# Introduction

This document is a transcript, with interpretation and comments, of R H Mathews’ 1902 article. The document was produced by doing an OCR [optical character recognition] of a pdf. This produces an approximate text version which then needs to be corrected. Since the main purpose for the transcription is the study of Yuwaalaraay and Gamilaraay [YR and GR, YG when referring to both], sections on other languages have not been checked. No doubt errors still remain, and I welcome information about them.

The interpretation is generally the form of the words in the Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay Yuwaalayaay Dictionary (Ash et al. 2003). There is much in the article that is not understood or requires further investigation, for instance words that are not in the dictionary, or forms that vary from the dictionary form. These are marked in a number of ways: ??? or jgn [John Giacon note]. Words not currently in the dictionary are often labelled ‘not in dic’. The interpretations and notes are all in double square brackets [[ ]], both to identify them and to allow for their easy removal if required. This document serves a number of purposes – an interpretation of the original but also as a tool for ongoing study of the languages.

Comments on this doc are welcome.

For further information about Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay go to http://yuwaalaraay.org and there are occasional items at gamilaraay.wordpress.com.

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Languages of Some Native Tribes of Queensland. New South Wales and Victoria

R H Mathews

# Article

LANGUAGES OF SOME NATIVE TRIBES OF QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.

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

Corres. Memb. Anthrop. Soc., Washington, U.S.A.

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, September 3, 1902.]

SYNOPSIS.-Prefatory. Grammatical structure of the following Australian languages:

***Queensland-***1 Yualeai. 2 Pikumbil.

***N. S. Wales-***3 Kawambarai, 4 Wongaibon. 5 Kūrnū. 6 Tyakē or Mystic Language. 7 Dyirringañ.

***Victoria-***8Yotayota. 9Burēban.

Comprehensive Vocabularies of Kūrnū, Yualeai and Yotayota words.

In the following pages it is intended to exhibit the grammatical structure of the languages of some tribes in southern Queensland, in the central districts of New South Wales, and in the northern frontier of Victoria, the whole being the result of my own personal researches in the camps of the natives. It is hoped that work of this character will be found of some value to philologists by enabling them to compare the aboriginal tongues of Australia not only among themselves, but with outliers?? in different islands of Polynesia, Melanesia, and various parts of the Pacific Ocean.

In two papers1 recently contributed to this Society I have described the constitution of the native tongues in the south-east corner of South Australia, the whole of Victoria, and the south-east coast of New South Wales

1. “The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria,” with Vocabularies.-Journ. Royal Soc., N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxvi., pp. 71 - 106. This paper explains the grammatical constitution of six Victorian languages.

“The Thurrawal, Gundungurra, and Dharruk Languages,” with vocabulary, *op cit*., Vol xxxv., pp 127-160.

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from Cape Howe to the Hawkesbury River. The article now submitted is representative of the speech of the aboriginal tribes from the northern frontier of Victoria through a wide zone of central and western New South Wales, extending into the southern portion of Queensland at least as far as Maranoa and Burnett Rivers.

The system of orthoepy adopted in this paper is the same as that in my article on “The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria,” with the following exceptions:

In the present paper, when the long sound of *a*, *e* and *u*,might be uncertain, these letters are marked thus, *ā, ē, ū.* In certain cases also where the short sound of *u* might be doubtful if unmarked, it is shown thus, *ŭ*. As far as possible, however, these vowels are not marked.

The usual arrangement of words in a sentence is to place the subject first, then the direct object, and lastly the verb. The indirect object often follows the verb. An adjective qualifying either the nominative or objective, follows the noun. **A** native speaker puts himself in the time of the event he is narrating; and when it is necessary to quote some person's statement, instead of saying, for example, “Tom told me so and so,” he changes the tone of his voice, and repeats the other man's words as nearly as he can. An assertive sentence does not differ in form from an interrogative one, but the distinction is indicated by the modulation of the voice of the speaker.

There are no words, properly so called, corresponding to the English articles *a* and *the.* A blackfellow does not trouble about the abstract idea of a man, a tree, and so on. He speaks of some definite man or tree. The demonstrative pronouns in their various forms supply the place of the definite article. The adverb *here*and its variants, except when used predicatively, is treated in native speech

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as a demonstrative, and is then another substitute for the definite article.

## 1. THE YUALEAI LANGUAGE.

The natives speaking this language are located upon a tract of country in southern Queensland, including the Bokhara. Birrie, Narran, Ballonne and Moonie Rivers, and extend some distance within the New South Wales frontier, where they are met by the Kamilaroi nation. The Yualēai have the same initiation ceremonies as the Kamilaroi, consisting of the *Bora* and its impressive rites, which have been fully described by me in several scientific journals.1 The social organization among the Yualēai is also the same as that of their Kamilaroi neighbours. The people are segregated into four divisions called Murri, Kubbi, Ippai and Kumbo, which intermarry in conformity with prescribed regulations. Details of this organisation have been given by me in various publications.2

Mr. E. M. Curr, published vocabu1aries of some dialects in this part of the country in his work. 3 No author has, however, hitherto attempted to promulgate the grammar of the language.

### NOUNS.

Nouns have number, gender and case.

***Number***. There are three numbers, the singular, dual, and plural. Wan, a crow; wangali, a couple of crows; wanburala, several or many crows.

[[ waan ; waan.gaali or waan gaali ??? ; waan burrulaa ]]

***Gender***.- In the human family gender is distinguished by using different words:-Urē, a man ; inar, a woman. [[ yuurray , yinarr ]]

Men collectively are calleil dēn. Birralidyul, a youth;

[[ dhayn, birralii-djuul ]]

1 “The Bora or Initiation Ceremonies of the Kamilaroi Tribe,” Journ. Anthrop. Inst., Vol. XXIV., pp. 411 - 417; Vol. XXV., pp. 318 - 339.

2 “The Kamilaroi Class System, etc.,” Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc., Queensland, Vol. X., pp. 18 - 34.” Divisions of Australian Tribes,” Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Philadelphia, Vol. XXXVII., pp. 152 - 154.

3 “The Australian Race,” Vol. III., pp. 258 - 268.

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mēadyu1, a maid ; wambundul, a child of either sex. Among animals, mundaia signifies a male, and gunidyarba a female - these words following the creatures' names.

[[ miyaydjuul, wambanduul, mandayaa, gunidjarrbaa ; ??? –baa ]]

*Case*.-The principle cases are the nominative, causative, genitive, dative, ablative, instrumental and accusative.

[[ jgn note in 1903 changes causative to? inst? ; ]]

Nominative.- Gareme, a camp ; burran, a boomerang ; baura, a kangaroo.

[[ gaarrimay, barran, bawurra ]]

Causative.-Urēu madhai bume, a man a dog beat.

[[ yuurray-u maadhaay bumay. ]]

Genitive.-Uregu burran, a man's boomerang; inaru dhibai, a woman's yamstick.

[[ yuurray-gu barran, yinarr-u dhiinbaay [cf dhibaay above] ]]

Dative.-Dhainhaia garemo, come to the camp.

[[ dhaay [ya]naaya gaarrima-wu ]]

Ablative.-Nhaia garemi, go away from the camp.

[[ ‘naa-ya gaarrimay-i ??? abl ]]

Instrumental.-This takes the same suffix as the causative:- Urēu wan burrndu gaiawi, a man at a crow a boomerang threw.

[[ yuurray-u waan barrandu gayawi-y ]]

[[ jgn same sentence in RHMathews 1903 ]]

Accusative.-This is the same as the nominative.

It will be observed that the suffixes fluctuate according to the termination of the word to which they are attached. For example, urē takes *gu* in the genitive, whilst inar takes *u* only, for the sake of euphony. [[ yuurray , yinarr ]]

### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives succeed the nouns they qualify, and take the same inflexions for number and case.

Nominative-Urē burul, a man large. Uregali burulali,a couple of large men, and so on.

[[ yuurray burrul ; yuurray-gaali burrul-aali ??? dual ; the –aali suggests that –gaali is also a suffix ]]

Causative.-Urēu burulu burran wannunni, a man large a boomerang thre**W.**

[[ yuurray-u burrul-u barran wana-nhi ]]

Genitive - Uregu burulu burran, a large man's boomerang; bauragu burulu dhun, a large kangaroo's tail.

[[ yuurray-gu burrul-u barran ; bawurra-gu burrul-u dhun jgn inalienable possession?? ]]

Owing to the euphonic variations referred to in the declension of nouns, the suffix to buru1 in the two last

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examples, is the same in the nominative as in the genitive, but any ambiguity which might arise from this cause is obviated by the differences in the suffixes to urē. [[ yuurray ]]

Dative.-Dhainhaia urēa burula, come to the man large.

[[ dhaay ‘naa-ya yuurray-a burrul-a ??? loc ]]

Ablative.-Nhaia uredyi buruli, go away from the large man.

[[ ‘naa-ya yuurray-dji burrul-i ]]

Adjectives are compared by saying, Gubba nha-guggil murra, good this-bad that.

[[ gaba-nha gagil mara ; ??? demonstrative ]]

### PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are inflected for number, person and case, and contain two forms of the first person of the dual and plural.

**Singular.**

Nominative. Possessive. Objective.

1st Person Ngaia Ngai-i Ngunna

2nd ,, Nginda Nginnu Nginnunna

3rd ,, Ngu Ngungu Nha

[[ ngaya, ngay ??? ; nganha ; nginda, nginu, nginunha ; nguu, nguungu, nha [the –i in ngai-i is unexplained ] ]]

**Dual.**

1st Person {Ngulli Ngullingu Ngullinya

1st Person {Ngulliyu Ngullingubla Nungullinya

2nd ,, Ngindale Nginalengu Nginalinya

3rd ,, Yuwari Yuwaringu Bulanga

[[ jgn: does not name the ‘inclusive/exclusive’ forms; ngali, ngalingu, ngalinya, ngali-yuu [not exclusive], ngalingu-bula, [not clear] nha-ngalinya [unusual with initial nha- ]; ngindaali, nginaalingu, nginaalinya, ??? third person is not understood and messy; yuwarri?; yuwaringu?, bulanga?? ]]

**Plural.**

1st Person {Ngeane Ngeanengu Nganninno

1st Person {Ngeaneyu Ngeninyella Nganigunnunga

2nd ,, Ngindeyu Nginaingu Nginnanya

3rd ,, Gunnugu Gunnungu Gunnunga

[[ ngiyani, ngiyaningu, ??? nganunha ; ngiyani-yuu, ngiyani-yiyal-a, ngani-ganunga ; ngindaay-uu ???uu ; nginaayngu , ngindaay-nya ; ganugu, ganunga, ganunga ; for discussion of the inclusive/exclusive see (Giacon 2014) ]]

The full forms of the pronouns given in the above table are chiefly used in response to interrogations, as for example “Who is here?" and some one answers “Ngaia." “Whose boomerang is this?" may elicit the reply “Ngai-i." Again, the question, “Whom did the kangaroo tear?" might be answered, “Ngunna." In ordinary conversation pronominal suffixes are employed.

[[ ngaya, ngay ??? ; nganha ; jgn have examples of the suffixed Dative and Accusative pronouns been found? ]]

Interrogative Pronouns.-Who (singular) ngana ? Who (dual), ngananumma ? Who (plural), ngangananumma ?

[[ ngaana???ngaandi ; jgn (dual) ngaana nhama ??? ; plural ??? nga-ngaana-nhama ; not obviously number marked ]]

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Whom belonging to, ngangu ? What, minya ? What for, minyagu ?

[[ ngaanngu, minya, minyagu ]]

Demonstratives.-This, nha. That (near), ngule.

[[ jgn suggest nha as ‘free morpheme’ ; ngalay ??? expect nhalay ]]

That (farther), yuari. [[ ngaarri??? ; note ng to y ]]

That (yonder), yurma. [[ ngiyarrma ]]

That (in front), murra. [[ mara/marra ??? ]]

That (behind), murrabu. [[ marabu/marrabu(u ; ??? –buu ]]

The demonstratives are many and diverse, and can be declined for number and case. A native will frequently indicate the position of anything by giving its compass direction from a tree or other known spot. There are forms of the pronoun meaning “towards me,” “away from me,” etc. There is also a causative form, as, Ngaiala, I (will do it).

[[ ??? number on demonstratives? ; compass directions; not found in YG ; ngaya-laa ??? not causative ]]

### VERBS.

Ginye appears to have the meaning of “am,” and can be used as a substitute for the English verb, “to be,” by taking an adjective, wallun, or other suitable word, as in the following example. Dhu is the pronominal suffix representing “I " or Ngaia:

Present Wallundhu ginye, strong I am

[[ walan, -dhu, ngaya ; walan-du?dhu gi-nyi ; ??? nd or ndh ]]

Past Wallundhu gillani, strong I was

[[ walan-du?dhu gi-]gi-la-nhi ]]

Future Wallundhu gigi, strong I will be

[[ walan-du?dhu gi-gi ]]

Imperative-Be strong! Wallun ginga.

[[ walan gi-nga ; jgn is this the only example of this imperative of gigi? ]]

In the subjoined conjugation of the verb buma, to beat, the present tense is given in full; but in the past and future, the first person only of the singular is taken:

**Indicative Mood-Present Tense.**

I beat, Bumuldunnadhu

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sing. | 1st Person | I beat, | Bumuldunnadhu |
| 2nd ” | Thou beatest, | Bumuldunnindu |
| 3rd “ | He beats, | Bumuldunnangu |
| [[ buma-lda-nha +-dhu, -nda, -ngu ; -ni- looks like a mistake, should be -nha ]] | | | |
| Dual | 1st Person | We, incl., beat, | Bumuldunnali |
| We, excl., beat, | Bumuldunnaligu |
| 2nd ” | You beat, | Bumullundhale |
| 3rd “ | They beat, | Bumulbulaia |
| [[ buma-lda-nha +-lii, -ndaali, [not ndha] ; third person looks like error; bulaayu is Ergative pronoun ; lii-gu is perhaps an error for exclusive ; -lii found in Wangaaybuwan ]] | | | |
| Plural | 1st Person | We, incl., beat, | Bumuldunnane |
| We, excl., beat, | Bumuldunnanēu |
| 2nd ” | You beat, | Bumuldunnadai |
| 3rd “ | They beat, | Bumuldunnagunnagu |
| [[ bumaldanha + -ni[i, ni-yuu , -ndaay, ganugu ; note gunnagu > ganugu ; ??? previously unrecognised –ni/-nii as 1pl suffix ; and also-nii-yuu as excl ; expect ndaay for 2p; 3p is 2 words , buma-lda-nha ganugu ; ]] | | | |

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In the past and future tenses there are forms of the verb representing differences in the time of the performance of the action. Examples in the first person singular of each tense will illustrate the principle of the inflexion.

**Past Tense.**

I beat a while ago, Bumulngenyedhu

[[ buma-l-ngayi-nyi-dhu ]]

I beat yesterday, Bumulmaianidhu

[[ buma-l-mayaa-nhi-dhu ]]

I beat, say a week ago, Bumulēnyedhu

[[ buma-l-ayi-nyi-dhu ]]

I beat long ago, Bumulawailunnedhu

[[ buma-l-awayi-y.la-nhi-dhu ; see JG thesis, Giacon 2014), for suffix forms ]]

**Future Tense.**

I will beat presently, Bumullidyu

[[ buma-li-dju ]]

I will beat tomorrow, Bumulngēdyu

[[ buma-l-ngayi-y-dju ]]

I will beat sometime, Bumullingwullidyu

[[ ??? bumali nguwa-li-dju?? ??? verb tense; see ungo in Mathews1903 ; are there 2 words here; ]]

**Imperative Mood.**

Beat, bumulla! Beat not, wāl bumulla!

[[ bumala, waal bumala ]]

**Conditional Mood.**

Perhaps I will beat, Ya bumulliadyu.

[[ yaa buma-li-yaa-dju jgn ; dju??; why not dhu; initial yaa? ??? ]]

There is no special form for the passive voice. The phrase, a boy was stung by a scorpion,” is expressed in Yualeai by the paraphrase, “A scorpion stung the boy."

**Middle Voice-Indicative Mood.**

Present I am beating myself, Bumulngildunnadhu

[[ buma-l-ngii-lda-nha-dhu ]]

Past I was beating myself, Bumangildunnidyu

[[ buma-ngii-lda-nhi-dju ]]

Future I will beat myself, Bumangilidyu

[[ buma-ngiili-y-dju ]]

**Imperative Mood.**

Beat thyself, Bumulngilia.

[[ buma-l-ngiili-ya ]]

**Reciprocal-Dual.**

Present We are beating each other, Ngulli bumullellunna

[[ ngali buma-la-y-la-nha ]]

Past We were beating each other, Ngulli bumullellunni

[[ ngali buma-la-y-la-nhi ]]

Future We will beat each other, Ngulli bumullē.

[[ ngali buma-la-y ]]

**Plural.**

Present We are beating each other, Ngeane bumullellunna,

[[ ngiyani buma-la-y-la-nha ]]

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and so on. All the persons of the dual and plural take this inflection, by using the requisite pronoun.

There is an inflexion of the verb in several expressions to indicate whether two or more persons or things are spoken of, thus:

A couple talking, Gwallellunna

[[ guwaa-la-y-la-nha ]]

Several talking, Gwallawabŭldhunna

[[ guwaa-la-w-aaba-lda-nha ]]

A couple sitting, Illauingillellunna

[[ yilawa-y-ngila-y-la-nha ??? ]]

Several sitting, lllauawabŭldhunna

[[ yilawa-w-aaba-lda-nha ]]

A couple running, Bunnagangillellunna

[[ banaga-ngila-y-la-nha ; cf y-ngila- above ??? ]]

Several running, Bunnagawabŭldhunna

[[ banaga-w-aaba-lda-nha ]]

A couple fighting, Bumullellunna

[[ buma-la-y-la-nha ; no ngila-y, just reciprocal continuous ]]

Several lighting, Bumullawabŭldhunna

[[ buma-la-w-aaba-lda-nha ]]

A couple standing, Wurringillellunna

[[ warra-[y]-ngila-y-la-nha ]]

Several standing, Wurriwabŭldhunna.

[[ warra-w-aaba-lda-nha ; rri??? ]]

There are forms of the verb to express beating going along the road, beating before some event, after some event, after eating, and many others.

[[ jgn going, eating found; before not, after not ; many others?? ]]

To beat again, Illaialu bumullui

[[ yilaa-???yaluu buma-l-uwi-y , yaluu ‘again’ ; -uwi-y ‘back’ ]]

To beat frequently, Illa bumuldhe

[[ yilaa buma-l-dha-y ; ??? –dha-y , eating ]]

### ADVERBS

Yes, nga. [[ ngaa ]]

No, wal. [[ waal ]]

Now, ila. [[ yilaa ]]

Yesterday, gimmeanni. [[ This is a verb; gi-mayaa-nhi ; ??? ]]

Tomorrow, ilāgingi. [[ this is yilaa + some form of gi-gi ‘become’ ??? ]]

Bye and bye, ilala. [[ yilaa-la ??? –la ]]

Long ago, ilaluwangan. [[ yilaa-lu[u-wan.gaan ]]

Always, ilalu. [[ yilaa-lu[u ??? –lu/-luu ]]

How, gullar? [[ gulaarr/galaarr ]]

How many, minyangi ? [[ minyangay ]]

Where (singular), minyaia ? [[ minyaaya ]]

Where (dual), minyaianda [[ minyaaya-nda [singular] ??? ]]

Where (plural), minyaiandai? [[ minyaaya-ndaay [plural] ]]

Here, nhē [[ nhay?? ??? nhalay ]]

There, ngare. [[ ngaarri??? ?’far’ ]]

Nhēngaia, here I am. [[ nhay ngaya ??? nhalay ]]

### PREPOSITIONS.

In front, bunnidya. [[ bani-dja ]]

Behind, ngaiga. [[ ngaya-ga ??? ngayaga ]]

Inside, muddhuga. [[ mudhu-ga ]]

Beside me, mirrunda. [[ cf nhirrin-da ??? ]]

Outside, wuggidya. [[ wagi-dja ]]

Between, biddyunda. [[ bidjun-da ]]

Down, nguddali. [[ ngadaa-li/-lay ??? –li ]]

Up, ngurribali. [[ ngarribaa-li/lay ]]

Other side, gŭndar. [[ gandaarr [of river] ]]

This side, nuggili. [[ nha-gili ]]

Through, wōanha. [[ wuu-waa-nha [a verb] ]]

### EXCLAMATIONS.

Yah! calling attention. [[ yaa ]]

Wai! look out. [[ waay ]]

Winnungga! listen. [[ ??? expect winanga-la ]]

Ngarrarbang! pity. [[ ngarrarrbang?? ??? final ng; = Wiradjuri ]]

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### NUMERALS.

One, millan [[ milan ]]

two, bullar [[ bulaarr ]]

several, burala. [[ burrulaa ??? u / a ]]

See the vocabulary of Yualeai words at the end of this article.

## 2-THE PIKUMBUL LANGUAGE.

[[ the OCR text here has not been fully checked ]]

The Pikŭmbil tribes are located on the Weir and Macintyre Rivers, Queensland; they adjoin the Yualeai on the east, and speak a dialect of the same tongue. Their initiation ceremonies1 and divisional systems2 are the same as the Kamilaroi, who adjoin them on the south.

I formerly resided some years in Goondiwindi, Queensland, in the Pikumbil territory, and had exceptional facilities for studying the geographic range of the dialects of their language. Travelling on one occasion from Goondiwindi to Miles, Gayndah and Maryborough, and returning by Ipswich and Leyburn, I found the fundamental elements of the native speech throughout was essentially the same, although differing more or less in vocabulary.

The initiation ceremonies3 of the Dippil, Turubul and other tribes in the country just referred to are described in a paper contributed by me to the Anthropological Society at Washington, U.S.A. Particulars of their social organization4 are given in articles I communicated to this Society in 1898, and also to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia the same year. Rev. Wm. Ridley gives a brief vocabulary of Pikumbil words.5

1 “The Bora of the Kamilaroi Tribes,” Proc. Roy. Soc., Victoria, Vol. IX., N.S., pp. 137-173.

2 “The Totemic Divisions of Australian Tribes,” Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxi., pp. 156 - 171.

3 “The Toara Ceremony of the Dippil Tribes of Queensland,” American Anthropologist, Vol. II., N.S., pp. 139 - 140.

4 “Australian Divisional Systems,” Journ. Roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxii., pp. 81 - 82 ; " Divisions of Queensland Aborigines,” Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Vol. XXXVII., pp. 328 - 331.

5 “Kamilaroi and Other Australian Languages,” (Sydney, 1875), pp. 69 - 60.

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**A** few examples of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and adverbs are given below:

### NOUNS.

The number, gender and case of nouns are so nearly the same as the Yualeai and Kamilaroi that little remains to be said. Mial, a man; thamar, a woman. Miallu mirri bumea, a man a dog beat. Mirrigu dhun, a dog's tail.

### Adjectives.

Adjectives are placed after the nouns they qualify and are declined for number and case. Comparison is effected in a manner similar to the Yualeai.

### PRONOUNS.

Pronouns have the singular, dual and plural numbers and are without gender. There is an inclusive and exclusive form of the first person of the dual and plural. The singular number of the nominative and possessive pronouns are as under:

1st Person I, Nguttha Mine, Nger

2nd ,, Thou, Nginda Thine, Nginnu

3rd ,, He, Nhumbo His, Nhumbaga

Interrogatives-Ngana, who ? Minya, what ?

### Verbs.

Verbs have the same numbers as the pronouns. There are modifications of the verb-endings to express recent and more remote periods of past and future time, the same as in the Yualeai and Kamilaroi. One example in each tense is given:

Present Tense.

Singular 1st Person, I am beating, Bumunguttha

Past Tense.

Singular 1st person I beat just now, Bumŭguttha

I beat this morning, Bumulganibattha

I beat recently, Bumulbyēntha

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Future Tense.

Singular 1st person I will beat presently, Bumulluttha

I will beat tomorrow, Bumulngētha

I will beat some time, Bumulngurritha

ADVERBS.

Yuka, no. Pika, yes. Vanda, where?

Certain adverbs, nouns and prepositions of the Yualeai, Piliumbil, and Kawambarai, are subject to inflexion for number and person, in the same manner as in the Wongaibon.

Numerals.

Dharrar, one. Buta, two.

## 3.-THE KAWAMBARAI LANGGAGE.

This dialect of the Kamilaroi language is spoken on the Barwon River about Bogabilla, Boobera, and Tulloona, New South Wales. The Pikumbil people adjoin the Kawambarai on the north-west, and the Yukumbil1 on the south-east. The Kamilaroi tribes meet them on the south.

### NOUNS.

The number, gender and cases of the nouns are so nearly identical with the Kamilaroi, that they will be omitted.

### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and case like the nouns with which they are used.

### PRONOUNS.

As the pronouns resemble the Yualeai, an example of the nominative case only is given:

1st Person I, Ngaia [[ ngaya ]]

singular 2nd ,, Thou, Ngindu [[ nginda?ngindu ]]

3rd ,, He, Nguru [[ nguru ]]

1st Person We, incl., Ngulli [[ ngali ]]

we, excl., Ngullinguru [[ ngali-nguru ]]

Dual 2nd ,, You, Ngindale [[ ngindaali ]]

3rd ,, They, Ngurugale [[ nguru-gaali ]]

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We, incl., Ngeane [[ ngiyani ]]

lst Person We, excl., Ngeaneyel [[ ngiyani-yiyal ; not excl ??? ]]

Plural 2nd ,, You, Ngandai [[ ngindaay ; nga??? ]]

3rd ,, They, Ngurugunnugu [[ nguru ganugu ; ergative ]]

### VERBS.

The principal parts of the verb bumulla, beat, are represented in the following conjugation. An abbreviated form of the pronoun is added to the verb stem, to indicate number and person. The whole of the present tense is given, but only parts of the others: [[ buma-li ]]

**Indicative Mood-Present Tense.**

1st Person I beat, Bumuldadhu

Singular 2nd ,, beatest, Bumuldandu

3rd ,, He beats, Bumuldanguru

[[ buma-la ; buma-lda[-nha –dhu/-nda???ndu/-nguru or nguru ]]

Dual {We, incl., beat, Bumuldali

1st Person {We, excl., beat, Bumuldalinguru

2nd ,, You beat, Bumuldandale

3rd ,, They beat, Bumuldagale

[[buma-lda[-nha –li???-lii, li-nguru, -ndaali, gaalay?gaali ??? ]]

1st Person {We, incl., beat, Bumuldanē

{We, excl., beat, . Bumuldaneyel

Plural 2nd ,, You beat, Bumuldandai

3rd ,, They beat, Bumuldunnugu

[[buma-lda[-nha –ni???-nii , -nii-yiyal, -ndaay, -nugu ??? is this the only evidence for –nugu third person plural pronoun suffix ]]

**Past Tense.**

I beat, indefinite Bumidhu

1st Person I beat this morning, Bumulngaindhu

Singular I beat yesterday, Bumulmiēndhu

I beat recently, Bumullēndhu

[[ buma-y-dhu ; buma-l-ngayi-nh[i]-dhu ??? , buma-l-mayaa-nh[i]-dhu , buma-l-ayi-nh[i]-dhu ]]

**Future Tense.**

I will beat presently, Bumullidyu

lst Person I will beat tomorrow, Bumulngedyu

Singular I will beat, indefinite Bumullingurridyu

[[buma-li-dhu, buma-l-ngayi-y-dhu , buma-l-ngarri-y-dhu ; ??? interpretation of these future tenses, especially ngayi-y, ngarri-y ]]

**Imperative Mood.**

Bumulla, beat!

If we direct one or more to do the beating, we could say, Bumullandu, beat thou! Bumullandali, beat you two! Bumullandai, beat you all! The prohibitive expression would be, Kurria bumulla, beat not. For the dual and plural the suffixes in the last example could be used.

[[ buma-la-nda / ndu ; buma-la-ndaali ; buma-la-ndaay ; garriya buma-la ]]

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Or, these suffixes could be applied to the negative instead of to the verb, thus: Kurriandu bumulla, beat thou not! Kurriandale bumulla, but [sic] [ shoud be ‘beat’, not ‘but’] not you two! Kurriandai bumulla, beat not any of you!

[[ garriya-nda buma-la ; garriya-ndaali buma-la ; garriya-ndaay buma-la ]]

**Conditional Mood.**

Perhaps I will beat, Bumulliyadhu. [[ buma-li-yaa-dhu ]]

**Reflexive.**

I will beat myself, Bumaingilidyu. [[ buma-ngiili-y-dju ; jgn main ; expect bu**man**giili ]]

**Reciprocal.**

We, dual, excl., are beating each other, Bumullellangura

We, plural, excl., ,, ,, Bumullellaneyel.

[[ ??? for dual buma-la-y-la-nha-li-nya; above is? buma-la-y-la-nh-??? ; plural buma-la-y-la-nha-li-yiyal [which is not exclusive?] ]]

### ADVERBS.

Kawam no. [[ gawam?gawaam ; not in dic ]]

Yo yes. [[ yawu ]]

Thalla where? [[ dhalaa ]]

Yelladu now. [[ yilaadhu ]]

Yirralo by and bye. [[ yilaalu?uu ??? yirraaluu ]]

Ngurago tomorrow. [[ ngurrugu ]]

Yawawunna perhaps. [[ ??? cf yaa, wana ]]

Kullier quickly. [[ galiyarr??? ; not in dic ]]

Muru well. [[ maaru ]]

Ngana who? [[ ngana ]]

Minya what? [[ minya ]]

Minyangai how many? [[ minyangay ]]

Ngua here. [[ nguwa ]]

Nungarregi there. [[ nha-??? ngarra-??? ngarray ]]

The adverbs " here " and " there " often have the meaning of “this " and “that." When used in such sense, they serve the purpose of the definite article.

### PREPOSITIONS.

Biddhun, between. [[ bidhun ; bidjun in dic ??? ]]

Wurre, in front. [[ warray ??? ; not in dic ]]

Boadhe, behind. [[ bawa-dhi ]]

Kubbarunda, on top. [[ gaburran-da ]]

### INTERJECTIONS.

Ngibai, surprise! [[ ngibaay ]]

Ngurragadhul, pity. [[ ngarragaa-dhuul ]]

Burre, to break wind, (*flatus per anum*), is often done as an interjection in the middle of a conversation, and provokes merriment among both sexes of all ages. [[ burray ; in dic as YR noun; buuba-li as GR verb; ??? ]]

### NUMERALS

One, mal. Two, bular. Three, guliba. [[ maal, bulaarr, gulibaa ]]

## 4.-THE WONGAIBON LANGUAGE.

[[ The OCR of the section on Wangaaybuwan has not been substantially checked. ]]

The territory of the Wŏngaibon tribe extends from about Booligal up the Lachlan River to Uabbalong ; thence to Nyngan, Cobar, Paddington and Ivanhoe. Their initiation ceremonies are of the Burbung type in force among the Wiradhuri tribes, who adjoin them on the east, comprehensive descriptions of which have been given by me elsewhere.1 The Wŏngaibon community is divided into four sections in the same manner as the tribes last mentioned, and similar laws regulate their intermarriages. I have explained the Wiradhuri organization in previous papers to this and other societies.2

### NOUNS.

The number, gender and case of nouns are as follows: -

Number – The dual and plural are shown by suffixed particles: Singular, murrawe, a kangaroo; dual, murrawegale, a couple of kangaroos; plural, murrawebunggo, several kangaroos.

Gender.-Gender in the human family is denoted by different words. A man, thurgala. A woman, wirringga. A small girl, winnarga. Burai, a boy. Warru, a child of either sex. Men collectively are called mail. In speaking of animals, sex is distinguished by the addition of separate words for male and female respectively. Bidyer, a male; gunal, a female ; papa, a cock ; gtinni, a hen. These words are placed after the name of the animal whose sex they indicate.

**4** Case.-The cases are the nominative, causative, genitive, accusative, instrumental, dative and ablative.

The Burbung of the Wiradhuri Tribes,” Journ. ~ n t h r ~ p . **Inst.,** Vol.

**XXV.,** pp. **295** - **318** ; *op.* ***c&,*** Vol. **XXVI..** pp. 272 - 285. Pm. Rov. Soc..

Queensland, Vol **XVI.,** pp. **35** - **38.** " The Burbung of the M~rrumbidge~

, Tribes,” Journ. Roy. Sou. ??? **N.S. *Wales,*** Vol. ***X X X I . ,*** pp. Ill - 153. “Initiation

Ceremonies of the Wiradjuri Tribes,” American A n t h r o p ~ l ~ i s t ,

Vol. **IIL,** N.S. pp. **337** - **341.**

“The Wiradjuri System,” Journ. Eoy. Soc., **N.** S. W., Vol. **xxxi.,** pp.

171 - 176. “Australian Class Systems,” American Anthropologist, Vol.

**ix.,** pp. 411 - **416** ; Vol. X., pp. **345** - **347.**

1st \ Our, incl., camp, Nguranggaligi

Person "(.uv, excl., camp, Nguranggaligini

Dual 2nd ,, Your camp, Ngurangganula

3rd ,, Their camp, Ngura~~gg~lllagula

Our, incl., camp, Nguranggaagenigi

Our, excl., camp, Nguranggangenigini

Your camp, Ngurangganugal

( 3rd ,, Their camp, Ng~~anggalagugal

The foregoing words also have the meaning of " at my

camp, etc.

Dative.-Thai nguranggu yanna, the camp come to.

Ablative.-Ngurandi yannaidhi, the camp go from.

If two or more of anything be claimed, the inflexion of

the noun would be:-Mirridhi, my dog ; mirrigaledhi, my

two dogs ; mirribuiiggodhi, my several dogs ; and so on

through all the persons and numbers as above.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have the same numbers and cases as the

nouns. and are placed subsequent to them: Thurgala bitthi,

*150* R. H. MATHEWS.

a man large, Buppir, a very large man or any other thing.

Tliurgalagu bittliigu murrawe gumi, a man large a kangaroo

struck. The suffix is often omitted from one of the words,

leaving the noun only, or the adjective only, to indicate.

number or case, as, mimi bittliigu guragi gutthe, a dog

large an opossum bit. Tl~urgallanggu bittliilalanggu bulga,

a large man's boomerang.

The comparison of adjectives does not follow the same

rules as in European languages, but one article is compared

to smother in this way: Yuttama nginya-wurrai ngunnai,

gonil this-bad that,. There are n~odifications in the caseendings

of nouns and adjectives, depending upon the termination

of the word declined.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns have the nominative, possessive and objective

cases as in the subjoined table. There are two forms in

the first person of the dual and plural-one in which the

person or persons addressed are included with the speaker,

and another in which they are exclusive of the spealcer.

Singular.

Nominative. Possessive.

1st Person Ngadhu Nguttlii

2nd ,, Ngindu Nginnu

3rd ,, Nyillula Igula

Dual.

1st person NgulIigi

Ngulligina

2nd ,, Ngindunyula Nginnula

3rd ,, Nyillubulu Igubala

Plural.

“Â¥ean 1st person l Naealit,lla Ngeanigi

Ng Ngeanigina

2nd ,, Ngindugal Nginnugal

3rd ,, Nyillugala Igugulla

Objective.

Dhi

Nu

Lugu

Liggi

Liggina

Nula

Lugula

Ngeanaga

Ngeanagina

Nunggal

Ny uggala

LANGUAGES OF SOME NATIVE TRIBES. 151

Dem0nstratives.-Xginya, that. Xginyaga, that (in

action). Nginyaine, that (acted upon). The demonstratives

are very numerous and varied, representing different

gradations of meaning, depending upon the position of the

object referred to in regard to the speaker, and also to the

points of the compass. All the pronouns of the third perso11

are in effect demonstratives, which accounts for their

irregularity and diversity.

Interrogatives.-Ngaocli, who ? Ngangu, whose ? Minya,

what ? Mi~iyunggulmai, how many? VVidcIyCindugai, what's

the matter ? Widdlnmdii, how ?

VERBS.

Verbs have tlic singular, dual and plural numbers, with

the usual persons, tenses and moods. The verb stem and

a contraction of the pronoun are incorporated, and the word

thus formed is used in the conj~~gation. There is an inclusive

and exclusive form in tlic first person of the dual and

plural.

The following is a .brief co~ijt~gatioli of the verb ngeli,

to speak:-

Indicative MoodÃ‘Presen Tense.

Sing. 1st Per. I speak or talk, Ngeradhu

,, 2nd ,, Thou speakest, Xgerandu

, 3rd ,, He speaks, Ngeralula

Past Tense.

I talked, Ngelgaidhu

I talked this morning, 'Nge~n~urrinyedhu

**1** l k d yesterday, Ngelngunniclhu

lSt person I I talked recently, Ngeklliumbirradlni

I talked long ago, Ngeigiunbirngaldhu

Future Tense.

I will talk, Sgelagadhu

Singular I will talk presently, Sgeladhullu~~gadhu

1st Person I will talk tomorrow, Ngelug~~r~iagadhu

I will talk iii tile future, Sgelwandhagadhu

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Any person or number in each tense can be shown by

using the necessary pronominal suffix.

Imperative Mood.

Singular Ngea, Speak (thou).

Dual Ngealadha, Speak (you).

Plural Ngealagadugal, Speak (you).

Conditional Mood.

Perhaps I will talk, Xgelagaiaclhu

Reflexive.

I am talking to myself, Xgedyillinga(I11~1.

Reciprocal.

We, (dual incl.) talk to each ot!~er, Sgelinnaiig~~lli

We (plural incl.) talk to each other, Ngeliuiiangenna

If space permitted, all the above examples could be

illiistrated through the different persons and n~iinbers.

Some verbs take a special inflection for number, which

applies to actions in winch two or more persons can take

part, as in sitting, fightiug, throwing, playing, etc., as in

the following example:

Two talking, Xgeallammnala

Several talking, Ngeallaniin~~~igffal

The negative form of any verb is obtained by prefixing

kurria, thus, Kurria ngea, speak not.

There are numerous modifications of verbs to express

different shades of meaning, as: Wingurrimumiadhu, I sat

all the time. Birrumburrayambuldhu, I throw (as a boomerang)

in play.

ADVERBS.

Yes, ngarbu. [[ ngarrbuu ??? ngaarrbuu –buu ]]Xo, wongai. Now, dhallungurra. Yesterday,

kumbirrangurra. Tomorrow, liumbirragulli. By and

bye, dIial1unggogulli. Long ago, ngurgambungarru. How,

widdyu ? How many, minyangalmai ? Where, wiindha ?

Where art thou, whdhalindu ? and so on.

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PREPOSITIONS.

Xgnnagang~~ra, behind. Willidya, in front. Waiangadha,

around. Mugama, inside.

Some prepositions, like the nouns and adverbs, ailinit of

inflexion for number and person, by affixing an abbreviated

form of the pronoun:

1st Person My left (left of me) Miradhi

2nd ,, Thy left Miranu

3rd ,, His left Miralugu

All the persons in each number can be inflected.

EXCLAMATIONS.

Wai! take care! Yah! calling attention. Ohuh! silence.

Any vocative can be inflected for number.

NUMERALS.

One, mukku. Two, bulagar. Several, biinggo.

As the Wiradhuri and Wongaibon are dia,lects of the

same language, it will be interesting to introduce here a

portion of the conjugation of the Wiradhuri verb buma, beat.

A contracted form of the pronoun is suffixed to the root of

the verb to show number and person. The present tense is

given in full, but the first person of the singular will be

sufficient to illustrate the past and future tenses.

Indicative MoodÃ‘Presen Tense.

1st Person I beat, Bumarradhu

2nd ,, Thou beatest, Bumarrawindu

3rd ,, He beats, Bumarralula

1st Per. We, incl., beat, Bumarrali

We, excl., beat, Bumarraliguna

Dual ,f 2nd ,, You beat, Bumarrandubla

3 r d ,, They beat, Bumarragwainbula

\ .. - >

Plural 2nd ,, You beat; Bumarrandugir

**3rd** ,, They beat, Bumarragwainbulella

### p154 Wangaaybuwan

**Past Tense.**

I beat this morning, Bumulngufidyu

sillgL'lar I beat, yesterday Bumiilguandhu

lst Person I beat, indefinite B~~maidhu

Future Tense.

Singular I will beat, itdefinite Bum111giridy11

I will beat soon, Bumulyamagiridyn lSt 1 **1** will beat tomorrow, Bumillilg~~rrigiriclyn

Imperative.

Buma, beat! Kurria buma, beat not!

Reflexive.

Bumungadyillindyu, I am b e a t i ~ myself.

There are also reciprocal and other forms of the verb,

but as I am preparing a grammar and vocabulary of the

Wiradhuri language, no more will be said upon the su13ject

a t present.

### Kurnu language

[[ the section on Kurnu language has not been checked ]]

The native tribes speaking the Kiirnii language are

located on the Darling River from about Tilpa up the river

to Bourke, and also up the Warrego River as far as Ford's

Bridge. Dialects of the K m are spoken along the course

of the Darling River from Tilpa dow~~wa~fls, via Wilcannia

and Menindie, to Wentworth, a distance of about **350** miles.

The K W language extends, with some modifications,

from the Darling River to Torawotta Lake and the Barrier

Ranges, as well as up the Paroo River as far as the

Queensland boundary. The social organization and initiation

ceremonies of these tribes were described by me in

a former article to this Society.' The following elements

of the language have been gathered by myself in the Kiirnii

territory, from reliable old natives.

“The Group Divisions and Initiation Ceremonies of the Barkunjee

Tribes,” Journ. Eoy. Soc., N.S. Wales, Vol. **xxxn.,** pp. 241 -250.

### p155 Kurnu

Number.-Nouns have three numbers-the singular, dual

and plural. Thurlta, a kangaroo ; thurlta pakula, a couple

of kangaroos ; t l ~ w l t a gutthalagu, several kangoroos.

Gender.-Wimbadya, a man. Burraka, a woman. Kuttyungga,

a young boy. Karnkali, a young girl. Mundhanggura,

a baby of either sex. The gender of animals

is shown by affixing words indicative of male and female,

as thurlta dhuladya, a male kangaroo ; thurlta wainbukka,

a female kangaroo.

Case.-The following are some of the principal cases:-

The nominative indicates anything a t rest, and is without

flexion, as, knlli, a dog ; wimbaclya, a man.

The causative represents the subject in action, and takes

a suffixed pa

r

ticle, as WimbadySwa waku burtatyi, a man

a crow killed; kulliwa yerrandyi dhuttadyi, a dog an

opossum bit.

Genitive.-Wiinbadyana gattheri, a W'S boomeral~g.

Kullina gnrni, a dog's tail. Burrakaiia kurnka, a woman's

yamstick. The remaining cases are omitted.

ADJECTIVES.

These follow the nouns they qualify, and take the same

inflexions for number and case. WimUya wurta, a mau

large. Wimbadyana wurtana gattheri, a large man's

boomerang. Wimbadyawa wnrtawa gattheri ngartatyi, a

large man a boomerang threw.

Comparison of adjectives is effected by such expressions

as “this is good-that is bad,” and so on, in a similar

manner to those of the Thoorga.'

PRONOUNS.

Pro~iouns have number, person and case. There are

" inclusive " and exclusive " forms for the first person of

' '< TheThoorga and Yukumbil Languaeea,” Queensland Geographical

Journal, Vol. **XVII.,** pp. 49 - **73.**

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the dual and plural. The following table exliibits the

nominative of the singular, dual and plural:

1st Person I, Nguppa

Singular 2nd ,, Thou, Qimba

3 r d ,, He, Wuttha or gittlni

1st person { We, inclusive, Xgulli

We, exclusive, Ngullingulu

Dual 2nd ,, You, Ngupangalu

3rd ,, They, Wutthawula

j We, inclusive, Ngiiina

lSt I We, exclusive, Nginnanda

Plural j2nd ,, You, Ngurtana

3 r d ,, They, Wuttheda

The possessive and objective pronouns are as under:

1st Person Aline, Ngari Me, Xgunnlia

Singular 2nd ,, Thine, Ngoma Thee, Ngumina

13rd ,, His, Watthunegi Him, Wutthana

There are modifications of the objective pronouns to

mean " towards me,” " away from me,” etc., as in the

annexed examples:

1st Person Towards me, Singular { 3rd Ngunnhari ,, Towards him, Gittliunari

Dual 1st ,, Towards us, incl., Ngullinari

Plural 1st ,, Towards us, incl., Nffinnanari

1st Person From me, Singular { Ngunnarndu ,, From him, Gitthanarndu

Dual 1st ,, From us, incl., Ngullinarndu **L**

Plural 1st ,, From us, incl., Nginnanarndu

With me, or close to me, is Ngariri.

In each of the foregoing examples, the inflections can be

applied to all the persons of the singular, dual and plural.

Interrogatives.-Who (singular), windyaka. Who (dual),

windyula. Who (plural), windyi-windyi. Whose, windyakunnagi.

What, minnha. What for, minnhamundi.

Demonstratives.-This, giki ; that, wutthana.

### p157 Kurnu

VERBS.

Verbs have the same numbers and persons as the pronouns,

with the usual tenses and moods. Tables of conjugations

of verbs are omitted for want of space, but a tolerably

full list of verbs will be found in the vocabulary.

There are two forms in the first person of the dual and

plural-the " inclusive " and " exclusive."

ADVERBS.

Yes, ngi. No, ngattliu. Here, kungara. here, wurra.

Yonder, wurrityalinnaga. To-day, kailpominka. Yesterday,

yillana. To-morrow, wambinna. By and bye, kunnidilli.

Long ago, kundindyi. In the future, windhuru. First,

mirriga.

Where art thou, windyarra ngimba. Where goest thou,

windyawarra dhani ngimba. How, niinguna. How many,

ngulthurra.

PREPOSITIONS.

In front, mirrika. In rear, ngunda. Between, bukkulu.

Beside, gungo. Down, baikabika. Up, wunggalu. Inside,

ngunggaru. The other side, murl5ka. Outside, dhurnamurlaka.

At my back, dhurna ngariri.

See the vocabulary of Kurnfi words a t the end of this

article.

&THE TYAKE, OR MYSTIC LANGUAGE.

I have on several occasions reported the existence of a

secret or cabalistic language used only by the men at the

initiation ceremonies of several native t r i m in ^ow South

Wales.' While the novitiates are. away in the bush with

the elders of the tribe, they are taught a mystic name for

' Journ. Antbrop. **last.,** (1396) Vol xxv., p. 310. Proc. Royal Soc.,

Queensland, Vol. **xvi.,** p. 37 Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc, Phili., Vol.

xxxix., p. 471. Journ. Koyal Soc., N.S. Wales, Vol. xxxu , pp. **249,** 250.

Congres Internat. d'Anthrop. et d'Arch”o1. prehist., Compte Rendn, 12me

Session, p. 491.

### p158 Kurnu mystic

surrounding natural objects, animals, parts of the body, and short phrases of general utility. The language varies in different comniunities.

On the present occasion I am furnishing the names of several animals and a few other words, in the mystic language used among the initiated men of the Kfirnii tribe. The English words are given in the first column; the ordinary native equivalents in the second ; and the secret or mYs& words in the last column.

ENGLISH.

Kangaroo

Black Opossum

Bandicoot

Porcupine

Dog

Grey opossum

Padamelon

Kangaroo-rat

Eaglehawk

Black duck

Curlew

Scrub turkey

Diver

Teal duck

Wood duck

Emu

Crow

Ground iguana

Tree iguana

Jew lizard

Black snake

Carpet snake

Penis

Testicles or scrotum

Vulva

Copulation \*

Anus

KURNU.

Thurlta

Ngalkika

Burakunya

Yarrali

Kulli

Yerrandyi

Murrinya

Gulatya

Wurrigu

Ngultha

Willaru

Lauan

Ngurtadya

Kultaba

Gunali

Kulthe

Waku

Burna

Gugar

Gani

Kullali

B~lthamudd~era

Wira

Mulu

Bi-illi

Bainngullana

Dhitti

MYSTIC.

Burnki

Kulla-niltillinya

Wanganyalui

Kurlu-burlkali

Munnidi

Nguraninninyi

YalEngga

Burndali

Wuiidamurra

Barrimbarri

Kapimuku

Mendhimugga

Burrakamuku

M ipperu

Wundammur

Thittigilyu

Wakuburnki

Miirnibungu

Munkamurra

Wurrangura

Waiwai

Kadhu

Mendiburnki

Kurlu-burlkali

Kurla

Baingulla

Dhittimukku

### p159 Kamilaroi mystic

It will be observed that some of the mystic names in the above list are formed from the common, by means of an additional word; thus, burnki is added to waku, the common native word for crow, to form the mystic name of that bird. Again, the porcupine is distinguished by the same name as the human scrotum. I have before observed obscenity connected with the porcupine in other tribes.

[[ burran.gi???; waaguu neither in dictionary; expect waarruu]]

[[ the mystic words below have not been analysed at this time; 2016-08 ]]

The following is a short list of words from the mystic language of the Kamilaroi tribe, which I collected when attending the Bora ceremony held at Tallwood in 18951:-

[[ I have generally not attempted to interpret the mystic words; John Giacon ; see also Yauan or Mystic Language in (Mathews 1903) ]]

ENGLISH. KAMILAROI. MYSTIC.

Kangaroo Bundar Ungogirgal

[[ bandaarr ]] [[ ]]

Opossum Mute Birredburraburai

[[ mudhay ]] [[ ]]

Dog Buruma Gungumoal

[[ buruma ]] [[ ]]

Eaglehawk Thirril Dhindhurringa

[[ not in dic ]] [[ ]]

Emu Dhinōan Ungodhulli

[[ dhinawan ]] [[ cf ungo in Yauan ??? ]]

Tree iguana Yurundiali Hirridhunbillirnga

[[ yurrandaali ]] [[ ??? ]]

Carpet snake Yabba Milngulli

[[ yabaa ]] [[ ]]

Penis Dhun Dhunburringa

[[ dhun ]] [[ dhun-burri?barri ]]

Testicles Buru Būrumbunna

[[ buru ]] [[ buru ]]

Vulva Yangal Wungodhe

[[ yanggal ]] [[ cf ungo in Yauan ??? ]]

Copulation Thadha Wunggogurrilli

[[ dhadha??? not in dic ]] [[ ]]

Anus Nyi Murumburnge

[[ nyii ]] [[ murru ??? ]]

Head Koga Kubbadhirba

[[ gawugaa ]] [[ ]]

Forehead Ngulu Ngulumblal

[[ ngulu ]] [[ ngulu-??? ]]

Hair of head Kah Budhubudhulnga

[[ gawu ]] [[ ]]

Eye Mil ?? mĭl Millungga

[[ mil ]] [[ mil + unga?ungo ??? ]]

Nose Muru Murunggun

[[ muru ]] [[ muru + unggu ??? ]]

Ear Binna Binnēyulaui

[[ bina ]] [[ bina ??? –uwi- ]]

Mouth Ngaih Ngaimballumbu

[[ ngaay ]] [[ ngaay ; mbal, above, -mbuu ??? ]]

Thigh Dhurra Gunnimbar

[[ dharra ]] [[ ]]

Foot Dhinna Gungu

[[ dhina ]] [[ ]]

Teeth Yira Yirambunna

[[ yira ]] [[ yira –mbu above ; ??? ]]

Fire Wi Buddhamur

[[ wii ]] [[ ]]

Smoke Thu Thugabil

[[ dhuu ]] [[ dhuu + ??? ]]

1 “The Bora of the Kamilaroi Tribe,” Proc. Roy. Soc., Victoria, Vol. ix., N.S, pp. 137 - 173.

### p160

ENGLISH. KAMILAROI. MYSTIC.

Water Kolli Wungothubbil

[[ gali ]] [[ ]]

Boomerang Burran Wanggarībŭl

[[ barran ]] [[ ]]

A stone Yarral Wallamari

[[ yarral ]] [[ ]]

Father Baina Muddhamunna

[[ baayna ]] [[ ]]

Elder brother Daidhi Muddhunga

[[ dhayaa-dhi ]] [[ ]]

Clever man, Wirringan Gundaidhar

[[ wiringin ]] [[ ]]

A man Giwir Maimba

[[ giwiirr ]] [[ -baa ; mayi ; ??? ]]

A woman Inar Winnilwanga

[[ yinarr ]] [[ ]]

Behold! Ngummilla Unggomilli

[[ ngamila ]] [[ ungo/ngg ??? ]]

Camp Wullai Nyimarai

[[ walaay ]] [[ nyii + maraay ]]

In ordinary Kamilaroi conversation, kutthabulda is the noise made while copulating, and burrabunda means emission. If anything remarkable or jocular is being narrated, one or more of the hearers will exclaim “Kutthabulda!” or “Burrabunda!” or perhaps both words will be interjected by different persons. They are used indiscriminately by men and women.

[[ gadhaba-lda[-nha, assume burrabanda ??? ]]

[[ next section not checked ]]

## 7-THE DYIRRINGAN LANGUAGE.

[[ this section has not been corrected from OCR ]]

The remnants of the Dyirringañ tribe occupy the northern half of the county of Auckland, on the south-east coast of New South Wales. They are bounded on the north by the Thoorga-speaking people, whose language I have elsewhere dealt wit1i.l On the south are the Th%wa and other tribes, whilst the Muddhang and Ngarrugu occupy the country to the west. Stretching southerly along the sea-coast from the Dyirringaii territory to Cape Howe, and onward into Victoria as far as Anderson's Inlet, into which the Tarwin River empties, in the county of Buln Buln, all the languages are similar in grammatical structure2 to the Dyirringaii, although some of them differ considerably in vocabulary. **1** have also observed here, as in other districts, that two

' Queensland Geographical Journal, Vol. XVII., pp 49 - 60.

See my ''Aboriginal Langnnges of Victoria,” Journ. Roy. Soc., K. S.

Wales, Vol. xxxvr , pp. 71 - 106.

### p161

dialects may differ widely in intonation, although the changes in vocabulary are comparatively slight, which gives the superficial observer the impression that they are altogether unlike. The initiation ceremonies of the Dyirringaii are described in an article which I communicated to the Anthropological Society a t Washington, U.S.A., in 1896.' In common with certain other tribes, their intermarrying laws, and the Kndslia ceremony, are also dealt with by me in a previous article to this Society in 1900.2 The Dyirringafi is one of an aggregate of tribes whose sacred songs I have learnt and published, with the accompanying music, in a paper contributed to the Royal Geographical Society of Queens- These are the first sacred songs of the Australian Aborigines which have ever been set to music.

NOUNS.

There are three numbers-singular, dual and plural.

Number.-Baiil, a man; baiilwula, a couple of men ;

baiilma, several men.

Gender.-Mulidya, a woman. Baiil, a man. Biirru

biangwa, a male kangaroo. Birru ngigwa, a female

kangaroo.

Case.-The principal cases are the nominative, accusative,

causative, genitive, instrumental, dative and ablative. The

nominative simply names the subject a t rest, as, Baiil

bagama, the man sits. The causative indicates the agent

of a transitive verb, as, Baiillu wingal wammaba, a man a

child beat.

**1** “The Bunan Ceremony of New South Wales,” American Anthropologist,

Vol. **xx.,** pp. 327 - 344, plate vi.

“The Organisation. Language and Initiation Ceremonies of the

Aborigines of the south-east coast of New South Wales,” Journ. Boy.

Soc , N. S. Wales,” Vol. xxxrv , pp. 263 - 26%, and 276 - 281.

" Aboriginal Sons's at Initiation Ceremonies,” Queensland Geographical

Journal, Vol. XVII., pp. 61 - **63.**

K-Sept. 3, 1902.

## p162

The possessive case is represented by a sufflx to the name

of the property as well as to that of the owner. Baiilla

mirrigangwa, a man's dog. Mirriga wingalangwa, a dog's

puppies. Anything over which possession can be exercised

is subject to inflexion for number and person:

1st Person My camp (camp my) Badhaldya

Singular 2nd ,, Thy camp Badhaln yi

3rd ,, His camp Badhalwa

and so on through the dual and plural numbers.

Instrumental.-Wannungala yerrabandya warrangandu,

who threw a t me a boomerang. The accusative is the

same as the nominative. Dative.-Qurani, to a camp.

Ablative.-Nguradyan, from a camp.

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, and take the

same declensions for number and case. They are compared

as under: Jummaga nyan-dhauat nyanya, good this,

bad that. Jummagumma nyanya, this is very good.

When an adjective is used as a predicate, it can, by

applying the proper postfixes, be converted into a verb, as

in the word miindur, strong:

' 1st Per. I am strong, Mundur-gaiamungga

Singular 2nd ,, Thou art strong, Miindur-gaiaclyamung

(3rd ,, He is strong, Miindur-gaiadyam.t

This inflexion extends to all the persons of the dual and

plural, and to the past and future tenses.

There is a distinctive form of the first person of the dual

and plural, according as the individual spoken to is included

or excluded:

1st Person I, Ngaialn

2nd ,, Thou, Indigal

3rd ,, He, Waralu

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1st Person

Dual **,,**

13rd ,,

1st Person

Plural { 2nd ,,

3 r d ,,

We, inclusive, Ngaianga

We, exclusive, Xgaiangulu

You, Indigumbul

They , Waraligimbula

“We, inclusive, Ngaianyin

We, exclusive, Ngaiaiiyilla

You, Indiganyu

They, Waraligima

The following are the possessive pronouns of the first

person singular-the other numbers being passed over:

1st Person Mine, Ngaialunggulal

**r i** - Singular 2nd ,, **f** lime, Indigunggulal -1 3rd ,, His, Waraliminyawa

There are two sorts of possessives-those wliicli have

just been mentioned, and those which are suffixed to a noun

as badyaldya, my camp, exemplified in a previous page.

There are forms of the pronoun signifying “away from

me,” “towards me,” etc., which need not now bc particularised.

Demonstratives.-This, nyan; that, nyanya. These and

other forms are very numerous, and are inflected for number

and case, as in the Tliurrawal and Thoorga, time:-

Singular-Baiil miindur nyanya, man large that.

Dual-Baiilwula miindurwula nyangimbula, men large those

Plural-Baiilma miindurma nyanginm, men large those.

Interrogatives.-Wannunggal, who ? Wanuunggulal,

whose? Minya, what? MinyanE, what for?

P

onominal suffixes, in abbreviated forms, are used in

great number and variety in the declension of nouns,

adjectives, verbs, prepositions, adverbs, and interjections;

examples of which are given under these parts of speech

in the present paper.

VERBS.

The verb “to be " has apparently a substitute in the word

gaia, which is inflected for number and person.' If an

' “The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria,” Journ. Buy. Soc., N. S.

Wales, Vol. xxxvi., pp. 71 - 106.

adjective, adverb, or other suitable word be taken as a

predicate, we get the example given in an earlier page,

under the head of “Adjectives ": Miindur-gaia-mungga,

strong am I, and so on.

Following is the conjugation of the principal elements

of the verb wamma, to beat or strike:

Indicative Mood-Present Tense.

1st Per. I beat, '

2nd ,, Thou beatest,

3rd ,,

( 1st Per.

Dual { 2nd ,,

(3rd ,,

Plural <1 2nd ,,

3 r d **7,**

( 1st Per.

Sing. { 2nd ,,

(3rd ,,

1st Per.

Dual Â¥ 2nd ,,

(3rd ,,

He beats,

We, incl., beat,

We, excl., beat,

You beat,

They beat,

We, incl., beat,

We, excl., beat,

You beat,

They beat,

Past Tense.

I beat,

Thou beatedst,

He beat,

We, incl., beat,

We, excl., beat,

You beat,

They beat,

1st Per. { We, incl., beat,

! We, excl., beat, . .

Plural { 2nd ,, You beat,

(3rd ,, They beat,

Future Tense.

(1st Per. I will beat,

Sing. ,, Thou wilt beat, ,, He will beat,

Wammam~~ngga

Wammamangi

Wammama

Wammamunga

Wammamungalu

Wammamumbul

Wammamumbula

Wammamunyan

Wammamun y illa

Wammamunyu

Wammamuudya

Wammabagga

Wammabangi

Wammaba

Wammabanga

Wammabangalu

Wammabambul

Wammabambula

Wammabanyan

Wammabanyilla

Wammabanyu

Wammabaml ya

Wammay5buIla

Wammay ibulla

Wammabulla

J We, incl., will beat, Wammangabulla

( lst Per' 1 We, excl., will beat, Wammangiilabulla

Dual You will beat, Wammiilbulla

1 **1** They will beat, Wammiilabulla

## p165

We, incl., will beat, Wammanyanbulla ( lst We, excl., will beat, Wamrnanyulabulla

Plural { 2nd ,, You will beat, Wammanyub~~lla

(3rd ,, They will beat, Wammandyabulla

**A** negative meaning is given by means of an infix, iia,

between the verb stem and the abbreviated pronoun:

Wamma-Ga-mungga, I beat not, and so on, through all

the parts of the verb.

Imperative.

There are affimative and negative forms of the verb:-

Singular Beat, Wamma Beat not, WammanyFiwi

Dual Beat, Wammul Beat not, Wammanyawul

Plural Beat, Wamman yu Beat not, Wammanyanyu

Conditional.

Perhaps I will beat, Wammayiibulla-wanda, and so on

for the rest of the persons and numbers.

Reflexive.

Present I am beating myself, Warnmull!n~uugga

Past I did beat myself, Wammullibag-ga

Future I will beat myself, Wammulliyiibulla

This inflection applies to all parts of the verb.

Imperative-reflexive.

Singular Beat thyself, Wammulli

Dual Beat yourselves, Wammullul

Plural Beat yourselves, Wammulliinya

Reciprocal.

This form of the verb is of course restricted to the dual

and plural:

Dual.

We, incl., are beating each other, Wammullidyagunga

We, excl., ,, ***19*** ,, Wammulliclyagungalu

Plural.

We, incl., are beating each other, Wammullidyaganyan

We, excl., ,, **,, v** Wammullidyagany illa

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Imperative-reciprocal.

Dual Beat each other, \Va~nmadyÂ¥~g-al~~

Plural Beat each other, Wammadyagaliiiiyu

There are 11~1111ero11s modifications of the verb to couvey

different sliailes of mealling, a few examples of which may

be given:-Wammabaudya. struck me ; wammaguban,

struck thee. \Varranganwai yelliudyarria, a boomerang

bring to me. Yellinyilliwai, bring this direction. Yellimungga,

I carry or bring.

The verb takes an inflection for the same number as

the object noun:

Eiirru nyambugga, a kangaroo saw I.

Biirrula nyabngalu, a couple of kangaroos saw I.

Biirruma nyabugana, several kangaroos saw I.

PREPOSITIONS.

The equivalents of our 1^Juglish prepositions are in some

cases separate words, but are also frequently expressed by

a verb. A few short sentences will illustrate the application

of these rules:-k%k~u, between, ***or*** in the middle.

Wurrananggi, the other side. Nguluwan, in front. Garranggaii,

behiud. Irritguudi, inside. Nguttandya, outside.

Gurrano, up (a river). Wullungurri, down (a river etc.).

**N** yaninggo, close.

The following verbs convey a prepositional meaning!-

Dhumala dhnr~tyububugga,scrub through went I. Bungguri

dhullibummigga, hill up go I. Bungguri nyirrumungga,

hill down go I. Bungguri bulliiwugiingga, hill on the side

of go I, or I go on the side of the hill. Ngugangga yendinyellima,

water across comes lie.

Some prepositions can be inflexed for person and number:

1st Person In front of me, Nguluwandyia

Singular 2nd ,, In front of thee, Nguluwandyin

3rd ,, In front of him, Nguluwangung

and so on through the dual and plural numbers.

The following are a few of the more commonly used

adverbs:-Yes, ngawe. No, thuggail. Today, muunago.

Perhaps, wanda. By and bye, bulla. Long ago, warralingo.

From yonder, warrabiggidyan. How, yua. Whither, wandyinni.

Whence, wandyidyin. Soon, yunggo. How many,

yuagailuma. What is the matter, minyanggiindu.

Certain adverbs can be inflected for number and person:

1st Person Where am I, Wandyia

Singular 2nd ,, Where art thou, Wandyawili

3rd ,, Where is lie, Wandyawanni

and so on through all the persons, numbers and tenses.

CONJUNCTIONS.

The general absence of conjunctions is attributable to

the numerous modifications of the verbs and pronouns, by

means of which sentences are brought together without

the help of connecting words. We sometimes find an

intrusive letter or syllable used between words, to prevent

hiatus, which serves the purpose of a conjunction.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

These parts of speech are not numerous:-Galling attention,

yai! in the singular ; yaiawul! in the dual ; yaianyu!

in the plural.

NUMERALS.

One, mirdindhal. Two, dyirriba. Three, turungadya.

## 8 The Yota-Yota Language

[[ this section not corrected, but see the comparative vocabularies of Yuwaalaraay and Yota-Yota on p 179 ]]

This language is spoken by some small tribes on the

Murray River,from Cobram for some distance below Echuca

extending into Victoria as far as Shepparton, and into New

South Wales to Deniliquin. On the south they are bounded

by the Thaguwurru nation: and on the north by the

' “The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria,” Journ. Roy. Soc., N. S.

Wales, Vol. xxxvi., pp. 71 - 106.

## p168

Wiradhuri, but the Yota-yota people have apparently kept

their language distinct from those of their neighbours. On

this account it is important from a linguistic point of view,

and I consider myself fortunate in being the first to report

its grammatical structure. Considerations of' space will

however, render it necessary to deal only with the fundamental

elements of the language.

Mr. E. M. Curr, gave vocabularies of some tribes in this

region in his work,' but he left the grammar of the language

untouched.

The ceremonies of inauguration and the laws of intermarriage

of this tribe, among others, are described in an

article I contributed to the Anthropological Society a t

Washington, U.S.A., in 1898.'

NOUNS.

Number.-Nouns have the singular, dual and plural.

Buttya, an opossum ; buttyal, a pair of opossums ; buttyau,

several opossums. Winyar, a woman; winyandyal, a

couple of women ; winyanboga, several women.

Gender.-There are two modes of indicating gender-by

using different words for the masculine and feminine, or by

adding words meaning male and female respectively. Yiyir,

a man. Winyar, a woman. Nunyunbunna, a girl. Nyawoga,

a maid. Dhuddhiwa, a girl. Who has just attained

puberty. Yiyirram, a boy. Miilnega, a youth. Gudhupka

or yarka, a child of either sex. Bukka nlialma, a male dog.

Bukka nhana, a female dog. Baiamal nungea, a cock swan.

Baiamal nhana, a hen swan.

Case.-The principal cases are the nominative, causative,

genitive, dative, ablative, instrumental and accusative.

“The Australian Race,” Vol. in., pp. 570-559.

" “The Victorian Aborigines: their Initiation Ceremonies and Divisional

Systems,” American Anthropologist, Vol. XI., pp. ***326* -330,** with

map showing distribution of the native tribes of Victoria.

## p169

Nominative.-Whya, a boomerang. Kangupka, a perch.

Nukkin, the tail of an animal. Dungula, a river. Manung,

a camp.

Causative.-Yiyirril wunya munnin, a man threw a

boomerang. Winyarril kangupka mummun, a woman a

perch caught. Bukkal buttya yinnin, a dog an opossum bit.

? Genitive.-Yiyirrin whya, a man's boomerang. Winyarrin

nhyir, a woman's yamstick. Buttyan nukkin, an

opossum's tail.

Dative.-Dungulung, to the river.

Ablative.-Dungulin, from the river. Manungyin, from

the camp.

Instrumenta,l.-Ngango yiyir wunyal munin, I at a man

a boomerang threw.

Accusative.-The same as the nominative.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined for number and case, and are

placed after the qualified noun. Yiyir d~uiiigidya, a man

large. Yiyirral dunngidyal, a couple of large men. Yiyarrau

dunngidyau, several large men. Yiyirril dunngidyil

buttya tuttain, a large man an opossum killed. Yiyirrin

dunngidyin wunya, a large man's boomerang.

The remaining cases are declined the same as the nouns.

Comparison of adjectives is effected in a manner similar to

that employed in the T11oorga.l

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns have three numbers and the usual cases. The

first person of the dual and plural contains two pronouns,

the first of which includes both the speaker and the party

addressed, but the second excludes the party spoken to.

These are marked " incl." and " excl." respectively. Some

' " The Thoorga Language,” Queensland Geographical Journal, Vol.

**XVII.,** pp. 49 - 73.

## p170

of the nominative and possessive pronouns are as here

tabulated:

*f* 1st Person I, Ngango Mine, Ngini

Singular { 2nd ,, Thou, Ngunnungo Thine, Ngilni

(3rd ,, He, Nha-ungo His, Dinniu

Dual.

j We, incl., Ngalngingo Ours, incl., Ngalungun

lst perso'' **1** \ve, excl., ~gullungo ours, excl., gulla an

2nd ,, You, Bullungo Yours, Bullan

3rd ,, They, Ngarnulngo Theirs, Damalinya

Plural.

1st Person { We, incl., Ngiiniliugo Ours, incl., Nguandan

We, excl., Ngannango Ours, excl., Ngannan

2nd ,, You, Nhoorango Yours, Nhuran

3rd ,, They, Ngamungo Theirs, Ngamunyin

The third personal pronoun has various forms, and is

often used as an ordinary demonstrative. There are pronouns

meaning “me,” “myself,” “towards m,” " from

me,” etc., the same as illustrated by me in dealing with

other languages. There are also causative forms of the

nominative pronouns which must be passed over for want

of space.

Interrogatives.-Ngani, who (singular). Nganibula, who

(dual)? Nganinhura, who (plural)? Nganinguddlm, who

for ? Nganinnat, who from ? Nganinarak, who with ?

MinnhG, what? Minnhetgudda, what for? Minnhalda,

what with ?

Demonstratives are used in great number and variety,

exhibiting niceties of expression in regard to the location

of the person or thing spoken of. These demonstratives

include the different points of the compass.

VERBS.

Verbs have the same numbers, persons, tenses and moods

as those of the Thurrawal language,' and although the

-

l “The Thurrawal Gundungurra and Dharruk Languages,” Journ.

Koya.1 *Soc.,* N. S. Wales, Vol. xxxv., pp. 127 - 160.

## p171

suffixed particles differ, they are applied in a similar manner,

as represented in the following conjugation of the verb

mullin, to beat:

Indicative Mood-Present Tense.

1st Person I beat, Mullinnga

Singular (2nd ,, Thou beatest, Mullinnginna

(3rd ,, He beats, Mullinda

1st Person { We, incl., beat, Miillinngalngin

( We. excl.. beat. Mullinna'ulla

Dual <{ 2nd ,, yob beat; ' ~ u l l i n b ~ l l a k

3rd ,, They beat, Mullindamulu

We, incl., beat, Mullinyuandak

We, excl., beat, Mullinyanak

Plural <i 2nd ,, You beat, MulUnhurak

(3rd ,, They beat, Mullindamnak

One example each in the past and future tenses will be

sufficient:-

Past Tense.

Singular 1st Person I beat, MullCnnga

Future Tense.

Singular 1st Person, I will beat, Mulliaknga

Imperative Mood.

Beat, Mulld. Beat not, Kuddhagana mullel

Condition Mood.

Perhaps I will beat, Yotadyin mulliaknga.

Reflexive.

I am beating myself, Mullinnganyen.

Reciprocal.

We (dual) are beating each other, MullGdhanngulla

We (plural) ,, ,, ,, Mulledhanyanak

ADVERBS.

No, yota. Yes, ng6wi. Today, kannanngur. Tomorrow,

barpirrik. Day after tomorrow, yiyirrak-kanangar. Now,

yimmalang. By and bye, dyinyanguna. Long ago, pappuraLANGUAeES

## p172

bunnarak. I don't know, ngai. Perhaps, yotadyin. Where

waga ? Where abouts, wannhul ? Whither, wannhalmuty ?

Whence, wiinyin ? How, wannhalum ? When, wummir ?

There, nhullai ; there, farther, cluugubbera ; there, farther

still, ngungabunnarak. Yonder, dhumnala.

NUMERALS.

One, iawa. Two, bultyobal.

See the vocabulary of Yota-yota words a t the end of

this article.

## 9-THE BUREBA LANGUAGE.

This native tongue is spoken on both sides of the Murray

River, from Swan Hill upwards till met by the Wambawamba,

Giani-giFini, Yabula-yabula and Yota-yota. Below

Swan Hill, and extending right down the Murray to Wentworth,

are several small tribes, such as the Watti-watti,

Liityu-liityu, Muti-muti, Nyerri-nyerri, Darti-darti, and

some others. Towards the north-east these tribes are

met by the Birraba-birraba and Itha-itha communities,

whose languages have been described by me elsewhere.

All these triblets speak dialects having the same constitution

as the Bureba, bearing also strong affinities to the

Tyattyalla, but they differ more or less among themselves

in vocabulary. Considerations of space will preclude more

than a cursory outline of the chief elements of the language.

The social organisation and " man-making " ceremonies of

all the above mentioned tribes are described by me in an

article to this Society in 1898.'

NOUNS.

The number and gender of nouns are on the same principle

as those of the Tyattyalla.' Although the dual is generally

“The Group Divisions or Initiation Ceremonies of the Barkunjee

Tribes,” Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, Vol. **xxxn.,** pp. 240 - 250 with map.

**g** “The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria,” Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales

Vol. **XXXVI.,** pp. 71 - 106.

## p173

used, a trial is often met with in some of the languages

mentioned in the above paragraph.

Cuse.-The nominative and accusative are not declined,

**as** wan, a boomerang ; laiur, a woman.

Causative.-Laiuru bupu dhaka, a woman a child beat.

Every object over which ownership can be claimed is

subject to inflexion for number and person:-

"1st Person My boomerang, Wanak

Singular (2nd ,, Thy ,, Wanin

3rd ,, His ,, Wanuk

Our, incl., boomerang, Wanal

lst Per. b u r , excl., V Wanallung

Plural, 1st Per. { Our, incl., boomerang, Wai~angu~a

Our, excl., ***11*** Wanangandang

There are also case-endings for the instrumental, dative

and ablative.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives follow the qualified noun, and take the same

declensions. They are compared like the Gundungurra.'

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are inflected for number, person and case, and

contain two forms in the first person of the dual and plural.

The following examples of the nominative and possessive

cases, in the singular number, will be sufficient to exhibit

their inflexion:

1 s t Person I, Yetti Mine, Yettiuk

Singular { 2nd ,, Thou, Nginda Thine, Ngindeuk

(3rd ,, He, Malu His, Malgung

Who, winyar? What, nganyu? This, ginya. That,

malu. The demonstratives are numerous, and of various

forms, frequently taking the place of pronouns of the third

person in all the numbers. This accounts for the great

' See my " Gundungurra Language,” Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., Ph~la.,

U.S.A., Vol. XL., pp. 140 - 148.

## p174

diversity of the third personal pronouns, which have little

or no etymological connection with the others.

Verbs have the same numbers, persons, tenses and moods,

as the other languages treated in this article. 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 person spoken to. An example of the present tense of

the indicative mood only will be given.

1st Person I sit, Ngangan

2nd ,, Thou sittest, Ngangar

3rd ,, He sits, Nganga

We, incl., sit, Ngangangul

1st person { We, excl.. sit, Ngaugangullung

. . -

Dual { 2nd ,, ' you sit, Ngangangula

3 r d ,, Theysit, Ngangabullang

j We, incl., sit, Ngangangur

lst Person ^. Nganga11dhang .. -

Plural 42nd ,, yousit, Nganganguta

3 r d ,, They sit, Ngangandhana

ADVERBS.

No, bureba. Yes, ugungui. Here, gingga. There, nyua.

Where, winclyella.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions may be either separate words, or they may

consist of modifications of other parts of speech to express

a prepositional meaning. Several prepositions are subject

to inflexion for person and number:

1st Person At my back, Warmadhak

2nd ,, At thy back, Warmadhangin

3rd ,, At his back, Warmadhanyuk

At our, incl., back, Warmadhangul

lst Per. **l** At our, *excl.,* back, Warmadhangullung

At our, incl., back, Warmadhangurra

'lura1 lst Per. At our, excl., back, Warmadhangandak

## p175

NUMERALS.

One, yuaia. Two, bull&

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages I have endeavoured to record and

preserve the elements of nine aboriginal languages and

dialects, all of which are now published for the first time.

Only those who are acquainted with the difficulties attendant

upon the collection of information from uncultivated

races can understand the labour and time and patience

whicli have been expended in gathering the materials for

the preparation of this article.

It is perhaps too much to expect that the details of so

many languages, and the materials of three vocabularies,

should be free from omissions and mistakes, especially

when we remember t h a t the seat of investigation comprises

about three-quarters of New South Wales, the northern

frontier of Victoria, and an extensive region in southern

Queensland.

The whole of this work has been done by myself, witliout

the assistance of any person, either in collecting the

particulars, or in arranging the g

ammars. I t is hoped

that theye efforts may prove a t least of some value as

bases of future operations, and render the further study of

Australian languages comparatively easy. Should this end

be achieved, the labour and outlay of the author will be

abundantly rewarded.

## VOCABULARY OF KURNU WORDS.

The followiug vocabulary, containing about 220 of the

most important Kiirnii words in general use, has been prepared

from notes taken by me from the mouths of old men

and women in the native camps.

## p176

ENGLISH. KURNU.

The Family.

**A** man, wimbadya

Married man, burrakulli

Small boy, kutyungga

Youth, wilyarrungga

Novitiate, kulta

Initiated man, munkamura

Father, ngambadya

Elder brother, kukkudya

Younger ,, bulludya

**A** woman, burraka

Married woman, yupparilla

Young girl, karnkali

Marriageable girl, kumbulla

Child (neuter), mundhanggura

Mother, ngamugga

Mother-in-law, gulirri

Elder sister, kunnittya

Younger sister, wiirtuka

The Human Body.

Head, milpirri

Forehead, pikku

Hair of head, bulki

Beard, wukkubulki

Eye, mainmurra

Nose, mindyumulu

Neck (throat), bunba

Ear, yuri or munga

Mouth, yulka

Lips, mimnai

Teeth, ngundi

Breast (female) ngumma

Navel, wirngu

Belly, m~nda

ENGLISH. KURNU.

Tongue, dhurlunya

Chin, wukka

Back, dhurnu

Arm, wunye

Hand, murra

Thigh, mungga

Calf of leg, thiltya

Knee, dhingqi

Foot, milliny a

Blood, muppurla

Fat, korai

Bone, birna

Penis, wira

Erection, wandhady-i

Testicles, mulu

Vulva, biilli

Nymph=, dhillin

Hair on pudendze, murtubulki

Copulation, baingullana

Masturbation, burtaburtamuntha

Semen, burdift

Urine, kippurra

Excrement, kilkua

Venereal, mikkali

Inanimate Nature. .

Sun, putyi

Heat of sun, windhura

Moon, dhintyanni

Stars, bull or ngunyaga

Pleiades, gumbalpirri

Thunder, butangutthu

Lightning, birnde

Chain lightning, nimuddheri

Rain, ngunburu

## p177

ENGLISH. KURNU.

Fog, kukuma

Frost, yillingurra

Hail, biintara

Fresh water, thilburu

Ground, mundi

**A** stone, yunda

Sand, gurrinya

Light (of day), baftbukka

Darkness, ngamutabuttyi

Heat, wunyuru

Coldness, hundinyulla

Rainbow, kurindherri

Moonlight, boityoa

Shadow, guindyirri

Camp, mulye

Grass hut, muthuguli

Bough hut, dhurtuguli

Bark hut, guippurra

Smoke, dh~aro

Food (flesh), wunga

Day, kalkirri

Night, marka

Morning, dhungkonka

Evening, warragalka

Hill, mukku

Sandhill, dhunna

Grass, muthu

Leaves of trees, girra

Birds' nest, wanginya

Egg, biirti

Honey, bumbulu

Path, yutheru

Shadow of tree, g~ilburra

Tail of animal, gurni

ENGLISH. KURNU.

Mammals.

Native cat, blk. bfinduli

and white

Native cat, yel.

and white kikunya

Rock-wallaby, wangulu

Flying-squirrel, dhillipuru

[See mammals under “Mystic

Language."]

Birds.

Laughing-jackass, gurrugaga

Native-companion, burdga

Pelican, wirrianungkura

Peewee, baiindhal

Plover, rittha-rittha

Swan, yungguli

Crane, baraga

White cockatoo, gullibuga

[Other birds are given under

“Mystic Language,” *supra.]*

Fishes.

Perch, giinbali

cod, dhuburu

Catfish, bundali

Silverfish, binnabuga

Black bream, bunngulla

Reptiles.

Bubbur snake, bundindyura

Brown snake, dhinga

See “Mystic Language,” *supra.*

Invertebrates.

Locust, wurtu

Blowfly, winguru

Louse, ngutu

## p178

Nit of louse, butti Afraid,

Centipede, gilga Right,

Mosquito, ngiindhi Wrong,

Scorpion, dhunga Tired,

Weapons. Fat,

Tomahawk, wukkaga Lean,

Koolamin, dhinye Cold,

Yamstick, kunga Angry,

Spear, wood, gabaga Sleepy,

Spear-lever, wommer Glad,

Spear shield, baiawulli Greedy,

Waddy shield, gunba Sick,

dub, fighting, birra Stinking,

Club, hunting dhuttu-birra Pregnant,

Boomerang, gattheri, wanna

Small club, biingiirdu Die,

Adjectives. Eat,

Alive, gilla-bukamulla Drink,

Dead, bukada Sleep,

Large, wurtu Stand,

Small, kutthalaga Sit,

Tall, baluru Talk,

Low, mukadya Tell,

Good, gundyalga Walk,

Bad, dhulugalla Run,

Red, ngalgirga Bring,

White, butha Take,

Black, kukindi Make,

Full, nguppalangadu Break,

Quick, gira-gira Strike,

Slow, bolanyi Fight,

Blind, mainmurra Wound,

Deaf, urimuko Arise,

Strong, muttyerra Fall down,

Ku RNU.

nguyalangaba

gundyalka

dhulugalla

binnamundhulla

gen-nga

nindadya

bundinyulla

burnbamurka

gunhulla

gilpuri

buri

gullulla

bu ka-buka

mundabuka

Verbs.

hukamulla

gaila

dhundyali

imagala

dhurri

ngingga

gulps

gulperri

g ani

gulyera .

gandi

wurragandi

dindala

yaka

burta, bulka

muyalla

mirlpa

dhingeri

nganggala

## p179

Look, bummila

Hear, dhiirli

Give, nguga

Sing, bukkinyulla

Weep, ngira

Cook, nguala

Steal, mirndala

Request, ngandyerri

Blow with breath, bupa

Climb, binnari

Conceal, wirnki

Jump, benburri

Laugh, ginda

Scratch, mirra

Seiid, karndi

ENGLISH.

Shine,

Suck,

Swim,

Search for,

Spit,

Smell,

Throw,

R,oast,

Whistle,

Pretend,

Kiss,

Vomit,

Dance,

Dive,

Sting,

KURNU.

bainburti

iga

wagari

tupala

para

ngarta

ngoala

gwilpi

hurlinya

murmundya

munclulla

bukka

nguppoagalla

bilncla

### p179

### VOCABULARY OF YUALEAI AND YOTA-YOTA WORDS.

The following vocabulary contains about 365 English words with their equivalents in the Yualeai and Yota-yota languages, thus making a total of 730 native terms. Every word has been carefully written down by myself from the lips of the native speakers.

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA,

A man urē [[ yuurray ]] yiyir

A husband gulire [[ guliirr ]] winyanbunayir

Old man thunningurri [[ dhuni-ng-araay ]] dhamiyirr

Very old man dyirribung

Clever man wiringin [[ wiringin ]] ngaraga

Small boy birradyul [[ birray-djuul ??? a/ay ]] mulnigaptya

Youth, before initiation malnega

Youth, partly initiated wonga

Youth, after extraction of tooth gogamulga

Youth, fully initiated dyibbauga

Elder brother dhaia [[ dhaya ]] pgnyupa

### p180

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA,

Younger brother kullaminga pānyip

[[ galumaay ??? ]]

Elder sister boadhi [[ baawaa-dhi ]] dhaigip

Younger sister boannga pugika

[[ baawaa-nga ; not in dic ]]

A woman inar [[ yinarr ]] winyar

Old woman mamigulla dhamawinyar

[[ not in dic; it has maamii ]]

Woman during menses kartubulla

Wife gulir [[ guliirr ]] winyar

small girl meadyul nyauwoga

[[ miya-djuul ; a/ay-dj ]]

Young woman dhuddiwa

Time of first menses durguggimuty

Maid at first menses maia

Father boadyir [[ buwadjarr ]] nhungui

Mother gunidyir [[ gunidjarr ]] nhannha

Child of either sex birralidyul [[ birralii-djuul ]] guthūpka

**The human body**

Head dhaigal [[ dhaygal ]] boko

Forehead ngulu [[ ngulu ]] ngunyer

Hair of head bullundhur [[ balandharr ]] bukan

Beard yerri [[ yarray ]] moandhiuring

Eye mil [[mil ]] me

Nose muyu [[ muyu ]] kauwu

Back of neck wunnawurra

Throat wuyu [[ wuyu ]] dyia

Ear udha [[ wudha ]] marmu

Mouth ngaih [[ ngaay ]] kutta

Lips illi [[ yili ]] wuru

Teeth ia [[yiya ]] dirrtin

Breast, female ngummo [[ ngamu ]] baiyi

Navel wirrigal [[ wirrigaal ]] kagadha

Afterbirth ngalir nyittiiwa

[[ ngalirr in dictionary as ‘umbilical cord’ ]]

Belly bulli

Back baua [[ bawa ]] bunniith

Arm būngun [[ bungun ]] bornu

Elbow ngunuga [[ ngunuugaa ]] ngunangga

### p181

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA,

Shoulder kuttir

Hand ma tyirtyirran

[[ maa ]]

Thumb nhana

Thigh mubbun ngurgatyirrimna

[[ mabun ]]

Knee dhinbir yukun

[[ dhinbirr ]]

Foot bubbur tyunna

[[ baburr ]]

Heart ngtingwura

Liver bōrtha

Blood gō-oi mawa

[[ guway ]]

Fat wammo wallaktya

[[ wamu ]]

Bone buia lilluma

[[ buya ]]

Penis dhūn nukkin

[[ dhun ]]

Erection gilwurri taiu

[[ ??? giil warray ]]

Testicles buru budyanga

[[ buru ]]

Hair on pudendæ buthe yimifi

[[ budhi ??? ]]

Sexual desire nginngin dyillu

[[ nginngin ??? not in dic ]]

Copulation thadha dhanin

[[ dhadha not in dic ; ??? ]]

Masturbation kaiaiabilla dyillufi

[[ not in dic ??? gayayabi-li ]]

Sodomy nididharri dhanadhau

[[ not in dic ; ??? nyii-dhi dhaa-rri ]]

Noise made in copulating, kutthabul dhungo-dhungo

[[ not in dic ; gadhabal ??? see p 160 ]]

Semen barri bulla

[[ not in dic ; dic has barabin ??? ]]

Emission burrabunda dyityin

[[ not in dic; ??? burraban-da see p 160 ]]

Vulva yangal bunufi

[[ yanggal ]]

Nymphae binnunggal

[[ bina-ng-gal ??? ]]

Anus muttya

Excrement guna gune

[[ guna ]]

Urine kil gumufi

[[ giil ]]

Venereal babadi bēwa

[[ =??? babadhi??? ]]

***Inanimate Natural Objects,***

Sun yiai yornga

[[ yaay ]

Moon bālu yora

[[ baaluu ]]

Stars goburrai tutuñ

[[ gawubarray ]]

Orion's belt birri-birrai

[[ birray-birraay ]]

Pleiades mēmēai

[[ miyay-miyaay ]]

### p182

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Sky yuradha

Sunshine dhuddyauar

Thunder dhulumai munnara

[[ dhuluumay ]]

Lightning dhungera tyirngawan

[[ dhun.gayrra ]]

Rain iu gorgurra

[[ yuuyuu ]]

Rainbow yaluwiri

[[ yuluwirri ]]

Dew gugil yAwa

[[ gugil ]]

Fog gua yanggiiwa

[[ guwa ]]

Frost dhundhar yungaba

[[ dhandarr ; ??? d/dh ]]

Hail dhaian nyinnuga

[[ dhayan ]]

Water gungun walla

[[ gungan ‘water’ ]]

Dirty-water muppagoa

Ground dhemar wukka

[[ dhaymaarr ]]

Mud biddyai muPPu\*,

[[ bidjaay ]]

Stone maiama bunga

[[ maayama ]]

Sand gumbogan watyaga

[[ gumbugan ]]

Light dhuiai yinya

[[ dhuuyaay ]]

Darkness būllui dhula

[[ buluuy ]]

Heat bulēr nataty

[[ bulayrr ]]

Cold bullia bolkaty

[[ baliyaa ]]

Camp garema manmun

[[ gaarrimay ]]

Bark hut dhadhar manung

[[ dhaadharr ]]

Grass hut ngunna

[[ ngana ]]

West-wind giger-giger

[[ gigirrgigirr ]]

Whirlwind buli

[[ buulii ]]

Dust storm maira

[[ mayrraa = wind ??? ]]

Mirage yerradher

[[ not in dic ; yiirriirr ??? ; based on yaraay ‘sun’?]]

Pipe-clay tarnga

Red ochre putthoga

Fire dhu pitya

[[ dhuu ]]

Smoke wuyugil thoanga

[[ wuyugil ]]

Food, meat bunna mullan

[[ bana ]]

Food, vegetable dhuar

[[ dhuwarr ]]

Thirst thanga

### p183

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Day yiai kananngur

[[ yaay ??? yayaay ]]

Night bulwi thalla

[[ buluuy ]]

Morning gibābu yawa

[[ giibaabu ]]

Evening bululuwi yelbuga

[[ bululuwi ]]

**A** splinter muyandhuduñ ??? malnha

[[ muyaan dhu-dha-nh[a ]]

Hill dhuyul

[[ dhuyul ]]

Sandhill gumbogandul wamniudyamulloga

[[ gumbugan-duul ]]

Grass bunu burps

[[ buunhu ]]

Leaves of trees garil dawaru

[[ garriil ]]

Bird's nest gareme manung

[[ gaarrimay ]]

Eggs gō budyanga

[[ gawu ]]

Honey warrungunna

[[ warangana ]]

**A** tell-tale dhubanmulligu

[[ dhubaanma-li-gu ; verb + ]]

Grub in box tree merin

Grub in gum tree balaga

Grub in ground kuka

Bloom on trees b~wurring

Pathway yúruwundul' dana

[[ not in dic ; -duul ??? ]]

Shadow of tree dhuddin muliiwa

[[ dhadhin ]]

Shadow of man mulluwil

[[ malawil ]]

Tail of animal dhun nukkin

[[ dhun ]]

Summer yaiba

[[ yaaybaa ]]

Winter dhundarba

[[ dhandarraa ; ??? baa ]]

**Animals- Mammals.**

Native bear guda giirbur

[[ guda ]]

Dog madhai bukka

[[ maadhaay ]]

Opossum mude buttya

[[ mudhay ]]

Kangaroo-rat gunhar ngurnuada

[[ gunharr]]

Native cat, black and white buggundi miya

[[ bagandi ]]

Native cat, yellow and white burraty-ba

Bandicoot guyu thalwa

[[ guyu ]]

Small kangaroo-rat bilba

[[ bilba ]]

Water-rat gumay

[[ gumay ]]

### p184

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Porcupine biggibilla

[[ bigibila ]]

Kangaroo baura burra

[[ bawurra ]]

Platypus wannagapippua

Flying-squirrel birranga

Ringtail opossum bindyarama

**Animals-Birds.**

Birds collectively dhiggaia tyoanda

[[ dhigayaa ]]

Crow wan dtingami

[[ waan ]]

Laughing jackass gugurgāga dfirdyulapka

[[ gugurrgaagaa ]]

Curlew u-i-an billuoba

[[ wuuyan ]]

Mallee-hen waggūn laua

[[ wagun ]]

Plain turkey gumbulgubbin mandya

[[ gumbulgaban ]]

Native companion buralga kunugudula

[[ burraalga ]]

Pelican gulambula dhaiilipnha

[[ gulaanbali ??? bula – 2? ]]

Swan baiamal turnupnha

[[ baayamal ]]

Woodduck kunyugoa

Bat ngarrādhan mumianga

[[ ngarraadhaan ]]

Quail b6rkir

Eaglehawk mullean wiinmirr

[[ maliyan ]]

Emu dinnawan biggarumdya

[[ dhinawan ]]

Common magpie buragalbu korngan

[[ burrugarrbuu

Black magpie benia

Black duck budhanba dolma

[[ budhanbaa ]]

Mopoke kokok

Bronze-wing pigeon mungoburra

Lark dhuddadudda

Rosella parrot dud~tya

Parrokeet dekula

Common hawk pitty inna

Kingfisher nurnamamdatba

Peewee burrindyin tyilloanga

[[ barriindjiin ]]

Plover baldhurradhurra

[[ baaldharradharra ]

Crane gurrāga

[[ garraagaa ]]

White cockatoo muvai

[[ muyaay ]]

### p185

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Black cockatoo nyanang

Weejuggler guggilariñ

[[ gagalarrin ]]

Fish-hawk wulla

[[ wala – ‘kestrel’ ]]

Heron durrun

[[ dharrun – night heron ]]

Galah gillā

[[ gilaa ]]

Bowerbird wida

[[ wiidhaa ]]

**Animals-Fishes.**

Perch kungupgah

Cod gudu burmanga

[[ guduu ]]

Catfish gaigai

[[ gaygay ]]

Frog YuaYa dhungoba

[[ yuwayaa ]]

Silverfish birnga

[[ biirrnga ‘bony bream’ ]]

Yellow-belly dhuggai

[[ dhagaay ]]

Bream bunngulla wurthumurra

[[ banngala ]]

Trout bungame

**Animals-Reptiles.**

Ground iguana biwi baryebala

[[ biiwii ]]

Tree iguana mungungāli biltyimdya

[[ mangun.gaali ]]

Sleepy lizard ubun

[[ wubun ]]

Small lizard gudda born bala

[[ gadha ]]

Shingleback kurbali mutirr

[[ garrbaali ]]

Death adder murubi

[[ murrubi ]]

Carpet snake yubba ma~nell

[[ yabaa ]]

Brown snake ngundhaba

[[ ngandabaa ]]

Black snake wuyubului mingurinya

[[ wuyubuluuy ]]

Tiger snake bubbur

[[ babarra ]]

Jew lizard woala

Wood lizard wallubāl

[[ waluubaal ]]

**Animals-Invertebrates.**

Locust ngurrulla dyunna

[[ ngarrala ]]

Blow fly gummu-gummu dyendyura   
 [[ gamugamuu ]]

Louse muni muna

[[ munhi ]]

Mother-louse gubbul

[[ gabuul ]]

Nit of louse gaiai timmin

[[ gayaay ]]

### p186

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Bull-dog ant buyugu gudyidya

[[ buyuga ]]

Centipede gian thultin-gin

[[ giiyan ]]

Jumper ant milbawai

[[ milbaawaay ]]

Maggot tutula

Common house fly muguñ wswunya

[[ not in dic ; cf mungin ‘mosquito’ ]]

Grasshopper bunbun yuniidya

[[ bunbun ]]

Spider murgamurgai

[[ marrgamarrgaay ]]

Mosquito mūng-in betha

[[ mungin ]]

Scorpion guna tilla

[[ gunha ]]

Greenhead ant baiar bumanebula

[[ bayaarr ]]

Mussel munggi diddhng-er

[[ maanggii ]]

**Trees and Plants.**

Any leaning tree bundhirri kandyima

[[ not in dic ; cf bundaa-li ]]

Any dead tree burngiñ dauwir

[[ not in dic ; ??? ]]

A hollow tree durdabulla

Any large tree bungil dy ealna

[[ not in dic ??? ]]

Ti-tree dyima

Willow, wild ngOrtya

Myall maial ganga

[[ maayaal ]]

Wattle ngummara

Pine bailiñ waw-lulla

[[ not in dic ; ??? ]]

Oak barttya

Cherry-tree bala

Red-gum tree guraua dharnya

[[ not in dic ; ??? ]]

White box baiuna

Yellow box beruga

Honeysuckle bitthin

Bullrushes maiyilla

Yam maiyilla

Desert pea gillunggara

[[ gilaan.garra ]]

Sandalwood buddhar

[[ badha ]]

Whitewood būrbul

[[ not in dic ; it has birraa ]]

Beefwood mumbo

[[ dic has mabu ; ??? ]]

Brigalow kulbai

[[ not in dic ; has barranbaa ]]

### p187

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

**Weapons, Utensils, etc.**

Tomahawk kumb6 diityimba

[[ gambu ]]

Koolamin, wood binggui

[[ bin.guwi ]]

Koolamin, bark welbun

[[ walban ]]

Koolamin, for honey wirri

[[ wirri ]]

Yamstick dhibai nUnyer

[[ dhinbay ]]

Spear, wood billar dyikura

[[ bilaarr ]]

Spear, reed kama

Fishing spear W unnaga

Spear lever wommurra ydwa

[[ wamara ]]

Spear shield burin bornyir

[[ burriin ]]

Waddy shield miilka

Fighting club bugu burrunggala

[[ bugu ]]

Hunting club murula ban-ga

[[ murrula ]]

Boomerang burran wiinya

[[ barran ]]

Net bag murra

Canoe muttha

Large bag kunki

Paddle kagadya

Headband murrungngulling

Belt kunnedhula

Kilt ng6reh

**Adjectives.**

Alive mūrrun dhoana

[[ murrun ]]

Dead ballune kokufi

[[ balu-nhi ; ??? verb ]]]

Large burul dunngidya

[[ burrul ]]

Small bŭdyen ying-arna

[[ badjin ]]

Tall or long guyar dyurrungunna

[[ guyaarr ]]

Low or short buyadyul thuluka

[[ buyaduul ; here ~djuul ]]

Good kubba kalinya

[[ gaba ]]

Bad guggil mutthe

[[ gagil ]]

Thirsty bullal thang-um

[[ balal ]]

Red kwaimburra moamaty

[[ guwaymbarra ]]

White bullā pet-tyaity

[[ balaa ]]

### p188

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Mad or crazy womba

[[ wamba ]] tohereg

Black bului dhullanun

[[ buluuy ]]

Full ngaibo Wurumaty

[[ not in dic ; ngaay-buu ??? ]]

Quick burrai wun yuwula

[[ barraay ]]

Slow bullua thurramdyuba

[[ baluwaa ]]

Blind muga moadhaty

[[ muga ]]

Deaf wumba nhubbada-marma

[[ wamba ??? ]]

Strong wullanba dunngol~dya

[[ walanbaa ]]

Afraid giel dyiuman

[[ giyal ]]

Right maiu kalnirrin

[[ maayu ‘well’ ??? ]]

Wrong walmaiu muddhindhun

[[ waal maayu ]]

Tired inggil murralatyamaty

[[ yinggil ]]

Blunt, edge mugur manha

[[ muga ??? ]]

Blunt, point nhurupka

Sharp edge or point buggadhullifi

Fat wammo walitya

[[ wamu ]]

Lean bilga walibulla

[[ bilga ]]

Hot dhubiai

[[ dhuu-biyaay ]]

Gold bullia boalkuty

[[ baliyaa ]]

Angry ile koalyunan

[[ yiili ; ??? yiilay ]]

Sleepy yuar ngulyen

[[ yuwarr ‘sleep’ ]]

Glad kubbayul wullanhan-bukkaba

[[ gaba yuul??? ; not in dic ]]

Sorry kuggilyul dunngalaty-dyumity

[[ gagil yuul ??? ; not in dic ]]

Greedy dhurrin?dhurīn dyirnyaua

[[ dhurrin ]]

Sick dhālane ittyumuty

[[ dhaala-nhi ]]

Stinking nhui didyumura

[[ nhuwi ]]

Baldheaded wuggiba gulnyaoga

[[ wagibaa dhaygal in dic ; ??? ]]

Pregnant yuleai bulleana

[[ yuul-iyaay ; not in dic ??? ; cf gaba yuul ]]

**Verbs.**

Die ballugigu kukufi

[[ balu-gi-gu ]]

Eat dhulligu dutyim

[[ dha-li-gu ]]

Drink ngaugigu dhangun

[[ ngawu-gi-gu ]]

Sleep dunduigu nunnha

[[ dhanduwi-y-gu ]]

Stand wurrai dana

[[ warra-y ]] toherea

### p189

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Sit illawai garwul

[[ yilawa-y ]]

Talk gwalligu loatbaty

[[ guwaa-li-gu ]]

Tell dhubanmulla ngariaty

[[ dhubaanma-li ]]

Walk nhawanna yarwul

[[ yanaa-y; here ya]'naa-waa-nha ]]

Run bunnagaigu yumma

[[ banaga-y-gu ]]

Bring dhaigang-a yukkorma

[[ dhaay gaa-gi ; here gaa-nga ]]

Take gang-a mumrna

[[ gaa-gi ]]

Make gimbilli bufima

[[ gimbi-li ]]

Break gummulligu kunga

[[ gama-li-gu ]]

Strike bumulligu nyinna

[[ buma-li-gu ]]

Beat bumulligu mullin

[[ buma-li-gu ]]

Wound gurrilligu kuthana

[[ garra-li-gu ]]

Arise wurraia kumbinna

[[ warra-y ; here warra-ya ]]

Fall down bundang-a tat+%

[[ bundaa-gi ]]

See ngurrilla nhanha

[[ ngarra-li ]]

Look nhawul

Hear winnunggulla ngarnhung

[[ winanga-li ]]

Listen ngarwul

Give wuna ngunu

[[ wuu-rri ]]

Sing bauilla b%-i-ya

[[ bawi-li ]]

Weep yugi diinhu

[[ yu-gi ]]

Cook illamulligu thurra

[[ yilama-li-gu ]]

Steal munnamulligu biddhanda

[[ manuma-li-gu ]]

Request dhaialli minnamda

[[ dhaya-li ]]

Blow with breath bubilli boama

[[ buubi-li ]]

Climb gulliē wurwaty

[[ galiya-y ]]

Conceal dhurimbulli nhiirka

[[ dhurrimba-li ??? dhuwinba-li in dic; reln to dhurri?? ]]

Jump baia y arkabu k

[[ baa-y ]]

Jump over bane

[[ baa-y ; baa-nhi here ]]

Laugh gindamaia karebak

[[ gindama-y ]]

Scratch moangilli yerka

[[ mawu-ngiili-y ]]

Scratch with claw nimmulli

[[ nhima-li ]]

Forget ūdhummur nhubbadamarm

[[ not in dic; wudha ‘ear’ muurr ‘blocked’ ??? ]]

Stare at bunbun-ngurrilla nhattyillim

[[ bamba ngarra-li ]]

### p190

ENGLISH. YUALEAI. YOTA-YOTA

Send ūrmulla wOtyan

[[ wuurrma-li ]]

Shine wialdhunna walwu nmuty

[[ not in dic ; has guuya-li ; wiya-lda-nha??? ]]

Suck as a child ngummugi bama

[[ ngamu-gi ]]

Suck a wound nota

Swim gubigu yarwa

[[ gubi-y-gu ]]

Bathe maryibtik

Search for ngawillunna yamuty

[[ ngaawa-y ; here ngaawa-y-la-nha ]]

Spit dhulan thupen

[[ not in dic ; has dhubil ??? ]]

Smell ngauia ming-a

[[ ngawi-ya ]]

Throw forcibly gaiawi munna

[[ gayawi-li ]]

Pitch wunnunga yung-a

[[ wana-gi ]]

Roast dhomulli thurra

[[ dhawuma-li ]]

Whistle wile Eta

[[ wiila-y ]]

Pretend wage ugungeandha

[[ wagi ‘lie’ ]]

Kiss ngaigale thume

[[ ngaay ‘mouth’ gaya-li ‘answer’ ]]

Vomit gawiligu yakalum

[[ gaawi-li-gu ]]

Dance yorme kurradhan

[[ yuurrma-y ]]

Corroboree tumman'muty

Dive ung-ai durtya

[[ wunga-y ]]

Sting dhuni

[[ dhu-rri ]]

Hunt on ground nlumulwa

Hunt in trees wawallu

Go naia

[[ ya]naa-y ]]

Come dhainaia

[[ dhaay ya]naa-y[a ]]

Burn gailamurra

[[ gaylama-li ; ??? rra ]]

Bite kutthera yinnin

[[ not in dic; looks Wangaaybuwan, -ra ; gadha-li ??? ]]

### p191

[[ LIMITS OF ENDURANCE OF DIFFERENT FARM CROPS. ]]

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