

Lexicography for language revival: Gamilaraay and Yuwaalaraay lexicography since 1975



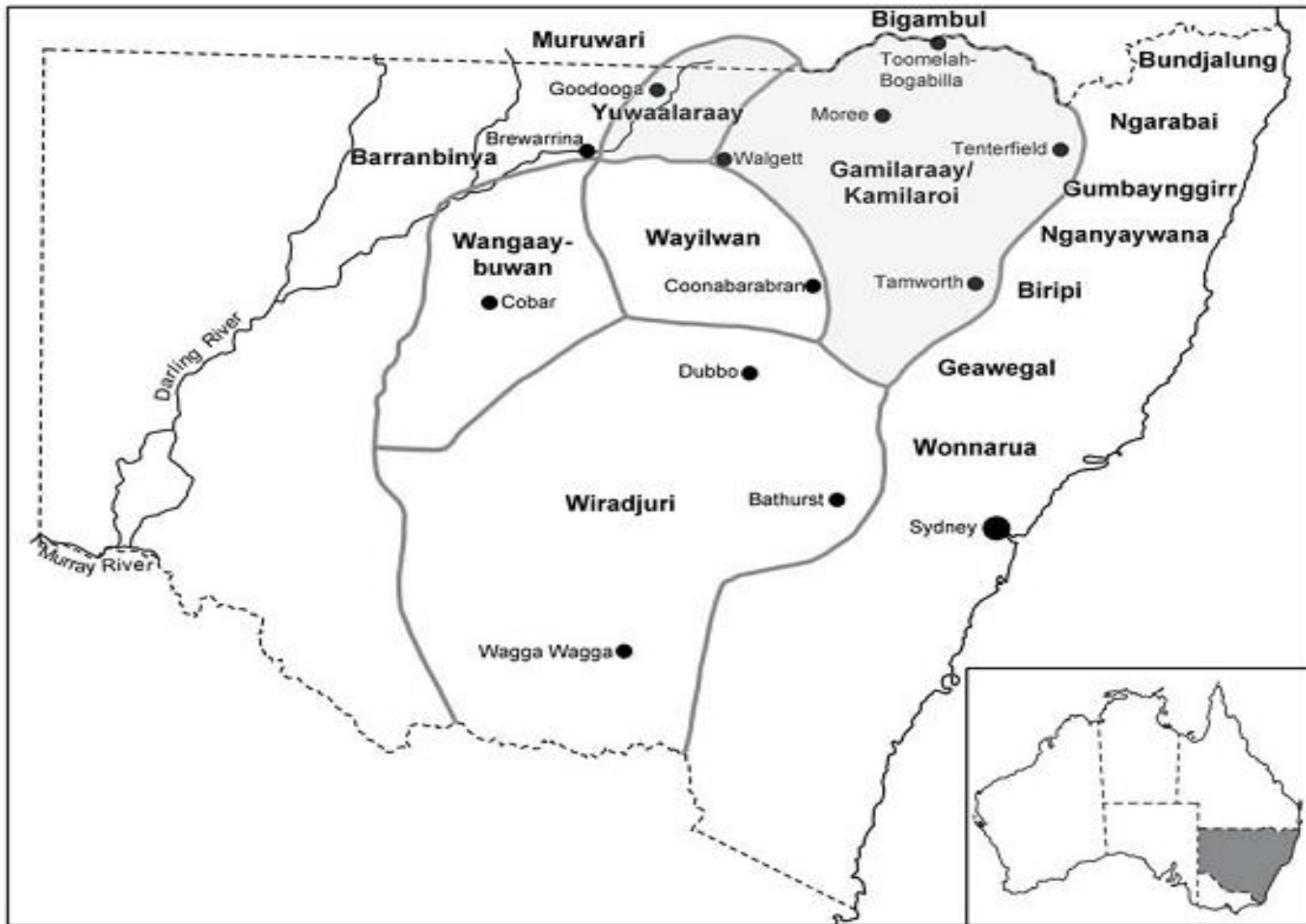
John Giacon ANU



David Nathan GROOTE EYLANDT LANGUAGE CENTRE

Australex 2019

ANU, Canberra, 3rd September 2019



Tribe of Wang-i-pong

Aboriginal words with their English meanings.

Bapirra - Turru - Yall - Yunkce	Big Drought
Yunkce	Comet (which causes a drought bringing a lot of fire which dries up the rain)
Gung-ung	Big Flood
Bunthra - Bourn	Thunderstorm
Bunthra - Bourn - Ti - loelina	Thunder Storm coming thro' tree
Thuna	Sun
Thuna - Butra	Sun rising
Thuna - Ku - oona	Sun setting
Kee - Wah - Butra	Moon rising
Kee - Wah - Ku - oona or Kapela	Moon setting
Milpa	Morning Star
Werrinka - Werrinka	Evening Star
Murra - Wungraa	Seven Stars
Kuna - pa - pa	Milky way

Marriage the Laws of marriage in the tribe of Wang-i-pong divided into four families for marriage purposes.

1st Family	Kap-pee	} all families take their name from the male Thus Kap-pat. Tar & Kap-pee are the male & female of the Kap-pee family So on
2nd Family	Kam-poo	
3rd Family	Maree	
4th Family	Epee	

The female of the Kap-pee family can marry the male of the Kam-poo family.

hold	{ kummi or { kunmulta	pleased be	kuia dūrule
jump	pāri	plunder	{ kār ^m mille { (past) kārāmi
keep	wimuldi	pour	{ yāri or { yeremulle
kick	{ dūduna or { gigirma	praise	baōllona
kill (dead-strike)	bālubāma	prepare	būkanmulle
kiss	yūkaiāla	put	maiābia
know	{ tūrone or { wīnugailun	put up	maiāld ^{na}
laugh	gindami	put down	wiāld ^{na}
learn	yīrabaiane	quiet	maiāla
leave off	tūbilun	rejoice	yūgali
let go (don't)	tūbbia or kurria	remember	wīnugail ^{na}
lift	tōme	rend	baraine
lose	{ wūngurimī or { mūrgin	return (trans.)	kār ^b ille
make	gim ^{bi}	return (intrans.)	tānoēle
make (by hand)	mūrramulle	rise	warren
make (by chopping)	baia or baiālda	run (imperative)	burrai
make (by adjusting)	{ barāile, bharūni, { or mārūbild ^{na}	run	{ bunnaḡunne or { punaḡai
make (constitute)	mugille	save	yūfōn waraḡil
paint	karuldai	see	ḡummi
pierce	dūni or dūrilli	seek	kīrumēḡu
pinch	nimmolli	send	wūāla
		sew (with needle)	ḡipḡe
		shake	būlumbulā



**GURRE KAMILAROI:
OR
KAMILAROI SAYINGS
BY
WILLIAM RIDLEY,
MISSIONARY.
THE ENGRAVINGS BY W. MASON.**

g giwir.

g giwir.



i inar.

i inar.



j jimba.

j jimba.



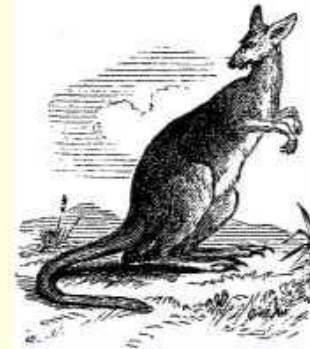
k karāgi.

k karāgi.



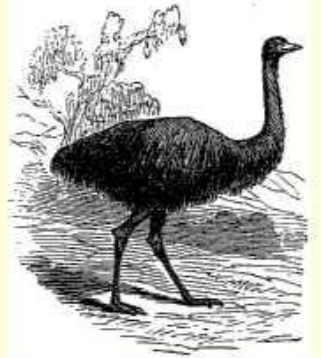
b bundar.

b bundar.



d dīnoun.

d dīnoun.

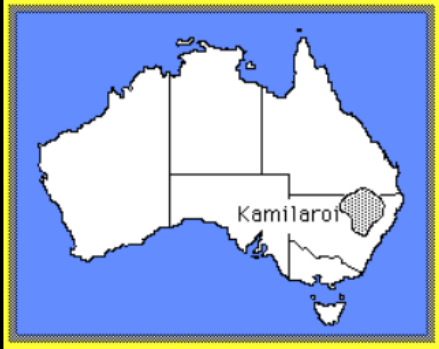


ippai, murri, kubbi, kumbo.
ippata, mata, kapota, buta.
yara, gille, taon, wī, boiyoi.
giwir, inar, birri, miē.
kaigal, buba, gumba.
wurume, gummuḡā.
daiādi, bōādi.

Summary timeline

- 1930s anthropologists ‘private language of old’
- 1955 Stephen Wurm – notes and tape
- 1972-5 Peter Austin – basic vocabulary and expressions
- 1980 C. Williams – semi-speakers, wordlist, simple texts
- 1991-3 Peter Austin (with Bill Reid) – published dictionary
- 1995-6 Austin, Nathan – WWW dictionary 1996
- 1998 – John Giacom – reconstitution of old materials
- (ongoing) further community-based efforts

Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay Web Dictionary



The Kamilaroi/ Gamilaraay language belongs to the Kamilaroi people and to Kamilaroi country, northern New South Wales, Australia

[To Dictionary_](#)

© 1998 Peter Austin and David Nathan

This electronic dictionary was launched 16th February 1996 at Moree NSW

<http://coombs.amu.edu.au/WWWVLPages/AborigPages/LANG/GAMDICT/GAMDICT.HTM>

<http://bit.do/gamdickt>

DN Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay Dictionary x +

dnathan.com/language/gamilaraay/dictionary/GAMDICTF.HTM

Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay Dictionary Table of Contents

1. Dictionary

How to use the dictionary: choose a first letter from below and/or use the Finderlists.

Hint: Use your browser's *FIND* function in the Finderlists to search for any English or Kamilaroi word. Then click on any Kamilaroi word to look up its main entry

Go to first letter ... [B](#) [D](#) [G](#) [M](#) [N](#) [T](#) [W](#) [Y](#)

(Kamilaroi words can only begin with these letters : see [Sounds and spelling](#))

2. Finderlists : [WORDLIST](#) or [THESAURUS](#)

3. Other information

[Preface](#)
[How to use the Kamilaroi dictionary](#)

[The Kamilaroi language](#)
[The Kamilaroi dictionary](#)
[Kamilaroi word](#)
[The type of word](#)
[Translation](#)
[Additional information](#)
[Sounds and spelling](#)

[Vowels](#)
[Consonants](#)
[Syllables and stress](#)

[Kamilaroi bibliography and resources](#)

English - Kamilaroi Finderlists

WORDLIST

[A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) |
[N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [Y](#)

THESAURUS

[People](#) | [Relations](#) | [Parts of the Body](#) |
[Language and Ceremony](#) | [Material Culture](#) |
[Food, cooking and fire](#) | [Water](#) | [Elements](#) |
[Mammals](#) | [Reptiles](#) | [Birds](#) | [Marine](#) |
[Insects](#) | [Plants](#) | [Qualities](#) | [Moving](#) | [Doing](#) |
[Places and Times](#) | [Questions](#) | [Answers](#)

[Home/Reset](#) [Contents](#) Dictionary: [B](#) [D](#) [G](#) [M](#) [N](#) [T](#) [W](#) [Y](#) Finderlists: [Wordlist](#) | [Thesaurus](#)

<http://bit.do/gamdickt>

DN Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay Dictionary x +

dnathan.com/language/gamilaraay/dictionary/GAMDICTF.HTM

gari *n*

- word, eg. **Burrulaa nhama mari gari guwaalda** 'Many people are talking'

garra-li *vt*

- to cut, eg. **Galamaaythu wii garralda** 'My brother is cutting firewood', **Nginda nhama wii garrala wiigu**. 'You cut the firewood for the fire!'

garrangay *n*

- black duck

garri-y *vi*

- to stop doing, to cease, eg. **Garriya nhama ngay nhaayiba gaanga** 'Don't take my knife!'

garril *n*

- cold, eg. **Ngaya garril nhama** 'I am cold'
- see also [bularri](#)

garril *n*

- leaf, *recon
- see also [buu](#)

garrimaay *n*

- a. father's mother, *Tindale recorded this form in the Namoi River dialect.
- see also [mamaay](#)
- b. wife's mother, mother-in-law, *Ethn.* an avoided relation. Reay (1945:310) says "until about 1895 a man wishing to speak to his mother-in-law could go part of the way to her camp and then turn back. He could then address her by shouting in the direction in which

willie wagtail [thirrihirri](#)
wind [maayirr](#)
wind, to break [buuba-li](#)
wing [bungun](#)
with force [bamba](#)
woman, Aboriginal [yinarr](#)
woman, old [yambi](#), [yambuli](#)
woman, white [wadjiin](#)
wonderful! [gathabal](#)
wood [wugan](#)
wood duck [gunambaay](#).
word [gari](#)
worn out [baramay](#)

Y

yam, type of [gubijaay](#), [milaan](#), [nhaal](#), [warray](#)
yellow-belly fish [thagaay](#)
yes [ngaa](#), [yawu](#)
yesterday [gimiyandi](#)
you [nginda](#)
you all [ngindaay](#)
you two [ngindaali](#)
younger brother [galamaay](#), [thagan](#)
younger brother, my [thagan-di](#)
younger sister [bagaan](#), [bariyan](#)
younger sister, my [bagaan-di](#), [bariyan-di](#)
your [nginu](#)
youth, initiated [gubuRa](#)

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<http://bit.do/gamdickt>

Kamilaroi/Gamilaraay Dictionary x +

dnathan.com/language/gamilaraay/dictionary/GAMDICTF.HTM

M

maal *n*

- one
- *see also* [bulaarr](#), [gulibaa](#)

maala *adv*

- once

maal-duul *n*

- none
- *see also* [marrayirr](#)

maang *n*

B

baby [gaayinggal](#)
back [bawa](#), [guRiya](#)
bad [gagil](#)
bag [mangga](#)
bag, string [gulay](#)
Baime [baayama](#)
bandicoot [guru](#)
bark [nganda](#)
bark of tree [tharraa](#)
bark, to [gula-li](#)
be ill, to [wiibi-li](#)
be sick, to [wiibi-li](#)
be, to [gi-gi](#)
beard [yarray](#)
bedroll [djaagarri](#)

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Dictionary: [B](#) [D](#) [G](#) [M](#) [N](#) [T](#) [W](#) [Y](#)

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<http://bit.do/gamdickt>

Launch event, Moree NSW, 16th Feb 1996



The launch video:

[News item](#) | [YouTube](#) | [Local](#)



Elders



Kids



Attendees

bit.do/gamdict

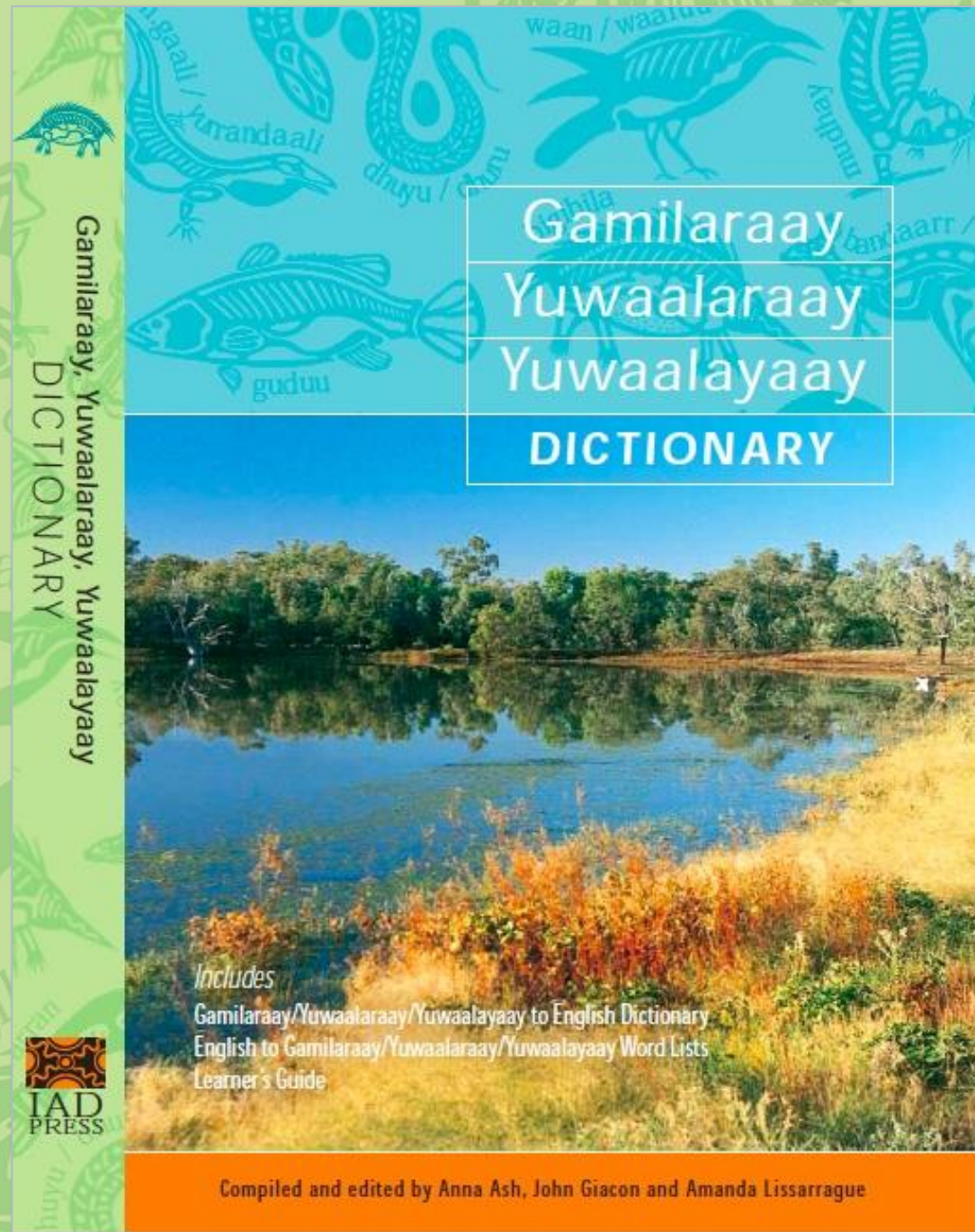
Average users:

~1,000 per month

Lifetime > 200K



GYD dictionary



Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay Guladha

<https://yuwaalaraay.com/>

yuwaalaraay.com

HOME ABOUT CONTACT DONATE BLOGS

Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay Guladha

Gamilaraay and Yuwaalaraay on the web

EARLY LEARNERS ▾ ADVANCED LEARNERS ▾ LINKS OLD SOURCES REFERENCES ONLINE RESOURCES

YAAMA. HELLO.

Mara buma-ya (Clap your hands) - Gunnedah South... Watch later Share

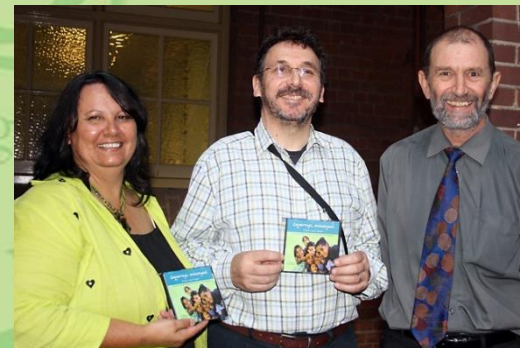
SEARCH

Search ...

NHALAY NGAMILA. LOOK AT THIS. Follow

Launch of Gayarragi Winangali

- Koori Centre, Sydney by Prof Larissa Behrendt March 2009





GUNDHI
HOME

GAAY/GARAY
WORDS

MANDI
SENTENCES

GUWAABAL
STORIES

YUGAL
SONGS

YULUGI
GAMES

MAYABIL
LINKS

HELP X

Welcome

Yaama, Hello

Gayarragi, Winangali – Find and Hear:

Search over 2000 Gamilaraay
Yuwaalaraay words and listen to them.
Hear over 1000 sentences spoken by
traditional Yuwaalaraay speakers, listen
to 30 songs and 13 stories, or do Gamilaraay
and Yuwaalaraay crosswords.

John Giacon & David Nathan

Gayarragi, Winangali is dedicated to all the
Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay people who have
helped record and preserve the language,
to those who are working to rebuild it, and
to those who will speak it in future.

About Gamilaraay/Yuwaalaraay

Maps

About this CD-ROM



[Gayarragi, winangali
live](#)



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SONGSYULUGI
GAMESMAYABIL
LINKS

HELP X

GY words

Click a first letter to begin

A B D G L M N P R U W Y

barra-li *vtr*, sharpen
 Barrali Mugulbaa *pl/n*; sharpening-tools place
 barra-y *vi*, fly
 barraay *adv*, fast, quickly
 barraay milu gimbi-li *vp*; wink
 barraaywan *adv*; immediately
 barrabandu *excl*, shame!, oh no!
 barrabarruun *n*; quail
 barran *n*; 1. boomerang 2. Burren Junction
 barranbaa *n*; 1. brigalow wattle 2. location
 barranbuu *n*; nickname
 barran.giiba *n*; boomerang maker
 barran.giirr *adj*; new moon
 barranbarraan *n*; millipede
 barranda *n*; verandah
 barrangga *n*; ground parrot (red-rumped parrot)
 barrawan *n*; golden bandicoot
 barrawan *n*; type of sedge
 barrawaraay *n*; sugar ant
 barrgabarrga *n*; wood duck

9 sentences found for barran

Go to sentences

barran

npln*, placename

Gamilaraay, Yuwaalaraay, Yuwaalayaay

a. boomerang

b. Burren Junction (GR)

barranbaa *npln**, placename Yuwaalaraay, Yuwaalayaay
 a. brigalow wattle *Acacia harpophylla*

> A medium- to large-sized wattle which grows in large thickets known as 'brigalow scrub'.

b. location (YR)

> A place for collecting timber for **barran** (boomerangs) near Goodooga. Probably from **barran** (boomerang) and **-baa** (place of, time of).

barranbuu *noun* Yuwaalaraay
 nickname

> Said to refer to an old stockman who had bow legs. Based on **barran** (boomerang) and, possibly, **buyu** (leg).

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HELP X

Browse sentences

Sentences for *barran*

56

**Galaanbila****nhama barran!**

galaanbi-li -la nhama barran!
 scrape -command that,the boomerang
 Scrape that boomerang!

69

**Giirr nhama bubaay gilay dhurralaanha,****barrangiirr.**

giirr nhama bubaay gilay dhurra-li -laa-y -nha, barran -giirr.
 really that,the small moon come -moving -Present boomerang -like
 That new moon is rising, (it's) like a boomerang.

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**Baayamba, gababala ngay barran.**

baayamba, gaba -bala ngay barran.
 friend good -contrast my boomerang
 Hey mate, my boomerang is better. [than yours]. [From Wuulaa and Gilaa story]

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English words

Click a first letter to begin

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

machinery: iron; machinery [gumbadhaa](#)
 MacIntyre River: Boobera Lagoon or MacIntyre River
[Gawubuwun Gunigal](#)
 mad, crazy; stupid, silly; eccentric [wamba](#)
 mad: silly, mad; pretending! [yaambul](#)
 maggot; blowfly [gamugamuu](#)
 magic stone [muuliyaay](#)
 magpie goose [dhawudjarrdalmu](#)
 magpie [burrugarrbuu](#), [mugarrabaa](#)
 magpie-lark: peewee, magpie-lark [barriindiin](#),
[birrqabirrga](#)
 Major Mitchell cockatoo: pink cockatoo, Major Mitchell
 cockatoo [gaqalarrin](#)
 make (construct) [dhurra-li](#)
 make (force) [buyawila-li](#)
 make (something) happen [-ma-li](#)
 make a corroboree: dance [dhan.gurrama-y](#)
 make a fire, light a fire [wii wiima-li](#)
 make better: fix, heal, make better [maaruma-li](#),
[maayuma-li](#)

2 sentences found for wamba

[Go to sentences](#) **wamba**

adjective

Gamilaraay, Yuwaalaraay, Yuwaalayaay

a. mad, crazy**b. stupid, silly****c. eccentric**

> This word is still widely used.

Wamba *noun* Yuwaalayaay
Canopus (star)

> The Wamba story tells that 'he went mad and is running away', the two green parrot sisters chased him across the sky. An associated phrase is [wamba bagaarr](#) [banagawaanha](#), from [wamba](#) (mad), [bagaarr](#) (shortcut) and [banaga-y](#) (run).

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HELP X

Search by topics

Click a topic to begin

People Culture Time/place Verbs
Anim n/sky Other

General
Descriptions
Family
Social organisation
Men's social sections
Women's social sections
Professions, jobs
Body parts
Body fluids & products
Spirits, beings & devils

walingay 1. *out of place* 2. *lonely, sulky*
wamba 1. *mad, crazy* 2. *stupid, silly* 3. *eccentric*
waragaal 1. *left-handed* 2. *left*
warranggal *strong, powerful*
warrayaa *lost*
wayagaal 1. *left-handed* 2. *left*
wudha muurr *forgetful*
wululgal *noisy mob*
yaambul 1. *silly, mad* 2. *pretending!*
yalabiyaay *not with it*
yarrbun *very tired, exhausted*
yarrbun maa *clumsy*

2 sentences found for wamba

Go to sentences

🔊 wamba

adjective

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a. mad, crazy

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c. eccentric

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HELP X

Language: Yuwaalaraay

Miyay Garunggay: The Girl Will Drown

- Karen Flick

"Garungga-y gi-yaa-nha, barraay banaga-ya

garungga-y -y gi-yaa-nha barraay banaga-y -ya
drown -Future going.to quickly run -command

dhuwima-li-gu-nha gungan-di."

dhuwima-li -li -gu -nha gungan -dhi
remove -Future -purpose -that water -from

Gunidjarr nhama bamba banaga-nhi.

gunidjarr nhama bamba banaga-y -nhi
mother that,the hard run -Past

Bundaa-nhi gungan-da-bula.

bundaa-gi -nhi gungan -ga -bula
fall -Past water -in,at,on -also

"She is going to drown, run and pull her out from the water."

Her mother ran there quickly.

Then she fell into the water too.

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Play to end

Go back to story menu



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HELP X

Memory game

Gamilaraay, Animals, GY sound & GY spelling



Player 1
0

Player 2
0

Registration data and user survey 2012

- stats from download [registration form](#)
 - 1st 3 years: 20 per month, 2nd 3 years: 25 per month, now: 20 per month
 - number of learners served: 16,000
- main distillations from [survey](#), implemented in version 2.0 (2014):
 - MacOS version
 - all sentences connected to their speakers (incl photo)
- [survey document](#) | [survey results](#)

Indigenous dictionary may save the Miriwoong language from extinction

ABC Kimberley By Emily Jane Smith

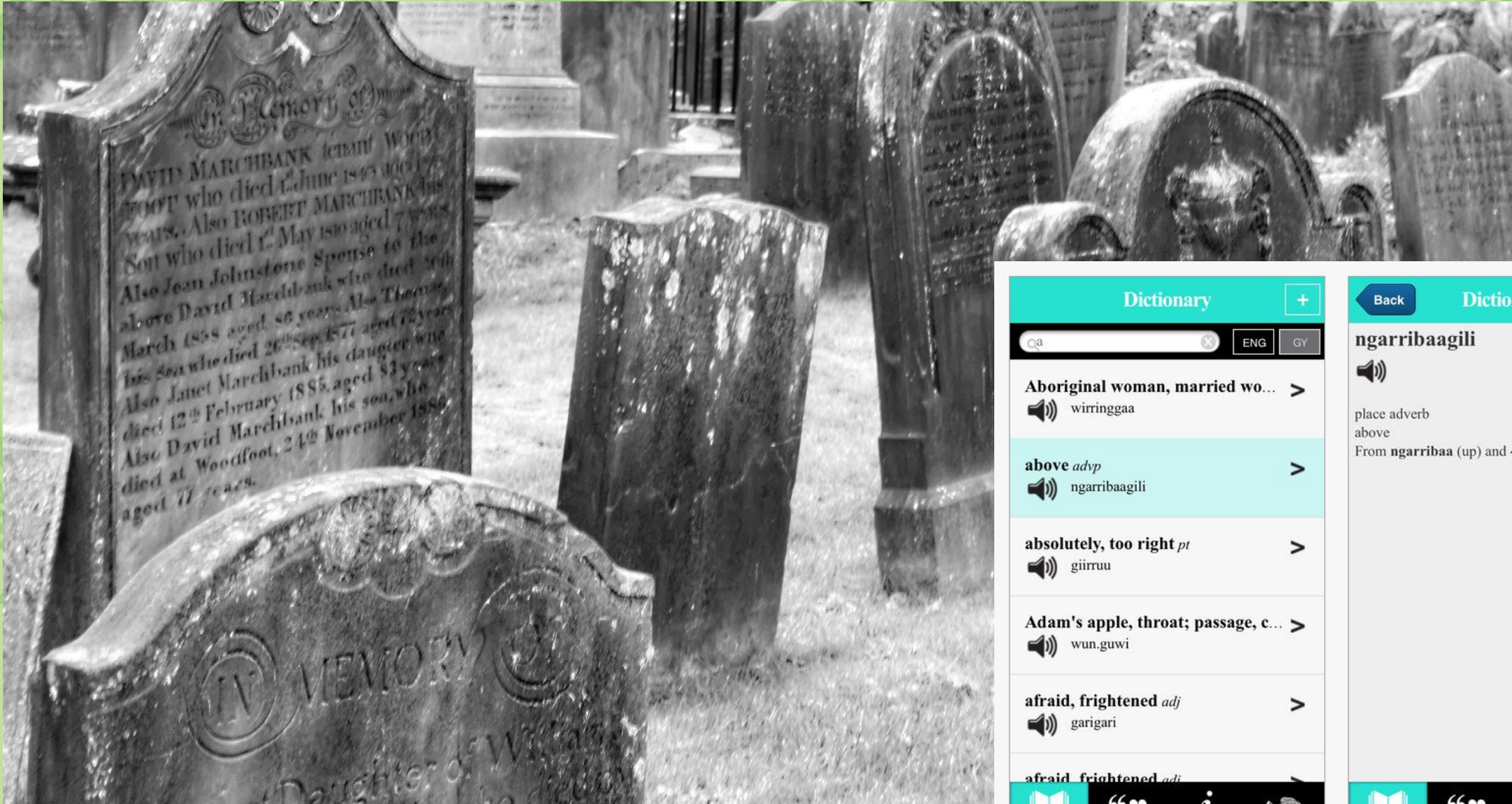
national

breaking news

Phone app helps save indigenous language

DYING indigenous languages could be saved with the help of modern technology - smart phone applications.

A graveyard of apps?



Dictionary +

ca ENG GY

Aboriginal woman, married wo... >
wurringgaa

above *advp* >
ngarribaagili

absolutely, too right *pt* >
giirruu

Adam's apple, throat; passage, c... >
wun.guwi

afraid, frightened *adj* >
garigari

afraid, frightened *adi* >

ngarribaagili

place adverb
above
From ngarribaa (up) and -gili (side).

Dictionary Phrases Information

barran *npln**, *placename*

- a. boomerang
- b. Burren Junction GR

Online: [barran](#) | [bina](#)

barranbaa *npln**, *placename* Yuwaalaraay, Yuwaalayaay

a. brigalow wattle *Acacia harpophylla*

- A medium- to large-sized wattle which grows in large thickets known as 'brigalow scrub'.

b. location YR

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barranbuu *noun* Yuwaalaraay

nickname

- Said to refer to an old stockman who had bow legs. Based on [barran](#) (boomerang) and, possibly, [buyu](#) (leg).

gallow scrub'.

ably from [barran](#) (boomerang) and

rang) and, possibly, [buyu](#) (leg).

barran.giirr *adjective* Yuwaalayaay

new moon

- Used to describe the moon in its early phase. From [barran](#) (boomerang) and [-giirr](#) (like, similar to).

Revival lexicon as “crossroads”

🎵 audio

cross-refs

sources

web lookup

learning
community

discussions
(online, events)

🎵 learning
materials

🎵 phrases

🎵 sentences

walindja-li *v intrans*
be lonely
Giirruu nhama-laa birralii-djuul walindja-lda-y ngambaa-dhi nguungu wanaa-ngindaay. 'The baby will be lonely when his mother goes away.'

walingay *adjective*
a. out of place
b. lonely, sulky
• The term [walingay](#) is used to describe a range of negative emotions, occurring in compounds such as [murrurwalingay](#) (stale) and [gana walingay](#) (sad). Also [walindjal](#).

waluubaal *noun*
tree lizard
• Also called sleepy lizard and tree skink *Egernia striolata*. Fred Reece said that it is about 6-8 inches long and lives in the bark of trees.

The new resource will
appear late this year
at:

bit.do/gamilaraay



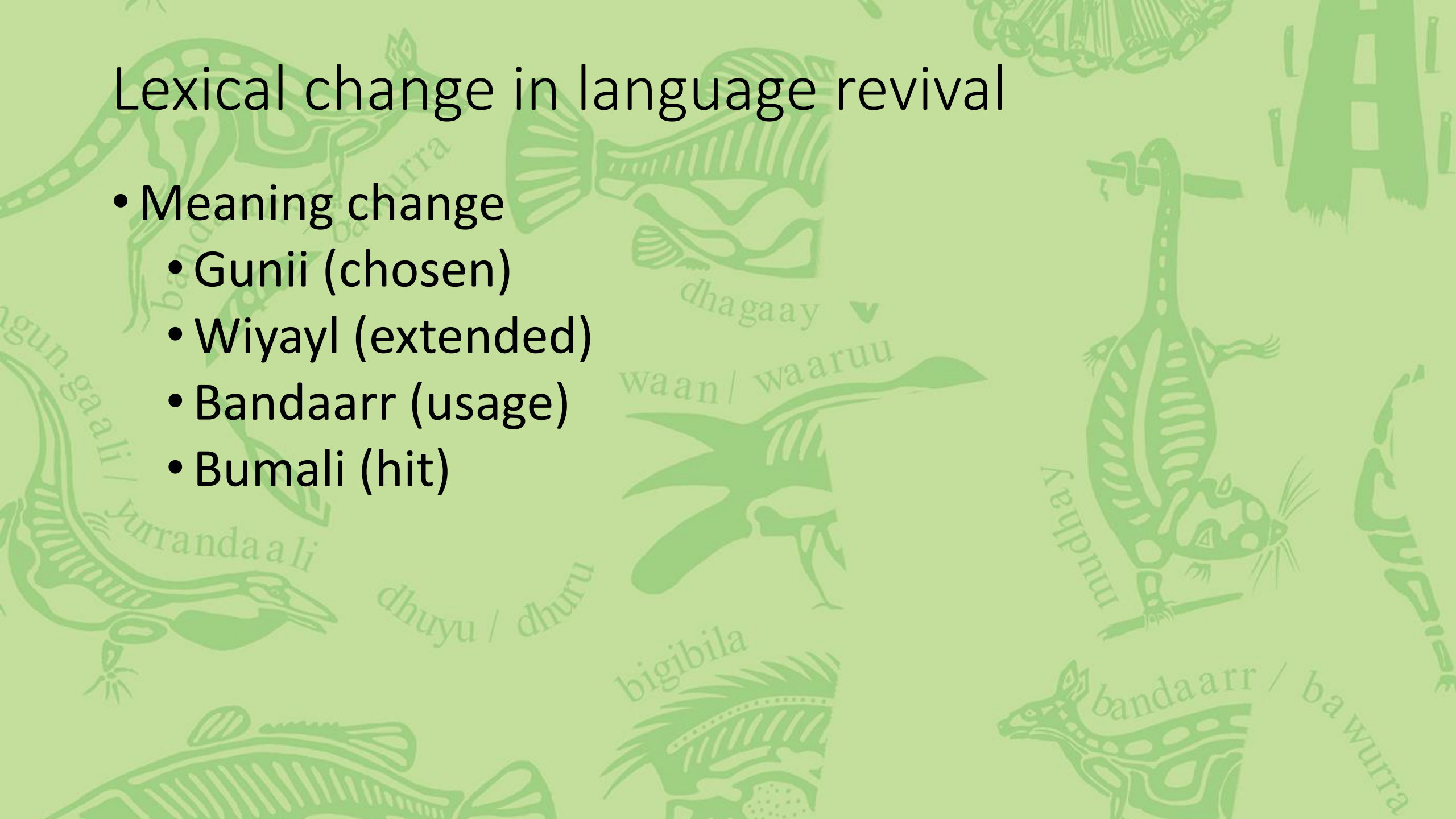
- The Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay Dictionary has been used to develop many resources;
 - Songs: Head, shoulders, knees, toes,
 - Books: Trees of Yuwaalaraay country
 - Wordlists
 - ...
- Here I am looking at the lexical foundations, the main dictionary

Dictionaries in fully active and reviving languages

	Fully active language	Reviving language
% of the text/corpus	.00?	50%+
Source of information	Large corpus	Generally small, wordlists, few sentences
Use	Language learners, Spelling, Interpreting text	Main source of lexical information; standardising
	Records usage	Records old usage, but also determines new usage
New words	Records those that arise and are accepted by being used	Distributes new words, in the absence of a speech community
Needs???	User knows the grammar, idioms	Co-learning of the grammar, idioms
Number	Many	One?
Compilers	Many	Few

Lexical change in language revival

- Meaning change
 - Gunii (chosen)
 - Wiyayl (extended)
 - Bandaarr (usage)
 - Bumali (hit)

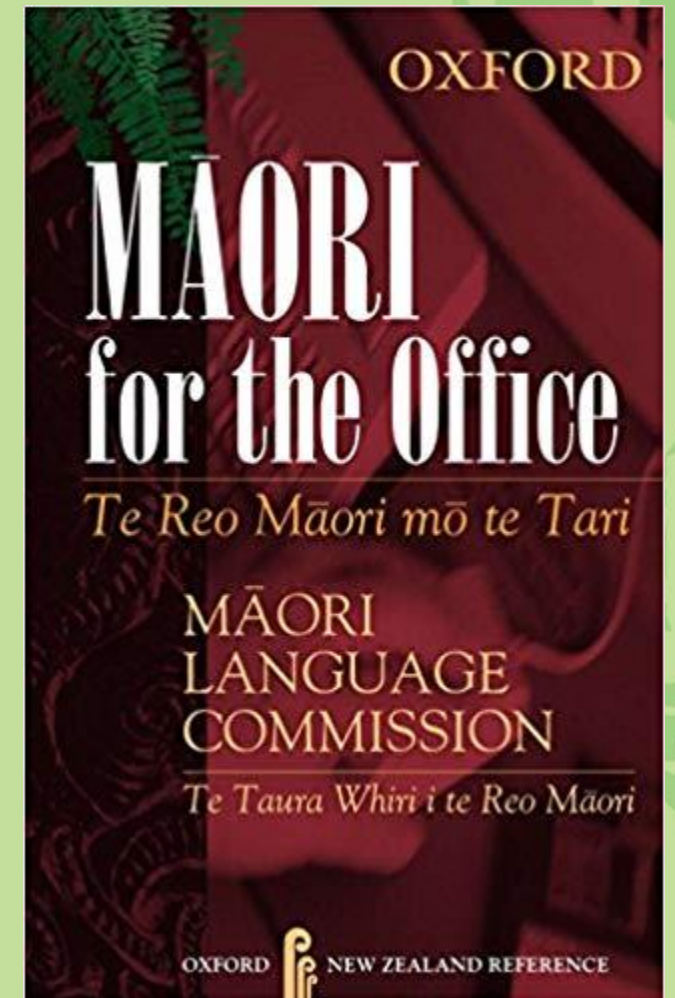


Recent lexical development - numbers

balan	zero
maa	five
yuli	six YR, YY, GR
guulay	seven YR, YY, GR
galay	eight YR, YY, GR
mirraal	nine YR, YY, GR
banay	ten YR, YY, GR
barriga	hundred YR, YY, GR
dhawadha	thousand YR, YY, GR
wiwurra	million YR, YY, GR

Māori examples: centralisation

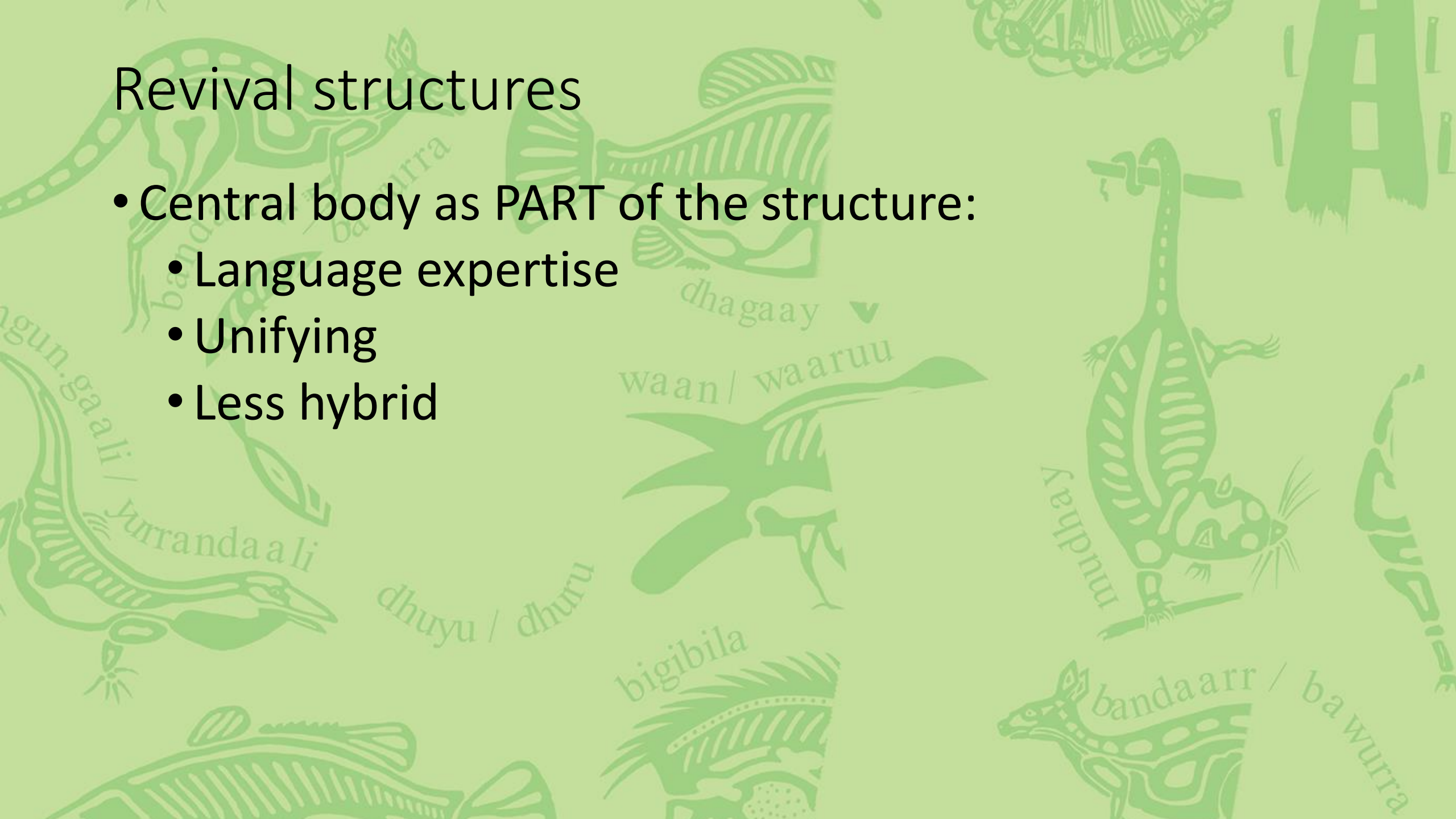
The image shows a periodic table titled "Te Taka Pūmotu" (The Periodic Table) with a blue header. It is divided into two sections: "Ngā Pūmotu Māori" (Māori Elements) and "Ngā Pūmotu Kōwhiri" (Other Elements). The table uses color-coding: yellow for alkali and alkaline earth metals, orange for transition metals, and green for halogens and noble gases. A legend at the bottom left explains the color-coding: yellow for alkali and alkaline earth metals, orange for transition metals, and green for halogens and noble gases. The legend also includes symbols for "C" (Carbon), "N" (Nitrogen), "O" (Oxygen), "S" (Sulfur), "P" (Phosphorus), "Cl" (Chlorine), "F" (Fluorine), and "I" (Iodine).



“differential equation model” = *tauirā whārite pāronaki*

Revival structures

- Central body as PART of the structure:
 - Language expertise
 - Unifying
 - Less hybrid



Hybridity and fragmentation

- Hybridity:
 - revived language is a mixture of the traditional language and the reviver's first language (here, English)
- Semantic hybridity:
 - traditional form, English meanings
- Fragmentation:
 - reviving language often exists in fairly small, linguistically insulated spaces, each of which develops its unique version of the language

Current revival structures

- Vary around the country and state
- Early team
- Current revival team
 - Community
 - Universities?
 - Linguists?
 - Government
- Which elements are currently funded?

Traditional and recent lexical development
using **biyuu** 'far' and the verb suffix **-ya-li** 'talk':

- **biyuuya-li** *verb transitive.* telephone - from YR
- **biyuuyal** *noun.* telephone. Newly developed word
- **biyuuyalduul** *noun.* mobile telephone

(in app *Ma! Gamilaraay*)

see also <http://tinyurl.com/jgpublications>, “dictionary supplement”

Verb roots in closely related languages

- Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay, Wangaaybuwan
- Many verb roots are compound: e.g. dha/nga 'test'

GY	Gloss	Second part of root	Wangaaybuwan	Gloss
<i>dha.ma-li</i>	feel	hand		
<i>dha.dha-li</i>	taste	mouth		
<i>dha.ya-li</i>	ask	speak		

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<i>dha.ya-li</i>	ask	speak	<i>nga.yaama-y</i>	ask

Verb roots in closely related languages

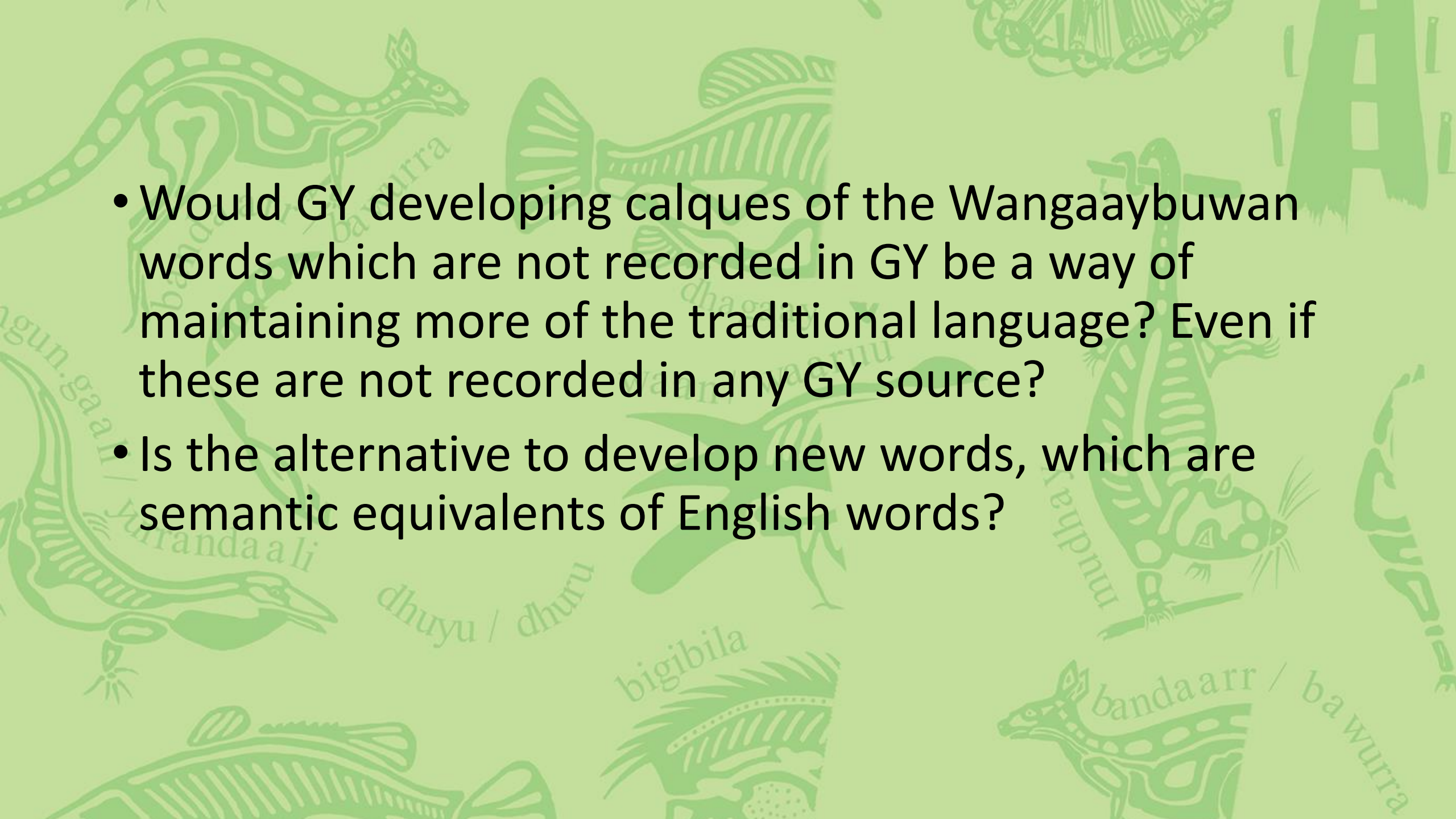
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<i>dha.ya-li</i>	ask	speak	<i>nga.yaama-y</i>	ask
		pierce	<i>nga.ga-li</i>	test (poke hole)
		do.away	<i>nga.bi-li</i>	test-do.away
		dhina 'foot'	<i>nga.dhi-li</i>	test w foot

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<i>dha.dhi-li</i>		dhina 'foot'	<i>nga.dhi-li</i>	test w foot

- 
- Would GY developing calques of the Wangaaybuwan words which are not recorded in GY be a way of maintaining more of the traditional language? Even if these are not recorded in any GY source?
 - Is the alternative to develop new words, which are semantic equivalents of English words?

manu 'do to somebody else's'

Yuwaalaraay	Gloss	Second part of root	Wangaaybuwan	Gloss
<i>manu.ma-li</i>	steal	hand	<i>manu.ma-li</i>	steal
		mouth	<i>manu.dha-li</i>	steal (dog)
		move away	<i>manu.mbi-li</i>	steal?
		pierce	<i>manu.ngga-li</i>	steal
		foot	<i>manu.dhi-li</i>	steal ball?? soccer

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<i>manu.dha-li</i>		mouth	<i>manu.nhdha-li</i>	steal (dog)
<i>manu.bi-li</i>		move away	<i>manu.mbi-li</i>	steal?
<i>manu.ga-li</i>		pierce	<i>manu.ngga-li</i>	steal
<i>manu.dhi-li</i>		foot	<i>manu.dhi-li</i>	steal ball?? soccer

- Lexical development which:
 - Maintains traditional patterns
 - Is easily distributed and maintains language coherence
- What structures will best support the development of an expanded Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay lexicon:
 - which maintains as much as possible of the traditional language and
 - enables extensive communicative use of the languages



Uncle Ted Fields 1936 - 2006

Yuwaalaraay / Ularoi Elder and language champion