

**Copy made by the Australian National University Library for  
the purpose of research or study.**



THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

## Copyright Warning Notice

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Copyright Regulations 1969

#### WARNING

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of The Australian National University pursuant to Part VB of the *Copyright Act 1968 (the Act)*.

The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the Act. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the Act.

Do not remove this notice.

Printing Acton Store requests for



ANU  
Print  
Repository

JOURNAL: Copy article

Loc: Hume

Req: 31.08.2009 12:59 am

Coll: 31.08.2009 8:57 am

No: 36344

Requestor:

GIACON, GIANBATTISTA

e247170f u4281743

jgiacon@ozemail.com.au

**ANU PRINT  
REPOSITORY serial -  
Q1.R63**

Journal:

Journal and proceedings of the Royal  
Society of New South Wales

Vol: vol xxxvi and vol xxxv; Year:

Issue: ; Pages: vol xxxvi p 71-106  
and vol xx

Article title:

The Aboriginal Languages of  
Victoria and The Thurrawal,  
Gundugnurra and Dharuk  
languages

Article author:

Mathews, RH

Notes:

ITEMS HELD FOR 7 DAYS ONLY  
Reasons for non-retrieval:

- ☐ Unable to locate
- ☐ On loan
- ☐ Wrong information provided
- ☐ Other (explain below)

in this direction it appears probable that the influence exercised by the location of the radicles in these natural yellow dyes will eventually be completely understood.

It contains 3 molecules of water of crystallization, not entirely removed until several times. It also forms a monopotassium salt. When treated with potassium acetate, it forms a quercetin acid, when this is added to a solution of quercetin in acid, forming salts of quercetin. The acid  $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$ ,  $H_2SO_4$ . When heated by boiling three hours with water, and allowed to stand about 20 hours, it contains about 49.67 per cent. of quercetin.

Myrticolorin for dyeing purposes is a glucoside. The amount of myrticolorin obtained from *Myrtilla* is somewhat large, as  $8\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the weight obtained commercially from the bark. The extraction of the dye material is not difficult. Myrticolorin may be considered as a possibility.

My acknowledgements to Mr. C. J. Smith for much assistance in determining the structure of the extraction of myrticolorin.

## THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF VICTORIA.

By R. H. MATHEWS, L.S.,

Memb. Assoc. Étran. Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris.

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, July 2, 1902.]

SYNOPSIS.—Introductory. Orthography. The Tyattyalla Language. The Tyápwurru and Wuddyáwurru Dialects. The Tháguwurru Language. The Woiwurru Dialect. The Brabirrawulung Language. Vocabularies of Tyattyalla and Brabirrawulung Words.

In 1898 I contributed to the Anthropological Society at Washington an article describing the initiatory rites and social organisation of the native tribes of Victoria.<sup>1</sup> On that occasion I stated: "The only way at the present time to accomplish what I have indicated [to define the boundaries of the nations into which the aborigines were divided] is to study the languages or dialects of the population, grouping together those which have an evident affinity." It is now my intention to proceed with the work I commenced in 1898.

At the time of writing the article referred to I had personally studied only two of the native tongues, but since then I have made several additional journeys through Victoria at various times for the purpose of visiting the remnants of the different tribes and further examining the structure of their speech. As no previous author has attempted to supply the elements of the grammar of the languages of the native tribes of Victoria, the pleasing duty has devolved upon me to present to the reader a portion of my researches in this direction. Gathering this information from the lips of the natives, and reducing it to

<sup>1</sup> "The Victorian Aborigines: their Initiation Ceremonies and Divisional Systems."—*American Anthropologist*, Vol. xi., pp. 325–343, with map of Victoria, plate v.

a written form, has been a tedious and laborious task, the difficult and tangled nature of which can be grasped only by those who have embarked on the same line of investigation. Space will preclude the consideration in this article of more than the leading outlines of the constitution of the several tongues.

In all the languages of Victoria, in every part of speech which is subject to inflection, there is a double form of the first person of the dual and plural—one of which includes, and the other excludes, the individual addressed. Mr. J. Dawson observed two forms of the dual: "We two, thou and I; we two, he and I;" but as he does not refer to this peculiarity in the first person of the plural, I may be pardoned for claiming its discovery in Victoria, having also previously reported its existence in the languages of New South Wales.<sup>2</sup>

In all the dialects having the Tyattyalla structure, there are four numbers—singular, dual, triple and plural. The triple or trial number has also two forms in the first person—one to include the person spoken to, and the other to exclude him. The triple number has also been found by me in the Thaguwurru and Woiwurru tongues, in which it is now reported for the first time. In the eastern portion of the Thaguwurru country, the triple is seldom used—the speech of the people having coalesced with that of their neighbours on the east, among whom the dual only is recognised.

Among the native tribes of Victoria dealt with in this paper, inflection for person and number is not confined to the verbs and pronouns, but extends to many of the nouns, prepositions, adverbs and interjections, a peculiarity which

<sup>1</sup> Australian Aborigines of Western Districts of Victoria, (1881) p. 49.

<sup>2</sup> "The Thurrawal, Gundungurra and Dharruk Languages,"—Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. xxxv., pp. 127–160.

was reported by me in certain aboriginal languages of New South Wales last year.<sup>1</sup>

It is beyond the scope of a paper of this kind to furnish vocabularies of the dialects of Victoria, and therefore given two vocabularies of the Brabirrawulung—the former of the languages of the tongues of Western Victoria, and the latter of Victoria.

It may be added that a few of the correspondents noticed a dual in the first person of an inclusive and exclusive form, but the latter was not observed by them. Part of the vocabulary of a few verbs were also supplied by the correspondents, but the grammar of his contributors, but the grammar of the dialects was left untouched.

Applying a possessive suffix to nouns is common in several islands of Polynesia. In Victoria, it is found in a few Victorian tribes by some of the correspondents. The distinction between "we inclusive" and "we exclusive" has been observed in some of Polynesia and elsewhere, and the latter to some extent as exemplified in the following.

The existence of a trial number is observed in Aneityum<sup>2</sup> and some other islands, and was observed to some extent in the Woddowro tribe in Victoria by some of the correspondents.

The *trial* number, as existing in Victoria, is different in character from that of some other countries. For example, the case-endings of the dual, triple and trial number, and vary from each other.

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> Rep. Aust. Assoc. Adv. Sci., I., pp. 127–160.

a tedious and laborious task, the  
 are of which can be grasped only  
 rked on the same line of investi-  
 clude the consideration in this  
 ading outlines of the constitution

Victoria, in every part of speech  
 ion, there is a double form of the  
 d plural—one of which includes,  
 he individual addressed. Mr. J.  
 ms of the dual: "We two, thou  
 I," but as he does not refer to  
 t person of the plural, I may be  
 discovery in Victoria, having also  
 istence in the languages of New

the Tyattyalla structure, there  
 ar, dual, triple and plural. The  
 also two forms in the first person  
 on spoken to, and the other to  
 number has also been found by  
 Woiwurru tongues, in which it  
 st time. In the eastern portion  
 y, the triple is seldom used—the  
 ng coalesced with that of their  
 among whom the dual only is

s of Victoria dealt with in this  
 and number is not confined to  
 t extends to many of the nouns,  
 interjections, a peculiarity which

tern Districts of Victoria, (1881) p. 49.  
 ra and Dharruk Languages,"—Journ.  
 127-160.

was reported by me in certain aboriginal languages of New  
 South Wales last year.<sup>1</sup>

It is beyond the scope of a short article like this to  
 furnish vocabularies of the dialects of every tribe. I have  
 therefore given two vocabularies only—the Tyattyalla and  
 the Brabirrawulung—the former being representative of the  
 tongues of Western Victoria, and the latter of Eastern  
 Victoria.

It may be added that a few of Mr. R. B. Smyth's corres-  
 pondents noticed a dual in the pronouns, but the existence  
 of an inclusive and exclusive form in the dual and plural  
 was not observed by them. Portions of the conjugations  
 of a few verbs were also supplied to Mr. Smyth by some  
 of his contributors, but the grammatical structure of the  
 dialects was left untouched.

Applying a possessive suffix to nouns has been observed  
 in several islands of Polynesia. It was also briefly noticed  
 in a few Victorian tribes by some of Mr. R. B. Smyth's  
 correspondents. The distinction between the "we inclu-  
 sive" and "we exclusive" has been noticed in many dialects  
 of Polynesia and elsewhere, although not to such a full  
 extent as exemplified in the following pages.

The existence of a trial number was reported years ago  
 in Aneityum<sup>2</sup> and some other islands of the Pacific Ocean,  
 and was observed to some extent in the pronouns of the  
 Woddowro tribe in Victoria by Mr. Francis Tuckfield.<sup>3</sup>

The *trial* number, as existing in the native languages of  
 Victoria, is different in character from that observed in  
 some other countries. For example, in the New Hebrides  
 the case-endings of the dual, trial, and plural are indepen-  
 dent, and vary from each other in form, thus:

<sup>1</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 127.

<sup>2</sup> *Rep. Aust. Assoc. Adv. Sci.*, I., pp. 482-483. <sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, VII., p. 482.

We (dual inclusive) Akaijan  
 We (trial inclusive) Akataij  
 We (plural inclusive) Akaiji

But among the Victorian tribes, the trial number is formed by adding another case-ending to that of the plural. For example, in the Tyattyalla, Tyâpwurru and Wuddyâwurru languages, an additional ending, *kullik*, is tacked on to the suffix of the plural, as follows:

We (plural inclusive) Yurwengurruk  
 We (trial inclusive) Yurwengurrukkullik.

In the Thaguwurru and kindred tongues, the word *baiap* is substituted for *kullik*, but it is employed in precisely the same manner—It is added to the suffix of the plural—as in the following example:

We (plural inclusive) Wanganyin  
 We (trial inclusive) Wanganyinbaiap.

In the Motu, one of the languages of New Guinea, Rev. W. G. Lawes reports that the dual and trial of pronouns are formed by additions to the plural.<sup>1</sup>

The following authors have published vocabularies of some of the dialects of Victoria:—

Mr. R. B. Smyth, "The Aborigines of Victoria," Vol. II., pp. 1 — 220.

Mr. E. M. Curr, "The Australian Race," Vol. III., pp. 437 — 589.

Mr. J. Dawson, "The Australian Aborigines of the Western Districts of Victoria," pp. 1 — 84.

Mr. J. J. Carey, from the manuscript of Mr. F. Tuckfield, "Report Austr. Assoc. Adv. Science," Vol. VII., pp. 840 — 872.

There are other vocabularies, but the foregoing will be sufficient for ordinary purposes of reference.

<sup>1</sup> Motu Grammar and Vocabulary, p. 9.

All the languages of eastern Victoria, widely in vocabulary from the last year, are yet substantially the same in structure as that language. That portion of Victoria situated to the north of that of longitude, the only difference between the districts have the trial number is not. The eastern and western languages differ for number and person of nouns, in addition to that of the verbs, the double form of the first person of the singular. In the vocabulary of the Thurrawal, Tyattyalla, Boodjamool, are several words in common origin.<sup>2</sup>

Some of Mr. R. B. Smyth's vocabularies send him stories purporting to be of the dialects.<sup>3</sup> I have looked over them and pronounce them to be mere untruths by men who knew nothing of the languages they were dealing with. The "pigeon-English of the Chinese" is not "him cabbagee."

It is desired in this place to thank those who are in charge of Aboriginal Affairs for allowing me free access to the records and for other acts of kindness to the respective districts, whilst I was engaged in other investigations among the

<sup>2</sup> Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. XXX.

<sup>3</sup> "The Origin, Organisation and Classification of the Aborigines,"—Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia, map of Australia, plate viii.

<sup>4</sup> "Aborigines of Victoria," Vol. II.,

inclusive) Akaijan  
 inclusive) Akataij  
 inclusive) Akaiji

In tribes, the trial number is formed  
 ending to that of the plural. For  
 la, Tyâpwurru and Wuddyâwurru  
 ending, *kullik*, is tacked on to the  
 lows:

clusive) Yurwengurruk  
 usive) Yurwengurrukkullik.

In kindred tongues, the word *baiap*  
 out it is employed in precisely the  
 to the suffix of the plural—as in

usive) Wanganyin  
 usive) Wanganyinbaiap.

languages of New Guinea, Rev.  
 the dual and trial of pronouns  
 of the plural.<sup>1</sup>

have published vocabularies of  
 ctoria:—

The Aborigines of Victoria," Vol.

Australian Race," Vol. III., pp.

e Australian Aborigines of the  
 of Victoria," pp. 1—84.

the manuscript of Mr. F. Tuck-  
 istr. Assoc. Adv. Science," Vol.

2.  
 laries, but the foregoing will be  
 poses of reference.

ar and Vocabulary, p. 9.

All the languages of eastern Victoria, although differing widely in vocabulary from the Thurrawal,<sup>1</sup> reported by me last year, are yet substantially the same in grammatical structure as that language. This remark also applies to that portion of Victoria situated west of the 145th meridian of longitude, the only difference being that the western districts have the trial number, whilst the eastern have not. The eastern and western tongues both have inflexion for number and person of nouns, adverbs, prepositions, etc., in addition to that of the verbs and pronouns; both have the double form of the first person in all numbers beyond the singular. In the vocabularies of all these languages—the Thurrawal, Tyattyalla, Brabirrawulung, etc.—there are several words in common, showing a community of origin.<sup>2</sup>

Some of Mr. R. B. Smyth's correspondents ventured to send him stories purporting to be told in certain native dialects.<sup>3</sup> I have looked over all these stories, and can pronounce them to be mere ungrammatical jargon, written by men who knew nothing of the structure of the languages they were dealing with. They are on a par with the pigeon-English of the Chinese costerer: "Plenty me got him cabbagee."

It is desired in this place to thank all those gentlemen who are in charge of Aboriginal Stations in Victoria, for allowing me free access to the natives under their control, and for other acts of kindness during my visits to their respective districts, whilst I was engaged in linguistic and other investigations among the native tribes of Victoria.

<sup>2</sup> Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., Vol. xxxv., pp. 127—160.

<sup>3</sup> "The Origin, Organisation and Ceremonies of the Australian Aborigines,"—Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Phila., Vol. xxxix., pp. 556—578, with map of Australia, plate viii.

<sup>1</sup> "Aborigines of Victoria," Vol. II., pp. 48, 49, and pp. 53, 54.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

Eighteen letters of the English alphabet are sounded, comprising thirteen consonants—*b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, w, y*—and five vowels—*a, e, i, o, u*.

The system of orthoepy adopted is that recommended by the circular issued by the Royal Geographical Society, London, with the following qualifications:—

It is frequently difficult to distinguish between the short sound of *a* and *u*. A thick sound of *i* is occasionally met with, which closely resembles the short sound of *u* or *a*.

As far as possible, vowels are unmarked, but in some instances the long sound of *a, e, and u* are indicated thus, *â, ê, û*. In a few cases the short sound of *u* has been marked thus, *ũ*.

*G* is hard in all cases. *R* has a rough, trilled sound, as in hurrah! *W* always commences a syllable or word.

*Ng* at the beginning of a word or syllable as *ngu* in *ngu-ya*, a camp, has a peculiar sound, which can be got very closely by putting *u* before it, as *ungu'*, and then articulating it as one syllable. At the end of a syllable it has substantially the sound of *ng* in "sing."

The sound of the Spanish *ñ* is frequent; at the beginning of a word or syllable I have given it as *ny*, but when terminating a word the Spanish letter is used. *Y* at the beginning of a word or syllable has its ordinary consonant value.

*Dh* is pronounced nearly as *th* in "that," with a slight sound of *d* preceding it. *Nh* has also nearly the sound of *th* in "that," but with an initial sound of the *n*. A final *h* is guttural, resembling *ch* in the German word *joch*.

*T* is interchangeable with *d*, *p* with *b*, and *g* with *k*, in most words where these letters are employed. *Ty* and *dy* at the commencement of a word or syllable have nearly

the sound of *j* or *ch*, thus *dy* or *cha*. At the end of a word sounded as one letter; thus, *lit-ye*; then commence articulating the *y*, but stopping short with *Dy* at the end of a word can be, in any way, the sound of *d* being sufficient in cases where there is a doubt, distinctly enunciated.

## THE TYATTYAL LANGUAGE.

The Tyat'-tyal-la is spoken by the Werringen and Albacutya, a moiety of Victoria situated on the coast at Geelong<sup>1</sup> through E. Hill, with the exception of the River, from the latter place.

The Boandik language,<sup>2</sup> spoken of South Australia, defined by a line from Kingston to the grammatical structure as the herein dealt with.

No

*Number*.—There are four and plural. Wutyu, a man; wutyu-kullik, three men; w

*Gender*.—Wutyu, a man. a boy. Lanangurk, a girl. used for "male," and pabuk mals and birds; thus, wille m

<sup>1</sup> "Victorian Aborigines etc."—A - 336. Map.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, pp. 331 - 336, and map



## GRAPHY.

English alphabet are sounded, s—b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, i, o, u.

pted is that recommended by Royal Geographical Society,ifications:—

istinguish between the short und of *i* is occasionally met the short sound of *u* or *a*.

are unmarked, but in some e, and *u* are indicated thus, short sound of *u* has been

as a rough, trilled sound, as nces a syllable or word.

l or syllable as *ngu* in *ngu-ya*, hich can be got very closely , and then articulating it as syllable it has substantially

s frequent; at the beginning ven it as *ny*, but when ter- letter is used. *Y* at the has its ordinary consonant

th in "that," with a slight as also nearly the sound of tial sound of the *n*. A final the German word *joch*.

l, *p* with *b*, and *g* with *k*, in rs are employed. *Ty* and *dy* ord or syllable have nearly

the sound of *j* or *ch*, thus *dya* or *tya* closely resemble *ja* or *cha*. At the end of a word or syllable, *ty* or *dy* is sounded as one letter; thus, *lity*, a child, can be pronounced exactly by assuming *e* to be added to the *y*, making it *lit-ye*; then commence articulating the word, including the *y*, but stopping short without sounding the added *e*. *Dy* at the end of a word can be pronounced in the same way, the sound of *d* being substituted for that of *t*. In all cases where there is a double consonant, each letter is distinctly enunciated.

## THE TYATTYALLA LANGUAGE.

The Tyat'-tyal-la is spoken by the natives about Lakes Werringen and Albacutya, and is representative of the speech of all the tribes scattered over the whole of that moiety of Victoria situated west of a line from the sea coast at Geelong<sup>1</sup> through Bendigo northerly to Pyramid Hill, with the exception of the frontage to the Murray River, from the latter place downwards.

The Boandik language,<sup>2</sup> spoken in the south-east corner of South Australia, defined by being situated to the south of a line from Kingston to Border Town, is the same in grammatical structure as the languages of western Victoria herein dealt with.

## NOUNS.

*Number*.—There are four numbers—singular, dual, trial and plural. Wutyu, a man; wutyu-buliñ, a couple of men; wutyu-kullik, three men; wutyu-getyaul, several men.

*Gender*.—Wutyu, a man. Laiaruk, a woman. Kulkun, a boy. Lanangurk, a girl. Among animals, mamuk is used for "male," and pabuk for "female," both in mammals and birds; thus, wille mamuk, a buck opossum; kauar

<sup>1</sup> "Victorian Aborigines etc."—American Anthropologist, xi., pp. 331–336. Map.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, pp. 331–336, and map of Victoria.

mamuk, a cock emu; wille pabuk, a female opossum. The kangaroo, mindyun, has an independent name, dhallung, for the buck, and another, muty, for the doe. This rule also applies to some other animals.

*Case.*—The principal cases are the nominative, possessive, accusative, instrumental, dative and ablative.

There are two forms of the nominative, one of which merely names the object under attention, as gal, a dog, and then the noun remains unchanged. But when a transitive verb is used, the noun takes a suffix, as, Wutyuku mindyul buyin, a man a kangaroo killed. Kulkunu bandyal kargin, a boy a codfish caught. Gallu wille bundin, a dog an opossum bit.

*Possessive*—A suffix is applied to the possessor and also to the thing possessed, as Wutyuga gattimgattimuk, a man's boomerang. Laiura berkanuk, a woman's yamstick. Kulkuna lahrnuk, a boy's camp. The grammar also admits of putting the thing possessed foremost in the sentence in certain instances, for the sake of euphony, and then the suffixes are transposed, as, lahrnga laiuk, instead of laiura lahrnuk, a woman's camp.

Anything over which possession can be exercised is subject to inflection for number and person. In the first person of the dual, trial and plural, there are two forms of the word—one, marked "incl.," including the person spoken to; and the other, marked "excl.," in which the person addressed is excluded:

| Person.                      | Singular.         |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st My boomerang,            | Gattimgattimek    |
| 2nd Thy boomerang,           | Gattimgattimin    |
| 3rd His boomerang,           | Gattimgattimuk    |
| Person.                      | Dual.             |
| 1st { Our, incl., boomerang, | Gattimgattimül    |
| Our, excl., boomerang,       | Gattimgattimullük |

| Person.                      | Trial.            |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st { Our, incl., boomerang, | Gattimgattimuk    |
| Our, excl., boomerang,       | Gattimgattimullük |

| Person.                      | Plural.           |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1st { Our, incl., boomerang, | Gattimgattimuk    |
| Our, excl., boomerang,       | Gattimgattimullük |

The second and third persons are omitted for want of space.

*Accusative.*—The accusative is the object of the verb. *Instrumental.*—When the article is the remote object, the agent suffix, as, Wutyu gattimgattimuk, with a boomerang struck I. *Dative.*—The dative is the person to whom the thing is given. *Ablative.*—Lahrnung, from a camp.

## ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and person, like the nouns they qualify, as under.

*Nominative*—Wutyu kurunge.

*Nom. agent*—Wutyuk kurunge, a man large a boomerang threw.

*Possessive*—Wutyuga kurunge, a man's boomerang.

*Dative*—Wutyugal kurungal.

*Ablative*—Wutyugung kurung.

Comparison is effected by saying, good; that is bad; this is very good; that is very good; to the Thurrawal and Gundung.

## PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are inflected for number and person, without gender. There are two forms of the word in the dual, trial and plural, one including the individual addressed, and the other excluding it.

<sup>1</sup> Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., xxxv., p. 10.

le papuk, a female opossum. The  
an independent name, dhallung,  
r, muty, for the doe. This rule  
animals.

es are the nominative, possessive,  
dative and ablative.

the nominative, one of which  
under attention, as gal, a dog,  
unchanged. But when a tran-  
oun takes a suffix, as, Wutyuku  
ngaroo killed. Kulkunu bandyal  
ght. Gallu wille bundin, a dog

plied to the possessor and also  
utyuga gattimgattimuk, a man's  
nuk, a woman's yamstick. Kul-  
p. The grammar also admits of  
ed foremost in the sentence in  
sake of euphony, and then the  
lahrngal laiuk, instead of laiura

session can be exercised is sub-  
ber and person. In the first  
d plural, there are two forms of  
cl.," including the person spoken  
l "excl.," in which the person

ingular.

Gattimgattimek  
Gattimgattimin  
Gattimgattimuk

Dual.

ng, Gattimgattimül  
ng, Gattimgattimullük

Person.

Trial.

1st { Our, incl., boomerang, Gattimgattimurrukullik  
Our, excl., boomerang, Gattimgattimandakullik

Person.

Plural.

1st { Our, incl., boomerang, Gattimgattimurruk  
Our, excl., boomerang, Gattimgattimandak

The second and third persons of the dual, trial and plural  
are omitted for want of space.

Accusative.—The accusative is the same as the simple  
nominative. Instrumental.—Where a weapon or other  
article is the remote object, the instrumental case takes  
the agent suffix, as, Wutyu gattimgattimu burdenan, a man  
with a boomerang struck I. Dative.—Lahrndal, to a camp.  
Ablative.—Lahrnung, from a camp.

#### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and case and follow  
the nouns they qualify, as under :

Nominative—Wutyu kurunge, a man large.

Nom. agent—Wutyuk kurunguk gattimgattim yunggin,  
a man large a boomerang threw.

Possessive—Wutyuga kurunga gattimgattimuk, a large  
man's boomerang.

Dative—Wutyugal kurungal, to the big man.

Ablative—Wutyugung kurungung, from the big man.

Comparison is effected by such expressions as "This is  
good ; that is bad ; this is very good," and so on, similarly  
to the Thurrawal and Gundungurra languages.<sup>1</sup>

#### PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are inflected for number and case, and are  
without gender. There are two forms of the third person  
in the dual, trial and plural, one of which includes the  
individual addressed, and the other excludes him. The

<sup>1</sup> Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., xxxv., pp. 133-137, 150, 152.

following are examples in the nominative and possessive cases :

|            |    | Singular.                         |                              |
|------------|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st Person | I, | Yurwek                            | Mine, Yurwangek              |
| 2nd        | „  | Thou, Yurwin                      | Thine, Yurwangin             |
| 3rd        | „  | He, Yuruk                         | His, Yurwanguk               |
| Person.    |    | Dual.                             |                              |
| 1st        | {  | We, incl., Yurwal                 | Ours, incl., Yurwangal       |
|            |    | We, excl., Yurwalluk              | Ours, excl., Yurwangalluk    |
| 2nd        |    | You, Yurwula                      | Yours, Yurwangwula           |
| 3rd        |    | They, Yurbullang                  | Theirs, Yurwangbullang       |
|            |    | Trial.                            |                              |
| 1st Person | {  | We, incl., Yurwengurrakullik      |                              |
|            |    | We, excl., Yurwendakullik         |                              |
| 2nd        | „  | You, Yurwuddakullik               |                              |
| 3rd        | „  | They, Yurwennakullik              |                              |
| 1st Person | {  | Ours, incl., Yurwangengurrakullik |                              |
|            |    | Ours, excl., Yurwangendakullik    |                              |
| 2nd        | „  | Yours, Yurwanguddakullik          |                              |
| 3rd        | „  | Theirs, Yurwangennakullik         |                              |
| Person.    |    | Plural.                           |                              |
| 1          | {  | We, incl., Yurwengurrak           | Ours, incl., Yurwangengurrak |
|            |    | We, excl., Yurwendak              | Ours, excl., Yurwangendak    |
| 2          |    | You, Yurwuddak                    | Yours, Yurwanguddak          |
| 3          |    | They, Yurwennak                   | Theirs, Yurwangennak         |

The objective pronouns are as under :

|          |   |            |                               |
|----------|---|------------|-------------------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | Me, Nyungek                   |
|          |   | 2nd „      | Thee, Nyungin                 |
|          |   | 3rd „      | Him, Nyunguk                  |
| Dual     | { | 1st Person | Us, incl., Nyungal            |
|          |   |            | Us, excl., Nyungalluk         |
|          |   | 2nd „      | You, Nyuwolak                 |
| Trial    | { | 3rd „      | Them, Nyuwolang               |
|          |   | 1st Person | Us, incl., Nyungingurrakullik |
|          |   |            | Us, excl., Nyungandakullik    |
| Plural   | { | 2nd „      | You, Nyunguddakullik          |
|          |   | 3rd „      | Them, Nyungannakullik         |
|          |   | 1st Person | Us, incl., Nyungingurrak      |
|          |   |            | Us, excl., Nyungandak         |
|          |   | 2nd „      | You, Nyunguddak               |
|          |   | 3rd „      | Them, Nyungannak              |

These full forms of the pronouns are used in answer to a question ; for example, if asked, "yurwalluk" (we, boomerang is this?) might elicit (mine), and so on. In conversation the pronouns are used with the verbs, nouns, as shown in the text of this paper.

The following are a few examples. Who is there, winya nyua? Who is from, winyung? What, nyanyo?

Demonstratives are numerous. A word qualified. They vary with distance from him, and are often used with the person. Ging, this; ginyu, that.

#### VERBS

Verbs have the same number as nouns, three tenses and three numbers. It has a substitute in the word yurwa, person and number. If an adjective is used, the word be taken as a predicate.

illustration :

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1st Person | Good am I,    |
| 2nd „      | Good art thou |
| 3rd „      | Good is he,   |

and so on through all the persons. This inflection can be put on the predicate.

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 1st Person | Here I am,    |
| 2nd „      | Here thou art |
| 3rd „      | Here he is,   |

The following is the conjugation of the verb taka, "to beat." The full conjugation is not given in full, but it is thought the first few tenses will be sufficient.

s in the nominative and possessive

## Singular.

Yurwek Mine, Yurwangek  
Yurwin Thine, Yurwangin  
Yuruk His, Yurwanguk

## Dual.

l Ours, incl., Yurwangal  
lluk Ours, excl., Yurwangalluk  
lla Yours, Yurwangwula  
llang Theirs, Yurwangbullang

## Tripl.

incl., Yurwengurrakullik  
excl., Yurwendakullik  
Yurwuddakullik  
y, Yurwennakullik  
s, incl., Yurwangengurrakullik  
s, excl., Yurwangendakullik  
rs, Yurwanguddakullik  
irs, Yurwangennakullik

## Plural.

rrak Ours, incl., Yurwangengurrak  
k Ours, excl., Yurwangendak  
k Yours, Yurwanguddak  
k Theirs, Yurwangennak

ns are as under:

son Me, Nyungek  
Thee, Nyungin  
Him, Nyunguk

son { Us, incl., Nyungal  
Us, excl., Nyungalluk  
You, Nyuwolak  
Them, Nyuwolang

son { Us, incl., Nyungingurrakullik  
Us, excl., Nyungandakullik  
You, Nyunguddakullik  
Them, Nyungannakullik

son { Us, incl., Nyungingurrak  
Us, excl., Nyungandak  
You, Nyunguddak  
Them, Nyungannak

These full forms of the pronouns are used chiefly in answer to a question; for example, "who is there?" could be replied to, "yurwalluk" (we, dual exclusive). "Whose boomerang is this?" might elicit the answer, "yurwangek" (mine), and so on. In conversation the pronominal suffixes are used with the verbs, nouns, or other parts of speech, as shown in the text of this paper.

The following are a few examples of the interrogatives: Who is there, winya nyua? Whom for, winyerra? Whom from, winyung? What, nyanyo? What for, nyanguk?

Demonstratives are numerous, and usually follow the word qualified. They vary with the position of the object referred to with regard to the speaker, and also with its distance from him, and are often inflected for number and person. Ging, this; ginyu, that.

## VERBS.

Verbs have the same numbers and persons as the pronouns, three tenses and three moods. The verb "to be" has a substitute in the word yuma, which is inflected for person and number. If an adjective, adverb, or other suitable word be taken as a predicate, we get the following illustration:

1st Person Good am I, Dhalguk' yuman

2nd ,, Good art thou, Dhalguk yumar

3rd ,, Good is he, Dhalguk yuma

and so on through all the persons and numbers. Or the inflection can be put on the predicate, as follows:

1st Person Here I am, Gimban yuma

2nd ,, Here thou art, Gimbar yuma

3rd ,, Here he is, Gimba yuma

The following is the conjugation of the principal elements of the verb taka, "to beat." The present tense is given in full, but it is thought the first persons of the remaining tenses will be sufficient.

## Active Voice—Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

|                    |   |            |                  |               |
|--------------------|---|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Singular           | { | 1st Person | I beat           | Takan         |
|                    |   | 2nd „      | Thou beatest     | Takar         |
|                    |   | 3rd „      | He beats         | Taka          |
| Dual               | { | 1st Person | We, incl., beat, | Takangul      |
|                    |   |            | We, excl., beat, | Takangulang   |
|                    |   | 2nd „      | You beat,        | Takawul       |
| <sup>1</sup> Trial | { | 3rd „      | They beat,       | Takabullang   |
|                    |   | 1st Person | We, incl., beat, | Takangukullik |
|                    |   |            | We, excl., beat, | Takandakullik |
| Plural             | { | 2nd „      | You beat,        | Takawakullik  |
|                    |   | 3rd „      | They beat,       | Takanakullik  |
|                    |   | 1st Person | We, incl., beat, | Takangu       |
|                    | { |            | We, excl., beat, | Takandang     |
|                    |   | 2nd „      | You beat,        | Takawat       |
|                    |   | 3rd „      | They beat,       | Takanaty      |

## Past Tense.

|          |   |            |                |         |
|----------|---|------------|----------------|---------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | I beat,        | Takinan |
|          |   | 2nd „      | Thou beatedst, | Takinar |
|          |   | 3rd „      | He beat,       | Takin   |

## Future Tense.

|          |   |            |                 |          |
|----------|---|------------|-----------------|----------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | I will beat,    | Takinyan |
|          |   | 2nd „      | Thou wilt beat, | Takinyar |
|          |   | 3rd „      | He will beat,   | Takiñ    |

## Imperative Mood.

|          |            |                     |
|----------|------------|---------------------|
| Singular | 2nd Person | Beat, Takak         |
| Dual     |            | Beat, Takakul       |
| Trial    |            | Beat, Takakatkullik |
| Plural   |            | Beat, Takakaty      |

The negative form is, Bowan takak, beat not.

## Conditional Mood.

Perhaps I will beat, Takinyan mumba, and so on.

<sup>1</sup> This is the first time the trial, or triple, number has been reported in the verbs of any Victorian tribe.

## Middle Voice—Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

|          |   |            |                  |
|----------|---|------------|------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | I beat myself    |
|          |   | 2nd „      | Thou beatest     |
|          |   | 3rd „      | He beats himself |

The inflexion can be continued in the dual, trial, and plural persons, tenses and moods.

## Reciprocal.

## Present Tense.

|        |                             |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| Dual   | We, incl., beat each other, |
| Trial  | „ „                         |
| Plural | „ „                         |
| Dual   | They beat each other,       |
| Trial  | „ „                         |
| Plural | „ „                         |

The inflexion applies to the second and plural, and also to the exclusive plural.

## ADVERBS.

Yes, ngaie. No, wrekeka. Tomorrow, bêrbo. By and bye, mullamea. In the future, mullamea. There (farther), mainy nyua. Where is the camp, windyngat kurtung? How many, nyappukka? How many, nyappukka?

Some adverbs are capable of being used in the plural number, as follows:

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| Singular | Where art thou? |
| Dual     | Where are you?  |
| Trial    | Where are you?  |
| Plural   | Where are you?  |

All the persons in each number.

## Voice—Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

|              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| I beat       | Takan |
| Thou beatest | Takar |
| He beats     | Taka  |

|                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| We, incl., beat, | Takangul    |
| We, excl., beat, | Takangulang |
| You beat,        | Takawul     |
| They beat,       | Takabullang |

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| We, incl., beat, | Takangukullik |
| We, excl., beat, | Takandakullik |
| You beat,        | Takawakullik  |
| They beat,       | Takanakullik  |

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| We, incl., beat, | Takangu   |
| We, excl., beat, | Takandang |
| You beat,        | Takawat   |
| They beat,       | Takanaty  |

## Past Tense.

|                |         |
|----------------|---------|
| I beat,        | Takinan |
| Thou beatedst, | Takinar |
| He beat,       | Takin   |

## Future Tense.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| I will beat,    | Takinyan |
| Thou wilt beat, | Takinyar |
| He will beat,   | Takiñ    |

## Operative Mood.

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| I Beat,    | Takak         |
| Thou Beat, | Takakul       |
| He Beat,   | Takakatkullik |
| They Beat, | Takakaty      |

Bowen takak, beat not.

## Conditional Mood.

Takinyan mumba, and so on.

trial, or triple, number has been reported in  
be.

## Middle Voice—Indicative Mood.

## Present Tense.

|          |                             |            |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Singular | { 1st Person I beat myself, | Takalangan |
|          | 2nd „ Thou beatest thyself, | Takalanger |
|          | 3rd „ He beats himself,     | Takalang   |

The inflexion can be continued through all the numbers, persons, tenses and moods.

## Reciprocal.

## Present Tense.

|        |                             |                       |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dual   | We, incl., beat each other, | Takdyerrangungal      |
| Trial  | „ „                         | Takdyerrangangukullik |
| Plural | „ „                         | Takdyerrangangu       |

|        |                       |                    |
|--------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Dual   | They beat each other, | Takdyerrangbulang  |
| Trial  | „ „                   | Takdyerrangakullik |
| Plural | „ „                   | Takdyerrangaty     |

The inflexion applies to the second person of the dual, trial and plural, and also to the exclusive form of the first person.

## ADVERBS.

Yes, ngaie. No, wrekeke. Yesterday, dyalligea. Tomorrow, bêrbo. By and bye, mulluk nyungga. Long ago, mullamea. In the future, mullûkmea. Here, gimba. There nyua. There (farther), mainyuk. There (farther still), maiyo. Where is the camp, windyalahr? Where art thou from, windyangat kurtung? Whither goest thou, winyangingukka? How many, nyappur?

Some adverbs are capable of inflection for person and number, as follows:

|          |                 |               |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Singular | Where art thou? | Windyar       |
| Dual     | Where are you?  | Windyawul     |
| Trial    | Where are you?  | Windyatkullik |
| Plural   | Where are you?  | Windyaty      |

All the persons in each number can be inflected.

## PREPOSITIONS.

The comprehensive inflections in every part of speech tend to diminish the use of prepositions, which are not numerous. Several prepositions admit of inflection, as in the following example.

|                   |   |                   |                      |           |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Singular          | { | 1st Person        | Behind me,           | Walmengek |
|                   |   | 2nd „             | Behind thee,         | Walmengin |
|                   |   | 3rd „             | Behind him,          | Waimenguk |
| Dual 1st Person   | { | Behind us, incl., | Walmengul            |           |
|                   |   | Behind us, excl., | Walmengulluk         |           |
| Trial 1st Person  | { | Behind us, incl., | Walmengangurrakullik |           |
|                   |   | Behind us, excl., | Walmengandakullik    |           |
| Plural 1st Person | { | Behind us, incl., | Walmengangurrak      |           |
|                   |   | Behind us, excl., | Walmengandak         |           |

The other persons are omitted to save space.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A short word *ba*, or its euphonic variants, *bam*, *ma*, etc., appears to serve the purpose of “or,” “and,” or “because,” according to the context.

## INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

These are not numerous. Halt thou, *tyarrigi*! Halt you (dual), *tyarrigiwal*! Halt you (trial), *tyarriyuatkullik*! Halt you (plural), *tyarriyuat*! Take care, *ngatwurri*! Cease, *kurungai*! Exclamation of surprise, *yukkai*!

## NUMERALS.

One, *kaiŭp*. Two, *bulaty*.

## TYAPWURRU AND WUDDYAWURRU DIALECTS.

When travelling on the Hopkins River a few years ago, I met a couple of old aborigines, one of whom was a native of that river, and spoke Tyâpwurru, whilst the other man hailed from Ballarat district, and spoke Wuddyâwurru. On my taking a considerable number of notes of their dialects,

I found that the grammatical, although differing somewhat, of the Wuddyâwurru informant, “As both dialects are the same, the tyalla tongue herein described contains nouns only in this paper. The and possessive forms :

|            |       |        |
|------------|-------|--------|
| 1st Person | I,    | Bangek |
| 2nd „      | Thou, | Bangin |
| 3rd „      | He,   | Banguk |

Person

|       |            |             |
|-------|------------|-------------|
| 1st { | We, incl., | Bangal      |
|       | We, excl., | Bangalluk   |
| 2nd   | You,       | Bangbula    |
| 3rd   | They,      | Bangbullang |

|              |            |      |
|--------------|------------|------|
| 1st Person { | We, incl., | Bang |
|              | We, excl., | Bang |
| 2nd „        | You,       | Bang |
| 3rd „        | They,      | Bang |

|              |       |  |
|--------------|-------|--|
| 1st Person { | Ours  |  |
|              | Ours  |  |
| 2nd „        | Your  |  |
| 3rd „        | Their |  |

Person

|       |            |            |
|-------|------------|------------|
| 1st { | We, incl., | Bangaduk   |
|       | We, excl., | Bangwudyak |
| 2nd   | You,       | Bangût     |
| 3rd   | They,      | Banganak   |

Mr. J. J. Carey, from the published an incomplete list of the nominative case of the formably from the possessive. mention of the double form in

<sup>1</sup> Rep. Austr. Assoc. Adv.



## PREPOSITIONS.

inflections in every part of speech  
use of prepositions, which are not  
positions admit of inflection, as in

Behind me, Walmengek  
Behind thee, Walmengin  
Behind him, Waimenguk

Behind us, incl., Walmengul  
Behind us, excl., Walmengulluk

Behind us, incl., Walmengangurrakullik  
Behind us, excl., Walmengandakullik

Behind us, incl., Walmengangurrak  
Behind us, excl., Walmengandak

omitted to save space.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

is euphonic variants, bam, ma, etc.,  
suppose of "or," "and," or "because,"  
xt.

## SENTENCES AND EXCLAMATIONS.

rous. Halt thou, tyarrigi! Halt  
Halt you (trial), tyarriyuatkullik!  
riyuat! Take care, ngatwurri!  
clamation of surprise, yukkai!

## NUMERALS.

ilaty.

## THE WUDDYAWURRU DIALECTS.

the Hopkins River a few years ago,  
origines, one of whom was a native  
Tyâpwurru, whilst the other man  
strict, and spoke Wuddyâwurru. On  
the number of notes of their dialects,

I found that the grammatical structure of both was identical, although differing somewhat in vocabulary. My Wuddyâwurru informant, "Jack Phillips," died in 1901. As both dialects are the same in structure as the Tyat-tyalla tongue herein described, I shall introduce the pronouns only in this paper. The following are the nominative and possessive forms:

## Singular.

|               |              |        |             |
|---------------|--------------|--------|-------------|
| 1st Person I, | Bangek       | Mine,  | Bangordigek |
| 2nd „         | Thou, Bangin | Thine, | Bangordigin |
| 3rd „         | He, Banguk   | His,   | Bangordiguk |

## Person

## Dual.

|       |                      |                              |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1st { | We, incl., Bangal    | Ours, incl., Bangordingal    |
|       | We, excl., Bangalluk | Ours, excl., Bangordingalluk |
| 2nd   | You, Bangbula        | Yours, Bangordiwula          |
| 3rd   | They, Bangbullang    | Theirs, Bangordibullang      |

## Trial.

|              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1st Person { | We, incl., Bangadukullik   |
|              | We, excl., Bangwudyakullik |
| 2nd „        | You, Bangutkullik          |
| 3rd „        | They, Banganakullik        |

|              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 1st Person { | Ours, incl., Bangordingadukullik |
|              | Ours, excl., Bangordiwudyakullik |
| 2nd „        | Yours, Bangordingûtukullik       |
| 3rd „        | Theirs, Bangordiyanakullik       |

## Person

## Plural.

|       |                       |                             |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1st { | We, incl., Bangaduk   | Ours, incl., Bangordingaduk |
|       | We, excl., Bangwudyak | Ours, excl., Bangordiwudyak |
| 2nd   | You, Bangût           | Yours, Bangordingût         |
| 3rd   | They, Banganak        | Theirs, Bangordiyanak       |

Mr. J. J. Carey, from the MS. of Mr. F. Tuckfield, published an incomplete list of pronouns<sup>1</sup> closely resembling the nominative case of the foregoing, but differing considerably from the possessive. As Mr. Tuckfield makes no mention of the double form in the first person of the dual,

<sup>1</sup> Rep. Austr. Assoc. Adv. Sci., Vol. VII., p. 853.

trial and plural, we may safely infer that he did not observe it. The verbs of these languages are inflected for singular, dual, trial and plural, the same as the pronouns. Nouns, adjectives, prepositions, etc., are also declined for number and person, as in the Tyattyalla language.

#### THE THAGUWURRU LANGUAGE.

The Thâguwurru and kindred tribes occupied the country drained by the Goulburn, Campaspe, and Ovens rivers,<sup>1</sup> exclusive of a strip along the valley of the Murray, and were bounded on the south by the main dividing range. For the grammar of the languages of the Murray River tribes, the reader is invited to peruse other articles written by me on this subject.

#### NOUNS.

*Number.*—Nouns have four numbers, as in the Tyattyalla. Marũm, a kangaroo. Marũm-bulaiĩ, a pair of kangaroos. Murũm-baip, three kangaroos. Marũm-buladhuin, several kangaroos.

*Gender.*—Kulin, a man. Bedyur, a woman. Yernyern, a youth. Burnai, a girl. Bubup, a child of either sex. In animals the female is denoted by babannu, and the male by laigurn; thus, burraimul babannu, an emu hen; burraimul laigurn, a cock emu; marũm laigurn, a buck kangaroo. Bũnyer means a doe of any animal when enceinte.

*Case.*—The nominative-simple indicates any object at rest, as wangim, a boomerang; yirrangin, a dog. Gannaĩ, a yamstick. Kargin, a tomahawk. The nominative-agent represents the subject in action, as, Kulindya walert tyilbai, a man an opossum struck. Yirrangina marũm bũndai, a dog a kangaroo bit. Bedyura yũk bangai, a woman an eel

<sup>1</sup> "The Victorian Aborigines, etc."—American Anthropologist, xi., pp. 326-330, with map of Victoria.

caught. Babannunnu bubup ty beat.

*Possessive.*—The proprietor a suffix, as, Kulindyal wangim Bedyural gannanyu, a woman's

The article possessed can be number, as in the Tyattyalla.

|          |   |            |               |
|----------|---|------------|---------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | My boomerang  |
|          |   | 2nd "      | Thy boomerang |
|          |   | 3rd "      | His boomerang |

|      |   |            |                          |
|------|---|------------|--------------------------|
| Dual | { | 1st Person | { Our, incl., boomerang, |
|      |   | 2nd "      | { Our, excl., boomerang, |
|      |   | 3rd "      | { Your boomerang,        |
|      |   |            | { Their boomerang.       |

Person.

|     |   |                        |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 1st | { | Our, incl., boomerang, |
|     |   | Our, excl., boomerang, |
|     |   | 2nd Your boomerang,    |
| 3rd |   | Their boomerang.       |

Plural

|            |   |                        |
|------------|---|------------------------|
| 1st Person | { | Our, incl., boomerang, |
|            |   | Our, excl., boomerang, |
|            |   | 2nd " Your boomerang,  |
| 3rd "      |   | Their boomerang,       |

*Accusative.*—This is the same as the Instrumental. When an instrument of the verb, a suffix is applied to the verb, as, wangimdyā, struck I him with a boomerang.

*Dative.*—Yilamdha, to a camp. Bedyura yũk bangai, a woman an eel

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number. Kulin dhangula, a man a dog. Marũm tyilbai, a big man struck. Dhangulal yirranginu, a big man a dog.

may safely infer that he did not observe the languages are inflected for singular, the same as the pronouns. Nouns, etc., are also declined for number in the Tyattyalla language.

#### LAGUWURRU LANGUAGE.

Kindred tribes occupied the country between the Campaspe, and Ovens rivers,<sup>1</sup> along the valley of the Murray, and south by the main dividing range. The languages of the Murray River have been visited to peruse other articles written

#### NOUNS.

There are four numbers, as in the Tyattyalla. *Marüm-bulaiñ*, a pair of kangaroos. *Marüm-buladhuin*, several kangaroos.

*Bedyur*, a woman. *Yernyern*, a girl. *Bubup*, a child of either sex. *Babannu* is denoted by *babannu*, and the male *aimul babannu*, an emu hen; *burrai-nu*; *marüm laigurn*, a buck kangaroo of any animal when enceinte.

The nominative-agent indicates any object at the end of the sentence. *Yirrangan*, a dog. *Gannañ*, a tomahawk. The nominative-agent in action, as, *Kulindya walert tyilbai*, I struck. *Yirrangina marüm bündai*, a woman an eel.

<sup>1</sup> "American Anthropologist, xi., pp. 1-100, etc."—*Aboriginal Languages of Victoria*.

caught. *Babannunnu bubup tyilbai*, the mother the child beat.

**Possessive.**—The proprietor and the property each take a suffix, as, *Kulindyal wangimu*, a man's boomerang. *Bedyural gannanyu*, a woman's yamstick.

The article possessed can be inflected for person and number, as in the Tyattyalla.

|          |            |                        |               |
|----------|------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | My boomerang,          | Wangimik      |
|          | 2nd        | Thy boomerang,         | Wangimin      |
|          | 3rd        | His boomerang,         | Wangimo       |
| Dual     | 1st Person | Our, incl., boomerang, | Wangimngal    |
|          |            | Our, excl., boomerang, | Wangimngun    |
|          | 2nd        | Your boomerang,        | Wangimbul     |
|          | 3rd        | Their boomerang,       | Wangimballain |

Person.

Triad.

|     |                        |                     |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1st | Our, incl., boomerang, | Wangimngunyinbaiap  |
|     | Our, excl., boomerang, | Wangimngunyinubaiap |
| 2nd | Your boomerang,        | Wangimngutbaiap     |
| 3rd | Their boomerang,       | Wangimdhanbaiap     |

Plural.

|            |                        |                |
|------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1st Person | Our, incl., boomerang, | Wangimngunyin  |
|            | Our, excl., boomerang, | Wangimngunyinu |
| 2nd        | Your boomerang,        | Wangimngut     |
| 3rd        | Their boomerang,       | Wangimdhan     |

**Accusative.**—This is the same as the nominative-simple.

**Instrumental.**—When an instrument is the remote object of the verb, a suffix is applied to it, as, *Waiadhan mūnyi wangimdya*, struck I him with a boomerang.

**Dative.**—*Yilamdha*, to a camp. **Ablative.**—*Yilamu*, from a camp.

#### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and case like the nouns. *Kulin dhangula*, a man large. *Kulindya dhangula marüm tyilbai*, a big man struck a kangaroo. *Kulindyal dhangulal yirranganu*, a big man's dog.

## PRONOUNS.

The nominative and possessive pronouns are as follows:

| Singular.  |                                 |              |               |
|------------|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1st Person | I, Wan                          | Mine,        | Nugalik       |
| 2nd „      | Thou, War                       | Thine,       | Nugalin       |
| 3rd „      | He, Munyi                       | His,         | Nugalo        |
| Dual.      |                                 |              |               |
| 1st Person | We, incl., Wangül               | Ours, incl., | Nugalgul      |
|            | We, excl., Wangün               | Ours, excl., | Nugalgun      |
| 2nd „      | You, Wabül                      | Yours,       | Nugalbul      |
| 3rd „      | They, Muniyibulabil             | Theirs,      | Nugalobullain |
| Trial.     |                                 |              |               |
| 1st Person | We, incl., Wanganyinbaiap       |              |               |
|            | We excl., Wanganyinyubaiap      |              |               |
| 2nd „      | You, Watgurabilbaiap            |              |               |
| 3rd „      | They, Muniyigadhanbaiap         |              |               |
| 1st Person | Ours, incl., Nugalganyinbaiap   |              |               |
|            | Ours, excl., Nugalganyinyubaiap |              |               |
| 2nd „      | Yours, Nugalgûtbaiap            |              |               |
| 3rd „      | Theirs, Nugalodhan              |              |               |
| Plural.    |                                 |              |               |
| 1st Person | We, incl., Wanganyin            | Ours, incl., | Nugalganyin   |
|            | We, excl., Wanganyinyu          | Ours, excl., | Nugalganyinyu |
| 2nd You,   | Watgurabil                      | Yours,       | Nugalgût      |
| 3rd They,  | Muniyigadhan                    | Theirs,      | Nugalodhan    |

Person.

Interrogatives—Ngunying, what? Yinarôp, who? These are declinable for number. Demonstratives—Munyi, this; male, that.

## VERBS.

Gurin appears to be an equivalent of the verb "to be":

|            |                |         |          |
|------------|----------------|---------|----------|
| 1st Person | Good am I,     | Bûrndap | gurinan. |
| 2nd „      | Good art thou, | Bûrndap | guriner  |
| 3rd „      | Good is he,    | Bûrndap | gurin    |

The fundamental parts of the verb tyilba, to beat, are represented in this conjugation:—

## Active V

## Indicative Mood—

|          |            |            |
|----------|------------|------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | I beat,    |
|          | 2nd „      | Thou beat, |
|          | 3rd „      | He beat,   |
| Dual     | 1st Person | We, incl., |
|          | 2nd „      | We, excl., |
|          | 3rd „      | You beat,  |
| Trial    | 1st Person | They beat, |
|          | 2nd „      | We, incl., |
|          | 3rd „      | We, excl., |
| Plural   | 1st Person | You beat,  |
|          | 2nd „      | They beat, |
|          | 3rd „      | We, incl., |
| Past T   |            |            |
| Singular | 1st Person | I beat,    |
|          | 2nd „      | Thou b     |
|          | 3rd „      | He bea     |
| Future   |            |            |
| Singular | 1st Person | I will b   |
|          | 2nd „      | Thou w     |
|          | 3rd „      | He wil     |

## Imperativ

Singular—Beat, Tyilbak.  
Dual—Beat, Tyilbakwula.

The negatives are Ngabük t  
Ngabugabaiap tyilbak. Ngab

## Condition

Singular—Perhaps I will beat  
Dual—Perhaps we, incl., will  
Trial—Perhaps „  
Plural—Perhaps „

## PRONOUNS.

possessive pronouns are as follows:

## Singular.

Wan Mine, Nugalik  
War Thine, Nugalín  
Munyi His, Nugalo

## Dual.

Wangül Ours, incl., Nugalngul  
Wangün Ours, excl., Nugalngun  
abül Yours, Nugalbul  
nyibulabil Theirs, Nugalobullain

## Trial.

Wanganyinbaiap  
Wanganyinyubaiap  
Watgurabilbaiap  
Munygadhanbaiap

Ours, incl., Nugalnganyinbaiap  
Ours, excl., Nugalnganyinyubaiap  
Yours, Nugalngûtbaiap  
Theirs, Nugalodhan

## Plural.

nyin Ours, incl., Nugalnganyin  
nyinyu Ours, excl., Nugalnganyinyu  
abil Yours, Nugalngût  
gadhan Theirs, Nugalodhan

inying, what? Yinarôp, who? These  
ber. Demonstratives—Munyi, this;

## VERBS.

an equivalent of the verb "to be":

am I, Bûrndap gurinan  
art thou, Bûrndap guriner  
is he, Bûrndap gurin

Parts of the verb tyilba, to beat, are  
Conjugation:—

## Active Voice.

## Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

Singular { 1st Person I beat, Tyilbuinan  
          { 2nd „ Thou beatest, Tyilbuiner  
          { 3rd „ He beats, Tyilbuin

Dual { 1st Person { We, incl., beat, Tyilbuingul  
          { 2nd „ { We, excl., beat, Tyilbuingun  
          { 3rd „ { You beat, Tyilbuinbul  
                  { They beat, Tyilbuinbullain

Trial { 1st Person { We, incl., beat, Tyilbuingunyinbaiap  
          { 2nd „ { We, excl., beat, Tyilbuingunninyubaiap  
          { 3rd „ { You beat, Tyilbuinatbaiap  
                  { They beat, Tyilbuinurbaiap

Plural { 1st Person { We, incl., beat, Tyilbuingunyin  
          { 2nd „ { We, excl., beat, Tyilbuingunninyu  
          { 3rd „ { You beat, Tyilbuinat  
                  { They beat, Tyilbuinur

## Past Tense.

Singular { 1st Person I beat, Tyilbuddhan  
          { 2nd „ Thou beatedst, Tyilbuddhar  
          { 3rd „ He beat, Tyilbai

## Future Tense.

Singular { 1st Person I will beat, Tyilbunnhan  
          { 2nd „ Thou wilt beat, Tyilbunnher  
          { 3rd „ He will beat. Tyilbuñ

## Imperative Mood.

Singular—Beat, Tyilbak. Trial—Beat, Tyilbagubaiap  
Dual—Beat, Tyilbakwula. Plural—Beat, Tyilbagu

The negatives are Ngabük tyilbak. Ngabükwula tyilbak.  
Ngabugabaiap tyilbak. Ngabuga tyilbak.

## Conditional Mood.

Singular—Perhaps I will beat, Gullai tyilbunnha  
Dual—Perhaps we, incl., will beat, Gullai tyilbunnhungal  
Trial—Perhaps „ Gullai tyilbunnunginyinbaiap  
Plural—Perhaps „ Gullai tyilbunnunginyin

## Middle Voice—Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

|          |                               |                  |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Singular | { 1st Person I beat myself,   | Tyilbarballinan  |
|          | { 2nd „ Thou beatest thyself, | Tyilbarballinher |
|          | { 3rd „ He beats himself,     | Tyilbarballiñ    |

All the numbers, persons, tenses, and moods can be conjugated, as in the active voice.

## Reciprocal.

|                 |                  |                   |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Dual—We, incl., | beat each other, | Tyilpdyiringal    |
| Trial— „ „      |                  | Tyilpdyirinaibaip |
| Plural— „ „     |                  | Tyilpdyirinai     |

## ADVERBS.

Yes, ngaii. No, dhâ-ung and dhândyak. Nothing, dhagumbert. Now, dyumi. Karremiñ, to-day. Yerambui, to-morrow. Yulungui, yesterday. Bambôgadhak, long ago. Here, mûgulli. There, mangi. Indharu gurinher, where art thou? Indhagurin yilam, where is the camp? Indhar gurnange, which way (or where) wentest thou? Ngunungo, whence?

## PREPOSITIONS.

|          |                              |             |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Singular | { 1st Person In front of me, | Kallinudyik |
|          | { 2nd „ In front of thee,    | Kallinudyin |
|          | { 3rd „ In front of him,     | Kallinudhu  |
| Singular | { 1st Person Behind me,      | Wenyudyik   |
|          | { 2nd „ Behind thee,         | Wenyudyin   |
|          | { 3rd „ Behind him,          | Wenyudhu    |

## EXCLAMATIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

Yukkai, surprise. Cease, themerni! Halt, yâma! Poor fellow, wurangrangga.

## NUMERALS.

One, kôpthun. Two, bulaubil. Three, bulaubil-ba-kôp.

## THE WOIWURRU DIALECT.

This dialect was spoken on the Yarra, Saltwater, and Werribee rivers, and extended from the main dividing

range southerly to the sea-coast and Western Port. The Woivurru in structure as the Thaguwurru the vocabulary are different. Woivurru was called Bûnwurru it is essentially the same as the declension of nouns, adjectives and speech are similar in the Woivurru whilst the pronouns are identical. It is not to be restricted to the conjugation of Thaguwurru the verb “to sit” in Woivurru it is ngulla.<sup>1</sup>

## Indicative Mood

|          |                              |  |
|----------|------------------------------|--|
| Singular | { 1st Person I sit,          |  |
|          | { 2nd „ Thou sittest,        |  |
|          | { 3rd „ He sits,             |  |
| Dual     | { 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, |  |
|          | { 2nd „ { We, excl., sit,    |  |
|          | { 3rd „ { You sit,           |  |
| Trial    | { 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, |  |
|          | { 2nd „ { We, excl., sit,    |  |
|          | { 3rd „ { You sit,           |  |
| Plural   | { 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, |  |
|          | { 2nd „ { We, excl., sit,    |  |
|          | { 3rd „ { You sit,           |  |
| Past     |                              |  |
| Singular | { 1st Person I was           |  |
|          | { 2nd „ Thou wast            |  |
|          | { 3rd „ He was               |  |

<sup>1</sup> This verb, ngulla, “to sit,” is the same in the district of Sydney. See my Journ. Royal Soc., N.S.W., Vol. xx.

## Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

I beat myself, Tyilbarballinan  
 Thou beatest thyself, Tyilbarballinher  
 He beats himself, Tyilbarballiñ

Persons, tenses, and moods can be  
 active voice.

## Reciprocal.

beat each other, Tyilpdyiringal  
 „ Tyilpdyirinaibaip  
 „ Tyilpdyirinai

## ADVERBS.

a-ung and dhândyak. Nothing, dha-  
 mi. Karremiñ, to-day. Yerambui,  
 i, yesterday. Bambôgadhak, long  
 There, mangi. Indharu gurinher,  
 Ihagurin yilam, where is the camp?  
 Ich way (or where) wentest thou?

## PREPOSITIONS.

In front of me, Kallinudyik  
 In front of thee, Kallinudyin  
 In front of him, Kallinudhu  
 Behind me, Wenyyudyik  
 Behind thee, Wenyyudyin  
 Behind him, Wenyyudhu

## IONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

Dease, themerni! Halt, yâma! Poor

## NUMERALS.

o, bulaubil. Three, bulaubil-ba-kôp.

## WOIWURRU DIALECT.

oken on the Yarra, Saltwater, and  
 extended from the main dividing

range southerly to the sea-coast at Geelong, Melbourne, and Western Port. The Woiwurru tongue is the same in structure as the Thaguwurru, although some words of the vocabulary are different. About Western Port, the Woiwurru was called Bûnwurru by some families, but it is essentially the same language. The rules for the declension of nouns, adjectives and other parts of speech are similar in the Thaguwurru and Woiwurru, whilst the pronouns are identical, hence my remarks will be restricted to the conjugation of a verb. In the Thaguwurru the verb "to sit" is ngurna, but in the Woiwurru it is ngulla.<sup>1</sup>

## Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

|          |   |                            |                         |
|----------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person I sit,          | Ngullabuinhân           |
|          |   | 2nd „ Thou sittest,        | Ngullabuinhêr           |
|          |   | 3rd „ He sits,             | Ngullabuin              |
| Dual     | { | 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, | Ngullabuingul           |
|          |   | { We, excl., sit,          | Ngullabuingu            |
|          |   | 2nd „ You sit,             | Ngullabuimbul           |
| Trial    | { | 3rd „ They sit,            | Ngullabuimbullain       |
|          |   | 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, | Ngullabuingunyinhaiap   |
|          |   | { We, excl., sit,          | Ngullabuingunninyubaiap |
| Plural   | { | 2nd „ You sit,             | Ngullabuinhathaiap      |
|          |   | 3rd „ They sit,            | Ngullabuinhurbaiap      |
|          |   | 1st Per. { We, incl., sit, | Ngullabuingunyin        |
|          |   | { We, excl., sit,          | Ngullabuingunninyu      |
|          |   | 2nd „ You sit,             | Ngullabuinhath          |
|          |   | 3rd „ They sit,            | Ngullabuinhur           |

## Past Tense.

|          |   |                           |               |
|----------|---|---------------------------|---------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person I was sitting, | Ngullabuddhan |
|          |   | 2nd „ Thou wast sitting,  | Ngullabuddher |
|          |   | 3rd „ He was sitting,     | Ngullambai    |

<sup>1</sup> This verb, ngulla, "to sit," is the same among the Dharruk aborigines in the district of Sydney. See my paper on "The Dharruk Language," Journ. Royal Soc., N.S.W., Vol. xxxv., pp. 155-169.

|      |          |  |
|------|----------|--|
| Dual | 1st Per. | { We, incl., were sitting, Ngullambangul |
|      |          | { We, excl., were sitting, Ngullambangun |
|      | 2nd „    | You were sitting, Ngullambuddhul         |
|      | 3rd „    | They were sitting, Ngullambaibullain     |

## Future Tense.

|          |            |                               |
|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | I will sit, Ngullambunnhan    |
|          | 2nd „      | Thou wilt sit, Ngullambunnher |
|          | 3rd „      | He will sit, Ngullambün       |

## Imperative Mood.

|          |                       |
|----------|-----------------------|
| Singular | Sit, Ngullambi        |
| Dual     | Sit, Ngullambibul     |
| Trial    | Sit, Ngullambinâbaiap |
| Plural   | Sit, Ngullambinat     |

## Conditional Mood.

Singular Perhaps I will sit, Mella ngullambunnhan  
and so on for the remaining persons and numbers.

The negative is expressed by the word ngaiabinhu, thus,  
Ngaiabinhu ngullabuddhan, I sat not.

A sort of substitute for the verb "to be" is found in gaian.  
By taking any suitable word as a predicate we get the  
following:

|          |            |                               |
|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | Here am I, Magalu gaianik     |
|          | 2nd „      | Here art thou, Magalu gaianin |
|          | 3rd „      | Here is he, Magalu gaianyo    |

and this can be inflected through all the persons and numbers. Another form for "I" or "I am," etc., is:

|          |            |                       |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | Myself, Murrumbik     |
|          | 2nd „      | Thyself, Murrumbinher |
|          | 3rd „      | Himself, Murrumunya   |

Numerals.—Kanbi, one; bendyero, two.

## THE BRABIRRAWULUNG LANGUAGE.

The Brabirrawulung tribe occupied the territory from  
the Mitchell River to the Tambo, including the watersheds  
of these rivers and their tributaries, with the exception of

a strip of country along the sea  
tioned by R. B. Smyth in his  
Aborigines of Victoria."

As the Brabirrawulung was  
centrally situated tribe, I proposed  
language spoken in eastern Victoria  
Cape Howe, and reaching back  
to the Australian Alps. In my  
tribes of Victoria,<sup>1</sup> I adopted the  
a native word meaning "man,"  
within the geographic limits  
think, however, that the term  
is more appropriate, because it  
native tribes within the region.  
E. M. Curr states that in his  
birrawulung) tribes are all the  
from the other.<sup>2</sup> It has fallen  
to explain the constitution of  
are some differences in the  
occupying the eastern and western  
of the area above described, but  
of their grammar are the same.  
laws and totemic system of the  
the same as those in force among  
tribes of New South Wales, de  
communication to this Society

NOUN

*Number.*—There are three  
plural. Dyira, a kangaroo.  
kangaroos. Dyirawamba, seven

<sup>1</sup> "The Victorian Aborigines: their  
Systems"—American Anthropologist,  
showing distribution of the native tribes

<sup>2</sup> "The Australian Race," Vol. III.,

<sup>3</sup> Journ. Royal Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol.



incl., were sitting, Ngullambangul  
 excl., were sitting, Ngullambangun  
 were sitting, Ngullambuddhul  
 were sitting, Ngullambaibullain

## Future Tense.

I will sit, Ngullambunnhan  
 Thou wilt sit, Ngullambunnher  
 He will sit, Ngullambün

## Imperative Mood.

Sit, Ngullambi  
 Sit, Ngullambibul  
 Sit, Ngullambinâbaiap  
 Sit, Ngullambinat

## Conditional Mood.

I will sit, Mella ngullambunnhan  
 Naming persons and numbers.

Expressed by the word ngaiabinhu, thus,  
 I am, I sat not.

The verb "to be" is found in gaian.  
 The word as a predicate we get the

I am I, Magalu gaianik  
 Thou art thou, Magalu gaianin  
 He is he, Magalu gaianyo  
 Through all the persons and num-  
 "I" or "I am," etc., is:

Myself, Murrumbik  
 Thyself, Murrumbinher  
 Himself, Murrumunya

He; bendyero, two.

## BRABIRRAWULUNG LANGUAGE.

This tribe occupied the territory from  
 the Tambo, including the watersheds  
 of its tributaries, with the exception of

a strip of country along the sea-coast. This tribe is mentioned by R. B. Smyth in his valuable work on "The Aborigines of Victoria."

As the Brabirrawulung was formerly an important and centrally situated tribe, I propose adopting its name for the language spoken in eastern Victoria from Tarwin River to Cape Howe, and reaching back from the sea-coast northerly to the Australian Alps. In my former article on the native tribes of Victoria,<sup>1</sup> I adopted the name Kurnai (or Kunnai) a native word meaning "man," to distinguish all the people within the geographic limits above mentioned. I now think, however, that the term "Brabirrawulung Nation" is more appropriate, because it is the name of one of the native tribes within the region under consideration. Mr. E. M. Curr states that in his opinion, the Gippsland (Brabirrawulung) tribes are all the same stock—one descended from the other.<sup>2</sup> It has fallen to my lot to be the first to explain the constitution of their language. There are some differences in the vocabularies of the people occupying the eastern and western portions respectively of the area above described, but the fundamental elements of their grammar are the same throughout. The marriage laws and totemic system of the Brabirrawulung nation are the same as those in force among the adjoining coastal tribes of New South Wales, described by me in a previous communication to this Society.<sup>3</sup>

## NOUNS.

*Number.*—There are three numbers—singular, dual and plural. Dyira, a kangaroo. Dyirabulung, a couple of kangaroos. Dyirawamba, several kangaroos.

<sup>1</sup> "The Victorian Aborigines: their Initiation Ceremonies and Divisional Systems"—*American Anthropologist*, Vol. XI., pp. 330-331, and map showing distribution of the native tribes of Victoria.

<sup>2</sup> "The Australian Race," Vol. III., p. 540.

<sup>3</sup> *Journ. Royal Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. XXXIV., pp. 263, 264.

*Gender*.—Kunnai, a man. Ruküt, a woman. The gender of animals is distinguished by employing the word brangula for males, and yukkana for females, as, dyira brangula, a male kangaroo; dyira yukkana, a female kangaroo.

*Case*.—The cases comprise the nominative, nominative-agent, possessive, accusative, dative, instrumental, and ablative.

*Nominative*.—Wangin, a boomerang. Kunniñ, a yamstick. Gri, a canoe. Bang and nguya, both mean a camp. Lity, a boy.

*Nominative-agent*.—Kunnaio waddhan dhânda, a man an opossum eats. Waddhando dyerring dhânda, an opossum leaves eats.

*Possessive*.—The chattel and the owner are both declined. Wanginma kunnaia, a man's boomerang. Grima rukutta, a woman's canoe. Nguyama lia, a boy's camp.

Every object over which ownership exists can be declined for person and number:

|          |   |            |                           |
|----------|---|------------|---------------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | My boomerang, Wangingitha |
|          |   | 2nd „      | Thy boomerang, Wangingina |
|          |   | 3rd „      | His boomerang, Wanginûng  |

|               |   |                                       |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Dual 1st Per. | { | Our, incl., boomerang, Wanginalla     |
|               |   | Our, excl., boomerang, Wanginalanalla |

and so on through all the persons and numbers.

*Dative*.—Banggea, to the camp. *Ablative*.—Bangga, from the camp.

#### PRONOUNS.

The following few examples of the nominative and possessive pronouns will exhibit their inflection:

|          |   |                     |                   |
|----------|---|---------------------|-------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person I, Ngaiu | Mine, Ngithalung  |
|          |   | 2nd „ Thou, Ngindu  | Thine, Nginnalung |
|          |   | 3rd „ He, Nungga    | His, Nungalung    |

There are two pronouns and also two for the plural person addressed is included when the person addressed.

*Interrogatives*.—Ngani (did it). Nanma, what?

*Adjectives* are declined placed after the qualified.

Verbs have the same number as those of the Thurrawa year.<sup>1</sup> The following are the indicative mood, of “to see”:

|          |   |                  |
|----------|---|------------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person I see |
|          |   | 2nd „ Thou see   |
|          |   | 3rd „ He see     |

In the first person of the action in the suffix of the exclusion of the party speaking.

Yes, nga. No, ngalko. evening. Yesterday, m. Mulbitthunga, long ago. perhaps.

Wunman, where (sing) Wunman ngûrdûrna, where way? Wulngin, how?

<sup>1</sup> “The Thurawal Language xxxv., pp. 127–160.

a man. Ruküt, a woman. The genders distinguished by employing the word and yukkana for females, as, dyira garoo; dyira yukkana, a female kangaroo.

comprise the nominative, nominative-accusative, dative, instrumental, and

gin, a boomerang. Kunniñ, a yamstick. and nguya, both mean a camp. Lity,

Kunnaio waddhan dhânda, a man and dhando dyerring dhânda, an opossum

attel and the owner are both declined. a man's boomerang. Grima rukutta, guyama lia, a boy's camp.

which ownership exists can be declined

My boomerang, Wangingitha  
Thy boomerang, Wangingina  
His boomerang, Wanginũg

incl., boomerang, Wanginalla  
excl., boomerang, Wanginalanalla

the persons and numbers.

to the camp. Ablative.—Bangga,

#### PRONOUNS.

examples of the nominative and possessive inflection:

|       |        |        |            |
|-------|--------|--------|------------|
| I,    | Ngaiu  | Mine,  | Ngithalung |
| Thou, | Ngindu | Thine, | Nginnalung |
| He,   | Nungga | His,   | Nungalung  |

There are two pronouns for the first person of the dual, and also two for the plural, one of which is used when the person addressed is included with the speaker, and the other when the person addressed is excluded.

Interrogatives.—Nganinde, who? Ngandoanggo, who (did it). Nanma, what?

#### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined for number and case, and are placed after the qualified noun.

#### VERBS.

Verbs have the same numbers, persons, tenses and moods as those of the Thurrawal language, reported by me last year.<sup>1</sup> The following are examples in the present tense of the indicative mood, of the verb "to sit," and the verb "to see":—

|          |   |            |                 |              |
|----------|---|------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Singular | { | 1st Person | I sit,          | Bunnunganaty |
|          |   | 2nd        | „ Thou sittest, | Bunnunganin  |
|          |   | 3rd        | „ He sits,      | Bunnunganung |
| Singular | { | 1st Person | I see,          | Dhakanadha   |
|          |   | 2nd        | „ Thou seest,   | Dhakaninna   |
|          |   | 3rd        | „ He sees,      | Dhakanunggo  |

In the first person of the dual and plural, there is a variation in the suffix of the verb, indicating the inclusion or exclusion of the party spoken to.

#### ADVERBS.

Yes, nga. No, ngalko. Tyilli, to-day. Mulgôtbilla, this evening. Yesterday, mulbôkang. Brundhu, to-morrow. Mulbitthunga, long ago. Tyillaiu, by and bye. Gunno, perhaps.

Wunman, where (singular). Wunmandu, where (dual). Wunman ngûrdûrna, where (plural). Wulgunggo, which way? Wulgin, how?

<sup>1</sup> "The Thurrawal Language,"—Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxv., pp. 127–160.

## PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions may be either separate words, or consist of modifications of other parts of speech to give them a prepositional meaning. Several prepositions can be inflected for number and person, like the Thoorga.<sup>1</sup>

Bûth, between, as, Dakanbulung buth, box-trees two between (between two box-trees).

|          |            |              |             |
|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| Singular | 1st Person | Behind me,   | Gandingitha |
|          | 2nd „      | Behind thee, | Gandingina  |
|          | 3rd „      | Behind him,  | Gandinung   |

## NUMERALS.

Gutaban, one. Bulaman, two.

## CONCLUSION.

Having now fulfilled the gratifying duty of preserving a record of the grammatical elements of the aboriginal languages of Victoria, I will ask the reader's indulgence for any shortcomings which are necessarily incident to the first attempt to master a difficult subject—especially when the immense geographic area dealt with is taken into consideration. When first entering upon this work it was found to possess no literature, beyond a few vocabularies, already referred to in the preface to this article, and all my information had to be obtained orally from the natives. Now, however, that I have overcome the initial difficulties of laying down the elements of the grammar of the several languages, it will be comparatively easy for any future investigator to extend and improve the work I have begun.

## VOCABULARY.

The following vocabulary contains 325 English words, with their equivalents in Tyattyalla and also in Brabirra-wulung, making a total of 650 aboriginal terms. Every word in the vocabulary has been taken down by myself in

<sup>1</sup> See my "Thoorga and Yookumbil Languages,"—Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. Aust., Q. Branch, Vol. xvii., p. 49-73.

the camps of the natives, and been bestowed upon the work. A word is given in one language, the natives were not quite tently omitted to note it. are found in one district, w

| ENGLISH.    | TYATTYALLA. |
|-------------|-------------|
| A man,      | wutyu       |
| Old man,    | ngurramb    |
| Husband,    | muttyum     |
| Clever man, | bangal      |
| Child,      | bupup       |
| Small boy,  | kulgun      |
| A woman,    | laiuruk     |
| Old woman,  | ngurrum     |
| Wife,       | ngunnik     |
| Girl,       | lannangu    |
| Father,     | mame        |
| Mother,     | pape        |

## Parts

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| Head,           | burp     |
| Forehead,       | ginne    |
| Hair of head,   | ngurrabu |
| Beard,          | ngunye   |
| Eye,            | mirr     |
| Nose,           | ka       |
| Neck,           | nyanne   |
| Ear,            | wurimb   |
| Mouth,          | tyarp    |
| Lips,           | wurra    |
| Teeth,          | lia      |
| Breast (female) | kurumb   |
| Navel,          | waru     |
| Navelstring,    |          |
| Afterbirth,     |          |

G—July 2, 1902.

## PREPOSITIONS.

be either separate words, or consist of other parts of speech to give them a meaning. Several prepositions can be introduced by a personal pronoun, like the Thoorga.<sup>1</sup>

As, Dakanbulung buth, box-trees two (two box-trees).

On Behind me, Gandingitha  
Behind thee, Gandingina  
Behind him, Gandinung

## NUMERALS.

Ilamian, two.

## CONCLUSION.

I have performed the gratifying duty of preserving a few of the natural elements of the aboriginal language. I will ask the reader's indulgence for the errors which are necessarily incident to the first attempt at a difficult subject—especially when the area dealt with is taken into consideration. Entering upon this work it was found that there were, beyond a few vocabularies, already published in reference to this article, and all my information was obtained orally from the natives. Now, I hope to overcome the initial difficulties of the elements of the grammar of the several languages, and make it comparatively easy for any future student, and improve the work I have begun.

## VOCABULARY.

This vocabulary contains 325 English words, and is in Tyattyalla and also in Brabirra. Total of 650 aboriginal terms. Every word has been taken down by myself in

<sup>1</sup> "The Yopkumbil Languages,"—Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc. vol. xvii., p. 49-73.

the camps of the natives, and much time and care have been bestowed upon the work. In the few instances where a word is given in one language, and not in the other, either the natives were not quite sure of the word, or I inadvertently omitted to note it. Again, some animals and plants are found in one district, which do not exist in another.

| ENGLISH.    | TYATTYALLA.     | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A man,      | wutyu           | kunnai or bra   |
| Old man,    | ngurrambuñ      | burdain         |
| Husband,    | muttyumil       | bulamirnda      |
| Clever man, | bangal          | dhadyan         |
| Child,      | bupup           | lity            |
| Small boy,  | kulgun          |                 |
| A woman,    | laiuruk         | ruküt           |
| Old woman,  | ngurrumbinggurk |                 |
| Wife,       | ngunnikwil      | bulamirnda      |
| Girl,       | lannangurk      | dallurukut      |
| Father,     | mame            | munggan         |
| Mother,     | pape            | yuggan          |

*Parts of the Body.*

|                 |            |            |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Head,           | burp       | bruk       |
| Forehead,       | ginne      | nirn       |
| Hair of head,   | ngurraburp | lit        |
| Beard,          | ngunye     | yên        |
| Eye,            | mirr       | mirri      |
| Nose,           | ka         | gung       |
| Neck,           | nyanne     | dhulut     |
| Ear,            | wurimbul   | wring      |
| Mouth,          | tyarp      | gaty       |
| Lips,           | wurra      |            |
| Teeth,          | lia        | ngurndak   |
| Breast (female) | kurumbuk   | bâk        |
| Navel,          | waru       | mirnduk    |
| Navelstring,    |            | ngurrang   |
| Afterbirth,     |            | warndarung |

| ENGLISH.       | TYATTYALLA.    | BRABIRRAWULUNG.  |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Belly,         | guna           | buluñ            |
| Heart,         | wutyup         |                  |
| Back,          | wārem          | ngurruk          |
| Tongue,        | tyalin         | tyillain         |
| Liver,         | boty           | walaualak        |
| Arm,           | thatyuk        | birndang         |
| Shoulder,      | burpurung      | dang             |
| Elbow,         | nguyuk         | dyallung         |
| Hand,          | munya          | brety            |
| Thigh,         | mulul          | dyurrañ          |
| Knee,          | putyng         | bun              |
| Foot,          | dyinna         | dyañ             |
| Heel,          | kunnak         | blangdyañ        |
| Paunch,        | putye          | buddhung gwanung |
| Blood,         | kurk           | gruk             |
| Fat,           | papul          | wānuan           |
| Bone,          | kũlk           | bring            |
| Penis,         | berk           | dhun             |
| Glans penis,   | kinninyuk-berk |                  |
| Foreskin,      | mityubergo     |                  |
| Testicles,     | mirrakbunya    | durt             |
| Pubic hair,    | wurmuk         | nirt gwunnung    |
| Vulva,         | ngula          | williñ           |
| Vagina,        | berriadyuk     |                  |
| Nymphæ,        | baberguk       |                  |
| Meatus,        | dilluk         |                  |
| Sexual desire, | tyiel          | dyidwurrak       |
| Erection,      | duludya        | kurugun          |
| Copulation     | tyanga         | dhunguggan       |
| Semen,         | dyinyuk        |                  |
| Emission,      | kanganyin      |                  |
| Masturbation,  | buyurmullang   | damut            |
| Sodomy,        | dyangamumuk    |                  |
| Anus,          | mum            |                  |

| ENGLISH.        | TYATTYALLA. |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Excrement,      | guna        |
| Urine,          | gir         |
| Venereal,       | wambañ      |
| <i>Natural</i>  |             |
| Sun,            | nyani       |
| Moon,           | mityen      |
| Stars,          | turt        |
| Pleiades,       | mirgunyan   |
| Thunder,        | murndar     |
| Lightning,      | willimbak   |
| Rain,           | mering      |
| Dew,            | gutyal      |
| Fog,            | gua         |
| Frost and snow, | tanyeng     |
| Hail,           | ngek        |
| Water,          | kutyin      |
| Stream,         | ngullok     |
| Earth,          | tya         |
| Mud,            | bik         |
| Stone,          | kutyup      |
| Sand,           | gurak       |
| A hill,         | burbuk      |
| Range of hills, | gau         |
| Light,          | yap         |
| Darkness,       | buruñ       |
| Heat,           | wurn wuru   |
| Cold,           | mutmut      |
| Camp,           | lah         |
| Fire            | wanyup      |
| Smoke,          | huriñ       |
| Food,           | bunyim      |
| Day,            | nyaui yin   |
| Night,          | buruñ       |
| Morning,        | burpadya    |

| TYATTYALLA.  | BRABIRRAWULUNG.  |
|--------------|------------------|
| a            | buluñ            |
| yup          |                  |
| em           | ngurruk          |
| m            | tyillain         |
|              | walaualak        |
| tyuk         | birndang         |
| purung       | dâng             |
| tyuk         | dyallung         |
| nya          | brety            |
| ul           | dyurrañ          |
| ying         | bun              |
| na           | dyañ             |
| hak          | 'blangdyañ       |
| ye           | buddhung gwanung |
| k            | gruk             |
| ul           | wânuan           |
| k            | bring            |
| k            | dhun             |
| ninyuk-berik |                  |
| yubergo      |                  |
| rakbunya     | durt             |
| rmuk         | nirt gwunnung    |
| ila          | williñ           |
| riadyuk      |                  |
| berguk       |                  |
| luk          |                  |
| el           | dyidwurrak       |
| ludya        | kurugun          |
| nga          | dhunguggan       |
| nyuk         |                  |
| nganyin      |                  |
| yurmullang   | damut            |
| angamumuk    |                  |
| m            |                  |

| ENGLISH.                | TYATTYALLA.   | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Excrement,              | guna          | gwunnung        |
| Urine,                  | gir           | wirrak          |
| Venereal,               | wambañ        | wadyuwadyuk     |
| <i>Natural Objects.</i> |               |                 |
| Sun,                    | nyani         | wurin           |
| Moon,                   | mityen        | weñ             |
| Stars,                  | turt          | brial           |
| Pleiades,               | mirgunyanguk  |                 |
| Thunder,                | murndar       | gwurruñ         |
| Lightning,              | willimbak     | mirrukwat       |
| Rain,                   | mering        | willungga       |
| Dew,                    | gutyal        | yarn            |
| Fog,                    | gua           | bauerndung      |
| Frost and snow,         | tanyeng       | dhân            |
| Hail,                   | ngek          |                 |
| Water,                  | kutyin        | yarn            |
| Stream,                 | ngullok       |                 |
| Earth,                  | tya           | wruk            |
| Mud,                    | bik           |                 |
| Stone,                  | kutyup        | wallung         |
| Sand,                   | gurak         | watthurt        |
| A hill,                 | burbuk        | krungark        |
| Range of hills,         | gau           |                 |
| Light,                  | yap           |                 |
| Darkness,               | buruñ         |                 |
| Heat,                   | wurn wurn     |                 |
| Cold,                   | mutmut        | mirpak          |
| Camp,                   | lah           | nguya or bang   |
| Fire                    | wanyup        | thauar          |
| Smoke,                  | buriñ         | bauerndung      |
| Food,                   | bunyim        | lâk             |
| Day,                    | nyaui yingune | wurin           |
| Night,                  | buruñ         | butgalak        |
| Morning,                | burpadya      |                 |

| ENGLISH.                        | TYATTYALLA.     | BRABIRRAWULUNG.    |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Evening,                        | ngukkoa nyau    |                    |
| A splinter,                     | parakinnang     |                    |
| Hole in a tree,                 | mirr            |                    |
| Leaves of trees,                | dyira           |                    |
| Flowers of trees,               | bumbul          |                    |
| Egg,                            | mirk            | buyal              |
| Honey,                          | kulamut         | ngarrun            |
| Pathway,                        | paring          | wannek             |
| Tail of animal,                 | berguk          |                    |
| Shadow of tree,                 | ngaguk          | ngauuk             |
| Grass,                          | boaty           | bũn                |
| <i>Mammals.</i>                 |                 |                    |
| Native bear,                    | budyannum       | kula               |
| Dog,                            | gal             | bãñ                |
| Opossum,                        | wille           | watthan            |
| Kangaroo-rat,                   | dyallugar       | bri                |
| Native cat,                     | berik, nyammung | bindyallang        |
| Rock-wallaby,                   | kapurt          | dhágwan            |
| Flying-fox,                     |                 | ngaian             |
| Flying-squirrel,                | duan            | wárañ              |
| Ringtail opossum,               | bunya           | bláng              |
| Kangaroo,                       | mindyul         | dyira              |
| Wallaroo,                       | gore            |                    |
| Platypus,                       | mabial          | mallunggang        |
| Porcupine,                      | yulawil         | kauan              |
| Water rat,                      | brapir          | durblang           |
| Wombat,                         |                 | narrôt             |
| Bandicoot,                      | bung            | bembung and mennuk |
| <i>Birds.</i>                   |                 |                    |
| Crow,                           | wâ              | ngarukal           |
| Laughing jackass,               | kurng-gurng     | gwâk               |
| Curlew,                         | wil             |                    |
| Scrub turkey, mallee-hen, lauan |                 |                    |
| Plain turkey,                   | ngurrau         |                    |

| ENGLISH.              | TYATTYALLA. |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Native companion,     | kutyun      |
| Pelican,              | patyangal   |
| Swan,                 | kunuwar     |
| Wood duck,            | wallang     |
| Quail,                | burunggai   |
| Eaglehawk,            | wreppal     |
| Emu,                  | kau-wir     |
| Common magpie,        | koruk       |
| Black magpie,         | munyugil    |
| Black duck,           | ngurre      |
| Mopoke,               | karduk      |
| Night owl,            | karimôl     |
| Bronze-wing pigeon,   | tâp         |
| Wonga pigeon,         |             |
| Lark                  | witguk      |
| Rosella parrot,       | kurkalli    |
| Common hawk,          |             |
| Blue mountain parrot, | gallingurt  |
| Green leek parrot,    | yuip        |
| Kingfisher,           | dyirkuk     |
| Pee-wee,              | dyimdyim    |
| Plover,               | berret bern |
| Grey crane,           | banggar     |
| White cockatoo,       | dyinnap     |
| Ibis,                 |             |
| Black cockatoo,       | karwil      |
| Pheasant              |             |
| <i>Fish.</i>          |             |
| Perch,                | wirringgal  |
| Frog,                 | din         |
| Eel,                  |             |
| Shark,                |             |
| Leather-jacket,       |             |
| Bream,                |             |



| TYATYALLA.      | BRABIRRAWULUNG.    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| oa nyau         |                    |
| nnang           |                    |
| il              |                    |
| ut              | buyal              |
|                 | ngarrun            |
|                 | wannek             |
|                 |                    |
|                 | ngaauk             |
|                 | bün                |
| <i>Mammals.</i> |                    |
| nmum            | kula               |
|                 | bän                |
|                 | watthan            |
| ar              | bri                |
| nyammung        | bindyallang        |
|                 | dhâgwan            |
|                 | ngaian             |
|                 | wârañ              |
|                 | blâng              |
| ul              | dyira              |
|                 |                    |
|                 | mallunggang        |
| il              | kauan              |
|                 | durblang           |
|                 | narrôt             |
|                 | bembung and mennuk |
| <i>Birds.</i>   |                    |
|                 | ngarukal           |
| gurng           | gwâk               |
|                 |                    |
| laun            |                    |
| u               |                    |

| ENGLISH.                         | TYATYALLA.    | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Native companion,                | kutyun        | guragan         |
| Pelican,                         | patyangal     | buran           |
| Swan,                            | kunuwar       | giddai          |
| Wood duck,                       | wallang       |                 |
| Quail,                           | burunggai     |                 |
| Eaglehawk,                       | wreppal       | gwurnamurung    |
| Emu,                             | kau-wir       | maiaura         |
| Common magpie,                   | koruk         | glârt           |
| Black magpie,                    | munyugil      |                 |
| Black duck,                      | ngurre        | wrang           |
| Mopoke,                          | karduk        | wakkung         |
| Night owl,                       | karimôl       |                 |
| Bronze-wing pigeon,              | tâp           |                 |
| Wonga pigeon,                    |               | dhabbak         |
| Lark                             | witguk        |                 |
| Rosella parrot,                  | kurkali       |                 |
| Common hawk,                     |               | deddyel         |
| Blue mountain parrot, gallingurt |               | wataty          |
| Green leek parrot,               | yuip          |                 |
| Kingfisher,                      | dyirkuk       |                 |
| Pee-wee,                         | dyimdyim      | nanawan         |
| Plover,                          | berret berret | birran birran   |
| Grey crane,                      | banggar       | galu            |
| White cockatoo,                  | dyinnap       | brêak           |
| Ibis,                            |               | giwert giwert   |
| Black cockatoo,                  | karwil        | nganak          |
| Pheasant                         |               | wuraial         |

*Fishes.*

|                 |            |           |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|
| Perch,          | wirringgal | tambun    |
| Frog,           | din        | dirdillak |
| Eel,            |            | nuyang    |
| Shark,          |            | yelmerai  |
| Leather-jacket, |            | ngât      |
| Bream,          |            | kain      |

| ENGLISH.      | TYATTYALLA. | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Skip-jack,    |             | kārch           |
| Flathead,     |             | brindhat        |
| Large mullet, |             | burbaiang       |
| Small mullet, |             | krinyang        |
| Flounder,     |             | purpin          |
| Schnapper,    |             | narbugang       |

*Reptiles.*

|                |         |            |
|----------------|---------|------------|
| Tree iguana,   | nganur  | buddhaluk  |
| Ground iguana, | watya   |            |
| Turtle,        | buipur  | ngeth      |
| Water lizard,  |         | tharawurt  |
| Sleepy lizard, | wallūp  | gungwun    |
| Small lizard,  |         | balmburn   |
| Black snake,   | gurnwil | duinyerrak |
| Brown snake,   | dyallan | dhurung    |
| Carpet snake,  | binggal | laualbirr  |

*Invertebrates.*

|                  |             |             |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Locust,          | langalanga  | guyaguyak   |
| Blow-fly,        | pabidyik    | ngurrun     |
| House-fly        | lewilliwil  |             |
| Louse,           | munyu       | niñ         |
| Nit of louse,    | mirraguk    | dhanggu     |
| Jumper ant,      | kuyuwidurt  | brukutti    |
| Bull-dog ant,    | lakil       | dikbun      |
| Greenheaded ant, | boruñ       |             |
| Maggot,          | pidyik      | gwannung    |
| Tick,            | leny        | tanggo      |
| Leech,           |             | dundarrugan |
| March-fly        |             | ngarwaty    |
| Scorpion,        | birgwil     |             |
| Mussel,          | pityin      | narndewan   |
| Centipede,       | dyinyawaruk |             |
| Mosquito,        | girgik      | dirdik      |

| ENGLISH.          | TYATTYALLA. |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Any leaning tree, | yurkaul     |
| Any dead tree,    | kuyuwok     |
| A squeaking tree, |             |
| A hollow tree,    | wenyum      |
| Ti-tree,          | bunu        |
| Box-tree,         | buluty      |
| Stringybark,      | dulang      |
| Wattle,           |             |
| Ironbark,         |             |
| Cherry-tree,      | ballaty     |
| Gum-tree,         | bap         |
| Mahogany,         |             |
| Light-wood,       |             |
| Red Gum-tree,     | bial        |
| Mountain-ash,     |             |
| Mallee,           | molli       |
| Bullrushes,       | butbut      |
| Yam,              | moonya      |
| Ferns (bracken),  |             |
| Mushroom,         |             |
| Raspberry,        |             |

*Weapons, Ornaments.*

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| Tomahawk,      | batyik      |
| Koolamin,      | dorong      |
| Yamstick,      | berkunni    |
| Wood spear,    | guyun       |
| Reed spear,    | dyak        |
| Spear-thrower, | kurrik      |
| Boomerang,     | gattimgatti |
| Spear shield,  | kirram      |
| Waddy shield,  | butwil      |
| Club with nob, | wutwut      |
| Hunting club,  | brêbiñ      |

## TYATTYALLA. BRABIRRAWULUNG.

kārch  
brindhat  
burbaiang  
krinyang  
purpin  
narbugang

*Reptiles.*

ganur  
atya  
uipur  
allüp  
urnwil  
yallan  
inggal  
buddhaluk  
ngeth  
tharawurt  
gungwun  
balmburn  
duinyerrak  
dhurung  
laualbirr

*Invertebrates.*

angalanga  
babidyik  
ewilliwil  
nunya  
mirraguk  
kuyuwidurt  
akil  
poruñ  
bidyik  
leny  
birgwil  
pityin  
lyinyawaruk  
girik  
guyaguyak  
ngurrun  
niñ  
dhanggu  
brukutti  
dikbun  
gwannung  
tango  
dundarrugan  
ngarwaty  
narndewan  
dirdik

*Trees and Plants.*

| ENGLISH.          | TYATTYALLA. | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Any leaning tree, | yurkaul     | bandubandu      |
| Any dead tree,    | kuyuwok     | tauanni         |
| A squeaking tree, |             | dirrat          |
| A hollow tree,    | wenyam      | bingalang       |
| Ti-tree,          | bunu        | báluñ           |
| Box-tree,         | buluty      | dakan           |
| Stringybark,      | dulang      | yanggura        |
| Wattle,           |             | mârt            |
| Ironbark,         |             | burru           |
| Cherry-tree,      | ballaty     | ballat          |
| Gum-tree,         | bap         | balluk          |
| Mahogany,         |             | binnak          |
| Light-wood,       |             | yauun           |
| Red Gum-tree,     | bial        |                 |
| Mountain-ash,     |             | yauôty          |
| Mallee,           | molli       |                 |
| Bullrushes,       | butbut      | buruk           |
| Yam,              | moonya      | mlang           |
| Ferns (bracken),  |             | kuwañ           |
| Mushroom,         |             | burkinmurpuk    |
| Raspberry,        |             | riumba          |

*Weapons, Ornaments, etc.*

| Tomahawk,      | batyik       | dhugan    |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| Koolamin,      | dorong       | kulngak   |
| Yamstick,      | berkunni     | kunniñ    |
| Wood spear,    | guyun        | kulladuan |
| Reed spear,    | dyäk         | wäl       |
| Spear-thrower, | kurrik       | murriwan  |
| Boomerang,     | gattimgattim | wangin    |
| Spear shield,  | kirram       | bamruk    |
| Waddy shield,  | butwil       | durnmang  |
| Club with nob, | wutwut       | gudyurung |
| Hunting club,  | brêbiñ       |           |

| ENGLISH.      | TYATTYALLA. | BRABIRRAWULUNG. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Headband,     | murumgini   |                 |
| Girdle,       | murum       |                 |
| Kilt,         | baindyum    |                 |
| Net bag,      | warak       | buddhung        |
| Canoe         | yunguip     | gri             |
| Canoe paddle, |             | dyandhuk        |

*Adjectives.*

|          |                 |                 |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Alive,   | murun           |                 |
| Dead,    | wikin           | durdigan        |
| Large,   | gurung          | kurelgatti      |
| Small,   | bahm            | dhalliban       |
| Tall,    | tyuwung         | nekkilmun       |
| Short,   | dulu            | dugal           |
| Good,    | dhalguk         | lên             |
| Bad,     | yattyang        | dindin          |
| Hungry,  | wikan           | mremunaty       |
| Thirsty, | branggunyan     | gwandu          |
| Red,     | kurkuk wurrung  | gingirruk       |
| White,   | tardarnity      | darbandruk      |
| Black,   | wurkirrim       | ninbandurak     |
| Jealous, | mumaian         |                 |
| Lame,    | ngauwerrangan   | girdirumbirrang |
| Merry,   |                 | gragabunnhit    |
| Full,    | dyunggoa        | durnduruk       |
| Quick,   | yanguyangui     | wudhur          |
| Slow,    | yanakbata       | yardabannai     |
| Blind,   | nyimnyim        | thulumi         |
| Deaf,    | murt wrimbul    | burrat wring    |
| Strong,  | wungurilwil     | dardigannai     |
| Valiant, | tillit wutyuk   |                 |
| Afraid,  | bamba           | dyinagan        |
| Right,   | dhalgan yuma    |                 |
| Wrong,   | yattyangga yuma |                 |
| Tired,   | barranggaian    | yardabanni      |

| ENGLISH.     | TYATTYALLA. |
|--------------|-------------|
| Blunt,       | murt        |
| Fat (plump), | papuwil     |
| Lean,        | yattyang    |
| Cold,        | mutmut      |
| Angry,       | kulian      |
| Sleepy,      | tuaran      |
| Glad,        | thalkaian   |
| Sorry,       | wurpa       |
| Greedy,      | murtga      |
| Grey-headed, | latyaburp   |
| Bald-headed, | birreburp   |
| Sick,        | katyalang   |
| Stinking,    | buang       |
| Pregnant,    | bunyer      |
| Hollow,      | mirr        |

*Verbs.*

|                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| Die,            | ingunea    |
| Eat,            | dyakalanga |
| Drink,          | kupan      |
| Sleep,          | kumban     |
| Stand,          | dyarrigan  |
| Sit,            | ngangan    |
| Talk,           | wureagan   |
| Tell,           | kinyan     |
| Walk,           | yanngan    |
| Run,            | berpan     |
| Bring,          | managa     |
| Take,           | manago     |
| Make,           | tauak      |
| Break,          | kalpan     |
| Beat or strike, | takak      |
| Wound,          | bukurnan   |
| Arise,          | baiki      |
| Fall down,      | buiki      |

## YATTYALLA. BRABIRRAWULUNG.

rumgini  
rum  
ndyum  
ak  
guip  
buddhung  
gri  
dyandhiuk

*Adjectives.*

n  
ng  
ung  
yuk  
yang  
n  
gunyan  
uk wurrung  
rnity  
rrim  
aian  
werrangan  
ggoa  
uyangui  
kbata  
nyim  
wrimbul  
gurilwil  
wutyuk  
ba  
gan yuma  
angga yuma  
anggaian  
durdigan  
kurelgatti  
dhalliban  
nekkilmun  
dugal  
lên  
dindin  
mremunaty  
gwandu  
gingirruk  
darbandruk  
ninbandurak  
girdirumbirrang  
gragabunnhit  
durnduruk  
wudhur  
yardabannai  
thulumi  
burrat wring  
dardigannai  
dyinagan  
yardabanni

## ENGLISH.

Blunt,  
Fat (plump),  
Lean,  
Cold,  
Angry,  
Sleepy,  
Glad,  
Sorry,  
Greedy,  
Grey-headed,  
Bald-headed,  
Sick,  
Stinking,  
Pregnant,  
Hollow,

## TYATTYALLA.

murt  
pawwil  
yattyang  
mutmut  
kulian  
tuaran  
thalkaian  
wurpa  
murtga  
latyaburp  
birreburp  
katyalang  
buang  
bunyer  
mirr

## BRABIRRAWULUNG.

ngulla ngurndhak  
  
mirpak  
yerrak  
  
dhadyang  
dindin munadha  
ngullagung  
  
muraty  
mepbillan  
litguran

*Verbs.*

Die,  
Eat,  
Drink,  
Sleep,  
Stand,  
Sit,  
Talk,  
Tell,  
Walk,  
Run,  
Bring,  
Take,  
Make,  
Break,  
Beat or strike,  
Wound,  
Arise,  
Fall down,

ingunea  
dyakalangan  
kupan  
kumban  
dyarrigan  
ngangan  
wureagan  
kinyan  
yanngan  
berpan  
managa  
manago  
tauak  
kalpan  
takak  
bukurnan  
baiki  
buiki

turtigatu  
dhanadalak  
dhanadayarn  
bendhan  
dyettyan  
nyin or bunnungan  
thunganadhang  
  
yangan  
rindhan  
wannhai  
kurtba  
dyirumba  
  
bundhun  
dawalgan  
wurridyallumba  
blakadyingin

| ENGLISH.          | TYATTYALLA.       | BRABIRRAWULUNG.     |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Observe,          | nyangari          | taiagri or thaganai |
| Hear,             | ngarangara        | wunga               |
| Give,             | wuguk             | yugwan              |
| Love,             | wurpa-wutyupek    | wurinyannaty        |
| Sing,             | kigili            | watwaty             |
| Weep,             | numilli           | nuwan               |
| Cook,             | pauak             |                     |
| Steal,            | kunnandyak        | dhauandyadugri      |
| Request,          | wamuk             | warban              |
| Blow with breath, | burunggak         |                     |
| Climb,            | warwi             | tauatgulla          |
| Conceal,          | nyurtak           | bagwan              |
| Jump or leap,     | papgume           | gindhan             |
| Jump over,        | kandoak           |                     |
| Laugh,            | wekki             | kramban             |
| Scratch,          | bunga             | wardaban            |
| Forget,           | ngangang ngaianun | ngulla gullendhan   |
| Stare at,         | nyukkai nyanga    | mutthungan          |
| Send,             | dyarreminnan      | wandyn              |
| Shine,            | bungaiyappo       |                     |
| Suck as a child,  | bapillang         |                     |
| Suck a wound,     | bapuk             |                     |
| Scold,            | tyallian          |                     |
| Swim,             | tyippa            | wirragun            |
| Search for,       | yaka              | wungan              |
| Spit,             | telguk            | dhukbadhu           |
| Smell,            | ngarruban         | mebbillan           |
| Throw,            | yunggan           | braba               |
| Roast,            | pauan             | dyibun              |
| Whistle,          | tirumbilli        | witbyun             |
| Pretend,          | ngulwelang        | dyledboallan        |
| Kiss,             | wondyarrang       | dhurndhumba         |
| Vomit,            | krama             | krönggwan           |
| Dance,            | wirwa             | murndhan            |
| Dives,            | ngukki kutyinna   | mirkwan             |
| Sting,            | kulinyuk          | bündan              |
| Bite,             | bünda             |                     |
| Touch,            | trungangin        |                     |
| Call,             | kurndi            |                     |

## THE MITIGATION OF FLOODS IN THE

By J. H. MATHEWS.

[Read before the Royal Society of New South Wales.]

- I. Introductory ... ..
- II. Geographical notes ... ..
- III. The situation,—denudation ... ..  
The outlook serious ... ..
- IV. Intelligent control of ringbarking ... ..  
remedial measures:— ... ..  
a. Shelter for stock should be adeq ... ..  
b. Danger of cutting trees too near ... ..
- V. Deviation of roads ... ..
- VI. Falling in of banks ... ..
- VII. Floods and weeds ... ..
- VIII. Some miscellaneous factors in erosion ... ..  
a. Boulders ... ..  
b. Dead trees ... ..  
c. Stock ... ..
- IX. Remedial and preventive measures:— ... ..  
a. Control of ringbarking ... ..  
b. Fencing ... ..  
c. Embankments ... ..  
d. Chamfering of banks ... ..  
e. Planting and conservation ... ..  
1. Natural bank protectors ... ..  
2. Other bank-protectors (exc ... ..  
3. Plants recommended for U ... ..  
Hunter ... ..  
4. Nurseries ... ..
- X. Summary of the measures recommended ... ..
- Appendix 1. Mountain torrents in Europe ... ..
- Appendix 2. Lessons to be learnt from European experience ... ..
- Appendix 3. An instance of denudation ... ..

## I. INTRODUCTORY

The floods in the Hunter River have been making their manifestations for many years. For example, the 1857