This doc has the original of Mathews Gamilaraay 1903, and interpretation of some of that material. (The original is available as a pdf, including at the url below.) Material within double square brackets is comment/interpretation, often the form of the work or sentence in the current orthography, in the Gamilaraay Yuwaalaraay Yuwaalayaay Dictionary. This will not be totally consistent, but I will use jgn [John Giacon note] zxz or ??? is a way of signalling that I want to return to this point; *lex* =may be new lexical information.Readers would need to be familiar with the basics of Gamilaraay grammar to understand some of the comments/interpretation. This is also a working doc, used for ongoing research, so not all of the comments will be relevant to all readers.

2016-07-24 John Giacon jgiacon@ozemail.com.au; This version 2016-08-01

# [[ Actual Document ]]

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LANGUAGES OF THE KAMILAROI AND OTHER ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BY R. H. MATHEWS, L.S., Associé Étranger Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris.

SYNOPSIS.-Introductory. Orthography. Grammar of the Kamilaroi Language. Yauan or Mystic Language. The Wallaroi Dialect. The Wirraiarai Dialect. The Guinbrai Dialect. The Darkiñung Language. Conclusion.

Vocabulary of Kamilaroi and Thurrawal Words. Vocabulary of Darkiñung Words.

APPENDIX. –Some Native Tribes of Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland.

IN submitting this short paper it may be stated that, having devoted several years to the study of Australian languages, I hope it will be of value to philologists if I publish some of the results of my labours. In 1901, I contributed to the Royal Society of New South Wales1 a brief article on the Thurrawal, Gundungurra, and Dharruk languages, spoken by the aborigines of the south-east coast of New South Wales, in which I drew attention to several peculiarities of grammatical structure not previously reported in any Australian tongue. To the languages just mentioned I propose giving the name of the Thurrawal type.

On the present occasion, the Kamilaroi type of language will be dealt with, showing essential points of difference from the Thurrawal, to some of which attention will be drawn.

The Kamilaroi territory may be roughly described as extending from Jerry's Plains on the Hunter River as far as Walgett and Mungindi on the Barwon, taking in the greater part of the basins of the Namoi and Gwydir Rivers.

There are two pronouns in the first person of the dual and plural-one which is used when the person addressed is included, and another which excludes the person addressed (see pronouns). Rev. William Ridley in a short grammar of the Kamilaroi gives two forms in the dual number, but he makes no mention of their existence in the plural, which leads to the inference that they escaped his notice.2

Perhaps it should be stated that I was the first author to describe in detail the *Bora*, or initiation ceremonies of the Kamilaroi tribes, having visited and camped with the natives for the purpose of acquiring the information.3 Their social

1 Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, vol. xxxv, pp. 127-160.

2 Kamilaroi and Other Australian Languages (Sydney, 1875),pp. 6, 7.

3 Journ. Anthrop. Inst., vol. xxiv, pp. 411-417; vol. xxv, pp. 318-339. Journ. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vol. ix, new series, pp. 137-173.

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organization and intermarrying laws were likewise fully described and explained some years ago in my articles on "The Kamilaroi Class System," in several scientific journals.l

### ORTHOGRAPHY

Nineteen letters of the English alphabet are sounded, comprising fourteen consonants and five vowels, namely, a*, b, d, e, g, h, i, j, k, 1, m, n, o, p, r, t, u w,* and *y*. The system of orthoepy recommended by the circular issued by the Royal Geographical Society, London, has been adhered to as far as possible.

In a few instances I have thought it necessary to introduce the marked vowels *ê, ô,* and *û,* to show unmistakably their long sound. Where the short sound of *u* was otherwise doubtful, I have marked it thus, *ŭ*. It is frequently difficult to distinguish between the short sound of *a* and that of *u*. A thick sound of *i* is occasionally met with, which closely approaches the short sound of *u* or *a*. *G* is hard in all cases. *R* has a rough trilled sound, as in hurrah!

*Ng* at the beginning of a word, as *ngu* in *ngu'lu*, the forehead, has a peculiar sound, which can be got very closely by putting *u* before it, as *ungu’* and articulating it quickly like one syllable. At the end of a syllable it has substantially the sound of *ng* in the word sing. *W* always commences a syllable or word, and has its ordinary consonant sound in all cases.

The sound of the Spanish *ñ* is frequent, both at the beginning or end of a syllable. *Y*, followed by a vowel, is attached to several consonants, as *dya, lyi, tyu,* etc., and is pronounced in one syllable, the initial sound of the *d, l, t,* as the case may require, being retained. *Y* at the beginning of a word or syllable has its ordinary consonant value.

*Dh* is pronounced nearly as *th* in "that," with an initial sound of *d* preceding it. *Nh* has nearly the sound of *th* in "that," with an initial sound of the *n*. The 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. An approach to the sound of *j* is frequently given by the natives, which may be rendered by *dy* or *ty* at the beginning of a word or syllable-thus, *dya* or *tya* has very nearly the same sound as *ja*.

In the Thurrawal words in the vocabulary attached to this article, *dy* or *ty* is sounded as one letter, when occurring at the end of a syllable or word. Thus, in *birrity*, sick, the last syllable can be pronounced exactly by adding *e* to the *y*, making it *rit-ye*. Then commence articulating the word, including the *y*, but stopping short without sounding the final, or added *e*. *Dy* at the end of a syllable can be pronounced in the same way, the sound of d being substituted for that of *t*.

*Proc. Boy.* Geog. *Soc. Austral.* Q. *Bch.,* vol. **X,** pp. 18-34. *Jou'rn. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales,* vol. **xxxi,** pp. 156-168.

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In all cases where there is a double consonant, each letter is distinctly enunciated.

### ARTICLES

There are no words strictly corresponding to the English articles, *a* and *the*. The demonstrative adjectives, *this* and *that*, in their various aboriginal forms, supply the place of the definite article.

### NOUNS.

Number.-Nouns have no special inflection for the dual and plural numbers, but these are represented by introducing a word meaning two, or several, as follows :-

Singular A kangaroo *Bŭndar*. [[ bandaarr ]]

Dual A pair of kangaroos *Bŭndar bular*. [[ bandaarr bulaarr ]]

Plural Several kangaroos *Bŭndar gunubila*

*[[ \jgn gunubila is a new word? or ganu-bil-a ?? zxz lex see gunubula below ]]*

Gender.-In the human family different words are used to distinguish the sex, as,

*murri*, a man; [[ mari ]]

*inar*, a woman; [[ yinarr ]]

*birre*, small boy; [[ birray ]]

small girl, *mea*. [[ miyay ]]

A child of either sex is *kainggal*. [[ gaaynggal ]]

The gender of animals is denoted by words for "male" and "female" respectively, but these words are different for mammals and birds.

*Wumbûrnga*, a buck;

[[ \jgn *wamburr-nga ; wamburr = western grey kangaroo* ]]

*kurrundi*, a doe; [[ *lex* ]]

*būdyer*, a cock; [[ \jgn *buwadjarr* ]]

*gunidher*, a hen. [[ \jgn *gunidjarr* ]]

*Gunal* is another name for a doe, as [[ *lex* ]]

*mute gunal*, a female opossum. Another is, [[ *mudhay lex* ]]

*burama* *ngamumul*, a female dog. [[ *buruma* *lex ngamumal??; zxz a / u* ]]

A male dog is *mundaia*. [[ *zxz –baa manday-aa ]]*

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

Nominative.-*Murri*, a man; *bundar*, a kangaroo. [[ *mari*, bandaarr ]]

Nominative-agent.-

*Murridu mindere kaui*, a man at a padamelon threw.

*[[ mari-dhu ??mindhara lex ?? garawi-y; zxz kaui?? ]]*

*Bundaru ngunna mauiñ,* a kangaroo me scratched.

[[ *bandaarr-u nganha mawu-nh[i* ]]

*Inaru kainggal bumi,* a woman a child beat.

*[[ yinarru gaaynggal buma-y ]]*

Genitive.-*Murrigu burran*, a man's boomerang;

[[ *mari-gu barran* ]]

*inaru burama,* a woman's dog.

*[[ yinarr-u buruma \jgn note –u poss ; a/u ]]*

Accusative.-In such expressions as *murridu burama bumi*, a man a dog beat, the accusative remains unaltered.

[[ *mari-dhu buruma bumay a/u ]]*

Instrumental.-When an instrument is the direct object of the verb, it takes a similar suffix to the nominative-agent, thus,

*burrandu ngaia karrawi*, a boomerang I threw.

*[[ barran-du ngaya garawi-y \jgn note =? kaui above; jgn this is O deletion O = the thing pelted ]]*

Again, when the instrument is the remote object the accusative is unchanged, and the suffix is added to the instrumental case, as,

*Ngaia burrandu kainggal bumi*, I with a boomerang a child beat.

[[ *ngaya barrandu gaaynggal bumay ]]*

Dative.-

*Wullai*, a camp.

[[ *walaay ]]*

*Wullaidha*, to the camp.

[[ *walaay-dha* ; *walaay-dha zxz y-dha, Loc for allative* ]]

*Murridha*, to the man. [[ *mari-dha* Loc/allative ]]

Ablative.-

*Wullaidhi*, from the camp. [[ *walaay-dhi* ]]

*Murridhi*, from the man. [[ *mari-dhi ]]*

*Bundari*, from the kangaroo. [[ *bandaarr-i* ]]

In illustrating the declensions of nouns and adjectives it will be observed that the suffixes vary in the same case, according to the termination of the word to

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which they are attached, apparently for the sake of euphony. For example, the nominative agent has *du* in some instances, and *u* in others, as *murridu*, *burrandu*, *inaru*, *buralu*, etc. In the genitive case the suffix is *gu* and *u*, as *murrigu*, *inaru*, etc. The suffix to *inar* is the same as that of the nominative agent, the meaning being made clear by the other words of the sentence, as, *inaru* *mumbal*, a woman's coolamin. In the ablative case *dhi* and *i* are used. The dative has *dha*, *ga,* and *a*.

[[ *maridhu, barrandu, yinarru, burrulu; marigu, yinarru; yinarr; yinarru mumbal zxz;*

*[[ lex mumbal; note RHM misses a number of case forms; ga, gu; misses system – dha/dhu ]]*

### ADJECTIVES

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, and take the same inflections for number and case.

Nominative.-

*Murri bural*, a man large. [[ *mari burrul*  \jgn *note noun-adj*]]

*Inar dhunggur*, a woman lame. [[ *yinarr dhan.gurr ]]*

Nominative agent.-

*Murridu buralu kainggal bumulda*, the big man is beating the child.

[[ *mari-dhu burrul-u gaaynggal buma-lda[-nha* ]]

Genitive.-*Murrigu buralu burran*, the big man's boomerang.

[[ *marigu burrulu barran* ]]

*Inaru dhungguru kunne*, the lame woman's yamstick.

[[ *yinarru dhan.gurr-u zxz ganaay check ganay/ganaay ]]*

Instrumental.-When an instrument is the remote object of the verb, it requires a suffix, as,

*Murridu* *buralu burrandu kurrawile,* the big man is throwing a boomerang.

[[ *maridhu burrulu barrandu* zxz *garawi-la-y?? garrawi-li?? Future ]]*

In such an instance the first suffix is often omitted.

Dative.-*Murridha burala dhaiyannunga*, come to the big man.

[[ *mari-dha burrul-a dhaay yananga zxz Locative??Allative for movement; dhaay yana-nga zxz a/u before ng ]]*

Ablative.-*Murridhi burali yannunga*, go away from the big man.

[[ *mari-dhi burrul-i yana-nga ]]*

Comparison.-Equality is expressed by saying,

*Murruba numma nungurrage murruba buma*, good this-that other good also.

*[[ maarubaa nhama; nha-ngaragay maarubaa-bula?? ; lex buma or error ]]*

Inferiority is shown by

*Num murruba-nungillia gagildul,* this is good-that is no good at all.

[[ *nham’ maarubaa, nha-??? gagil-duul* \jgn *also contrast of maaru-BAA and gagil-DUUL lex ngillia ]]*

Or less forcibly,

*Murruba* *numma - nungurrage guggil,* this is good-that is bad.

[[ *maarubaa nhama – nha-ngaragay gagil* \jgn *u/a* ]]

The sense of the superlative is rendered by,

*Numma murruba* *bungan* *gigilla*, this is the best of all.

*[[ nhama maarubaa -ban.gaan gi-gi-la[-nha ]]*

*Numma gainmurraa bungan,* this is the smallest.

*[[ \jgn nhama gaaynmara zxz -ban.gaan ]]*

*Gainmurradyul* means very small. [[ gaaynmara-dhuul?djuul ?? zxz ]]

*Bulami* means very large. [[ *lex not in dic? ]]*

When used as predicates, adjectives can be conjugated like intransitive verbs, by using the fitting particles. There is a kind of auxiliary verb, *gilla*, having the sense of "to be" or "to become," which is used with such adjectives. For convenience I will introduce it here, instead of under the heading of verbs.

In the following example, the word *murru*, meaning "good," and also "well in health," will be used.

INDICATIVE MOOD – PRESENT TENSE

Singular, 1st Person

*Murru ngaia gilla* Good (or well) I am.

[[ *maaru ngaya gi-gi-la[-nha ]]*

PAST TENSE

*Murru ngaia* *ginyi* . . . Good I was just now.

*Murru ngaia ginyên . .* Good I was this morning.

*Murru ngaia gimyên* Good I was yesterday.

[[ *gi-nyi; gi-ngayi-ny[i; gi-mayaa-nh[i ]]*

*Murru ngaia gibbén* Good I was some time since.

[[ *gi-b-ayi-ny[i* \jgn *see other gi-b forms [tapes] giibaabu, + ]]*

*Murru ngaia giawillên .* Good I was long ago.

[[ *maaru ngaya gi-y-awayi-y-la-nh[i zxz ]]*

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FUTURE TENSE

Singular, 1st Person

*Murru ngaiala gigi.* Good I will be presently.

*Murru ngaiala gingê* Good I will be to-morrow.

*Murru ngaiala gingurri* Good I will be later on.

[[ *maaru ngaya-laa gi-gi; gi-ngayi-y; gi-ngarri-y ]]*

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Singular, 2nd Person

*Murru nginda ginga .* Good thou become (be good)

[[ *maaru nginda gi-nga ]]*

CONDITIONAL MOOD

Singular, 1st Person

*Murru ngaia ya gingê*Good I may become.

[[ *maaru ngaya-yaa gi-ngayi-y ]]*

*Murru ngaia yelle gingindê* Good if I become.

[[ *maaru ngaya yaluu?? yelle??lex gi-ngindaay ]]*

The remaining persons and numbers of each tense can be obtained by substituting the necessary pronouns, as explained and illustrated in dealing with the verbs in later pages.

It would be better, perhaps, to include the predicative adjectives among the verbs, but I have thought it as well to illustrate them under the present heading, for the purpose of keeping all the adjectives together.

### PRONOUNS

Pronouns have person, number and case, but are without gender. There are two forms in the first person of the dual and plural, for the purpose of expressing the inclusion or exclusion of the person addressed. The nominative pronouns are :-

Singular:

1st Person I *Ngaia.*

2nd,, Thou *Nginda.*

3rd,, He *Nguru.*

Dual

1st Person We, inclusive *Ngulli.*

We, exclusive *Ngullingura*.

[[ *ngaya; nginda; nguru; ngali; ngali-nguru* a/u ]]

2nd,, You *Ngindale*.

3rd,, They *Ngurugale*.

[[ *ngindaali; nguru-gaali/gaalay* ]]

Plural

1st Person We, inclusive *Ngeane*.

We, exclusive *Ngeanyel*.

[[ *ngiyani; ngiyani-yiyal?? ]]*

2nd,, You *Ngindai*.

3rd,, They *Ngurugunnaga*.

[[ *ngindaay; nguru-ganunga/ganugu* ]]

The possessive and objective forms of these pronouns are as under:-

Singular

My *Ngai* Me *Ngunna*.

Thy *Nginnu* Thee *Nginunna*.

His *Ngurungu* Him *Numma*.

[[ *ngay, nganha, nginu, nginunha, ngurungu, nhama ]]*

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Dual

Ours, incl. *Ngullingu* Us, incl. *Ngullina*.

Ours, excl. *Ngullingurungu* Us, excl. *Nungullina*.

[[ *ngalingu; ngalinha??ngalinya; ngalingurungu; nha-ngali-nha/nya ]]*

[[ \jgn *nha-ngalinya; so that do not have –nya-nha??* ]]

Yours *Nginalingu* You *Nginalunna*.

[[ *nginaalingu; nginaalinya/nha; zxz i/u ; jgn is there evidence of –nya in Gamilaraay Accusative?* ]]

Theirs *Ngurungullingu* Them *Nummagalena*.

[[ \jgn *looks like error; nguru-gaali-ngu [ng for g]; nhama gaalinha* ]]

Plural

Ours, incl. *Ngeanengu* Us, incl. *Ngeaninna*.

Ours, excl. *Ngeanyellangu*, Us, excl. *Nganinagunnunga*.

[[ *ngiyaningu; ngiyaninya/nha; ngiyani-yiyala??-ngu zxz \jgn looks messy; nga-nina-ganunga <ngiyani-nya ganunga ]]*

Yours *Nginnangu* You *Nginanna*.

Theirs *Ngurugunnungu* Them *Nummagunnunga*.

[[ *nginaayngu; nginaaynya nguru-ganungu; lex ; nhama-ganunga lex* ]]

Relative Pronouns.-The equivalent of these is obtained by such expressions as the following :

*Ngar murri nguri yannamyen - burran ngai garamulmyen,*

that man away went yesterday-boomerang mine stole yesterday.

*[[ \jgn ngaarr?? mari ngaarri?? yana-mayaa-nh[i; barran ngay gaarrama-l-mayaa-nh[i ]]*

*[[ \jgn not subordinate, just coordination ]]*

**Interrogatives.-**

A few of the interrogatives are:

*Nganna*, who? [[ *ngaana ]]*

*Ngannu*, whose? [[ *ngaanngu ]]*

*Ngandu bundar bumi*, who the kangaroo hit? [[ ngaandu bandaarr buma-y? ]]

*Ngannudnyi*, who from? [[ \jgn *error ? ngaanngundi ]]*

*Minya*, what? [[ *minya ]]*

*Minyadu nha gimubbi*, what that did? [[ *minya-dhu-nha gimubi-y ]]*

*Minyaguna*, what for? [[ *minya-gu-nha?*  What is that for? ]]

*Minyagu nginda dhai yannawañ*, what for comest thou?

[[ *minyagu nginda dhaay yana-waa-nh[a ]]*

*Minyagu nginda yannuwain,* what for went thou?

*Minyangguddha*, how many times?

[[ *minyagu nginda yana-* zxz;  *minyanga-dha from minyangay ]]*

*Minyungai*, how many? [[ *minyangay a/u ]]*

**Demonstratives.-**

These are in great number and variety, some of which are as follows:-

*Nha*, this. [[ *nha ]]*

*Nuggu*, that. [[ *nha-gu?? zxz ]]*

*Nhungurragai*, this other. [[ *nha-ngaragay* ]]

*Murrangurragai*, that other. [[ *mara-ngaragay zxz ]]*

*Nhurragwannu*, that farther one. [[ zxz nha *?? ]]*

*Nhai wurre*, this (in rear of speaker). [[ zxz  *nhai = ?? warray* ]]

*Ngurragudhai*, that (farther this way).

[[ zxz  *??ngarragu-dhaay ??ngaarra / ngarraa?? ]]*

*Ngunnundhi*, this (in front of the speaker). [[ zxz ?? *nganundi* ]]

On the left of the speaker, *wurragal*. [[ *waragaal zxz ]]*

On the right, *thurial*.

[[ dhuruyaal zxz is there a suffix; *-gal/-al*; what is ?right, left? ]]

*Nuddhai*, this way. [[ *nha-dhaay ]]*

*Numma*, this fellow (at rest). [[ *nhama*  *= ??NOM/ACC ]]*

*Nguruma*, this fellow (in action). [[ *nguru-ma note r/rr;* ]]

*Ngurraberedha*, that (in front).

[[ \jgn *ngarra-biri-dha?? nguru biri-dha??; cf ngurra ?nhurra forms above* ]]

*Nha ngunna kurriduldha*, this touching me.

[[ *nha nganha garra-lda-nha?? verb; nha Ergative?? nha as word? error? dul = lda??* ]]

*Ngurriba*, up there. [[ *ngarribaa ??ngaarribaa* ]]

**Indefinite Pronouns.**

The following are a few examples :-

*Gunubula*, a few.

[[ \jgn *ganu-bula??/bala??? that two; see gunubila above* ]]

*Guno*, all. [[ *ganu ]]*

*Ngurregedyul*, another. [[ *ngaragay-djuul* ]]

The following are a few miscellaneous examples in different cases of the pronouns :-

*Dhai ngunnanda yannunga*, to me come.

[[ *dhaay nganunda yana-nga ]]*

*Ngunnandhi yannunga* from me go. [[ *nganundi yananga* ]]

*Gai ngai,* child my. [[ *gaay ngay* ]]

*Gaigu ngaiungu*, for my child.

[[ *gaaygu ngay-u-ngu* ?? \jgn *zxz case; marked on head and possessor; ngaiungu = ngay-??-ngu zxz poss and next ]]*

*Baina ngai*, father my. [[ *baayna ngay*; zxz baayna; cf Parker ]]

*Baindulngu ngaiungu,* for my father. [[ *baaynduulngu ngay-u-ngu* zxz ]]

### VERBS.

The termination of the verb differs in each of the tenses, as, *bumulda*, *bumi* *bumulli*. There are also variations in the past and future tenses to express slight differences in the time, thus,

[[ buma-lda[-nha, buma-y, buma-li ]]

*bumulngên*, did beat this morning, etc.

[[ buma-l-ngayi-ny[i ]]

*Bumullingê* will beat to-morrow, etc. (see Conjugation below). These variations are the same in all the persons and numbers of the tense to which they respectively apply. The different numbers and persons are generally indicated by employing the necessary pronoun. For example,

[[ buma-l-ngayi-y ]]

*Ngaia bumulda,* I am beating. [[ ngaya buma-lda[-nha ]]

*Ngulli bumulda,* we (dual inclusive) are beating. [[ ngali buma-lda[-nha ]]

*Ngeane bumulda,* we (plural inclusive) are beating. [[ ngiyani buma-lda[-nha ]]

It is therefore evident that each tense form remains constant through all its own persons

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and numbers. In these respects the Kamilaroi verb differs materially from the Thurrawal and kindred tongues, in which there is a different verbal termination for every person and number throughout each tense.

The auxiliary verb, *gilla*, has already been described in dealing with the adjectives. The moods, tenses, and some of the numerous modifications of verbs will be gathered from the following conjugation of the transitive verb “to beat or strike.” The present tense will be given in full, but in the past and future, the first person only will be taken.

[[ gi-]gi-la[-nha ]]

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular

1st Person I beat *Ngaia bumulda*

2nd,, Thou beatest *Nginda bumulda.*

3rd,, He beats *Nguru bumulda.*

Dual

1st Person {We, incl., beat *Ngulli bumulda.*

{We, excl., beat *Ngullinguru bumulda.*

2nd,, You beat *Ngindale bumulda.*

3rd,, They beat *Ngurugale bumulda.*

Plural

1st Person {We, incl., beat *Ngeane bumulda.*

{We, excl., beat *Ngeanyel bumulda.*

2nd,, You beat .. . *Ngindai bumulda.*

3rd,, They beat *Ngurugunnaga bumulda.*

[[ ngaya buma-lda[-nha, nginda, nguru, ngali, ngali-nguru, ngindaali, nguru-gaali, ngiyani, ngiyani-yiyal, ngindaay, nguru-ganunga ]]

PAST TENSE.

Singular, 1st Person

I beat just now *Ngaia bumi.*

I beat this morning *Ngaia bumulngên.*

I beat yesterday *Ngaia bumulmyên.*

I beat some time since *Ngaia bumullên.*

I beat long ago *Ngaia bumullawillên.*

[[ ngaya buma-y, buma-l-ngayi-n[yi, buma-l-mayaa-n[hi, buma-l-ayi-n[yi, buma-l-awayi-layi-n[yi zxz awayi-layi- ]]

These five variations of the verb are repeated for each of the two remaining persons of the singular, for all persons of the dual, and for all the persons of the plural, by merely substituting, in succession, the requisite pronouns, *nginda, nguru, ngulli*, and so on. See table of pronouns.

[[ nginda, nguru, ngali ]]

FUTURE TENSE

Singular, 1st Person

I will beat presently *Ngaiala bumulli.*

I will beat to-morrow *Ngaiala bumullingê.*

I will beat at a future time *Ngaiala bumullingurri*.

and so on through all the persons and numbers. It will be observed that the pronoun *ngaia* becomes *ngaiala* in the future tense.

[[ ngaya; ngaya-laa buma-li, buma-l-ngayi-y, buma-l-ngarri-y; zxz li-ngayi li-ngarri ]]

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### IMPERATIVE MOOD-PRESENT TENSE.

Singular Beat thou *Nginda bumulla*.

Dual Beat you *Ngindale bumulla.*

Plural Beat you *Ngindai bumulla.*

The negative form is :-

Singular Beat thou not *Kurriandu bumulla.*

Dual Beat you not *Kurriandale bumulla.*

Plural Beat you not .. . *Kurriandai bumulla.*

also, *Kurriaguil bumulla,* do not continue to beat, or cease beating.

[[ nginda buma-la; ngindaali, ngindaay, garriya-nda \jgn ndu; garriya-ndaali, garriya-ndaay; \jgn garriya-??? guil lex buma-la ; what is guil? ]]

FUTURE TENSE

Singular Let him beat *Nguruwunna bumulli.*

Dual Let them beat *Nguruwunnagale bumulli.*

Plural Let them beat *Nguruwunnagunnaga bumulli.*

[[ *\jgn nguru wana buma-li;*  *nguru wana gaali buma-li; ganunga???ganugu ]]*

Other expressions are :-

*Ngaia bumullinga,* let me beat (him, or as the case may be).

*[[ ngaya buma-li-nga/nha zxz ]]*

*Ngulli gurri bumunnami* we, (dual inclusive) may as well also beat (him, etc).

*[[ ngali gari?? lex buma-nhami-y??* cf ironic imperative; first; What is *gurri ]]*

### CONDITIONAL MOOD-PAST TENSE.

1st Person Singular.

I may have beaten *Ngaya ya bumi.*

FUTURE TENSE.

1st Person Singular.

Perhaps I will beat. *Ngaya wuddhai ya bumulli.*

*[[ ngaya-yaa buma-y; ngaya-wadhaay-yaa buma-li zxz is wadhaay only with future?* ]]

### MIDDLE VOICE - INDICATIVE MOOD

PRESENT TENSE.

1st Person Singular

I am beating myself *Ngaia bumaingilda.*

*[[ reflexive; ngaya buma-ngii-lda[-nha ; zxz bumaing, expect bumang, and below ]]*

PAST TENSE.

1st Person Singular.

I beat myself *Ngaia bumaingilingên.*

*[[ buma-ngiili-ngayi-n[hi* ]]

FUTURE TENSE.

1st Person Singular.

I will beat myself . *Ngaila bumaingili.*

[[ ngaya-laa buma-ngiili-y ]]

The above verbs are the same for all the persons and numbers

IMPERATIVE MOOD

2nd Person Singular

Beat thou thyself. *Nginda bumaingilia.*

The negative is,

*Kurriandu bumaingilia,* beat not thyself.

[[ nginda buma-ngiili-ya \jgn ain; garriya-nda buma-ngiili-ya ]]

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Reciprocal.-There is a reciprocal form of the verb in the dual and plural.

Present

We are beating each other *Ngulli bumullela*.

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

Past

We beat each other *Ngulli bumulluñ.*

*[[ ngali buma-la-nh[i ; zxz ñ ]]*

Future

We will beat each other *Ngulli bumullê*.

[[ ngali buma-la-y ]]

Various shades of meaning are obtained by modifications of the verb, and by additional words, of which the following are a few examples :-

I beat again, *Ngaia bumulluiñ.*

*[[ ngaya buma-l-uwi-ny[i [= hit back]* ]]

I will beat (after some event), *Ilanu ngaia bumadhiale*.

*[[ yilaa-?? zxz ngaya buma-dhiya-li \jgn –nu?? =you? from Wangaaybuwan?; dhiya-li undescribed ; cf pick up zxz ]]*

Beat first (before some event), *Bumunummia wurrea*.

*[[ buma-nhami-ya warraya?? \jgn unanalysed nhami?nhumi and warraya ]]*

*[[ \jgn cf above: Ngulli gurri bumunnami* we, (dual inclusive) may as well also beat (him, etc). *]]*

I will continue beating, *Ngaiala bumuldê yuggaduddha.*

*[[ ngaya-laa buma-lda-y; rest unanalysed; -yaa; -dha??* lex *]]*

Beat again, *Yalu bumaluia.*

*[[ buma-l-uwi-ya [back]* ]]

Beat on behalf of another, *Bumullandhummi.*

*[[ \ buma-la- rest unanalysed; maybe –ala-y –nhumi-y?? or ??? ]]*

I am beating long, *Guril ngaia bumulda.*

*[[ lex guril unanalysed; ngaya buma-lda[-nha ]]*

I beat severely, *Bumba ngaia bumulngên.*

[[ bamba ngaya buma-l-ngayi-n[yi ]]

If a man or any living creature be lying, say, on the ground, the natives use *babilla*, but if the object lying be inanimate, they express It by *wila*. For example,

*Ngaia babilla,* I am lying.

*Burran wila,* a boomerang lies.

*[[ ngaya baabi-lda[-nha; barran wi-la-[[y-la-nha or wi-y.la[-nha \jgn; if this is present, wi-y is a Gr verb; lex ]]*

Some verbs can take terminations expressing the dual and plural, thus :-

*Bumullainyillila*, which means that a couple of persons are doing the beating. –

[[ \jgn buma-la-ngiili-la ??? ; expect continuous or reciprocal; this seems to have both? ; again ain ; maybe buma-la-ngila-la[-nha; recip-2p-continuous ]]

*Bumullabuldha*, shows that several are beating.

[[ buma-l-aaba-lda[-nha ; zxz ldha]]

*Yannungillawan*, two walking.

[[ yana-ngila-waa-nh[a \jgn this suggests ngila-y = 2 acting ]]

*Yannawabalan*, several walking.

[[ yana-w-aaba-laa-nha ]]

*Gwallingillila*, two persons talking.

[[ jgn guwaa-la-ngila-la[-nha?? ??-ngila-y ]]

*Gwallawabuldha*, several persons talking.

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

*Babingillila,* two lying.

[[ baabi-ngili?ngila-la[-nha ??continuous ??? ; also suggests baabi-y, not baabi-l ]]

*Babiabuldha,* several lying.

*[[ \jgn suggests baabi-y, not l class; baabi-y-aaba-lda[-nha ]]*

*Ngurringillila*, two sitting.

[[ ngarri-ngili?ngila-la[-nha?? ]]

*Ngurriabuldha*, several sitting.

[[ ngarri-y-aaba-lda[-nha ]]

*[[ \jgn abul = -aaba-li ]]*

*Bundar* *ngaia ngummi*, I saw a kangaroo.

[[ bandaarr ngaya ngami-y ]]

*Buriabu ngindaiyu ngummillindhai*, all of you go and see.

[[ ??burrulaabuu ngindaay-uu ngami-la-ndaay; \jgn *error?? burlabu ]]*

There is no form for the passive voice, but its place is supplied by changing the sentence from the passive to the active form; thus, "A woman was stung by a scorpion," would be expressed, "A scorpion stung the woman." This example also shows how a sentence which comes under the ablative case in English, is expressed in Kamilaroi by means of the accusative.

### PREPOSITIONS.

In front, *wurre.* [[ \jgn *check*  warra-y?? *]]*

Behind, *boadhe. [[ bawa-dhi?dha ; ??? –dhi ‘my’,Ablative* ]]

At my camp, *ngar ngaiaga wullaidha.*

[[ ngaarr?ngaarri ngaya-ga *walaay-dha* \jgn *y-dha; ngaya-ga?? double loc; often? with walaay + possessive in tapes ]]*

Between two trees, *dhului bulari biddhundi.*

*[[ dhulu-i bulaarr-i bidhun-di; bidjun in YY lex; \jgn; zxz abl dhulu-i??; ]]*

*Mulandha buggadha*, the other side of the river.

[[ \jgn *ndha? ; baga-dha [from bagay-dha]; zxz lex mulan* ]]

*Ngurealino buggadhi,* this side of the river.

[[ \jgn lex *ngaari-?? baga-dhi [from bagay-dha]* ]]

*Iri ngaia dhai buggadhi barin,* from the other side the river I crossed over.

[[ \jgn *???ngiyarri/ngiri ngaya dhaay baga-dhi bara-nh[i?? [from bagay-dhi* ]]

*Ngaia yudile wuruñ,* I went through the scrub.

[[ *ngaya yurrul-i wuru-nhi; zxz lex wuru- ; ñ ]]*

*Mute ngurriba kubburunda dhuluo,* an opossum is up in the top of the tree.

[[ \jgn mudhay *ngarribaa gaburran-da dhulu-a; zxz loc u-a, expect u-ga ; ngarribaa – no case* ]]

*Ngurriba ngaiala dhuyuli gulliawan,* I am going up the hill.

[[ \jgn *ngarribaa ngaya-laa dhuyul-i galiya-waa-nh[a* ]]

*Ngudda nyaiala dhuyuli yarrian,* I am going down the hill.

[[ \jgn *ngadaa ngaya-laa dhuyul-i yaarri-yaa-nh[a zxz –laa with present tense* ]]

*Murru ngaiadhai mulandha dhulua yanne,* I will walk round the tree.

[[ \jgn *mara?? ngaya dhaay mulan-da??dha lex dhulu-a yana-y zxz loc u-a; dhaay* ]]

*Dhului ngaia guile,* I will climb up the tree.

[[ dhulu-i ngaya galiya-y; \jgn *zxz abl form u=i and use; guile = galiya-y?* ]]

*Thurrawullai wullaiga,* go home to the camp.

[[ \jgn *dharra-wuluwiya?? [looks like walaay] walaay-ga zxz loc? use, form ; not -dha* ]]

*Ngurunguma wullaigu,* it belongs to this camp.

[[ \jgn *ngurungu-ma walaay-gu; zxz poss; zxz –ma on possessive; walaay ]]*

*Ngungaraguli,* beyond you.

[[ *nga-ngarraagulay; zxz dem* ]]

*Nhirrindo dhuyuli,* along the side of the hill.

[[ *nhirrin-da??du dhuyul-i zxz case dis-harmony* ]]

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### ADVERBS.

**Of time-**

Now, *yilladhu*. [[ yilaa-dhu ]]

Soon, *ila*. [[ yilaa ]]

Early morning, *bungarabi*. [[ \jgn *bangarrabi?? lex zxz –bi ??banggabaa white so bangga-rra-bi-??* –raa ??? verbaliser ]]

This evening, *bulului*. [[ \jgn *buluu-l-uwi; zxz –uwi ‘back?’ ; black comes back???* ]]

Yesterday, *yilagimyên*. [[ \jgn *= ‘a little while ago happened’ yilaa gi-mayaa-nhi* ]]

To-morrow, *ngurugo*. [[ \jgn *ngurru-gu = night-gu; zxz –gu ; -gu meaning ‘through’? at the end of??* ]]

Long ago, *yilambu*. [[ \jgn *yilaambuu; zxz –buu; cf yilaaluu ]]*

By and bye, *yirala*. [[ \zxz *yilaala / yirraala ]]*

Sometime, *yiralea* *wuddhai*. [[ \jgn *yilaa-la-yaa?? wadhaay zxz wadhaay* ]]

Always, *yellimowungger*. [[ yaliwunga; but mo??ma; yalimaw?? *zxz* ]]

Again, *yalu* [[ yaluu \jgn *cf yiyal-u ridley* ]]

Formerly, *gibbailandhê.* [[ \jgn *looks like a verb; gi-bay-la-ndhaay?? zxz gi-b* ]]

**Of Affirmation and Negation.-**

Yes, *yo*. [[ yawu ]]

No, *kummil*. [[ gamil ]]

True or certain, *giru*. [[ giirruu zxz –buu ]]

Nothing, *guniel*. [[ *lex not known otherwise? ]]*

Perhaps, *yâwawunna*. [[ \jgn *yaa-waa-wana ???? zxz lex;* wana – leave ]]

**Of Interrogation.-**

Where, *thulla*? [[ dhalaa ]]

Which (or where) is the best, *thulla wurragal murruba?*

[[*dhalaa warragal maarubaa; zxz –baa; warragal?? ~ stand?? lex* ]]

How*, gwirrar?* [[ *lex; reln to gulaarr;* ]]

When, *wearru*? [[ \jgn *reln to wirralaa; cf galaarr/galaawu; gwirrar-u?? ; thesis; ‘when’ wiyarru* ]]

Where is thy camp, *thulla wullai nginnu?*

[[ dhalaa walaay nginu ]]

**Of Place.-**

Here, *ngua*. [[  *nguwa* ]]

There, *ngurragu*. [[ *ngarraagu* ]]

Inside, *mudhuga.* [[mudhu-ga *zxz loc* ]]

Outside, *gunialla*. [[ *guniyal-a ‘on the plain’* ]]

Near, *gwinba*. [[ *guwiinbaa* ]]

Far, *ngarribu*. [[ *ngaarribuu* ]]

Yonder, *ngar-ngar.* [[ ngarr-ngarr lex ]]

Beyond that, *ngaraguguddhera*. [[ *ngarraagugudh-?? zxz dem cf in wiidhaa story; gadharanggu??* ]]

Farther still, *ngarribirragu*. [[ \jgn *ngaarri-birra-gu zxz lex zxz dem* ]]

More this way, *nubbodhai*. [[ *nha-bu-dhaay zxz –buu ; dem ??nha badhaay??* ]]

Round this way *murrugumadhai*. [[ *mara-gu-ma-dhaay zxz dem ; if this is mara then why so different from ‘hand’ mara;* ]]

*Dhai,* a suffix to different words, meaning "coming this way." [[ dhaay ]]

**Of Quality.-**

Slowly, *gureba*. [[ *guraay-baa cf YR guwaaybaa zxz –baa* ]]

Quickly, *kullier*. [[ *lex; cf galiya-y climb* ]]

Well, *murru*. [[ maaru ]]

**Of Quantity.-**

I have a little, *nungaia* *gainmurra*. [[ *nha-ngaya gaaynmara* ]]

A little, *burungai*. [[ *lex; only source? joke; buru ngay??* ]]

Plenty, *budela*, or *murrumurru*. [[ *burrulaa??, maarumaaru* lex ]]

**Of Number.-**

Once, *mala. [[ maala \jgn loc ]]*

Twice, *bulara*. [[ bulaarr-a ]]

Several times, often, *budlaga*. [[ *zxz loc –ga; burrulaa-ga* ]]

First, *wurrea*. [[ *looks like wara-ya?? cf ‘in front’* zxz ]]

Last, *ngurra*. [[ lex *cf ngara ‘back’ ‘*]]

Few in number, *gunabilla*. [[ lex *gunabil-a; see also gunabul* ]]

More, *yalu*. [[ yaluu ]]

Only, *yel*. [[ \jgn *cf yiyal-* ]]

Together, *kallano*. [[ *lex cf gaali ;? gaali-nha??? ]]*

The comparison of adverbs is similar to that of adjectives.

*Kullier birre bunnagan-murri gureba bunnagain,*

quickly the boy ran-slowly the man ran.

[[ *galiyarr ?? lex birray banaga-n[hi; mari guraay-baa banaga-n[hi lex guraay-baa ; ain ???*]]

### INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS

*Ya!* calling attention to one person;[[ lex yaa ]]

*yagale*! two, and [[ *lex yaa gaali* ]]

*ya-ya-gunna,* if several are called. *[[ lex yaa, yaa, ganu ]]*

*Nuggwa!* look out. [[ \jgn *lex* ]]

*Wirro wirrò!* well-well. [[ *lex wiirru?wiirru* ]]

*Ngibai! surprise.* [[ ngibaay ]]

*Ngurradhul! pity. [[ ngarra-dhuul; lex cf ngarragaa ]]*

*Kurria*! cease. [[ garriya ]]

*Chuh!* silence. [[ *lex dhaa!* ]]

The men have three curious exclamations which they use when playing about or talking among the women.

*Ngi-nge!* copulation. *[[ \jgn ngii/nyii ngay??? ]]*

*Kutthabul!* noise of the friction while copulating.

[[ *gadha-bal?? zxz gadha-li and cf some words with gadha- in them;* ]]

*Karribundi!* emission. [[ \jgn *??gaarri-ba-ndaay*  cf gaarri-y YR ]]

### NUMERALS.

One, *mal*. [[ maal ]]

Two, *bular.* [[ bulaarr ]]

Three, *guliba.* [[ gulibaa ]]

### CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are few and unimportant.

*Yamma* and *yelle* appear to have the sense of "if."

[[ *yaama; yelle lex; yiyal-i??* ]]

NOTE.-It should perhaps be mentioned that in all the expressions illustrating the several grammatical cases in the Kamilaroi and other languages herein described, the demonstrative pronouns are purposely omitted, for the two-fold object of saving space, and avoiding confusion by introducing any more words than the sentence really required. For example, where I have given

*"Murridu mindere kauai "* (man at padamelon threw),

[[ *mari-dhu mindarri?? ga [cf garawi- above 2+] garawi-, mindere lex??* ]]

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would be expressed by the black fellow : ''This man-in-front at yonder-on-left padamelon threw," or as the subject might require.

These remarks apply to every example of aboriginal sentences throughout the several languages contained in this article.

THE YAUAN, OR MYSTIC LANGUAGE

In a former communication, in 1896, I mentioned the existence, among the Wiradthuri tribes, of a secret language, known only to the initiated1. The Kamilaroi likewise possess a mystic tongue, called Yauan, [[ Yawan ??? ]] which is inculcated at the Bora ceremonies.

It is difficult to assign a reason for this language, because it is never used in the presence of women or children, but is spoken exclusively by the men when carrying out the ceremonies of initiation. It is possibly a typical remnant of the language of earlier or conquering tribes in the remote past; and whether this be so or not, its preservation is of the utmost importance to the ethnologist and linguist.

At present I shall offer only a limited number of words and expressions, but on a future occasion I hope to treat the matter more fully. The following are a few representative words and phrases:-

(1 "The Bûrbŭng of the Wiradthuri Tribes," Journ, Anthrop. Inst. xxv, p. 310. )

THE HUMAN SUBJECT

[[ interpretation of most of these is very speculative and uncertain; jgn ]]

[[ many of the words consist of the normal word, w a suffix; there are many elements that recur; ungo/wungo ; -nga, etc. ]]

A man *Maimbang. [[ \jgn cf mayi WN; + Wiradjuri ]]*

An old man *Muddhagala. [[ \jgn madha-gala* ]]

A clever man *Gŭnŭndaidhar. [[ \jgn ganandaay-dharr* ; *ŭ in bandaarr,* ]]

Father *Muddhamunna. [[ \jgn madha-mana* ]]

Elder brother *Muddhunga. [[ \jgn madha-nga* ]] [[ madha = male??? etc ]]

A woman *Winnilwanga. [[ \jgn wini??* ]]

An old woman *Yambuli. [[ \jgn yambuli* ]]

Head *Kubbadhirba. [[ \jgn gaba/gabu-dhiirrba* ??? –baa ]]

Forehead *Ngulumblal. [[ \jgn ngulu+m-blal??* ]]

Hair of head *Budhulbudhulnga. [[ \jgn budhul-budhul-nga; cf budhi ]]*

Eye *Millungga. [[ \jgn mil-angga* ]]

Nose *Murrunggŭn. [[ \jgn muru+nggan ]]*

Ear *Binêyulaui. [[ \jgn bina\_ya/yu-la-uwi??* ]]

Mouth *Ngaimballumbu [[ \jgn ngaay+m..-mbu* ]]

Teeth *Yirrambunna. [[ \jgn yira+mbuna* ]]

Thigh *Gunnimbar. [[ \jgn gunii??-mbaa* ]]

Foot *Gungo.* [[ ??? ]]

Penis *Dhûnburringa. [[ \jgn dhun+barri-nga??* ]]

Testicles *Burumbunna. [[ \jgn buru+mbana ]]*

Vulva *Biddheru [[ ??? ]]*

Vagina *Wûngodhe. [[ \jgn wuu-nggu??nga* -dha-y *; û in bunbun ]]*

Anus *Murumburringa. [[ \jgn murru-mburri/barri-nga ]]*

Sexual desire *Dharmu. [[ \jgn dhaarrmu?? cf dhaa-rri ; dha ‘eat’ ]]*

Copulation *Wungogurrilla. [[ \jgn wuu-nga-garri-la?? cf vagina ]]*

ANIMAL, NATURAL OBJECTS, ETC

Dog *Bingŭrnga or Gûngumôal.*

*[[ lex ???-nga or ]]*

Opossum *Birridhuwaburai. [[ \jgn birri-dhurra-burraay?? –boy??* ]]

Kangaroo *Ungogirgal. [[ \jgn -giirr-gal??* cf [w]ungo above ]]

Carpet Snake *Millngulli. [[ \jgn mil ngali??* ]]

Emu *Illillimbai and Ungodhulli.*

*[[ \jgn ???* unga dha-li?? *]]*

Eaglehawk *Dhindurringa. [[ \jgn ??dhindu-rri-nga ??story of mouse?? ]]*

Iguana  *Birridhunbillirnga.* *[[ \jgn birri-dhun-biliirr]-nga ??? ]]*

Boomerang *Wanggarribŭl.* *[[ \jgn wangga[roll]-rri-bal ]]*

Camp *Nyimarai.* *[[ \jgn nyii?? cf Ted Fields maraay ]]*

Fire *Bûngumurragan. [[ \jgn ]]*

Smoke *Thugabill. [[ \jgn dhuu+ga-bil ]]*

Water *Wungothubbil. [[ \jgn wunga-dhuu-bil?? ]]*

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Any tree *Buddhabulli. [[ \jgn badha-bali?* ]]

Wood *Birgilnga. [[ \jgn birrgil-nga?? ]]*

Stone *wallamara. [[ \jgn walan? hard*  ]]

Bone *Bûnganna. [[ \jgn bu-nga-na???* ]]

String *Warranggan. [[ \jgn* ]]

Camp of old men *Ungomarai* *[[ \jgn cf wun.guwali and maraay; Nyimarai ]]*

WORDS AND PHRASES

Swim, *wurunge. [[ \jgn looks regular; wurunga-y ]]*

Be quick, *birrigunni. [[ \jgn barraay??-gu?? ]]*

To break a bough off a tree,

*wugangummil.* *[[ \jgn wugan gama-li ]]*

To shout at a distance, *kaimbulnga*. *[[ \jgn gaaymbal?-nga ]]*

*Ungomile, maiambanga wûnggwallandha,*

behold, a man is going along.

[[ \jgn *wunga-mi-la???; mayi?? wun.guwa-laa-nha??ndaay* ]]

*[[ I have written wun.guwa-li, but on relooking more likely wungguwa-li ]]*

*Winnilwanga wûnggwallandha*

a woman is going along.

[[ \jgn *wun.guwa-laa-ndaay?? ]]*

*Wûnggwalliwan*, he is coming this way.

*[[ \jgn wun.guwa-li-waa-nh[a zxz verb tense ]]*

*Wûnggwadi,* he is going away.

*[[ \jgn wun.guwa-ndaay?? ; wun.guwa-dhi ]]*

*Wunggwalliwadhai,* you can go away.

*[[ \jgn wun.guwa-li-wadhaay ]]*

*Ungomarai ûngobillegu,* I am going to camp.

*[[ \jgn wun.gamaraay wun.ga-bi-li-gu?? ??? cf maraay ]]*

*Nyimarai wunggowi,* I am going to bed.

*[[ \jgn ngii[ya]maraay? wun.guwa-y [past tense?? ]]*

*Ungogurrili yauanda,* let us dance on the turf.

*[[ \jgn wun.ga-garra-li?? yawan-da?? ; yauan language ]]*

*Ungomile buddhabulli,* look at the trees.

*[[ \jgn wun.ga-mi-li badhabali jgn wun.ga followed by –mi-li,-wa-li, garra/i-li other? compound verb stems zxz verb stems;]]*

WALLARAI, WIRRAIARAI, AND GUINBRAI DIALECTS.

The Wirraiarai and Wallarai are neighbouring tribes adjoining the Kamilaroi towards the north. The Guinbrai tribe is located about Gunnedah. By personal investigation among the natives of each of these tribes I have satisfied myself that the grammatical structure of their language is the same as that of the Kamilaroi of which they are merely dialects. Their rules for the declension of nouns and adjectives are substantially the same; their pronouns and verbs are inflected in a similar manner; their modes of dealing with the other parts of speech are equally concordant. Some of the words of their vocabulary are almost identical, whilst many are quite different. The following are a few examples in each dialect, by which it will be seen that their grammar is practically a repetition of the Kamilaroi.

### Wallarai Dialect.-

*Wal*, no. [[ waal ]]

*Yo,* yes. [[ yawu ]]

*Dên*, a man. [[ dhayn ]]

*Inar, woman. [[ yinarr ]]*

*Birrai*, a small boy. [[ birray

*Miai*, a little girl. [[ miyay ]]

*Gui*, an opossum. [[ ??? guwi ]]

*Gui* *yerragurai,* a male opossum. [[ guwi yarra[y]-guraay …other comitative suffix? –guraay ]]

*Gui gunidher*, a female opossum. [[ guwi gunidjarr ]]

*Dên bural*, a large man. [[ dhayn burrul ]]

*Dên yambuli,* a very big man. [[ dhayn yambuli ??? yambuli in dic ‘woman’ ]]

*Dêngu burrallu burran,* a big man's boomerang. [[ dhayn.gu burrul-u barran \jgn *rr in 2 words* ]]

*Inaru burallu kannai,* a big woman's yamstick. [[ yinarr-u burrul-u ganaay ]]

[[ this looks v much like Yuwaalaraay ]]

### Wirraiarai Dialect.-

*Wirra*, no. [[ wirra ??? wirray ]]

*Yo*, yes. [[ yawu ]]

*Bundar* a kangaroo [[ bandaarr ]]

*bundar* *bular,* a couple of kangaroos [[ bandaarr bulaarr ]]

*bundar bûnlaba,* several kangaroos. [[ bandaarr burrulaa?? \jgn check ]]

*Mai*, a man. [[ mayi \jgn this is Wangaaybuwan ?Wayilwan ]]

*Mugga*, an opossum. [[ not known \jgn ]]

*Buruma*  a dog. [[ buruma ]]

*Mai bunal*, a big man. [[ mayi bunal; maybe bunal/banal is ‘big’ ]]

*Maidhu bunalu mugga bumi,* a big man an opossum struck.

[[ mayi-dhu bunal-u muga/maga buma-y ]]

*Burumo mugga bŭhe,* a dog bit an opossum.

[[ buruma-wu?? muga/maga lex buma-y??? h??? baha-y?? ]]

*Bundaru gulâwan,* the kangaroo jumps. [[ bandaarr-u gula-waa-nh[a; lex ??? verb not known, Ergative not needed if ‘jump’ ]]

*Maigu bunalu burran,* a big man's boomerang.

[[ mayi-gu bunal/banal-u ??? barran ]]

### Guinbrai Dialect.-

*Gvin*, no. [[ guwin ]]

*Yo*, yes. [[ yawu ]]

*Giwir, a man.* [[ giwiirr ]]

*Inar*, a woman. [[ yinarr ]]

*Bundar,* a kangaroo. [[ bandaarr ]]

*Gui, an opossum.* [[ guwi?? lex ]]

*Gunnai*, a yamstick. [[ ganay/ganaay ]]

*Gulir*, a spouse. [[ guliirr ]]

*Bumai*, a boomerang. [[ buma-y \jgn; from the verb buma-li?? ]]

*Wallumbun*, a padamelon. [[ \jgn not know; walamban?? lex ]]

*Burrai*, a wallaby. [[ burray?? barraay?? lex ]]

*Bumaiba* *ngai*, boomerang mine. [[ bumaybaa ngay; lex bumay-baa ]]

*Gulira ngai*, wife mine. [[ guliirr-a ngay; the –a?? \jgn ]]

*Gunnaiba ngai,* yamstick mine. [[ ganaay/ganay-baa; \jgn ??-baa and above]]

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I have not thought it necessary to give examples of the verbs or pronouns in these three dialects since, as already stated, they are similar to the Kamilaroi.

THE DARKIÑUNG LANGUAGE

[[ jgn OCR output not tidied – but see Gamilaraay vocab later p 274 ]]

The Darkiñung speaking people adjoined the Kamilaroi on the south-east and occupied a considerable range of country in the counties of Hunter, Northumberland and Cook, extending from Wilberforce and Wiseman's Ferry on the Hawkesbury river, to Jerry's Plains and Singleton on the Hunter, and including the basins of the Colo and Macdonald rivers, Wollombi Brook and other streams. On the south they were met by the Gundungurra and Dharruk tribes, whose languages have been reported by me elsewhere1.

A detailed account of "The Bûrbung of the Darkiñung Tribes" was contributed by me to the Royal Society of Victoria in 18972-the first and only report extant of their initiation ceremonies. Their division into four intermarrying sections and their laws of descent were dealt with by me in a communication to the Royal Society of New South Wales in 1897.3

It is hoped that the following abstract of the Darkiñung grammar will be found of interest and value, because It shows affinities with the Kamilaroi on the one side, and with the Dharruk on the other. The information was obtained by me by personal inquiries among the few old natives who still speak their own dialect.

Nuns

*Number*.-Nouns have the singular, dual and plural numbers. *Mirri*, a dog; *mirribulla*, a couple of dogs; mirribiñ, several dogs.

*Gender.-Kuri*, a man; *ñukung*, a woman; *wungara*, a boy; *mirkan*, a girl. The gender of animals is indicated by an additional word-*gaual* for the male, and *nguppal* denoting the female, thus, *kuluwañ gaual*, a male native bear, and *kuluwañ nguppal*, a female.

*Case*.-The nominative has two forms, one of which merely names the subject, as *ñukung,* a woman; *kuri*, a man; *girribil*, an opossum; *barkan*, a boomerang. The other form represents the subject in action, as, *ñukungga wukkur manai*, the woman a perch caught. *Kuria, gujagang buñbai*, the man a child beat. *Girribilla girrang bondalitti*, the opossum is eating leaves. It will be observed that the suffixed particle varies with the termination of the word to which it is attached.

The accusative. The foregoing three examples likewise serve to illustrate the accusative case, showing that it is the same as the simple nominative.

Instrumental. When an instrument is used in the action described in the

1 "The Gundungurra Language," *Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales,* vol. xxxv, pp. 151-155. 'The Dharruk Language and Vocabulary," *op. cit.,* pp. 155-160.

2 *Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria*, vol. ix, new series, pp. 1-12.

3 *Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S. Wales,* vol. xxxi, pp. 170-171.

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verb, a suffix is required, as, kuria barknda binggihai, the man a boomerang threw. The possessive. Sukunggui gunnai, a woman's yamstick; kurigai harkan, a man's boomerang. The dative. Ngurrqu yanna, to the camp come. The ablative. Jvgurrcihirrang warri yanna, from the camp go away. Barkan dutagurhirrang hungaiwa, a boomerang out of myrtle made I. A11 adjective takes the same inflections for number and case as the qualified noun, which it follows. Girribil d12nggang, an opossum large. Girribilla dtLnggangga girrang hondalitti, a large opossum is eating leaves. Possessive. Kurigai qzUg&lgai barkan, a strong man's boomerang. The dative and ablative cases are expressed by means of their respective suffixes applied to the adjective and noun. The comparison of adjectives, a,nd their inflection like intransitive verbs in certain instances, are analogous to the Kamilaroi. Pronouns have number, person, gender and case, as in the following table of pronouns in the nominative. They contain two forms of the first person in the dual and plual numbers. f 1st Person I . Ngaia. 1 2nd,, . Thou . Nginda. Singular 1 3rd,, . He Nyua. ..a . 3 r d,, ., She Nondwa. 1st Person ivgullia. J\~z~ngullia S . 2nd,, you . Btilluhun. '-3rd,, . they . Bulloara. f 1st Person Ngemg, l . flgeangwai. Plural . S . . 4 2nd,, you . ATyurahi%. . . p,, they Gurigalgaiig. It will perhaps be sufficient to furnish the possessive and objective forms of the singular number only, as under :- 1st Person . mine Jannunggai me Janna. . 2nd,, thine Nginnungqai. thee Nginna. . 3rd,, maschis Nounggai. . him Nana, 3rd,, fern. hers Nonanggai. . her Nonoun. Ahor@nal Tribes of New South Wales. 273 There are other terminations, indicating " to me," (' with me," etc. See also the verbal suffixes. I was unable to discover any forms for the feminine in the third person of the dual and plural pronouns-an additional word distinguishing the gender being employed. Interrogatives. Ngan, who (singular)? A~anbulla, who (dual)? Nganhin, who (several)? Nganda, who (did it)? Ngannunggai, whose (is this)? Jfganwurribirrang, who from? Mding, what? Mdingga, what (did it)? Mdinggu, what for? Mem/an, how many? MSrnbai, what is the matter? Demonstratives. DM, this. Shale, that. There are several variations of these, according to their position in regard to the speaker. Verbs have the same moods and tenses as the Kamilaroi. The form of the verb remains constant throughout each tense, the person and number being shown by a suffixed particle in the singular, and by a fitting pronoun in the dual and plural, as in the following conjugation of the verb honda, to eat. f 1st Person I eat Bondalittiwah. 1 2nd,, . Thou eatest Bondalittiwi. Singular 3rd,, rnasc. He eats Bondalittinoa. (3rd,, fern. She eats Bondalittinonda. Dual. 1st person we, incl., eat, Ngdlia liondalitti, and so on through the remaining persons, by taking the suitable pronoun from the table of pronouns given in an earlier page. Plural. 1st person we, incl., eat, Ngeang liondalitti, and so on for all the persons, as in the dual. . Singular I ate Bondaiwah. Dual we, incl., ate . Ngullia bondai. Plural we, incl., ate . ., . . Ngeang bondai. Singular I will eat ..., ., Bondamu ttiwat'i. Dual we, incl., will eat . ~yzi l l iab ondamutti. Plural we, incl., will eat . Ngeang bondamzitti. All the persons of the past and future tenses can be supplied by following the rules stated under the present tense. The pronominal suffixes wah or hah, zvi, nos and nonda-given in the singular number of the present tense, are also used in the singular number of the past and future.

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Singular . .. 2nd Person . .. Eat thou . .. Bondazui. Dual ...,, . Eat you Hondo, bullabun. Plural . .,,, . . Eat you Hofzda nyurcM. The negative consists of adding the word bilndi after the verb, as, bondawi bundi, eat thou not. The conditional mood, the middle voice, modifications of the verb to express various shades of meaning, etc., are passed over. The verb (' to be" has its equivalent in the word guyzing. which may be used with either an adjective or suitable adverb as a predicate, thus, I am good, I am here, etc. Good am I, yutta guyungbah. Good I was, yutta guyungbaiunh. Good will be I, yutta guy~tngbaimbah. The other persons and numbers can be supplied in the manner already explained in the conjugation of the verb " to eat,'' I n the last example, and in many other words, the pronominal suffix wah is changed to bah for the sake of euphony, according to the termination of the word with which it is used. Yes, ng6. No, warpai. Now, wirrai. Soon, gnWo. By and bye; gubbozuc~r~~ciiu. A long time, gurzizuurrzing. Always, guraifi. Yesterday, h y i n d u . Morning, burpingal. Evening, warrc~yal. To-morrow, lurrang. Where, zcdng ? Where is the camp, wdmbi ngurra ? Where from, wdnbirrung ? Where is he, zod~~gzuzirra i 1How, yaliiiqaz~cii? When, zucirrunga ? Slowly, v~arral. Quickly, ngdt. Badly, gujcilang. Often, gurainclya. Here, dicmg. There, diwzinnia, Far away, ~i -wri. Yonder, gauindc~. Hither, dengtain. Around, warwcirgzdti. Between, zvilligoa. To go over, kulliwai. On, or on top of, a hill, g m bz ilpoa. Over, or on other side of, a hill, gullaiciba bulpoa. Inside, guri. Outside, buJikawa. I11 front, warruLun. Behind, zccdiung. I n the midst, d l i z i l ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Mali! calling attention. Gn-cik! take care. Yapped! exclamation of sorrow. One, wakzil. Two, bullc~. Several, g'urai. I n the foregoing pages Ihave endeavoured to record and preserve the grammatical elements of some of the most important aboriginal languages of New South Wales, Aboriginal Tribes of New South Wales.

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When first entering upon this work it was found to posses no literature beyond a few meagre vocabularies, and all my information had to be obtained orally from the natives by visiting them at their camping places. The whole of this work has been done by myself alone, without the assistance of any person, either in collecting the vocabularies or in preparing the grammars. 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 the immense geographic area dealt with is taken into consideration. Now that I have overcome the initial difficulties of laying down the elements of several aboriginal tongues, the further study of Australian languages will be rendered comparatively easy to other investigators.

## Vocabulary of Kamilaroi and Thurrawal Words

In the following vocabulary, containing about 900 words, I have given the English in the first column, and have grouped together words of the same character as the human body, inanimte (sic) (inanimate) natural objects, different animals, and also adjectives and verbs. The Thurrawal equivalents of the Kamilaroi are supplied in the third column to facilitate comparisons in both languages. When I prepared my article on the “Thurrawal Language,” referred to in the opening paragraph, I had not leisure to prepare a vocabulary of its words1 but have since completed that task, and have therefore now incorporated it with the present work. Every word of the Kamilaroi in this vocabulary, as well as every Thurrawal word, has been taken down by myself alone, from the lips of the native speakers.

**English. Kamilaroi. Thurrawal.**

Man, collectively murri [[ mari ]] yuiñbuloala

A man giwir or [[ giwiirr ]]

murri [[ mari ]] yuiñ

An old man waiama [[ wayamaa ]] bangang

Husband gulimunga [[ not in dic ??? cf guliirr ; guliran ]] dhullinmurra.

Clever man wirringan [[ wiringin ]] winnangalang

Youth, before bora wommorai [[ not in dic??? ]] yangobadyang

Youth, just passed bora. tuggabilla [[ not in dic??? cf dhaga ]] wurugalgang

Youth, any time after bora kubbora [[ guburra ??? gu-buurr-a ; buurr-aa ??]] wurugal

Small boy birre [[ birray ]] bunbari

Male child birredjul [[ birray-djuul ]] burijerra

A woman inar [[ yinarr ]] ngurrunggal or mega

Old woman yambolinya [[ yambuli-nya ]] muldha

Wife guliran [[ not in dic ??? cf guliirr ; gulimunga ]] megamurra

Girl, till puberty mea [[ miyay ]] ngubba

Female child meadyul [[ miyay-djuul ]] jiramañ

Child of either sex kainggall or [[ gaaynggal ]]

kogadhi [[ not in dic??? ]] gujagang

Father baina [[ baayna ]] baba

Mother ngumba [[ ngambaa ]] ngubbung

Elder brother, before bora. tuggandi [[ dhagaan-di ]] dyadyang

Elder brother, after bora. daiadhi [[ dhaya-dhi ]]

Younger brother, before bora kullaminga [[ galumaa-nga ]] nyammañ

Younger brother, after bora. kullamai [[ galumaay ??? a/u ]]

Elder sister, before puberty. buggandi [[ bagaan-di ]] mamang

Elder sister, after puberty. boadhi [[ baawaa-dhi ]]

Younger sister, before puberty burrianga [[ not in dic cf bariyan ??? ]] midyan

Younger sister, after puberty. burrian [[ bariyan ]]

Mother in-law karremai [[ garrimaay ]] nanari

Son-in-law wuramai [[ cf garrimaay ??? ]] bâwiri

1 Journ. Roy. Soc. N,S. Wales, vol. xxxv, p. 128.

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### THE HUMAN BODY.

**English. Kamilaroi. Thurrawal.**

Head koga [[ gawugaa ]] wollar

Forehead ngulu [[ ngulu ]] ngulu

Hair of head kah [[ cf gawugaa in dic ??? ]] jirrar

Beard yerre [[ yarray ]] wallu

Moustache mūndhu [[ mandhu ]] yerrañ

Eye mill [[ mil ]] meh

Eyes when shut muggaginne [[ muga ginyi ]] mili

Eyebrow ngirr [[ ngiirr ]] maii or drumme

Eyelash thinmirr [[ ??? dhinmirr eyebrow ]]

Nose muru [[ muru ]] nugur

Nostril murubirru [[ muru biruu ]] nugurgumirnu

Cheek buddhal [[ cf dhaal ??? ]] birra

Neck nun [[ nhan ]] guru

Throat wūngui [[ wun.guwi ]] ngurnuñ

Ear binna [[ bina ]] guri

Mouth ngaih [[ ngaay ]] kummi

Lips gumai [[ gumay ]] illing

Liver kunna [[ gana ]] nuggunung

Tongue thulle [[ dhalay ]] dhallañ

Kidneys mugar [[ mugarr ]] urirranung

Teeth yira [[ yira ]] irra

Chin yerre [[ cf yarray ‘beard’ ??? ]] wallu

Breast, female biri [[ biri ]] ngumminyang

Chest ngubi [[ ngubi ]] yelga

Navel bigal [[ bigal ]] nyirra

Navel-string ngalir [[ ngalirr ]] nyirrich

Afterbirth wanguli [[ wangali ]] ñadyuang or nguranhung

Belly mubal [[ mubal ]] bindhi

Rump murumbŭr [[ not in dic ??? murru-mbarr ???]] kaguwulali

Anus nyi [[ nyii ]] bûng

Flank nhurrin [[ cf nhirrin ]] munung

Back-bone guria [[ guriya ]] balganung

Back bo [[ bawa ]] bulga

Human voice gurrai [[ garay lex ]]

Penis dhun [[ dhun ]] burnda

Glans penis nyinme [[ not in dic ??? see dbase ]] gulagan

Meatus urinarius dhinbirru [[ dhun biruu not in dic ??? ]] burndagumirnu

Foreskin nyinmaia [[ nyiinmaya ]] bugganyung

Erection guwurre [[ not in dic ??? see dbase ]] burndawurri

Semen barri [[ barabin in dic; ???]] minnung

Testicles buru [[ buru ]] gulga or mura

Vulva yangal [[ yanggal ]] milling

Labia majora ili [[ yili ]] bullu

Nymphæ binnabinna [[ binabina ; labia minora not in dic ]] mundhul

Meatus urinarius wirra [[ in dictionary as clitoris ]] kumir

Clitoris binnunggal [[ not in dic??? see dbase ]] burrunggal

Vagina same as vulva [[ not in dic??? see dbase ]] burung

Hair on pudenda budhe [[ budhi ; ‘body hair’]] muruarain

Copulation thatha or [[ not in dic??? see dbase ; cf dhaa-rri ]]

nginge [[ not in dic??? see dbase ]] ngurdamai

Sexual desire ngingin [[ not in dic??? see dbase ]] murli

Sodomy nididharri [[ not in dic ??? see dbase ; dhaa-rri ; Ablative ]] bûmbuyûrdin

Urine kil [[ giil ]] jungur

Excrement guna [[ guna ]] guning

Venereal, in women dhumbun [[ dhumbun ]] warnegang

Venereal, in men babadi [[ man check dbase ]] warnegang

Woman's milk ngummu [[ ngamu ]] ngumminyang

Shoulder wollar [[ walarr ]] kugu

Shoulder-blade … wŭrdiñ

Arm bungoon [[ bungun ]] nhurung

Elbow dhin [[ dhiin ]] nguna

Armpit wurur [[ not in dic ??? ]] gŭdja-gŭdja

Hand murra [[ mara ]] murramul

Fingers murra [[ mara ]] murramul

Little finger ngurrabai [[ not in dic ??? cf dhiriya ]] wurranyung

Thumb gunidhirba [[ not in dic ??? cf gunidjarrbaa ; gunidjarr maa ; -baa ]]

Finger-nail yulumurra [[ yulu mara cf toenail ??? ]] birranung

Calf of leg gowurrawa [[ not in dic ??? ]] gwullawurru

Thigh dhurra [[ dharra ]] dhurra

Knee dhinbir [[ dhinbirr ]] ngumung

Knee-cap kinbi [[ not in dic ??? ]] wulgan

Shin buyu [[ buyu ]] ngurri

Foot dhinna [[ dhina ]] dhunna

Toes same as foot [[ dhina ]] same as foot

Toe-nails dhinnayulu [[ dhina yulu ]] birranunung

Heel dhunga [[ dhanga ]] murra

Sole of foot gunnaba [[ not in dic ??? guna-baa ??? ]] nukka

Ankle ngorh [[ ngawurr ]] wudda-wudda

Ribs thurrur [[ dharrarr ]] binhung

Blood goai [[ guway ]] ngauu

Fat wammu [[ wamu ]] kurainyung

Skin yulai [[ yulay ]] bugganyung

Bone bura [[ bura ]] buyu

Intestines mubal [[ mubal ]] bunggunnung

Scar (of wound) yuruun [[ yurrun ]] birring

### INANIMATE OBJECTS IN NATURE

Sun yerrai [[ yaraay ]] wure

Eclipse of sun yerrai-wurundai [[ yaraay wuru-ndaay ??? ]]

Moon gille [[ gilay ]] dyedjung

Stars, collectively mire [[ mirii ]] jingjingurra

Orion's belt giwirnga [[ not in dic ??? cf giwiirr-nga ]] burrara

Pleiades burrian-ngumma [[ bariyan ngama ??? bariyan =?]] mullamullung

Milky-way thuba [[ not in dic ??? ]]

Morning Star munun [[ not in dic ??? ]] mullyan

Sunshine yerrai-dhuri [[ yaraay dhu-rri ]] wuriwure

Shooting star mirriyannun [[ mirii yanan ??? ]] jirrawullung

Rainbow yuluwirri [[ yuluwirri ]]

Clouds yuru [[ yuru ]] kurru

Sky gunagulla [[ gunagala ]] minjigarri

Thunder dhulume [[ dhuluumay ]] murungal

Lightning mi [[ not in dic ??? ]] nharrawangai

Rain kulli [[ gali ]] bunna

Dew kugil [[ gugil ]] jibbir

Mist wunun [[ not in dic ??? ]] berrung

Fog goa [[ guwa ]] murdyang

Snow … gunama

Frost dhundar [[ dhandarr ]] dhuggalan

Hail thurrian [[ dharayan ]] gura

Water kulli [[ gali ]] ngadyung

Ground dhoan [[ dhawun ]] dhulga

Mud milli-milli [[ milimili ]] burra-burrak

Stones yarral [[ yarral ]] gurabung

Rocks yarralboalli [[ not in dic ??? cf yarral stone ]] wullangurra

Sand kurraian [[ ? not in dic?? cf garaay ‘sand’ ]] murrang

Light (of a fire, &c:) dhuri [[ dhuurraay ; cf dhuu fire]] wuriwure

Darkness ngurubillal [[ not in dic ??? ; ngurru night ]] munnung

Dawn and dusk gurawawan [[ ? not in dic?? ]] jirranggan

Heat bulert [[ bulayrr ‘warm’ ]] irraman

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English. Kamilaroi. Thurrawal.

Cold kurril [[ garriil ]] maiin

Camp wullai [[ walaay ]] ngura or mungga

Fire wi [[ wii ]] kanbi

Ashes girran [[ girran ]] dubbil

Charcoal kaiirr [[ not in dic ??? ]] murrungga

Spark diddelan [[ dhidhilan ]] jinjimbur

Smoke thu [[ dhuu ]] kânda

Hut dura [[ cf dharraa bark ??? ]] ngura

Meat food dhih [[ dhii ]] murni

Vegetable food kobaiai [[ not in dic ??? cf gawu-bayaay ?? ]] dhungang

Night bungara [[ not in dic ??? ]] burai

Morning nguragullago [[ cf ngurrugu ‘tomorrow’ ??? ]] burriwurri

Evening bulului [[ bululuwi ]] burabura

Sun-rise yerraidhurri [[ yaraay dhurri ]] wuri-iribolai

Sun-set yerraiyarrin [[ yaraay cf yaarri-y -ny[i??? ]] wuri-iribolai

Moonrise gilledhurri [[ gilay dhu-rri ???]] dyedyungbaulaoi

Moonset gilleyarrin [[ gilay cf yaarri-y ??? ]] dyedyung-iribolai

Sand-hill kurraidhuyal [[ garaay dhuyul ??? ]] murrang

Big hill or range kubba [[ guba???gaba ]] bullawarri

Single hill kubbadhul [[ guba-dhuul ??? ]] bobbarung

Little stream, creek dhurra [[ dharra ]] dhurragangang

Large stream, river buggai [[ bagay ]] dhurragang

Grass, collectively yerramutta [[ not in dic ??? ]] bumbur

Trees, collectively yutil [[ not in dic ??? ]] gunduwuloala

Bark of trees ngunda [[ nganda ]] dhunga

Bark shed by trees dhurrah [[ dharraa ]] nyirnyirrang

Wood for fire wugan [[ wugan ]] kanbi

Hole in a tree birru [[ biruu ]] kumir

Hole cut in a tree bailuma [[ not in dic ??? baay ]] dhurramanga

Bird's nest dhiggeragu-wullai [[ dhigaraagu walaay ]] nguranung

Bird's eggs ko [[ gawu ]] kubban

Honey wuddul [[ warrul ]] nguga

Edible grub (wattle tree) yuluga [[ not in dic ??? ]] burrang

Edible grub (gum tree) yerrungun [[ yarraangan ]] kubbañ

Edible grub (coolaba tree) bira [[ birraa ]]

Edible grub (in grass tree) …. bungomir

Pathway warrui [[ warruwi ]] yawung

Shadow of tree wadhur [[ not in dic ??? cf wadhuurr ]] muddhang

Shadow of man guramun [[ not in dic ??? ]] muddhang

Tail of animal dhun [[ dhun ]] murranung

Echo wawal or [[ wawal ]] wungar

bungul [[ ban.gul ]]

Fur of animals dhurun [[ dhurrun ]] jirrar

Feathers of birds wirril [[ wirriil ]]

Down of birds yuddhar [[ yadhaarr ]] burun-buren

Spines of hedgehog gwirrel [[ wirayl ]] dhuradhural

Scales of fish ginbul [[ giinbal ]] nyir

Claws of animals yulu [[ yulu ]] birranung

Splinter bilginder [[ bilgin ]] bugga.

**MAMMALS**.

Native bear guda [[ guda ]] kurrilwa

Dog buruma [[ buruma ]] mirragang

Puppy gwurral [[ waaraal ]]

Opossum mute [[ mudhay ]] gurauara

A young opossum buggaga [[ not in dic ??? cf bagu ]]

Kangaroo rat dhuarrawai [[ dhurrawaay ??? –awaay ; cf dharraawaa ‘bigamist’ ]] kunnimang

Native cat (yellow and white) … wagara

Native cat (black and white) muka [[ not in dic ??? ]] wungar

Wallaby wangwi [[ wan.guy ]] burrah

Flying fox kaundhunna

Bandicoot kuru [[ guru ]] burdula

Flying squirrel buggu [[ bagu ]] bunggu

Ring-tail opossum kurrawir [[ garrawirr ]] dhurrambang

Kangaroo bundar [[ bandaarr ]] buru

Wallaroo yulama [[ yulama ]] warrung

Padamelon mindere [[ not in dic ??? ]] buloa

Porcupine wirrêla [[ not in dic ??? cf wirayl quill ;-baa ]] gununggwir

Wombat gulung

Platypus jummalung

Water rat biawur

**BIRDS**

Birds, collectively bujan

Crow waru [[ waaruu ]] wawarnang

Laughing jackass kurrawarra [[ gugurrgaagaa ]] kugara

Curlew wurean [[ wuruyan ]] munningang

Plain turkey burrawa [[ barawaa ]]

Quail kiddhule [[ not in dic ??? ]] burawul

Brush turkey wirrila [[ wirrilaa ]] jirra

Eagle-hawk thirril [[ not in dic ??? ]] mulyan

Emu dinoun [[ dhinawan ]] murriang or birri-biñ

A young emu bŭrgai [[ barrgay ]]

Common magpie kulu [[ guluu YY butcher bird ]] karugang

Black magpie wiu [[ wiiyuu ; chough ]] yungang

Peewee burrindin [[ barriindjiin ]] wallaiarin

Black duck kurrangai [[ garrangay – duck, general ]] guna

Mopoke bulur [[ buluurr frogmouth ]] gogôk

Ground-owl bukatakutu [[ buugudaguda : spotted nightjar ]] junajunuit

Pigeon (bronze-wing) dhummar [[ dhamarr ]] gurgang

Ground-parrot burangga [[ barrangga ]]

Ibis yuagair [[ yuwagayrr ]]

Shag wurungaiawa [[ wurungayawaa ]] minyunggura

Pelican gulaiale [[ gulayaali ]] kurranggaba

Native companion buralga [[ burraalga ]] guradhawak

Galah gila [[ gilaa ]] None in district

Bower bird witha [[ wiidhaa ]] bumbiang

Dove gubudhu [[ gubadhu ]] mutmutgang

Black swan pariamul [[ barayamal ]] gunyung

Musk-cluck birrala [[ birraala ]]

Crane (slate coloured) kurraga [[ garraagaa ]] galu

Brown-hawk (large) wundhulla [[ wandhala ]] bibbudurganag

Wood duck bunumbai [[ cf gunambaay ]] ngullaugang

Fish-hawk gwaia-murrawai [[ not in dic ??? ]] murridha

Red-bill buyugun [[ not in dic ??? ]] ngurribar

Water-hen dhillul [[ not in dic ??? ]]] bungurt

Parrokeet binga [[ not in dic ??? ]] wullungurrit

White cockatoo murai [[ muraay ]] yumbaiumba

King fisher thadhir [[ dhaadhiirr ]] jugurawa

Plover baldhurra-dhurra [[ baaldharradharra ]] bindyerrang-dyerrang

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### FISHES.

**English. Kamilaroi. Thurrawal.**

Fish, collectively kwia [[ guya ]] djŭñ

Perch burra [[ baraa – ‘unidentified’ in dictionary ??? ]] buandea

Bream kumbal [[ gambaal ]] irramurri

Cod gudu [[ guduu ]]

Mussel, large dhunggal [[ dhanggal ]] binderagurang

Mussel, small ginbai [[ giinbay ]]

Frog dhurran [[ dharran ]] jerrungulli

Eel …. burra

Shark …. yungga.

### REPTILES.

Tree iguana yurundiali [[ yurrandaali ]] jindaula

Ground iguana dhuli [[ dhulii ]] wurrur

Water lizard ….. waruga

Jew lizard dhari [[ cf YY dhayarr ; not in dic ]]

Sleepy lizard dhullagul [[ not in dic ??? ]] muggadhung

Shingleback munggai [[ manggaay ]] None in district

Death adder mundhur or [[ mundharr cf muundhuurr ]] muddyauity

mumbal [[ not in dic ??? ]]

Carpet snake yabba [[ yabaa ]] mugga

Brown snake nurai [[ ngurray ‘black’ ]] birragundhang

Black snake guli [[ not in dic ??? ]]] mundha

Centipede giun [[ giiyan ]] jillingurri

Common grey lizard gumumma [[ gumawuma ]] bunburrang

Scorpion dhula [[ dhula ]]

Turtle warraba [[ waraba ]] kutumang

### Insects.

Locust, large ngurrela [[ ngarrala ]] gulling-gullang

Locust, small … jirrabirrin

Blow-fly nuyubul [[ not in dic ??? ]] mirrang

Common fly budulu [[ burruluu ]] mirrang

Louse munye [[ munhi ]] gunggal

Nits of louse kurrai [[ garaay ]] kurrian

Bull-dog ant (red) kubbian [[ not in dic ??? ]] gurrawur

Bull-dog ant (black) buballa [[ not in dic cf burudha ]] gurrawur

Jumper ant milbauari [[ milbarawaay ]] mundi

Greenheaded ant mu-un [[ muwan ]] mundi

Mosquito mungin [[ mungin ]] duda

Grasshopper bûnbûn [[ bunbun ]] dyilwir

Caterpillar karrarngan [[ gararrngan cf garaarr ‘grass’ zzz final –ngan ]] ..

Bee guuni [[ guni ]] gurrinhung

Queen bee gunini [[ guniinii ]] ngubbanhungulala

Hornet gua [[ guwaa ]] mur-r

Spider kurra [[ gurra ]] murrara

Common ant kanal [[ ganal ]] biddhura

### ADJECTIVES

Alive murrunbu [[ murrun ‘alive’ zxz -buu ]] murungale

Dead bullu [[ balu ]] bullia

Large bural [[ burrul ]] gaian

Small kainmurra [[ gaaynmara ]] murradha

Long guraralla [[ guraarr in dic; -rest ??? –alaa ]] yarrambal

Short buriaga [[ not in dic ??? ]] gulugang

Good murraba [[ maarubaa ]] nuggûng

Bad kuggill [[ gagil ]] gurnung

Hungry yulngin [[ yuulngin ]] kuggaiiri

Thirsty kullengin [[ galingin ]] jimbai

Red gwai-gwai [[ not in dic ??? cf guway ‘blood’ ]] ngurung-ngurung

White bulla [[ balaa ]] jillawaraura

Black buluwi [[ buluuy ]] ngunda

Green, as a tree koror [[ cf garaarr ‘grass’ ; gawarrawarr ‘green’ ]] gudya

Lame dhunggu [[ dhan.gurr ]] …

Quick kullier [[ not in dic ??? ]] idhan or jerwurt

Slow kuraiba [[ cf guraay –baa ]] janboara

Blind muga [[ muga ]] mullaraura

Deaf murbinna [[ muurr bina ]] muruñ

Strong buddhur [[ not in dic ]] gumbul

Weak .... mulaty

Light (not heavy) kubbunba [[ gabanbaa ]] birra-birra

Valiant buddhayul [[ not in dic ??? badhayal? cf buddhur ]] bâgawallung

Afraid geliel [[ not in dic ??? cf giyal ]] jardu

Sweet kubba [[ gaba ]] dyitbalang

Bitter buddhah [[ badha ]] muya-muya

Right kir-murru [[ giirr maaru ]] nuggung

Wrong kumil-murru [[ gamil maaru ]] gurnaianung

Straight wurrugil [[ warragil ]] waru-waru

Crooked wurra-wurra [[ warawara ]] gulan-gulan

Tired inggil [[ yinggil ]] barru tohere

Noisy budla-kurrai [[ burrulaa garay ]] mural.

Silent kurriyalliba [[ garriya ??? ]] jangaiiri

Ripe ili [[ yiilay ]] gunnaia ;

Unripe yerri [[ yarray ‘beard’ not in dic ??? ]] gudya

Blunt, as a point, etc. mur [[ muurr ‘blocked’ ]] mugu

Sharp yuddhala [[ yadhala ]] dyurugun

Fat wommo [[ wamu ]] gurêan

Lean burrubbera [[ burabarra not in dic, has burabura ??? ]] buggŭng.

Hot buler [[ bulayrr ‘warm’ ]] yirraman

Cold kurril [[ garriil ]] maii

Clear gillu [[ not in dic ??? ]] bangal

Dirty nula [[ not in dic ??? ]] murungadha

Angry hileyan [[ yiiliyan ??? dic has yiiliyanbaa ]] dyurang

Sleepy ngurarugu [[ not in dic ??? ngurra camp; ]] gungung

Glad giaginye [[ gayaa gi-nyi ]] ngwiai

Sorry … ngurrumbai tohere

Generous wuddhaiala [[ wuu-dhaya-li ; compound not in dic ??? ]] bindilang

Greedy kŭmil wuddhaiala [[ gamil wuu-dhaya-li ]] mûdyur

Grey-headed kuddhiya [[ ??? not in dic ]] yerrawullung

Sick wibilda [[ verb wiibi-li ??? ]] birrity

Stinking nue [[ nhuwi ]] burung

Well in health murruba [[ maarubaa ]] nuggung

Wide mungamunga [[ man.gaman.ga ]] bilulli

Narrow waddhu [[ not in dic ??? ]] innimul

Bald-headed birrargôga [[ biirraa gawugaa ; cf skin biirra-li ]] jimbaierrung

Many or plentiful budlaba [[ burrulaa-baa ]] burrumurrung

Few gunabila [[ not in dic ??? ganabila ]] kulliatba

Half bunger-kummila [[ not in dic ??? –gama-li ‘break’ ; bun.ga in Wangaaybuwan; p 202; ‘open’ ]] birrimbanyung

Jealous milbaradal [[ not in dic ??? mil ?? ]] yurung

Near gunba [[ guwiin-baa ]] bulla

Far birru [[ biruu ]] wurri

Deep kuru [[ not in dic ; gurrugurru ‘very deep’ ]] guddha

Shallow kunnai [[ ganaay ]] bullarang

Pregnant mubalyal [[ mubal-yal ]] bindiwindang

Hard buddhur [[ not in dic ??? ]] dudduwar

Soft bunan [[ not in dic ??? ?banan ]] mulaty

Dry bullal [[ balal ]] dyidyir

Wet kugil [[ gagil = bad ]] nadyunadyung

Easy guremulla [[ not in dic ??? looks like a verb ; garayma-li ]] gurrumbunga

VERBS

Live murun [[ ??? Adj murrun ]] murung

Die bullage [[ balu-gi cf a > u ]] bulling

Eat dhale [[ dha-li ]] dhainmung

Drink ngarrugi [[ ngaru-gi ]] ngundumurri

Sleep babi [[ baabi-y ]] nŭnggŭng

Stand wurrai [[ warra-y ]] dhurring

Sit ngurri [[ ngarri-y ]] ngullung

Lie down babilla [[ baabi-li ; cf baabi-y above; is this transitive and baabi-y intransitive? ]] yerrambing

Hide babia [[ ??? not in dic cf. baabi-y ]] buddhari

Come thaiyannunga [[ dhaay yana-nga ]] yenngulang

Go yannunga [[ yana-y ]] yendea narrea

Talk kurrai [[ garay ; noun ]] gamung

Shout kuggulla [[ gaga-li ]] kurrugaia

Tell gwalla [[ guwaa-li ]] gara

..

Walk yannawan [[ yana-waa-nha ]] yenda

Crawl dhura [[ dhuu-rri ?? –ra ; dhuu-rraa[-nha ]] yendung

Run bunnagaia [[ banaga-ya ]] jauara

Bring dhaiganga [[ dhaay gaa-gi/gaa-nga ]] ngaingulang

Take dhumalia [[ cf dhuwima-li ; dhuma-li ; form here? dhuma-ali-ya?? ??? ]] mandia

Carry kanumea [[ not in dic ??? cf gaa-gi and -nhumi-/-nhami- gaa-nhami/nhumi-ya ]] ngaiamung

Make gimobilli [[ gimubi-li ]] wutgurra

Sew baiannin-gulda [[ not in dic ??? cf baaya-[nhin-ga-lda[-nha ]] irrabamung

Chip or chop dhuralla [[ not in dic ??? ]] jindamung

Break kummulli [[ gama-li ]] gulatbungara

1 .

Beat bumulli [[ buma-li ]] bulmillang

.... ....

....

.

Fight bumullea [[ buma-la-y ]] bulma

Kill ballubuddhuna [[ balu ‘dead’ ; dhu-rri ; ??? not in dic ; balu-buu dhu-na??]] gulanya

Get up wurraia [[ warra-y ]] baitgang

Fall down bundanga [[ bundaa-gi ]] burwura

See ngummilla [[ ngami-li ]] nandia

Hear winungulli [[ winanga-li ]] ngurrunde

Grow yuruwan [[ not in dic ??? cf yuurru ‘rain’ and Wangaaybuwan yurru-y ‘grow’ ]] gaianwilai

Give wuri [[ wuu-rri ]] binding

Love or like gingille [[ not in dic ??? gingi-li ]] ngûmbumea

Sing buina [[ ??? cf bawi-li ]] yangamung

Weep yunga [[ yu-gi ]] dunggung

Play or dance yulunga [[ yulu-gi ]] wurrairi

Cook, as food wiunga [[ wiya-gi ]] kanama

Cough gunugunu [[ noun gunhugunhu ]] kutthabar

Sneeze gigwi [[ noun giguwi ]] jirnganggali tohere

.

Steal karamulle [[ gaarrama-li ]] karangara

Burn gudhe [[ not in dic ??? cf gudhuwa-li ]] kunnamurri

Ask or beg dhaialla [[ dhaya-li ]] jajamung

Barter wurialea [[ wuurriyala-y ??? reciprocal ]] warwala

Bite hila [[ yii-li ]] bubbugai

Blow, as with mouth bubilla [[ buubi-li ]] bimbara

Catch kunmulla [[ ganma-li ]] mumbunya

Climb gulle [[ galiya-y ]] bo-in-ya

Cover gundawulla [[ gandawa-li ]] bidburra

Cry, as a child yugilla [[ yu-gi ]] dhunggai

Cut kurrala [[ garra-li ]] kullia

Frighten gielyelmi [[ cf giyal –ma-li ; not in dic ??? ]] jawingara

Fly, as a bird burragi [[ cf baragi-y ]] yerwai

Hang up bindabilla [[ bindaybi-li ??? ]] bettaba

Hold gunmulla [[ ganma-li ]] gurrunga

. .

Jump barri [[ barra-y ]] yaddera

Jump over anything … jitmurra

Keep ngainubba [[ ngaay ; ngay ??? –ba is unusual for a verb ]] yuindea

Laugh gindume [[ gindama-y ]] jundung

Scratch mauange [[ mawu-gi ]] garwa

Leave off kurria [[ garriya ]] wunnundea

Lose dhullawa ginni [[ dhalaa-waa gi-nyi ; where is it ??? ]] dhubbungurra

Pinch nyimulla [[ nhima-li ]] nyilmai

Praise murrummurrumulda [[ marramarrama-li ]] nuggungbaiamurra

Rejoice murruginni [[ maaru gi-nyi not in dic ??? ]] yellagang

Remember winnungullea [[ cf winanga-y continuous ??? ]] buindyerra

Forget murginnhe [[ muurr gi-nyi ]] mundura

Turn off (a road) burunga [[ not in dic ??? ; cf fly burragi above]] wullaitgang

Stare bumbangummilli [[ bamba ngami-li ]] nandea

Send buiaweali [[ cf buuyawiya-li ‘tell’ YR ??? ]] irrurra

Shake dhirramballa [[ dhirramba-li ]] imurra

Shine gwialda [[ guuya-li ]] bullajarrang

Spread dhiagurrilla [[ dhiyaagarra-li ]] dhaumbara

Suck (as a child) ngummunga [[ ngamu-gi ]] idhummai

Suck a wound … binburra

Swim kubia [[ gubi-y ]] wullunya

Taste dhuddulli [[ dhadha-li ]] gundurra

Touch kurridhulla [[ not in dic –dha-li ??? ]] buttea

Twist wirrabilda [[ cf wirra-li tr ‘twist’ ; not in dic ??? ]] guinmurra

Rub karulla [[ gaarra-li ]] ngarwurri

Search thamaiamulla [[ dhamayama-li not in dic ??? ]] waiagurra

Spit thubilla [[ dhubi-li ]] jibbamung

Smell buia [[ buwi-y tr???int ]] jina

Throw, with force kauila [[ gayawi-li YR ??? ]]

or kurruwila [[ garawi-li ]] yerria

Pitch or throw wala [[ waa-li ]] yundura tohere

Help bûnmulle [[ banma-li ]] ngaiindillinda-dingal.

Sweat ngurui [[ nguruwi – noun zxz ]] ngulur

Whistle wilea [[ wiila-y ]] winburra

Avenge kurrimea [[ garri-y ??? ]] jilliburri

Pretend yeldungila [[ yal dhanggi-li ]] nhŭrmurra

Kiss ngaigaialla [[ ngaay gaya-li ]] mimburra

Vomit kawila [[ gaawi-li ]] beggaring

Dance yulunga [[ yulu-gi ]] kulling

Dive wurungaia [[ wurunga-y ]] ngŭlwarra

Sting or stab dhuni [[ dhu-rri ]] thurara

P 280 has Darkingñung vocabulary