

**GURTHA GA WÄŃA
MALA YÄKU**

**FIRE AND COUNTRY
WORDLIST**



GURTHA GA WÄŃA MALA YÄKU

Fire and Country Wordlist

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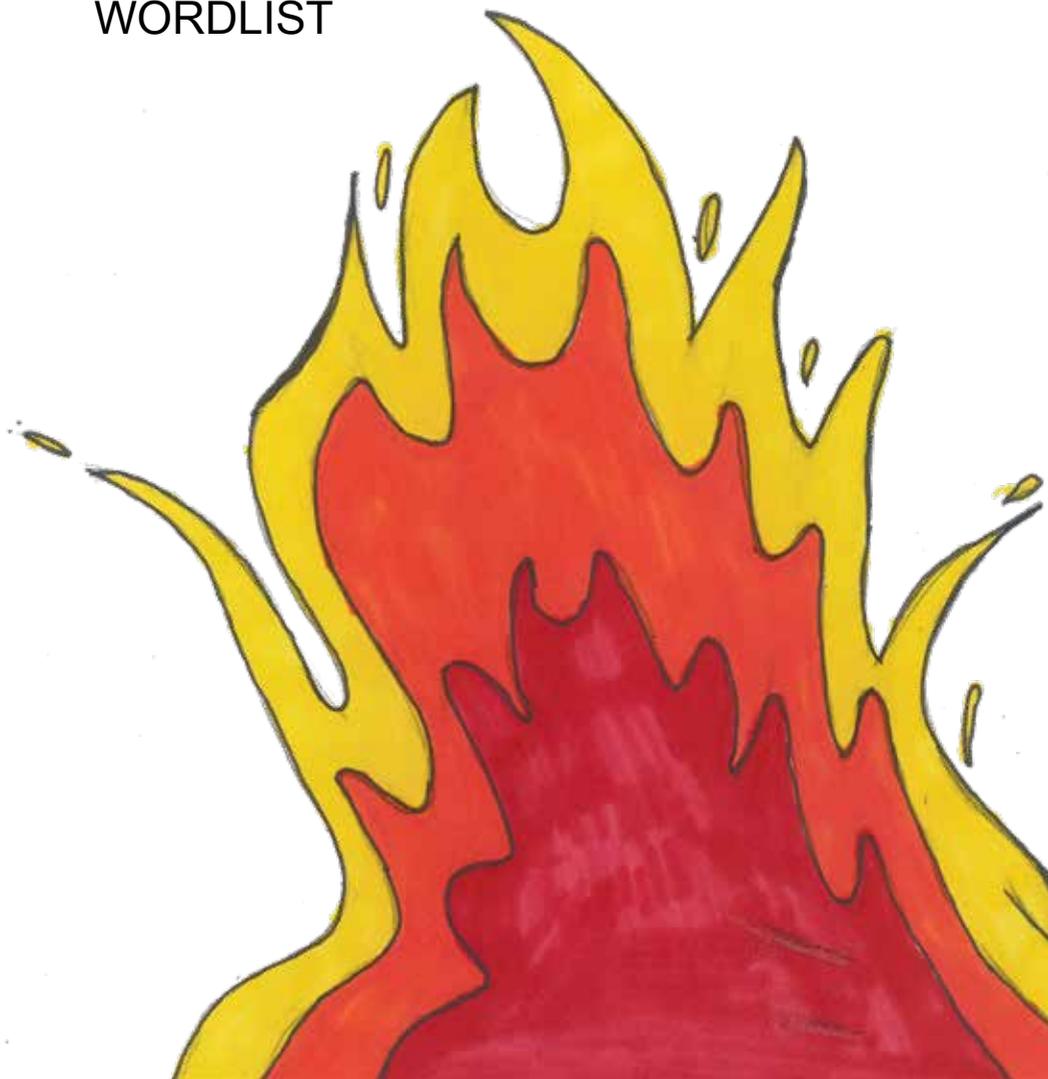


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GURTHA GA WÄŃA MALA YÄKU

FIRE AND COUNTRY
WORDLIST



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FIRE AND SMOKE

bälakuli	dense smoke (translucent) that you can't see through - as from a bush fire
diŋ'tiŋdhun	crackle (of the fire)
dharaw' bunduy	fire torches
	Other notes: 1. often used for this for using fire to clear the land for hunting – LOC 2022. 2. gaḍayka, raŋan, wuŋapu, walpalun, wuluku (coconut palm) - dry, outer bark of stringybark (dhanay') is rolled up into a cone shape and tied together with bush string (bałwurr) to be used as a torch at night time. Also used to transport fire. Wuŋapu (Pouteria sericea/Wild Prune) can hold embers like this for 5-6 days. – LOC 2022.

dhurrmurul'	fireplace
rirriwul gurtha ŋultji	remains of an old fire fresh remains of a fire

djolu
mäjtjitj

matches

ganu'
muŋa
dhurrmurul'

hot sand, fine hot ash
sand under which you can place
food for baking, fireplace



DHURRMURUL'

Fireplace



GURTHA

Fire



garkambarr Light that enables you to see in the dark: glow from the sun before it has risen, light from the moon, a torch streetlights, etc.

gawulḡawul dense smoke (opaque) that blocks out the sunlight

gulayṇu burning branch
burning at one end only; the smouldering logs and branches left after a fire (branches of *rajan* and *gudirri* are especially long burners and may burn for weeks)

gunguyu burnt grass
wurnṇattja terrain after a fire

gurtha fire, firewood, matches, lighter
wunakina
ḡirtji

gurtha wakinṇu bush fire
naturally occurring, started by itself

man'pili bark - paperbark or stringybark
dharaw' when used for lighting fires, or for
dhanay' torches

merrku' thin, light twigs used as
kindling

minganingawuy liwan	blaze (of fire) giving of light
murryun	rumble, roar growl (fire) burn vigorously, make a low rumbling noise (thunder, didgeridoo, rev of engine)
niŋŋilŋ' boy'	spark
nhära	burn (of fire, wood etc) be cooking food
nyim'thun	go out (fire), go down (as water receding), set (of sun)
ŋambi ga rarrala	stones (often light brown/ white-ish, hard and smooth) are hit together to produce spark onto tinder as above stone flints)
ŋäŋarr matha – gurtha	flame (tongue of fire), dialect, tongue, accent, language, pronunciation, tongue, linguistic group
ŋawulul'	smoke, steam - general term
ŋawyun	burn fiercely, blaze (fire with huge flames)

nurrngitj	black ashes, charcoal
mol	Common way to cook many types of bush foods, including:
lirrgi'	• Guya (fish), djanda (goanna) – straight on the coals
lirwi'	• Weṭi' (wallaby) – burn hairs off first on open fire then gut, quarter and place on ashes
gurrngan'	• Djaykuṅ (file snake) – bite off head, tie up with balwurr (bush string), place on ashes

worrk	grass fire lit for a purpose – to clear away undergrowth for hunting, for looking for honey, (the smoke also tells you if the hive is still alive) or to drive out small animals/snakes into the open or into holes where they are trapped.
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Other notes:

often involves controlling the fire by running it back onto itself to create patterns that corral animals to a particular point e.g. burning a small circle area then patting out the fire on the upwind side, then walking out to a larger perimeter to burn back towards the centre circle, forcing animals to run into the middle where they can be speared.



WORRK

Grass Fire



worrk cont.

- seasons for burning include Dharratharra and Rarranhdharr.
- don't burn in Miḍawarr as this is when animals are breeding.
- consult with djungaya (caretaker), waṭaṅu (land owner) and other appropriate diḷak (wise, old people) and ṅaḷapaḷ (adults)

yiwarr smoke that goes straight up
a thin line of smoke

WORKING WITH FIRE

ḡaruma baler shell
used for transporting fire

Other notes:

Collect shell from beach and place sand inside with embers/ coals to transport.

dharaw'
bunduy fire torches

Other notes:

1. often used to start fires to clear the land for hunting – LOC 2022.

2. gaḡayka, raḡan, wuḡapu, walpalun, wuluku (coconut palm)

- dry, outer bark of gaḡayka

(stringybark) is rolled up into a cone shape and tied together

with baḡwurr (bush string) to be used as a torch at night time.

Also used to transport fire.

Wuḡapu (Pouteria sericea/Wild Prune) can hold embers like this for 5-6 days. – LOC 2022.

dhāwumirr dharpa message sticks

Other notes:

Heated wire over the fire used to burn patterns on pieces of wood to pass messages. Paperbark or leaves used to hold wire without it getting hot – LOC 2022.

duttji' firesticks
used to make fire

Other notes:

1. Collect two straight sticks of dhurtji dharpa (wattle) where one is the vertical drill piece (duttji' yothu) and the other lays flat (duttji' yindi, lower piece with the hole).

2. Beach sand can be used to create a soft, white powder from the sticks to be placed where they meet as tinder.

Other useful tinders include: ranan (paper bark), darrangulk (roots from orchid that grow near cycads), gadayka (stringy bark). When you start to see smoke, gently blow until the embers grow - LOC 2022.

djalkiriwuy bush sandals

Other notes:

constructed by wrapping feet with ranan (paperbark) and balwurr (bush string) to protect feet whilst walking on gunguyu (burnt country) - LOC 2022

gara djäma making spears

Other notes

- malwan
wadawada
1. straightening spears
- native hibiscus or spear bush used as shaft.
- place freshly gathered spear shaft over fire (open flames but not too big), until outside bark changes from green/light brown to dark brown/black and hot to hold.
- rajan
man'tjarr
- using paperbark or leaves to hold hot wood, bend shaft to straighten. Forked branches are often used to help straighten – LOC 2022.
- gaḍayka
2. sharpening spears
stringy bark shafts are sharpened to a point and then tips placed in the fire to dry and strengthen the tip – LOC 2022.
- djuj'
3. beeswax – glue for spear points, plugging holes in canoes and yidaki. Honeycomb collected from native beehives in tree hollows then wrapped around a stick and heated over the fire. as it warms, knead it together till it forms a putty. Place it in or over holes/cracks and let cool to dry. Best season to collect is Rarranhdharr – LOC 2022.

man'pili bark - paperbark or stringybark
dharaw' when used for lighting fires, or for
dhanay' torches

munatha sand
used for transporting fire

Other notes:

Sand is placed on a section of fresh gaḍayka bark and embers/ coals placed on top to transport fire.

ḡambi ga rarrala stones (often light brown/
white-ish, hard and smooth) are
hit together to produce spark
onto tinder as above stone flints)

COOKING AND FIRE

barn	heating water by placing in the water itself - only for specific occasions
bathan	cook
bunbun _{dhun} nat _{natthun}	boil using a fire to boil water is a common way to cook many bush foods, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guya (fish) – boiled in salted water• Maranydjalk (stingray/shark meat) – flesh removed (wings and fillets), boiled until soft and white. Flesh squeezed so water drains and made into meatballs using raw liver to flavour• Miyapunu mapu' (turtle eggs) – boiled in freshwater
ganu' mu _{na} dhur _{murul} '	hot sand, fine hot ash sand under which you can place food for baking, fireplace
gothan gudha _{l'yun}	cook, roast (in ant bed or stone oven)

Other notes:

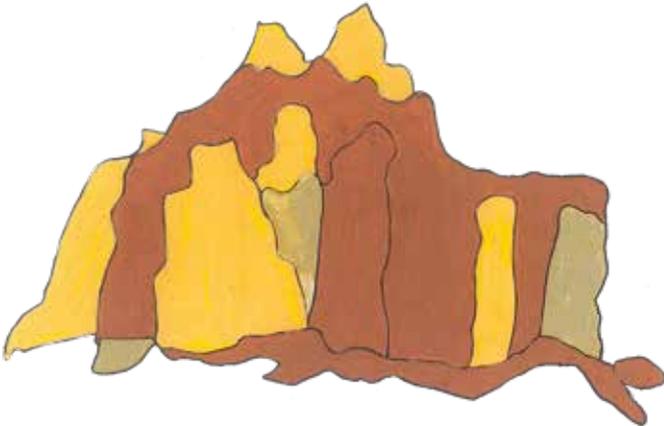
A hole or depression is made in the ground (larger than what is being cooked) and no more than about 30cm deep.

gothan cont.

A fire is made over or inside the hole/depression then gūḍa (rocks), djambaḷ (termite mound/ ant nest) or gadharra (coral) are placed on top of the fire. When the wood burns down to ashes, the rocks/coral will be ready for food to be placed on top. Oven is then covered with raṅan (paperbark) and then munatha (sand/soil) is used to cover any gaps where smoke is escaping - LOC 2022.

gūḍirr
mudhandi
gūḍa

cooking with hot stones,
antbed

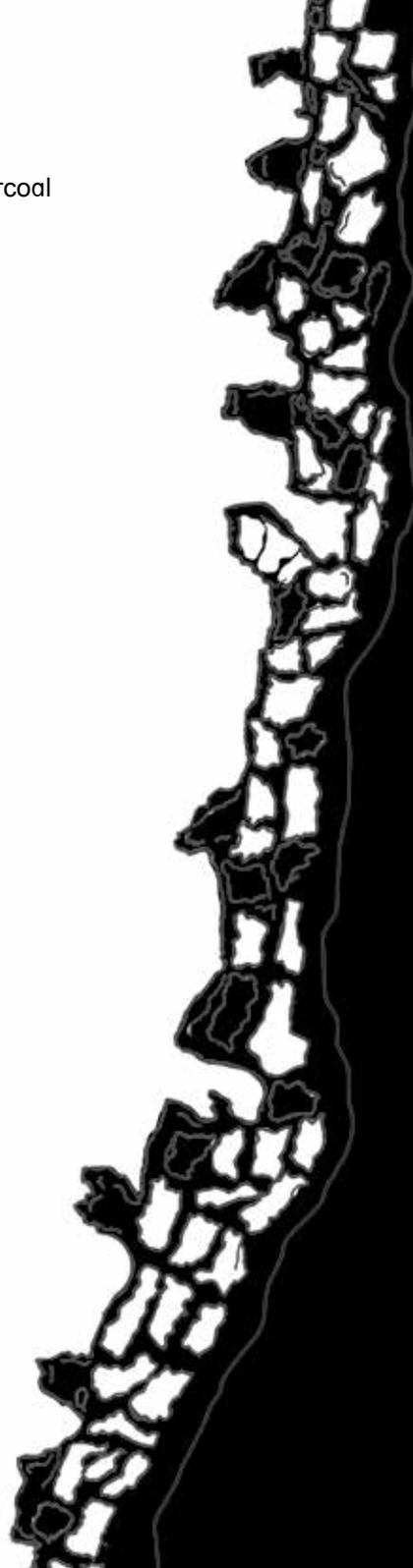


GUNDIRR

Antbed / Termite Mound

NURRNGITJ

black ashes, charcoal



<p> ṅurrṅgitj mol ʎirrgi' ʎirwi' gurrṅan' </p>	<p> black ashes, charcoal Common way to cook many types of bush foods, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guya (fish), djanda (goanna) – straight on the coals • Wetj' (wallaby) – burn hairs off first on open fire then gut, quarter and place on ashe • Djaykuṅ (file snake) – bite off head, tie up with baʎwurr (bush string), place on ashes • Miyapunu mapu' (turtle eggs) – placed directly onto the ashes </p>
<p> wangapunum(a) bathan </p>	<p> cook (by placing food on fire or boiling) </p>
<p>warrkthun</p>	<p> take (off, out - as food from fire or ashes), dig up (turtle eggs) </p>
<p>warr'yun</p>	<p> take out of (as cooked food from fire or ashes yams from water after soaking turtle eggs from hole) </p>

CLEANSING AND CEREMONY

dada'yun	cleanse, purify in ceremony Involves the burning of green leaves, usually maypiny (ironwood). Often used after someone has passed away, but also for new borns and other significant moment.
damata	burning of shelter that housed the body at the conclusion of a funeral ceremony (bäpurru)
dhapi	male initiation ceremony fire used to heat and sterilise blade
dhurrwara gurthamirr	discipline for disrespectful language - smoking ceremony for children who use disrespectful language. Uses stringybark bark (dhanay') and ironwood (maypiny) for smoke. Effectively washing their mouths out with smoke
gaypal (Dhuwa) murrnga	tree/shrub type (dharpa) acacia auriculiformis (JR, SD) Ear-pod Wattle, Darwin Blackpod Wattle, Pale Barked Wattle

Other notes:

1. branches and leaves are used in the waṅ'tjurr ceremony - the cleansing ceremony after a

gaypal _l cont.	<p>funeral the bransches and leaves of the Grey Boxwood (Gawatjark) would be used in a Dhuwa ceremony.</p> <p>2. is a hard wood used for making fighting sticks</p> <p>3. inner white bark used for medicinal treatment of eyes.</p>
girrikirri	<p>boiling hot water and part of the stringybark tree mixed and traditionally drunk only by women at specific times</p>
gormur'yu djurrukdhun munhathay	<p>hot wet sand</p> <p>1. light a fire and once it has burned down to embers/coals, place wet beach sand on top. When sand is hot, remove from fire and place on body to soothe pain. Often used for sore joints, back, knees (bun'kumu).</p> <p>2. large, ground oven-style, hot sand beds may be constructed too for the whole body to lay in</p>
gurtha buṅgul ga manikay	<p>ceremony and songlines around fire, associated with particular bāpurru (clans): Gumatj, Gupapuyṅu, Marranṅu, Marrkulu, Golumala, Munuṅgirritj and others</p>



LÄLUK

Pandanus fruit

läluk	pandanus fruit - acts as a mosquito repellent if dried out and put in the fire
lithanaraw	keep warm Lighting a fire to keep warm on chilly nights. Stringybark tree (gadayka) is favoured as it is a dense, hard wood that burns hot and lasts longer than others
maypiny (Yirritja) djinana miniyarr *galanyin? ḡayan'ḡayan	tree/shrub species (dharpa) Erythrophleum chlorostachyum (SD) Erythoppleum chlorostacha (JR) Ironwood
maḡatja	Other notes: 1. strong wood used for making fighting and digging sticks 2. resin from the roots is used as a glue for example, to hold the blades to spears, the hok to spear throwers 3. leaves and branches used in Yirritja 'waḡ'tjurr' ceremony; (cleansing ceremony after a funeral)
ḡaraḡa	fire under the water near Maḡamaḡa
ḡarali manikay	tobacco songline Yirritja manikay: Gumatj, Warramiri, Dhaḡwaḡu, Gupapuyḡu Birrkili

CAMPING

TOBACCO, PIPES ETC

bamutuka	pipe (generic)
luṅiny	
mäta	long pipe
barrupu	old black tobacco (strong)
getju	
batjipan	small metal cup at end of pipe
batjikali	that holds the tobacco, thimble
binbarr	shred, sliver or leaf of tobacco;
	flint (of stone)
dhambaku	tobacco
getju	
djandu	short (european-style) pipe
djolu	matches
mätjitj	
gurtha	matches, lighter, fire, firewood
ṅarali	cigarette, tobacco

CLOTHING , ORNAMENTS

balmaṅa	hat
djongu	
bakparr	patch



BAMUTUKA GA DJOLU

Pipe and Matches

barramatha gilatj	glasses, spectacles
bätjupatju bätjubatju djät	shirt
bulumitj	women's underpants
bulay bulayi	jewellery
ḡaykun' walu	watch
dedhat	t-shirt
dhapathun'	boots, shoes
dhoŋ	thongs
djäduḷ	sandals
djalwarra	trousers
djarrami gilatj	mirror
djärri-djarri galiku manydjarrka	material, cloth
djarrupun	telescope

djinaga'wuy get	petticoat
djinaga'puy get	
djinawa'wuy get	
djinawa'puy get	
djinaga'wuy girri'	men's underpants
djinaga'puy girri'	
djinawa'wuy girri'	
djinawa'puy girri'	
djukit	
djingilit	singlet
duratj	dress
get	skirt
girri'	goods, possessions, clothes
girriṅ-girriṅ	necklace
māni-mani	
gutjikaṅ	pocket
lukupuy	footwear (e.g. shoes, thongs)
mardhakal (not used now)	clothes
maryakal	
ṅarrmaṅ	ornament, decoration
ṅaminipuy	bra
yutṅurrwuy	trousers, shorts, underpants

GENERAL ITEMS

baḍayala (less common) djarratawun'	light
bandirra dhomala	flag
boyan (old word)	paper
buta butha ḡaykun'	specific card game
ḡaykun' walu	clock, watch
dhakal-dhumbu' burumun'-dhakal butpu'	football
dhurrwara	door (also mouth)
djorra'	paper, book, newspaper
garrurru	sheet
gayan'tha mindhala	sheet, layer (of leaves when cooking, of material etc)
gärruḡ womi balangit	blanket
ge gonydjij	key

giniṅgarr	trigger, lock, knob, switch (also navel)
gun'kim	specific card game: a type of "gin rummy"
ḷikan	corner (of room, street, etc) (also elbow)
ḷiyapuy baluṅa dhapirri	pillow
mundhurr	present, gift
rrānhdhiṅ	chain, handcuffs
rrupiya doy' (colloquial) guṅḍa (colloquial)	money
wukirri dhumitji	writing
wuṅḷi' bittja' mali' wuṅḷi'	pictures, film, photo, image, reflection, spirit
yekiṅi	type of spindle, flat spool

CONTAINERS AND EATING TOOLS

banikin	cup, tin, billycan, cooking pot
bathi nyä ka'	general term for basket, bag, box, packet
bilit	plate
biṅgal	any short sharpened stick used for looking for nits in hair, for cleaning sores, for eating of foods on particular occasions
botjuṅ	macassan pot for cooking trepang
buthulu garrambu	bottle
ḍimbuka' miṅḍirr	type of tightly woven and narrow basket
ḍulwarra rroku	paperbark container for honey, water, shellfish
ḍuttji' dharrawaḍay	firestick, firedrill
dhaniya bowun bogun (less common) wurandaka	paperbark parcel (e.g for cooking specific types of traditional breads in)



DUTTJI'
Firestick

dhäyurru ^m irr	something wrapped-up, sealed-up packaged
dhärrin ^ŋ	macassan cooking stones
djakaru ^ŋ	stringybark container used for shellfish, etc.
djaltjal djanbi rulu	bundle, pile, heap, roll
djerrk	larger type of gil ⁱ tjirrk (older person's knowledge)
djerru ^ŋ ' bo ^ŋ	spoon
gäp l ⁱ kanmirr	cup
gärru ^ŋ womi	sack, blanket
gay'wu	general term for string bags
gilatj	glass
gil ⁱ tjirrk	type of string bag made in the same fashion as for fish-nets (older person's knowledge)
malkarr	bundle of spears, bundle of sticks

mät stick with a chewed end used like a spoon for eating honey

ḡapul specific grass used like a mop when eating honey

rupa' tin can, tin container



MÄT

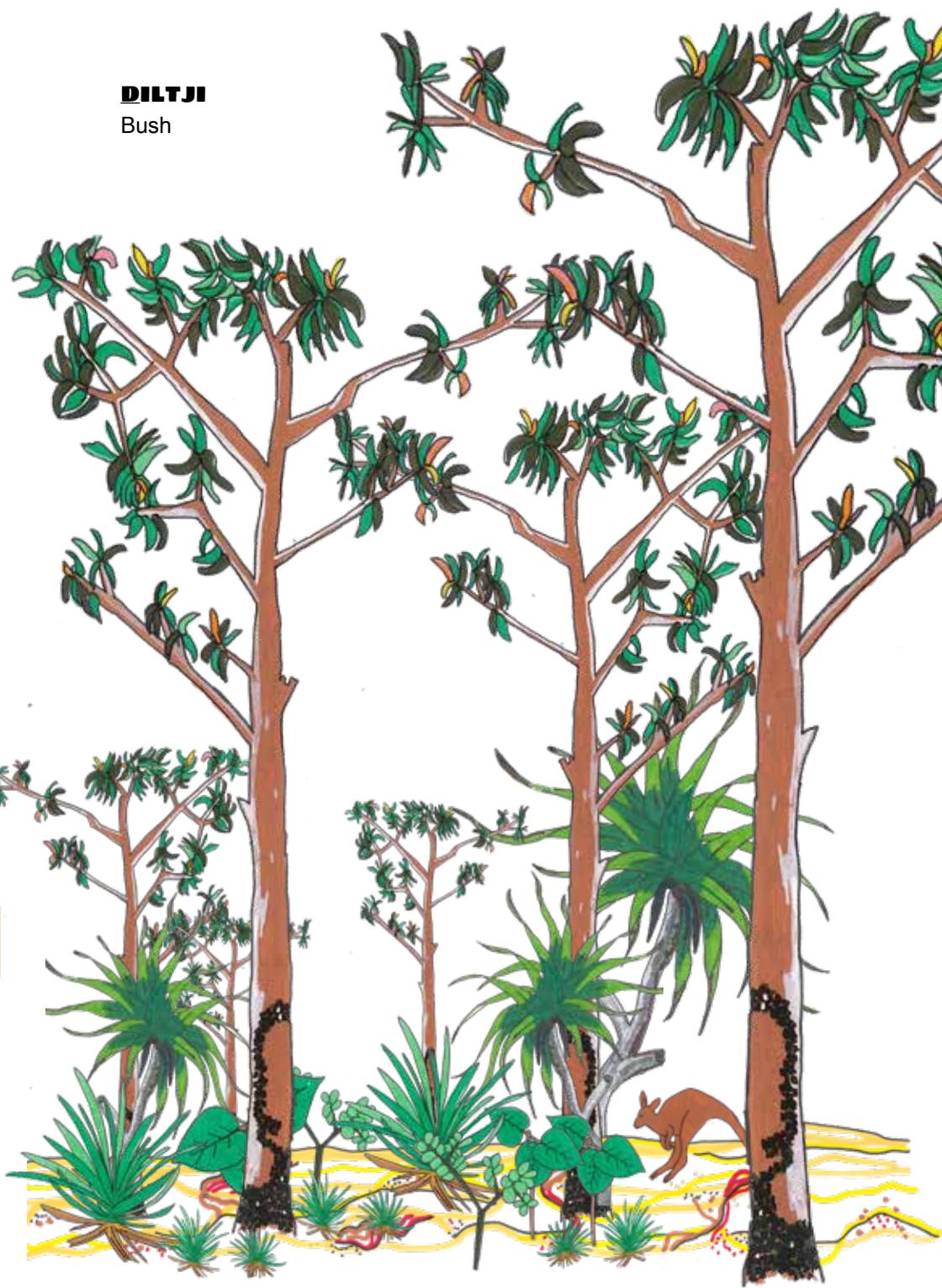
Spoon for eating honey

LAND

bam'pala barala	sandhill, sandbank, sandbar, dune or dunes, both inland and coastal
bara'parala	low sand dunes one after another
barawuṭi	a short cut, a short crossing
baṭpa	reef in deeper waters, off-shore and where you find turtle
biny'tju	sandstone, sand stones
buku (more common) wadanga	cliff, hill, mountain (also 'forehead')
dhaḡudhaḡu dhaḡuyadu	many mountains or hills, such that it is hard to cross
dhänu ḷarrwar	hollow in land, natural or man-made; steep drop, cliff, trench
dhawaraṅ dhaḷakarr ṅarṅga	hole
diltji	bush, outback (also 'back')
ḡungul	bush soil, red sand, red dirt
dhakal burumun rämu	island (also 'cheek', and 'fruit/nut')

DILTJI

Bush



dhulmu-gaykarran	a clear or cleared place, open sea, ocean
djuḍum dholu	mud (of soil or sand mud)
gadharra	coral, also for the dead, hard coral washed ashore and used for cooking
gamunungu (more common) gapan	white clay, ochre - used for painting, chewing, eating
ganu' muḅa	ash, dirt, dust, particles in water
gaykarran riwarra banarra	open country, a clear or cleared place, a place free of trees, rubbish, trucks, etc.,
gumurr (more common) mirriki	coast, shore, bank of a large body of water
gumurr-retja	also used for the 'edge' of an area, eg edge of the jungle
guḅda waṭapa	rock, stone (also coll for 'money', 'coins')
likan ḅongurr	bay, inlet

<p>lulnyin' lom gurruwulupulu</p>	<p>deep hole; very low; ground compared with surrounding area</p>
<p>makarr-yindi yutunḡurr-yindi</p>	<p>mainland</p>
<p>maṅutji</p>	<p>well, soak, deep hole which goes straight down</p>
<p>maṅutji-guṅḡamirr munatha maṅutji-minyirminyirrmirr guṅḡa munatha</p>	<p>rocky ground</p>
<p>marranḡil</p>	<p>rocky shore exposed by low tide and where you can collect shellfish and fish</p>
<p>mathirra mer'</p>	<p>cave, overhanging rock, may be used for a cliff</p>
<p>munatha (most common) garminyḡjarrk ḡjulka'</p>	<p>ground, dirt, sand, earth, world</p>
<p>minyirminyirr wilirr</p>	<p>gravel, little stones</p>
<p>ṅinyḡjiya gurrpulu</p>	<p>1. flood plain, clay pan, tidal flat, salt pan, the bare area before you reach the mangroves 2. dry, hard, cracked ground, e.g. in a clay pan</p>



RATJPA

Reddish-brown Ochre

nharan wänja nanhdhark wänja nanhdhark	desert, dry place
nurru	headland, cape, point of land (also 'nose')
rakanjay	very broad beach exposed by very low tide (e.g. spring tide), also used to refer to the low/spring tide itself
ranji	beach, including area exposed at low tide
ratjpa	reddish-brown ochre, clay extended to name for reddish-brown/purple color
rayal yanhdhala	fine, soft (beach) sand
runu'	island
wänja nayambalk njirrima	camp, home, house, country, place
wayala	valley, creek bed, swamp, low ground-a place that is boggy in the wet
werril gäwu	dirt that comes up with water in a fresh water spring or soak, muddy water

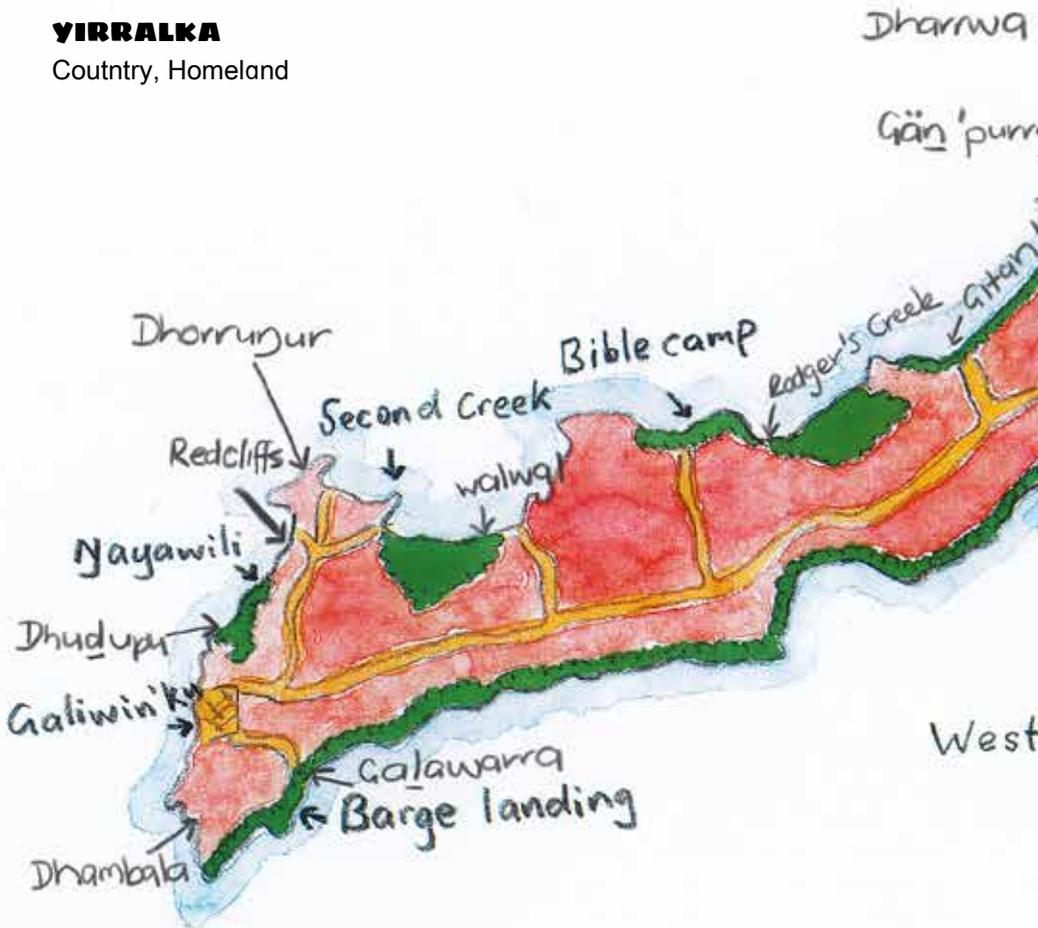
wurrñattja burnt country
gunguyu

yirralka country, homeland (not necessarily place of birth)

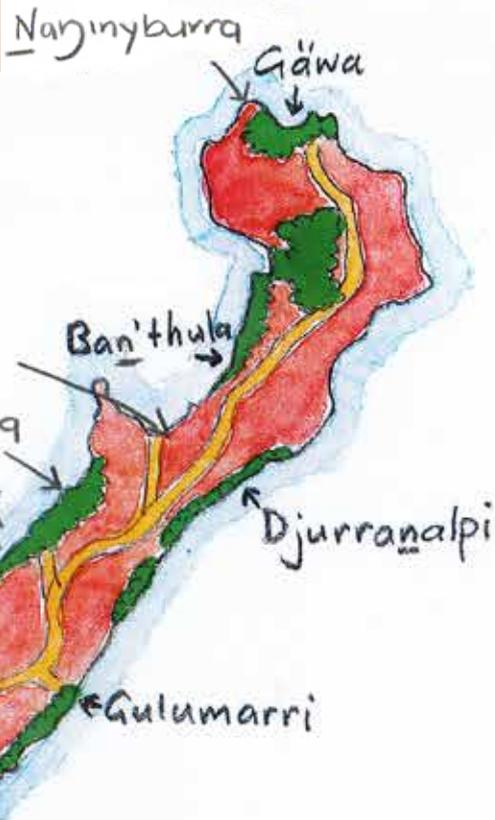
yininhdhi good fishing spot, rock which is in just the right place for fishing

YIRRALKA

Country, Homeland



HOMELANDS ELCHO ISLAND



Ban'thula	Outstation
Binitjinjur	Beach at Red Cliffs
Däkurra	Rodger's Creek
Dalmana	Island
Dhambala	Outstation
Dharrwar	Outstation
Dhäyiri	Outstation near Second Creek
Dhudupu	Outstation near First Creek
Dhorruṅur	Tembi
Djurranalpi	Outstation
Galiwin'ku	Township
Gälawarra	Outstation
Gän'purra	Outstation near Fourth Creek
Gäwa	Outstation & School
Gitan'	Outstation
Gulumarri	Outstation
Nanjinyburra	Outstation
Nayawili	Outstation
Wadaga'yu	Bible Camp
Walwal	Connects to Second Creek
Warrṅga	Red Cliffs
Wäpuruwa	Barge Landing

