

2001

Illustrated topical dictionary of the Western Desert language : based on the Ngaanyatjarra dialect

Wilf Douglas

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks>



Part of the [Other Languages, Societies, and Cultures Commons](#)

Douglas, W.H. (2001). *Illustrated topical dictionary of the Western Desert language : based on the Ngaanyatjarra dialect*. Perth, Australia: Edith Cowan University.

This Book is posted at Research Online.

<https://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworks/7117>

Edith Cowan University

Copyright Warning

You may print or download ONE copy of this document for the purpose of your own research or study.

The University does not authorize you to copy, communicate or otherwise make available electronically to any other person any copyright material contained on this site.

You are reminded of the following:

- Copyright owners are entitled to take legal action against persons who infringe their copyright.
- A reproduction of material that is protected by copyright may be a copyright infringement. Where the reproduction of such material is done without attribution of authorship, with false attribution of authorship or the authorship is treated in a derogatory manner, this may be a breach of the author's moral rights contained in Part IX of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth).
- Courts have the power to impose a wide range of civil and criminal sanctions for infringement of copyright, infringement of moral rights and other offences under the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth). Higher penalties may apply, and higher damages may be awarded, for offences and infringements involving the conversion of material into digital or electronic form.

yirtarrutju
marsupial mole

wayurta
possum

warru
rock wallaby

tarrkawara jerboa/
rat

ILLUSTRATED

Topical Dictionary of the Western Desert Language

FOURTH EDITION
Revised 2001

kanyarla euro

nirnu
bandicoot

W.H. Douglas

karlaya /
tjakipirri

emu

yapu tjukurrtu
(see note a)

CONSERVATION LIBRARY, KENSINGTON

311.

72

(9415)
DOU



924375

Illustrated topical dictionary of the
Western Desert language : based on the
Ngaanyatjarra dialect / W.H. Douglas

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND WILDLIFE

paint

First published by the United Aborigines Mission Language Department (WA), 1959.

Revised edition published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1977,

Third revised and enlarged edition published by Kalgoorlie College, 1990.

Fourth revised edition published by Print and Design Services, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia, 2001.

© Copyright 1990 W.H. Douglas. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part of this publication may be reproduced by any process whatsoever without written permission.

National Library of Australia card number and ISBN. 0 646 00504 9

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

This new edition of the **Illustrated Topical Dictionary of the Western Desert Language** comes as a result of further demands for copies of the dictionary both from the field and from various members of the public.

Previous publishers of the work are no longer in operation and I am indebted to my friend and colleague, Dr C.D. (Toby) Metcalfe, for very generously taking over the responsibility of handling the publishing of this 2001 edition.

The dictionary is based on the Ngaanyatjarra dialect of the Western Desert Language. It was designed originally to bridge the gap between my description of the grammar of the Western Desert Language (**Oceanic Linguistic Monographs, No 4 Revised 1964**) and the anticipated comprehensive dictionary which has been submitted by Misses A Glass and D Hackett for publication in Alice Springs this year. Some spelling alterations have been made in this edition to be consistent with those in the Glass and Hackett work.

Acknowledgements have been made in three previous editions of the work, but I must reiterate that my life has been enriched by the friendship, the culture and language of the Central Desert people of Western Australia. My wife, Beth, has been my encouragement for over 54 years, and, of course, it has been the grace of God which has sustained us both through many experiences in a difficult field.

Wilf Douglas
Mandurah, WA 2001

Contents

Preface to the Fourth Edition ii.

Pronunciation iv.

THE PEOPLE

- 1 The Human Body 1. The Head
- 2 The Human Body 2. The Total Body
- 3 People 1. The Indigenous People
- 4 People 2. Culture Contact Terms
- 5 The Male Life Cycle
- 6 Telaesthesia and Predictive Powers

THEIR ENVIRONMENT

- 7 The Story of the Sun and the Night Sky
- 8 Religious View of Nature
- 9 Water Sources
- 10 Clouds and Seasons
- 11 Location and Direction
- 12 Insects and Arachnids
- 13 Reptilia and Amphibia
- 14 Some Animals of the Desert
- 15 Birds
- 16 A Few Notable Plants
- 17 The Tree
- 18 Trees

THEIR CULTURE

- 19 Material Culture
- 20 The Spear and Spearthrower
- 21 Fire-making
- 22 Desert Diet
- 23 Some Edible Reptiles
- 24 Distribution of Kangaroo Meat
- 25 Skin Groups and Kin Terms
- 26 Hand Gestures 1
- 27 Hand Gestures 2

Pronunciation

For a full technical description of the phonology and grammar of the Western Desert language, see: *Phonology of the Australian Aboriginal Language Spoken at Ooldea, S.A. 1951-52* by W.H. Douglas. Oceania v.xxv, no.3, March 1955. And *An Introduction to the Western Desert Language* by W.H. Douglas. Oceania Linguistic Monographs no.4, revised 1964. Obtainable from the University of Sydney, N.S.W.

1 Sounds having English equivalents

Vowels: /a/ as in 'father'. /i/ as in 'radio'. /u/ as in 'put'.

Consonants: /m/ as in 'mat'. /n/ as in 'nut'. /l/ as in 'let'.
/w/ as in 'wet'. /y/ as in 'yet'. /ng/ as in 'singer'.
/p/ unaspirated as in 'spike', not as in 'pike'.
/t/ unaspirated as in 'stake', not as in 'take'.
/k/ unaspirated as in 'stake', not as in 'Kate'.
/r/ (the 'Irish r') retroflexed as in 'rake'. Written /ɾ/.
/r/ (the 'Scottish r') lightly flapped as in 'sporrán'. Written /rɾ/.

(Note that /ng/ occurs at the beginning of words in the Western Desert language. Try saying 'singer' without 'si'.)

2 Sounds not having English equivalents

Dentals: The tongue just shows between the teeth when these consonants occur before the vowels /a/ and /u/, but behind the teeth before the vowel /i/. Listen to native pronunciation of /tj/ as in *katja* 'son', *tjina* 'foot', *tjuni* 'stomach'. /ny/ as in *nyangu* 'saw', *nyinati* 'sit', *nyuma* 'bread'. /ly/ as in *palya* 'good', *walyku* 'bad'.

Retroflexed consonants: The tongue turned up towards the roof of the mouth.

/ɾ/ (see above) is also a retroflexed consonant. Written /ɾ/.
/t/ as in *warta* 'tree'. Written /rt/.
/ŋ/ as in *parna* 'ground'. Written /rn/.
/l/ as in *marlu* 'red kangaroo'. Written /rl/.

Long vowels: These are double the length of the short vowels. In the Dictionary, lengthened vowels are indicated by two identical vowels. In other material produced earlier, a colon was used to indicate length.

/i:/ or /ii/ as in *wi:lyka/wiilyka* 'wild cat'. Written /ii/.
/a:/ or /aa/ as in *nya:ku?/nyaaku?* 'Why?'. Written /aa/.
/u:/ or /uu/ as in *pu:rnu/puurnu* 'blew (it)'. Written /uu/.

Accent (stress) falls on the first syllable of each word.

Body Parts 1

KATA *The Head*

tjuny-tjunypa/ngukunypa *brains*

pina *ear*

nyinpinpa *eyebrow*

raka-raka *jaw*

mulya-yarla *nostril*

muni *lips*

tjarlinypa *tongue*

kantja *chin, beard*

ngurmti/nyanka *neck, back of the neck*

pirni *bend of the neck*

lirri *throat*

tarrka *bone*

wirta *saliva*

karnpi *fat*

mangka *hair of the head*

pitilyirri *temple*

yiiku *face*

ngalya *forehead*

kuru *eye*

mulya *nose*

tjaa *mouth*

kartirti *teeth*

nguku *cheek*

taku *shoulder*

wirrinpirri *collarbone*

kata tarrka *the skull*

kuurti/kurrurmpa *spirit*



TYPES OF HAIR:

mangka *hair of the head*

ngirlunpa *underarm hair*

nyanyi mangka *pubic hair*

purmu *fur, body hair (gen.)*

ngarnkurrpa *beard, whiskers*

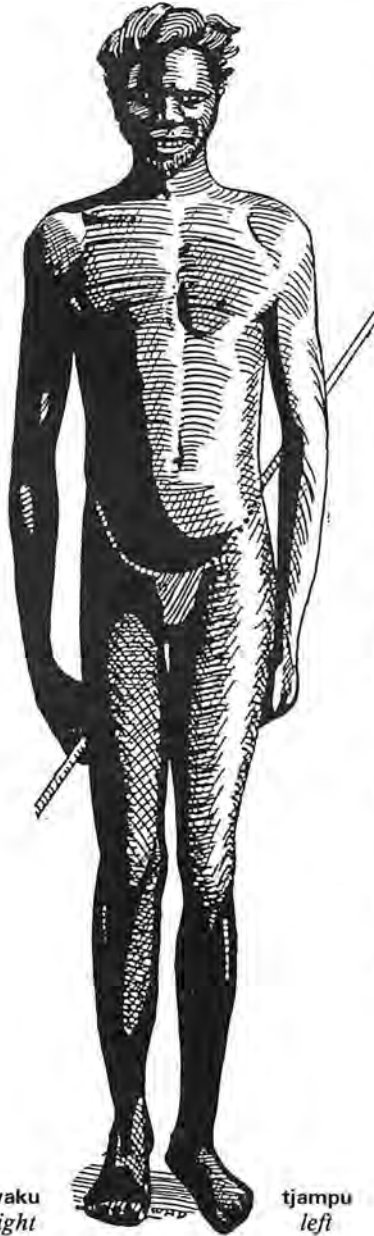
piripirpa mangka *chest hair*

tjaaputu *moustache*

Body Parts 2

YARNANGU *The Body, A Person*

WATI *man*
kata *head*
kultu/ngitinpa *the thorax*
taku *shoulder*
yalipirri/ngalpiri *shoulder blade*
nyiti/pirlpirrpa *chest*
yipi/mimi *breast and milk*
nyuntjirnpa *navel*
yamirri *the arm*
mirna *upper arm*
ngayanypa *axilla*
yamirri-yankarla *lower arm*
wirtapi *the back*
karilpa *lower back*
marna *the buttock*
kuna yarla *anus*
yangkarlpa *hip, hip bone*
tjarlpa *the leg*
parnta *the groin*
tjunta *the thigh*
murti *the knee*
tjina *the foot, footprint*



MINYMA *woman*
yilytjanpa *flesh*
kiri-kiri *lungs*
kurturtu *heart*
kapurarrtji *kidney*
yalu *liver*
nyimiri *ribs*
nyiku *elbow*
munytjulypa *wrist*
mara *hand*
miltji *the nails, (also claws)*
tjuni *the stomach, the abdomen*
pirlintji *intestines*
tirti *pelvic ridge*
ngaminpa *vulva*
nyira *vagina*
karlu *penis*
paarlpa *sinew and small blood vessels*
yirrami *blood*
mata *inner side knee*
tarta *heel*
tari *ankle bone*
tjina pirtu *big toe*
tjina ngarli *little toe*

waku
right

tjampu
left

People 1

yarnangu pirninya

wati yirna *an elderly man*

minyma pampa *an elderly woman*

maliki *stranger*

kungka *girl*

kungkawara *young woman*

wati
initiated man

minarli *boy*

kurri *spouse (husband or wife)*

tjitji/tjilku *child*

minyma *woman*

ngalyayarla
*diagnostist
doctor*

maparntjarra
sorcerer

pikatjarra
a sick person

WHD.

People 2

Culture Contact Terms



mitjitji
a white woman



walypala/walapala
pirntalpa
a non-Aboriginal,
a whiteman



tjitja
a hospital sister



tukuta
doctor



puti/purlinymanta
a policeman



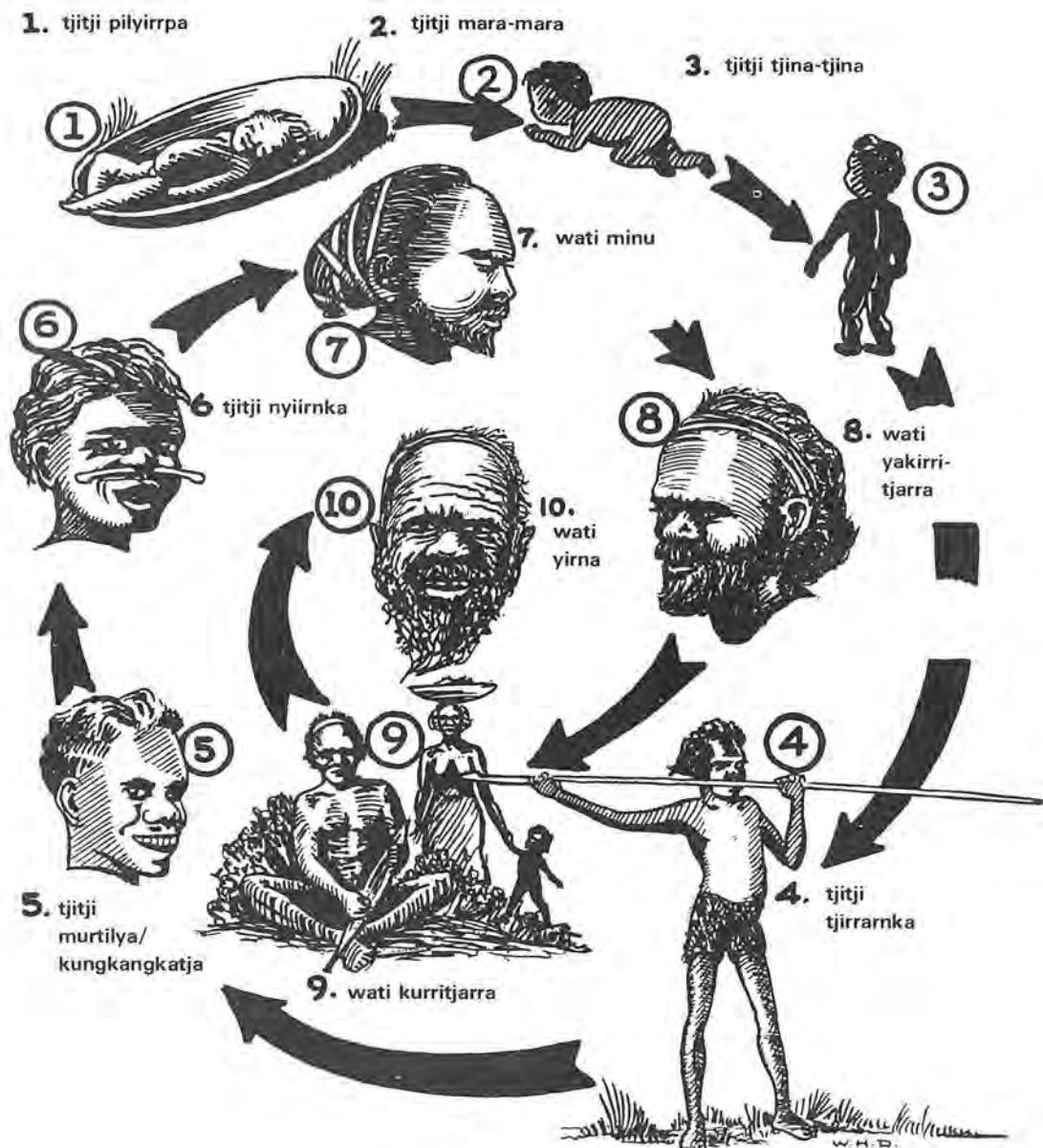
puurpa
boss, station owner,
superintendent, LORD.



kapamanpa
Government officer

Male Life Cycle

yirnarringkula *Becoming an elder.*



1. The Infant. 2. The Crawling Child. 3. The Newly Walking Child. 4. The Child beginning to show signs of manhood. (Note: tjilku is a substitute for tjitji for certain bereaved families). 5. The Adolescent, at the beginning of initiation into manhood. 6. The Young Initiate when his nasal septum is pierced. 7. The Initiate, also called Nyiwayi pukurtitjarra, because he now wears a hairbun at the beginning of his seclusion period. 8. A Fully-initiated Man, now wearing the headband, the symbol of manhood. 9. The Married Man. He has called and taken his promised wife. 10. An Elder.

Telaesthesia and Predictive Powers

punka-punkara - significant throbbing which indicates that a relative is thinking of one.

nirnakatira

*a whistling in the ears
indicating that elder brother
is thinking of one.*

takalarrara

*a crackling in the nose
indicating the coming of a
visitor or special event.*

mirna punka-punkara
*upper arm throb
indicates parents are
thinking of one.*

kurturtu punka-punkara
*maternal uncle or father's
sister is thinking of the person.*

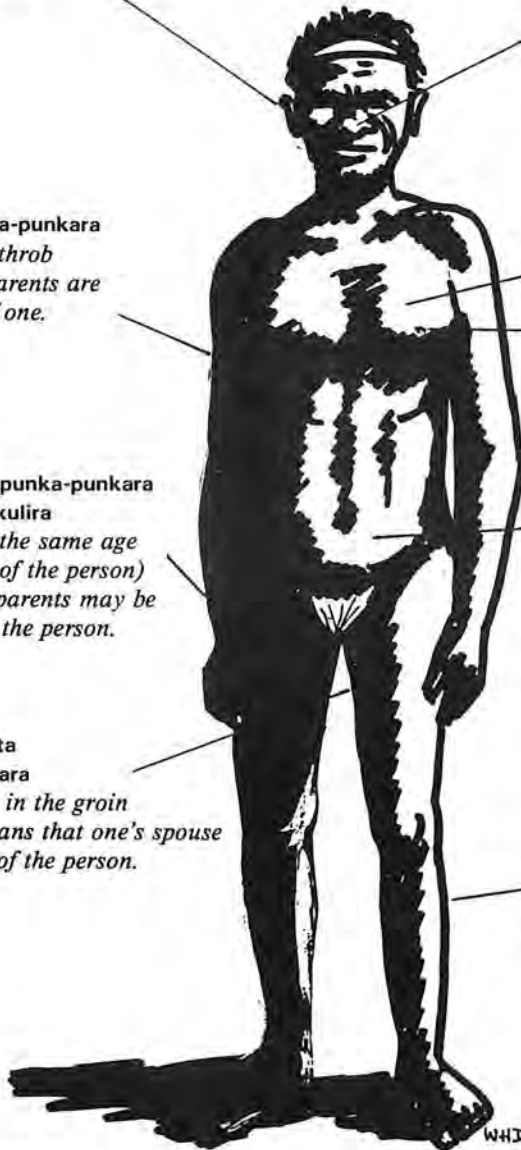
nyipi punka-punkara
*the nipple throbbing
indicates that son or daughter
is thinking of the person.*

**yangkarlpa punka-punkara
ngalungku kulira**
*(i.e. one of the same age
is thinking of the person)
Also grandparents may be
thinking of the person.*

tjuni yurntura
*a pushing feeling in the stomach
indicates that a stranger is about.*

**parnta, tjunta
punka-punkara**
*a throbbing in the groin
or thigh means that one's spouse
is thinking of the person.*

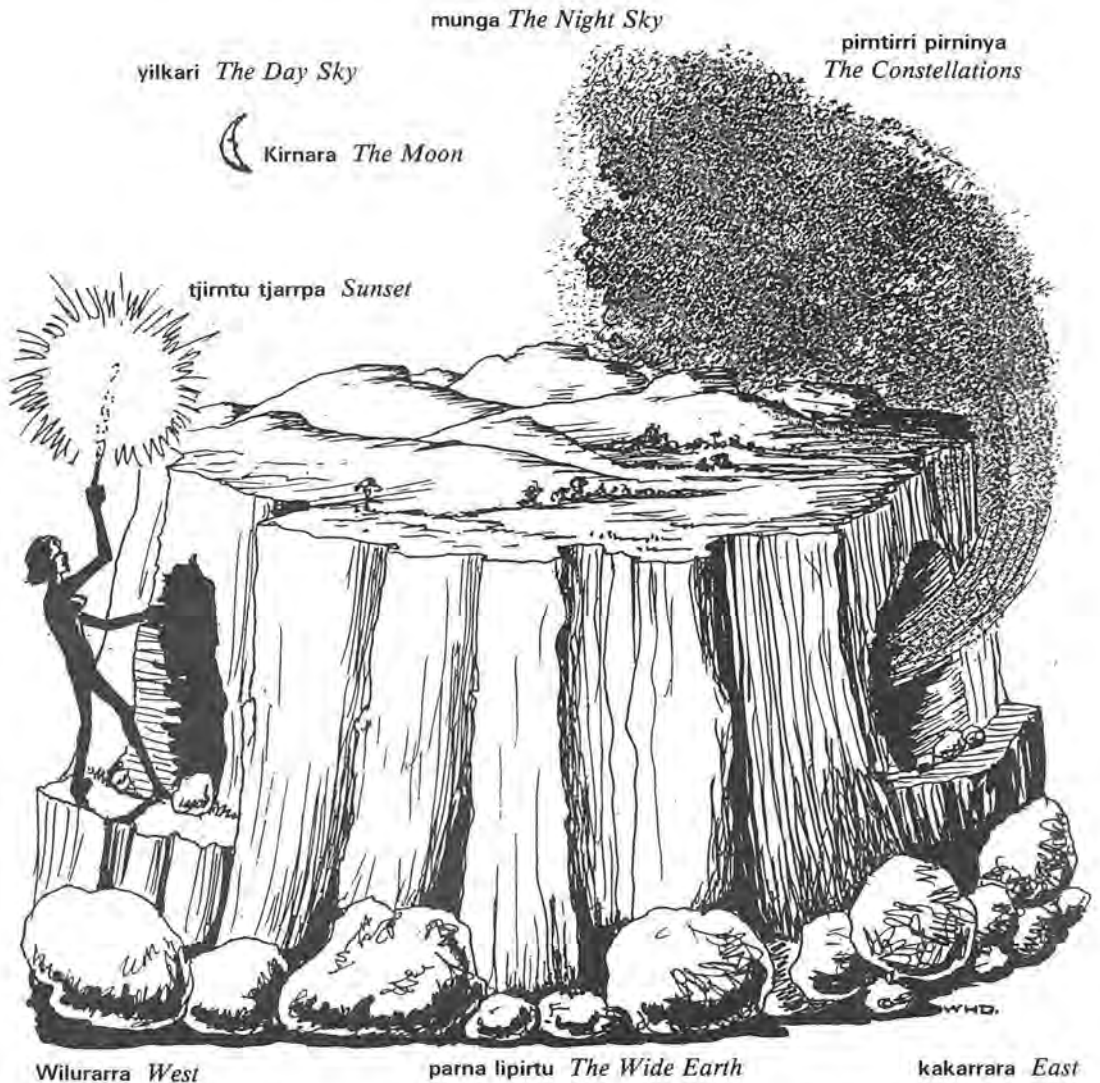
murnngu punka-punkara
*a throbbing in the calf of leg
means that elder sister or brother
are concerned for the person.*



The Story of the Sun and the Night Sky

Tjukurrpa Tjirntu, Munga.

(An attempt to portray the Western Desert concept of the movement of the celestial bodies including the passage of the sun and the night sky through the subterranean tunnel from West to East.)



kirnara purlka: *The Full Moon*. kirnara mawul-mawulpa: *New Moon* munga: *The Night Sky*, is regarded as a "black spirit stuff" which rises from the subterranean passage as the sun sets.

THE CONSTELLATIONS (pirntirri pirninya) are regarded in the Desert as the spirits of the great Creation Beings of the Tjukurrpa (The Dreaming). As they move across the sky in their seasons they continue their exploits. Some of these star spirits are regarded as below the Munga (Munga Kaninytjarratja) and many of them are above the Munga (the Munga Katungkatjanya). Among these are the Kungkarrangkalpa (also called Kurrrpulurrpulu) 'The Pleiades' ("Seven Sisters"), Warlawurru 'Eaglehawk' (The Southern Cross), and many others.

Religious View of Nature

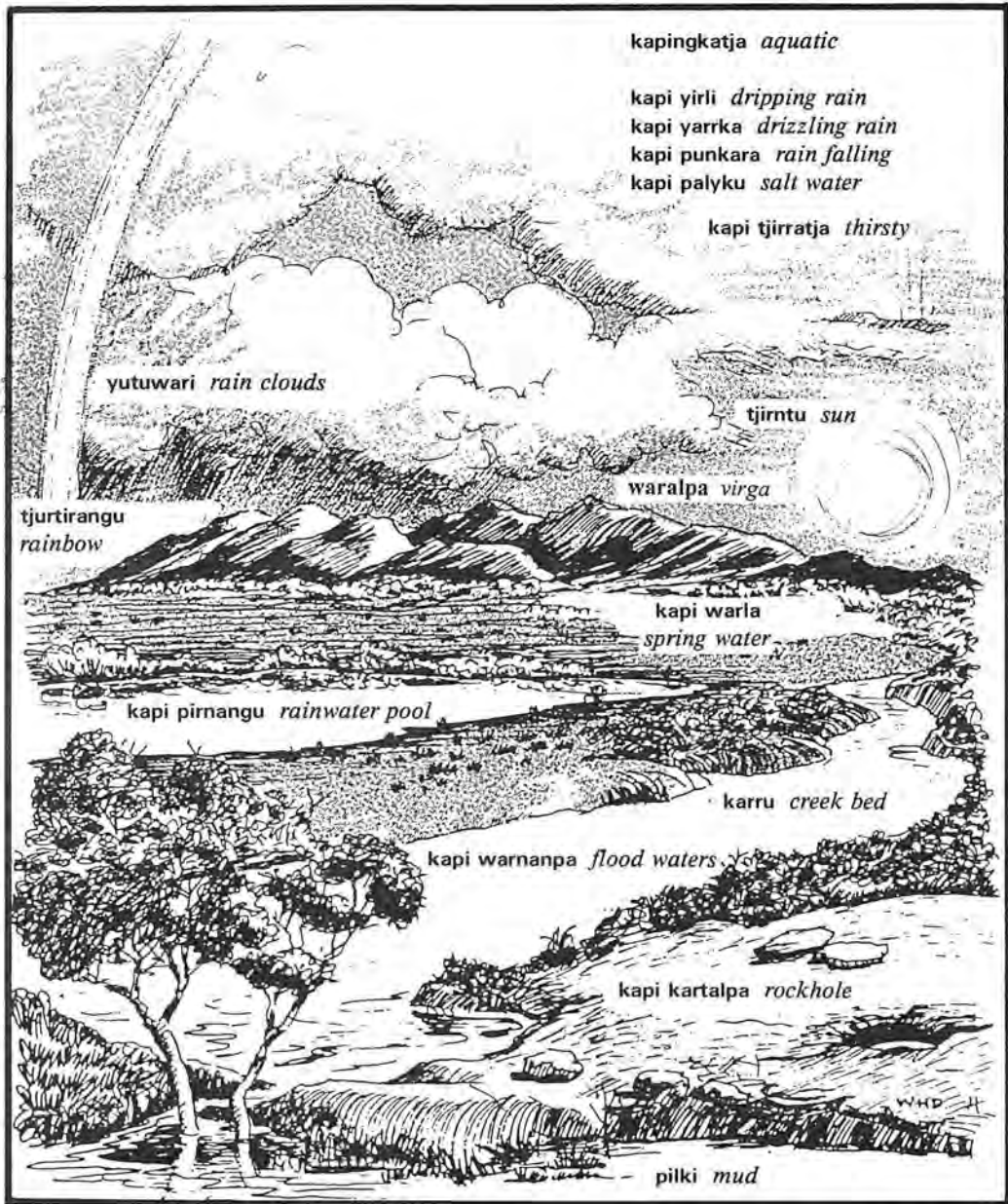
YAPU TJUKURRTATJA: *A rock associated with the dreaming (the Tjukurrpa) or, in other words, the petrified remains of a great creation being whose spirit is now one of the heavenly bodies, a planet, a star or a constellation.*

✧ ✧ ✧

munga katungkatjanya *the spirit beings above the night sky*



TJUKURRPA: *May be translated 'Dream' or 'Story', but for Western Desert people it embraces their whole philosophy of living; it is the totality of Desert myth and legend; it is the origin of and the sanction for every law and custom; it explains the relationship between person and person and that which exists between the people and the land; it also shows the kinship of human beings with other living beings in the land. It has been translated as "The Dreamtime" or "The Dreaming"; but to the people it is the ultimate reality.*



kapingkatja *aquatic*

kapi yirli *dripping rain*
 kapi yarrka *drizzling rain*
 kapi punkara *rain falling*
 kapi palyku *salt water*

kapi tjirratja *thirsty*

yutuware *rain clouds*

tjirntu *sun*

tjurtirangu
rainbow

waralpa *virga*

kapi warla
spring water

kapi pimangu *rainwater pool*

karru *creek bed*

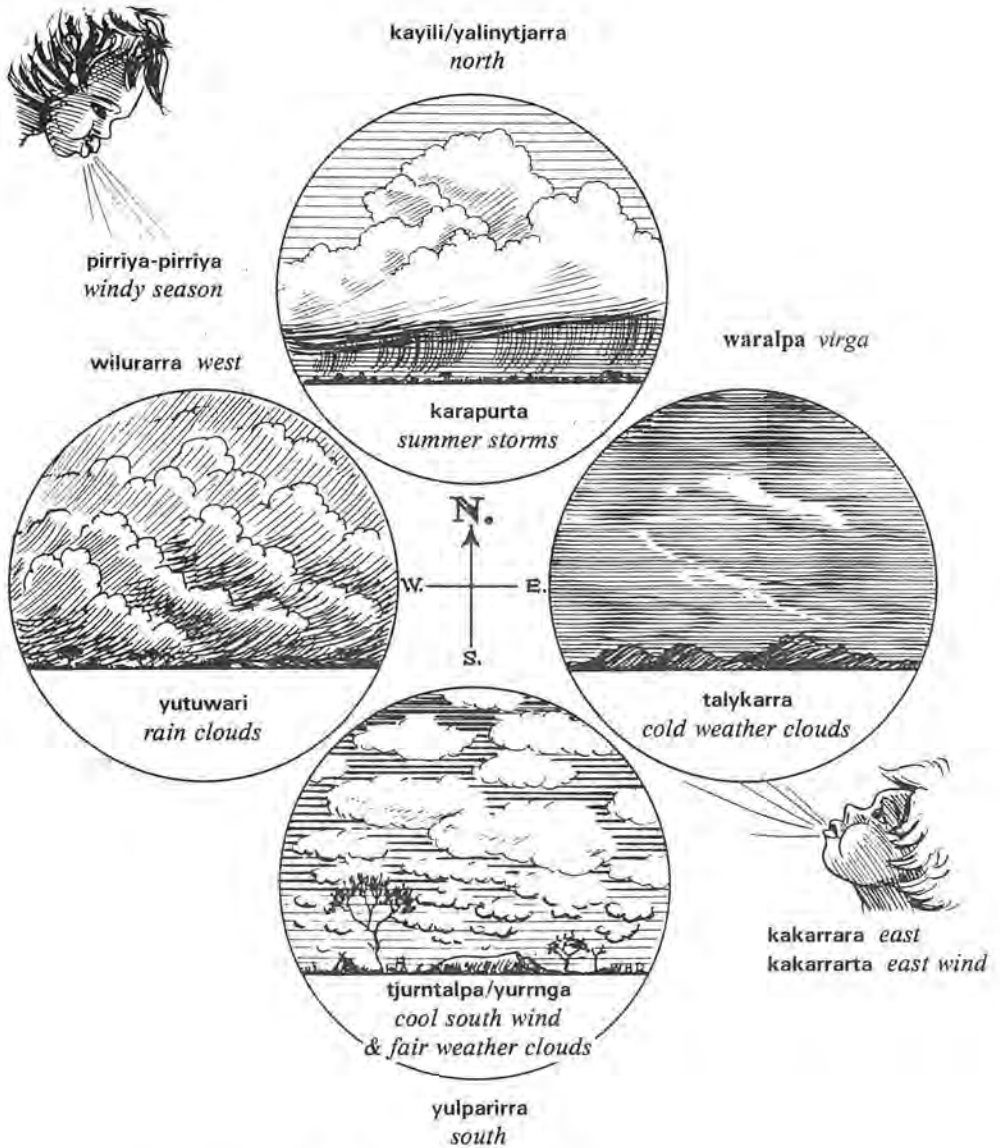
kapi warnanpa *flood waters*

kapi kartalpa *rockhole*

pilki *mud*

Water
KAPI

Clouds and Seasons



THE THREE SEASONS: *The Desert people distinguish three seasons in the year: kurli, the hot season, summer, also 'year'. pirriya-pirriya, the windy season (beginning about September). kamaralpa, the cold season, winter, also 'frost', 'ice'. An alternative form is nyinninga. See also under the heading "WATER".*

Location and Direction

Directives with verbs:

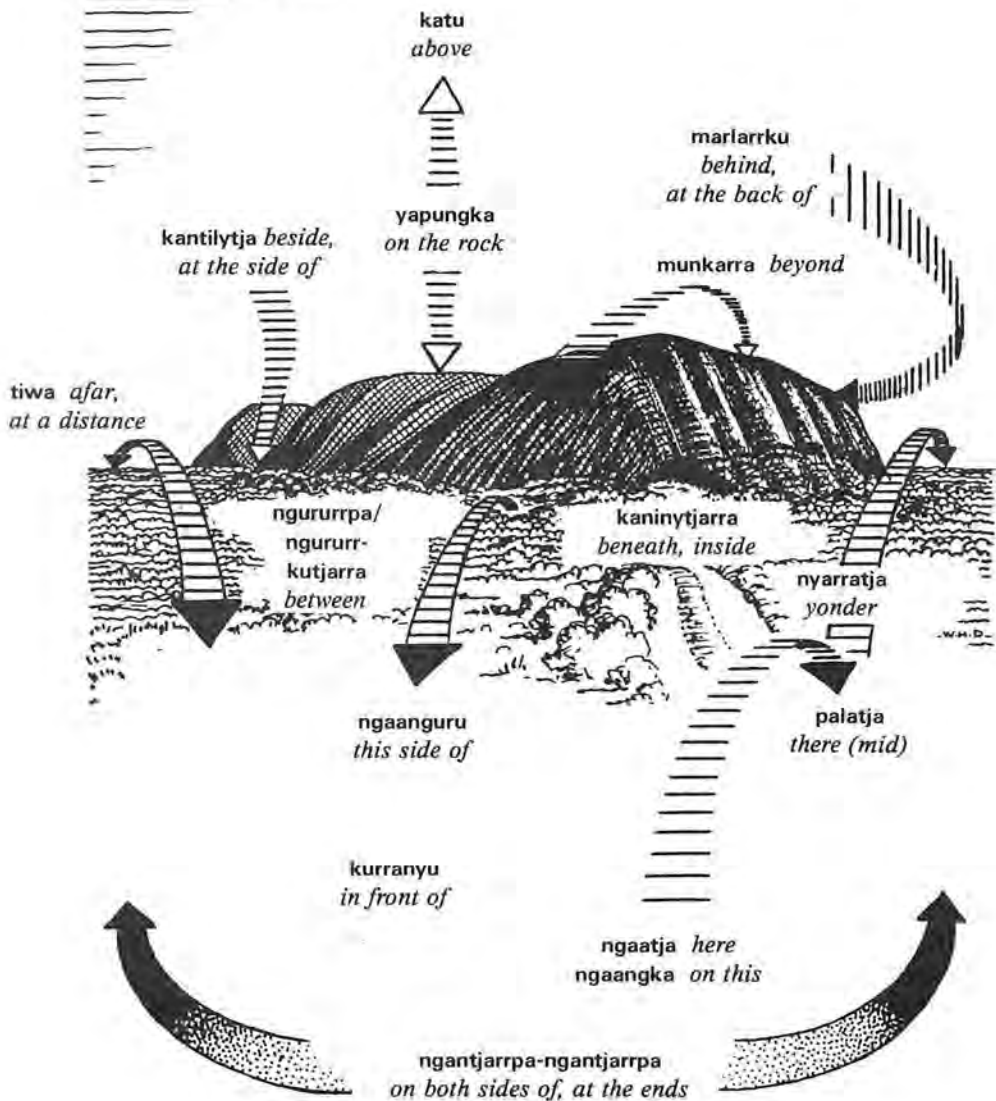
- parra - around
- wati - across
- ma - away from (speaker)
- ngalya - towards (speaker)

Direction suffixes on Nouns:

- kutu to, towards
- nguru from, away from

Location Suffixes with Nouns/N.P.

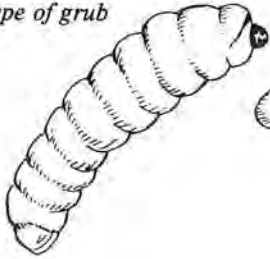
- ngka/-(-ta)/-la in, on, at, by.
- ngurrangka in camp
- kamaralta in winter
- Yulurula at Ayers Rock
- Yurtulytja at Ooldea
- Wanarnta at Wanarn



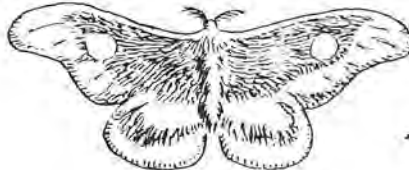
Insects and Arachnids

ngirriki/maku
the edible grub
("bardy grub")

lunki a large
type of grub



kiwinyi mosquito



pinta-pinta
moths & butterflies



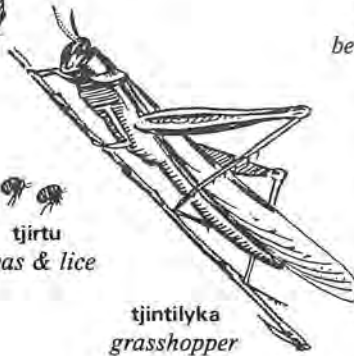
yiril-yiirlpa
hornets & wasps



nirri-nirri
beetles (generally)



yirliltu
honey ant



tjintilyka
grasshopper



muungu bush &
house flies



marapuulpa
trapdoor spider

tjirtu
fleas & lice



kartilyka blowfly
& maggots (gen.)



pula
termites & anthill



wanatarmpa scorpion



minga black ants



warnka
hairy (processionary)
caterpillar

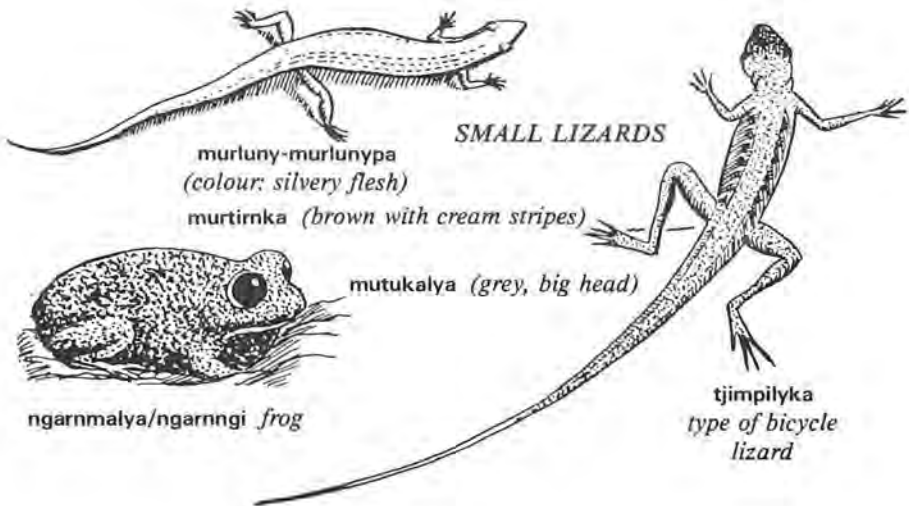
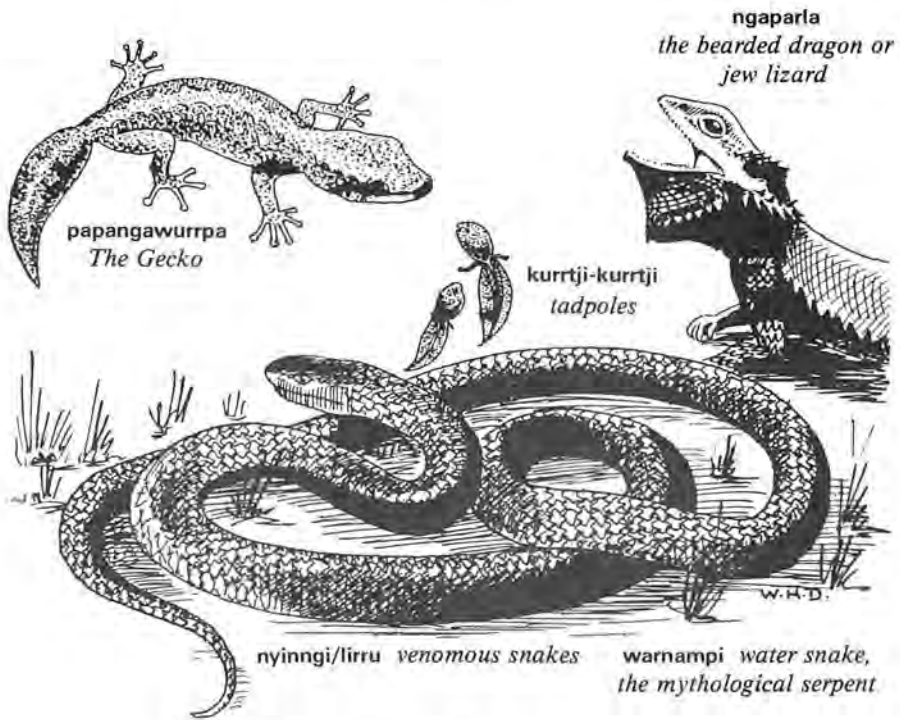


kanparrka
centipede

W.H.D.

Reptilia and Amphibia

(Rarely eaten)

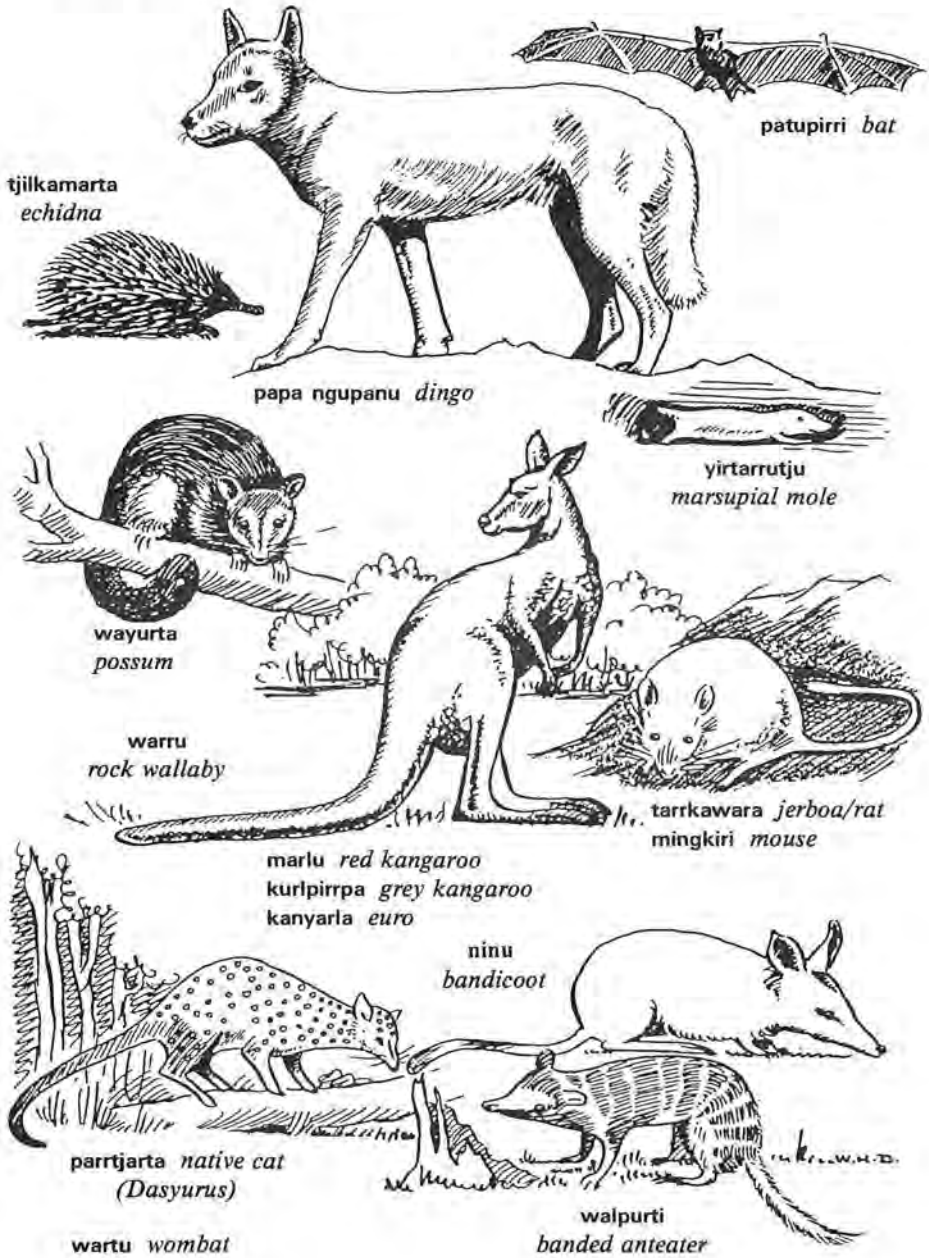


Some Animals of the Desert

nani/raapita rabbit

papa dog

wiilyka wild domestic cat



Birds

tjitarti/tjurlpu birds (generally)



warlawurru
wedgetailed eagle
(*Aquila audax*)

kakalyalya
white cockatoo
(*Cacatua galerita*)



karlaya/
tjakipirri
emu
(*Dromaius novaehollandiae*)



nganurtti/kipara
bustard, wild turkey
(*Ardeotis australis*)

yarralaparlparpa
crested pigeon
(*Ocyphaps lophotes*)

kilykilykarri
budgerygahs
(*Melopsittacus und.*)

Other Birds found in the Desert

- marnpi the common bronzewing (*Phaps chalcoptera*)
- luurnpa the red-backed kingfisher (*Halcyon pyrrhopygia*)
- ngarnamarra mallee hen (*Leipoa ocellata*)
- nyiiinyii zebra finch (*Poephila guttata*)
- parn-parmpalala Central Australian bell bird (*Oreocica gutturalis*)
- piwi tawny frogmouth (*Podargus strigoides*)
- malpuntarri the little quail (*Turnix velox*)

A Few Notable Plants

tjurnngi parakeelya
(*Calandrina balonensis*)



wanarnkarurru, palykunpa
two types of juicy edible roots



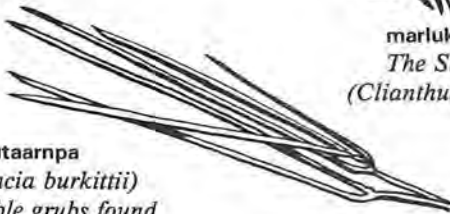
marlukurukuru
The Sturt Pea
(*Clianthus formosus*)

kurtilyirri seeds of
wartarrka used as beads

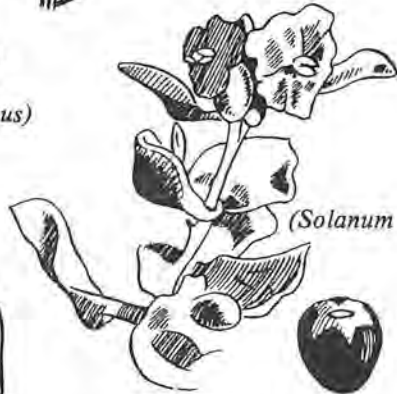


(*Acacia ligulata*)

wartarrka
edible grubs found
in its roots

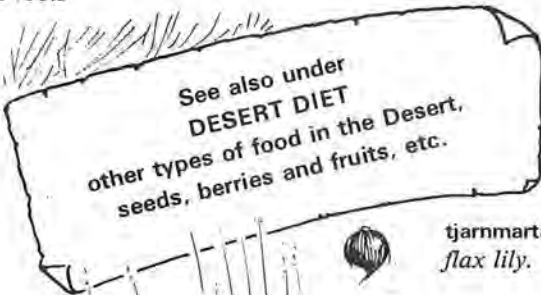


kurutaaripa
(*Acacia burkittii*)
Edible grubs found
in its roots

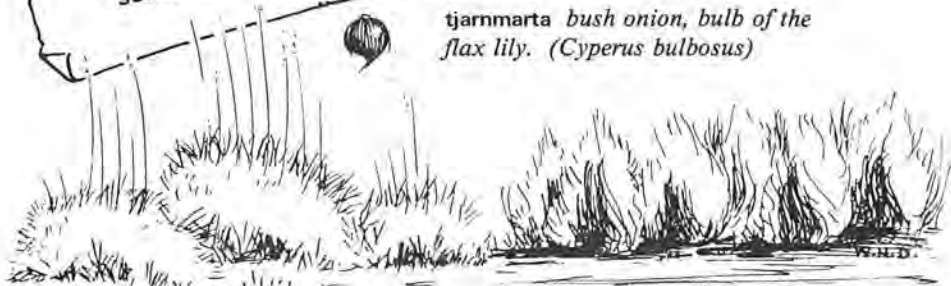


(*Solanum centrale*)

kampurarrpa
a popular desert fruit



tjarmarta bush onion, bulb of the
flax lily. (*Cyperus bulbosus*)



pila spinifex plain

tjanpi grass (gen.)

nyanturra mulga or silver grass

yawila/kuparu species of spinifex grass.

kirti resin or spinifex gum is extracted
from certain types of this grass.

The two types mentioned here are probably
Triodia basedowii & *Plectrachne melvillei* respectively.

The Tree

WARTA

warta/purnu tree, wood.

wanari Mulga tree (*Acacia aneura*)

yamirri/yankarla
arm or branch

nyirri seed pod

tarrulka An edible gall
(the so-called "mulga apple")

likarra dry outer
bark used for firelighting



parrka spiny leaves



nyarlpi broad leaves

scar where a mirru (spear thrower)
or tjara (shield) has been split off.

kumpunungu dark hardwood
yilyirri the light coloured outer
wood of the mulga.

mirlku a tree stump

katarru a small stump or wedge

marrpuri roots (generally)



Some other Acacias:

ngarrkalya (*Acacia dictyophleba*) its roots used as spear shafts.

tjawu (*Acacia* sp.) Its roots also used for spear shafts.

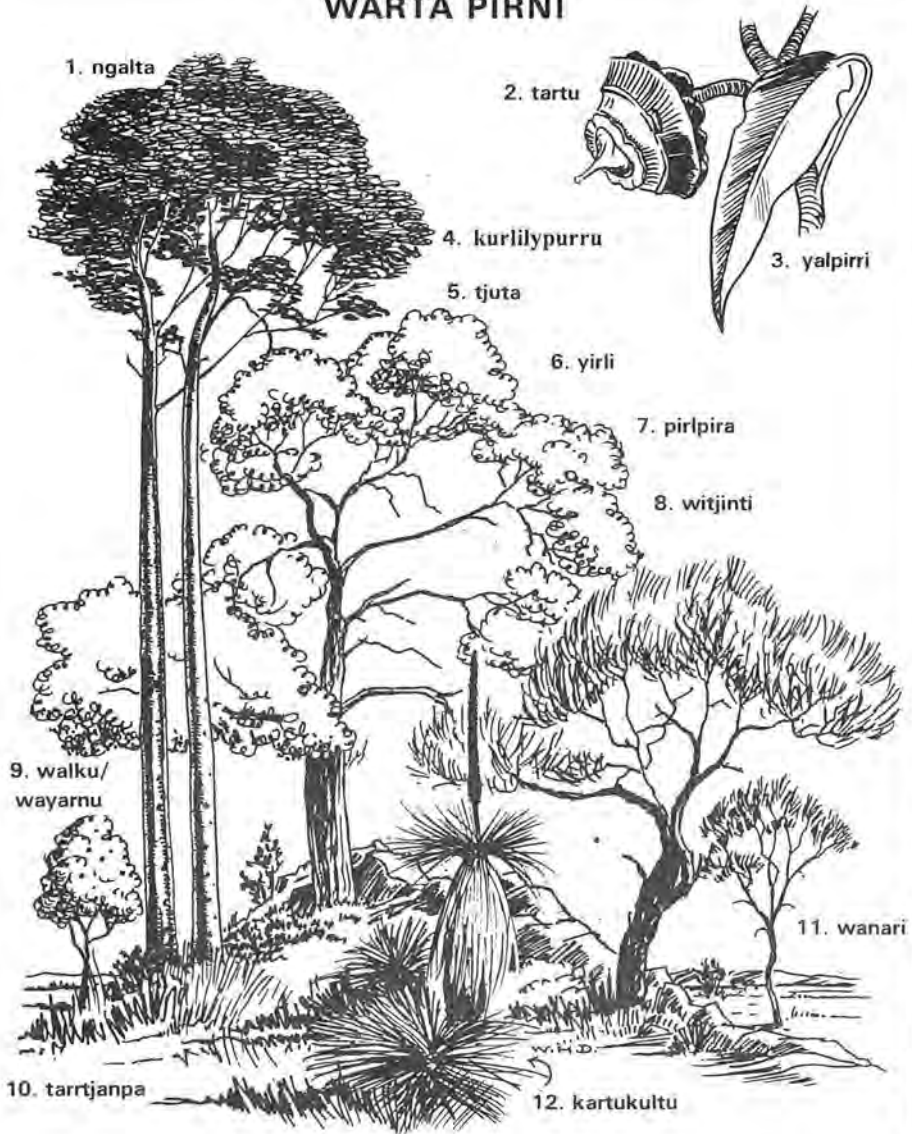
wirntalyka (*Acacia tetragonophylla*) bears edible seeds.

wintalyka (*Acacia linophylla*) bears edible fruit.

minyura a broad-leaved variety of *Acacia aneura* with a very stringy grain.

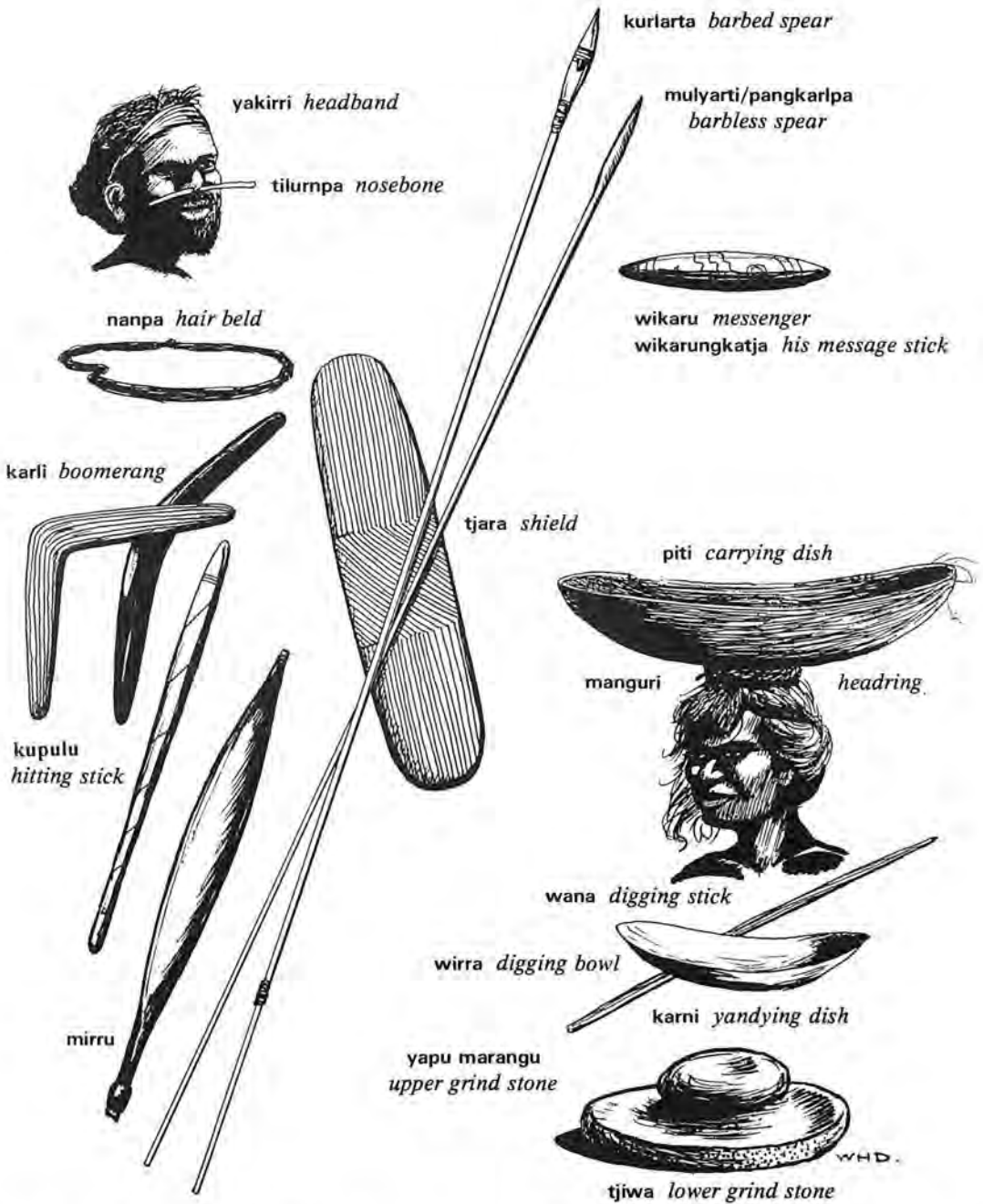
(See next page for some other varieties of trees.)

WARTA PIRNI



1. Desert Kurrajong (*Brachychiton gregorii*). 2. Eucalypt Nut. 3. Mallee (*Eucalyptus pyroformis* and other *Eucalypts*). 4. Native Pine (*Callitris* sp.). 5. Blood Gum (*Eucalyptus* sp. and loosely applied to gum trees generally). 6. Fig (*Ficus platypoda*). 7. The Ghost Gum (*Euc. papuana*). 8. Corkwood (*Hakea* sp.). 9. Quandong (*Santalum acuminatum*). 10. Sandalwood (*Santalum spicatum*). 11. Mulga (*Acacia aneura* etc.). 12. Grass Tree (*Xanthorrhoea thomtonii*).

Material Culture



mirru/lankurru The spearthrower, is also used for firelighting and as an ochre mixing bowl for painting, the flint knife is used to gut game and to sharpen spears, food also may be passed to taboo in-laws by means of the implement.

The Spear and Spearthrower

KURLARTA MIRRU

yiri point

tjirrkarli spearhead

mukulpa barb

pulyku sinew
from the leg
of a kangaroo.
Used for binding.

ngarrkalya
the root of an
Acacia straightened
by heat and pegging
for use as the spearshaft.

ngitinpa
short piece bound
to end of spear.
Acts as brake
when 'roo speared.

kunayitinpa

A hook or barb (gen.)
mukulpa/narnngu

pulyku binding sinew

kantilypa
the side of the mirru

wanari mulga wood

ngamirri decorative
identification marks
regarded as 'good luck'
tokens by the hunter.

pangkarlpa a one-piece barbless spear
kurlarta a barbed spear
nyintji a child's barbless spear. spear (gen.)

the hole for the thrower hook.

ngama spearthrower
barb, bound on with pulyku.

kultu the upper part

tjuni the hollow
(stomach)

wirtapi the centre
or curve of the back.

walka ochre
(used for painting the wood)

warla-warla handle
(lit. ankle)

kirti/tjaparu
spinifex gum used
to fasten a flint.

kanti/tjimarri flint flake or knife.

yapu rock or flint (gen.)

WHD.

mirru/lankuru
the spearthrower

Method used to bind the thrower hook
to its base.

Fire-Making

waru *fire*

waru kurrkaltjunkuya
*they would heap up a big
fire (ready for cooking
a kangaroo or other game)*

ngamurru/purrku/munyurtu
alternative words for 'charcoal'

yirlintji *matches*
(originally 'reeds')

tjaarraarnu *it has
caught alight*

likarra
*dry bark for
firelighting*

tili *flame, light*

puyu *smoke*

tjangi *firestick*

tjaatjunu *(he) lit a firestick*

likarra tjaalyu
red hot bark

warta waru *firewood*

puura *blowing (into flame)*

yukiri/warrkini
dry grass (used as tinder)

yurritjingara pirriyalu rungkaltjaku
*waving it so that the breeze
will fan it into flame*

katarru *wedge*
(to hold open the log)

warta paralypa *a split log*

yukiri and marlu kuna
*dry grass and kangaroo dung
used as tinder in the split log*

kawurnpa/kurлку/tjunpu
*alternative words for
white ash for mixing
with native tobacco*



warta rungkara tililkitjalu
*using friction (by sawing
with a spearthrower) to
produce fire*

Desert Diet

KUKA MEAT, all game food.

karnpi fat (generally)
kuniya carpet snake
marlu red kangaroo
murturrka stomach fat
nani/raapita rabbit
ngampu egg
nganurti/kipara wild turkey
ngirntaka perentie
ngartinpa kangaroo fat
nyirti goanna stomach fat
tirnka a popular goanna
tjakipirri/karlaya emu
yirlpa another goanna type
yilytjanpa steak, flesh.



walku/wayarnu
quandong

Winnowing
wangurnu seeds.

MIRRKA ALL VEGETABLE FOODS (Alternatives mayi/kunangu)



karlkula
wild pear
(*Leichhardtia australis*)

kalpari edible seeds of the
scented herb *Dysphenia kalpari*.
kampurarrpa fruit of the
Solanum centrale.
nyuma cake of ground seed
ngaturnpa *Acacia victoriae* which
bears edible seeds.
ngirriki edible grubs.
parrka-parrka a wild mistletoe
bearing red edible berries.
tjantu yellow fruit of *Solanum orbiculatum*.
tjanmarta edible bulb of the *Cyperus bulbosus*.
tjurratja honey, flower nectar
walku quandong fruit *Santalum acuminatum*.
wangurnu yurninypa seeds of the
woollybutt grass *Eragrostis eriopoda*.



Some Edible Reptiles

Reptiles such as these listed on this page are usually cooked whole in the hot ashes.

ngiyari/mingarri

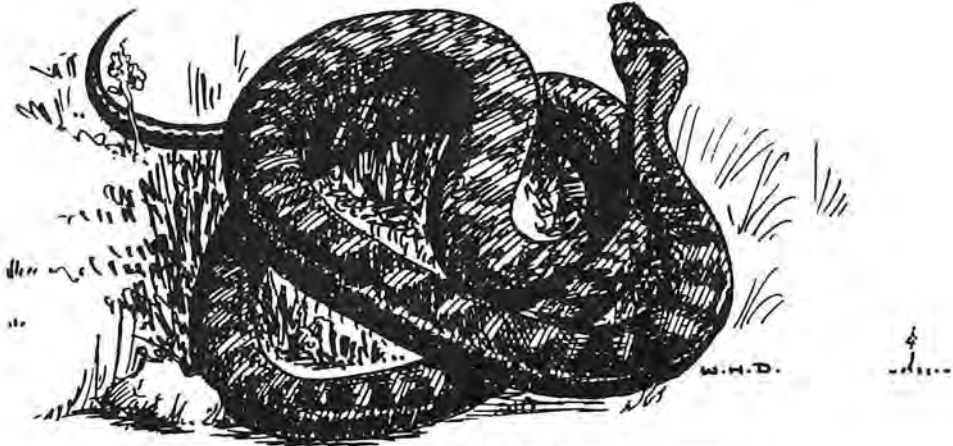


The Mountain Devil (Moloch horridus)

lungkarta

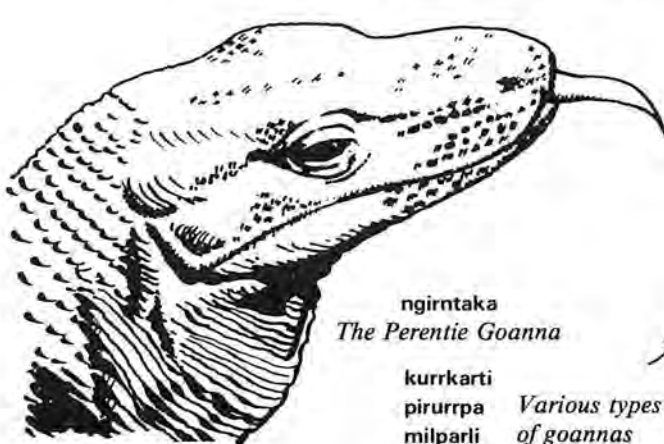


Blue-tongued or Banded Sleepy lizard



tjitari *The Banded Rock Python (Aspidites ramsayi)*

kuniya *The Carpet Snake (Morelia spilota)*



ngirntaka
The Perentie Goanna

kurrkarti
pirurpa *Various types*
milparli *of goannas*
tirnka



Distribution of Kangaroo Meat

kuka marlu yitjilyinkula *Dividing kangaroo meat for distribution.*

kuka marlu *kangaroo meat*

kataraka/katawara *head
for younger siblings*

yamirri *forelegs ("arms")
for the children*

nyimiri *ribs and breast
for mother and second elder bro.*

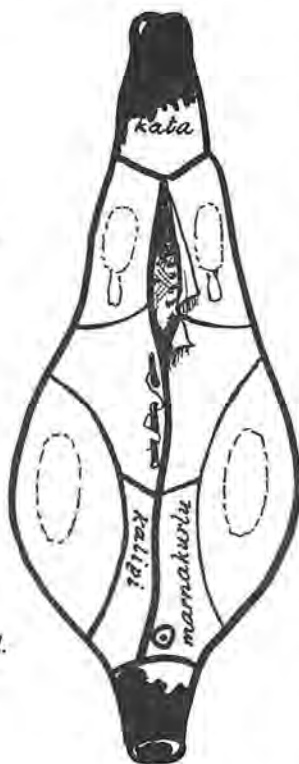
yintirinypa *flaps, for anybody*

wilurru/tjunta *thigh
For elder brother first,
then for younger siblings.*

tjunta walanypa *lower leg (shank)
for elder brother and elder sister.*

kalipi/yangkarlpa *hip portion (this side)
for those who cut the meat*

marnakurlu *hip portion
(other side) for wife and husband.*



warupuyu
coccyx

murtunymurtunypa
a portion or cut

Note: *When the meat is being cut up, the central cut must pass on the left side of the breast bone and on the right side of the skewer (tipinypa) then on the left of the vent. (ie. the left and right from the butcher's point of view.)*

The cook may claim the following parts:

tjuni *stomach*

murturrka *stomach fat*

wipu *the tail which may also be shared with wife's elder brother.*

The grandparents have the soft portions:

kapurarrtji *kidneys*

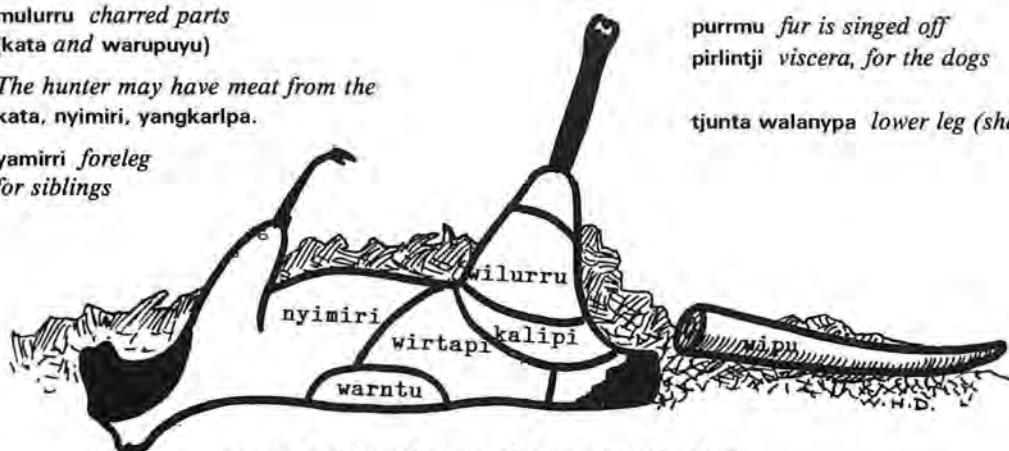
yalu *liver*

kurturtu *heart*

mulurru *charred parts
(kata and warupuyu)*

The hunter may have meat from the kata, nyimiri, yangkarlpa.

yamirri *foreleg
for siblings*



warntu/miri/tjarnakatutja *skin, given to the dogs.*

wirtapi *loin portion, for father-in-law and mother-in-law or to elder brother with two wives and many children.*

purrmu *fur is singed off*

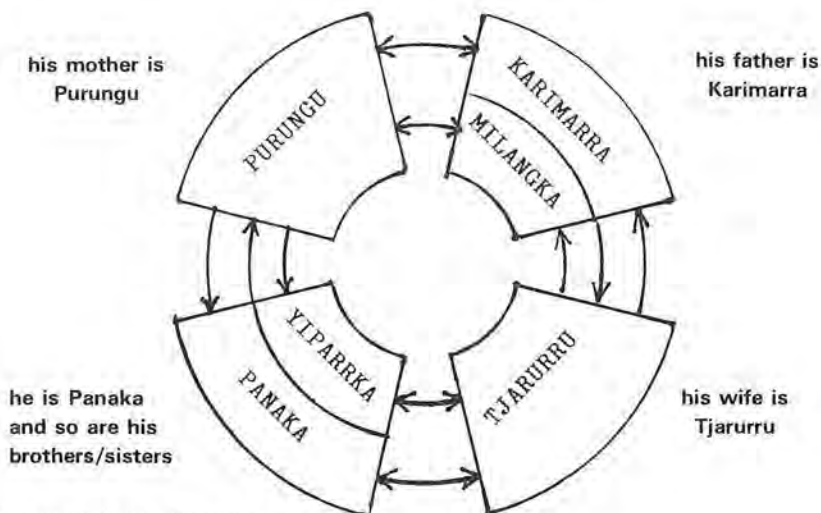
pirlintji *viscera, for the dogs*

tjunta walanypa *lower leg (shank)*

Skin Groups and Kin Terms

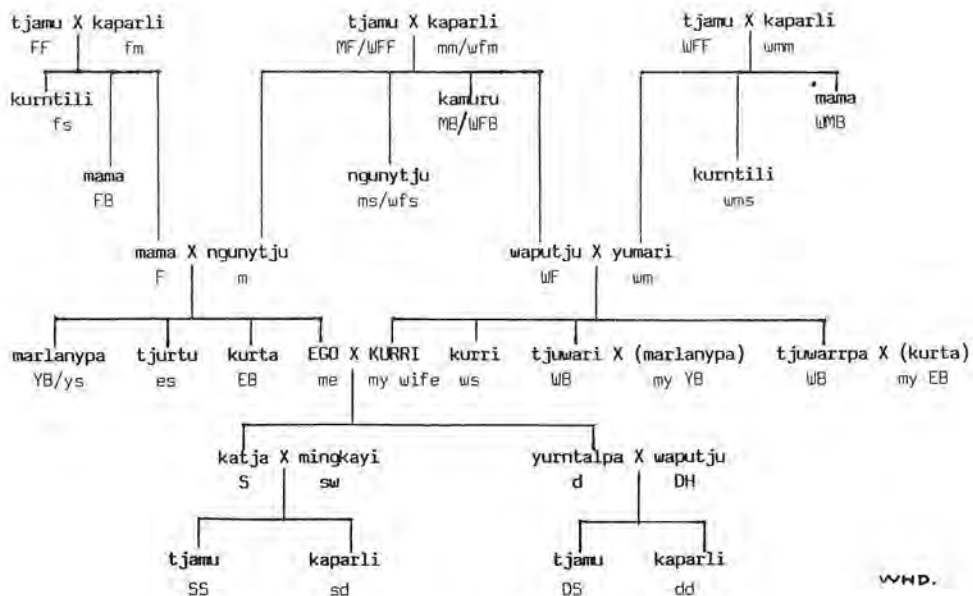
(For details as to the operation of the skin grouping system and of the social organization of the Western Desert people, see . . . "Into Another World" by Anee Glass or "An Introduction to the Western Desert Language" by W. H. Douglas, Revised edition 1964.)

If the man belongs to the Panaka group...



Intermarrying groups = \longleftrightarrow
 Children of the marriage = \longrightarrow
 The directions: MAN \longleftrightarrow WOMAN \longrightarrow CHILD

KIN TERMS



WHD.

Hand Gestures 1



karlaya/tjakipiri
It's an emu.



mirriringu
He/she/it is dead.



ngirriki
Bardy grubs.



kuwarra. *Wait!*



kungka
It's a female.



tjitji/tjilku
It's a child.



walykumunu
That's good.



marlu
It's a kangaroo.



Nyaaku?
What for?
What's going on?

WHD.

Hand Gestures 2



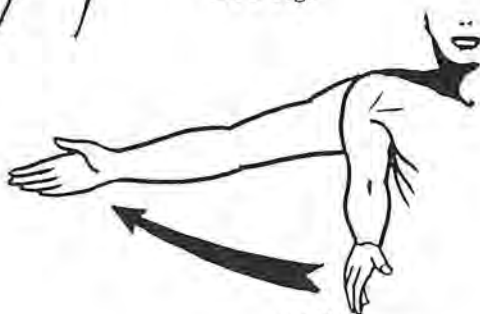
yulara
(Somebody) is crying.



papa
It's a dog.



wati yima
It's an old man.



watipitja.
Go across / Go back.



ngunytju Mother
(For kapi water, touch both breasts)



wati
It's a man.



ngayuku
Me/Mine.



tjikira
drinking



purikanya
It is big.



WHD.