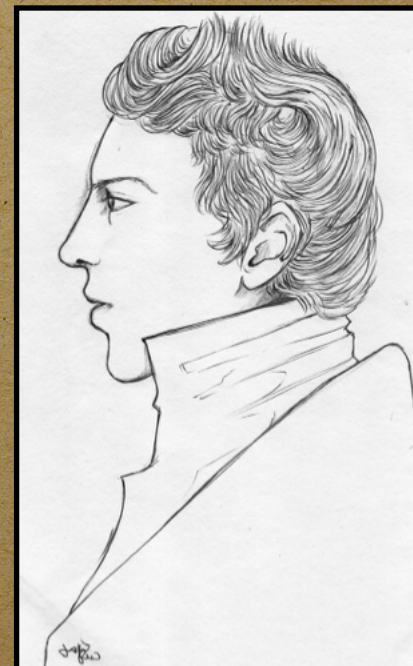


dalang dinguwu muddyil

Lingo Redfern

ngaya na

William Dawes
2nd Lieutenant of the Marines
Aged 26, in 1788



William Dawes, by
Tsuoi-Rinn Uhle

ngaya na

I see

I see or look

ngaya na-dya-wu binyang

I see did I bird

I saw a bird

binyang-a na-dya-nga

bird ERG see did me

The bird saw me

binyang ngalawa mari galangara-wa

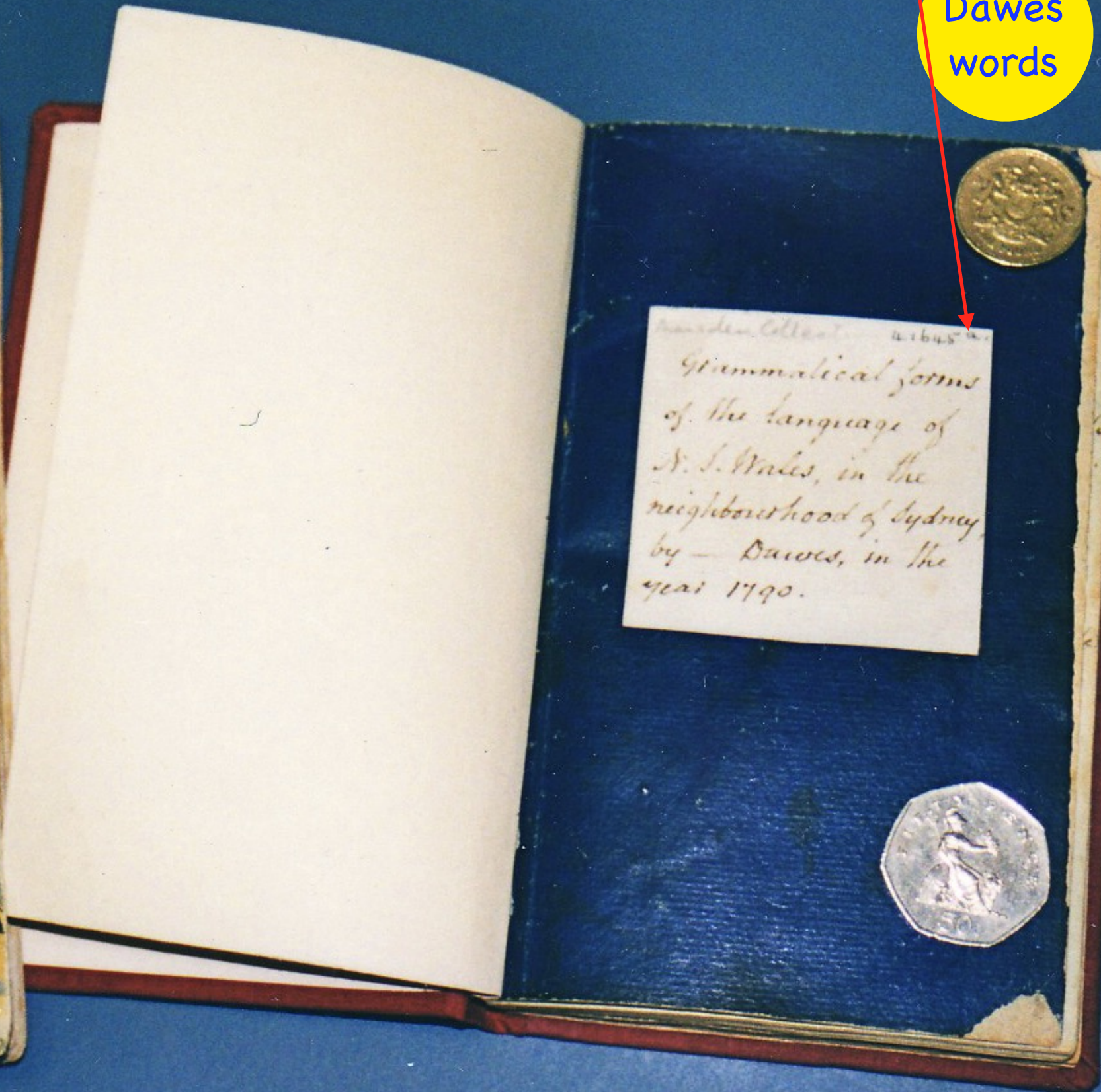
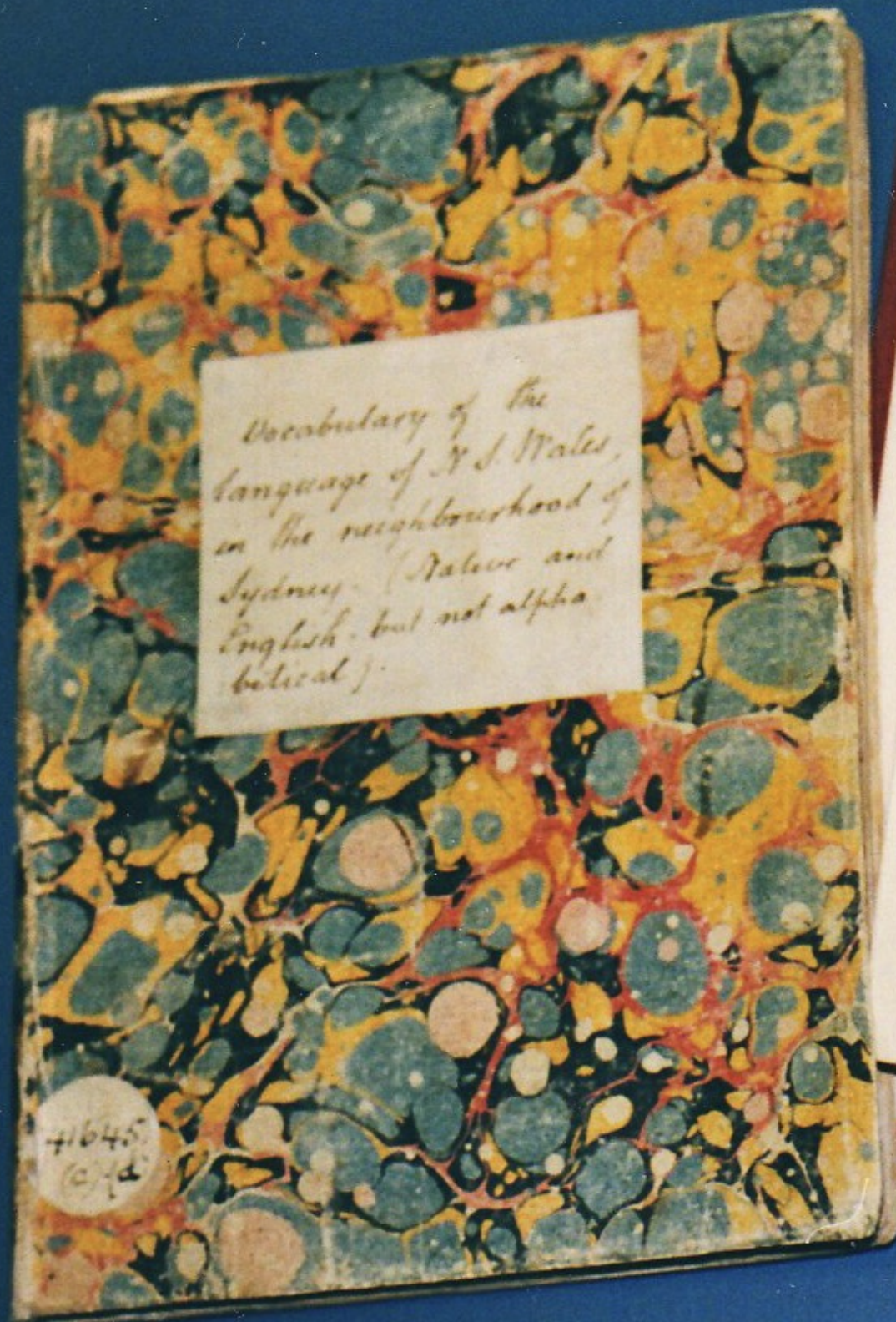
bird sit big bluegum tree at

The bird sits in the old gumtree

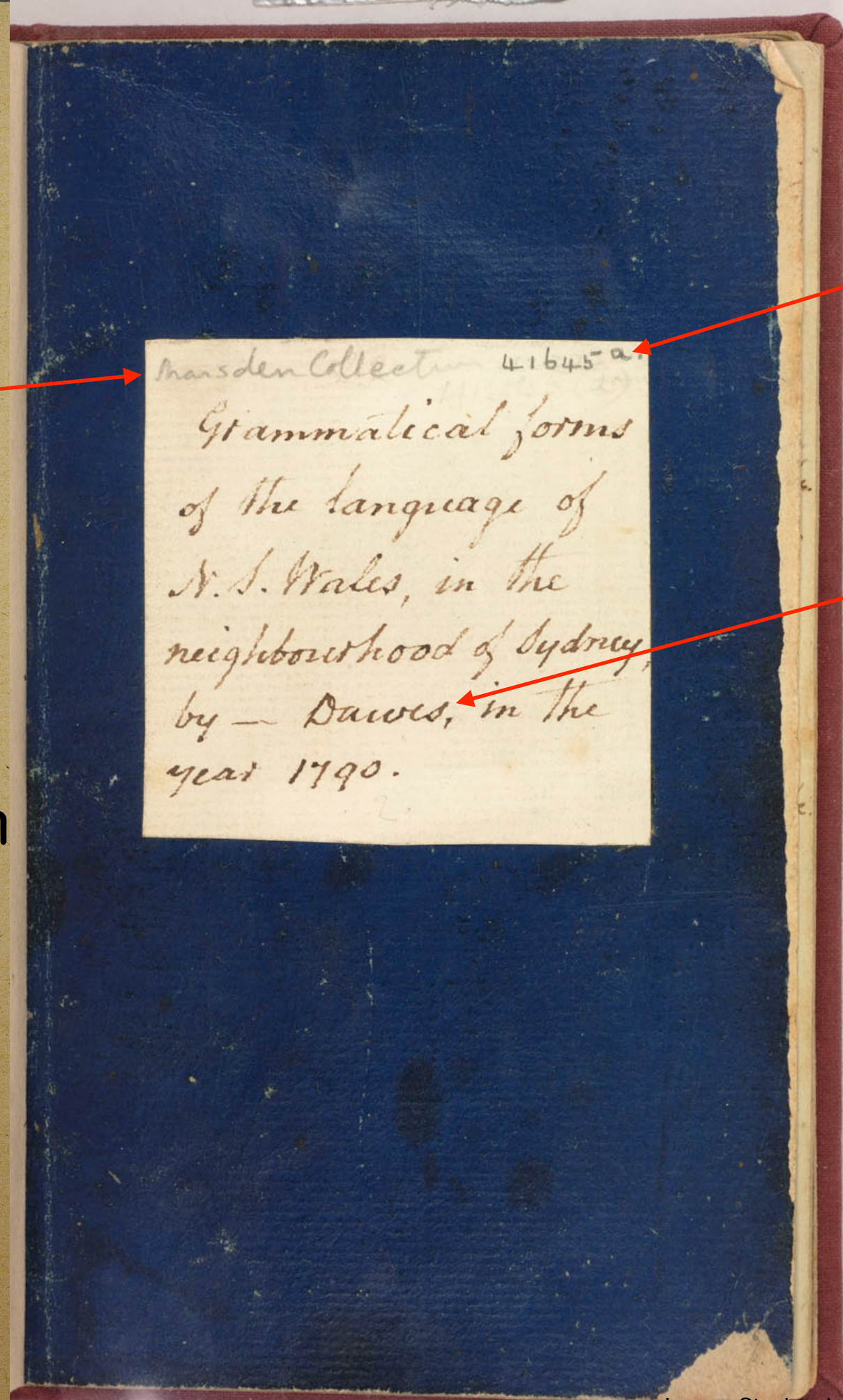
Anon notebook

Dawes' notebooks a & b

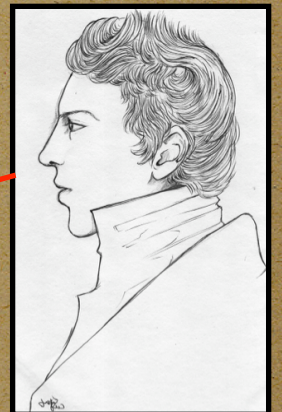
Dawes
words



Marsden
Collection,
School of Oriental
and
African Studies
[SOAS],
University of London



Notebook
'a'



There are
two
Dawes
notebooks

WILLIAM DAWES

Marine, 2nd Lieutenant
Astronomer
Engineer
Artillery
Cartographer
Linguist
Meteorologist
Surveyor
Botanist

On the First Fleet

Marines: Dawes was one of 245

Ship's crew: 269

Convicts: 543 (m); 189 (f)

Officials/Passengers: 14

Family of Marines: 54

Convicts' children: 22

TOTAL: 1336



William Dawes: with permission of the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery'

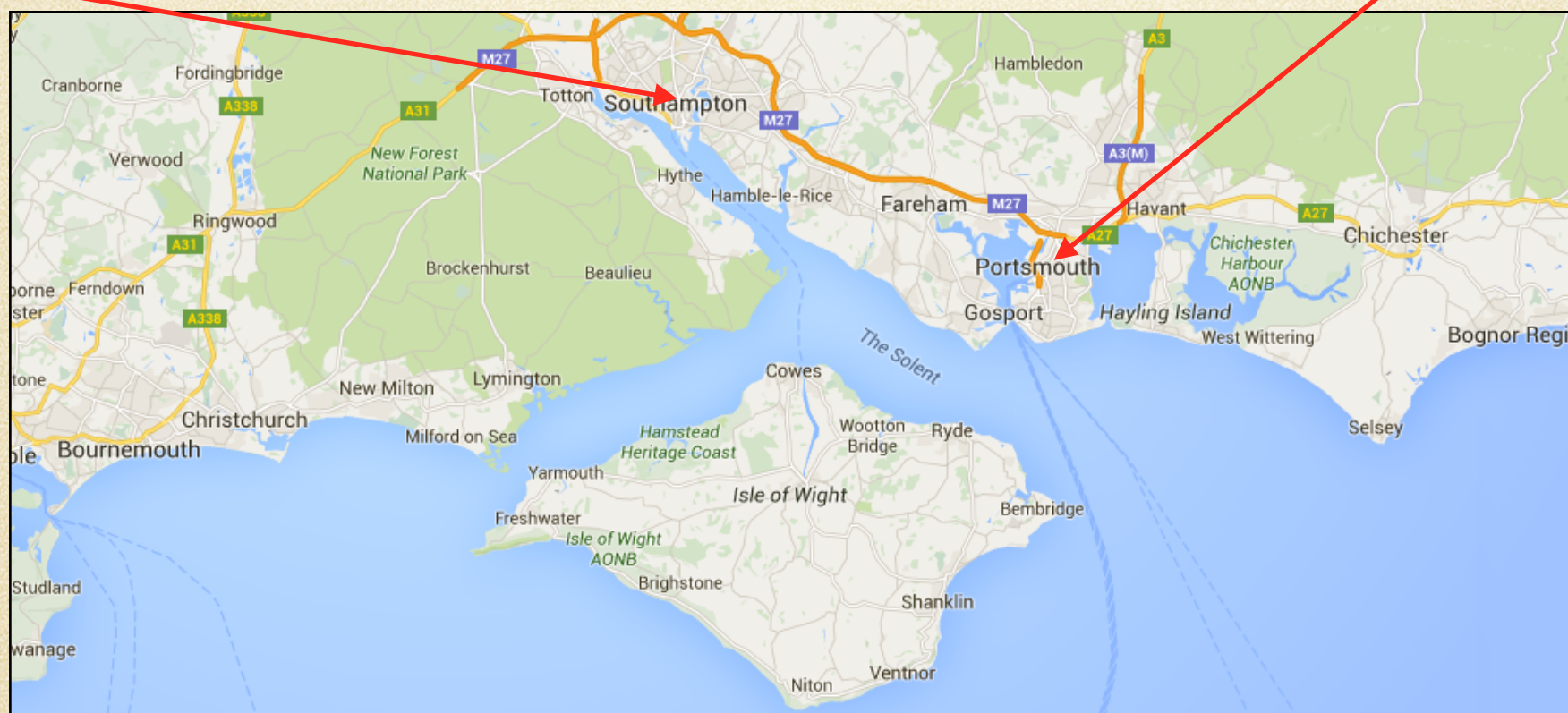
Early years of William Dawes

Born: early 1762, Portsmouth, Hampshire

Son of Benjamin Dawes, Clerk in the
Ordnance Office, Portsmouth

Southampton

Portsmouth



Dawes must have had a good education,
in sciences and languages

He must also have displayed capability in astronomy.

Marines, Portsmouth



Probably where [William Dawes](#) enlisted in as a second lieutenant of Marines on 2 September 1779, aged 17. He was wounded in battle against the French in 1781.

Marine

The Corps of Royal Marines,
the infantry land fighting element of the
UK's Royal Navy,

It was formed as part of the Naval
Service in 1755.

It can trace its origins back as far as
1664,

when English soldiers first went to sea to
fight the Dutch.

1802: His Majesty's Marine Forces were
designated **Royal** Marines in 1802, in
recognition of past services to the nation.

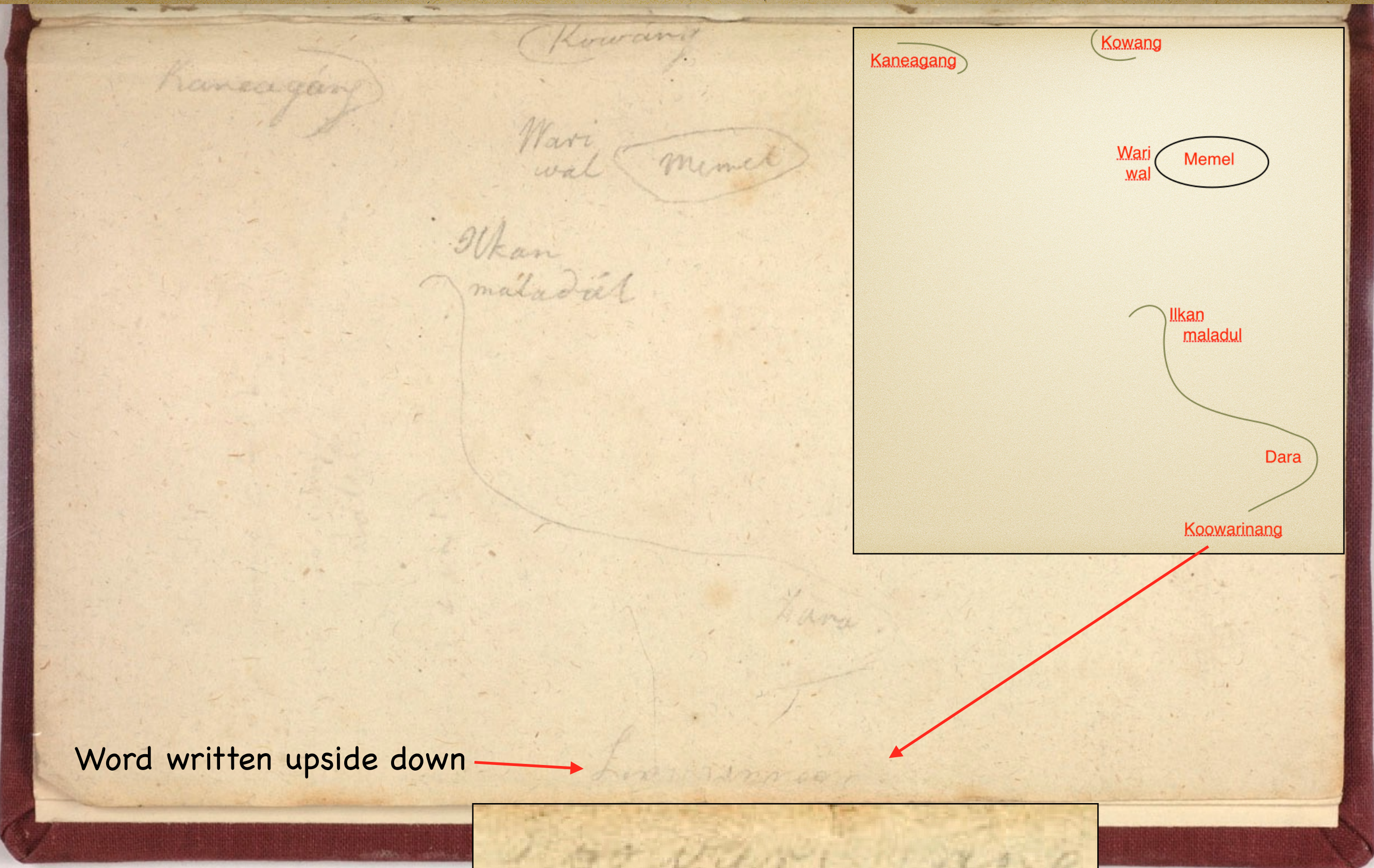
From <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Royal_Marines>

The role of the Marines in the Settlement was
to maintain order, and defend the settlement



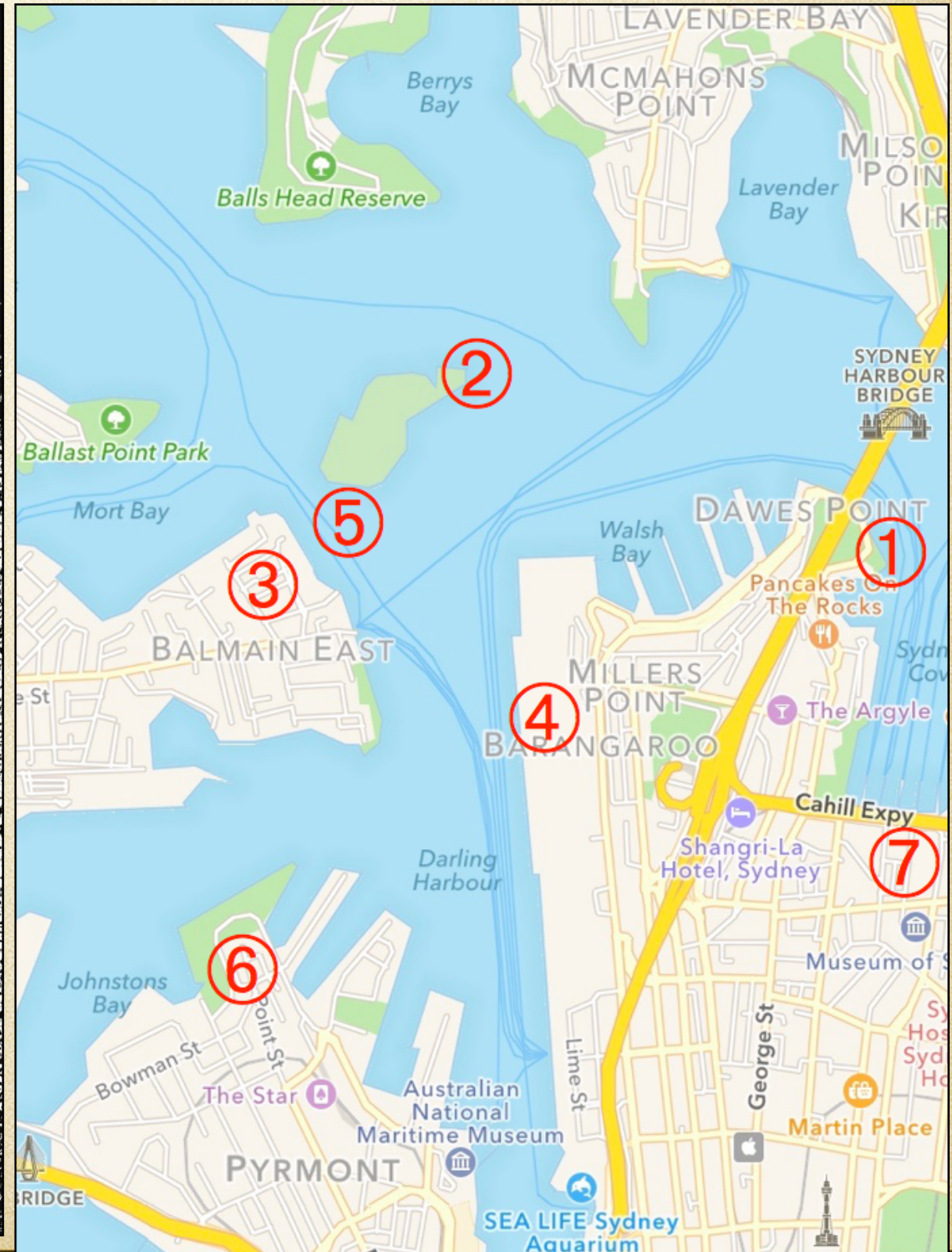
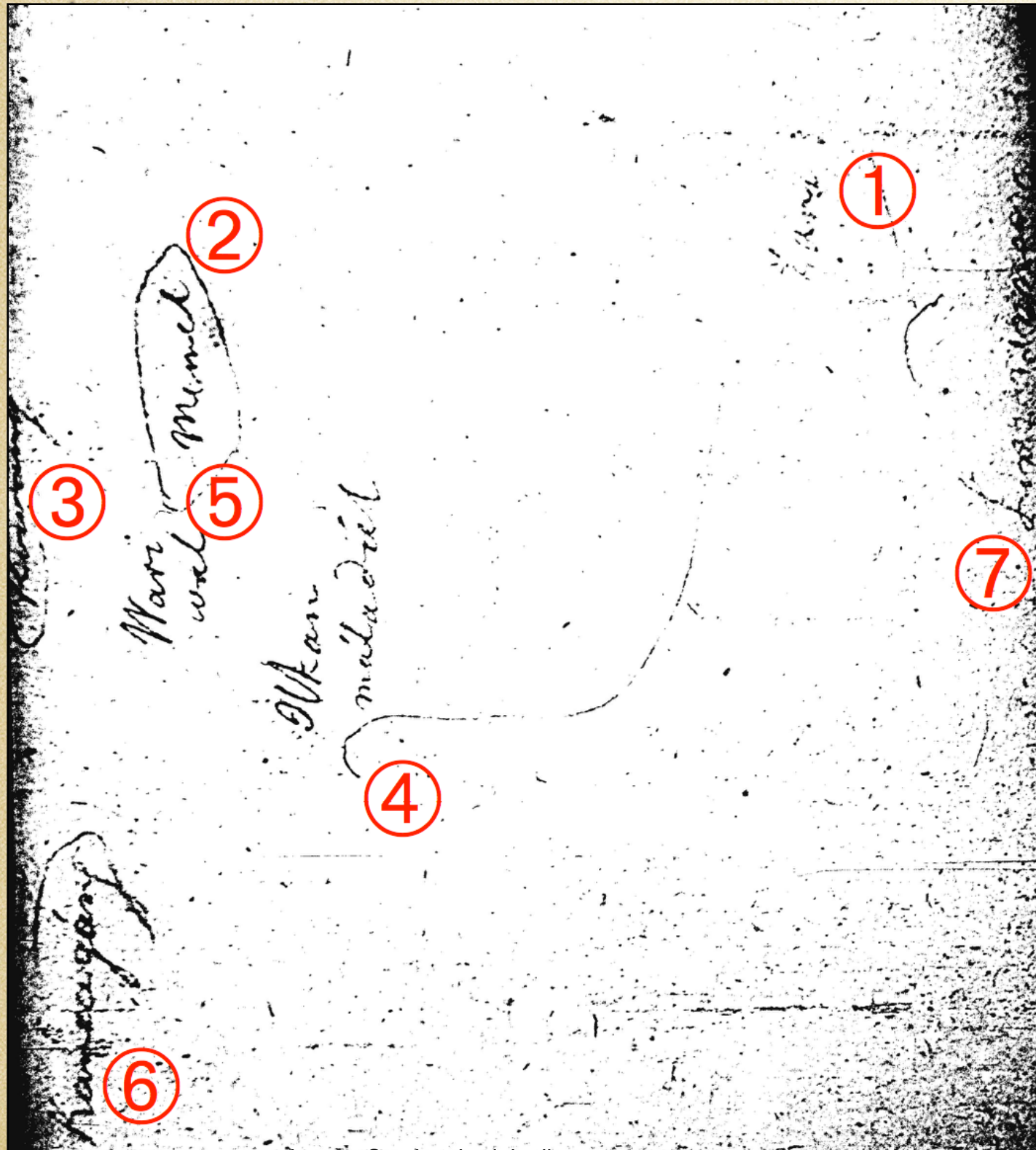
Private, Battalion Company
Marines of the First Fleet 1788 - 1791
Fifer
Background - Botany Bay, New South Wales

Notebooks: Inside front cover map



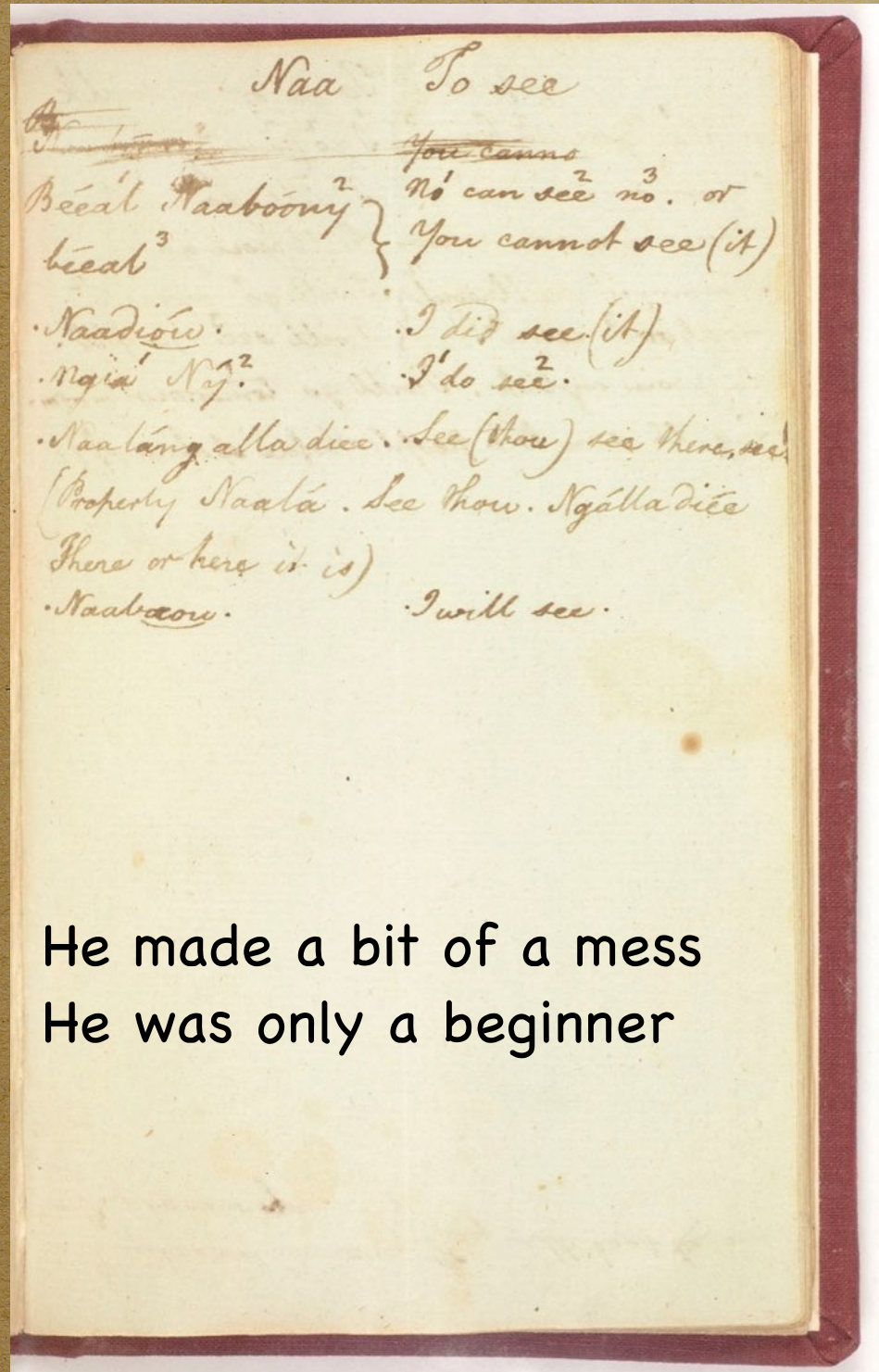
Dawes' map

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Dara: | Dawes Point |
| 2. Memel: | Goat Island |
| 3. Kowang: | Balmain Peninsula |
| 4. Ilkan Maladul: | Millers Point |
| 5. Wariwal: | west point, Goat Island |
| 6. Kaneagang: | Pymont Peninsula |
| 7. Koowarinang: | head of Sydney Cove |



Notebooks

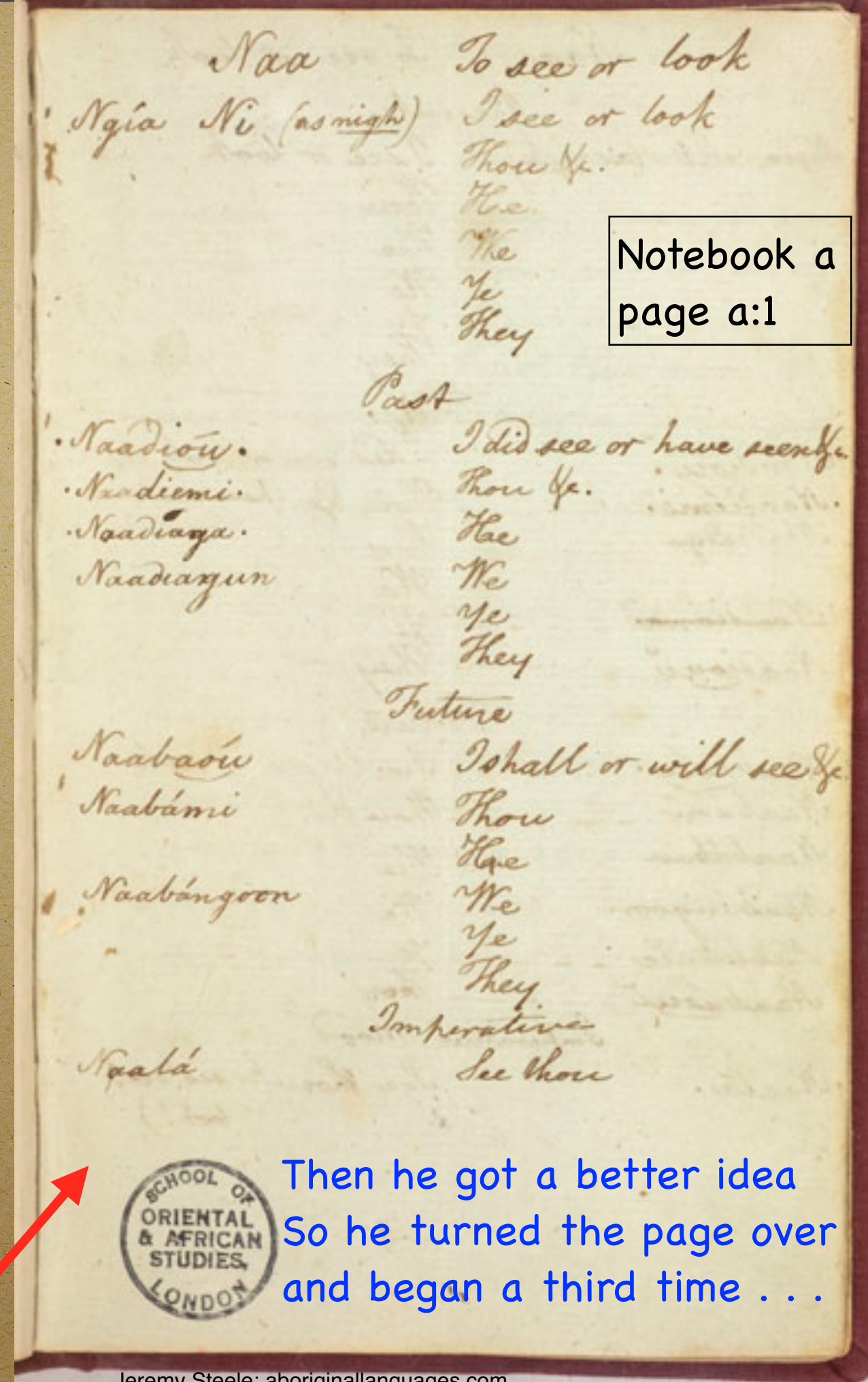
Dawes started to record the language



He made a bit of a mess
He was only a beginner

Source of pages:
<<http://www.williamdawes.org>>

So he turned the notebook round and started again at the other end, on the new page 1



Notebook a
page a:1

Then he got a better idea
So he turned the page over
and began a third time . . .

Naa	To see or look
Present	
Ngias Nī (as night)	I see or look
	Thou
	He
	We
	Ye
	They
Past.	
Naadiou.	I did see or look
Naadiēmi.	Thou Ye. (have seen)
Naadiāga	He
	We
Naadiāna:	Ye
Naadiouē	They
Future	
Naabaou.	I will see or look
Naabāmū	Thou Ye.
Naabāban	He
Naabāngoon	We
Naabānic	Ye
Naabuōuē	They
Imperative Mood	
Naatā.	See thou (or see! and look!)

Double spreads!
On the left
the table showing the verb . . .

Other inflexions of the same verb, the english of which is not yet certain, with some authorities for what is marked certain Ye. ?
Naabāngoon Have you seen? As
Naabāngoon Booroong? Have you seen Booroong?
Naadiēmāi Thou hast seen, and the same word spoken in a different tone I think signifies Hast thou seen? If the different meanings of Naabāngoon & Naadiēmāi I cannot yet tell.
Naabanoo { Whether this be not the same word with Naabāngoon? The occasion on which it was used implied that it signified "I have not seen him"

Naabāngoon Booroong We will see, or shall we see Booroong?
These words were spoken to me by Yiriniibi, Booroong's Brother and he was evidently anxious in enquiring after Booroong. I have altered the english signification from the top of the page in consequence of discovering the 1st person plural of the future in the verbs Wida & Pāta which see.

. . . and opposite,
examples of the verb in use,
which he called 'Other inflexions'

Naa To see or look

Present

Ngia Nî (as night) I see or look

Thou

• He

We

Ye

They

Past:

Naadiou. I did see or look, or

Naadiemi. Thou Ye. (have seen)

Naadianga

He

We

Naadiana: - - - - Ye

Naadiouï - - - - They

Future

Naabaou. - - - - I will see or look

Naabami - - - - Thou Ye.

Naababan - - - - He

Naabangoon - - - - We

Naabanie - - - - Ye

Naabaouï - - - - They

Imperative Mood

Naata. See thou (or see! see!
look!)

na: see

PRESENT

ngaya na

I see or look

thou see

He

We

You

They

PAST

na-dya-wu

I did see

na-dyi-mi

Thou

na-dya-nga

He [ERROR]

We

na-dya-na

You

na-dya-wi

They

FUTURE

na-ba-wu

I will see

na-ba-mi

Thou &c

na-ba-ban

He [ERROR]

na-ba-ngun

We

na-ba-nyi

You [ERROR]

na-ba-wi

They

IMPERATIVE

na-lá

See thou! See! Look!

Sentences with Naa

na-dyi-mi:

see **did** thou

na-ba-ngun:

see **will** we-two

Other inflexions of the same verb, the English of which is not yet certain, with some authorities for what is marked certain &c.
~~Naabangoon~~ ~~Have you seen?~~ ~~As~~
~~Naabangoon Boorung?~~ ~~Have you seen Boorung?~~
 Naadiemee i Thou hast seen, and the same word spoken in a different tone I think signifies ~~Have~~ ^{Thou} seen? & the different ^{occasions} ~~meanings~~ ^{using} of Naabangoon & Naadiemee I cannot yet tell.
 Naabanoo { Whether this be not the same word with Naabangoon? ^{at} the occasion on which it was used implied that it signified "I have not seen him"

Naabangoon Boorung We will see, or shall we see Boorung?

These words ~~were~~ ^{were} spoken to me by Yerinibi, Boorung's Brother, and he was evidently anxious in enquiring after Boorung. I have altered the English signification from the top of the page in consequence of discovering the st 1. person plural of the future in the verbs Wida & Pata which see.

Main words today

ngaya

I

na

see

mari

big

binyang

bird

ngalawa

sit

galangara bluegum

Suffixes (tenses)

-dya

past

-dyi

past

-ba

future

Bound pronoun suffixes

-wu

I

-mi

thou (you)

-ngun

we-two

-wi

they

-nga

me

Cases

-a

ERGative

Subject of a transitive sentence



na-ba-nyí

LINK THE
WORDS

50

dalang dinguwa mudyil

we-two
will see

na-ba-wu

fern

na-ba-wi

na-dya-wu

they
will see

we-all
will see

red

na-ba-ngun

na-dyi-mi

I did
see

na-lá

thou
did see

I will see

ngaya na

na-dya-wi

thou
will see

na-ba-mi

they
did see

See! Look!

tongue/
language

Redfern Lingo Sessions

These presentations are
the work of
Jeremy Macdonald Steele

For further information see the thesis:
THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF SYDNEY

<http://hdl.handle.net/1959.14/738>

and the language website:
aboriginallanguages.com

THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF SYDNEY

A PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE
INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE OF SYDNEY BASED ON
THE NOTEBOOKS OF WILLIAM DAWES OF 1790-91,
INFORMED BY OTHER RECORDS OF THE SYDNEY
AND SURROUNDING LANGUAGES TO c.1905

Jeremy Macdonald Steele
BA Keele 1962

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts (Research)

Thesis submitted : December 2005

Warawara Department of Indigenous Studies
Division of Society, Culture, Media and Philosophy
College of Humanities and Social Sciences
Macquarie University, Sydney