***Pama-Nyungan Etyma***

1 February 2019

B. Alpher

Light blue: Claire Bowern

Dark blue: Geoff O’Grady

Dark green: BA after 060306 > black 4 December 2010

Dark green: post December 2009 Filemaker Pro transfer, by BA\*

Orange: Harold Koch

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Bright green: Pat McConvell

Violet: Margaret Sharpe

Dark red: post FilemakerPro transfer, by BA\*

Red: needs checking

\*???

**Note orthographic changes (throughout), 11 and 24 November 2006:**

**Lamino-alveopalatal lateral**  **> {, ly > {; hence lamino-alveopalatals c, j, ñ, { in contemporary languages; as \*{ it is the only laminal lateral reconstructed.**

**Initial consonant of undetermined place and manner, in reconstructions: \*C > \*$**

Revised list of domains for nouns:

A animal, fauna (inclusive of birds; exclusive of fish)<<overlap with Z not noticed at time of publication in 2004>>

B body part or product

C bugs (“crawlers”): arthropods—insects, arachnids, centipedes, crustaceans

D dog

E earth: including fire, water, sky, geography

F fish

H human, including gender categories, age categories, kinship categories, language, dreams, ceremonies, songs

K kin

L location, direction, time

M maritime

O bird (including the emu, not normally classed with the birds in the languages themselves)

P plant

Q quantifier

S (“shellfish”): molluscs

T (“thing”, “tool”, “technology”): artefact

V vegetable food

Z animal (“zoic”): vertebrates, excluding humans, birds, fish; including dogs, doubly coded as “D” <<see note at “A”>>

Source KLH 30: Vocabularies and Cognation Judgments for 30 Cape York Peninsula Languages (1961)

\*a

\e **\*alk**

\t ‘let’

\b particle

\x See \*malku.

**\e \*acal**

\t ‘brother (elder)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x All with *ath-*, probably < \*ngaci.

\l KThaypan

\l Agu-Tharrnggala

\l Ikarranggal \w athal \g ‘brother (elder)’ \p Erg *athalal*. \s BSom

\l Koogominny \w athil \g ‘brother (elder)’ \f For [ath3l]? \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w athal \g ‘brother (elder)’ \s LT

\l Athima \w athil \g ‘brother (elder)’ \f For [ath3l]? \s Laves

\e **\*a**ñc**a**

\t ‘suppose that’

\b particle

\l Atampaya \w *añca* \g ‘too much, a lot’ \p particle. \s TC

\l Umpila \w *anhtha* \g ‘then’ \q Also *anhtham* ‘already, previously’, *anhthanhthama* ‘formerly’. R&V (91) *ngayu anhtha wunana* ‘I slept’, with *anhtha* glossed as ‘before’ and given as equivalent to Yintyingka *kana*. \s GNOG, R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *anhth* \g ‘try’ \q Clause-initial. Also *nganhth*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w *anhth* \g ‘if, suppose that, how about’ \p particle. \q Introduces dependent clause. A loan, unless < \*an.ca.

\l Dyirbal \w *añja* \g (changes topic) \p particle \q Clause-initial and elsewhere. \s RMWD 72:117 §4.15; also Heath “Is Dyirbal Ergative?”, esp. note 12.

\l Yaraldi \w *anhtha* \g ‘perhaps’ \s B&B 93:503 (App 4.154.11)

\l Warlmanpa \w *-ngañca* \g ‘like’ \q In N+*ngañca* ‘like N’. \s DGN

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngañja* \g ‘or, but’ \q Also Interrogative. Also *ngañjarla7yun* ‘turn around’. Note that homorganic cluster cannot continue from pPNy. \s BL Lesson 94:2–3

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\l Bardi \w ngañci \g (interrogative) \p particle. \s PNWG/CB

\*c

\e **\*ca-**

\t ‘eat’

\b vt

\x See also \*mungka-, \*pacya-, \*nga-, and the \*ca:(+) (‘mouth’) words.

\l Wiradjuri \w dha-l \g ‘eat’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w dha-l \g ‘eat’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w dha-l \g ‘eat’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w dha-l \g ‘eat’ \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w dha-l \g ‘eat’ \s CW

\l Muruwari \w tha- \g ‘to eat; to drink; to suck’ \s LFOates, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*dha-** \s PA #34

\l Yugambeh \w ja- \g ‘eat; drink’ \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w ja- \g ‘eat’ \s MS

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\l KKY \w thala- [vt], thale- [vi] \g ‘eat’ \s RJK

\l Margany \w dhala \g ‘eat, drink’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w dhala \g ‘eat, drink’ \s GB

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\l Wangkumarra \w thaltha- \g ‘eat’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w dhalhtha \g ‘eat’ \s M&W

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\l Baakandji \w dhaja- \g ‘bite’ \q Gurnu. See \*raca-. \s LH

\l Buwandik \w thatha \g ‘to drink’ \q Also *thayi* and *dhirr* ‘to eat’. \s BB

\l Warumungu \w cac- \g ‘to eat’ \p F *caci*, Pres *cacan*, Aorist *cacarni* ~ *cacañi* ~ *cañi,* Imp *caca*, Admonitive *cacakun*, P *cac:ina*, Infinitive *caci-*. \s KLH

\e **\*ca-**

\t ‘copulate’

\b v

\x See also \*cani-.

\l Muruwari \w tha(:)- \g ‘to copulate’ \s LFOates

\e **\*caka**

\t ‘guts’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuna (‘faeces’).

\l YYoront \w tha7l \g ‘guts’

\l YMel \w thakvl \g ‘small intestine, guts (small)’

\l pYirrka \w \*cakVl

\l Ngiyampaa \w thaka \g ‘faeces, esp. while still inside the body’ \s TD

\l Warlpiri \w jaka \g ‘hindmost part of being: buttocks, behind, rear, backside, bottom, rump, arse (vulgar); end(s); back, tray top (of truck), rear end (of vehicle); bottom, foot (of hill)’ \q Compare the polysemy of reflexes of \*kuna. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Warlmanpa \w jaka \g ‘buttocks’ \q Also *jakapirti* ‘hip’. \s DGN

\l **pPNy \w \*caka** \q ?

\e **\*caka**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuyku (‘head’), and \*cakal (‘cheek’).

\l UOykangand \w eg \g ‘head’ \p Erg *egamanhdh*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w eka \g ‘head’ \s PH

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\l WMungknh \w kucék \g ‘head’ \q PS: This is actually *kuch + ek*. *ek* = shell/nail in the case of eggs, invertebrates, shellfish; as also in *ma’-ek* fingernail, *ngangk-ek* shoulder blade, *tha’-ek* toenail. I would think the etymology is to do with ‘skull’. BA: in view of PS’s observation, this form does not belong with the \*caka set. \s KLH, KPPW, PS

\e **\*caka-**

\t ‘extract, pluck out’

\b vt

\x See also \*cangka- (same sense).

\l YYoront \w tha \g ‘extract, pluck out’ \p vt, RR, u; P *thu*.

\l Flinders Island \w aka- \g ‘to pull out’ \p Conj. ? \q PS: “e.g. grass?” \s PS

\l Atnyamathanha \w caku- \g ‘remove the inside of a kangaroo’ \s MM

\l Ngarluma \w thaka-lku \g ‘grab, take, get, pick up; choke’ \s KLH

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thaka-** \p L conj. \q On the basis of Ngarluma, and Warlpiri *rdaka* ‘hand’, Wakaya *lvkv-* ‘carry’. \s GNOG #848

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\l Muruwari \w thaki- \g ‘to drag, pull; go through water, sail or go across water’ \s LFO

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\l Yan-nhaŋu \w dha:gaypunu \g ‘divide’ \q CB: probably morphologically dha:-ga(y)-pu-nu though. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*cakal**

\t ‘cheek, jaw’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*walu, and \*caka (‘head’).

\l Dyirbal \w jagal \g ‘cheek’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w jagal \g ‘cheek, side of jaw’ \s RMWD

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w dhakal \g ‘cheek; island’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Gupapuyngu \w dhakal \g ‘cheek; island; fruit’ \s BL-MC

\l Djambarrpuyngu \wdhakal \g ‘chin’ \s GWVW

\l Dhuwal \w dhakal \g ‘cheekbone’ \s JHeath

\l Daartiwuy \wdhakal \g ‘cheek bone’ \s MG

\l Dhangu \wdhakal \g ‘cheek; island’ \q Syn. (‘island’) *runu*. \s BSch

\l Ritharrngu \w dhakal \g ‘jaw’ \s JHeath

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu) \w jakal \g ‘cheek’ \s BW

\l Djinang \w jal \g ‘cheek’ \q Belongs with this set? \s BW

\l **pPNy \w \*cakal** \q Following from Claire Bowern’s suggestion to put the Yolngu forms with the Nyawaygi.

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\l Djinang \wjagarl \g ‘saliva’ \q Also *jagirl-ngurri-* ‘to curse’. \s (BW)

\e **\*cakañ**

\t ‘sand goanna’

\b n

\c Z

\l Flinders Island \w thakay \g ‘goannas; big lizards’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l GYim \w dhagay \g ‘sand goanna’ \s JHav

\l Mbabaram \w gey \g ‘sand goanna’ \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w dhagay \g ‘sand goanna’ \s PS

\l Warrungu \w jagañ \g ‘sand goanna’ \s TTs

\l Biri \w dhagañ \g ‘goanna’ \s Biri and Yambina dialects; cited as “dagany” for Yilba and Gangulu. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w dhagañ \g ‘sand goanna’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w dhakañ \g ‘sand goanna’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w jagay \g ‘sand goanna’ \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w jagañ \g ‘sand goanna’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w jagañ \g ‘big goanna’ \s RMWD

\l **? \w \*cakañ/y**

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\l Margany \w dhaka \g dust, ground, dirt’ \s GB

\e \*c**aku**

\t ‘left hand’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w *thak* \g ‘left hand, left; left-handed’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *thak* \g ‘left hand’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *thak* \g ‘left-handed’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *thaku* \g ‘left’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *thaku* \g ‘left hand’ \s (PH website)

\l Umpila \w *thaku* \g ‘left hand’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ekom* \g ‘left hand’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *egom* \g ‘left hand’ \s (PH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ikum* \g ‘left’ \s (IG)

\l KThaypan \w *kawm* \g ‘left (side)’ \q As in *arru akawm* ‘left arm’. \s (BR)

\l Koogominny \w *akum* \g ‘left-handed’ \q Cited as *akoom*. \s (Palmer 1884)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ekom* (*orr3l-*) \g ‘left-handed’ \s (LT/BA)

\l GYim \w *dhagu* \g ‘left hand’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *jakuji* \g ‘left hand’ \q EP (2002: 67) gives *jakuy* ‘right’, *walmbi* ‘left’. \s (Hr&Hr, EP)

\l Djabugay \w *jagu:* \g ‘left hand, foot’ \q Likely < \*caku(ng)ku. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *jaguy* \g ‘left hand’ \s (KLH, RMWD A3)

\l YYoront \w *tha7* \g ‘left side’

\l YYoront \w *tho7m*; *puth-* \*g* ‘left hand’ \q With Ablative *-m*. To Alaya-Athima?

\l **pPaman \w \*caku** \s (KLH)

\l Nyawaygi \w *jaguy* \g ‘left hand’ \s RMWD

\l ECArrernte \w *akwe* \g ‘arm, arm bones; left-handed’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *kwange*(*ñe*) \g ‘left, to the left; left hand’ \q Cognate (the *kw* part)? ‘Right’ is *akwe*. \s (GB)

\l Warumungu \w *cakku*(*rr*) \g ‘left (hand)’ \s (JHS/DGN)

\l **pPNy \w \*caku**

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\l Kayardild \w *thaku* \g ‘left hand; wrong’ \q Also *wañca-thaku* ‘left hand’. \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *thaku-wa* \g ‘left hand (side)’ \q Also *thakurlita* ‘left side’. Cf. *tarra* ‘thigh’, under \*carra. \s (SK/NE)

\l Lardil \w *thaka* \g ‘left hand’ \q <thak>. \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*thaku** \q Compare the Tangkic cognates of pPNy \*carra (‘thigh’); my guess is that \*thaku ‘left’ is a loan in this group and possibly elsewhere in non-Pama-Nyungan.

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\l Gunbarlang \w *caku* \g ‘left’

\l Mangarrayi \w *cakuyaku* \g ‘left’

\l Bininj-GunWok \w *-cakku* \g ‘left hand’ \s (MH)

\l Mayali \w *-cakku* \g ‘left hand’ \s (MH)

\l Ngalakan \w *bala-jaku* \g ‘left-handed’ \s (FM)

\l Wagiman \w *-caku* \g ‘left hand’ \q WOD spelling: *nu-jagu*. \s (WOD, MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan** **\w \*cakku** \q Compare the Gunwinyguan cognates of pPNy \*ra:ku (‘ground’). \s (MH A9, B32)

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\l Guyani \w *jaku* \g ‘able’ \s (CB/R)

\e \***cakurru**

\t (fish sp.)

\b n

\c F

\l YYoront \w tho7orr; ngar- \g ‘catfish sp.’

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w cukaRu \g ‘catfish’ \q “R”: manner not determined. \s gB

\l Kalkatungu \w thakurru \g ‘perch’ \q A loan? \s BB

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\l Dharawala \w kakuru \g ‘catfish’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w akuru \g ‘catfish’ \s GB

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\l Ngarluma \w jikurra \g ‘boney bream’ \s KLH

\l Jiwarli \w jikurra \g ‘bony-bream fish’ \s PA

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\l Muruwari \w thangkuru \g ‘catfish’ \s LFO

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\l Baakandji \w dha:burru \g ‘catfish (variety)’ \s LH

\e **\*cal-**

\t ‘lick’

\b vt

\l Djabugay \w jalba- \g ‘lick, touch’ \p vt; Conj Y. \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*cal-** \s KLH

\e **\*cala+**

\t ‘play’

\b preverb

\l KKY \w zœl+ma- \g ‘run’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w ZILA+MI \g ‘run’ \s Ray/GNOG

\l KYalanji \w jala+ma- \g ‘jump, hop, skip; get out of a truck, car, boat or plane’ \p vi, Conj L. \s Hn &Hn

\l Payungu \w jala+ma \g ‘run, flow; play’ \s GNOG

\e \*c**alañ**

\t ‘tongue’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca:ra, \*ngalkari, \*ngañcar, \*ñapil, \*carli, \*yaλu.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *lalan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *yalan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *yalan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *lana* \g ‘tongue’ \s (TC)

\l Luthigh \w *alan ~ lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *lin* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *l.yan* \g ‘mouth, tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *lan* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *lin* \g ‘mouth’ \q “Also /l.yin/?” \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *yalan* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*calan** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *dhalay* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \q Cited as “dalany” for Biri, Yetimarala, Wiri, Yilba, Yambina, and Gangulu dialects. Also Biri and Baradha *dalang*; Yangga, Gangulu, and Garingbal “dalay”; Biri, Baradha, and Gangulu “dhalan”; Yilba and Biri “dali(ya)”. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *dhalaña* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*calañ** \s (BA)

\l Kungkari \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *thalaña* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Warrgamay \w *jalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *jalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yugambeh \w *yalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \q Contrast *jalañ* ‘throat’. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *yalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \q Contrast *jalañ* ‘throat’. \s (MS, PA)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *jala:ñ* \g ‘mouth, lip’ \q Not clear what the conditioning factor for long V2 is. \s (DE, MALCC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*jaLañ(ja)** \s (TC)

\l Wiradjuri \w *dhalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *thalayN* \g ‘tongue’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *dhalay* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *dhalay* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *dhalay* \g ‘tongue’ \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhalañ** \s (PA)

\l Wangkumarra \w *thalaña* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *dhalaña* \g ‘tongue’ \s (M&W)

\l Baakandji \w *dhaliña* \g ‘tongue’ \q Var. *dhalaña*. \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *dhali-* \g ‘tongue; word, speech; language’ \q Citation form *dhalingi*; *dhalinggu* Ergative. \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *jalang* \g ‘tongue’ \s (BB)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *jaling-eg* \g ‘tongue’ (‘my-‘) \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *jali-* \g ‘tongue’ \q Form of root postulated on the basis of *jaliñug* ‘its tongue’ and *jalingin* ‘your tongue’ (see rules at LH 1986: 37). \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *thala or thali* \*g* ‘tongue’ \s (BB)

\l MM \w *thalangk* \g ‘tongue’ \f V1 is short. \s (MMcD)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *yarli* \g ‘tongue’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *jarling* \g ‘tongue’ \q Var. *dharling*. \s (LH)

\l Parnkalla \w *carliñ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l ECArrernte \w *aleñe* \g ‘tongue; way of speaking’ \s (H&D)

\l Kaytetye \w *aleñe* \g ‘tongue’ \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *carliñ*(*pa*) \g ‘tongue’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *jarliñpa* \g ‘tongue’ \q Syn. *ñarliñpa*, *ñañjala*. \s (PMcc)

\l Warumungu \w *carañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH; JS&JH)

\l Warlpiri \w *jalañpa* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l Mudburra \w *calaña* \g ‘tongue; blade’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *calañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (JHd)

\l Martuthunira \w *thalañ*(*pa*) \g ‘tongue’ \q AD has only *yalhuru* ‘tongue’. \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *caliñca-* \g ‘suck on something (OBJECT) inside the mouth, like a coughdrop’ \q First part cognate? \s (FW)

\l Palyku \w *calañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thalañ** \s (GNOG #711)

\l Payungu \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*thalañ** \s (PA #15)

\l Djururu \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *thadañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*thalañ** \s (PA #15)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *thalañ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *calañ* ~ *carliñ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *thalañu* \g ‘tongue’ \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *carliñ* \g ‘tongue; flame, tongue of fire’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*calañ**

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\l Ngalakan \w *celng* \g ‘tongue’ \s (FMe)

\l Ngandi \w *thelng* \g ‘tongue’ \s (FH/MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*celng** \s (MH #108)

\l Djinang \w *jilang* \g ‘tongue’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *jalangarn* \g ‘tongue’ \s (BW)

\l Ritharrngu \w *dhi:lng* \g ‘tongue’ \s (JHeath)

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\l Garrwa \w jaliñ \g ‘tongue’ \s IM

\e **\*calarr**

\t ‘mopoke/frogmouth (sp.)’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*la:mpi, \*taku, \*tawa.

\l YYoront \w thalarr; minh- \g ‘owlet nightjar, Aegotheles cristatus’

\l UOykangand \w elar; inh- \g ‘Australian owlet nightjar’ \q *Aegotheles cristatus*. PH #627 has ‘mopoke’. \s PH, PH #627

\l UOlkol \w elar; inh- \g ‘mopoke’ \q Not in PH 2000. \s PH #627

\l **L \w \*calarrV**

\l Pakanh \w thalam; minha- \g ‘tawny frogmouth’ \s PH #625, #626

\l **L \w \*cala+**

**\e \*calaya**

\t ‘hungry, hunger’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w *thalay* \g ‘(meat-) hungry’

\l Yidiny \w *dalay*(*i*) \g ‘hunger, hungry’ \q T, C. Gunggay *dalaya*. \s RMWD R16

\e **\*calki-**

\t ‘return’

\b vi

\x See also \*cangki-, \*culngki-.

\l KThaayorre \w therk \g ‘return, go/come back’ \p P *therkvr*. \q Also *pungk therk+an* ‘gather, assemble, bring together, catch’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thal \g ‘return, go/come back’ \p vi; Conj. NH: P *thall* ~ *thil*, Imp *thal*. The *thil* Past tense-form is possibly from the paradigm of *than* ‘to stand’ (see \*culngki- and \*cana-). \q Also *po=thal* ‘come together in large numbers’.

\l UOykangand \w elke- \g ‘return, come back’ \p P *elkel*; Complete RDP *elkeñelke-*, RDP *elkelk*, Imp *elk*. \s Sommer 72:127, PH, PH#1105

\l UOlkol \w elge-, P elgel \g ‘return, come back’ \q PH #1105 has *elke-*. \s PH

\l **L \w \*thalki-**

\l **L \w \*thalkil** \q Past

\l **L \w \*thalk** \q Imperative \q ?

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\l Nunggubuyu \w jalg \g ‘go past’ \p Preverb. \s PNWG/CB<JHeath

\l Bardi \w -jalgi- \g ‘hide’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Yan-nhangu \w jalkiri \g ‘footprint’ \q The semantic connection is a bit far-fetched: in YYoront-YMel and KThaayorre the noun ‘camp’ is a compound, ‘tracks’ + ‘dead’, both parts noncognate between the languages. YY has /pen-kith/, with /pen/ < /peqn/ as in /thaml-peqn/ ‘tracks, footprints’. (KKaper has /pekn/ ‘place’, as in /pekn-penpew/ ‘Penpew’, in which who knows about the 1st-syllable /pen/.) So a camp is a place to which one returns and is figuratively a place where footprints stop. \s PNWG/CB 23Nov04

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\l KUwanh \w thangki \g ‘arrive’ \s S&J

**\e \*calpa+**

\t ‘semen’

\b n

\c B

\l KYa’u \w *thal7al* \g ‘semen’ \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w *thal7al* \g ‘semen’ \s ASEDA 0094

\l YYoront \w *thelper; then-* \g ‘semen’

\e **\*calpar**

\t ‘flame’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ya{u.

\l WMe’nh \w thayp \g ‘tongue’ \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w thalp \g ‘tongue’ \s PS

\l WNgathan \w thalp \g ‘tongue’ \s PS

\l Djabugay \w jalbar \g ‘flame’ \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*calpar** \s KLH

\e **\*calparr**

\t ‘chin’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngarnka (‘beard’).

\l WNgathan \w thalp \g ‘tongue’ \q Belongs with \*calpar? \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thepa \g ‘chin’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w thepa \g ‘chin’ \s S&J

\l WMo’inh \w thepv \s SIL

\l Pakanh \w thepa; tha:- \g ‘chin’ \q LY: not= chin. \s LY/BA; PH website

\l Umpithamu \w yayparra \g ‘beard’ \q BR gives *yayparr* ~ *jayparr*. \s J-CV, BR

\l Flinders Island \w alparr, (c)akal- \g ‘beard’ \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w lparr \g ‘beard’ \s IG

\l Wu-Laya (Thaypan) \w lparr; ca- \g ‘beard’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w elp3r \g ‘chin’ \s LT/BA

\l KThaayorre \w therpvr \g ‘chin’

\l YYoront \w thalprr, thalparr \g ‘chin’

\l YMel \w thalprr \g ‘chin’

\l UOykangand \w alphar, ew- \g ‘chin, jaw’ \s PH, BSm

\l Kurrjar \wlß a:rr**γ**

\l Mbabaram \w alberr \g ‘beard’ \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w dhalbarr \g ‘beard’ \s PS

\l Yelina (Burke River) \w “talberri” \g ‘beard’ \q Yalarnnga? \s Curr #102.

\l (head of Hamilton River) \w “talbarri” \g ‘beard’ \s Curr #103.

\l **pPM \w \*calparr**

\l Yanda \w thalpadi \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w yanparr \g ‘beard’ \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w jalba \g ‘beard, moustache’ \s RMWD

\l Kalkatungu \w yarnparr \g ‘beard’ \q Probably a loan. \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w thalpirri \g ‘beard’ \s Bl&Br

\l Warrgamay \w jalbara \g ‘beard’ \s RMWD

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\l Nhanda \w thalba \g ‘heel (of foot); ankle’ \s JB

\e **\*carli**

\t ‘tongue’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*calañ.

\l Pirriya \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s GB

\l Diyari \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w tharli \g ‘tongue’ \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*tharli** \s PA CLE

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *jaling-eg* \g ‘tongue’ (‘my-‘) \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *jali-* \g ‘tongue’ \q Form of root postulated on the basis of *jaliñug* ‘its tongue’ and *jalingin* ‘your tongue’ (see rules at LH 1986: 37). \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *thala or thali* \*g* ‘tongue’ \s (BB)

\l MM \w *thalangk* \g ‘tongue’ \f V1 is short. \s (MMcD)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *yarli* \g ‘tongue’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *jarling* \g ‘tongue’ \q Var. *dharling*. \s (LH)

\l Parnkalla \w *carliñ* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\e \*c**ama**

\t ‘foot’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*caru, \*cina.

\l Umbuygamu \w *apmal* \g ‘foot’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w *thaml, thamarr* \*g* ‘foot’

\l YMel \w *thaml, thamarr* \*g* ‘foot’

\l KKaper \w *thamél* \g ‘foot’

\l KThaayorre \w *thamr, thamarr* \*g* ‘foot’ \q KLH: *tha:mar ~ thamar*. \s (AH, BA. KLH)

\l KYak \w *thaml* \g ‘foot’

\l UOykangand \w *ebmal* \g ‘foot, toe’ \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ebmal* \g ‘foot, toe’ \s (PH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *bal* \g ‘foot’ \q Also ‘root’. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *bal* \g ‘foot’ \p Erg *balaw*. \s BSommer

\l HR \w *ma:l* \g ‘foot’ \q LJ analyses as /mal/. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l KThaypan \w *mal* \g ‘foot’ \s (BR)

\l Koogominny \w *amal* \g ‘foot’ \q Source cites as *amul*, possibly for [am3l]. \s (Palmer 1884 101)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ebm3l* \g ‘foot’ \f Also [ibm3l]. \s (BA, KLH, BSom)

\l GYim \w *dhamal* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH, JHav)

\l **pPaman \w \*camal** \s (KLH)

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\l Almura \w *thamul* \g ‘foot’ \q /u/? \s (BR)

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\l Pintupi \w *camana* \g ‘foot, footprint’ \q Syn. *cina*, *paculpa*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Warlpiri \w *jamana* \g ‘foot, footprint’ \q Syn. *wirliya*. \s (ML)

\l Martuthunira \w *jamanu* \g ‘foot’ \q Partial syn. *jina* ‘track, footprint; foot’; see \*cina. \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *camarlañ* \g ‘on tiptoes, sneaking quietly’ \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*cama**

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\l Lardil \w thamar \g ‘heel; lump (as on tree)’ \s (NgKL)

\e **\*cami**

\t ‘fat’

\b n

\c B

\l **pPaman \w \*cami** \q On the basis of Dyirbal; see below. \s KLH

\l Bidyara \w dhami \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w dhami g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w dhami \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w dhami \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Margany \w dhami \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w dhami \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w thami \g ‘fat’ \q Also *thutha* < \*cu:ca. \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w jami \g ‘fat’ \s KLH, RMWD

\e **\*campa-**

\t ‘throw’

\b vt

\l Yinwum \w mpi- \g ‘give’ \q Also reduplicated, *mpyampi-*. \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w mpya- \g ‘give, throw’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w mpa- \g ‘give, throw’ \p P *mpan*, F *mpak*. \s KLH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w mb3- \g ‘throw’ \p P *mban*, Pres *mbam*, F *mbay* per grammar. \q IG writes *mba* and *imba*. \s KLH, IG

\l Koko Warra \w mba- ~ mbi- \g ‘give; throw; put, leave’ \p P *mban*, Imp *mbal* ~ *mbil*, F *mbey* ~ *mbay*, Prp *mbinha*. \q Also (with *iwanh*) ‘breathe’. \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w mbi- \g ‘throw’ \s BR

\l HR \w mbwi- \g ‘throw’ \q From \*$umpi-? \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w ambi- \g ‘throw’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w empe- \g ‘throw; push’ \p Conj. L; P *empin*, Imp *emping*, Participle *empen*, Cnt Participle *empenvmpvn*, ‘might’ *empilk/g*, ‘will’ *empinvngk*. \q KLH cites as *embi-*. \s KLH

\l GYim \w dhamba- \g ‘throw’ p vt, Conj. RR: P *dhambarrin*, nP *dhambarr*, Imp *dhambarra*, Prp *dhambanhu*. \q KLH cites as *campa-*. \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*campa-** \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*campa-/i-** \p Past **\*campa/in**. \q Reflexes in some of the languages suggest that V1 was \*u or \*i. \s BA

^^^

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w dham’thun \g ‘throw down’ \q CB 14 June 09: pretty sure it’s not *dhamp’thun. CB*: I could never decide how it should be written, I suspect the former. Cf also dhapthun and dhupthun ‘enter’ which I’m sure I’ve confused on more than one occasion. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*campi**

\t ‘rib’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pa:mpVrr, \*pirrma, \*pi:ku.

\l Ngarluma \w thampi \g ‘rib \s KLH

\l Kariyarra \w thampi \g ‘rib \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w thampi \g ‘rib \s FW, GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thampi** \s GNOG #191

\l Gupapuyngu \w jamurr \g ‘ribs’ \s BL-MC/GNOG

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w jamurr \g ‘ribs’ \s GWVW/GNOG

\l **pYolngu \w \*camurr** \q The \*m (Yolngu) to \*mp (Ngayarda and other PNy) correspondence is regular. Not in Dhuwal or Ritharrngu (JHeath), Djinang or Djinba (BW), Djapu (FM), Daartiwuy (MG). \s GNOG, by implication

\e **\*camu**

\t ‘grandfather’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ca:mi (possibly the same etymon)

\l Manjiljarra \w jamu \g ‘grandfather’ \s PMcC

\e \*c**ana**

\t ‘they (Pl, Nom)’

\b pronoun

\l KLY \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (EB&TK)

\l KKY \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (RJK)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *n.ya* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Compare Umpithamu *ina*, Kalkutungu *thina*. \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *than* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *thanvng*. \s (KLH; KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *than* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *than* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *than* \g ‘they (more than two)’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Also *tharra-.* \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *ina* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *than* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l KKaper \w *than-tvw* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *edn* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *ednangan*, Gen *ednang*. \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w *edn* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *ednangan*, Gen *ednang*. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w *yada* \g ‘3 (Pl Subj)’ \p Obj & Genitive *yadan*, Loc *yadamo*. \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *dv* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Enclitic. IG analyses as *da*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *da* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *dan*.

\l HR \w *ne* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ikarranggal \w *etne* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (BSommer)

\l KThaypan \w (*a*)*na* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (BR)

\l Ogunyjan \w *edn3* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l GYim \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *jana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mbabaram \w *ne* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*cana** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *jana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*cana**

\l Guwa \w *yanu* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Nom; Acc *yanun*(*h*)*a*. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Girramay \w *jana* \g ‘3 (Pl)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *jana* \g ‘3 (Pl)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yugambeh \w *janabang* \g ‘they’ \q Alt. *janabi* ~ *janabe:*. \s (MS)

\l Muruwari \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (LFO)

\l Diyari \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *dhana* \g ‘they (Du Nom)’ \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *thana-* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Demonstrative: *thanayi* (Near), *thanaka* (General), *thana:rri* (Far; “rr” = trill). \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*thana** \s (PA)

\l Kalkatungu \w *thina* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \q Also subject clitics *–na* and (subordinate clauses) *-ayina*. \s (BB)

\l Woiwurrung \w *-dhan* \g ‘their (Pl)’ \q Possssive clitic. \s (BB)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *-ana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Subject clitic. Var. *–erri*. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *-an* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Subject clitic. \s (LH)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *yadnaRu-* \g ‘theirs’ \s Mc&Mc

\l ESArrernte \w *itne* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *itne* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *cana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (CG)

\l Warlpiri \w *-jana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Object/Dative pronominal clitic. \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *thana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*thana** \s (PA #156)

\l Watjarri \w *cana* \g ‘they (Pl Nom)’ \p Acc *canaña*, Dat *canala*, Gen *canangu*, Loc *canala*. \s (WD)

\l Djinang \w *jan-* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Nom *jani*, Acc *janiñi*, Dat *janki*, Gen *janngangi*, Obl *janngari*. \s BW

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu & Dabi) \w *jani* \p Nominative; oblique cases are built on *jani-*. \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w *dhana* ~ *yana* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s BA

\l **pPNy \w \*cana** \q KLH gloss: ‘they (pl)’. \s KLH 82:373

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\l Wirangu \w *jana* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Alt. *dhana*; polite from; attested since Eyre 1845. \s (LH)

\e **\*cana-**

\t ‘stand’

\b vi

\x See also \*carra-, \*cina-.

\l KKY \w thanur- \g ‘sit; live, stay’

\l KLY \w thanuri \g ‘sit, live, stay’ \s EB/GNOG

\e Linngithigh \w ni- \g ‘stand up’ \p Conj. 3, vi: Present *nic*, Future *niy*, Past *nigh*, Irrealis *ni7*. \q ‘Rise to a standing position’; ‘to be standing’ (state) is *njay* [ñjay]. \s KLH 1997:226-7

\l WMungknh \w than- \g ‘stand’ \q KPPW: also used as a copula ‘to be’, apparently of a temporary state. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w than- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w than- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w thanv- \g ‘stand’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thani- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thana ~ thane \g ‘stand’ \p vi. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w than ~ tha:n \g ‘stand’ \q Pres. *thanan*. \s KLH

\l YYoront \w than ~ thun- ~ thin- \g ‘stand’ \q Other alternants *thil*and *thul-*; see \*culngki- (‘arrive’).

\l YMel \w than \g ‘stand’

\l UOykangand \w errne- \g ‘stand’ \p P *errnel*, Imp *errn*, Pres *errn*, reduplicated *errnerrne-*. \q It is not clear whether this form and the ON cognate continue a separate protoform (\*carrna-) or, with [dn] reinterpreted as [rrn], \*cana-. \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w edne- \g ‘stand’ \p P *ednel*, Imp *ednel*, Imp (northern) *edneng*. \s PH

\l Koogominny \w ana:ni \g ‘standing still’ \f Cited as *anarny*. \p Presumed Continuative reduplication of \*cani. \s Palmer 112

\l Ogunyjan \w errna- \g ‘stand’ \p P *errnin*, Participle *errnan*, Cny nP *errn3cerrn*. \q See \*carrna- and note to UOykangand *errne-* above. \s BA

\l Rimanggudinhma \w vdε- \g ‘stand’ \p Pres *dem*, P *den*, F *dey* per grammar. \q Shwa marked extra short in KLH MS. IG has *de*. \s KLH, IG

\l Muluridji \w cana- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l CC \w cana- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w jana-y \g ‘stand; be’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w cana- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l Mbabaram \w ne- \g ‘stand up’ \p Conj. n: P *nenv*, Pres *nenung*, F *neb*, Imp *neg*, Continuative Imp *nenug*. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*cana-** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w dhana- \g ‘stand’ \s PS

\l Biri \w dhana- \g ‘stand’ \q Gangulu (also [cited as “dana”] ‘get up’), Wiri (also [cited as “dana”] ‘get up’), Biri (also ‘sit’, ‘stop’, and [cited as “dana”] ‘come’ and ‘get up’), and Baradha (‘sit’ only) dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w dhana \g ‘stand; be open’ \s GB

\l Margany \w dhana \g ‘stand’ \q Also *dhanma* ‘stand [it] up’ (vt). \s GB

\l Gunya \w dhana \g ‘stand’ \q Also *dhanma* ‘stand [it] up’ (vt). \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*cana-** \s BA

\l Kungkari \w thana:- \g ‘stand’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w jana- \g ‘stand’ \p vi, Conj. Y. \q KLH: J & G; RMWD: all dialects. See also *jarra-* ‘stand’ (vt) under \*carra-. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w jana- \g ‘stand’ \s KLH

\l Kalkutungu \w rna \g ‘stand’ \q Having become initial, \*n > /rn/. Also given for ‘stand’: *rnarnarnpi*, *rnarnpirnarnpi*, and (“poss”) *rnarnpi*. \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w thana \g ‘to stand’ \s Bl&Br

\l Yugambeh \w ja:na- ‘to stand’ \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w ja:na- \g ‘stand; stop (of wind)’ \s MS

\l WArrernte \w irtna- \g ‘stand’ \q Retroflexion not accounted for. \s GB

\l Warumungu \w ca(n)- \g ‘to stand’ \p F *cani*, Pres *canta*, Aorist *cañi*, Imp *cana*, P *cayina,* Infinitive *cañci*, Durative F *canani*, Durative Imp *canana*. \s KLH

\e **\*cani-**

\t ‘copulate’

\b v

\x See also \*ca-.

\n Can this be \*ca+ni-?

\l Diyari \w thani- \g ‘copulate’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w thani- \g ‘copulate’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w thani- \g ‘copulate’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*thani-** \s PA

^^^

\l Wangkumarra \w thanda- \g ‘copulate’ \s GB

\e **\*canka**

\t ‘pandanus’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*kunca (‘pandanus’), \*cankan (‘carrying ring for head’).

\l Umpila \w thanka \g ‘pandanus’ \s GNOG

\l KYa’u \w thanka \g ‘pandanus’ \q “tree, pandanus type – 3”, not= *ya:lntha* (largest), not= *yinga:ka* (type 2). \s ASEDA 0027

\l KMumminh \w than:ka; yuku- \g ‘pandanus’ s\DN/BA-AG

\l Pakanh \w thanka; yuku- \g ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*. Also *mayi-thanka* ‘date palm’(*Livistona*). \s PH website

\e **\*cankan**

\t ‘carrying ring for head’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*canka (‘pandanus’).

\l WMungknh \w *thankvn* \g ‘coil for carrying things on the head, made out of grass, grape vine, towel, or piece of rag and so on’ \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w *thankvn*, *thankan* \g ‘carrying ring for head’ \f Cited as *thankin*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w *than7l*, *than7alh* \g ‘carrying ring for head’ \q Made from tea-tree bark or grass.

**\e \*canku**

\t ‘hole in ground’

\b n

\c

\l GYim \w *than.gu* \g ‘hole, hollow; stingaree mark in mud’

\l KYal \w *janku* \g ‘hole in the ground’

\l Tjaap \w *jan.gu* \g ‘swamp, lagoon’

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\l YYoront \w *thon7n*, *thonqlvl* \g ‘gilgai, hole in floodplain’ \s BA

\e **\*cangVr**

\t ‘water goanna’

\b n

\c Z

\l YYoront \w thangr; minh- \g ‘water goanna’

\l YMel \w thangr; minh- \g ‘water goanna’

**\l pYirrk** **\w \*cangVr**

\l Margany \w dhangurd \g ‘possum’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s GB

\l Gunya \w dhangurd \g ‘possum’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s GB

\e **\*cangka-**

\t ‘extract, take out’

\b vt

\x See also \*caka- (same sense).

\l Linngithigh \w ngga- \g ‘extract, take out; wash out, wash away (or flood)’ \p vt: erg extract abs; F *nggay* ~ *nggath*, P *nggan*, Irr *nggac*. \q Also *ngga-* ‘remove (as in removing bark)’ (same diathesis) (same verb?). \s KLH

\l Umpila \w thangka- \g ‘pull, tweak (as ear)’ \p Conjugation undetermined. \s GNOG

\l Umpithamu \w yangka- \g ‘take out [as guts]; ache’ \s J-CV

\e \*c**angkari-**

\t ‘laugh’

\b vi

\b n

\l Uradhi \w *angkarr*(*i*)*-* \g ‘laugh, to’ \s (KLH)

\l Atampaya \w *angka:rri* \g ‘laugh’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *angka:rri* \g ‘laugh’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *angka:rri* \g ‘laugh’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ngkarr*(*ik*)*-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ngka7*(*ik*)*-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ngkit*(*aw*)*-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpakwithi \w ***ga7ama*** \g ‘laugh’ \p vi; Conj IIa: non-F *ga7ana*, F *ga7a*(*ya*), Imp *ga7a7a*, Consec *ga7anhakumu*. \f [ngga7a]. \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *ngka7-* \g ‘laughter’ \q In derivatives like *ngka7angk* ‘kookaburra’, *ngka7kayiγ* ‘duck sp., laugh-like call’, and (especially important in view of the use of cognates in Ngumpin languages as preverbs) ***ngka7ma-****c* ‘laugh, laugh at’. Orthography of Hale 1997 writes these *ngga’-*. \s (KLH [NPaman list and 1997])

\l Alngith \w *ngka7-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ngka7-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ngka7*(*ak*)*-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ngkat*(*ang*)*-* \g ‘laughter’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *thengk-* \g ‘laugh’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *thengk-* \g ‘laugh’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *thangkanggi-* \g ‘laugh’ \s (KLH)

\l WMo’inh \w *thangki* \g ‘laugh’ \s (SIL)

\l WIyenya \w *thangki* \g ‘laugh’ \s (SIL)

\l KUwanh \w *thangkangki* \g ‘be laughing’ \s (S&J 464)

\l Umpithamu \w *angkima-* \g ‘laugh’ \s (J-CV)

\l Ogunyjan \w *engk3rv-* \g ‘laugh’ \p Conj. L, vi \s LT/BA; BSom

\l KThaayorre \w *thangkar* \g ‘laugh’ \q AG cites as *tha:ngka-*, with nP *tha:ngka-r*. \s (KLH, AG 2006:239)

\l YYoront \w *thar* \g ‘laugh’ \p vi, NH conj.: P *tharll*, nP *thar*, nP Cnt *thultur*, Imp *thar*.

\l **pPaman \w \*cangkar-** \s (KLH)

\l Djaru \w *cingkiri* \g ‘laughing’ \q Preverb (noun-like). \s (TTs/DGN)

\l Walmajarri \w *cingkirti ~ cingkirri* \d ‘laughing’ \p Preverb. \q As in *jingkirtika-* ‘make fun of’ and especially ***jingkirtima-*** (vi) ‘to laugh’ (see the Linngithigh and Mpakwithi cognates above). \s (JHd)

\l **pPNy \w \*cangkar(i)**

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\l Yalarnnga \w *yingka* \g ‘to laugh’ \s Bl&Br

\l Yandruwantha \w *yingka-* \g ‘to laugh’ \s PA

\l Diyari \w *kingka-* \g ‘to laugh’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w *kingka-* \g ‘to laugh’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w *kingka-* \g ‘to laugh’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w *kingki-* \g ‘to laugh’ \s PA

\l **pKarnic \w \*kingka-** \s PA

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\l Ngarluma \w *jangkarl-* \g ‘clucking sound’ \p Root. \s (KLH)

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\l Bardi \w *jingar* or *jinggarr* \g ‘witty, funny’ \p adj \q Also *jinggariidi* 'a joker' (*-iidi* = ‘expert’ suffix) \s CB

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\l Mayali \w***jek+me*** \g ‘laugh’ \s (NE)

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\l Warlpiri \w *yinka* \g ‘smile, smiling, laugh, laughter, laughing, mirth’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary/DGN

\e **\*cangki-**

\t ‘break’

\b vi

\x See also \*$ilngka-, \*ngaya-, \*ruwa, \*tumpa-

\l Linngithigh \w *nggani-* \g ‘break off’ \p vi; Past *ngganin*. \q With etymological Reflexive suffix \*-ni. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w *thangkii+*, *thangka+l+thi+* \g ‘break’ \p Conj TH (the conjugation of reflexives); vi. \q Also *thangki-* ‘become moneyless, become broke’. \s GNOG

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *nggirri* \g ‘break’ \g vt \q With a transitivising suffix. \s FS/IG

\l YYoront \w *then* \g ‘break’ \p Conj L2: Past *thenl*. \q With etymological Reflexive suffix \*-ni.

\l **pPaman \w \*cangki-** and **\*cangka-** \q Possibly also **\*cangka/i+ni-**. \s BA

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\l Guwa \w *thangki-* \g ‘fall’ \s GB

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\l **pNyulnyulan \*-jangguli-** \g ‘break’ \s CB 04:352

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\l WNgathan \w thi:kv- \g ‘break it’ \p vt; Conj. NH. \s PS

\e **\*cangki-**

\t ‘arrive’

\b vi

\x See also \*calki-, \*culngki-.

\l KUwanh \w *thangki* \g ‘arrive’ \p vi. \s S&J

\e **\*cangu**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x

\l Djaru \w jangu \g ‘that (mutually attended)’ \p Declines as nouns do. \s TTs 63,168

\l Dhangu (Rirratjingu) \w dhangu \g ‘this’ \s BSch

\e **\*cañ**

\t ‘fish’

\b n

\c F

\x See also \*kuya, \*kuyu, \*ngata.

\l Dalabon \w jeñ \g ‘fish’

\l Mayali \w jeñ \g ‘fish’

\l Bininj-GunWok \w ceñ \g ‘fish’ \s MH

\l Ngalakan \w ceñ \g ‘fish’ \s MH

\l Ngandi \w ceñ \g ‘fish’ \s MH

\l Rembarrnga \w ceñ \g ‘fish’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ceñ** \s MH

\l Dharawal \w dhañ \g ‘fish’ \s Eades 76

\l **pPNy-Gunw \w \*cañ**

\e **\*cañcal**

\t ‘milkwood tree’

\b n

\c P

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w añcal \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s TC

\l WMungknh \w thañcl \g ‘milkwood tree’ \q *Alstonia actinophylla*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w thañcvl \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s PS

\l Umpithamu \w a:ñcirri \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w tha+thelhvl; yo- \g ‘milkwood tree’ \q *Alstonia actinophylla*. **With *tha* ‘mouth. Poss. to KKaper *thelthél* (see below) and not to this set.**

\l YMel \w thathilhth; yok- \g ‘milkwood tree’ **\q With *tha* ‘mouth. Poss. to KKaper *thelthél* (see below) and not to this set.**

\l Ogunyjan \w eñc3l \g ‘milkwoood tree’

\l **pPaman \w \*cañcal** \s BA

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\l Gunwinygu \w ma-ceñcok \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s NE 1997

\l Mayali \w jeñjok \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s NE 1997

\l Nunggubuyu \w yañcuk \g ‘milkwood tree’ \s JHeath

\l Iwaidja \w yañcuk \g ‘milk; breast’ \s NE 1997

\l Mawng \w yañcuk \g ‘milk; breast’ \s NE 1997

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**\l KKaper \w thelthél \g ‘milkwood tree’ \q *Alstonia actinophylla*. \s RP01R 2000 p53**

\e **\*capa**

\t ‘fork of tree’

\b n

\c P

\l Umpila \w thapa \g ‘fork of tree; forked stick’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w thap \g ‘fork of tree, forked branch, also forked sticks to hold cross-bars’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w thap \g ‘joint; broad bone; fork (?)’ \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w thap, thapa; yuk- \g ‘fork of tree, fork in branches’ \q Also *ngat-thap*(*a*) ‘spine, spike’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thap, thapa \g ‘nest’ (1), ‘fork of tree’ (2) \q Sense 2 volunteered in 1997.

\l KYalanji \w jaba \g ‘stick, sapling, post, walking stick, horn’ \q Cognate? \s Hr&Hr

\l GYim \w thaba \g ‘stick, yamstick, penis’ \q Cognate? \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*capa** \s KLH

\e **\*capa{**

\t ‘wide’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*capu (‘elder brother’), \*cuwurr (‘big’).

\l KKaper \w thapél \g ‘big’ \s BA

\l Walmajarri \w capa{ \g ‘wide’ \s JHd

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\l Ritharrngu \w dhapala \g ‘away, outside’ \q There’s a note in Zorc that it’s dha: plus bala but that’s not what I’d expect from dha:+bala I think. \s CB/ZYM

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\l Muruwari \w kapal-kapal \g ‘old people’ \s LFOates

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\l YYoront \w thoworr \g ‘big’ \p Ergative; Dat *thowonn*; no Abs.

\l YMel \w thoworr \g ’big’ \p Ergative; no Abs.

\e **\*capu**

\t ‘elder brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*capa{ (‘wide’), \*cuwurr (‘big’).

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w thapu \g ‘elder brother’ \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*capu** \s KLH 82:373

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\l Karajarri \w japulu \g ‘father, father’s brother’ \s ASEDA 0069

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\l Warlpiri \w japun-(ku) \g ‘mother, maternal aunt, maternal uncle (of speaker’s MM [jaja] paternal child)’ \q Also *japun-puka* ‘mother (etc.) of deceased’ and other derivatives; *japunpa* ‘breast; milk’. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

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\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w capu \g ‘small’ \q “Used especially of living things that are small because they are young.” \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w capunpa \g ‘young (person, animal, tree); “term used of [to?] ego’s wife’s mother’s brother \*tjukunpa) to refer to that one’s mother (ego’s female watjirra)”’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Walmajarri \w capun \g ‘young of animals’ \s H&R ASEDA 0167

\l Nyangumarta \w japun \g ‘joey (baby kangaroo)’ \s ASEDA 0217

\l Karajarri \w japurn \g ‘joey’ \s ASEDA 0069

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\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w capu-capu ‘ball’ (child’s toy)’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w capu-capu \g ‘ball \s G&H

\l Warlpiri \w japujapu \g ‘folded, rolled, bent, entwined, curled up, wound up; ball’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*car.ta**

\t ‘rough’

\b nAdj

\l KUwanh \w thatata \g ‘rough’ \s S&J

\l YYoront \w thertl \g ‘rough, thorny’ \q Also *thertvthervlh* ‘rough, thorny, bumpy’; also formations on *therte+*.

\l UOykangand \w ardardun \g ‘rough’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ardardun \g ‘rough’ \s PH

\e **\*caru**

\t ‘foot’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*cama, \*cina.

\l Mpalitjanh \w aţu \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w t.yu \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w tro \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w t.yu \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w twi (?) \g ‘foot’ \n “?” could be glottal stop in MS. \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w tha7u \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w tha7u \g ‘foot’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w tha7 \g ‘foot’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w tha7 \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w tha7 \g ‘foot’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w tha7 \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w tha7u \g ‘foot’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w tha7u \g ‘foot, toe’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w ya7u \g ‘foot, toe; ankle; track’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l **pPaman \w \*caru** \s KLH

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\l Kayardild \w car-a \g ‘foot’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w car-a \g ‘foot’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w ca: \g ‘foot’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*car-a** \s NE

\e \*c**arra**

\t ‘thigh’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuman (‘thigh’) and \*cata (‘frog’).

\l KKY \w *thœra* \g ‘ridge; reef, sand-bar, shoal; shin; back (of fish)’. \s (RJK)

\l Djabugay \w *jarra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *jarra* \g ‘thigh’ \q Tablelands, Coastal, & Gunggay dialects. \s (KLH, RMWD A5)

\l Dyirbal \w *carra* \g ‘thigh’ \q Not in RMWD 1972. \s (KLH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *δarr:* \g ‘thigh’ \s (KLH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *dha:rr* \g ‘thigh’ \s (PB)

\l Kuthant \w *la:rr* \g ‘thigh’ \q Cognation judgment PB. \s (PB)

\l KNarr \w *tharr* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l **pPaman \w \*carra** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *dharra* \g ‘leg’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *dharra*, *dhara* \g ‘leg; thigh’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri dialects. (*dharra* ‘leg’); Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Yetimarala, Yilbi, and Yambina *dhara* ‘thigh’. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *dhara* \g ‘thigh; trunk of tree; gully’ \q \*VrrV > /VrV/ is regular. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *dhara* \g ‘thigh’ \q Also *dharaRu* ‘pelican’ (questioned; “R” uncertain), but see note to Pirriya *tharra*. \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *dhara* \g ‘thigh’ \q Also *dhar*(*d*)*a* ‘pelican’, but see note to Pirriya *tharra*. \s (GB)

\l Yinangayi \w *dhara* \g ‘pelican’ \q See note to Pirriya *tharra*. \s GB

\l Margany \w *dharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*carra**

\l Guwa \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *thada* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *thara* or *thara* \g ‘thigh’ \q Contrast *tharta* ‘pelican’. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Warrgamay \w *jarra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *jaran* \g ‘root of tree’ \q Intervocalic *r* < \*rr is regular. ‘Thigh’/’tree root’ polysemy is attested for other etyma, e.g. Yir-Yoront *kumn*. \s (RMWD)

\l Gamilaraay \w *dharra* \g ‘thigh, leg; creek; tree branch’ \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *dharra* \q ‘thigh, leg’ \s (AGL)

\l Yuwaalayaay \w *dharra* \q ‘thigh, leg’ \s (AGL)

\l Wiradjuri \w *dharrang* \g ‘thigh’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *tharraN* \g ‘thigh; lap; hindleg’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *dharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (PA)

\l Muruwari \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \s (LFO)

\l Yugambeh \w *jarrang* \g ‘leg; thigh (bone); claw’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *jarrang* \g ‘thigh, upper leg; confluent river’ \q Also *yarrang* ‘leg’. \s (MS, PA)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ja:ra* \g ‘thigh’ \q Glide < tap/trill, and long V1, are apparently regular. \s (DE)

\l **pCNSW \w \*dharrang** \s (PA)

\l Diyari \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \p “rr” = tap. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \p “rr” = tap. \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \p “rr” = tap. \s (PA)

\l **pWK \w \*tharra** \s (PA)

\l Woiwurrung \w *jarrang* \g ‘thigh’ \s (BB)

\l Arabana \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \p “rr” = tap (LH “R”). \s (PA)

\l Wangkangurru \w *tharra* \g ‘thigh’ \p “rr” = tap (LH “R”). \s (PA)

\l Wadharing \w *thara* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*carra** \q KLH gloss: ‘thigh’. \s (KLH 82:373)

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\l Umbuygamu \w *errar* \g ‘upper leg’ \s J-CV

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\l Adnyamathanha \w *yarra* \g ‘crutch’ \f “rr” = trill. \q Also *yarra warta warlpu* ‘pubic bone’. \s Mc&Mc

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *carra-carra* \g ‘with legs wide apart’ \s (CG)

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\l Nyawaygi \w *jaran* \g ‘root of tree’ \q \*VrrV > /VrV; Q: source of /n/? \s (RMWD)

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\l Ngawun \w *tharriru* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *tharriru* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *tharriru* \g ‘thigh’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *tharruru* \g ‘thigh’ \q Laves gives [darrvrv]. \s (GB, GL)

\l KKaper \w *cvrric* \g ‘thigh’ \s (BA)

\l **? \w tharri**

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\l Mudburra \w *jarrumulu* \g ‘leg, thigh; sheet of rain’ \s (RG)

\l Jingulu \w *carramulu* \g ‘thigh’ \s RP

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\l Wathawurrung \w *t*(*h*)*arrak* \g ‘arm’ \s (BB)

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\l Kayardild \w *rtarr-a* \g ‘thigh’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *rtarr-a* \g ‘thigh’ \s (SK)

\l Lardil \w *rterra* \g ‘thigh; couplet sung first in song’ \q <terr> \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*rtarr-a** \s (NE)

\l pGunwinyguan \w +tharr \g ‘thigh, leg’ \s MH 1076

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\l MM \w *tar-uk* \g ‘leg; calf of leg’ \q Vowel is short. Cognation unlikely. \s (MMcD, Meyer, B&B)

\e \*c**arra-**

\t ‘stand it up’

\b vt

\l KKY \w *thœray* \g ‘appear; place, be placed, situate, be situated, stand, be; stand (of water); be in the middle of, be caught in the middle of, be in, stand, appear in (e.g. rain, fog); sound (with pole); pole; call, shout; pray; play’ \p *thara-,* *thare-.* \s (RJK)

\l KUwanh \w *tha:rra+nga* \g ‘put standing’ \s (S&J)

\l Umbuygamu \w *rha-* \g ‘stand up, come out’ \p vi \q Also *rhaña-* ‘put’. \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w *tharr* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \p vt, L, u: *thurr* Past, *tharrl* Nonpast. \q \*V1 must have been short.

\l YMel \w *tharr* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \p vt, L; *tharrat* Past, *tharrl* Nonpast. \q \*V1 must have been short.

\l KKaper \w *thvrra- ~ thvrre-* \*g* ‘stand, stand up’ \p Intransitive; *thvrral* Past, *thvrrangk* Prp, *thvrrey* Imp. \q \*V1 must have been short. \s (KLH, BA)

\l Djabugay \w *carra-* \g ‘stand it up’ \p vt, L conj. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *carra-* \g ‘put standing, set up, erect’ \p vt, L conj. \q Tablelands & Coastal dialects. \s (RMWD T2)

\l **pPaman \w \*carra-** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *jarra-* \g ‘stand’ \p vt; Conj. L. \s RMWD

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\l Ngawun \w *thara* \g ‘stand’ \q Intransitive; /r/ < \*rr is not regular. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *thara* \g ‘stand’ \q Intransitive; /r/ < \*rr is not regular. \s (GB)

\l Baagandji \w *dha:rri-* \g ‘stand, wait around, be upright (e.g. trees)’ \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *dharriji-* \g ‘stand’ \p Intransitive. \q The initial apparently contrasts with that in reflexes of \*calañ and \*carr (‘thigh’), q.v., but the discrepancy is possibly an artefact of dialectal variation or of 19th-century transcriptional inconsistencies (BB1991: 59). \s (BB)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *jarriga* \q ‘to stand’ \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *jerriga* \g ‘to stand, to stand up’ \s (LH)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dha:rra* \g ‘stand’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *dha:rra-* \g ‘stand’ \p vintr, Zero1 conj: Unmarked *dha:rra*, Potential *dha:rri*, Perfect *dha:rran*(*a*), P nonIndic *dha:rranha*. \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *dha:rra-* \g ‘stand; stand motionless, stop; stand in proper kinship relationship; stand firm (fulfill promise to provide a wife for someone)’ \q Contrast initial stop in *jarrak* ‘silver gull’ < \*cyarra. \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *dha:rra-* \g ‘stand; be upright; stand up (opening or closing a ceremonial performance)’ \p vi, Conj 2: Pres *dha:rran*, P *dha:rrana*, Fut *dha:rrurru*, Nominalization *dha:rrana-.* \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*carra-** (transitive?) and **\*ca:rra/i-** (intransitive) \q KLH has \*carra- ‘to stand’. \s (KLH 82:373)

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *tharrka* \g ‘stand’ \p Intransitive; transitive is *tharrkala*. \s (BB)

\l Diyari \w *tharrka-* \g ‘stand’ \p Vi (1B). \s (PA)

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\l Muruwari \w thirra- \g ‘to put across’ \q Cf. *thina*(*-*) ‘to stand’, poss. < \*cana. \s (LFOates)

\e **\*carran**

\t ‘hard’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*kata (‘axe’).

\l WMungknh \w thay.n \g ‘hard; strong; firm’ \q KPPW: “Can also be used to describe a mean person who will not share with others.” \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w thay.n \g ‘hard’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w tharrn \g ‘hard’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w tharrvn \g ‘hard, tough’ \q Also *-tharrv-* ‘to harden, straighten’ and *thayvn* ‘axe’. PS: loan? \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thayan \g ‘hard’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thayan \g ‘hard’ \q In *thayan+muka* ‘stone axe’, *ngangka+thayan* ‘braveness’; cf. *ngangka+kuli* ‘anger’. \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w thayan \g ‘axe’ \s LY

\l KThaayorre \w tharrn \g ‘hard’

\l **pPaman \w \*carran** \s KLH.

\l Yugambeh w darran \g ‘hard and dry’ \s MS

\l Ngiyampaa \w ta:rrun \g ‘strong’ \s TD

**\e \*carrca**

\t ‘sugarbag (sp.)’

\b n

\c C

\c V

\l KThaayorre \w thach, thacha; may- \g ‘wild honey’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w tharrc; may- \g ‘sugarbag’ \q Saltwater mangrove bee.

\l UOlkol \w eje; egng- \g ‘sugarbag (sp)’ q *Trigona* sp. \s PH

\e **\*carrcal**

\t ‘orchid’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w therrcel \g ‘orchid’

\l UOykangand \w errcal; uk- \g ‘orchid’ \q \*\*ecal expected. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w errcal; uk- \g ‘orchid’ \q \*\*ecal expected. \s PH

\l **L \w \*carrcal**

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\l Linngithigh \w cilay \g orchid (used in tying up head of firestick)’ \p Erg *cilayadh*. \s KLH

\e **\*carrna-**

\t ‘stand’

\b vi

\x See also \*cana- and \*carra-.

\l KThaypan \w rrna- \g ‘stand (up)’ \p Dur *arrnana-*. \s BR

\l HR \w rrnay- \g ‘stand’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w errna- \g ‘stand’ \p P *errnin*, Participle *errnan*, Cny nP *errn3cerrn*. \s LT/BA

\l UOykangand \w errne- \g ‘stand’ \p P *errnel*, Imp *errn*, Pres *errn*, reduplicated *errnerrne-*. \s BA, PH

\e **\*carruka**

\t ‘scrub fowl’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*currkan

\l Djabugay \w jarruga \g ‘scrub hen’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w jarru:ga(n) \g ‘scrub-hen’; name of hill \f Per Rigsby pers. com. June 2011, V2 is short. \q All dialects. Failure of V2 to lengthen indicates a recent loan. \s RMWD F7

\l KYalanji \w jarruka \g ‘scrub turkey, scrub hen’ \q Also, its eggs and nest. Poss. loan (fails to assimilate to \*\*jarruku). \s Hr&Hr

**\l Local \w \*carruka**

\e **\*cata**

\t ‘frog’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*carra (‘thigh’).

\l Umpila \w thata \g ‘green frog’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w that \g ‘green frog’ \q Failure of \*t to become glottal stop; cf. \*ngata (‘fish’). Also *thatvl* ‘mudskipper’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w thata, yuku \g ‘frog’ \q Failure of \*t to become glottal stop; cf. \*ngata (‘fish’). \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w thata \g ‘frog’ \q Also *thati:r*(*r*). \s PH #686 & website

\l Ayapathu \w thata \g ‘frog’ \s Martin

\l **pPaman \w \*cata** \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thatvl \g ‘mud skipper’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w thatvl \g ‘grasshopper; thigh’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w thertl \g ‘frog’ \q Possibly unrelated to \*cata(l), but instead to Yidiny *jidin* (see below).

\l KThaayorre \w thatvr \g ‘frog’ \p Dat *thatvrak*. \s AH, AG

\l **L \w \*thatal**

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\l Mayali \w jaddi \g ‘frog (generic)’ \q Gune dialect. \s NE

\l Dalabon \w jaddi \g ‘frog (generic)’ \s NE

\l Jawony \w jati \g ‘frog (generic)’ \q FM?/NE

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*catti** \s MH 03:#51

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\l GYim \w dhanda:r \g ‘frog’ \s JHav

\l Muruwari \w thantay \g ‘frog’ \s LFOates

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\l Yugambeh \w ja:rañ \g ‘frog’ \q “r” = tap. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w jara:ñ \g ‘frog (generic)’ \q “r” = tap. \s MS

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\l Yidiny \w jidin \g ‘a small frog’ \q Probably *Sphenophryne pluvialis*. Tablelands dialect. \s RMWD E5

\l KKY \w kat, katal \g ‘frog; underpart of jaw’ \s RJK

\e **\*cata-**

\t ‘come’

\b vi

\x See also \*kata- ‘come’; also \*waka-, \*ya-.

\l Rimanggudinhma \w t3- \g ‘come’ \s KLH

\l Koko Warra \w te- \g ‘come’ \p P *ten*, Pres *tem*, Prp (also glossed Past) *tenha*, Imp *til*. \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w te- \g ‘climb, go up, come up’ \p Dur *ateta-*. \q Also *ti-* (Dur *tita-*) ‘walk, go; be (in relative clauses)’. \s BR

\l HR \w te- \g ‘return’ \p F *tegv*, Imp *teng*, nF punctative  *ten*.\q Also *temba-* ‘go’, *ti-* ‘go’. \s LJ

\l GYim \w dhada- \g ‘go, come’ \p nP *dhadaa*, P *dhaday*, Imp *dhadii*. \q KLH *cata-.* \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*cata-** \s KLH

\l Jaru \w jada nyanggu \g ‘wait’ \s KLRC/DGN

\l Gurindji \w jata \g ‘entering partly into hole, perhaps two or three feet’ \s McN/DGN

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\l Jar \w jada nyanggu \g ‘wait’ \q ‘See come’. \s KLRC/DGN

\l Wlp \w jata-nyanyi \g ‘to desire eagerly; to become excited about’ \q ‘See come’. \s SS/DGN

\l **pPNy \w \*cata** \q Attested as inflecting verb in Paman and preverb in Ngumpin-Yapa. \s KLH

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\l Warlpiri \w jata \g ‘handle (of a spearthrower)’ \s SS/DGN

\l Walmajarri \w jata \v karu \d J,M \g ‘blunt’ \q There is a different meaning for {jata} in the (J) dialect (see{larta}). \s R&H/DGN

\l Warlpiri \w jata-nyanyi \g ‘to desire eagerly; to become excited about’ \s SS/DGN

\l Gurindji \w jatajata marnana \g ‘blaming someone else when the one blaming is the guilty one’ \s McN/DGN

\l Walmajarri \w jatajatalanu \g ‘look for an opening or exit route, escape through an opening’ \s R&H/DGN

\e **\*cacu-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See also \*ña-.

\l Kaanytju \w yathu- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thath- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w thath- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*cacu-** \s KLH

\e **\*cawarr**

\t ‘argument, complaint’

\b n

\l YYoront \w thawarrlh (pam-) \g ‘cheeky, bad-tempered, dangerous’ \q V2 could not have survived unless there was a \*V3. Another possible analysis has \*ca: (‘mouth’) + \*warra (‘bad’).

\l KYalanji \w jawarr \g ‘argument, complaint’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*cawarr** \s BA

\e **\*cyawarr7**

\t (of taking something)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w cawárr7 \g (of picking up and carrying off)

\l Gupapuyngu \w cawarr7+yun \g ‘take out; pull out’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*cawu**

\t ‘friend’

\b n

\c H

\l YYoront \w thaw (pam-) \g ‘friend, close associate or relation’

\l KYalanji \w jawun \g ‘friend, relation’

\l **pPaman \w \*cawu** \q Needs further corroboration. \s BA

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\l Dalabon \w jawina \g ‘relations, family group, kin’ \s NE&FM

\e **\*cawu+**

\t ‘dillybag’

\c T

\l YYoront \w thawvl \g ‘dillybag (chain-twist netting)’

\l Yidiny \w jawun \g ‘dilly-bag’ \q Jalnguy. \s RMWD J13

\l Dyirbal \w jawun \g ‘dilly-bag’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\e **\*caya-**

\t ‘throw’

\b vt

\n For the semantic connection, compare KKaper *rreng-* ‘throw; send’.

\l KKY \w thaya- [vt], thaye- [vi] \g ‘throw, cast; turn, roll, spin; wag, wave; penetrate, go in; pick, choose; throw out a card’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w thaya- \g ‘throw; trip’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w thaya- \g ‘send’ \p Conj -lku. \s KLH/GNOG

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\l Gupapuyngu \w juy7+ \g ‘send’ \q In *juy7+yu-* ‘to send’ \s BL-MC/GNOG

\e \*c**a:**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca:nga, \*ca:ra, \*ca:wa, \*ca:ya, \*ngañcar, \*ngalkari, \*ñapil, \*calañ.

\l KUwanh \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Probably belongs with the \*ca:ra set. \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *tha:-* \g ‘state or condition’ \q In compounds. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *tha-* \g ‘mouth’ \q Unstressed in compounds; but possibly simply a phonologically conditioned alternant of *thaw* ‘mouth’, q.v. under \*ca:wa.

\l YMel \w *tha-* \g ‘mouth’ \q Unstressed in compounds; but possibly simply a phonologically conditioned alternant of *thaw* ‘mouth’, q.v. under \*ca:wa.

\l Biri \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Gangulu (also *dha:ga* and *munu*) and Yilba (also *dha:ga*) dialects. Yambina, Gangulu, Wiri, Biri (also *yawa*), Baradha (also “dalga”), Yambina, and Yilba *dha:ga*. Also Gangulu *dha:* ‘speak’. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth; word, language, message’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GN)

\l Margany \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l **pMaric \w \*tha:** \s (BA)

\l Warrgamay \w *ja:* \g ‘jaw’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yugambeh \w *je:ng* \g ‘mouth, beak; lip’ \q Possibly < \*ca:nga. Var. *jayang*, also poss. *jeyang*. See comments to W. Bundjalung *je:ng*. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *je:ng* \g ‘mouth’ \q Possibly < \*ca:nga, but more likely that the final /ng/ is a later addition to \*ca:. \s (MS)

\l Muruwari \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (LFO)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ca:* \g ‘mouth; opening of cave, shade-shelter, burrow; speech, language’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ja:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Syn. *yirra*. \s PMcC

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth, beak’ \q Poss. source is \*ca:ra, q.v.; alt. (GNOG) *thara*. \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Alt. *thara*; see \*ca:ra. \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Payungu \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ca:** \s (PA #14)

\l Jiwarli \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth; lip’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth; lip’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth; lip’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*ca:** \s (PA #14)

\l Karlamayi \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *ca* \g ‘hole, opening; mouth; language’ \q “The more generally accepted form for ‘mouth’ and ‘language’ in Watjarri” is *yira* (<\*rirra). \s WD

\l Nyungar \w *ca* \g ‘mouth’ \s (WD)

\l Djinang \w *ja+* \g ‘mouth’ (?) \q In compounds: *jabiri* ‘mouth, entrance, end’, *jabirrmarr* ‘beard’, *jagarl* ‘saliva’, *jagirl-ngurri-* ‘to curse’. \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth; door; opening’ \q Also *dha:7yun* ‘open one’s mouth’. Note also *dhakal* ‘cheek; island; fruit’; *dhawarang* ‘hole’; *dhawarrak* ‘beard, facial hair’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (JHeath)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Note also *dhakal* ‘chin’. \s (GWVW)

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Note also *dhakal* ‘chin’. \s PNWG/CB

\l Daartiwuy \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth’ \q Note also *dhakal* ‘cheek bone’. \s (MG)

\l Dhangu \w *dha:* \g ‘opening; mouth’ \q Also *dhakal* ‘cheek; island’; *dhawarrak* ‘beard’; *dha:wu* ‘story, news’; *dha:ruk* ‘word, speech, language’. \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *dha:* \g ‘mouth, orifice’ \q See also *dha:wu* ‘word, speech’ under \*dha:wa. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ca:**

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\l Garrwa \w *jañi* \g ‘mouth’ \s IM 2012

\l Garrwa \w *jamba* \g ‘eat’ \s IM

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\l Meryam Mir \w *te* \g mouth; opening, door’ \s P&P 1994

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\e **\*ca:nga**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*rirra.

\l KKY \w *dhang, dhangal* \*g* ‘tooth’ \q The voicing of the initial consonant is distinctive but the origin of the distinction is not known; cf. *thana* ‘they’ < \*cana. Syn. *dhœrang*, *dhœrangalay*. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *dha:nga* \g ‘tooth; edge’ \q The voicing of the initial consonant is distinctive but the origin of the distinction is not known; cf. *thana* ‘they’ < \*cana. \s (GNOG)

\l Mpakwithi \w *nga* \g ‘beard, moustache’ \q Cognate? \s (TC)

\l WMungknh \w *a:ng* \g ‘mouth’ \q Respect vocabulary. Conditions for loss of \*c not ascertained. \s KPPW

\l Muluridji \w *janga* \g ‘mouth’ \s /GNOG

\l Wagaman \w *janga* \g ‘mouth’ \s RMWD notes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Yugambeh \w *je:ng* \g ‘mouth, beak, lip’ \s See comments under \*ca:. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *je:ng* \g ‘mouth’ \s See comments under \*ca:. \s (MS)

\l Buwandik (Bunganditj) \w *thanga* \g ‘tooth’ \s (BB)

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\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w *janga* ‘saliva; tree sap; foam’ \s GNOG

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\e \*c**a:ra**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca:, \*ca:wa; \*ngañcar, \*ngalkari, \*ñapil, \*calañ.

\l KKY \w *dhœrang* \g ‘tooth’ \p Pl *dhœrangalay*. \q Syn. *dhang*, *dhangal*. \s RJK

\l Yinwum \w *atra; lin-* \g ‘tongue’ \q \*calan + \*ca:ra. \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *tha:7* \g ‘mouth; opening; edge of something’ \s (KLH, SIL)

\l WMe’nh \w *tha:7* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *tha:7* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *tha:7* \g ‘mouth, entrance; direction’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *thaha* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *tha:* \g ‘mouth’ \f For [tha:7]? \q Many compounds. \s (PH website)

\l **pPaman \w \*ca:ra** \s (KLH)

\l Wakaya \w *thar* \g ‘mouth, lips’ \s (GB)

\l Wembawemba \w *jarb* \g ‘mouth’ \q Cognate? In *jarbin* ‘your mouth’, *jarbug* ‘his mouth’. Also *jarba* ‘to yawn, to open one’s mouth’. \s (LH)

\l Panyjima \w *thara* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Palyku \w *thara* \g ‘mouth’ \q Alt. *thaya*. \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *thara* \g ‘mouth’ \w Alt. *tha:*; see \*ca:. \s (GNOG)

\l Kurrama \w *thara* \g ‘mouth’ \w Alt. *tha:*; see \*ca:. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*cara** \s (GNOG #644)

\l **pPNy \w \*ca:ra**

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\l Warlmanpa \w *jaru* \g ‘language, message, talk’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *jaru* \g ‘language’ \s (RG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dha:ruk* \g ‘word’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *dha:ruk* \g ‘word, speech’ \q Also *dha:wu* ‘words, speech, story’. \s (JHeath)

\l Dhangu \w *dha:ruk* \g ‘word, speech, language’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *dha:ruk* \g ‘word, language’ \s (JHeath)

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\e \*c**a:wa**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w *thaw-* \g ‘say; tell; speak’ \q Source of short V? \s (KLH, SIL)

\l KUwanh \w *thawa ~ thawe* \*g* ‘speak, talk’ \q Source of short V? \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *tha:w* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *thaw, thawa* \g ‘mouth’

\l YMel \w *thaw, thawa* \g ‘mouth’

\l KKaper \w *thaw* \g ‘mouth’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ew* \g ‘mouth’ \p Erg *ewamanhdh*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ewa* \g ‘mouth; pipe bowl’ \s (PH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *a:γ* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *we* \g ‘mouth; teeth’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*ca:wa** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *dhawa* \g ‘mouth’ \s (PS)

\l Yandjibara \w *dhawa* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *dhawa* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ca:wa**

\l Guwa \w *thawa* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Karajarri \w *jawa* \g ‘mouth’ \s (ASEDA 0069)

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\l Adnyamathanha \w *yawarri* \g ‘speech’ \f “rr” = tap. \s Mc&Mc

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\l Panyjima \w *jawurta* \g ‘beard’ \s (AD)

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\l Ritharrngu \w *dha:wu* ‘word, speech’ \q See als *dha:* ‘mouth’ under \*dha:. \s (JHeath)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dha:wu* \g ‘message, news, story’ \q Also *dhawarrak* ‘beard, facial hair’, *dhawarang* ‘hole’, *dhawurlunggu* ‘noise of people talking’. See also *dha:* ‘mouth’ under \*dha:. \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*ca:wa/u**

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\l Dalabon \w *jaw-* \g ‘ask’ \p vt; Pr *jawan*, PP *jawañ*, PImpf *jawaniñ*, Irr *jawey*. \q Ask someone to do something; ask someone (a question). \Also *jaway7*(*m3*). s NE&FM

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\l Garrwa \w *jawayawa* \g ‘carry in mouth’ \s IM

\l Garrwa \w *jawunja* \g ‘kiss’ \p vt \q ‘Mouth’ is *jañi*. \s IM 2012

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\e **\*ca:ya**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\l Kungkari \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *jayang* \g ‘mouth, beak; lip’ \q See comments under \*ca:. \s (MS)

\l Wangkumarra \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *dhaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (M&W)

\l Yardliyawara \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (H&A 04)

\l Wadikali \w *taia*, *teia* \g ‘mouth’ \s (H&A 04)

\l Malyangapa \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (H&A 04)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *yaya* \g ‘mouth’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Ngarluma \w *thaya* \g ‘mouth; door; entrance to burrow—as of goanna; top or lid of container’ \s (KLH)

\l Gupapuyngu \w dha:y-dhunupamirriyama \g ‘indicate by word’ \q With *dhunupamirriyama* ‘point at, point out’, *dhunupa* ‘right-hand side; correct; straight’. \s (BL-MC)

**\e \*ca:ci-**

\t ‘to burn, be burning’

\b vi

\x See also \*ya:ci-

\l KThaayorre \w *tha:th* \g ‘burn, singe’ \p P *tha:thirr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w *thay* \g ‘burn, be burning’ \p Conj. L; vi, also vt with inanimate subject.

\e **\*ca:cVn**

\t ‘breast’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w tha:thvn \g ‘breast’ \s BA, KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w thayvn \g ‘breast’

\l YMel \w thathvn \g ‘breast’ \q Recorded from South Mitchell Mouth speaker as [tha:thinv].

\e **\*ca:ki**

\t ‘sputum’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*wica.

\l Wik-Mungknh \w the:k; tha- \g ‘sputum’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l KYak \w thak; tha- \g ‘sputum’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w tha; tha- \g ‘sputum’

\l YMel \w thak|vng; tha- \g ‘sputum’

\l Kuk-Narr

\l Kuthant

\l Kurrtjar

\l **L \w \*ca:ki** \s BA, PB

\e **\*ca:lpa**

\t ‘wind’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*wa:rlpa.

\l Uradhi \w alβa \g ‘wind’ \s KLH

\l Wuthathi \w a(a)lva ~ a(a)lwa \g ‘wind’ \s LMW-BA

\l Mpalitjanh \w aβa \g ‘wind’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w alpa \g ‘wind’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w theba \g ‘wind’ \n MS has “Mng” for WMungknh. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ca:lpa** \q BA note: The Ura, Wuthathi, Mpa, & Ari forms could just as well be reflexes of \*wa:rlpa, q.v. \s KLH

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\l KUwanh \w peba \g ‘wind’ \s S&J

\e **\*ca:ma-**

\t ‘grind’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w tham \g ‘[with *kort* ‘vagina’] fuck; [with *yor* ‘hand’] masturbate’ \p vt, RR.

\l Mudburra \w cama-rru \g ‘sharpen, grind’ \s RG

\e **\*ca:mi**

\t ‘wife’s mother’s brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*camu (possibly the same etymon).

\l Umpila \w *ya:mi* \g ‘wife’s mother’ \q Also ‘husband’s mother’? \s (GNOG)

\l Umpithamu \w *ya:mi* \g ‘wife’s mother; husband’s mother’ \q A loan? \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *tha:m* \g ‘wife’s mother’s brother; mother’s mother’s brother’s son’ \s (John Taylor)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *cami ~ yami* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Note that *c* and *th* contrast in this position. \s (BB)

\l Warlpiri \w *camirdi* \g ‘mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *camirti* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (JH)

\l Ngarluma \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father; daughter’s son’ \s (KLH)

\l Martuthunira \w *thami* \g ‘daughter’s son; mother’s father’ \s (AD)

\l Panyjima \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father; daughter’s child (to man)’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *thami:* \g ‘maternal grandfather; daughter’s son (to male); son’s son (to female)’ \q GNOG gives *thami* with short V2. \s (FW, GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thami** \s (GNOG #849)

\l Thalanyji \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Syn. *ñami*. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *thami* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*thami** \s (PA #393)

\l Nyungar \w *dhem* \g ‘mother’s mother, mother’s father, father’s mother, father’s father’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*ca:mi** \q Semantic connection between the KThaayorre and Pitta-Pitta senses and the others is possibly via Crow skewing. Possibly the same etymon as \*camu.

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\l **pNyulnyulan \*jam** \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also \*jamñarri ‘wife’s father’. \s S&McG 03:62 #59

\l Djingulu \w *jamiñja* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also *jamiñjirni* ‘mother’s father’s sister; [man’s] daughter’s daughter’ \s RP

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\l Kija \w *thamañ* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s PMcC

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\l Dyirbal \w *jaman* \g ‘ySi; MoySiDa, FayBrDa; WiyBrWi; HuyBrWi’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q “Etc.” \s RMWD 1989: 248

\e **\*ca:mVr**

\l WNgathan \w tha:mvl \g ‘spear handle tree and spear handles made from it’ \q *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w thamvl \g ‘spear handle, shaft of spear’ \q Cited as *kirk-thaa-mul*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w t(h)amr \g ‘butt of spear, mainshaft’

\e **\*ca:mpa-** or **\*campa-**

\t ‘cover, hide’

\b vt

\x See alse \*ka:mpa- (‘burn, cook [cover over] in earth oven’).

\n GNOG subsumes the W Torres verb *aba-* ‘cover, hide’ (and also, presumably, the Uradhi and Linngithigh forms listed here under \*ka:mpa-) under this etymon instead of \*ka:mpa-

\l Nyawaygi \w ja:mpa- \g ‘cover up’ \p vi, Conj Y; vt, Conj L. \s RMWD/GNOG

\l Pintupi \w campa-cu- \g ‘bury, hide’ \p vt, Conj RR; Imp *cumpicurra*. \q Syn. (near?) *kumpicu-*. \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\l Northern Nyungar \w DAMBAR-IJA-GA \g ‘bury, hide’ \q Past form (Moore 1884). According to Dench (1994), Moore’s = /th/. \s Moore/GNOG

\e **\*ca:ra**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\x See under \*ca:.

\e **\*ca:wa**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca: (inclusive), \*calañ, \*ca:ra.

\l WMungknh \w thaw- \g ‘say; tell; speak’ \q Source of short V? \s KLH, SIL

\l KUwanh \w thawa ~ thawe \g ‘speak, talk’ \q Source of short V? \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w tha:w \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w thaw, thawa \g ‘mouth’

\l YMel \w thaw \g ‘mouth’

\l KKaper \w thaw \g ‘mouth’ \s BA, KLH

\l Kurrtjar \w a:γ \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ca:wa** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w dhawa \g ‘mouth’ \s PS

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\l Ritharrngu \w dha:wu ‘word, speech’ \q See als *dha:* ‘mouth’ under \*dha:. \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w dha:wu \g ‘message, news, story’ \q Also *dhawarrak* ‘beard, facial hair’, *dhawarang* ‘hole’, *dhawurlunggu* ‘noise of people talking’. See also *dha:* ‘mouth’ under \*ca:. \s BL-MC

\e **\*ca:ya**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\l Yugambeh \w jayang \g ‘mouth, beak; lip’ \q See comments under \*ca:. \s MS

\l Atnyamathanha \w yaya \g ‘mouth’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Ngarluma \w thaya \g mouth; door; entrance to burrow—as of goanna; top or lid of container’ \s KLH

\l Gupapuyngu \w dha:y-dhunupamirriyama \g ‘indicate by word’ \q With *dhunupamirriyama* ‘point at, point out’, *dhunupa* ‘right-hand side; correct; straight’. \s BL-MC

\e **\*cica-**

\t ‘drink’

\b vt

\x See also \*kuñca-, \*pac(y)a-, \*pi{a-, \*pica-.

\l KLY (Mabuyag) \w idhan- \g ‘bite’ \q Cognation doubtful.

\l WNgathan \w thichv- \g ‘eat, drink, smoke’ \q NY conj. \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w thichv- ‘eat, drink’ \s PS

\l KYak \w thec ~ thac \g ‘drink, eat’ \q AH cites as *cec*. \s AH, BA/N&ME

\l UOykangand \w ija- \g ‘eat, drink’ \p P *ijarr*, Imp *ijal*, redupl. *ijija-*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ica- \g ‘eat, drink’ \p P *icarr*, Imp *ical*, Imp (northern) *icang*. \s PH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ca \g ‘drink, eat’ \q Contrast *tha* ‘bite’ \s IG

\l Flinders Island \w ica- \g ‘eat; bite; drink’ \p Conj. L. \q Contrast *ólce* ‘drink’. \s PS

\l KThaypan \w ce- \g ‘eat; drink’ \p Dur *aceca-*, P *acen*. \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w itha- \g ‘bite; drink; eat’ \p P *ithan*, Prp *ithana*, Imp *ithayal*, F(?) *thona* ‘to eat’. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w eca- \g ‘drink’ \p P *ec3n*, Part *ecan*, Prp *ecalg*, Desid *ecinvngg*. \s BA

\l GYimithirr \w jija- \g ‘lap, lap up, drink, suck’ \p L conj. \q Contrast dhiba < \*cipa ‘liver’. \s JHav

\l Kalkutungu \w ica \g ‘bite, chew’ \s BB

\l **pNE \w \*cica- \q Probably a loan in at least some of these languages.**

\e **\*cicarr+**

\t ‘willy wagtail’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*cinticinti, \*cirricirri.

\l WMungknh \w cicvrrvk(vng); minh- \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l Pakanh \w thitharran; minha- \g ‘willy wagtail’ \q *Rhipidura leucophrys*. \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w thaa+thithvr; minh- \g ‘willy wagtail’ \q Poss. to \*thithirr+. AH transcription *thithur*. \g AH

\l YYoront \w thithvrrowr; minh- \g ‘willy wagtail’

\l KYalanji \w dijarrdijin \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **LpPaman \w \*thitharr+**

\l UOykangand \w idhirrid; inh- \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s (PH #616)

\l UOlkol \w ithirrit; inh- \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s (PH #616)

\l **L \w \*thithirr+**

\l Atampaya \w ithithirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ithithirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Mpakwithi \w thithirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s TC

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\l Djabugay \w dijirrdijirr \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s EP

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\l Nyawaygi \w jigirrjigirr \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s RMWD

\e **\*cici**

\t ‘pus, matter’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*wi:ci.

\l WMungknh \w *thic* \g ‘pus (from sores, boils’ \q KPPW; also (both sources) *theth* ‘dew; spray of water, a few drops of water falling or a slight shower before heavy rain falls’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l KUwanh \w *thici* \g ‘pus’ \s (S&J)

\l YYoront \w *theth* \g ‘pus’ \q Not compatible with a reconstruction with long \*i:.

\l Djabugay \w *jiji* \g ‘boil, pus’ \q KLH: *cicir* ‘pus, matter’ (final /R/ source?). \s (EP, KLH/BSm)

\l Yidiny \w *jiji* \g ‘matter in boil’ \s (RMWD A12)

\l Warrungu \w *jiji* \g ‘sore’ \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *jiji* \g ‘sore’ (n) \s (PS)

\l **pPM \w cici**

\l Yorta Yorta \w *jijin* \g ‘sexual emission’ \q Cognate? \s (B&M)

\l Gumatj \w *dhi:thi* \g ‘sore’ \s (JR)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ji:ci* \g ‘sore, hole’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *ji:ci* \g ‘wound; sore (on body)’ \s (JHeath)

\l Dhangu \w *ji:ci* \g ‘Wunde’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ji:ci* \g ‘sore, wound, injury’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ci(:)ci**

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *jiji* \g ‘sore’ \q Presumed loan from Yolngu. \s (JHeath)

\l Burarra \w *jeja* ~ *jeji* \g ‘sore’ \q Claire Bowern: probably a loan from Yolngu. \s Glasgow

\l Meryam Mir \w *ziz* \g ‘cut, sore,scar’ \q Loan, but from where? \s (MMb)

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\l KKY \w kikir, kikiril \g ‘sickness, pain, illness, disease’ \s RJK

\e **\*cici**

\t ‘child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Pitta-Pitta \w thithi \g ‘older brother’ \s BB

\l Warlpiri \w cici \g ‘child’ \s KLH

\e **\*cika**

\t ‘native cat’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*cingka.

\l YYoront \w thi7, thi7i \g ‘native cat’ \q Thematic /i/ presumed analogical (echo). Could continue \*cika or \*cingka.

\l Mayi-Kulan \w cikaTa \g ‘native cat’ \q Also Ngawun *cikal* ‘bandicoot’, Mayi-Kulan & Mayi-Yapi *cikal* ‘kangaroo rat’. \s GB

\l Diyari \w thikawada \g ‘native cat’ \q Pronunciation uncertain.

\l **pPNy \w \*cika** \q Questionable; see the following.

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\l GYim \w dhigul \g ‘native cat’ \s JHav

\l Warrungu \w jiguy \g ‘native cat’

\l GBadhun \w jiguy \g ‘native cat’ \s PS

\l Mbabaram \w jigúy \g ‘native cat’ \q Loan. \s RMWD

\l **pSECYP \w \*ciku+**

\e **\*cika-**

\t ‘sit’

\b vi

\x See also \*ñi:na-.

\l KLY \w sika \g ‘stand’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Adnyamathanha \w ika- \g ‘to sit, sit down, stay, remain; exist’ \s BSch, Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w thika- \g ‘sit’ \s GNOG

\l **(proto-) Northern Thura-Yura \w \*thika-** \s S&H 2004

\l Nukunu \w thikaca \g ‘sit’ \s GNOG

\l Ngadjuri \w ikanga \g ‘sit’ \s S&H 2004

\l Kaurna \w TIKKANDI \g ‘sit’

\l Barngarla \w ikkata \g ‘sit \s S&H 2004, /GNOG

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\l Warlpiri \w jija- \g ‘visit’ \p Conj -nu. \s Swartz/GNOG

\e **\*cila**

\t ‘hole’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cili (eye; also waterhole)

\l YYoront \w thil, thila lh, thila \g ‘hole’

\l YMel \w thil, thila

\l Walmajarri \w cila \g ‘waterhole with permanent water; living water, spring’ \s ASEDA 0167

\l **pPNy \w \*cila**

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\l Warrgamay \w jilgan \g ‘hole’ \q \*ci:lka(+n) could give rise to *thil* in YYoront. \s RMWD

\e **\*cili**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\n See also \*mi:l, \*miyil, \*mili, \*ciyil (eye); \*cila (hole)

\l KKaper \w cel \g ‘eye’ \s BA, KLH

\l Kurrtjar \w i:l \g ‘eye’ \q Is \*mili or \*mi:l a possibility? \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w jili \g ‘eye’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w jili \g ‘eye; water which whirls around and looks like an eye, the rush of water where a stream comes into a lake’ \q All dialects have ‘eye’; the latter sense only in C. \s KLH, RMWD A1, K6

\l **pPaman \w \*cili** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w jili \g ‘eye; hook of woomera; depression in butt of spear’ \q Also *jili* ‘fighting spear’. \s PS

\l Biri \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \q All dialects; sources for some cite it as “dili”. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \q Note also *yili* ‘ribs’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s FB

\l Yiningayi \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Margany \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w dhili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*cili**

\l Guwa \w thili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Diyari \w cili \g ‘soakage, native well’ \q Contrast *thina* ‘foot’ < \*cina. \s PA, PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w cili \g ‘soakage’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w cili \g ‘soakage’ \s PA CLE

\l **pCK \w \*cili** \q Contrast **\*cina** (‘foot’). \s PA CLE

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\l Gupapuyngu \w dhiliŋiny \g ‘breast, breast-milk’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w dhiliŋiny \g ‘breast, breast-milk’ \q -ŋiny is a reconstructible suffix (mostly on plants, to be honest, but it does seem to be in many Yolngu languages). \s CB/ZYM

\e **\*cilka**

\t ‘thorn, spike’

\b n

\c T

\l Kalkatungu \w cilka \g ‘spear’ \q Syn. *yuku*. Loan? \s BB

\l Wirangu \w jilga \g ‘thorn, spike, prickle’ \q Also *jilga-marda* ‘echidna’. \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w jilkarla \g spike (of echidna), quill; small plants with prickles or stickers \s Warlpiri Dictionary/DGN

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w cilka \g ‘prickle, spike’ \q Also a cover term for several small prickly plants. Also *cilka-cilka* (general term for prickly subshrubs); *cilkarr-cilkarr*(*pa*) ‘rough & sharpish to the touch, spiky looking’; *cilkarla* ‘rolypoly, nuckbush (*Salsola kali*); *cilkamarta* ‘echidna’. \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w cilka \g ‘thorn (generic), prickle’ \q Syn. *cilkala*. Also *cilkamarta* ‘echidna’. \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w cilka \g ‘prickle, thorn’ \q Also *cilka-cilka* ‘thorny bush (*Salsola kali*)’; *cilkamarta* ‘echidna’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w citkada \g ‘echidna, porcipine’ \q Also *citkacitka* ‘mangy, scraggly’ \s JBl

\e **\*cilpu**

\t ‘old man; grey hair’

\b n

\c H

\l Umpila \w cilpu \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \s BR

\l Kaanytju \w cilpu \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \s BR

\l Kuuku-Ya’u \w cilpu \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \s BR

\l KThaypan \w lpu \g ‘grey hair’ \s BR

\l HR \w lputhvl \g ‘old man’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w olpo \g ‘grey’ \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w olpa \g ‘old man’ \q Source cites as *olpa*, perhaps for [olp3]. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w olp3 \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \p Dat *olpomvn*. \s LT/BA

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\l WD \w jirlpi \g ‘old man’ \s PMcC

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\l Warrgamay \w gilañ \g ‘old man’ \q Also *gilañgan* ‘old woman’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gilañ \g ‘old man’ \q Also *gilañgan* ‘old woman’ \s RMWD

\e **\*ciman**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*palnta, \*pa:ngkal, \*pinta, \*lamparra (under \*ramparra).

\l Umpila \w thiman \g ‘shoulder’ \s GNOG

\l Warlpiri \w cimanta \g ‘shoulder, shoulder-bone, yoke’ \q Includes foreparts of four-legged animals. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l **pPNy \w \*ciman** \s GNOG

\e **\*cimVrr**

\t ‘white (sulphur-crested) cockatoo’

\b n

\c O

\l YYoront \w themrr \g ‘white cockatoo’

\l Rimanggudinhma \w imarr \g ‘white cockatoo’ \s IG

\l **L (?) \w \*cimVrr**

\e **\*cimpi-**

\t ‘squeeze it’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w thew \g ‘defecate’ \p vt, L, with *kun* ‘faeces’.

\l Ngarluma \w jimpi-lku \g ’to squeeze—of blister, pimple’ \q Also *jumpi-lku* ‘to squeeze, constrict—as python, or to wring out something wet’. \s KLH

\l **pPNy \w \*cimpi-** \q Questionable. \s BA

\e \*c**ina**

\t ‘foot’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*camal, \*caru.

\l Flinders Island \w *yida* \g ‘foot’ \q Also *yida æ:mbarr wurrmba* ~ *idæ:mbarr wurrmba* ‘ankle’ \s (PS)

\l KYalanji \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \p Neutral Ergative & Instrumental *jinabu*. \s (Hr&Hr; *EP 3.2.2 p46*)

\l Wagaman \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w *jina:* \g ‘foot’ \p Instr *jina:la*. \q Final long V, and Instr case-form, imply an original trisyllable with \*(ng)kV. Also *jinarra* ‘root’. \s (KLH, EP, esp. EP 3.2.1[4])

\l Yidiny \w *cina* \g ‘foot (of human, animal, insect)’ \q All dialects. \s (KLH, RMWD A5)

\l **pPaman \w \*cina** \s (KLH)

\l Warrungu \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \q Baradha, Gangulu (also *jina*), Biri, and Yilba (also ‘foot-track’) dialects; Wiri ‘foot-track’ only; Wiri has *jina* ‘foot’; Yetimarala *dhina* ‘toe’. At least some sources for all dialects cite the form as “dina”. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *dhina* \g ‘foot; claw; track’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *dhina* \g ‘foot, track of foot’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *dhina* \g ‘foot, track of foot’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *cina* \g ‘foot; track’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *cana* \g ‘foot; track’ \q Possible blending with an original \*cana; see the note to the Yuwaalaraay entry. Probably /a/ < \*i in this context is regular in Ngawun & some other Mayi: cf. \*ngula, \*pula, \*ñurra. That \*V1 was \*i in this form accounts for C1 as /c/ rather than /th/; cf. \*carra, \*cana. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *cana* \g ‘foot’ \q See note to Ngawun. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *cana* \g ‘foot; track’ \q See note to Ngawun. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *cana* \g ‘foot’ \q See note to Ngawun. Laves has [jan:a]. \s (GB, GL)

\l Wunumara \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*cina**

\l Dyirbal \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *jinaman* \g ‘boots, shoes’ \q Also *jinara* ‘root’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (RMWD)

\l Duungidjawu \w *jinang* \g ‘toe; foot; footprint’ \s (K&W)

\l Yugambeh \w *jinang* \g ‘foot; thumb, big toe; handle’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *jinang* \g ‘foot’ \s (MS)

\l Gumbainggir \w *ji:na* \g ‘foot’ \s (MALCC, PA)

\l **pNNSW \w \*jinal** \s (TC)

\l Yalarnnga \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s Bl&Br

\l Wiradjuri \w *dhinang* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Curr 190 (Carcoar) \w ginnong \g ‘foot’ \s Curr 190i

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *thinaN* \g ‘foot; toe’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *dhina* \g ‘foot; footprint, tracks; toe’ \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *dhina* \g ‘foot; footprint, tracks; toe’ \q Both Yuwaalaraay and Yuwaaliyaay have *dhana* ‘heel’, per CW, but AGL give *dhanga* ‘heel’ (and not *dhana*) for Yuwaalayaay, Yuwaalaraay, and Gamilaraay. \s (CW, PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaalayaay \w *dhina* \g ‘foot; footprint, tracks; toe’ \q CW gives *baburr* ‘foot’ for Yuwaaliyaay. \s (AGL)

\l Muruwari \w *thina* \g ‘foot, toe’ \q Also *thina-* ‘to stand; to stay without moving; to be situated, be growing (of plants)’. \s LFOates\s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhinang** \s (PA)

\l Yaygir \w *ina* \g ‘foot’ \s (TC)

\l Baagandji \w *dhina* \g ‘foot, footprint’ \s (LH)

\l Diyari \w *thina* \g ‘foot, track’ \q Contrast *cili* ‘eye’ < \*cili. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Mithaka \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Karuwali \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *dhina* \g ‘foot’ \s (M&W)

\l Wangkumarra \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \q Also *thina-* ‘stand’. \s (GB, PA CLE)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (BB)

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *thidna* \g ‘foot, toe, footprint, track’ \q Also *cina*, which LH considers an archaism rather than a loan from WD. \s LH-DN

\l **pKarnic \w \*thina** \s (PA CLE)

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w *jinang* \g ‘foot’ \s (LH)

\l Gippsland \w *jine* ‘foot’ \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \q Also *yida* ‘sole of foot, palm of hand’. \s (B&M)

\l Madhimadhi \w *dhina-* \g ‘foot’ \q Citation form *dhinangi*; *dhinanggu* Ergative.\s (LH)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (LH)

\l Wathawurrung \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (BB)

\l Woiwurrung \w *jinang* \g ‘(your) foot’ \q Also *jinug* ‘(his) foot’. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *thina* \g ‘foot, footprint’ \s (BB)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *idna* \g ‘foot’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *idna* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *jina* \g ‘foot, track’ \s (LH)

\l Karlamayi \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *cina* \g ‘foot, feet; tracks, footprints; tripod’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *jina* \g ‘foot; track; leg’ \s (PMcC)

\l Pintupi \w *cina* \g ‘foot, footprint’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Wakaya \w *jina* \g ‘foot; track’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *cinarn-kici-* \g ‘trip him; catch his foot and make him fall’ \p tv2. \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Kariyarra \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *cina* \g ‘foot, track’ \s (KLH)

\l Palyku \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Kurrama \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *cina* \g ‘foot; footprint, track’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Ngarla \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *jina* \g ‘track, footprint; foot’ \q Partial syn. *camana* ‘foot’: see \*camal. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Nhuwala \w *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*cina** \q Also in Wakayic, Arabanic.\d (GNOG #603)

\l Thalanyji \w thina \g ‘foot; track’ \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *thina* ~ *cina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *thina* \g ‘foot’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *thina* \g ‘foot, track’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *thina* \g ‘foot, track’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*thina** \s (PA #395)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *jina* \g ‘foot; track’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *jina* \g ‘foot; track’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *cina* \g ‘foot; footprint, track’ \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *yina* \g ‘foot; track, footprint’ \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *cin ~ cen* \g ‘foot’ \q Also *cina*. \s (WD)

\l Karajarri \w *jina* \g ‘foot’ \q Only in *cina manpa* ‘to track’, *jina manti yarra!* ‘go walking!’, *jinanpa* ‘chase, follow’, *jinapuka* ‘shoes, boots’ \s (ASEDA 0069)

\l **pPNy \w \*cina** \q KLH gloss: ‘foot’. \q With regard to the *dhana* forms in some of the Mayi languages, see the note to Yuwaalaraay *dhina*. \s (KLH 82:373)

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\l KKY \w *san*, *sanal* \g ‘foot; footprint, track; tail of dugong, seal, walrus’ \p Feminine. \q See the Mayi language forms (*cana*). \s (RJK)

\e **\*cina-**

\t ‘to stand’

\b vi

\x Possibly independently derived as a blend of \*cana- (stand) and \*cina (foot).

\l Pirriya \w *thina:-* \g ‘stand’ \q In *thina:ngu* ‘standing’. \s GB

\l Wangkumarra \w *thina-* \g ‘stand’ \q Also *thina* ‘foot’. \s GB

\l Muruwari \w *thina-* \g ‘to stand; to stay without moving; to be situated, be growing (of plants)’ \q Also *thina* \g ‘foot, toe’ \s LFO

\e **\*cinkal**

\t ‘spear butt’

\l WMungknh \w think \g ‘spear part (*kek think*), shaft inside head of spear’; ‘lower back, sacral or lumbar region; main trunk of tree (usually *yuk think*); starting row of dillybag, bowl, or mat’ \q Also *yuk thinkvm* ‘a gum sometimes used for spears’. \s KPPW & PS

\l WNgathan \w think(vm) \g ‘short single-barbed spear’ \q Contrast *think* ‘back, base, bole, junction’. \s PS

\l YYoront \w thinql \g ‘spear butt’ \q In *thamr-thinql* ‘*Melia azedarach* and the spear-butt made from it’; also *may-thinql* (an unidentified plant).

\l **L** \***cinkal**

\e **\*cinpa**

\t ‘itch’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w thinm \g ‘itch’ \q In *thinmwa|l+on* ‘to tickle’.

\l UOykangand \w ednb \g ‘itch, tickle’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ednb \g ‘itch, tickle’ \s PH

\e **\*cinpal**

\t ‘tail of fish’

\x See \*ki:npal.

\e **\*cinti**

\t ‘nest’

\b n

\x See also \*mangka.

\n Possibly < \*kinti.

\l Yugambeh \w jindi \g ‘nest’ \q Also *junindi*. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w jindi \g ‘nest’ \s MS

\l Warlpiri \w jinti \g ‘vulva, vagina, birth canal, female genitalia’ \s WpDc

\l Warumungu \w jintti \g ‘female sex organ’ \q Inclusive term. \s JS&JH

\l **? \w \*cinti**

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\l Wambaya \w jindinarri \g ‘vagina’ \q Syn. *gindarni*, *lurrguma*. \s RN

\l Wambaya \w gindarni \g ‘vagina’ \q Syn. *jindinarri*, *lurrguma*. \s RN

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\l KYalanji \w jindi \g ‘fish scale; dish’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Jiwarli \w jinti \g ‘mussel’ \s PA

\e **\*cinticinti**

\t ‘willy wagtail’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*cicarr+, \*cirricirri.

\l Muruwari \w cinticinti \s PA, LFOates

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *cinti-cinti* \g ‘willie-wagtail’ \s LH-DN

\l Wirangu \w jindi-jindi \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s LH

\l Nyamal \w cinticinti \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w citiciti \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s GNOG

\l Payungu \w jintijinti \g ‘willie wagtail’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w jintijinti \g ‘willie wagtail’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w jitiyiti \g ‘willie wagtail’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*jintijinti** \s PA #191

\l Tharrgari (l) \w jitiyiti \g ‘willie wagtail’ \q *Rhipidura leucophrys*. \s PA

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\l Mayi-Kutuna \w cintirricintirri \g ‘willie wagtail’ \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w cintirricintirri \g ‘willie wagtail’ \s GB

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\l Panyjima \w jitijiti \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s AD

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\l Warumungu \w jinti(j)pirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s JS&JH

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\l Kalkutungu \w cintipirr \g ‘willy wagtail’ \q Loan? \s BB

**\e \*cingal**

\t ‘boomerang’

\b n

\l Umbuygamu \w ikngal \g ‘boomerang’ \q Also *ikngalingal* ‘crooked’, *ikngalma* ‘half-moon’. \s J-CV

\l Ogunyjan \w ing3l \g ‘boomerang’ \s LT/BA

\l Kok-Kaper \w cengal \g ‘boomerang’ \s BA

\l Yukulta \w thingalta \g ‘stick’ \s SK

\e **\*cingka**

\t ‘native cat’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*cika.

\l Uradhi \w ingka \g ‘native cat’ \q (Avd)

\l Mpakwithi \w gya \g ‘native cat’ \f [nggya]. \s Crowley 83:186.

\l KUwanh \w cingka \g ‘native cat’ \s S&J.

\l KThaayorre \w thingk; minh- \g ‘native cat’

\l YYoront \w thi7, thi7i; minh- \g ‘native cat’ \q Thematic /i/ presumed analogical (echo). Could continue \*cingka or \*cika.

\l **pNCYP \w \*cingka**

\e **\*cingka+**

\t ‘green ants’

\b n

\c C

\l GYim \w dhinggan \g ‘green ants’ \q Also ‘greedy’. \s JHav

\l YYoront \w thi7vrrowr \g ‘green ants’

\l **pPaman \w \*cingka+** \s BA

\e **\*ciñca-**

\t ‘chop’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w thiy \g ‘sweep’ \p vt \q Possibly also in *pontiy* ‘chop’.

\l Pitta-Pitta \w thiñca \g ‘chop’ \p vt \q If from this source, why not *nhth*? \s BB

\e **\*ciñcu**

\t ‘near’

\b nAd j

\c Loc

\l Kaanytju \w yiñcu \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yiñcu \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thinhth \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w thinhth \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w thinhthu \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thinthu \g ‘near’ \s S&J

\l **pPaman \w \*ciñcu** \s KLH

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\l KLY \w sizi

\l KLY \w si \g ‘there’ \s GNOG

\l KKY \w si \g ‘there; that’ \q Var. *sey*. \s RJK/GNOG

\l Iora \w JI \g ‘here’ \s /GNOG

\l Yulparitja \w ji: \g ‘that (near)’ \s GNOG

\e **\*cipa**

\t ‘liver’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*kipa; see also \*curlpi.

\e **\*ciparr**

\t ‘south’

\b nDir

\x See also \*yi:parr.

\l YYoront \w thiprr, thiparr, thiwrr \g ‘south’

\l YMel \w thiprr \g ‘south’

\l UOykangand \w ibar \g ‘south’ \p Ablative *ibañ*. \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ipar \g ‘south’ \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w epa \g ‘south’ \q Cognate? \s PS

\l KThaypan \w perr \g ‘south’ \s BR

\l HR \w pir \g ‘south’ \q \*\**pivr* expected? \s LJ

\l Rimanggudinhma \w parr \g ‘south’ \q Also *ipay* ‘south’. \s IG

\l GYim \w dhiba:rr \g ‘south’ \p *dhibaalu* ‘to’, *dhibanun* ‘from’. \q Long V2 suggests former presence of V3. \q To \*yi:parr? KLH: short /a/. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ciparr \g ‘south’ \q To \*yi:parr ? \s KLH

\l CC \w ciparr \g ‘south’ \q To \*yi:parr ? \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w jibarr \g ‘south and inland from the coast; southwest’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w jiwarri \g ‘south’ \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*ciparr(i)** \s BA

\l Nyawaygi \w ji:bari \g ‘south’ \q To \*yi:parr? \s RMWD

\e **\*ciri**

\t ‘thorn’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*yiri, \*kiri, \*kirli, \*yuri, \*curru; also \*cu:rrkil (‘razor grass’).

\l Djabugay \w juri \g ‘sharp (point, blade)’ \x See \*yuri. \s EP

\l Warlpiri \w ciri \g ‘thorn, sticker’ \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w ciri \g ‘sharp (point)’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w ciri \g ‘spine, thorn, sticker, thorny plant’ \s KLH

\l Marthuthunira \w ciri \g spine, prickle, spike, thorn’ \s AD

\l Payungu \w jiribarri \g ‘echidna’ \q Also *jirijiri* ‘bitter’, *jirirri* ‘salt’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w jiribarri \g ‘echidna’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w jiri \g ‘quill of echidna’ \q Also *jiribarri* ‘echidna’. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w jiriwarri \g ‘echidna’ \s PA

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\l Wambaya \w giri \g ‘clitoris’ \s RN

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\l Panyjima \w jirri \g ‘spike, prickle, thorn, splinter’ \s AD

\l Jiwarli \w jirri \g ‘sharp; thorny bush, “double gee”’ \q Also *thirri* ‘spinifex’. \s PA

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\l Thalanyji \w juriji \g ‘prickle bush’ \q Also *jirdijirdi* ‘needle bush’. \s PA

**\e \*cirirrV**

\t ‘seagull (sp)’

\b n

\c A

\c O

\l KThaayorre \w thirirr; minh- \g ‘silver-grey petrel’ \s AH ASEDA 0441

\l YYoront \w thererr, minh- \g ‘silver gull’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*, juvenile stage.

**\e \*ci(:)rr**

\l KThaayore \w ce:rr

\l YYoront \w ce:rr

\l GYim \w jirr \g (expresses surprise at some speeding object (car, bees)) \p excl \s JHav

\e **\*cirrarnti**

\t ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’

\x See \*thirrarnti.

\e **\*thirrarn.tV**

\t ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’

\b n

\c O

\q From: Harold Koch e-mail Re: *Calyptorhynchus magnificus* ‘cockatoo’ (black)

\x See also \*kar(:)na, \*marra, \*pili+.

\l Kaytetye \w errarnte

\l Ar,Aly \w irrarnte

\l Alyawarr \w irrarnt \g red-tailed black cockatoo \s Green 1992

\l EArrernte \w irrarnte \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \q *Calyptorhyncus banksii*. \s GB

\l Ynk \w irranti

\l Pintupi \w (y)irrarnti

\l Watjarri \w tyirarnti \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s WD

\l Badimay \w dhirandi

\l Payungu \w thirranti

\l EWlm \w tirrarn

\l Pirr \w yirrantyal

\l Wmar \w thirrindala

\l Muruwari \w thirran \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q *Calyptorhynchus banksi* (prob. = *magnificus*). \s LFOates

\l Wng \w irrarnta

\l **pre-Ar \w \*thirrarn.tV** \q Wlp loan or \*thirrarnti? If cogn exc to a>e, and NT>N \s HJK

\l Warlpiri \w yirrarnti ~ yurrarnti \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \q Loan from Arandic. \s DGN

\l Warumungu \w tirrakU \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \q A loan? \s JS&JH

\l Karlamayi \w terandi \g black cockatoo \q [initial letter may be k; a=alpha] \s Tindale 1939 ms. T89 Kala:mai, Southern Cross WA

\l Nhanda \w thidandi \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \s JB

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w thirrarnti \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \s PA

\e **\*cirri**

\t ‘arm’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*curru, \*puñca.

\l KKaper \w therr \g ‘arm’ \s BA, KLH

\l Djabugay \w jirri \g ‘upper arm’ \q General ‘arm’ term is *gun.ga*. KLH: *cirri* ‘arm’. \s EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w jirri g ‘lower arm and its muscle’ \q Dialects T & C. \s RMWD A3

\l **pPaman \w \*cirri** \s KLH

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\l Panyjima \w jirli \g ‘(upper) arm’ \s AD

\l Payungu \w jirli \g ‘upper arm’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w jirli \g ‘upper arm (elbow to shoulder); back of animal’ \s PA

\e **\*cirricirri**

\t ‘willy wagtail’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*cicarr+, \*cinticinti.

\l Wiradjuri \w dhirridhirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w jirrijirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w dhirridhirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w dhirriirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w dhirriirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA, AGL

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhirridhirri** \s PA

\l Yinytjiparnti \w cirricirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w cirricirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*cirricirri** \s GNOG #309

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w thirrithirri \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s PA

\l Nhanda \w cidicidi \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s JBl

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\l WArrernte \w tecerrecerre \g ‘willy wagtail’ \q Var. *ticerrecerre*. \s GB

\l ECArrernte \w articerrecerre \g ‘willy wagtail’ \s H&D

\e **\*ciwa**

\t ‘barn owl’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*nguku, \*buli.

\l Mpakwithi \w we \g ‘owl’ \q < \*ciway? \s TC

\l WNgathan \w thi:w \g ‘owl sp.’ \q A loan? Lives on grass plains and has the call *ngukuw*. It is similar to the owl called *nguk*. \s PS

\l YYoront \w thiw; minh- \g ‘owl sp., barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. Call [syiw, ...].

\l YMel \w thiw; minh- \g ‘owl sp., barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. L.E. *boli owl*; see \*puli.

\l KKaper \w ciw; miñ- \g ‘barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. \s PB

\l UOykangand \w iw; inh- \g ‘barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. Also squirrel glider (*Petaurus breviceps*). \s PH

\l UOlkol \w iwa; inh- \g ‘barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. Also squirrel glider (*Petaurus breviceps*). \s PH

\l GYim \w dhiwa:y \g ‘night-owl’ \q Final /y/ not accounted for. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w jiway \g ‘messenger night bird; messenger (can be night bird sp.)’ \q Final /y/ not accounted for. \s Hr&Hr

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ciwayV**

\l Biri \w dhiwa \g ‘mopoke’ \q Biri dialect; also Biri “diwa” ‘horned eagle owl’. \s AT

\l **pPM \w \*ciwa**

\l Duungidjawu \w jiwa \g ‘owl’ \p Erg *jiwandu*. \q Also *jiwi* ‘bird’, Erg *jiwindu*. \s K&W

\l Pitta-Pitta \w thiwa \g ‘owl’ \s BB

\l **pPNy \w \*ciwa** \q WNgathan suggests long vowel; GYim suggests trisyllable.

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\l Pakanh \w ki:wi; minha- \g ‘barn owl’ \q *Tyto alba*. Also ‘squirrel glider’ (*Petaurus norfolcensis*). Also *minha kiwi* (short vowel) ‘large-tailed nightjar; white-throated nightjar’ (*Caprimulgus* spp.). For ‘owl’ senses, poss. imitative of call, or correspondence mimicry via UO or UOlk. \s PH website

\e **\*ci:n**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\x See \*kiyan.

\l GYim \w jinal \g ‘vagina, woman’s pubic area’ \s JHav

\l Nyawaygi \w giyin \g ‘wife’ \s RMWD

\l Sydney \w ji:n \g ‘woman’ \f Long vowel assumed.

\l **pPNy** \w **\*ki:n** or \***kiyin** \q Compare fluctuation with \*mi:l & \*miyil (‘eye’).

\e **\*ci:rni**

\t ‘stick’

\b n

\c P

\c B

\x See \*ki:rni; see also \*cunV; \*pi:ñca, \*yuku, \*yumpa.

\e **\*cu-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w cu- \g ‘put, put in position, place; put aside; put down; set up, make (things like windbreaks, openings in shade-shelters, campsites, etc., that are made simply by arranging available materials); hit a button (as to turn on a machine)’ \p Conj. *-ñi*, vt; P c*unu*; P Cnt c*unangi*; Pres c*unañi*; Imp c*urra*; Cnt Imp c*unama*; F, ‘might’ c*unku*(*ku*); ‘used to’ c*unkupayi*; Participle c*unkuñcja*. \q Cited as *cunañi*. \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w ju- \g ‘put; leave; lay (eggs); say (a word)’ \p Conj.: P *junu*. \s PMcC

\l Watjarri \w cu- \g ‘to put, to place’ \p Conj. irreg, vt; Pres *cunmaña*, P *cuna*, F *cunaya* ~ *ciya*, Perf Imp *curra* (prob. a loan), Impf Imp *cunma*, Concurrent action *cunañca*. \q The formative *-cu-*, which derives transitive verbs, seems to inflect as a LA-conjugation verb, with Future *-la* (as with other monosyllabic verbs, but unlike the *-rla* expected after a disyllabic *a-*stem). Also *cuna-* (Conj. *-ya*, vt) ‘to leave, forsake, reject; to discountenance’. \s WD

\l Yolngu \w +thun \p Forms verbs; Imp *+curra*.

\e **\*cucu**

\t ‘dog’

\b n

\c Z

\c D

\x See also \*kuta(ka).

\l Pirriya \w thithi \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra \w thithi \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w dhithi \g ‘dog’ \s M&W

**\e \*cukana**

\t ‘sister’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w lhuka \g ‘mother, mother’s sister’ \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w cuka \g ‘senior brother-in-law; ritual guardian, initiate’s brother-in-law’ \s WD

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\l YYoront \w lu7an+ \g ‘elder sister’ \q Address. \s BA

\e **\*cuku**

\t ‘cat (*Felis*)’

\b n

\c Z

\n Conection with ‘little’ suggested by Peter Sutton.

\l YYoront \w tho7; kurta- \g ‘cat’ \p Erg *tho7o*, \q *Felis*, feral or domestic.

\l KThaayorre \w thok; kuta- \g ‘cat, pussycat’ \p Erg *thokvnhthvrr*. \s AH

\l UOykangand \w othok \g ‘cat’ \q Feral. Loan, with correspondence-mimicry? \s PH

\l UOlkol \w odhog \g ‘cat’ \q Feral. Loan, with correspondence-mimicry? \s PH

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\l WD (Warburton) \w tjukurni \g ‘little, small; some’ \q Also *tjukumunu* ‘big’ (‘not small’). \s WD

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w tjukutjuku \g ‘little, small (amount); a little, for a little while’ \q Syn. (Y) *tjapu*. \s CG

\l Pintupi \w tjuku \g ‘little’ \q Cited in forms like *yalta tjuku* ‘cold spell’ (‘cold little’), *tjukutjuku* ‘tiny’, and *tjukukarrimunu* ‘great, very big, huge amount’ (‘little little not’). \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w juku \g ‘little’ \q Also cited as *-juku*. Syn. *ñarti*. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w juku \g ‘offspring; son, daughter; nephew, niece’ \s ASEDA 0167

\e **\*culi**

\t ‘spearthrower’

\b n

\c T

\l Aritinngithigh \w li \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w yuli \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yuli \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thul \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w thöl \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w thöl \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w thœl \g ‘spearthrower’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thuli \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thuli \g ‘spearthrower’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w thuli \g ‘woomera’ \q PH (#385 & website) gives *thu:le,* with odd vowel-length correspondence. \s LY-BA, PH #385 & website

\l Ayapathu \w thuli \g ‘woomera’ \s PH

\l Umpithamu \w yuli \g ‘woomera; kidney’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w thul \g ‘spearthrower’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w thol, thililh \g ‘spearthrower’

\l YMel \w thol, tholith \g ‘spearthrower’

\l **pPaman \w \*culi** \s KLH

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w thurli \g ‘mussel’ \s BB

\l Wangkumarra \w thurli \g ‘mussel’ \s GB

\l **pNE \w \*curli** \q The spearthrower of Cape York Peninsula peoples has a shell (usually a clamshell [or “mussel shell”] or a shaped piece of bailer shell) as a counterweight at the handle end. \s BA

\e **\*culci**

\t ‘bird’

\b n

\c O

\l WMe’nh \w thöc \g ‘small bird’ (generic)

\l WNgathan \w thöc \g ‘small bird’ (generic)

\l WIyanya \w thuci \g ‘lot of birds’ \s SIL

\l WMuminh \w thuci \g ‘small bird’ (generic) \s KLH, SIL

\l KUwanh \w thuci; minha \q ‘small bird’ (generic) \s S&J

\l WMo’inh \w thuciy \g ‘bird (gen.)’ \s SIL

\l WUwan \w thuci; minha- \g ‘small bird’ (generic) \s SIL

\l Pakanh \w thuci; minha- \g ‘red-backed fairy-wren’ \q *Malurus melanocephalus*. Also *minh thuci mu:ni* ‘rainbow bee-eater’. \s PH website

\l YYoront \w tholhth; thilhthi ~ tholhtho; minh- \g ‘small bird’ (generic)

\l KKaper \w celc \g ‘small bird’ (generic) \s BA

\l **pPaman \w \*cuci** \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*culci** \q Loss of preconsonantal \*l is regular in Wik languages. \s BA

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\l Yalarnnga \w thuthu \g ‘bird’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Yanyuwa \w julaki \’bird’

\l Warlmanpa \w curlaka \g ‘bird’

\l Guurrinydji \w curlak \g ‘bird’

\l Mudburra \w jurlaka \g ‘bird’ \q PMcC: *julaka*. \s RG, PMcC

\l Jaminjung \w jurlak \w MHPM #7

\l Ngaliwurru \w jurlak \w MHPM #7

\l Nungali \w yi-yurlak \w MHPM #7

\l Jingulu \w jurlak-pulu \w MHPM #7

\l Ngarnka \w julak-ji \w MHPM #7

\l Wambayan \w julak-pula \w MHPM #7

\l **pMirndi (?) \w ju(r)lak** \w MHPM #7

\l Bilinarra \w julak \w MHPM #7

\l Garrwa \w julaki \g ‘bird, airplane’ \w MHPM #7, IM

\l Wagiman \w jurlak \w MHPM #7

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\l GYim \w jijirr \g ‘bird (gen.)’

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\l Warlpiri \w jurlpu \g ‘bird’ \q Generic term for small birds. \s KLH

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\l Walmajarri \w jiriki \g ‘bird (generic)’ \q Probably a loan from Kija *jireke* ‘bird’ (or other non-PNy). \s JHd

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\l EArrernte \w (u)theyp \g ‘bird’

**\e \*culñci-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See also \*$anci-, \*wanti-.

\l Mpalitjanh \w unji:- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Luthigh \w nji:- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Thyanhgayth \w njü- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Mamngayth \w njü- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Ntrwa’ngayth \w njü- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Ntra’ngith \w nji- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Alngith \w nji- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l Linngithigh \w ñji- \g ‘to fall’ \f With [ñj] interpreted as a unitary voiced obstruent (orthographic <nj>) in Hale 1997. \p Conj. 2, vi: Present *ñjiy*, Past *ñjin*, Future *ñjith*, Irrealis (incl. ‘might’) *ñjic*. \s KLH 30, 1997:227

\l Ngkoth \w nji:- \g ‘to fall’ \s KLH 30

\l KThaypan (Laya) \w lñji- \g 'set, go down (of sun)' \p nonF *lñjin,* Imp *lñjing*, F *lñjiga*, Past Potential *lñjinda*, Rdpl *lñjilñja-*. \s BR 2012 Grammar

\l YYoront \w tholhth \g ‘fall’ \p Conj L, vi, i; Cnt *tholhtholhvl* ~ *thon*(*h*)*tholhvl*; Participle *tholh*(*th*)*n* ~ *thonl*.

\e **\*cuncun**

\t ‘scorpion’ or ‘centipede’

\b n

\c C

\l KYaa’u \w cun.ci \g ‘centipede’ \q Why initial /c/ instead of /th/? Why final /i/? Orthographic *chunchi*. \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w cuñci \g ‘centipede’ \q Why initial /c/ instead of /th/? Cf. *yuli* ‘spearthrower’ < \*culi, *thul7i* ‘belly’ < \*culpi. Why final /i/? \s GNOG

\l Umbuygamu \w oncorro \g ‘centipede \s J-CV

\l Pakanh \w thonci; yuku \g ‘centipede’ \f [ñc] or [nc]? \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w oncorro \g ‘centipede’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w thuñjun \g ‘centipede; scorpion’ \q Loan? \s PA

\l YYoront \w thonhthn, thonhtholh \g ‘scorpion’ \q Cf. *puth*, *putha* < \*puñca, *wanhth* < \*wanci, *ngalhth* < \*ngalñca, *wolhth* < \*wu:lñci-*, kolhth*, *kilhthi* < \*kulñci.

\l UOykangand \w eñcon; uk- \g ‘centipede’ \q Check for /n.c/. \s PH, PH #820

\l UOlkol \w eñcon; uk- \g ‘centipede’ \q Check for /n.c/. \s PH, PH #820

\l KThaypan \w añjun \g ‘scorpion’ \q Check for /n.j/. Cf. *anhdher* ‘tongue’, *anhdhi-* ‘swim’, *anhdhi-* ‘cook’. \s BR

\l **pPaman \w \*cuncun** \q Possibly with **\*cuncuñ** at an earlier time, to account for the *-lh* Ergative in YY. (This precludes an origin as a reduplication. If < **\*cuñcun** then YY \*\*/thothn/ would be expected, or if < **\*cuncun** then YY /thonhthn/ would be expected but there is the question of final \*n vs. \*ñ.) If < **\*culñcun** (see the Diyari form below), then YY \*\*/tholhthn/ would be expected. \s BA

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\l Mayi-Yapi \w cuñcu \g ‘crayfish’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w cuñcu \g ‘crayfish’ \s BA

\l Walmajarri \w cuñcurl \g ‘leech’ \q Note that /ñc/ not= /nc/. N dialect. Syn. *junura* & *yi{kan*. \s JHd/GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*cuncu+** \q Questionable.

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\l Diyari \w thilthirri \g ‘centipede’ \s GNOG

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\l Yolngu \w juñ7cumu \g ‘mangrove murex’ \q Shellfish: *Chicoreus permestus*. \s YMD

\e **\*culngki-**

\t ‘arrive’

\b vi

\x See also \*cangki- and \*kalma- (‘arrive’); also \*calki- (‘return’) and \*cana- (‘stand’).

\l Wik-Ngathan \w thœngkv- \g ‘arrive’ \p Past *thœngkvnh*. \q Why not /cœwk/? \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w thongk \g ‘arrive’ \p P *thongkr*. \q Possibly influenced by a Wik language: *thorngk* expected. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w thil, thul- \g ‘stand; arrive, call in’ \q Specialised as tense-forms of *than* ‘to stand; to arrive, call in’.

\l **L \w \*culngki-** and **\*culngka-** \q WNga *œ* suggests that V2 was \*i; the YY *u* of *thul-* argues for \*a but the *i* of *thil* argues for \*i.

\e **\*culñci-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See also \*$anci-, \*wanti-.

\l YYoront \w tholhth \g ‘fall’ \p Conj L, vi, i.

\e **\*culpi**

\t ‘stomach’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*cipa (‘liver’), \*curlpi (‘mud’), \*pulpi (‘soft’).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w lutpi \g ‘belly, stomach’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w lutpi \g ‘belly’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w lutpi \g ‘belly’ \s TC

\l Kaanytju \w yul7i \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w thul7i \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l KYa’u \w thul7i \g ‘stomach (internal)’ \q Also *thul7a* ‘guts’ \s ASEDA 0027

\l WMungknh \w thip \g ‘stomach, belly’ \n See also \*cipa (‘liver’). \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w thöyp \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w thilp \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w thœlp \g ‘belly, stomach’ \q Loss or lenition of \*l is expected. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thupi \g ‘stomach, belly’ \n MS has “tupi”. \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thupi \g ‘stomach, guts \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w thurp, thurpa \g ‘rotten, bad; diarrhoea’ \p Oblique thematic *-a* presumably analogical.

\l YYoront \w tholp, thilpi \g ‘mud’ \q Cognation questionable—see \*curlpi—but note YY *kun-tholp* ‘muddy faeces; diarrhoea’ and cf. the extensions of KYal *julbi* ‘guts’.

\l Flinders Island \w alpirr \g ‘mud’ \q Cognate? \s PS

\l GYim \w thu:lbi \g ‘excrement, diarrhoea’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w julbi \g ‘guts, abdominal contents, lining of abdomen’ \q Yalanji dialect; *juwul* in Nyungkul. Note also *julbiji* ‘diarrhoea’. \s Hr & Hr

\l Djabugay \w julbijulbi \g ‘guts’ \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*culpi** \s KLH

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\l UOykangand \w olph \g ‘diarrhoea’ \q In *adn-olph* ‘diarrhoea’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w olba \g ‘diarrhoea’ \q In *adn-olba* and *orol-olba* ‘diarrhoea’. \s PH

\l Yugambeh \w julba \g ‘belly; stomach’ \s MS

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\l Pakanh \w thipi \g ‘stomach; guts’ \q Also *wece thipi* ‘middle or deep part of a body of water’. Compare *thunpi* ‘star’ < \*cunpi. \s PH website

\e **\*curlkurri**

\t ‘long, tall’

\b nAdj

\l KThaayorre \w thorkorr \g ‘tall’ \q A loan from YY?. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thol7orr \g ‘long tall’

\l KNarr \w yilka: \g ‘tall; long (ago)’ \f Also cited as *yilkang*. \s GB 18/351-2

\l Kalkutungu \w urlku:rri \g ‘long, tall’ \q Also ‘big’ (p126, where it is written *urlkuwurri*). Cf. the correspondence Kalk. *kulhthu:rr*, Guwa *kulhthurru* ‘brolga’, in which the Kalk. form is probably a loan. \s BB

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w thulkuru \g ‘plain’ \q “r” = tap, not= trill “rr”. \s BB

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\l Adnyamathanha \w yarlku \g ‘vertical, upright’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Diyari \w thalku \g ‘straight, correct’ \s PA

\e \*c**urlpi**

\t ‘mud’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*culpi (‘stomach’), \*pulpil (‘soft’), \*pirlpu (‘mud’).

\l YYoront \w *tholp, thilpi* \*g* ‘mud’ \q Also *kun-tholp* ‘muddy faeces, diarrhoea’.

\l Guwa \w *thulpi* \g ‘swamp’ \s (GB)

\l ECArrernte \w *ulpe* \g ‘fine or smooth in consistency; powdery, soft, mashed up’ \f Var. *urlpe*. \q Contrast *apwe{e* ‘soft and falls apart easily’, *urrknge* ‘soft and mushy’. Also possibly *ulperte* ‘dirty: muddy (water, usually after being stirred up by something)’, but see \*kulpi. \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *ulpe* \g ‘soft, overcooked; smashed up; minced; powder’ \q Not used of a pillow (*pwe{e* is used instead). Also possibly *ulperte* ‘dirty, muddy’, but see \*kulpi. \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjarra-Yankunytjatjara \w *curlpirr*(*pa*) \g ‘mud’ \s (CG)

\l Nhanda \w *thurtpa* \g ‘clod of earth; plug tobacco’ \q JB, in argument against Gerritsen’s claim that Dutch *turfje* ‘small mound’ or *turf* ‘lump of peat’ is the source. The final *a* in the Nhanda form is problematic. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*curlpi** \s (BA)

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\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *lutpi* \g ‘belly, stomach’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *lutpi* \g ‘belly’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *lutpi* \g ‘belly’ \s (TC)

\l Kaanytju \w *yul7i* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *thul7i* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *thip* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \q See also \*cipa (‘liver’). \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *thöyp* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *thilp* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *thœlp* \g ‘belly, stomach’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *thupi* \g ‘stomach, belly’ \q MS has “tupi”. \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *thupi* \g ‘stomach, guts \s (S&J)

\l KYalanji \w *julbi* \g ‘guts, abdominal contents, lining of abdomen’ \q Yalanji dialect; *juwul* in Nyungkul. Note also *julbiji* ‘diarrhoea’. \s (Hr & Hr)

\l **pPaman \w \*culpi** \s (KLH)

\l Yugambeh \w *julba* \g ‘belly; stomach’ \s (MS)

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\l GYim \w thu:lbi \g ‘excrement, diarrhoea’ \s JHav

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\l Warlpiri \w *culpurrpa* \g ‘pile of earth or sand’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *jurlpu* \g ‘sandy country’ \s (DGN)

\l Warumungu \w *ju{ppu* \g ‘sandhill’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Wakaya \w *thurlpu* \g ‘sand, sandhill’ \s (GB)

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *dhu:rlu* \g ‘mud’ \s (BL-MC)

\e **\*cuma**

\t ‘fire’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ya{u, \*cumpi.

\l Uradhi \w uma \g ‘fire; firewood’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s KLH, TC

\l Linngithigh \w mæ \g ‘fire’ \p Erg *mængg*, Dat *mæw*. \s KLH incl 97:222

\l Alngith \w mæ \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mwa \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w mya \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w mwa \g ‘fire’ \n Probably a loan from Awngthim. \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w mwa \g ‘fire’ \s TC

\l Kaanytju \w yuma \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yuma \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thum \g ‘fire’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w thum \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w thum \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w thum \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w thuma \g ‘fire’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w thuma \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w thuma \g ‘fire; firewood, wood; hot, heat, hot weather’ \s PH website

\l KThaypan \w mo \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s BR

\l HR \w muv \g ‘fire’ \p Erg *mongga*, Loc *mowv* (LJ). \q LJ gives *mo*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w ibm3 \g ‘fire’ \s BA, KLH

\l YYoront \w thum, thuma \g ‘fire, firewood’

\l YMel \w thum, thuma \g ‘fire, firewood’

\l **pPaman \w \*cuma** \s KLH

\l Biri \w dhumal \g ‘smoke’ \q Baradha dialect. \s AT

\l Yugambeh \w ju:m \g ‘smoke; tobacco, cigarette; fog, mist’ \q If from \*cuma, long V and loss of V2 unaccounted for. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w ju:m \g ‘smoke, steam; tobacco’ \q If from \*cuma, long V and loss of V2 unaccounted for. \s MS

\l Gumbaynggir \w ju:m \g ‘smoke’ \s DEades

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w thama \g ‘firewood, fire’ \s FW

\l Ngarluma \w thama \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s KLH

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\l KKY \w thu \g ‘smoke, steam’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w thu \g ‘smoke’ \s GNOG

\e **\*cumpi+**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cuma, \*cupu, \*currkunh, \*cu:.

\l KThaayorre \w thomp, thompu \g ‘smoke; spray, vapour’ \s AH

\l Gunya \w dhumbiñ \g ‘smoke’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*cumpi+**

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\l Gumbaynggirr \w ju:m \g ‘smoke’ \q Possibly to \*cuma; PA assigns to \*dhu:, q.v. under \*cu:.

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s LH-DN

\l Minkin \w Tumpurna \g ‘smoke’ \s NE

\e **\*cunpi**

\t ‘star’

\b n

\c E

\l Atampaya \w unpi \g ‘star’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w unpi \g ‘star’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Kaanytju \w thunpi \g ‘star’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w thunp \g ‘star’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w thönp \g ‘star’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w thunpi \g ‘star’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w thunpi \g ‘star’ \s S&J

\l **pPaman \w \*cunpi** \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w thunpi \g ‘star’ \q Compare *thipi* ‘guts <? \*culpi. \s PH website

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\l Kukatj \w yinp \g ‘star’ \s JF, GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w cinpi \g ‘star’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w cinpi \g ‘star’ \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w cinpi \g ‘star’ \s BB

\e **\*cunu**

\t ‘one’

\c Q

\x See also \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*wangka, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l KUwanh \w thono \g ‘one’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w thon \g ‘one, another’ \p Erg *thonthurr*. \q Also *raak thonongko* ‘last, final’, *yuur thonongko* ‘once, single’; *raak thonongkun* ‘together, into one place’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thonorr \g ‘together’ \q Also *thonolt* ‘once, one time’

\l YMel \w thonokrr \g ‘together’ \q Also *thono* ‘once, one time; for the once; last’ (continuing a trisyllable).

\l KKaper \w thiníngkvl \g ‘one’ \q Cognate?

\l UOykangand \w enongg \g ‘another’ \q Also *enolg*(*h*) ‘once’, *ononggab* ‘one’, *enonggab* ‘one, once’ \s BA, PH #201,202

\l UOlkol \w enongg (also *enungk* ~ *inungk*) \g ‘one, once’ \q Also *enolg* ‘once’. \s PH #201,202

\l Umpithamu \w unungkul \g ‘one’ \s BR

\l **L (?) \w \*cunungkul/rr** \s BA

\l Wik-Mungknh \w thon ~ thonvng \g’another’ \q Dictionary gives as a demonstrative. Also *thonvk* ‘only’, emphatic *thonvkvm*; *thonvm thonvkvm* ‘only one’; *thon-thonvm* ‘one-by-one, one after another; of a different kind’. \s SIL

\l Wik-Mungknh \w thonvm \g ‘one’ \s KLH, SIL

\l Wik-Mungkanh (Coen area) \w thonom \g ‘one’ \s BR

\l WNgathan \w thönön(v)m \g ‘one’ \s PS

\l WNgathan \w thun \g ‘other, another’ \s PS

\l WMe’nh \w thonvm \g ‘one’ \s PS

\l Kugu Uwanh \w thono \g ‘one’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w thonam \g ‘one’ \s PH #202 & website

\l Djabugay \w junu \g ‘kind, type’ \q As in *Gunu junu gurii* ‘this kind is good’; contrast *ñiwul* ‘one’. \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*cunu** \s BA

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\l KKY \w thonar, thonaral \g ‘time; season, term, semester; clock, watch, timepiece’\q Var. *thunar*. \s RJK

\l KLY \w thonar \g ‘time, occasion’ \s EB

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\l Watjarri \w +cunu \g ‘my own’ \q In *kamicunu* ‘my own grandfather’. \s WD

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\l Nhanda \w thunu \g ‘soon’ \s JBl

\e **\*cunV**

\t ‘tail’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kulñci, \*ci:rni.

\l KKaper \w then \g ‘tail’ \q More likely < \*ci(:)rni, q.v. \s KLH

\l KNarr \w tho(n)ng \g ‘tail’ \s GB

\l Kurrtjar \w δu:n \g ‘tail’ \s KLH

\l UOykangand \w ajun \g ‘tail’ \q Attributed to correspondence mimicry in Alpher & Nash 1999; disputed by PB (pers. comm.); in view of HR, KThaypan, & Ikarranggal forms the correspondence mimicry explanation is questionable. \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w acun \g ‘tail’ \q See UOyk note. \s PH

\l HR \w cawn \g ‘tail’ \q See UOyk note. \s KLH/AJ

\l KThaypan \w cawn \g ‘tail’ \q See UOyk note. \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w athun \g ‘tail’ \q See UOyk note. \s BSommer

\l **pPaman \w \*cu(:)nV** \s KLH

\l Gumbaynggir \w ju:n \g ‘tail; shirt’ \s DEades

\l Wiradjuri \w dhun \g ‘penis, tail’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w dhun \g ‘penis, tail’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w dhun \g ‘penis, tail’ \q “Word used to refer to other things that hang down.” \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w dhun \g ‘penis, tail’ \q “Word used to refer to other things that hang down.” \s AGL

\l Muruwari \w thun \g ‘penis; tail’ \s LFOates

\l Yugambeh \w jun \g ‘penis, tail’ \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w jun \g ‘penis’ \q Also GDbhg *jun.garr*. \s MS

\l BU \w ju:n \g ‘penis, tail’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhun** \g ‘penis, tail’ \s PA #40

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\l Manjiljarra \w juni \g ‘stomach (external)’ \s PMcC

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\l Panyjima \w thunamarlu \g ‘penis’ \s AD

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\l Wambaya \w junama \g ‘penis’ \p Class III (questioned, but the class III absolutive suffix is given [60, 65] as *-ma*). \s RN

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w curna \g ‘men’s hitting stick or club with bulbous head, often fitted with a quartz chip at one end, so it may serve as an adze; [sensitive language, slang] prick tool, i.e. penis’ \q Also *cuni* ‘belly, tummy, stomach; concave inside surface’. \s CG

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\l Wirangu \w junu \g ‘snake’ \q Generic. \s LH

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\l Marrku \w juna \g ‘tree, wood, firewood; fire’ \s EMW

\e **\*cunga**

\t ‘tree’

\b n

\c P

\l KLY \w ZUNGA \g ‘tree’ \s Ray/GNOG

\l Paakantji \w thunga- \g ‘straighten’ \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w junga \g ‘true, truly, correct, right; straight (in a straight line, or directly, or as in “to straighten oneself up”); accordingly; sure, surely, sure enough’ \s Warlpiri dictionary

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\l Lardil \w thungal \g ‘tree, stick; thing, gear, possessions’ \s NgKL

\l Kayardild \w thungalda \g ‘tree, esp. when seen as source of tools, building materials, etc.; thing, inanimate object; penis (euphemism for *ngulu*); business’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w thingalta \g ‘stick’ \s SK

\e **\*cungka**

\t ‘rotten, bad-smelling’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*puka, \*cungku (‘burl on tea tree’).

\l Pirriya \w thungka \g ‘rotten, stinking’ \s GB

\l Diyari \w thungka \g ‘rotten, stinking’ \s PA 1981

\l Ngamini \w thungka \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w thungka \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w thungka \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w thungka \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\l Wangkumarra \w thungga \g ‘rotten, stinking’ \s GB, PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w thungwa \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\l **pKarnic \w \*thungka** \s PA

\l Baakandji \w dhungga-dhungga \g ‘stinking’ \q Bandjigali dialect. \s LH

\l Adnyamathanha \w yungga \g ‘rotten smell, stench’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w thingka-thungka \g ‘rotten, bad-smelling’ \s S&H 04

\l Nukunu \w thungka \g ‘rotten, bad-smelling’ \s S&H 04

\l **pCore Thura-Yura \w \*thungkV** \s S&H 04

\e **\*cungku**

\t ‘black’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*maru, \*ngulcurr.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ungku \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ngku \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ngke \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ngko(δro) \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w thungkuthungku \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w thungku \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*cungku** \s KLH

\e **\*cungku**

\t ‘burl on tea-tree’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*cungka (‘rotten, bad-smelling’).

\l WMungknh \w thungk; ngak \g ‘water in swelling on side of tea tree’ \s SIL

\l Pakanh \w thungku; wece \g ‘water pocket; spring, springwater’ \s PH website

\l YYoront \w thungk; kawn- \g ‘water from burl on trunk of forest tea-tree, *yo-thell*’ \q Loan.

\l GYim \w dhunggu \g ‘lump, knot, knob on tree; bottom of dillybag’ \s JHav

\l YMel [???] \w thungk \g ‘water from burl on trunk of forest tea-tree’

\l **? \w cungku**

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\l PKarnic \w \*thungka \g ‘rotten’ \s PA

\e **\*cupu**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*currkun(h), \*cumpi, \*cu:.

\l Diyari \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w thupu \g ‘smoke’ \s GB, PA CLE

\l **pKarnic \w \*thupu** \s PA CLE

\e **\*cupulV**

\t ‘fish (sp.)’

\b n

\c F

\l KThaayorre \w thupul; ngat- \g ‘long tom’ \p Erg *thupulnhthurr*. \q Wikipedia: needlefish, family Belonidae. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thopol; ngar- \g ‘garfish (sp.)’ \q Identification extremely doubtful. Likely a needlefish; these are “only distantly related to the true gars” (Wikipedia). \s BA 1991

\e **\*cura**

\g ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri, \*mari, \*mayiñ, \*pama, \*yapa.

\l Barngarla \w *yura* \g ‘male’ \s S&H 04:638

\l Kuyani \w *thura* \g ‘man (person)’ \s S&H 04:638

\l Adnyamathanha \w *yuRa* \g ‘man (person)’ \s Mc&Mc, S&H 04:638

\l Nukunu \w *thur.a* \g ‘person’ \q Also *doora* (name of group). \s S&H 04:638

\l Ngadjuri \w *yuri*, *yuru*, *yura* \g ‘man (person)’ \s S&H 04:638

\l Narangga \w *turra* \g (name of a group) \s S&H 04:638

\l Kaurna \w *turra* \g ‘shade, sharow, likeness’ \s S&H 04:638

\l **p Northern Thura-Yura \w \*thura** \s S&H 04:637

\l **p Core Thura-Yura \w \*Tura** \q Questioned because of the distance in meaning of the Kaurna form. \s S&H 04:635

\l Wajarri \w *cura* \g ‘child, girl’ \q A Watjarri borrowing from Nanu \s WHD 1981:257 in HAL2

\l Nanu (dialect of Wajarri) \w *cura* \g ‘a marriageable girl’ \s WHD 1981:257 in HAL2

\l Warumungu \w *jura* \g ‘girl’

\l **pNyungic \w \*cura** \q On 'child' ~ 'person' shift, compare Warlpiri *yapa* ‘person’, Warlmanpa *yapa* ‘person, child’, *yapayapa* ‘boys, childen’. \s DGN

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\l Mudburra \w *jura* \g ‘penis’ \q Link with Thura-Yura suggested in GNOG letter to DGN 25 May 2004

**\e \*currca**

\t ‘sandridge’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre \w thuch \g ‘scrub, undergrowth’ \p Loc *thucan*. \q Also yuk-thuc ‘scrub, bush’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w thuch, thucha \g ‘sandridge’ \q Probably a loan from KThaay.

\l UOykangand \w errch \g ‘sandridge’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w errjel \g ‘sandridge’ \s PH

\e **\*currca-**

\t ‘tie’

\b vt

\x See also \*karrpi-, \*kaca-

\l KLY \w dhœrdhi \g ‘tie up’ \s EB

\l KKY \w dhœrdhi \g ‘tie, bind’ \p vt. \q Also (vi) ‘string bow’. \s RJK

\l Warrgamay \w jurrja \g ‘tie up; join on’ \p vt. \s RMWD

\l **(?) \w \*currca-/i-** \q The \*currca- form has to be regarded as prior, since in the Torres Strait languages \*currci- would be expected to continue as \*\*dhœrsi- or \*dhursi- (see \*ngurrci).

\e **\*currkan**

\t ‘scrub fowl’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*carruka.

\l WNgathan \w thuykvn(h) \g ‘scrub turkey’ \q Questioned: ‘scrub hen’. \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w thuykvn(h) \g ‘scrub turkey’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w thukan; minha \g ‘scrub fowl’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w corrke; minha \g ‘scrub turkey’ \q Probably a loan; cf. \*warrka ‘grass’. \s PH

\l YYoront \w thurr7n; minh- \g ‘guinea hen, jungle fowl, scrub turkey’ \q Also *thurrp*. In YYLex (1991) and elsewhere attributed (probably wrongly) to \*carrukan, q.v. below.

\l YMel \w thurrkvn; minh- \g ‘guinea hen, jungle fowl, scrub turkey’

GYimithirr \w thuga \g ‘scrubhen’ \q Also *durrga* ‘scrubhen (small)’., apparently a phonological variant. \s JH

\l Flinders Island \w thuka \g ‘scrub hen’ \s PS

\l **L \w thurrkan**

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\l Yalarnnga \w thurrkuna \g ‘turkey’ \s Bl&Br

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\l WMungknh \w cokvlong; minh- \g ‘orange-footed scrubfowl’ \f KPPW cite as *cokvlvng*, var. *lokvlvng*. \q KPPW: name is imitative of call. KLH glosses ‘turkey sp.’ \s KLH, KPPW

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\l Ngawun \w thurrnga \g ‘plain turkey’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w thurrnga \g ‘plain turkey’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w thurrnga \g ‘plain turkey’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w thurrnga \g ‘plain turkey’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w thurrnga \g ‘plain turkey’ \s GB

\e **\*currkurl**

\t ‘straight’

\b nAdj

\l Flinders Island \w thurrkul \g ‘straight’ \q Loan? Also *thurrkul adhye-* and *thurrkul ina-l* ‘to stand up’. \s PS

\l GYimithirr \w dhurrgul \g ‘straight’ \q Of spear, rope. \s JHav 1972

\l Wirangu \w jurrgulu \g ‘straight, direct’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjara-Yankunytjatjara \w currku{pa \g ‘straight; honestly, directly’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w currkurlpa \g ‘straight; right, correct; (say) right (ahead of time); on the mark, right on, spot on; true’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w currku \g ‘straight; correct; truthful; right-hand side’ \q Also *currkuñcu* ‘honest, truthful; one who hears and understands correctly, who reports accurately’, *currku*- (v; Conj –la) ‘straighten something’. \s Hn&Hn

\l Warumungu \w jurrkkul \g ‘straight; correct’ \s JS&JH

\l Ngarluma \w thurrkurl \g ‘correct; straight; honest—of person’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Panyjima \w thurrkurlpa \g ‘straight; true, truth’ \q Not in AD, who has *thukurrpa* ‘straight, correct, proper’. \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thurrkurl** \s GNOG #434

\l **pPNy** \w **\*currkurl** \s RMWD

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w thurrurt \g ‘straight; true, truth’ \q Not in FW. \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w thurrurt \g ‘straight; true, truth’ \s GNOG

\l Tharrgari \w thurru \g ‘truly’ \s PA

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\l Lardil \w thurrkul \g ‘narrow’ \q Also *junku* ‘straight, true’. \s Ng...

\l Kayardild \w junku \g ‘straight, true’ \s NE

\e **\*currkuñ**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cumpi, \*cupu, \*cu:.

\l WMungknh \w thok; thum- \g ‘smoke, steam’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w thok(; thum-) \s ‘smoke’ \q Also ‘steam’? Note loss of \*rr; cf. \*purrka, \*currkan. \s PS

\l Pakanh \w thoko; thuma \g ‘smoke’ \s PH #311 & website

\l KUwanh \w thoko \g ‘smoke’ \s S&J

\l KYak \w thokl \g ‘smoke’ \q Cognate? \s BA

\l Koogominny \w okon \g ‘smoke’ \q Cognate? Source cites as *okon*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w errkonh \g ‘smoke’ \s LT/BA

\l YYoront \w thorr7n, thorr7olh; thum- \g ‘smoke’

\l YMel \w thorrkvn \g ‘smoke’

\l UOlkol \w errkon; alh- \g ‘smoke’ \s PH #311

\l **pPaman \w \*currkuñ** \s BA

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\l GBadhun \w dhuga \g ‘smoke’ \s PS

\l Yanda \w thu(rr)ka \g ‘smoke’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w thurrka \g ‘smoke’ \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w thurrka \g ‘dust’ \f “rr” = trill. \s BB

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\l Mati-Kulan \w thurrku \g ‘firestick’ \s GB D90

\l Ngawun \w thurrku \g ‘firestick’ \s GB D90

\l Kalkatungu \w thurrku \g ‘firesticks’ \q Loan from a Mayi language? \s BB

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\l Panyjima \w cukurnpa \g ‘smoke’ \q OG has *cukurn*. \s AD, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w cu:rn \g ‘smoke’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w yukurn \g ‘smoke’ \q Cognate? \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w cukurn** \s GNOG #310

\l Nyangumarta \w

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\l Muruwari \w thurran \g ‘smoke’ \s LFOates

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\l Mudburra \w cungkarna \g ‘smoke’ \q The final *a* is a recent accretion. \s PMcC

\l Guurrinji \w cungkart \g ‘smoke’ \s PMcC

\e **\*curru**

\t ‘prickly, sharp’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*ciri and cross-references; also \*cu:rrkil (‘razor grass’).

\l Kalkatungu \w curru \g ‘burr’ \q Probably a loan. \s BB

\l Karajarri \w jurru \g ‘insects; snake’ \q Both generic. \s PNWG/CB

\l one of the Kanyara-Mantharta languages \w jurru \g ‘critter’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Bardi \w juurru \g ‘shark; snake’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Nyikina \w jurru \g ‘biting insect, “critter”’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l YYoront \w thorrl \g ‘razor grass’ \q A sedge. Does not belong with this set; see \*cu:rrkil.

\e **\*currun**

\t ‘fur of animal’

\b n

\c Z

\c B

\l Gamilaraay \w dhurrun \g ‘fur, wool; hair (of animal or of human body)’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w dhurrun \g ‘fur, wool; hair (of animal or of human body)’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w dhurrun \g ‘fur, wool; hair (of animal or of human body)’ \s AGL, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhurrun** \s PA #194

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\l YYoront \w thorrcvn, thorrcolh \g ‘hair’

\e **\*cut**

\t (of sitting)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w thut \g (of sitting, etc) \p ideophone

\l Gupapuyngu \w dhut \g (emphasis with *nhina* ‘sit’) \s BL-MC

\l Djaru \w yut \g ‘sit’ \p verb-particle \q Cf. *cat* ‘stand’. \s TTs

\l Ritharrngu \w dhut \g ‘sit down’ \q Root form only. \s JHeath

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\l Mudburra \w jurd \g ‘go down, get down, make someone get down, out, or off from something’ \s RG

\e \*c**urtu**

\t ‘sand’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w *thortm, thortomn* \*g* ‘sand (river)’

\l YMel \w *thotvm, thotomvn* \*g* ‘sand (river)’

\l Gurindji \w *jurtu* \g ‘dust’ \q A loan from Jaru per PMcC in WOLD. \s PMcC

\l Jaru \w jurtu \g ‘dust’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w *jurdurdu* \g ‘dirt; dirty’ \q Ex. given is dirty water. \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *curtu* \g ‘dust’ \q Syn. *punturr*. \s (JHd)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *curtu:* \g ‘dust’ \q Initial dental (*thurtu:*) expected. \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*curtu**

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\l Yangkaal \w *curtu* \g ‘dust’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *curtu-wa* \g ‘dust’ \q Also *curturlu* ‘dusty’ \s (NE)

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*curtu** \s (NE)

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\l Flinders Island \w ortun ~ otun \g ‘antbed’ \s PS

\e \*c**uwa**

\t ‘child (to woman), sister’s child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l WMungknh \w *thuw* \g ‘son or daughter of a woman’ \q “Used by either men or women to older sister’s child.” \s (KPPW)

\l KThaayorre \w *thu:w+* \g ‘woman’s child, sister’s child, father’s father’s sister’s child’ \q Only in *thu:wvn* (address); referential *pam*/*pa:nhth-rothom*. \s JTaylor

\l YYoront \w *thuw, thuwa* \g ‘child (to woman), sister’s child’ \q Both are proper noun (address) forms. The presence of V2 in the second alternant implies a former third syllable.

\l KKaper \w *thuwáyrr*; *pa-* \*g* ‘female cross cousin’ \q To a male, not marriageable; to a female, can be an in-law. Sense is skewed one generation up from original. Term of reference, not address. Also *thuwiy*, *thuwvntang*. \s (RLS, BA)

\l UOykangand \w *uwa+* \g ‘woman’s child; man’s sister’s child’ \q In *uwangarr* (reference), *wuwáng* (address; reduplicated), *uwarrñjárr* (respect register). \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *uwa+* \g ‘woman’s child; man’s sister’s child’ \q In *uwadh*. \s (PH)

\l GYimithirr \w *dhuway* \g ‘son (to woman), sister’s son’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *juway* \g ‘great grandfather; sister’s child (to man), brother’s child (to woman)’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman \w \*cuwa**

\l GBadhun \w *dhuwana* \g ‘nephew (SiSo, BrSo)’ \s (PS)

\l Margany \w *dhuwana* \g ‘son (of woman)’ \q Also *dhuwañ*. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dhuwana* \g ‘son (of woman)’ \q Also *dhuwarn*. \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*cuwa** \s (BA)

\l Dyirbal \w *juway* \g ‘(my) elder sibling’ \p Masculine (*bayi*) or feminine (*balan*) as appropriate. \q A Nyalal (‘polite’) term, “used in place of basic kin terms *bayi mugirray* ‘eBr’ and *balan yayin* ‘eSi’ when talking to a parent or parent’s sibling. (The parent or parent’s sibling would use ‘(your) *mugirray*/*yayin* in reply.)” \s RMWD 1989: 252.

\l Duungidjawu \w *juwang* \g ‘brother (younger)’ \q Syn. *gandanbing*; contrast *jaja* & *murin* ‘elder brother’; also *buyun* ‘brother’. \s K&W

\l Wunumara \w *thuwaNi* \g ‘child (to woman); sister’s child’ \q Position of “N” unknown. \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *cuwari* \g ‘a woman’s sister-in-law (SiHu [sic—for BrWi??] or HuSi)’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *juwa* \g ‘mother-in-law’ \q Alsi *juwari* ‘husband’s sister’. \s (PMcC)

\l Ngarluma \w *thuwa* \g ‘aunt, father’s sister; son’s son’s daughter’ \q By Crow skewing. \s (KLH)

\l Payungu \w *thuwa* \g ‘brother’s wife’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *thuwani* \g ‘sister-in-law’ \s (PA)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dhuway* \g ‘father’s sister’s children, cousin; husband’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *dhuway* \g ‘woman’s husband or husband’s sister’ \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *dhuway-* \g ‘husband’ \q Cf. *galay-* under \*ka:la for semantic shift. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*cuwa**

\l **pPNy \w \*cuway**

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\l Ogunyjan \w *athow* \g ‘husband’ \s (LT/BA)

\l Wakaya \w *thuwa* \g ‘mate’ \s (GB)

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\l Watjarri \w *puwa* \g ‘mother’s brother’s son’ \s (WD)

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\l Diyari \w *nhuwa* \g ‘spouse’ \s (PA)

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\l Warlpiri \w *juka* ‘first cross-cousin’ \s MHPM #6

\l Mudburra \w *juka* ‘child (Vocative)’ \s MHPM #6

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\l Jaminjung \w juka \g ‘woman’s son’ \s MHPM #6

\l Nungali \w juka \g ‘woman’s son’ \s MHPM #6

\l Wambayan \w juka \g ‘woman’s son’ \s MHPM #6

\l **pMirndi (?) \w \*juka** \g ‘woman’s son’ \s MHPM #6

\l Wardaman \w *juka* ‘child (Vocative)’ \s MHPM #6

\e **\*cuwi**

\t ‘shavings’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w *thow* \g ‘shavings’ \g As from whittling the bark off a spear and shaping it.

\l Muruwari \w *thuwi* \g ‘pubic hair’ \s LFOates

\l **pPNy \w \*cuwi**

\e **\*cuwurr**

\t ‘big’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l YYoront \w thoworr, thowonn \g ‘big’ \p Ergative and Dative case-forms only; no Absolutive. \q See also \*capa{ (‘wide’), \*capu (‘elder brother’.

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w cuwarrhi \g ‘tall, long’ \q /c/ contrasts with /th/ in this position; “rrh” (Blake’s “rr”) is a trill contrasting with a tapped liquid. \s BB

\e **\*cyuy**

\t (of splashing into water)

\b ideophone

\l WNgathan \w *cub* \g ‘splash, sound of entering water’ \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w *cub* \g ‘splash’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w *cuy* \g (of splashing into water) \f Alternant (under emphasis) *cuc*. \q Var. *cur*.

\e **\*cu:**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cuma, \*cumpi, \*cupu, \*currkunh.

\l Gamilaraay \w dhu: \g ‘smoke’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w dhu: \g ‘fire’ \s AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w dhu: \g ‘smoke’ \s AGL

\l Gumbainggir \w ju:m \g ‘smoke’ \q Also possible: \*cuma or \*cumpi, q.v. \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhu:** \s PA #196

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\l Djabugay \w jugay \g ‘smoke’ \s EP

\e **\*cu:ca**

\t ‘fat’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w thu:th \g ‘fat’ \s BA, AH

\l YYoront \w thuy \g ‘fat’

\l YMel \w thuth \g ‘fat’

\l Kungkari \w thutha \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w thutha \g ‘fat’ \q Also *thami*. \s GB

\l Pirriya \w thutha \g ‘fat’ \s GB

\l **L (?) \w \*cu:ca**

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w thuta \g ‘fat’ \q Typo for *thutha*? \s BB

\e **\*cu:cu**

\t ‘breast; milk’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*susu.

\e **\*cu:rrkil**

\t ‘razor grass’

\b n

\c P

\l See also \*ciri and cross-references.

\l Umpithamu \w thu:rrki \q ‘razor grass’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w thorrl \g ‘razor grass’ \q *Scleria polycarpa*, a sedge.

\l YMel \w thorrkvl \g ‘razor grass

\l UOykangand \w errkel; ukan \q ‘razor grass’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w errkel; ukan \q ‘razor grass’ \s PH

\l **L \w \*cu:rrkil**

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\l Ritharrngu \w dhurrka-ma \g ‘chop down’ \s CB/ZYM

\*cy

\e **\*cyarra**

\t ‘seagull’

\b n

\c O

\c M

\l KKY \w *sara, saral* \g ‘seagull, tern’ \s (RJK)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *carra* \g ‘seagull’ \q A loanword, per T. Usher. \s (TC)

\l Atampaya \w *iyarra* \g ‘seagull’ \q A loanword. \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *yarra* \g ‘seagull’ \q A loanword. \s (TC)

\l Umpila \w *carra* \g ‘seagull’ \s (GNOG)

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w *de:rriya, de:rrijarr* \g ‘seagull’ \s (MS)

\l Martuthunira \w carra \g ‘whistling kite’ \s (AD)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *dharrak* \g ‘large white seagull’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *dharrak* \g ‘tern (sp)’ \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *jarrak* \g ‘silver gull’ \q Contrast initial stop in *dha:rra-* ‘stand’ < \*carra-. \s (JHeath)

\l Dhangu \w *jarrak* \g ‘seagull’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *jarrak* \g ‘silver gull’ \s (JHeath)

\l **Austronesian \w *tara*** or ***sara*** \q ***Not a pPNy etymon.*** See the Macassan form below; see also comments under Yadhaykenu; also if < \*\*carra the regularity of Gupapuyngu & Djapu *dh* < \*cy would need demonstration, while Dhuwal, Dhangu, and Ritharrngu attest an alveopalatal. \s (GNOG in LCY: 63)

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\l Nyangumarta \w *tarra* \g ‘seagull’ \s (GNOG)

\l Macassan \w *târe* \g ‘meeuw’ \s CB/

\e **\*cyurla-**

\t ‘pour; drip’

\b vt & vi

\l KKY \w sula- [vt], sule- [vi] \g ‘pour; leak, drip’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w suli- \g ‘drip’ \s GNOG

\l Gurindji \w jurl+ \g ‘drip’ \q Also *jurlurl+* ‘pour’ (vi, vt). \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w jirl+ \g ‘drip, leak’ \q GNOG: preverb in *jirl+ka-* ‘drip, leak’—but Walmajarri dictionary gives the analysis *jirlk+ma-* with *ma-rnu* ‘speak’. \s GNOG, ASEDA 0167

\l Gupapuyngu \w jurl7+ \g ‘drip’ \q In *jurl7+yun* ‘to drip’ \s BL-MC/GNOG

\*k

\e **\*kaca**

\t ‘rotten’

\b nAdj

\x See \*kayka.

\e **\*kaca**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\l GBadhun \w gadha \g ‘head’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w gadha \g ‘hair (of head)’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kadha \g ‘hair of head’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w kadha \g ‘head’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gadha \g ‘head’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gadha \g ‘head’ \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*katha** \s BA

\l Guwa \w katha \g ‘head’ \s GB

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w gadhagan \g ‘head’ \s LH

\e **\*kacya**

\t ‘son’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*kucarra.

\n See also \*ka:ca (‘mother’), to which GNOG connects this via antonymic semantic change.

\l KKY \w *kaz* \g ‘child; nephew, niece’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w *ka:zi* \g ‘son, daughter’ \q Also *moegikaazi* ‘child’, with *moegi* ‘little’. \s EB

\l Kuk-Narr \w *kac*; *pam-* \g ‘yBr’ \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w *ga:ja* \g ‘younger brother’ \s RMWD

\l Wirangu \w *gaja* \g ‘son; brother’s son; sister’s son’ \q LH: loan from Kukata, replacing *gidja* . \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kaca* \g ‘son (to man), ...’ \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kaca* \g ‘son; nephew’ \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *kaca* \g ‘son; man’s BrSo, woman’s SiSo; great grandfather’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kaca* \g ‘son; nephew; sister’s son’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w *kaja* \g ‘son; nephew; son-in-law’ \q Nephew: MoBrSo, FaSiSo; son-in-law: DaHu. \s PMcC

\l Yanyuwa (male) \w *kajakaja* \g ‘son’ \s NE

\l Ngarluma \w *kaca* \g ‘oBr’ \s KLH

\l Kariyarra \w *kaca* \g ‘oBr’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w *kaya* \g ‘oBr’ \s AD, GNOG

\l Nhuwala \w *kaca* \g ‘oBr’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kaya* \g ‘oBr; Fa oBr So, Mo oSi So; stepbrother through a stepparent who is older than the replaced sibling’ \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w *kaya* \g ‘oBr’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w *katha* \g ‘oBr’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w *kaja* \g ‘elder brother’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kaca** \s GNOG #313

\l Payungu \w *kaja* \g ‘elder brother’ \q Brother speaking. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *kaja* \g ‘elder brother’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w *kaca* \g ‘one’s offspring, son or daughter’ \q Also *kacayara* ‘son-father relationship, daughter-mother relationship’ \q WD

\l **pPNy \w \*kacya** \f Possibly to be reconstructed with a long vowel. \n The /c/ (rather than /th/) reflexes are problamatic (there is no evidence for \*kayka), and the ‘son’ vs. ‘brother’ glosses are problematic. \s BA

\l Karrwa \w *kajakaja* \g ‘child (to man)’ \s NE

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *ga:thu* \g ‘(man’s) son’ \s BL-MC

\l Yolngu \w *ga:thu* \g ‘(man’s) son’ \s PMcC

^^^

\l Kayardild \w *kacakaca* \g ‘daddy; actual father (pater); extendable to FaSi’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w *kacakaca* \g ‘son (to male), ...’ \s NE

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*kacakaca** \q NE: probably loan from Karrwa or Yanyuwa. \s NE

\e **\*kaca+**

\t ‘coral’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w gath, gathal \g ‘shallows, home reef, coastal reef’ \q Also ‘shallow’ (adj). \s RJK

\l Umpila \w aca \g ‘shallow’ \q /th/ expected? \s GNOG

\l Gupapuyngu \w gadharra \g ‘coral’

\*\*\*\*

See Claire’s note

\e **\*kaca-**

\t ‘tie’

\b vt

\x See also \*karrpi-.

\l Atampaya \w *atha-* \g ‘tie; weave’ \p Conj. II; *athan* Past, *athal* Pres. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *atha-* \g ‘tie; weave’ \p Conj. II; *athan* Past. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *atha-* \g ‘tie; weave’ \p Conj. II; *athan* Past, *athal* Pres. \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *tha* \g ‘tie’ \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *tha-* \g ‘tie, coil around (as of snake)’ \p Erg tie Abs; vt: Pr *thac*, F *thay*, P *than*, Irr *tha7*. Usitative/durative *thadha-c*. \s (KLH 97:232)

\l Umpila \w *katha-* \g ‘tie’ \q L conj. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *kath-* \g ‘tie; wrap’ \q KPPW: “especially refers to making *waangk yoompan* and handles and pandanus baskets, but not to looped or knotted methods ( win that case *wichan* applies)”. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *kath-* \g ‘tie’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kathv-* \g ‘tie up, knot together; weave’ \s (PS)

\l Yintyingka \w *katha-* \g ‘tie up’ \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w *katha-* \g ‘tie’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *katha* \*g* ‘gird, wrap; bind’ \p P *katharr*, Cnt P *kathatharr*. \q In expression *mimp kath-* ‘gird, wrap with clothing’. \s (AH)

\l UOykangand \w *atha-* \g ‘tie, tie up’ \p P *atharr*, Imp *athal*, reduplicated root *athatha-*, full reduplication *adhalghatha-*. \s (PH

\l UOlkol \w *adha-* \g ‘tie, tie up’ \p P *adharr*, Imp *adhal*, Imp (northern) *adhang*. \s (PH)

\l YYoront \w *kay, kuy* \g ‘tie’ \p L conj.; Cnt nP *kalkayl*.

\l YMel \w *kay* \g ‘tie’ \p P *kayat*, Imp *kath*, Dsd *kathvlv*.

\l KKaper \w *kvthe-* \g ‘tie’ \p P *kvthent*, Imp *kvthel*. \s (BA)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *tha* \g ‘tie’ \q Reduplicated as *thaltha*. \s (IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *tha-* \g ‘join; stick it in’ \p P *than*. \q Also *thaltha-* ‘tie up’, \s BSommer

\l Ikarranggal \w *atha-* \g ‘tie’ \p Imp *athal*. \s BSommer

\l GYim \w *gadha-* \g ‘tie up’ \q Ref. ‘be imprisoned, tie self’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *kaja-* \g ‘tie’ \q L conj. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman \w \*kaca-** \s (KLH)

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\l Biri \w *gaju* \g ‘tie’ \q Biri dialect. \s (AT)

\l Margany \w *gacu-* \g ‘tie’ \q /th/ expected. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gaju-* \g ‘tie’ \q /dh/ expected. \s (GB)

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w *gacu-* \g ‘tie’ \s (M&W)

\l Ritharrngu \w *gatha-* \g ‘hold, grasp’ \p Class 4 p65. \q Belongs with this set? \s (JHeath)

\l Dhuwal \w *gatha-* \g ‘hold; seize; give something (to NPDat)’ \p v4tr, p65. \q Belongs with this set? \s (JHeath)

\e **\*kacarra**

\t ‘possum (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kulan, \*mitin, \*wulnpi.

\l Atampaya \w acarra \g ‘rat, mouse’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w acarraki \g ‘rat, mouse’ \s TC

\l Djabugay \w gayarra \g ‘possum’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gaja:rr, gajarra+A \g ‘ring-tail possum’ \q Probably *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*. All dialects. <gajarrA>. \s RMWD D4

**\l pPaman \w \*kacarra \s BA**

\l Warrungu \w gajarra \g ‘possum’ \s TTs

\l Mamu \w gajarra \g ‘brown possum’ \s RMWD 77:66

\l Warrgamay \w gajarra \g ‘grey possum’ \q Probable loan; \*gajara expected. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gajarra \g ‘possum’ \s RMWD

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\l YYoront \w kath \g ‘mouse (sp)’ \q Placental; sand-ridges.

\e **\*kaci**

\t ‘far’

\b nAdj (?)

\c Loc

\l Kaanycu \w kaci \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kaci \g ‘far’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w kac \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w kac \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kaci \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w kaci \g ‘far away, long way’ \f [kac:i] \s LY 593

\l KKaper \w kac (-kapér) \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w gathi: \g ‘long way, far away’ \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w gaci \g ‘long way off, far’ \q T, C, G. \s KLH, RMWD G3

\l **pPaman \w \*kaci** \s KLH

\e **\*kacin**

\t ‘digging stick’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kana, \*ka:ña.

\l Kaanytju \w *kacin* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *kacin* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *athin* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (J-CV)

\l WMungknh \w *kac.n* \g ‘digging stick; fighting stick’ \f KPPW cite as *kecvn*. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathrr \w *kac.n* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kethvn* \g ‘yamstick, fighting stick’ \q Poss. also [kethin]. Also *kachin-woy* ‘false woomera, made of ironwood’. \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *kacin* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *kacin* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *kac:in* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (LY/BA, PH)\

\l Umbuygamu \w *acan* \g ‘tamstick’ \q Also ‘egg’. \s (J-CV)

\l Yintyingka \w *kathi* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (R&V)

\l KThaayorre \w *kathn* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *kathn, kithilh* \*g* ‘digging stick’ \q Cf. *kacl, kicirr* ‘urine’ < \*kañcyi.

\l YMel \w *kathvn, kathith* \*g* ‘digging stick’ \q Cf. *kacl, kacirr* ‘urine’ < \*kañci.

\l UOykangand \w *acin, acinhdh* \*g* ‘yamstick’ \s (BA)

\l UOlkol \w *ajin* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (PH)

\l KNarr \w *kacin* \g ‘girl’ \s (GB)

\l Flinders Island \w *áthin* \g ‘digging stick’ \q ?Stress \s (PS)

\l **pPaman \w \*kacin** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *gajin* \g ‘yamstick; girl’ \p Neuter (*bala*) for ‘yamstick’; Feminine (*balan*) for ‘girl’. \q Also *gajiya* (F; Pl *gajiyami*) ‘young girl’. \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *gajin* \g ‘female; yamstick’ \q Also *gajiya* ‘young girl’. \s (RMWD)

\l Muruwari \w *kacinpa* \g ‘unmarried girl; young woman’ \s (LFOates)

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\l Kukata \w *gaji* \g ‘spear’ \s LH

\l Yankunytjatjara \w *kaci* \g ‘hunting spear; spear-bush (*Pandorea doratoxylon*)’ \s CG

\l Pintupi \w *kaci* \g ‘spear’ \q “Generic; normally used for spears with which a spear-thrower is used; can be used loosely for all types of spears; syn. *kurlarta*.” \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kaci* \g ‘spear, a type of spear’ \q Not in G&H. \s WD

\l Tharrgari \w *kajiri* \g ‘sharp-pointed spear’ \s PA

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\l Kayardild \w *kathirr-a* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kathirra* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *kacika* \g ‘spear type; fighting stick with a long point’ \q <kacikaci->. \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*kathirr-a** \s (NE)

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\l Mudburra \w *kajirri* \g ‘old woman; wife; partly blind’ \s (RG)

\l Gurindji \w *kajirri* \g ‘old woman’ \s (PMcC)

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\l Kok-Kapér \w *kacál* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (BA)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kacala* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (GB)

\l Garrwa \w *kajala* \g ‘yamstick’ \s IM

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\l Yuwaalayaay \w *gadhi:gurri:* \g ‘poison stick, poison bone’ \q AGL: “Langloh-Parker said that it is smaller than *guuyarra* and is used against women.” \s AGL

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\l Mudburra \w *kajin* \g ‘mother-in-laws’ \s (RG)

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\l KKY \w *geth* \g ‘hand; crab/lobster/scorpion claw’ \q Also *gethawza* (with *za* ‘thing’) ‘small digging stick’, GNOG associates *geth* with \*kacin on a metonymic basis (‘hand-held implement’). \s RJK/GNOG

\l KKY \w *gethawza*, *gethawzœpul* \g ‘small digging stick’ \q With *za* ‘thing’. \s RJK

\l KLY \w *geth* \g ‘hand’ \q See note to KKY entry. \s EB/GNOG

\e **\*kaka**

\t ‘uncle’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Diyari \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PA

\l **pWK \w \*kaka** \s PA

\l Arabana \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PA

\l Wangkangurru \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PA

\l Manjiljarra \w kaka \g ‘mother’s borther’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w kaka \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother, son’s daughter’s son’ \s KLH

\l Kariyarra \w kaka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kaka** \q Also in Marrngu, Ngarrka, Yura. \s GNOF #314

\l Nhanda \w kaga \g ‘cousin’ \q JBl: loan from south. \s JBl

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w kakaji \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s GNOG

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\l KThaypan \w keka \g ‘mother’s younger brother; wife’s father, husband’s father’ \s BR 2012

\l Agu-Tharrnggala \w keka \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w ath-akvr \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s LT

\e **\*kakara**

\t ‘moon’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kapir, \*pira.

\l YYoront \w *ka7ar* \g ‘moon’ \p Oblique case-forms in *ka7r*(*+*).

\l YMel \w *kakar* \g ‘moon’

\l KKaper \w *kakér* \g ‘moon’

\l **pPaman \w \*kakara** \s KLH

\l Biri \w *gagara* \g ‘moon’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Garingbal, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, and Yetimarala dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *gagarda* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w *kakar*(*d*)*a* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w *akarda* \g also *awara*. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w *kakara* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Yiningara \w *kakara* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kakara**

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *kakara* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w *kakara* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kakara* \g ‘moon’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w *gagara* \g ‘moon’ \q Not in RMWD 1972 (which gives *gagalum* ‘moon, Masculine, for Mamu). \s KLH

\l Dharumbal \w gakarr \g ‘moon’ \q Sources *ka-kar* (Roth 1897a) & *kurka* (Duttton 1907). \s AT

\l Duungidjawu \w *kakare* \g ‘moon’ \s K&W

\l Kaurna \w *kakirra* \g ‘moon’ \q T&C; Gaimard gives *kaker* (with the extra sense ‘shellfish’) and Robinson gives *car.ca.rer* (and Wyatt *karka:ra*, per Jane Simpson [pers. com.], who regards the fluctuation in transcriptions of V2 as possible evidence that C3 is a retroflex glide and not a tapped liquid; otherwise the nature of the “rr” is uncertain). \s (T&C, RA)

\l Watjarri \w *kakararra* \g ‘east’ \q Note that *-rarra* recurs in the directional *kankararra* ‘up’ (see \*kanka). \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*kakara** \q KLH: ‘moon’. With regard to the ‘moon’–‘east’ connection (see below, and the Watjarri attestation above), note Kayardild *balurdiinda* ‘new moon’ [lit. ‘westward-sitter’, so-called because the new moon is always in the west at dusk]’ and *riyathi-ddinda* ‘full moon [lit. ‘far-east sitter’]. The sense of this is that the prototypical form of the moon is full and that the prototypical time to view it is just after sunset. KLH gloss: ‘moon’. \s (KLH 82:373)

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\l Wirangu \w *gagarrara* \g ‘east’ \s LH

\l Wakaya \w *kekerril* \g ‘south, east’ \f “e” is a central vowel. \q Contrast *keláth* ‘east’. \s GB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kakarrara* \g ‘east; on the eastern side’ \q Note that /rr/ apparently does not continue \*r in this position—see \*yangkara. \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w *kakarra* \g ‘east’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w *kakarrara* \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Gurindji \w *ka:rra* \g ‘east’ \q Regular lenition and loss of intervocalic \*k. \s PMcC

\l Djaru \w *ga:rra* \g ‘east’ \q Also *ga:na*, ˆga:ni*,* ga:rrarra*.* \s TTs 26,125,259

\l Walmajarri \w *kakarra* \g ‘east’ \s JHd

\l Palyku \w *kakarra* \g ‘east’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w *kakarra* \g ‘east’ \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kakarra** \s GNOG #604

\l Warriyangka \w *kakarra* \g ‘south’ \s PA

\l Yingkarta (Northern & Southern) \w *kakarra* \g ‘south’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kakarra** \s PA 1981:329 #410

\l Karajarri \w *kakarra* \g ‘east’ \s ASEDA 0069

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\l Payungu \w kakara \g ‘hip’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kakara \g ‘hip’ \q Syn. *kanthi*. \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kakara** \g ‘hip’ \s PA #26

\l Jiwarli \w kakara \g ‘hip’ \q Syn. *kanhthi*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kagara \g ‘hip’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kagarra \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kagara \g ‘hip’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kakara** \g ‘hip’ \s PA #26

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w kakara \g ‘thigh’ \s PA

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\l Muruwari \w kakara \g ‘echidna’ \s LFOates

\e **\*kaku**

\t ‘louse’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*kulu.

\l Atampaya \w aku \g ‘tick, lice’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w aku \g ‘tick, lice’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w aku \g ‘tick, lice’ \s TC

\l Wuthathi \w 7aku \g ‘louse’

\l Mpakwithi \w kaw \g ‘lice’ \s TC

\l Nggerikudi \w kau \g ‘louse, flea’ \s Hey

\l KYak \w kak \g ‘louse’

\l Umpila \w kaku \g ‘louse, flea’ \s GNOG

\l YYoront \w ka7, kuqu \g ‘louse’

\l YMel \w kak \g ‘louse’

\l **pPaman \w \*kaku** \s BA

\e **\*kaku+**

\t ‘egg; testicles’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kapu+, \*muka, \*ñapin, \*pampu.

\l KKY \w kakur, kakural \g ‘egg’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w kakur \g ‘egg; testicles’ \s EB

\l Yalarnnga \w kakurna \g ‘egg’ \s Bl&Br

\l Bayungu \w kakul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l Dhalandji \w kakul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w kawul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kakul** \s PA #206

\l Jiwarli \w kakul \g ‘testicles’

\l Warriyangka \w kakul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l Payungu \w kakul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kakul \g ‘testicles’ \s PA

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w kakirr \g edible yellow egg-like globules ... in native honey’ \s GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*kaku+**

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\l Manjiljarra \w kakirrpa \g ‘egg’ \q Syn. *janji*, *ngampu*, *jimpu*. \s PMcC

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\l Watjarri \w kakurla \g ‘the native or silky pear’ \s WD

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\l Ngarluma \w kuku{ \g ‘testes’ \q Syn. *karu*. \s KLH

\e **\*kala**

\t ‘ready’

\b particle

\x See also \*kana.

\l Bidyara \w *gala* \g ‘now’ \s GB

\l Mamu \w *gala* \g ‘earlier on today’ \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w *gala* \g ‘try it! try again!’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gala \g ‘again’ \s RMWD

\l Pintupi \w *kala* \g ‘finished’

\l Arrernte \w *kele* \g ‘finished’

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\l Warlpiri \w *kala* \g ‘but, however, otherwise, rather’ \q Also (as auxiliary base) ‘used to, would’. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Payungu \w *kala* \g ‘like this’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *kala* \g ‘like this’ \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w *kala* \g ‘like this’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *kala* \g ‘like this’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kala* \g ‘like this’ \s PA

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\l Bardi \w (*=*)*gala* \g (completive) \p particle \q The “untranslatable completive particle”. \s CB 04:30

\e **\*+kali**

\t (Allative)

\b suffix

\l Watjarri \w -kila \g (Dative) \p Indirect object. \q With common nouns (proper nouns take *-la*). \s WD

**\e \*kalcara**

\t ‘egret’

\b n

\c A

\c O

\l Linngithigh \w car \g ‘white crane’ \f For loss of \*l see Hale 1976:13. Continuation of the \*r as *r* instead of *7* attests the former presence of a following vowel, as (possibly) does the *a* in the Ergative ending. A laminal after \*l becomes alveopalatal *c*; hence *car* contrasts with *thar* ‘cold’ < \*micara. \p Erg *caradh*. \s KLH 97:216

\l YYoront \w kalhthar; minh- \g ‘egret’ \q *Egretta* alba. Local English ‘white crane’.

\l KKapér \w kalcél; ming- \g ‘white ibis’ \q *Threskiornis molucca*. \s Edwards & Black, Koko Berrin dictionary

**\l pPaman \w \*kalcara \s BA**

\l Ritharrngu \w garladyarr(7), garlayarr7 \g ‘egret’ \s DGN

\l HRW [Harry Rrany'tji\ Wunu\murr] \w garladyarr(7) \g ‘egret’ \s DZorc/DGN

\e **\*kali**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kamu, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kawu(n), \*kuma, \*kungu, \*ngapa, \*nguku, \*pipi.

\l YYoront \w *kal, kili* \g ‘dew’

\l KYalanji \w *kali* \g ‘discharge from the eye’ \s (Hr&Hr)

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\l Dharumbal \w gali \g ‘water, rain’ \s AT/...

\l Wiradjuri \w *galing ~ galiñ* \g ‘water’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *kaliN* \g ‘water’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *gali* \g ‘water’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *gali* \g ‘water, rain, tear’ \s (PA, AGL)

\l **pCNSW \w galing** \s (PA #48)

\l Warlpiri \w *kiliki* \g ‘heavy rain, steady rain (like winter rain); running water, runoff after rain’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*kali**

\l UOlkol \w *ikal* \g ‘dew’\q In *ok-ikal* ‘dew’. Possible correspondence-mimicry with the initial *i*. \s PH

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\l Buwandik \w *ngali* \g ‘frost’ \s BB

\e **\*kali**

\t ‘wife’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ka:la (‘uncle’).

\l Warlpiri \w kali-ñanu \g ‘spouse, wife’ \q Also *kali-lyka* ‘wife’s sister, brother’s wife’. \s KLH

\l Djaru \w kali \g ‘man’s sister’s child’ \s TTs

\l **L \w \*kali**

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\l Djinang \w galikali \g ‘classificatory husband’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w gal.yarra \g ‘classificatory husband’ \s BW

\l Maranungku \w keli \g ‘uncle’ \q Note *kaleni* ‘my uncle’. \s DT

\e **\*kali-**

\t ‘go’

\x See \*karli-.

\e **\*kalim**

\t ‘galah’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kila.

\l WMungknh \w kalvmpvng; minh- \g ‘galah’ \q Source of *+mpvng*? \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w kalime; minha \g ‘galah’ \q Source of *+e* ? \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kalim; minha- \g ‘galah’ \q *Cacatua roseicapilla*. \s PH

\l YYoront \w kalvmvr \g ‘galah’ \q Source of *+r* ?

\l UOykangand \w alim \g ‘galah’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w alim \g ‘galah’ \s PH

\l KThaypan \w (a)limba; nhye- \g ‘galah’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w alim \g ‘bird’ \s KLH

\l Kurrtjar \w li:mil \g ‘galah’ \s PB, ‘Norman Pama’ paper.

\l **L \w \*kalim** \s BA

\e **\*kalka**

\t ‘spear’

\b n

\c T

\l Mpalitjanh \w *aka* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w *ilka* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w *ika* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w *ika* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ika* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w *kalka* \g ‘spear, fighting spear; porcupine quill’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w *kek* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w *keyk* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w *kalk* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w *kalk* \g ‘spear’ \q Cf. *mak* ‘let be/do’ < \*malku for fate of \*l. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w *keka* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w *keka* \g ‘spear’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w *keka* \g ‘spear’ \s PH

\l Yintyingka \w *kaka* \g ‘spear (general)’ \q Also *keke* ‘stingray spear; small stingray’. \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w *ayka* \g ‘spear’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *kirk*, *kirka* \g ‘spear’ KLH, BA, AH

\l YYoront \w *kal7*, *kal7alh*, *kal7a* \g ‘spear’

\l YMel \w *kalk*, *kalkath* \g ‘spear’

\l KKaper \w *kalk*, *kalkénhth* \g ‘spear’

\l KNarr \w *kalk* \g ‘spear’ \s GB

\l UOykangand \w *alk*, *alkanhdh* \q ‘spear’ \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w *alga*, *alganhdh* \q ‘spear’ \s PH, BA

\l Walangama \w *alk* \g ‘spear’ \s PB

\l Kuthant \w *a:lk* \g ‘spear’ \s PB

\l Kurrtjar (Normanton) \w *a:lk* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Flinders Island \w *alka* \g ‘spear’ \q Generic. \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *alka* \g ‘spear’ \p Erg *alkaw*. \s KLH, IG

\l Koko Warra \w *alka* \g ‘spear’ \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w *lka* \g ‘spear’ \q Generic. \s BR

\l HR (Aghu-Tharrnggala) \w *vlka ~ vlka* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH, LJ

\l Koogominny \w *alka* \g ‘spear’ \s Palmer 1884

\l GYim \w *galga* \g ‘spear’ \q Also *galgan* ‘porcupine quill’. \s JHav

\l Muluridji \w *kalka* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w *kalka* \g ‘fishing spear, also generic term for spear’ \p Erg *kalkabu*. \s Hr&Hr

\l Ogunyjan \w *alk3*, *alkanh* \g ‘spear’ \s KLH, BSm

\l Djabugay \w *galga* \g ‘fighting spear’ \p Instr-Loc *galganggu*. \q Possibly also *galgalay* ‘long, tall’. \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kalka** \p Erg **\*kalkañcu**. \s KLH

\l Biri \w *galga* \g ‘spear’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Yilba dialects. \s AT

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kalka* \g ‘spear’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w *kalka* \g ‘spear; death-bone apparatus’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w *galgay* \g ‘spear’ \p Erg *galga*(*y*)*ju*. \q Generic. Also *gamanday* ‘spear (generic)’, *gañjaba* ‘spear’. Also *galgabarra* ‘she-oak’. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w *galgay* \g ‘spear for hand spearing’ \p Erg *galgaju*. \q Contrast *gamanday* ‘spear, used with woomera’. \s RMWD

\l Gippsland \w *galeg* \g ‘stick’ \f [galvk]. \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w *galgi* \g ‘stick’ \f [galki]. \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *galg* \g ‘stick, tree; scrub’ \f [galk].\s LH 82

\l Woiwurrung \w *galk* \g ‘stick, tree, wood’ \q Also *galk-galk* ‘stick’, *galk* ‘bone’, *galk gawang* ‘skull’. \s BJB

\l Wathawurrung \w *kalk* \g ‘wood’ \q Also *kalkalk* or *galk galk* [in original sources] ‘log’, *darra-kalk* ‘tree branch’ \s BJB

\l Manjiljarra \w *kalkajarra* \g ‘fork of tree; cross-shape; river junction’ \q With *-jarra* ‘two’. \s PMcC

\l Yanyuwa \w *kalkaji* \g ‘spear; wire (four-prong) spear’ \q Probably a loan; see *a-yalwa* ‘path, road’ < \*yalka. \s JB

\l Wadjuk \w *kalga* \g ‘crook for pulling branches down’ \s GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*kalka** \q KLH: ‘spear’. \s KLH 82:373

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\l GBadhun \w *galgan* \g ‘ironbark tree’ \s PS

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\l Gippsland \w *galek* \g ‘stick’ \f [galvk]. \s LH

\l \w *galaga* \g ‘wood, spear’ \s RMWD

\l KKY \w *kœlak*, *-al* \g ‘javelin, bladed spear, pike’ \f Probably [kvlák], [kœlakal]. \s RJK

\l KLY \w *klak*, *kœlaka* \g ‘spear’ \s EB

\l **? \w kalaka**

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\l Baagandji \w *galgurru* \g ‘spear, a barbed spear’ \s LH

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\l Djinang \w *galk* \g ‘shaman killer’ \q A sorcerer who kills by sorcery. \s BW

\l Djinba \w *galka* \g ‘shaman killer’ \q A sorcerer who kills by sorcery. \s BW

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *galga* \g ‘warrior, member of war party (armed with spears, usually painted with *lharragamarna*)’ \q If from \*kalka, it’s a loan. \s JHeath

\e **\*kalma-**

\t ‘arrive’

\b vi

\x See also \*culngki- and cross-references there.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ma- \g ‘arrive’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ima- \g ‘arrive’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ma- \g ‘arrive’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ima- \g ‘arrive’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ilma- \g ‘arrive’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kalma-** \s KLH

\e **\*kalmpa**

\t ‘fast’

\b nAdv

\x See also kanpa.

\l WMungknh \w *kamp* \g ‘fast’ \s (KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *kampvl* \g ‘quickly, fast (of motion)’ \q Also *kempiy* ‘up, upwards, on top’, with characteristic \*a > *e* before \*l. \s (PS)

\l Yintyingka \w *kalmpikalmpi* \g ‘fast, quickly’ \s R&V < Thomson

\l Umpithamu \w *kamparra* \g ‘quick’ \q Probably a loan. \s (J-CV)

\l Umbuygamu \w *ebal* \g ‘quick’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *elmbal* \g ‘quickly’ \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w *lmbe* \g ‘up, upward’ \q Cognate? \s (BR)

\l GYim \w *galmba* \g ‘and, also, more’ \s (JHav)

\l YYoront \w *kalpn* \g ‘fast, hard’

\l YMel \w *kalpvn* \g ‘quickly’

\l KKaper \w *kalmpáw* \g ‘first, already’ \q PB gives as *kanpáw*, q.v. under \*kanpa. \s (BA)

\l **pPaman \w \*kalmpa** \s BA

\l Biri \w *gamba* \g ‘ahead’ \q Biri dialect. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *gambarri* ~ *gambadi* \g ‘a long way away’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *gambarri* \g ‘far’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w *gambarri* \g ‘far’ \s GB

\l Ngiyampaa \w *kampirra* \g ‘a day either side of the reference time, that is, yesterday or tomorrow’ \q Cognate? \s (TD)

\l Yandruwandha (Innaminka) \w *kambarri* \g ‘at the front, first’ \s GB

\l ECArrernte \w *amparre* \g ‘first’ \q In the construction *ke+amparre*, can be reduced to *kamparre*. Per HK’s analysis, the /a/ suggests that this is a loan. \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte

\l Warlpiri \w *kamparru* \g ‘ahead, in front, first, before, at the beginning’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kampa* \g ‘in front, ahead’ \s (DGN)

\l Gurindji \w kamparri \g ‘in front, in the lead; older’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w *kamparra* \g ‘in front, before, in the lead; old’ \q Also *kambarrakambarra* ‘long ago, olden days; big mob in the lead’; *kambarrambarra* ‘long ago’; *kambarrajbunga* ‘former (people)’. \s (DGN/PMcC, RG)

\l Payungu \w *kamparri* \g ‘before; ahead’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kamparri* \g ‘ahead, in front, first, before’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kaparri* \g ‘ahead, in front, first, before’ \s (PA)

\l **PKanyara \w \*kamparri** \s (PA)

\l **pPNy \w \*kalmpa**

\e **\*kalmpara**

\t ‘flesh’

\b n

\c B

\l Mpalitjanh \w mparr \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w mpa7 \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w bwa7a \g ‘meat, flesh’ \p Erg *bwa7atha*. \f [mbwa7a]; the final vowel is historically an echo-vowel. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w mpwa7 \g ‘flesh, meat’ \f For loss of \*l, see KLH 197613. Continuation of the \*r as *7* instead of *r* shows that the protoform was consonant-final (compare \*yawara, \*kalcara). \s KLH 97:222

\l Alngith \w mpwa7 \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mpwa7 \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w mpwa7 \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w mpwat \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w lwat \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w mbwat \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w kemp \g ‘flesh’ \q KPPW: ‘body, including flesh inside a person or animal’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w keymp \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kempa \g ‘flesh’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w kempa \g ‘flesh’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w karmpar \g ‘flesh’ \q AH gives *kermper*, in *kermper-tha:w* ‘flesh, muscle’ (cf. YY *morr-thaw* ‘state of health’). \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w kalpar, kalpl \g ‘flesh’

\l YMel \w kalpar \g ‘flesh’

\l Djabugay \w galmbara \g ‘liver’ \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w kalmpar** \q ‘Other Paman’ list has **\*kalmpar(a)**. KThaayorre *karmpar* attests the trisyllable; also YY & YM. \s KLH (“Northern Pama” and “Middle Pama” lists)

\l **pPaman \w kalmpara** \f With V3 on the basis of the southern forms only. \s KLH (“Other Paman” list)

\l Nyangumarta \w ka(r)lparti \g ‘upper leg’ \s GNOG

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\l Umpila \w yalmpay \g ‘meat, flesh’ \p Erg *kalmpaylu* or *kalmpayilu*? \q Also ‘body’? \s GNOG

\e **\*kalnga**

\t ‘mother’s brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See under \*ka:la.

\e **\*kalu-**

\t ‘carry’

\b vt

\l Umpila \w kalu- ~ kali- \g ‘take, carry’ \p Imp *kalu*(*+*), P *kalinha* (? *kalina*), Pres *kalumanha*, Pres Prog *kakalmanha*, F *kalutha*. \n Zero-Conjugation. \s KLH; GNOG 76:201

\l WMungknh \w kal- \g ‘take, carry; bring’ \q KLH ‘to carry (head, shoulder, etc.)’. KLH lists *kal* ‘lay (egg); give birth’ separately. KPPW: also ‘have, wear (clothes, or a characteristic of a person or animal)’; [also] “used of a woman bearing [giving birth to] a child”. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w kalu- \g ‘take, carry’ \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w kali- \g ‘carry, take along, bring’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w kal- \g ‘take, carry, bear, bring; purloin’ \p nP *kalr*, P *kalirr*, nP Cnt *kalalr*. \s KLH, AH, AG

\l **pPaman \w \*kalu-** \q Also (BA) \*kali-. \s KLH

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\l Maranungku \w kal \g ‘leave; take out of water’ \s DT

\e **\*karl**

\t ‘vomitus’

\b n

\b preverb

\c B

\l YYoront \w karl(l) \g ‘vomitus’ \q As in *karl tharr* ‘to vomit’ (vt). Usually as derivational preverb: *karlon*, *karltharr* (vi) ‘to vomit’.

\l KYalanji \w kalji- \g ‘to vomit’ \p Conj L, vt. \s Hr&Hr

\l Ngarluma \w kalkarl \g ‘vomit(us)’ \q Also *kalkarli-ku* ‘to vomit’. \s KLH

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\l Djinang \w galgal \g ‘vomit’ \s BW

\e **\*karlaya**

\t ‘emu’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*yankiri, \*purriwi.

\l ECArrernte \w arleye \g ‘emu’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w irleye \g ‘emu’ \s GB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w karlaya \g ‘emu’ \s CG

\l Panyjima \w karlaya \g ‘emu’ \s AD

\l Watjarri \w karlaya \g ‘emu’ \q WD: “from Western Desert Language”. Syn. *yalipirri*. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w karlaya \g ‘emu’ \q JBl: loan from east. \s JBl

\e **\*karli**

\t ‘dog (domestic)’

\b n

\c Z

\c D

\l Paakantyi \w garli \g ‘dog, dingo’ \s LH

\l Wergaia \w gal \g ‘tame dog’ \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w gali \g ‘dog’ \s LH

\l Narinari \w gali \g ‘dog’ \s LH

\l Gurndidj \w gal \g ‘dog’ \s LH

\l Wembawemba \w gali \g ‘dog’ \q “Once pronounced [karli].” \s LH

\l Wathawurrung \w ka(:)l \g ‘dog’ \s BB

\l Kaurna \w kadli \g ‘dog’ \s H&S 04

\l Narangga \w kadli \g ‘dog’ \s H&S 04

\l Nukunu \w katli \g ‘dog’ \s H&S 04

\l **pSouthern Thura-Yura \w \*kadli**

\l Ngaiawang \w kedlu \g ‘dog’ \s H&S 04

\l Ramindjeri \w ke:l+i \g ‘dog’ \s Meyer

\l Yaraldi \w kerli \g ‘dog’ \s LH

\l MM \w kelh \g ‘dog’ \s MMcD, CYal

\e **\*karli-**

\t ‘pierce’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w *kal* \g ‘spear, pierce’ \p vt; Conj. L, i: P *kil*.

\l YMel \w *kal, kali+* \g ‘spear, pierce’ \p vt; Conj. L, i: P *kalit*.

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ardli-* \g ‘debark, take wrapping from, peel’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Warlpiri \w *karla-* \g ‘dig for; dig up’ \p tv1: *karlaca* P, *karla*(*mi*) nP, *karlaya* Imp. Note that this is not the cognate of the YY & YMel L conjugation. \s (KLH)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *karda-* \g ‘to spear’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Karajarri \w *kali-* \g ‘dig’ \s (GNOG, ASEDA 0069)

\l Nyangumarta \w *karli-* \g ‘dig (e.g. a hole)’ \p vt, b conj: *karliñi* P, *karli* Optative, *karliyi* Imp. Note that this is not the cognate of the YY & YMel L conjugation. \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*ka(r)li/a-** \q See also \*la:ma- for the ‘spear, pierce, dig’ polysemy. Conjugational difference between eastern & western languages casts doubt on cognation. \s (BA)

\e **\*karli-**

\t ‘go’

\b vi

\x See also \*ya-, ...

\l Linngithigh \w *li-* \g ‘go’ \p Pres *liy*, F *lith*, P *lin*, Irr *lic*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w *lay-* \g ‘go’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w *li-* \g ‘go’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w *lay-* \g ‘go’ \s KLH

\l KKaper \w *kale-* \g ‘go’ \p P *kalál*, Nonpast *kalém*, F *kalángk*, Imp *kalî*(*y*) ~ *kaléy*, P Impf & Participle *kaláwvñ*, Irr *kalángkvrw*, P Distributive *kalákalàl*. \s BA

\l Djabugay \w *gali-* \g ‘go’ \p Conj. Y, vi: Pres *galing*, F *galina*, P *galiñ*, Imp *galin*, Irrealis *galiybarra*, Perfective *galiymu*, Prp  *galiynggum*, Aversive *galiyabi*, Synchronous Subordinate *gali:ya*. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gali-* \g ‘go’ \p Conj. N, vi: Pres *galing*, P *gali:ñ*, Imp *galin*, Prp *gali:na*. \q All dialects. \s RMWD S4, 1977:212

\l Ogunyjan \w *eli-* \g ‘go’ \p Conj. L (mostly vi), vi: Past *elin*, Participial *elen*, Potential *elilg*, Desiderative *elinvngk*, Imperative *eling*, Nonpast *elil*. \s KLH, BA

\l **pPaman \w \*kali-** \q Probably also \*kala-. \s KLH

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w *galiya-y* \g ‘climb up’ \s CW

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\l Ngarluma \w *karliñcarri-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w *karliñcarri-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

\l Yinyjiparnti \w *karliñcarri-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*karliñcarri-** \q GNOG analyses as \*karli.ñca.rri- and points out that *karli* ‘boomerang’ occurs in a number of Ngayarda languages. \s GNOG #112

\l Nyamal \w *karliñca-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w *karliña-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w *wariñcarri-* \g ‘to return’ \s GNOG

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\l Warlpiri \w *karli-* \g ‘flow out, leak, spill, pour out of, run, drip, excrete’ \p Conj. *-mi*; vi. \q Def. x (=liquid), move along path from some place interior to some entity, to another place, external to said entity. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

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\l Bardi \w -gali- \g ‘visit; move’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Tiwi \w *kali* \g ‘run, go quickly, come here!’ \p Verbal noun, with auxiliary *-mi*. \q Also *kalikali* ‘run’ (verbal noun with *-mi*). \s CRO

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\l Warriyangka \w *karla-* \g ‘to send; to let go’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *karla-* \g ‘to send’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *karda-* \g ‘to send’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \s TK

\e **\*karlu**

\t ‘rat’

\b n

\c Z

\l Wik-Mungknh \w *kal* \g ‘rat’ \q Syn. (Respect vocab.) *nhengk-ci:ñ-ci:ñ*. \s (KPPW)

\l Pakanh \w *kalu; minha* \g ‘mouse’ \s (PH #557)

\l KThaayorre \w *kal*, *kala* ~ *kalnhthurr*; *minh-* \g ‘rat’ \q AG cites as *ka:l*. \s (AH, AG)

\l YYoront \w *kal, kulu; minh-* \*g* ‘rat’ \q *Rattus conatus*. Conventionalised call *ci:ñ*(*c*) *ci:ñ*(*c*).

\l YMel \w *kal; minh-* \g ‘rat’

\l **L \w \*kalu; minha--**

\l Warrungu \w galu \g ‘mouse (small)’ \s TTs, incl Warrongo grammar

\l Warrgamay \w *galuju* \g ‘scrub mouse’ \s RMWD

\l Kalkatungu \w *karlu* \g ‘bush rat’ \q Loan? \s (BB)

\l **pNE (?) \w \*kalu**

\l Yindjibarndi \w *kaluñca* \g ‘house mouse’ \q GNOG 2001: pNgayarda; on the basis of Yindjibarndi & non-Ngayarda languages? \s (GNOG/FW)

\l Panyjima \w *karluñca* \g ‘type of mouse’ \s (AD)

\l **pPNy \w \*karlu** \q The Panyjima and Kalkutungu forms suggest that the original had a retroflex lateral, but the Yindjibarndi form suggests it was nonretroflex. \s (GNOG)

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\l Nggerikudi \w *“lai”* \g ‘mouse, rat’ \q Poss. *i* (/y/?) < \*u as in \*ta:kurr, \*nga:murr ? \s (Hey)

\e **\*kami**

\t ‘mother’s mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *ami* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Var. *amin*. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ami* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Var. *ami**a*. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ami* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Var. *ami**a*. \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *mi-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *me-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *mi-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *may-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *mayi* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *mi-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *may-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *may-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *me-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *kami*(*-cu*) \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q GNOG: *kamicu* ‘husband’s daughter’s son, HuDaDa’ (and ‘MoDaDa’?). \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *kem*(*-wayaw*) \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *kem* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *kem*(*-yangk.th*) \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kem-* \g ‘parallel grandparent: father’s father, mother’s mother’ \q Var. *keniy*. Also *kemvnh* ‘mother’s mother’ (etc.) \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *kame*(*-ling*) \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l Pakanh \w *kame* \g ‘parallel grandparent’ \q In *almpa kame* ‘grandmother’, *wutu kame* ‘grandfather’ \s (PH)

\l Yintyingka \w kami \g ‘parallel grandparent (FaFa, MoMo)’ \q Rcp *kaminhthinhu* [for *kaminhthu* ?], *kamithu*. \s R&V, Thomson

\l Umbuygamu \w *epmey* \g ‘grandparent’ \q Rcp *epmen* ‘grandchild’. ??? \s J=CV

\l Flinders Island \w *abi*; *ñjil-* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Also *rr-æbi* ‘father’s father’, *c-abin* ‘cousin’. \s PS

\l Ogh-Angkula \w *ath-3bming* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (Jack Burton/LMW)

\l KThaypan \w (*a*)*may+tham* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (BR 2012)

\l GYim \w *gami* \g ‘father’s father, mother’s mother’ \q Also *gaminhdharr* ‘parallel grandchild’. \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *kami* \g ‘father’s father, mother’s mother’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l KThaayorre \w(*ngan-*)*keme* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Also *ngan-kamthil* ‘grandchild’, (*ngan-*) *kamvn* ‘grandparent’. \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *keme ~ kem* \g ‘mother’s mother, mother’s mother’s brother’

\l YMel \w *keme* \g ‘mother’s mother, mother’s mother’s brother’

\l UOykangand \w *abmi-ngarr* \g ‘parallel grandparent’ \q Vocative *bmabmíng*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *abmi-dh* \g ‘parallel grandparent’ \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *gami* \g ‘father’s father, mother’s mother, son’s son’ \q Also *gaminjarr* ‘grandchild’; Djabugay distinguishes *nj*/*ñj*; this is possibly a typographical error—compare the GYim cognate. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *gamin* \g ‘father’s father’ \q Reciprocal *jumbariy*. Dialects T,C,G. \s RMWD C2

\l Mbabaram \w *ami* \g ‘grandmother’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kami** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *gami* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *gami*(*na*) \g ‘grandmother, granddaughter’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *gami* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *gamiñ* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Also *gaminu* ‘elder sister’. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gamiñ* \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*kami** \s (BA)

\l Yiningayi \w *kami*(*na*) \g ‘elder sister’ \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *kamiña* \g ‘sister’ \q Elder? Cognate? \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *kami* \g ‘older sister’ \q Also *karrmi*? \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *kamin* \g ‘mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kamin* \g ‘mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *kamin* \g ‘mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *kamin* \g ‘mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child’ \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *kamin* \g ‘mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child’ \s (GB)

\l Duungidjawu \w *gami* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Problems: change of sense; lack of expected final /ng/. \s K&W

\l Yugambeh \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Southern dialects; elsewhere ‘grandmother’; ‘mother’s mother’ & also ‘son’s child’ in one listing. Note lack of final /ng/. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *gami* \g ‘father’s mother; grandchild (to female ego)’ \q Note lack of final /ng/. \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *gami* \g ‘grandmother’ \q Long V1 expected (see \*carra, \*kuna, \*rirra); possibly a loan. \s (DE)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *gamiyan* \g ‘aunt (father’s sister)’ \q AGL: “This is a rare word; the common word is *walgan*.” Cognate? \s AGL, CW

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *gamiyan* \g ‘aunt (father’s sister)’ \q AGL: “This is a rare word; the common word is *walgan*.” Cognate? \s AGL, CW

\l Diyari \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwandha (Innaminka) \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother, father’s mother’s brother, woman’s son’s child, mother’s brother’s child, father’s sisters child’ \s (GB, PA)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *kami* \g ‘father’s mother’ \s (PA)

\l **pCK \w \*kami** \s (PA)

\l ECArrernte \w *ipmenhe* \g ‘mother’s mother; daughter’s child’ \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kami* \g ‘grandmother, great-aunt, etc.; used affectionately by grandmothers of or to their granddaughters, grandnieces, etc.’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kami* ‘granddaughter, grandmother; all departed female ancestors; female offspring below the daughter generation’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kamina* \g ‘female (e.g. a female animal)’ \q Questionable. \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kami* ‘grandmother’ \q Syn. *ñami*. \s (PMcC)

\l Mudburra \w *kamiñjarra* \g ‘woman’s daughter’s children’ \s (RG)

\l Nyangumarta \w *kami*(*ci*) \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kami* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kami* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *kami* \g ‘grandfather, grandson’ \q Father’s father & mother’s father. Also *kamicunu* ‘my own grandfather’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *ami* \g ‘brother-in-law’ \q \q Initial dropping possibly regular with \*ka (see \*karrpi-), or poss. as a kin term (see p38). Semantics problematic but possibly by alternate-generation equivalence from ‘grandparent’ (the only attested ‘grand’ kin tern is *andadi* ‘grandparents; grandchildren’)? Syn. *ngabari* (loan from Wadjuk). \s (JB.)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘waku’s [woman’s child’s] gäthu [man’s child] or gäthu’s waku; grandchild’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘man’s daughter’s child; sister’s son’s child; etc.’ \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘daughter’s child; sister’s son’s child’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*kami** \q KLH: ‘mother’s mother’. Also **\*kamiñcarr** (see as a separate entry). \s KLH 82:373

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\l Yintyingka \w *kaminhthinhu* ‘parallel grandchild’ \q Rcp of *kami*. Syn. *kamithu*. \s R&V

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\l Panyjima \w *kamayi* \g ‘mother’s younger sister’ \s AD

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*kamirda** \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s S&McG 03:63 #94

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\l Bardi \w gamarda \g ‘father’s mother’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Muruwari \w *kamay* \g ‘daughter’ \s LFOates

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\l Warlpiri \w *kamina* \g ‘young girl whose breasts are not yet developed, young teenage girl’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*kamiñcarr**

\t ‘man’s daughter’s child, sister’s son’s child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l GYimithirr \w *gaminhdharr* \g ‘parallel grandchild’ \s JHav

\l Djabugay \w *gaminjarr* \g ‘grandchild’ \q Typo for *gaminyjarr*? \s EP

\l Gurindji \w *kamiñjarr* \g ‘woman’s daughter’s child’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w *kamiñjarra* \g ‘woman’s daughter’s children’ \q The final /a/ is a regular accretion. \s RG & MHPM #9

\l Gupapuyngu \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘waku’s [woman’s child’s] gäthu [man’s child] or gäthu’s waku; grandchild’ \s BL-MC

\l Dhuwal \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘man’s daughter’s child; sister’s son’s child; etc.’ \s JHeath

\l Ritharrngu \w *gamiñarr* \g ‘daughter’s child; sister’s son’s child’ \s JHeath

\l **pPNy \w kamiñcarr** \s PMcC

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\l Jingulu \w *kamiñj+* \g ‘daughter’s child’ \q In *kamiñjarra* ‘daughter’s son’, *kamiñjirrirni* ‘daughter’s daughter’. PMcC: a loan from Mudburra. \s RP & MHPM #9

\l Ngaliwurru \w *kamiñjarr* \g ‘daughter’s child’ MHPM #9

\l pMirndi \w \*kamiñjarr \s MHPM #9 MHPM #9

\l Ngarinyman \w *kamiñjarr* \g ‘daughter’s child’ MHPM #9

\e **\*kampa**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*punga (sun), \*ka:mpa- (cook in earth oven).

\l Kaanytju \w kampala \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kampal, a \g ‘sun’ \p Loc *kampalnguna*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l Yintyinga \w kampala \g ‘sun’ \s R&V

\l WMe’nh \w ka:mp.l \g ‘sun’ \n “(AV)”. \q Vowel length not accounted for. \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w kampala \g ‘sun’ \s LY/BA

\l **pPaman \w \*kampal(a)** \s KLH

\l Mayi-Yapi \w kampa \g ‘sun’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kampa \g ‘sun’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w kampa \g ‘sun’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kampa**

\l Yanyuwa \w a-kamba \g ‘sun’ \q Loan? \s JB

\l **pPNy \w \*kampa** \q KLH gloss: ‘sun’. \s KLH 82:373

**\e \*kampa-**

\t ‘tell, call [name]’

\b vt

\l KKaper \w kampá- \g ‘tell, call [name]’ \p Conj. zero, vt. \s BA

\l Mbabaram \w mba- \g ‘tell’ \b Conj. N, vt. \s RMWD

**\l pPaman \w \*kampa-** \s BA

\e **\*kamparr**

\t ‘dust’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w kaprr \g ‘dust’ \q In *may-kaprr* ‘flour’, *larr-kun-kaprr* ‘loose earth around an ant-hill’

\l Yidiny \w gambarr \g ‘fine sawdust (from grubs), fine haze, fine dust’ \q Tablelands & Coastal dialects. \s RMWD H8,L5,M4,N5

\l Djabugay \w gambarr \g ‘mist, heavy cloud’ \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kamparr** \s BA

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\l KYalanji \w kambarr \g ‘the liquid which drops from a corpse’ \q Cognate? \s Hr&Hr

\ KYalanji \w kambar \g ‘white clay’ \q Also ‘wet season’. \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*kampiy**

\t ‘up’

\b nAdv (?)

\x See also \*kani, \*kanka.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ampi \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w mpi \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w mper \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w bari \g ‘up’ \f [mbari]. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w mpir \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w mpayr \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mpayr \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w mpir \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w mpay \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w mpayr ~ mpir \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w mbe \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w kampiy \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kampiy** \s KLH

\e **\*kampul**

\t ‘stomach’

\b n

\c B

\l Rimanggudinhma \w mbul \g ‘stomach’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w kampur \g ‘stomach’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kampul ~ kampur** \s KLH

\e **\*kampVl**

\t ‘harmless, quiet’

\b nAdj

\l KThaayorre \w kampvr; pam- \g ‘calm, quiet, docile; blunt (of knife)’ \q Also *kampan* ‘peacefully, quietly’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kapl; pam- \g ‘quiet, harmless, mild-mannered; blunt (of knife)’

\e **\*kamu**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c B

\c E

\x See also \*kuma, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kawu.

\l KKY \w gam, gamul \g ‘colour, hue; body’ \p F. \q Also ‘small mullet’; also gamu, *gamul* ‘body’ (F) gamul ‘coloured, have a hue; bodied, have a body; clean; clear-skinned, European, Caucasian’. \s RJK

\l Kaanytju \w kamu \g ‘blood’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kamu \g ‘blood’ \s GNOG

\l Yintyinga \w kamu \g ‘blood’ \s R&V

\l WMungknh \w kam \g ‘juice’ Also *me:-kam* ‘tear’. \s KPPW, KLH

\l WMuminh \w kamu \g ‘blood’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w kam \g ‘tears’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w kamu \g ‘blood’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w kam, kamu \g ‘blood’ \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w kam, kumu \g ‘blood’

\l YMel \w kam \g ‘blood’

\l KYalanji \w kamukamu \g ‘strong drink, usually beer’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Wagaman \w gamu \g ‘water’ \q Also *gumu* ‘blood’, which possibly belongs with \*kuma instead. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w gamu \g ‘no good’, ‘alcohol’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gamu \g ‘nectar, rum, wine; any flower or fruit’ \s RMWD N4

\l Mbabaram \w gámugámu \g ‘grog’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*kamu** \s KLH

\l Warrungu \w gamu \g ‘water’ \s TTs 74

\l GBadhun \w gamu \g ‘water’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gamu \g ‘water’ \p Erg *gamunggu*. \q Yangga, Garingbal, Gangulu (also ‘rain’ and ‘wet’), Wiri (also ‘rain’), Yilba, Biri (also ‘rain’), Baradha, Yetimarala, and Yambina dialects. Also Biri and Baradha *gamugamu* ‘grog’. \s Beale 74, AT

\l Bidyara \w gamu \g ‘water, rain’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w amu \g ‘water; rain’ \q Also *amu bunda-* ‘to rain’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w kamu \g ‘water; rain’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w kamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kamu**

\l Guwa \w kamu \g ‘water; rain’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w kamu \g ‘fish’ \q Also *ngaka* ‘water’. \s GB

\l Ngawun \w kamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kamu \g ‘water’ \q Also *kamukamu* ‘drunk’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w kamu \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Girramay \w gamu \g ‘water’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q The other dialects have *bana* < \*parna. \s RMWD, KLH

\l Warrgamay \w gamu \g ‘water’ \s RMWD

\l Wadharing \w kamu \g ‘water’ \s GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*kamu**

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\l Buwandik \w kamarr \g ‘blood’ \f Nature of “rr” not known. \s BB

**\e \*+kan**

\t (feminine gender)

\b suffix

\l Badjiri \w +gan \g (feminine) \s Holmer

\l Bidjara \w +gan \g (feminine) \s GB 1972 9.3.2 pages 138–9

\l Margany \w +gan \g (feminine) \p Suffix on common nouns and proper names. \s GB

\l Gunya \w +gan \g (feminine) \p Suffix on common nouns and proper names. \s GB

\l Dharumbal \w +gan \g (feminine) \f With alternant *+an*; poss. another alternant *+n*. \q With some kinship terms. Examples: *nhuingan* ‘SiDa’ vs *nhuin* ‘SiSo’; *gambara* ‘Fa-in-law (of woman)’ vs *gambara*(*gan*) ‘Da-in-law (of a man)’; *daru* ‘daughter’s son [to man?]’ & ‘son-in-law (to man or woman)’ vs *daruan* ‘daughter’s daughter [to man]’ & ‘mother-in-law (to man or woman)’; *ngathi* ‘MoFa’ & ‘DaCh [to man?]’ vs *ngathian* ‘ChDa’. \s AT

\l Gumbainggir \w +gan \g (feminine)

**\l pEastern \w +kan** \q Likely a development from \*kana (’yamstick’).

\e **\*kana**

\t ‘digging stick’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kaci, \*ka:ña, \*+kan.

\l Almura \w *kana* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (JHav via BR)

\l Bidyara \w *gana* \g ‘yamstick, digging stick’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*kana**

\l Yugambeh \w *kanay* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick; ironbark spear, heavy spear of hardwood’ \q Var. *kanayba:*, *kana:y* (?). \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ganay* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick’ \q Also ‘ironbark tree’. \s (MS, PA)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ganay* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick’ \q Short V1 is possibly regular in \*CVCVC (cf. \*pina & \*yarra with \*carra, \*kuna, & \*rirra reflexes). \s (DE)

\l **pNNSW \w \*ganay** \s (TC)

\l Wiradjuri \w *gana:y* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *kanay* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick; crowbar’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *gana:y* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick’ \q AGL cite as *ganay*, with short vowel. \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *gana:y* \g ‘digging stick, yamstick’ \q CW gives only *dhi:nba:y* ‘yamstick’ for this dialect. AGL cite as *ganay*, with short vowel. \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *gana:y* \g ‘yamstick’ \q AGL cite as *ganay*, with short vowel. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Muruwari \w *kanay* \g ‘yamstick’ \q Syn. *karray*. \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*gana:y** \s (PA #51)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *gana* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (B&M)

\l Woiwurrung \w *ganañ* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (BB)

\l Buwandik \w *kana* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (BB)

\l ECArrernte \w *atneme* \g ‘yamstick’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *tneme* \g ‘yamstick, digging stick; walking stick’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *kana* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kana* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (DGN)

\l Walmajarri \w *kana* \g ‘yamstick (digging stick)’ \q Syn. *milkirn*. \s (JHd)

\l Djaru \w *kana* \g ‘digging stick’ \q Cf. *karna* ‘spear’. \s (TTs)

\l Warumungu \w *kana* \g ‘yamstick, digging stick’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Dhangu \w *garna* \g ‘spear’ \q Cognate? \s (BSch)

\l **pPNy \w \*kana**

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\l Echuca \w kana \g ‘mother’ \s Smythe p8/CB

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\l Djinang \w *garni* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *garni* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (BW)

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\l Wirangu \w *wana* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (LH)

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\l GBadhun \w *ganda* \g ‘digging stick’ \s (PS)

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\l Wardaman \w *garnamara* \g ‘walking stick’ \s FM

\e **\*kana**

\t ‘finished, ready’

\b particle

\x See also \*kala, \*kunka.

\l WMungknh \w *kan* \g ‘already done, finished; then, now; (with command) right now, at once’. \q Also *kanvm* ‘already done, finished’. \s (KPPW)

\l WMungknh \w *kanvk* \g ‘ready to do something; enough!’ \s (KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *kan* \g ‘perfective, desiderative/inceptive, habituative; ready! OK please, let’s go’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *kana* \g ‘(Perfective): completed action, change of state or action which is about to begin or has begun; it’s over, finished’ \s (SJ-IS)

\l Pakanh \w *kana*(*ka*) \g ‘finished’ \s (BA)

\l Umpithamu \w *ana* \g ‘enough’ \s (J-CV)

\l Yintyingga \w *kana* \g ‘perfective’ \s R&V Ch 5 Section 6.2.2

\l KThaayorre \w *kana* \g ‘finished; about to’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w *kana* \g ‘finished; ready; enough; all right’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a former 3rd syllable. \s (Alpher 1991)

\l YMel \w *kana* \g ‘finished; ready; enough’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a former 3rd syllable: see Pakanh & KNarr entries. \s (BA)

\l KNarr \w *kanvngk* ~ *kan* [ka:n] \g ‘now’ \s (GB 258)

\l GYim \w *gana:* \g ‘allright, OK, ready, already, first’ \q Long V2 conditioned by a former 3rd syllable: see Pakanh & KNarr entries.\s (JHav)

\l Djabugay \w *gana* \g ‘always’ \q Also *gananggarr* ‘in front’. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *gana* \g ‘try, must try, must now, then try, then have to’ \q Also *ganan* ‘do for a short while; in turn’. \s (RMWD Z1, Q3, texts)

\l **pPaman \w \*kana((ng)ka)**

\l Dyirbal \w *gana* \g (action was performed to a partial extent) \s RMWD 1972: 4.15.3

\l Ringa-Ringaroo (Curr 102) \w *“cunna”* \g ‘by and by’

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kana* \g ‘awake; alive; in good health; raw’ \q Syn. *wanka*. \s (CG)

\l Pintupi \w *kana* \g ‘alive, awake, conscious, raw’ \q Also *kanarriñngu* ‘to become awake [etc]’. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kana* \g ‘alive, green, unripe’ \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kana* \g ‘awake’ \q Also *kanarri-ngu* (vi) & *kana-rnu* (vt) ‘wake up’. \s (PMcC)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *gana7* \g ‘enough, adequate’ \q Cognate? Also *ga:na* ‘alone, by oneself, separate, different’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *ga:na* \g ‘alone’ \q Cognate? \s (BSch)

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kanangkarri-* \*g* ‘come; arrive; appear’ \p v0; *karri-* is ‘to stand’. \s (FW)

\l Nhanda \w *kanangga* \g ‘true; truth’ \q Probably a loan. \s (JB)

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\l Ritharrngu \w *gana* \g ‘so that’ \p particle. \q Also *ga:na* ‘alone, by oneself’, *ga:na-gana* ‘one by one, separately’. \s (JHeath)

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\l Martuthunira \w *kana* \g ‘visible; light; clear (of sky)’ \q Also (as subheadings) *kanangkalwa-* ‘to make visible, to uncover’; *kanangka-npa-* ‘to come into the clear’ [cf. Yinytjiparnti *kanangkarri-* come, arrive, appear; above]; *kanangkal-kanangka:-* ‘to become daylight’. \s (AD)

\l Panyjima \w *kana* \g ‘clear; visible; light’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kana* \g ‘clear(ing), visible; light, bright’ \s (FW)

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\l Martuthunira \w *kana* \g ‘rhetorically’ \s (AD §7.2.6 pp170-1)

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\l Maranungku \w *kana* \g ‘here, take it’ \s (DT)

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\l Nyungar \w *karnañ* \g ‘true, trustworthy’ \s (WD)

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\l Muruwari \w *kañi* ~ *kaci* \g ‘now, today; soon, directly; the immediate past’ \s (LFO)

\e \*kandkand

\t ‘stone’

\b n

\c E

\l Yinwum \w kandkand \g ‘stone; star’ \s KLH 30

\l Thyanngayth \w kanhdhak \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Mamngayth \w kanj \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Ntrwa’ngayth \w kanj \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Ntrwa’ngith \w kanhdhak \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Alngith \w kanhdhak \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Ngkoth \w kand \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l Aritinngithigh \w kandkand \g ‘stone’ \s KLH 30

\l UOykangand \w adndand \g ‘stone’ \s PHam

\e **\*kani**

\t ‘up’

\b nAdv

\c Loc

\x See also \*kampiy, \*kanka, \*kanta.

\l Kaanytju \w kani \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kani \g ‘up; shoreside’ \q Also *kanimunu* ‘from the top, from above’. s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w ken \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w ken.y \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kan.yi \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w kani \g ‘up; up there’ \s PH

\l Yintyingka \w kani \g ‘up’ \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w enenu \g ‘on top’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w kan, irr- \g ‘up; inside, within’ \q Also *ken-en* ‘up; inside, within’. \s KLH, AH

\l KYak \w an; irr- \g ‘up’

\l YYoront \w kan; kin, parr+; kenerr \g ‘up’

\l YMel \w kan \g ‘up’

\l KKaper \w kaniy, la- \g ‘up’ \q KLH: *la-kani*.

\l UOykangand \w adni- \g ‘up’ \q In *adniy* ‘up, up there’, *adnim* ‘down from up there’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w adni- \g ‘up’ \q In *adniy* ‘up, up there’, *adnim* ‘down from up there’. \s PH

\l Yidiny \w gani ‘way outside the camp’ \q Coastal only. Also *ganigani* ‘a long time ago’ (T&C; syn. [?] *yurru:n*, q.v. under \*yurrunu). \s RMWD P3,Q1

\l **pPaman \w kan(.y)i** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w gani \g ‘far’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w ganigani \g ‘in front’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kani**

\l Jirrbal \w gani \g ‘long way’ \s RMWD

\l Mamu \w gani \g ‘long way’ \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w gani \g ‘up river’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gani \g ‘up’ \q Also *ganimbi-* ‘get up’, *ganima-* \g ‘lift up’. \s RMWD

\l Wakaya \w kin+ \g ‘top; top’ \q In *kinkalirt* ‘to the top, *kinkari* ‘top’, *kinkarl* ‘up there’, *kinkerlijam* ‘to lift’. For /Cil/ < \*CaCi, cf. *kil* ‘not’ (< \*kari?), *kirr* ‘stand’ < \*karri-. Contrast *ken+* ‘down’. \s GB

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\l Buwandik \w kanma \g ‘to lift’ \q Also *kanmanugna* ‘lift’, *kanmarna* ‘up, above’, *kanminayi ngula* ‘high’, *kanda7a* ‘rise’; see also *kan.giya* ‘arise, climb’ under \*kanka. Cf. YYoront *way+pon* ‘to lift’. \s BB

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\l Djabugay \w gana: \g ‘down, under’ \p Particle. \s EP

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\l Wirangu \w ganini \g ‘under, underneath’ \p Locational nominal. \s LH

\l Pintupi \w kaniñcarra \g ‘inside, underneath’

\l Manjiljarra \w kaniñjarra \g ‘inside; underneath; in, under’ \p adv; ‘in, under’ with Loc. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w kaniñcarra \g ‘down, underneath; inside; steep downward; deep down’ \q Also *kanuncu* ‘downwards; inwards’. \s KLH

\l Gurindji \w kani \g ‘down’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w kaniñ \g ‘down’ \s JHd

\l Watjarri \w kaniñcarra \g ‘subincision’ \q WD: “from Western Desert Language ‘underneath’”. \s WD

\l Yanyuwa \w *waniñjarra* ‘returning, coming/going back’ \p vi \s JB

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\l Wakaya \w ken+ \g ‘down’ \q In *kenaj* ‘bottom, down’, *kenajanp* ‘to swoop down’, *kenarra* ‘near’, *kentenga* ‘down there, inside’, *kenterl* ‘close’. See also *kin+* < \*kani. \s GB

\e **\*kanka**

\t ‘up’

\b nAdv

\c Loc, Dir

\x See also \*kampiy, \*kani, \*kanta.

\l Buwandik \w kan.giya \g ‘arise, climb’ \s BB

\l Wirangu \w kanka \g ‘high up’ \p Location nominal. \q Alt. *gan.gara* and *gan.garda*. \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w kankarlarra \g ‘up, on top of, over; steep upward; full—as well full of water’ \q Also *kankarlu* ‘above, high up, upward’. \s KLH

\l Gurindji \w kankarra \g ‘upstream’ \q Also *kankula* ‘up’. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w kankarni \g ‘up’ \s JHd

\l Mudburra \w kankarra \g ‘upstream’ \q Old-fashioned. \s RG

\l Mudburra \w kankurla \g ‘up, out of the valley’ \q Also *kanku*(*r*)*lu* ‘up, on top’. \s RG

\l Ngarluma \w kankara \g ‘up, upwards’ \q Also *kankara-nguru* ‘from above’, *kankara wangka-ku* ‘speak loudly’, *kanka*(*r*)*la-kurru* ‘upwards’, *kankanmani* ‘on top of one another’, *kankanmani-ka-lku* ‘to stack them on top of one another’, *kankarni* ‘on top, on top of’. \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w kankarni \g ‘on top; above’ \q Also *kanka* ‘happy; satisfied’ \s AD

\l Nyamal \w kankarla \g ‘up, above’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kankala \g ‘up on top, above’ \q Also *kankarni* ‘on top of’. GNOG gives *kankarla* ‘up, above’. \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kankarla \g ‘up, above’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w kankarla \g ‘up, above’ [OG]; ‘height, top’ [FW] \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kanka** \s GNOG #606

\l Payungu \w kankara \g ‘above’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kankara \g ‘up’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w kankararra \g ‘above, upwards’ \s WD

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\l Baagandji \w gan.ga \g ‘near, close by’ \s LH

\e **\*kanpa**

\t ‘first, before’

\b nAdv

\c L

\x See also \*kalmpa, \*kana.

\l KThaayorre \w kanpa(; ra:k-) \g ‘first, ahead’ \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w kanpa \g ‘first, before’ \q Also *-kanp* in *morr-kanp* ‘quickly, right away, immediately’. Presence of V2 in *kanpa* conditioned by former 3rd syllable.

\l KKaper \w kanpáw \g ‘first, originally’ \q Also *kalmpáw*, q.v. under \*kalmpa. \s PB

\l KThaypan \w nba \g ‘first, beforehand, in front of, front’ \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w anbang \g ‘long ago’ \s BSommer

\l GYim \w ganban \g ‘for no reason, by mistake, without provocation’ \q Cognate? \s JHav

\l Wagaman \w ganba

\l **pPaman \w \*kanpa** \s BA

\l Warrungu \w ganba \g ‘first; before’ \s TTs

\l GBadhun \w ganbamara \g ‘the other side’ \q Cognate? \s PS

\l Dyirbal \w ganba \g ‘earlier/later on today’ \q Djalnguy (respect register). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w ganbaymu \g ‘very old’ \q Also *gayba* ‘now’. \s RMWD

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\l ECArrernte \w anper(r)e \g ‘past, by, though (a place), on the way past, while passing; (a weapon or tool being put right through something); after, past (a certain time)’ \s H&D

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\l Yidiny \w ganba \g ‘a very long way off’ \q Coastal only. \s RMWD P3

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\l UOykangand \w inbal \g ‘quickly’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w inbal \g ‘quickly’ \s PH

\l KThaypan \w nbinbal \g ‘quickly’ \q Var. (?) *anbyel*. \s BR

\l HR \w nbil \g ‘fast, quickly’ \s BR

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\l Wathawurrung \w nganbu \g ‘first’ \s BJB

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\l Woiwurrung \w ganbu \g ‘one’ \s BJB

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\l Buwandik \w yanba \g ‘quickly’ \q Cited in *yanba yanka* ‘go, quickly’. \s BB

\e **\*kanta**

\t ‘up’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*kani, \*kanka.

\c Loc, Dir

\l Muruwari \w kanta \g ‘up high, on top, with speed’ \s LOates

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\l Bardi \w garndi \g ‘on top’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Ngarluma \w kanta \g ‘enough; let him/it’ \s KLH

\e **\*karna**

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*pama, \*mari, \*kurri, \*yapa.

\l Diyari \w karna \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Karuwali \w karna \g ‘person’ \s PA

\l Wangkumarra \w karna \g ‘man (Aboriginal)’ \s GB, PA

\l Pitta-Pitta \w karna \g ‘man’ \q Also *karnakurru* ‘male’; *karnakuri* ‘to circumcize’; *karnawaRa* ‘someone’ p223. Roth glosses as ‘adult male in general’, gives *kanari* ‘young woman at full puberty’. \s BB, Roth

\l **pKarnic \w \*karna** \s PA CLE

\l Yaraldi-Ngarrindjeri \w ko:rn \g ‘man’

\l Kurnai (Gippsland) \w karn- \g ‘person’ \q LH cites as *ganai* ‘man, man of the Ganai tribe’. \s Howitt, LH

\l Tharrgari \w karnu \g ‘body’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*karnu** \s PA in Tharrgari dictionary

\e **\*karnta**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\l Warlpiri \w karnta \g ‘woman’ \s KLH

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\l **pTangkic \w \*karnti-ya** \g ‘wife, woman’ \s NE

\l Maranungku \w kantu \g ‘man, adult’

\e **\*kangka**

\t ‘leaf’

\b n

\c P

\l Kaanytju \w kangka \g ‘leaf’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kangka \g ‘leaf’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w kangk \g ‘leaf; bush’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w kangka \g ‘bush’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kangka \g ‘leaf’ \f [kangk:a] \q Also (PH) *mayi kangka* ‘tea leaves’ \s LY 609; PH

\l YYoront \w kaq; yo- \g ‘Exocarpos latifolius’ \q Cognation doubtful.

\l UOykangand \w angk \g ‘leaf sp.’, ‘vine sp.’ \s BS; not in PH

\l **pPaman \w \*kangka** \s KLH

**\e \*kangkang**

\t ‘eagle’ (sp; white-breasted sea eagle)

\b n

\c O

\n Sound sumbolic (its call) and likely widely loaned.

\l Linngithigh \w kangkang \g ‘eagle hawk, eagle’ \p Erg *kangkangadh*. \s KLH 97:219

\l YYoront \w kangkang \g ‘white-breasted sea eagle’ \q Recording only in songs.

\e **\*kañarra**

\t ‘crocodile’

\b n

\c Z

\l Umpithamu \w anharra \g ‘crocodile, saltwater’ \q Also *kanhi* ‘freshwater crocodile’. \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w kenh \g ‘freshwater crocodile’ \q *Crocodylus johnstoni*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w kenh \g ‘freshwater crocodile’ \q *Crocodylus johnstoni*. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w kanhe; minha \g ‘freshwater crocodile’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kanhi; minha- \g ‘crocodile, fresh-water’ \q Crocodylus johnstoni. \s PH

\l KThaayorre \w kanharr; minh- ‘freshwater crocodile’ \q *Crocodylus johnstoni*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kanharr, kanhrr; minh- \g ‘crocodile, fresh-water’ \q *Crocodylus johnstoni*.

\l YMel \w kanharr; minh- \g ‘crocodile, fresh-water’ \q *Crocodylus johnstoni*.

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\l Umbuygamu \w attnnarr \g ‘crocodile, saltwater’ \f Transcription as given. \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w dharr \g ‘crocodile, salt-water’ \s IG

\l Koko Warra \w dharr \g ‘crocodile (estuarine)’ \s BSommer

\l Lamalama \w nhdharr \g ‘crocodile, salt-water’

\l GYim \w ganha:rr \g ‘crocodile [apparently either kind], goanna, all water lizards’ \q KLH has *kañarra*. \s KLH, JHav

\l KThaypan \w nharr \g ‘crocodile, salt-water’ \s BR

\l Flinders Island \w adhærra \g ‘crocodile, salt-water’ \s PS,BR

\l Djabugay \w gañarra \g ‘crocodile, saltwater’; ‘goanna’ \q KLH ‘alligator’; EP ‘crocodile’. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w gaña:rr \g ‘crocodile’ \f T & C dialects <gañarrA> /kaña:rr/, G & W dialects /gañarra/. \q Apparently both species. \s RMWD E1

\l **pPaman \w \*kañarra** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w gañarra \s RMWD

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\l Umbuygamu \w *attnnarr* \g ‘saltwater crocodile’ \s J-CV

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\l Maranungku \w kanarr \g ‘kind of small lizard’ \s DT

\e **\*kañca**

\t ‘mouse or rat (sp; placental)’

\b n

\c Z

\l KThaayorre \w kanhth, kanhtha; minh- \g ‘rabbit rat’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kath; minh- \g ‘mouse (sp)’

\e **\*kañcarri**

\t ‘mother’s mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Ngarluma \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l Yinyjiparnti \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w kañcarri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l Nhuwala \w kañcarri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kanhtharri** \s GNOG #318

\l Manjiljarra \w kañjari \g ‘father’s father’ \q Note says “(Nyang)”. \s PMcC

\l Payungu \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w katharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kanhtharri** \s PA #29

\l Jiwarli \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Not in dictionary. \s PA

\l Tharrgari, l \w katharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari, d \w katharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kanhtharri** \s PA #29

\l Yingkarda, N \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

\l Yingkarda, S \w kanhtharri \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s PA

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\l Ngawun \w kanhthurn \g ‘father’s sister’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kanhthurn \g ‘father’s sister’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w kanhthurn \g ‘father’s sister’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kanhthurn \g ‘father’s sister’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w kanhthurn \g ‘father’s sister’ \s GB

\e **\*kañcyi**

\t ‘urine’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kumpu.

\l YYoront \w *kacl, kicirr* \*g* ‘urine’ \q Cf. *kathn, kithilh* ‘yamstick’ < \*kaci(n).

\l YMel \w *kacl, kacirr* \*g* ‘urine’ \q Cf. *kathn, kathith* ‘yamstick’ < \*kaci(n).

\l KKaper \w *koñc* \g ‘urine’ \s (BA)

\l MM \w *kañc* \g ‘urine’ \q MMcD records with half-long vowel. Also ‘urinates’; also *kanjimung* ‘to urinate’. \s (All sources)

\l **pPNy \w \*kañcyi**

\e **\*kaparli**

\t ‘father’s mother’

\b n

\c K

\c H

\l Nyamal \w kaparli \g ‘father’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l Yinyjiparnti \w kawarli \g ‘father’s mother’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kaparli** \s GNOG #322

\e **\*kapari**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*nga:murr.

\l KThaayorre \w ka:p-u \g ‘armpit’ \q Correspondences problematic. \s AH, KLH

\l KYak \w kap \g ‘armpit’ \s AH

\l CC \w kapari \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w kabari \g ‘armpit’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Muluridji \w kapari \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Bidyara \w gabard \g ‘armpit’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s GB

\l Margany \w gabard \g ‘armpit’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s GB

\l Gunya \w gabard \g ‘armpit’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kapari** \q With regard to the 3rd syllable in Maric, see also \*micara (‘cold’). \s BA

\l Muruwari \w kapart \g ‘armpit’ \q Also *kaparr* (*rr* = trill) ‘armpit’. \s LFOates

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\l Pintupi \w kaparirri \g ‘back side (sandhill, corner of building)’ \q Note Warlpiri *kitikiti* ‘armpit’, *kitikitima* ‘to tickle’; Pintupi *kitikiti* ‘side (usually vertical) surfaces of object’, *kitikitirnu* (la) ‘to tickle any part of another’s body with finger’, *kicikici* ‘underarm hair’, *kicikicirnu* = *kitikitirnu*.\s Hn&Hn

\e **\*kapi**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ka:pa (‘heavy rain’), with which this is possibly to be identified; see also \*kali, \*kamu, \*kawi, \*kawu(n), \*kuma, \*kungu, \*ngapa, \*nguku, \*pipi.

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kapiRi \g ‘water’ \q From source Peter Nardoo, recorded by GB, with “R” for upside-down lc “r”. \s GB

\l Wirangu \w gabi \g ‘water, rain’ \q Also *gawi*. \s LH

\l Karlamayi \w kapi \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l WD (Warburton) \w kapi \g ‘water’

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kapi \g ‘water; rain; waterhole’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kapi \g ‘water; rain; waterhole’ \q Syn. (all senses) *kumpurli* (see also \*kumpu). Many derivatives. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w kapi \g ‘water; rain’ \q Syn. *ka{u*. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w kapi \g ‘fish’ \q ‘Water’ is *ngapa*. \s JHd

\l Panyjima \w kapi \g ‘fish’ \s AD

\l Yinytiparnti \w kawi \g ‘fish’ \s FW

\l Watjarri \w kapi \g ‘water’ \q WD: “from Western Desert Language”. \s WD

\l Nyungar \w kep \g ‘water; wine; rain’ \q Also *kepa* ‘wine’; *keyap* ‘water, wine’; *kap* ‘liquor’; *kapi* ‘water’ (Karlamayi). \s WD

\l Djinang \w gapi \g ‘water’ \s BW

\l Ganalbingu \w gapi \g ‘water’ \s BW

\l Dabi \w gapi \g ‘water’ \s BW

\l **? \w \*kapi**

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\l Gupapuyngu \w gapu \g ‘water’ \s MC

\l Djapu \w gapu \g ‘water’ \q Syn. *gucark*. \s FM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w gapu \g ‘water (fresh or salt); petrol; alcohol’ \q Syn. *ngarkula* (all senses?). \s GWVW

\l Dhuwal \w gapu \g ‘(fresh) water’ \s JHeath

\l Ritharrngu \w gapu \g ‘(fresh) water; beer, liquor’ \s JHeath

\e **\*kapir**

\t ‘moon’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kakara.

\l WMungknh \w kep \g ‘moon’ \q KPPW: also ‘month’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w kapi \g ‘moon’ \s KLH

\l KMumminh \w kap~:iy; yuku- \g ‘moon’ \s Doris 2008 6.32:16 ff p83

\l KUwanh \w kapi \g ‘moon’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kapi \g ‘moon’ \s PH

\l KThaayorre \w kapir \g ‘moon’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kapir** \s KLH

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\l Yalarnnga (Curr 101) \w “geber” \g ‘moon’ \q This is apparently the *cipa* ‘moon, month’ of Blake & Breen and hence unlikely to belong with this set. \s Curr, Bl&Br

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\l Ngiyampaa \w kapata: \g ‘moon, month’ \s TD

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\l Bardi \w gawir \g ‘liver’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*kapi+**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*kipirr and \*yapuru; also \*kurri and cross-references.

\l YYoront \w *keperr*; *pam-* \*g* ‘older sister’ \g Also *pam-kewrr-mart* ‘daughter (to man)’, *pam-kawrr-e7err* ‘older sister (to woman)’

\l UOykangand \w *aber* \g ‘woman’

\l UOlkol \w *aber* \g ‘woman’

\l Rimanngudinhma \w *parran* \g ‘girl’ \f From FS; var. (WKK) *aparran*. \q Cognate? \s IG

\l KThaypan \w *payrr* \g ‘girl, maiden’ \s (BR)

\l HR \w *pay* \g ‘wife’ \q Belongs with this set? \s LJ

\l GYim \w *gabi:rr* \g ‘girl, female’ \s (JHav)

\l Mbabaram \w *abar* \g ‘sister’ \q Cognate? See also \*yapa. \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kapirrV** \s (BA)

\l Warlpiri \w *kapirdi* \g ‘older sister’ \s (KLH, ML)

\l **pPNy \w \*kapi+**

\l Ritharrngu \w *gapirri-* \g ‘sister’s child’ \q Semantic connection: Crow skewing (‘cousin’); cf. \*cuwa. \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *gapirri* \g ‘nephew (sister’s son)’ \q Semantic connection: Crow skewing (‘cousin’); cf. \*cuwa. \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *gaparra* \g ‘nephew (sister’s son)’ \q Semantic connection: Crow skewing (‘cousin’); cf. \*cuwa. \s (BW)

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\l Warumungu \w *kapurlu* \g ‘older sister’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Gurindji \w *kapuku* ~ *kawurlu* \g ‘(elder) sister’ \q PMcC: the latter by regular lenition from \*kapu-rlu. \s (PMcC)

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\l Gamilaraay \w *gabiña* \g ‘boy’ \s AGL

\e **\*kapu**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kapi.

\l Gupapuyngu \w gapu \g ‘water’ \s MC

\l Djapu \w gapu \g ‘water’ \q Syn. *gucark*. \s FM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w gapu \g ‘water (fresh or salt); petrol; alcohol’ \q Syn. *ngarkula* (all senses?). \s GWVW

\l Dhuwal \w gapu \g ‘(fresh) water’ \s JHeath

\l Ritharrngu \w gapu \g ‘(fresh) water; beer, liquor’ \s JHeath

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w kapucu \g ‘milk; breast’ \s BB

\e **\*kapu**

\t ‘medicine (rubbed)’

\b n

\c T

\l KKY \w gabunga, gabumayl \g ‘medicine’ \p Feminine. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w GABU \g ‘medicine—rubbed on the body’ \q Also *kapu* ‘good’. \s Ray/GNOG

\l Gupapuyngu \w gabulurr ~ gawulurr \g ‘grass used for rubbing medicine’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*kapu+**

\t ‘egg, brains’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kaku+, \*muka, \*ñapin, \*pampu.

\l Bidyara \w gabuñ \g ‘egg, brains’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kabuñ \g ‘egg’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w kabuñ \g ‘egg’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gabuñ \g ‘egg, brains’ \q Also *gapuñ* ‘small’. \s GB

\l Gunya \w gabuñ \g ‘egg, brains’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w kaputhirri \g ‘testicles’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kaputhirri \g ‘testicles’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kapukura \g ‘testicles’ \f “R” uncertain. \s GB

\l Wunumara \w kapukura \g ‘testicles’ \f “R” uncertain. \s GB

\l Yugambeh \w kabuñ \g ‘egg; fish roe; shooting star, meteor’ \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w gabuñ \g ‘egg’ \s MS

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w gabuñ \g ‘egg’ \s MS

\l Gamilaraay \w gawu \g ‘egg; insect’ \q PA cites as *gawuga:* ‘egg’. \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w gawu \g ‘egg; brain; insect’ \q Also *gawuba:* ‘egg yolk’. \s AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w gawu \g ‘egg; brain; insect’ \q Also *gawugalga:* ‘swarm of insects’. \s AGL

\l Wiradjuri \w gabuga: \g ‘egg’ \q McN&H cite as *gabu:ga*. \s PA, McN&H

\l Wangaaybuwan \w kapuka: \g ‘egg’ \q With N in inflected forms. \s TD, PA

\l Wayilwan \w gabu: \g ‘egg’

\l Muruwari \w kapuñ-kapuñ \g ‘brains; egg’ \s LFOates

\l **pCNSW \w \*gabuga:** \g ‘egg’ \s PA #45

\l Diyari \w kapi \g ‘egg’ \s PA 1981

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w gaban \g ‘egg’ \s LH

\l Watjarri \w kapurtu \g ‘egg’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*kapu+**

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\l Wangkumarra \w kapiña \g ‘egg’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w gapiña \g ‘egg’ \s (M&W)

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\l KLY \w gabu \g ‘intestine of turtle’ \s /GNOG

\l Pintupi \w kapurnpa \g ‘stomach; concave surface; arch of foot; inside surface of a spearthrower’ \q Also *kapurarrci* ‘kidney’, *kapultu* ‘urine, urethra’. \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\l Payungu \w kapurkurtuñ \g ‘kidney’ \s GNOG

\e **\*kapul**

\t ‘python (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\l GYim \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w kabul \g ‘rock python’ \s Oates&Oates,Hr&Hr

\l Mbabaram \w bul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s RMWD

\l Bidyara \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s GB

\l GBadhun \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Yetimarala, and Yilba dialects. \s AT

\l Yiningayi \w kabul \g ‘snake’ \q Prob. carpet snake. \s GB

\l Margany \w gabul \g ‘carper snake’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kapul**

\l Jirrbal \w gabul \g ‘forest carpet snake’ \s Feminine: *balan*. \s RMWD 1972

\l Ngajan \w gabu: \g ‘carpet snake’ RMWD 1977: 74

\l Warrgamay \w gabul \g ‘forest carpet snake’ \q Syn. *yirrawuru* & *gumbi* ‘forest carpet snake’. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gabul \g ‘big carpet snake’ \s RMWD

\l Yugambeh \w kabul ‘carpet snake’ \q *Python spilotes*. \s MS

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w gabul \g ‘carpet snake’ \s MS

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\l YYoront \w kapl; pam- \g ‘mild, quiet: not cheeky, not poisonous’ \q Cognation questionable.

\e **\*kara**

\t ‘spear’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kalka.

\l Walmajarri \w karu \g ‘fighting spear’ \s JHd

\l Dhuwal \w gara \g ‘spear’ \s JHeath

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w gara \g ‘spear (generic)’ \s GWVW

\e **\*kari**

\t ‘not’

\b particle

\x See also \*lawa, \*walku, \*wi:ya, \*yaka; \*kàri (‘like’).

\l Atampaya \w *arama* \g ‘not; no’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthu \w *arama* \g ‘not; no’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *arama* \g ‘not; no’ \s (TC)

\l WMungknh \w *ke7* \g ‘not; don’t’ \q Preverbal. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathrr \w *ke7* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ke7* \g ‘not, isn’t; don’t’ \s (PS 299)

\l WMe’nh \w *ka7y* (?) \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *ka7i* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *ka7i* \g ‘not; like’ \q Occurs also as *ka7im* in some contexts (see exx. 63 & 64). Is the form unstressed when used as ‘like’? \s (S&J)

\l Umbuygamu \w *ara* \g ‘not’ \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w *ka7i* \g ‘not (non-imperative negator)’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *ka*(*:*)*r* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH, BA, AH)

\l YYoront \w *kar* \g ‘not’ \q Also *kar-* ‘like’. \s (BA)

\l YMel \w *kar* \g ‘not’ \s (BA)

\l UOykangand \w *ar* \g ‘not’ \q With verbs. Also *arem* ‘no; not’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *ar* \g ‘not’ \q With verbs. Also *arem* ‘no; not’. \s PH

\l KNarr \w *kar* \g ‘not’ \s (GB)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ari* \g ‘NEG’ \s (IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *vrin* \g ‘without’ \q Privative postposition; alt. *irin* & *rin*. \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w *ra*y \g ‘not’ \s (BR)

\l HR \w *vray* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l Ikarranggal \w *ari* \g ‘not’ \q Also *arim* ‘never; without’, *+**ar* ‘without, lacking’ (privative postposition). \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *ar3* \g ‘not’ \q Also *ar3mvl* ‘don’t’. \s (KLH, BA)

\l GYimithirr \w *gari* \g ‘not’ \q JHav has *ga:ri*. Also *binagari* ‘deaf’. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *kari* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *kari* \g ‘not’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *kari* \g ‘negative, no; conjunction meaning but or however; in discourse, on the paragraph level used to indicate a change of focus’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *gari* \g ‘not; no’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Mbabaram \w *arri* \g ‘no, not’ \q Why /rr/? \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kari ~ \*kara** \q “Other Paman” list has only \*kari. The KThaayorre and GYim long-vowel variants suggest also \*ka:ri. \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman** \w **\*kari/am(+)** \g ‘not; don’t’ \q On the basis of Uradhi, KUwanh, YYoront, Ikarranggal, Ogunyjan. \s (BA)

\l GBadhun \w *gara* \g ‘not’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *gara* \g ‘no’ \q Wiri (also ‘not; never’), Biri (also ‘not; never’), Gangulu, Baradha, Yetimarala, Yilba, and Yambina dialects; also Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Baradha *garabari* (also ‘nothing’ in Gangulu and Wiri); also Baradha *garabadhi*. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *garda* \g ‘not; no’ \q Also *gardaru*, *gardabarri*, *gardabadi* ‘not’. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *kar*(*d*)*a* \g ‘no’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *ar*(*d*)*a* \g ‘no’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *kara* \g ‘no’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *kara* \g ‘no’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *garda* \g ‘not’ \q Also *garu* ‘in vain’. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gara* \g ‘not’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*kara (~ \*kari)**

\l Guwa \w *kara* \g ‘not; no’ \s (GB)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *gariya* \g ‘don’t’ \s (CW)

\l Wakaya \w *kal* \g ‘not’ \q Also *kil* ‘not; like’. Cognate? For /CiC/ < \*CaCi cf. *kirr* ‘stand’ < \*karri-, *kin+* ‘up’ < \*kani. \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *+kari* \g ‘another’ \q Also +*kariyiñanu* ‘another (like) self’. \s (KLH, ML)

\l Warlpiri \w *kari* \g ‘fail to see, recognise’ \p Preverb with verbs of perception. \q Also ‘it appears from perceptual evidence to be the case that’ (propositional [evidential] particle); ‘not have knowledge of, not be involved or concerned with’ (particle). \s (ML)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kari* \g ‘I don’t know’ \q Also ‘far, distant’; also in *milkari* ‘blind’ (see \*mi:l). \s (DGN)

\l Gurindji \w *+kari* \g ‘different; another’ \s (PMcC)

\l Mudburra \w *+kari* \g ‘different; another’ \s (RG)

\l Djaru \w *+gariñ ~ +wariñ* \*g* ‘another, other, different; by oneself’ \q The *w*-initial alternant after a vowel. \s (TTs p231)

\l Nhanda \w *ari* \g (question particle) \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*kari**

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\l Yanyuwa \w *waraba* \g ‘no, not; none, nothing; not any more’ \q \*\**warda-* expected? \s (JB)

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\l Wardaman \w *-gari* \g ‘other, another’ \s (FM)

\l Dalabon \w *kare* ‘might be’

\l Jawony \w *kare* ‘might be’

\l Bininj Gun-Wok \w *kare* ‘might be’

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*kare** \s MH 2003 #227

\l Nunggubuyu \w *-ari* \g ‘absent, missing; nonexistent’ \p nAdj. \q Also in e.g. *w2alaj-gari* ‘no-good or unsuccessful hunter’ with *w2alaj* ‘good or successful hunter’. Also *ari* ‘maybe’ (particle). \s JHeath

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\l Sydney Language *+wari* ‘another’ \q Also *wari* (nominal) ‘far, distant’ \s DGN

\e **\*kàri-**

\t ‘like’

\b proclitic

\x See also \*kari (‘not’).

\l WMungknh \w *ke7* \g ‘like, similar to; about to [but didn’t]’ \f “Pronounced quickly and very unstressed.” \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *ke7* ~ *ka7* \g ‘resembles, is like’ \s PS 289

\l KThaayorre \w *kar-* \g ‘like; as if’ \s AH

\l UOykangand \w *ar-* \g ‘like’ \q Procliic to nouns. \s BSm pers. comm.

\l YYoront \w *kar-* \g ‘like’ \q With following stressed N. When in a clause with *+ngn*, ‘but I thought [contrary to fact] that ...’.

\l Wakaya \w *kil* ~ *il* \g ‘like’ \q Cognate? Homophonous with *kil* ‘not’; see \*kari. \s GB

\l **L \w \*kàri-** \s BA

\e **\*kar.na**

\t ‘red-tailed cockatoo’ (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* in MacDonald1973, *C. magnificus* in Slater 1970; known in local English across northern Australia as ‘black cockatoo’)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*marra, \*pili+, \*thirrarntV, and especially \*ngarna.

\l YYoront \w kern \g ‘black cockatoo’

\l YMel \w kerntvr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q This makes difficulties for the YY/Yidiny-Djabugay connection.

\l Yidiny \w gar.na & garana \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q Tablelands dialect has both variants; Coastal dialects have only *garna*; cf. this correspondence with \*kurrungka (‘kookaburra’). Note (per Dixon–Hayes) that final *a* in *garana* is exceptional, since *\*\*garanu* is expected, at least on statistical grounds, predicting final *u* after a nasal. \s RMWD 1991 F10.

\l Djabugay \w gar.na: \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kar.na** \s BA

\l Nyawaygi \w ga:ran \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s RMWD

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\l Kunwinjku \w garnamarr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s NE

\l Dalabon \w karnamarr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q Syn. *karrak*. \s EMT

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\l KYalanji \w kadanji \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s Hr&Hr

**\e \*karuwa**

\t ‘heron’

\b n

\c

\n DGN: “possible extension of the McConvell-Laughren law in Ngumbin-Yapa (to V\_CV ?)”.

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjarra \w karuwa \g ‘white-faced heron’ \q Egretta novaehollandiae. \s G&H/DGN

\l Warlpiri \w kalwa \g ‘heron’ \q Probably generic for all herons & cranes. \s Warlpiri Dictionary; PMcC/DGN

\l Mudburra \w kalpa \g ‘heron’ \s DGN

\l Mudburra \w kaliwa \g ‘heron’ \q White-faced heron; Pacific (white-necked) heron. Also *darliwa* (poss. var. *daliwa*) ‘heron, crane (various spp.)’ \s RG/CB

\l Guurrindji \w calwa \g ‘heron’ \q DGN: *kalwa* < Warlpiri. \s PMcC, DGN

\l Djaru \w jalga \g ‘heron’ \s PMcC

\l Kija \w jalguriñ \g ‘heron’ \p With -*ñ* Masculine. \s PMcC

\l Miriwung \w jalguriñ g ‘heron’ \p With -*ñ* Feminine? \s PMcC

**\e karra+**

**\t (diverse bird species names)**

**\x See karra, karrak, karrakkarrak, karrala, karrarla, karrangka, karrapa, karrapV**

\e **\*karra**

\t ‘whistling eagle’

\b n

\c O

\x For \*karra in words for bird species, see also \*karrala, \*karrangka, \*karrapa.

\l Muruwari \w karra \g ‘whistling eagle’ \f “rr” = trill. \q Also *karrawakan* ‘small crow’; also various bird names in *kara-*, *karti-*, *kar*(*r*)*u-*, *karri-*. \s LFOates p308

**\e \*karrak**

\t ‘black cockatoo

\l Dalabon karrak \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s MH pGW list

\l Jawony karrak \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s MH pGW list

**\e \*karrakkarrak**

\t ‘diver duck’

\l Ngalakgan karrakkarrak \g ‘diver duck \s MH pGW list

\l Ngandi karrakkarrak \g ‘diver duck \s MH pGW list

\e **\*karrala**

\t ‘ibis’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*karrapa (‘black duck’), \*karrapV (‘white ibis’).

\l Ritharrngu \w garrala \g ‘spoonbill’ \q Also *garraba7* ‘blue-winged kookaburra’ (syn. *garrukal7*); *garrakarrak* ‘darter (diver)’; *garrawarr* ‘little black cormorant’; *garrawartji7* ‘feather head ornament; crest (of bird)’; *garrañirri* ‘a fish, probably the nursery fish’. \s JHeath/NE

\l Gupapuyngu \w garrala \g ‘sp sea bird (small with long beak)’ \q Dhuwa. \s BL-MC

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\l Mayali \w garrala \g ‘white ibis’ \q Also *gurrarl* ‘spoonbill’. \s NE

\l Dalabon \w karrala \g ‘spoonbill’ \s EMT

\l Nunggubuyu \w garra:lag \g ‘ibis’ \s NE

\l Ngandi \w (gu-)garrala \g ‘spoonbill’ \s NE

**\e \*karra(r)la**

\t ‘spoonbill’

\l Dalabon \l karrarla \g ‘ibis; spoonbill’ \s EMT & MG pGW list

\l Bininy-Gunwok \l karrala \g ‘ibis’ \s MG pGW list

\l Bininy-Gunwok \l karrarla \g ‘spoonbill’ \s MG pGW list

\l Ngandi \l karrala \g ‘ibis’ \s MG pGW list

\l Nunggubuyu \l karraalak \g ‘ibis’ \s MG pGW list

\e **\*karrangka**

\t ‘ibis (white)’

\b n

\c

\l YYoront \w karra; minh- \g ‘white ibis’ \q *Threskiornis molucca*. \s YYLex

\e **\*karrangka**

\t ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’

\b n

\x See also \*karrak.

\c O

\l KKaper \w karrvngk; ming- \g ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ \s PB KBerrin

\l Guwa \w kaRangkala \g ‘black cockatoo’ \f “R” = unknown. \s GB

\e **\*karrangka**

\t ‘hawk (sp)’

\b n

\c O

\l Yugambeh \w karranggan/ñ \g ‘night-hawk’ \q Also *karrang* ‘small slate-coloured owl’, *karrañ* ‘owl sp’, with fluctuation in glosses attributed. \s Ms

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\l Guwa \w kaRangkala \g ‘black cockatoo’ \f “R” = unknown. \s GB

\e **\*karrañ**(**c**)**a**

\t ‘palm (sp; *Livistona*)’

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w karranhth \g ‘palm tree at Meleman’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w karranh \g ‘palm (sp: wild date)’ \q *Livistona* sp.

\e **\*karrapa**

\t ‘black duck’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*karrapV (‘white ibis’).

\l Ngawun \w karrapa \g ‘black duck’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w karrapa \g ‘black duck’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w karrapa \g ‘black duck’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w karrapa \g ‘black duck’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w karrapa \g ‘black duck’ \s GB

\l **L (?) \w \*karrapa**

\e **\*karrapV**

\t ‘white ibis’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*karrapa (‘black duck’), \*karrala (‘ibis’).

\l WMungknh \w kayyuw; minh- \g ‘sacred ibis, white ibis’ \f Probably /kayyvw/. \q *Threskiornis aethiopica*. \s KPPW

\l KYak \w karrap; minh- \g ‘white ibis’ \s NE/BA

\l KThaayorre \w karrap; minh- \g ‘white ibis’ \s ME/BA

\l YYoront \w karra; minh- \g ‘white ibis’ \q *Threskiornis molucca*. Presence of V2 implies a former 3rd syllable; see \*purriwi and \*kulpuwi for (non-phonological) loss of \*w (here < \*p), but cf. also archaic YY *karrangkan* ‘white ibis’, from a song text.

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\l Ritharrngu \w garraba7 \g ‘blue-winged kookaburra’ (syn. *garrukal7*). \s JHeath/NE

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\l Guwa \w kaRangkala \g ‘black cockatoo’ \f “R” = unknown. \s GB

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\l Dalabon \w karrak \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q Syn. *karnamarr*, q.v. under \*kar.na. \s EMT

\e **\*karri**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*punga.

\l **pPaman \w \*karri** \q On the basis of Djirbal (see below). \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w garri \g ‘sun’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s KLH, RMWD

\e **\*karri-**

\t ‘stand’

\b vi

\x See also \*pinakarri- (‘hear’), \*nha- (‘see’).

\l Gamilaraay \w garri- \g ‘stop, cease doing’ \p vi; Conj. Y: F *garriy*, P *garriñi*, Imp *garriya*. \q Also (in Yuwaalaraay & Yuwaaliyaay as well)  *garriya* ‘don’t, stop’ (particle with following Imperative verb; source gives ex. in Yuwaaliyaay). \s AGL

\l Wakaya \w kirr \g ‘to stand, stand up’ \q For /CiC/ < \*CaCi, cf. *kil* ‘not’ (< \*kari?), *kin+* ‘up’ < \*kani. \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w karri \g ‘stand; assume an appearance of standing—as whirlwind’ \p iV1: nP *karrimi* ~ *karri*, P *karrija*, Imp *karriya*. \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w karri- \g ‘be; “sit down”, stay’ \s RG

\l Gurindji \w karri- \g ‘be’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w karri \g ‘be standing’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w karri- \g ‘stand, be standing; hang (as clothes)’ \q Conj. with *–ku*. \s KLH/GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w karri- \g ‘be standing’ \s GNOG

\l Yintjiparnti \w karri- \g ‘be standing; cease moving, stop; be’ \p Conj. zero: Pres *karri*, P *karrinha*, Imp *karrima*, Potential *karri*(*wa*)*yi*, Optative *karriya:*. \q Also, as bound form, inchoative verbalizer. \s FW, GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w karri- \g ‘stand’ \p vi; Conj. zero: P *karrilha*, F *karrilayi*, Imp *karri*, Pres *karringuru*. \q Also as a bound form, ‘body noises’ (160). \s AD

\l Panyjima \w karri- \g ‘stand’ \p vi; Conj. KU: Pres *karriku*, P *karrinha*, Imp *karrima*. \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*karri-** \s GNOG # 608

\l Payungu \w -karri \g (stance) \p Suffix \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w -karri- \g (stand) \p Conj. *-n*, vi. \q In *kuliyakarri-* ‘to hear, to listen’ (*kuliya* ‘ear’), *tha:karri-* ‘to yawn, to open one’s mouth’. \s PA

\l Watjarri \w kari- \g ‘to stand; to dance’ \p vi, Conj YA, vi; P *kariña*, F *kariya*, Pres *karimaña*. \q Intervocalic \*rr > *r* is regular, but note also *kayi-* ‘to stand, to exist (as trees)’ (vi, YA), which is cited as an alternant of *kari-*. \s WD

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\l Warriyangka \w -karri \g (stance) \q Possibly in *yukarra-a* ‘to stand’. \s PA

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\l Gamilaraay \w ngarri- \g ‘sit’ \p vi, Conj Y. \s AGL

\e **\*karrkay**

\t ‘child’

\b n

\c H

\l KLY \w garka, garkazil \g ‘man; male’ \s EB

\l KKY \w garkaz, garkœzil \g ‘man; male’ \s RJK

\l KYalanji \w karrkay \g ‘small; small one, child, young one’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*karrkila** and **\*karrkañ**

\t ‘hawk sp.’

\b n

\c O

\l Pakanh \w kerrke; minha- \g ‘sparrow hawk’ \q PH: “small birds of prey, including *Falco* and *Accipiter* spp.” \s PH #594, website

\l YYoront \w kerr7el; minh- \g ‘brown falcon’, L.E *sparrow hawk* \q If \*V1 was long (see GYim), then YY \*\**kerrel* expected.

\l UOykangand \w arrgel; inh- \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \q Small birds of prey, including *Falco* and *Accipiter*. \s PH #594

\l UOlkol \w arrkel; inh- \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \q Small birds of prey, including *Falco* and *Accipiter*. \s PH #594

\l Flinders Island \w arrke:la \g ‘chicken hawk’ \s PS

\l GYim \w ga:rrgi:l \g ‘hawk’ (generic) \q See comment on YY. \s JHav

\l WArrernte \w irrkerlañce \g ‘brown falcon’ \q *Falco berigora*. \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w kirrkirlanji ~ kirrkirlardi \g ‘brown falcon’; ‘whistling eagle’

\l Warumungu \w kurrkirlanji \g ‘brown falcon’

\l **pPNy \w \*ka(:)rrkirla**

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\l Wirangu \w girrgin \g ‘kestrel’ \s LH

\l Payungu \w kirrkiñja \g ‘black kite’ \q *Milvus migrans*. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kirrkiñja \g ‘black kite’ \s PA

**\**l **pKanyara \w \*kirrkiñca** \s PA #226

\l Jiwarli \w kirrkiña \g ‘kite hawk, black kite’ \q *Milvus migrans*. Also *karrkayi* ‘brown hawk’ (see below). \s PA

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\l GBadhun \w garrgay \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gurgin \g ‘hawk’ \q Yilba dialect; possibly does not belong with this set (transcription uncertain). \s AT

\l Bidyara \w garrgañ \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gadgañ \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \q ‘Nankeen kestrel’? \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

\l Gunya \w gadkañ \g ‘sparrowhawk’ \q ‘Nankeen kestrel’? \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*karrkañ**

\l Warrgamay \w garrgay \g ‘little chicken hawk’ \s RMWD

\l Ngadjumaya \w karrkañ \g ‘whistling kite’ (KD); ‘chickenhawk; goshawk (*Accipiter fasciatus*) (CGvB)

\l Mudburra \w karrkaña \g ‘collared sparrowhawk; grey falcon(?), harrier (small)’ \s RG

\l Panyjima \w karrkari \g ‘brown hawk’ \s AD

\l Jiwarli \w karrkayi \g ‘brown hawk’ \s PA

\l Gupapuyngu \w garrkañ \g ‘chicken hawk’ \s BL-MC

\l Ritharrngu \w garrkañ7 \g ‘brown falcon’ \s JH

\l Jaminjung \w karrkañ \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Ngaliwurru \w karrkulañ \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Jingulu \w karrkuña \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Wambayan \w karrkarrkayi \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l **pMirndi \w \*karrkañ** \s MHPM # 11

\l Bilinarra \w karrakaña \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Miriwung \w karrking \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Ngarinyman \w karrkañ \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

\l Wagiman \w karrkkañ \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s MHPM # 11

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\l Gidabal \w ga:rrgarr \g hawk (sp.): grey, black wingtips’ \g GG

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\l Wambaya \w garrgarrgayi \g ‘chickenhawk’ \s RN

\l Dalabon \w karrkkañ \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l Jawony \w karrkkañ \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l Mayali \w karrkkañ \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l Ngandi \w karrkkañ7 \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l Nunggubuyu \w karrkac \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l Wagiman \w karrkañ \g ‘goshawk’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*karrkañ** \s MH #321

\l Marra \w garrgañ \g ‘brown falcon’ \q Masculine. \s MH

\l Warndarrang \w garrgañ (ma-) \g ‘a hawk, probably the brown falcon’ \s JH

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\l Watjarri \w kirrkurta \g ‘brown hawk’ \q *Falco berigora*. \s WD

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\l Gupapuyngu \w dharrkiñ \g ‘chicken hawk’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*karrpi-**

\t ‘bring together’

\b vt

\x See also \*kaca-, \*ma-, \*muma-.

\l KKY \w *garpath-, garpœth-ay* \g ‘gather, collect’ \p Transitive and also intransitive (but the only ex. given is transitive); compound (possibly RJK means the *gar-* part, elsewhere an intensifier, but that analysis seems unlikely in this case, since the *-path-* part would mean ‘strike’—see \*paca-). Intensive form *garpœthamay* ‘assemble, gather together’ (ex. given is transitive). Variant *barpath-*, *barpœthay*. \s (RJK)

\l Atampaya \w *aypa* \g ‘hold; touch’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *aypan*, Pres *aypal*, F *aypawa*, Imp *ayparri*. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *aypa* \g ‘hold; touch’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *aypan*, Pres *aypa*, F *aypangka*, Imp *ayparri*. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *aypa* \g ‘hold; touch’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *aypan*, Pres *aypangka*, Imp *ayparri*. \s (TC)

\l KThaayorre \w *katpi-* \g ‘catch (as fish in net), grasp (by hand); heal, restore’ \p Past *katpirr*, nP *katpvr*. \q Also *katpatp*(*irr*) ‘cling, hug’. \s (AH, BA, AG)

\l UOykangand \w *arrφi-* \g ‘grab; touch, catch, hold, take’ \p Past *arrφirr*, Pres *arrφin*, Imp *arrφil*. \q Also *aφa-* ‘gather, pick up, catch, touch, take’, same conjugation, redupl *aφaφa-*; it is not clear which of *arrφi-* and *aφa-* is the true reflex of \*karrpi/a-, or whether it is a matter of (now unverifiable) dialects. Alo *uk-arrphin* ‘hand’ (Rsp; ‘thing-grabber’). \s (BS, PH; Kitehawk 89)

\l UOlkol \w *arrbi-* ‘touch; catch, hold, take’ \p P *arrbirr*, Imp *arrbil*, Imp (northern) *arrbing*. Also *aba-* ‘gather, pick up, catch, touch, take’, *abi-* ‘touch, catch, hold, take’, and *errwa-* ‘gather, pick up, catch, touch, take’, all of the same conjugation; it is not clear which of *arrbi-*, *aba/i-*, and *errwa-* is the true reflex of \*karrpi/a-, or whether it is a matter of (now unverifiable) dialects. \s (PH)

\l KNarr \w *katpi-* \g ‘hold’ \p Pres *katpiβ*, Prp *katpilk*. \s (GB)

\l GYim \w *garrba-* \g ‘hold, touch, grab’ \p L conj: nP *garrbal*, P *garrbay*, Imp *garrbala*, before further inflection & Rfl *garrba-.* \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *karrba-* \g ‘catch, grab, touch, arrest’ \p L conj. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Yalarnnga \w *karrpi-* \g ‘tie’ \p Imp *karrpili*. \q Also *karrpiliñcirri* ‘policeman’ \s (Bl&Br)

\l Diyari *karrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini *karrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha *karrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA)

\l Yawarrawarrka *karrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA)

\l Wangkumarra *karrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA; not in GB)

\l Yarluyandi *karrpa-* \g ‘tie up’ \s (PA)

\l **pKarnic \w \*karrpa-** \g ‘to sew’ \s (PA)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *arrpa-* \g ‘to sew’ \p vt \f “rr” = tap. \q Also *arrpa-i-* ‘to be painted’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Kuyani \w *karrpa* \g ‘mend, sew’ \s (H&S 04:637)

\l Wirangu \w *garrbi-rn* \g ‘tie up a knot’ \p Imp *garrbiga*. \q From Kukata, per source. \s LH

\l Kaurna \w *karpa* \g ‘support, prop’ \s H&S 04:637

\l Barngarla \w *karpata* \g ‘join, sew, build’ \s H&S 04:637

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*karrpV-** \q Questioned, in that the only southern attestation is as a noun. \s H&S 04:637

\l WD (Warburton) \w *karrpi-* \g ‘tie, tie or bind someone or something’ \q Imp *karrpila*. \s (WD)

\l Pintupi \w *karrpi-* \g ‘wrap, tie up, fold’ \p Past *karrpirnu*, Imp *karrpila*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Pitjantjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w *karrpi-* \g ‘bind, tie up’ \p Past *karrpirnu*, Pres *karrpi*(*r*)*ni*, Imp *karrpila*; *karrpilku* F; *karrpin.ca* Participle. \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *karrpi-* \g ‘tie up’ \p Conj.: P *karrpirnu*, Imp *karrpila*. \s (PMcC)

\l Gurindji \w *karrwa-* \g ‘have, keep’ \q Questioned. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w *karrpi* \g ‘tie up’ \p Zero conj: P *karrpirn*(*i*), Fut *karrpiwu*, Irrealis (Imp) *karrpi*. \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *karrppa-* \g ‘tie up’ \p Conj. L. \s (JS&JH)

\l Payungu \w *karrpi-* \g ‘to tie; to join’ \p vt: Pres *karrpinma*, Fut *karrpiru*. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *karrbi-* \g ‘to yandy’ \p vt: Prp *karrbiru*, Fut *karrbilga*. \q To separate seed from chaff by shaking in a wooden dish. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *karrpi-* \g ‘to tie’ \p tr: Prp *karrpiru*, Fut *karrpilga*. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *karrpi-ru* \g ‘to tie’ \s (PA)

\l Dhargari, l dialect \w *karrbi-* \g ‘to tie’ \p tr: Prp *karrbiru*, Fut *karrbila*, P *karrbiña*, Pres *karrbinha* <karrbi+inha>, Imp *karrbinma*, Usitative *karrbida:rdu*, Dubitative *karrbilarringkara*, Subordinate *karrbirnu*, Concomitive *karrbini*, Intentive *karrbilarringu*, Subjunctive *karrbilawu*, Admonitive *karrbilangu* [?], Participial *karrbiñadu*. \s (TK, PA)

\l Dhargari, d dialect \w *karrbi-* \g ‘to tie’ \p vt: Prp *karrbiru*, Fut *karrbida* [?], P *karrbiña*, Pres *karrbinha* <karrbi+inha>, Imp *karrbinma*, Usitative *karrbida:rdu*, Dubitative *karrbidarringkara* [?], Subordinate *karrbirnu*, Concomitive *karrbini*, Intentive *karrbidarringu* [?], Subjunctive *karrbidawu* [?], Admonitive *karrbidangu* [?], Participial *karrbiñadu*. \s (TK, PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*karrpi-ru \g ‘tie’** \s (PA #416)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *karrpi-* \g ‘tie’. \p vt: Pres *karrpilañi*, Fut *karrpilku*. \s (AD, PA)

\l Nhanda \w *atpi-* \g ‘tie, tie up’ \p vt, Y: PPerf *atpii*, PImpf *atpinu*, Pres *atpiya* <atpi+a>, Future Realis *atpinhdha*, Future Irrealis *atpindanhdha*, Imp *atpiga*, Ambulative *atpinggula*. \s (JB)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *garrpi+n* \g ‘bandage, tie up’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *garrpi-L2* \g ‘bind; block, block up’ \p Unmarked *garrpin*, Potential *garrpul*, Perfect *garrpir*, P nonIndicative *garrpina*. \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *garrpi-* \g ‘wrap; tie up; surround’ \p v4tr (Pres/Fut *garrpin*, Fut/Imp *garrpul*, P *garrpir*, P Rem *garrpina*(*r*), Derived stem *garrpin-*). \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *garrpi-* \g ‘coil up, make into a coil’ \p v4tr (Pres *garrpirn*, P *garrpiragarrpilara*, Fut *garrpulu*, P Potential *garrpila* (< *garrpi-lu-a*), Inf *garrpinrawu*, Rfl/Rcp *garrpirnmi-,* Causative ***gatharnmara***, Nominalization *garrpina-*). \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *garrpi-* \g ‘tie, roll up, coil, wind’ \p v(tr), Conj 2: Fut *garrpigi*, Remote P *garrpin*, Yester P/Pres *garrpinmi*, Yest P Irr/PRI/Imp *garrpirri*, Today P Irr/Remote P Irr/Nominalizer *garrpiniri*, Today P Cont/Remote P Cont *garrpijini* OR *garrpini* [can’t tell which from source]. \s (BW)

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu) \w *garrpa-* \g ‘tie, roll up, coil, wind’ \p v(tr), Conj 2: Fut *garrpanmak*, Potential *garrpinmic*, Imp *garrpung*, Yester P Irrealis *garrpal*, Yesterday P *garrpan*, Today P *garrpan*, Today P Irrealis *garrpana*. \q Dabi dialect stem is *garrapi-;* inflectional endings the same except Imp *garrapangi*, Today P *garrapina*. \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*karrpi-** ~ **\*karrpa-** \g ‘bring together’ \p Past **\*karrpin** OR **\*karrpan**, Imp **\*karrpila** OR **\*karrpirra**, Future (or Purposive) **\*karrpilku**. \q The attribution to the protoform of a sense, ‘to cause to be gathered together’, relies in large part on the KKY and Djiwarli attestations; the attestations (including Yolngu) with a ‘to tie’ sense seem to be in a more central, and a more semantically innovating, area.

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *thirrpa* \g ‘sew’ \p vt \s (BB)

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\l Wardaman \w *garrb* \g ‘bunch’ \p n. \q Also *garrbme-* ‘grab a bunch’ \s (FM)

\e **\*karru**

\t ‘by and by’

\b nAdv

\c L

\x See also \*ngula, \*yupa.

\l Djabugay \w karru \g ‘by and by’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*karru** \s KLH

\e **\*karru**

\t ‘creek’

\b n

\c E

\l Yugambeh \w karru \g ‘stone’ \s MS

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w karru \g ‘creek bed, creek sand’ \q Also *karru-karru* ‘watercourse; rut formed by running water’. \s G&H

\e **\*kata-**

\t ‘come’

\b vi

\x See also \*cata- ‘come’.

\l GYim \w gada- ~ gadi- \g ‘come’ \s KLH

\l Muluridji \w kata- \g ‘come’ \s KLH

\l CC \w kata- \g ‘come’ \s KLH

\l HR \w te- \g ‘come’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w garra- \g ‘come’ \p Conj. Y; vi. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w gada- \g ‘come’ \p Conj. N, vi. \q Dialects T,C,G. \s KLH, RMWD S4

\l **pPaman \w \*kata- ~ \*kati-** \s KLH

\e **\*karti**

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kartu; \*cura, \*kurri, \*mari, \*mayiñ, \*pama, \*yapa.

\l Warumungu \w kartti \g ‘person, Aborigine; man; fully initiated man’ \q Also *kartikiji* ‘son (to male), daughter (to male)’; *kartunguñu* ‘wife’. \s JS&JH

\l Warlpiri \w kardiya \g ‘non-Aboriginal, European, white person’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Mudburra \w kardiba \g ‘white fellow, European’ \s RG/ASEDA

\l Gurindji \w kartiya ~ kartipa \g ‘white man’ \s PMcC

\l Jaru \w gardiya \g ‘variety of demon; term applied to whites’ \s Joe Blythe

\l Walmajarri \w kartiya \g ‘European person, white person, Caucasian’ \s ASEDA 0167

\l Djinang \w garditi \g ‘sister’ \s BW

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Jaminjung \w kartipa \g ‘white man’ \q Contrast *kartiya* ‘white person’ \s FMeakins

Ngarinyman \w kartipa \g ‘white man’ \q Contrast *kartiya* ‘white person’ \s FMeakins

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\l Dalabon \w g3rdvg3rt \g ‘woman’ \s DJentian

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\l Dabi \w gardak \g ‘sister’ \s BW

\e **\*kartu**

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*karti; \*cura, \*kurri, \*mari, \*mayiñ, \*pama, \*yapa.

\l Barngarla \w karteti \g ‘wife’ \q Belongs with \*karti? \s H&S 04:645

\l Adnyamathanha \w artu \g ‘woman’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w kartu \g ‘wife’ \s H&S 04:645

\l Ngadjuri \w atuni \g ‘woman, wife’ \s H&S 04:645

\l Narangga \w gaRtu \g ‘wife’ \f “R” is indeterminate as to glide, tap, trill. \q Also cited as *kaRtu*, *gaTu*. \s H&S 04:645

\l Kaurna \w karto \g ‘wife’ \s H&S 04:645

\l Wirangu \w gardu \g ‘man, fully initiated man, young initiate’ \s LH

\l Warumungu \w kartunguñu \g ‘wife’ \q See \*karti. \s JS&JH

\l Warlpiri \w *kardu* \g ‘mother; mother’s brother’ \q Also, dyads such as mother and child, uncle and nephew, etc. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Gurindji \w karu \g ‘child’ \q Lenition of \*rt to *r* is regular. \s PMcC

\l Jaru \w gardu \g ‘wife’ \s Joe Blythe

\l Walmajarri \w kartu \g ‘wife’ \q “Used also to refer to other women of the same subsection as a man’s wife.” \s ASEDA 0167

\l Ngarluma \w kartu \g ‘man; male (as of animal)’ \q Plural *kartupura*. \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w kartu \g ‘2SgNom’ \b Pronoun. \s PAustin

\l Yingkarta \w kartu \g ‘man’ \s PAustin, DMarmion

\l Malgana \w kartu \g ‘man’ \s DMarmion

\l Nhanda \w artu \g ‘wife’ \s DMarmion

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\l Dabi (Djinba) \w gardak \g ‘sister’ \s BW

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\l Murriny-Patha \w kardu \g (nominal classifier for humans) \s Joe Blythe

\e **\*kawa**

\t ‘uncle’

\x See \*ka(:)lnga, under (ka:la.

\e **\*kawi**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kali, \*kamu, \*kuma, \*kapi, \*kawu, \*kungu, \*nguku, \*pipi.

\l Atnyamathanha \w awi \g ‘water, water hole’ \s BSch, Mc&Mc

\l Narrunga \w kawi \g ‘water’

\l Parnkalla \w kawi \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l Wirangu \w gawi \g ‘water’ \q Also *kapi*. \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura (?) \w \*kawi** \q But see Parnkalla under \*kawu.

\e **\*kawirri**

\t ‘snail’

\b n

\c C

\l Tharrgari \w kawirri \g ‘shell; snail’

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\l YYoront \w kewrr, kewerr; kow- \g ‘nasal mucus’

\e **\*kawu(n)**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kali, \*kamu, \*kuma, \*kuwañ, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kungu, \*nguku, \*pipi.

\l YYoront \w kawvn, kowolh, kowon \g ‘water’

\l YMel \w kawvn, kowoth \g ‘water’

\l **pYirrk \w kawun**

\l KNarr \w kawung \g ‘blood’ \s GB.

\l Dharumbal \w gawun \g ‘blood’ \s AT/Leney, Roth, Muller, Archer, Holmer

\l Yugarabul \w “kaoun” \g ‘blood’ \s Watson.

\l Parnkalla \w “kauo” \g ‘water’ \s Sch.

\l Nyungar \w kawun \g ‘wine’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*kawu(n)**

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\l Djambarrpuyngu \w ga:wu \g ‘dirt that comes up with water in a fresh water spring or soak, muddy water’ \s MW et al.

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w ga:wul \g ‘creek’ \s CW

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\l Muruwari \w kuwañ \g ‘blood’ \q See \*kuwañ. \s LFOates

\l Muruwari \w kiwañ \g ‘dew’ \q Associated with Seven Sisters. Also *thali* ‘dew’; *thalay* ‘dew; frost, cold weather’. \s LFOates

\e **\*kaya**

\t ‘dog’

\b n

\c Z

\c D

\x See also \*kutaka, \*nguta, \*ngarpu.

\l KYalanji \w kaya \g ‘dog’ \q Pl *kaya-kaya*. \s Hr&Hr

\l Wagaman \w gaya \g ‘dog’ \q Syn.*ngura*. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l GBadhun \w gaya(na) \g ‘father’ \s PS

\l Yiningayi \w kayama \g ‘father’ \q Also *yabu*. \s GB

\l **L**  **\w \*kaya** \q Not in Bidyara-Gungabula, Margany-Gunya.

\l Dyirbal \w gaya \g ‘MoyBr, FaySiHu; MoFayBrSo, MoMoySiSo’ \q “Etc.” All masculine (*bayi*). \s RMWD 1989: 247

\l Mudburra \w kaya \g ‘dead body, devildevil, ghost’

\l Martuthunira \w kaya \g ‘elder brother’ \s AD

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\l Muruwari \w kaya \g ‘mother’ \s LFOates

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\l Yidiny \w gayay \g ‘bandicoot (short-nosed)’ \q *Isoodon*. Dialects T,C,G. \s RMWD D5

\e **\*kaya**

\t ‘axe’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kacin, \*kalka, \*carran.

\l KThaayorre \w kay, kaya- \g ‘metal implement’ \q In *kathn-kay* ‘(metal) pipe’, *kirk-kay* ‘gun’, *kirk-kay-puth* ‘billycan’ \s AH\

\l YYoront \w kay \g ‘axe’ \p Erg *kaya*(*lh*). \q Used of metal and glass implements.

\l YMel \w kay \g ‘axe’ \p Erg *kayath*.

\l KKaper \w kayán \g ‘axe’ \s BA

\l **pSWP \w \*kaya(n)**

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\l Yintyingka \w kaya \g ‘incisor’ \s R&V < Thomson

\l Yintyingka \w ka:ya ‘type of spear, with a bamboo handle and a stingray barb’ \s R&V

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\l Kuyani \w kaya \g ‘spear (small)’ \s H&S 04:620

\l Atnyamathanha \w aya \g ‘small spear (playstick)’ \q Used with *midla*, a special throwing stick. \s Mc&Mc

\l Parnkalla \w kaya \g ‘spear’ \s KLH

\l Narangga \w giea \g ‘spear (small)’ \q Source given as WK. \s H&S 04:621

\l Kaurna \w kaya \g ‘spear thrown with spear-thrower’ \s H&S 04:621

\l **proto core Thura-Yura \w \*kaya** \s H&S 04:620

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\l Warumungu \w kayin \g ‘boomerang’ \s JS&JH

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\l Wirangu \w giya \g ‘spear’ \q “Older term, generally supplanted by the Kukata term *gadyi*.” \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*kVya** \s H&S 04:620

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\l Manjiljarra \w kaju \g ‘axe’ \q Syn. *ka:rna*, *marti*, *yilipi*. \s PMcC

\l Martuthunira \w kacu \g ‘axe’ \s AD

\l Warriyangka \w kaju \g ‘axe, stone axe’ \s PA

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\l Mudburra \w kaya \g ‘dead body; ghost; devil-devil; evil person’ \s RG

\e \*kayarV

\t ‘hawk’ (sp)

\b n

\c O

\l YYoront \w kayar; minh- \g ‘goshawk (juvenile grey), *Accipiter novaehollandiae*’ \q White plumage phase. \s VS made the ID

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\l UOlgol \w ayarr; inh- \g ‘fishhawk (incl osprey)’ \s PH

\l UOyk \w ayarr; inh- \g ‘fishhawk (incl osprey)’ \s PH

\e **\*kayka**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\l KLY \w gœyga \g ‘sun’ \s EB

\l KKY \w gœyga, gœygil \g ‘sun; day’ \s RJK

\l Dyirbal \w gayga \g ‘eye’ \p Neuter (*bala-*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w gayga \g ‘eye’ \s RMWD

\l Warrungu \w gayga \g ‘sun’ \s Laves, in spreadsheet

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\l Yidiny \w gayga \g ‘candlenut’ \q *Aleurites moluccana*; has a globular fruit with an oil-rich nut that burns with a spluttering flame. \s RMWD N8/23A

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\l Yuwaaliyaay \w gayga \g ‘budda pea’ \q *Aeschynomene indica*. Blossom is yellow to whitish-yellow. \s AGL; https://www.google.com/search?q=aeschynomene+indica&hl=en&client=firefox-a&hs=juC&sa=X&tbo=u&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&tbm=isch&source=univ&ei=nlbXUNjJC8bL0AGR24H4Ag&ved=0CDIQsAQ&biw=1221&bih=601

**\l pNE \w \*kayka \s BA**

**\e \*kayka**

\t ‘rotten’

\b n

\b nAdj

\x Formerly listed as \*kaca.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w γatha \g ‘rotten’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w atha \g ‘rotten’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w atha \g ‘rotten’ \s TC

\l Umpila \w katha \g ‘rotten’ \q Also *katha-ma-* ‘smell, stink’ (vi). \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w kath \g ‘rotten’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w kath \g ‘rotten’ \s KLH

\l Yintyingka \w katha \g ‘stinking’ \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w katha- \g ‘rotten, stinking; dead’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w kath \g ‘dead; rotten’ \s BA

\l Flinders Island \w atha \g ‘rotten’ \s PS

\l KThaypan \w tha \g rotten’ \s BR

\l Rimanggudinhma \w tha \g ‘rotten, stink’ \s IG

\l GYim \w gadha \g ‘rotten; foul (smell, speech)’ \q KLH ‘rotten’; JHav ‘foul’. \s KLH, JHav

\l Yidiny \w gaja \g ‘ghost of a dead man; white man’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD B4

\l Djabugay \w gaja \g ‘rotten, dead, dead person, white man; ghost’ \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kaca** \s KLH

\l Gugu-Badhun \w gayga \g ‘rotten, stinking; a stink’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gaja \g ‘rotten’ \q Biri dialect. See note at Biri entry under \*kica. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w gaja \g ‘rotten’ \q /dh/ expected, \*yk solves. \s GB

\l Margany \w gaca \g ‘rotten’ \q /th/ expected, \*yk solves. \s GB

\l Gunya \w gaca \g ‘rotten’ \q /th/ expected, \*yk solves. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kaca**

\l Kungkari \w kaca ‘g ‘rotten’ \q Also *kacami-* ‘to die’. \s GB

\l Yuwaalaraay \w ga:dha:y \g ‘ghost’ \q “Used in some Yuwaalaraay, Gamilaraay areas. One source. May originally be a Wangaaybuwan word.” \s AGL

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\l Yalarnnga \w kuca \g ‘rotten’ \s Bl&Br

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\l GYim \w badha \g ‘rotten’ \s JHav

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w gagil \g ‘bad’ \s CW

\e **\*kayku**

\t ‘rotten’

\b nAdj

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w garlgu \g ‘rotten’ \q But pKarnic (Austin) \*thungka ‘rotten’, attested as *thungga* ‘rotten, stinking’ in Wangkumarra; see \*cungka. \s McD&W

\e **\*ka:-**

\t ‘carry’

\b vt

\l Ngawun \w *kañca* \g ‘take, bring’ \s (GB)

\l Wiradjuri \w *ga:-ng* \g ‘carry’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *ka:N-* \g ‘carry, bring, fetch’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ga:-ng* \g ‘take; bring, fetch; carry; own, have’ \p vt; F *ga:gi*, P *ga:nhi*, Imp *ga:nga*. \q AGL cite as *ga:-gi*. \s (AGL, PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ga:-ng* \g ‘take; bring, fetch; own, have’ \p vt; F *ga:gi*, P *ga:nhi*, Imp *ga:nga*. \q AGL cite as *ga:-gi* and don’t list ‘carry’ as a sense. \s (AGL, PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ga:-ng* \g ‘bring, fetch; take; carry; wear; own, have’ \p vt; F *ga:gi*, P *ga:nhi*, Imp *ga:nga*. \s (AGL, CW)

\l Muruwari \w *ka:-* \g ‘hold; bring; carry; take’ \s (LFO)

\l Yugambeh \w *ka:ng-* \g ‘take; get; catch; hold, retain’ \q Alt. *ka:nga-* *ka:ngga-.* \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ga:nga-* \g ‘take; carry; obtain; pick up’ \q Alt. *ga:nga-,* *ga:ngga-.* \s (MS)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ga:-ng** \s (PA #44)

\l Yalarnnga \w *ka-* \g ‘to take, bring; to carry; to wear’ \p Also *kañcata*, *kañi*. \s Bl&Br

\l Wangkumarra \w *kan.ga-* \g ‘carry’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *gangga* \g ‘hunt; carry’ \s (M&W; exx382–3)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *angga-* \g ‘to take away, take, conduct’ \p vt. \q Also *angga-i-* (vi) ‘to take away’, *annga-na-* ‘to bring, fetch’, *angga-pa-* ‘to go with, accompany’. \s BSch, Mc&Mc

\l Arrernte \w aknge- \g ‘carry’ \q Suggests short \*V1. \s HK

\l Warlpiri \w *ka-* \g ‘carry it’ \p tV3 (nP *kañi*, P *kangu*, Imp *kangka*). \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ka-* \g ‘carry’ \p Conj. 3a: Imp *kangka*, P *kangu*, Fut *kañi*. \s (DGN)

\l Gurindji \w *ka-* \g ‘take’ \p Conj. *-ng-* \s (PMcC)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ka-* \g ‘carry’ \p Imp *kaaawa*, Past *kaña*. \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ka-* \g ‘have, possess’ \q Also *kañca-* ‘have; hold’, *karpa-* ‘carry, transport, take (along); take, get’. \s (FW)

\l Thalanyji \w *kaña-* \g ‘to take’ \p Conj. *-lgin*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kaña-* \g ‘take; bring; get; carry’ \p Conj. *-ngku*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kaña-* \g ‘carry, take, bring’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vt. \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *ka-ña* \g ‘carry’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *ka-ña* \g ‘carry’ \s (PA)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ga:+ma* \g ‘carry; have; bring; take’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ga:-* \g ‘carry (in the hand)’ \p vt, 6B: Pres *ga:ma*, P *ga:wala* ~ *ga:nha*, Fut *ga:ngu*, Nom *ga:nha-.* \s (JHeath)

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\l KKY \w *aga-* [vt], *age-* [vi] \g ‘transport, take, carry; sail, drive; use, wear, hold, carry (in relation to)’ \q Alt. *anga-*, *ange-*. \s (RJK/GNOG)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *kangka* \g ‘bring’ \s (BB)

\l Walmajarri \w *kangka* \g ‘carry, take’ \s (JHd)

\l Mudburra \w *kang-ku* \g ‘carry, bring, take’ \s (RG)

\l Watjarri \w *kangka-* \g ‘to take away’ \p Conj. *-ya*, vt; P *kangkaña*, F *kangkaya*, Pres *kangkamaña*. \q With *-nga-* ‘carry away’, with *-rni-* ‘bring, fetch’. \s (WD)

\l **?** \w **\*ka:ngka-**

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-ka-** \g ‘carry’ \s (CB 04:289, S&McG 03:63 #85)

\l Wardaman \w *ga-* \g ‘take’ \s FM

\e **\*ka:ca**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngama.

\n See also \*kacya (‘son’), to which GNOG connects this via antonymic semantic change.

\l Mpakwithi \w dhay \g ‘mother’ \p Erg *dhayga* [dhayngga] & *dhayrra*. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w adha- ~ adho- \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w adha- ~ adho- \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vdha- \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w ka:th \g ‘mother’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ka:th- \g ‘mother, mother’s younger sister’ \q In *ka:thiy* ‘Mo, MoySi’ and other derivations. Also (respect) *ke:thin*(*thvnh*) & *ka:thiy ulkant*, *ke:thin*(*thvnh*) ‘largest of a series’. \s PS

\l WMe’nh \w ka:th \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w kath \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kadha-(ng) \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:ca** \s KLH

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w ga:dhi: \g ‘mother’s mother’ \s AGL

**\e \*ka:kal**

\t ’lady apple’ (*Syzigium suborbiculare*)

\b n

\c P

\c V

\l Yinytyingka \w ka:ka \g ‘lady apple’ \s R&V

\l YYoront \w kal+w; may- \g ‘lady apple’ \s BA

**\l pPaman \w \*ka:kal** \s BA

\e **\*ka:kul**

\t ‘wild cassava’ (*Ampelocissus acetosa*)

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w kal; may- \g ‘wild cassava, *Ampelocissus acetosa*’

\l YMel \w kakl; ma- \g ‘*Ampelocissus acetosa*’

\l UOykangand \w akul; egng- \g ‘*Ampelocissus acetosa*’ \s PH

\e **\*ka:la**

\t ‘uncle’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l KKY \w *alay* \g ‘husband’ \s (RJK)

\l Uradhi \w *ala* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \q TC: [a:la]. Atampaya. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *ala-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \p Abs *alay*, Erg *alandr*, Dat *alanam*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ala-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *vla- ~ vle-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ala-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ala-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ala-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ala* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ka:la* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ka:la* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH, GNOG, LMW)

\l WMungknh \w *ka:l* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH; KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ka:l* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ka:l+* \g ‘mother’s younger brother’ \q In *ka:liy* ‘Mo yBr’, *ke:linh*(*thvnh*) \*g* ‘Mo yBr’ (respect form), *ka:l+a:mp* ‘wife’s father, poison uncle’. \s (PS)

\l WNgathrr \w *ka:l* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *kala*(*-ng*) \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *a:latha* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \s s (J-CV)

\l Yintyingka \w *ka:li* \g ‘mother’s younger brother’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *kala, ngan-* \g ‘mother’s yBr’ \q Also (AH) *ka:ln* ‘mother’s older brother [in address]’, *punhth-ka:la* ‘mother’s brother’. \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *kal*(*-ng*) \g ‘mother’s yBr’

\l YMel \w *kal-* \g ‘uncle, MoBr’ \q In *puth-kalvth*, *kala*.

\l UOykangand \w *ala-ngarr* \g ‘uncle’ \s (BSm, BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ala-dh* \g ‘uncle’ \s (PH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:la** \s (KLH)

\l Yugambeh \w *kalang* \g ‘uncle (mother’s brother)’ \q Also *kawang*, possibly < \*kalnga (see below). \s (MS)

\l Wiradjuri \w *galama:ñ* \g ‘younger brother’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *galbamay* ‘younger brother’ \s (PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *galuma:y* \g ‘younger brother’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *galama:y* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Not in AGL. \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalayaay \w *galama:y* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Not in AGL (which does have Yuwaalaraay *galduman* ‘brother’). \s (PA)

\l **pCNSW \w \*galama:ñ** \g ‘younger brother’ \s (PA #46)

\l Warlpiri \w *kaliñanu* \g ‘spouse’ \s (KLH)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *galay* \g ‘mother’s brother’s son or daughter’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *galay* \g ‘man’s wife or wife’s brother; brother’s wife; mother’s mother’s brother’s daughter’s child’ \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *galay-* \g ‘wife’ \q Cf. *dhuway-* under \*cuwa for semantic shift. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ka:la**

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\e **\*ka(:)lnga**

\t ‘uncle’

\b N

\c H

\c K

\l KYalanji \w *kalnga* \g ‘mother’s brother; great grandson’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w *galnga* \g ‘mother’s brothers’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *galnga* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Tablelands, Coast, and Gunggay dialects. \s RMWD C2

\l Mbabaram \w *alngo* \g ‘uncle’ \q Quality of 2nd vowel is problematic; see *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kutaka and cross-references there. \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w *galnga*(*na*) \g ‘uncle (MoBr)’ \q Also *galngay*, *galngina*. \s (PS)

\l Margany \w *gannganu* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Cognate? \s GB

\l Guwa \w *kanga* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (GB)

\l Warrgamay \w *gawanan* \g ‘mother’s younger brother’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w *gawa* ‘uncle’ \s RMWD

\l Gumbaynggir \w *gawa*(*:*)*ga* \g ‘mother’s brother, man’s sister’s child’ \q “Plural, in address *gawaja*.” Also *gawbalam*(*ba*) ‘wife’s father; uncle’. \s MALCC

\l Yugambeh \w *kawang*(*dharr*) \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother’ \q In Watson (1943) *kalwang*. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w *gawang* \g ‘mother’s brother; mother’s male cousin’ \q Pl. *gawanggirr*. \s MS

\l Wangkumarra \w *kawalija* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (GB)

\l Dhuwal(a) \w *gawal* \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother; second cousin (male in third descending generation of opposite moiety); MoBrSoCh, SoWiBr’ \q Syn. *nganakal*, *ngapipi*; Rcp *waku*. \s YM Dictionary

\l **p? \w \*ka(:)lnga** \q A long vowel continued regularly as Mbabaram initial /a/, but possibly Mbabaram /a/ continues a short vowel retained because the following consonant cluster begins with a liquid (Dixon 1991: 361–2.

\l KKY \w *awadhe*, *awadhel* \g ‘mother’s brother; sister’s child’ \p M and/or F. \q The existence of the var. (possibly full syn.) *wadhuwam*, *wadhuwamal* ~ *wadhumal* makes the assignment to \*ka(:)lnga (or any of a number of other possible etyma) more problematic. \s RJK

\l KLY \w *awdhe* \g ‘uncle’ \q Ray has *AWADE*. \s Ray, EB/GNOG

\l Kaurna \w *KAUWAWA* \g ‘uncle’ \s /GNOG

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\l Jiwarli \w *ka:l* \g (father-son pair or group) \q In *ka:lkarra* ‘pair of kin consisting of Palyarri and Karimarra, Karimarra speaking’ and *ka:lparndi* ‘group of kin consisting of Palyarri and Karimarra, Karimarra speaking’. \s PA

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\l Bardi \w *gaarra* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*ka:lka-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *alγa-* \g ‘fall’ \p vi; Conj. II: *alγan* Past, *alγal* Present, *alγarri* Imperative. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *alγa-* \g ‘fall’ \p vi; Conj. II: *alγan* Past, *alγa* Present, *alγarri* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *alγa-* \g ‘fall’ \p vi; Conj. II: *alγan* Past, *alγal* Present, *alγarri* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Wuthathi \w *a:lγvn* \g ‘fall down’ \s (LMW-BA)

\l Yinwum \w *aki-* \g ‘fall’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ika-* \g ‘fall’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *alka-* \g ‘fall’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ka:lki-* \g ‘sprinkle, baptise’ \p Past *ka:lkina*, Pres *ka:likngka*, Fut *ka:lkika*, Imp *ka:lkila*, Pluperfect *ka:lkila*. \q Transitive? \s (GNOG)

\l WMungknh \w *ke:k-* \g ‘fall’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l Umpithamu \w *ayka-* \g ‘set, go down; go inside’ \p P *aykan*. \q Short-vowel source? \s (J-CV)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *alka* \g ‘enter’ \q Contrast *nde* ‘fall’. \s (IG)

\l HR \w *vlke-* \g ‘fall’ \q KLH: “cognation questionable.” LJ has *lke-* ‘fall; die’. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *alki-* \g ‘fall’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *ent*(+)*elka-* \g ‘turn around, roll, roll over’ \p P *entelkin*, Imp *entelking*, negImp *eltelkan*. \s LT/BA

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:lka-** \s (KLH)

\l Biri \w *galga* \g ‘flow, run, drip; let go, relase; pour; lay an egg’ \q Biri dialect. Note also *galn.ga* ‘fall’. Origin of transitive senses not accounted for. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *galgi* \g ‘pour’ \q Transitive? Also listed as *galga*. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *galga* \g ‘to pour, to spill’ \p vt. \s GB

\l Gunya \w *galga* \g ‘to pour, to spill’ \p vt. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ka:lka-**

\l Ngawun \w *kalka* \g ‘fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kalka* \g ‘fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *kalka* \g ‘fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *kalka* \g ‘fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kalka* \g ‘fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)’ \s (GB)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *galki+rri* \g ‘fall; blow (of wind)’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *ga:lki-* \g ‘fall over’ \p Conj 03: Unmarked *galkirr*, Pot *galki*, Perf *galkin*. \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *galkirri-* \g ‘to fall down’ \p V1A, intr: Pres/F *galkirri*, F/Imp *galki*, P *galkirrin*(*a-*). PRemote *galkirriña*(*r*), Derived stem *galkirriña-*. \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *galki-* \g ‘fall down’ \p vi, irreg: Pres *galkirri*, P (also Nominalization) *galkina* ~ *galkirriña*, Fut *galkirri*. \s (JHeath)

\l **pYolngu \w \*ka(:)lki-** \s (BA)

\l **pPNy \w \*ka:lka/i-** \s (BA)

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\l Kayardild \w *kalka-tha* \g ‘be sick, hurt’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kalka-tha* \g ‘feel sick’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *kalka* \g ‘sicken, get sick, have pain, hurt, die’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*kalka-tha** \s (NE)

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\l GBadhun \w *galn.ga-* \g ‘fall’ \s (PS)

\l Bidyara \w *balga* \g ‘fall (of rain)’ \s (GB)

\e **\*ka:lu**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*milka, \*pina.

\l Aritinngithigh \w alu \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ka:lu \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ka:lu \g ‘deaf; crazy, mad’ \q Also *yampa ka:lu* & *yampa-kañu* ‘deaf’. \s GNOG

\l Yintyingka \w ka:lu \g ‘ear’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w ka:l, ka:lu \g ‘ear; understanding’ \s KLH, AH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:lu** \s KLH

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\l UOykangand \w aliya- \g ‘hear, understand’ \p Conj. RR. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w alidha- \g ‘hear, understand’ \p Conj. RR. \s PH

\e **\*ka:mpa-**

\t ‘cook in earth oven’

\b vt

\x See also \*kampa (sun), and see especially \*ca:mpa- (‘cover, hide’).

\n In the English of Cape York Peninsula peoples, ‘to cook something in an earth oven’ is to ‘cover it over’.

\l KKY \w *aba-* \g ‘cover; hide something’ \p vt; cited also as vi, but all exx. are transitive. \q Cited as *abay*, *aba-*, *abe-*, *œbaypa, œbepa*. \s (RJK/GNOG)

\l KLY \w ABAI \g ‘cover’ \s (/GNOG)

\l Angkamuthi (Uradhi) \w *aβa-* \g ‘cover, bury’ \p vt; *aβan* Past. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu (Uradhi) \w *aβa-* \g ‘cover, bury’ \p vt; *aβan* Past, *aβal* Pres. \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *abha-*g ‘cover (as with sand)’ \p vt; *abhay* Fut, *abhan* Past, *abha7* Irr. \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *a:mpa-* \g ‘bury, cover’ \s (J-CV)

\l WMungknh \w *ka:mp-* \g ‘cook in earth oven; to plant or fill in a hole’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ka:mp-* \g ‘cook in earth oven’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ka:mpv-* \g ‘bury; cook (by burying) in earth oven’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *kamba* \g ‘cover, bury; copper-Maori; extinguish (fire) by burying’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *ka:mpa-* \s LY/BA

\l Ayapathu \w *ka:mpa-* \s PY/BA

\l KThaayorre \w *ka:mp-* \g ‘cook in ground oven, bake in oven’ \p P *ka:mparr*, PImpf *ka:mpm*. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w *kaw* \g ‘cook in earth oven’ \p Conj. L; vt; but also occurs with transitivizing morphology as *kawvlon* (same sense). \q ‘Cover over’.

\l YMel \w *kaw ~ kap* \g ‘cook in earth oven’ \p Conj. L.

\l KKaper \w *kamp- ~ kam-* \*g* ‘cook in earth oven’ \p Conj. L; vt; P *kamvnt*, Prp *kampvli*. \s (BA)

\l Djabugay \w *gamba*(*:*)*-*\g ‘cook in earth oven’ \p Conj. L; vt: *gambañ* Past, *gambal* Present. \s (EP, KLH)

\l Yidiny \w gamba- \g ‘to cook kapamari-style’ \p Conj. L; vt: Pr *gambal*. \q T & C dialects. \s RMWD U9

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:mpa-** \p Present *\*ka:mpal*. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *gamba-* \g ‘seal up’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *gamba* \g ‘cover’ \q Biri dialect. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *gambana* \g ‘cover’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *gamba* \g ‘cover, bury; shut (eyes, mouth)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gamba* \g ‘cover, bury; shut (eyes, mouth)’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ka:mpa-**

\l Atnyamathanha \w *amba-* \g ‘cook’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Guyani \w *kampata* \g ‘cook, roast’ \s (CB/R)

\l Wirangu \w *gamba-* \g ‘cook, eat’ \p vt. \p Pres *gambarn*, ImmedFut *gambari*, Imp *gambaga*, Prp *gambagu*, P *gambana*. \q Also *gambi-* ‘cook, heat up’ (vt), ‘be hot’ (vi); *gambarri-* ‘burn’ (vi). \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *ampe-* \g ‘burn something; be hot (weather), dry something; ...’ (Transitive); ‘be burning; be very hot; become cooked’ (Intransitive) \q Var. (NE) *mpe-*. \s (H&D)

\l Kaytetye \w *ampe-* \g ‘cook, burn; ripen, get hot’ \p vt & vi \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kampa-* \g ‘burn; (pain) burn, sting; ripen’ \p vi & vt; *kampa* Imp; kampama Cnt Imp; *kampangu* P; *kampangi* Cnt P; *kampañi* Pres; *kampaku* F; *kampañca* Participle. \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kampa-* \g ‘burn, heat; blow fuse’ \p *ps:* vi & vt; zero conj. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kampa-* \g ‘burn; to be burned’ \p *ps:* vi & vt; zero conj.\s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kampa-* \g ‘cook; burn’ \p *ps:* vt; also vi? \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning—of fire; burn it—of fire’ \p iv1 & tv1. \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *kampa* \g ‘cook’ \p vt; Conj –rnu: Past *kamparni*, F *kampawu*, Imp *kampa*. \q Contrast *mañji* ‘burn (it); be burning’. \s (JHd)

\l Mudburra \w *kamb-u* \g ‘cook, burn’ \p vt. \q Also *kambanjaru* ‘having a camp oven’, considered a loan from English. \s (RG)

\l Gurindji \w *kampa-* \g ‘burn, cook’ \s PMcC

\l Nyangumarta \w *kampa-* \g ‘cook it’ (tr), ‘burn’ (intr) \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning, be cooking [vi, Zero conj]; burn, cook [vt, L conj]’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Ngarluma \w *kampa-* \g ‘burn, be alight, cook, get ripe [vi, -ku]; burn, light it, shine (of sun) [vt, -lku]’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kampa-ku* \g ‘be burning, be cooking’ \q Also *kampa-lku* (transitive) ‘cook, burn; light; shave’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning; be cooking, get hot; get ripe; get ready’ (vi, zero conj.); ‘burn; light; cook, prepare’ (vt L conj.); ‘heat(ing), cook(ing)’ (n) (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning’ \s (GNOG)

\l Tjuroro \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning’ \q Same as Djururu (below)? \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kampa-** \s (GNOG # 605)

\l Payungu \w *kampa-* \g ‘be burning, be cooking’ (vi), ‘burn, cook’ (vt) \p Conj. *-ma* (vi),  *-nma* (vt). \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *kampa-* \g ‘cook, burn (vt); be cooking, be burning (vi)’ \q Conj. *-ru* (vt), *-yi* (vi). \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kampa-* \g ‘to burn (vt); to be burning, to be cooking (vi)’ \p Conj. *-ru* (tr), *-yi* (intr). \s PA

\l Djururu \w *kampa-* \g ‘cook, burn’ \q Conjugation *-ru*. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *kampa-* \g ‘cook, burn’ \q Conjugation *-ru*. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kapa-* \g ‘cook, burn’ \q Conjugation *-ru* (vt), Imp *kapanma*, F *kapala*, P *kapaña*, Prp *kaparu*; Conj. *-yi* (vi), Imp *kapanma*, F *kaparra*, P *kapaña*, Prp *kaparru*. \s (PA, TK)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kapa-* \g ‘cook, burn’ \q Conjugation & transitivity as for l-dialect? \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kampa-** \q Conjugation *-ru*. \s (PA \*412)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kampa-ñi* \g ‘be burning, be cooking’ \q Also *kampa-lañi* ‘burn it, cook it’ (tr). \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kampa-ñi* \g ‘be burning, be cooking’ \q Also *kampa-lañi* ‘burn it, cook it’ (tr). \s (PA)

\l **pPNy \w \*ka:mpa-**

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\l Watjarri \w *kampu* \g ‘cooked (meat)’ \p Adj. \s WD

\l Ngawun \w *kamburra* \g ‘cover’ \s (GB)

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\l Kayardild \w *kawa-tha* \g ‘roast in ground oven’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kawa-tha* \g ‘roast in ground oven’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *kewe* ‘cover (with dirt, bark, or the like); roast in ground oven’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*kawa-tha** \s (NE)

\l Mangarrayi \w *kawa-* \g ‘bury’ \s (NE)

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\l Mayali \w *gambe* \g ‘termite mound, antbed, used as cooking stone’ \q See also \*mungku (‘antbed’ > Wambaya ‘earth oven’). \s (NE)

**\e \*ka:mpi**

\t ‘flying fox (sp; red)’

\b n

\c A

\c B

\l WNgathan \w *ke:mp* \g ‘flying fox’ \s PS

\l KKaper \w *kemp; ming-* \g ‘flying fox’ \s PB

\l KThaypan \w *ambe; nhye–*\g ‘red flying fox’ \s BR

\l GYimithirr \w *ga:mbi* \g ‘flying fox’ \s JHav

**\l pPaman \w \*ka:mpi \s BA**

\e **\*ka:murr**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:purr, \*nga:murr.

\l GYim \w ga:murr \g ‘armpit’ \s JHav

**\e \*ka:nkam**

\t ‘old’

\b NAdj

\l WMungknh \w ke:nkvm \g ‘old’ \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w kanam \g ‘old’

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\l WNgathan \w kanvlam \g ‘earliest, ancient; long (of time)’ \s PS’

\e **\*ka:ña**

\t ‘digging stick’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kana, \*kacin, \*wana.

\l GYim \w ga:nha \g ‘yamstick’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KThaypan \w nha \g ‘yamstick’ \s BR

\l HR \w anha \g ‘yamstick’ \p Instr *anhvnggv*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w anha \g ‘yamstick’ \p Purposive *anha*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w anha \g ‘yamstick’ \q Source cites as *anna*, possibly for *ana* < \*kana, but note that ‘kangaroo’ is cited as *inna*, presumably < \*miña. \s Palmer 1884

\l Kuku-Minni \w ána \g ‘yamstick’ \s Roth 1899

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:ña** \s KLH

\l Gunya \w ganha \g ‘yamstick’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w kanha \g ‘spear’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ka:ña** \s BA

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\l Yodayoda \w ganha \g ‘mother’ \s LH

\e **\*ka:pa**

\t ‘rain, heavy’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kapi (‘water’), with which this is possibly to be identified.

\l WMe’nh \w ka:p \g ‘heavy rain’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w ka:p \g ‘flood, heavy rains’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:pa** \s KLH

\e **\*ka:purr**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*nga:murr; \*ka:murr. Vowel length in citation form is conjectural on the basis of a connection to \*nga:murr.

\l Wagaman \w gaburv \g ‘armpit’ \s RMWD notes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Ngamini \w kapurrha \g ‘armpit’ \p “rrh” = trill. \s PA; CB/R

\l Diyari \w kapurrha \g ‘armpit’ \p “rrh” = trill = IAD “d”. \s PA; CB/PA&IAD

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kapurrukuca \g ‘armpit’ \p CB: *kapura*, “r” = tap. \s PA; CB/R

\l Yandruwantha \w kapurru(kuca) \q R has *kapura*. \s CB/R

\l **pCK \w \*kapurrha** \s PA

\l Malyangapa \w kapuru \g ‘armpit’ \p “r” = tap. \s CB

\l Guyani \w kapura \g ‘armpit’ \p “r” = tap. \s CB/R

\l Wirangu \w gaburru \g ‘armpit’ \s LH

\l Barngarla \w kappurru \g ‘armpit’ \s LH

\l **pKarnic-Bight \w \*kapurra** \s BA

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\l Wangkumara \w kampurra \g ‘armpit’ \s CB

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\l Nyawaygi \w ga:bal \g ‘armpit’ \s RMWD

\e **\*ka:ra**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ku(:)wu, \*mu{u, \*ngurru.

\l Mpakwithi \w ri \g ‘nose’ \q Questionable. \s TC

\l WMungknh \w ka:7 \g ‘nose; bow of boat’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w ka:7 \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w ka:7 \g ‘nose; face; beak’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w kaha \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w ka: \g ‘nose’ \f For [ka:7]? \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:ra** \s KLH

\e **\*ka:wa+**

\t ‘swamp’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kawu (‘water’), \*kapi (‘water’), and cross-references there.

\l KKY \w gawath \g ‘swamp; river’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w GAWAT \g ‘lagoon, swamp’ \s Ray/GNOG

\l Yugambeh \w ka:wang ~ kayiwang \g ‘lake, lagoon, waterhole’ \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Western) \w ga:wang \g ‘lagoon, swamp’ \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w gawang \g ‘swamp, waterhole, lagoon’ \s MS

\e **\*ka:warr**

\t ‘east’

\b nDir

\x See also \*ka:way (‘star’), \*ra(:)warra (‘east’).

\l Uradhi \w away \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w awæ \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w awæ \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w awar \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w awar \g ‘windward side; east’ \p ‘Eastwards’; ‘from’ is *awaghal*. \s KLH 97:214

\l Alngith \w awar \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w awar \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ar \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w away \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w awa-ntuw \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w awa-m \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w a:warra \g ‘east’ \s S-CV

\l Kaanytju \w ka:way \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ka:way \g ‘east’ \q Also *ka:waya* (Loc?). \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w ka:w \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w ka:w \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w ka:w \g ‘east’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w kawa \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w ka:wa \g ‘east’ \s PH

\l KUwanh \w kawa \g ‘east’ \s S&J

\l Yintyingka \w ka:wa \g ‘southeast, east’ \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w *aawarra* \g ‘east’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *aha* \g ‘north’ \q Also *-hawa* (var. *-hawo*) in *tu-hawa* ‘north’. \s J-CV

\l Kuuk-Yak \w a:w \g ‘east’ \q In *irr+a:w* ‘eastwards’. Contrast *irr+akan* ‘eastwards, as across a sandridge’ (see \*naka), *irr+ukun* ‘westwards across’, and *irr+uw* ‘westwards’ (see \*kuwa). \s NE/BA

\l KThaayorre \w ka:w \g ‘east’ \q In *irr-ka:w* ‘towards the east’, *pal ka:w* ‘from the east’, *ka:wvrr* ‘in the east, eastwards’\s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w kawrr \g ‘east’

\l UOykangand \w awar \g ‘east’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w awar \g ‘east’ \s PH

\l Tjaapukay \w gaway \g ‘star’ \q Possibly ‘morning star’ as in Yidiny. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gaway \g ‘morning star’ \q Coastal & Gunggay; syn. *bunu* (Tablelands, Coastal, Wanyurr); ‘east’ is *naga*. \s L10.

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:way** \q All the Northern Paman and Kaanydju-Umpila forms attest this; can’t tell with Wik, KThaayorre, KYak. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:warr** \q Attested in SW Pama. \s BA

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\l Payungu \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kawari** \s PA #30

\l Jiwarli \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kawari \g ‘west’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kawari** \s PA #30

\e **\*ka:way**

\t ‘star’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ka:warr (‘east’); this etymon is probably intended to go with that one (as \*ka:way).

\l Djabugay \w kaway \g ‘star’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w kaway \g ‘star’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ka:way** \s KLH

\e **\*kica**

\t ‘new moon’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kakara, \*pira; \*kaca (‘dead’).

\l KKY \w kisay, kisayil \g ‘moon’ \p Masculine. \q The /s/ suggests that the word is or is based on a loan. \s RJK

\l KLY \w kisay \g ‘moon; month’ \p Masculine as ‘moon’, feminine as ‘month’. \q The moon can be designated *Athe Kisay* ‘Grandfather Moon’. The /s/ suggests that the word is or is based on a loan. \s EB 1987:197–201

\l WMungknh \w ki:th \g ‘dead; white person’ (??) \q In *Wik-Kiith* ‘English language’. \s KPPW/PSutton

\l KUwanh \w ki:thana \g ‘white person’ \q S&J consider it a loan from English, but it is not clear why. \s S&J/PS

\l YYoront \w kith \g ‘dead’ \p Erg & Dat *kitha*. \q If the GYim and Wik language forms with long vowels continue an original long vowel, then this and by inference the YMel form are probably not cognate.

\l YMel \w kith \g ‘dead’ \q Dat *kitha*.

\l GYim \w gi:dha \g ‘moon’ \q Coastal dialect.

\l KYalanji \w kija \g ‘moon’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w gija \g ‘new moon’ \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kica** \q KLH, in ‘Other Paman Languages’, cites only the Djabugay form, with evident reference to unstated cognates in languages (Western Desert?) to the south and/or west. Assertion of Yirr form cognation (BA) is based on association of the moon with death. GYim’s and the Wik languages’ long vowels suggest \*ki:ca, which would continue in YY as \*\**kiy*. \s KLH

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\l WD (Warburton) \w kicirli \g ‘moon’ \q Syn. *kirnara*, *pira*. \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kicirli \g ‘moon; month’ \q Syn. *kirnara*, *pira*. \s G&H

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\l Biri \w gija \g ‘smelly’ \q Yilba dialect. Possibly a 19th-century transcription error for *gaja* as in Biri *gaja* ‘rotten’. \s (AT)

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\l UOlkol \w icang \g ‘dead’ \s PH

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\l Gumbaynggir \w gi:dañ \g ‘moon, month’\s MALCC

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w thitha \g ‘white man’

\e **\*kila**

\t ‘galah’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kalim.

\l Umpila \w kila \g ‘palm (great) cockatoo; black cockatoo’ \q *Probosciger*; *Calyptorhyynchus*. \s Clair Brown

\l WMungknh \w kilvm \g ‘palm cockatoo’ \q *Probosciger aterrimus*. KPPW finder list also has *minh-kilvm*. KLH cites as *kilang* ‘bl. cocky’ (probably the same bird and not the red-tailed black cockatoo). \s KPPM, KLH

\l Margany \w gilagila \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gilagila \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w kilawurru, kilañci \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w kilapuru \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kilawurru \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w kilawurru \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Wangaaybuwan (Ngiyampaa) \w gila:N \g ‘galah’ \s TD/PA

\l Wayilwan \w gila: \g ‘galah’ \s AGL, PA

\l Gamilaraay \w gila: \g ‘galah’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w gila: \g ‘galah’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w gila: \g ‘galah’ \s CW

\l Muruwari \w kila \g ‘galah’ \q LFO also gives *kirra*. \s LFOates, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*gila:ng**

\l Gumbaynggir \w gila:wal \g ‘black duck’ \q Belongs with this set? bSyn. *wirra:l*. \s MALCC

\l Kalkutungu \w kila-kila \g ‘galah’ \q Loan? Syn. *kilaurru* (/kilawurru/, a loan from Yalarnnga?). \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w kilawurru \g ‘galah’ \s Bl&Br

\l Wangkumarra \w kilambara \g ‘galah’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w girla girla \g ‘galah’ \s M&W

\l Baagandji \w gilamba \g ‘galah’ \s LH

\l Diyari \w kilankila \g ‘galah’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w kilankila \g ‘galah’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w kilanggi \g ‘galah’ \s PA

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kilañci \g ‘galah’ \q Syn. *kiliñca* & *ngiliñca*. \s BB, PA

\l Wangkumarra \w kilambara \g ‘galah’ \s PA

\l **pKarnic \w \*kila** \s PA CLE

\l Atnyamathanha \w kilarnkila \g ‘galah’ \q Retention of initial \*k marks this as a loanword. \s Mc&Mc

\l Wakaya \w kilakila \g ‘galah’ \s GB

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\l Warlpiri \w kirlilkirlilpa \g ‘galah’ \s KLH

\l Warumungu \w kirlilkirlil \g galah’ \s JS&JH

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\l Malngin \w  kiliñkiliñ \g ‘galah’ \q Poss. also *kilpilarn* 'galah'. \s Meakins et al Gurindji to English Dictionary page 158, via PS Feb 2018

\l Walmajarri \w kiliñkiliñ \g ‘galah’ \s JHd

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\l Djingulu \w kilikili(r)di \g ‘galah’ \s RP

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\l Mudburra \w kilikilika \g ‘galah’ \q Var. *kirlikirlika*; also *ki{ingki{ing* ‘galah’. \s RG

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\l Martuthunira \w kulirr \g ‘galah’ \s AD

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\l Ndjebbana \w jakalíkala \g ‘galah’ \s GM

\e **\*kirli**

\t ‘thorn’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*kiri, \*ciri, and cross-references.

\l YYoront \w kel; yo- \g ‘barbed-wire vine’ \q *Smilax australis*.

\l Walmajarri \w kirli \g ‘burr, prickle, spike’

\l **? \w \*kirli** \q Unlikely because initial \*c expected in both these languages

\e **\*kin**

\t ‘woman’

\x See \*kiyan, \*+kan

\e **\*kinpal**

\g ‘tail or scale of fish’

\x See \*ki:npal.

\e **\*kinti**

\t ‘vagina’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*cinti.

\e **\*kiñca**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kiyan.

\l Yalarnnga \w kiñca \g ‘female’ \s Bl&Br

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kiñca \g ‘female’ \s BB

\e **\*kiñca**

\t ‘story’

\b n

\l KLY \w gi:dha \g ‘true story’ \s GNOG

\l Umpila \w kiñca \g ‘song’ \s GNOG

\l YYoront \w kitha \g ‘story’ \q Presence of V2 implies a former third syllable of the form (*ng*)*kV*.

\e **\*kipa**

\t ‘liver’

\b n

\c B

\x Formerly \*cipa. See also \*curlpi \*kipara, and \*kipirr.

\l KKY \w *sib, sibal* \g ‘liver’ \q “The seat of some emotions, particularly those that are ‘gut’ feelings or from the heart, such as remorse, pity, love, etc.” \s (RJK)

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *lipa* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *yipa* \g ‘liver’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *yipa* \g ‘liver’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ipa* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *pya* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *pya* \g ‘stomach’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *pa* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *pe* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *yipa* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *yipa* \*g* ‘liver’ \q GNOG also has *thi7a* with a note “delete ...” \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *yipa* \g ‘liver’ \q A loan? \s (J-CV)

\l WMungknh \w *thip* \g ‘stomach; bottom of a canoe or boat’ \s (KPPW)

\l KThaayorre \w *thi:p* \g ‘liver; open hollow area of body’ \q In *minh-thip* ‘liver’, *yu:r-thip* ‘palm of hand’, *thamr-thip* ‘sole of foot’. \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *thip, thipa* \g ‘liver’

\l YMel \w *thip* \g ‘liver’

\l UOykangand \w *iφ* \g ‘liver’ \p Erg *iφimanhdh*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *iba* ~ *ibi* \g ‘liver’ \s (PH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *yi:β* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH)

\l GYim \w *dhiba* \g ‘liver’ \s (KLH, JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *jiba* \g ‘liver; insides, guts’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Wagaman \w *jiba* \g ‘stomach’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w *jiba* \g ‘heart, happy’ \q Also *burrña* ‘heart’. KLH: *cipa* ‘heart’ “not usual”. \s (EP, KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *jiba* \g ‘liver; front of shield’ \q Dialects T, C. \s (RMWD A9, J4)

\l Mbabaram \w *be* \g ‘liver’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*cipa** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *jiba* \g ‘liver’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *giba* \g ‘liver’ \q An effect from neighbouring Warrgamay? \s (TTs, RMWD 1981:26–27)

\l Biri \w *dhiba* \g ‘liver’ \q Biri and Gangulu dialects; all sources give “diba”. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *dhiba* \g ‘liver’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *dhiba* \g ‘liver’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *dhiba* \g ‘liver’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*cipa**

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *cipa* \g ‘stomach’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *jiba* \g ‘liver’ \q RMWD 1981: northern Dialects of Dirbal [including Mamu?]. \s (KLH; RMWD 1981:26–27)

\l Girramay \w *giba* \g ‘liver’ \s (RMWD 1981:26)

\l Warrgamay \w *giba* \g ‘liver’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *giba* \g ‘stomach; kangaroo pouch’ \q Also *gibagiba* ‘liver’, ‘mushroom’. \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w *giba* \g ‘liver’ \s (AT)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *dipa* \g ‘chest; heart’ \q Mistranscription of initial C? \s (B&M)

\l **pPNy \w \*cipa** \q Probably this should be \*kipa. KLH gloss: ‘stomach’. \s (KLH 82:373)

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\x PS 23 Nov 2018: Re \*kipa as ‘round thing’ (liver, testicle, heart) I suggest SEQ kipa = bora ring (or just ring? hence ‘Kipper Ring’ bora ground) be also considered

\l Gamilaaraay \w *giba* \g ‘stone’ \q A round one. \s PS

\l SEQld \w *kipa* \g ‘bora ring’ \q Or just ‘ring’? \s PS

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\l Yarluyandi \w *thipa* \g ‘alive’ \s (CB)

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\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ciw** \g (liver) \s (MH B35)

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\l Jingulu \w *jabarrka* \g ‘liver’ \s (RPensalfini)

\l Wardaman \w *jawarrga* \g ‘liver’ \s (FM)

\e \*kipara

\t ‘’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kipirr.

\n PSutton responding to DNash copied to BAlpher, 6 Dec 2018, regarding whether what are listed a Senses 1 & 2 of the Ngaanyatyarra entry should be separate entries, and if the same entry, why: “Indeed, I'd been niggling with that one too. I was wondering if in any of the mythology the plain turkey was a novice. Curiously, in Wik English the plain turkey is or was sometimes referred to as 'flying emu'. In colour and gait they are a bit similar, and maybe also in their curiosity and sangfroid. And the emu is the classic initiator figure in mythology in the Centre. There is a Kipara dreaming track that goes south to the western end of the Bight, where there is a flint mine. I never learned any more than this. Bagshaw may know.”

\l Yugambeh \w gibira \g ‘male 20 t0 30 years old’ \s MS

\l Ngaanyatyarra \w kipara \g ‘boy set apart ready to be brought to manhood, bush boy’ \q Sense 2. \s G&H via PS

\l Ngaanyatyarra \w kipara \g ‘Australian bustard, bush turkey’ \q Sense 1. \s G&H via PS & DGN

\e **\*kipirr**

\t ‘Aboriginal man’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kapi+ (‘woman’), \*kipara.

\l Butchulla (Waka-Kabi) \w gibir \g ‘Aboriginal man’ \s CB’s database

l Wiradjuri \w gibirr \g ‘Aboriginal man’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w %giwirr \g ‘Aboriginal man’ \s PA

\l Bandjalang \w gi:bar \g ‘gully initiated man’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w gibirr** \s PA #54

\e **\*kipu{u**

\t ‘whistle duck; duck’

\b n

\c O

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kipu{u \g ‘duck; whistler duck’ \s BB

\l Gurindji \w jipi{uku \g ‘duck’ \q PMcC: “... and lots more duck words like this”. \s PMcC

**\e \*kiri**

\t ‘edge, boundary’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w ther \g ‘edge, boundary’ \p Erg *thervlh*. \q Usually second in compounds, as in *kun-ther* ‘waist’, and most frequently in Locative inflection: *wartw-thervlh* ‘at the river’s edge’.

\l Yidiny \w giri \g ‘the edge of anything other than a water or fire feature (e.g. of paddock, forest, village, room, corroboree ground)’. \q Tablelands only. Contrast *jala* ‘edge of some water or fire feature (with a water feature it frequently implies “shallow”)’ (T & C). \s RMWD O5

**\l pPaman \w \*kiri**

\e **\*kiri**

\t ‘thorn’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ciri and \*kirli, and cross-references.

\l Yidiny \w giri \g ‘a stick knife; limb or branch of tree; “arm” of an island running out to sea’ \q Tablelands dialect (knife), Coastal (branch, arm). Also *giri* ‘the edge of anything other than a water or fire feature’ (Tablelands; O5). \s RMWD J7, M2, N2

\e **\*kiri**

\t ‘dance’

\b n

\c H

\l KKY \w girel, girelal \g ‘dance’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w GIRER \g ‘the movement in a dance’ \s Ray/GNOG

\l Yidiny \w giri- \g ‘children yowl and shout in play’ \p vi; Conj N. \q Coastal dialect. \s RMWD W1

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\l Gupapuyngu \w giricirri \g ‘dance; play; copulate’ \p vi; Conj 3a. \s BL-MC

\e **\*kiwi**

\t ‘mosquito’

\b n

\c C

\l KKY \w iwi, iwil \g ‘mosquito’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w iwi \g ‘mosquito’

\l Umpithamu \w ewen \g ‘mosquito’ \q Also ‘sandpiper’. \s J-CV

\l Alyawarr \w aheñ \g ‘mosquito’ \s CY

\l Arabana \w yuwiña \g ‘mosquito’ \s LH ASEDA

\l Wangkangurru \w iwiña \g ‘mosquito’ \s LH ASEDA

\l CEArrernte \w iweñe \g ‘mosquito’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w iweñe \g ‘mosquito’ \s GB

\l WD (Warburton) \w kiwiñi \g ‘mosquito’ \s WD

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w kiwiñiwiñi \g ‘mosqioto’ \s CG

\l Pintupi \w kiwiñi \g ‘mosquito’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Warlpiri \w kiwiñi \g ‘mosquito’ \p Plural *kiwiñiwiñi*. \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w kiwiñ \g ‘mosquito’ \s JHd

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\l Ngawun \w liwiñ \g ‘mosquito’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w liwiñ \g ‘mosquito’ \s GB

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\l Gupapuyngu \w wiñiwiñi \g ‘bat’

**\e \*kiwirr**

\t ‘mucus, snot’

\b n

\c B

\x \*V1 could be \*a.

\l YYoront \w kewrr, kewerr; ko- \g ‘snot, nasal mucus’

\l YMel \w kewrr; ko-

\l KThaypan \w w3rr \g ‘snot’ \s BR

\l Lamalama \w firr, wu(-) \g ‘snot’ \s J-CV

\l Rimanngudinhma \w werr, gomba(-) \g ‘snot’, J-CV

\e **\*kiya-**

\t ‘to wet (something)’

\b vt

\x See also \*kuñcya- (‘drink’).

\l Yir-Yoront \w *kiy* \g ‘wet by immersion, wash, leach (as yams); sweeten by leaching; soak’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l YMel \w *kiy* \g ‘wet’ \p Conj. L, vt; Past *kiyit* (but *kiyat* would be expected).

\l **pYirrk \w \*kiya-**

\l Duungidjawu \w giya \g ‘wash, soak, dip’ \s K&W

\e **\*kiyan**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*ciyan, \*ci:n.

\l Nyawaygi \w giyin \g ‘wife’ \s RMWD

\l Yugambeh \w kin \g ‘young woman, girl’ \q “Poss. imported from another Aboriginal language, Holmer suggests Wakka-Wakka *ginbam* ‘some young girls’ or ‘girl, woman’.” \s MS

\l Sydney \w jin \g ‘woman’ \q Poss. *jiyan* or *jiyin* or *ji:n*. DGN pers. com. 5 Aug 2006: Jaky Troy proposes “dyin”, *The Sydney Language*, p.39 woman *deeyin* (b), *din* (c), *din* (C) (A), *dee-in* (T), *gin* (Pa), *dyin* (M), *din* (Cl). Sources: (b) Dawes MS b, (c) Anon (attrib Phillip/Hunter/Collins/King), (C) Collins 1975, (A) King 1968, (Y) Tench 1979, (Pa) Paine 1983, (M) RH Mathews 1903, (Cl) Clark 1981 (also some corroborating forms for ‘women’) \s Troy/DGN

\l Warrnambool \w kiyan \g ‘bride, virgin’ \q Also *kiyandic* ‘unchaste woman’, *kiyan tupu* ‘love’, *kiyanda*(*pa*) ‘courtship’. \s BB

\l Bunganditj \w kiyan \g ‘bad woman, widow’ \s BB

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w kiniyarri \g ‘girl; girl nearing puberty’ \q Also *kiñca* ‘female’ \s BB

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\l Djingulu \w kinarra \g ‘vulva, vagina’ \s RP

\e **\*ki:ka**

\t ‘bailer shell’

\b n

\c M

\x See also \*ñiku.

\l KYak \w ki:k \g ‘bailer shell’ \s NE

\l YYoront \w ki \g ‘bailer shell’ \p Erg (Instr) *kilh*.

\l UOykangand \w igh \g ‘bailer shell’ \p Erg (Instr) *ighamanhdh*. \s PH

\l Olkol \w iku \g ‘bailer shell’ \s PH (both ASI and #776 have *k*)

\l **L \w ki:ka**

\e **\*ki:mV-**

\t ‘see; find’

\b vt

\l KKY \w ima- (vt], ime- [vi] \g ‘see; find; try’ \q Also *imay* (Masculine noun) ‘sight, seeing’. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w ima- \g ‘see’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Bundjalung (W) \w gimili- \g ‘to look around’ \s MS/GNOG

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\l WMungknh \w i:m- \g ‘peep at ...’ \q BA: must have begun with an apical. \s KPPW/GNOG

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\l Warlpiri \w kiniñpa \g ‘enquiring’ \q GNOG: Note that there is not one Warlpiri root with initial kim-. Note further that in the English of one non-Aboriginal station hand on Wallal Downs in the early 1950s, atomic bomb was always pronounced as atoNic bomb... So there! sporadic change, I say. BA: \*\*cin... expected. \s GNOG

\e **\*ki:n(a)**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\l Umpithamu \w i:na \g ‘tooth’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w ki:n \g ‘tooth’

\l YYoront \w kin, kinvlh \g ‘tooth’

\l YMel \w kin, kinvyvl \g ‘tooth’

\e **\*ki:npal**

\t ‘scale of fish’

\b n

\c F

\c B

\x Paman attestations formerly listed under \*cinpal (‘tailfin’).

\l Atampaya \w inpal \g ‘tail’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w inpa: \g ‘tail’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w inpal \g ‘tail’ \s TC

\l Umbuygamu \w apal \g ‘fish scale’ \q Cognate? \s J-CV

\l Umpithamu \w yinpal \g ‘dugong tail’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w thinpl \g ‘tailfin of fish; fin of fish’

\l **pPaman \w \*cinpal** \s BA

\l Gamilaraay \w gi:nbal \g ‘scales’ \q Of fish, snakes, and lizards. PA prefixes “%”, indicating that the only attestation is in written sources. \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w gi:nbal \g ‘scales’ \q Of fish, snakes, and lizards. Also *gi:nba-li* ‘to scale’ (vt), and note *bin.gal* ‘fish fin’. \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w gi:nbal \g ‘scales’ \q Of fish, snakes, and lizards. Also *gi:nba-li* ‘to scale’ (vt), and note *bin.gal* ‘fish fin’. \s AGL

\l **pCNSW \w \*gi:nbal** \s PA # 223

**\l pEastern \w \*ki:npal** \s BA

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\l KYalanji \w jindi \g ‘fish scale; dish’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*ki:rni**

\t ‘stick’

\b n

\c P

\c B

\x Formerly listed as \*ci:rni. See also \*cunV; \*pi:ñca, \*yuku, \*yumpa.

\l YYoront \w then \g ‘penis’ \p Erg *thenelh*, Dat *thene*.

\l YMel \w then \g ‘penis’

\l KKaper \w then \g ‘tail’ \s KLH

\l Ngawun \w thirni \g ‘tree, wood, stick’ \s GB

\l Yidiny \w gini \g ‘penis’ \q All dialects. Also (RMWD, citing Roth): the vertical stick (that is twirled around) of a firestick. \s RMWD A6

\l Duungidjawu \w gining \g ‘arm; wing; branch, stem’ \s K&W

\l Yuwaalaraay \w giniy \g ‘tree, stick’ \q ‘Tree’ sense “used in Walgett”. \s CW, AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w giniy \g ‘tree, stick’ \q ‘Tree’ sense “used in Walgett”. \s CW, AGL

\l Diyari \w kini \g ‘penis’ \q Not in Austin 1981 \s GNOG

\l ECArrernte \w arne \g ‘tree, bush, shrub, woody plant; stick, piece of wood; thing(s), something (not necessarily made out of wood); someone’s possessions, things’ \q Used also as a generic with a following specific term. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w irne \g ‘tree; stick’ s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*ki(:)rni** \q The lenis nasal in the Arrernte forms suggests that V1 was long. KLH has \*cirni ‘tree’ (questioned as to pPNy age). \s BA; KLH 1982:374

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\l Margany \w dhinird \g ‘clitoris’ \s GB

\e **\*ki:pa-**

\t ‘scrape’

\b vt

\x See also \*wi:rrngka-.

\l KKY \w iba-y \g ‘grate, scrape’ \s RJK

\l Djabugay \w giba- \g ‘scrape; scratch’ \p vt, Conj L: Pres *gibal*, F *gibalna*, P *gibañ*, Imp *giba*, Irr *gibalbarra*, Perfective *gibaymu*, Prp *gibalum*. \s EP

\l Dyirbal \w giba- \g ‘scrape, scratch’ \p vt, Conj L; also vi, Conj Y. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w gi:ba- \g ‘scratch, scrape, shave’ \p vi, vt. \s RMWD

\l **? \*ki:pa-** \q Long V1 on the basis of Warrgamay.

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\l Pintupi \w kipi- \g ‘winnow’ p Conj. -la: P *kipirnu*, Imp *kipila*. \q “Separate the husks from indigenous seed.” \s Hn&Hn

\l Warlpiri \w kipi- \g ‘winnow, thresh’ \p vt, Conj. -rni: \q Var. *kirrpi-*. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w giba \g ‘grinding stone’ \s CW

\e **\*ku-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See \*kuni-, \*kunta-.

\l KKaper \w ku- \g ‘hit’ \q Past *kunt*, Imp *kuli*. \s KLH, BA

\l Mudburra \w ku-ya \g ‘cause; throw’ \s RG

\l **? \w \*ku-**

\e **\*kucala**

\t ‘eaglehawk’ (wedge-tailed eagle)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kurricala.

\l KKaper \w kuthél; ming- \g ‘wedge-tailed eagle’ \s PB

\l GYimithirr \w guthal \g ‘large eaglehawk’ \q Expected reflex of \*kucala is GYim \*\**guthaal*. Poss. loan from a language to the south. \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w guyalA \g ‘wedge-tail eagle (*Aquila audax*)’ \f /kuya:l/. \q Tablelands & Coastal. \s RMWD F6

\l Bidyara \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w udhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w kudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\e **\*kucarra**

\t ‘daughter’s child (to a woman)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*kacya.

\l Muruwari \w guthara \g ‘son (to a man); child, baby’ \f “r” = glide. \s LFOates

\l Gupapuyngu \w gutharra \g ‘daughter’s child (to a woman), sister’s daughter’s child’ \s BL-MC

\l Gupapuyngu \w gutha \g ‘brother (older or younger)’ \q Syn. *wa:wa*. \s BL-MC

\e **\*kuc(y)arra**

\t ‘two’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*ku:ci+, \*pula.

\l KKY \w *kosar*, *kosaral*(*ay*) \g ‘two’ \q Also *kœsar*, *kœsaral* and *ukasar* (~*ukwasar*), *ukasaral* ‘two’. The root of the latter is given as *uka-* (~*ukwa-*), as also in *ukamodhabayg* ‘three’, *ukauka* ‘four’, *ukaukamodhabayg* ‘five’, *ukamay* ‘add to, increase, subsidise’. \s (RJK)

\l KLY (Mabuyag) \w *kosar* \g ‘two’ \q Also *ukasar* ‘two’. \s (EB)

\l Umpithamu \w *u:therri* \g ‘two’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *othye*(*:*)*rra* \g ‘two’ \q Also *angal othyerra* ‘twice’. \s PS

\l UOykangand \w *ujir* \g ‘two’ \q Also *ujirrg* ‘twice’. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *ucir* \g ‘two’ \q Also *ucirrg* ‘twice’. \s PH

\l Warluwarra \w *guca* \g ‘two’ \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *guciya* \g ‘two’ \q To \*ku:ci+? \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *kiji*(*:*)*wi* \g ‘two’ \q To \*ku:ci+? \s (GB)

\l Wirangu \w *gudharra* \g ‘two’ \q Alt. *gujarra*. \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *atherre* \g ‘two; both’ \q Following a person’s name, ‘that person and another person one would expect to be together’. \s (H&D)

\l Kaytetye \w *atherre* \g ‘two’ \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kucarra* \g ‘two; a pair of’ \s (CG)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kucarra* \g ‘two; both’ \s (WD)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *kucarra* \g ‘two’ \s (G&H)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kujarra* \g ‘two’ \s (PMcC)

\l Mudburra \w *kujarra* \g ‘two’ \s (RG)

\l Warumungu \w *kujjarra* \g ‘two’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Ngarluma \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kuyharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *kutharra ~ kuwarra* \*g* ‘two’ \q Not in AD, who gives only *kayarra* ‘two’. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kutharra** \s (GNOG #701)

\l Payungu \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kuyarra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*kutharra** \s (PA #31)

\l Jiwarli \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Wariyangga \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kudharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kudharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kutharra** \s (PA #31)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kutharra* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *kucarra* ~ *kuca* \g ‘two’ \s (WD

\l Nhanda \w *wuthada* \g ‘two’ \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *kucal* \g ‘two’ \q With regard to the /l/, cf. \*micara. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kucyarra** or **\*kucarra** \q The Kanyara and Mantharta correspondences for putative \*cy in this etymon suggest \*c instead (they don’t agree with reflexes of \*pacya-). If KLY & KKY belong areally or otherwise with Warluwarric, then all \*cy reflexes are “contiguous”. \s (BA)

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\l Wambaya \w *gujarra* \g ‘two’ \p Class IV; also *gujarri* (I), *gujarrarna* (II), *gujarrama* (III). \s RN

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*kujarra** \g ‘two’ \q Correspondences are regular throughout, but probably a loan (p40). \s S&McG 03:64 #107

\l Wardaman \w *guyamin* \g ‘two’ \q Also *–guya* ~ *-wuya* (Dual suffix). \s FM

\e **\*kucyi**

\t ‘gecko’

\b n

\c Z

\l WMungknh \w koc \g ‘lizard’ \q “Probably covers both the Fence Skink (*Cryptoblepharus boutonni*) and the Lively Skink (*Carlia vivax*) and others.” Generic (as *koc-*) for geckos. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w koc; minh- \q ‘striped skink; firesticks’ \p Erg & Dat *kici*. \q *Ctenotus robustus* (skink), *Premna lignum-vitae* (firesticks plant). Also geckos.

\e **\*kucyu**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kuma (‘one’), kucyarra (‘two’).

\l Adnyamathanha \w ucu \g ‘other; another one’ \q Var. (BSch) *ucunha*. \s Mc&Mc, BSch

\l Wirangu \w guju \g ‘other, another; more’ \s LH

\l Parnkalla \w kucu \g ‘another’ \s S&J 04

\l Kuyani \w kucu \g ‘other; different’ \s S&H 04

\l Nukunu \w kucu \g ‘other; different’ \s S&H 04

\l Narangga \w kucu \g ‘another’ \s NT/S&H 04

\l Kaurna \w kucu \g ‘little, few; the rest’ \q Source has “kutyo”. \s S&H 04

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*kucu** \s S&H 04

\l Pitjanytjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kucu \g ‘on its own, single, alone; one; only’ \q Also *kucuca* ‘solitary, all alone; single, unattached’; other derivatives. \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kucu \g ‘one; alone, by oneself’\q As a suffic *-kucu* ‘only; all without exception’. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w kucu \g ‘one; only’ \q Also *kucupa* ‘another; different, entirely different, unrelated’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w kuju \g ‘one’ \q Also *kujurnkujurn* ‘one by one’, *kujuwarra* ‘one time’, *kujungkarri-* ‘gather, become mixed’ (vi), *kujungka-rnu* ‘gather, mix’ (vt). \s PMcC

\l WD (Warburton) \w kucu \g ‘one, alone, only’ \q Also *kucupa* ‘other, another’. \s WD

\l Watjarri \w kucu \g ‘another (of the same kind)’ \q Also *kucurta* ‘all, every’ (in NP ... *-pa*, e.g. *kuku kucurtapa* ‘every bit of meat’) \s WD

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\l Nyungar \w kucukat \g ‘in front of, before’ \p Adverb of location. \s WD

**\l \*kucurrV**

\b n

\c C

\l YYoront \w kothorr; minh \g ‘crocodile (saltwater)

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\l Garrwa \w kuji \g ‘crocodile (freshwater)’ \s IM

\e **\*kuka**

\t ‘meat’

\b n

\c A

\l Pitjanytjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kuka \g ‘meat; (unknown) thing, what’ \q See also \*miña (both senses: ‘meat’ and ‘what’). \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kuka \g ‘meat; edible animal, bird, or reptile, game’ \s G&H

\l Watjarri \w kuwa \g ‘meat, all game meats, flesh’ \q Also *kuka* (same sense; per WD a loan from Western Desert Language). \s WD

\e **\*kuka**

\t ‘round’

\b n

\l KLY \w gugabidh-nga \g ‘round’ \q Also *GUGABI* ‘ring’. \s EB/GNOG, Ray/GNOG

\l Gumbaynggir \w guga:rri \g ‘surround’ \s DE/GNOG

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\l KKY \w gœgabe, gœgabel \g ‘bell fruit’ \q “A smallish red fruit in the shape of a bell”. \s RJK/GNOG

\e **\*kukiya**

\t ‘northwest wind’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w kuki, kukil ~ kuki(y)al \g ‘northwest wind, northwest monsoon; the northwest’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w kuki(y) \g ‘northwest monsoon’ \s /GNOG

\l Umpila \w kukiya \g ‘northwest wind’ \s GNOG

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\l Bundjalung (W) \w gu:gin \g ‘east’ \q Also *gugin* ‘coastal area’. \s MS/GNOG

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w gugin \g ‘north; the north people’ \s MS

\l Yugambeh \w kugin \g ‘north; the north people’ \s MS

\e **\*kukurnu**

\t ‘younger brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l YYoront \w kokirr; pam- \g ‘younger brother’ \p Erg *kokorryvrr*. \q Cognate (poss. < \*kurri (‘behind’) with reduplication pattern like *nganngint* ‘all kinds of’ < \*nga:ni, *warrcuwrr, warrcuwirrl, warrcuwirryingr* ‘woman’ < \*warrci)? Var. *ko7irr*.

\l Yandjibara \w ukunu \g ‘younger brother’ \q Loss of initial \*k is regular. Source: “ougunna”. \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w kukurnu \g ‘younger brother’ \s KLH

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\l Warumungu \w kukkaji \g ‘younger brother, younger sister’ \s JS&JH

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\l Tjaapukay \w gananggirray \g ‘younger brother’

\e **\*kulan**

\t ‘possum’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kacarra, \*mitin, \*wulnpi.

\l Uradhi \w ulan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w lwan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w lwan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w lwan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w lwan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w lwan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w lwon \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l KYa’u (“Ya”) \w kulan \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w kulvn; minh- \g ‘tree possum’ \s KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w kul.n \g ‘possum’ \s KLH

\l Umbuygamu \w ulwan \g ‘possum’ \f J-CV

\l GYim \w kula(:)n \g ‘possum’ \q Long V2 indicates original trisyllable. \s KLH

\l Almura \w gula:n \g ‘possum’ \n Long V2 indicates original trisyllable? \s JHav via BR

\l KThaypan \w lon \g ‘grey possum’ \s BR

\l HR \w luvn(v) \g ‘possum’ \s KLH, LJ

\l Koogominny \w ulan \g ‘opossum’ \q Sources cites as *oolun*, perhaps for *ul3n*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w ul3n \g ‘possum’ \s RM/KLH, LT/BA

\l KThaayorre \w kuln; minh- \g ‘possum’ \s KLH, AH

\l **pPaman \w \*kulan** \s KLH

\l Biri \w gulan \g ‘possum’ \q Yetimarala and Gangulu dialects. \s AT

\l Yugambeh \w kulan \g ‘possum’ \s MS

\e **\*kularr**

\t ‘wallaby’ (sp)

\b n

\c Z

\l KKaper \w kulárr; ming- \g ‘wallaby’ \s BA

\l Mbabaram \w lo:rr \g ‘whip-tail kangaroo’ \q For quality of vowel, see *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kuta, *wo* ‘west’ < \*kuwa, *lo-* ‘to die’ < \*wula-, *no-* ‘to die’ < \*wuna-; a possible counterexample is *nggwar* ‘north’ < \*kungkarr. Vowel length is unexplained. \s RMWD

\e **\*kuli**

\t ‘anger’

\b n, nAdj

\c B; Q

\l Atampaya \w *uli* \g ‘crazy; angry’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *uli:ñ* \g ‘crazy; angry; poison’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *uli:ñ* \g ‘crazy; angry’ \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *lwi:ghi* \g ‘angry’ \s TC

\l WMungknh \w *kul* \g ‘angry, anger’ \q Also *kulliy* ‘really wild (person)’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *köl* \g ‘angry, anger’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kul* \g ‘anger’ \q Also *kölvth* (or *kölöth*) ‘angry, savage’ < \*kuli+ci. \s (PS)

\l Umpithamu \w *kuli* \g ‘fight’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *ele* \g ‘wild, angry’ \q Also *elepinh*, compared with Umpithamu *kulinti*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *oli* \g ‘angry’ \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w l3 \g ‘anger’ \f BJ note: “check [l3w]”. \q Also *al3ya* ‘savage’. \s BR

\l HR \w *luyv* (*?*) \g ‘anger’ \p Erg *luyvnhdhv*. \q LJ gives *luy* ‘savage’. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *uliy* \g ‘savage (of dog)’ \s (BSommer)

\l GYim \w *guli* \g ‘angry, anger, wild’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *kuli* \g ‘anger; poison; trouble’ \b Erg *kulibu*. \q Also *kuliji* ‘savage, always fighting’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l KThaayorre \w *kul*, *kuli*(*i*) \g ‘angry, anger; crowd, gathering, horde, mob’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *kol, kililh* \g ‘anger; soldier’ \q Also ‘very many’, as in *kol-pirrm* ‘big mobs’.

\l YMel \w *kol, kolith* \g ‘anger; soldier’

\l Djabugay \w *guli* \g ‘anger’ \q EP lacks *guli* but has *guli garra-y* (vi) ‘be angry’ and *guliguli* ~ *gulirr* ‘anger’. \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*kuli** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *guli* \g ‘angry, wild’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *guli* \g ‘angry’ \q Biri, Wiri, and Yilba dialects; also Yambina ‘be angry’. Also Biri *wuli* ‘bad temper’. \s (AT)

\l Yugambeh \w *gula:* \g ‘anger’ \q MS: “possibly from early pidgin—known from Sydney area”. \s (MS)

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *gula:* \g ‘many’ \s (MS)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *guliba:* \g ‘three’ \s (CW)

\l Baagandji \w *gurliga* \g ‘angry, wild (with someone)’ \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *guli* \g ‘crowd, mob’ \s (LH)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *guli* \g ‘mob, crowd of people’ \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *guli-* \g ‘anger’ \q Only in *gulewadha* ‘to get cross’, *gulinadha* ‘[he is] angry’, *gulingai* ‘[my] temper, angry’ \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *guli*(*ba*) \g ‘angry’ \s (BB)

\l WArrernte \w *ale* \g ‘anger’ \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *kulu* \g ‘fighting’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *kulu* \g ‘anger, fight’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kulu ~ kili* \g ‘anger, fighting’ \s (DGN)

\l Djaru \w *kuli* \g ‘fighting’ \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *kuli* \g ‘angry, wild’ \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *kili* \g ‘angry, wild’ \s (JS&JH)

\l **pPNy \w \*kuli** \q The semantic connection between ‘anger’ and ‘crowd, large number’ is presumably via the concept ‘angry mob’ or “members of a revenge expedition’. See Alpher (ASEDA 240).

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\l Dyirbal \w *guli* \g ‘strong, sharp, sweet’ \s RMWD

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\l Bidyara \w *guli* \g ‘a long time ago, for a long time’ \q Also *guliru* ~ *gulira* ‘a while ago, before, yesterday’ \s (GB)

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\l Muruwari \w *kuli-kuli* \g ‘rainstorm’ \q Also *kuri* ‘anger’ (p137), *kurti* ‘angry’. \s LFOates

\e **\*kuli**

\t ‘rudder’

\b n

\c T

\l KKY \w kuli, kulil \g ‘steering board, tiller, rudder’ \p Masculine. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w KULI \g ‘tiller; steering board of a canoe’ \s /GNOG

\l Gupapuyngu \w gu:li \g ‘rudder’ \s BL-MC/GNOG

\l Burarra \w –goli g ‘rudder’ \p As *an-goli*.

\l Makassar \w guling \g ‘rudder’ \s Zorc/CB: “Mkr, Bug gûliŋ rudder [with -ŋ loss; Cense (239), Matthes (82)]; Cf: Burarra (an-)goli rudder”

\e **\*kulnga**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\l KKaper \w kulng \g ‘tooth’ \s BA

\l UOykangand \w algng \g ‘tooth’ \q Also *ulng* in *uy-ulng* ‘shark-tooth fighting knife’ \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w algnga \g ‘tooth’ \q Also *ulng* in *uy-ulng* ‘shark-tooth fighting knife’ \s PH

\l **L \w \*kulnga**

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\l ECArrernte \w alknge \g ‘eye; vision, sight; range of vision’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w alknge \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\e **\*kulngkul**

\t ‘heavy’

\b nAdj

\l Uradhi \w ungkun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ungkun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ungkun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ngkwun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w gu:nu \g ‘heavy’ \f [nggu:nu]. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w ngkon \g ‘heavy’ \f For loss of \*l see KLH 1976:13; also cf. \*kalcara (‘egret’), \*kalmpara (‘flesh’). \q Cited in 1997 as *puynggon*. \s KLH 97:231

\l Alngith \w ngkwun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngkwun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngkon \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ngkul \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w nggwun \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l Flinders Island \w unggul \g ‘heavy’ \s PS

\l HR \w lnggul \g ‘heavy’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w olgnggol \g ‘heavy’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w olnggol \g ‘heavy’ \p Dat (?) *olnggoj*. \s LT/BA

\l GYimithirr \w gulnggul \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w kulngkul \g ‘heavy’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w kulngkul \g ‘heavy; pregnant’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*kulngkul ~ kulngkun** \q ‘Other Paman’ list has only \*kulngkul. \s KLH

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\l Wembawemba \w gurngga \g ‘to be heavy’ \f [gu⋅rngga]. \q Also *gurnggila* ‘to be heavy all the time’ \s LH

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\l UOykangand \w ugnggul ~ ulgnggul \g ‘fighting stick’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlgol \w ognggam \g ‘fighting stick’ \s PH ASI

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\l Buwandik \w gun-gun \g ‘heavy’ \s BB

\l Djinang \w gurn.gan \g ‘heavy’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w gurn.gun \g ‘heavy’ \s BW

\e **\*kulngkunV**

\t ‘raffia’

\b n

\c P

\l WMungknh \l koyngkvn \g ‘*Livistona* palm’ \q In *may-koyngkvn* ‘stem of suckers’ (cooked in earth oven & eaten), and *yuk-koyngkvn* ‘ˆ*Livistona* palm*’* (leaves used for shelter). \S KPPW

\l KUwanh \w kuyngkon; yuku- \g ‘cabbage tree palm’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w korngkon \g ‘pandanus palm’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kol7on \g ‘raffia’ \q From pandanus or cabbage palm; strands twisted together to make string.

\l Gunya \w gulgurn \g ‘string’ \q For loss of V3, see also *midhard* ‘frost’ < \*micara. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kulngkunV** \q Not easily conected to the Ngayarda forms below.

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\l Nhuwala \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w kurlkura \g ‘head hair’ \q AD: ‘hair’. \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kurlku.ra** \s GNOG #336

\e **\*kulñci**

\t ‘tail’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kunhtharri.

\l WMungknh \w kuñc \g ‘penis’ \q “Frequently used as a swear word.” \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w kuñci \g ‘penis’ \q Also *yuku kunci* ‘scorpion’. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w kuñc, kuñci \g ‘penis’ \s AH, BA

\l YYoront \w kolhth, kilhthi \g ‘tail’ \q Erg *kilhthi* < \*kulñcingku.

\l YMel \w kolhth, kvthilhth \g ‘tail’

\l **pWCYP \w kulñci**

\l Yalarnnga \w kuñci \g ‘tail’ \p Erg *kuñciku* < *kuñcingku*, Dat *kuñciwu*. \s BB&GB

\l **pPNy (??) \w \*kulñci*,* \*kulñcingku**

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\l Martuthunira \w kunhtharti \g ‘tail’ \q However, compare *ngañcali* ‘prohibited object’ < \*ngalñca. \s AD

\e **\*kulpi**

\t ‘charcoal’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*curlpi.

\l KKY \w kubi, kubil \g ‘charcoal’ \p Feminine. \q Var. *kobe*(*l*). Also *kubikub*(*il*) ‘black, blackness’; *kubil*(*u*), *kubilal* ‘night’, *kubilu* ~ *kubilanu* ‘at night, nightly’ (adv/loc). \s RJK

\l KLY \w kubikub \g ‘black; \p adjective.

\l YYoront \w kolpkolvlh \g ‘black’ \p nAdj.

\l UOykangand \w olbon \g ‘black’ Also *ulbun* ‘dark’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w olpon \g ‘black’ \q Also *ulpun* ‘dark’. \s PH

\l **? \w \*kulpi/u**

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\l ECArrernte \w ulperte \g ‘dirty; muddy (water, usually after being stirred up by something)’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w ulperte \g ‘dirty, muddy’ \s GB

\e **\*kulpu**

\t ‘message stick’

\b n

\c T

\l YYoront \w *kolpm* \g ‘message stick’

\l KKaper \w *kolp* \g ‘message stick’ \s PB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *kulpu* \g ‘letter stick’ \s GB

\l **L \w \*kulpu**

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\l UOlkol \w *ilp elan* \g ‘message stick’ \s PH

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\l Yidiny \w *yulmbi* \g ‘signal sticks’ \q “Small sticks (which may still be attached to a tree) broken in such a way as to show the direction in which someone has gone.” Jalnguy; ordinary term *jilan*. \s RMWD M9

\e **\*kulpuwi**

\t ‘heron (sp.)’

\b n

\c O

\l WMungknh \w koyp; minh- \g ‘pied heron’ \q *Ardea picata*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w kulp; minh- \g ‘pied heron, *Ardea picata*’. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w korpo; minh- \g ‘whitefaced heron’ \q *Ardea novaehollandiae*. Also *minh-koow-korpo*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kolpo; minh- \g ‘pied heron’ \q *Ardea picata*. See also \*karrapa (‘white ibis’) and \*purriwi (‘emu’) regarding non-phonological loss of final \*w.

\l YMel \w kolpow; minh- \g ‘pied heron’

\l Yuwaalaraay \w gulbuwi \g ‘water fowl’ \s CW

\l **pEastern \w \*kulpuwi** \q Cf. \*purriwi for fate of \*wi.

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\l Southern Ngarigu \w gulburri \g ‘black-tailed waterhen’ \s LH

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\l Warlpiri \w kalwa \g ‘heron’ \q Probably generic for all herons & cranes. \s Warlpiri Dictionary; PMcC/DGN

\l Mudburra \w kalpa \g ‘heron’ \s DGN

\l Mudburra \w kaliwa \g ‘heron’ \q White-faced heron; Pacific (white-necked) heron. Also *darliwa* (poss. var. *daliwa*) ‘heron, crane (various spp.)’ \s RG/CB

\l Gurindji \w calwa \g ‘heron’ \q DGN: *kalwa* < Warlpiri. \s PMcC, DGN

\l Djaru \w jalga \g ‘heron’ \s PMcC

\l Kija \w jalguriñ \g ‘heron’ \p With -*ñ* Masculine. \s PMcC

\l Miriwung \w jalguriñ g ‘heron’ \p With -*ñ* Feminine? \s PMcC

\e **\*kulu**

\t ‘louse’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*kaku.

\l Djabugay \w guliy \g ‘louse’ \q With derivational *+y*. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *guli* \g ‘louse’q T & C dialects. \s (RMWD H2)

\l Biri \w guliñ \g ‘lice’ \q Yilba dialect. \s AT

\l Gunya \w *guliñ* \g ‘louse’ \s (GB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ulu* \g ‘insect-like creature’ \q “Louse” is *thuthu*. \s (BB)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *udlu* \g ‘louse’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *gurlu* \g ‘louse’ \s (LH)

\l Ngarluma \w *kulu* \g ‘louse, flea’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kulu* \g ‘head louse’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Kurrama \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yindjibarndi \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kulu** \s (GNOG #334)

\l Payungu \w *kulu* \g ‘louse; flea; tick’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*kulu** \s (PA #33)

\l Jiwarli \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kudu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kulu** \s (PA #33)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kulu* \g ‘louse’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *kulu* \g ‘flea’ \s WD

\l Nyungar \w *kul* \g ‘louse’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kulu/i**

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\l Tharrgari \w *kurlubuyu* \g ‘mosquito’ \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *kurlubuyu* \g ‘mosquito’ \q Also *ñurni*. \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kulumana* \g ‘mosquito’ \s (PA)

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\l WD \w *kurluñpa* \g ‘small, little; chick inside egg’ \s (WD)

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\l Bardi \w *kulañ* \g ‘baby louse’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Djingulu \w *kuliya* \g ‘louse egg’ \s RP

\e **\*kulu**

\t ‘this’

\b demonstrative

\l Djabugay \w *gulu* \g ‘this, here’ \p Demonstrative serving as third-person singular pronoun; Nominative case-form; Erg *gulunggu*, Acc *gulunguñ*, Dat *gulunda*, Prp/All *gulun.gu*, Abl/Causal *gulunum*. \q Contrast *guji* ‘that/there’. \s EP

\l Ngawun \w *kula* ~ *kuli* ~ *kunu* \g ‘here, this’ \p Absolutive case-form; Erg *kunungku*, Prp *kulu* ~ *kulku*, All *kularr* (?); Dual *kulampal*. \q Contrast *cila* ‘that (nearby)’, *wulu* ‘that (far)’, *warti* ‘that’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kula* ~ *kunu* ~ *kuluñ* \g ‘this, here’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *kunu* ~ *kunama* ~ *kuluñ* ~ *kula* \g ‘this, here’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *kulan* \g ‘this, here’ \q Also *kura*. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kutu* ~ *kutuñ* ~ *kutuñ* ~ *kulu-* \g ‘this, here’ \s GB

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\l Gumbaynggir \w *gulaa*(*na*) \g ‘s/he, it’ \p Absolutive; Erg *gula:du*, Dat *gula:gu*. \q The *-na* forms (apparently Absolutive only) refer to nonhumans. \s MALCC

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\l Djingulu \w *ku-* \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \p pronoun base. \q The base for 2Dual (Nom *kuñiyila* ~ *kuñuwurlu*; Erg *kuñilirni*; Acc/Gen *kuñak-*) and 2Plural (Nom *kurrawala*; Erg *kurrawalarni*; Acc/Gen *kurrak-*) pronouns. Also *kuyu* ‘that previously mentioned item (demonstrative anaphor)’. \s RP

\e **\*kurlka**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pina (‘ear’) and \*kuyku (‘head’).

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kurlkari \g ‘forehead, face; in this direction, facing this way’ \p n; directional prefix. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w kurlkari \g ‘forehead’ \q “Dialect variant of *ngalya*.” \s WD

\l Manjiljarra \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \q Syn. *kuranpa*, *pina*. \s PMcC

\l Ngarluma \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kurka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w kurtka ~ kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kurlka** \s GNOG #335

\l Thalanyji \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \g \q Syn. *kuliya*. \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kurlga \g ‘ear’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kurdga \g ‘ear’ \s PA, TC

\l **pMantharta \w \*kurlka** \s PA #424

\l Nhanda \w wurtka \g ‘ear’ \s JBl

\l Watjarri \w kurlka \g ‘ear’ \s WD

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\l Ngarluma \w kurlkura \g ‘(head) hair’ \s /GNOG

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w kurlka \g ‘tail’ \s BB

\e **\*kurlu+**

\t ‘dove’

\b n

\c O

\l KKY \w gururu, gururul \g ‘peaceful dove’ \s RJK

\l Linngithigh \w olow \g ‘dove sp.’ \s KLH 1997:228

\l WMungknh \w kolvt; minh- \g ‘peaceful dove’ \q *Geopelia placida*. Contrast *kukkuw* ‘diamond dove’ (*G. cuneata*). \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w kolothong; minha \g ‘peaceful dove’ \q *Geopelia placida*. \s PH website

\l YYoront \w kolorr; minh- \g ‘dove’ \q Bar-shouldered dove (*Geopelia humeralis*); crested pigeon (*Ocyphaps lophotes*).

\l KThaayorre \w kolor; minh- \g ‘peaceful dove’ \q Vowel & *r* correspondences? \s AH

\l UOykangand \w olodh \g ‘peaceful dove’ \q *Geopelia placida*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w olodh \g ‘peaceful dove’ \q *Geopelia placida*. \s PH

\l KYalanji \w kuludu \g ‘dove (sp., small grey)’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w guludu \g ‘dove’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gulu:du \g ‘peaceful dove’ \f <guludu>. \q *Geopelia striata*. Dialects T & C. \s RMWD F9

\l Mbabaram \w gùludún \g ‘dove’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kurukuku \g ‘dove’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w gurugu \g ‘dove’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gurugu \g ‘little dove’ \s RMWD

\l Kalkutungu \w urlu:kuru \g ‘diamond dove’ \s BB

\l Atnyamathanha \w kuRukuku \g ‘diamond dove’ \q *Geopelia cuneata*. A loanword. \s MM

\l Mudburra \w kulankurridi \g ‘peaceful dove; diamond dove’ \q Var. *kulankurru*(*di*). Also *kulunkurru* ‘peaceful dove; diamond dove’. \s RG

\l Martuthunira \w gulwurr \g ‘rock pigeon, topknot pigeon’ \s AD

\l Ritharrngu \w gurlutuk, gurlututuk \g ‘peaceful dove’ \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w gurudut \g ‘small grey peaceful dove’ \s BL-MC

\l Djinang \w gurlurdi \g ‘bar-shouldered dove’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w gur1ubuk \g ‘bar-shouldered dove’ \s BW

\l **pPNy \w \*kurlut/rru/~** \q Sound-symbolic. The *ku*(*r*)*lu* part is much more widespread, e.g. Warlpiri *kurlukuku*.

\l Kayardild \w kurukuku \g ‘pigeon (sp.)’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w kurukuku \g ‘topknot pigeon’ \s NE

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*kurukuku** \q NE

\l Karrwa \w kurlakuku \g ‘pigeon (sp.)’ \s NE

\l Yanyuwa \w kulakuku \g ‘diamond dove’ \s NE

\l Warlpiri \w kurlukuku \g ‘diamond dove (*Geopelia cuneata*)’ \q Syn. *kulurukuluru*. \s KLH

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\l Linngithigh \w koltutu \g ‘dove’ (sp., small) \q A loan and/or sound-symbolic. \s KLH 97:220

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\l Yalarnnga \w kulupaci \g ‘crested pigeon’ \s Bl&Br

\l Warumungu \w ku(r)lanjjarri \g ‘diamond dove’ \f Not clear if [n.jj] is meant. \s JS&JH

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\l Payungu \w kukulara \g ‘diamond dove’ \q *Geopelia cuneata*. \s PA

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\l Gunya \w gurdu:guñ \g ‘dove’ \s GB

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\l Ngarluma \w karlikuru \g ‘dove (sp)’ \q Diamond dove? Call *ku+ku# ku+ku#*. \s KLH

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\l Martuthunira \w kurlwurr \g ‘rock pigeon, topknot pigeon’ \q Also *karluyu* ‘diamond dove’, *ku:rtu* ‘spotted dove’. \s AD

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\l Muruwari \w kurrukunh \g ‘sp of turtledove’ \f “rr” = trill, “r” = glide. \q Also *kurukuwin* ‘sp of dove (*Geopelia placida*)’. \s LFOates

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\l Bardi \w *gurrurdurd*(*u*)\g ‘dove’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*kurlu**

\t ‘kneecap’

\b n

\c B

\n Problematic with respect to expected initial dropping if V was long; also w respect to V2 quality.

\l KKY \w kulu \g ‘knee’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w ku:lu \g ‘knee’ \s /GNOG

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w kurliri \g ‘oilstone’ \s GNOG

\e **\*kuma**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kucyu, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*cunu+, \*wangka, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l Yidiny \w *guman* \g ‘one; one... another; alone, by oneself’ \s (RMWD R1)

\l GBadhun \w *guman* \g ‘the other’ \s (PS)

\l **pPM \w kuman**

\l Kaurna \w *kuma* \g ‘one; another, also’ \q Also *kumangka* ‘together’ (GNOG)

\l Wailpi \w *ubmanhaka* \g ‘one’ \s (GNOG)

\l Kuyani \w *kubmanha* \g ‘one’ \s (GNOG)

\l Wirangu \w *guma* \g ‘one, alone’ \s (LH, GNOG)

\l Parnkalla \w *“kubmanna”* \g ‘one’ \s (OG&K)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *upma* \g ‘one’ \q Also *upmanhaka* ‘(some-, any-)one’ \s (BSch), *ubmanaka* ‘one’ (Mc&Mc). Contrast the development of \*m in *umarri* ‘blood’ < \*kuma. \s (BSch, Mc&Mc)

\l Ngarluma \w *kuma* \g ‘together’ \s (KLH)

\l Yindjibarndi \w *kuma*(*rla*) \g ‘together’ \s (FW)

\l Panyjima \w *kuma* \g ‘together’ \s (AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kuma** \s (GNOG #816)

\l **pPNy \w \*kuma**

\e **\*kuma**

\t ‘blood’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuna, \*kamu.

\l KKY \w kuma, kumal \g ‘shit, excreta, dung’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w kuma \g ‘faeces’ \s EB

\l Wagaman \w gumu \g ‘blood’ \q Belongs with this set? See also \*kamu. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Bidyara \w guma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kuma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w uma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w kuma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w kuma \g ‘blood’ s GB

\l Margany \w guma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w guma \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w guma \g ‘blood’ \s RMWD

\l Yalarnnga \w kumayi \g ‘raw’ \s Bl&Br

\l Dharumbal \w guma \g ‘saltwater, sea’ \q With dialectal *uma*(*l*) ‘blood’. \s AT/; Holmer, Tindale, Meston, Dutton; Roth, Tindale

\l Yugambeh \w kumarr \g ‘blood’ \s MS

\l W Bundjalung \w gumarr \g ‘blood’ \s MS

\l Wadharing \w kuma \g ‘blood’

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w gumaya \g ‘blood’ \s M&W

\l Wembawemba \w guma \g ‘raw meat’ \s LH/GNOG

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w guma \g ‘uncooked, raw’ \q “Felt to be unconnected with” *guma* ‘a nasty or bad person’ and *gum* ‘methylated spirits’. \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w gumangi \g ‘raw’ \s LH

\l Diyari \w kumadi \g ‘blood’ \p “d” = trill, also written “rrh”, CB “rr”. \q Also *kumari* ‘blood’, *kumaringananta* ‘to bleed’ (CB/R). \s PA, CB/R

\l Ngamini \w kumarrhi \g ‘blood’ \q Also *kumarintyutunta* ‘to bleed’ (CB/R). \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w kumarrhi \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l **pWK \w \*kumarrhi** \s PA CLE

\l Arabana \w kupmarri \g ‘blood’ \p “rr” = trill. Also *kumarityinta* ‘to bleed’ (CB/R). \s CB, CB/R, CB/KLH; PA

\l Wangkangurru \w kupmarri \g ‘blood’ \p “rr” = trill; Reuther: *kumari*. \q Also *kumariwitinta* ‘to bleed’ (CB/R). \s CB, CB/R; PA

\l Adnyamathanha \w umarri \g ‘blood’ \f “rr” = trill. \q Contrast the development of \*m in *ubma*(*naka*) ‘one’ < \*kuma.\s Mc&Mc

\l **pPNy \w kuma**

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\l Umpithamu \w umala \g ‘water’ (??) \q In *umala anci-* ‘to drown’ (*anci-* ‘to fall’) and *umala mu:nhthi-* ‘to dive’, with *umala* unrecorded elsewhere. \s J-CV

\l Yidiny \w gumari \g ‘red, rusty coloured (of water)’ \q C, not T. \s RMWD R17

\e **\*kuma-**

\t ‘to dance (of women)’

\b vi

\x See also \*wima.

\l Diyari \w kuma- \g ‘to dance (of women)’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w kuma- \g ‘to dance (of women)’ \s PA/R

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kuma- \g ‘to dance (of women)’ \s PA/R

\l Ngamini \w kuma- \g ‘to dance (of women)’ \s PA/R

\l **pCK \w \*kuma-** \s PA

\e **\*kuman**

\t ‘thigh’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*carra.

\l Aritinngithigh \w mwan \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w mwon (~ mwun ?) \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w kum.n \g ‘thigh’ \q KPPW: including lap. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w kum.n \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kuman \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w kuman \g ‘thigh’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kum:an \g ‘thigh’ \s LY

\l Kaanytju \w kuman \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH

\l KThaypan \w mon \g ‘thigh’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w ubm3n \g ‘thigh’ \s KLH, BA

\l GYim \w guman \g’thigh, leg, root’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KThaayorre \w kumvn \g ‘thigh’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kumvn, kumalh \g ‘thigh’

\l YMel \w kumvn \g ‘thigh’

\l UOykangand \w ubman \g ‘thigh, upper leg’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ubman \g ‘thigh, upper leg’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*kuman** \s KLH

\e **\*kumi-**

\t ‘forget’

\b vt

\l Umpila \w kumi- \g ‘lose’ \q vt; Conj. L: progressive base *kumu:mi-*. \s GNOG 76

\l WMungknh \w kum \g ‘not know (relations); misunderstand, miss something’ \q Also *a:k-kum* ‘become lost, miss a place, or not recognise a place because it has changed since you last saw it; to not understand’. \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w kum- \g ‘miss, not meet’ \p P *kumirr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kom, kim \g ‘overlook, miss, forget to pay attention, fail to notice, forget’ \q vt; Conj. L: P *kim*, Imp *kom*, nP *koml*, Cont. nP *komlkoml*.

\l YMel \w kom \g ‘fail to notice, forget’ \q vt; Conj. L: P *komit*.

\l **L \w \*kumi-**

\l Ngawun \w kuma \g ‘lose’ \s GB

\l Muruwari \w kumu \g ‘drop accidentally’ \s LFOates

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\l KKY \w kumi \g ‘secretly, unaware’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w GUMI \g ‘secretly’ \q Also *GUMI-MAI* ‘hide’. \s /GNOG

\e **\*kumpa**

\t ‘deep, deep place’

\b n(Adj)

\l KThaayorre \w kump, kumpu \g ‘deep (of water’ \q The *u* thematic vowel is presumably an echo-vowel. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kup, kupa \g ‘deep; deep place’

\l YMel \w kup; takrr- \g ‘deep; hole’x

\l Biri \w gumba \g ‘deep’ \q Yambina and Gangulu dialects. \s AT

\l **pPM \w \*kumpa**

\e **\*kumpu**

\t ‘urine’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kañcyi.

\l Atampaya \w *wumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *umpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *umpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (TC)

\l Uradhi \w *wumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (Ray cited in KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *mbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *mpu* \g ‘urine’ \f Written *mbu* 97. \p Dat *mbuw*. \s (KLH incl 97:223)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *mpwu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *kump* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *kump* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *kump* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kump* \g ‘urine’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PH #128, website)

\l Umpila \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine; bladder’ \q Also *kumpu thampa-* ‘to urinate’. \s (GNOG)

\l Kaanytju \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ebmong* \g ‘urine’ \q Cognate? Also *umb*, in *adn-umb* ‘bum, buttocks’. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *ebmong* \g ‘urine’ \q Cognate? \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w *ombu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *mbonh* \g ‘arse’ \q Cognate? \s (IG)

\l KThaypan \w *mbu* \g ‘piss, urine’ \s (BR)

\l HR \w *mbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *ombo* \g ‘urine’ \s (BSommer)

\l Ogunyjan \w *omb3* \g ‘urine’ \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w *gumbu* \g ‘urine, gall’ \s (JHav, KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *kumbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Almura \w *gumbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (BR)

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *mbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *gumbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *gumbugara:* \g ‘urine’ \q KLH only; RMWD (A4) gives *gumbu* as the respect term for ‘anus’; *jujar* as ‘urine’. \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *mbu* \g ‘bottom, anus’ \q Cognate? ‘Urine’ is *juwéru*. \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kumpu** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *gumbu* \g ‘buttocks’ \s (PS)

\l **pPM \w \*kumpu**

\l Ngawun \w *kumpun* \g ‘tail’ \q Mayi languages have *kipara* for ‘urine’. \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w *gumbu* \g ‘bottom, arse, tail of bird’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \q Djalnguy (respect vocabulary). \s (RMWD)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *gumbul* \g ‘buttocks’ \s (CW)

\l Yodayoda \w *gumwung* \g ‘urine’ \ B&M cite as *gumung*. \s (LH, B&M)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *kumpu* \g ‘anus’ \q Cognate? \s (BB)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *umbu* \g ‘urine’ \q Also *umbu-* ‘to urinate’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *gumbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (LH)

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*kumpu** \s S&H 04

\l ECArrernte \w *mpwe* \g ‘urine, piss’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *umpe* \g ‘urine’ \s (GB)

\l Kaytetye \w *impwe* \g ‘urine’ \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine, piss, wee; bitter juice of certain fruits; bladder’ \q Also *kumpuli* ‘water, rain’. \s (CG)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (WD)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine; aperture [in both M & F] through which urine is passed’ \q Swearing. Used euphemistically [*sic*] of alcohol. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine; bladder; gall bladder’ \g Also *kumpurltu-* ‘urinate’. *kumpurli* ‘[substitute word for *kapi*] water’. \s (G&H)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PMcC)

\l Walmajarri \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (JHd)

\l Mudburra \w *kumbu* \g ‘urine, piss’ \s (RG, MHPM #19)

\l Nyangumarta \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \q As free and bound form; FW considers the free form a loan from Ngarluma. \s (FW)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kumpu** \s (GNOG #609)

\l Payungu \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kupu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*kumpu** \s (PA #34)

\l Jiwarli \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kupu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kupu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kumpu** \s (PA #34)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *wumbu* \g ‘urine’ \s (JB)

\l Karlamayi \w *kumpu* \g ‘urine’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyungar \w *kump* \g ‘urine’ \q Also *kumpiñ* (vi) ‘urinating’. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kumpu** \s (GNOG #609)

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\l Jaminjung \w kumpu \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

\l Ngaliwurru \w kumpu \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

\l Wambaya \w gumbu \g ‘urine; to urinate’ \p n (class IV), vi. \s (RN)

\l Wambayan \w kumpu \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

\l **pMirndi \w \*kumpu** \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

\l Miriwung \w kumpu \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

\l Ngarinyman \w kumpu \g ‘urine’ \s MHPM #19

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\l KKY \w ubal, ubalal \g ‘gall bladder’ \p Feminine. \s (RJK/GNOG)

\l KLY \w uba:lu \g ‘bladder’ \q Also UBAL. \s /GNOG

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\l Bardi \w *kuunbi* \g ‘mucus, cold sick’ \s (PNWG/CB)

\l Yawuru \w *-kunbira-* \g ‘urinate’ \s (PNWG/HK/CB)

\e **\*kumpu**

\t ‘daughter’s child (of woman)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l YYoront \w kopon+vng \g ‘daughter’s child (to woman), sister’s daughter’s child’ \q Proper noun (address); referential form *pam-koponvmvrr*. Rcp of *keme* < \*kami. The term *kupn*, which covers a larger semantic range, is from another source (see \*kupan).

\l KKaper \w kampén+vmvyrr; pa- \g ‘daughter’s child (to woman); son’s child (to man)’ \q Referential; the term of address is *kanmvy* (with *kanm+* as for FaFa and MoMo). The development to V1 *a* is problematic. \s BA

\l Dyirbal \w gumbu \g ‘MoMo, MoMoBr, MoMoSi; MoFaWi, MoFaSiHu; **FaFaeSiDa, FaMoeBrDa**’ \p Masculine (*bayi*) or Feminine (*balan*) as appropriate. \q “Etc.” Self-reciprocal. The prototypical sense is ‘MoMo’. \s RMWD 1989: 247

\l **? \w \*kumpu**

**\l Gathang \w gimbi \g ‘grandmother’ \s Lissarague 2010: 227)**

[**\l**](file:///\\l) **Sydney (coastal) \w guman \g ‘grandfather’ \w Source has “go-man”. \s Nash “Dawes’ Law” paper/Collins 1802**

\e **\*kuna**

\t ‘excrement’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuma. (‘blood’), \*caka (‘guts’).

\l KKY \w *kun*, *kunal* \g ‘hind, stern, back’ \p Feminine. \q Also ‘flour, meal’. Syn. (‘back, stern’) *kal*, *kalal* (which also means ‘northwest’). \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *kuna*, *kunal* \g ‘back, in reverse direction’ \q To *kunyiya*. Belongs with this set? \s (RJK)

\l Atampaya \w *wuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (TC)

\l Yinwum \w *nwa* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *nwa* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *kun* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *kun* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *kun* \g ‘faeces, shit; bowels’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (S&J.)

\l Pakanh \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \q Listed only in *kuna poto* ‘diarrhoea’ and (as ‘bottom’) *manu kuna* ‘throat, back of mouth’; also (listed without V2) *kun anci* ‘anus’, *kun pilu* ‘lap, thigh’, *kun yi7i* ‘groin’. \s (PH website)

\l Umpithamu \w *kuna* \g ‘shit; guts’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w *kuna* \g ‘intestines’ \s R&V

\l Umbuygamu \w *utnwa* \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *oda* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *odamba-* ‘to defecate’. \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w *no* \g ‘guts, intestines’ \q Distinct from *alme* ‘faeces’. \s (BR)

\l Ikarranggal \w *udna* \g ‘intestines’ \s (BSommer)

\l Ogunyjan \w *udn3* ‘faeces’ \s (LT/BA)

\l KThaayorre \w *kun*, *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *kun, kunal* \g ‘excrement’ \q Also, as in *kun-mart* ‘small intestine’, guts. Also *warr7-kun* ‘low-lying bushfire smoke’ (compare Ngaanyatjarra entry).

\l YMel \w *kun* \g ‘excrement’

\l UOykangand \w *adn, adnal* \g ‘faeces’ \s (BA, PG)

\l UOlkol \w *adna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *guna* \g ‘abdomen, bowels’ \q Gunggay dialect. \s RMWD A9

\l Mbabaram \w *dwe* \g ‘shit’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kuna** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *guna* ‘faeces’ \s (PS)

\l Bidyara \w *guna* \g ‘faeces; stomach’ \s (GB)

\l Biri \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Yilba, Yetimarala, and Yambina dialects. \s (AT)

\l Dharawala \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *una* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *gurna*. \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*kuna**

\l Kungkari \w *ku*(*r*)*na* \g ‘faeces; bowels’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *kurna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces, excrement’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces, excrement; guts’ \q Also *kunapanggu* ‘belly; guts’. \s (GB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *unu* \g ‘faeces; bowels, intestines’ \q Also *kunanta* ‘defecate’. \s (BB)

\l Dyirbal \w *guna* \g ‘excrement, faeces’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \q KLH: J & G; RMWD: all dialects. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l Warrgamay \w *guna* \g ‘faeces, shit’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *guna* \g ‘bowels; faeces, shit’ \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w guna(ng) \g ‘excrement; bowels; belly’ \q Cited as *guana* (Lacey 1904 *goouna*) ‘belly’, *gunan* ‘bowels’, *guna*(*ng*) ‘excrement’ in AT 2002. \s AT/

\l Yugambeh \w *gunang* \g ‘faeces, shit’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *gunang* \g ‘faeces, shit’ \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *gu:na* \g ‘faeces’ \q Long V1 is apparently regular. \s (DE)

\l Yaygir \w *una:gay* \g ‘faeces’ \s (TC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*gunang** \s (TC)

\l Wiradjuri \w *gunang* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *kunaN* \g ‘shit, faeces’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyay \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *guna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*gunang** \s (PA #65)

\l Yalarnnga \w *kuna* \g ‘shit, faeces’ \q Var. *wuna*. \s Bl&Br

\l Baagandji \w *guna* \g ‘faeces; bowel’ \s (LH)

\l Diyari \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *kudnatajiri* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’; *kuna-* (vi 1A) ‘to defecate’. \s (PA, CB/R)

\l Ngamini \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *kudnawala* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’. \s (PA, CB/R)

\l Yarluyandi \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *kudnawala* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’. \s (PA, CB/R)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *kudnawala* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’. \s (PA, CB/R)

\l Mithaka \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Karuwali \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Guyani \w *kudnawala* \g ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’ \s (CB/R)

\l Wangkumarra \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (GB, PA)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*kuna** \s (PA)

\l Arabana \w *kudna* \g ‘bowels’ \q Also (CB/R) *kudnatajiri* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’ \s (LH, CB/R)

\l Wangkangurru \w *kudna* \g ‘bowels’ \q Also (CB/R) *kudnatajiri* ‘bowels, intestines, entrails’ \s (LH, CB/R)

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w *gunung* \g ‘excrement’ \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *guna* \g ‘bowels; excrement’ \q Also *guni-* ‘to evacuate bowels’. \s (B&M)

\l Woiwurrung \w *gunang* \g ‘faeces’ \s (BB)

\l Wembawemba \w *guni-* \g ‘excrement; entrails’ \q In *guniñug* ‘his excrement’. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement; bowels’ \s (BB)

\l MM \w *ku:n-* \g ‘excrement, excreta, dung’ \q Cited as a plural: *kuna*(*rr*). Poss. a loan: Meyer gives the vowel as short in one citation but long in another; long V1 is expected. \s (Meyer, Taplin, B&B)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *udna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Barngarla \w *kudna* \g ‘excrement, bowels; sexual intercourse’ \s (Schürmann/LH)

\l Wirangu \w *guna* \g ‘excrement, bowels; sexual intercourse’ \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *atne* \g ‘droppings, shit, faeces; guts, intestines; [offensive lg.] vagina’ \q Also *atne ulheme* ‘defecate’, with *ulheme* ‘excrete’. \s (H&D)

\l WArrerntte \w *atne* \g ‘dung, filth, excrement; rectum; vagina; entrails, intestines’ \q Also *atnulheme* ‘defecate’ with *ulheme* ‘excrete’. \s (GB)

\l Kaytetye \w *atne* \g ‘excrement’ \s (HK)

\l Wakaya \w *kunu ~ kuni* \g ‘faeces’ \q Also *kun* ‘to defecate’, *kunatujpu* ‘big guts’. \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *-wuna* \g ‘anus; buttocks, base’ \q In *na-wuna* ‘base of log coffin/post; anus of animal/bird/fish’, *nda-wuna* ‘your buttocks; your anus’, *wunakaka* ‘large intestine of the sea turtle’, *wunakathungu* ‘ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles’. \s (JB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kuna* \g ‘dung, poo, excrement, shit; bowels’ \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces, droppings, dung, manure, poo; anus \q Syn. (at least in the ‘faeces’ sense) *canpara*. Also *kuna-* (vt, Conj L) ‘to defecate’, *kunarurru* ‘thick cloud of smoke in the distance (rises in a column and becomes a layer of smoke)’ (compare YYoront entry), *kunata-kunata* ‘gravelly area where it is difficult to track’, *kunarta* ‘hailstone’, *kunawirla* ‘fresh manure of kangaroo [etc.]’. \s (G&H)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kuna* \g ‘excreta; anus’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces; anus’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement; anus; intestines, contents of entrails’ \q Also *kuna-ma-* ‘to eviscerate’. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kuna* \g ‘arse—of people, animals, or implements; excrement’ \s (DGN)

\l Warumungu \w *kuna* \g ‘guts; faeces’ \s JS&JH

\l Nhuwala \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces, excrement’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces, excrement’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \q GNOG: *kunaka*. \s (AD, GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kuna** \s (GNOG #610)

\l Payungu \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*kuna** \s (PA #35)

\l Jiwarli \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kuna** \s (PA #35)

\l Nhanda \w *wuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s (JB)

\l Karlamayi \w *kuna* \g ‘excrement’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyungar \w *kwun* \g ‘anus; dung, faeces’ \q Also *kwan* ‘anus’; *kwuninj* ‘defecating’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kuna** \s (GNOG #610; KLH 82:374)

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\l Kayardild \w *kunawuna* \g ‘child, offspring’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kunawuna* \g ‘child, offspring’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *kunawun* \g ‘mother in law, mother in law’s brother’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*kunawuna** \s (NE)

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\l Bardi \w *uuna* \g ‘faeces’ \s PNWG/CB

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\w Garrwa \w kanal \g ‘guts (of animal)’ \s IM

\e **\*kurnar**

\t ‘ash’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w kunar \g ‘ash; lime; star cloud’ \p Feminine; Pl *kunaral*. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w kunar g ‘ashes’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Warriyangka \w kurna \g ‘cold ash’ \q Near syn. *ngarri* ‘ashes’. \s PA

\e **\*kunca**

\t ‘pandanus’

\b n

\c P

\c V

\c M?

\l WMungknh \w *kuñcvn*; *may-*, *yuk-* \g ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Pakanh \w *kuncan* \g ‘pandanus’ \f With /n.c/; cf. *muñci* ‘bathe, swim’, *kiñca* ‘sun’, *wunhthu* ‘rib’, *tho:nhtho* ‘big (dog)’. \q Also *keka kuncan* ‘purcupine/gravel/bottle spear’. \s (LY; PH website)

\l Umpithamu \w *anhthan* \g ‘pandanus’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *kuncvn* \g ‘pandanus palm’ \f [kunhcvn] \s (BA,AH)

\l YYoront \w *kunhthvn, kunhthalh* \*g* ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*. \*n.c > *nhth* regularly.

\l UOykangand \w *udn.jan* \g ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*. Recorded elsewhere (PH #961) as *udñjan*. \s (VH/BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w udñjan ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*.\s (PH)

\l **L** \w \***kuncan**

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *gunjak* \g ‘pandanus’ \q Freshwater pandanus. \s (GWVW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *gunjalk* \g ‘pandanus’ \q For the /n.c/ cluster, contrast *guñjurlu* ‘spotted gecko lizard’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Ritharrngu \w *gunjak* \g ‘flesh of pandanus nuts’ \q /nj/ not= /ñj/. Syn. *jin.gu*. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*kunca**

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\l Ngandi \w *ma-gunjak* \g ‘pandanus’

\l Nunggubuyu \w *maguj* \g ‘pandanus’ \q \*ma-guj? \s (JHeath)

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\l Djinba \w *gurlca* \g ‘pandanus palm’ \s (BW)

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus’ \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus’ \s (JHeath)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus yirrkalaensis*. \s (GWVW)

\l Dhangu \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *gun.ga* \g ‘pandanus trees’ \s (JHeath)

\e **\*kuncurr**

\t ‘owner’

\b postposition (unstressed; to a noun designating the thing owned)

\l WMungknh \w +kuñc \g ‘one’s own’ \f Position of nasal [n/ñ] not specified. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w +konhvrr \g ‘owner of’

\l YMel \w konhthvrr \s 2000 Rutland notes

\l Kok-Kaper \w kuñcárr ~ kuñcvrr \g ‘owner’ \s BA 2000 notes

**\l L \w \*kuncurr** or **kuncirr** (YY & YMel and poss. WMng) and **\*kuncarrV** (KK and poss. WMng)

\e **\*kuncurru**

\t ‘reptile (sp., large)’

\b n

\c Z

\l Nyawaygi \w guñjiwurru \g ‘brown snake’ \s RMWD

\l Dharumbal \w gunhdhurr \g ‘death adder’ \s AT

\l Yolngu \w gunhdhurru, gun.dhurru \g ‘olive python’ (*Liasis olivaceus*)

\l Ritharrngu \w gun.dhurru \g ‘olive python’ (*Liasis olivaceus*) \q (Heath [11]: interdentals occur only before vowels; otherwise /nd, rnd, n.j, rn.j, ñj/). \s JHeath

\l **pPNy (??) \w \*kunhthurru** or perhaps **\*kun.thurru** \q Not valid if NEArnhem /nhdh/ is correct, since \*nhdh > /nh/; semantics problematic.

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\l YYoront \w kothorr, kothrr; minh- \g ‘saltwater crocodile’ \q Cannot be cognate with NE Arnhem forms.

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\l Bardi \w *kundundu* \g ‘snake (sp,)’ \q Probably Northern bandybandy \s PNWG/CB/TM.Dict

\e **\*kuni-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*kunta-, \*puni-.

\l YYoront \w +on, +in \g ‘cause to (etc.) \q Transitivising suffix to verb. Cognation questionable.

\l KKaper \w ku- \g ‘hit’ \q Past *kunt*, Imp *kuli*. \s KLH

\l KNarr \w ki ~ wi \g ‘hit, kill’ \q Compare the KNarr causative *-pi-* (same conj.) \s GB

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ni \g ‘hurt’ \p vt \q From this source? From \*puni-? \s IG

\l Muluridji \w kuni- \g ‘hit’ \s KLH

\l CC \w kuni- \g ‘hit’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w kuni- \g ‘hit; kill’ \q L conj. \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w guni- \g ‘cut, cut off’ \q L conj. KLH: in some idiolects ‘to hit’. \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*kuni-** \s KLH

\l Bidyara \w guni- \g ‘hit, kill’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kuni- \g ‘hit’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w guni- \g ‘hit’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kuni-**

\l Yugambeh \w ku:ni- \g ‘break’ \p vt. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w guni- \g ‘to try to do something’ \q Syn. *maguni-*. In the example given, it precedes the verb of what is tried. \s MS

\e **\*kunka**

\t ‘alive’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*wanka.

\l KKY \w *kunakana* \g ‘strong, hard, powerful’ \q Belongs with this set? \s (RJK)

\l WMe’nh (AL) \w *kunk* \g ‘alive’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *kungka* \g ‘raw (meat); unripe (fruit), green (plants)’ \q Probably a loan. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *kunk*, *kunka* \g ‘alive’ \p Dat (AG) *kunkun* (for [kunkvn]?) \s (KLH, AH, AG)

\l YYoront \w *kun7, kun7a* \g ‘alive’

\l YMel \w *kunk* \g ‘alive’

\l UOykangand \w *udn.g* \g ‘alive; raw; green’ \s (PJ)

\l UOlkol \w *udn.g* \g ‘alive; raw; green’ \s (PJ)

\l Aghu-Laya (Thaypan) \w *n.gwo* \g ‘raw; dead’ \s (BR)

\l Yidiny \w *gun.ga* \g ‘raw, uncooked (meat); alive (person)’ \q Dialects T & G. \s RMWD R14

\l **pPaman \w \*kunka** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *gun.ga* \g ‘raw, unripe, uncooked’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *gun.ga* \g ‘raw’ \q Biri dialect; also Yilba ‘dead’. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *gun.ga* \g ‘raw, unripe’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *gurn.ga* \g ‘raw, green (of fruit)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gurn.ga* \g ‘raw, green (of fruit)’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w kunka**

\l Dyirbal \w *gun.ga* \g ‘raw; alive’ \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *gun.ga* \g ‘unripe, green (vegetables); raw (meat); alive (person)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w gun.ga \g ‘raw; green, unripe; uncooked, not fully cooked; alive’ \s (RMWD)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kunka* \g ‘condemned person (condemned to death for ritual violation)’ \q As a constituent of idioms, ‘raw’. See also *kurnka*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kurnka* \g ‘uncooked, raw, unripe’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kunka* \g ‘raw’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *kunka-ma* \g ‘get square, revenge oneself’ \s (KLH)

\l Mudburra \w *kurnka* \g ‘raw’ \s (RG)

\l Gurindji \w kurnka \g ‘raw; unripe; dead’ \s PMcC

\l Djaru \w *kurnka* \g ‘dead’ \q The implied meaning change ‘alive’ > ‘raw’ > ‘dead’ is relevant to the etymology of Djaru *wanci* ‘alive’ < \*wanci ‘sick’. \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *kurnka* \g ‘raw (meat); unripe (fruit)’ \q Antonym *pukarr*. \s (JHd)

\l Nyangumarta \w *kunka* \g ‘raw, uncooked’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*kunka**

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\l Kayardild \w *kunku* \g ‘raw’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kunku-wa* \g ‘raw’ \s (NE)

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*kunku** \s (NE; E&R: kunku n. /kunku/ Raw, unripe. ⓣ G kunkuwa °/kunku/; K kunku; Y kunku ‘raw’)

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\l ECArrernte \w ankwe \g ‘asleep, sleep’ \q To \*kunka? \s H&D

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\l Mayi-Kulan \w *kunka* \g ‘tree; stick, wood’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *kunka* \g ‘tree; stick, wood’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *kunka* \g ‘tree; stick, wood’ \s (GB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *kunka* \g ‘tree’ \s (BB)

\e **\*kunkam**

\t ‘yamstick type’

\b n

\c T

\l YYoront \w kunqvm; kathvn- \g ‘yamstick sharpened at both ends’ \s JB,BA

\l UOlgol \w udn.gam \g ‘ladder to the sky; yamstick (avd)’ \q Syn. *ajin*. \s PH ASI, LY/BA 48,49

\e **\*kunpa-**

\t ‘finish, come to an end’

\b vi

\x See also \*ngunpa-. For the possible correspondence of initial *k* with *ng*, see also \*kural and \*ngural (‘underwater’), \*kuta and \*nguta (‘dog’).

\l KThaayorre \w kunp- \g ‘finish, come to an end’ \p P . \s BA

\l KYak \w kunp- \g ‘finish, come to an end’ \p P . \s BA \

\l KYalanji \w kunba- \g ‘finish, come to an end’ \p vi, Conj. Y: Completed *kunban*, non-Completed *kunbay*, Imp *kunbay*. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*kunpa-** \s BA

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\l Nyawaygi \w gunba- \g ‘cut, cut piece out of or off, slice’ \p vt; Conj. L. \s RMWD

\e **\*kunparV**

\t ‘crippled person’

\b n

\c H

\l WMungknh \w kunp \g ‘lame, crippled’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w könp \g ‘crippled, lame, limping’ \q Suggests \*V2 was \*i. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w kunpar \g ‘crippled person’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kunpar, kunpl \g ‘crippled person

\l KKaper \w kunpéng \g ‘crippled person’ \q The final *ng* is not accounted for. \s Peter Paul 2011

\l KNarr \w gunbáñ \g ‘lame’ \f Stressed vowel written as schwa. \q From SJ; also *gunpúñ* from MR. \s GB 19

\l UOykangand \w udnbar \g ‘lame’ \s PH, PH #182

\l UOlkol \w udnbar \g ‘lame’ \s PH, PH #182

\l **L \w \*kunparV**

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\l Biri \w gunbuñ \g ‘lame’ \q Wiri dialect. \s AT

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\l Mudburra \w kurnbarra \g ‘scar, mark; cut’ \s RG

\e **\*kunta-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*ku-, \*kuni-; \*pu-

\l KKaper \w kunt \g ‘hit’ \q Past tense-form; other tenses built on *ku-*. \s KLH, BA

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ndo^- \g ‘hit, kill’ \q IG gives *ndo*. \s KLH, IG

\l Flinders Island \w unda- \g ‘cut’ \s PS

\l GYim \w gunda- \g ‘hit, kill’ \p Conj. L, vt; nP *gundal*, nP redupl *gunda:rndal*, P *gunday*, Imp *gundala*, Prp *gundanhu*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Yidiny \w gunda- \g ‘cut’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Cut O to extract Prp (sought object), or cut sought object from Abl (source). Dialects T, C, W. \s RMWD U2

\l Mbabaram \w ndo- \g ‘cut’ \p Conj. r: P *ndorv*, Pres *ndorung*, F *ndob*, Imp *ndog*, Continuative Imperative *ndorug*. \q For quality of vowel see also  *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kutaka and other cross-references. Semantics corresponds to Yidiny. Also *nda-* ‘pierce, spear, dig, shoot’ (Conj. R). \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w kunta-** \s KLH

\l Biri \w gunda- \g ‘kill’ \q Gangulu (also ‘hit; hurt; steal’), Wiri (also ‘steal’), Biri (also ‘steal’), Baradha (also ‘hit; hurt’), and Yilba dialects; also Yambina *gunda* ‘steal’. Also Wiri, Biri, and Gangulu *gundi* ‘break, chop, cut’.

\l Ngawun \w kunta \g ‘kick’ \q Orthographic *kunda*. \s GB Q5 p216

\l Yardliyawara \w kurnda \g ‘hit with a stick’ \s H&A 2004

\l Adnyamathanha \w urnda- \g ‘to kill’ \p vt. \s Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w kurnta- \g ‘to hit, kill’ \s S&H 2004

\l Barngarla \w kundata \g ‘strike, beat, kill’ \q Also *kunmata* ‘kill’. \s S&H 2004

\l Nukunu \w kurntaca \g ‘hit, beat’ \s S&H 2004

\l Kaurna \w kundandi \g ‘to hit, kill’ \s S&H 2004

\l Wirangu \w gurnda- \g ‘hit’ \p Pres *gurndarn*, PresContinuous *gurndagurndarn*, ImmedFut *gurndari*, Imp *gurndaga*, Prp *gurndagu*, P *gurndana*, Imp *gurndaga*. \q Also *gurndaga-* ‘chop up, chop to pieces’. \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*kuNTa-** \g ‘to hit, kill’ \q “\*NT” stands for an apical cluster without commitment as to retroflexion. \s S&H 2004

\l Pitjanytjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kurnta- \g ‘cut, slice’ \p vt, Conj. L: Pres *kurntarni*, P *kurntarnu*, Imp *kurntala*, Fut *kurntalku*. \q “To cut a ‘soft’ thing, like meat, vegetable food, or material.” Also *kurntakurnta-* ‘to cut into a person (as cold or wind)’. \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w kunta- \g ‘cut with instrument’ \p vt, Conj. L: Imp *kuntala*, P *kuntarnu*. \q As in ‘cut meat with a knife’. \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w kunta- \g ‘to cut’ \p Conj. *-la*. \q E.g. to cut the prepuce. \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*kunta-** \q The question of retroflexion needs further attention.

\e **\*kuntarV**

\t ‘umbrella tree’

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w kuntar, yuk- \g ‘tall tree (sp)’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kurtar, yo- \g ‘umbrella tree’

\e **\*kunti**

\t ‘house’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kuñci.

\l Yaraikana \w unti \g ‘shell (clam)’ \q “*u*t*i*”. TC does not list; has *umpiδa* ‘oyster’. \s Ray

\l Mpakwithi \w drwe \g ‘shell’ \f [ndrwe]. \s TC

\l YYoront \w kort, kirtilh, kirti \g ‘vagina’ \q Also *ki-thaw* ‘vaginal opening’, with *ki* ‘bailer shell’, *thaw* ‘mouth’.

\l YMel \w kot, koti \g ‘vagina’

\l KKaper \w kont \g ‘bailer shell’ \s BA

\l Biri \w gundi \g ‘house’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w gundi \g ‘house’ \q Contrast *biya* ‘humpy’, *yamba* ‘camp, humpy’. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*kunti** \s BA

\l Kungkari \w kundi \g ‘house’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w kunti \g ‘house’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kunti \g ‘humpy, hut, house’ \q GB considers it a loan. \s GB

\l Kalkatungu \w kunti \g ‘house’ \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w kunti \g ‘house’ \s Bl&Br

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kunti \g ‘house’ \s BB

\l Wangkumarra \w kunti \g ‘house’ \q Also *kunhdhi*. \s GB

\l Yandruwantha \w kunti \g ‘house’ \s GB

\l **pNE \w \*kunti**

\l Nyungar \w kont \g ‘camping place’ \q Kaniyang dialect. \s WD

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\l Warlpiri \w kurntu \g ‘inner part of tree’ \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w kurntu \g ‘entrance to bees’ nest’ \s JHd

\e **\*kuntu**

\t ‘chest’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w kortor, kortl \g ‘chest’ \q The source of this is a trisyllable.

\l Ngawun \w kundul \g cough’ \s GB

\l Diyari \w kundrrukundrru \g ‘cough’ \s PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w kundrrukundrru \g ‘cough’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w kundrrukundrru \g ‘cough’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kundrrukundrru \g ‘cough’ \s PA CLE

\l **pCentral Karnic \w \*kundrrukundrru** \g ‘cough’ \s PA CLE

\l Adnyamathanha \w undu \g ‘chest’ \q “Old word.” Also *undu-undu* ‘cold, influenza’, *undu-undu a{ku* ‘phlegm’. \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w kuntu \g ‘chest’ \s S&H 04:591

\l Ngadjuri \w kundu \g ‘chest’ \s S&H 04:592

\l Narangga \w guntu \g ‘chest’ \s Tindale/S&H 04:592

\l Kaurna \w kundo \g ‘chest’ \s S&H 04:592

\l **proto core Thura-Yura \w \*kuntu** \s S&H 04:591

\l Warlpiri \w kuntul- \g ‘cough, cold, influenza’ \p n and preverb \q As noun *kuntu*(*r*)*lpa*; as preverb *kuntul-*, in *kuntulpiñi* ‘coughs’. \s KLH, DGN

\l Payungu \w kurntu \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w kurtu \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kurntu** \s PA #247

\l **pPNy \w \*kuntu** \q KLH **\*kuntul** ‘cough’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Kayardilt \w kurndungka \g ‘chest’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w kurntungka \g ‘chest’ \s SK

\l **Proto Southern Tangkic \w \*kurntung-ka** \g ‘chest’ \s NE

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\l Warlpiri \w kultu \g ‘thorax’ (Swartz); ‘bone structure from below neck (kakarda) and adjoining flesh’; thorax, sides (of body), torso, forequarter, flank’ (Wrlpdic) \s Swartz, Wrlpdic

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w kurturtu \g ‘heart; place inside body where feelings of love or hate come from’ \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w kurturtu \g ‘heart’ \q Syn. *mungkurturtu*. \s PMcC

\e **\*kurntal**

\t ‘daughter’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*yurntal; WD *kurntili* ‘FaSi’ is possibly relevant..

\l Walmajarri \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s JH

\l Ngarluma \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kurntalpa \g ‘daughter’ \s AD

\l Martuthunira \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kurntat \g ‘daughter’ \q Also *kurnta* ‘respect, deference’—as between MoBr & SiSo. \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kurntal** \s GNOG #341

\l Payungu \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \q Also, daughter of *thuwa* and *thurrputu*. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w kurtal \g ‘daughter’ \s PS

\l **pKanyara \w \*kurntal** \s PA #36

\l Jiwarli \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kurtal \g ‘daughter’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kurtatpa \g ‘daughter’ \q In PA 1981 written *kurtat*(*pa*). \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kurntal** \s PA #36

\l Yingkarta, southern \w kurntal \g ‘daughter’ \s PA

\l Nyangumarta \w kurntal \g ‘daughter, man’s BrDa, woman’s SiDa’ \s ASEDA 0217

\e **\*kurnu**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kuman, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*wangka, \*cunu, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l Diyari \w kurnu \g ‘one’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w kurnu \g ‘one’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kurnu \g ‘one’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w kurnu \g ‘one’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*kurnu** \s PA

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\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w kurnu \g ‘curled up; clenched (fist)’ \s GNOG

^^^

\l KYalanji \w kuna \g ‘to be joined’ \g adjective. \s Hr&Hr/GNOG

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\l KKY \w kunuma- [vt], kunume- [vi] \g ‘tie up; arrest’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w kunuma- \g ‘tie; join up (string)’ \s EB/GNOG

\e **\*kungkaka**

\t ‘kookaburra’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kurrungka.

\l YYoront \w ku7a, ku7uw+; minh- \g ‘kookaburra’ \q *Dacelo leachii* (northern/blue-winged).

\l Mbabaram \w gunggág \g ‘kookaburra’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w gunggaga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s PS

\l **pPM \w \*kungkaka**

\l Dyirbal \w gunggaga \g ‘kookaburra’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w gunggaga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s RMWD

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\l Duungidjawu \w gugaga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s H&W

^^^

\l GYim \w guga: \g ‘kookaburra’ \s JHav

\l Baagandji \w gu:gagaga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s LH

^^^

\l Mpakwithi \w ga7aga \g ‘kookaburra’ \f [ngga7angga]. \s TC

\e **\*kungkarr**

\t ‘north’

\b nDir

\x See also \*rungkarri.

\l Uradhi \w ungki-δu \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ngkwa-δu \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ngkwa-δ \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ngkwa-th \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w gwatha \g ‘north’ \f [nggwatha] \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w ngka-δ \g ‘north’ \q Also *ngkar-il* ‘from the north’. \s KLH incl 97:225

\l Alngith \w ngkwa-δ \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngkwa-th \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngka-th \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ngkwi-thu \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ngkwa-ntuw \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w nggwi-m \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w kungkay \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kungkay \g ‘north’ \q Also *kungkayma* ‘northwards’, *kungka*(*:?*)*l*(*u*) ‘from the north’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w kungk \g ‘north’ \q Also *kungkvngk* ‘north side’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w kungk \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w kungkiy \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kungke \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w kungkiy \g ‘north’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w kungke \g ‘north \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kungka \g ‘north’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w ungkarra \g ‘north’ \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w kungki \g ‘northeast, north’ \s R&V

\l Umbuygamu \w gar \g ‘west’ \q Also (*tu/to*)*-gadha*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w ungga \g ‘north’ \s PS

\l GYim \w gungga:rr \g ‘north’ \q KLH *kungkarr*. JHav: also *gungga:lu* ‘to the north’, *gung*(*g*)*anun* ‘from the north’, *gunggarra* ‘northwards’. \s KLH

\l Muluridji \w kungkarr \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l CC \w kungkarr \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w kungkarr \g ‘north along the coast’ \s Hr&Hr

\l KThaypan \w nggworr \g ‘north’ \s BR

\l HR \w ngguvrv \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l HR \w nggwor \g ‘north’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w ungkar \g ‘north \s LT/BA

\l Ogunyjan \w unggarv ~ ungga-n \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w kungkarr, irr- \g ‘north’ \q Also *irr-ungkarr* & *irr-ungkan*; *kungkvrr*. \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w kurr, parr+; kuqrr; kuqarr \g ‘north’

\l KKaper \w kungkurri, la- \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l UOykangand \w ugnggar \g ‘north’ \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ugnggar \g ‘north’ \s PH

\l Kurrtjar \w ngkwarr-iyang \g ‘north’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w gunggarri \g ‘north’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w gungga:rr \g ‘north’ \q RMWD cites as *gunggarrI* in T & C dialects and *gunggarri* in Gunggay. RMWD 77:67 cites all forms with /r/, not /rr/. \s KLH, RMWD P1, RMWD 77:67

\l Mbabaram \w nggwar(v) \g ‘north’ \q Cf. treatment of vowel and final \*rr in *lo:rr* ‘whip-tail kangaroo’, putatively < \*kularr. \s RMWD

\l Kukatj \w kungkarr \g ‘north; east’ \\f GB has as /kunkvrr/. \q North to East can be seen as consequent to population movement or language spread southward and then westwards along the Gulf of Carpentaria coast. \s Flint/BA; GB 0022

\l **pPaman \w kungkarr(i)** \q NPaman list has \*kungka(rr). \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w gunggarri \g ‘north’ \s PS

\l Dyirbal \w gunggarri \g ‘north’ \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w gunggarri \g ‘north’ \s RMWD

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kungkar(r)i \g ‘east’ \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*kungkarr** \q KLH gloss: ‘north’. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*kungkirr(i)**

\t ‘sugarbag’

\b n

\c

\l Ngawun \w kungkirr \g ‘sugarbag, honey; bee’ \p n \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kungkirr \g ‘sugarbag, honey; bee’ \p n \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kungkirr \g ‘sugarbag, honey’ \p n \q Laves has *kunggirri* and *kunggirrgi*. \s GB

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\l YYoront \w ko7or, may- \g ‘juice of beeswax’ \p n

\e **\*kungu**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kapi, \*nguku, etc.

\l Linngithigh \w *ngogh* \g ‘water’ \q Also a possible loan from a reflex of \*nguku. \s KLH 97:226

\l Umbuygamu \w oknga \g ‘water’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w ogu \g ‘salt water’ \s PS

\l Sugarbag Bee B Jack Burton \w ogngo \g ‘water’ \s BSom

\l KThaypan \w ngo \g ‘water’ \s BR

\l HR \w ngo \g ‘water’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w ongo \g ‘water’ \p Inst *ongongk* (also written *ongongg*), Loc *ongow*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w ogngo \g ‘water; rain’ \q Source cites as *og, no* and *okno*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w ogng3 \g ‘water’ \p Erg (?) *ogngog*, Dat *ogngog*. \s LT/BA

**\l pAA \w \*kungu** \s BA

\l Duungidjawu \w *gung* \g ‘water, waterhole’ \q If < \*kungu, \*\**gungung* would be expected. Also *gunga* ‘dew’. \s K&W

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w gu:ng \g ‘water’ \s MS

\e **\*kungul**

\t ‘mosquito’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*kunhthi, \*kutirV, \*kiwi.

\l Linngithigh \w ngol \g ‘mosquito \s KLH 1997:226

\l Nggerikudi \w ngo-ru \g ‘mosquito’ \s Hey

\l Mpakwithi \w ngu:lu \g ‘mosquito’ \p Decl III, A: Erg *ngu:luthu*. \s TC

\l Umbuygamu \w okngal \g ‘mosquito’ \q Also ‘sandpiper’. \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w gol \g ‘mosquito’

\l Koko Warra \w ugol \g ‘mosquito’ \s BSommer

\l LamaLama (???) \w nggul \g ‘mosquito’

\l Lamalama \w ngul \g ‘mosquito’

\l Ogunyjan \w

\l KThaypan \w ng3l \g ‘mosquito’ \s BR

\l KKaper \w kongól \g ‘mosquito’

\l UOykangand \w ogngol \g ‘mosquito’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ogngol \g ‘mosquito’ \s PH

\l **? \w \*kungul(u)** \q \*k/\*w? See also \*wungul(u) below—this entry.

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\l Kayardild \w kungul-ta \g ‘black mosquito’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w kungul-ta \g ‘mosquito (grey, long-legged)’ \s SK/NE

\l Lardil \w kungul \g ‘mosquito’

\l **pTangkic \w \*kungul-ta** \s NE

\l Mudburra \w kungurlu \g ‘blood’ \s RG

\l Mudburra \w kungurlurla \g ‘blowfly’ \s RG

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\l Gooniyandi \w kungulu \g ‘blood’ \s NE

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\l KThaayorre \w wongol, wongl \g ‘mosquito’

\l KNarr \w wungu:l \g ‘mosquito’

\l WNgathan \w wœngvl \g ‘mosquito’

\l **? \w \*wungulu**, **wungil(V)** \q \*k/\*w? See also \*kungul(u).

\l **? \w \*kungul(u)** or **wungul(u)**

\*\*\*\*\*\*

**\q Other \*k ‘mosquito’ words (and see also \*kiwi):**

\l YYoront \w korll \g ‘mosquito’ \q See \*kutir.

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\l Umpila \w ku:ntu \g ‘mosquito’ \s GNOG

\l Baakandji \w gundi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Gurnu dialect *ngundi*. \s LH

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\l Nyangumarta \w kuñayi \g ‘mosquito’

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\l KYalanji \w kumu \g ‘mosquito’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Nyawaygi \w gumu \g ‘mosquito’

\l **L (?) \w \*kumu**

\l Martuthunira \w kumin \g ‘mosquito’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w kumirn \g ‘mosquito \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w kumirn \g ‘mosquito \s GNOG

\l **PNgayarda** **\w \*kumirn** \s GNOG #121.

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\l Tharrgari \w kurlubuyu \g ‘mosquito’ \q See \*kulu.

\l Jiwarli \w kurlubuyu \g ‘mosquito’ \q See \*kulu. \q Also *ñurni*.

\l Yingkarta \w kulumana \g ‘mosquito’ \q See \*kulu.

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\l Warrgamay \w gumu \g ‘mosquito’ \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w guyguy \g ‘mosquito’ \s RMWD

\e **\*kuñ**

\t ‘kangaroo’

\b n

\c Z

\l Buwandik \w guwañ \g ‘kangaroo (grey)’ \s BB

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\l Dalabon \w guñ \g ‘kangaroo’ \s DJentian

\e **\*kuña**

\t ‘dillybag’

\b n

\c T

\l WMungknh \w kunh; wa:ngk- \g ‘finely or closely woven dilly bag’ \q Also *kunhvnh* ‘close weave; smooth’. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w kunh \g ‘fishing net’ \q Woven with cane withy, about 1.5 m long. \s PS

\l YYoront \w kunh, kunhalh \g ‘yam bag, netting stitch dillybag’ \q The netting stitch is criterial.

\l YMel \w kunh \g ‘yam bag, netting stitch dillybag’

\l UOlkol \w oñen \g ‘fishing net; net bag’ \s PH

\l Koogominny \w oolna \g ‘dillybag’ \s Palmer 1884

\l **pPM \w \*kuña**

\l Guwa \w kuñakuña \g ‘dillybag’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w kuñakuña \g ‘dillybag’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kuñakuña \g ‘dillybag’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w kuñakuña \g ‘dillybag’ \s GB

\l Yandruwantha \w kuña \g ‘spindle’ \s GB in Hercus&Sutton 1986:20

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\l Madhimadhi \w ngunhingi \g ‘bag’ \s LH

\e **\*kuñcya-**

\t ‘drink’

\b vt

\l Mbiywom \w ñjwo- \g ‘drink’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ñjay \g ‘eat; drink’ \p Vt; Present tense-form; all other tense-forms are suppletive with this one and each other. \q Apparently regular (per KLH, any laminal cluster would become *ñj*); *y* is apparently originally the present-tense suffix, as in *li+y* ‘go’ and other verbs of its conjugation. \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w uñja- \g ‘eat; smoke’ \p Vt; P *uñj3n*, Participle *uñjan*; nP *uñjil*; ‘will’ *uñjinvngk*. \q Compare *añcan* ‘we ExPl’; contrast *enhthawvr* ‘tongue’, *adn.ja-* ‘burn, cook’, *anhdhi-* ‘burn, be burning’. \s BA

\l **pPaman \w \*kuñca-** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w guñja- \g ‘drink’ \p Vt, L: nF (‘unmarked’) *guñjan*, F *guñjañ* (Jirrbal, Mamu), *guñjaljay* (Girramay). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w guñja \g ‘bite’ \p Vti (transitive verb attested in both transitive and intransitive constructions). \s RMWD

\l Kungkari \w kañca- \g ‘drink’ \q /a/ as meant? \s GB

\l Pirriya \w kutha:- \g ‘drink’ \w In *kutha:ngu* ‘drinking’. Cognate? \s GB

\l Warluwarra \w guca+ \g ‘drink’ \p Pres *gucarriyidha*. \s GB 2001 handout

\l Yinjilanji \w kuñja+ \g ‘drink’ \p Pres *kuñjarri* (orthog. *kunjarri*). \s GB 2001 handout

\l Wakaya \w kuñj \g ‘to drink; to suck’ \p Pres *kuñjvrdiy*. \s GB grammar & 2001 handout

\l Yanyuwa \w wuñja+ \g ‘drink’ \p Semitransitive; Pres *wuñjayarra*. \s JB & Breen 2001 handout

\l Antekerrepenhe \w añcwe- \g ‘to drink’ \q Some other speakers have *ayntwe-* or *antwe-*; others have *angke-*. \s GB

\l ECArrernte \w añcwe- \g ‘drink something; have a drink, sip, suck; drink alcoholic drinks; take (liquid medicine)’ \p vt \s H&D

\l Anmatyerre \w añcwe- \g ‘drink’ \p vt \s PGH

\l WArrernte \w ñcwe- \g ‘drink; smoke (cigarette, pipe)’ \s GB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ku:ñca-nañi \g ‘suck out, draw out (baby at breast; sucking marrow from bone’ \p vt; Conj as for *cu-* ‘to put’: Imp *ku:ñcarra*, Cnt Imp *ku:ñcama*, P *ku:ñcanu*. \q Note also *ku:rrca-nañi* ‘suck on hard, apply suction’. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w ku:ñca- \g ‘to suck’ \p Conj *rra*: Imp *ku:ñcarra*, F *ku:ñcanku*, P *ku:ñcanu*. \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ku:ñca- \g ‘suck something’ \p vt, Conj N: F *kuñcanku*, Imp *ku:ñcarra*, P *ku:ñcanu*. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w ku:ñca-nu \g ‘suck (as honey from flower, marrow from bones, sickness from body, water from a soak)’ \p Vt; Conj *rra*: Past *ku:ñcanu*, Imp *ku:ñcarra*. \q Also *kuñca-* in *wakarra kuñca-* ‘spear and suck (of mosquito biting)’, cited with short vowel and with Past ending *-rnu* (rather than *-nu*). \s Hn&Hn

\l Warlmanpa \w *kiñja-* \g ‘Erg wets Abs’ \p Conj. 2: Imp *kiñja*(*ka*), P *kiñjarnu*, Fut *kiñjan*(*mi*). \s (DGN)

\l Djaru \w *kuñja-n* \g ‘wet’ \s DGN 82:204

\l Guurindji \w *kuñja-* \g ‘wet’ \s DGN 82:199,l202

\l Mudburra \w kuñca- \g ‘water, wetten, keep cool’ \p Conj -rru; vt(?): Past2 *kuñcarna,* D1 *kuñcarni*, DP2 *kuñcarnirra*, Pres *kuñcnini*, Fut *kuñcarru*, Imp *kuñcarra*. \s RG

\l **pNgumpin-Yapa \w \*kuñca-** \g ‘to wet it’

\l **pPNy \w \*kuñcya-** \q The long vowel of the Western Desert attestations cannot be original (cf. *kampa-* ‘burn’ < \*ka:mpa- in all the dialects) and is possibly sound-symbolic in origin.

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\l Wathawurrung \w *kuca*(*la*) \g ‘to eat’ \s BB

\l Colac \w *kucala* \g ‘eat’ \s BB

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\l Walmajarri \w *kunca-* \g ‘sprinkle, water a garden’ \p P *kuncani*, F *kuncarrku*, Imp *kuncarra*. \s H&R

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\l Djabugay \w *giñjun* \g ‘wet’ \p Adj. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gujan* \g ‘wet’ \p Adj \q Tablelands & coastal dialects. \s RMWD R11

\e **\*kuñca-**

\t ‘call to, invite’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w kuy \g ‘call to, invite’ \q L conj.

\l YMel \w kuy, kuth \g ‘call to, invite’ \q L conj.

\l KYalanji \w kuñja- \g ‘call someone [“mother’s calling you”], summon; invite’ \q L conj. Orthographic “kunja-l” for both Hr&Hr and EP; for EP at least this is explicitly /n.j/. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*kuñca-** \s BA

\e **\*kuñca**

\t ‘be afraid’

\b vi

\x See also

\l YYoront \w ku+ \g ‘be afraid, be frightened [of ABL, CSL]’ \p Imp *kuy*, nP Cnt *kulkuy*(*n*), Tr *kunhon*.

\l Ritharrngu \w guñja7-dhi- \g ‘be afraid or frightened [of Dat]’ \q With Inchoative *-thi-*. \s JHeath

\e **\*kunhtharti**

\t ‘tail’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kulñci.

\l Jiwarli \w kunhtharti \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l Jururu \w kunhtharti \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kunhtharti \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w kunhtharti \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kuthardi \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kuthardi \g ‘tail’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta** \w \*kunhtharti \s PA

\e **\*kuñci**

\t ‘house’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kunti.

\l Margany \w gunhdhi \g ‘house’ \q Contrast *gunhu* ‘humpy’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gunhdhi \g ‘house’ \q Contrast *gunhu* ‘humpy’ \s GB

\l Wiradjuri \w gunji \g ‘house’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w kuñci \g ‘house’ \s TD/PA

\l Gamilaraay \w gundhi \g ‘house’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w gundhi \g ‘house’ \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w gunhdhi \g ‘house’ \s CW

\l Muruwari \w kunthi \g ‘house’ \s LOates, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*gundhi** \q Cluster in all reflexes is homorganic; notation “ndh” etc. is for a homorganic cluster (PA 97:23). \s PA #67

\l Wangkumarra \w kunhdhi \g ‘house’ \q Also *kundi*. \s GB

\l Baagandji \w gunji \g ‘hut’ \q LH: probably a recent loan from Wiradjuri. \s LH

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w gunji \g ‘home, camp’ \q LH: “a widespread word, perhaps borrowed from elsewhere”. \s LH

\l Wembawemba \w guñji \g ‘house’ \q LH, citing Baker, *The Australian Language*, Sydney 1945: “A widespread term of recent origin, spread though English”. \s LH

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\l Sydney Lg \w guñi \g 'house or hut' \q gunya gonye (b), gon-ye (c), gong-ye (c), gong-yea (c), go-niee (c), go-nie (C), gon-yi (A), gunee (Pa), gunya (R) -- and in RHMathews: gunji in Inland dialect -- which Harold says is a homorganic cluster and Harold says it is guñca in Ngunawal and 'pregnant' binya bin-niee (C), bin-ny (A), bin-yee-ghine (c) -- but bindhiwurra (RHM  the "binji" word \s DGN p.c. 11 Dec 2008

\l Ngunawal guñca \g ‘house’ \s HKoch p.c. to DGN to BA

\e **\*kunhthi**

\t ‘mosquito’

\b n

\c C

\l Diyari \w kunhthi \g ‘mosquito’ \f Cluster is homorganic per grammar \s PA, PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w kunthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Notation “nth” is presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kunhthi \g ‘mosquito’ \q Syn. *kurrulka*. \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*kunthi** \q Notation “nth” presumably for a homorganic cluster. \s PA CLE

\l Adnyamathanha \w unhdhi \g ‘mosquito’ \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*kupa**

\t ‘child’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kupan (a kinship term).

\l KKY \w kupay, kupayl \g ‘birth pole’ \p Masculine. \q Decorated; the umbilical cord was hung on it to dry. Other senses: ‘trade, job; heap of food given as a gift or in trade’. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w kupay, kupayl \g ‘birth cord, navel’ \p Masculine. \q Var. *kupar*.

\l Diyari \w kupa \g ‘child’ \q Also *kupadu* ‘young of animal’. \s PA/GNOG

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\l Payungu \w kupuju \g ‘child; baby’ \s GNOG

\e **\*kupan**

\t ‘short’

\b nAdj

\l Linngithigh \w pan \g ‘short’ (?) \q Normally in compound with *ka* ‘mouth, extremity; thus *ka-pan*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w pwan \g ‘short’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w pwan \g ‘short’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kupan\g ‘short’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kupan** \s KLH

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\l Bidyara \w gubu \g ‘bent’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gupu \g ‘short’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gupu \g ‘short’ \s GB

\e **\*kupan**

\t (?)

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*kupa (‘child’).

\l WMungknh \w ku:pvn \g ‘a term sometimes used by grandparents to call their grandchildren (son’s children)’ \q Also *ku:pvn mañ*, *ma7 ku:pvn*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ku:pvn \g ‘female cross-cousin’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w kupn \g ‘daughter’s child (to woman), sister’s daughter’s child’ \p Dat. *kupann*. \q Rcp of *keme* ‘mother’s mother (’s brother)’, but also covers *pa7a* ‘MoFa’ and its reciprocal, and the wife of *wimi* ‘MoMoBrSo’. Alt. *kuwn* occurs fully stressed. Alternants of the form *kopon*, *kown* are from \*kumpu(+n), q.v., and the listing of KUPN as a subheading of KOPON in the YYoront Dictionary is an error.

\l KYalanji \w kuban \g ‘wife’ \q Syn. *mañarr*; *kubananji* ‘married man’. Oates & Oates give this as an intimate term for ‘husband’—“the boss”. \s Hr&Hr, W&LOates

\l GYimithirr \w guba:n \g ‘sweetheart (male or female)’ \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*kupan(V)** \q The long vowel of the WMng form is not compatible with the unlenited *p* of the YY form. The long V2 of the GYim form implies a former third syllable, but YY *kupn* and KYal *kuban* do not. \s BA

\l Yanda \w kupan(a) \g ‘father’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w gubana(n) \g ‘father’s father’ \s RMWD

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\l Martuthunira \w kapun \g ‘person, man’ \q Avoidance register. \s AD

\e **\*kuparr**

\t ‘maggot’

\b n

\c C

\l KKY \w kupar, kuparal \g ‘maggot’ \p Feminine. \q Var. *kuper*. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w kupar \g ‘maggot; worm’ \s EB/GNOG, /GNOG

\l YYoront \w kuprrkuwrr \g ‘fly eggs’ \q Contrast *palpar* ‘maggots’.

\l Kaurna \w kupe \g ‘grub’ \s /GNOG

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\l Adnyamathanha \w upa \g ‘white’ \q The colour of maggots & fly eggs. \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*kupi**

\t ‘laughter’

\b n

\l WNgathan \w kœp \g ‘laugh’ \q In *kœp*(*em*) *keente-* ‘to laugh’. \n Also recorded as /kœyp/. \s PS

\l YYoront \w kop \g ‘laughter’ \q In *kop thar* ‘to laugh’.

\l **L \w \*kupi**

\e **\*kupu**

\t ‘tadpole’ \

\b n

\c Z

\l KLY \w GOBOLU \g ‘tadpole’ \s Ray/GNOG

\l KYalanji \w kubu-kubu \g ‘tadpole’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Nyungar \w GOBUL \g ‘frog (in tadpole stage)’ \s /GNOG

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\l Djabugay \w guwulguwul \g ‘tadpole’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w guwuguwu \g ‘tadpole’ \c Coastal dialect only. \s RMWD B4

\e **\*kupu-**

\t ‘cook’

\b vt

\l Kaytetye \w pwe- \g ‘cook, burn’ \p vt. \q Semantic class: affect. Syn. *ampe-* ‘cook, burn’ (vt), ‘cook, ripen, burn, get hot’ (vi). \s HK

\l Warumungu \w kuppu- \g ‘cook’ \p vt; Conj. L: F *kuppul*, Imp *kuppula*, Pres *kupunta*, P Punct *kupuñu*, Nom Stem *kupunju*. \s JS&JH/CB

\l Yan-nhangu \w gu:pa- \g ‘cook’ \p vt, Class 7: Present (Primary) *gu:pan*, Imp (Secondary) *gu:pa*, P (Tertiary) *gu:pana*, Habitual (Quaternary) *gu:pala*. \s CB

\e **\*kura**

\t (having to do with sex or excretion)

\b n

\c B

\l Yidiny \w gura \g ‘female sex organ, vagina’ \q Respect vocab. All dialects. \s RMWD A6

\l Dyirbal \w gura \g vaginal opening’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\l MM \w kuri \g ‘vagina; whore’ \p <*ku*(*:*)*r+i*>. \q Also *ku:ri* ‘nymphomaniac’ (SJ-SA). Also *kuri* ‘neck’. \s SJ-KK, SJ-T, SJ-SA

\l Manjiljarra \w kuranpa \g ‘ear’ \q Syn. *kurlka*, *pina*. For semantic connection see attestations of \*pina (‘ear’). \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w kura \g ‘sexual intercourse’ \q Regular reflex of intervocalic \*r in this context would be /rl/. Also *kuran*(*y*)*ci* ‘larrikin’; *kuranpa* ‘ear’. \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w kura \g ‘faeces’ \s JHd

\l Warumungu \w kurañjiji \g ‘mischievous; larrikin’ \s JS&JH

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w gurla \g ‘faeces’ \s GWVW

\l Daartiwuy \w gurla \g ‘faeces, shit’ \s MG

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\l Warlpiri \w kuranpa \g ‘ear’ \q Syn. *langa*, *pijara*. \s Swartz

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\l Ritharrngu \w gu:ra- \g ‘be shy or ashamed’ \p vi, Conj 2. \s JHeath

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\l Bardi \w gurl -ju- \g ‘stomach rumbling’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Bardi \w gurlal \g ‘weak, tired’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Yindjibarndi \w kura \g ‘pyramidal spiderflower’ \s FW

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\l GYim \w *wura* ‘bad smell’ \q E.g., human sweat, smell after sex.

\e **\*kural**

\t ‘underwater’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*ngural. For possible correspondence of initial *ng* with *k*, see also \*ngunpa- and \*kunpa- (‘finish’).

\l KYalanji \w kural \g ‘under water’ \p nAdv \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*kuru**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mi:l, \*mili, \*miyil, \*cili, \*ciyil, \*pira.

\l Kaanytju \w *ku7u* \g ‘eye’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ku7un* \g ‘eye’ \q Also *ku7unci* ‘blind person; old woman’. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ko7+vñc* \g ‘blind’ \q KLH *ko7.ñc*. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l Yintyingka \w *ko7o* \g ‘eye’ \s R&V

\l YYoront \w *kor+lh*; *pam-* \*g* ‘boyfriend’ \q Cf. *pam-mel* ‘girlfriend, sweetheart’, with *mel* ‘eye’.

\l KYalanji \w *kuru* \g ‘woman’s affection/love/lust for a man; grub found in dry grass tree’ \q ‘Man’s... for a woman’ is *bujan*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l GYimithirr \w *gu:ru* \g ‘love, mating’ \q Also *gu:ruthirr* ‘in love’, *gu:ruwi* ‘in love, making love, mating, mating season’. Note: the long vowel is inconsistent with the \*kuru (‘eye’) etymology: cf. the Umpila and WMungkn forms.

\l **pPaman \w \*kuru ~ kurun** \s (KLH)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *kuru* \g ‘eye; ripe, mature’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *kuru* \g ‘eye; vision, eyesight; car headlight’ \q Also *kuru* ‘sharpened stick or bone, for sorcery’. \s (CG)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (WD)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *kuru* \g ‘eye; headlight of vehicle; the number eight’ \q Syn. (“substitute words”) *ñanirti, cipurtu*. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w *kuru* \g ‘eye(s)’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *kurlu* \g ‘pupil of eye, iris of eye’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kurlu* \g ‘pupil of eye’ \s (DGN)

\l Nyangumarta \w *kururr* \g ‘pupil (of eye)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *kuru* \g ‘seed; grass seeds (as collected from ant beds), spinifex seeds; seed of *ngangkari* grass’ \q Also *kururr* ‘eyeball’. \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *kuru-kuru* \g ‘round’ \q Not in AD, who gives *kuru* ‘hook on spearthrower’, a probable cognate (see Warriyangka, below). \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparntii \w *kuru.ru* \g ‘round; round and fat object’ \q FW writes as *kuru*-. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kuru** \q Also **\*kurukuru** and **\*kururr**. \s (GNOG #612, #123)

\l Payungu \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*kuru** \s (PA #37)

\l Djiwarli \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \q Also *kuruñirrgu* ‘hook on woomera’. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*kuru** \s (PA #37)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *kuru* \g ‘eye’ \q Also *kurupurlkartu* and *marlukuru* ‘Sturt pea (*Clianthus formosus*)’. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kuru**

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\l Kayardild \w *kuru* \g ‘egg; flower; kneecap’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *kuru-wa* \g ‘egg’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*kuru** \s (NE)

\l Tiwi \w *kurukura* \g ‘seed’ \s (NE)

\e **\*kuru**

\t ‘backbone’

\b n

\c B

\l KKY \w gœru+ridhi ~ guru+ridh \g ‘tail bone’ \q With *ridh* ‘bone’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w guru+ridh \g ‘back, spine’ \q With *ridh* ‘bone’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Yidiny \w gurul \g ‘hump on back’

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\l Barngarla \w KURAKURANGA \g ‘behind, after’ \s /GNOG

\e **\*kuru+**

\t ‘itch’

\b n

\c B

\l KLY \w kuruthuman \g ‘scratch’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Yidiny \w kurungka \g ‘scrub-itch’ \s RMWD #

\l Wembawemba \w kuroema \g ‘scratch slowly ... to relieve an itch’ \s LH

\e **\*kuru+**

\t ‘fish (sp: some kind of cod)’

\b n

\c F

\l KKY \w kurup \w kurup \g ‘groper; coral cod’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w KURUP \g ‘rock cod’ \s /GNOG

\l Wembawemba \w kurumerruk \g ‘very big Murray cod’ \s LH

\e **\*kuruñci**

\t ‘blind’

\b nAdj

\l Kaanytju \w *ku7uñci* \g ‘blind’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w *ku7uñci* \g ‘blind’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w *ku7.ñc* or *ko7yñc* (KLH) or *ko7+vñc* (KPPW) \g ‘blind’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *ko7vñc* \g ‘blind’ \s PS

\l **pPaman \w \*kuruñci** \s KLH

\e **\*kururr**

\t ‘brolga’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kurrpal.

\l GBadhun \w gururr \g ‘brolga’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gurrurr \g ‘native companion’ \f [uru]? \q Wiri, Biri, and Yambina dialects. \s AT

\l Warrgamay \w gururr \g ‘native companion, brolga’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gururr \g ‘brolga, native companion’ \s RMWD

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\l Dharawala \w *kural* \g ‘brolga’ \q Alsi *kurura* (northern), *kurdurdu* (south?). \s GB

\e **\*kuruwarri**

\t ‘rainbow’; ‘spirit-child’

\b n

\c H

\c E

\l KKY \w kuru(w)ay \g ‘rainbow; ...’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w kuruway \g ‘rainbow’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Kaurna \w KURANYE \g ‘rainbow’

\l Warlpiri \w kuruwarri \g ‘spirit child’ \s MMeggitt

\l Nyungumarta (Wallal) \w kuruwarri \g ‘rainbow’ \s GNOG

\e **\*kurrcan**

\t ‘cool and comfortable’

\b nAdj, vi

\l WMungknh \w kuc \g ‘cool down (in body)’ \p vi. \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w kucan \g ‘cool down, soak, dip, immerse’ \p vi; P (*tha:w*) *kucanirr*. \q Also *kuc*, P *kucarr* ‘cool down, get cold’. The adjective *ku:rrc*, *ku:rrcan* ‘cold, cool’ and the verb *ku:rrc-m* ‘get cool’ appear to be loans. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kurrcan \g ‘cool and comfortable’ \p nAdj. \q In *ngerr-kurrcan* ‘cool and comfortable (as from sea breeze)’.

\e **\*kurrcarta**

\t ‘spear’

\b n

\c T

\l Pitta-Pitta \w icaRa \g ‘spear’ \q Loan? \s BB

\l ECArrernte \w irrcarte \g ‘spear’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w carte \g ‘spear, hunting spear’ \s GB

\l Martuthunira \w kurryarta \g ‘spear, hunting spear’ \q GNOG cites as *kurrcarta*. \s AD, GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w kurrcarta \g ‘spear; spear shaft’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Nyamal \w kurrcarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kurrcarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kurryarta \g ‘long two-piece throwing spear with a tanged point’ \q FW cites as *kurriyarta*. \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w kurryarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w kucarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w kucarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG

\l Nhuwala \w kucarta \g ‘spear’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kurrca.rta** \s GNOG \*611

\l Payungu \w kurrcarta \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w kurrcarta \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w kurrjarda \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*kurrcarta** \s PA #38

\l Jiwarli \w kurrcarta \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w kurrcarta \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w kurrcarta \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w kurrjarda \g ‘single-barbed spear’. \q TK recorded *kurd.djarda*. \s PA, TK

\l Tharrgari (d) \w kurrjarda \g ‘single-barbed speat’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kurrcarta** \s PA #38

\l Watjarri \w kucarta \g ‘a many-barbed spear’ \s WD

\l Yingkarta , S \w kurrcarta \g ‘spear’ \s PA

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\l Bardi \w gurrjarda \g ‘type of spear with a long shaft (used with spear-thrower)’ \s PNWG/CB/Laves

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\l Warlpiri \w kurlarda \g ‘spear’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*kurrcil**

\g ‘navel’

\b n

\c B

\l KKaper \w karrcél \g ‘navel’ \s BA

\l UOykangand \w ujil \g ‘navel’ \s PH

\e **\*kurri**

\t ‘behind’

\b n

\c L

\l WNgathan \w *kurr* \g ‘hither, thither’ \q Respect \s (PS 78)

\l KUwanh \w *koye* \g ‘outside’ \s (S&J T5)

\l KThaypan \w *rr3* \g ‘behind’ \s (BR)

\l Ogunyjan \w *oringk* \g ‘behind’ \q Presumed /or-ingk/. \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w *gurri:r* \g ‘behind, motion to the rear, afterwards’ \s (JHav)

\l KThaayorre \w *korr*, *korre* \g ‘behind’ \f AG cites as *ko:rre* ‘behind’ (adverbial) but *-korr* ‘behind, beyond; outside’ in compound directional expressions. \q If not a loan, \*\*kurr expected; cf. *kul*, *kuli* ‘crowd’ <\*kuli. Also *korre* ‘outside’. \s (AH, AG 581, 590)

\l YYoront \w *korr, kirri, kirr* \*g* ‘behind, outside’

\l YMel \w *korr* \g ‘behind, outside’

\l UOykangand \w *orren* \g ‘behind’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *orren* \g ‘behind’ \s (PH)

\l GBadhun \w *gudi* \g ‘back again’ \s (PS)

\l **pPM \w \*kurri**

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w *gurri* \g ‘this way’ \s (M&W)

\l Kabi \w *kurî* \g ‘around’ \s (Watson 201,252)

\l Nyungar \w *kor* \g ‘back (to place); return’ \q Also *kurlpurli* ‘behind; beyond’. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*kurri** \s (BA)

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\l Bidyara \w *gurra* \g ‘back, behind’ \s GB

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\l Wardaman \w *gurru* \g ‘later, after’ \p adv. \s FM

\e **\*kurri**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*cura, \*karti, \*kartu, \*mari, \*mayiñ, \*pama, \*yapa; also \*kapi+.

\l Pirriya \w kuri(nha) \g ‘grandmother’ \q Also ‘aunt’? Belongs with this set? \s GB

\l Pintupi \w kurri \g ‘BrWi; spouse; mate’ \q “Shameful to use this word.” \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w kurri \g ‘wife’s sister; potential spouse’; ‘spouse, person of right marrying relationship, potential spouse’ \q Also *kurricarra* ‘married’; *kurriyarra* ‘husband and wife relationship’. \s WD

\l Pitjantjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w kurri \g ‘mate, spouse, sexual partner’ \q Also *kurricarra* ‘married’; *kurrirarra* ‘a person with their spouse, an animal with its mate’. Not used with relatives in Respect relationship. \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w kurri \g ‘wife; woman’ \q PMcC: not a respectful term. Syn. *tuju*. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w kirriji \g ‘mother-in-law’ \q Contains cognate? \s KLH

\l Guurrindji \w kurriji \g ‘mother-in-law’ \q Syn. *mali* < \*mayili and *maliyi* < \*malici. \s PMcC

\l Warumungu \w kirriji \g ‘woman’ \s JS&JH

\l Ngarluma \w kurri \g ‘girl (adolescent)’ \q Also *kurrikurri* ‘Pleiades’. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kurri \g ‘marriageable girl’ \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kurri \g ‘young single girl ready for marriage’ \q Also (GNOG only) *kurriwurri* ‘Pleiades’. \s FW, GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kurrikurri** \q ‘Pleiades’. \s GNOG #346

\l Watjarri \w kurri \g ‘spouse’ \q Specifically ‘husband’. If from \*kurri, \*\**kuri* would be expected; WD says it’s a loan from Western Desert. \s WD

\l **?** **\w \*kurri**

\l Nyungar \w kurri \g ‘unmarried woman; girl’ \q Northern dialect(s). Loan? Cf. for intervocalic \*rr *kor* ‘behind’ (< \*kurri ?). \s WD

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\l Wembawemba \w gurri \g ‘cousin (male or female)’ \s LH

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\l Muruwari \w kurri \g ‘name’ \f “rr” = trill. \q Ex. *miñan kurri* ‘what’s his name?’ \s LFOates

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\l Wambaya \w gurriña \g ‘white woman’ \p Class II. \q Gudanji. Syn. *marnda<g>nga*, (Gudanji) *wanmarri*. \s RN

\e **\*kurricala**

\t ‘eaglehawk’

\c O

\x See also \*kucala.

\l Mbabaram \w gùrridhál ‘eaglehawk’ \q Clearly a loan. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*kurricala** \q On the basis of Dyirbal & Girramay. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w gurridhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s PS

\l Biri \w guridhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Yetimarala, and Yilba dialects; also Gangulu, Garingbal, Wiri, and Biri *gurijala*. \s AT

\l Kungkari \w kudithala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w kurrithala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Syn. *wuluparri*. \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w gurrijala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w gurrijala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s KLH

\l Warrgamay \w gurrijala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gurrijala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Loan; \*gurijala expected. \s RMWD

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kurrithala \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kurrithila \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q \*a > *i* ? \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w kurrithila \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w kurrithila \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kurrithila \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Wunumara \w kurrithila \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Dharumbal \w gurithala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Also cited as *guriala* ‘eaglehawk, large’ \s AT 71,102

\l CEArrernte \w irrece \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q HK: the expected reflex of \*kurricala is \*\*(*i*)*rrwece*(*le*). \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w irrece \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q See GB note on myth; see note to CEArrernte entry on etymology. \s GB

\l **? \w \*kurricala**

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\l Pirriya \w kurrindala \g ‘type of hawk’ \s GB

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\l Dalabon \w kurridjardu \g ‘python snake’

\e **\*kurrka**

\t ‘forest’

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w kurrk, kurrka \g ‘forest, rain forest’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w kurr7, kurr7a; larr- \g ‘forest country’ \q Inland. Also *yo-kurr7* ‘stump, log’.

\e **\*kurrka**

\t ‘neck’

\b n

\c B

\l KKY \w kœrkak, kœrkakal \g ‘throat’ \q Var. of absolutive *kœrka*. \s RJK

\l Kaanytju \w kuyka \g ‘nape’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w kuyka; ma7a- \g ‘nape’ \q Compare *muka* ‘rock’ < \*kurrka. \s PH website

\l Yidiny \w gurrga \g ‘neck’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD A2

\l Bidyara \w gurrga \g ‘neck’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gudga \g ‘nape, back of neck’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w gurrga \g ‘back of neck’ \s RMWD

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\l WMungknh \w kuyk \g ‘head’ \q Syn. *kucék* (*kuc-ek*) and *ko:tra*. Possibly a loan from a W. Torres Strait language (kwi:ku). \s KPPW, PS

\e **\*kurrkara**

\t (tree sp.)

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w kurr7ar; yo- \g ‘*Albizia procera*’; ‘*Acacia ditricha*’

\l UOykangand \w urrgar; egng- \g ‘*Albizia procera*’ \q Also UOyk *arrkar*, UOlk *arrgar* ‘*Eucalyptus* (spp)’. \s PH

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w kurrkara \g ‘desert oak’ \q Syn. *kurrkapi*. \s Hn&Hn

\l Pitjantjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w kurrkara \g ‘desert oak, *Allocasuarina decaisneana*‘ \q Syn. *kurrkapi*. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w kurrkara \g ‘tapping sticks used in song ceremonies; probably also the wood and tree type’ \s WD

\l Warlpiri \w kurrkara \g ‘desert oak, *Allocasuarina decaisneana*’ \s KLH

\l **? \w \*kurrkara**

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\l Manjiljarra \w kurrkapi \g ‘desert oak’ \q Syn. *wikirrpa*. \s PMcC

\e **\*kurrpa**

\t ‘perch’ (sp.)

\b n

\c F

\x See also \*muñcin.

\l Yadhaykenu \w uyparra \g ‘barramundi’ \s TC

\l UOykangand \w urrb; uy- \g ‘barramundi’ \q *Lates calcarifer*: giant perch. \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w urrpa; uy- \g ‘barramundi’ \q *Lates calcarifer*: giant perch. \s PH

\l Ogunyjan \w urrpar \g ‘barramundi’ \s LT/BA

\l Kuku-Wura \w arrbwór \g ‘barramundi’ \q In generic-specific compound *añé-arrbwór*. \s PS

\l GBadhun \w gurrba \g ‘perch’ \s PS

\l **pPM \w \*kurrpa(rr)**

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\l Umpithamu \w urrpi \g ‘type of bonefish’ \q Long, fresh- and saltwater. \s J-CV

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\l Dharumbal \w gurupal \g ‘barramundi’ \q AT’s interpretation of Tindale’s *korup:al*. It is not impossible that Tindale’s “u” is simply the murmur vowel in a cluster /rrp/. \s AT < Tindale 1938

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\l KYalanji \w kurruba \g ‘species of freshwater fish’ \f Contrast *kurrburrubun* ‘magpie’: it is unlikely that the “rrub” part is a mistranscription of /rrb/. \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*kurrpal**

\t ‘brolga’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kururr.

\l YMel \w kurrpvrarr; minh- \g ‘brolga’\q See \*kurrparu, with which this probably belongs; \**kurrpvl* would be expected if < \*kurrpal.

\l Flinders Island \w orrpal \g ‘brolga’ \s PS

\l GYim \w gurrbal \g ‘brolga’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w kurrbal \g ‘brolga’ \q Hr&Hr give *kulbal* as ‘brolga’ and *kurrbal* as ‘plain turkey (native companion)’. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*kurrpal** \q Many CYP languages have partially similar forms imitative of the call: YY *kurr7urrl*, Uw-Oykangand and Uw-Olgol (*o*)*korrokorr*, Pakanh *kurrkurr*, etc. \s BA

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\l WMungknh \w korr7 \g ‘brolga’ \q Possibly noncognate (sound-symbolic of its call), as \*p is not a source of /7/ in this language. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w korr7 \g ‘brolga’ \q Comments as for WMungknh. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w kor(r)7o; minha \g ‘brolga’ \q Comments as for WMungknh. \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w korr7o; minha \g ‘brolga’ \q *Grus rubicundus*. Comments as for WMungknh. \s PH website

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\l Warumungu \w kurriwa(r)l \g ‘brolga, native companion’ \s JS&JH

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\l Woiwurrung \w gurrurrk \g ‘brolga \s BJB

\e **\*kurrpara**

\t ‘three’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l GBadhun \w gurrbara \g ‘three’ \s PS

\l Biri \w gurbara \g ‘three’ \q Var. *gulbara*; Biri and Yilba dialects. \s AT

\l Ngawun \w kurrpara \g ‘three’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w kurrpara \g ‘three’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w kurrpara \g ‘three’ \q Also *kurrpayi*. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kurrpawa wangkarl \g ‘three’ \q Also *kurrpayi*. \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w kurrpayi \g ‘three’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Warrgamay \w garbu \g ‘three’ \s RMWD

\e **\*kurrparu**

\t ‘magpie’

\b n

\c O

\l Diyari \w kurrparu \g ‘magpie’ \s PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w kurrparu \g ‘magpie’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kurrparu \g ‘magpie’ \s PA CLE

\l **pKarnic \w \*kurrpari** \s PA CLE

\l Watjarri \w kurrparu \g ‘magpie’ \s WD

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\l KYalanji \w kurrburrubun \g ‘magpie’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Atnyamathanha \w urrhakurli \g ‘magpie’ \q *Gymnorhina tibicens*. \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*kurru(+)**

\t ‘elbow’

\x See also \*yurru, \*punti, \*yu:ru.

\c B

\l KKY \w kuru \g ‘angle, corner’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w KURU, KORU \g ‘angle, corner’ \s /GNOG

\l Bundjalung \w kurrin \g ‘elbow’ \s /GNOG

\l Woiwurrung \w kurrun \g ‘elbow’ \s /GNOG

\e **\*kurrungka**

\t ‘kookaburra’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kungkaka, \*kar.na.

\l UOykangand \w arrangkangk \g ‘laughing kookaburra’ \q *Dacelo novaeguineae*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arranggangk \g ‘laughing kookaburra’ \q *Dacelo novaeguineae*. \s PH

\l KThaypan \w arrolmba \g ‘kookaburra’ \f [rrolmba]. \q Attests only the \*kurru part. \s BR

\l KYalanji \w kurrungka \g ‘bronzewing kookaburra’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w gurrungga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gurrungga ~ gurrngga \g ‘kookaburra’ \q *Dacelo novaeguineae*. Tablelands dialect has *gurrungga*; Coastal and Gunggay have *gurrngga* (Erg *gurrngga:n*); cf. this correspondence with \*kar.na ~ \*karana (‘black cockatoo’). \s RMWD F12

**\**l **L \w \*kurrungka**

\l YYoront \w korrók korrók korrók \g (imitative of kookaburra’s call)

\l KYalanji \w kururrungka \g ‘kookaburra’ \s Oates, Hr&Hr

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\l Maranungku \w koruwe \g ‘kookaburra’ \s DT

\e **\*kuta(ka)**

\t ‘dog’

\b n

\c Z

\c D

\x See also \*nguta, \*kaya, \*ngarpu.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w utaga \g ‘dog’ \p n II: Erg *utagalu*. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w utaa \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *uta**alu*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu

\l Mpalitjanh \w twa \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w u7a \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w twa \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w 7wa \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w u7a \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w 7wa \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *7warra*, Dat *7wanamra*. \s TC

\l Ngkoth \w twa \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w two \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ku7aka \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ku7aka \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w ku7 \g ‘dog’ \q KPPW: syn. *tho:nhth* (Respect vocabulary), *iwvl*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathrr \w ku7 \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w ku7 \g ‘dog’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w ku7a \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l WUwan \w ku7a \g ‘dog’ \s SIL.

\l KUwanh \w ku7a \g ‘dog, dingo’ \s S&J

\l WIyenya \w ku7a \g ‘dog’ \s SIL.

\l WMo’inh \w ku7a \g ‘dog’ \s SIL.

\l Pakanh \w ku7a, ku7vn \g ‘dog’ \q Also *ku7a ngekanham* ‘dingo’. \s PH #558 & website

\l Yintyingka \w ko7a \g ‘dog’ \s R&V < Thomson

\l Umbuygamu \w utwo \g ‘dog’ \f Var. *utowa*, *utwa*. \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w utaγ \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *utaw*. \q Also *uta*. \s IG

\l Koko Warra \w ut(w)a \g ‘dog’ \p Dat *utwama*, Prp *utwa**a*. \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w to \g ‘dog’ \s BR

\l HR \w tuv \g ‘dog’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w uta \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *utal* ~ *utangk*, Loc *utaw*, Dat *uta*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w uta \g ‘dog’ \q Source cites as *oota*. \s Palmer 1884

\l GYim \w guda: \g ‘dog’ \q Long V2 implies a former 3rd syllable. \s JHav, KLH

\l Almura \w guta \g ‘dog’ \s JHav via BR

\l Djabugay \w gurra: \g ‘dog’ \s KLH, BA, EP

\l Yidiny \w guda:ga \g ‘tame dingo; introduced dog’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD D9

\l KThaayorre \w kuta \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *kutaku* & (“aberrant”) *kutakun*, Abl *kutakum*. \s KLH, BA, AH, AG

\l YYoront \w kurta, kurtvwvl \g ‘dog’

\l YMel \w kuta, kutvkayvl \g ‘dog’

\l KKaper \w kutéw, kutéwvnhth \g ‘dog’

\l UOykangand \w ud, udal \g ‘dog’ \p Erg *udal*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w uta \g ‘dog’ \s PH

\l KNarr \w kurrvk \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Normanton \w rrwak \g ‘dog’ \s KLH

\l Mbabaram \w dog \g ‘tame dingo, dog’ \q For treatment of vowel, cf. *lo-* ‘to die’ < \*wula-, *wo* ‘west’ < \*kuwa, *no-* ‘to lie down’ < \*wuna-. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*kuta(ka)** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w guda \g ‘dog’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w guda \g ‘dog’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s KLH, RMWD

\l Gamilaraay \w guda \g ‘native bear, koala’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaaliyay \w guda \g ‘native bear, koala’ \q Yuwaalaraay has *guba*. \s AGL, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*guda** \s PA #229

\l Narrinyeri/Yaraldi \w kutakkuwe \g ‘young kangaroo’ \s Meyer 1843.

\l Ngaiawung (Murray R.) \w kurtakko \g ‘young kangaroo’ \s Matthew Moorhouse, 1846.

\l Kaurna \w kurtakka \g ‘young kangaroo’ \s Cited by O’G in LCY:61.

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\l Warrgamay \w gudi \g ‘water rat’ \s RMWD

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\l Baagandji \w guda \g ‘other, other people, the rest’ \q Cf. WD *maliki* ‘stranger’, Warlpiri *maliki* ‘dog’.

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\l Walmajarri \w kuta \g ‘short’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w kuta \g ‘short’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w kuta \g ‘short’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w kuta \g ‘short’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w kuta \g ‘short’ \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*kuta** \s GNOG #348

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w kurta \g ‘brother’ (Respect); ‘older brother’ (bound form) ‘s FW

\l Martuthunira \w kurtamarringka \g ‘pair of brothers’ \s AD

\l Wariyangga \w kurta \g ‘elder brother’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, l-dialect \w kurda \g ‘elder brother’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, d-dialect \w kurda \g ‘elder brother’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*kurta** \q See \*ngarpu, \*kaya. \s PA #418

\l Watjarri \w kurta \g ‘older brother’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w wurda \g ‘brother’ \s JBl

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\l Warrgamay \w gudi \g ‘water rat’ \s RMWD

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\l Muruwari \w kuntarl \g ‘tame dog’ \s LFOates

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\l Bardi \w gurrid \g ‘dingo’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Wambaya \w gudingi \g ‘bush rat’ \s RN

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\l Duungidjawu \w gu:la \g ‘koala’ \s K&W

\e **\*kuti(+)**

\t ‘swan’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*purriwi, \*$acampa, \*ñampi.

\l Atampaya \w uti:na \g ‘cassowary’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w uţin \g ‘emu’ \f Retroflex stop. \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w twin \g ‘emu’ \q Prob. loan; \*t > 7 expected. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w kutini \g ‘cassowary’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*kutini** \n Middle Paman list has “kuTini”. \s KLH

\l Kalkatungu \w utingarr \g ‘emu’ \s BB

\l Warluwarra \w guti \g ‘swan (*Cygnus atratus*)’ \p n. \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s BB

\l Diyari \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w kudrri \g ‘swan’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w kudrri \g ‘swan’ \s \LH

\l Wangka-Yutjuru \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l Arabana \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l Wangkangurru \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l **pKarnic \w \*kuti** \s ‘swan’ \s PA

\l Atnyamathanha \w uti \g ‘black swan’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w kuti \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l Wirangu \w gudi \g ‘swan’ \s LH

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\l Margany \w guturu \g ‘swan’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w guturu \g ‘swan’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra \w kutara \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l Malyangapa \w kuturu \g ‘swan’ \s LH

\l Wadigali \w kuturu \g ‘swan’ \s LH

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\l Wangkumarra \w kutara \g ‘swan’ \s LH

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\l Gippsland \w gidai \g ‘swan’ \s LH

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\l Warrgamay \w gudi \g ‘water rat’ \s RMWD

\e **\*kutir(i)**

\t ‘mosquito’ or ‘beetle’

\c C

\x See also \*kungul.

\l YMel \w kutvr \g ‘mosquito’ \q V1 expected to be /o/ if from \*kutir.

\l YYoront \w korll \g ‘mosquito’ \p [kordl]. \q Can be included with this set if protoform had long V1—incompatible with the GYim form.

\l GYim \w gudi:r \g ‘mosquito’ \q Long V2 implies former \*V3. \s JHav

\l **LpPaman \w \*ku(:)tir(V)**

\l Arabana \w kutiri \g ‘beetle, bug’ \p Nature of “r”? \s CB/R

\l Wangkangurru \w kutiri \g ‘beetle, bug’ \p Nature of “r”? \s CB/R

\l Ngamini \w kutiri \g ‘beetle, bug’ \p Nature of “r”? \s CB/R

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\l Bidyara \w guduru \g ‘maggot, blowfly’ \q ‘Mosquito’ is *budhañ* ~ *budhuñ*. \s GB

\l Margany \w gurduru \g blowfly, maggot’ \q /rd/ < \*t ? \s GB

\l Gunya \w gurdu \g blowfly, maggot’ \q /rd/ < \*t ? \s GB

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\l Yandruwantha \w kurri \g ‘beetle, bug’ \s CB/R

\e **\*kurtu**

\t ‘child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Warlpiri \w kurdu \g ‘child’ \s KLH

\l Nhanda \w wurdu \g ‘son’ \q See also \*wurta. \s JBl

\e **\*kuwa**

\t ‘west’

\b nDir

\x See also \*guwang (‘fog, mist’), \*kuwara (‘wind’); \*ruwa (‘west’).

\l Kuuk-Yak \w uw \g ‘west’ \q In *irr+uw* ‘eastwards’. Contrast *irr+akan* ‘eastwards, as across a sandridge’ (see \*naka), *irr+ukun* ‘westwards across’, and *irr+a:w* ‘eastwards’ (see \*ka:warr). \s NE/BA

\l WMungknh \w kuw \g ‘west’ \q KPPW cite as *ku:w*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w kuw \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kuwa \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w kuwa \g ‘west’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w ku:wa \g ‘west’ \q Source of long V1? \s PH website

\l Yintyingka \w kuwa \g ‘northwest, west’ \s R&V

\l Umbuygamu \w uwo \g ‘east’ \p ‘From east’ *wongar*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w owa \g ‘west’ \s PS

\l KThaypan \w wo \g ‘west’ \s BR

\l HR \w wov \g ‘west’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w uw3 \g ‘west’ \p Loc *uwal*. \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w guwa:r \g ‘west’ \q KLH: *kuwa*. JHav: also *guwa* ‘in the west, to the west, a ways westward’, *guwa:lu* ‘to the west’, *guwa:lmun* ‘from the west’, *guwa:lgurr* ‘on the west side’. \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w kuwa \g ‘north and inland from the coast, northwest’ \q Contrast *kungkarr* ‘north along the coast’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Muluridji \w kuwa \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l CC \w kuwa \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l HR \w vwuv \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w uwa-n \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w kuw, kuwal \g ‘west’ \q In *irr-kuw* ~ *irr+uw* ‘westwards’, *kuwal* ‘in or towards the west’. \s KLH, AH, BA

\l YYoront \w kuw, kuwl, kuwal \g ‘west’ \q In *i+kuw* there in the west’; *parr+kuwl* ‘westwards’; *kuwal awr* ‘there in the west’.

\l Djabugay \w guwa \g ‘west’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w guwa \g ‘west’ \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Mbabaram \w wo \g ‘west’ \q For quality of vowel cf. *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kuta, *lo-* ‘to die’ < \*wula-, *no-* ‘to lie’ < \*wuna-. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*kuwa** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w guwa \g ‘west’ \s PS

\l Ngawun \w kuwa \g ‘west’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w kuwa \g ‘south’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w guwa \g ‘west’ \s RMWD

\l **pPNy \w \*kuwa** \q KLH gloss: ‘west’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w guwa \g ‘fog’ \s CW

\e **\*kuwa-**

\t ‘speak’

\b vt

\x See also \*ku:ku, \*wangka-, \*yirrka-.

\l Gamilaraay \w guwa:-li \g ‘to speak (to), talk (to); tell; say; make (someone do something)’ \p vt \s PA, ADL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w guwa:-li \g ‘to speak (to), talk (to); tell; say; make (someone do something)’ \p vt \q CW lists as intransitive ‘talk, say’. \s CW, PA, ADL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w guwa:-li \g ‘to speak (to), talk (to); tell; say; make (someone do something)’ \p vt \q CW lists as intransitive ‘talk, say’. \s CW, AGL

\l **pGamilaraay-Yuwaalaraay \w \*guwa:-l** \s PA #245

\l Jiwarli \w *kuwa* \g ‘language’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *kuwa* \g ‘language’ \PA

\l **pPNy \w \*kuwa-**

**\e \*kuwara**

\t ‘wind’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kuwa (‘west’), \*kuwang (‘fog, mist’)

\l Sydney \w guwara \g ‘wind’ \f Notebook (c) gua r-ra; Collins gwar-ra; King’s journal *gwarra*; Rowley 1871 in Ridley *göra*. \s DGN/old source

\l Warlmanpa \w kuwarla \g ‘wind’ \s DGN

\l Warlpiri \w kuwarla \g ‘wind \q Also  *kuwala* ‘desert, barren country, bare earth, dry country’. \s DGN

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w kuwala \g ‘winter, extreme cold’ \s DGN/Hn&Hn

\l **pPNy \w \*kuwara** \s DGN

\e **\*kuwarn**

\t ‘pearlshell’

\b n

\c S

\c M

\c T

\x See also \*wirti.

\l **pNyulnyulan \*kuwarn** \g ‘pearlshell’ \f S&McG reconstruct as **\*kuwan**. \q CB: the uncarved pearlshell, in all daughter languages. \s S&McG 03:64 #119, CB

\l YYoront \w kuwn; wol- \g ‘shell neck ornament’ \q The generic *wol* is ‘pearlshell’, obtained by trade. Made from bailer shell, suspended from fig-bark string; worn at corroboree time. \s RLS, BA

\e **\*kuwang**

\t ‘fog, mist’

\b n

\c E

\x To be identified with \*kuwa (‘west’), \*kuwara (‘wind’)?

\l Wiradjuri \w guwang \g ‘fog, mist’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w guwaN \g ‘fog, mist’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w %guwa \g ‘fog, mist’ \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w guwa \g ‘fog’ \s CW

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w guwa \g ‘fog, mist’ \s PA

\l Bandjalang \w guwang \g ‘rain’ \q Can contract to *gwang*. \s MS

\l Yugambeh \w kuwang \g ‘rain’ \s MS

\l Gumbainggir \w gu:wa \g ‘fog, mist, snow’ \s DE, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*guwang** \s PA #71

\l Wembawemba \w gwa \g ‘fog’ \s LH

\l MadhiMadhi \w guwa- \g ‘fog, mist, low cloud’ \q Citation form *guwangi*; spelling in source *guangi*. \s LH

\e **\*kuwañ**

\t ‘blood’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kamu, \*kuma.

\l Wiradjuri \w guwañ \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w guwayN \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w guway \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w guway \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w guway \g ‘blood’ \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w guway \g ‘blood’ \s CW

\l Muruwari \w kuwañ \g ‘blood’ \s LOates, PA

\l **pCNSW \w guwañ** \s PA #72

\e **\*kuwiñ**

\t ‘ghost’

\b n

\c H

\x See \*kuyngka.

\l Muruwari \w kuwiñ \g ‘ghost, dead man’s spirit; white man’ \s LFOates

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\l Bardi \w gu:wa \g ‘mermaid’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*kwi:ku**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*caka and \*kurrka.

\l KLY \w kwi:ku, kuwikul \g ‘head’ \s EB

\l KKY \w kuyk, kuykul \g ‘head; start, beginning; leader, chief; know; bole (of tree)’ \s RJK

\l Umpithamu \w kayku \q A loan. \s J-CV

\e **\*kuya**

\t ‘fish’

\b n

\c F

\l Pakanh \w *kuy:u* \g ‘fish’ \s (BA1974 notes)

\l KThaypan \w *7uya* \g ‘silver bream’ \q Belongs with this set? \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w *oyo* \g ‘fish’ \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w *uyon* \g ‘fish’ \q Source cites as *ooyon*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w *oy3* \g ‘fish’ \q Dat *oyog*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l GYim \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \q JHav gives *gu:ju* as an alternant. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *kuyu* \g ‘fish’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Wagaman \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \q Generic. \s (EP)

\l KKaper \w *koy* \g ‘fish’ \q Dat *koyéw*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *uy, uyul* \g ‘fish’ \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *uy* \g ‘fish’ \q Attestation cited is as first member of compounds. \s PH

\l KNarr \w *kuy* \g ‘fish’ \q Dta *kuyvk*. \s (GB)

\l Mbabaram \w *yu* \g ‘fish’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*kuya ~ kuyu** \q Doublet on the basis of inclusion of Dyirbal in “Paman”; otherwise \*kuyu only. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \q Biri, Wiri, Yilba, and Gangulu dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \q Also *wina*. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *kuyu* \g ‘fish’ \s GB

\l Margany \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*kuyu** \s (BA)

\l Dyirbal \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \q In Ngadjan ‘black bream’ as well as generic ‘fish’, in Mamu, Dulgubarra (also generic ‘fish’), & Gambilbarra ‘grey jewfish’. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *guya* \g ‘eel’\s (RMWD)

\l Gamilaraay \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (AGL, PA)

\l Wiradjuri \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (PA)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \s TD

\l Muruwari \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \q Also recorded as *kwiya*. \s (LFO)

\l Bandjalang \w *guyang* \g ‘species of mullet’ \s (PA)

\l **pCNSW \w \*guya** \s (PA #73)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *kuya-kuya-rri-* \g ‘to swim as a fish (in story)’ \p “rr” = tap. \q Retention of initial \*k marks this as a loanword. \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Barngarla \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Kaurna \w *kuya* \g ‘fish’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Wirangu \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (LH)

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*kuya** \s S&H 04

\l Buwandik \w *kuya* \g ‘eel’ \s (BB)

\l Kaytetye \w *weye* \g ‘meat’ \q Cognate? \s (KLH, HK)

\l Manjiljarra \w *kuyi* \g ‘meat; animal (edible)’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *kuyu* \g ‘meat; meated animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *kuyu* \g ‘meat; game animal’ \s (DGN)

\l Walmajarri \w *kuyi* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (JHd p48 ex181)

\l Warumungu \w *kuyu* \g ‘meat; animal’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *kuyi* \g ‘meat; animal’ \q Plural *kuyarrangu* ‘animals, game’ \s (GNOG)

\l Djinang \w *guyi* \g ‘fish (generic)’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *guya* \g ‘fish (generic)’ \q Ganabingu, Manydjalpingu, Djinba; *guyi* in Dapi. \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \q Generic; does not include sharks. \s (MC)

\l Djapu \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *guya* \g ‘(any) fish’ \s (JHeath)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \q Excluding sharks, stingrays, and jellyfish. Syn. *ngarirri*, *burirric*. \s (GWVW)

\l Dhangu \w *guya* \g ‘fish’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *guya* \g ‘fish (general term)’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*kuya/u** \s (PMcC)

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\l Wangkumarra \w *kuwa* \g ‘fish’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *guwa* \g ‘fish’ \s (M&W)

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\l KKY \w *guyar*, *guy*(*œ*)*ral* \g ‘stingray’ \s (RJK)

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\l Mudburra \w *kakuyu* \g ‘fish’ \q Eaten, e.g. small snapper, golden snapper, but not catfish. \s (RG)

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w *guyu* \g ‘bandicoot’ \q Western barred bandicoot: *Parameles bougainville*. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *guyu* \g ‘bandicoot’ \q Western barred bandicoot: *Parameles bougainville*. \s (AGL)

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\l Yidiny \w *guyu* \g ‘*Pothos longipes*’. \q A climbing vine whose outline against a tree-trunk suggests a fish skeleton. Tablelands dialect; Coastal is *mununggul*. \s RMWD N8/58A

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\l GBadhun \w *guyan* \g ‘quartz chip’ \q Used for cicatrising. See \*ngata for possible near-duplication of semantic extension. \s PS

\l Margany \w *guyañ* \g ‘stone knife’ \q Also ‘grinding stone’ (questioned). See also not to GBadhun *guyan*. \s GB

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\l Djingulu \w *kakuy* \g ‘fish’ \f Var. *kakuwi*. \q Especially perch. \s RP

\e **\*kuyam**

\t (mythic figure)

\b proper n

\c H

\l Flinders Island \w kuyam \g ‘mythic figure (moon)’ \s PS

\e **\*kuyku**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\x Also listed under \*kwi:ku.

\x See also \*caka (‘head’) and \*kurlka (‘ear’).

\l KLY \w kwi:ku, kuwikul \g ‘head’ \q GNOG lists as *ku:yku* ~ *kuyk*. \s EB, GNOG

\l KKY \w kuyk, kuykul \g ‘head; start, beginning; leader, chief; know; bole (of tree)’ \q BA recorded this (1967) as *kwiik*. \s RJK, BA

\l WMungknh \w kuyk \g ‘head’ \q Syn. *kucék* (*kuc-ek*) and *ko:tra*. Evidently Possibly a loan from a W. Torres Strait language, but correspondence with Central and Western \*kurlka (‘ear’) could be perfect. \s KPPW, PS

\l Umpithamu \w kayku \q A loan. \s J-CV

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\l Ngarluma \w kurlkura \g ‘(head) hair’ \s /GNOG

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\l Guyani \w kailku \g ‘brains; pus, matter’ \s Reuther MS

\e **\*kuyngka+**

\t ‘spirit of dead woman’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*wangarr, \*kuwiñ.

\l Djabugay \w guynggay \g ‘female ghost; white woman’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w guynggan \g ‘female ghost; white woman’ \s RMWD

\l Dyirbal \w guynggun \g ‘spirit of dead woman’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w guynggan \g ‘spirit of dead woman; white woman’ \q Also *gu:ñ* ‘spirit of dead man; white man; “devil”, “ghost”’. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w guynggan \g ‘female spirit, ghost’ \s RMWD

\l Gugu-Badhun \w guynggan \g ‘ghost’ \s PS

\l **L \w \*kuyngka+** \q Rigsby: possibly the source of “Quinkan”.

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\l Warrgamay \w gu:ñ \g ‘spirit of dead man; white man; “devil”, “ghost”’ \s RMWD

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\l KYalanji \w kuwinkan \g ‘ghost/spirit’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Muruwari \w kuwiñ \g ‘ghost, dead man’s spirit; white man’ \s LFOates

\e **\*ku:ca**

\t ‘rotten’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*puka.

\l KKY \w wœsay \g ‘stink; rottenness; dirty water’ \q RJK often analyses forms in initial /u/ as basically /wœ/-initial; if so for this form, the \*ku:ca etymology becomes very doubtful. \s RJK

\l KLY \w usay \g ‘rotten’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Pitta-Pitta \w kuca \g ‘rotten’ \s BB/GNOG

\e **\*ku:ci+**

\t ‘two’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kucarra, \*pula.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w uy-ama \g ‘two’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w uima \g ‘two’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w uima \g ‘two’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w uδim \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w uδim \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w uci-m \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w dhwithi \g ‘two’ \p Adj IIb: Erg *dhwitharra*. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w oδi-thigh \g ‘two’ \s KLH incl 97:228

\l Alngith \w oδi-th \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vδwi-th \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w oci-m \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w kuc-m \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w köc-m \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w kuce(-le) \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w kuce \g ‘two’ \f Short \*V1 implied. \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w kucim \g ‘two’ \f Short V. \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w u:therri \g ‘two; twins’ \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w ku:thi \’two’ \p /th/ v /t/ questioned. \s R&V

\l Umbuygamu \w thworr \g ‘two’ \f Var. *shworr*. \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w azerr ~ zirr \g ‘two’ \s IG

\l Og-Alungul \w u:dhirri\g ‘two’ \q Likely a loan, poss. from UOlk. \s LMW?Jack Burton

\l GYim \w gudhi:rra \g ‘two’ \p Erg *gudhi:rr*(*a*)*mun*. \s JHav

\l KThaayorre \w kuthi(rr) ~ ku:thi(rr) \g ‘two’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w koyrr, koyvnan \g ‘two’ \q Source must have had long V1.

\l UOyk \w ujir \g ‘two’ \s PH, BA

\l UOlk \w ucir \g ‘two’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*ku:ci(**-**ma)** \n Middle Paman list has **\*kuci(**-**ma)**, with short V1, as an alternant; ‘Other Paman’ list has only **\*kucirra**, with short V1. Lenition of \*c to /y/ in YY suggests that V1 was long. \s KLH

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\l Ngarluma \w kuñcirri \g ‘one; the other one’ \q Also *kuñcimu* ‘one; a single’; also *kuñcirri wutu* ‘unique, terrific, strange’; *kuñcirri-warni-ku* ‘to feel funny inside’; *kuñcirrila yarntaka* ‘day after tomorrow’. \s KLH

\e **\*ku:ku**

\t ‘language’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kuwa-.

\l KKY \w kuku, kukul \g ‘bang, noise, thump’ \f Distinctive vowel length not indicated in orthography. \s RJK

\l Kaanytju \w ku:ku \g ‘language, speech’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ku:ku \g ‘language, speech’ \q Also *ku:ku-* ‘speak, talk’ (vi). \s GNOG, KLH

\l KUwanh \w kugu \g ‘language, speech’ \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w u:ku \g ‘human noise; language’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w oha \g language; noise’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w oko \g ‘language, words’ \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w vγo^ \g ‘speech, language’ \q IG has *gho* ~ *agho*. \s KLH

\l KThaypan \w gu ~ wu \g ‘speech, language’ \s BR

\l HR \w vγu \g ‘speech, language; throat’ \q LJ cites as *gu*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w oo \g ‘speech, language’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w oγo ~ oγ3 \g ‘speech, language’ \f BA /og3/. \s KLH; LT/BA

\l GYim \w gu:gu \g ‘speech, voice, word, language’ \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w kuku \g ‘speech, language’ \s KLH

\l CC \w kuku \g ‘speech, language’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w kuku \g ‘news; the talk or language of a place’ \s Hr&Hr

\l KThaayorre \w ku:k, ku:kul \g ‘language, speech, word’ \s KLH, AH, BA

\l UOykangand \w uw \g ‘language, talk, speech’ \q Cognate? \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w uwu \g ‘language, talk, speech’ \q Cognate? \s PH

\l Yidiny \w gugu \g ‘any purposeful noise; speech’ \q Dialects T,C,G. Generic. \s RMWD I1

\l **pPaman \w \*ku:ku** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w gugu \g ‘speech’ \s PS

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\l Yanyuwa \w *wuka* \g ‘word, language, speech; story’ \s JB

\l Jiwarli \w *kuwa* \g ‘language’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *kuwa* \g ‘language’ \PA

\e **\*ku:lkul**

\t ‘crooked’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w ku:lkul \g ‘crooked’ \q Probably a reduplication; otherwise the 2nd \*l of \*ku:lkul would have disappeared in MWng. KLH only; KPPW give *kulvl* ‘crooked, crookedly (of one’s back, legs, arms, feet, spear handle, stick, house, difficult language)’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l YYoront \w koll \g ‘crooked’ \q Source could be either \*ku:lkul or (as suggested by WMng *kulvl*) \*kulul.

\l Ngawun \w kulkukulku \g ‘crooked’ \s GB

\l **pNE \w \*ku:lkul** \q Problematic for reasons discussed under the WMng entry.

\e **\*ku:mpa-**

\t ‘call out to’

\b vi/tr

\l KUwanh \w kumba \g ‘call out (in joy)’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w tha:-kump \g ‘greet by name’ \q Also *ko:-kump* ‘rebuke, speak against’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kuw \g ‘call over, invite’ \p vt, L. \q Also *yi=kuw* ‘call by kinship term’.

\e **\*ku:mpa**

\t ‘wind’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w gub, gubal \g ‘wind; breath; air’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w gu:ba \g ‘wind’ \s EB/GNOG, Ray/GNOG

\l KYalanji \w kumbamu \g ‘trade wind, fair wind’ \s Hr&Hr/GNOG

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kupi-kupi \g ‘willy-willy, whirlwind’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w kupikupi \g ‘small whirlwind’ \s Hn&Hn

\e **\*ku:ntu**

\t ‘mangrove (sp)’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*ku:run, with which the WNg & YY forms probably belong.

\l WMungknh \w *ku:nt*; *yuk-* \g ‘looking glass mangrove tree; floating log made from this tree’ \q *Heritiera littoralis*. \s KPPW

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\l WNgathan \w *ku:rn* \g milky mangrove, poison tree’ \g *Excoecaria agallocha*. \s PS

\l YYoront \w *korn*; *yo-* \g ‘yellow mangrove’ \q *Ceriops tagal*. The tree used for floating logs is *Camptostemon schultzii*, *yo-won*; *Excoecaria agallocha* is *yo-porrvwl*; *Excoecaria parviflora* (gutta-percha) is *yo-konorrn*.

\e **\*ku(:)ñci-**

\g ‘strip (a covering) off’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w koy \g ‘strip (bark) off, peel’ \p Conj. RR, vt.

\l Dyirbal \w guñji- \g ‘take skin, clothes off’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s RMWD

\l **pNE? \w \*ku(:)ñci-**

\e **\*ku:ngku-**

\t ‘wet by pouring’

\b vt

\l Umpithamu \w ungka- \g ‘wet (something)’ \q As in ‘the water made us wet’. \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w ku:ngk- \g ‘pour out’ \p vt. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ko:ngkv- \g ‘wet it, water it (e.g. plants)’ \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w ku:ngk- \g ‘drench, deluge, pour, splash’ \p P *ku:ngkvrr* (cited as *kuungkarr*). \s AH, BA

\l YYoront \w ko- \g ‘wet by pouring; wash by wetting’ \p Conj RR, vt; nPCnt *korrkorr*. \q Instrumental of water.

\l YMel \w kuk

\e **\*ku:pi-**

\t ‘take care of, mind’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w ku:p \g ‘wait for’ \p vi; also vt ‘keep an eye on someone, supervise someone’. \q Object is noun with *-nt* marking. \s SIL, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w kö:pv- \g ‘take care of, mind, own (e.g. land, totem), look after, wait for, wait upon, guard’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w kubi \g ‘wait’ \p vi [questioned by au]. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w ku:pi- \g ‘mind, keep, assist, care for, serve’ \p P *ku:pirr*. The derived Conj. 2 verb *ko:pe-* (P *ko:per* [Gaby], *ko:peyr* [AH]; PImpf *ko:penham* ‘was waiting’; Rdpl *ko:kope*) means ‘wait, anticipate’. \q Also *man ku:pi-* ‘hide in ambush’. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w kow \g ‘take care of, mind’ \q Conj. L, vt. The derived L2 conj. *larr kowvn* means ‘wait for’.

\l **L \w \*ku:pi-**

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\l Adnyamathanha \w ui-i- \g ‘to be already there’ \q The *-i-* is the intransitiviser (BSch p16). \s Mc&Mc, BSch

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\l KKY \w ubi \g ‘liking, affection; want, desire, lust’ \p n, Pl *ubil*; used predicatively: the desirer is Possessive and the thing desired is Dative. \q GNOG links to Umpila *ku:pi-*. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w UBI \g ‘wish, ...’ \q GNOG links to Umpila *ku:pi-*. \s /GNOG

\l Umpila \w ku:pi- \g ‘want, like’ \q Query as to vowel length. \s GNOG (printout of wordlist; not in ’76 verbs article)

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\l Panyjima \w kumpa- \g ‘wait (for)’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vt (ambitransitive). \s AD

\e **\*ku:run**

\t ‘yellow mangrove’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*ku:ntu, with which this possibly belongs.

\l WNgathan \w *ku:rn* \g milky mangrove, poison tree’ \g *Excoecaria agallocha*. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w *ko:rvn* \g ‘mangrove (sp)’ \f Schwa inferred for V2 for written *kooron*. \q Also *koron* ‘milky pine tree’. If the source is \*ku:run, the expected V1 is *u:*; cf. \*ku:ku. \s AH

\l YYoront \w *korn*; *yo-* \g ‘yellow mangrove’ \q *Ceriops tagal*. The tree used for floating logs is *Camptostemon schultzii*, *yo-won*; *Excoecaria agallocha* is *yo-porrvwl*; *Excoecaria parviflora* (gutta-percha) is *yo-konorrn*.

\e **\*ku:ta**

\t ‘mandible’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w ku:t \g ‘mandible’ \q In *ngat-ku:t* ‘shark-tooth knife’; also *kut*, *kutu* ‘cheek, side of face’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w kur \g ‘mandible’ \q Only in *wal-kur* ‘mandible; cheek’ and *ngar-kur* ‘shark’s-tooth slashing weapon’.

\e **\*ku:wu**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:ra, \*mu{u, \*ngurru.

\l KThaayorre \w *ko:w*, *ko:wo* \g ‘nose’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *kow, kowo* \g ‘nose’

\l YMel \w *kow|vng* \g ‘nose’

\l KKaper \w *kow* \g ‘nose’ \s (KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ow* \g ‘nose’ \p Erg *owomanhdh*. \s BA, PH

\l KNarr \w *kow* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Djabugay \w *gu:* \g ‘nose’ \q KLH has *kuwu*. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Kurrtjar \w *u:w* \g ‘nose’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ku(:)wu** \q “Other Paman” list has short-vowel alternant only. \s (KLH)

\l Warrungu \w *kuwu* \g ‘nose’ \q TTs gives *guja*. \s Laves (only), in spreadsheet

\l Bidyara \w *guwu* \g ‘nose, face’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *kuwu* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *kuwu* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *gu:* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gu:* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM** **\*ku:wu**

\l Guwa \w *kuwu* \g ‘forehead; face’ \s (GB)

\l Jirrbal \w *guwu* \g ‘nose’ \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mamu \w *guwu* \g ‘nose’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yorta-Yorta \w *gowu* \g ‘nose’ \q LH has *gowo* ['go:wo]. \s (LH, B&M)

\l **pPNy \w \*ku:wu**

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\l Margany \w *gu:* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *gu:* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Gippsland \w *gung* \g ‘nose’ \f [gu⋅ng] \s (LH)

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\l Buwandik \w *kuwu* \g ‘cold, cough’ \q Source gives “koor”. Also *kawu* & *kabu* ‘nose’ \s (BB)

\*l

\e **\*lalka**

\t ‘dry’

\b nAdj

\l WNgathan \w *’alkvn* \g ‘dry, as of dry land, or dried meat’ \s (PS)

\l Margany \w *yarlga* \g ‘dry’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *yarlga* \g ‘dry’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *dalgay* \q ‘dry; also dry dead timber’ \q Also *dalgay-dalgay* ‘brown’. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *dalgay* \g ‘dry’ \q Gidhabal *dalgay-nga:n* (arboreal gender); no gender inflection in Wudjehbal. \s (MS)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yarlka* \g ‘dry’ \s (BB)

\l Warlpiri \w *lalka* \g ‘dry, dessicated—of vegetation, as tree’ \s (KLH)

\l Gurindji \w *lalka* \g ‘dry’ \q Of wood. \s (PMcC)

\l Walmajarri \w *lalka* \g ‘dried out, crisp’ \s (JHd)

\l Nyangumarta W \w *lalka* \g ‘dry, dead, withered—of plant, tree’ \s (TH)

\l Nhanda \w *catka* \g ‘crusty, overcooked, burnt dry’ \q Initial correspondence uncertain; cf. \*ta:ku. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*lalka** \s (TH #L2)

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\l Bardi \w laalga \g ‘dried up’ \q In Bardi laalga can only be used of something which was wet and then got dry (it’s resultative); it contrasts with *dalboon* ‘dry’ (as a state); so, for example, puddles are always *laalga*, never *dalboon*. \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*la:lka** \g ‘dry’ \q CB: I reconstruct \*laalka on the basis of Bardi’s vowel length which S&McG ignore. \s PNWG/CB; S&McG 03:64 #123

\e **\*langa**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pina.

\l Gippsland \w rrang \g ‘ear’ \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w langa \g ‘ear; crosspiece of native spindle; flaps, handles; scallop-shaped; sense of hearing’ \q Syn. *kuranpa*, *pijara*. \s Swartz

\l Gurindji \w langa \g ‘ear; mind; hook of hook boomerang’ \s PMcC

\e **\*lañirri**

\t ‘sandfly’

\b n

\c C

\l WMungknh \w *iñ* \g ‘sandfly’ \f KLH transcribes with initial glottal catch, *7iñ*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w *iñe*; *yuku* \g ‘sandfly’ \s S&J

\l YYoront \w *lenherrl* \g ‘sandfly’

\l YMel \w *tenherr* \g ‘sandfly’

\l **pWesternCYP \w *tiñirrV***

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *lañirri* \g ‘savage, fierce, sharp-tasting; savage animal that stings or bites; a person who physically hurts others, one who always wants to fight, . . . “cheeky bugger”; liquid or food that is acrid, sour, and has bite to it; used of strong *mingkulpa* [tobacco]’ \q Syn. *ngañirri*; also *pikarti*. \s Hn&Hn

\l **pPNy \w *lañirri*** \q The /i/ of WMungknh *iñ* and KUwanh *iñe* is not compatible with the proposed \*a (with the Yirr forms it suggests \*CiCi). \s BA

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\l KYalanji \w *muñurri* \g ‘sandfly’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Djapu \w *miñjirri* \g ‘sandfly’ \s FM

\l Gupapuyngu \w *minjirri* \g ‘sandfly’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*laparr**

\t ‘pigeon (sp.)’

\b n

\c O

\l Atampaya \w *rapanh* \g ‘blue dove’ \q Cognate? \s (TC)

\l YYoront \w *lapvrrn; minh-* \*g* ‘topknot pigeon’ \q Sits on mistletoe; *Lopholaimus antarticus*. Q: source of *-n*?

\l UOykangand \w *ephar; inh-* \g ‘topknot pigeon’ \q *Lopholaimus antarcticus*. \s PHam

\l GBadhun \w *rabarr* \g ‘squatter pigeon’ \s (PS)

\l Kalkatungu \w *rapaci* \g ‘brown pigeon’ \q Probably a loan. \s (BB)

\l Ritharrngu \w *rla:parr* \g ‘pigeons, especially with crests’ \q Vowel length source? \s (JHeath)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *rlaparr* \g ‘pigeon’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djinang \w *rlaparr* \g ‘pigeon’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba (?) \w *rlaparr* \g ‘pigeon’ \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*laparr**

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\l Dalabon \w *tapparr* \g ‘red-eye pigeon’ \s (NE/MH)

\l Rembarrnga \w *tapparr* \g ‘pigeon (sp.)’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*Tapparr** \s (MH 1098, old #1094)

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\l EC Arrernte \w *apelkere* \g ‘crested pigeon’ \s H&D

**\e \*laparran**

\t ‘lightning’

\b n

\c E

\l Umbuygamu \w aparran \g ‘thunderstorm’ \s J-CV

\l Umpithamu \w yaparran \g ‘’ \s J-CV

\l Koko-Mini \w abarrin \g ‘lightning’ \s RMWD Y40-1

\l Ogunyjan \w aparrvn \g ‘lightning’ \s LT/BA

\l YYoront \w lapvrrn \g ‘lightning’

\l KKaper \w tvpérrvñ; min- \g lightning’ \s BA

**\e \*larranV**

\t ‘child, baby’

\b n

\c H

\l Umbuygamu \w *arran* \g ‘baby, child’ \f Also given as *arranh*. \q Attestations all have qualifying adjective like ‘big’, ‘small’, ... \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w *lerren* \g ‘child’

\l YMel \w *terren* \g ‘child’

\e **\*lawa**

\g ‘not’

\b particle

\x See also \*kari, \*walku, \*wi:ya, \*yaka.

\l KKY \w lawnga \g no; not; or, nor’ \q Var. *lawngwa*, *law7*, *lo*, *lœynga*. \s RJK

\l KLY \w lawnga \g ‘not’ \s EB

\l WMungknh \w aw \g ‘oh no!’ \q Written with an exclamation point. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w 7aw \g ‘certainly not!’ \f High pitch rapidly falling. \s PS

\l Flinders Island \w owá \g ‘no’ \s PS

\l Warlpiri \w lawa \g ‘not’ \s KLH

^^^

\l Pitta-Pitta \w yawu \g ‘no; not’ \s BB

\e **\*la:ma-**

\t ‘spear’

\b vt

\x See also \*ra-.

\l HR \w *ame-* \g ‘spear’ \s (KLH)

\l Laya (KThaypan) \w *me-* \g ‘spear’ \s (BR 2012)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ema-* \g ‘spear’ \s (KLH)

\l Athima \w *imi-* \g ‘spear’ \s (Laves)

\l GYim \w *da:ma-* \g ‘spear’ \p L conj. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w *tama-* \g ‘spear’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *tama-* \g ‘spear’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *dama-* \g ‘spear; sew; baptise; wash’ \q L conj. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l YYoront \w *lam* \g ‘dig’ \q L conj. Also *kun=lam* ‘dig’.

\l **pPaman \w \*ta:ma-** \s (KLH)

\l Diyari \w *dama-* \g ‘cut’ \p vt 2A. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *dama-* \g ‘cut’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *dama-* \g ‘cut’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *drrama-* \g ‘cut’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *drrama-* \g ‘cut’ \s (PA CLE)

\l **pCK \w \*tama-** \s (PA CLE)

\l **pPNy \*la:ma-** or **\*ra:ma-** or **\*ta:ma-**. \q Initial stop vs. lateral vs. glide cannot be resolved from the evidence given above. \s (BA)

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *lama* \g ‘shovel spear’ \p n. \q A Macassan loan, per NE. \s (BL-MC)

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\l Wagiman \w *tam* \g ‘to hole’ \s (MH)

\l Wardaman \w *tam* \g ‘to hole’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*tam** \s (MH #1085)

\e **\*la:mpi**

\t (frogmouth, bat)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*tawa.

\l YYoront \w law; minh- \g ‘tawny frogmouth’

\l Gupapuyngu \w la:mbiñ \g ‘bat (sp)’ \q /mp/ cluster marks it as a loan, if from this source. \s BL-MC

\e **\*lical**

\t ‘grass’ (sp)

\b n

\c P

\l Atampaya \w ithan \g ‘blady grass; sharp’ \q Var. *ican* ‘blady grass’. Also ***ical*** ‘splinter’. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w icanka \g ‘blady grass’ \s TC

\l YYoront \w lithl; warr- \g ‘*Aristida* sp.’ \q Grass sp. with sharp awns.

\e **\*lipa+**

\t ‘bream (sp.)’

\b n

\c F

\c M

\l KThaayorre \w *riprr, ngat-* \*g* ‘silver bream’ (*Acanthopagrus australis*)

\l YYoront \w *liprr, ngar-* \*g* ‘silver bream’ (*Acanthopagrus australis*)

\l Ritharrngu \w *rlipal* \g ‘grunter, spotted bream’ \q Possibly the spangled grunter (spangled perch), *Leiopotherapon unicolor* (Wikipedia: endemic to Australia). \s (JH)

\l **pPNy \w \*lipa-**

\l Dalabon \w *rleppal* \g ‘black bream, butler’s grunter (*Syncomistes butleri*)’ \s (NE/MH)

\l Jawony \w *rleppal* \g ‘spotted bream’ \s (MH)

\l Mangarrayi \w *rlipal* \g ‘spotted bream’ \s (MH)

\l Ngalakan \w *rleppal* \g ‘spotted bream’ \s (FMe/MH)

\l Ngandi \w *rleppal* \g ‘spotted bream’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*Leppal** \s (MH)

\e **\*lipi(+)**

\t ‘grub (sp., stinging)’

\b n

\c C

\l WMungknh \w lipvn \g ‘stinging caterpillar cocoon hanging down from a wattle tree’ \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w lep(1) \g ‘grub (sp., yellow)’ \q Not eaten. Also a small stinging spider sp. living in shrubs.

\e **\*lirrarn**

\t ‘cicada’

\b n

\c C

\l KThaayorre

\l YYoront \w lirrn \g ‘ground beetle; cicada’

\l UOykangand \w erran \g ‘cicada’ \s PH, PH #823

\l UOlkol \w arran \g ‘cicada’ \s PH, PH #823

\l **L \w \*tirran** and **\*tarran**

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\l Warlpiri \w lirrirnpa \g ‘cricket, tree cricket’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l **pPNy \w \*lirrarn**

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\l Guurrindji \w lirrimi \g ‘centipede’ \s PMcC

\l Ngaliwurru \w lirrimi \g ‘centipede’ \q Djamindjung *jalarriñ*, Wardaman *jalarrin*, Djawony *jalarr*. Given that Ngaliwurru is the southern dialect of Djamindjung, *lirrimi* is probaby a loan from Guurrindji. \s PMcC

\e **\*lirri**

\t ‘lizard’ (sp)

\l Djinba \w rlirri \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s BW

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\l YYoront \w lirry; minh- \g ‘water goanna’

\e **\*liya**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\x Contrast \*rirra (‘tooth’); see also \*yira (‘tooth’).

\l Yugambeh \w diyang \g ‘mouth’ \q Commentary has “(teeth?); prob. *jeyang*, or else *jiyang*”. \s MS

\l Yalarnnga \w yiya \g ‘teeth’ \s Bl&Br

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w rliya \g ‘head’ \s GWVW

\l Djapu \w rliya \g ‘head’ \s FM

\l Gupapuyngu \w rliya \g ‘head’ \s BL-MC

\l Dhuwal \w rliya \g ‘head’ \s JH

\l Ritharrngu \w rliya \g ‘head’ \q Variant *rli:ya*. \sJH

\l Yan-nhangu \w riya \g ‘head’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pYolngu \w \*liya** \q Not attested in Djinang & Djinba.

\e **\*luka-**

\t ‘drink’

\b vt

\l Biri \w *yuga* \g ‘drink; eat’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, and Yambina dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *yuga* \g ‘to eat; to drink’ \p Past *yugala*, Pres *yugana*, Fut *yuganga*, Purposive *yugalgu*. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *yuka-* \g ‘eat’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w *yuka-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (GB)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *juga-* \g ‘to drink’ \q Also *jugali-* ‘copulate’. \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *juga-* \g ‘to swallow’ \q Also *juga:la* ‘gullet’, *jugali-* ‘to copulate’. \s (MS)

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *juga-* \g ‘to drink; to have sexual intercourse’ \s (MS)

\l Yalarnnga \w *tuka* \g ‘to drink’ \s (Bl&Br)

\l Djapu \w *rluka* \g ‘ingest’ \p Conjugation Zero: Perfective *rlukan*(*a*), Potential *rluki*, Past Nonindicative *rlukanha*. \s (FM)

\l Dhuwal \w *rluka-* \g ‘eat, drink, consume; smoke; apply (paint)’ \p Conj. V2tr: Nonpast *rluka*, Past *rlukan*(*a*), Past Remote *rlukanha*(*r*), Future/Imperative *rluki*, Derived stem *rlukanha-*. \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *rluka-* \g ‘to eat, to consume; [occasionally] to drink’ \p V2tr: Pres *rluka*, Past *rlukanha*, Future *rluki*, Nominalisation *rlukanha-*. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*luka-**

\e **\*luku**

\t ‘foot’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*nuka.

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *luku* \g ‘bone: outside of ankle’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Manjiljarra \w *luku* \g ‘heel; ankle’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *luku* \g ‘heel; ankle; hind legs of kangaroo’ \s (KLH, Warlpiri Dictionary)

\l Walmajarri \w *luku* \g ‘heel’ \s (JHd)

\l Nyamal \w *yuku* \g ‘heel’ \q \s (GNOG #873)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yuku** \q Also \*cukara (#803; Martuthunira *cukara* ‘foot’, Thalanyji *cukara* ‘foot’. \s (GNOG #873)

\l Nyangumarta S \w *luku* \g ‘ankle’ \s (TH)

\l Nyangumarta W \w *luku* \g ‘metatarsus’ \s (TH)

\l Djapu \w *rluku* \g ‘foot’ \s (FMo)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *rluku* \g ‘foot, footprint; wheel’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *rluku* \g ‘foot, toes, footprint’ \s (GWVW)

\l Dhuwal \w *rluku* \g ‘foot’ \s (JHeath)

\l Daartiwuy \w *rluku* \g ‘foot’ \s (MG)

\l Yan-nhangu \w *rluku* \g ‘foot’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Ritharrngu \w *rluku* \g ‘foot’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pNyungic** (**?) \w \*luku** \s (GNOG #873, TH #L29)

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\l Gurindji \w *luju* \g ‘heel’ \s (PMcC)

\e **\*lu:lku**

\t ‘heart’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*yurltu.

\l Wik-Ngathan \w *7ulkvrr* \g ‘light in weight’ \w “Also applies to a damper that is well risen, not doughy.” \s (PS)

\l Kuuk-Yak \w *ru:lkvrr* \g ‘light’ \q Ant. *munhthvn* ‘heavy’ \s (NE 2005 Tr 56:4:24)

\l KThaayorre \w *rolkvrr* \g ‘light’ \q Likely a loan from YYoront. \s Gaby thesis rewrite 50

\l YYoront \w *lolt, lolto* \g ‘light in weight; hollow’ \f /Vlt/ is regular from \*V:lkVrr; thematic *o* in oblique case-forms is analogical (echo-vowel). \q In *ngerr-lolt* ‘heart’ or ‘lungs’. Cognation with YMel *tolkrr*, KYak *ro:rkvrr* is supported by similar correspondences (see \*muculngkarr ‘blackberry tree’). However, see \*yurltu (in particular ECArrernte *urlte* ‘hollow in a tree’ and (*y*)*urltu* ‘hollow’ in WD dialects).

\l YMel \w *tolkrr* \g ‘kidney; light (in weight)’ \q See the semantics of the YY cognate and the caution in the YY note.

\l Yidiny \w *dulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q Tablelands dialect. \s (RMWD A9)

\l GBadhun \w *rulgu* \g ‘heart’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *yulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *yulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q Nothing begins with /d, l, r, rr/. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *yulku* \g ‘heart’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q Initial /u/ is not distinct from /wu/; nothing begins with /d, l, r, rr/; cf. the Margany and Gunya reflexes of \*rirra. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *yurlku* \g ‘heart’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*lu:lku** \s (BA)

\l Dyirbal \w *rulgu* \g ‘heart’ \p Neuter (*bala-*). \q Ngadjan, per Yidiny dictionary. \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *rulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q Also *yulgu* ‘belly, stomach, bowels’; not clear which of *rulgu* and *yulgu* is the true reflex. \s (RMWD)

\l Bundjalung (Western) \w *dulgu* \g ‘heart’ \q In WAtc, *julgu* ~ *jugul*. \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *dulgu*(*:*) \g ‘heart’ \q Also *dulgu* ‘back, spine’. \s (MS)

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w *dulgu* \g ‘heart; stomach’ \s (MS)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *dhurlku* \g ‘heart’ \q Mistranscription of initial /d/? Cited elsewhere as *dhurlka*. \s (M&W)

\l Wangkumarra \w *turlku* \g ‘heart’ \s (GB)

\l Yarluyandi \w *yurlku* \g ‘throat’ \s (PA)

\l Mithaka \w *yirlku* \g ‘throat’ \s (PA)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *irlka* \g ‘front of neck’ \q /yirlka/. \s (BB)

\l Ngamini \w *yurku* \g ‘throat’ \s (PA)

\l **pKarnic \w \*yurlku** \q As ‘throat’; from the last 4 languages only. \s (PA)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *yurlk*(*u*) \g ‘heart’ \q In *yurlk-aka* ‘heart’ (*aka* ‘head’), *yurlku ngarlku-* ‘to be fond of, to love dearly’, *yurlku nguñarri* ‘diaphragm’, *yurlku warrha-* ‘to be moved (as in grief, or in spirit)’, *yurlku marra-* ‘to feel uncomfortable (as after eating too much rich food)’. For *y* from an initial apical see also \*rirra. \s (M&M)

\l Kuyani \w *thulku-kaka* \g ‘heart’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Nukunu \w *yurlku* \g ‘heart’ \s (S&H 04)

\l **pNorthern Thura-Yura \w \*thurlku** \s (S&H 04)

\l **pPNy \w \*lu(:)lku**

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\l Warlpiri \w *lurlku-lurlku* \g ‘lumpy (used of swelling in body from infections, where the skin is raised in places and not in adjacent areas)’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

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\l Mudburra \w *dulang* \g ‘heart’ \s (RG)

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\l Garrwa \w dulul \g ‘light’ (weight) \s IM

\e **\*lumpu**

\t ‘cavity’

\b n

\c E

\c B

\l GYim \w *dumbu* \g ‘vagina’ \q In 1972 wordlist; not in 1979 sketch. \s (JHav)

\l Ngarluma \w *thumpu* \g ‘anus; rear’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *thumpu* \g ‘anus; arse, rear end; fool, jackass’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *thumpu* \g ‘anus’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *thumpu* \g ‘anus’ \s (AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*thumpu** \q GNOG: also in Kanyara. \s (GNOG #430)

\l Nyangumarta W \w *lumpu* \g ‘cavity, recess’ \s (GNOG/TH)

\l **pPNy \w \*lumpu** \s (TH #L34)

\e **\*lungkVrtV**

\t’bluetongue lizard’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*pangkarra.

\l WD (Warburton) \w rlungkarta \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w lungkarta \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Identity probable. \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w lungkarta \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w lungkurta \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Syn. *liwu*, *luma*, *lumirnka*.

\l Warlpiri \w lungkarda \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Syn. *luma*. \s KLH

\l Nyulnyul \w lungkurt \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l JabirrJabirr \w lungkurd \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

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\l Mudburra \w lungkurra \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Also *lungkurini* ‘female bluetongue lizard’. \s RG

\l Gurindji \w lungkura \g ‘bluetongue lizard; central bluetongue’ \q *Tiliqua scincoides*. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w lungkura \g ‘bluetongue’ \s JHd

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\l Bardi \w lunggurda \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \g Bardi doesn’t fit if S&McG are right. \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*lungkura** \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s S&McG 03:64 #135

\*m

\e **\*ma:-**

\t ‘take’

\b vt

\x See also \*mama-, \*mana-, \*mani-, \*muma-, \*yumpi-.

\l KKY \w *ma-* \g ‘take, give; bring’ \p vt; Sg *ma- ~* *mani-* Imp Sg ***mar*** (*-r* is regular for transitive-conjugation verbs); Dual *mamama-*; Plural *mamayi-*; vi *me-* ~ *mi-*. \q RJK “*May* is the verbal noun of this group of verbs, and the base *ma-* is the intransitive base; *me-* ~ *mi-* is the intransitive base, with the variant *mizi-*.” Derives many verbs, such as *gasama-* ‘get, receive; catch; arrive at/in, reach, come to, attain’. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ma-* \g ‘take’ \p vt Imp *mar*; vi Imp *mi*. Derives many verbs, such as *gasama-* ‘catch’ (*gasamar* vt Imp, *gasami* vi, Imp). \s (B&K)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ma* \g ‘pick up’ \p vt, Conj. Ic: *mana* Past, *malal* Present,  *maδi* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Umpila \w *maci-* \g ‘take’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ma:y-* \g ‘take’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *ma:y-* \g ‘take’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *ma:* \g ‘pick up, get, buy’ \s (S&J)

\l Umpithamu \w maarra- \g ‘get (fetch); catch (cold); learn; get (receive)’ \q A Loan? \s J-CV

\l GYimithirr \w *ma:-* \g ‘take, pick up, buy, get, marry, learn, catch’ \q Conj. NA: nP *ma:na:*, Imp *ma:rra:*, P *ma:ni*. \q When use suffixially as a transitivising (causative) verbaliser, it has a short vowel. There is also an L-Conj. inchoative verbaliser *+ma*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Djabugay \w *ma:-* \g ‘make, do’ \p vt, L: *ma:ñ* Past, *mal* Present. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Kurrtjar \w *ma-* \g ‘take’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ma(-)-** \q “Other Paman” has **\*ma-(-na ~ -rra ~~)**. \s (KLH)

\l Bidyara \w *mara* \g ‘catch, get, pick up, hold, take’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *marra* \g ‘take’ \q Also *mañca* ‘take, get’, *mañcirra* ‘get, bring’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *marra* \g ‘get’ \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w *ma:-* \g ‘hold in hand’ \s (RMWD)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ma-* \g (verbaliser: turns adjectives and some nouns into verbs) \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *-ma* \g ‘make to, cause to’ \q Added to intransitive; forms transitive verb. \s (MS)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *ma-l* \g ‘make, do’ \q When postposed to another form, its sense is Causative, or ‘do with hand’, or as a verbaliser. \s (TD 1980, 1997)

\l Muruwari \w *ma:* \g ‘take; get’ \q Mathews: “mara”. \s (LFO)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ma-* \g ‘get, pick up, fetch’ \p vt: *manu* P; *manangi* P Cnt; *marra* Imp; *manama* Imp Cnt; *mankuku* F; *mankupayi* ‘used to’; *mankula* Serial; *mankuñca* Participle. \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *manci-* \g ‘get something, take hold of something, pick something up; learn (a language)’ \p vt, Conj L. \q Also “occurs before other verbs indicating that someone has changed something or someone”. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w *ma-* \g ‘get, pick up’ \p Conj.: P *manu*. \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *ma-* \g ‘to take it, to get it; to affect’ \p tV5. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ma-* \g ‘Erg get, take Abs’ \p Conj. 5: Imp *manta*, P *manu*, Fut *manmi*. \s (DGN)

\l Kariyarra \w *manku-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *manku-* \g ‘get; take hold of, grab, catch; pick (up); buy’ \p vt, Conj Ø: Pres *manku*, P *mankunha*, Impf *mankungu*. \q Also *mana-* (the Respect register synonym, also Conj Ø). \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *manki-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *ma-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *mana-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *mana-* \g ‘get, grab, pick up’ \q Conj. –ku. GNOG gives *marna-*. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ma-** \s GNOG #702

\l Tharrgari \w *mana-* \g ‘get; pick up; hold’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vt. \q Also *mama-* ‘hold’, q.v. under \*mama-. \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *ma-na* \g ‘get; pull out’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *ma-na* \g ‘get; pull out’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *manaci-* ~ *manayi-* \g ‘to pick up (as a fresh-killed kangaroo)’ \p Conj. -LA, vt. \s (WD)

\l Watjarri \w *ma-* \g ‘to get, pick up, obtain’ \p Conj. irreg, vt; Pres *manmaña*, P *mana*, F *mara* ~ *mala*, Perf Imp *marra* (prob. a loan), Impf Imp *manma*, Prp *manaku* ~ *manawu*, Concurrent action *mananta*. \q The formative *-ma-*, which derives both intransitive and transitive verbs, has the future tense-form *-mala*, with *-la* as in other monosyllabic verbs (but unlike the *-rla* expected with disyllabic *a-*stems). \s WD

\l Dhuwal \w *ma:rra-* \g ‘to get, take, pick up, acquire; (woman or man) to have a chiled’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ma:-** \p Imp **\*marra**. \q Long vowel on the basis of GYim, Wik, Nyawaygi and possibly Muruwari; but possibly also **\*ma-**. KLH has **\*ma-** ‘to take, get’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Atnyamathanha \w *marngu-* ‘to grab, to sieze’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Kariyarra \w *manku-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *manku-* \g ‘get; take hold of, grab, catch; pick (up); buy’ \p vt, Conj Ø: Pres *manku*, P *mankunha*, Impf *mankungu*. \q Also *mana-* (the Respect register synonym, also Conj Ø). \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *manki-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

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\l Mudburra \w *ma-rru* \g ‘talk, tell, say, speak’ \p *marna*(*r*)*na* P1; *marna* P2; *marrarnku* P Cnt; *marni* D1; *marnirra* DP2; *marnirni* Pres; *marru* F; *marra* Imp; *manarra* ‘might’. \q Used to form many complex verbs. \s (RG)

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\l **pNyulnyulan \*-MA** \g ‘put’ \s S&McG 03:64 #137

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\l Manjiljarra \w *ma:ti-* \g ‘take away’ \P Conj.: P *ma:tingu*, Imp *ma:ti*. \s (PMcC)

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\e **\*mama-**

\t ‘get, grab, catch’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w *mam-* \g ‘grab, hold; take, accept; touch; learn’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *mamv-* \g ‘grab, grasp (including learning a language), rub’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *mama* \g ‘grasp, hold’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *mama* \g ‘hold, catch’ \s (BAS)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ama-* \g ‘grab’ \p Conj L. \s LT/BA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *mama-* \g ‘stick, adhere’ \p L2 conjugation. \s (CW)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *mamali* \g ‘to get, catch, sieze’ \s TD

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *mamaka* \g ‘grab’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *mama* \g ‘steal’ \s (M&W)

\l Diyari \w *mama-* \g ‘steal’ \p Vt (2B). \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *mama-* \g ‘take back’ \s (PA/R)

\l Yandruwantha \w *mama-* \g ‘take back’ \s (PA/R)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *mama-* \g ‘take back’ \s (PA/R)

\l **pCK \w \*mama-** \s (PA)

\l Woiwurrung \w *mama-* \g ‘hold; grab’ \s (BB)

\l Wathawurrung \w *mamela* \g ‘to catch’ \s (BB)

\l Buwandik \w *mama* \g ‘to wrestle’ \s (BB)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *mama-* \g ‘take away’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Jiwarli \w *mama-* \g ‘hold, take, grab’ \p Conj. *–ru*. \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *mama-* \g ‘get, grab, catch’ \q Conj. -ru. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *mama-* \g ‘hold, grab, catch, grasp’ \q Conj. *-ru*; vt. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *mama-* \g ‘get, grab, catch’ \q Conj. -ru. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *mama-* \g ‘hold; catch; grab; grasp’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \q Also *mana-* ‘hold’, q.v. under \*ma:-. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *mama-* \g ‘hold; catch; grab; grasp’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \q Also *mana-* ‘hold’, q.v. under \*ma:-. \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*mama-** \q Conj. –ru. \s (PA #430)

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\e **\*mana-**

\g ‘get’

\b vt

\x See also \*mani-.

\l Biri \w mana \g ‘catch’ \q Biri dialect. Also Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri *mana* / *mara* ‘get’ and *mara* ‘take away’; Yambina and Baradha *mara* ‘catch’. \s (AT)

\l Kungkari \w *mana-* \g ‘get; catch’ \s (GB)

\l Buwandik \w *mana* \g ‘get; take; bring’ \s (BB)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mana-* \g ‘get; take hold of, grab, catch; pick (up); buy’ \p vt, Conj Ø: Pres *mana*, P *mananha*, Impf *manangu*. \q This is the Respect register synonym of *manku-*, also Conj Ø). \s GNOG, FW

\l Jiwarli \w *mana-* \g ‘get, hold, pick up’ \p Conj. *-ngku*. \s (PA)

\l Palyku \w *mana-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *mana-* \g ‘get, grab, pick up’ \q Conj. -ku. GNOG gives *marna-*. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Warriyangka \w *mana-* \g ‘get; take; hold; pick up’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vt. \s PA

\l Payungu \w *mana-* \g ‘to get; to hold’ \p Conj. *-ma*; vt. \s PA

\l Palyku \w *mana-* \g ‘take it, pick it up’ \s (GNOG)

\l Tharrgari \w *mana-* \g ‘get; pick up; hold’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vt. \q Also *mama-* ‘hold’, q.v. under \*mama-. \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*mana-ngka** \s (PA #433)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *ma-na* \g ‘get; pull out’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *ma-na* \g ‘get; pull out’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *manaci-* ~ *manayi-* \g ‘to pick up (as a fresh-killed kangaroo)’ \p Conj. -LA, vt. \s (WD)

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\e **\*mani-**

\t ‘get’

\b vt

\l CC \w *mani-* \g ‘take’ \s (KLH)

\l Warrgamay \w *ma:ni* \g ‘hold in hand, hold onto, catch hold of, catch, grab’ \s (RMWD)

\l Kalkatungu \w *mani* \g ‘take; get’ \q Syn. *muma* ‘in both senses. \s (BB)

\l Yaygir \w *ma:ni* \g ‘take’ \q Var. *ma:na* and *ma:rra*. \s (TC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*ma:ni** \s (TC)

\l Yalarnnga \w *mani* \g ‘to get; to take’ \s (Bl&Br)

\l Diyari \w *mani-* \g ‘get’ \p Vt (2E). \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *mani-* \g ‘get’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *mani-* \g ‘get’ \s (PA)

\l **pWK \w \*mani-** \s (PA)

\l Arabana \w *mani-* \g ‘get’ \s (PA)

\l Wangkangurru \w *mani-* \g ‘get’ \s (PA)

\l Buwandik \w *mana* \g ‘get; take; bring’ \s (BB)

\l Jiwarli \w *mana-* \g ‘get, hold, pick up’ \p Conj. *-ngku*. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *mana-* \g ‘get; take; hold; pick up’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vt. \s PA

\l Payungu \w *mana-* \g ‘to get; to hold’ \p Conj. *-ma*; vt. \s PA

\l Yan-nhangu \w mana \g (continuative particle) \p P *mananha*. \s PNWG/CB

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *ma:rrama* \g ‘take; get, fetch’ \s (BL-MC)

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\l Pirriya \w *manhdharra* \g ‘will get’ \s (GB

\l Wangkumarra \w *manhdha-* \g ‘get’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *manhdha* \g ‘get, pick up; hold; catch (as a goanna); touch (as a knife)’ \s (M&W; exx411,474)

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\l Wangkumarra \w *madri-* \g ‘hold’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *madri* \g ‘hold’ \s (M&W)

\e **\*maka**

\t ‘not’

\b particle

\x See also \*kari, \*warri (under \*warra).

\l Wirangu \w maga \g ‘not; don’t’ \p Particle (negative and prohibitive). \q Also *maga:rdu* ‘not; don’t; definitely not’. \s LH

\l Barngarla \w makka \g ‘not; don’t’ \q Particle (negative and prohibitive). \s Schürmann/LH

\l Djapu \w mak \g ‘perhaps, maybe’ \s FM

\l Yan-nhangu \w mak \g ‘maybe’ \q CB: I thought this was a loan from Gupapuyngu in YN. \s PNWG/CB

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\l Dalabon \w mak \g ‘not’ \sDJ

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\l Umpila \w maku \g ‘true, indeed’ \s GNOG

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\l Tharrgari \w maka \g ‘and so; so’ \s PA

\e **\*makarr**

\t ‘fishnet’

\b n

\c C

\c T

\l GYim \w magarr \g ‘fishnet; cobweb’

\l KYalanji \w makarr \g ‘fish net’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **L \w \*makarr**

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\l GBadhun \w magarr \g ‘scrub’ \s PS

\l Margany \w magarra \g ‘crotch, fork’ \s GB

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\l WMungknh \w ma:7 \g ‘spider’s web/nest’ \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w ma7ar \g ‘spider’ \q \q With *yuk-* or *ru:rr-*. Loan?

\l YYoront \w ma7ar \g ‘spider’

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\l Yidiny \w mugaru \f ‘fish net’ \s RMWD

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\l Dyirbal \w magara \g ‘skin from dead human’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\e **\*mala**

\t ‘right hand’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mara (‘hand’), \*caku (‘left’).

\l Umpila \w mala \g ‘front flipper of turtle’ \s GNOG

\l WMungknh \w mal \g ‘right hand; right side’ \q Also (KPPW) *mal* ‘towards (that) side’, ‘signalling with the hand’, *mal thak* ‘left side’, *ma7 mal* ‘right hand’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w mal \g ‘right hand’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w mal \g ‘hand-side’ \q *mal min* ‘right hand side’, *mal thak* ‘left hand side’

\l KUwanh \w mala \g ‘right’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w mala \g ‘right hand’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w mal, mala \g ‘right’ \p Dat *malan*. \q In *punhth-mal* ‘right hand, right side’. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w mal, mala \g ‘right-hand’ \q As in *pam puy-mal* ‘right-handed person’.

\l YYoront \w mala \g ‘dexterity’ \q If cognate, from an inflected form.

\l YMel \w mal; puy- \g ‘right-hand’

\l UOykangand \w alag \g ‘right hand’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w alag \g ‘right hand’ \s PH

\l GYim \w mala \g ‘right hand, or foot’ \q Also *maladhirr* ‘right handed’. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w mala \g ‘expert, good at; fame, expertise’ \q Compounds with a following noun denoting the skill. Also *malabayi* ‘right side’. \s Hr&Hr, Oates

\l Wagaman \w mala \g ‘hand’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w mala:n \g ‘right hand’ \q EP gives *malan* ‘right hand/foot’ with short V2. \g KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w mala:n \g ‘right hand’ \q RMWD *malanU* [mala:n]; also *mala* ‘face of hand; five’. Dialects T & C. KLH cites as *malan*. \s KLH, RMWD A3,R5

\l **pPaman \w \*mala** \s KLH

\l Warrungu \w mala \g ‘hand’ \s Laves in spreadsheet

\l Biri \w mala \g ‘arm; hand’ \q Gangula, Wiri (also ‘wrist’), Biri, Baradha, Yangga (‘hand’ only), and Yetimarala (‘arm’ only) dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w mala \g ‘wing’ \q Queried. \s GB

\l Margany \w mala \g ‘wing’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w mala \g ‘arm’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*mala**

\l Guwa \w mala \g ‘arm’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w mala \g ‘hand’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w mala \g ‘hand’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w mala \g ‘hand’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s KLH, RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w mala \g ‘hand’ \q Also *mandi* ‘hand’, apparently a full synonym. Also *malanbara* ‘right hand’. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w mala \g ‘palm of hand; tree flange’ \s RMWD

\l Gumbainggir \w ma:la \g ‘hand’ \s DE

\e **\*mala+**

\t (Eucalyptus sp.)

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w malarr; yuk- \g ‘coolibah tree’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w malarr; yo- \g ‘boxwood, coolibah’ \q *E. microtheca*.

\l **L \r \*malarrV**

\l GBadhun \w malan \g ‘blue gum, river gum’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w malard \g ‘box tree’ \q Round shiny leaves. \s GB

\l Dharawala \w malara \g ‘box tree’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*mala+**

\e **\*malal, maral**

\t ‘spider’

\b n

\c C

\l KKaper \w marvl \g ‘spider’

\l KYalanji \w malal \g ‘spider’

\e **\*malamala**

\t’shell (sp.)’

\b n

\c M

\l KThaayorre

\l YYoront \w malvmál \g ‘shell (sp., river)’ \f Var. *málvmal*, *márlvmal*.

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w malamala \g ‘fish sp’ \q I think it’s a fish. \s CB

\l Lardil \w mala mala n. /mala/ Shell sp. ⓣ L mala ‘clam found in mud of mangrove swamp’.| pST. malamala (RDP of mala) ‘shell sp.’

\l Kayardild \w malamala \g ‘surf barnacle, “pearl shell”’ \s NE

\l Ganggalida \w malamala \g ‘freshwater oyster’ **\**s ER&NE

\l **pSTangkic \w \*malamala** \q On grounds of YY form, q.v. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*mala** \s ER&NE

\e **\*mali**

\t ‘bat’ (sp.)

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*malu (shadow), \*wungki (‘sugar glider’), and \*wangarr (with regard to ‘person’s spirit’ in Yuwaalaray,, Gamilaraay, and YYoront).

\l WMungknh \w mal \g ‘small bat’ \q Too small to eat. Syn. (??) *minh-wuk*. \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w mali; yuku \g ‘insectivorous bat’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w ma:li; minha \g ‘bat’ (generic?) \q Vowel length? \s PH #554,555.

\l KThaayorre \w mal, mala; minh- \g ‘bat (sp, small, grey); cave bat’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w mal; minh- \g ‘small bat sp.’; ‘spirit bat’ \q The latter, the spirit of a deceased person that returns to a banyan tree at their place of origin, is enormous.

\l KYalanji \w mali \g ‘sp. of small bat’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*mali** \s BA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w malimali \g ‘person’s spirit’ \q Var. *mali*. Also *maliyan* ‘wedge-tailed eagle; long-necked turtle; policeman; *maliya:* ‘friend, mate’. \s AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w malimali \g ‘spirit of wizard; person’s spirit’ \q AGL: “Spirit belonging to the *wiringin* (clever man or healer); in astral or spirit form he acts, travels, and visits the spirit world.” Also *maliyan* ‘wedge-tailed eagle’; note YYoront *wangrr* ‘ghost’, *minh-wangrr* ‘wedge-tailed eagle’. Also *maliya:* ‘friend, mate’. \s CW, AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w maliyan \g ‘wedge-tailed eagle’ \s AGL

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\l Gupapuyngu \w mali7 \g ‘shadow, image’ \s BLMC

\l Djapu \w mali7 \g ‘shadow, reflection, image’ \s FM

\l Ritharrngu \w mali7 \g ‘shadow, image, picture’ \q Also *mali7+nhan+ngu rdirrng7-ma-rn* ‘he farts’. \s JHeath

\l Yolngu (general) \w mali \g ‘shade; a spirit, very commonly a “baby spirit” that appears to a man to identify itself, its place of original, and thus the child that his wife will soon bear’ \s NWilliams 86:31,243

\l **pYolngu \w \*mali7** \q Almost certainly belongs with pPNy \*malu.

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\l Baakandji \w mali \g ‘“message bird”, probably the grey butcher-bird or a cuckoo species’ \s LH

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\l Gurindji \w malimali \g ‘butterfly’ \q PMcC in WOLD: probably < *mali* ‘mother-in-law’ (Jaru & E. Walmajari folklore about *malimali* ‘butterfly’ refers to it covering its face w its wings as in mother-in-law avoidance; poss. connection (as loan source) to Wardaman *melemelem*. \s PMcC

\e **\*malkarri**

\t ‘corroboree (type; or proper name of ceremony)’

\b n

\c H

\l Mpakwithi \w *malγarri* \g ‘corroboree’ \q Generic. \s TC

\l Umpila \w *malkarri* \g ‘corroboree’ \s GNOG

\l GYimidhirr \w *malgarri* \g ‘shake-a-leg dance, emu dance’ \q Must be a loan, otherwise V2 *a:* expected. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w *malkarri* \g ‘corroboree when someone dies’ \q Listed as a subheading under *malka-malka* ‘a bad spirit, which goes through walls, and comes around when a person has been killed by a *dambunji* [‘murderer, person possessed by a *dambun* ‘spirit who kills people’]. \s Hr&Hr

\l KNarr \w *malkiri* \g ‘corroboree’ \s GB

\l GBadhun \w *malgarri* \g ‘hunting dance’ \s PS

\l Biri \w *malgadi* \g ‘corroboree’ \q Biri dialect. Distinguished from Biri *bura* ‘sacred ceremony’. \s AT

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *malkaRi* \g ‘spirit that kills blacks’ \f “R” = tap/glide not determinable. \s GB/Roth (in *Bulletins*)

\l Yalarnnga \w *malkarri* \g ‘corroboree’ \s Bl&Br

\l Baakandji \w *Malgarra* \g ‘the Initiation Song Cycle; an ancestral being which lived in caves’ \s LH

\l Adnyamathanha \w *marlkara* \g ‘first stage initiation ceremony’ \f “r” = tap. \s Mc&Mc

\l Manjiljarra \w *marlkarri* \g ‘dead’ \q Belongs with this set? \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w *malkarri* \g ‘design on shield, painting on shield’ \q Stylized design symbolic of Dreamtime (*jukurrpa*) painted on shield (*kurdiji*) especially for male initiation ceremonies. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Gupapuyngu \w *malgarri* ~ *malwarri* \g ‘song of west Arnhem Land’ \s BL-MC

\l Dhangu \w *malgarri* \g ‘type of song and dance (introduced from the west)’ \s BSch

\l Yan-nhangu \w malgarri ~ malgaway \g Unglossed in Bentley James’ dictionary. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*malku**

\t ‘let’ (hortative)

\b particle

\l WMungknh \w *mak* \g ‘let be/do’ \q Precedes verbs in future tense. Cf. *kek* ‘spear’ < \*kalka for phonological developments. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *mak* \g ‘let be, do’ \q Ex. *mak wuneka* ‘leave it be’. Cf. *kalk* ‘spear’ < \*kalka for fate of \*l. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w *maku* \g ‘imperative, hortative, jussive’ \q Also cliticized, as *-ku*. \q Ex. (220) *uke* (*ma*)*-ku wunawu* ‘let it stay open’; *nhila X maku yumpiwu* ‘let X make it’. Cf. *keka* ‘spear’ < \*kalka for phonological developments. \s S&J

\l YMel \w *malk* \g ‘let’; ‘good job’ \q Also *mal*. \s RG

\l **L \w \*malku**

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\l YYoront \w *al7* \g ‘let’ \q Ex. *al7 wun* ‘leave it be’.

\l KThaayorre \w *ak* \g ‘let’ \w Ex. *ak wun* ‘leave it be’. \s AH, AG, BA

^^^

\l Umpithamu \w *aka* \g ‘let’ \s J-CV

\e **\*malpu**

\t ‘ghost’

\b n

\c H

\d 041202

\x See also \*manpa, \*wanpu.

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w malpu \g ‘evil spirit’ \q Syn. (near?) *mamu*. \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w malpu \g ‘devil’ \q Contrast *mamu* ‘dead person, ghost’. \s PMcC

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\l Gupapuyngu \w malpura \g ‘second-born child’ \s CB/ZYM

\e **\*malu**

\t ‘shade’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*maru (‘night; dark’) and \*mali.

\l Bidyara \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (GB)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *malung* \g ‘shade, shadow’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *malung* \g ‘shadow, shady; evil spirit, shade’ \s (MS)

\l Wirangu \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (LH)

\l Ngarluma \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *malu* \g ‘shade’ \s (AD)

\l Martuthunira \w *malumalu* \g ‘darkness’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *malu* \g ‘shade, shadow’ \s (FW)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*malu** \s (GNOG #824)

\l Jiwarli \w *malu* \g ‘shadow, shade’ \q Also ‘testicles’; *malungu* ‘white man’. \s (PA)

\l Nhanda \w *malu* \g ‘shade, shadow; reflection’ \s (JB)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *malu* \g ‘shadow, shade’ \s (PA)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *mali7* \g ‘shadow; photo, image’ \q For  *i* < \*u, cf. *mani* ‘neck, creek’ < \*manu. \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w mali7 \g ‘shadow, reflection, image’ \s FM

\l Ritharrngu \w mali7 \g ‘shadow, image, picture’ \q Also *mali7+nhan+ngu rdirrng7-ma-rn* ‘he farts’. \s JHeath

\l Yolngu (general) \w mali \g ‘shade; a spirit, very commonly a “baby spirit” that appears to a man to identify itself, its place of original, and thus the child that his wife will soon bear’ \s NWilliams 86:31,243

\l **pYolngu \w \*mali7** \q See also \*mali.

\l **pPNy \w \*malu**

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *malnguj* \g ‘shadow; image, picture, reflection’ \q Contrast *rulwuj* ‘shade’. \s JHeath

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\l Angkamuthi \w *malu* \g ‘deep’ \p adj. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *malu* \g ‘deep’ \p adj. \s (TC)

\e **\*marka**

\t ‘diamond-scale mullet’

\b n

\c F

\l KThaayorre \w *mirk*, *mirka*; *ngat-* \g ‘diamond-scale mullet’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w *mar7*; *ngar-* \g ‘diamond-scale mullet’

\l YMel \w *mark*; *ngat-* \g ‘diamond-scale mullet’

**\e \*marki+**

\t ‘wet’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w *mar7vlh*, *mir7irr* \g ‘wet’ \s JB?BA

\l KNarr \w *marrki:l* \g ‘waterhole; swamp’ \s GB

\e **\*marlka**

\t ‘mulga’

\c P

\l Diyari \w marlka \g ‘mulga’ \q Grammar has *malka* with nonretroflex lateral. \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w marlka \g ‘mulga’ \s PA CLE

\l **pCK \w \*marlka** \s PA

\l Atnyamathanha \w marlka \g ‘mulga tree’ \q *Acacia aneura*. \s Mc&Mc

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w mulka \g ‘tree’ \s BB

\e **\*mama-**

\t ‘get, grab, catch’

\b vt

\x See under \*ma-.

\e **\*mama**

\t ‘father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Buwandik \w mam(i) \g ‘father’ \q Also *mamang* ‘male (of possum)’ \s BB

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w mama \g ‘father, father’s sister, WiMoBr older than ego; God’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w mama \g ‘father’ \s PMcC

\l Martuthunira \w mama \g ‘father, father’s brother’ \q AD gives *pawu* ‘father’, and *mama* only as ‘FaBr’. \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w mama \g ‘father, FaBr-, stepfather who is FaBr-, Hu of MoBr-‘. \q FW gives the ‘father’ sense as a possible loan. \s GNOG, FW

\l Ngarluma \w mama \g ‘father’ \q KLH also has *mama* ‘fast, vigorously’. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w mama \g ‘father’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w mama \g ‘father’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w mama \g ‘father’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w mama \g ‘father’ \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mama** \s GBOG #614

\l Payungu \w mama \g ‘father’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w mama \g ‘father, father’s brother’ \q Also *mamayara* ‘father-son relationship’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w ama \g ‘father’ \q See p38 re initial dropping. \s JBl

**\e \*mampa**

\t ‘nothing’

\b Nadj

\c Q

\l Ayapathu \w mampa \g ‘no’ \s PH/GR (?)

\l Yintyingka \w mampa \g ‘nothing; no’ \q Can be used synonymously with *–kinu* (privative). \s R&V

\l YYoront \w map+w+l \g ‘nothing, none, no’ \f [máp3wvl, mápuwvl, mábul].

\l YMel \w map+w+th \g ‘nothing, none, no’ \f [máputh, mábuth].

\l **pPaman \w \*mampa** \s BA

\e **\*mana**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*manga, \*milka, \*pina.

\n <<these are alomost certainly typos for *manga*, q.v. under \*manga.

\l Dyirbal \w mana \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*mana** \s KLH

\e **\*mancin**

\t ‘cooked food’

\b n(Adj)

\l Umpithamu \w anhthin \g ‘cooked’ \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w meñcvn \g ‘ripe (fruit); cooked (damper); messy sore (boil about to burst)’ \f McConnell (“Moon and Morning Star” 28) has *mantyin* ‘cooked (of stingray)’. \s SIL, UMcConnell

\l WNgathan \w menhthnh \g ‘cooked’ \q <menthenh>. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w mañcin \g ‘cooked (of vegetable); ripe’ \q Also *mancinga* [vt] ‘cook, boil’. Homorganic cluster suggests former preceding liquid. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w manhthi-n \g ‘cooked; ripe’ \q Also *manhthith-an* ‘ripe, mature’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w manhthnh \g ‘cooked (on open fire); ripe’ \q Homorganic *nhth* cluster originates as \*n.c.

\l Ogunyjan \w anhdhin \g ‘cooked food’ \q On open fire; including damper.

\l **pWCYP? \w \*mancin/ñ**

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\l Biri \w mañci \g ‘cook’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s AT

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\l Nyawaygi \w ma:ynggiñ \g ‘ripe’ \s RMWD

\e **\*mancVrr**

\t ‘well’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre \w meñc, meñcen [also -i]; ngok-- \g ‘well, spring of water’ \q Also *ngok mantharr* ‘thirst, parched’. \s AH

\l KYak \w menhth; ngek- \g ‘well water’

\l YYoront \w manhthvrr; kawn- \g ‘well, well-water’

\l **L \w \*mancVrr**

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\l WNgathan \w manhth \g ‘hole (totemic); hole (e.g. in ground)’ \s PS

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\l Gupapuyngu \w manhdhak \g ‘fresh (water)’ \q With *nhdh* cannot be of pPNy age. \w BL-MC

\e **\*mani-**

\t ‘get’

\b vt

\x See under \*ma-.

\e **\*manpa**

\t ‘dead’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*malpu, \*wanpu.

\l KUwanh \w manpanh \g ‘rotten’ \s S&J

\l YYoront \w manpm \g ‘shadow’

\l YMel \w manpvm \g ‘ghost; white man’

\l KKaper \w manpvc \g ‘ghost; white man’ \s BA

\l Kukatj \w manpvc; miñ- \g ‘lightning, thunder’ \s GB 0022

\l **pYirrka-KKaperPaman \w \*manpa** \q WNgathan *kœthœth* encompasses both the ‘ghost, spirit, European’ and the ‘shadow’ senses.

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\l Mayi-Kutuna \w mumbi \g ‘white person’ \q For [manpi] or [manpay]? \s GB/Armit (in Curr)

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\l KThaayorre \w nganp; man- \g ‘shadow’ \s MEdwards

\e **\*manta**

\t ‘small’

\b nAdj

\l Umpithamu \w manta \g ‘child’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w -manta \g ‘small’ (??) \q In ko7o manta ‘eyelid (upper and lower)’; with *mant* speculated as ‘child’. \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w mant, manta \g ‘small’ \q Also *mantam*, *mantaman* [schwa/*a* not marked] ‘child, young, immature, small, little’. Many other derivatives. \s BA, AH

\l YYoront \w mart, marta \g ‘small, tiny’ \q Also *kun-mart* ‘small intestine’.

\l UOykangand \w ant \g ‘small’ \p Erg *antamanhdh*. \q Also (with *adn*, q.v. under \*kuna) *adnant* ‘stomach, guts’, *adnant ant* ‘small intestine’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w and \g ‘small’ \q Also (with *adn*, q.v. under \*kuna) *adnand* ‘stomach, guts’ *adnand and* ‘small intestine’. \s PH

\l Ikarranggal \w anda \g ‘child; son’ \p Erg *andangg*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w ant \g ‘small’ \s LT/BA; BSom

\l **L \*manta**

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\l WMungknh \w mant \g ‘bereaved older brother or sister’ \s KPPW/PS

\l WNgathan \w mant \g ‘person bereaved of younger sibling’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w minh-mart \g ‘child of deceased mother’ \s RLS

\e **\*mantu**

\t ‘nape’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*manu.

\l Wirangu \w mandu \g ‘neck: back of neck and shoulder area’ \s LH

\l Maranungku \w manta \g ‘neck, throat’

\e **\*manu**

\t ‘neck’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mantu.

\l Uradhi \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \s (KLH)

\l Atampaya \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \q Also *manu-kari* ‘windpipe; cave’. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \q Also *manu-kari* ‘windpipe; cave’. \s (TC)

\l Wuthathi \w 7an:u (?) \g ‘neck’ \q Also *man:u*? \s (LMW-BA)

\l Umpila \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *man* \g ‘neck, throat’ \q KPPW: ‘neck’ only. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *man* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *man* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *man* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *manu* \g ‘front of neck’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \q Listed only in *manu kuna* ‘throat, back of mouth’ and (without V2) *man kuuyu* ‘throat’. \s (PH website)

\l Yintyingka \w *manu* \g ‘neck’ \s R&V

\l Umpithamu \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *man*, *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *man*, *munu* \g ‘neck, throat’

\l YMel \w *man* \g ‘neck, throat’

\l KKaper \w *man-* \g ‘neck, throat’

\l Kurrtjar \w *ma:n* \g ‘throat’ \s (KLH)

\l Almura \w *manu* \g ‘neck’ \s (JHav via BR)

\l GYim \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *manu* \g ‘throat and front of neck’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mutumui \w *mannu* \g \s (H&T)

\l Djabugay \w *manu* \g ‘throat, neck’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*manu** \s (KLH)

\l Warrungu \w *manu* \g ‘neck’ \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *manu* \g ‘neck’ \q Wiri, Biri, Baradha, and Gangulu dialects. \s (AT)

\l Margany \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*manu**

\l Guwa \w *manu* \g ‘throat’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *mana* \g ‘neck’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *mana* \g ‘neck’ \*g* Syn. *ñinngin*. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *mana* \g ‘neck’ \*g* Syn. *ñinngin*. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *man-garri* \g ‘front of neck’ \q Part is cognate? \s (GL)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *manamuki* \g Questioned in source. Part is cognate? \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *marnu* \g ‘heart’ \q Cognate? \s (BB)

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w *manang* \g ‘creek’ \s LH

\l Wirangu \w *manu* \g ‘gullet’ \s (LH)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *mani* \g ‘neck; front of neck’ \s (GWVW)

\l Djapu \w *manikay* \g ‘music, song’ \s (FM)

\l Djinang \w *mani* \g ‘river; neck’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *mani* \g ‘river; neck’ \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *mani* \g ‘neck; creek’ \q Cf. reflex of \*malu for quality of V2. \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *marni* \g ‘Hals; Fluss’ \q Retroflexion regular? Also *manikay* ‘song’. \s (BSch)

\l Yan-nhangu \w mani \g ‘neck; creek ‘ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pYolngu \w \*mani** \q Origin of /i/?

\l **pPNy \w \*manu**

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *manuga* \g ‘branch’ \q Also *maan* ‘face’. \s (B&M)

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\l Baakandji \w *ma:rni* \g ‘song, corroboree’ \s (LH)

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\l Muruwari \w *manu* \g ‘creeper vine; vegetable food’ \s LFOates

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\l Warumungu \w *manu* \g ‘place (country), land’ \q Not= *ngurraji* ‘camp’. \s (JS&JH)

\l Balgu \w marnoo \g ‘tableland’ \s Bates XII2D,10/DGN

\e **\*marnpi**

\t ‘pigeon (sp)’

\b n

\c O

\l Muruwari \w marnpil \g ‘bronzewing pigeon (sp)’ \q Probably *Histriophaps histrionica*.

\l Diyari \w marnpi \g ‘bronzewing pigeon’ \s PA

\l Atnyamathanha \w marnbi \g ‘bronzewing pigeon, *Phaps chalcoptera*’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w marnbila \g ‘bronzewing pigeon’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w marnpi \g ‘type of pigeon, probably the common bronzewing (*Phaps elegans*); pigeons generally’. \q The second sense questioned. \s CG

\l Martuthunira \w marnpi \g ‘bronzewing pigeon’ \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w marnpi \g ‘common bronzewing pigeon’ \s FW

\l Watjarri \w marnpi(ñu) \g ‘common bronzewing pigeon’ \q *Phaps chalcoptera*. \s WD

\l Mudburra \w manbulu \g ‘bronzewing; rock pigeon’ \q Poss. also diamond dove. None has a topknot. \s RG

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\l YYoront \w monpm \g ‘crest, topknot’ \q Of pigeon, cockatoo, etc.

\e **\*manga**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kurlka, \*mana, \*milka, \*pina.

\l KThaypan \w nga \g ‘leaf’ \q Cognation questionable, but see \*pina reflexes for polysemy. \s BR

\l GBadhun \w manga \g’ear’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w manga \g ‘ear’ (?) \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Margany \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*manga** \s BA

\l Kungkari \w manga \g ‘ear’ \q Also *mangamirti* ‘deaf’. \s GB

\l Guwa \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w manga \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Jirrbal \w manga \g ‘ear’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\l Mamu \w manga \g ‘ear’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\l Yuwaalaraay \w manga \g ‘ear’ \q “Used with this meaning in Walgett.” Not in CW. \s AGL

\l Baagandji \w manga \g ‘ears’ \s LH

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\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*manga** \g ‘neck, throat’ \q Ngalakgan *manga*, Ngandi *manga*. \s MH 2004 #487

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\l Panyjima \w manga \g ‘girl’ \s AD

\e **\*mangal**

\t ‘hand’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mara (‘hand’) and \*mangVl (‘a little’).

\b n, nAdj

\c B

\c Q

\l KThaayorre \w mangr \g ‘rather’ \q Written “mangur”. \s AH

\l YYoront \w mangl \g ‘a little; rather’ \p Adposition. \q See \*mangVl.

\l GYim \w mangal \g ‘hand; war’ \q “This war is payback—spearing.” \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l Flinders Island \w angal \g ‘hand’ \q Also *mangal*. \s PS

\l **pPaman \w \*mangal** \s BA

\l Murrinh-patha \w mange \g ‘hand’ \s MW

\l Gupapuyngu \w maŋal’ \g ‘spear-thrower \s CB/ZYM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w maŋal’ \g ‘spear-thrower \s CB/ZYM

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w maŋal’ \g ‘spear-thrower \s CB

\l **pGunwinyguan** \w **\*mangal** \g ‘woomera’ \q Jawony *mangal*, Rembarrnga *mangal*, and poss. also Wagiman *mangkal-in*. \s MH 2003 488

\e **\*manga+**

\t ‘lively’

\b nAdj

\l KThaayorre \w mangmangal \g ‘happy, joyous, delighted, refreshed’ \p [mangmangl]? \s AH

\l YYoront \w mangvlanh \g ‘happy; lively’

\l Nyangumarta \w mangan \g ‘active, energetic, lively’ \s ASEDA 0127

\l **pPNy \w \*manga+**

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\l Mudburra \w mangan \g ‘move; walk’ \p Coverb, with *marnini*, *yuwarnini*. \s RG

\e **\*mangi**

\g ‘image’

\b n

\l YYoront \w mang \g ‘image, “shadow”’; form which spirit-child assumes for incarnation; images of species at increase site’ \s RLS, BA

\l UOykangand \w angangal \g ‘image; spirit’ \q Also *angangal apha-* ‘take photograph’, *abm-ing* ‘ghost (sp)’, *engawal* (Rsp) ‘image, spirit, breath, body’. \s PH

\l UOykangand \w engomang \g image, spirit; shade, shadow; cloud’ \q Respect register. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w angalang \g (‘image’) \q Respect register. In *ok abmb angalang* ‘mirage’. Also *engawal* (Rsp) ‘image, spirit, breath, body’, *abm-ing* ‘ghost (sp)’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w engomang \g image, spirit; shade, shadow; cloud’ \q Respect register. \s PH

\l Walmajarri \w mangi \g ‘spirit or essence of a person which remains when he has gone; presence’ \q *Manginga mañanta kirralañ piyirn maruwajarti* ‘The one who killed someone is sitting in the place where that person sat (where his spirit is).’ *Kuñungurla mañan marna yukarni ñanartirla ngurranga. Wartapuranjarriña pa ngajukurarla manginga. Jartkujirni pa warlu piyirntu. Wali malañ parla kanarlañju, “Ngajirta ngankurlañanta jartkuji warlu ñanayirla manginga. Ngajirta ngankurla mangi kampa.”* ‘Suppose I had slept there in my home. Then someone came afterwards and lit a fire right where I had slept. Someone else would say to him, “Don’t light a fire there where his ‘spirit’ is, don’t cook his spirit!”’ \s ASEDA 0167 (H&R)

\l **pPNy \w \*mangi**

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\l Gurindji \w mangaya \g ‘dreaming place; dreaming’ \s PMcC

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\l WMungknh \w ma:ñ \g ‘picture in someone’s mind, mental image’ \q “Also used for pictures, photographs, movies, slides and drawings. When the speaker uses *maany* followed by a verb such as *mo’an* he is talking of an imaginary activity.” \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ma:ñ \g ‘image, picture, carving, photograph’ \q Also *kœthvth ma:ñ* ‘spirit image’ \s PS

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\l Gamilaraay \w ma:ng \g ‘message stick’ \q “The *-ng* at the end of the word suggests that *maang* was borrowed from another language.” \s AGL

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\l Arabana/Wangkangurru \w mungara \g ‘spirit, essence of a person, image, photograph’ \q *Mungara mani-* ‘to take a photo’ \s LH

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\l Atnyamathanha \w mangu \g ‘face’ \s Mc&Mc

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\l Yindjibarndi \w manguñ \g ‘primordial creative force; creation, events which occurred at the beginning of the world; Aboriginal law’ \q Also *mangkarn* ‘spirit, soul’. \s FW

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\l Bardi \w ni-minggarr \g ‘shadow, spirit of dead person’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*mangVl**

\t ‘rather’

\b nAdv (?)

\x See also \*mangal (‘hand’)

\l KThaayorre \w mangvr \g ‘rather; perhaps, maybe; alternatively, instead’ \q Also in *mangvr muñcvn* ’plenty’. Cited as *mangir*. Also *ma:ngvr* ‘far off, distant’ (cited as *maangar*). \s AH

\l YYoront \w mangl \g ‘rather’ \p Adposition. \q As in *mangl-karntl* ‘rather big’.

\e **\*mangka**

\t ‘bottom’

\b n

\x See also \*jinti.

\l WMungknh \w *mangk* \g ‘lower part of back; small of back’ \q Also, generic for ‘belt’ in *mangk kuuy* ‘string belt’. \s (KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *mangk* \g ‘back, base; ancestral, founding’ \s (PS)

\l Yintyingka \w *mangka* \g ‘sugarbag wax (hard)’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *mangk, mangka* \g ‘low, lowdown, below’ \p Dat *mangkan*. Can be used postpositionally. \q Also *mangk-workurr* ‘string belt’. \s (AH, AG)

\l YYoront \w *ma7, ma7a* \g ‘bottom’ \q Also in *may-ma7* ‘sugarbag wax, albumen of sugarbag’. Also, generic for ‘belt’ in *ma7-monporm* ‘possum-fur belt’.

\l **L \w \*mangka**

\l Djabugay \w *mangga* \g ‘nest, pouch; pubic hair; lungs’ \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *mangga* \g ‘nest of any bird, or of turtle’ \q Tablelands & Coastal dialects. \s (RMWD F1)

**\l pPaman \w mangka** \s (BA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *manggarr* \g ‘bag’ \q Not in AGL. \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *man.garr* \g ‘bag’ \q Cognate? Not in AGL. \s (PA)

\l **pGamilaraay-Yuwaalaraay \w \*manggarr** \s (PA #253)

\l Muruwari \w *mangkañ* \g ‘bag; blanket to be laid on the ground for sleeping on’ \q Also *wangka* ‘nest’. \s (LFO)

\l MM \w *mangk* \g ‘down; down there; under; within, into, in there; onto’ \s (B&B)

\l Mudburra \w *mangka* \g ‘vagina’ \q Syn. *jindi*. \s (RG)

\l Warumungu \w *mangka* \g ‘hole in ground’ \q Syn. *warakurr*. Cognate (\*\*mangkka expected)? \s (JS&JH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *mangka* \g ‘circle of bushes built for concealment in hunting’ \q Also *mangka* ‘head-ring’; *mangka* ‘the very top of a tree’. \s (GNOG, ASEDA)

\l Ngarluma \w *mangka* \g ‘nest—of bird’ \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *mangka* \g ‘nest’ \p In AD only as ‘drinking straw’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mangka* \g ‘nest’ \s (GNOG; not in FW)

\l **PNgayarda \w \*mangka** \g ‘nest’, ‘hair’ \s (GNOG #360)

\l Watjarri \w *mangka*(*lya*) \g ‘head hair’ \q Also *mangkawarla* ‘man’s hat’. \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *mangga* \g ‘bird’s nest’ \s (JB)

\l Wadjuk \w *mangka* \g ‘nest’ \q Also *mangkara* ‘hair’. \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*mangka** \s (BA)

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\l Umpila \w *mangka* \g ‘river’ \s (GNOG)

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\l Kukatja \w *mangka* \g ‘head hair’ \s (GNOG)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *mangka* \g ‘head hair; hair (generic)’ \s (WD)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *mangka* \g ‘hair; heads of grain; tassels [as of a blanket]’ \q Also *mangka-mangka* ‘caustic weed, red soldier (*Euphorbia drummondii*)’. \s (G&H)

\l Pitjanytjatjara-Yankuntjatjara \w *mangka* \g ‘head hair’ \q Also *mangkamangka* ‘matspurge or milkweed (*Euphorbia drummondii*), a flat clumpy herb’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *mangka* \g ‘head hair’ \q Used generally of human or animal hair. \s (Hn&Hn)

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\l WD (Warburton) \w *mangkawarla* \g ‘hat’ \q Lit. ‘long hair’—but *warla* is given as ‘spring, a water spring’. \s (WD)

\l Bayungu \w *mangkawarla* \g ‘hat’ \s (PA)

\l Dhalanyji \w *mangkawarla* \g ‘hat’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *makawarla* \g ‘hat’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*mangkawarla** \s (PA #262)

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\l Warrgamay \w *mangga* \g ‘flower’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *mangga* \g ‘flower, blossom’ \s (RMWD)

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\l Muruwari \w *mangka* \g ‘bone; spine’ \s (LFO)

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\l Atampaya \w *mangka* \g ‘short’ \p adj. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *mangka* \g ‘short’ \p adj. \s (TC)

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *magardiga* \g ‘dried-up swamp’ \s JHeath

\e **\*maña**

\t ‘small’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w mañ \g ‘small, narrow’ \q Also *mañvm* ‘a little bit, a little while’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Ayapathu \w maña \g ‘small’ \s PY/BA

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\l Mayi-Kulan \w maña \g ‘mud’ \s GB

\l Warumungu \w maña \g ‘soft; weak’ \s JS&JH

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\l WNgathan \w mañ \g ‘together, doubled, in company’ \s PS

\e **\*mañca**

\t ‘vegetable food’

\b n

\c P

\l Mbabaram \w ñjil \g ‘vegetable food’ \q Cognate? \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w manhdha \g ‘food [veg.]’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w manhdha \g ‘tucker (vegetable food); full (in the stomach)’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w manhdha \g ‘food’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w manhdha \g ‘vegetable food’ \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*manhtha** \s BA

\l Ngawun \w manhtha \g ‘tucker, vegetable food’ \q Also *palnga*. Mayi Thakurti has *palnga*. \s GB 148

\l Mayi-Kulan \w manhtha \g ‘tucker, vegetable food’ \s GB 148

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w manhtha \g ‘tucker, vegetable food’ \q Syn. *palnga*, *piNDal*. Mayi Thakurti has *palnga*. \s GB 148

\l Warrgamay \w mañjay \g ‘full up with food’ \s RMWD

\l Gamilaraay \w manhtha \g ‘vegetable food’ \s PA

\l Yalarnnga \w manhtha \g ‘vegetable food’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Ngawun \w manhdha \g ‘eat, drink’ \p v \q Syn (?) *patha*. \s GB 222

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\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w manja \g ‘fish; black fish’ \q LH: “general term”. \s LH

\e **\*mañcin**

\t ‘cooked food’

\b n(Adj)

\x See \*mancin

\e **\*mapa-**

\t ‘rub’

\b vt

\x See also \*maparn (‘magic stone’).

\l ECArrernte \w ape- \g ‘rub something on someone’ \p vt, with Instrumental of the thing rubbed. \q Var. *aperne-* (q.v. under \*maparn). Also *apane-* (vt) ‘rub or massage someone’. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w perne- \g ‘paint, rub in, decorate’ \q See also under \*maparn. \s GB

\l WD \w mapa- \g ‘to spread jam, rub ochre into the body’ \p Conj. -la. \q “Also *nyapa*.” \s RDWDL/DGN

\l Warlpiri \w mapa- \g ‘to smear on, to rub on (of oil and ochre on one’s body)’ \p vt, Conj. -rni. \s SSwartz/DGN

\l Warlpiri \w mapara- \g ‘ERG anoint ABS’ \p vt; Conj. -nyi. \q DGN: There is only one other Warlpiri verb in *.ra-nyi* (Eastern Warlpiri *yurlpara-nyi* ‘send’; etym. not understood. \s KLH/DGN

\l Walmajarri \w mapa- \g ‘spread soft substance, paint, dab paint’ \s R&H/DGN

\l Warumungu \w apa-nta \g ‘to rub, to paint, to apply paint to’ \p vt; Conj. L. \q Should this be *appa-*? s JHS/DGN

\e **\*maparn**

\t ‘magic stone; healing power’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*mapa- (‘to rub’).

\l ECArrernte \w aperne- \g ‘rub something on someone’ \p vt, with Instrumental of the thing rubbed. \q Var. *ape-* (q.v. under \*mapa-).\s H&D

\l WArrernte \w perne- \g ‘paint, rub in, decorate’ \s GB

\l WD \w maparn+pa \g ‘magic stone, substance [wd, rt]; medicine man [sak, rt]; bundle or “kit” of magical objects belonging to a sorcerer or medical man [sak, wd, rt]’ \q Also *maparn+tjarra* ‘sorcerer, magic man; medicine man [sak, rt]; bundle or “kit” magical objects belonging to a sorcerer or medicine man’; *maparn+tju-* ‘to work sorcery (on someone) ‘ \s RDWDL/DGN

\l Pintupi-Lutitja \w maparnpa \g ‘doctor man, doctor man’s spirit’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Warlpiri \w maparnpa \g ‘healing stones, used by native doctor’ \q Also *maparnpakurlu* ‘shaman, native doctor’ \s SSwartz

\l Warlmanpa \w maparnpa \g ‘healing powers, extrasensory powers’ \s DGN

\l Jaru \w maban \g ‘bush doctor’ \s KLRC/DGN

\l Gurindji \w maparn \g ‘doctor, clever man’ \s N&HMcNair/DGN

\l Walmajarri \w maparn \g ‘medicine man; medical doctor’ \s R&H

\l Warumungu \w apanjara \g ‘red ochre’ \q Var. *yapanjara*, *wapanjara*. Q: *appa-* ‘rub’ + *araZ* \s JHS/DGN

\l Watjarri \w maparn \g ‘doctor, sorcerer’ \q WD: from Western Desert Language magic stone. Also *maparnpayi* ~ *maparncarra* (Adj) ‘describing a man with the power of magic or sorcery; doctor, sorcerer’ (syn. *pu{aman*). \s WD

\l Nyungar \w maparn \g ‘witch-doctor, sorcerer; sorcery; the magic stone of the witch-doctor’ \q Syn. *malkar*. Also (with *pu{* ‘sorcery, death magic’) *maparn po{* ‘witch-doctor’s death magic’. AD lists *malka*(*r*)*karrak* and *bu{akarrak* ‘doctor, medicine man’, but not *maparn*. \s WD, AD

\l Ngadjumaia \w maparn \g ‘magic’ \q CGvB: a loan from WD. \s CGvonBrandenstein/DGN

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\l Ngarinyin \w mabarn \g ‘healing power’ \s Coate & Oates

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\l Gurindji \w mapata \g ‘hand’ \s N&HMcNair/DGN

\e **\*mara**

\t ‘hand’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mala, \*mangal, \*yu:ru.

\l Uradhi \w *mata* \g ‘hand; outrigger of canoe’ \q Atampaya, Angkumuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *7a* \*g* ‘hand’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *at,a* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *a7a* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ntra* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *a7a* \g ‘hand, forefoot of quadruped’ \p Erg *a7angg*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w *7a* \g ‘hand’ \*s* (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *7a* \g ‘hand’ \*s* (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *a7a* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *tra* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ta* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ta* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ma7a* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ma7a* \g ‘hand, paw of dog’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ma7* \g ‘hand’ \q Also, preceding NP in accompaniment case, ‘in the care of’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ma7* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ma7* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ma7* \g ‘hand; time(s), number of nights/days; line of descent’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *ma7a* \g ‘hand’ \s (S&J)

\l WMuminh \w *ma7a* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Pakanh \w *ma7a* \g ‘fingers’ \q Listed only in *ma7a eka* ‘fingers’ and *ma7a muthem* ‘fingernail’; also *ma7a kuyka* ‘nape’. \s (PH website)

\l Flinders Island \w *mar.ta* \g ‘upper arm’ \q Cognate? Loan? \s (PS)

\l KKaper \w *mar* \g ‘hand’ \p Erg *márangk*. \s (BA)

\l KNarr \w *mar* \*g* ‘hand’ \p Erg *marangk*. \s (GB)

\l GYimithirr \w *maRda* \g ‘wrist, forearm’ \q Cognate? \s (JHav ASEDA 0011)

\l KThaypan \w *re* \g ‘hand, finger’ \p Instr/Erg *rangga*, Loc *rebha ~ rewa*. \s (BR)

\l HR \w *ri* \g ‘hand’ \p Erg *ringgv*, Loc *ribv*. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *ara* \g ‘hand’ \p Inst *arangk* (also written *arangg*), Loc *araw*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *ar3* \g ‘hand’ \p Erg/Instr *arab*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \p Neutral Ergative/Instrumental *marabu*, neutral General Locarive *maranga*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pThaypan-Ogunyjan-Yalanji \w marabu** \p Erg/Instr.

\l Djabugay \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Kurrtjar \w *ma:r* \g ‘hand’ \q A loan? \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*mara** \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*marangkV** \p Erg-Instr.

\l GBadhun \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Garingbal, Biri, Wiri, and Yetimarala (also ‘fingers’) dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *marda* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *mar*(*d*)*a* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q /r/ < \*r regular? \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *marda* \g ‘hand’ \q /rd/ < \*r. \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*mara**

\l Kungkari \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB)

\l Hamilton R (Curr 102) \w *“murra”* \g ‘hand’

\l Wiradjuri \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Poss. a loan; final *ng* expected. M&H have *marra*. \s (PA, M&H)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger; five; upper grindstone or handpiece’ \q Poss. a loan; final *ng* expected. \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Poss. a loan; final *ng* expected. \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \q Also *ma:* ‘five’. \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyay \w *ma:* \g ‘hand, finger; totem’ \s (PA, CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ma:* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (CW, AGL)

\l Muruwari \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \p Instr *marangku*. \q Also *marangka* ‘five’. \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w mara** \s PA #75

\l Yalarnnga \w *maramarawirri* \g ‘to feel about with the hand’ \q Neither *mara* nor *wirri* is listed separately. \s Bl&Br

\l Diyari \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Mithaka \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Karuwali \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GB, PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Possibly a loan—see \*yiri (‘sharp’). \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*mara** \s (PA)

\l Baagandji \w *mara* \g ‘hand, fingers’ \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *marra* \g ‘hand’ \q Quality of “rr” not certain; possibly this belongs with \*marra (‘wing’). Also *marra-wu* ‘right arm’; also *marna* ‘finger’. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *mar-i* \g ‘hand’ \q Probably a loan. Vowel is short per MMcD (1977: 13), who cites the form as [maRa], contrasting in length with [ma:ra] ‘sister’ (see \*ma:ri). \s Taplin, MMcD

\l Atnyamathanha \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (LH)

\l Karlamayi \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *mara* \g ‘hand; cluster of finger-like pods (as of spear-bush or corkwood)’ \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *mara* \g ‘hand; finger(s); arm; front paw of animal; number five’ \p Loc *marangka*. \s (G&H)

\l Pintupi \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger; front paw; front wheels’ \s (H&H)

\l Manjiljarra \w *mara* \g ‘hand; arm’ \s (PMcC)

\l Jaru \w *marla* \g ‘hand’ \s (CB 04:663)

\l Martuthunira \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (AD)

\l Ngarluma \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (AD)

\l Ngarla \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Alt. *ma:* (GNOG). \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Alt. *ma:*. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mara** \s (GNOG #703)

\l Payungu \w *mara-* \g ‘hold; embrace; touch; pat’ \p Conj. *-nmayi*; vt. \q Also in *marakurti* ‘upper grindstone’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \q Also *mara-* (vt, conj. *-lkin*) ‘hold; get; pat’, *marampa* ‘destitute’. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*mara** \s (PA #40)

\l Jiwarli \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \q Also *marnda* ‘wrist, lower arm’. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*mara** \s (PA #40)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *mara* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *mara* \g ‘hand; forepaws of an animal’ \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *mara* \g ‘hand, fingers’ \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *mar* \g ‘hand’ \q Also (variants?) *mara*, *mayar*; *marak* ‘arm’, *marak piri* ‘finger’; *mart* ‘leg; foot’. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*mara** \q KLH: ‘hand’. \s (GNOG #703, KLH 82:374)

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *marang* \g ‘hand’ \s (JHeath)

\l Gooniyandi \w *marla* \g ‘hand’ \s (CB 04:663)

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \***-**marla** \g ‘hand’ \q CB: t’s a bound morpheme, so better *-marla*? e.g. cf. *-alma* ‘head’ and *alma* ‘intelligence. Glossed ‘arm’ in Jawi. See also \*mala. \s PNWG/CB, CB 04:663, S&McG 03:65 #145

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\l Djingulu \w *marndamarnda* \g ‘hand; arm; five’ Also *mara* ‘lap’. \s RP

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\l Ngawun \w marl \g ‘hand’ \q The typography of the “l” is unclear; source O’Keefe also gave [malvru]. \s (GB)

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\l Warumungu \w *marla* \g ‘leaf’ \s (JS&JH)

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\l Yindjibarndi \w *ma:rta* \g ‘right hand, right-handed, right side’ \s (FW)

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\l Woiwurrung \w *marnang* \g ‘hand’ \s (BB)

\l Buwandik \w *marna* \g ‘hand, finger’ \s (BB)

\e **\*mari**

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also especially \*mayiñ and \*ma:ri; also \*cura, \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri, \*manpV, \*ñunga(r), \*pama, \*wanpu, \*yapa.

\e GYim \w mari \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \q Derogatory. Queried as to possible loan status from English. \s JHav 0011

\l KYalanji \w mari \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \q Considered a loan through English. \s Hr&Hr

\l Bidyara \w mardi \g ‘Aboriginal person; man’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w mari, mardi \g ‘man; a Blackfellow’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w mari \g ‘the Blacks; a Blackfellow’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w mari \g ‘man’ \s GB

\l Biri \w mari \g ‘man’ \q Also *bama*. \s AT

\l Margany \w mardi \g ‘man, person’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w mardi \g ‘man, person’ \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*mari** \q Note also Bidyara *mara* ‘SiDaSo, MoMoBr’ (p151).

\l Gamilaraay \w mari \g ‘Aboriginal person; Aboriginal man’ \s AGL

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\l Muruwari \w mariñ \g ‘husband’ \q In a text, p280 #18; not in wordlist. Same as *mayiñ* ‘man’? \s LFOates

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\l KKY \w mari \g ‘spirit, ghost, shade, “bodily spirit”; soul; the spirit of a person while still alive; reflection, mirror-image’ \s RJK

\l GYim \w +mari \g ‘with supernatural powers, witch’ \p Suffix. \q As in *dambun+mari* ‘witch, sorcerer’, *dagda+mari* ‘native doctor, curer’. \s JHav

\e **\*maru**

\t ‘black’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*malu (‘shade’), \*ngulcurr, \*cungku.

\l KKY \w mar \g ‘gloomy’ \q As in *Nubi gœyga mar* ‘it’s gloomy today’. \s RJK/GNOG

\l Yidiny \w marun \g ‘cloud’ \s RMWD /GNOG

\l Diyari \w maru \g ‘black’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w maru \g ‘black’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w maru \g ‘black’ \s PA

\l **pWK \w \*maru** \s PA CLE

\l Adnyamathanha \w maRu \g ‘dark skinned’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w maru \g ‘black; black ochre’ \s S&H 04

\l **pNorthern Thura-Yura \w \*maru** \s S&H 04

\l Wirangu \w maru \g ‘black’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w maru \g ‘dark (in colour); black’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w maru \g ‘black, dark; tea (drink, or dry leaves); Aboriginal person, black person from other countries’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w maru \g ‘black’ \q Also, dark shades of other colours; tea leaves. Syn. *wurrpurla*, *yarlta*.\s Hn&Hn

\l Payungu \w marumaru \g ‘dark’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w maru \g ‘dark’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w maru \g ‘dark; black’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w maru \g ‘night; dark’ \s JB

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\l Mpakwithi \w rraw \g ‘black’ \s TC

\e **\*marra**

\t ‘wing’

\b n

\c O

\c B

\l WNgathrr \w *marra* \g ‘wing feather’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *marr* \g ‘wing; wing feather’ \s (PS)

\l KThaayorre \w *marr* \g ‘wing, feather’ \p Erg *marra*. \q Also *minh-marra* ‘birds’. \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *marr* \g ‘wing feather; red-winged parrot’ \p Erg & Dat *marra*.

\l YMel \w *marr* \g ‘wing feather; wing’

\l GYim \w *marra* \g ‘wing’ \s (KLH, JHav ASEDA 0011)

\l Muluridji \w *marramarra* \g ‘wing’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *marramarra* \g ‘wing’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *marra* \g ‘wing’ \q Also ‘zamia tree’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman \w marra** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *marra* \g ‘limb of tree’ \s (KLH)

\l Warrgamay \w *marra* \g ‘leaf’ \s (RMWD)

\l Warlpiri \w *marra* \g ‘bat’s wing; webbed foot’ \s DGN

\l Mudburra \w *marramarra* \g ‘wings; wing feathers’ \q Also *marrababirni* ‘dove; common bronzewing’. \s (RG)

\l Martuthunira \w *marra* \g ‘wing, flipper of turtle’ \q GNOG: *marrarli* ‘wing’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *marrarli* \g ‘wing’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Panyjima \w *marra* \g ‘wing’ \q Not in AD. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*marra** \s (GNOG #131)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *marra* \g ‘leaf; hair’ \q Syn *marwat*. \s (BL-MC)

\l Yan-nhangu \w marra \g ‘hair, leaves’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pPNy \w \*marra** \s (BA)

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *marraka* \g ‘baby bird, chick not able to fly; chrysalis stage of grub’ \s (G&H)

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\l Bardi \w maarru \g ‘flower’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*marra+**

\t ‘dingo’

\b n

\c Z

\l YYoront \w marrvm, kur- \g ‘dingo’; ‘wild; in seclusion’

\l Walmajarri \w marrañ \g ‘dingo (wild)’ \q Contrast *kuñarr* ‘[tame] dog’. \s JHd

\l **pPNy \w \*marra+**

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\l Kuku-Yalanji \w murramu ~ murrumu; ngamu-murramu \g ‘dingo’ \q *kaya* ‘dog’.

\e **\*marrakV**

\t ‘sorcerer; devil (sp)’

\b n

\c H

\l KKY \w markay, markayl \g ‘white ghost, the spirit of a person after death; European’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w mar(v)kay \g ‘witch’ \s EB

\l Yuwaalaraay \w marra:gu \g ‘man-shaped devil’ \s CW

\e **\*marrapi**

\t ‘bamboo’

\b n

\c P

\l KKY \w mœrap, mœrapil \q ‘bamboo’ \q Also *mœripi*, *mœrœpi*. \s RJK

\l KLY \w mra:pi, mœrapi \g ‘bamboo (sp.)’ \s EBani

\l Meryam Mir \w marép \s MMabo

\l Atampaya \w marrapi \g ‘bamboo’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w marrapi \g ‘bamboo’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w marrapi \g ‘bamboo’ \s TC

\l Wuthathi \w marapi \g ‘bamboo’ \s S&P

\l Mpakwithi \w marrapi \g ‘bamboo’ \s TC

\l Umpithamu \w ma:rrepi \g ‘bamboo’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l **L \w marrapi**

\l Dalabon \w marrappi \g ‘fan palm (*Livistona humilis*)’ \s NE/MH

\l Jawony \w marrappi \g ‘*Cycas media*’ \s MH

\l Bininj-Gun-Wok \w marrappi \g ‘palm (sp.)’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan** **\w \*marrappi** \s MH # 579

\l Wagiman \w merrepben \g ‘sand palm (*Livistona humilis* & *inermis*)’ \s WOD

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\l Macassan \w marapâwo \g ‘naam eener soort van boom’ \s CB/

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\l WMungknh (Aurukun) \w marrp; yuk- \g ‘*Thryptomene oligandra*’ \q “A wattle species with a very tiny leaf and white flowers. . . . Can make lancewood for spears out of it. Locally called a turkey bush.” \s KPPW

\l WMungknh (southern coastal) \w merrp \g ‘*Thryptomene oligandra*’ \s PS

\l WNgathan \w marrpvm \g ‘*Thryptomene oligandra*’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w matpi \g ‘*Thryptomene oligandra*’ \s PS

\l **pWik \w \*marrpi**

\e **\*marriñ**

\t (some fierce-looking arthropod)

\b n

\c C

\l YYoront \w marrvnhvrr \g ‘soldier crab’

\l Watjarri \w mariñmariñ \g ‘large black “soldier” ants’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*marriñ**

\e **\*marrkirr**

\t (a kin term)

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l YYoront \w marr7rr; ko- \g ‘promised wife’

\l Yidiny \w marrgir \g ‘brother’ \q Younger sister speaking to elder sister about their brother. Gloss tentative. Dialects T,C,G. \s RMWD C3

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\l Bardi \w marrir \g ‘sister, cousin sister’ \s PWNG/CB

\e **\*mata-**

\t ‘climb’

\b vi (?)

\l WMungknh \w mat- \g ‘go up, climb up; travel (Aurukun-to-Cairns direction)’ \q Loanword? \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w mata \g ‘ascend’ \p vi. \s S&J

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ta(y)- \g ‘climb’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w mata- \g ‘climb’ \q JHav has only *mabi-l* ‘climb up’. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*mata-** \s KLH

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\l KThaayorre \w mat- \g ‘stick to or at; pester’ \p P *matarr*. \q Ex. *tap matarr* ‘remained stuck’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w mar \g ‘hang; adhere; join with’ \p Conj. L, vi, u.

\l YMel \w mat \g ‘hang; join with’ \p Conj. L, vi; P matát.

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\l Dyirbal \w mata- \g ‘throw’ \p vt, Conj. L. \s RMWD

\e **\*maca**

\t ‘together’

\b n

\c B

\c Q

\l KKY \w matha \g ‘one, only one; only, just (one); very, quite [col]; yet, still, continuing; right, just’ \s RJK

\l WNgathan \w math \g ‘together, in company’ \q As of land held in company. “Probably respect form.” \s PS

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\l Gupapuyngu \w matha \g ‘tongue; language; flame of fire’ \q The possible connection is tongue–language–group. \s BL-MC

\e **\*macan**

\t ‘mud’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w mathn \g ‘nest of saltwater crocodile’

\l Kaper \w mathvm \g ‘mud’ \s BA

\l GYim \w madhan \g ‘earth, dirt’ \q Also *majul* ‘soft, muddy, squishy (mud)’. \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*macan** \q Needs more corroboration.

\e **\*macVn**

\t ‘someone else’s’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront maycel ~ macn \g ‘somebody else’s’ \q Genitive.

\l EC Arrernte \w aceneñe \g ‘something that belongs to someone else; owned by someone’ \s H&D

\l **pPNy \w \*ma(y)cVn**

\w **\*marrpa-**

\t ‘crush, grind’

\b vt

\l KThaayorre matp \g ‘crush, crack, smash, break’ \p P *matparr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w marr \g ‘grind, smash up’ \p Conj. L, vt; P *murrw*, nP *marrl*, nP Cnt *malarrl*, Imp *marrw*.

\e **\*matha-**

\t ‘bite’

\b vt

\x See also \*pac(y)a-.

\l Western Bundjalung \w madha- \g ‘to bite off a mouthful’ \s MS

\l Diyari \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w matha- \g ‘bite’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*matha-** \s PA

\e **\*mayi**

\t ‘vegetable food’

\b n

\c P

\l KKY \w *ay* \g ‘food’ \q Cognate? \s (RJK)

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \p Erg *mayi:lu*. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *ay* \g ‘vegetable food’ \q A loan? \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ay* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ñci* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food; food generally’ \s (PS)

\l WNgathrr \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable, fruit’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food; food’ \q Alsi *yuku mayi* ‘white turnip’ (*Microstemma* sp.). \s (PH website)

\l Umpithamu \w *mayi* \g ‘plant food (including honey); meal’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food; tucker, food, meal’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *may*, *mayi*(*l*) \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l YYoront \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food; food in general’ \q V2 of oblique *maya* is an innovation. \q Also *yo-may* ‘medicine, esp. love medicine’

\l YMel \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food’

\l KKaper \w *may* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \p Dat *mayéw*. \q Also *yok-may* ‘love medicine’. \s (KLH, BA)

\l Kurrtjar \w *ma:y* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \s (KLH)

\l Flinders Island \w *ayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \q Generic; *ayi ngamal* is generic for fruits. \s PS

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *yi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *eye* \g ‘food’ \s BSommer

\l GYim \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \p Erg *mayi:l* (or more frequently *mayingun*). \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food; food in general’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *yi* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \f [vy:i]. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ay3* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \f Recorded by KLH in Georgetown with a tense spirantised glide [azy:3]; see entry below for ON *ac3*, the variety recorded at Kowanyama from LT by BA. \s (KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *ma:* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \q EP: ‘non-flesh food’. Sound correspondence regular?. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ RMWD: ‘non-flesh food; honey’. \s (KLH, RMWD K1)

\l **pPaman \w \*mayi** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *mayi* \g ‘sugarbag’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *mayi* \g ‘bread’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *mayi* \g ‘tucker, fruit’ \q Also *mandha* ‘tucker i.e. vegetable food]’. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *mayi* \g ‘food’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*mayi**

\l Jirrbal \w *mayi* \g ‘sugarbag; English bee’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \q KLH: ‘sugarbag’; RMWD: ‘English bee’. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mamu \w *mayi* \g ‘English bee’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *mayi* \g ‘English bee’ \s (RMWD)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *mayi* \g ‘food (vegetable)’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Karlamayi \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *mayi* \g ‘food from plants (as opposed to meat), whether processed or not, and especially in modern camp life, flour or bread; food plant, type of food plant; food generally, where the difference between plant and animal food isn’t important’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \q Near syn. *mirrka* ‘vegetable food; flour damper’. \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *miyi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *miyi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetagle food (flour; food)’ (\s JS&JH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *mayi* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*mayi**

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\l KThaypan \w *ci* \g ‘vegetable food, fruit’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w ac3 \g ‘vegetable food’ \q As spoken at Kowanyama by LT. See entry above for the form with [zy:] recorded by KLH at Georgetown. \s LT/BA

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *mayi* \g ‘ground, dirt’ \s (BB)

\l Muruwari \w *mayi* \g ‘earth, ground, soil; the “run” or territory of a horde which had descent in the male line’ \s (LFO)

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\l Kalkatungu \w *ma:* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s (BB)

\l Djabugay \w *ma:* \g ‘vegetable food, food other than meat’ \q EP: ‘non-flesh food’. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Wirangu \w *ma* \g ‘food; vegetable food’ \s (LH)

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\l Mudburra \w *mayibi* \g ‘sugarbag—yellow one’ \s (RG)

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\l Bardi \w mayi \g ‘tucker’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*mayi** \g ‘vegetable food’ \s S&McG

\e **\*mayi**

\t ‘auntie’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ma:ri and \*mayiñ.

\l Mpakwithi \w *mayi* \g ‘father’s father’ \q A loan—but from where? \s TC

\l Umbuygamu \w *aya:rr* \g ‘son-in-law’ \q RCP of *epmem*. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *may*(*a*)*th; punhth-* \*g* ‘auntie, mother-in-law’

\l YYoront \w *may-warrch* \g ‘mother-in-law’ (Rsp)

\l Djabugay \w *mayi* \g ‘father’s sisters’ \q (cf. *ma:* ‘vegetable’, ?< \*mayi) \s (EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*mayi**

\l Gippsland \w *maian* \g ‘aunt’ \f [maiyan], likely /mayan/. \s LH

\l MM \w *ma:y-* \g ‘grand- relatives [various]’ \q Inferred from Meyer’s *maiyan:owe* ‘paternal grandfather’, *maiyara:re* ‘grandchild’, *maiyandun* ‘daughter-in-law’; Taplin *maiyanowe* ‘father’s mother’, *maiyarare* ‘son’s child’. \s (Meyer, Taplin)

\l Guurrindji \w *mali* \g ‘wife’s mother, wife’s mother’s brother’ \q Regularly < \*mayili. \s (PMcC)

\l Ngarluma \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father; son’s son’ \q GNOG has *mayirli* ‘father’s father’. \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *mayali* \g ‘father’s father; man’s son’s child’ \q The second *a* is unaccounted for. \s (AD)

\l Martuthunira \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mayi* \g ‘younger sister; stepsister through junior stepparent; father’s yBrDa, mother’s ySiDa’ \q To \*ma:ri? \s (FW)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ma:li* \g ‘paternal grandfather; (man’s) son’s son; (woman’s) daughter’s son; (man’s) son’s dog’ \q GNOG gives *ma:rli* ‘father’s father’. \s (FW, GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mayirli** \s (GNOG #135)

\l Payungu \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Dhalandji \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*mayili** \s (PA #43)

\l Jiwarli \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father, son’s son’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *mayili* \g ‘father’s father, son’s son’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *mayidi* \g ‘father’s father, son’s son’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*mayili** \s (PA #43)

\l Djapu \w *ma:yi* \g ‘granny (MoMo)’ \q Syn. *ma:ni*; cf. *ma:ri* ‘MoMo, MoMoBr. FaFa’ \s (FMo)

\l **pPNy \w \*mayi** \q Yolngu forms < \*ma:ri? \s (BA)

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\l Bidyara \w *mayarra*(*gan*) \*g* ‘woman’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *mayada* \g ‘sister’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *mayada* \g ‘sister’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s (GB)

\e **\*mayiñ**

\t ‘Aboriginal person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also especially \*mari; also \*cura, \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri, \*pama, \*yapa.

\l Wiradjuri \w mayiñ \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w mayiN \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w mayi \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w mari \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \q See also \*mari. \s PA

\l Muruwari \w mayiñ \g ‘Aboriginal person’ \q Also *mayiñka* ‘male of species’; also *mariñ* ‘husband’ (see \*mari). \s LFOates, PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*mayiñ** \s PA #77

\l Ngawun \w mayi \g ‘speech, language’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w mayi \g ‘speech, language’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w mayi \g ‘speech, language’ \q Inferred from language name. \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w mayi \g ‘speech, language’ \q Inferred from language name. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w mayi \g ‘speech, language’ \q Inferred from language name. \s GB

\l **pMayi \w \*mayi** \q attribution to the same source as pCNSW \*mayiñ is speculative.

\e **\*ma:curr**

\t ‘pelican’

\b n

\c O

\c M

\l Linngithigh \w adhor \g ‘pelican’ \p Erg *adhoradh*. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ma:thuy \g ‘pelican’ \s GNOG

\l WMungknh \w mo:th; minh- \g ‘pelican’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMo’inh \w madhe \g ‘pelican’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w madhe; minha \g ‘pelican’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w mo:the; minha- \g ‘pelican’ \s PH website

\l Yintyingka \w ma:thi \g ‘pelican’ \s R&V

\l KKaper \w mathvrr, mi- \g ‘pelican’

\l UOykangand \w athur; inh- \g ‘pelican’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w adhur; inh- \g ‘pelican’ \s PH #566

\l Koogominny \w athuru \g ‘pelican’ \q Source cites as *athooro*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w adhur \g ‘pelican’ \s BA

\l KNarr \w mathírr \g ‘pelican’ \q Q: /i/ source? \s GB

\l Walangama \w athur(r) \g ‘pelican’ \s PB

\l **pPaman \w \*ma:curr**

\e **\*ma:ki-**

\t ‘tread on’

\b vt

\l Linngithigh \w aghi-c \g ‘press, apply pressure to; envelop (of darkness enveloping people or land)’ \p Pres *aghic*. \q Ex. *Kandr aghic* ‘they put pressure on it with the foot’. \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w ma:k \g ‘tread on, crush with foot, run over; lay one’s weight (e.g. head) on’ \q Also (KPPW) ‘have strong pain’, with bodypart term as object. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Umpila \w ma:ki- \g ‘tread on’ \p Rcp *ma:ki-ni-*; Rcp Prog *ma:ka-li-ni-*. \s GNOG wordlist & LCY203

\l KThaayorre \w ma:k- \g ‘tread on’ \p P ma:kirr \q Listed only in derivatives: *ra:k ma:k* ‘step ashore’; *me:r ma:k* ‘darken; blind’; *mut ma:k* ‘make to lie down; stretch out’; *thamarr ma:k* ‘trample, tread on’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w ma \g ‘tread on’ \q Also *man=ma* ‘build (house)’. \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KThaypan \w gi- ~ yi- \g ‘step, tread on’ \s BR

\l **pPaman \w \*ma:ki-** \s BA

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\l Kugu Mumminh \w maga \g ‘tread on, run over, crush’ \f [mag:a]. \s Doris

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\l Djabugay \w maga- \g ‘climb’ \q Hale only; Patz has *magarri-l* ‘pick up’ (vt), *magayi-y* ‘rise, develop’ (vi). \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w magi- \g ‘climb, climb up’ \p Conj. L, vi. \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD S5

\e **\*ma:lkVl**

\t ‘stingray’ (sp)

\b n

\c F

\l WMungknh \w me:lkl \g ‘white-tailed stingray’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w me:lkvl; minh- \g ‘stingray sp.’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w mall; ngar- \g ‘long-tailed white stingray’ \q Has 3 spikes; “no spots; looks all red”.

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\l Gupapuyngu \w markala \g ‘stingray’ \q Generic term for three species: *ba:kul*, *julaymung*, and *gatangaray*. \s BL-MC/PMcC

**\e \*ma:mpa**

\t ‘child (to woman)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Kuuku Ya’u \w ma:mpa \g ‘child (to woman)’ \s Thomson & Thompson

\l Umpila \w ma:mpa \g ‘child (to woman)’ \s Thomson & Thompson

\l ECArrernte \w ampe \g ‘child (to woman)’

\l **pPNy \w \*ma:mpa** \s BA

\e **\*ma:nkVl**

\t ‘catfish’ (sp.)

\b n

\c F

\l KThaayorre \w ma:nkvr; ngat- \g ‘river catfish’ \f Cited as *maankar*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w manl; ngar- \g ‘catfish (sp.)’ \q Salt- and freshwater. Small, small mouth. \q Name of the site of Rutland homestead.

\l YMel \w mankvl; ngat- \g ‘catfish (sp)’ \q Name of the site of Rutland homestead. \s RG/BA 2000

\l **L \*ma:nkVl**

\e **\*ma:ri**

\t ‘cousin’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*mayi (‘auntie’), \*yapa.

\l KThaayorre \w *ma:r-n* \g ‘FaSiCh’

\l YYoront \w *mar* \g ‘FaSiCh; husband’ \q In *pam-marvyrr* (reference), *mar-ng* (address), etc.

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *maringu* \g ‘MoBrCh, FaSiCh’ \q Inferred from written sources only; ‘parallel cousin’ among the glosses. Mayi languages recorded directly in recent years have *waringu*. \s (GB)

\l Bidyara \w *mara* \g ‘SiDaSo, MoMoBr’ \q Cognate? \s (GB p151)

\l Margany \w *marañ* \g ‘mother’s mother’s brother’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w *marañ* \g ‘mother’s mother’s brother’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w *maringu* \g ‘MoBrCh, FaSiCh’ \q Inferred from written sources only; ‘parallel cousin’ among the glosses. Mayi languages recorded directly in recent years have *waringu*. \s (GB)

\l MM \w *ma:r* \g ‘sister’ \q Long V1 is regular from a short one in \*CVCV. \s MMcD; all sources.

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *marici* \g ‘brother-in-law (to man)’ \s (G&H)

\l Manjiljarra \w *mariji* \g ‘brother-in-law’ \s (PMcC)

\l Martuthunira \w *mari* \g ‘younger sister’ \s (AD)

\l Kariyarra \w *mari* \g ‘younger sister’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *mari* \g ‘younger sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mayi* \g ‘younger sister; stepsister through junior stepparent; father’s yBrDa, mother’s ySiDa’ \q To \*mayi? \s (FW)

\l Panyjima \w *mari* \g ‘younger sister’ \s (AD)

\l Watjarri \w *marici* \g ‘brother’s wife’ \s WD

\l Djinang \w *maralkur* \g ‘cousin’ \q MoMoBrSo. \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *mari* \g ‘cousin’ \q MoMoBrSo. \s (BW)

\l Djapu \w *ma:ri* \g ‘mother’s mother(‘s brother); father’s father’ \s (FMo)

\l Daartiwuy \w *ma:ri* \g ‘mother’s mother; mother’s mother’s brother’ \d MG

\l Dhuwal \w *ma:ri* \g ‘mother’s mother; mother’s mother’s brother’ \q Also *ma:ri7mungu* ‘father’s father, father’s father’s sister’; *maralkur* ‘mother’s mother’s brother’ and his son’s son and similar (male avoidance) relatives. \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ma:ri* \g ‘MoMo, MoMoBr’ \q Also *ma:ri’mu* ‘FaFa(Si)’, *maralkur* ‘MoMoBrSo’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Yan-nhangu \w ma:ri \g ‘MoMo’ \q Also *marmuku*. \s PNWG/CB

\l **pPNy \w \*ma:ri** \q See also \*yapa. Cognation of the ‘cousin’ terms with the sibling and grandparental ones is questionable.

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\l Umbuygamu \w *ararr* \g ‘cousin’ \q What a woman says to her child. \s J-CV

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *marig* \g ‘nephew, niece’ \q Sister’s child, woman;s child. “The category *marrig* ... is occasionally extended to ‘FaSiCh’ especially when the referent’s ‘SiCh’ relationship to the patriline is emphasised.” Alt. *-mara-* in *ni-mara-yung* ‘his/their sister’s son, (woman’s) son’. \s JHeath

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\l WMungknh \w *ma:ric* \g ‘the relationship of a boyfriend and girlfriend, or a married person and someone of the opposite sex who is not their wife or husband’ \q “This term covers the attraction that is felt between the two, the glances exchanged, the secret meetings etc., and implies a sexual relationship as well (adultery or fornication).” \s KPPW

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\l WNgathan \w *ma7iyam* \g ‘man’s daughter’s son’ \q Respect form. Long vowel expected if from \*ma:ri. \s (PS)

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *marucu* \g ‘man’s brother-in-law (WiBr or SiHu)’ \s (CG)

\e **\*ma:ri**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x SEe also \*mili, \*milci, \*miyil, \*cili, \*ciyil, \*kurun.

\l WMungknh \w me:7 \g ‘eye’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w me:7 \g ‘eye’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w me:r \g ‘eye’ \q \*mi(y)il is also a possible source. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ma:ri** \s KLH

\e **\*ma:rrpa**

\t ‘guts’

\b n

\c B

\c A

\l YYoront \w marrw \g ‘guts of large animals’ \q For example, of kangaroo, beef cows.

\l YMel \w marrp \g ‘guts of large animals’

\l KKaper \w marrp; kurr- \g ‘stomach’ \q Var. *ku-marrp*, *kurr-map*. \s BA, KLH

\l **pSWP \w \*ma:rrpV** \s BA

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\l Woiwurrung \w marrp \g ‘kidney, kidney fat’ \s BJB

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\l WD (Warburton) \w marrpañpa \g ‘sinew, tendon’ \s WD

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w marrpañ(pa) \g ‘sinew, tendon, muscle’ \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w marrpañpa \g ‘sinew; mature man’ \q Sinew as from kangaroo leg, for binding implements. \s Hn&Hn

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w marrpu \g ‘sinew’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w marrpu \g ‘Achilles tendon; kangaroo sinew used for binding in instrument making’ \s PA/WD

\l **pPNy \w \*ma:rrpa/u** \q Tentative \s BA

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\l Bardi \w marrba \g ‘tommy ruff fish’ \s PNWG/CB/TM.dict

\e **\*micya-**

\t ‘share out’

\b vt

\l KThaayorre \w mic \g ‘share out’ \p P *micarr*. \q Alsi *kun-mic* ‘decide, determine, settle accounts, liken, compare, discern, distinguish, decipher, translate’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w miy \g ‘share out, distribute’ \p Conj RR, vt; nP Cnt *miyrriyrr*. \q Also *kun=miy* ‘share out, distribute; count up; select, pick, choose’.

\l KKaper \w mic- \g ‘carry (as firewood); share out’ \p Conj. RR, vt; nP *micírrm*, nP Cont *micicirrm*. \q V2 is problematic: if \*i, then \*\*mec is expected. \s BA

\l **pSWP \w \*micya-** \p Conj RR.

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\l KYal \w minja- \g ‘to keep/save food for someone’ \p Conj, L, vt. \q Ex. *Ngayi yunu mayi minjal* ‘I’ll save some food for you.’

\l Yidiny \w min.ja \g ‘share out’ \p N Conj, tr; Object is what is shared out. \s RMWD T11 p255

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\l Yan-nhangu \w mici \g ‘group’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*mimpa**

\t ‘bailer shell’

\b n

\c T

\l Umpila \w mimpa \g ‘bailer shell; counterbalance on woomera, carved from bailer shell’ \s V&R < Clair Hill

\l Yintyingka \w mimpa \g ‘bailer shell’ \s V&R 244

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\l KThaayorre \w mimp, mimpa \g ‘clothes, shawl’ \s AH, BA

\l YYoront \w mip, mipa g ‘clothing, blanket, cloth’

\e**\*micara**

\t ‘cold’

\b n

\c E

\l Mpakwithi \w *tharanga* \g ‘cold’ \p *ps:* adj. \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *thar* \g ‘cold, southwest wind’ \f Final *r* rather than *7* attests the former presence of a following V3. \p n; Erg *tharadh*. \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *mithar, mithr* \g ‘cold weather’

\l KNarr \w *miyerrv* \g ‘winter, cold weather’ \s gb 36

\l Biri \w *midhara* \g ‘winter’ \q Gangulu dialect. Also Gangulu *midhar* ‘fog’ (cited “midar”), ‘frost’. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w midhard \g ‘ice, frost; cold weather’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *midhara* \g ‘cold’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *midhara* \g ‘frost’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *midhara* \g ‘frost’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *midhard* \g ‘frost’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *midhard* \g ‘frost, cold weather, winter’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s (GB)

\l **pPM \*micara** \q With regard to the 3rd syllable in Maric, see also \*kapari (‘armpit’) on the one hand, \*kakara (> Bidjara *gagarda* ‘moon’) on the other. \s (BA)

\l Wimmera \w *micak* \g ‘rain’ \s (B&R)

\l Wembawemba \w *midhvg* \g ‘rain’ \s (LH)

\l Wemba-Baraba \w *mithvk* \g ‘rain’ \s (B&R)

\l Madhimadhi \w *midhagi* \g ‘rain’ \q Probably *midhag-i* (LH p119). \s (LH, B&R)

\l Nari-Nari \w *midhag* \g ‘rain’ \s (LH, B&R)

\l Wadi-Wadi (Piangil) \w *maiceRi* \g ‘rain’ \q *Phon:* Quality of “R” not known. \s (B&R)

\l Warlmanpa \w *micarra* \g ‘cold weather, winter’ \q Also *micaku-ca-rra* ‘feel cold (of person)’; *micakurla* ‘it’s cold’. \s (DGN)

\l Nyungar \w *mical* \g ‘rain, rainwater’ \q Also *mical+iñ* ‘to rain’. In this context, /l/ < \*r is quite probably regular; cf. \*kucyarra . \s (WD/DGN)

\l **pPNy** \w **\*mica(ra)**

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\l Panyjima \w *matharri* \g ‘frost, mist, fog’ \q Also *muthura* ‘winter rains’. \s (AD)

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\l Ngarluma \w *muthu* \g ‘cold; winter; year’ \q Also *muthura* ‘winter rain clouds’. \s (KLH)

\l Martuthunira \w *muthu* \g ‘cold’ \s (AD)

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\l Ngiyampaa \w *miyarr* \g ‘wind’ \q Cognate? Cf. *ngathu* ‘I’ < \*ngacu. \s TD

\e **\*mikay**

\t ‘girl’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*miyalk (‘woman’).

\l Yuwaalaraay \w miyay \g ‘girl’ \q Also *miyaymiyay* ‘little girl’, ‘Seven Sisters’, ‘mallee willow’ (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*). \s CW

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w miyay \g ‘girl; daughter’ \q Also *miyaymiyay* ‘little girl’, ‘Seven Sisters’, ‘mallee willow’ (*Pittosporum phylliraeoides*). \s CW

\l Gamilaraay \w miyay \g ‘girl’ \q Also *miyaymiyay* ‘Seven Sisters’. \s CW

\l Wiradjuri \w migay \g ‘girl; woman; marriageable young woman’ \q Also *migay-gang* ‘young woman (unmarried)’. \s McN&H

\l **pCNSW \w \*migay** \g ‘girl’ \s PA #78

\e **\*milal**

\t ‘stare’

\b n

\l KKY \w milal \g ‘stare’ \p n. \s RJK/GNOG

\l Pintupi \w mili- \g ‘stare, gaze, look continuously’ \p Conj L: Imp *milila*, P *milirnu*. \q Not in Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra dictionary. \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\e **\*milci**

\t ‘fingernail’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mili (‘eye’), \*mi{i (‘waterlily seed’) and cross-references.

\l Kalkutungu \w milhthi \g ‘eye’ \s BB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w milci \g ‘fingernail, toenail; claw of animal; gouge chisel (for fluting)’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w milci \g ‘fingernail, toenail; claws; spines of thorny devil; rake’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w mi{ci \g ‘toenail, fingernail, animal claw’ \q Syn. *nganña*, *milpinpa*. \s Hn&Hn

\e **\*mili**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mi:l, \*miyil, \*cili, \*ciyil, \*milki.

\l KThaayorre \w me:r \g ‘eye’ \p Erg *me:re*. \q Cognation questionable; see \*mi:l. \s BA, KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w mel, mele \g ‘eye’ \g Erg *melt*, possibly < \*mi:l, as well as *mele*.

\l YMel \w mel, mele \g ‘eye’

\l UOykangand \w el \g ‘eye’ \p Erg *elemanhdh*. \q Belongs with this set (see \*mi:l)? \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ele \g ‘eye’ \q Belongs with this set (see \*mi:l)? \s PH

\l **L \w \*mili**

\l GBadhun \w mili \g ‘light, flames’ \q Semantic connection? \s PS

\l Ngawun \w mili \g ‘eye’ \s GB, PS

\l Mayi-Kulan \w mili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w mili \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w mil \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*mili**

\l Mbara \w l3i \g ‘eye’ \q Alt. *laka*. \s PS

\l Yalarnnga \w mili \g ‘eye’ \s Bl&Br

\l Curr 97 \w mili \g ‘eye’

\l **pNE \w \*mili**

\l Pitta-Pitta \w mililpu \g ‘eyebrow, eyelash’ \q Syn. *milpilpi*. \s BB

\l Watjarri \w mili \g ‘a light’ \q Also *milimili* ‘north’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*mili** \q KLH gloss: ‘eye’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l KThaypan \w mil \g ‘eye’ \q Correspondence-mimicry? \s BR

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\l Mudburra \w mila \g ‘eye; hook on end of *walmayi* [flat woomera]’ \q Also miliñji ‘fingernail; toenail; claw’; *milki* ‘breast’; milirdi ‘hook on woomera’. \s RG

\l Nhanda \w milu \g ‘eye’ \s JBl

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\l Wambaya \w murlu \g ‘eye’ \p n, class IV; adv. \q Also (adv) ‘awake’. Also *milindi* ‘eyebrow’. \s RN

\l Djingulu \w murlurlu \g ‘pupil of eye’ \s RP

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\l Maranungku \w miri \g ‘face, eyes, seed; look for/at’ \s DT

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\l Baagandji \w mili \g ‘nail, claw’ \s LH

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\l Kalkutungu \w milhthi \g ‘eye; seed’ \q See \*milci (‘fingernail’) and \*mi{i (‘waterlily seed’). \s BB

\e **\*milka**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:lu, \*mana, \*pina.

\l GYim \w milga \g ‘ear’ \s KLH, JHav ASEDA 0011

\l Muluridji \w milka \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w milka \g ‘ear’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*milka** \s KLH

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\l Bidyara \w milgan \g ‘eyebrow; cliff’ \q Also *milgaran* ‘bank’. \s GB

\l Margany \w milgan \g ‘forehead’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w milkan \d ‘eyebrow’ \s GB

\e **\*milki**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mili and cross-referenced forms.

\l GYim \w milgi \g ‘breast, nipple; milk’ \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l Diyari \w milki \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w milki \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w milki \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Karuwali \w milki \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w mirki \g ‘eye’ \q Correspondence OK? \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w mici \g ‘eye’ \q Correspondence regular. \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w mici \g ‘eye’ \q Correspondence regular. \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*milki** \s PA

\e **\*milta**

\t ‘spark’

\l KKaper \w miltvmilt \g ‘sparks’ \p n \s BA

\l Baagandji \w mildu-milda- \g ‘to spark’ \p v \s LH

\l **? \w \*milta**

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\l Atnyamathanha \w virldi \g ‘spark’ \s Mc&Mc

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\l Djabugay \w milmun \g ‘sparks’ \s EP

\e **\*mi{i**

\t ‘waterlily seed’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w melh; may- \g ‘seed of waterlily’ \q *Nymphaea gigantea*.

\l Mayi-Kulan \w miLi \g ‘seed head of blue waterlily’ \q Source is Palmer, who gives “mille(e)”; GB connects with Kalkutungu *milhthi* ‘eye’. But Palmer in his notation contrasts /n/ (*n*) witth /nh/ (*nn*). \s GB

\l Yandruwantha \w mici \g ‘eye; seed’ \s GB 2004

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\l Gunya \w mi{ard \g ‘tears’ \s GB

\l Margany \w mi{ard \g ‘tears’ \s GB

^^^

**\e \*milcu**

\t ‘fingernail, toenail’

\b n

\c

\l Nyamal \w milci \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \s GNOG PNgayarta #139

\l Pandjima \w micu \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \s GNOG PNgayarta #139

\l Yindjibarndi \w micu \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \s GNOG PNgayarta #139

**\l PNgayarda \w \*milcu** \q If cognate w. YYoront *melh*, pPNy form would have to have had long V1. \s GNOG PNgayarta #139

\e **\*mini**

\t ‘good’

\b nAdj

\l Yinwum \w ne \g ‘good’ \n Irregular vowel correspondence. \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ni \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w nin-ga- \g ‘fix, make good’ \p vt \n The *ni*(*n?*) part. \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ni-nga- \g ‘fix, make good’ \p vt \n The *ni-* part. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ni-koko- \g ‘fix, make good’ \p vt \n The *ni-* part. \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w mini \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w mini \g ‘good’ \q Also *miniciku* ‘right hand’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w min \g ‘good’ well’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w min \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w min \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w min ‘good, proper, straight’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w mini \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w mini \g ‘good’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w mini \g ‘good’ \s PH website

\l Yintyingka \w mini \g ‘right-hand’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w min, mini \g ‘good; good thing, benefit’ \s KLH, AH

\l Flinders Island \w mini \g ‘good’ \q A loan? \s PS

\l KYalanji \w mini \q ‘correct, as a correct marriage according to tribal laws’ \q Contrast *ngulkurr* ‘good’. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*mini** \s KLH

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\l Nhanda \w mini \g ‘light, white, shiny bright’ \s JBl

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\l KKY \w mina \g ‘true, real, proper, right; good; right, direct, straight; very’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w mina \g ‘good; true; beautiful’ \q Also *mina geth* ‘right hand’ (ant. *bœdhay* ‘left’, near syn. of *wati* ‘bad’). \s EB

\l Jiwarli \w mina \g ‘right hand; ready’ \s PA

\e **\*mintapa**

\t ‘termite mound’ (*Nasutitermes*)

\b n

\c C

\c E

\n DGN: possible bridging context [between the ‘antbed’ and ‘dry’ senses]: in rain time, the interior of antbed is still dry, and large ones can be hollowed out for shelter.

\l Palyku \w “mindeba” \g ‘dry’ \s Daisy Bates Section XII Part 2. D.10. Mrs Foster Thompson - Pilbara. National Library MS365/49/45-79

\l Nyamal \w mirntipa \g ‘dry’ \s Brian Geytenbeek 1973, AIATSIS MS 1173

\l Nyiyaparli \w mintipa ~ mirntipa \g ‘dry’ \q Also *mintirrpayi-* ‘to dry’ (vi). \s Nyiyaparli 2004 Interim Dictionary and finder lists, Wangka Maya PALC

\l Karajarri \w mintipa \g ‘anthill (small)’ \s McKelson ASEDA 0069

\l Warumungu \w mintapa \g ‘tall antbed’ \s JHS

\l Warlpiri \w mintapa \g ‘edible termite sp. which builds very large mounds; very large tall ant-bed or termite mound of type found in open spinifex country as in Granites area’ \q *Nasutitermes triodiae*. \s DGN

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\l Parnkalla \w mintapa \g ‘witchcraft, supernatural power; doctor ‘\s C Schürmann 1846

\e **\*miña**

\t ‘meat, animal’ and ‘what’

\b n

\c Z

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *minha* \g ‘meat, bird, game animal’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *inha* \g ‘meat; mullet’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *inha* \g ‘meat; mullet’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *inha* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *nha* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpakwithi \w *nha* \g ‘fish’ \q Generic. \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *ña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ña* \g ‘meat, meated animal’ \p Dat *ñaw*. \s (KLH 97:227)

\l Awngthim \w *nhya* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *miña* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *miña* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *minh* \g ‘animal, meat’ \q KPPQ: Flesh of animals and fish and othe protein foods like eggs; edible animals. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *minh* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *minh* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *minh* \g ‘animal, meat (-animal), animal protein (e.g. eggs), meat food’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *minha* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *minha* \g ‘meat, animal, bird’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *minha* \g ‘meat, animal food; animal’ \s (PH website)

\l Umpithamu \w *miña* \g ‘animal; meat food (including fish)’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w *minha* \g ‘meat of game animal’ \s R&V

\l Umbuygamu \w *iña* \g ‘minya’ \f Var. *ña*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *iña* \g ‘meat; animal’ \q Generic. \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w *nhye* \g ‘animal, bird, fish, shellfish; meat’ \s (BR)

\l HR \w *nhi*(*v*) \g ‘meat, animal’ \p Erg *nhivnggv*. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *inha* \g ‘meat’ \p Prp *inha*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w *inha* \g ‘kangaroo’ \q Source cites as *inna*. \s (Palmer 1884)

\l Ogunyjan \w *inh3* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH, BA)

\l GYimithirr \w *minha* \g ‘meat, animal’ \q JHav: ‘edible animal’. Incl. fish. See also ***mi:nh* ‘guess what’** under ‘what’ below. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *miña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *miña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *miña* \g ‘protein food—meat, eggs; generic term for animal’ \p Dat *miñaka*. \s (Hr&Hr, EP)

\l Wagaman \w *miña* \g ‘meat’ \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *inhya* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (IG)

\l Djabugay \w *miña* \g ‘flesh food; fish, edible animal’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *miña* \g ‘edible animal, meat, fish’ \s (KLH, RMWD K1)

\l KThaayorre \w *minh* \g ‘animal, meat’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *minh, minhal, minha* \*g* ‘animal, meat’

\l YMel \w *minh, minhal, minha* \*g* ‘animal, meat’

\l KKaper \w *miñ, miñél, miñéw* \*g* ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH, BA)

\l UOykangand \w *inh*, *inhal* \g ‘meat, animal food’ \q Generic for mammals, birds, reptiles. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *inha* \g ‘meat, animal food’ \q Generic for mammals, birds, reptiles. \s PH

\l Kurrtjar \w *iñ* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *miña* \g ‘meat, animal’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*miña** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *minha* \g ‘meat, animal, fish-bait, birds’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *miña* \g ‘meat’ Biri dialect only. \s (AT)

\l Guwa \w *minha* or *mina* \g ‘beef’ \s (GB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *miña* \g ‘beef’ \q Probably a loan, since in Kalkatungu the loss of \*C1 is apparently regular. Note also (as listed below) Kalkatungu *nhaka* ‘what, something’, possibly continuing \*miña. \s (BB)

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\e **\*miña**

\t ‘what’

\b nInt

\n Hale (‘Other Paman’ list) separates the ‘what’ \*miña from the ‘animal’ one; RMWD unites them. In support of the latter position, note Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara *kuka* ‘edible animal, reptile, bird, game; meat; (unknown) thing (‘what’s that?’)’. Dyirbal has *miña* in both senses.

\l KKY \w *miyay* \g ‘what, which’ \q Also *mi-* ‘what; which; whatever, whichever, -ever’, *milag* ‘where’, *miza* ‘what thing’, *min* ‘what, all of what’, *mingu* ‘from what; because of what’, *mipa* ‘for what; to what’, *mizœpa* ‘why, to what, what for’. GNOG suggests that *min* is the true reflex. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *miyay* \g ‘what’ \p Absolutive; Erg *midun*, Dat & Loc2 *mika*, El *mingu*. \s B&K

\l GYim \w *mi:nh* \g ‘guess what’ \q Challenge initiating guessing game. Belongs with this set? \s JHav

\l Mbabaram \w *ñ3-* \g ‘what’ \q Cognate? \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*miña** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *miña* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Yugambeh \w *miñang* \g ‘what; something; how’ \q Also *miña:gu* & *miñanggu* ‘why, what for’. Yugambeh, Galibal, & Wiyabal dialects. \s (MS)

\l Duungidjawu \w *miña* \g ‘what’ \s K&W

\l Gumbaynggir \w *miña* \g ‘what; something’ \q Long V1 expected (see \*lirra, \*carra, \*kuna); possibly a loan. \s (DE)

\l **pNNSW \w \*miñang** \s (TC)

\l Wiradjuri \w *miñang* \g ‘what’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *miñaN* \g ‘what’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *miña* \g ‘what’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *miña* \g ‘what’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *miña* \g ‘what’ \p Purposive *miñagu*. \q Also *miña:rr* ‘which’, *miñangay* ‘how many’, *miña:rruwa* ‘somewhere’, *miñaga:* ‘anything’ \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *miñan* \g ‘what’ \p Purposive *miñanku*. \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*miñang** \s (PA #80)

\l Kalkatungu \w *nhaka* \g ‘what, something’ \q Also *nhakaya*(*n*), *nhakaa*, *nhakakua* ‘why’; *nhamingu* ‘how many, some’; *nhani* ‘who, someone’; *nhakalhi* ‘which’; and possibly *nhiangu* ‘when’. Regarding the *-ka* increment see alsi \*wa:rri (‘where’). NOTE: it is possible that the *nha* continues not \*miña but \*ña (‘what’), a different etymon, listed below. \s (BB)

\l Diyari \w *minha* \g ‘what; something’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwandha (Innaminka) \w *minha*(*ya*) \g ‘what, which; something’ \s (GB 2004, PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \p Dat *minhanga*. \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*minha** \s (PA CLE)

\l Arabana \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \p Absolutive; Erg & Abl *minharu* (“r” = tap), Dat *minhaku*, Causal *minhara*, Loc *minhanga*. \s (LH)

\l Wangkangurru \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \p Absolutive; Erg & Abl *minharu* (“r” = tap), Dat *minhaku*, Causal *minhara*, Loc *minhanga*. \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *minhe* \g ‘what’ \s (B&M, LH)

\l Baakandji \w *minha* \g ‘what’ \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *minhi* \g ‘what?’ \q Probably *minh-i* (LH p119). \s (LH)

\l MM \w *miñ* \g ‘what?’ \q Vowel is short per MMcD (1977: 124); possibly a loan. Also *miñai* ‘how many’. \s (All sources)

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *miña-miña* \g ‘bits and pieces, various small things of different kinds, broken up or smashed bits of something’ \s (CG)

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\l Mudburra \w *miña* \g ‘this, here’ \q For the possible semantic connection to ‘what’ see \*ñiya (‘what; this’). \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *miña* \g ‘this, here’ \p Case-endings added to *miñarti* ‘this (one)’. \q For the possible semantic connection to ‘what’ see \*ñiya (‘what; this’). \s (H&R, JHd)

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\l Atnyamathanha \w *miña* \g ‘dew’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Ngarluma \w *minha* \g ‘semen’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngarla \w *miña* \g ‘semen’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *miña* \g ‘semen’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *minha* \g ‘semen’ \q AD gives *ñarnta* ‘semen’ only. \s (GNOG)

\l Kurrama \w *minha* \g ‘semen’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*miña** \s (GNOG #140)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *miña* \g ‘paint; tar’ \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*miña**

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\l Kaytetye \w *etñe* \g ‘vegetable food’ \q Tense nasal unexpected after initial nasal; putative sense change not paralleled elsewhere. \s (KLH, HK)

\l Karlamayi \w *miña* \g ‘baby’ \q Also *miña:* ‘baby just born’. \s (KLH)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *miña* \g ‘lung’ \s (FW)

\e **\*miri**

\t ‘skin (social group)’

\b n

\c H

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w miri \g ‘skin; contrasting moiety groups’ \s CG

\l Yan-nhangu \w miribulu \g ‘group’ \q Syn. *mirttji* (changed mici to mittji CB 3/7/06).\s PNWG/CB

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\l Warumungu \w miri \g ‘shield’ \q For semantic connection, compare YYoront *purrn* ‘totem’, KThaayorre *putn* ‘shield’. \s JS&JH

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\l Atnyamathanha \w miru \g ‘man’ \s Mc&Mc

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\l YYoront \w mer \q In *mer-warrch* (‘forbidden’). Poss. to be associated with WD *miru* ‘magical force’.

**\e \*+mirri**

\t ‘having’

\b clitic or suffix

\b clitic or suffix

\l Yir-Yoront \w *+mrr* \g (forms adverbs) \f [mvrr]. \q Ex. *lilq* “alone’, *lilqamrr* “by oneself’, *thert-ertvmrr* ‘carefully’, *thimrr* ‘carefully’, *wayamrr* ‘at once’; also in *pam-koponvmvrr* ‘DaCh’, *pam-warnvmvrr* ‘Wi’; also in (*yor–*) *thele+mvrr* ‘five’ (see the Arabana & Wangkangurru exx. below).

\l Djabugay \w *mirri* \g “having” \q Recorded only in *bina mirri* “having common sense, intelligent” (*bina* “ear”); relative stress not given in source. \s (EP)

\l Warrgamay \w +mirri \g “as a result of, from”. \q Cognation doubtful, but some exx. are susceptible of a ‘having’ reading. \s (RMWD HAL2 1981:34–35)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *+mirri* \g “having” \s (BL)

\l Djapu \w *+mirr*(*i*) \g “having” \q Proprietive suffix. \s (FM)

\l Dhuwal \w *+mirri* \g “having” \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *+mirri* \g “having” \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *+mirri* \g (derives adverbs?) \q As in *yilimirri* “next in succession” from *yili* “again”; of very limited productivity. \s (BW p129)

\l **pPNy \w +mirri**

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\l Arabana \w *mirri* \g “many” \q An indefinite number above three: *muyu-mirri* “many days”. \s LH

\l Wangkangurru \w *mirri* \g “many” \q An indefinite number above three: *muyu-mirri* “many days”. \s (LH)

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\l Margany \w *+mirri* \g ‘up to’ \q With body-part nouns, as in *mugumirri* ‘up to [my] knees’. Cf. Spanish *hasta* ‘until, up to, as far as, including even’: *hasta las rodillas* ‘up to the knees; including even the knees’; Latin *et* ‘and’ in *et dona ferentes* ‘even bringing gifts’. \e \s GB 311.

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\l Warrgamay \w *+mirri* \g ‘as a result of, from’ \q As in *gun.gulmirri* ‘[full] from [eating] food’, *magulmirri* ‘[tired] from work’; *gulinymirri* ‘[God brought spirits] from heaven’. \s RMWD 6-7.

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *+marru* \g ‘having’ \q The “concomitant” suffix, as in *kangamarru* ‘intoxicated’ from *kanga* ‘intoxicant’. \s (BB)

\e **\*mirru**

\t ‘nulla nulla’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*murra, \*mu:rrkan.

\l KYalanji \w mirru \g ‘club, nullanulla’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w mirru: \g ‘club’ \s EP

\l GBadhun \w mirru \g ‘club’ \s PS

\l Biri \w miru \g ‘nulla nulla’ \q Gangulu (also ‘woomera’), Wiri (also ‘woomera’), Biri, Baradha, Yilba (also ‘woomera’), and Yetimarala dialects. \s AT

\l Wadjabangayi \w midu \g ‘nulla nulla’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w mirru \g ‘nulla-nulla’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w mirru \g ‘nulla-nulla’ \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w miru \g ‘a type of short nulla-nulla’ \s RMWD

\l Wirangu \w miru \g ‘spear-thrower’ \s LH

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w mirru \g ‘woomera, spearthrower’ \q Syn. *lankurru*. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w mirru \g ‘woomera, spearthrower’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w mirru \g ‘spearthrower’ \s PMcC

\l Palyku \w miru \g ‘spearthrower’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w mirru \g ‘spearthrower’ \q Syn. *mangkurtura*. \s AD

\l Panyjima \w mirru \g ‘spearthrower’ \q Not in AD (who does give *mirrurtu* ‘winnowing dish’). \s GNOG

\l Yinyjibarndi \w mirru \g ‘woomera, spearthrower; ulna; kind of black and white snake’ \s FW

\l Kurrama \w mirru \g ‘spearthrower’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mirru** \s GNOG #618

\l Jiwarli \w mirru \g ‘spear-thrower’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w mirru \g ‘spear-thrower’ \q The hook is *kuruñirrgu*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w mirru \g ‘spear-thrower’ \q Syn. *yuragu*. \s PA

\l **pMantharda \w \*mirru** \s PA, in Tharrgari dictionary

\l Thalanyji \w mirru \g ‘spear thrower’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w mirru \g ‘spear thrower’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w mirru** \g ‘spear thrower’ \s PA #271

\l Watjarri \w mirru \g ‘spearthrower; firesaw’ \q A loan. \s WD

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w mirru \g ‘spear-thrower’ \s PA

\l Nyungar \w mirr \g ‘spearthrower, woomera’ \s WD

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\l Bidyara \w murru \g ‘nullanulla’ \s GB

\l Margany \w murru \g ‘nulla-nulla’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w murru \g ‘nulla-nulla’ \s GB

\l Gamilaraay \w murrula \g ‘pointed club’ \q Plain club for killing game. \s AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w murrula \g ‘pointed club’ \q Plain club for killing game. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w murrula \g ‘pointed club’ \q Plain club for killing game. \s AGL

\l Muruwari \w mur(r)u \g ‘nulla nulla’ \f “r” = glide, “rr” = trill. \s LFOates

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w murru \g ‘nulla nulla’ \s M&W

\l Bundjalung (Western) \w murrundang \g ‘club with knob on end, fighting club’ \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Western) \w murrunu \g ‘sticks used for tapping in music’ \q Note that YYoront *murrn* ‘thrown clubs’ are also used as clapsticks. \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w murrumdang \g ‘stick with a knob, nulla-nulla’ \s MS

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\l ECArrernte \w amirre \g ‘spearthrower’ \q A loan < \*mirru? Or < \*wamirra? \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w mirre \g ‘woomera, spear-thrower’ \q See \*wamVrra. \s GB

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\l Yukulta \w murruku \g ‘woomera’ \s SK

\l Kayardild \w murruku \g ‘spearthrower’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w murru \g ‘spearthrower (short type)’ \q Also *murruku* ‘spearthrower (long type)’ \s NgKL

\l Nunggubuyu \w murruku \g ‘woomera’ \g In myth. \s E&J

\l Ritharrngu \w murruku7 \g ‘woomera’ \q In myth. Ordinary terms *barndak* & *garlpu* ‘straight woomera’, *birdic* ‘woomera (type, longer & more curved than *barndak*)’; E&J consider *murruku7* a loan from Nunggubuyu. \s JHeath

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\l Gooniyandi \w muwurru \g ‘club’ \s E&J

\e **\*mitin**

\t ‘possum’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kacarra, \*kulan, \*wulnpi.

\l Dyirbal \w midin \g ‘possum’ \q Masculine (*bayi*).\s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w midin \g ‘grey possum’ \s RMWD

**\l Yidiny \w midin \g ‘edible animal; meat, fish’ \q Respect register equivalent of *minya*. \s RMWD K1**

\l **L \w \*mitin**

\l YYoront \w mirtin; minh- \g ‘possum’ \q Loan: YY ancestral form would have to be \*\*matinV; ancestral \*mitin would > YY \*\**mertn*.

\e **\*+mirti**

\t ‘without’ (privative)

\b postposition

\l Kungkari \w +mirti \g ‘without’ \q As in *mangamirti* ‘deaf’ (*manga* ‘ears’). However, *mirti* is ‘hard’ in Margany. \s GB

\l Dhuwal \w +miriw \g ‘without’

\e **\*miwun**

\t ‘pygmy goose’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*tiwa+, \*tiwu+.

\l WMungknh \w miwvn (minh-) \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \q *Nettapus pulchellus*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w miwun \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \q (?miwvn) Gloss is probable.

\l Pakanh \w miwun; minha- \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \q *Nettapus pulchellus*. \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w mi:wun \g ‘pygmy goose’ \q A loan? Also a fruit sp. (small, black). \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w mewvn; minh- \g ‘wood duck, *Chenonetta jubata*’

\l **L \w \*miwun**

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\l Linngithigh \w miwin \g ‘duck sp.’ \q “‘Peewisie’ duck”, i.e. peewee for pygmy. A loan. \s KLH 97:223

\e **\*miyalk**

\t ‘woman; girl’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*mikay (‘girl’) for Yuwaalayaay–Yuwaalaraay–Gamilaraay *miyay* ‘girl’.

\l Djinang \w miyilk \g ‘woman, wife’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w miyalk \g ‘woman, wife’ \s BW

\l Gumatj \w miyalk \g ‘female; wife’ \s BL-MC

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w miyalk \g ‘girl, woman, wife; female’ \s GWVW

\l Djapu \w miyalk \g ‘female’ \s FM

\l Yan-nhangu \w miyalk \g ‘woman’ \q Also *munkangu*. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*miyil**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mili, \*mi:l, \*ciyil, \*cili, \*kuru.

\l GYim \w *miyil* \g ‘eye’

\l KYalanji \w *miyil* \g ‘eye’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*miyil** \s KLH

\l Yanda \w *miyil* \g ‘eye’ \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *miyi* \g ‘eye’ \s BB

\l Yugambeh \w *miyi* \g ‘eye’ \q Var. *mi:* & *mil*. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w *miyi* \g ‘eye’ \s MS

\l Warumungu \w *miyil* \g ‘eye’ \q Also *mi:l*, q.v. \s KLH; JS&JH

\l Nyungar \w *miyel* ~ *miyal* \g ‘eyes’ \q Var. *mel*. In Badjaling & Tjapanmay dialects, *miyol*. \s WD

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\l Baagandji \w *mi:gi* \g ‘eye’ \s LH

\e **\*mi:l**

\t ‘eye’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kuru, \*mili, \***milki,** \*miyil, \*ciyil, \*cili, \*pira**; also \*milka (‘ear’)**.

\l Umpithamu \w *me:la* \g ‘eye’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w *me:7* \g ‘eye’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w *me:r* \g ‘eye’ \p Erg *me:re*. \q Belongs with this set? \s BA, KLH, AH

\l UOykangand \w *el* \g ‘eye’ \p Erg *elemanhdh*. \q Belongs with this set (see \*mili)? \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *ele* \g ‘eye’ \q Belongs with this set (see \*mili)? \s PH

\l GYimithirr \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye; kernel (nut)’ \q Also *milbal* ‘tears, weeping’. \s (JHav ASEDA 0011)

\l Kungkari \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *mi:l* \g ‘eyes’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *mil* \g ‘eye(s)’ \q Also (and more commonly) *mi:* and *miyi*. \s (MS)

\l Gumbainggir \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s (DE)

\l Yaygir \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s (TC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*mi:l** \s (TC)

\l Muruwari \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s (LFOates; PA)

\l Ngiyampaa (Wangaaybuwan) \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s (TD; PA)

\l Wiradjuri \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l Gumbainggir \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*mil** \q Assignment (by BA) to \*miyil (rather than to \*mili or \*mi:l or something else) is problematic. \s PA #79

\l Madhimadhi \w *mir* (?) \g ‘eye’ \q Attested only in 3rd-person singular possessed form, *mirnu*. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *mir* \g ‘eye’ *\*q 3rd-person-singular possessed form *mirnug* ‘his eye’. \s (LH)

\l Wergaia \w *mir* \g ‘eye’ *\*q 3rd-person-singular possessed form *mirnug* ‘his eye’. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *mirr* \g ‘eye’ \f Nature of “rr” not known. \s (BB)

\l Karlamayi \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye’ \s (KLH)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s CW

\l Wirangu \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \q From \*miyil ? \s LH

\l Warumungu \w *mi:l* ~ *miyil* \g ‘eye’ \q Also *milpilpa* ‘eyebrow, eyelash’. \s KLH

\l Warlmanpa \w *milpa* \g ‘eye’ \q Also in *milkari* ‘blind’. \s (DGN)

\l Walmajarri \w *mil* \g ‘eye’ \s JHd

\l Nyungar \w *mel* \g ‘eyes’ \q Var. *miyel*; poss. from \*miyil (q.v.), but cf. also the *mayar* ‘hand’ var. of *mar* < \*mara. \s WD

\l Gupapuyngu \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye; seed; well’ \q Also *milkarri* ‘tears’; *milmiñjarrk* ‘permanent bubbling spring (of water)’; *milñiñiyun* ‘to aim a camera or gun’; *milng’thun* ‘shine (light in distance)’; *milparrambarr* ‘eyelashes’; *milpunuma* and *milthun* ‘to spy’; *mil’ngu* ‘spy [n?]’; *milpurnmilpurn* ‘firefly’; *milwar’milwaryun* ‘blink one’s eyes’; *milwu’milwu* ‘nervous, scared, wild (unbroken horse)’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye; well, soak’ \q Note *mi:limili* ~ *milimili* ‘grasshopper, dragonfly’, *mi:lpunumun* ‘eyelid’, but *milkirningin* ‘eyebrow’, *milkarri* ‘tears’. Also *manguci* ‘eye; well, soak’. \s (GWVW 2,60,169)

\l Djapu \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye; seed; well’ \s (FM)

\l Yan-nhangu \w *mi:l* \g ‘eye; seed’ \s (PNWG/CB)

\l **\*pPNy \w \*mi:l** \q There are other reconstructable forms for ‘eye’, \*mili, \*miyil, \*ciyil, and \*cili, that relate to this one. I am assuming that \*mi:l is the prototype of the \*m ones.

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\l YYoront \w melt \g ‘(with) eyes’ \p Ergative-Locative case-form of *mel* ‘eye’, q.v. under \*mili. \q Specialised, alongside regular *mele*, q.v.

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\l Umpila \w *mi:l7a* \g ‘face’ \q Also ‘like, similar to’. \s (GNOG)

\e **\*mucya**

\t ‘cooked food’

\b n

\l YYoront \w *muc, muca* \s ‘food cooked in earth oven’ \q Cf. *puth* < pPaman \*puñca.

\l Atnyamathanha \w *muca* \s ‘cooked, ripe’ \q Cf. *mudlha* ‘nose’ < \*muλa. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l **pPNy \w \*mucya**

^^^

\l Ngawun \w *muca* \g ‘to die’ \q Given under M39 ‘dead’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *mucan* \g ‘died’ \q Given under M39 ‘dead’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *mucan* \g ‘died’ \q Also *muci*. “Probably all verbs in past tense.” Given under M39 ‘dead’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *mucanu* \g ‘died’ \q Also *mucuñ*. Probably all tense-forms of verbs. Given under M39 ‘dead’. \s GB

^^^

\l UOlkol \w *ajan* \g ‘capmari oven; grave’ \q For the quality of V1, see UOlk *adna* ‘faeces’ < \*kuna and cross-references at \*kuna. \s PH

\e **\*muculngkarr**

\t ‘blackberry tree’

\b n

\c P

\l UOykangand \w atha(l)nggar; egng- \g ‘blackberry tree’ \q *Vitex glabrata*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w adhanggar; egng- \g ‘blackberry tree’ \q *Vitex glabrata*. \s PH

\l YYoront \w motholt; may-/yo- \g ‘blackberry tree’ \q *Vitex glabrata*.

\l YMel \w motholkvrr; may- \g ‘blackberry tree’ \q *Vitex glabrata*.

\e **\*muka**

\t ‘egg’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kaku+, \*kapu+, \*ñapin, \*pampu.

\l Nukunu \w muka

\l Narangga \w mok:a \s NBT

\l Kaurna \w muka

\l Southern Thura-Yura \w muka \s S&H

\l **pPNy \w \*muka** \s GNOG

\e **\*muku**

\t ‘bone’

\b n

\c B

\l Kurrtjar \w *mu:k* \g ‘bone’ \s (KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *vko:* \g ‘bone’ \q IG gives *ako*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l KThaypan \w *k3w* \g ‘back, spine; bone’ \s (BR)

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *k3w* \g ‘back; spine; bone’ \s (LJ)

\l GYim \w *mugu* \g ‘back; seed; backbone, shell, roof, keel, etc.’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w *muku* \g ‘back’ \q Also ‘small hawk’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Wagaman \w *mugu* \g ‘bone’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l **pPaman \w \*muku** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *mugu* \g ‘bone’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *mugu* \g ‘knee’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *mugu* \g ‘knee’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *mugu* \g ‘knee’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *mugu* \g ‘knee’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*muku**

\l Kungkari \w *muku* \g ‘leg’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *muku* \g ‘leg; shin’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *muku* \g ‘leg, lower leg, shin’ \q Also *mukuñ* ‘bone’. \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *muku* \g ‘leg, lower leg, shin’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *muku* \g ‘leg, lower leg, shin’ \q GB parenthesizes; Laves gives [muguiñ]. GB: also *mukuñ* ‘bone’. \s (GB, GL)

\l Warrgamay \w *mugul* \g ‘knee’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *mugu* \g ‘knee’ \s (RMWD)

\l Diyari \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s PA, CB/R

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s PA, CB/R

\l Wangkumarra \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \q Also *maramuku* ‘fist’, “*muku, thandagurra* (bone for pointing)” \s GB; PA; CB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \q /k/ not= /g/. \s (M&W)

\l Kungadutyi \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \q In “*muku, wiTa muku* (backbone)” \s (CB)

\l Malyangapa \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s (CB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*muku** \s (PA)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *mukuna* \g ‘man’s back’ \q Also *mugujina* ‘foot, track of foot; heel’ \s (B&M)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ [BSch]; ‘pointing bone; seed, stone (as of fruit)’ \q Also *witha-muku* ‘back’. \s BSch, Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w *mugu* \g ‘heel’ \q Cognate? \s (LH)

\l Kuyani \w *muku* \g ‘bone’ \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *muku* \g ‘heel of shoe or boot’ \s (CG)

\l **pPNy \w \*muku**

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\l Dalabon \w *-mo* \g ‘bone’ \s (NE)

\l Bininj Gun-Wok \w *-murrng* \g ‘bone’ \s (NE)

\e **\*muku**

\t ‘all’

\b n, particle (?)

\c Q

\l YYoront \w *mo7* \g ‘all’ \p Absolutive only.

\l YMel \w *mok* \g ‘all’ \q Less favoured than *pa-pokrr* ‘all’.

\l Djabugay \w *mugu* \g ‘two’ \q Also ‘anyway, in spite of’.

\l Yidiny \w *muguy* \g ‘all the time, always’ \q Also *ñundumugu* ‘you Du’. \s KLH, RMWD Q3

\l Dyirbal \w *muguy* \g ‘too much’ \p adjective. \q Also *mugulnba* ‘whole, round’ (adj). \s (RMWD)

\l Wangka-Yutjurru \w *-muku* \g ‘all, always’ \q “Frequentative”. \s BB&GB (52)

\l Warlpiri \w *muku-* \g ‘all’ \p Preverb; Absolutive only. \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*muku** \s (BA)

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\l KNarr \w *-mok* \g (marks emphasis) \q Ex. *miyerr nha ngama-mok* ‘cold this big very: it’s very cold’. \s (GB)

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\l Nyungar \w *mo* \g ‘three, four, a few’ \p Adj. of number. \s WD 1979

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\l Djabugay \w *magi* \g ‘all, all of’ \s (EP)

\e **\*muku**

\t ‘mother’s older brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Atampaya \w *ukurra* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Also ‘leather-head turtle’. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ukurra* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Also ‘leather-head turtle’. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ukurra* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Also ‘leather-head turtle’. \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ku-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *nkurr* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *ko-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \p Abs *koghay*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ko-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ku-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ko-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *kut* (*~ kot ?*) \*g* ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ku-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *kwurr-* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *muka* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *muka* \g ‘mother’s oBr; mother’s older sibling’ \s (KLH, GNOG, LMW)

\l WMungknh \w *muk* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \q Also (KPPW) *mukvñcin* ‘mother’s older brother or sister’, *mukwayyow* ‘mother’s older sister’, and *mukayng* ‘niece, nephew, younger sister’s children’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *muk* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *muk* \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *muk* \g ‘mother’s older sibling’ \q Also *mökvnh*(*thvnh*) (same gloss; the *ö* implies that V2 was \*i); *mukvth* ‘younger sister’s child’. \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *muka-*(*ling*) \g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *ukutha* \g ‘mother’s oBr, mother’s oSi’ \q Also *okothan* ‘ySiCh’. \s (J-CV)

\l Yintyingka \w *muki* \g ‘mother’s older sibling’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *mokor*; *ngan-* (?)\g ‘mother’s oBr’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *mo7r* \g ‘mother’s oBr’

\l YMel \w *mokr* \g ‘mother’s oBr’

\l KKaper \w *mvkórvyrr, pa-* \g ‘mother’s Br’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ko*δ\g ‘mother’s Br’ \q IG: *koz*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Flinders Island \w *okwoyi* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *mugagay* \g ‘senior uncle or aunt; junior nephew or niece’ \q Var. *mugay*. \s (JHav)

\l GYim \w *mugur* \g ‘cousin, nephew, uncle, etc.’ \q JHav 1972: x+f.m(-m). In the variant *mugu:r* (JHav 1972 list only) the long V2 implies a former 3rd syllable. \s KLH; JHav (1972, 1979)

\l GYim \w *mugul* \g ‘old’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *mukul* \g ‘old’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l KYalanji \w *mukay* \g ‘mother’s older sister, father’s older brother’ \q Also ‘brother’s child’. Sense (any of them) correct? \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mbabaram \w mugá \g ‘aunt; mother-in-law’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*muku(r)** (NPaman list), **\*mukur ~ muka** (Middle Paman list), **\*mukur** (“Other Paman” list). \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *mugina* \g ‘older brother’ \q Origin of final vowel? \s (PS)

\l Dyirbal \w *mugu* \g ‘MoeBr, FaeSiHu; MoFaeBrSo, MoMoeSiSo’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \q “Etc.” \s RMWD 1989: 247

\l Dyirbal \w *mugunan* \g ‘MoeSi, FaeBrWi; MoFaeBrDa, MoMoeSiDa’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q “Etc.” \s RMWD 1989: 247

\l Dyirrbal \w *mugirray* \g ‘eBr; MoeSiSo, FaeBrSo; WieSiHu; HueSiHu’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \q “Etc.” \s RMWD 1989: 248

\l Warrgamay \w *mugulan* \g ‘mother’s elder brother’ \s RMWD

\l Muruwari \w *muki-muki* \g ‘aunt (father’s sister)’ \q Origin of final vowel? Also *mukutul* ‘grandmother’. \s (LFO)

\l Mudburra \w *mukula* \g ‘father’s sister, auntie’ \s (RG)

\l Djaru \w *mukul* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (TTs)

\l Martuthunira \w *mukul* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (AD)

\l Panyjima \w *mukulpa* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *mukul* \g ‘father’s sister; husband’s mother’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *mukul* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *mu:l* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*mukul** \s (PA #47)

\l Jiwarli \w *mukul* \g ‘father’s sister, aunt’ \s (PA)

\l Wariyangga \w *muku*(*l*) \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Listed without /l/ in 92, with it in 81. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *mugul* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *mugut*(*pa*) \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*mukul** \s (PA #47)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *mukul* ‘mother’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *mukul* ‘mother’s sister’ \s (PA)

\l Djinang \w *mukurl* \g ‘(taboo relative?)’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *mukurl* \g ‘(taboo relative?)’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *mukurlk* \g ‘aunt (FaSi)’ \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *mukul ba:pa* \q ‘father’s sister’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *mukul rumaru* \q ‘mother’s brother’s wife, mother-in-law’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *mukul bäpa* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Also *mukulrumaru* ‘mother in law (to male ego)’; *bäpa* ‘father’. \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *mu:kul* \g ‘mother’s mother’s brother’s daughter (and similar female avoidance relatives); father’s sister (and similar female non-avoidance relatives)’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*mukur** \q For the fate of \*r in C3 in Western languages, cf. \*yangkara; the difference in its treatment in Yolngu is possibly attributable to presence vs. absence of a final vowel.

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\l Yiningayi \w *mourcan* \g ‘man’s father’s sister’s son’ \q Per PMcC. \s GB: Cunningera list

\e **\*mula**

\t (a fluid)

\b n

\c E

\l Linngithigh \w olan \g ‘red paint’ \q Made by burning yellow ochre with heat from ironwood fire, \s KLH 97:228

\l YYoront \w mul, mula \g ‘white paint’ \q Made from burnt threadfin salmon bone. Contrast *wo7* ‘red paint’. \s BA, VS

\l KKaper \w mul \g ‘red paint’ \s BA

\l Flinders Island \w mula \g ‘oil’ \q Also *wurrmba mula* ‘tears’. Loan? \s PS

\l GYimithirr \w mula \g ‘honey; bee sp’ \p Erg *mula:nh* < \*mulañcu. \q Generic (in nominal compounds) for bee and honey. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w mula \g ‘blood’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Jabugay \w *mulam* \g ‘gravy, honey, juice, soup’ \q Also *mulaka* ‘brain’.

\l Yidiny \w mula \g ‘slime on fish or eel’ \s RMWD G1

\l **pPaman \w \*mula** \q ?

\l Yuwaalaraay \w mula \g ‘pus; boil; swelling; soft, weak’ \q Also *mulamula* ‘soft’. \s CW, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w mula \g ‘pus; boil; swelling; soft, weak’ \q Also *mulamula* ‘soft’. \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w mulamula \g ‘soft’ \s AGL

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\l KThaayorre \w mu:l, mu:li \g ‘white ochre, whitish clay’. \q If \*mula is valid, then this, with its long vowel not matched in GYim and its echo-vowel distinct from *a*, is probably to be counted as a loanword from YYoront. \s AH

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\l Martuthunira \w murla \g ‘meat; game’ \s AD, GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w murla \g ‘meat’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w murla \g ‘meat, flesh; animal, esp. a bird’ \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w murla \g meat’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w murla \g ‘dead’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*murla** \s GNOG #373

\l Yingkarta \w murla \g ‘dead’ \s GNOG

\l Warnman \w murla \g ‘excrement’ \s GNOG

\l Nyangumarta \w murla \g ‘ripe, cooked’ \s GNOG

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\l Warumungu \w mula \g ‘egg’ \s JS&JH

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\l Bardi \w mula \g ‘cooked’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Bunuba \w mulha \g ‘meat’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Tjaapukay \w *mulabuñ* & *mulaga* \g ‘brain’ \s EP

\e **\*mulirr**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngampu, \*tirra, \*yira, \*yirra.

\l Linngithigh \w liδ \g ‘tooth’ \p Erg *lidhadh*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w lwiδ \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w lwiδ \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w liδ \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w alw3δ \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w liz ~ aliz \g ‘tooth’ \s IG

\l GYim \w muli(:)r \g ‘tooth’ \q JHav: long V only; implies a former 3rd syllable. No other attestation of final *r* < \*rr. \s KLH, JHav

\l HR \w liyv \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*mulirr** \s KLH

\e **\*mulu**

\t ‘tail’

\b n

\c B

\l WMuminh \w *mulu* \g ‘tail’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *mulu* \g ‘tail’ \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *mul* \g ‘tail’ \s (KLH)

\l KYak \w *mul* \g ‘tail’ \s (AH, BA)

\l **pPaman \w \*mulu** \s (KLH)

\l Manjiljarra \w *mulu* \g ‘back’ \q Syn. *murrpu*, *warnnga*. \s (PMcC)

\l Baagandji \w *murlu* \g ‘lower back’ \q Also *murlu bir.nha* ‘lower backbone’. \s (LH)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *mudlu* \g ‘hip’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *mulumulu* \g ‘cattail’ \q Also *mulu* ‘blade attached to the woomera handle’. \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*mulu**

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\l Dalabon \w *molo* \g ‘tail; penis’ \s (NE)

\e **\*mu{a**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ku:wu, \*murru, \*ngurru.

\l Diyari \w mulha \g ‘nose, face’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w mulha \g ‘face; nose’ \s GB, PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w mi{a \g ‘face, nose’ \q V1 correspondence regular? \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*mulha** \s PA CLE

\l Atnyamathanha \w mudlha \g ‘nose’ \q Also *mulha ngarri* ‘hole through nasal septum’. \s Mc&Mc

\l Parnkalla \w mudlha \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Wirangu \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \q Alt. *mu{a*. Gawler Ranges *mudlha*. \s LH

\l Karlamayi \w mulha \g ‘nose; face’ \s KLH

\l ECArrernte \w alhe \g ‘nose; snout; long mouthparts of some insects; wax plug with hole, entrance to native beehive; pointed part of something, tip, point’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w alhe \g ‘nose, beak (of bird)’ \s GB

\l Kaytetye \w ilha \g ‘nose’ \s HK

\l WD (Warburton) \w mu{a \g ‘nose’ \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w mu{a \g ‘nose; beak; face; nipple; end of, front of (elongated object); pointed end of a woomera; car bonnet’ \q Syn. (in at least the ‘nose’ and ‘end of’ senses) *murtara*. \s G&H

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w mu{a \g ‘nose; face; tip; beak; closed end of a valley; front of car; onset, beginning’ \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w mu{a \g ‘nose’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w mu{a \g ‘nose; end, extremity’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w mu{u \g ‘nose, beak, snout; front end’ \q Correspondence of V2 regular? \s KLH

\l Nhuwala \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w mulha \g ‘nose; point (of implement)’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w mulha \g ‘nose; end; point; short end of boomerang’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Nyamal \w mu{a \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w mutha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w mutha \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w mulha \g ‘face’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mulha** \s GNOG #619

\l Thalanyji \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*mulha** \s PA #48

\l Jiwarli \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \q Also *mulhara* ‘in front, first’. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w mudha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*mulha** \s PA #48

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w mulha \g ‘nose’ \q Contrast (for sound) *mu{u* ‘hip’. \s PA

\l Watjarri \w mulha \g ‘nose; face’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w mutha \g ‘nose’ \q Also ‘plug tobacco’. \s JBl

\l Nyungar \w mo{ ~ mu{ \g ‘nose’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*mu{a** \q Also in Arabanic. \s GNOG #619

\e **\*muma-**

\t ‘grab’

\b vt

\x See also \*ma-, \*mama-.

\l KKY \w muma- \g ‘squeeze (with a bear hug or like a snake), hug, embrace; stop crying’ \q Cited as *mumay*; alt. *mume-*. Also *garmumay* ‘hug, squeeze (as in a bear hug), embrace’. \s RJK

\l YYoront \w mom, mum \g ‘grab, catch; rub’ \p vt; Conj. L, u: P *mum*. \q Ablaut to *u* in P tense-form shows that V1 was short.

\l YMel \w mom, muma- \g ‘grab, catch; rub’ \p vt; Conj. L: P *mumat*. \g Disyllabic P tense-form shows that V1 was short.

\l **pNE \w \*muma-**

\l Kalkatungu \w muma \g ‘take; get’ \q Likely a loan. Syn. *mani* (both senses). \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w muma \g ‘take off, take away’ \s Bl&Br

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\l KYalanji \w muma- \g to throw a spear with a woomera’ \p vt; Conj L: P *muman*, nP *mumal*. \s Hr&Hr

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\l Baagandji \w mu:ma- \g ‘pick up, lift up’ \s LH

\l Umpila \w mu:ma- \g ‘rub it—as eye; knead it—as dough’ \p Conj. Y. \s GNOG

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\l Djabugay \w muma- \g ‘cover, close’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s EP

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\l Margany \w muma \g ‘to point’ \s GB

\e **\*mumu**

\t ‘ant (sp.)’

\b n

\c C

\l YYoront \w mom; lorr- \g ‘termites; small ants’

\l UOykangand \w om \g ‘black ant’ \p Erg *omomanhdh*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w omo; ug- \g ‘black ant, bull ant’ \s PH

\l **L \w \*mumu**

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\l Wangkangurru \w mumu \g ‘blue bottle’ \s CB/R

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\l Umpila \w wi:mumu \g ‘ant, small black; termite’ \s GNOG

\e **\*muncan**

\t ‘heavy’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w munhthn \g ‘heavy’ \p Erg *munhthalh*.

\e **\*muni-**

\t ‘sneak up on’

\b vt

\x See also \*murni- (‘twist it’).

\l YYoront \w morn+on \g ‘sneak up on’ \p vt, i, L. \q With the transitiviser *+on*.

\l Adnyamathanha \w muni-muni- \g ‘to sneak up to’ \p v. \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*muni/u**

\t ‘lip’

\b n

\c B

\l Bidyara \w munu \g ‘bottom lip’ \s GB

\l Pintupi \w muni \g ‘lips’ \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w muni \g ‘lips’ \s WD

\e **\*munka**

\t ‘full up with food’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w pun7ar \g ‘a feed’ \q Only in *pun7l* ‘for a feed’ (Dat) and *pun7arvyvrr* ‘hungry’ (Erg *pun7arthalt*, Dat *pun7arthaltvngr*); the basic form is <pun7ar> from an assumed \*punkara, in which the \*p evidently continues \*m via a badly understood process.

\l YMel \w munkarvyarr \g ‘hungry’ \q Var. (one speaker) *punkarvyarr* is probably a YYoront-ism.

\l **pYirrk \w \*munkara**

\l Manjiljarra \w munka \g ‘full up with food’ \q Syn. *pa{ja*. \s PMcC

\l **pPNy \w \*munka**

\e **\*munka+**

\t ‘Torres Strait pigeon’

\b n

\c O

\l WMungknh \w munkvyvng \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \f Source writes *munkayvng*. \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w munkaye \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l KYi’anh \w munkaye \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l KMuminh \w munkaye \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l KUgbanh \w munkayi \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l WIyanh \w munkaying \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l KMu’inh \w munkaying \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*. \s S&J

\l YYoront \w mun7vn; minh- \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \q *Ducula spilorrhoa*.

\l **L \w \*munka**

\e **\*munku+**

\t ‘nape’

\b n

\c B

\l Nggerikudi \w kono \g ‘back of the neck’ \s Hey

\l WMungknh \w monkn \g ‘back of neck’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l YYoront \w monqol \g ‘nape; back’ \p Erg *monql*; in unstressed positions *monl*.

\l YMel \w monkolvng \g ‘neck bone’

\l **pWCYP \w \*munku+** \q The YY & YTh forms continue a trisyllable.

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\l Djabugay \w mun.gul \g ‘elbow’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w mun.gul \g ‘elbow; knob on tree’ \q Dialect T & C; “Ja[lnguy] *gargal* (may be Ja term for all of shoulder, arm, elbow)”. Also *min.gil* ‘elbow’ (C only). \s RMWD A3, N1

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\l UOlkol \w ognggol \g ‘neck’ \s PH

**\e \*murni-**

\t ‘twist it’

\b vt

\x See also \*muni- (‘sneak up on’).

\l YYoront \w *mor(.)non=kay+n+on* \g ‘coil around—as a snake’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *mur.ni-* \g ‘twist, stir’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Also *murniji* ‘to turn around, go around in circles (as when lost)’

\e **\*murntu**

\t ‘bent, crooked’

\b nAdj

\l Warlpiri \w ‘cross-legged, arms crossed, arms akimbo’ \q Def.: one leg (*wanarri*) doubled up and crossed one over the other or arms bent at elbows, hands placed on hips. \s Warlpiri Dictionary/NE

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\l Karrwa \w mundumundu \g ‘bent, crooked’ \s NE

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\l Kayardild \w murntu \g ‘bent, crooked’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w mungkuwatha \g ‘to bend’ \p v \s NE

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w murntu** \s NE

\e **\*munga+**

\t ‘nighttime’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*muña.

\l Yalarnnga \w mungatha \g ‘day’ \s Bl&Br

\l Manjiljarra \w munga \g ‘night’ \q Also *mungajarra* ‘night time’. \s PMcC

\e **\*mungka-**

\t ‘eat’

\b vt

\x See also \*pac(y)a-, \*ca-.

\l Mpalitjanh \w *kwa-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *kwa-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ngkwa-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpakwithi \w *gwa-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \p Conj irr, vt: P *gwana*, Pres *gwapra*, F *gwaya*, Imp *gwa7a*, Consec *gwanhakumu*. \f [nggwapra] etc. \s TC

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ngka-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *mungk-* \g ‘eat; drink’ \q KPPW: also ‘be jammed—as by something heavy—drum, log, door etc.’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *mungk-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *mungka-* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *mungga* \g ‘eat, drink’ \q Voiced /g/ implies long \*u:? Or conditioned by initial nasal? \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *mungk* \g ‘eat, drink’ \p P *mungkarr*. \s (KLH, AH)

\l **pPaman \w \*mungka-** \s (KLH)

\l Martuthunira \w *mungka-* \g ‘eat’ \q L conj, vt. \s (AD)

\l Nhuwala \w *mungka-* \g ‘to eat’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mungka-** \q L conj. \s (GNOG #620)

\l **pPNy \w \*mungka-**

\e **\*mungku**

\t ‘termite mound’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*tipan.

\l KKY \w mugu \g ‘anthill’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w mu:gu \g ‘anthill’ \s GNOG

\l Atampaya \w mungka \g ‘red antbed’ \q Syn. *iñcu:nu*. Contrast *ukul**u* ‘blue antbed’. \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w mungka \g ‘red antbed’ \q Contrast *luca* ‘blue antbed’. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w mungka \g ‘red antbed’ \q Contrast *luca* ‘blue antbed’. \s TC

\l Umpila \w mungka \g ‘anthill’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMe (AV) \w mungk \g ‘anthill’ \s KLH

\l Yintyingka \w mungka \g ‘antbed’ \q Also *epa* ‘antbed’, about which R&V are uncertain as to whether it is a synonymous dialectal variant or represents a different kind of antbed. \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w mungk \g ‘antbed on tree’ \f Recorded with a short echo-vowel [u]. \s NE, ME

\l KYak \w mungk \g ‘antbed on tree’ \f Recorded with a short echo-vowel [u]. \s NE, ME

\l YYoront \w mu-pel \g ‘antbed at base of tree’ \s The *pel* part is possibly ‘hip’, a reference to the form; *mu* is regular < \*mungka in this (unstressed) context.

\l **pPaman \w \*mungka** \s KLH

\l CEArrernte \w ingkwepeye \g ‘ant’s nest, anthill, ant-bed, termite mound’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w ngkwepeye \g ‘anthill, antbed, termite-hill’ \s GB

\l Manjiljarra \w mungkurlpa \g ‘termite-mound; termite’ \q Syn. *manjurrpa*, *nga{u{u*. Contrast *tipa* ‘tall ant-hill’. Also *mungka* ‘tree’. \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w mungku \g ‘anthill’ \s PMcC

\l Ngarluma \w mungku \g ‘ant hill; white ant’ \s KLH

\l Yindjibarndi \w mungku \g ‘termite mound’ \s FW

\l Panyjima \w mungku \g ‘anthill’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*mungku** \s GNOG #621

\l **pPNy \w \*mungku/a** \s GNOG

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\l Wambaya \w munggu \g ‘ground oven’ \p Class IV. \q Also *mungguwa* (vt) ‘roast in ground’. Compare the use of reflexes of, or more probably, loans of, \*ka:mpa- (‘cook in earth oven)’) in Gunwinyguan languages to mean ‘antbed’. \s RN

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\l Guurrindji \w murnkurt \g ‘antbed’ \q < \*murnkurn. Small termites. Contrast *damarra* ‘antbed’ (bigger: large, round). Also *ngartan* (syn. in W. dialects of Guurindji). \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w murnkurna \g ‘antbed’ \s PMcC

\e **\*muña**

\t ‘night’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*munga+.

\l GYimithirr \w *mu:nh* \g ‘dark’ \q Ex. *yarra muunh nganaa?* ‘what’s that dark thing?’ Also *munhi* ‘black, dirty, dark-coloured’.

\l Yan-nhangu \w munha \g ‘night’ \q Also *munhagabi* ‘early morning’. Probably a loan from Burarra. \s CB

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\l Burarra \w muña \g ‘night’ \q Also *muñagabi* ‘early morning’. \s SIL [?]

\e **\*muñca**

\t ‘charcoal’

\b n

\c E

\l Umpila \w munhtha \g ‘crushed charcoal used for black paint’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w munhth; thum- \g ‘charcoal’ \q KPPW: Also ‘coals’ and ‘cremation ground’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w munhth; thuma- \g ‘charcoal’ \s S&J

\l YYoront \w muthl \g ‘crumbs, little bits’ \q In *may-muthl* ‘crumbs, bits of food’, *thum-muthl* ‘charcoal’.

\l **pPaman \w \*muñca** \s KLH

\e **\*muñca**

\t ‘MoBrSo, man’s sister’s husband’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l WNgathan \w munhth \g ‘parent’s younger sibling’s child; wife; wife’s brother’ \q Also *pam munhth* or *man munhth* ‘man’s brother-in-law’, *munhth-mœ:rinhthvnh* ‘male cross-cousins’. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w munhth; pam- \g ‘MoBrSo, man’s sister’s husband’ \s BA

\l YYoront \w muth, mutha; pam- \g ‘MoBrSo, man’s sister’s husband’

\l UOlkol \w uñjal \g ‘wife; woman’ \q \*\*unhtha(l) expected if from this source. \s PH

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\l Thaawa \w mantyi- \g ‘brother-in-law’ \s Robinson/HK

\e **\*muñcin**

\t ‘barramundi

\b n

\c F

\x See also \*kurrpa.

\l WNgathan \w mœñcvn \g ‘barramundi (middle-sized)’ \s PS

\l KKaper \w mvñcén; ko- \q ‘barramundi’ \s BA

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\l Atampaya \w mantiñ \g ‘barramundi’ \s TC

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\l Nyawaygi \w man.jan \g ‘red bream’ \s GMWD

\e **\*muñu**

\t ‘burnt grass’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w monhvn, monholh \g ‘burnt-over ground’

\l KKaper \w muñ \g ‘burnt over’ **\f \*\*moñ or \*\*monh expected if < \*muñu.** \q *Pukán la muñ* ‘that grass is burnt over’. \s BA

\l GYim \w munhu \g ‘grass (short)’ \q Also *munhi* ‘black, dirty, dark-colored’ \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w muñun \g ‘smashed up, into lots of pieces’ \q Cognate? \s RMWD R4

\l **pPaman \w \*muñu(n)** \s BA

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\l Wathawurrung \w manal \g ‘ashes’ \q Sources have “munnul”. \s BB

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\l KThaayorre \w ngunhvn, ngunhi \g ‘burnt grass carbon, black carbon ash’ \s AH

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\l Lardil \w minhal \g ‘burnt-off ground’ \s NgKL

\l Kayardild \w minhal-ta \g ‘bush fire’ \q NE pers. comm.; not in dictionary. \s NE

\l Yukulta \w minhalta \g ‘burnt country’ \s SK

\l **pTangkic \w \*minhal-ta** \s NE

\l Wakaya (Eastern) \w mvnhal \g ‘fire’ \s NE

\l Wakaya (Western) \w mvnhvlt \g ‘fire’ \s NE

\l Warluwarra \w manhala \g ‘fire’ \s NE

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\l Dalabon \w munun \g ‘dark’ \s MH

\l BG \w munun \g ‘dark’ \s MH

\l Ngalakan \w murnun \g ‘dark’ \s MH

\l Ngandi \w murnun \g ‘dark’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*munun** \s MH #686

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\l Warrgamay \w muñunmuñun \g ‘chocolate bat’ \s RMWD

\e **\*mura-**

\b v

\x See also \*kura.

\l WD \w mura \p v -la class \q to copulate \s RDWDL 29 Miller, Wick, (1970), Sign Language used at the Warburton Ranges, Western Australia. Mimeographed M/S, University of Western Australia.

\l WD \w murarni \p tv \g having sexual intercourse \s RDWDL 28 Pitjantjatjara-English Vocabulary from Ernabella. RDWDL 65 Ellis, C.E., Antakarinya and Pitjantjatjara field material

\l WD Pintupi/Luritj \w mura-rnu \g copulate \s Hn&Hn 1992

\l Warlpiri \w murla-rni \p vt \g copulate \q regular lateralisation in Ngumpin-Yapa \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w murla-nya \p v \g copulate \q regular lateralisation in Ngumpin-Yapa \s DGN

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\l Nhirrpi \w muRali \p v \g 1) thirsty 2) desirous Y \s http://www.ruf.rice.edu/~bowern/Nhirrpi/Nhirrpi%20Wordlist.doc

\l Wiradhuri \w murannanna (sc. muranhanha ?) \g to make or feel warm \s Gunther

\e **\*murung**

\g ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also especially \*ngurru; also \*ka:ra, \*ku:wu, \*mu{u.

\l Wiradjuri \w murrung \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w murrudha:N \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w murruga: \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w muru \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w muyu \g ‘nose’ \s PA

\l Muruwari \w nguru \g ‘nose’ \q PA puts here; BA assigns to \*ngurru. \s PA

\l Yugambeh \w murru(:) \g ‘nose’ \q Recorded once as ‘face’. Note lack of final /ng/. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w murru \g ‘nose’ \q Note lack of final /ng/. \s MS

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w murru \g ‘nose’ \s MS

\l **pCNSW \w \*murung** \s PA #84

\e **\*murra**

\t ‘stick, club’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*mu:rrkan, \*mirru.

\l YYoront \w murrn, murrlh \g ‘club (thrown)’ \q Also used for clapsticks. \q Probably < \*mu:rrkan, q.v.; if from \*murran, the expected ergative would be \*murralh.

\l Duungidjawu \w murr \g ‘club, waddy, nulla nulla’ \s K&W

\l Yugambeh \w murrambañ \g ‘throwing stick’ \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Western) \w murrambañ \g ‘throwing stick’ \s MS

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w murrambin \g ‘throwing stick (spearthrower)’ \s MS

\l Pitta-Pitta \w murra \g ‘stick’ \f “rr” = trill. \s BB

\e **\*murrka**

\t ‘stone’

\b n

\c E

\l WMungknh \w muk \g ‘stone’ \q KPPW: “archaic”; syn. *kunttow*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w muka \g ‘rock, stone, pebble’ \q Optionally with generic *yuku*. \s S&J.

\l Pakanh \w muka \g ‘rock, stone’ \q Compare *kuyka* ‘nape’ (in *ma7a kuyka*) < \*kurrka. \s PH #253 & website; LY 619

\l KThaayorre \w murrk, murrka \g ‘stone, rock’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w murr7, murr7a \g ‘pebble, river gravel’

\l YMel \w murrk \g ‘pebble, river gravel’

\l Yidiny \w murrga \g ‘heavy (stone or person)’ \s RMWD R11.

\l **pPaman \w \*murrka** \s BA

\l Adnyamathanha \w murrka \g ‘rocky slope, steep scree’ \q In placenames paper, not in 1974c; Mc&Mc give only *murrula* ‘gravel’. \s BSch

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\l KNarr \w murrk \g ‘ground; place; camp’ \p Erg *murrku*, Dat *murrkvk*. \q Thematic /u/? \s GB.

\l Mayi-Kulan \w murrku \g ‘hill’ \s GB.

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w murrku \g ‘hill, mountain’ \q Note *murrkan* ‘male dog’: to \*murrka. \s GB.

\l **L \w \*murrku**

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\l Ritharrngu \w murrka7 \g ‘spangled perch, bream’ \s CB/ZYM/JH

**\e \*murrkamV**

\t ‘profane, not sacred’

\b nAdj

\x Contrast \*ngalñca (‘sacred, taboo’)

\l YYoront \w *murr7am* \g ‘profane, nonsacred’ \q Antonym *ngalhth* ‘taboo’.

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\l KThaayorre \w *murk*, *murka* \g ‘taboo; privately owned’ \q Gloss as in source; sound correspondence to YY *murr7am* not corroborated. \s AH

\e **\*murru**

\t ‘nulla-nulla’

\b n

\c T

\x See \*mirru.

\e **\*murruku**

\t ‘pimple’

\c B

\x For V2 correspondence see also \*warrapa and \*warrpa.

\l Jaru \w murrku \g ‘pimple’ \s PMcC

\l Nyangumarta \w murruku \g ‘pimple’ \s PMcC

\l **L \w \*murruku** \q See also \*warrapa and \*warrpa for elision of V2.

\e **\*mutu**

\t ‘back’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mulu (‘tail’), \*murti (‘knee’).

\l WMungknh \w *mut* \g ‘tail’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMungknh \w *mutu* \g ‘tail’ \s (BR)

\l Pakanh \w *mutu* \g ‘tail of an animal’ \q Full syn. (?) *mu:yu*. \s (PH website)

\l KThaayorre \w *mut* \g ‘back’ \p Dat *mutun*. \s (AG)

\l YYoront \w *mort* \q In *mort-worr7+worr* ‘kidney area, external’.

\l UOykangand \w *od, odomanhdh; adn-* \*g* ‘tailbone; lower back’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ota; adn-* \g ‘tailbone’ \q In the compound *adn-ota-elgnggel* ‘tailbone’; also *embmal-adn-ota* ‘heel’. \s (PH)

\l KYalanji \w *mudu* \g ‘buttocks, rump; lower back’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *mudu* \g ‘back’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*mutu** \q Only in “Other Paman” list, only Djabugay. \s (KLH)

\l Bidyara \w *mudu* \g ‘buttocks, anus’ \q Source questions entry (2nd sense only?). \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*mutu** \s (BA)

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *muta* \g ‘back’ \q Also *mutpunuma* ‘drive (herd)’ (related?). \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*mutu/a**

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w *murru* \g ‘the back of anything’ \s (FW, GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *murru* \g ‘back of body; curved surface of boomerang’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *murru* \g ‘back (spine)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *murru* \g ‘back (spine)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *murru* \g ‘back (spine)’ \q AD gives ‘back’ only. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*murru** \s (GNOG #147)

\e **\*murti**

\t ‘knee’

\b n

\c B

\l Antakirinya \w *murti* \g ‘knee’ \s GNOG

\l Manjiljarra \w *murti* \g ‘knee’ \s PMcC

\l Bailko \w *murtingka* \g ‘knee’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w *murti* \g ‘knee; fast’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*murti** \q Not given as pNgayarda because GNOG knew of only one attesting Ng language, Bailko. He also reconstructs \*murti- (‘to run’; #377) \s GNOG #832

\l Payungu \w *murdiñgaji* \g ‘knee; shin’ \q Also *murdilha* ‘shin’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *murdi* \g ‘knee’ \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w *murti* \g ‘knee’ \q Dictionary orthography has *murdi*. \s PA

\l Jururu \w *murti* \g ‘knee’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *murti* \g ‘knee’ \q Dictionary orthography has *murdi*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *murdi* \g ‘knee’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *murdi* \g ‘knee’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*murti** \s PA #439

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *murtiñkaci* \g ‘knee’ \s GNOG

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *murdi* \g ‘knee’ \s PA

\l Nyangumarta \w *murtingi* ~ *murtinga* \s GNOG

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *mata* \g ‘patella, kneecap’ \s G&H

\e **\*murtu**

\t ‘heap’

\b n

\l YYoront \w mort, morto \g ‘heap, pile’

\l Kalkatungu \w murtu \g ‘heap, pile, group; a few’ \q A loan? \s BB

\l **pPaman \w \*murtu** \s BA

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w mutu \g ‘turd’ \q Sensitive language. Also *mutu-mutu* ‘dung beetle’. \s CG

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\l Bardi \w murul \g ‘in a heap’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*muwa**

\t ‘grey’

\b n

\c B

\l Mpakwithi \w wa \g ‘grey hair’ \s TC

\l WNgathan \w muw \g ‘grey (haired)’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w muwa \g ‘grey-haired, old’ \q Also *pama+muwa* ‘old man’. \s S&J

\l YYoront \w muw \g ‘grey’ \q Of smoke, hair.

\l YMel \w muw \g ‘grey’

\l Djabugay \w muwa \g ‘mother in law’ \q Cognate? \s EP

\l Yidiny \w muwa \g ‘wife’s brother, sister’s husband’ \q Coastal dialect. Cognate? \s RMWD C2

\l Yandjibara \w muwi \g ‘an old man’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*muwa** \s BA

\l Ngawun \w muwa \g ‘old man’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w muwa \g ‘old man’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w muwa \g ‘old man’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w muwa \g ‘old man’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w muwa \g ‘old man’ \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w muwaparri \g ‘grey hair’ \s Bl&Br

\e **\*muyu**

\t ‘ticklish,sensitive’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*muyu (‘arse’) and \*mu:ci.

\l YYoront \w moy \g ‘shy, shamed, ticklish, sensitive’ \q Almost certainly belongs with \*mu:ci.

\l GYim \w muyu:lul \g ‘ticklish, sensitive; asleep (of limb)’ \q Also *muyan* ‘ashamed, embarrassed’. \s JHav

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\l Umpithamu \w mu:tha \g ‘shame’ \q See \*mu:ci. \s J-CV

**\e \*muyu**

\t ‘arse’

\b n

\c B

\l Flinders Island \w muyu \g ‘crotch’ \q Questioned. Also as part (to whole) in compounds meaning ‘lower back’, ‘buttock’, etc.; also first in many placenames; also *muyu urrumari* ‘promiscuous’. Cognate? A Loan? \s PS

\l Tjaapukay \w muyu \g ‘anus’ \s EP

\l Ngawun \w muyu \g ‘buttocks’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w muyu \g ‘buttocks’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w muyu \g ‘bottom, arse’ \s RMWD

**\l ? \w \*muyu**

\e **\*mu:ci**

\t ‘ashamed’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*muyu.

\l Umpithamu \w mu:tha \g ‘shame’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l WNgathan \w mœ:th \g ‘ashamed’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w moy \g ‘shy, ashamed; sensitive, ticklish’

\e **\*mu:kuy**

\t ‘ghost’

\b N

\c H

\x See also \*wangarr and cross-references.

\l Dyirbal \w muguynggan \g ‘spirit of a dead woman’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q Djalnguy (respect vocabulary). \s RMWD

\l Gupapuyngu \w mu:kuy \g ‘corpse, dead person; evil spirit’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*mu:nta**

\t ‘still, quiet’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w mur \g ‘still, quiet’

\l KThaayorre \w mu:nt \g ‘still, quiet’

\l **pSWCYP \w \*mu:nta**

\l Gupapuyngu \w mundurr \g ‘still’ \q /nd/ cluster identifies it as not a deep inheritance. \s BL-MC

\e **\*mu:nturr**

\t ‘jabiru’

\b n

\c O

\l WMungknh \w mont \g ‘jabiru’ KLH, KPPW

\l KUwanh \w monte; minha- \g ‘jabiru’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w monte; minha- \g ‘jabiru’ \q *Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus*. \s PH

\l Umpithamu \w montorro \g ‘jabiru’ \q Loan? \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w monte \g ‘jabiru’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w mu(:)nt \g ‘jabiru’ \q BA records short V. \s BA, AH??

\l YYoront \w mor; minh- \g ‘jabiru’ \q Lenition of \*t suggests long \*V1.

\l YMel \w motvrr; minh- \g ‘jabiru’

\l **pSWCYP \w \*mu:nturr**

\l GYim \w mundurr \g ‘jabiru’ \q Short V1. \s JHav

\l Almura \w munturr \g ‘jabiru’

\l Mutumui \w muntuwar \g ‘jabiru’ \q Source of *-war*? (mishearing of *-urr* ?). \s (H&T)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ndorr; nhya- \g ‘jabiru’ \s IG

\l **pPaman \w \*mu(:)nturr** \q All the languages except KThaayorre and YYoront attest a short vowel.

\e **\*mu:ñci-**

\t ‘swim, bathe’

\b vi

\x See also \*ngapa-, \*yungar-.

\l Mpalitjanh \w unthi- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w oδi- (also oδimthi-) \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w othay- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w uyi- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w oñji- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w mu:ñc \g ‘swim, bathe’ \q KPPW: also ‘wash’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w mö:ñc- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w mö:nhthv- \g ‘swim, bathe; have a shower’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w muñji- ~ muñje- \g ‘swim, bathe’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w muñji \g ‘swim, bathe’ \q S&J 478,482 “nj”. \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w muñci \g ‘swim, bathe’ \q Note short /u/. \s LY

\l Umpithamu \w mu:nhthi- \g ‘bogey, swim, dive’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l KThaypan (Laya) \w nhdhi- \g ‘bathe, bogey’ \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w ui- \g ‘dive’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w onhthe- \g ‘swim’ \p P *onhthin*, Participal *onhthen*. \s LT/BA

\l KThaayorre \w munhth-munhthr \g ‘swim; sink’ \f Note short /u/. \p vi; Conj. 1: nP *munhthr*, P *munhthirr*, *munhth-munhthr* ‘swimming’. \s KLH, AG

\l YYoront \w moy \g ‘bathe, swim’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l YMel \w moy \g ‘swim; immerse self’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l UOykangand \w uñci- (rr, intr) \g ‘bathe, swim’ \q Rdpl *uñcuñci-*. \s PH #1126

\l UOlkol \w uñci- (rr, intr) \g ‘bathe, swim’ \s PH #1126

\l **pPaman \w mu:ñci-** \s KLH

\l Yalarnnga \w munhtha \g ‘to bathe, bogey, be in the water’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Tharrgari \w putha- \g ‘to swim, to bathe’ \p Conj. *-yi*, vi. \q The intervocalic *th* must have a source in \*nhth or \*ñc, if the word is not a loan. \s PA

\e **\*mu:rrka(+)**

\t ‘humming,noise’

\b n

\l Umpithamu \w mu:rrkara \g ‘non-human noise (e.g. machines)’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w mu:rr; man- \g ‘drone, hum, buzz’ \q Likely a loan from YYoront rather than a direct reflex of \*mu:rrka. \s AH

\l YYoront \w murr \g ‘humming sound, buzzing, murmur . . .’

\e **\*mu:rrkan**

\t ‘fighting stick’ (sp)

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*murra, \*mirru.

\l WMungknh \w mu:rrkvn \g ‘short fighting stick’ \q “Used by men and sometimes women. Can be made from any tree. Has one sharp point and is painted red and white for fighting.” \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w murrn, murrlh \g ‘stick used as weapon, club’ \q Thrown or hand-held. Also clapsticks (short; ironwood).

\l **L \w \*mu:rrkan**

\e **\*mu:yu**

\t ‘husband’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Kaanytju \w mu:yu \g ‘husband, husband’s sister’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w mu:yu \g ‘husband, husband’s sister; (man’s or woman’s) sister’s husband’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w mu:y \g ‘husband, husband’s sister’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w moye \g husband’ \s PH [??]

\l Yintyingka \w mu:yu \g ‘husband’ \s R&V

\l **pPaman \w \*mu:yu** \s KLH

\*n

\e **\*naka**

\t ‘east’

\b nDir

\x See also \*ka:warr.

\l KKaper \w nakay, la- \g ‘east’ \s KLH, BA

\l Umbuygamu \w aha \g ‘north’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w aka \g ‘south-east’ \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w kal \g ‘east’ \s IG

\l KThaypan \w ka \g ‘east’ \s BR

\l HR \w ka \g ‘east’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w aka \g ‘eastwards’ \s BSommer

\l GYim \w *naga:r* \g ‘east’ \q JHav also *naga:lu* ‘to the east’, *naga:lmungan* ~ *naga:lmun* ~ *naganun* ~ *naganungan*. KLH *naka* only. \s KLH

\l Muluridji \w naka \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w naka \g ‘south and east; south along the coast’ \q See also \*kungkarr, \*kuwa. \s Hr&Hr

\l Kuuk-Yak \w akan \g ‘east across’ \q In *irr+akan* ‘eastwards, as across a sandridge’. Contrast *irr+a:w* ‘eastwards’, *irr+ukun* ‘westwards across’, and *irr+uw* ‘westwards’. \s NE/BA

\l HR \w ka \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w aka-n \g ‘east’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w naga \g ‘east’ \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD P1

\l Mbabaram \w ga \g ‘east’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*naka** \s KLH

\e **\*nuka**

\t ‘ankle’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*luku.

\l Uradhi \w *nhukaw* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Atampaya \w *nhukal* \g ‘foot’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *uka:* \g ‘foot’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ukal* \g ‘foot’ \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *kwe* ‘foot’ \p *ps:* n (II). \q Is *e* < \*ay < \*al regular? \s (TC)

\l Luthigh \w *kway* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *kay* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpakwithi \w *kwe* \g ‘foot’ \p n(II): Erg *kwarra*. \s (TC)

\l Awngthim \w *kwe* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ke* \g ‘foot’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *nu7n, thaml-* \g ‘ankle’

\l UOykangand \w *akal* \g ‘calf’ \q For quality of V1 cf. *adn* < \*kuna. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *agal* \g ‘calf’ \q For quality of V1 cf. *adn* < \*kuna. \s (PH)

**\l Ogunyjan \w ak3l \g ‘calf’ \s (LT/BA)**

\l GYim \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’ \s (JHav)

\l Djabugay \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’ \q Coastal & Gunggay dialects; not Tablelands. \s (RMWD A5)

\l **pPaman \w \*nukal** \q From the “Other Paman” list. In the “Northern Pama” list, KLH reconstructs **\*ñukal**, with an initial laminal solely on the basis of the Uradhi form. However, in his Uradhi sketch (1976b: 46) he lists this etymology as “\*n(j)ukal > n(h)ukaw”, and in any event it is entirely possible that an initial apical nasal regularly became lamino-dental in this language. \s (KLH)

\l Ngarluma \w *nhukurlka* \g ‘ankle’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *nhukurlka* \g ‘ankle’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Kurrama \w *nhu: ~ nhu:rtka* \*g* ‘ankle’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *nhuku* \g ‘ankle bone’ \s (GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *ñukuru* \g ‘elbow’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *yuku* \g ‘heel’ \q O’Grady does not assign this to \*nhuku (below) but (instead) to a separate etymon, \*luku (see GNOG #873). \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*nhuku** \q An initial apical nasal could not be reconstructed for this group (O’Grady 1966:83–4); I assume here that an initial apical regularly became lamino-dental. \s (GNOG #382)

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\l Kalkatungu \w *rnuku* \g ‘ankle’ \q Poss. loan, in view of initial-dropping in Kalkatungu. \s (BB)

\l Dhangu \w *rnuku* \g ‘foot’ \s (BSch)

\l Djinang \w *rnu* \g ‘foot; foundation’ \q Cognate? \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *rnuki* \g ‘foot; foundation’ \q Final *i* < \*a is apparently regular in at least some of these northwestern Yolngu dialects. Contrast *rlaparr* ‘pigeon’ (q.v. under \*laparr) for initial C. Ganalbingu, Dabi, Djinba, & Manydjalpingu clan dialects. \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w nuka** \q For a different interpretation of these data, see O’Grady 1990a: 11. \s (BA, from KLH’s careful research)

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\l GBadhun \w *ragul* \g ‘ankle’ \s (PS)

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\l Yugambeh \w nugal \g ‘face; jaw, jawbone; cheek’ \q As “angular protruding bone structure”? \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w nugal \g ‘cheek; jaw; face’ \q As “angular protruding bone structure”? \s (MS)

\*ng

\e **\*nga-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See also especially \*ña-; also \*ngarra- (‘hear, listen’), \*ngami- (‘hear’), \*pinakarri- (‘hear’) .

\l Wiradjuri \w nga- \g ‘see’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w nga:-y \g ‘see’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w ngami-l \g ‘see’ \q Goes with \*ngami-. \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*nga-** \s PA #93

\l Watjarri \w ngangku- \g ‘to hear (a sound), to perceive aurally’ \p vi, Conj LA: Prp (irreg) *ngangkunku*. \s WD

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\l Gupapuyngu \w nga:ma \g ‘hear, listen’ \q Conjugation similar to that of *buma* ‘hit’; possibly to be analysed as *nga:-ma*. See also \*ngami-. \s BL-MC

\l Gumatj \w nga:ma \g ‘hear’ \p Primary *nga:ma*, Secondary *nga:ku*, Tertiary *nga:kula*, Quaternary *nga:nha*(*ra*). \q Conjugation similar to that of *buma* ‘hit’; possibly to be analysed as *nga:-ma*. See also \*ngami-. \s JR

\e **\*nga-**

\t ‘eat’

\b vt

\x See also \*ngu-.

\l KLY \w NGALKAI \g ‘suck smoke into the *marap*’ \s RAY/GNOG

\l Atnyamathanha \w ngarlku- \g ‘to eat’ \p vt. \q Also *ngarlku-i-* (vi) ‘to eat away (as an acid does)’. \s Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w ngalku- \g ‘to eat’ \s S&H 2004

\l Nukunu \w ngalkuca \g ‘to eat’ \s S&H 2004

\l Kaurna \w NGARKO-NDI \g ‘eat, drink; enjoy’ \s /GNOG

\l Barngarla \w ngalgutu \g ‘to eat’ \s S&H 2004

\l Wirangu \w ngal \g ‘eat, drink, swallow’ \q Long form of stem: *ngalgu-*. \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*ngaLku-** \s S&H 2004

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ngalku- \g ‘eat; swallow (something small and solid); chew; (pain) gnaw, feel deep constant pain’ \p Conj. L, vt; Imp *ngalkula*, P *ngalkurnu*, Pres *ngalkurni*, F *ngalkulku*, etc. \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ngal- \g ‘eat something; take a tablet; chew tobacco’ \p vt, Conj L (irreg): Imp *ngala*, P *ngalangu*, Pres *ngalkula*, Continuous (F or Command) *ngalkuma*~ *ngalkunma* ~ *ngalama*. \s G&H

\l Warlpiri \w nga- \g ‘eat it, drink it’ \p Conj. 4, vt; nP *nga*(*r*)*ni*, P *ngarnu*, Imp *ngañca*, Imm Fut *ngalku*. \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w nga-lu \g ‘eat, drink; dlow [?]’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w ngañca \g ‘eat, drink’ \s JHd

\l Panyjima \w ngarna- \g ‘eat, drink’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vt. \q Also *ngarnathu-lku* ‘bite into’. \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w ngarrku- \g ‘to eat’ \q FW cites as *ngarrku-* (Conj zero) ‘eat, feed on’. Also *ngañca-* ‘eat’ (FW). \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w ngarrki- \g ‘to eat’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*nga-** \p Conj. L. \s GNOG #624

\l Karlamayi \w ngala \g ‘eat; suck’ \s KLH

\l Nyungar \w nganiñ \g drinking; eating; smoking’ \s WD

\l Watjarri \w nga- \g ‘to consume, to eat, to drink’ \p Conj. irreg, vt; Pres *nganmaña*, P *ngarna*, F *ngala*, Impf Imp *nganma*, Prp *ngarnaku* ~ *ngarnangawu*. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w ngala- \g ‘eat, drink’ \p Conj. Y irreg; P Perf *ngalayi*, P Impf *ngalaw*, Pres *ngala:*, F Realis *ngarnmanha:*, F Irr  *ngarnmandandha*, Imp *ngala*, Ambulative *ngalunggagula*. \s JBl

\l Nyangumarta \w nga- \g ‘eat’ \p Optative *ngalku*. \s GNOG

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\l Yalarnnga \w ngarri \g ‘to eat’ \s Bl&Br

\e **\*ngaca**

\t ‘me’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ngacu.

\l Atampaya \w *atha+* \g ‘me’ \p In *athantyu* Benefactive, *athanmun* Ablative. \s (TC)

\l Umpila \w *ngatha* \g ‘my [with kin terms]’ \p Also oblique, as in *ngathan* me”. \s GNOG

\l WMungknh \w *ngath* \g ‘to me, for me my’ \q Var *ngathvrr*; given as “short form of *ngatharam*”. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *ngath* \g ‘mine; to/for me’ \q Also *ngathan* ‘to/for me’, *ngathanang* ‘at/on me’. \s (PS)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngatha+* \g ‘my’ \p Gen *ngathan* < \*ngacana. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *ngatha+* \g ‘1 (Sg Obl)’ \p Dat *ngathan* < \*ngacana, Acc *ngathanh* (rare).

\l YMel \w *ngatha+* \g ‘1 (Sg Obl) \p Dat *ngathant*.

\l KKaper \w *ngathéntvw* \g ‘my’ \q Also *ngathérruw*; KLH records *ngathvrru*, q.v. under \*ngacu. \s (BA)

\l UOykangand \w *adhen* \g ‘my’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *athen* \g ‘my’ \s (PH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngaca** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *ngaja* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *ngaja* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \p Ergative. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *ngaja* \g ‘I’ \p Ergative; Nom *ngayba*, Acc *ngaña*. \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \p Nom (subject); Acc *nganha*, Possesssive *ngathu*. \s (AT 34)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngadha:-* \g ‘me’ \q Stem for non-core cases other than Genitive. \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w  *nga:ca* \g ‘I’ \p Ergative; Nom *ngaya*. \s MALCC

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngatha-* \g ‘me’ \p Only in *ngatharila* (Causal case-form). \s (BB)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \p Ergative. \s (B&M)

\l ECArrernte \w *ac-* \g ‘me; my’ \q See \*ngayku. \s (H&D)

\l Lower Arrernte \w *-ayc* \g ‘my’ \q See \*ngayku. \s (KLH)

\l Martuthunira \w *ngatha-* \g ‘I’ \q Base of Locative case-form *ngathala*; GNOG gives *ngatha* as citation form. \s (AD, GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ngatha* \g ‘I (Nom)’ \p Nominative. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngayha-* \g ‘me’ \p In Locative *ngayhala*, Ablative *ngayhalangu*, Instrumental *ngayhalu*. \q Intervocalic /yh/ < pNgayarda \*th is regular. \s (FW)

\l Nyamal \w *ngatha ~ ngaca* \*g* ‘I’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngatha** \s (GNOG #709)

\l Payungu \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngatha** \s (PA #60)

\l Jiwarli \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngadha* \g ‘I’ \q Also given (in dictionary) as *ngatha*, probably a typo. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *ngadha* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngatha** \s (PA #60)

\l Yingkarta \w *ngatha* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative: any subject. Acc *ngathanha*, Dative-Genitive *ngathangu* (~ *ngayu*), Loc *ngathala*. \s (AD)

\l Watjarri \w *ngaca* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative. Acc *ngacaña*, Gen *nganacungu*, Dat *nganala*(*ki*), Loc *nganala*. \s WD

\l Nyungar \w *ngec* \g ‘I’ \q Var. *ngañ*. \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngaca+** \q See the notes to the Arandic forms and to pPNy \*ngacu.

\e **\*ngaca**

\t ‘good on you, good job’

\b particle (predicative)

\l KThaayorre \w ngeca \g ‘luck; thanks; good-oh’ \q Var. *eca*, *ngayca*. As in *ngeca ngathan* ‘thank you’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w ngaca \g ‘good job’ \f Var. *ngayca*. \q As in *ngaca ngithnh* (with 1st Sg Dat) ‘good job for me—thank you’.

\l KThaypan \w ca \g ‘good on you!’ \q As in *aca athaw* (with 1st Sg Gen) ‘thank you’. \s BR

\e **\*ngaca-**

\t ‘to close it’

\b vt

\d 041130

\l WMungknh \w ngath- \g ‘shut; block up, fill up (e,g. houses, rivers etc.) with e.g. people, boats’ \q Frequently in the form *ya7 ngath-* KLH: *mé: ngáth* ‘to close eye’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ngathv- \g ‘close it, shut (e.g. door), dam up (e.g. for fish trap)’ \p Conj. NY, vt. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w tha:-ngeth- \g ‘block, shut; fill; bind’ \p P *tha:-ngetharr*. \q Also *man-ngeth-* ‘strangle; suppress’.\s AH

\l YYoront \w yi-ngay \g ‘close’ \p Conj. RR, u, vt; P *yi-nguy*, nP Cnt *yi-ngarrngayrr*, Rfl nP *yi-ngayvn*. \q As in ‘close a door’; ‘close one’s eyes’ is reflexive.

\l **L \w \*ngaca-**

\e **\*ngaci**

\t ‘mother’s father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x Probably \*ngaki.

\l KKY \w *athe, athel* \g ‘grandfather’ \s (RJK)

\l KLY (Mabuyag) \w *athe* \g ‘grandfather’ \q Syn. (?) *bœbath*. \s (EB)

\l Uradhi \w *athi* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also *athiδa* ‘mother’s father’; Atampaya, Angkumuthi, & Yadhaykenu. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *thi-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *thi-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *nci-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *thi-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *thay-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *thay-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *thi-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *thay-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ci-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ci-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngaci-*(*mu*) \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Reciprocal *ngaci-cu* ‘daughter’s son’; also *nga:ci* ‘earth, ground, camp, place, country, world, area’; *ngacamu* ‘husband’s mother, HuFa, SoWi’ and (LMW) ‘son-in-law’. \s (GNOG, KLH, LMW)

\l WMungknh \w *ngac*(*-wayaw*) \*g* ‘father’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngac*(*-wu:t*) \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngech-* \g ‘cross grandkin’ \q In *ngechwayyow* ‘FaMo’ (RCP *ngechiyvng* ‘SoCh’), *ngechwu:t* ‘MoFa’ (syn. *athiy*; RCP *ngechiyvng* ‘DaCh’), *ngechiyvng* ‘man’s DaCh; woman’s SoCh’. \s (KPPW)

\l WMungknh \w *athiy* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Belongs with this set? Syn. *ngechwu:t*. \s (KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngac*(*-wu:t*) \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngac*(*-wu:t*) \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ngethiy* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also *ngethvnh* or *ngethinthvnh* ‘mother’s father (and reciprocal?)’; *ngathiy* ‘mother’s father’; *kung-ngathvnh* ‘man’s daughter’s daughter’. Also *athiy* ‘father’s father; father’s mother’s older brother’, probably a loan. \s (PS)

\l WNganytjarra \w *ngaci* \g ‘father’

\l WMuminh \w *ngath-ape* \g ‘father’s mother’ \q With *ape* < \*papi, q.v.; also *papi-* ‘father’s mother’. \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *ngathidhe* \g ‘mother, mother’s younger sister’ \q Also  *ngathiñe* ‘father’s elder sister, mother-in-law’, *ngathake* ‘younger brother’, *ngathale* ‘mother’s younger brother, father-in-law’, *ngathepe* ‘elder sister’, *ngathukpe* ‘mother’s elder sibling’, *ngathule* ‘younger sister’, *ngathuñe* ‘elder brother’. Also *ngaci* ‘father; father’s younger brother’. \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *ngace* \g ‘cross grandparent’ \q In *almpa ngace* ‘paternal grandmother’ and *wutu ngace* ‘maternal grandfather’. Distinguished from *ngatha* ‘mother’ (see below) and *ngathi* ‘father’. (BA recorded *ngathi* [not= *ngathe*] ‘mother’s father’.) \s (PH website; LY/BA)

\l Umpithamu \w *athithan* \g ‘cross grandchild’ \q Man’s DaCh, woman’s SoCh. \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngethe*; *ngan-* \*g* ‘mother’s father’ \p Erg *ngan-ngetherr*. \s (KLH, AH)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngethe*; *warr-* \*g* ‘father’s mother’ \s (KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ajingarr* \g ‘cross grandparent’ \q Address *jajíng*, respect form *ajindarr*; also *ajinarr* ‘father’ (respect). \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *acidh* \g ‘cross grandparent’ \s (PH)

\l KThaypan \w *thitha+* \g ‘paternal grandparent’ \q In *athithang* ‘father’s father’ (Voc *athithangay*), *athithawng* ‘father’s mother’ (Voc *athithawngay*). Also *athingan* ‘grandchild’. \s (BR)

\l Ogh-Angkula \w *ath-3thing* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s Jack Burton/LMW

\l Koogominny \w *athim* \g ‘grandfather’ \q Father’s father. Source cites as *atheem*; also *atheetha* ‘sister’, *athil* ‘older brother’, *athim* ‘father’. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w *athvy*, in *athathvy* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w *ngadhi* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (JHav)

\l Flinders Island \w *æthi*; *rr-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (PS)

\l KYalanji \w *ngaji* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *ngaji* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q EP: also ‘father’s father’. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngajim* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Reciprocal *jumbariy*. Dialects T,C,G. \s RMWD C2

\l **pPaman \w \*ngaci** \q Original MS has footnote indication but no fn. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngajina* \g ‘father’s father’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *ngadhi*(*na*) \g ‘grandfather, grandson’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri dialects; various sources have “d” instead of “dh”. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *ngadhi* \g ‘mother’s father; daughter’s son’ \q Also *ngadhindyila*. \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *ngadhina* \g ‘man’s father’s brother’s son’ \q Cognate? Questioned. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngadhiñ* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngadhiñ* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ngaci**

\l Guwa \w *ngathina* \g ‘brother in law’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *ngathiya* \g ‘spouse’ \q Also *ngaciri* ‘elder sister’. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngathiya* \g ‘spouse’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngathiya* \g ‘spouse’ \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *ngathiya* \g ‘spouse’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *ngagi* \g ‘MoFa, MoFaBr, MoFaSi; MoMoHu, MoMoBrWi, MoMoSiHu; **FaFaeSiSo**, **FaMoeBrSo**’ \p Masculine (*bayi*) or feminine (*balan*) as appropriate. \q “Etc.” Self-reciprocal. The prototypical sense is ‘MoFa’. This form is listed here under \*ngaci on the supposition that the protoform might actually be \*ngaki. \s (RMWD 1989: 247)

\l Warrgamay \w *ngaygina* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Syn. *ngayginan*. \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *ngaygi* \g ‘grandfather’ \q See the remark on Dyirbal *ngagi* above. \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w ngathi \g ‘mother’s father, [man’s?] daughter’s child’ \q With optional feminine form *ngathian* at the grandchild level. \s AT

\l Duungidjawu \w *ngaja* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Final *ng* is expected; see also Duungidjawu *gami* < \*kami. \s K&W

\l Yugambeh \w *ngadhang* \g ‘grandfather; grandson’ \q ‘Old man’. Also ‘wife’: “Prob. *ngadhang + -girrgan* [w. Feminine *+gan*] ‘grandfather’s wife’ (i.e. grandmother)”. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngadhang* \g ‘grandfather; grandchild (to male)’ \q Also *ngadhinggirr* ‘husband’; questioned in source. \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ngaji* \g ‘brother-in-law’ \q Long V1 expected (see \*carra, \*kuna, \*lirra); possibly a loan. \s (DE)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *nga:gi* \g ‘grandmother’ \q Father’s mother? \s CW

\l Gippsland \w *ngajen* \g ‘grandfather (maternal)’ \s (LH)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ngaca*(*ci*) \g ‘father’s father’ \q Loan? Also *caci*(*ci*) ‘mother’s father’. \s (BB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngathanha* \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Also (?) *ngatha* ‘little boy’, *ngathapiyaka* ‘offspring (man speaking)’, *ngathari*(*ka*) ‘offspring (woman speaking)’. \s (BB)

\l ECArrernte \w *ace* \g ‘mother’s father; mother’s father’s dreaming; daughter’s child’ \q Var. *ice*. See also *acewe* ‘friend’, below. \s (H&D)

\l Guurrindji \w *ngaci* \g ‘father’ \s (PMcC)

\l Djaru \w *ngajayi* \g ‘younger sibling’ \s PMcC

\l Djapu \w *ngathi* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (FMo)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngathi* \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also *ngathiwalkur* ‘MoMoMoBrSo, mother-in-law’s uncle’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *ngathi* \g ‘mother’s father and similar kinsmen’ \s (JHeath)

\l Daartiwuy \w *ngathi* \g ‘grandpa (mum’s father)’ \s (MG)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngathi-* \g ‘mother’s father’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngaci** \q KLH gloss: ‘mother’s father’. \q Likely ultimate source is \*ngaki or \*ngayki. \s KLH 82:374

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\l MM \w *nga:c-i* \g ‘friend, countryman, protector, totem’ \q Written “ngaidye”. \s (Meyer; tape)

\l ECArrernte \w *acewe* \g ‘good friend, mate; what a man calls another man who has been through initiation with him; “there are some types of plants, flowers and butterflies, and some types of spirit people that are special friends for particular groups of people such as boys, girls or men”’ \s (H&D)

\l Baagandji \w *ngaji* \g ‘watersnake, mythical rainbow serpent’ \s (LH)

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\l Panyjima \w *ngajinu* \g ‘younger sister’ \s (AD)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngajinu* \g ‘mother’ \s (PA)

\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w *ngajan* \g ‘mother’ \s (LH)

\l Pakanh \w *ngatha* \g ‘mother’ \q Also *ngathi* ‘father’. Distinguished from *ngace* ‘cross grandparent’ (see above). \s (PH website)

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\l Jiwarli \w *ngajala* \g ‘sister’s son, nephew’ \q Also *ngajala-* (father-son pair or group) in *ngajalarra* ‘Panaka-Purungu pair, Karimarra speaking’ and *ngajalaparnti* ‘Panaka-Purungu group, Karimarra speaking’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngathal* \g ‘cross-cousin [same sex as ego]’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngadhal* \g ‘cross-cousin’ \s (PA)

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\l Dharawala \w *ngadhiñjila* \g ‘father’s brother’s son’ \s (GB)

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\l Wambaya \w *ngajimi+* \g ‘son’s child (to woman)’ \q In *ngajimiji* ‘woman’s SoSo, SiSoSo’ (class I), *ngajimiña* ‘woman’s SiDa, SiSoDa’ (class II). \s (RN)

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\l Kija \w *ngaji+* \g ‘sibling’ \q In *ngajiñ* ‘brother’, *ngajil* ‘Si’, Pl *ngajim*, \s (PMcC)

\e **\*ngacu**

\t ‘1 (Sg Oblique)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ngaca and especially \*ngayku.

\l KKY \w *ngath* \g ‘I’ \p Ergative; Nom *ngay*. \s RJK

\l KLY \w *ngath* \g ‘I’ \p Ergative; Nom *ngay*. \s EB

\l Uradhi \w *athu+* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayu*()*a*. \s (KLH)

\l Atampaya \w *athu+* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p In *athunha* Acc (also *anhi*(*βa*), *athumu* Gen, *athuna* Dative \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *athu+* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p In *athumu* Genitive; *athi:+* with other case-endings. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *athu+* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p In *athunha* Acc (also *anhi*(*βa*), *athumu* Gen, *athuna* Dat, *athuñcu* Benefactive; not in *athi:pun* Ablative). \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *thu-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayu-*. \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *thu-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayu-*. \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *nthu-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayu-*. \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *tho-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Dat *thon*; Nom *ayo-*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *tho-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayo-*. \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *thaw-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *aw-*. \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *tho-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayo-*. \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *tho-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ñco-*. \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *thu-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayu-*. \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *tho-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ayo-*. \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngatha-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngayu* ~ *ngaya*. \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngatha-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngayu*. \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngath* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngay*. \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngath* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngay*. \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngath* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngay*. \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *ngathu* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Nom *ngaya*. \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *athuna* \g ‘my, mine’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngath-* \g ‘1 Sg Obl’ \p Dat *ngathun*; Nom *ngay*. \s (KLH, AH)

\l UOykangand \w *adhun* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative; Nom *ay*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *athun* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative; Nom *ay*. \s (PH)

\l KKaper \w *ngathvrru* \g ‘my’ \q BA records *ngathérrvw*. See \*ngaca. Hale lists under \*ngacu ~ \*ngaci. \s (KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *tho-m* \g ‘my’ \q IG gives *thum* Dative, *ju* Nominative. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *thum* \g ‘my’ \f Conditioned alternant *thung*. \s BSommer

\l Flinders Island \w *ngathun* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Fat *ngathurrmo*. \q With /ng/ originally prothetic? \s (PS)

\l HR \w *thaw* \g ‘my’ \s (KLH)

\l KThaypan \w *thaw* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive. \s (BR)

\l Ikarranggal \w *athon* \g ‘me’ \p Oblique. \s (BSommer)

\l Ogunyjan \w *atho-* \g ‘1st Oblique’ \f /o/ = []; oblique case-forms continue trisyllables. \p Acc *athon*, Dat *athonvg*, Gen *athong*; Nom *ay3*. \s (KLH, BA)

\l GYimithirr \w *ngadhu* \g ‘my’ \q JHAv: Dat & Gen+Abs. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Yidiny \w *ngaci-* \g ‘1st Oblique’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *j3* \g ‘my (Genitive)’ \f /j/ contrasts with /dh/. \p Nom *y3*. \q RMWD (1991: 363) derives this from \*ngaci. \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngacu-** \q Middle Paman list adds **\*ngaca** alternant; “Other Paman” has **\*ngacu-** and **\*ngaci-.** \s (KLH)

\l Bidyara \w *ngaju* \g ‘my (GEN)’ \p Accusative *ngajuna*.\q Expected C2 is *dh*. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngacu* \g ‘my’ \q Expected C2 is *dh*. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngacu* \g ‘my’ \q Expected C2 is *dh*. \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *ngacu* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive. Expected C2 is *dh*. \s (GB)

\l Dharumbal \w *ngathu* \g ‘my’ \p Possessive; Nom *ngatha*. \s (AT 34)

\l Wiradjuri \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *ngathu* \g ‘I’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Muruwari \w *ngathu* \g ‘I’ \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngadhu** \s PA #343

\l Bundjalung (W) \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I’ \q See also *ngay* under \*ngayu. \s (MS)

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w *ngayju* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (MS)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ngathu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \q Also *ngaci* ‘me (Dat)’. \s (BB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngathu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngathu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (M&W)

\l Baakandji \w *nga*(*:*)*dhu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \q Bound form *-adhu*. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *ngathu* \g ‘I’ \p Intransitive subject form; inflectional suffixes (Ergative, Genitive) added to this base. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *ngath*(*i*) \g ‘I (Erg)’ \q Yallop gives *ngati*, Meyer *nga:te*, Taplin *ngat*(t*e*). \s (B&B)

\l Diyari \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Karuwali \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Wangkumarra \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Ngamin \w *ngathi* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w *ngathi* \g ‘I Erg’ \s PA

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngathu** \s PA

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngathu* \g ‘I Erg’ \q Contrast *ngacu* ‘my’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I Erg’ \q Also *ngaju* ~ *ngaji* ‘my, mine’. \s (LH)

\l EC Arrernte \w *the* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \q A source in \*ngaca is also a possibility. \s (H&D)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngaju*(*lu*) \g ‘I’ \p Absolutive; Dat *ngajuku*. \q Also Object/Dative clitic *-ju*. \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *ngaju* ~ *ngaji* \s (JH)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngacu* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \q Nom. *ngayi* ‘I’; Genitive *ngacutharntu* ‘my’. \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *ngaju* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngayu* \g ‘me, to me, for me’ \q Also *ngayi* (Nominative). Lenition to /y/ from an earlier \*c (alveopalatal, not dental) is regular in this context, but \*ngayu as a source cannot be ruled out. \s (FW)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ngacu-* \g ‘me’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngacu** \q This is quite probably ancestral only to the Ergative forms in this list. The Dative, Genitive, and Accusative forms are almost certainly derived from \*ngayku, q.v.; this analysis has explanatory value with regard to reflexes (as in Maric, Arandic, and Ngayarda languages) with /c/ where /th/ is otherwise expected; cf. \*ngaca. Undoubtedly for similar reasons, Dixon (1980) and others derive this from \*ngay + ergative \*cu; HK reconstructs a Dative \*ngacyu (his \*ngatyu) and an Ergative \*ngacu (his \*ngathu) for this etymon.

\e **\*ngaka**

\t ‘later’

\b nAdv

\c L

\l YYoront \w *nga7vnhvn* \g ‘a few days ago; another day later on (in the past), on the next day’

\l Warlpiri \w *ngaka* \g ‘soon, a short time in the future; by and by’ \p particle \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ngaka* \g ‘soon, by and by’ \s (DGN)

\l Yan-nhangu \w *ngakali* \g ‘should, might happen later on’ \p Particle (irrealis) \s (PNWG/CB)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngaka** \s (BA)

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\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngaka-* \g ‘to wait for something to catch up’ \q Also ‘to seep (as a soak)’. \s Mc&Mc

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\l Kayardild \w *ngaka-tha* \g ‘wait for’ \p v \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *ngaka-tha* \g ‘to fish’ \q vi \s (SK/NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngaka-tha** \s (NE)

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\l Iwaidja \w *ri-ngakan* \g ‘look around’ \s (NE)

\l Burarra \w *ngeki ~ ngeka* \*g* ‘have a rest’ \s (NE)

\l Gurrogone \w *ngeki ~ ngeka* \*g* ‘have a rest’ \s (NE)

\e **\*ngaka**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*nguku.

\l WMungknh \w *ngak* \g ‘water’ \s (KLH, SIL)

\l WNgathan \w *ngak* \g ‘water’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *ngaka* \g ‘water’ \s (S&J)

\l Pirriya \w *ngaka* \g ‘water’ \q Also *kamu* ‘fish’. \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *ngaka* \g ‘water’ \q Contrast *nguku* ‘river; waterhole’. \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngaka* \g ‘water’ \q Contrast *nguku* ‘river’. \s GB

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\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngaka-* \g ‘to seep (as a soak)’ \q Also ‘to wait for something to catch up’, q.v. under \*ngaka (‘later’). Also *ngakarta-* ‘to drip’. \s Mc&Mc

\e \*ngaki

\t ‘mother’s father’

\x See \*ngaci.

\e **\*ngala**

\t ‘don’t’

\b particle

\l YYoront \w ngala \g ‘don’t’ \q Presence of V2 suggests that the protoform had a thrird syllable of the form \*(ng)KV.

\l YMel \w ngala \g ‘don’t’ \q Presence of V2 suggests that the protoform had a third syllable of the form \*(ng)KV.

\l Biri \w ngala \g ‘perhaps’ \q Wiri dialect. \s AT

\l Ngawun \w ngala \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q Note that YYoront *poyvn* ‘by and by, soon’ can have a mild negative imperative sense. \s GB W4 p226

\l Mayi-Kulan \w ngala \g ‘by and by, soon’ \s GB W4 p226

\l Mayi-Yapi \w ngala \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q See note regarding YYoront under Ngawun. \s GB W4 p226

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w ngala \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q \q Questioned. See note regarding YYoront under Ngawun. \s GB W4 p226

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w ngala \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q See note regarding YYoront under Ngawun. \s GB W4 p226

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\l Warrungu \w ngalnga \g ‘don’t’ \s TTs

\e **\*ngalamaC**

\t ‘plain, open space’

\b n

\c E

\l KUwanh \w ngalaman \g ‘wide open place’ \s S&J

\l YYoront \w ngalvmvrr \g ‘plain, wide open plain’ \p Erg/Loc *ngalamvrr*.

\e **\*ngali**

\t ‘we (InDu)’

\b pronoun

\l KKY \w *ngal+* \g ‘we’ \q In *ngalbe* ‘we (ExDu)’; *ngalpa* ‘we (InPl)’ \q GNOG relates these to Warlpiri *ngalipa* ‘we (InDu)’. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w *ngal+* \g ‘we’ \q In *ngalpa*, Acc *ngalpun* ‘we (ExDu)’; *ngœlmun* (Acc of *ngœy* ‘we (ExPl)’); *ngalbay* ‘we (InPl)’, Acc *ngalbayn*. \q GNOG relates the *ngalp+* and *ngalb+* forms to Warlpiri *ngalipa* ‘we (InDu)’. \s EB/GNOG

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *ali*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ali*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ali*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *li-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *le-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *li-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Nom *linggay*, Acc *linh*, Dat *lingg*, Gen *linam*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *lay-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *lay-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *li-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *lay-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *li-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *le-* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ngal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *ngali- ~ ngale* \*g* ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *ngale* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (S&J)

\l Yintyingka \w *ngali* \g ‘we (you and I)’ \s (R&V)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *ngele* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Acc *ngaluwn*. \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable. Also *ngelen* ‘we (ExDu)’.

\l YMel \w *ngele* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable. Also *ngelen* ‘we (ExDu)’.

\l KKaper \w *ngalíñvtvw* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (BA)

\l UOykangand \w *ali-y* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Acc *alingan*, Gen *aling*. \q Also *alinh* ‘we (ExPl)’, Acc *alinhan*, Gen *alinhang*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *ali-y* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Acc *alingan*, Gen *aling*. \q Also *alinh* ‘we (ExPl)’, Acc *alinhan*, Gen *alinhang*. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w *ngalundu* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q With /ng/ originally prothetic? Also *ngalulu* \g ‘we (ExDu)’, *ngalingin* ‘our (Du)’, *ngalingimo* ‘us (Du, Dat)’, *ngalada* ‘we (ExPl)’, *ngaladan* ‘our (ExPl)’, *ngaladamo* ‘us (ExPl, Dat)’, *ngalapal* ‘we (InPl)’, *ngalipilin* ‘our (InPl)’, *ngalipilmo* ‘us (InPl, Dat)’. \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *lipal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q IG has *liy-pal*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *lelvkv* \g ‘we (Du)’ \q Cf. same reduplication & suffixation with \*ngana. IG has *le-nda* (inclusive), *le-la* (exclusive). \s (KLH, IG)

\l Ikarranggal \w *alinh* \g ‘we (Du)’ \q Also written *aliñ*. Also *linhan* \g ‘our (InDu)’. \s BSommer

\l GYim \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q JHav: ‘1st person dual’. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Also *ngalin* ‘we ExDu’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l HR \w *lay-n* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ali-n* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *li* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngali** \q NPaman list has footnote superscript but no fn.\s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ngali**

\l Guwa \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \p Nominative; Gen *ngalingu*. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngali* \g ‘we (nonSg)’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngali* \g ‘we (nonSg)’ \s (MS)

\l **pNNSW \w \*ngali** \q Acc **\*ngaliña**. \s (TC)

\l Wiradjuri \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *ngali:* \g ‘we two’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \p Acc *ngalina*, Gen *ngalika*. \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngali** \s (PA #86)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \s (M&W)

\l Baakandji \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \q Clitic form *–ali*; Accusative and Possessive free for *ngalina*, clitic *–alina*. \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *ngali* \g ‘we two’ \q Also *–ngal* (after a vowel) ~ *-al* (after a consonant) ‘our’ (Du Possessive pronominal clitic). \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *-ngal* \g ‘our (InDu)’ \q Possessive clitic. \s (BB)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *-angal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Subject clitic. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *-angal* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Subject clitic. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *=*(*ng*)*al* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Subject pronominal clitic; attaches to *ngathu* ‘I’ to form *ngathuwal* ‘we InDu’ (free pronoun). \s (BB)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *ngadli* \g ‘we two; couple; mates’ \q Also *ngarlpula* ‘we’, *ngarlpularu* ‘ours’. \s Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w *ngali*(*ng*) \g ‘we (Du)’ \q Incl. and Excl. \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *il-* \g ‘we (Du)’ \p All oblique cases *ile-*; Nominative Harmonic & Agnate *ile-*; Nominative Disharmonic or Non-agnate *ila-*. \s (H&D)

\l Wakaya \w *ngali* \g ‘we (ExDu)’ \q Also *ngal* ‘we (In Du)’. \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngali* \g ‘you and me’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngalipa* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Also, subject clitic *-lipa*. \s (KLH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ngali* \g ‘we (ExDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Also *ngaliya* ‘we (ExDu)’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (AD)

\l Ngarla \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Also *ngaliya* ‘we (ExDu)’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q FW: harmonic generation(s). \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngali** \s (GNOG #708)

\l Payungu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngali** \s (PA 61**)**

\l Jiwarli \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *ngadi* \g ‘we (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngali** \s (PA 61)

\l Yingkarta \w *ngali*(*li*) \g ‘we (Du)’ \p Intransitive subject; Erg *ngalilu*, Acc *ngalinha*, Dat-Gen *ngalingu*, Loc *ngalila*. \s (AD)

\l Watjarri \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDuNom)’ \p Acc *ngaliña*, Gen *ngalingu.* \q “Sometimes more specifically inclusive in *ñinta-ngali*.” Also *ngalica* ‘we (ExDuNom)’ and *ngalicu* ‘we (InDuReciprocal)’. \s (WD)

\l Djinang \w *ngili* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Ganalbingu, Dabi, Walmapuy. \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Also *ngaliñu* ‘we (ExDu)’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Oblique *ngalici*(-). \p Also *ngaliñu* ‘we (ExDu)’ (Nominative only; oblique forms built on *ngañala-*; short form *liñu*); also *ngalima*(-) ‘we (InPl)’. \s (JHeath)

\l Yan-nhangu \w *ngali* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pPNy \w\*ngali** \q KLH gloss: ‘we (Du)’. \s (GNOG #708; KLH 82:374)

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\l Kalkatungu \w *ngalhi* \g ‘we two’ \q Also subject clitic (subordinate clauses) *–alhi*. The main clause subject clitic *–l* and object clitic *–la* seem to continue the original \*l. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *ngalh* \g ‘we two’ \f As cited by MMcD, but her phonetic transcription is [ŋyæļ]. \q Meyer gives *nge:le*, Taplin *ngel* & *angel*, B&B *ngel*, Yallop *ngel*. \s (MMcD, Meyer, Taplin, B&B, Yallop)

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *ngalngin* \g ‘we (InDu)’ \p Ergative *ngalnginak*, Possessive *ngalngun*. \q Also *ngala* ‘we (ExDu)’, Ergative *ngalak*, Possessive *ngalan*. \s (B&M)

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\l Wanyi \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Ex Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngaliyaña*. \s GB

\l Garrwa \w *ngali* \g ‘we (Ex Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngaliña*. \s GB

\e \***ngalka-**

\t ‘call out’

\b vi

\l YYoront \w ngal \g ‘cry out (as a dog barking)’ \p Conj. L, vi; P *ngul*, Cnt nP *ngalngall*.

\l UOykangand \w alka- \g ‘shout, call out, sing out’ \p P *alkarr*, Imp *alkal* redupl. *alkalka-*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w alga- \g ‘shout, call out, sing out’ \p P *algarr*, Imp *algal*, Imp (northern) *algang*. \s PH

\l Ogunyjan \w alka- \g ‘call out’ \s BSom 26

\l **L \w \*ngalka-**

\e **\*ngalkari**

\t ‘tongue’

\b n

\c B

\l KYak \w ngalkar; man- \s AH; NE

\l YYoront \w ngel7er, ngel7l \g ‘tongue’

\l YMel \w ngelker \g ‘tongue’

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w ngalgardi \g ‘tongue’ \q GB gives only *ngalindi* & *thamiNkV* for ‘tongue’. \s GL

\ **L (?) \w \*ngalkari** \s BA

\l Ngarluma \w ngarlka \g ‘taste; having a taste’ \s KLH

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\l Martuthunira \w ngalkari \g ‘liver’ \q AD gives only *ngamarri* for ‘liver’. \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ngalkari \g ‘liver’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ngalkari \g ‘liver’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ngalkari \g ‘liver’ \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngalka.ri** \s GNOG #155

\l Nyangumarta \w ngalkari \g ‘liver’ \s ASEDA

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\l MM \w kalker(r) \g ‘liver’ \q Given as *kalkera* and *kalkuru* (BB), *kalkeri* (Meyer), *kalkerri* (Taplin). \s BB, Meyer, Taplin

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\l Mudburra \w ngilkirri \d ‘throat; neck’ \s RG

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\l Gupapuyngu \w ngalthiri \g ‘liver’ \s BL-MC

\l Yan-nhangu \w ngalthiri \g ‘liver’ \q Also *ngarlngga* ‘mouth’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Iwaidja \w ngardalk \g ‘tongue \s Teo p6

\l Maung \w ngaralk \g ‘tongue’ \s Teo p6

\e **\*ngalñca**

\t ‘taboo’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w *ngeñc* \g ‘forbidden, taboo’ \s (KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *-ngeñc* \g ‘sacred’ \q As in *kaath-ngench* (‘mother sacred’) ‘ritual godmother of initiand’. Also *ngench* ‘snake’. \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *ngañca* \g ‘taboo’ \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngañc*, *ngañca*(*n*) \g ‘holy, sacred’ \q Also in *man-ngañc* ‘secretly, privately; holy, sacred’, *ra:k-man-ngañc* ‘secret, taboo; sacred ceremony; inner meaning, explanation’. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *ngalhth, ngalhtha* \*g* ‘taboo; sacred; first-level initiation ceremony’

\l YMel \w *ngalhth* \g ‘taboo’

\l KKaper \w *ngañc*; *yok-* \g ‘poisonous tree [sp]’ \f Orthographic *nganch*. \q Not native to the area. \s PB

\l GYim \w *ngañja* \g ‘initiation ceremony (olden days)’ \q “Also refers to ritual customs such as saving best meat and food for older people;” note the term *nguumbaal* ‘person not *thabul* [’taboo’], free of *ngañja* restrictions’. Also *ngañja* ‘spouse of grandchild’. \s (JHav)

\l KThaypan \w *ñca* \g ‘taboo, a secret/sacred thing’ \q Also *añji* ‘corroboree, corroboree song’. \s BR

\l Ogh-Angkul \w adñc3 \g ‘taboo’ \s Jack Burton LMW

\l Ogunyjan \w alñj \g ‘poison (of kin relation)’ \s BSommer 47

\l Kukatj \w ngalnt \g ‘prohibition on eating meat’ \f [sic] \s GB 0022

\l **pPaman \w ngalñca** \s (BA)

\l Warrungu \w *ngalñja* \g ‘restrictions on people uninitiated through the Buramu stage’ \s TTs wordlist

\l Yanyuwa \w *ngañjirra* \g ‘forbidden’ \s (DB)

\l Martuthunira \w *ngañcali* \g ‘proscribed object’ \q Also *ngañi* ‘mother in law; sister’s son’s wife’ \s (AD)

\l Yinydjibarndi \w *ngañycali* \g ‘prohibited food’ \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngalñca** \s (BA)

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\l ECArrernte \w *añce* \g ‘poison, poisonous’ \q Syn. *arrengkwelthe*, *arrwengkelthe*. In Cape York Peninsula, English *poison* can mean ‘taboo, forbidden’; hence a transfer of sense to get the Arrernte meaning is possible. However, there is not enough evidence to decide whether *añca* or *alcerre* (or neither of them) continues \*ngalñca. \s (H&D)

\l ECArrernte \w *alcerre* \w ‘the Dreaming, Dreamtime; the creation of the world and the things in it, and its eternal existence’ \q Compare especially the Yanyuwa form. On the other hand, see the comment at ECArrernte *añce* (above). \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *alcerre* \g ‘Dreaming; dream; God’ \q See comment at ECArrernte *añce* (above). \s (GB)

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\l Kungkari \w *ngalci* \g ‘moon’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *ngalci* \g ‘moon’ \q North only; west, south, & east have *rangi*. \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *ngalci* \g ‘moon’ \s (GB)

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\l Kalkutungu \w *ngalhthunu* \g ‘initiation area’ \q “Possibly not a Kalkatungu word.” \s BB

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\l Yalarnnga \w *nguñca* \g ‘corroboree’ \q Also *nguñcangu* ‘corroboree’. \s Bl&Br

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\l Kok-Kaper \w *ngalth* \g ‘good’ \q Also (*pa-*) *kalér ngalthènvng* ‘witch’. \s PB

\e **\*ngalpa**

\t ‘bonefish’

\b n

\c F

\d 041203

\l KThaayorre \w ngerp, ngerpa; ngat- \g ‘silver bream, long sardine (silver)’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w ngalp; ngar- \g ‘bonefish, large silver mullet’

\e **\*ngalpa+**

\t ‘tomorrow’

\b n

\c L

\l Umpithamu \w oypini \g ‘tomorrow; next day’ \q Also *oypinikitha* morningtime’. \s J-CV

\l KKaper \w ngalpáñ \g ‘last night’ \q Also *ngalpángalpvñ* ‘early morning’, *ngalpáñvrr* ‘tomorrow’.

\e **\*ngalpi-**

\t ‘enter’

\b vi

\l KKY \w ngalba- (vt), ngalbe- (vi) \g ‘pierce, prick, enter (as a blade of grass in a sore)’ \s RJK

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w ngalpi- \g ‘enter’ \p Conj. –nyi. \s GNOG

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\l Kaurna \w ngatpa-ndi \g ‘go down, walk in, sink’ \s /GNOG

\e **\*ngama**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c B

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngamini, \*ngamu, \*ngamun, \*ngangka.

\l KKY \w *ama*, *amal* \g ‘mum, mummy; auntie (mother’s sister); Miss, Mrs (for younger women)’ \q Contrast *apu, apual* ‘mother (middle-aged to elderly)’. \s RJK

\l KLY \w AMA \g ‘mother’ \q Vocative. \s Ray/GNOG

\l Umpithamu \w *amitha* \g ‘mother’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *maya* \g ‘mother’ \f Var. (?) *may*, *amay*. \s J-CV

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *mang* \g ‘mother’ \s (LJ)

\l KThaypan \w *mang* \g ‘mother’ \p Voc *mangay*, Dat *managa*. \s (BR)

\l Ogunyjan \w (*ath-*)*am* \g ‘mother’ \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother’ \q See \*ngamun. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother’ \q See \*ngamun. \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother’ \q See \*ngamun. \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother, mother’s sisters, great granddaughter’ \q See \*ngamun. \s (Hr&Hr, EP)

\l YYoront \w *ngama* \g ‘mother’ \f Presence of V2 conditioned by former 3rd syllable. \c H \c K \q Address; reference is *pam-ngamayrr*. As a non-kinship term, *ngamayrr* can mean ‘mother [of mutually attended offspring]’ as in *kurta ngamayrr* ‘mother dog’, and on the model of a duck and her ducklings, ‘biggest of a set’: *yor-ngamayrr* ‘thumb’ etc.

\l KKaper \w *ngam+vy* \*g* ‘mother’ \q Address; reference is *pa-ngamáyrr*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ama-* \g ‘mother’ \q In *amangarr* ‘mother’, *amay* ‘big, thick’. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ama-dh* \g ‘mother; big, thick’ \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *ngama* \g ‘mother, mother’s sisters’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngama ~ ngamu** \s (KLH)

\l Kungkari \w *ngamaña* \g ‘mother’ \q Also *ngamarni* ‘mother’, *ngamar*(*r*)*a* ‘breast’. \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *ngamakuRa* \g ‘breast’ \f “R” uncertain. \q Also *ngamina*. \s (GB

\l Pirriya \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \q Also *ngamakwiya* or *ngamakwaya*, *ngamarni* ‘mother’. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *ngamari* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *nga*(*:*)*mang* \g ‘milk; woman’s breast’ \q Also *ngamin* ‘breasts; any breast’. \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngama:* \g ‘woman’s breast, nipple, teat’ \s (MS)

\l Yalarnnga \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s Bl&Br

\l Muruwari \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \q PA assigns to \*ngamung, q.v. under \*ngamun. \s (LFO, PA)

\l Baagandji \w *ngama* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (LH)

\l Diyari \w *ngama* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Mithaka \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Karawali \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Wangkumarra \w *ngama* \g ‘breast; milk’ \q Also *ngamaja* ‘mother’. \s (GB, PA)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngama* \g ‘breasts’ \q Also *ngamaja* ‘mother’ \s (M&W)

\l Kungadutyi \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (CB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngamaña* \g ‘breast (female); milk’ \q Also *ngamari* ‘mother, mother’s sister’. \s (BB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ngamana* \g ‘chest’ \q Very probably a loan. Also, possibly, *martu* ‘mother’. \s (BB)

\l Warluwarra \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (CB)

\l Arabana \w *ngama* \g ‘breast, milk’ \q Also *ama* ‘mother, MoSi’; *amaña* ‘grandmother (paternal), FaMo; woman’s granchild of opposite moiety’ (LH). \s (CB, LH-DN)

\l Wangkangurru \w *ngama* \g ‘breast, milk’ \q Also *ama* ‘mother, MoSi’; *amaña* ‘grandmother (paternal), FaMo; woman’s granchild of opposite moiety’ (LH). \s (CB, LH-DN)

\l Malyangapa \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s (CB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngama** \s (PA)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngama* \g ‘milk; breasts’ \q Also *ngami* ‘mother; female animal’; *ngami* ‘female (animals)’; *ngamarna* ‘uncle (maternal)’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *ngama* \g ‘breast; milk’ \q Also *ngami* ‘mother’. \s (KLH; S&H 04)

\l Kuyani \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \s S&H 04

\l **pCore Thura-Yura \w \*ngamV** \q See also \*ngami. \s (S&H 04)

\l ECArrernte \w *m+* \g ‘mother’ \q As in *mace* ‘my mother’, *meyekwe* ‘his/her mother’, *meye* ‘mother; daughter-in-law (to male) [in informal usage extended to mother’s brother]’. Also *marle* ‘female; girl; woman’. \s (H&D)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngama* \g ‘nipple’ \q Syn. *ngapurlu* (also ‘breast’), *pipi* (‘breast’ only). \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngama* \g ‘female; mature woman, woman; mother’ \q Also *ngamardi* ‘mother’, *ngamini* ‘mother’s brother’ \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *ngamarna* \g ‘breast (female)’ \s (JHd)

\l Walmajarri \w *ngamaci* \g ‘mother, mother’s sister’ \s (JHd)

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w *ngama* \g ‘milk; breast’ \s (GNOG)

\l Daartiwuy \w *ngama* \g ‘mother, mum’ \s (MG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngama7* \g ‘mother’ \q Syn. *nga:rndi*. \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngama** \q KLH gloss: ‘mother’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w ngaman \g ‘(elder) sister’ \q See also \*kapi+, which also continues in senses ‘woman, female’ and ‘elder sister’. \s (LH)

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\l Bardi \w *ngamarna* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (PNWH/CB)

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\l Wambaya \w *ngamangama* \g ‘breast-plate decoration worn during ceremony’ \s (RN)

^^^

\e **\*ngami+**

\t ‘mother’s brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\c B

\l Umpila \w *ngami* \g ‘father’s brother’s daughter, mother’s brother’s son, FaSoCh’ \s GNOG

\l Yandjibara \w *ngamina* \g ‘breasts’ \q Questioned; also *ngamunu*. \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *ngamina* \g ‘breast’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *ngamirn* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngamirn* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Also ‘father in law (to man or woman)’ (sense questioned). \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngamirn* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \q Also ‘father in law (to man or woman)’ (sense questioned). \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngamin* \g ‘breasts, any breast’ \q Also *ngamung* ‘breasts’. \s (MS)

\l Buwandik \w *ngami* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (BB)

\l Wirangu \w *ngami* \g ‘breast’ \s (LH)

\l Nukunu \w *ngami* \g ‘breast’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngamirni* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ngamirni* \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *ngamirni* \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother’ \s (RG)

\l Warumungu \w *ngamirni* \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Djapu \w *ngamini* \g ‘breast’ \s (FM)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *ngamini* \g ‘breast, nipple; milk’ \s (GWVW)

\l Daartiwuy \w *ngamini* \g ‘breast’ \s (MG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngamini* \g ‘breast; milk’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *ngamini* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngamini* \g ‘milk; female breast, teat; milk snake’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w** **\*ngami((r)ni)** \q KLH: **\*ngamirn(i)** ‘mother’s brother’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Yiningayi \w *ngamina* \g ‘man’s brother’s wife’ \q Questioned. \s (GB)

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\l Diyari \w *ngamurrhu* \g ‘orphan’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *ngamurrhu* \g ‘orphan’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s (PA/R)

\l Yandruwantha \w *ngamurrhu* \g ‘orphan’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s (PA/R)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *ngamurrhu* \g ‘orphan’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s (PA/R)

\l **pCK \w \*ngamurrhu** \s (PA)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngamurrhu* \g ‘orphan’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s (BB)

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\l Kayardild \w *ngamathu* \g ‘mother, ...’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *ngamathu* \g ‘mother, mother’s older sister’ \s (SK/NE)

\l Lardil \w *ngama* \g ‘mother, ...’ \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngamathu** \s (NE)

^^^

\e **\*ngamun**

\t ‘breast’

\b n

\c B

\c H

\c K

\l Flinders Island \w *amo* \g ‘mother’ \s (PS)

\l Wagaman \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w *ngamun* \g ‘breasts’ \q Also *ngamu* ‘thumb, big toe’. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast; female breast; breast milk’ \q Dialects T,C,G. Also *ngamu* ‘thumb, big toe’ (T,C,G). \s (KLH, RMWDA4)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngamun** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *ngamun* \g ‘milk’ \q Yilba, Wiri, and Yambina dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *ngamun* \g ‘breasts, milk’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *ngamunu* \g ‘breasts; milk’ \q Questioned (as ‘breasts’); also *ngamina*. \s (GB\

\l Wadjabangayi \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast’ \s (GB

\l Margany \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast, milk’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM (?) \w \*ngamun**

\l Dyirbal \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast; breastmilk’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *ngamun* \g ‘(female) breast’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast’ \s (RMWD)

\l Duungidjawu \w *ngamung* \g ‘breast; milk’ \q Also *ngamunga* ‘young girl’. \s K&W

\l Yugambeh \w *ngamung* \g ‘breasts’ \q Also *ngamin* ‘breasts, any breast’ \s (MS)

\l Wiradjuri \w *ngamung* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *ngamuN* \g ‘breast’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *ngamu* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ngamu* \g ‘breast’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ngamu* \g ‘breast’ \q Also *ngamu-ng* ‘suck’. \s (CW, PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngamu* \g ‘breast’ \q Also *ngamu-ng* ‘suck’. \s (CW, PA)

\l Muruwari \w *ngama* \g ‘breast’ \q PA puts with \*ngamung; BA with \*ngama, q.v. \s (PA)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngamung** \s (PA #87)

\l Warumungu \w *ngamuna* \g ‘breast’ \q Also ‘round and white beeswax’; also *ngamunangamuna* ‘hooked spear’. \s JS&JH

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngamun’kurr* \g ‘milk; breast’ \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngamun**

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\l Kalkatungu \w *ngamun* \g ‘lump’ \s (BB)

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\l Muruwari \w *ngamañ* \g ‘father’s sister’s son’ \q Also *ngamañ-ngamañ* (~ *ngama*) ‘grandfather (mother’s father) and his brothers’, *ngamañnira* ‘grandson (daughter’s son), brother’s daughter’s son’ (citing Radcliffe-Brown). \s (LFOates)

\e **\*ngamala**

\t ‘many’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l KThaayorre \w ngamal \g ‘big, large’ \p Erg *ngaml*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w ngamal \g ‘big; star’ \q In specialized contexts: *minh-pam-ngamal* ‘old man kangaroo’.

\l KKaper \w ngamél \g ‘old’ \s BA 19

\l UOykangand \w amal \g ‘right hand’ \q Respect. \s PH

\l Kukatj \w ngamvl \g ‘big’ \s GB 0022

\l GBadhun \w ngamala \g ‘many’ \s PS

\l Gunya \w ngamala \g ‘female’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ngamala**

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\l Wambaya \w ngamaji \g ‘big’ \p Class I. \q Gudanji. Syn. *bugayi*, *marliyi*. \s RN

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\l GYim \w ngamal \g ‘greedy’ \s JHav

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\l KKY \w amal, amœlal \g ‘cumulus cloud’ \p Feminine. \s RJK

\e **\*ngami-**

\t ‘hear’

\b vt

\x See also \*pinakarri- & \*nga:rra- (‘hear’) and \*nga- (‘see’).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ami- \g ‘hear, listen to’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *amin*, Pres *amyal*, F *amyawa*, Imp *amirri*. \s KLH, TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ami- \g ‘hear, listen to’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *amin*, Pres *ami*, F *amingka*, Imp *amirri*. \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ami- \g ‘hear, listen to’ \p vt; Conj. II: P *amin*, Pres *amingal* ~ *amal*, F *amingka*, Imp *amirri*. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w mi- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w mi- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w may- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w may- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w mi- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ngami- \g ‘hear’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngami- \g ‘hear. listen’ \p Imp *ngamila*, Pluperfect *ngamila*, P *ngamina*, Pres *ngamingka*, F *ngamika*; Redupl. stem *ngamimi-*. . \s GNOG, KLH

\l Umpithamu \w ngama- \g ‘look at, look for, see; look after’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l **pPaman \w \*ngami-** \s KLH

\l Gamilaraay \w ngami- \g ‘see, look, watch’ \p Conj. LI: F *ngamili*, P *ngamiy*, Imp *ngamila*. \s PA, AGL

\l **pEastern \w \*ngami-** \p P \*ngamin, Imp \*ngamila.

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\l Gupapuyngu \w nga:ma \g ‘hear, listen’ \q Conjugation similar to that of *buma* ‘hit’; probably does not belong with this set and is possibly to be analysed as *nga:-ma*; see \*nga-. \s BL-MC

\l Gumatj \w nga:ma \g ‘hear’ \p Primary *nga:ma*, Secondary *nga:ku*, Tertiary *nga:kula*, Quaternary *nga:nha*(*ra*). \q Conjugation similar to that of *buma* ‘hit’; probably does not belong with this set and is possibly to be analysed as *nga:-ma*; see \*nga-. \s JR

\e **\*ngamini**

\t ‘breast; milk’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngama, \*ngamun.

\l Yugambeh \w ngamin \g ‘breasts, any breast’ \q Also *ngamung* ‘breasts’. \s MS

\l Wirangu \w ngami \g ‘breast’ \s LH

\l Mudburra \w ngamirni \g ‘uncle, mother’s brother’ \s RG

\l Djapu \w ngamini \g ‘breast’ \s FM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w ngamini \g ‘breast, nipple; milk’ \s GWVW

\l Daartiwuy \w ngamini \g ‘breast’ \s MG

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngamini \g ‘breast; milk’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*ngampu**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mulirr, \*tirra, \*yira, \*yirra.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ngampu \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ampu \g ‘tooth’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ampu \g ‘tooth’ \s TC

\l Mpakwithi \w baw \g ‘tooth’ \p Erg *bagu*. \f [mbaw], [mbanggu]. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w aNpu \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w apu \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mpaw \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w ngamp \g ‘tooth’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w ngampu** \s KLH

\l Ritharrngu \w ngambi \g ‘stone spear’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngambi \g ‘knife’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Yan-nhangu \w ngambi \g ‘knife’ \s CB/ZYM

\e **\*ngampula**

\t ‘we (InPl)’

\b pronoun

\l KKY \w ngœba \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Note similarity to Warluwarric. \s RJK, F&O /GNOG

\l KLY \w ngaba \g ‘we (InDu)’ \q Note similarity to Warluwarric. \s EB/GNOG

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ampul-a \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p (TC) Acc *ampu*(*nga*)*nha*, Gen *ampungamu*, General Oblique/Dat *ampungañu*. \q TC cites as *ampu*(*la*) ‘1 **nonSgEx**’, apparently switching the gloss with that of *ana* ‘1 (InPl)’ in his table p354. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ampu(la) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc *ampa:nha*, Gen *ampa:mu*, General Oblique/Dat *ampa:ñcu*. \q TC cites as *ampu*(*la*) ‘1 **nonSgEx**’, apparently switching the gloss with that of *ana* ‘1 (InPl)’ in his table p354. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ampu(la) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc *ampa:nha*, Gen *ampa:mu*, General Oblique/Dat *ampa:ñu*. \q TC cites as *ampu*(*la*) ‘1 **nonSgEx**’, apparently switching the gloss with that of *ana* ‘1 (InPl)’ in his table p354. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w puy \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc *punh*, Dat *pungg*, Gen *punam*. \s KLH 97:231

\l Alngith \w puy \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mpuy \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w mpuy \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w pol \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w mpul \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w mbul \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ngampula \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngampula \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Also *ngampula kuli* ‘we all’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w ngamp \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w ngamp \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w ngamp.l \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w ngampa \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l WIyanh \w ngampa \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc & Dat *ngampang*, Abl *ngamparram*, Rfl *ngampa:ma*. \q Also clitic *-mpa*, Acc *-mparra*, Abl *-mparram*. \s S&J

\l KUwanh \w ngampa \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc & Dat *ngaparra*, Abl *ngamparramu*. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w ngamp ~ ngampl- \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w ngopol \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Full V2 conditioned by an original \*V3.

\l YMel \w ngopol \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Full V2 conditioned by an original \*V3.

\l UOykangand \w ambul \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc *ambungan*, Poss *ambung*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w apul \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Acc *apungan* ~ *apulingan*, Gen *apung*. \q Belongs with this set? \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngampul(a) ~ \*ngampa** \s KLH

\l Warluwarra \w ngapala \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GB

\l Bularnu \w ngabala \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GB

\l Yinjilanji \w ngambili \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GB

\l Central Wakaya \w ngambal \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Also *–abel*. \s GB

\l Yanyuwa \w ngambala \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GB

\l **pWarluwarric \w \*ngampala** \s BA

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\l Wanyi \w ngamba(la) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngambalaña*. \s GB

\l Garrwa \w ngamba \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngambalaña*. \q EG Nom *ngambala*. \s GB

\e **\*ngamu**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c K

\x See \*ngama, \*ngamun.

\e **\*ngamu**

\t ‘close’

\b NAdv

\l KKY \w amadhan \g ‘close, near; almost’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w amadhan \g ‘near; soon’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ngamu \g ‘near, not far, close (of place or time); short time; at close range’ \q Numerous derivatives. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w ngamu \g ‘close, near’ \q Of time as well as space. \s Hn&Hn

\e **\*ngamun**

\t ‘breast’

\b n

\c B

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngama, \*ngamini.

\x See also \*ngama (~ \*ngamu).

\l Yidiny \w ngamun \g ‘breast’ \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w ngamun \g ‘breast’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngamun** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w ngamun \g ‘breast’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w ngamun \g ‘breast’ \s GB

\l Margany \w ngamun \g ‘breast, milk’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w ngamun \g ‘breast, milk’ \s GB

\l **pPM (?) \w \*ngamun**

\l Warrgamay \w ngamun \g ‘(female) breast’ \s RMWD

\l Yugambeh \w ngamung \g ‘breasts’ \q Also *ngamin* ‘breasts, any breast’ \s MS

\l Wiradjuri \w ngamung \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w ngamuN \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w ngamu \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w ngamu \g ‘breast’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w ngama \g ‘breast’ \q PA puts with \*ngamung; BA with \*ngama, q.v. \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w ngamu \g breast’ \s CW

\l Muruwari \w ngama \g ‘breast’ \q PA puts with \*ngamung; BA with \*ngama, q.v. \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngamung** \s PA #87

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngamun’kurr \g ‘milk; breast’ \s BL-MC

\l **pPNy \w \*ngamun**

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\l Kalkatungu \w ngamun \g ‘lump’ \s BB

\e **\*ngan-**

\t ‘I’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ngayu, \*ngacu.

\l KKaper \w ngantvw \g ‘I’ \s BA, KLH

\e **\*ngana**

\t ‘we (ExNonSg)’

\b pronoun

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *ana*(*βa*) \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Atampaya \w *ana*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q It is probable that TC switched the gloss of this form with that of *ipu-* (see \*ngampula) in his table p354; *ana* should be ‘we (Ex nonSg)’. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ana*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q It is probable that TC switched the gloss of this form with that of *ipu-* (see \*ngampula) in his table p354; *ana* should be ‘we (Ex nonSg)’. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ana*(*βa*) \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q It is probable that TC switched the gloss of this form with that of *ipu-* (see \*ngampula) in his table p354; *ana* should be ‘we (Ex nonSg)’. \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ņa-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ņa-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *na-* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *na-* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngan* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngan* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngan* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ngan* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Ex nonSg)’ \q GNOG cites as *ngana pa7amu*. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *nga:n* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *dadvkv* \g ‘we (Ex)’ \q Cf. same reduplication & suffixation with \*ngali; it is possible on the other hand that the 2nd *da* relates to the *rna* of Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara *nganarna*; see below.. IG has *dada*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *dada* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \q See note to Rimanggudinhma entry. \s BSommer

\l GYim \w *ngana* \g ‘1st person pl.’ \q Coastal dialect. \s (JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *ngana* \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Contrast *ngañcin* ‘we ExPl’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mbabaram \w *na* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Dyirbal \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Girramay \w *nganaci* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngana** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngana-* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \p Ben & Gen *nganangu*, Dat (& ‘with’) *nganan.ga*, Erg *ngananggu*. \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ngana** \s (BA)

\l Guwa \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \p Nom; Gen *nganangu*. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *ngana*(*yirra*) \*g* ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *nganayirra* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q Questioned. \s (GB)

\l **pNNSW \w \*nganal** \q ‘1 (ExDuNom)’. \s (TC)

\l Muruwari \w *ngana* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (LFO)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngarna* \g ‘we (Pl, Nom)’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *ngana* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *ngani* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *ngani* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Diyari \w *ngayana* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Ngamini \w *ngañurru* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *ngañurru* \g ‘we (ExPl, Nom)’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngana** \p Also Dative-Purposive **\*nganangka**, Acc **\*ngananha**. \s (PA-CLE)

\l Woiwurrung \w *=ngan* \g ‘our (ExDu)’ \q Possessive clitic. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *nga:ne* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q Taplin gives *ngurn*, B&B *ngan-*. \s (Meyer, Taplin, B&B)

\l ECArrernte \w *anw-* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q With modifications for inclusivity/exclusivity, agnation, generation harmony. Source of labialisation? \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s (CG)

\l Warlpiri \w *nganimpa* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \q Also Object/Dative clitic *-nganpa*. \s (KLH)

\l Ngarluma \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (AD)

\l Nyamal \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*nganarna** \q Not attested in Yinytjiparnti. \s (GNOG #627)

\l Thalanyji \w *nganarna* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (PA)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *nganapurru* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngana** \q KLH gloss: ‘we (pl excl)’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Baagandji \w *ngina* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q Clitic form *-ina*; Accusative & Genitive *nginana*, clitic *-inana*. \s (LH)

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *ñana* \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s (B&M)

\e **\*nganti**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngati, \*ngama.

\l Diyari \w ngandrri \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w ngandi \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w ngandrri \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w ngandrri \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w ngandrri \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Karawali \w ngandica \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l **pCKarnic \w \*ngandi** \g ‘mother’ \s PA CLE

\l Payungu \w ngarnti \g ‘Seven Sisters, Pleiades’ \q Also *nganti* ‘father’s sister’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w ngarndi \g ‘Seven Sisters, Pleiades’ \s PA

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\l Gupapuyngu \w nga:rndi \g ‘mother’ \q With /rnd/, it cannot be a pPNy inheritance. \s BL-MC

\l Dhuwal \w nga:rndi \g ‘mother’ \q With /rnd/, it cannot be a pPNy inheritance. \s JHeath

\l Djapu \w nga:rndi \g ‘mother’ \q With /rnd/, it cannot be a pPNy inheritance. \s FMorphy

\l Ritharrngu \w nga:rndi \g ‘mother’ \q With /rnd/, it cannot be a pPNy inheritance. \s JHeath

\e **\*ngantu**

\t ‘where’

\b nInt

\c Loc

\x See also \*nga:ni, \*wantu, \*wañca.

\l Uradhi \w antu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w antu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ţu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w tro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w tro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Awngith \w ntraw- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ntro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w to- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w nto- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ndo- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngantu ~ wantu** \n There is a footnote indicator in the original NPaman MS, but no fn. Note that the Ergative of Nhanda *ngana* ‘who, someone’ is *ngandu*; possibly \*ngantu is a specialized case-form of \*nga:n(i) (‘what’); similarly with the Ergatives of ‘what’ in Bundjalung, Yugambeh, Yuwaaliyay, and Yuwaalaray. Forms with initial /w/ (Middle Paman; see under \*wantu) possibly represent a blend of \*ngantu and \*wañca. \s KLH

\e **\*ngarna**

\t ‘white cockatoo’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kar.na.

\l Bayungu \w ngarnawarra \g ‘white cockatoo’ \s PA

\l Dhalandji \w ngarnawarra \g ‘white cockatoo’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngarnawarra** \s PA #313, NE

\l Kayardild \w ngarnala \g ‘white cockatoo’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w ngarnala \g ‘corella’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w ngarnal \g ‘white cockatoo with pink topknot; sulphur-crested cockatoo’ \q <ngarnala->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngarnala** \s NE

\e **\*ngarnka**

\t ‘beard’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*calparr.

\l Wagaman \w *nan.ga* \g ‘beard’ \q Initial “n” as in MS. \s RMWD notes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Warrungu \w *ngan.ga* \g ‘beard, mustache’ \s TTs wordlist

\l Bidyara \w *ngan.gard* \g ‘beard’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \q Southern dialect? \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngan.ga* \g ‘beard’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngan.gard* \g ‘beard’ \q /rd/ < \*R. \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \q West & south; elsewhere *ngathaña* ‘chin; beard’. \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *ngan.gu* \g ‘mouth’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \q Belongs with this set? \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w ngan.ga \g ‘beard; chin’ \s AT

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *nganka* \g ‘chin, beard’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \q Also *ngarnnguña* ‘chin’. \s (GB)

\l Arabana \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (CB)

\l Wangkangurru \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (CB)

\l Diyari \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *ngan.ga* \g ‘beard’ \s (CB)

\l Wangkumara \w *nganka* \g ‘beard’ \s (CB)

\l Kungadutyi \w *“ngarnka, ngaNka”* \*g* ‘beard’ \s (CB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngarnka** \s (PA CLE)

\l **pKarnic \w \*nganka** \s (BA)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngarn.ga* \g ‘beard’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Nukunu \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Barngarla \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *ngan.ga* \g ‘whiskers, moustache’ \q Also *ngangga* ‘beard’: Gawler Ranges word. \s (LH)

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*ngaNka** \s (S&H 04)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngarnkurr* \g ‘beard; chin’ \q Source of /u/? \s (PMcC)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GNOG)

\l Mudburra \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard; jaw’ \s (RG)

\l Payungu \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA)

\l Dhalandji \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *ngartka* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngarnka** \s PA #315

\l Ngarluma \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \q Also *ngarnngarn* ‘chin’. \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ngankurrpa* ‘moustache’ \q Lack of retoflexion not accounted for. Also *ngarnngarnpa* ‘chin’. \s (AD)

\l Ngarla \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *ngarnka*(*n*) \g ‘beard’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngarnka** \s (GNOG #628)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngarnka* \g ‘beard; big’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari \w *ngartga* \g ‘beard’ \s (PA)

\l Nhanda \w *ngarn.ga* \g ‘beard, whiskers, moustache’ \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngarnka** \q Not in CYP or Yolngu; not pPNy?

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\l Malyangapa \w *ngankuru* \g ‘beard’ \p “r” = tap. \s (CB)

\l Karlamayi \w *ngarnkurr* \g ‘beard’ \q Also *ngarnkurn* ‘chin’. \s (KLH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ngarnkurr*(*pa*) \*g* ‘beard, facial hair’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luruija \w *ngarnkurrpa* \g ‘beard, whiskers’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *ngarnkurrpa* \g ‘whiskers, beard’ \s (WD)

\l Bailko \w *ngarnkurr* \g ‘beard’ \s (GNOG)

\l Watjarri \w *ngarnkurr* \g ‘beard’ \q Also *nganku* ‘cheek’, *ngarnkilirri* ‘temple’, *ngarnngarn* ‘lower jaw, chin’. \s (WD)

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\l Martuthunira \w *ngarnngarn* \g ‘chin’ \s (AD)

\l Karlamayi \w *ngarnngarn* \g ‘chin’ \s (KLH)

\e **\*ngangka**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngangka (‘belly’) and \*ngama, \*ngamu-, \*ngi:ngkirr, \*punga, \*walngka.

\l Kaurna \w ngangki \g ‘female’ \s S&H 04

\l Narangga \w ngangki \g ‘woman’ \s S&H 04

\l Warriyangka \w ngangka \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w ngaka \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w ngaka \g ‘mother’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngangka** \s PA #450

\l Martuthunira \w ngangka \g ‘mother’ \q Also *ngangkari* ‘own mother’s brother’s daughter’. \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w ngangka \g ‘mother; son’s daughter’s daughter’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w ngangka \g ‘mother’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w ngangka \g ‘mother’ \q FW (316) writes “nganka” with apical nasal. \s GNOG, FW

\l Panyjima \w ngangka \g ‘mother’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngangka** \s GNOG #302

\l Jiwarli \w ngangka \g ‘mother, mother’s sister’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w ngangkari \g ‘day sky’ \q Patimaya. \s WD

\l Nyungar \w ngangk \g ‘sun; mother, mother’s sister; female’ \s WD

\e **\*ngangka**

\t ‘belly’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngi:ngkirr (‘belly’), \*ngangka (‘mother’).

\l WMungknh \w ngangk \g ‘heart and stomach area; soul’ \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w ngangka \g ‘belly’ \s S&J

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\l Wangkumarra \w ngangga- \g ‘breathe’ \s GB

\e **\*ngangka+**

\t ‘ignorant’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w *ngengkvn* \g ‘silly, stupid, does not know much, not very bright’ \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w *ngengkéñ* \g ‘crazy, wild, drunk’ \q A loan.

\l KYalanji \w *ngangkal* \g ‘ignorant of something’ \q Syn. *binal kari*. \s Hr&Hr

\l Yidiny \w nganggal \g ‘deaf, silly’ \q T & C dialects. \s RMWD R15

\l Payungu \w *ngangkarnu* \g ‘ignorant’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *ngangkanu* \g ‘ignorant’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w *ngakanu* \g ‘ignorant’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngangkanu** \s PA #318

\l Jiwarli \w *ngangkarnu* \g ‘ignorant’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w *ngakarnu* \g ‘ignorant’ \s PA

\l **pPNy \w \*ngangka+**

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\l Ritharrngu \w ngangga \g ‘hiding in a burrow’ \s CB/ZYM/JH

\e **\*ngaña**

\t ‘me (Acc Sg)’

\x See \*ngañi.

\e **\*ngaña**

\t ‘breath’

\b n

\c B

\l KKY \w ngœna, ngœnal \g ‘breath; mind, feelings, intellect’ \q Also *ngœnakap* ‘heart’ (with *-kap*, *-kapul* ‘body part, limb; seed, fruit’). \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w ngœna \g ‘breath; to breathe’ \q Also *ngœna ka:pu* ‘heart’. \s /GNOG

\l Iora \w NGAINA \g ‘breathe’ \s /GNOG

\l Nyungar \w ngañ \g ‘breathe’ \s /GNOG

\l Jiwarli \w nga:ñ \g ‘chest’ \q Also *nga:ñ+ma-* ‘to breathe’. \s /GNOG

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\l Diyari \w ngara \g ‘heart’ \s /GNOG

**\e \*ngañca**

\t ‘taste’

\b n

\l KYal \w *ngañca* \g ‘taste’ \f [*ngañca*] assumed from written “nganja”. \s Hr&Hr

\l Tjaap \w *ngañja* \g ‘taste’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *ngañja* \g ‘taste’ \q Coastal only. \s RMWD O1

\l pSECYP \w **\*ngañca** \s BA

**\e \*ngañcal**

\t ‘flame; tongue’

\b n

\x See also **\*ngañcar** and cross-references.

\l Tjaap \w *ngan.jal* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Note heterorganic cluster.

\l Djabugay \w *ngan.jal* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Note heterorganic cluster. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngañjal* \g ‘light’ \q Generic; e.g. of fire, torch, firefly, lightning. Dialects T,C,G. \s (RMWD K4)

\l Warluwarra \w *ngathala* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *ngathali* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yinjilanji \w *ngandhali* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *nginhthal* ~ *ngiñjal* ~ *ngiñjilt* \g ‘tongue’ \q Also *iñjál* ~ *iñjirlt* ‘word, talk, language’; initial *i* = *yi*. \s (GB)

\l Western Wakaya \w *ngenhthel*(*d*) \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *nganhthal* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l p**?** \w **\*ngañcal** \s BA

\e **\*ngañcan**

\t ‘we (ExPl)’

\b pronoun

\x There is probably a second etymon, \*ngan.can (see the KUwanh, KThaayorre & ON forms). See also \*ngana.

\l WNgathan \w nganhthvn \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w nganhca \g ‘we (InPl Nom)’ \q Must be < \*n.c. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w ngancn \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \q Must be < \*n.c. BA (2005) records [nhc] and [nc]. KLH gives as ‘we (Ex)’. \s KLH, AH, AG, BA

\l YYoront \w ngethn \g ‘we (ExPl) Nom’ \q Must be < ñc.

\l YMel \w ngithvn|vng \g ‘we (ExPl Nom)’ \q Must be < ñc.

\l KKaper \s nganhthéntvw \g ‘we (ExPl Nom)’ \q Must be < ñc. \s BA

\l UOykangand \w anhdhan \g ‘we(ExPl Nom)’ \p Gen *anhdhang*, Acc *anhdhangan*. \q Must be < ñc.\s PH, BSm

\l UOlkol \w anhdhan \g ‘we(ExPl Nom)’ \p Gen *anhdhang*, Acc *anhdhangan*. \q Must be < ñc.\s PH, BSm

\l Ikarranggal \w añcan \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s BSommer

\l GYim \w nganhdha:n \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q KLH *ngañcan*. \q Must be < ñc.\s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ngañcin \g ‘we (Ex)’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w ngañcin \g ‘we (ExPl)’ \q EP analyses this as /ngancin/. Hr&Hr have *ngancin*. \s EP, Hr&Hr

\l CC \w ngañcin \g ‘we (Ex)’ \s KLH

\l HR \w ñjanv \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w añcan \g ‘we (Pl)’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w ngañji \g ‘we (nonSg)’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w ngañci \g ‘we (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngañcan** \q Middle Paman list (MS & LCY 57) has **\*ngancan**; ‘Other Paman’ list has **\*nganci(n) ~ nganca(n)**. \s KLH, BA

\l Yanda \w ngañca \g ‘I’ \q Also *nganha* ‘I’, given as alternate; see \*ngañi. \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w ngañca \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *ngathu*, Acc *ngaña*, Dat *ngañcuku*, Allative *ngañcuru*, etc. \s BB 195

\l Arabana \w anhtha \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *athu*, Poss *anhthunha*, Dat. *anhthirda*. \s LH p110

\l Wangkangurru \w anhtha \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *athu*, Poss *anhthunha*, Dat. *anhthirda*. \s LH p110

\l Wangkumarra \w ngañca(ni) \g ‘me’ \p Singular Oblique; Nom *ngañi*, Acc *nganha*, Erg *ngathu*. \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w ngañca \g ‘me’ \p Singular Dative; Nom *ngañi*, Acc *nganha*; Erg *ngathu*.

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngañca** \g ‘me’ \g Singular Dative. \s CB 1998: 112–120

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\l Nyamal \w ngañcula \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w ngañcarra \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Note adduces Palyku *ngañula* (*nganhula* in OGVV). \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngañcu** \s GNOG #391

\l Nyangumarta \w ngañcurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s GNOG

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\l Watjarri \w ngan.cu \g ‘we (ExPl Nom)’ \s WD

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\l Payungu \w nganhurra ~ nganhurru \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q OGVV give *ngunhurra* ‘we (Pl)’. \s PA, OGVV

\l Thalanyji \w nganhurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \p Nom *nganhurru*, Acc *nganhurrunha*, Dat/Poss *nganhurrungu*, Loc *nganhurrula*. \s PA, OGVV

\l Burduna \w nganhurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q OGVV give *ngunhurru* ‘we (Pl)’. \s PA, OGVV

\l **pKanyara \w \*nganhurru** \s PA

\l Djiwarli \w nganhthurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \q Per Dictionary; *nganhurru* per 1981 *Lingua* paper. \s PA

\l Djururu \w nganhurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w nganhurra \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q OGVV give *nganhula* ‘we (Pl)’. \s PA, OGVV

\l Dhiin \w nganhurru \g ‘we (InPl)’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w nganhurru \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q Per Dictionary; *nganhurra* per 1981 *Lingua* paper. OGVV give *nganhthurra ~ –nganhurra* ‘we (Pl)’. \s PA, OGVV p111

\l Tharrgari (d) \w nganhurru \g ‘we (Pl)’ \q Per Dictionary; *nganhurra* per 1981 *Lingua* paper and per TC. \s PA, TC

\l **pMantharta**

\l Yingkarta \w nganhurru \g ‘we (Pl)’ \p Ergative case-form; Nom *nganhu*(*la*), Acc *nganhunha*, Dat/Gen *nganhungu*. \s AD

\l Watjarri \w ngañu \g ‘we (InPl Nom)’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w nganhu \g ‘we (Pl)’ \p Nom; Acc *nganhunha*, Dat/Poss *nganhungu*. \q JB gives only *ngayi-nu* ‘we (Pl)’, Poss *ngayinuu*. \s OGVV, JB

\e **\*ngañcar**

\t ‘tongue’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngalkari, \*ñapil; \*ca:ra, \*calañ, \*yaλu, **\*ngañcal**.

\l Atampaya \w *anhtharra* \g ‘scorpion; flame; spear grass’ \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *anhtharra* \g ‘scorpion; flame; spear grass’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *anhtharra* \g ‘scorpion; flame; spear grass’ \s (TC)

\l WMungknh \w *nganhth* \g ‘tongue’ \q Also *tha*⋅*7-ngánhth* ‘tongue’. \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *nganhtha* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *nganhtha*, *tha:-* \g ‘tongue’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *nganhtha, tha:-* \*g* ‘tongue’ \s (PH website; LY/BA)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *nhdhar:* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH, IG)

\l Aghu-Laya \w *anhdher* \g ‘tongue’ \q Also *amo anhdher* ‘flame’; *andher-tu* ‘lung’. \s (BR)

\l Ogunyjan \w *enhdhawvr* \g ‘tongue’ \q Belongs with this set? \s LT/BA

\l GYimithirr \w *nganhdha*(*:*)*r* \*g* ‘tongue’ \q JHav: long V2 only. Long V2 implies former 3rd syll. \s KLH, JHav

\l Djabugay \w *ngan.jal* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Note heterorganic cluster. \x See \*ngañcal. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngañjal* \g ‘light’ \q Generic; e.g. of fire, torch, firefly, lightning. Dialects T,C,G. \x See \*ngañcal. \s (RMWD K4)

\l UOlkol \w *inhdhun* \g ‘tongue’ \q Belongs with this set? \s (PH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *ñci:r* \g ‘tongue’ \q KLH: cognation extremely doubtful. \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w ngañcar** \s (KLH)

\l Bidyara \w *nganhdhan* \g ‘flame’ \q Also *nganhdhañ* ‘chin’ (also in Dharawala). \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w ngañcar** \q Final \*r inferred from attestations outside PM.

\l Warluwarra \w *ngathala* \g ‘tongue’ \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *ngathali* \g ‘tongue’ \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Yinjilanji \w *ngandhali* \g ‘tongue’ \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *nginhthal* ~ *ngiñjal* ~ *ngiñjilt* \g ‘tongue’ \q Also *iñjál* ~ *iñjirlt* ‘word, talk, language’; initial *i* = *yi*. \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Western Wakaya \w *ngenhthel*(*d*) \g ‘tongue’ \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *nganhthal* \g ‘tongue’ \x See \*ngañcal. \s (GB)

\l Antekerrepenhe \w *añcere* \g ‘tongue’ \q Unaccounted for: /ñc/ instead of /nhth/ as in *nhthenhe* ‘where’ *< \*wañca*. Contiguous with E. Alyawarr. \s (KLH)

\l Alyawarr (E) \w *añcer* \g ‘tongue’ \q Unaccounted for: /ñc/ instead of /nhth/. Contiguous with Antekerrepenhe. \s (GB)

\l Martuthunira \w *nganhthari* \g ‘tooth; sharp’ \s (AD)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngañcar**

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\l Karrwa \w *nganjal* \g ‘tongue’ \s (NE)

\l Wambaya \w *ngañjala* \g ‘tongue’ \p Class IV (questioned). \q Var. *ngañjarla* (questioned). \s RN Wambaya

\l Yangkaal \w *ngañcarlta* \g ‘flame’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *ngañcalta* \*g* \g ‘flames, light’ \s (NE)

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*ngañcal-ta** \s (NE)

\l Wardaman \w *yi-ngeñjeliñ* \g ‘tongue’ \s FM

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\l Manjiljarra \w *ñañjala* \g ‘tongue’ \q Syn. *ñarliñpa* & *jarliñpa*. \s (PMcC)

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\l Yugambeh \w *ngañjarr* \g ‘false, untrue, lie’ \p Adj, n. \q Also *ngañjarra-* ‘to pretend, to lie’, *ngañjarrañing* ‘liar’. \s MS

\l Bundjalung, Wesrern \w *ngañjarr* \g ‘lie, falsehood’ \p n. \s MS

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\l Margany \w *nganhdhi* \g ‘to speak, to talk’ \q Also *nganhdhiñ* ‘speech, language’. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *nganhdhi* \g ‘to speak, to talk’ \s (GB)

\e **\*ngañi**

\t ‘me’

\b pronoun

\l KKY \w *ngœna* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngœna* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \s (EB)

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *anhi*(*βa*) \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *anhi*(*βa*) \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *anhi*(*βa*) \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *nhi-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *nhi-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *nhay-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *nhay-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *nhi-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *nhay-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ñi-* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngañ* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngañ* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *nganh* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *nganh* \g ‘me’ \p Pronoun; 1Sg Acc. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w *ngañi* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngañi* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngañi* \g ‘me’ \q Only in *Ngañintu kutungana* ‘you tripped me’. \s (GNOG)

\l KThaayorre \w *nganh* \g ‘1 Sg Dir. Object’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *nginhi ~ nginh* \*g* ‘1 Sg Acc’ \q Survival of \*V2 implies a former 3rd syllable (suffix); *nginh* is a clitic form.

\l GYim \w *nganhi* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l HR \w *nhe* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngañañ* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *nga:nh* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *na* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \q With /n/. \s (RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngañi** \q “Other Paman” list has \***ngañi ~ \*ngaña**.\s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *nganha-* \g ‘me’ \q Also given for ‘we (plural)’ [Q: for /ngana/?] \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *ngaña* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (TTs)

\l Margany \w *nganha* \g ‘me’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *nganha* \g ‘me’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*ngaña**

\l Guwa \w *nganha* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative. \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *ngaña* \g ‘I’ \q Also *ngañca* ‘I’ given as alternate; see \*ngañcan. \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w *ngaña* \g ‘me’ \p Acc; Erg *ngaja*, Nom *ngayba*. \s (RMWD)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngaña:* \g ‘me (Genitive)’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngañi* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngaña:* \g ‘my own, mine (Genitive)’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngañi* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (MS)

\l **pNNSW \w \*nga:ña** \s (TC)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *nga:ña* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative; Nom *ngaya*, Erg *nga:ja*, Dative *ngañu*. \s MALCC

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *nganha* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *nganha* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (AGL)

\l Gamilaraay \w *nganha* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (AGL)

\l Muruwari \w *ngaña* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (LFO)

\l Ngawun \w *ngana* \g ‘me Acc’ \f With /n/. \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngaña* \g ‘me Acc’ \q Also as the base of the Causal case-form *ngañari*. Also *ngañu* ‘I (Future Subject)’. \s (BB 195)

\l Diyari \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Ngamini \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Mithaka \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *nganha* \g ‘1st Sg Acc’ \s (PA-CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngañi* \g ‘I (Nom)’ \s (M&W)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngaña* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (M&W)

\l **pKarnic \w \*nganha** \s (PA-CLE)

\l Baakandji \w *nga*(*:*)*nha* \g ‘me (Acc)’, ‘my (Gen)’ \q Also Possessive in Baarundji and Bandjigali dialects. Also *–anha* ‘my’ (possessive clitic) (cited also with long vowel, and once with apical *n*). \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *=*(*ng*)*añ* \g ‘me’ \p 1st Singular oblique (Accusative, Dative, Genitive) clitic. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *nganh* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \q Meyer gives *ngañi* (*n* with macron); Taplin gives (*ng*)*an*, B&B *ngan*, MMcD *nganhi*. \s (Meyer, Taplin, B&Bm MMcD)

\l Wirangu \w *nganha* \g ‘I (Nom & Acc & Dat)’ \q In the Nominative (intransitive subject) use this form presumably has replaced *ngayi*. Var. (Gawler Ranges) *ngaña*. \s (LH)

\l **pPNy \*ngañi** and **\*ngaña**

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\l Linngithigh \w *ninh* \g ‘me’ \p Acc *ninh*. \s (KLH)

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\l Flinders Island \w *nganini* \g ‘me’ \q With /ng/ originally prothetic? \s PS

\e **\*ngapa**

\t ‘I (Nom)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ngaypa, \*ngacu, \*ngaca, \*ngayu.

\l Paakantyi \w *nga*(*:*)*pa* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *nga*(*:*)*dhu*, Acc *nga*(*:*)*nha*, *ngayi*, & (Gurnu) *ngarri*; 2nd-person Sg Nom *ngimba*. \s LH

\l MM \w *ngape* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *ngathe*. \s Meyer

\e **\*ngapa**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kamu, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kawu, \*kuma, \*kungu, \*nguku, \*pipi; \*ngapa- (‘swim’).

\l KNarr \w ngapi \g ‘water, rain’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w ngapiLa \g ‘water’ \q From sources Lamond (in Curr) “nabilla” and Curr “na-bi la”. \s GB

\l Muruwari \w ngapa \g ‘water’ q Distinguished from rain, running water, stagnant water, dew. \s LOates

\l Diyari \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w ngapu \g ‘water’ \q Correspondence of /u/ to /a/? \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngapa** \s PE CLE

\l Adnyamathanha \w ngapa \g ‘water’ \q McE: “Dieric word”. Also *ngaparla* ‘saliva’. \s Mc&Mc

\l Warlpiri \w ngapa \g ‘water, water source; rain’ \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w ngapa \g ‘water (fresh); rain’ \s JHd

\l Mudburra \w ngabalngabal \g ‘salt-water’ \q Also *ngabarurru* ‘blood’. \s RG

\l Warumungu \w ngappa \g ‘water; rain’ \s JS&JH

\l **??? \w \*ngapa**

\e **\*ngapa-**

\t ‘swim’

\b vi

\x See also \*mu:ñci-, \*ngapa (‘water’), \*yungar-.

\l KKaper \w ngop- \g ‘swim’ \q RR conj. \s BA

\l Djabugay \w ngaba- \g ‘swim, bathe; wash’ \p vi, Y. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w ngaba-N \g ‘bathe, bogey, immerse self in water’ \q Tableland, Coastal. \s RMWD S2

\l Mbabaram \w ngaba- \g ‘soak in water’ \p vt; Conj. L: Pos Imp *ngaba*, Recent Past *ngabalaña*, Irr *ngabalma*, etc. \q If from this source, it’s a loan. \s RMWD

\l KYalanji \w ngaba- \g ‘soak, leach’ \p vt, Conj. L: P *ngaban*, nP *ngabal*. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*ngapa-** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w ngaba- \g ‘bathe’ \s PS

\l Warrungu \w ngaba- \p vi; also vt \g ‘bathe, be in water’ \q As vt it is the root in the instrumental applicative form *ngabari-* ‘to soak in’, per Tsunoda 581. \s Tsunoda 2011.

\l Jirrbal \w ngaba- \g ‘swim, bathe; immerse in water, soak’ \vi, Conj Y; vt, Conj L. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Jirrbal \w ngaba- \g ‘swim, bathe; immerse in water, soak’ \vi, Conj Y; vt, Conj L. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Mamu \w ngaba- \g ‘swim, bathe; immerse in water, soak’ \vi, Conj Y; vt, Conj L. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w ngaba \g ‘soak’ \p vt. \s RMWD

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\l Margany \w ngabi- \g ‘to wash’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w ngabi- \g ‘to wash’ \q Also *ngumbi* ‘swim’. \s GB

\e **\*ngapa**

\t ‘father’s mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l KKY \w ngep, ngepal \g ‘grandchild’ \p M or F. \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w NGEP \g ‘grandchild’ \s GNOG

\l Meryam Mir \w nap \g ‘grandchild’ \q GNOG: a loan from W. Torres. \s /GNOG

\l Wembawemba \w ngaba \g ‘maternal grandfather’ \q Also *ngabundeg* ‘my daughter’s child’. \s LH/GNOG

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w ngaba \g ‘grandfather (maternal)’ \s LH

\l Woiwurrung \w ngaburni \g ‘grandfather’ \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w ngabungai \g ‘(my) grandmother’ \s LH

\l Atnyamathanha \w ngaparla \g ‘unmarriageable ‘cousin’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Kaurna \w NGAPAPPI \g ‘father’s mother’\s /GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w ngapari \g ‘father’s mother; daughter’s daughter’ \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w ngapari \g ‘father’s mother; daughter’s child’ \s AD

\l Jiwarli \w ngabari \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Contrast *kanhtharri* ‘MoMo’. \s PA/GNOG

\l Warriyangka \w ngabari \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Contrast *mayili* ‘FaFa, SoSo’, *kanhtharri* ‘MoMo’, *thami* ‘MoFa’. \s PA

\l Payungu \w ngabari \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child’ \q Contrast *kanhtharri* ‘MoMo’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w ngabari \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Contrast *kanhtharri* ‘mother’s mother’, *mayili* ‘father’s father’, *ñami* & *thami* ‘mother’s father’. \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngapari** \s PA \*303

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w ngaba \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Contrast *kami* ‘FaFa’, *kanhtharri* ‘MoMo’. \s PA

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w ngaba \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Contrast *kami* ‘FaFa’, *kanhtharri* ‘MoMo’. \s PA

\l Nhanda \w ngabari \g ‘brother-in-law’ \q JBl: a loan from Watjarri. \s JBl

\l Watjarri \w ngapuri \g ‘brother-in-law’ \q WiBr, BrWiBr. \s WD

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngapipi \g ‘mother’s brother; father-in-law; MoBrSoSo; man’s SoDaCh; woman’s DaDaCh’ \q Syn. *gawal*, *nganakal*. \s BL-MC

\l Dhuwal \w ngapipi7 \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s JHeath

\l Djapu \w ngapipi \g ‘mother’s brother’ \s FMorphy

\l **pPNy \w \*ngapa** \q Also **\*ngapi**? \s GNOG

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\l Jingulu \w ngabuj+ \g ‘father’s mother’ \q In *ngabuja* ‘father’s mother’s brother’; *ngabujirni* ‘father’s mother; woman’s son’s daughter’. \s RP

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\l Ngandi \w ngabijaja \g ‘mother’s father’ \q Also *rningabijaja*. Cognates in Nunggubuyu (JHeath: from Warndarang, perhaps via Kriol) and Warndarang are *bijaja*, indicating that Ngandi *nga* continues a prefix. \s JHeath

\e **\*ngapuru**

\t ?

\b n

\c B

\l Manjiljarra \w ngapurlu \g ‘nipple, breast’ \q A loan from a Ngumpin-Yapa language. Syn. *ngama*, *pipi*. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w ngapurlu \g ‘breast, milk’ \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w ngabulu \g ‘breast; milk; breast-milk’ \s RG

\l Guurrindji \w ngapurlu \g ‘breast; milk’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w ngapurlu \g ‘older sister’ \q Semantic connection? \s JHd

\l Thalanyji \w ngapuru \g ‘brain’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w ngawuru \g ‘brains’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngapuru** \s PA #305

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\l Wardaman \w ngabulu \g ‘milk, breast’ \s FM

\e **\*ngara**

\t ‘enter’

\b vi (?)

\x See \*ngari–.

\l Umpila \w nga7a \g ‘enter’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngara** \s KLH

\l Kalkutungu \w ara \g ‘go in; set (of sun)’ \s BB

\e **\*ngari-**

\t ‘enter’

\b vi

\l KKY \w ara- [vt], are- [vi] \g ‘put in, insert; enter, go in; join (an organisation), enrol; put/go on a diet’. \q More attestation of initial-dropping of \*ng is needed. \s RJK

\l KLY \w ARI- \g ‘go in’ \q More attestation of initial-dropping of \*ng is needed. \s RAY/GNOG

\l Umpila \w nga7a- \g ‘enter, go down into; wear (clothes)’ \p vi, Conj Ø: Imp *nga7i*, P *nga7anha*, Pres *nga7amanha*, F *nga7atha*. \q Also *nga7anha+* ‘put in, insert’ (questioned). \s GNOG

\l Kalkutungu \w ara \g ‘go in; set (of sun)’ \s BB

\l Diyari \w ngari- \g ‘go down’ \p vi 1A

\l Ngamini \w ngari- \g ‘to go down’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w ngari- \g ‘to go down’ \s PA

\l Yandrruwandha \w ngari- \g ‘to go down’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w ngari- \g ‘to go down’ \s PA

\l **pCentral Karnic \w \*ngari-** \s PA CLE

\l PPNy \w \*ngari– ~ \*ngara– \q Needs non-Eastern attestation.

\e **\*ngarka+**

\t ‘pandanus fruit’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w ngar7vrr; may- \g ‘pandanus fruit’

\l Walmajarri \w ngarlka \g ‘desert walnut (tree); nut of desert walnut’ \q *Owenia reticulata* <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4518>. \s ASEDA 167

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\l Ndjebbana \w ngarakáya \g ‘pandanus’ \q *Pandanus spiralis*. Also *njarakáya* ‘*Pandanus aquaticus*’. \s GM

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\n GNOG relates these Yolngu forms to KKY *ngar* ‘leg’ (Pl *ngaral*).

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngaraka \g ‘bone’ \s BL-MC

\l Yan-nhangu \w ngaraka \g ‘bone’ \q Also *mardirrin*. \s PNWG/CB

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ngarrka \g ‘bony chest area’ \s CG

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\l Kayardild \w nga:rrka \g ‘flesh of pandanus nut’ \s NE

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*nga:rrka** \s NE

\e **\*ngarpu**

\t ‘father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\c Z

\c D

\l Walmajarri \w ngarpu \g ‘father, father’s brother, father’s sister’ \q Syn. (for ‘father’s sister’) *pimiri*. \s JHd

\l Warlpiri \w ngarpu \g (term of endearment and compassion for injured favorite dog) \q Presumed loan. \s George Jampijinpa Robertson.

\l Warrungu \w ngarrbu \g ‘dingo’ \s TTs wordlist

\l Nyawaygi \w ngarrbu \g ‘dog’ \q Correspondence OK: \*rp > rrp. \s RMWD

\l **pPNy \w \*ngarpu** \q See also \*kutaka, \*kaya.

\l GBadhun \w ngalmbu \g ‘dingo’

\l **pPNy \w \*ngarmpu** or **\*ngarlmpu** \q (???)

^^^

\l Mudburra \w ngabuju \g ‘father’s mother; woman’s son’s children’ \s RG & DGN et al.

\e **\*ngaru**

\t ‘nearly’

\b particle

\x See also \*ngarru.

\l Bidyara \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \s GB

\l Margany \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \s GB

\e **\*ngaru-**

\t ‘drink’

\b vt

\x See also

\l Wangaaybuwan \w nga:ruN-y \g ‘drink’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w ngaru-ng \g ‘drink’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w ngawu-ng \g ‘drink’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngaru-** \s PA #92

\l Yan-nhangu \w ngaru \g ‘stomach’ \s CB

\e **\*ngarra**

\t ‘us (Pl Obl)’

\b pronoun

\l Muruwari \w *ngarra-* \g ‘us (Pl Obl)’ \p Acc *ngarrana*, Gen *ngarrak*, Dat *ngarranguRa* (“R” = tap); Nom *ngana*. \s LFOates

\l Kalkutungu \w *ngata* \g ‘we (Pl)’ \p Nom (Abs); there is no Incl/Excl contrast. \*VrrV > *VtV* is regular. \s BB

\l Gumatj \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’

\l Djapu \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’ \p Acc *ngarran* ~ *ngarranha*, Dat1 *ngarrak*(*u*), Dat2 *ngarral*. \s FMo

\l Dhuwal \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’ \p Acc *ngarrañ* ~ *ngarranha-*, Gen-Dat *ngarrak*(*u*), Gen-Dat2 *ngarral*. \s JHeath

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’ \p Acc *ngarranha*, Gen-Dat *ngarraku*, Oblique *ngarra-*. \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w *ngarri* \g ‘I’ \p Acc *ngirriñi*, Dat *ngirrki*, Gen *ngirrangi*, Obl *ngirrari*. \s BW

\l Djinba \w *ngarri* \g ‘I’ \p Oblique theme *ngarr-* (Ganalbingu), *ngarra-* (Dabi). \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w *ngarra* \g ‘I’

\e **\*ngarrcim(pV)**

\t ‘goanna (sp)’

\b n

\c Z

\l YYoront \w ngarrcw; minh- \g ‘goanna, Gould’s monitor’ \q *Varanus gouldii*.

\l UOykangand \w ajimb \g ‘spotted tree monitor, wangoo’ \q *Varanus timorensis*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w acimb \g ‘spotted tree monitor, wangoo’ \q *Varanus timorensis*. \s PH

\l KKaper \w ngarrcém, mi- \g ‘goanna (sp.; small, wangoo)’ \q Also *ngurrcém*. \s BA

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\l KUwanh \w thatce; minha- \g ‘sand goanna’ \f Cited as [thathce]; cf. *pitca* ‘burst’ under \*pirrca-. \s S&J

\lKMumminh \w thatci \g ‘goanna’. \s Doris

\l Pakanh \w thatci; minha- \g ‘goanna’ \q Gould’s goanna, *Varanus gouldii*. \s LY/BA; PH website

**\e \*ngarrka**

\t ‘man’

\b n

\c H

\x SS = http://203.122.249.186/Lexicons/Warlpiri/lexicon/

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My speculation to link 'chest' 'man' and 'recognise' is through chest cicatrices.

The hint from Garde is that MM(B) gets involved through mother-in-law bestowal.

\l Mud \w ngarrka \d E \c U.1 \g Aboriginal, initiated man \s PMcC

\l Wpa \w ngarrka \g man, initiated man \c U.2 \s DGN

\l Wlp \w ngarrka \g initiated man \s SS

\l Wlp \w ngarrka-kijirni \g to initiate into manhood, by circumcision \s SS

\l Wlp handsign \w [see attachment for synonym WATI] brush the finger tips of an open hand across the chest \s Adam Kendon

\l Wlp \w ngarrka-panji \g kinship term: two or more persons in the subsections of Ego's MoMo \s SS

\l Wlp \w ngarrkajarra \d Warnayaka dialect \g kinship term: what a man or woman calls a pair of their maternal grandmothers or of their maternal grandmother's brothers \s SS

\l Wlp \w ngarrkalirri \g proud \s SS

\l Wlp \w ngarrkangkarla \g many or lots of \s SS

\l Gur \w ngarrka manana \g knowing someone \s McN

\l Mln \w ngarrka marnana \g to know \c S \n 66 \s IAD

\l Mud \w ngarrka \d W \c S \g knowing \q flap r \s PMcC

\l Ngr \w ngarrka-ma- \g ERG know, recognize ABS \s TGreen

\l Wpa \w ngarrka-ma-nta \g know, recognise \c S \s DGN

\l WD \w ngarrka \g chest \q generally used for whole of male chest area; may be specifically used of breast bone (hs) \s RDWDL 22 30 31

^^^

\l Bininj-Guwok \w na-ngarrkkang \g reciprocal of na-rroyngu 'your bestower' [-ngu '2nd possessive, doy 'bestowal'] and implicitly 'my father' \s Garde 2013:101 \q mother-in-law bestower kakkak 'MM(B)' Garde 1996:33,34,60 \q -ngarrkkang can index "my MM(B), your father" in some contexts \s Garde 2013:102n9

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\l Yintyingka \w ngarrka \g ‘ground; camp; country’ \q Also placename generic. \s R&V

\e **\*ngarrnga+**

\b n

\c

\l YYoront \w ngerrngvn, ngerrngenhvn \g ‘pounders’ \p n \q For food: a pair of hardwood implements, one with a handle. \s JB/JM\BA

\l UOykangand \w angam \g ‘food pounder’ \s PH ASI

\l UOlgol \w angam \g ‘food pounder’ \s PH ASI

\e **\*ngarru**

\t ‘in vain’

\b particle

\x See also \*ngaru.

\l KKY \w ngaru \g ‘must, have to; a long time, a fair while; must have, must be’ \q Also *ngaru-ngaru, i ngœru* ‘for ever, always’. \s RJK

\l YYoront \w ngarr \g ‘just; for no reason’ \p particle. \q Also *+ngarr*(*l*) ~ *+warr*(*l*) ‘only; this and no other’.

\l KYalanji \w ngarra \g ‘also’ \q Cognate? Ex. *Danny storengu dungan, Carol ngarra dungan.* ‘Danny went to the store; Carol also went’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Warrungu \w ngarru \g ‘in vain; with difficulty’ \p particle. \q Also *ngarrumba* (vt) ‘try in vain’. A negative imperative is expressed with an imperatively-inflected verb and a particle *ngalnga* or *ñawa*, both ‘don’t’, and not with *ngarru* (TTs 2011: 283). \s TTs wordlist & 2011

\l GBadhun \w ngarru \g ‘tough, difficult (either of a task or a person)’ \s PS

\l Bidyara-Gungabula \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \q /VRV/ < \*VrrV is regular. \s GB

\l Margany \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \q Also *garu* ‘in vain’. \s GB

\l Gunya \w ngaru \g ‘nearly’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w -ngarru \g ‘like a’ \p Suffix to N; ‘semblative’. \s RMWD 02:174

\l Mamu \w ngarru \g ‘don’t’ \p With verbal inflection *-m*. \s RMWD 1972: 4.12.2

\l Girramay \w ngarru \g ‘don’t’ \p With verbal inflection *-mu* (with Y conj.), *-lmu*. \s RMWD 1972: 4.12.2

\l Warrgamay \w ngarru \g ‘don’t’ \s RMWD

\l Yandruwantha \w ngarru \g ‘only’ \q Ex. *Ngarru picanka padralatyi* ‘they caught only bream’; *Ngarru-nga thangguthal kawarrañji ...* ‘then he just stands up and ...’. Compare also YYoront *+warr*(*l*) ~ *+*(*ng*)*arr*(*l*) ‘just; only’. \s GB in Hercus&Sutton p20

\l Wirangu \w ngarra \g ‘empty, vain’ \s LH

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w ngarru \g ‘contentment, well-being; happy; one who does not sleep in the day’ \q Also *ngarru-* ‘become revitalised’ (v; Imp *ngarrula*). \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w ngarru \g ‘willing’ \s PMcC

\l Dhangu \w ngarru \g ‘future particle, deontic modality’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Djangu \w ngarru \g ‘future particle, deontic modality’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Yan-nhangu \w ngarru \g ‘similar in appearance to something else, but not really the same’ \s CB

\l **pPNy \w \*ngarru ~ ngarra** \s BA

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\l Nyikina \w -ngarru \g ‘like a’ \p Suffix to N; ‘semblative’. \s RMWD 02:174

\e **\*ngata**

\t ‘fish’

\b n

\c F

\x See also \*kuya, \*kuyu.

\l WMungknh \w nga7 \g ‘fish’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w nga7a \g ‘fish’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w nga7a \g ‘fish; seafood’ \s S&J

\l WUwan \w nga7a \g ‘fish’ \s SIL

\l WIyenya \w nga7a \g ‘fish’ \s SIL

\l WMo’inh \w nga7a \g ‘animal’ [*sic*] ‘s SIL

\l Pakanh \w nga7a \g ‘fish’ \q Can be used as a generic for crabs, prawns, and crayfish as well as fish. \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w ngat, ngatal, ngata \g ‘fish’ \s HLH, BA, AH

\l YYoront \w ngart, ngartal, ngarta \g ‘fish’

\l YMel \w ngat \g ‘fish’ \p Dat *ngata*.

\l Flinders Island \w ngar.ta \g ‘fish’ \q Generic. \s PS, BR

\l **pPaman \w ngata** \s KLH

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\l Gippsland \w ngard \g ‘fish (sp: leatherjacket’ \s LH

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\l Martuthunira \w ngarta \g ‘blank; raw material for implement’ \q See GBadhun *guyan* under \*kuya. \s AD

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\l Buwandik \w ngarta \g ‘lake’ \s BB

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\l Gungarakany \w ngard \g ‘turtle (sp)’ \s NE

\l Mayali \w ngard \g ‘little short-necked turtle’ \s NE

\e **\*ngati**

\t ‘mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*nganti, \*ngama.

\l Buwandik \w ngat(i) \g ‘mother’ \q Also *ngatmal* ‘female’, *ngartang* ‘female (of possum)’, *ngat thina* ‘big toe’. \s BB

\l Warlpiri \w ngati \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l Nyamal \w ngarti \g ‘mother’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ngarti \g ‘mother’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ngarti \g ‘mother’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngarti** \s GNOG #630

\e **\*ngawa**

\t ‘also’

\b particle

\l Tharrgari \w *ngawa* \g ‘also’ \p Particle. \q Also *ngawu* ‘yes indeed’ < pMantharda \*ngawu. \s PA

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\l YYoront \w *a* \g (following verb is new information; emphasis) \p Particle.

\e **\*ngaya-**

\g ‘break’

\b vt

\x See also \*cangki-, \*$ilngka-, \*ruwa-, \*tumpa-.

\l YYoront \w yi=ngay \g ‘close (as eyes, door)’ \p vt; Conj. RR, u.

\l Djabugay \w ngaya- \g ‘break’ \p vt; Conj. Y. \s EP

\e **\*ngaya**

\t ‘I’

\b pronoun

\x See \*ngayu.

\e **\*ngaypa**

\t ‘I’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ngapa, \*ngayu, \*ngacu, \*ngaca.

\l Warrgamay \w *ngayba* \g ‘I’ \p Intransitive subject; Erg *ngaja*, Acc *ngaña*, Gen *ngaygu*. \s RMWD

\e \*ngayki

\t ‘mother’s father’

\x See \*ngaci.

\e **\*ngayku**

\t ‘my, to me (1 Sg Dat/Gen)’

\b pronoun

\n All entries with /c/ are in languages in which intervocalic /c/ and /th/ contrast or in which the /c/ form is oblique other than ergative.

\x See also \*ngacu and \*ngaca; for \*yk correspondences see \*puyku (‘paperbark’) and \*payka- (‘bite’; ‘ache’).

\l KLY \w ngayka \g ‘me’ \p Dat; Nom *ngay*, Erg *ngath*, Acc *ngœna*. \q Old form *ngaykika*. \s B&K

\l KYalanji \w ngayku \g ‘my’ \p Possessive; Dat *ngaykunku*, Loc *ngaykundu*, Abl *ngaykundumuñ*; Bom *ngayu*, Acc *ngaña*. \s EP

\l Warrungu \w ngaygu \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Loc *ngaygunda*, Abl *ngaygungumay*; Nom *ngaya*, Acc *ngaña*. \s TTs

\l GBadhun \w ngaygu \g ‘my, for me’ \q But GB has *budhu* ‘paperbark tea tree’. \s PS

\l Bidyara \w ngaju \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Acc *ngajuna*, Loc *ngajunda*, Abl *ngajunmundu*; Nom *ngaya*. \q \*\*ngadhu expected if < \*ngacu. \s GB

\l Mbabaram \w *j3* \g ‘my (Genitive)’ \f /j/ contrasts with /dh/. \p Nom *y3*. \s (RMWD)

\l Bundjalung (W) \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngadhu* \g ‘I’ \q See also *ngay* under \*ngayu. \s (MS)

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w *ngayju* \g ‘I (Erg)’ \s (MS)

\l Kuyani \w *ngacu* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Erg *ngathu*, Abs *ngayi* (*nganha*). \s LH

\l Adnyamathanha \w *ngacu* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Erg *ngathu*, Abs *ngayi*. \s Mc&Mc

\l Barngarla \w NGAITYE \g ‘my’ \p Genitive. \s S&H 2004: 199

\l Narangga \w NGAITJU \g ‘my’ \p Genitive. \s S&H 2004: 199

\l Kaurna \w NGAITYO \g ‘my’ \p Genitive. \s S&H 2004: 199

\l Wirangu \w *ngaju* \g ‘my’ \p Genitive; Erg *ngadhu*, Abs *ngayi*. \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura** \w **\*ngacu** \p Erg **\*ngathu**, Abs **\*ngayi**. \s S&H 2004: 199

\l ECArrernte \w *ac-* \g ‘me; my’ \p Dative *acenge* (N *cenge*), Genitive *ac+inhe* (N (*a*)*cenhe*) ; Erg *the*, Nom *ayenge*. \q Also *-ace* ‘my’ (with kinship terms). Northern *cenge* (Dat), (*a*)*ceng*e (Possessive). A source of the form \*ngaci is possible, but in view of the Lower Arrernte cognate a source in \*ngayku (or perhaps \*ngay+ca) seems likely. \s (H&D)

\l Lower Arrernte \w *-ayc* \g ‘my’ \q With kinship terms. \s (KLH)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngaju*(*lu*) \g ‘I’ \p Absolutive; Dat *ngajuku*. \q Also Object/Dative clitic *-ju*. \s (KLH)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngacu* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative; Nom *ngayi* ‘I’, Gen *ngacutharntu* ‘my’. \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *ngaju* \g ‘me (Acc)’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngayu* \g ‘me, to me, for me’ \q Also *ngayi* (Nominative). Lenition to /y/ from an earlier \*c (alveopalatal, not dental) is regular in this context, but \*ngayu as a source cannot be ruled out. \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngayku**

\e **\*ngayu**

\t ‘I’

\b pronoun

\l KKY \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *ngath*. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *ngath*. \s (EB)

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *ayu*(*βa*) \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ayu*(*βa*) \g ‘I’ \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ayu*(*βa*) \g ‘I’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ayu-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ayu-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ayu-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *ayo-* \g ‘I’ \p Nom *ayong*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ayo-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *aw-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ayo-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ñco-* \g ‘I’ *\*q *Sic*. \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ayu-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ayo-* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngayu ~ ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *ayuwa* \g ‘I’ \s (J-CV)

\l Umbuygamu \w *aya* \g ‘I’ \q Clitic *-ya*. \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, AH, BA)

\l YYoront \w *ngoyo* \g ‘I’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a third syllable.

\l YMel \w *ngoyo* \g ‘I’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a third syllable.

\l KKaper \w *+ngay* \g ‘I’ \q In the object-subject form *yinténgay* ‘I > thee’ The free-form subject pronoun is *ngántvw*, cliticised as *ántvw*. \s (BA)

\l Kurrtjar \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *jo* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Flinders Island \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \q With /ng/ originally prothetic? \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \p Dative & Genitive *ngayku*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l HR \w *yaw* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ay3* \g ‘I’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *ngawu* \g ‘I’ \q Compare also *ngayi-* (KLH), *ngaya-* (RP) ‘1st Oblique’. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mbabaram \w *y3* \g ‘I’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngayu** \q “Other Paman” adds **\*ngayi** alternant. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s IGB)

\l Yiningayi \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l **pMaric \w \*ngaya**

\l Guwa \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngayiku* \g ‘I’ \q As in source. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (GB)

\l Girramay \w *ngay-pa* \g ‘I (nonErg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngay* \g ‘I (Nom)’ \q Intransitive subject. \s (MS)

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *ngay* \g ‘I’ \q Var. *ngayu*, *ngayi*. \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Erg *nga:ja*, Acc *nga:ña*, Dat *ngañu*. \s MALCC

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Gen & Dat *ngay*. (AGL)

\l Yuwaalayaay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Gen & Dat *ngay*. (AGL)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Gen & Dat *ngay*. (AGL)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ngayi* \*g* ‘I’ \*s* (BB)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngay* \g ‘I (Nom)’ \q Var. *ngayu* and *ngayul*. Intransitive subject. \s (MS)

\l **pNNSW \w \*ngaya** \s (TC)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngaya* \g ‘I’ \p Genitive *ngay*. \s (CW)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngaya** \s (PA #276)

\l Baakandji \w *ngayi* \g ‘me (Acc)’, ‘my (Gen)’ \q Also *–ayi* ‘me, my’ (object and possessive clitic). \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *nga* \g ‘I’ \p Intransitive subject. \q Continues \*ngayu? \s (B&M)

\l Madhimadhi \w *-ngay* \g ‘my’ \q After a vowel; *-ay* after a vowel. Possessive pronominal clitic. Written *ngai* in source. \s (LH)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \q Clitic form *-ayi* ‘I, me’*.* \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (KLH)

\l Kuyani \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (LH)

\l Wirangu \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \q See LH 1999: 73 for details of usage. \s (LH)

\l Kaurna \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *aye-* \g ‘I’ \p Nom & Acc *ayenge*, Acc (NE only) *ayenhe*. \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ngayulu* \g ‘I’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *ngayulu* \g ‘I’ \p Acc. *ngayuña*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *ngayulu* \g ‘I’ \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngayu* \g ‘I, me’ \q Also *ngayunpa* ‘we’. \s (PMcC)

\l Mudburra \w *ngayi* \g ‘I, me’ \p Gen *ngayiña* ‘my’. \s (RG)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \p Obj. *ngacu* ‘me’. \s (KLH)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \q Also *ngayu* (Objective case). Note that \*ngacu (q.v.) cannot be ruled out as a source. \s (FW)

\l Kurrama \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \s (AD)

\l Ngarla \w *ngayi ~ ngaya* \g ‘I’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngayi** \s (GNOG #709)

\l Yingkarta \w *ngayu* \g ‘me’ \p Dative-Genitive; ~ *ngathangu*. \q AD (1998:29) considers *ngayu* a reflex of \*ngacu. \s (AD)

\l Nhanda \w *ngayi* \g ‘I’ \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngayu ~ \*ngayi ~ \*ngaya** \q KLH: **\*ngayu** ~ **\*ngayi** ‘I’. Quite possibly the source is simply \*ngay, with V2 added later; cf. the note to \*ngacu. However, widely distributed evidence seems to favor \*ngayu. Dixon (1980) and HK (pers. comm.) considers some forms in *ngayu*, as in the Western Desert languages, to have /y/ as a product of lenition from the \*c of \*ngacu. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Garrwa \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngana*. \s GB

\l Bardi \w *ngayu* ~ *ngay* \g ‘I’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*ngayu** \g ‘I’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNonPNy** **\w \*ngayu** \s MH 2003: 501

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\l Djabugay \w *ngawu* \g ‘I’

\l Wanyi \w *ngawu* ~ *ngawiji* \g ‘I’ \p Nominative; Acc *nga*. \s GB

\e **\*nga:ca**

\t ‘still (ongoing)’

\b NAdv

\c L

\x See also \*ngula.

\l WMungknh \w nga:c \g ‘still a long way to go, still a fair while to go in doing something (making a string bag; a football game)’ \s KPPW

\l Ayapathu \w nga:thama ‘by and by’ \s PY

\l KThaayorre \w nga:thrr \g ‘still, further, yet’ \s AH, BA

\l YYoront \w ngayrr \g ‘still’

\l YMel \w ngathrr \g ‘by and by’

\l KKaper \w ngacvrrvw \g ‘by and by’ \s BA

\l **L \w \*nga:carr**

\l Yidiny \w ngaja \g ‘tomorrow’ \q Dat *ngaja:gu* ‘until tomorrow’. Tablelands & Coastal. Also C *ngaja* ‘might be’. \s KLH; RMWD Q1, Z1, T7.3

\l **pPaman \w \*nga:ca**

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\l Dhuwal \w nga:thil \g ‘long time; long ago’ \s JHeath

\l Yan-nhangu \w nga:tjili \g ‘long ago; first’ \s PNWG/CB

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\l Yintyingka

\e **\*nga:ci-**

\t ‘lay (egg), give birth to (young)’

\b vt

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *aδi-* \g ‘lay an egg, give birth; wait for; keep’ \p vt, Conj. II: *aδin* Past, *aδil* Present, *aδiwa* Future, *aδirri* Imperative. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *aδi-* \g ‘lay egg, give birth to; wait for; keep’ \p vt, Conj. II: *aδin* Past, *aδi* Present, *aδingka* Future, *aδirri* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *aδi-* \g ‘lay egg, give birth to; wait for; keep’ \p vt, Conj. II: *aδin* Past, *aδil* Present, *aδingka* Future, *aδirri* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l **pPaman \w \*nga:ci-** \s (KLH)

\l Warlpiri \w *ngaja-rni* \g ‘to eliminate it—bodily waste; to give birth to it; to lay it—egg’ \p vt, Conj 2: *ngajarnu* Past, *ngajaka* Imperative. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ngaya-*  \g ‘lay (an egg), give birth to, defecate, urinate’ \p Conj. 2: Imp *ngaya*(*ka*), P *ngayarnu*, Fut *ngayan*(*mi*). \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *ngaya-ni* \g ‘void; give birth’ \p vt, RR conj. \q Intervocalic lenition is regular. \s (PMcC)

\l Djaru \w *ngaja-ni* \g ‘void; give birth’ \p vt, RR conj.: *ngajani* Past, *ngajarra* Imperative. \s PMcC, TTs

\l Gurindji \w *ngaya-ni* \g ‘void; give birth’ \p vt, RR conj. \q Intervocalic lenition is regular. \s (PMcC)

\l Walmajarri \w *ngaja-ni* \g ‘give birth (to baby)’ \p vt, RR conj. \s JHd, PMcC

\l Ngarluma \w *ngayi-lku* \g ‘to give birth to; to throw (away)’ \q Unique ex. of pPNy \*c leniting after a long vowel—but there are no apparent exceptions. \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *ngayi-* \g ‘throw, drop’ \p L conj.: *ngayilku* Present, *ngayirna* Past, *ngayinma* Imperative. \q See the Yinytjiparnti cognate regarding semantic extension. \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngayi-* \g ‘throw, chuck, or toss (away); let out (a shout, *ka:rtuwu*); give birth to (a child, *mangkurlawu*)’ \q ‘N’ conj.: *ngayiku* Present, *ngayina* Past, *ngayinma* Imperative. \s (FW)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ngaci-* \g ‘void it—as excrement, or an egg’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*nga:ci-** ~ **\*nga:ca-**

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\l YYoront \w *ngay* \g’lay (egg), give birth to (young)’ \p Conj. RR, vt; P *nguy*. \q Suggests \*ngaca–.

\l Bidyara \w *nganhdha* \g ‘give birth, have (a baby), lay (an egg)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *nganhdha* \g ‘lay (eggs), give birth’ \s (GB)

\l Muruwari \w *nga:nta-* \g ‘lay eggs, give birth to’ \s (LFO)

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\l Nyangumarta \w *ngaja-rni* \g ‘get full’ \s (PMcC-Monty Hale 1980)

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\l Umpithamu \w *ngayi-* \g ‘sing out; shout’ \q For connection to ‘give birth’ see \*pa:ci- (‘cry’) and notes \s J-CV

\e **\*nga:murr**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:murr, \*ka:purr, \*wa:cu.

\l Luthigh \w amuγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w amoγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w mawγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vmawγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w amoγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w maγu \g ‘armpit’ \s TC

\l Ngkoth \w amoγ \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w ngamurru \g ‘armpit’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l WNgathan \w ngam \g ‘armpit. \f Short vowel. \s PS

\l YYoront \w ngamrr, ngumurr \g ‘armpit’

\l YMel \w ngamrr, ngomorr \g ‘armpit’

\l KKaper \w ngamérr \g ‘armpit’ \s BA, KLH

\l UOyjangand \w amur \g ‘armpit; handle of shield’ \q Final /r/ < \*rr is regular. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w amur \g ‘armpit; handle of shield’ \q Final /r/ < \*rr is regular. \s PH

\l KThaypan \w mawn \g ‘armpit’ \q Final *n* unaccounted for. \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w amur \g ‘armpit’ \q Final /r/ < \*rr is regular. \s BA, KLH

\l Yidiny \w ngamurray \g ‘smell’ \p n. \q “As in English, the unmarked sense is ‘bad smell’ .... This noun is typically used for armpit smell ....” Tablelands and Coastal dialects. \s RMWD O1

\l **pPaman \w nga:murr** \q ‘Other Paman’ list has final glide \*r (**\*nga:mur**); see remarks to UOyk, UOlk, and ON entries. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w ngamurray \g ‘armpit, sweat ()’ \s PS

\l Ngawun \w ngamurr \g ‘armpit’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w ngamurr \g ‘armpit’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w ngamir \g ‘armpit’ \q KLH has *ngamur*. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w ngamuru \g ‘armpit’ \s RMWD

\l **pPNy \w \*nga:murr** \q KLH gloss: ‘armpit’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Walmajarri \w ngamirri \g ‘joint’ \s JHd

\e **\*nga:ni**

\t ‘what’

\b nInt

\x See also \*ngantu (‘where’), possibly a specialized case-form.

\l KKY \w *ngan* \g ‘who, whom’ \p Dual *ngawal*, Pl *ngaya*. \q Also *ngœnu* ~ *ngunu* ‘whose’, *ngœnungu* ~ *ngunungu* ‘from whom’. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngan* \g ‘who’ \p Absolutive; Erg *ngadh*(*a*), Dat *ngabeka*, Gen *ngunu*, Pl *ngawal*. \s (EB/TC)

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *a:nilu*, Dat *a:niγu*. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *a:nilu*, Dat *a:niγu*. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *a:ningku*, Dat *a:niγu*. \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *anil*, Dat *aniw*, Allative *animondr*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *vnay* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *nga:ni* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *nga:ni* \g ‘what; something, anything, whatever’ \q Also *nga:niku* ‘why’, *nga:nimunu* ‘why, because of what’, *nga:ni-ma-* ‘have something wrong with self’. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *nge:n* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *nge:n* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *nge:n* \g ‘what’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *nge:n* \g ‘what’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *nga*(*:*)*rri* \g ‘what’ \q Cognate? \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *nga:rri* \g ‘what; something; anything’ \q Cognate? \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \f Vowel is short. \s (LY)

\l Umbuygamu \w *ani* \g ‘what’ \s J-CV

\l Umpithamu \w *nga:ni* \g ‘what; might be’ \p Dat *nga:niku* ‘what for’. \s (J-CV)

\l Yintyingka \w *nga:ni* ‘what; (ignorative)’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w *nga:n ~ nge:n* \*g* ‘what’ \p Erg *ngenerr*. \q AH cites consistently with short vowel; cf. the Pakanh cognate. AH: also marks relative clause. \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *ngan, nginirr, ngini* \g ‘what’ \q Also *nginimn* (*ngorvm*) ‘from what cause, why’. Also marks relative clause,

\l YMel \w *ngan* \g ‘what’

\l KKaper \w *nganiñ* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH, BA)

\l UOykangand \w *anen* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *ananhdh*, PrP *aneg*, Abl *anengand*. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w *nga:ni* \g ‘what’ \q Loan? \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ni* \g ‘what’ \p Abs *niy*, Dat *niya*, Abl *niyam*. \q Also *ne-γv* ‘what for’ (KLH). \s (KLH, IG)

\l HR \w *na*(*ngvn*) \g ‘what’ \p Loc *nabv*. \q \*V1 was short. Also *nanh* ‘someone; who’. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *ana* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *anal*, Prp *ana*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *an3* \g ‘what’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l GYim \w *nga:nay, ngana* \*g* ‘what’ \p JHav: Erg *nganilin*, *ngani:lnda*, *ngani:lngun*. \q Also *ngani:* ‘why’, *nganiyi* ‘what for’. JHav gives citation form as *ngana:* ‘what, which’; probable underlying form <ngani:l>. \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w nga:ni** \q “Other Paman” list adds **\*nga:na** alternant. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \q From HaG; also *ngana*; *nganawu* ‘why’. \s (PS)

\l Bidyara \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ngani* \g ‘what; something’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngani* \g ‘what; something’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w ngani** \s (BA)

\l Ngawun \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \p Erg *nganingki*, Prp *nganintu*. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \q Also *nganingku* ‘how’ (questioned), *nganipaRa* ‘when’ (questioned). \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *ngani* \g ‘who’ \s GB

\l Duungidjawu \w *ngan* \g ‘who’ \s K&W

\l Western Bundjalung \w *nge:n* \g ‘who’ \p Ergative *nge:ndu*. \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *nga:n* \g ‘who; somebody’ \p Ergative *nga:ndu*, Accusative *nge:ni*. \s (MS)

\l **pNNSW \w \*nga:nang** \s (TC)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *nga:n-* \g ‘who’ \p Absolutive *nga:na*, Ergative *nga:ndu*, Genitive *nga:nngu*. \s (CW)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *nga:n-* \g ‘who’ \p Absolutive *nga:ndi*, Ergative *nga:ndu*, Genitive *nga:nngu*. \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *nga:na* \g ‘who; which’ \s (LFO)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *ngani* \g ‘who’ \s (B&M)

\l Buwandik \w *nganu*(*ng*) \g ‘who’ \q Also *ngan* (or *nhan*) ‘what’, *nganu*(*ng*) ‘who’, *nganungat* ‘whose’. \s (BB)

\l MM \w *ngarnt* \g ‘who’ \p Yallop gives as *ngangki*, Ergative *ngant*(*i*); Meyer gives as *ngangg*. \s (MMcD, Yallop, Meyer)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngana* \g ‘who; what; somone; something’ \q Also *nganamalu* ‘how many’, *nganampayi* ‘something wrong’ (syn. *ña:*), *nganampayiku* ‘why’. \s (PMcC)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ngana* \g ‘who; what’ \q Also *nganayi* ‘what’s-its-name’ \s (DGN)

\l Kariyarra \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngani* \g ‘what; something, anything’ \q Many derivatives. \s (FW)

\l Kurrama \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *nganiña* \g ‘what’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *nganiña* \g ‘who’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngani** \s (GNOG #627)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ngani* \g ‘what’ \s (GNOG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngani* \g ‘is that right?’ \q “An interrogative, an expression of enquiry, e.g. statement followed by *ngani* ‘is that right?’” \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*nga:ni** \q Possibly originally a monosyllable, \*nga:n (see the Ergative case-forms in Bundjalung-Yugambeh, Yuwaaliyaay-Yuwaalaray, and Nhanda); see \*ngantu (‘where’). KLH gloss: ‘what’. \s (GNOG; KLH 83:374)

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\l Yalarnnga \w *nganingani* \g ‘stupid’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Wirangu \w *ngana* \g ‘which, what; who’ \q Alt. *ngana:rdu*, *ngana:rda*. \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *nganaña* \g ‘who, what name; you-know-who’ \s (CG)

\l Mudburra \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone [in negative contexts]’ \q Also *nganangka* ‘where [question]’; *nganayala* ‘whatsaname [place, person]’. \s (RG)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \p Nom; Acc *nganangu*, Agentive *nganalu*, Loc *nganala*, Gen *nganangutharntu*. \q Also *ngananha* ‘what’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone, anyone’ \s (FW, GNOG)

\l Kurrama \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *ngana* \g ‘what’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngana** \s GNOG #625

\l Payungu \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngana** \s (PA #63)

\l Jiwarli \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \p Erg *ngantu* ‘who’. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \p Erg *ngarru* ‘who’. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngana** \s (PA #63)

\l Yingkarta \w *ngana* \g ‘who’ \p Erg *ngantu*. \s (AD)

\l Watjarri \w *ngana* \g ‘who?’ \p Intransitive subject *ngana* ~ *nganaña*, Acc *nganaña*, Erg *nganalu*, Loc *nganala* (‘at what named place?’), Voc *ngana* (‘whoever it is’). \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *ngana* \g ‘who; someone’ \p Erg *ngandu*. \s (JB)

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\l Atnyamathanha \w *nganha* \g ‘who’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Mudburra \w *ngajanga* \g ‘how many’ \s (RG)

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\l Mudburra \w *ngadarra* \g ‘which; which way, how; how much; what kind; what’ \s (RG)

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\l Wardaman \w *ngamanda* \g ‘what’ \q Also *ngamandawu* ‘why’. \s FM

\e **\*nga:rnti**

\t ‘mother’

\x See \*nganti.

\e **\*nga:rra-**

\t ‘hear’, listen’

\b vt

\x See also \*nga- (‘see’), \*ngami- & \*pinakarri- (‘hear’).

\l WMungknh \w nge:y \g ‘hear, listen; understand; obey’ \q Also *7a:k nge:y* ‘to be born’. KLH: *nga*⋅*y* ~ *nge*(⋅)*y* ‘to hear’, *nga:ntm nge*⋅*y* ‘to think about’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w nge:y \g ‘obey, observe’ \p P (?) *nge:yvr* (“ngeeyir”); Imp *nga:y* ‘listen, attend’. \q A loan from a Wik language? \s AH

\l Warrgamay \w nga:rra \g ‘hear, listen’ \s RMWD

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\l WNgathan \w nge:thv- \g ‘hear, listen’ \s PS

\l WNgathrr \w nge:thv- \g ‘hear, listen’ \s PS

\e **\*nga:thi-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*nga:ci- (give birth), \*pa:ci-, \*pa:rri-.

\l Ngarluma \w ngaji-ku \g ‘to cry’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariera \w ngaci- \g ‘to cry’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ngaji- \g ‘cry (for)’ \p Ambitransitive; zero conj.: *ngajiku* Present, *ngajinha* Past, *ngajima* Imperative. \s AD, GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w ngayhi- \g ‘cry’ \p Zero conj. \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w ngayhi- \g ‘to cry’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w ngaya- \g ‘to cry’ \p Zero conj. \s ADS, GNOG

\l Ngarla \w ngacu- \g ‘to cry’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ngacukarri- \g ‘to cry’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngathi-** \s GNOG #629

\l Djiwarli \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \q Conj. *-ngku*: *ngadhingku* Purposive, *ngadhira* Future. \s PA

\l Djururu \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \s PA

\l Wariyangga \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \q Conj. *-ngku*: *ngathingku* Purposive, *ngathira* Future. \s PA

\l Dhiin \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, l-dialect \w ngadhi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \q Conj. *-ku*: *ngadhila* Future, *ngadhiku* Purposive. \s PA

\l Dhargari, d-dialect \w ngadhi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \q Conj. *-ku*: *ngadhila* Future, *ngadhiku* Purposive. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngathi-** \q Conj *-ngku*. \s PA #446

\l Payungu \w ngathi- \g ‘to cry’ \p Conj. *-ma*: *ngathima* Present, *ngathithu* Future. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \s Conj. *-n*: *ngathin* Present, *ngathithu* Future. \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngathi-** \q Not listed in Austin 1981.

\l Southern Yingkarta \w ngathi- \g ‘cry, weep’ \p Zero conj.: *ngathiñi* Present, *ngathiwu* Future, *ngathiya* Imperative. \s PA, AD

\l Gupapuyngu \w nga:thi \g ‘cry’ \s BL-MC

\l Dhuwal \w nga:thi- \g ‘to cry out loud, to whine, to wail’ \p vi, Conj. 1A: *nga:thi* Present/Future, *nga:ci* < /nga:ci-i/ Future/Imperative, *nga:thin*(*a-*) Past, *nga:thiña*(*r*) Past Remote, *nga:thiña-* Derived Stem. \s JHeath.

\l Ritharrngu \w nga:thi- \g ‘to cry, to weep’ \p vi, Conj. 1: *nga:thi* Present, *nga:thina* ~ *nga:thiña* Past (and Nominalisation), *nga:thi* < /nga:thi-i/ Future. \s JHeath

\l Djapu \w nga:thi- \g ‘cry’ \p vi, Conj. 2: *nga:cin* Perfective. \s FM

\l Daartiwuy \w nga:thi \g ‘cry’ \s MG

\l Djinang \w ngaji-ji \g ‘cry, wail, grieve’ \p Yesterday Past Irrealis *ngaji* (??). \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w nga:ci- \g ‘cry’ \s PNWG/CB

\l **pYolngu \w \*nga:thi-** \q Vowel length unaccounted for; cf. \*nga:ci- (‘lay egg’) and \*pa:ci- (‘cry’).

\e **\*ngiki**

\t ‘catarrh’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w nge7err (man-) \g ‘cough, catarrh’ \q Usually *man-neqerr*, occ. *man-nhe7err*.

\l GYim \w ngigi \g ‘cough, cold’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w ngiki \g ‘a cold, or any sickness of the lungs as bronchitis’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w ngigi \g ‘cold, cough’ \s EP

\e **\*ngilki**

\t ‘cucumber’

\b n

\c P

\c V

\l YYoront \w ngel7+win; may- \g ‘wild cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*’

\l UOlkol \w ilwuñ; egng- \g ‘wild cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*’ \s PH #890

\l UOykangand \w ilirrñ; egng- [*sic*] \g ‘wild cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*’ \s PH #890

\l **L \w \*???**

\e **\*ngin**

\t ‘you (Sg)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*nginta, \*ngina, \*ñuntu.

\l Warrgamay \w nginba \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *nginda*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w nginba \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *nginba*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD

\l Gureng-Gureng \w ngin \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *ngindu*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD 2002: 303

\l Gabi-Gabi \w ngin \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *nginhdhu*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD 2002: 303

\l Waga-Waga \w ngin \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *ngindu*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD 2002: 303

\l Guwar \w ngin \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *nginda*, Acc *ngina*. \s RMWD

\l Baagandji \w ngimba \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *ngindu*, Acc & Gen *nguma*. \s LH

\l Yorta-Yorta \w ngina \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Absolutive; Erg *nginak*, Acc *ngunun* ~ *ngunuk*. \q An alternate *ñana* is used for transitive or intransitive subjects. \s B&M 1999: 73

\l Wembawemba \w ngin ~ ngindin \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w -in \g ‘you (Possessive Sg)’ \q Could be < \*ngin or \*ñin. \s LH

\l Wathawurrung \w -in \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \q In *bengin* ‘you (Sg)’, Genitive *bengordigin*. Could be < \*ngin or \*ñin. \s BCK-P from Mathews

\l Buwandik \w -(ng)in \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Bound form; free form *ngurru*.

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\l **pPNy** \w **\*ngin** \g ‘2Sg’ \q RMWD: “The basic S form of 2sg is plainly *ngin* (the *nji-* and *yi-* alternatives will be discussed shortly ....).” Note the term “basic form” rather than “reconstructed form”, and note that although the languages shown as attesting this form are all Pama-Nyungan, nowhere does RMWD state that these “basic forms” are for the Pama-Nyungan group. Koch (2003, “Prague paper”) reconstructs \*ñun instead. \s BB 1988; RMWD 2002: 303–4

\l **pNonPNy** \w **\*ngiñ** \g ‘2min’ \s MH 2003: 501–2, BB 1988

\e **\*ngina**

\t ‘you (Acc Sg)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*nginta, \*ñuntu, and \*ñuna.

\l Jirrbal \w nginuna \g ‘you (Acc Sg)’ \s RMWD

\l Mamu \w nginuna \g ‘you (Acc Sg)’ \s RMWD

\l Girramay \w ngina \g ‘you (Acc Sg) \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w ngina \g ‘you (Acc Sg)’ \p Gen *nginu*. \s DMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w ngina \g ‘you (Acc Sg)’ \p Gen *nginu*. \s DMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w ngina \g ‘you (Acc/Dat2 Sg)’ \s K&W 51

\l Yuwaalaraay \w ngina:lingu \g ‘you (Gen/Dat)’ \s AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w ngina:lingu \g ‘you (Gen/Dat)’ \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w ngina:lingu \g ‘you (Gen/Dat)’ \s AGL

\e **\*nginta**

\t ‘thou’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñinta, \*ñuntu.

\l Jirrbal \w nginda \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \p Acc *nginuna*, Dat *nginun.gu*, Simple Gen *nginu*. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Mamu \w nginda \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \p Acc *nginuna*, Dat *nginun.gu*, Simple Gen *nginu*. \s RMWD

\l Girramay \w nginda \g ‘you (Erg Sg)’ \p Abs *nginba*, Acc *ngina*, Dat *nginun.gu*, Simple Gen *nginu*. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w nginda \g ‘you (Erg Sg)’ \p Abs *nginba*, Acc *ngina*, Gen *nginu*, Oblique stem *nginun-*, \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w nginda \g ‘you (Erg Sg)’ \p Abs *nginba*, Acc *ngina*, Gen *nginu*, Oblique stem *nginun-*. \s RMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w ngin \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nom; Erg *ngindu*, Acc/Dat2 *ngina*, Dat1 *nginba*. \s K&W 51

\l Dharumbal \w nginda \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nom (subject); Acc *nginha*. \s AT p35

\l Gamilaraay \w nginda \g ‘you’ \p Nominative; Acc *nginunha*, Gen *nginu*, Dat/Loc *nginunda*, Abl *nginundi*. \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w nginda \g ‘you’ \p Nominative; Acc *nginunha*, Gen *nginu*, Dat/Loc *nginunda*, Abl *nginundi*. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w nginda \g ‘you’ \p Nominative; Acc *nginunha*, Gen *nginu*, Dat/Loc *nginunda*, Abl *nginundi*. \s AGL, PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w nginda \g ‘you’ \s PA

\l Gumbaynggir \w ngi:nda \g ‘you’ \p Subject; Acc *ngi:na*. \s MALCC

\l **pCNSW \w \*nginda** \s PA #177

\l Wiradjuri \w ngindu \g ‘you’ \s PA

\l WG \w ngindu \g ‘you’ \s PA

\l Muruwari \w ngindu \g ‘you’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngindu** \s PA #345

\l Wangaaybuwan \w nginda \g ‘you’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*nginda** \s PA #177

\l Baakandji \w *ngindu* \g ‘you (Sg Erg)’ \p Abs *ngimba*, Acc & Dat *nguma*. \q Clitic form *-indu*. \s (LH)

\l Gippsland \w nginde \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w *ngindi* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *ngin* ~ *ngindin* \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \p Acc *ngunam* ~ (?) *ngunum*. \q Also *ngindeug* ‘yours’. \s (LH)

\l MM \w *ngint* \g ‘thou (Nom)’ \p Acc *ngu:m* (Meyer). \q Meyer has *nginte*, Taplin has (*ng*)*inte*; B&B have many tokens of *ngint*, with *nginth* a few times. \s (B&B, Meyer, Taplin)

\e **\*ngintu**

\t ‘thou’

\b pronoun

\x See \*nginta.

\e **\*nginu**

\t ‘thee’

\b pronoun

\x See \*ngina.

**\e \*ngirimp**

\t ‘spirit child

\b n

\c H

\l YYoront \w erp; lerrn- \g ‘spirit child’ \q Hard to dissociate from *lerrn-*.

\l KKaper \w ngvrémp; pa- \g ‘spirit child’ \s RG, PB 2000

**\l pYirrk-KKaper \w \*ngirimp** \f V2 could be \*u or \*i. \s BA

\e **\*ngi:ca-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\l Yinwum \w inca- \g ‘put on, apply’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ica- \g ‘put’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngi:ca- \g ‘to put’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngi:ca-** \s KLH

\e **\*ngi:ngkirr**

\t ‘belly

\b n

\c B

\d 041203

\x See also \*ngangka (‘belly’).

\l KThaayorre \w nge:ngk, nge:ngka \g ‘abdomen, tummy, focus of emotions’ Var. *ngi:ngk*. \s AH, BA, AG

\l YYoront \w ngerr, ngerre(l), ngerre \g ‘belly (outside & in); front of body’

\l YMel \w ngekrr \g ‘belly’

^^^

\l GYimithirr \w ngi:nggirr \g ‘snore, snoring’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w ngingkirr \g ‘grunt’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*ngu-**

\t ‘eat’

\b vt

\x See also \*nga-, \*pacya-

\l Adnyamathanha \w ngurna- \g ‘to swallow’ \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*ngu-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\x See also \*wu- and cross-references at that entry.

\l Pitta-Pitta \w nguñci- \g ‘give’ \s BB

\l Wangkumarra \w nguca- \g ‘to give’ \s GB, PA

\l Yandruwantha \w nguñi- \g ‘to give’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w nguñi- \g ‘to give’ \s PA

\l **pKarnic \w \*nguñci-** \s PA

\l Sydney \w nguwiya \g ‘to give’ \s Troy in Macquarie

\l Ngiyampaa \w ngukirri \g ‘to give’ \s TD

\l Wiradjuri \w ngu:ng \g ‘give’ \q Also ‘get, carry, fetch, bring’; syn. *ga:ng* and *barramal*. \s McNicol & Hosking in Macquarie

\l Baakandji \w ngu:ga \g ‘to give’ \q Also *ngu:ga-ngu:ga-* to shower someone with gifts, to give away too much’. \s LH

\l Yorta Yorta \w ngu- \g ‘give’ \p nF *ngunhu*, F *ngunhuk*, F Emphatic *ngucuk*, Imp *nguwul*. \s B&M

\l Ngayawang \w ngu- \g ‘give’ \s Moorhouse 1846/BB

\l Warluwarra \w nguta \g ‘to give’ \s GB

^^^

\l Gooniyandi \w ngang \g ‘to give it’ \s BMcG in Macquarie

\e **\*nguculV**

\t ‘*Cathormion umbellatum*’

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w ngothol; yuk- \g ‘food dish tree’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w ngothol; yo- \g ‘*Cathormion umbellatum*’ \q Also *ngothol* ‘scrub (gallery rain-forest with *yo-ngothol*)’.

\l UOykangand \w othol; uk- \g ‘*Cathormion umbellatum*’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w othol; ug- \g ‘*Cathormion umbellatum*’ \s PH

\e **\*nguku**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kamu, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kawu(n), \*kuma, \*kungu, \*ngaka, \*pipi.

\l KKY \w *nguki* \g ‘drinking water, fresh water; drink’ \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngu:ki* \g ‘water’ \s (EB)

\l Umpithamu \w *ngoki* \g ‘water (to drink); water (as part of the landscape); tide’ \q A loan? \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *ngok* \g ‘water’ \p Dat *ngoke* . \s (KLH, AH, BA)

\l UOykangand \w *og*, *ogol* \g ‘water’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *oko* \g ‘water’ \s (PH)

\l Mbabaram \w *gug* \g ‘water, rain’ \q Cognate? \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*nguku** \s (KLH)

\l Kalkatungu \w *kuu* \g ‘water’ \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *nguku* \g ‘river; waterhole’ \q Contrast *ngaka* ‘water’. \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *nguku* \g ‘river’ \q Contrast *ngaka* ‘water’. \s (M&W)

\l Baagandji \w *ngugu* \g ‘water’ \s (LH)

\l MM \w *ngu:k* \g ‘water’ \q Long V1 is the regular reflex of short \*V1 in this context. \s (MMcD; all sources)

\l ECArrernte \w *kwace* \g ‘water; rain; weather related to rain’ \q Cognate? \s (H&D, HK)

\l Warlpiri \w *nguku* \g ‘beer; petrol’ \q Contrast *ngapa* ‘water’, *nguku* ‘nape’. \s (Warlpiri Dictionary)

\l Mudburra \w *nguku* \g ‘water; rain; body of water; flood of water; any drink (especially beer or other alcohol, but not milk)’ \s (RG)

\l Nyungar \w *nguk* \g ‘honey, honey in the comb’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*nguku ~ \*nguki**

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\l Linngithigh \w *ngogh* \g ‘water’ \q Poss. < \*kungu, q.v.; otherwise loan or a coincidence. \s KLH 97: 226

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\l Karrwa \w *nguwu* \g ‘water’ \s (NE)

\l Kayardild \w *nguku* \g ‘water’ \s (NE)

\l Yangkaal \w *nguku* \g ‘water’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *nguku-wa* \g ‘water’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *nguka* \g ‘water; year,period of year; bark of tree (sp.)’ \q <nguku->. \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*nguku** \s (NE)

<< nguka n. /ŋuk/

Tree bark, used to make rope.

ⓣ L nguka \lu/ŋuku/ ‘bark of wattle tree, used for

making rope’; K nguka ‘bark of corkwood tree, used

for making rope’. ⓒ In L, the citation form of the

reflex of pT nguka has become homophonous with

that of pT nguku ‘water’, and so the L form has

copied over its underlying form /ŋuku/, from pT

nguku.

nguku n. /ŋuku/

Freshwater.

ⓣ L nguka ‘fresh water, period of one year (based

on wet season)’; G ngukuwa; Yr mookooa º/ŋuku/;

Ng ngu-gwa º/ŋuku/; K, Y nguku. ⓝ Garrwa

nguwu ‘water’. ⓔ Mangarayi ŋuku ‘water’. >>

^^^

\l Mangarrayi \w *nguku* \g ‘water’ \s (NE)

\e **\*nguku**

\t ‘owl (sp)’

\b n

\c A

\x See also \*ciwa.

\l WMungknh \w nguk; minh- \q ‘all owls’ \q Including *Ninox*, *Tyto*. Also *mee’ nguk* ‘big eyes like an owl’: *Mee’ nguk piimpanang thathangana.* ‘You’re staring at me with wide bulging eyes’. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w nguk (minh-?) ‘owl sp’ \q Lives on sandridges, similar to *thiiw* (*thiiw* ‘owl sp’). \s PS

\l Warrgamay \w ngugu \g ‘mopoke owl’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w ngugu \g ‘night owl’ \s RMWD

\l Kaurna \w *nguko* \g ‘owl’ \s T&C/DGN

\l **? \w \*nguku** or perhaps **\*nguk** \q Imitative of call.

\e **\*ngula**

\t ‘by and by’

\b nAdv

\c L

\x See also \*nguña (‘that’).

\l KKY \w *ngul* \g yesterday’ \p n (masculine) & adv. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngul* \g ‘yesterday’ \s (EB}

\l Mpalitjanh \w *lwa* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *lwa* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *lwa* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *lwa* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *lwiñj* \g ‘by and by’ \q “May also contain \*ngula.” \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *ngul* \g ‘by and by; later on [w Fut & Pres V]; planning to; predict; then [Past V]; so then, well then’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w *ngul* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *ngul* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *ngul* \g ‘later, soon’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *ngula* \g ‘later, afterwards’ \s (S&J)

\l Kaanytju \w *ngula* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ngula* \g ‘by and by, later on’ \q Also *ngulangula* ‘soon’; *ngulka* ‘yesterday’, *ngulku* ‘night’. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Flinders Island \w *olalawa* \g ‘later on, by and by’ \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w *lo* \g ‘by and by’ \q Also *aloya* and (questioned) *alwo*. \s (BR)

\l HR \w *luv* \g ‘by and by’ \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *ula* \g ‘later; soon’ \s (BSommer)

\l Ogunyjan \w *ul* \g ‘by and by, soon’ \p Dat *ulag*. \q KLH recorded *ol3*. \s (RM/KLH,LT/BA)

\l YYoront \w *ngul* \g ‘and then’; ‘but’

\l KKaper \w *nguláw* \g ‘tomorrow’ \s (KLH, BA)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngula** \s (KLH)

\l Ngawun \w *ngala* \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*pula, \*ñurra for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *ngala* \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*pula, \*ñurra for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *ngala* \g ‘by and by, soon’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*pula, \*ñurra for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ngula* \g ‘later, in the future’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi \w *ngula* ‘by and by, later’ \s (Hn&Hn/GNOG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ngurlampa* \g ‘later’ \q Belongs with this set? \s (PMcC)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngula* \g ‘there, by that one’ \q Also *ngulathalnguru* ‘then, after that’, *ngularniku* ‘this way, in this direction, to this place’. \s (KLH)

\l Payungu \w *ngula* \g ‘that’ \p Locative. \q See \*nguña. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *ngula* \g ‘that’ \p Locative; Nom *ngunha*, Erg *ngulu*, Dat *ngurnu*, Allative *ngurlu*. \q See also \*nguña. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *ngula* \g ‘that’ \p Locative; Erg *ngulu*, \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *ngula* \g ‘that’ \p Locative; Nom *ngunha*, Erg *ngurlu*, Dat *ngurnu*; see also \*nguña. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngula* \g ‘that’ \p Locative; Nom *ngunha*, Erg *ngulu*, Allative *ngurlu*, Dat *ngurnu*. \q See also \*nguña. \s PA

\l **pPNy \w \*ngula** \q KLH gloss: ‘by and by’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Western Bundjalung \w *-ngula* \g ‘also, too’ \q Var. *-wula* in Wehlubal. \s (MS)

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\l Kalkutungu \w *ngurli* \g ‘always; still’ \s (BB)

\l Yalarnnga \w *nguli* \g ‘always’ \s Bl&Br

\l Gupapuyngu \w nguli \g ‘usually, always’ \s CB/ZYM

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngula* \g ‘somewhere; maybe’ \s (BL-MC)

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\l Martuthunira \w *ngula* \g ‘ignorantly’ \p particle \s (AD)

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\l Mayi-Kulan \w ngula \g ‘night, dark’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w ngula \g ‘night, dark’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w ngula \g ‘night, dark’ \s GB

\l Gupapuyngu \w nguli \g ‘usually, always’ \s CB/ZYM

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\l Dyirbal \w ngulga \g ‘tomorrow’ \s RMWD

\e **\*ngulcurr**

\t ‘black’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*cungku, \*maru.

\l HR \w lcur \g ‘black \g LJ/KLH

\l Ikarranggal \w olcor \g ‘black’ \s BSommer

\l Ogh-Angkula \w oyco: \g ‘black’ \s Jack Burton LMW 1 tr 3 2:21

\l Ogunyjan \w ocor \g ‘black’ \f BSom *olcor*. \s LT/BA, BSom

\l KKaper \w ngolthórr \g ‘black’ \s BA

\l Kurrjar \w lthu:rrg \g ‘black’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngulcurr** \s PB

\l Adnyamathanha \w ngulhdhu \g ‘dull fire, dark, lights out’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w nolta \g ‘night’ \s H&S 04:609

\l Kaurna \w ngulti \g ‘night’ \s H&S 04:609

\l **proto core Thura-Yura \w \*nguLTi** \s H&S 04:609

\l Lower Arrernte \w ilcere \g ‘black’ \f [i{cere]. \s KLH

\l Gupapuyngu \w ngulci \g ‘dark’ \q The /i/ is apparently regular from \*u; see also \*manu, \*malu. \s BL-MC

\l **pPNy \w \*ngulcu** \s BA

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\l WNgathan \w ngo:l \g ‘dark, dim (of eyesight); night’ \q Also *ngo:ltham* ‘tomorrow’, with *-tham* ‘having’. \s PS

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\l KUwanh \w ngunhca \g ‘black’ \q Heterorganic cluster implies preceding \*V (\*ngun.ca), not \*l. \s S&J

\l Warlpiri (Lajamanu) \w ngunjalpa \g ‘burnt country’ \x *Ngunjalpa ngulaji yangka nguru purranja-warnu, jankanja-warnu warlujangka wini yingkirninja-warnu warlu-warnu, nyurru-warnu manu jalangu-warnu*. \[PPJ <9/86]  
'<Ngunjalpa> is burned country, burnt by fire, what results from having been fired, either a long time back or recently.' \q Partial n. *wini*. \s DGN

\l Ngartiw \w ngurnjal \g ‘burnt-off country’ \s TGreen per DGN

\l Nyininy \w ngunjurr \g ‘smoke’ \q DGN: maybe. \s KLRC, per DGN

\l Walmajarri \w ngunyjurr \g ‘smoke’ \q DGN: maybe. \s R&H, per DGN

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\l Iwaidja \w nguñci \g ‘black’ \p bound root. \s NE

\l **pManingrida \w nguñcV** \g ‘black’ \p bound root. \s NE

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ngurlc** \s MH #728

\e **\*ngulma**

\t ‘cormorant’

\b n

\c O

\c M

\l WMungknh \w ngum; minh- \g ‘cormorant [KLH]; darter [KPPW]’ \q KPPW: *Anhinga melanogaster*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w ngum; minh- \g ‘little pied cormorant, diver, long-necked shag’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w nguma; minha \g ‘black cormorant’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w nguma; minha- \g ‘cormorant’ \s PH website

\l YYoront \w ngulm; minh- \g ‘cormorant’ \q Also *minh-ngum*.

\l KKaper \w ngum; mi- \g ‘diver’ \q *Phalacrocorax* sp. \s PB KBerrin

\l UOykangand \w ulm; inh- \g ‘cormorant’ \q *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ulma; inh- \g ‘cormorant’ \q *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*. \s PH #569

\l **L \w \*ngulma**

\e **\*ngulu**

\t ‘forehead’

\b n

\c B

\l Linngithigh \w *olo* \g ‘penis’ \s (KLH 92: 228)

\l WMungknh \w *ngul* \g ‘white storm clouds’ \q Also *ngul-ngangk* ‘forehead’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l KUwanh \w *ngulu ngangka* \*g* ‘forehead’ \s (S&J)

\l Yir-Yoront \w *ngol, ngolo* \g ‘forehead’ \q Also *yirrp-ngol* ‘thundercloud’, *then-ngol* ‘glans penis’.

\l Djabugay \w *ngulu* \g ‘forehead, face’ \s (EP)

\l GBadhun \w *ngulu* \g ‘forehead, face’ \s (PS)

\l **pPaman \w \*ngulu** \q “Other Paman” list only. \s (KLH)

\l Nyawaygi \w *ngulu* \g ‘forehead’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yugambeh \w *ngulung*(*may*) \*g* ‘first, foremost, before, in front; soon, later on’ \q Derivatives *ngulungbu* ‘first, before’, *ngulunggirr* ‘immediately’, *ngulunggu* ‘soon, pretty soon’. Also *ngi:l* ‘brow; ground’, *ngi:rr* ‘forehead’, both (per source) poss. reduced from *ngayal* ~ *ngayil* ~ *ngayirr* ‘clay; ground; cliff’. \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ngulung* \g ‘in front, ahead, forward’ \q Also *ngi:l* ‘forehead, brow’. \s (MS)

\l **pNNSW \w \*nguLu** (‘forehead’), **\*nguLuñ** (‘penis’) \s (TC)

\l Muruwari \w *ngulu* \g ‘forehead’ \s (LFO)

\l Wiradjuri \w *ngulung* \g ‘face, forehead’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *nguluN* \g ‘face, forehead’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *ngulu* \g ‘face, forehead’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *ngulu* \g ‘face; forehead; point; surface’ \s (AGL, PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngulu* \g ‘face; forehead’ \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ngulu* \g ‘face; forehead; point’ \s (CW, AGL)

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngulung** \s (PA)

\l Diyari \w *ngurlu* \g ‘forehead’ \s PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w *ngurlu* \g ‘forehead’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *ngurlu* \g ‘forehead’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w *ngurlu* \g ‘forehead’ \s GB, PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ngula* \g ‘forehead’ \q Cognate? \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *ngurlu* \g ‘forehead’ \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngurlu** \s PA CLE

\l Dhudhuroa (Mathews) \w *ngulua* \g ‘forehead’

\l ECArrernte \w *urle* \g ‘forehead; head; first or front part of something’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *urle* \g ‘forehead’ \s (GB)

\l Kaytetye \w *erlwe* \g ‘forehead’ \s (HK)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngulu** \q HK reconstructs \*ngurlu, with a retroflex lateral.

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\l Dharawala \w *ngulungulu* \g ‘lightning; thunder’ \s (GB)

\l Muruwari \w *ngulu-ngulu* \g ‘thunder’ \s (LFO)

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\l MM \w *ngu*(*r*)*l* \g ‘hill, mountain’ \q Meyer gives *ngurle*, with short vowel; if from \*ngulu, long V1 is expected. \s B&B, Taplin, Meyer.

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\l Kayardild \w *ngulu* \g ‘penis’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *ñulwarr* \g ‘penis’ \q See NE discussion. \s NgKL/NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngulu** \s (NE)

\l Ngandi \w *ngul* \g ‘penis’ \s (NE)

\l Nunggubuyu \w *ngulu* \g ‘penis’ \s (NE)

\l Warndarrang \w *ngul-waya* \g ‘copulate with’ \s (NE)

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\l Dalabon \w *ngol* \g ‘sky’ \s (MH)

\l Jawony \w *-ngol* \g ‘sky’ \s (MH)

\l Mayali \w *-ngol* \g ‘cloud’ \q Also *–pam-ngol* [“compound involving *pam* ‘head’”] \s (MH)

\l Rembarrnga \w *ngol* \g ‘cloud’ \s (MH)

\l Warray \w *pamngul* \g ‘cloud’ \q Old compound involving *pam* ‘head’. \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ngol** \q Cognation with PNy questionable. \s MH B44

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\l Maranungku \w *ngur* \g ‘penis’

\l Dyirrbal \w *nguwun* \g ‘forehead’

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\l Margany \w *ngurlku* \g ‘cheek’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ngurlku* \g ‘cheek’ \s (GB)

^^^

\l Kayardild \w ngulu \g ‘penis’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w ñulwarr \g ‘penis’ \q See NE discussion. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngulu** \s NE

\l Ngandi \w ngul \g ‘penis’ \s NE

\l Nunggubuyu \w ngulu \g ‘penis’ \s NE

\l Warndarrang \w ngul-waya \g ‘copulate with’ \s NE

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\l Dalabon \w ngol \g ‘sky’ \s MH

\l Jawony \w -ngol \g ‘sky’ \s MH

\l Mayali \w -ngol \g ‘cloud’ \q Also *–pam-ngol* [“compound involving *pam* ‘head’”] \s MH

\l Rembarrnga \w ngol \g ‘cloud’ \s MH

\l Warray \w pamngul \g ‘cloud’ \q Old compound involving *pam* ‘head’. \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ngol** \q Cognation with PNy questionable. \s MH B44

\e **\*nguna-**

\t ‘lie’

\b vi

\x See also \*wuna-.

\l Margany \w nguna \g ‘lie’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w nguna- \g ‘lie’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w nguna:- \g ‘lie’ \q In *nguna:ngu* ‘lying’.. \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w nguna \g ‘to lie, sleep; to camp; to be (of a mark)’ \s Bl&Br

\l Warlpiri \w nguna-mi \g ‘lie, be lying down; extend horizontally’ \s KLH

\l Warumungu \w ngu- \g ‘to lie (be lying down)’ \p F *ngunu*, Pres *ngunta*, Aorist *nguñu*, Imp *nguna*, Admonitive *ngunkun*, P *nguyina*, Infinitive *nguñcu-*. \s KLH

\l Nyungar \w ngurninj \g ‘lying, lying down’ \q Var. of *ngurntinj*

\l **? \w \*nguna-** \q Unlikely to be original; all /ng/-initial modern forms are likely to continue \*wuna-, q.v.

\e **\*ngunpa-, \*ngunma-**

\t ‘finish, come to an end’

\b vi

\x See also \*kunpa-. For possible correspondence of initial *ng* with *k*, see also \*kural and \*ngural (‘underwater’).

\l YYoront \w ngunm \g ‘finish, come to an end, run out’ \p vi, Conj. NH. \q If < \*ngunpa, the regularity of *m* < \*p is in question.

\l YMel \w ngunp \g ‘finish, come to an end, run out’ \p vi, Conj. NH.

\l KThaypan \w (a)nmi- \g ‘finish (something), complete (something)’ \p vt; redupl (*a*)*nminma-*. \s BR

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w lbmi- \g ‘finish’ \p vt; vi is *lpi-*. \s BSommer

\e **\*ngungku**

\t ‘there’

\b nAdv

\b demonstrative

\l Luthigh \w ku \g ‘there, that’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ko(-n) \g ‘there, that’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ko(-n) \g ‘there, that’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ngungku \g ‘there’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngungku \g ‘there, far’ \q Also *ngungkuna7a* ‘that, far’, *ngungkun*(*a*) ‘to there’, *ngu:ngkuku* [sic] ‘from there’. Contrast *nga7alu* ‘that, near’, *ngi7i* ‘this, here’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l Yidiny \w ngungku \g ‘there’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngungku(-na)** \q ‘Middle Paman’ and ‘Other Paman’ lists have just **\*ngungku**. \s KLH

\l Ritharrngu \w ngung7ngara \g ‘there’ \s JHeath

\l **pPNy (??) \w \*ngungku**

\e **\*nguña**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*yiña, \*ngula.

\l Ikarranggal \w *unh* \g ‘that’ \q Also *unha* ‘here; this’. Forms for ‘that’ are also cited as *unakam* and *unathal*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *unh3* \g ‘here, this place; now, today’ \q Also *unh3n* (*unhon*?) this place, here’, Loc *unh3nvng*, Dat *unh3nvg*. \s LT/BA

\l Kuyani \w *ngunha* \g ‘that (remote)’ \s H&S 04:624

\l Adnyamathanha \w *ngunha* \g ‘that (over there—but in sight)’ \q Also *ngunhanga* ‘there (that place—but in sight)’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Barngarla \w *ngunna* \g ‘that (remote)’ \s H&S 04:624

\l Nukunu \w *nguñi* ~ *ngunhi* \g ‘that (remote)’ \s H&S 04:624

\l Kaurna \w *ngu-* ~ *ngurlo* \g ‘that, yon’ \s H&S 04:624

\l **proto core Thura-Yura \w ngu-** \q (\*)ngunha is given for northern Thura-Yura. \s H&S 04:624

\l Kariyarra \w *nguñu* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w *ngunhu* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \q Also *ngunhthal* ‘that (distant)’. \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w *nguña* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w *nguña* ~ *ngunha* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ngunha:* \g ‘that (far1); he, she, it’ \p Abs; other cases built on *ngul-* or *ngurn-*. \q FW & GNOG give *ngunhu*, same sense. Also *ngunhtha:* ‘that place’, *ngunha:t* ‘that one’. \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w *ngunhat* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w *nguñi* \g ‘he; that (subject, rather distant)’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w *ngunhu* \g ‘that (distal)’ \p Abs: other cases built on *ngul-* or *ngurn-*. \s AD

\l Panyjima \w *ngunha* \g ‘that (far)’ \p Abs; Erg *ngunhangku*, Acc *ngunhayu*, Loc *ngula* (suppletive?). \s AD, GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngunha** ~ **ngunhal** ~ **ngunhu** \s GNOG #395

\l Payungu \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Erg *ngulu*, Loc *ngula*, Dat *ngurnu*, All *ngurlu*. \q Also *ngunhi* ‘there’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Erg *ngulu*, Dat *ngurnu*, Loc *ngula* (see also \*ngula), Allative *ngurlu*. \q Also *ngunhi* ‘there’. \s PA

\l Burduna \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*ngunha** \s PA #66

\l Jiwarli \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Dat *ngurnu*. \q Also *ngunhi* ‘there’. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Loc *ngul*, Erg *ngulu*, Dat *ngurnu*. Also *ngunhi* ‘there’, \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Nominative; Erg *ngulu*, Day *ngurnu*, Loc *ngula*, Allative *ngurlu*. \q Also *ngunhi* ‘there’. See also \*ngula (‘by and by’). \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Nominative. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngunha** \s PA #66

\l Nhanda \w *anha* \g ‘yon’ \p Erg *anhanggu*, Specific Acc *anhanha*. \s JBl

\l Dhuwal \w *ngunhi* ~ *ngunha* \g ‘that’ \p Abs; Loc *ngunhal*; other cases are built on *nguru*-. \s JHeath

\l Djapu \w *ngunha* \g ‘yonder’ \p Abs; Loc *ngunhal*; other cases are built on *nguru-*. \s FMo

\l **pPNy \w \*nguña** \s BA

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\l Gunya \w *nguna* \g ‘that’ \f Transcription as given. \s GB

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\l Djingulu \w *ngunu* \g ‘that (medium distance)’ \p demonstrative, neuter. \s RP

\e **\*nguñanV**

\t ‘waves’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre

\l YYoront \w nguñan \g ‘waves’\p Erg *nguñvn*.

\l UOykangand \w uñan \g ‘rain; sea breeze’ \q Also *uk-uñan* ‘yellow mangrove (*Avicennia*)’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w uñan \g ‘rain; sea breeze’ \s PH

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\l Ngawun \w ngunhan \g ‘snake’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w ngunhan \g ‘snake’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w ngunhan \g ‘snake’ \q Source (Lamond, in Curr) gives “woonan”. \s GB

\e **\*+ngura**

\t (Locative)

\b suffix

\l Payungu \w *-ngura* \g (Locative) \s PA

\l Nhanda \w *-ngura* \g (Dative-possessive with singular demonstratives) \q In *alangura* ‘that’, *iñangura* ‘this’, *anhangura* ‘that (distant)’. \s JBl 73

\l Gupapuyngu \w *-ngura* \g (Locative) \s BL L40 p41

\l Gumatj

\l Ritharrngu \w *-ngara* \g (Locative; ‘in the vicinity of’) \s JHeath

\e \***ngural**

\t ‘under (water)’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*ngu:rm and \*kural. For possible correspondence of initial *ng* with *k*, see also \*ngunpa- and \*kunpa- (‘finish’).

\l YYoront \w ngu(r)ll \g ‘under(neath), underwater’ \p nAdv, postposition.

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\l Dyirbal \w ngurin \g ‘deep’ \s RMWD

\e **\*nguru**

\t ‘3rd singular nominative’

\b pronoun

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ñulu, \*ngunha, \*pala, \*palu, \*wala.

\l Gamilaraay \w *nguru* \g ‘he, she’ \p Nominative; Gen *ngurungu*, Acc *ngurunga* (?). \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *ngu:* \g ‘he, she’ \p Nominative; Gen *ngu:ngu*, Dat *ngu:ngunda*, Source *ngu:ngundi*; Acc not recorded. \s CW

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ngu:* \g ‘he, she’ \p Nominative; Acc *ngu:nga*, Gen *ngu:ngu*. \s AGL

\l **pGamilaraay-Yuwaalaraay \w \*nguru** \s PA #280

\l Dhuwal \w *nguru -* \g ‘that (distal)’ \p Suppletive Ergative *ngurung*(*u-*) & Dative *nguruk*(*u-*) case-forms; Abs is *ngunhi* ~ *ngunha*, Loc *ngunhal*. \s JHeath

\l Djapu \w *nguru -* \g ‘that (distal)’ \p Suppletive Ergative *ngurung*(*u-*) & Dative *nguruk*(*u-*) case-forms; Abs is *ngunha*, Loc *ngunhal*.

\l **pPNy \w \*nguru** \s BA

\e **\*nguru**

\t ‘husband’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l UOykangand \w ora- \g ‘husband’ \q In *orangarr* ‘husband’, *oranarr* ‘husband’ (Respect). \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ora- \g ‘husband’ \q In *oradh* ‘husband’, *orang* ‘cousin, bunjee’. \s PH

\l KYalanji \w nguru \g ‘woman’s husband’s younger brother, man’s wife’s younger sister’. \s Hr&Hr

\l **? \*nguru/a**

\e **\*+nguru**

\t (ablative, elative)

\b suffix or postposition

\l YYoront \w *ngorvm* \g (ablative, elative: ‘from’) \p Postposition. \q Contains *+m* (ablative). Ergative or Dative case-ending can follow. Can have the sense ‘until’.

\l YYoront \w *+ngr* \g (genitive, dative) \p Suffix, dative case alternant.

\l Warluwarra \w *+ngurlu* \g (ablative) \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *+ngurlu* \g (ablative) \s (GB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *+nguru* \g (ablative) \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *+nguru* \g (ablative:) ‘from [inintransitive sentences]; because of; after; on [with body parts]; side; times’ \s (G&H)

\l Warlpiri \w *+ngurlu* \g (elative: ‘from’) \s (KLH 74:11)

\l Mudburra \w *+ngurlu* \g ‘from’ \s (RG)

\l Martuthunira \w *-nguru* \g (ablative) \s AD

\l Panyjima \w *-nguru* \g (ablative) \s AD

\l Payungu \w *-nguru* \g (ablative) \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *-nguru* \g (ablative) \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *-nguru* \g (ablative) \s (PA)

\l Nyangumarta \w *+ngurlu* \g ‘from; by’ \q Is the lateral regular? \s (GNOG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *+nguru* \g (ablative) \p Suffix. \s (BL)

\l Djapu \w *+ngur* \g (ablative) \p Suffix \s (FMo)

\l Dhuwal \w *+ngur* \g (ablative) \p Suffix; both Locative & Ablative with most stems, but apparently only Ablative with demonstratives. \s (JHeath 17-8, 20-133-4)

\l Ritharrngu \w *-nguru7* \g (Ablative) \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w *+ngiri* \g (ablative) \p Suffix. \s (BW 27,38,44)

\l Djinba \w *+ngur* \g (ablative) \p Suffix. \s (BW 40,47)

\l **pPNy \w \*nguru**

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *+nguru* \g (derivational) \q Only with *parrkula* ‘two’ in *parrkulanguru* ‘three’. \s (BB)

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\l Diyari \w *nguru* \g ‘one day beyond’ \s (PA)

\e **\*ngurra**

\t ‘camp’

\b n

\c E

\l Kungkari \w ngurra \g ‘camp; ground; place’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w ngurra \g ‘camp; place; country’ \q A loan? \s GB

\l Ngawun \w ngurra \g ‘camp; ground, land, country’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w ngurra \g ‘ground, land, country’ \s GB

\l Yuwaalaraay \w ngurramba: \g ‘birthplace, family land’ \q “A man’s land which he inherits from his father, and to which his spirit returns when he dies. A man’s ownership of his *ngurrambaa* is determined by birth and does not depend on him occupying the place or visiting it, although that was the usual custom.” Also *ngarrama* ‘birthplace spirit’: “spirit who looks after the *ngurrambaa* (birthplace)”. \s AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w ngurramba: \g ‘birthplace, family land’ \q “A man’s land which he inherits from his father, and to which his spirit returns when he dies. A man’s ownership of his *ngurrambaa* is determined by birth and does not depend on him occupying the place or visiting it, although that was the usual custom.” \s AGL

\l Gumbainggir \w ngu:ra \g ‘camp; house’ \s DE

\l Wiradjuri \w ngurrang \g ‘camp’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w ngurraN \g ‘camp’ \s TD/PA

\l Muruwari \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = trill. \q Also *ngurrampa* ‘birthplace’. \s LFOates

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngurrang** \s PA #347

\l Diyari \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s PA

\l Ngamini \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s GB, PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s McD&W

\l Pitta-Pitta \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \f “rr” = tap. \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*ngurra** \f “rr” = tap. \s PA CLE

\l Wirangu \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ngurra \g ‘camp, home, place where people are staying or could stay; place, site; area or tract of country, locality, land’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ngurra \g ‘home, camp, house, bed, bedroom, living area; place; night’s sleep, night’ \q Syn. *lawulpa*—for at least the ‘home, camp’ and ‘place’ senses; it is not clear if the ‘night’s sleep’ sense is included. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w ngurra \g ‘camp; place’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w ngurra \g ‘camp, home, place; a day, a night—in sense of a measure of time’ \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w ngurra \g ‘place; camp; country; home’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w ngurru \g ‘camp’ \s JHd

\l Warumungu \w ngurraji \g ‘camp’ \q Not= *manu* ‘place (country)’. \s (JS&JH)

\l Ngarluma \w ngurra \g ‘camp, place, land, country’ \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w ngurra \g ‘camp; ground; country’ \s AD, GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ngurrara \g ‘country, homeland’ \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w ngurra \g ‘earth, land, ground; country, territory; place, area; dwelling place: home, camp, village’ \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ngurra** \s GNOG #633

\l Thalanyji \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \q Syn. *ngarrari* ‘camp; ground’. \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w ngurra \g ‘camp; country; place’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w ngurra \g ‘camp; country’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w ngurra \g ‘camp’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*ngurra** \s PA #451

\l Watjarri \w ngura \g ‘camp, campsite; place’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w nguda \g ‘camp, home, house, humpy’ \s JB

\l **pPNy \w \*ngurra** \q KLH gloss: ‘camp’. \s KLH 82: 374

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\l Buwandik \w ngula \g ‘camp’ \s BB

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\l Bidyara \w ngura \g ‘shadow’ \s GB

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\l Wambaya \w ngurraramba \g ‘nighttime’ \s RN

\e **\*ngurral**

\t ‘beefwood’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w ngurrl; yo- \g ‘beefwood, *Grevillea* spp.’ \q Wax used.

\l UOykangand \w arral; uk- \g ‘fine-leafed beefwood, forest wax tree, *Grevillea coriacea*; forest wax’ \q /a/ < \*u as in /adn/ < \*kuna. \s (PH #919)

\l UOlkol \w arral; uk- \g ‘‘fine-leafed beefwood, forest wax tree, *Grevillea coriacea*; forest wax’’ \q /a/ < \*u as in /adn/ < \*kuna. \s (PH #919)

\k KThaypan \w rral \g ‘pandanus sp.’ \f Orthographic *arral*. \s BR 2-12

\l **L \w \*ngurral**

\l Pakanh \w ngurran; yuku- \g ‘beefwood (fine-leaved), *Grevillea coriacea*’. \q Also ‘forest wax’. \s (PH #919 etc)

\l GYim \w ngurran \g ‘tar from ironwood root, used in spear-making’ \s JHav

\l **L \w \*ngurran**

\l **pPaman \w \*ngurra+**

\e **\*ngurrci**

\t ‘nasal mucus’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ñirrci.

\l KKY \w *ngursi, ngursil* \*g* ‘snot, mucus’ \q Var. *mursi*, *wœrsi*. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngursi* \g ‘nasal mucus’ \s (EB)

\l Ngarluma \w *ngurrci-* \g ‘to snort—as horse’ \p Conj. *-lku*. \s (KLH)

\l Djapu \w *ngurrci* \g ‘nasal discharge’ \s (FMo)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngurrci7* \g ‘nasal discharge’ \q Also *ngurrci7yun* ‘blow one’s nose’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *ngurrci* \g ‘nasal mucus, head cold’ \s (GWVW)

\l Dhangu \w *ngurrci* \g ‘Rotz’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngurrci7-yu-* \*g* ‘sneeze’ \p vi. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngurrci**

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\l WMungknh \w *ngo:c*; *ka:7-* \g ‘nasal mucus, cold in the head’ \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w *ngo:ci*; *tha:-* \*g* ‘nasal mucus’ \s (PH website)

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\l UOykangand \w *errc*; *eg-ow-* \*g* ‘snot, nasal mucus’ \q Probably belongs with \*ñirrci. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *errji*; *ulbmul-* \g ‘snot, nasal mucus’ \q Probably belongs with \*ñirrci. \s (PH)

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\l Manjiljarra \w *ñurrci+pu-* \g ‘sneeze’ \q Syn. *ñurl+pu-*. \s (PMcC)

\e **\*ngurrku**

\t ‘good’

\b nAdj

\l Arabana \w ngurrku \g ‘good’ \s LH

\l Wangkangurru \w ngurrku \g ‘good’ \s LH

\l Warlpiri \w ngurrcu \g ‘good’ \s KLH

\e **\*ngurrpa**

\t ‘ignorant’

\b n

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ngurrpa \g ‘ignorant, don’t know, ignorantly, unskilled; no experience of, an abstainer from (something); unaware, unintentionally, accidentally; for the first time, unexpectedly; I don’t know how long, I don’t know how far’ \q With Dative (*-ku*) of thing not known. \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w ngurrpa \g ‘ignorance; don’t know; inexperienced; one who has no experiential knowledge of an event or subject; one who has not seen, heard, felt or experienced the event referred to with their own senses, even they may have been told about the event in great detail’ \q Syn. (partial?) *ma:rra*. \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\l Warlpiri \w ngurrpa \g ‘without knowledge or experience of something or without involvement with something: unknowing, ignorant, uninvolved, with no experience of, inexperienced with’ \q Antonym *pina*. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Walmajarri \w ngurrpa \g ‘ignorant, not knowing; untaught, unskilled’ \q With Dative of thing not known. \s ASEDA 0167

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\l KKY \w ngurpa- [vt], ngurpe- [vi] \g ‘teach; learn; study; (n) teaching, learning, knowledge, study, field of study; (n) school’ \s RJK/GNOG

\e **\*ngurru**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also especially \*murung; also \*ka:ra, \*ku(:)wu, \*ngulu, \*ñi:rri.

\l KKY \w *ngur, nguray* \*g* ‘point, knob, peg, nipple; sweet potato vine; excreta’ \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *ngu:r* \g ‘cape (projection of land); front—as point of spear’ \q Ex. *nœyngu ngu:r* ‘tip of tongue’. \s (EB)

\l Warrgamay \w *nguru* \g ‘nose’ \q Intervocalic *r* < \*rr is expected in Nyawaygi, not Warrgamay; cf. Warrgamay *yirra* ‘tooth’ < \*rirra. \s RMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w *ngurr* \g ‘point; sharp’ \p n; adj. \s K&W

\l Muruwari \w *nguru* \g ‘nose’ \q Glide /r/ in source. PA assigns to \*murung. \s (LOates)

\l Warumungu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose; clitoris’ \s KLH; JS&JH

\l Warluwarra \w *ngutu* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Yinjilanji \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Western Wakaya \w *ngurr* \g ‘nose’ \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (GBs)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (FMo)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose; nipple’ \s (GWVW)

\l Dhuwal \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose, tip’ \s (JHeath)

\l Daartiwuy \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (MG)

\l Dhangu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *ngurru* \g ‘nose, point, tip’ \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *ngurri* \g ‘nose’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *ngurri* \g ‘nose’ \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ngurru**

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\l Kayardilt \w *ngurruwarra* \g ‘fishtrap’ \q Forms a projection from the coastline. \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *ngurruma* \g ‘bud of lily flower’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *ngurra* \g ‘forehead; prominence or projection (as point of land, knot of tree)’ \q <ngurru->. \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*ngurru** \s (NE)

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\l Djingulu \w *ngurru* \g ‘eye’ \s RP

\e **\*ngurrumpa**

\t ‘goose’

\b n

\c O

\l KYa’u \w nguyumpa \g ‘magpie goose’ \s ASEDA 0027 via CB

\l KUwanh \w nguyumba; minha \g ‘black swan’ \q Sic; *minha ko7on* ‘magpie goose’. \s S&J

\l WNgathan, WElkenh \w nguyvmpang; minh- \g ‘magpie goose’ \q Source of *-ang* ? \s PS.

\l YYoront \w ngorro, ngorrvw+iy (Dat); minh- \g ‘magpie goose’

\l YMel \w ngorrop; minh- \g ‘magpie goose’

\l **pPaman \w ngurrumpa; minh-**

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\l Djinang \w gurrumba \g ‘magpie goose’ \q Also *gurrunirbir*. \s BW

\l Ritharrngu \w gurrumba \g ‘pied (magpie) goose’ \s JHeath

\l **pPNy \w \*k/ngurrumpa** \q PS suggests that the \*k initial form is original, since *ngu ngu* in Wik-Ngathan is imitative of the goose’s call. HK suggests that \*ngurru (‘nose’, with reference to the lump atop the beak) is the root.

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\l Daartiwuy \w gurrumartci \g ‘magpie goose’ \s via PS.

\l Walmajarri \w kurru{u \g ‘magpie goose’ \s via PS.

\l Wiradjuri \w gu:rribang \g ‘magpie goose’ \s via PS.

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\l Kayardild \w wurrbululu \g ‘magpie goose’ \s via PS.

\e **\*ngurrung**

\t ‘night’

\b n

\c E (Time)

\l Wiradjuri \w ngurrung \g ‘night’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w ngurru \g ‘night’ \q AGL: “The more common word is *buluuy*.” \s PA, AGL

\l **pCNSW \w \*ngurrung** \s PA #98

\e **\*nguta**

\t ‘dog’

\b n

\c Z

\c D

\x See also \*kuta(ka), \*kaya.

\l Bidyara \w ngurra(n) \g ‘dog’ \q For /d/ < \*t, see also \*mutu. Normal reflex of \*VrrV is /VRV/. \s GB

\l Dharawala \w nguda(n) \g ‘(tame) dog’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w nguda \g ‘tame dog’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w nguda \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w nguda \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Margany \w nguda \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w nguta \g ‘dog’ \s GB

\l **pMaric (?) \w \*nguta**

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\l Ngarigu (Southern) \w ngurraga \g ‘koala’ \g Note that there is a ‘dog’/’koala’ correspondence , and variation with a \*-ka form, with \*kuta as well as \*nguta. \s LH

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\l Wagaman \w ngura \g ‘dog’ \q Syn. *gaya*. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\e **\*ngu:curr**

\t ‘sister’s child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*nga:ci– ‘give birth’.

\l YYoront \w pam-(kewrr-)mar-nguthrrnh \g ‘sister’s child’ \q Probably a loan; /o/ expected as V1 if \*V2 was \*u, and \*c lenites to /y/ after long V1 (but compare also Yalarnnga *ngatharti* below). Note also *nguy* (RR, tr) ‘bear (offspring), lay (egg)’; it is possible that *nguthrrnh* is its regularly formed participle.

\l GYim \w ngu:thurr \g ‘niece, woman’s daughter’ \q Also *ngi:thithi* ‘man’s daughter-in-law’ (what *thuway* marries). \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w ngujurr \g ‘sister’s daughter (to man)’ \q Oates: also ‘son’s wife (to man)’ and ‘daughter (to woman)’. \s Oates, Hr&Hr

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\l Kalkutungu \w ngucirr \g ‘father’s sister’ \s BB

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\l Yalarnnga \w ngatharti \g ‘sister’s child, man’s daughter-in-law’ \s Bl&Br

**\e \*ngu:mpu**

\t ‘dilly bag’ (sp)

\b n

\l YYoront \w ngow

\l KKaper \w ngomp \g ‘dilly bag’ \s PB Kokoberrin

\l Uw In(h)al \w ngomp \g ‘men’s dilly bag’ \s Kathleen Major/BSom Tape 72-5 (Tape Archive A257 HA)

**\l L \w \*ngu:mpu/i**

\e **\*ngu:ngkun**

\t ‘boobok owl’

\b n

\c O

\l YYoront \w ngon; minh- \g ‘boobok owl; barking owl’ \q *Ninox novaeseelandiae*, *Ninox connivens*.

\l UOykangand \w ongkon; inh- \g ‘*Ninox boobook*’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w onggon; inh- \g ‘*Ninox boobook*’. \s PH

\l **L \w \*ngu:ngkun**

**\e \*ngu:rma+**

\t ‘under, below’

\b NAdj

\l YYoront \w *yi=ngurm* \g ‘be underwater, be submerged, be flooded’ \p Conj. LH, vi.

\l GYimithirr \w *ngu:rmal* \g ‘under, below’ \p Adj. \q Derivative *ngu:rmal-duda:* ‘dive’, as in *ngu:rmal-duda: gu:ju-wi* ‘dive for fish’. Q: is *ngu:rmal* an adjective at all? \s JHav

**\l pPaman \w \*ngu:rma+ \s BA**

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\l KYal \w *ngurma* \g ‘shadow, picture, statue, movie, cards, reflection in a mirror or smooth water’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*ngu:yngku**

\t ‘shade’

\b n

\c E

\l WMungknh \w ngo:yngk \g ‘shade’ \q KPPW cite with short vowel, *ngoyngk* ‘shadow; shade, esp. a shade made of leafy branches for shelter in the heat of the day; reflection in looking glass’. \s KLH; KPPW

\l Umpila \w ngu:yngku \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ngu:yngku** \s KLH

\* ñ (ny)

\e **\*ña**

\t ‘what’

\b nInt

\x See also \*ñana ‘this’, \*ñawa and \*ñangku ‘that’.

\l KKY \w nag \g ‘how’ \q When asking about the state of something: *Sey wœr nag* ‘how’s the water?’ Also ‘there, I told you so!’ Also *nanga* ‘when, while; if; at [in time phrases]; as, like’. \s RJK

\l GYim \w *nha:* \g ‘there, that’ \s JHav

\l Yugambeh \w ñang \g ‘what’ \q “Variant *ngangga*; *miñang* more likely in this area”. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w ñang \g ‘what; something’ \q Also *ña*(*:*)*-*. \s MS

\l Yalarnnga \w nha+ \g ‘what’ \q Only in *nhamingu* ‘how many’, *nhamurtu* ‘something, whatsaname’, *nhangurta* ‘why, what for’, *nhanguwali* ‘to do whatsaname’, *nhanguwarri* ‘whatsaname’. \s Bl&Br

\l Madhimadhi \w nhangi \g ‘what’ \q Also *nhangu* ‘how’, *nhanhu* ‘when’, *nhabu* ‘how much, how many’, *nhaga* ‘why, what for’. \s LH

\l Wembawemba \w ñaña \g ‘what; how’ \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w ñaña \g ‘what’ \s LH

\l Buwandik \w *n*(*h*)*a* \g ‘where’ \q Var. (?) *nga*. Also *n*(*h*)*awet* ‘when’. See also *n*(*h*)*an* ‘what’ under \*ñana. \s BB

\l Kuyani \w nhanga \g ‘what’ \s H&S 04:642

\l Atnyamathanha \w nhanga(r)tanha \g ‘what? something’ \q Also *nhaminha* ‘how many’, *nhangartaru* and *nhataru* ‘why’; *nhata* ‘what’, *nhatlhatha* (H&S) and/or *nhadlatha* (Mc&Mc) ‘when’. \s BSch, Mc&Mc, H&S 04:642

\l Kaurna \w nauwe \g ‘how many’ \s H&S 04:642

\l Barngarla \w nauwe \g ‘who, what’ \s H&S 04:642

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ñangka \g ‘when; what; where’ \q Interrogative substitute for both time and location. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w ña: \g ‘what’ \q “(Strong)”; see also *ngana* under \*nga:ni. Syn. *nganampayi* ‘something wrong’. Also *ña:rta* & *ñangurla* ‘when’.

\l Warlpiri \w ñana \g ‘who’ \p Erg *ñanarlu*. \q Eastern; Western is *ngana*. See also \*ñana (‘this’). \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w ñadarra \g ‘which way [question]’ \q Also *ñangu*(*r*)*la* ~ *nangu*(*u*)*rla* ‘when, at what time’. \s RG

\l Ngarluma \w nhala \g ‘what?’ \s KLH

\l Payungu \w nhardu \g ‘what; something’ \q Also *nhawara* ‘how many, how much’, *ñamu* ‘here’, *ñangu* ‘this (Dat)’. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w nha: \g ‘this; what’ \q Also *nhani* ‘what’; *nhawara* ‘how many’. \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w nha: \g ‘what; something’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w nha: \g ‘this; what’ \q Also *nhanka* ‘this’. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w nha: \g ‘what; something’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w ña \g ‘what?’ \f [nha:] \p Absolutive; Erg *ñalu*, Loc (also ‘when’) *ñangka*, Prp & Gen *ñaku* , All *ñaki*, Abl *ñacanu*. \q Also *naka{u* ‘how many’, *nawu-* (with Ergative-Absolutive inflection) ‘why’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w nha: \g ‘what; something’ \p Erg *nha:nggu*. \q Also *nha:barndi* & *nha:wu* ‘why, what for’.

\l Gupapuyngu \w nha: \g ‘what’ \q Also *nhaku* ‘what; what for’. \s BL-MC

\l **pPNy \w \*ña(:)**

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\l Wardaman \w *ñangurlang* \g ‘when’ \s FM

\e **\*ña-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See also \*ñaci-, \*ñaka-, \*ñama-, \*ñawa-.

\l WMuminh \w *nha:wa-* \g ‘see’ \s (KLH)

\l Pakanh \w *nha:wa* \g ‘to see’ \s LY, PY, BAS/BA

\l KThaayorre \w *nha:*- (*-m* ~ *-t-* ~ *-k-* ~ *-w-* ~ ~ ) \g ‘see’ \p P *nha:wr*, Imp *nhak*, nP *nha:m*; all need corroboration. \s (KLH, AH, BA)

\l YYoront \w *nha+* \g ‘see’ \q Only as *nhart* ‘saw’ introducing a participial clause: ‘saw NP X-ing’.

\l KKaper \w *nha-* \g ‘see’ \q Fut & Prp *–cingk*, P *nhakal*, Imp *nhay*, P Impf *nhañ*. \s (KLH)

\l GYimithirr \w *nha*(*:*)*-* \g ‘see’ \p JHav *nha:ma:* Nonpast, *nha:dhi* Future, *nha:wa:* Imperative; KLH: *ña-* with Past *-ci*, Fut *-ma*, Imp *-wa*. \q With regard to vowel length, cf. the Flinders Island reflex of \*ñaci-. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w(*ñ*)*aci-* \g ‘see’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ña-* \g ‘see’ \q Past *–cin*, Fut *-cil*, Imp *–ka*. \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ña- (...)** \s (KLH)

\l Margany \w *ña:-* \g ‘see’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *nha+* \g ‘to see’ \s (GB)

\l Nyawaygi \w *ña:-* \g ‘see; look at’ \s (RMWD)

\l Yugambeh \w *ña:-* \g ‘see; look at, watch; find’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *ña:-* \g ‘watch, see’ \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ña:-* \g ‘see’ \p P *ña:wang*, Pre *ñayagi* ~ *ña:gay*, F-Prp *ña:gu* ~ *ñayagu*, Imp *ña:ga* ~ *ñayaga* ~ *ñayagi*. \s (DE)

\l Yaygir \w *ña* \g ‘see’ \q Var. *ña:gi* and *ña:wa*. \s (TC)

\l Kalkatungu \w *rna* \g ‘see’ \p Past *rnaña*, Future *rnangi*, Imp *rnuwa*. \q Cognate? Also given as *rnañi* & *nhañi*. \s BB 52,190-1

\l Yalarnnga \w *na-* \g ‘to see’ \f Initial cited as given. \s Bl&Br

\l Muruwari \w *nha-* \g ‘see, look at, observe; hear’ \q Mathews: “naga”. \s (LFO)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *nha-* \g ‘see, look’ \p Past *nhan* ~ *nhanha*, Future *nhacuk*, Imperative *nhawul*, Emphatic Imperative *nhacelma*. \s (B&M, LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w nhaga- \g ‘tp see’ \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *ñaga* \g ‘to see’ \q Also *ñagila* ‘to stare at’, *ñaguda* ‘to watch’, *ñangerra* ‘to observe, to take notice’, *ñarra* ‘to observe, to watch’. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *ñaga* \g ‘see; watch; think of; consider’ \q Also *ñagila* ‘look; watch’, *ñagamuna* ‘be careful, look out’. \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ñanga-* \g ‘see, watch, look at; find; look for (NP-*ku*)’ \p vt: *ñangu* P; *ñangangi* P Impf; *ñawa* Imp; *ñangama* Imp Cnt; *ñakuku* F; *ñakupayi* ‘used to’; *ñakula* Serial; *ñakuñca* Participle. \s (CG)

\l Warlpiri \w *ña-* \g ‘see it, perceive it’ \p tV3: nP *ñañi*, P *ñangu*, Imp *ñangka*; Imm Fut *ñangku*. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *ña-* \g ‘see: Erg sees, looks at Abs; look for Dat’ \p Conj. 3a: Imp *ñangka*, P *ñangu*, Fut *ñañi*. \s (DGN)

\l Warumungu \w *ña-* \g ‘to see’ \p F *ñayi*, Pres *ñañcan*, Aorist *ñañi*, Imp *ñaya*, Admonitive *ñangkun*, P *ñañci-*. \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w *ñang-ku* \g ‘see; look at; look for; watch; watch out for’ \s (RG)

\l Watjarri \w *ña-* \g ‘to see (it), to watch (it)’ \p Conj. irreg, vt; Pres *ñangaña*, P *ñaña* ~ *ñiña*, F *ñangaya*, Perfect Imp *ñanga*, Impf Imp *ñangama*, Prp *ñangaku* ~ *ñiñanawu*, Concurrent action *ñiñanta*. \q Also *ñaña* ‘Look!, Attention!, Here!, This way!’, regarding which see *ñaña* ‘this (near speaker)’ under \*ñana (‘this’). \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *nha-* \g ‘see; look at’ \s (JB)

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\e **\*ñaci-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See also \*ña-.

\l Uradhi \w aci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w nci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ci- \g ‘see’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w ñaji- \g ‘perceive, hear, see’ \q L conj. \s Hr&Hr

\l Flinders Island \w a:thi- \g ‘to see’ \q Length of vowel not accounted for; see the GYim reflex of \*ña-. \s PS

\l **pPaman \w \*ñaci-** \s KLH

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *nhaci* \g ‘see; look at’ \s BB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *nhaja* \g ‘see’ \s M&W

\l Wangkumarra \w *nhaja-* \g ‘see’ \s GB

^^^

\e **\*ña(:)kV-** and others

\l KKY \w *nœga-y* \g ‘look at’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w *nagi-ka* \g ‘look at’ \s B&K

\l GBadhun \w *nhaga-* \g ‘see’ \s PS

\l Biri \w *nhaga* \g ‘see’ \q Bangulu, Biri, Baradha, Yilba, Wiri, and Yambina dialects. Also Wiri, Gangulu, and Biri *nhagali* (cited as “nagali”) ‘look’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *naga* \g ‘see, look, watch’ \q Initial /nh/? \s GB

\l Dharawala \w *nhaka-* \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w *nhaka-* \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w *nhaga-* \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w *nhaka-* \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w *nhaka-* \g ‘see, look at’ \s (GB)

\l Yaygir \w *ña:gi* \g ‘see’ \q Var. *ña* and *ña:wa*. \s (TC)

\l MM \w *nhak* \g ‘see’ \s All sources.

\l Atnyamathanha \w *nhaku-* \g ‘see’ \q Also *nhata-* ‘look for, scan (as an eagle)’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *nhakuka* \g ‘see’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *nhaga-* \g ‘see’ \q Alt. *ñaga-*. \s LH

\l Walmajarri \w *ñaka* \g ‘see, look at’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w *nhaku-* \g ‘see’ \p Conj. –ku; *nhakuru* Future. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w *nhaku-* \g ‘see’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *nhawu-* \g ‘see’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *nhawi- ~ nhawu-* \*g* ‘see’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *nhawi-* \g ‘see’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *nhawu-* \g ‘see’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w nha.ku-** \s (GNOG #704)

\l Thalanyji \w *nhaku-* \g ‘see; look at’ \p Conj. *-win*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Payungu \w *nhanha-* \g ‘see; look; look at; look after’ \q Conj. *-ma*; vt.\s (PA)

\l Dhalandji \w *nhanha-* \g ‘see’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *nhaña-* \g ‘see’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*nha(:)** \s (PA #50)

\l Jiwarli \w *nhaña-* \g ‘to see; to look; to look at, to watch’ \p Conj. *-ngku*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *nhaña-* \g ‘to see, to look at’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vt. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *nhaña-* \g ‘see, look at, read’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *nhaña-* \g ‘see’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*nha(:)** \s (PA #50)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *nha-ña* \g ‘see’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *nha-ña* \g ‘see’ \s (PA)

\l Djinang \w *ña-ngi* \g ‘see, inspect, look at’ \s (BW)

\l Ngawun \w *nhama* \g ‘see’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *nhama* \g ‘see’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *nhama* \g ‘see’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *nhama* \g ‘see’ \s (GB)

\l Djinba \w *ña-mak* \g ‘see, inspect, look at’ \q Ganalbingu, Dapi. \s (BW 342)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *nha:ma* \g ‘see; look at; look out for’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *nha:ma* \g ‘to see’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *nha:-* \g ‘to see; to find; to bear [find] a child’ \p Conj. V6B: *nha:ma* Pres, *nha:wala* ~ *nha:nha* Past, *nha:ngu* F, *nha:nha-* Nominalisation. \s (JHeath)

\l **? \w \*ña(:)ma-**

\l **pPNy \w \*ña(:)-** \q KLH: **\*ña-** ‘to see’. \s (KLH 82:374)

\e **\*ñaka**

\t ‘here’

\b n

\c L

\x See also \*ñingki, \*ñuku.

\l KKY \w *naka* \g ‘situated here/there’ \p Poss *nakaw*, Dat *nakapa*, Abl *nakaz*. \q Possibly this is a feminine form built on the 3Sg feminine pronoun *na*; contrast *nuka* ‘situated here/there’ (M). \s (RJK)

\l KThaayorre \w *nhaka* \q ‘here; close by’ \s AH

\l Diyari \w *nhaka* \g ‘there’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *nhaka* \g ‘there’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *nhaka* \g ‘there’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *nhaka* \g ‘there’ \s (PA)

\l **pCK \w \*nhaka** \s (PA)

\l Wirangu \w *nhaga* \g ‘here, around here’ \q Also *nha*(*n*) ‘here’, *nha:rdu* ‘here, right here’. \s (LH)

\l **pPNy \w \*ñaka**

\e **\*ñaka-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See also \*ña-, \*ñaci-, \*ñawa-.

\l KKY \w nage- \g ‘look; watch’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w nagi-ka \g ‘look at, stare at’ \s GNOG

\l GBadhun \w nhaga- \g ‘see’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w naga \g ‘see, look, watch’ \q Initial /nh/? \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w nhaka- \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w nhaga- \g ‘see’ \s GB

\l Madhimadhi \w nhaga- \g ‘tp see’ \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *ñaga* \g ‘to see’ \q Also *ñagila* ‘to stare at’, *ñaguda* ‘to watch’, *ñangerra* ‘to observe, to take notice’, *ñarra* ‘to observe, to watch’. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *ñaga* \g ‘see; watch; think of; consider’ \q Also *ñagila* ‘look; watch’, *ñagamuna* ‘be careful, look out’. \s (LH)

\l MM (Yaraldi) \w nakkin \g ‘seeing’ \s GNOG

\l Wirangu \w nhaga- \g ‘see’ \q Alt. *ñaga-*. \s LH

\l Walmajarri \w ñaka \g ‘see, look at’ \s JHd

\l Ngarluma \w nhaka-ku \g ‘see’ \s GNOG

\e **\*ñamparr**

\t ‘name’

\b n

\c H

\l WMungknh \w nhamp \g ‘name’ \q Given as “namp”. \s SIL

\l WNgathan \w nhamp \g ‘name’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w nhampa \g ‘name’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w nhampa \g ‘name’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w nhamp \g ‘name’ \p Oblique (Erg?) *nhampa* (AH); Erg *nhampu*, Dat *nhampun*, Abl *nhampum* (AG). \s BA, AH, AG

\l YYoront \w nhaprr \g ‘name’ \q Alt. *nhawrr* when unstressed in compound.

\l YMel \w nhawrr \g ‘name’ \q Recorded only unstressed in compound; possibly a YY-ism.

\l **pWCYP \w \*ñamparr** \qOr possibly **\*ñampurr**. \s BA

\e **\*ñampi**

\t ‘emu’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kutini, \*purriwi, \*$acampa.

\l Umpila \w nhampi \g ‘emu’ \p Erg *nhampilu*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMuminh \w nhampi \g ‘emu’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w nhampi; minha \g ‘emu’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w nhampi; minha \g ‘emu’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w nhampi, nhampin; minh- \g ‘emu’ \s KLH, AH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñampi**

**\e \*ñan**

\t ‘grab, seize, restrain’

\b preverb

\n Associated with a verb of catching, grabbing, seizing.

\l YYoront \w nhan=mom \g ‘restrain (someone), hold (someone) back, cause to desist’ \p With *mom* ‘grab’, L, u. \q This is the southeastern variant; elsewhere it is *nhal=*.

\l GYimithirr \w nhan(+)ma+l \g ‘grab, seize (e.g., crocodile)’ \p With *ma:na:* ‘pick up, buy, get, learn, catch’; *ma-* in compounds. \f Example sentence has *nhaa:nma:thi*. \q Not clear from gloss whether the croc. is grabbed or grabber. \s JHav

**\l pPaman \w \*nhan= \s BA**

\e **\*ñana**

\t ‘this’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ña ‘what’, \*ñawa ‘that’.

\l WMungknh \w nhan \g ‘that one or that thing close by; there close by’ \p Also *nhang* ‘in or on there’, *nhangvn* ‘on that, in that close by’. KLH: *7an* ‘that’, *7al* ‘that (Erg)’, *7ang* & *nhang* ‘there’; contrast *7in* (etc.) ‘this’. \s KPPW, KLH

\l YYoront \w nhan \g ‘this’ \p Indeclinable. \q Contrast *nhin* ~ *nhi* ‘that’.

\l YMel \w nhan \g ‘this’ \p Indeclinable. \q Contrast *nhin* ~ *nhi* ‘that’.

\l Warlpiri \w ñanungu \g ‘the, that aforementioned’ \q Contrast *yangka* ‘the, that evocative’, *ñampu* ‘this’. Also *ñana* (Eastern) ‘who’, q.v. under \*ña. \s KLH

\l Mudburra \w ñana \g ‘this’ \p Contrast *ñani* ‘that’. \s RG

\l Djaru \w ñanu- \g ‘him/her’ \p Pronoun. Cases other than Abs (*ñandu* ‘he/she’) and Erg *ñandugu* < <ñandunggu>, which are modelled on *ñundu* ‘thou’; other cases are built on *ñanu-*, as e.g. Dat *ñanunga*. \q 3rd Pl is identical to 3rd Sg; 3rd dual *ñanbula* is built on *ñan-*. \s TTs 64

\l Walmajarri \w ñana \g ‘that’ \p Case-endings seem to be added to the *ñawarti* form (see \*ñawa), glossed as ‘that one’ but used attributively as in *ñawarti yapa* ‘that child’, *ñawartiwu kapiwu* ‘that fish (Dat)’, Erg *ñawartirlu*, Poss *ñawartikura-*. \q Also *ñanarti* ‘that one’. Also *yala* ‘that, (over) there’, *yangka* ‘that (jointly attended or previously referred to)’, *miñarti* ‘this’, *murla* ‘here, this’. \s H&R, JHd

\l Walmajarri \w ñantu \g ‘he/she’ \p Absolutive; inflected as nouns are. \s JHd

\l Payungu \w nhani \g ‘what’ \q Also *nhardu* ‘what; something’, *nhawara* ‘how many, how much’. See also \*ña and \*ñawa. \s PA

\l Djapu \w nhan- \g ‘him/her’ \p 3rd Sg pronoun base on which the Dat1 (*nhanngu*) and Dat2 (*nhanbal*) forms are built. \s FMo

\l Dhuwal \w nhan- \g ‘him/her’ \p 3rd Sg pronoun base on which the Gen-Dat (*nhanngu*) & Gen-Dat2 (*nhanbal*), are built. The human All-Loc (*nhanu-kal*), and Originative (*nhanu-kung*) forms are built on *nhanu-*. \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w nhan- \g ‘him/her’ \p 3rd Sg. pronoun base on which the Gen-Dat (*nhanngu*) in built. The Oblique forms are built on *nhanu-*. \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w *ñan-* \g ‘he/she’ \p Nom *ñani*, Acc *ñaniñi*, Dat *ñanki*, Gen *ñanngangi*, Obl *ñanngari*. \s BW

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu) \w *ñan* \g ‘he/she’ \p Nom; oblique forms are built on *ñan-*. \s BW

\l Djinba (Dabi) \w *ñan-* \g ‘he/she’ \p Nom *ñani*; oblique forms are built on *ñan-*. \s BW

\l **pPNy \w \*ñana** or **\*ñanu** \q The the \*i of the Djinang & Djinba forms is assumed to be a regular development from \*u (see \*malu, \*manu, \*ngulcu, \*ñuntu).

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\l Wardaman \w *nana* \g ‘that (proximate)’ \p demonstrative. \s FM

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\l Buwandik \w *n*(*h*)*an* \g ‘what’ \q Var. (?) *ngan*. Also *n*(*h*)*ana* & *n*(*h*)*ukañ* ‘what for’, *n*(*h*)*anigañ* ‘why’. See also *n*(*h*)*a* ‘where’ under \*ña. \s BB

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\l Watjarri \w *ñaña* \g ‘this (near speaker)‘ \q Contrast *ñarra* ‘that (distant from speaker)’ \s WD

\e **\*ñancil**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*pa:ncil, \*wañcV.

\l Payungu \w ñañcil \g ‘woman’

\l Yingkarta \w ñañcil \g ‘woman’

\l pPilbara \w \*ñancil \q With \*nc to account for continuation as *ñc* rather than *nhth*, and also because of \*pa:ncil, q.v.

\e **\*ñani**

\t ‘sand’

\n n

\c E

\l Atampaya \w nani \g ‘ground, dirt, sand, sugar’ \q Initial apical in source. Also *nani-mupa* ‘dust’ (lit. ‘ground-child’). \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ani \g ‘ground, dirt, sand, sugar’ \s TC

\l Yaraikana \w ani \g ‘ground, dirt, sand, sugar’ \s TC

\l Umpithamu \w nani \g ‘sand’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w nhan, nhani; (ra:k-) \g ‘sand (black)’ \s AH

\l GBadhun \w nhani \g ‘ground, earth’ \s PS

\l Biri \w nhani \g ‘ground’ \q Yangga, Garingbal, Gangulu, Baradha, Wiri, and Biri dialects. Also Wiri, Gangulu, abd Biri *nhanhdhi*. \s AT

\l **pPM \w \*nhani**

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\l Nhuwala \w nharnu \g ‘ground’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w nharnu \g ‘dirt, sand’ \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w nharnu \g ‘grave; sand; dirt; death adder’ \q GNOG gives *tharnu*. \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w nharnu \g ‘ground’ \q Not in FW. \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w nharnu \g ‘earth, dirt, sand’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Kariyarra \w ñarnu g ‘ground’

\l **pNgayarda \w \*nharnu** \s GNOG # 149

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\l Bidyara \w nhandhi \g ‘the ground, dirt’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w nhandhi \g ‘ground’ \s GB

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\l WMungknh \w nga:nh \g ‘(black) soil’ \q Respect vocabulary. Syn. *cil*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w nga:n \g ‘sand’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w nga:nha \g ‘sand’ \s S&J

\e **\*ñanga-**

\t ‘third-person singular oblique’

\b Pronoun

\x See also \*ñungu-.

\l YYoront \w nhanga- \g ‘him, his, her’ \p Acc *nhanganh*, Gen *nhangan*.

\e **\*ñangka**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\l Yugambeh \w ñangga(r) \g ‘sun; day’ \s MS

\l Dardidardi \w nhangg \g ‘sun’ \s LH

\l MM \w nangk \g\’sun; day’ \q All sources including MMcD give initial /n/. \s All sources.

\e **\*ñangka**

\t ‘mouth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*tha:(wa ~).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w nhangka \g ‘mouth’ \p n I. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w angka \g ‘mouth’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w angka \g ‘mouth’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w aNka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w aka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngka \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñangka** \s KLH

\e **\*ñangka**

\t ‘meat; game animal’

\b n

\c Z

\x Respect vocabulary; ordinary term \*miña.

\l WMungknh \w nhengk \g ‘edible animal; meat, fish, and other protein’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w nhangki \g ‘meat, minya, animal food’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s PH website

\l KThaayorre

\l YYoront \w nha7, nha7a \g ‘meat; game animal’ \q Respect vocabulary.

\l **L \w \*ñangka**

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\l Wangkangurru \w nhangka \g ‘alive; conscious’ \s LH

\e **\*ñangka**

\t ‘ashes, hot coals’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre \w nhangk, nhangka; pa:th- \g ‘ashes, embers’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w nha7, nha7a \g ‘ashes, hot coals, embers’

**\l L \w \*ñangka**

\e **\*ñangku**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ñingki.

\l KKY \w naguy \g ‘down there’ \p Feminine. Also cited as *nagu’*. The *na* part is almost certainly the 3Sg feminine pronoun; contrast *nuguy* ~ *nugu* ‘down there’ (M), *thaguy* ~ *thagu* ‘those down there’ (Pl). \s RJK

\l Mpakwithi \w gaw \g ‘that, there’ \f [nggaw]. \p Erg *gagu* [ngganggu], Gen *gawrrama*, Dat *gawku*, All-Loc *gawngu*, Abl *gawmu*, Desiderative *gawkuja* [nggawkuñja]. \q Contrast *dru7a* ‘this, here’. \s TC

\l **? \w \*ñangku** \s TC Mpakwithi p159; his source was for the initial \*ñ was evidently the Western Torres language.

\l Yan-nhangu \w nhangu \g ‘this’ \q Contrast *nhangku* ‘that’. \s BA

\l **pPNy \w \*ñangku** \q Possibly built on the 3Sg Fem pronoun \*ña.

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\l UOykangand \w angg \g ‘here’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w angg \g ‘here’ \s PH

\e **\*ñapil**

\t ‘tongue’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngalkari, \*ngañcar, \*calañ, \*ya{u; \*ca:ra.

\l GYim \w ñabi:l \g ‘tongue’ \q B and Starke dialect. Long V2 implies former 3rd syllable. Why not initial *nh*? \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w ñabil \g ‘tongue’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w ñawil \g ‘tongue’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w ñabil \g ‘tongue; flame’ \s KLH, RMWD A2,K4

\l **pPaman \w \*ñapil** \s KLH

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\l Umpithamu \w ya:pi \g ‘tongue’ \s J-CV

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\l Pakanh \w tha:pa \g ‘tongue’ \q Respect vocanulary. \s PH website

\e **\*ñapin**

\t ‘egg’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kaku+, \*kapu+, \*muka, \*pampu.

\l WMungknh \w nhepn \g ‘egg’ \q KPPW: *minh-nhepn* if edible. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w nhepvn \g ‘egg; body lump (e.g. abscess); pill’ \s PS

\l Pakanh \w nhapi \g ‘egg’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w nhapn \g ‘egg; seed of berry, egg-like seed’ \p Erg *nhapvnthurr*. \q Also in *me:r-nhapn* ‘eyes’, *may-nhapn* ‘fruit; seed’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w nhapn \g ‘egg’ \p Dat *nhipin*. \q Usually *minh-nhapn*.

\l **L \*ñapin**

\e **\*ñarrca**

\t ‘vine (sp & generic?)’

\b n

\c P

\l KYak \w nharrc \g ‘vine’

\l KThaayorre \w nhac, nhaca; yuk- \g ‘supplejack vine in bush’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w nharrc, nharrca; yo- \g ‘vine (sp: *Cissus adnata*); vine (generic); hose’

\l UOykangand \w ej; uk- \g ‘rope creeper’ \s BSm (?), PH

\l UOlkol \w ej; ug- \g ‘rope creeper’ \s PH

\l **pSWP \w \*ñarrca**

\e **\*ñarrngka**

\t ‘man’s child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Umpila \w nhalngka \g ‘son’ \s GNOG, ASEDA 0094

\l YYa’u \w nalngka \g ‘son’ \s Spreadsheet <ASEDA? < Bowern?

\l Wik-Mungknh \w nhengk \g ‘man’s child’ \q Syn. *ngeyvntvng*. \s KPPW

\l Wik-Ngathan \w nheyngk \g ‘man’s child’ \s PS

\l Umpithamu \w nayngka \g ‘children’ \s J-CV

\l Kuuk-Thaayorre \w nherngk, nherngka \g ‘child’ \q *Pam-nherngk* ‘son’, *pa:nhth-nherngk* ‘daughter’. \s AH

\l UOykangand \w arrngg \g ‘baby, child’ \q Sommer 1969:149 gives the thematic vowel as *-u*. \s BS, PH

\l UOlkol \w arrngg \g ‘baby, child’ \s PH

\l **pPaman (?) \w \*ñarrngka** \s PS, BA

\e **\*ñawa**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ña, \*ñana.

\l YYoront \w nhawr \g ‘that (by adressee or mutually attended)’ \q Can mean ‘you’.

\l Yalarnnga \w nhawa \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nominativc; Erg *nhurlu*, Dat *nhuwuwu*, Prp *nhuwurta*. \s BL&Br

\l Djaru \w ñawa \g ‘this’ \p Indeclinable (Absolutive only: intransitive subject, transitive object). \q Contrast *ñila* ‘that’. \s TTs

\l Walmajarri \w ñawarti \g ‘that one’ \p Used attributively as in *ñawarti yapa* ‘that child’, *ñawartiwu kapiwu* ‘that fish (Dat)’, Erg *ñawartirlu*, Poss *ñawartikura-*. \q See aslso \*ñana. \s H&R, JHd

\l Payungu \w nhawara \g ‘how many, how much’ \s PA

\l **pPNy \w \*ñawa**

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\l Ogunyjan \w ab \g g that (distant, not near speaker or addressee)’ \q If cognate with YYorong *nhawr* (above), the vowel of the protoform must have been long. \s LT/BA

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\l Ikarranggal \w owong \g ‘there’ \q Also *thowong* ‘there’. \s BSommer

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w -ña \g ‘that’ \p suffix. \s AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w -ña \g ‘that’ \p suffix. \s AGL

\l Watjarri \w mawu \g ‘that’ (distant)’ \s WD

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\l Flinders Island \w awun \g ‘this/that way’ \s PS

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\l Yan-nhangu \w nhawi \g ‘thing’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*ñawa-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\x See \*ña-

\l KThaayorre \w nha:w- \g ‘see’

\l UOykangand \w ewa- \g ‘see, look at’ \p P *ewal*, Imp *ew*, Pres *ew*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ewa- \g ‘see, look at’ \p P *ewal*, Imp *ewal*, Imp (northern) *ewang*.

\e **\*ñiku**

\t ‘baler shell’

\b n

\c M

\x See also \*ki:ka.

\l YYoront \w nhe7; ki- \g ‘big bailer shell’

\l UOlkol \w iku \g ‘bailer shell’ \s PH

\l **L \*ñiku**

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\l UOykangand \w igh \g ‘bailer shell’ \p Erg *ighamanhdh*. \q Probably belongs with \*ki:ka. \s PH

**\e \*ñili**

\t

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x \*V2 is high (\*i or \*u).

\l KKaper \w ñelvyvrr; pa- \g ‘son’s child (to woman); husband’s sister’s son’s wife’ \q Reference. \s BA

\l KThaypan \w alñil \g ‘brother-in law: wife’s brother, husband’s brother’ \s Rigsby 2012

\l Agu-Tharrnggala \w ñil \g ‘wife’s brother’

\l Ogunyjan \w alñil \g ‘mother’s brother’s child’ \s LT

\e **\*ñimi**

\t ‘ridge-like structure’

\b n

\c B

\c E

\l YYoront \w nhem \g ‘vein, blood vessel; tendon’

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\l Martuthunira \w ñimi \g ‘rib; side of hill’ \s AD

\l Nhuwala \w ñimi \g ‘rib’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w ñimirri \g ‘rib’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñimi** \q Also in Kanyara. \s GNOG

\l Jiwarli \w ñimi \g ‘rib’ \s PA

\e **\*ñimu+**

\t ‘fly’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*ñi:ni.

\l Gunya \w nhimun \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Margany \w nhimun \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w nhimun \g ‘fly’ \q Also *nhimudu*. \s GB

\l Guwa \w nhimuna \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w ñimul \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w ñimul \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w ñimul \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w ñimul(u) \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\e **\*ñini**

\t ‘you (Sg Nom)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñuntu. \*ñinta, \*ñini, \*ñinu.

\l Diyari \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w yini \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w yinpa \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q BB writes *inpa*. \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*yini** \s PA CLE

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\l UOykangand \w inang \g ‘you (SgNom)’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w inag \g ‘you (SgNom)’ \s PH

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\l Wanyi \w ninji \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nominative; Acc *niña*. \s GB

\l Garrwa \w ninji \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nominative; Acc *niña*. \q GB note on Acc form: Furby *ninga*. \s GB

\e **\*ñinka-**

\t ‘sit’

\b vi

\x See also \*ñi:na-.

\l GYim \w nhin.ga- \g ‘sit, be seated, stay, exist’ \p L conj. \s KLH, JHav

\l KThaypan \w nkye- \g ‘sit’ \p Durative *ankyenka-*. \s BR

\l HR \w vnkiv- \g ‘sit’ \f LJ cites as [n.giv]. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w inka- \g ‘sit’ \p P *inkan*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w inkye- ~ inka-\f KLH *in.gya-*. \g ‘sit’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñinka-** \s KLH

\l Baagandji \w i:n.ga \g ‘be, sit’ \q Var. *ngi:n.ga-*; Bandjigali *nha:ngga-*. There are no native lexical items with initial /ñ/ and none in /ñi/. \s LH

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\l Wembawemba \w ñengga \g to sit’ \q Also *ñenggina* ‘to sit, to sit round’. \s LH

\l Buwandik \w ingga \g ‘to sit’ \s BB

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\l Djabugay \w ñin.ga- \g ‘finish’ \p Conjugation and transitivity not ascertained. \s EP

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\l Warrgamay \w ñin.ga \g ‘stop, block’ \p vt. \s RMWD

\e **\*ñinta**

\t ‘you’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*nginta, \*ñuntu.

\l WMungknh \w *nhint* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *nhint* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *nhinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ñinta** \q In the “Other Paman” list only, and only on the basis of Dyirbal & Girramay *nginta*; see \*nginta and *ñuntu*. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *yinda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *inda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *yinda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *inda* \g ‘you Sg Nom)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *inda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. \s (GB)

\l **pMaric \w \*yinta** \s (BA)

\l Nhuwala \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q AD gives *kartu* ‘you Sg’ only. \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Dat *ñinku*. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñinta** \s (GNOG #705)

\l Payungu \w *ñinta* \g ‘you’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Intransitive subject; Erg *ñintalu*, Acc *ñintanha*, Dat-Gen *ñintangu*, Loc *ñintala*. \s (AD)

\l Nyungar \w *ñintak* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Alt. *ñunak*. \s (WD)

\e **\*ñinu-**

\t ‘2nd Sg Oblique’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñini, \*ñuntu.

\l KKY \w *ninu* \g ‘thy’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w *ninu* \g ‘thy’ \s B&K

\l WNgathan \w *nhin* \g ‘you (Acc)’ \s PS

\l Umpithamu \w *inuwa* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w *nhin*(*a*) \g ‘me (Dat)’ \q Also *nhinh*(*a*) ‘me (Acc)’. These continue protoforms in \*a, not \*u, and the YY forms with *a* continue trisyllables, probably with \*ka.

\l KKaper \w *yen* \g ‘you’ \s KLH

\l UOykangand \w *inun* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Accusative; Genitive *inin*. (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *inun* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Accusative; Genitive *inin*. (PH)

\l GYimithirr \w *nhanu* \g ‘your’ \p JHav: Dat & Gen+Abs. \q KLH cites as *ñanu*. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l GYimithirr \w *nhina*(*an*)*in*) \*g* ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *yunu-* \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l CC \w *yuni-* \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l HR \w *niw* \g ‘you’ \s KLH

\l HR \w *ni-* \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l Ikarranggal \w *inu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \p Oblique *inon* ~ *enon*; Gen *anewan*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w *in3* \g ‘you’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w *inu-* \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w *ñuni* \g ‘your’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w *ñunuñ* \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñinu- ~ ñanu-** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w *yinu* \g ‘your Sg, for you’ \q Also *yinungga* ‘to you’, *yina* (Acc). \s PS

\l Guwa \w *yina* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *yinpa* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *nginu-* \g ‘2nd (Sg Oblique)’ \q See \*ngina. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w *nginu-* \g ‘2nd (Sg Oblique)’ \q See \*ngina. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *nginu* \g ‘your (Genitive Sg)’ \p Genitive; Acc *nginunha*. \q Nom *nginda*. See \*ngina and \*nginta. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaalayaay \w *nginu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Genitive; Acc *nginunha*. \q Nom *nginda*. See \*ngina and \*nginda. \s (AGL)

\l Gamilaraay \w *nginu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Genitive; Acc *nginunha*. \q Nom *nginda*. See \*ngina and \*nginda. \s (AGL)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *ngi:na* \g ‘me’ \p Accusative; Nom *ngi:nda*, Dat *nginu*. \q See \*nginta and \*ngina. \s (MALCC)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ñini* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Also the subject clitics *-n* and (subordinate clauses) *-ani*. \s (BB)

\l Diyari \w *yina*(*nha*) \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *yinanha* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *yinanha* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *yina* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *yina* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *yina* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *ini* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Also *inha* ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yina* \g ‘you Sg Acc’ \q Source has *ina*, a noncontrasting notation. Also *yinpa* (Nom), *yinngu* (Future Subject). \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*yina** \s (PA CLE)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *nhina* \g ‘you’ \q Function not given. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Madhimadhi \w *ngin-* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Base for oblique case-endings; possibly to be analysed as *ngina-*. Also *-ngin* (after a vowel) ~ *-in* (after a consonant) ‘your’ (Sg possessive pronominal clitic). \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *-in* \g ‘your (Sg)’ \q Possessive clitic. \s (BB)

\l Wembawemba \w *ngin* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (LH)

\l Ngarluma \w *ñinku* \g ‘thy’ \s KLH/GNOG

\l Ngarla \w *ñinu* \g ‘thy’ \s GNOG

\l Nhanda \w *ñini* \g ‘you Sg’ \s JB

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *ngina ~ ñana* \*g* ‘you’ \p Intransitive subject; Ergative *nginak* ~ *ñana*, Accusative-Allative *ngunun* ~ *ngunuk*, Possessive *nguni*, Ablative *ngunat*. \s (B&M)

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\l Umpila (inland) \w *nganu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Umpila (coastal) \w *ngunu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\e **\*ñingki**

\t ‘here’

\b nAdv

\c Loc

\x See also \*ñaka, \*ñangku.

\l Diyari \w nhingki \g ‘here’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w nhinggi \g ‘here’ \q Distinctive voicing of stop is regular. \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*nhingki** \s PA

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\l Manjiljarra \w ñingka \g ‘that one (you know)’ \s PMcC

\e **\*ñingu-**

\t ‘3rd Sg Oblique’

\b pronoun

\x See \*ñungu.

\e **\*ñipi**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñupun, \*cunu, \*wangka, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w nhipi-ma \g ‘one’ \s KLH, TC

\l Ankamuthi \w ipima \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ipima \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ipi-m \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w pi-m \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w Npi \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w pi-m \g ‘one’ \q Also *piyum* ‘once’. \s KLH; KLH 1997:230

\l Alngith \w pi-m \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w pi-m \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w pi-m \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w pimi \g ‘one’ \s TC

\l Ngkoth \w pi-mam \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w nhi7i(-lama) \g ‘one’ \n KLH MS & 76 has “n”; /nh/ on basis of GNOG Umpila. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w nhi7i(-l ~ -lama) \g ‘one’ \q GNOG: *nhi7il* ‘alone, one’, *nhi7incuma* & *nhi7ilama* ‘alone’, *nhil7ilimuku* ‘on**ce’**, *nhi7inhi7il* ‘one each’. \s KLH & GNOG

\l **pPaman \w \*ñipi(-ma)** \q ‘Middle Paman’ list has just **\*ñipi-**. \s KLH

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\l Djabugay \w ñiwul \g ‘one’ \s EP

**\e \*ñirrci**

\t ‘nasal mucus’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ngurrci.

\l KYak \w nhirrc; ko:- \g ‘nasal mucus’ \s NE/BA

\l KThaayorre \w nhic; ko:- \g ‘nasal mucus’ \f Could this be *nhitc*? \s ME/BA

\l UOykangand \werrch; eg-ow- \*g* ‘snot, nasal mucus’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *errji*; *ulbmul-* \g ‘snot, nasal mucus’ \s (PH)

\e **\*ñiya**

\t ‘this; what’

\b nInt

\b demonstrative

\x See also Yolngu *dhiyangu* etc. For the possible semantic connection cf. \*miña (‘what’, ‘this’).

\l Wangkumara \w ñiya \g ‘he’ \p 3rd Sg Nom Masculine pronoun. \s GB

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w ñiya \g ‘he’ \p 3rd Sg Nom Masculine pronoun. \s McD&W

\l Warlpiri \w ñiya \g ‘what’ \p Erg *ñiyarlu*. \q Also *ñiyakantikanti* things, items in the material culture’. Eastern *ñayi* ‘what’. \s KLH

\l Palyku \w ñiya \g ‘this’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ñiya \g ‘this (near me)’ \p Erg *ñiyangku*, Acc *ñiyayu* (Loc *nhangu*). \s AD, GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñiya** \s GNOG #152

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\l Warriyangka \w ñirnu \g ‘this (Dat)’ \q Also *ñula* ‘this (Loc)’. \s PA

\e **\*ñi:na-**

\t ‘sit’

\b vi

\l Uradhi \w *ina-* \g ‘sit; stay, live’ \p vi; *inan* Past, *inaγu* Imperative. \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \p Pres *inac*, F *inay*, P *inan*, Irr *ina7*; Stat *inggay*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *vne-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *n.ya-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *nhi:na-* \g ‘sit’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *nhi:n ~ nhin* \*g* ‘sit’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathrr \w *nhi:n-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *nhi:n*(*v*)*-* \g ‘sit’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *nhini-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l KMuminh \w *nhi:na* ~ *nhi:ne* \g ‘sit’ \s (DN/BA)

\l KUwanh \w *nhi:na ~ nhi:ne* \*g* ‘sit’ \s (S&J)

\l Umpithamu \w *ni:na-* \g ‘sit; stay, wait’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *nhi:n ~ nhin* \*g* ‘sit’ \q Pres *nhinin*. \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *nhin* \g ‘sit’

\l YMel \w *nhin* \g ‘sit’

\l KKaper \w *ñiné-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \P *inal*, Imp *in*, Pres *in*, Nominal *inanh*, redupl. *inina-*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *ina-* \g ‘sit’ \P *inal*, Imp *inal*, Imp (northern) *inang*, Pres *inan*, Nominal *inanh*, redupl. *inina-*. \s PH

\l Kurrtjar \w *na-* \g ‘sit’ \*s* (KLH)

\l Flinders Island \w *ina-* \g ‘to sit’ \p Conj. L. \q Vowel shortness? \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ina-* \g ‘sit, stay’ \s (KLH, IG)

\l Djabugay \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit’ \p vi, Y conj.: *ñinañ* Past. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ñi:na- ~ ñina-** \q N Paman list. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *nhina-* \g ‘sit’ \q Initial *ñ* (or *y*) expected. \s (PS)

\l Kungkari \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB

\l Yanda \w *nhina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *yina:-* \g ‘sit’ \q In *yina:ngu* ‘sitting’. \s GB

\l Ngawun \w *yina* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *yina* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *yina* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *yina* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *yinV* \g ‘sit’ \q Questionable. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *yina* \g ‘sit’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit; stay’ \p vi, Conj Y. \q RMWD: all dialects. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyawaygi \w ñi:- \g ‘sit, stay’ \p vi; Conj. Gy: Unmarked *ñi:ña*, Pos Imp *ñi:ga*, Neg Imp *ñi:jam*, Perfect *ñi:gi*, Recent & Sequential Past *ñi:wa* & *ñiyala*, Prp & Sequential Prp *ñi:ga* & *ñiyala*, Irr *ñiji*. \q Cognate? \s RMWD

\l Yaygir \w *ina:ga* \g ‘sit’ \*g* Var. *ngina:ga*. \s (TC)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ini* \g ‘remain; be present’ \p Past *ininha*, Future *inimi*. \q Contrast *ngartathati* ‘sit’. \s (BB)

\l Yalarnnga \w *nhina-* \g ‘to sit; to be’ \s (Bl&Br)

\l Wirangu \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit, sit down; be (of animates)’ \s (LH)

\l Karlamayi \w *ñin* \g ‘sit’ \*s* (KLH)

\l ECArrernte \w *ane-* \g ‘sit, sit down; be; have [a body-part]; live, stay stop’ \s (H&D)

\l Kaytetye \w *ane-* \g ‘sit’ \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ñina* \g ‘sit, be sitting; live, stay; be in a place; be in, have, or hold a temporary condition; do customarily [in construction w. serial verb]’ \p vi; Conj. 0: P *ñinangu*, P Cnt *ñinangi* P, Imp *ñina*, Imp Cnt *ñinama*, Pres *ñinañi*, F *ñinaku*, Serial *ñinarra*, Participle *ñinañca*. \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *ñina* \g ‘sit; be (at a place)’ \p Conj.: P *ñinangu*, Imp *ñina*. \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *ñina* \g ‘to sit, stay, reside; to be’ \p iv1: P *ñinaja*, Imp *ñinaya*, Presentational Pres *ñinaña*, Irr *ñinayarla*, Infinitive *ñinañja*. \s (KLH 74)

\l Warumungu \w *ñi*(*n*)*-* \g ‘to sit’ \p F *ñini*, Pres *ñinta*, Aorist *ñina*, P *ñiyina*, Infinitive *ñiñci-*. \s KLH

\l Martuthunira \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit’ \q vi, Zero conj. \s (AD)

\l Nhuwala \w *ñina-* \g ‘to sit’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *ñina-* \g ‘to sit’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w ñina-** \s GNOG #623

\l Payungu \w *ñina-* \q ‘sit’ \p Conj. *-ma*; vi. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *ñina-* \q ‘sit; stay; camp; live’ \p Conj. *-yin*, vi. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *ñina-* \q ‘sit’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*ñina-** \q Y conj. \s (PA #293)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *ñina-ñi* \g ‘sit; stay, camp’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *ñina-ñi* \g ‘sit; stay, camp’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *ñina-* \g ‘to sit; to exist (of humans); to stay’ \p Conj. -YA; Pres *ñinamaña*, P *ñinaña*, F *ñinaya*, Perf Imp *ñina*, Impf Imp *ñinama*, Prp *ñinaku* ~ *ñinawu*, Concurrent Action *ñinañca*. Also *ñinawu* ‘wait, stay!’ \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit; stay, stop’ \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *ñiniñ* \g ‘sit; sitting; staying; be’ \s (WD)

\l Djinang \w *ñini-ji* \g ‘sit; be; live’ \s (BW 342)

\l Djinba \w *ñina-k* \g ‘sit, be live’ \s (BW 342)

\l Djapu \w *nhina-* \g ‘sit’ \p Conj 01; vi. \s (FMo)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *nhina* \g ‘sit; stay, live; be’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *nhi:na-* \g ‘to be sitting, to remain (sitting)’ \p V2, intr. \s (JHeath)

\l Dhangu \w *ñi:na-n* \g ‘to sit’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *nhi:na-* \g ‘sit’ \p Conj. V2: *nhi:na* Pres, *nhi:nanha* Past, *nhi:ni* (< *nhi:na-i*) Future, *nhi:nanha-* Nominalisation. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*ñi:na-** \q KLH 82: **\*ñina-** (short vowel) ‘to sit’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Buwandik \w *ñi*(*wi*) \g ‘to sit’ \s (BB)

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\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ni-** \g ‘to sit’ \p Past perfective *\*ningiñ* (~ *\*ningañ*?), Past Imperfective *\*niñ*, Nonpast *\*ni*. \s (AEH 329)

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-ni-** \g ‘sit’ \q S&McG give as \*-NI ~ \*-NGA. \s (CB 04:289, S&McG 03:65 #180)

\l Alawa \w *neni* \g ‘be; sit’ \s MS

\e **\*ñi:ni**

\t ‘fly’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*ñimu+.

\l WUwan \w nhe:n \g ‘fly’ \s (SIL)

\l KUwanh \w nhe:n, yuku \g ‘fly’ \s S&J.

\l Kugu-Nganhcara \w nhe:n \g ‘fly’

\l WNgathan \w nha:n \g ‘fly’ \s PS

\l WMungknh \w nhe:ñ \g ‘fly’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w nhen \g ‘fly’

\l YMel \w nhen(vth) \g ‘fly’

\l **? \w \*ñi:ni** (or **\*ña:ni** or **\*ñi:n** or \*ñi:ñ?)

\l KNarr \w ñinng \g ‘fly’

\l GBadhun \w nhinnga \g ‘fly’ \s PS

\l **? \w \*ñinnga**

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\l Biri \w ninga \g ‘fly’ \f Transcription as given. \q Gangulu and Wiri dialects. Also Yilba, Gangulu, and Biri *niyin*, Gangulu *nungun*, Biri *nilnga*. \s AT

\l Margany \w nhimun \g ‘fly’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w nhimun \g ‘fly’ \s GB

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\l WMungknh \w nhe:ñ \g ‘fly’ \q KPPW: *ñe:ñ*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Yidiny \w ñiñin \g ‘egg laid by a fly’ \q Tablelands dialect. \s RMWD H6

\l Gupapuyngu \w ñiñipuwa \g ‘large fly’ \s BL-MC

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\l Payungu \w ñurni \g ‘sandfly’

\l Jiwarli \w ñurni \g ‘mosquito’ \q Also *kurlubuyu*.

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\l Wadharing \w ni:n \g ‘fly’ \q Initial apical /n/.

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\l Thalanyji \w ñi:n \g ‘cicada’ \s PA

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\l Payungu \w ñirndil \g ‘louse’, ‘nits’ \q Also ‘waist’, shared with Jiwarli.

\e **\*ñi:nkan**

\t ‘sweat’

\b n

\c B

\l Umpithamu \w yi:nkan \g ‘sweat’ \q Initial consonant problematic. \s J-CV

\l KThaypan \w n.gyen \g ‘sweat, perspiration’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w ink3n \g ‘sweat’ \s LT/BA

\l UOlk \w en.gan \g ‘sweat’ \s PH ASI; PH #11 has *enkan*

\l YYoront \w nhin ~ ninn \g ‘sweat’ \q In *morr-ninn* ‘sweat’. Initial consonant problematic.

\e **\*ñi:rri**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ku:wu, \*ngurru.

\l Yaraikana \w iri \g ‘nose’ \s Ray via KLH

\l Yinwum \w iyi \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w iri \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w iri \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vri \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w iri \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w iri \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w nhi:yi \g ‘nose’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñi:rri** \s KLH

\e **\*ñukal**

\t ‘foot’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*nukal, with which all of these probably belong.

\l Uradhi \w nhukaw \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w kway \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w kay \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w kwe \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ke \g ‘foot’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñukal** \s KLH

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\l Ngarluma \w nhukurlka \g ‘ankle’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w nhukurlka \g ‘ankle’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w nhu: ~ nhu:rtka \g ‘ankle’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w nhuku \g ‘ankle bone’ \s GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w ñukuru \g ‘elbow’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*nhuku** \s GNOG #382

\e **\*ñuku**

\t ‘here’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*ñaka, which possibly continues a feminine form of this.

\l YYoront \w *nho7* \g ‘here, at this place’ \p Erg *nho7ol* ‘to this place’, Abl *nho7vlvm* ‘from this place’.

\l Flinders Island \w *aku* \g ‘here’ \s PS

\l Jiwarli \w *nhuku* \g ‘near, close’ \q Contrast *ñirnta* ‘here’. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *nhuku* \g ‘near, close’ \q Contrast *ñarnta* ‘here’, *ñirnta* ‘there’. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w *nhugu* \g ‘near, close’ \q Also *ñirta* ‘here’, *nhika* ‘this’. \s PA

\l **pPNy \w \*ñuku**

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\l Muruwari \w *nhu:* \g ‘this’ \s LFOates

\e **\*ñulu**

\t ‘3SgNom’

\b pronoun

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ulu()a \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ulu()a \g ‘3SgNom’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ulu()a \g ‘3SgNom’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ilu ~ lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w l.yu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w lu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w li \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w lÿ \g ‘3SgNom’ \n “ÿ” for ‘barred u’. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w li \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w nhila \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w nhulu \g ‘he, she, it’ \p 3SgNom \s GNOG, KLH

\l KYa’u \w ngula \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w nhil \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w nhil \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w nhul \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w nhul \g ‘he/she/it’ \s PS

\l Umpithamu \w iluwa \g ‘s/he, it’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w ola \g ‘he’ \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w lo \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Flinders Island \w ngulu \g ‘he, she, it’ \p Genitive *ngungun*, Dat *ngulungumo*. \q With /ng/ originally prothetic? \s PS

\l GYim \w ñulu \g ‘3SgNom’ \q Exception to \*ñ > *nh.* \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ñulu [?] \g ‘3SgNom’ \q List has “nulu”. \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w ñulu \g ‘he, she, it’ \q Exception to initial \*ñu > *yu*. \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w yulu \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l HR \w liw \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l Ikarranggal \w ilu \g ‘he, she’ \q Also *il* ‘he, she’ (clitic?). \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w el3 \g ‘3SgNom’ \s LT/BA

\l KThaayorre \w nhul \g ‘3SgNom’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w nholo \g ‘3SgNom’ \q Var. *ngolo, olo*.

\l YMel \w nholo \g ‘3SgNom’ \q Var. *ngolo*, *olo*.

\l KKaper \w yelvw \g ‘3SgNom’ \s BA, KLH

\l UOykangand \w il \g ‘3SgNom’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w il \g ‘3SgNom’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñulu ~ ñilu** \n Note to Middle Paman list: also with final **\*a**. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w nhula \g ‘he, she, it’ \s PS

\l Warrungu \w ñula \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s TTs

\l Bidyara \w nhula \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w yulu \g ‘this’ \s GB

\l Margany \w nhula \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w nhula \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ñula**

\l Mayi-Kulan \w nhulu \g ‘3 SgNom’ \q Also *warti*. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w nhulu \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w n(h)ulu \g ‘3 SgNom’ \s GB

\l Dharumbal \w nhula \g ‘3 SgNom’ \p Acc *nhunguna* (var. *nguna*), Possessive *nhungunh* (var. *nhunh*). \q Var. *ngula*. \s AT 35.

\l Wembawemba \w ñula \g ‘this one now’ \q Demonstrative pronoun of proximity. \s LH

\l Ngarluma \w nhula \g ‘here, by this one’ \s KLH

\l **pPNy \w \*ñulu** \q KLH gloss: ‘he/she’. \s KLH 82:373

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\l KLY \w nuy \g ‘he’ \p Masculine Nominative; Erg *nuydh*, Acc *nuyn*, Dat *nubika*, Gen *nungu*. \s B&K

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\l Wanyi \w ñulu ~ ñuliji \p ‘3 (Sg Nom)’ \p Acc *na*. \s GB 2003: 438

\l Garrwa \w ñulu \g ‘3 (Sg Nom)’ \s BG 2003: 438

\e **\*ñumpa**

\t ‘spit’

\b n (?)

\c B

\l GYim \w ñumpa \g ‘spit’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w ñumpa \g ‘spit’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w ñumpa \g ‘spit’ \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w ñumpa \g ‘spit’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñumpa** \s KLH

\e **\*ñumpala**

\t ‘you (Du)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñupula.

\l Kalkutungu \w mpaya \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Erg *mpayayi*, Loc1 *mpayangu*, Dat *mpaya:*. \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w nhumpala \g ‘you (Du)’ \s BB

\l Ngarla \w ñumpalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \q GNOG derives from pPNgayarda \*ñupalu, q.v. under \*ñupula. \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ñumpalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \q GNOG derives from pPNgayarda \*ñupalu, q.v. under \*ñupula. \s GNOG

\l Djapu \w nhuma \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *nhumalan*(*ha*), Dat1 *nhumalang*(*gu*); Dat2 is formed on \*ñurra, q.v. \s FM

\l Dhuwal \w nhuma \g ‘you (non-Sg)’ \p Nom; Nom-Abs *nhumañ*, Acc *nhumalañ* & *nhimalanha-*, Gen-Dat *nhumalang*(*gu-*), Derived stem *nhumalaN-*. \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w nhuma \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s BL-MC

\l Gumatj \w nhuma \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s \s Joyce Ross

\l Ritharrngu \w nhuma \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Acc *nhumalanha*, Gen-Dat *nhumalangu*, Oblique *nhumalang-*. \q Also *nhumarda* ‘you (Du)’ (Nom; case forms built on *nhumarda-*). \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w ñumi \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc *ñumiliñi*, Dat *ñumiliki*, Gen *ñumilangi*, Obl *ñumilari*. \q The final *i* in the Nominative case-form suggests an original \*ñumpu+. \s BW

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu) \w ñumi \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Oblique cases are formed on *ñumal-*. \q The final *i* in the Nominative case-form suggests an original \*ñumpu+. \s BW

\l Djinba (Dabi) \w ñumi \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Oblique cases are formed on *ñumil-*. \q The *i* in C2 suggests an original \*ñumpu+. \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w nhuma \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Dat *nhumalama*. \s CB

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\l Wanyi \w nimba \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *nimbalaña.* \s GB

\l Garrwa \w nimbala \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *nimbalaña*. \q EG Nom *nimba*. \s GB

\e **\*ñun**

\t ‘you (Sg Abs)’

\b pronoun

\x See \*ñuntu and ñuna.

\l **pPNy \w \*ñun** \q On the basis of \*ñuntu (Erg). \s HK 2003 (“Prague”)

\e **\*ñuna**

\t ‘you (Sg Obl)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñinu, \*ñini, \*ngina, \*nginta, \*ñuntu.

\l Umpithamu \w *inuwa* \g ‘you’ \p Sg. Nom. \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *-no-* \g ‘thee’ \p Clitic, in *-non* ~ *nan* (Accusative); also the Dative free pronouns *nom* ~ *nan*. \s (IG)

\l Ogunyjan \w *en3* \g ‘thou’ \p Nom Sg.; Acc *enung*, Gen *enung*(*un*), Dat *enun*(*vg*) \s LT/BA

\l YYoront \w *nhun* \g ‘you (Sg Dat)’ \q Clitic; in some contexts *+un*, which can function also as an Accusative. Also *nhin* (dative) and the accusatives *nhunh*(*a*) and *nhinh*(*a*). The vowel-final alternants continue protoforms with a third syllable, probably the old dative suffix \*ka.

\l KYalanji \w *yunu* \g ‘your (Sg)’ \p Possessive; Accusative *yunun* (Yalanji) and *yunuñin* (Nyungkul). \q Compare the initial of *nhuma-* ‘to smell’< \*ñu:ma-. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mbabaram \w *n3* \g ‘you (Sg Genitive). \p Genitive; Accusative *n3ñ* ~ *ne*, Dative *n3ndv*. \s (RMWD)

\l Warrungu \w *yuna* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *yina* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Also Genitive *yinu*. \s (PS)

\l Bidyara \w *yuna* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Alt. *yurana*; also Genitive *yunu* ~ *yurangu*. Regarding the alternants in *yura-*, see \*ñurra (‘you Pl’). \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *inanha* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. Also Genitive *inu*. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *inanha* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. Also Genitive *inu*. \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *yunu* \g ‘your (Sg)’ \p Genitive. \s (GB)

\l Kalkatungu \w *ñun-* \g ‘you’ \q In the Dative case-form *ñunku*. \s (BB)

\l Wembawemba \w *-ngun ~ -ngan* \*g* ‘thee’ \q Object clitic. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *-*(*ng*)*un* \g ‘thee’ \p 2nd person Singular oblique (Accusative, Dative, Genitive) pronominal clitic. \s (BB)

\l Wirangu \w *ñurni* \g ‘you’ \p Nom. (intransitive subject). \s (LH)

\l Warlpiri \w *-n*(*pa*) \g ‘you (Nom Sg)’ \q Subject clitic. \s (KLH)

\l Nhanda \w *ñini* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (JB)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *nhuna* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Also *nhungu* ‘yours’, *nhi:* ‘you (Sg Nom)’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *nhuna* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q Also *nhungu* Dat1, *nhi:* ‘you (Sg Nom)’. \s (FMo)

\l Ritharrngu \w *nhuna* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \p Nom *nhi:*, Gen-Dat *nhungu*, Oblique *nhu:-*. \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w *ñin* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \p Reduced pronoun; Dat *inma*. \s BW

\l **pPNy \w \*ñuna** and **\*ñina** \q There was probably also pPNy \*ñuña (Accusative). \s HK 2003 (“Prague”; \*ñuna)

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\l Wanyi \w *niña* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \s GB

\l Garrwa \w *niña* \g ‘you (Sg Acc)’ \q GB note: Furby *ninga*. \s GB

\e **\*ñuntu**

\t ‘you (Sg)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñinta, \*nginta, \*ñun-.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *antu*(*βa*) \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q KLH: initial /a/ unexpected here; Yaraikana has *untu*(*-bha*). \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *antu*(*βa*) \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Comments as for Uradhi. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *antu*(*βa*) \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Comments as for Uradhi. \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *ţu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *ţu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *nti* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *tru* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *tru* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ntru* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ntru* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ti* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *nt.yu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ndwi-n* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *nguna* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *nganu ~ nguna* \*g* ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYa’u \w *ngunu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *nhint* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *nhint* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *nhinta* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *nhunt* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *nhunt* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *nhinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Nom; Acc *nina*, Dat *nhingku*. \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *nhinta* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (LY-BA)

\l Ayapathu \w *nhinta* \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s (PY-BA)

\l Umbuygamu \w *oda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom) \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *yundu* \g ‘2 (Sg Subj)’ \p Obj. & Genitive *yudun*(*i*), Loc *yudurrmo*. \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ndo* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH, IG)

\l GYimithirr \w *nhundu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of \*ñurra & ñu:ma-. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l KThaayorre \w *nhunt* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *nhorto ~ ngorto* \*g* ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Retention of V2 conditioned by presence of a suffix, or V2 is analogical.

\l YMel \w *nhoto ~ ngoto* \*g* ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Retention of V2 conditioned by presence of a suffix, or V2 is analogical.

\l Muluridji \w *yuntu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ñuntu ~ yuntu* \*g* ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *yundu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Compare the initial of *nhuma-* ‘to smell’ < \*ñu:ma-. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Yidiny \w *ñundu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Also the dual, *ñundu:ba*. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mbabaram \w *nd3* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*ñuntu ~ ñintu** \q Note to Middle Paman list: also with final \*a. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *yinda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *yinda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *inda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *yinda* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *inda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *inda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. \s (GB)

\l **pMaric \w \*yinta** \s (BA)

\l Guwa \w *yintu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *yuntu* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *yuntu*(*ñ*) \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *yuntu* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *yuntu* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *yuntu* \g ‘you’ \s (GB)

\l **pNNSW \w \*ngunda** \s (TC)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *nginda* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (CW)

\l Muruwari \w *ñintu* ~ *yintu* ~ *ngintu* \g ‘you Sg’ \s (LFO)

\l Diyari \w *yundu* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \q PA CLE writes *yundrru*. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *yindi* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *yindi* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *yundrru* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *yundrru* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Karuwali \w *yindu* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *yundrru* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *yundrru* \g ‘you (Sg Erg)’ \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yintu* \g ‘you Sg Erg’ \q Notation *intu* in source is equivalent. \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*yuntu** \s PA CLE

\l Kalkatungu \w *ñinti* \g ‘you (Sg Erg)’ \s (BB)

\l Baakandji \w *ngindu* \g ‘you (Sg Erg)’ \q Clitic form *-indu*. \s (LH)

\l Gippsland \w nginde \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w *ngindi* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *ngindeug* \g ‘yours’ \s (LH)

\l MM \w *ngint* \g Meyer has *nginte*, Taplin has (*ng*)*inte*; B&B have many tokens of *ngint*, with *nginth* a few times. \s (B&B, Meyer, Taplin)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ñundu* \g ‘you (Erg)’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l ECArrernte \w *unte* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ñuntu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *ñuntulu* \g ‘you (Sg Nom)’ \p Acc *ñuntuña*, Gen *ñuntuku*. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w *ñuntu* \g ‘you’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *ñuntu*(*lu*) \g ‘you (Sg Abs)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mudburra \w *ñundu* \g ‘you’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *ñuntu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (JHd)

\l Nhuwala \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q AD gives *kartu* ‘you Sg’ only. \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Dat *ñinku*. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñinta** \s (GNOG #705)

\l Payungu \w *ñinta* \g ‘you’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta \w *ñinta* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Intransitive subject; Erg *ñintalu*, Acc *ñintanha*, Dat-Gen *ñintangu*, Loc *ñintala*. \s (AD)

\l Nyungar \w *ñintak* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \q Alt. *ñunak*. \s (WD)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ñuntu* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Djinang \w *ñuni* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Acc *ñuniñi*, Dat *ñunki*, Gen *ñungungi*, Obl *ñunguri*. \s (BW)

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu & Dabi) \w *ñuni* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \p Oblique cases are formed on *ñu-*. \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ñuntu** \q The \*tu probably originated as an Ergative suffix; the original status of the \*ñ is at present controversial. KLH gloss: ‘you (sg)’. \s (KLH 83:374)

\e \***ñunga**(**r**)

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*pama, \*mari, \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri; for semantic variation cf. especially \*mari.

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w noonga \g ‘ghosts’ \q GB cites as *NaNGa* ‘white person, ghost’. \s GB/Lamond (in Curr)

\l Nyungar \w ñunga(r) \g ‘man; a South-West nation; the South-West language’ \p n. \q Also (nAdj) ‘pertaining to the South-West people, culture, and country’. \s WD

\e **\*ñungku-**

\t ‘2 Sg Oblique’

\b pronoun

\l Uradhi \w angku- \g ‘2sgObl’ \n Yaraikana also has /a/ here. \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ku- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ku- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ko- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ko- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngkyu- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngko- (?)\g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ncu- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ci- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ñcu- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ñcu- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w nhungk \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w nhungk \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w nhungk \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w nhungk \g ‘to/for you (one), yours (one)’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w nhingku \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w nhungka- \g ‘2SgObl’ \n Note: MS and 76 have “ñunka”. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngangka- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w nhangk- \g ‘2SgObl’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñungku- ~ ñingku-** \q The Yin, Ngko, Ari, & Mbi entries (those with laminals) are circled in the MS. The Middle Paman lists adds **\*ñangka-**. Note to Middle Paman list apropos of \*u and \*i forms: “also with final \*a”. \s KLH

\l Atnyamathanha \w nhunggu \g ‘your’ \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*ñungu-**

\t ‘3 Sg Obl’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñuñu.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ungu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \p In Gen *ungumu*, General Oblique/Dative *unguna*; contrast Acc *unhu*(*a*). \q Also Ben *ungantyu* and Abl *unganmun* < a possible \*ñunga-. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ungu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \p In Gen *ungumu*, General Oblique/Dative *unguna*., Ben *ungu:ñcu*, Abl *ungu:tpun*; contrast Acc *unhu*(*a*). \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ungu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \p In Gen *ungumu*, General Oblique/Dative *unguña*, Abl *ungupun*; contrast Acc *unhu*(*a*). \q Also Ben *ungañcu* < a possible \*ñunga-. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ingu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ngyu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ngo- \g ‘3SgObl’ \p Acc *ngonh*, Dat *ngon*, Gen *ngom*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ngyu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngyu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngo- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ñu- ~ ñi- \g ‘3SgObl’ \q KLH: \*ing > *iñ*.\s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ñu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \q KLH: \*ing > *iñ*. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ñu- \g ‘3SgObl’ \q KLH: \*ing > *iñ*. \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w nhunga- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w nhunga- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w nhung \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w nhung \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w nhung \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w nhung(un) \to/for him/her/it’ \p 3 Sg oblique 1 (& 2); Abl *nhungunm*. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w nhingu \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w inguna \g ‘his, her, its’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w nhang- \g ‘3SgObl’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w nhungnh \g ‘3rd Sg. Acc’ \q < \*ñangu- or \*ñunga-. s BA

\l YYoront \w nhanga+n(h) \g ‘3SgObl’ \q < \*ñanga-. \s BA

\l YMel \w nhongont \g ‘3rd Sg. Oblique’ \q < \*ñungu- or \*ñunga-. \s BA

\l YMel \w nhanga+ \g ‘3SgObl’ \q < \*ñanga-. \s BA

\l UOykangand \w ingun \g ‘3SgAcc’ \p Genitive *ingin*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ingun \g ‘3SgAcc’ \p Genitive *ingin*. \s PH

\l GYim \w ñangu \g ‘his’ \s KLH

\l HR \w ngi- \g ‘3rd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w ingo- \g ‘2nd Sg Oblique’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñungu- ~ ñingu-** \n Note to Middle Paman list: also with final \*a. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñingu- ~ ñungu- ~ ñangu-** \q ‘Other Paman’ list. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñunga-** \q For Kaanytju, Unpila, YY, YMel. \s BA

\l GBadhun \w nhungu \g ‘his, her, its’ \s PS

\l Warrungu \w ñungu \g ‘3 Sg Genitive’ \q Acc *ñuña*. \s TTs

\l Bidyara \w nhungu \g ‘3 Sg Genitive’ \q Acc *nhunguna*. \s GB

\l Margany \w nhungu \g ‘3 Sg Genitive’ \q Acc *nhungunha*. \s GB

\l Gunya \w nhungu \g ‘3 Sg Genitive’ \q Acc *nhungunha*. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ñungu**

\e **\*ñuñu**

\t ‘3SgAcc’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñungu.

\l Atampaya \w *unhu*(*a*) \g ‘3SgAcc’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w *unhu*(*a*) \g ‘3SgAcc’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w *unhu*(*a*) \g ‘3SgAcc’ \s TC

\l Kurrtjar \w *nha:* \g ‘3SgAcc’ \s PB

\l Warrungu \w *ñuña* \g ‘3SgAcc’ \s TTs

\l **pPaman (???) \w \*ñuñu** ~ **\*ñuña** \s PB (MS)

\e **\*ñupa**

\t ‘spouse’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Wangkumarra \w nubaja \g ‘wife’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w nubalañi \g ‘married woman, wife; spouse’ \s M&W

\l Yandruwantha \w nhipa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Diyari \w nhuwa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w nhiwa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w nhiwa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w nhiwa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Karuwali \w nhiwa \g ‘spouse’ \s PA

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w nhupa \g ‘spouse’ \s LH-DN

\l **pKarnic \w \*nhupa** \s PA CLE

\l Ngarluma \w ñupa \g ‘spouse, wife, husband’ \q Also *ñupakarra* (Pl. *-malingka*) ‘one’s child and his/her spouse’, i.e. *mañka* & *ngarraya*, *kurntal* & *ngajala*. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w ñupa \g ‘spouse’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w ñuwarra \g ‘married couple (generation +/- 1)’ \s AD

\l Ngarla \w ñupa \g ‘spouse’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ñupa \g ‘spouse’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ñupa \g ‘spouse’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ñupa \g ‘spouse’ \q Also *˜uparra* ‘husband and wife pair’, *ñupamalingka* ‘group of married couples’. \s AD, GNOG

\l Yinyjibarndi \w nhuwa \g ‘spouse’ \q FW: man’s MoBrDa, man’s FaSiDa, woman’s FaSiSo, woman’s MoBrDa’. \s FW, GNOG

\l Kurrama \w nhuwa \g ‘spouse’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w nhupa** \s GNOG #622

\l **pPNy \w \*ñupa** \q GNOG has **\*nhupa**. \s GNOG #622

**\e \*ñupala**

\t ‘you (Nom Du)’

\b pronoun

\x see also \*ñumpala, \*ñupula.

\l Flinders Island \w yupal(a) \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Object & Genitive *yupalin*, Loc *yupalmo*. \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w pwal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l HR \w pil(v) \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l KThaypan/Wu-Laya \w pel \g ‘you (Nom Du) \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w upal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w ipal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w yuba:l \g ‘you (Du)’ \q < \*ñupala. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w yupal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w yubal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w yupal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

**\l pSEPama \w \*ñupal(a)**

\l UOykangand \w ubal \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc *ubangan*, Gen *ubang*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w upal \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc *upangan*, Gen *upang*. \s PH

\l Kurrtjar \w wal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\e **\*ñupula**

\t ‘you (Du)’

\b pronoun

\x See also \*ñumpala, \*ñupala.

\l KLY \w nipel \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc & Gen *nipen*; other cases are built on this. \s B&K

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ipu(la) \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \p Acc (TC) *ipu*(*nga*)*nha*, Gen (TC) *ipungamu* General Oblique/Dat (TC) *ipungañu*. \q KLH analyses as *ipul*-*a*. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w *ipu*(*la*) \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \p Acc *ipa:nha*, Gen *ipa:mu*, General Oblique/Dat *ipa:ñcu*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ipu*(*la*) \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \p Acc *ipa:nha*, Gen *ipa:mu*, General Oblique/Dat *ipa:ñu*. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ipul \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ipuy \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w npyul \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w poy \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w pyuy \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w piy \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w poy \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w pyul \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w pul \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w pyul \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w ngu7ula \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w ngu7ula \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \q Also *ngu7ula pa7amu* ‘you (Du)’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w nhip \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w nhip \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w nhup.l \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w nhupvl \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Nom; Dat (Obl) 1 *nhupunt*, Dat (Obl) 2 *nhupurr*, Abl *nhupunm*. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w nhipa \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w ipuwa \g ‘you (Du)’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w -pwol \g ‘you (Du Nom)’ \p Possessive *pwolil*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w yupal(a) \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Object & Genitive *yupalin*, Loc *yupalmo*. \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w pwal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l HR \w pil(v) \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l KThaypan/Wu-Laya \w pel \g ‘you (Nom Du) \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w upal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w ipal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w yuba:l \g ‘you (Du)’ \q < \*ñupala. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w yupal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w yubal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w yupal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w nhip \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w nhopol \g ‘you (Du)’ \q < \*ñupula.

\l YMel \w nhopol \g ‘you (Du)’ \q < \*ñupula.

\l KKaper \w yipél \g ‘you (Du)’ \s BA, KLH

\l UOykangand \w ubal \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc *ubangan*, Gen *ubang*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w upal \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Acc *upangan*, Gen *upang*. \s PH

\l Kurrtjar \w wal \g ‘you (Du)’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñupul ~ ñipul** \q NPaman list. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñupula ~ ñipula ~ ñipa** \q Middle Paman list (includes YYoront, YMel).

\l **pPaman \w \*ñupal(a)** \q ‘Other Paman’ list. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w yubala \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \s PS

\l Warrungu \w yubala \g ‘you (Du)’ \s TTs

\l Bidyara \w yubalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s GB

\l Margany \w ibalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \f Initial /i/ not distinct from /yi/. \s GB

\l Gunya \w ibalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \f Initial /i/ not distinct from /yi/. \s GB

\l Ngawun \w yipala \g ‘you (Du)’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w yipala \g ‘you (Du)’ \q Given in sources as ‘you (Sg)’. \s GB

\l Jirrbal \w ñubalaji \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñubalajina*, Dat *ñubalajin.gu*, Simple Gen *ñubalajinu*. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w ñubilaji \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñubilajina*, Dat *ñubilajin.gu*, Simple Gen *ñubilajinu*. \q KLH cites as *ñubalaji*. \s KLH

\l Mamu \w ñubala \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñubalana*, Dat *ñubalan.gu*, Simple Gen *ñubalanu*. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w ñubula \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñubulaña*, Gen *ñubulangu*, Oblique stem *ñubulan-*. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w ñubula \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñubulaña*, Gen *ñubulangu*, Oblique stem *ñubulan-*. \s RMWD

\l Baagandji \w nguba ~ nguba \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc & Gen & Loc *ngubuna* ~ *ngunana*. \s LH

\l Atnyamathanha \w nhuwal(al)u \g ‘you (Pl (?))’ \s BSch

\l Wirangu \w ñubuli \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Apparently supplanting *ñurra* ~ *ñurri*. Alt. *nhurra* in this sense. \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ñupali \g ‘you (Du)’ \s CG

\l Ngarla \w ñumpalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \q Appears to continue \*ñumpal(a), q.v. \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ñumpalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \q Appears to continue \*ñumpal(a), q.v. \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ñupalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w nhupalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñupalu** \q The Panyjima entry is given parenthetically, poss. for noncorrespondence of initial. \s GNOG #706

\l Payungu \w nhupalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w nhupalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w nhuwalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*nhupalu** \s PA #52

\l Warriyangka \w nhupalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w nhuwalu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w nhuwadu \g ‘you (Du)’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*nhupalu** \s PA #52

\l Watjarri \w ñupali \g ‘you (Nom Du)’ \p Acc *ñupaliña*, Loc *ñupalila*, Gen *ñupalingu*. \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*ñupala** \q KLH gloss: ‘you (Du)’. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*ñupun**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kucu, \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*cunu, \*wangka, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l Koko Warra \w pon \g ‘one’ \s BR

\l Rimanggudinhma \w pon \g ‘one’ \q IG gives *pon* ~ *apon*. \s KLH, IG

\l GYim \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \q JHav gives *nubuun*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w ñubun \g ‘one’ \q Exception to initial \*ñu > *yu*. \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñupun** \s KLH

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\l Ogunyjan \w op3l \g ‘one’ \s LT/BA

\l Djabugay \w ñiwul \g ‘one’ \s EP

\e **\*ñurra**

\t ‘you (Pl)’

\b pronoun

\l Linngithigh \w *iræ* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Acc *irænh*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *iræ* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *rwe-* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *orwæ* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *nhiy* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q KPPW: *nhi:y*. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *nhiy* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *nhiy* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *nhiy* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *nhiya* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *nhiya* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (S&J)

\l Umpithamu \w *u:rra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Vowel length source? \s (J-CV)

\l Umbuygamu \w *-rhwa* \g ‘you (Pl Nom)’ \p Possessive *rhwal*. \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *yarra* \g ‘2 Pl Subj’ \p Obj & Genitive *yarran*(*i*), Loc *yarramo*. \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *rrwa* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q IG gives *rha*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *urrwa* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s BSommer

\l Ikarranggal \w *urra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s BSommer

\l GYimithirr \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of \*ñuntu and \*ñu:ma-. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Compare the initial of *nhuma-* ‘to smell’ < \*ñu:ma-. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l HR \w *rruv* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q LJ gives *rro*. \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ogunyjan \w *irr3* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l KThaayorre \w *nhurr* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *urr* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Acc *urrangan*, Gen *urrang*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *urr* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Acc *urrangan*, Gen *urrang*. \s PH

\l KKaper \w *yurr* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Kurrtjar \w *u:rr* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Sg)’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Djabugay \w *ñurramba* \g ‘you (nonSg)’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w ñurra ~ ñirra** \q “Other Paman” list has just **\*ñurra**. \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *yura* \g ‘you (Pl) NOM’ \q /r/ < \*rr is regular in this context. \s (PS)

\l Warrungu \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (TTs)

\l Bidyara \w *yura* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Accusative *yurañana*, Genitive *yurañangu*. \q /r/ < \*rr is regular in this context. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *ida* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Initial /i/ is not distinct from /yi/; /d/ < \*rr is regular in this context? Cf. *dharra* ‘thigh’ < \*carra. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *yura* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q /r/ < \*rr apparently *not* regular. \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Nominative. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *yarra* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*pula for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *yarra* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*pula for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *yarra* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*pula for V1 quality. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *yarra* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \q Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*pula for V1 quality. \s (GL)

\l Jirrbal \w *ñurraji* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurrajina*, Dat *ñurrajin.gu*, Simple Gen *ñurrajinu*. \s (KLH. RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurraña*, Dat *ñurrañan.gu*, Simple Gen *ñurrangu*. \q KLH cites as *ñurraci*. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mamu \w *ñurray* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurrana*, Dat *ñurran.gu*, Simple Gen *ñurrayngu*. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurraña*, Gen *ñurrangu*, Oblique stem *ñurran-*. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurraña*, Gen *ñurrangu*, Oblique stem *ñurran-*. \s RMWD

\l Yugambeh \w *ngirri:mang* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Cognate? \s (MS)

\l Muruwari \w *nhura* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q “r” is a glide, “rr” is a trill. Also *nhurra* (cited p244 also as *nhura*) ‘that, there (mid-distant)’. \s (LFO)

\l Diyari \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA CLE)

\l Yandruwantha \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (PA CLE)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *yurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \f “rr” = tap. \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*yurra** \s (PA CLE)

\l Kalkatungu \w *-nhurr* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \q Subject clitic; also (subordinate clauses) *-anhurr*. The free pronoun *nhutu* is probably also cognate. \s (BB)

\l Baakandji \w ngurda ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \q Cognate? Clitic *-urda*; Accusative & Genitive *ngurdana*; clitic *–urdana*. \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Intransitive subject; Ergative *nhurrak*, Possessive *nhurran*. \s (B&M)

\l Woiwurrung \w *-ngut* \g ‘your (Pl)’ \q Cognate? Possessive clitic. \s (BB)

\l Wembawemba \w *ngudein* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \q Cognate? Also *ngudeug* ‘yours’. Possibly belonging with this etymon is the 2nd-person singular subject clitic *-arr*, although more likely this latter is cognate with the apparently unrelated Woiwurrung pronoun *warr* ‘you (Sg Nom)’. \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *ngurra* ‘you (Sg)’ \q Also the base for *ngurrpul* ‘you (Du)’ and *ngurrpurr* ~ *ngurrpaga* ~ *ngurrpala* ‘you (Pl)’. \s BB

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q First (in kinship usage) series. \s (BSch, Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \q Now supplanted by *ñubali* in this sense. Alt. *ñurri*. \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (CG)

\l Warlpiri \w *ñurrula* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *ñurralu* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ñurra** \s (GNOG #707)

\l Payungu \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*nhurra** \s (PA #55)

\l Jiwarli \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *nhurra* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*nhurra** \s (PA #55)

\l Yingkarta \w *nhurrangu* \g ‘you (Pl)’ \p Dative-Genitive; no other case-forms recorded. \s (AD)

\l Watjarri \w *ñurra* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *ñurraña*, Gen *ñurrangu*, Dat *ñurrala*, Loc *ñurrala*. \q Probably a loan (\*\**ñura* expected). \w WD

\l Djapu \w *nhurra*(*-*)*wambal* \g ‘you (nonSg, Dat2)’ \p Other cases are formed with *nhuma*(*-*); see \*ñumpala. \s FM

\l **pPNy \w \*ñurra** \q That the \*rra is at some level an old plural marker is not in dispute. KLH gloss: ‘you (pl)’. \s (GNOG #707; KLH 82:374)

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\l Wanyi \w *narri* \g ‘you (Nom Pl); we (Ex Pl)’ \p Acc *narraña*. \q Also *nurri*, *nurra*, and *nurriji* ‘we (Nom Ex Pl)’, Acc *nurraña*. \s (GB 2003: 438)

\l Garrwa \w *narri* \g ‘you (Nom Pl)’ \p Acc *narriña*. \q Also *nurru* ‘we (Nom Ex Pl)’, Acc *nurruña*. \s (GB 2003: 438)

\l Dalabon \w *norr* \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Free pronoun; as a transitive subject prefix *nurra-* ~ *n3rra-*. \q Also *nol* ‘you (Pl)’. \s (EMT)

\e **\*ñu:ca-**

\t ‘smell’

\b vt

\x See also \*ñu:ma-, \*ñu:ngka-.

\l WMungknh \w nhu:th- \g ‘smell’ \p vt. \q KPPW: *nhu:th-* ~ *ngu:th-*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathrr \w nhu:th- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w nhu:thv- \g ‘smell it’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w nhudha- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w nhudha \g ‘smell’ \p vt. \s S&J

\l Koko-Bera \w nhuth- \g ‘smell it’ \p vt; P *nhuthvnt*. \s BA

\l **pPaman \w \*ñu:ca-** \s KLH

\l Margany \w nhudha \g ‘smell’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w nhudha \g ‘smell’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*ñu:ca-** \s BA

\l Kungkari \w nhitha- \g ‘smell’ \s GB

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\l Bidyara \w ngudha \g ‘smell’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w ngu:ja \g ‘test, taste, try out’ \p Used either transitively of intransitively. \q See also *ngu:ma* ‘feel’ under \*ñu:na-. \s RMWD

\e **\*ñu:ma-**

\t ‘smell’

\b vt

\x See also \*ñu:ngka-, \*ñu:ca-, \*parnti-, \*pañca-.

\l WMungknh \w *nhu:m-* \g ‘smell’ \p vt. \q Respect. \s (KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *nhu:ma-* \g ‘smell’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *no:mu-* \g ‘smell (something)’ \s (J-CV)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ima* \g ‘smell’ \q Quality of V1? \s (IG)

\l GYim \w *ñu:ma-* \g ‘smell’ \p L conj. \q Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of \*ñuntu & ñurra. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w *ñuma-* \g ‘smell’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *ñuma-* \g ‘smell’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *ñuma-* \g ‘smell’ \q vt; Conj. L. \q Compare the initials of the KYal pronouns continuing of \*ñuna, \*ñuntu, and \*ñurra, \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Yidiny \w *ñuma-* \g ‘smell’ \p vt; Conj. L. \q Tablelands and Coastal dialects. Respect forms *ñuñju-* (R) and *ñungka-* (R), q.v. \s (KLH, RMWD X2)

\l Dyirbal \w *ñuma-* \g ‘smell’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ñu:ma-** \q Hale also reconstructs **\*ñu:ca-** and **\*ñu:ngka-,** but attestations of these appear to be limited to the Northeast. \s (KLH)

\l Ngawun \w *nhuma* \g ‘smell’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *nhuma* \g ‘smell’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *ñu:m* \g ‘smell’ \p Transitive? \q Also *ñu:mba-* and *ñu:mbi-*. \s (MS)

\l Djinang \w *ñumigi* \g ‘smell, stink’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *yumyuma-nmak* \*g* ‘smell, stink’ \p Yesterday Past *yumyuman*. \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *nhuman* \g ‘smell, give off smell’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w *nhuma-* \g ‘to smell’ \p V4, tr. \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *ñumigi* \g ‘smell, stink’ \s (BW)

\l Djinba \w *yumyuma-nmak* \*g* ‘smell, stink’ \p Yesterday Past *yumyuman*. \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ñu:ma-** \q KLH gloss: ‘to smell’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Dalabon \w *nom-* \g ‘smell’

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\l Warrgamay \w *ngu:ma* \g ‘feel’ \p Used either transitively or intransitively. \q See also *ngu:ja* ‘taste’ unter \*ñu:ca-. \s RMWD

\e **\*ñu:mpi-**

\t ‘hide something from view’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w nhow \g ‘hide, obscure something; prevent someone from seeing’ \p L conj; tr.

\l Muruwari \w nhumpi \g ‘hide it’ \p Imp *nhumpita* \q Also (wordlist) given as *nhunpi-*; *mp* pp181,185; *np* pp85,344. \s LFO p184, ex. 5.377

\l **? \w \*ñu:mpi** \q Long V1 to account for failure to umlaut in YY.

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\l GYim \w ñu:mbi- \g ‘swallow’ \p L conj. \s JHav

\e **\*ñu:ngka-**

\t ‘smell’

\b vt

\x See also \*ñu:ma-, \*ñu:ca-.

\l Uradhi \w uγa- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w unka- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w uka- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w inkwe- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w oγa- \g ‘smell’ \p vt; Present *oghac*, Future *oghay*, Past *oghagh*, Irrealis *ogha7*. \s KLH 1997: 228

\l Aritinngithigh \w iwa- \g ‘smell’ \n Cognation possible, not certain. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w iñjwa- \g ‘smell’ \n Cognation possible, not certain. \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w nhu:ngka- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w nhu:ngka- \g ‘smell it’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w ingka- \g ‘smell’ \p P *ingkUn*, Participle *ingkan*, ‘might’ *ingkalg*. \q KLH: *inggko-*. \s KLH, BA

\l Djabugay \w ñungga- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w ñungga- \g ‘smell’ \p vt; Conj. R. \q Respect register; syn. *ñuñja-* (R). \s RMWD X3

\l UOykangand \w ongka- \g ‘smell it’ \p Conj. RR, vt: P *ongkarr*, Imp *ongkal*. \s PH, PH #1029

\l UOlkol \w ongga- \g ‘smell it’ \p Conj. RR, vt: P *onggarr*, Imp *onggal*, Imp (northern) *onggang*. \s PH, PH #1029

\l Normanton \w ungkvma- \g ‘smell’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*ñu:ngka-** \s KLH

\e **\*ñu:ta**

\t ‘ashes (cold)’

\b n

\c E

\l Pakanh \w nhu:ta; thuma- \g ‘cold ashes’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w nhu:t

\l YYoront \w nhur \g ‘dirt’

\l **L** \w **\*ñu:ta**

\e **\*ñu:yuma-**

\t ‘immerse self in water’

\b vi

\q Respect vocabulary

\x See also \*mu:ñci-, \*yunga-.

\l WMungknh \w nhu:yvm- \g ‘bathe’ \p vi. \q Respect vocabulary. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w nhoym \g ‘immerse self, swim, bathe’ \p vi; Conj. NH. \q Respect vocabulary.

\l **L \*ñu:yuma-**

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\l Warlpiri \w ñuyu \g ‘spittle’ \s KLH

\*N (nasal, point of articulation not determinable)

\e **\*Na:ñca-**

\t ‘die; hurt, pain’

\b vi

\x Same as \*$a:ñca-; see note at Ari entry.

\l Uradhi \w aδa- \g ‘hurt, pain’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w aδa- \g ‘die’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w anhtha- \g ‘die’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w aδa- \g ‘die’ \q C2 lenites only C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w aδa- \g ‘die’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*Na:ñca-** \q But see \*wañci, \*wa:ci-. KLH reconstructs **\*$a:ñca**. \s BA/KLH

\e **\*Na:ñcimV**

\t ‘hungry’

\b nAdj

\x Same as \*$a:ñcimV; see notes at Mpa and Lu entries.

\l Mpakwithi \w dhaymri \g ‘hungry’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w anhthim \g ‘hungry’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w anhthim \g ‘hungry’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w aδim \g ‘hungry’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w aδaym \g ‘hungry’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vδaym(r) \g ‘hungry’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w aδim \g ‘hungry’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*Na:ñcimV** \q KLH reconstructs **\*$a:ñcimV**. \s BA/KLH

\e **\*NimpulV**

\t ‘short’

\b nAdj

\l Luthigh \w ipul \g ‘short’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w mpyul(-pwa) \g ‘short’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*NimpulV** \s KLH

\e **\*Ni:mpi**

\t ‘ashes’

\b n

\c E

\l Mpalitjanh \w iNpi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w iβi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w iβi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vβi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w iβi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w βüyi \g ‘ashes’ \s TC

\l Aritinngithigh \w iβi \g ‘ashes’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*Ni:mpi** \s KLH

\e **\*Nu:ngkañV**

\t ‘mountain’

\b n

\c E

\x Same as \*$u:ngkañV; see notes at Mpa, Lu, and Ari entries. See also \*yuyku.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ungkanhu \g ‘mountain’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ungkanh \g ‘mountain’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w uγañ \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w oγanh \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vγwanh \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w oγanh \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w uwanh ~ uγanh \g ‘mountain’ \q Regular lenition of C2 where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w oγanh \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w oγanh \g ‘mountain’ \q Probably a loan; \*ongkanh expected. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*Nu:ngkañV** \q KLH reconstructs **\*$u:ngkañV**. \s BA/KLH

\e \***Nu:ngku**

\t ‘long’

\b nAdj

\x Same as \*$u:ngku; see notes at Mpa, Lu, and Ari entries.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ungku-m \g ‘long’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ungku-n \g ‘far’ \q Lenition of C2 except where C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ungku-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ungku-n \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w uwu-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w uwu-l \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w γunu \g ‘distant’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w oγo-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w oγo-l \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w oγo-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w oγo-l \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vγu-7uk \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vγu-n \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w oγo-7ok \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w oγo-n \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ongko-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ongko-l \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w uγu-m \g ‘long’ \q Regular lenition of C2 when C1 is nasal, therefore C1 was nasal. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w oγo-m \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w oγo-l \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w u:ngk \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w u:ngk \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w u:ngk \g ‘far’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w unggu \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w unggu \g ‘long, tall’ \s S&J

\l Kaanycu \w u:ngku \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w u:ngku \g ‘long’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*Nu:ngku** \q Initial consonants known to have dropped (or been replaced by glottal stop) in the Wik languages are \*t (and/or \*r), and in Kaanytju-Umpila \*p as well as these. On this evidence, \*C1 was not a nasal. However, initial apical \*n has not otherwise been shown to have continued in these languages, and this is a possibility. KLH reconstructs **\*$u:ngku**. \s BA/KLH

**\*o**

**\e \*ora-**

\t ‘husband’

\b n

\c H

\c L

\l Umbuygamu \w ora-y \g ‘husband’ \s J-CV

\l UOlkol \w ora-dh \g ‘husband’ \s PH

\l UOykangand \w ora-ng \g ‘cousin;husband’ \q Address *rorang*, Ref *orangarr*. \s BSom, BA, PH

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\l Umpithamu \w uurratha \g ‘husband’ \s J-CV

**\*p**

\e **\*paca**

\t ‘grass’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*pukan, \*warrapa, \*warrka.

\l Kaanytju \w paca \g ‘grass’ \q Inferred from note in ‘Other Paman’ list. \s KLH

\l Umpila \w paca \g ‘grass’

\l Dyirbal \w paca \g ‘grass’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*paca** \q Why not /th/? \s KLH

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\l KKaper \w path \g ‘place, ground, country’ \s KLH, BA

\e **\*paca**

\t ‘bitter’

\b nAdj

\x See

\l YYoront \w pathl, kol(p) \g ‘brackish (water)’

\l Yuwaalaraay \w badha \g ‘bitter’ \s CW

\l Watjarri \w paca \g ‘angry, upset’ \q Also *pacari-* ~ *pacayi-* ‘to become angry; to become desperate (as for food)’; *pacapaca* ‘drunk, intoxicated, silly, abusive’. \s WD

\l **? \w \*paca** \q From \*pac(y)a- ‘to bite’? \s BA

\e **\*paca**

\t ‘tasty’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w *pathl*(*e*) \g ‘tasty, proper to eat; brackish, salty, bitter’ \q Also *tha-pathn* ‘tasty, good to eat’ \q Possibly these are derivatives of *pay* ‘eat, bite’ < \*pac(y)a-.

\l Thalanyji \w *pathañ* \q ‘sweet; tasty’ \s PA

\e **\*pac(y)a-**

\t ‘bite’

\b vt

\x See also \*payka- (‘bite’), \*paca- (‘hit’), \*pa:ca- (‘taste’), \*matha-; \*paca (‘bitter, angry’).

\l Uradhi \w *watha-* \g ‘bite’ \p vt, Conj. II: *wathan* Past; *wathal* (AT & Y only) Present. \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *tha* \g ‘bite’ \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \p Conj. 2, vt: Pres *thay*, F *thath*, P *than*, Irr *thac*; Also Conj. 1 vt: Pres *thac*, F *thay*, P *than*, Irr *tha7*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *patha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *patha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *path-* \g ‘bite’ \p vt. \q KPPW: also ‘chew (includes picking bones)’. Contrast *pa:c-* ‘eat up all the food so that there is none left for others’ (KPPW). KPPW also list, as a separate entry, *path-* (or more frequently *7a:k path-*) ‘sing’ (vt). \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *path-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *path-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *pathv-* \g ‘bite; ache; sing’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *patha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *patha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *patha* \g ‘bite’ \s (BA)

\l Umpithamu \w *atha-* \g ‘eat’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *ya-* \g ‘eat’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w *atha-* \g ‘to bite, eat’ \p Conj. L. \s (PS)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \q Compare also *ca-* ‘to eat’. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *tha-* \g ‘bite’ \p P *than*, Pres *tham*. \s (BSommer)

\l KThaypan \w (*a*)*the-* \g ‘bite; smoke (a pipe)’ \p Dur *athetha-*. \s (BR 22 June 2005)

\l KThaypan \w (*a*)*ce-* ‘eat, drink, consume’ \p Dur *aceca-*. (BR 22 June 2005)

\l HR \w *the-* \g ‘bite; eat, consume’ \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ogunyjan \w *atha-* \g ‘bite’ \p P *ath3n*, Part *athan*. \s (LT/BA)

\l KThaayorre \w *path* \g ‘bite’ \p P *patharr*. \s (KLH, AH)

\l UOykangand \w *atha-* \g ‘bite, eat’ \p P *atharr*. \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *adha-* \g ‘bite, eat’ \p P *atharr*. \s (PH)

\l YYoront \w *pay* \g ‘bite’ \p Conj. L, u: P *puy*, Participial *path+n*.

\l YMel \w *pay ~ paya- ~ path* \*g* ‘bite’ \p Conj. L.

\l KKaper \w *path-* ~ *pathé-* ~ *p3-* \g ‘bite, drink, eat’ \p Conj. L: P *pathént* or *p3nt*, Imp *pathél*. \q The *p3-* variant is possibly specialised to ‘bite’. \s (BA, KLH)

\l Djabugay \w *baya-* \g ‘bite’ \q vt, L conj.:*bayañ* Past, *bayal* Present. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbabaram \w *dha-* \g ‘bite’ \p R conj. \s (RMWD)

\l Dyirbal \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l Girramay \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*paca-** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *badha-* \g ‘bite’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *badha* \g ‘bite’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Baradha dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *badha* \g ‘bite’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *badha* \g ‘bite’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *badha* \g ‘bite’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*paca-**

\l Kungkari \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *paca:-* \g ‘bite’ \p P *paca:nha*. \q Note that /c/ contrasts with /th/ in this position. \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *patha* \g ‘bite; eat, drink’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *patha* \g ‘bite; eat, drink’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *patha* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *patha* \g ‘eat, drink’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \q Syn. *draca-*. \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *paca* \g ‘bite’ \q Note that *c* contrasts with *th* in this position. \s (BB)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *ßaya-* \g ‘bite’ \q Cognate? Also *ßaya-ßaya-* ‘to break up the ground (as with a crowbar)’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *badha-* \g ‘bite, sting, smoke’ \q Alt. *baja-*, *baju-*. \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *paca-* \g ‘bite; chew on; (insect) sting; (cat, dingo, etc.) catch; pain, give pain’ \p vt, L. \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *paca-* \g ‘bite some one or something, sting someone (of insect); catch something with the mouth (as cats catch mice; also traps do this); hold something in the mouth; smoke a cigarette; attack someone (often causing them to get sick later; evil spirits, ghosts, and old woman witch-type beings do this); dig (of honey ants’ hole; the honey ants are the subject of this verb but are never named; they dig the hole with their mouths)’ \p vt, Conj L: F *pacalku*, Pres *pacara*, P *pacarnu*, Imp *pacala*. \s (G&H)

\l Manjiljarra \w *paja-* \g ‘bite’ \p Conj.: P *pajarnu*, Imp *pajala*. \s (PMcC)

\l Wakaya \w *pej* \g ‘to swallow’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *paca-* \g ‘taste it’ \p vt, 2: Pres *–ni*, etc. \q Possibly a separate etymon; see \*pa:ca-. \s (KLH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *paci-* \g ‘bite’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *paca-* \g ‘drink’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \p Pres *pacalku*, P *pacarna*, Fut *pacaru*, Imp *pacanma*. \q Compare *patha-* ‘hit’ under \*paca- (‘hit’). \s (KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *paca- ~ paci-* \*g* ‘eat’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *pa:-* \g ‘bite; sting’ \p L conj. \q Cognate? Note also *paya* (noun) ‘fight, war; viciousness; fierce, savage, vicious; anger, rage; angry, wild; force; forceful, bossy’. \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *pa:-* \g ‘bite’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *paya-* \g ‘drink’ \p L conj. \q Cognate? \s (GNOG, AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w paca-** \p L conj. \s (GNOG #634)

\l Payungu \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Conj. *-nmayi*, vt. \q Also *pajapurtu* ‘dangerous’, *pajakurri-ma* ‘be angry, mad, solemn, unsmiling’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat, to drink’ \p Conj. *-lkin*, vt. \q Contrast *mukaja-lkin* ‘to bite’. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *paya-* \g ‘drink’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*paja-** \s (PA #2**)**

\l Jiwarli \w *paja-* \g ‘to bite; to drink’ \p Conj. *-ru*; vt. \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *paja-* \g ‘drink’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *paja-* \g ‘to bite, to drink’ \p Conj. *-ru*; vt. \q Also *paja-* ‘to fight’ (vi, Conj. not given). \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *paja-* \g ‘drink’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Conj *-ru*, vt; Future *pajala*. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Future *pajala*. \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*paja-** \s (PA #2)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *paja-lañi* \g ‘eat’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *paja-lañi* \g ‘drink’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *paca-* \g ‘to bite; to be angry, to snap at someone in anger’ \p Conj. -LA, vt; Pres *paca*(*r*)*nmaña*, P *pacarna*, F *pacarla*, Perf Imp *pacan*, Impf Imp *pacanma*, Prp *pacalku*, Concurrent action *pacarnta*. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *paja-* \g ‘bite’ \p Vt, Y \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*pacya-** or **\*paca-** \q L conj. See **kuc(y)arra for disparate reflection of the laminal in the Kanyara and Mantharda languages. KLH: \***paca- ‘to bite’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Kalkatungu \w *ica* \g ‘bite, chew’ \q Likely belongs with \*cica-. \s (BB)

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\l Kayardild \w *pa:-ca* \g ‘bite’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *pa:-ca* \g ‘bite’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *pe-tha* \g ‘bite’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*pa:-ca** \s (NE)

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\l Mayali \w *baye* \g ‘bite’ \s (NE)

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\l Gamilaraay \w *ba:ya-* \g ‘chop’ \p Conj -li; vt. \q To \*pa:ca-? \s AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ba:ya-* \g ‘crack between teeth; bite off’ \p Conj -li; vt. \q To \*pa:ca-? \s AGL

\l Panyjima \w *paja* \g ‘wild, angry’ \q Also *paja-yi-ku* (ambitransitive) ‘get angry (with)’ (? ‘be bitten’), *pajarrangu* ‘savage, vicious’. \s AD

\e **\*paca-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*payka- (\*pacya- ; ‘bite’), \*pu-.

\l KKY \w *patha-* and *pathe/i-* \g ‘chop, hew, cut, cut down, chop down; embark, mount, board, get in/on; squash (gen. with foot)’ \p vt *patha-,* vi *pathe-* (antipassive). \q Citation form (RJK) *pœthay*; F&O cite the intransitive form as *pathi-*, RJK as *pathe-*. \s (F&O, RJK)

\l Linngithigh \w *ca-* \g ‘hit, strike; slit downward (as bark of messmate); paint’ \p Pres *cac*, F *cay*, P *can*, Irr *ca7*. \s (KLH 97:215)

\l UOlkol \w *aje-* \g ‘hit; kill’ \p P *ajerr*, Imp *ajel*, Imp (northern) *ajeng*. \q In view of /j/ (vs. /c/), this form possibly belongs with the \*pacya- set. \s (PH)

\l Yugambeh \w *badhi- ~ bayi-* \*g* ‘strike, hit’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *badhi-* \g ‘to hit, to punch’ \q Using any kind of hand-held or thrown object, or hand; “can also refer to noise made by hitting; it is the most general verb of hitting”. \s (MS)

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *baji-* \g ‘to hit’ \s (MS)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *badha-* \g ‘hit, give someone a hiding’ \p Y conj: Fut *badhay*, nonFut *badhani*, Imp *badhaya* (L conj would be *-li*, *-y*, *-la*). \g Contrast *bumal* ‘hit, kill’, *yi:-l* ‘bite’, *ba:ya-l* ‘bite off, crack between teeth’, *dha-l* ‘eat’. \s (CW)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *vatha-vatha-* \g ‘to shake out (as a bag or rug)’ \q But note also *vatha* (n) ‘empty, unconscious’. \s Mc&Mc, S&H 04

\l Parnkalla \w *bathu-bathutu* \g ‘shake out; empty a bag’ \s S&H 04

\l Nukunu \w *pathaca* \g ‘to throw’ \s S&H 04

\l **(proto?) Northern Thura-Yura \w \*patha-** \s S&H 04

\l Wakaya \w *peth* \g ‘dig; scratch’ \q Cognate? Also *wethi* ‘to eat; to bite’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *paci-* \g ‘cut it, tear it; break it—of horse’ \p tV2 (*pacirni* etc.). \q Belongs with this set? \s (KLH)

\l Walmajarri \w *paca-* \g ‘bite; chop’ \p R conj: Fut *pacarrku*, P *pacani*, Imp *pacarra*, Imp Cont *pacarranta*. \q Probably continues the sense of \*payka- (\*pacya- ‘bite’) as well as ‘hit’. \s (JHd)

\l Martuthunira \w *patha-* \g ‘blow; hit (with thrown implement); spin (hair)’ \p R conj: Pres *patharnuru*, Passive Perf *patharnu*, Fut *patharniñci*, Imp  *patharryu*, Habitual *patharrwayara*, Unrealized *patharra:ngu*. \s (AD, esp. pp. 139-40)

\l Ngarluma \w *patha-* \g ‘hit, strike with missile; spin (string); drill (with firedrill); strike (of lightning); blow (of wind)’ \p Pres *patharrku*. \q Cf. *paca-* ‘eat’ under \*paca- (‘bite’). \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *patha-* \g ‘blow; hit with thrown boomerang; spin hair’ \p L conj.: *pathalku* Present, *patharna* Past, *pathanma* Imperative. \s AD, GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *payha-* \g ‘throw (Obj at Loc); blow (of wind); spin; drill (with firestick’ \p L conj: Pres *payhaku*, P *payharna*, Imperf *payharnu*, Imp *payhanma*; note that FW’s “R” conj differs from the “L” only for the retroflex nasal (“rn”) corresponding to certain L-conjugation /n/, as in the Imp *-rnma*; the “L” conj. has no constant /l/; these designations (pp79-80) are made ONLY on the basis of putative pPNy behavior. \s (FW, GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*patha-** \q R conj. \s (GNOG #171)

\l Payungu \w *patha-* ‘to pelt, to shoot, to hit with a missile’ \p *ps:* Conj. *-nma*, vt; also as a vi ‘to fight’; also *patharri-ma* ‘to fight’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *patha-rrgin* ‘to hit; to fight’ \p *ps* Conj. *-rrkin*, vt; also as a vi *patharri-n* ‘to fight’. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *patha-* ‘to hit, to strike, to hit with a missile, to pelt; to twirl (a firedrill); to blow’ \p *ps:* Conj. *-rru*, vt. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *patha-* ‘to hit, to hit with a missile, to strike; to twirl’ \p *ps:* Conj. *-ru*; vt. \q Also *puthi-ru* ‘to hit, to strike’ and *purra-ru* ‘to hit, to strike; to chop, to grind’. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *payarri-* \g ‘to fight’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*patharri-** \s PA #91

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *patharri-ñi* \g ‘hit’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *patharri-ñi* \g ‘hit’ \s (PA)

\l **pPNy (?) \w \*paca-** \q RR conj. \s (BA)

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\l Mayali \w *bace* \g ‘strike, punch’ \p vt. \q NE writes *bajje*; P (Rcp?) *bajjerrinj*. \s (NE/MH)

\l Burarra \w *baca* \g ‘fight one another’ \p *–na*, *-*Ø, *-n*; nonsingular subject only. \s (MH)

\l Ngandi \w *baca* \g ‘hit’ \s (JH/MH)

\l Ngalakan \w *baci* \g ‘hit each other’ \q Infr. suppletive form of *bu-yji* following compound element. \s (FMe; paradigm p.117)

\l **pGunwinyguan** **\w \*patca-** ~ **patci-** \p Past Perfective \*patci, Past Imperfective \*patcangiñ, Nonpast \*patcang. \s MH in AEH

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\n Compare \*paka- (‘dig’, etc.) with a possible reflex in Gumbaynggir meaning ‘burn, cook’.

\l Djapu \w *batha-* \g ‘cook’ \p vt, N1 conj: Unmarked *bathan*, Potential *bathurr*, Perfect *bathar*, P nonIndicative *bathana*. \s (FMo)

\l Ritharrngu \w *batha-* \g ‘burn; cook on a fire; sting’ \p vt Conj 3: Pres *bathan*, P *bathana*, Fut *bathuru*, Nominalization *bathana-.* \q The finder list (p237) glosses this form as ‘bite’. \s (JHeath)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *batha-n* \g ‘cook, boil, burn’ \q Also *rathan* ‘bite’. \s (BL-MC)

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\l Nyungar \w *pacarr* \g ‘a fight’ \p n. \s (WD)

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *pithi* \g ‘hit, kill’ \s (BB)

\e **\*paci**

\t ‘sore’

\b n

\c B

\l KLY \w badh \g ‘sore’ \s EB

\l KKY \w badh, badhal \g ‘sore, soreness; cut, wound; graze, abrasion’ \p Feminine. \q Also ‘edge, side; part, member, limb’ (homophone?). \s RJK

\l KYalanji \w baji \g ‘a sore’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w badhi \g ‘cut (on skin)’ \s M&W

\l Wangkumarra \w padhi \g ‘a sore’ \q Also *padhipadhi* ‘sore’. \a GB

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\l Gupapuyngu \w bacpac \g ‘sickness’ \s BL-MC

**\e \*pacikal**

\t ‘turtle (fw, sp)’

\b n

\c A

\c Z

\l Tjaap \w bajigal \g ‘tortoise (sp)’ \q *Chelonia longicollis*.

\l Yidiny \w bajigal \g ‘fresh-water turtle (sp)’ \q *Elseya latisternum*. Dialects T, C. \g RMWD E2

\e **\*pacirri**

\t ‘saltpan’

\b n

\c E

\l WNgathan \w *peth* \g ‘salt plain, saltpan’ \s (PS)

\l KThaayorre \w *pathirr*; *ra:k-* \*g* ‘saltpan’ \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *petherr* \g ‘saltpan’

\l YMel \w *petherr*; *takrr-* \*g* ‘saltpan’

\l **L \w \*pacirrV**

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\l Ngarluma \w *picirri* \g ‘level, flat—as of ground’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pacirri** \q Needs more attestation.

**\e \*pacya-**

\t ‘bite’

\x See \*payka-

\e **\*paka**

\t ‘mother’s father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*papi, \*ngapa, \*ngaci, \*ca:mi (cross); \*pu:la, \*ma:ri, \*mayi, \*kucarra, \*kami (parallel).

\l YYoront \w pa7a \g ‘mother’s father, father’s mother’ \q Address; reference *pam-pa7ayrr*. V2 indicates former 3rd syllable.

\l YMel \w paka \g ‘mother’s father, father’s mother’ \q V2 attests former 3rd syllable.

\l Yuwaalaraaay \w ba:gi \g ‘grandmother’ \q Mother’s mother (?). \s CW

\l MM \w bakkano \g ‘grandmother on the father’s side’ \q RCP *bakkari*. See also *pakkano*. \s M

\l MM \w pakkano \g ‘grandmother on the mother’s side’ \q RCP *pakkari*. See also *bakkano*. \s M

\l Wirangu \w bagarli \g ‘grandfather: mother’s or father’s father; grandson’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w pakarli \g ‘grandson, grandnephew, or generally any male of the grandchild generation’ \s CG

\l **pPNy \w \*paka** \q Needs corroboration.

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\l KKY \w aka \g ‘grandmother; sister of grandmother’ \s RJK

\l KThaypan \w karrmaytha \g ‘mother’s mother’ \q Belongs with this set? Voc *karrmatha-ay*. \s BR

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\l Watjarri \w pakarli \g ‘a fully initiated man’ \q Also *pakaril kaca* ‘an initiated offspring, a mature son’. \s WD

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\l Manjiljarra \w paku \g ‘cross-cousin’ \s PMcC

\e **\*paka-**

\t ‘dig’

\b vt

\x See also \*panga-, \*pa:nga-, \*wari-, and also \*waka- (‘to spear’).

\l KKY \w *paga-* and *page-* \g ‘spear, shoot something small; pierce, prick, stick, stab; go down, move down, jump down; dive, swim’ \p vt *paga-*, vi (antipassive) *page-*. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *paga-* \g ‘stab, spear’ \s EB/GNOG

\l KUwanh \w *peka* \g ‘throw missile at’ \p vt. \s (S&J)

\l YYoront \w *pe* \g ‘bury’ \p vt; Conj. RR. \q Cognate? \s BA

\l KKaper \w *paka-* \g ‘close, cover; bury’ \p Conj. RR: \s PB

\l GYimithirr \w *baga-* \g ‘dig, dig up, sting, stab, poke, peck, jab’ \p L conj. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *paka-* \g ‘dig’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *baka-* \g ‘dig; stab, prick’ \q L conj. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *baga-* \g ‘spear; hit, kick’ \p L conj.; ‘wash’, also transitive, is Y conj. \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *baga-* \g ‘spear, pierce with pointed implement, shoot; wash’ \q T,C dialects. \s (KLH, RMWD U3)

\l **pPaman \w \*paka-** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *baga-* \g ‘dig’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *baga* \g ‘dig’ \q Yambina and Biri dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *baga* \g ‘dig, scratch’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *baga-* \g ‘dig’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *baga-* \g ‘dig’ \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*paka-**

\l Jirrbal \w *baga-* \g ‘pierce, dig, spear; bite (of insect)’ \p vt; Conj L: non-F *bagan*, F *bagañ*. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mamu \w *baga-* \g ‘pierce, dig, spear’ \p vt; Conj L: non-F *bagan*, F *bagañ*. \s (RMWD)

\l Girramay \w *baga-* \g ‘pierce, dig, spear’ \p vt; Conj L: non-F *bagan*, F *bagaljay*. \s (RMWD)

\l Muruwari \w *paka-* \g ‘to open; to bloom; to be torn’ \p vi. \q Analysed p136 as *pa-ka*. Also *paki-* ~ *waki-* ‘to wash clothes’ (vt), *paki-* in *pakiya*(*:*) ‘be torn’. See also *pa-* ‘hit’ under \*pu-. \s (LFOates 96 ex446, 235, 353)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *paka-* \g ‘to dig’ \s (TD)

\l Diyari \w *paku-* \g ‘dig’ \p vt 2A \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *paku-* \g ‘dig’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *paku-* \g ‘dig’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *paka-* \g ‘whittle, chisel, dig’ \s (BB)

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *paka-* \g ‘to dig’ \s (LH)

\l **pKarnic \w \*paku-** \s (PA CLE)

\l Madhimadhi \w *bagadha* \g ‘to dig’ \q Distinguished from *bangadha* ‘to scratch (so as to relieve an itch); to dig the ground very lightly, to scrape soil’. \s (LH)

\l Wirangu \w *baga-* \g ‘strike with a sharp implement, mark, spear’ \s (LH)

\l Warlpiri \w *paka-* \g ‘strike (someone, with stick, hand, or other instrument), bump (someone, with car or body)’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *paka-* \g ‘strike; Erg hit, chop, kill Abs (with INSTR)’ \p Conj. 2: Imp *paka*(*ka*), P *pakarnu*, Fut *pakan*(*mi*). \s (DGN)

\l Warumungu \w *pakka-* \g ‘to spear; pierce (with sharp point); write’ \p vt, Conj. L: (JS&JH transcription) F *pakkil*, Pres *pakanta*, Aorist *pakiñi*, Imp *pakkila*, P *pakincina*, Infinitive *pakinci*. \s (KLH, JS&JH)

\l Ngarluma \w *paka-ku* \g ‘break; get broken; tear; get torn’ \q Note: NOT L conj. \s (KLH)

\l Panyjima \w *paka-ku* \g ‘be broken’ \q Intransitive. Also *pakapi-lku* (transitive) ‘break into pieces’ \s (AD)

\l Warriyangka \w paka– \g ‘to copulate’ \s PA 1981 #365

\l Tharrgari (L) \w paka– \g ‘to copulate’ \s PA 1981 #365

\l Tharrgari (D) \w paka– \g ‘to copulate’ \s PA 1981 #365

\l **pMantharta \w \*paka–** \p Conj. –ru. \s PA 1981 #365

\l Nyungar \w *pakiñ* \g ‘poke; touch’ \s (WD)

\l **pPNy \w \*paka-**

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\l Linngithigh \w karrña- \g ‘bury, hide by burying’ \p Conj 1, vt; Pr *karrñac*, F *karrñay*, P *karrñan*, Irr *karrña7*, \s KLH 97:219

\l YYoront \w pe- \g ‘bury’ \p Conj R, vt, \s BA

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *bak+thun* \g ‘break; get hurt’ \q Also *bak+marama* ‘break’; not clear which is transitive. \s (BL-MC)

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\l Mayali \w *bakge* \g ‘break’ \p vt. \s (NE)

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\n Compare \*paca- (‘hit’ etc.), with the possible reflexes meaning ‘burn, cook’.

\l Gumbaynggir \w *bagi:* \g ‘burn; cook’ \s DEades

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\l Diyari \w *paki-* \g ‘burst’ \p vi (class 1C). \s PA

\e **\*pakay**

\t ‘down’

\b nDir

\l Mpalitjanh \w akæ \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w kæ \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w kar \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w kara \g ‘down’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w kar \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w kar \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w kar \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w kar \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w kay \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w kar, ka-ntuw \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ka \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pakay \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pakay \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w pek \g ‘down; under; inside’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pak \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pak-(mañc.k) \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w pake \g ‘down’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w pake \g ‘down’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w paki \g ‘down’ \q As in *ana paki* ‘down there’. Also in *wele paki* ‘steep bank, beach’ and *mumpala paki* ‘steep bank, beach’ (Respect). \s PH website

\l **pPaman \w \*pakay** \s KLH

\e **\*pala**

\t ‘there, that’

\b nDir

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*palu.

\l WMungknh \w *pal* \g ‘hither’ \q KPPW: ‘here’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *pal* \g ‘hither, this way’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *pala* \g ‘hither’ \s (S&J)

\l YYoront \w *pal* \g ‘hither’

\l YMel \w *pal* \g ‘hither’

\l Margany \w *bala* \g ‘that one’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *bala* \g ‘that one’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *bala* \g ‘visible and there’ \q Nominative base for demonstratives of all three genders except masculine. \s (RMWD)

\l Wangkumarra \w *parla* \g ‘today’ \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *bala* \g ‘today’ \s (M&W)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *valanga* \g ‘over there somewhere (out of sight)’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Wirangu \w *bala* \g ‘there, not too far away’ \q Also *banhi* ‘this one’. \s (LH; H&S 04:624)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *pala* \g ‘that (mid-distant)’ \p Demonstrative. \q Also ‘look out (for that one)!’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *pala* \g ‘that, just there; look out!’ \p Demonstrative. \q Also *palaca* Demonstrative Adverb ‘that there, that one just there’, Exclamation ‘look out!’. \s (CG)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *palaña* \g ‘that (mid-distant) one’ \p Nom. and Acc case-form. Also adverbial *palaca* ‘there in the mid-distance’, *palaca* ‘look out!’. \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *pala* \g ‘that one mentioned’ \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *-pala* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Third-person dual subject clitic. Possibly belongs with \*pula. \s (KLH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *pala* \g ‘that (near); there’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *pala* \g (Presentative particle) \s (AD p185)

\l Panyjima \w *palangu* \g ‘that (near you)’ \p Locative only; other case-forms are built on *panha*. \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *pala* \g ‘he’ \p Dat *parnu*. Also *panha* ‘he’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *pala* \g ‘he’ \p Erg *palu*. Also *panha* (nom?). \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *pala* \g ‘that (mid-distant); there (mid-distant)’. \p Demonstrative & adverb. \q Also *paña* ‘s/he (Sg Abs previously referred to)’, *pañaca* ‘it Abs previously referred to)’, *pañacanu* ‘after that, then’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *ala* \g ‘that (Proximate)’ \p Erg *alu:*, Specific Acc *alanha*, Dat- Poss *alangura*. \s (JB)

\l Nyungar \w *pal* \g ‘3rd Sg Subj; that (mid-distant person/thing)’ \s (WD)

\l Djapu \w *bala* \g ‘then; movement away’ \s (FMo)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *bala* \w ‘movement away from speaker’ \q Also *balaña* ‘like this’, *balañamirriy* ‘by then, by this time’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *bala* \g ‘movement away from speaker; and then’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *bala* \g ‘that way’ \q Short form of *ngum-bala*. Also *bala-* (prefix) ‘side’, as in *bala-wiripu* ‘other side’. \s (JHeath)

\l Djinba \w *baliñ* \g ‘that (near-prox)’ \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*pala** \q Probably \*pa-la, continuing the old locative ending.

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\l KKY \w *bal* \g ‘cross, crossways, across’ \s (RJK)

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\l Kariyarra \w *palali* \g ‘formerly’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *palamu* \g ‘long ago; previously, formerly; already, yet’ \q GNOG: alternant *patamu*. \s (FW, GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *palaλi* \g ‘before; early in time’ \s (AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*pala** \s (GNOG #399)

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\l KKY \w *bal* \g ‘tomorrow’ \s (RJK)

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\l Umpila \w *pa:la* \g ‘behind; later’ \s GNOG

\e **\*palVl**

\t ‘leaf of water lily’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w pall, kay- \g ‘leaf of water lily (*Nymphaea gigantea*)’ \q With *kay* < *kach* ‘neck; stalk of water lily’.

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\l Ritharrngu \w birdil \g ‘leaf of water lilies’ \s JHeath

\e **\*palka-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*pu-; \*payka- (‘ache’).

\l WNgathan \w palkv- \g ‘hit, impact on; dance’ \q The ‘dance’ sense is only in idiomatic combination: *yelkvng palkvnh* ‘(he) danced’, with *yelk* ‘road’. \s PS

\l GYim \w balga- \g ‘make; wash’ \p L conj. \q Reflexive: ‘be born; wash self’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w balka- \g ‘tell; make’ \p L conj. \q As in *Ñulu kalka balkan* ‘he made a spear’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w balga- \g ‘build, erect’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Cognate? \s EPatz

\l Yidiny \w balga- \g ‘make, build’ \p L conj. \q Specialized uses of ‘make’: constructing, not shaping. T,C,G dialects. \s RMWD U7

\l GBadhun \w balga- \g ‘hit, kill’ \s PS

\l Margany \w balga- \g ‘hit, kill’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w balga- \g ‘hit, kill’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*palka-**

\l Dyirbal \w balga- \g ‘hit with long rigid implement, held in hand; kill’ \p vt; Conj. L. \s RMWD

\l Yalarnnga \w palka- \g ‘to split’ \s Bl&Br

\l Diyari \w palka- \g ‘split’ \p vt 2D \s PA

\l Ngamini \w palka- \g ‘split’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w palka- \g ‘split’ \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*palka-** \s PA CLE

\e \*palka

\t ‘head’ ? / 'hill' ?

\b n

\l Mirniny \w balga \g head \q parlkapiti 'hair of head'

\l Wadjug \w balga \g grass tree

\l Katanning Nyungar \w balga \g black boy tree \s ASEDA0041

\l Badjiri \w balga \g forehead

\l Bidyara-Gungabula \w balga \g forehead

\l Guwamu \w balga \g forehead

\l Biri (Gangulu) \w balga \g forehead

\l Wadjalang \w balg \g forehead

\l Dharawala

\w balka

\g forehead

\l Wadjabangayi

\w palka

\g forehead

\l Kungkari

\w balga

\g forehead

\s Breen

\l Wadikali

\w palka

\g neck

\s LAH/NBT

\l Jiwarli

\w balga

\g temple

\s ASEDA0435

\l Djambarrpuyngu

\w balga-balga

\g shark] Hammerhead

\l Mount Black in Curr 133

\w palkara

\g Hill

\l Sydney Language

\w balga

\g hill

\s Rowley in Ridley

\l Awabakal

\w balga

\g hill

\s Threlkeld

\l Karree

\w bålga

\v bålga-ra

\g hill

\s Threlkeld

\l Darkinyung

\w balga-ra

\g hill

\s RHM

\l NSW Pidgin

\w bulga

\g hill

\s Wafer&Lissarrague p.814

\l Birrpayi

\w balgara

\g hill

\l Halifax Bay in Curr 120

\w balgal

\g stone

\l Gadang / Worimi

\w balga

\g back

\l Dharawal

\w balga-nung

\g backbone

\l Dharawal

\w balga-dyan

\g behind me

\q similarly with other pronominal endings

\s RHM

\l Dhurga

\w balga

\g back

\l Warlpiri

\w palka

\g body; present

\l Warlpiri

\w -palka

\g engaging in activity named by N or INF

\l Warlpiri

\w palka-mani

\g bring into existence, find, give birth to, form, conceive

\l Warlpiri

\w palka-jarri-

\g be born

\l Warlmanpa

\w palka

\g body; as of seed pod, central part of native bee-hive; present

\l Warlmanpa

\w palka-janya

\g be born

\l Ngardily

\w palka

\g present

\l Ngardily

\w palka-ma-

\g ERG find ABS

\l Guyani

\w palkanta

\g to find something without looking for, to transgress

\l Jaru

\w langga balga

\g ‘old head’; ‘old man’

\q langga ‘head’

\l Walmajarri

\w palka

\g outside

\l Walmajarri

\w palkangawantinyu

\g be born

\l Miriwung

\w balgang

\g clear place/ground (no trees)

\l Payungu

\w palga-ma

\g to bare

\l Warumungu

\w palka-palkka

\g things, stuff

\l Djabugay

\w balga-l

\g build, erect

\l Yidiny

\w balga

\g make, build

\l Koko Yimidir

\w balgal

\g to form, to make, manufacture

\e **\*palnta**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ciman, \*pa:ngkal, \*pinta, \*lamparra (under \*ramparra).

\l Umpila \w palnta \g ‘arm, branch of tree, (?) forearm’ \f Initial glottal catch expected? \q Contrast *punhtha* ‘arm (entire)’ < \*puñca. \s GNOG

\l KYa’u \w palnta \q ‘upper arm’ \s ASEDA spreadsheet

\l YYoront \w palt, palta \g ‘shoulder (where it meets the neck)’ \q Usually with *man-*. Contrast *lel*. Also *palt* ‘ground (as place dug, or for burial of dead)’, *larr-palt* ‘ground; land as property’.

\l KThaypan \w nda \g ‘shoulder’ \s BR

\l **pPaman \w \*palnta** \s BA

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\l KThaayorre \w pert; man- \g ‘shoulder’ \p Dat *pertan*. \q Likely a loan from YYoront. \s AG

^^^

\l Pakanh \w *panta* \g \f [padnda].

\e **\*palngki+**

\t ‘shark’ (sp.)

\b n

\c F

\l WNgathan \w pawkiy ~ pawkvy \g ‘shark sp.’ \q “Saltwater; is silver/yellow and has black fins.” \s PS

\l YYoront \w pel7vl+mangvn \g ‘shark sp.’ \q Var. *pel+yi-mangvn*. “Big, crosscut, run belly up”: maneater, red or white. \s JM

\e **\*palngkiyVrr**

\t ‘mangrove sp., grey’

\b n

\c P

\c M

\l WMungknh \w pengkiy; may-, yuk- \g ‘grey mangrove’ \q *Avicennia marina*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pawkiy ~ pawkvy \g ‘grey mangrove’ \q *Avicennia marina*. \s PS

\l YYoront \w pel7eyrr, pel7vyrr; may-, yo- \g ‘grey mangrove’ \q *Avicennia marina*.

\l YMel \w pelkeyrr; may- \g ‘grey mangrove’ \q *Avicennia marina*.

\l KNarr \w binggarra \g ‘mangroves’ \s GB 47

\l Kurrcar \w lngkeerr \g ‘“white” or “yellow” mangrove and its edible, green-coloured fruit’ \q Can be boiled, mashed, & made into a damper. *Avicennia marina*. \s PB

\l pWCYP **\w palngkiyVrr**

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\l Kayardild \w pilngkata \g ‘mangrove sp.’ \s Round & Evans

\l Lardil \w pilngka \g ‘mangrove sp.’ \s Round & Evans

\l **pTangkic \w \*pilngka** \s Round & Evans

**\e \*palparV**

\t

\b n

\c C

\l KYa’u \w pal7a \g ‘tick’ \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w pal7a \g ‘cattle tick’ \s ASEDA 0094

\l Pakanh \w patpa \g ‘maggot’ \s PH

\l KThaayorre \w papar \g ‘maggots’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w palpar \g ‘maggot’ \s YYLex

**\l pPaman \w \*palparV**

^^^

\l Warlpiri \w pirlpi \g ‘maggot’ \s Swartz; Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*palu**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*pala.

\l Umpila \w *palu* \g ‘to here’ \s GNOG

\l Umpithamu \w *alu* \g ‘there’ \q Gloss? \s J-CV

\l Kuyani \w *palu* \g ‘this’ \p Ergative; Abs *panha*. \s H&S 04:624

\l Atnyamathanha \w *valu* \g ‘he, she’ \p Ergative; Abs *vanha*. \s Mc&Mc, H&S 04:624

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *paluru* \g ‘he, she, it’ \q Also ‘the’; with a NonSg 3rd-person pronoun, ‘same as previously mentioned’. \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *palu* \g ‘he, she, it’ \q Also *paluña* ‘he, she, it; OK that’s it’ \s PMcC

\l Ngarluma \w *palu* \g ‘he, she’ \p Obj. *parnumpangu*. \s KLH

\l Kariyarra \w *palu* \g ‘he; that (subject), mid-distant’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*palu** \q Also \*parnu (‘that (object), mid-distant’ in both Ngarluma & Kariyarra). \s GNOG #400

\l Watjarri \w *palu* \g ‘s/he (Sg Nom)’ \p Acc *paluña*, Loc *palula*, Dat *palula*(*ki*), Gen *palungu*. \q Within the local group; to refer to one outside the group *paluca* is used. \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*palu** \q Probably \*pa-lu, continuing the old ergative ending.

\e **\*palu-**

\t ‘die’

\b vi

\x See also \*wula- and \*pula- (‘to die’).

\l Wangkumarra \w palu- \g ‘die’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w balu \g ‘die’ \s M&W

\l Adnyamathanha \w vadlu- \g ‘to be almost dead’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Kuyani \w padlu \g ‘die’ \s S&H 2004

\l Barngarla \w padlutu \g ‘die, be extinguished’ \s S&H 2004

\l Nukunu \w parlunta \g ‘die’ \s S&H 2004

\l Kaurna \w padlondi \g ‘die’ \s S&H 2004

\l Wirangu \w balu- \g ‘to die’ \p P *baluna*, Pres *balurn*, Immediate F *balurl*, Imp *baluga*, Possible Irrealis *balula*. \q Short form *bal* (Present); also *balungu* ‘dead’. \s LH

\l **pNorthern Thura-Yura \w \*padlu** \s S&H 2004

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*paDLu-** \q Retroflex/alveolar uncertain. \s S&H 2004

\l Warlmanpa \w palu-ngka \g ‘to die’ \s DGN

\l **pPNy \w \*palu-** \s GNOG 1990

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\l Warlpiri \w pali- \g ‘to die; to go out, extinguish—of fire’ \p iv1: P *palija*, Imp *paliya*, Presentational Pres *paliña*, Infinitive *paliñja*. \q Also *palu-pu-* (tv3) ‘to extinguish it—light, fire; to kill it’ \s KLH 74

\l Warumungu \w pala- \g ‘to die’ \p Conj. R: F *palarri*, Pres *palanta*, Aorist *palañi*, Imp *palarra*, Admon *palankun*, P *palayina*, Infinitive *palañci-*. \s KLH

\e **\*pa{a**

\t ‘ground’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*wa{u, \*ya{a, \*ta:ku.

\l Yawarrawarrka \w palha \g ‘ground’ \s PA

\l Mithaka \w palha \g ‘ground’ \s PA

\l Karuwali \w palha \g ‘ground’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*palha** \s PA

\e **\*pa{cu+**

\t ‘ceremony (a specific one, with song-cycle)’

\b nProper

\c H

\l YYoront \w palhthm, woy- \g

\^^^

\l Pitta-Pitta \w pa{curra \g ‘type of corroboree’ \q “rr” is a tapped liquid (Blake’s “r”). \s BB

\e **\*pama**

\t ‘person’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*cura, \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri, \*mari, \*manpV, \*ñunga(r), \*mayiñ, \*wanpu, \*yapa.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ama \g ‘person; man’ \p Erg *ama:lu*. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ama \g ‘person; man’ \p Erg *amalu*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ama \g ‘person; man’ \p Erg *amalu*. \s TC

\l Yaraikana \w ăma \g ‘person’ \s Ray

\l Nggerikudi \w ma \g ‘person’ \s Hey

\l Mpalitjanh \w ama ~ ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w ma \g ‘man’ \p Erg *marra*, Gen *manamra*, Dat *maka*.

\l Linngithigh \w ma \g ‘person’ \p Erg *mal*, Dat *maw*. \s KLH incl 97:222

\l Alngith \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ma \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pama \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pama \g ‘person, Aborigine, man’ \p Erg *pamalu*, Plural *pamalkanu*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l KYa’u \w pama \g ‘person’ \s DThompson

\l WMungknh \w pam \g ‘person’ \q KPPW: also ‘mankind’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pam \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pam \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w pama \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w pama \g ‘person; man’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w pama, paman \g ‘person; man’ \q Also *yuku pama* ‘ghost tree, man tree’ (PH). \s LY/BA, PH website

\l Umbuygamu \w apma \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w pam \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w pam, pamal, pama \g ‘person’

\l YMel \w pam, pamal \g ‘person’

\l UOykangand \w abm, abmal \g ‘person’

\l UOlkol \w abma, abmal \g ‘person’

\l Normanton (Kurrtjar) \w a:m, mal \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ba \g ‘person; man’ \p Erg *bal*, Dat *barra*, Abl *bama*. \s KLH, IG

\l Koko Warra \w ba \g ‘person; man’ \p Erg *bal*. \s BSommer

\l Flinders Island \w aba \g ‘person, Aboriginal person’ \s PS

\l Lamalama \w mba \g ‘person’ \s BR

\l KThaypan \w me \g ‘man, person, people’ \s BR

\l HR \w me \g ‘person’ \p Erg *mel*, Dat *megv*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w abma \g ‘person, Aborigine’ \p Erg *abmal*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w pama \g ‘man’ \q A loan; source cites as *parma* and gives *jimme* as a synonym. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w abm3, abmal \g ‘person’ \s KLH, BA

\l GYim \w bama \g ‘person’ \p Erg *bama:l*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Mutumui \w amma \g ‘person’ \s H&T

\l Muluridji \w pama \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l CC \w pama \g ‘person’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w bama \g ‘person’ \b Erg *bamalu*, Purposive-Allative *bama:wu*, Dat *bama:nda*. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w bama \g ‘person’ \p Erg *bama:l*, Purposive *bama:gu*, Loc *bama:*, Dat *bama:nda*. \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD B1

\l Mbabaram \w *mog* \g ‘Aboriginal man; male’ \q Also (questioned) *mag*; not clear whether or not either continues \*pama. Also *mo* ‘husband’. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*pama** \p Erg **pamalu**, Dat **\*pamaku**. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w bama \g ‘(Aboriginal) man, person’ \p Erg *bamanggu*. \s PS

\l Warrungu \w bama \g ‘person’ \s TTs

\l Biri \w bama \g ‘man’ \q Yangga, Wiri, Garingbal, Biri, Yilba, Gangulu, Yambina, and Yetimarala dialects. \s AT

\l Margany \w bama ‘brother’ \p Erg *bamanggu*, Dat *bamagu*. \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w bamana \g ‘younger brother’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w bama \g ‘male’ \p Erg *bamanggu*, Dat *bamagu*. \s RMWD

\l Narrinyeri (MM) \w pa:m \g ‘girl’ \s Meyer, Taplin

,

\e **\*pama**

\t ‘lest’

\b particle

\l KThaayorre \w pam \g ‘lest’ \s AG

\l YYoront \w pam \g ‘lest’

\l UOykangand \w abm \s BSom

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ba \g ‘don’t’ \q In a clause with a future-tense verb. \s IG p85

\l **L \w \*pama** \q To be associated with \*pama (‘person’)? \s BA, BSom

\e **\*pampa**

\t ‘blind’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*pampura.

\l KYalanji \w bambay \g ‘sick’ \s Hr&Hr, EP

\l Bidyara \w bambaamba \g ‘deaf’ \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w pampa \g ‘blind’ \s KLH

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w pampa \g ‘blind’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Pitjanytjatjara \w pampa \g ‘old, elderly (woman); old people generally’ \s CG

\l Yankunytjatjarra \w wampa \g ‘old, elderly (woman); old people generally’ \q Correspondence? \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w pampa \g ‘old’ \q “Usually describes an old woman.” \s WD

\l Djapu \w bambay \g ‘blind’ \q Probable loan. \s FM

\l Gupapuyngu \w bambay \g ‘blind’ \q Probable loan. \s BL-MC

\l Ritharrngu \w bambay \g ‘blind’ \q Probable loan. \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w bambay \g ‘old woman’ \q Probable loan. \s BW

\l Djinba \w bampay \g ‘old woman’ \q Probable loan. \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w bambay \g ‘blind’ \q Used also if vision blocked, e.g. someone in the way. \s PNWG/CB

**\e \*pampi**

\t ‘flounder’

\b n

\c F

\l WMungknh \w pamp \g ‘flounder (large-toothed; *Pseudorhombus arsius*), peacock sole (*Achirus paroninus*)’; ‘flat’ \q ‘Flat’ as in *aak pamp* ‘level ground’. \s KPPW

\l Wadjuk \w pampi \g ‘flounder’; ‘flat’ \s GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*pampi** \g ‘flounder’; ‘flat’

\e **\*pampu**

\t ‘egg’

\b n

\c O

\c B

\x See also \*kaku+, \*kapu+, \*muka, \*ñapin.

\l **pPaman \w \*pampu** \q On strength of Dyirbal & languages to south not mentioned. \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w bambu \g ‘egg’ \q Jalnguy. \s RMWD F1

\l Dyirbal \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s KLH

\l Ngamini \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w pampu \g ‘egg’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w pampu \g ‘brain, egg’ \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*pampu** \s PA CLE

\e **\*pampura**

\t’blind’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*pampa.

\l Ngarluma \w pampuru \g ‘blind’ \s KLH

\l Jiwarli \w pampura \g ‘blind’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w papura \g ‘blind’ \s PA

\l Bayungu \w pampura \g ‘blind’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w pampura \g ‘blind’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w pampura \g ‘blind’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*pampura** \s PA #98

\l Karlamayi \w pampul \g ‘old man’ \s KLH

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\l Bardi \w bamboor \g ‘almost blind’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*pana**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See \*parna.

\e **\*pancil**

\t ‘woman’

\x See \*pa:ncil.

\e **\*panki-**

\t ‘hunt, go hunting’

\b vt

\l KKaper \w panké- \g’go hunting’ \p Conj L, vi \s BA notes

\l UOykangand \w anki- \g ‘hunt, go hunting’ \p Conj L (P *-rr*), vi \s PH

\l UOlgol \w an.gi- \g ‘hunt, go hunting’ \p Conj L (P *-rr*), vi \s LY/BA 60g

\e **\*parna**

\t ‘sand, earth, ground’

\b n

\c E

\l CC \w pana \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w bana \g ‘water’ \q Same as CC, per KLH. \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w bana \g ‘water; fresh water; rain’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w pana \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pana** \s KLH

\l Jirrbal \w bana \g ‘water’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q Mamu has *gamu* < \*kamu. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Mamu \w bana \g ‘water’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q Mamu has *gamu* < \*kamu. \s RMWD

\l Sydney \w pana \g ‘rain’ \q Attested as p@ana (b), pan-nah (c), pan-n$a (C), pan-na (A) \s Dawes/Troy&Nash

\l Woiwurrung \w barna \g ‘water’ \f [ba:rna]. \s LH

\l Manjiljarra\ \w parna \g ‘ground; sand’ \q Syn. *nguwa*. \s PMcC

\l Watjarri \w parna \g ‘ground, earth, sand (en masse)’ \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*parna** \s KLH

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\l Gippsland \w banga \g ‘rain’ \s LH

**\e \*parnma**

**\t ‘silent’**

**\b n**

**\b nAdj**

**\c H**

**\c K**

**\l Warlpiri \w parnman-(ku) \g 'wife's mother' (husband addressing wife) \p trirelational kin stem \s DGN**

**\l Gathang \w banma \g 'quiet' \q DGN: though unfortunately (for cognation) Lissarrague's sources are Enright: boon-mâ quiet, Holmer banma '(stopping) quiet', and she adds "Possibly 'bunma'." \s Lissarrague, Amanda. 2010. A grammar and dictionary of Gathang : the language of the Birrbay, Guringay and Warrimay Nambucca Heads, N.S.W. : Muurrbay Aboriginal Language & Culture Co-operative.**

\e **\*parntapi**

\t ‘bark’

\b n

\c P

\c B

\l Warlpiri \w *parntapi* \g ‘bark; toy boomerang’ s DGN/SS

\l Warlmanpa \w *parntapi* \g ‘skin, bark’ \s DGN

\l Jaru \w *barndabiyi* \g ‘bark of tree’ \s DGN/KLRC

\l Walmajarri \w *parntapi* \g ‘bark, skin, peel’ \q Syn. *partu*. \s DGN/ASEDA 0167

\e **\*parnti-**

\t ‘smell’

\b vt and vi

\x See also \*ñu:ma-, \*pañca-.

\l Bandjalang \w panti- \s HK

\l Wirangu \w barndi- \g ‘smell something, sniff; smell of something’ \p Both transitive and intransitive. \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w parnti \g ‘scent, odour’ \p n. \q Also *parnti-* (vi, 0) ‘give off a smell, scent’; *parnti-* (vt, L) ‘smell, sniff’. \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w parnti- \g ‘smell’ \p vt; Conj.: P *parntirnu*, Imp *parntila*. \q Also *parnti{parnti{* ‘nose-hole’. \s PMcC

\l Kaytetye \w eytnte- \g ‘smell’ \p vt \s HK

\l Warlpiri \w parnti- \g ‘smell, give off an odor’ \p Conj. V1: nP *parntimi*; Intransitive only. \q Also as a preverb in *parnti-ña-* ‘smell, perceive odor’. \s KLH

\l Warumungu \w parnta- \g ‘to smell’ \p vi; Conj. Zero: F *parnti*, Imp *parnta*, Pres *parntan*, Past Punct *parntiñi*, Past Continuous *parntina*, Nom Stem *parntiji-*. \s JS&KH

\l Martuthunira \w parnti- \g ‘smell’ \q vt, Zero conj. \s AD

\l Panyjima \w parnti- \g ‘be smelling’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vi. \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w parnti-ku \g ‘smell, have an odour’ \q Also *parnti-lku* ‘smell it’ (vt; Fut *parntiru*). \s KLH

\l Payungu \w parnti- \g ‘to smell’ \p Conj. *-nma*, vt. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w parnti- \g ‘to smell’ \p Conj. -*lkin*, vt. \s PA

\l Burduna \w parti- \g ‘to smell’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*parnti-** \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w parnti- \g ‘to smell’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vi. \s PA

\l Djururu \w parnti- \g ‘to smell’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w parti- \g ‘to smell’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vi; Prp *partiku*, F *partira*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w parti- \g ‘to smell’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vi; Prp *partiku*, F *partira*. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*parnti-** \s PA

\l Watjarri \w parnti- \g ‘to produce a pleasant or unpleasant smell’ \p Conj. -YA, vt [*sic*]; Pres *parntimaña*, P *parntiña*, F *parntiya*, Perf Imp *parnti*, Impf Imp *parntima*, Prp *parntiku* ~ *parntiwu*, Concurrent action  *parntiñca*. \q Also *parntinga-* ‘smell something, perceive a smell (vt, -YA), *parntilku* ‘a savoury smell, the smell of meat cooking’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w arndi- \g ‘smell’ \p Conj. Y; vt; P Perf *arndi:*, P Impf *arndinu*, Imp *arndiga*. \s JBl

\l **? \w \*parnti-**

\e **\*panga-**

\t ‘dig’

\b vt

\x See also \*paka-, \*pa:nga-, \*wari-.

\l Uradhi \w *anga- ~ angv-* \g ‘dig’ \p vt; Conj. II. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *anga* \g ‘dig’ \p vt; Conj. II. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *anga* \g ‘dig’ \p vt; Conj. II. \s (TC)

\l Mpakwithi \w *nga* \g ‘dig’ \a (TC)

\l Luthigh \w *nga-* \g ‘dig’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *nga-* \g ‘dig’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *anga-* (*?*) \g ‘dig’ \s (KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *nga* \g ‘dig’ \s (IG)

\l HR \w *ang-* \g ‘dig’ \q KLH lists this in “Other Paman” under a separate etymon, \*pa:nga-. “Rare usage.” \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*panga-** \s (KLH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *bangadha* \g ‘to scratch (so as to relieve an itch); to dig the ground very lightly, to scrape soil’ \q Possibly continues the long-vowel variant; see below. Distinguished from *bagadha* ‘to dig’. \s (LH)

\l Warlpiri \w *pangi-* \g ‘scratch it deeply, dig it—ground’ \p Conj: Past *pangurnu*. \q Possibly continues the long-vowel variant; see below. Also used as a noun, ‘wooden scoop used in digging out a soak’. \s (KLH, DGN)

\l Warlmanpa \w *pangi-* \g ‘Erg scratch, dig Abs’ \p Conj. 2: Imp *pangi*(*ka*), P *pangirnu*; Fut *pangin*(*mi*). \s (DGN)

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\e **\*pa:nga-**

\t ‘dig’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w *pa:ng-* \g ‘feel water with spear or stick to see if it is deep or shallow, or whether there are crabs and so around’ \s KPPW

\l HR \w *ang-* \g ‘dig’ \q “Rare usage.” \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:nga-** \q Why long V1? Why not listed with \*panga- ? \s (KLH)

\l Kaytetye \w *ange-* \g ‘scrape, dig’ \q Listed here with the long-vowel etymon because of the lenis nasal. \s (KLH, HK)

\l ECArrernte \w *\*angerne-* \g ‘dig into (e.g. the ground); dig/scrape/scratch something out’ \q Also pArandic \*angeñce (‘soakage’). Listed here with the long-vowel etymon because of the lenis nasal. \s (H&D, HK)

\l **pPNy \w \*pa:nga-**

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\l Wembawemba \w *bangga* \g ‘to dig’ \s (LH)

\e **\*pangVrr**

\t ‘tortoise (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\l KThaayorre \w pa:ngarr; minh- \g ‘tortoise sp.’ \q If V2 is not actually shwa, then its presence is conditioned by a former 3rd syllable. \s Hall

\l YYoront \w pengrr, pengerr; minh- \g ‘tortoise sp., *Chelodina expansa*’

\l YMel \w pengrr; minh- ‘tortoise sp.’

\l KKaper \w pangvrr; mim- ‘tortoise sp.’

\l Kurrtjar \w ya:ng3rr \g ‘tortoise sp. \s PB puts it in this set.

\l Kt \w ng3rr \s PB.

\L **? \w \*pangVrr**

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\l Nhanda \w bangara \g ‘large black goanna’ \q Initial /b/ identifies it as a loan. Probably belongs with the \*pangkarra set. \s JB

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\l Yukulta \w pangara \g ‘sea turtle’

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*panga-ra** \s NE

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\l Wagaman \w banggurru \g ‘turtle’ \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l GBadhun \w banggurru \g ‘tortoise’ \s PS

\l Warrgamay \w banggurru \g ‘freshwater turtle’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w bangguru \g ‘fresh-water turtle’ \s RMWD

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\l Ritharrngu \w bakarra \g ‘long-necked freshwater tortoise, *Chelodina rugosa* or a closely related sp.’ \s JHeath

\e **\*pangkarr**

\t ‘flesh’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kalmpara.

\l Rimanggudinhma \w anggarr \g ‘flesh’ \s IG

\l KThaypan \w nggerr \g ‘flesh’ \q Also *añe-anggerr* ‘meat’. \s BR

\l HR \w ngger \g ‘skin, flesh, muscle’ \s KLH, LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w angk3r \g ‘body; flesh, meat’; breath, wind’ \s LT/BA

\l Umpithamu \w wangkarr(a) \g ‘flesh’ \s BR

\l Umbuygamu \w aga:rr \g ‘meat’ \s J-CV

\l GYim \w banggarr \g ‘flesh, meat, bait’ \s JHav

\l Muluridji \w pangkarr \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l KYal \w bangkarr \g ‘a person’s body, his flesh’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*pangkarr** \s KLH

\e **\*pangkarra**

\t ‘bluetongue lizard’

\b n

\c Z

\l Umpithamu \w 7a:nggarra \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s J-CV, BR

\l Umbuygamu \w agarr \g ‘blue-tongue lizard’ \s J-CV

\l Umpila \w a:ngkay \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s GNOG

\l Flinders Island \w wangga:rra \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l Lamalama \w karr \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l Rimanggudinhma \w agar; nhy- \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s BR

\l Umbuygamu \w akarr \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s BR

\l KThaypan \w nggerrawng \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Large; contrast *lerr* ‘small bluetongue lizard’. \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w anggar \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w angkar \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \s LT/BA

\l YYoront \w pa7arr; minh- \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l YMel \w pakárr; minh- \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l KKaper \w pvngkerr; mim- \g ‘bluetongue lizard’

\l GBadhun \w banggarra \g ‘blue-tongued lizard’ \s PS

\l Biri \w banggara \g ‘blue-tongue lizard’ \q Biri, Wiri, and Gangulu dialects. Also Yilba *bangara* ‘jew lizard’. \s AT

\l Dyirbal \w banggarra \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Source?

\l Warrgamay \w banggarra \g ‘blue-tongue lizard’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w banggara \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q \*VrrV > VRV is regular. \s RMWD

\l Kalkatungu \w pangkarra \g ‘bluetongue lizard’ \q Loan? \s BB

\l **pNE \w \*pa(:)ngkarra** \q In English of Western Australia as “bungarra”, as with Watjarri *kuwiyarl* ‘bungarra, goanna, perintie (*Varanus giganteus*)’.

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\l Dalabon \w pongka \g ‘goanna sp.’ \s MH

\l Jawony \w pongka \g ‘stone country goanna’ \s NE&MH

\l Bininj-Gun-Wok \w pongka \g ‘goanna sp.’ \s MH

\l Mayali \w bongga \g ‘spiny tail monitor (*Varanus anthurus*)’ \s NE

\l Ngalakan \w bongga \g ‘rock goanna (*Varanus glebopalma*)’ \s FM/MH

\l Ngandi \w pongka \g ‘goanna sp.’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*pongka** \s MH #897

\l Wagiman \w bonggo \g ‘small water goanna sp.’ \q Var. *bornko*. \s WOD

\e **\*pangkul**

\t ‘wallaby’

\b n

\c Z

\l Mpalitjanh \w ngkul \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ngkuy \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ngkwul \g ‘wallaby’ \q /w/ unexpected. \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w goy \g ‘buck wallaby’ \p II, A: Erg *goyrri*, Gem *goyghamra*. \f [nggoy]. \s TC

\l Alngith \w ngkoy \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngkawy ~ ngkuy \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngkuy \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ngkol \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ngkul \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w nggol \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w pangk; minh- \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMr (??) \w pangk \g ‘wallaby’

\l WMuminh \w pangku \g ‘wallaby’ \s KLH

\l KMumminh \w

\l KUwanh \w pangku; minha \g ‘wallaby’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w pangku; minha- \g ‘wallaby’ \q *Macropus agilis*. \s PH website

\l **pPaman \w \*pangkul** \s KLH

**\e \*pangu**

\t

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l YYoront \w pang \g ‘son-in-law’ \q FaSiDaCh. \s BA

\l Warlpiri \w pangu \g

\e **\*paña**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*pala (Pilbara language attestations), \*palu.

\l Kuyani \w *panha* \g ‘this’ \p Absolutive; Ergative *palu*. \s H&S 04:624

\l Atnyamathanha \w *vanha* \g ‘he, she’ \p Absolutive; Ergative *valu*. \q Also *anha* ‘that’ (*vanha* expected). \s Mc&Mc, H&S 04:624

\l Panyjima \w *panha* \g ‘that (near you)’ \g ‘that (near you)’ \p Nominative and bas for all other case-forms except Locative *palangu*. \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *panha* \g ‘he’ \q Also *pala*, Dat *parnu*. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *panha* \g ‘he’ \p Also *pala*, Erg *palu*. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *panha*(*lu*) \g ‘he’ \p Dat *parnu*. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *panha* \g ‘he’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w *paña* \g ‘s/he (Sg Abs previously referred to)’\p Demonstrative & adverb. \q Also, *pañaca* ‘it Abs previously referred to)’, *pañacanu* ‘after that, then’. Also *pala* ‘that (mid-distant); there (mid-distant)’. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *anha* \g ‘that (distant)’ \p Singular Absolutive; Erg *anhanggu*, Specific CC *anhanha*, Dat/Poss *anhangura*. \q Du *anhathada*, Pl *anhinu*. \s JBl

\l Watjarri \w *paña* \g ‘that previously referred to/reported’ \p Absolutive. \q Contrast *pala* ‘that (mid-distant)’. \s WD

\l Nhangu \w *banha* \g ‘that over there (not visible)’ \p Absolutive and base for Accusative *banhañ*, not for Erg or Dat (*bayi*). \s BSch 2001:26

\l Djangu \w *baña* \g ‘that over there (not visible)’ \p Absolutive and base for Accusative *bañañ* (questioned), not for Erg or Dat (*bayi*). \s BSch 2001:26

\l **pPNy? \w \*paña**

\e **\*pañca-**

\t ‘smell, have an odour’

\b vi

\x See also \*parnti-, \*ñu:ma-.

\l Diyari \w panhtha- \q ‘smell, be odourous’ \p vi 1E. \q PA in “Classification of Lake Eyre Languages” cites this as *panhthama-*. Syn. *parni-*. \s PA Grammar & CLEL

\l Yandruwantha \w panhthama- \g ‘to smell’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka \w panhthama- \g ‘to smell’ \s PA

\l **pCentral Karnic \w \*panhthama-** \f ‘to smell’ \s PA

\l Yaraldi \w penhth \q ‘stink, smell’ \p vi. \q Also *penhth-iy* ‘smell’ (vt). \s MMcD

\l CEArrernte \w ñce- \g ‘give off a smell; stink, smell; be dead and rotting and stinking’ \q Also *ñcerne-* ‘smell something, sniff something’. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w ñca- \g ‘smell (something smells)’ \g Also *ñcañce* (n) ‘a stink, a smell’. \s GB

\l Nhanda \w pañji- \g ‘to smell’ \s JBl01

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\l Kayardild \w pañci-ca \g ‘stink, emit odour; smell, perceive by smell’ \s NE

\l Yangkaal \w pañci-ca \g ‘stink, emit odour; smell, perceive by smell’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w pañci-ca \g ‘smell’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w pañci \g ‘perceive odour of, smell’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*pañci-ca** \s NE

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\l Karrwa \w banjawa \g ‘smell, stink’ \s NE

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\l Mayali \w banj \g ‘bad smell’ \s NE

\l Nunggubuyu \w wañja- \g ‘smell, stink’ \s NE

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-bañju** \g ‘smell’ \s S&McG 03:61 #11, CB 04:350

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\l Muruwari \w pathi- \g ‘to smell, sniff’ \p vi (?) \s LFOates

\e **\*pañci-**

\t ‘burn’

\b vi

\x See also \*ya:ci- (‘burn’).

\l Uradhi \w wanhthi- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w ñci- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ñci- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \p Conj. 3, vi: Pr *ñjic*, F *ñjiy*, P *ñjigh*, Irr *ñji7*; Conj. 1, vt: Pr *ñjic*, F *ñjiy*, P *ñjin*, Irr *ñji7*. \s KLH 97: 227

\l Ngkoth \w nhthay- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \n Also reduplicated /nhthaynhth/. \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ñji(iri) \g ‘burn, be burning’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w peñc- \g ‘to burn; be cooked or boiled (on fire); feel a burn-like sting; ripen (of fruit)’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w peñc- \g ‘to burn’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w pañc- \g ‘to burn’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w pañci \g ‘get cooked, catch fire’ \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w anthi- \g ‘burn’ \p vi, vt. \s JC-V

\l KKaper \w pvñcé- \g ‘burn’ \p vi; P *piñcént*.

\l KThaypan \w nhdhi- \g ‘burn, cook, heat’ \p vi & vt; Past *anhdhin*, nP Cnt *anhdhinhdhan*. \s BR

\l HR \w nhdhi^- \g burn \q LJ cites as *nhdhi-*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w anhthi- \g ‘burn’ \p vt; P anhthin, Participle (*a*)*nhdhenh*. \q Alse *anhthenh* ‘cook’. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w anhdhi- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \p Conj. L, vi. \s LT/BA; BSom

\l Rimanggudinhma \w nhdhi \g ‘burn’ \s IG

\l **pPaman \w \*pañci-** \s KLH

\l Bidyara \w bañji-lma \g ‘to light (fire)’ \q /-lma/ elsewhere is causative; /bañji-/ unattested.

\l Gunya \w bañji- ~ bañja- \g ‘cook, burn’ \q Transitive?

\l **pPM \w \*pañci-**

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\l KKaper \w piñcél \q ‘sick’ \q PBlack connection to ‘burn’.

\l Biri \w bañjari \g ‘be sick’ \q Biri dialect. PBlack connection to ‘burn’.\s AT

\l Kungkari \w panhtha \g ‘sick’ \q PBlack connection to ‘burn’. \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w panc- \q ‘be ill’ \q PBlack connection to ‘burn’. \s BB

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w yanhthi \g ‘burn’ \p vi. \s BB

\e **\*papi**

\t ‘father’s mother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngaci, \*ngapa, \*ca:mi, \*paka (cross); \*pu:la, \*ma:ri, \*mayi, \*kucarra, \*kami (parallel).

\n The entries for Northern Paman languages (Uradhi through Mbiywom in the list below) in Sutton (1976:26, 46) and in the Hale typescript from which they are taken all are glossed ‘mother’s father’. This gloss contradicts the ‘father’s mother’ given for Umpila (Hale tape transcription, Crowley) and Linngithigh (Hale 1997, in *Boundary Rider*). Lauriston Sharp’s 1933 fieldnotes and Ursula McConnel’s 1950 article on junior marriage systems are in agreement that the terms that continue \*papi mean ‘father’s mother’, not ‘mother’s father’. Also with ‘father’s mother’ are Nggerikudi (Hey 1903) and Mpakwithi (Crowley). It is likely that the correct gloss in all Northern Paman languages is ‘father’s mother’, but until and unless verified from original notes they are cited here as in Sutton (1976).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w api \g ‘father’s mother’ \q TC: also *api**a*, both in all 3 dialects (AT, AN, Y); KLH (fieldnotes p. 7) has *api* FaMo. \s KLH (AIATSIS MS 882), TC

\l Angkamuthi \w api(a) \g ‘mother’s father’

\l Yadhaykenu \w api(a) \g ‘mother’s father’

\l Mpalitjanh \w pi- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w pi- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w pe- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Nggerikudi \w bai-da \g ‘father’s mother’ \s Hey 1903

\l Linngithigh \w pi- \g ‘father’s mother, FaMoBr’ \q Cited (1997) as *piy* [Nom]. \s KLH; KLH 1997:231

\l Alngith \w pay- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w pay- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w pi- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w pay- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w pay- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w pe- \g ‘mother’s father’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w papi \g ‘father’s mother, father’s mother’s brother’ \q KLH has *pa7i*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l Umpila \w pa7icu \g ‘sister’s son’s son’ (KLH); ‘father’s sister’s son; son’s daughter; daughter’s daughter’ (GNOG) \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMe’nh \w pep(-weta) \g ‘father’s mother’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pep(-yangk.th) \g ‘father’s mother’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pepiy \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Also *pepvnh*(*thvnh*) and *nganh-pepvnh* (respect form; queried: “of ego only?”) \s PS

\l WMuminh \w ape; ngath- \g ‘father’s mother’ \q Possibly with *ngath* < \*ngaci (‘mother’s father’), q.v. Also *papi-* ‘father’s mother’. \s KLH

\l KMumminh \w pap:i \g ‘mother’s father’ \f [pap~v]/ Poss. [pap:e]; [pap:v]. \s DNed p91

\l Flinders Island \w æpi; rr- \g ‘father’s mother’ \s PS

\l GYim \w babi \g ‘father’s mother’ JHav

\l Djabugay \w bawi \g ‘father’s mother’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w babim \g ‘father’s mother’ \q T,C,D dialects. \s RMWD C2

\l Mbabaram \w abi \g ‘grandfather’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*papi** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w babina \g ‘father’s mother’ \s PS

\l Margany \w babiñ \g ‘father’s mother’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w babiñ \g ‘father’s mother’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w papin \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child (to woman)’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w papin \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child (to woman)’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w papin \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child (to woman)’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w papin \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child (to woman)’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w papin \g ‘father’s mother; son’s child (to woman)’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*papi**

\l Dyirbal \w babi \g ‘FaMo, FaMoBr, FaMoSi; FaFaWi, FaFaBrWi, FaFaSiHu; **MoFaeSiDa, MoMoeBrDa**’ \p Masculine (*bayi*) or Feminine (*balan*) as appropriate. \q “Etc.” Self-reciprocal. The prototypical sense is ‘FaMo’. \s RMWD1989: 347

\l Warrgamay \w babi(lan) \g ‘father’s mother’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w babi \g (kin term between sisters-in-law) \s RMWD

\l Yalarnnga \w papipi \g ‘father’s mother, grandson’ \q Also *papu*, *pawiri* ‘granny, father’s mother’; also *papu* ‘father’s mother, woman’s son’s child’. \s Bl&Br

\l Yandruwandha (Innaminka) \w papa \g ‘mother’s father, man’s daughter’s child, mother’s father’s sister’ \s GB

\l Adnyamathanha \w vapi \g ‘father’ \q Cognate? \s Mc&Mc

\l **pPNy \w \*papi** \q KLH gloss: ‘father’s mother’. \s KL:H 82:374

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\l Kayardild \w papicu \g ‘father’s mother, ...’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w papicu \g ‘father’s mother’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w pape \g ‘father’s mother, ...’ \q <papi->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*papi** \s NE

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\l Wathawurrung \w baba-rrang \g ‘aunt’ \q Source has “babarong”. \s BB

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\l Tharrgari \w pawi \g ‘father’ \s PA

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\l KKY \w bœbath, bœb(a)thal \g ‘grandfather’ \s RJK

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\l Duungidjawu \w babiya(nmi) \g ‘father’ \q Also *babu* ‘father [classificatory]’, *bebere* ‘uncle’. \s K&W

\e **\*pararrci**

\t ‘seagull’

\b n

\c O

\x See also *cyarra*.

\l Jiwarli \w pararrji \g ‘seagull, silver gull’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*. \s PA

\l Payungu \w pararrji \g ‘seagull, silver gull’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w pararrji \g ‘seagull, silver gull’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w pararrji \g ‘seagull, silver gull’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*. \s PA

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\l YYoront \w thererr; minh- \g ‘silver gull (juvenile stage)’ \q *Larus novaehollandiae*.

\e **\*paru**

\t ‘spinifex gum’

\b n

\c P

\l Manjiljarra \w paru \g ‘spinifex’ \q Syn. *jarnpi*. \s PMcC

\l Yinytjiparnti \w paru \g ‘spinifex’ \q Any kind, but especially hard (buck) spinifex. \s FW

\l Martuthunira \w paru \g ‘buck spinifex’ \s AD

\l Watjarri \w paru \g ‘spinifex gum’ \q WD: “gum (for affixing flints, etc.), a gum obtained from a type of spinifex grass, gum colour (a dark brown to black)”. \s WD

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\l Umpila \w pa7u \g ‘wax’ \s GNOG

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w kuparu \g ‘soft spinifex’ \s G&H

\e **\*parracya**

\t ‘coolamon’

\b n

\c T

\l Buwandik \w parrac \g ‘girl’ \q Var. *parrak*. \s BB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w parraca \g ‘woman’q Note that /c/ contrasts with /th/ in this position; “rr” is a single flap (Blake’s “r”). \s BB

\l Warlpiri \w parraca \g ‘coolimon, winnowing dish’ \s KLH

\l **L \w \*parracya**

**\*\*\***

\l Muruwari \w paraka \g ‘old woman’ \q “Word largely obsolete.” \s LFOates

\e **\*parrka-**

\t ‘shine, sparkle’

\b vi

\x See also \*parrpi- (‘to camp’: derivative ‘[daylight] to dawn’).

\l WMungknh \w parrk \g ‘become warm, get warm, shine and give warmth’ \q Of fire, sun, moon. A loan (because of survival of \*–rrk-)? \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w parrk \g ‘shine, sparkle; dawn’ \p P *parrkarr*. \q A loan (because of survival of \*–rrk-)? \s AH

\l YYoront \w parr- \g ‘flash, shine, glitter’ \p vi; Conj. L, u: P *purr*, nP *parrl*, nP Cnt *palarrl*.

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\l Karajarri \w pirrpan \g ‘shine’ \s ASEDA 0069

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\l Kaytetye \w arrce- \g ‘shine (of moon)’ \p vt [*sic*]. \s HK

\e **\*parrkulu**

\t ‘two’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l Pirriya \w parrkula \g ‘two’ \q Also *parrkula*. \s GB

\l Baagandji \w barrgulu \g ‘two’ \q Also *bula*, in Gurnu. \s LH

\l Wangkumarra (Garlarli) \w barrkulu \g ‘two’ \s McD&W

\l Diyari \w parrkulu \g ‘three’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Karuwali \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w parrkulu \g ‘two’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w parrhkula \g ‘two’ \f “rrh” = trill. \s BB \q PA gives *parrku*(*na*) (with tap). Correspondence of trill and V3 not demonstrated. \s BB, PA CLE

\l **pKarnic \w \*parrkulu** \s PA CLE

\e **\*parrnga-**

\t ‘blow’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w parrng \g ‘blow (with breath)’ \p Conj. LH or NH, vt; Cnt nP *parrarrn* or *palarrng* or *palarrn*, P *purrng*, gP *parrngvnh* or *parrngvlhnh*.

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\l GYim \w ba:rrnga: \g ‘cry out, sing out, wail, moan, moo (of cow)’ \p vi. \s JHav ASEDA 0011

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\l Wathawurrung \w burrnga(la) \g ‘blow (with breath)’ \s BB

\e **\*parrpi-**

\t ‘camp, stop the night’

\b vi

\x With regard to the derivative ‘shine’ senses, see also \*parrka- (‘to shine’).

\l KThaayorre \w patp \g ‘camp, sleep the night’ \p P *patpirr*. \q Also *ra:k patp* ‘to dawn, (morning) to come’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w parr \g ‘camp, stop the night’ \p vi; conj. L, i: P *pirrw*, nP *parrl*, Imp *parrw*, nP Cnt *palarrl*. \q Also *larr parr-* ‘to dawn, (daylight) to shine’.

\l GYim \w barrbi- \g ‘camp overnight, sleep’ \p vi; Conj L. \q Also ‘sleep together illicitly or in secret’. \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l **pPaman \w \*parrpi-** \s BA

\e **\*pat**

\t ‘stone’

\b n

\c E

\l Buwandik \w bat \g ‘hail’ \s BB

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\l Dalabon \w bat \g ‘stone’ \s DJ

\e **\*pata**

\t ‘digging implement’

\b n

\c T

\l KLY \w pat \g ‘digging stick’ \s /GNOG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w pata \g ‘digging bowl’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w pata \g ‘wooden scoop for digging’ \g Evidently a coolamon (*piti*). \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\e **\*pati-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See \*pa:ti-.

\e **\*patin(a)**

\t ‘skin’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w pe7n \g ‘skin; crust on bread or damper; any bark used for string; rough skin part of cabbage fan palm’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pe7n \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pe7vn \g ‘skin’ \q Including skins of tubers; tree bark. \s PS

\l Pakanh \w pe7en \g ‘skin’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s PH website

\l Rimanggudinhma \w itin \g ‘bark, skin’ \s IG

\l KThaypan \w tayn \g ‘skin’ \s BR

\l HR \w ti^nv \g ‘skin’ \q LJ cites as *tin*. Probably continues \*patina. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ogh-Angkula \w etin \q Continues \*patina. \s Jack Burton LMW 1.3 1:57

\l Ogunyjan \w etin \g ‘skin; lip’ \f Poss. *eten*. \q \*patina would > *eten*; \*patin would > *etin*. \s LT/BA

\l KThaayorre \w petn \g ‘skin’ \q Continues \*patin or is loan from YYoront. \s KLH

\l YYoront \w pertn \g ‘skin’ \q Continues \*patin.

\l UOykangand \w eten \g ‘skin’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w eden \g ‘skin’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*patin(a)** \s KLH

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\l Kalkutungu \w patinti \g ‘to skin’ \q Likely \*patin ‘skin’ (n) + *-ti* (reflexive-reciprocal, 5.3.5 p86); the Kalkatungu noun ‘skin’ however is *waku*; \*patin is otherwise unattested. \s BB 1979:189

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\l Walmajarri \w partu \g ‘skin’ \q Syn. *carrca*. \s JHd

\l English \w patina \s CB \q *joke.*

\e **\*partawa**

\t ‘bustard, plains turkey’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*parturra.

\l YYoront \w partvw; minh- \g ‘plains turkey, bustard’ \q Probably < \*patawangkV, since the expected reflex of \*partawa is \*\*partaw.

\l UOykangand \w atawangg; inh- \g ‘plains turkey’ \s BSm, PH #404

\l UOlkol \w adowangg; inh- \g ‘plains turkey’ \s BSm, PH #404

\l **L \w \*patawangkV**

\l ECArrernte \w artewe \g ‘wild turkey, bustard’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w irtewe \g ‘wild turkey, bustard’ \s GB

\l **pPNy (??) \w \*partawa** \s BA

\e **\*parturra**

\t ‘bustard’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*partawa.

\l Ngarluma \w parturra \g ‘turkey’ \q Also *partu* ‘wing feather’. \s KLH

\l Panyjima \w parturra \g ‘turkey’ \q Also *partu* ‘wing feather’. \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w parturra \g ‘turkey’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w parturra \g ‘turkey’ \q Also *partu* ‘wing feather’. \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*parturra** \g ‘bustard’ \s GNOG #173 \*parturra, #172 \*partu

\l Payungu \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \q *Ardeotis australis*. \s PA

\l Dhalandji \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w pardurra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*parturra** \s PA #4

\l Jiwarli \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \q *Ardeotis australis*. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \q *Ardeotis australis*. \s PA

\l Djururu \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w pardurra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w pardurra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*parturra** \s PA #4

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l Yingkarta (S) \w parturra \g ‘bustard’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w partura \g ‘bustard, wild turkey’ \q *Eupodotis australis*. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w parduda \g ‘bush turkey, bustard’ \q Loan. \s JBll

\e **\*pawurra**

\t ‘kangaroo’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*purru.

\l Warrgamay \w bawura \g ‘rock wallaby’ \s RMWD

\l Bidyara \w bawurra \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Margany \w bawuda \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w bawuda \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w bawuda \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w bawud(a) \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w pawuda \g ‘kangaroo’ \s GB

\l Gamilaraay \w bawurra \g ‘red kangaroo’ \q *Macropus rufus*. PA gives as known from literature only. \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w bawurra \g ‘red kangaroo’ \q *Macropus rufus*. Also ‘jackaroo, stockman’. \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w bawurra \g ‘red kangaroo’ \q *Macropus rufus*. \s CW, AGL

\l **\*pCNSW \w \*bawurra** \s PA #142

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\l Muruwari \w pawarra \g ‘male red kangaroo’ \f “rr” = trill. \s LFOates

^^^

\l Gippsland \w baui \g ‘common wallaby’ \f [bau⋅yi], likely /pawuyi/. \q *Wallabia bicolor*. \s LH

^^^

\l Nhanda \w yawarda \g ‘kangaroo, grey kangaroo’ \s JBl

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\l Adnyamathanha \w wawu \g ‘western grey kangaroo’ \q *Macropus fuliginosus*. \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*payamu**

\t ‘rainbow’

\b n

\c E

\l Umpila \w payamu \g ‘rainbow’ \s GNOG

^^^

\l Gamilaraay \w ba:yama \g ‘Baiame’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w ba:yama \g ‘great one, all father’ \q Baiame. \s CJW

\l **pGamilaraay-Yuwaalaraay \w \*ba:yama** \s PA #127

^^^

\l Muruwari \w payami \g ‘Baiame’. \q “Name for the Great Spirit of the Ngiyambaa people, *Baiame* or *Bayami* [the legend is associated with the Brewarrina Fisheries where the Spirit’s giant footstep may be observed in the rocks of the river when the water is low enough, even to his joints,...” \s LFOates p331

\e **\*payka-**

\t ‘ache, pain’

\b vi

\x See especially \*payka- (‘bite’), and also \*palka-.

\l YYoront \w payn \g ‘ache, pain; cry out or groan in pain’ \q vi; with -*n*, the passive (reflexive) suffix: L2 (deponent) conj. The ablauted vocalism of the Cont. (nP) form *puyvluyn* shows that the original V1 was short.

\l KYalanji \w bayka- \g ‘ache, pain’ \p Conj L, vi. \q “Always used with the part of the body that hurts: *Ngayu dukal baykal* ‘my head aches’”. \s Hr&Hr

\l Yidiny \w bayga- \g ‘feel sore, be sore, ache’ \p Conj R. \q Dialects T,C. \s RMWD X10

\l **pPaman \w \*payka-** \s BA

\l Pitta-Pitta \w parlkari \g ‘ache’ \p vi. \q But *-ri* is given on p206 as a “non-productive causative” added to an intransitive verb to produce a transitive one (*rtinpari* ‘to run away with’ < *rtinpa* ‘to run’, *nhangkari* ‘to give birth to; to look after’ < *nhanka* ‘to exist’, *wapari* ‘hunt, gather’ [vt] < *wapa* ‘look for’ [vi]). \s BB

\l Adnyamathanha \w arlka-rri- \g ‘to growl, to howl with pain’ \f “rr” = tap. \q Also *arlka-wi-* ‘to crack, to crackle’. An apparently unrelated unsuffixed form, *arlka-*, means ‘to jump off’. \s Mc&Mc

\l **p??** \w **\*parlka-** \q **\*payka-?**

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\l Wadjuk \w bakaju \g ‘pain’ \s GNOG

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\l Djabugay \w baygarr \g ‘sore, bright, extreme’ \p nAdj. \q Cognate? \s EP

\e **\*payka-**

\t ‘to bite’

\b vt

\n The forms with /c/ in this list are all in languages in which intervocalic /c/ and /th/ contrast.

\x Quite probably these verbs belong with \*payka- (‘to ache, pain’). See also \*paca- (‘bite’) and \*pacya- (‘bite’); \*payka- likely eliminates the need to postulate \*pacya-. In this regard see also \*ngayku (‘my’) and \*puyku (‘paperbark’).

\l Muluridji \w payka- \g ‘bite’ \s KLH

\l CC Muluridji \w payka- \g ‘bite’ \w KLH

\l KYalanji \w bayka- \g ‘bite’ \p vt; Conj. L. \s Hr&Hr, EP (2002: 31)

\l Gumbaynggir \w baygi \g ‘dig/chop out’ \p vt. \s MALCC

^^^

\l Kungkari \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \s GB)

\l Pirriya \w *paca:-* \g ‘bite’ \p P *paca:nha*. \q Note that /c/ contrasts with /th/ in this position. \s GB)

\l Wangkumarra \w *paca-* \g ‘bite’ \q Syn. *draca-*. \s GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *paca* \g ‘bite’ \q Note that *c* contrasts with *th* in this position. \s BB)

\l Wakaya \w *pej* \g ‘to swallow’ \s GB)

\l Nhuwala \w *paca-* \g ‘drink’ \s GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \p Pres *pacalku*, P *pacarna*, Fut *pacaru*, Imp *pacanma*. \q Compare *patha-* ‘hit’ under \*paca- (‘hit’). \s KLH)

\l Kariyarra \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \s GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *paca-* \g ‘eat’ \s GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *paca- ~ paci-* \*g* ‘eat’ \s GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *pa:-* \g ‘bite; sting’ \p L conj. \q Cognate? Note also *paya* (noun) ‘fight, war; viciousness; fierce, savage, vicious; anger, rage; angry, wild; force; forceful, bossy’. \s GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *pa:-* \g ‘bite’ \s GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *paya-* \g ‘drink’ \p L conj. \q Cognate? \s GNOG, AD)

\l **pNgayarda \w paca-** \p L conj. \s GNOG #634)

\l Payungu \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Conj. *-nmayi*, vt. \q Also *pajapurtu* ‘dangerous’, *pajakurri-ma* ‘be angry, mad, solemn, unsmiling’. \s PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat, to drink’ \p Conj. *-lkin*, vt. \q Contrast *mukaja-lkin* ‘to bite’. \s PA)

\l Burduna \w *paya-* \g ‘drink’ \s PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*paja-** \s PA #2**)**

\l Jiwarli \w *paja-* \g ‘to bite; to drink’ \p Conj. *-ru*; vt. \s PA)

\l Djururu \w *paja-* \g ‘drink’ \s PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *paja-* \g ‘to bite, to drink’ \p Conj. *-ru*; vt. \q Also *paja-* ‘to fight’ (vi, Conj. not given). \s PA)

\l Dhiin \w *paja-* \g ‘drink’ \s PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Conj *-ru*, vt; Future *pajala*. \s PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *paja-* \g ‘to eat; to drink; to bite’ \p Future *pajala*. \s PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*paja-** \s PA #2)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *paja-lañi* \g ‘eat’ \s PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *paja-lañi* \g ‘drink’ \s PA)

\l Watjarri \w *paca-* \g ‘to bite; to be angry, to snap at someone in anger’ \p Conj. -LA, vt; Pres *paca*(*r*)*nmaña*, P *pacarna*, F *pacarla*, Perf Imp *pacan*, Impf Imp *pacanma*, Prp *pacalku*, Concurrent action *pacarnta*. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *paja-* \g ‘bite’ \p Vt, Y \s JB)

^^^

\l Panyjima \w *paja* \g ‘wild, angry’ \q Also *paja-yi-ku* (ambitransitive) ‘get angry (with)’ (? ‘be bitten’), *pajarrangu* ‘savage, vicious’. \s AD

**\e \*payu**

\t ‘humpy’

\b n

\c

\l Tjaapukay \w bayu \g ‘humpy’ \s EP

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\l YYoront \w poy \g ‘humpy’

\e **\*pa:ca**

\t ‘morning’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w bathaynga \g ‘morning; tomorrow’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w bathaynga \g ‘tomorrow, the morrow’ \s EB/GNOG, Ray/GNOG

\l Umpila \w pa:ca- \g ‘to dawn’ \s GNOG

\l Mirniny \w putha \g ‘tomorrow; by and by’ \q GNOG: for the shift \*a > u following the initial labial in this language, note \*mama 'father' > *mumarlu*, \*parnta ‘stone’ > *purntangu*, \*mapa ‘ash’ > *mupa* and *ma-rra* ‘grasp’ > murra. \s GNOG

\l Watjarri \w pathalpa \g ‘tomorrow’ \s KLH at Boolgooroo Station March 1960/GNOG

\e **\*pa:ca-**

\t ‘taste it’

\b vt

\x See also \*pac(y)a- ‘bite’.

\l Yinwum \w *atha-* \g ‘to eat, taste’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *tha-* \g ‘taste’ \f Problematic because \*a: in V1 is expected to continue as *a*. \p Conj 1 (?), vt: Pres *thac*, F *thay*, P *than*, Irr *tha7*. \s (KLH 97: 232)

\l WMungknh \w *pa:th-* \g ‘to taste; try; practise; experience someone (e.g. a woman) or something (e.g. a person’s fist’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *pa:th-* \g ‘to taste’ \s (KLH)

\l Koko Warra \w *a-* \g ‘suck; lick’ \p Imp *al*. \q Belongs with this set? \s BSommer

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:ca-** \s (KLH)

\l Warlpiri \w *paja-* \g ‘to taste it’ \p vt; Conj. 2: P *pajarnu*, nP *paja*(*r*)*ni*, Imp *pajaka*. \s (KLH)

\l Wembawemba \w *badhema* \g ‘to try, or taste food’ \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *badhaima* \g ‘to feel, to touch’ \q Distinguished from *banhmadha* ‘to try, to taste, to feel’. \s (LH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pa:ca-**

^^^

\l Gamilaraay \w *ba:ya-* \g ‘chop’ \p Conj -li; vt. \q To \*pacya-? \s AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *ba:ya-* \g ‘crack between teeth; bite off’ \p Conj -li; vt. \q To \*pacya-? \s AGL

\e **\*pa:ci-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*pa:rri-, \*pa:ti-, \*nga:ci-. Note that ‘to be born’ and ‘to give birth’ can be built on ‘to cry’, as in YYoront *pin=pay* and KThaayorre *ka:l=pa:rr-* ‘to be born’, both with ‘ear’, and Umpithamu *yungka-* ‘give birth to’ (under \*rungka- ‘cry’).

\l Umpithamu \w athi- \g ‘cry’ \q Short-vowel source? \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w pay \g ‘cry’ \p Conj. L; Cnt nP *palal*. \q Used also of thundering, as in *I+kuw pala* ‘it’s thundering there in the west’; see also \*rungka- (Guwa, Kalkatungu) and \*pa:ti- (). Also YY *pin=pay* ‘to be born’.

\l UOykangand \w ayi- \g ‘cry, wail, howl’ \p P *ayirr*, Imp *ayil*, Imp (northern) *aying*, redupl. *ayayi-*. \q Belongs with this set? Regularity of lenition still to be ascertained. Also *uw-ayin* ‘crying’ (n). \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ayi- \g ‘cry, wail, howl’ \p P *ayirr*, Imp *ayil*, Imp (northern) *aying*, redupl. *ayayi-*. \q Belongs with this set? Lenition is posibly regular with UOyk but unlikely with UOlk. Also *uw-ayin* ‘crying’ (n). \s PH

\l Ogunyjan \w aδ- \g ‘cry’ \s KLH

\l KThaypan \w dhi- \g ‘cry’ \p Dur *adhidha-*. \s BR

\l HR \w vδi^- \g ‘cry’ \q LJ cites as *dhi-*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Flinders Island \w adhi- \g ’to bark’ \p Conj. L. \q Cognate (*dh* < \*nh expected)? Also *athelthi-l* ‘to cry, weep’. \s PS

\l Rimanggudinhma \w aziyza \g ‘cry’ \s IG

\l GYim \w pa:ci- \g ‘cry’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w ba:dhi- \g ‘cry, wail, sing, sing out’ \p L conj. \s JHav

\l Djabugay \w baji- \g ‘sing, beat rhythm’ \p Conj. L.

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:ci-** \s KLH

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\l Yidiny \w baji- \g ‘bash something (O) on something else (Loc/Dat)’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Can be used of **banging song sticks together** and of brightness being thrown onto the earth in early morning. Dialects T & C. \s RMWD U1

\e **\*pa:mpVrr**

\t ‘rib’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*campi, \*pirrma, \*pi:ku.

\l KThaayorre \w pa:mpvrr-pi:nhth \g ‘rib’ \s BA, AH

\l YYoront \w pawrr-mel \g ‘rib’

^^^

\l Flinders Island \w wa:mbirr \g ‘long-fruited mangrove sp.’ \s PS

\e **\*pa:nga-**

\t ‘dig’

\b vt

\x See also \*paka-,\*panga-,\*wari-

\l HR \w ang- \g ‘dig’ \q KLH lists this in ‘Other Paman’ under a separate etymon, \*pa:nga-. “Rare usage.” \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:nga-** \q Why long V1? Why not listed with \*panga- ? \s KLH

\l Kaytetye \w ange- \g ‘scrape, dig’ \s HK

\l **Arrernte \w \*angerne-** \q Also pArandic \*angeñce (‘soakage’). \s HK

\e **\*pa:ngkal**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ciman, \*palnta, \*pinta, \*lamparra (under \*ramparra).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w aghal \g ‘shoulder’ \q KLH cites as *aghaw*. \s KLH, TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w aghal \g ‘shoulder’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w aga: \g ‘shoulder’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w angkal \g ‘shoulder’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w angkay \g ‘shoulder’ \s KLH

\l UOykangand \w egnggal \g ‘shoulder’ \q Attests short V1? \s PH

\l UOlkol \w egnggal \g ‘shoulder; arm’ \q Attests short V1? \s PH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w aghal ~ ghal \g ‘shoulder’ \q Cognate? \s IG

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:ngkal** \n (1) NPaman list; long V. “Other Paman” list (only Dyirbal) has **\*pangkal** (short V), but the long **\*a:** would regularly continue as Dyirbal /a/. (2) This, or \*pakal as implied by the *pakal* forms in the Mayi languages (below), could well be a source for YYoront *palt, palta* ‘shoulder’, rather than \*palnta. \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w panggal \g ‘shoulder’ \q Not in RMWD 72. \s KLH

\l Warrgamay \w banggal \g ‘upper arm, shoulder’ \q Long vowel expected if from \*pa:ngkal. \s RMWD

\l Muruwari \w pangkal \g ‘shoulder’ \s LFOates

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\l Ngawun \w palkal \g ‘arm’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w palkal \g ‘arm, forearm’ \q Syn. (‘arm’) *walcurr* and *pilkarra*. \s GLaves, GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w palkal \g ‘arm’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w palkal \g ‘arm’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w palkal \g ‘arm’ \q Syn. *NukuNuku*. \s GB

\e **\*pa:nca-**

\t ‘spend time’

\b vi

\l Umpila \w pañca, pamañca \g ‘go bush’ \p Conj. Y: Imp *pañcaya*, Pluperfect *pañca7a*, P *pañcaña*, Pr *pañcangka*, F *pañcaka*. \q Cognate? \s GNOG

\l WMungknh \w pa:nhth- \g ‘make camp; sleep (at night); stay (overnight or for several nights)’ \q Cognate w YY? KPPW *paanth*. \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w pa:nhth \g ‘(time) pass’ \q PRP *pa:nhthali*; *7a:k pa:nhth* ‘daylight came’. \n Poss. loan; /n.th/ or /n.c/ expected.

\l KThaayorre \w pa:nc \g ‘time passes by’ \p P *pe:ncarr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w panhth (Vintr, RR) \g ‘spend wet season; (time) pass’

\l YMel \w panhth (Vintr, RR) \g ‘spend wet season’

\l **L \*pa:nca-** \q The Wik forms suggest \*pa:ñca-.

\e **\*pa:ncil**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*ñancil, \*wañcV.

\l Djabugay \w banjil \g ‘woman, married woman, girl, female (human or animal)’ \q /ñc/ not= /nc/; KLH gives both [pañcil] and [pancil]. \s KLH, EP

\l HR \w nhdhi:nhdhvmv \q ‘woman’ \s KLH

\l Ikarranggal \w enhthenhtham \g ‘woman’ \p Gen *enhthenhthaman*. \q Also written *enhthenhthem*. Belongs with this set? \s BSommer

\l Ngawun \w pañcil \g ‘man, person, Aborigine’ \q Also *paña* ‘woman’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w pañcil \g ‘man, person, Aborigine’ \q Also *paña* ‘woman’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w pañcil \g ‘man, person, Aborigine’ \q Also *paña* ‘woman’. \s GB

\l **? \w \*pancil**

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\l KThaayorre \w pa:nhth \q ‘woman’ \p Erg *pa:nhthun*, Abl *pa:nhthum*. \q /u/ and /nhth/ not accounted for. Also, \*\*nhc expected if from \*pa:ncil. \s AH, AG

\l KYak \w pa:nhth \q ‘woman’ \s AH

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\l Guwa \w paña(n(h)a) \g ‘woman’ \s GB

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\l UOykangand \w añcir; alh- \g ‘smoke’ \q In *acimb alh-añcir* ‘Seven Sisters’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w añjir; alh- \g \g ‘smoke’ \q In *ajimb alh-añjir* ‘Seven Sisters’. Also *anjanda* ‘woman’ (AH?). \s PH

\e **\*pa:nta**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w pa:nt, pa:nta \g ‘head, top, roof’ \s BA, KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w par, para, para \g ‘head

\l YMel \w pat \g ‘head’

\l **L \w \*pa:nta** \q See also \*pa:ta; if that is the correct source for the YY & YMel forms, then the KTh form could be the result of correspondence-mimicry. \s BA

\e **\*pa:pa**

\t ‘breast’

\b n

\c B

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*ngama, \*ngamun.

\l WMungknh \w pa:p \g ‘breast’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w pa:p \g ‘breast’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w paba \g ‘breast’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pa:pa \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pa:pa \g ‘mother’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:pa** \s KLH

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\l Gumbaynggir \w pa:pañ(ba) \g ‘mother’s mother, woman’s daughter’s child; great aunt or grand-nephew/-niece with the same section membership as the preceding’ \q Also *ba:ba*(*ga*) ‘father’ (syn. *ba:li*(*ga*)). Contrast *balu:ñ*(*ba*) ‘father’s mother, woman’s son’s child’. \s MALCC

\e **\*pa:ru**

\t (?)

\b n

\c Z

\l Wirangu \w baru \g ‘meat, animal’ \s LH

\l Djapu \w ba:ru \g ‘salt-water crocodile’ \s FM

\l Yan-nhangu \w ba:ru \g ‘salt-water crocodile ‘\s PNWG/CB

\e **\*pa:rri-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*pa:ci- and especially \*pa:ti-, which is possibly a doublet with \*pa:rri-; see also \*ngaci-.

\l WMungknh \w pe:y- \g ‘cry’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pe:y- \g ‘cry’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w pa:rr- \g ‘cry’ \p P *pa:rr-r*. \q Also *ka:l=pa:rr* ‘to be born’. \s AH

\l Mbabaram \w adi- \g ‘cry’ \p Conj. n: P *adinv*, Pres *adinung*, F *adib*, Imp *adig*, Continuative Imp *adinug*. \q Poss. < \*pa:ti-. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:rri** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w badi- \g ‘weep’ \q To \*pa:ti-? \s PS

\l Biri \w barri \g ‘cry’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Yilba dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w barri \g ‘cry’ \q Poss. a loan. Also *badi*. \s GB

\l Margany \w badi \g ‘cry’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

\l Gunya \w bati \g ‘cry’ \q /t/ < ? \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*pa:rri-**

\l Warrgamay \w ba:di \g ‘cry, sob, weep’ \p vi. \q To \*pa:ti-? Also *guyi* ‘cry, sob, weep’ (vi; apparently a full synonym). \s RMWD

\l Ngawun \w parra \g ‘cry’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w parra \g ‘cry’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w parra \g ‘cry’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w parra \g ‘cry’ \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*pa:rri-** ~ **\*pa:rra-** \q KLH gloss: ‘cry’. See comments on doublets at \*pa:ti-. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*pa:ta**

\t ‘head’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w par, para, para \g ‘head

\l YMel \w pat \g ‘head’

\l Djabugay \w bada \g ‘head; roof’ \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:ta** \q See also \*pa:nta, possibly the source of the YY & YMel forms. \s BA

\e **\*pa:ti-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*pa:ci-, \*pa:rri-, \*ngaci-.

\l Muluridji \w pati- \g ‘to cry’ \s KLH

\l CC \w parri- \g ‘to cry’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w badi \g ‘cry; wail, mourn; sing (of birds); howl (of dogs)’ \p Conj. Y; vi. \q EP gives *barri-* as a variant. \s Hr&Hr, EP

\l Djabugay \w barri- \g ‘cry, buzz, bubble’ \p Conj. Y, vi. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w badi- \g ‘cry, sob, weep’ \p Conj. N, vi. \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD X5

\l GBadhun \w badi- \g ‘weep’ \s PS

\l Margany \w badi \g ‘cry’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

\l Gunya \w bati \g ‘cry’ \q /t/ < ? \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w badi- \g ‘thunder’ \q Questioned; also *badiña*. For ‘to cry’ used of thundering, see also \*pa:ci- (YYoront) and \*rungka- (Guwa, Kalkatungu). \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w badi- \g ‘thunder’ \q Also *badiña*. For ‘to cry’ used of thundering, see also \*pa:ci- (YYoront) and \*rungka- (Guwa, Kalkatungu). \s GB

\l Gunya \w bati \g ‘cry’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w ba:di \g ‘cry, sob, weep’ \s RMWD

\l **pPM \w \*pa:ti-** \q KLH reconstructs **\*pati-**, but Warrgamay indicates that V2 was long. Possibly a doublet with **\*pa:rri-**. There is also merger or near-merger of /t/ and /rr/ reported for some languages, like Djabugay and Kuku-Yalanji (EP).

\e **\*pa:wa-**

\t ‘burn’

\b vt

\l GYim \w ba:wa- \g ‘burn it; cook it’ \p Conj. L, vt: nP *ba:wal*, nP redupl *ba:walal*, P *ba:way*, Imp *ba:wala*, Prp *ba:wanha*. \q Also *warri-ba:wa+* (Conj. L, vt) ‘roast, boil’. GYim disyllabic *u-*stems (see the Watjarri and Nhanda forms below) are all R conjugation. KLH: “Compare WD *pa:-*“. \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*pa:wa-** \s KLH

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w pawu- \g ‘cook something’ \p vt, Conj L: F *pawulku*, Pres *pawura*, P *pawurnu*, Imp *pawurla*. \q Also *pawularra-* (vi, L) ‘evaporate’. \s G&H

\l Watjarri \w pawu- \g ‘to cook (it), to roast (meat)’ \p Conj. *-la*, vt; P *pawurna*, F/Potential *pawurla*, Perfective Imp *pawun*, Imperfective Imp *pawunma*, Prp *pawulku*. Concurrent Action *pawurnta*. \q Eastern and southern. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w awu- ~ a7u- \g ‘stoke up; light a fire’ \p Conj. Y, vt; P Perf *awi:*, P Impf *awunu*, Pres *awuwa*, D Realis *awundha*, F Irr *awundandha*, Imp *awuga*, Ambulative *awunggula*. \s JBl

\l **pPNy \w \*pa:wa-/u-**

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\l Manjiljarra \w pa:- \g ‘cook; burn’ \p vt; Conj.: P *pa:rnu*, Imp *pa:la*. \s PMcC

\e **\*pew**

\t ‘flipper, fleshy fin’

\b n

\c M

\c F

\l Loniu \w pw \g ‘shark’\f Vowel symbol is epsilon. \q Evidently a generic. \s Hamel PacLing C-103 p212

\l Meryam Mir \w pew \g ‘flipper; wing; coconut leaf’ \q Flippers on whales, dolphins, or dugongs are *tul*. \s P&P 1994

\l YYoront \w pew \g ‘fin of fleshy-finned creatures’ \q Sharks, skates, rays, porpoises, whales.

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\l KKY \w pel \g ‘fish tail’ \p Feminine; Pl *pelay*. \s RJK

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\l Martuthunira \w piwi \g ‘milk; breast’ \s AD

\l Yindjibarndi \w piwi \g ‘breast, teat’ \s FW

\e **\*pica-**

\t ‘lick’

\b vt

\x See also \*pi{a-, \*puñca-.

\l YYoront \w piy \g ‘lick’ \q vt, Conj. L.

\l KYalanji \w bija- \g ‘lick’ \q Conj. L. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*pi(:)ca-** \q Needs further corroboration.

\l GBadhun \w bidha- \g ‘drink’ \s PS

\l Kalkatungu \wica \g ‘bite, chew’ \q Probably belongs with \*cica-. \s (BB)

\l Warlmanpa \wpiya- \g ‘cut; break; bite’ \p Conj 2. \q If cognate, lenition suggests an original long vowel; cf. *ngaya-* ‘give birth’ < *\*nga:ci-*. \s (DGN)

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\l Umpila \w piyinta- \g ‘lick it’ \s GNOG

\l Djabugay \w biya- \g ‘lick honey’ \q EP has (tentatively) as vi. KLH glosses ‘dip, immerse’. \s EP, KLH

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\l Ngarluma \w piñca-lku \g ‘drink; suck (breast)’ \p Fut *piñcaru*. \s KLH

\l KKaper \w piñca- \g ‘wet it (as rain does)’ \p P *piñcant*. \s BA

\l GYimithirr (Coastal) \w buñja-l \g ‘lick; lap (up)’ \s JHav

\l Nhanda \w buñja- \g ‘suck, taste’ \p Vt, Y. \q Iniial /p/ identifies it as a loan. \s JB

\e **\*picarra**

\t ‘dream’

\b n

\c H

\l Umpithamu \w itharra \g ‘dream’ \q Also ‘king salmon’. \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w pith- \g ‘dream’ \p vt. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pithv- \g ‘dream something’ \p vt; Conj. NH. \q Also *pithvth* ‘dream’ (n). \s PS

\l Pakanh \w pithi \g ‘dream’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w pitharr \g ‘dream’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w pitharr \g ‘dreamed thing’ \q Also *pitharr piyrr=wornt* ‘to dream’.

\l YMel \w pitharr \g ‘dreamed thing’

\l KKaper \w pithérr \g ‘dream’ \s BA

\l UOykangand \w idhar \g ‘dream’ \q Can \*rra# > \*r#? \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ithar \g ‘dream’ \q Can \*rra# > \*r#? \s PH

\l KYalanji \w bijarr \g ‘dream’ \q Also *bjjarri-* (Conj L, vt) ‘to dream about’. (Also *bijarr* ‘personal totem’??) \s Hr&Hr

\l Tjaapukay \w *bijarri baya-* \g ‘to dream’ \p Conj. L, vi? \q With *baya-* ‘to bite’.

\l Lamalama \w dharr \g ‘dream’ \s BR

\l Kurrtjar \w ca:rr \g ‘dream’ \s PB

\l Kuthant \w ca:rr \g ‘dream’ \s PB

\l Walangama \w kerr (? cerr) \g ‘dream’ \s PB

\l **pPaman \w \*picarr(a)** \q ? \s BA

\l Gumbainggir \w bija:rr \g ‘name; language’ \s DE, Smythe

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\l Biri \w bijiri \g ‘dream’ \p n \q Biri and Yilba dialects. Also Biri *bidhi* ‘dream’ (n) and ‘to dream’ (v); also Yilba and Yambina *bijiri* ‘dream’. \s AT

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\l Muruwari \w picar(r)u \g ‘totem name of animal or bird’ \f “r” = glide; “rr” = trill; also written *picula*. \q “Associated with each of the four tribal subsections”; e.g. *kula picarru* ‘the kangaroo tribe’. \s LFOates

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\l Warlpiri \w picara \g ‘ear’ \q Eastern. All dialects: ‘leaves of yam (*yarla*), plant part of yam’. \s KLH

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\l Ngiyampaa \w picarr \g ‘male’ \s TD

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\l KNarr \w mitherr \g ‘dream’ \s GB

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\l Diyari \w pinhtharra \g ‘patrilineal ceremonial totem’ \q “rr” = tap. \s PA

\e **\*piku+**

\t ‘fingernail’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pi:ku (rib).

\l Djabugay \w bigum \g ‘finger/toe-nail’ \s EP

\l Djabugay \w biga \g ‘shell (generic); tiny fish’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w biguñ \g ‘fingernail, toenail, claw’ \q Dialects T,C,W. \s RMWD A3&5

\l Yidiny \w bigu:n \g ‘shield’ \f <bigunU>. \q T, C; *bigunu* in G, W. \s RMWD J4

\l GBadhun \w biguy \g ‘fingernail’. \s PS

\l Biri \w biga \g ‘nail’ \q Biri dialect. \s AT

\l Margany \w bikañ \g ‘nail (finger or toe), claw’ \q Gunya has *bin.guñ* (same sense). \s GB

\l Kungkari \w pikañ \g ‘nail’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w biguñ \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w bigin \g ‘shield’ \s RMWD

\l Yalarnnga \w piku \g ‘fingernails, toenails’ \s Bl&Br

\l Muruwari \w pikañ \g ‘claw, fingernail, toenail’ \s LFOates

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w bikaña \g ‘nail’ \s McD&W

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\l Kalkatungu \w piku \g ‘nails’ \q Probably a loan. \s BB

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\l YYoront \w pe7n, pe7en \g ‘footprint; camp’ \q In the sense ‘footprint’ usually *thaml-pe7n*. The sense ‘camp’ as in *pen-kith* ‘camp’, lit. ‘dead tracks’.

\l YMel \w pekn \g ‘footprint’

\l KKaper \w pekn \g ‘camp; place’ \q As in the place-name *Pen-Pew*, or *pekn-Pen-Pew*. \s PB

\l **pYirrka-KKaper \w \*pikin**

**\*\*\***

\l Warrgamay \w ñigiñ \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \s RMWD

\e **\*pila**

\t ‘palm (sp.)’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w pil, pilalh, pila; may- \g ‘cabbage tree’ \q *Corypha elata*.

\l YMel \w pil; may- \g ‘cabbage tree’ \q *Corypha elata*.

\l GYim \w bila \g ‘palm tree sp.; leaf trough for carrying baby or corpse’ \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l **pPaman \w \*pila** \s BA

\e **\*pili+**

\t ‘parrot (sp.)’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kar(a)na, \*marra, \*thirrarn.tV.

\l YYoront \w pilirrl; minh- \g ‘rainbow lorikeet’ \q Also *minh-pirrilh*. Note: YY /pil/ cannot continue \*pili and could only come from \*pila, hence cognation is problematic. Also, possible correct transcription is /pilvrrl/.

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\l Wiradjuri \w bili:rr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w bili:rr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w bili:rr \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*bili:rr** \s PA #12

\l Yugambeh \w bilin ~ biling \g ‘bat; parrot’ \q Also *bilin-bilin* ‘king parrot’. \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w bilin bilin \g ‘parrot’ (generic) \q Also *biling* ‘bat’. \s MS

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\l Djapu \w bilicpilic \g ‘red-winged parrot’ (*Aprosmictus erythropterus*) \s FM

\l Ritharrngu \w bilicpilic \g ‘red-winged parrot’ \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w bilic \g ‘parrot (sp)’ \q Also *wilic-wilic* ‘green parrot’ \s BL-MC

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\l Muruwari \w pilañ-pilañ \g ‘crimson-winged parrot’ \q *Aprosmictus erythropterus*. Also *purlañ-purlañ* ‘green parrot (*Neophema bourki*)’. \s LFOates

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\l GYim \w birrbirr \q ‘parrot sp w red and green back’ \s JHav

\l KYal \w birrbirr \q ‘parrot, parakeet, lorikeet’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Garrwa \w birrilili \q ‘red-collared lorikeet’ \s IM 2012

\e **\*pirli**

\t ‘dillybag, pouch’

\x See \*purul.

\e **\*pirlu**

\t ‘hip’

\b n

\c B

\l Uradhi (AT,AN,Y) \w *wilu* \g ‘hip’

\l Wuthathi \w *7ilu* \g ‘hip’ \s LMW-BA

\l WMungknh \w *pil* \g ‘thigh, lower hip’ \KPPW: ‘lower hip and thigh’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *pil* \g ‘hip’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *pilu* \g ‘rump, buttocks’ \s (SIL)

\l KUwanh \w *pilu* \g ‘side of hip’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *pil:u* \g ‘hip’ \q PH cites as *kun pilu* ‘lap, thigh’. \s (LY/BA; PH website)

\l Ayapathu \w *pil:u* ‘g ‘hip, buttocks’ \s (PY-BA)

\l Umpila \w *pilu* \g ‘hip, thigh’ \s (GNOG)

\l KThaayorre \w *pil* \g ‘hip’ \p Erg *pilu*, Dat *pilun*. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w *pel* \g ‘hip’ \p Erg & Dat *pele*.

\l YMel \w *pel* \g ‘hip’

\l Flinders Island \w *wilu* \g ‘hip’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l GYim \w *bilu* \g ‘hip, hip bone, side of pelvis’ \s (JHav)

\l Djabugay \w *bilu* \g ‘hip bone’ \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *bilu* \g ‘hip’ \s RMWD A4

\l **pPaman** \w **\*pilu** \s (BA)

\l Warrgamay \w *bilu* \g ‘hip(bone)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *bilu* \g ‘hip’ \q Syn. (?) *wigu*. \s RMWD

\l Ngarluma \w *pirlu* \g ‘vaginal opening; labia of vagina’ \s (KLH)

\l Martuthunira \w *pirlu* \g ‘buttocks (upper)’ \s AD

\l Nyangumarta \w *pilu* \g ‘viscera’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*pirlu**

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\l Warriyangka \w *pirlura* \g ‘sexual desire’ \s (PA)

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\l Wakaya \w *pilu* \g ‘trots’ \q Also *wil*(*u*) ‘penis’. \s (GB)

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\l Nhanda \w *pirlu* \g ‘boomerang’ \q A loanword. For semantics, cf. Warlpiri *malpa* ‘hip; plain boomerang’. \s (JB)

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\l Manjiljarra \w *pilu* \g ‘small mulga’ \q Species questioned. \s (PMcC)

\l GBadhun \w *bilmbu* \g ‘hip’ \s (PS)

\l Dyirbal \w *bilmbu* \g ‘hip’; ‘widow’ \s (RMWD)

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\l Wirangu \w *bilda* \g ‘hip’ \s (LH)

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\l Muruwari \w *pi*(*r*)*la* \g ‘back; backbone’ \q Also *pilangka* ‘behind’ (postposition). \s LFOates

\l Nyamal \w *pila* \g ‘vagina’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *pila* \g ‘vagina’ \q AD gives *pilapila* ‘buttocks’ only. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*pila** \s GNOG #412

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\l Yinytjiparnti \w *pica* \g ‘clitoris’ [GNOG]; ‘penis’ [FW] \s GNOG, FW

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\l Kungkari \w *piru* \g ‘back’ \s (GB)

\e **\*pi{a-**

\t ‘lick’

\b vt

\x See also \*pica-, \*puñca-.

\l YYoront \w *piy* \g ‘lick’ \q vt, L conj. \q Poss. belongs with \*pica-.

\l UOykangand \w *ilha-* \g ‘lick’ \q Etymological L conj: P *ilharr*, Imp *ilhal*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ilha-* \g ‘lick’ \q Etymological L conj: P *ilharr*, Imp *ilhal*, Imp (northern) *ilhang*. \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *biya-* \g ‘lick honey’ \q Y conj., intransitive (questioned). \s (EP)

\l Ngarluma \w *pi{a-lku* \g ‘bite, chew’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pi{a-** \q How YY continues an original \*{ is not clear; this is the only correspondence noted so far. Although YY does have a contrastive laminal lateral, the attested cognates have a corresponding laminal stop. If YY *piy* continues \*pica- (q.v.) instead of \*pi{a-, then *y* < \*c would be regular. \s (BA)

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\l Margany \w *bu{a-* \g ‘suck’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *bu{a-* \g ‘suck’ \s (GB)

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\l Ngarluma \w *mi{a-* \g ‘to lick it’ \p Conj. L; F *mi{alku*. \s KLH

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\l Mayali \w *beleng7me* \g ‘lick’ \s (NE)

\e **\*pina**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:lu, \*kurlka, \*langa, \*milka, \*mana, \*manga, \*pinarri, \*kura.

\l WNgathrr \w *pin* \g ‘ear*’* \*s* (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *pin* \g ‘ear, leaf’ \s (PS)

\l Umpithamu \w *wina* \g ‘ear’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *itna* \g ‘ear’ \s J-CV

\l KThaypan \w *na* \g ‘ear’ \s (BR)

\l HR \w *niv* \g ‘ear’ \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *idna* \g ‘ear’ \s (BSommer)

\l Koogominny \w *ina* \g ‘ear’ \q Source cites as *enar*. \s (Palmer 1884)

\l Ogunyjan \w *idna-*(*n.g3l*) \g ‘ear’ \q Attested only in compounds. \s (BA, KLH)

\l GYimithirr \w *bina:l* \g ‘knowing, smart, clever; know’ \q Also *binagari* ‘deaf’. \s (KLH, JHav ASEDA 0011)

\l KYalanji \w *binal* \g ‘to know’ \p “Associative” (or L-conj verb??). Also *binal-kari* ‘be ignorant’, *binalku* ‘remember’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Wagaman \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \s RMWD notes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l KThaayorre \w *pinarr* \g ‘awake, alert, wakeful’ \q ‘Ear’ is *ka:l*. See \*pinarri. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *pin, pinal* \g ‘ear; leaf; place; vulva’

\l YMel \w *pin* \g ‘ear’

\l KKaper \w *pin* (*-thakél*) \*g* ‘ear’ \q Also *pinégk nha-* ‘hear (perceive with ears)’ (KLH). \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *idn, idnamanhdh* \*g* ‘vagina’ \s (PH, BA)

\l UOlkol \w *idna* \g ‘vagina’ \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *bina* \g ‘ear; gills’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *bina* \g ‘ear; gill on fish’ \s (KLH, RMWD A1)

\l **pPaman \w \*pina** \s (KLH)

\l Biri \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \q Gangulu and Biri dialects. \s (AT)

\l Warrgamay \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \s (RMWD)

\l Dharumbal \w *bina*(*ng*) \g ‘ear; vulva’ \q Two of eleven ‘ear’ citations, and five of five ‘vulva’ citations, are *binang*. \s AT/

\l Duungidjawu \w *binang* \g ‘ear’ \s K&W

\l Gumbaynggir \w *binañ* \g ‘vulva (labia majora)’ \f Short V1 is possibly regular in \*CVCVC (cf. \*kana & \*yarra with \*carra, \*kuna, & \*lirra reflexes). \q DE gives only the sense ‘vagina’. \s (DE; MALCC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*binang** \s (TC)

\l Gamilaraay \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \q CW gives *wudha* ‘ear’ (not *bina*) in this dialect. \s (PA, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *bina* \g ‘ear’ \q (CW, AGL)

\l Muruwari \w *pina* \g ‘ear’ \q Also *pinathina-* ‘to hear’ (see *thina-* ‘stand’ under \*cina (‘foot’) and \*pinakarri- (‘hear’). \s (LFO)

\l Bandjalang \w *binang* \g ‘ear’ \q Also (W. Bundjalung) *bina-* ‘know’. \s (MS, PA)

\l Yugambeh \w *binang* \g ‘ear’ \s (MS)

\l **pCNSW \w \*bina** \s PA #145

\l Yalarnnga \w *pinarri* \g ‘ear’ \q See \*pinarri. \s Bl&Br

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *pina* \g ‘ear; centre of understanding; the organ of hearing; also used to refer to a person’s ability to understand’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *pina* \g ‘ear’ \s (WD)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *pina* \g ‘ear; the mind, intellect, reason; hearing’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *pina* \g ‘ear; far-off’ \q Syn. (‘ear’ only) *kuranpa*, *kurlka*, *murnarta*. Also *pinajarra* ‘person who can hear or understand’, *pinajutu* ‘deaf; mad’. \s (PMcC)

\l Wakaya \w *pinál* \g ‘ear’ \q Also *pinilt*; Western *bineld*. \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *pina* \g ‘wise, knowing, experienced’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *pina* \g ‘knowledgeable’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *bina* \g ‘know, knowing’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *pina* \g ‘ear’ \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *pina* \g ‘clever, able’ \s (JS&JH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pina** \q KLH gloss: ‘ear’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Baagandji \w *bina* \g ‘hole in a tree, possum-hole’ \s (LH)

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\l Buwandik \w *biniwa* \g ‘deaf’ \s (BB)

\e **\*pinakarri-**

\t ‘hear’

\b v (tr?)

\x See \*karri- (‘stand’), \*pina (‘ear’), \*nga- & \*ngami- & \*nga:rra- (‘hear’).

\l Nyangumarta \w pinakarri- \g ‘hear’ \q Apparently \*pina (‘ear’) does not continue as a noun. \s GNOG

\l Mudburra \w bina karri \g ‘knowing’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w pinakarri- \g ‘hear’ \q Transitive, zero conj. Also *karri-* ‘stand’, *pina* ‘ear’. \s JHd

\l YYoront \w pinkarr (L, tr, i) \g ‘hear’ \q Note *pin* ‘ear’ and *karr* ‘see’, the latter presumably based on a reanalysis of \*pinakarri-; against this account is the apparent absence of reflexes of \*karri- as ‘see’ in the area. Supporting this account is the existence of *pintan* (with *t*(*h*)*an* ‘stand’), an intransitive verb meaning ‘find out, become informed’.

\l **? \w \*pinakarri-** \q See note to YY entry.

\e **\*pinarri**

\t ‘(pertaining to ears)’

\b n

\x See also \*ka:lu, \*milka, \*pina.

\l KThaayorre \w pinarr \g ‘awake, alert, wakeful’ \s AH

\l Mayi-Kulan \w pinarr \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w pinarr \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w pinarr \g ‘ear’ \q GL gives [pinarrv]. \s GB, GL

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w pinarr \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w pinarr \g ‘ear’ \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w pinarri \g ‘ear’ \p Dat *pinarriwu*. \s Bl&Br

\l Walmajarri \w pinarri \g ‘clever, able’ \s JHd

\l **pPNy \w \*pinarri** \g BA

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\l YYoront \w pinarr \g ‘coolamon; boat’ \q Also *yo-pinarr* ‘coral tree’, from which coolamons are made.

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Yidiny \w binarrnga- \g ‘tell, warn’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q With *-nga-*. \s RMWD

\e **\*pinku**

\t ‘bandicoot’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*purrka.

\l KThaayorre \w pink \g ‘bandicoot’ \p Erg *pinka*. \s AH

\l UOykangand \w edn.g; inh- \g ‘bandicoot (northern brown)’ \p Erg *edn.gemanhdh*. \q *Isoodon macrurus*. \s PH #540.

\l UOlkol \w edn.g \g ‘bandicoot (northern brown)’ \q Not in 2000 wordlist. \s PH #540.

\l Yidiny \w bin.gu \g ‘bandicoot (long-nosed; *Perameles*)’ \q Tablelands dialect. Category *miña*. \s RMWD D5

\l **pPaman \w \*pinku**

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\l Muruwari \w pingku \g ‘bandicoot’ \q Species with bluish coat; also ‘anything of bluish hue’. \s LFO

\l Kaurna \w pingko \g a small animal with a white tail that burrows in the earth \s T&S 1840 p39

l Narrunga \w bingku ~ pingku \g bandicoot, rabbit; pinkie; Thalacomys lagotis \q has hook on his tail; he hooks himself on ground while he digs; lives in burrow \s NBT per JHS

\l Narrunga \w bing-coo \g [as for NBT] \s Johnson per JHS

\l Narrunga \w binjo \g kangaroo rat \s Snell per JHS

\l Warlpiri (E) \w pirnki-tawutawu \g bilby, rabbit eared bandicoot \q synonym of walpajirri \s ML (Willowra)

\l Warlpiri (E) \w pingki-tawu-tawu \g bilby \s p17 of https://espace.cdu.edu.au/eserv/cdu:45529/wa0532\_Kuyu.pdf (Alekarenge)

\n DGN re Warlpiri: A caution is that pinky is (or was) in a local English, as in this from the entry in AND http://australiannationaldictionary.com.au :

S.A. Also piηkie, and formerly [a. Gaurna piηki] Bilby.

1844 D.G. Brock To Desert with Sturt (1975) 54 The white fur of an animal they call the ‘Pinkoe’.

...

1969 E.C. Rolls They All ran Wild 49 ‘Pinky’ referred to the bare skin on the nose and ‘pinto’ probably to the black and white tail.

which might be behind the Muruwari I suppose. Even so it has a nice distribution eh (apart from Muruwari): CYP (Paman and maybe Umpithamu), Warlpiri (also as you say maybe Nyangumarta winku ~ wirnkuma (‘northern brushtail possum’) and southern SA — but looks like it's missing from languages in between.

^^^

\l MM (Ngarrindjeri) \w punkunduleol \g bandicoot, common brown Source: SJ-T \q Also *punkunduli*, bandicoot rat Source: SJ-T; also *pungkudula*, kangaroo rats Source: BB Appendix 4 Text 4.67:29.1 p.401:29.1, Text 4.18:3.1 p.348:33.1; also *pungguldula*, kangaroo rats Source: BB Appendix 4 Text 4.2:51.2 p.335:15.2; also *punggulduli*, kangaroo rat Source: BB Appendix 4 Text 4.2:59.3 p.335:23.3; also (??) *pungkuleld*, the bone Source: BB Appendix 4 Text 4.137:33.5 p.486:33.5

\l Ngarrindjeri \w punkunduleol \g bandicoot, common brown \s Taplin per JHS

\l Ngarrindjeri \w ratpunkunduli \g bandicoot \s Taplin per JHS

\*\*\*

\l Umpithamu \w monki \g ‘bandicoot’ \s J-CV

\*\*\*

\l Nyangumarta \w winku ~ wirnkuma \g ‘northern brushtail possum’ \q *Trichosurus arnhemensis*. Syn. *marlalparra*, *langkurr*. \s ASEDA 0217

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And I'll be through Willowra next week even!, so can have a listen too.

Kim Webeck reckons the women at Tennant Ck say it with initial m.

And when I ran it past Harold (in conversation), he wondered about a connection to a 'hole' word like ?\*mingki that he half recalls.

David

Sent from my iPad

\n MARY LAUGHREN

May 22 (6 days ago)

to David, me

Thanks David.

Re: And I'll be through Willowra next week even!, so can have a listen too.

Indeed, I had forgotten.

\n DGN: Kim Webeck reckons the women at Tennant Ck say it with initial m.

There is definitely some variation between initial p and initial m across Wlp and also Eastern Wlp initial m for PN initial p, as in EW marntara 'clod of dirt' < PN \*parnta 'stone' (cf. Kalkutungu irntiya.

And when I ran it past Harold (in conversation), he wondered about a connection to a 'hole' word like ?\*mingki that he half recalls. Yes there is Wlp minki - see entry for this word. Another example under the nyinarntu entry.

\n MARY LAUGHREN

May 22 (6 days ago)

to David, me

I will be going to Willowra next month with Myf for song fieldwork so I will check this word - I may have it wrongly written as pirnki-tawutawu in Wlp Dic.

Mary

David, can you forward Barry's 'pinkie' forms if he sent them to you.

\n David Nash <david.nash@anu.edu.au>

May 22 (6 days ago)

to MARY, me

OK yes (on minki).

Btw I don't see pirnki-tawutawu in 'Wlp-all\_entries-chris-CMML20150922.txt'

\n David Nash <david.nash@anu.edu.au>

May 26 (2 days ago)

to MARY, me

Well well, I was looking at my July 1986 trip notes (for when I was last in the area I'll be visiting with CLC next week), and noticed what I'd written down while I was with Ken Johnson when he was talking about mammals they used to know with two old Warlpiri women from Alekerange (Ruby Charles Napaljarri and Hilda Napurrula)"  
pirntikari – Warlpiri; walpajirri – Warlmanpa; yurtukuru = pilkara; mala; wirlinpa = janganpa; wartalyari = kirlilpi; jajina (kurtukurtu-parnta); NOT yitaji; [then moved onto plants they ate]

I wrote the first two words together as if equivalent, with a gap before the 3rd. Those two women had a passive knowledge of Warlmanpa, but what must have happened was that Ken J was using the word walpajirri (which he knew from Yuendumu) and they were saying that wasn't their word. So it looks like pirntikari could be another Bilby word? (or were they actually saying /pinti-kari/ 'another skin' and I misunderstood it as a name?)

It reminded me of the aside in the AND quote:

On 23/05/2016, at 10:04 AM, David Nash wrote:

...

1969 E.C. Rolls They All ran Wild 49 ‘Pinky’ referred to the bare skin on the nose and ‘pinto’ probably to the black and white tail.

I take 'pinto' there as the term (from USA from Spanish) used of horses etc: colouring with splashes of white; but it suggests that a word like 'pinto' was also used somewhere to refer to the Bilby (need to check the book).

\e **\*pinpin**

\t ‘flat’

\b nAdj

\l KYak \w penpvn \g ‘flat’ \s NE, ME

\l KThaayorre \w penpvn \g ‘flat’ \s NE, ME; AH

\l YYoront \w penpvn, penpelhvl \g ‘flat’

\l Kukatj \w pinvpin \g ‘flat’ \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w pinpin- \g ‘flat and thin, whittled down, fine; light in weight’ \p nAdj, preverb \q As Adj *pinpinpa*, as preverb *pinpin-* (*pinpinma-* ‘to thin it—as in making shield’). \s KLH 1974; Warlpiri Dictionary

\l Gupapuyngu \w binbin(’) \g ‘fish scales’ \s CB/ZYM

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w binbin(’) \g ‘fish scales’ \s CB/ZYM

\l **pPNy \w \*pinpin**

^^^

\l Yarluyandi \w pinpi \g ‘side’ \p Loc *pinpimu*. \s LH/CB

\*\*\*

\l KNarr \w binbil \g ‘spoonbill’ \f Also heard as [binbin] (‘spoonbill duck’) and [binbin] (‘spoonbill’). \q Very likely a loan from English. \s GB 26

\e **\*pinta**

\t ‘arm (upper)’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ciman, \*palnta, \*lamparra (under \*ramparra); \*punti, \*puñca.

\l Uradhi \w winta \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w inţa \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w inţa \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w drya \g ‘wing, arm’ \f [ndrya]. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w ntræ \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ntræ \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ntrya \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ntræ \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w nt.ya \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w pinta \g ‘shoulder, upper arm’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pinta** \s KLH

\e **\*pirna**

\t ‘big’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*purlka.

\l Diyari pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l Ngamini pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l Yandruwanhtha pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l Yawarrawarrka pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l Mithaka pirna \g ‘big’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w \*pirna** \s PA CLE

\l Malyangapa \w pirna \g ‘big’ \s CB

\l **pKarnic \w \*pirna** \s CB

\e **\*pinga**

\t ‘totem’

\b n

\c H

\l KKaper \w pingvnvm \g ‘totem’ \s BA

\l GYim \w binga \g ‘totem, clan friend’ \q Also *binga-wanda:r* ‘white cockatoo, totemic group’, *binga-dhawu:nh*, ‘person with the same totem; the totem itself’. \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*pinga**

\e **\*pipi**

\t ‘water’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kamu, \*kapi, \*kawi, \*kawu, \*kuma, \*kungu, \*ngapa, \*nguku.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ipi \g ‘water; rain’ \p n I. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ipi \g ‘water; rain’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ipi \g ‘water; rain’ \p n I. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ipi \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ipi \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w pi \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pi7i \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pi7i \g ‘water’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pipi** \s KLH

^^^

\l Manjiljarra \w pipi \g ‘breast’ \q Syn. *ngama* ‘nipple’, *ngapurlu* ‘nipple, breast’. \s PMcC

\e **\*pira**

\t ‘moon (full)’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kakara.

\l YYoront \w *pir, pira; mel-* \*g* ‘eyeballs’

\l YMel \w *pir; mel-* \g ‘eyeballs’

\l Diyari \w *pira* \g ‘moon, moonlight, month’ \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *pira* \g ‘moon’ \s (PA)

\l Yarluyandi \w *pira* \g ‘moon’ \s (PA)

\l **pWK \w \*pira** \s PA CLE

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *piRa-PiRa* \g ‘round’ \q “R” = glide. \s (LH)

\l Adnyamathanha \wß*iRa* \g ‘moon, month’ \s Schebeck, Mc&Mc

\l Parnkalla \w *pira* \g ‘moon’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *bira* \g ‘moon, month’ \s (LH)

\l Nhirrpi \w *piRa* \g ‘moon’ \s Bowern

\l Yankunytjatjara \w *pira* \g ‘moon; month’ \q Note also: *pira-pira* ‘a kind of sickle-shaped earth-grub [?]’; *piran*(*pa*) ‘pale, light (in colour); white; white person’. Pitjantjatjara has *kirnara* ‘moon’. \s (CG)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *pira* ‘moon; month’ \q Syn. *kicirli*, *kirnara*. \s (G&H)

\l Pintupi \w *pira* \g ‘moon’ \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Warlpiri \w *pira* \g ‘full moon’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pira**

^^^

\l Alawa \w ber- \g ‘crescent moon (new moon, old moon)’ \q With e.g. *-neni* ‘sit, be’. Also *ber* ‘on top, up’: MS suggests a reference to the orientation of the crescent. MS: “prob. not a cognate; seems related to *pirr* in Mangarrayi”. \s MS

\*\*\*

\l Mayi-Yapi \w piRV \g ‘light’ \q From anonymous source in Curr “pirre”. \s GB

\e **\*pirra**

\t ‘leaf’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*kangka.

\l KKaper \w pirr \g ‘leaf’ \s KLH, BA

\l KBabangk \w pirr \g ‘leaf’ \s PB

\l GYim \w birra \g ‘leaf’ \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w pirra \g ‘leaf’ \s KLH

\l CC \w pirra \g ‘leaf’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w birra \g ‘leaf’ (1), ‘lungs’ (2) \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*pirra** \s KLH

\l Muruwari \w pirra \g ‘leaf’ \f “rr” = trill. \s LFOates

\e **\*pirrca-**

\t ‘burst’

\b vi

\l WMungknh \w pic- \g ‘burst (as a balloon, a boil), break (as a shell, a bottle)’ \p vi. \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w pitca \g ‘burst, smash’ \p vi. \f [pithca]. \s S&J

\l YYoront \w pirry \g ‘burst, pop, burst out; ooze out, seep out, bleed; bloom, blossom’ \p Conj RR2, vi.

\l **L** \w **\*pirrca-**

**\e \*pirrkV**

\t ‘storm bird’

\b n

\c O

\n The term *storm bird* is applied to any of various species whose call is associated with a pending or ongoing rainstorm.

\l YYoront \w pirr7; minh- \g ‘pheasant coucal’ \f V2 must be/have been *a*. \q *Centropus phasianinus*, known in Local English as ‘storm bird’. Also known as ‘storm-bird’ are *minh-pult* (Indian koel) and, infrequently, *minh-lowol* (blue-faced honeyeater).

\l Ngiyampaa \w pirrkun \g ‘storm bird’ \q Also known as ‘storm bird’ are *thalpurr* (blue martin) and *puthungkiyan*. \s TD

\*\*\*

\l Tjaap \w *birrgala* \g ‘mopoke’

\l Yidiny \w *birrga:l* \g ‘night hawk’ \f <birrgalA>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Mamu \w *birgala* \g ‘night hawk’ \q ?gloss?

**\e \*pirri**

\t ‘scatter’

\b preverb

\l YYoront \w perr- \g ’all over the place’ \q With *lunhn* ‘run’ in *perr=lunhn* ‘flood water) flow all over and inundate everything’.

\l Warlpiri \w pirri \g ‘scatter’ \q With *kiji-* ‘throw’ in *pirri-kiji-* ‘scatter by throwing, broadcast’, with *parnka-* ‘run’ in *pirri-parnka-* ‘run and scatter’, with *ya-* ‘go’ in *pirri-ya-* ‘disperse’, and in a number of other derivations. \s DGN 1982

\l **pPNy \w \*pirri**

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\l Walmajarri \w pirri- \g ‘come into view’

\e **\*pirrma**

\t ‘rib’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*campi, \*pa:mpVrr, \*pi:ku.

\l KWara \w aypma \g ‘rib’ \f [aypm3h]. \s Harry Mole/LMW/PTrezise track 2 0:28.3

\l Ogunyjan \w irrm3 \g ‘rib’ \s LTommy/BA

\l YYoront \w pirrm, pirrma \g ‘stomach; hollow place’ \q As in *ngerr-pirrm* ‘stomach’, *thaml-pirrm* ‘arch of foot’.

\l UOykangand \w errbm \g ‘rib; side, flank’ \p Erg *errbmemanhdh*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arrbma \g ‘rib; side, flank’ \q Also *arrbm-udhal* ‘rib bone’. \s PH

\*\*\*

\l Mbabaram \w aram \g ‘ribs’ \s RMWD

\e **\*pirrupirru**

\t ‘rainbow bee-eater (*Merops ornatus*)’

\b n

\c O

\l KKY \w pirupiru \g ‘rainbow bird’ \q Gloss inferred from “a pigeon with one tail feather longer than the rest - ?tropic bird?” \s RJK

\l KLY \w birubiru \g ‘bee-eater, rainbow bird’

\l KYalanji \w biru-biru \g ‘bee eater, rainbow bird’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **? \w \*pirupiru (?\*pirrupirru)**

\l Yuwaalaraay \w birrubirru: \g ‘rainbow bee eater’ \s CW, AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w birrubirru: \g ‘rainbow bee eater’ \q Note also *birru* ‘clever-man’s stick’. \s CW, AGL

\l Ngiyampaa \w pirrumpirru: \g ‘rainbow bird’ \q <pirrumpirru:N>. \s TD

\l Wirangu \w birrun-birrun \g ‘kingfisher that lives in the side of wombat holes’ \q One source, Sullivan, glosses as ‘rainbow bird’. Note also *birr-birr* ‘yellow-throated miner’, *birra-birra* ‘galah’. \s LH

\l Martuthunira \w pirrupirru \g ‘rainbow bird’ \s AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w pirrupirru \g ‘sacred kingfisher’ \q Regarding the English gloss, see the Dalabon entry below. Also *kucupirupiru* ‘rainbow bird, bee-eater, bird-of-death’. \s FW

\l Payungu \w pirrulpirrul \g ‘rainbow bird’ \q *Merops ornatus*. \s PA

\l Dhalandji \w pirrulpirrul \g ‘rainbow bird’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*pirrulpirrul**

^^^

\l Jiwarli \w pirrulji \g ‘rainbow bird, rainbow bee-eater’ \q *Merops ornatus*. \s PA

^^^

\l Warrgamay \w birranbirran \g ‘bee bird’ \s RMWD

^^^

\l Yolngu Matha \w wirriwirri \g ‘rainbow bee-eater’ \q Dialect not given. \s YMD, source Zorc 1, informant SD[Stephen Davis?](34)

\l Gupapuyngu \w wirrir7wirrir \g ‘rainbow bird’ \q Dhuwa moiety. \s BL-MC

^^^

\l Ritharrngu \w barrir7barrir \g ‘rainbow bird’ \s JHeath

\l Mayali \w berrerdberrerd \g ‘rainbow bee-eater’ \s NE

\l Dalabon \w berrerdberrerd \g ‘rainbow bee-eater’ \q Locally, ‘coloured kingfisher’. \s EMT

\l Rembarrnga \w berreh-berre \g ‘rainbow bird’ \q *Merops ornatus*. M. Harvey cites as *perrer7perrer7*. \s CColeman, MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*perrertperrert** \s MH #846

\*\*\*

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w tirru-tirru ~ tirrun-tirrunpa \g ‘rainbow bee-eater’ \q *Merops ornatus*. \s G&H

\e **\*pirriñcVl**

\b n

\c O

\l Ogh-Angkula \w errenhdhil \g ‘whistle duck’ \s Jack Burton/LMW 2 2:41

\l UOlkol \w erreñcel; inh- \g ‘whistling duck’ \q *Dendrocygnus* spp. \s PH

\l YYoront \w perreyl; minh- \g ‘whistle duck’

\l KKaper \w pvrreñcvl; mim- \g ‘whistle duck’

\l **L \w \*pirruñcil** \q (???)

\l **? \w \*pirruñcul** \q (???)

^^^

\l Nyawaygi \w biruyu \g ‘whistle duck; wild orange’ \q \*VrrV > VRV is regular. \s RMWD

\l Yuwaalaraay \w birriju:l \g ‘small crane’ \s CW

^^^

\l Koko-Mini \w orrañjin \g ‘black duck’ \s RMWD Y39-2

\l Ikarranggal \w rrañc; ña- \g ‘black duck’ \q Var. *urrañc* (also written *urrañj*). \s BSommer

\l UOykangand \w arrañc; inh- \g ‘pacific black duck’ \q *Anas superciliosa*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arrañc; inh- \g ‘pacific black duck’ \q *Anas superciliosa*. \s PH

\*\*\*

\l Mudburra \w birrida ~ birridini \g ‘duck’ (general) \q Also *birriyili* ‘little corella; sulphur-crested cockatoo’, *birriwidi*(*ni*) and *biri:da* ‘little black diver duck; hoary headed grebe’. \s RG

\l Gurindji \s pirrirlirl(k) \g ‘varied lorikeet’ \s PMcC

\e **\*pita-**

\t ‘keep’

\b vt

\l KYa’u \w pi7a \g ‘keep, look after’ \p Conj. –na. \s ASEDA spreadsheet

\l WMungknh \w pi7- \g ‘mind, keep, look after’ \q E.g. a person or a country. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pi7- \g ‘hold, possess, keep’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w pi7a \g ‘keep, hold on to’ \s S&J

\l Ogunyjan \w ita+, iti+ \g ‘keep’ \s BA

\l KThaayorre \w pit \g ‘have, possess’ \p nP *pitvr*.

\l YYoront \w pir \g ‘keep, have’ \p vt, Conj. L.

\l YMel \w pit \g ‘keep, have’ \p vt, Conj. L: P *pitat*.

\l KNarr \w pit [CHECK] \g ‘store’ \s GB

\l **L (??) \w \*pita-**

\*\*\*

\l Bidyara \w bindi \g ‘keep, care for, look after’ \q In derivational relationship with *binda* ‘sit, stay, live’. \s GB

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ndida \g ‘possess’ \s IG

\*\*\*

\l Muruwari \w pi:ra- \g ‘to have possession of’ \s LFOates

\e **\*pi:ku**

\t ‘rib’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*campi, \*pa:mpVrr, \*pirrma, \*piku (fingernails).

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w wiγu \g ‘rib; side’ \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w wi:u \g ‘rib; side’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w wi:u \g ‘rib; side’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w iγu \g ‘rib’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w iγu \g ‘rib’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:ku** \s KLH

^^^

\l Nyawaygi \w wigu \g ‘hip’ \q Syn. (?) *bilu*. \s TC

\*\*\*

\l Kalkatungu \w piku \g ‘nails’ \q If from this source, probably a loan. \s BB

^^^

\l Kayardild \w bika \g ‘flank, side of body’ \s NE

\l Gun-Djeihmi \w gun-bikbik \g ‘rib’ \s NE

\e **\*pi:mur**

\t ‘father’s sister’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*pi:ña.

\l Uradhi \w *imurr-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Note Atampaya, Yadhaykenu, & Angkamuthi *imuñu* ‘spouse’s brother’ (TC). \s (KLH)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *imu-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *imu-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *imu-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *imo-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \p Abs *imoghay*, Erg *imoghandr*, Dat *imoghnam*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *myu-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *vmyu-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *imo-* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *imyut* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *pi:ma* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *pi:ma* \g ‘father’s sister; mother’s mother’s brother’s daughter [avoidance rel’n]’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l YYoront \w *pemr* \g ‘father’s sister’

\l KKaper \w *pvmérvyrr*; *pa-* \*g* ‘father’s sister’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l KThaypan \w *myedha* \g ‘mother-in-law’ \p Voc *amyeka-ay*. \s BR

\l HR \w *mivkvm* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s LJ

\l Flinders Island \w *ebuy*(*i*) \g ‘father’s younger sister’ \q Also *c-iburr* ‘man’s child’. \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *bi:mu:r* \g ‘father’s younger sister’ \q KLH: short /u/; ‘father’s sister’. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w *pimay* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q MS has “My”. \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *pimakay* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *bimakay* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Shortened form *bimay*. \s Hr & Hr

\l Yidiny \w *bimayil* \g (a kin term) \q Dialects T,C. “Possibly relating to *galnga*, mother’s brother’.” \s RMWD C3

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:mu(r)** \q NPaman list. \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:mur ~ pi:ma** \q Middle Paman list. \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:mur** \q “Other Paman” list (no \*a form despite Mu and CC). \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *bimu*(*na*) \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (PS)

\l Warrgamay \w *bimu* \g ‘father’s elder brother’ \q Also *bimulan* ‘father’s sister’ \s (RMWD)

\l Dyirbal \w *bimu* \g ‘FaeBr, MoeSiHu; FaFaeBrSo, FaMoeSiSo; FaeSi, MoeBrWi; FaFaeBrDa, FaMoeSiDa’ \q “Etc.” The terms are masculine (*bayi*) of feminine (balan) as appropriate. \s RMWD 1989: 247

\l Nyawaygi \w *bi:mu* \g ‘auntie’ \s (RMWD)

\l Warlpiri \w *pimirdi* \g ‘father’s sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *pimirdi* \g ‘auntie, father’s sister’ \s (DGN)

\l Walmajarri \w *pimiri* \g ‘father’s sister’ \q Also *ngarpu*. \s (JHd)

\l **pPNy \*pi:mu**

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\l Yalarnnga \w *yimirti* \g ‘auntie, father’s sister’ \s Bl&Br

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\l Gamilaraay \w *ba:man* \q ‘father’s sister; mother’s brother’s wife; mother’s mother’s brother’s daughter’ \s AGL

\e \*pi:nta-

\t ‘keep, hold (someone in a place)’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w pir \g ‘keep, hold; have’ \p Conj L, vt

\l YMel \w pit \g ‘keep, hold; have’ \p Conj L, vt; P *pitat*.

\l KKaper \w pint- \g ‘keep (in a place, as initiands at ceremony)’ \s BP 2000RP01R76-79

**\l pYirrka-KKaper \w \*pi:nta- \s BA**

\e **\*pi:ña**

\t ‘father’s sibling’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*pi:mur.

\l Atampaya \w inhya \g ‘father’s sister’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w inhya \g ‘father’s sister’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w inhya \g ‘father’s sister’ \s TC

\l Yinwum \w iña- \g ‘father’s older sibling’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w inha- \g ‘father’s older sibling’ \p Abs *inhaghay*. \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w inha- \g ‘father’s older sibling’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pi:ña \g ‘father’s sibling’ (KLH), ‘father’s brother’ (GNOG) \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w piñ \g ‘father’s sibling’ \q KPPW: ‘father’s older brother, father’s sister (auntie)’; also *pinychin*; also *piny-kench* poison auntie, mother-in-law’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMungknh \w pi:ñuwa \g ‘brother-in-law, sister-in-law’ \f /pi:ñvw/? \s KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w piñ \g ‘father’s sibling’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pi:nh \g ‘father’s sibling’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pi:nhiy \g ‘father’s younger sister’ \q Also (respect forms) *pi:nhinhthvnh* and *pi:ñ*. Also *piñ* & (respect form) *piñinhthvnh* ‘father’s older sibling’ and *piñvth* ‘younger brother’s child’. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w piña-(ling) \g ‘father’s sibling’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w piñe \g ‘father’s elder brother’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w peñe \g ‘auntie’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w inatha \g ‘father’s older brother or sister’ \q Also *inathan* ‘yBrCh’. \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w itnarriya \g ‘father’s younger sister’ \f Could this be [tnh]? \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w inha-rr3δ \g ‘father’s sister’ \q IG gives *inharay*. \s KLH, IG

\l UOykangand \w iñangarr \g ‘auntie’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w iñadh \g ‘auntie’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:ña** \q Middle Paman list adds **\*piñi** (to account for WMungknh & WMe’nh forms?). \s KLH

**\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w piyaka \g ‘mother-in-law [to woman], aunt’ \f Cf. *minha* < \*miña. \q Shortened form *piya* ‘auntie’. \s LH ASEDA**

\e **\*pi:ñca**

\t ‘stick’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*tarrka, \*ki:rni.

\l WMungknh \w pi:nhth \g ‘native bamboo’ \q Contrast *pukl* ‘introduced bamboo’. KPPW: usually *yuk piinth*; ‘small-stemmed bamboo used for spear handles (*kek piinth*) and protective pouch for fire-stick (*thum pup*) and for pipes (*thook*)’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w pi:nhth \g ‘bone, vertebra’ \p Erg *pi:nhtha*. \s AH, BA

\l Yalarnnga \w pinhtha \g ‘stick’ \s Bl&Br

\l **? \w \*pi:ñca**

\e **\*pi:ñci-**

\t ‘grow’

\b vi

\l WNgathan \w penhthv- \g ‘bulge, grow big (e.g. of plant)’ \p vi (?); Conj. NH\s PS

\l KThaayorre \w pi:nhth- \g ‘grow, increase; exist, subsist’ \p P *pi:nhthirr*. \q Also *ko:-pe:nhth-* ‘grow, sprout’ (P *ko:-pe:nhthvr*).\s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w pey \g ‘grow’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\e **\*pi:pa**

\t ‘father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Uradhi \w iβa-δa \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l Atampaya \w iuñ \g ‘father’ \p Erg *i**ungku*. \s TC

\l Angkamathi \w iaa \g ‘father’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w iaa \g ‘father’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w iβa-y \g ‘father’s younger brother’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ipya-y \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pi:pi \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pi:pi \g ‘father, father’s brother’ \p Erg *pi:pilu*. \q Also *pi:pi cu7uci* ‘father’s brother’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w pi:p \g ‘father’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pi:p \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pi:p \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w piba(-ng) \g ‘father’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w ip; ngan- \g ‘father’ \f Where is stress in *nganip*? \p Erg *nganipi*. \s KLH, AG

\l Kurrtjar \w i:β \g ‘father’ \f PB *e:*. \s KLH, PB

\l Flinders Island \w epi \g ‘father’ \q Cognate? \s PS

\l Ogunyjan \w ath-ip \g ‘father’ \s LT

\l GYim \w bi:ba \g ‘father’ \q Also Fa yBr. \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*pi:pa** \q Middle Paman list adds **\*pi:pi**. \s KLH

\l Nyawaygi \w bi:bi \g ‘father’ \s RMWD

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\l Djingulu \w biba \g ‘son’ \s RP

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\l Nyungar (Northern) \w pipi \g ‘breast’ \s GNOG

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w pipi \g ‘mother’ \s GNOG

\n GNOG commects these to W Torres *ipi* ‘woman; wife’; see \*yipi.

\e **\*pi:ran**

\t ‘biting fly (sp.)’

\b n

\c C

\n 041203 for KTh entry & switch to long V

\l KThaayorre \w pi:rn \g ‘biting red fly, horse-fly’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w pirnn \g ‘biting fly sp. (Tabanid); wasp sp. (long thin waist)’

\l UOykangand \w eran \g ‘sandfly sp.’ \q Also *udñ-eran* ‘march fly’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w eran \g ‘sandfly sp.’ \q Also *udñ-eran.g* ‘march fly’. \s PH

\l **L \w \*pi:ran**

\l Umbuygamu \w iranh \g ‘march fly’ \s J-CV

\l KKaper \w pírvñ \g ‘sandfly’ \s BA

\l Djabugay \w biray \q ‘march fly’ \s EP

\l GBadhun \w bira \g ‘march fly’ \s PS

\l **pPM \w \*pi:ra+**

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\l Ngarluma \w pirna \g ‘insect (generic); moth (congregate around light, miller); maggot’ \s KLH

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\l Umpithamu \w mi7an \g ‘march fly’ \s J-CV

\e **\*pi:rra**

\t ‘pearlshell’

\b n

\c S

\c M

\c T

\l Umpila \w *pi:rra* \g ‘pearlshell’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyangumarta \w *pirrapirra* \g ‘pearlshell’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *pirra* \g ‘large deep shell used as a cup; conch shell’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*pi:rra** \s GNOG LCY: 63

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\l ?a Yolngu variety \w birral \g ‘belt’ \s CB/ZYM \n Source is R&W, and I can’t remember who that is.

\e **\*pu-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*puma-.

\l Ngawun \w puwa, puñca \g ‘hit, belt, kill’ \q Also *puwa* ‘sing’. \p vt \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w puñca, puwa \g ‘hit, belt, kill’ \p vt \q Also *puwa* ‘sing’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w puñca \g ‘kill’ \p vt \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w puwa \g ‘strike, kill’ \p vt; P *puwanu*. \s GB

\l Nyawaygi \w bu- \g ‘hit, fight, kill, etc.’ \p vt; Conj. M: Unmarked *buña*, Pos Imp *buma*, Neg Imp *bunjam*, Perfect *bumayi*, Recent & Sequential Past *buwaña* & *bundalaña*, Prp & Sequential PrP *bumagu* & *bundalagu*, Irr *bunjima*. \s RMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w bu- \g ‘hit; kill; strike’ \q Var. *buma*. \s K&W

\l Gumbaynggir \w bu- \g ‘hit; kill’ \p vt; P *buwa:ng*, F-Prp *bu:mgu* ~ *bumaygu*, Imp *buma* ~ *bu:mba*. \q Suggested root *bu*(*m*). \s DEades

\l Muruwari \w pu- \g ‘to hit; to kill’ \q Also *pa-* ‘to hit, beat, strike; to spear; to kill’ (conj. *n*); *pa*(*:*)*-* ‘to do, cause to happen’. See also \*paka-. \s LFOates

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w punga- \g ‘hit, strike, with the hand or something held in the hand (except a stone—see *arturni*); kill by striking’ \p vt (ng): *pungu* P; *pungangi* P Cnt; *puwa* Imp; *pungama* Imp Cnt; *pungku*(*ku*) F; *pungkupayi* ‘used to’; *pungkuñca* Participle. \s CG

\l Ngaanytjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w pu- \g ‘hit someone or something, damage something; kill something; strike someone with sickness, cause a sickness; rain; clap hands (with *mara*); build something—with building; chop something, chop something off’ \p vt; Conj NG: F *pungku*, Imp *puwa*, P *pungu*. \q Also (Northern, Eastern) ‘play (guitar or drums)’. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w pu- \g ‘hit, punch; fight; kill’ \p Conj. *-wa*, vt; P *pungu*, Imp *puwa*. \q “A generic expression for any act of violence against another; to hit with the fist or any kind of instrument; to hit material objects with instrument, hammer, etc.; used of vehicles hitting or bumping anomals on the road.” \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w *pu-* \g ‘hit; (rain) fall on’ \p Conj: P *pungu*, Imp *puwa*. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w pu- \g ‘hit; kill; bite, do damage intrinsic to agent’ \p tV3: nP *puñi*, P *pungu*, Imp *pungka*, Imm Fut *pungku*. \s KLH

\l Walmajarri \w pungka \g ‘hit with rigid implement (held on to)’ \s JHd

\l Watjarri \w pu- \g ‘to hit; to kill; to fight’ \p Conj. irreg., vt; Pres *pumaña* ~  *piñmaña*, P *piña*, F *pumaya*, Impf Imp *puma*, Prp *piñaku* ~ *piñakurlu*, Concurrent action *piñañca*. \s WD

\l Warumungu \w pu- \g ‘dance (of men)’ \p Conj. Y. \q Cognate? Other languages use ‘to hit’ of song performance. \s JS&JH

\l Ngarla \w pu.nga- \g ‘to hit’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w pu.nga- \g ‘to hit’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*pu-** \p Conj. NG. \q GNOG: cognates in Iwaidjan, Kakaduan, and Wororan. \s GNOG #710

\l Djinang \w bu-ngi \g ‘hit, kill, make’ \s BW 304.

\l Djinba \w bu-mak \g ‘hit; kill; make’ \s BW 291,304

\l Ritharrngu \w bu- \g ‘kill; hit (hard)’ \p vt, irreg: Pres *buma*, P *bumara* ~ *bunha*, Fut *bungu*, Nominalization *bunha-*. \s JHeath

\l **pPNy \w \*pu-** \q KLH gloss: ‘to hit’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Nhanda \w uma- \g ‘belt, slap’ \p Conj. irreg; P Perf *unhi:*, P Impf *unhinu*, Pres *uma:*, F Realis *umanha:*, F Irr  *umandandha*, Imp *uma:*, Ambulative *umanggula*. \s JBl

^^^

\l Mayali \w \*bun \g ‘hit’ \s NE

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*bu-** \g ‘hit’ \p Past realis perfective *\*pom* ~ *\*pong*, Past realis imperfective *\*puniñ*, Nonpast *\*pun*. \s AEH 317

\l Bardi \w -bu- \g ‘hit’ \s CB 04:288

\l Nyikina \w -bu- \g ‘hit’ \s CB 04:288

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-bu-** \g ‘hit’ \q S&McG give as attested also in Jawi, and with the extra sense ‘kill’. CB: in Bardi it’s usually ‘hit with weapon’ as opposed to *–bi-* ‘hit with hand’. \s PNWG/CB, CB 04:288, S&McG 03:62 #32

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\l Wathawurrung \w *buna* \g ‘bite’ \s BB

\e **\*pucin**

\t ‘prawn’

\b n

\c C

\c M

\x Cf. **\*pucyun** (‘wrinkled’), **\*pica-** (‘lick’) for sound correspondences.

\l YYoront \w pothn, potholh \g ‘prawn’ \q Tropical rock lobster (*Panilurus* sp.).

\l UOykangand \w ocen \g ‘prawn’ \q *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ojen \g ‘prawn’ \q *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*. \s PH

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\l Pakanh \w mucun \g ‘prawn’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w mothen \g ‘saltwater prawn’ \s J-CV

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\l WNgathan \w wu:c \g ‘freshwater prawn’ \s PS

\e **\*pucu**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*currkun(h), \*cu:.

\l Wiradjuri \w budhu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w budhu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w budhu \g ‘smoke’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*budhu** \s PA #328

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\l YYoront \w poth \g (of smoke puffing u from a fire) \p ideophone \s YYLex

\e \*pucu

\t ‘paperbark tree (sp.)’

\x See \*puyku.

\e **\*pucyun**

\t ‘wrinkled’

\b nAdj

\x Cf. **\*pucin** (‘prawn’), **\*pica-** (‘lick’) for sound correspondences; cf. **\*purrca** (‘dry’) for possible cognation.

\l YYoront \w pocn \g ‘wrinkled’

\l GYimithirr \w puyun \g ‘old looking, wrinkled (skin), shrivelled’ \q As in *maynggu buyun* ‘shrivelled up (overripe) mango’. \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l GYim \w puyun \g ‘rotten, bad’

\l Kalkutungu \w pucunpucun \g ‘loose bark of tea tree’ \q Loan? \s BB

\e **\*puka**

\t ‘rotten’

\b n

\l YYoront \w *pu7, pu7a* \g ‘bait’ \q Bait is typically a piece of rotten meat. Also *yo-pu7* (any of several strongly aromatic plant species: *Hyptis suaveolens*, *Pterocaulon sphacelatum*, *Urena lobata*).

\l YMel \w *puk* \g ‘bait’

\l GYim \w *buga* \g ‘buttocks, backside’ \q Impolite. Cognate? \s (JHav ASEDA 0011)

\l KYalanji \w *bukarr* \g ‘rotten tooth’ \q As in *Ngayu bukarriji* ‘I have a toothache’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman \w \*puka** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w buga \g ‘swamp wallaby’ \q From Wikipedia ‘Swamp Wallaby’ article [BA emphasis]: “The swamp wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*) is a small macropod marsupial of eastern Australia.[3] This wallaby is also commonly known as the black wallaby, with other names including black-tailed wallaby, fern wallaby, black pademelon, **stinker (in Queensland),** and **black stinker (in New South Wales)**. The swamp wallaby is the only living member of the genus *Wallabia*.[4] .... **According to Aboriginal people of the Bundjalung Nation, the swamp wallaby was considered inedible, due to its smell and taste after cooking.**[citation needed].” \s PS

\l Dyirbal \w *buga* \g ‘rotten, dead, stinking smell of dead man or animal, or rotten fruit’ \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *buga* \g ‘rotten; stinking; dead’ \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *buga* \g ‘rotten; stinking; dead’ \s (RMWD)

\l Pirriya \w *pukananha* \g ‘dead’ \q Poss. a past-tense verb. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *pukarn* \g ‘rotten’ \s GB #M26

\l Wiradjuri \w *buga* \g ‘rotten; meat when tainted’ \q M&H have *bu:ga*. \s (PA, M&H)

\l Muruwari \w *puka* \g ‘rotten, decayed’ \s (LFO)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *buga* \g ‘stinking, rotten; dead’ \s (TD, PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *buga* \g ‘rotten’ \s (PA)

\l **pCNSW \w \*buga** \s (PA #329)

\l Yugambeh \w *bugaw* \g ‘stink’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *bugaw* \g ‘rotten, putrid; stinking, vile-smelling’ \s (MS)

\l Gumbainggar \w *buga:* \g ‘rotten’ \s (DE)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *puka* \g ‘stinking, rotten; dead’ \s (TD)

\l Baakandji \w *buga* \g ‘dead, rotten, smelly’ \q Also *buga-warda* ‘having a rotten smell’. \s (LH)

\l Arabana \w *buka* \g ‘carrion’ \s (CB/R)

\l Wangkangurru \w *buka* \g ‘carrion’ \s (CB/R)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *vuka* \g ‘resin (gum)’ \q Cognate (semantic connection: strong smell)? \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Barngarla \w *buka* \g ‘old, rotten; putrefy’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Wirangu \w *buga* \g ‘pus; stinking, rotten’ \q Also *bugara* ~ *bunggara* ~ *bunggala* ‘stinking, rotten, dead’. \s (LH)

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*puka** \s (S&H 04)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *pukara* \g ‘desert heath-myrtle, desert thryptomene’ \q *Thryptomene maisonneuvi*. “Nectar with dew is gathered from the flowers.” \s G&H

\l Pitj-Yank \w pukara \g ‘desert thryptomene’ \q *Thrypromene maisonneuvei*. “A rounded compact shrub found in sandhill country. Nectar with dew water can be gathered from the flowers, by beating the bushes with wira dishes.” \s CG 87

\l Warlpiri \w *puka* \g ‘stinking, rotten, fetid’ \q Syn. *puku{u*. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *puka* \g ‘rotten, stinking, fetid’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *buka* \g ‘rotten’ \s (RG)

\l Guurinydji \w *puka* \g ‘rotten’ \s (PMcC)

\l Walmajarri \w *pukarr* \g ‘cooked (meat), ripe (fruit)’ \q Contrast *kurnka*. \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *pukka* \g ‘rotten’ \s (JS&JH)

\l Nyangumarta \w *puka* \g ‘putrid; putrescence’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *puka* \g ‘rotten—as of meat’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *puka* \g ‘rotten’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *puwa* \g ‘rotten’ \s (AD)

\l Palyku \w *puka* \g ‘rotten’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *puka* \g ‘rotten’ \q Also *pukapukara* ‘blowfly’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *puwa* \g ‘rotten’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *puwa* \g ‘rotten’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *puka* \g ‘bad’ \q Cf. Kariyarra *puka.ra* ‘fire’. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*puka** \s (GNOG #639)

\l Payungu \w *pukapukara* \g ‘marsh stemodia bush’ \q “Erect or spreading, viscid, strongly aromatic perennial herb” (Florabase). \s (PA; florabase.calm.wa.gov)

\l Thalanyji \w *puka* \g ‘bad’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *puwa* \g ‘bad, rotten’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*puka** \s (PA #11)

\l Jiwarli \w *puka* \g ‘bad, rotten, stinking; wrong’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *puka* \g ‘bad, rotten’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *puka* \g ‘bad, rotten, stinking’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *puga* \g ‘bad, wrong’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *puga* \g ‘bad, wrong’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*puka** \s (PA #11)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *puka* \g ‘bad; rotten’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *puka* \g ‘bad; rotten’ \s (PA)

\l Nhanda \w *puga* \g ‘rotten, stinking’ \q A loanword. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*puka** \q Several languages continue this form with a sense ‘strong-smelling’ (with a sweetness suggestive of the early stages of the decay of animal matter): see the Yir-Yoront, Payungu, and Adnyamathanha attestations. KLH gloss: ‘rotten’. \s (GNOG #639; KLH 82:374)

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\l Kayardild \w *puka* \g ‘rotten, stinking; dead’ \s (NE)

\l Yangkaal \w *puka* \g ‘rotten, stinking; dead’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *puka-ra* \g ‘bad, rotten’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *puka* \g ‘rotten, fetid, putrid; dead’ \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w puka-ra** \s (NE)

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\l Diyari \w *puka* \g ‘vegetable food’ \q See also \*pukan (‘grass’). \s (PA)

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\l Pitj-Yank \w pukaru \g ‘tingling, itchy sensation in nose’ \q “Supposed to be a premonition of bad luck.” \s CG 87

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *pukarr* \g ‘big’ \s GB

\e **\*pukan**

\t ‘grass’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*paca, \*warrapa, \*warrka.

\l Umpithamu \w *ukan* \g ‘bulgaroo’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w *uwon* \g ‘grass’ \q Belongs here? \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ukan* \g ‘grass’ \s IG

\l Koko Warra \w *ukon* \g ‘grass’ \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w *kw3n* \g ‘grass’ \q *\*\*akon* expected; see *alon* ‘grey possum’ < \*kulan and numerous similar examples. \s BR

\l HR \w kuvn \g ‘grass’ \s LJ

\l Koogominny \w ukin \g ‘grass’ \q Source cites as *ookin*, perhaps for [uk3n].

\l Ogunyjan \w uk3n \g ‘grass’ \s LT/BA

\l KKaper \w *pukán* \g ‘grass’ \s BA

\l UOykangand \w *ukan* \g ‘grass; bushfire’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *ugan* \g ‘grass; bushfire’ \s PH

**\l pPaman \w \*pukan \s KLH**

\l Warrgamay \w *bugan* \g ‘forest, grasslands; big bush or grass fire’ \s RMWD

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w pukarri \g ‘grass’ \f “rr” = trill. \s BB

^^^

\l Diyari \w *puka* \g ‘vegetable food’ \s PA

\e **\*puki**

\t ‘small’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w puk \g ‘child’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pœk \g ‘younger; small’ \s PS

\l KYak

\e **\*pula**

\t ‘they (Du)’

\b pronoun

\l KKY \w *palay* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Possessive *palamun*. \q With possible contamination from a reflex of \*pala. \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *palay* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q With possible contamination from a reflex of \*pala. \s (EB)

\l Uradhi \w *ula*(*-βa*) \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *lwa-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *lwa-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *lwi-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q “/i/ is unexpected here.” \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *lawuy* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Acc *lawunh* ~ *lanh*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *law* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *lwe* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *la-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *lwa-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *lwa-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *lwa-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *pula* \g ‘they (nonSg)’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *pula* \g ‘they (nonSg)’ \p Dat *pulanu*: *pulangku* ‘their (non-kin)’. \q Also *pula pa7amu* ‘they (Du)’. \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *pul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l WMe’nh \w *pul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *pul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *pul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *ula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *pul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l YYoront \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable.

\l YMel \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable.

\l KKaper \w *pulvw* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l UOykangand \w *ul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Acc *ulangan*, Gen *ulang*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w *ul* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Acc *ulangan*, Gen *ulang*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *lwv* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q IG has *ala*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l KThaypan \w (a)l3 \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (BR)

\l GYim \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du); both’ \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *bula* \g ‘they Du’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Mbabaram \w *le* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Dyirbal \w *bulay* \g ‘two’ \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *bulajin* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*pula** \s (KLH)

\l Warrungu \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *bularu* \g ‘two’ \q Gangulu, Wiri (also ‘three’), Biri, Baradha, Yilba, Yambina, and Yetimarala dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q The reduplicated form *bulawula* is given as “emph” in *Gunimiyina bulawula* ‘those two are fighting’ (6.10 p106), but it is conceivably Distributive. Also *bulardu* ‘two’. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *bular*(*d*)*u* \g ‘two’ \s (GB)

\l Yiningayi \w *bulardi* \g ‘two’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *bula* ‘they (Du)’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Also *bulardi* ‘two’. \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *pulari* \g ‘two’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Nom; Gen *pulangu*. Also *pulara*/*u* ‘two’. \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *pulari* \g ‘two’ \s (GB)

\l Ngawun \w *pala* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Also *pulakarra* ‘two’. Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*ñurra for V1. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *pala* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Questioned. Also *pulakarra* ‘two’. Cf. \*cina, \*ngula, \*ñurra for V1. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *pula*(*karra*) g ‘two’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w *pulakarra* \g ‘two’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *pulakarra* \g ‘two’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w *bula* \g ‘3 (Du)’ \s (RMWD)

\l Bandjalang \w *bula* \g ‘two’ \q Absence of final *ng* is exceptional. \s (MS, PA)

\l Yugambeh \w bula(:) ~ bule ~ bulay \g ‘two’ \q Absence of final *ng* is exceptional. \s (MS)

\l Gumbainggir \w *bularri* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l **pNNSW \w \*buLa** \q Also **\*buLaña** (‘2 (also 1 Ex) Du Acc’); **\*buLal** (‘two’). \s (TC)

\l Gamilaraay \w *bula:rr* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *bula:rr* \g ‘two’ \s (PA)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *bula:rr* \g ‘two’ \s (CW)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *pulakarr* \g ‘two’ \q Also *pulakarrpu* ‘both’. \s TD

\l Muruwari \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Also *purral*. \s (LFO)

\l **pCNSW \w bula:rr** \s (PA #151)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *pula-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Demonstrative: *pulayi* (Near), *pulaka* (General), *pula:rri* (Far). \s (BB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du Nom)’ \s (M&W)

\l Yalarnnga \w *pula* \g ‘they (DuNom)’. \q Also *pulari* ‘two; twice’, *pularru* ‘two’, *-wula* (Dual, with demonstratives), *-wulampa* (Dual, with nouns). \s Bl&Br

\l Kalkutungu \w *puyu* \g ‘they (Du Nom)’ \s (BB)

\l Kalkutungu \w *{uati* \g ‘two’ \q < \*pularri. \s (BB)

\l Gurnu (Baagandji) \w *bula* \g ‘two’ \s (LH)

\l Yorta Yorta \w *bula* \g ‘you (Du)’ \p Intransitive subject; Ergative *bulak*, Possessive *bulan*. \s (B&M)

\l Madhimadhi \w *buladha* \g ‘two’ \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *bulabil* \g ‘two’ \q Also *–bulañ* ‘their (Du)’ (possessive clitic). \s (BB)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *-bulang* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Subject clitic. Also *bulej* ‘two’. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *-bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \q Subject clitic. \q Also *buleja* ‘two’; poss. also in *galvbul* ‘two’, *-bulag* ‘his/her’ (3rd Sg Possessive clitic). \s (LH)

\l Buwandik \w *+pul* \g ‘Dual’ \p Attaches to *ngurra* ‘thou’ to form the free pronoun *ngurrpul* ‘ye two’. \q Not involved in any 3rd-person pronominal forms. Also *bulac* (var. *buwac* & *bulak*) ‘two’. \s (BB)

\l Gippsland \w *bulaman* \g ‘two’ \s (LH)

\l Wirangu \w *bulali* \g ‘couple, man and woman’ \q Alt. *bulili*. \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *al-* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s Disharmonic or non-agnate; Nom *ala-*, Oblique *ale-*. \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (CG)

\l Wakaya \w *puluwulu* \g ‘they (Pl); them (Pl)’ \q Also *puluwi* ‘those two’. \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *wula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (JB)

\l Payungu \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*pula** \s (PA #134)

\l Jiwarli \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (PA)

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w *pulañ* \g ‘they (Du)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Watjarri \w *pula* \g ‘they (Du Nom)’ \p Acc *pulaña*, Gen *pulangu*, Loc *pulala*, Dat *pulala*. \s WD

\l Gupapuyngu \w *bulal7* \g ‘two’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *bulal* \g ‘two’ \s (BSch)

\l **pPNy \w \*pula** \q KLH gloss: ‘two, dual’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Wanyi \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *bulaña*. \s (GB)

\l Garrwa \w *bula* \g ‘they (Du)’ \p Nominative; Acc *bulaña*. \s (GB)

\l Tasmanian (SE) \w *BOULA* \g ‘deux’ \s (/GNOG)

\e **\*pula-**

\t ‘die’

\b vi

\x See also \*wula- and \*palu- (‘to die’), \*puli- (‘to fall’).

\l Yanda \w pula- \g ‘to die’ \s GB

\e **\*pulcun**

\t ‘tufted material’

\b n

\c O

\c B

\c P

\l WMungknh \w puthnh; mun- \g ‘bird’s tail’ \q Not in KPPW, which does however give *mun* ‘behind (person’s or animal’s), and buttocks region’. \s KLH

**\l KThaayorre \w pothvn; kuni \g ‘duck’s tail’ \s AH**

\l YYoront \w polhthn; kun- \g ‘bird’s tail’

\l KYalanji \w buljun \g ‘short grass, short weeds, little plants’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*pulcun**

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\l Gupapuyngu \w bilji \g ‘ceremonial dilly bag decorated with feathers’ \s BL-MC

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\l Yalarnnga \w puñcu \g ‘body hair, dog’s hair’ \s Bl&Br

\l Pitta-Pitta \w puñcu \g ‘body hair, fur’ \s BB

\l Adnyamathanha \w uñcu \g ‘hair’ \s Mc&Mc

**\e \*puli**

\t ‘owl’ (sp)

\b n

\c O

\x See also *ciwa* (‘barn owl’).

\l Bidjara-Gungabula \w bulird \g ‘sp. of nocturnal bird’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w bulibuli \g ‘nightowl’ \s RMWD

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\l Local English (Kowanyama) \w boli owl \g ‘barn owl; \q YY & YMel *minh-thiw*.

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\l Nyawaygi \w buli \g ‘flea’ \s RMWD

\e **\*puli-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vt

\x See also \*pula- (‘to die’).

\l GYimithirr \w buli:- \g ‘fall, fall down’ \p Conj. V, vi: nP *buli:*, P *buliy* < *buli+y*, Imp *buli:*, Prp *bulinhu*. \q See JH HAL 1: 3.5.3(b) p92 regarding Past tense-form. \s JH

\l Wangkumara \w puli- \g ‘fall’ \s GB

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w buli \g ‘fall’ \s M&W

^^^

\l Kalkutungu \w nguyi \g ‘fall’ \s BB

\e **\*pulmpa**

\t ‘house’

\b n

\c T

\l KThaayorre \w pormpr \g ‘house’ \p Loc *pormpan*. \s BA, AH

\l Djabugay \w bulmba \g ‘camp; homeland’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w bulmba \g ‘any habitable place (generic); camping place, camp; house’ \q Dialects T,C; Gunggay *buymba*. \s RMWD M7

\l Mbabaram \w alba\g ‘camp, house’ \q Belongs with this set (*lmb* is poss.: *almb3r* ‘ricket bush’, *almbo-* ‘grow up’ [Conj N])?

\l **pPaman \w \*pulmpa** \s BA

^^^

\l KNarr \w romp \g ‘house’ \p Loc *rompiñc*. \s GB

\l KThaypan \w rromba \g ‘house’ \s BR

\l HR \w rrombv \g ‘house’ \s LJ

\e **\*pulñca**

\t ‘owl’ (sp: frogmuth or mopoke)

\b n

\c O

\l KYa’u \w pu:nci \g ‘tawny frogmouth; mopoke’ \s ASEDA spreadsheet.

\l KUwanh \w puñji; minha- \g ‘tawny frogmouth’ \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w pu:nci \g ‘frogmouth owl’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l GYim \w buñja \g ‘night owl’ \q “Smaller variety has the call *jiliburu*.” \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w bulñja \g ‘boobook owl, mopoke, frogmouth’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Kukatj \w purnj \g ‘little owl’ \f [sic] \s GB 0022

\l **LpPaman \w \*pulñca/i** \q KUwanh, KYa’u, & Umpithamu suggest V1 was long, GYim suggests short.

\e **\*pulpil**

\t ‘soft’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*pulpu.

\l Umpila \w pul7il \g ‘mud, soft mud, soak’ \s GNOG, OG

\l KYa7u \w pul7il \g ‘mud’ \s ASEDA 027

\l KThaayorre \w porpr \g ‘soft’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w polpl, pilpirr \g ‘soft’ \q Usually [pollp].

\l **pPaman \w \*pulpi** \q Needs further corroboration.

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\l KYalanji \w bulbu \g ‘something soft used as a drum at corroborees, as a swag or pillow’ \q Cognate? See also \*pulpu (‘white’). \s Hr&Hr

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\l Warlpiri \w wulpu \g ‘soft, incipient rotting—of meat’ \s KLH

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\l Ngarluma \w purlpu \g ‘blunt—of point’ \s KLH

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\l Ngarluma \w pirlpu \g ‘marrow’ \s KLH

\l Kurrama \w pirtpu \g ‘marrow’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*pirlpu** \s GNOG # 411

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\l Ngarluma \w purlpi \g ‘desirous; wanting to’ \q Takes Future complement. \s KLH

\l Palyku \w purlpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w purlpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w purpi \g ‘desirous; want, like, need’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w purtpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*purlpi** \q See also \*curlpi. \s GNOG #418

\e **\*pulpu**

\t’white’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*pulpi.

\l WMungknh \w polp \g ‘white’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pulpu \g ‘white’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pulpu** \s KLH

\e **\*pulta**

\t ‘koel’

\b n

\c

\n All three genera are in the family Cuculidae.

\l WMungknh \w pol7; minh- \g ‘oriental cuckoo’ \q *Cuculus saturatus*. \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w pol7o; minha- \g ‘pheasant coucal’ \q *Centropus phasianinus*. \s PHamilton

\l YYoront \w pult; minh- \g ‘koel’ \q *Eudynamis scolopacea*. Local English *storm-bird*.

**\l L \w \*pulta \s BA**

\e **\*purli**

\t ‘stone’

\b n

\c E

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w purli \g ‘rock; hill, mountain’ \q “Used metaphorically of a person who refuses to grant a reasonable request.” \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w purli \g ‘stone; hill’ \s PMcC

\l Yulbaridja \w purli \g ‘stone; mountain’ \s GNOG

\l Warlpiri \w pirli \g ‘stone; mountain’

\l Panyjima \w pirli \g ‘cave’ \q AD cites as *pili*. Also (AD) *pirlinkarra* ‘flat rock’. \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*pirli** \q GNOG did not reconstruct for pNgayarda, citing only the Panyjima form. \s GNOG #841

\l Nyangumarta \w pirli \g ‘hole not in the ground’ \s GNOG

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\l Muruwari \w purli \g ‘star’ \q “Secret initiation name for star.” \s LFOates

\l Baagandji \w burli \g ‘star’ \s LH

\l Adnyamathanha \w vurdli \g ‘star’ \q Var. *purdli*, considered a probable loan, “used in old sayings”. \s Mc&Mc

[other Thura-Yura ‘star’ exx]

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\l Tharrgari \w puri \g ‘axe’ \q To \*puri (‘fire’)? \s PA

\e **\*purlka**

\t ‘big’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*pirna.

\l KThaayorre \w *pork, porka* \g ‘big’ \p Erg *porka*, Dat *porkan*. \q Also *pirk*, *pirka* ‘large, biggish’. \s (AH, BA, AG)

\l YYoront \w *pul7a* \g ‘older brother’ \p Proper noun of address. \q Retention of \*V2 conditioned by a former \*V3.

\l YMel \w *pulka* \g ‘older brother’ \p Proper noun of address. \q Retention of \*V2 conditioned by a former \*V3.

\l GYim \w *bulga* \g ‘large, bulky, heavy; anything gigantic’ \q Also *bulga-bulga* ‘water game for children’ \s JHac ASEDA 0011

\l **pPaman \w \*pulka** \s (BA)

\l **pPaman \w pulkan** \q On basis of Dyirbal and non-CYP languages. \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal \w *bulgan* \g ‘big’ \p Plural *bulgan.gay*. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *puka:yangka:* \g ‘old person of either sex’ \q Cognate? \s TD/DGN

\l Kalkutungu \w *urlku*(*w*)*rri* \g ‘big, long, tall’ \q This form probably belongs not with \*purlka but with a more local etymon, \*culkurrV; cf. YY *thol7orr* ‘long, tall’. \s (BB 126, 184)

\l Wakaya \w *pulku* \g man; old man’ \s (GB)

\l Warluwarra \w *purlγa* \g ‘old man’ \s BB 1979a: 126

\l Adnyamathanha \w *vurlka* \g ‘old man’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w *burlga* \g ‘old man’ \q Written sources only. \s (LH)

\l Kaurna \w "burka" \g ‘old, full adult’ \q 841 C.G. Teichelmann Aborigines S.A. 6 “The male sex is divided into several ages, the last of which is called *burka*, an old, full adult.” DGN adds “I guess this variant could be attributed to subphonemic phonetics.” \s Teichelmann/DGN

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *purlka* \g ‘big, large;a lot of; important; heavy; very, really’ \q Also *purlka-purlka* ‘bggish’; *purlkarringañi* ‘get bigger; grow up’ (vi); *purlka-rni* ‘make bigger, louder; raise (children)’ (vt); *purlkara* ‘fairly, well, properly; strongly, forcefully’ (adv). \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *purlka* \g ‘big; important; great; heavy’ \q Also *purlka-rnu* ‘enlarge, expand (vt; Imp *purlkala*); *purlkarri-ngu* (q.v.). \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *purlka-purlka* \*g* large; full (moon)’ \q Also *purlka-* ‘to enlarge’ (vt; Imp *purlkala*), *purlkarri-* ‘to increase, become bigger, become heavier, swell’ (vi; Imp *purlkarriwa*). \s (WD)

\l Warlpiri \w *purlka* \g ‘old man’ \q Also *purlkapurlka* ‘old men, elders’. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *pulka* \g ‘old man’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *bulka* \g ‘old man’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *purlka* \g ‘big’ \s (JHd)

\l Watjarri \w *purlka* \g ‘big’ \s (WD)

\l Warumungu \w *pulkka* \g ‘big; old man’ \q Also *pulkapulkka* ‘old people’. Syn. (old man) *purntu*(*r*)*lku*, (big) *kumppu* & *marluka*. \s JH&JH

\l **pPNy \w \*purlka** \s (CB)

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\l Biri \w *bulgan* \g ‘hill, mountain’ \q Biri, Gangulu, and Yetimarala dialects. \s (AT)

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\l Gooniyandi \w bulga \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \q Written *boolga* in source. \s WMcG

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\l Djiwarli \w parnka \g ‘big’ \s (PA)

\l Wariyangga \w parnka \g ‘big’ \s (PA)

\l Dhargari, l-dialect \w partka \g ‘big’ \s (PA)

\l Dhargari, d-dialect \w partka \g ‘big’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*parnka** \s (PA #373)

\e **\*pu(:)rlk(u)+**

\t ‘milk/semen’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w pol7or; thayn- \g ‘milk’

\l Yolngu \w bu:rlk \g ‘semen’

\l **pPNy \w \*pu(:)rlk(u)+**

\e **\*pu{irr**

\t ‘red; blood’

\b n

\l B

\l Diyari \w pu{urrhu \s PKA 1990:195

\l Yaandrruwandha \w pu{urrhu \s PKA 1990:195

\l Wangkumarra \w pu{urrha \s PKA 1990:195

\l **pKarnic \w \*pu{urrhu** \g ‘mud’ \s \s PKA 1990:195

\l Kaytetye \w pwe{erre{erre + ane- \g ‘(?) + be’ \q Used with *aherne* ‘earth’ to describe rising dust from cattle. Has to be a loan. \s Harold Koch email Fri, 15 Sep 2006 11:52:46

\l Mirniny \w pu{irr \g ‘blood’ \q GNOG recorded at Carnarvon; NBT cites as *bulyi*. \s GNOG, NBT 1932 MS; DGN

\l Ngadjumaya \w “Bulyiri” \g ‘blood’ \q Ravensthorpe area. Language name unstated in source; Ngadjumaya inferred by DGN. \s Bates 2B, 2 ; DGN

\l Ngaiawang \w pu{urru \g ‘mud, dirt, mortar’ \s Moorhouse; DGN

\l Wangkajunga \w pi{irrpa \p n.des. \g ‘baby, infant, young, newborn’ \s Barbara Jones learners dic; DGN

\l Western Desert \w pi{irrpa \g ‘infant. young, newborn child’ \q Cf. *pila* [comment in RDWDL]. \s RDWDL 7 Douglas, W.H., (1958), *An Introduction to the Western Desert Language of Australia*. (Oceania Linguistic Monographs No. 4) [couldn’t see where in this book on a scan—DGN]; RDWDL 35 Sackett, Lee, (1973), Field Material from Wiluna, W.A.; WD 1988; DGN

\l Western Desert \w cici yaku \g ‘half caste child’ \q Same as *pi{irrpa*, q.v. [comment in RDWDL—source??] \s RDWDL 31 Shinkfield, E.J., 1957, Vocabulary List of the Mount Margaret Dialect, Mount Margaret, Western Australia. U.A.M. Language Department.

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w pi{irrpa \g ‘baby’ \q Example: *Ngankukutju kurri Karlkakutjarrala pi{irpa ngaringu.* ‘My husband was born in Kalkakutjarra.’ \s G&H; Lizzie Ellis translation in ‘Desart Members Catalogue 1998’ http://www.artlink.com.au/articles.cfm?id=258; Nugent, Mary-Lou, 1998, Desert art : the desart directory of Central Australian Aboriginal art and craft centres, Alice Springs: Jukurrpa Books; DGN

\l Loridja \w “piljerpilji” \g ‘sharp’ \s RDWDL C Strehlow Vol.5; DGN

\l Warlpiri (Lajamanu) \w pu{urr-pu{urrpa \g [one speaker’s responses focussing on blue] \q Also another speaker’s response for one chip (olive-green Munsell H11). \s Swartzes in World Color Survey http://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/wcs/data/20041016/txt/dict.txt; DGN

\l Warlpiri (Lajamanu) \w pi{irrpi{irrpa \g [one speaker’s responses focussing on purple] \s Swartzes in World Color Survey http://www.icsi.berkeley.edu/wcs/data/20041016/txt/dict.txt; DGN

\l Warlpiri / Warlmanpa ? \w Pilyirr-pilyirrpa \g name of a creek near Mangarlawurru in southern Warlmanpa / eastern Warlpiri country. \s DGN, Warlmanpa etc land claim

\l Warlmanpa \w pu{urru{urru \g ‘red; “half-caste”, part-Aboriginal

\l Warumungu \w pu{urru{urru \g ‘red; “half-caste”, part-Aboriginal

\l Warlpiri (Eastern) \w pu{urru{urru \g ‘red; “half-caste”, part-Aboriginal

\l Warlpiri \w purru{urru{u \g ‘leaves sprouting’ \s Hale 1959 notes p.104; DGN

\l Warlpiri \w purru{urru{urru \g ‘new shoots, sprouts, fresh growth, seedlings, new foliage \s Wlp Dic unsourced

\l Warlpiri \w purru{un-pardimi \g ‘to sprout up, to grow (of plant)’ \p vc1i \q Var. *purra{un-pardimi*. \s Swartz 1996 Wlp vocab; DGN

\l Gurindji \w pi{ingpi{ing \g ‘“half-caste”, part-Aboriginal’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w pi{ingpi{inga \g ‘“half-caste”, part-Aboriginal’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w pu{urrumarta \g ‘miser, one who is mean with possessions or food’ \q Dialects (M,J). \s Hudson & Richards; DGN

\l Karajarri \w pu{urrumarta \g ‘greedy’ \q Var. *pu{urumarta*? Cf. *wilkarrwilkarr* ‘red’ (CB). For connexion betrween ‘red’ and ‘greed’ see Warlpiri *tiri*(*rtiri*) ‘red’, *tirinji* ‘sponging’; also ECArrente in H&D. \s McKelson 1992 digital file; DGN

\l Nyangumarta \w pi{arri \g ‘red’ \s McKelson ASEDA 0017; DGN

\l Mangarla \w pi{purr \g ‘red ochre’ \q Also *pi{urr* ‘heart’. \s McKelson ASEDA 0220; DGN

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\l Jingulu \w pi{ingpiyaka \g ‘red’ \s IAD Sourcebook CA Lgs

^^^ possibly related [JHS]:

\l Kaurna \w “pulyu-ri-inti” \g ‘to soil, to become dark etc.’ \p vn \q Current spelling *pulyurendi*. Also “boolyoreende” ‘blue, dark, cloudy’ (Wyatt). \s Teichelmann; JHS

\l Kaurna \w “pulyu-Na” \g ‘black’ \q Current spelling *pulyonna*. \s Teichelmann; JHS

\*\*\*puzzle:

\l Warlpiri \w pi{irri{irri \g ‘upper bony part of nose between eyes, bridge of nose’ \s Wlp Dic

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\l Wangkajunga \w pilcirrpa \g ‘flame’ \p n \s Barbara Jones learners dic; DGN

\l WD (Warburton) \w pilcirrpa \g ‘light; the light; flame’ \q Not in G&H. \s WD 1988

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w pi{ka \g ‘yellow, light-coloured’ \q Var. *pi{ka-pi{ka*. \s G&H

\e **\*puma-**

\t ‘hit’

\b vt

\x See also \*paca- (R), \*pu-.

\l Biri \w bumali \g ‘beat (excel)’ \q Yambina dialect. \s AT

\l Duungidjawu \w buma \g ‘hit; kill; fight’ \q Var. *bu*. \s K&W

\l Yuwaalaraay \w buma- \g ‘hit, kill’ \p Conj. L2 (CW), -li (AGL), vt. \q Also *buma-y* ‘be hit’, *bumala-y* ‘fight’, *bumal* (n) ‘hitting stick, hammer, instrument for hitting’. \s CW, AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w buma- \g ‘hit, kill’ \p Conj. L2 (CW), -li (AGL), vt. Also *bumal* (n) ‘hitting stick, hammer, instrument for hitting’. \s CW, AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w buma- \g ‘hit, kill’ \p Conj. L2 (CW), -li (AGL), vt. Also *bumala-y* ‘fight’. \s AGL

\l Yugambeh \w bum- ~ buma- ~ bumga- ~ bumbi- \g ‘fight; kill by fighting, kill, hit, beat, destroy’ \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w bum- ~ buma- ~ bumga- \g ‘kill; thrash; flog; bash’ \s MS

\l Ngiyampaa \w pumali \g ‘to hit’ \q Also *pukaku pumali* ‘to kill’. \s TD

\l Gupapuyngu \w buma \g ‘hit, beat, kill, make, collect, pick’ \q Also *bunhamirri* ‘fight’, *marra bunhamirri* ‘comb hair’, *dhawarrak bunhamirri* ‘shave’. \s BL-MC

\l Mudburra \w buma- \g ‘blow (a person blowing, for example, on a fire)’ \s RG

\e **\*pumpara**

\t ‘snake (sp)’

\b n

\c Z

\l Dharawala \w bumbara \g ‘brownsnake’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w bumbara \g ‘brownsnake’ \q “Tindale adds ‘red bellied snake’”. \s GB

\l Muruwari \w pumpara \g ‘common blacksnake’ \f “r” = glide; “rr” = trill. \q *Pseudechis porphyraecus*. Also *pamparra* ‘red-bellied blacksnake’. \s LFOates

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\l YYoront \w popor; minh- \g ‘brownsnake’

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\l KThaayorre \w ngompor, yak- \g ‘brownsnake’ \s AH

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\l GYim \w *ngumbuul* \g ‘red-bellied large black or brown snake (very poisonous)’

\l KYal \w *ngumbul* \g ‘species of snake’

\e **\*puna**

\t ‘ashes’

\b n

\c E

\l

\l **pPNy \w \*puna** \q KLH gloss: ‘ashes’. \s KLH 892:374

\e **\*puni-**

\t (general transitive verb)

\b vt

\l KThaayorre \w *+pun* \g (forms transitive verbs) \p Past *punirr*. \q Added to nouns, as in *paath-meer+pun* ‘singe’, with *paath-meer* ‘fire, fireplace’. \s AH, BA

\l YYoront \w *+pon, +pin* \g (forms transitive verbs) \p Conj. L. \q Added to nouns and adjectives, as in *waypon* ‘lift it up’ from *way* ‘high’.

\l Kalkatungu \w *+puni-* \g (forms transitive verbs) \s (BB 1979: 3.3.1 p84)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *buni-* \g ‘to do thoroughly’ \q “Verb of manner, immediately follows the verb it modifies.” \s (MS)

^^^

\l Djapu \w *+punu-* \g (forms transitive verbs) \p NG2 conj. \q As in *mucpunu-* ‘build’, *riñjupunu-* ‘wash’ (from English *rinse*). \s (FM)

**\l pPNy \w \*puni- \p Conj. L**

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\l GYim \w *buni-* \g ‘have sexual intercourse with’ \p L conj. \s (JHav)

\e **\*puni-**

\t ‘go’

\b vi

\l Nhuwala \w *puni-* \g ‘go’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w *puni-* \g ‘go’ \p Zero conj. \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*puni-** \q Also Kanyara, Nangga, Yura. \s GNOG #419

\l Payungu \w *puni-* \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. *-ma*, vi. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *puni-* \g to go, to come; to walk’ \p Conj. *-n*, vi. \s PA

\l Burduna \w *puni-* \g ‘to go’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*puni-** \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w *puni-* \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. *-a*, vi. \s PA

\l Dhiin \w *puni-* \g ‘to go’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *puni-* \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. *-a*, vi. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *puni-* \g ‘to go’ \p Conj. *-a*, vi. \q See *yana-*, suppletive with this in the present tense, under \*yana-. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *puni-* \g ‘to go’ \p Conj. *-a*, vi. \q See *yana-*, suppletive with this in the present tense, under \*yana-. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*puni-** \s PA

\e **\*punka+** or \***punki+**

\t ‘stomach’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w punkvrtharr \g ‘hungry’

\l YYoront \w pun7arvyrr \g ‘hungry’ \q With +yrr. Also *pun7l* ‘for a feed’

\l GBadhun \w bun.gil \g ‘stomach’ \q Questioned. From a second informant, *bun.gilbiri*, with recurrent *+biri*. \s PS

\e **\*punku+**

\t ‘knee’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pungku.

\l UOykangand \w unkun.g \g ‘elbow’ \q A reduplication? \s BA, PH

\l Wadjabangayi \w punkurl \g ‘leg’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w punkurl \g ‘leg’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w punkul \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w punkul \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w punkul \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w punkul \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Wunumara \w punkul \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w punkulu \g ‘knee’ \s Bl&Br

\l Pitta-Pitta \w purnku \g ‘knee’ \q Roth: “poorn-koo”. Syn.: *pañca*. \s BB, Roth

\l Wangkumarra \w punkula \g ‘knee’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w bunkula \g ‘knee’ \s M&W

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\l Gupapuyngu \w bun’kumu \g ‘knee’ \s BL-MC

^^^

\l Duungidjawu \w *bun* \g ‘knee’ \s K&W

\l Yan-nhangu \w bu:n \g ‘kneecap; knee’ \s CB

\e **\*punpVrr**

\t ‘half; indirect’

\b nAdj

\n \*V2 is high.

\l YYoront \w ponprr, ponporr \g ‘half’ (etc.)

\l Ngiyampaa \w punpirr \g ‘curved’ \s TD

\e **\*punti**

\t ‘elbow’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kurru(+), \*yurru, \*yu:ru.

\l WMungknh \w punt; ka:7- \g ‘point, corner’ \q E.g. of lagoon, little river. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pœnt \g ‘point’ \q E.g. on bank of river. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w punti \g ‘elbow’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w punti \g ‘elbow’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w punt \g ‘elbow’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w pornt, pirnti \g ‘elbow’ \q Probably a loan from KTh. Also *yo-pornt* ‘mistletoe’.

\l YMel \w pont, ponti \g ‘elbow’ \q Probably a loan from KTh.

\l **pPaman \w \*punti** \s KLH

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\l Muruwari \w punti \g ‘fighting stick, waddy’ \s LFOates

\l Ngiyampaa \w punti \g ‘club’ \s TD

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\l Yanda \w punta \g ‘bone’ \s GB

\e **\*puntilV**

\t ‘grasshopper’

\b n

\c C

\l YYoront \w pirtil(t) \g grasshopper

\l UOykangand \w udndil \g grasshopper \s PH #818

\l UOlkol \w udndil \g grasshopper \s PH #818

\l KThaypan \w ndil \g ‘grasshopper’ \s BR

\l HR \w ndil \g ‘grasshopper’ \s BR

\l GYimithirr \w bundi:l \g ‘grasshopper’ \s JHav

\l Almura \w bundil \g ‘grasshopper’

\l **CYP \w \*puntilV**

\l Djabugay \w puntim ‘grasshopper’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w bundim ‘grasshopper’

\l Warrungu \w bundiñ \g ‘grashopper’

\l Mbabaram \w bundí \g ‘grasshopper’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w bundiñ \g ‘grasshopper’ \n Check: /-y/? \s PS

\l GBadhun \w bundiy \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PS

\l **pPM \w \*bundi+**

\l Dyirbal-Mamu-Girramay \w bundiñ \g ‘grasshopper’ \p F (*balan*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w bundiñ \g ‘grasshopper’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w bundiñ \g ‘grasshopper’ \s RMWD

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\l Biri \w binduwin \g ‘grasshopper’ \q Garingbal dialect. \s AT

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w piNDuwaN \g ‘grasshopper’ \s GB

\l Kalkatungu \w pirnticirri \g ‘grasshopper’ \s BB

\l Diyari \w pindrri \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PA CLE

\l Ngamini \w pindrri \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w pindrriña \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w bindriña \g ‘grasshopper’ \s McD&W

\l Pitta-Pitta \w pinti{a \g ‘grasshopper’ \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*pinti** \s PA CLE

\l Baagandji \w bi:ndi ‘grasshopper’ \s LH

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\l Gamilaraay \w %bunbun \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w bunbun \g ‘grasshopper’ \s PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w bunbun \g ‘grasshopper’ \s CW

\l **pCNSW \w \*bunbun** \s PA #153

\e **\*purnta**

\t ‘mountain, stone’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*purturlu.

\l Flinders Island \w wundal \g ‘hill’ \q Loan? \s BR, PS

\l Mutumui \w wondal \g ‘mountain’ \s H&T

\l Djabugay \w bunda \g ‘hill, mountain’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w bunda \g ‘hill, mountain’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD M2

\l Biri \w bunda \g ‘peak’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s AT

\l Mirniny \w purntangu \g ‘stone’ \s OGK

\l **pPNy \w \*purnta** \s BA

^^^

\l KKY \w pad \g ‘hill, mountain, height’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w pa:da \g ‘mountain’ \s /GNOG

\l Wirangu \w barnda \g ‘stone, pebble, rocky hill; money’ \q Correspondence of V1? \s LH

\l Galbu \w barnda \g ‘stone’ \q Is this Gaalpu (Yolngu)? \s /GNOG

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\l Kayardild \w purntal-ta \g ‘cleared space; corroboree ground’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*purntal-ta** \NE

\l Mangarrayi \w bundal \g ‘billabong’ \s NE

\l Karrwa \w bundal \g ‘river’ \s NE

\e **\*punga**

\t ‘sun’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ngangka.

\l Uradhi \w wunga \g ‘sun’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s KLH, TC

\l Linngithigh \w nga \g ‘sun’ \p Erg *ngangg*. \s KLH incl 97:225

\l Alngith \w onga \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w nga \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w ngwa \g ‘sun’ \s TC

\l Awngthim \w ngwa \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ngwa \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ngwa \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w pung \g ‘sun’ \q KPPW: this is respect register; ordinary term *kinch*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w pung \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pung \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pung \g ‘sun; day’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w punga \g ‘sun’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w punga \g ‘sun’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w punga \g ‘sun’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w wunga \g ‘sun’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w pung, pungu(n) \g ‘sun’ \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w pung, punga \g ‘sun’

\l YMel \w pung \g ‘sun’

\l KKaper \w pung \g ‘sun’ \p Erg *pungémp*. \s KLH, BA

\l UOykangand \w ugng \g ‘sun’ \p Erg *ugngamb*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ugnga \g ‘sun’ \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w wuga \g ‘sun’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l Djabugay \w bungan \g ‘sun’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w bungan \g ‘sun; daylight’ \q Tablelands, Coastal, Wanyurr; not Gunggay. \s KLH, RMWD L7

\l **pPaman \w \*punga** \s KLH

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\l KYalanji \w wungar \g ‘sun’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Wagaman \w wungar \g ‘sun’ \q Syn. *garri*. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

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\l Martuthunira \w punga \g ‘stomach; guts’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w punga \g ‘stomach—internal’ \s KLH

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\l Adnyamathanha \w unga \g ‘shade’ \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*pungku**

\t ‘knee’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*punku+.

\l Atampaya \w wungku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH, TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w wungku \g ‘knee’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w wungku \g ‘knee’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w unku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ngku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w gu \g ‘knee’ \f [nggu]. \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w nggo \g ‘knee’ \f With orthographic <ngg> for a unitary voiced obstruent, in 1997 analysis; original notation *ngk*. \s KLH 1997:226

\l Alngith \w ngko \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ngku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ngko \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ngku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ngkwu \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w nggwu \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pungku \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pungku \g ‘knee’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w pungk \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w pungk \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pungk \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pungk \g ‘knee’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w pungku-(binhdha) \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w pungku+pindha \g ‘knee’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w pungku \g ‘knee’ \q Also *wele pungku* ‘bald’ \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w wungku \g ‘knee’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w pungk \g ‘knee’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w po7, po7o \g ‘knee’

\l YMel \w pok, poko \g ‘knee’

\l KKaper \w pengk-cic \g ‘knee’ \s BA, KLH

\l UOykangand \w ugngg-eg \g ‘knee’ \q With *eg* ‘head’ (cf. YY *po-par* ‘kneecap’); ‘kneecap’ is *ogngg-eg ont*. Also *ugngg-eg*. \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w ogngg \g ‘knee’ \q In *ogngg-eka* ‘knee’. Also *ugngg* (otherwise ‘chest’ in *ugngg-eka* ‘knee’. \s PH

\l KThaypan \w ngg3w \g ‘knee’ \s BR

\l GYim \w bunggu \g ‘knee’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w bungku \g ‘knee’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w bunggu \g ‘knee’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w bunggu \g ‘knee’ \q See notes at A5, J2, K5, I3 for qualifications and extensions. Tablelands, Coastal, & Gunggay dialects. \s RMWD A5, KLH

\l Mbabaram \w ngg3 \g ‘knee’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*pungku** \s KLH

\l Warrungu \w pungkuru \g ‘knees’ \s TTs

\l Dyirbal \w bunggu \g ‘knee’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s KLH, RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w bunggu \g ‘knee’ \s RMWD

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\l Margany \w bunggu \g ‘swelling’ \q Also ‘to swell’ (also *bungguli*). \s GB

\l Gunya \w bunggu \g ‘swelling’ \q Also ‘to swell’ (also *bungguli*). \s GB

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\l Kayardilt \w pungkal-ta \g ‘knee’ \s NE

\l Yangkaal \w pungkal-ta \g ‘knee’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w pungkal-ta \g ‘knee’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w pungkal \g ‘knee, tiller (of boat or ship)’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*pungkal-ta** \s NE

\l Maranungku \w pingkarra \g ‘knee’ \s DT

\l Garama \w pingkarl \g ‘knee’ \q Port Keats; speaker Jack. \s KLH

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\l Wambaya \w banggirra \g ‘knee’ \p Class IV \s RN

\e **\*puñca**

\t ‘arm’

\b n

\c B

\l Kaanytju \w punhtha \g ‘arm’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w punhtha \g ‘arm’ \f Initial glottal catch expected? \q Refers to entire arm; contrast *palnta* < \*palnta. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w punhth \g ‘arm; creek, branch of main river’ \q Also *minh-punhth* ‘wing of bird, arm of animal (as wallaby)’, *yuk-punhth* ‘branch of tree’, *punhth-kuñcvn* ‘pandanus armband’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w punhth \g ‘arm’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w punhth \g ‘arm’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w punhth \g ‘arm; creek, arm of river’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w punhtha \g ‘arm’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w punhtha \g ‘arm’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w punhtha \g ‘arm’ \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w punhth \g ‘arm’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w puth, putha \g ‘arm’ \q Also ‘creek’; *minh-puth* ‘wing’, *yo-puth* ‘branch of tree’, *puy-kunhthn* ‘pandanus armband’.

\l YMel \w puth, putha \g ‘arm’

\l KKaper \w punhth \g ‘elbow’ \s KLH, BA

\l **pPaman \w \*puñca** \s KLH

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\l Yalarnnga \w yunhthu \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s Bl&Br

\e **\*puñca-**

\t ‘suck, kiss’

\b vt

\x See \*puñka–

**\e \*puñka–**

\t ‘suck; kiss’

\b vt

\x See also \*puñca–, \*pi{a-, \*pica-

\l KKY \w *puy+* \g ‘suck’ \p Preverb, in *puyma–* ~ *puyme–* ‘suck’. \q As in *Mepath apuana susu puyman* ‘the baby sucked his mother’s breast’. \s RJK

\l Umpila \w *punhtha–* \g ‘drink’ \s GNOG & KLH in B&K 2004:78 #47

\l KThaayorre \w *puñca–* \g ‘lick, taste, sip; kiss’ \f C2 inferred from AH’s *punch* and external evidence. \p Past *puñcarr*. \s AH

\l GYimithirr \w *buñja–* \g ‘lick, lap, lap up’ \p Conj. L, vt (c). \s JHav

\l Yugambeh \w *buñbi–* \g ‘lick; suck’ \f Also cited as *bu:ñbi–*. \s MS

\l Sydney (inland) \w *buñga–* \g ‘kiss’ \s Troy/DGN

\l Sydney (coastal) \w *buña–* \g ‘kiss’ \s Troy/DGN

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *punhtha* \g ‘suck’ \s BB

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *punhtha–* \g ‘to drink; to suck’ \p vt. \q Written *puntha–* in source. As in *kupuka punhtharda* ‘to drink alcohol’ \s LH-DGN

\l Gurindji \w *puñ* \g ‘suck, kiss’ \p preverb. \q In *puñ manana* ‘suck, kiss’; also *puñkarra* [not glossed]. \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w *buñbuñi* \g ‘sucking’ \f Var. *buñbiñi*. \p preverb. \g In *buñbuñi karri* ‘suck’. \s RG

\l Ngarluma \w *punhtha–* \g ‘to swim, get washed’ \s GNOG #640

\l Ngarluma \w *piñca–* \g ‘to drink’ \s GNOG #640

\l Kariyarra \w *piñca–* \g ‘to drink’ \s GNOG #640

\l Ngarla \w *punhtha–* \g ‘to drink’ \s GNOG #640

\l Nyamal \w *puñca–* \g ‘to drink’ \s GNOG #640

\l Martuthunira \w *punhtha–* \g ‘to swim; to wash’ \p Conj. Ø, vi. \s AD

\l Martuthunira \w *punhtha–* \g ‘to wash’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s AD

\l Yindjibarndi \w *punhtha–* \g ‘wash oneself, bathe’ \p Conj. Ø. \s FW

\l Yindjibarndi \w *punhtha–* \g ‘wash’ \p Conj. L \s FW

\l Yindjibarndi \w *puñca–* \g ‘wash, bath’ \p n. \q Also *puñcat* ‘dew’. \s FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*punhtha–** \p Conj. L. \q GNOG ref. to cognates in Arandic and Arabanic. \s GNOG #640; GNOG & KLH in B&K 2004:78 #47

\l Payungu \w *puñja-* \g ‘to lick; to kiss’ \p Conj. *-nma*, vt. \q Listed as *puja–* in Austin 1981:323. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *puñja-* \g ‘to lick; to kiss’ \p Conj. *-lkin*, vt. \q Listed as *puja–* in Austin 1981:323. \s PA

**\l pKanyara \w \*puñca–** \p Conj. L. \s PA 1981:323 #142

\l Warriyangka \w *puñca-* \g ‘to lick; to suck, to kiss’ \p Conj. *-ru*. \q PA; GNOG recorded *puca-* ‘to suck’.\s PA

\l Tharrgari \w *puca-* \g ‘to lick; to suck; to kiss’ \p Conj. *-ru*, vt. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*puñca-** \q ? \s PA

\l Gumatj \w *buñ+* \g ‘suck (on), smoke (tobacco), kiss’ \q In *buñ’cun* ‘suck (on), smoke (tobacco), kiss’, also *buñ’buñjun* ‘kiss’. \s YMD

**\l pPNy \w \*puñka– \s BA**

**\l pPNy \w \*puñ \s BA**

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\l YYoront \w *poñ* \g ‘lick’ \q No conjugational information obtained. Syn. *piy* and *yi=piy*. \s BA 1st N:206

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\l Jawoyn \w *buñ’–* \g ‘to kiss’ \p preverb. \s MH/FM

\l Bininj Gun-wok \w *buñ’–* \g ‘to kiss’ \p preverb. \q In *buñ’me–* ‘to kiss’. \s MH/NE

**\l pGunwinyguan \w \*puñ’– \s MH**

\l Burarra \w *buñja* \g ‘lick, suck something’ \p vt, VI: Completive *-nga*, Potential *-n*, Counterfactual *-rna* or *-ngarna*, with a note that the final *a* of the stem changes to *-i* before suffixes beginning with \_*n*\_ and \_*ng*\_. Big dictionary gives ‘lick, suck, suck a lolly’. Example: *abu-buñjinga*. \s D&KGlasgow 1985

\l Mara \w *buñ* \g ‘to suck’ \q E.g. bone. \s JHeath

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\l Muruwari \w *piñcuwi-* \g ‘to suck’ \s LFOates

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\l Warlpiri \w *ñuñci–* \g ‘kiss’ \s DGN

\e **\*pup**

\t (of falling)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w pup \g (of falling)

\l UOlkol \w bub \g (of falling) \s PH, BA, BSommer

\l Ikarranggal \w pop \g (of falling or plopping down) \s BSommer

\l Mudburra \w bub wandi \g ‘go inside, get inside, enter’ \q Also *bub ba-rru* ‘be inside, go inside, get inside’ \s RG

\e **\*pura**

\t ‘dust’

\b n

\l KKY \w buru \g ‘dust’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w buru \g ‘dirt’ \s X/GNOG

\l Yidiny \w burabura \g ‘dust; dirty, dusty’ \s RMWD/GNOG

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w purapura \g ‘faint, indistinct (as of markings)’ \q GNOG: from the notion ‘dusted over’? Also *purangu* ‘hot, dry southeast wind’. s GNOG

\e **\*puri**

\t ‘fire’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cuma.

\l KKaper \w per \g ‘fire’ \s BA, KLH

\l Wagaman \w buri \g ‘fire’ \q Syn. *wunju*. \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w biri \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w buri \g ‘fire, firewood, anything burning’ \p Dat *buri:gu*. \q All dialects. \s KLH, RMWD K3

\l **pPaman \w puri ~ piri** \s KLH

\l Biri \w buri \g ‘fire’ \q Yangga, Garingbal, Gangulu, Wiri, Yetimarala, Biri (also ‘light, flame’), Baradha, Yilba, and Yambina dialects. Also Biri *buri* / *burin* / *burna* ‘scrub’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w burdi \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w bur(d)i \g fire’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w bur(d)i \g ‘fire’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w buri \g ‘fire’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w buri \g ‘fire’ \s GB

\l Margany \w burdi \g ‘fire’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w burdi \g ‘fire’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w puri**

\l Nyawaygi \w buri \g ‘match’ \s RMWD

\l Gamilaraay \w buri \g ‘match’ \s PA

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\l Gurindji \w burduj kampa \g ‘to burn’ \p preverb (vt). \q Loan from Jaminjung *burd*. \s PMcC WOLD

\l Jaminjung \w burd \g \g ‘to burn’ \p Preverb (vt). \s PMcC WOLD

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\l Tharrgari \w puri \g ‘axe’ \q To \*purli (‘stone’)? \s PA

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\l Jirrbal \w buni \g ‘fire’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s RMWD

\l Mamu \w buni \g ‘fire’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \s RMWD

\e **\*purirru+**

\t ‘*Eucalyptus* sp.’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*purkulV (*Eucalyptus* sp.).

\l YYoront \w pororrl; yo- \g ‘ghost gum tree (*E. papuana*)’ \q Cannot come from a trisyllable in which V2 was \*i.

\l Djabugay \w purirrum \g ‘boxwood’ \s EP

**\e \*purkulV**

\t *Eucalyptus* (sp.)

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*purirru+ (*Eucalyptus* sp.).

\l YYoront \w por7ol; yo- \g ‘river red gum (*E. camaldulensis*)’.

\l Koko-Minni \w urrgula‘white gum tree’ \s Roth 1899

\e **\*purnga**

\t ‘stopped up, blocked’

\x See \*pu:tung.

\e **\*purul**

\t ‘pouch of marsupial’

\b n

\c Z

\c B

\l WMungknh \w pu7 \g ‘vagina’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w pu7 \g ‘vulva’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w pu7u \g ‘vagina’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w pu7u \g ‘vagina’ \s BAS

\l KThaayorre \w po:r, po:ro; yin- \g ‘pouch of marsupial’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w porll; kor- \g ‘pouch of marsupial’

\l GYim \w burul \g ‘pouch of marsupial’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w burul \g ‘pouch of marsupial’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*purul**

\l Yuwaalaraay \w buru \g ‘testicles’ \s

\l **? \w \*puru**

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\l Diyari \w pirli \g ‘bag, pouch of marsupial’ \q PA in CLE gives ‘dilly bag, net’. \s PA

\l Ngamini \w pirli \g ‘dilly bag, net’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w pirli \g ‘dilly bag, net’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwandha (Innaminka) \w pirli \g ‘net, bag; pouch of marsupial’ \q PA gives ‘dilly bag, net’; GB 2004 does not include ‘pouch of marsupial’. \s GB, PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w pirli \g ‘dilly bag, net’ \s PA/R CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w pirli \g ‘dilly bag, net’ \s GB, PA CLE

\l **pKarnic \w \*pirli** \q For the same vowel correspondence with Northeastern languages, see \*pucu (‘bark’). \s PA CLE

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\l Ngarluma \w purra \g ‘pouch of marsupial’ \s KLH

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\l Jiwarli \w puru:la \g ‘heart’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w puru:la \g ‘heart’ \s PA

\e **\*purr**

\t ‘away’

\b adv

\l WMungknh \w puy \g ‘there, over there; farther’ \q Often reduplicated *puy-puy*; can stand on its own as a command without a verb. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w puy \g ‘thither, over there’ \s PS

\l KYak \w purr \g ‘away’ \q Equivalent to YYoront *yarra*. \s NE

\e **\*purra**

\t ‘feather’

\b n

\c O

\c B

\l YYoront \w purrlh \g ‘feather (body)’ \q Emu feather is *lurrm*.

\l Muruwari \w purra \g ‘emu feather’ \s LFOates

\l **p? \w \*purra**

\e **\*purra-**

\t ‘pull’

\b vt

\l Djabugay \w *burra-* \g ‘pull’ \p vt, Conj. L: Past *burrañ*, Pres *burral*. \q EP: ‘pull off’. \s (KLH, EP)

\l **pPaman \w \*purra-** \s (KLH)

\l Yugambeh \w *burra-* \g ‘pull out; take out; take off; release; undo or skin (something)’ \s (MS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *burra-* \g ‘take out; take off; peel; skin; release; remove’ \s (MS)

\l Nyangumarta \w *purri-* \g ‘pull’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *purri-lku* \g ‘pull, lower it, take it off, draw water (of windmill), stick out (tongue), catch breath’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *purri-lku* \g ‘pull’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *purri-* \g ‘pull; extract: pull, bring, or take out; suck in or out; select for presentation’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*purri-** \q Conj. L. \s (GNOG #642)

\l **pPNy \w \*purra-/i-**

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\l KThaayorre \w *pirr* \g ‘pull (out); snatch; strip; cut out’ \p P *pirrarr*. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *pirr* \g ‘pull’ \p vt, Conj. L: nP Cont *pilirrl*. \q Also in *kunpirr* ‘pull’.

\l YMel \w *pirr* \*g* ‘pull’ \p vt, Conj. L: P *pirrat*.

\l **L \w \*pirra-**

\e **\*purrarlka**

\t ‘brolga’

\b n

\c O

\l Adnyamathanha \w urrarlku \g ‘brolga’ \q *Grus rubicundus*. \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*purran**

\t ‘shield’

\b n

\c T

\l WMungknh \w pu7vn \g ‘shield’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w pu7an \g ‘shield’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w putn \g ‘shield’

\l **L \w \*putan**

\l YYoront \w purrn \g ‘totem’ \s RLS, BA

\l **L \w purran** \q YY /rr/ corresponds regularly with KTh /t/ in this context, but WMng /7/ continues \*t, not \*rr; one or more of these is a loan. Cognation questionable.

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\l Gamilaraay \w burri:n \g ‘shield, broad shield’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w burri:n \g ‘shield, broad shield; cover’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w burri:n \g ‘shield, broad shield; shame’ \q Var. *buriin*. \s AGL

\l **pCNSW \w \*burri:n** \s PA #158

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\l Mbabaram \w bi(rr)gín \g ‘shield’ \q A loan from somewhere. \s RMWD

\e **\*purrci**

\t ‘dry’

\b nAdj

\l KUwanh \w poje \g ‘dry’ \q Lenis C2 implies long \*V1. \s S&J

\l Bidyara \w buji \g ‘dry’ \s GB

\l Djinang \w burrjing \g ‘dry’ \s BW

\l Ganalbingu \w burryi \g ‘dry’ \s BW

\l Dabi \w burrjing \g ‘dry’ \s BW

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\l Umpithamu \w wuca \g ‘dry’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w purrcvwrr \g ‘dry’

\e **\*purriwi**

\t ‘emu’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kutini, \*$acamp.

\l YYoront \w pirri; minh- \g ‘emu’ \q See also \*karrapa (‘white ibis’) and \*kulpuwi (‘heron sp’) regarding non-phonological loss of final \*w.

\l YMel \w pirrí; minh- \g ‘emu’ \q See also \*karrapa (‘white ibis’) and \*kulpuwi (‘heron sp’) regarding non-phonological loss of final \*w.

\l Rimanggudinhma \w urhiz ~ orhiz \g ‘emu’ \q “rh” = trill. \q Also *irhiw* ‘pelican’. \s IG

\l KThaypan \w rriba; anhye- \g ‘emu’ \s BR

\l GYim \w burriwi \g ‘emu’ \q Also *burriway*. \s GHav

\l **pPaman \w \*purriwi** \q See also \*kulpuwi.

\l KKaper \w pvrray; mim- \g ‘emu’.

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\l HR \w rrowbv \g ‘emu’ \s LJ

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\l Woiwurrung \w BOORRI-MUL \g ‘emu’ \q Source Green. BJB, on the basis of source TWB, lists this also as *barraimal*. \s BJB

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\l Dyirbal \w CVpirri \g ‘emu’

\l Mbabaram \w p3rr \g ‘emu’

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\l Linngithigh \w arrwa \g ‘emu’ \p Erg *arrawadh*. \s KLH

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\l Umpithamu \w i:rriwa \g ‘pelican’ \s J-CV

\e **\*purrka**

\t ‘bandicoot’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*pinku.

\l WMungknh \w puk \g ‘bandicoot’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w puyk \g ‘bandicoot’ \s PS

\l WNgatharra \w puyk \g ‘bandicoot’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w purr7, purr7a; minh- \g ‘bandicoot’ \q *Isoodon*.

\l YMel \w purrkvn; minh- \g ‘bandicoot’

\l KNarr \w burruk \g ‘bandicoot’ \f [burrvk]? s GB 44/340-2

\l **pWCYP \w \*purrka**

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w burrkaya \g ‘bandicoot’

\l Sydney \w burraga \g ‘bandicoot’ \f On the basis of Mathews’ “burraga”, possibly for [burrga]. \q Long-nosed. \s JTroy, via DGN

\l **pPNy (?) \w \*purrka**

\e **\*purrpa**

\t ‘promiscuous’

\b n

\c H

\l YYoront \w purrpm, purrpamn \g ‘woman on the run; promiscuous’

\l YMel \w purrpvm, purrpamvn \g ‘woman on the run; promiscuous’

\l KYalanji \w burrba \g ‘proud’ \q As in ‘that man is proud because he has a new boat’. \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*purrpa** \q Needs further corroboration.

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\l Warrungu \w pulpa \g ‘in love’ \s TTs

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\l Ngarluma \w purlpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w purlpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w purlpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w purpi \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w purti \g ‘desirous’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*purlpi** \s GNOG #418

\l Yolngu \w burrpu \g ‘having an affair with the wrong relation’ \q Also ‘cruel, callous, destructive’; syn. *rommiriw*.

\e **\*purru**

\t ‘kangaroo’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*pawurra.

\l YYoront \w porr; minh- \g ‘kangaroo (great grey)’

\l YMel \w porr; minh- \g ‘kangaroo (great grey)’ \q The term *minh-yo-mech* is preferred.

\l Mbabaram \w aru \g ‘wallaroo’ \q Seems to be regular: no initial /rr/ or /r/ occurs. \s RMWD

\l Mbara \w rro \g ‘kangaroo’ \s Sutton in LCY 1976.

\l Gundungurra (NSW) \w “booroo”, “burru”; “booro” \g ‘young kangaroo’

\l Sydney \w buru \g ‘Eastern grey kangaroo’ \q In Gumbaingirr (northwards along the coast) \*VrrV > *VrV*; see Alpher 2004 App. B. South of there, the rr/r distinction is not reliably recorded. \s /DGN

\l Dharawal \w bur(r)u \g ‘kangaroo’ \s DEades

\l Dhurga \w bur(r)u \g ‘kangaroo’ \s DEades

\l Yorta-Yorta \w barra \g ‘red kangaroo’ \q Inferred from sources including Curr “būrra”; /burra/ possible. \s HB&SM

\l **? \w \***pu(:)rru

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\l Bardi \w burru \g ‘kangaroo (generic)’ q CB: <\*burrugu. \s CB

\l Jawi/Djawi \w pooroo ‘kangaroo (generic)’ \s CB

\l Nyulnyul \w burruk ‘kangaroo (generic)’ \s BMcG, CB

\l **pWNyulnyulan \w \*burruku** \s CB

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\l Yalarnnga \w purru \g ‘grey’ \s Bl&Br

\e **\*purturlu**

\g ‘convex surface’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*purnta, \*tukul.

\l YYoront \w portol(t), portvlt \g ‘mountain’ \q Also *kun-portol*(*t*) ‘base of spine, sacral processes projecting above buttocks on both sides of spine’.

\l Warlpiri \w pu(r)turlu \g ‘back, backbone, spine; convex surface (back of shield or boomerang, bottom of coolamon); top, crest (hill or sandridge), high ground, rise, elevation, jump-up, undulation in ground’ \s KLH 1974; Warlpiri Dictionary

\l **pPNy \w \*pu(r)turlu** \q With regard to the semantic connection of the Warlpiri senses, compare Tjaapukay *dugul* ‘back of neck; mountain ridge’ and see \*tukul.

\e **\*puy**

\t (of sudden departure)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w puy \g (of sudden departure)

\l Uw-Oykangand \w puy \g (of sudden departure)

\l Uw-Olkola \w puy \g (of sudden departure)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w puy \g ‘go on’ \p interjection. \s IG

\e **\*puyku**

\t ‘paperbark tree (sp.)’

\x Formerly listed as \*pucu.

\b n

\c P

\l KUwanh \w thumbudhu; yuku \g ‘paperbark tree’ \q *Melaleuca leucadendra*. With *thum* < *thuma* ‘firewood’? \s S&J

\l YYoront \w poth, potho \g ‘black tea tree; its bark’ \q Also *kay-poth* ‘billycan’.

\l UOykangand \w othon \g ‘bark dish’ \s PH

\l UOlkola \w odhon \g ‘bark dish’ \s PH

\l KWarra \w tho \g ‘tea tree’\p Prp *thoγa*. \s BSm/Frank Salt

\l GYimithirr \w budhu \g ‘tea tree; tea tree bark’ \q *Melaleuca leucadendron*. *Mayi* from flowers. Also ‘fat off dugong belly’. \s JHav ASEDA 0011

\l KYalanji \w buyku \g ‘paperbark’ \q Hr&Hr list both *buyku* ‘paperbark’ (66) and *buwiku* ‘ti tree or paperbark tree’ (34); W&LOates list only *buyigu* ‘paperbark’ and *buwigu* ‘paper bark tree’. \s EP, Hr&Hr

\l GBadhun \w budhu \g ‘paperbark tea tree’ \s PS

\l Biri \w buju \g ‘bag’ \q Garingbal dialect. \s AT

\l Bidyara-Gungabula \w buju \g ‘bag’ \q \*\*budhu expected if < \*pucu. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w buju \g ‘dilly bag’ \q \*\*budhu expected if < \*pucu. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*pucu** \s PB ‘Norman Pama’ paper.

\l **pPM \w \*puyku** \q In view of the KYal and central Maric attestations. \s BA

\l Ngawun \w puthu \g ‘tea tree (paperbark); blanket, covering’ \s GB #J23, D28.

\l Mayi-Kulan \w puthu \g ‘tea tree (paperbark)’ \s GB # J23.

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w puthu \g ‘tea tree (paperbark)’ \s GB # J23.

\l Warrgamay \w buju \g ‘paperbark tea-tree’ \s RMWD

\l Wangkangurru \w puthu \g ‘dish’ \q Western; eastern variant *pithi*. The form is written *puthu* in the entry *pithi-purru* ‘collection of sacred objects held in a tree’, but is written *putu* ‘dish, coolamon’ as a headword. \s LHercus ASEDA list

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w buyku \g ‘raft made from paperbark’ \q Yirritja. Syn. *jutu*. \s GWVW/CB

\l **pPNy \w \*puyku** \q Compare \*ngacu < \*ngayku; see also \*kayku. \s BA

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\l KKY \w puykuyk, puykuykul \s ‘tree bole’ \s EJK

\l Warlpiri \w puju \g ‘foothold on tree, knot, dew-claw’ \q (???) \s KLH

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\l Warlpiri \w puja \g ‘pouch, paunch, clitoris’ \q (???)

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\l Baagandji \w budhu \g ‘vagina’ \s LH

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\l Diyari \w pici \g ‘bark’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w pici \g ‘bark’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w pici \g ‘bark’ \s PA

\l **pWK \w \*pici** \q For the same vowel correspondence with Northeastern languages, see \*purul (‘marsupial pouch’). \s PA

\l Arabana \w picimurrhu \g ‘bark’ \p “rrh” = trill. \s PA

\l Wangkangurru \w picimurrhu \g ‘bark’ \p “rrh” = trill. \s PA

\l Wirangu \w biji \g ‘bark of tree, bark dish’ \s LH

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\l Margany \w buju \g ‘bag’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w buju \g ‘bag’ \s GB

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\l Jiwarli \w puju \g ‘stomach, belly; guts’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w puju \g ‘stomach; guts’ \s PA

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\l WMungknh \w kic \g ‘paperbark bark’ \q Generic. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w kuyk \g ‘skin of tree (e.g. wattle), bark’ \s PS

\e **\*pu:la**

\t ‘father’s father’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w wu:la \g ‘father’s father’ \q KLH cites as *wula*. TC: also *wu:lan*. \s KLH. TC

\l Angkamuthi \w wu:la \g ‘father’s father’ \q Also *wu:la**a*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w wu:la \g ‘father’s father’ \q Also *wu:la**a*. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ula- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ula- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ulwa- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ola- \g ‘father’s father’ \q Cited in KLH 97:228 as *olay* ‘paternal grandfather, FaFa, FaFaSi’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ola- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vlwa- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ola- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w olwa- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ula- \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w olwo \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w pu:la-thu \s ‘son’s son’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w pu:la \g ‘father’s father’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w pu:l \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w pu:l-yang \g ‘son’s son’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w pu:l \g ‘father’s father’ \s KLH

\l UOykangand \w ola- \g ‘older brother’ \q In *olangarr* ‘older brother’, Also *ulangarr* ‘poison cousin [MoBrSo]’. \s PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w ola- \g ‘older brother’ \q In *oladh* ‘older brother’. Also *uladh* ‘poison cousin [MoBrSo]’. \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*pu:la** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w bulu \g ‘FaFa, FaFaBr, FaFaSi; FaMoHu, MaMoBrWi, FaMoSiHu; **MoFaeSiSo, MoMoeBrSo**’ \p Masculine (*bayi*) or feminine (*balan*) as appropriate. \q “Etc.” Self-reciprocal. The prototypical sense is ‘FaFa’. \s RMWD 1989: 247

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\l Umbuygamu \w ulwadharr \g ‘mother’s older sibling’ \f Var. *lwadharr*. \s J-CV

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\l Buwandik \w pol \g ‘grandmother’ \s BB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w purliri \g ‘granddaughter, grandniece, or generally any female in your granddaughter’s generation’ \s CG

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\l WNgathan \w pu:l(iy) \g ‘older sister’ \q Also ‘nursing sister’. \s PS

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\l Yolngu \w bu:lucu7lili \g ‘grandparent and grandchild’ \q Hosokawa: *ngathi* ‘FaMoBr’, *mu:mu* ‘FaMo’, *gamiñarr* ‘SiSoCh’, jointly and reciprocally with ego; all are normally of same *ma:lk* (skin). The sign-language sign is chin. Hosokawa cites this form as *bu:lucu*, which also means ‘beard, moustache, facial hair’ (*bolucu*(*7*) in the Yolngu dictionary; syn. *dhawarrak*). Zorc (per Hosokawa) derives this from Macassarese *bulu* ‘hair’ plus *chumi* ‘chin’. It seems at any rate unlikely that this contains a reflex of \*pu:la. \s Yolngu Dictionary; Hosakawa 2003

**\e \*pu:lñca**

\t ‘tawny frogmouth’

\x See \*pulñca

\e **\*pu:ña**

\t ‘soft’

\b nAdj

\l WMungknh \w pu:nh \g ‘soft’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w pu:nh \g ‘soft’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w pu:nhl \g ‘soft’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w pu:nhvl \g ‘soft (mud, sand, teeth)’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w punha \g ‘soft’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w punha \g ‘soft, weak’ \s S&J

\l Ogunyjan \w udñ3 \g ‘soft’ \q Attests a short V1. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*pu:ña** \q ‘Other Paman’ list has a short alternant: **\*pu(:)ña**.\s KLH

\e **\*pu:ñi**

\t ‘hornet’

\b n

\c C

\l Umpila \w pu:ñi \g ‘hornet’ \s GNOG

\l Wuthathi \w pu:ñi \g ‘march fly’ \s LMW-BA

\l Linngithigh \w onhi \g ‘horsefly; hornet’ \s KLH 1997: 229

\l WNgathan \w pœ:ñ \g ‘hornet’ \s PS

\l WMungknh \w pu:ñ \g ‘hornet’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w pu:ñi \g ‘bullroarer’ \q Also, with short vowel, *puñi* ‘hornet’, as in *mayi-puñi* ‘English bee’, *puñi-kuyngam* ‘“mother” sugarbag hornet’, *puñi-ponto* ‘hornet’, *puñi-thawa* ‘march fly’. \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w pu:nh, pu:nhil; may- \g ‘English bee; honey’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w ponh, ponhvl \g ‘hornet’

\l UOykangand \w ujñ, ujñimb \q PH #801 has *udnh*, *udñimb*, \s PH, PH #801

\l UOlkol \w ujñi \g ‘hornet’ \s PH, PH #801

\l **pPaman \w \*pu:ñi** \s KLH (pc)

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\l Tharrgari \w puyu \g ‘hornet’ \q There is no evidence for regularity of \*yi (> *yu*) < \*ñi. \s PA

\e **\*pu:pa**

\t ‘whip snake’

\b n

\c Z

\l WNgathan \w pu:p; ngeñc- \g ‘tree snake; whip snake; yellow snake’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w pu; minh- \g ‘whip snake’ \q If < \*pu:pa, \*\*puw would be expected.

\e **\*pu:tung**

\t ‘stopped up, made ineffective’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w porng \g ‘stopped up, made ineffective’ \q As in *mel porngw* ‘blind’, *kin porngw* ‘toothless, having blunt teeth’, *yi-porng* ‘full right up’, *pin+porngvm* ‘to forget’.

\l UOykangand \w odong \g ‘stopped up, made ineffective’ \q As in *algng odong* ‘toothless’, *el odong* ‘weak-eyed, blind’, *oph odong* ‘mute’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w otong \g ‘stopped up, made ineffective’ \q As in *abar otong* & *el otong* ‘weak-eyed, blind’, *algng otong* ‘toothless’, *inhdhun otong* ‘mute’. \s PH

\l **L \w \*pu:tung**

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\l KThaayorre \w purng, purngun \g ‘closed, shut’ \q Also *purng*, *purnga* ‘confined, locked in’, *ka:l-purngm* ‘forget, overlook’. Both the *u* and the *a* stems are possibly loans from Yirrka-KKaper before vowel lowering. \s AH

\*R

\e **\*ra-**

\t ‘spear’

\b vt

\x See also \*la:ma-, \*raca-, \*taka-.

\l Atampaya \w *ra* \g ‘throw; spill’ \p vt, Conj Ia: P *raγal*, Pres *rama*, Fut *ramangka*, Imp *raδi*. \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *ya* \g ‘throw’ \p vt, Conj Ia: P *yaγal*, Pres *yama*, Fut *yamangka*, Imp *yaδi*. \s (TC)

\l Yalarnnga \w *ta-* \g ‘to leave behind, leave alone; to throw; to die [euphemistic?]; [w. *kuna*] to defecate’ \s Bl&Br

\l Diyari \w *daka* \g ‘stab, stick, pierce; grind; plait’ \s (PA)

\l Wathawurrung \w *da:* \g ‘chop’ \q Belongs with this set? Cf. the Wathawurrung reflex of \*rungka- (cry). \s (BB)

\l MM \w *lak* \g ‘spear, pierce’ \s (all sources)

\l Wakaya \w *la* \g ‘to hit by throwing’ \s (GB)

\l Warlmanpa \w *la-* \g ‘pelts Abs; hits with INSTR(missile); shoot; Erg(lightning) strikes Abs’ \p Conj. 2: Imp *lala*, P *larnu*; Fut *lanmi*. \s (DGN)

\l Djaru \w *lan-* \g ‘spear’ \p Conj. 5, tr: *lani* P, *lanani* P Cont, *lanan* Pres, *lana* Pres Cont, *langu* Prp, *lanngi* Potential, *landa* Imp, *manu* Verbid. \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *lanta* \g ‘pierce (with sharp point)’ \p Past *lana*, Fut *lanku*, Irr (Imp) *lanta*, Customary *lanañ*. \s (JHd)

\l Ritharrngu \w *rla-* \g ‘spear, strike with a spear’ \p vt Irreg: Pres *rlanan* (w. augment *na* not in other paradigms), P *rlana*, Fut *rlanngu* (w. augment *n* not in other paradigms), Nominalization *rlana-.* \s (JHeath)

\l Djinang \w *rani* \g ‘spear, pierce’ \p Pot *randinmic*, Yesterday Past Irr *ranirri*, Yesterday Past *randan*, Today Past *ran.gurr*, Today Past Irrealis *ranina*; Imp *ranini* G, *raninuy* D. Ganalbingu & Dabi: “*randa-nmak* G,D (stem *ra-,* irregular archaic)”. \q Description not clear where the root is *ra* and where not. The initial glide *r* suggests a protoform in \*r, not \*l. \s (BW)

\l Yan-nhangu \w *ranu* \g ‘hit’ \p vt irreg, P *ranta*. \s PNWG/CB

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu, Dabi) \w *randi-* \g ‘spear, pierce’ \s (BW)

\l **pPNy \w \*ra-**

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\l Kayardild \w *ra:-tha* \g ‘spear, inject; sew; write’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *rla:-ca* \g ‘spear; sew; sting (of bee)’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *ra-tha* \g ‘spear; pierce; poke; sting’ \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*rla:-ca** \q This probably belongs with \*raca-. NE lists as pSouthernTangkic, despite Lardil form; typo? \s (NE)

\l **pNyulnyulan \w -ra-** \g ‘spear’ \q S&McG give extra sense ‘pierce’. \s CB 04:289, S&McG 03:66 #190

\l Nunggubuyu \w *=ra-*

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*ra-** \g ‘to spear’ \p Past Perfective *\*ram*, Past Imperfective *\*reniñ*, Nonpast *\*ren*. \s AEH 322.

\l Kamu \w *rda-* \g ‘spear’ \p Past perfective *rdam*. \s AEH 322

\l Matngele \w *rde-* \g ‘spear’ \p Nonpast *rdenek*. \s AEH 322

\e **\*raca-**

\t ‘sting’

\b vt

\x See also \*pac(y)a-, \*ra-.

\l YYoront \w *lay* \g ‘poke’ \p vt, Conj. R, u; Past *luy*.

\l Yalarnnga \w *taca* \g ‘bite’ \p Part of speech? \q Also *tacaliñcirri* ‘savage (dog)’, *tacañama* ‘fight (as dogs)’. \s Bl&Br

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *draca* \g ‘bite’ \q Var. *dracica*. Also *draca-iyi-* (Reflexive) ‘feel’, as in *draca-iyi-nga dhilaba* ‘[I] felt cold’. \s (M&W [vocabulary & pp35,81])

\l Wangkumarra \w *draca-* \g ‘bite’ \q Also *paca-* ‘to bite’. \s (GB)

\l Baakandji \w *dhaca* \g ‘bite’ \q Pantyikali dialect/language; this form is cited in LH 82 as from Gurnu, another northern dialect. See also under \*ca-. \s LH 82:279, H&A 04:654

\l Yardliyawara \w *thaca-* \g ‘bite’ \s H&A 04:648

\l Malyangapa \w *thaca-* \g ‘bite’ \s H&A 04:648

\l Gupapuyngu \w *ratha-n* \g ‘bite’ \p A group 6 verb. \s (BL&MC)

\l Dhangu \w *ratha-n* \g ‘to sting; to bite’ \s (BSch)

\l **pPNy \w \*rac(y)a-** \q Tentative. \s (BA)

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\l KKY \w *ladha-* (vi), *ladhe-* (vt) \g ‘cut, chop’ \q Citatation form (participial) *lœdhay*. \s RJK

\l KThaayorre \w *rath* \g ‘chop; fell’ \p P *rathirr* (AH) or *ratharr* (ME/BA). Also *thaath* ‘sting’, P *tha:thirr*. \s AH, ME, AG

\l KYak \w *rath* \g ‘chop’ \p vt; P *rathvn*. \q *Pa:th kana rathvn* ‘chopped the firewood’. \s NE

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\l pTangkic \w \*rla:-ca \q See also \*ra-. NE lists as pSouthernTangkic, despite Lardil form; typo? \s (NE)

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\l Nunggubuyu \w *raja* \g ‘canine (front tooth)’ \q Also *ra:* ‘tooth’. \s JHeath

\e **\*ramparra**

\t ‘father-in-law’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l WMungknh \w *a:mp, ka:l-* \g ‘poison uncle; man’s father-in-law’ \q Cognation doubtful: source of ‘uncle’ sense is *ka:l* and source of long vowel not clear; see also WNgathan form. \s (KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *-a:mp* \g ‘taboo, poison (of kin, avoidance relation)’ \q In *kaal-aamp* ‘poison uncle’ Cognation doubtful; see comments on WMungknh form. \s (PS)

\l Umpila \w *a:mpay* \g ‘husband’s father; wife’s father; FaSiHu’ \f /a:mpayi/? \s GNOG

\l YYoront \w laparrm, pam- \t ‘uncle of deceased’ \p Erg *lapvrramn*. \q Deceased was his *thuwa*.

\l KKaper \w *trapákat* \g ‘husband of deceased’ \q Deceased was his *pa-thuwáyrr*. Cannot**, at least in its entirety,** be related to \*lamparra except as a loan from YMel or YYoront, since in KKaper \*mp is retained;. Cognation with the YY form, at least with the absolutive case-form, is possible, but also, the YY Ergative cannot have been built on a trisyllable of this form. \s (PB)

\l Warlpiri \w *lamparra* \g ‘father-in-law’ \q Probably a fairly recent loan. Also *lampanu-pardu* ‘two persons of which one is in my subsection and the other is in that of my mother or that of my father-in-law’, in which *lampa-* is thought not to be a loan. Also *lampani-lyka* (term of reference or address for male speaker's male co-initiate (<yarlpurru>) in subsection of speaker's mother (<ngati>) or maternal child (<kurdu-na>): ‘maternal uncle, maternal nephew’). \s (KLH, ML)

\l Guurrinydji \w *lamparr*(*a*) \g ‘wife’s father; wife’s father’s sister; man’s daughter’s husband’ \s (PMcC)

\l Mudburra \w *lambarra* \g ‘father-in-law (wife’s father); daughter’s husband; son’s wife’ s \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *lamparr* \g ‘father-in-law’ \s (PMcC)

\l Nyangumarta \w *rampanu* \g ‘uncle and nephew’ \s ML (pers. com.)

\l Dhuwal \w *rlambarra* \g ‘sister’s child; wife’s father’ \p With *mp*, it cannot be pPNy in age. JHeath: a loan from Creole. \s JHeath

\l **pPNy \w \*ra**(:)**mparra** \q Initial \*r on the basis of the Nyangumarta form. The YY form suggests that the original vowel was short (if long, lenition would have taken place to give \*\*lawarr+), whereas the Wik forms with their long vowels suggest that the original vowel was long. is not cognate, the pPNy status of the etymon is not supported. PMcC believes the form to have diffused north from Walmajarri to Dhuwal via a number of non-Pama-Nyungan languages in which the *+a* termination was automatic. \s (BA)

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\l Wakaya \w *limpirn+* \q ‘in-law’ \q In *limpirnngi* ‘daughter-in-law; ‘cousin’, mother-in-law’, *limpirnngu* ‘son-in-law; daughter-in-law’. \s (GB)

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\l Wambaya \w *lambarra* \g ‘father-in-law (to man)’ \p Class I. \q Also *lambarrarna* ‘son’s wife (to man)’. \s (RN)

\l Jingulu \w *lambarra* \g ‘father-in-law (to male); son/daughter-in-law’ \s RP

\l Wagiman \w *lambarra* \g ‘father-in-law’ \s (WOD**)**

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\l Kayardild \w *yambi* \g ‘wife’s father; husband’s father’ \Syn. *kardu*. Also *jambathu* ‘mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister; harmonic-generation of mother’s father’s patriline’ (sense by skewing form *yambi*?). \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *yampiya* \g ‘father-in-law (to man or woman); son-in-law (to man)’ \q Also *campathu* ‘mother’s father; mother’s brother’s son’ (sense by skewing from *yampiya*?). \s (SK)

\l Lardil \w *yembe* \g ‘pair of people one of whom is is *kaku* (MoBr, DaHu) to the other’ \q <yembi>. Also *jembe* ‘mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister; cousin, mother’s brother’s child’ (sense by skewing from *yembe*?). \s (NgKL)

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\l **pTangkic \w \*yampi-ya**. \q Also **\*campa*.*** \s (NE)

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\l Bardi \w *rambarra* \g ‘uncle-in-law’ \q Kinsman who must be avoided. \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*rambarr** \g ‘parent in law (male)’ \s S&McG

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\e **\*lamparra**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\x See also \*ciman, \*palnta, \*pa:ngkal, \*pinta.

\c H

\c K

\c B

\l Gupapuyngu \w rlambarr \g ‘shoulder’ \s BL-MC

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w rlambarr \g ‘shoulder’ \q The /mb/ cluster identifies it as a loan. The shoulder in sign language indicates father, father’s sister, man’s children, sister’s children. \s GWVW 4,19,20.

\l Daartiwuy \w rlambarr \g ‘shoulder’ \q The /mb/ cluster identifies it as a loan. \s MG

\l Dhuwal \w rlambarr \g ‘shoulder blade’ \q The /mb/ cluster identifies it as a loan. \s JHeath

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w rlambarr \g ‘shoulder’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*ra:ku**

\t ‘ground’

\x See \*ta:kurr (‘ground’ etc.).

\e **\*ra:ñci**

\t ‘old person; wrinkles (from age)’

\b n

\c B

\c H

\l KLY \w ra:zi \g ‘wrinkle on forehead’ \s EB/GNOG

\l Yaraldi \w RANDI \g ‘widower’ \s /GNOG

\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w rañji \g ‘old person’ \s GNOG

\e **\*ra(:)warra**

\t ‘east’

\b nDir

\x See also \*ka:warr (‘east’).

\l Ritharrngu \w rawarrang \g ‘east’ \s JHeath

\e **\*rica**

\t ‘bone’

\b n

\c B

\l KKY \w ridh, ridhal \g ‘bone; leaf rib, backbone of frond; definiteness, sureness, firmness, hardness, solidness, tightness, “the bones of the matter”’ \p Feminine. \q Also *ridha* ‘definite, firm, ...’, *ridhal* ‘bony’, *ridhan* ‘definitely’, *ridhanga* (F) ‘decision’, and other derivatives. \s RJK

\l KLY ridh \g ‘bone’ \p Erg *lithvl*; resists Erg \*\**litha*. \s /GNOG

\l Meryam Mir \w lid \g ‘bone’ \q A loanword. \s /GNOG

\l YYoront \w lith \g ‘beach-rock, shell-rock; grindstone (made of this kind of stone)’ \q Flat; according to RLS (early 1930s) used of any stone. \s RLS, BA

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\l Nyangumarta (Wallal) \w riji-riji \g ‘cuttlebone’ \s GNOG

\l Bardi \w rijil \g ‘two front teeth’ \q Also *rijiriji* ‘notched musical instrument scraper made of bone’, \s CB

\e **\*rirra**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mulirr, \*ngampu, \*yira, \*yirra; contrast \*liya (‘head’).

\l KYalanji \w *dirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Wagaman \w *yirra* \g ‘teeth’ \s RMWD notes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w *dirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *dirra* \g ‘tooth; hail; seed; name’ The sense ‘name’ has quite probably to do with a tooth-avulsion ritual. \q Dialects: ‘tooth’ & ‘seed’, all; ‘name’ & ‘hail’, Tablelands. \s (KLH, RMWD A2, I2, L1, N4)

\l **pPaman \w \*rirra** \q KLH (“Other Paman” list). \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *rirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *yira* \g ‘tooth’ \q Gangulu (also *jira*), Biri (also *jira*), Yetimarala, Yilba, Yambina, Yangga, Wiri (also *jira*), and Baradha dialects.

\l Bidyara \w *yira* \g ‘tooth’ \q Both the *y* and the glide *r* are regular in these contexts. \s (GB)

\l Dharawala (north?) \w *dhiya* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala (south?) \w *yira* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Yandjibara \w *dhiya* \g ‘teeth’ \q Also *tirra*? \s (GB)

\l Wadjabangayi \w *yira* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *irta* \g ‘tooth’ \w Initial *yi* and *i* are equivalent; the *y* is regular in this context; it is not clear whether the *rt* is also. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *ira* \g ‘tooth’ \w Initial *yi* and *i* are equivalent; both the *y* and the glide *r* are regular in these contexts. \s (GB)

\l Kungkari \w *rirra* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *yira*, *rira* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Pirriya \w *yira* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Yanda \w *yira* \g ‘teeth’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth’ \q Questioned. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *dirra* \g ‘tooth; name’ \q Class IV (neuter). Regarding ‘name’, see comment for Yidiny. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q See the note on Warrgamay *nguru* ‘nose’, presumably < \*ngurru. \s (RMWD)

\l Nyawaygi \w *yirra* \g ‘teeth; point; seed’ \q Loan (glide *r* is expected intervocalically), poss. from Warrgamay. \s (RMWD)

\l Duungidjawu \w *diyeng* \g ‘tooth, teeth; mouth’ \s (K&W)

\l Bundjalung (W) \w *dirrang* \g ‘tooth’ \q PA assigns to \*yirang. \s (MS, PA)

\l Yugambeh \w *dirrang* \g ‘tooth’ \q Var. *jirang*, *diyang*, and poss. *jiyang*. \s (MS)

\l Bundjalung (Coastal) \w dirrang \g ‘teeth, tooth’ \q Also recorded as *jirrang* an poss. *dhirrang*. \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *di:ra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Glide < tap/trill, and long V1, are apparently regular. \s (DE)

\l Yaygir \w *dira* \g ‘tooth’ \s (TC)

\l **pNNSW \w \*di:ra** \s (TC)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *yiya* \g ‘tooth; seed; peg’ \q Intervocalic *y* < \*rr in this context is regular; initial *y* from an apical is apparently regular. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *yiya* \g ‘tooth’ \s (CW, AGL)

\l Gamilaraay \w *yira* \g ‘tooth’ \s (AGL)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *wirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Cf. *thakun* ‘ground’ < \*ta:ku, *yungakirri* ‘to cry’ < \*rung(k)a-. \s TD

\l Muruwari \w *thirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Initial laminal from apical is regular; see \*ta:ku. However, LFO also records *tirra*. PA assigns to \*yirang, a different etymon \s (LFO, PA)

\l Kalkatungu \w *irra+* \g ‘tooth’ (?) \q Only in *irrangkal* ‘kangaroo teeth (ornament)’ \q ‘Teeth’ is *artinhth*. \s (BB)

\l Yalarnnga \w *yirrali* \g ‘teeth’ \s Bl&Br

\l Yorta Yorta \w *dirran* \g ‘tooth’ \s (B&M)

\l Woiwurrung \w *liyang* \g ‘tooth’ \q The discrepant reflex of \*rr (cf. \*carra, \*carra-) is possibly conditioned by the preceding \*i. LH: also *liyangeng* ‘your tooth’. \s (BB, LH)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *liya* \g ‘teeth’ \q Transcription in source is *lia*. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *liya* \g ‘tooth’ \q Source has *lia*. Note also *dirr* ‘stone tomahawk’. \s (LH)

\l MM \w *thi:r* \g ‘tooth’ \s (MMcD)

\l Yardliyawara \w *thiRa* \g ‘teeth’ \f “R”, manner unknown. \s (H&A 04:652)

\l Wadikali \w *teia* \g ‘teeth’ \s (H&A, from Tindale)

\l Malyangapa \w *thiya* \g ‘teeth’ \s (H&A 04:652)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *ira* \g ‘tooth; ridge (of rock)’ \q Initial “i” = /yi/; “r” = tap. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Parnkalla \w *yirra* \g ‘mouth’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *irra* \g ‘mouth’ \q /yi/. \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *arrakerte* \g ‘mouth; opening of the mouth, lips; someone who talks in a particular way’ \s (H&D, HK)

\l Kaytetye \w *arre* \g ‘mouth’ \s (HK)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *rirra* \g ‘gravelly ground’ \q Belongs with this set? Used of earth which is covered with fine or coarse gravel. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *rirra* \g ‘hill, rise, a stony ridge’ \q See the Adnyamathanha and Martuthunira entries for ‘teeth/ridge polysemy. \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *yirra* \g ‘mouth; teeth’ \q Syn. *ja:*. \s (PMcC)

\l Warlpiri \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth, lips’ \s (KLH, Warlpiri Dictionary)

\l Warlmanpa \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth; teeth’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth; lip; tooth’ \s (RG)

\l Gurindji \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth; teeth; point of wire spear’ \s PMcC

\l Walmajarri \w *lirra* \g ‘mouth; tooth; lips’ \q Also *katiti* ‘tooth’. \s (JHd)

\l Nyangumarta \w *rirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Alt. *yirra*, also poss. *lirra-* in *lirrapirtan*’red-tailed black cockatoo’ (GNOG). The alternants make problems for the reconstruction of the initial consonant; cf. *ruwi-* ‘shoot’ < \*ruwi/a-. \s (GNOG)

\l Nhuwala \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth; sharp blade or point; firestick’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Palyku \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth; edge; ridge of hill; easterly storm front’ \q GNOG ‘tooth, mouth’. \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yirra** \s (GNOG #713)

\l Payungu \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*yirra** \s (PA #88)

\l Jiwarli \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth, mouth; cliff’ \q Also ‘song’; also *yirrapirti* ‘ledge’, *yirrangu* ‘stone knife’. \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Also ‘song’. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*yirra** \s (PA #88)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *yirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (PA)

\l Watjarri \w *yira* ~ *ira* \g ‘mouth, lips; language’ \q Intervocalic \*rr > /r/ is regular. \s WD

\l Nhanda \w *idaji* \g ‘tooth, teeth; mouth’ \q Initial /i/ < \*yi (cf. \*yipi) < \*li. \s (JB)

\l Djinang \w *rdirra-ji-gi* \*g* ‘eat, bite, drink’ \p Preverb. Cognate? \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Contrast *rliya* ‘head’. \s (FMo)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth’ \q Contrast *rliya* ‘head’. \s (GWVW)

\l Dhuwal \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth; blade; tip (e.g. of spear)’ \s (JHeath)

\l Daartiwuy \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (MG)

\l Dhangu \w *rirra* \g ‘tooth’ \s (BSch)

\l Ritharrngu \w *rlirra* \g ‘tooth; thorn’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*rirra** and/or **\*lirra**. \q The Western Desert and Nyangumarta reflexes suggest \*rirra; the Yolngu reflexes suggest \*lirra. KLH: \*rirra ‘mouth’. \s (KLH: 82:374)

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-lirr** \g ‘mouth’ \s (S&McG 03:64 #133, CB 04:663)

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\l Wangkumarra \w *draya* \g ‘teeth’ \q Possibly influenced by *dhaya* ‘mouth’. \s (GB)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *draya* \g ‘teeth’ \q Possibly influenced by *dhaya* ‘mouth’. \s (M&W)

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\l Yanyuwa \w *wirra* \g ‘kangaroo teeth ornaments’ \q Worn on forehead & hanging from ears; incisor teeth of wallabies & roos set in beeswax. \s JB

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\l Meryam Mir \w *tirig* \g ‘tooth’ \s P&P 1994

\e **\*ru-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See \*rungka-, \*yu-ng.

\l Bandjalang \w dunga- \g ‘cry’ \q PA assigns to \*yu-ng, q.v. \s PA

\l Gumbainggir \w du:(ng) \g ‘cry’ \q PA assigns to \*yu-ng, q.v. \s PA

\e **\*rungka-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*ru-, \*yu-; \*pa:ci-, \*pa:ti-; \*pa:rri-.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *rungka-* \g ‘cry’ \p vi, Conj. IV: *rungkan* Past, *rungkaγu* Imperative. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *yungka-* \g ‘cry’ \p vi, Conj. IV: *yungkan* Past, *yungkaγu* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *yungka-* \g ‘cry’ \p vi, Conj. IV: *yungkan* Past, *yungkaγu* Imperative. \s (TC)

\l Yinwum \w *ngkwa-* \g ‘cry’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ngkwa*(*-la*)*-* \g ‘cry’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ngku*(*la*)*-* \g ‘cry’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *ungka-* \g ‘cry; meow’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Umpithamu \w *yungka-* \g ‘bear (child), give birth to’ \q A loan? For semantic connection to ‘cry’ see note at \*pa:ci-. \s (J-CV)

\l UOykangand \w *ungki-* \g ‘being born’ \p P *ungkirr*, nP *ungkin*, Imp *ungkil*. \q For semantic connection to ‘cry’ see note at \*pa:ci-. \s (PH)

\l Dyirbal \w *dunggarra-* \g ‘cry’p Conj. Y. \q KLH lists for Jirrbal & Girramay. Compare Mudbura *rlungkarra-kayi-* ‘to cry’. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*rungka-** \q “Other Paman” list has **\*rungkarra-.** Alpher (1976:91) wrote **\*tungka-,** with \*t a nonnasal apical not further differentiable as to manner, but also hypothesized that if it was a stop, then Uradhi initial /r/ is the result of lenition. The Yadhaykenu and Angkamuthi initial /y/ seems to be regular. \s (KLH)

\l Guwa \w *rungka* \g ‘lightning’ \q For ‘cry’ used of thundering, see also Kalkutungu, also YYoront *pay* ‘cry’ < \*pa:ci-, also \*pa:ti- (Yandjibara, Yiningayi). \s (GB)

\l Duungidjawu \w *dunga* \g ‘cry, weep’ \p vi: Pres *dungaye*, Imp *dunga*. \s K&W

\l Western Bundjalung \w *dunga- ~ dungga-* \*g* ‘cry’ \q Of child or adult. \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *dung- ~ dunga- ~ dungga-* \g ‘cry, weep’ \s (MS)

\l Bandjalang \w dunga- \g ‘cry’ \q PA assigns to \*yu-ng, q.v. \s PA

\l Gumbainggir \w du:(ng) \g ‘cry’ \q PA assigns to \*yu-ng, q.v. \s PA

\l Kalkutungu \w *rungka* \g ‘thunder; lightning’ \q Probably a loan. Also *rungulha* ‘thunder’. See note to Guwa *rungka*. \s (BB)

\l Kalkutungu \w *rlunga* \g ‘cry’ \q Probably a loan. \s (BB)

\l Wiradjuri \w *yungga-y* \g ‘cry’ \q M&H give *yu:ngga:y*. \s (PA, M&H)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *yunga+* \g ‘cry’ \s (TD)

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *yu-ng* \g ‘cry’ \q Initial *y* from an apical is apparently regular; see *\**lirra. Reduction of \*ngg to *g* is regular (PA 1997), but it is not clear how the source for *yu* can be \*rungka; PA assigns this with all other CNSW forms listed to pCNSW \*yu-ng. AGL cite as *yu-gi*. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *yu-ng* \g ‘cry’ \q See comments for Yuwaalaraay. AGL cite as *yu-gi*. \s (CW, AGL)

\l Gamilaraay \w *yu-gi* \g ‘cry, weep’ \q See comments for Yuwaalaraay. \s (AGL)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *du:*(*ng*)*-* \g ‘cry’ \q If from \*lungka-, evidence of recurrence is needed for the loss of the second syllable. \s (DE)

\l **pCNSW \w \*yu-ng** \s (PA #121)

\l Yarluyandi \w *yungki-* \g ‘to cry’ \s (PA)

\l Mithaka \w *yungki-* \g ‘to cry’ \s (PA)

\l Yandruwantha \w *yingki-* \g ‘to cry’ \s (PA)

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *yingki-* \g ‘to cry’ \s (PA)

\l **pCKarnic \w \*yungki-** \s (PA)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *tuñci* \g ‘cry’ \p vi. \q Partial cognate? \s (BB)

\l Buwandik \w *lung*(*g*)*a* \g ‘cry’ \q Stop “g” written in only one of several sources. \s (BB)

\l Wathawurrung \w *lungawa*, *lungga*(*la*) \g ‘cry, weep’ \s (BB)

\l Warrnambool \w *lunga* \g 'to cry' \q sources d,z,m2 \s (Dawson 1881 *Kuurn kopan noort* in Blake 2003:79,192/DGN)

\l Warlmanpa \w *lu-* \g ‘Abs cries—of child, cat, goat, donkey, ...—for, over Dat’ \p Conj. 3b: Imp *lungka*, P *lungu*, Fut *liñi*. \q See comments on Warlmanpa reflex of \*wangka- (‘speak’). \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *lungka-* \g ‘cry’ \q Also *lungkarra-kayi*- ‘to cry’. \s (RG)

\l Gurindji \w *lungkarra* \g ‘cry’ \p preverb; in *lungkarra karri-* ‘to cry’. \s (PMcC)

\l Djaru \w *lung-* \g ‘cry’ \p Conj 6, vi: *luña* P, *lungani* P Cont, *lungan* Pres, *lunggu* Prp, *lungi* Potential, *lungga* Imp, *lungu* Verbid. \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *lungka* \g ‘cry’ \s (JHd)

\l **pPNy \w \*rungka-** \q Initial \*r (vs. \*l) solely on the basis of the Pitta-Pitta partial cognate. \s (BA)

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\l Kayardild \w *rik-a* \g ‘cry’ \q A noun. \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *rlikarlika* \g ‘crying’ \p Adjective. \s (SK)

\l Lardil \w *rika* \g ‘cry, weep’ \q <rik->. Also a noun: ‘crying, weeping’. \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*rlik-a** \s (NE)

\l Wardaman \w *lu-* \g ‘cry’ \s FM

\l Nunggubuyu \w *=rugu-* \g ‘to weep, cry’ \q See also Nunggubuyu *ru:* ‘tears’ (under \*tuwu), of which Heath says “perhaps also found in *=rugu-* ‘to weep’”.

\e **\*rungkarri**

\t ‘west’

\b nDir

\x See also \*kungkarr.

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w rungkarri \g ‘west’ \s GB

\l Kalkatungu \w rungkarri \g ‘west’ \q Probably a loan. \s BB

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\l Yan-nhaŋu \w lunggurrma\g ‘north’ \q Said to be a loan from Macassan. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*ruwa**

\t ‘west’

\p nDir

\x See also \*kuwa.

\l Dyirbal \w ruwa \g ‘west’ \s RMWD

\e **\*ruwa-**

\t ‘damage’

\b vt

\x See also \*pu-, \*paca- (‘hit’), \*tumpa- (‘break it’).

\l YYoront \w *luw* \g ‘break it’ \p vt, RR conj; Cnt nP *luwrruwrr*. \q The more local \*tumpa- is another possible source for this.

\l YMel \w *tuw, tuwa+* \g ‘break it’ \p vt, RR conj.: P *tuwat* ~ *tuwvt*, Imp *tuw*. \q The more local \*tumpa- is another possible source for this, but if so the expected imperative would be \*\**tup*.

\l Tjaapukay \w *duwarri-* \g ‘shake’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q With *–arri-*. Cognation not certain. \w EP

\l Western Bundjalung \w *duwa-* \g ‘dig; bury’ \s (MS)

\l Yugambeh \w *duwa-* \g ‘dig’ \q Var. *juwa-* in one occurrence. \s (MS)

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *duwa-* \g ‘to dig; to bury’ \p vt. \s (MS)

\l MM \w *lu:w-* \g ‘break it’ \p Transitive. \s (Meyer, B&B)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *tuwa* \g ‘hit with missile’ \s (BB)

\l ECArrernte \w *we-* \g ‘hit with thrown object; (lightning) strike; spin human hair to make string; rub sticks together to make fire; (lightning) strike’ \q Also *iwe-* ‘throw something (off, down, around); throw something away, get rid of it; pop something into or onto something, toss them on’. \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *wa-* \g ‘pelt, hit with a missile; strike (lightning)’ \q Also *iwe-* ‘throw, chuck; throw away; forgive (sin or offence)’ \s (GB)

\l Kaytetye \w *we-* \g ‘hit with missile, shoot; scrape (hair with knife); roll (fur) into string’ \p vt; affect. \q See also \*Ti:pi- (‘roll [fibre into string]’). \s HK

\l Wakaya \w *luwam* \g ‘to split’ \q Also *luwarri* ‘to crack’ (intr?). \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *luwa-* \g ‘strike it with a missile thrown—as with boomerang; shoot it—as with gun; strike it—of lightning; spin it—hair into string’ \p tV2. \s (KLH)

\l Mudburra \w *luwa* \g ‘hit; shoot; do (Respect)’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *luwa* \g ‘hit with thrown implement; grind (as seeds); spin’ \s (JHd)

\l Watjarri \w *yuwa-* \g ‘to hit (by throwing a stick or boomerang)’ \p Conj. -LA, vt; Pres *yuwa*(*r*)*nmaña*, P *yuwarna*, F *yuwarla*, Perf Imp  *yuwan* Impf Imp *yuwanma*, Prp *yuwalku*, Concurrent action *yuwarnta*. \q Also (Patimaya) *yuwaka-* (conj. -LA, vi) ‘to blow (as the wind)’. \s WD

\l Nyangumarta \w *ruwi-* \g ‘hit with missile, shoot’ \p Imp *ruwiya*. \s (GNOG)

\l **pPNy \w \*ruwa-**

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\l Wanyi \w *luwa-nca* \g ‘spin’ \p vt. \s ML (pers. comm.)

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\l **pre-Warluwarric \w \*liwa** \g (‘winnow; hit with missile’) \s (ML pers. comm.)

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\l Djabugay \w *duwarri-* \g ‘shake’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *duwa-* \g ‘shake’ \p vi; Conj. N. \q Tablelands and Coastal dialects. \s RMWD S3

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w rungka- \g ‘hit with hurled stick; grind; use spearthrower as fire-saw; knead; spin; (lightning) strike, hit; [slang] shoot off, put on a sudden turn of speed’ \p vt; Conj. L. \s (CG)

\*s (loans)

\e **\*susu**

\t ‘breast; milk’

\b n

\c B

\n Apparently Austronesian; however note GNOG (pers. comm.) “There is no reason whatsoever to assume that the KKY and KLY forms are Austronesian loans.”

\l KKY \w susu \g ‘breast, udder; milk [rare]; white sap’ \q Also *murawsusu* ‘myrrh; sweet cecily’, *punawsusu* ‘frankincense’. \s RJK

\l KLY \w susu \g ‘breast; milk’ \s EB

\l Umpila \w cu:cu \g ‘breast; milk’ \s GNOG

\l Thalanyji \w juju \g ‘breast, milk; sister’ \s PA

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\l Yingkarta \w ju{u \g ‘breast; milk’ \s /GNOG

\*t (including CYP forms for which outside evidence for other than \*t is at present lacking) See also \*R

\e **\*tacalngarr**

\t (tree sp.)

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w lathvlngvrr; yo- \g ‘horse-bush’ \q *Dendrolobium umbellatum*.

\l UOykangand \w atha(l)nggar, egng- \g ‘blackberry tree, *Vitex glabrata*’ \q *Dendrolobium umbellatum* is *uk-errmarrgan*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w adhanggar \g ‘blackberry tree. *Vitex glabrata*’ \q *Dendrolobium umbellatum* is *ug-errmarrgan*. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w a:thalngarr \g ‘swamp peanut’ \s PS

\l Ikarranggal \w athalngar \g ‘ironwood wax’ \s BSommer

\l **pPaman \w \*tacalngarr**

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\l WMungknh \w athvlkvng; yuk- \g ‘beefwood tree’ \q Either *Alphitonia obtusifolia* or *Xylomelum scottianum*. \s KPPW

\e **\*Tacul+** or **\*Tatul+**

\t ‘Leichardt tree’

\b n

\c P

\l WNgathan \w athun \g ‘Leichardt tree (*Nauclea orientalis*)’ \q With *yuk-* or *may-*. In some dialects *athvwun*. \s PD

\l UOykangand \w atulwañj, uk- \g ‘Leichardt tree (*Nauclea orientalis*)’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w atulgañj, uk- \g ‘Leichardt tree (*Nauclea orientalis*)’ \s PH

\e **\*tak**

\t (of finishing an action)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w tak \g (of finishing an action) \p ideophone

\l Koko Warra \w tak \g ‘done’ \g ideophone \s BSommer

**\e \*taka**

\g ‘Ehretia saligna’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w laq; yo- \g ‘Ehretia saligna’ \q Infusion of leaves in water bathed in or drunk; dries sores.

\l KKaper \w rrakvy \g ‘Ehretia saligna’ \s PB

\l UOykangand \w ekabvl \g ‘Ehretia saligna’ \s PH

\l Yintyingka \w eka \tree (s)’ \q Leaves rubbed, soaked in water, used as medicine for cold-sick. Cognation extremely doubtful. \s Thomson > R&V [to Ehretia]

**\l pPaman \w \*taka** \q See comment regarding Yinytyingka. \s BA

\e **\*taka-**

\t ‘pierce’

\b vt

\x See also \*raca-, \*ra-, \*taki-, \*la:ma-.

\l Yidiny \w daga- \g ‘cut deeply, sever, chop’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Dialects T, C. \s RMWD U2

\l Diyari \w daka- \g ‘stab, stick, pierce; grind; plait’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w drraka- \g ‘pierce’ \s PA

\l **pCK \w taka-** \s PA

\l MM \w lak \g ‘spear, pierce’ \s All sources

\e **\*taka-**

\t ‘swear at’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w ak \g ‘swear’ \p vt \q Also: ‘swear in the sense of an oath (e.g. swearing on a person’s hands or head or spear wounds, or worst of all, on a dead body’. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w akv- \g ‘swear someone’ \p vt \q Also *thaa’-ake-* ‘to tongue-bash someone’; *ngaparr* [teeth-INSTR] *ake-*. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w aka \g ‘swear at’ \p vt \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w aka- \g ‘growl someone’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w rak- \g ‘curse, swear at’ \p *ra:kra:kr* ‘be -ing’; *ra:km* ‘was -ing’; *rakarr* P; unglossed tense-forms include *rakle*, *rakic*. \qAlso *kiina rak-* ‘scowl, snarl’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w la \g ‘swear at, curse’ \p Conj. L, vt, u; P *lu*.

\l **pWCYP \w \*taka-**

\e **\*taki-**

\t ‘stand it up, erect’

\b vt

\x See also \*taka- (‘pierce’), with which this set possibly belongs.

\l KThaayorre \w rak \g ‘erect, raise it up, stand it up’ \p P *rakirr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w le \d ‘stand it up, set standing, insert (as in ground) so as to stand upright’ \p vt, L.

\l GYim \w dagi \g ‘build, erect, put up, put together’ \p vt, L \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*taki+** \s BA

\e **\*taku**

\t ‘hammer bird’: spotted nightjar (*Eurostopodus guttatus*) or white-tailed nightjar (*Caprimulgus macrurus*) (moiety totem, opposed to owlet nightjar, *Aegotheles cristatus*; see \*calarrV, \*tawa)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*tawa.

\l YYoront \w lurl7lu; minh- \g ‘spotted nightjar’ \q Totem of Pam-Lul moiety.

\l YMel \w tuktuk; minh- \g ‘spotted nightjar’ \q Totem of Pa-Tul moiety.

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w aki

\l Wu-Laya \w aki

\l KYalanji (Western) \w raku \g ‘black bee’ \q Totemically associated with *Walarr* moiety.

\l KYalanji \w dagurragun \g ‘hammer bird’ \q Totem of *Walarr* moiety. Nocturnal bird whose call is like the striking of a hammer on wood. Hr&Hr give *dakwurr-dakwun*. \s O&O, Hr&Hr

\l Dyirbal \w dagu \g ‘hammer bird’ \q Anomalously masculine (*bayi*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w dagu \g ‘hammer bird, carpenter bird’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w rragu \g ‘hammer bird’ \s RMWD

\l Warlpiri \w takurtaku \g (conventionalized call of spotted nightjar) \s ML

\l Walmajarri \w Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu ‘spotted nightjar’ \q From an art gallery announcement: Nellie Gordon / Title: Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu / Price: $715.00 in Australia / $650.00 for Export. / PA361, 2005 / Ochres on canvas. / 30 x 60 cm / In the Dreamtime the Spotted Nightjar (a small nocturnal bird of prey) or Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu tried to build a nest but none of the other animals would let her. They kept stealing her nesting materials. In the end, Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu laid her eggs on open ground. So as to protect her young from danger, Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu marked out circular boundaries and said to the young ones “you stay in here and don’t go over the line”. However, a big flood came and all the babies drowned. From that moment on and until today, when Yoorngoo Dagu Dagu marks out the territory for its young it leaves an opening so that they can escape in case \s http://www.aboriginalartonline.com/aboriginalpainting/kimberley.php?action=&kw=&recordID=&type=10&local=4&pageNum\_type=1

**\e \*ta:la**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c

\l YYoront \w lel \g ‘shoulder’

\l Tjaapukay \w dala \g ‘shoulder’ \s EP

**\l pPaman \w \*ta:la**

\e **\*tañci**

\t ‘hole’

\b n

\c E

\l Umpithamu \w anthi \g ‘hole, grave; room (in house)’ \s J-CV

\l Pakanh \w anci; a:ku \g ‘hole’ \f Q [ñc] or [nc]? \q Also *kun anci* ‘anus’, *pu7u anci* ‘vagina’. \s PH

\l KThaayorre \w ranhth, ranhthi \g ‘hole’ \q As in *raak-ranhth* ‘hole in the ground, grave’, *therrep-ranhth* ‘cave’. \s BA, AH

\l **L \w \*tañci**

**\e \*tapu+**

\g ‘quiet (as in keep quiet)’

\b vi

\l Wangkamadla \w tapu+ \g ‘quiet’ \s LH Arabana-Wangkangurru Grammar 318 fn 37

\l Wangka Yutjuru \w tapuci \g ‘keep quiet’ \s GB, cited by Hercus 318 fn 37

\l Pitta-Pitta \w tapu \s Blake 1979:231

^^^

YYoront \w tep \g (of becoming or keeping quiet) \p ideophone; ‘be quiet’ \p imperative (particle). \f Or *tip*.

\e **\*tar.ti-**

\t ‘come out, emerge; go up’

\b vi

\l UOykangand \w ar.ti- \g ‘rise, wake up, climb up’ \p vi; Conj. RR: P *ar.tirr*, Imp *ar.til*, Intensive *ar.*(*t*)*ar.ti-*, Continuative *ar.tilngar.ti-*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ar.ti- \g ‘rise, wake up, climb up’ \p vi; Conj. RR. \f Also recorded as *adi-.* \s PH; LY Cough

\l KThaypan \w te- \g ‘climb, go up, come up’ \f Represented as /ate-/ 2005. \q Redupl (*a*)*teta-*. \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w ar.di- \g ‘rise’ \q Also cited as *ar.ti-*. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w alte- \g ‘climb, go up, get up; work’ \p vi; Conj. L: P *altin*, Imp *alting*, Participial *alten*, nP *altil*, ‘might’ *altilg*. \q With Dat of what is climbed on. \s BA

\l YYoront \w lar- \g ‘come out, emerge, appear; bloom (as a flower from a bud); come up (of stars, moon); arrive from somewhere far away’ \p vi; Conj. L: P *lilt*, nP *larll*, Imp *lalt*, Cnt nP *lararll*. \q Contrast *tha* ‘go up; work’.

\l **L \w \*tar.ti-** \s BA

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\l Flinders Island \w olte- \g ‘to get up’ \s PS

^^^

\l Umbuygamu \w *dalda-* \g ‘climb’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

^^^

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w tati- \g ‘climb, get up on’ \p Conj. L; vi: P *tatirnu*, Pres *tatirni*, Imp *tatila*. \q With Loc of thing climbed on. Syn. *karlpa-ñi*. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w tati- \g ‘climb, to climb/mount, to get up into a motorcar’ \p vi, Conj. -la: *tatitati-* ‘to climb continuously’. \q Also *tati+cu-* (vt; Conj. -rra) ‘put up, to put up or pick up (in a vehicle)’. \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w tati- \g ‘climb up or into something, get on or into a motor vehicle’ \p vi, Conj L: F *tatilku*, Imp *tatila*, P *taturnu*, Pr *tatira*. \s G&H

\l Pintupi \w tati- \g ‘climb, mount, board, to climb a hill or tree, to get into a vehicle, to mount a horse’ \p Conj. -la. \q Syn. *karlpa-*, *tikalpaka-*. \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w tati- ‘climb’ \p Conj. -la: P *tatirnu*, Imp *tatila*. \q With Loc of what is climbed on. \s PMcC

\l **\*pPNy \w \*tar.ti- \p Imp \*tar.tila, P \*tar.tirn**. \q Very tentative. \s BA

^^^

\l Umbuygamu \w *dalda-* \g ‘climb’ \q Where’s the initial *d* from? \s J-CV

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\n CB 060908: there’s Walmajarri *tartayanu* ‘go in, enter’, but that looks like something + *yanu*. [O]ther than that, nothing's ringing bells. But looking through my Karnic stuff I see *tatakanta* ‘escape, jump to one side’ (value of *t*’s are unknown, it’s Reuther) and Arabana *tartupananta* 'wander about', and various languages have *tartanta* 'send'. These are also all Reuther. I think he is ok but not absoutely good on retroflection.

**\e \*tarra**

\t ‘raw’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*kunka.

\l Warlpiri \w tarru g\ ‘raw’ \s DGN 20130709

\l Wiradjuri \w Tarre \g ‘raw, underdone’ \g DGN/Günther in Fraser p108

\e **\*tarrka**

\t ‘stick’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*yuku, \*yumpa.

\l Pakanh \w errkam \g ‘grass tree’ \s LY 2000

\l YYoront \w larr7m, larr7amvn; kal7- \g ‘grass tree’ \q Also *ngamrr-larrqm* ‘armpit sweat’

\l YMel \w tarrkvm; ngamvrr- \g ‘armpit sweat’

\l KThaayorre \w rarrkvm, -an \g ‘grass tree; grass tree spear’ \q With *kirk-*, *yuk-*. Also *rarrkam*. \s AH, BA

\l UOykangand \w errgam; uk- \g ‘grass tree’ \s PH #996

\l UOlkol \w errgam; ug- \g ‘grass tree; firestick produced from grass tree; wax from grass tree; spear rod produced from grass tree’ \q Syn. (‘wax’ sense only) *ulginb*. \s PH #996

\l **L \w \*tarrkam**

\l Flinders Island \w arrga \g ‘bone; back; stone of fruit’ \s PS

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w tarrka \g ‘bone; stalk, inedible stem; bare area; bony, skinny (derogatory)’ \s G&H

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w tarrka \g ‘bone; stalk or inedible stem; (with body-part terms) bony, skinny’ \s CG

\l Pintupi \w tarrka \g ‘bone’

\l Manjiljarra \w tarrka \g ‘bone’ \q Syn. *yika*. \s PMcC

\l Wirangu \w darrga \g ‘bone’ \q Alt. *darlga*. LH: loan from Kukata. \s LH

\l Karlamayi \w ta:rrka \g ‘bone’ \s KLH

\l **pPNy \w \*tarrka** \q For the ‘bone/stick/tree’ connection note the polysemy in Yalarnnga (B&B) *thuka* ‘tree, stick, log, bone’ and *thukani* ‘bone; spear, stick, yamstick’, and see also \*yumpa.\s BA

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\l KUwanh \w ekondo; minha \g ‘dollar bird’ \s SJ

\l YYoront \w larr7m; minh- \g ‘dollar bird’

\*\*\*

\l GYimithirr \w daarraal \g ‘grass spear’ \q Made from grass tree (*bungga*). \s JHav

\e **\*tawa**

\t ‘totemic site’

\b n

\c E

\l Wik-Mungknh \w ’aw \g ‘story place, totem place, totemic centre’ \q KPPW: “There are many of these, and they are considered taboo.” \s KPPW

\l Kugu Ngancharra \w awu \g ‘story place’ \s PS

\l Djabugay \w dawa \g ‘story water’ \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*Tawa** or **\*Tawu** \q PS relates to WNgathan & WMe’nh *aw* ‘many, plenty; big’. \s BA

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\l Djapu \w dhawal \g ‘named place’ \s FM

\l Dhuwal \w dhawal \g ‘country (a named place)’ \q Also *dhawal-wartanggu* ‘owner of country’; *dhawal-guyangga-* ‘to be born’. Note the alternation of the initial consonant in *rdayka* ~ *dhayka* ‘woman’. \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w dhawal \g ‘place of birth’ \s BL&MC

\l Ritharrngu \w dhawal \g ‘country, place’ \s JHeath

\l Djinang \w jawal \g ‘area, country’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w jawal \g ‘area, country’ \s BW

\l Yan-nhaŋu \w dhawal \g ‘far away’ \q Also *dhawal gayangana* ‘birth place’ (‘place – thinking’) \s PNWG/CB

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\l Bardi \w jawal \g ‘story’ \q < pNyulnyulan \*jabal. \s PNWG/CB

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\l Diyari \w toa \q CB: does Diyari “toa” belong with this set too? \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*tawa**

\t (bird sp: frogmouth)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*taku.

\l WMungknh \w taw-taw; minh- \g ‘nightjar’ \q *Caprimulgus*; several species. The initial *t* marks it as a loan or a sound-symbolic word. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w tawvtaw \g ‘carpenter bird, night bird’ \q Call is *taw taw taw* or *tong tong tong*; lives in scrub; has long tail; features in traditional story. See remarks for WMungknh. \s PS

\l Pakanh \w 7awa; minha- \g ‘spotted nightjar’ \q *Caprimulgus guttatus*. Cognate with the forms below? \s PH #628

\l YYoront \w law; minh- \g ‘tawny frogmouth’ \q *Podargus strigoides*.

\l **L \w \*tawa**

\l Djapu \w rdawurtawu \g ‘tawny frogmouth’ \s FMo

\l **pPNy \w \*tawa** or **\*tawu** **\**q Name is unlikely to be imitative of call: Slater (1970: 396, 398): frogmouth call ‘a monotonous, soft but penetrating “oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo-oo . . .” repeated many times; owlet nightjar: ‘most frequently a shrill, harsh “yeer-yeer-yeer,” but many variations are given’. For the tawny frogmouth (Alawa *gurr-gurr*), Margaret Sharpe cites the call as *hm hm*. \s BA

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\l KYalanji \w *dawadawa* \g ‘magpie’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*tawirn**

\t ‘into pieces’

\b preverb

\l Warlpiri \w rdawirn \g ‘into pieces’ \p preverb \q As in *rdawirn-luwarni* ‘to sever with a missile’, *rdawirn-pajirni* ‘to slice to pieces, to slit’, *rdawirn-pakarni* ‘to chop into pieces, to whittle down’. \s SSchwarz/DGN

^^^

\l Wiradjuri \w dhawiñ \g ‘axe, stone axe, tomahawk’ \q Source spellings *dawin*, *dthou’in*(*y*), *dhauain* (RHM), *dhuuwiyn*. \s Dianne Hosking & Sally McNicol, *Wiradjuri*, p 56 (Canberra: the authors, 1993)/DGN

\l Gundangarra \w dowin \g ‘hatchet’ \s A.L. Bennett

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\l YYoront \w law \g (of breaking off [a leaf from a twig]) \p ideophone. \q In *law luw* ‘broke it off, *law*!’.

\e **\*Ta:rV**

\t ‘tree (sp)’

\b n

\c P

\l WNgathan \w a:7(; yuk-) \g ‘soapy leaf tree’ \q Resembles *Cupaniopsis anacardiodes*. \s PS

\l YYoront \w lar; yo- \g ‘*Terminalia platyphylla*’

\e **\*ta:rrcV**

\t ‘yellow dye tree (*Morinda citrifolia*)’

\b n

\c P

\c V

\l YYoront \w larry; yo-/may- \g ‘yellow dye tree’ \q *Morinda citrifolia*.

\l YMel \w tarrc; yok- \g ‘yellow dye tree’ \q *Morinda citrifolia*.

\l KKaper \w tarrc; ma- \g ‘yellow dye tree’ \q *Morinda citrifolia*. \s BA

\l UOykangand \w erry; egng- \g ‘bush-dye, dye tree’ \q *Morinda citrifolia*.\s PH, PH #953

\l UOlkol \w errj; egng- \g ‘bush-dye, dye tree’ \q *Morinda citrifolia*.\s PH, PH #953

\l **L \w \*ta:rrcV**

\e **\*ta:ku**

\t ‘ground’

\b n

\c E

\l KKY \w *laga, lagal* \g ‘place, region, area; place, house, home, building’ \s (RJK)

\l KLY \w *la:g, la:ga* \g ‘island, place’ \s (EB)

\l WMungknh \w *a:k* \g ‘camp, country, ground, place, home; time’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *a:k* \g ‘place, site; home; camp; country’ \s (PS)

\l WMe’nh \w *a:k* \g ‘camp, country, ground’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *agu* \g ‘camp, country, ground’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *agu* \g ‘place; time’ \s (S&J)

\l Pakanh \w *7a:ku* \g ‘country, land, ground, earth, place, camp’ \f PH (website) lists without initial glottal. \s (BA/LY, PH)

\l Umpithamu \w *a:kurru* \g ‘ground; home; camp; place’ \s (J-CV)

\l KThaayorre \w *ra:k, ra:kun* \*g* ‘place, area, region, camp, country, ground; world, earth; time, period, season; business, affair; climate, weather; happenings, events; material things’ \p Dat *ra:kun*. \s (KLH, AG, BA, AH)

\l YYoront \w *larr* \g ‘country’ etc.

\l YMel \w *takrr* \g ‘country’ etc.

\l Umbuygamu \w *eara* \g ‘ground’ \q Belongs here? \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *iγurr* \g ‘camp; ground; period of time’ \q Also *γu* ‘country’ \s (IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *iγur* \g ‘ground’ \f Source has single *r*. \s (BSm/Frank Salt)

\l KThaypan \w *gayrr* \g ‘camp; country; ground; home; place; time’ \q How to account for the *y*? \s (BR)

\l HR \w *gawr* \g ‘camp, ground’ \f [vγáürv] \s (KLH, LJ)

\l Ikarranggal \w *a*γ*ur* \g ‘ground’ \p Loc *a*γ*uraw* ~ *a*γ*uruw*, All *a*γ*ura*γ. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w *ogu* \g ‘land’ \q Source cites as *ogu*; possibly for [agu]. \s (Palmer 1884)

\l Ogunyjan \w *aγur* \g ‘ground’ \s (BA, KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ra:ku** \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*ta:kurr** \q Loss of final **\*rr** is regular in languages where the reflexes lack it. \s (BA)

\l Margany \w *dhaka* \g ‘dust, ground, dirt’ \q Cognate? \s (GB)

\l Wiradjuri \w *dhagun* \g ‘ground, country’ \s (PA)

\l Wangaaybuwan \w *thakun* \g ‘earth; dirt, sand; ground’ \s (TD/PA)

\l Wayilwan \w *dhagun* \g ‘ground, country’ \s (PA)

\l Gamilaraay \w *dhawun* \g ‘ground, earth, dirt; country’ \q Also *dhawunbaraay* ‘dirty’, *dhawunma* ‘burial ground, cemetery’. AGL cite ‘earth, ground, dirt’ as sense 1 but list no sense 2; however, they gloss *dhaymaar*, which translates this term in Yuwaalaraay-Yuwaalayaay, as 1. ‘earth, ground, dirt’, 2. ‘home—where someone lives, or is from’. \s (AGL, PA)

\l Yugambeh \w *jagun ~ jan ~ ja* \*g* ‘country; ground; earth’ \q Not a CNSW language, and other apical-initial (\*l) etyma continue with initial *d*. \s (MS)

\l Bandjalang \w *jagun* \g ‘ground, country’ \q Not a CNSW language, and other apical-initial (\*l) etyma continue with initial *d*. \s (MS, PA)

\l Gumbainggir \w *jagun* \g ‘homeground, territory’ \s (PA)

\l **pCNSW \w \*dhagun** \q No etymon with initial apical stop is reconstructed for this group. \s (PA)

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *daga* \g ‘earth’ \q Cognate? Cf. Margany *dhaga* ‘ground, soil’. \s (M&W)

\l Diyari \w *rdaku* \g ‘sandhill’ \s (PA)

\l Kaytetye \w *aγerne* \g ‘ground’ \q Cognate? \s (KLH, HK)

\l ECArrernte \w *aγelhe* \g ‘earth, sand, soil, dirt; flat ground; ground (as opposed to sky etc.); country, land, area, region; the land and the things that grow on it, countryside; world’ \q Cognate? \s (H&D)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *takurl-takurl*(*pa*) \*g* ‘deep pit, trench (e.g. for roasting game)’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *taku* \g ‘trench’ \q Also *lawu* ‘hollow, depression [in the ground, apparently]’. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Warlpiri \w *rdaku* \g ‘hole in the ground; deep; flesh wound resembling a hole’ \s (KLH)

\l Gurindji \w *dakurl* \g ‘down in a hole’ \p Adverb. \q PMcC: a loan, otherwise /w/ expected. \s PMcC

\l Djaru \w *dagurr* \g ‘inside’ \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *takurr* \g ‘inside’ \p Also a preverb and, as *taku-*, in many compounds. \s (JHd p15, ASEDA 0617)

\l Nhanda \w *wagurla* \g ‘hole in the ground; hollow’ \q Initial correspondence uncertain; cf. \*lalka. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*ta:ku**

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w lawulpa \g ‘home, camp; place’ \q “Substitute word for *ngurra*.” Also *taku* ‘shoulder’, *takulu* & *takulu-takulu* ‘just out of sight of, other side of hill, rise, or building’ and derivatives of *takurl+* ‘safe place’. It is possible that *lawul* is the true reflex of \*ta:ku(rr) in the WD languages. \s (G&H)

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\l Watjarri \w waku \g ‘hole, pit’ \q WD: “(means ‘camp’ in Patimaya)”; note the semantic extension (whether or not the initial /w/ continues pPNy \*t). \s (WD)

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\l Madhimadhi \w *la-* \g ‘camp’ \p Citation form *lengi*; *larrngay* ‘my camp’, *lengin* ‘your camp’,  *larnu* ‘his/her/its camp; nest of a bird’. \s (LH)

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w *lar* \g ‘camp; home’ \q Cognate? Correspondences not testable. \s (LH)

\l Wembawemba \w *lar* \g ‘camp, home’ \q 3rd-person possessed form *larnug* ‘its home; nest of bird’ is constructed regularly (LH 1986: 25). \s (LH)

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\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w thukurlu \g ‘hole in the ground, trench, ditch, fire-hole, hollow in which witch doctors place objects to be sung’ \q Also *thulkur(r)u* ‘hollow, ditch’ (bigger). \s LH-DN

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\l GYim \w *dagu* \g ‘thing, tool, implement, small mountain or hill’ \q Long V1 expected if from \*ta:ku. \s JHav

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\l Gungarakany \w *lok* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Kamu \w *tak* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Malak-Malak \w *tek* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Matngele \w *tak* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Umbugarla \w *rak* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Wagiman \w *la7-an* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Wardaman \w *rlakkan* \g ‘camp’ \s (MH)

\l Mayali \w *gunak* \g ‘firewood’ \q < \*gun-rak. Note also Iwaidja gunak ‘home, ground, place, camp, country’, likely a loan from Mayali but perhaps preserving an older meaning. \s (NE)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*rak** \s (MH 961, earlier A1055, B45)

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\l Gadjirragung \w dag3+ng \g ‘place, camp’ \s PMcC

\l Miriwung \w dawa+ng \g ‘place, camp’ \q Lenition \*g > w is regular. \s PMcC

\l Gija \w da:+m \g ‘place, camp’ \q Lenition of C2 and reduction to V: are regular; –m is Locative \s PMcC

**\l pJarragan \w \*daga** \s PMcC

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\l Limilngan \w *dak* \g ‘house’ \f Vowel is phonetically long. \s MH

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\l pGunwinyguan \w \*rerr \s MH 968

\e **\*ta:rrkal**

\t ‘clean’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w *larrl* \g ‘white; clean, clear’ \q ‘Clean’ specifically of fresh water. Also *larrn* ‘clean—of sea water’.

\l YMel \w *tarrkvl* \g ‘white; clean’

\l Kokiny \w arral \g ‘white’ \f Also listed as *arralv*. \q In *ñurra arral* ‘white dog’; *urgun aralv* ‘white stone’. \q The lack of *k* makes this problematic. \s GB

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *tarrkarl*(*pa*) \g ‘clear of anything extraneous’ \q Also *tarrkarlarri-* ‘become free of anything extraneous, become clean, become free of husks; become well after illness, become free of illness’, *tarrkarlma-* ‘clear something of anything extraneous, clean extraneous material off (fruit)’. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *tarrkalpa* \g ‘clean; clear; used of clean and clear areas and things’ \q Also *parra tarrkalmanu* ‘clean the body (heal of sorcery-inflicted illness)’ (*tarrka* here is possibly ‘bone’). \s (Hn&Hn)

\l **pPNy \w ta:rrkal** \s (BA)

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\l Bardi \w *darrgal* \g ‘true’ \s (CB)

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\lUw-Olkol \w *aral* \g ‘white paint’; ‘white’ \s PH

**\e \*tep**

\g ‘quiet!’

\b interjection

\l YYoront \w tep \g ‘be quiet!’ \p interjection and ideophone \f Given also (from late 1980s) as *thep*.

\l Uw-Olkol \w eteb \g ‘quiet’ \s PHamilton

\e **\*tica**

\g ‘stone (type; soft)’

\b n

\c E

\l WMungknh \w *ith* \g ‘stone’ \q Syn. *kunttow*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *ith* \g ‘soft stone (e.g. shale)’ \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w *rith*, *ritha* \g ‘white stone’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w *lith* \g ‘beach-rock, shell-rock; grindstone’ \q White.

\l **L \w \*Tica**

\e **\*tical**

\t ‘grass (sp.)’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w lithl; warr- \g ‘grass (*Aristida* sp.)’

\l Uradhi (AT) \w ityal \g ‘splinter’

\l Uradhi (AT) \w ityan \g ‘blady grass’

\l **pPaman \w \*Tical**

\e **\*tilpa**

\t ‘cicatrices’

\b n

\c B

\l Yintyingka \w ilpa \g ‘cicatrice, scar \s R&V

\l Ogunyjan \w ilb \g ‘scar, sorry-cut’ \f Per BSom [ilb] /ilbi/. \s BSom 1997:7

\l YYoront \w lilpm \g ‘cicatrices’

\l YMel \w tilpvn \g ‘cicatrices’

\l UOykangand \w ilb ‘scar, cicatrices’ \p Erg *ilbimanhdh*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ilpa \g ‘scar, cicatrices’ \q Also *ipi*. \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*Tilpa** \s BA

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\l WMungknh \w irrp \g ‘tribal marks on the body made at initiation time, mostly on the chest, but can be made on the shoulders or arms as well’ \q “Cuts previously made with shells (*ochangan*), and more recently with glass from bottles.” Syn *marrp*. \s KPPW

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\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *ci{pi* ‘sore; scar on tree where branch has broken off’ \s LH-DN

\e **\*tin.ca-**

\t ‘become cramped’

\b vi

\l WMungknh \w eñc \g ‘to tire of it’ \p vi. \q KPPW cite as *e:nc* (vi) ‘tired of someone or something’. Also (KPPW) *enc* ‘fall down’, ‘become’, ‘row a dinghy with oars’; *ngangk enchan* ‘out of breath’, *ma’-thayan enchan* ‘faint or fall down in a shock’. \s KLH, SIL, KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w riñc- \g ‘cramp, hurt’ \p P *riñcarr*. \q Also *thiinth-arr* [questioned] ‘cramp, spasm of muscle’ and derivative *yangkar thiinth-murr -kak* ‘paralysed’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w lenhth \g ‘become cramped, get [muscle] spasm’ \p vi; Conj. L.

\l **L \w \*Tinca-** OR **\*Tinci-** \q The YY form implies that the cluster was heterorganic, but also implies that V2 was high (whereas the KTh form implies that it was \*a). \s BA

\e **\*tiñca-**

\t ‘squeeze, wring’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w inhth- \g ‘spin string from fibre; strain or squeeze food or clothes; pinch’ \p vt. \s SIL

\l WNgathan \w inhthv- \g ‘wring (e.g. wet clothes, stingray meat), squeeze, rub through basketry’ \p vt, N [?—given as vi, NH in dictionary]. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w inhtha- \g ‘squeeze; pinch; choke’ \p vt. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w rinhth- \g ‘squeeze, crush’ \q Listed in derivatives only: *thaa-rinth-arr* ‘squeeze, crush’; *n[h?]anthir rinth-irr* ‘crush small, smash up’. Also *thethor riith-ir* ‘squeeze pimple’; *thiinth-irr* ‘smash, crush’ and derivative *man-wal thiinth-murr thak-arr* ‘bashed up, beaten up’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w liy \g ‘squeeze (stingray meat); strain (yams, mangrove)’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l UOykangand \w idnhdha- \q ‘squeeze (sugarbag); grab (incl. birds grabbing their prey)’ \p vt; P *idnhdharr*, Imp *idhnhdhal*, redupl. *idnhdha-* [*sic*]. \s PH, PH #1089

\l UOlkol \w idnhdha- \q ‘squeeze (sugarbag); grab (incl. birds grabbing their prey)’ \p vt; P *idnhdharr*, Imp *idhnhdhal*, Imp (northern) *idhnhang*. \s PH, PH #1089

\l **L \w \*Tiñca-** \s BA

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\l GYim \w *jiñja-* \g ‘squeeze, pinch’ \p Conj. L; vt.

**\e \*tingki**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c B

\l WMng \w ingki \g ‘shoulder’ \q Syn. *picvm*. \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w 7ingki \g ‘shoulder’ \s LY/BA

\l Ayapathu \w 7ingki \g ‘shoulder’ \s PY/BA

\e **\*tipa**

\t ‘termite mound’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*mungku.

\l Atampaya \w *ipan* \g ‘beehive’ \s (TC)

\l Yintyingka \w *epa* \g ‘antbed’ \q Also attested as ‘antbed’ is *mungka*—not clear if the same type. \s R&V < Thomson

\l KThaayorre \w *ripvn* \g ‘ant-bed’ \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *lipn, lipalh* \*g* ‘termite mound’

\l YMel \w *tipn* \g ‘termite mound’

\l KKaper \w *trrvpen* \g ‘termite mound’ \s (BA)

\l UOykangand \w *iphan* \g ‘termite mound’ \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *ib*(*h*)an \g ‘termite mound’ \s (PH)

\l Yidiny \w *diban* \g ‘top of mountain which is clear of vegetation; bald head; roof of house’ \q Tablelands and Coastal dialects. \s (RMWD, A7 and M2)

\l **pPaman \w \*tipan**

\l Dyirbal \w *diban* \g ‘stone’ \s (KLH)

\l Mantjiltjarra \w *tipa* \g ‘tall antbed’ (PMcC)

\l Pintupi \w *ti:pa* \g ‘ant (white) nest or mound’ \q Origin of vowel length has not been ascertained. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l **pPNy \w \*tipa**

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w *rtipu* \g ‘hill, stone, money’

**\l \*tiri**

\t ‘red’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*tirra (‘raw’).

\l Warlpiri \w tiri(rtiri) ‘red’ \q Also *tirinji* ‘sponging’ \s DGN 20130605

\l Wiradjuri \w Diren-direng 'red' \q Also *Dironbirong* 'the red streams of clouds in the evening; adj., red, said of white men'; *Dirrangal* 'one that is superior to work; a lazy gentleman'. (For *Dirrangal* compare Sydney Language 'originating from' suffix *-ngal* ~ *-gal* which may be in Wiradjuri a little too) \s DGN/Günther in Fraser

\e **\*tirrca(l)**

\t ‘reed’

\b n

\c P

\c T

\l YYoront \w lirrch, lirrcha \g ‘toy spear; plants it is made from; spear (Respect)’

\l Djabugay \w dirrjal \g ‘reeds’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w dirrjal \g ‘seaweed with long leaf’ \q Coastal dialect only. \s RMWD N9

\l **pPaman \w \*tirrca(l)** \q Questionable. \s BA

\e **\*tirrkal**

\t ‘Burdekin duck’

\b n

\c O

\l YYoront \w lirr7l; minh- \g ‘Burdekin duck’

\l KKaper \w trvkayli; min- \g ‘Burdekin duck’

\l Kurrtjar \w rri:k3l \g ‘Burdekin duck’ \s PB, ‘Norman Pama’ paper.

\l **L \w \*tirrkal** \q Or **\*tirrikVlV** [PB].

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\l Umpithamu \w i:rrangala \g ‘burdekin duck’ \s J-CV

\e **\*tititi**

\t ‘shaky, doddery’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w titititi ... \g (of a wet dog shaking itself off) \p ideophone

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w tititi \g ‘shaky, doddery’ \p adverb [sic] \s G&H

\e **\*tiwa+**

\t ‘green pygmy goose’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*miwun.

\l Ogunyjan \w *iw3nh* \g ‘pygmy goose’ \s (LT/BA)

\l KThaayorre \w *riwn; minh-* \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \g Also *minh-riiwun* ‘white-necked duck’. \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *lewvn; minh-* \g ‘green pygmy goose’

\l UOykangand \w *iwun*; inh*-* \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \q *Nettapus pulchellus*. Also *uk-iwun* ‘wing-seeded terminalia’ (*Terminalia pterocarpa*). \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w *iwun*; inh*-* \g ‘green pygmy goose’ \q *Nettapus pulchellus*. Also *ug-iwun* ‘wing-seeded terminalia’ (*Terminalia pterocarpa*). \s (PH)

\l **L** \w **\*tiwun** \q There is poss. contamination or correspondence-mimicry involving \*miwun, also a waterfowl.

\l Uradhi (AT,AN,Y) \w *iwan* \g ‘mosquito; jabiru’ \q Belongs in this set? \s (TC)

\l Umbuygamu \w *ewanh* \g ‘pygmy goose’ \s J-CV

\l Ogunyjan \w *iw3nh* \g ‘pygmy goose’ \s (LT/BA)

\l GYim \w *diwa:n* \g ‘scrub turkey’ \q Long V2 suggests former presence of a third syllable. \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *diwan* \g ‘scrub turkey’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman** \w **\*tiwan(h)(V)**

\l Ritharrngu \w *rdiwac* \g ‘green pygmy goose (duck)’ \q See especially the non-PNy below. \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*tiwa+**

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\l Alawa \w *diwaj* ~ *jiwaj* \g ‘little ducks’ \q Also *diwajñin* (~ *jiwajñin*) ‘Australian little grebe, hoary-headed grebe’. \s MS

\l Mangarrayi \w *diwabaj* \g ‘goose type’ \s FM/MS

\l Warndarang \w diwaj \g ‘green pygmy goose, juvenile’ \s JH/MS

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *lowan* \g ‘scrub turkey; mallee hen’ \s (B&M)

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\l Mudburra \w *diwarna* \g ‘wedge-tailed eagle, eaglehawk’ \q Also *diwuwarna*. \s (RG)

\l Mudburra \w *liwirni* \g ‘white crane (egret spp.)’ \s (RG)

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\l Kayardild \w *jiwi* \g ‘whistle duck’ \q NE: irregular loss of final \*rli; *\*jiwiri* expected. \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *ciwirli* \g ‘whistle duck’ \s (SK)

\l Lardil \w *jilwil* \g ‘whistle duck’ \q Cognate? \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*ciwirli** \s (NE)

\e **\*tiwinV**

\t ‘seashell (sp.)’

\b n

\c M

\l WMungknh \w iwvn \g ‘coddles’ \q ‘Short round shells found in the sand at the edge of the saltwater .... They are threaded together for necklaces. Some are white and some are brown.’ \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w lewen \g ‘seashell (small, white)’ \q *Tellina* sp. Also *larr-lewvn* ‘money’.

\e **\*ti:ci**

\t ‘perch (spangled)’

\b n

\c F

\l WMungknh \w icvn; minh- \g ‘spangled perch’ \q *Therapon unicolor*. Also black-striped grunter (*Amniataba parcoides*). \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w ley; ngar- \g ‘perch’ \q *Therapon unicolor*.

\l **L \w \*ti(:)ci(+)** \q Long vowel postulated to account YY lenition of \*c to *y*, but is not supported by the short vowel of the WMng form.

\e **\*ti:rlka**

\t ‘testicles’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*tuku.

\l YYoront \w lila; then- \g ‘testicles’ \q Presupposes a third syllable. \q Also *may-lila* ‘fruit’.

\l YMel \w tila \g ‘testicles’ \f Presupposes a third syllable. \f Why not \*\*tilka?

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\l Warlpiri \w tirirlka ~ ti:rlka \g ‘testes, testicles’ \q The alternant *tirirlka* is hypothesised to be a reduplicative, and *ti:rlka* a reduction of this. \s Warlpiri Dictionary. Can’t be cognate with the YY & YMel forms unless there was a third syllable of the form \*-(ng)kV. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*Ti:pi-**

\t ‘twist (string); sew’

\b vt

\l WNgathan \w *e:pv-* \g ‘weave (e.g. bag)’ \p Conj. NY, vt. \q Also *e:pvnham* ‘twisted (of string)’. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w *ri:p* \g ‘twist, spin’ \p Past *ri:pvrr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w *lew* \g ‘roll, twist (fibre on thigh to make string); sew’ \p Conj. L, vt.

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\l Coastal Bundjalung \w *diba-* \g ‘sew’ \p vt. \s MS

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\l UOykangand \w *iwi-* \g ‘roll up’ \p Past *iwirr*, Imp *iwil*, redupl *iwiwi-*. Also *iwin* (n) ‘roll of string’. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *iwi-* \g ‘roll up’ \p Past *iwirr*, Imp *iwil* (northern *iwing*), redupl *iwiwi-*. Also *iwin* (n) ‘roll of string’. \s PH

^^^

\l Kaytetye \w *we-* \g ‘roll (fur) into string’ \p vt; affect. \q Also *we-* ‘hit with missile, shoot’; *we-* ‘scrape (hair with knife)’. Quite probably < \*ruwa- and not from this source, in view of the polysemy of ‘hit’ and ‘spin’ that is well-attested in the West. \s HK

\e **\*ti:rrangala**

\t ‘burdekin duck’

\x See \*tirrkal.

\e **\*to:**

\t (of putting down & leaving behind)

\b ideophone

\l WMungknh \w *to:* \g ‘left alone’ \q In *too want-* ‘leave something or someone completely, abandon’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w *to:7* \g ‘left alone’ \q In *too7 wa*(*:*)*ntv-* ‘to abandon, to leave alone, to let it be’. \s PS

\l YYoront \w *to* \g (of dropping and leaving) \p ideophone. \q Also preverbal in *to+tharr* ‘to leave behind or abandon forever’.

**\*tuka**

\t

\b n

\n Conjectural.

\l YYoront \w lu7; man- \g (unidentified abdominal organ)

^^^

l \Garrwa \w duka \g ‘throat’ \s IM 2012

\e **\*tuka-**

\t ‘enter’

\b vi

\n Problematic

\l WMungknh \w uk- \g ‘go down’ \q ‘To travel in the direction from Cairns to Aurukun [*sic*], used also to describe the going down of totemic beings into the totemic centres.’ \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w rok \g ‘enter, go in’ \p P *rokr*; Causative (Past) *rokanirr* (analysed *roka-ni-rr*). \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w lu \g ‘enter, go in’ \p vi, Conj. NH; P *lol*, nP *lu*, Imp *lu*.

\l YMel \w tukv- \g ‘enter, go in’ \p vi, Conj. NH.

\l KKaper \w truk- \g ‘enter, go in’ \p P *trúkvl* (? *trúkul*), nP *trúkvm* (? *trúkum*). \s BA

\l **L \w \*tuka- \p P \*tukal.** \q KKaper form especially suggests original long vowel. Poss. \*tuku-.

\l Warlpiri \w yuka-mi \g ‘enter’ \q vi \s DGN

\e **\*tuku**

\t ‘testicles’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ti:rlka.

\l Bidyara \w dhugu \g ‘testicles’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w dhugu \g ‘testicles’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w ruku \g ‘testicles’ \s GB

\e **\*tukul**

\t ‘turtle (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*pangarr.

\l Yadhaykenu \w yukul \g ‘short-neck freshwater turtle’ \q For source of *y*, see also *yungka-* ‘cry’ < \*Rungka-. \s TC

\l Wuthathi \w Rukuy \g ‘green sea-turtle’ \s LMW/BA

\l Umpila \w tukul(u) \g ‘turtle sp. (saltwater)’ \q Q ‘tortoise’? \s GNOG

\l KYa’u \w tukulu \g ‘turtle sp. (saltwater)’

\l YYoront \w lo7l; minh- \g ‘tortoise sp., stinking turtle’ \q Freshwater.

\l KKaper \w trvkol; min- \g ‘snapping turtle’ \q Freshwater. Also *min*-*trik* ‘stinking turtle’. \s BA

\l Almura \w dukul \g ‘freshwater short-necked turtle’

\l GYim \w dugul \g ‘freshwater turtle’ \s JHav

\l KThaypan \w k3l \g ‘long-necked freshwater turtle’ \s BR

\l Mutumui \w tokol \g ‘freshwater turtle’ \s H&T

\l **pPaman \w \*tukul**

\l MM \w t(h)ukub-i \g ‘turtle’ \s All sources

^^^

\l KYalanji \w dukul \g ‘head; bow of boat; boss; head of tape recorder’ \q Also *dukul-dukul* ‘broad-leaved bush that can be used as a cover for a dirt oven’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w dugul \g ‘nape of neck, back of neck; mountain ridge’ \s EP

\l Pintupi \w tukulku \g ‘steady, well-supported, flat to ground’

\e **\*tu:ku**

\t ‘cod (sp)’

\b n

\c F

\l YYoront \w lo; ngar- \g ‘sleepy cod’ \q *Oxyeleotris lineolatus*; local *rock cod*.

\l Yugambeh \w dugu(:) \g ‘saltwater cod’ \q Holmer 1983: ‘river cod’. \s MS, NH

\e **\*tu:kurr**

\t ‘bug’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*tu:rru.

\l YYoront \w lorr \g ‘bug’

\l YMel \w tokrr \g ‘bug’ \q Occasionally *torr-* in compounds.

\l **pYirrk \w \*tu:ku/irr**

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\l KThaayorre \w ru:rr \g ‘bug’ \q Poss. a loan from YY.

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\l Karajarri \w rurru \g ‘wasp’

\l Nyangumarta \w rurrururru \g ‘wasp’

\l Jaru \w turru \g ‘bird’

\l Kukatja \w turru \g ‘bird’

\l **?? \w \*tu:rru**

\l Nyikina \w rurrururru \g ‘wasp’ \q Nyulnyulan, on PNy border:

\l Yawuru (Jawor) \w rurdururdu \g ‘wasp, hornet’

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\l Nyulnyul \w ju:rru \g ‘bee’

\l Jabirrjabirr \w jurru karang \g ‘bee’

\l Nyikina \w jurru \g ‘ant’

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\l KYalanji \w durra \g ‘caterpillar, worm’ \s Hr&Hr

\e **\*tulku**

\t ‘scrub’

\b n

\c P

\l Yidiny \w dulgu \g ‘scrub, thick jungle’ \q Dialects t, c, & g. In the sense ‘heart’ (RMWD A9), *dulgu* belongs to another etymon, \*lulku. \s RMWD M1

\l Ritharrngu \w rdu:l7 \g ‘branches used as camouflage (in hunting emu)’ \q Possibly a loan from a Gunwinyguan source. \s JHeath

\l **? \w \*tulku**

^^^

\l Gupapuyngu \w dhulgu \g ‘kapok tree’ \f Contrast *dhulku* ‘sore’. \q The /g/ cannot continue from pPNy. Yirritja moiety. \s BL-MC

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w dhulgu \g ‘tree’ \q The /g/ cannot continue from pPNy. \s

\l Djapu \w dhulgu \g ‘tree’ \q The /g/ cannot continue from pPNy. \s

\l Ritharrngu \w dhulgu \g ‘tree’ \q The /g/ cannot continue from pPNy. \s JHeath

\l Ritharrngu \w rdu:l7 \g ‘branches used as camouflage (in hunting emu)’ \q Possibly a loan from a Gunwinyguan source. \s JHeath

\l Bininy-Gun-Wok (Kunwinjku) \w kun-tulk \g ‘tree’

\l Dalabon \w dul7 \g ‘tree’ \q MH has *rulk* ‘scrub’. \s BA/DG

\l Ngandi \w rtul7 \g ‘branches used as camouflage’ \s MH

\l Nunggubuyu \w rtu:l \g ‘branches used as camouflage’ \s MH

\l Rembarrnga \w tul7 \g ‘branches used as camouflage’ \s MH

\l  **pGunwinyguan \w \*Tulk** \s MH 1047, old #1162

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\l Jawony \w rlurlk \g ‘scrub’ \s MH

\l Rembarrnga \w rulk \g ‘grass’ (generic) \q MH questions cognation. \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*rlu(r)lk** \s MH 975, old #1075

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\l Kayardild \w rtulka \g ‘ground, dirt; place, territory, country’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w rtulk-a \g ‘ground, dirt’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w rtulka \g ‘ground, dirt, soil, dirt, sand; ground (in the sense of surface of ground)’ \q <rtulk->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*rtulk-a** \s NE

**\e \*tulkarr**

\t ‘cave’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront lult, lulta \g ‘cave’ \q As in bank of river.

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\l Kayardild \w rtulka \g ‘ground, dirt; place, territory, country’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w rtulk-a \g ‘ground, dirt’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w rtulka \g ‘ground, dirt, soil, dirt, sand; ground (in the sense of surface of ground)’ \q <rtulk->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*rtulk-a** \s NE

\e **\*tulmpan**

\t (tree sp; most exx. are poisonous)

\b n

\c P

\l Umpithamu \w uympan \g ‘bohemia tree’ \s J-CV

\l KThaypan \w lmba; ku- \g ‘Bauhinia tree’ \f With initial *a* in more recent writings of BR. \q An introduced species. A yam species, *lmba*, has similar leaves. \s BR

\l WMungknh \w upvn \g ‘milky mangrove’ \q *Excoecaria agallocha*. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w lulpm, lulpalh \g ‘*Strychnos lucida*’

\l UOykangand \w olbmban \g ‘*Strychnos lucida*’

\l **pPaman \w \*tulmpan**

\e **\*tumpa-**

\t ‘break it’

\b vt

\x See also \*ruwa- (‘damage’), \*$umpi- (‘cut it’).

\l Mpakwithi \w bwa \g ‘break’ \p Conj. Ia, vt: Pres *bwana*, P *bwagha*, F *bwaya*, Imp *bwa7a*, Consec *bwanhakumu*. Conj IIa, vi: non-F *bwænini*, F *bwæniyi* (?), Imp *bwæni7i*, Consec *bwæninhikumu*. \f [mbwa]. \s TC

\l Nggerikudi \w ambo- \g ‘break’ \p vt(?); *amboa* Pres, *amboana* Past, *amboatchi* F. \s Hey 14

\l Umpithamu \w umpa- \g ‘break (something)’ \q Also ‘arrive’. \s J-CV

\l KYa’u \w umpi- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w ump- \g ‘cut; write’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w ömp- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w ömp- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w œmpv- \g ‘cut, write’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w umpi- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w umpi \g ‘cut’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w rumparr, rumparrvr \g ‘break, smash’ \q Also *rumpvrr* in context. \s AH

\l YYoront \w luw \g ‘break it’ \p Conj. RR; vt. \q Probably to \*ruwa-.

\l YMel \w tuw \g ‘break it’ \p Conj. RR; vt; Past *tuwat* ~ *tuwvt*; Imp *tuw*. \q Probably to \*ruwa-.

\l GYimithirr \w dumbi- \g ‘to break’ \p Conj. L; vt. \q Intransitive *gada-ba+* ‘be broken’, Conj. L. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w dumbarri- \g ‘break it’ \p Conj. L; vt; *-rri-* is verb stem formative (PLAA44). \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w dumbarri- \g ‘strike, smash’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s EP

\l **pPaman \w \*tumpa-/i-** \q KLH lists the Wik and KYa’u exx. under \*$umpi-.

\l Dyirbal \w dumba- \g ‘touch on sore place’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s RMWD

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\l Kalkutungu \w rumpa \g ‘grind’ \q Loan? Semantics? \s BB

\e **\*tumpu**

\t ‘beach’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*tupurn.

\l KThaayorre \w rump \g ‘beach, shoreline (with *ra:k-*); beach shells’ \p Erg (Loc) *rumpu*, Dat *rumpun*. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w lop \g ‘beach’ \p Erg (Loc) *lopo*, Abl of origin *lopm*.

\l **L \w \*tumpu.**

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\l WMungknh \w thomp \g ‘sand beach’ \f Poss. a mistranscription of [tomp]. \q Whether it’s /tomp/ or /thomp/, this is likely a loan; a protoform \*tumpu would be expected to produce /(7)ump/ or /(7)omp/ in WMungknh. \s KPPW

\e **\*tumu**

\t ‘chest’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w um \g ‘chest; top front of the body including chest; direction towards, face-on, face-up; saucer-like shape, concave’ \s KLH, SIL

\l WNgathan \w um \g ‘front, facing in a certain direction’ \p particle \s PS

\l KUwanh \w umu \g ‘chest’ \s S&J

\l GYim \w dumu \g ‘chest’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KYal \w *dumu* \g ‘chest, hillside’ \s EP

\l Wagaman \w dumu \g ‘chest’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w dumu \g ‘chest’ \s EP, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*tumu** \s KLH

\l Yugambeh \w dumirrgan \g ‘chest’ \q “rr” is a tap. Var. *dume:rrgan*, *dumilgan*. \s MS

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\l Pintupi-Luritja \w tumunpa \g ‘raised ground, higher ground’ \q Sought after as camping places to avoid flooding. \s Hn&Hn

\l Walmajarri \w tumurn \g ‘mound; island’ \q J dialect. \s JHd ASEDA 0167

\e **\*tumu**

\t ‘*Aristolochia pubera*’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w tom ~ lom; may- \g ‘*Aristolochia pubera*’

\l UOykangand \w om; egng- \g ‘*Aristolochia pubera*’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w om; egng- \g ‘*Aristolochia pubera*’ \s PH

\l **L \w \*tumu/i**

\e **\*tun.ca-**

\t ‘pour’

\b vt

\l Ikarranggal \w (*a*)*nhtha-* \g ‘pour, spill’ \p P *anhthan*, Imp *nhthal*. \s BSommer

\l YYoront \w *lunhth* \g ‘pour’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l UOykangand \w *anhthayi-* \g ‘spill’ \p P *anhthayirr*, Imp *anhthayil*. \q Var. *anhthagi-* (or is this UOlkol?) If from \*tunca-, \*\**anca-* is expected. \s PH

\l UOykangand \w *arñje-* \g ‘pour’ \p P *arñjerr,* Imp *arñjel*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *anhthagi-* \g ‘spill’ \p P *anhthagirr*, Imp *anhthagil*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *onhdhega-* \g ‘pour’ \p P *onhdhegarr*, Imp *onhdhegal* (N Olkola *onhdhegang*). \s PH

\l Kalkutungu \w *unhtha* \g ‘to wet (of rain); to rain (on)’ \q Also *anhthangka* ‘pour’. \s BB

\e **\*turnu**

\t ‘together’

\b nAdv

\l YYoront \w *lon, lono* \g ‘with, having; together’ \p Postpositional.

\l YMel \w *on* \g ‘with, having; together’ \p Postpositional.

\l Warlpiri \w *turnu* \g ‘together’ \q Preverb in *turnu-jarri-* (iV1) ‘assemble, congregate’ (syn. *tuurn-ka-*), *turnu-ma-* (tV5) ‘gather them together, muster them’. Syn. (?) *wungu* ‘together’. \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*turnu** \q Possibly (KLH, pers. comm..) connected to pPaman \*cunu (‘one; together’). \s (BA)

\e **\*tungka-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See \*rungka-.

\e **\*tupurn**

\t ‘sandhill’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*tumpu.

\l Pitjanytjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra \w tupun(pa) \g ‘sandhills; sandhill country’ \q Syn. *tali*. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w tupurnpa \g ‘sandhill’ \q Dialect var. of *tali*. \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w tupurnpa \g ‘sandhill’ \q Northern. \s G&H

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\l YYoront \w lop, lopo \g ‘beach’ \q See \*tumpu.

\l Gal \w dhupurn \v rdupurn (variant) \g ‘hollow tree or log’ \q Gal is Yolngu variety, I don’t have the key with me. \s CB\ZYM

\l Burarra \w (gun) dupun \g ‘long stick used in dances’ \q So maybe doesn’t belong here unless Burarra word was borrowed in that meaning. \s CB/ZYM

\e **\*tutu**

\t ‘blunt edge’

\b n

\l YYoront \w lort, lorto \g ‘edge (squared off), as of slice of bread, gunwale of boat’

\l KYalanji \w dudu \g ‘blunt (as of knife)’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman \w \*tutu** \q Needs further corroboration.

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\l Dyirbal \w rudu \g ‘top of vertical depression at nape of neck, just below bone’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD

^^^

\l Manjiljarra \w turtu \g ‘crest’ \q Syn. (?) *pukuti* ‘crest on bird, topknot’. \s PMcC

\l Gurindji \w lutu \g ‘short’ \s PMcC

\e **\*tuwu**

\t ‘tears’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*rungka- (‘cry’), with which this possibly belongs.

\l YYoront \w low \g ‘wailing, crying’ \q In *low pay* ‘to cry’.

\l YMel \w tow \g ‘wailing, crying’ \q In *tow pay* ‘to cry’

\l Djabugay \w duru \g ‘tears’ \q To the Yidiny Coastal form *duru*. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w duwu \g ‘tears’ \q Tableland dialect; coastal has *duru* ‘tears’. \s RMWD A10

\l Kukatj \w rruw \g ‘cry, crying’ \s GB

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\l Gupapuyngu \w rdu:gu ~ rdu:wu \g ‘waves (of sea)’ \q Alt. with /g/, probably basic, invalidates connection with \*tuwu. Syn. *dharlawan*. \s BL-MC 23-4.

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w rdu:wu \g ‘wave’ \s GWVW 60

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\l Nunggubuyu \w ru: \g ‘tears (from weeping)’ \s JHeath, Hughes-Leeding

\e **\*tu:rru** or **\*tu:kurr**

\t ‘bug’

\b n

\c C

\x See also \*tuukurr.

\x Cf. *cu:rru* words under ‘sharp’ too, for ‘biting critter’. \s PNWG/CB

\l KLY \w +RUR \g ‘wasp’ \q Only in *GA-RUR* ‘a small wasp’. \s /GNOG

\l KThaayorre \w ru:rr, ru:rru \g ‘insect; grub’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w lorr \g ‘bug’

\l YMel \w tokrr \g ‘bug’

\l Ngyangumarta (Wallal) \w rurru-rurru \g ‘hornet’ \s GNOG

\l **L \w \*tu:rru *or* \*tu:kurr** \q The KTh and YMel forms cannot be cognate.

\e **\*tu:tu**

\t ‘beefwood’ (*Grevillea* sp.)

\b n

\c P

\l WMungknh \w o:t; yuk- \g ‘beefwood tree’ \q *Grevillea glauca*. Nut (edible) is *may o:t*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w o:t; yuk \g ‘beefwood tree’ \q *Grevillea glauca*. \s PS

\l YYoront \w lor; yo- \g ‘seed pod of *Grevillea* spp.’

**\*u**

\e **\*urrpi**

\t (fish sp)

\b n

\c F

\x See \*kurrpa.

\l Umpithamu \w urrpi \g ‘type of bonefish’ \q Long, fresh- and saltwater. \s J-CV

**\*w**

\e **\*wa-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\x See also \*waci-, also \*wu- and cross-references there.

\l KUwanh \w wa: \g ‘give; tell; scold’ \s S&J

\l KKaper \w wa- \g ‘give’ \p P *wal* ~ *want*; Fut *wacvngk*. \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w wa:- \g ‘give’ \p Y conj. \s EP, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wa-** \s KLH

\l Margany \w wa: \g ‘give’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wa: \g ‘give’ \s GB

^^^

\l pNyulnyulan \w \*–wa- \g ‘give’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*waca-**

\t ‘look for’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa:ca-, \*wa:ñca-, \*wa:yi-.

\l Ngarluma \w watharri- \g ‘to look for’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w wathari- ~ wathayi- \g ‘to look for’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w watharri- \g ‘to look for’ \p Conj. –ku. \q GNOG gives *wathari-* as a variant. \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinyjiparnti \w wayharri- \g ‘to look for, search for’ \p Conj. zero. \q GNOG gives *wa:rri-* as a variant. \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*watharri-** \s GNOG #451

\l Thalanyji \w watharri-n \g ‘to look for’ \q Syn. *wapayi-lkin*. \s PA

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w watharri-ñi \g ‘to look for’ \s PA

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w watharri-˜I \g ‘to look for’ \s PA

\e **\*waca-**

\t ‘say, tell’

\b v

\x See also \*wangka-, \*yirrka-.

\l

\l **pPNy \w \*waca-** \q KLH gloss: ‘say, tell’. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*waca**

\t ‘fire’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cuma, \*ya{u, ...

\l KKY \w wathar \g ‘faggot, stick of firewood’ \p Feminine; Pl *watharal*. \s RJK/GNOG

\l Burke River \w wacherne \g ‘fire’ \s Curr/GNOG

\l Omeo \w watha \g ‘fire’ \s Curr/GNOG

\l Nhanda \w wajanu \g ‘fire, firewood, campfire’ \q Why not /th/? \s JB/GNOG

\l **pPNy \w \*waca** \s GNOG

\e **\*waci-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa-, also \*wu- and cross-references there.

\l YYoront \w wiy- \g ‘give’ \p In Dsd, Rfl, Rcp, and with ‘go’ verbs; other tense-forms are built on *wu*.

\l KKaper \w wac- \g ‘give’ \p F *wacvngk*; other tense-forms built on *wa-*.

\e **\*waka-**

\t ‘go up’

\b vi

\x See also \*kali-, \*ya-.

\l YYoront \w wa+, wu \g ‘go’, ‘come’ \p vi, L. \q But possibly < \*wangka-, as in KYak *wangk-* ‘go’.

\l YMel \w wa+, waká+, walák \g ‘go’, ‘come’ \p vi, L. \q But possibly < \*wangka-, as in KYak *wangk-* ‘go’.

\l Flinders Island \w oka- \g ‘to go’ \q Belongs with this set? \s PS

\l Warrungu \w waga- \g ‘rise’ \s TTs

\l GBadhun \w waga- \g ‘climb, rise, go up’ \q NOT the same paradigm as *baga-*. \s PS

\l Biri \w waga \g ‘run’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Yambina dialects; also Baradha ‘climb’. Note also Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Yambina, and Yilba *yaga* ‘climb’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w waga-\g ‘climb, go up, rise; grow (of grass)’ \q Also *wagani* ‘run, fly, walk’ (not all speakers). Cf. *bura ‘go up’, waba-* ‘hunt’, *waja-* ‘go, come, walk’. \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wakani- \g ‘run’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w waka- \g ‘run’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Margany \w waga \g ‘rise (of sun)’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w waga- \g ‘climb, go up; rise (of sun)’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wakani- \g ‘run’ \q Questioned. See the note to the Bidyara entry. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*waka-**

\l Guwa \w waku- OR waka- \g ‘rise’ \s GB

\l Ngarluma \w waka- \g ‘go, move in characteristic manner of species’ \p -ku class (same as *paka-* ‘to strike’): Imp *waka*(*ka*), F *wakan*(*mi*), P *wakarnu*, Pres *wakanña*, (Pot *pakanma*, Inf *pakanca*). \s KLH

\l **PPNy \w \*waka-**

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\l KUwanh \w waka \g ‘chase, follow’ \q Transitive. \s S&J

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\l Watjarri \w waka- \g ‘to shine (as the sun); to flash (as lightning)’ \p Conj. -LA, vi; Pres *waka*(*r*)*nmaña*, P *wakarna*, F *wakarla*, Perf Imp *waka*, Impf Imp *wakanma*, Prp *wakalku*, Concurrent action *wakarnta*. \s WD

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\l Thalanyji \w wakararri- \g ‘to fly’ \p Conj. *-n*, vi. \s PA

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\l Muruwari \w waka- \g ‘to lift up, pick up; to carry away, move off with; to hold in one place’ \s LFOates

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\l Wangkumarra \w waga- \g ‘lie; camp’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w waga \g ‘lie down’ \s M&W

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\l Watjarri \w paka- \g ‘to ascend, to arise, to go out of a low shelter’ \p vi, Conj LA: Pres *pakarnmaña*. \s WD

\e **\*waka-**

\t ‘spear’

\b vt

\x See also \*waka-‘to go’ and the \*kali- ‘go’, \*kali- ‘spear’ sets.

\n GNOG relates these to the \*paka- set.

\l Dyirbal \w waga- \g ‘spear, holding onto the spear, where the actor cannot see what he is spearing’ \p vt, Conj Y: nonF *wagañu*, Prp *wagaygu*. \s RMWD.

\l Pitjantjatjara \w waka- \g ‘spear’ \p Pres *wakarni*, P *wakarnu*, F *wakarlku*, Imp *wakala*.

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w waka- \g (something sharp and pointed) pierce, stick into, penetrate; spear, stab, impale, pierce with, prick; (person, body part as objct, usually without explicit subject) hurt, have stabbing pain; sew; crush (nits, lice) between fingernails; (bird of prey) grab with claws; (sun) penetrate, burn right into; [some areas only] write’ \p vt (L). \s CG

\l Pintupi \w waka- \g ‘spear w. a spear or spear-like object’ \p P *wakarnu*. \s Hansen.

\l Manjiljarra \w waka- \g ‘pierce, spear’ \p Conj.: P *pakarnu*, Imp *pakala*. \s PMcC

\l Watjarri \w waka- \g ‘to spear (with a spear); to stab’ \p Conj. -LA, vi; Pres *waka*(*r*)*nmaña*, P *wakarna*, F *wakarla*, Perf Imp *waka*, Impf Imp *wakanma*, Prp *wakalku*, Concurrent action *wakarnta*. \s WD

\l **PPNy \w \*waka**-

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\l Tharrgari \w ngaka- \g ‘to hunt’ \p Conj. *-yi*, vt. \q Either this continues something of the form \*ngangka- or it is a recent loan.\s PA

\e **\*wakal**

\t ‘crayfish’

\b n

\c C

\c M?

\l Atampaya \w wakal \g ‘prawn’ \s TC

\l YYoront \w wa7l \g ‘crayfish’

\l KKaper \w wakél \g ‘white crayfish (i.e. prawn?) \s PB KBerrin

\l KThaypan \w kal \g ‘f.w. crayfish’ \s BR

\l Mutumui \w wakal \g ‘shrimp (generic)’

\l KYalanji \w wakal \g ‘prawn, lobster’ \q Distinguished from *wukuju* ‘freshwater prawn (long-legged)’. \s Hr&Hr

\l GBadhun \w wagal \g ‘eel’ \q (?) \s PS

\l Warrungu \w wagal \g ‘eel’ \q (?) \s TTs

\l Biri \w wagal \g ‘eel’ \q Wiri and Yilba dialects. \s AT

\l **pPM \w \*wakal**

\l Nyawaygi \w wagal \g ‘shrimp, prawn’ \s RMWD

\l Nyungar \w wakarl \g ‘snake; carpet snake’ \q Edible; “some suggest ‘water snake’, as in the story of the Two Wakarl and the Flood’”. \s WD

\l Yan-nhangu \w wakal \g ‘prawn’ \s CB

\l **\*pPNy \w \*wakal**

\e **\*wakari**

\t ‘meat, fish’

\b n

\c F

\x See also \*kalmpara, \*kuyu/a, \*miña, \*ngata.

\l Biri \w wagarri \g ‘eel’ \q Gangulu and Biri dialects. \s AT

\l Guwa \w wakani \g ‘fish’ \s GB

\l Yanda \w wakari \g ‘fish’ \s GB

\l Yalarnnga \w wakarri \g ‘fish’ \s Bl&Br

[check Pilbara, other eastern]

\l **pPNy \w \*wakari** \q KLH gloss: ‘meat, fish’. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*wakarra**

\t ‘wide’

\b nAdj

\l Umpithamu \w wakarra \g ‘saltpan’ \q Belongs with this set? \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w wa7(a)rr \g ‘tea tree bark; *Melaleuca dealbata*; (generic for) *Melaleuca* (spp)’

\l Djabugay \w wagarra \g ‘wide’ \p Adj. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w wagarI/A \g ‘wide (road, camp)’ \q Dialects T,C. \s RMWD R10

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*bakarl** \g ‘paperbark coolamon’ \s S&McG

\e **\*waku**

\t ‘arm’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*puñca.

\l KYalanji \w wakuy \g ‘arm’ \q Syn. *dakil*. \s Hr&Hr

\l Warlpiri \w waku \g ‘arm; wing—as of emu’ \s KLH

\l Warumungu \w wakunja \g ‘upper arm’ \q [n.j]? \q Syn. *murnarri*. \s JS&JH

\l **pPNy \w \*waku** \q KLH gloss: ‘arm’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Warrgamay \w magu \g ‘arm; wing of bird’ \s RMWD

\e **\*wakurra**

\t ‘crow’

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*wa:ka, \*wa:ca.

\l Martuthunira \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \q GNOG cites with long V. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Ngarla \w wa:kurra \g ‘crow’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \q GNOG cites with long V. \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinyjiparnti \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \q GNOG cites with long V. \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w wa:kurra \g ‘crow’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*wa:kurra** \q GNOG analyses as \*wa:ku.rra. Probably this should have a short vowel. \s GNOG #439

\l Thalanyji \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \q Torresian crow, *Corvus orru*. \s PA

\l Burduna \w wagurra \g ‘crow’

\l **pKanyara \w \*wakurra** \s PA #70

\l Jiwarli \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \q *Corvus orru*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w wagurra \g ‘crow’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w wagurra \g ‘crow’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*wakurra** \s PA #70

\l Nyangumarta \w wakurra \g ‘crow’ \s ASEDA 0217 (Geeytenbeeks)

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\l Yanda \w wakurla \g ‘crow’ \s GB

**\e \*wal=**

\t (producing an opening-out effect)

\b Preverb

\x See also \*wali.

\l YYoront \w *wal=kurr* \g ‘open’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q With *kurr* ‘dig out’.

\l GYim \w *walnga-* \g ‘open, set free, untie, loosen’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *walnga-* \g ‘open; wake (someone) up; take (clothes) off’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Ex. *Gate walnga* ‘open the gate’.

**\l pPaman \w \*wal=**

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\l YYoront \wWAL= \k(Derivational prefix to verbs) \ePoss. < L \*wa:la; see WAL 'ear' etc. \q \tProducing an opened-out effect. \nIn WAL=KURR, WAL=LUW+RR=YIRR+NH+ON, WAL=MAR+W, WAL=PIY, WAL=THARR, WAL=YAM, WAL=YE, and possibly with altered sense in WAL=MAR+W.

\l YYoront WALP \k(NAdj) \q \t^Covering a surface all over (of blood). \y**Ngoyo kam walp 'y.** I'm covered all over with blood. **Pam i walp pulull 'l.** That man is bleeding and bloody all over. **Pam walp inhn wangary 'l.** That man is going around covered with blood. **Kam an walp, moq korr nginh.** This blood is all over; it is covering all of me. \nCf. WALQ+W+RR 'spread all over', MAN-WAL 'spread about'. \h67:555.

\e **\*wala**

\t ‘not’

\b particle

\x See especially \*wa{a; also \*kari, \*lawa, \*walki.

\l Yidiny \w wala \g ‘ceased’ \p particle. \s RMWD 1991 (Z1, particles)

\l Margany-Gunya \w wala \g ‘not’ \q CHECK. \s Breen 338 ex. 220.

\l Muruwari \w wala \g ‘not’ \p Particle: negative marker. \q Ex. (94) *Wala ngaRa ngungta-yita ngunca puka* ‘they did not recognize his face’; (95) *Wala-yala kayila* (*y*)*i-n-ta-a maca kayila-ngka* ‘he was not the same as before’. \s LFOates 297,248

\l **? \w \*wala** \q Cognation with the \*wa{a set, and therefore descent from \*wa{a, seems likely.

\e **\*wala**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*nguru, \*pala.

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wala* \g ‘that (mid-distant)’ \p Inst *wala:rtu*, Acc *wala:ku*, Loc *wala:rta*. \s FW

\l Djapu \w *walal* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *walalan* ~ *walalanha*, Dat1 *walalang*(*gu*), Dat2 *walalambal*. \s FMo

\l Dhuwal \w *walal* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \p Acc *walalañ* ~ *walalanha-*, *Gen-Dat walalang*(*gu-*). \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w *walala* \g ‘they (Pl)’ \s BL-MC

\l **proto Ngayarda-Yolngu \w \*wala**

\e **\*walam**

\t ‘tick’

\c C

\l YYoront \w waln \g ‘tick’ \f Var. *wanl*. \q Cf. *lalpm* ‘wallaby’, Dat *lalpan*.

\l Warrgamay \w walam \g ‘tick’ \s RMWD

\l **? \w \*walam**

**\e \*wali**

\x See also \*wal=

\l GYim \w *wali* \g ‘around, all over, on all sides’

\l KYal \w *wali* \g ‘downwards’

**Semantic shift (?)**

\e **\*walkan**

\t ‘skirt’

\b n

\c T

\l YYoront \w wal7n ~ wan7n \g ‘pandanus dancing skirt; girl’s pubic cover’

\l GYim \w walgan \g ‘belt’ \s JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*walkan**

\e **\*walku**

\t ‘negative; absent’

\b

\x See also \*wala, \*kari, \*lawa, \*wi:ya, \*yaka.

\l

\l **pPNy \w \*walku** ~ **\*walki** \q KLH gloss: ‘negative, absent’; questioned as to pPNy age. \s KLH 82:374.

\e **\*walngka**

\t ‘belly (inside)’

\b n

\c B

\x See especially \*wal= (preverb, of opening), and also \*ngangka; distinct from \*wa:lngka- (‘hang, float’).

\l Umpithamu \w wayngka \g ‘middle’ \q A loan? Also *wayngkayi* ‘alive’, *wayngkarrangka* ‘canoe’. \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w *wal7, wal7a* \q ‘belly, hollow place’, etc. \q Also e.g. *thaml-wal7* ‘sole of foot’, *larr-wal7* ‘swamp’.

\l YMel \w *walk, walka* \q ‘belly’ etc.

\l KKaper \w *walngk* \g ‘swamp’ \q In *path-walngk* ‘swamp’. \s (BA)

\l KThaayorre \w *werngka* \g ‘between, amongst’ \p Abl *werngkantam*. \q AG cites as *wernka*. \s (AH, AG)

\x Uw-Oykangand–Uw-Olkol: It is unclear whether the regular reflex of \*lngk in these forms is *lngg* or *lgngg*.

\l UOykangand \w *alngg, alngga-* \*g* ‘belly’ \q Also *alnggay* ‘in the middle, amidst’, *alngg obmong* ‘belly down, flat on face’, *algngg* ‘coolamon’, *on-algngg* ‘creek’. \s (BSm, BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *algngg* \g ‘coolamon’ \s (PH)

\l KThaypan \w *lngga* \g ‘middle’ \q Cognate? Listed with location words. \s (BR)

\l GYim \w *walngga* \g ‘swamp, lagoon’ \s (JHav)

\l GYim \w *walngga:* \g ‘inside, be inside’; (Resp.) ‘heart’. \q ? < \*walngka+ngka. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *walngka* \g ‘swamp’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *walngga* \g ‘chest’ \q Also *jina walngka* ‘sole of foot’. Not in EP. \s (KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *walngga* \g ‘chest’ \q Tablelands; ‘wind in lungs’ in Coastal. \s (RMWD A4,11)

\l Warrungu \w *walngga* \g ‘fond of, liking’ \q Ex. *Ngali walngkayi yinun.gu* ‘we are fond of/like/want you’. \q Cf. use of *ngerr* ‘belly’ for ‘like, want’ in YYoront; also *wawu* in KYal. \s (TTs)

\l **pPM \w \*walngka**

\l Dyirbal \w *walngga* \*g* ‘breath’. \p Neuter (*bala*). \q Also *walnggamu* (*bala*) lung’. \s (RMWD)

\l Warrgamay \w *walngga* \g ‘air in lungs’ \q The verb *walngga-* ‘float on water’ is from \*wa:lngka-. \s (RMWD)

\l Muruwari \w *wangka* \g ‘nest’ \q Possibly a blend, with \*mangka. \s (LFO)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *walka* \g ‘baby, small child’ \q Cognate? \s (BB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *warlka* \g ‘sun, day’ \q Cognate? \s (BB)

\l Wangkumara \w *warlga* \g ‘woman’ \s GB, GCAL 337

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w *walga* \g ‘woman’ \s (M&W)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *warlka* \g ‘everted animal-skin bag, everted kangaroo stomach’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Pitj-Yank \w *warlka–* \g ‘drop a litter, drop young’ \p vt, Conj. L. \q “This is a rude word. It should never be used in respect of women.” \s CG 87

\l Panyjima \w *warlka* \g ‘womb’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *warka* \g ‘womb’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *wartka* \g ‘womb’ \s (GNOG)

\l **PNgayarda \w \*warlka** \s (GNOG 1966 #203)

\l Thalanyji \w *warlka* \g ‘afterbirth’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *warlka* \g ‘womb’ \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *warlka* \g ‘afterbirth’ \s (PA)

\x Yolngu languages (Gupapuyngu, Dätwuy, Djambarrpuyngu, and also the \*walnga languages Djinang, Djinba, & Gupapuyngu listed below): it is unclear whether the regular reflex of \*lngk is *lk* or *lng*.

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wa:lk* \g ‘umbilical cord’ \q Also *walnga* ‘life; alive, working well; fresh (of fish)’. \s (BL-MC)

\l Dätiwuy \w *wa:lk* \g ‘placenta, afterbirth’ \s (MG)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *wa:lk* \g ‘placenta, after-birth’ \s (GWVW)

\l **pPNy \w \*walngka** \s (BA)

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\l Linngithigh \w nggi \g ‘swamp’ \p Loc *nggingon*. \q Also, with *ngogh* ‘water’, *ngogh nggi* ‘swamp’ \s KLH 97: 225

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\l Nyawaygi \w *walngga* \g ‘thirsty’ \s RMWD

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\l Mudburra \w *warlk* \g ‘open, be open’ \p coverb. \q The discrepant treatment of the lateral in this form (cf. \*kalmpa) argues against its inclusion in this set. \s (RG)

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\l Kayardild \w *walk-a* \g ‘ground oven, cooking trench, kapmari’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *walk-a* \g ‘bush oven’ \s (NE/SK)

\l Lardil \w *walka* \g ‘cooking trench’ \q <walk->. Treatment of the tri-cluster contrasts with that in *widnge* ‘to scratch’, putatively < \*wi:rrngka-, q.v. \s (NE/KLH-NKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*walk-a** \q Association with PNy presupposes correspondence of pTangkic \*lk to pPNy \*lngk, but see also \*wi:rrngka-. NE compares to Yanyuwa *ngampa-walkicancarra* ‘burning, cooking’. \s (NE)

\l Bardi \w *a:lga* \g ‘sun, day’ \s CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*wa:lga \g ‘sun, day’** \q S&McG give \*walka, with short V. \s CB, S&McG

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\l Pintupi \w *warlka-* \g ‘to give birth’ \p Imp *warlkala*, P *warlkarnu*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w *warlka* \g ‘put’ \q /k/ and /g/ distinguished. \s (M&W)

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\l Djinang \w *wanngi* \g ‘alive, living’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w *walnga* \g ‘alive, living’ \s BW

\l Gupapuyngu \w *walnga* \g ‘life; alive, working well; fresh (of fish)’ \s (BL-MC)

\e **\*walpa**

\t ‘stone, hill’

\b n

\c E

\l Yidiny \w walba \g ‘stone; coins; big star’ \Q Dialects T, C, G. \s RMWD M6, J17, L10

\l Djabugay \w walba \g ‘stone, pebble, money’ \s EP, KLH

\l Dyirbal \w walba \g ‘money’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \q Djalnguy (respect vocabulary). \s RMWD

\l Parnkalla \w warlpa \g ‘sandhill’ \q Belongs with this set? \s KLH

\l Wirangu \w walba \g ‘hill’ \s LH

\l Warumungu \w walpaya \g ‘sand’ \s KLH

\l **pPNy \w \*walpa**

\e **\*walu**

\t ‘cheek’

\b n

\c B

\l Umpila \w *walu* \g ‘cheek’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *wal* \g ‘cheek’ \q KPPW: ‘jaw, cheek area’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *wal* \g ‘cheek’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *wal* \g ‘cheek’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *walu* \g (‘cheek’) \q Only in *walu+manta* ‘cheek’, *walu+koko* ‘jaw’. \s (S&J)

\l YYoront \w *wal* \g ‘cheek, temple’ \p Specialized oblique form *wulu*.

\l YMel \w *wal* \g ‘cheek, temple’

\l GYim \w *walu* \g ‘side, temple, side of face; like, similar, resembling’ \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *walu* \g ‘face; appearance’ \q Also *walurringkal* ‘temple’. \s (Hr&Hr, EP)

\l Muluridji \w *walu* \g ‘face’ \s (KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *walu* \g ‘temple; side of hill’ \s (RMWD A2)

\l Djabugay \w *walu* \g ‘side, shore; temple’ \s (EP, KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*walu** \s (KLH)

\l Biri \w *walu* \g ‘ear’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Garingbal, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, Yetimarala, Yilba, and Yambina dialects. \s (AT)

\l Dyirbal \w *walu* \g ‘ear’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyawaygi \w *walu* \g ‘head’ \s (RMWD)

\l Pintupi \w *walu* \g ‘flat rock, horizontal, or roof of cave; concave rock surface that holds water’

\l Warlpiri \w *walu* \g ‘head’ \q Syn. *jurru*. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *walu* \g ‘head, head hair, top end of object’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *walu* \g ‘head’ \q Contrast *warlu* ‘fire’ < \*waru. \s (RG)

\l Guurrindji \w *walu* \g ‘head’; ‘tall’ \q Syn. *ngalaka*. Contrast *warlu* ‘fire’ < \*waru.

\l **pPNy \w \*walu**

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\l Djingulu \w *walu* \g ‘forehead’ \s RP

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\l Gupapuyngu \w *walu* \g ‘sun; time’ \q Probably not cognate; cf. reflexes of \*malu (‘shade’), \*manu (‘neck’). \s (BL-MC)

\l Yan-nhangu \w warlirr \g ‘sun, day’ \s CB

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *walu* \g ‘leaf’ \s (B&M)

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\l Adnyamathanha \w *wardlu-wardlu* \g ‘ears’ \q “Old word.” \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*warlparra**

\t ‘spearthrower’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*culi, \*wamVrra.

\l Panyjima \w warlparra \g ‘spear thrower’ \s AD

\l Nyamal \w walparra \g ‘spearthrower’ \s GNOG

\l Yindjibarndi \w warlparra \g ‘spearthrower \q Not in FW. \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*warlparra** \g ‘spearthrower’ \s GNOG #412

\e **\*wa{a**

\t ‘earth, dirt’

\b n

\c E

\l Walmajarri \w wa{arra \g ‘sand’ \s JHd

\e **\*wa{u**

\t ‘earth, dirt’

\b n

\c E

\l Guyani \w wadlu \g ‘cave’ \s CB/R

\l Jiwarli \w walhu \g ‘hole; cave’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w walhu \g ‘hole; cave’ \s PA

\e **\*wa{a**

\t ‘not’

\b particle

\x See especially \*wala; also \*kari, \*wi:ya, etc.

\l Wangkumarra \w wa{a \g ‘none, nothing; not; no’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w wa{a \g (negative) \s M&W

\e **\*wa{kan**

\t ‘nape’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w wa:ykan \g ‘nape’

\l Nyamal \w wa{ka.ri \g ‘nape’ \s Klokeid 1967

\l **sub-pPNy \w \*wA{kaN \g ‘nape’** \s GNOG pers. comm. to DGN

\e **\*wama**

\t ‘snake’

\b n

\c Z

\l Flinders Island \w woba \g ‘snake (generic)’ \q Cognate? \s PS

\l Yalarnnga \w wamarri \g ‘snale’ \s Bl&Br

\l Diyari \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PA CLE

\l Mithaka \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s PA CLE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w wama \g ‘carpet snake’ \s BB

\l **pKarnic \w \*wama** \s PA

\l Wirangu \w wama \g ‘snake’ \q From written sources only, “wobma”. \s LH

\l Barngarla \w wabma \g ‘snake’ \s KLH, Schürmann/LH

\l Kuyani \w wabma \g ‘snake’ \s LH

\l Atnyamathanha \w wabma \g ‘snake’ \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*wamar(r)a**

\t ‘spearthrower’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*culi, \*mirru, \*warlparra.

\l Yuwaalaraay \w wamara \g ‘spearthrower (woomera)’ \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w wamara \g ‘spearthrower (woomera)’ \s AGL

\l Wangkumara (Garlali) \w wamara \g ‘spearthrower’ \s M&W

\l Pitta-Pitta \w wamirra \g ‘woomera’ \f “rr” = tap. \s BB

\l ECArrernte \w amirre \g ‘s wooden implement that is mainly used as a spear-thrower but has a sharp flake of stone attached so that it can be used for scraping and carving; woomera’ \q A loan? See also \*mirru. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w mirre \g ‘woomera, spear-thrower’ \q A loan? See also \*mirru. \s GB

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\l Dharumbal \w wumia \g woomera’ \q Questioned; source (Muller 1886) cites as *woomeea*. \s AT

\l Yalarnnga \w wumar(r)a \g ‘woomera’ \q Questioned. \s BB

\e **\*wampa**

\t (doubt)

\b particle

\x See also \*wawu.

\l YYoront \w waw \g ‘might be’ \q Unstressed, preverbal or verbless clause-final.

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wampa \g ‘I wouldn’t know, search me, how would I know? [suggesting lack of interest]; [second-position, especially in polite, indirect speech] I suppose’ \s CG

\l **pPNy \w \*wa(:)mpa** \q Needs corroboration. Lenition of C2 in YY can be conditioned by atonicity and/or preceding long vowel.

\e **\*wampa-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\x See also \*wanta-.

\l Rimanggudinhma \w mba- \g ‘put, give’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w wamba- \g ‘put, leave’ \q vt; Conj. L: Pres *wambal*, F *wambalna*, P *wambañ*, Imp *wamba*, Perfective *wambaymu*, Prp *wambalum*, Synchronous subordinate *wamba:ya*. \s EP, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wampa-** \s KLH

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w wamba- \g ‘carry’ \p vt; Conj. LI: F *wambali*, P *wambay*, Imp *wambala*. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w wamba- \g ‘carry’ \p vt; Conj. LI: F *wambali*, P *wambay*, Imp *wambala*. \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w wamba- \g ‘carry’ \p vt; Conj. LI: F *wambali*, P *wambay*, Imp *wambala*. \s AGL

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w wampa \g ‘shoo’ \p vt. \s BB

\e **\*wana**

\t ‘yamstick’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*kacin, \*ka:ña, \*kana.; see also the \*wana (‘boomerang’) etymon.

\l Diyari \w wana \g ‘yamstick’ \s PA

\l Ngamini \w wana \g ‘yamstick’ \s PA CLE

\l **pWK \w \*wana** \q PA compares to \*wana (‘boomerang’) forms, q.v. \s PA CLE

\l Arabana \w wana \g ‘yamstick’

\l Wangkangurru \w wana \g ‘yamstick’

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wana \g ‘woman’s digging stick’ \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w wana \g ‘digging stick’ \q Also (?) *wanaja* ‘grass tree’ (syn. *ñurntilirri*). \s PMcC

\l Ngarluma \w wana \g ‘woman’s fighting stick’ \s KLH

\l Jiwarli \w wana \g ‘yamstick, digging stick’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w wana \g ‘digging stick, yamstick; fighting stick’ \s PA

\l Watjarri \w wana \g ‘digging stick; crowbar’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w wana \h ‘digging stick’ \s JB

\l Nyungar \w wana \g ‘digging stick’ \s WD

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\l Yindjibarndi \w wanu \g ‘fighting staff used by women’ \s FW

\e **\*wana**

\t ‘boomerang’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*wangal, \*warngi, \*karli; and the \*wana (‘yamstick’) etymon.

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w wana \g ‘boomerang’ \s M&W

\l Baakandji \w wana \g ‘boomerang, a fighting boomerang of the nonreturning kind’ \s LH

\l Atnyamathanha \w wadna \g ‘boomerang’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w wadna \g ‘boomerang’ \s PA/GNOG

\e **\*wana-**

\t ‘leave it’

\b vt

\x See also \*wañca-, \*wanta-.

\l KKY \w wœna+ \g ‘put, place; leave, leave behind; leave alone, let be’ \p *wœna+y*, *wana-*, *wane-*; also *wœni*, *wani-*. \q Also ‘drink’, with X-ref to *wœni*. \s RJK

\l Umpila \w wana- \g ‘leave it’ \p Cinj L, tr; Progressive *wanana-*. \s GNOG

\l Warrgamay \w wana \g ‘leave (it) be’ \p Vt \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w wana- \g ‘leave (it) be, lose’ \p vt; Conj. L: Unmarked *wanaña*, Pos. Imp *wana*, Neg Imp *wanaljam*, Perfect *wanayi*, Recent & Sequential Past *wanalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp *wanagu*, Irr *wanalma*. \s RMWD

\l Gumbaynggir \w wana:wa \g ‘leave’ \p vt, regular: P *wana:wang*, Pres *wana:way*, F *wana:waw*, F-Prp *wana:waygu*, Imp *wana:wala* ~ *wana:wa*. \s DEades

\l Yalarnnga \w wana \g ‘to throw’ \q Source questions sense. \s Bl&Br

\l **? \w \*wana-**

\e **\*wanci**

\t ‘sickness’

\b n

\c B (?)

\l Mpakwithi \w ajima \g ‘suffer’ \p Conj IIa, vi. \f [añjima] (there are no synchronic heterorganic clusters) ?stress on V1 (2.3 155–6). \q The *-ma* is etymological \*ma. \s (TC)

\l WMungknh \w *weñc* \g ‘sore’ \q KPPW: ‘a bad sore, a scabby sore’. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *weñc* \g ‘sore’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *wenhth* \g ‘sore’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *wenhth* \g ‘sore’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *wañci* \g ‘sore’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *wanhci* \g ‘sore’ \q Also *wanhcidhani* ‘be sore, ache’. \s (S&J)

\l Umpila \w *wañci* \g ‘a sore’ \q Also *wañcipinta* ‘sore’ (nAdj). \s GNOG

\l Pakanh \w *wanci* \g ‘sore’ \q /n.c/; cf. *muñci* ‘bathe, swim’, *kiñca* ‘sun’, *wunhthu* ‘rib’, *tho:nhtho* ‘big (dog)’. \s (LY/BA)

\l KThaayorre \w *wanc* \g ‘sick’ \f [wanhc].

\l YYoront \w *wanhth* \g ‘sick(ness)’

\l YMel \w *wanhth, morr-* \g ‘sickness’

\l UOykangand \w *adn.j* \g ‘sickness, injury’ \q Ex. *adnj ilg* ‘sick’. PH writes *ajñj*. \s (VH/BA, PH #175,#146)

\l UOlkol \w *adñj*(*i*) \g ‘sickness’ \q Ex. *adñj ilg* ‘sick’ \s (PH #175,#146)

\l Flinders Island \w *e:nhdhalni* \g ‘sick’ \q Cognate? \s (PS)

\l KThaypan (Alaya) \w *anhdhil* \g ‘sick’ \s BR

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *nthi* \g ‘bad’ \q Cognate? \s (LJ)

\l **pPaman \w \*wañci** \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*wan.ci** \s (BA)

\l Guurrindji \w *wan.ji* \g ‘alive’ \q /nc/ not= /ñc/. Semantic bridging context is presumably Q Is he dead? A No, he’s [only] sick. \s (PMcC)

\l Walmajarri \w *wan.ji* \g ‘alive’ \q /nc/ not= /ñc/. Semantic bridging context is presumably Q Is he dead? A No, he’s [only] sick. \s (JHd)

\l Djaru \w *wanci* \g ‘alive’ \q /nc/ not= /ñc/; contrast *wañci ~ wañcu* ‘where’ and see pPNy *wañca*. Semantic bridging context is presumably Q Is he dead? A No, he’s [only] sick; and see especially *gurn.ga* ‘dead’ < \*kunka (‘alive’). \s (TTs)

\l **pPNy \w \*wanci** \s (BA)

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\l Martuthunira \w *winthi* \g ‘enemy, bad friend’ \s (AD)

\e **\*wanka**

\t ‘alive’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*kunka.

\l WArrernte \w anke \g ‘raw, green, unripe’ \s GB

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wanka \g ‘alive, living, alive and well; healthy; awake; raw; green (of fruit, wood to be used for fire’ \q Given as syn. of *kana*. \s CG

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w wanka \g ‘alive; awake, conscious; raw, not cooked, not ripe; one who has been rescued’ \q Syn. *wankaru*; syn. (‘raw, uncooked, unripe’) *kurnka*. Contrast *kunka*. \s Hn&Hn

\l WD (Warburton) \w wanka \g ‘alive, awake; life’ \q Also a verb: *wanka-* ‘arouse, awaken, raise from sleep or death’ (vt, Conj. –la; intransitivised as *wankarri-*). \s WD

\l Manjiljarra \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w wanka \g ‘raw, uncooked, unripe, green (of fruit)’ \s warlpiri dictionary

\l Mudburra \w wa(r)nka \g ‘alive’ \s RG

\l Warumungu \w wankka \g ‘alive’ \s JS&JH

\l Nyamal \w wankañu \g ‘alive’ \q Contrast *kunka* ‘raw, uncooked’. \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw; unripe’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w wanka \g ‘raw, unripe, alive—of animal or plant’ \s KLH

\l Panyjima \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw, uncooked’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w wanka \g ‘alive, living; raw, uncooked; not ripe, green’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw, uncooked’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*wanka** \s GNOG #444

\l Payungu \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw; tobacco’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w watka \g ‘alive’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*wanka** \s PA #73

\l Djiwarli \w wanka \g ‘alive’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w wanka \g ‘alive’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w wanka \g ‘alive; raw’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w wanka \g ‘alive’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, l-dialect \w watka \g ‘alive, raw’ \q GNOG: *warrga* ‘alive, raw’. \s PA, GNOG

\l Dhargari, d-dialect \w watka \g ‘alive’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*wanka** \s PA #73

\l Northern Yingkarta \w wanka \g ‘alive’ \s GNOG

\l Watjarri \w wanka \g ‘fresh; raw’ \s WD

\l Nyangumarta \w wanka \g ‘half-cooked, half-ripe’ \s GNOG

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\l Djinang \w wanngi \g ‘alive, living’ \s BW

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\l Djinba \w walnga \g ‘alive, living’ \s BW

\l Gupapuyngu \wwalnga \g ‘life; alive, working well; fresh (of fish)’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhuwal \w walnga \g ‘alive; healthy’ \s JHeath

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\l Wambaya \w anka \g ‘life’ \p Class I. \q Also *anki* (adj; Class I; var. *wanki*) ‘alive’, *ankurarri* (vt; var. *wankurarri*) ‘lay (egg), give birth (of animal)’. Wambaya forms in initial *a* correspond regularly to Gudanji and Binbinka forms in initial *wa*. \s RN Wambaya 29,269,292

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\l ECArrernte \w ankwe \g ‘asleep, sleep’ \q To \*kunka? \s H&D

\e **\*wanpu**

\t ‘ghost’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*malpu, \*manpa.

\l Margany \w wanbu \g ‘devil; ghost’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wanbu \g ‘devil; ghost’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wanbu \g ‘white man’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w wanbu \g ‘ghost’ \s GB/Dutton in *Science of Man*

\l Guwa \w wanpu \g ‘white man’ \s GB

\e **\*wanta-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\x See also \*wañca-, \*wana-.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *anta- ~ antv-* \*g* ‘put (down), leave it’ \p vt; Conj. II: \s (KLH, TC)

\l Angkamuthi \w *anta* \*g* ‘put (down), leave it’ \p vt; Conj. II: \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *anta* \*g* ‘put (down), leave it’ \p vt; Conj. II: \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *nţa-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *nţa-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ntra-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Mpakwithi \w *dra* \g ‘leave, put down’ \f With *d* = [nd]. \p Conj IIa, vt: non-F *drana*, F *draya* (?), Imp *dra7a*, Consec *dranhakumu*. \s (TC)

\l Linngithigh \w *ndra-* \g ‘put it down, leave it; stick on, attach’ \f With orthographic <ndr> for a unitary voiced obstruent per 1997 analysis; original notation *ntr*. \p Conj. 1, vt: Pres *ndrac*, Future *ndray*, Past *ndran*, Irrealis *ndra7*. \s (KLH 1997:224)

\l Alngith \w *ntra-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *ntra-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *ntra-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ntra-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *nta-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *nda-* \g ‘put, leave it’ \s (KLH)

\l Kaanytju \w *wana-* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *wana-* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *want-* \g ‘leave it, put it; stop (an activity)’ \p vt. \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *want-* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *want-* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *wantv-* \g ‘leave it’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *wanta-* \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *wanta* \g ‘leave [it; Tr]’ \s (S&J)

\l KKaper \w *want* \g ‘leave it’ \q Past tense-form; Imp *wali*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*wanta-** \s (KLH)

\l GBadhun \w *wanda-* \g ‘leave something behind’ \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *wanda* \g ‘leave’ \q Wiri and Biri dialects. \s (AT)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *wanta* \g ‘put down, leave’ \p vt \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *wanta* \g ‘put down, leave’ \p vt \q Questioned. \s (GB)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *wanta* \g ‘to leave, to abandon’ \q This is likely McEntee & McKenzie’s *wanhdha-* ‘to leave alone, to relinquish’. \s BSchebeck; Mc&Mc

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *wanti-* \g ‘don’t do anything to it, leave it alone; leave off or stop doing something to it; (food water) not have, or want to have any; neglect, abandon, leave (child, spouse, or other thing that should be cared for)’ \p Conj. Zero; vt; Imp *wantima*, Pres *wantiñi*, F *wantiku*, P *wantingu*, P Continuous *wantingi*. \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *wanti-* \g ‘leave it; cease from action; finish; refrain; discontinue any intended action; leave an object or location’ \p Conj. Zero, vt; P *wantingu*. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *wanti-* \g ‘leave, forsake; leave, depart; desist, discontinue, abstain from’ \p Conj. Zero, vt; Imp *wanti*, Pres *wantirra*, F *wantiku*, P *wantingu*. \s (WD)

\l Ngarluma \w *wanti-ku* \g ‘lose—e.g. money’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*wanta- ~ \*wanti-** \q See also \*wanti- (‘to fall’), to which this is conceivably related as a transitive form. KLH: **\*wanta-** ‘to put, leave’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Mudburra \w *warnd-u* \g ‘get; pick up; catch; wake someone up; cause’ \s (RG)

\l Nhanda \w *warnda-* \g ‘pick up; carry; take’ \b Conj. Y, vt; P Perf *warndayi*, P Impf *warndanu*, Imp *wandaga*. \s (JBl)

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\l Thalanyji \w *warndiya-lgin* \g ‘to throw’ \p vt. \s (PA)

\e **\*wanti-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See also \*warni-, \*$añci-, \*culñci-; \*wanta- (‘put’).

\l KThaayorre \w *want* \g ‘fall’ \f AG & AH cite as *wont*. \p P *wontr*; Transitivised P *wontanirr*. \s (KLH, AH, AG)

\l YYoront \w *war ~ wur ~ wir-* \*g* ‘fall (of rain, urine)’ \p P *wirll*, gP *warnh* ~ *wurnh*, nP Cnt *wurllwur*, Imp *war* ~ *wir* ~ *wur*. \q vi, Conj. NH. The *wir* alternant attests \*wanti-; the *wur* alternant attests \*wanta-.

\l KKaper \w *wantá-* \g ‘fall’ \p Conj Ø, vi; P *wantál*, Prp *wantángk* [KLH], Transitivised *wantángvmp-*. \s (BA, KLH)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *ndi-* \g ‘fall’ \p P *ndendan* ‘fell down’ [*sic*; reduplicated]. \q IG gives *nde*. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *nde-* \g ‘fall’ \s (BSommer)

\l Djabugay \w *wanda-* \g ‘fall down’ \p Conj. Y. \q Also *wandarri- ‘blow down, fell’ (L).* [Q KLH has *wandi-*?] \s (EP, KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *wanta-* \g ‘fall’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*wanta- ~ wanti-** \q The Middle Paman list has only the \*wanta- alternant. \s (KLH)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *wandi--* \g ‘to camp, to lie down; to exist, to be’ \f BSch writes it *wanti-*. \q Cognate? \s Mc&Mc; BSch

\l Kaytetye \w *atnte-* \g ‘to fall down’ \q HK gives *atnthe-*. \s (KLH, HK)

\l Warlpiri \w *wanti-* \g ‘fall’ \p iV1: nP *wanti*(*mi*), P *wantica*, Imp *wantiya*, Presentational Pres *wantiña*, Imm Fut *wanticu*. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *wa-* \g ‘Abs fall; Abs(head, ...) aches; Abs(rain) falls, is raining’. \p Imp *wanta*, P *wanu*, Fut *wanmi*. \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *wandi-* \g ‘be; fall’ \q Also *wani-* ‘be; fall’. \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *wanti* \g ‘fall’ \p Class Zero; see p38. \s (JHd)

\l **pPNy \w \*wanti- ~ \*wanta-**

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\l Jiwarli \w *warnti-* \g ‘to rise, to emerge, come out; to grow; to fly off’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vi. \s (PA)

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\l GBadhun \w *wandi-* \g ‘hang’ \q Queried. \s (PS)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *warnda-rta-* \g ‘to hang, suspend’ q Also *warnda-ri-* ‘to be suspended, to hang’ (“r” = tap; Wooltana word). \s Mc&Mc

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\l Muruwari \w *wanti-* \g ‘to lie, sit, rest upon; to ride on (as a horse, or the moon in the sky)’ \q Note also *wuna-* ‘to lie [*sic*] down, put down, place’. \s LFOates

\l Martuthunira \w *wanti-* \g ‘lie’ \q vi, Zero conj. \s (AD)

\e **\*wantu**

\t ‘where’

\b nInt

\c Loc

\x See also \*ngantu, \*wañca.

\l Uradhi \w antu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w antu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ţu- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w tro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w tro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ntraw- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ntro- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w to- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w nto- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ndo- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w wantu \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w wantu- \g ‘where’ \q In *wantuku* ‘where from’, *wantumu* ‘where to’, *wantun*(*a*) ‘where (to)’, *wantunguna* ‘where, in what place’, *wantukuci* ‘where Pl’. KLH has simply *wanta* ‘where’. Also *wantil* ‘when’. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w want- \g ‘where’ \q NonFuture *-n*, Future *-ing*. \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w want- \g ‘where’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w want- \g ‘where’ \q NonFuture *-ñ*, Future *-ng*. \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w want- \g ‘where, how’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w wantu \g ‘where at’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w wantu \g ‘where’ \q Cited as *wanthu*. \s PH

\l Ayapathu \w wantu \g ‘where’ \s PY/BA

\l **pPaman \w wantu** \q KLH gives the Northern Paman reflexes under the etymon **\*ngantu ~ \*wantu**; see **\*ngantu**. It is possible that the \*wantu forms originated as a blend of \*wañca and \*ngantu. \s KLH

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\l Muruwari \w wantañ \g ‘when’ \s LFOates

\e **\*wantu**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*pina

\l UOykangand \w adndur \g ‘ear’

\l GYim \w wandu \g ‘ear, hat’ \s JHav

\l **? \w \*wantu(r(r))**

\e **\*warnka**

\t ‘caterpillar’

\b n

\c C

\l Kalkutungu \w warnka \g ‘maggot’ \q Syn. *ciku-ciku*. \s BB

\l WD (Warburton) \w warnka \g ‘caterpillar—particularly the hairy processionary kind’ \q “Also used for spiders.” \s WD

\e **\*warni-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See also \*wanti-.

\l Adnyamathanha \w *wardni--* \g ‘to fall down’ \q Not in Schebeck? \s Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w *warna-* \g ‘drop something accidentally [transitive]; slip down [intr]’ \q Also *warni-* ‘come down (rain), fall down continually [intr]; throw [tr]’; short form (alternant) *warn*. \s (LH)

\l Panyjima \w *warni-* \g ‘fall’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vi. \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *warni-* \g ‘fall’ \p Conj. *-ma*; vi. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \e *warni-* \g ‘fall’ \p Conj. *-lkin*, vi. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *warni-* \g ‘to fall’ \p Conj. *-ngku*; vi. Also *warnti-ngku* ‘to rise, to emerge, come out; to grow; to fly off’. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *warni-* \g ‘to fall’ \p Conj. *-ngku*, vi. \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari \w *warni-* \g ‘to fall’ \p Conj. *-ku*, vi. \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*warni-** \s (PA)

\e **\*warnta+**

\g ‘block’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w *war* \g ‘withhold, prevent access to’ \p Cnj. NH, vt: Cnt nP *warar*, P *wirll*, gP *warnh* ~ *wurnh*, Dsd *warnhv*, Irr *werele*. Object is the entity withheld.

\l Warlpiri \w *warnta+* \g ‘across’ \q In *warnta-ngunami* ‘to lie across’ (preverb), *warntarla* ‘astray, aside, divergent, crooked, wrong or deviant in a moral sense’, *warntarla-mani* to separate, to cause to deviate from, to turn aside from’ (preverb), *warnta-warnta* ‘cross, across, cross-piece; wrong or untrue’, *warnta-warnta-mani* ‘to put across’ (preverb), *warnta-warnta-ngarni* ‘to intercept and consume’, *warntamarri* ‘long line of sleeping people in a camp’, *wantamardi* ‘single women’s camp’. \s DGN/SS 1997

\l Gurindji \w *warntamarri karriñana* ‘lined up in a line’ \s DGN/McNair

\l Walmajarri \w *warntaj+* \g ‘prevent; upbraid, rebuke; forbid’ \p Preverb; takes accessory case. \q Only in *warntajpanu* ‘prevent (etc)’; *panu* is the alternant of *manu* that occurs after a stop. Also *warntawarnta* ‘across something’ \q E.g. a snake in the road. \s ASEDA 0167

\l **pPNy \w \*warnta+** \q Probably also \*warnti+.

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\l Wangkumarra \w *warnta* \g ‘short’ \s DGN/GB

\l Yandruwantha \w *warnta* \g ‘short; for a short time; in a short time, shortly’ \q Also *warntatharra* ‘for a short time’, *maka warnta* ‘log’ (*maka* ‘fire’). \s GB

\l Nhirrpi \w *warnta* \g ‘short (of spear)’ \s DGN/GB/CB

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\l Warlpiri \w *warntapi* \g ‘bark of tree, bark box or container used to store food’ \q Also *parntapi* ‘bark; toy boomerang’ (\*see also \*parntapi). \s DGN/SS

\l Warlmanpa \w *warntara* \g ‘coolamon’ \s DGN

\l Nyamal \w *warnta* \g ‘log’ \s DGN/AD

\e **\*wangal**

\t ‘boomerang’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*karli, \*wana, \*warngi.

\l GYim \w wangi, wangi-wangal; wa:ngal \q CHECK. KLH: *wangal* ~ *wangi*. \s JHav, KLH

\l KYalanji \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s EP, KLH

\l Wagaman \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Mbabaram \w angal \g ‘boomerang’ \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w wangal \g boomerang \s PS

\l Biri \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \q Gangulu, Garingbal, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, Yilba, Yetimarala, and Yambina dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w wangala \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w wangala \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Margany \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*wangal**

\l Dyirbal \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \p Neuter (*bala-*). \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \q Syn. *warrgiñ* is regarded as the “best” Warrgamay term. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w wa:ngal \g ‘boomerang’ \s RMWD

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\l Umpithamu \w wi:ngal \g ‘boomerang’ \s J-CV

\l UOykangand \w egngal \g ‘boomerang’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w egngal \g ‘boomerang’ \s BA

\l Ogunyjan \w ing3l \g ‘boomerang’ \s LT/BA

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\l Kayardild \w wangalk-a \g ‘boomerang’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w wangalk-a \g ‘hook boomerang’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wangal \g ‘boomerang’ \q <wangalk->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wangalka** \s NE

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\l Manjiljarra \w wangalpa \g ‘wind’ \q Syn. *pirriya*. For semantic connection see \*warngi. \s PMcC

\l Northern Nyangumarta \w wangal \g ‘wind’ \q For semantic connection see \*warngi. \s NE

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\l **pNyulnyulan \*wangal** \g ‘wind’ \s S&McG

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\l Gupapuyngu \w wanggalkal \g ‘wind’ \q With *-ngg-* this cannot be from \*wangal. But for semantic connection see \*warngi. \s BL-MC

\e **\*wangarr**

\t ‘ghost’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*mali.

\l KThaayorre \w *wang* \g ‘ghost’ (etc.) \p Abl *wangam*. \s (AH, AG)

\l YYoront \w *wangrr* \g ‘ghost; devil spp.; white man’

\l UOykangand \w *agngar* \g ‘ghost, white man; devil; Kwinkan’ \q Cf. *angar* ‘sky’. \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *agngar* \g ‘ghost, white man; devil; Kwinkan’ \q Cf. *angar* ‘sky’. \s (BA, PH)

\l Umbuygamu \w *aknga:rr* \g ‘devil; paying mantis’ \s J-CV

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *angar* ~ *angar* \g ‘white’ \q Final /r/ doesn’t correspond; see \*ta:ku(rr). \s (IG)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *bagarr* \g ‘devil’ \f [mbanggarr]. \q Almost certainly *ba* ‘person’ < \*pama + *garr* [nggarr] < \*wangarr. \s (KLH, IG)

\l Koko Warra \w *garr* ‘devil’ \f [nggarr]. \s (BSommer)

\l GYimithirr \w *wangarr* \g ‘white man, devil, spirit of dead man’ \s (JHav)

\l Lamalama \w *nggar* \g ‘devil, white man’ \s (BR)

\l Nyawaygi \w *wa:nga* \g ‘male spirit, ghost’ \s (RMWD)

\l Walmajarri \w *wangarr* \g ‘shadow, essence of person whose shadow it is’ \s (JHd)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wangarr* \g ‘totemic ancestors, culture heroes: beings who originally inhabited the earth then changed themselves into animals, birds, etc.’ \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy** \w **\*wangarr**

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\l Burarra \w *an-wangarr* \g ‘creator spirit’ \s (NE)

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\l Wambaya \w *angarra* \g ‘corroboree’ \p Class IV (questioned). \q Var. *wangarra*; *a*-initial forms in Wambaya correspond regularly with *wa*-initial forms in Gudanji and Binbinka. \s (RN Wambaya 29,269,292; NE)

\l Kayardild \w *wangarr-a* \g ‘song; characteristic sound’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *wangarra* \g ‘song, corroboree’ \s (NE)

\l **pT** \w **\*wangarr-a** (NE)

\l Karrwa \w *wangarr* \g ‘song’ \s (NE)

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\l KThaypan \w *ngarrmboya* \g ‘Bora ceremony’ \q Belongs with this set? The *-boya* part apparently means ‘Bora’. \s (BR)

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\l Yanyuwa \w *wangarr* (*narnu-*) \g ‘fighting; fighting ground’ \q Also *wangarr* ‘coiled up rope’; see YY *kol* ‘anger’ and its extensions under \*kuli. \s (JB/NE)

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\l YYoront \w *wang(a)rr; minh-* \g ‘eaglehawk, wedge-tailed eagle’

\l Yalarnnga \w *munuwangarrilintjirri* \g 'eaglehawk' \q Also *kumayirtatjalintjirri* ‘eaglehawk’, *kumayi* ‘raw’ (with (*r*)*tatja* ‘bite’ and with \*kuma ‘blood?); also *karrpilintjirri* ‘policeman’, with *karrpi* ‘to tie’; also *ngapalintjirri* ‘bossy’, with *ngapa* ‘to tell, talk to, talk’; also *tatjalintjirri* ‘savage (dog), with *tatja* ‘bite’.

\e **\*wangka**

\t ‘one’

\b n

\c Q

\x See also \*kucyu, \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*cunu, \*yarra, \*yintu.

\l Biri \w wanggarañ \g ‘all; many’ \q Biri dialect; also *wanggaraña* ‘altogether’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w wanggara \g ‘one’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wangkara \g ‘one’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w wangkaRa \g ‘one’ \q “R” uncertain. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w wangkara \g ‘one’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w wangkara \g ‘one’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wanggara \g ‘one’ \q Margany *wakañu* ‘one’. \s GB

\l Guwa \w wangka \g ‘one’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w wangka \g ‘one’ \q Also *wangkaru* ‘another’. \s GB #L1,8

\l Mayi-Kulan \w wangkari \g ‘one’ \q Also *wangkara* ‘another’. \s GB #L1,8

\l Mayi-Yapi \w wangga \g ‘one’ \s GB #L1

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w wangkari \g ‘one’ \s GB #L1

\l Dhuwal \w wanggañ7 \g ‘one’ \q Loan; compare Yolngu reflexes of \*wangka (‘speak’). \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w wanggañ \g ‘one’ \q Loan; compare Yolngu reflexes of \*wangka (‘speak’). \s BL-MC

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\l Ngalakan \w wangkiñ7 \g ‘one’ \s MH

\l Ngandi \w wangkiñ7 \g ‘one’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan** **\w \*wangkiñ7** \s MH # 1208

\l Warndarrang \w wanggiñ \g ‘one’\s JH

\e **\*wangka-**

\t ‘speak’

\b vt

\x See also \*kuwa-, \*yirrka-, \*ku:ku.

\l Diyari \w *wangka-* \g ‘sing’ \p vt 2C. \q Note: transitive. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *wangka-* \g ‘sing’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Yarluyandi \w *wangka-* \g ‘sing’ \s (PA CLE)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *wanka* \g ‘sing’ \p vi. \q Cognation questionable. \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*wangka-** \s (PA CLE)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *wangga-* \g ‘to speak, talk’ \q Also *wangga-nga-* ‘to tell’, *wanggacarla* ‘talker, gossiper’; *wangngu-* ‘to talk, tell’. \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Kuyani \w *wangka-* \g ‘to speak’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Nukunu \w *wangkaca* \g ‘to speak’ \s (S&H 04)

\l Parnkalla \w *wangkatha* \g ‘speak’ \s (KLH)

\l Wirangu \w *wangka-* \g ‘talk; bark; make a noise’ \q Also a noun: ‘language, word, speech, noise, message’. \s (LH)

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*wangka-** \g (S&H 04)

\l Kaytetye \w *angke-* \g ‘speak’ \p Future/Permissive *angkeye*, Irr *angkeme*, Prp/Prospective *angkewethe*, Imp *angkene*, P *angkenhe*, P Cont *angkeyayne*, Pres *angkenke*, Pres Cont *angkerrane*. \q Per HK’s account a labialised C2 (/ngkw/) would be expected. \s (KLH, HK)

\l ECArrernte \w *angke-* \g ‘talk, speak, say; make sound typical of species; thunder’ \q Var. (NE) *ngke-*. HK thinks not a regular reflex of \*wangka-. \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *ngke-* \g ‘speak’ \s (HK)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *wangka-* \g ‘talk, speak [vi]; speak in a certain way [vt]; say, say to, talk about [vt]; call something by a name [ditransitive]; (insects, birds) sing, call, buzz, chirp; (wind) blow’ \p Conj. zero, vi & vt. \q Also *wangka* [n] ‘what is being said; individual word; way of speaking, speech, language; [in special construction] voice’. \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *wangka-* \g ‘talk’ \p vi; Conj.: P *wangkangu*, Imp *wangka*. \q Addressee is Loc. Also *wangka* (n) ‘speech; story; language; word’. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak; make sound characteristic of one’s ilk or species; blow (of wind)’ \p P *wangkaja*, nP *wangkami* ~ *wangka*. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *wang-* \g ‘speak’ \p Conj. Ia: Imp *wangka*, P *wangkañu*, Fut *wanga*(*mi*). The root is possibly a back-formation from the Imperative; see the Warlmanpa reflex of \*ña- (‘see’). \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *wangka* \g ‘corroboree—any corroboree song apart from ceremony’ \p n. \q Cf. the senses of reflexes of \*yirrka-. \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *wangki* \g ‘language, speech’ \p n. \q Verbs: *mañca* ‘speak, talk’; *cula* ‘tell’. \s (JHd)

\l Warumungu \w *wangk-* \g ‘to speak’ \f The /k/ is lenis. \p F *wangki*, Pres *wangkan*, Aorist *wangkiñi*, Imp *wangka*, P *wangkina*, Infinitive *wangkici*. \s KLH, JS&JH

\l Kariyarra \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *wangka-ku* \g ‘speak, talk, say, tell to do, call something X, make characteristic noise—as thunder’ \q Also *wangka* (n) ‘language’. \s KLH, GNOG

\l Palyku \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *wangka-ku* \g ‘speak’ \q Also *wangka* (noun) ‘language’. \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak, talk, say, tell, ask (a question), utter; make characteristic sound’ \q Also *wangka* (noun) ‘speech, talk, discussion, story, information; language: word, sentence’ \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarla \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak; talk; emit noise; make species-characteristic sound; say; tell’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Nhuwala \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*wangka-** \s (GNOG #650)

\l Payungu \w *wangka-* \g ‘say, speak, talk; emit noise; tell’ \p Conj. *-ma*, vi. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *wangka-* \g ‘say; speak, talk’ \p Conj. *-yin*, vi. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *waka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*wangka-** \s (PA #75)

\l Jiwarli \w *wangka-* \g ‘to say, to speak’ \s (PA)

\l Djururu \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *wangka-* \g ‘say, speak, talk, tell, emit noise’ \p Conj. *-yi*; vi. \s (PA)

\l Dhiin \w *wangka-* \g ‘speak’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *waka-* \g ‘say; speak, talk’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *waka-* \g ‘say; speak, talk’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*wangka-** \s PA #75

\l Watjarri \w *wangka-* \g ‘to say (something); to tell’ \p Conj. *–*YA, vt; Pres *wangkamaña*, P *wangkaña*, \F *wangkaya*, Perf Imp *wangka*, Impf Imp *wangkama*, Prp *wangkaku* ~ *wangkawu*, Concurrent action *wangkañca*. \q Also *wangkaci-* (conj. -YA, vi) ‘to talk, converse, yarn’, *wangka* (n) ‘language, speech’. \s (WD)

\l Nhanda \w *wangka-* \g ‘to speak’ \s JB, GNOG (OGVV)

\l Karlamayi \w *tha: wangka* \g ‘speak’ \s (KLH)

\l Nyungar \w *wangkiñ* \g ‘telling; talking’ \p vt \q Also *wangk ñiniñ* ‘converse, talk’ (vi). \s (WD)

\l Yingkarta (Northern) \w *wangka-ñi* \g ‘say; speak, talk’ \p Intransitive. \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *wangka-ñi* \g ‘say; speak, talk’ \p Intransitive. \s (PA)

\l Djinang \w *wangi-* \g ‘say, talk to, speak’ \p YPA-Pres *wangi*, YPA-PRI-Imp  *wangiyi*, TPI-RPI-Nominaliser *wangiñiri*, TPC-RPC *wangiñi*, TPA-RPA *wangiñ*(*i*). \s (BW)

\l Djinba (Ganalbingu, Dabi) \w *wanga-* \g ‘say, talk to, speak’ \p Stem *wangi-;* p348. \s (BW)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wanga* \g ‘talk, speak, tell’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *wanga-* \g ‘talk’ (intr), ‘speak to’ (tr) \p Conj 1 (like *nhina-* ‘sit’): Unmarked *wanga*, Potential *wangi*, Perfect *wangan*(*a*), P Non-Indicative *wanganha*. \s (FM)

\l Dhuwal \w *wanga-* \g ‘speak, talk’ (intr), ‘speak to’ (tr) \p v2 (as for *nhi:na-* ‘sit’): Pres-Fut *wanga*, Fut-Imp *wangi*, P *wangan*(*a*), P Remote *wanganha*(*r*), Derived Stem *wanganha*. \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *wanga-* \g ‘speak, talk’ (intr), ‘speak to’ (tr) \p v2 (same paradigm as stance v incl *nhi:na-* ‘sit’): Pres *wanga*, P *wanganha*, F *wangi* (< *wanga-i*), P Potential *wangiya* (< *wanga-i-a*), Inf *wanganharawu*, Rfl-Rcp *wanganhami-,* Caus *wanga7mara-,* Nominalisation *wanganha-.* \s (JHeath)

\l **pYolngu \w \*wanga- ~ \*wangi-** \q /ng/ < \*ngk is regular; see also \*yangkara. \s (BA)

\l **pPNy \w \*wangka-** \q In Pama-Nyungan possibly only Nyungic; no Eastern attestation. However, in view of the pManingrida reconstructions, \*wangka- is clearly pPNy.

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\l **pManingrida \w \*wengk+** \g ‘speak’ \p Precontemporary **\*wengkuni**, Contemporary **\*wengkuya**, Irrealis nonPresent **\*wengkun**, Imp **\*wengki**. \s (RG 2003: 417)

\e **\*wangkar**

\t ‘up’

\b nDir

\x See also \*kampiy, \*kani, \*kan+.

\l Kurrtjar \w ngkar-iy \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w wangkar \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Muluridji \w wangkarwangkar \g ‘up’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w wanggarr \g ‘up, uphill’ \q KLH has *wanggar*, with glide at the end. \s EP, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wangkar** \s KLH

\e **\*wangku**

\t ‘small goanna’

\b n

\c Z

\n In N.E. Qld. English (for example at Kowanyama, for spotted tree monitor, *Varanus timorensis similis*) as *wangoo*.

\l Umbuygamu \w agu \g ‘goanna sp.’ \s J-CV

\l Flinders Island \w wanggu \g ‘goanna sp. (small)’ \s PS

\l KYalanji \w wangku \g ‘small tree or wood goanna’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Mbabaram \w wanggú \g ‘small tree goanna’ \q A loan. \s RMWD

\l GBadhun \w wanggu \g ‘small goanna’ \s PS

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w wangku \g ‘black goanna’ \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w wanggu \g ‘small goanna’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w wanggu \g ‘tree goanna’ \s RMWD

\e **\*wañcV**

\t ‘yam’

\b n

\c P

\c H

\x See also \*pa:ncil, \*ñañcil.

\l Wik-Mungknh \w wañc \g ‘woman’ \s KLH, KPPM

\l Pakanh \w wancu \g ‘woman; wife’ \f [ñc] or [nc]? \s PH website

\l Umpithamu \w wanca waarruthu \g ‘old woman’ \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w wanc \g ‘yam’ \q *Dioscorea* sp.

\l YYoront \w wañcvw \g ‘yam’ \q *Dioscorea* sp.

\l YMel \w wañcvpv \g ‘yam’ \q *Dioscorea* sp.

\l KKaper \w wañcvpvng \g ‘yam’ \q *Dioscorea* sp.

\l pWest CYP **\w \*wañcV**

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\l Yanyuwa \w wañjiya \g ‘yam (sp), wild potato’ \q Has a yellow flower [sounds like *Ipomea*]. \s (JB)

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\l Bardi \w a:ñju \g ‘small yam’ \q *Glycine* sp, syn. *irrilm*. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*wañca**

\t ‘where’

\b nInterrogative

\c L

\x See also \*ngantu, \*wantu, \*wañcu, and especially \*wiñca.

\l KKY \w *wadhawadhagumiya* \g ‘everywhere, all around’ \q Also *wadwadgam*. ‘Where’ is *milaga* and *ngalaga*. RJK writes ending as *-ia*. \s (RJK)

\l WMuminh \w *wanhtha-ntu* \g ‘where to’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpithamu \w *wanhthawa* \g ‘where’ \q A loan? Also *wanhthamu* ‘who’. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *wanhtha-n* \g ‘where’ \s (KLH, AH)

\l KYak \w *wanhthvn* \g ‘where’ \s (NEdwards, MEdwards)

\l Flinders Island \w *anhdhal* \g ‘where’ \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *wanhdha-* \g ‘where’ \q KLH: *wañcarra* ‘where to’, *wañca:* ‘where at’, *wañcawañca* ‘when’. JHav: *wanhdhaa:* ‘where’ *wanhda:lga* ‘where to’, *wanhdha:lngan* ‘where from’. With regard to laminal place of articulation cf. *ngañca* < \*ngalñca. \s (KLH, JHav)

\l Muluridji \w *wañcapurr* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wañcawañca* ‘when’. \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *wañjapu* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wañcawañca* ‘when’.\s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *wañja* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wañjarr* ‘how, which, how many’; *wañja-wañja* ‘when’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Rimanggudinhma \w *nhdhaw* \g ‘where’ \p Abs *nhdha*, Abl *nhdhaman* (IG). \s (KLH, IG)

\l Wagaman \w *wañja* \g ‘where’

\l Djabugay \w *ca:* \g ‘where’ \q EP: also ‘somewhere’. Cognate? \s (KLH, EP)

\l Yidiny \w *wañja:* \g ‘where’ \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Mbabaram \w *ñja-* \g ‘where’ \s (RMWD)

\l **pPaman \w \*wañca** \s (KLH)

\l Warrungu \w *wañca* \g ‘where’ \p Loc *wañcangka*, Dat *wañcawu*; *wañcanta*. \s (TTs)

\l GBadhun \w *wandha* \g ‘where’ \s (PS)

\l Yandjibara \w *wanhdhi* \g ‘where’ \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *wanhdhardi* \g ‘how’ \q Also *wanhdhañ* ‘when’. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *wanhdha* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wanhdhañ* ‘when’. \s (GB)

\l **pPM \w \*wañca**

\l Ngawun \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where; how’ \p Allative *wanhthirru* (questioned), Abl *wanhthirrumuntu*. \q Also *wanhthi* & *wanhthirru* ‘where’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *wanhthu* \g ‘where’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w *wañja* \g ‘where’ \q RMWD gives *wuñja/i-*. \s (KLH)

\l Girramay \w *wañja* \g ‘where’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngiyampaa \w *wanhthalawa:* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wanhthawa:* ‘which’. \s (TD)

\l Atnyamathanha \w *wanha* \g ‘where’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Muruwari \w *wanhthu* \g ‘when’ \q Not all speakers. \s (LFO)

\l ECArrernte \w *nhthenhe* \g ‘where; which, which one; the place where, where [not a question]’ \q SE, C, N; *thenhe* in NE. Also *nhthakenhe* (NE *thakenhe*) ‘how; what’s up; the way that, how [not a question]’. \s (H&D)

\l Manjiljarra \w *wañca* \g ‘where’ \s PMcC

\l Warlmanpa \w *wañji* \g ‘where?’ \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *wañji ~ wañju* \*g* ‘where’ \s (RG)

\l Djaru \w *wañcu ~ wañji* \*g* ‘where’ \s (TTs)

\l Walmajarri \w *wañcu* \g ‘where’ \q In *wañjungu* ‘where’, *wañjurlu* ‘where to’. Also *wañjarra* ‘which one’. \s (JHd)

\l Nyangumarta \w *wañca* \g ‘where’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *wantharni* \g ‘how, where, where to’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngarluma \w *wañcila* \g ‘where’ Also *wañcilanguru* ‘where from’; but note *wanhtharni* ‘how; where, where to’, with interdentals, which is probably the regular reflex. \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wanhtha-* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wanhthi-* ‘which’, *wanhthila* ‘where (at)’. \s (FW, GNOG)

\l Kurrama \w *wanhthila* \g ‘where’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where’ \q AD: *wanhtha*(*la*). \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Ngarla \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where’ \s (GNOG)

\l Kariyarra \w *wañca* \g ‘where’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*wanhtha** \s GNOG #646

\l Payungu \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where; somewhere; which’ \q Also *wanhthanha* ‘which’, *wanhtharta* ‘when’, *wanhthakala* ‘how’. \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where’ \q Also *wanhthanha* ‘which’, *wanhtharda* ‘when’. \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *watha* \g ‘where; somewhere’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*wanhtha** \s (PA #72)

\l Jiwarli \w *wanhtha* \g ‘where; somewhere; which’ \q Also *wanhthanha* ‘which’, *wanhtharda* ‘when’. \s (PA)

\l Warriyangka \w *wanhtharda* \g ‘when’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *watha* \g ‘where; somewhere’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *watha* \g ‘where; somewhere’ \s (PA)

\l **pMantharta \w \*wanhtha** \s (PA #72)

\l Nhanda \w *wanhdha* \g ‘where; somewhere’ \s (JB)

\l Djapu \w *wanha* \g ‘where’ \s (FM 55)

\l Daartiwuy \w *wanha+* \g ‘where’ \q In *wanhaka* ‘where?’, *wanhawal* ‘where to?’. \s (MG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wanha* \g ‘where’ \q Var. *nganha*. \s (BL-MC)

\l **pPNy \w \*wañca** \q KLH: **\*wañca** ~ **\*wañcu** ~ **\*wañci** ‘where’. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Dyirbal \w wuñja(-) ~ wuñji- \g ‘where’ \p Inflected for case (Abs/Erg/Dat/Gen) and varying according to gender. \s (RMWD 1972: 3.2.4)

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\l Yodayoda \w *wanhal* \g ‘whereabouts’ \q Contrast *warrga* ‘where?’ \s (LH)

\e **\*wañca-**

\t ‘move’

\b vi

\x See especially \*wa:ca- and \*wa:ñci-; also \*kali-, \*waka-, \*wapa-.

\l YYoront \w wath- \g ‘move’ \q In *lu=wath+n* ‘moving’. Poss. to \*wa:ca-.

\l Biri \w wañja, wañjanda \g ‘move’ \q Biri dialect; also *wañcari* ‘go away’. \s AT

\l **? \w \*wañca-**

\e **\*wañca-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\x See also \*wana-, \*wanta-.

\l KKY \w wœydha+ \g ‘put, place, lay, stow; strand; cook; shiver, shake’ \p *wœydhay*, *wœydha-*, *wœydhe-*. \q Problematic: if < \*wañca-, then \*\*wœdha- would be expected; note also that RJK lists *wœna+y* ‘put [etc.]’ and *wœordha+y* ‘stow, put away [etc]’. \s RJK

\l Atnyamathanha \w wanhdha- \g ‘to leave alone, to relinquish’ \q Schebeck has *wanta-* [with apical C2] ‘to leave, to abandon’. \s Mc&Mc\

\l Mudburra \w wañca-rru \g ‘leave; ‘leave alone’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w wañca-nu \g ‘leave someone’ \s JHudson&Richards ASEDA 0167

\l Ngarluma \w wanhtha-rrku \g ‘put; exceed in size, etc.; pass, overtake and pass’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w wanhtha- \g ‘put’ \q Conj. R, vt. \s AD

\l Panyjima \w wanhtha- \g ‘leave it, put it, place’ \p Conj. *-lku*; vt. \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w wanhtha- \g ‘leave it, put it; add; put up, erect’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kariyarra \w wañca- \g ‘leave it, put it’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*wanhtha-** \p R conj. \s GNOG #647

\l Thalanyji \w wanhtha- \g ‘put, place, leave; give’ \p Conj. *-rrgin*, vt. \s PA

\l Burduna \w watha- \g ‘put, place, give’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*wanhtha-** \s PA #71

\l Jiwarli \w wanhtha- \g ‘put, place, leave; give’ \p Conj. *-rru*; vt. \s PA

\l Djururu \w wanhtha- \g ‘put, place, give’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w wanhtha- \g ‘put, leave; give’ \p Conj. *-rru*; vt. \s PA

\l Dhiin \w wanhtha- \g ‘put, place, give’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w watha- \g ‘put, place; give’ \p Conj. *-rru*, vt/vdtr. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w watha- \g ‘put, place; give’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*wanhtha-** \s PA #71

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\l Biri \w wanhdha \g ‘lose’ \q Biri dialect. \s AT

\e **\*wañca-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See \*$anci-.

\l Mpakwithi \w ji: \g ‘fall’ \f [ñji:] \p IIIa. \s TC

\l Yalarnnga \w wanhtha \g ‘to fall (rain); (rain) to fall on, to wet’ \s Bl&Br

\e **\*wañcu**

\t ‘who’

\b nInterrogative

\x See also \*wañu, \*wa:ri, \*$u:ku.

\l KYak \w wanhthu+ \g ‘who’ \p Erg *wanhthul*. \s NEdwards, MEdwards

\l YYoront \w wotho+ \g ‘who’ \p Erg *wothol*, Dat *wothonn*; no Abs. \q For Abs *wanh* see under \*wañu.

\l YMel \w wotho+ \g ‘who’ \p Erg *wothol*, no Abs. \q For Abs *wanh* see under \*wañu.

\l Rimanngudinhma \w dhi+ \g ‘who’ \p Abs *dhiy*, Erg *dhil*. \s KLH, IG

\l GYim \w wanhdhu \g ‘who’ \p Ergative. \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w wañju \g ‘who’ \q Nyungkul dialect only. \s Hr&Hr

\l Muluridji \w wañcu \g ‘who’ \p nonErg *wañcu*, Erg *wañcungku*. \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w ju: \g ‘who’ \q Cognate? EP: also ‘someone’. \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w wañju \g ‘who’ (Erg) \s KLH

\l KYak \w wanhthul \g ‘who’ (Erg)

\l **pPaman \w \*wañcu** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w wañcu \g ‘who’ (Erg) \s KLH

\l Bidyara \w nganhdhurru ~ ngunhdhurru \g ‘who’ \p Abs and Erg \s GB

\l Margany \w wanhdhu \g ‘who’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wanhdhu \g ‘who’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*wañcu**

\l Dyirbal \w wañju \g ‘who’ \p Ergative. \q All dialects. Nom/Abs forms are based on *waña* or *wañu*; see under \*wañu. \s RMWD

\l Mudburra \w wañju \q ‘where’ \q Var. *wañji*. \s RG/DGN

\e **\*wañu**

\t ‘who’

\b nInterrogative

\x See also \*wañcu, \*wa:ri, \*$u:ku.

\l KThaayorre \w wanh, wanhul \g ‘who’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w wanh \g ‘who’ \p Abs only

\l YMel \w wanh \g ‘who’ \p Abs only

\l UOykangand \w anh, anhul \g ‘who’ \p Erg *anhul*, Gen *anhung*, Prp *anhug* ~ *anhungan*, Abl *anhungand*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w *anhu* \g ‘who’ \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w adhul \g ‘who’ \p Case? \s PS

\l HR \w nhawn \g ‘who; someone’ \s LJ

\l GYim \w wanhu \g ‘who’ \p Abs \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w wañu \g ‘what’ \s KLH

\l CC \w wañu \g ‘what’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w wañu \g ‘what’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Girramay \w wañuña \g ‘who’ \p Absolutive; Erg *wañju*. \s DMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*wañu** \s KLH

\l CC \w waña, wañangku \g ‘who’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w waña \g ‘who’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Yidiny \w waña \g ‘what’ \s KLH, RMWD

\l Jirrbal \w waña \g ‘who’ \p Erg *wañju*, Acc *wañuna*. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Mamu \w waña \g ‘who’ \p Erg *wañju*, Acc *wañuna*. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*waña** \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w wañi \g ‘who’ \s KLH, RMWD

\l Rimanggudinhma \w dhi \g ‘who’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w ñi: \g ‘what’ \q EP: also ‘something’. \s KLH, EP

\l **pPaman \w \*wañi** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w wanhu \g ‘who’ \s PS

\l Ngawun \w wañu \g ‘who’ \q Erg *wañungku*, All *wañupirr*, Gen *wañupirrngu*, Proprietive *wañupuna*. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w wañu \g ‘who’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w wañu \g ‘who’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*wañu** ~ **\*wañi** \q KLH gloss: ‘who’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Atnyamathanha \w wanha \g ‘where’ \s Mc&Mc

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\l KKY \w wa \g ‘who’ \q Only “in archaic poetic formula *wa nga* ‘who’.” \s RJK

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\l Atampaya \w wanhu \g ‘other, different’ \s TC

\e **\*wapa-**

\t ‘go’

\b vi

\x See alo \*kali-, \*waka-, \*wañca-, \*ya-.

\l Umpila \w wa7a- \g ‘paddle’ \p TH conj.; Progressive *wa7ala-*.

\l Pakanh \w wapi– \g ‘go (hunting)’ \s BAS/BA

\l Yidiny \w wabi- \g ‘go to visit, “look up” people’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s RMWD 91:262, V3

\l Bidyara \w waba- \g ‘hunt’ \s GB

\l Margany \w waba- \g ‘go, walk’ \q NB /p/ not= /b/. There is also a suffix /-ba/ ‘do while going along’: *V-ta-ba* or *V-:la-ba*. \s GB 53 & wordlist

\l Gunya \w waba \g ‘go, walk’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w wapa- \g ‘go, come, walk’ \s GB

\l Ngawun \w wapa \g ‘go, come, walk, hunt’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w wapa \g ‘go, come, walk, hunt’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w wapa \g ‘go, come, walk, hunt’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w wapa \g ‘go, come, walk, hunt’ \s GB

\l Baagandji \w waba- \g ‘come, arrive, come out’ \q Var. *wabu-*. Also *wabi-* ‘return, give back’ (vt). \s LH

\l Pitta-Pitta \w wapa \g ‘look for’ \p vi \q Also *wapari* (vt) ‘hunt, gather’. \s BB

\l Diyari \w wapa- \g ‘go’ \p vi(1A). \s PA

\l Ngamini \w wapa- \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l Yarluyandi \w wapa- \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l **pWK \w wapa-** \s PA

\l Warlpiri \w wapa- \g ‘walk, move (of legged animal); be (of organism capable of locomotion)’ \p V1intr: Nonpast *wapa*(*mi*), P *wapaja*, Presentational Pres *wapaña*, Imp *wapaya*, Inf *wapañja-*. \s KLH

\l Kaytetye \w ape- \g ‘go, walk’ \p P *apenhe*, Pres *apenke*, Pres Cont *aperrane*. \q HK: one would expect a labialised stop /pw/.\s KLH, HK

\l Warumungu \w apa- ~ api- \g ‘go, come, fly (bird)’ \q Zero conjugation: F *api*, Pres *apan*, Aorist *apiñi*, Imp *apa*, P *apina*, Infinitive *apici-*. \q Very likely a loan from Kaytetye: compare *wangka-* ‘to speak’ < \*wangka-. \s KLH, JS&JH

\l Payungu \w wapa- \g ‘to come; to arrive; to emerge’ \p Conj. *-ma*, vi. \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w wapa- \g ‘to come’ \p Conj. *-yi*; vi. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w wapa- \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. *-yi*; vi. \s PA

\l **pPNy \w wapa-/i-** \q KLH gloss (\*wapa-): ‘to go, walk’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Thalanyji \w wapayi- \g ‘to look for, to search for’ \p Conj. *-lkin*, vmiddle. \s PA

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\l Djabugay \w wabarr \g ‘hunt’ \p Noun. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w wabar \g ‘a walk’ \p Noun. \q Coastal dialect. \s RMWD O3

\e **\*wapi+**

\t ‘stingray (generic)’

\b n

\c F

\l KThaayorre \w wapvr; ngat- \g ‘stingray’ \s NedE I:33r

\l KYak \w wapvr; ngat- \g ‘stingray’ \s NedE I:33r

\l YYoront \w wapvlhl; ngar- \g ‘stingray (sp)’ \q Probably also a generic for stingrays, like its (near?) synonym *ngar-thip*. For V2 to have reduced, this would have to have been 4 syllables long: \*wapicVlV.

\l YMel \w wapilhvl; ngat- \g ‘stingray (sp)’ \q In form (with /lh/) a loan from YY.

\l Gupapuyngu \w wapirti \g (generic term for sharks and rays) \s BL-MC

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w wapirti \g ‘stingray; shark’ \q Generic for sharks & rays as a class, and for stingrays alone (contrasting with *burl7mañji* ‘sharks’). Syn. (both senses) *marañjalk*, \s JWdeVW

\l Djapu \w wapirti \g ‘stingrays and sharks’ \q Generic term. Syn. *marañjalk*. \s FM

\l Dhuwal \w wapirti \g ‘small shark sp.’ \q Syn. *marañjalk*. \s JHeath

**\l pPNy \w \*wapi+**

**ALSO ‘fish’**

\e **\*wapu**

\t ‘some’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l YYoront \w *wap, wupul, wupunn* \*g* ‘some, a few; some other(s)’

\l YMel \w *wap* \g ‘some’

\l Yidiny \w *wabu* \g ‘in company with’ \q Prob. syn. *maga* ‘in company (with other people)’. \s RMWD 91225, R3

\l Atnyamathanha \w *wapu* \q ‘everything, all’; ‘altogether’ \s Schebeck *Texts* 1974:213, #252; Mc&Mc 1992:113

\l **pNorthern Thura-Yura \w \*wapu** \s S&H 04

\l **pPNy \w \*wapu**

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\l KYalanji \w *wubul* \g ‘many, all’ \q Also ‘heart’. \s (Hr&Hr, EP)

\l KYalanji \w *wubulku* \g ‘all’ \s (Hr&Hr)

\l GYim \w *wubu:l* \g ‘heap, large bunch, pile’ \s (JHav)

\l Gugu-Buyun \w *wubul* \g ‘a lot, all of them; four or five’ \q Ex. *bama wubul nadyin* ‘I saw a big mob’; *wubul dyiya* ‘four chairs’. \q KYal dialect. \s (Holmer 88:62,86)

**\l pGYim-GYal \w \*wupul(ku).**

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\l Umpila \w *wapu* \g ‘light (not heavy)’ \s (GNOG)

\l Wakaya \w *wapi* \g ‘nothing’ \s (GB)

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\l Guwa \w *yapu* \g ‘some’ \s (GB)

\l Wirangu \w *yabu* ~ *yaburdu* \g ‘all, everybody’ \s (LH)

\e **\*wara**

\g ‘another’

\b n

\l KKY \w wara \g ‘other, another; one of a group; one of; else; also, as well, further, furthermore; instead, or, either, neither’ \q Var. *war*. Also (in *wara … wara …*) ‘one …, another …’. Also probably in *warapun*, Pl *warapunil* (~ *urapun*, *urapunil*; KLY *urapun*) ‘one’. \s RJK

\l Nyangumarta \w waraja \g ‘one’ \q Also *wariñ* ‘another, other; someone (a specific one)’. \s ASEDA 0217/GNOG

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\l YYoront \w +warr(l) \g ‘only’

\l Thalanyji \w warra \g ‘only’ \s PA

\e **\*wara**

\t ‘who’

\x See \*wa:ri.

\e **\*warapa**

\t ‘river’

\x See \*watapa.

\e **\*wari-**

\t ‘dig’

\b vt

\x See also \*paka-, \*panga-.

\l Mpalitjanh \w ţi- \g ‘dig’ \n Also reduplicated /aţiţi-/. \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w te- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w i7i- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w 7ay- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w trey- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ti- ~ iti- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ti- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w we7- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w we:7v- \g ‘dig (e.g. grave)’ \q Source of vowellength? \s PS

\l WMuminh \w wa7i- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w wa7i \g ‘dig’ \s S&J

\l Kaanytju \w wa7i- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w wa7i- \g ‘dig’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w raw- \g ‘dig’ \q (?) \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wari-** \s KLH

**\e \*warpan/ñV**

\t (a grass/bamboo sp)

\b n

\c P

\l WMungknh

\l WNgathan \w *warpvnh* \g ‘bamboo’ \q Species not determined. \s PS

\l YYoront \w *warpan; warr(q)-* \g ‘blady grass’

**\L \w \*warpan/ñV**

\e **\*waru**

\t ‘fire’

\b n

\c E

\l Manjiljarra \w waru \g ‘fire; firewood’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w warlu \g ‘fire; firewood’ \q Also *wurluju* ‘flame, light’. \s JS&KH

\l Warumungu \w warlukun \g

\l Panyjima \w warupurrka \g ‘flame’ \s AD

\l Watjarri \w waru \g ‘firelight, a lamp, light’ \q WD: “from Western Desert Language”. \s WD

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\l Guwa \w wur(l)a \g ‘fire’ \s GB

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\l Nyikina \w war \g ‘make an uncontrolled fire’ \s PNWG/CB/Nyikina Lexicon (Marshall, Stokes et al)

\e **\*warngi**

\t ‘boomerang’

\b n

\c T

\x See also \*wangal.

\l Mathn \w weenga ~ wiñcn \g ‘boomerang’

\l WMuminh \w weenga \g ‘boomerang’

\l WMangk \w weenga \g ‘boomerang’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w we:nga (; yuku-) \g ‘boomerang’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w werngr, werngarr \g ‘boomerang’ \q Other dialects: *werngl*.

\l KYak \w werngr, werngl \g ‘boomerang’

\l YYoront \w wern, werngerr \g ‘boomerang’

\l YMel \w werng, werngerr \g ‘boomerang’

\l **L \w \*wa(:)rngi** \q Pseudo- and undemonstrated reconstruction.

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\l Kayardild \w warngal-ta \g ‘strong wind’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wanngal ~ watngal ‘wind; lungs’ \s NgKL, NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*warngal-ta** \s NE

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\l Bardi \w angal \g ‘west wind’ \q CB: if in NN, \*wangal(a) probably. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*warngkarra**

\t ‘messmate, stringybark (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*)’

\b n

\c P

\l KThaayorre \w werkarr, yuk- \g ‘a tree’ \s AH

\l Kuuk-Yak \w werka, yuk- \g ‘*Eucalyptus* (sp.)’ \q Given as ‘white gum’. \s N&M

\l YYoront \w war7arr, yo- \g ‘messmate (*E. tetradonta*); its bark’

\l UOykangand \w algnggar \g ‘messmate bark’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w algnggar \g \q Also *algngga* ‘messmate bark humpy’ \s PH

\l GYim \w wa(:)rga:rr \g ‘messmate, stringybark; red gum; bark for use’ \q Long V1 incompatible with short V1 in KThaay and with survival of stop in YYoront. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w warka \g ‘species of tree, messmate or stringy bark’ \q Cognate? Also *wulngkurr* ‘stringybark sp.’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Flinders Island \w walkarra \g ‘*Eucalyptus* (sp.)’ \q /lk/ < \*rngk or < \*rk not demonstrated.

\l **pPaman \w \*warngkarra** \q Two (or more) etyma here?

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\l Kuuku-Ya’u \w[[1]](#footnote-1) waykay \g ‘messmate tree’ \s ASEDA 0027 via CB

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\l Umpithamu \w yayngkanci \g ‘messmate tree’ \s J-CV

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\l UOykangand \w arrkar \g ‘ghost gum; cabbage gum’ \q *E. papuana*, *E. concertiflora*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arrgar \g ‘ghost gum; cabbage gum’ \q *E. papuana*, *E. concertiflora*. \s PH

\e **\*warra**

\t ‘bad’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*warri-, \*warrci, \*wati.

\l WMungknh \w way \g ‘bad; wrong, foolish, sick or in bad condition, dangerous, unpredictable’ \q KPPW: “Sometimes in a ritual sense especially relating to places or certain people e.g. *aw* [totemic site] can be referred to as *aak way*, *ngench thayan*.” \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w way \g ‘bad’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w way \g ‘bad’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w way \g ‘bad’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w waya \g ‘bad’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w waya \g ‘old; bad; useless’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w waya \g ‘bad’ \q Also *way:i*, *wac:i*.

\l KYak \w warrarru \g ‘bad’ \q ?

\l KThaayorre \w warr \g ‘bad, sick, evil’ \f AG cites as *wa:rr*. \s KLH, AH, BA, AG.

\l UOykangand \w arr \g ‘spoilt, tired’ \s PH, BSm

\l UOlkol \w arr \g ‘spoilt, tired’ \s PH, BSm

\l KNarr \w warrv(ng) \g ‘bad’ \s PS

\l KThaypan \w rrakan \g ‘bad’ \q Cognate? \s BR

\l Flinders Island \w wa(:)rrawi \g ‘bad’ \q Questioned. Loan? Also *warrama-* ‘to die’. \s PS

\l GYim \w warra \g ‘bad; useless, crooked, dirty, inedible, the old...; resident of some Locale’ \p Erg *warra:l*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Djabugay \w warray \g ‘bad, dangerous, no good’ \s EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w warra \g ‘done the wrong way’ \p particle \q Dialects T &C. \s RMWD Z1

\l **pPaman \w warra** \s KLH

\l Yugambeh \w wa:rang \g ‘bad; wicked; cross’ \q “rr” = tap. \s MS

\l Ngiyampaa \w warra:y \g ‘bad’ \q Also *warra* ‘right close’? \s TD

\l Jiwarli \w warri \g ‘no, not’ \q Belongs with this set? \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w warri \g ‘no, not’ \q Belongs with this set? \s PA

\l Nyungar \w wara \g ‘bad’ dirty; no good’ \q For intervocalic \*rr > /r/, see also \*kurri (Nyungar *kor* ‘behind’). \s WD

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\l Dyirbal \w warra \g (‘indicates that an event concerned the wrong person or thing as reference of the topic NP’) \p particle. \s RMWD 1972: 4.15.3

\l Warrgamay \w warra \g (‘inappropriate S or O NP’) \p particle. \s RMWD

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\l Bininj-Kun-Wok (Kunwinyku) \w -warre \g ‘bad’

\l Uwinymirr \w -warr \g ‘bad’ \s MH

\l Warray \w -warr \g ‘bad’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*warr(a)** \s MH # 1238

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\l Maranungku \w werik \g ‘bad’

\l Ngalkbon \w we’no \g ‘bad’

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\l Umpithamu \w waarruth \g ‘no good’ \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w rhingerr \g ‘no good’ \f Var. *rhingirr*. \s J-CV

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\l Djiwarli \w warri \g ‘not, no’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w warri \g ‘not, no’ \s PA

\l Wariyangga \w warri \g ‘not, no’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w warri \g ‘not, no’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*warri** \s PA #461

\l Muruwari \w warri \g ‘perhaps, maybe, might, in doubt’ \q “Frequently translated ‘I don’t know’.” See also \*maka for senses ‘not’ and ‘perhaps’. \s LFOates p197

\l Martuthunira \w warra \g (contrastive particle) \s AD

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\l Gunya \w wadgu \g ‘bad’ \q /d/ < \*rr. \s GB

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\l Mudburra \w warra \g ‘careful’ \p coverb. \s RG

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\l Yanyuwa \w warriyamba \g ‘poor thing!’ \q Also *warriwarriyamba* ‘crossways; in two pieces, in half; waist deep’ \s JB

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w waya \g ‘left hand’ \q Cf. *yiya* ‘tooth’ < \*rirra. \s CW\

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\l YYoront \w warrlh, pam-tha+ \g ‘cheeky, harmful’ \q Presumably with *tha* ‘mouth’; see \*caa.

\l UOykangand \w arr, abm-ew- \g ‘cheeky’ \q Presumable with *ew* ‘mouth’; see \*ca:wa. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arr, abm-ew- \g ‘cheeky’ \q Presumable with *ew* ‘mouth’; see \*ca:wa. \s PH

\l **L \w pam-thawarr**

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\l Bardi \w arra \g ‘no, not’ \s PNWG/CB

\l Nyulnyul \w arra \g ‘no, not’ \q CB: probably loan from Bardi. \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*warrakan**

\t (bird sp.)

\b n

\c O

\l Bidyara \w waragan \g ‘crow’ \q Check “r” (r not= rr not= rd)

\l Dharawala \w war(d)akan \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wadha*. \s GB

\l Rirratjingu \w warrakan’ \g ‘bird’ (etc.)

\l Yan-nhangu \w warrakan \g ‘meat’ \q Syn. *mathayal’* ? CB: *Warrakan’* is what you call a tractor when it’s misbehaving... \s BA, CB

\l Gupapuyngu \w warrakan \g (generic term for animal, bird, or meat) \s BL-MC

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\n Western Nyulnyulan:

\l Bardi \w arriyana \g ‘wedge tailed eagle’ \s CB

\l Jawi \w arriyan \g ‘eagle’ \s CB

\l Nyulnyul \w warrakan \g ‘eagle (sp)’ \ CB

\l Jabirr-Jabirr \w warakan \g eagle’ \f Could easily be [warrakan]. \s CB

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\l Ngarla \w warukaji \g ‘bustard, bush turkey’ \s Tom Green/DGN

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\n From Anggarrgoon 5 Jan 2007: Yan-nhaŋu and Yolŋu more generally: warrakan’ “animal” (particularly warm-blooded animals, and more particularly mammals and birds): Bardi: arriyana “wedge-tailed eagle”. Not spectacular in itself, but consider the Jabirr-Jabirr and Nyulnyul form recorded in Nekes and Worms 1953 (Australian Languages, Micro-Biblioteca Anthropos), which is warrakan. Bardi regularly loses initial w and the lenition of k > y is regular here too. This gives us a reconstruction of Proto-Western Nyulnyulan \*warrikana. Can’t be \*\*warrakana, because if so that would have given Bardi \*\*arran or arrana. I’m assuming that this is a Pama-Nyungan loan into Nyulnyulan, with either semantic broadening in Yolŋu or narrowing in Nyulnyulan.

\e **\*warrakurl**

\t ‘wild dog’

\b n

\c Z

\l Dharuk \w warrigal \g ‘wild dingo’

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\l Dalabon \w warrakurl \g ‘female northern brushtail possum’ \s NE

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\l Bardi \w arragool \g ‘whaler shark’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*warrapa**

\t ‘grass’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*paca, \*pukan, \*warrka, \*warrpa (with respect to V2 correspondence see also \*murruku (‘pimple’).

\l Warlpiri \w warrpa \g ‘spinifex’ \s PMcC

\l Gurindji \w warrwa \g ‘spinifex’ \s PMcC

\l Martuthunira \w warrapa \g ‘grass; spinifex’ \s AD

\l Panyjima \w warrapa \g ‘grass, spinifex’ \q Generic. \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w warrapa \g ‘grass—generic’ \s KLH

\l Yinyjiparnti \w warrapa \g ‘grass; weed; tobacco of poor quality’ \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w warrapa** \g ‘grass’ \s GNOG #449

\l Palyku \w warapa \g ‘grass’ \s GNOG

\l Thalanyji \w warrapa \g ‘grass’ \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w warrapa \g ‘grass’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w warrapa \g ‘grass’ \s PA

\e **\*warrci**

\t ‘bad’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*warra, \*warri-, \*wati.

\l KKY \w wardh \g ‘different; funny, strange, odd’ \q Cognation questionable; \*\*wars(i) expected if < \*warrci (see \*ngurrci). \s (RJK)

\l Pakanh \w *waci* \g ‘no good’

\l KThaayorre \w *wac, waci* \g ‘oversized, baggy’ \q Derivatives: *wachnham* ‘secret, poison’; *wachwachirr* ‘in an increasing or improving way’; *wachirr* ‘right, lawful’; etc.

\l YYoront \w *warrc, wirrci+r* \*g* ‘bad; abundant’ (etc.) \q Also *warrcuwrr* ‘woman’ < \*warrciwarrci.

\l YMel \w *warrc*, *warrcít* \g ‘bad’ (etc.).

\l KNarr \w *wacvwac* \g ‘woman’ \q Not from *warrang* ‘bad’.

**\l KYalanji \w *warrki* \g ‘can’t come close because of relationship’ \s H&R Hershberger 1986**

\l **L \w \*warrci**

\l Mudburra \w *waji* \g ‘wrong way marriage, not straight’ \q Regular correspondence? Belongs with the Mangarrayi and Wardaman forms as a separate etymon? \s (RG)

\l Yanyuwa \w *wajiwaji* \g ‘unlawful (of marriage), incestuous’ \q Regular correspondence? Belongs with the Mangarrayi and Wardaman forms as a separate etymon? \s (JBr)

\l Ritharrngu \w *warrc* (n); *warrc-mirri* \g ‘silly, acting foolishly’ \q Cf. also *wirrji7* ‘dreaming, totem’ (syn. *dha:la*). \s (JH)

\l **pPNy \w \*warrc(i)** or **\*warrki**

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\l Yinyjiparnti \w *waci* \g ‘bad, no-good; evil; foul; sour’ \q Also *wacikarta* ‘big, large, thick’. \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w *waci* \g ‘bad’ \s (GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *waci* \g ‘bad’ \q Not in AD. \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w wa**ʎ**i** \q With Palyku *wa*ʎ*i* & Panyjima *wa*ʎ*ikarta* (GNOG, AD) ‘bad’. Conceivably belongs with \*warrci. \s GNOG #443

\l Jiwarli \w *walhi* \g ‘bad’ \s (PA)

\l Tharrgari \w *waci* \g ‘thin; weak’ \s PA

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\l Mangarrayi \w *waciwaci* \g ‘wrong marriage’ \s (MH)

\l Wardaman \w *waciwaci* \g ‘wrong marriage’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \g \*waciwaci** \s (MH)

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\l Warrgamay \w warrjal \g ‘sharp’ \s RMWD

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\l \w warrgu \g ‘bad’

\e **\*warri-**

\t ‘go bad’

\b vi

\x See also \*warra, \*warrci, \*wati.

\l Uwinymirr \w warri- \g ‘go bad’ \s MH

\l Warray \w warri- \g ‘go bad’ \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*warri-** \s MH

\e **\*warrka**

\t ‘grass’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*paca, \*pukan, \*warrapa.

\l Wik-Mungknh \w wak \g ‘grass’ \q KPPW: also weeds; “sometimes used for small plants as well”. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Wik-Uwan \w waka \g ‘grass’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w waka \g ‘grass’ \s S&J

\l Wik-Muminh \w wakv \g ‘grass’ \s SIL

\l Wik-Iyanya \w waka \g ‘grass’ \s SIL

\l Wik-Mo’inh \w wakv \g ‘grass’ \s SIL

\l Pakanh \w waka \g ‘grass’ \s LY/BA

\l YYoront \w warr7, warr7a \g ‘grass’

\l YMel \w warrk, warrka \g ‘grass’

\l **L \w warrka**

\l Lamalama \w arrkay \g ‘grass’ \s Laycock

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\l Umpithamu \w warrka \g ‘type of water lily’\s J-CV

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\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w warrkini \g ‘grass, lawn; green’ \q Also *warrkini-warrkini* ‘green’. Full syn. *yukiri* ~ *yukuri*. \s G&H

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\l Flinders Island \w waka \g ‘body hair’ \q As a free form, and in compounds: *ngulma* *waka* ‘nose hair’, *othela waka* ear hair’, *wurrmba waka* ‘eyelash’, *waka cicangga* ‘pubic hair’, Also *woka* ‘head hair’. \s PS

\l Pirriya \w warrkara \g ‘head hair’ \s GB

\l Martuthunira \w warrkari \g ‘head hair’ \q Not in AD. \g GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w warrka.ri** \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG #862

\l Thalanyji \w warrkari \g ‘head hair’ \s PA, GNOG

\l Burduna \w warrkari \g ‘head hair’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*warrkari** \s PA #339

\l Gupapuyngu \w warrgari \g ‘grass (sp)’ \q “Home of snail in *warraga’* [cycad].”

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\l Ngalkbon \w wurr’ \g ‘grass’

\l Maranungku \w woro \g ‘grass’

\e **\*warrki** ‘bad (etc)’ See \*warrci.

\e **\*warrma**

\t ‘song, corroboree (probably a particular song cycle & ceremony)’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*malkarri, \*ngalñca, \*wilñcinV.

\l YYoront \w warrm; woy- \g ‘Warrm Ceremony’ \p nProper; Dat *warrma*.

\l KYalanji \w warrma \g ‘type of tribal dance, corroboree’

\l Djabugay \w warrma \g ‘men’s corroboree dance’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w warrma \g ‘dancing corroboree; songs and dances appropriate to it’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD I3

\l GBadhun \w warrma \g ‘corroboree’ \q “Probably a loan.” \s PS

\l Ngawun \w warrma \g ‘corroboree, song’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w warrma \g ‘corroboree, song’ \s GB

\l Kalkatungu \w warrma \g corroboree, song’ \q Given as syn. for the first sense: *ki{a*, *lhamintamirra.* \s BB

\e **\*warrñ-**

\t ‘go, walk’

\b vi

\l WMungknh \w weñ- \g ‘go, walk’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w pel+werrñ+n \g \’dance shake-a-leg’ \p vi, deponent; Conj. L2. \q With *pel* ‘hip’ and the passive-reflexive suffix *+n*.

\e **\*warrnga**

\t ‘tea tree (river)’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w warrng, warrnga; yo- \g ‘river tea tree’ \q *Melaleuca leucadendron*.

\l UOykangand \w arrgng; olphel- \g ‘river tea tree’ \q *Melaleuca argentea*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w arrgnga; ug- \g ‘river tea tree’ \q *Melaleuca argentea*. Also *olbel-arrgng*. \s PH

\l **L \w \*warrnga**

\e **\*warrpa**

\t ‘skin’

\b n

\c B

\c P

\c Z

\c T

\x See also \*warrapa (‘grass’) and (with respect to V2 correspondence) \*murruku (‘pimple’).

\l Warlpiri \w warrpa \g ‘seed-heads, upper part of Spinifex; clothes, dress’ \s Swartz 1996/DGN

\l Gurindji \w wapawapa ~ wapaapa \g ‘clothes, dress’ \q McNair cites as *warrpa* and gives also *warrpawurru* (*-wurru* ‘having’) ‘flying fox’. \s PMcC ASEDA 0564/DGN, McNair ASEDA 0207/DGN

\l Jaru \w warrba \g ‘clothes; river oak’ \s KLRC/DGN

\l Mudburra \w warrba \g ‘flying fox’ \s PMcC/DGN

\l Ngarinyman \w warrwa \g ‘hill-county spinifex’ \s /DGN

\l **pNgumpin-Yapa \w \*warrpa**

\l Pilinara \w warrpa \g ‘dress’ \s RNordlinger/DGN

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\l Dalabon \w werr7-no \g ‘skin, exterior’ \s EMT/SCutfield

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\l Parnkalla \w parrpa \g ‘skin’ \q Source has “parpa”. \s Schürmann/DGN

\e **\*watapa**

\t ‘river’

\b n

\c E

\l Atampaya \w ataβa \g ‘river; feather’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthu \w ataβa \g ‘river; feather’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ataβa \g ‘river; feather’ \s TC

\l Nggerikudi \w dra \g ‘river’

\l KYa’u \w 7atapa \g ‘river’ \p Loc 7atapangun \q ID? \s Thompson

\l Umpila \w atapa \g ‘river’ \s R&V <

\l WMungknh \w wa7w; 7a⋅k- \g ‘river’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w wa7awa \g ‘creek, river’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w wa7apa \g ‘river’ \q Cited in website as *wa7a*. \s PHamilton #272 & website

\l Ayapathu \w 7atapa \g

\l Yintyingka \w atapa \g ‘river’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w wa7a(p) \g ‘river’ \p Dat *wa7apn*. \s AG, AH

\l YYoront \w warta, wartvwvl, wartvwvy \g ‘river’

\l YMel \w watá \g ‘river’

\l Djabugay \w waraba \g ‘creek’ \s EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w waraba \g ‘minor river, creek’ \q Dialects T,C. Also *waray* ‘major river’ (T,C). \s RMWD K6

\l **pPaman \w \*warapa** \q In “Other Paman” list only (Djabugay). \s KLH

\l **? \w watapa** \q How to account for /r/ in Djabugay-Yidiny? /p/ vs. /w/? \s BA

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\l Mpakwithi \w taa \g ‘road’ \s TC

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\l Warluwarra \w wata \g ‘stone, rock, hill; money’ \s GB

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w wartapa \g ‘stone’

\l Gupapuyngu \w wartapa \g ‘rock, stone’ \q Also *wadapa* [sic] ‘submerged rocks; seaweed sp.’ \s BL-MC

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\l Muruwari \w wartu \g ‘waterhole, river, hollow; hollowed out cooking hole made round the fire, in which to cook a large animal such as emu, kangaroo, porcupine’ \q Any sort of depression or hollowed out space. \s LFOates

\e **\*wati**

\t ‘bad’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*warra, \*warrci.

\l KKY \w wati (-ma) \g ‘bad, evil; ugly, not nice’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w wati \g ‘bad’ \s EB

\l WMungknh \w wet \g ‘bad’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w wa:t, a \g ‘difficult, hard, wrong’ \q Source of vowel length? \s AF

\l YYoront \w war \q In *pam-*(*kewrr-*)*war-walqyamvn* ‘nephew (niece)’

\l KKaper \w wet; pa- \g ‘bad, no good’ \s BA

\l **pNortheast \w \*wati**

\l Yanyuwa \w wardi \g ‘bad, naughty; foolish’ \s JB

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\l GYim \w wadu \g ‘strange, difficult, unfamiliar’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w wadu \g ‘wrong, incorrect; ‘children of an incorrect marriage’ \q Also *wadu-wadu*(*ma*) \g ‘wrong, wrongly’

^^^

DGN: (Under \e \*wati, and in particular, these ones:

\l WMungknh \w wet \g ‘bad’ \q Respect vocabulary. \s KPPW

\l GYim \w wadu \g ‘strange, difficult, unfamiliar’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w wadu \g ‘wrong, incorrect; ‘children of an incorrect marriage’ \q )

reminded me of a Warlpiri interjection "Watu!". I see Steve Swartz has it in http://ausil.org/Dictionary/Warlpiri/lexicon/index.htm as:

watu nm. kinship term. Term of address for jaja and mirntirdi, especially after a fight. Category: kin, fight.

whereas in my experience it is something said to 'cover up' when something bad is said about (or done to) the speaker's jaja or mirntirdi (MMB, ZDS).

And now checking what Mary (I presume) has in the current draft Wlp Dic file:

"term of address expressing sympathy for person in speaker's mother's mother's subsection (<jaja>, <mirntirdi>), especially after a fight"

\e **\*warta**

\t ‘tree’

\b n

\c P

\l Diyari \w warta \g ‘butt of tree, trunk’ \s PA

\l Yandruwantha \w warta \g ‘butt, trunk’ \s PA CLE

\l **pCK \w \*warta** \s PA CLE

\l Wirangu \w warda \g ‘tree, stick; object of any kind’ \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yangkunytjatjara \w warta \g ‘base of tree; spear head; handle/grip (of hitting stick)’ \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w warta \g ‘tree, wood’ \q Syn. *purnu*. \s WD

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w warta \g ‘tree, bush, plant, wood, splinter, stick, log; wooden artefact; magic stick; rifle, gun; thing’ \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w warta \g ‘tree; stick, wood; object/instrument’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w warta \g ‘tree, stick’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w wardawarda \g ‘scrub, good cover, dense vegetation’ \q Var. *wartawarta* (a dialect variant?) ‘thick scrub forest, dense bush’. Also *warda* ‘handle (of elongated wooden implement)’. \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*wawarta**

\t ‘clothes’

\b n

\c T

\l Warlpiri \w wawarda \g ‘clothing, cloth, bedding’ \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w wawarta \g ‘clothing, cloth, bedding’ \s DGN

\l Warumungu \w wawarta \g ‘clothes’ \s JHS/DGN

\e **\*wawirri**

\t ‘kangaroo’ (sp.)

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*pawurra.

\l Warlpiri \w wawirri

\l Warumungu \w wawirri \g ‘red kangaroo’ \s JS&JH

\l CEArrernte \w aherre \g ‘kangaroo’

\l Wambaya \w yawirri \g ‘plains kangaroo’ \p Class I (questioned). \q “Described as a white kangaroo from the plains country.” Syn. *marraji*. \s RN Wambaya

\e **\*wawu**

\g ‘might be’

\b particle

\l KKY \w waw \g (question particle) \s RJK

\l Yir-Yoront \w waw \g ‘might, might be’ \p Preverbal particle, unstressed.

\l Gupapuyngu \w wawu \g ‘unaware, off guard, ignorant’ \s BL&MC

\l Rirratjingu \w wawu \g ‘ahnungslos’ \s BSch

\l **pPNy \w \*wawu**

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\l Flinders Island \w wawo \g ‘breath; belly’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l GYimithirr \w wawu \g ‘breath, soul, inside’ \p n \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w wawu \g ‘spirit of a man; breath’ \p n \s Hr&Hr

\l KYalanji \w wawu \g ‘wish, want, need, love, like’ \p associative \s Hr&Hr

\l Wagaman \w wawu \g ‘breath’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

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\l Djabugay \w wawu \g ‘outside’ \s EP

\e **\*way**

\t ‘high up’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*wayñci- (‘go up’).

\l YYoront \w way \g ‘high, high up’

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w way \g ‘above’ \p loc. \q Also *wayjang* ‘heaven’, *waygaya-* ‘go above’. \s MS

\e **\*wayi**

\t ‘frightened’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*wini.

\l YYoront \w way \g ‘take fright, be afraid’ \q Conj. NH, vi.

\l KThaypan \w yilka- \g ‘be afraid of’ \p Dur *ayilkaka-*. \q Abs fear Dat.

\l Adnyamathanha \w wayi \g ‘fear’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Wirangu \w wayi \g ‘frightened’ \s LH

\l Martuthunira \w waya \g ‘frightened; fear’ \q nPred. Also *waya-ngku* ‘to frighten’, *wayangka-*‘to be frightened’. \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w waya \g ‘afraid’ \q Also *wayaka-* ‘to frighten’. \s GNOG, FW

\l Yinytjiparnti \w wa: \g ‘afraid’ \q Also *wa:ma-* ‘scare, frighten’ (“L” conj); *wa:rri*- ‘get scared, become frightened’ (Zero conj). \s GNOG, FW

\l **pNgayarda \w \*waya.(S)-(L)-** \g ‘to frighten’ \s GNOG #454

\l **pPNy \w \*wayi/a**

\e **\*wayi**

\t ‘any one’

\b n

\c Q

\x See also \*wi:ya.

\l KUwanh \w wayi \g ‘any one’ \s S&J (180)

\l UOykangand \w ayin \g Question particle \s Sommer 2006:64

\l **?** **\*wayi**

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\Warrungu \w wayi \g (interrogative particle) \s Tsunoda 2011:320–323

\l GBadhun \w wayi \g (interrogative particle) \s PS

\l Margany \w wayi \g (question marker) \s GB

\l Gunya \w wayi \g (question marker) \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*wayi**

\l Ngawun \w wayi \g (question marker) \s GB

\l Warluwarra \w wayi \g (in questions) \sGB 1971:259–262/TTs

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\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wayi \g ‘what’s up, anything the matter [standard greeting]; how about [after a noun]; not that at all! [preceding word with emphatic intonation]’ \s CG

\l Mudburra \w wayi \g ‘let’s; how about’ \p particle. \q Also Question particle. \s RG

\l Djaru \w wayi \q Does not form general questions. \s TTs 1981a:207

\l Palyku \w waya \g ‘nothing’ \s GNOG #864

\l Watjarri \w wayi ~ waci \g ‘none, nothing; not; no’

\e **\*wayñci-**

\t ‘go up’

\b vi

\x **This should be \*wañci-. Dyirbal form suspicious.** See also \*wañca-, \*waka-, \*way.

\l Dyirbal \w wayñji- \g ‘motion uphill’ \p L conj. \s RMWD/NE

\l Pitta-Pitta \w wañci- \g ‘get up, arise’ \s BB/NE

\l **pPNy \w \*wayñci-** \s BA

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\l Kayardild \w wañci-ca \g ‘rise, go up, ascend; climb’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w wañci-ca \g ‘ascend, climb up’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wanci \g ‘ascend, go up’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wañci-ca** \s NE

\e **\*wa:ca**

\t ‘crow’ (sp?)

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*wa:ka.

\l Uradhi \w waδa \g ‘crow’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu.\s KLH, TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w aδa \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w atha \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w aδa \g ‘crow’ \p Erg *adhangg*. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w aδa \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w atha \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w atha \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w wa:tha \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w wa:tha \g ‘crow’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w wa:th \g ‘crow’ \q KPPW: Torresian crow, *Corvus orru*. \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w wa:th \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w wa:th \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w wa:th \g ‘crow’ \q Torresian, *Corvus orru*. \s PS

\l WMuminh \w wadha \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w wadha; minha \g ‘crow’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w wa:tha; minha \g ‘crow’ \q Torresian crow, *Corvus orru*. \s PH website

\l KThaayorre \w wa:th \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Flinders Island \w wa:tha \g ‘crow’ \s PS

\l HR \w vδaywvnv \g ‘crow’ \q LJ cites as *dhayung*. \s KLH, LJ

\l Koogominny \w atha \g ‘crow’ \s Palmer 1884

\l GYim \w wa:dha \g ‘crow (sp.)’ \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w waca \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l CC \w waca \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Yidiny \w waja \g ‘crow’ \q Corvus orru. \s RMWD F16

\l Mbabaram \w adha \g ‘crow’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:ca** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w wadhagan \g ‘crow’ \s PS

\l Biri \w wadhan \g ‘crow’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, and Yilba dialects; Yetimarala *wadhalan*; Garingbal, Gangulu, Yetimarala, and Wiri *wadhagan*. \s AT

\l Dharawala \w wadha \g ‘crow’ \q Also *war*(*d*)*akan*, \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w wadhakan \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w wathakada \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wakarla*, *wakaraci*. \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w waja \g ‘crow’ \s KLH

\l Warrgamay \w waja \g ‘crow’ \q Loan (identifiable from short vowel) from Dyirbal? Also *wajanggarra* and *wa:gañ* (same species?). \s RMWD

\l Wangkumarra \w wadhakuru \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wagaraci*. \s (GB)

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\l Bidyara \w waragan \g ‘crow’ \q Cf. GBadhun. See also \*warrakan. \s GB

\e **\*wa:ca-**

\t ‘go, walk’

\b vi

\x See also \*waca-, \*waka-, \*wapa-, \*wañca-, \*ya-.

\l Umpila \w wa:tha- \g ‘go, walk’ \p Y conj: Prog. *wa:thatha-*.

\l KYa’u \w wa:tha- \g ‘go, walk’ \p Pr Cont *wa:thangka*, ‘to go’ *wa:thiña*. \s Thompson in *LCY*.

\l KThaayorre \w wa:th- \g

\l YYoront \w wath- \g ‘move’ \q In *lu=wath+n* ‘moving’. Poss. to \*wañca, q.v.

\l Biri \w waja \g ‘go; fall’ \q Baradha dialect. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w waja \g ‘go, come, walk’ \q Also *wajana* ‘to walk about’, *wadyi* ‘to bring, to take away’. \s GB

\l Dharawala \w waja- \g ‘walk’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w waja- \g ‘walk’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w waja- \g ‘walk’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w waja- \g ‘to go’ \s GB 62 & wordlist

\l Dharawala \w waja- \g ‘walk’ \q Also *manda-*. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*wa:ca-**

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\l Yalarnnga \w watharra \g ‘to wake up, get up, go out, rise (sun); grow (plant)’ \s BB

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\l WMungknh \w we:c- \g ‘follow tracks’ \p vt. \s KPPW

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\l KKY \w asi- \g ‘go with, go along; be’ \q Assumes otherwise unattested initial dropping of \*w. GNOG connects with Umpila *wa:ci-* ‘turn; be born’. \s RJK

\l KLY \w ASI \g ‘go with, go after; become like’ \q Assumes otherwise unattested initial dropping of \*w. GNOG connects with Umpila *wa:ci-* ‘turn; be born’. \s GNOG

\e **\*wa:ci-**

\t ‘sick, hurt’

\b vi

\x See also \*wan.ci, \*wi:ci.

\l WMungknh \w weec \g ‘hurt, be sick’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w waji- \g ‘be sick’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:ci-** \s KLH

\e **\*wa:cu**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*nga:murr.

\l Atampaya \w waδu \g ‘armpit, corner’ \n Also *aδarrampinhu* ‘armpit’. \sTC

\l Anggamuthi \w waδu \g ‘armpit, corner’ \sTC

\l Yadhaykenu \w waδu \g ‘armpit, corner’ \sTC

\l Yinwum \w athu \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Ari \w athu \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l Mbi \w athu \g ‘armpit’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:cu** \s KLH

\e **\*wa:ka**

\t ‘crow’ (sp?)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*wa:ca, \*wakurra.

\l Yandjibara \w wakarn(a) \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Margany \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Kungkari \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Guwa \w wakarna \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w wakarla \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wakaraci*, *wathakada*. \s GB

\l Wunumara \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w wakarn \g ‘crow’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Warrgamay \w wa:gañ \g ‘crow’ \q Also *waja* (same species?). \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w wa:gañ \g ‘crow’ \s RMWD

\l Gumbaynggir \w wa:gan \g ‘crow’ \s DEades

\l Gamilaraay \w wa:ga:n \g ‘little crow’ \q *Corvus bennetti*. The generic term for crows and ravens is *wa:ru:*. Contrast *wa:n* ‘crow, Australian raven’ (*Corvus coronoides*), \s AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w wa:giyan \g ‘little crow’ \q *Corvus bennetti*. The generic term for crows and ravens is *wa:ru:*. Contrast *wa:n* ‘crow, Australian raven’ (*Corvus coronoides*), \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w wa:giyan \g ‘little crow’ \q *Corvus bennetti*. Contrast *wa:n* ‘crow, Australian raven’ (*Corvus coronoides*), \s AGL

\l Wiradjuri \w wa:ga:n \g ‘crow’ \s PA

\l Ngiyampaa (Wangaaybuwan) \w wa:kan \g ‘crow’ \q PA lists as *wa:ga:n*. TD: Trida dialect. \s TD, PA

\l Muruwari \w wakan \g ‘crow’ \q Also *karrawakan* ‘small crow’; see \*karra. \s LFOates, PA

\l Yugambeh \w waga:n \g ‘crow’ \q *Corvus coronoides* and/or *C. cecilae*; also Canopus (crow star). \s MS

\l Western Bundjalung \w waga:n \g ‘crow, raven’ \q Generic. \s MS

\l Gumbainggir \w wa:gan \g ‘crow’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*wa:ga:n** \s PA #100

\l Yalarnnga \w wakarla \g ‘crow’ \s Bl&Br

\l Kalkatungu \w wakan \g ‘crow—black’ \q Loan? \s BB

\l Wangkumarra \w wagaraci \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wadhakuru*. \s (GB)

\l Arabana \w wakala \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

\l Wangkangurru \w wakala \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

\l Ngamini \w wakala \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

\l Diyari \w wakala \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

\l Guyani \w wakala \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

\l Manjiljarra \w wa:ku \g ‘crow’ \q Syn. *ka:rnka*. \s PMcC

\l Djinang \w wagirri \g ‘crow’ \s BW

\l Gupapuyngu \w wa:k \g ‘crow’ \s BL-MC

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\l Yuwaalaraay \w wa:giyan \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wa:n*. \s CW

\l Djinba \w wakiya \g ‘crow’ \s BW

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\l Yawarrawarrka \w wakiri \g ‘crow’ \s CB/R

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\l Mudburra \w wa:kwa:k \g ‘crow’ \q Also *wak* (cry of *wangkuri* crow); *wakalabala* ‘language of the crow, what the crow talks’. \s RG

\e **\*wa:lngka-**

\t ‘hang’

\b vi

\x Distinct from \*walngka (‘belly’).

\l Flinders Island \w *anggalnggi-* \g ‘to hang, float’ \q The *l* is the conjugation marker; cf. \*kulngkul. \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *wa:lngga-* \g ‘hang’ \p Conj. L; vi. \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *walngka* \g ‘to hang; to float, as a log on the water’ \p Conj. L; vi; Pres Cont *walngkal-walngkal*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *walngga-* \g ‘float’ \p Conj. L; vi. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *walngga-* \g ‘float or sail on water, glide through the air, swing through the air’ \p Conj. L, vi. \q Dialects T & C; also ‘to fly’ in T only. \s (RMWD S2)

\l **L \w \*wa:lngka-**

\e **\*wa:rlpa**

\t ‘wind’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*ca:lpa.

\l Uradhi \w *al**a* \g ‘wind’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, & Yadhaykenu. KLH gives as attestation of PPaman \*ca:lpa. \s (KLH, TC)

\l Wuthathi \w *a*(*:*)*l**a ~ a*(*:*)*lwa* \*g* ‘wind’ \s LMW-BA

\l Mpalitjanh \w *a**a* \g ‘wind’ \q KLH gives as attestation of PPaman \*ca:lpa. \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *alpa* \g ‘wind’ \q KLH gives as attestation of PPaman \*ca:lpa. \s (KLH)

\l Ayapathu \w *wa:p* \g ‘wind’ \s PY

\l YYoront \w *walw* \g ‘wind’ \p Erg *waluwthalt* treats *w* as a derivational suffix. \q Presumed lenition of \*p can only have been conditioned by preceding long vowel.

\l YMel \w *walp* \g ‘wind’ \p Erg *walvthurr*.

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:lpa** \q Note: KLH reconstructed \*ca:lpa. \s (BA)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *walpa* \g ‘wind, breeze; air (for filling tyres); breath, air’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi \w *warlpa* \g ‘wind’

\l Warlpiri \w *warlpa* \g ‘wind, turbulent air’ \q ‘Turbulent air moving in any direction’, as opposed to *payi* ‘turbulent air moving in a single direction’. \s (KLH 74, Warlpiri Domains)

\l Wirangu \w *warlba* \g ‘wind, strong wind’

\l Palyku \w *warlpa* \g ‘wind’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*warlpa** \s GNOG #860

\l **pPNy \w \*wa:rlpa**

^^^

\l Walmajarri \w *wa{pa* \g ‘wind’ \s (JHd)

\*\*\*\*

\l **PNgayarda \w wirrpi**\g ‘wind’

\e **\*wa:n.ca-**

\t ‘hang’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w wa:ñcvn \g ‘hang up, put up high (e.g. clothes on line, spear on top of house)’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w we:ñcv- \g ‘hang up (*e.g.* clothes on a line)’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w wañja [tr], wañji [intr] \g ‘hang’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w wan.ca \g ‘hang it up’ \p Prp *wan.cali*. \q Short vowel? \s LY

\l YYoront \w wenhth \g ‘hang’ \p Conj RR, vt.

\l YMel \w wenhth \g ‘hang (it) up’ \g Conj RR, vt; P wenhthet.

\l Bidyara \w wañjima \g ‘to hang (trans)’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w wa:n.ca-/i-** \q Vowel length in doubt.

\e **\*wa:ña**

\t ‘heart’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*cipa.

\l Yinwum \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vnha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w anha \g ‘heart’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w wanha \g ‘liver’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w wa:nha \g ‘liver’ \s LY/BA

\l Umbuygamu \w anha \g ‘liver’ \s J-CV

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:ña** \s KLH

\e **\*wa:ñci-**

\t ‘look for’

\b vt

\x See also \*waca-, \*wa:ca-, and \*wa:yi-.

\l YYoront \w way (vt, L) \g ‘look for, seach for; find’

\l Diyari \w wanhthi- (vt, 2B) \g ‘search’

\l **? \w \*wa:ñci-** \q Long vowel to account for failure of YY V1 to umlaut. But see \*wa:ca- and \*wa:yi-.

**\e \*wa:ngku**

\t ‘north’

\b n

\l Wangkumarra \w wangku \g ‘south’ \s PS PC

\l Kaurna \w wangka \g ‘west’ \s PS PC

\l WNgathan \w we:ngkiy \g ‘north’ \q Respect form. \s PS PC

\l WMungknh \w we:ngk \g ‘north’ \q Respect form. \s PS PC

\e **\*wa:pV**

\t ‘harpoon’

\b n

\n N. Evans says all these are loans from KLY-KKY.

\l KKY \w wap, wapal \g ‘harpoon shaft’ \s RJK

\l Wik-Mungknh \w wa:p \g ‘harpoon’ \q In *kek-wap*, *yuk-wap*. \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w wœ:pv- \g ‘to harpoon’ \p vt; Conj. NH (?). \q Vowel is the expected reflex of \*u:, not \*a:. \s PS

\l YYoront \w wap; kal7- \g ‘harpoon’ \q A loan: \*\*waw expected if from an inherited \*wa:pC.

\e **\*wa:ri**

\t ‘who’

\b nInterrogative

\x See also \*wañu, \*wañcu, \*wantu.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w *a:rri* \g ‘who’ \p Nominative case-form; Ergative *a:rriδu*, Dat *antuδiyu*, Acc *antuδina*. \q KLH has *arri*, with short vowel. \s (TC, KLH)

\l Angkamuthi \w *a:rri* \g ‘who’ \p Nominative case-form; Erg *a:rriδu*, Dat *a:rriγu*, Acc *a:rrinha.* \s (TC)

\l Yadhaykenu \w *a:rri* \g ‘who’ \p Nominative case-form; Erg *a:rriδu*, Dat *a:rriγu*, Acc *a:rrinha.* \s (TC)

\l Mpalitjanh \w *arri-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Luthigh \w *7i-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Yinwum \w *ate-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Linngithigh \w *a7i-* \g ‘who’ \p Erg *a7iy*. \q Citation (Abs) form given in Hale 97 as *a7inh*. \s (KLH)

\l Alngith \w *7ay-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Awngthim \w *7ay-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Ntra’ngith \w *a7i-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Ngkoth \w *ati-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ati-* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Mbiywom \w *ati* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *we:7* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *we:7* \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *we:7iy* \g ‘who (Plural)’ \s (PS)

\l Kaanytju \w *wa:7i*(*na*) \g ‘who’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *wa:7i* \g ‘who’ \s (GNOG, KLH)

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:ri(na)** \q NPaman list has **\*wa:ri**. \s (KLH)

\l Diyari \w *wararna* \g ‘who NOM’ \p Erg *warli*. \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \s PA CLE

\l Yarluyandi \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \s PA CLE

\l Yandruwantha \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \s GB; PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \p Erg *waralu*. \s GB; PA CLE

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w *wara-* \g ‘who’ \p Nom *warani*, Erg *waralu*, Acc *waranha*, Dat *waranga*. \s (M&W)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *wara* \g ‘who’ \q Erg *waralu* attested p223; *+lu* is the regular Ergative ending for all nouns. \s (BB)

\l **pKarnic \w \*wara** \s (PA CLE)

\l Arabana \w *waRa* \g ‘who’ \p Nominative; Erg *waRaru*, Acc *waRanha*, Loc *waRanga*, Poss *waRakunha*, Dat-All *waRakirnda*. \s (LH)

\l Wangkangurru \w *waRa* \g ‘who’ \p Nominative; Erg *waRaru*, Acc *waRanha*, Loc *waRanga*, Poss *waRakunha*, Dat-All *waRakirnda*. \s (LH)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wari* \g ‘who’

\l Djinang \w *wari* \g ‘who’ \q Erg *wirli*, Obl *wirar* (44). \s (BW)

\l Djinba (Dabi dialect) \w *wari* \g ‘who’ \s (BW)

\l Ritharrngu \w *wara, warali* \*g* ‘who’ \q Erg *warali*. \s (JH)

\l **pPNy \w \*wa:ri ~ \*wa:ra** \p Ergative in \*+lu. \q Possibly **\*wa:r**.

\e **\*wa:rri**

\t ‘where’

\b nInterrogative

\x See also \*wantu, \*wañca.

\l YYoront \w warr \g ‘where’

\l YMel \w warr \g ‘where’

\l KKaper \w warrvñ \g ‘where’ \q KLH: *wa:rrvm*. \s BA, KLH

\l UOykangand \w arrin \g ‘how, which way’ \q Also *arriñj* ‘how many’ \s BSom, BA, PH

\l HR \w vrraympv \g ‘where’ \q LJ cites as *rraymbv*. Also *rraym* ‘what time’. \s KLH, LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w arrin \g ‘which’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w arri-n \g ‘where’ \s KLH, BA

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:rri(mpa)** \s KLH

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\l Kalkutungu \w arraka- \g ‘where’ \q In *arrakathi* ‘where’, *arrakanhi* ‘where to’, *arrakangu* ‘where from’. See also \*miña (‘what’) regarding the *-ka* addition. \s BB

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\l Yodayoda \w warrga \g ‘where?’ \q Contrast *wanhal* ‘whereabouts?’ \s LH

\e **\*wa:ta-**

\t ‘say, tell’

\b vt

\x See also \*yirrka-.

\l GYim \w wa:da- \g ‘say, tell’ \p vt; Conj. L. \q JHav: ‘tell’ only; reflexive ‘agree, decide; ask selves, promise, answer back’; Respect form *mayba-* (L conj). \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:ta-** \s KLH

\e **\*wa:wa**

\t ‘brother’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Wembawemba \w wawin \g ‘(your) elder brother’ \q *-in* is ‘your (Sg)’. \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w wawin \g ‘(your) elder brother’ \q *-in* is ‘your (Sg)’. \s LH

\l Yolngu \w wa:wa \g ‘brother’

\l Djingilu \w wawa \g ‘child’ \s RP

\e **\*wa:yi**

\t ‘who’

\b nInterrogative

\c H

\x See also \*wañu, \*wañcu, \*wa:ri.

\l WNgathrr \w we:y \g ‘who’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w wayi \g ‘who’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wa:yi** \s KLH

\e **\*wa:yi-**

\t ‘look for’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa:ñci- and co-references listed there.

\l YYoront \w way \g ‘look for, find, copy, follow’ (Erg>Abs) \p vt, L.

\l Warlmanpa \w wayi- \g ‘look for, seek’ (Erg>Dat) \p Vonj. L (same as *paka-*).

\l **? \w \*wa:yi-** \q Cf. also KYal *waya-l* ‘lead’.

\e **\*wica**

\t ‘sputum’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca:kV.

\l

\l **pPNy \w \*wica** \q KLH gloss: ‘sputum’. \s KLH 82:374

\e **\*wika**

\t ‘speech, language’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*yirrka-, \*wirrka-, \*ku:ku.

\l WMungknh \w wik \g ‘language; totem’ \q KPPW: ‘word, talk, speech, language, bird or animal call, noise, meeting (to make a decision), can also refer to clans as a corporate group.’ \s PS, KPPW

\l WNgathan \w wik \g ‘language, speech, word; totem, totemic clan, clan dialect’ \q Also *wi:ykv-* ‘speak, talk, say’. \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w wik \g ‘language; totem’ \s PS

\l WMe’nh \w wik \g ‘language; totem’ \s PS

\l Kuuku-Ya’u \w wikamana \g ‘tell a lie’ \s PS

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w wikarru \g ‘messenger, herald’ \q Also a verb, *wikarru-* ‘bid to a ceremony’. \s Hn&Hn/PS

**\e \*wila**

\t ‘bitter’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w *wil*, *wila* \g ‘sour, bitter’ \p nAdj. \q Also in *kawn-wil* ‘salt water; grog’. See \*wita- (‘to singe it’), for which the claim of *wur* as YYoront reflex could be wrong.

\l Yidiny \w *wila* \g ‘unripe’ \q Of fruit and vegetables. Gunggay only; syn. in T&C is *gurri*. \s RMWD R14

\l **pPaman \w \*wila** \s BA

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\l Pintupi \w *wirla* \g ‘pool water; wet; damp mixture; damp and watery mixture’ \q Contrast *yirla* ‘durable, permanent water’. \s Hn&Hn

\e **\*wiliri**

\t ‘wide’

\b nAdj

\l Payungu \w *wiliri* \g ‘wide’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w *wiliri* \g ‘wide’ \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w *wiliri* \g ‘wide’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *wiliri* \g ‘wide’ \s PA

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\l YYoront \w *weler*; *morr-* \g ‘broken or cut skin; vital spot’

\l Bardi \w ilil \g ‘wide’ \s CB

\e **\*wilñcinV**

\t (a ceremony)

\b nProper

\x See also \*ngalñca, \*warrma, \*malkarri

\l WMungknh \w wiñcvnvm \g (ceremony, 2nd-stage initiation) \s KPPW, JvS

\l WNgathan \w wiñcvnvm \g (ceremony, 2nd-stage initiation) \s PS

\l KMumminh \w wiñcinvm \g (a site); ? initiation \s Doris Ned

\l YYoront \w welhthen \g (ceremony, 2nd-degree initiation) \q Also *wilhthin* (a site)

\l **L \*wilñcinV**

**^^^**

\l UOykangand \w ojñjen \g ‘song; corroboree; corroboree song or style of singing’ \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ojñjen \g ‘corroboree; corroboree song or style of singing’ \s PH

\e **\*wirli**

\t ‘nail, claw’

\b n

\c B; A

\l YYoront \w wel; wele \g ‘nail, claw; chitin’

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wirli \g ‘probe stick—stripped of leaves etc. to poke for rabbits in warren and carry skewered’ \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjaarra \w wirli \g ‘probe stick’ \q Used to insert in rabbit burrow to feel if rabbit is present. Also *wirli* ‘device used to scare rabbits into one place’. \s G&H

\l **? \w \*wirli**

\e **\*wirlka**

\t ‘shoulder’

\b n

\c B

\l Jiwarli \w *wirlka* \g ‘shoulder; wing; gap (in a range)’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *wirlka* \g ‘shoulder; wing; gap (in a range)’ \s PA

\e **\*wirlu**

\t ‘acacia (sp.)’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w *wel, yo-* \g ‘*Acacia flavescens*’

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wilu* \g ‘blackheart tree’ \s FW

\l Martuthunira \w *wirlu* \g ‘blackheart tree’ \s (AD)

\l Payungu \w *wirlukamparra* \g ‘blackheart tree’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *wirlu* \g ‘blackheart tree’ \s (PA)

\l Burduna \w *wirlu* \g ‘acacia (sp.)’ \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*wirlu** \s PA #344

\l Tharrgari \w *wirli* \g ‘blackheart tree’ \s (PA)

\l Yingkarta (Southern) \w *wirlu* \g ‘river gum tree, *E. camaldulensis*’ \s (PA)

\l **pPNy \w \*wirlu**

\l Jawony \w *pirliwirli* \g ‘*Acacia holoserica*’ \s (MH)

\l Mangarrayi \w *pirliwirli* \g ‘*Acacia holoserica*’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*pirliwirli** \s (MH)

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\l Muruwari \w *wi:rla* \g ‘supplejack tree’ \s LFOates

\e **\*wima**

\t ‘song’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*kuma- (‘to dance—of women’).

\l Diyari \w wima \g ‘song, corroboree, ceremony’ \q R: ‘crowd, multitude, heap’. \s PA, CB/R

\l Pitta-Pitta \w wima \g ‘big’

\l Atnyamathanha \w wibma \g ‘history; a history thing, a big thing’ \s Mc&Mc; BSch

\l Arabana \w wibma \g ‘history time, dreamtime, traditional ceremony, sncestral myth and ritual’ \s LH ASEDA

\l **?** **\*wima** \q Cf. also WD *yinma* ‘song’.

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\l YYoront \w wum, wuma \g ‘women’s song’ \q Short \*wi > /wu/ is apparently regular.

\l YMel \w wum \g ‘women’s song’ \q Short \*wi > /wu/ is apparently regular.

\e **\*wini**

\t ‘frightened’

\b nAdj; vIntr

\x See also \*yini, \*waya.

\l WNgathan \w winvnh \g ‘afraid, frightened’ \p Adj. \s PS

\l KThaayorre \w weneth \g ‘afraid’

\l YYoront \w wen+w \g ‘frightened’ \p nAdj; of NP-Abl.

\l YMel

\l Umpila \w wini- (TH conj) \g ‘be frightened (of NP-ku)’ \p Conj TH, vi: Imp *winici*, P *wininha*, Pres *winimanha*, Fut *winica*. \q Also *winiñu* ‘frightened’, *winin ngangka-* ‘frighten him’. \s GNOG

\l KYa’u \w wini:-mana \g ‘is frightened [pres. continuous] (of NP-ABL)’

\l **pPaman \w \*wini**

^^^

\l Umpithamu \w winatha- \g ‘be afraid’ \s J-CV

\l GBadhun \w wanbai \g ‘to be afraid’

\e **\*wirntV-**

\t ‘dance (of women)’

\b vi

\l ECArrernte \w urnteme \g ‘to dance; (men) dance’ \p vi; nP *urnteme*. \q Also ‘fall (of rain)’, almost certainly with a distinct etymology. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w urnte- ~ irntwe- \g ‘dancing (by men)’ \p nP *urnteme* ~ *irntweme*. \q Also ‘fall (of rain)’, almost certainly with a distinct etymology. \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w wirnti- \g to dance (of women) \p vi; nP *wirntimi* or *yirntimi*. \q Very likely borrowed from Arrernte. Var. *yirnti-*. \s DGN

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\l Wardaman \w pa(r)ntimi \s per M Harvey

\l Wagiman \w pa(r)ntimi \s per M Harvey

\l Warray \w pa(r)ntimi \s per M Harvey

\n In the Mindi languages (Jaminjung & Jingulu, below) *parntimi* is a loan, per M. Harvey & PMcC.

\l Jaminjung \w parntimi \s per M Harvey

\l Jingulu \w parntimi \s per M Harvey

\l pMindi \w \*pa(r)ntimi \b n \g ‘women's dance’ \s M Harvey p.c.

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\l Mudburra \w marntiwa \g songs/dance at male initiation’ \q Also neighbouring lgs. \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w marntiwala \g ‘circumcision ceremonies with Warumungu, Warlpiri’ \p n. \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w marntiwa \g ‘dance associated with initiation’ \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w marntiwa-pu-ngka \g ‘to hover’ \b v \s DGN

\e **\*wiñiwiñi**

\t ‘bat; mosquito’

\b n

\c Z

\c O

\x See also \*kiwiñi.

\l Gupapuyngu \w wiñiwiñi \g ‘bat [generic]’ \s BL-MC

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\l Bardi \w iniini \g ‘emu’ \s \PNWG/CB

\l Nyulnyul \w wini \g ‘emu’ \s PNWG/CB

\e **\*wiñca**

\t ‘where’

\b nInterrogative

\x See also \*wañca, with which this should probably be included..

\l UOykangand \w indhay \g ‘where’ \p Absolutive; Erg *inhdhodh*, Prp *inhdholg*, Poss *inhdholng*, Abl *inhdhodham*. \s (PH)

\l UOlkol \w indhay \g ‘where’ \p Absolutive; Erg *inhdhodh*, Prp *inhdholg*, Poss *inhdholng*, Abl *inhdhodham*. \s (PH)

\l Yugambeh \w *wiñji* \g ‘where; somewhere’ \q Var. *yiñji*. Also *wiñjigu* ‘where to’, *wiñjigan* ‘when’. \s (MS)

\l Wakaya \w *wi:nhth*(*i*) \g ‘where; which, what; how’ \q Also *wi:nhthamin* ‘when’, *winhthinga*(*rr*) ‘who’. \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *winhtha* \g ‘where’ \s (BB)

\l Diyari \w *winhtha* \g ‘when’ \s (PA)

\l Arabana \w *iñca-iñca* \g ‘which one’ \p Nominative; Erg & Abl-Causal *iñca-iñcaru* (“r” = tap), Acc *iñca*(*nha*)*-iñcanha* & *iñcalinha*, Dat-All *iñca-iñcaku*, Poss *iñca-iñcakunha*, Loc *iñca-iñcanga*. \s (LH)

\l Wangkangurru \w *iñca-iñca* \g ‘which one’ \p Nominative; Erg & Abl-Causal *iñca-iñcaru* (“r” = tap), Acc *iñca*(*nha*)*-iñcanha* & *iñcalinha*, Dat-All *iñca-iñcaku*, Poss *iñca-iñcakunha*, Loc *iñca-iñcanga*. \s (LH)

\l Baakandji \w *wiñja* \g ‘which, where’ \q Also *wiñjarra* ‘where’. \s (LH)

\l Madhimadhi \w *winhdha* \g ‘where?’ \p Ablative *winhdhangu* ‘from where?’. \s (LH)

\l Woiwurrung \w *iñdha*(*rru*) \g ‘where’ \s (BB)

\l Wembawemba \w *wiñja* \g ‘where?’ \s (LH)

\l Wergaia \w *wiñja* \g ‘where?’ \s (LH)

\l Nyungar \w *wiñca* \g ‘where’ \s (WD)

**\l pPNy (??) \w \*wiñca**

\e **\*wipa**

\t ‘penis’

\b n

\c B

\l Atampaya \w wipa \g ‘penis’ \s TC

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wipu \g ‘tail; [sensitive language] penis’ \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w wipu \g ‘tail’ \q Syn. *ngirnti*, *yarlinu*, *ñurnti*. \s PMcC

\l **? \w \*wipa/u**

\e **\*wira-**

\t ‘bent, be’

\b v

\l YYoront \w wirlluw <wir=luw> \g ‘bend (flexible sticks) over’ \p Conj. RR, vt

\l Yidiny \w wira- \g ‘be bent, twisted’ \p Conj. Zero, vi \s RMWD 112.

\l **pPaman \w wira** \p vi (??)

\e **\*wirr** or **\*wurr**

\t (of pulling)

\b ideophone

\l YYoront \w wirr \g (of pulling, dragging)

\l Gupapuyngu \w wurrthun \g ‘pull out’ \s BL-MC

\l Ritharrngu \w wurr7yun \g ‘pull out’ \JHeath

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\l Umpithamu \w wurri- \g ‘drag a net’ \p vt \s J-VC

\e **\*wirrka-**

\t ‘play, dance’

\b vi

\x See also \*wika-, \*yirrka-.

\l Wik-Mungknh \w wik \’word, talk, speech, language, bird or animal call, noise, meeting (to make a decision), can also refer to clan as a corporate group’ \p n \s KPPW

\l Wik-Ngathan \w wik \g ‘language, speech, word; totem, totemic clan, clan dialect’ \p n \s PS

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\l Kayardilt \w wirrka-ca \g ‘play, dance; initiate someone’

\l Yukulta \w wirrka-ca \g ‘play, dance’

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\l WNgathan \w wi:ykv- \g ‘speak, talk, say’ \s PS

\e **\*wirrmpa**

\t ‘crosspieces’

\b n

\c P

\c T

\l WMungknh \w wimp \g ‘thin cross bars in a shelter or bunk laid across forked sticks (*yuk thap*) that are standing up; cross bars inside skinbark canoe or on an outrigger; stick used to carry a bucket, or to carry a fish tied to the stick with a gut line and carried on shoulders; handle of string bag’ \q Also *wurrp* ‘nest (e.g. bird’s), platform for sleeping or food storage’. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w wurrp \g ‘framework, saplings stuck in ground and bent over to support roof cover; sapling, bush’ \q See \*wita- (‘singe’) with regard to the \*wi > *wu* change, and cf. KTh *wutp* below.

\l **L \w \*wirrmpa**

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\l KUwanh \w wutpa, yuku- \g ‘sleeping platform’ \q This appears to be a loan from KTh; see below. \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w wutp, wutpa \g ‘batten; sapling’ \q Either this goes with YY *wurrp* as a reflection of a parallel \*wi > *wu* change, or it continues a separate etymon, \*wurrpa. \s AH

\e **\*wirti**

\t ‘shell, bivalve (sp.)’

\b n

\c S

\c M

\x See also \*kuwarn.

\l YYoront \w *wert, werte* \g ‘clam [“mussel”] shell’ \q *Geloina* sp. Important implement.

\l YMel \w *wet, wete* \g ‘clam [“mussel”] shell’ \q *Geloina* sp. Important implement.

\l Payungu \w *wirti* \g ‘pearl shell; pearl shell pendant’ \q Also *wirtiji* ‘hanging’. \s (PA)

\l Jiwarli \w *wirti* \g ‘pearl, pearl-shell’ \s (PA)

\l Martuthunira \w *wirti* \g ‘pearl shell’ \s (AD)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wirti* \g ‘bell’ \q Cognate? \s (FW)

\l **pPNy \w \*wirti** \q Or could this be a trade item, across the North? See also \*kuwarn in this regard.

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\l Lardil \w *wi:di* \g ‘shell sp., like clam’ \s (NgKL)

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\l Yidiny \w *widal* \g ‘shellfish sp.’ \q Black-ribbed, fresh-water; occurs in groups; tool made from it for slicing beans. \s RMWD G13

\e **\*wita**

\t (a quantity)

\b nAdj

\c Q

\l Margany \w wita \g ‘many’ \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w wita \g ‘small, little; small child; few, small amount’ \s KLH

\e **\*wita-**

\t ‘singe it’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w *wur* \g ‘burn it, singe it’ \p L conj, tr. \q Initial \*w + short \*i > *wu* is apparently regular (but see \*wila); cf. \*wirrmpa vs. \*wi:rrngka-, \*wima > *wum*..

\l YMel \w *wut, wutat* \g ‘burn it, singe it’ \p L conj, tr. \q Initial \*w + short \*i > *wu* is apparently regular (but see \*wila); cf. \*wi:ya.

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *wita-* \g ‘singe, hold in flames; fry, barbecue’ \p Imp. *–la*. \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *wita-* \g ‘scorch, singe (hair off)’ \p Imp. *–la*. \q Also ‘shine, illuminate’. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Manjiljarra \w *wita-* \g ‘put on fire’ \p Conj.: P*witarnu*, Imp *witala*. \s (PMcC)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *wita-la* \g ‘singe, singe fur off game’ \p vt; Imp *–la*. \s (WD)

\l WArrernte \w ite- \g ‘burn; cook’ \p vt. \s GB

\l **pPNy \*wita-**

\e **\*wi:**

\t ‘fire’

\b n

\c E

\l Warrgamay \w wi: \g ‘sun’ \s RMWD

\l Wiradjuri \w wi:ñ \g ‘fire’ \s PA

\l Ngiyampaa (Wangaaybuwan) \w wi: \g ‘fire, firewood’ \q <wi:N>. \s TD, PA

\l Wayilwan \w wi: \g ‘fire’ \s PA

\l Muruwari \w wi: \g ‘fire’ \s LOates 91

\l Gamilaraay \w wi: \g ‘fire; firewood; light’ \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w wi: \g ‘fire; firewood; light; clever; bobby fish; spirit light’ \q ‘Spirit light’ as within *wiringin* (clever man). \s AGL, PA

\l Yuwaalaraay \w wi: \g ‘fire; firewood; light; clever; bobby fish’ \s CW, AGL

\l Gumbainggir \w wi:gun \g ‘hot, warm’ \q Also *wi:jum* ‘fine weather’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*wi:ñ** \q Also \*wi:ma-l (‘light a fire’), PA #300: Gamilaraay & Yuwwaliyaay *wi:ma-l*. \s PA #105

\l Kalkutungu \w wi:ma \g ‘put a fire out’ \s BB

\l Wangkumarra \w wiyi \g ‘fire; firewood’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w wiyi \g ‘fire’ \s M&W

\l Buwandik \w wi(ñ) \g ‘fire’ \s BB

\l Manjiljarra \w wi:- \g ‘light (fire)’ \p Conj. : P *wi:rnu*, Imp *wi:la*. \q Syn. *yitapu-*, *yuma-*. \q “(Kartujarra)”. \s PMcC

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\l Lardil \w wi: \g (very general ‘thing’ term) \q Demiin.

\l Kayardilt \w wi(-)cirti \g ‘firestick’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wiya \g ‘stick used for poking ashes while cooking, poker’ \q <wiyi->. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wi:** \q With the Demiin form cited above. \s NE

\l Tasmanian \w wi: \g ‘fire’

\l **Really Old \w \*wi:** \s KLH pers. comm.

\e **\*wi:ci**

\t ‘sore’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*cici, \*wa:ci

\l WMungknh \w *we:c* \g ‘sick; to pain, to be sick’ \p Transitive personal verb. \s KLH, KPPW

\l Umpithamu \w *wethen* \g ‘sore; sick; wound’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w *wi:yth* [sic] \*g* ‘ulcer, open sore, injury’ \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *wey* \g ‘sore, pain’ \q Also *we-thaw* ‘scar’.

\l YMel \w *weth* \g ‘a sore’

\l Biri \w *widhi* \g ‘sore; wound’ \q Biri dialect (cited, for ‘sore’, as “widi”). \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *widhiñ* \g ‘a sore’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *widhiñ* \g ‘sore’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *udhiñ* \g ‘sore’ \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *withi* \g ‘sore, wound’ \s (BB)

\l Yandruwantha \w *withi* \g ‘sore, injury’ \s (Breen 2004:121/HK)

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *withi* \g ‘sore’ \s (LH)

\l ECArrernte \w *ucene* \g ‘sore, rash, boil, pimple’ (H&D/HK)

\l Alyawarr \w *cwen* \g ‘a sore’ \s (Green 235/HK)

\l Warlpiri \w *wijini* \g ‘sore, lesion’ \s (KLH)

\l **pPNy \w \*wi:ci**

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\l Ngarluma \w *wici* \g ‘markings on boomerang, grooving’ \q Presumed semantic connection: scar. \s (KLH)

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\l Yalarnnga \w *wuthi* \g ‘sore’ \s (Bl&Br)

\e **\*wi:gan**

\t ‘snow’

\b n

\c E

\l Nganyaywana \w wi:gan \g ‘snow’ \s ... /CB

\l Yolngu \w wi:ka \g ‘juice’ \s CB

\e **\*wi:la**

\t ‘bitter’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w wil, wila \g ‘bitter, sour, salty’ \q Also *kawn-wil* ‘salt water; alcoholic drink’. \q If from \*wila, \*\*wul would be expected—cf. \*wita-.

\l Yidiny \w wila \g ‘unripe (fruit and vegetables)’ \q Gunggay dialect only. \s RMWD R14

\l **pPaman \w \*wi:la**

\e **\*wi:rlu**

\t ‘curlew’

\b n

\c O

\l Gunya \w wirlu \g ‘curlew’ \s GB

\l Muruwari \w wi(r)lu \g ‘curlew’ \q *Numenius madagascariensis*. \s LFOates

\l Wembawemba \w wil \g ‘stone curlew’ \s LH

\l Wirangu \w wirlu \g ‘curlew’ \s LH

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w wi:rlu \g ‘curlew’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w wi:lu \g ‘curlew (bush stone-curlew)’ \q Alt. (?) *wilu*. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w wi:lu \g ‘curlew (southern stone-curlew, *Burhinus magnirostris*)’ \s WD

\l Manjiljarra \w wiluru \g ‘curlew’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w wirlu: \g ‘curlew’ \s RG

\l Warumungu \w wiluru \g ‘southern stone-curlew’ \s JS&JH

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *wilumarra* \g ‘bush stone-curlew’ \s FW

\l Martuthunira \w wirlurlu \g ‘curlew’ \s AD

\l Panyjima \w wirlumarra \g ‘curlew’ \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w wilumarra \g ‘stone curlew \q Sense queried in wordlist. Cognate? \s KLH

\l Payungu \w wirlumayi \g ‘bush stone-curlew; southern stone-curlew; stone plover’ \q *Burhinus grallarius*. \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w wirlumayi \g ‘stone plover, bush stone-curlew, southern stone-curlew’ \q *Burhinus grallinarius*. \s PA

\l Watjarri \w wirlucarucaru \g ‘plover’ \q Probably *Peltohyas australia*. Also *wirlu* ‘kingfisher’ and *wi{u* ~ *wilu* ‘curlew (*Burhinus grallarius*). \s WD

\l Nhanda \w wirlu \g ‘curlew’ \s JBl

\l Nyungar \w wilu \g ‘curlew’ \q Northern dialect; Douglas implies it’s a loan from WD; elsewhere Nyungar has *wi{* for ‘curlew’. \s WD

\l **pPNy** \w **\*wi:rlu** \q Loans? \s BA

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\l Gupapuyngu \w wirla \g ‘curlew’ \s BL-MC

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\l Kayardild \w wiriwiri \g ‘curlew’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wiriwir \g ‘curlew’ \q <wiriwiri>. \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wiriwiri** \s NE

\l Mayali \w kurr(u)wirluk \g ‘bush stone-curlew’ \s NE

\e **\*wi:rni-**

\t ‘turn’

\b vi

\l WMungknh \w we:n- \g ‘become’ \q Var. *we:m-*. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w wen \g ‘turn; become’ \p vi, Conj L2; P *wenvnl*. \q A noun can be preposed to this to form a compound meaning ‘become that thing’.

\l Yugambeh \w -we:n \g ‘be; become’ \p Past tense-form; other tense-endings are suffixed to *-an.ga-* ~ *-angga-* ~ *-wan.ga-* ~ *-wana-*. \s MS

\l Djinang \wwirni-ji \g ‘return’ \q Note Djinba *wirandi-* ‘return’, poss. cognate. \s BW 349

\l **pPNy \w \*wi:rni-** \q Very tentative. \s BA

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\l Atnyamathanha \w witni- \g ‘to go around, to go about, to stroll, to be (about)’ \w BSch

\e **\*wi:pa**

\t ‘shade’

\b n

\c E

\l Aritinngithigh \w ipa \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w wi:pa \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w wi:p \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w wi:p \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w wi:p \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w wiba \g ‘shade’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wi:pa** \s KLH

\e **\*wi:rrngka-**

\t ‘scratch, scrape’

\b vt

\l YYoront \w *wirr* \g ‘scratch’ \p Conj. L, tr. Cnt nP wilwirrl; Rfl nP *wirrarrn* < \*wirrngkangka+n.

\l UOykangand \w *errngga-* \*g* ‘scrape, scratch, rake up’ \p P *errnggarr*, Imp *ernggal*, redupl. *errnggerrngga-*. \s PH, PH #1097.

\l UOlkol \w *arrngga-* \g ‘scrape, scratch, rake up’ \p P *arrnggarr*, Imp *arrnggal*, Imp (northern) *arnggang*. \s PH, PH #1097.

\l Yidiny \w *wirrngga:ji-* \*g* ‘scrape, scratch, rake, shave’ \q Tablelands and Coastal dialects. Respect. \s RMWD U3

\l Dyirbal \w *wirrngga* \q ‘scrape, scratch’ \p Conj: Y (intr.) or L (trans.). \q Djalnguy (respect vocabulary). \s (RMWD)

\l WArrernte \w *irrke-* \g ‘scratch yourself; be itchy, get itchy’ \s (GB)

\l Kaytetye \w *errke-* \g ‘scratch’ (vt); ‘itch’ (vi) \q HK connects this instead with Warlpiri *pirrka-* ‘to scrape’. \s (HK)

\l Djapu \w *wirrkthu-* \g ‘scratch’ \p vt, N2. \s (FM)

\l Dhuwal \w *wirrk-dhu-* \g ‘to paw ground, to dig into ground’ \s JHeath

\l Gupapuyngu \w *wirrk, wirrkthun* \*g* ‘scratch’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Dhangu \w *wirrk-thu-n* \g ‘to scratch’ \s (BSch)

\l **pPNy** \w **\*wi:rrngka-** \q For the tri-cluster in Yolngu languages, cf. the putative Yolngu reflexes (*wa:lk* ‘placenta’) of \*walngka. Long \*i: postulated because \*wi > YY /wu/. \s (BA)

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\l Umpithamu \w *wi:nka-* \g ‘scratch; scrape’ \q A loan? \s (J-CV)

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\l Muruwari \w *wirru-* \g ‘to scratch’ \s LOates

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *wi:rra-l* \g ‘shave’ \s (CW)

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\l Gun-Djeihmi \w *wirriwirrkme* \*g* ‘scratch all over’ \s (NE)

\l Burarra \w *wirrka* \g ‘scrape, scratch, polish by abrasion’ \s (NE)

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\l Kayardild \w *wirrnga-ca* \g ‘scratch; dig in ground’ \s (NE)

\l Lardil \w *widnge* \g ‘scratch; dig in ground; dig up’ \q Treatment of tri-cluster contrasts with that in *walka* ‘cooking trench’, putatively < \*walngka. \s (NE/NKL-KLH)

\l **pTangkic \w \*wirrnga-ca** \q Association with PNy presupposes correspondence Tangkic \*rrng to PNy \*rrngk; but compare \*walngka data. \s (NE)

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*wirr+** \g ‘scratch oneself’ \p preverb \s (CB 04:374)

\e **\*wi:ya**

\t ‘another’

\b nAdj; particle

\x See also \*kari, \*lawa, \*wayi, \*yaka.

\l Mpalitjanh \w *iya* \g ‘another’

\l Yinwum \w *iya* \g ‘another’

\l Ngkoth \w *iya* \g ‘another’

\l Aritinngithigh \w *ira* \g ‘another’

\l Mbiywom \w *ija ~ iji* \g ‘another’

\l Umpila \w *wi:ya* \g ‘one of several; other’ \s (GNOG)

\l Umpila \w *wi:ya* ~ *wi:yam ~ wi:yama* \*g* ‘another’ \s (GNOG, DTh)

l KYa’u \w *wiyana* \g ‘another; other way’ \s (ASEDA 0027)

\l WMungknh \w *wiy* \g ‘some; others; sometimes’ \s KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w *wiy* \g ‘another, other’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *wi:y*(*a*) \g ‘some, a few, others’ \s (PS)

\l WNgathan \w *wi:y-wi:y*(*a*) \*g* ‘sometimes, a few, here and there’ \s (PS)

\l KUwanh \w *wiya* \g ‘other’ \q Vowel length neutralized before homorganic glides. \s (S&J p180)

\l YirrqYawrrnh (?Wik-Iiyanya) \w *wiy* \g ‘other, foreign’; ‘not, nothing’ \q Vowel length? \s (Alpher notes 1966).

\l Yintyingka \w *wi:ya* \g ‘other, another’ \q Syn *caci*. \s R&V

\l YMel \w *wiya* \g (Yes/No question marker) \q See \*wita- (‘singe it’) and \*wi:rrngka (‘scrape’) for evidence that YMel *wiya* continues a protoform with a long vowel.

\l Flinders Island \w *w*(*i*)*yanggay* \g ‘nothing; empty’ \q Cognate? \s (PS)

\l **pPaman \w \*wi:ya ~ wiya** \q Short-vowel alternant evidently to account for WMe form. \s (KLH)

\l Muruwari \w *wiya* \g (Yes/No question marker) \s (LFO)

\l Buwandik \w *wi* \g ‘no; not’ \q Also *wip* ‘no’. Cognation questionable. \s (BB)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *wiya* \g ‘no; nothing, none; not, isn’t; not having, without; didn’t, don’t, not doing [w. participle]’ \s (CG)

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w *wiya* \g ‘no, nothing’ \q Negative marker; also a bound morpheme. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *wiya* \g ‘none’ \q Adj. \s (WD)

\l Manjiljarra \w *wiya* \g ‘nothing’ \q Syn. *paki*. Also *wiyarri-ngu* ‘be finished’, *wiya-rnu* ‘finish; let go; send’. \s (PMcC)

\l Wakaya \w *wiy* \g (question particle) \s (GB)

\l Martuthunira \w *wiya:* \*g* ‘maybe’ \p particle. \s (AD)

\l **pPNy \w \*wi:ya** \q In view of the well-attested change of intervocalic \*rr to *y* in most of the Wik languages (Hale 1976c: 52), O’Grady (pers. comm.) connects the Wik examples with Warnman *wirrañpa* ‘other’ in an etymon \*wi(:)rra. While there is nothing in these data to disprove this claim, note that \*wi:ya is nonetheless attested in Cape York Peninsula in Yirrk-Mel *wiya*. Note also that while the semantic connection ‘not’–‘other’–‘yes/no question marker’ is not at present known from a polysemous form in a single language, parts of it are repeated in the \*kari attestations (q.v.) and in attestations of another etymon, \*wayi, such as Kugu-Uwanh *wayi* ‘any one’, the interrogative particle *wayi* in the Maric languages, Mudburra *wayi* ‘let’s; how about’ (also a question particle’, and Palyku *waya* ‘nothing’.

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\l Yorta Yorta \w *wiyu* \g ‘any’ \s (B&M)

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\l Kalkatungu \w *wi:* (*=wiyi*) \g (polar interrogative marker) \s (BB)

\l Martuthunira \w *wi:* \g ‘maybe; if’ \s (AD)

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\l Mudburra \w *biya* \g ‘lest, might’ \s (RG)

\e **\*wu-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa-, \*waci-, \*wuca-, \*wuka-, \*wuwa-, and \*ngu- and \*yu-; also \*wu:ca- (‘share out’).

\l Uradhi \w u(-thi, -ma) \g ‘give’ \s KLH

\l Atampaya \w u- \g ‘give’ \p P *ukal*, Pres *uma*, F *umangka*, Imp *uthi*. \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w u- \g ‘give’ \p P *uka:*, Pres. *uma*, F *umangka*, Imp *uthi*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w u- \g ‘give’ \p P *ukal*, Pres *uma*, F *umangka*, Imp *uthi*. \s TC

\l Umpithamu \w uwa- \g ‘give’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w wu- \g ‘give’ \q Imp *wuw*, P *wuwll*; nP *wum*; *wiy+* (< \*watyi) with ‘go’.

\l Flinders Island \w othi:- \g ‘to give’ \s PS

\l GYim \w wu- \g ‘give’ \q KLH: Past *wuci*, Imp *wuwa*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Ogunyjan \w uka- ~ uko- \g ‘give’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wu(-ci, -ma)** \q “Other Paman” list has **\*wu-ka** also; see below. \s KLH

\l Biri \w wuni(nda) \g ‘give’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, and Yilba dialects; also Yambina *wiñi*. \s AT

\l Nyawaygi \w wu- \g ‘give’ \p vt; Conj. G: Unmarked *wuña*, Pos Imp *wuga*, Neg Imp *wujam*, Perfect *wugi*, Recent & Sequential Past *wuwaña* & *wulgalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp *wugagu* & *wulgalagu*, Irr *wujima*. \s RMWD

\l Yugambeh \w wula- \g ‘give’ \q Also *wulali-* ‘give something or anything’. A less common variant of *wula-* (in Minyangbal) is *wiya-*. \s MS

\l Gamilaraay \w wu:- \g ‘give’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaalayaay \w wu:- \g ‘give’ \s PA, AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w wu:- \g ‘give’ \p Conj. RR: F *wu:rri*, nonF *wu:nhi*, Imp *wu:na*. \s CW, AGL

\l **pGamilaraay-Yuwaaliyaay \w \*wu:-** \s PA #305

\l Wembawemba \w wuga \g ‘to give’ \p irreg. \s LH

\l Wergaia (Djadjala) \w wuga \g ‘to give; hand over (a girl) in marriage’ \q Also *wunga* ‘to give away (particularly food)’. \s LH

\l Madhimadhi \w wuga(dha) \g ‘to give; to take’ \q Is ‘to take’ *wugadha*? \s LH

\l Buwandik \w wuwa \g ‘give’ \s BB

\l **pPNy \w \*wu-** ~

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\l Umbuygamu \w cwa- \g ‘give’ \f Var. *co-*. \s J-CV

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\l Kayardild \w wu:-ca \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w wu:-ca \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wutha \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wu:-ca** \q See the separate listing for the reciprocal \*wu:ca- in Paman. \s NE

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*wo-** \g ‘to give’ \p Past perfective *\*woy* (**~** *\*wong*?), Past imperfective *\*woniñ*, Nonpast *won*. \s AEH 320

\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*-wu-** \g ‘give’ \s CB 04:289, S&McG 03:66 #217

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\e **\*wuka-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\l Ogunyjan \w uka- \g ‘give’ \f KLH *uka-* ~ *uko-* \p Conj L vt; P *ukun*, nImp *ukan*, might *ukalg*. \s KLH; LT/BA

\l Guwa \w wuka- \g ‘give’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w wuka- \g ‘give’ \p vt, Conj L. \s KLH, RMWD

\l Girramay \w wuka- \g ‘give’ \s KLH

\l Warrgamay \w wugi \g ‘give’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w wu- \g ‘give’ \p vt; Conj. G: Unmarked *wuña*, Pos Imp ***wuga***, Neg Imp *wujam*, Perfect ***wugi***, Recent & Sequential Past *wuwaña* & *wulgalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp ***wugagu*** & *wulgalagu*, Irr *wujima*. \s RMWD

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\e **\*wuwa-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\l Umpithamu \w uwa- \g ‘give’ \s J-CV

\l YYoront \w wu- \g ‘give’ \q Imp ***wuw***, P ***wuwll***; nP *wum*; *wiy+* (< \*watyi) with ‘go’.

\l GYim \w wu- \g ‘give’ \q KLH: Past *wuci*, Imp ***wuwa***. \s KLH, JHav

\l Nyawaygi \w wu- \g ‘give’ \p vt; Conj. G: Unmarked *wuña*, Pos Imp *wuga*, Neg Imp *wujam*, Perfect *wugi*, Recent & Sequential Past ***wuwaña*** & *wulgalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp *wugagu* & *wulgalagu*, Irr *wujima*. \s RMWD

\l Buwandik \w wuwa \g ‘give’ \s BB

\e **\*wukul**

\t ‘emu chick’

\b n

\c O

\l WMungknh \w wok \g ‘baby emu’ \q Usually *minh-acvmp-wok*. \s KPPW

\l YYoront \w wo7l \g ‘emu chick’

\e **\*wula-**

\t ‘die’

\b vi

\x See also \*palu- and \*pula- (‘to die’).

\l Koko Warra \w ula- \g ‘be in pain’ \p Pres *ulam*. \q With Acc of sufferer. \s BSommer

\l Muluridji \w wula- \g ‘die’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w wula- \g ‘to die; to become unconscious’ \p vi; Conj. Y: Completed action *wulan*, Non-completed action *wulay*, Imperative *wulay*. Oates & Oates have *wula* ‘dead’, *wulaja* ‘almost dead’. \s Hr&Hr, Oates&Oates

\l CC \w wula- \g ‘die’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w wula- \g ‘die’ \q Y conj. \s EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w wula- \g ‘die’ \p Conj. N. \q Dialects T, C, G. \s KLH, RMWD X9

\l Mbabaram \w lo- \g ‘die’ \p Conj. n: P *lonv*, Pres *lonung*, F *lob*, Imp *log*, Continuative Imp *lonug*. \q For quality of vowel cf. *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kutaka, *wo* ‘west’ < \*kuwa, *no-* ‘to lie’ < \*wuna-. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*wula-** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w wula- \g ‘to die’ \q “Also, idiomatic in *guyi wulan* (‘dead hungry’).” \s PS

\l Biri \w wula \g ‘die’ \q Biri and Gangulu dialects. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w wula \g ‘die; get low (of water in waterhole)’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w ula \g ‘die’ \q Initial /u/ and /wu/ are not distinct. \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*wula**

\l Dyirbal \w wula- \g ‘vanish, get lost’ \p vi, Conj Y. \s RMWD

\l Warrgamay \w wula \g ‘die’ \p vi. \s RMWD

\l Yalarnnga \w wula \g ‘to disappear, be absent, be away; to be used up, all gone; to die’ \q Also *wulamarnti* ‘use up’ (sense questioned); also *wulanga*, *wulangka* ‘to die; to dry up, disappear (water)’. \s Bl&Br

\l Kalkutungu \w ulhi \g ‘to die’ \s BB

\l ECArrernte \w ilwe- \g ‘die; (fire) go out’ \p vi. \q The latter sense for some speakers only. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w ilwe- \g ‘die; go out (fire)’ \p vi. \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*wula-**

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\l YYoront \w wul \g ‘skin of corpse’

\l WNgathan \w wul \g ‘blowfly’ \q But see \*wulul (‘blowfly’). \s PS

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\l Gupapuyngu \w wulu \g ‘hair of dead Dhuwa person’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*wulka**

\t ‘cocky apple’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w wul7, wul7a; yo- \g ‘cocky apple’ \q *Planchonia careya*.

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\l Alawa \w wurlgurl \g ‘cocky apple’ \q *Planchonia careya*. Also *wurdurda*, *bulgarlul*. \s MS

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\l Umpithamu \w wuyngkayi \g ‘coconut’ \q \*lngk > *yngk* regularly. \s J-VC

\e **\*wulmpi**

\t ‘possum’

\b n

\c Z

\x See \*wulnpi.

\e **\*wulmpu**

\t ‘possum’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kacarra, \*kulan, \*mitin.

\l Umpithamu \w wuympu \g ‘possum’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l YMel \w wolp; minh- \g ‘possum’

\l KKaper \w welmp; mi- \g ‘possum’

\l KBabangk \w wolmp \g ‘possum’

\l UOykangand \w albmb; inh- \g ‘possum’ \p Erg *albmbil*. \q Common brushtail, *Trichosurus vulpecula*. With *a* < \*u as in *aN* ‘faeces’ < \*kuna, *algŋ* ‘tooth’ < \*kulŋV. \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*wulmpu**

^^^

**\e \*wulnpi**

\t ‘possum’

\b n

\c Z

\x see also \*wulmpu, \*kacarra, \*kulan, \*mitin

\l UOlkol \w anbu; inh- \g ‘possum’ \q PH #542 has *albmb*. Common brushtail, *Trichosurus vulpecula*. With *a* < \*u as in *aN* ‘faeces’ < \*kuna, *algŋ* ‘tooth’ < \*kulŋV. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w olnbi \g ‘possum sp.’

\l **? \w \*wulnpi/u**

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\l Djabugay \w walburri \g ‘glider possum’ \s EP

\e **\*wulpu**

\t ‘old man, grey hair’

\b n

\c H

\l Ogunyjan \w olp3 \g ‘old man; grey hair’ \p Dat *olpomvnh*. \s BA

\l Flinders Island \w wulpu \g ‘grey hair’ \s PS

\e **\*wulul**

\t ‘blowfly’

\b n

\c C

\l Yadhaykenu \w ulu:lu \g ‘blue fly’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w olow \g ‘blowfly’ \q Large, non-biting. \s KLH 1997:229

\l WMungknh \w wol \g ‘blowfly’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w wolo \g ‘fly’ \s SIL

\l WNgathan \w wul \g ‘blowfly’ \s PS

\l KUwanh \w wolo, yuku \g ‘blowfly’ \s S&J

\l WMo’in \w wolo \g ‘fly’ \s SIL

\l Umpithamu \w wolol \g ‘fly, blowfly’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w wo:lvl, ru:rr- \g ‘blowfly’ \q Long vowel? Failure of final \*l > *r*? \s AH

\l YYoront \w woll \g ‘big blue fly; blowfly’

\l YMel \w

\l UOykangand \w olol \g ‘blowfly’ \q Also ‘blue fly’. \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w olol \g ‘blowfly’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*wulul**

**^^^**

\l Yidiny \w wulu \g ‘swarm of bees’ \q Coastal dialect. Also Gunggay *wulu* “glossed by Roth ... 1898 ... as both ‘ant’ and ‘bee’.” Also Gunggay *wulubaga* ‘a native bee’. \s RMWD H3&4

\l Pitta-Pitta \w ulu \g ‘bee’ \q Wordlist contains no entries in initial /wu/, and initial /u/ is probably phonologically equivalent to this. \s BB

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\l YYoront \w wul \g ‘skin of a corpse’

\e **\*wumi**

\t ‘taboo’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*ngalñca.

\l WNgathan \w wumvñc \g ‘father-in-law type’ \q Prospective wife’s father? Respect register? If < \*wumi, why not /wœm-/? \s PS

\l YYoront \w wimi \g ‘mother-in-law’ \q Proper-noun form; also *puth+womlh* (triadic), in which *womlh* is apparently fully cognate with WNgathan *wumvñc*.

\l YMel

\l UOykangand \w obm \g ‘taboo, poison’ \p Erg *abmomanhdh*. \q Also in *errk obm* ‘poison country’. \s BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w obmo \g ‘taboo’ \q Recorded only in *arrgi obmo* ‘poison country’, *iñadh obmo* ‘mother-in-law’. \s PH

\l **L \*wumi/u** \q Also **\*wumi/uñcV**.

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\l Adnyamathanha \w ubmarli \g (‘kinship term’) \s Mc&Mc

\e **\*wumpa**

\t ‘bowels’

\b n

\c B

\l YYoront \w wup; kun- \g ‘arse of emu’

\l Warrgamay \w wumpa \g ‘belly, stomach, bowels, guts’

\l **? \w \*wumpa**

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\l Angkamuthi \w wupu: \g ‘buttocks; tail of animal’ \s TC

\e **\*wumpun**

\t ‘spearthrower’

\b N

\c T

\l Umbuygamu \w *oban* \g ‘spearthrower’ \q \*mp > *b* is regular. \s J-CV

Alaya-Athima languages:

\l Aghu Tharrnggala \w *mbun* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s LJ/KLH

\l KThaypan \w (*a*)*mbun* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s BR

\l Ikarranggal \w *ombon* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s BSommer

\l Koko-Minni \w *borna* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s Roth 1899

\l Koogominny \w *omboon* \g ‘boomerang’ \s Palmer 1884

\l Takalak \w *mpona* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s Tindale

\l Ogunyjan \w *ombon* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s \s LT/BA

\l **pAlaya-Athima \w \*umbun** \s BA

\l Warrungu \w *wumbun* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s TTs

\l Gugu Badhun \w *wumbun* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s PS

\l Curr 114 \w *oomboon* \g ‘spearthrower’ \s Curr

\e **\*wumu**

\t ‘nose’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ka:ra, \*ku:wu.

\l Wakura \w wumu \g ‘nose’ \s KLH

\l HR \w mu \g ‘nose \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wumu** \s KLH

\e **\*wuna-**

\t ‘lie’

\b vi

\x See also \*nguna-, \*yu:-.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w una- \g ‘lie down, be lying down; sleep’ \p vi; *unan* Past, *unaγu* Imperative. \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s KLH, TC

\l Yinwum \w nwa- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w na- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w now-, nwona- \s KLH

\l Umpila \w wuna \g ‘be lying down, lie; sleep; stay the night’ \p Zero conj.; Past *wunanha*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w wun- \g ‘be lying down; live, stay; be [with adjective]’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w wuna- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w wunv- \g ‘lie down; camp overnight; lie dead somewhere; be’ \p vi; Conj. N. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w wuna ~ wune \g ‘stay, camp’ \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w wuna- \g ‘lie, lie down; camp; be’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l Umbuygamu \w nwa- \g ‘lie down’ \s J-CV

\l Koko Warra \w uno- \g ‘lie down’ \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w no- \g ‘lie down; sleep; camp; live’ \p Durative *anona-* < \*wunana. \s BR

\l HR \w no(v)- \g lie down’ \s LJ

\l HR \w nuv- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l Ikarranggal \w udni- \g ‘lie’ \p P *udnin* (written *utnin*). \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w udna- \g \lie down, be lying down; camp; stay at a place camping’ \p P *udnin*. \s LT/BA

\l GYim \w wuna- \g ‘be lying down; lie down, sleep, exist’ \p 4th conj. \q JHav *wuna:*. \s KLH, JHav

\l CC \w wuna- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w wuna- \g ‘lie down; sleep; have’ \q Y conj.; ‘have’ [*sic*]. \s Hr&Hr

\l Muluridji \w wuna- \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w wun \g ‘be lying down’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w wun \g ‘lie’ \p L2 conj.; gPast *wunvnh*; Cnt nP *wunan* < \*wunana, P *winl* < \*wuni+.

\l YMel \w wun \g ‘lie’

\l UOykangand \w udna- \g ‘lie down; camp’ \p P *udnal*, Pres *udn*, Imp *udn*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w udna- \g ‘lie down; camp’ \p P *udnal*, Imp *udny*, Imp (northern) *udnang*, Cnt nP udnan < \*wunana. \s PH

\l Djabugay \w wuna- \g ‘lie, sleep; be lying down’ \q Y conj. \s EP, KLH

\l Mbabaram \w no- \g ‘lie down, sleep’ \p Conj. n: P *nonv*, Pres *nonung*, F *nob*, Imp *nog*, Continuative Imp *nonug*. \q For quality of vowwel cf. *dog* ‘dog’ < \*kutaka , *wo* ‘west’ < \*kuwa, *lo-* ‘to die’ < \*wula-. \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*wuna-** \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w wuna- \g ‘lie down, sleep, camp, stay’ \s PS

\l Biri \w wuna \g ‘lie down’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, and Yambina dialects; also ‘be, become, do, want, make’ in Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w wuna \g ‘lie’ \q Also *wujayi*. \s GB

\l Dharawala \w wuna- \g ‘to lie’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w wuna- \g ‘to lie’ \s GB

\l Margany \w una \g ‘lie, sleep’ \q Initial /u/ and /wu/ are not distinct. Occasional variant *nguna*. \s GB

\l Gunya \w una \g ‘lie, sleep’ \s GB

\l **pPM \*wuna-**

\l Guwa \w wuna- \g ‘sleep’ \s GB

\l Kalkatungu \w rnu \g ‘lie’ \q Having become initial, \*n > /rn/. \s BB

\l Kayteje \w inwe- \g ‘lie’ \p Past *enwenhe*. \q Poss. < \*nguna- rather than \*wuna-. \s HK

\l **pPNy (??) \w \*wuna-** \q See also \*nguna-.

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\l Muruwari \w wuna- \g ‘to lie [*sic*] down, put down, place’ \s LFOates

\e **\*wunpa-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\x See also \*wanta-.

\l WMungknh \w *wunp-* \g ‘put, put down, put in, put on; beget’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *wunp-* \g ‘put’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathrr \w *wuñp-* \g ‘put’ \s (KLH)

\l WNgathan \w *wuñpv-* \g ‘put’ \s (PS)

\l WMuminh \w *wunpa-* \g ‘put’ \s (KLH)

\l KUwanh \w *wunpa* \g ‘put, gather’ \s (S&J)

\l KThaayorre \w *wunp* \g ‘place, lay, put’ \p Past *wunparr*. \s (KLH, AH)

\l KThaypan \w *nba-* \g ‘put inside’ \s (BR)

\l **pPaman \w \*wunpa- ~ wuñpa-** \s (KLH)

\l Nhanda \w *wunbi-* \g ‘leave, let be, leave alone’ \p Conj. Y: *wunbinu* Past Imperfective, *wunbiyi* Past Perfective, *wunbiga* Imperative, *wunbi:* Present. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy \w \*wunpa-/i-**

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\l ECArrernte \w *arnpe-* \g ‘put your foot down (on the ground); set out, head off, go off’ \p vi. \s (H&D)

\e **\*wuntu-**

\t ‘look for’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa:ci-.

\l Linngithigh \w ntro- \g ‘seek, look for’ \n Normally in the compound *ini ntro-* ‘to seek’; *inhi* ‘place’. \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w ntro- \g ‘seek, look for’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w wuntu- \g ‘seek, look for’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w wuntu- \g ‘seek, look for’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wuntu-** \s KLH

**\e \*wunu**

\t ‘kapok mangrove, Camptostemon schultzii’

\b n

\c

\l YYoront \w won; yo- \g ‘kapok mangrove’ \q *Camptostemon schultzii*.

\l Kurrcar \w woon \g ‘a mangrove tree species’ \s PB

\e **\*wunga-**

\t ‘play, dance’

\b vi

\l YYoront \w wung \g ‘play, sing, dance’ \p vIntr, NH

\l YMel \w wung \g ‘play, sing, dance’

\l KThaayorre \w wongong \g ‘playing’ \p Cnt nP.

\l UOykangand \w egnga- \g ‘dance’ \p V1 \q Also ‘rain’. \s BSm

\l **L \w wunga-** \q ???

\l Margany \w unga \g ‘chase, hunt’ \q Initial /u/ and /wu/ are not distinct. For semantic connection to ‘perform’, cf. YY *yow* ‘get; perform’. \s GB

\l Gunya \w unga \g ‘chase, hunt’ \q Initial /u/ and /wu/ are not distinct. For semantic connection to ‘perform’, cf. YY *yow* ‘get; perform’. \s GB

\e **\*wungki**

\t ‘flying mammal (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*mali.

\l Atampaya \w ungkinh \g ‘red flying fox’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ungkiñ \g ‘red flying fox’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ungkiñ \g ‘red flying fox’ \s TC

\l YYoront \w wo7; minh- \g ‘sugar glider’

\l GBadhun \w wunggi \g ‘bat’ \s PS

\l **pPaman \w \*wungki**

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\l WMungknh \w wuk; minh- \g ‘flying fox’ \q Given as a synonym to *mukvmpvng*, which is also given as a synonym to *mal*. \s KPPW

\l Pakanh \w woki; minha \g ‘little red flying fox’ \q *Pteropus scapulata*. \s PS website

\e \***wungulu**

\t ‘mosquito’

\b n

\c C

\x (‘mosquito’ words; see under \*kungul etc.)

\l KThaayorre \w wongol, wongl \g ‘mosquito’

\l KNarr \w wungu:l \g ‘mosquito’

\l Wik-Ngathan \w wœngvlv \g ‘mosquito sp. (black)’ \q Attests \*wungilV. \s PS

\l **L \w \*wungulu** & **\*wungil**

\e **\*wuñi+**

\t ‘frightened’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*wini.

\l WMungknh \w wiñ(-ang) \g ‘frightened’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w wöñ.y \g ‘frightened’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w wuñirra \g ‘frightened’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w wöñi(-nh) \g ‘frightened’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*wuñi(-rra)** \s KLH

\e \*wurpu

\t ‘legless lizard’

\b n

\c Z

\l YYoront \w worp, worpo; minh- \g legless lizard’

\l KKapér \w wermp; mi- \g ‘snake with ears’ \s 67:42 (GC)

**\l pYirrka–KKaper \w \*wurmpu**

\e **\*wuru+**

\t ‘whirlwind’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w wor+wurrl \g ‘whirlwind’

\l KYalanji \w wuru-nurru \g ‘whirlwind’ \s Oates, Hr&Hr

\l **pPaman (?) \w wuru**

**\e \*wurrcal**

\t ‘rain; cloud’

\b n

\c E

\l Pakanh \w wutca \g ‘cloud’ \f PH has *wuca* (*wucha*); Sommer (Bakanh) has *wu:ca* (*wuutja*).

\l Yintyingka \w worrca \g ‘cloud’ \s V&R

\l YYoront \w wurrcvl; po- \g ‘white (of an egg)’ \q Only in *po-wurrcl* ‘white of an egg’, with *po-* other wise unrecorded (unless < ˆpoq *‘knee*’, which seems unlikely).

\l YMel \w wurrcvl \g ‘rain’ \q Contrast *yirrp* ‘cloud’.

**\l pPama \w \*wurrcal** \g ‘cloud’ \s BA

\e **\*wurri+**

\t ‘crosswise’

\b nAdv

\x See also \*wirrpa (‘crossbars’).

\l KYalanji \w wurril \g ‘across, crossways, lopsided, on edge of boat’ \q (*ma*)*wurril*. \s Oates

\l GYim \w wurri:n \g ‘crossways, sideways’

\l **L \w wurri+**

**^^^**

\l YYoront \w wurrl \g ‘crosswise’

\l YYoront \w wurrlh \g ‘every which way’

\e **\*wurr**m**pul(V)**

\t ‘bird (sp; large, raptor)’

\b n

\c A

\l YYoront \w worrpol; minh- \g ‘white-breasted sea eagle’

\l YMel \w worrpol; minh- \g ‘white-breasted sea eagle’

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\l UOykangand \w orrpholngk; inh- \g ‘wedge-tailed eagle’ \s PHamilton

\l UOlkol \w orrbholngk; inh- \g ‘wedge-tailed eagle’ \s PHamilton

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\l Djabugay \w wurrmbul \g ‘pelican’ \q Hypothesis: a semantic shift in an original \*wurrmpulV to replace and earlier \*wurrkulV in the sense ‘pelican’. \s EP

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\l Yidiny \w wurrgulV \g ‘pelican’ \f /wurrgu:l>. \q Coastal dialect. \s RMWD F3

**\e \*wurrpa**

\t ‘batten’

\b n

\l KThaayorre \w wutp, wutpa \g ‘batten, sapling’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w wurrp \g ‘saplings stuck in ground & bent over to support roof cover, framework; sapling, bush’ \s BA

\l Local \w \*wurrpa

\e **\*wurrun**

\t ‘scar’

\b n

\l KThaayorre \w *wo:rrn* \g ‘scar, mark’ \q A loan from YY? \s AH

\l YYoront \w *worrn* \g ‘scar’ \p n

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *wurrun* \g ‘swelling; swollen’ \p n, nAdj \q Var. *wurrurr*. Also *yurrun* ‘scar’. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *wurrun* \g ‘swelling; swollen’ \p n, nAdj \q Var. *wurrurr*. Also *yurrun* ‘scar’. \s AGL

\l **pEastern \w \*wurrun**

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\l Gamilaraay \w *yurrun* ‘scar’ \s AGL

\e **\*wurrupa**

\t ‘sugarbag’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w +wurrw \g ‘sugarbag (spp.)’ \q In *may-ngaml+wurrw*, *may-kathn+wurrw* (sugarbag types). YY \*\**worrow* would be expected from this source, but its use as a noun stem formative puts it in a leniting environment and presumably predates lowering of the vowels to mid.

\l Djabugay \w wurruba \g ‘wax from sugarbag, bee’s wax’ \s KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w wuruba \g ‘wax from native bee’ \s RMWD J5

\l **pPaman \w \*wurrupa**

\l GBadhun \w wurrubiri \g ‘wasp (sp.)’ \q Makes honey; also ‘European bee’. Also *wurriba* ‘native bee (sp.)’. \s PS

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\l Panyjima \w wurrumpa \g ‘bee’ \s AD

**\e \*wuRku+**

\t (a relatively senior male, prototypically young)

\b n

\c H

\l YYoront \w worr7o; pam- \g ‘brother (elder)’ \p Oblique theme *worr7yo+*. \q Conversational reference. Also ‘big’ in specialised contexts.

\l YMel \w worrko; pa- \g ‘brother (elder)’ \q Conversational reference.

\l Yidiny \w wurgun \g ‘boy who has passed (or is passing) through puberty but is not yet initiated’ \q Coastal and Gunggay dialects; not Tableland. \s RMWD B2

**\l pPaman \w \*wuRgu+** \q Where \*R is probably not either \*r or \*rr. \s BA

\e **\*wurta**

\t ‘young’

\b n

\c H

\c A

\c K

\c B

\l Yorta Yorta \w wurrta \g ‘young’ \q On the basis of “woorta” in 1867 list by Sir Edmund Barry \s B&M

\l Warlpiri

\l Martuthunira \w wurta \g ‘emu chick’ \q Note also *wirta* ‘teenage boy, youth’. \s AD

\l Panyjima \w wurta \g ‘emu chick’ \q Also *wurtatarri* ‘cluch of emu chicks’. \s AD

\l Ngarluma \w wurta \g ‘emu chick’ \q Also *wurtawurta*. \s KLH

\l Dalabon \w wurt \g ‘child (as of emu in myth); man’s SiCh’ \q Also *wurdurt* ‘child’, Plural *wurdurtwurt*. \s BA, MH

\l Bininj Gun-Wok \w wurt \g ‘womb’ \q Also *wurtwurt* ‘children’. \s MH

\l **pGunwinyguan \w \*wurt** \s MH #1337

\w **\*wurtu**

\t ‘armpit’

\b n

\c B

\l KKY

\l KLY \w UDU \g ‘arm, upper arm’ \s /GNOG

\l Kaurna \w WORTATURTI \g ‘upper arm’ \s /GNOG

\l Gupapuyngu \w wurduy \g ‘armpit, underarm’ \s BL-MC/GNOG

\e **\*wuwi-**

\t ‘find, meet’

\b vt

\l Umpithamu \w uwi- \g ‘find; meet, visit’ \s J-CV

\l WMungknh \w wuw- \g ‘find, pick up, meet someone’ \p vt. \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w wuw \g ‘meet, encounter’ \p P *wuwirr*. \s AH

\l YYoront \w wow \g ‘find; meet’ \p vt, L, i; P *wiw*.

\l YMel \w wuw \g ‘meet, come aross, find; hunt away, drive off’ \p vt, Conj L: P *wuwit*, ‘went and’ *wuwvlvw*.

\l **pPaman (?) \*wuwi-**

\e **\*wuynguth**

\t ‘casuarina; fighting stick’

\b n

\c P

\c T

\l WNgathan \w wuyvnguth \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’ \s PS

\l WMungknh \w wuy(v)nguth \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’ \s KPPW

\l KThaayorre \w woy(v)ngvth, e \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w woyngvlh \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’

\l YMel \w woyngvth \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’

\l **L \w \*wuynguth**

\l WUwan \w woyadho \g ‘casuarina; fighting stick’ \s SIL

\l KUwanh \w wooyodho; yuku \g ‘she oak (casuarina)’ \s S&J

\l KUwanh \w woyodho; (yuku (kantu)) \g ‘nulla nulla, fighting stick’ \s S&J

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\l UOykangand \w oyonggodh \g ‘fighting stick [type]’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w oyonggodh \g ‘fighting stick [type]’ \s PH

\e **\*wu:ca-**

\t ‘share out’

\b vRcp

\x See \*wu- (‘give’)

\l Umpila \w wu:tha- \g ’share out, ration’ \p Conj. Th. \s GNOG

\l KThaayorre \w wuthaw \g ‘share’ \p nP; ‘go and’ *wuthnhan*. \q A “lexical reciprocal”. Also cited as *wuthu:w*. \s AG 519,563

\l YYoront \w wuy- \g ‘share out’ \p The reciprocal of *wu-* ‘to give’, as in *wuyvwvll* (~ *wiyvwvll*) ‘shared it out’.

\l **pPaman \w \*wu:ca-**

^^^

\l Kayardild \w wu:-ca \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w wu:-ca \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w wutha \g ‘give’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*wu:-ca** \s NE

\e **\*wu:ci**

\t ‘song, ceremony’

\b n

\c H

\l KThaayorre \w wu:c, wu:cil \g ‘song; dance; ceremony’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w woy, woyo \g ‘song; dance; ceremony’

\l Yirrk-Mel \w woc \g ‘song’

^^^

\l Pakanh \w wu:ci \g ‘taboo’ \q Only in *ngankom wu:ci* ‘poison country’ (Respect vocabulary). \s PH website

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\l Wembawemba \w woi \g ‘a song’ \s LH

\e **\*wu:cil**

\t ‘company’

\b n

\c H

\l WNgathan \w wœ:thvl \g ‘accompanying, as company (mate) for someone’ \s PS

^^^

\l YYoront \w weyvl; pam- \g ‘company’

\e **\*wu:lñci-**

\t ‘gather, congregate’

\b vi

\l WMungknh \w wo:ñc- \g ‘crowd in, gather in’ \p vi. \q “As a crowd gathering in for a fight or for a country & western show, but also can be used to describe saliva gathering in one’s mouth.” Also *wuth* ‘meet, come together’, *wuthvnvmvn* ‘close up, heal up’. \s KPPW

\l Wik-Ngathan \w we:ncv- \g ‘gather, congregate’ \p vIntr, NY \q For [we:ñc]. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w woñje \g ‘gather’ \p vIntr \s S&J p380 & T153

\l KThaayorre \w wu:ñc-i+rr \g ‘increase, multiply’ \p vi \q Also *wu:ñc-a+rr* ‘gather, store, harvest, dig out’ (vt). \s AH

\l YYoront \w wolhth \g ‘gather, congregate, come together, accumulate’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l **L \w \*wu:lñci-**

**\*y**

\e **\*ya-**

\t ‘go’

\b vi

\x See also \*yana-; \*kali-, \*waka-, \*wañca-.

\l KThaayorre \w ya- \g ‘go’ \p Imp *yarr*.

\l YYoront \w ya- \g ‘go’ \p Imp *yarr*, nP *yarr*, Cnt nP *yarrarr*; other tenses built on *yaw*.

\l **pPaman \w \*ya-**

\l Pirriya \w yanta- \g ‘going’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w yaci \g ‘go, come, walk, hunt’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra \w yantha- \g ‘walk, go’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w yanhtha- \g ‘go’ \s M&W

\l Nyawaygi \w ya- \g ‘go’ \p vi; Conj. N: Unmarked *yaña*, Pos Imp *yana*, Neg Imp *yanjam*, Perfect *yani*, Recent & Sequential Past *yanmaña* & *yandalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp *yañagu* & *yandalagu*, Irr *yanjima*. \s RMWD

\l Muruwari \w ya- \g ‘go’ \s LFOates

\l Pitjantjatjara \w a- \g ‘go, travel, move along’ \p Imp *arra*; Imp Cnt *anama*; P *anu*; *anangi* P Cnt; *anañi* Pres; *anku*(*ku*) F; *ankupayi* ‘use to’; *ankuñca* Participle. \q Listed as *anañi*. \s CG

\l Yankunytjatjarra \w ya- \g ‘go, travel, move along’ \p Imp *yarra*; Imp Cnt *yanama*; P *yanu*; *anangi* P Cnt; *yanañi* Pres; *yanku*(*ku*) F; *yankupayi* ‘use to’; *yankuñca* Participle. \q Listed as *yanañi*. \s CG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w ya- \g ‘go, travel’ \p vi; Conj N: F *yanku*, Imp *yarra*, P *yanu*. \s G&H

\l Manjiljarra \w *ya-* \g ‘go’ \p Conj.: P *yanu*, Imp *yarra*. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w ya- \g ‘go’ \p Imp *yanta*, nPast *yani*, Past *yanu*. \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w *-ya-* \g (motion verb) \p Imp *-yanta*, P *-yanu*, Fut *-yanmi*. \q The ordinary ‘go’ verb is *pan-ka*. \s DGN http://www.anu.edu.au/linguistics/nash/aust/wpa/wpa-verbs.html

\l Ngarla \w ya.na- \g ‘to go’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ya.na- \g ‘to go’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w ya.na- ~ ya.rra- \g ‘to go’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w ya.rna- \g ‘to go’ \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w yan.ki- \g ‘to go’ \q GNOG: cognates in Nuggubuyan and Wororan. \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*ya-** \p Conj. N. \s GNOG #712

\l Nhanda \w yatka- \g ‘go’ \p vi; irregular: P *yatkanu* (GNOG gives *yatkanu* ~ *yatka*), nP *yatkanhdha* (GNOG *yatkanhtha7* Future), Imp *yatkada* (GNOG *yatka7*); Ambulative *yatkanggula* GNOG *yatkangkula* Present). \q Also *yatka+yu-* ‘come with a different irregular paradigm, and *yatka-* ‘be gone’ (vi; NH). Nhanda *tk* continues \*rrk; Nhanda intervocalic *d* continues \*rr. \s JB, GNOG (OGVV)

\l Watjarri \w ya- \g ‘to go (direction away from speaker)’ \p Conj. irreg, vi; Pres *yanmaña*, P *yana*, F *yanaya* ~ *yara*, Perf Imp *yarran* (prob. a loan with *-n* Imp suffix), Impf Imp *yanma*, Prp *yanaku* ~ *yanakulu*, Concurrent action *yananta*. \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*ya-**

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\l Wembawemba \w yangga \g ‘to walk, go’ \p P yanggin, F *yanggiñ*, Pres *yangga*. \s LH

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\l Wambaya \w yarru \g ‘go, come’ \p vi. \q Syn. (Gudanji) *dalwi*. \s RN Wambaya

\l Alawa \w yarra- \g ‘go, keep going’ \p Verb particle. \q As in *yarra-narla* (vi) ‘go on’. \s MS

\l **pAustralian \w \*ya-** \q Not verifiable by comparative method. \s GNOG pNgayarda #712

\e **\*yac**

\t ‘no good’

\b nAdj

\l Uradhi (Angkam & Yadhayk) \w yacuñ \g ‘dry’ \s TC

\l Watjarri \w yac+ \g ‘torn’ \q In *yac-yac* ‘torn’, *yac-ku*- (conj. -LA, vt) ‘to tear’. \s WD

\l Gupapuyngu \w ya:c \g ‘bad; evil (n)’ \s BL-MC

\e **\*yacul**

\t ‘lancewood’

\b n

\c P

\l YYoront \w yo-yathl \g ‘lancewood’ (*Acacia* sp.)

\l KThaayorre \w yuk-yathr \g ‘lancewood’ (*Acacia* sp.)

\l Djabugay \w yajul \g ‘straight, correct, proper’ \s EP

\l **pPaman**  **\w \*yacul** \q ???

\e **\*yaka-**

\t ‘cut’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w yak- \g cut (flesh of animate being)’ \s KPPW

\l KUwanh \w yaka \g ‘cut up’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w yak, yaki+rr \g ‘cut’ s KLH

\l UOykangand \w eka- \g ‘cut, cut up’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ega- \g ‘cut up’ \s PH

\l KYak \w yak \g ‘cut’

\l YYoront \w ye \g ‘cut \p L

\l YMel \w ya ~ ye ~ yaka- \p L \g ‘cut’

\l KKaper \w yaká- ~ yaké- \g ‘cut’ \BA, KLH

\l UOykangand \w eka- \g ‘cut, cut up’ \p P *ekarr*, Imp *eka*, redupl. *ekeka-*. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w ega- \g ‘cut, cut up’ \p P *egarr*, Imp *egal*, Imp (northern) *egang*. \s PH

\l HR \w (v)ka- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH, LJ

\l KThaypan (Wu-Laya) \w ka- \g ‘cut; pierce, stab’ \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w eka- \g ‘cut’ \p Conj. L. \s BA, KLH

\l Muluridji \w yaka- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l CC \w yaka- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w yaka- \g ‘cut’ \q L conj. Also (Hr) ‘saw wood’. \s Oates, Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w yakayaka \g ‘cut up into small pieces—of wood’ \q Not in EP. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yaka-** \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yaka- ~ \*yaki-** \s BA

\l Dyirbal \w yagi \g ‘split’ \p nAdj \s RMWD

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\l EArrernte \w ke- \g ‘cut’ \q Could be from \*paka-.

\l Alyawarr \w ake- ~ akele- \g ‘cut’ \q Could be from \*paka-. \s KLH

\l Anmatyerre \w ake- \g ‘cut’ \q Could be from \*paka-. \s KLH

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\l GYim \w wagi- \g ‘cut’ \p L conj. \s JHav

\l Baagandji \w waga- \g ‘cut, chop; strip (a canoe)’ \s LH

\l Baagandji \w ya:ga- \g ‘break’ \q Apparently transitive. \s LH

\e **\*yaka**

\t ‘not’

\b particle

\x See also \*kari, \*lawa, \*walku, \*wi:ya.

\l Western Bundjalung \w yagam(be:) \g ‘no; not; none’ \s MS

\l Pitta-Pitta \w +yaka \g (negative) \q Only in *wiyuyaka* ‘unsuccessful (in hunting)’; cf. *wiyuwuma* ‘successful (in hunting)’ But *-yaku* is given (p199) as a general productive privative suffix. \s BB

\l Gupapuyngu \w yaka \g ‘not; no’ \s BL-MC

\l **pPNy \w \*yaka** \s BA

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\l Manjiljarra \w yaka \g ‘silent’ \q Also *yakarri-* ‘be quiet’. \s PMcC

\e **\*yaku**

\t ‘elder sister’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See alsp \*yapa.

\l Dharawala \w yaku \g ‘older sister’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Mayi-Kulan \w yakurra \g ‘mother’ \q Also *yimpa*; al;so *yakurrathungu* ‘motherless’. \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w yakurra \g ‘mother’ \s GB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w yaku \g ‘older sister’ \s BB

\l Watjarri \w yaku \g ‘mother, mother’s sister’ \q Also *yakuyara* ‘mother-daughter relationship’. \s WD

\l **pPNy \w \*yaku** \q KLH gloss: ‘elder sister’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l UOykangand \w aka-ngarr \g ‘younger brother’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w aga-dh \g ‘younger brother’ \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w aka, c- \g ‘younger sibling’ \q Also *wiy-aka*. \s PS

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\l Bardi \w yagu \g ‘brother in law’ \q CB: loan. \s PNWG/CB

\l **pNyulnyulan \*yaku** \g ‘husband’ \s D&McG

\e **\*yala**

\t ‘that’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ñana, \*ñangku, \*miña, \*yalu.

\l KYal \w *yaluy* \g ‘here’ \p demonstrative location word. \s EP 3.7 p83

\l KNyungkul \w *yalay* \g ‘here’ \p demonstrative location word. \s EP 3.7 p83

\l Yuwaalaraay \w yalagi:rrma \g ‘like that, in that manner; because (consequence), that is why, therefore’ \p Adv \q Also *yalagi:rrmawu* ‘at that time, when’, *yalagiyu* ‘now’, *yalagudhaay* ‘right around’. \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w yalagi:rrma \g ‘like that, in that manner; because (consequence), that is why, therefore’ \p Adv \q Also *yalagi:rrmawu* ‘at that time, when’, *yalagiyu* ‘now’, *yalagudhaay* ‘right around’. \s AGL

\l Muruwari \w yala \g ‘that way’ \p Adv. \s LFOates

\l Warlpiri \w yalarni \g ‘that removed, indefinite or invisible location, that one off somewhere’ \p Definite determiner; Erg *yalarnirli*. \q Syn. *mirni*. Contrast *yalarnimpi* & *mirnimpa* ‘that near, indef ...’. \s KLH

\l Warlpiri \w yali \g ‘that removed’ \p Definite determiner; Erg *yalirli*. \s KLH

\l Djaru \w yala, yalu \g ‘there, that’ \p Erg *yalunggu* ~ *yalulu* ‘that’, Loc *yalangga* ‘there’ & *yalungga* ~ *yalula* ‘that’, Dat1 *yaluwu* ‘that’, All  *yalanggawu* ~ *yalawu* ‘there’ & *yalunggawu* ~ *yalulawu* ‘that’, Abl *yalangu*(*rlu*) ‘there’ & *yalungu*(*rlu*) ‘there’. \q Contrast *murla* ‘here’, *murla* ‘this’. \s TTs

\l Walmajarri \w yala \g ‘that, (over) there’ \s H&R, JHd

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\l Gumatj \w yalala \g ‘later’

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\l Bijara-Gungabula \w *yalumbarru* \g ‘on the other side’ \s GB

\l Warlpiri \w *yalumpu* \g

\e **\*yala**

\t ‘slack, soft’

\b nAdj

\x Possibly (in CYP) the same etymon as \*ya:lka, q.v.

\l KKY \w yal- \g ‘soft’ \q In compounds: *bup* ‘grass’, *yalbup* ‘hair’; *buz* ‘lawyer vine’, *yalbuz* ‘rope made from lawyer vine’. \s RJK

\l WNgathan \w yel \g ‘flexible, springy’ \q “Possibly *yal*.” Belongs with this set? \s PS

\l YYoront \w yal, yala \g ‘soft, tender; weak (of rope)’

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\l Gupapuyngu \w yalyalkthun \g ‘to slacken rope’ \q Also *yalu* ‘nest; placenta’ \s BL-MC

\l Warlpiri \w yulu \g ‘limp, relaxed (as of slain kangaroo whose limbs have been broken for cooking’ \s Swartz

\e **\*yala**

\t ‘crotch’

\b n

\c B

\l KThaayorre \w yal, yala(n); kun- \g ‘crotch; gully, valley’ \s AH

\l YYoront \w yal, yala; kun- \g ‘crotch; Y-junction of rivers’

**\e \*yala**

\t ‘soft, loose’

\b nAdj

\l YYoront \w yal \g ‘soft, loose, slack’

\l KYalanji \w jala-jala \g ‘loose, loosely put together’

\l **pPaman \w \*yala**

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\l GYim \w thalbil \g ‘loose, relaxed’ \s JHav

**\e \*yala+**

\t ‘grow’

\b vi

\l YYoront \w yalrr \g ‘grow (in length or height)’ \p Conj NH irreg, vi; nP *yult*, nP Cont *yulult*, P *yalvrr*, with ‘go’ verbs *yalvrrnh+* or *yalvrrn+*.

\l GBadhun \w yalara- \g ‘to grow up’ \p vi; nP *yalaray*, P *yalaran*, F *yalarayiy* ~ *yalarayay*, Imp *yalaraya*. \q Sense questioned. \s PS

\e **\*yalka**

\t ‘road’

\b n

\c E

\l WNgathan \w yelk \g ‘road, path’ \s PS

\l YYoront \w yalq, yalqalh \g ‘road, track’

\l YMel \w yalk, yalkáth \g ‘road, track’

\l KKaper \w yalk, yalkvyvmp \g ‘road’ \s BA

\l Warrungu \w yalga, yalgangga \g ‘road’ \s TTs

\l GBadhun \w yalga \g ‘path, road’ \s PS

\l Biri \w yalga \g ‘road, track, path’ \q Dialects: Baradha (also ‘moon’), Biri, Gangulu, Wirri; in Baradha also ‘footprint’; in Yambina ‘footprint’. Also Baradha *yalgubari* ‘road, track, path’. \w AT

\l **pPM \w \*yalka**

\l Jirrbal \w yalgay \g ‘road, track’ \p Neuter (*bala-*). \s RMWD

\l Ngajan \w ya:ga: \g ‘road, track’ \q \*Vlk > V:k is regular. \s RMWD, as cited in 77b: 74

\l Warrgamay \w yalgay \g ‘road’ \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w yalgay \g ‘road, track, path’ \s RMWD

\l Wadharing \w yalka \g ‘road’

\l Yanyuwa \w a-yalwa \g ‘known path, well-defined road/track; Milky Way; song cycle’ \q See also *kalkaji* ‘spear’ under \*kalka. \s JB

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\l Baagandji \w yarn.ga \g ‘road, path, small track’ \q Also *yudhurru* ‘road, path’, *yarlgi* ‘creek, deep crack in the ground’, *yalga* ‘mouth’. \s LH

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\l Yan-nhangu \w jalkiri \g ‘footprint’ \s CB

**\e \*yalu**

\t ‘there’

\b demonstrative

\b adverb

\x See also \*yala.

\l Yuwaalaraay yalu: \g ‘again, still’ \p particle, usually sentence-initial. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay yalu: \g ‘again, still’ \p particle, usually sentence-initial. \q Also *yalu:yalu:* ‘same, copied’ (Adj). \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay yalu: \g ‘again, still’ \p particle, usually sentence-initial. \s AGL

\l Muruwari \w yalu \g ‘over there, across there’ \s LFOates

\l Warlpiri \w yalumpu \g ‘that near’ \p Definite determiner; Erg *yalumpurlu*. \s KLH

\l Djaru \w yalu \g ‘there, that’ \q See under \*yala.

\e **\*ya{a**

\t ‘ground, sand’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*pa**{**a, \*wa**{**u, \*yu:ñca, \*ñani.

\l Thalanyji \w yalha \g ‘ground, dirt’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w yalha \g ‘ground, sand’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*yalha** \s PA #85

\l Jiwarli \w yalha \g ‘ground, sand, earth’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w yalha \g ‘sand, earth, ground’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w yalha \g ‘ground; sand’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w yalha \g ‘ground; sand’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w yadha \g ‘ground; sand’ \s TK, PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*yalha** \s PA #85

\e **\*ya{u**

\t ‘flame’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*calpar, \*ngañcar, \*ngalkari, \*ñapil, \*calañ; \*ca:ra.

\l UOykangand \w *alh, alhul* \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *alhu* \g ‘fire, firewood’ \s (BA, PH)

\l Bidyara \w *yadha* \g ‘light, daylight’ \q Quality of V2? \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *yacu* \g ‘flame’ \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *yacu* \g ‘flame’ \s (GB)

\l Yugambeh \w *jalu* \g ‘fire; smoke’ \q For initial consonant, cf. \*calañ, \*yangkara. Note lack of final /ng/. \s (MS)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yalu* \g ‘language’ \q Cognate? \s (BB)

\l Adnyamathanha \w *yalhu* \g ‘flame’ \s (Mc&Mc)

\l Alyawarr \w *lherrme* \g ‘flame’ \q Ammaroo & McDonald Downs; also Plenty River Arrernte. Cognation questionable in view of ‘blood’ forms; see below. \s (KLH)

\l Nhuwala \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ngarluma \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (KLH, GNOG)

\l Martuthunira \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (AD)

\l Palyku \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l Panyjima \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG, AD)

\l Kariyarra \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l Nyamal \w *yalhuru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l Yinytjiparnti \w *yathu* \g ‘tongue’ \q FW: *yathu-;* *yathu:* ‘tongue’ < *yathu+ru*. \s (GNOG, FW)

\l Kurrama \w *yathu* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GNOG)

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yalhuru** \q Given as \*yalhu.Ru. \s (GNOG #229)

\l Payungu \w *yalhuru* \g ‘flame’ \s (PA)

\l Thalanyji \w *yalhuru* \g ‘flame’ \q Dictionary gives as *yalhurru*, with *rr*. \s (PA)

\l **pKanyara \w \*yalhuru** \s (PA #356)

\l Jiwarli \w *yalhurru* \g ‘tongue’ \s (PA)

\l **pPNy \w \*ya{u** \s (GNOG 1987:523 & n.27)

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\l Umbuygamu \w *atha* \g ‘fire, firewood’ \q Also *atha arhil* ‘flame’. \s J-CV

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\l ECArrernte \w *alhwe* \g ‘blood’ \s (H&D)

\l WArrernte \w *alhwe* \g ‘blood’ \s (GB)

\l Warlpiri \w *ya{u* \g ‘blood; large blood vessels’ \q Also *yaλuyaλu* ‘red’. \s (KLH)

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\l Lardil \w *yalul* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Underlying /yalulu/. \s (KLH/NgKL)

\l Kayardild \w *yalulu* \g ‘flame, light’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *yalalu*  \g ‘dawn’ \q NE: “poss.” \s (NE)

\l **pTangkic \w \*yalulu** \s (NE)

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\l KYalanji \w *ngaluri* \g ‘flames’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Umbuygamu \w *atha* \g ‘fire’ \s J-CV

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\l Wangkangurru \w *yaru* \g ‘flame’ \f *r* = tap. \s LH ASEDA

\e **\*yampa**

\t ‘leaf, ear, place’

\b n

\c E

\c P

\c B

\x See also \*pina, \*ta:kurr.

\l Atampaya \w yampa \g ‘leaf; lung’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w yampa \g ‘leaf; lung’ \q Also *aβa* ‘place; camp’. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w yampa \g ‘leaf; lung’ \q Also *aβa* ‘place; camp’. \s TC

\l Kaanytju \w yampa \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yampa \g ‘ear’ \s GNOG

\l YYoront \w yap, yapa \g ‘leaf; bush’

\l Flinders Island \w a:mba \g ‘place; camp’ \q As generic in e.g. *a:mba yiwala* ‘beach’. \s PS

\l KYalanji \w yamba \g ‘house’ \q As in *Ngayu dungaykuda yambangaku* ‘I’m going home’. Also *yambi-kari* ‘none, nothing’. \s Hr&Hr, EP

\l GBadhun \w yamba \g ‘camp’ \s PS

\l Biri \w yamba \g ‘camp’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Biri (also ‘house’), Wiri, Baradha, Yilba, and Yetimarala dialects. Also Gangulu, Wiri, and Biri ‘bark’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w yamba \g ‘camp; humpy; time; place’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w yamba \g ‘camp’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w yamba \g ‘ground; camp’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w yamba \g ‘camp’ \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w yamba \g ‘ground; camp’ \s PS

\l Margany \w yamba \g ‘camp, place’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w yamba \g ‘camp, place’ \s GB

\l **pMaric \w \*yampa**

\l **pPM \w \*yampa** \q PSutton suggests that AN & Y *aβa* ‘camp’ are from a different source, with V1 long, and that the ‘leaf, ear’ senses are distinct from the ‘place’ one.

\l Guwa \w yampa \g ‘ground; camp’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w yampan \g ‘humpy, hut, house’ \q Also *yanpan*. \s GB

\l Yugambeh \w yamba \g ‘home’ \q MS: “properly, Gunggari (?)” \s MS

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\l Martuthunira \w yampa \g ‘sea shell’ \s AD

\e **\*yana-**

\t ‘go’

\b vi

\x See especially also \*ya-; also \*kali-, \*waka-, \*wañca-.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w ana \g ‘go’ \p vi: P *ana*, Pres *intya*, F *intyangka*, Imp *anhthi*. \q Also *anma* ‘go, come’ (vi, Conj. IV). \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ana \g ‘go’ \p vi: P *anan*, Pres *ana*, F *anangka*, Imp *anhthi*. \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ana \g ‘go’ \p vi: P *anan*, Pres *ana*, F *anangka*, Imp *anhthi*. \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w ņa \g ‘go’ \n Present tense; other tenses are suppletive. \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ni- \g ‘go’ \p In future and present; other tenses are suppletive. \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w yan \g ‘go’ \s KLH

\l HR \w ne- \g ‘go’ \s KLH, LJ

\l **pPaman \w \*yana-** \q Middle Paman list has **\*ya(na)**. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w yani- \g ‘go’ \s PS

\l Biri \w yani \g ‘go, walk’ \q Gangulu, Wiri (‘go’ only), and Biri dialects. \s AT

\l Guwa \w yana- \g ‘walk’ \s GB

\l Yanda \w yana- \g ‘walk’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w yana- ~ yanu- \g ‘go’ \p vi, Conj L irreg: Pos Imp *yana*(*l*), elsewhere *yanu*(*l*). \s KLH, RMWD 6.5.3

\l Girramay \w yana- \g ‘go’ \s KLH

\l Wiradjuri \w yana-y \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w yana-y \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l Wayilwan \w yana-y \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w yana- \g ‘go, come; walk’ \p vi, Conj Y. \q PA cites with long V2, as *yana:-*. \s PA. AGL

\l Yuwaalaraay \w yana:- \g ‘go, come; walk’ \p vi, Conj Y. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w yana:- \g ‘go, come, walk’ \p vi, Conj Y. \q PA cites as *yina:-*. \s PA, AGL

\l Muruwari \w ya- \g ‘go’ \q PA puts here; BA assigns to \*ya-, q.v. \s PA

\l Gumbainggir \w ya(a)(n) \g ‘go’ \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*yana-y** \s PA #112

\l Buwandik \w yan \g ‘to go, to walk’ \q Also *yan-kawa* ‘to go away’; *yawi* ‘to walk’. \s BB

\l Adnyamathanha \w yana- \g ‘to come’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Pitjatjantjara-Yankunytjatjara \w (y)anañi \g ‘go’ \q See under \*ya-.

\l Mudburra \w yan-durru \g ‘go, walk, come’ \q coverb with centripetal suffix. \s RG

\l Ngarla \w ya.na- \g ‘go’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w ya.na- \g ‘go’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w ya.na- ~ ya.rra- \g ‘go’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w yana- \g ‘go’ \p Conj. *-ku*; vi. \q GNOG gives *ya.rna-*. \s GNOG

\l Kurrama \w ya.nki- \g ‘go’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yana-** \q Speculative (BA); GNOG (#712) assigns to \*ya-, q.v. \s BA, GNOG

\l Jiwarli \w yana- \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. membership questioned; vi; Pres *yanara*, P *yanañja*. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w yana- \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. membership questioned; vi. \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w yana- \g ‘to go, to come’ \p Conj. questioned: suppletive with *puna* (see *puni-* under \*puni-) in present tense; vi

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\l Djinang \w yani \g ‘send’ \s BW 350

\l Djinba (Dabi) \w yan-gi-mak \g ‘send’ \s BW 350

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\l Walmajarri \w yanta \g ‘go; come’ \s JHd

\e **\*yankirri**

\t ‘emu’

\b n

\c O

\l ECArrernte \w ankerre \g ‘emu’ \s H&D

\l Warlpiri \w yankirri \g ‘emu’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

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\l Payungu \w jankurna \g ‘emu’

\e **\*yangan**

\t ‘hair’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w yangn \g ‘head hair’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w yengan \g ‘head hair’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w yengan \g ‘head hair’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w yangan \g ‘hair of head’ \s PH

\l Kaanytju \w yangan \g ‘head hair’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yangan \g ‘head hair’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l KThaayorre \w yangn \g ‘head hair’ \p Oblique *yanga* (AH). \q AH cites in form *paant-yangan*. KLH lists a long-vowel variant. \s KLH, AH

\l **pPaman \w \*yangan** \s KLH

\e **\*yangkara**

\t ‘shin’

\b n

\c B

\l WMungknh \w *yangk* \g ‘shin, lower leg’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WNgathan \w *yangk* \g ‘lower leg’ \s (PS)

\l KThaayorre \w *yangkar, yangkvr* \*g* ‘shin, leg’ \p Dat *yangkan*. \s (AH, BA, AG)

\l KYak \w *yangkar-pup* \g ‘lower leg’ \s (AH)

\l YYoront \w *ya7ar, ya7r* \g ‘shin’ \q Also *may-ya7ar* ‘long yam (*Dioscorea transversa*)’

\l YMel \w *yakar* \g ‘shin’

\l Mbabaram \w *nggar* \g ‘whole leg’ \s (RMWD)

\l Biri \w *yanggara* \g ‘leg, calf of leg’ \q Yilba dialect. AT has “yangara” on the basis of Curr 131 “yungera”. \s (AT)

\l **pPM \w \*yangkara**

\l Western Bundjalung \w *janggarra* \g ‘corroboree dance (leg shaking)’ \q Belongs here? In some dialects *jangarr*; the verb is *jan.garr ba-*. See also \*calañ and \*ya{u with regard to the initial consonant. \s (MS)

\l Kalkutungu \w *ngkaa* \g ‘yam’ \q Cognate? See YYoront attestation. \s BB

\l Yalarnnga \w *yangkata* \g ‘yam’ \q Cognate? See YYoront attestation. \s BB&GB

\l WD (Warburton) \w *yangkarlpa* \g ‘hip (bone); hip, thigh; hip joint; hip portion of kangaroo’ \q See note on phonology at \*kakara. \s (WD, Miller)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *yangkarlpa* \g ‘hip, hipbone, hip portion; side (on which one lies)’ \s (G&H)

\l Pintupi \w *yangkarlpa* \g ‘buttock area, hips (humans & animals)’ \q See note on phonology at \*kakara. \s (Hn&Hn)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *angkarl*(*pa*) \g ‘hip; hip section of butchered animal’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *yangkarlpa* \g ‘hip’ \q Var. *langkarlpa*. \s (PMcC)

\l Watjarri \w *yangkarl* \g ‘hip; hipbone’ \s (WD)

\l Nyangumarta \w *yangkarl* \g ‘pelvis’ \q Also *langkarl* ‘hip, hip-bone’ (“according to JH it means the hole in the hip-blade”). \s (GG; ASEDA 0217)

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w *yangara* \g ‘lower leg; tail on animals’ \q Also *yangara7* ‘shaft, handle (of spear, knife, basket, etc.)’ \s (GWVW)

\l Djapu \w *yangara* \g ‘tail’ \s (FM)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *yangara* \g ‘lower leg; tail; handle’ \q Also ‘cigarette’, because one striles a match on one’s boot. \s (BL-MC; CB)

\l Yolngu \w *yangara*(*7*) \g leg (lower); tail, stem (of plant, including bamboo); shaft (of spear); handle (of tool)’ \s YMD

\l **pYolngu \w \*yangara** \q /ng/ < \*ngk is regular. Not attested in Dhuwal (JHeath), Ritharrngu (JHeath), Djinang & Djinba (BW), Daartiwuy (MG). \s (BA)

\l **pPNy \w \*yangkara** \s (BA)

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\l Walmajarri \w *jangkarla* \g ‘lower leg between shin and ankle’ \s (JHd)

\l Karajarri \w *jankala* \g ‘calf of leg’ \q /nk/ as in source. \s (ASEDA 0069)

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\l **pNyulnyulan \w \*jangkala** \g ‘calf’ \s S&McG 03:63 #64

\e **\*yangkuy**

\t ‘rain’

\b n

\c E

\l Koko-Bera \w yvngkay \g ‘water’ \s BA

^^^

\l Umpila \w yangkuy \g ‘rain’ \s GNOG

\e **\*yapa**

\t ‘sister (older)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also especially \*yapu & \*yaku; also \*cura, \*karti, \*kartu, \*kurri, \*mari, \*mayiñ, \*pama.

\l Umpila \w *ya7a* \g ‘older sister’ \s (GNOG)

\l Kaanytju \w *ya7a*(*-nhtha*) \*g* ‘older sister’ \q Also *ya7athu* ‘younger sibling’. \s (KLH)

\l WMungknh \w *yap* \g ‘older sister’ \s (KLH, KPPW)

\l WMe’nh \w *yap* \g ‘older sister’ \s (KLH)

\l WMuminh \w *yepa*(*-n*) \g ‘older sister’ \s (KLH)

\l Unbuygamu \w *paya* \g ‘older sister’ \f Var, *apaya*. \s (J-CV)

\l Umpithamu \w *apatha* \g ‘older sister’ \s (J-CV)

\l Flinders Island \w *apa*, *c-* \g ‘older sister’ \q Also *w-apa, apa*, *c-apa*. \s (PS)

\l KThaypan \w *apa**a* \g ‘older sister’ \q Syn. *apaka*. Also *apaka-ay* (Voc).\s (BR)

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w *paka* \g ‘older sister’ \s (LJ)

\l GYim \w *yaba* \g ‘older brother’ \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w *yaba* \g ‘older brother’ \q Also *yabaju* ~ *yabuju* ‘younger brother’. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l CC \w *yapa* \g ‘older brother’ \s (KLH)

\l KThaayorre \w *ya*(*:*)*pa* \g ‘older sister’ \s (KLH.)

\l UOykangand \w *eba-ngarr* \g ‘older sister’ \s (BA, PH)

\l UOlkol \w *epa-dh* \g ‘older sister’ \s (PH)

\l Djabugay \w *yaba* \g ‘elder brother, FaBrSo, MoSiSi’ \q KLH: ‘brother’. EP: also *yaba bibuy / warru* ‘younger brother’. \s (EP, KLH)

\l Yidiny \w *yaba* \g ‘elder brother’ \q Coastal dialect. Also *yabal* ‘nephew, niece’ (T), *yabajiba* ‘younger brother’ (C). RMWD: glosses tentative. KLH *yapa* ‘brother’. \s (KLH, RMWD C3)

\l **pPaman \w \*yapa** \s (KLH)

\l Biri \w *yaba* \g ‘friend’ \q Biri dialect. \s (AT)

\l Kungkari \w *yapaña* \g ‘brother’ \q Elder? \s (GB)

\l Guwa \w *yapa* \g ‘older brother’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kulan \w *yapayirri* \g ‘young man’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Yapi \w *yapayirri* \g ‘young man’ \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w *yapayirri* \g ‘young man’ \s (GB)

\l Wunumara \w *yapa* \g ‘elder brother’ \q Also *yapayirri* ‘young man’. \s (GB)

\l Mayi-Kutuna \w *yapayirri* \g ‘young man’ \s (GB)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yaparrirri* \g ‘young man’ \f “rr” = tap. \q Also *yapiri* ‘father’s brother’, *yapa* ‘untamed’. \s BB

\l Warlpiri \w *yapa* \g ‘person, human being; Aborigine—as opposed to other peoples’ \q Also (?) *yaparla* ‘father’s mother’. \s (KLH)

\l Warlmanpa \w *yapa* \g ‘child; person, human (as opposed to animal); Aboriginal (as opposed to European, etc.)’ \q Also *yapayapa* ‘boys, children’. \s (DGN)

\l Mudburra \w *yapa* \g ‘young man after initiation, newly circumcised’ \s (RG)

\l Walmajarri \w *yapa* \g ‘baby, child’ \s (JHd)

\l Djinang \w *yapak* \g ‘sister’ \q Ganalbingu, Manydjalpingu. \s (BW)

\l Daartiwuy \w *yapa* \g ‘sister’ \s (MG)

\l Gupapuyngu \w *yapa* \g ‘sister’ \s (BL-MC)

\l Djapu \w *yapa* \g ‘sister’ (to male); ‘older sister’ (to female) \s (FM)

\l Dhuwal \w *yapa* \g ‘sister (elder or younger)’ \s (JHeath)

\l Ritharrngu \w *yapa* \g ‘elder sister’ \s (JHeath)

\l **pPNy \w \*yapa** \q KLH gloss: ‘person’. See also \*ma:ri. \s (KLH 82:374)

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\l Manjiljarra \w *yaparli* \g ‘grandmother’ \q A blend of \*yapa and \*kaparli? Syn. *ñami*. \s PMcC

\l Gudanji \w *yaba* \g ‘boy that has already been initiated’ \q Syn. *bulingi*. \s RN Wambaya

\l Jingilu \w *yaba* \g ‘boy, young man, youth’ \q Not fully initiated. \s RP

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\l Baakandji \w yaba \g ‘track, footprint, any mark made with one's hand or foot; ngayi thalt a-paltha, pamintu milinya-yapayi 'it's my kangaroo-skin, you can see my finger-nail mark (on it)!'

thina-yapa track [tjina 'foot']

yaba- ‘to camp’ \s LH

yapara camp, dwelling, home; ngayi yaparayi 'this is my camp', malka yapara-tya 'he camps in the mulga', lit. 'mulga camp-having'

Yapantyi name of the group of Paakantyi who lived near Cobar

Source: Hercus 1993 Paakantyi - English Dictionary ASEDA 0550

\*mp \*ka:mpa-, \*kumpu, \*ramparra

\*nt \*ñuntu (~), \*wanta-, \*wanti-

\*ñc \*kiñca, \*ngañcar, \*wañca

\*ñcy \*kañcyi, \*kuñcya-

\*ngk \*cangkar-, \*mangka, \*mungka-, \*ringka-, \*cangkar-, \*wangka-, \*yangkara

\*np \*wunpa-

\*nc \*kunca, \*wanci

\*nk \*kunka

\*rnk \*ngarnka

\*rlp \*curlpi, \*wa:rlpa

\*rrp \*karrpi-

\*rrc \*warrci

\*rrk \*ta:rrkal

\*rrngk \*wi:rrngka-

\*lc \*ngulcurr

\*lk \*kalka, \*yalka

\*lmp \*kalmpa

\*lñc \*ngalñca

\*lngk \*walngka

\e **\*yapu**

\t ‘brother (younger)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*yapa.

\l Yinwum \w *pyu-y ~ pyu-δ* \*g* ‘younger brother’ \s (KLH)

\l Umpila \w *yapu* \g ‘older brother’ \s (GNOG)

\l Ikarranggal \w *po**arr* \g ‘older sister’ \p Erg *po**arral*. \s (BSommer)

\l Muluridji \w *yapucu* \g ‘younger brother’ \s (KLH)

\l CC \w *yapucu* \g ‘younger brother’ \s (KLH)

\l KYalanji \w *yabuju* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Var. *yabaju*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l **pPaman \w \*yapucu** \q “Other Paman” list; NPaman list has **\*yapu-cu**. \s (KLH**)**

\l Kuk-Narr \w *yiβát* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Cognation not demonstrated. \s (GB)

\l Kuthant \w *pa:th ~ t-apa:th* \*g* ‘younger brother’ \q Cognation not demonstrated. \s (PB)

\l GBadhun \w *yabu-dhana* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Also *yabu* ‘mother’. \s (PS)

\l Biri \w *yabu*(*na*) \g ‘father’ \q Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, Yambina, and Yilba dialects. \s (AT)

\l Bidyara \w *yabu* \g ‘father, father’s brother’ \s (GB)

\l Dharawala \w *yabu* \g ‘father’ \q Also *yabunu*, *yabuwila*; ‘younger brother’ is *wabu*(*nu*), *wabuRa*; ‘younger sister’ is *wabukan*. \s (GB)

\l Margany \w *yabu* \g ‘father’ \q Also *yabunu*, *yaburdi* ‘father’; *yaburdu* ‘kinship term’. \s (GB)

\l Gunya \w *yabu* \g ‘father’ \q Also *yabunu* ‘father’; *yaburdu* ‘kinship term’. \s (GB)

\l **pPMaric \w \*yapu**

\l Yiningayi \w *yabu* \g ‘father’ \s (GB)

\l Dyirbal \w *yabu* \g ‘Mo, MoySi, FaWi, FayBrWi; MoFayNrDa, MoMoySiDa’ \q “Etc.” \p Feminine (*balan*). \q Var. (?) *yabundi*. \s (RMWD 1989: 248)

\l Dyirbal \w *yabuju* \g ‘yBr; MoySiSo, FayBrSo; WiySiHu, HuySiHu’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \q “Etc.” \s (RMWD 1989: 248; KLH)

\l Girramay \w *yapucu* \g ‘younger brother’ \q Not in RMWD. \s (KLH)

\l Warrgamay \w *yabu* \g ‘mother and mother’s younger sister’ \q Also *yabuju* ‘son’. \s (RMWD)

\l Muruwari \w *yapu* \g ‘father’ \s LFOates

\l Kalkatungu \w *puwa* \g ‘older sister’ \q Cognate? Source gives *pua*. \s (BB)

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\l Dalabon \w *yabok* \g ‘sister’ \s (BA, MH)

\l Mayali \w *yapok* \g ‘sister’ \s (MH)

\l **pGunwinyguan** **\w \*yapok** \q Possibly to \*yapa instead. \s MH # 1352

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\l Kayardild \w *thapuju* \g ‘older brother; father’s father (to male); [in discussing taxonomies] nearest taxonomic sister’ \s (NE)

\l Yukulta \w *thapucu* \g ‘older brother (to male)’ \s (SK, NE)

\l Lardil \w *thabu* \g ‘older brother; male kinsman of male ego, belonging to same subsection as ego but reckoned as senior to him; cousin’s child, (actual or close) child of “cousin mother”’ \q <thabuji>. \s (NgKL)

\l **pTangkic \w \*thapu-cu** \s (NE)

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\l Yidiny \w *yabu:r* \g ‘post-pubescent girl’ \f <yabur**U**>. \q Ready to be married. T, C, Gunggay. Belongs with this set? See \*yapuru. \s RMWD 77:68, B3

**\e \*yapuru**

\t ‘post-puberty girl’

\b n

\c H

\l Djabugay \w *yaburu* \g ‘mature girl’ \q Also recorded as *yuburu*. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *yaburU* \g ‘girl who has reached puberty and is now ready to be married’ \q Containing \*yapu? \q T, C, G. \s (RMWD)

**\l pTjaap-Yidiny \w \*yapuru**

\e **\*yarra**

\t ‘away’

\b nAdv

\c Dir

\x See also the ‘one’ and ‘another’ words: \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*cunu, \*wangka, \*yintu, \*yirra.

\l KThaayorre \w *yarra* \g ‘away, further on; separately, apart’ \q Also *-rra* in *i7irra* ‘from here’, *i:rra* ‘to there’, *yu:rra* ‘to far away’. \s (AH, AG 579)

\l YYoront \w *yarra, yirr* \g ‘away’ \q Presence of V2 implies a former 3rd syllable. Note also *yirr, yirra+r* ‘one, another’.

\l YMel \w *yarra, a* \g ‘away’ \q Presence of V2 implies a former 3rd syllable.

\l UOykangand \w *err* \g ‘away’ \s BA, BS, PH

\l Umbuygamu \w *arra* \g ‘in turn’ \s J-CV

\l GYim \w *yarra* \g ‘over there, yonder’ \p Demonstrative \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *yarra* \g’that way, over there (general direction)’ \q Hr&Hr: “This is always accompanied by a gesture.” \s (Hr&Hr, EP 2002: 67)

\l GBadhun \w *yarra* \g ‘beyond’ \q Note also *yarru* ‘this, here’. \s (PS)

\l Western Bundjalung \w *yirra:* \g ‘opposite direction’ \s (MS)

\l Gumbaynggir \w *yarrang* \g ‘there, that’ \q Glide /r/ expected. \s (DE)

\l Pitta-Pitta \w *yarrha* \g ‘wide’ \f “rrh” = trill. \q Cognate? Syn. *tharrha*(*wa*). \s (BB)

\l Diyari \w *yarra* \g ‘this way (towards speaker)’ \q Contrast *yarrha* ‘that way (away from speaker)’; possibly sound symbolism is involved, between the trill /rrh/ and the tap /rr/. The ‘hither’ form, with a tap, evidently regularly continues the protoform; cf. the Diyari attestations of \*ngurra (‘camp’), \*ñurra (‘you’), and \*carra (‘thigh’). \s (PA)

\l Ngamini \w *yarra* \g ‘hither, towards speaker’ \q Contrast *yirrha* ‘that way’ \s PA; GB 1976:748

\l Yarluyandi \w *yirrha* \g ‘that way’ \s (PA)

\l **pWK \w \*yarrha** \p “rrh” = trill. \q Reconstructed from the ‘away’ forms, with trills. The implied \*ya > /yi/ change is not remarked on. \s PA CLE

\l Yawarrawarrka \w *yarra* \g ‘this way’ \s PA CLE

\l **pCK \w \*yarra** \q The ‘hither’ forms, with tap. \s PA CLE

\l Arabana-Wangkangurru \w *yarda* \g ‘further, again’ \q Corrrespondence of /rd/ remains to be demonstrated. \s LH 1971:100,106

\l Kaurna \w *yerra* \g [marker of distributivity] \p Quality of vowel not ascertainable beyond doubt. \s (T&S)

\l Manjiljarra \w *yarra-la* \g ‘do something again’ \p Conj.: P *yarrarnu*, Imp *yarrala*. \s (PMcC)

\l WD (Warburton) \w *yarralrayarra-la* \*g* ‘become loose, loosen’ \q v. \s (WD)

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w *yarra-* \g loosen something, undo something; take off (clothes)’ \p vt, Conj L: P *yarrarnu*, F *yarralku*, Imp *yarrala*. \q Also *carra* (adv) ‘separate, apart (from someone or something else)’, *carra-carra* (adv) ‘separate, separately (of two or more things or groups)’, *carra-* (vt, Conj L) ‘separate someone or something (the hair)’; *carrakucarra* ‘tree fork’; *carralpari* tree fork; flesh between toes’; *carral-carralarri-* ‘become spread out (of claws)’; and other derivatives. \s G&H

\l Warlpiri \w *-rra* \g ‘forth, away’ \p Directional clitic to inflected verbs and some preverbs. \s KLH, DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w *yarri* \g ‘that’ \s (DGN)

\l **pPNy \w \*yarra ~ \*yirra** \q See Alpher 2000:16–17

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\l Nyungar \w *yara ~ yira* \g ‘high; up; upright’ \q Also *yarang* ‘on top, above’. Regarding /r/ < intervocalic \*rr, see also \*kurri (*kor* ‘behind’); \*warra (*war* ‘bad’). \s (WD)

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\l Manjiljarra \w *ñarra* \g ‘yonder’ \s (PMcC)

^^^

\l Martuthunira \w *tharratharra* \*g* ‘separated by death’ \s (AD)

\l Jiwarli \w *tharratharra* \*g* ‘separate, divided’ \q Also *tharriri* ‘separate; different; elsewhere’. \s (PA)

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\l Olgol \w arram \’another’ \f [arrám] or [árram]. \q In *ug árram ewal#/* ‘[he] saw another tree’. \s LY 1996:34 & elsewhere.

\l Martuthunira \w *yarta* \g ‘another; other’ \s (AD)

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\l Kalkatungu \w *yarrka* \g ‘far’ \s (BB)

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\l Dalabon \w *jarra*(*7*) \g ‘here, in this place; hither, to here’ \s NE&FM

\e **\*yawara**

\t ‘stingray’ (sp.)

\b n

\c F

\c M

\l Mpakwithi \w *wara* \g ‘flat-tailed stingray’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w *war* \g ‘flat-tailed stingray’ \f Continuation of the \*r as *r* instead of *7* attests the former presence of a following vowel, as does the *a* of the Ergative ending. \p Erg *waradh*. \s KLH

\l YYoront \w *yawar; ngar-* \g ‘long-tailed stingray, whip-tailed stingray’ \q Also, *yawar* (with no generic) means ‘stingray flesh, stingray meat’.

\l **pWCYP \w \*yawara**

\l KYa’u \w *ya:wa* \g ‘devil ray’ \q Very big with spots. \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w *ya:wa* \g ‘manta ray; diamond ray’ \s ASEDA 094, RMWD

\l GYim \w *yawu* \g ‘small shark sp.’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w *yawu* \g ‘stingray’ \s Hr&Hr

\l **pECYP \w \*ya(:)wa/u**

\e **\*ya:ci-**

\t ‘burn’

\b vi (?)

\x See also \*pañci- (‘burn’), and especially \*ca:ci-.

\l Mpakwithi \w dhadh- \g ‘burn’ \p Conj III (a or b not given); vi: Pres *dhadhi*(*y*), P *dhadhini*, F *dhadhiyi*, Imp *dhadhi7i*. \q Cited as “dhadi”, but see p159. \s TC

\l Awngthim \w vδay- \g ‘burn’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w aδi- \g ‘burn’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w a:ci- \g ‘burn’ \s KLH

\l UOlkol \w aji- \g ‘set fire; cook, burn’ \p Transitive; P *ajirr*, Imp *ajil*, Imp (northern) *ajing*. \s PH

\l Flinders Island \w a:ci- \g ‘to burn’ \p Conj.? Intransitive? \s PS

\l GYim \w ya:ji- \g ‘burn, be burning’ \p L conj. \s KLH, JHav

\l **pPaman \w \*ya:ci-** \q Hale’s “Northern Paman” (Awng, Ntr) and “Other Paman” (GYim) lists have \*ya:ji-; his “Middle Paman” (Umpila) list has \*$a:ci-. \s KLH

**\e \*ya:lka**

\t ‘soft, slack’

\b NAdj

\b vi

\x See \*yala.

\l GYim \w *yaalga-* \g ‘go lame, limp’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l YYoront \w *yal* \g ‘soft, slack’ \p NAdj.

\e **\*ya:mpa-**

\t ‘go up’

\b vi

\l Umpithamu \w ya:mpani- \g ‘get up, come out, emerge; move away from; rise’ \q Presumably *-ni* from Reflexive \*-ni; cf. Umpila *pintipinti-* ‘to run’, which inflects like a reflexive. \s J-CV

\l KThaayorre \w ya:mpa- \g ‘run’ \s BA

\l YYoront \w yaw \g ‘go; run’ \p vi, RR irreg.

\l **L \w \*ya:mpa-**

\e **\*ya:n**

\t ‘language’

\b n

\c

\l Muruwari \w ya:n \g ‘speech, talk, word, news, message’ \s LFOates

\l Djinang \w yan \g ‘word, language’ \s BW

\l Djinba \w yan \g ‘word, language’ \s BW

\l Yan-nhangu \w ya:n \g ‘language’ \f Shortened in a trisyllable (consistently with a regular patter): *yan-nhangu*. \s CB

\l **pPNy \w \*ya:n** \q A possible source (K Hansen, p.c.) is English *yarn*.

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\l Pintupi-Luritja \w yankuru \g ‘ear; centre of understanding; used also to refer to a person’s ability to understand’ \q Poss. a compound of \*yan (otherwise unattested) and *kuru* ‘eye’. However, ‘ear’ (same extended gloss) is also given as (*y*)*angkuru*, and both are cross-referenced to *pina* ‘ear’ (same extended gloss) but not to each other; the *pina* entry cross-references only *yangkuru*. \s Hn&Hn.

\l WD (Warburton) \w yanpiri \g ‘ear’ \q Poss. a compound of otherwise unattested \*yan and otherwise unattested *piri*. Syn. *pina*. \s WD

**\e \*ya:wa**

\t ‘stingray’ (sp.)

\b n

\c fish, elasmobranch

\l KYa’u \w *ya:wa* \g ‘devil ray’ \q Very big with spots. \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w *ya:wa* \g ‘manta ray; diamond ray’ \s ASEDA 094, RMWD

\x See \*yawara

\e **\*yika**

\t ‘laughter’

\b n

\l KKY \w ika, ikal \g ‘happiness, joy, gladness’ \p n Masculine. \s RJK/GNOG

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w yikarri \g ‘laughter, laugh’ \p n. \q Also *yikarri-* ‘to laugh’. \s G&H

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w yika \g ‘laugh; funny; humorous; smile’ \p n. \q Also *yilarri-* ‘to laugh, chuckle’. \s Hn&Hn/GNOG

\l **ppNy (?) \w \*yika** \s GNOG

\e **\*yila**

\t ‘here’

\b demonstrative; Loc of **\*yiña** ‘this’, q.v.

\l Yuwaalaraay \w *yila:* \g ‘soon, directly; recently’ \p time adverb \q Also *yila:lu* ‘long time ago; long time later’. \s AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w *yila:* \g ‘soon, directly; recently’ \p time adverb \q Also *yila:lu* ‘long time ago; long time later’, *yila:n.ga:l* ‘fresh; new’. \s AGL

\l Gamilaraay \w *yila:* \g ‘soon, directly; recently’ \p time adverb \q Also *yila:lu* ‘long time ago; long time later’, *yila:dhu* ‘now, immediately; today’, *yila:mbiyal* ‘beginning’, *yilambu* ‘long ago’. \s AGL

\l Jiwarli \w *yila* \g ‘here’ \p Nom *yinha* ‘this’, Erg *yilu*, Loc *yila*, Dat *yirnu*, All *yirlu*. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *yila* \g ‘this’ \p Nom *yinha* ‘this’, Dat *yurnu*, Allative *yurlu*. \s PA

\l **pPNy** \***yila**

\e **\*yilmpun**

\t ‘catfish spine’

\b n

\c F

\c B

\l YYoront \w yelpm, yulpulh \g ‘catfish spine’

\l YMel \w yelpm, yulputh \g ‘catfish spine’

\l UOykangand \w ibmbun, ibmbunhdh \g ‘spine’ \q As in *uy-ibmbun* ‘fish spine’. \s PH, BSm; VH/BA

\l UOlkol \w ibmbun \g ‘spine’ \q As in *uy-ibmbun* ‘fish spine’. \s PH

\l **L \w \*yilmpun, yilmpunhthu**

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\l Flinders Island \w yilbuy \g ‘pointed’ \s PS

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\l Umpila \w yilmpal \g ‘tail (of dugong)’ \s GNOG, ASEDA 0094

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\l Walmajarri \w yilpirn \g ‘rib’ \s JHd

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\l Yukulta \w yilpilka \g ‘fingernail, toenail’ \s NE

\l Ngupurindi \w “ilbilka” \g ‘nail’ \s NE

\l **pMainlandTangkic \w \*yilpilka** \s NE

\e **\*yirli**

\t ‘fig tree (sp)’

\b n

\c P

\l Adnyamathanha \w irli \g ‘wide, spread out’ \q Also *irli-ma-* ‘to spread out’ (vt), *irli-ni-* ‘to become spread out, to keep on spreading’ (Vi). \s Mc&Mc

\l WD

\e **\*yini**

\t ‘fright, fear’

\b n/vi (???)

\c B

\x See also \*waya, \*wini.

\l GYim \w yini- \g ‘fright, fear’ \q JHave lists as an adjective, ***yinil*** ‘afraid, cowardly, frightened, wild’. \s KLH, JHav

\l KYalanji \w yinil \g ‘fear’ \p n. \q Jalunji dialect; otherwise *yiñil*. Also *yini-yini* ‘frightened’. \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w yini- \g ‘fright, fear’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w yinigarra- \g ‘be frightened’ \q Y conj. KLH has *yini-*. \s EP, KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yini-** \s KLH

\e **\*yini**

\t ‘name’

\b n

\c H

\x See also \*ñamparr.

\l Wirangu \w ini \g ‘name’ \q /yi/. \s LH

\l Karlamayi \w yini \g ‘name’ \s KLH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w ini \g ‘name’ \q Includes names of species. \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PMcC

\l Mudburra \w yini \g ‘name’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w yini \g ‘name’ \s JHd

\l Warumungu \w wini \g ‘name; song’ \s JS&JH

\l ECArrernte \w itne \g ‘name, (someone) by the name of; name or word for a thing; (words which) refer to the same thing’ \q Also *arritñe* and *arrirtne*, the latter possibly *arr+irtne*. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w rrirtne \g ‘name’ \q Possibly *rr-irtne*? \s GB

\l Mudburra \w yini \g ‘name’ \s ASEDA/RG

\l Kariyarra \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w yini \g ‘name’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Palyku \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Yinytjiparnti \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarla \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG, AD

\l Nhuwala \w yini \g ‘name’ \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yini** \s GNOG #468

\l Payungu \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l Thalanyji \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*yini** \s PA #87

\l Jiwarli \w yini \g ‘name’ \q Not in 1981 paper. \s PA

\l Djururu \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w yini \g ‘name’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w yini \g ‘name’ \q Not in 1992 dictionary. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w yini \g ‘name’ \q Not in 1992 dictionary. \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*yini** \s PA #87

\l Watjarri \w yini ~ ini \g ‘name, one’s proper name’ \s WD

\l Nhanda \w ini \g ‘name’ \s JBl

\e **\*yinta-**

\t ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’

\b vt

\l Yinwum \w nti- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w ntræ- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w ntræ- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w nt.ya- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w nt.ya- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ndi- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w cint- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLHl

\l WMe’nh \w yint- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Kaanytju \w yina- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yina- \g ‘spear with a multi-pronged spear’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w yinta-** \s KLH

\e **\*yintu**

\t ‘other’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*kuman, \*kurnu, \*ñipi, \*ñupun, \*cunu, \*wangka, \*yarra.

\l GYim \w yindu \g ‘another, other, different, more’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w yindu \g ‘another, other’ \s Hr&Hr

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\l Warlpiri \w jinta \g ‘one’ \q Singular indefinite determiner. \s KLH

\e **\*yiña**

\t ‘this’

\b demonstrative

\x See also \*ñiya, \*nguña.

\l KKY \w in [M], ina [F] \g ‘this; here’ \s RJK/GNOG

\l KLY \w ina \g ‘this; here’ \s /GNOG

\l KYalanji \w *yiña* \g ‘that, there’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Adnyamathanha \w *inha* \g ‘this’ \q Also *inhanga* ‘here’ and a number of adverbial derivatives. \s Mc&Mc

\l Warlpiri \w *yiña* \g ‘that beyond’ \s KLH

\l Payungu \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \p Erg *yulu*, Dat *yurnu*, All *yirlu*. \s PA

\l Burduna \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*yinha** \q Thalanyji has Ergative (*yulu*) and Dative (*yurnu*) case-forms but uses *nha:* (also ‘what’; see under \*ña) as a nominative. \s PA #86

\l Jiwarli \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \p Erg *yilu*, Loc *yila*, Dat *yirnu*, All *yirlu*. \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \p Loc *yila*, Dat *yurnu*, Allative *yurlu*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \p Erg *yulu*, Dat *yurnu*, Allative *yurlu*. \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w *yinha* \g ‘this’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*yinha** \s PA #86

\l Nhanda \w *iña* \g ‘this, this one’ \s JBl

\e **\*yipi**

\t ‘woman’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\c B

\l KKY \w *ipi*, *ipil* \g ‘wife’ \q Also *ipkaz*, *ipkœzil* ‘woman; female’ \s RJK

\l KLY \w *ipika*, *i:pkazil* \g ‘woman; female’ \s (EB)

\l **pPaman \w yipi** \s (KLH)

\l Dyirbal (Mamu) \w *yibi* \g ‘woman’ \p Feminine (*balan*). \q RMWD: Mamu only. \s (KLH, RMWD)

\l Wirangu \w *ibi* \g ‘breast, milk’ \q /yi/. \s (LH)

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w *ipi* \g ‘breast milk; breast; tiny hard projections found on some seeds’ \s (CG)

\l Manjiljarra \w *yipi* \g ‘mother’ \q Syn. *ti{pu*. \s PMcC

\l Nhanda \w *ibi* \g ‘breast, nipple; breast milk’ \q Initial /i/ < \*yi is regular. \s (JB)

\l **pPNy** \w **\*yipi**

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\l Adnyamathanha \w *ipiri* \g ‘motherless’ \f “r” = tap. \s Mc&Mc

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\l Warrgamay \w *yibi* \g ‘child’ \s RMWD

\e **\*yira**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*ca:nga, \*mulirr, \*ngampu, **\*rirra**.

\l Gunya \w ira \g ‘tooth’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ not distict. \s GB

\l Margany \w irta \g ‘tooth’ \q Initial /i/ and /yi/ not distict. /rt/ < \*R ? \s GB

\l Wiradjuri \w yirrang \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w wirraN \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w yira \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w yiya \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Muruwari \w dhirra \g ‘tooth’ \q BA assigns to \*rirra, q.v. \s PA

\l Bandjalang \w dirang \g ‘tooth’ \q BA assigns to \*rirra, q.v. \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*yirang** \s PA

\e **\*yiri**

\t ‘sharp’

\b n, nAdj

\x See also \*ciri, \*yuri, \*kiri, \*kirli, \*curru; also \*cu:rrkil (‘razor grass’).

\l Warlpiri \w yiri \g ‘point; sharp of point’ \s KLH

\l Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara \w iri \g ‘sharp; pointy’ \s CG

\l Manjiljarra \w yiri \g ‘ribs’ \q Belongs with this set? Syn. *ñiminpa*, *yimiri*. \s PMcC

\l Nyangumarta \w yiri \g ‘sharp point’ \q Also *yiriñ-pi-* ‘to sharpen it’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w yiri \g ‘sharp—of point’ \q Not in FW. \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w yiri \g ‘sharp; spear point’ \q Also *yiri.pi-* ‘to sharpen it’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w yiri \g ‘point of spear’ \s AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yiri** \s GNOG #872

\l Payungu \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l Jiwarli \w yiyi g ‘point of spear’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (l) \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari (d) \w yiri \g ‘sharp’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*yiri** \s PA #471

\l Watjarri \w yiri \g ‘point of spear or digging stick’ \s WD

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\l Pitta-Pitta \w irli \g ‘bindi-eye’ \q Initial /i/ is phonologically equivalent to /yi/. If from \*yiri, then /rl/ here is the regular reflex of \*r (at least in the context \*i\_i, and Pitta-Pitta *mara* ‘hand’, putatively from pPNy \*mara, comes in question as a possible loan. \s BB

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\l Kayardild \w yili \g ‘razor shell’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w yiliyil \g ‘oyster (sp)’ \q <yiliyili>. \s NgKL

\l **pTangkic \w \*yili** \s NE

\e **\*yirra**

\t ‘one’

\b nAdj

\c Q

\x See also \*yarra (‘away’) and cross-references tere.

\l KThaayorre \w yirr, yirra \g ‘another, various, different, next’ \q AG cites as *yi:rra*. \s AH, AG

\l YYoront \w yirr, yirrar, yirra \g ‘one; another’

\e **\*yirra**

\t ‘tooth’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*mulirr, \*ngampu, **\*rirra** (to which these forms almost certainly belong), \*yirang.

\l Yuwaalaraay \w yiya \g ‘tooth’ \q Cognate? \s CW

\l Parnkalla \w yirra \g ‘mouth’ \s KLH

\l Wirangu \w irra \g ‘mouth’ \q /yi/. \s LH

\l Nhuwala \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Ngarluma \w yirra \g ‘tooth; sharp blade or point; firestick’ \s KLH, GNOG

\l Kariyarra \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Nyamal \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Yinytjiparnti \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG, FW

\l Kurrama \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira \w yirra \g ‘tooth; edge; ridge of hill; easterly storm front’ \q GNOG ‘tooth, mouth’. \s GNOG, AD

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yirra** \q Also Gunwinyguan, Burarran. \s GNOG #713

\l Bayungu \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Dhalandj \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Burduna \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l **pKanyara \w \*yirra** \s PA #88

\l Djiwarli \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Djururu \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Wariyangga \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Dhiin \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, l-dialect \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l Dhargari, d-dialect \w yirra \g ‘tooth’ \s PA

\l **pMantharta \w \*yirra** \s PA #88

\e **\*yirrka-**

\t ‘speak’

\b vi

\x See also \*wika, \*kuwa-, wangka-, \*ku:ku.

\l Atampaya \w ikya \g ‘speak’ \p vi, Conj. IV. \q Also *ikya* ‘language’ (n). Cognate? \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w ikya \g ‘speak’ \p vi, Conj. IV. \q Also *ikya* ‘language’ (n). Cognate? \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w ikya \g ‘speak’ \p vi, Conj. IV. \q Also *ikya* ‘language’ (n). Cognate? \s TC

\l Umpithamu \w errke- \g ‘talk, speak (a language)’ \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w errke- \g ‘talk, speak’ \s R&V

\l Ogunyjan \w irrka- \g ‘speak’ \p Conj. L, vi; P *irrkin*, Participle *irrkan*, Imp *irrking*, Potential *irrkalg*. \s KLH, BA

\l KThaayorre \w yik \g ‘speak’ \p P *yikvr*. \q KLH records with long vowel. \s KLH, AH

\l YYoront \w yirr \g ‘speak’ \p Conj. NH, vi; nP *yirr*, nP Cnt *yirrarr*, P *yirrl*, gP *yirrnh*, Imp *yirr*. \q Also, *yirrq*, *yirrqalh, yirrqa* (n) ‘speech, language’.

\l YMel \w yirr \g ‘speak’ \p Conj. NH, vi; P *yirrel*, nP *yirrvm*, Imp *yirr*, nP Cnt *yirrlirr*. \q Also *yirrk* (n) ‘speech, language’

\l KKaper \w yik- \g ‘speak’ \p P *yikál*, nP *yikém*, gP *yikáwvñ*. \s BA

\l UOykangand \w errge- \g ‘speak, talk’ \p Conj. NH, vi; Pres & Imp *errg*, P *errgel*. \s BA, PH

\l GYim \w yirrga- \g ‘speak’ \p Conj, V (zero), vi & vt; nP *yirrga:*, P *yirrgay*, Imp *yirrgi:*, Prp *yirrganhu* \s KLH, JHav

\l CC \w yirrka- \g ‘speak’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w yirrka- \g ‘shout, cry out’ \p Y conj. \s Hr&Hr

\l HR \w rrkiv- \g ‘speak, talk’ \s KLH, LJ

\l **pPaman \w \*yirrka-** \s KLH

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\l Mbabaram \w arrge- \g ‘dance’ \p Conj. n: P *arrgenv*, Pres *arrgenung*, F *arrgeb*, Imp *arrgeg*, Continuative Imp *arrgenug*. \q Also *arrgo-* ‘sing’ (no conj. given). \s RMWD

\l Panyjima \w yirrka- \g ‘dancing’ \p Conj. Zero, vi; Pres *yirrkaku*, Fut *yirrkarta*, P *yirrkanha*, Imp *yirrkama*. \q Possibly to Mudburra *lirrka* ‘corroboree’, below. \s AD

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\l Manjiljarra \w yinka- \g ‘sing’ \p Conj.: P *yinkarnu*, Imp *yinkala*. \s PMcC

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\l Mudburra \w lirrka \g ‘corroboree’ \p n \s RG

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\l WD (Warburton) \w yirrak \g (exclamation of surprise) \s WD

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\n With respect to the following see \*wirrka-.

\l Kayardild \w wirrka-ca \g ‘dance, play, hold initiation dance for, initiate’ \s NE

\l Yukulta \w wirrka-ca \g ‘play, dance’ \s NE

\l **pSouthern Tangkic \w \*wirrka-ca** \q See also \*wi:rrngka-, \*wika. \s NE

\e **\*yirrmpa**

\t ‘rain’

\b n

\c E

\l YYoront \w yirrp, yirrpa, yirrpa \g ‘rain cloud; rain’

\l YMel \w yirrp \g ‘cloud’ \q The most usual term for rain is *wurrchl*, but *yirrp* is also attested.

\l KKaper \w yirrmp \g ‘rain cloud’ \s BA

\l Kukatj \w yirrmpvrr \g ‘blood’ \s GB

\l **pSWCYP \w \*yirrmpa**

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\l Flinders Island \w yirrmba \g ‘song’ \q Apparently generic: *yirrmba thabi-l* ‘to sing a song’. \s PS

\e **\*yica-**

\t ‘put’

\b vt

\x See also \*wanta-, \*yi:ca-.

\l GYim \w yica- \g ‘put’ \s KLH

\l Muluridji \w yicarri- \g ‘put’ \s KLH

\l CC \w yicarri- \g ‘put’ \s KLH

\l HR \w thiv- \g ‘put’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yica-** \s KLH

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\e **\*yi:ca-**

\t ‘to put’

\b v

\x See also \*wanta-, \*yica-.

\l Ngawun \w yica, yicirra \g ‘put down, leave’ \p vt \s GB

\l Mayi-Yapi \w yica \g ‘put down, leave’ \p vt \s GB

\l **pPNy \w \*yi:ca-** \q KLH gloss: ‘to put’. \s KLH 82:374

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\l Kayardild \w yi:ja \g ‘put down, pass to’ \q Also *yi:janarrmatha* ‘put, put down’. \s NE

\e **\*yi:parr**

\t ‘south’

\b nDir

\x See also \*ciparr.

\l Uradhi \w iβi-δu \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Mpalitjanh \w iβa-δu \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w iβa-δ \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ipya-th \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w iβa-δ \g ‘south’ \n Also *iβar-il* ‘from the south’. \s KLH

\l Alngith \w iβa-δ \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vβe-th \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w iβa-th \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w βatha \g ‘south’ \s TC

\l Ngkoth \w ipi-thu \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w ipæ-ntuw \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w ipi-m \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w yi:p \g ‘south’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w yi:p \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w thi:piy \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w thi:piy \g ‘south’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w yibe \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w yibe \g ‘south’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w yi:pa \g ‘south’ \s PH

\l Kaanytju \w yi:pay \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l KYa’u \w yi:pay \g ‘south, southeast’ \s ASEDA 0027

\l Umpila \w yi:pay \g ‘south’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l KThaayorre \w yiparr, irr- \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l YYoront \w thiparr ~ thiprr ~ thiwrr \g ‘south’ \q If \*V1 had been long, then C2 would be /w/ in every context; < \*ciparr.

\l YMel \w thiparr ~ thiprr \g ‘south’ \q < \*ciparr.

\l KKaper \w yipvrrvy, la- \g ‘south’ \s BA, KLH

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ipa:rr \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l GYim \w jiba(:)rr \g ‘south’ \q To \*ciparri? \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ciparr \g ‘south’ \q To \*ciparr? \s KLH

\l CC \w ciparr \g ‘south’ \q To \*ciparr ? \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w jibarr \g ‘south and inland from the coast; southwest’ \q To \*ciparr? \s Hr&Hr

\l HR \w pivrv \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Ogunyjan \w ipar, ipa-n \g ‘south’ \s KLH

\l Djabugay \w jiwarri \g ‘south’ \q To \*ciparri? \s KLH, EP

\l Mbabaram \w aberr \g ‘south’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*yi:pa(rr)** \q NPaman list. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yi:parr** \q Middle Paman list. \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yi:parr ~ \*yiparr ~ \*ciparr** \q ‘Other Paman’ list. \s KLH

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\l Nyawaygi \w ji:bari \g ‘south’ \q To \*ciparr? \s RMWD

\e **\*yu-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\x See also \*ru-, \*rungka-, \*pa:rri-, \*pa:ci- \*yula-.

\l Wiradjuri \w yungga-y \g ‘cry’ \q /ngg/ [*sic*]. \s PA

\l Wangaaybuwan \w yunga-y \g ‘cry’ \s PA

\l Gamilaraay \w yu-ng \g ‘cry’ \s PA

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w yu-ng \g ‘cry’ \s PA

\l Bandjalang \w dunga- \g ‘cry’ \q BA assigns to \*ru-, q.v. \s PA

\l Gumbainggir \w du:(ng) \g ‘cry’ \q BA assigns to \*ru-, q.v. \s PA

\l **pCNSW \w \*yu-ng** \s PA #121

\e **\*yu-**

\t ‘give’

\b vt

\x See also \*wa-, \*wuka-, \*wuwa-, and \*yu-; also \*wu:ca- (‘share out’).

\l Kaurna \w yunggondi \g ‘give, to hand over to’ \s Amery & Simpson in Macquarie

\l Diyari \w yingki- \g ‘give’ \p Vdi; Pr *yingkiyi*, P *yingkiya*, Imp *yingki*(*ya*), \s PA

\l Wirangu \w yungga- \g ‘to give’ \p Pr *yunggarn*. \q Also *yunggiga-* ‘to give, to hand over, to send’. \s LH

\l Ngaanyatjarra-Ngaatjatjarra \w yu- \g ‘guve someone or something; extend, put out (a body part)’ \p vt; Conj NG: F *yungku*, Imp *yuwa*, P *yungu*. \s G&H

\l Warlpiri \w yu- ~ yi \g ‘give’ \p Imp *yungka*, nPast *yinyi*, P *yungu*. \s DGN

\l Warlmanpa \w yu- ~ yi \g ‘give’ \p Imp *yungka*, P *yungu*, Fut *yinyi*. \s DGN

\l Noala yungku \g ‘to give’ \s GNOG

\l Martuthunira yungku- \g ‘to give’ \p vditransitive; Conj Ø, subconj, NG: Pr *yungkunguru*, P *yungkulha*, Passive Perfective *yungkuyangu*, F *yungkulayi*, Imp *yungku*. \s GNOG, AD

\l Ngarluma yungku \g ‘to give’ \s GNOG

\l Yinyjiparnti yungku- \g ‘give’ \p Conj Ø: Pr *yungku*, P *yungkunha*, Impf *yungkungu*, Imp *yungkuma*. \s GNOG

\l Kurrama yungki \g ‘to give’ \s GNOG

\l Palyku yiña \g ‘to give’ \s GNOG

\l Panyjima yiña- \g ‘give’ \p vditransitive, Conj Ø: Pr *yiñaku*, F/Prp *yiñarta*, P *yiñanha*, Perfect *yiñalha*, Imp *yiñama*. \s GNOG

\l **pNgayarda \w \*yu-** \p Conj NG. \q GNOG: has cognates in Iwaidjan, Kakaduan, Gunwinyguan, Burarran. \s GNOG #714

\l Watjarri \w yu- \g ‘to give’ \p Conj. irreg, vt; Pres *yungmaña*, P *iña*, F *yungaya*, Perf Imp *yunga*, Impf Imp *yungama*, Prp *iñangawu*. \s WD

\l Nyungar \w yungka- \g ‘give’ \q WD cites as *yang-*. \s Dench in Macquarie, WD

\e **\*yuku**

\t ‘tree’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*yuku (‘big’); \*ci:rni, \*yumpa.

\l Uradhi \w yuku \g ‘tree, wood, stick, log’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. \s KLH, TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w uku \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w uku \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w ke \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w ku \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w ko \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w ku \g ‘tree’ \p Erg *kugu* [kunggu]. \s TC

\l Aritinngithigh \w kwu \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l Ngkoth \w cu \g ‘tree’ \n “May be cognate.” \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w cü \g ‘tree’ \n “May be cognate.” \s KLH

\l Nggerikudi \w ko \g ‘tree’

\l Kaanytju \w yuku \g ‘tree, stick’

\l Umpila \w yuku \g ‘tree, stick’ \p Erg *yukulu*, Loc *yukunguna*. \s GNOG, KLH

\l KYa’u \w yuku \g ‘tree’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w yuk \g ‘tree, stick, wood; thing’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WNgathrr \w yuk \g ‘tree, stick, wood’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w yuk \g ‘tree, stick, wood, log’ \q Also ‘crocodile’. \s PS

\l WMe’nh \w yuk \g ‘tree, stick’

\l WMuminh \w yuku \g ‘tree, stick’

\l KUwanh \w yuku \g ‘tree, stick, thing’ \q Not= *yoko* ‘big, fat’. \s S&J.

\l Pakanh \w yuku \g ‘tree, plant; wood; cigarette’ \q Generic for insects and spiders as well as plants. \s PH website

\l YYoront \w yo7, yo7o \g ‘tree, stick, wood’

\l YMel \w yok, yoko \g ‘tree, stick, wood’

\l KKaper \w yok \g ‘tree, stick, wood’

\l UOykangand \w uk \g ‘tree, stick, wood’ \p Erg *ukuy*. \s BSm, BA, PH

\l UOlkol \w ugu \g ‘tree’ \s PH

\l KThaayorre \w yuk \g ‘tree, stick, wood’

\l Ogunyjan \w ek3, ekog (Dat) \g ‘wood’ \q CHECK \s BA, KLH

\l Flinders Island \w yi:ku \g ‘tree, stick’ \q BR: short V. \s PS, BR

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ko \g ‘tree, stick, wood’ \p Erg *kunggv*. \q IG has *ko* ~ *ako*. \s KLH, IG

\l Koko Warra \w uko \g ‘tree’ \f [ukwo]. \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w ku \g ‘tree’ \p Erg/Instr *kungga* \s BR

\l HR \w ku \g ‘tree, stick’ \s KLH, LJ

\l Koogominny \w oku \g ‘tree’ \q Source cites as *okoo*, possibly for [uku] or [aku]. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w ek3 \g ‘tree, stick; tobacco’ \p Erg *ekob*, Dat *ekog*. \s LT/BA, KLH

\l Mutumui \w yiku \g ‘fire’ \s H&T

\l Pngwara \w yeku \g ‘fire’ \s H&T

\l Almura \w yuku \g ‘fire’

\l GYim \w yugu ~ jugu \g ‘fire, tree, stick, horn’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w juku \g ‘tree; wood of any size from tree down to splinter’ \p Neutral ergative & instrumental *jukubu*. \q Initial *cu* < \*yu seems regular. Not = *yuku* ‘big’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Muluridji \w cuku \g ‘tree, stick’ \s KLH

\l Wagaman \w jugu \g ‘wood, piece of wood’ \s RMWD from Jack Brumby of Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w yugu \g ‘penis’ \a EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w jugi \g ‘tree’ \p Loc (irreg) *jugiil* < \*jugila <? \*yuki/ula, and note GBadhun *yugila* ‘star’ under \*yuku (‘big’) below. \q Initial *cu* < \*yu is regular? Also in *juru* ‘elbow’ < \*yu:ru. \s RMWD

\l Mbabaram \w g3 \g ‘tree, wood, stick’ \s RMWD

\l **pPaman \w \*yuku** \s KLH

\l Dyirbal \w yugu \g ‘tree, stick, wood’ \p Neuter (*bala*). \s RMWD, KLH

\l Girramay \w yugu \g ‘fire’ \p Feminine (*balan*)*.* \s RMWD, KLH

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\l Kalkatungu \w yuku \g ‘spear’ \q Probably a loan. \s BB

\l Warluwarra \w yughu \g ‘tree, stick’

\l Ngarrindjeri \w yuku \g ‘canoe’

\l KKY \w dhugu \g ‘driftwood’ \s RJK

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\l Mudburra \w yuka \g ‘grass’ \s RG

\l Walmajarri \w yuka \g ‘grass (generic)’ \q Contrast *mana* ‘tree’ \s JHd

\l Djambarrpuyngu \w yuku \g ‘harpoon head without hook’ \s CB/ZYM (WdV)

\e **\*yuku**

\t ‘big’

\b n (Adj?)

\x See also \*yuku (‘tree’).

\l KUwanh \w yoko \g ‘big, fat’ \q Contrast *yuku* ‘tree, stick, thing’. \s S&J.

\l YYoront \w yo7 \g (generic for cyclone, whale, rainbow, huge things) \q Ex. *yo7-ngart* ‘cyclone’. Note also *yo7uwrr* ‘whole, unchewed (of food)’.

\l YMel \w yok \g (as in *yok-ngat* ‘cyclone’)

\l KYalanji \w yuku \g ‘big, thick’ \q *Miña yukuku wundi* ‘bring all the meat home (don’t cut it up and leave some)’. Contrast *jugu* ‘tree’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Gugu-Badhun \w yugila \g ‘star’ \q Note YY *ye7el* ‘big (of barramundi)’. \s PS

\l Guwa \w yuku \g ‘star’ \s GB

\l Mayi-Thakurti \w yuku \g ‘stars’

\l Wunumara \w yuku \g ‘stars’

\l **? \w \*yuku** \q Note YY *ngamal* ‘stars’ has cognates meaning ‘big’.

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\l Mayi-Thakurti \w yuku \g ‘eye’ \q Laves: *yu:gu*. \s GB

\l Baagandji \w yugu \g ‘sun, daylight, day’ \s LH

\l Guurrindji \w yikili \g ‘far’

\e **\*yula-**

\t ‘cry’

\b vi

\l Wirangu \w ula- \g ‘cry’ \q Correspondence questionable (there are forms in initial /yu/, some poss. old, in lexicon). \s LH

\l Pitjantjatjara(-Yankunytjatjara?) \w ula- \g ‘cry, weep; cry out; (dogs) howl \p Conj 0, vi. \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w yula- \g ‘cry, cry or weep in sorrow, cry (like a baby)’ \p Conj zero. \s WD

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w yula- \g ‘cry, wail (as of child being hit)’ \p Conj zero. \q Also: euphemism used by women to refer to initiation. \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w yula- \g ‘cry’ \p Conj.: *yulangu*, Imp *yula*. \q Sun. *wula-ngu*. \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w yula- \g ‘cry; howl (of dingo); be sad, express grief’ \p nP *yulami* ~ *yula*. \s KLH

\l **? \w \*yula-**

\l Kayardild \w yula:-ca \g ‘be frightened, afraid, shy, ashamed’ \s NE

\l Lardil \w yileyi \g ‘be afraid, frightened, scared’ \s NE

\l **pTangkic \w \*yula:-ca** \q ?“yula-:-ca”. See NE note. \s NE

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\l Watjarri \w ngula- \g ‘to cry, to weep’ \p vi, Conj. YA. \s WD

\e **\*yurltu**

\t ‘cave, cavity’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*lu:lku (‘heart’).

\l Umpila \s GNOG

\l WMungknh \s GNOG

\l YYoront \w *yolt* \g ‘empty-handed’ \q As when returning from the hunt.

\l Warrnambool

\l ECArrernte \w *urlte* \g ‘hollow in a tree’ \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w *urlte* \g ‘hollow, empty’ \s GB

\l Pitjantjatjarra/Yankunytjatjarra \w (*y*)*urltu* \g ‘hollow tree or trunk; empty’ \s CG

\l WD (Warburton) \w *yurltu* ‘empty; hollow’ \s WFD

\l Pintupi \w *yurltu* \g ‘empty’ \q Of container; also used of bereaved parents and uncle. \s Hn&Hn

\l Manjiljarra \w *yurltu* \g ‘hollow tree, hole in log’ \s PMcC

\l Warlpiri \w *yurltu* \g ‘bereft, empty, abandoned, desolate’ (Swartz), ‘entity with nothing on the inside; hollow, void, hole’ (Wrlpdic) \s Swartz, Wrlpdic

\l Nyangumarta

\l Panyjima

\l Yingkarta

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\l YYoront \w *lult*, *lulta* \g ‘cave’

\e **\*yumpa**

\t ‘stick’

\b n

\c P

\x See also \*ci:rni, \*tarrka, \*yuku.

\l Umpila \w yumpa \g ‘tree, wood, stick’ \p Loc *yumpa:la*. \s GNOG

\l WNgathan \w yump \g ‘tree, wood; boomerang’ \q Also ‘machine’ (questioned). Also ‘freshwater mangrove’. \s PS

\l YYoront \w yup, yupa \g ‘bone’

\l YMel \w yup, yupa \g ‘bone’

\l **pPaman \w \*yumpa**

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\l WMe’nh \w yu:mp \g ‘tree, wood’ \s PS

\l WNgatharr \w yu:mp \g ‘tree, wood’ \s PS

\e **\*yumpi-**

\t ‘get’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w yump-vn \g ‘make; write’ \s KPPW

\l WNgathan \w yimpv- \g ‘make (a spear, a cake)’ \q Also (and quite probably the true reflex of \*yumpi-) *yœmpv-* ‘promise’ (“or only make [a promise]”)—“possibly *yimpv-* ‘make’”. \s PS

\l KUwanh \w yumpi \g ‘make, do’ \s S&J

\l KThaayorre \w yump+i+rr \g ‘make’

\l YYoront \w yow, yiw \g ‘get’ \p vt, L.

\l YMel \w yow, yowit, yup \g ‘get’ \p vt, L.

\l KKaper \w yvmpé- \g ‘get’ \g vt, L.

\l **L \w \*yumpi-** \q Black: \*Yinpil.

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\l Angkamuthi \w yumpi \g ‘kill’ \p vt, Conj. II; *yumpin* Past. \q Note also Yadhaykenu *yampi* ‘take out’ (Conj. II). \s TC

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\l Muruwari \w yimpi- \g ‘to leave’ \p vt. \s LFOates

\e **\*yurntal**

\t ‘daughter’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\x See also \*kurntal.

\l WD (Warburton) \w yurntalpa \g ‘daughter, niece; son’s wife’ \s WD

\l Pintupi-Luritja \w yurntalpa \g ‘daughter’ \s Hn&Hn

\l Warlpiri \w yurntal(pa) \g ‘daughter, paternal niece’ \s Warlpiri Dictionary

\e **\*yungar-**

\t ‘swim’

\b vi

\x See also \*mu:ñci-, \*ngapa-.

\l Umbuygamu \w ngoyi- \g ‘swim’ \f Var. *ngaode-*. \s J-CV

\l KThaypan \w ngo-ra- \g ‘swim’ \p Dur *ngorara-*. \q BR note: “perhaps < \*ango-aray(-ra)-”. \s BR

\l Ogunyjan \w inger+ \g ‘swim (with direction)’ \p P *ingerin*. \s LT/BA

\l Djabugay \w yunga \g ‘slither; swim’ \p Conj. Y. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w yunga \g ‘swim’ [Gunggay dialect]; ‘cross river (by any means)’ [coastal dialect]’ \p Conj. N. \s RMWD S2

\l KThaayorre \w yungar \g ‘swim’ \f “a” is shwa? \p Class IV: Past *-r*, Imp *-nam*.

\l YYoront \w yung(r) \g ‘swim (with direction)’ \p vi, NH.

\l YMel \w yungar \g ‘swim (with direction)’ \p Imp *yungvr*, gP *yungarvnh*, nP Cont *yungvryungvr*; with ‘go’ *yungvr+*.

\l **pPaman \w \*yunga(r)** \s KLH

\l Margany \w yungara \g ‘swim across’ \s GB

\l **pPM \w \*yungar(a)**

\l Jirrbal \w yungara- \g ‘swim’ \p vi; Conj. Y. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w yu:nga- \g ‘swim (from A to B)’ \p vi; Conj. 0: Unmarked *yu:ngaña*, Positive Imp *yu:ngaga*, Neg. Imp *yu:ngajam*, Perfect *yu:ngagi*, Recent & Sequential Past *yu:ngawaña*, Prp & Sequential PrP *yu:ngagu*, Irr *yu:ngama*. \s RMWD

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\l Warrgamay \w yugarra \g ‘swim (from A to B)’ \p vi. \s RMWD

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\l Wangkumarra \w yunga- \g ‘to wash’ \s GB

\l Wangkumarra (Garlali) \w yungV \g ‘wash’ \w M&W

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\l Biri \w wunga \g ‘swim’ \q Gangulu dialect. \s AT

\l Yuwaalaraay \w wunga-y \g ‘bathe, bogey, paddle’ \s CW, AGL

\l Yuwaaliyaay \w wunga-y \g ‘bathe, bogey, paddle’ \s AGL

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\l MadhiMadhi \w yunggadha \g ‘to wash’ \s LH

\e **\*yungku**

\t ‘ironwood’

\b n

\c P

\l Umpila \w yungku \g ‘ironwood’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w yongk \g ‘ironwood’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yungku** \s KLH

\e **\*yupa**

\t ‘by and by’

\b nAdv

\c L

\l WMungknh \w yupa \g ‘by and by’ \s KLH

\l KThaayorre \w yu(:)p \g ‘by and by’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yupa** \s KLH

\e **\*yuri**

\t ‘kangaroo’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also\*purru.

\l Yidiny \w yuri \g ‘big grey kangaroo’ \q Loan: failure of \*yu > *cu*. Only to west of Y. territory; known to Y “by repute”. \s RMWD D3

\l **pPaman \w \*yuri** \q Attributed to pPaman on the basis of Dyirbal and forms from languages to the south. \s KLH

\l GBadhun \w yuri \g ‘kangaroo (generic)’ \s PS

\l Biri \w yuri \g ‘meat’ \q Yangga, Gangulu, Wiri, Biri, Baradha, Yilba, and Yambina dialects. Also Yetimarala and Yambina ‘snake’. \s AT

\l Bidyara \w yurdi \g ‘animal; meat’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w yurdi \g ‘meat’ \q Form with [r] tentatively given as northern, that with [rd] as southern. \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w yurdi \g ‘meat’ \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w yuri \g ‘meat’ \q Source “B” has *yurdi*. \s GB

\l Yiningayi \w yuri \g ‘meat’ \s GB

\l Margany \w yurdi \g ‘animal, meat’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w yurdi \g ‘animal, meat’ \s GB

\l Pirriya \w yudi \g ‘meat’ \s GB

\l Dyirbal \w yuri \g ‘grey kangaroo’ \p Masculine (*bayi*). \s RMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w yuri \g ‘totem; skin’ \s K&W

\l Gamilaraay \w yuri \g ‘meat’ \q PA: a loan from Guwamu (Maric). \s PA

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\l Baagandji \w yurdi \g ‘tripe, entrails of sheep’ \s LH

\l Narinari \w yudi \g ‘meat’ \s LH

\e **\*yuri**

\t ‘sharp’

\b nAdj

\x See also \*yiri and cross-references.

\l Djabugay \w juri \g ‘sharp (point, blade)’ \x See \*yuri. \s EP, KLH

\l Yidiny \w juri \g ‘sharp (e.g. axe, spear, stick)’ \q Tablelands & coasral dialects. \s RMWD R13

\l **pPaman \w \*yuri** \s KLH

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\l Payungu \w jurirri \g ‘sharp’ \q GNOG gloss: ‘bone needle, steel needle, digging stick’. \s PA

\e **\*yuri**

\t ‘ear’

\b n

\c B

\l Baakandji \w yuri \g ‘ears’ \s LH

\l Kuyani \w yuri \g ‘ear’ \s S&H 04:596

\l Adnyamathanha \w yuri \g ‘ear’ \s Mc&Mc

\l Nukunu \w yuri \s S&H 04:596

\l Barngarla \w yurre \g ‘ear’ \s S&H 04:596

\l Kaurna \w yurre \g ‘ear’ \s S&H 04:596

\l Wirangu \w yuri \g ‘ear’ \s LH

\l **pThura-Yura \w \*yuri** \s S&H 04:596

\e **\*yuru**

\t ‘elbow’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*punti, \*yurru, \*kurru.

\l Ayapathu \w yu7u \g ‘hand’ \s BR

\l Umpithamu \w yu7u \g ‘hand, finger’ \q A loan? \s J-CV

\l Yintyingka \w yu7u \g ‘hand, finger’ \s R&V

\l KThaayorre \w yu:r, yu:run \g ‘hand’ \q Vowel length not accounted for. \s AH

\l KYak \w yu:r, yu:run \g ‘hand’ \q Vowel length not accounted for. \s AH

\l YYoront \w yor, yor7 \g ‘hand, finger’

\l YMel \w yor \g ‘hand’

\l Yidiny \w juru \g ‘elbow’ \q \*y > *j* also in *juri* ‘sharp’ < \*yuri, *yuki* ‘tree’ <? \*yuku. \s RMWD A3

\l Bidyara \w yurdu \g ‘elbow’ \q Intervocalic /rd/ < \*r is regular. \q Also *dhuru* ‘arm’. \s GB

\l Kalkutungu \w yurumuku \g ‘elbow’ \q Presumably with a reflex of \*muku (‘bone’), and presumably *yuru* is a loan. \s BB

\l Pitta-Pitta \w yuru \g ‘elbow’ \s BB

\l **pNE \w \*yuru** \q Short vowel on the basis of Ayapathu & Yinytyingka, but KThaayorre & KYak suggest \*yu:rru. See also \*yurru. \s BA

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\l Guwa \w yuricimu \g ‘elbow’ \s GB

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\l Tharrgari \w yuru \g ‘breast’ \s PA

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\l Walmajarri \w yurlku \g ‘elbow’ \q Syn. *kuñjil* (Eastern). \s H&R ASEDA 0167

\e **\*yurrnga-**

\t ‘chisel’

\b vt

\l WMungknh \w yunvng- \g ‘scrape, scratch’ \q Respect register. \s KPPW

\l Ogunyjan \w irrnga- \g ‘rub’ \p Conj L, vt; P *irrngun*, Imp *irrngung*, nImp *irrngan*, will *irrngenvngk*. \s LT/BA

\l YYoront \w yurrng \g ‘gouge out’ \p Conj NH; nPCnt *yulyurrng*.

**\e \*yurru**

\g ‘thus’

\b nAdv

\l YYoront \w *yorrl* \g ‘thus’

\l Djabugay \w yurru \g ‘yet, still’ \p Particle. \s EP

\l Djapu \w *yurru* \g ‘obligation; likelihood’; ‘but’ \p Particle. \q Also *yurruna* ‘before’. FM suggests possible deverbal derivation (< DHu-). \s FM

\e **\*yurru**

\t ‘elbow’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*kurru(+), \*punti, \*yu:ru, $urrul.

\l Uradhi \w yutu \g ‘elbow’ \q Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. Note that intervocalic \*r can continue as /t/. \s KLH

\l Umpithamu \w yu:rru \g ‘bone; nonda seed’ \q A loan? Source of vowel length? \s J-CV

\l Yidiny \w yurru \g ‘elbow’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*yurru** \s KLH

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\l GBadhun \w dhurru \g ‘arm’ \s PS

\l Bidyara \w dhuru \g ‘arm’ \s GB

\l Margany \w dhurti \g ‘elbow’ \s GB

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\l KThaypan \w rr3l \g ‘elbow’ \s BR

\l HR \w rr3l \g ‘elbow’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w orr3l \g ‘arm’ \q ‘Elbow’ is *orr3l-ongkong*. \s LT/BA

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\l Warrgamay \w juru \g ‘shoulder, upper arm, ridge’ \s RMWD

\e **\*yurrunu**

\t (time adverb: nonfuture)

\b nAdv

\l YYoront \w yorron \g ‘today; now’

\l Yidiny \w yurru:n \g ‘a long time ago’ \q <yurrunU>. Tablelands & Coastal; Tablelands also *yurru:njulu:* ‘a long time ago’. \s RMWD Q1

\l **pPaman \w \*yurrunu**

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\l Djabugay \w yurru \g ‘yet, still’ \p Particle. \s EP

\e **\*yuwal**

\t ‘sea’

\b n

\c E

\l Pakanh \w yuwa \g ‘sea’

\l KThaayorre \w yu:wvr \g ‘deep ocean’ \q Long V1 anomalous in this set. \s AH

\l YYoront \w yuwl, yuwarr \g ‘sea’ \p Abl. *yuwanvm*.

\l YMel \w yuwl, yuwarr \g ‘sea’

\l UOlkol \w ogal \g ‘sand’ \q Cognate? \s PH

\l GYimithirr \w yuwa:l \g ‘beach’ \q Long V2 implies former presence of a 3rd syllable. \s JHav

\l Flinders Island \w yiwala \g ‘beach’ \q Loan? \s PS

\l **pPaman \w \*yuwal(a)** \q GYim and FI attest V3.

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\l Jiwarli \w yuwal \g ‘wind’ \s PA

\l Warriyangka \w yuwal \g ‘wind’ \s PA

\l Tharrgari \w yuwal \g ‘wind’ \s PA

\e **\*yuyku**

\t ‘mountain’

\b n

\c E

\l Kaanytju \w yuyku \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l Umpila \w yuyku \g ‘mountain’ \s GNOG, KLH

\l WMungknh \w yoyk \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMuminh \w yoyko \g ‘mountain’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w yo:yko \g ‘hill, elevation’ \q Source of vowel length? \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w yoyko \g ‘mountain’ \s PH website

\l Yintyingka \w yoyko \g ‘hill, mountain’ \s R&V

\l **pPaman \w \*yuyku** \s KLH

\e **\*yu:-**

\t ‘lie down’

\b vi

\x See also \*wuna-, \*nguna-.

\l KLY

\l KKY

\l Nyawaygi \w yu:- \g ‘lie down, sleep, camp, live’ \p vi; Conj. Gy: Unmarked *yu:ña*, Pos Imp *yu:ga*, Neg Imp *yu:jam*, Perfect *yu:gi*, Recent & Sequential Past *yu:waña* & *yuyalaña*, Prp & Sequential Prp *yu:ñagu* & *yuyalagu*, Irr *yu:jima*. \s TMWD

\l Duungidjawu \w *yune* \g ‘lie (down), sleep, stay, camp’ \p vi: F *yuneyu*, Dsd *yunewa*, Imp *yune*, Impf *yunen.ge*, Perfective *yuneñi*, Cont *yunere*, Caus1 *yunema*. \s K&W

\l Coastal Bundjalung \w yuna- \g ‘to lie down’ \p vi; inflected form *yunali-*. \s MS

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\l Wardaman \w yu- \g ‘lie’ \q Also ‘be’? Also *yo-* ‘be lying’. \s FM

\e **\*yu:ka**

\t ‘sand’

\b n

\c E

\l Linngithigh \w ogha \g ‘sand beach’ \s KLH 1997:228

\l Mpakwithi \w **γ**wa \g ‘sand’ \p Erg **γ***waga* [**γ**wangga]. \q To \*yu:ka. \s TC

\l WMungknh \w yu:k; a:k- \g ‘runny and white sand found in the east at the Archer River’ \q “This sand is slippery and quickly slips off the skin or is easily brushed off.” To \*yu:ka or \*yu:kurr. \s KPPW

\l Wik-Ngathan \w yu:k \g ‘river sand’ \q To \*yu:ka or \*yu:kurr. \s PS

\l Umbuygamu \w oharr \g ‘mud’ \s J-CV

\l GYimithirr \w ju:ga:r \g ‘sand’ \p Loc *jugarin*. \p Loan from KYal? \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w jukar \g ‘sand’ \q Also *jukar-warra* ‘whirlwind’, *jukar-jukarbina* ‘sand whiting’. Eng. *sugar*? \s Hr&Hr

\l KThaypan \w wo \g ‘sand’ \q Regularly from \*yu:ka. \s BR

\l HR \w wo \g ‘sand’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w u**γ**a \g ‘sand’ \p Inst *u***γ***angk* (also written *u***γ***angg*) and *u***γ***aw*, Loc *u***γ***aw* ~ *u***γ***uw*, El *uyang*. \q Syn. (alternant?) *uya*. \s BSommer

\l Ogh-Angkula \w u**γ**3: \g ‘sand, dirt’ \s Jack Burton LMW 1 tr 7 3:10 – 13.

\l Koogominny \w uga \g ‘sand’ \q Source cites as *oorgah*. \s Palmer 1884

\l **pPaman \w \*yu:ka** \s KLH

\l Yalarnnga \w yuka \g ‘creek, river’ \q Also *yukala* ‘sand’. Note polysemy of ECArrernte *lhere* ‘river; sand’. \s Bl&Br

\l Kalkutungu \w kua \g ‘river, creek; sand’ \q Syn. (sand) *kikawara*. \s BB

\l **pNE \w \*yu:ka**

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\l YYoront \w yorr \g ‘sand of sandridges’

\l YMel \w yokrr, yokorr \g ‘sand of sandridges’

\l **L \w \*yu:kurr** \q Possibly proto-Yirrka alone. \s BA

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Angkula \w *u:**a:* \g ‘dirt’ \q With *a:* < \*arr ? \s LMW 22

\e **\*yu:kam**

\t ‘bamboo’ (sp)

\b n

\c P

\c T

\n Not collected; Linnaean classification not determined.

\l YYoront \w yum \g ‘cut bamboo’ \p Erg *yumvn*. \q Also in *yum-par* ‘bamboo spear’, *kal7-tha-yum* ‘one-wire spear’.

\l YMel \w yukvm; tha- \g ‘one-wire spear’ \p Erg *yukamvn*.

**\l pYirrk** **\w \*yu:kam**

\e **\*yu:ñca**

\t ‘tree’

\b n

\c P

\l WMungknh \w yu:ñc \g ‘tree, wood; thing’ \q Respect register. \s KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w yu:ñca \g ‘tree’ \q Respect register. \s PS

\l WNgathan \w yuñc \g ‘tree, stick, wood, log; instrument, machine, vehicle’ \q Respect register? Also *yu:ñc* ‘black mangrove’, *yu:ñc way* ‘blackfruit tree’. \s PS

\l WNgathrr \w yuñc \g ‘tree, stick, wood, log; instrument, machine, vehicle’ \q Respect register? \s PS

\l Pakanh \w yu:nca; yuku \g ‘tree sp.; bloodwood’ \f [ñc] or [nc]? \s PH website

\l YYoront \w yulh, yulha \g ‘tree, stick; tobacco’ \q Respect register.

\l UOykangand \w oñcar \g ‘tree’ \q Respect register. \s PH

\l UOlkol \w oñjar \g ‘tree’ \q Respect register. \s PH

\e **\*yu:ñca**

\t ‘earth’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre \w yo:ñc \g ‘dust, powder’ \p Erg apparently *yo:ñcu*. \q Also *ra:k-yo:ñc* ‘dirt, soil’, *ma7ar-yo:ñc* ‘trapdoor spider’, *yuk-yoñc* ‘dust lizard’. \s AH

\l YYoront \w yulh \g ‘earth, dirt, soil’

\e **\*yu:ru**

\t ‘elbow’

\x See \*yuru.

\e **\*yu:rrkum**

\t ‘flood water flood’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*kapi etc.

\l YYoront \w yorrvm; kawn- \g ‘flood water’ \p Erg *yorrvmvn* ~ *yorromvn*. \q Contrast *kawn-manhthrr* ‘well water, well’.

\l YMel \w yorrkvm \g ‘flood water’ \p Erg *yorrkomvn*. \s BJ

**\l pYirrk** **\w \*yu:rrkum**

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\l Gupapuyngu \w yurum \g ‘a well dug for water (by hand or stick)’ \f Glide “r” as in source; Y-M Dictionary questions this as possible typo. \s BL-MC

\l Ritharrngu \w yurrum \g ‘well, waterhole’ \s JHeath

\*$ (consonant of undetermined manner and position)

\e **\*$acal**

\t ‘brother (elder)’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Ikarranggal \w athal \g ‘brother (elder)’ \p Erg *athalal*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w athil \g ‘brother (elder)’ \q Source cites as *athil*, possibly for [ath3l]. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w athal \g ‘brother (elder)’ \s LT/BA

\e **\*$acampa**

\t ‘emu’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kutini, \*purriwi.

\l Kaanytju \w acampa \g ‘emu’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w acmp \g ‘emu’ \s KLH, KPPW

\l WMe’nh \w acmp \g ‘emu’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w acvmp \g ‘emu’ \s PS

\l Yintyingka \w acampa \g ‘emu’ \s R&V

\l UOykangand \w ajamb \g ‘emu’ \s BSm, PH, BA

\l UOlkol \w acamb \g ‘emu’ \s BSm, PH, BA

\l Ogunyjan \w vcamb \g ‘emu’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*$acampa** \q The \*$ has to be apical non-nasal. \s KLH

\e **\*$akurr**

\t ‘skin’

\b n

\c B

\x See also \*patin.

\l Uradhi (Atampaya) \w akuñ \g ‘skin, bark of tree’ \q KLH cites as *akuy*. \s KLH, TC

\l Angkamuthi \w akuñ \g ‘skin, bark of tree’ \s TC

\l Yadhaykenu \w akuñ \g ‘skin, bark of tree’ \s TC

\l Mpalitjanh \w akuγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w akuγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w ka**γ**u \g ‘skin’ \s TC

\l Alngith \w koγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w kawγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w koγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w kuγ \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l KYa’u \w akuy \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w aku \g ‘skin’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w aku \g ‘skin’ \s S&J

\l Pakanh \w 7aku \g ‘skin’ \s PH

\l **pPaman \w \*$akurr** \s KLH

\e **\*$anci-**

\t ‘fall’

\b vi

\x See also \*wañca-, \*wanti-, \*culñci-.

\n GNOG links the WMungknh form to KKY *pudha-y* and KLY *pudhi-* ‘to fall’, Yidiny *punja-* ‘hit to inflict injury, kill’; also there is Yidiny *bunji-* ‘bump into, collide; burst, explode’.

\l WMungknh \w eñc- \g ‘fall’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w eñc- \g ‘fall’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w añce- \g ‘fall’ \s KLH

\l Pakanh \w anci \g ‘fall’ \s BA/BAS33B

\l KUwanh \w anhci \g ‘fall; sneeze’ \s S&J

\l Umpithamu \w antyi- \g ‘fall; be born’ \s J-CV

\l **pPaman \w \*$añci-** \q BA: This should probably be \*$an.ci. \sKLH

**\l pMiddle Paman \w \*$anci-** \s BA

\e **\*$ampu**

\t ‘child’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l KThaypan \w mbaw \g ‘child (?); woman’s sister’s son, man’ elder sister’s son, man’s sister’s daughter’ \q Voc *ambo-kay*; *ambo thaw* ‘my child’; ‘man’s child’ is *nhdhol*. \s BR

\l UOykangand \w amboc ~ ambuc \g ‘small’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w amboj \g ‘small’ \s PH

\l ECArrernte \w ampe \g ‘child; woman’s child, sister’s child’ \q As a kinship term often used with a possessive: *ampace* ‘my child’ Syn. (the non-kin sense) *akweke*. \s H&D

\l WArrernte \w ampe \g ‘child; woman’s child, sister’s child’ \q Syn. (all senses) *keceye*. \s GB

\e **\*$ata-**

\t ‘see’

\b vt

\l KThaypan \w ta- \g ‘see, look at, watch’ \p Dur *atata-*. \s BSommer

\l HR \w ta- \g ‘look, see’ \p F *tagv*, F Dur *tatvgv*, nF *tan*, nJ Dur *tatvn*, Imp *tang*, Conditional *tanhdhv*.\s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w ata- \g ‘see; hear’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w ata- \g ‘see, look at’ \p P *at3n*, ‘might’ *atalg*, Participial *atan*. \s LT/BA

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\l Adnyamathanha \w nhata- \g look for, scan (as an eagle)’ \s McEntee

\e **\*$a:ñca-**

\t ‘die’

\x See \*Na:ñca-.

\e **\*$a:ñcimV**

\t ‘hungry’

\x See \*Na:ñcimV

\e **\*$a:ci-**

\t ‘burn’

\b v

\x See \*ya:ci-.

\e **\*$ilngka-**

\t ‘break’

\b vi

\x See also \*cangki-, \*ngaya-, \*ruwa-, \*tumpa-.

\l Rimanggudinhma \w ilngga- \g ‘break’ \p vi. \q Var. *ilga-*. \s FS/IG

\l Koko Warra \w ilngga- \g ‘break’ \p vi. \s BSommer

\l Ikarranggal \w ulgngg- \g ‘break’ \p vi; P (Repetitive) *ulgnggulgnggan*, F *ulknga* [sic; typo for *ulgngga*?]. \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w ilngga- \g ‘break’ \p vi; P *ilnggun*, nP *ilnggal*, ‘might’ *ilnggalg*(*vn*). \s LT/BA

\y pAA **\*$ulngka-**

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\l Rimanggudhinma \w ilga- \g ‘break’ \p vi. \q Var. *ilngga-*. \s WKK/IG

\l KThaypan \w lgw3- \g ‘break’ \p vi. \s BR

\e **\*$ipal**

\t ‘near’

\b nAdj (?)

\l Mpalitjanh \w ipal \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Luthigh \w ipay \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Yinwum \w pyal \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Linngithigh \w pæy-mam \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Alngith \w p-mam \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w pe \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w pe-mam \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w pe:pe \g ‘close’ \s TC

\l Ngkoth \w pyal \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Aritinngithigh \w pal-mam \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w pel-mam \g ‘near’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*$ipal** \s KLH

\e **\*$i:cula**

\t ‘west’

\b nDir

\x See also \*kuwa.

\l Uradhi \w iδula \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l Mbiywom \w icol-m \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w i:thl \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w i:thvl \g ‘west’ \s PS

\l Umpila \w i:cul(a) \g ‘west’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*$i:cul(a)** \q NPaman list has **\*$i:cula**. \s KLH

\e **\*$i:puy**

\t ‘smoke’

\b n

\c E

\x See also \*cumpi, \*currkunh.

\l Alngith \w iβyur \g ‘smoke’ \s KLH

\l Awngthim \w vβyur \g ‘smoke’ \s KLH

\l Ntra’ngith \w iβor \g ‘smoke’ \s KLH

\l Mpakwithi \w βüru \g ‘smoke’ \s TC

\l Linngithigh \w iβor \g ‘smoke’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*$i:puy** \s KLH

\e **\*$ucu+**

\t ‘husband’

\b n

\c H

\c K

\l Flinders Island \w othul \g ‘husband’ \q Also *c-athul* (*-uthul*?). \s PS

\l Ogunyjan \w athow \g ‘husband’ \s BA

\e **\*$umpi-**

\t ‘cut’

\b vt

\x See also \*yaka-, \*tumpa-.

\l WMungknh \w ump- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WMe’nh \w ömp- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WNgathrr \w ömp- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l WNgathan \w œmpv- \g ‘cut, write’ \s PS

\l WMuminh \w umpi- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w umpi \g ‘cut’ \s S&J

\l KYa’u \w umpi- \g ‘cut’ \s KLH

\l **pPaman \w \*$umpi-** \q To judge from the Wik evidence, \*$ is apical. \s KLH

\e **\*$ucuma**

\t ‘dead’

\b nAdj

\l Linngithigh \w thom \g ‘dead’ \s KLH

\l WMungknh \w uthm \g ‘dead’ \s KLH

\l WMuminh \w uthuma \g ‘dead’ \s KLH

\l KUwanh \w uthu \g ‘dead’ \s S&J

\l KUwanh \w uthu-ma \g ‘die’ \p vi. \s S&J

\l **pPaman \w \*$ucuma** \s KLH

\e **\*$umpun**

\t ‘spearthrower’

\b n

\c T

\n Akerman & McC 2002 suggest initial \*w and possibly intervocalic \*lmp.

\l KThaypan \w mbun \g ‘woomera’ \s BR

\l HR \w mbun \g ‘spearthrower’ \s LJ

\l Ikarranggal \w ombon \g ‘woomera’ \p Instr *ombonal*. \s BSommer

\l Koogominny \w ombun \g ‘boomerang’ \q Source cites as *omboon*. \s Palmer 1884

\l Ogunyjan \w ombon \g ‘spearthrower’ \f V2 is [u]. \s BA/LT

\l Tagalag \w mpóna \g ‘spearthrower’ \s NBT

\l pAlaya-Athima \w \*umbun

\l Curr 114 \w oomboon \g ‘spearthrower’

\l Umbuygamu \w oban \g ‘spearthrower’ \s J-CV

\l Gugu Badhun \w wumbun \g ‘spearthrower’ \s PS

**\e \*$uñung**

\t ‘breast’

\b n

\c B

\l Umbuygamu \w oyang \g ‘breast’ \s J-CV

\l Rimanngudinhma \w jong \g ‘breast’

\l Koko-Warra \w yung \g ‘breast’ \s BR

\l Koko-Warra \w jong ~ dhong \g ‘breast’ \s BSommer

\l KThaypan \w yung \g ‘breast’ \s BR

\l Aghu-Tharrnggala \w ñung \g ‘breast’ \s IG from KLH

\l Ogh-Alungul \w o:ñung \s BA from LMW/JB

\l Ogh-Angkula \w oñung \g ‘breast’ \s BA from LMW/JB

\l Tagalag \w anúng \g ‘breast’ \s NT

\l Ogunyjan \w oñong \g ‘breast’ \s BA

\l Kokiny \w uñung \g ‘breast’ \s GB

\l Kurrjar \w yo:ng \g ‘breast’ \s PB

\e **\*$upu**(**+**)

\t ‘river’

\b n

\c E

\l KThaayorre \w -op \g ‘river’ \q In compound directional expressions like *i-rr-iparr-op* ‘southwards towards the river’. \s AG 583

\l UOykangand \w ophogor \g ‘river; Milky Way’ \s PH

\l UOlkol \w obogor \g ‘river; Milky Way’ \s PH

\l Ogunyjan \w ophokvr \g ‘river’ \s LT/BA

\l Kokiny \w upîrrigan \g ‘river’ \s GB

\e **\*$urrul**

\t ‘arm’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*yurru.

\l KThaypan \w rr3l \g ‘elbow’ \s BR

\l HR \w rr3l \g ‘elbow’ \s LJ

\l Ogunyjan \w orr3l \g ‘arm’ \q ‘Elbow’ is *orr3l-ongkong*. \s LT/BA

\e **\*$u:ku**

\t ‘who (Erg)’

\b nInterrogative

\l Ikarranggal \w ool \g ‘who (Erg)’ \s BSommer

\l Ogunyjan \w okol \g ‘who (Erg)’ \p Abs *anh3ng*. \s LT/BA

\e **\*$u:ngkañV**

\t ‘mountain’

\b n

\c E

\x See \*Nu:ngkañV.

\l **pPaman \w \*$u:ngkañV** \s KLH

\e **\*$u:ngku**

\t ‘long’

\x See \*Nu:ngku.

\l **pPaman \w \*$u:ngku** \s KLH

**Appendix: Southeastern CYP Languages**

\l GYim \w *babatha* \g ‘bloodwood’

\l KYal \w *babajaka* \g ‘bloodwood sp’

**Lenition of KYal *j* to *y* expected if not a loan (see *ngalayin* ‘father-in-law’).**

\l Yidiny \w *baba:l* \g ‘bone’ \f <babal**A**>. \q T, C. \s RMWD 77:65

\l Ngadjan \w *babala* \g ‘bone’ \s “

\l GYim \w *baaban* \g ‘butterfish sp’

\l KYal \w *baban* \g ‘anglefish’

\GYim \w *ba*(*rr*)*barr* \g ‘little baby’

\l KYal \w *babarr* \g ‘OSi’

\l GYim \w *babi* \g ‘FaMo’

\l KYal \w *babi* \g ‘MoFa’

**\l pPaman \w \*papi**

\l Tjaap \w *babulay* \g ‘ironstone; iron stove for cooking’

\l Yidiny \w *babulay* \g ‘white quartz; white quartz knife’ \q Dialects T, C\s RMWD M6, J7, I2

\l GYim \w *bada* \g ‘down, under’

\l KYal \w *bada* \g ‘down, downhill’

\l GYim \w *baduur* \g ‘fish-hook/line/bait’

\l KYal \w *badur* \g ‘hook & line’

\l GYim \w *bathibi* \g ‘bone’

\l KYal \w *bajibay* \g ‘bone’

\l Tjaap \w bajigal \g ‘tortoise (sp)’ \q *Chelonia longicollis*.

\l Yidiny \w bajigal \g ‘fresh-water turtle’ \q *Elseya latisternum*. Dialects T, C. \g RMWD E2

\l GYim \w *baaji–* \g ‘cry ...’\p Conj L, vi.

\l Tjaapukay \w *baji-* \g ‘beat rhythm; sing’ \p Conj. L, vt

**Do these belong togeher?**

**\l pPaman \w \*pa:ci+**

\l GYim \w *baga–* \g ‘dig, jab ...’ \p Conj L; vt.

\l KYal \w *baka–* \g ‘dig, stab ...’ \p Conj L; vt.

\l Tjaap \w *baga-* \g ‘hit, spear, kick’ \p Conj. L, vt \q Also *baga-* ‘wash’ (Conj. Y, vt).

\l Yidiny \w *baga-* \g ‘pierce, shoot, wash’ \p Conj. L, vt.

**\l pPaman \w \*paka+**

\l GYim \w *bagaay* \g ‘FW watersnake’

\l KYal \w *bakay* \g ‘short brown watersnake’

\l GYim \w *bala* \g ‘skinny, sick’

\l KYal \w *bala* \g ‘skinny, weak’

\l GYim \w *balay* \g ‘flat’

\l KYal \w *balay* \g ‘level ground’

\l Yidiny \w *balba:r* \g ‘crane’ \f <balbar**A**>. \q T; C is <banbar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:65, F4

\l GYim \w *balga–* \g ‘make, wash’ \p Conj L; vt. \q Also *balga*+RFL ‘be born; wash self’.

\l KYal \w *balka*– \g ‘make, tell’ \p Conj L; vt. \q Also *balkaji* ‘be born, come into being’.

\l Tjaap \w *balga-* \g ‘build, erect’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l Yidiny \w balga- \g ‘make, build’ \p L conj. \q Specialized uses of ‘make’: constructing, not shaping. T,C,G dialects. \s RMWD U7

\l **pPM** **\*palka+**

**Continues mostly as ‘hit’; the ‘make’ sense is attested only in these four languages**

\l GYim \w *banday* \g ‘cherry tree’

\l KYal \w *banday* \g ‘small tree, cherry’

\l Yidiny \w *ban.ja:r* \g ‘madness in head’ \f <ban.jar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66, R25

\l Dyirbal \w *ban.jara* \g ‘stupid’

\l GYim \w *banggamu* \g ‘edible potato’

\l KYal \w *bangkamu* \g ‘sweet potato’

\l Yidiny \w *banggamu* \g ‘English potato’

**Loan (all?)**

\l GYim \w *baangga+* \g ‘rush; get full (tide)’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l KYal \w *bangka+* \g ‘gather, accumulate’ \p Conj. L, vt.

**Semantic shift with change of transitivity.**

GYim KYal

*bandiin* hip. waist *bandin* waist, side, above hip

*banggamu* edible potato *bangkamu* sweet potato

*banggarr* flesh, meat, bait *bangkarr* body, flesh \*pangkarr

*barrbal* bream *barrbal* black bream

*baaral* road, path *baral* road, path

\l Yidiny \w *bari:ñ* \g ‘tree (spp, small-leaved)’ \f <bariñ**U**>. \q *Tetrasyndra pubescens* & *T. laxiflora*’ *Mallotus mollissimus* & *Macaranga involucrans*. Used for spear handle. T, C. \s RMWD 72:66, N8/13C, N8/23A

*baari* chin *bari* chin, jaw

*baru* lap, front *baru* lap

*bayan* house, humpy *bayan* house, ...

*bayjurr* clever, alert, alwys ... *bayjurr* restless, always moving about

*bayka*+L bite

*bayka*+L ache, pain \*payka+

*biiba* Fa, FaYBr \*pi:pa

\l GYim \w *bibaar* \g ‘bone, shin’

\l KYal \w *bibar* \g ‘shins, ankle’

\l Tjaap \w *bibara* \g ‘tapping stick’ \q Belongs with the other two?

\l Yidiny \w *bibara* \g ‘song sticks’ \s RMWD J1

\l Yidiny \w *bigu:n* \g ‘shield’ \f <bigun**U**>. \q T, C; *bigunu* in G, W. See \*piku+. \s RMWD J4, 77:66

*bila* palm sp, leaf trough \*pila

\l Yidiny \w *bilgi:l* \g ‘spurwood’ \f <bilgil**I**>. \q T, C. s RMWD 77:66, N8/24C

\l GYim \w *bilu* \g ‘hip, pelvis’

\l Tjaap \w *bilu* \g ‘hip bone’

\l Yidiny \w *bilu* \g ‘hip’ \s RMWD A4

**\l pPNy \w \*pilu**

*binaal* smart, clever, know *binal* to know

\l Yidiny \w *bini:rr* \g ‘shell; money’ \f <binirr**I**>. \q T, C. \s RMWD 77:66, F1

\l Tjaap \w *binirri* \g ‘shell; fish scale’

*binga* grey (hair) *bingabinga* old man/men

*birra* leaf *birra* leaf, lungs

*birrbirr* parrot sp *birrbirr* parrot, ...

\l Tjaap \w *birrgala* \g ‘mopoke’

\l Yidiny \w *birrga:l* \g ‘night hawk’ \f <birrgal**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Mamu \w *birgala* \g ‘night hawk’ \q ?

**\n See \*pirrkV**

*biwul* man’s Mo-in-law *biwul* Mo-in-law

*biyal* vein, tendon *biyal* gristle, sinew, blood vessel, ...

\l Yidiny \w *buban****i*** \g ‘beach hibiscus, coast cottonwood. \q *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. T. \s RMWD N8-28B

*bubu* ground, country ... *bubu* ground, earth, country ..

\l Yidiny \w *buja:l* \g ‘fine(ly ground)’ \f <bujal**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66

*buthiil* nose, face, corner, tip... *bujil* nose, point of land, river mouth

*buthu* paperbark, M. leuc. *buyku* paperbark \*puyku

*bujuur* feathers *bujur* feather

*buga* buttocks, backside *bukarr* rotten tooth \*puka (??)

*bula* 3 Du, both *bula* 3Du

*bulbu* lap-clapping *bulbu* soft drum

*bulbuurrmbul* pheasant couc. *bulbululul* pheasant coucal

\l Tjaap \w *bulmba* \g ‘camp, homeland’

\l Yidiny \w *bulmba* ....

**\l pPaman \w \*pulmpa**

\l Yidiny \w *bulgu:r* \g ‘swamp’ \f <bulgur**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

*bulngal* pull, pull out of grnd *bulngal* shake

*bunyja* night owl *bulnja* boobook, mopoke, frogmouth

\l Tjaap \w *buluru* \g ‘long time ago’

\l Yidiny \w *bulu:r* \g ‘storytime entity’ \f <bulur**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Dyirbal \w *buluru* \g ‘long time ago’

*bunda* tail feathers (bird) *bunda* posterior (man, animal, bird)

\l GYim \w *bunggu* \g ‘knee’

\l KYal \w *bungku* \g ‘knee’

\l Tjaap \w *bunggu* \g ‘knee’

**\l pPaman \w \*pungku**

*bunggu-thaba* grass sp (lit. knee-stick) *bungku-jaba* sugarcane, sugar

*burra* blind *burra* mearsighted, blind, weak eyes

*burrba* brave, strong *burrba* proud

*burrguul* heart, lung *burrkul* heart; ...

*buurri* name *burri* name; song (males)

*burriir* island *burrir* island; small clear patch in scrub

*burul* pouch (of marsupial) *burul*  wallaby pouch

\l GYim \w *dabul* \g ‘nosepin, earplug’

\l KYal \w *dabul* \g ‘pierced nose & nosepeg’

\l Tjaap \w *dabul* \g ‘septum stick’

\l Yidiny \w *dabul* \g ‘nose pin’ \s RMWD J15

*daama+l* spear; rinse *dama+l* spear, sew, baptise, wash

*dambal* shoes *dambal* shoes ...

*dandi* hard *dandi* hard, tough, healthy, strong

*dawaar* star, starfish *dawar* star

*digal* bird sp, call signals movement of people in scrub *dikal* bird (generic term)

*digarra* stingray barb, spear type *dikarra* war spear (stingray barb)

*digirr* Nymphaea sp (edible) *dikirr* waterlily (edible)

*dimuur* forest country spirit *dimur-dimur* spirit

*dingaal* tree trunk *dingal* base of tree; end of sth

\l Djabugay \w dirrjal \g ‘reeds’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w dirrjal \g ‘seaweed with long leaf’ \q Coastal dialect only. \s RMWD N9

*diwaan* wild turkey *diwan* scrub turkey

\l GYim \w *dubal* trough, dish, bark container

\l KYal \w *dubal* coolamon; bark coffin

\l Yidiny \w *dubal* \g ‘bark water bag’ \q Syn. *dugubil*. \s RMWD J13

*dugu* hunched *duku* bent

\l GYim \w *dugul* \g ‘FW turtle’

\l KYal \w *dukul* \g ‘head, bow of boat’

\l Tjaap \w *dugul* \g ‘back of neck; mountain ridge’

**See \*tukul. Any connection(s) here?**

\l GYim \w *dumbi-* \g ‘break’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *dumbarri-* \g ‘break, tear, rip’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Also *dumbarri+ji* break (vi).

\l Tjaap \w *dumbarri-* \g ‘strike, smash’ \p Conj. L, vt.

**RR conj. clue.**

\l GYim \w *dumbul* \g ‘bark, crust’

\l KYal \w *dumbul* \g ‘bark, crust, shell’

\l Tjaap \w *dumbul* \g ‘skin, bark’

\l Tjaap \w *dumbunum* \g ‘scorpion’

\l Yidiny \w *dumbu:n* \g ‘scorpion’ \f <dumbun**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Gyim \w *dumu* \g ‘chest’

\l KYal \w *dumu* \g ‘chest, hillside’

\l Tjaap \w *dumu* \g ‘chest’

**\l pPaman \w \*tumu**

*duna* moist, wet *duna* wet

\l GYim \w *durrgin* water rat

\l KYal \w *durrkin* white-tailed rat

\l Yidiny \w *durrgim* \g ‘white-tailed rat’ \s RMWD D7

\e **\*tuwu**

\t ‘tears’

\b n

\c B

\x See \*rungka- (‘cry’), with which this possibly belongs.

\l YYoront \w low \g ‘wailing, crying’ \q In *low pay* ‘to cry’.

\l YMel \w tow \g ‘wailing, crying’ \q In *tow pay* ‘to cry’

\l Djabugay \w duru \g ‘tears’ \q To the Yidiny Coastal form *duru*. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w duwu \g ‘tears’ \q Tableland dialect; coastal has *duru* ‘tears’. \s RMWD A10

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*duwaar* black palm tree, spear *duwar* black palm tree, spear

*thaba* stick, yamstick, penis *jaba* stick, sapling, ... horn

*thabi+L* kick; shave *jabi+L* kick

\l GYim \w *thabul* \g ‘forbidden, taboo; [name of] brother-in-law dialect’

\l KYal \w *jabul* \g ‘taboo’ \q Nyungkul.

\l Tjaap \w *jabul* \g ‘sweetheart, promised one’ \q Belongs with this set?

\l GYim \w *thagal* front, point

\l KYal \w *jakal* door, front (Nyungkul)

\l Yidiny \w *jagal* \g ‘bottom corner of bark bag’ s RMWD J13

\l Yidiny \w *jaga:l* \g ‘Darlingia darlingiana’ \f <jagal**V**>. \s RMWD N8/78

\l Yidiny \w *jaji:rr* \g ‘Seven Sisters; trap’ \f <jajirr**I**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *thagu* \g ‘left hand’

\l KYal \w *jakuji* \g ‘left hand’

\l Tjaap \w *jagu:* ‘left hand/foot’ \q < \*cakukV ???

\l Yidiny \w *jala:m* \g ‘fresh, young (leaf)’ \f <jalam**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, N3, R14

\l GYim \w *thalun* \g ‘sea, saltwater, blue’

\l KYal \w *jalun* \g ‘sea, large body of water’

\l GYim \w *thamal* \g ‘foot, track’

\l Yidiny \w *jambu:l* ‘g ‘two’ \f <jambul**A**>. \q Gunggay *jambula*. \s RMWD 77:66, R1

\l GYim \w *thaan* \g ‘shirt, clothes’ \q < English *shirt*. \s JHav

\l GYim \w *thana* \g ‘3Pl Nom’

\l KYal \w *jana* \g ‘3 Pl Nom’

\l Tjaap \w *jana-* \g ‘stand, be’ \p Conj. Y, vi.

\l GYim \w *thandaar* \g ‘frog’

\l GYim \w *than.ga* \g ‘quiet, reserved, well-behaved’

\l KYal \w *janka* \g ‘quiet’

\l GYim \w *than.gu* \g ‘hole, hollow; stingaree mark in mud’

\l KYal \w *janku* \g ‘hole in the ground’

\l Tjaap \w *jan.gu* \g ‘swamp, lagoon’

\l GYim \w *tharra+* \g ‘fairly, rather, a little bit’

\l KYal \w *jarra* \g ‘more, further’ \q To \*yarra ??

\l Tjaap \w *jarra* \g ‘thigh’

\l Tjaap \w *jarra-* \g ‘stand up’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l Tjaap \w *jarruga* \g ‘scrub hen’

\l Yidiny \w *jarru:ga*(*n*) \g ‘scrub-hen’; name of hill \q All dialects. \s RMWD F7

\l KYalanji \w *jarruka* \g ‘scrub turkey, scrub hen’ \q Also, its eggs and nest. \s Hr&Hr

**\l Local \w \*carruka**

\l GYim \w *tharrutha* \g ‘trousers’

\l GYim \w *thaarba* \g ‘snake’

\l KYal \w *jarba* \g ‘snake’ \q Generic.

\l GYim \w *thaarmbi–* \g ‘float, sail, drift’ \p vi; Conj. L.

\l KYal \w *jarmbi+L* \g ‘wash away; drift’ \p vt (‘wash away’), ??vi (‘drift’)’ Conj. L

\l GYim \w *thawu(u)nh* \g ‘friend, mate; totem’

\l GYal \w *jawun* \g ‘friend, relation’

\l GYim \w *thiba* \g ‘liver’

\l KYal \w *jiba* \g ‘liver; insides, guts’

\l Tjaap \w *jiba* \g ‘heart; happy’

\l Yidiny \w *jiba* \g ‘liver; front of shield’ \q T, C. \s RMWD A9, J4

\l GYim \w *thiga-* \g ‘straighten, stretch’ \p Conj L; vt.

\l KYal \w *jika-* \g ‘to stretch, to straighten’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l Tjaap \w *jiga-* \g ‘turn something’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Belongs with this set?

\l Yidiny \w *jigu:rr* \g ‘thunderstorm’ \f <jigurr**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, L2

\l Mamu \w *jigurru* \g ‘thunderstorm’

\l GYim \w *thilngaarr* \g ‘pearl shell necklace’

\l KYal \w *jilngarr* \g ‘headband made from seashells’

\l Yidiny \w *jilngar* \g ‘shellfish sp.’ \s G13

\l Tjaap \w *jimurru* \g ‘shelter made from lawyer cane’ \q ‘large house’?

\l Yidiny \w *jimu:rr* \g ‘large house’ \f <jimurr**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, M7

\l Ngadjan \w *jimurru* \g ‘large house’ \q ?gloss?

\l Tjaap \w *jina:* ‘foot’ \q < \*cinakV ? Treated like a V-final trisyllable in Instr inflection. \s Patz 265

\l Tjaap \w *jinarra* \g ‘root, root of tree’

\l Yidiny \w *jina:r* \g ‘root’ \f <jinar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66, N2

**NOTE r/rr discrepancy.**

\l GYim \w *thirrgaal* \g ‘right through, piercing’

\l KYal \w *jirrkalinku* \g ‘through, as through a gate’ \p With Locative of object gone through: *gateba* ‘through the gate’.

**\l pGYimKYal \w \*cirrkali**

\l YYoront \w *thinql*

\l GYim \w *thin.gal* \g ‘single root or vine; vine part of a plant’ \g JHav

\l GYim \w *thirril* \g ‘pubic hair’

\l KYim \w *jirril* \g ‘pubic hair on both man and woman’

\l Tjaap \w *jirrgarr* \g ‘blady grass’

\l Yidiny \w *jirrgar* \g ‘blady grass’ \q *Imperata cylindrica*. \s RMWD J8/56A

**NOTE r/rr discrepancy**

\l GYim \w *thiwa:y* \g ‘night-owl’ \s JHav

\l KYal \w *jiway* \g ‘messenger night bird’ \s Hr&Hr

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ciwayV**

**\l pPNy \w \*ciwa**

\l Tjaap \w *jiwarri* \g ‘south’

\l Yidiny \w *jujañ* ~ *jujay* (C), *juja:ñ* (T) \g ‘black locust’ \f <jujañ> C, <jujañ**V**> T, RMWD H1

\l KYal \w *jukar* \g ‘sand’

\l **pPaman \w \*yu:ka**

\l GYim

\l KYal \w *juku* \g ‘tree’

\l Tjaap \w *yugu* \g ‘penis’

\l **pPaman \w \*yuku**

\l GYim \w *thuguthugu* \g ‘brown dove’

\l KYal \w *jukujuku* \g ‘bronzewing dove’

\l GYim \w *thuulbi* \g ‘excrement, diarrhoea’

\l KYal \w *julbi* \g ‘guts, abdominal contents’

\l Tjaap \w *julbijulbi* \g ‘guts’

\l GYim \w *thulbarr* \g ‘slippery’

\l KYal \w *julbarr* \g ‘slippery’

\l GYim \w *thulgun* \g ‘hairstring’

\l KYal \w *julkun* \g ‘a belt of bark and hair wound around during mourning’

\l GYim \w *thulmbanu* \g ‘large grey kangaroo sp; wallaroo’

\l KYal \w *julmbanu* \g ‘grey kangaroo, a darker variety than *mayarriji*’

\l GYim \w *thulngga-* \g ‘rub on (salt), smear (paint, grease)’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l KYal \w *julngka-* \g ‘to rub or paint on’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l Yidiny \w *julngu:l* \g ‘waterfall’ \f <julngul**U**>. \q T, C. \s RMWD 77:66, K6

\l GYim \w *thulu-* \g ‘wash, scrub’ \p Conj. R; vt: nP *thulurr*, P *thulurrin*, Imp *thulurru*, Prp  *thulunhu*.

\l KYal \w *julurri-* \g ‘to wash something’ \p Conj. L; vt: nP *julurril*, P *julurriñ*, Imp *julurrika*. \q Intransitive *julurriji* ‘to wash oneself’.

\l Yidiny \w *juma:l* \g ‘straight woomera’ \f <jumal**A**>. \q Ja. \s RMWD J3

\l GYim \w *thumuul* \g ‘stick, twig, thorn, splinter, penis’

\l KYal \w *jumul-jumul* \g ‘the grass seeds that get stuck in clothes, which come during the wet season’

\l GYim \w *thunggalu* \g ‘billycan, bucket, bell’

\l KYal \w *jungkalu* \g ‘billycan’

\l GYim \w *thunggu* \g ‘lump, knot, knob on tree, bottom of dilly bag’

\l KYal \w *junggu* \g ‘end, tip’

\l Tjaap \w *junggum* \g ‘worm’

\l Yidiny \w *junggu:m* \g ‘worm’ \f <junggum**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, H11

\l GYim \w *thurrbu* \g ‘young shoot, young plant’

\l KYal \w *jurrbu* ‘shoots of plants’

\l GYim \w *thurrgul* \g ‘straight, vertical’

\l Yidiny \w *jurri:n* \g ‘leech’ \f <jurrin**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, H11

\l GYim \w *thuurrnga-* \g ‘push, push away’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l KYal \w *jurrnga-* \g ‘to push down, upset’ \p Conj. L; vt. \q Intransitive *jurrngaji* ‘to trip (as over a stone)’.

\l GYim \w *thuurbu* \g ‘ladies’ dance type, like “jitterbug”’

\l KYal \w *jurbu* \g ‘a woman’s dance’

\l Tjaap \w *jurrbu* \g ‘woman’s dance at corroboree’

**\l pSECYP \w \*curpu** \q \*currpu?

\l GYim \w *thuri-* \g ‘eject (faeces, egg, child), lay’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l KYal \w *juri-* \g ‘eject; lay (egg), have (baby)’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l GYim \w *thuril-thuril* \g ‘duck sp’

\l KYal \w *juril-juril* \g ‘seashore plover’

\l GYim \w *thurunggurr* \g ‘plane, tool for smoothing pitch on spear’

\l KYal \w *jurungurr* \g ‘spoon made in old time’ \f *VngV* [*sic*].

\l Yidiny \w *juwa:rr* \g ‘golden wattle’ \f <juwarr**A**>. \q *A. crassicarpa*. Dialects T, C. \s RMWD 77:66, N8/21D

\l GYim \w *jajiinh* \g ‘sacred, no longer *thabul*’ \q Sacred but not forbidden.

\l KYal \w *jajin* \g ‘sacred/taboo’ \q Loan from GYim.

\l GYim \w *jaju* \g ‘kangaroo rat, “rat-wallaby”’

\l GYim \w *jajunggan* \g ‘turtles mating’

\l GYim \w *jagi* \g ‘tough, stringy, hard, fibrous’

\l KYal \w *jakibiyal* \g ‘tough, strong’

\l GYim \w *jaañji* \g ‘beche de mer’ \q BRigsby, off the record: they look like turds.

\l Tjaap \w *jañja* \g ‘excrement, urine’

**Anything here???**

\l GYim \w *jañji-* \g ‘bathe, dive’ \p Conj. L; vi. \q Loan from KYal?

\l KYal \w *janji-* \g ‘wash, bath, swim’ \f /jañji-/ presumed. \p Conj. L; vi.

\l GYim \w *jañu* \g ‘sexual relations’

\l GYim \w *jarrbi* \g ‘edible clay’

\l GYim \w *jiba* \g ‘belly’ \q Contrasts with *thipa*.

\l Tjaap \w *djiba* \g ‘heart; happy’

\l GYim \w *jibaarr* \g ‘south, southwards’

\l KYal \w *jibarr* \g ‘south and inland from the coast; southwest’

\l GYim \w *jija-* \g ‘lap up, drink, suck’ \p Conj. L; vt

\l GYim \w *jiibi* \g ‘sand crab’

\l GYim \w *jidal* \g ‘honey (syrup part)’

\l GYim \w *jigan* \g ‘long grass sp., (b)lad(e)y grass’

\l KYal \w *jikan* \g ‘grass’

\l GYim \w *jilngarr* \g ‘nautilus shell sp’

\l KYal \w *jilngarr* \g ‘headband made from seashells’

\l GYim \w *jinda-* \g ‘bite; smoke (cigarette)’ \p Conj. L; vt

\l KYal \w *jinda-* \g ‘to bite and leave a puncture mark (snakes, dogs)’ \p Conj. L; vt.

\l GYim \w *jin.gurr* \g ‘younger sister’

\l KYal \w *jinkurr* \g ‘younger sister’

\l GYim \w *jiiri* \g ‘sky; heaven’

\l KYal \w *jiri* \g ‘sky; heaven’

\l GYim \w *jirimandi* \g ‘coconut; yam [sic]’ \q *Cocos nucifera*.

\l KYal \w *jirimandi* \g ‘coconut (the tree and the fruit)’

\l GYim \w *ju:ga:r* \g ‘sand’

\l KYal \w *jukar* \g ‘sand’

\l GYim \w *thulmbanu* \g ‘grey kangaroo’ \q Large; “appears on Australian crest” but also given as ‘wallaroo’.

\l KYal \w *julmbanu* \g ‘grey kangaroo’ \q “A darker variety than *mayarriji*.”

**The GYim and poss. both are loans.**

\l GYim \w *juway* \g ‘son of woman, nephew (SiCh), etc.’ **\q Loan?**

\l KYal \w *juway* \g ‘great grandfather, nephew/niece (man’s SiCh, woman’s BrCh)’

\l GYim \w *juñju* \g ‘narrow’ \q With initial /j/ < \*y?

\l YYoront \w *yoy.rr, yoy.vnan* \g ‘narrow’ \q Proper correspondence would have GYim with long V1.

\l GYim \w *jurrgi-* \g ‘miss (shot, spear)’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s JHav

\l KYal \w *jurrki-* \g ‘turn something, move something’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Intransitive *jurrngaji* ‘change direction, turn oneself; repent’. \s Hr&Hr

\l GYim \w *gaba-gaba* \g ‘fine weather cloud’

\l KYal \w *kaba* \g ‘rain’ \q JHav cites for KYal as *gaba-gaba* ‘rain’. \s Hr&Hr

\l Tjaap \w *gaban* \g ‘rain’ \f RMWD (77:66) gives *gaba:n*. \q Also *gaba* ‘white clay’. \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gaba:n* \g ‘rain’ \f <gaban**U**>. \q Dialects C, G; not T. \s RMWD 77:66, L1

\l GYim \w *gaban* \g ‘writing, a letter, scratch marks, cut; cat’s cradle’

\l KYim \w *kaban* \g ‘paper, book’

\l GYim \w *gabiirr* \g ‘girl, female, unmarried woman’

\l GYim \w *gabul* \w ‘carpet snake’

\l KYal \w *kabul* \g ‘rock python’

**\l pPMaric \w \*kapul**

\l Tjaap \w *gabul* \g ‘stick for carrying fish’

\l Yidiny \w *gabu:l* \g ‘stick for carrying fish’ \f <gabul**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *gadan* \g ‘bald’

\l KYal \w *kadan* \g ‘shell of turtle’

\l GYim \w *gadil* \g ‘crack, cracking’; ‘name, music sticks’ [?]

\l KYal \w *kadil* \g ‘sharp sound or crashing sound’ \q As of an axe cutting wood, or a tree falling.

\l GYim \w *gadha* \g ‘foul’ \q Of smell, speech.

\l Tjaap \w *gaja* \g ‘dead person, ghost, white man; rotten’

\l Yidiny \w *gaja* \g ‘male ghost; white man’ \s RMWD B4

\l GYim \w *gatha-* \g ‘tie up’

\l KYal \w *kaja-* \g ‘to tie’

\e **\*kacarra**

\t ‘possum (sp.)’

\b n

\c Z

\x See also \*kulan, \*mitin, \*wulnpi.

\l Atampaya \w acarra \g ‘rat, mouse’ \s TC

\l Angkamuthi \w acarraki \g ‘rat, mouse’ \s TC

**\l Djabugay \w gayarra \g ‘possum’ \s EP**

**\l Yidiny \w gaja:rr, gajarra+ \g ‘ring-tail possum’ \q Probably *Pseudocheirus peregrinus*. All dialects. <gajarrA>. \s RMWD D4**

\l Mamu \w gajarra \g ‘brown possum’ RMWD 77:66

\l Warrgamay \w gajarra \g ‘grey possum’ \q Probable loan; \*gajara expected. \s RMWD

\l Nyawaygi \w gajarra \g ‘possum’ \s RMWD

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\l YYoront \w kath \g ‘mouse (sp)’ \q Placental; sand-ridges.

\l Yidiny \w *gaju:l* \g ‘dirty (as water)’ \f <gajul**A** or gajul**U**> \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *gaga* \g ‘pain, hurt, sick; salty; sweet’

\l KYal \w *kaka* \g ‘sore, achey; bad tasting (of food, like sour milk or curry that is too strong; salt water, ocean water)’

\l GYim \w *gaguwarr* ‘four or five; small number greater than three’

\l KYal \w *kakawarr* \g ‘large number’

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\l Tjaap \w *gaguwarr* \g ‘leatherhead’

\l GYim \w *galbay* \g ‘long, tall’

\l KYal \w *kalbay* \g ‘long’

\l GYim \w *galga* \g ‘spear’

\l KYal \w *kalka* \g ‘fishing spear; also generic for spear’

\l Tjaap \w *galga* \g ‘fighting spear’

\l GYim \w *galin-galin* \g ‘brown hawk’

\l KYal \w *kali-kalin* \g ‘kestrel hawk’

\l GYim \w *galmba* \g ‘and, also, more’

\l Tjaap \w *galmbara* \g ‘liver’

\l GYim \w *galngaar* \g ‘troublemaking, always looking for trouble or women, mischievous’

\l KYal \w *kalngar* \g ‘a person who commits adultery; the trouble that come to a village or home because of person always committing adultery’

\l GYim \w *gaalnggaan* \g ‘blue-tailed mullet’

\l KYal \w *kalngkan* \g ‘small mullet’

\l GYim \w *gaalmbaa* \g ‘on top of, lying on top of’

\l GYim \w *galga* \g ‘spear’ \q Also *galgan* ‘spike, quill (porcupine)’.

\l KYal \w *kalka* \g ‘fishing spear; also generic term for spear’

\l GYim \w *galin-galin* \g ‘brown hawk’

\l KYal \w *kalin-kalin* \g ‘kestrel hawk’

\l GYim \w *galmba* \g ‘and, also, more’

\l GYim \w *gamba* \g ‘old woman’; ‘tracks; animal’s trail or lair’

\l KYal \w *kamba* \g ‘old woman’

\l GYim \w *gambarr* \g ‘pitch made from ironbark (Erythrophleum laboucheri ?), tar’

\l KYal \w *kambarr* \g ‘the liquid which drips from a corpse’

\l GYim \w *gaambi* \g ‘flying fox’

\l KYal \w *kambi* \g ‘flying fox’ \q Also ‘clothing’.

\l Yidiny \w *gambi:n* \g ‘top-knot pigeon’ \f <gambin**U**>. s RMWD 77:66

\l Yidiny \w *gambi:r* \g ‘tablelands’ \f <gambir**A**>. \q T, C. W has *gambira* or  *gambirra*. \s RMWD 77:66, M1

\l Dyirbal \w *gambil* \g ‘tablelands’

\l Mamu \w *gambil* \g ‘tablelands’

\l Yidiny \w *gambu:n* \g ‘small spirits’ \f <gambun**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66, B6

\l GYim \w *gaminhtharr* \g ‘same side grandchild’

\l KYal \w *kamiñjarr* \g ‘grandchild; daughter’s child’

\l KYal \w *kamu-kamu* \g ‘strong drink’

\l GYim \w *gaamurr* \g ‘armpit’

\l GYim \w *ganaa* \g ‘allright, OK, ready, already, first, enough’

\l GYim \w *ganba-* \g ‘jump, jump over or down, show up, protrude’ \p Conj. RR, vi. \s JHav

\l GYim \w *gandaar*(*r*) \g ‘belch, burp’ \p n

\l KYal \w *kandarr* \g ‘belch, burp’

\l Tjaap \w *gan.gula* \g ‘grey kangaroo’

\l Yidiny \w *gan.gu:l* \g ‘grey wallaby’ \f <gan.gul**A**>. \q Gunggay *gan.gula*. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *gaanha* \g ‘yamstick, crowbar; support on outrigger’

\l Yidiny \w *gaña:l* \g ‘large black scrub locust’ \f <gañal**A**>. \q T, C. \s RMWD 77:66, H1

\l GYim \w *ganhaarr* \g ‘crocodile, goanna, all water lizards’

\l Tjaap \w *gañarra* \g ‘crocodile’

\l Yidiny \w *gaña:rr* \g ‘crocodile’ \f <gañarr**A**>. \q Gunggay *gañarra*. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Dyirbal \w *gañarra* \g ‘crocodile’

\l GYim \w *gañja-* \g ‘blame’ \p Conj. RR, vi. \s JHav

\l GYim \w *gaañja-* \g ‘crawl’ \ p Conj. RR, vi. \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w *gañji:l* \g ‘crab’ \f <gañjil**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *gaanga-* \g ‘chase away, drive (cattle), rouse, awaken, poke, poke around with stick’ \g Conj, L, vt.

\l KYal \w *kanga-* \g ‘chase’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l Yidiny \w *ganga:r* \g ‘axe (European type)’ \f <gangar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Yidiny \w *gangu:n* \g ‘bushes arranged as an animal trap’ \f <gangun**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *gaanggurrurr* \g ‘wild grape (sp)’ \q Makes lips itch.

\l KYal \w *kangka* \g ‘wild grape’ \q Used for stomach disorders, also control of thunderstorms.

\l GYim \w *ganggal* \g ‘child, baby’

\l KYal \w *kangkal* \g ‘one’s own child; son, daughter’

\l Yidiny \w *garba:r* \g ‘mangrove tree’ \f <garbar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66, N9

\l Djabugay \w *gar.na:* \g ‘black cockatoo’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *garna*, *garana* \g ‘black cockatoo’ \q Tablelands dialect has both variants; Coastal dialects have only *garna*; cf. this correspondence with \*kurrungka (‘kookaburra’). \s RMWD 1991 F10.

\l KYal \w *kurul* \g ‘cheeky yam’

**Has cognates in eastern gs but not GYim.**

\l GYim \w *garrba-* \g ‘hold, touch, grap’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *karrba-* \g ‘to catch, grab, touch, arrest’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l GYim \w *garrgurr* \g ‘sand frog’

\l KYal \w *karrkurr* \g ‘green frog’

\l GYim \w *gawa-* \g ‘sing out, call, yell “gaw!”’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l KYal \w *kawal* \g ‘a shout, cooee, not far away’ \p n.

\l GYim \w *gawar* \g ‘“bread”, yellow part of honeycomb on which larvae feed’

\l KYal \w *kawar* \g ‘honey bread of bees’

\l Yidiny \w *gawi:r* \g ‘crescent-shaped’ \f <gawir**I**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l Yidiny \w *gawu:l* \g ‘blue gum treee’ \f <gawul**A**>, poss. also <gawul**U**>. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYal \w *gayal* \g ‘raw, unripe, uncooked’

\l KYim \w *kayal* \g ‘unripe, green; raw’

\l GYim \w *gayii-* \g ‘hook (fish)’ \p Conj. L; vt

\l KYal \w *kayi-* \g ‘to hook with a hook spear; to charm, fascinate’ \p Conj. L; vt

\l GYim \w *giija* \g ‘moon’

\l KYal \w *kija* \g ‘moon’

\l Tjaap \w *gija* \g ‘new moon’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *gilada* \g ‘glass’ \q Mistranscription for *giladha*?

\l KYal \w *kilaja* \g “mirror’

\l GYim \w *gilgi* \g ‘alert, suspicious, watchful, jealous’

\l KYal \w *kilki* \g ‘alert, on guard (for yourself), keep an eye on someone, watch out’

\l GYim \w *gima* \g ‘weak, soft’

\l KYal \w *kima* \g ‘soft; weak, sick’

\l GYim \w *gimil* \g ‘stick to hit with, club’

\l KYal \w *kimil* \g ‘stick’

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\l Tjaap \w *gimala* \g ‘firestick’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gima:l* \g ‘tree used for fire drills’ \f <gimal**A**>. \q N28 has *Sloanea australis*, ‘bush alder, maiden’s bush’; leaves used for wrapping food; see also *jurrgu* and *gugal*. Dialect C only. \s RMWD 77:67, N28/28A

\l Tjaap \w *gindan* \g ‘moon’

\l Yidiny \w *ginda:n* \g ‘moon, month’ \f <gindan**U**>. \q T, C, G. \s RMWD 77:66

\l GYim \w *girrbathi* \g ‘dugong’

\l KYal \w *kirbaji* \g ‘dugong’

\l GYim \w *giira* \g ‘ant (generic)’

\l KYal \w *kira-kira* \g ‘black ant’

\l Yidiny \w *giwa:n* \g ‘Brachychiton acerifolius’ \f <giwan**V**>. N8/28C

\l Yidiny \w *giya:l* \g ‘flood’ \f <giyal**A**>. \s RMWD K7

\l Yidiny \w *giya:r* \g ‘stinging nettle tree’ \f <giyar**A**>. \q *Dendrocnide photinophylla*. T,C. \s RMWD 77:67, N8/6C

\l Dyirbal \w *giyara* \g ‘softwood stinging tree’

\l GYim \w *gubaan* \g ‘sweetheart (either sex), lover’

\l KYal \w *kuban* \g ‘wife’ \q “Name for wife”.

\l Yidiny \w *gubu:m* \g ‘black pine’ \f <gubum**A**>. \q *Prumnopitys amarus*. \s RMWD 77:67, N8/71B

\l GYim \w *guda:* \g ‘dog’ \q Long V2 implies a former 3rd syllable.

\l GYim \w *gudiir* \g ‘mosquito’

\l GYim \w *gutha* \g ‘bee sp (black)’

\l KYal \w *kuja* \g ‘small black stingless bee sp’ \q Nests in ground.

\l GYim \w *guthiirra* \g ‘two’

**A loan**

\l GYim \w *guthal* \g ‘eaglehawk’

\l Dyirbal \w *guju:n* \g ‘wind’ \f <gujun**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *gugaa* \g ‘kookaburra’

\l Tjaap \w *gugiñ* \g ‘flying fox’

\l Dyirbal \w *gugi:ñ* \g ‘flying fox’ \f <gugiñ**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67, D8

\l Dyirbal \w *gugi* \g ‘flying fox’

\l Mamu \w *gugi* \g ‘flying fox’

\l GYim \w *guugu* \g ‘speech, voice, word, language’

\l KYal \w *kuku* \g ‘news; the talk or language of a place’

\l GYim \w *guuju* \g ‘fish’

\l GYim \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \q Generic. Rare.

\l Yidiny \w *gula:l* \g ‘yellow cockatoo feathers’ \f <gulal**V**>. \q Syn. *mirrimbal*. \s RMWD F10 F11

\l Yidiny \w *gula:n* \g ‘walnut tree’ \f <gulan**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67, N9

\l GYim \w *gula(a)n* \g ‘possum’

\l Yidiny \w *gula:r* \g ‘big-leaved fig tree’ \f <gular**I**>. \q *Ficus virens*. \s RMWD 77:67, N8/6B

\l GYim \w *gulba-* \g ‘stop (some activity, e.g. fight)’ \l Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *kulba-* \g ‘pull, lift’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l GYim \w *gulbanmugu* \g ‘heavy bar, crowbar’

\l KYal \w *kulpanmuku* \g ‘axe, originally a stone axe’

\l GYim \w *guli* ‘anger, angry, wild, with grudge’

\l KYal \w *kuli* \g ‘anger; poison; trouble’

\l Tjaap \w *guli* \g ‘anger’ \q In *guli garra-* ‘be angry’, *guliguli* ~ *gulirr* ‘angry’. \s EP

\l GYim \w *guliil* \g ‘sea wasp, jellyfish’

\l KYal \w *kulil* \g ‘jellyfish’

\l GYim \w *gulnggul* \g ‘heavy’

\l KYal \w *kulngkul* ‘heavy’

\l GYim \w *gulun* \g ‘penis; greedy’

\l KYal \w *kulun* \g ‘selfish’

\l GYim \w *guman* \g ‘leg, root, thigh’

\l Yidiny \w *gumba:l* \g ‘a stage in the development of grubs’ \f <gumbal**A**>. \s RMWD 77:66, H8

\l Girramay \w *gumbala* \g ‘a stage in the development of grubs’

\l GYim \w *gumbaamu* \g ‘E or S steady sea breeze’

\l KYal \w *kumbamu* \g ‘trade wind, fair wind’

\l GYal \w *gumbu* \g ‘urine; gall; bile’

\l KYal \w *kumbu* \g ‘urine’

\l GYim \w *gunbu* \g ‘dance, party, celebration, song, corroboree, Christmastime’

\l KYal \w *kunbu* \g ‘a big day, celebration, as a dance, race meeting or corroboree’

\l Yidiny \w *gunbu:l* \g ‘billycan’ \f <gunbul**A**>, <gunbul**U**>. \q Jalnguy. \s RMWD J13

\l GYim \w *gunda-* \g ‘hit, kill’ (Conj. L, vt)

\l Tjaap \w *gunda-* \g ‘make’ \p Conj. L, vt. \s EP

**Cognate?**

\l GYim \w *gunhthu* \g ‘lame, croppled’

\l KYal \w *kuñju* \g ‘lame, cripple; mentally ill’

\l GYim \w *gunggaarr* \g ‘north’

\l KYal \w *kungkarr* \g ‘north along the coast; Cooktown’

\l Tjaap \w *gunggarri* \g ‘north’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gungga:r* \g ‘north’ \f <gunggar**I**>. \q Gunggay *gunggarri* ?*rr*? RMWD P1 cites all forms with /r/, not /rr/. \s RMWD 77:67, P1

\l Dyirbal \w *gunggarri* \g ‘north’

\l GYim \w *guuraalbar* \g ‘short edible bush, root pulled and eaten’ \q *Sterculia quadrifida*. Resembles carrot; can be eaten raw but best cooked. Used to make “turtle rope”.

\l KYal \w *kuralbi* \g ‘species of tree and its fruit—wild peasun [for “peanut”?]’. \q The bark from this tree was used to make rope: two long strands twisted together for turtle rope. Very strong.

**Several things going on here.**

\l Yiriny \w *gurba:n* \g ‘crow’ \f <gurban**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *gurrathan* \g ‘spike or prong on harpoon’

\l KYal \w *kurrajan* \g ‘a spear point made from wattle and used for turtle spearing’

**LOAN KYal to GYim**

\l GYim \w *guurranday* \g ‘long-winged seagull’

\l KYal \w *kurranday* \g ‘seagull’

**LOAN from KYal prior to loss of vowel length distinction to GYim**

\l GYal \w *gurrbal* \g ‘native companion’

\l KYal \w *kurrbal* \g ‘native companion’ \q Also ‘plain turkey’.

\l GYal \w *gurrgal* \g ‘ambush; ahead’

\l KYim \w *kurrkal* ‘g ‘shortcut’

\l Tjaap \w *gurii* \g ‘good’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *gurri* \g ‘good’

\l GYal \w *gurril* \g ‘storm bird’

\l KYal \w *kurri-kurri* \g ‘storm bird; giant mythical bird; very tall person’

\l GYim \w *gurriirr* \g ‘behind’

\l GYim \w *gurrma* \g ‘earth oven’ \q Var. *kunka*.

\l KYal \w *kurrma* ‘earth oven’

\l GYim \w *kurruulga* \g ‘sp of kookaburra’

\l Yidiny \w *gurru:n* \g ‘language, story, news’ \f <gurrun**U**>. \q Gunggay *gurrunu* or *gurruna* (questioned). \s RMWD 77:67

\l KYalanji \w kurrungka \g ‘bronzewing kookaburra’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Djabugay \w gurrungga \g ‘kookaburra’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w gurrungga ~ gurrngga \g ‘kookaburra’ \q *Dacelo novaeguineae*. Tablelands dialect has *gurrungga*; Coastal and Gunggay have *gurrngga*; cf. this correspondence with \*kar.na (‘black cockatoo’). \s RMWD F12

\l KYal \w *kururrungka* \g ‘bronze-wing kookaurra’

\l GYim \w *guurrun* \g ‘plant w poison root, fish poison’ \q \g ‘plant w poison root, fish poison’ \q *Barringtonia racemosa*.

\l KYal \w *kurrun* \g ‘a kind of tree’

\l GYim \w *guurruy* \g ‘Burdekin plum, fruit tree’ \g *Pleigynium solandri*.

\l KYal \w *kurruy* \g ‘Burdekin plum’

\l GYim \w *guurmba* \g ‘very hungry as a result of just giving birth’

\l KYal \w *kurmba* \w ‘a woman who has just had a baby’

\l Tjaap \w *gurraa* \g ‘dog’

\l Yidiny \w *guda:ga* \g ‘tame dingo; introduced dog’ \q All dialects. \s RMWD D9

\l GYim \w *guwaar* \g ‘west’ \q Also *guwa* ‘in the west, to the west, a ways westwards’

\l KYal \w *kuwa* \g ‘north and west from the coast; northwest’

\l Tjaap \w *guwa* \g ‘west’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *guya-gurra-* \g ‘joke with someone, make obscene banter’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Also *guya* none, there is none, nothing’, to which JHav relates this.

\l KYal \w *kuya* \g ‘fun’ \q Also *kuya-bunga-* ‘make fun of, tease in fun, make a joke’ (Conj. L, vt).

\e **\*kucala**

\t ‘eaglehawk’ (wedge-tailed eagle)

\b n

\c O

\x See also \*kurricala.

\l GYimithirr \w guthal \g ‘large eaglehawk’ \q Expected reflex of \*kucala is GYim \*\**guthaal*. Poss. loan from a language to the south. \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w guya:l \g ‘wedge-tail eagle (*Aquila audax*)’ \f /kuya:l/. \q T, C. \s \f <guyal**A**>. \q Gunggay *guyala*. RMWD 77:67 has ‘fish hawk’. \s RMWD 77:67, F6

\l Bidyara \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Dharawala \w kudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Yandjibara \w udhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \q Questioned. \s GB

\l Wadjabangayi \w kudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Margany \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l Gunya \w gudhala \g ‘eaglehawk’ \s GB

\l GYim \w *guyan* \g ‘type of spear with two points, quartz or bottle chips attached with wax’

\l KYal \w *kuyan* \g ‘war spear with quartz head’

\l GYim \w *guyiir* \g ‘curlew, night bird sp’

\l KYal \w *kuyir* \g ‘bush curlew’

**KYal must be a loan from GYim**

\l Yidiny \w *guyi:r* \g ‘clean ground’ \f <guyir**I**>. \s RMWD R6

\l Yidiny \w *guyi:rr* \g ‘calm (water)’ \f <guyirr**I**>. \s RMWD 77:67, R6

\l GYim \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’

\l KYal \w *kuyu* ‘fish’

\l Tjaap \w *guyu* \g ‘fish’ \s EP

\l Tjaap \w *guyurru* \g ‘wind’

\l Yidiny \w *guyu:r* \g ‘storm; cyclone (T), high wind (C)’ \f <guyur**U**>. \q T, C. \s RMWD 77:67, L3

\l GYim \w *maji* \g ‘rain’ \s JHav

\l GYim \w *maja* \g ‘scrub’ \q “Probably a northern word.” \s JHav

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\l Tjaap \w *maji* \g ‘tree fern’

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\l Yidiny \w *maja:l* \g ‘tree fern’ \f <majal**A**>. \s RMWD 77:67, N9

\l GYim \w *matharr* \g ‘incompetent, incapable, cowardly’ \q E.g. bad hunter.

\l KYal \w *majarr* \w ‘lazy, no good for hunting or working’ \q Of dogs or people.

\l GYim \w *magarr* \g ‘fishnet, cobweb’

\l KYal \w *makarr* \g ‘fishnet’

\l Yidiny \w *magu:l* \g ‘a root food’ \f <magul**A**> ~? <magul**U**>. \q *Abelmoschus moscatus*. T, C. \s RMWD 77:67, N8-28B

\l GYim \w *mala* \g ‘right hand or foot; expert’ \q ‘Expert’ in compounds. Also *maladhirr* ‘right handed’. \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w mala \g ‘expert, good at; fame, expertise’ \q Compounds with a following noun denoting the skill. Also *malabayi* ‘right side’. \s Hr&Hr, Oates

\l Wagaman \w mala \g ‘hand’ \s RMWD fieldnotes from Jack Brumby, Wrotham Park

\l Djabugay \w mala:n \g ‘right hand’ \q EP gives *malan* ‘right hand/foot’ with short V2. \g KLH, EP

\l Yidiny \w mala:n \g ‘right hand’ \q RMWD *malan****U*** [mala:n]; also *mala* ‘face of hand; five’. Dialects T & C. KLH cites as *malan*. \s KLH, RMWD A3,R5

\l GYim \w *maalaal* \g ‘corrugated roofing (iron)’

\l KYal \w *malal* \g ‘spider, spider web; life force’

**KYal must be a loan from GYim**

\l Tjaap \w *malara* \g ‘spider web’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *mala:r* \g ‘spider web’ \f <malar**A**> ~ <malar**U**> (alternation attested in two tokens in the same sentence). \q C, not T. \s RMWD 77:67, H9

\l GYim \w *malgarri* \g shake-a-leg; emu dance’

\l KYal \w *malkarri* ‘corroboree when someone dies’

**GYim must be a loan.**

\l Yidiny \w *man.girr*, *man.gi:rr* \g ‘tied up’ \f <man.girr>, <man.girr**V**>. \q Ja. \s RMWD U6 (?not there?)

\l Yidiny \w *man.ja:l* \g ‘water’ \f <man.jal**A**>. \q Ja \s RMWD K5

\l GYim \w *manu* \g ‘neck, throat’ \q Also *manu-buthun* ‘true’.

\l KYal \w *manu* \g ‘throat and front of neck’ \q Also *manubaja* ‘truth’.

\l Tjaap \w *manu* \g ‘throat, neck’

\l Tjaap \w *mangga* \g ‘nest, lungs, pouch, pubic hair’ \s

\l GYim \w *marra* \g ‘wing’

\l KYal \w *marra* \g ‘wing’ \q Also zamia tree and nut.

\l GYim \w *marragan* \g ‘canoe’

\l KYal \w *marrakan* \g ‘canoe made of red cedar wood’

**GYim form must be a loan.**

\l GYim \w *marrambal* \g ‘tea tree with pleasant-smelling leaf’

\l KYal \w *marrabal* \g ‘species of ti tree’

**Problem with *mb*/*b*; Gyim form looks like a loan.**

\l GYim \w *marrga* ‘salt flat, salt pan’

\l KYal \w *marrka* ‘salt pan, where salt water has been’ \q Also ‘calm sea’.

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\l Tjaap \w *marrga* \g ‘yellow ochre’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *marril* \g ‘mangrove sp’ \q Cedar-like wood; “large football-shaped ‘gambul’”; puzzle apple tree.

\l KYal \w *marril* \g ‘mangrove sp’ \q Apple-like seed only much bigger; wood is hard and good for making oars.

\l Tjaap \w *mara* \g ‘hand’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *maral* \g ‘woman, girl, teenaged girl’

\l KYal \w *maral* \g ‘young girl, unmarried girl’

\l GYim \w *maararr* \g ‘clothes (European)’

\l KYal \w *mararr* \g ‘cloth’ \q Originally a sail made of plaited palm leaves.

\l GYim \w *margu* \g ‘oyster’

\l KYal \w *marku* \g ‘oyster sp’

\l GYim \w *mari* \g ‘Aboriginal person’

\l KYal \w *mari*

\l GYim \w *mawal* \g ‘wasp; the bee itself in *mula*’

\l KYal \w *mawal* \g ‘bee sp’

\l GYim \w *maya* \g ‘rubber tree sp, “sleepy tree”’

\l KYal \w *maya* \g ‘a sp of clinging plant or vine’

\l GYim \w *mayal* \g ‘gourd-bearing vine; gourd used for water vessel’ \q Rare word.

\l KYal \w *mayal* \g ‘bottle’

\l Yidiny \w *maya:r* \g ‘young initiated man of the Gurrabana moiety’ \f <mayar**A**>. \q Def. is questioned in 1991 where given as ‘group of men’. C, not T. \s RMWD 77:67, B2

\l GYim \w *mayi* \g ‘food; edible plant; classifies noun as designating edible plant’

\l KYal \w *mayi* \g vegetable food or fruit; generic for food, whether vegetable or protein’

\l Tjaap \w *maa* \g ‘non-flesh food’ \s EP

\l Tjaap \w *mayi* \g ‘aunt, FaSi’ \q ‘MoSi’ also given as gloss; questionable.

\l GYim \w *mithaanh* \g ‘clitoris’

\l KYal \w *mijan* \g ‘wart’

\l GYim \w *milbal* \g ‘tears, weeping’

\l KYal \w *milbal* \g ‘tear’

\l GYim \w *milbaar* \g ‘nautilus shell ornament; spoon’

\l KYal \w *milbar* \g ‘generic term for shell; nautilus shell; button’

\l GYim \w *milbi-* \g ‘promise (to someone)’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Instr. of object promised.

\l KYal \w *milbi-* \g ‘show or tell something; introduce (one person to another)’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l Yidiny \w *mili:rr* \g ‘cramp; pins-and-needles’ \f <milirr**I**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w milga \g ‘ear’ \s KLH, JHav ASEDA 0011

\l Muluridji \w milka \g ‘ear’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w milka \g ‘ear’ \s Hr&Hr

\l GYim \w *milguul* \g ‘liquid fat, oil; soup, broth; kerosine, petrol, grease’

\l KYal \w *milkul* \g ‘soup or stew’

\l GYim \w *mili* \g ‘eye; kernel of nut’

\l GYim \w *mili* \g ‘stinging tree’ \q Red fruit, very poisonous.

\l KYal \w *mili* \g ‘stinging tree; jellyfish’

\l GYim \w *mindil* \g ‘tick’

\l KYal \w *mindil* \g ‘dog flea’

\l Tjaap \w *mindil* \g ‘tick’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *mindi:rr* \g ‘saltwater centipede’ \f <mindirr**I**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *minha* \g ‘meat, edible animal’ \g Incl. fish.

\l KYal \w *miña* \g ‘protein food (meat, eggs); generic term for animal’

\l Tjaap \w *miña* \g ‘flesh food: fish, edible animal’ \s EP

\l KYal \w *minja-* \g ‘to keep/save food for someone’ \p Conj, L, vt. \q Ex. *Ngayi yunu mayi minjal* ‘I’ll save some food for you.’

\l Yidiny \w *min.ja* \g ‘share out’ \p N Conj, tr; Object is what is shared out. \s RMWD T11 p255

\l GYim \w *mingu* \g ‘hook on woomera’

\l KYal \w *mingu* \g ‘the hook of the woomera that enters the end of the spear’

\l Gyim \w *mirrgi* \g ‘bird sp’ \q Totemically associated with *ngurraar(r)* (black cockatoo & totemic group).

\l KYal \w *mirrki* \g ‘kidney bird’ \g Totem of the *dabu* (a bee sp) moiety.

\l GYim \w *mirrimbal* \g ‘crest (cockatoo, rooster)’

\l KYal \w *mirrimbal* \g ‘cockatoo crest; hat made from cockatoo feathers’

\l KYalanji \w *mirru* \g ‘club, nullanulla’ \s Hr&Hr

\l Tjaap \w *mir*(*r*)*uu* \g ‘club’ \s EP

**Etc.; \*mirru.**

\l Yidiny \w *muda:l* \g ‘black mangrove tree; garfish’ \f <mudal**A**>. \q *Bruguiera gymnorrhiza* C, not T; garfish T & C. \s RMWD 77:67, N8-32D & G7

Yidiny \w *muru:l* \g ‘Syzygium corniflorum’ \f <murul**V**>. \s RMWD N8/32A

\l GYim \w *muya:r* \g ‘steady wind (not gusty), fair weather sea breeze from east; whirlwind’ \s JHav

\l Yidiny \w *miyi:r* \g ‘wind associated with a cyclone’ \f <miyir**U**>. \q C, not T. \s WMWD L3

\l GYim \w *muthurr* \g ‘edible grub’

\l KYal \w *mujurr* \g ‘witchetty grub found in rotting wood’

\l GYim \w *mugay* \g ‘uncle, senior aunt’ \q Self-reciprocal.

\l KYal \w *mukay* \g ‘mother’s older sister, father’s older brother’ \q Misstatement for ‘father’s older sister, mother’s older brother’?

\l KYal \w *mukirr*

\l Yidiny \w *mugi:r* \g ‘small salt-water mussels’ \f <mugir**V**>. \q C; G has *mugiri*. Probably *Cyrena jukesii*. \s RMWD 77:67, G13

\l GYim \w *mugu* \g ‘back, backbone, seed, shell, roof, keel’ \q “Etc.”

\l KYal \w *muku* \g ‘back’ \q Also ‘small hawk’.

\l GYim \w *mugul* \g ‘old’

\l KYal \w *mukul* \g ‘old’

\l GYim \w *mugur* \g ‘cousin, nephew, uncle’ \q “Etc.” x+f.m(-m).

\l GYim \w *mula* \g ‘honey; bee sp’ \q Generic for bee and honey.

\l KYal \w *mula* \g ‘blood’ \q Also *mula-mula* ‘red colour’

\l GYim \w *mulganh* \g ‘amulet, charm, spell’ \q “Made from fingers of slain person or flesh; also gives good luck in hunting.”

\l KYal \w *mulkay* \g ‘fetish’ \q “An article with supernatural powers.”

\l GYim \w *muliir* \g ‘tooth’ \q Also ‘euphemism for female sexual organs’.

\l GYim \w *mulnggu* \g ‘ripple in water’

\l KYal \w *mulngku* \g ‘wave’

\l GYim \w *muunhthi* \g ‘large clamshell’

\l KYal \w *muñji* \g ‘big clam shell’ \f For orthographic “munji” on basis of GYim.

\l Yidiny \w *muñju:rr* \g ‘plenty’ \f <muñjurr**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *munhuun* \g ‘snake skin, peeling skin’

\l KYal \w *muñun* \g ‘snake scale’

\l GYim \w *munggi-* \g ‘catch, haul in (lots of fish); thrash or give good hiding to a man’ \p Conj. L, vt

\l KYal \w *mungki-* \g ‘spear to kill’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l Tjaap \w *murrini* \g ‘ashes (hot)’

\l Yidiny \w *muri:n* \g ‘ashes’ \f <murin**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *murral* \g ‘koala (?) sp, native bear’

\l KYal \w *murral* \g ‘tree kangaroo’

\l GYim \w *murrbun* \g ‘ringworm, skin disease, leprosy’

\l KYal \w *murrbun* \g ‘scabies’ \q Also ‘lizard sp’.

\l GYal \w *murru* \g ‘short’

\l KYal \w *murru* \g ‘round’ \q Also used of animals or plants that fold up when interfered with.

\l Tjaap \w *mudu* \g ‘back’

\l GYim \w *muyaar* \g ‘wind, steady wind (not gusty), fair weather sea breeze from east; whirlwind’

\l KYal \w *muyar* \g ‘wind’ \p Erg *muyarabu*.

\l **pYim-Yal \w \*muyara**

\l Tjaap \w *muyu* \g ‘anus’ \s EP

**Etc.; \*muyu**

\l GYim \w *nagaar* \g ‘east’ \p Loc *nagaalu*. \q Also *naga-naga* ‘a bit to the east’.

\l KYal \w *naka* \g ‘south and east; south along the coast’ \q Also *naka-naka* ‘across, over, the other side of’.

\l GYim \w *nambal* \g ‘stone, money’

\l GYim \w *naaybu* \g ‘knife’

\l KYal \w *naybu* \g ‘knife’

\l Yidiny \w *naybu* \g ‘knife’

\l GYim \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’

\l Tjaap \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *nugal* \g ‘ankle’ \q Coastal & Gunggay dialects; not Tablelands. \s (RMWD A5)

\l GYim \w *nhaa* \g ‘there, that’

\l GYim \w *nhaa-* \g ‘see, look, hear, think’ \p Conj. monosyllabic V, *+maa*; vt.

\l KYal \w *ñaji-* \g ‘to perceive, hear, see’ \p Conj. L, vt; Imp *ñaka*.

\l Yidiny \w *ñagi:l* \g ‘warm’ \f <ñagil**I**> or (questioned) <ñagil**A**>. \Q Gunggay *ñagila* (?) \s RMWD 77:57

\l Mamu \w *ñigala* \g ‘dry’

\l GYim \w *nhambanh* \g ‘larrikin, horny, after women’ \q Impolite.

\l KYal \w *ñambay* \g ‘sulky’ \q As of child.

\l Yidiny \w *ñambu:r* \g ‘wet season’ \f <ñambur**U**>. \s RMWD K7

\l GYim \w *nhanga-* \g ‘shake (hand, tree)’ \p Conj. RR, vt.

\l KYal \w *ñangarri-* \g ‘pour, spill’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l GYim \w *nharrgali* \g ‘red kangaroo’ \q Lives in hills, upper areas.

\l KYal \w *ñarrkali* \g ‘black kangaroo’

**The GYim or poss. both are loans.**

\l GYim \w *nharri-* \g ‘step on’ \p Conj. L, vt

\l KYal \w *ñarri-* \g ‘step on, tread on, pinch, squash’

\l GYim \w *nhiigu* \g ‘now, today’ \q “(north)”

\l KYal \w *ñiku* \g ‘today, now’

\l Tjaap \w *ñina-* \g ‘sit, stay, be’ \p Conj. Y, vi.

\l GYim \w *nhin.ga-* \g ‘sit, be seated, stay, exist’

\l Tjaap \w *ñin.ga-* \g ‘finish’ \p Conj & transitivity not determined. Also *ñina-* (Conj. Y, vi) ‘sit, stay, be’

\l Tjaap \w *ñunggulu* \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’

\l Yidiny \w *ñungggu:l* \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’ \f <ñunggul**U**>. \q Gunggay *nunggulu*. \s RMWD 77:67; F9

\l Rimanggudinhma \w pon \g ‘one’ \q IG gives *pon* ~ *apon*. \s KLH, IG

\l GYim \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \q JHav gives *nubuun*. \s KLH, JHav

\l Muluridji \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \s KLH

\l KYalanji \w ñubun \g ‘one’ \q Exception to initial \*ñu > *yu*. \s Hr&Hr

\l CC \w ñupun \g ‘one’ \s KLH

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\l Tjaap \w *ñiwul* \g ‘one’ \s EP

\l KYal \w *ñuma-* \g ‘to smell or taste’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Initial *y* expected.

\l GYim \w *nhumba* \g ‘spit, spittle’

\l KYal \w *ñumba* \g ‘saliva, spittle’

\l GYim \w *nhuumbirr* \g ‘beeswax, honeycomb’

\l KYal \w *ñumbirr* \g ‘wax made by bees’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ñu:mbirr**

\l GYim \w *nhumbul* \g ‘cheek’

\l KYal \w *ñumbul* \g ‘cheek’

\l GYim \w *nhurra* \g ‘noise, racket’

\l KYal \w *ñurra* \g ‘noise, people noise’ \q Also ‘the last stages of labour’.

\l Tjaap \e *ñurra* \g ‘you Sg’

\l GYim \w *nhuya-* \g ‘accuse, blame, be suspicious of’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *ñuya-* \g ‘blame, accuse’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l GYim \w *ñabi:l* \g ‘tongue’ \q B and Starke dialect. Long V2 implies former 3rd syllable. Why not initial *nh*? \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w *ñabil* \g ‘tongue’ \s Hr&Hr

**???**

\l GYim \w *ñulu* \g ‘3 Sg Nom’ \q Why not *nh*?

\l KYal \w *ñulu* \g ‘he, she, it’

\l GYim \w *ñundu* \g ‘2 Sg Nom’ \q Why not *nh*?

\l KYal \w *yundu* \g ‘2 Sg Nom’ \q /y/ < \*ñ*?*

\l GYim \w *ñuni-* \g ‘extinguish’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *ñuni-* \g ‘extinguish, or to put a fire or light out’ \p Conj. L, vt.

**Loan in GYim from KYal?**

\l GYim \w *ngathal* \g ‘shallow’

\l KYal \w *ngajal* \g ‘low tide’

\l GYim \w *ngathi* \g ‘grandfather, MoFa, etc.’

\l KYal \w *ngaji* \g ‘mother’s father’

\l Tjaap \w *ngaji* \g ‘MoFa, FaMo’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *ngalaathin* \g ‘son in law (to man)’

\l KYal \w *ngalayin* \g ‘father in law, son in law’

**3rd syll. closed.**

\l GYim \w *ngali* \g ‘we Du Incl’ \p Gen *ngaliin*, Acc *ngaliinh*.

\l KYal \w *ngali* \g ‘we Du Incl’

\l GYim \w *ngalu-ngalu* \g ‘ripples (from motion on water)’

\l KYal \w *ngalu-ngalu* \g ‘refreshed, as after a swim; healthy, lively, happy, glad, mentally alert’

**Semantic shift, if cognate.**

\l Gyim \w *ngaluur* \g ‘heat waves, shimmering heat’

\l KYal \w *ngaluri* \g ’flames’

**Ultimately < \*ya{u ?**

\l GYim \w *ngamba* \g ‘unawares, secretly, unexpectedly, by surprise, thick or impenetrable (scrub)’

\l KYal \w *ngamba* \g ‘not seeing or noticing or recognising; absence’

\l GYim \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother; plenty, lots of, many, much; shark sp’

\l KYal \w *ngamu* \g ‘mother, great granddaughter’

\l Tjaap \w *ngamu* \g ‘thumb, big toe’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w ngamu \g ‘thumb, big toe’

\l Djabugay \w *ngamun* \g ‘breasts’ \q Also *ngamu* ‘thumb, big toe’. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngamun* \g ‘breast; female breast; breast milk’ \q Dialects T,C,G. Also *ngamu* ‘thumb, big toe’ (T,C,G). \s (KLH, RMWDA4)

\l GYim \w *nganaa* \g ‘what, which’ \q “Probable underlying form *nganii*.”

\l GYim \w *ngana* \g ‘we InPl’

\l KYal \w *ngana* \g ‘we InPl’

\l GYim \w *ngandaal* \g ‘gill (of fish’)

\l KYal \w *ngandal* \g ‘mouth’

\l GYim \w *nganhthaan* \g ‘we Pl’ \q < \*ngañcanV.

\l KYal \w *ngancin* \g ‘we ExPl’ \q EP has /ngancin/ [ngañcin]; KNganhcarra *nganhcan*; \*nganca/in.

\l Tjaap \w *ngañji* \g ‘we’ \s EP

\l GYim \w *ngan.ga* \g ‘flower, feather’

\l KYal \w *nganka* \g ‘flower, blossom’

\l GYim \w *ngan.gu* \g ‘quickly, rapidly, immediately’

\l KYal \w *nganku* \g ‘too quickly’

\l Tjaap \w *ngan.jal* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Note heterorganic cluster.

\l Djabugay \w *ngan.jal* \g ‘flame, light’ \q Note heterorganic cluster. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *ngañjal* \g ‘light’ \q Generic; e.g. of fire, torch, firefly, lightning. Dialects T,C,G. \s (RMWD K4)

\l Warluwarra \w *ngathala* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Bularnu \w *ngathali* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yinjilanji \w *ngandhali* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Wakaya \w *nginhthal* ~ *ngiñjal* ~ *ngiñjilt* \g ‘tongue’ \q Also *iñjál* ~ *iñjirlt* ‘word, talk, language’; initial *i* = *yi*. \s (GB)

\l Western Wakaya \w *ngenhthel*(*d*) \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l Yanyuwa \w *nganhthal* \g ‘tongue’ \s (GB)

\l GYim \w *ngañca* \g ‘initiation ceremony’

\l KYal \w *nganca* \g ‘voice of one’s spirit left behind; taste’ \q If [*ngañca*] and related to the GYim form it can only be a loan.

\l KYal \w *ngañca* \g ‘taste’ \f [*ngañca*] assumed from written “nganja”. \s Hr&Hr

\l Tjaap \w *ngañja* \g ‘taste’ \s EP

\l Yidiny \w *ngañja* \g ‘taste’ \q Coastal only. \s RMWD O1

\l GYim \w *nganggaa* \g ‘be confused, be unable, not understand, not know’ \q Conj. Ø, vi.

\l KYal \w *ngangka-* \g ‘be surprised’ \p Coj. Y, vi. \q Also *ngangka-* ‘surprised or unexpected’ (Conj. L, vt) [*sic*]; *ngangkal* ‘ignorant of something’ (adj).

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ngangkaka-** \q ???

\l GYim \w *ngaanggu-ngaanggu* \g ‘hiccup’

\l KYim \w *ngangku* \g ‘hiccup’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ngangku**

\l GYim \w *ngarran* \g ‘spike, spine, nails, fish spines, twigs’

\l KYal \w *ngarran* \g ‘fin’

\l GYim \w *ngarrbal* \g ‘foreigner, stranger, outsider, person from outside clan area’

\l KYal \w *ngarrbal* \g ‘stranger’

\l GYim \w *ngarri* \g ‘calf of leg, shin’

\l KYal \w *ngarri* \g ‘lower legs’

\l GYim \w *ngaarrunh* \g ‘hermit crab, small shellfish often used for bait’ \q Has feet.

\l KYal \w *ngarruy* \g ‘shellbait’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*nga:rruñ**

\l GYim \w *ngaara-* \g ‘spread out (in sun to dry, warm’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *ngara-* \g ‘spread (as a blanket); build (as a house)’ \p Conj. L, vt.

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*nga:ra- \p Conj. L, vt.**

\l GYim \w *ngawiya* \g ‘green backed sea turtle’

\l KYal \w *ngawiya* \g ‘sea turtle’

**GYim is loan from KYal.**

\l GYim \w *ngaybir* \g ‘wife’ \q Questioned.

\l KYal \w *ngaybirr* \g ‘spouse’ \q “Name for spouse, used only by old people now.”

**Final /r/ vs /rr/?**

\l KYal \w *ngayku* \g ‘my; for me, for my benefit’

\l GYim \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’

\l KYal \w *ngayu* \g ‘I’

\l GYim \w *ngigi* \g ‘cough, cold’

\l KYal \w *ngiki* \g ‘a cold, or any sickness of the lungs as bronchitis’

\l Djabugay \w *ngigi* \g ‘cold, cough’ \s EP

**\l pSEPaman \w \*ngiki \q To YY *ng/nhe7err*.**

\l GYimithirr \w *ngi:nggirr* \g ‘snore, snoring’ \s JHav

\l KYalanji \w *ngingkirr* \g ‘grunt’ \s Hr&Hr

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ngi:ngkirr**

\l GYim \w *nguba* \g ‘perhaps, maybe, either/or’ \q “Expresses some doubt.”

\l KYal \w *nguba* \g ‘maybe, perhaps’

\l GYim \w *nguthu* \g ‘play, fun’

\l KYal \w *nguju* \g ‘fun’

\l GYim \w *nguuthurr* \g ‘niece, daughter of woman’

\l KYal \w *ngujurr* \g ‘sister’s daughter [to man]’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*ngu:thurr**

\l GYim \w *ngulgurr* \g ‘very pretty’

\l KYal \w *ngulkurr* \g ‘good (as food); well, not sick; good (moral sense)’

\l Tjaap \w *ngulu* \g ‘face, forehead’

\l GYim \w *ngulumugu* \g ‘salt water mussel’

\l KYal \w *ngulumuku* \g ‘seashell’

\l GYim \w *nguumbaal* \g ‘person not *thabul*, free of *nganyja* restrictions’

\l KYal \w *ngumbal* \g ‘fully trained boy’ \q Eligible to marry.

**\l PGYim-KYal \w \*ngu:mpalV**

\l GYim \w *ngumbuul* \g ‘red-bellied large black or brown snake (very poisonous)’

\l KYal \w *ngumbul* \g ‘species of snake’

\l GYim \w *ngundu* \g ‘this way, hither, towards us’

\l KYal \w *ngundu* \g ‘this side’

\l GYim \w *nguunha* \g ‘ghost, spirit, image in dream, “feeling of danger”’

\l KYal \w *nguña-nguña* ‘imagination, something you can’t see but can picture in your mind’

\l GYim \w *nguñin* \g ‘small dilly bag’

\l KYal \w *nguñin* \g ‘dilly bag; the tree bark used to make into strips and weave fishing nets and dilly bags; spider web; placenta’

**Loan from KYal to GYim.**

\l Yidiny \w *nguñu:rr* \g ‘initiated man’ \f <nguñurr**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *nguurrban* \g ‘dark, night, pitch dark, in the shadows’

\l KYal \w *ngurrban* \g ‘cloud’ \q Also *ngurrbal* ‘fog’.

\l GYim \w *nguurrgu* \g ‘night owl’

\l KYal \w *ngurrku* \g ‘mopoke, owl’ \q Also ‘edible fig and the tree’.

\l GYim \w *nguurmal* \g ‘under, below’ \p Adj.

**See main entry: word class shift between this and YYoront.**

\l Yidiny \w *nguru:l* \g ‘shade (of a bushy plant)’ \f <ngurul**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *nguyaarr* \g ‘dream’ \p N. \q Also *nguyaarr-nga-* ‘to dream’ (Conj. L), *nguyaarr-bi* ‘without thinking, absentmindedly’

\l KYal \w *nguyarr-mani-* \g ‘plan to do (but unable to)’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l Yidiny \w *nguygu:n* \g ‘whispered talk’ \f <nguygun**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67, I2

\l GYim \w *wabu* \g ‘thigh (?), buttock; punishment spearing’

\l KYal \w *waba* \g ‘thigh, hip’

\l GYim \w *wabul* \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’

\l KYal \w *wabul* \g ‘Torres Strait pigeon’

\l GYim \w *wadal* ‘charm, lucky stone’

\l KYal \w *wadal* ‘magic instrument’

\l GYim \w *wadu* \g ‘strange, difficult, unfamiliar, far off, away’

\l KYal \w *wadu* \g ‘wrong, incorrect; children of an incorrect marriage’

\l Tjaap \w *wagarra* ‘wide’

\l Yidiny \w *waga:r* \g ‘wide’ \f <wagar**I**> ~ <wagar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:67

**Note: *r*/*rr***

\l GYim \w *waatha* \g ‘crow’

\l KYal \w *waja* \g ‘crow’ \q Also ‘big yellow march fly’.

\l GYim \w *waji-waji* \g ‘poison stinging tree’

\l KYal \w *waji-waji* \g ‘sting vine’

**Loan in GYim (/j/ not /th//), unless both < \*warrci.**

\l GYim \w *walarr* \g ‘beard, moustache, antennae of crayfish’ \q “Etc.”

\l KYal \w *walarr* \g ‘whiskers, beard’

\l GYim \w *walarr* \g ‘yellow bee sp; honey’ \q “Totemically associated with *Waandaar*.”

\l KYal \w *walarr* \g ‘type of honey bee’ \q Name of one of the moieties. “Almost like *dabu* (other moiety) but bigger and nests in trees.”

\l GYim \w *walba* \g ‘stone, flat stone; money’ \q Syn. (?) *nambal*.

\l Tjaap \w *walba* \g ‘stone, rock, pebble; money’

\l Yidiny \w *walba* \g ‘stone; coins; big star’ \Q Dialects T, C, G. \s RMWD M6, J17, L10

**\n Similar words in SW & W; prob. not cognate. See \*walpa.**

\l GYim \w *walbuulbul* \g ‘moth, butterfly; sharpwinged stingaree sp’

\l KYal \w *walbul-walbul* \g ‘butterfly; small spotted stingray; flying fish; mangrove sp w long round seed’

\l Tjaap \w *walbirrwalbirr* \g ‘butterfly’

\l GYim \w *wali* \g ‘around, all over, on all sides’ \q Also *waliiramba+* (Conj L, vt) ‘turn over, turn onto other side; strain (e.g. tea)’; *waliiwalii* ‘differently’.

\l KYal \w *wali* \g ‘downwards’

\l Tjaap \w *waliyi-* \g ‘abate, die down, subside’ \p Conj. Y. \q Also *walyinka* ‘die’.

**Semantic shift (?)**

\l YYoront \wWAL= \g Producing an opened-out effect. \nIn WAL=KURR, WAL+W+RR=YIRR+NH+ON, WAL=MAR+W, WAL=PIY, WAL=THARR, WAL=YAM, WAL=YE, and possibly with altered sense in WAL=MAR+W.

\wWALP \g Covering a surface all over (of blood). \y**Ngoyo kam walp 'y.** I'm covered all over with blood. **Pam i walp pulull 'l.** That man is bleeding and bloody all over. **Pam walp inhn wangary 'l.** That man is going around covered with blood. **Kam an walp, moq korr nginh.** This blood is all over; it is covering all of me. \nCf. WALQ+W+RR 'spread all over', MAN-WAL 'spread about'. \h67:555.

\l GYim \w *walmba* \g ‘division, separation, divider, boundary; something intervening; bridge’ \q In *walmna garrbay=i* ‘broke up a fight’.

\l KYal \w *walmba* \g ‘log’ \q Also *walmbaji* ‘one who interferes to stop a fight’.

\l YYoront \w *wal=kurr* \g ‘open’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q With *kurr* ‘dig out’.

\l GYim \w *walnga-* \g ‘open, set free, untie, loosen’ \p Conj. L, vt.

\l KYal \w *walnga-* \g ‘open; wake (someone) up; take (clothes) off’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Ex. *Gate walnga* ‘open the gate’.

\l pPaman |w **\*wal= \p Preverb.**

\l GYim \w *walngga* \g ‘swamp, lagoon’ \q Also *walngkaa* ‘inside, be inside’.

\l KYal \w *walngka* \g ‘swamp’

\l Tjaap \w *walngga* \g ‘chest; sole (of foot)’ \q ‘Hollow place’; ‘sole’ in *jina walngga*.

**\l pPNy \w \*walngka**

\e **\*wa:lngka-**

\t ‘hang’

\b vi

\x Distinct from \*walngka (‘belly’).

\l Flinders Island \w *anggalnggi-* \g ‘to hang, float’ \q The *l* is the conjugation marker; cf. \*kulngkul. \s (PS)

\l GYim \w *wa:lngga-* \g ‘hang, be hanging’ \p Conj. L; vi. \s (JHav)

\l KYalanji \w *walngka* \g ‘to hang; to float, as a log on the water’ \p Conj. L; vi; Pres Cont *walngkal-walngkal*. \s (Hr&Hr)

\l Djabugay \w *walngga-* \g ‘float’ \p Conj. L; vi. \s (EP)

\l Yidiny \w *walngga-* \g ‘float or sail on water, glide through the air, swing through the air’ \p Conj. L, vi. \q Dialects T & C; also ‘to fly’ in T only. \s (RMWD S2)

\l **L \w \*wa:lngka-**

\l GYim \w *walnggu-* \g ‘ask for [vt]; bark [vi]’ \p Conj. TR, vt. \q Ex. *ngayu nhangu walnggurr galgaangu* ‘I’ll ask him for his spear’.

\l KYal \w *walngkurri-* \g ‘to beg, to ask for something [Nyungkul]; (dog) bark at’ \p Conj. L, vt. \q Ex. *Yundu Kami walngkurrika mayika* ‘you ask your grandmother for food’.

**RR conj. in GYim**

\l GYim \w *walu* \g ‘side, temple, ...’

\l KYal \w *walu* \g ‘face’

\l Tjaap \w *walu* \g ‘side, face, shore, temple’

**\l pPaman \w \*walu**

\l GYim \w *wanagan* \g ‘swamp lily sp (edible)’

\l KYal \w *wanakan* \g “tree sp” \q Long sweet seed, ripe August–October; edible if ripe; if unripe must be roasted first.

**Any relation?**

\l Tjaap \w *wanda-* ‘fall, fall down’ \p Conj. Y. \q Alt. (?) *wandi-*. Also *wandarri-* ‘blow down, fell’ (L).

\ pPNy

\l GYim \w *wandii* \g ‘sea hawk’ \q Totemic assn. w *wandaar* (white cockatoo).

\l KYal \w *wandi* \g ‘fish hawk, brown hawk, red-backed sea eagle’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*wantikV**

\l GYim \w *wandu* \g ‘ear; hat’

\l KYal \w *wandu* \g ‘hat’

\l Yidiny \w *wan.ga:m* \g ‘kidney’ \f <wan.gam**U**>. \s RMWD 77:67

\l Ngadjan \w *wan.gamu* \g ‘kidney’

\l GYim \w *wan.gaar* \g ‘bead, necklace; button orchid’

\l KYal \w *wankar* \g ‘necklace made from little black & red seeds [*kubirr-kubirr*, *Abrus*] threaded on a string; a tree which grows along the water and has red flowers [*Barringtonia*?]’

\l GYim \w *wanhthaa* \g ‘where?’

\l KYal \w *wañja* \g ‘where’ \q Orthographic <wanja>.

\l Yidiny \w *wañji:rr* \g ‘how many’ \f <wañjirr**I**> \s RMWD 77:67

\l GYim \w *wanhthu* \g ‘who’ \p Erg case-form.

\l KYal \w *wañju* \g ‘who’ \q Nyungkul; GYal is *waña*. Orthographic <wanju>.

\l GYim \w *wanhu* \g ‘who’

\l KYal \w *wañu* \g ‘what’

\l GYim \w *wangarr* \g ‘spirit of dead man; white man’

\l Tjaap \w *wangarri* \g ‘adolescent uninitiated boy, 15-16 yrs old’

\l GYim \w *wanga:r* \g ‘pre-pubescent boy’ \f <wangar**I**>. \s RMWD 77:67

**Note: *r*/*rr*.**

\l GYim \w *wanggaar* \g ‘high, above, uptown, on top of’

\l KYal \w *wangkar* \g ‘up, upriver’ \q Also *wangkar-wangkar* ‘up, upriver’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*wangkarV**

\l Tjaap \w *wanggar* ‘over, above, uphill, up, up high’ \q Also cited as *wanggarr*.

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\l Yidiny \w *wangga:m* \g ‘overhanging cliff’ \f <wanggam**U**>. \s RMWD 77:68

\l GYim \w *wangi* \g ‘boomerang’

\l KYal \w *wangal* \g ‘boomerang’

\l Tjaap \w *wangal* \g ‘boomerang’

\l GYim \w *wanggu* \g ‘little goanna’

\l KYal \w *wangku* \g ‘small tree or wood goanna’

**\l NE Qld, Flinders Island to Nyawaygi to Mayi-Kutuna**

\l GYim \w *warra* \g ‘bad, useless, crooked, dirty, inedible, the old ...; resident of’ \q “As adverb it means ‘very’.”

\l Tjaap \w *warray* \g ‘no good’

\l GYim \w *warrbi* \g ‘axe, tomahawk’

\l KYal \w *warrbi* \g ‘axe’ \q Syn. *waymbil*; *warrbi* also means ‘house made of grass, “beehive house”’.

\l GYim \w *warrgi+* \g ‘stay away, go into exile’ \p Conj. L, vi. \q For example, wait for misdeed to cool off; avoid taboo place.

\l KYal \w *warrki* \g ‘can’t come close because of relationship’ \p N.

**Part-of -speech shift.**

\l GYim \w *warrma* \g ‘corroboree, party, dance’

\l KYal \w *warrma* ‘type of tribal dance, corroboree’

\l Tjaap \w *warrma* \g ‘men’s corroboree dance’

**\l pPaman \w \*warrma**

\l GYim \w *waarri+* \g ‘fly’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l KYal \w *warri* \g ‘to run, to fly’ \p Conj. Ø, vi.

**Conjugation shift.**

\l GYim \w *waargaarr* \g ‘messmate tree, stringybark’

\l KYal \w *warka* \g ‘messmate or stringybark’

**\l pPaman \w \*wa(:)rkarra**

\l GYim \w *warnggu* \g ‘sleep, sleeping’

\l KYal \w *warngku* \g ‘sleep; days’

\l GYim \w *wawu* \g breath, inside, soul, centre; want’

\l KYal \w *wawu* \g ‘wish, want, need, love, like’

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\l Tjaap \w *wawu* \g ‘outside’

\l Tjaap \w *wawun* \g ‘scrub turkey’

\l Yidiny \w *wawun* \g ‘scrub turkey’ \q *Alectura lathami*. \s RMWD F7

\l Yidiny \w *wayi:l* \g ‘red bream’ \f <wayil**I**>. \s RMWD 77:68

\l Yidiny \w *wiru:l* \g ‘a shellfish’ \f <wirul**U**>. \q Occurs in groups. C, Gunggay. \s RMWD 77:68, G13

\l GYim \w *wuba* \g ‘red ochre’ \q Used for cave painting.

\l KYal \w *wuba* \g ‘red ochre’

\l Tjaap \w *wuba* \g ‘red ochre, red clay; swelling’ \q Also *wuba-* ‘redden, swell up’ (Y).

\l GYim \w *wubuul* \g ‘heap, pile, large amount or bunch’ \q < \*wupulku?

\l KYal \w *wubul* \g ‘many’ \q Also *wubulku* ‘all’.

**\l pGYim-GYal \w \*wupul(ku).**

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\l Tjaap \w *Wubulu* \g (proper name of a mountain)

\l Yidiny \w *wubu:l* \g ‘luck (at hunting, etc.); lucky, fortunate’ \f <wubul**V**>. \q C, not T. \s RMWD 77:68, R27

\l GYim \w *wubun* \g ‘full’ \q Questioned.

\l KYal \w *wubun* \g ‘hump’ \q As on a Brahma bull.

\l Tjaap \w *wubun* \g ‘frog, toad’ \q Generic.

**Cognate?**

\l GYim \w *wubuurr* \g ‘crest of hill’

\l KYal \w *wuburr* \g ‘hill’

**\l pGYim-KYal \w *wuburrkV***

\l GYim \w *wuthu* \g ‘flower grass’ \q Kind of *munhu*. Very fine, suitable for sewing hats.

\l KYal \w *wuju* \g ‘sponge made from grass’ \q Used as a sop for eating honey or soup.

\l GYim \w *wuthurr* \g ‘night, darkness’

\l KYal \w *wujurr* \g ‘darkness, night’

\l Tjaap \w *wugam* \g ‘firefly’ \q Loan from Yidiny?

\l Yidiny \w *wuga:m* \g ‘firefly’ \f <wugam**U**>. \s RMWD 77:68, H6

\l Yidiny \w *wuga:r* \g ‘Ficus pleurocarpa’ \f <wugar**V**>. \s RMWD N8/6B

\l GYim \w *wugay* \g ‘hairy large yellow yam; porridge (like custard) made from it’ \q *Dioscorea sativa rotunda*.

\l KYal \w *wukay* \g ‘hairy yam’ \q Must be cooked, ground, and leached before eating.

\l GYim \w *wugu-* \g ‘follow, chase, sew, plait, gather’ \p Conj. RR, vt

\l KYal \w *wukurri-* \g ‘follow, imitate; weave [as a dillybag]; make [a fence]’ \p Conj. L, vt

\l KYal \w *wula-* \g ‘die’ \p Conj. Y, vi

\l Tjaap \w *wula-* ‘die’ \p Conj. Y, vi.

**\l pPaman \w \*wula- \q Etc.**

\l Yidiny \w *wulgu:r* \g ‘Flindersia pimenteliana’ \f <wulgur**U**>. \q Also *wulguy*. \s RMWD N8/24A

\l GYim \w *wulman* \g ‘old man’

\l KYal \w *wulman* \g ‘old man’

\l Tjaap \w *wulma(:)n* ‘old man’

**All < English.**

\l Tjaap \w *wulmburru* \g ‘leaf, leaves; limbs of tree, branch’

\l Yidiny \w *wulmbu:r* \g ‘leafy broom; bush, switch with leaves on’ \f <wulmbur**U**>. \s RMWD 77:68, J11

**NOTE: *r*/*rr*.**

\l GYim \w *wulu* \g ‘leg’

\l KYal \w *wulu* \g ‘ankle, shin’

\l GYim \w *wumaa* \g ‘give’ \p vt.

\l Tjaap \w *wumarri-* \g ‘help (someone)’ \p Conj. L.

\l GYim \w *wunaa* \g ‘lie down, sleep, exist’

\l KYal \w *wuna-* \g ‘to lie down, to sleep; state of being; to have’ \p Conj. 4, vi. \q Is ‘have’ vt too? Also (as vt) ‘to marry’.

\l Tjaap \w *wuna-* \g ‘lie, sleep, be’ \p Conj. Y.

\l GYim \w *wunba* \g ‘English bee; wasp; honey’

\l KYal \w *wunba* ‘English be and its honey’

\l Tjaap \w *wunba* \g ‘honeybee (sp), honeycomb, sugarbag’ \q Also *ban.ga* ‘honey’, *biñjin* ‘honey, hornet, wasp’, *mamba* ‘honey; bitter part of sugarbag, brackish (water)’, *mugay* ‘bee swarm; honeycomb’, *muruy* ‘honey, sugarbag’.

\l GYim \w *wunbu* \g ‘lazy, “doggy”’

\l KYal \w *wunbu* \g ‘quiet, lethargic, half asleep, won’t do anything, shy, doesn’t talk’ \q Ant. *ngalu-ngalu*.

\l GYim \w *wun.guunh* \g ‘tomorrow’

\l KYal \w *wunkuñ* \g ‘tomorrow’ \q Hr & Hr give *wunkun* with final apical. EP 3.4 p70

**\l pGYim-KYal \w \*wunkuñV**

\l GYim \w *wungaar* \g ‘very dry; summertime (Aug-Sept); sun’

\l KYal \w *wungar* \g ‘sun’ \q Also *wungariji* ‘the hot season’.

**From \*punga?**

\l WMungknh \w wu:ngk \g ‘female mourning style’ \s PS

\l WNgathan \w wu:ngk \g ‘female mourning style’ \s PS

\l GYim \w *wungga* \g ‘cry, weeping; animal call’

\l KYal \w *wungka* \g ‘cry of a woman in distress’ \p n. \q Ex. the swearing of one woman at another.

\l Yidiny \w *wungga* \g ‘female mourning style’ \s PS/RMWD

\l GYim \w *wungguurrga* \g ‘wild turkey, plains turkey; *Grewia polygama* (tree eaten by plains turkey)’

\l YY \w *minh-partw*/*minh-ngarrl*; *yo-*/*may-ngarrl*.

\l KYal \w *wungku* \g ‘domestic turkey’ \q Not the scrub turkey (*diwan*).

\l GYim \w *wurrbal* \g ‘fog’

\l KYal \w *wurrbal* \g ‘fog, mist rising from the river’

\l GYim \w *wurrga-* \g ‘suffer, feel pain’ \p Conj. L, vi. \q Also *wurrgu* ‘pain, hurt’ (n).

\l KYal \w *wurrka-* \g ‘hurt, ache’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l Yidiny \w *wurrgu:l* \g ‘pelican’ \f <wurrgul**V**>. \q C. \s RMWD 77:68, F3

\l GYim \w *wurriin* \g ‘crosswise, sideways, curled up, bent’

\l KYal \w *wurril* \g ‘crossways, lopsided’

\l GYim \w *wurrul* \g ‘chiton shell sp’

\l KYal \w *wurrul* \g ‘shellfish sp’

\l GYim \w *wurii-* \g ‘play, dance’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l KYal \w *wuri* \g ‘to dance, swing; to gamble’ \p Conj. Y, vi.

\l GYim \w *wuyaargu* \g ‘on the very top, right on top, at the summit’ \q Presumably , *wuyaar* < \*wuyar+kV with *-gu* added subsequently.

\l KYal \w *wuyar* \g ‘top’

\l GYim \w *wuyumbi* \g ‘large sp of toadfish’

\l KYal \w *wuyumbu* \g ‘toadfish sp; [also] striped toby’

\l GYim \w *yaba* \g ‘elder brother’

\l KYal \w *yaba* \g ‘older brother’ \g Also ‘freshwater eel’.

\l Tjaap \w *yaba* \g ‘oBr’

\l GYim \w *yabarraban* \g ‘very large; a big plain’

\l KYal \w *yabarraban* ‘g ‘big’

\l Yidiny \w *yabu:r* \g ‘post-pubescent girl’ \f <yabur**U**>. \q Ready to be married. T, C, Gunggay. \s RMWD 77:68, B3

**SEE \*yapu.**

\l Yidiny \w *yagu:ñ* \g ‘echidna’ \f <yaguñ**U**>. \s RMWD 77:68

\l GYim \w *yaaji-* \g ‘burn, be burned’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l GYim \w *yaalga-* \g ‘go lame, limp’ \p Conj. L, vi.

\l YYoront \w *yal* \g ‘soft, slack’ \p NAdj.

**Part-of-speech shift.**

\l Yidiny \w *yan.ga:r* \g ‘straight’ \f <yan.gar**A**>. \s RMWD 77:68

\l Ngadjan \w *yan.gara* \g ‘straight

\e **\*yurrunu**

\t (time adverb: nonfuture)

\b nAdv

\l YYoront \w yorron \g ‘today; now’

\l Yidiny \w yurru:n \g ‘a long time ago’ \q <yurrun**U**>. Tablelands & Coastal; Tablelands also *yurru:njulu:* ‘a long time ago’. \s RMWD 77:68, Q1

\l **pPaman \w \*yurrunu**

^^^

\l Djabugay \w yurru \g ‘yet, still’ \p Particle. \s EP

**Appendix 1**

**Yidiny trisyllabic vowel–final nouns represented with lower-case vowel (all should have long V2 in citation form)**

**1. With C3 permissible word-finally (62)**

*balara* ‘flat rocks’ M6

*balgarra* ‘grass basket’ J13

*banggamu* ‘English potato’ N10

*bawura* ~ *bawurrbawurr* ‘wild cucumber’ N9

*baybaru* ‘fish net’ J6

*bibara* ‘song sticks’ J1

*bibiya* ‘Archontophoenix alexandrae’ N8/57A

*bigali* ‘fat eel’ G8

*bigarra* ‘spoon-like utensil’ J10

*bimbirri* ‘shell decoration’ J15

*binggañi* ‘cold’ R12

*bubani* ‘Hibiscus tileaceus’ N8/25B

*bulguru* ‘reed in swamp’ N9 (< Eng, but cf. *bulgu:r* <bulgurU> ‘swamp’ K7)

*burrgura* ‘early morning’ Ja Q2, S7

*dalari* ‘sand crab’ G11

*dalaya* or *dalay(i)*‘hungry, hunger’ R16

*Damarri* ‘legendary man’ B6; also ‘doing silly things’ R25, ‘centipede’ Ja H9

*dangarra* ‘ear’ Ja A2

*dibirri* ‘shell hook’ J5, ‘decoration’ J15

*digarra* ‘coastal country’ M1

*diwurru* ‘woolly cloud’ L4

*duymbarra* ‘son/daughter-in-law’ C3

*galgali* or *galgaman* ‘stone curlew’ F8

*gañjirri* ‘cousin’ C3

*garana* ‘black cockatoo’ F10 (also *gar.na*)

*gilara* ‘*Buchanania arborescens*’ N8/25A

*gugulu* ‘men’s singing style’ I3, ‘song stick’ J1

*gujarra* ‘broom’ J11

*gujila* ‘short-nose bandicoot’ D5

*gujura* ‘bushy tree’ N1

*gulana* ‘type of relative’ Ja C3

*gumari* ‘red water’ R17

*gumuma* ‘*Calamus moti*’ N8/57A

*gundaya* ‘carpet snake’ E4

*gundulu* ‘blue/green’ R17

*gurrgiya* ‘khaki bream’ G2

*guyngari* ‘sand’ Ja M4, M1

*jangali* ‘*Dendrocnide* spp’ N8/6C

*jabarra*’thigh, lap’ Ja A5

*jagarri* ‘fat’ Ja A8, R10

*jiguya* ‘spotted catbird’ F16

(*jilibura* ‘green ant’ H3)

*jiyama* ‘waves, tide’ K3

*jiyuya* ‘spotted catbird’ F16

*judulu* ‘brown pigeon’ F9

*jajamu* ‘fresh-water eel’ G8

*manburu* ‘hand’ Ja A3

*milbirri* ‘bull-roarer’ J1

*milgara* ‘paddle’ J16

*mugaru* ‘fish net’ J6

*mugulu* ‘lumpy’ R13; A12; K2

*mularri* ‘initiated male’ B2

*mulñarri* ‘blanket’ Ja J14

*muybala* ‘straight’ Ja R7

*ngalmarri* ‘crayfish’ G10

*ngawuyu* ‘turtle’ E2

*nigili* ‘necklace’ J15

*wangura* ‘sorcerer’s fishing line’ J5

*waybala* ‘white man’ B4

*waybarra* ‘spirit home’ M8

*winar(r)a* or *winarA* ‘foot’ Ja A5

*yamani* ‘rainbow’ Ja L6

*yuriya* ‘salt-water snake’ E4

**2, With C3 not permissible or nonoccurring word-finally**

*balaja* ‘mythical being’ B6 (no Txt X-ref)

*bala****w****a* ‘sugar ant’ (H3 *balawanggu* Erg; no Txt X-ref)

*bandaba* ‘*Daphnandra repandula*’ N8/13C (no Txt X-ref)

*bindada* ‘top of tree’ N1 (no Txt X-ref)

*binduba* ‘tree sp’ N9 (no Txt X-ref)

*binduba* ‘crayfish’ G10 (no Txt X-ref)

*birrmbija* Ja ‘saltwater’ K8 (no Txt X-ref)

*buji****w****u* ‘Planchonella pohlmaniana’ N8/37A (no Txt X-ref)

*buluba* ‘fighting ground’ M8 (no Txt X-ref)

*bunbuja* ‘spinning top’ (J12 *bunbuuja*; no Txt X-ref)

*burruga* ‘sun’ L7 (no Txt X-ref)

*burugu* ‘black duck’ (F5 *burugunggu* Erg; no Txt X-ref)

*dada****w****u* ‘frog sp’ F5 (no Txt X-ref)

*danggaja* ‘*Athertonia diversifolia*’ N8/7A

*dudu****w****i(n)* ‘purple-crowned pigeon’ F9 (no Txt X-ref)

*gabuju* ‘a yam vine’ N9

*gabuju* ‘white clay’ M5

*galaji* ‘*Cyathea cooperi*’ N8/80A

*gambidi* ‘*Trichosanthes*’ N8/31A [40th from bottom]

*garugi* ‘sand crab’ G11

*gawada* ‘*Backhousia bancroftii*’ N8/32A

*gindaja* ‘cassowary’ F2

*girraba* ‘frog sp’ E5

***gudaga* ‘tame dingo, dog’ D9 (no TXT X-ref)**

*guduba* ‘*Ximenia americana* (poss) N8/8A

*guduba* ‘small fish’ G4

*gujiga* ‘mud cod’ G4

*gujuga* ‘belonging to someone else’ R32

*gulgabi* ‘piece’ O4, ‘moon’ L9 (no Txt X-ref) [30th from bottom]

***guludu* ‘peaceful dove’ F9 (no Txt X-ref**

*gurbaba* ‘lizard sp.’ TCG E3 (no Txt X-ref)

*gurrbaja* ‘wild cucumber’ N9

*jadaga* ‘*Cymbidium madidum*’ N8/62A

*jagada* ‘*Lepironia mucronata*’ N8/60A

*jalaba* ‘big mullet’ G5 (*jalabagu* ‘for\_\_\_’ T13.19)

*jalabi* ‘across the river’ P2 (*jalaabi* T17.15)

*jambija* ‘male relative’ C3 (no Txt X-ref)

*jarraga* ‘step (mother, father)’ C2 (no Txt X-ref)

***jarruga* ‘scrub hen’ F7 (no Txt X-ref)**

*jawarra* ‘thunder’ L2 (no Txt X-ref)

*jin.jawu* ‘tree sp’ N9

*julaba* ‘catfish nest area’ G3 [G3: ‘nest area for big black jewfish’, *gulun*] (no Txt X-ref)

*mandija* ‘grub’ H8 (no Txt X-ref)

*marrada* ‘*Emmenosperma alphitonioides*’ T,C,G (see also *marragula*, same place) N8/27A

*marrgija* ‘lizard sp’ E3 (no Txt X-ref)

*mayaja* ‘grub’ Ja H8

*mudaga* ‘*Palaquium galactoxylum*’ N8/57A

*muraga* ‘*Euodia bonwickii*’ N8/24A

*ngumbubu* ‘newborn baby’ B1 (T13.26 *ngumbuubu* ‘this is a \_\_\_’)

*ñurrugu* ‘distant sound of talking’ I2

*waguja* ‘man, male’ B2 (no Txt X-ref)

*wan.ga****w****a* ‘bird sp’ F17

***waraba* ‘creek’ K6**

***wuruba* ‘beeswax’ T,C J5**

*yarruju* ‘*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*’ N8/32A

**Total: 55, excluding loans from English and other questionable items**

V3=V2: 30

aC2i = 3

iC2a = 5

aC2u = 2

uC2a = 9

uC2i = 3

iC2u = 1

**2a (original). With C3 not permissible or nonoccurring word-finally**

*balaja* ‘mythical being’ B6 (no Txt X-ref)

*bala****w****a* ‘sugar ant’ (H3 *balawanggu* Erg; no Txt X-ref)

*bandaba* ‘*Daphnandra repandula*’ N8/13C (no Txt X-ref)

*bindada* ‘top of tree’ N1 (no Txt X-ref)

*binduba* ‘tree sp’ N9 (no Txt X-ref)

*binduba* ‘crayfish’ G10 (no Txt X-ref)

*birrmbija* Ja ‘saltwater’ K8 (no Txt X-ref)

*buji****w****u* ‘Planchonella pohlmaniana’ N8/37A (no Txt X-ref)

*buluba* ‘fighting ground’ M8 (no Txt X-ref)

*bulugi* ‘cattle’ D10 (< Eng; see also *bulanggi*)

*{10th}bunbuja* ‘spinning top’ (J12 *bunbuuja*; no Txt X-ref)

*buradi* ‘Friday’ Q2 (no Txt X-ref; no phonetic rendering))

*burruga* ‘sun’ L7 (no Txt X-ref)

*burugu* ‘black duck’ (F5 *burugunggu* Erg; no Txt X-ref)

*dada****w****u* ‘frog sp’ F5 (no Txt X-ref)

*danggaja* ‘*Athertonia diversifolia*’ N8/7A

*dudu****w****i(n)* ‘purple-crowned pigeon’ F9 (no Txt X-ref)

*gabaji* ‘cabbage’ N10

*gabuju* ‘a yam vine’ N9

*gabuju* ‘white clay’ M5

*galaji* ‘*Cyathea cooperi*’ N8/80A

*gambidi* ‘*Trichosanthes*’ N8/31A [40th from bottom]

*{20th}garugi* ‘sand crab’ G11

*gawada* ‘*Backhousia bancroftii*’ N8/32A

*gawuda* ‘coat’ J14

*gilaji* ‘glass, mirror’ M6

*10gindaja* ‘cassowary’ F2

*girraba* ‘frog sp’ E5

***gudaga* ‘tame dingo, dog’ D9 (no TXT X-ref)**

*guduba* ‘*Ximenia americana* (poss) N8/8A

*guduba* ‘small fish’ G4

*gujiga* ‘mud cod’ G4

*gujuga* ‘belonging to someone else’ R32

*gulgabi* ‘piece’ O4, ‘moon’ L9 (no Txt X-ref) [30th from bottom]

*Gulmbira* ‘legendary being’ B6

***{30th}guludu* ‘peaceful dove’ F9 (no Txt X-ref**

*gurbaba* ‘lizard sp.’ TCG E3 (no Txt X-ref)

*gurrbaja* ‘wild cucumber’ N9

*guynggilbi* ‘*Eucalyptus tessellaris*’ (prob.) N8/32A

*jadaga* ‘*Cymbidium madidum*’ N8/62A

*jagada* ‘*Lepironia mucronata*’ N8/60A

*jalaba* ‘big mullet’ G5 (*jalabagu* ‘for\_\_\_’ T13.19)

*jalabi* ‘across the river’ P2 (*jalaabi* T17.15)

*jambija* ‘male relative’ C3 (no Txt X-ref)

*jaridi* ‘Saturday’ Q2

*jarradi* ‘Thursday’ Q2

*jarraga* ‘step (mother, father)’ C2 (no Txt X-ref) [20th, from bottom]

***jarruga* ‘scrub hen’ F7 (no Txt X-ref)**

*jaruja* ‘trousers’ J14 (no Txt X-ref)

***{40th}****jawarra* ‘thunder’ L2 (no Txt X-ref)

*jin.jawu* ‘tree sp’ N9

*julaba* ‘catfish nest area’ G3 [G3: ‘nest area for big black jewfish’, *gulun*] (no Txt X-ref)

*jumbagi* ‘tobacco’ K2

*jungurra(:)* ‘*Castanospermum australe*’ N8/21C

*malaji* ‘molasses’ K2

*mandija* ‘grub’ H8 (no Txt X-ref)

*marrada* ‘*Emmenosperma alphitonioides*’ T,C,G (see also *marragula*, same place) N8/27A

*marrgija* ‘lizard sp’ E3 (no Txt X-ref)

*mayaja* ‘grub’ Ja H8

*mudaga* ‘*Palaquium galactoxylum*’ N8/57A

*mudaga* ‘motorcar’ J16

*muraga* ‘*Euodia bonwickii*’ N8/24A

*ngumbubu* ‘newborn baby’ B1 (T13.26 *ngumbuubu* ‘this is a \_\_\_’)

*<<ngungudi wala* ‘that’s all right’>>

*{50th}<<ñunduba* ‘you NonSg’ 77:3.6>>

*ñurrugu* ‘distant sound of talking’ I2

*waguja* ‘man, male’ B2 (no Txt X-ref)

*wan.ga****w****a* ‘bird sp’ F17

***waraba* ‘creek’ K6**

*wunjidi* ‘Wednesday’ Q2

***wuruba* ‘beeswax’ T,C J5**

*yarruju* ‘*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*’ N8/32A

**Total: 56, excluding loans from English**

V3=V2: 30

aC2i = 3

aC2u = 2

uC2i = 3

uC2a = 12

iC2a = 5

iC2u = 1

**3. With a cluster in C3 position. Note that no tricluster and no dicluster ending in a nasal has been found in C3**

*bajin(ji)* ‘spangled drongo’ F15

*balbi(l)ji* ‘big (of eel)’ G8, R9

*biñjirrbi* Ja ‘corroboree song and dance’ I3

*bulanggi* ‘cattle’ D10 (< Eng; see also *bulugi*)

*bulbulga* ‘bubbling’ R13

*dagurrba* ‘*Ficus congesta*’ N8/6B

*dubayga* ‘tobacco’ K2

*duburrji* ‘full’ R16 (*duburr* ‘stomach’)

*dugurrja* ‘Milky Way’ L10

*durrgumbi* ‘a swing’ J12

*durunggu* ‘drunk’ R16 (*duruunggu* Abs)

*duwan.ga* ‘large worm’ H11

*duwurrji* ‘full’ Ja R16 (*duwurr* ‘stomach, bowels’ Ja A9)

*gijarji* ‘policeman’ B5 (*gijar* ‘painted mark’ O5)

*gindalba* ‘lizard’ E3

*gulumbi* ‘*Syncarpia glomulifera*’. N8/32A

*gunamba* ‘tadpole’ E5

*gurrungga* ‘kookaburra’ (also *gurrngga*) F12

*jajiñji* ‘shark’ G9

*jumbayga* ‘tobacco’ K2

*jurrmbalji* ‘waking’ R15

*munumba* ‘sour plum’ N9

*ngabungga* ‘*Acacia mangium*’ N8/21D

*ngalumba* ‘*Alstonia muellerana*’ N8/39A

*ñalalji* ‘knowledgeable old man’ B2

*yiwañji* ‘winter time’ L3

**4. Verbs with CN in C3**

*binarrnga-* (L) ‘warn’ W6, with *bina* ‘ear’, also in *binanga-* (L) ‘hear, listen to’ V6

*ñawirrnga-* (L) ‘hold in hand’ Ja T8

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)