# Warlk Mata Karrungangulakan Plants that heal us

This poster presents traditional Indigenous knowledge about bush medicine. The knowledge about how to use plants to heal common ailments is given in the Mawng language, spoken at Goulburn Island, north-western Arnhem Land, Northern Territory, Australia. Mawng is an Australian Aboriginal language spoken by around 300 people. It is an endangered language but is still being learnt by children. This poster aims to help Mawng children learn more about bush medicine as well as non-Aboriginal people.



 ALANGUNTA
⊕ Ngatpaju wurnkurrk, Ngatpangawun
♥ Ingijalk

Rotten CheesefruitMorinda citrifolia⊕ Coughs, colds♥ Fruit

Nakapa ja Alangunta. Nakapa ja ingijalk, naka ja karrila. Nakapa ja ngarrila ta ngatpaju wurnkurrk. Pa ngatpangawun. Ngarrayan kiwrurrtpin pa ngatpin "A ngarriwanala pa ngarrunpaningulakan." Ngarrila ngarruningulakan. That one Rotten Cheesefruit (*Morinda citrifolia*). That fruit, we eat it. That one we eat when we have a cold, our nose is running and we're coughing. We see a ripe one and we say "Ah, we'll eat that and then we'll get better". We eat it and it does make us better.





IURWALA La ja murwala ta amajung tuka kirrwara la Ngatpaju tuka kirrwara tuka kumpil pata arrarrkpi la warramumpik They used Beach Pandanus (*Pandanus spiralis*) when men, women and boys were sick in the back



la tuka kumpil Wukej tuka manimi

la marryun. Iwulalkungung ja murwala, iwakangung ingiri. Kayirrk la

iwumarlkujpangung kirrk. Iwutpangung ilangung ja Murwala tuka yungku. Iminang wuwukuwuk. Kayirrk la iwumangung parak. Iwutpangung tuka wingijalk awulangung. Warrwak la awuntuwunyantung tuka kirrwara la tuka kumpil. Iwutpan tuka wiwari la ngarlwak. Nakapa iwutpangungapa parang. Iminang atakujpinang atjak. Tuka awunngarajpukpuning. Nakapa iwutpangung murwala. Atjirntuny ta atjak. or the chest. They would cut down the stem, remove the bark and then pound it up. They would put it on the fire to heat it up. Then they would take it and put it on their bodies. They would warm their backs and chests with it. They would put it where they had pain, like on their knees. They would put it on and that would be it. All the pain would stop. When they had an ache or pain, they would apply the Beach Pandanus (*Pandanus spiralis*) to it. The problem would go away.



 WOROKPOROK
① Ngatpaju tuka yurnu la ngarlwak
② Mawiya

## **Snake Vine** *Tinospora smilacina*

 Pain in the hands, feet or knees
Leaves Muka mata Worokporok mata amajung tuka yurnu la ngarlwak. Mampumangung mata mawiya mampuwunyantung wurul tuka yungku. Kayirrk la awuntuwunyantung tuka ngarlwak la yurnu.

sickness on the hands, feet and knees. They would take the leaves and heat them through on the fire. Then they would put the leaves on their arms, legs for knees.



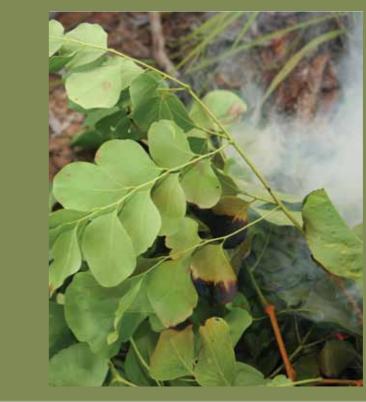


 KARTUNGKUN
Ngarryetpi wurrupurru ja ngarrkinyji arrkarrk
Mawiya mata wurrwurr, mangiri

# Ironbark

Erythrophleum chlorostachys Rashes, itchy skin Young leaves, bark Mampumangung Kartungkun.
rru Mampumangung mawiya mata wurrwurr.
rk Muka mata kartungkun kampartpan tuka
urr, panikin. Yara mangiri kampartpan. Kayirrk
la kawuryi pata kiwatpi wurrupurru ja
kawinyji arrkarrk.

They used to go and get Ironbark (*Erythrophleum chlorostachys*). They would get the new young leaves and boil them in a billy. Sometimes they might boil the bark instead. Then those who have a rash and are scratching themselves bathe in the liquid.







MUNMUNKA

Nuka ja Munmunka ja iwumangung

People used to get the Beach Morning Glory



Ngatpari, rluj la ngatpaju wun
Mawiya

pata arrarrkpi. Iwumangung parak tuka kunak. Tuka malangung mata yungku iwuwunyantung wurul ja iwiya. Kayirrk la iwutpangung tuka wun la tuka rluj la tuka wiwari.

Kapin kinnyen yagaru. Kapin kinnyen, kinnyenapa ja yagaru, warntatarr. Kerra warak kinirrkaka. Pa kinnyen yagaru. Keapa yungku kamanima. Munmunka kiniwunya. Kayirrk la kinnyutpa tuka iwari. Malany kiwutin alguru, Munmunka. Kimin iljil. Jil kinnyaka. Jara kinima, kiniwunya. Jara kinnyutpa akutju la kiwutin akutju. Kerrapa kilakujpin la katjirntuny. (*Ipomea pes-caprae*) and take it home. When the fire was hot they would heat the leaves through on the fire. Then they would put the leaves on a sore eye or a boil or any type of sore.

Somebody might be stung by a stingray. Say a stingray stings somebody around noon. He goes off fishing with his spear. He gets stung by a stingray. As soon as he gets back they get firewood and heat up some leaves of the Beach Morning Glory (*Ipomea pes-caprae*) on the fire. After that they put it on his sore. Then they tie it on using the vine of the Beach Morning Glory. As soon as the leaf cools down, when it's gone cold, he gets another leaf and heats it up. He puts another one on and then they tie it on again. He keeps doing that until the pain goes away.





Kurrungpawurrun Pata Iwumirrawung Puka pata warramumpik angkutpangung ta ngaralk: Nita Garidjalalug, Peggy Mirwuma. Nuka ja yuranka la arrunnyukang mata warlk mangurlaj:

Glenn Wightman (NRETAS)

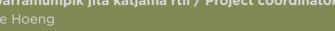
### Acknowledgements

The Mawng plant knowledge was provided by Nita Garidjalalug and Peggy Mirwuma. Ethnobiologist Glenn Wightman of the Department of Natural Resources, Environment, the Arts and Sport (NRETAS) provided scientific advice.

### Juka jita ngatjayama rtil ngaralk / Linguist: Ruth Singer Iwuyamangung ngaralk / Texts and transcriptions: Ruth Singer, Nita Garidjalalug

**Iwumirrawung iwutpan / Editors:** Ruth Singer, Glenn Wightman, Sabine Hoeng

Ingamangung pija / Photography: © Sabine Hoeng Kinimirrawun ja jurra / Design: © David Lancashire Design Jita warramumpik jita katjama rtil / Project coordinator:





AIATSIS



THE HANS RAUSING Endangered Languages Project Because every last word means another lost world...

Maintenance of Indigenous Languages and Recor







David Lancashire Desi

