw)] *See:* **burumbin**; **jalu**; **garguru**; **yaga**.

burunda *n.* swan. [burunda (MMEIC)] *See:* **muruguji**; **nyuring**.

buruuwal *adj.* long, tall. [broe-al (Hp); [buel (L)]; booyal (M); puiyala (R); Hp contests M's version] *See:* **milindu**; **murul**.

buun *n.* knee. [poon (Cl); bone (Fi); bun (H); poon, bon (Ja); bunn (L); puhn (N); bon, bōn, bun (R); puhn (T); bōn (Wa)] *See:* **walar**.

buunyi *Variant: buunyi-buunyi. n.* bunya. [*Araucaria biduillii*]. [bajna, bajal 'pine tree' (H); bon-yee (M); bonyi (P); bün'yi (Wa)] *See:* **bugal**; **dandardam**; **juunbal**; **gambarju**.

buwa *v.* marry. [boo-un-na (Ha); booa (M)] *See:* **ganinjibuwari**; **wiyari**.

buwadiya *n.* bachelor. *incorporates* buwa 'marry'. [budier (N)] *See:* **buwa**.

buwal *n.* whirlwind. [booarl (Be)] *See:* **buran**; **burging**; **dimbiny**¹; **dun.gai**; **gubi**²; **junggai**¹; **nyaban**; **winjia**.

buwalgan *n.* bush stone-curlew. [*Burbinus grallarius*]. [bualgan, bujulgan, biulgan (H); brolgun (Ln); bohin (M); buelgun (We)] *See:* **garal**; **gariyagan**; **guwir**.

buwanggan *n.* porpoise. [poobegan (B); weedon paregun (W); booangun (We)] *See:* **dalubila**; **-gan**¹.

buwarawa *v.* run. [buaraoa (Ja); buaraoa (R); bua-raōa (Wa)] *See:* **nyigiran**.

buwargari *n.* other side. [boargery (Lg)]

buwai *n.* shark. [pow-whi, poai (Ja); poai (R); pō'ai (Wa)] *See:* **burambigara**; **gayanggan**; **gura-guragan**; **nirang**.

buwaiya *v.* dive. [bouwaia (E); bouwaia 'dive', bo-wai-ya 'turtle' (Ja); bouwaia (Lg)]

Buwubira *n.* caretakers of Long Pocket in Indooroopilly. [Buwubira, Bohobbera, Bu-obbera (M)] *See:* **Duuwung**²; **-bira**.

buyu *n.* lower leg. [pyyoo, puyso (Cl); puyso, puiyo, pyyoo (Ja); booyoo 'leg' (Lg); buyu (M); puiyo, boyu 'leg', boga, boa 'shin' (R); booyoo (W); bū'yū, pui'yō (Wa)] *See:* **darany**; **mangara**; **wulu**.

Buyuba *n.* Newmarket, Enoggera saleyards, Enoggera Creek crossing near Bancroft Park. *lit.* buyu-ba 'of the lower leg'. [Buyuba (Bd); Booy'ooba (M)] *See:* **-ba**⁴; **buyu**.

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Daan *n.* Mt Mitchell. [Taan (Ga)]

daaran *n.* forearm. [tāron (Ja); tāron (R)] *See:* **wayaba**.

daba *adj; adv.* far. [tappa (Lg)] *See:* **yangbang**.

Dabai *n.* Bulimba Creek. [Doboy (S)]

dabal *n.* type of berry that grows on the beach. [dubbl (Ja)]

dabara-dabara *adj.* quick. [tabbra tabbra (Lg)] *See:* **bangga**; **mii**¹.

dabaranagan *n.* type of tree. [tabracan (Lg)]

dabarama *v.* hurry up. *lit.* dabara-ma 'make quick'. [tubbrama (Lg)] *See:* **dabara-dabara**; **-ma**.

dabi *n.* end. [tabe (Lg)]

dabil *n.* water. [tabbul (Bu); darbil (Ca); yabbil (D); dabil (E); tabbill (Fi); dabil (H); tabbil (Ha); darbil (Hi); tabbil, dabil, tah-bil (Ja); dabil (L); dabil (Lg); tabill, dabil (Ln); tabbil (M); tabbil (R); tah-bil (Su); tabbil (W); tab'bil (Wa); dubbeel (We); dabil (Wu)] *See:* **gabing**; **ngarawin**.

dabilbaan *n.* salt water. *lit.* dabil-baan 'salt water'. [ban tabil (Bd); dabil-ban (E); tabbillbon, tah-bil ban, dabil ban, tabbil-bōny 'dead water' (Ja); dabil ban, tabil ban (Lg); tabbillbōn (R); tab'il-ban (Wa)] *See:* **baan**; **dabil**; **bamirigari**; **burugara**; **yarabaan**.

dabilbala *n.* Brisbane box tree. *Anth:* gum is used in a medicine to reduce swelling (DF); *incorporates* dabil 'water'. [*Lophostemon confertus*]. [tabilpalla (B); dabilbello (E); dabilbello, tabilpulla 'myrtle' (Ja); tabil-palla 'worm eucalypt' (Le); dabilnala (H); dabilbello (Lg); tabbil-pala (M); tabilpulla (R); tab'bilpūr'a, tab'bilpal'la (Wa); dobil nulla (We)] *See:* **dabil**; **ngarang**.

dabilgan *n.* oar. *lit.* dabil-gan 'thing typified by water'. [dabalgan (P)] *See:* **dabil**; **-gan**¹.

dabilyanmana *n.* running water. *lit.* dabil-yanmana 'water run'. [tabbil-yanmunna (Bd)] *See:* **dabil**; **yanmana**.

dabingbila *n.* policeman. word origin unknown; *possibly incorporates* -bila 'afflicted by'. [dabinbila (H)] *See:* **-bila**; **buliman**; **gamadan**; **mug-mug**.

dabir *n.* shoulder scarification marks. [tappere (Lg)]

dabira *Variant: dabir.* *n.* shield. [dabira (E); tabbir 'club, shield', tan (Ja); dabira (Lg); tabbir (R); dabberi 'club' (T)] *See:* **gundan**².

Dabirim *n.* site of former Teviot State School in Croftby. [Tub-berim (Ha)]

dadam *n.* taro. *Anth:* not good to eat raw, it must be cooked (MMEIC). [*Colocasia esculenta*]. [dadab (MMEIC)] *See:* **dam**¹; **diya-diya**; **guba**³; **madara**.

daga *n.* long grass. [tūkkā (R); dak'kā (Wa)] *See:* **banggil**¹; **wagarbin**.

dagabin₁ *n.* swamp grass-tree, firestick from this tree. [*Xanthorrhoea sp.*]. *Anth:* resin used to strengthen canoes, tools and weapons; spear used as firestick (FNSI). [dakkabin (Ja); dakkabin, tucabbin 'firestick (Stradbroke)', chucabbil 'firestick (Brisbane)' (M); dakkibin (P); tuckabin (W)] *See:* **-bin**; **bulirbin**; **garguru**; **jaludiya**; **ngilarun**¹.

- Dagabin₂** *n.* possibly Canaipa Point on Russell Island. *lit.* 'grass-tree'. [Dakabin (S)]
See: -bin; dagabin¹.
- Dagabin₃** *n.* Dakabin railway station. *lit.* 'grass-tree'; possibly named by whites. [Dakabin (Q)] *See:* -bin; dagabin¹.
- dagabinbigi** *n.* piccabean palm, bangalow palm. *lit.* dagabin-bigi 'grass-tree-piccabean palm'. [*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*]. [dak ka bin pikki (CW)]
See: bigi; dagabin¹.
- dagadiyagubin** *n.* type of fish, same type as bambi-bambi. [dugatiyagobin (B)]
See: bambi-bambi.
- dagai** *Variant:* dagai-dagai; digi. *n.* white man, flayed corpse, ghost. [dagai, dege dege (H); dargun (Ha); duggai (Ja); doegehr, doeger (L); duggai (Ln); duggai (R); degga (W); dūgai, dhūgai (Wa)] *See:* magarang; majari.
- dagai jaan** *n.* man with a white beard. *lit.* 'ghost man'. [dege chin (MMEIC)]
See: dagai; jaan.
- dagairu** *n.* stranger, wandering white man, jackeroo. *possibly incorporates* dagai 'white man'; possible source of English jackeroo (Wa). [dhuggai-ee-roo, dhugai-lu 'white people' (Bd); tockeroo 'strange black' (MB); dūgai-iū, dhūgai-iū 'wandering white man' (Wa)]
See: dagai.
- dagal₁** *n.* heart. [dugui, dugul (L); dugul (N); tugul, dogul (R)] *See:* guna².
- dagal₂** *Variant:* daga. *v.* pity. [tūgūl (Ja); tūgūl (R)] *See:* bujal².
- Dagalaba** *n.* River at Bulimba. *lit.* dagal-ba 'heart place'. [Tuguluwa 'shape of crescent moon' (Bd); tugulawa (M); dugula-ba (N); Tugulawa (S); tug'ūlawā (Wa)] *See:* -ba⁴; dagal¹.
- Dagalandin** *n.* man's name. [Dugalantin (R)]
- dagan₁** *n.* sea waves. [tu-gun (M); tug'ün (Wa)] *See:* bamirigari; burugara; dabilbaan; yarabaan.
- dagan₂** *n.* mist. from Guwar dagam. [dagan (Ba)]
- dagaru₁** *n.* beach tamarind. [*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*]. *Anth:* edible yellow fruits (FNSI); used for medicine (MMEIC). [tuc ker roo (CW); dagaro (Lg)]
- Dagaru₂** *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'beach tamarind'. [Tukeru (B)] *See:* dagaru¹.
- Dagawamba** *n.* Samsonvale. [Takawompa (Bd)] *See:* -ba⁴.
- dagi₁** *n.* sugar. from English sugar. [toki (Bl)]
- dagi₂** *n.* toothache. from English sugar. [taggee (Lg)]
- dagibagam** *n.* hawkbill turtle. [*Eretmochelys imbricata*]. [tuckabin (W); dukiebugum (We)] *See:* bin.ging; bubiya; mibaral; mujing; naguba.
- daginy** *n.* quartz crystal, rainbow spirit that puts quartz crystals in streams. *Anth:* each nan.gur possessed a crystal for healing and magic; crystals gave the ability to fly (Hw). [dakki (Ja); dakki, dākki (R); tag'gan, tārgan; dak'ki 'quartz splinter, used as a knife' (Wa)] *See:* bajiram; gaya; gayabandar; gundir; maamba; nan.gur; yilal.
- dagung** *adj.* round. [tacoong (Lg)]
- Dagura** *n.* man's name. [Takoora, Takoorra (B)]
- Daguwi** *n.* Birch's camp at Amity Point. [Tätkuoe (B)]
- daigam** *n.* lawyer vine. [*Smilax australis*]. [taigam (M); tai'gan (Wa)] *See:* ngabu.
- daigil** *n.* white cedar tree. [*Melia azedarach*]. [day gil (Ha)] *See:* mamin; wuji.
- Daiguriba** *n.* place name. [Dairkooreeba (W)] *See:* -ba⁴.
- dal₁** *Variant:* da *v.* eat, drink. [tultoo (Cl); dalto (E); tultoo, dalto (Ja); dalto, talto, tadvivah (Lg); jaleeba (M); toelli 'taste' (N); tulle, tulli, turri (R); danan 'drink' (T); tudleba (W); dūr'ri (Wa)]

dal₂ *n.* branch, stick. [tullong 'stick' (Cl); taull 'turpentine tree branches' (D); tullong 'stick' (Ja); tal 'branch' (Lg)] *See: diniri; muruny; nguruwa; yirul¹.*

dala *n.* temples of forehead. [dula; dullah (N)]

dalabila *n.* outlaw. [tallabilla (M); tal'labil'la (Wa)] *See: -bila.*

dalaga *n.* myall, acacia scrub. [*Acacia sp.*] [dulaga (Ba)] *See: din-din; gabany.*

dalagan *adj; adv.* together. [tallacan (Lg)] *See: ganyardi.*

Dalaibi *n.* man's name. [Dalaipi (S)]

dalajalumbi *n.* type of bird. [dalajalumbi (MMEIC)]

dalam *n.* grey creek kangaroo (female). [tallum (Le)] *See: giriwan.*

dalan₁ *Variant: dala. v.* stopper, close. [düllünguntumurri (Ja); toodlah (Lg); tallo (P); dullun (R); dü'l'lungün, tüm'merri (Wa)]

dalan₂ *Variant: dala. v.* stay. [dullan (R)] *See: nyundal.*

dalandala₁ *n.* geebung tree and fruit. [*Persoonia sp.*] [dulandella (Ja); dulandella (M); dulandella (P); dul'endel'la (Wa)] *See: gumbara.*

Dalandala₂ *n.* Geebung. *lit.* 'geebung tree(s)'. [Dul-endel-la (Bd)]

Dalandalayinil *n.* Zillmere Water Holes in Geebung. *Anth:* formerly five creeks; now one remains; *lit.* dalandala-yinil 'geebung creek(s)'. [Dul-endel-la Yinnell (Bd)] *See: dalandala¹; yinil.*

dalang₁ *n.* pipe clay, wet clay, mud. [dülläng (Ja); dülläng (R)] *See: mila-mila.*

dalang₂ *adj.* lost. [tullang, tullung (Lg)] *See: baludiriyari.*

dalangjili₁ *n.* black rock, sandstone. [durunḡjili, dulunḡjili, dulinḡjili (H)] *See: dalang¹; gurung².*

Dalangjili₂ *n.* Tuleenderly Creek on Stradbroke. *lit.* 'black rock'; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Dullun Gilly (Bn); durunḡjili, dulunḡjili, dulinḡjili (H); durungjili (MMEIC)] *See: Balun.giny; dalangjili¹; gurung².*

Dalangmul *n.* man's name. [Tullong-mool (Hp)]

dalany *n.* throat. [dalup, dalap 'tongue' (H); dalan 'tongue' (La); talli 'neck' (Lg); thelann, dalan, dunung 'throat' (N); thelann 'throat'; tallain 'tongue' (T); dalan 'tongue' (Th); dun'ung 'throat' (Wa)] *See: jugung.*

Dalawala *n.* Spring Hill forested area. [Tallowalla (Bd)]

Dalawana *n.* man's name. [Dulluwunna (R)]

dalbany *Variant: dalba. v.* jump, sit up, arise. [toolpon (Cl); toolpon (Ja); dalbain (R)] *See: balgal.*

dalbara *n.* type of lizard, possibly marbled gecko. [*Christinus marmoratus*]. [talburra (M)]

daldari *n.* mud. [dulturee (We)] *See: bangan¹; wabum.*

daldu *v.* chew. *lit.* dal-du 'eat in an ongoing way'. [tultoo (Su)] *See: dal¹; -du²; jambil.*

dalgaba *n.* food. *lit.* dal-gaba 'item(s) for eating'. [dalleaba (Ha); talkuba (R)] *See: dal¹; dubaru; -gaba; jin-jin manjari; mungin.*

dalgai *n.* dead, dry tree. [dulgai (Ja); dulgai (R); dü'l'gai (Wa)] *See: dawajangar; wang.*

dalgai *n.* dirt, crumb. [dulgul 'small piece' (Lg); dülgül 'dirt' (Wa)] *See: jara.*

Dalgamban *n.* Mt Lindesay. [Tulcambun (Be); Gual-gum-bun (Ha)] *See: dalgambar.*

dalgambar *n.* very large mountain. [talgumbur (Ln)] *See: bibu; Dalgamban.*

dalgi *n.* lightning bug, firefly. [talgi (Ca)]

Dalgibira *n.* Nerang group. [Talgiburra (M)] *See: -bira.*

daliba *excl*; *v.* let's eat/drink! *lit.* da-li-ba 'let's eat/drink together'. [tadlivah (Lg); jaleeba (M); jadliyaba (MMEIC); tudieba, tudleba (W)]
See: -ba²; dal¹.

daligamana *v.* love. [talecamanna (Lg)]
See: gawan²; -ma; -nya.

dalin *n.* light. [dudlen (W)] See: gidibila; jalungai.

Dalipi *n.* man's name. [Dulipi (Kd)]

Dalmar *n.* possibly Ipswich. [Tulmur (Bd)]

dalū *n.* lung. [dullo (R)] See: buguru; gamang.

dalubila *n.* porpoise. [tabobilla (CW); tharloobilare 'a whale' (Hi); talobilla 'porpoise', dālūbilla 'whale' (Ja); tallubilla, tālūbilla 'whales' (R); ta'ōbilla 'porpoise' (Wa)] See: -bila; buwanggan.

Dalu Diyamariba *n.* man's name. [Thudlo Teamariba (B)]

dalwalbin₁ *n.* cotton tree. [*Fibiscus tiliaceus*]. *Anth*: used for light fish spears (FNSI); used for making shields [dalgarbin (H); talwalpin (Ja); talwalpiin (W); dulburpin (We)]
See: -bin; gurwa.

Dalwalbin₂ *n.* Redland Bay, Point Talburpin. *lit.* 'cotton tree'; named by Yagarabal (Bn). [Dullburrerpin 'beach cotton trees' (Bn); Talwalpin (Ln); Talwalpin (S)]
See: dalwalbin¹; Yagarabal.

dam₁ *n.* yam. from English yam and/or Yugambeh dam. [*Dioscorea transversa*]. [dum (Bd); tam, tarm (Ja); tamm (Le); darm (M); tärm (Wa)] See: dadam; diya-diya; guba³; madara.

dam₂ *n.* creeper herb. [dām (R)]

dama *n.* large fishing net. [tummar 'crayfish net' (Ja); tumma (R)] See: bayal; durur; mandin¹; mirbang.

Damala *n.* Norman Creek. [Tumulla (Bd)]

Damaman *n.* Petrie Bight and Customs House site. [Tumamun (Bd)]

Damamarin *n.* Murphy's Creek. *lit.* 'where the fishing nets were burned in a grass fire'. [Tamamareen (S)]

damanya *v.* be eating. *lit.* dal-ma-nya 'be eating (because you want to)'. [tanmanna (T); janmanya (Wu)] See: dal¹; -ma; -nya.

Damba *n.* alternate name for Goompi (Dunwich). [Dumba (CW); Dumba (S)]
See: -ba⁴; Guumbi².

Dambaal *n.* pathway between the bora rings in Petrie. *Anth*: the larger bora ring was at Nyinduru-Nyinyidu, and the smaller around Peter Curtin Park (Bd). [Dumpaall (Bd)]
See: Nyindurunyinyidu.

dambil *adj*; *n.* blunt-edged, blunt spear. [tam'bil (Wa)] See: ngundu².

dambil-dambil *n.* game played with blunt spears. *lit.* 'blunt-blunt'. [tam'bil-tam'bil (Wa)] See: dambil.

dambiri *n.* type of grey gum. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [dambirri 'short-barked gum' (Le)]

Dambirin *n.* Mt Tambourine. *lit.* 'yam cliff' from Yugambeh dam 'yam' and birin 'cliff', or 'lime' from Yugambeh jamburihm 'lime' (Sh). [Dumbirin (M)] See: dam¹.

damburu₁ *Variant: dambur. n.* lip, mouth. [tambora (Cl); dambur, dambul (H); damberoo (Ha); tambora, tamburu (Ja); toomburu, toemburu (L); tambroo (Lg); tambaroo, tambore (Ln); tambur, tambooroo (M); tāmburū, dambro, dambur (R); tambur (T); tam'būr (Wa); doombooree (We)]
See: nyanda¹.

damburu₂ *adv.* more. [tambroo (Lg)]
See: -gali; milin; manyal.

damburubila *adj.* full to the mouth. *lit.* damburu-bila 'mouth-full'. [tambroo pille (Lg)] See: -bila; damburu¹.

Damgaiba *n.* Bogy Creek camp; Eagle Farm. [Tumbalbur (Bd); Tumkaiburr (CW)] See: -ba⁴.

damil *n.* skin, hide. [tummil (Ln); dumil (N); dam (R)] *See:* gali²; yun-yun.

damin *n.* type of black fruit. [tummin (Lg)]

dana *n.* dogwood tree. [*Jacksonia scoparia*].
Anth: gum and resin used as adhesive (FNSI).
[denna (Ja); denna (M); den'na (Wa)]

danagany *n.* lightning. [tangan (Cl);
tudnagain, tunggain, tangan (Ja); jongang (Ln);
changan (M); tunggain, tudnagain (R); tangan
(Su); tun'gain, tud'nagain (Wa)] *See:* jalubiram;
jil; maral.

danbal *adj.* forbidden. [tunbul (R)]

danbang *n.* man. [dun'bang (Wa)]
See: binigan; jaan; guri; malara; mari².

danbar *n.* maggot. [tunbur (Ja); tunbur
(M); tun'būr (Wa)]

Danburi *n.* man's name. [Danbury (B)]

dandali₁ *n.* wonga pigeon. [*Leucosarcia
melanoleuca*]. [dun'dall'i (Wa)] *See:* bilurun;
gulun.

Dandali₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'wonga
pigeon'. [Dundahli (M)] *See:* dandali¹.

dan-dan *adj.* cold. [tan-tan (Cl); danton
(E); đanđan (H); danton, tan-tan (Ja); danton,
tantan (Lg); tantan (T); tantan (W)] *See:* yigil.

dandara *Variant: dandar.* *n.* chest; ribs.
[dandar (H); tundera (Ja); dandarra, dandara
'breast' (L); taendoer (N); tundera, dundolīn
(R); dandara (T); tun'derā (Wa); dundarra (We)]

dandardam *n.* pine tree. [dandardum
(Ba)] *See:* bugal; buunyi; juunbal; gambarju.

dandibin *n.* water plant or shrub.
[duntibbin (R)] *See:* -bin.

dandiiri *v.* meet. [dandiyri (Ja); dāndiiri
(R); dan'di-īri (Wa)] *See:* ngadan; -ri.

dandildila *v.* kiss. [dāndildelaiina (Ja)]
See: -nya; nyubi.

dandurir *n.* black wallaroo. [*Macropus
bernardus*]. [dandurer (Ha)]

danga *demonstrative.* that (distal).

[ding-a, dinga (Lg); duŋa, dūŋa (R)] *See:* gaa;
naam.

dan.gabing *adj.* soft. [tuncabbing (Lg)]

dangan *n.* native orange. [*Citrus australis*].
[dungan 'native orange' (Ha); tungin 'wild guava'
(Lg)]

Dangarbin *n.* Teviot caves and district.
[Dungarbin (Ha)] *See:* -bin.

Dan.gardu *n.* person's name. [Dunkartu
(B)]

dang-dang *adj.* lightweight. [tangtang
(Lg)] *See:* wirui.

danggal₁ *n.* red or black banksia with
yellow flowers; its fruit. [*Banksia sp.*].

Anth: the bark of the red honeysuckle was used
in tanning [dangal (H); tangul (Lg)]

danggal₂ *n.* eyeball. [toengoel (N)]
See: mil.

danggan *n.* bowels. [tungan (M); tunggin
(R)] *See:* magurabal.

Danggari *n.* Green Island. [Tangar (CW);
Tangeera (M); Tanggeera, Tangaree, Doongerri
(S); Tangaree (W)] *See:* Milwaba.

Danggu *n.* woman's name. [Danggu
(MMEIC)]

danggul *n.* water pepper, arse smart.
[*Pericaria hydropiper*]. *Anth:* used to stupefy fish
[tang-gul (M); tang'gūl (Wa)] *See:* nuralgir.

Danggulba *n.* Hay's Inlet. *lit.* danggul-ba
'water pepper place'. [Dungulba (S)] *See:* -ba⁴;
danggul.

Dan.gum₁ *n.* hole near Cossart's first
mill site in Dugandan. [Dun-goom (Ha)]

Dan.gum₂ *n.* man's name. [Dun-goom
(Ha)]

danguwan *n.* edible fern root. [*Blechnum
indicum*]. *Anth:* source of native bread (FSNI).
[dangum (E); tangwann (Le); dingowa
(MMEIC)] *See:* bangwal.

danmurrin *n.* anthill. *incorporates*

murrin 'green-headed ant'. [tānmurrin (Ja); tānmurrin (R); dabbun 'ant' (T); tan'mürrin (Wa)] *See: baigan; bigunjur¹; dany; galalang; giwarang; mugara²; murin.*

-dany *subd.* occurs on the head verb of a relative clause. [ta, dai, deni, du (R)]

dany *Variant: da.* *v.* lie, rest. [dāin, dai-emurri (R)]

Dany-dany *n.* rocky pass in Oaky Creek. *lit.* 'lots of resting'. [Dane-Dane (Ha)] *See: dany.*

danyung *adj; adv.* near. [tanneung (Lg)] *See: bidung; jigandi.*

daragan *n.* bird's nest fern. [*Asplenium sp.*]. *Anth:* fronds were used for matting (FNSI). [tong (Ha); deregen (L)]

daran₁ *Variant: dara.* *v.* grow. [durun, duruthūnga (Ja); durun, duruthūnga (R); dur'un (Wa)] *See: balgama.*

Daran₂ *n.* lagoon in Fortitude Valley. *Anth:* 'the Valley Baths area' (Bd). [Tarun (Bd)]

Daranggari *n.* Terangeri, Stradbroke Island, Point Lookout on Stradbroke Island. possibly from darau 'loose stones'. [terangeri (CW); derangeri (H); Terangery 'Stradbroke Island' (Ln); Cherangeree, Taramgaree Cabalchoo, Tarangeree-Cabalchoo (M); Terangeree (S); Terangeree 'Point Lookout' (W)] *See: darau.*

Daranggari Gabalju *n.* Stradbroke group. [terangeri (CW); derangeri (H); Cherangeree, Taramgaree Cabalchoo, Tarangeree-Cabalchoo (M)] *See: Daranggari.*

darany *n.* thigh, upper leg, branch. [turra (Cl); gīran (H); durra, tarra (Ja); tarang, tderra 'thigh', terra 'small branch of tree' (Lg); thurra 'leg'; tarrang-gni, jarra (M); t-hoera (N); durra, darrang (R); derang 'leg or branch' (S); tarra 'leg' (T); tar'rang, dher'ang (Wa)] *See: buyu.*

daranygaba *n.* trousers. *lit.* darany-gaba 'item(s) for thighs'. [taranggoba, tarang-aba (Lg); derrangūba (R)] *See: darany; jiruda; -gaba.*

daranyjin *n.* white men. *lit.* darany-jin 'thigh-people' possibly in reference to white men's covered legs. [taratchin (Lg)] *See: dagai; darany; -jin; garabi¹.*

darau *n.* loose stones. [tarau (Wa)] *See: gindal; mulu¹; nalanggira.*

daraubang *n.* hailstone, hail. [tharooarang (Hi); teraba (L); teraba (R)] *See: darau; mugaramulu.*

darawa-darawa *adv.* as much, as much. [darawa-darawa (L)]

darganbin *n.* cane. [darkanbean (E); darkanbean (Ja); darkanbean (Lg)] *See: -bin.*

darigany *n.* bone. [darigany (Wu)] *See: ding; garal-garal; jirban.*

Dariganygali *n.* bush pub at Carney's Creek. *lit.* darigany-gali 'lots of bones'. [Tarrigun-gully (Ha)]

Daringga *n.* Taringa. possibly from darau 'loose stones'; possibly named by whites. [Taringa 'stones' (S)] *See: darau.*

darum *n.* type of guava, brushwood. [darum 'brushwood' (Ja); taroom 'wild guava' (Lg); dārūm 'brushwood' (R); dār'ūm 'brushwood' (Wa)] *See: dila; guji-gujin.gal.*

Darumba *n.* Tarampa. *lit.* darum-ba 'place of guava'. [Tarampa 'place of wild lime' (S)] *See: -ba⁴; darum*

darun *n.* handle. [taroon (Lg)]

darung *n.* sea vine, goat's foot vine. *Anth:* leaves used to ease headaches and stonefish stings (FNSI). [*Ipomoea pes-caprae subsp. brasiliensis*]. [tharook (FNSI; MMEIC)]

darwan *n.* Elder, great man. [turwan (Kd); turrwan (M)] *See: baji¹; bandar; gayabandar.*

daun *n.* creature, thing. [daoun (R)] *See: minyalang; nanajin.*

daunbin *n.* bird. *possibly incorporates* daun 'creature'. [daounpin (Ja); downpin (Lg); daoünpin (R)] *See:* **daun**; **jibi**.

dawajangar *adj.* withered.

[dau'wadhüngür 'like a withered tree' (Wa)]

See: **dalgai**; **wang**.

-di *case.* locative suffix indicating location at, on or inside a place. [ti 'ablative' (Cu); de 'at' (Lg); gee (M); di, ti (R)]

dibing₁ *n.* mosquito. [deebing (Bl); mibing (Ca); tibing (Ja); tibbin (Lg); debing, dibbing (Ln); tibbin (M); tibing (R); dibbing (W); dib'bin (Wa)]

Dibing₂ *n.* Deebing Creek. *lit.* 'mosquito'. [Deebing (Q)] *See:* **dibing¹**.

diga *n.* root of native yam. [dikka (Le)]

Digaga *n.* man's name. [Tikukka (W)]

Digam *n.* Cabbage Tree Creek. [Tighgum (Bd)]

digan *adj; adv.* earnest, earnestly. [tiggen (R)]

digi *v.* live. [tikki (T)] *See:* **ngun**.

digirgali *adj; n.* big eater, eats a lot.

lit. digiri-gali 'plenty of belly'. [digirgali (H)] *See:* **digiri**; **-gali**.

digiri *Variant: digir.* *n.* belly, stomach. [diggeri (Cl); diggeri 'body' (Fi); digir (H); diggeri 'abdomen', tiggeri 'belly, stomach' (Ja); diggere, deggere (Lg); tigeree (Ln); diggaree (M); digerah (N); tiggeri, dickery (R); diggeri (Su); dungur (T); diggori (W); tig'gerā (Wa)] *See:* **binji**; **bula³**.

digiribila *v.* have a full belly. *lit.* digiri-bila 'stomach-full'. [tiggere pille (Lg)] *See:* **-bila**; **digiri**.

digiri wayara *v.* have an empty belly. *lit.* 'stomach is empty'. [tiggere wairoo (Lg)] *See:* **digiri**; **wayara**.

dila *n.* brushwood. [dila (Ja); dillār (R)] *See:* **darum**.

dilgam *n.* fantail mullet. [*Paramugil georgii*]. [tigum (Lg); dilgum (We)] *See:* **juruny¹**; **gang-gang²**; **ngandagal¹**.

Dilgan *n.* man's name. [Dilguhn (N)]

dili₁ *n.* woman's bag made of grass or hair. origin of English dilly 'dilly bag'; a freshwater Yagara word (P). [dilli (M); dili (P); dil'la (Wa)] *See:* **bunbi**; **banggil¹**; **gulai**.

dili₂ *n.* spiny-head mat-rush, any grass or hair used for making dilly bags.

[*Lomandra longifolia*]. [dilli 'xerotes longifolia' (Ja); dilli (M); dili (P); dil'la (Wa)] *See:* **bunbi**; **banggil¹**; **gulai**.

diluny-diluny *n.* rosella parrot.

[*Platyercus sp.*]. [dilion-dilion (Ha)]

Dimali *n.* woman's name. [Timallee (B)]

dimanggali *n.* sacred, taboo. *incorporates* either -gali 'very' or gali 'skin removed from a corpse'. [dim'ingl'li (Bd); dimanggali 'sacred to the dead' (Ja); dimanggali (Ro); dim'mingal'li (Wa)] *See:* **-gali**; **gali²**.

dimany *n.* camp. [deemain (D)] *See:* **jalubaluba**; **giba²**; **ngagamwaga**.

Dimbal *n.* woman's name. [Dimbal (W)]

dimbiny₁ *n.* north wind. [whinpin 'strong wind' (Be); dimbij 'star' (H); tin bin (Ln); tinbin, timbin (W)] *See:* **gubi²**; **wadi**.

Dimbiny₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'north wind'. [Timbin (W)] *See:* **dimbiny¹**.

Dimbuuna *n.* woman's name. [Dimboona (S)]

Dimbuunaba *n.* Wail Rock at Point Lookout. *lit.* Dimbuuna-ba 'place of Dimbuuna'. [Dimboona-ba (QYAC sign)] *See:* **-ba⁴**; **Dimbuuna**.

dim-dim *n.* type of small bird. [tim tim (Lg)]

Dimgil *n.* man's name. [Timgil, Timgill (B); Tim-gil (CW); Timgil (W)]

Dinalgin *n.* Denelgin, the Bowman homestead south of Mt Alford township. *lit.* 'camp of animals'; probably named by whites. [Denelgin (Ha)]

dinari *adj.* few. [tinnare (Lg)]

dinbir *n.* locust, cicada. [*Cyclochila australasiae*]. [dinpir (Ja); dinpere (Lg); dinpir (R); din'pir (Wa)]

Dindaba *n.* Tindappah; Garden Island. *Anth:* a lookout place to watch for the incoming sea mullet in season (Sh). [Tindappah (Redland City Council 2023a)] *See:* -ba⁴.

dindili *n.* dracaena. [*Dracaena sp.*]. [dindilli (Le)]

din-din *n.* scrub, jungle. [tin-tin (G)]
See: dalaga; gabany.

ding *n.* bone. [ding (Ja); ding (T); ding (Wa)] *See:* darigany; jirban; garal-garal.

din.gal *n.* sea eagle. [*Haliaeetus leucogaster*]. *Anth:* sea eagles would signal the location of schools of fish. [tin-gal (M)] *See:* bugawan; miriginba¹.

dingga *n.* canoe. from English dinghy. [dinka (CW)] *See:* gundul²; yaribu.

dinggal₁ *adj;* *n.* fat. [dingal (E); dingal (Ja); tinggal (L); dingal (Lg); tingal (M); dingal (T); dingal (W); tin'gal (Wa)] *See:* mii²; mugan¹; yun-yun.

dinggal₂ *n.* type of small shell. [dingal (H)] *See:* gara¹; guumbi¹; magul²; walamgan.

Dinggalba *n.* Tingalpa. *lit.* dinggal-ba 'place of shells' or possibly 'place of fat'. [dingalba (H); Tingalpa (L); dhingu-ba 'place of throwing' (S); tingalpa (W)] *See:* -ba⁴; dinggal².

dinggil *n.* ornamental band worn around the forehead. [tanggil (Ja); ting'gil (Wa)] *See:* baraban.

dinbau *n.* body hair. [tinebow (Lg)]

dinin.giri *n.* forest kingfisher. [*Todiramphus macleayi*]. [tinninkerree (B)]

diniri *Variant:* **dinir.** *n.* firewood, sticks. [dinir (H); dinnarie (Ha)] *See:* dal²; jalu.

dirambila *n.* yellowtail kingfish. [*Seriola lalandi*]. [deeamvilla (M); deerumbilla (We)]

diranga *demonstrative.* this (proximal). [dedum 'here' (Lg); teeran (M); dirangum (R)]
See: ngagam¹.

Diraranbal *n.* Beaudesert. [Derraranbull (Be)]

dirbang *n.* type of shrub. [dirbāng (R)]

diriiri *n.* seagull. [teereerie (M)]

Dirim *n.* Curtis' Crossing at Carney's Creek. [Tirim (Ha)]

diruny *n.* yellow-faced whip snake. [*Demansia psammophis*]. [deerooy (W)]
See: buguja; bui²; guda²; yuwan.

dirwa *n.* type of fruit. [deerwah (Lg)]

diya *n.* tooth. [deea (E); teaa (Fi); dian, giran (H); de-air (Ha); tier, deer (Ja); tiya, deer (La); deea, dea (Lg); tear (Ln); tiar, tear, deea (M); tih-a (N); tiēr, dia, dangal, danga (R); deer (Su); tigia (T); deea (W); tī'ar (Wa); deer (We)]

diyabula *n.* back teeth. *lit.* diya-bula 'tooth-two'. [tih-a-bulla (N)] *See:* bula¹; diya; diyaganyara.

diya-diya *n.* yam. *lit.* 'tooth-tooth'.

[*Dioscorea transversa*]. [de-ah de-ah (D)]
See: dadam; dam¹; guba³; madara.

diyaganyara *n.* front teeth. *lit.* diya-ganyara 'tooth-one'. [tih-a-koena (N)] *See:* diya; diyabula; ganyara¹.

diyagarany *n.* gums (of mouth). *lit.* diya-garany 'teeth descend'. [tih-akoerin (N)]
See: garany; diya.

diyala *n.* mulloway. [*Argyrosomos japonicus*]. [dthiela 'do saltwater' (Lg)]
See: buigum; wargan.

Diyali *n.* man's name. [Tiallee (B)]

diyi *n.* type of stringybark. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. *Anth:* bark used for wrapping a corpse (Wi). [tī, diura (Ja); dei e (Le); tī (R); diūra (Wa)]
See: gundul¹; jilgan; jura.

diyiin *adv.* today. [dirai (T); diyin (Wu)]

-du₁ *case*. ergative case. *Anth*: used only on unexpected subjects of transitive verbs. [du (Cu); u (Ha); do (Lg); du (R); do (W)]

-du₂ *asp*. marks atelicity/unboundedness; indicates that an event is ongoing or lacks a clear endpoint. [tu (P); tu, du, dū (R)]

dubaru *n*. sugar cane. [*Saccharum officinarum*]. [tubero 'food' (B); toobroo 'sugar cane' (Lg)] *See*: **dalgaba**; **jin-jin manjari**; **mungin**.

Dubawa *n*. Raby Bay. possibly named by whites. [Doobawah ((Redland City Council 2023a)]

duburugang *n*. boil. [toobroocung (Lg)]

dudambara *n*. fly. [dudambara (H); doodunburra (Ja); ts'unbara (L); toonbar (Lg); juenburra, dudunburra (Ln); dūdunburra (R); du'denbūrra (Wa)] *See*: **bululum**; **wagun**².

dudambarajual *n*. small scrub frequented by flies. *incorporates* dudambara 'fly'. [juenburrajuel (Ln)] *See*: **dudambara**.

Dudari *n*. man's name. [Doodaree (W)]

dugai *n*. penis, tail. [doogi, toogi (Cl); doogai (E); dugē (H); doogi, toogi 'penis', doogai 'tail' (Ja); doogai 'penis', dugē (Lg); dugi; tugai 'male cauda' (N)] *See*: **bulu**; **gumbawala**; **gumi**; **mujin**; **wanggin**.

dugal *n*. back of body. [toocel (Fi); toggul (Ja); dogoon (Lg); toggul (R); tog'gel (Wa)] *See*: **mabara**.

Dugandan *n*. Mt Dugandan. *possibly lit*. 'up' from Yugambēh dugun 'above' (Sh). [du-gondon (Ha)]

duguu *n*. saltwater cod. [toogoo (D); duggoo (Ha); dogo (Le); duku: (Ti); tō'kō (Wa)] *See*: **gujung**.

duilgal *n*. flycatcher. [*Myiagra inquieta*]. [twilcul 'large wagtail with white throat' (B)]

duiwai *n*. scorpion. [dooyway (Lg)] *See*: **gandarba**.

dujin *Variant*: **duji**. *v*. enjoy. [dujin (R)]

dulan *n*. battle. [tulen (Ja); doolung (Lg); tul'an (Wa)] *See*: **ban.gindalinga**.

Dulangbari *n*. Bribie Island group. [Toolongburry (Lg)]

dulbang *n*. diamond fish. [*Monodactylus argenteus*]. [dulpung (We)]

dulbi-dulbi *n*. yellowtail scad. [*Trachurus novaezelandiae*]. [doolbee doolbee (M)]

Dulmur *n*. flat area on the Brisbane side of Oxley Creek. [Doolmoor (M)]

dulu *adj*. half full. [toodloo (Lg)]

dulugamari *adj*. empty. *incorporates* dulu 'half full'. [tooloogamare (Lg)] *See*: **dulu**; **wayara**.

dulul *n*. loud noise; bang. [dool-ol-pil (Ha); dooloolpin (Ln)] *See*: **dululbin**.

dululbin₁ *n*. gun. *lit*. dulul-bin 'noise-plant'. [dool-ol-pil (Ha); dooloolpin (Ln)] *See*: **-bin**; **dulul**; **ganara**.

Dululbin₂ *n*. woman's name. *lit*. 'gun'. [Tudloalbin (W)] *See*: **dululbin**¹.

Dumali *n*. man's name. [Doo-mal-lee (CW); Doomallee (W)]

dumba *n*. road. [toomba (M); tumber (R)] *See*: **bambar**; **gulan**¹.

Dumbani *n*. man's name. [Toompanee (B); Toom-pan-ee (CW); Toompanee (W)]

Dumbar *n*. man's name. [Toonbar (S)]

dumbiribi *n*. koala. [*Phascolarctos cinereus*]. [dumbripi (Ja); tumberpy 'native dog' (Ln); toomirrpie (M); dum'pribi (Wa); dombearpee (We)] *See*: **gula**²; **marangbi**.

dunbam₁ *n*. staghorn fern. [*Platyserium superbum*]. [doon bum (Ha); dumbam (L)]

Dunbam₂ *n*. Pinkenba. *Anth*: this name is now given to the Doomben Racecourse in Ascot (P); *lit*. 'staghorn fern'. [Dumben, Doomben, Dunbain (P); Doomben 'Pinkenba' (S)] *See*: **dunbam**¹.

Dunbiyan *n*. man or boy's name. [Doon-be-an (Ha)]

dundim *n.* shipworm; cobra grub.

[*Teredo navalis*]. [doon-dim (Ha)] *See: ganyi; gambu.*

dundu *n.* point of land. [toondoo (Lg)]

-dunga *asp.* imperfective; signals that an event is ongoing or uncompleted.

[dunga 'constantly' (Ba); dua, tunga, lunga (Lg); duwa (P); duŋa, tuŋa, thūŋa (R)]

dun.gai *n.* east wind. [doongul 'north wind'; dunkay (E); dunkay (Ja); dunkay (Lg); tun'gipin (Wa)] *See: burging; gubi²; nyaban; winjia.*

dungala *adj; adv.* inside. [toongulla (Lg)] *See: ganul¹; gurin.*

dun.gala *n.* black bream. [*Acanthopagrus sp.l.*] [tungala, tingala (B); dan.gilan (H); dungalla, dang-alla (M); dungellar (We)] *See: ginbun; man.gal; ngalan¹.*

Dungaluma *n.* Tangalooma on Moreton Island. [dajaluma (H); doongalooma (We)]

dungi *v.* weep. [doongeem (Bl); toongeenya (M); dunggih 'tear of eye' (N); dūŋjinnā, dūŋjidū (R); dungana (T)]

dungura *n.* bed. [toongoora (Ln)] *See: wura².*

dunguru *n.* menstrual period. [toongoorroec (B)]

durambai *n.* Sydney blue gum. [*Eucalyptus saligna*]. [thurambai (Mac)] *See: bulagi; manggara.*

duran *Variant: dura.* *v.* hang something. [duadinare (Lg); duran (R)]

Durandur *n.* Woodford. *lit.* 'tree grub'. [Doorandoor (Bd)]

durar *n.* channel-bill cuckoo. [*Scythrops novaehollandiae*]. [doorrare (Ha)]

durbin₁ *n.* bracken fern. [*Pteridium esculentum*]. *Anth:* inside of stems used to treat stings; fronds used for matting (FNSI). [turbin (B); jur-pin (CW); dūrvin (Ja); durvin, dūrvin (R)]

Durbin₂ *n.* place on Moreton Island. *lit.* 'bracken fern'. [turbin (B); durbin (Ba); durvin, dūrvin (R)] *See: durbin¹.*

Durbin₃ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'bracken fern'. [Trepin (B)] *See: durbin¹.*

dur-dur *n.* nape of neck. [durdur (E); durdun (Ja); durdur (Lg)] *See: giling; ngaran¹.*

duribang₁ *n.* type of owl. [doorebung (We)] *See: gingga; gum-gum; nyinggal; wumanggan².*

Duribang₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'owl'. [doorebung (We)] *See: duribang¹.*

during *n.* needle. [doring (Lg)]

duringgaliba *v.* sew. *lit.* during-galiba 'needle sew'. [doring galeba (Lg)] *See: during; galiba.*

duriny *n.* brigalow. [*Acacia harpophylla*]. [doo-rine (Ha); darri (Le); dūrri 'kind of shrub' (R)] *See: banuru.*

duriyinma *v.* lift. *incorporates* -ma 'causative'. [duriyinma (MMEIC)] *See: balgama; daran¹; juwan; -ma; wandi.*

Duru *n.* man's name. [Dūrū (R)]

Durubal₁ *n.* Turrbul people and their language. *possibly lit.* darau-bal 'people of loose stones'. [Toorbal (E); darabal, darabal (H); Taraubul, Turr'ubūl (Wa)] *See: -bul; darau.*

Durubal₂ *n.* Toorbul Point. [durbul (MMEIC)]

durur *n.* net. [dourour (E); dourour (Ja); dourour (Lg)] *See: bayal; mandin¹; mirbang.*

duun *n.* hill. [tōōn (G)] *See: bibu.*

Duunburu *n.* name of several different hills. *lit.* 'hill of the kangaroos'. [Tōōnboro (Wa)] *See: bugul; duun.*

duurjagum *adj.* sour. [dooursaccum (Lg)] *See: duurwali; jugung.*

duurwali *adj.* too sour. *incorporates* wali 'bad'. [doourwadli (Lg)] *See: duurjagum; jugung; wali.*

duuwung₁ *n.* eastern koel. [*Eudynamis orientalis*]. [tuwong (M); tū-o'ng (Wa)]

Duuwung₂ *n.* Long Pocket in Indooroopilly. *Anth:* home of the Buwubira people (M); *lit.* 'eastern koel'. [Dow-oon (M); Tuwong (S)] *See:* **Buwubira**; **duuwung**¹.

duwai *n.* wedge-tailed eagle. [*Aquila audax*]. [dew-air (Ha); tu-wai (M); tū'wai (Wa)] *See:* **buduwar**¹; **jibal**; **mibany**; **ngan-ngan**.

duwal *n.* dog excrement. [dual (Ja); dunggul, dūal (R)] *See:* **baandigu**; **guna**.

duwanggal *Variant:* **duwang**. *n.* younger brother. [djuang (G); duangal (H); jew ang (Ha); duangal (Ja); dewing (Ln); tuwoeng (N); duangal (R); doang 'brother' (T); duong (W); du'angal (Wa)] *See:* **ngabang**.

duwangjin *n.* youths, boys. *lit.* duwang-jin 'younger brothers'. [juanchin 'girl' (N); dūandin 'boy' (R)] *See:* **bujiri**; **duwanggal**; **-jin**; **giba**¹; **gumingguny**.

duwir *n.* quail bird. [du-wir (Ja); dū'wir (Wa)]

Duwunan *n.* land on the banks of Burnett's Creek. origin of English name Mt Toowoonan. [Toowoonan 'Lightbody's' (Ha)]

G – g

ga *v.* give, bring. [care, gra 'not give' (Lg); ga 'bring' (Wa)] *See:* **-ra**¹; **wujan**.

gaa *demonstrative.* that (medial). [kār, ka (R)] *See:* **danga**; **yugu**¹.

Gaandin *n.* woman's name. [Carndin (Ha)]

-gaba *deriv.* indicates item(s) for dealing with the referent of the stem. [gobah, -aba (Lg); gūba (R)]

gababanguru *n.* nankeen kestrel. [*Falco cenchroides*]. [kapapangooro, capapāngoor (B)]

gabagabal *Variant:* **gabagabalbaguuru**. *n.* message stick. *incorporates* baguuru 'wood' [cabūgabul (G); Kabugabul-bageru (Hw)] *See:* **baguuru**¹.

gabagiri *Variant:* **gabagir**. *n.* brother-in-law. [koerwahkihr 'brother in law, son in law' (N); kabakerie (W)]

gabai₁ *adj;* *n.* smallest native bee, its white honey, sweet, sugar. [*Tetragonula carbonaria*]. [cobbi (Bl); kabboy (Cl); cubbay (D); cabbear (Ha); karbi (Hk); kabbai (Ja); kobae, kawae (L); cobboi (Lg); ka'vai (M); kubba (W); kab'bai (Wa)] *See:* **banjin**¹; **jalaman**; **gila**²; **guja**¹; **gunidar**¹; **mabi**¹; **nagi**.

Gabai₂ *n.* moiety. *Anth:* named for the gabai native bee (McConvell 2018). [Cubba (Clark 1916)] *See:* **gabai**¹; **Gamil**.

gabala₁ *n.* bobuck, scrub possum. [*Trichosurus cunninghami*]. [carpala (Hi); kappolla (Ja); copalla 'a large opossum darker than the common one' (Le); kuppola (Ln); kapolla 'scrub possum ... larger than the forest one, and also much darker' (P); kap'pella (Wa)] *See:* **gubi**¹.

Gabala₂ *n.* Cubberla Creek at Kenmore. *lit.* 'scrub possum'. [Cubberla (Bd); kabarla (S)] *See:* **gabala**¹.

Gabalaba₁ *n.* Capalaba. *lit.* gabala-ba 'place of the scrub possum'. [Kapallaba (Redland City Council 2023a)] *See:* **-ba**⁴; **gabala**¹.

Gabalaba₂ *n.* woman's name. [Cabalba (M)]

gabany *n.* scrub. [kabin (Ca); cubbon (D); cubbun (Ha); cabun (Hi); kabban (Ja); cobawer 'large scrub' (Ln); cappan (M); kab'ban (Wa); gabuny (Wu)]

gabi *adj;* *n.* black, dark, night. from Guwar gabi. [cuppee (Ha); cappee (Lg)] *See:* **gujan**; **gurung**²; **ngunu**.

gabim *n.* moss, mossy ground. [gabem (H)] *See:* **murung**.

gabing *n.* water. [kapping (Cl); gabiŋ (H); kuddum, kapping (Ja); caping (Ln); capemm (M); kapping (Su)] *See:* **dabil**; **ngarawin**.

Gabingba *n.* Capemba; Big Hill on Stradbroke. *lit.* gabing-ba ‘place of water’; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Capunba (B); Capembah ‘Big Hill; water there’ (Bn); Capeembah (CW); gabemba ‘the big hill at Myora’ (H); Campemba ‘spring running water’ (Ln); Capemba ‘place of water’ (S); kapemba (W)] *See: -ba*⁴; **gabing**¹.

gabiny *adj.* hungry. [gabɪn (H)]
See: wayara.

gabui *n.* hair of the head. [kabboey (Cl); kapui (E); cobue (Fi); cab-boy (Ha); kabui, kapui (Ja); kabui (L); kapui, cubboue (Lg); cabooee, kaboüi (Ln); cabooi (M); kahboi (N); kabui (R); cubboa eu (Th); kã'būi, kar'bung (Wa)] *See: bundal*²; **nadang.**

gabujan *n.* meal made of mullet. [caption (B)]

gabul₁ *n.* carpet python. [*Morelia spilota*]. [cobbil (Ca); cobbull (D); gabul (H); cabbul (Ha); garbool (Hi); kabul (Ja); kobbel (Le); cobbool (Lg); cobbull, kabul (Ln); kãbool, cabbool (M); kãbul (R); kabool (W); kãb'ul (Wa)]

Gabul₂ *n.* Kobble Creek. *lit.* ‘carpet python’. [Cobble (S)] *See: gabul*¹.

Gabuljar *n.* Caboolture; its traditional caretakers. *Anth:* a python raised by children grew huge, ate its benefactors, disappeared into Gabura and reappeared in Gabuljar (Bn); *lit.* gabul-jar ‘carpet snake country’. [gabul-dar (Ba); Gabullther (Bn); Ka-boltur (E); gabulċa, gabul ċa' (H); Cabulteur (Lg)] *See: gabul*¹; **jaagany; jara.**

gabun *adj.* great. possibly borrowed from Dharug. [gabon (Lg)] *See: gurumba.*

gabura₁ *n.* dawn. [gabura (H)] *See: barabil.*

Gabura₂ *n.* Kaboora, Blue Lake. *Anth:* a man-eating carpet snake (Bn) or bunyip lived here; *lit.* ‘carpet snake’; named by Nunagal (Bn). [Karboora (Bn); Kaboora (CW); gabura (H); Karboora (S)] *See: Bularam*²; **gabul**¹; **jaagany; Nunagal; -ra**¹.

gadara *n.* five corners fruit. [*Styphelia viridis*]. *Anth:* fruit eaten raw (FNSI); these bushes have been burnt out by bushfires (MMEIC). [gutta-rulla (CW); gadara (H)]
See: jibang.

Gadaraba *n.* place name. *lit.* gadara-ba ‘place of five corners fruit’. [gadaraba (H)]
*See: -ba*⁴; **gadara**¹.

gadigal *n.* forest. [küdigul (R)]

gaga *n.* ceremonial platform on which initiation rites were conducted. [kakka ‘wonderful’ (Ja); kak'ka (Wa)] *See: burul*¹; **giba**¹.

gagal *n.* softwood tree with hard red berry. [gug-gul (Ha)]

gagalum *Variant: gaganu.* *v.* stop. [kagalöm (Ja); kagalöm (R); kãg'olom (Wa)] *See: gau.*

gagara₁ *Variant: gagar.* *n.* echidna. [*Tachyglossus aculeatus*]. [gargarra (Hi); kaggarr (Ja); kokkerah (Le); coggara (Lg); cockoora (Ln); caggara (M); kag'gar (Wa)]

gagara₂ *quant.* four. [cogara (Lg)]
See: bula-bula.

Gagaramalbil *n.* Mt Gravatt. *incorporates* gagara ‘echidna’. [Cahgarm'ahlbil (M); Kaggarmabul, Caggara-mahbill (S)] *See: gagara¹.*

gagargal *n.* black wattle tree. [*Acacia concurrens*]. *Anth:* pods and leaves used as soap, timber used for weapons, seeds used for flour and chewing (FNSI). [gagargin (H); cug-ger-cul, kagarkal, kuggerkul (Ha); kagarkal (Ja); kakrakall (Le); kagarkal (M); kag'arkal (Wa); gugarkill (We)]

Gaguniba *n.* place name. [Gagoonipa (B)] *See: -ba*⁴.

gaguwan *n.* kookaburra. [*Dacelo novaeguineae*]. [gaguan (H); kar-gerum (Ha); kakoowan, kakowan (Ja); cowoong (M); kakōwan (R); kakoom (W); kak'ōwan (Wa)]
See: ganggun-gun.

gaiban *n.* sloe bush, blackthorn. [*Carissa spinarum*]. [ky-ee-bun (Ha)]

gaiya *v.* bite. [gaiya (Ba)] *See: baada; gargan.*

gaiyang *n.* vein. [kaiyung (Ja); kaiyung (R)]

gaiyara *Variant: gaiyar.* *n.* sulphur-crested cockatoo. [*Cacatua galerita*]. [kera 'cockatoo' (Ca); kiara (Ha); kyyarra (Hi); kaiyar, kai-yar (Ja); geyera (L); kirra 'cockatoo' (Lg); kaiyar (Ln); kanjar (M); kaiyar (R); keara (W); kai'yar (Wa)] *See: balan; biliyagan; biluwala; garara; giwang; jarbal.*

gaiyarbin *n.* headband made of yellow reeds. *incorporates* gaiyara 'sulphur-crested cockatoo'. [kaiirbin (Ja)] *See: -bin; gaiyara.*

gajal *Variant: gajal-gajal.* *n.* leaf. [kadgal-kadgal (Cl); kadgal kadgal (Ja); cuddal (Lg); kajal (W)] *See: bunggara.*

gaji₁ *v.* blacken one's face with grease and charcoal. *Anth:* charcoal for gaji was made from powdered bloodwood bark (Ja) [kuttee (E); kuttee (Ja); kuttee (Lg)]

gaji₂ *n.* vulva. [gaʒi (H)] *See: jindur; junu; jurung; nyaral.*

Gajira-gajira *n.* Grampian Hills, Deebing Heights. *possibly lit.* 'drip drip'. [Gudgera-Gudgera (Ha)] *See: gajiru.*

gajiru *v.* drip. [cudgeroo (Ha)]

gajur *n.* coral. [guttire (We)]

galabi *v.* leave behind unintentionally. [gullabi (Lg)] *See: ngura.*

galalang *n.* ant. [gulalung (L)] *See: baigan; bigunjur¹; danmurin; giwarang; mugara²; murin.*

Galali *n.* name of language in western QLD. [galali (H)]

galamang *n.* blue quandong, blue fig tree. [*Elaeocarpus grandis*]. [cullamung (Ha)] *See: jambal; ganin; ganin.gar; gurai; murabal; nguwanga; nyada.*

galambin *n.* pallid cuckoo. [*Cacomantis pallidus*]. [ker-lum-bin 'grasshopper hawk' (Ha)]

galan *n.* cloud. [coah (Cl); calen (Ln); kalen (W); garlen (We)] *See: marun; guwaa.*

galang *adj.* good. from Wakka Wakka galang 'good'. [kalongore (Bl); kalangōōr (G); gallon (Lg); kal-lang-ur (M); galang (T)] *See: bujari; marumba¹; nyiwang.*

galan-galan₁ *adj.* short. [culluncullun (Lg)]

Galan-galan₂ *n.* Wellington Point. *possibly lit.* 'cloudy'. [Cullen Cullen (M)] *See: galan.*

Galangga *n.* common woman's name. [Kalangga (L)]

Galanggaba *n.* common man's name. [Kalanggaba (L)]

Galbin *n.* woman's name. [Gulpin (Kd); Gulpin (S)]

galbuny *n.* lyrebird. [*Menura sp.*]. [caboon (Ca); galbunya (J)]

galga *n.* small amount, drop (of liquid). possibly one's share or 'cut' of food or drink. [culga 'drop' (Lg)] *See: galgal.*

galgal *Variant: galga.* *v.* cut. [kaii, kabari, kulkurri (Ja); culca 'cut', culga 'drop' (Lg); kulku (R); kapa, kabal (W); kābari, kai'i, kul'kūrri (Wa)]

Galgali *n.* woman's name. *lit.* galga-li 'cuts herself'. [Colcolly (G)] *See: galgal; -li².*

galgaribin *n.* grass-bugle reeds, necklace made from grass-bugle reed seeds. [kalgree-pin (Cl); kulgrīppin (G); kalgree pin, kulgaripin (Ja); calgarpin (Lg); kaiirbin (R); kulgaripin (Ro); kai'-ir-bin, kalgurpin (Wa)] *See: -bin.*

galgaribin ganai *n.* reed spear. *lit.* 'reed spear'. [cullgery pim cansi (Ln)] *See: bilara; -bin; bulan¹; galgaribin; ganai; jagany; jibalang.*

galgulang *n.* noisy friarbird. [*Philemon corniculatus*]. [calcoollang (B); galgulan (H); c'alcool'ang (M); gulcoolung (We)]

galguru *Variant: galgur.* *n.* yam-stick. [kalgur (Ja); kalgooro (W); kal'gūr (Wa)]

-gali *deriv.* very, plenty, typified by.
[gul, kully (Ha); cully (Hi); kolle, kulle (R);
küllë (Wa)]

gali₁ *v.* dance. *lit.* ga-li ‘dance ourselves’.
[kallee (Cl); kallee (Ja)] *See:* -li².

gali₂ *n.* skin removed from corpse. [gali
(Ba)] *See:* damil; yun-yun.

galiba *v.* sew. [galepa (Lg)]

Galigural *n.* possibly Breakfast Creek.
[Kulligral (Bd)] *See:* Yuwargara.

galil *n.* finger, toe. [gallil (Lg)]

galimal *Variant:* **galima.** *v.* punish.
[kalimul (R); kalliamarra ‘fear’ (T)]

Galimbin₁ *n.* man’s name. [Cullimpine
(Ha)]

Galimbin₂ *n.* Wild Horse Mt.
[Kullimpin (Be); Cullimpine (Ha)] *See:* -bin.

galin *adj.* sharp, strong. [cullan ‘sharp’
(Lg); galine ‘strong’ (M)] *See:* bandara.

galinda *n.* small-eyed snake. [*Cryptophis
nigrescens*]. [kallinda ‘black snake ... with slaty-
coloured abdomen ... very poisonous’ (Le)]

Galindabin *n.* Ashgrove. *lit.* galinda-bin
‘place of small-eyed snake’. [Kallindarbin (Bd)]
See: -bin; galinda.

Galinggral *n.* waterhole in Fortitude
Valley. *Anth:* ‘Fortitude Valley Station area’
(Bd). [Kullingral (Bd)]

galubal *Variant:* **galuba.** *v.* cough.
[cooloothal (B); callopel (Le); callopal (Lg)]

galuma *adv.* long ago. [kaloma (Ja);
kaloma (M); kalōma (R); kal’ōma (Wa)]

gama *v.* break. [gumma (Bn); cumma (M);
kama (R)] *See:* banggany.

gamadan *n.* policeman, possibly from
English ‘Commandant’. [gamadan (H)]
See: buliman; dabingbila; mug-mug.

gamagu *excl.* here it is! [comago (Lg)]
See: =gu; ngaranga.

gamalgalam *n.* willie wagtail. [*Rhipidura
leucophrys*]. [gumulkulum (Be)] *See:* jin.giri; jin.
gilinggan.

gamang *n.* lungs. [cummong (Lg)]
See: bугuru; dalu.

Gambal *n.* Condamine River group.
[Cumbal (Lg)] *See:* -bul.

Gambalgari *n.* name of language at
Amity Point. [gambalgari (H)]

gambangga *n.* scarification pattern of
the Amity Point people. [cambongcare
(Lg)]

Gambara *n.* alternate name for
Bummiera (Brown Lake). *Anth:* the
preferred name for Brown Lake is Bummiera.
[gambara (H); Canyabra (M)] *See:* Bamira.

gambarju *n.* hoop pine. [*Araucaria
cunninghamii*]. [gumbarto (E); gambarto (Ja);
gambarto (Lg); kumbartcho (M); kum’bardhū
(Wa)] *See:* bugal; buunyi; dandardam; juunbal.

Gambarjubin *n.* Pine Mt. *lit.* gambarju-
bin ‘place of hoop pines’. [Kambratchabin (S)]
See: -bin; gambarju.

gambu *n.* shipworm; cobra grub.
Anth: edible ‘grub’, actually a bivalve mollusc
[*Teredo navalis*]. [combo (Hp); kam’bo (Wa)]
See: dundim; ganyi.

gambugi *n.* slender yabby. [*Cherax
dispar*]. [cumbookie ‘freshwater crayfish’ (M)]

Gambugiba *n.* Vulture St ‘near the
Dry Dock’ in Brisbane. *lit.* gambugi-
ba ‘place of yabbies’, named by whites.
[Cumbooquepa (M)] *See:* -ba⁴; gambugi.

Gambula *n.* man’s name. [Compulla
(MMEIC)]

gamdung *adj.* soft, wet. [camdoong (Lg)]

Gamgagulum *n.* Chinatown.
[Gomcag’ooloom ‘where chinks are’ (M)]

Gamil *n.* moiety. [Kamil (Clark 1916)]
See: Gabai².

gaming *n.* mother’s brother. *Anth:*
Gaming ‘Uncle’ is a term of respect for a male
Elder. [car-ming ‘uncle’ (Ha); garnill (Hi);
cumming (Lg); koeming (N); kame (W)]

gaminggan *n.* father's mother. [gar-ming-jin 'father's mother' (Ha); ganilcan 'grandmother, aunt' (Lg); kũm'ingũn (Wa)]
See: -gan².

Gamu *n.* woman's name. [Cummo (B); Cummou (W)]

Gamunyar *n.* person's name.
[Camoonyeree, Caimmooneree, Cammooneree (B)]

-gan₁ *deriv.* denotes an animal, state, or time span characterised by a property.
[cun (Hi); kan (L); gur (La)]

-gan₂ *Variant: -gin. deriv.* feminine suffix. [gan (H); gan (Hi); gun (R); kun (W); gũn (Wa)]

gana₁ *adj.* thirsty. [kunna (Ha); cadna (Lg); cadna (M); kudna (W)]

gana₂ *v.* hear, think, understand. [gana (MMEIC)] See: winanga.

ganai *n.* war spear, reed spear, fishing spear. [cunnayr (D); cunna (Fi); canna (G); genere (Hi); kannai 'scrub sapling spear; fishing spear' (Ja); connoi (Lg); canay (M); gunnai (R); ganai (Ro); kana (T); kuni (W); kãn'nai (Wa)]
See: bilara; bulan¹; jagany; jibalang.

Ganaiba *n.* Canaipa on Russell Island.
Anth: the farmers here shot many Aboriginal people, whose spears were left on the ground (MMEIC, Aunty Margaret Iselin); *lit.* ganai-ba 'place of spears'. [ganaba (H); caneipa, kunipa (W)] See: -ba⁴; ganai.

ganaibira *n.* type of ironbark.
[*Eucalyptus sp.l.* incorporates ganai 'war spear'. [kaneĩ perah (Le)] See: bigara; ganai; jana; janduru; jum-jum; nyandala.

ganajara *n.* drought. *lit.* gana-jara 'thirsty-earth'. [kunjarra (Bd)] See: gana¹; jara.

ganal *n.* brushtail possum (female). [gunnal (Le)] See: gubi¹; widiging.

Ganalbin *n.* Canalpin on Stradbroke, probably named after white contact. [Canalpin (Fison 1889)] See: -bin.

ganangur *adv.* like this, thusly, in this manner. [kan-nang-ur (M)]

Ganara *n.* hill on Moreton Island.
[Ganara (CW)]

ganaral *n.* rifle. [ganaral (H)] word origin unknown. See: dulubin¹.

ganarin *n.* rushes. [gunurren (Bn)]

Ganarinbin *n.* place on Stradbroke between Tuleenderly Creek and Wallen Wallen Creek, north of Wurangbila.

lit. ganarin-bin 'place of rushes'; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Gunurren Pin (Bn)]
See: Balun.giny; -bin; ganarin.

Ganarumba *n.* man's name.
[Kunaroombar (W)]

gandandi *adj; adv.* slow, slowly.
[gandanti (E); gandanti (Ja); gandanti (Lg)]
See: yan.gua.

gandarba *n.* scorpion. [cun-dar-ba (Ha)]
See: duiwai.

gangga *n.* eastern osprey. [*Pandion haliaetus cristatus*]. [kunka (M)]

gang-gang₁ *n.* egg. from English egg. [gõŋ gõŋ (gõŋgõŋ) (H); gung gung (Ha); congõn (Ln); kunggung (M); kongkong (W); kong²-kong (Wa)]

gang-gang₂ *n.* mullet (male). [cong cong (Lg)] See: dilgam; ngandagal¹.

ganggirbany *Variant: ganggirba. v.* die. *lit.* ganggiri-bany 'become dead'. [kungirpun (R)] See: baluny; -bany; bang; ganggiri.

ganggiri *Variant: ganggir. adj; n.* dead. [kunglary (Ln); cangeerie, gangeerie, ganggeerie (M); kungir (R); kangere, kungera (W)]
See: baluny; bang.

ganggirma *v.* kill. *lit.* ganggiri-ma 'make dead'. [angirma (Lg); kungirmu (R)]
See: bumagarla; ganijada; ganggiri; -ma.

ganggun-gun *n.* kookaburra. [*Dacelo novaeguineae*]. [googargun (Hi); cangoongoon (Ln); kang-goon-goon (M); kang'gangan (Wa); gookgõgun (We)] See: gaguwan.

Ganginyangin *n.* Moreton Island.

[Kungen-Yungen, Cung-an-yung-an (M)]

See: **Murgambin**.

Gangula *n.* possibly D'Aguilar.

[Kongoola (Bd)]

gani₁ *n.* skull, head. [gudnee 'cobbera' (Lg)]

gani₂ *v.* tie. [gani (Ba)] See: **nany**.

ganibagu *n.* widower. [gani-ba-gu (Ba)]

See: **burgun**.

ganibawininigan *n.* widow. [gani-ba-

winingin; wihninaikoen (Ba)] See: **-gan**².

ganijada *v.* kill. [ganijata (MMEIC)]

See: **bumagarla**; **ganggirma**.

ganin *n.* small fig. [*Ficus sp.*]. *Anth:* tasty

edible figs (FNSI). [ganin (H); kunnin (Ja);

kunnin (R); gunnin (We)] See: **galamang**;

ganin.gar; **gurai**; **jambal**; **murabal**; **nguwanga**;

nyada.

Ganinbinbila *n.* Breakfast Creek

Point. *lit.* ganin-bin-bila 'having places with

figs'. [Ganan-binbilla (CW)] See: **-bila**; **-bin**;

ganin.

ganin.gar *n.* small fig. [*Ficus sp.*].

[cunninre 'small fig tree' (Lg)] See: **galamang**;

ganin; **gurai**; **jambal**; **murabal**; **nguwanga**;

nyada.

gangingira gidar *n.* native hop bush.

[*Dodonaea triquetra*]. [kaningira kidtar (B)]

See: **gin-ginga**.

ganinjibuwari *n.* marriage. *incorporates*

buwa 'marry'. [canindboary (Ln); caneenjee

booarrie (M)] See: **buwa**.

ganjabai *n.* wild arrowroot. [*Canna*

indica]. *Anth:* young tubers are edible.

[cungeboy (Yerrilee 1921)]

ganjiil *n.* corroboree. [cunjeel (CW)]

See: **gawabiri**; **ngari**²; **yiya**; **yuwar**.

ganjil *n.* forest oak. [*Allocasuarina torulosa*].

[gunjil (Ba)] See: **buranda**; **gundiba**; **yarara**.

Ganju *n.* man's name. [Kunjo (W)]

ganul₁ *adj; adv.* indoors, inside. [gonool

(Lg)]

Ganul₂ *n.* Dividing Range. *lit.* 'inside'.

[Gunool (Be)] See: **ganul**¹.

ganya *n.* tent-like structure built for

one person. [gunyah (Bl); gapa, gapi (H);

goannar (T)] See: **ngumbi**¹.

ganyagu *v.* go home. *lit.* ganya=gu 'seek

one's tent'. [gapigu (H)] See: **ganya**; =**gu**.

ganyara₁ *Variant: ganyar. quant.* one,

someone, alone. [canyahra, kamarah (Cl);

ganar (E); cun nara (Ha); kunnar, kamarah,

ganar (Ja); kanyara (L); kamarah, karawo (La);

ganar, cannara (Lg); cunnergh (Ln); goonahra,

canyahra (M); kunnar (R); kamarah (Su); kalim

(T); kunara (W); kun'nar, gan'ar (Wa)] See: **yaja**.

ganyara₂ *n.* crocodile. [*Crocodylus sp.*].

lit. 'one'. [kunyurra (Ca); canyahra 'From

Townsville to Cooktown' (M)]

ganyardi *adj; adv.* to one mass or heap,

together. *lit.* ganyar-di 'to one location'.

[ganar-di (Ba)] See: **dalagan**; **-di**; **ganyara**¹.

ganyi *n.* shipworm; cobra grub. [*Teredo*

navalis]. [kan-yi (Ja); kan'yī (Wa)] See: **dundim**;

gambu.

gara₁ *n.* shell. [gara (H)] See: **dinggal**²;

guumbi¹; **magul**²; **walamgan**.

gara₂ *n.* grey kangaroo (female).

[*Macropus giganteus*]. [carar, bara (L)]

See: **dalam**; **giriwan**; **guruuman**; **mari**¹; **yima**.

garabi₁ *n.* white working man. from

English croppie 'convict labourer'. [croppie (Fi);

karapi (L)] See: **dagai**; **daranyjin**.

Garabi₂ *n.* creek in Fortitude Valley.

Anth: running from Bridge St along the N side

of Wickham St to Galinggral (Bd). [Kurrabi

(Bd)] See: **Galinggral**; **garabi**¹.

Gara-gara *n.* Karragarra Island. *lit.*

'many shells'. [Karrag'-a-ra (We)] See: **gara**¹.

Gara-garanganbili *n.* Bartley's Hill.

[Karakara Onbili 'Swan and Bartley's Hill';

Karakaranpinbilli 'Newstead' (Bd)] See: **bili**;

gara².

Garaji *n.* Currigee on South Stradbroke Island. [Currigee (CW); garaʒi (H)]

garal *n.* beach stone-curllew. [*Esacus magnirostris*]. [garal (H); gurrell (We)]
See: **buwalgan**; **gariyagan**; **guwir**.

garal-garal *n.* bone. [geralgeral (Ja); gir'al-gir'al (We)] See: **darigany**; **ding**; **jirban**.

garamgalgal *n.* tulip satinwood. [*Rhodospaera rhodanthema*]. [curumgulgal 'satin wood' (Ca)]

garan₁ *Variant: garan-garan.* *n.* Moreton Bay ash. [*Corymbia tessellaris*]. *Anth:* burns without smoke (Wi). [curran curran (B); gor-rum (Ha); gurran (Le); kuran (M); kuran' (Wa)]

garan₂ *n.* ropy coastal vine called 'sea charlie'. *Anth:* horizontal vines used for lacing a camp. [garran (M)]

garanba *v.* bathe. [carunpa (Lg)]

Garanbang *n.* large waterhole (Fletcher's). *lit.* garan-bang 'dead ash tree'. *Anth:* White Swamp, N.S.W. [Curranbong (Ha)]

Garanbin *n.* woman's name. [Garanpin (M); Kuranpin (W)]

Garanbinbila *n.* the point in Newstead Park. *lit.* garan-bin-bila 'having places with vines'. [Garanbiribilla (M); Garranbinbilla, Karakaran-pinbilli (S)] See: **-bila**; **-bin**; **garan**².

garangam *n.* gentleman. possibly related to **garang-garang** 'clothing'; cognate with Yugambeh kamanan 'head man' (Sh). [krung num, kurr nung (Ha); garrnarron (Hi); goeranam (L)] See: **garang-garang**; **garangamgan**.

garangamgan *n.* gentlewoman. *lit.* garangam-gan 'gentleman-woman'. [garrnarroncun (Hi)] See: **-gan**²; **garang-garang**; **garangam**.

Garangan *n.* long expanse of pools and fens. [Karrüngun (G)]

garang-garang *n.* cloak, clothes, blanket. [grang-grang (Bl); granggran (Fi); greng greng 'skins or clothes' (G); karanggaran (Ln); garang-garang 'skins' (MB); geranggerang (R)] See: **bumbaru**; **gubi garang-garang**.

garany *Variant: gara.* *v.* throw, fall, go down, set (of the sun). [kurrai (Ja); carreen 'through', carreen 'fall down' (Lg); carran (M); kurrai (R); kar'rai (Wa)] See: **biya**.

garara *Variant: garar.* *n.* black cockatoo. [*Calyptorhynchus sp.*]. [karara, karër (Ja); karara, karër (R); kar'ara, kar'er (Wa)] See: **balan**; **biliyagan**; **biluwala**; **gaiyara**; **giwang**; **jarbal**.

Garbanban *n.* Canoe Creek group. [Corbonpan (Lg)] See: **-ban**.

gargan *Variant: garga.* *v.* bite. [gär'gan (We)] See: **baada**; **gaiya**.

gar-gar *n.* type of gum. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [gargar (E); gargar (Ja); gorr gorr (Le); gargar (Lg)] See: **baniri**; **gilumbir**.

gargun *n.* large kingfisher. [cargoon (Ca); kargon (M)]

garguru *n.* grass tree. [*Xanthorrhoea sp.*]. [kurgaroo (G); kalgoro, kolgoro (Le); cargoora (M)] See: **bulirbin**; **dagabin**¹; **ngilarun**¹; **winbulin**¹.

Gari *n.* common man's name. *Anth:* especially common on K'Gari (Fraser Island); possible loan from English 'Curry'. [Colly (B); gari (H)]

gariiba *n.* tide. [greeba (E); greeba (Ja); greeba, garebah (Lg)] See: **jargariiba**¹; **yunggariiba**.

garing *n.* maiden's blush. [*Sloanea australis*]. [kareeing (Mac)]

garil *n.* wallaby (female). [carril (Ha); garrill (Hi); garil (L); körril 'female paddimelon' (Le)] See: **bugul**; **bangui**; **jamban**; **magun**; **wangari**; **wangun**.

Gariwariba *n.* man's name. [Curreeurryba (W)]

gariyagan *n.* brolga. [*Antigone rubicunda*]. [gariagan (H); gurigan 'beach stone-curlew' (MMEIC); gurreeargan (We)] *See:* **junggi**; **gilil-gilil**; **gundurgan**.

garuba *n.* another. [garba (E); carrobba (Ha); kurruba 'another', kurruga 'second' (Ja); garba (Lg); kurruga (R); kur'rugā (Wa)] *See:* **bularam**¹.

garubabany *Variant: garubaba. v.* crowd, throng. *lit.* garuba-bany 'one becomes another'. [kūrūkaba (R)]

garuda *n.* red-bark tree. [garuda (Ba)]

garulban *adj.* tired. [garu:iban, caroolpan, caroolcan (M)] *See:* **gawanwalunbina**.

garumbin *n.* type of plant. possibly from Yugambeh karambin 'pine', the origin of Currumbin place name (Sh). [caroombin (Lg)] *See:* **-bin**.

garwaligu *adv.* time past, yesterday. possibly from English 'good while ago' (Ja). [garwaliko (E); garwaliko (Ja); garwaiko (Lg)] *See:* **ngunuwara**.

Garwang *n.* crossing near Minto Crag. [Kurr-wong (Ha)]

gau *excl.* hey, stop, wait! [cao 'an expression of surprise', cahoo 'wait' (Lg); kahu! 'stop!' (R)] *See:* **gagalum**.

Gaubanbi *n.* Rosewood. *lit.* 'scrub place'. [Cowbanpy (S)] *See:* **-bin**.

gaura-gaura *adj.* too cold. [cowra-cowra (Lg)] *See:* **dan-dan**; **yigil**.

gawabiri *n.* corroboree. from English 'corroboree' borrowed from Dharug. [caubiree (Lg)] *See:* **ganjiil**; **ngari**²; **yiya**; **yuwar**.

gawal *n.* scrub turkey. [*Alectura lathami*]. [gumbul (Ha); kao-al (Ja); kao-al 'cock-of-wood' (R)] *See:* **wagun**¹.

gawan₁ *n.* blood. [gawan gawan (H); kaoun, giwor, kaoin (Ja); ganden, gaudn (L); kaoun (Ln); cow-woon (M); kaoūn, giwūr (R); kakke (T); kowan, kowan (W); giwūr, kā'ōūn (Wa)] *See:* **guji**².

gawan₂ *Variant: gawa. v.* love. [gawan (Ba)] *See:* **daligamana**.

gawanduwanbin *n.* red-leaved shrub. *incorporates* gawan 'red'. [gurantuanpin (R)] *See:* **-bin**; **gawan**¹.

gawan-gawan₁ *adj.* red. *lit.* 'blood-blood'. [gawa gawa (H); kaoinkaoin (Ja); cowoon-cowoon (Lg); kau-ni kau-ni, cowan (M); kaoïnkaoïn (R); kuttingae 'red' (T); gowen-gowen (We)] *See:* **gawan**¹.

gawan-gawan₂ *n.* orange mangrove; red mangrove. *lit.* 'red'. [*Bruguiera gymnorhiza* or *Rhizophora stylosa*]. *Anth:* roots were used to make boomerangs (FNSI) [cowwoyn 'gum' (D); gawa gawa (H); kau-ni kau-ni, cowan (M); kaoïnkaoïn (R); gowen-gowen (We)] *See:* **baragany**²; **birban**; **gawan**¹; **jirabang**¹; **yabun**.

Gawan-gawan₃ *n.* the red part of Redcliffe, also the name of Cowan Cowan on Moreton Island. [Kau-in-kau-in 'the red part of Redcliffe' (Bd)] *lit.* 'red'. *See:* **gawan-gawan**¹.

gawanwalunbina *adj.* tired, lazy. *possibly lit.* gawan wali-bila 'having bad blood'. [cowen wollunbine (Lg)] *See:* **-bila**; **garulban**; **gawan**¹; **wali**.

gawany *Variant: gawa. v.* drive, chase, follow. [kawane (R)]

gawibiba *adj.* ready. [cohipeppa, cobebeppu (Lg)]

gaya *n.* power. [kaia (R)] *See:* **gayabandar**.

gayabandar *n.* person of power. *lit.* gaya-bandar 'great man (of) power'. [kaiabunda, kaiabundu (R)] *See:* **bandar**; **gaya**; **nan.gur**.

gaya guriliyidal *n.* hibiscus, kurrajong. [kaya kurrilii-i-dall 'Hibiscus (Coorjaong)' (Le)]

gayanggan *n.* shark. [gay-ang-gan (CW)] *See:* **burambigara**; **buwai**; **gura-guragan**; **nirang**.

gayawur *n.* rainbow. *incorporates* gaya 'power'. [kai-ao-ur (Ja); kai-ao-ur, kai-ao-ūr (R); kai'aōūr (Wa)] *See:* **gaya**.

gi *n.* nail. [gi (H)]

giba₁ *n.* initiated male youth. [kipper (B); kipper (Bl); kipper (Cl); kipperah (D); kipper (E); kipure (Fi); gibar (H); kippa (Ha); kippa (Ja); kipper (Lg); kipper, kippar (Ln); kippa (M); kipper (MB); kiper (N); kippa (R); gibber 'chief' (T); kipper (W); kip'pa (Wa)]
See: **bujiri**; **duwangjin**; **gumingguny**.

giba₂ *v.* camp. [gibba 'camp here tonight' (Ln)] See: **dimany**; **jalubaluba**; **ngagamwaga**.

Gibamandin *n.* inlet between Mathieson Park and Sweeney Reserve.
Anth.: excellent fishing site (Bd); *lit.* giba-mandin 'fishing net of initiated youth(s)'. [Givermandin (Bd)] See: **giba**¹; **mandin**¹.

Gibara *n.* Keperra. *lit.* 'place of initiated youths' (S). [Keperra (S)] See: **giba**¹.

Gibarum *n.* hole near Bruckner's sawmill on Bruckner Hill Rd in Dugandan. [Gib-bearum (Ha)]

Gibiba *n.* creek on Stradbroke between Tuleenderly Creek and Wallen Wallen Creek, north of Ganarin-bin. [Geebeebah (Bn)] See: **-ba**⁴.

gibing-gibing *n.* oystercatcher.
[*Haematopus sp.l.*] [kgibbiring (B); kibbing kibbing (M)]

gibiri *n.* pretty-face wallaby, whip-tail wallaby. [*Macropus parryi*]. [que berie (Ha)]
See: **bugul**; **bangui**; **jamban**; **garil**; **magun**; **wangari**; **wangun**.

gibun *n.* moon. [kibbom (Ja); kibbun (Ln)]
See: **baabun**; **gilan**².

gidibila *n.* light. [gidibila (H); kittibilla (Ja); kittibilla (M); kittibilla (R); kitte (T); kit'tabil'la (Wa)] See: **dalin**; **jalungai**.

Gidilbin *n.* man's name. [Giddeal Bean (Ha)]

giga *n.* shoulder. [kika, kicka (Ja); kiker (N); kikka, gikka (R); kik'ka (Wa); gityure (We)]

Gigabira *n.* Durundur (Woodford)-area group. *lit.* 'shoulder people'. [Keccooyburra (Lg); Giggaburra (M)] See: **-bira**; **giga**.

gigirilbin *n.* herb. [këgirelpin (R)]
See: **-bin**.

gijaambalgin *n.* frigate bird. [*Fregata ariel*]. [ketchambulgan (M)]

giji *Variant: giji-giji.* *n.* crab's eye, precatory bean. [*Abrus precatorius*]. *Anth.*: poisonous; medicinal use for unwanted pregnancy; seeds used for decoration (FNSI). [giddee giddee (CW); gidgee (FNSI)]
See: **bulumbir**; **magarabal**; **yugam**.

gijigagari *n.* clam. [gijigagari (H)]
See: **yugari**.

Gijiri *n.* woman's name. [Kidgeree (B)]

gijubal *Variant: gijuba.* *v.* spit. [kezupal (Lg)] See: **mali**.

gijur *adj.* short. [gijur (Ba)] See: **biribi**; **jalgal**; **narang**¹; **ngambara**; **nala**.

gil *Variant: gi.* *v.* urinate. [gil (H); keel 'to piss' (Lg); geel (M)] See: **jalang**; **nya**.

gila₁ *n.* dingo's tail ornament worn on headband. [killar (Fi); killā (G); gilla (Ja); gilla (Ro); gil'la (Wa)] See: **dinggil**.

gila₂ *n.* large dark bee; its high-quality honey. *possibly* [*Apis mellifera*]. [gila (H); killa (Ma)] See: **banjin**¹; **jalaman**; **gabai**¹; **guja**¹; **gunidar**; **mabi**¹; **nagi**.

Gilajin *n.* Mt Alford and its caretakers. *lit.* gilān-jin 'crescent moon people'. [Gillaydan (Be); Gailladin, Gillyaydan (S)] See: **gilan**²; **-jin**.

gilalan *n.* little girl. [killalān (Ja); killalan, killalān (R)] See: **gin**; **gingali**; **nyaramgan**.

gilan₁ *Variant: gilin.* *n.* fingernail. [gillin (Cl); killin (Fi); killin 'fingers', gillin 'nails' (Ja); gillen (M); kilinn (N); killin, gillin (R); gillin (We)] See: **magara**.

gilan₂ *Variant: gilin.* *n.* crescent moon.

[gillaydan (Be); gillan (Cl); kibbom (E); gillan (Fi); gilán, gilen, gíalan, gíalal (H); geelen (Hi); killen, gillen (Ja); gilen (L); killin (Lg); gillan, keelen (Ln); kilen, gillenn 'the new moon' (M); killen (R); gillen (Su); gallan (Th); gilen (W); kil'len (Wa); gelen (We); gilin (Wu)]

See: baabun; gibun.

gilangan *Variant: gilanga.* *v.* turn.

[gillünjin (R)]

gilan-gilan₁ *n.* fishhook. *lit.* 'moon-moon'. [killin killin (Lg)] *See: gilan*².

gilan-gilan₂ *v.* fish. [gillen-gillen (Bl); gilenkilen (Ha)]

gilawara *n.* turpentine tree. [killa wara (Mac)] *See: bulurjambin*¹.

Gilba *n.* boy's name. [Gilpa (B)]

gilbumba₁ *adj.* acceptable skin group for marriage; 'straight' marriage.

[gilbumpa, gilboompá (CW)] *See: gilgamari.*

Gilbumba₂ *n.* Hill at Bowen Bridge Road. *lit.* 'acceptable skin group for marriage'.

[gilbumpa, gilboompá 'location of Garrick's house' (CW)] *See: gilbumba*¹.

gilgamari *Variant: dal gilgamari.* *adj.* acceptable skin group for marriage; 'straight' marriage.

[gilgamari (H); dal gilgamari 'Aboriginal marriage system' (MMEIC)] *See: gilbumba*¹.

gilil-gilil₁ *n.* black-necked stork, jabiru. from Mibiny gilin-gilin.

[*Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*]. [kilil kilil (M); killil-killil (Wa)] *See: junggi; gariyagan; gundurgan.*

Gilil-gilil₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'black-necked stork'. [Killil Killil (B); Killil-killil (W)] *See: gilil-gilil*¹.

giling *n.* neck. [gilen (H); jul-line (Ha); gilleng (We)] *See: dur-dur; ngaran*¹.

gilumbir *n.* type of gum. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [gillumbir (R)] *See: baniri; gar-gar.*

Gilwanba *n.* Nundah racecourse.

[Gilwunpa (CW)] *See: -ba*⁴.

gima *n.* type of bandicoot. [kimi 'marsupial rat found amongst rocks in scrubby areas' (Le); kibmah 'a kind of bandicoot' (Lg)]

gimbi *n.* stinging tree. [*Dendrocnide moroides*]. *Anth:* dangerous plant; do not touch (MMEIC). [gimbi (H); gimpa (M)]

*See: baragany*¹; burjin.

Gimbujil *n.* man or boy's name. [Gim pudgil (Ha)]

gimunggan *n.* friend. appears to incorporate the feminine suffix -gan.

[geemoong-gan (M); woentimingo (N); kimmoman (P)] *See: banji; -gan*²; magiiba; nyungin.

gin *n.* girl. [gin (B); gin (H); ginn, kin (Ha); kin (Ja); gin (L); keen (Ln); kehn 'virgin' (N); kin, kin (R); gin, kin (Wa); gin (We)]

See: jundal; nyaramgan.

gina *v.* grind a knife. [gidna (Lg)]

ginabulum *n.* type of tree. [kidnabullum (R)]

ginairanda *n.* frilled lizard. [ginairrunda (Bd)] *See: binanggurung*¹; nyara.

ginbin *n.* Eurasian coot. [*Fulica atra*]. [ginbin (M)]

Ginbul *n.* man's name. [Kynpool (B)]

ginbun *n.* bream. [*Acanthopagrus sp.*]. [kinburn (B)] *See: dun.gala; man.gal; ngalan*¹.

Ginda *n.* man's name. [Kinta (W)]

gindal *n.* stone. [gindall (Fi)] *See: darau; mulu*¹; nalanggira.

Gindara₁ *n.* hill on Moreton Island. [Kindara, Gindara (CW); kindara (W)]

Gindara₂ *n.* woman's name. [Kindara, Gindara (CW); kindara (W)]

Gindariba *n.* man's name. [Gindareeba (W)]

gindigan *n.* joking around. *lit.* gindin-gan 'laughing time'. [gindigfan (H)] *See: -gan*¹; gindin.

gindin *Variant: gindi.* *v.* laugh, joke. [gindi (Cl); kindänné (E); gindi (H); gindi, kindanne (Ja); kindlinn'I, kinda (Lg); gindi (Su); kindei (T); gindan (W)]

gingali *n.* little girl. *lit.* gin-gali 'very much a girl'. [gingali (H)] *See: -gali; gin; gilalan.*

gingga *n.* night owl. [kinka (M)]
See: duribang¹; gum-gum; nyinggal;
wumanggan².

ginggal munyi biriba₁ *n.* honey bulrush, its smell. [*Typha sp.*]. [kinggalmooneyepirriba (M); kingal moonji pimba (W)]

Ginggal Munyi Biriba₂ *Variant: Ginggal.* *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'honey bulrush'. [Kinggalmooneyepirriba (M); Kingal moonji pimba (W)] *See: ginggal munyi biriba¹.*

ging-ging *n.* itch, prickly heat. [giggle-giggle 'itchy, prickly heat' (Bl); gingging (J); kingking 'prickly heat or itch' (Lg)]

Gin.gibin *n.* woman's name. [Keen. gibbin (Ha)]

gin-gin₁ *n.* children, little girls. [kinkin 'a girl' (Lg); kin-kin (W)] *See: jajam; mulam; nyaramgan; nyamal.*

gin-gin₂ *n.* scarlet robin. [*Petroica boodangi*]. [gengin (H); ghen ghen (We)]

gin-ginga *n.* native hop bush. [*Dodonaea triquetra*]. *Anth:* leaves and hops soaked to make mead; when the hop bush flowers, oysters are at their best (FNSI). [kin gin ga (CW)]
See: ganingira gidar.

ginin *n.* sandfly, mosquito. [kinnen (M); kin'nen (Wa)]

ginyinggara *n.* oyster. [gijnigin gijniger, gjngirga, gjngirgar (H); kin-yingga (Ja); kingingera (Ln); keenyingurra (M); ginyingarra, kinyingarra (W); kin'yungā (Wa)] *See: guumbi¹; ningi-ningi¹.*

gira₁ *n.* dry earth, sand, country, north. [gira (H); gira (Ja); kirri, geera (M); girar (R); goyarra (T); kir'ra, gir'ar (Wa)]
See: jagun¹; jara; yarang¹.

gira₂ *n.* rum. from Gabi-Gabi gira 'fire' (Bell 1994). [gira (H); geera (Ha)] *See: bira.*

Gira₃ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'north' or 'country'. [Gee-ra (CW); Geera (W)] *See: gira¹.*

giraaman *n.* flying fox. [grammon (Bl); ciraumon (D); giraman (H); graymon (Ha); gramman (Ja); kiddemmon (Le); kraamon (Lg); kieraman (W); girra'man (Wa); gurranum (We)]

giram *adv; n.* across. [kireum (Lg); kirgüm, kirumt (R)] *See: ngulumari.*

giran *n.* scrub tick. [geerrun (Ha)]

girawali₁ *adj.* split, broken. *lit.* gira-wali 'bad place'. [kerwalli (Ja); ker'walli (Wa)]

Girawali₂ *n.* high part of Shorncliffe. *lit.* 'broken'. [Ker Walli (Bd)] *See: gira¹;*
girawali¹; wali.

girba *adj.* small. [cerpa (Ln)] *See: biribi; jalgal; narang¹; ngambar; nala.*

girgal *n.* fibula. [geergul (Lg)] *See: jirban.*

Girgamban *n.* South Brisbane group. [Kircumpun (Lg)] *See: -ban; giram.*

girigan *n.* blackbutt. [*Eucalyptus pilularis*]. *Anth:* bark used for covering huts (DF) and making buckets sealed with wax (Wi); when the blackbutt is in flower, it means that parrot fish are in the bay. [girigan (H); gira (T); geregun (We)] *See: binarwin; mandili.*

Girila *n.* woman's name. [Kerella (G)]

giriman *n.* body. [kereman (T)]

giriwan *n.* grey creek kangaroo (male). [guttamon 'male swamp wallaby' (Ha); giriwon 'small kangaroo' (L); kiddibon, kiddewamm 'male little dark grey kangaroo' (Le)] *See: dalam; gara²; guruuman; mari¹; yima.*

giwa *Variant: giwa-giwa.* *n.* lace monitor. [*Varanus varius*]. [gu-air (Ha); gi-wer (Ja); kju-e (Le); guea (Lg); gewah gewah 'goanna in Moonjine' (M); giw'er (Wa)] *See: bara¹;*
walmuram¹; yaugira.

Giwabin *n.* the high part of Harper's Hill in the Cascade Gardens in Surfer's Paradise; Goanna Hill. *lit.* giwa-bin 'place of lace monitors'. [Gu-air bin (Ha)] *See:* **-bin**; giwa.

giwang *n.* white cockatoo. [keh Wong (M)] *See:* **balan**; **biliyagan**; **biluwala**; **gaiyara**; **garara**; **jarbal**.

giwara *adj.* white. [currarn (Ha); giwera (L)] *See:* **buba**².

giwarang *n.* white ant, termite. related to giwara 'white'. [giwerong (L)] *See:* **baigan**; **bigunjur**¹; **danmurin**; **galalang**; **giwara**; **mugara**²; **murin**.

giya *v.* sing, call. [kiana, gie (Lg); kia (M)]

giyagara *adj.* lazy. [kiagara (Lg)]

See: **gawanwalunbina**.

giyagarabany *adj.* unable. *lit.* giyagarabany 'become lazy'. [kiagarapan (Lg)]

See: **-bany**; **giyagara**.

giyali *v.* sing together, accompany singing. *lit.* giya-li 'sing ourselves'. [kiale (Lg); kialli (M)] *See:* **giya**; **-li**².

Giyambi *n.* old station hut on Fyffe's Plains near Coochin. [Ke-amby (Ha)]

giyi *adj.* lustful. [kiyi (Bl)]

=gu *clitic.* purposive clitic that indicates a goal. [co (E); gu (H); ga (Ha); go, gu (M); gu (R); go (W)]

guba₁ *v.* go on. [goovare (Hi); cobana (W)] *See:* **-nya**; **nyan**.

guba₂ *excl.* goodbye. *lit.* 'go on'; or, from English 'go away' (L). [go wa (L)] *See:* **yawai**².

guba₃ *n.* large white yam. [coobah (Bd)] *See:* **dadam**; **dam**¹; **diya-diya**; **madara**.

gubagil *adj.* old. [gubagil (J); coobagil (Lg)] *See:* **baji**¹.

gubalbin *n.* curlew sandpiper. [*Calidrus ferruginea*]. [goobalbin (M)]

gubama *v.* lead. *lit.* guba-ma 'make go on'. [coobamana 'to lead' (Lg)] *See:* **guba**¹; **-ma**; **-nya**.

gubang *n.* frog. [gubonj, goban] (H)]

See: **jaraagil**; **naji**; **wagal**.

gubargan *n.* blue-tongued lizard.

[*Tiliqua scincoides*]. [cubbargin (Ha); goobargan (Hi); goragan (Le); coobahgan (M)]

gubi₁ *n.* brushtail possum. [*Trichosurus vulpecula*]. [koopee (Cl); coopee (D); gabi (H); guppee 'forest possum' (Ha); goopy (Hi); ku-pi 'forest possum' (Ja); kupi (L); kuppi (Le); coopee (Lg); coopee, coope (Ln); kubbee (M); ku-pi (P); kubbi (R); goopee (W); kŭp'ŭ 'grey forest opossum' (Wa); gubi (Wu)] *See:* **gabala**¹; **ganal**; **widiging**.

gubi₂ *Variant: gubi-gubi.* *n.* wind.

[gubi (H); kubbee-kubbee (W); goobie (We)]

See: **buran**; **burging**; **dimbiny**¹; **dun.gai**;

junggai¹; **nyaban**; **winjia**.

Gubi₃ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'brushtail possum'. [Goo-bee (CW); Goobee (W)]

See: **gubi**¹.

Gubidabin *n.* Samford. *incorporates* -bin 'place' and possibly gubi 'possum'. [Kupidabin (Bd)] *See:* **-bin**; **gubi**¹.

gubi garang-garang *n.* possum cloak. *lit.* 'brushtail possum cloak'. [coopy grang grang (D)] *See:* **garang-garang**; **gubi**¹.

gubilban *Variant: gubilba.* *v.* set up. [coobilpun (Lg)]

gubu-guburan *n.* native raspberry.

Anth: edible (FNSI). [cooboorgooyri (B); kŭbbŭkubbŭran (R)] *See:* **malgam**; **yalabin**.

Guburabil₁ *n.* Fred Johnstone's homestead at Carney's Creek. [Cobrabil (Ha)]

Guburabil₂ *n.* man's name. [Cobrabil (Ha)]

Gubuuru *n.* Coopooroo, probably a corruption of Gulbuurum. ['Coor-poo-roo, with accent on the poo' (M)] *See:* **Gulbuurum**.

Gubuuru-Jagin *n.* South Brisbane group. [Coopooroo-jaggin (M)] *See:* **Gubuuru**; **Gulbuurum**.

guda₁ *n.* side of body, area to the side. [kutta (Ja); guta 'rib' (L); kutar (N); kutta (R); koota (W); kut'ta (Wa)]

guda₂ *n.* snake. [guttar (Ha); cootah (Hi)]
*See: bui*²; *juumgu*; *mulumgal*; *yuwan*.

Guda₃ *n.* person's name. *lit.* 'side'. [guda (Ba); guta (L); kutar (N); kutta (R); koota (W); kut'ta (Wa)]

Gudagiri *n.* man's name. [Kuttageeri (W)]

gudajirban *n.* rib. *lit.* guda-jirban 'side bone'. [kutahr-chirben (N)] *See: guda*¹; *jirban*.

gudal *n.* bushes. [kuddal (Ja); kuddal (R); kud'der (Wa)]

Gudanu *n.* man's name. [Gootenoo (W)]

gugi *n.* egg. from English egg. [gugi (H)]
*See: gang-gang*¹.

Gugin.gambal *n.* Dugandan railway station, hills and lagoons. [Coo-gen-cumbel (Ha)]

Gugingbul *n.* woman's name.
[Kukingboel (W)]

guibila magul *adj.* grey headed.
incorporates magul 'head'. [kui pille moggool]
*See: magul*¹; *magul buba bundal*.

guiyar₁ *n.* type of trevally, generic term for fish. [gurjar, gurar, guria, gurian (H); kuiyur (Ja); kuiyur, kooyar 'generic word for fish' (M); kuiyur (R)] *See: janbilbin*; *gulbural*.

guiyar₂ *n.* sun, day. [kuiyar (Ja); kuiyar (R)]
See: biigi.

guiying *n.* red clay. [guiying (Ja)] *See: guji*¹.

guja₁ *n.* small black native bee, its dark honey. [*Austroplebeia australis*]. [kgooodua (B); koonee-da (Cl); coochaw (D); guċa (H); cootcha (Hi); kootchar (Hk); ku-ta (Ja); kootsia, kuts'æ (L); coota (Lg); coocha (Ln); ku-lā (M); kũ'ta (Wa)] *See: banjin*¹; *jalaman*; *gabai*¹; *gila*²; *gunidar*; *mabi*; *nagi*.

Guja₂ *n.* Mt Coot-tha. *lit.* 'small native bee'. [Gootcha (M); Kuta, Gootcha (S)]
*See: guja*¹.

Gujabila *n.* Grandchester. *lit.* guja-bila 'having honey'. [Goojabila (S)] *See: -bila*; *guja*¹.

gujal *n.* gammon, nonsense, lie. [guċal, guċa (H)] *See: nyalang*.

gujalgal *n.* mischief, lying. *lit.* gujal-gan 'gammon time'. [guċalgalan (H)] *See: -gan*¹; *gujal*.

gujam *n.* flame, fire. [guċam (H); kuddum, kuiyum, goyum (Ja); kuddum, kuiyim (R)] *See: jalu*.

gujan *Variant: guja. v.* dare. [coojon (Ln)]

guji₁ *adj.* red clay used as paint. [coochie (Be); guċi (H); kootchin, godjeen (Ha); kutchi (Ja); kutchi (M); guiying (R); kutchin, kũr'chi, gui'dhing (Wa)] *See: guiying*.

guji₂ *adj.* red, the shade of red clay or red stone. [coochie (Be); guċi (H); kootchin, godjeen (Ha); kutchi (Ja); kutchi (M); guiying (R); kutchin, kũr'chi, gui'dhing (Wa)]
*See: gawan*¹.

guji₃ *n.* castor oil plant. [*Ricinus communis*]. *lit.* 'red'; *Anth:* introduced plant.
[kudgee (FNSD)]

Guji-gujiba *n.* Cuchiemudlo Island.
Anth: red paint was obtained here for corroborees (Bn); *lit.* guji-guji-ba 'red-red place'. [Goochee Goochee Pah (Bn); Goojinggoojingpa (M)] *See: -ba*⁴; *guji*¹; *Gujimulu*.

guji-gujin.gal *n.* native guava.
[*Eupomatia laurina*]. [kuide kuidencul 'small guava' (Lg)] *See: darum*.

Gujimulu *n.* Cuchiemudlo Island. *lit.* 'red stone'. [Cootchie Moodlo (B); Coochie Mudlow (Ln); Coodgee Mudlow (S); coodgee mudlow (W)] *See: guji*²; *Guji-gujiba*; *mulu*¹.

Gujin-gujin *n.* Coochin Station, red ridge near Wallace's Creek. *lit.* 'red-red'; Thomas Alford defined Coochin Coochin as 'many black swans'. [Coochin Coochin (Be); Kootchin Kootchin (Ha); Coochin Coochin (S)]
*See: guji*².

Gujira *n.* Ipswich. [Coodjirar (Be)]

gujiwang *n.* flea. [gujiwang (Ba)]

gujan *n.* dark, night. [guʃun (H); koodgoom (W); goojoon (We)] *See:* **ngunu**; **guring-guring**.

gujundabu *adv.* tomorrow, morning. [goojandabboo (M); koodgoondaboo (W); goojoonchebba (We)] *See:* **mulagu**¹; **ngunugaba**; **ngunuwara**.

gujung *n.* rock cod. [*Lotella rhacina*]. [coodjoong (B); coojung (M); goojung (We)] *See:* **duguu**.

gula₁ *n.* grass seed ground into flour. [goolah (Ga)]

gula₂ *n.* koala. from English koala borrowed from Dharug. [*Phascolarctos cinereus*]. [gula (H)] *See:* **dumbiribi**; **marangbi**.

gula₃ *adj.* angry, displeased. [coola (Bl); koola (E); koold, koola (Ja); koola (Lg)] *See:* **wagara**².

gulai *n.* woman's bag, dilly. a saltwater Yagara word (P). [kulai (P); goolay (W)] *See:* **bunbi**; **dili**¹.

gulambarun *n.* pied currawong. [*Strepera graculina*]. [qul-lamberoon (Ha); coolamberoon 'small whistling dove' (Le); caloomba (M)] *See:* **jarwang**; **mirum**.

gulbural *n.* fish like a trevally without scales and with poisonous fins. [cullbural 'trevally' (Bn); gu'l, gulbul (H)] *See:* **janbilbin**; **guiyar**¹.

gulburbin *n.* sea grass, dugong food. [cool-bool boorpin (CW); gulburbin (MMEIC)] *See:* **-bin**.

Gulbuurum *n.* Norman Creek; Annerley. *Anth:* probable source of English 'Coopooroo' (M); popular camping and fishing area (Bd). [Kulpurum 'vicinity of Cornwall and Juliette Streets' (Bd); Kulpurum 'Norman Creek' (S)]

guldán *n.* bottle tree. [*Brachychiton rupestris*]. [coolton (D)] *See:* **jinbigari**.

gulgal *n.* potato. [*Solanum tuberosum*]. [goolgul (Lg)]

gulgan₁ *n.* road, path. [gulgan 'camp' (J); coolgwan (Lg); gulwun, kulgun (R); kul'gun (Wa)] *See:* **bambar**; **dumba**.

Gulgan₂ *n.* route across Teviot Range. *lit.* 'path'. [Kulgun (S)] *See:* **gulgan**¹.

gulgilun.gin *Variant:* **gulgilun.gi**. *v.* go round about. [coolgilloon gin (Lg)]

gulimbi *n.* type of bluish-coloured pademelon (male). [koolembe (Le)] *See:* **gumang**.

gulmang₁ *n.* stone axe. [culmung, goolman (Ha); gul'man (Wa)] *See:* **binjilurar**; **mugim**; **nanggan**; **wagara**¹.

Gulmang₂ *n.* Mt Gulman. *lit.* 'axe'. [Goolman (S)] *See:* **gulmang**¹.

gulugan₁ *n.* pelican. [*Pelecanus conspicillatus*]. [coolooacan (Ln); coolooacan, kulukan (M)] *See:* **buluwalung**; **junggara**.

Gulugan₂ *n.* possibly Murrumba Downs. *lit.* 'pelican'. [Kulukan (Bd); Kulukan, Gooloogan (S)] *See:* **gulugan**¹.

Gulum *n.* woman's name. [Coolloom (B); Kooloom (W)]

gulun *n.* wonga pigeon. [*Leucosarcia melanoleuca*]. [kuloin (Be); gooloon 'wild pigeon' (Ca); coolwen (D); coolun 'Vanga Vanga pigeon' (Le); gooloon, coodloon (Lg); gooloon (M)] *See:* **bilurun**; **dandali**¹.

gulurur *n.* brown hawk. [*Falco berigora*]. [koolooroor (M)]

Guluwin *n.* Woolloowin/Lutwyche. *lit.* 'place of a certain type of pigeon' (Bd); gulun-bin 'place of wonga pigeons'. [Kuluwin 'Thoroldtown & O'Connelltown' (Bd)] *See:* **gulun**¹.

gulwal *n.* noise. [goolwal (Lg)]

gumabila *n.* water spring. [goomabilla (M)] *See:* **-bila**.

gumang *n.* type of bluish-coloured pademelon (female). [ku-mang (Ja); gumang (Le); coomang (M); kum'ang (Wa)]
See: **gulimbi**.

Gumbaban *n.* Taylor's Ridge group. [Coompabun (Lg)]

gumbal₁ *adj; adv.* only, merely, mere. [kūmbal (R)] See: **ngundu**¹.

gumbal₂ *n.* tasty treat found inside mullet. [gumbal (MMEIC)]

gumbara *Variant: gumbar.* *n.* geebung tree and fruit. a saltwater Yagara word. [*Persoonia virgata*]. *Anth:* the flowers were sucked for honey, and the fruit eaten (FNSI). [koombarra (CW); gumbar (H)]
See: **dalandala**¹.

gumbawala *n.* penis. [gumbawala (H)]
See: **bulu**; **dugai**; **gumi**.

Gumbiliba *n.* man's name. [Goombilleba (W)]

Gumbumba *n.* woman's name. [Koempoembah (N)]

gum-gum *n.* boobook, mopoke. [*Ninox boobook*]. [coom-com (D); gum gum (H); coom-coom (Lg)] See: **duribang**¹; **gingga**¹; **nyinggal**; **wumanggan**².

gumi *n.* glans of penis. [gumi (H)]
See: **bulu**; **dugai**; **gumbawala**.

gumingguny *n.* uninitiated boy. [goominguin (W)] See: **bujiri**; **duwangjin**; **giba**¹.

gumuwara *v.* be intimate. [gumuwara (H)] See: **bam-bam**; **burima**; **jim-jim**.

guna₁ *n.* excrement, vine with stinky yellow flowers. [*Hibbertia scandens*]. [guna (H); kudena (Ja); goodna (Ln); gudna (M); kudena, gunang 'ox's dung' (R); koodna (W); gūd'nadung (Wa)] See: **baandigu**; **duwal**.

guna₂ *n.* heart, liver. [goedna (L); kudna (R); kud'der (Wa)] See: **dagal**¹.

Guna₃ *n.* Goodna. *lit.* 'excrement'; probably named by whites. [Goodna 'dung' (S)]
See: **guna**¹.

gunabila *v.* lose bowel control. *lit.* gunabila 'be afflicted with excrement'. [gunang bila 'unexpected loss of bowel control' (MMEIC)]
See: **-bila**; **guna**¹.

gunaim *n.* hoop pine. [*Araucaria cunninghamii*]. from Waga-Waga gunem. [coonname (D)] See: **bugal**; **buunyi**; **dandardam**; **juunbal**; **gambarju**.

gunamali *v.* excrete. *lit.* guna-ma-li 'make excrement'. [gunamali (H)] See: **guna**¹; **-li**²; **-ma**.

gunambarang *n.* John Dory. [*Zeus faber*]. [gunambarag (We)]

Gunanjigirara *n.* Laidley Creek. *lit.* 'going down creek'. [Goonanee-gerrara (S)]

gunbing *n.* banded wobbegong. [*Orectolobus ornatus*]. [gunbing (We)]

Gunburiyan *n.* Mt Coonowrin. *lit.* 'crooked neck'. [gunburijan, gunuran (H)]

gunda *n.* type of fish. [coonta (B)]

gundan₁ *n.* corkwood tree. [*Endiandra sieberi*]. [coontun, coonton (D); gundin, gunden (H); gun-tarn 'scrub kurrajong tree' (Ha); coontarn (Hi); kuntan, goon (Ja); coontan (Ln); guntan, goontan (M); kuntan (R); kuntan (Ro); koontaw, kontan (W); kun'tan (Wa)]

gundan₂ *n.* shield made from corkwood tree. [coontun, coonton (D); gundin, gunden (H); gun-tarn 'scrub kurrajong tree' (Ha); coontarn (Hi); kuntan, goon (Ja); coontan (Ln); guntan, goontan (M); contar (MB); kuntan (R); kuntan (Ro); koontaw, kontan (W); kun'tan (Wa)] See: **dabira**.

gundi *n.* elbow, lower arm. [O'pee (Cl); g'pee (Ja); gutnti 'elbow' (L); kundah (N); gundi 'elbow' (R); goontie (W)]

gundiba *n.* forest oak. [*Allocasuarina torulosa*]. [koon deeba (CW); kündibar (R)]
See: **buranda**; **ganjil**; **yarara**.

gundir *n.* quartz crystal. *Anth:* each nan.gur owned a crystal for healing and magic; crystals gave the ability to fly (Hw). ['magic crystal' (Ja); gundal (H); kun'dri (Wa); guundir (Wi)]
See: **daginy; gaya; gayabandar; maamba; nan.gur; yilal.**

gundul₁ *n.* stringybark tree, tree bark. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [gondola (Cl); coondall 'turpentine tree bark' (D); gondol (E); gundull 'bark' (Fi); condôle (G); gundu (H); goondool (Hi); gondol, kundul, koondul, gondole, condole (Ja); goondool (L); gondol (Lg); koondoo (M); kundu (R); kundul (Ro); gondol, kundo (T); koondool, goondool (W); kün'dü (Wa)]
See: **diyi; jura.**

gundul₂ *n.* bark canoe. [gondola (Cl); condôle (G); gundu (H); goondool (Hi); gondol, kundul, koondul, gondole, condole (Ja); goondool (L); gondol (Lg); coondul 'canal' (Ln); koondoo (M); condole (MB); kundu (R); kundul (Ro); gondol, kundo (T); koondool, goondool (W); kün'dü (Wa)] *See:* **dingga; yaribu.**

gundurgan *n.* brolga; native companion. [*Grus rubicunda*]. [coondarooacan (Lg); koondoorgia, kundurkan (M); kundür'kan (Wa)] *See:* **bugur; junggi; gariyagan; gilil-gilil'; muralagang.**

Gunduwali *n.* woman's name. [Koondooallee, Koondoorwallee, Coondooallee (B)]

gung *n.* water, whiskey, alcoholic drink. from Badjala gung 'water' (Bell 2003). [coong (Bl); gunj (H); kong (Ha); goonko 'sea' (Ja); goong (M); kung (T); kong, kung (Wa)]

gungany *Variant: gunga.* *v.* shout, cry, sing (of birds). [koorgun (Ha); koongarro (Ja); kungain (R); koongarra (TK)]

gunganya *n.* birdsong. [cungunna (Ha)]
See: **gungany; -nya.**

gunggal₁ *n.* shade. [gungal (H); goongul (We)]

gunggal₂ *Variant: gungga.* *v.* cover something. [kunka (Ja); kunka (R)]

gunggama *v.* make something cover something. *lit.* gunggal-ma 'make cover'. [künkamu (Ja); künkamu (R); kan'ka-mü (Wa)]
See: **gunggal²; -ma.**

gun-gunwan *n.* emerald dove. [*Chalcophaps longirostris*]. [goon-goon-wonn (Ha)]

guni *n.* hip. [koenih (Ba)]

gunidar *n.* bee fly. [koonee-da 'bee fly' (Ja); coonedar 'bee' (Lg); coonegara 'bee' (Ln)]
See: **banjin¹; jalaman; gabai¹; gila²; guja¹.**

gunigal *n.* plain, flat country. [kongil (Cl); koondgil 'land' (Ja); goonigul, coodnegul (Lg)]

Gunimba *n.* Cape Moreton. [Gunemba (CW)] *See:* **-ba⁴.**

gunin-gunin *excl; n.* poor thing, someone you feel sorry for. [gunin gunin (MMEIC)] *See:* **gunman; ngari ngaram.**

gunman *excl.* compassionate interjection, 'poor thing!', 'poor love!'. [kunmān (Ja); kunmān (R); kun'man (Wa)]
See: **gunin-gunin; ngari ngaram.**

Gunul Gabalju *n.* St Helena Aboriginal group. [Coonool-Cabalchoo (M)]

gura₁ *n.* red bottlebrush tree. [*Callistemon sp.*]. [gorra (Ha)]

Gura₂ *n.* woman's name. [Coora (W)]
gurabi *adv; v.* behind, be behind. [coorape (Lg); gürpīnga, gürpinje (R)]

Guragubi *n.* location of Bowen's Bridge in Canning Downs. [Gooragooby (Hall 1928)]

guraguda *n.* boat deck. [kurragutta (R)]

gura-guragan *n.* shark. [gurraguragan (We)] *See:* **burambigara; buwai; gayanggan; nirang.**

gurai *n.* large fig. [*Ficus macrophylla*]. [gurai (Ja); gurai (R); gura'i (Wa)] *See:* **galamang; ganin; ganin.gar; jambal; murabal; nguwanga; nyada.**

guralbang₁ *n.* brown snake. [cooril (Fi); coralbong (Ha); gooraltung (Hi); kuralbang (Ja); guralbang (L); coor'albong, coorahlbang (M)]

Guralbang₂ *n.* Kooralbyn. [Kooralbyn (S)] *See: guralbang*¹.

guranban *n.* intestines and skirt of dugong. *Anth:* made into sausages and considered a delicacy (MMEIC). [cooran-pah, gurrunpun (CW); gurunbin, guramban (H); gurna (R)] *See: bagirang; gurubul; yangan*¹.

Gurawi *n.* woman's name. [Coorahwee (M)]

gurawin *Variant: gurawi. v.* roll. [coorowen (Lg)]

gurbi-gurbi *adj; adv.* properly. [coorpee coorpee (Lg)]

gurbingai *n.* initiation ceremony. [kur'bingai (Wa)]

gurdir *n.* spotted gum. [*Corymbia sp.*]. [coorder (Lg)] *See: ngurgurga; yara*¹.

gurgundal *n.* water cataract. [g'oorcoond'al (M)] *See: bibuji.*

guri *adj; n.* Aboriginal, Aboriginal person. from Yugambah guri (Sh). [goeranam 'black man' (L); goori, goorie (MMEIC)] *See: gin; jaan; malara; mari*².

gurii *excl; v.* be astonished, an expression of astonishment. [cooree (Lg); goorai (Kd); kuri (R); Ku-ré! (Ro); koré (Wa)] *See: baguru.*

Gurijaba *n.* Koureyabba Creek on Stradbroke. named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Koori Jubba (Bn); guridaba, guridabu (H)] *See: Balun.giny.*

guril *n.* rakali, water rat, melomys. [*Hydromys chrysogaster; Melomys cervinipes*]. [corril (Ha); gooril (Hi); kureel (Ja); kurril (Le); coorill (M); guril (T); kooril (W); kur'il (Wa); gurrall (We)]

Gurilba *n.* West End, Milton bend. *lit.* guril-ba 'place of water rats'. [Kurilpa, Kureelpa, Cooreelpa (M); Kurilpa (S)] *See: -ba*⁴; **guril.**

gurin *Variant: guri. v.* enter. [kurrin (R)] *See: dungala; ganul*¹.

gurindin *n.* red scrub fruit. [cooreenden (Lg)]

Guru *n.* woman's name. [Kooroo (W)]

gurubul *n.* part of the dugong that tastes like bacon. [gurrupul (MMEIC)] *See: bagirang; guranban; yangan*¹.

guru-guru *n.* type of saltwater fish. [cooroo cooroo (Lg)]

gurumba *adj; adv.* big, great, greatly, plenty, long. [kooorombah (Cl); cooroombah (D); korumba (E); gurumba (H); kooroomba (Ha); kuroomba, koorombah (Ja); korumba, caroomba (Lg); kurumba (M); kurūmba (R); cooroomba (W); kurūm'ba (Wa)] *See: buruwal; murul.*

gurumba garaba *n.* many. *lit.* 'plenty another'. [goombaggarapo (M)] *See: garuba; gurumba; milin; manyal.*

gurung₁ *adj.* charcoal. [gorun (E); koorun (Fi); gurun, guroŋ, durun (H); gourun, kurun, kūroin, kurrin (Ja); gurun (L); gorun, corooen (Lg); gooroon (M); kūroin, kurun, kūrun (R); kuruim (T); kur'un, kur'oin (Wa)]

gurung₂ *adj.* black. [gorun (E); koorun (Fi); gurun, guroŋ, durun (H); goorum, currarn 'white' (Ha); gourun, kurun, kūroin, kurrin (Ja); gurun (L); gorun, corooen (Lg); coonanghm 'dark' (Ln); gooroon (M); kūroin, kurun, kūrun (R); kuruim (T); kur'un, kur'oin (Wa)] *See: gabi; gujun; gurung-gurung.*

gurung-gurung *n.* darkness. *lit.* 'black-black'. [gurun gurunba (H); koorunkoorun, kūrun (Ja); kōrunkōrun (R)] *See: gujun; gurung.*

Gurung-gurungba *n.* creek near Myora. *Anth:* this creek was caused by soakage and once had an islet covered with blady grass (Bn); *lit.* gurung-gurung-ba 'place of darkness'; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [gurun-gurun (Ba); Cooroon Cooroon Pa (Bn); gurun gurunba (H); kōrunkōrun (R)] *See: -ba*⁴; **Balun.giny; gurung-gurung.**

guruuman *n.* old man kangaroo, grey kangaroo. [*Macropus giganteus*]. [goorooman (Bl); karoman (Ca); groo-man (Cl); carroomen (D); guruman (H); kruman (Ha); gooroomon (Hi); kurooman, grooman, kuruman, groman (Ja); guruman, guranam (L); coodomen 'wallaby' (Lg); grumaan (Ln); kurūman, gurūman (R); grooman (Su); guro'man, kur'ūman (Wa)]
See: gara²; giriwan; jamban; mari¹; yima.

gurwa *n.* cotton tree. *Anth:* 'similar to cotton ... Acrid unfit for food till prepared. Blossom red' (Le); *possibly* [*Bombax ceiba*]. [gurrwah (Le)] *See:* dalwalbin¹.

guumbi₁ *n.* pearl oyster; its shell. *Anth:* a totem of one of the groups on Stradbroke island (MMEIC). [coompee (B); goenbi, guambi, gumbi (H); goompee (M); coompee (W); coompie (We)] *See:* dinggal²; gara¹; ginyinggara; magul²; walangan.

Guumbi₂ *n.* Goompi, Dunwich. *lit.* 'pearl oyster'; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [coompee (B); guambi (Ba); Goompee (Bn); coom-pee, goompie (CW); goenbi, guambi, gumbi (H); goompee (M); coompee (W); coompie (We)] *See:* Balun.giny; guumbi¹.

guwaa *n.* cloud, rain. [goa (Fi); goowar (Hi); kaoh (Ja); guwah 'cloud', guma 'rain' (L); coah (Lg); gual (Ln); gua (R); koah (Su)]
See: galan; marun.

Guwaangumbi *n.* Humpy Flat near Grantham. *lit.* guwaa-ngumbi 'rain humpy'. [Goanumby 'green bark' (S)] *See:* guwaa; ngumbi.

Guwaawiniwa *n.* Goat Island. *incorporates* guwaa 'cloud; rain'. [Goa-Wennewar (CW); Goa Wennewar (S); Goa wennewar (W)]
See: guwaa.

Guwalbiyan *n.* woman's name. [Quelbean (W)]

Guwanbal *n.* Gowanbal people of southern and central Stradbroke Island, speakers of Jandai. *Anth:* a clan of the Nunagal (H); caretakers of St Helena and Mud Island (Bn). [Goobempull (Hn); Goenbal (H); Coobennpil (M); Gowenbal (MMEIC); Geonpul (W)] *See:* -bul.

Guwar *n.* Moorgumpin (Moreton Island) language, language of the Ngugi people. [Guwar (Ba); Go (M); Goowar, Gooar (W); Gowar (Ti)] *See:* Ngugi.

guwaramduwanbin *n.* tulipwood. [*Harpullia pendula*]. [guarrimtenberra, guarrimtenberra (M); guran tuanpin (R)] *See:* -bin.

guwir *n.* beach stone-curlew. [*Esacus magnirostris*]. [kū'wir 'stone plover' (Wa)]
See: buwalgan; garal.

Guwirmandadu *n.* Hemmant. *incorporates* guwir 'bush stone-curlew'. [Kuwirmandadu (S)] *See:* guwir.

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jaagany *n.* bunyip that lives in sacred waters. *Anth:* usually takes the form of a giant carpet snake. [jāgan (H); targon, taggan (S)]
See: Gabura²; Gabuljar; warajam.

jaagul *n.* cheek. [taggal (Cl); taggal (Ja); jahgul (M); jargool (We)] *See:* wanggal.

jaan *Variant:* jaan-jaan. *n.* Aboriginal man. [ǰān (H); tyan, dan-tyan (Ja); daan (Ln); tyān, dān, dan (R); dan (T); dan, dhan (Wa)]
See: guri; malara; mari².

jaanmalara *n.* Aboriginal man. *lit.* jaan-malara 'Aboriginal man'. [dam-mulieri (Ln)]
See: jaan; malara.

jabam *n.* witchetty grub. [*Endoscyta leucomochla*]. *Anth:* when the witchetty grubs were on the move, the mullet would soon come (Delaney 1994). [ǰābam, ǰābum (H); jubbum (M)] *See:* jubar.

Jabaninba *n.* place near Amity Point. [Jaboninpah (B)] *See:* -ba⁴.

jabiri *Variant: jabir.* *n.* nulla-nulla for hunting and fighting. [jubbay 'padjmelon stick' (D); jabbeerree 'wadj' (Fi); jaberry bangooba (G); gfabir (H); taberee (Ha); jabbree (Hi); taberi, tabri (Ja); chalberrie (M); taberi, tabbir (R); tabri (Ro); tab'eri, dha'beri (Wa)]
See: **bagan**; **mar**.

jabu *v.* be frightened. [gfabu, gfabur(a), gfabul (H)]

Jabubira *n.* Nerang group. [Chabbooburra (M)] See: **-bira**.

jagan *n.* eel, flathead. [tāgin (B); dagan (E); dagan (H); dargun (Ha); tāgun (Ja); tayan (Le); dagan, dagun, taggin, taagun (Lg); duggin, chagine (M); tāgun (R); dāgūn, tīgūn (Wa); duggen (We)] See: **juruny**¹.

jagany *n.* spear. [jugany (Wu)] See: **bilara**; **bulan**¹; **ganai**.

jagi *n.* mysterious light, jack o'lantern, tribal spirit. from Guwar jargee 'mysterious light' (MMEIC). [gagi (H)]

jagin-jagin *n.* silky oak. [*Grevillea sp.*]. [tungun (Ca); jagine-jagine (M)] See: **ngarabin**.

Jagiri *n.* Bruckner's Mt or Scubby Mt. *Anth:* near Boonah. [Juggerie (Ha)]

jagu *adv; excl.* altogether, completely, enough! [tāgo (Ja); taggoom (Lg); jāgo, tīgō (R); jāg'ō, dhā'go, tīg'ō (Wa)]

jagun₁ *n.* earth, country, place. from Gabi-Gabi dhagun 'home' (J). [tagun (T); dhāgūn (Wa)] See: **gira**¹; **jara**.

jagun₂ *n.* devil. [tāgin (B); gā'gun, dagun (H); tāgun (R); dāgūn, tīgūn (Wa)] See: **magui**.

jajam *n.* baby. [gajam (H); cher-chum (Hp); johannin (Ja)] See: **mulam**; **nyaramgan**; **nyamal**.

jajari *n.* sister, single girl. [gajari (H); dādidi 'sister' (R); dad'di (Wa)] See: **jajing**; **gin**; **manganggal**.

jajing *n.* elder sister. [tading (E); gajin (H); dadjeen (Ha); jasing (Hi); dadi 'younger sister', tading 'sister' (Ja); tshasin, ds'as'in 'sister' (L); tading, tadding 'sister' (Lg); tadding 'sister' (Ln); tahding 'sister' (N); dadi (R); kandan 'sister' (T); tchudden (W); dad'di (Wa)]
See: **jajari**; **manganggal**.

jalagada *adj; adv.* beyond. [dialagatte (Lg)]

jalaman *n.* carpenter bee. [*Xylocopa sp.*]. [galaman (H); tsalumban 'black bee' (L)]
See: **banjin**¹; **gabai**¹; **gila**²; **guja**¹; **gunidar**; **mabi**¹; **nagi**.

jalang *n.* urination (of women). [galan (H)] See: **gil**; **nya**.

Jalba *n.* woman's name. [Tjilba (B)]

jalbang *n.* cockspur briar tree. [*Maclura cochinchinensis*]. [julbung (Ha)]

jalgal *adj.* small, short. [cialgal, ts'algal (L); chalgal (M)] See: **biribi**; **gijur**; **narang**¹; **ngambara**; **nala**.

jalgara *n.* vitae tree. [*Vitex trifolia var. trifolia*]. [jull-gurra (Ha)]

jaliny *n.* nautilus, oval breast ornament made of nautilus. [doli (B); gulin (H); dullin 'large mussel' (Ja); dūllin (R); tulin (Ro); chuleen (S); chuleen (W); dul'in (Wa); juleen (We)]

jalu *n.* fire. possibly incorporates ergative suffix -lu (H). [darlow (Bu); dahlo, tahlo (Cl); dalo (E); tallu (Fi); g'alu, g'al (H); darlo (Ha); jarloo (Hi); tahlo, dahlo, dalo, darlo, tālu (Ja); tsalo, ds'alo (L); dalo, daloh 'fire', tadlo 'smoke' (Lg); charlu, jalo, darlo (Ln); tālu (R); tahloo (Su); dalo (T); darloo (Th); darlo (W); dār'lō (Wa); jarlow (We)] See: **baluba**; **gujam**.

jalubaluba *n.* camping place. *lit.* jalu-baluba 'put out fire'. [darlobolpal (M); dār'lō-bol'pa' (Wa)] See: **baluba**; **dimany**; **jalu**; **giba**²; **ngagamwaga**.

jalubiram *n.* lightning. *lit.* jalu-biram 'fire sky'. [bala-biram (T)] See: **biram**; **danagany**; **jalu**; **jil**; **maral**.

jaludiya *n.* firestick. *lit.* jalu-diya ‘fire tooth’. [jireabbin (M); jarlowdeer (We)]

See: diya; jalu.

jalu-jalu *n.* evening, fire time. *lit.* ‘fire-fire’. [dallo dallo ‘evening’ (Lg)] *See:* jalu.

jalu mali *v.* smoke (tobacco). *lit.* ‘spit fire’. [tadloo mulli (Lg)] *See:* jalu; mali.

jalungai *n.* light created by humans.

incorporates jalu ‘fire’. [julnair (Ha); tsalngae, dsalngae (L); telgna (R); tel’ngai (Wa)]

See: jalu.

jalwang *n.* long knife. [jalwang (M); Hp rejects this word]

jam *n.* meat, food. from Waga-Waga djam. [ɟam (H)] *See:* dalgaba; murang; yuri¹.

jaman *n.* white stone implements.

[jum-mon (Ha)]

jambal *n.* big-leafed fig. [*Ficus sp.*].

[ɟjumbul (J)] *See:* galamang; ganin; ganin.gar; gurai; murabal; nguwanga; nyada.

jamban *n.* black-striped wallaby.

[*Notamacropus dorsalis*]. [dscham-pan (Le)]

See: bangui; jamban; gara²; garil; giriwan; guruuman; magun; mari¹; wangari; wangun; yima.

jambil *Variant:* **jambi**. *v.* chew, suck.

[jumbil (Bn)] *See:* daldu.

Jambinbin *n.* Jumpinpin Channel.

from Yugambeh jambinbin ‘root sucker of the pandanus tree’ (Sh); possibly related to jambil ‘chewing; sucking’ (Bn); *Anth:* site of the original isthmus between the islands, broken through by explosives from a shipwreck, followed by a cyclone (MMEIC). [ɟambinbin, ɟambanban (H); Jumpin Pin (Bn)]

Jambuwa *n.* man’s name. [Jambour (Ha)]

jamgam *n.* dusky moorhen. [*Gallinula tenebrosa*]. [jomn-gum (Ha)]

Jamgambal *n.* name of language.

[ɟamgambal (H)] *See:* -bal; jamgam.

jam-jam *n.* bellbird. [*Manorina*

melanophrys]. [jum-jum (Be)]

jan₁ *adj.* wet. [jun (Ha); tun (Lg)]

jan₂ *adj.* greedy. [tan (Lg)]

jana *n.* grey ironbark. [*Eucalyptus*

siderophloia]. [shadna (Fi); judnen (Ln);

dhū (Wa)] *See:* bigara; janduru; jum-jum;

ganaibira; nyandala.

janbilbin *n.* trevally. [junbillpin (We)]

See: gulbural; guiyar¹.

jandai₁ *neg.* no, not. used only in

Jandai. [jandeer, janderr (M); jandai (W)]

See: munjan¹; yagara¹.

Jandai₂ *n.* South and central Stradbroke Island language, language of the Guwanbal people. [Jandeer, Janderr (M); tchandi, jandi (W)] *See:* Guwanbal.

Jandaiwal *n.* Jandai speaker(s).

[jenderwal (MMEIC)] *See:* -bul; Jandai².

jandigung *n.* New South Wales

sassafras. [*Doryphora sassafras*]. [tdjeundegong (Mac)]

janduru *Variant:* **jandur**. *n.* narrow-

leafed ironbark. [*Eucalyptus crebra*]. *Anth:*

(swellings) provide water, more drinkable than Angophora (DF); burns without smoke; the ash is applied to mothers after childbirth (Wi);

wood used for waddies and spears (P). [tandur (Ca); choonnoo (D); danduru (E); ɟandur (H);

jun-nor (Ha); dandura, tandur (Ja); tandurr

(Le); danduru, tantaroo, choodenoo (Lg);

tandur, janderoo (M); tandur (Ro); tañdur (Wa);

jundoor (We)] *See:* bigara; jana; jum-jum;

ganaibira; nyandala.

jan.gali₁ *adj;* *n.* greedy fellow, very

greedy. *lit.* jan-gali ‘very greedy’. [juncully

(Hi)] *See:* jan²; -gali.

Jan.gali₂ *n.* man’s name. *lit.* ‘greedy

fellow’. [Dunkely (E)] *See:* jan²; jan.gali¹.

jan.gan *n.* wet season. *lit.* jan-gan ‘wet

time’. [din’gan (Bd)] *See:* -gan¹; jan².

Janggilbin *n.* Mt Cotton. [Jungalbin

(Bn)] *See:* -bin.

-jangil *infl.* greater plural suffix; indicates a surprisingly large number of referents. [dziangil, djsiangil 'over five' (L)]
See: -jin.

jangil junggu *excl.* that way! [tchdangil choong-gu (CW)]

jang-jang *n.* marrow. [tchung tchung (Lg)]

jan-jan *n.* gold. [junchun (We)]

janjari *n.* little trickster people who used to live in the area. cognate with Yugambhe janjari 'spirit' (Sh). [janjari (F); gjanjari (H)]

janji *n.* white mangrove. [*Avicennia marina*]. [tintchi (Ja); tintchi (M); tin'chī (Wa); junchee (We)] See: **gawan-gawan**²; **yabun**.

jara *Variant: jar.* *n.* earth, country. [dar (E); gera (Fi); gā (H); tār, durran, dār, darra, dar (Ja); ts'arra (L); dar, tdarra (Lg); tār, dār, durrun (R); ta 'land' (T); djara (W); dār, jā, dha (Wa); jara (Wu)] See: **jagun**¹; **gira**¹.

jaraagil *n.* type of frog. *Anth:* found in swamps, small, green and yellow (MMEIC, Uncle Pat Iselin). [jer-ar-gil (Ha); taroggin (Lg); char'ahgill (M); jaragill (We)] See: **gubang**; **naji**; **wagal**.

jarabadi *quant; n.* about three miles. *incorporates* jara 'country'. [tarpade (Lg)]
See: -ba⁴; -di; jara.

Jaragawan-gawan *n.* woman's name. *lit.* jara-gawan-gawan 'country red'. [Jahracowan cowan (M); Djarcowancowan (W)] See: **jara**; **gawan-gawan**¹.

Jarajil *n.* Kangaroo Mt, Wallace's Creek. [Ja-rachel (Ha)]

jarajina *n.* footprint, foot track. *lit.* jara-jina 'earth foot'. [tya'-din'na (Wa)] See: **jara**; **jina**; **ngaran**².

jarangbina *adj.* drunk. *incorporates* bina 'ear'. [dare-ung pinna (Ha)] See: **bina**.

Jarawany *n.* skin group (male). [Terwine (Bd); Charwine (D); Therwain (Hw); Turwhine (M); Derwain (R); Deroain (RB); de-ro-ain (Ro); Darawan, darawang (W); tūr'wan (Wa)]
See: **Banjur**; **Barang**¹; **Bunda**.

Jarawanygan *n.* skin group (female). [Terwine-gan (Bd); Therwain-wurumi (Hw); derwaingun (R); Deroingan (RB); Darawangun (W)] See: **Banjurgan**¹; **Baranggan**; **Bundagan**; -gan².

jarbal *n.* black cockatoo. [*Calyptorhynchus sp.*]. [churbull (D)] See: **balan**; **biliyagan**; **biluwala**; **gaiyara**; **garara**; **giwang**.

jarbany *n.* island. *lit.* jara-bany 'turn into earth'. [turbum (Lg)] See: -bany; jara.

jargariiba₁ *n.* ebb tide. *lit.* jara-gariiba 'land tide'. [jar-gariba (Ba)] See: **gariiba**; **jara**; **yunggariiba**.

Jargariiba₂ *n.* Peel Island. *lit.* 'ebb tide'; or 'place of many shells' (MMEIC); named by Nunagal (Bn). [Tjacoorba (B); Jailcooroobah (Bn); Chercrooba (M); Dairkooreeba, Chercrooba, Turkroor (S)] See: -ba⁴; **jargariiba**¹.

Jargiran *n.* woman's name. [Djurrgeerun (W)]

jari *n.* brown tree snake. [*Boiga irregularis*]. [jarree 'red tree snake' (Ha)]

Jarjidanariba *n.* man's name. [Tcharcheedunareeba (W)]

Jarlamban.gan *n.* woman's name. [Tsarlumbankan (L)]

jarwang *n.* magpie. cognate with Wiradjuri durrawan 'currawong', the source of English currawong. [gjaragan (H); joounpyn (Hi); jalwang (Hp); jawang (MMEIC); churwung (We)] See: **gulambarun**; **mirum**.

Jayam *n.* woman's name. [Djaium (W)]

jibal *n.* wedge-tailed eagle. [*Aquila audax*]. [gʃibal (H); dibbil (Ja); dibbil (R); dib'bil (Wa)] See: **buduwar**¹; **duwai**; **ngan-ngan**.

jibalang *n.* fish spear. [gʃibalan (H)]
See: **bilara**; **bulan**¹; **ganai**; **jagany**.

jibang *n.* five corners plant with green star-shaped fruit, its fruit. [*Styphelia viridis*]. *Anth:* fleshy green five-cornered fruit similar to a gooseberry, fruit eaten raw (FNSI).

[ġibaŋ (H)] *See:* **gadara**.

Jibara *n.* Logan River-area confederacy of Yagara and Mibiny speakers. [Chepara (Hw); Djibara (J)]

jibi *n.* bird. [jippi 'feathers' (Bd); dhip'pi, jip'pi (Wa)] *See:* **daunbin**.

Jibiba *n.* place name. named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Geebebah (Bn)] *See:* **-ba⁴**; **Balun.giny**.

jiburu *Variant:* **jibur**. *n.* sugar glider. [*Petaurus breviceps*]. [yeer-ar-roo (Ha); jiborer (Hi); chibur 'small gray flying squirrel' (Ja); dscheberu 'little grey squirrel' (Le); jeeboor (M); chi'bur (Wa)] *See:* **banggu¹**.

Jiburubili *n.* Jeebropilly. *lit.* jiburu-bili 'sugar glider creek'. [Jeebroopilly (M); Jeebropilly (S)] *See:* **bili**; **jiburu**.

Jiburugargan *n.* Mt Tibrogargan. *lit.* jiburu-gargan 'sugar glider bites'. [Tib'ro-wuc'cum 'flying squirrel hungry' (Bd)] *See:* **gargan**; **jiburu**.

Jiduugun *n.* woman's name. [Jeeto'ogoon (M)]

jiga *v.* shake. [jikke (R)]

jigagara *n.* coral eel. [ġigagara (H); geegargera (We)]

jigal-jigal₁ *n.* type of tree. [ġigal ġigal (H)]

Jigal-jigal₂ *n.* Chiggil Chiggil Creek, south of Wallum Creek. *lit.* 'type of tree'; named by Nunagal (Bn). *Anth:* has high-quality oysters (H). [tjigil tjigil, Tigil Tigil (B); Chigell Chigell (Bn); ġigal ġigal (H)] *See:* **jigal-jigal¹**.

jigan *adv.* often, insistently. [tjigen (R)]

jigandi *adv.* almost, near. [tjigenti (R)] *See:* **bidung**; **danyung**; **-di**; **jigan**.

jil *n.* lightning. [tjil (Ja); tjil (R)] *See:* **danagany**; **jalubiram**; **maral**.

jila *n.* sand eel. [ġila (H); jillar (We)]

jiladu *adj; adv.* central, in the middle. [jillērdu, jillerdu (R)]

jilai *v.* stand up. [jil-lila 'stand' (Ja); delaiena 'stand up' (Lg)]

Jilba *n.* man's name. [Tjilpa (B); Tchilper (W)]

Jilbangbin *n.* woman's name. [Jeel bungbin (Ha)]

jilgan *n.* stringybark. [*Eucalyptus globoidea*]. [jilgan (Ba)] *See:* **diy**; **gundul¹**.

Jilmari *n.* woman's name. [Chilmerrie (M); Djilmorr (W)]

jiman-jiman *n.* flaky-barked tea tree. [*Leptospermum trinervium*]. *Anth:* yellow wood; branches used for making brooms (FNSI); small white sweet fruits like berries. [ġiman ġiman, ġima ġima (H); cheeminchamin (M)] *See:* **nambur²**; **ngujuru**.

jimbalang *n.* owner, possessor, friend. from Yugambeh jimbalang (Sh). [jimbilung (Hi); jimbalangga 'male/poor fellow' (MMEIC)] *See:* **banji**; **gimunggan**; **magiiba**.

jimbaljin *n.* female owner or female friend. possibly from Yugambeh jimbalang 'owner' (Sh). [ġimbalġin, ġimbalġen 'mother' (H)] *See:* **gin**; **jimbalang**.

jimum *n.* sheep. [*Ovis aries*]. potentially related to English jumbuck 'sheep' or Bandjalang ġimban 'sheep'. [jimboom (Ha)] *See:* **manggi**.

jim-jim *n.* sexual intercourse. [ġim ġim (H)] *See:* **bam-bam**; **burima**; **gumuwara**; **wiruwira**.

-jin *infl.* plural suffix; designates many referents. [jin (H); dzin '3 to 5' (L); tin (R); tin, tchin (W)] *See:* **-bajagan**; **-jangil**.

jina *n.* foot, footprint. [chidna (Cl); sidney (E); gidna (Fi); ġina (H); gin-nair (Ha); tinda, dinda, ūnda, sidney, chidna (Ja); citne, tsitne (L); chidna, tenang (La); chidna, tidna (Ln); sidney, tchidna (Lg); tidna (Ln); tchidna, chidna (M); tidna (R); chidna (Su); tchidna (W); din'ang, tid'na, dinna (Wa); jinna (We)]

jinagaba *n.* boot, shoe. *lit.* jina-gaba ‘item(s) for feet’. [chindnagobah (Lg); dinnanguba, dinnangüba (R); din’ang-gu’ba (Wa)] *See:* jina; -gaba.

jinbigari *n.* scrub bottle tree.

[*Brachyhiton discolor*]. [jin biggen, jin biggarie (Ha); dschinbikri (Le)] *See:* guldän.

jinbura *n.* roots of the freshwater reed called yigibin. *Anth:* celery-like roots were roasted and eaten (M). [jinboora (M)] *See:* nambur¹; yari; yigibin¹; yigilu

jindabang *n.* flintstone. [jindabarng (Hi)]

jindän *n.* stone chisel. [jinden (Ha)]

jindur *n.* female genitalia. [chindur (N)] *See:* gaji²; junu; jurung; nyaral.

jinduru-jinduru *n.* eyelashes. [chindroo chindroo (Lg)] *See:* jindur.

jingam *n.* ground orchids. [*Spathoglottis sp.*]. [chingum (M)]

jinggalgal *n.* waterlily, spider lily.

[*Crinum pedunculatum*]. *Anth:* sap had medicinal purposes (FNSD). [dzienkalkal, ds’enkalkal (L); dongall kall (Le)] *See:* muyu.

Jin.gilingbin *n.* Bulimba ferry (west). *lit.* ‘willie wagtail’s place’. [Chinkeelimbin (M)] *See:* -bin; jin.gilinggan.

jin.gilinggan *n.* willie wagtail.

[*Rhipidura leucophrys*]. [ginilingan (H)] *See:* jin.giri; gamalgalam.

jin.giri *Variant: jin.giri-jin.giri.* *n.* willie wagtail. [*Rhipidura leucophrys*]. [jimgire, jimgari (H); jingeria jingeria (We)] *See:* jin.gilinggan; gamalgalam.

Jin.gumirja *n.* Macleay Island. [Jencoomerchar (M); Jencoomerha (S)] *See:* jara.

Jiniba *n.* woman’s name. [Tjineba (B)]

Jinji-Jinji *n.* name of language. [gingi gingi (H)]

jin-jin *n.* food. [jinjan (MMEIC); tchindgen (W)] *See:* dalgaba; dubaru; manjari; mungin.

Jin-jinba *n.* Little Peak, next to Mt Peak. *lit.* ‘place of food’. [Jinjinpah (Be)]

See: -ba⁴; jin-jin.

jiraba bugany *Variant: jiraba buga.* *v.* go to sleep. *incorporates* bugany ‘sleep’. [dieraper boogon (Lg)] *See:* -ba; bugany.

jirabang₁ *n.* prickly stem tree used for boomerangs. [jeerabung (M)] *See:* baragany¹; birban; gawan-gawan²; yabun.

jirabang₂ *n.* boomerang. [jeerabung (M)] *See:* baragany²; birbun; gawan-gawan²; yabun.

jirai *n.* edible gum from the wattle tree. [cheray (Lg)] *See:* jiraigar; nguwuyn.

jiraigar *n.* wattle tree. [*Acacia sp.*]. *Anth:* when the wattle had a lot of flowers, it would be a good year for tailor fish (Delaney 1994). [cheraycre (Lg)] *See:* gagargal; jirai.

Jiraman *n.* Wilson’s peak. *lit.* ‘man’s knee’. [Jiramin (Be); Jiramon (Ha); Jiraman (S)] *See:* buun.

jiran *n.* white woman. word origin unknown. [tjerran (R)] *See:* waimirigan.

Jiraruba *n.* place name. *lit.* ‘full of shells’. [Jereruba (Ln)] *See:* -ba⁴.

jirban *n.* bone. [tjirben (Ja); ciribetn, tsiribetn (L); chilben (Ln); chirben (N); türben, tjürben (R); tcheerben, toheeben (W); tyir’ben (Wa)] *See:* darigany; ding; garal-garal.

Jirigai *n.* man’s name. [girigai (H)]

Jiriran *n.* man’s name. [Tjirieran (B)]

jiruda *n.* trousers. from English trousers. [tseruse (L)] *See:* daranygaba.

Jirwamban *n.* Brisbane River, lower part. [Dscherwampon (Le)] *See:* -ban; Buruguwa; Maiwar.

jubar *n.* witchetty grub. [*Endoxyla leucomochla*]. from Bandjalang djubar. [jubar (H)] *See:* jabam.

Jububajur *n.* man’s name. [Djurpoorbudjur (W)]

jubui *adj.* straight. [choobooui (M); tübui (R)] *See:* nganiyiba; yilung.

- jubuiban** *adv.* quickly. *lit.* jubui-ban 'result of going straight'. [tubborpun (R)] *See:* -ban; **bangga**; **burima**; **jubui**; **mii**¹; **ngunbunjada**.
- Juga** *n.* man's name. [Tjukka (B)]
- jugaali** *v.* drink. [jugaali (Wu)]
- jugu** *v.* know, understand. [djookoo (W)]
See: **bina**.
- jugung** *n.* tongue. [ɟugen (H); choorogong (Ja); ts'urugung (L); thurgoom (Ln); choorgoong (M); turgoeng (N); choorogong (Su); djurgoom (W); jurgan (We)] *See:* **dalany**.
- Jujimayali** *n.* people on Stradbroke. [choochibmehally (W)]
- jumar** *n.* buttocks. [doomur (Lg)]
See: **mabi**²; **naral**.
- jumirugurumjin** *n.* saw banksia. [*Banksia serrata*]. [junchum, janjalcan, choomeroogooroomchin (M)]
- jum-jum** *n.* black ironbark. [*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*]. [choom choom (D)] *See:* **bigara**; **jana**; **janduru**; **ganaibira**; **nyandala**.
- jumu**₁ *Variant:* **jum**. *n.* smoke. [jumoor 'smoke signal' (Be); jumoo (Fi); joomoo (Hi); duun, toomo (Ja); tsiuma, ts'umo (L); dooloo (Ln); dūūn (R); tchummoo (W); dū-ūn (Wa); jumū (Wu)] *See:* **bubalam**; **jalu**.
- jumu**₂ *n.* tobacco. [dooloo (Ln)]
See: **bubalam**; **jalu**.
- Junabin** *n.* woman's name. [Tjunnbīn, Tjunobīn, Tjunnbīn (B); Djoonabin (W)]
- jundal** *Variant:* **junda** *n.* woman. [choondall (D); jundall (Fi); ɟundal (H); jündal (Ja); ds'undal (L); tooral (Lg); jundal, goondal 'a black woman' (Ln); gundal, joohdahna (M); thundahl (N); jündal (R); dundalja (T); junda, tchundal, jundab (W); jun'gal (Wa); jundool (We); jundal (Wu)] *See:* **gin**.
- jundalgin** *n.* Aboriginal woman. *lit.* jundal-gin 'Aboriginal woman'. [doondulgin 'a black gin' (Lg)] *See:* **gin**; **jundal**.
- Jundubari** *n.* Maryborough and Fraser Island language (H), Brisbane River to Tin Can Bay higher order social organisation (J). [ɟundabara, ɟundabari (H); Djundubari, Joondoobarrie, Joondooburrey (J)]
- Jundubira** *n.* possibly Bribie Island. [Joon-do-burra (Bd)]
- jungga** *v.* to fish. [jungga (MMEIC)]
- junggai**₁ *n.* west wind. [ɟunggai (H); junggay (Ln); tchoongie, tchoongee (W)] *See:* **gubi**²; **wiyan**¹; **yabarin**.
- Junggai**₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'west wind'. [Jungai (Delaney 1994)]
- junggara** *n.* pelican, native companion. from Guwar djungara. [junn-gurra (Ha); tchoongarra (W)] *See:* **buluwalong**; **gulugan**¹.
- junggi** *n.* brolga, native companion. [*Grus rubicunda*]. [toongie (Ln); toongie, tunggi (M); tchoongie, tchoongee (W); tun'gi (Wa)] *See:* **bugur**; **gariyagan**; **gilil-gilil**¹; **gundurgan**; **muralagang**.
- junggul** *n.* pandanus, bread-fruit tree, coastal screw-pine. [*Pandanus tectorius*]. *Anth:* the ripe fruit were eaten (FNIS); root suckers were soaked in a honey mixture and chewed (Sh). [tiunggul (Ja); tiungul, tiunggul (R); t'üngal (Wa)] *See:* **winam**¹.
- junguru** *Variant:* **jungur**. *n.* knife. [choonarroo (D); ɟunjur (H); choong-er-roo (Hp); tang-ur 'stone knife'; tungaroo (Lg); tan'gür (Wa); junguru (Wu)] *See:* **jalwang**.
- junu** *n.* womb. [junu 'ulva' (H); djunoo (MMEIC; Uncle Denis Moreton)] *See:* **gaji**²; **jindur**; **jurung**; **nyaral**.
- Jununggan** *n.* woman's name. [Joonoonggan (M)]
- jura** *Variant:* **jura-jura**. *n.* type of stringybark. [*Eucalyptus sp.*]. [turra turra (Le); diura (M); diura (Ro)]
- jurbil** *n.* totem-centre. *Anth:* a location where increase rites for a totem were performed (RB). [djurbil (RB)] *See:* **yuri**².

Juriyandaju *n.* North Ipswich convent. *lit.* 'diamond snake'. [Jooriandadjo (S)]

jurum-jurum *n.* rain. [jorum-joorum (Cl); turumturum (E); tchurm-tchurm (G); joorum, jurum, turumturun (Ja); turumturum (Lg); joorum-joorum (Su); turumturum (T)]
See: nyurung.

jurung *n.* vulva. [ɟurɔŋ (H)] *See:* gaji²; jindur; nyaral.

juruny₁ *Variant:* **juruny-juruny**. *n.* silver eel, short-finned eel. [*Anguilla australis*]. coorooin coorooin (B); ɟuru 'mullet' (H); jooroon 'eel' (Hi); choorooin 'silver eel' (M)]
See: dilgam; jagan; gang-gang²; ngandagal¹.

Juruny₂ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'silver eel'. [Coorooyn (B)] *See:* juruny¹.

Juruny-jurunyba *n.* Flying Fox Creek, north of Myora. *lit.* 'place of eels'. [Coorooin Coorooipah (B); Coorooign-Coorooign-Pa 'place of silver eel' (S)] *See:* -ba⁴; juruny¹.

juumgu *n.* red-bellied black snake. [*Pseudechis porphyriacus*]. [toom-go (Cl); jo-um-goo (Ha); joombgoong (Hi); toom-go, tumgu (Ja); jongo (Le); choomgool (W); tūmga (Wa)]
See: bui²; guda²; mulumgal; yuwan.

juunbal *n.* hoop pine. [*Anaucaria cunninghamii*]. [june bul (Ha); juunbal oompy 'pine house' (Hi); ts'unbul (L)] *See:* bugal; buunyi; dandardam; gambarju; gunaim.

juunburu *n.* eastern sea garfish. [*Hyporhamphus australis*]. [coolbooroo (B); juunboroo (M)]

Juwai-juwai *n.* area in Toowong. [Jo-ai Jo-ai (Bd)]

Juwalga *n.* Teviot Falls. [Duelcare (Ha)]

juwan₁ *Variant:* **juwa**. *v.* lift, raise. [joorah (Be); jooanma (M)] *See:* balgama; duriyinma; daran¹; wanda.

juwan₂ *n.* fish. [towan (Lg); tow-wan, jowan (Ln); joan, to-wan (M); dun (MMEIC); toon, joon (W)]

Juwanbin *n.* the low part of Harper's Hill in the Cascade Gardens in Surfer's Paradise. *lit.* juwan-bin 'raised place'. [Ju-am-bin (Ha)] *See:* -bin; juwan¹.

juwanin *adv.* eventually. [johanin 'by and by' (Cl)] *See:* barany; yaraba.

juwum *n.* native melon. [*Cucumis trigonus*]. [choowoom (Bd)]

L – l

-la *mood.* indicates physical or social obligation; occurs in commands. [la (Ha); lah (M); la (P); la (R)]

labiya-labiy*a* *adv.* quickly. [labbia labbia (Lg)]

-li₁ *tns.* future tense suffix. [li (Ha); lie (M); li (R)]

-li₂ *valn.* reflexive or reciprocal suffix. [le, li (R)]

M – m

-ma *valn.* causative suffix. [ma (E); mi, mu (Ha); ma (L); mah, mer, mee (M); mu (R); ma (W)]

maamba *n.* supernatural being. *Anth.* lives in the sky; source of sacred quartz crystals (Hw). [Maamba (Hw)] *See:* daginy; gundir; nan.gur.

mabalbana *v.* smile. [ma-bul-punna (Ha)]

mabara *Variant:* **mabar**. *n.* back of body. [mobarah (Cl); mobarah (Ja); muhbar (N)]
See: dugal.

mabi₁ *n.* little native black bee, its honey, wax. [mappi (Ja); mabi (H); map'pi (Wa)] *See:* banjin¹; jalaman; gabai¹; gila²; guja¹; gunidar; nagi.

mabi₂ *n.* anus, posterior. [mabi (H)]
See: jumar; naral.

mabi₃ *n.* tree kangaroo. [muppee (M)]
See: gara²; giriwan; guruuman; jamban; mari¹; yima.

Mabi₄ *n.* Mt Coot-tha. *lit.* 'native bee'.

[Mappee (S)] *See:* **mabi**¹.

Mabi-mabiba *n.* One Mile, north of Dunwich. *lit.* mabi-mabi-ba 'place of many native bees' or 'place of posteriors'; Bn recorded Rosy Campbell's response to the name as 'the answer matters pertaining to it', possibly as a warning about the interpretation 'place of posteriors' (Bn); named by Balun.giny (Bn).

[Muppee Muppee Bah (Bn); Moopi Moopi Pa 'creek at One Mile Swamp' (CW)] *See:* **-ba**⁴;

Balun.giny; **mabi**¹.

Mabinbila *n.* Bird Island. *Anth:* 'two languages here used' (Bn); *lit.* 'stone' from Yugambah-Bandjalang mabinbila 'stone' (Sh); *lit.* 'place where people evacuated' (Bn); named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Moppee milla (B); Muppinbillawah (Bn); Moopanbilla (CW); Muppanbilla, Moppanbilla (M); Moppanbilla (S); Moopee Millar (W)] *See:* **-bila**; **mabi**¹.

mabiri *n.* navel. [moberec 'umbilicus' (Cl); moberec 'naval' (Ja); moball (M)] *See:* **nimbir**.

mada *v.* be sticky. [mudhe (S)]

Madabili *n.* Mutdapilly. *lit.* mada-bili 'sticky creek'. [Mutdapilly (S)] *See:* **bili**; **mada**.

madar *n.* ghost. [mudhar (R)] *See:* **dagai**; **magarang**; **magui**; **marau**.

madara *n.* yam. [*Dioscorea transversa*]. [mud-dara (Ha)] *See:* **dadam**; **dam**¹; **diya-diya**; **guba**³

Madari *n.* Murrarie. *lit.* mada-ri 'was sticky'. [Mudherri (S)] *See:* **mada**; **-ri**.

maga *v.* eat. [moggo (Lg)] *See:* **dal**¹.

magamba *n.* possum girdle, belt for carrying implements. [mocamba (Cl); mocamba, makamba (Ja); mocamba (M); mak'ambā (Wa)]

magara *n.* fingernail. [mükküra (Ja); mükküra (R); muk'karā (Wa)] *See:* **gilan**¹.

magarabal *n.* Leichhardt bean tree. [*Cassia brewsteri*]. [muggerapul (Ha)] *See:* **bulumbir**; **giji**; **yugam**.

magarang *n.* ghost, white man.

[makoron (Ja); makoron, makürrang (R)]

See: **dagai**; **magui**; **majari**; **marau**.

magiiba *n.* friend. [mag'ieeba (M)]

See: **banji**; **gimunggan**; **jimbalang**; **nyungin**.

magil₁ *n.* water dragon. [*Intelligama lesueurii lesueurii*]. [magil, muggil (Ha); magil (Ja); maggil (Le); moggil, muggil (M); mag'gil, mog'gil (Wa)]

Magil₂ *n.* Moggill Creek. *lit.* 'water dragon'. [Moggill (S)] *See:* **magil**¹.

Magil-magil *n.* possibly Kenmore area. *lit.* 'water dragons'. [Maggil Maggil (Bd)] *See:* **magil**¹.

magin *n.* type of male relative. [magin 'uncle's father' (Ba)]

magui *n.* ghost, devil, white man.

[muggowie (D); magui, mog-wi; mogwi 'outlaw' (Ja); moggowe 'soul, spirit' (Lg); mahgoi (N); māguī, maowi, maiyi (R); mütyī, māō'wi, mog'wi (Wa)] *See:* **dagai**; **madar**; **magarang**; **marau**; **yuwanni**.

maguijan *n.* spirit land, fairy tale. *incorporates* magui 'devil, ghost'. [mog-wi-dan 'story' (Ja); mog'widhan 'spirit land' (Wa)] *See:* **jara**; **magui**.

magul₁ *n.* head. [maggol (Cl); magul (E); magul (H); mug-il (Ha); magool, mūgūl, maggol, magul (Ja); magul (L); moggool, mawgool, magul (Lg); magool (Ln); mag-ul, magool (M); mahgul (N); māgūl (R); maggol (Su); magul (T); magool (W); māg'il (Wa); māgūl (Wu)] *See:* **bin.ga**; **bum-bum**.

magul₂ *n.* razorback shell. [magul (H)] *See:* **dinggal**²; **gara**¹; **guumbi**¹; **walamgan**.

Magul₃ *n.* steep rocky hill with pine trees in the summit. *lit.* 'head'. [Mogool (G)] *See:* **magul**¹.

magul buba bundal *n.* white hair.

lit. 'white-hair head'. [mugul buba bundel (H); mugool boopa bundal (We)] *See:* **buba**²; **bundal**²; **guibila magul**.

magul dugam *n.* tree stump. *incorporates* magul 'head'. [mogool toogum (Lg)]

See: bilayir; maling.

magulgaba *n.* hat. *lit.* magul-gaba 'item for the head'. [mogoolaba, mawgool-aba (Lg); magul kuba (Ln); magulkuba (R); magil-ku'ba (Wa)] *See:* magul¹; -gaba.

magul gawan-gawan *n.* red hair.

lit. 'red head'. [mugool gowen gowen (We)]

See: gawan-gawan¹; magul.

magul gurung *n.* black hair. *lit.* 'black head'. [mugool gurong (We)] *See:* gurung²; magul.

magulugul *n.* skull. *incorporates* magul 'head'. [magulloogul (Lg)]

magun *n.* brush-tailed rock wallaby.

[*Petrogale penicillata*]. [muc-koon (Ha)]

See: bugul; bangui; garil; jamban; wangari; wangun.

magurabal *n.* guts, bowels. [mogoorapul (Lg)] *See:* danggan.

mai *n.* Moreton Bay chestnut.

[*Castanospermum australe*]. [mai (Ja); maai (Le); mai (M); mei (Wa)]

maidamari *n.* wing. [made murry (Lg)]

Maiwar *n.* Brisbane River, upper part, platypus breeding area near Mt Stanley. *lit.* 'platypus' from Duunjidjawan mairwar (S), me:war (K). [Mairwar, Mairwah, Mairwarrrh (S); Mairwar (Wi)] *See:* Buruguwa; Jirwamban.

maja *n.* full man. [mutta (Ja); mutta (R)]

See: malara.

majan *quant.* three. [madan (H); muddan, mujan (Ja); mujan, madan (La); majan, mahjan (M); muddān (R); mujan (Su); mud'den (Wa)]

See: bulaganyar.

Majanbili *n.* Tent Hill group. *lit.* majan-bili 'three creeks'. [Muttong billy (Lg)] *See:* bili; majan.

majanbula *quant.* five. *lit.* majan-bula 'three-two'. [mudden budela (Ja); bullae nga bullae kanyara (L); muddanbudela (R); mud'den bud'ela (Wa)] *See:* bula¹; majan.

majan.gundanbin *n.* creeping vine or herb. *lit.* majan-gundan-bin 'three shield plant'. [muttanguntunbin (R)] *See:* -bin; gundan²; majan.

majan-majan *quant.* six. *lit.* 'three-three'. [muddan-muddan (R)] *See:* majan.

majari *n.* evil white man, liar, murderer, evil spirit. [muggery, muggowie (D); mudhar (Ja); mujeri (R); mud'har (Wa)] *See:* dagai; magari; magari; magari.

maji *v.* join. [muttee (Lg)]

majira *n.* infant's excrement. cognate with Yugambeh madhir 'infants' shit' (Sh). [mudgera (Ca)] *See:* baandigu; duwal; guna¹.

maladiri *adv.* all gone. [mulladere (Lg)]

malara *Variant:* malar. *n.* black man.

[mullar (Cl); mullerrah (D); malar (E); mullera (Fi); mallara, mullera (Ha); mullar, malar (Ja); mullera 'black fellow' (Lg); mullera, mulierly, muliergh (Ln); mallara (M); muhlah 'boy' (N); mullar (Su); malar (W); mal'lara (Wa); mullar (We)] *See:* binigan; danbang; jaan; guri; mari².

malaragaba *n.* black man's possessions. *lit.* 'item(s) for a man'. [mullaragobah, mullerag-aba (Lg)] *See:* malara; -gaba.

malbaribu *v.* bring back. [mulpurriboo (Lg)] *See:* -bu.

malgam *n.* native gooseberry; wild raspberry. [mulgum (J)] *See:* gubu-guburan; yalabin.

Malgaram *n.* person's name. [Mulkcrum (Kd)]

mali *n;* *v.* spit. [muhlih (N)] *See:* gijubal.

maling *n.* log, tree stump. [mulloom (Fi); moo lum (Ha); mulling (Ja); mulling (R); mul'ling (Wa)] *See:* baguurugil; bilayir; bural; magul dugam; wambarligiri.

malunda *n.* headache. [molloondah (Lg)]

mama *v.* press. [mumma (R)]

mamba *n.* wharf. [mumpa (R)]

mambarabany *Variant: mambaraba.*

v. become emaciated. *incorporates* -bany 'become'. [mumbarrapun (Lg)] *See: -bany.*

Mambayiba *n.* woman's name. [Mumb-ye-e-ba (CW); Mumbyeeba (W)]

mamgal *Variant: mamga.* *v.* punch (with fist). [momkoll 'kill' (BI); mumkul 'fist' (L); muncull 'punish' (MB)]

mamin *Variant: mamin.gir.* *n.* red cedar. [*Toona ciliata*]. [mominkir (D); mam-in (M); mumin (Mac); mam'in (Wa)] *See: daigil; wuji.*

mamugal *n.* wompoo fruit-dove.

[*Ptilinopus magnificus*]. [mommoogol (Lg)]

mamugamugan *n.* type of seabird. [momucmmoocan (Lg)]

mamun *n.* wrist. [mommoon 'arm' (Lg); mamuhn 'wrist' (N)]

mamura mana *v.* reduce to powder. [momoorra munnu (Lg)]

mamuuum *n.* south. [mumoom (Be)]
See: yanggar.

Mananjali *n.* Mununjali, a Yugambeh language traditionally spoken in the Beaudesert area. [mananjali (H)]

mandany *n.* native plum. [*Davidsonia johnsonii*]. [mun-tine (Ha); muntine 'red fruit' (Lg)]

mandili *n.* blackbutt. [*Eucalyptus pilularis*]. [mundeli (Le)] *See: binarwin; girigan.*

mandin₁ *n.* fish net. [mundin 'crayfish net', 'fish net' (Ja); mandin, muntong 'pademelon net' (M); mundin (R); man'din, munt'ung (Wa)]
See: bayal; dama; durur; mirbang.

Mandin₂ *n.* North Pine. *lit.* 'fish net'. [Mandin (S)] *See: mandin*¹.

man.gal *n.* bream. [*Acanthopagrus sp.*]. [mun-gal (CW)] *See: dun.gala; ginbun; ngalan*¹.

manganggal *n.* younger sister. [manjagal (H); muhgungkul 'elder sister' (Ja); mungungkul 'sister' (R); mungunkul (W); mun'günkül (Wa)]
See: jajari.

mangara *n.* leg, calf. [mungurra (Ha)]
See: buyu; darany; wulu.

mangargal *n.* cabbage tree. [mung-arc'al 'cedar' (M); mungur kall (We)] [*Livistona australis*]. *See: binygar.*

manggara *Variant: manggar.* *n.* blue gum. [*Eucalyptus tereticornis*]. [mungara 'blue gum', mungari 'spotted gum' (Ca); mangar, mungarra, mungurra (Ha); mungarra 'blue gum' (Ja); mangorr, mongorra '(gum) with smooth shining bark' (Le); mungra 'blue gum' (Lg); mungarra (Ln); mungar, munggarra (M); munggar (R); mün'gar (Wa); mungure, mungere (We)] *See: bulagi; durambai.*

manggi *Variant: manggi-manggi.* *n.* sheep. [*Ovis aries*]. [monkey (L); munkimunki (R)] *See: jimbum.*

mangin *Variant: mangi.* *v.* be ashamed. [mūjin (R)]

mangun *adj.* comfortable. [mongoon (Lg)]

manjari *n.* food, possibly 'food taboo to minors' based on Gabi-Gabi cognate mundja (Bell 1994). [manjari (MMEIC)] *See: dalgaba; dubaru; jin-jin; mungin.*

manmal *adj.* weak, bad. [manmal (L); manmmul (R)] *See: budung; yaran-yaran.*

many *Variant: ma.* *v.* take, catch, get, carry. [mänim (G); mahe (Lg); mani (R)]
*See: mara*¹.

manyal *n.* plenty. [munyal (W)]
See: gurumba garaba; milin.

mar *n.* heavy nulla-nulla for fighting. [mur (Ja); mur (Ro); mūr (Wa)] *See: bagan; jabiri.*

mara₁ *n.* hand. [murrah (Cl); marra (E); marra (Fi); mara (H); mar-rar (Ha); murrah, marra, murra (Ja); mara (L); murrah (La); marra (Lg); murra, munagh (Ln); marra (M); moera 'hand, knuckle' (N); murra, marra (R); murrah (Su); morrah (Th); murra (W); mūr'ra (Wa); murra (We)] *See: ban.gamba.*

mara₂ *v.* steal, catch, get, tell (a lie). [mari (H); mar, marra (Lg); mahra (M)]

maral *n.* lightning. [marlo (Ha); marahl, maral (L); mooral (Lg)] *See: danagany;*

jalubiram; jil.

maran *n.* father's sister. *Anth:* Maran 'Aunty' is a term of respect for a female Elder. [maran (H); moering (N); maran (W)]

maran.gan *n.* old woman; female Elder. *lit.* maran-gan 'aunt woman'. [marintin 'woman' (Cl); maragun 'old woman' (H); marintin 'woman' (Su)] *See: baji¹; maran; waliinggara.*

marangbi *n.* koala. [*Phascolarctos cinereus*]. [murrumpi (Be); murrungpie (D); mar-raphie, mur-rumphie (Ha); marungpy (Hi); merrang-pi (Le)] *See: dumbiribi; gula².*

maranjai *n.* octopus. [maranjal (H)]

maran-maran *n.* Pleiades. *lit.* '(father's) sisters'. [maran-maran (Ba)] *See: maran.*

marau *n.* ghost, spirit. [marrow (Ln)] *See: dagai; magarang; magui; nguru¹.*

marbana *n.* finger lime. [*Citrus australasica*]. [murpono (Lg)]

mari₁ *n.* grey kangaroo. [*Macropus giganteus*]. [murree (Fi); mari (H); murree (Ha); murri (Ja); maree, murrey, murry (Ln); munnee (M); murri (R); murray (W); mūr'ri, māri (Wa); murry (We)] *See: gara²; giriwan; guruuman; yima.*

mari₂ *adj; n.* Aboriginal, Aboriginal man. from NSW languages. [mari (H); murrie (M)] *See: jaan; guri; malara.*

maril₁ *n.* stepmother. [mahreel (M)]

Maril₂ *n.* Spring Hill. *lit.* 'stepmother'; this was an older name for Spring Hill (M). [Mahreel (S)] *See: maril¹.*

mari-mari₁ *n.* game in which boys throw spears at a rolling round of bark as practice for kangaroo hunting. *lit.* 'kangaroo-kangaroo'. [murri murri (CW)] *See: mari¹.*

mari-mari₂ *n.* butterfly. [murrie-murrie (M)] *See: balimbir.*

Mariyagara *n.* place between Redland Bay and Logan River. 'kangaroo, where he lies down' (Bn); *incorporates* mari 'grey kangaroo'; *possibly lit.* mari yagara 'no kangaroos here'. [Murrayjaygre (Bn)] *See: mari¹; yagara.*

marugan *n.* crow's nest ash tree. [*Flindersia australis*]. [murrogon 'teakwood' (Mac)] *See: balbara.*

marumba₁ *adj; adv.* good, sweet, well, lovely. [murroonbah (Cl); marumba (E); marumba (H); marroomba (Ha); maroomba (Hi); murroomba, marumba, murrumba, murroonbah (Ja); marumba, maroombah (Lg); marrumba, murrumba (Ln); murroomba (M); murrumba (R); murroonbah (Su); maroomba (W); mur'rumba (Wa)] *See: bujari; galang; nyiwang.*

Marumba₂ *n.* Murrumba. *lit.* 'good'. [Murrumba (P)] *See: marumba¹.*

marumbadi *adv.* well paid. *lit.* marumbadi 'in a good place'. [marooboodee 'pay well' (Lg)] *See: -di; marumba¹.*

marun *n.* cloud. [mar-roon (Ha); muttan (Lg)] *See: galan; guwaa.*

marura *n.* hornet. [moroora (Lg)]

maun.ga *v.* want. [mowunca (Lg)] *See: naruida; wanal; yaniri.*

Mawung *n.* Flinders Peak group. [Mawoong (Lg)]

mayabiya *n.* composer of songs. [meyerbeer (L)]

mayal *n.* Aboriginal person living in a traditional way. from English myall. [myall (Bl)]

mayalba *v.* wake. [mayalba (MMEIC)]

mibanja *n.* cohabitation. [mibanja (Ba)]
See: bulagan.

mibany *n.* wedge-tailed eagle. [*Aquila audax*]. [mebon (M)] See: buduwar¹; duwai; jibal; ngan-ngan.

mibaral *n.* turtle. [mibaral (H)] See: bin. ging; bubiya; dagibagam; mujing; naguba.

Mibaram *n.* Mt French, north peak. [Meeborrum (Ha)] See: Banjurgan².

Mibiran *n.* Variant: **Mibu**. woman's name. [Mibu, Miberran (Delaney 1994)]

miburu Variant: **mibur**. *n.* small red possum, possibly ringtail possum. [*Pseudocheirus peregrinus*]. [miburo 'small species of opossum' (D); mi-ber-or 'scrub possum' (Ha); mibur 'native cat' (Ja); meberu 'like a squirrel, no lateral expansions, tail 5/4' long' (Le); mebroo 'red opossum' (Lg); mi'būr 'native cat' (Wa)]
See: banjim; milgal.

midildin *n.* eyebrow. [mithiltin (Ja); midiltih (N); mithiltin (R)] See: mil.

migan₁ *n.* spike, thorn. [migan (Wa)]

Migan₂ *n.* spiky part of Knapp's peak. *lit.* 'spike'. [Mie gun (Ha); Mie-gun, Miggun (S)] See: migan¹.

Miganaba *n.* Broadwater. *incorporates* migan 'spike' and -ba 'place'. [Megunubber 'separate part of Stradbroke ... Broad Water' (Bn)] See: -ba⁴; migan¹.

migim *n.* perch. [me'gim (Bd)]

mii₁ *adj.* quick. [meci (M)] See: bangga; burima; jubuiban; ngunbunjada.

mii₂ *adj.; n.* fat, body. [meci 'fat' (H); mi 'bread' (Lg)] See: dinggal¹; mukan¹; yun-yun.

miir *n.* hole. [mīr (Ja); meare (Lg); mihr (N); mīr (R); mīr (Wa)] See: wangga.

miir-miir *adj.* full of holes. *lit.* 'hole-hole'. [mirre mirri (Lg)]

Miji *n.* woman's name. [Midjee (M)]

mijim *n.* midyimberr. *Anth:* edible sweet spotted white berry. [*Austromyrtus dulcis*]. [midgun, midgin (B); miġam (H); mijim (Ja); mijim (M); mijim (P)]

mijiri *n.* forehead. [migeerree 'head' (Fi); midgeree (Ha)] See: yilim.

mil *n.* eye. [mee (Bl): mill (Bu); mil (Cl); mill (E); mill (Fi); mil (H); mil (Ha); mia, mil (Ja); mil (L); mel, mill (La); mill, mil (Lg); mil (Ln); meel (M); mil (N); mil, mia (R); mill (Su); millo (T); mill (Th); mil (W); mil (Wa); mill (We)]
See: danggal².

mila-mila *n.* pipe clay, white ochre. [milla milla (M)] See: dalang¹.

milbang *adj.* blind. *lit.* mil-bang 'eye-dead'. [milbong (Bl); mil-bung (H)] See: bang; mil; milngundu; milwali; walibajin.

milbanya *v.* be awake. *incorporates* mil 'eye'. [mealpanye (W)] See: mil; -nya.

milbi *n.* eyelash. *incorporates* mil 'eye'. [milpih (N)] See: mil.

milbul *adj.* alive, active. *incorporates* mil 'eye'. [milbool (M)] See: mil.

milbulbu *v.* be alive, be active. *incorporates* milbul 'active'. [milbulpu (Ja); milbulpu (R); mil bul'pū (Wa)] See: =bu²; mil; milbul.

milgal *n.* European cat. [*Felis catus*]. *possibly lit.* mil-gali 'intense eyes'. [milgall (Fi)]
See: miburu; banjim.

Milgaro *n.* Laidley. [Milgero (Be)]

milgiri *n.* sweetheart. *Anth:* eyes are associated with romance; *possibly incorporates* mil 'eye'. [milgari (H); mileree (Ln); milkirrie (M); milkere (We)] See: mil.

milin *quant.* many. [millen (Ha); millen (Ja); millen (Lg); millen (M); millen, mulla (R); mil'lin (Wa); milindi 'plenty' (Wu)]
See: gurumba garaba; manyal.

milindu *adj.* long (time). [millendu (R)]
See: buruawal; murul.

milin.gali *adj.* very many. *lit.* milin-gali ‘very many’. [millenculle ‘five’ (Lg); millen kully (Ha); millenkulle (Ja); millenkolle, millenkulle (R); milling-kalla ‘four’ (T); mil’len küllē (Wa)]
See: -gali; milin.

Milinggiri *n.* woman’s name. [Mill-ingirr (CW); Milinggere (M); Millingirr (W)]

Milin Yimban *n.* North Pine lagoon. [Mil’lin Yimbun (Bd)] *lit.* ‘many bulrushes’.

See: milin; yimban¹.

miliri *adj.* clean. [mellery (Lg)]

mil-mil *v.* look, see. *lit.* ‘eye-eye’. [mil-mil (Bl); mill mill (E); mil-mil (Ja)] See: mil; ngulagu; nimgiba; nyaany.

milngundu *adj.* blind. *lit.* mil-ngundu ‘dull eyes’. [mil-ngunju (Ma)] See: milwali; walibajin.

Milwaba *n.* Green Island. [milwaba (H)]
See: Danggari.

milwali *adj.* blind. *lit.* mil-wali ‘bad eyes’. [milwala, milwali (H); milwaddeli (Ja); milwaddeli, milwaddeli (R); mil wad’li (Wa)]
See: mil; milbang; milngundu; wali; walibajin.

mi-mi *n.* juniper, myoporum.

[*Myoporum acuminatum*]. [mee mee (CW)]

mind *n.* banksia. [*Banksia sp.*]. [mintee (M); minti (P); min’ti (Wa)]

minggal-minggal *n.* collared sparrowhawk. [*Accipiter cirrocephalus*]. [minggal minggal (H); mingel mingel (We)]

Mini-mini *n.* person’s name. [Menemene (Kd)]

Minjiriba *n.* Minjerribah, Stradbroke, southern end of Stradbroke. *possibly lit.* ‘place of mosquitoes’ from Yugambeh munyjur ‘mosquito’ (Sh) and -ba ‘place of’. [Moondarawa ‘southern point of Stradbroke’ (Bd); Minjerriba (CW); mingjiriba (H); Moonjerabah ‘southern end of Stradbroke Island’ (Hn)] See: -ba⁴.

minya *Variant: minyang. interrog.* what? [menäh (E); mipanj (H); minyar (Ha); menah, minna (Ja); menah, minya (Lg); minta, (M); minya, minna (R)]

minyalang *n.* thingamajig, whatever-it-is, substitute for swearword. [mipalan, mipulan (H); meenyalla (M); minyaluung (R)]
See: minya.

minyambu *interrog.* how many?, how long? [minyambo (CW); menyembu (L); winyanpa (M)] See: -bu; minya.

minyana *interrog.* what? (accusative). [minyana (Lg)] See: minya; -na.

minyangdi *interrog.* why? *lit.* minyang-di ‘at what’. [meniänti (E); menianti (Ja); menianti, minyanta ‘where’ (Lg)]

minyanggu *interrog.* why?, what is the matter? *lit.* minyang=gu ‘for what purpose’. [menango (E); mipangu (H); menango, minyungo, minyango, minyangobah ‘what is that for’ (Lg); minago ‘What do you want’ (Ln); minyanggo (M)] See: =gu; minya.

minyangnuba *interrog.* belonging to what?, of what? [minyangoboh (Lg)]
See: minyan; ngananuba; -nuba.

Mirabuga *n.* Southern Cross; a mythical hero. [Mirrabooka (MMEIC)]

Mirabul *n.* man’s name. [Mirapool (S)]

Mirbaba *n.* Indoeroopilly, site of railway bridge. [Mirbapa (CW)] See: -ba⁴.

mirbang *n.* kangaroo net. [merbung (Ja); mirbong (M); merbung, mērbung (R); mir’bang (Wa)] See: bayal; durur; mandin¹.

miri *Variant: mir. n.* tame dog, camp dingo. [*Canis familiaris*]. [mirri (Fi); miri (H); meerie (Hi); mehee, mirri (Ja); meyi (L); mee (Lg); milree (Ln); mēyē, mirri (R); mehee (Su); miga (T); mee (W); mē’yē, mir’ri (Wa); miri (Wu)] See: ngagam²; ngal-ngal; yuragin.

mirigin *n.* star. [meeregan (Fi); mirigan (H); merrigen (Hi); mirregin, mirrigin (Ja); mirigin (L); mirregan (Lg); mirrigan, meragin (Ln); mirrigin (M); mirregin (R); mirrigin (Su); miriyan (T); mirigen (W); mir’ragin (Wa); mirrigen (We)] See: dimbiny¹.

miriginba₁ *n.* sea eagle. [*Haliaeetus leucogaster*]. [miriginba (MMEIC)] *See*: -ba⁴; bugawan; din.gal; mirigin.

Miriginba₂ *n.* Meriginpa; Hill at Amity. *lit.* 'place of stars'; possibly the source of miriginba 'sea eagle'. [Meriginpa (S)] *See*: -ba⁴; mirigin; miriginba¹.

mirimbal *n.* hand signs. *Anth*: used in hunting. [mir'rimbül (Wa)] *See*: mara¹.

mirin *n.* musk lorikeet. [*Polytelis swainsonii*]. [mee-rinn 'green leek parrot' (Ha)] *See*: bir.

Mirir *n.* God. [mirir, mirir (R)] *See*: Bayami.

mirum *n.* magpie. [*Cymnorhina tibicen*]. [mirrum 'bird' (Ja); meroom 'bird' (Lg); mir'rin (Wa)] *See*: gulambarun; jarwang.

mirung *n.* young woman. [mirru 'wife' (Ja); merum (N); mirrüng, mirru (R); mir'rang, mi'rrü (Wa)] *See*: balinggan; jundal; gin; mulagin.

Miwa *n.* person's name. [Meewa (B)]

miwil *n.* hoar frost. [mewil (Lg)] *See*: wala; yiran.

Miyanda *n.* spike of land below Hamilton. [Meandah (CW)] *See*: migan¹.

Miyanjin *Variant*: **Miganjin**; **Miginjin**. *n.* Meeanjin, Brisbane, Gardens Point and its caretakers. *lit.* migan-jin 'point people'; also means 'city' in Ridley (1855). [Miganchan 'from Migan Chagum' (Bd); Miguntyun (Be); Mia-njin, Mi-an jin, Me-an-jin (CW); megengfen (H); Megandsin (Le); Maginchin (Bay), Meeanjin (south) (M); Meeyantín, Megantchin (W); miganchan' (Wa)] *See*: -jin; migan¹.

mubar *n.* rat. [moobor (Bd)]

muburum₁ *n.* storm. [muburum (H)]

Muburum₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'storm'. [Muburum (MMEIC)] *See*: muburum¹.

muga-muga *n.* spider. [moogga-moogga (Ha); moggowe moggowe (Lg)]

mugan₁ *adj*; *n.* fat. [märom (G); muggarn (Ha); mugan (L); moogan (Lg); mogwan (Ln); moyen 'skin' (W)] *See*: dinggal¹; mii²; yun-yun.

Mugan₂ *n.* man's name. [Mokon (Borey and Laurer 1984); Mugan (H)]

mugara₁ *Variant*: **mugar**. *n.* thunder, thunderstorm. [mogara (E); mugar (H); moograh (Hi); mugara, mogarra, mogara (Ja); mugara (L); mogara, moogara (Lg); moozra, muggara, moogerah (Ln); mugara, moogarra (M); mugara (R); mugarra (T); moo-gara (W); müg'ara (Wa); moogar (We)] *See*: mumbal.

mugara₂ *n.* bulldog ant. [moogerah (Ha)] *See*: baigan; bigunjur¹; danmurin; galalang; giwarang; murin.

Mugara₃ *n.* Mt Greville, country between Mt Greville and Cunnigham's Gap. *Anth*: known for thunderstorms; *lit.* 'thunderstorm'. [Moogerah (Be); Moogerah (Ha); Moogerah (S)] *See*: mugara¹.

mugaramulu *n.* hailstone. *lit.* mugara-mulu 'thunder stone'. [moogerah mullor (Ha)] *See*: daraubang; mugara¹; mulu¹.

mugim *Variant*: **muyim**. *n.* stone axe. cognate with Waga-Waga muyim 'stone axe' (K). [mogim (G); mujim (H)] *See*: binjilurar; gulumang¹; nanggan; wagara¹.

mug-mug *n.* policeman. [mug mug (H)] *See*: buliman; dabingbila; gamadan.

mugul *n.* thumb. [mugul (H); mukool (We)]

Mugulngura *n.* woman's name. [Moogoolngoorra (M)]

mujin *n.* testes, tail. [muġin (H); moochee 'tail' (M)] *See*: bulu; dugai; wanggin.

mujing *n.* eastern snake-necked turtle. [*Chelodina longicollis*]. [muġen (H)] *See*: bin.ging; bubiya; dagibagam; mibaral; naguba.

mujiru-mujiru *n.* type of fruit. [modtheroo moodtheroo (Lg)]

Mula *Variant*: **Mulabin**. *n.* Oxley Creek. [Moola, Moolabbin (M)]

mulagin *n.* young woman, maid. *incorporates* gin ‘woman’. [mulagin; muloengeh (Ba)] *See:* **balingga**; **gin**; **jundal**; **mirung**; **mulagu**²; **mulam**; **nyaramgan**.

mulagu₁ *adv*; *n.* the next day, tomorrow. [mullago (E); mullago ‘tomorrow’ (Ja); mullago, moodlago ‘to morrow’, moolagha ‘day’ (Lg); mudelago (R)] *See:* **gujundabu**; **ngunugaba**; **ngunuwara**.

mulagu₂ *n.* young man. [mulagu (Ba)] *See:* **mulam**; **mulagin**.

mulam *n.* baby boy. [molum ‘infant’ (Fi); mooalam ‘baby’, mualam ‘boy’ (Ja); mulam (L); mōalam, mualum (R); mölüm ‘young boy’ (Wa)] *See:* **jajam**; **nyaramgan**; **nyamal**.

Mulbaju *n.* man’s name. [Moolpajo (Be)]

mulgara *Variant:* **mulwara**. *n.* ritual scarification. [mulgarrah, mulwarra ‘tribal marks’ (Ja); moolgara (Lg); moolgarra (M); mulwarra (R); mulwarra or mulgarra (S); mulgarrah (Su)]

mulgara-mulgara *adj.* rough. *lit.* ‘scar-scar’. [mulgra mulgra (Lg)] *See:* **budara**; **mulgara**.

mulu₁ *n.* stone. [moodlo (Bl); mullu (Bn); moodlow (D); mulu (H); mudlo, mullor (Ha); mooloo (Hi); moola (Ja); mullon ‘big stone’ (Ln); moola (Su); mullo (T); mudlo (W); mud’lō (Wa); mudlo (We)] *See:* **darau**; **gindal**; **nalanggira**.

Mulu₂ *n.* Moodlu railway station. *Anth:* probably the name of a rocky hill, now quarried for road metal (Q); *lit.* stone. [Moodlu (Q)] *See:* **mulu**¹.

mulula *n.* sand. *incorporates* mulu ‘stone’. [mulula (H)] *See:* **mulu**¹; **yarang**¹.

Mulumba₁ *n.* Moolomba, Point Lookout, also high part of Knapp’s peak. *lit.* mulu-ba ‘place of stone’. [Moodloomba ‘Point Lookout’ (B); mudlu-ba ‘stony place’ (Ba); Mullumbah ‘Point Lookout; stony there’ (Bn); Moolomba ‘north end’ (CW); Maloomba ‘Knapp’s peak’ (Ha); Mulumba (Ln); Moodloomba ‘Rocky Point west of Point Lookout’ (S)] *See:* **-ba**⁴; **mulu**¹.

Mulumba₂ *n.* man’s name, name of the Sky Hero. [Mudlumba (MMEIC)] *See:* **-ba**; **mulu**¹.

mulumgal *n.* death adder. [*Acanthophis antarcticus*]. [nun-nuncal (Ha); mulunkun (Ja); mundulkun (L); monolkung (Le); moonalcoom (Ln); mooloomkul (W)] *See:* **bui**²; **guda**; **juumgu**; **yuwan**.

Mulu-mulu *n.* hill near Petrie’s Pocket. *lit.* ‘stones’. [Mudlo-Mudlo (S)] *See:* **mulu**¹.

Mulurubin *n.* man’s name. [Molrooben, Mulroober (MB); Molrubin (Kd); Molrubin (S)]

mumbal *n.* heavy thunder, God. [mumbal (H); mumbul (Ha); moonbal, mümbäl (Ja); mümbäl (R); mum’bal (Wa)] *See:* **mulgara**¹.

mundara *n.* weapon. [moondra (Lg)]

mun.ga *n.* rushes for making dilly bags, baskets or nets. [moon.ga (CW); munje, nunge (H)] *See:* **yunggiri**.

Mun.galba *n.* Moongalba, Mission at Myora. *Anth:* visitors to the area were allowed to camp and fish here; *lit.* ‘sitting down place’; ‘dragging (a net)’ (Bn). [mungalba (H); Moongalba (Bn)] *See:* **-ba**⁴.

mungin *n.* food. [moongeen (M)] *See:* **dalgaba**; **dubaru**; **jin-jin manjari**.

Munipi *n.* person’s name. [Munipi (Kd)]

munjan₁ *neg.* no. used only in Munjan. [moonjine (G); moonjine (M); moonjan, moondjan (W)] *See:* **jandai**¹; **yagara**¹.

Munjan₂ *n.* Moondjan, language of the Nunagal people of northern Stradbroke. [moonjine (M); moondjan (S); moonjan, moondjan (W)] *See:* **munjan**¹; **Nunagal**.

munura *n.* white wood. [moonooora (Lg)]

munyal *excl.* won’t listen. [munyal (MMEIC)]

Mura *n.* Shorncliffe. [Moora ‘on the cliff’ (Bd); Moora ‘Sandgate’ (M)]

murabal *n.* fig. [*Ficus sp.*]. [moorapul (Lg)] *See:* **galamang**; **ganin**; **ganin.gar**; **gurai**; **jambal**; **nguwanga**; **nyada**.

muragalang *n.* broilga. [mooralucung (Lg)]

See: **bugur**; **junggi**; **gundurgan**.

Muralu *n.* man's name. [Murallo (MMEIC)]

murang *n.* meat. [muraŋ (H)] See: **dalgaba**; **jam**; **yuri**¹.

Murgambin *n.* Moorgumpin, Moreton Island. [Mulgumpin (Bn); Moorgumpin (CW); mulganbin (H); Moaraganpin (Ln); Gnoorgannpin (M); Murgambin (MMEIC); Moorgumpin (W)]
See: **-bin**; **Ganginyangin**.

Murigan *n.* Myora Mission. [murgin-muthin rta-p-dha (CW); murigan (H)]

murin *n.* green-headed ant. [*Rhytidoponera metallica*]. [moorn (Ha)]
See: **baigan**; **bigunjur**¹; **danmurin**; **galalang**; **giwarang**; **mugara**².

murjanggari *n.* sun. [mrjungary (Ln)]

murū *n.* nose. [muroo (Be); moorro (Bl); murro (Cl); mulroo (E); mooru (Fi); muru (H); mur-ror (Ha); mooro, murro, mulroo (Ja); murra, murru (L); mulroo, moroo (Lg); murroo, mooroo (Ln); muru, mooroo (M); moerru (N); mūro (R); murro (Su); murro (T); moral (Th); mooroo (W); mu'rū (Wa); murrow 'nostril' (We); mūru (Wu)] See: **nunbulga**.

muruguji Variant: **muruji**. *n.* black swan. *lit.* muru-guji 'red nose'. [*Cygnus atratus*]. [muroorcoochie (Be); maragin, murugilgi (H); murroo kutchin, murru-kootchin (Ha); mooroocoochie (Hi); marutchi (Ja); mooroochil (Ln); mooroochie, mooroocoochie (M); maroochie (W); mu'rū-guji, mu'rū-ū'tchī (Wa); murroogilchi (We)] See: **burunda**; **guji**²; **murū**; **nyuring**.

murul *adj.* long. [murul (Ba)]
See: **buruuwal**; **milindu**.

murumiir *n.* nostril. *lit.* muru-miir 'nose hole'. [moerru-mihr (N); murudi, marrunala (R)] See: **miir**; **murū**.

murumurul *n.* ibis. [*Threskiornis molucca*]. *lit.* muru-murul 'long nose'; extrapolated from Yugambeh muru kurahr 'long nose; ibis' (Sh) and the place name Muru-murul-bin.

[Mooroomoor'oolbin (M); Mooroo-mooroolbin (S)] See: **murū**; **murul**; **Murumurulbin**.

Murumurulbin *n.* Sandbank below Hamilton suburb. *lit.* muru-murul-bin 'long nose place'; possibly 'place of the ibis'. [Mooroomoor'oolbin (M); Mooroo-mooroolbin (S)] See: **-bin**; **murū**; **murul**; **murumurul**.

murung *n.* moss. [moorong (CW)]
See: **gabim**.

muruny *n.* small throwing stick. [mu'rūn (Wa)] See: **dal**²; **diniri**; **nguruwa**; **yirul**¹.

Murunydu *n.* Mooroondu Point, Thorneside. *lit.* muruny-du 'throwing stick (does something)'. [Mooroondu (Redland City Council 2023b)] See: **-du**; **muruny**.

muruny-muruny *n.* game played with throwing sticks. [mu'rūn-mu'rūn (Wa)]
See: **muruny**.

Muum *n.* Mt Moon (Walkabout Mt). [Moorm (Be); Moorm (Ha)]

Muumgara *n.* Mt Clunie. [Mormgurra (Ha)]

muyan Variant: **muya**. *v.* desire, ask for. [mooe 'ask' (Lg); moyum (R)]

muyū *n.* waterlily root. [*Nymphaea gigantea*]. *Anth:* the bulb is edible. [mooyoo (M)] See: **jinggalgal**.

muyum₁ *n.* mussel. [moyum (E); mooyoom, mooyum, mooyung 'a muscel, also a book' (Lg); moyumko (R)] See: **bugawa**; **wayuung**.

muyum₂ *n.* book, paper. [moyum (E); mooyoom, mooyum, mooyung 'a muscel, also a book' (Lg); moyumko (R)]

N – n

-na case. accusative case used on some objects of transitive verbs. [na (Cu); na (R)]

naam demonstrative. there (distal).

[nām (Ja); nām, nam (R); nam, n'am (Wa)]

See: **danga; yugu**¹.

naara *Variants: naar, naara-naara.* *n.*

Pacific black duck. [*Anas superciliosa*]. [nār (H); nar-orr (Ha); nar (Ja); marrar, narah, (M); nar (R); nār (Wa); nara (We)] See: **ngalgal; ngau**.

Naarda *s.* Nudgee. from naara 'black duck'.

[Nar-dha (S)] See: **naara; naji**.

nabidi *v.* swallow. [nubede (Lg)]

See: **bingal-bingal**.

nadang *n.* hair. [nadaŋ (H)] See: **bundal**²; **gabui**.

naga *n.* watershed. [nukku (Ca)]

nagi *n.* English bee. [*Apis mellifera*]. word origin unknown. [nuki (Ln)] See: **banjin**¹; **gabai**¹; **gila**²; **guja**¹; **gunidar**; **jalaman**; **mabi**¹.

Nagin *n.* man's name. [Nuggin, Nuggyn (B); Nogun, Nug-gin, Nogin (CW); Nuggin (W)]

naguba *n.* humpback turtle. [nargobar (We)] See: **bin.ging; bubiya; dagibagam; mibara**; **mujing**.

nagum-nagum *n.* candle. word origin unknown. [nogoom nogoom (Lg)]

nai *v.* name. [nay (Ha); nai-i (Ja); nai-i (R); nai' (Wa)] See: **nari**.

naigura *n.* apple box tree. [*Eucalyptus bridgesiana*]. [naycora (Ha)] See: **bubu**.

Naimany *n.* man's name. [Naimany (E)]

najang *n.* mother's father. [naŋaŋ, nadaŋ (H)]

naji *n.* type of frog, possibly Australian green tree frog. *Anth:* naji were dug up from dried mud and pressed to obtain water (Bd); possibly the origin of the suburb name Nudgee. *possibly* [*Litoria caerulea*] [nudgee (Bd)] See: **gubang; jaraagil; wagal**.

najigam *n.* native Tibouchina.

[*Melastoma affine*]. [najigam (MMEIC)]

nala *adj.* small. [nulu (M); nūl'a (Wa)]

See: **biribi; jalgal; narang**¹; **ngambara**.

nalanggira *n.* stone. [nullungirra, nullunggirra (Ja); nullunggira (R)] See: **darau; gindal; mulu**¹.

naluru *n.* crab. [nalloor (CW); nalaroo (MMEIC)] See: **winyam; yirin**.

nambany *Variant: namba.* *v.* appear, show, shine. [nūmbāni, numbai (Ja); nūmbāni, numbai (R); num'bai (Wa)]

nambur₁ *n.* water weed, herb. [nambūr (R)] See: **jimbura; yari; yigilu**.

nambur₂ *n.* tea tree bark. [nambour (M)] See: **jiman-jiman; ngujuru**.

Namgaran *n.* hill near Bulimba.

[Numcahran (M)]

Namirala *n.* possibly Fortitude Valley.

[Numeralla (Bd)]

namui *n.* acacia. [*Acacia sp.*]. [namui (Ba)]

nanajin *n.* things. *incorporates* plural -jin. [nunantjin (Ja); nunantjin (R); nun'antgin (Wa)] See: **daun; -jin**.

nangal *n.* sweat. [nangul (Ha)]

nangalbanga *adj.* polite. [nangalpunga (Lg)]

nanggan *n.* stone tomahawk.

[nunggarm (Ha); nungan (Hi); nungun (Lg)]

See: **binjilurar; gulmang**¹; **mugim; wagara**¹.

Nanggu *n.* man's name. [Nunko (W)]

nangiba *v.* show. [nangevah (Lg)] See: **-ba**².

nan.gur *n.* sorcerer. [ngan.gur 'spirit' (R); narngur (Wi)] See: **bajiram; daginy; gayabandar; gundir**.

nanjara *adv.* not yet. [nanjara (Lg)]

Nanjili *n.* woman's name. [Nundgily (W)]

nany *Variant: na.* *v.* tie, fasten. [nuone (Lg); nunni (R)] See: **gani**².

- nanyam** *n.* burny vine bark, used as string. *incorporates* nany 'tie'. [*Alchornea scandens*]. [nannam (M); nannam (Ro); nan'nam (Wa)] *See: nany.*
- naral** *n.* buttocks. [narral 'nates' (Cl); narral (Ja)] *See: jumar; mabi*².
- narang**₁ *adj.* little. [nerang (Bl); nerang (Ca); narang (Lg)] *See: biribi; jalgal; ngambara; nala.*
- Narang**₂ *n.* swampy area near Eagle St. *lit.* 'small'. [Narong (Bd)] *See: narang*¹.
- Narangba** *n.* Narangba. *lit.* narang-ba 'little place'. [narang-ba (Ba); narang (Lg); Narangba (S)] *See: -ba*⁴; **narang**¹.
- nari** *n.* name. [nurri (Ja); nurri (R); nūr'ri (Wa)] *See: nai.*
- naruida** *v.* want. [naruita (Lg)] *See: maun. ga; muyan; wangal; yaniri.*
- narung** *n.* seaweed. [naroong (We)]
- Nidurwal** *n.* person's name. [Niturwall (B)]
- nigar** *n.* periwinkle sea snail. [*Bembicium auratum*]. [niggar (Ja); nig'gar (Wa)]
- nigi-nigi** *n.* masturbation. [nicky-nicky (Bl)]
- nijigum** *n.* black-mouth bush. [*Melastoma malabathricum*]. *Anth:* the sweet fruit stains the mouth blue-purple (FNSI). [nujigum, nijigum (FNSI)]
- nilga-nilga** *n.* cow's horn. [nilga-nilga (Ha)] *See: bula*².
- nimbir** *n.* navel. [nembir (R)] *See: mabiri.*
- ningiba** *v.* see. [neemgeeba (W)] *See: -ba*²; **mil-mil; ngulagu; nyaany.**
- ninba** *v.* take. [ninpa (Lg)] *See: -ba*²; **many; mara**¹.
- ningi-ningi**₁ *n.* oyster. [ninge ninge (Ca); ningi-ningi (M)] *See: ginyinggara; guumbi¹.*
- Ningi-Ningi**₂ *n.* group on Bribie Island. *lit.* 'oyster'. [niji niiji (H)] *See: ningi-ningi*¹.
- Niral** *n.* man's name. [Ner-ral (Hp)]
- nirang** *n.* shovel-nosed shark. *Anth:* a species of ray. [*Aptychotrema rostrata*]. [neerang (M)] *See: burambigara; buwai; gayanggan; gura-guragan.*
- nuba** *case.* possessive suffix. [nganowa (L); ngoboh, weupa (Lg); nūbba, nubba (R)]
- nubal** *adj.* annoyed. [nooval (Lg)]
- Nugimba** *n.* man's name. [Nookembar (W)]
- Nugun** *n.* St Helena Island. [Nuggin, Nuggyn (B); Noogun (Bn); Nogun, Nug-gin, Nogin (CW); Nugoon (Ln); Noogoon (M); Noogoon, Nogun (S); Nuggin (W)]
- nugunja** *n.* sole fish. [noogoonchar (We)]
- nulbu-nulbu** *n.* evening. [nulbu nulbu (H); nooboogooboo (W); noolpoo-noolpoo (We)] *See: biigibiribi; jalu-jalu; ngunu; yaragal.*
- nulu** *adv.* always. [noodloo (Lg)]
- Nunagal** *n.* Noonuccal, northern Stradbroke people, speakers of Munjan. [nunagal (H); Noonuccal (M); Noonukul (W); Noonuckle (We)]
- nunbulga** *n.* nose. [nunbulga (H)] *See: muru.*
- Nunilbira** *n.* Ipswich people. [Nundilpara 'Limestone tribe' (Lg); Noonillburra (M)] *See: -bira.*
- Nuninya** *n.* woman's name. [Nooninya (Borey and Laurer 1984)]
- Nunungga** *n.* man's name. [Nunungga (N)]
- nuralgir** *n.* type of scrub wood. *Anth:* the glutinous milky sap is used to stun fish. [nuralkir (D)] *See: danggul.*
- nuram** *Variant: nuram-nuram.* *n.* wart, pockmark. [nuram-nuram (Ja); nuram (M); nūr'am (Wa)]
- Nuranyum** *n.* man's name. [Nur-an-eun (CW); Nuraneum (W)]
- nurung** *n.* cockle. [murang (T); nurong (We)]

nuun.gali *v.* sneeze. *possibly incorporates* -gali 'very'. [nuoonculle (Lg)] *See:* -gali.

Nuwaju *n.* man's name. [nuaq̄u (H)]

nuwinbil *n.* small bird. from Yugambeh nur̄anybil 'bird' (Sh). [newinbill (M)]

NG – ng

-nga *case.* allative suffix designating motion towards a location. [nta (Ha); nga, ŋga, ŋu (R)]

nga *conj.* and. [nga (L); nga (R); nga (Wa)]

ngabang *n.* elder brother. [awang (E); ner bung (Ha); ngubbunga (Ja); awang (Lg); mubbung (Ln); ngabong (N); ngubbunga, ābāng (R); nabang (W); ngub'bing (Wa)]

See: duwanggal.

ngabu *n.* lawyer cane. [*Calamus australis*]. [ngaboo (B)] *See:* daigam.

ngadaliba *adj.* last. [nguddaliba (Lg)]

ngadan *Variant: ngada.* *v.* meet, touch. [ngadun, ngadūn, ṅādūn (R)] *See:* dandiiri.

ngadang *n.* pelvis. [nguttang (Lg)]

ngagali *adv.* too much. *lit.* nga-gali 'and plenty'. [aculle (Lg)] *See:* -gali; nga.

ngagam₁ *demonstrative.* here (proximal). [nahga (Ha); goggum (Ja); ngalam 'he' (L); ngaga 'that' (Lg); ngāgam (M); goggum (R); gog'gūm (Wa)] *See:* diranga.

ngagam₂ *n.* dingo, tame dog. from Yugambeh ngagam (Sh). [*Canis familiaris*]. [nangum (Ca); ṅagam (H); nargun (Ln)] *See:* miri; ngal-ngal; yuragin.

ngagam-ngagam *excl.* come here! *lit.* 'here, here'. [gēēba (G); gogo-gogoe (Lg)] *See:* ngagam¹.

ngagamwaga *v.* camp. *incorporates* ngagam 'here'. [kakum waga 'camp here tonight' (Ln)] *See:* dimany; giba²; jalubaluba; ngagam¹.

Ngaijiraba *n.* Sugar Loaf Mt. [N-oi zer-a-ba (Ha)] *See:* -ba⁴.

ngaja *pron.* I, 1SG.NOM. [atu (Bl); nutchair (Ha); ṅaḍa (H); atta (E); ngutta, atta (Ja); ngats'a, ngacia, ngaoia, gaoia (L); utter, ngutter (Lg); gnatcha, ngalta, gnatja, gnatya (M); yutta, ṅutta, atta, ṅāi, ai, ṅaia (R); atta (T); tcha, utcha (W); ngai, ngai'ta (Wa); nutchair (We); ngaja (Wu)]

ngajagarara₁ *n.* lobster. [gnatchgarahra (M)]

Ngajagarara₂ *n.* hill on Moreton Island. *lit.* 'lobster'. [Uttakharrarra (B); Atta Carrara (W)] *See:* ngajagarara¹.

Ngajagarara₃ *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'lobster'. [Uttakharrarra (B); ngajagarara (Ba); gnatchgarahra (M); Atta Carrara (W)] *See:* ngajagarara¹.

ngalan₁ *n.* bony bream. [*Nematalosa erebi*]. [woulan (E); malaŋ (H); woulan, ngullum (Ja); woulan, oolan 'female mullet' (Lg); walan, wulan, gnoolan, gnollan (M); ngullun (R); ngul'lūn (Wa); mulung (We)] *See:* dun.gala; ginbun; man.gal.

Ngalan₂ *n.* site of Royal Brisbane Hospital. *lit.* 'bony bream'. [Walan (S)] *See:* ngalan¹.

ngalba *pron.* we, 1PL.NOM. [nulpa (Ha); alpa (M); ṅulpa (R); nhamba (T)]

ngalbana *pron.* us, 1PL.ACC. [ṅulpunna, ṅulpāna (R)]

ngalbanu *pron.* us, 1PL.DAT. [ṅulpunna (R)]

ngalbanuba *pron.* our, 1PL.POSS. [ngalpanganowa (L)]

Ngalda *n.* hill on Moreton Island. [Alta, UI-ta (CW)]

ngalgal *n.* wood duck. [*Chenonetta jubata*]. [ngulgul (R)] *See:* naara; ngau.

ngaliny *pron.* we (you and I), 1DU.NOM. [linda, nalinda, Nealinda 'we or you & I' (Lg); ngadli 'we' (L); gnalleen, gnahleen (M); ṅullin 'you and I', ṅulle 'we' (R); allin 'we two', nhamba 'we' (T)]

ngalinyana *pron.* us (you and me), 1DU.ACC. [yalunga 'me' (Lg); ɲulleɲunna, ɲulleɲunnu, ɲullin.ga (R)]

ngalinyanu *pron.* us (you and me), 1DU.DAT. [ɲulleɲunnu (R)]

ngal-ngal *n.* wild dingo. [*Canis familiaris*]. [ɲaI ɲaI (H); nulgul (Ha); uigull (Hi); ngulngul (Ja); ngalgal (L); allgull (Le); ngulgul (R); ungal (W)] *See:* gila¹; miri; ngagam².

Ngalungbin *n.* Lytton. [Alongpin (Ln); Gnaloongpin (M)] *See:* -bin.

ngama *excl.* hey!, come look! [umma 'an ejaculation calling attention' (G)] *See:* wi.

ngamarigara *n.* freshwater catfish. [*Tandanus tandanus*]. [ngamerikurra (Ja); ngamerikurra (R); ngam'errikürra (Wa)] *See:* bigun; wargan.

ngamba₁ *conj.* like, similar to. [ngāmba (Ja); ngāmba (R); ngam'ba (Wa)]

Ngamba₂ *n.* man's name. [Umpha (Ha)]

ngambara *adj.* small. [ngambar, nambara (MMEIC)] *See:* biribi; jalgal; narang¹; nala.

ngambila *n.* all, everyone. [ngābille (Ja); ngambilla, ngambille (R)]

Ngamingba *n.* woman's name. [Gnahminba (M); Ngamingba (W)]

ngamu *n.* breast, milk. [narmoung (Bl); hammo (Cl); ammoo (E); ammoo 'milk', hammo 'nipples' (Ja); ngominoo (Lg); mummoo (Ln); ommuli, ahmoo (M); ngammu, ngammur (R); ummoo (W); ngung'gūr, omūlli (Wa)]

ngamuban *n.* milk. *lit.* ngamu-ban 'breast product'. [ummooabin (W)] *See:* -ban; ngamu; nyamany-nyamany.

ngan *interrog.* who? (nominative). [ngan (L); ngan'du (Wa)]

ngana *pron.* me, 1SG.ACC. [mi 'me' (Bl); nanee (H); ana (Lg); nganna (M); ɲunna (R)]

nganan *adj.* heavy. [nannun (Lg); gnanin (M)]

ngananuba *interrog.* whose?, belonging to whom? [nganaweupa (Lg)] *See:* minyangnuba; -nuba.

nganbadagu *v.* consent. [anbedaggo (Lg)]

nganbil *Variant:* nganbi. *v.* yawn, gape. [anbil (Lg)]

ngandagal₁ *n.* mullet. [ngandi'kul (Bd); undall (D); andeikal (E); anduccul (Fi); jindilgal (H); un-dair-cul (Ha); undecal (Hi); ngandakul, andeikal, andakal (Ja); andākal (Le); andeikal, undekul 'male mullet' (Lg); guandaccal, andaccal (M); ngandakul (R); andekal, nundarill, andaccal (W); nundarill (We)] *See:* dilgam; gang-gang².

Ngandagal₂ *n.* Fisherman Island. *lit.* 'mullet'. [Andacah (S)] *See:* ngandagal¹.

ngandu *interrog.* who? (ergative). [ngandir (Ja); ando (Lg); ngan'du (Wa)]

ngan.gu *adv; interrog.* how, like this. [ngangpo (L)] *See:* =gu; ngan.

nganiyiba *adj.* straight. [nganiyiba (MMEIC)] *See:* jubui; yilung.

ngangaba *v.* seek. [ngangabah (Lg)] *See:* ngananuba.

ngangabum *adv.* time past. [langaboom (Lg)] *See:* ngangabum dadi.

ngangabum dadi *adv.* short time since. *incorporates* ngangabum 'time past'. [langaboom tadde (Lg)]

ngangalinga *n.* face. [ngangulinga (Lg)] *See:* nguwar; yibaru.

ngangan *n.* king parrot. [*Alisterus scapularis*]. [uongan, nongan (Fi)] *See:* bilin-bilin.

ngan-ngan *n.* wedge-tailed eagle. [*Aquila audax*]. [an-an, guan guan (M); an'an (Wa)] *See:* buduwar¹; duwai; jibal; mibany.

ngaraan *adv; n.* fine weather. [orōn (Lg)]

ngaraang-ngaraang *n.* mantis. [orōng orōng (Lg)]

ngarabin *n.* silky oak. [*Grevillea sp.*]. [ɲarabin (H)] *See:* -bin; jagin-jagin.

ngaragan *adj*; *n.* pregnant, pregnant person. [ngargarran (M); urumkun (W)]

See: -gan²; nyamalbila.

Ngaraiyu *n.* person's name. [ngaraio (B)]

Ngaraju *n.* man's name. [Gnurradju (W)]

ngaran₁ *n.* neck. [nolun (Fi); gunuran (H); yurrun (Ja); muhluhn (N); ngarran (R); ngur'rūn (Wa)] *See: dur-dur; giling.*

ngaran₂ *n.* footprint, track. [ngaran (Ba)] *See: jarajina.*

ngarang *n.* gum-top box tree. [*Eucalyptus moluccana*]. *Anth:* bark for covering huts; bee excrement at the base is a sign of honey (DF); can be burnt to purify a place (Fensham 2021). [nurran 'gum tree' (Fi); nā-run (Ha); gnarran (Le); ngeureung 'stringybark' (Mac)] *See: dabilbala.*

ngaranga *v.* there is/was, there are/were. [ɲuruŋa (R)] *See: gamagu; naam; yugu¹.*

ngara-ngaragai, *Variant: ngara-ngarawai.* *n.* wild heather. *Anth:* the flowers were used for decorative purposes (FNSI). [ngarrawarawai (B); ɲara ɲarawai, ɲara ɲaragai (H)]

Ngara-ngaragai₂, *Variant: Ngara-ngarawai.* *n.* long, winding creek at One Mile near Dunwich. *lit.* 'sound made by person retching' (Bn); or possibly 'wild heather'; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [ngarrawarawai (B); Nurrow Nurrow Guy (Bn); ɲara ɲarawai, ɲara ɲaragai (H)] *See: Balun.giny; ngara-ngaragai¹.*

Ngara-ngarawariba *n.* person's name. [ɲara ɲarawariba 'a "surname"' (H)]

ngararar₁ *n.* red-stemmed gum. [urarrar (Be); urar (P)]

Ngararar₂ *n.* Bremer River. *lit.* 'red-stemmed gum'. [Urarrar (Be)] *See: ngararar¹.*

ngarawin *n.* water. [ngaraoin (Ja); ngaraoin (R)] *See: dabil; gabing.*

ngari₁ *pron.* me, 1SG.DAT. [ɲari (H); naree (Ha); ngrai (L); ngari (P); ɲurri (R); naree (W); nuru (We)]

ngari₂ *v.* celebrate. [gara, gera, ngari (CW); karli (Ha)] *See: ganjiil; yiyara; yuwar.*

ngariba *pron.* my, 1SG.POSS. [ariba (E); ɲariba, ɲariwa, ɲarijuba (H); ariba (Ja); ngaciaganowa 'my' (L); ngarebah, narebah (Lg); gnareeba, yahliebaddie (M); ngariwar (N); ɲurribā, ɲurriba (R); nurryuba (We)]

Ngariigambila *n.* place near Mt Alford, now the Scenic Rim Brewery. [Recum-pilla 'Ander's store, Mt Alford' (Ha)] *See: -bila.*

ngaring *n.* chin. [ngering (N)] *See: waul.*

ngari ngaram *excl.* compassionate interjection. *possibly lit.* 'my baby!'. [aree-a-rarm (Bl)] *See: gunin-gunin; gunman; ngari²; nyaramgan.*

ngaruwing *n.* coachwood. [*Ceratopetalum apetalum*]. [ngnaa rewing 'coach wood' (Mac)]

ngau *n.* Australian wood duck. [*Chenonetta jubata*]. [gnowo, now-woo 'duck' (Cl); ngua-u, uya (Ja); ngouwoo (Lg); hau (Ln); ngoro-oo 'black duck' (M); nga (R); ngou 'black duck' (S); ngou (W); ngau'-ū (Wa)] *See: naara; ngalgal.*

ngawundanman *n.* eldest. [ngaroudenmun (Ja); ngawundenmun (R); ngaw'id'inmum (Wa)] *See: jajing; ngabang.*

ngawur *adj*; *n.* female. [ngawur (N)]

ngi *interrog.* question marker; 'than' in comparatives. [ngi (L)]

ngilarun₁ *n.* forest grass tree. [*Xanthorrhoea sp.*]. *Anth:* 'skirt' of tree was processed to produce a strong resin (FNSI). [ilaroon (W)] *See: bulirbin; dagabin¹; garguru.*

Ngilarun₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'forest grass tree'. [Yillaroon (W)] *See: ngilarun¹.*

ngilbang *pron.* you two, youse two, 2DU.NOM. [ngilpung 'you two' (Lg); ilpūnɲ, ilpūn 'ye two' (R); inungei (T)]

ngilbula *pron.* you all, youse, 2PL.

NOM. [ngilpula (L); njilpùlla 'ye' (R); inungei 'you two', nuba 'ye' (T)]

ngilbulana *pron.* you all, youse, 2PL.

ACC. [ilpùllāna, ilpullana (R)]

ngimbun *n.* blue flax lily. [*Dianella caerulea*]. *Anth:* the blue berries were not eaten (FNSI). [imboon (W)]

Ngimiba *n.* person's name. [Immieva (B)]

ngina *pron.* you, 2SG.ACC. [inna, nanece (Ha); ine (W)]

nginda *pron.* you, 2SG.NOM. [indo, neen (Bl); gintay (D); intair (Ha); njinda, jinda (H); inta (E); eēn (G); inta 'thou', nginta, inda 'you' (Ja); nginte 'thou', nginta, gninte, nginto (L); ngidna, nginter, inter (Lg); intay, inta, yinta, gnintay, intay (M); njinda, njinta, inta, inda 'thou', njinta, inta (R); ngintia 'they two', inta 'thou' (T); inta, inter (W); inter (We); inta, gninta (Wa)]

nginggaran *n.* Aboriginal woman.

[yeran (Ja); inggurun, ingaran (R); in gurin (Wa)] *See:* gin; guri.

nginjuru *n.* worm. [nginjuru (Ba)]

nginu *pron.* you, 2SG.DAT. [gninoo (M); njinnu (R)]

nginuba *pron.* your, 2SG.POSS.

[yeen, innoung (Bl); enuba (E); enuba (Ja); ngintenganowa 'thy', nguwa, ngowo (L); nenoobah, yanobah 'yours' (Lg); inooba, yinoóba (M); njinnuba (R)]

Ngiri *n.* man's name. [Eeree (W)]

Ngirubin *n.* place name. [jerobin (H)]

See: -bin.

Ngugi *n.* caretakers of Moorgumpin (Moreton Island), speakers of Guwar.

[Nagur, Nigger (B); Nooghies (Bn); njugi (H); Gnoogee (M)] *See:* Guwar.

ngugul *n.* type of fish. [oogool (Lg)]

ngui *v.* believe. [noy (Ha); ngui (R)]

See: gana²; winanga.

nguibina *n.* truth. *lit.* ngui-bina 'ear believes'. [noy-pinung (Ha)] *See:* bina; ngui.

ngujubugu *v.* sell. [oodiopoggo (Lg)]

Ngujurba *n.* alternate name for Bummiera (Brown Lake). *lit.* ngujuru-ba 'place of tea trees'; *Anth:* the preferred name for Brown Lake is Bummiera. [Gnoojoorpa (M)] *See:* -ba⁴; Bamira; ngujuru.

ngujuru₁ *n.* broad-leafed tea tree.

[*Melaleuca quinquenervia*]. *Anth:* bark used for bandages, keeping food clean, and ganya construction; when the tea trees are in full bloom, there will be an abundance of honey (MMEIC). [ngudur (Ja); njufur (H); rguduru (Ro); oodgee (W); ngū'dūr (Wa); noojoor (We)] *See:* jiman-jiman; nambur².

Ngujuru₂ *n.* Ngudjuru, Lamb Island.

lit. ngujuru 'tea tree'. [Ngudooroo (Redland City Council 2023a)] *See:* ngujuru¹.

ngul *Variant:* ngul-ngul. *n.* louse. [oongool (B)]

ngulagu *v.* look. [ngoodlago (Lg)] *See:* =gu; mil-mil; nyaany; nimgiba.

Ngulawara *n.* Kangaroo Point.

incorporates wara 'open water'. [Oodlawirra, Oodlawurra (Bd)]

ngulumari *adv.* across. [uulumery (Lg)] *See:* giram.

ngumar *n.* flood. [oomar (Be)]

See: yanmana.

ngumbi *n.* house, humpy. origin of English humpy 'traditional Aboriginal dwelling'. [oompee (B); umpee (Cl); umpie (E); umpie (Ha); umpie, umpee, ngudur (Ja); humpy (L); umpie, umpe, oomi (Lg); humpy (Ln); humpy (MB); umpi (R); oompi (W)] *See:* ganya.

Ngumbi Bang *n.* Humpybong, area at the Brisbane River estuary and its caretakers. *lit.* 'dead house'. [Humpybong (B); Umpie Boang (E); njumb i boŋ (H); Oomimbun 'Humpybong group' (Lg); Humpybong (W)] *See:* bang; ngumbi.

Ngumbi Dagai *n.* Nundah, the German mission at Nundah. *lit.* ‘houses of white men’. [Umpie Daggur (S)] *See:* dagai; ngumbi.

Ngumbi Gurumba *n.* Brisbane. *lit.* ‘many houses’. [Umpie Korumba (S)] *See:* gurumba; ngumbi.

ngumburu *adj.* full. [oombroo (Lg)] *See:* biduru; bila².

Ngumgaru *n.* man’s name. [Ngoom-gar-roo (CW); Ngoomgarroo (W)]

ngun *Variant:* **ngu.** *v.* live. [oon, oonle (Lg)] *See:* digi.

nguna *interrog.* which? [oona (Lg)]

Ngunabi *n.* woman’s name. [Gnoonappee (W)]

ngunadada *n.* mallee scrub. [oodnadatta (Bd)]

nguna-ngunan *adj;* *n.* spiral shape. [ngoona ngoonan (Lg)]

ngunbunjada *adv.* quickly. [ngunbunjada (MMEIC)] *See:* bangga; burima; jubuiban; mii¹.

ngundana *v.* go together. [ngoontanna (Lg)] *See:* dalagan; ganyardi; nyan.

ngundu₁ *adv.* only, surely, lest, but. [ŋündū, ŋündu (R)] *See:* gumbal¹.

ngundu₂ *adj.* blunt, not sharp. [ngoontoo (Lg)] *See:* dambil.

Ngundu₃ *n.* woman’s name. *lit.* ‘only, surely’. [hoontoo, oontoo (B); Oonto (W)] *See:* ngundu¹.

ngunguma *v.* burn. *possibly incorporates* -ma ‘causative’. [ngunguma (Wu)] *See:* -ma.

nguniwali *adj.* wrong. *incorporates* wali ‘bad’. [gnooniewullie (M)] *See:* bidamjaran; wali.

ngunu *Variant:* **ngunu-ngunu.** *n.* evening, night. [oonar (Be); woolgooloo ‘sunset’ (Ca); ŋunu (H); oon, nunga-nunka (Ha); ngoonnoo, yunnu, ngunnu (Ja); nguno (L); danoo ‘night’ (Ln); ngoonoo (Lg); ngünnū (R); muno ‘darkness’ (T)] *See:* biigi-biribi; jalu-jalu; nulbu-nulbu; yaragal.

Ngunubi *n.* man’s name. [Gnoonoopi (W)]

ngunubu *adv.* for the night, overnight. *lit.* ngunu-bu ‘for the duration of the night’. [ngünnunubbū (R); nooboogooboo (W); nün’nünüb’bū (Wa)] *See:* -bu; ngunu.

ngunugaba *adv.* tomorrow, morning. *lit.* ngunu-gaba ‘belonging to the night’. [unungabo (E); nun-dab-boor (Ha); unungabo (Ja); ngubuga (L); unungabo, woonoogaboo ‘to morrow’, woonoogara ‘yesterday’ (Lg); ngoobo’oga, ngubuga-la-bu (M); nooboogooboo (W)] *See:* -gaba; gujundabu; mulagu¹; ngunu; ngunuwara.

Ngunuranbin *n.* woman’s name. [Gnoonooranpin (M)]

ngunuwara *adv.* tomorrow. *incorporates* ngunu ‘night’. [oonoowarra (Hi); ngundara, ugunúara ‘yesterday’ (L); ngoonooar ‘yesterday’ (Lg); ngunuwara (Wu)] *See:* gujundabu; mulagu¹; ngunu; ngunugaba.

ngunyal *pron.* he/she/they, 3SG. NOM. [ullurn (Ha); wunnāl (Ja); ngalam ‘he, she’ (L); gnoonyal (M); unda, wunnal (R); ungda ‘he’ (T)]

ngunyal₁ *pron.* they, 3PL.NOM. [wunnale (R); layim ‘they’ (L)]

ngunyalina *pron.* them, 3PL.ACC. [wunnālina, wunnalina (R)]

ngunyalinuba *pron.* their, 3PL.POSS. [wonanemibah (Lg)]

ngunyalu *pron.* he/she/they, 3SG. ERG. [ngoonloo (Lg); wunnalu, wunyalu, wuunyalu (R)]

ngunyana *pron.* him/her/them, 3SG. ACC. [nudna ‘him’ (Lg); wunnana (R)]

ngunyanu *pron.* him/her/them, 3SG. DAT. [wunnaun, wunnanu (R)]

ngunyanuba *pron.* his/her/their, 3SG. POSS. [wonanabah (Lg); wunnänübu, wünnänüba, wunnanuba (R)]

ngura *v.* leave behind, not take. [oora, oorapa (Lg)] *See:* galabi.

ngurbin *n.* brown mahogany. [*Eucalyptus robusta*]. [gnorpin (CW)] *See:* -bin; bangalai; bularju; bundul.

ngurdi *adv.* in the area. *lit.* nguru-di ‘in the shape’. [ngurti (R)] *See:* -di; nguru².

ngurgurga *n.* spotted gum. [*Corymbia sp.*]. [urgorka (Le); oorcouraca (Lg)] *See:* gurdir; yara¹.

ngurgurgaban *n.* settler’s flax.

[*Gymnostachys anceps*]. [urgorkapan (Le)]

ngurin-ngurin *n.* dragonfly, gadfly. [gnoorin gnoorin (M)]

nguru₁ *Variant:* **ngur.** *n.* breath, spirit, shadow. [nguru (Ja); ngūrul (R); nguru (Ro); ngūrū (Wa)] *See:* marau.

nguru₂ *Variant:* **ngur.** *n.* shape, area. [ngōr (Ja); ngōr (R); nōr (Wa)]

Ngurujung *n.* Milton. [Uruthuck (Bd)]

nguruman *Variant:* **nguruma.** *v.* hide oneself. [nguruman (R)]

ngurun *n.* sky. from Yugambēh ngurun ‘sky’ (Sh). [nurroon (Fi); ooroon (Hi)] *See:* biram; wangan.

ngurun.gali *n.* robber. *possibly lit.* nguru-gali ‘very shady’. [ooruncully (Hi)] *See:* -gali; nguru².

nguruny *n.* emu. [*Dromaius novaehollandiae*]. [morun (Fi); morrion (Ha); oorum (Hi); nguyi, ngui (Ja); moorum (Ln); narooing, gnoorooin (M); nguyi (R); moorum (W); ngur’ūin, ngu’yi (Wa)]

nguruwa *adj;* *n.* small branches, made of small branches. [oorooe (Lg)] *See:* dal²; yirul¹.

ngunun *adj.* hot. from Yugambēh ngunun ‘hot’. [norn (Ha)]

nguwai *adv.* in two or three days. [ngoowai (Lg)]

nguwanga *n.* sandpaper fig, large brush fig with oblong leaves, heart-shaped at the base, its densely haired, edible fruit. [*Ficus coronata*]. [ngoā-nga, ngōāngā (Ja); gnau wan (Le); ngwange (Lg); ngoā-nga (M); ngōāngā (R); ngōā-nga (Wa)] *See:* galamang; ganin; ganin.gar; gurai; jambal; murabal; nyada.

nguwanginan *n.* son’s wife, husband’s mother. [nguwenkingen (N)] *See:* -gan²; gin.

ngumar *n.* face. [ngoh-ar (N)]

See: ngangalinga; yibaru.

Nguwararu *n.* person’s name. [Ngwararo (B)]

nguwinginin *Variant:* **nguwingini.** *v.* read. [ngwengen (Lg)]

nguwuny *n.* gum from the spotted gum. [ngowoon (Lg)] *See:* jirai.

NY – ny

-nya *tns.* present tense suffix. [na (E); ner, na, nya (Ha); nya (L); na, nya (M); nā, na, ne (R); nye, nya (W); nyah (We)] *See:* nyan.

nya *v.* urinate. [jā (H)] *See:* gil; jalang; nyan.

nyaany *Variant:* **nyaa.** *v.* see. [nanni (Ja); nan, nanabajoo (Lg); nha (M); nanni, nāni (R); nganka (T); neem (W); nyā’ni (Wa)] *See:* mil-mil; ngulagu; nimgiba.

nyaban *n.* east wind. [yiaban (Ba)]

See: burging; dun.gai; gubi²; winjia.

nyada *n.* small fig. [*Ficus coronata*].

Anth: the rough leaves were used to smooth boomerangs, spear shafts and axe handles (FNSI). [nuta (L); nurra (Lg); nyuta (M); nyūt’a (Wa)] *See:* galamang; ganin; ganin.gar; gurai; jambal; murabal; nguwanga.

nyala *excl;* *v.* go!, be gone! *lit.* nya-la ‘(you) must go!’. [yellah ‘be gone’ (CI); yellah ‘be gone’ (Ja); yallah (M)]

nyalang *Variants: nyala, nyalang-nyalang.* *v.* tell lie(s). [nalanj nalangin (H); nullungmurri (R)] *See: gujal; nyalanggali.*

nyalanggali *adj; n.* liar, lying. *lit.* nyalang-gali 'lies plenty'. [un-un-gully (Ha); ooruncully (Hi); nullancalle 'lie' (Lg); nallau-galli (M)] *See: -gali; gujal; nyalang.*

nyalanggan *n.* telling lies. *lit.* 'time of lying'. [nyalangken (W)] *See: -gan; gujal; nyalang.*

nyama *n.* upper arm. [yamma (E); yabner 'arms' (Fi); jama (H); yum-mar (Ha); yumma (Ja); yabma (L); yamma, yabmah 'shoulder' (Lg); yamma (M); yocmah (N); yumma, yamma (R); yamma (T); yüm'ma (Wa); nyama (Wu)]

nyamal *Variant: nyama-nyamal.* *n.* child, baby, young animal. [narral (Cl); nummorl (D); ñamal (H); nammul (Ha); nämmül (Ja); nammul (Lg); nam-ul (M); nämmül (R); numil-numil (W); nyam'ül (Wa)] *See: gin-gin¹; jajam; mulam; nyaramgan; nyamal.*

nyamalbila *adj.* pregnant. *lit.* nyamal-bila 'child-having'. [nammulpille (Lg)] *See: -bila; ngaragan; nyamal.*

nyamalmilin *n.* the children in a family. *lit.* nyamal-milin 'many children'. [ngarul-milan (Ba)] *See: milin; nyamal.*

nyamany-nyamany *n.* nursery word for milk. [nyammyn nyammyn (B)] *See: ngamu.*

Nyaminba *n.* woman's name. [Ahminba (M)]

nyan *Variant: nya.* *excl; v.* go, travel, walk. [yan (Bl); yarreto 'walk' (Cl); yarto (E); jara (H); yur-on-ner, yenee 'bring' (Ha); yarto, yādeni, yennan, yarreto (Ja); yarto, ya (Lg); yarra (M); yā, ye, yea (R); yanna (T); yie (W); yan'man (Wa)] *See: ban.gawani; guba¹; nya; -nya.*

Nyanbabari *n.* man's name. [Anbaybury (E)]

nyanda₁ *n.* mouth, river mouth, waterhole, lagoon, swamp. [nundare (Hi); nundah 'lagoon'; nundah 'mouth' (M); nyan'da (Wa)] *See: damburu¹; wira-wira.*

Nyanda₂ *n.* Nundah. *lit.* 'waterhole'. [Nanda (S)] *See: nyanda¹.*

Nyandaba *n.* South Pine River mouth. [Andurba (Bd)] *lit.* nyanda-ba 'river mouth place'. *See: -ba⁴; nyanda¹.*

nyandala *n.* silver-leafed ironbark. [*Eucalyptus melanophloia*]. [undalla (D); undallah (Ha); undala (Lg)] *See: bigara; jana; janduru; jum-jum; ganaibira.*

Nyandili *n.* Cleveland. [Nandeebie (M); Nindilly (S); Nindilly (W)] *See: Ban.ginbany.*

nyangga *adj; n.* hot, heat. [nyunka (Be); angka (E); nunker, nunka, norn (Ha); nungcar (Hi); angka (Ja); nanka, angka (L); nunka, angka (Lg); urun (T); nunka, numka (W)] *See: yawani.*

nyanggagan *n.* summer. *lit.* 'hot time'. [noen'gagan (L)] *See: -gan; nyangga.*

nyanjina *v.* go on foot. *lit.* nyan-jina 'go foot'. [yan din'na (Wa)] *See: jina; nyan.*

nya nya *excl.* get out of the way! *lit.* 'go, go'. [yah-yah (Ha)] *See: nyan.*

nyara *n.* bearded dragon. [*Pogona barbata*]. [nair-ar (Ha); narah (Hi); nera (Le); nurrah 'jew lizard' (Lg); nharangapee 'jew lizard' (M)] *See: binanggurung¹.*

nyaral *n.* vagina. [ñaral, ñaro (H); noerroel (N)] *See: gaji²; jindur; jurung; yunu.*

nyaramgan *n.* baby girl, young girl. [eurumpcon (Fi); yur-un-cul 'sister' (Ha); yarumkun (Ja); yuramkan (L); yurumkun (R); urumkun, yu'umkin (Wa)] *See: -gan²; mulam; nyamal.*

nyaring *n.* son. [narring (Hi); nurring, nurridmun, narring (Ja); narring (M); naring 'nephew' (N); nurring (R); ngarring 'boy' (T); naring (W); nārring (Wa)]

nyaringgan *n.* daughter. *lit.* nyaring-gan ‘female son’. [jaragagan, jarigigan] (H); naringan (Hi); nurringun (Ja); naringgoea ‘daughter; niece’ (N); nuringun (R); nūr’ingūn, nar’ringūn (Wa) *See: -gan*²; **nyaring**.

nyigiran *Variant: nyigira.* *v.* run. [īgerē (Ja); yeegeera (M); īgerē, īgēren (R); nyigi (Wu)] *See: buwarawa.*

nyinduru *Variant: nyindur.* *n.* scrub leech. [ninduro (Lg); nindur, indooroo (M); nin’dur, nyin’dur, nyin’dur (Wa)]

Nyindurubili *n.* Indooropilly. *lit.* nyinduru-bili ‘leech creek’; possibly named by whites. [Yinduru-pilli (CW); Indooroopilly (M); Yinduru-pilli (S)] *See: bili; nyinduru.*

Nyindurunyinyidu *n.* Sweeney Reserve bora site in Petrie. *lit.* nyinduru-nyinyi-du ‘leech is sitting’ (Bd). [Nindur-ngined-do (Bd)] *See: -du; nyinduru; nyinyi.*

nyinggal *n.* powerful owl. [*Ninox strenua*]. [ingull ‘hoot owl’ (D)] *See: duribang*¹; **gingga; gum-gum; wumanggan**².

nyinyi *v.* sit, dwell, exist. [nginnen, ginnila (Ja); nginna, ngeneggella (Lg); gneenih (M); inen (P); njinne, njinē (R); yin (W)]

nyinyili *v.* sit down. *lit.* nyinyi-li ‘seat oneself’. [gin-nila (Cl); jipili- (H); gin-nila (Su); yinila, ninila (W)] *See: -li*²; **nyinyi.**

nyiwang *adj; adv.* nice, nicely, beautiful. *Anth:* not used to describe humans. [njewang, niewang, niua (L)] *See: bujari; galang; marumba*¹.

nyubany *n.* married couple. [ɲubaj (H)]

nyubanyjal *n.* husband. *incorporates* nyubany ‘married couple’. [noobunchal (Hi)] *See: nyubany; nyugunbing.*

nyubanyjalgan *n.* wife. *lit.* nyubanyjal-gan ‘husband woman’. [noobuuchalgun (Hi)] *See: -gan*²; **nyubany; nyubanyjal; nyugunbinggan.**

nyubi *v.* kiss. [nyubi (H); yoobee (M); yubee (We)] *See: dandildila.*

nyugum *n.* bucket, coolamon, bailer shell. [*Melo diadema*]. [newcane (Cl); nokum (E); nugum (Ha); niugam, newcane, nokum (Ja); nokum, nogoom ‘conch shell’ (Lg); niugam (Ro); niū’gam (Wa); nugum (We)] *See: bigi; wundal; yabar*².

nyugum mulu *n.* stone used for rubbing bark to make it water-tight for buckets. *lit.* ‘bucket stone’. [nugum mullor (Ha)] *See: mulu*¹; **nyugum.**

nyugunbing *n.* husband. *incorporates* bing ‘father’. [noogoonping (W)] *See: bing; nyubanyjal.*

nyugunbinggan *n.* wife. *lit.* ‘husband woman’. [naggingoen (N); noogoonpingun (W)] *See: bing; -gan*²; **nyubanyjalgan.**

nyundal *Variant: nyunda.* *v.* wait, look after animals, keep animals. [undal, ūndal, inēl (R)] *See: dalan*²; **gau.**

nyunggiya *n.* soft twigrush. [*Cladium procerum*]. *Anth:* common reed, used for weaving and prawn fishing (FNSI). [ungaire, nyungair (FNSI)]

nyungin *n.* comrade, friend. [ɛwang ‘brother’, uingun ‘friend’ (Ja); uŋgun (R); yūngin (Wa)] *See: banji; gimunggan; jimbalang; magiiba.*

nyuring *n.* black swan. [*Cygnus atratus*]. [newring (M)] *See: burunda; muruguji.*

nyurung *n.* rain. [uror (Be); uto (G); yerro (Ha); euro (Lg); yurong, yeerong (M); yurru (T); yurong (Wa); yurrow (We)] *See: jurum-jurum.*

Nyurungbili *n.* Yeerongpilly. *lit.* nyuring-bili ‘rain creek’. [yurun-bi-la (Ba); Yurong-pilli (Bd); yurong-pilli, Yeerongpilly (M); Yurong-pilly ‘rain coming’ (P)] *See: -bili; nyurung.*

Q – q

Quandamooka *n.* Pacific Ocean, Moreton Bay, probably a Yugambeh-Bandjalang word. [Quandamouk ‘Pacific Ocean’ (Ga)]

R – r

-ra₁ *asp.* indicates motion to a destination. [ru (E); ra (H); ree, r-o (Ha); re (Lg); re (M); rā, rai (R); ra (W)]

-ra₂ *deriv.* indicates negation on a verb. [ra (H); ra (Lg); ra (W)]

-ri *tns.* past tense suffix. [ir (Ha); re (M); ri, rai (R); re (W)]

W – w

-wa *mood.* verbal suffix designating intention or future prediction. [wa (P); ia; ia (R); wa (W)]

waa-waa *n.* warning sound of crow, crow, human lookout, ‘row, row!’ said in a boat. [*Corvus orru*]. [wāwā (H); wau-wau (Ha); wowul, wowa (Ja); warah (M); wowul, wowa (R); Wa Wa ‘row row’ (S)] *See:* wabayin; wagam; waryum.

Waba *n.* Bunya group. [whapah ‘neighbouring Aboriginal group’ (D); Wappa ‘Archers Bunya tribe’ (Lg)]

wabalgan *n.* small bullroarer tethered to a whip. [wabulkan (G); wabulkan (Hw); wobbalkan (Ja); wab’balkan (Wa)] *See:* bagaram¹.

wabayin *n.* crow. [*Corvus orru*]. [wabayen (MMEIC)] *See:* waa-waa; wagam; waryum.

wabum *n.* mud, yellow. [wobum (Ja); wabum (Lg); wobum, wōbum (R); wōbūn (Wa)] *See:* bangan¹; daldari.

Wabuunariba *n.* woman’s name. [Wapurnareeba (W)]

wadi *n.* north wind. [wadi (Ba)] *See:* dimbiny¹.

wagal *n.* bullfrog. [wogull (We)] *See:* gubang; jaraagil; naji.

wagam *n.* crow. [*Corvus orru*]. [wāgam (H); wā-gun (Ha); wankan, waagun (Ln); wagum ‘fowl’ (T); wokun (W); warcum (We)] *See:* waa-waa; wabayin; waryum.

wagara₁ *Variant:* **wagar.** *n.* stone tomahawk. [woggera (Ha); wahgarra (Hi); waggarr (Ja); wogara (Lg); wogara (Ln); waggara, wahgarra (M); waggarr (W); wāg’gar, wāggari (Wa)] *See:* binjilurar; gulmang¹; mugim; nanggan.

wagara₂ *adj.* angry. [wugara (Ba)] *See:* gula¹.

wagarbin *n.* long grass. [wugarpin (R); wug’arpin (Wa)] *See:* banggil¹; -bin; daga; wagara¹.

wagi-wagi *n.* Australasian Swampphen. [*Porphyrio melanotus*]. [wahgi-wahgi ‘redbill’ (M)]

wagun₁ *n.* scrub turkey. [*Alectura lathami*]. [woggon (Bl); wargon (Ca); wahgoon (D); waggan (Fi); woggan (Ha); wahgoon, wahwoon (Ja); woggoon (Ln); wahgoon, wargon (M); war’gūn (Wa)] *See:* gawal.

wagun₂ *n.* fly, insect. [āgārñ (Ja); wahgoon (M)] *See:* bululum; dudambara.

Wagun₃ *n.* man’s name. *lit.* ‘scrub turkey’. [Wag-gun (CW); Wogan (E); Waggun (W)]

wai *excl.* particle used in songs. [wae (L)]

Waimba *n.* person’s name. [waimba (H)]

waimirigan *Variant:* **mirigan.** *n.* white woman. from English ‘white Mary’ and feminine suffix -gan. [muragan, waṃmiri (H); wy-mary-gin (Ha); whymerigan (L)] *See:* -gan²; jiran.

waja *v.* sleep. [wodieh (Lg)] *See:* bugany; yunma.

Wajabau *n.* young man’s name. [Wujbour (B)]

- wajari** *n.* rosewood tree. [*Dysoxylum fraserianum*]. [woggerree (D); wudgerie (Ha)]
See: **bunuru**¹.
- wajin** *n.* platypus. [*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*]. [wadjeen (M)]
- wala** *n.* frost. [wulla (Ha)] See: **miwil**; **yiran**.
- walamgan** *n.* shell. [wolunggan (E); wolunggar (Ja); wolunggan (Lg)] See: **dinggal**²; **gara**¹; **guumbi**¹; **magul**².
- Walan**₁ *n.* glade with lagoons, south of Barambin. [Walan (Bd)]
- Walan**₂ *n.* Wallen Creek. [Wallon (Creek) (Bn)] named by Nunagal (Bn).
- walangan** *n.* blade made of bone. [wolangan 'blade bone' (Lg)]
- walangara** *n.* long water. [wallangarra (M)]
- Walan-walan** *n.* Wallen Wallen Creek. named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Wullun Wullun (Bn)] See: **Balun.giny**.
- walar** *n.* kneecap. [wollar (Lg)] See: **buun**.
- Walbaligu** *n.* man's name. [Walbaligo (G)]
- Walbul** *n.* man's name. [Walpaul (Ha)]
- wali** *adj.* bad. [wadle, wadly (Cl); wodley (D); warlee (E); wattāry 'lying', walli 'cold' (G); wullie 'talkative' (Ha); wadlee, warlee, waddeli (Ja); warlee (Lg); wadli, wallee (M); waddeli (R); wadlee (Su); wadley (W); wad'eli, wad'li (Wa)]
See: **warang**.
- waliba** *adj.* boiling. [uollebah (Lg)]
See: **-ba**; **wali**.
- walibajin** *n.* blind people. *lit.* wali-ba-jin 'people who've become bad'. [wadli-ba-din (Ba)]
See: **-ban**; **-jin**; **milbang**; **milngundu**; **milwali**; **wali**.
- walibina** *excl.* sorry to hear that. *lit.* wali-bina 'bad to hear'. [walibina 'that bad' (Lg); 'garang' (Wa)] See: **wali-waligarang**.
- waliinggara** *Variant: waliinggar.* *n.* old woman. [wilingere (Fi); walinga (H); werlinga (Ha); walingara, wallinggara (L); wallingar (Lg); walingera, wallingargh (Ln); wulingger (N); wollingar (W); wullingoor (We); walinggara (Wu)] See: **baji**¹; **maran.gan**.
- walima** *v.* make mischief. *lit.* wali-ma 'make bad (things)'. [waddy murry (Lg)]
See: **-ma**; **wali**.
- Walin** *n.* woman's name. [Wahlin (M)]
- wali-waligarang**₁ *n.* long coarse grass. *lit.* wali-wali-garang 'unpleasant blanket'. [walliwallinggarān (R); wal'liwal'lin garang' (Wa)] See: **daga**; **garang-garang**; **wali**; **wagarbin**.
- Wali-waligarang**₂ *n.* creek on Stradbroke. *lit.* 'long coarse grass'. [walin-walin-garang (Ba); walliwallinggarān (R); wal'liwal'lin]
- walmuram**₁ *n.* sand goanna. [*Varanus gouldii*]. [wahlmoorum (Ha)] See: **bara**¹; **giwa**; **yaugira**.
- Walmuram**₂ *n.* Mt Ballow. *lit.* 'sand goanna'; this name was mistakenly assigned to Mt Maroon and is the source of the English name Maroon (Ha). [Almoorum 'Mt Maroon' (Be); Wahlmoorum (Ha); Wahlmoorum (S)]
See: **walmuram**¹.
- Wamam** *n.* Mt Edward. [Wummum (Be)]
- wamba** *v.* wear. [wumba (R)]
- wambany** *adj.*; *n.* venereal disease, having venereal disease. *incorporates* bany 'disease'. [womboyne (Bl)] See: **bany**.
- wambarligiri** *n.* log. [wombarleygeerree (Fi)] See: **baguurugil**; **bural**; **maling**.
- wana** *excl.*; *v.* don't, forbid, refuse to. [wonnah (Cl); wonnah (Ja); wona (Lg); wunna (R)]
- Wanagin** *n.* Mount Pleasant, Hamilton. [Wunnuckin (Bd)]

Wanaigubung *n.* waterhole at Milbong. *lit.* 'one hole'; incorporates Yugambeh gubunj 'hole' (Sh). [Wunai gubung (S)]

wana mada *excl.* an exclamation. from Gabi-Gabi wana madja 'don't (do that) there' (Bell 1994). [wanamada (H)] *See:* wana.

Wanangga *n.* man's name. [Wudnangga (R)]

wanangin *Variant: wanangi. v.* drown. [wunangin (R)]

wanarara *excl.* no, no, don't! *lit.* wana-ra-ra 'don't-not-not'. [wunnarara 'no' (Lg)] *See:* -ra²; wana.

wana-wanarambin *n.* she-oak, swamp oak. [*Casuarina glauca*]. [wunn wunna rumpin (CW)] *See:* bandibar; bila¹; -bin.

wanda *v.* go up. [wunda (R)] *See:* nyan; wangan.

wandal *adv.* around. [wundal (Ba)]

wandan *adj.* crooked. [wandan (M)] *See:* barang³; bunbar.

Wandaru *n.* man's name. [Wandaroo (MMEIC)]

wandi *v.* rise, lift. [wanti (M); wunda (R); wan'ti (Wa)] *See:* balgama; duriyinma; daran¹; juwan¹.

wandima *v.* climb. *lit.* wandi-ma 'make rise'. [wantima (Bd)] *See:* -ma; wandi.

wang *n.* withered leaf, dry leaf. [wung (Ja); wung (R); wur'üng, wüng (Wa)] *See:* dalgai; dawajangar.

wanga *n.* no-good girl. [waja (H)]

wangal *Variants: wanga, wanggal-wangal. v.* want. possibly from English 'wangle' (MMEIC). [wangal (MMEIC); wangle-wangle (W)] *See:* maun.ga; naruida; yaniri.

wangalban *adj.* striped. [wong-alpun (Lg)]

wangan *n; v.* sky, heaven, above, place above. [wanj, wañan (H); wangan (Lg); wungun (R)] *See:* biram; ngurun; wanda.

wanganba *n.* vest-like garment for the arms and waist, made of skin. *incorporates* wangan 'above'. [wunginpa (G)] *See:* wangan

wangandi *adv.* above. *lit.* wangan-di 'at above'. [wongunty (Be); wungunti (R)]

Wangandi Biradi *n.* Heaven. *lit.* wangan-di biram-di 'located above the sky'. [Wongunty Birarchi (Be)] *See:* biram; -di; wangan.

wangan-wangan *adj; adv.* way up high. *lit.* 'above-above'. [wangan wangan 'top of a tree' (Lg)]

wangari *n.* swamp wallaby. [*Wallabia bicolor*]. [wangari (J)] *See:* bugul; bangui; jamban; garil; magun; wangan.

wangga *adj; n.* hole, mouth, deep. [wongah (Cl); wongah (Ja); wunggö, wunko (R); wongah (Su); wungaw (W)] *See:* miir.

wanggal *n.* cheek. [wongall (Fi); wungal (Lg); woengoel (N)] *See:* jaagul.

wanggaljirban *n.* jawbone. *lit.* wanggal-jirban 'cheek bone'. [woengoel-chirben (N)] *See:* jirban; wanggal.

wangga ngarabin₁ *n.* silky oak. *lit.* 'hole silky oak'; may indicate a silky oak tree with a hole in it. [*Grevillea sp.*]. [wunkermany (E); unnagurgunpin, unnagurgunpin (We)] *See:* ngarabin; wangga.

Wangga Ngarabin₂ *n.* man's name. *lit.* 'silky oak'. [Wunkermany (E)]

wanggin *n.* tail. [wonggin (Ro)] *See:* dugai; mujin.

wangun *n.* old man wallaby, male wallaby. [wongoon 'male paddimelon' (Le); wangun (Ln)] *See:* bugul; bangui; jamban; garil; guruuman; magun; wangari.

Wanigani *n.* man's name. [Wunny-cunny (CW); Wunnycunny (W)]

wananga *n.* rain-making ceremony. [waninga (Bd)]

wanji *interrog.* when? [ngatte (Lg); winchei, wanchee (M)]

wanya *interrog.* where? *Gram:* temp/condit subordinator in Waga-Waga (wanja/wanya) and Badjala (wanya); Yagara seems to have 'wina' for this function. [winya (Bl); wunna (E); wangá, waja, wana (H); wunna (Ja); wunja, wunya (L); wunna, wuntya, nganga (Lg); wanya (M); wuniya, wanya, wunnia (W); wunya (Wu)]

wanyadi *interrog.* where at? *lit.* wanya-di 'where at'. [wunyanta 'where' (Lg)]

wanyagu *interrog.* where to? *lit.* wanya=gu 'where to'. [wunyángo (L); winyanpa (M)] *See:* yinjagu.

wara₁ *n.* open water or river. [wára (M)] *See:* waril¹.

Wara₂ *n.* Sandgate. *lit.* 'open water'. [Warra 'Sandgate' (Bd); Warra (CW); wára (M); Waar-rar 'Brisbane River' (P)] *See:* wara¹.

Waraba *n.* bora site near present-day Mater Hospital. *lit.* wara-ba 'open water place'. [Waraba (Bd)] *See:* -ba⁴; wara¹.

warabana *n.* bushfire. [warrahbanar (Be)] *See:* jalu.

warabari *n.* smoke. [warrahbarey (Be)] *See:* jumu¹.

warajam *n.* bunyip, bugbear. *Anth:* each person has one of these spirits, which they can talk to in a waterhole; the spirit is invisible and inaudible to others. [warrajum (Hi); worridziam, worrid's'am (L)] *See:* jagany; wara¹.

waram₁ *adj.* left-handed. [warrám (G)]

Waram₂ *n.* Redcliffe point. [Warum (Bd)]

warambul *n.* watercourse. *incorporates* wara 'open water'. [warrumbool (M)] *See:* -bul; wara¹.

waran₁ *Variant: waran-waran.* *n.* tree root. [warrun (Bn); pullan (Lg); warran-warran 'cypress pine tree roots' (M)] *See:* burugari.

waran₂ *n.* type of weapon. [warran (Lg)]

warang *adj.* bad, cold. [worang (Bl); warrung (G); waraŋ (H); warang (J); wurring (Ln)] *See:* wali.

Waran Gamari *n.* wetlands between Tuleenderly Creek and Wallen Wallen Creek. *lit.* waran gama-ri 'the roots broke'; 'Here trees fall over because the roots are undermined by the fresh water underneath' (Bn); named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Warrun Gummare (Bn)] *See:* Balun.giny; gama; -ri; waran¹.

Wara-wara *n.* Victoria Point. *lit.* 'lots of open water'. [Warrer Warrer (Bn)] *See:* wara¹.

Warbai *n.* Ipswich-area group. [Warpai (Bd)]

wargan *n.* catfish, mullock. [wagguine 'eels' (D); wargan, dagan (H); woggun (Ha); dugan (Ja); wakan 'jewfish' (Le); wargun (We)] *See:* bigun; buigum; diyala; ngamarigara.

waril₁ *n.* freshwater river, creek. [wooril (Fi); warril (Ha); warrill (Hi); warril (Ja); waril (L); warril (Lg); warrill (Ln); warril (M); waar-rai (P); warril (R); war'ril (Wa)] *See:* bili; bijara; wara¹; yinil; yuma.

Waril₂ *n.* Warrill Creek. *lit.* 'river'. [Warill (S)] *See:* waril¹.

Waringari *n.* Oak Creek area. [Warren currie, Warren-kurrie 'George Johnsons' (Ha)]

waru *Variant: waru-waru.* *n.* fence. *Anth:* the word may come from the name of a weir for fishing, which is made the same way as a brush fence (G). [warra-warra (G); war'rū (Wa)]

warunggul *adj.* mighty. [warunggul (MMEIC)]

waru-waru *n.* game with string, cat's cradle. *lit.* 'fence-fence'. [wurra-wurro (Ha); war'rū-war'rū (Wa)] *See:* waru.

waryum *n.* crow. [*Corvus orru*]. [wareum (We)] *See:* waa-waa; wabayin; wagam.

waul *n.* chin. [woul (Fi); wowul (L); woul (Lg); wawyal (Ln); wowl (M); waooroo (We)] *See:* ngaring.

wawan *n.* fowl. from Duunjdjawan wawun 'scrub turkey' (K). [wawan 'fowl' (H)]

waya₁ *v.* send. [waia (Ja); wyal (Lg); waia (R); wia (W); wī'a (Wa)]

waya₂ *n.* corner. [weia (Lg)]

wayaba *n.* forearm. [waiyaba (Ba)]

See: daaran.

wayara *v.* be hungry, be empty. [wyaroo (Bl); waiaroo (E); wairoū (G); waira (H); waiara, waiaroo (Ja); waiaroo, wyrah (Lg); wiyarra (M); waiara (R); waara (W); wai'ara (Wa)]

See: gabiny.

wayarabang *adj.* starving to death. *lit.* wayara-bang 'hungry-dead'. [wairoū-bong (G)]
See: bang; wayara; wayaragali.

wayaragali *adj; n.* starving, starving person. *lit.* wayara-gali 'very hungry'. [wyraculle (Lg)] *See: -gali; wayarabang.*

wayuung *n.* mussel. [wyoong (We)]
*See: bugawa; muyum*¹.

wi *excl.* hey, oi! *Anth:* usually to get attention before saying something. [wēē (G); we (L); wee (M)] *See: ngama; yura.*

wi balga *excl.* hello, welcome. *lit.* 'hey come!'. [we balka (L)] *See: yura.*

wibara *n.* fire. from Yugambeh waybar (Sh). [weybra (Ca); wy burra (M)] *See: jalu.*

widan *n.* forested country. [widden (Ha)]

widiging *n.* brushtail possum (male). [widdiging (Le)] *See: gubi*¹; *ganal.*

wigaliba *adj; adv.* downhill. [wiculliba (Lg)]

wigu *interrog.* interrogative marker on a tag question, similar to English 'eh?' or 'right?'. [wiga (P); ēko (R)]

wiilbara *n.* cart. from English wheelbarrow. [wielbara 'dray' (Lg)]

wijaban *n.* dog. [wijaben (Ln)] *See: gila*¹; *miri; ngagam*²; *ngal-ngal.*

Wijambarigun *n.* woman's name. [Weejamperrigin (M); Weedjumparegun (W)]

Wiji-wijibin *n.* Swan Bay. *possibly lit.* wuji-wuji-bin 'place of red cedars'. [Wiggy Wiggy Pin (Bn); Wiji-Wiji-Pi (CW)] *See: -bin; wuji.*

Wilangga *n.* woman's name. [Weelangah (N)]

Wilgunariba *n.* woman's name. [Wilcoonereeba (W)]

Wilwinba *n.* Observatory Hill in Spring Hill. [Wilwinpa (CW)] *See: -ba*⁴.

wina *conj.* then, when. [wina (Ba)]

winam₁ *n.* pandanus, bread-fruit tree, coastal screw pine. [*Pandanus tectorius*].

Anth: ripe fruit were eaten (FNSI); root suckers were soaked in a honey mixture and chewed (Sh). [winnum (B); winam (H); winnam (Ja); winnam (M); wynnum (W); win'nam (Wa); wynnum (We)] *See: junggul.*

Winam₂ *n.* Wynnum. *lit.* winam 'pandanus' or winyam 'soldier crab'. [winnum (B); winam (Ba); wynnum (CW); winam (H); winnam (M); wynnum (W); win'nam (Wa); wynnum (We)] *See: winam*¹; *winyam.*

winanga *v.* hear, believe, know.

[winnanga, winnange (Lg); weenangee (M); wininga (N); winungu (R); winanga (T)]
*See: gana*²; *ngui.*

winbulin₁ *n.* grass tree. [*Xanthorrhoea sp.*]. [whinpullin (Be)] *See: bulirbin; dagabin*¹; *garguru; ngilarun*¹.

Winbulin₂ *n.* Minto Crag. *lit.* 'grass trees'. [Whinpullin (Be); Whinpullin (S)]

winil *n.* water hole. [wennell (Hi)]

winjia *n.* east wind. [wincey (Ln); winchia (W)] *See: burging; dun.gai; gubi*²; *nyaban.*

win-win *adj.* bare. [winwin (Lg)]

winyam *n.* soldier crab. [*Mictyris longicarpus*]. [winam (H); winyam, weenhum, weenyam (M); waynum (We)] *See: naluru; yirin.*

winyiba₁ *n.* little bittern. [*Ixobrychus dubius*]. [wijiba, winiba (H)]

Winyiba₂ *Variant: Winy.* *n.* woman's name. *lit.* 'bittern'. [W'nyuiba, Win (B); Ween-eeba (CW); Weeneeba (W)] *See: winyiba*¹.

wira *v.* return, go home. [virena 'arrive', wirepi 'come back' (Ja); werra, werara (Lg); wirë (R); wir'e (Wa)] *See:* -ra¹.

wiral *n.* south wind. [wyräl (Lg)]

See: buran.

wira-wira *n.* lagoon, place where there is water. [wira wira (H)] *See:* nyanda¹.

wirui *adj.* lightweight. [wiroi (M)]

See: dang-dang.

wiruwira *n.* sexual intercourse, sexually active man. [wiruwira, wiruwara (H)] *See:* bam-bam; burima; gumuwara; jim-jim.

wiya₁ *n.* black cockatoo. [*Calyptorhynchus sp.l.* [weah (M)] *See:* balan; biliyagan; biluwala; gaiyara; garara; giwang; jarbal.

wiya₂ *v.* breathe. [wiar (T)] *See:* bui¹; buidangal.

wiya₃ *v.* let go, hold out, extend. [wia 'hold out or extend'; wia 'let go' (W)]

wiyan₁ *n.* west. [wian (M)] *See:* junggai¹; yabarin.

Wiyana₂ *n.* woman's name. [Wy-an (CW); wianmal (M); Wyan (W)]

Wiyamba *n.* Bald Hills. *lit.* wiyan-ba 'west place'. [wian (Ba); Wyampa (CW)] *See:* -ba⁴; wiyana¹.

wiyari *v.* marry. [wiare (Lg)] *See:* buwa.

wugalban *n.* rufous bettong, kangaroo rat. [*Aepyprymnus rufescens*]. [woogelpun (We)]

See: barang.

wugalibila *adv; n.* daylight, daytime. [hoogalibila (Lg)] *See:* -bila.

wugaru₁ *n.* whirlpool. [woogaroo (S)]

Wugaru₂ *n.* Woogaroo. *lit.* 'whirlpool'. [Woogaroo (S)] *See:* wugaru¹.

wugulumba *n.* toad. [wookoolumbah (We)]

wujan *Variant:* **wuja**. *v.* give, bring. [woodie-ger (Ha); oodan, oodar (Lg); wooja (M); wudda (R); wud'da (Wa)] *See:* ga.

wuji *n.* red cedar. from Yugambah wudheh (Sh). [*Toona ciliata*]. [wood-dair (B); woodjee (Ca); woodjee (M)] *See:* daigil; mamin.

wula *n.* word. [woolla (Bl); wulla (Lg)]

wulara *v.* talk. [wullera (Ha); wullara (Lg); wooller (MB); wulara (Wu)] *See:* wula; yaa.

wularaba gariyagan *n.* magpie goose. *lit.* wulara-ba gariyagan 'brolga that talks'.

[*Anseranas semipalmata*]. [woolar-paugarragan (M)] *See:* -ba³; gariyagan; wulara.

wularagali *adj; n.* talkative, big talker. *lit.* wulara-gali 'talks a lot'. [wullera kully (Ha)] *See:* -gali; wulara.

wularama *v.* talk. *lit.* wulara-ma 'make talk, let yourself talk'. [wularama (Wu)] *See:* -ma; wulara.

wulu *n.* ankle. [olu (Fi); woodloo 'heel' (Lg); wuhluh (N)] *See:* buyu; darany.

wulun *Variant:* **wulu**. *v.* whirl around. [wooloon (M)]

Wulun.gaba *n.* Woolloongabba.

lit. wulun-gabing 'whirling water' (M); also suggested 'fight-talk place' (Clark 1916) and wulungga-ba 'place of tree ferns' (L).

[woolloongabba (L); Woollongabba (M)] *See:* -ba⁴; gabing; wulun; wulungga.

wulungga *n.* tree fern. [woolooonga (L)] *See:* barunyuba.

wumang *n.* wife's father, daughter's husband. [wumang (Ba); wuhmenn (N)]

wumanggan₁ *n.* wife's mother. [wumang-gin (Ba)] *See:* -gan²; wumang.

wumanggan₂ *n.* owl-nightjar.

[*Aegotheles cristatus*]. [wamankan 'owl' (Ja); wom'ankan 'night hawk' (Wa)] *See:* duribang¹; gingga; gum-gum; nyinggal.

wumanggari *n.* cross-cousin (male).

[woo-muggerie (Ha); warrmegree (Hi); womugiri 'brother' (L)] *See:* wumang

wumanggarian *n.* cross-cousin (female). [wamugari-gin (Ba)] *See:* -gan²; wumang; wumanggari.

Wumbunggaru₁ *n.* Spring Hill. *Anth:* this newer term for Spring Hill was a man's name (M). [Woomboonggoroo (M)]

Wumbunggaru₂ *n.* man's name. [Woomboonggoroo (M)]

Wumunyguru *n.* Taringa. [Woomoonygoroo (CW)]

Wunarajimi *n.* Helidon spring. *lit.* 'where the clouds fell down'. [Woonarrajimmi (S)]

Wunaring *n.* swamp near Bowman's dwelling at Mt Brisbane by Lake Wivenhoe. [Woonaring (Ha)]

wundal *n.* bucket. from Yugambeh wundal 'bowl' (Sh). [wondul (Ha)] *See:* nyugum; yabar².

wunyi *v.* hear. [wūnyi (Wu)] *See:* winanga.

wura₁ *v.* put, lay down. [woora (E); woora (Ja); woora (Lg); wune (R)] *See:* yibiri¹.

wura₂ *n.* bed. [woora (E); woo-a-oll (Ha); woora (Lg)] *See:* dungura.

Wurabinda *n.* camp in Spring Hill. *Anth:* 'at the waterhole' near York's Hollow (Bd). [Woorabinda (Bd)]

Wurangbila *n.* swampy place north of Mt Alford, also the name of a Stradbroke location between Tuleenderly Creek and Wallen Creek slightly north of Waran Gamari. Stradbroke location named by Balun.giny (Bn). [Woorong Piller (Bn); Woorang-pilla (Ha)] *See:* Balun.giny; -bila.

wurar *adv.* distant. [wurrar (T)]

wurungali *adj; n.* wicked. *incorporates* -gali 'very'. [woorooncullia (Lg)]

Y – y

yaa *v.* talk, say. [yarleem (Bl); ya (Ja); ya, ea, eu (Lg); ya, yā (R); yā (Wa)] *See:* wulara.

yabar₁ *n.* kurrajong. [yepper (D); uppar (Le); yabarba (S)]

yabar₂ *n.* bucket, vessel. [yuppar (R); yūp'par 'Bucket. (a coined word.)' (Wa)] *See:* nyugum; wundal.

Yabarba *n.* Helidon. *lit.* yabar-ba 'kurrajong place'. [Yabarba (M); Yabarba 'kurrajong' (S)] *See:* -ba⁴; yabar¹.

yabarin *n.* west. [Yarbarine (Be)] *See:* junggai¹; wiyan¹.

yabun *n.* milky mangrove. [*Excoecaria agallocha*]. *Anth:* roots very strong and used for boomerang making; milky sap causes temporary blindness (MMEIC). [yubboon (We)] *See:* baragany¹; birban; gawan-gawan²; janji; jirabang¹.

yaga *v.* do, make, work. origin of English yakka 'work'. [yacker (Bl); yuggi, yuggar, yeaca (Ha); yakka (Ja); yaga, yacca (Lg); yugā, yakka (R); yak'ka, yang'ga (Wa)]

yagany *v.* *Variant:* yaga. heal. [yuggān, yuggai, yugai (R)]

yagara₁ *Variant:* yagar. used only in freshwater Yagara. *neg.* no, not. [yagar (E); jagara (H); yuggera (Ha); yugar, yagar (Ja); yagara (L); yagarra (Le); yagar, yagara, yagarah, yagana (Lg); yaggār; Yuggera (M); guggaar 'Turrubul negative' (P); yugar (R); yūg'ar (Wa)] *See:* jandai¹; munjan¹.

Yagara₂ *n.* Yuggera, language spoken from the Great Dividing Range to Stradbroke (Bell 1937). [yagar (E); jagara (H); yuggera (Ha); yugar, yagar (Ja); yagara (L); yagarra (Le); yagar, yagara, yagarah, yagana (Lg); yaggār, Yuggera (M); guggaar (P); yugar (R); yūg'ar (Wa)] *See:* Durubal¹; yagara¹; Yagarabal.

Yagarabal *n.* Yuggerabal, speakers of Yagara. [Yugararpul (Bell 1934); Yurruah Pull, Yurruah Pul (Bn); jagarabal (H); Yug-ger-a-bool (Harper 1894); Yugarabul (Wa)] *See:* -bal; Durubal¹; Yagara²; yagara¹.

yagarabu *neg.* never, not at all. *lit.* yagara=bu 'definitely not'. [yagarapoo, yagarapo (Lg); yugarpo, yugārpo (R)] *See:* =bu²; yagara¹.

Yagubui *n.* man's name. [Yagoboi (N)]

- yagui** *n.* bandicoot. [yaggo-i (Ja); yaye (Le); yagoe (Lg); yackiel (Ln); yagooi (M); yagooi (W); yāgoi (Wa)]
- Yagujai** *n.* woman's name. [Yaggojay (W)]
- yaja** *quant.* first. [yutta (Ja); yutta (R); yul'la (Wa)] *See:* ganyara¹.
- yalabin** *n.* native raspberry. *Anth:* edible (FNSI). [yalabin (MMEIC)] *See:* gubuguburan; malgam.
- Yalaga** *n.* place on Stradbroke between Dunwich and Wallen Wallen Creek. [Yulogga (Bn)] named by Balun.giny (Bn). *See:* Balun.giny.
- yalingbila** *n.* whale. [yullingbillar (We)]
- Yali-yali** *n.* man's name. [Yullyally (M)]
- yamal** *v.* *Variant:* yama. scold. [yammul (Lg)]
- Yamyi** *n.* woman's name. [Yumb-yeec (CW)]
- yandany** *Variant:* yanda. *v.* fear. [yandahnya (M); yandain, yundum (R)]
- yandina** *n.* small place of water. [yandinna (M)]
- yangan**₁ *n.* dugong. [*Dugong dugon*]. *Anth:* dugong rib bones were used as clapping sticks to accompany songs (MMEIC). [joungan (B); yungan, yūngun (Ja); jañan (H); yūngun (R); yungan (W); yun'gūn (Wa); yungun, zungun (We)] *See:* bagirang; bujumbiriba¹; guranban; gurubul.
- Yangan**₂ *n.* Yangan, Logan's Vale. [Yangan (Yerrilee 1927)]
- yangbang** *adv.* afar. [yūngbāng (Ja)] *See:* daba.
- yanggabara** *n.* hostel, place where you may stay. [jañgabara (H)]
- yanggar** *n.* south. [yung-gar (M); yun'gūr (Wa)] *See:* buran; mamuum.
- yanggu** *adj.* stiff. [yanku (L)]
- yan.gua** *adj; adv.* slow, slowly. [yancoa (M)] *See:* gandandi.
- yaniri** *v.* want. [yanēri (Ja); yanēri (R); yan'erī (Wa)] *See:* maun.ga; naruida; wanggal.
- yanmana** *v.* run (of water), flood. [hoomah (Lg); yanmunna (M)] *See:* dabilyanmana; ngumar.
- Yanmandany** *n.* possibly Lawnton Pocket. [Yun Munday (Bd)] *lit.* yanmandany 'where it floods' or 'where (water) runs'. *See:* -dany; yanmana.
- yara**₁ *n.* spotted gum. *Anth:* growths contain water (DF); when in flower, possums are fat; burnt wood produces smoke that menstruating women should avoid (Wi). [*Corymbia sp.*]. [yura (M); yurra (R); yur'a (Wa)] *See:* gurdir; ngurgurga.
- yara**₂ *v.* swim, fly. [yeri (Ha); yūru, urooela (Ja); yūru (R); yur'a (Wa)] *See:* bugi.
- Yara**₃ *n.* Redcliffe area with spotted gums. [Yura (Bd)] *lit.* 'spotted gum'. *See:* yara¹.
- yaraba** *adv.* eventually. [yarrepo (Ja)] *See:* barany; juwanin.
- yarabaan** *n.* sea. *incorporates* baan 'salty'. [yarrabane (Ln)] *See:* baan; bamirigari; burugara; dabilbaan; dagan¹; wara¹; yara².
- Yaraga** *n.* man's name. [Yarraka (S)]
- yaragal** *n.* evening, sunset. [yurragul (Be); yaragal (L)] *See:* biigibiribi; jalu-jalu; ngunu; nulbu-nulbu.
- Yaral** *n.* Yerrol Creek at Two Mile. [Yarral (CW)]
- yaraman** *n.* horse. from NSW language; may mean 'big teeth'. [*Equus ferus caballus*]. [yarraman (Bl); erymun (Fi); jaraman (H); yarra man (Ha); yereman, yerenam (L); yarraman (Ln); yaraman (R)]
- yaran** *n.* beard. [yeren (Cl); yerang (Fi); jaran (H); yeren (Ja); yeren (L); yerrang (La); yaren (Lg); yeraan (Ln); yarran-yarran (M); yeran 'whisker' (N); yeren, yarran, yurra (R); yarren (Su); yeren (Th); yeren (W); yer'an (Wa)]

yarang₁ *n.* sand. [yarrone (Cl); yarun (E); yarun (E); jarun (H); yārūn ‘dust’, yarun ‘hunting ground’, yarrone, yarung ‘sand’ (Ja); yeranga (L); yarun (Lg); yārūn, yarung ‘dust’ (R); yār’ūng (Wa); yarrong (We)] *See: mulula.*

Yarang₂ *n.* Yeronga. *lit.* ‘sand’; possibly named by whites. [yarung (Ba); yarrone (Cl); yarun (E); jarun (H); Yeranga (L); yarun (Lg); yārūn, yarung (R); yār’ūng (Wa); yarrong (We)] *See: yarang¹.*

Yarangbaan *n.* sandy stretch between Brisbane and Ipswich. *possibly lit.* yarangbaan ‘hot sands’. [Yerongpan (L); Yarangpan (Wa)] *See: baan; -bany; yarang¹.*

yarangmulu *n.* sandstone. *lit.* yarangmulu ‘sand stone’. [yarangmulu (Ca)] *See: mulu¹; yarang¹.*

yarang-yarang *n.* gunpowder. *lit.* ‘sand-sand’. [yerang yerang (Lg)] *See: yarang¹.*

yaranyaran *adj.* weak. [yarran-yarran (M)] *See: budung; manmal.*

yarara *n.* forest oak. [*Allocasuarina sp.*] [yarara (Ha)] *See: buranda; gundiba; ganjil.*

yari *n.* water herb. [*Nelumbo nucifera*]. [yurri, yerra (R)] *See: jinbura; yigibin¹; yigilu.*

yaribu *n.* canoe. [yarrepo (Cl)] *See: dingga; gundul².*

yaring *n.* crayfish. [yerring (Ln)]

Yarrowonga *n.* Yarrowonga. from English ‘yarran’ and ‘wonga’ borrowed from W Qld languages; named by whites. [Courier-Mail (1936)]

yarul₁ *n.* false rattan, supplejack. [*Flagellaria indica*]. *Anth:* slender tough vine used for climbing (FNSI) [yurol (B); yurol (Ca); yerol ‘malacca cane’ (Ja); yurol (M); yurol (Ro); yerool (W); yū’ral (Wa)]

Yarul₂ *n.* creek at Myora. *lit.* ‘false rattan’; named by Balun.giny (Bn). [yurol (B); yarul (Ba); Urul ‘Two Mile’ (Bn); yerrool (CW); yurol (M); yurol (Ro); Yerrol, Yerrool (S); yerool (W); yū’ral (Wa)] *See: Balun.giny; yarul¹.*

Yatala *n.* Yatala. *lit.* ‘swampy’ from a S Aus language; named by whites. [Courier-Mail (1936)]

yaugira *n.* lace monitor. from Yugambeh yawgar (Sh). [*Varanus varius*]. [yawkerra (Ln)] *See: bara¹; giwa; walmuram¹.*

yawai₁ *excl. yes.* [yauai (Bd); yowi (Bl); ya-why (Cl); yawoi (E); g̃awai, jawa, juai, jawai (H); yo (Ha); yoai, ya-why, wawoy (Ja); yo (L); yawoi, yaou, yarowai, euingha, iugah (Lg); ya-wai, yo yoi (M); yoai (R); ya-why (Su); yawoi (W); yāwai (Wa)]

yawai₂ *excl. goodbye.* [yauai (Bd); yowi (Bl); yawoi (E); g̃awai, jawa, juai, jawai (H); yo (Ha); yoai, ya-why, wawoy (Ja); yo (L); yawoi, yaou, yarowai, euingha, iugah (Lg); ya-wai, yo yoi (M); yoai (R); ya-why (Su); yawoi (W); yāwai (Wa)] *See: guba².*

yawani *adj. hot.* [yawahnee (Cl); yawahnee (Ja)] *See: nyangga.*

yibaru *n.* face. [eeboroo (M)] *See: ngangalinga; nguwar.*

yibiri₁ *v.* put something down, lay something down. [yebri (Ja); yebery (Ln); yibri (M); yeb’ri (Wa)] *See: wura¹.*

Yibiri₂ *n.* Yebri Creek. *lit.* ‘put something down’. [Yibri (S)] *See: yibiri¹.*

yigi *n.* also, too. [ikki (Ja); ikki (R)]

yigibin₁ *n.* freshwater reed. [*Phragmites australis*]. [yikkibbin (Ja); yikibbin, yekkabin (M); yikibbin (R)] *See: -bin; jinbura; nambur¹; yigilu; yari.*

Yigibin₂ *n.* Ekibin. *lit.* ‘freshwater reeds’. [Yekkabin (S)] *See: yigibin.*

yigil *adj; n; v.* cold, ice, be cold. [yigill (Be); ētōndo (G); yeegil (Ha); yeegil (Hi); igil (Ja); yigil (L); wiggil ‘ice, cold’ (Lg); īgil, ikki (R); i’gil, yi’gil (Wa)] *See: dan-dan.*

yigilgan *n.* winter. *lit.* ‘cold time’. [yeegilcun (Hi); yigilkan, yigilgan (L); younggurba (Lg)] *See: -gan; yigil.*

- yigilu** *n.* water reed. [*Phragmites australis*]. [yigilu (Ba)] *See:* jinburu; nambur; yari; yigibin.
- Yigumbumba** *n.* district near Alex McKay's settlement, Upper Teviot. [Yee-gum-bumpa (Ha)] *See:* -ba⁴.
- yila** *n;* *v.* smell, stench. [ialoh (Lg); eelim (M); yiluh (N)] *See:* buga¹.
- yilal** *n.* crystal. [yellal (Lg)] *See:* daginy; gundir.
- Yilgunun** *n.* woman's name. [Yeelgunun (Ha)]
- yilim** *n.* forehead. [yilim (Ja); elim (Lg); eelim (M); yelim (N); yilim, yilim (R); yelim (W); yi'lam (Wa); yillim (We)] *See:* mijiri.
- yilung** *adj.* straight. [yeloong (Lg)] *See:* jubui; nganiyiba.
- yima** *n.* grey kangaroo (female). [*Macropus giganteus*]. [yima, yimma (R)] *See:* gara²; giriwan; guruuman; mari¹.
- yimban**₁ *n.* bulrush. [*Typha sp.*]. [yimbun (Ja); yimboon 'edible fern' (Lg); yimbun (M)] *See:* yimbanban.
- Yimban**₂ *n.* lagoon on Yebri Creek east of Redcliffe Rd. *lit.* 'bull-rush'. [Yimbun (S)] *See:* yimban¹.
- yimbanban** *n.* edible part of bulrush. [yimbunban (Bd)] *Anth:* edible; perhaps made into damper (Bd); *lit.* yimban-ban 'from bulrush'. *See:* -ban; yimban¹.
- Yindili** *n.* woman's name. [Yeendellie (M)]
- yingang** *adj.* new. [yingang (T)] *See:* baranyba¹.
- yini** *v.* bring. [yenee (Ha)] *See:* ga; wujan.
- yinil** *n.* small creek, gully. [yeana (Ca); eagnell (Ln); yinnil (M); yin-nell (P); yin'nel (Wa)] *See:* bili; bijara; waril¹.
- yinjagu** *interrog.* where to? [jingagu (H)] *See:* =gu; wanyagu.
- yiran** *n.* hoar frost. [ieeren (Lg)] *See:* miwil; wala.
- Yiria** *n.* man's name. [Yer rare (Ha)]
- yirimau** *n.* mouth of bees' nest. [yeridmou 'wild bees' nest' (Bd); yeridmou (Ja); yer'idmou (Wa)]
- yirimbin** *n.* basket. [yirimbin (Ja); yirimbin (M); yirimbin (R)] *See:* banggam.
- yirin** *n.* sand crab, mud crab. [yirin (Ja); erin (Lg); yeerin (W); yir'in (Wa)] *See:* winyam.
- Yirubin** *n.* King Island. [Yerubin (CW); Yeroobin (M); Yerubin, Erobin (S); Yerubin (W)] *See:* -bin.
- yirul**₁ *n.* branch, branches. [yerool (Lg)] *See:* dal²; nguruwa.
- Yirul**₂ *n.* Hamilton. *lit.* 'branches'. [Yerool (M)] *See:* yirul¹.
- yirunbal** *Variant:* yirunba. *v.* whistle. [yeroonbul (Lg)]
- yyiara** *n.* corroboree. [yyiara (J)] *See:* ganjiil; gawabiri; ngari²; yuwar.
- yugai**₁ *Variant:* yugai-yugai. *n.* fern-like herb. [*Astrostichum sp.*]. [yugi-yugi (Ha); eugoi 'fern' (Lg); yūgai (R); yug'ai (Wa)] *See:* durbin¹.
- Yugai**₂ *n.* Yugar railway station. *lit.* 'fern-like herb'; possibly named by whites. [Yugar (Q)] *See:* yugai¹.
- yugam** *n.* seaside sword bean. [*Canavalia rosea*]. [yugam (Ja); yugam (M); yūg'am (Wa)] *See:* bulumbir; giji; magarabal.
- yugari** *n.* eugarie, donax. [*Plebidonax deltoides*]. *Anth:* very sweet shellfish, traditional food (MMEIC). [nugire (E); juguri (H); yugari (Ja); yugari (Ro); yūg'arī (Wa)] *See:* gijigagari.
- yugu**₁ *demonstrative.* there (medial). [jugu (H)] *See:* gaa; naam.
- yugu**₂ *Variant:* yugu-yugu. *n.* fish, pike. [yooko-yooko, yooch (M)]
- yuguny** *Variant:* yugunybin. *n.* father's father. [jugun (H); yu-gun-ting (Ha); yungunpinn (N); yūingpin 'grandfather' (Wa)]
- Yulanggin**₁ *n.* Carney's Hill and Creek, south of Boonah. [Yu-lungin (Ha); Yoolangin (M)]

Yulanggin₂ *n.* woman's name. [Yu-lungin (Ha); Yoolanggan (M)]

yulany *n.* feathers. from Yugambah yulany 'hide' (Sh). [eulwen (Lg)]

Yulubarabi *n.* Yoolooburrabee, hill behind Myora. *lit.* 'people of the sand and the sea' (QYAC). [Yoolooburrabee (Redland City Council 2023a)]

yunggariiba *n.* flood tide. *incorporates* gariiba 'tide'. [younggurba (E); younggurba (Ja); yungoorpa (Lg); yoong-goorpa (M)]
See: gariiba; jargariiba.

yunggiri *n.* reeds for weaving. [yungere, yunggaire (MMEIC)] *See: mun.ga.*

Yuninya *n.* woman's name. [Yooneenya (M)]

yunma *v.* sleep. [yunma (MMEIC)]
See: bugany; waja.

yun-yun *n.* skin, fat. [yoonyoon (M)]
See: damil; dinggal¹; gali²; mii²; muga¹.

yura *excl.* hello, welcome. [jura (H)]
See: wi balga.

yuragin *n.* dingo. [euragin (Ln)] [*Canis familiaris*]. *See: miri; ngagam²; ngal-ngal.*

yuri₁ *n.* meat. [juri (H)] *See: jam; murang.*

yuri₂ *n.* totem. [juri (H)] *See: jurbil.*

yuwan *n.* snake, serpent. [juan (H); yuun (Ja); yuen 'small snake-like lizard' (Le); yioogurra, joanchee (M); yūun, yūwung (R)]
See: bui²; guda²; juumgu; mulumgal.

yuwanji *n.* scrub ghost. [juangji (H)]

yuwar *n.* corroboree. [you-ara (Ha); yowar (Ja); yanerwille (Lg); yowar (M); yowar (R); yōw'ar, yau'ar (Wa)] *See: ganjiil; gawabiri; ngari²; yiyara.*

Yuwargara *Variant: Yuwar.* *n.* corroboree ground near Breakfast Creek. *Anth:* source of English 'Enoggera'; *lit.* yuwar-gara 'celebrate corroboree'. [yuwar (Ba); yow-eggara, yooggera (CW); karlipa you-ara (Ha); Yowaggara (M); yowar (R)] *See: ngari²; yuwar.*

2.3. English–Yagara Finder List

Notes on the finder list

Most of the information in the Yagara–English dictionary in Section 2.2 is not repeated in the finder list in Section 2.3. The finder list consists only of English words with their best-attested Yagara close equivalents. For more information on a Yagara word located using the finder list, the user is advised to look up the word in the Yagara–English dictionary.

Words with only one attestation, or which appear to be recent borrowings from other languages, are generally excluded from the English–Yagara finder list. They are, however, included if they are the only recorded word for a concept. If the user is interested in the less well-attested and borrowed words, these have their own entries in the Yagara–English dictionary and are additionally cross-referenced under the better-attested words for a concept. Words with uncertain definitions, such as placenames that designate unknown places, are not included in the finder list, but are listed in the Yagara–English dictionary. Suffixes and clitics are not included in the finder list. Yagara nominal suffixes are discussed in Sections 1.5.2–1.5.4, verbal suffixes are listed in Sections 1.6.2–1.6.3, and clitics are described in Section 1.8.

Some finder list entries include subentries, as in the entry for ‘boy’:

boy, **bujiri**
 baby, **mulam**
 uninitiated, **gumingguny**

Here, the general term for ‘boy’ is *bujiri*, whereas the subentries denote subcategories of ‘boy’. For example, ‘baby boy’ is specifically *mulam*.

A – a

Aboriginal, **guri**
 above, **wangandi**
 across, **giram**
 afar, **yangbang**
 Albert River group, **Bunurajali**
 alcohol, **gung**
 alive, **milbul, milbulbu**
 all, **ngambila**
 almost, **jigandi**
 also, **yigi**
 always, **nulu**
 Amity-area hill, **Miriginba**
 Amity-area location, **Biran-biranba, Jabaninba**
 Amity Point, **Bulan**
 Amity Point language, **Gambalgari**
 Amity Point location, **Daguwi**
 ancestor, mythical, **bajiram**
 and, **nga**
 angry, **gula, wagara**
 ankle, **wulu**
 annoyed, **nubal**
 another, **garuba**
 ant,
 bulldog, **mugara**
 green-headed, **murin**
 jack jumper, **baigan**
 white, **giwarang**
 anthill, **danmurin**
 ant's nest, **bigunjur**
 anus, **mabi**
 appear, **nambany**
 area, in the, **ngurdi**
 arm,
 forearm, **daaran, wayaba**
 upper, **nyama**
 around, **wandal**
 ashamed, **mangin**

ashes, **buba**
 Ashgrove, **Galindabin**
 astonished, **baguru**
 aunt,
 maternal, **bujang**
 paternal, **maran**
 Aunty, **Maran**
 awake, **milbanya**
 axe, **gulumang, mugim**

B – b

baby, **jajam, nyamal**
 bachelor, **buwadiya**
 back of body, **dugal, mabara**
 bad, **wali, warang**
 Bald Hills, **Wiyamba**
 bandicoot, **yagui**
 type of, **gima**
 Banyo, **Banyu**
 Barambin-area glade, **Walan**
 bare, **win-win**
 Bartley's Hill, **Gara-garanganbili**
 basket, **yirimbin**
 small, **banggam**
 bat,
 flying fox, **giraaman**
 microbat, **biling**
 bathe, **garanba**
 Batjala, **Bajala**
 battle, **dulan**
 ritualised, **bulan-bulan**
 bay, **budiri**
 beard, **yanan**
 Beaudesert, **Diraranbal**
 beautiful, **bujari, marumba**
 bed, **wura**
 bee,
 carpenter, **jalaman**
 English, **nagi**

- large dark, **gila**
 little black, **mabi**
 native, **banjin**
 small black, **guja**
 smallest, **gabai**
 beer, **bira**
 bees' nest, mouth of, **yirimau**
 beetle, **bingging**
 behind, **gurabi**
 believe, **ngui**, **winanga**
 belly, **digiri**
 belt, possum, **magamba**
 Ben Lomond, **Banbara**
 bend, **bulimari**
 between, **birin**
 beyond, **jalagada**
 big, **gurumba**
 Bippo Penbean, **Bibu Binbiyan**
 Bird Island, **Mabinbila**
 bird, **daunbin**
 beach stone-curlew, **garal**
 bellbird, **jam-jam**
 big black cormorant, **bigargin**
 bittern, little, **winyiba**
 black cockatoo, **garara**, **balan**
 black swan, **muruguji**
 boobook, **gum-gum**
 Brahminy kite, **bugawan**
 brolga, **gariyagan**, **gundurgan**,
 junggi
 brown hawk, **gulurur**
 bush stone-curlew, **buwalgan**
 butcher, **bilba**
 channel-bill cuckoo, **durar**
 cockatoo's crest, **bila-bila**
 collared sparrowhawk, **minggal-**
 minggal
 crow, **waa-waa**, **wagam**
 curlew sandpiper, **gubalbin**
 duck, Australian wood, **ngau**
 duck, Pacific black, **naara**
 dusky moorhen, **jamgam**
 eastern koel, **duuwung**
 eastern osprey, **gangga**
 emerald dove, **gun-gunwan**
 emu, **nguruny**
 Eurasian coot, **ginbin**
 flycatcher, **duilgal**
 forest kingfisher, **dinin.giri**
 friarbird, **galgulang**
 frigate, **gijaambalgin**
 ibis, **murumurul**
 jabiru, **gilil-gilil**
 king parrot, **bilin-bilin**, **ngangan**
 kookaburra, **gaguwan**, **ganggun-**
 gun
 large kingfisher, **gargun**
 lyrebird, **galbuny**
 magpie, **jarwang**, **mirum**
 magpie goose, **wularaba**
 gariyagan
 musk lorikeet, **bir**, **mirin**
 nankeen kestrel, **gababanguru**
 owl, night, **gingga**
 owl, powerful, **nyinggal**
 owl, type of, **duribang**
 owlet-nightjar, **wumanggan**
 oystercatcher, **gibing-gibing**
 pallid cuckoo, **galambin**
 peewee, **balim**
 pelican, **buluwalung**, **gulugan**
 pheasant coucal, **bun-bun**
 pied currawong, **gulambarun**
 quail, **duwir**
 rainbow lorikeet, **bilin**
 regent bowerbird, **biigi-biigi**
 rose-crowned fruit dove,
 baraabun
 rosella parrot, **diluny-diluny**
 scarlet robin, **gin-gin**

- sea eagle, **din.gal**, **miriginba**
 seagull, **diriiri**
 sulphur-crested cockatoo,
gaiyara
 swallow, **bingal-bingal**
 swamphen, **wagi-wagi**
 turkey, **wagun**
 type of seabird, **mamugamugan**
 wedge-tailed eagle, **duwai**, **jibal**
 willie wagtail, **jin.giri**
 wompoo fruit-dove, **mamugal**
 wonga pigeon, **gulun**
- birdsong, **gunganya**
 bite, **baada**
 black, **gurung**
 blacken one's face, **gaji**
 blade, bone, **walangan**
 blind, **milbang**, **milngundu**,
milwali
 blind people, **walibajin**
 blood, **gawan**
 blubber, **biran**
 Blue Lake, **Gabura**
 blunt, **ngundu**
 blunt-edged, **dambil**
 Boggo, **Bulagu**
 boil *v.*, **duburugang**
 boiling, **waliba**
 bone, **jirban**
 book, **muyum**
 boomerang, **jirabang**
 returning, **baragany**
 toy, **birban**
 Boonah location, **Buraadangal**
 Boondall, **Bundal**
 Booroodabin, **Burudabin**
 boot, shoe, **jinagaba**
 bora, **burul**
 both, **bulabu**
 bowels, **danggan**
- Bowen Bridge Road hill,
Gilbumba
 boy, **bujiri**
 baby, **mulam**
 uninitiated, **gumingguny**
 boys, **duwangjin**
 Bracalba, **Baragalba**
 branch, **yirul**
 branches, small, **nguruwa**
 bread, **buridan**
 break *v.*, **banggany**, **gama**
 Breakfast Creek-area corroboree
 ground, **Yuwargara**
 Breakfast Creek Point,
Ganinbinbila
 breast, **ngamu**
 breath, **nguru**
 breathe, **bui**
 Bremer River, **Ngararar**
 Bribie Island, **Burabi**, **Jundubira**
 Bribie Island group, **Dulangbari**,
Ningi-Ningi
 bring, **balgal**, **yini**
 bring back, **malbaribu**
 Brisbane, **Miyanjin**, **Ngumbi**
Gurumba
 Brisbane River,
 lower part, **Buruguwa**,
Jirwamban
 upper part, **Maiwar**
 Broadwater, **Miganaba**
 broken, **girawali**
 brother,
 elder, **ngabang**
 in-law, **gabagiri**
 younger, **duwanggal**
 Brown Lake, **Bamira**
 Bruckner's Mt, **Jagiri**
 bucket, **nyugum**
 Bulimba-area hill, **Namgaran**

Bulimba Creek, **Dabai**
 Bulimba ferry, west, **Jin.gilingbin**
 Bulimba river, **Dagalaba**
 bullroarer,
 large, **bagaram**
 small, **wabalgan**
 Bundamba Creek, **Bandaanba**
 Bunjurgen, **Banjurgan**
 Bunya group, **Waba**
 bunyip, **jaagany, warajam**
 burn, **ngunguma**
 Burnett's Creek-area location,
Duwunan
 bushes, **gudal**
 bushfire, **warabana**
 busy, **baragal**
 butterfly, **balimbir**
 buttocks, **jumar, naral**

C – c

Cabbage Tree Creek, **Digam**
 Caboolture, **Gabuljar**
 call off, **banggabadi**
 camp, **dimany, giba, ngagamwaga**
 camping place, **jalubaluba**
 Canaipa, **Ganaiba**
 Canaipa Point, **Dagabin**
 Canalpin, **Ganalbin**
 candle, **nagum-nagum**
 Canning Downs, **Guragubi**
 canoe, **gundul**
 Canoe Creek group, **Garbanban**
 Capalaba, **Gabalaba**
 Cape Moreton, **Gunimba**
 Capemba, **Gabingba**
 Carney's Creek-area bush pub,
Dariganygali
 Carney's Creek-area location,
Guburabil

Carney's Creek crossing, **Dirim**
 Carney's Hill and Creek,
Yulanggin
 carry, **burgunda**
 cart, **wiilbara**
 cat, **milgal**
 celebrate, **ngari**
 Cemetery Creek, **Birindaliba**
 central, **jiladu**
 charcoal, **gurung**
 chase, **gawany**
 cheek, **jaagul, wanggal**
 chest, **dandara**
 chew, **daldu**
 Chiggil Chiggil Creek, **Jigal-jigal**
 childless, **bujiriyagara**
 children, **gin-gin**
 chin, **waul**
 Chinatown, **Gamgagulum**
 chisel, **jindan**
 cicada, **dinbir**
 clam, **gijigagari**
 clay,
 red, **guji**
 wet, **dalang**
 white, **bandu**
 clean, **miliri**
 Cleveland, **Nyandili**
 Cleveland Point, **Ban.ginbany**
 climb, **wandima**
 cloak, **garang-garang**
 possum, **gubi garang-garang**
 clock, **biigigaba**
 clothes, **garang-garang**
 cloud, **galan, guwaa**
 coat, **biba**
 cockle, **nurung**
 cohabitation, **bulagan, mibanja**
 cold, **dan-dan, yigil**
 overly, **gaura-gaura**

come, **balgal**
 come here!, **ngagam-ngagam**
 comfortable, **mangun**
 completely, **jagu**
 Condamine River group, **Gambal**
 consent, **nganbadagu**
 Coochin Coochin Homestead,
Bulban
 Coochin Station, **Gujin-gujin**
 Coomera group, **Balun.giny**
 Cooparoo, **Gubuuru**
 coral, **gajur**
 corpse, **bijar**
 corner, **waya**
 corroboree, **yuwar**
 cough, **galubal**
 country, **gira, jara**
 cousin, cross,
 female, **wumanggarigan**
 male, **wumanggari**
 cousin, parallel,
 female, elder, **jajing**
 female, younger, **manganggal**
 male, elder, **ngabang**
 male, younger, **duwanggal**
 cover something, **gunggal**
 cow, **bula**
 crab, **naluru**
 sand or mud, **yirin**
 soldier, **winyam**
 crayfish, **yaring**
 crazy, **binawali**
 creek, **bili, waril, yinil**
 crocodile, **ganyara**
 crooked, **barang, bunbar, wandan**
 crowd, **garubabany**
 crumb, **dalgal**
 crystal, quartz, **daginy, gundir**
 Cubberla Creek, **Gabala**

Cuchiemudlo Island, **Guji-gujiba,**
Gujimulu
 Currigee, **Garaji**
 cut, **galgal**

D – d

Dakabin railway station, **Dagabin**
 dance *v.*, **gali**
 dare, **gujan**
 darkness, **gurung-gurung**
 daughter, **nyaringgan**
 in-law, **nguwangangan**
 dawn, **barabil**
 daytime, **wugalibila**
 dead, **bang, ganggiri**
 deaf, **binangundu**
 deck of boat, **guraguda**
 Deebing Creek, **Dibing**
 desire, **muyan**
 devil, **jagun**
 die, **baluny, ganggirbany**
 dilly bag, **bunbi, dili, gulai**
 dingo, **ngal-ngal**
 distant, **wurar**
 dive, **buwaiya**
 Dividing Range, **Ganul**
 do, **yaga**
 dog, tame, **miri**
 don't!, **wana**
 don't!!, **wanarara**
 door, **bangaba**
 downhill, **wigaliba**
 dragonfly, **ngurin-ngurin**
 dream, **baibun**
 drip *v.*, **gajiru**
 drop of liquid, **galga**
 drought, **ganajara**
 drown, **wanangin**
 drunk, **jarangbina**

Dugandan camping ground, **Bibu-bibu**

Dugandan lagoon, **Buriimbam**

Dugandan railway station, **Gugin.gambal**

dugong, **yangan**

intestines and skirt, **guranban**

tasty part of, **gurubul**

young female, **bujumbiriba**

Dunwich, **Guumbi**

Durubal-speaking group, **Bibuban**

E – e

Eagle Farm location, **Buduwar, Dangaiba**

Eagle St area, **Narang**

Eagle St-area hill, **Bilagal**

ear, **bina**

earnest, **digan**

earth, **jara**

white, **buba jara**

eat, **dal**

eats a lot, **digirgali**

echidna, **gagara**

eel, **jagan**

coral, **jigagara**

sand, **jila**

silver, **juruny**

egg, **gang-gang**

eh?, **wigu**

Ekibin, **Yigibin**

elbow, **gundi**

Elder, **darwan**

female, **maran.gan, Maran**

male, **Gaming**

employed, **burumbigan**

empty, **dulugamari**

end, **dabi**

enjoy, **dujin**

Enoggera, **Bulurjambin**

enter, **gurin**

erect *adj.*, **banda**

eugarie, **yugari**

evening, **biigibiribi, nulbu-nulbu**

eventually, **juwanin, yaraba**

excrement, **guna**

dog's, **duwal**

infant's, **majira**

excrete, **gunamali**

uncontrollably, **gunabila**

eye, **mil**

eyeball, **danggal**

eyebrow, **midildin**

eyelash, **milbi**

eyelashes, **jinduru-jinduru**

F – f

fall *v.*, **ban.gin, garany**

family, **babimin**

far, **daba**

fart, **bujing**

fat, **dinggal, mugan**

father, **bing**

in-law, **wumang**

fear, **jabu, yandany**

feathers, **yulany**

female *adj.*, **ngawur**

fence *n.*, **waru**

few, **dinari**

fibula, **girgal**

fight, **baga**

fight each other, **bagali**

finger, **galil**

finger nail, **gilan**

fire, **jalu**

fire starter, **burumbin jalu yaga**

fire time, **jalu-jalu**

firefly, **dalgi**

firestick, **jaludiya**
 firewood, **diniri**
 first, **yaja**
 fish *v.*, **gilan-gilan**
 fishhook, **gilan-gilan**
 Fisherman Island, **Ngandagal**
 fish, **guiyar, juwan**
 black bream, **dun.gala**
 bony bream, **ngalan**
 bream, **ginbun, man.gal**
 bullrout, **bilunga**
 catfish, **wargan**
 catfish, freshwater, **bigun,**
 ngamarigara
 cod, **duguu**
 diamond, **dulbang**
 eastern sea garfish, **juunburu**
 fantail mullet, **dilgam**
 john dory, **gunambarang**
 like a trevally, **gulbural**
 meal made of mullet, **gabujan**
 mullet, **ngandagal**
 mulloway, **buigum**
 parrot, **bulwar**
 part of mullet, **gumbal**
 perch, **migim**
 pike, **yugu**
 ray, **banggu**
 rock cod, **gujung**
 saltwater, type of, **bilanbin,**
 guru-guru
 snapper, **bimba**
 sole, **nugunja**
 tailor, **bunba**
 trevally, **janbilbin**
 whiting, **burang**
 yellowtail kingfish, **dirambila**
 yellowtail scad, **dulbi-dulbi**
 five, **majanbula**
 flame, **gujam**

flea, **gujiwang**
 flesh, **baigal-baigal**
 Fletcher's waterhole, **Garanbang**
 Flinders Peak, **Baranggul**
 Flinders Peak group, **Mawung**
 flood, **yanmana**
 Flying Fox Creek, **Juruny-**
jurunyba
 fly, **dudambara**
 bee fly, **gunidar**
 common, **bululum**
 sandfly, **ginin**
 food, **dalgaba**
 foot, **jina**
 footprint, **jarajina**
 forbidden, **danbal**
 forehead, **yilim**
 forest, **gadigal**
 forested country, **widan**
 Fortitude Valley, **Namirala**
 Fortitude Valley creek, **Garabi**
 Fortitude Valley lagoon, **Daran**
 Fortitude Valley waterhole,
Galinggral
 four, **bula-bula**
 friend, **gimunggan, nyungin**
 female, **jimbaljin**
 male, **banji**
 frog,
 bullfrog, **wagal**
 green and yellow, **jaraagil**
 type of, **gubang, naji**
 frost, **wala**
 full, **biduru, bila, ngumburu**
 hoar, **miwil, yiran**
 full to the mouth, **damburu-bila**
 fungus, yellow, **burganbalam**

G – g

game,
 cat's cradle, **waru-waru**
 played with a ball, **bara-bara**
 played with blunt spears,
dambil-dambil
 played with boomerangs, **birban-**
birban
 played with spears, **mari-mari**
 played with throwing sticks,
muruny-muruny
 gammon, **gujal**
 Garden Island, **Dindaba**
 Geebung, **Dalandala**
 get *v.*, **many**
 get out of the way!, **nya nya**
 ghost, **magui**
 girl, **gin**
 baby, **nyaramgan**
 little, **gilalan, gingali**
 no-good, **wanga**
 give, **ga, wujan**
 glider, **banggu**
 sugar, **jiburu**
 go, **nyan**
 go home, **ganyagu**
 go on, **guba**
 go round about, **gulgilun.gin**
 go up, **wanda**
 Goat Island, **Guwaawiniwa**
 God, **Bayami**
 gold, **jan-jan**
 gone, completely, **maladiri**
 good, **marumba**
 goodbye, **yawai**
 Goodna, **Guna**
 Gowanbal people, **Guwanbal**
 go!, **nyala**
 Grampian Hills, **Gajira-gajira**

Grandchester, **Gujabila**
 grandfather,
 maternal, **najang**
 paternal, **yuguny**
 grandmother,
 maternal, **baabang**
 paternal, **gaminggan**
 Grantham-area location,
Guwaangumbi
 greedy, **jan**
 very, **jan.gali**
 Green Island, **Danggari, Milwaba**
 grey headed, **guibila magul**
 grind, **gina**
 grow, **balgama, daran**
 grub,
 cobra, **gambu, ganyi**
 witchetty, **jabam**
 gum,
 from the spotted gum, **nguwuny**
 from wattle, **jirai**
 gums of mouth, **diyagarany**
 gun, **dululbin**
 gunpowder, **yarang-yarang**

H – h

hailstone, **daraubang,**
mugaramulu
 hair, **bundal**
 black, **magul gurung**
 body, **dinibau**
 head, **gabui**
 red, **magul gawan-gawan**
 white, **magul buba bundal**
 half full, **dulu**
 Hamilton, **Yirul**
 Hamilton-area sandbank,
Murumurulbin
 Hamilton location, **Miyanda**

hand, **mara**
 hand signs, **mirimbal**
 handle, **darun**
 hang something, **duran**
 Harper's Hill,
 high part, **Giwabin**
 lower part, **Juwanbin**
 hat, **magulgaba**
 Hay's Inlet, **Danggulba**
 head, **bum-bum, magul**
 headache, **malunda**
 headband,
 dingo's tail, **gila**
 ornamental, **dinggil**
 vine, **baraban**
 yellow reed, **gaiyarbin**
 heal, **yagany**
 hear, **wunyi**
 heart, **dagal**
 Heaven, **Wangandi Biradi**
 heavy, **nganan**
 Helidon, **Yabarba**
 Helidon spring, **Wunarajimi**
 hello!, **wi balga, yura**
 Hemmant, **Guwirmandadu**
 here it is!, **gamagu**
 here, proximal, **ngagam**
 hey!, **wi**
 he/she/they,
 ergative, **ngunyalu**
 nominative, **ngunyal**
 hide, **damil**
 hide oneself, **nguruman**
 Highgate Hill, **Binanggurung**
 high, very, **wangan-wangan**
 hill, **duun**
 hill water cataract, **bibuji**
 him/her/them,
 accusative, **ngunyana**
 dative, **ngunyanu**

hip, **guni**
 his/her/their, **ngunyanuba**
 hit, **buma**
 hole, **miir, wangga**
 holes, full of, **miir-miir**
 holy, **bani**
 honorific, **bandar**
 hornet, **marura**
 horn, of cow, **nilga-nilga**
 horse, **yaraman**
 hostel, **yanggabara**
 hot, **nyangga**
 house, **ngumbi**
 how many?, **minyambu**
 how?, **ngan.gu**
 Humpybong, **Ngumbi Bang**
 hungry, **wayara**
 hurry up!, **dabarama**
 husband, **nyubanyja, nyugunbing**

I – i

I, **ngaja**
 immediately, **baranybu**
 impudent, **bagangali**
 Indooropilly, **Nyindurubili**
 Indooropilly site, **Mirbaba**
 in-law, **bugui**
 inside, **dungala, ganul**
 Ipswich, **Dalmar, Gujira**
 Ipswich group, **Nunilbira, Warbai**
 island, **jarbany**
 itch, **ging-ging**

J – j

Jandai speaker(s), **Jandaiwal**
 jawbone, **wanggaljirban**
 Jeebropilly, **Jiburubili**
 join, **madi**
 joking around, **gindigan**

jump, **dalbany**
 Jumpinpin Channel, **Jambinbin**

K – k

Kangaroo Mt, **Jarajil**
 Kangaroo Point, **Ngulawara**
 kangaroo rat, **wugalban**
 rufous, **barung**
 kangaroo,
 grey, **mari**
 grey creek, **giriwan**
 old man, **guruuman**
 tree, **mabi**
 Karragarra Island, **Gara-gara**
 Kedron,
 lower, **Bindari**
 upper, **Bilijara**
 Kenmore area, **Magil-magil**
 Keperra, **Gibara**
 Kerwin Swamp, **Balinabal**
 kill, **ganggirma**
 King Island, **Yirubin**
 kiss, **nyubi**
 Knapp's peak, **Migan**
 knee, **buun**
 kneecap, **walar**
 knife, **junguru**
 edge, **barang**
 back of, **bumbal**
 koala, **dumbiribi, marangbi**
 Kobble Creek, **Gabul**
 Kooralbyn, **Guralbang**
 Koureyabba Creek, **Gurijaba**

L – l

lagoon, **wira-wira**
 Laidley, **Milgaro**
 Laidley Creek, **Gunanjgirara**
 Lamb Island, **Ngujuru**

last, **ngadaliba**
 laugh, **gindin**
 Lawnton Pocket, **Yanmandany**
 lazy, **gawanwalunbina, giyagara**
 lead *v.*, **gubama**
 leaf, **bunggara, gajal**
 dry, **wang**
 leave behind, **galabi, ngura**
 leech, scrub, **nyinduru**
 left-handed, **waram**
 leg,
 lower, **buyu**
 thigh, **darany**
 let go, **wiya**
 liar, **nyalanggali**
 lie down, **dany**
 lies, tell, **nyalang**
 lies, telling of, **nyalanggan**
 lift, **juwan**
 light, **gidibila**
 artificial, **jalungai**
 mysterious, **jagi**
 lightning, **danagany, maral**
 lightweight, **dang-dang, wirui**
 like (similar to), **ngamba**
 like this!, **ganangur**
 little, **biribi, narang**
 Little Peak, **Jin-jinba**
 live *v.*, **digi, ngun**
 liver, **guna**
 lizard,
 bearded dragon, **binanggurung,**
 nyara
 blue-tongued, **gubangan**
 frilled, **ginairanda**
 goanna, small type of, **bara**
 'goorka lizard', **biran**
 lace monitor, **giwa**
 marbled gecko, **dalbara**
 sand goanna, **walmuram**

water dragon, **magil**
 lobster, **ngajagarara**
 log, **bural**
 Logan River-area confederacy,
Jibara
 Logan's Vale, **Yangan**
 long, **buruuwal**, **murul**
 long ago, **galuma**
 Long Pocket, **Duuwung**
 Long Pocket caretakers, **Buwubira**
 look, **mil-mil**
 look after, **bajii**
 lose, **baludiriyari**
 lost, **dalang**
 loud noise, **dulul**
 louse, **ngul-ngul**
 love, **gawan**
 Luggage Point, **Burangba**
 lung, **buguru**, **dalu**
 lustful, **giyi**
 Lytton, **Ngalungbin**

M – m

Macleay Island, **Jin.gumirja**
 maggot, **danbar**
 male *adj.*, **budai**
 mantis, **ngaraang-ngaraang**
 many, **milin**
 man,
 Aboriginal, **jaan**
 black, **malara**
 full, **maja**
 gentleman, **garangam**
 white, **dagai**
 white men, **daranyjin**
 white, evil, **majari**
 with white beard, **dagai jaan**
 young, **mulagu**
 young, white, **baling**

youth, initiated, **giba**
 marriage, **ganinjibuwari**
 'straight', **gilbumba**, **gilgamari**
 married couple, **nyubany**
 marrow, **jang-jang**
 marry, **buwa**
 masturbation, **nigi-nigi**
 Mater Hospital-area bora site,
Waraba
 Mathieson Park-area inlet,
Gibamandin
 me,
 accusative, **ngana**
 dative, **ngari**
 meat, **murang**, **yuri**
 medicine, **banygaba**
 meet, **dandiiri**
 message stick, **gabagabal**
 midday, **biigigurumba**
 mighty, **warunggul**
 Milbong waterhole, **Wanaigubung**
 milk, **ngamuban**
 nursery word, **nyamany-**
 nyamany
 Milton, **Ngurujung**
 Minto Crag, **Winbulin**
 Minto Crag-area crossing,
Garwang
 mischief, **gujalgan**
 make, **walima**
 mist, **dagan**
 Moggill Creek, **Magil**
 moiety, **Gabai**, **Gamil**
 money, **baling**
 Moodlu railway station, **Mulu**
 moon, **baabun**
 crescent, **gilan**
 Mooroonda Point, **Murunydu**
 more, **damburu**
 Moreton Bay, **Quandamooka**

Moreton Bay confederacy,

Burugingmiri

Moreton Island, **Ganginyangin**,

Murgambin

Moreton Island-area hill, **Ganara**,

Gindara, **Ngajagarara**, **Ngalda**

Moreton Island location, **Bamari**,

Durbin

Moreton Island people, **Ngugi**

morning, **gujundabu**, **ngunugaba**

mosquito, **dibing**

moss, **gabim**, **murung**

mother, **bujang**

in-law, **wumanggan**

step, **maril**

mountain, **bibu**

large, **dalgambar**

mountainous country, **bibubin**

mouth, **damburu**

Mt Alford and its caretakers,

Gilajin

Mt Alford-area Scenic Rim

Brewery, **Ngariigambila**

Mt Alford-area swampy place,

Wurangbila

Mt Alford pillar box stone,

Bindinba

Mt Ballow, **Walmuram**

Mt Barney, **Bugara-bugara**

Mt Beerwah, **Birwa**

Mt Brisbane-area swamp by Lake

Wivenhoe, **Wunaring**

Mt Castle, **Baja**

Mt Clunie, **Muumgara**

Mt Coonowrin, **Gunburiyan**

Mt Coot-tha, **Guja**, **Mabi**

Mt Cotton, **Janggalbin**

Mt Dugandan, **Dugandan**

Mt Edward, **Wamam**

Mt French,

north peak, **Mibaram**

south peak, **Banjurgan**

Mt French spring, **Bilira**

Mt Gravatt, **Gagaramalbil**

Mt Greville, **Mugara**

Mt Gulman, **Gulmang**

Mt Hardgrave, **Bibu Nguyirbunya**

Mt Lindesay, **Dalgamban**

Mt Mitchell, **Daan**

Mt Moon, **Muum**

Mt Peak, **Baramba**

Mt Pleasant, **Wanagin**

Mt Roberts, **Ban.gu**

Mt Samson, **Baran**

Mt Tambourine, **Dambirin**

Mt Tibrogargan, **Jiburugargan**

Mt Toowoona, **Biriga**

mud, **bangan**, **wabum**

Mud Island, **Bangamba**

mug, **banduny**

Mununjali, **Mananjali**

Murphy's Creek, **Damamarin**

Murrarrie, **Madari**

Murrumba, **Marumba**

Murrumba Downs, **Gulugan**

mussel, **muyum**

Mutdapilly, **Madabili**

my, **ngariba**

Myora, **Mun.galba**

Myora-area creek, **Gurung-**

gurungba, **Yarul**

Myora-area hill, **Bimbiyan**

Myora Mission, **Murigan**

N – n

nail, **gi**

name, **nai**, **nari**

name, boy's, **Gilba**

name, man's, **Baguuruyalju**,
Banbunya, **Baraami**, **Bibinira**,
Bimbiyan, **Binabira**, **Birali**,
Biran, **Biran-biranba**, **Bubal**,
Bujarbin, **Bujumbiri**, **Bulalbul**,
Burul, **Dagalandin**, **Dagaru**,
Dagura, **Dalaibi**, **Dalangmul**,
Dalawana, **Dalipi**, **Dalu**
Diyamariba, **Danburi**, **Dandali**,
Dan.gum, **Digaga**, **Dilgan**,
Dimgil, **Diyali**, **Dudari**, **Dumali**,
Dumbani, **Dumbar**, **Durbin**,
Duru, **Galanggaba**, **Galimbain**,
Gambula, **Ganarumba**, **Ganju**,
Gari, **Gariwariba**, **Gidilbin**,
Gilil-gilil, **Ginbul**, **Ginda**,
Gindariba, **Gira**, **Guburabil**,
Gudagiri, **Gudanu**, **Gumbiliba**,
Jambuwa, **Jan.gali**, **Jarjidanariba**,
Jilba, **Jirigai**, **Jiriran**, **Jububajur**,
Juga, **Junggai**, **Mirabul**,
Muburum, **Mugan**, **Mulbaju**,
Mulumba, **Mulurubin**, **Muralu**,
Nagin, **Naimany**, **Nanggu**,
Ngamba, **Ngaraju**, **Ngilarun**,
Ngiri, **Ngungaru**, **Ngunubi**,
Niral, **Nugimba**, **Nununganga**,
Nuranyum, **Nuwaju**, **Nyanbabari**,
Wagun, **Wajabau**, **Walbaligu**,
Walbul, **Wanangga**, **Wandaru**,
Wangga, **Ngarabin**, **Wanigani**,
Wumbungaru, **Yagubui**, **Yali-**
yali, **Yaraga**, **Yiria**
name, man's, or boy's, **Dunbiyan**,
Gimbujil
name, person's, **Bugu**, **Dan.gardu**,
Gamunyari, **Guda**, **Malgaram**,
Mini-mini, **Miwa**, **Munipi**,
Ngaraiyu, **Ngimiba**, **Nguwararu**,
Nidurwal, **Waimba**

name, woman's, **Baali**, **Banjai**,
Banjin, **Banjui**, **Bayiba**, **Bayimba**,
Bidiirabul, **Bidiiri**, **Biinbira**,
Bilunga, **Bimi**, **Biya**, **Murunya**,
Bujumbiriba, **Bula**, **Bulan**, **Bulina**
Bilina, **Bumirum**, **Bunbinbin**,
Bunduba, **Danggu**, **Dimali**,
Dimbal, **Dimbiny**, **Dimbuuna**,
Dululbin, **Duribang**, **Gaandin**,
Gabalaba, **Galangga**, **Galbin**,
Galgali, **Gamu**, **Garanbin**,
Gijiri, **Gindara**, **Ginggal Munyi**
Biriba, **Gin.gibin**, **Girila**,
Gubi, **Gugingbul**, **Gulum**,
Gumbumba, **Gunduwali**, **Gura**,
Gurawi, **Guru**, **Guwalbiyan**,
Jalba, **Jaragawan-gawan**,
Jargiran, **Jarlamban.gan**, **Jayam**,
Jiduugun, **Jilbangbin**, **Jilmari**,
Jiniba, **Junabin**, **Jununggan**,
Juruny, **Mambayiba**, **Mibiran**,
Miji, **Milinggiri**, **Mugulngura**,
Nanjili, **Ngajagarara**,
Ngamingba, **Ngunabi**, **Ngundu**,
Ngunuranbin, **Nuninya**,
Nyaminba, **Wabuunariba**, **Walin**,
Wijambarigun, **Wilangga**,
Wilgunariba, **Winyiba**, **Wiyen**,
Yagujai, **Yamyi**, **Yilgunun**,
Yindili, **Yulanggin**, **Yuninya**
Narangba, **Narangba**
navel, **mabiri**
near, **bidung**, **danyung**
nearly, **baranyba**
neck, **ngaran**
nape of, **dur-dur**
needle, **during**
Nerang group, **Dalgibira**, **Jabubira**
net, **bayal**, **durur**
 fishing, **mandin**

kangaroo, **mirbang**
 large fishing, **dama**
 never, **yagarabu**
 new, **baranyba**, **yingang**
 New Farm, **Bin.gingba**
 Newmarket, **Buyuba**
 Newstead Park point,
Garanbinbila
 nice, **nyiwang**
 night, **ngunu**
 no, **jandai**, **munjan**, **yagara**
 noise, **gulwal**
 Noonuccal people, **Nunagal**
 Norman Creek Damala,
Gulbuurum
 north, **bajaragu**
 North Ipswich convent,
Juriyandaju
 North Pine, **Mandin**
 North Pine lagoon, **Milin Yimban**
 North Pine River-area group,
Bundurbira
 nose, **muru**
 nostril, **murumiir**
 not yet, **nanjara**
 now, **barany**
 Nudgee, **Naarda**
 Nudgee Waterhole Reserve, **Baama**
 nulla-nulla, **bagan**, **jabiri**
 heavy, **mar**
 Nundah, **Ngumbi Dagai**, **Nyanda**
 Nundah racecourse, **Gilwanba**

O – o

Oaky Creek area, **Waringari**
 oar, **dabilgan**
 Observatory Hill in Spring Hill,
Wilwinba
 octopus, **maranjaj**

often, **jigan**
 old, **baji**
 one, **ganyara**
 One Mile, **Mabi-mabiba**
 One Mile creek, **Ngara-ngaragai**
 only, **gumbal**, **ngundu**
 open, **bujurna**
 our, **ngalbanuba**
 outlaw, **dalabila**
 overnight, **ngunubu**
 owner, **jimbalang**
 female, **jimbaljin**
 Oxley Creek, **Mula**
 Oxley Creek-area location,
Dulmur
 Oxley Creek, mouth of, **Bimiraba**
 oyster, **ginyinggara**
 pearl, **guumbi**

P – p

pademelon,
 red-necked, **bandung**
 type of, **gumang**
 paid, well, **marumbadi**
 pants *n.*, **daranygaba**
 path, **bambar**
 Peel Island, **Jargariiba**
 pelvis, **ngadang**
 penis, **dugai**
 glans, **gumi**
 people, small mythical, **janjari**
 period, menstrual, **dunguru**
 person of power, **gayabandar**
 person, pathetic, **bujal**, **gunin-**
gunin
 person who won't listen, **binang**
guri
 Petrie Bight, **Damaman**
 Petrie location, **Dambaal**

Petrie pocket, **Banggal**
 Petrie's Pocket hill, **Mulu-mulu**
 Petrie spring, **Biranba**
 pick out, **banman.gilin**
 pierce, **bimba**
 piercing, nose, **bulwalam**
 pig, **biing-biing**
 Pine Mt, **Gambarjubin**
 Pinkenba, **Dunbam**
 pipe, **bubalam**
 pity, **dagal**
 plains, **gunigal**
 plant,
 arrowroot, **ganjabai**
 bean, type of, **bulumbir**
 berry, type of, **dabal**
 blackberry, **bundai**
 black-mouth bush, **nijigum**
 blackthorn, **gaiban**
 bottlebrush flower, **bindigam**
 brushwood, **darum**
 cane, **darganbin**
 castor oil, **guji**
 crab's eye, **giji**
 cunjevoi, **bundal**
 dracaena, **dindili**
 fern, bird's nest, **daragan**
 fern, bracken, **durbin**
 fern, root, **bangwal, danguwan**
 fern, staghorn, **dunbam**
 fern, tree, **barunyuba**
 finger lime, **marbana**
 five corners, **Gadara**
 flowers, **banggilgada**
 fruit, black, **damin**
 fruit, red, **bara**
 fruit, red scrub, **gurindin**
 fruit, scrub, **bumangbin**
 fruit, type of, **dirwa, mujiru-**
 mujiru

fruit used as chewing gum,
bumbal
 gooseberry, native, **malgam**
 grass, **banggil**
 grass, cogon, **baralbin**
 grass, long, **daga**
 grass, long coarse, **wali-**
waligarang
 grass, seed ground into flour,
gula
 grass, spiny-head mat-rush, **dili**
 grass tree, **garguru, winbulin**
 grass tree flower spike, **burumbin**
 grass tree, forest, **ngilarun**
 grass tree, large, **bulirbin**
 grass tree, swamp, **dagabin**
 guava, native, **guji-gujin.gal**
 heather, **ngara-ngaragai**
 herb, creeper, **dam**
 herb, fern-like, **yugai-yugai**
 herb, type of, **gigirilbin**
 herb, water, **yari**
 hibiscus, **gaya guriliyidal**
 hops, native, **ganingira gidar,**
gin-ginga
 lawyer cane, **ngabu**
 lily, blue flax, **ngimbun**
 mallee scrub, **ngunadada**
 melon, native, **juwum**
 midyimberry, **mijim**
 moss, **gabim, murung**
 orchid, ground, **jingam**
 pigface, **babiragawi**
 plum, native, **mandany**
 potato, **gulgal**
 raspberry, native, **gubu-guburan,**
yalabin
 red-leafed shrub,
gawanduwanbin
 reed, bulrush, **yimban**

reed, bulrush, part of, **yimbanban**
 reed, honey bulrush, **ginggal munyi biriba**
 reed, for dilly bags, **mun.ga**
 reed, for weaving, **yunggiri**
 reed, freshwater, **yigibin**
 reed, freshwater, roots, **jinbura**
 reed, grass-bugle, **galgaribin**
 reed, rushes, **ganarin**
 reed, soft twigrush, **nyunggiya**
 reed, water, **yigilu**
 scrub, **gabany**
 scrub wood, type of, **nuralgir**
 sea grass, **gulbulburbin**
 seaside sword bean, **yugam**
 seaweed, **narung**
 sedge, **burara**
 settler's flax, **ngurgurgaban**
 shrub, type of, **dirbang**
 small scrub frequented by flies, **dudambarajuwal**
 sugar cane, **dubaru**
 taro, **dadam**
 Tibouchina, native, **najigam**
 used for ointment, **bundur**
 vine, coastal, **garan**
 vine, creeping, **majan. gundanbin**
 vine, goat's foot, **darung**
 vine, lawyer, **daigam**
 vine, supplejack, **yarul**
 vine with yellow berries, **bara**
 water pepper, **danggul**
 water plant, type of, **dandibin**
 water weed, **nambur**
 waterlily, **jinggalgal**
 waterlily root, **muyu**
 yam, **dam**
 yam, large white, **guba**

yam, native root, **diga**
 platform, ceremonial, **gaga**
 platypus, **wajin**
 Pleiades, **maran-maran**
 plenty, **manyal**
 pluck, **banman**
 pockmark, **nuram**
 Point Lookout, **Mulumba**
 point of land, **dundu**
 Point Talburpin, **Dalwalbin**
 policeman, **dabingbila, gamadan, mug-mug**
 polite, **nangalbanga**
 poor thing!, **gunman**
 porpoise, **buwanggan, dalubila**
 black, **baibi**
 possum,
 bobuck, **gabala**
 brushtail, **gubi**
 ringtail, **miburu**
 power, **gaya**
 pox, **bagaram**
 prawn, **buding**
 pregnant, **nyamalbila**
 pregnant person, **ngaragan**
 press, **mama**
 properly, **gurbi-gurbi**
 Pullen Pullen Creek, **Bulan-bulan**
 pulverise, **mamura mana**
 punch, **mangal**
 punish, **galimal**
 put, **wura**
 put out a fire, **baluba**
 put something down, **yibiri**

Q – q

quick, **burima**
 quickly, **jubuiban**
 quick-tempered, **baranygali**
 quoll, **banjim**

R – r

Raby Bay, **Dubawa**
 rain, **jurum-jurum**, **nyurung**
 rainbow, **gayawur**
 rainforest, **din-din**
 rain-making ceremony, **waninga**
 rat, **mubar**
 water, **guril**
 read, **nguwinginin**
 ready, **gawibiba**
 red, **gawan-gawan**
 brownish, **guji**
 Red Hill, **Buna**
 Redcliffe area, **Yara**
 Redcliffe-area site, **Gawan-gawan**
 Redcliffe point, **Waram**
 remember, **biyara**
 return, **wira**
 rib, **gudajirban**
 ridge, **banyu**
 rifle, **ganaral**
 rise, **wandi**
 river, **burugara**
 mouth, **nyanda**
 saltwater, **bamirigari**
 road, **gulgan**
 roll *v.*, **gurawin**
 rope, **baguuru**
 Rosewood, **Bunuru**, **Gaubanbi**
 rough, **mulgara-mulgara**
 round, **dagung**
 Royal Brisbane Hospital site,
Ngalan
 rum, **gira**
 run, **buwarawa**, **nyigiran**

S – s

sacred, **dimanggali**
 saltwater people, **bagarnuba**

salty, **baan**
 Samford, **Gubidabin**
 Samsonvale, **Dagawamba**
 sand, **yarang**
 Sandgate, **Wara**
 sandstone, **dalangjili**, **yarangmulu**
 Sandy Mt, **Biga Banga Jimba**
 scarification, **mulgara**
 Amity Point pattern, **gambangga**
 shoulder, **dabir**
 scold, **yamal**
 scorpion, **duiwai**, **gandarba**
 Scotts Point, **Banda Madu**
 scrotum, **bulu**
 sea, **yarabaan**
 season
 summer, **nyanggagan**
 wet, **jan.gan**
 winter, **yigilgan**
 second *adj.*, **bularam**
 see, **nyaany**
 seek, **ngangaba**
 sell, **ngujubugu**
 send, **waya**
 set up, **gubilban**
 sew, **galiba**
 with needle, **duringgaliba**
 sexual activity, engage in,
gumuwara
 sexual intercourse, **bam-bam**, **jim-**
jim, **wiruwira**
 shade, **gunggal**
 shake, **jiga**
 shape *n.*, **nguru**
 shark, **buwai**
 banded wobbegong, **gunbing**
 shovel-nosed, **nirang**
 sharp, **galin**
 sheep, **manggi**
 shell, **walamgan**

- nautilus, **jaliny**
 razorback, **magul**
 type of, **dinggal**
 shield, **dabira**, **gundan**
 shipworm, **gambu**, **ganyi**
 Shorncliffe, **Mura**
 high part, **Girawali**
 short, **jalgal**
 shoulder, **giga**
 shout, **gungany**
 show *v.*, **nangiba**
 sick, **bany**
 side *n.*, **guda**
 sing, **giya**
 of birds, **gungany**
 sing together, **giyali**
 sir, **biru**
 sister,
 elder, **jajing**
 younger, **manganggal**
 sit, **nyinyi**
 sit down, **nyinyili**
 six, **majan-majan**
 skin group,
 female, **Banjurgan**, **Baranggan**,
 Bundagan, **Jarawanygan**
 male, **Banjur**, **Barang**, **Bunda**,
 Jarawany
 skin group, acceptable for marriage,
gilbumba, **gilgamari**
 skinny, **baragan**
 skin, **damil**
 removed from corpse, **gali**
 skull, **gani**, **magulugul**
 sky, **biram**, **wangan**
 sleep, **bugany**
 sleep, go to, **jiraba bugany**
 sleep, put to, **buganyma**
 slow *adj.*, **gandandi**
 smell, **yila**
- smile, **mabalbana**
 smoke, **jumu**
 smoke tobacco, **jalu mali**
 snail, periwinkle, **nigar**
 snake, **yuwan**
 brown, **guralbang**
 brown tree, **jari**
 carpet python, **gabul**
 death adder, **mulumgal**
 red-bellied black, **juumgu**
 small-eyed, **galinda**
 yellow-faced whip, **diruny**
 sneeze, **nuun.gali**
 soft, **dan.gabing**, **gamdung**
 son, **nyaring**
 songs, composer of, **mayabiya**
 sorcerer, **nan.gur**
 sorry to hear that!, **walibina**
 sour, **duurjagum**
 overly, **duurwali**
 south, **yanggar**
 South Brisbane group, **Girgamban**,
Gubuuuru-Jagin
 South Pine River mouth,
Nyandaba
 Southern Cross, **Mirabuga**
 spear, **ganai**
 fishing, **jibalang**
 reed, **galgaribin ganai**
 regulation, **bulan**
 war, **bilara**
 Spicer's Peak, **Bin.gingjuwa**
 spider, **muga-muga**
 spike, **migan**
 spiral shape, **nguna-ngunan**
 spirit land, **maguijan**
 spit, **gijubal**, **mali**
 spring, **gumabila**
 Spring Hill, **Maril**, **Wumbunggaru**
 Spring Hill area, **Dalawala**

Spring Hill camp, **Wurabinda**
 St Helena Aboriginal group, **Gunul Gabalju**
 St Helena Island, **Nugun**
 stand up, **jilai**
 star, **mirigin**
 starving, **wayaragali**
 to death, **wayarabang**
 stay, **dalan**
 stay away!, **bugara-bugara**
 steal, **mara**
 stick, **dal**
 for throwing, **muruny**
 sticky, **mada**
 stiff, **yanggu**
 stinky, **buga**
 stone, **mulu, nalanggira**
 flint, **jindabang**
 for axes, **bandaan gulmang**
 for making buckets, **nyugum mulu**
 loose, **darau**
 stop, **gagalum**
 stopper, **dalan**
 storm, **muburum**
 Stradbroke creek, **Baralbinbila, Bigunjur, Gibiba, Wali-waligarang**
 Stradbroke group, **Daranggari Gabalju, Guwanbal, Jujimayali, Nunagal**
 Stradbroke language, **Jandai, Munjan**
 Stradbroke location, **Bandan.gambaba**
 Stradbroke wetlands, **Waran Gamari**
 Stradbroke, part of, **Daranggari, Minjiriba**
 straight, **jubui**

strike *v.*, **baji**
 string, **nanyam**
 striped, **wangalban**
 strong, **bandara**
 stubborn, **binawanga**
 sugar, **dagi**
 Sugar Loaf Mt, **Ngaijiraba**
 summer, **nyanggagan**
 sun, **biigi**
 sunburnt, **biigibu**
 sunset, **biigibang, biigigarany**
 swallow *v.*, **nabidi**
 Swan Bay, **Wiji-wijibin**
 swear word, **bujingbila**
 sweat *n.*, **nanggal**
 Sweeney Reserve bora site, **Nyindurunyinyidu**
 sweetheart, **milgiri**
 swim, **yara**

T – t

table, **birabun**
 tail, **wanggin**
 take care of oneself, **bajiili**
 talk, **wulara, wularama, yaa**
 talkative, **wularagali**
 tall, **buruuwal**
 Tangalooma, **Dungaluma Tarampa, Darumba**
 Taringa, **Daringga, Wumunyguru**
 Taylor's Ridge group, **Gumbaban**
 temples of forehead, **dala**
 tent, **ganya**
 Tent Hill group, **Majanbili**
 testes, **mujin**
 Teviot Falls, **Juwalga**
 Teviot Range route, **Gulgan**
 Teviot Range caves, **Dangarbin**
 than, **ngi**
 that way!, **jangil junggu**

- that,
 distal, **danga**
 medial, **gaa**
 their, **ngunyalinuba**
 them, **ngunyalina**
 there is/was, **ngaranga**
 there,
 distal, **naam**
 medial, **yugu**
 they, **ngunyal**
 thief, **ngurun.gali**
 thing, **daun**
 thingamajig, **minyalang**
 things, **nanajin**
 think, **buga**
 thirsty, **gana**
 this, proximal, **diranga**
 three, **bulaganyara, majan**
 throat, **dalany**
 throw, **biya**
 throw away, **biyamal**
 thumb, **mugul**
 thunderstorm, **mugara**
 thunder, heavy, **mumbal**
 tick, scrub, **giran**
 tide, **gariiba**
 ebb, **jargariiba**
 flood, **yunggariiba**
 tie *v.*, **nany**
 Tingalpa, **Dinggalba**
 tired, **garulban**
 toad, **wugulumba**
 tobacco, **jumu**
 today, **diyiin**
 together, **ganyardi**
 tomahawk, **nanggan, wagara**
 tomorrow, **mulagu, ngunuwara**
 tongue, **jugung**
 too much, **ngagali**
 Toorbul Point, **Durubal**
 tooth, **diya**
 back, **diyabula**
 front, **diyaganyara**
 toothache, **dagi**
 Toowong, **Banyaraba**
 Toowong area, **Juwai-juwai**
 totem, **yuri**
 totem-centre, **jurbil**
 touch, **ngadan**
 tree, **baguuru**
 acacia, **namui**
 apple box, **bubu**
 banksia, **mind**
 banksia, type of, **danggal**
 beach tamarind, **dagaru**
 black ironbark, **jum-jum**
 black oak, **buruda**
 black wattle, **gagargal**
 blackbutt, **girigan**
 blood-gum, **binimda**
 bloodwood, **bana**
 blue gum, **manggara**
 blue quandong, **galamang**
 bottle, **guldan**
 brigalow, **banuru, duriny**
 Brisbane box, **dabilbala**
 broad-leafed tea, **ngujuru**
 brown mahogany, **ngurbin**
 brushwood, **dila**
 bunya, **buunyi**
 cabbage, **mungurgal, binygar**
 coachwood, **ngaruwing**
 cockspur briar, **jalbang**
 corkwood, **gundan**
 cotton, **dalwalbin**
 crow's nest ash, **balbara**
 cypress pine, **burugari**
 dead, **dalgai**
 dogwood, **dana**
 fig, **murabal**

fig, big-leafed, **jambal**
 fig, large, **gurai**
 fig, sandpaper, **nguwanga**
 fig, small, **ganin, nyada**
 forest oak, **buranda, gundiba**
 geebung, **dalandala, gumbara**
 grey gum, type of, **dambiri**
 grey ironbark, **jana**
 gum-top box, **ngarang**
 gum, type of, **gar-gar**
 hoop pine, **gambarju**
 ironbark, type of, **ganaibira**
 jackwood, **baanang**
 juniper, **mi-mi**
 kurrajong, **yabar**
 Leichhardt bean, **magarabal**
 mahogany, type of, **bundul**
 maiden's blush, **gariing**
 milky mangrove, **yabun**
 Moreton Bay ash, **garan**
 Moreton Bay chestnut, **mai**
 myall, **dalaga**
 narrow-leafed ironbark, **janduru**
 orange mangrove, **gawan-gawan**
 orange, native, **dangan**
 pandanus, **junggul, winam**
 piccabean palm, **bigi**
 pine, **dandardam**
 pine, small, **bugal**
 prickly stem, **jirabang**
 red bottlebrush, **gura**
 red cedar, **mamin**
 red ironbark, **bigara**
 red mangrove, **gawan-gawan**
 red-bark, **garuda**
 red-stemmed gum, **ngararar**
 rosewood, **bunuru, wajari**
 sassafras, **jandigung**
 saw banksia, **bambara**
 scrub bottle, **jinbigari**

she-oak, **bandibar, bila**
 silky oak, **jagin-jagin, ngarabin**
 silver-leafed ironbark, **nyandala**
 softwood with hard red berry,
gagal
 spotted gum, **yara**
 stinging, **baragany, gimbi**
 stringybark, **gundul**
 stringybark, type of, **jura, diyi**
 swamp mahogany, **bularju**
 Sydney blue gum, **bulagi,**
durambai
 tea tree bark, **nambur**
 tea tree, flaky-barked, **jiman-**
jiman
 tulip satinwood, **garamgalgal**
 tulipwood, **guwaramduwanbin**
 turpentine, **bulurjambin,**
gilawara
 type of, **jigal-jigal**
 vitae, **jalgara**
 wattle, **jiraigar**
 white cedar, **daigil**
 white mangrove, **janji**
 white wood, **munura**
 tree log, **maling**
 tree root, **waran**
 tree stump, **bilayir**
 truth, **nguibina**
 Tuleenderly Creek, **Dalangjili**
 tummy, **binji**
 turn, **gilangan**
 Turrbul, **Durubal**
 turtle, **mibaral**
 eastern snake-necked, **mujing**
 hawksbill, **dagibagam**
 humpback, **naguba**
 sea, **bubiya**
 short-necked, **bin.ging**
 two, **bula**

U – uunable, **giyagarabany**

uncle,

maternal, **gaming**paternal, **bing**Uncle, **Gaming**

Upper Teviot-area district,

Yigumbumbaurinate, **gil**urination, of women, **jalang**

us,

accusative, **ngalbana**dative, **ngalbanu**

you and me, accusative,

ngalinyanayou and me, dative, **ngalinyanu****V – v**vagina, **nyaral**vein, **gaiyang**venereal disease, **wambany**very, **biribanga**very many, **milin.gali**vest, made of skin, **wanganba**Victoria Park gully, **Barambin**Victoria Point, **Wara-wara**Vulture St location, **Gambugiba**vulva, **gaji, jurung****W – w**waistcoat, **bibaba**wait *v.*, **nyundal**wait!, **gau**wake, **mayalba**walk to and fro, **ban.gawani**

wallaby,

black-striped, **jamban**brush-tailed rock, **magun**female, **bangui, garil**old man, **wangun**pretty-face, **gibiri**swamp, **wangari**swamp, female, **bugul**wallaroo, **dandurir**Wallen Creek, **Walan**Wallen Wallen Creek, **Walan-****walan**want, **maun.ga, naruida, wangal,****yaniri**Warrill Creek, **Waril**wasp, **burin**waste away, **mambarabany**water, **dabil, gabing**open, **wara**running, **dabilyanmana**salt, **dabilbaan**water cataract, **gurgundal**water hole, **winil**watercourse, **warambul**watershed, **naga**waves, **dagan**we, **ngalba**you and I, **ngaliny**weak, **budung, manmal, yaran-****waran**wear, **wamba**weep, **dungi**Wellington Point, **Galan-galan**west, **wiyan, yabarin**West End, **Gurilba**wet *adj.*, **jan**whale, **yalingbila**wharf, **mamba**what for?, **minyanggu**

what?,

accusative, **minyana**

nominative, **minya**
 possessive, **minyangnuba**
 when, **wina**
 when?, **wanji**
 where at?, **wanyadi**
 where to?, **wanyagu, yinjagu**
 where?, **wanya**
 which?, **nguna**
 whirl, **wulun**
 whirlpool, **wugaru**
 whistle, **yirunbal**
 white, **buba**
 Whites Hill, **Balimba**
 whose?, **ngananuba**
 who?,
 ergative, **ngandu**
 nominative, **ngan**
 why?, **minyangdi**
 wicked, **wurungali**
 wide, **barwan**
 widow, **ganibawininigan**
 widower, **burgun**
 wife, **nyubanyjalgan,**
nyugunbinggan
 Wild Horse Mt, **Galimbin**
 Wilson's peak, **Jiraman**
 wind, **gubi**
 east, **burging, dun.gai, winjia**
 north, **dimbiny**
 south, **buran**
 west, **junggai**
 whirlwind, **buwal**
 wing, **maidamari**
 winter, **yigilgan**
 withered, **dawajangar**
 woman, **jundal**
 Aboriginal, **nginggaran**
 fancy young, **balinggan**
 gentlewoman, **garangamgan**

old, **waliinggara**
 white, **waimirigan**
 young, **mirung**
 womb, **junu**
 wood, **bumal**
 Woodford, **Durandur**
 Woodford-area group, **Gigabira**
 Woogaroo, **Wugaru**
 Woolloongabba, **Wulun.gaba**
 Woolloowin, **Guluwin**
 word, **wula**
 worm, **nginjuru**
 wow!, **gurii**
 wrist, **mamun**
 wrong, **bidamjaran, nguniwali**
 Wynnum, **Winam**

Y – y

yabby, slender, **gambugi**
 yam-stick, **galguru**
 Yarrawonga, **Yarrawonga**
 Yatala, **Yatala**
 yawn, **nganbil**
 Yebri Creek, **Yibiri**
 Yebri Creek lagoon, **Yimban**
 Yeerongpilly, **Nyurungbili**
 yellow, **biigi-biigi**
 Yeronga, **Yarang**
 Yerrol Creek, **Yaral**
 yes, **yawai**
 yesterday, **garwaligu**
 Yoolooburrabee, **Yulubarabi**
 you,
 accusative, **ngina**
 ergative, **nginu**
 nominative, **nginda**
 you all,
 accusative, **ngilbulana**
 nominative, **ngilbula**

you two, **ngilbang**

your, **nginuba**

Yugar railway station, **Yugai**

Yuggera, **Yagara**

Yuggerabal, **Yagarabal**

Z – z

Zillmere Water Holes,

Dalandalayinil

Part 3. Texts

3.1. The contents of Part 3

Part 3 of this volume includes all known instances of written Yagara attributed to native speakers, consisting of individual sentences, three brief songs (Section 3.3) and several Bible stories (Sections 3.4–3.6). For all texts, the original unaltered transcriptions are here provided alongside standardised analysed versions. The inclusion of the original source material ensures that the reader has access to the full set of data that was available to the volume’s authors. The analyses in this volume can therefore be easily reanalysed or updated if new Yagara data or other relevant information becomes available.

In general, individual words are listed in Part 2: Dictionary whereas longer sequences are included in Part 3: Texts, but the division between words and texts is not always obvious. For example, instances of multiple words are listed in Part 2: Dictionary when they (1) do not appear to constitute a complete utterance and (2) seem likely to be a fixed expression or recurring collocation. For example, *wularaba gariyagan* ‘brolga that talks; magpie goose’ (Meston 1867–1960) is listed in the dictionary rather than the texts even though it includes multiple words.

On the other hand, individual words are listed here in Part 3 if they appear to constitute a complete utterance. Some instances therefore appear in both Part 2 and Part 3. For example, Watkin (1887) lists the command *Galga* ‘Cut it’ as an utterance, so this is listed in Part 3 in addition to the dictionary entry for *galgal* ‘cut’ in Part 2.

3.2. Background to the texts

The texts in Part 3 are probably not the stories and sentences that anyone would have chosen as a record of Yagara. They were not selected for preservation by Yagara language owners and are not representative of the language or culture. Rather, the texts were requested and recorded by white men between 1841 and 1983 for reasons of their own.

These men's motivations, like their linguistic and cultural backgrounds (see Section 1.1.4) should be borne in mind when reading the texts. For example, most of the longer texts were obtained by a series of missionaries with little respect for Indigenous culture or beliefs. Lutheran missionary Christopher Eipper, for instance, was recruited by JD Lang, who was of the opinion that 'Aborigines' were 'a debased and degenerate people' (*Cooksland* 1847). Eipper found his purpose – to convert the 'heathen' – challenging, recording in his text *Observations Made on a Journey to the Natives at Toorbal August 2, 1841*:

... when beholding and hearing (the natives) thus engaged to contend with Satan, as they were doing for nearly the two hours which this total eclipse of the moon lasted, (it was) in vain to endeavour to convince them of their error by a rational explanation of the phenomenon; this was, they said, what the white man believed, but it was not for the black man. (Eipper 1841b, 10)

The Rev. Ridley, also recruited by JD Lang, took on the role of itinerant evangelist. His imperative was to translate Bible stories into local languages. In 1855 he convinced 13-year-old Tom Petrie to translate several stories into the Yagara dialect spoken by the Durubal people (see 3.4–3.6). Ridley then enticed young Petrie to lead him to where several hundred Durubal individuals were camped, at which point Rev. Ridley read his stories until the Durubal listeners tired and wandered off to bed. The Durubal listeners did not seem particularly impressed with Rev. Ridley. As recounted in *Tom Petrie's Reminiscences* (Petrie 1904, 143),

Next day some of the young blackfellows turned up at the Petries' home, and they said to (Petrie) they knew who had told that man all his rubbish, and picking up a piece of paper started mimicking Mr. Ridley.

Most of the non-missionaries who collected Yagara texts never imagined that their work ever would be read by a First Nations audience. Indeed, they often showed little regard for the language owners' customs or desires. For example, the sentences in Section 3.3.4 were collected by JW Gibson of 'Stanmore' sugar plantation at Yatala. Gibson was connected by marriage to William Sloane, who operated as stock and station agent from 1858 and formed the company William Sloane & Co. in 1861, renamed the Union Mortgage & Agency Co. of Australia Ltd in 1884 and Australian Estates & Mortgage Company Limited in 1894 (Smith 2010). Gibson became familiar with local languages through everyday interactions with the First People of the Country whose land had been acquired through the colonial practice of squatting. When anthropologist and English Quaker AW Howitt approached Gibson to complete his language survey, Gibson not only provided Howitt with word lists supplied by his 'native' consultant Diafur, but also sent Howitt a sacred *bagaram* 'bullroarer', which he mistakenly termed a 'Bribbun' (*birban* 'boomerang') (Howitt 1904). Howitt then delivered this 'mystical object' to a fellow Quaker in England, and published Gibson's word lists in *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia* (1904). Both the *bagaram* and the word list had passed out of First Nations control and access.

Watkin (1887), a pharmacist at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, presented 'scientific' papers that incorporated sentences he learned during his placement there. Meston (1890), while Chief Protector of Aborigines for Southern Queensland, took the opportunity to record notes and publish newspaper articles on the languages of 'a dying race' during his visits to 'The Moreton Bay Tribes'. The purpose of Lauterer, a German-born medical practitioner who practised in South Brisbane, was predominantly ethnobotanical, though his work was still produced for a white audience. He was reported to have read a paper 'with great effect, and sang the aboriginal songs' in his February 1891 presentation to Royal Society of Queensland. Long-time Boonah farmer Hardcastle shared his knowledge of vocabulary and activities of local tribes through a presentation to the Geographical Society in 1949.

While these and other early collectors had varying motivations for collecting Yagara texts, all had white audiences in mind. There is no evidence that any of the collectors asked their Indigenous consultants what materials were important or ought to be recorded. As a result, the texts in this section fail to include the traditional stories and other culturally relevant texts in language that are frequently found in grammars.

3.3. Sentence lists

3.3.1. Eipper 1841a

nginda **ngan**

2SG.NOM who

Who are you?

Intangan?

wanya **nya-ra-nya** **malar**

where go-DEST-PRS black.man

Where are the black people going?

Wunna yarun mabar?

nginda **wanya** **nyan-ma-nya**

2SG.NOM where go-CAUS-PRS

Where are you going?

Inta wunna yanmana?

ngalan=gu **jar=gu** **dabil=gu**

bream=PURP earth=PURP water=PURP

To catch bream, to work the earth, to get water.

Woulanco, darco, dabilco.

nyandagal **nginda** **many**

mullet 2SG.NOM catch

Did you catch any fish?

Andeikal inta manan.

nyandagal **yagar** **ngalan** **yagar**

mullet no bream no

There is no mullet, nor bream

Andeikal yagar, woulan yagar,

dabil **wayara**

water be.hungry

the water is hungry.

dabil waiaroo.

minya nginda mara
 what 2SG.NOM get
 What will you get?
Menäh inta marra?

nginda bina
 2SG.NOM know
 You know.
Inta pitney.

biru ngaja wayara ngariba ‘five island’
 sir 1SG.NOM be.hungry 1SG.POSS five island
 Sir, I’m hungry, give me ‘five island’ (bread).
Biro, atta waiaroo, ariba five island.

3.3.2. Lang 1846

dulan=gu gawibiba
 battle=PURP ready
 Are you ready to fight?
Doolungco cohipeppa

ngaja ngun Eagle Farm-di
 1SG.NOM live Eagle Farm-LOC
 I live at Eagle Farm.
Utter oon Eagle Farm de

ngi buga
 Q think
 Do (I) think so?
Inpoggo ‘I think so’

gindin-ba
 laugh-SBJV
 Laugh, if you like.
Kindapur ‘Why laugh?’

gunga-Ø giya-la
 shout-IMP call-OBLG
 Call out!
Kung-giela

minya-na

what-ACC

What is that?

Minyana

ngan ngina

who 2SG.ACC

Who (will stay) with you?

Ngan gnina ‘Who will stay at home?’

ngan nguwar

who face

Who is that?

Ngawngur

wanya gawa-ra

where chase-DEST

Where is he going off to?

Oonagoware

jarajina yaga-dunga

footprint make-IPFV

(He is) leaving footprints.

Tarachinda yagaltunga ‘Change into a white fellow’

wulara ngina

talk 2SG.ACC

Speak to you.

Wullara eana ‘Teach me your language’

wana ga-ra

refuse.to give-NEG

I will not give.

Wonagra

wi balga-Ø

hey come-IMP

Hello! / Hey, c'mere!

Winbulca ‘out-of-doors’

nya-ra barany

go-DEST now

Go now.

Yera bowya

nya-li-ba

go-FUT-SBJV

(You) should go.

Yellabah 'Keep/go away'

nya-li-ba=gu

go-FUT-SBJV=PURP

(He) intends to go (to do something)

Yeallibaggo 'He is going'

garuba=gu baru yaa-li-ba

another=PURP later speak-FUT-SBJV

I want to say something more later on.

Carao boggo parroo yealiba 'I will speak by and by'

barany ngaja magul baragal

now 1SG.NOM head busy

I am busy now.

Purren utter moggool burragol

yagara=gu ngaja

none=PURP 1SG.NOM

I have none.

Yagarago ngutter

ngaja danga wana

1SG.NOM that.DIST refuse

I do not want that.

Ngutter ding-a winnan

danga ngaja many-ba marumba

that.DIST 1SG.NOM take-SBJV good

I will take that good one.

Dinga ngutter maheba maroomber

ngari **biribi** **wuja-Ø**
 1SG.DAT little give-IMP

Give me a little.

Ngare perpa oodar

nginda **minyangdi** **winanga-ri** **yagarabu**
 2SG.NOM why hear-PST not.at.all

Why haven't you heard at all?

Inter mingemtur winnangere yagarapoo 'Do you know, or not?'

ngaja **yagarabu** **winanga-ri**
 1SG.NOM not.at.all hear-PST

I have no idea. (lit. 'I haven't heard anything.')

Ngutter yagarapoo winnangere 'I do not know'

yagarabu **ngaja** **winanga-ri**
 not.at.all 1SG.NOM hear-PST

I have no idea. (lit. 'I haven't heard anything.')

Yagarapo ngutter winnangere 'I have not known'

ngunyalu **nguna** **ngina**
 3SG.ERG which 2SG.ACC

Which person (has told) you?

Ngoonloo ngoon-ngina 'No person has told me.'

nginda **biyara-nya** **yaa-ri**
 2SG.NOM remember-PRS say-PST

You remember, you told (me).

Inter piorren yeare 'You tell me how.'

nginda **ngaja** **yaa-ri**
 2SG.NOM 1SG.NOM say-PST

You told me.

Intur ngadna yeare 'You tell me.'

minyangdi **nya-ma-nya**
 why go-CAUS-PRS

Why are you going?

Minyanta yadmunna 'Where are you going?'

minyangdi nya-ra England

why go-DEST England

Why are you going off to England?

Minyanta yera England ‘When are you going to England?’

ngura-ba ngari jin-jin damburu

leave-SBJV 1SG.DAT food more

Leave me more food ...

Oorapa nare dindien tambroo ...

labiya-labiya maga-ba

quickly eat-RTP

to eat quickly.

labbia labbia moggower

damburu yaga-Ø

more work-IMP

Work more.

Tambroo yacca

biya-ma buga

throw-CAUS stinky

Throw it away, it stinks.

Beheme booga

wula-gali nginda

word-VERY 2SG.NOM

You talk too much.

Wulle aculle intur

muyan-gali nginda

ask-VERY 2SG.NOM

You ask too much.

Mooe aculle intur

minya nginda yaga-dunga

what 2SG.NOM make-IPFV

What are you making?

Minya agoonter yagadua

nyinyi-nya

sit-PRS

(You) are sitting.

Nginana

jira-ba

go.to.sleep-SBJV

Go to sleep.

Dieraper boogon

bugany

sleep

wanya

where

nginda

2SG.NOM

dalang

lost

Where have you been?

Wunya inter tullung

ngaja

1SG.NOM

giram

across

dabilbaan

salt.water

I go across the salt water.

Ngutter kireum doolpan 'I go across the river'

nginda

2SG.NOM

gindi-gali

laugh-VERY

You laugh too much.

Nginter kindurculle

ngaja

1SG.NOM

nyaany

see

I see.

Ngutter nan

nginda

2SG.NOM

nyaany

see

You see.

Nginter nan

ngandu

who.ERG

ganai

spear

wujan

give

Who gave you that spear?

Ando connoi oo dan

nginda **yaga-ri**
 2SG.NOM make-PST
 You made (it).
Inter yagadde

ngandu **galga** **baguuru**
 who.ERG cut wood
 Who cut the wood?
Ando calca boggoroo

ngari **biribi** **galga** **wuja-Ø**
 1SG.DAT little drop give-IMP
 Give me a little drop.
Nare perpa culga oodar

ngilbang **nya-ra**
 2DU.NOM go-DEST
 You two go there.
Ngilpung yera

ngari **dabil** **gana=gu** **wuja-Ø**
 1SG.DAT water thirsty=PURP give-IMP
 Give me water, I am thirsty.
Ngare tabil cadnango oodar

yamal-gali
 scold-VERY
 (You) scold (me) too much.
Yammulculle

nginda **yaa-dunga**
 2SG.NOM say-IPFV
 You're always telling me.
Inter yadlunga

wanya **nyinyi-nya**
 where dwell-PRS
 Where do you live?
Ooute naninga

yilung nyan-ma-nya
 straight go-CAUS-PRS
 Going straight forward.
Yeloong yadnunna ‘Go straight forward.’

wanya galabi knife
 where leave knife
 Where did I leave the knife?
Wunra gallabi knife?

3.3.3. Gibson 1863

nginda wali
 2SG.NOM bad
 You’re lying.
ēen wattāry

wi many
 hey give
 Hey, give me (a light).
wēē mānim

ngama mugim balga nginda
 hey stone.axe come 2SG.NOM
 Hey, bring the tomahawk, ...
Umma! Mogim balgandy: ... ‘Come. Bring the tomahawk. ...’

burima nginda
quickly 2SG.NOM
 be quick!
borēēma indo. ‘Look sharp!’

3.3.4. Ridley 1875

minya nginda yaga-ri
 what 2SG.NOM do-PST
 What have you done?
Minya inta yuggari?

minya nginda barany yaga-li-ba
 what 2SG.NOM now do-FUT-SBJV

What are you going to do now?

Minya inta berren yuggaliba?

gau-Ø ngaja galga-li-ba diranga baguur
 stop-IMP 1SG.NOM cut-FUT-SBJV this.PROX tree

Stop! I'm going to cut this tree.

Kaahuu! Ngutta kulkulliba diranga bagur.

ngaja yaga-ri barany
 1SG.NOM do-PST now

I've finished (it) now.

Ngutta yuggari berren.

naam ngandu
 there.DIST who.ERG

Who is that?

Naam ngandu?

ngari balga-Ø minyalang
 1SG.ACC come-IMP thingamajig

Bring me that whatever-it-is.

Ngurri bulkai minyaluung?

ngunyalu yaraman balga-ri
 3SG.ERG horse bring-PST

He brought the horse.

Wūnyalu yaraman bulkaiari.

ngunyalu nyaring waya-ri
 3SG.ERG son send-PST

He sent his son.

Wunyalu nurriṅ waiari.

3.3.5. Watkins and Hamilton 1887

wanya malar
 where black.men

Where are the black people?

Wunnia malar?

ngaja **jugu-ra**
 1SG.NOM know-NEG
 I don't know.
Atcha djookoora.

guba-nya **nginda** **ngaja** **bara** **balgalbiny**
 go.on-PRES 2SG.NOM 1SG.NOM soon return
 You're going ahead, I'm coming back soon.
Cobana-inter, utcha baro balgalpin.

ngaja **ngina** **baibun-ma-ri**
 1SG.NOM 2SG.ACC dream-CAUS-PST
 I dreamed about you.
Utcha ine biboon mare.

ngandu **ngina** **yaa-ri**
 who.ERG 2SG.ACC say-PST
 Who told you?
Ando ine yare?

minyanggu **nginda** **gindin**
 why 2SG.NOM laugh
 Why are you laughing?
Minango inter gindan?

wanya **nginda** **nya-ra-nya?**
 where 2SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS
 Where are you going?
Wunya inter yeranya?

ngaja **ngina** **galgal-ba**
 1SG.NOM 2SG.ACC cut-SBJV
 I'm going to cut you.
 Utcha-ine kabal-wa.

ngandu **ngina** **galgal?**
 who.ERG 2SG.ACC cut
 Who cut you?
Ando-ine-kabal?

galga-Ø

cut-IMP

Cut it.

*Kapa.***nyinyi-la**

sit-OBLG

Sit down.

*Yin-ila.***balga-Ø**

arise-IMP

Get up.

*Bal-ka.***da-ri nginda**

eat-PST 2S.NOM

Have you eaten?

*Tchare-inter?***bing nginda yaa-la**

father 2SG.NOM say-OBLG

Tell your father.

*Bing-inter-yalwa.***nyalanggan nginda**

telling.lies 2SG.NOM

You're lying.

*Nylan-ang-ken-inter.***minyambu nginda many**

how.many 2SG.NOM catch

How many did you catch?

*Minyambo-inter-maan?***wiya-Ø**

let.go-IMP

Let go.

Wia.

milbanya nginda

be.awake 2SG.NOM

Are you awake?

*Meal-panye-inter?***gindin ngaja ganggiri buga**

laugh 1SG.NOM dead stinky

I laughed until I was dead and stinky.

Gindan utcha kangere booghor.

3.3.6. Meston 1890

biya-ma buga

throw-CAUS stinky

Throw it away; it stinks.

*Beeamah booga.***balga-Ø ngaliny nyan-ma waril=gu**

come-IMP 1DU.NOM go-CAUS river=PURP

Let's go to (cross) the river.

*Bulka gnalleen yamee warrilcoo.***ngaliny wira-ra-biny**

1DU.NOM return-DEST-BACK

We came back home.

*Gnalleen weerareppee.***nyan-ma-ba ngagam**

go-CAUS-SBJV here.PROX

Let's go away from here.

*Yanmerpa nahga.***garulban ngaja diranga jar-di**

tired 1SG.NOM this.PROX Country-LOC

I'm tired of being in this Country.

*Caroolcan gnatja teeran jargee.***gira bularam nyan-ba ngaja**

Country another go-SBJV 1SG.NOM

I want to go to another Country.

Geera boolieram yieeba gnatya.

ngaliny **juruny=gu** **nyan-ba**
 1DU.NOM eel=PURP go-SBJV

Let's go to fish eels.

Gnahleen joanko yieeba.

wanya **nginda** **nya-ra-nya**
 where 2SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS

Where are you going?

Wan yan inta yaranya.

wanji **balgal** **wira-biny**
 when come return-BACK

When are (you) coming back?

Wanchee bagga weereppee.

nya-la
 go-OBLG

Go away!

Yallah!

ngaja **nginu** **gawan**
 1SG.NOM 2SG.DAT love

I love you.

Gnatcha gninoo cowan.

ngariba **milgiri**
 1SG.POSS sweetheart

(He is) my sweetheart.

Gnareeba milkirrie.

wuja-Ø **ngari** **minyalang**
 give-IMP 1SG.POSS thingamajig

Give me that.

Widja ngarie meenyalla.

ngan.gu **nginda**
 how 2SG.NOM

How are you?

Gnanahgo yinta?

minya nginda gindin-nya
 what 2SG.NOM laugh-PRS
 What are you laughing at?
Minta inta gindahnya?

winanga-li-ba giya-li-ba ngaliny
 hear-FUT-SBJV sing-FUT-SBJV 1DU.NOM
 Let's listen and sing.
Winangalliebah kiarriebah gnaleen.

ngari nyubi-Ø
 1SG.DAT kiss-IMP
 Give me a kiss.
Gnarree yoobee.

wanya malara
 where black.man
 Where are the black people?
Wanya mullara?

wanya
 where
 I don't know (lit. 'where').
Wanya.

wi ngaliny nyan-ba da-li-ba
 hey 1DU.NOM go-SBJV drink-SBJV
 Hey, let's go have a drink.
Wee gnableen yieeba jaleeba.

nginda magiiba
 2SG.NOM friend
 You're a friend.
Gninda mag'ieeba.

ngaliny nyan-ba da-li-ba marumba
 1DU.NOM go-SBJV drink-FUT-SBJV good
 Let's go and we'll have a nice drink.
gnaleen yieeba jaleeba maroomba

3.3.7. Star Song (Lauterer 1891)

mirigin mirigin many

star star catch

Catch a star, a star!

Mirrigen, mirrigen marn.

barany barany barany

soon soon soon

Soon, soon, soon!

baru, baru, baru!

mara yanggu-ma ngan.gu

hand stiff-CAUS like.this

Make your hands stiff like this

Mara yankuma ngangpo

nyawang many barany wai

nicely catch soon SONG

Catch nicely, soon, *wai!*

Nyiewang manpawo wae

mara yanggu-ma

hand stiff-CAUS

Make your hands stiff!

Mara yankuma!

3.3.8. White Woman Song (Lauterer 1891)

giya-la ngariba waimirigan nyawang=gu

sing-OBLG 1SG.POSS white.woman nice=PURP

Sing my (song), to be nice to the white woman,

Gayalo ngarampa whymerigan nowago; 'Song very nice white lady with.'

giya-la ngariba waimirigan nyawang=gu wai

sing-OBLG 1SG.POSS white.woman nice=PURP SONG

Sing my (song), to be nice to the white woman, *wai!*

gáyalo ngarampa whymerigan nowago wae!

3.3.9. Lauterer 1891; 1895

minyambu gubi baji barany
 how.many brushtail.possum kill today
 How many possums did you kill today?
Menyambu kupi putni peren?

yagara ngaja nyan-ma-nya
 not 1SG.NOM go-CAUS-PRS
 I'm not going.
yagara ngacia yadmanya.

nyan-ma-nya ngi nginda
 go-CAUS-PRS Q 2SG.NOM
 Are you going?
Yadmanya ngi nginte? 'Dost thou come?'

wanya=gu nyan-ra-nya ngi nginda
 where=PURP go-DEST-PRS Q 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Wunyángo yadnanya ngi nginte?

bany ngi ngagam jundal
 sick Q here.PROX woman
 Is the woman here sick?
Bayi ngi ngalam ds'undal 'Is she sick?'

wayara ngi nginda
 be.hungry Q 2SG.NOM
 Are you hungry?
Wuaera ngi nginte?

wayara ngi ngagam jundal
 be.hungry Q here.PROX woman
 Is the woman here hungry?
Wuaera ngi ngalam ds'undal 'Is she hungry?'

ngan nginda
 who 2SG.NOM
 Who are you?
Ngan nginte?

wanya jalu nginuba?

where fire 2SG.POSS

Where are you staying? (lit. 'Where is your fire?')

Wunya tārlo nunwa?

wanya=gu nyan-ra-nya ngi nginda

where=PURP go-DEST-PRS Q 2SG.NOM

Where are you going?

Wunyango yadnanya ngi nginta?

wali=gu nginda

bad=PURP 2SG.NOM

Are your intentions bad?

Wadlin-gu nginda? 'Are you bad?'

wali ngi nginda

bad Q 2SG.NOM

Are you bad?

Wadlingi nginte? 'Are you bad?'

marumba ngaja

good 1SG.NOM

I am good.

marumba ngaolia.

marumba-bany ngaja

good-INCH 1SG.NOM

I have become good.

marumbabanyingats'a. 'I was good'

marumba ngaja ngi nginda

good 1SG.NOM than 2SG.NOM

I'm better than you.

marumban gaolia ngigninte.

marumba marumba

good good

Very good.

marumba marumba

wali wali

bad bad

Very bad.

*wadly-wadly***wi balga-Ø**

hey come-IMP

Hello! (lit. 'Hey, come')

we balka 'come here! (welcome)'**guba-Ø**

go.on-IMP

Goodbye! (lit. 'go on')

go wa

3.3.10. Donovan 1895

wali	nginda	mujari	bina	nginda
bad	2SG.NOM	liar	hear	2SG.NOM

You are no good, I hear you are a liar

Wodley gintay muggery pyne gintay 'You are no good, you are a liar'

3.3.11. Bobbiwinta's Song (Petrie 1904)

dabilgan wali

oar bad

My oar is bad

Dabalgan wadli

nga	gundul	ngari	waya-Ø
and	canoe	1SG.DAT	send-IMP

and send me a boat,

*nga kundul ngari waiyar***ngaja nyinyi wigu**

1SG.NOM sit Q

I'm waiting, right?

ngatta inen wiga

dalan-gan-bu **ngaja** **nyinyi-dunga**
 close-CHARACT-DUR 1S.NOM wait-IPFV
 As (the water) closed over, I was waiting
Tallo canbu ngatta yiri duwa

dalbany-la **ngari** **gimuman**
 jump-OBLG 1SG.DAT friend
 Jump over for me, friends
Dulpaiila ngari kimmoman

3.3.12. Hardcastle 1946–7

gilan-gilan **jagan** **nyan-ma-nya**
 fish eel go-CAUS-PRS
 I'm going to fish eels.
Gilen-Kilen-Dargun-Yenmino.

wanya-nga **nginda**
 where-ALL 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Woon-nanta-Intair?

mara-ba **jagan**
 catch-SBJV eel
 I want to catch eels.
Myriva dargun.

minya **nginda** **yaa-nya**
 what 2SG.NOM talk-PRS
 What are you saying?
Minyar-Intair-yunna.

wali **wagara**
 bad angry
 Very angry.
waldee wuggera.

milin-gali **mulam**
 many-VERY baby.boy
 Plenty of babies.
Millen kully moolum.

ngaja wayara
 1SG.NOM be.hungry
 I'm hungry.
Nutchair Wher-ar.

wayara ngaja
 be.hungry 1SG.NOM
 I'm hungry.
Wher-ar Nutchair.

nyan-ra-nya ?
 go-DEST-PRES ?
 Going.
Yurunner Wooairinn 'Going.'

nyigira-Ø nginda
 run-IMP 2SG.NOM
 You run.
Yee-gear-rinna.

naam nginda nya-ra-nya
 there.DIST 2SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS
 Go over there.
Nun Nair Yur-on-ner.

yagarabu jan-bany-nya
 not.at.all wet-INCH-PRS
 You haven't washed up at all.
Yuggera-pul-Jun-bunga.

ngi nginda yaga
 Q 2SG.NOM work
 Are you working?
Uney-Intair yeaca?

dabil mara-Ø
 water get-IMP
 Bring water.
Tabbil Marra.

ngagam ngaja yaa-li-ba ngina
 here.PROX 1SG.NOM say-FUT-SBJV 2SG.ACC
 Come here; I want to talk to you.
Gorgoy-Nutchair-Yarlivar Intair.

ngagam ngina ngaja
 here.PROX 2SG.ACC 1SG.NOM
 Come here; I (want) you.
Gorgoy-Intair-Nutchair

ngan ngina ngaja
 who 2SG.ACC 1SG.NOM
 Who are you, I (wonder)?
Arn-Intair-Nutchair

nyan-ma-nya
 go-CAUS-PRS
 Go.
Yen mino

wanya nya nginda
 where go 2SG.NOM
 Where are you going?
Woonnanta-Intair

minya nginda yaa-nya
 what 2SG.NOM say-PRS
 What are you saying?
Minyar-Intair-yunna

yagara winanga-ri
 not hear-PST
 I don't know (lit. 'I didn't hear.').
Yuggera-Wunnair Unnair.

wuja-Ø ? ngana nginda
 bring-IMP ? 1SG.ACC 2SG.NOM
 You bring it for me.
Woo-die-gerla-Nanee-Intair.

nginda **mara-Ø** **ngari**
 2SG.NOM get-IMP 1SG.DAT
 Get it for me.
Intair-Mara-Naree.

baan-ma-nya **milin-gali**
 nasty-CAUS-PRS many-VERY
 Someone's making a lot of noise
 (lit. 'Someone is causing a lot of unpleasantness').
Barn-munna millen kully.

ngan **gungany** **ngunu**
 who shout night
 Who's shouting at night?
Arn-Koorgun-Oon-nunga?

buwa-nya **barany**
 marry-PRS soon
 Getting married soon.
Boo-un-na-burro.

nginda **wulara-gali**
 2SG.NOM talk-VERY
 You talk a lot.
Intair Wullera kully.

barany **ngun** **gurumba** **ngaja**
 now hot greatly 1SG.NOM
 Very hot now, I (think).
Birran Norn Kooroomba Nutchair

ngan **dungi-nya**
 who weep-PRS
 Who is crying?
Arn Duginna?

nyaany=gu **nginda**
 see=PRP 2S.NOM
 Have a look.
Nanga Intair.

ngagam nginda yaga-li-ba
 here.PROX 2SG.NOM do-FUT-SBJV

Here, you do it.

Gorgoy Intair Yuggar Liviar.

da-ma-nya malar-jin-du
 eat-CAUS-PRS man-PL-ERG

People are eating it.

Junmino Ma-lardino.

ngaja yigil-nya
 1SG.NOM be.cold-PRS

I'm cold.

Nutchair Yeelginn.

jan-gali-bany
 wet-VERY-INCH

I've become thoroughly wet.

Jungul-pun. 'I'm a wet fellow.'

nginda nyalang-gali
 2SG.NOM tell.lie-VERY

You're a liar. (Lit. 'you lie a lot')

Intair Un-un-kully.

3.3.13. Holmer 1983

wanya nginda nya-ra-nya
 where 2SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS

Where are you going?

wana njinda (njinda) jarana

Miganjin ngaja nya-ra-nya
 Brisbane 1SG.NOM go-DEST-PRS

I'm going to Brisbane.

megenjen njaja jarana

nginda ngariba milgiri
 2SG.NOM 1SG.POSS sweetheart

You're my sweetheart.

ninda nariwa milgari

ngari **nyubi-Ø**

1SG.DAT kiss-IMP

Give me a kiss.

nari nubi

minyanggu **nginda** **ngariba**

why 2SG 1SG.POSS

Why are you talking to me?

minyangu nginda ngariba

nyubany **baga-li-nya**

married.couple fight-REFL-PRS

A married couple is fighting (each other).

nuban bagalija

bujirang **jabu-ra**

boy be.frightened-NEG

Don't be frightened, boy.

buŋiray gabur(a)

biigi **jabu**

sun be.frightened

It's late (lit. 'the sun is frightened').

biigi gabu

nginda **ngariba** **giba**

2SG.NOM 1SG.POSS initiated.youth

You're my young man.

nginda ngariba giba

yugu **dabingbila** **digi**

there.MED policeman white.man

There, a policeman, a white man.

jugu dabiybila, dege

gujalgan **digi-jin** **nginda** **mara-ba**

mischief white.man-PL 2SG.NOM steal-SBJV

As mischief, you could steal (oysters) from the white people.

gufalgan: degefin nginda mariba

3.3.14. Omitted sentences

The following sentences could not be glossed in Yagara and are not included in the above lists. Sentence (1) may be Badjala. Sentence (2), *Nunka Mubbil Birrain* translates as ‘sun blind today’ in Yugambeh, and sentence (3) is likely Yugambeh as well.

1. *Camia cajamia oonganna* ‘I don’t like you.’ (Meston 1986a)
2. *Nunka Mubbil Birrain* ‘No sun to-day.’ (Hardcastle 1946–7)
3. *Kereena-Ker-reepa-Nulpa*. ‘We go swim.’ (Hardcastle 1946–7)

Other texts are omitted from the lists because they do not appear native-like. These consist of the sentences invented by Lauterer for purposes of grammatical explanation (Lauterer 1891); the versions of the Lord’s Prayer by Lauterer and Meston (Lauterer 1891; Meston 1986b); the sentences Meston (1894) quotes himself as saying at an Aboriginal man’s trial (1894, 549); and the phrases and sentences by an unknown speaker of limited fluency in Wurm (1960).

3.4. The Resurrection (Ridley 1875)

ngana **bangga** **winanga-Ø**
 1SG.ACC quickly hear-IMP
 Listen to me for a bit,
Ŋunna bukki winunga;

ngaja **ngilbulana** **yaa-li**
 1SG.NOM 2PL.ACC say-FUT
 I’ll talk to you.
ŋutta ilpüllāna yāli

ngaja **yagar** **mujari-bany** **nga**
 1SG.NOM no liar-INCH and
 I won’t become a liar, and
ŋutta yugār mudyeri punna;

yaa **marumba** **ngambila-nga**
 talk good everyone-ALL
 talk is good for everyone.
ya murrumba ŋāmbilleŋu

imauwal ngunya mumbal-nuba nyaring
 Immanuel 3SG.NOM thunder-POSS son
 Immanuel, he was the son of God.
Immanuel wunnal Mumbālnūbba nurriḡ;

ngunya dagai-bany
 3SG.NOM white.man-INCH
 He became a white man;
Wunnal duggai punni

ngunya baluny ngalbanu
 3SG.NOM die 1PL.DAT
 he died for us.
wunnal bāllūn ḡulpunna.

ngaliny ngambila=bu wali
 1DU.NOM all=EMPH bad
 We are all bad;
Nulle ḡāmbillebu waddeli;

mumbal baan-du ngalinyana mumbal yaa-ri
 thunder be.angry-ATEL 1DU.ACC thunder say-PST
 God is angry with us. God said,
Mūmbāl bāndu ḡulleḡunna. Mumbal yari:

ngambila=bu dagai-jin wali
 all=EMPH white.man-PL bad
 'All white men are bad;
Nāmbillebu duggatin waddeli;

ngaja galima-li ngunyaalina
 1SG.NOM punish-FUT 3PL.ACC
 I will punish them.'
ḡutta kālimurri wunnālina.'

imauwal yaa-ri
 Immanuel say-PST
 Immanuel said,
Imauwal yari:

wana nginda galimal ngunyalina
 do.not 2SG.NOM punish 3PL.ACC
 ‘Don’t punish them;
Wunna ḡinta kālimul wunnalina;

ngana nginda galimal
 1SG.ACC 2SG.NOM punish
 you punish me.
ḡunna ḡinta kalimul

ngana nginda buma-Ø ngaja baluny-ba
 1SG.ACC 2SG.NOM smite-IMP 1SG.NOM die-SBJV
 Strike me, let me die.’
ḡunna ḡinta būmma, ḡutta bällūpa.’

imanuwal ngunyal marumba
 Immanuel 3SG.NOM good
 Immanuel, he was good;
Immanuel wunnal murrumba;

ngunyal baluny ngalinyanu
 3SG.NOM die 1DU.DAT
 he died for us;
Wunnal bällün ḡulleḡunnu;

ngaliny ngambila=bu wali
 1DU.NOM all=EMPH bad
 we are all bad.
ḡulle ḡāmbillebu waddeli;

ngaliny milbulbu-bany
 1DU.NOM be.alive-INCH
 We are alive;
ḡulle mibulpubun;

ngalinyana yagar galima-nya
 1DU.ACC not punish-PRS
 he is not punishing us.
ḡulleḡunna yugar kalimunna.

imauwal marumba

Immanuel good

Immanuel is good;

*Immanuel murrumba;***yagar wali ngunyal-ba-di nyinyi-du**

no bad 3SG-ABL-LOC dwell-ATEL

there is no evil in him.

*yagar waddeli wunalpuddi ŋinēdu.***ngunyal bany-bila-jin yagany**

3SG.NOM sick-STATE-PL heal

He heals the sick;

*Wunnal paĩmbiladin yuggān:***ngunyal nga binangundu yagany**

3SG.NOM also deaf heal

he also heals the deaf;

*wunnal ŋa pidnaŋūntū yuggān;***ngunyal ganggir balgal-ma-ri**

3SG.NOM dead arise-CAUS-PST

he made the dead rise

*Wunnal kungir bulgunmurri,***nga milbulbu-ma-ri**

and be.alive-CAUS-PST

and made them be alive.

*ŋa milbulpumurri.***barany wali dagai-jin imauwal many**

then bad white.man-PL Immanuel take

Then bad white men seize Immanuel

*Burru waddeli duggatin Immanuel māni,***nga ganggir-ma-ri**

and dead-CAUS-PST

and killed him.

ŋa kungirmurri.

ngunyali **baguur** **jubui** **galga-ri**
 3PL.NOM tree straight cut-PST
 They cut a straight tree;
Wunnale bāgūr tūbuī kulkurri;

ngunyali **garuba** **baguur** **galga-ri**
 3PL.NOM another tree cut-PST
 they cut another tree,
wunnale kurruba bagur kulkurri

nga **wangan-ma-ri**
 and place.above-CAUS-PST
 and put it on top.
ŋa wūnkamurri;

ngunyali **bulabu** **baguur-na** **nany**
 3PL.NOM both tree-ACC tie
 They tied both trees.
wunnale būdelabo bagūrna nūnni.

ngunyali **imanuwal** **many**
 3PL.NOM Immanuel take
 They seized Immanuel.
Wunnale Immanuel māni;

miir **mara-di** **bimba-ri**
 hole hand-LOC pierce-PST
 They pierced holes in his hands
mīr murradi bimberri;

nga **miir** **jina-di** **bimba-ri**
 and hole foot-LOC pierce-PST
 and pierced holes in his feet,
ŋa mīr tjidnendi bimberri.

nga **ngunyali** **imanuwal** **baguur-di** **wura**
 and 3PL.NOM Immanuel tree-LOC put
 and they put Immanuel on the trees;
Ŋa wunnale Imanuel bāgūrta wune:

ngunyal duran baguur-di
 3SG.NOM hang.something tree-LOC
 they hung him on the trees
Wunnal duran bāgūrti:

nga ngunyal ganggir-bany
 and 3SG.NOM die-INCH
 and he died.
Ŋa Wunnal kungīrpun.

ngunyalī balgal-ma-ri baguuru-ba
 3PL.NOM arise-CAUS-PST tree-ABL
 They lifted him from the trees
Wunnale bulgunmurri bagūrubba:

jar-di dany-ma-ri
 earth-LOC lie-CAUS-PST
 (and) laid him in the ground.
tarti daiemurri.

imanuwal ngunu-bu ganggir dany-dunga
 Immanuel night-DUR dead lie-IPFV
 That night Immanuel lay dead,
Immanuel ḡūnūmbo kungīr daieduḡa;

mulagu ngunyal ganggir dany-dunga
 next.day 3SG.NOM dead lie-IPFV
 and the next day he lay dead,
mūdelago Wunnal kungīr daieduḡa;

nga ngunu garuba ganggir dany-dunga
 and night another dead lie-IPFV
 and another night he lay dead,
ḡa ḡūnḡu kurruba kungīr daieduḡa:

garuba mulagu ngunyal balga-ra
 another next.day 3SG.NOM arise-DEST
 and the next day he rose up,
kurruba mudelago Wunnal bulkurrun

milbulbu-bany

be.alive-INCH

(and) became alive.

*milbulpubun.***barany imanuwal biram-di wandi-ri**

then Immanuel sky-LOC rise-PST

Then Immanuel rose to the sky.

*Burru Immanual birradi wundäre;***barany ngunyal biram-di nyinyi-nya**

now 3SG.NOM sky-LOC dwell-PRS

Now he lives in the sky.

*berren Wunnal birradi ñinnenna.***ngunyalu ngalbana nyaa-nya**

3SG.ERG 1PL.ACC see-PRS

He sees us.

Wunnalu ñulpāna nanna.

3.5. From Genesis 1, 2, and 3 (Ridley 1875)

mumbal ngambila=bu nana-jin yaga-ri

thunder all=EMPH thing-PL make-PST

God made everything.

*Mūmbāl ñāmbillebu nunāntjin yugāri.***galuma biigi yagar**

long.ago day not

Long ago, the sun didn't exist,

*gālūma biigi yugār,***nga gilān yagar nga mirigin**

and moon not and star

and the moon didn't exist, nor the stars;

*ña killen yugār ña mirregin;***nga daun yagar milbulbu**

and creature not be.alive

nor any living thing.

ña daoñn yugar milbūlpū.

yigi jar ngalba nyinyi-du
 also earth 1PL.NOM dwell-ATEL
 Also the earth we live on,
Ikki tār, ḡulpa ḡinēdu

jar yagar
 earth not
 the earth didn't exist.
tār yugār.

gurumba mumbal ngambila=bu yaga-ri
 great thunder all=EMPH make-PST
 Great God made everything.
Kurumba Mūmbāl ḡambillebu yugāri.

jar barany gurung
 earth then black
 The earth was then black
Tār berren kūrūn,

yagar ngur nyinyi-du
 not shape exist-ATEL
 and shapeless.
yugar ḡōr ḡinēdu

gurung-gurung wangandi dabil nyinyi
 darkness above water sit
 Darkness lay over the water.
Kūrunkūrun wuḡunti tabbil ḡinne.

baguur yagar duru-dunga jar-di
 tree no grow-IPFV earth-LOC
 There were no trees, growing in the earth,
Bāḡūl yugār, dūrūthūḡa tārti,

gudal yagar, dagai-jin yagar
 bushes not white.man-PL not
 no bushes, no white men,
kuddal yugār, duggatin yugar

yaraman yagar nga mari yagar
 horse not and kangaroo not
 no horses and kangaroos,
yaraman yagar ŋa murri yagar,

nguruny yagar
 emu not
 no emus.
ŋurun yagar.

mumbal ngambila=bu yaga-ri
 thunder all=EMPH make-PST
 God made everything
Mumbal ŋambillebu yugāri,

majan nga majan biigi
 three and three day
 (in) three-and-three days.
muddān ŋa muddān biigi.

yaja biigi mumbal yaa-ri
 first day thunder say-PST
 The first day, God said
Yutta biigi; Mumbal yāri;

gidibila balga-Ø barany gidibila balga-ri
 light come-IMP then light come-PST
 ‘Light, come!’ and the light came.
‘Kittibilla bulka!’ Berren kittibilla bulkurri.

mumbal gidibila banman.gilin gurun-gurun-di
 thunder light pick.out darkness-LOC
 God separated the light from the darkness.
Mumbal kittibila pūnmāngillin kūrunkūrunti.

mumbal gidibila nai-ba-ri biigi
 thunder light name-INCH-PST day
 God named the light ‘day’;
Mumbal kittibilla naiiburri biigi;

ngunyal **gurung-gurung** **nai-ba-ri** **ngunu**
 3SG.NOM darkness name-INCH-PST night
 he named the darkness ‘night’.
wunnal kurunkurun naiiburri ḡunnū.

biigi-biribi **nga** **ngunugaba** **biigi** **ganyar**
 evening and morning day one
 Evening and morning, day one.
Bigibīrpi ḡa ḡūnnūḡubbu bigi kunnar.

biigi **garuba** **mumbal** **biram** **yaga-r**
 day another thunder sky make-PST
 Second day, God made the sky.
Bigi kurruga; Mumbal birra yugari.

biigi **majan** **mumbal** **yaa-ri**
 day three thunder say-PST
 Day three, God said,
Bigi muddān, Mumal yari;

ngambila=bu **dabil** **ganyardi** **wandi**
 all=EMPH water together lift
 ‘All waters, lift together,
ḡambillebu tabbil kunnarti wuni;

nga **jara** **nambany**
 and earth appear
 and earth, appear’.
ḡa durrun nūmbāni.

barany **ngunyal** **dabil** **nai-ba-ri** **dabilbaan**
 then 3SG.NOM water name-INCH-PST salt.water
 Then he named the water ‘sea’,
Burru wunnal tabbil naiiburri Tabbilbon;

nga **jara** **nai-ba-ri** **jar**
 and earth name-INCH-PST earth
 and named the earth, ‘land’.
ḡa durrun naiiburri Tār.

ngunyal **baguur** **yaga-ri** **nga** **bunggil**
 3SG.NOM tree make-PST and grass

He made trees and grass;

Wunnal bāgūr yugari ŋa bungil;

bunggil **daran** **jar** **gungama-ri**
 grass grow earth make.cover-PST

the grass grew and covered the earth.

bungil dūrūn, tār kūnkamurri.

bula **nga** **bula** **biigi**
 two and two day

Two-and-two day,

Būdela ŋa būdela bigi;

mumbal **biigi** **nga** **gilan** **yaga-ri**
 thunder sun and moon make-PST

God made the Sun and the Moon;

Mumbal bigi ŋa killen yugari;

ngunyal **yaa-ri** **biigi** **nambany-ba=gu**
 3SG.NOM say-PST sun shine-SBJV=PURP

he said, 'let the Sun shine,

Wunnal yari; bigi nūmbaipuggu;

barany **ngunyal** **gara-ba=gu**
 then 3SG.NOM go.down-SBJV=PURP

then let it set.'

burru wunnal kurraipuggu.

yigi **ngunyal** **mirigin** **yaga-ri**
 also 3SG.NOM star make-PST

Also, he made the stars.

Ikki Wunnal mirregin yugari.

bula **nga** **majan** **biigi**
 two and three day

Two-and-three day,

Budela ŋa muddan bigi;

mumbal daunbin yaga-ri
 thunder bird make-PST
 God made birds;
Mumbal taoŋpin yugari;

daunbin wangandi yara-dunga
 bird above fly-IPFV
 birds were flying up above;
taoŋpin wungunti yūrūdunga.

ngunyal gurumba dalubila yaga-ri
 3SG.NOM great whale make-PST
 he made the mighty whales
Wunnal kūrumba tāllubilla yugari,

nga buwai nga yangan
 and shark and dugong
 and sharks and dugong
ŋa baoui ŋa yungun

nga ngambila guiyar yaga-ri
 and all fish make-PST
 and made all the fish;
ŋa ŋambille kuiyur yugari;

guiyar yara-dunga dabil-di
 fish swim-IPFV water-LOC
 fish were swimming in the water.
kuiyūr yūrūdunga tabbilti.

majan nga majan biigi
 three and three day
 Three-and-three day,
Muddān ŋa muddān bigi;

mumbal yaraman bula
 thunder horse cattle
 God ... horse, cows,
Mumbal yaraman, bulla,

mari **yuwan** **gubi** **miri** **ngal-ngal**
 kangaroo snake possum tame.dog dingo
 kangaroos, snakes, possums, dogs, dingos,
murri, yūwun, kuppi, mirri, ŋulgul,

manggi-manggi **ngambila=bu** **milbulbu**
 sheep all=EMPH be.alive
 sheep, all living things
munkimunki, ŋambillebu milbūlpu

jar-di **nyinyi-du** **yaga-ri**
 earth-LOC dwell-ATEL make-PST
 dwelling on land, made.
tarti ŋinedu yugari.

barany **mumbal** **yaa-ri** **ngaliny** **yaga-li**
 then thunder say-PST 1DU.NOM make-FUT
 Then God said, ‘We will make
Burru Mumbal yari; ŋulle yugale

dagai **ngamba** **ngaliny**
 white.man like 1DU.NOM
 white man like us
duggai ŋamba ŋulle;

nga **ngunyal** **bandar** **ngambila=bu** **jar-di**
 and 3SG.NOM honorific all=EMPH earth-LOC
 and he will be lord of everything on Earth
ŋa Wunnal bundūr ŋambillebu tarti,

nga **ngambila=bu** **nana-jin** **nyinyi-du**
 and all=EMPH thing-PL dwell-ATEL
 and all the creatures dwelling there.
ŋa ŋambillebu nanantjin ŋinēdu.’

barany **mumbal** **dagai** **yaga-ri**
 then thunder white.man make-PST
 Then God made white man
Berren Mumbal duggai yugari

ngamba ngunyal marumba
 like 3SG.NOM good
 like him, good.
ḡamba Wunnal murrumba.

yigi mumbal jundal yaga-ri
 also thunder woman make-PST
 He also made woman
Ikki Mumbal jündal yugari

ngamba ngunyal marumba
 like 3SG.NOM good
 like him, good.
ḡamba Wunnal murrumba.

mumbal yarang-di-ba dagai-na yaga-ri
 thunder sand-LOC-ABL white.man-ACC make-PST
 God made white man out of sand.
Mumbal yārüntibēr duggana yugari.

ngunyal nguru bui
 3SG.NOM spirit breathe
 When he breathed spirit
Wunnal ḡuru pui

guri-ba-ma-ri muru-di
 enter-RTP-CAUS-PST nose-LOC
 into the nose,
kurribunmurri murudi;

barany dagai milbulbu-bany
 then white.man be.alive-INCH
 at once the white man came to life.
berren duggai milbūlpūbun;

mumbal dagai-na nai-ba-ri adam
 thunder white.man-ACC name-INCH-PST Adam
 God named the white man 'Adam'.
Mumbal duggana naiburri 'Adam.'

mumbal yaa-ri
thunder say-PST
God said,
Mumbal yari

yagar marumba dagai ganyar nyinyi
not good white.man alone dwell
'It's not good that the white man lives alone.
'*Yugar murrumba duggai kunnar ŋinnen.*

ngaja jundal ngunyanu yaga-li
1SG.NOM woman 3SG.DAT make-FUT
I'll make a woman for him.
Yutta jündäl wunnaun yuggäle.'

mumbal adam bugany-ma-ri buiyala dany
thunder Adam sleep-CAUS-PST for.a.long.time lie
God put Adam to sleep, to lie for a long time.
Mumbal Adam büggänmurri piüyala daïn.

mumbal jirban guda-di-ba banman
thunder bone side-LOC-ABL pluck
God plucked a bone from his side;
Mumbal tirben küttädibēr pünmān;

ngunyal bangga baigal-baigal dalan ngadan-ma-ri
3SG.NOM quickly flesh close meet-CAUS-PST
He quickly closed the flesh and made it join.
Wunnal banka paigulpaigul düllüŋüntūmurri.

barany ngunyal jirban guda-di-ba banman-ba
then 3SG.NOM bone side-LOC-ABL pluck-RTP
Then, plucking a bone from the side,
Berren Wunnal tjirben kuttadiber pünmānibēr

junda-na yaga-ri
woman-ACC make-PST
he made woman.
jündāna yugāri.

barany mumbal junda-na balga-ri dagai-na
 then thunder woman-ACC bring-PST white.man-ACC
 Then God brought the woman to the white man.
Burru Mumbal jundāna bulkairi duggānu.

adam yaa-ri
 Adam say-PST
 Adam said,
Adam yari,

gaa jundal jirban jirban-di ngariba-di
 that.MED woman bone bone-LOC 1SG.POSS-LOC
 ‘This woman is bone of my bone,
Ka jundal tjirben tjirbenti ṅurribāti,

nga baigal-baigal baigal-baigal-di ngariba-di
 and flesh flesh-LOC 1SG.POSS-LOC
 and flesh of my flesh.
ṅa paigulpaigul paigulpaigulti ṅurribāti:

ngunyal jundal ngariba
 3SG.NOM woman 1SG.POSS
 She is my wife.
wunnal jundal ṅurriba.

nai-ri dagai adam
 name-PST white.man Adam
 The white man was named Adam;
Nurri duggai Adam;

nai-ri jundal iva
 name-PST woman Eve
 the woman was named Eve.
nurri jundal Iva.

mumbal dagai-na nga junda-na yaa-ri
 thunder white.man-ACC and woman-ACC say-PST
 God said to the white man and the woman,
Mumbal duggana ṅa jundana yari,

nginda **junggul** **nguwanga** **ganin** **buunyi-buunyi**
 2SG.NOM pandanus large.fig small.fig bunya
 ‘You – the breadfruit, fig, small fig, bunya,
Ŋinda tjungul, ŋoŋaŋā, kunnin, boinyi boinyi,

ngambila=bu **baguur-di** **da-la**
 all=EMPH tree-LOC eat-OBLG
 all the trees – may eat;
ŋāmbillebu baguti tulla:

ngundu **ganyar** **baguur** **ngurdi** **jiladu**
 only one tree in.the.area in.the.middle
 only the one tree in the middle,
ŋündū kunnar bāgūr ŋūrti jillēdu

nginda **wana** **danga-na** **baguur-na** **da-la**
 2SG.NOM do.not that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-OBLG
 do not eat from that tree.
inta wunna dungama bagurna tulla.

nginda **wina** **danga-na** **baguur-na** **da-li**
 2SG.NOM when that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-FUT
 If you eat from that tree,
Ŋinda winna dungama bagurna tulli,

nga **nginda** **ngundu** **baluny** **biigi-bu**
 and 2SG.NOM surely die day-DUR
 on that day you will surely die.
ŋa ŋinda ŋündu balluia bigibu.

wali **magui** **yuwan-di** **balga-ri**
 bad devil serpent-LOC come-PST
 An evil spirit entered a serpent;
Waddeli magui yūunti bulkurri;

ngunyal **yaa-ri** **mumbal** **yaa-ri**
 3SG.NOM say-PST thunder say-PST
 he said, ‘God said,
wunnal yari, Mumbal yari,

nginda **wana** **ngambila=bu** **baguur-di** **da-la**
 2SG.NOM do.not all=EMPH tree-LOC eat-OBLG
 you may not eat from all the trees?
ɲinta wanna ɲābillebu bagulti tulla?

iva **yaa-ri** **mumbal** **yaa-ri** **ngalinyana**
 Eve say-PST thunder say-PST 1DU.ACC
 Eve said, 'God said to us,
Iva yari: 'Mumbal yari ɲulleɲunna;

nginda **junggul** **nguwanga** **ganin** **buunyi-buunyi**
 2SG.NOM pandanus large.fig small.fig bunya
 'you, the breadfruit, fig, little fig, bunya,
ɲinta, tjungul, ɲōaɲā, kunnin, boinyiboinyi,

ngambila=bu **baguur-di** **da-la**
 all=EMPH tree-LOC eat-OBLG
 all the trees, may eat;
ɲāmbillebu bāgulti tulla;

ngundu **ganyar** **baguur** **ngurdi** **jiladu**
 only one tree in.the.area in.the.middle
 only the one tree in the middle of the area,
ɲūndū kunnar bagur ɲūrti jillēdu,

nginda **wana** **danga-na** **baguur-na** **da-la**
 2SG.NOM do.not that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-OBLG
 you may not eat from that tree.
inta wanna dungama bagūrna tulla.

nginda **wina** **danga-na** **baguur-na** **da-li**
 2SG.NOM when that.DIST-ACC tree-ACC eat-FUT
 If you eat from that tree,
ɲinta winna dungama bagurna tulli,

nginda **ngundu** **baluny** **biigi-bu**
 2SG.NOM surely die day-DUR
 that day you will surely die.
ɲinta ɲundu balluā biigibu.

baguur ngurdi jiladu dunbal
 tree in.the.area in.the.middle forbidden
 The tree in the middle is forbidden.’
Bagur ηurti jillerdu tūbul.

magui yuwan-di nyinyi-dany yaa-ri
 devil serpent-LOC dwell-RNP say-PST
 The demon that dwelled in the serpent said,
Magui yūunti ηīnēdu yari,

nginda yagar baluny barany nginda
 2SG.NOM not die then 2SG.NOM
 ‘You will not die. As soon as you
Ŋinta yugar ballui. Burra ηinta

wina baguur-na ngurdi jiladu da-li
 when tree-ACC in.the.area in.the.middle eat-FUT
 eat from the tree in the middle,
winna bagurna ηurti jillerdu tulli,

mil nginda yagany-ba
 eye 2SG.NOM heal-SBJV
 your eyes will be healed;
mil ηinta yuggaiipa;

nginda ngamba mumbal
 2SG.NOM like thunder
 you will be like God.’
ηinta ηamba Mumbal.

jundal ngui-ba-nya nga yuwan winanga-ri
 woman believe-RTP-PRS and serpent hear-PST
 The woman, believing, listened to the serpent;
Jūndāl ηuīpunāη yūunwīnuηurri;

guna muya danga baguur-na
 heart desire that.DIST tree-ACC
 her heart desired that fruit.
kudna muiya dūηa bagūrnu.

barany ngunyal banman

then 3SG.NOM pluck

Then she plucked;

Burru wunnal pūnmān;

nga da-ri nga dagai-na wujan

and eat-PST and white.man-ACC give

and ate, and gave to the white man.

ŋa turri, ŋa dugganu widdan;

dagai-du da-ri ngunyali mil yagany

white.man-ERG eat-PST 3PL.NOM eye heal

The white man ate. Their eyes were healed.

duggaidu turri. Wunnale mil yuggān;

ngunyali mangin-bany

3PL.NOM be.ashamed-INCH

They became ashamed.

wunnale mūŋinpunni;

ngunyali nguruman guda-di mumbal-na-di

3PL.NOM hide.oneself bushes-LOC thunder-ACC-LOC

They hid in the bushes from God,

wunnale ŋuruman kuddalti Mumbalnundi,

nyaany ngundu ngunyal=gu

see lest 3PL.NOM=PURP

so he wouldn't see them.

naiya ŋunda ŋullin.ga.

mumbal gungany adam wanya nginda

thunder shout Adam where 2SG.NOM

God called, 'Adam, where are you?'

Mumbal kuŋain: 'Adam, winna inta?'

adam yaa-ri ngaja yandany

Adam say-PST 1SG.NOM fear

Adam said, 'I was afraid;

Adam yari, 'ŋutta yundum;

ngaja **mangin-bany** **ngaja** **nguruman**
 1SG.NOM be.ashamed-INCH 1SG.NOM hide.oneself
 I became ashamed; I hid.’
ηutta mūjinpunni, ηutta ηuruman.’

mumbal **yaa-ri**
 thunder say-PST
 God said,
Mumbal yar:

nginda **minyangdi** **mangin-ba-nya**
 2SG.NOM why ashamed-INCH-PRS
 ‘Why were you ashamed?’
‘Inta minninji mūjinpunna?’

nginda **baguuru-na** **ngurdi** **jiladu** **da-ri**
 2SG.NOM tree-ACC in.the.area in.the.middle eat-PST
 Have you eaten from the tree in the middle?’
Inta bagurna ηurti jillerdu turri?’

dagai **yaa-ri**
 white.man say-PST
 The white man said,
Duggai yari:

jundal **nginda** **ngari** **wujan-ba**
 woman 2SG.NOM 1SG.DAT give-RTP
 ‘The woman that you gave me,
Jundal Inta ηurri widdanibēr,

ngunyal **jundal** **ngari** **baguur-di** **wujan**
 3SG.NOM woman 1SG.DAT tree-LOC give
 the woman, she gave me fruit from the tree;
wunnal jundal ηurri bagurti widdan;

nga **ngaja** **da-ri**
 and 1SG.NOM eat-PST
 and I ate.’
ηa ηutta turri.’

mumbal junda-na yaa-ri
 thunder woman-ACC say-PST
 God said to the woman,
Mumbal jundana yari,

nginda minya yaga-ri jundal yaa-ri
 2SG.NOM what do-PST woman say-PST
 ‘What have you done?’ The woman said,
‘Inta minya yugāri?’ Jundal yari:

yuwan-du ngana nyalang-ma-ri yaa-ri
 serpent-ERG 1SG.ACC tell.lie-CAUS-PST say-PST
 ‘The serpent told lies to me and spoke,
‘Yūndu ŋunna nulluŋmurri yari;

nga ngaja da-ri
 and 1SG.NOM eat-PST
 and I ate.’
ŋa ŋutta turri.’

mumbal dagai-na nga junda-na yaa-ri
 thunder white.man-ACC and woman-ACC say-PST
 God said to the white man and the woman,
Mumbal duggana ŋa jundana yari:

ngilbang bulabu baluny
 2DU.NOM both die
 ‘You both will die.
Ilpūŋ budelabu ballui.

ngilbang yarang gumbal
 2DU.NOM sand merely
 You are only sand,
Ilpūŋ yārūŋ kūmbal,

nga yarang gumbal ngilbang wira
 and sand merely 2DU.NOM return
 and you will return to sand.’
ŋa yarung kūmbal ilpūŋ wirrē.’

3.6. From Luke 7 and 8 (Ridley 1875)

imanuwal milindu yaa-nya
 Immanuel long talk-PRS
 Immanuel was speaking for a long time,
Immanuel millendu yana:

nga ngunyal nyan-dunga gabarnaum
 and 3SG.NOM travel-IPFV Capernaum
 and he was travelling to Capernaum.
ŋa Wunnal yeatuŋa Kapernaüm;

gabarnaum Miyanjin ngaranga gamandan
 Capernaum Brisbane there.is/was Commandant
 Capernaum was a city. There was a Commandant,
Kapernaüm miantjun; ŋuruŋa Kommandant:

ngunyanuba dagai bany=gu da-nya
 3SG.POSS white.man sick=PURP lie-PRS
 his white man was lying sick;
wunnanūbu duggai paingo daina;

ngunyal jigandi baluny
 3SG.NOM almost dead
 he was almost dead.
wunnal tjigenti ballūni.

gamandan imanuwal winanga-ri
 Commandant Immanuel hear-PST
 The Commandant heard that Immanuel
Kommandant Immanuel winanŋurri

Miyanjin nyinyi-du
 Brisbane dwell-ATEL
 was staying in the city.
iantjun ŋinadu:

ngunyal dagai-jin muyan=gu waya-ri
 3SG.NOM white.man-PL entreat=PURP send-PST
 He sent white men to entreat,
wunnal duggatin moyumko waiari:

dagai **ngariba** **bany=gu** **nginda** **balga-Ø**
 white.man 1SG.POSS sick=PURP 2SG.NOM come-IMP
 ‘My white man is sick; come,
Duggai ḡurriba paingo; inta bulka;

bany **yaga-li-ba** **dagai** **balga-ri**
 sickness heal-FUT-SBJV white.man come-PST
 please heal the sickness. The white men came;
paī yagulliba. *Duggai bulkurri;*

jigan **yaa-li** **imanuwal** **balga-li-ba**
 insistently say-FUT Immanuel come-FUT-SBJV
 insistently they tell Immanuel that he should come.
tiggen yali Immanuel bulkullibi

ngunyali **yaa-li** **gamandan** **marumba** **dagai**
 3PL.NOM say-FUT Commandant good white.man
 They say, ‘The Commandant is a good white man.’
Wunnale yāli, ‘Kommandant murrumba duggai.’

imanuwal **nyan-dunga** **ngunyali-ba-nga**
 Immanuel travel-IPFV 3PL-ABL-ALL
 Immanuel was travelling with them.
Immanuel yeatūḡa ḡulle buggā.

ngunyali **jigandi** **balga-ri** **ngumbi-nga**
 3PL.NOM almost come-PST house-ALL
 They had almost arrived at the house.
Wunnale tjigenti bulkari ūmpinga.

gamandan **ngunyanuba** **ngabang-na** **waya-ri**
 Commandant 3SG.POSS elder.brother-ACC send-PST
 The Commandant sent his elder brother
Kommandant wūnnanūba ḡubbuḡa waiāri;

ngunyal **yaa-li-ba** **wana** **balgal**
 3SG.NOM say-FUT-SBJV do.not come
 to say, ‘Don’t come
wunnal yālibe, Wunna bulkul

ngaja **yagar** **marumba**
1SG.NOM not good

I am not good;

ŋutta yugar murrumba;

wana **nginda** **balgal-du** **ngumbi** **ngariba**
do.not 2SG.NOM come-ATEL house 1SG.POSS

don't come to my house.

wunna ŋinta bulkultu ūmpi ŋurribā.

nginda **wula** **ganyar** **yaa**
2SG.NOM word one say

You say one word,

Ŋinta wulla kunnar yā;

nginda **yaa** **ngunyal** **yagany-ba**
2SG.NOM say 3SG.NOM heal-SBJV

you say "let him heal,"

Ŋinta yā, 'Wunnal yaraipa';

barany **ngunyal** **marumba** **bany**
then 3SG.NOM well sickness

and at once he is well of sickness.

berren wunnal murrumba bai.

ngaja **baigal** **gayabandar**
1SG.NOM man man.of.power

I am a powerful man;

Ŋutta baigal kaiabunda;

milin **dagai-jin** **ngana** **gurabi-nga** **gawa-nya**
many white.man-PL 1SG.ACC behind-ALL follow-PRES

many white men follow behind me.

millen duggatin ŋunna gūrpiŋga kāwunna;

ngaja **ganyar** **yaa** **nginda** **nya-ra**
1SG.NOM one say 2SG.NOM go-DEST

I say to one, "Go there!"

Ŋutta kunnar yā, 'ŋinta yerrā';

barany ngunyal nya-ri
 at.once 3SG.NOM go-PST

At once he went;

berren wunnal yerri:

ngaja garuba yaa-li
 1SG.NOM another say-FUT

I say to another,

Nuttakurruba yāli,

nginda balga-Ø barany ngunyal balga-ri
 2SG.NOM come-IMP at.once 3SG.NOM come-PST

“Come!” At once he came.

ʔinta bulkaʔ; berren wunnal bulkurri;

ngaja garuba yaa-li
 1SG.NOM another say-FUT

I say to another,

ʔutta kurruba yali,

nginda danga yaga-li
 2SG.NOM that.DIST do-FUT

“You will do that!”

ʔinta duŋa yuggaliʔ;

barany ngunyal yaga-ri
 at.once 3SG.NOM do-PST

and at once he did.’

berren wunnal yuggāri.’

imanuwal danga bina
 Immanuel that.DIST hear

Immanuel hears that.

Immanuel duŋa pīnaŋ.

biribanga baguru-ba-ri
 greatly be.astonished-RTP-PST

Being greatly astonished,

Birribuŋ bugguru buddai:

gilangan ngunyal yaa-ri
 turn 3SG.NOM say-PST
 he turned and he said,
gillūjin ūnal; yari,

ngaja yagarabu nyaany
 1SG.NOM never see
 ‘I never see
‘ηutta yugārpo nānni,

dagai ngamba ngunyal
 white.man like 3SG.NOM
 white men like him.
duggai ḡamba wunnal.

ngan-jin ngana yagar winanga-nya
 who-PL 1SG.ACC not believe-PRS
 Nobody else believes me.
Nūndin ḡunna yugar wīnuḡunna.

gaa gamandan ngana winanga-nya
 that.MED Commandant 1SG.ACC believe-PRS
 That Commandant believes me.’
Kār Kommandant ḡunna wīnuḡunna.’

dagai-jin gamandan-nuba wira ngumbi-nga
 white.man-PL Commandant-POSS return house-ALL
 The Commandant’s men returned to the house
Duggatin Kommandantnūbba wirreni ūmpiḡa;

nyaa-nya dagai-na bany=gu dany-dany
 see-PRS white.man-ACC sickness=PURP lie-RNP
 He sees the man who is lying sick.
nānna duggana paingo daīda

marumba ngunyal yagany
 well 3SG.NOM heal
 He heals him.
murrūmba wunnal yuggān.

imanuwal jar-di balga-ri
 Immanuel country-LOC come-PST
 Immanuel came to a land,
Immanuel tarti bulkurri,

gadara jigandi galili
 Gadara near Galilee
 Gadara, near Galilee.
Gadara tjingenti, Galili.

dagai balga-ri Miyanjin-di ngunyana ngadan
 white.man come-PST Brisbane-LOC 3SG.ACC meet
 A white man came from the city to meet him.
Duggai bulkurri miantunti wunnana ṅadūn.

magui-du bargil ngunyal-ba-di nyinyi-du
 devil-ERG a.long.time 3SG-ABL-LOC dwell-ATEL
 An evil spirit had been living in him for a long time.
Maguikū barkil wunnalpuddi ṅinedu;

ngunyal binawali
 3SG.NOM crazy
 He was crazy.
wunnal pidnwuddeli.

garang-garang yagarabu wumba-dunga
 clothes not.at.all wear-IPFV
 He didn't wear any clothes;
garanggarang yagarabu wumbadūnga

ngumbi-nga yagarabu nyinyi
 house-ALL never dwell
 never lived in a house.
ngūmbinga yagārbu nyinyin:

ngunyal ganggir-di nyinyi-dunga
 3SG.NOM dead-LOC dwell-IPFV
 He lived amongst the dead.
wunnal kuṅgirti ṅinne dūṅa.

ngunyal imanuwal nyaany
 3SG.NOM Immanuel see
 He noticed Immanuel
Wunnal Immanuel nānni;

gungany garany ngunyal-ba-di yaa-ri
 shout fall 3SG-ABL-LOC say-PST
 He shouted and fell at him. He said,
kuṅgai karan wunnalpuddi; yari,

minyangu ngana nginda
 what.is.the.matter 1SG.ACC 2SG.NOM
 ‘What do you want with me,
‘Minyaṅṅunna ṅinta,

imanuwal nyaring mumbal-nuba
 Immanuel son thunder-POSS
 Immanuel son of God?
Immanuel nurriṅ Mumbālnūbba?

nginda wana ngaja muyan
 2SG.NOM do.not 1SG.NOM beseech
 Do not, I beseech you,
Inta wunna, ṅutta muian,

nginda wana ngana galimal
 2SG.NOM do.not 1SG.ACC punish
 do not punish me.’
inta wunna ṅunna kālimul.’

imanuwal yaa-ri magui
 Immanuel say-PST devil
 Immanuel said, ‘Demon,
Immanuel yari, ‘Magui,

balga-li dagai-ba-di
 come-FUT white.man-ABL-LOC
 you will come out of the white man.’
bulkurri duggai puddi.’

jigan ngunyana many

often 3SG.ACC take

Often it seized him,

Tjigen wunnana māni,

ngunyanuba ngabang jina

3SG.POSS elder.brother foot

his older brother (tied) his feet

wunnanuba ḡubbuḡ tjidne

nga mara nany

and hand tie

and tied his hands;

ḡa murra nūnni;

ngunyal baguuru gama-ri

3SG.NOM rope break-PST

he broke the ropes

wunnal būḡḡuru kamāri.

nga magui-du ngunyana gawany gadigal-di

and devil-ERG 3SG.ACC drive forest-LOC

and the demon drove him into the forest.

ḡa magūidu wunnana kawāne kūdigulti.

imanuwal yaa-ri nai nginda minya

Immanuel say-PST name 2SG.NOM what

Immanuel asked, 'What's your name?'

Immanuel yari, 'Nai ḡinta minya?'

magui-du yaa-ri gurumba milin

devil-ERG say-PST great many

The demon said, 'We are a great many.'

Maguidu yari, 'Kurumba mulla.'

milin ngunyal-ba-di gurin

many 3SG-ABL-LOC enter

Many demons were inside him.

Millen magūi wunnalpuddi kurrin.

ngambila magui muyan
 all devil beseech
 All the demons beg,
Nāmbille magui muian,

wana ngalinyana waya-ba wungga
 do.not 1DU.ACC send-SBJV hole
 ‘Don’t send us into the pit!’
‘Wunna ḡulleḡunna waialta wunku.’

biing-biing milin-gali bibu-di dal-ma-nya
 pig many-VERY hill-LOC eat-CAUS-PRS
 Many pigs are feeding on the hillside.
Pigpig millenkolle bippudi tanmunna.

magui muyan yaa-ri
 devil beseech say-PST
 The demons beg, they say,
Magui muian, yari

ngaliny nya-ra biing-biing wigu
 1DU.NOM go-DEST pig Q
 ‘We can go to the pigs, yes?’
‘Nulle yerrā pigpig, ēko?’

ngunyal yaa-ri nya-ra
 3SG.NOM say-PST go-DEST
 He said, ‘Go there!’
Wunnal yari ‘Yerra’

barany ngambila magui nyan-dunga dagai-ba
 at.once all devil go-IPFV white.man-ABL
 At once all the demons are leaving the white man
Berren ḡāmbille magui yeatunga duggaipa

biing-biing-di gurin
 pig-LOC enter
 and enter the pigs;
pigpigti kurrin;

barany ngambila biing-biing jubuiban nyigiran
 then all pig quickly run
 then all the pigs quickly run
berren ŋamille pigpig tubbōrpun iḡēren

jubui-di bibu-di ban.gin
 straight-LOC hill-LOC fall
 straight down the hill, fall
tubburti bipudi bunkin,

nga dabil-di wanangin
 and water-LOC drown
 and drown in the water.
ŋa tabbiliti wūnuŋin.

dagai-jin biing-biing nyundal-dany
 white.man-PL pig keep.animals-RNP
 The pig-keeping men
Duggatin pigpig inēlta

nyigiran Miyanjin-di ngambila yaa-ri
 run Brisbane-LOC all say-PST
 run to the city; they told everything.
iḡeren mientjinti; ŋambilla yari.

dagai-jin Miyanjin-di-ba nyan-dunga
 white.man-PL Brisbane-LOC-ABL travel-IPFV
 The white men in the city were going
Duggaitin miēntjintiber yeatuŋa,

nyaany-ba minya yaga-ri
 see-SBJV what do-PST
 to see what (someone) did.
nānnibēr minna yugari.

ngunyal balga-ri imanuwal nyaany
 3SG.NOM come-PST Immanuel see
 They came; they notice Immanuel.
Wunnal bulkurri; Immanuel nānni;

dagai magui nyundal-du nyaany
 white.man devil keep.animals-ATEL see
 They see the white man with a demon living in him;
duggai magui ineltu nānni

jina-di imanuwal-nuba nyinyi-du
 foot-LOC Immanuel-POSS sit-ATEL
 he is sitting at Immanuel's feet.
jidnendi Immanuelnūbba ḡinēdu,

garang-garang-bila
 clothes-STATE
 He is wearing clothes
geraḡ geraḡ pilla,

bina yagany ngunyal ngunyali yandany
 mind heal 3SG.NOM 3PL.NOM fear
 and his mind is healed. They are afraid.
pidna yuggan wunnal. Wunnale yandain.

dagai-jin imanuwal-ba-di nyinyi-du
 white.man-PL Immanuel-ABL-LOC dwell-ATEL
 The white men staying with Immanuel
Duggatin Immanuelpuddi ḡinēdo

yaa-ri ngambila
 say-PST all
 tell the whole story.
yari ḡāmbilla.

ngambila dagai-jin jar-di-ba gadara
 all white.man-PL country-LOC-ABL Gadera
 All the white men in the land of Gadera
Nyabille duggatin tartibēr Gadara

balga-ri imanuwal nga muyan
 come-PST Immanuel and beseech
 came to Immanuel and beseech,
bulkurri Immanuel ḡa muian;

nya-ra **nginda** **nya-ra** **nginda**
 go-DEST 2SG.NOM go-DEST 2SG.NOM
 ‘Go away, go away!’
‘Yerrā ŋinta, yerrā ŋinta’;

ngunyal **gurumba** **yandany**
 3SG.NOM greatly fear
 They are very afraid.
wunnal kurumba yandain.

imanuwal **nyan-dunga** **gundul-di** **giram-di** **wira**
 Immanuel travel-IPFV canoe-LOC across-LOC return
 Immanuel was travelling in a canoe, returning across.
Immanuel yeatuŋa kündūlti, kīrgūmti wirren.

barany **dagai** **magui** **ngunyal-ba-di** **nyan-dany**
 then white.man devil 3SG-ABL-LOC go-RNP
 Then the man, whom the demon had possessed,
Burru duggai, magui wunnalpuddi yādeni,

balga-ri **imanuwal**
 come-PST Immanuel
 came to Immanuel.
bulkurri Immanuel;

yaa-ri **ngaja** **nginda-ba-di** **nyinyi**
 say-PST 1SG.NOM 2SG-ABL-LOC dwell
 He said, ‘I’m staying with you.’
yari, ‘ŋutta ŋintapuđdi ŋinne.’

imanuwal **ngunyalu** **yaa-ri**
 Immanuel 3SG.ERG say-PST
 Immanuel, he said,
Immanuel wunnalu yari,

nya-ra **wira** **ngumbi=gu** **nginuba**
 go-DEST return house=PURP 2SG.POSS
 ‘Go, return to your house;
‘yerrā; wirrēr umpiŋgo ŋinnuba;

nambany dagai-jin daun nginu yaga-ri-ba
 show white.man-PL thing 2SG.DAT do-PST-SBJV
 show the white men the things (I) did for you.’
numpa duggaitin taoŋn ŋinnu yugariba.

ngunyal nyan-dunga nga
 3SG.NOM travel-IPFV and
 He was travelling and
Wunnal yeatuŋa, ŋa

dagai-jin ngambila=bu yaa-ri daun gurumba
 white.man-PL all=EMPH talk-PST thing great
 told the white men all the great things
duggatin ŋambillabayari toŋn kurumba

ngunyalu imanuwal yaga-ri
 3SG.ERG Immanuel do-PST
 he, Immanuel, did.
wunnalu Immanuel yugari.

barany imanuwal giram-di wira-nya=bu
 then Immanuel across-LOC return-PRS=EMPH
 Then Immanuel is finally returning across
Burru Immanuel kŋrumti wirē nēbu;

dagai-jin dujin nyaany=gu
 white.man-PL enjoy see=PURP
 and the white men are rejoicing to see him.
duggatin dūtin nānniŋo;

ngambila=bu ngunyana nyundal-dunga
 all=EMPH 3SG.ACC wait-IPFV
 Everyone is waiting for him.
ŋambillabu wunnana ūndaltūŋa.

dagai nai yairu
 white.man name Jairus
 A white man named Jairus
Duggai, naii Yāiru,

balga-ri **ngunyal** **ban.gin** **jina** **ngunyal-ba-di**
 come-PST 3SG.NOM fall foot 3SG-ABL-LOC
 came. He fell at his feet.

bulkurri; wunnal bunkin tjidna wunnalpuddi;

muyan **yaa-ri**
 entreat say-PST

He pleaded,
muian, yari;

nginda **balga-Ø** **ngumbi-nga** **ngariba**
 2SG.NOM come-IMP house-ALL 1SG.POSS

‘Come to my house.

ηinta bulka umpinga ηurriba:

ngariba **nyaringgan** **ganyar** **gumbal**
 1SG.POSS daughter one only

My only daughter,
ηurriba nuringun kunnar kumbal,

biribi **gin** **ngunyal** **baranyba** **baluny**
 little girl 3SG.NOM nearly dead

a little girl, she is almost dead.’

berpi kin; wunnal barumpa baluni.’

imanuwal **yaa-ri** **ngaja** **nginda-ba** **nya-ra**
 Immanuel say-PST 1SG.NOM 2SG-ABL go-DEST

Immanuel said, ‘I will follow you there.’

Immanuel yari ηutta ηintaba yurri.’

dagai-jin **garubaba-ri** **ngunyuna**
 white.man-PL crowd-PST 3SG.ACC

White men crowded him.

Duggatin kurukabari wunnana.

jundal **bany-bila**
 woman be.sick-STATE

A woman was sick

Jundäl paiimbila;

yagar ngunyana marumba yaga-li
 not 3SG.ACC well heal-FUT
 and nothing would heal her.

yugar wunnana murrumba yuggali;

ngunyal gurabi-nga balga-ri
 3SG.NOM behind-ALL come-PST
 She came behind

wunnal gürpinje bulkurri;

ngadan garang-garang imanuwal-nuba
 touch clothes Immanuel-POSS

and touched Immanuel's clothing.

ḡādün geranḡeran Immanuelnūbba.

barany gawan dalan
 then blood stop

At once the blood stopped.

Berren kaoun dullan;

jundal marumba bany imanuwal yaa-ri
 woman well sickness Immanuel say-PST

The woman was well of disease. Immanuel said,

jündal murrumba bän. Immanuel yari

ngandu ngana ngadan
 who.ERG 1SG.ACC touch

'Who touched me?'

'ḡāndu ḡunna ḡādün?'

ngambila yaa-ri yagar ngaja
 everyone say-PST not 1SG.NOM

Everyone said, 'Not I.'

Nyambille yari 'yugar ḡutta.'

bidar yaa-ri
 Peter say-PST

Peter said,

Peter yari;

bandar dagai-jin nginda garubaba-ri
 honorific white.man-PL 2SG.NOM throng-PST
 ‘Master, white men were crowding around you
‘Bunjeru duggatin ŋinta kurukabari

nga nginda mama nginda yaa-ri
 and 2SG.NOM press 2SG.NOM say-PST
 and pressing you. You say,
ŋa ŋinta mumma: Ŋinta yari

ngandu ngana ngadan imanuwal yaa-ri
 who.ERG 1SG.ACC touch Immanuel say-PST
 ‘Who touched me?’ Immanuel said,
ŋāndu ŋunna ŋadun?’ Immanuel yari;

ganyara ngana ngadan
 someone 1SG.ACC touch
 ‘Someone touched me.
‘Kunnara ŋunna ŋadūn;

gaya ngaja-ba-di nyigiran jundal nyaany
 power 1SG.ABL-LOC run woman see
 Power is gone from me.’ The woman sees
kaia ŋuttabuddi īgeren.’ Jūndal nāni

yagar ngunyal marumba nguruman
 not 3SG.NOM well hide.oneself
 that she cannot hide from him
yugar wunnal murrumba ŋurumun;

ngunyal jiga-ba-li balga-ri
 3SG.NOM shake-RTP-REFL come-PST
 She shook as she came
wunnal jikkebele bulkurri;

garany jina-di ngunyal-ba-di
 fall foot-LOC 3SG.ABL-LOC
 and fell at his feet.
karan tjidnendi wunnalpuddi;

nga dagai-jin-ba-di ngambila=bu yaa-ri
 and white.man-PL-ABL-LOC everyone=EMPH say-PST
 and in front of all the white men, said,
ŋa duggatin buddi ŋambillabo yari;

ngaja nginuba garang-garang ngadan
 1SG.NOM 2SG.POSS clothes touch
 ‘I touched your clothing.’
‘ŋutta Njinnuba geranġeran ŋadun,

barany ngaja bany yagany
 at.once 1SG.NOM sickness heal
 At once I was healed of sickness.’
berren ŋutta paī yuggān.’

imanuwal yaa-ri
 Immanuel say-PST
 Immanuel said,
Immanuel yari;

ngariba nyaringgan marumba nginda
 1SG.POSS daughter good 2SG.NOM
 ‘My daughter, you are good!’
‘ŋurriba nurinġun murrumba ŋinta!

nginda ngana ngui-ba-nya winanga
 2SG.NOM 1SG.ACC believe-RTP-PRS hear
 Believing, you heard me.
Nyinta ŋunna ŋuipunā ŋwineūnġa;

dujin-nya nginda marumba
 enjoy-PRS 2SG.NOM well
 Enjoy it well.’
dujinna inta murrumba.’

barany dagai-jin
 then white.man-PL
 Then the white men
Berren duggatin

ngumbi-nga yairu-nuba balga-ri
 house-ALL Jairus-POSS come-PST
 came to the house of Jairus.
umpiŋga Yāirūnubba bulkurri;

yaa-ri nyaringgan nginuba baluny
 say-PST daughter 2SG.POSS die
 He said, 'Your daughter is dead.'
yari 'nuriŋgun ŋinnuba balūni;

wana ngandu yaa-du
 do.not who.ERG say-ATEL
 Nobody say anything more.'
wunna ŋundin yāldu.'

imanuwal winanga-ri yaa-ri yandany wana
 Immanuel hear-PST say-PST fear do.not
 Immanuel heard, and said, 'Fear not.'
Immanuel wīnaŋurri; yari; 'yandai wunna;

ngundu ngana ngui-ba-nya winanga
 only 1SG.ACC believe-RTP-PRS hear
 Only hear me, believing:
ŋūndu ŋunna ŋuiṗunāŋ wīneūŋga;

nyaringgan nginuba marumba bany yagany-ba
 daughter 2SG.POSS well sickness heal-SBJV
 Your daughter may be healed of sickness.'
nuiŋgun ŋinnuba murrumba pāi yugaīpa.'

barany ngunyali ngumbi-nga balga-ri
 then 3PL.NOM house-ALL come-PST
 Then they came to the house.
Burru wunnale ūmpiŋga bulkurri.

imanuwal wana dagai-jin-na
 Immanuel forbid white.man-PL-ACC
 Immanuel forbade the white men
Immanuel wunna duggatina

balgal-du ngumbi-nga
 come-ATEL house-ALL
 going into the house;
bulgutu ūmpinga;

ngundu bidar nga yaguba
 only Peter and Jacob
 only Peter and Jacob
ḡundu Peter ḡa Yakoba

nga yan nga bing
 and John and father
 and John and the father
ḡa Yohan, ḡa biḡ

nga bujang gin-nuba
 and mother girl-POSS
 and mother of the girl.
ḡa pudjaḡ kīnnūbba.

ngambila=bu dungi-nya yaa-ri gin baluny
 everyone=EMPH weep-PRS say-PST girl die
 Everyone was weeping, and said, 'The girl is dead,
ḡambilladu dūḡinnā; yari; 'kīn balluni;

gin baluny imanuwal yaa-ri
 girl die Immanuel say-PST
 the girl is dead.' Immanuel said,
kīn balluni.' Immanuel yari

wana dungi-du yagar ngunyal baluny
 do.not weep-ATEL not 3SG.NOM dead
 'Don't weep; she is not dead,
'wunna dūḡidū; yagar wunnal ballun,

ngundu bugany gumbal
 but sleep only
 but only sleeping.'
ḡundu bugankūmbal.'

ngambila=bu **gindin** **winanga-ri** **baluny-ba**
 everyone=EMPH laugh believe-PST dead-RTP
 Everyone laughed, believing her dead.
Ŋambilladu ginden; wineũyari balunibēr.

imanuwal **ngambila=bu** **gawany**
 Immanuel everyone=EMPH drive
 Immanuel drove everyone out.
Immanuel ŋambillebu kawāne;

ngunyal **gin** **mara-di** **many**
 3SG.NOM girl hand-LOC take
 He grasped the girl's hand,
wunnal kīn murradi māni;

ngunyal **yaa-ba-ri** **ngunyana** **gin** **balga-ra**
 3SG.NOM say-RTP-PST 3SG.ACC girl come-DEST
 while saying to her, 'Girl! Come here!'
wunnal yambari wunnana; yari; 'kin! Bulkurai!'

nguru **wira-biny=bu**
 spirit return-BACK=EMPH
 The spirit returns!
ŋūru wirepinebu;

ngunyal **bangga** **dalbany**
 3SG.NOM quickly sit.up
 She quickly sits up.
wunnal banka dulpain.

imanuwal **yaa-ri** **dalgaba** **ngunyanu** **wuja-Ø**
 Immanuel say-PST food 3SG.DAT give-IMP
 Immanuel said, 'Give her food.'
Immanuel yari; 'tākūba wunnanu widda.'

bing **nga** **bujang** **guri**
 father and mother be.astonished
 The father and mother marvelled.
Bīŋ ŋa pujaŋ kurri.

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