

**YOLŃU'-YULŃU MALA,
BAMAN'PUY GIRRI',
BUKU-DJULKMARANHAMIRR
YÄKU MALA**

**PEOPLE , OLD TOOLS
AND TRADE
WORDLIST**



YOLŃU'-YULŃU MALA, BAMAN'PUY GIRRI', BUKU-DJULKMARANHAMIRR YÄKU MALA

People, Old Tools and Trade Wordlist

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PEOPLE, OLD TOOLS AND TRADE
WORDLIST

*entries marked may need checking for spelling, use or meaning

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YOLŃU'-YULŃU YÄKU NAMES OF PEOPLE

yolŃu general term for person, people;
 specific term for Aboriginal
 person; more generally for
 people with dark skin e.g.
 Tongans and Papua New
 Guineans

yolŃu'-yulŃu Aboriginal people; dark-skinned
 people

diltjipuy yolŃu inland Aboriginals e.g. from Alice
 Springs, Yuendumu

*maḁaymaḁay people from North-West Arnhem
 *miḁarmiḁarr (a=i) Land

balanda non-YolŃu (historically from the
 ŋäpaki word hollander)
 wurrapanda white person; one who behaves
 munarŋa like a white person
 gaywaraŋu these words for the colour white
 watharr can also be used to refer to a
 white person

mangatharra Macassan
 batharripa (bä'tharripa)

djäňiman Chinese

djapani Japanese
 djapan





YOLŲU'-YULŲU

People, Aboriginal People from North East Arnhem Land

YOLŃU'-YULŃU YÄKU

NAMES OF PEOPLE

GENERAL

yo <u>th</u> u	child; baby; young animal, fish etc.
ga <u>ŋ</u> u <u>th</u> u	
gu <u>r</u> ru <u>ŋ</u> k	
gu <u>r</u> ru <u>k</u>	
nyumuku <u>ŋ</u> iny'	these words for 'small' can also be
nyumu <u>k</u> iny	used
yutju <u>w</u> a <u>ŋ</u> a	
djamarrku <u>ŋ</u> i'	children; young animals, fish etc;
yumurrku'	(plural only)
nyumurrku'	
djamawurr	
djamandjaman	
y <u>u</u> ta yo <u>th</u> u	new born baby
watharr	white
ŋapa-raŋanmirr	literally: back-paperbark bark
ŋapa-barrukalamirr	(because traditionally they were
ŋapa-rakalamirr	carried around in paperbark)
bilyu-bilyunamirr	baby that can turn itself over or roll
bilyunamirr	from side to side (bilyun – 'to turn')
ga <u>ŋ</u> '-galyunamirr	one who crawls, either a baby or an
ga <u>ŋ</u> 'yunamirr	old person (galyun – 'to crawl' which
ga <u>ŋ</u> '-ga <u>ŋ</u> 'mirr	includes the motion of snakes,
	turtles, lizards and crocodiles)
dja <u>ŋ</u> 'tja <u>ŋ</u> 'mirr	child when it starts to walk
	(dja <u>ŋ</u> 'tja <u>ŋ</u> 'dhun – 'to toddle')

marrtji-marrtjinyamirr marrtjinyamirr	child when it can walk (marrtji – 'to walk, go')
maḷamarr ḡurru-ḡawalanḡu	first born, eldest child (of clan or each family)
ḡaraka-maḷamarr	eldest child (due to the death of another)
malpura	middle child, one who is neither the eldest or the youngest
dharrakay	last child
dhudḡi-dharrakay dhudḡi-yapalawuy ḡapa-ḡupanayḡu	last child (due to the death of another)
yaḡara'-mārrma balwak-mārrma' ḡurru-mārrma'	twins (literally: 'legs-two') (literally: 'nose-two')
bala-ḡuthanayḡu dhawurrḡḡa	young man or woman, these words carry an implication of new or fresh and would also be used of a new house, a new car or a fresh flower on a plant
ḡaḷapaḷ	adult
worrurḡu	old person

dilkurruwurr ḡaḡapaḡmirr worru'-worruru	old people (plural only)
buḡ'kumu-worruru	person starting to get old, i.e starting to get grey hairs
ḡukitjmirr djirrikaymirr (Dhuwa) raḡgarrmirr (Yirritja) buḡumbuḡmirr (Yirritja)	old person, grey/white-haired
djirtjirrmirr dhawuthuwa birrnyilpirrnyil * bathi-yalḡgimirr	very old person
MALE	
ḡirramu	man or boy, husband; male
ḡirrathala ḡirramuwurr	men or boys (plural only)
gaḡaku	boy before circumcision
mel-worum moḡa gurrmul	boy of age nearing circumcision words used to address a boy who has been cut, but whose wound has not yet healed (since his name cannot be used at this time)

gurrmul	boy after circumcision, young man
yawirrin ^y	young men, after circumcision (plural only)
d̥ilak wul _l man djawulpa	old man
d̥alkarramirr (Yirritja) djirrikaymirr (Dhuwa)	old man, implying one who knows everything about yolŋu law, songs sacred business and so on
djirrpul	man with many wives

FEMALE

miyalk dhayka dhuykun ^y gud̥ingud̥inj (*check if plural)	girl, woman, wife; female
daywululu nona bayini (also a persons name) garranhdhalu *barrambuwa (older word) *barrapuwa	*white woman; Asian lady; Macassan lady; non-aboriginal woman
wirrkul waṯa ŋamini-dhārranha	young girl without a child

maralmaral wirrwu'-wirrwu _l	young girls without children (plural only)
dhalwanjiny	older woman without any children
ṅoy-ṅaraka	woman without any children
dhulmu-ṅaraka goḍu-ṅaraka	the following are also words for empty for such items as planes, panikins and cars
dhäparṅ' waṅara *galṅa-gäna *galṅagana	and the next two are also general words for empty, as well as being used for someone who is alone, who does not help others
gunṅman	woman who is having a child, or has had a child
wäliyan	woman with many children, or any animal with a lot of offspring
wu _l guman	old woman
dhunḡal-bithiwul goḍu-bithiwul dhulmu-wak dhulmu-waṅara goḍu-waṅara goṅ-midiku	woman who has lost a child also means 'Someone who does not look after people or things properly'

maṅda-gurtha	two wives of one man, this can include his promised, that is, his intended wives
walal-gurtha	three or more 'wives' of one man, this can include his promised, that is, his intended wives
murrumul	child whose father or mother has died, orphan
mirmur* goḍarr' galki ḡämbuy waluy	child of second husband; orphan; woman living with second husband after the first has died; also means- pale patches on the skin, (caused perhaps by leprosy); child painted 2 or 3 weeks before circumcision (with ordinary paint, not a special clan painting?)

**TO DO WITH PARENT-CHILD, SIBLING
AND MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIPS**

goṅdhu märranhayṅu	adopted child
bäpamiriw	child without a father to look after him/her
ṅäṅdimiriw	child without a mother to look after him/her

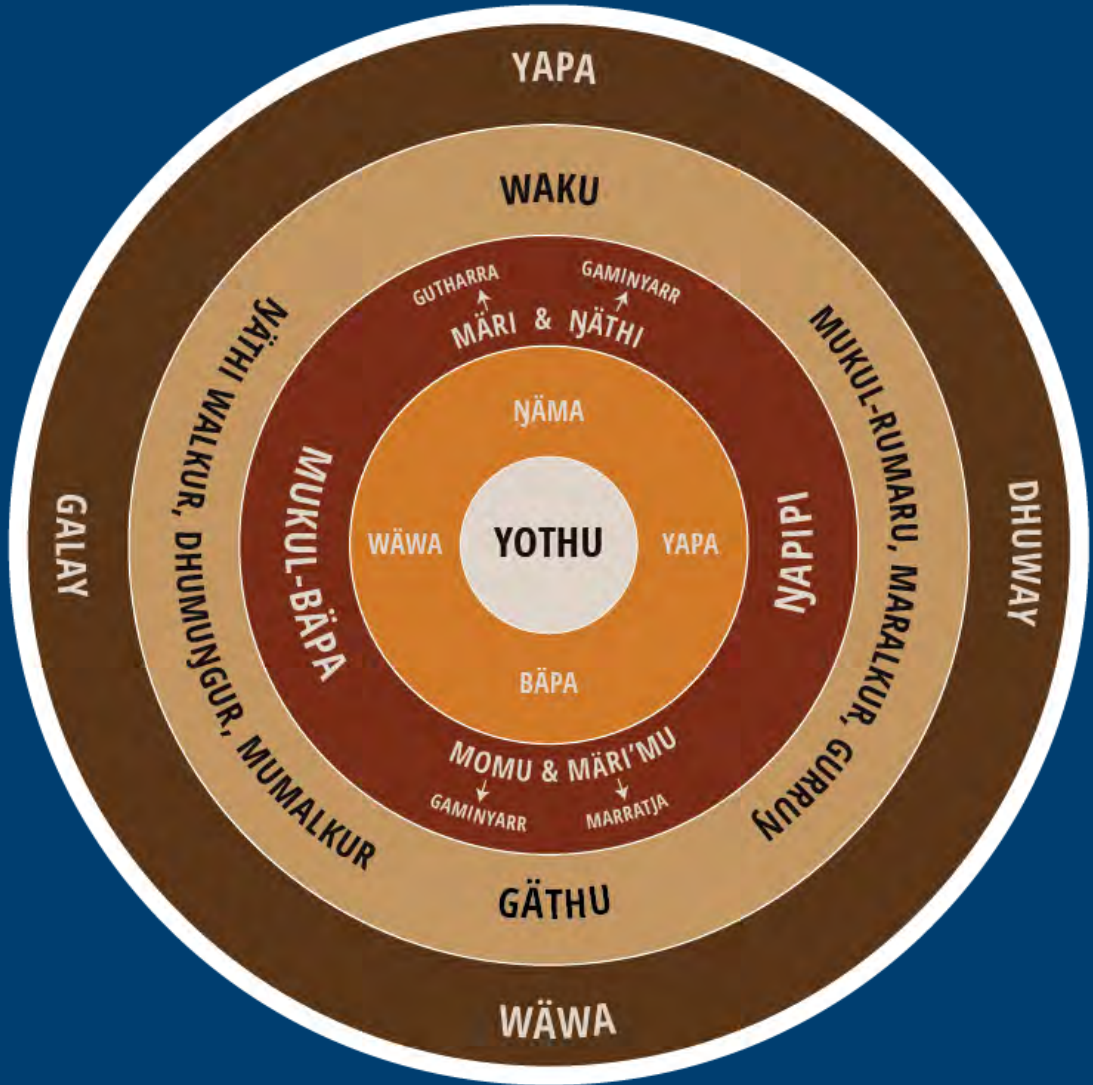
luni	single person (for any reason - whether not married because there is no promised, or from own choice or if one is a widow or widower)
dhuwaymiriw (for a woman) galaymiriw (for a man)	someone without a promised, or not married through choice, or who is a widow or widower
buku-gurthapuy	widow or widower (may or may not be remarried)
manutji'mirrinju	boyfriend or girlfriend, sweetheart
dhawu' wawu	promised (that is, ones intended spouse)
milmarra	a man's actual mother-in-law, the mother of his promised or his wife
milmarra'manydji	people who are promised to each other; clans who traditionally inter-marry
mirriri	the special behaviour and taboos associated with the brother-sister relationship: these include a brother not calling a sister by name (see Avoidance Address Terms for words he can use), not discussing certain topics pertaining to a sister in a brother's presence, a sister not allowing a brother know she is going to the toilet,

mirriri (cont.) other people may use this word to refer to a brother or sister of someone (for example, as a warning, so as to avoid any embarrassment, that a brother or sister is present or coming near) but it would not be used by a brother or sister to refer to each other

YÄKU MALA

GENERAL GROUPINGS OF PEOPLE

bäpurru	according to tribe, clan
bundurr likan	according to totems associated ones homeland (likan also means elbow)
Dhuwa Dhuwakunditj	name of one of the two moieties collective term for Dhuwa people and clans
djuramu	group of men
gurruṯu gurruṯumirr	relationship relative, relatives
mala mittji	any group
mälk	subsection, skin group
munga	group of women
*ṅurruk	according to nationality, moiety
riṅgitj reṅgitj	according to ceremonial groupings
yarraṯa	male line of descent (yarraṯa is the general word for 'line')
Yirritja Yirriwanditj	name of one of the two moieties collective term for Yirritja people and clans



GURRUTU

Yolŋu Kinship System

Courtesy of Connected Beginnings - Galiwin'ku

MÄLK
SKIN NAMES

There are four Yirritja and four Dhuwa subsections order

YIRRITJA SUBSECTIONS

Narritj (male) / Narritjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner BALAN'/BILINYDJAN' second choice marriage partner BURRALAN'/GALIKALI children of Narritjan' GAMARRAN'/GAMANYDJAN'
Buḷany' (male) / Buḷanydjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner BURRALAN'/GALIKALI second choice marriage partner BALAN'/BILINYDJAN' children of Buḷanydjan' WÄMUT/WAMUTTJAN'
Baṇaḍi' (male) / Baṇaḍitjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner GAMARRAN'/GAMANYDJAN' second choice marriage partner WÄMUT/WAMUTTJAN' children of Baṇaḍitjan' BURRALAN'/GALIKALI
Gutjuk (male) / Gutjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner WÄMUT/WAMUTTJAN' second choice marriage partner
Gadjak, Guyuk *Gayak (male variations)	GAMARRAN'/GAMANYDJAN' children of Gutjan' BALAN'/BILINYDJAN'

DHUWA SUBSECTIONS

Burraraŋ' (male) / Galikali (familiar) (female)	first choice marriage partner BU _L ANY'/BU _L ANYDJAN'
Galiyan (female variation)	second choice marriage partner ŊARRITJ/ŊARRITJAN' children of Galikali GUTJUK)/GUTJAN'
Wämut (male) / Wamuttjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner GUTJUK/GUTJAN' second choice marriage partner BAŊADI'/BAŊADITJAN' children of Wamuttjan' ŊARRITJ/ŊARRITJAN'
Balaŋ' (male) / Bilinydjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner ŊARRITJ/ŊARRITJAN' second choice marriage partner BU _L ANY'/BU _L ANYDJAN' children of Bilinydjan' BAŊADI'/BAŊADITJAN'
Gamarraŋ' (male) / Gamanydjan' (female)	first choice marriage partner BAŊADI'/BAŊADITJAN' second choice marriage partner GUTJUK/GUTJAN' children of Gamanydjan' BU _L ANY'/BU _L ANYDJAN'

GURRUTU KINSHIP

ḡāḡḡi mother and her sisters, (mother's
ḡama father's and his brother's daughters)
ḡamala

more distant kin in this category
include:

- female in third descending
- generation of opposite moiety
- male galay's daughter
- wife of maralkur (ḡathiwalkur's daughter)

waku RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite
moiety

*ḡamu USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN
SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS
RELATIONSHIP TO YOU

ḡamini THE BREAST: the part of the body
used to indicate this relationship in
sign language

ḡapipi mother's brother (ideally this
ḡawal includes a man's father-in-law)

more distant kin in this category
include:

- male's in third descending
generation of opposite moiety
- male galay's son (= ḡapipi's son's
son or mother's mother's son's
son's son)
- ḡathiwalkur's son



YÄNDI

Mother and her sisters

ḡapipi (cont.)	
waku	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety
ḡanakal	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
wan̄a	THE LOWER ARM: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
waku	woman's children; sister's children (ideally includes a man's son-in-law)
	more distant kin in this category include:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • father's sister's husband and his sister (= female māri'mu's children i.e. father's father's sister's children) (ideally this includes a woman's father-in-law) • father's father's sister's husband • certain relatives in the great grandparents generation, of opposite moiety to self (i.e. māri'mu's mother and momu's father; māri's mother and mumalkur's and ḡathiwalkur's father)
n̄āḡḡi (female)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety
ḡapipi (male)	

waku (cont.)	
ŋanathu	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
guḷun	THE STOMACH: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
bäpa	father and his brothers
gunhu	
mäḷu (Dhuwa)	
mori (Yirritja)	
gäthu	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
ḷambarr	THE SHOULDER: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
mukul bäpa	father's sister; father's mother's
bäpa mukul	daughter (ideally this includes a
mukul	woman's mother-in-law)
gäthu	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
ŋanul	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
ḷambarr	THE SHOULDER: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language

gäthu	man's children; brother's children (ideally includes a woman's daughter-in-law)
	more distant kin in this category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain relatives in great • grandparents generation, of • same moiety as self (father of märi'mu's, father of märi, mother of ḡathi and momu)
mukul bäpa (female)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same
bäpa (male)	moiety
walkur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
ḡambarr	THE SHOULDER: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
yapa	older sister, including mother's sister's daughters and father's brothers daughters
	also used for non-Yolḡu women, when their relationship is unknown
wäwa	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same
yukuyuku	moiety (the brother/sister relationship is a special one with particular rules of behaviour)
gutha (less common)	
maḡanhur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU

yapa (cont.) yaŋara'	THE LOWER LEG: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
wäwa	older brother, including father's brother's sons and mother's sister's sons this term is also used for non-Yolŋu men when their relationship is unknown
yapa yukuyuku gutha (less common)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety (the brother/sister relationship is a special one with particular rules of behaviour)
nhopiya	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
yaŋara'	THE LOWER LEG: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
yukuyuku gutha (less common) djukarrŋu' (old word)	younger brother or sister
yapa (female) wäwa (male)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety (the brother/sister relationship is a special one with particular rules of behaviour)
yaŋara'	THE LOWER LEG: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language

dhuway father's sister's children (ideally this includes the man a woman will have as a husband)

term a wife uses for her husband

galay RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety

nanapa USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU

dharwa THE HIP: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language

galay mother's brother's children (ideally this includes the woman/women a man will have as a wife/wives)

term used by a man for his wife

dhuway RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety

nananawa USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU

dharwa THE HIP: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language

met term used for anyone in the galay/dhuway relationship, that is, it can be used for either dhuway or galay

*mukul rumaru rumaru mukul mukul rumaru	mother's brother's wife, mother's mother's brother's daughter, male mari's daughter (ideally includes a man's mother-in-law)
gurrurj	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
ŋanul	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
maralkur	mother's mother's brother's son, mukul rumaru's brother
gurrurj	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
guthanhalkur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
gurrurj	father's sister's daughter's child, mukul bāpa's daughter's child, female dhuway's child
	ideally this includes a woman's son-in-law

gurrurŋ (cont.)	
maralkur (male)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
mukul rumaru (female)	
rungurrpa	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
mumalkur	mother's mother's mother's brother's daughter, mother's mother's brother's wife, mother's brother's mother-in-law, mukul rumaru's mother – this includes a man's mother-in-law's mother, ŋathiwalkur's sister
dhumungur	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
ganharrnhalkur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
ŋathiwalkur	mother's mother's mother's brother's son, man's wife's mother's mother's brother, mukul rumaru's ŋapipi – this includes a man's mother-in-law's mother's brother; mumalkur's brother

ṅathiwalkur (cont.)	
dhumungur	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
ṅinitjiwalkur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
dhumungur	father's sister's daughter 's daughter's child, female dhuway's daughter's child, female gurrurṅ's child, female gutharra's husband
ṅathiwalkur (male)	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety (see Avoidance Relationship for respectful behaviour)
mumalkur (female)	
dhawarrak-walkur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
bun'kumu	THE KNEE: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
märi	mother's mother and her brother and sisters
wäḍatj (old word)	
	sometimes this term also includes people called märi'mu i.e. father's father and his brother's and sister's (more frequently at Yirrkala)

märi (cont.)	more distant kin included in this category: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • male galay's wife and her brother • children of maralkur
gutharra	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
guthanhur	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
diltji	THE BACK: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
gutharra	woman's daughter's child, sister's daughter's child i.e. female waku's child sometimes this term is also used for those people called marratja that is, a man's son's child or a brother's son's child (that is, a male gäthu's child) (more frequently at Yirrkala)
märi	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
wayirri	
diltji	THE BACK: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
märi'mu	father's father and his brothers and sisters
wädatj (old word)	

märi'mu (cont.)	sometimes 'märi' used for these relatives (more frequently at Yirrkala)
marratja	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
<i>liya</i>	THE HEAD: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
marratja	man's son's child, brother's son's child, that is a male gäthu's child sometimes 'gutharra' is used for these relatives (more frequently in Yirrkala)
märi'mu	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be the same moiety
<i>liya</i>	THE HEAD: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
<i>ñathi</i>	mother's father and his brothers; brother of momu; husband of märi
gaminyarr	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety
<i>ñinitji</i>	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
dhamunumun	THE CHIN: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
momu	father's mother and her sisters; sister of ñathi; wife of märi'mu

momu (cont.) gaminyarr	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety
ganharrnhur (old word)	USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
dhamunumun	THE CHIN: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
gaminyarr	woman's son's child, sister's son's child, that is, male waku's child; man's daughter's child, brother's daughter's child, that is, female gäthu's child
momu (female) ḡathi (male) dhawarrak	RECIPROCAL TERM: will be opposite moiety USED BY SOMEONE ELSE WHEN SPEAKING OF SOMEONE IN THIS RELATIONSHIP TO YOU
dhamunumun	THE CHIN: the part of the body used to indicate this relationship in sign language
-mirriṅu	suffix that denotes kinship for example bäpa'mirriṅu
-manydji	suffix that denotes reciprocal relationship between two people for example ḡändi'manydji

RUMARU RESPECTFUL RELATIONSHIPS

These are used when a relationship does not allow personal names or relationship terms to be used directly.

YAPA - WÄWA

midiku munguypa	the following words are used by brothers to address their sisters
--------------------	---

a brother and sister can also refer to each other by using the name of a child of the brother or sister concerned with the following suffix:
-galaŋa, -kalaŋa

*mälu (Dhuwa) *mori (Yirritja)	a sister can address a brother by the terms for father
-----------------------------------	--

MUKUL RUMARU/MARALKUR - GURRUŋ

murrŋaram garrkaraŋ	the following words can be used by a male gurrūŋ to talk of a mukul rumaru *(or any old lady)
------------------------	---

gurrūŋ	rumaru mukul talks of her male gurrūŋ as gurrūŋ *there appear to be no special terms here but see use of märi'mirriŋu below
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maŋawiny	rumaru mukul can call her female gurrūŋ
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wärrpala gäla guṇunṇu	gurruṇ can call maralkur
gäla (or gurruṇ)	maralkur calls female gurruṇ
märi'mirriṇu	mukul rumaru and her male gurruṇ can also refer to each other using the kinship term: märi'mirriṇu (for instance the gurruṇ or the 'mukul' might tell a child of the gurruṇ to take something to the other using the term)
dhuway'mirriṇu	maralkur can address his gurruṇ, male or female, (but not vice versa) with the kin term

MUMALKUR / ṆATHIWALKUR - DHUMUNGUR

gäla guṇunṇu	the following words can be used either as terms or address or as a relationship term for both the mukul, maralkur - gurruṇ and the mumalkur, ṇathiwalkur -dhumungur relationships
	they can be used by or for anyone in either of these relationships, that is by dhumungur or gurruṇ for mumalkur, ṇathiwalkur or mukul, maralkur, or vice versa
maṇawiny	ṇathiwalkur can also call a female dhumungur

buwa a general (non-avoidance) term of address for anyone, except that a young person would not use it to an older person

GALŃA - BÄPURRUMIRR BEREAVEMENT TERMS

These are special terms used to refer to people whose relative has died. They are compounds often consisting of the word for the body part used to indicate a relationship in sign language together with a word for 'nothing' or 'break'.

This list is by no means comprehensive.

goḍu-bithiwul dhungal-bithiwul goŋ-miḍiku	someone who has lost a baby *female only can also refer to 'someone who doesn't look after things or children properly'
garaŋa-bithiwul ḷambarr-bithiwul	someone who has lost someone in the bäpa-gäthu relationship
yaŋara'-wak yaŋara'-ḍaw'taw	someone who has lost a brother or sister (that is someone in the yapa-wäwa relationship)
ŋapa-bithiwul wayirri-bithiwul wayirri-ḍaw'taw	someone who has lost someone in the märi-gutharra relationship
dharwa-bithiwul	someone who has lost someone in the dhuway-galay relationship

WIRIPU'-WIRIPU YOLŃU MALA YÄKU
DIFFERENT TYPES OF PEOPLE

balpara bämara	companion, one who keeps someone company – this may be for any reason say camping, hunting or so they are not frightened of buffalo or galka
bambay miltjiri mulmariny	blind person, person who cannot see properly, can be a nickname for such a person
bawa'mirr garkgarkmirr	mad person, person who acts crazy or silly
Bäpa Gunhu Mälu (Dhuwa) Mori (Yirritja)	Minister, Reverend, Father
bokmanayŃu goŃ-waŃaŃu	general word for a 'creator', that is one who creates things – for example, a person who makes sacred objects, a person who keeps a garden and also God (in the sense of Creator)
borrmuŃu	*close relative
bunhdhurr bundhurr ganuŃu	person with a physical disability

BUNGAWA

boss, leader



buṅgawa ṅurruṅu	boss, leader – as of a family, a clan, a cricket or football team, or at work
burumun'mirr ṅurru	clan leader
dhanaramirr *dhāwukanamirr (?sp)	messenger
dhārukmiriw	person who is speech impaired
dharrumba	"full" drunk
dhoṅulu buthuru-dhumuk	deaf person; *(deaf and blind, partially blind) person who does not listen; person who always misunderstands
dhudḡiṅu	person who sits at the back, the one who paddles, steers
dhukarrṅu'manydji	close friends who look after each other, like two sisters or two brothers
dhun'tjirrṅu djambatḡiṅu	most skilled hunter, who always spears in one shot, and sits in the front of the boat when hunting miyapunu (turtles, dugong etc), he is the one that fires the harpoon or throws the spear
dhuwurr-yatjkurr rom-yatjkurr	sinner

Dhuyu-birimbirr	Holy Spirit
djambatj *räl *baṭa	expert, smart person, intelligent person
djägamirr djäkamirr dharraymirr	one who looks after or cares for something or someone - this includes such people as caretakers, supervisors and prison wardens as well as someone who is just looking after someone else
djämamirr	worker; employed person
djämamiriw	unemployed person
djekan	someone who is always picked on or blamed
djukarrṇu	close friend of the same sex, someone like a brother or sister (also brother or sister but a different family)
gabuḷay gabuḷkabuḷ ḷawaḷawa dhäwu-yuṭamirr	joker, clown, amusing person, someone who acts crazy or mad (includes someone who talks too much)
gaḍaman	smart person, for example a good sportsman or someone good at reading, writing or speaking English

galka djängitj ragalk wulkattja	sorcerer, person with evil power who can cause sickness and death. It is not a status given to a particular person in the community but rather a power that someone might use, say, in revenge, so although a sickness or death may be attributed to a 'galka' is not always possible to *identify who the 'galka' is. There are many beliefs associated with the 'galka', such as the way in which it kills, special sounds that indicate it is near and so on, this makes the 'galka' distinct from 'moṅuṅu'
Garray	God, Lord ('garray' also means 'good')
gandarrṅu	person who sits in the middle of the boat
goyurr'manydji	*a relationship where one always follows the other e.g. a man and a woman, a person and a dog
gumurr'manydji ḷundu'manydji	very close friend
ḷeṅu ḷeṅumirr ṅänitjimirr	drunk

<u>lowuwu</u> nūngalk yalŋgi	person with Cerebral Palsey, Down Syndrome or a physical disability general word for weak or soft
<u>lukunyɟa</u>	rich person (includes a man with many wives – see also 'djirrpul': it also means plentiful, bountiful)
<u>lundu</u>	friend
manan̄a manan̄gan manan̄a-dumurr	thief
mari-djämamirr gunyambi-djämamirr	trouble-maker
marŋgikunhamirr ditja'	teacher (anyone in this role, not just at school)
marrŋgitj galŋa-guluŋumirr galŋa-djamarrkuli'mirr galŋa-warrakan'mirr gilapa (many people hold this is from English 'clever')	traditional doctor, medicine man, witch doctor - concerned with healing rather than evil, he is an identifiable person in the community, unlike the 'galka'
mel-nyalyunamirr	bully
mil'ŋu	person who goes to look/find out and report on something, includes spy, but the meaning is more general

mirinju	soldier (member of army, navy or airforce), warriors, enemy, someone who comes looking for trouble, war, armed conflict – includes traditional battles
moṅuṅu djambatju	murderer
mukarr (Dhuwa)	excellent hunter: a Dhuwa 'wanjarr' (Ancestral Being) who was an excellent hunter for miyapunu (turtles, dugong etc) and always speared with one shot: he belonged to the Bararrju tribe and is sung about in Djambarrpuyju songs
mulkuru	stranger
nyalmiri wurranjarr dhändhanju	lawless person, a person who is always fighting others, a person who takes other peoples husbands or wives or other peoples' things, someone who is in and out of jail, a spoilt child, someone who does not listen to those responsible for them, be it parents, relatives, a teacher, a boss or a warden
ṅamakuli'ju ḍap-ḍap bilitjuman	policeman

Nāṅḍi	wife of the minister
ṅurru-ḍawalaṅḍu	leader, first born – thus head of a family or a clan, boss, king
ṅuyulkṅu	person who does all the work and thus deserving but doesn't get any reward (e.g. someone who goes hunting and someone else eats all the food)
rāl-ḍumurr baṭa-ḍumurr dhun'tjirr-ḍumurr ḍjambatj-ḍumurr	an excellent hunter: a good provider – in the sense that someone can provide many different things whether by hunting, gardening or shopping
rālmiriw ḍalwur	poor hunter, poor provider
rerrimirr rirkminy ṅāṅḍi	sick person
wakinṅu	describes a feeling of loneliness or a person who doesn't interact with other people
walṅakunhamirr	doctor; Saviour (Jesus)
wetj-ḍumurr raykurayku dhapinya *dhawitṅu	person who gives readily

RÄL-DUMURR

excellent hunter



WÄŃA MALA SHELTERS

bala' buṅbu wäŋa	house, building, shed
ḍalwaḍalwa wiṅin	tarpaulin, tent, ground sheet
dharruṅgu	prison
gathawuḍu	four-posted shelter which is raised off the ground

lo house, hut (non-European)
buṅbu

warraw' gurrthu'	shelter, shade (temporary)
watjpil	hospital
wäŋa ṅayambalk ṅirrima (less common)	home, homeland, place
wukirri gol	school



LOLU

house, hut (non-European)

**RUPA' GA BATHANAMIRR GIRRI' MALA
CONTAINERS & COOKING TOOLS**

banikin	cup, tin, billycan, cooking pot
bathi nyälka'	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' miṅdirr	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)



BATHI

bag, basket

dhäyurumirr	something wrapped-up, sealed-up packaged
dhärrin	macassan cooking stones
djakaruṅ	stringybark container used for shellfish, etc.
djaltjal djanbi rulu	bundle, pile, heap, roll
djerrk	larger type of gil̥it̥jirrk (older person's knowledge)
djerruṅ' boṅ	spoon
gäp l̥ikanmirr	cup
gärruṅ womi	sack, blanket
gay'wu	general term for string bags
gilatj	glass
gil̥it̥jirrk	type of string bag made in the same fashion as for fish-nets (older person's knowledge)

malkarr	bundle of spears, bundle of sticks
mät̥	stick with a chewed end used like a spoon for eating honey
ŋaṭpul	specific grass used like a mop when eating honey
rupa'	tin can, tin container

GUYARRA

stone-headed spear



DJIMINDI'

three-pronged spear



DHINDI

cane spear



WARRŃGUL

spear with stingray bars for the head



BAKIRRIKIRRI

shovel-nosed spear



GARA SPEARS

SPEAR TYPES

baka	spear with barbs down one side
bakirrikirri gayit	shovel-nosed spear (now made with steel, used to have a wooden head)
baṭi (Yirritja)	spear with wooden head and carved barbs on both sides
dhindi	short, light cane spear with ironwood head (the shaft is made from a cane which is also called 'dhindi')
djalakaritj	spear with steel prongs which are longer and thinner than djimiṅḍi'
djimiṅḍi'	very commonly used fish-spear with three or four steel prongs as the head
gara	spear (generic)
gubuḍu	type of spear similar to the dhindi spear
guyarra (Dhuwa)	stone-headed spear
makurr (Dhuwa)	Wessel Islands spear (made from mirin [Digging-stick Tree])
warrṅgul	spear made with stingray barbs for the head

SPEAR PARTS



- nurru point or head (of spear or group of people), front (of line of people, boat, car, etc.) (also nose)
- l_ärr blade chips from spearhead of stone spear
- l_irra blade (also teeth)
- ḡimirr hook, barb, prickle, thorn
- ḡitjay barb
- yaḡara' shaft, handle (of spear, knife, basket etc.) (also lower leg)
- milak hole in end of spear into which the hook on the end of the spearthrower fits

HARPOON & PARTS

- bākala' harpoon head with hook on one side
- l_uḡarri harpoon, harpoon shaft
l_uḡgu
- yuku harpoon head without hook



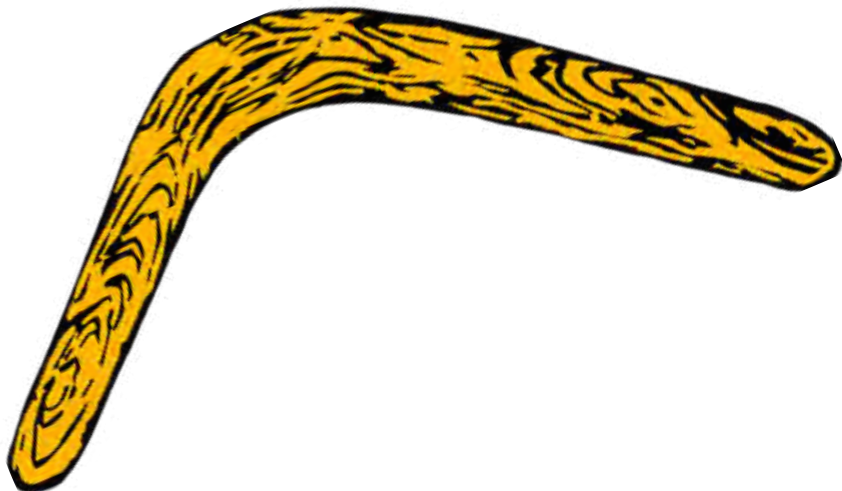
GALPU SPEARTHROWERS

banban bulman buṭukali maṅal' (most common)	flat spear-thrower for fighting spears (i.e. for spears such as guyarra and gayit)
biditj ḍakarr	round spear-thrower for fish-spears or for hunting turtle
galpu maṅal'	spearthrower (generic)
mel maṅuṭji ganydjula	hook on end of spearthrower (also eye)

WIRIPU'-WIRIPU GIRRI' YÄKU OTHER TOOLS

balatj (Dhuwa)	hitting stick (for turtle-hunting or fighting)
balupalu (Dhuwa)	
birku (Yirritja)	
bälatha (Yirritja)	
girriwarr (Yirritja)	
barrara	steel or iron rod flattened or sharpened at both ends as digging stick
bärran	large knife, chopper
galiwan	
biḷma	clap sticks
ḍakul	axe (generic)
dhoṇa'	yam stick
ṇayirpan'	
wapitja	
djimbiya	steel axe
garratji	
djimuku	piece of steel, steel rod
galigali	throwing stick for fighting or hunting birds
gapamaḍa	short stone axe
biṇḍjirra'	
djalpat	

	giṅgarr	bullet, trigger (also navel)
	guyarra	knife made from stone
malkaṅa (less common)		small pocket knife
	märriyaṅ märryaṅ	shotgun
	wambulu	iron rod (e.g. used as a yam stick)
	yiki mandjawak mar' (less common)	knife (generic)



RÄKUNHAWUY GIRRI' MALA
FISHING TOOLS (EXCLUDING SPEARS AND SPEAR-THROWERS)

bäku-baku	non-traditional string
balan̄di' wuthirri (less common)	rope
ganybu molutha	fish net
guripa	hook
lätuŋ	sinker (for a fishing line)
lōlu	fish trap (made by closing off a river or a section of salt water) shelter
raki'	fishing line, string, tape, etc.
yarraṭa	string or line on which to carry food back from hunting
yipaŋ	bait

MARTHANAY YÄKU MALA
BOATS AND PARTS OF BOATS

bäku-baku	non-traditional string
balan̄di'	rope
wuthirri (less common)	
ganybu	fish net
moḷutha	
guripa	hook
lätuṅ	sinker (for a fishing line)
ḷoḷu	fish trap (made by closing off a river or a section of salt water)
raki'	fishing line, string, tape, etc.
yarraṭa	string or line on which to carry food back from hunting
yipaṅ	bait
bala'pala	wharf
baḷaṅu	anchor
ḷuku	- literally: 'foot'
bayapaya	specific rope that is attached to the sail
bätj (most common)	barge
ṅurru-bilkpilk	- literally: 'nose-flat'
ṅaraka-bilkpilk	- literally: 'back/spine-flat'

dh ^{amam} '	dinghy, motorboat
dhambala	barge-landing, boat-landing
dhomala garruru	sail
dhurpu dhuḡi (less common)	stern of canoe or boat (also bottom, end)
djirriṯ	wooden bar that crosses the sail diagonally
djutu (Yirritja) buyku	raft made from paperbark
gadhuwaḷa marrwala mathin	paddle
gapala (less common) ginydjirraṅ goli	ship, warship rudder, steering wheel (on cars or boats)
ḷambarr garaṅa	middle of canoe or boat (also shoulder)
lipalipa ṅaku	canoe
marayarr	mast

marthanay (most common) marthaṇa	motorised boat (sometimes used for other motorised vehicles)
min'ka	canoe made from stringybark boat (generic or non-canoe type craft)
nurru	front of canoe or boat (also nose, point)
rartji	woven pandanus mat that used to be used for sails
wadək	seat inside a canoe

WAKIR'YUNAMIRR CAMPING

TOBACCO, PIPES ETC

bamutuka	pipe (generic)
luḡiny	
mäta	long pipe
barrupu	old black tobacco (strong)
getju	
batjipan	small metal cup at end of pipe that
batjikali	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

ḡarali cigarette, tobacco

CLOTHING , ORNAMENTS

balmaḡa 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
daykun' walu	watch
dedhat	t-shirt
dhapathun'	boots, shoes
dhonj	thongs
djäduļ	sandals
djalwarra	trousers
djarrami gilatj	mirror
djärri-djarri galiku' manydjarrka	material, cloth
djarrupunj	telescope

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

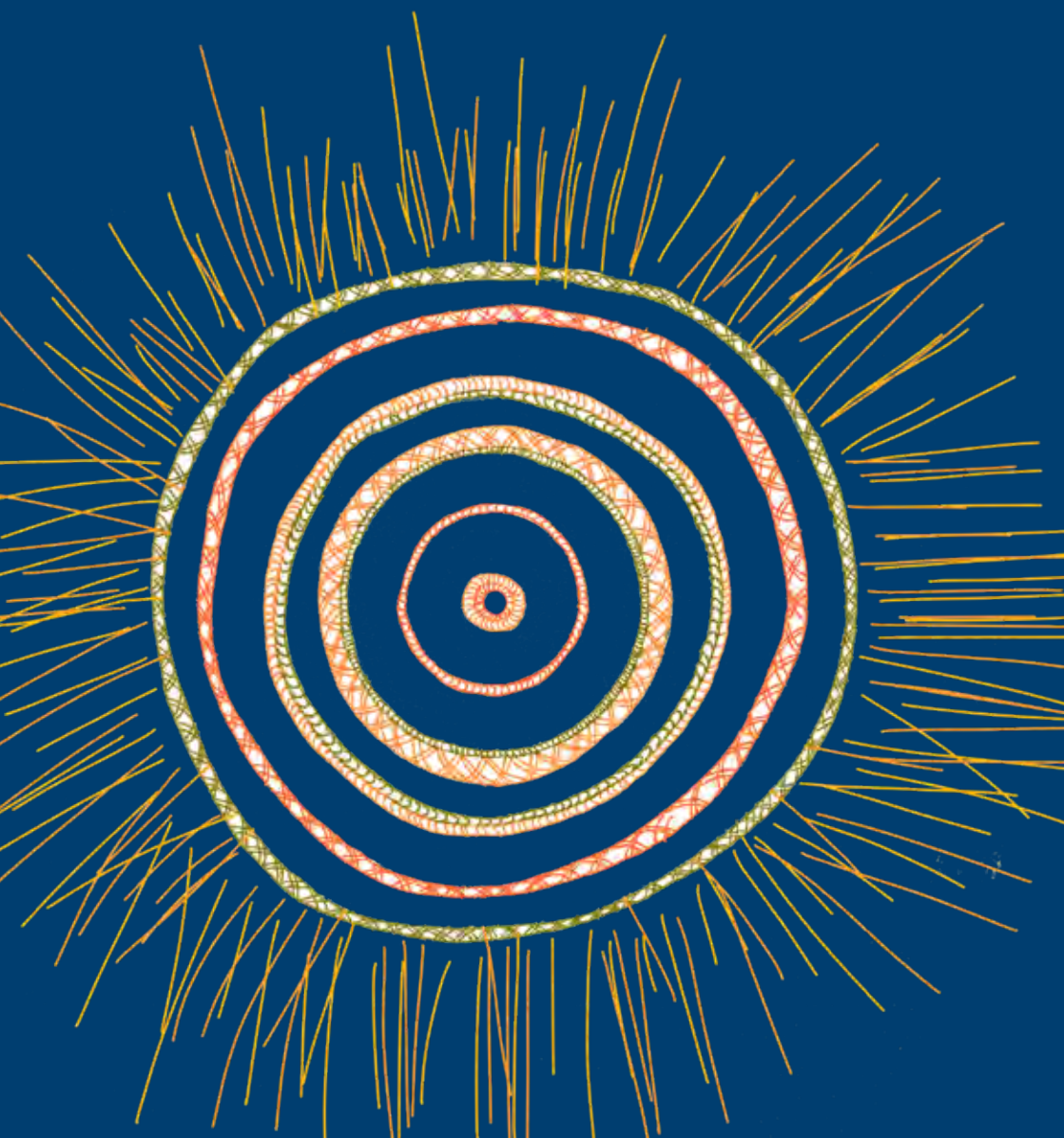
GENERAL ITEMS

ba <u>d</u> ayala (less common) djarra <u>t</u> awun'	light
bandirra dhomala	flag
boya <u>n</u> (old word)	paper
buta butha <u>d</u> aykun'	specific card game
<u>d</u> aykun' walu	clock, watch
dhakal-dhumb <u>u</u> ' burumun'-dhakal but <u>p</u> u <u>l</u>	football
dhurrwara	door (also mouth)
djorra'	paper, book, newspaper
garrurru	sheet
gayan'tha mindhala	sheet, layer (of leaves when cooking, of material etc)
gärru <u>n</u> 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
wuṅuḷi' bittja' mali' wuṅḷi'	pictures, film, photo, image, reflection, spirit
yekiṅi	type of spindle, flat spool

MATERIALS

banan̩	wool
baɭwurr	string used as rope or for tying skirts made from Red-flowering Kurrajong, Wattle or Stringybark Tree
baŋa'	forked branch
bäpaŋ	plank, partly processed log such as those washed up on beach
bulay bulayi	precious stones, gold, jewellery
buyu	strips of pandanus leaves (for weaving)
dharpa	piece of wood
djimuku	piece of steel, steel or iron rod
djiŋdjiŋ	wire
djorra' boyaŋ (old word)	paper
galiku' manydjarrka	material, cloth
gamunungu gapaŋ	ochres and clays for painting (generic)



BUYU

strips of pandanus leaves for weaving

gonydju gonydjuj	beeswax used in the making of tools as a glue
gotha	soft iron or steel
gund̥a	minerals, precious stones (unprocessed), stone
gulu	cotton wool
miku	specific reddish ochre
minya'	tar, paint
miny'tji	colour, colouring materials, clays, paints (generic)
n̥äku	stringybark for paintings
raṇan	paperbark for shelters, etc.
ratjpa	specific reddish-brown ochre



BUKU-DJULKMARANHAMIRR

TRADE & SHARING

RELATED TERMS

buku-djul _k maranhamirr	trade, exchange, reciprical arrangement
dhapinya	generous, benevolent, kind-hearted
dhäpiyalk	half
djägamirr marwirriny'	person responsible for care or protection (close relative - a member of one's own family)
maḡayin' dhuyu	sacred, secret, holy, taboo sacred object(s) an important sacred ceremony
mägaya mäwaya	peace, no trouble, cessation of hostilities, praise
ṅärra'	ceremony-closed, important, very sacred shelter containing sacred ceremonial objects
wetj	gift, giving

ITEMS TRADED

berratha	rice
dharripa nyon	sea cucumber, trepang

dhäruk	langauge
djamban	tamarind
galiku'	materail, cloth
lujiny	smoking pipe
narali	tobacco, smokes
rrupiya	money
yiki	knife

MACASSAN LOAN WORDS

YOLŪU MATHA	MAKASSARESE	ENGLISH
balanda	balanda (European)	non-indigenous
ba <u>l</u> aŋu	balan <u>o</u>	anchor
bandirra	bandera	flag
batjubatju		shirt
bärra'	bara (westwind)	west (wind)
bathala	battala' (heavy, big)	big, large
berratha	berasa'	rice

YOLŪ MATHA	MAKASSARESE	ENGLISH
bothurru	botoro (play dice, gamble)	count
bungawa	pungawa (ship captain)	boss, elder, leader
detuŋ	tedoŋ	water buffalo
dharripa	taripaŋ	trepanŋ, sea cucumber
dhomala	sombala'	sail
djalathaŋ	sallataŋ (south wind)	south (wind)
djambaŋ	camba	tamarind
djäma	jama (do work)	work, do
djäga	jaga (watch out, look out)	look after
djalwarra	saluwara	trousers
djorra'	sura' (letter)	paper, book
galiku'		material, cloth
galuku	kaluku	coconut
gatabaŋa	kadapaŋan (horn instrument)	buffalo

YOLŪ MATHA**MAKASSARESE****ENGLISH**

lanhdhirra

lantera (lantern)

lamp

lätuŋ

läduŋ
(sinker, plummet)

sinker, lead

lipalipa

lepa-lepa
(tree-trunk canoe)

dugout canoe

märiyaŋ

mariyaŋ
(gun, canon)

gun

ŋänitji

anisi'

alcohol

ŋarali

tobacco, smokes

rrätjuŋ

racuŋ
(poison, venom)

jellyfish

rrupiya

rupia (dutch guilder,
money unit)

money

takarrina

beach where Macassans
landed

wukirri

ukiri'

write, inscribe

yiki

knife



RRÄTJUN
jellyfish



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