

HOW TO USE THE ILLUSTRATED DICTIONARY

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

In Yolngu languages it is important to know if a verb is transitive or intransitive. This is because the transitivity of the verb provides meaning about who does what in the sentence.

The girl fell. (Here, 'fell' is intransitive)

The girl broke the cup. (Here, 'broke' is transitive)

In the top sentence the verb has no object. The girl fell (the subject of the sentence) the girl did the falling.

In the second sentence, the verb broke is transitive. Something or someone making something happen (e.g. a girl making a cup break) is what we know as transitivity. The top sentence is simply an event: an intransitive occurrence. In English, many verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. In Yan-nhangu there are two kinds of verbs: transitive and intransitive.

Whether a Yan-nhangu verb is transitive or intransitive will alter the sense of the sentence. The subject (or 'actor vt. ') of a transitive verb (unless the subject is a pronoun) is marked with a suffix (-dhu,-lu,-thu,-wu,-yu,-y), and the object (the thing that is 'acted upon') may take a suffix (-nha) as well.

1. Arrive; 'girryun' intransitive verb.	Wara girryana?	<i>Who arrived?</i>	Billy.
2. Fetch; 'bakuluma' transitive verb.	Wirili bakulunha?	<i>Who fetched it?</i>	Billyyu.
3. Fetch; 'bakuluma' transitive verb.	Njarra bakulunha nhumanha. Billyyu bakulunha nhumanha.	<i>I fetched you. Billy fetched you.</i>	
4. Stand; 'bam'parra' intransitive verb.	Njarra bam'parra. Billy bam'parra.	<i>I stand. Billy stands.</i>	

1: 'Who' 'wara' is the subject (actor) of an intransitive.
 2: 'Who' 'wirili' is the subject (actor) of of the transitive verb 'bakulunha' fetched.
 3: 'nhumanha' is the object of the transitive verb 'bakulunha' fetched. 'Njarra' is the subject but takes no suffix because 'Njarra' is a pronoun; but 'Billy' does because 'Billy' is the subject of the transitive verb and thus takes a suffix.
 4: The subject of the intransitive verb 'bam'parra' does not take a suffix.

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EXAMPLE 2

Register Abbreviation indicates variety of language used for a purpose or setting (see abbr. list)			
Sense number indicates different meanings of a headword			Kin relations in male ego
	arji 1. <i>n. child lang.</i> (FZDDDc)		
	Father's, (Z) Sister's, Daughter's, Daughter's, Daughter's child		
	dakaŋu, (FFFZDDc) Father's, Father's, Father's (Z) Sister's, Daughter's, Daughter's child		
Yao-chaga kinship term	mamuku wukundi gaja		Dhawal's definition
Brackets indicate additional or optional information	(dhumungur, marakur) 2.		
	<i>n.</i> avoidance relationship: grandchild (in opposite moiety).		
	[10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]		

EXAMPLE 3

Moiety either D: Dhawa or Y: Yintja			
	bagama : Y. <i>n.</i> chiton mugjuka		
Scientific name	[<i>Polyplacophora</i> , <i>Acanthopleura gemmata</i>]. Found in large numbers at Wudulpalga on Murruga Island. <i>Syn.</i> : dimirway, djirika. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]		English explanation
Synonyms having the same or similar meanings			Abbreviation: <i>Syn.</i> : Synonym (see Abbr. list)

d̄ilminyin’ :Y. n. red bush plum wāwuru. [13; 19]

d̄ilmurru n. adult stage of lice. [unknown genus *Pediculus* spp.]. The eggs of the adult lice are called *miginy’karr*. Syn: *d̄juku*, *ḡālu*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄iltji 1. n. back *d̄iltji*. 2. n. bush. *d̄iltjibu* *adj.* belonging to the bush *d̄iltjipuy*. 2. *prep.* among *napuḡakarr*. *d̄iltjiḡa* n. surface *ḡapaḡura*. *d̄iltjiyu gurrukuḡu phr.* carry on back *d̄iltjiy-gurrukuḡu*. Syn: *d̄ilakyu gurrukuḡu*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

Dimitijarra :Y. *prop. n.* Mildjiḡi site [see map 11]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄iji :D. n. kidneys *d̄e’ji*. *Alt:* *galmak*, *wam’parr*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 14; 14; 17; 19; 20]

d̄iyamu 1. :D. n. venus clam *d̄iyamu*. [*Marcia hiantina*, *Tapes* sp.]. 2. :D. n. cockle. [*Pseudoarcopagia* sp.]. 3. :D. n. biscuit clam. [*Dosinia juvenilis*]. [11; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

Dora :Y. *prop. n.* Batjimurruḡu site [see map 6]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄ubitj n. twitching that tells of something coming *d̄owutj*. [28; 10; 23; 17]

d̄uduktjiḡa *Vintr 3a*. ache, throb. Syn: *murthun confer*. *gaypandal*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

Duḡupu :D. *prop. n.* Maḡarra site [see maps 3 & 8]. Malawalaḡu’s spirit inhabits the forest here. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄ukanaru n. blue stripey, slender emperor. [*Lethrinus variegatus*]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

d̄uku 1. n. rain waltjan. Syn: *rrika*. 2. n. heavy rain. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]



d̄iyamu venus clam (30) (id: 254).

d̄uku walimirri n. rainy season *dhuluḡur’*. *Alt:* *walirri mirri*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄ul’miyama 1. *Vtr 2b*. light a fire. 2. *Vintr 2b*. burn (especially of a bushfire). *guyal’ maram*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

Dulpuḡa :D. *prop. n.* Gamalaga site [see maps 4 & 10]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄umimol n. shellfish. [*Modiolis prodslivis*] Syn: *gayaya*, *dhud̄imol*. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄umu n. bottom, buttocks *dhugi* *Alt:* *d̄umi* n. turtle cut pelvic complex. 2. n. bottom. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

d̄umunaniḡ n. shellfish. [*Halotis varia*]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

burrtharra 1. *Vir. 4.* burn nhira. 2. *adj.* hot ɟormurr.
burrtharraana burnt bathara. Njara yan burthara-
na teayu; Tea burnt my tongue; Njara maŋha nhāran
teayu. **burrthirri!** *Vir. 3a. comm.* *Alt:* burrtjirriy!
burn it! nhāra! [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

burrugu 1. :D. n. black tipped shark burugu. [*Car-*
charhinus limbatus] 2. :D. n. shark liver rissoles. [1; 19]

burrumitjpa :D. n. rock cod bowagu. [*Epinephelus*
sexfasciatus]. *Syn:* bowaygu, maŋaba, marpi. [10; 1;
2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

burrugi :D. n. lesser longbum, mud whelk [*Terebra-*
lia palustris]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

buratalyuma 1. *Vir. 2s.* make good ranynakum. 2.
Vir. 2a repair. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

buruburuyuma *Vir. 2s.* brush off dhmir'yun. [10; 1; 2; 6;
17; 19; 20]

burumanuyana *adj.* numb ɟayamunug.

bug'na 1. v. *non-infl.* flew. 2. *exclam.* took off. [10; 1; 2;
6; 17; 19; 20]

butan 1. *adj.* cool dhapirrk. 2. *adj.* admirable. *Syn:*
murginy, djambatj. [1; 14; 1; 9]

buthalak :Y. n. yellow. A yellow stone used in pain-
ing is found at Dhasanapura at Marrugga. Yel-
low root dye from *Morinda citrifolia* (ɟuryinyi) is
found at Gaŋatha. **buthalakyrri** *Vintr. 3a.* become
yellow. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

Buthugali :Y. *prop. n.* Balmawuy/Balmbi site [see map
11]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

Buthamirrigu :Y. *prop. n.* Balmawuy/Balmbi site [see
map 11]. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

buthugu :Y. n. scorpion [unknown genus *Scorpiones*].
[10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19]

buthurru n. ear. [10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]



Ear (Dhasan) (14-2462).

buthuru-dhumelugu 1. *adj.* deaf. 2. *ext.* stubborn. 3.
ext. stupid. **buthuru-sharragu** *adj.* deaf. [9; 19; 19]

buthuwa *Vir. 7.* expel buthuwa. lay eggs, give birth.
[10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20]

butjbutj n. adolescent boys yawwiny *Alt:* buybuytj.
Syn: borum'pa, ɟadaku, ɟurrmul, yawwiriny. [10; 1; 2;
6; 17; 19; 20]

duk' dukthun 1. *Vitr. J.* beat (heart) *dup' dupdupun.* Barŋarra ŋarra dirbutu duk' dukthun bäyŋa mana; Listen to my heart beating; Njāma ŋarra *doŋark dup' dupdupun* ŋuli gi. 2. *Vtr. J.* beat (rhythm). (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20)

dukulu walip *phr.* one year ahead. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

Dulgu muyurra 1. *Y. prop. n.* Bāru site [see map 2]. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

Dulgu muyurra 2. *Y. prop. n.* At this Warrawarra reef site [see map 2] can be seen the body of the three-legged crocodile (bāru) ancestor spirit, having travelled far from the east. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

dulkurruru *n.* female. *miyalk.* *Syn:* mupkaŋu. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

dulumurru *n.* helicopter tree. [*Cyrocarpus americanus*]. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

Dumubilikbilik *prop. n.* wife of Marradumbarrama. Gurrinŋu ancestor spirit of Gurrba. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20)

duyupalbu 1. *n.* fish of the rocks and reefs *gundapuy guya.* 2. *adj.* from the rocks. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

duru 1. *n.* mouth. 2. *n.* opening. *duru durru-wini idiom.* lag behind *dhudiyun duru-wany'pama* 1. *Vtr. 2a.* chase away *ŋaŋ' ŋaŋ' thun.* *Syn:* *ŋaŋ' ŋaŋ' thun.* 2. *idiom.* discourage. *duruwany Vitr. J.* talk *yark-yarkthun.* *Syn:* *bulthun, waŋa.* (11; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19; 20)

dutji 1. *n.* fire-stick tree. [*Premna obtusifolia*]. *Syn:* *daŋar.* 2. *n.* little snapper. [*Lutjanus malabaricus*]. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)

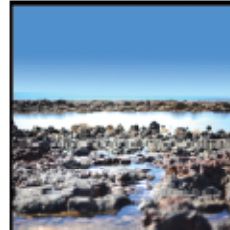
duyya *n.* grass-leaf bush potatoe [*Ipomoea graminea*]. (10; 1; 2; 6; 17; 19)



Djaja Malara site (Unassigned) (id: 2010).



duyupalbu 1, fish of the rocks and reefs (Unassigned) (id: 799).



duyupalbu 2, from the rocks (Unassigned) (id: 8741).