A - a


-a case. locative case form for roots ending in l and rr. See: –ngka; –la; –ra; –ta; –tha. Ngaa ngunha nyirntila manthartala nhanyanyja. Yes I saw it in the man’s belt. [j25s003] Ngunha jina ngurnthinhamanta marntangura ngurntanhlu kumpiniya nguwanma yirrijirra malungka. The tracks are still there on the flat rocks where he slept in the shade of a bough shade. [j42s020] Wantharninyja juuri wankarra. (They) put paint on his throat. [j43s066] Wantharninyja kalapa wankarra. (They) put (it) like that on his throat. [j61s037] Pipijungarra papujungarra mimpurnparnti yananyja kartawurru kawarilari ngurntayi yarkkiala jirlrria papa ngurtnininya jirlrria. My mother and father went from Glenn Florrie direct west to camp at Yarrkiya claypan where there was water in the claypan. [j64s001]

AA int. oh. Aa ngunharru ngunha kajalpu kanyanyja jirntirlaru yirrararluurru. Oh, now that emu has been taken up into the sky. [j45s019] Aa wanthawuru ngunhapathu yananyja kunthartijaka partara. Oh where has that star with a tail gone? [j65s020]

-alyurri vder. collective verb suffix. Note: used with -ngku class verbs

-anyu clitic. only. See: –wanyu.

-arni vder. non-singular subject marker. Note: used with -ngku class verbs

wangka–arni vi. talk to one another.

-arra clitic. relative clause marker.


-arri nder. comitative, having. Note: following roots ending in a See: –parri; –warri.

-arri mvi. stance. Note: derives verbs from nouns adding a stance meaning

mara–arri–a vi. wave hands.

ngulyura–arri–a vi. snore.

-arti case. ablative, from.

-artu v3main. usitative, past habitual verb inflection. Note: used with –ngku and –yi conjugation verbs See: –laartu; –rraartu; –yaartu.

ayi int. hey!

| -i - |

-inha v3main. present tense. See: –a; –nha.

-ini v3dep. imperfective - different subject.

Syn: –iniya.

-iniya v3dep. imperfective - different subject.

Syn: –ini.


-irangu vdep. lest verbal mood inflection.

See: –rangu; –lkangu; –rrkangu.

-irarri v3dep. intensive verb inflection.

See: –irarringu; –rrrri; –lkarrri; –rrkarri.

-irarringu v3dep. intensive verb inflection.

See: –irarrri; –rrarringu; –lkarrri; –rrkarrri.
–ja v3main. past tense. Note: used with wangka-, kumpa-, warnti- with nasal-stop dissimilation
See: –nyja; –rninyja.
–ja mtr. produce. Note: used with bodily excretions to derive a verb
kumpu–ja–ru vtr. urinate.
kuna–ja–ru vtr. defecate.
JaGulyarri–a vi. play. [1521]
JaJirri n. emu bush. *Anth*: medicine made from this plant is used for washing in to cure sores - see Text 52 Eremophila species. Note: used as traditional medicine, placed in water and used as a wash
–yirrangu.
JaKarhlJkarl n. yelp.
JaKarhlJkarl–arri–a vi. yelp.
JaKuparla n. curled up, clenched, doubled up. [j50s002] [0231]
JaKuparla–rri–a vi. curl up, clench.
JaLaA–rni–ru vtr. make silly.
JaLaA–rri–a vi. become silly.
JaLi–ju n. my friend.
JaLi–Yarra n. pair of friends.
JaLku n. hook. Note: used to remove grubs from a tree
JaLkunungu n. type of grub. Note: a type of nyirlpu 'witchetty grub'
Jalpinyjarri n. bluejay, black-faced cuckoo shrike. Coracina novaehollandiae.
Jalpira n. bachelor, unmarried man.
–Jalu v3dep. perfectiveSame subject. Note: used with kumpa-, puntha-, wangka-, warnti- with nasal-stop dissimilation
JaLurra n. song. *Note*: Jalurra warra- 'to sing a song'
JaLyAr n. destitute, poor.
JaLyaji n. bean bush. *Anth*: has thin leaves, seeds are collected dry and ground to make an edible flour
See: kartarn; mayanti; nharrka; pilurru.
JaLyurta n. type of bush. *Anth*: grows in thickets and has spiky leaves and edible fruit, considered yajina 'sweet food' See: yajina.
JaMi n. medicine. *Anth*: any plant used as medicine, such as mayanti, wortuwartu, kururruru wilypu, wirlu wilypu *Syn*: kujinu.
JaMpa n. owlet-nightjar, moth owl. Aegotheles cristatus. *See*: kukumalu; kuurl.
JaMpa adv. short time, briefly. *Ant*: wuna.
Jangkurlany n. black berry. *Note*: considered yajina 'sweet food', it burns the mouth if one eats too much See: nyiluny; thaapaja.
JankaAr–u vtr. tie up, join together. *See*: karrpi.