

dalang **dinguwa** **mudyil**

Lingo Redfern

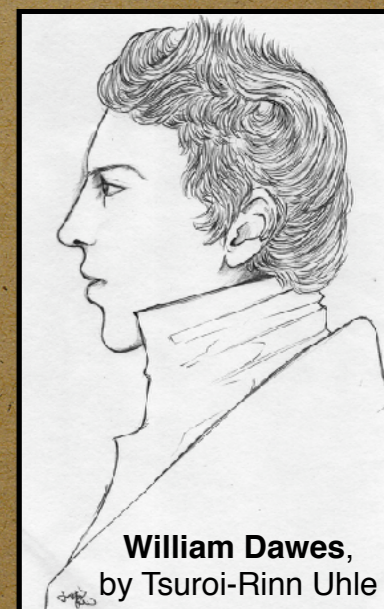


biya-nga

father

Linguist

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



William Dawes,
by Tsurui-Rinn Uhle

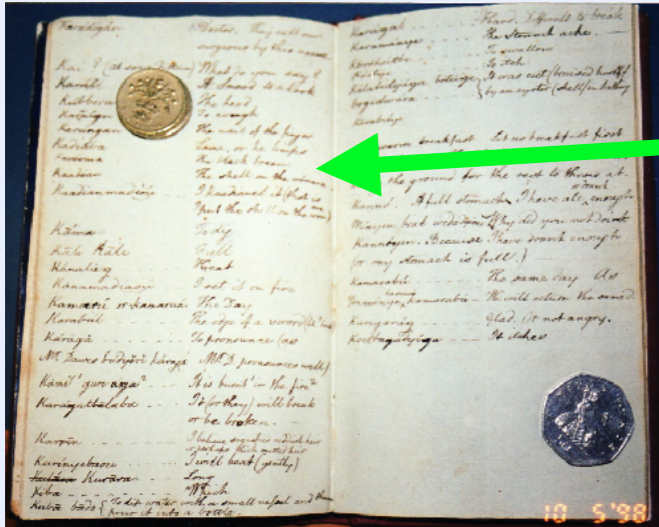
Notebooks

Dawes'

two notebooks
'a' & 'b'

Notebook 'b'
has sentences

Anon



Welcome to country
guwi ngura-gu

ngan
murubin Binilang ?

Wariwiya
Garang Garang

Wargan
Munanguri

Bang-a	To paddle or row
Brānpe	Yesterday
Baou, low, or bo.	The termination of the future tense of verbs,
Dawes b:3	
As, Ngia bāngabaou	I will paddle, or row:
Bia	To bite
Burgia (H.)	A Boil
Boming (H.)	The red bill (a bird)
Blounee or boola	Two
Berang	The Belly
Burpa or Kurrabul (J.)	The Back
Barrangal (J.)	Skin
Batbut (J.)	Kidney
Barrin	The clothing of young women
Binnering	Blood
Beeāngā or Beeangēlly	Father
B. (J.)	A mouse
Beeāng	A Bird
Booroodoo	A Louse
Biodoroo	o
Bōkbōk	An owl
Bora	A Testicle
Bāmoro	Grass
Benelongi	Benelong's
Bēabooing	Dew
Boong	Posterior
Bangi	Covered, or dressed as a woman
Belangaliwoola	A Belangaliwool
Birong or Mirong	Belonging
Biraga	To make or do (faire fr.)

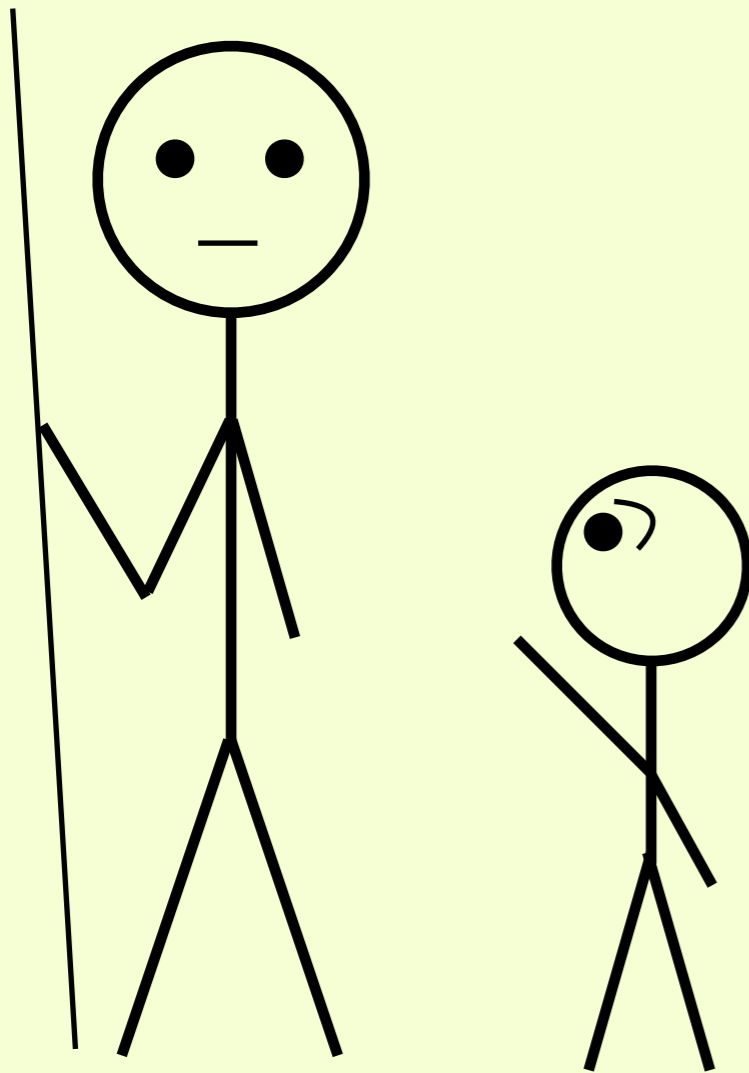
biya-nga
biya-na
biya-ngili
biya-ngali

Father — Be'angā { Bee-āngā or Be-āngā
Be-gang utley

Southwell 147:1:10

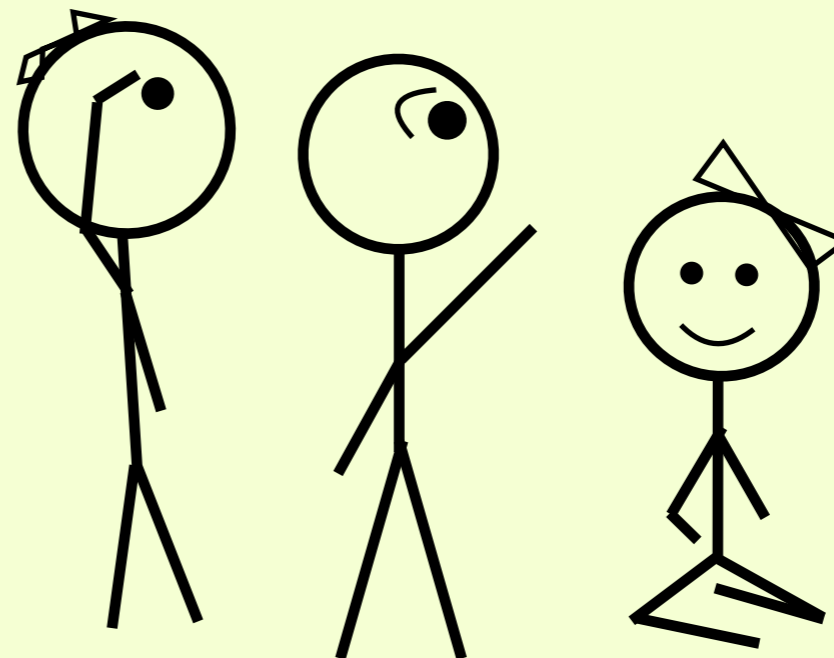
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badagarang



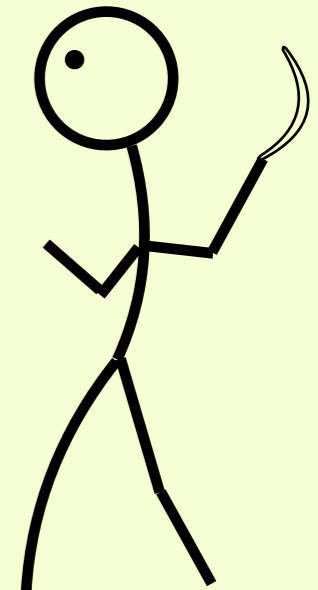
biya-nga

father me-of [?]
my father [?]



biya-ngali

father us-two-of [?]
our father [?]



-nga: me-of (my)

biya...

-ngali: us-two-of (our)

This 'father' analysis is speculative

Australian	respelt	English	EngJSM	source
“Be-a”	biya	“A father”	father	Collins 1 [:509.1:7] [BB]
“Be-anga”	biya-nga	“A father”	father me-of [?]	King in Hunter [:407.2:10] [BB]
“Beeánga”	biya-nga	“Father”	father me-of [?]	Dawes (b) [b:3:15.1] [BB]
“Beeangélly”	biya-ngili	“Father”	father us-two of [?]	Dawes (b) [b:3:15.2] [BB]
“be-yung-ulley”	biya-ngali	“Father”	father us-two of [?]	Southwell [:147.1:10] [BB]
“Be-an”	biyan	“Father”	father	Anon (c) [c:23:2.1] [BB]
“beanda”	biya-n-da	“a father”	father [that?]	Bowman: Camden [:18:62] [DG]
“Biána”	biya-na	“Father”	father [that?]	Dawes (b) [b:20:2] [BB]
“Be-an-na”	biya-na	“A father: this they shorten to Be-an and Be-a, ...”	father [that?]	Collins 1 [:509.1:5] [BB]
“Be-a-ri”	biya-ri	“... and when in pain, they exclaim Be-a-ri”	father	Collins 1 [:509.1:8] [BB]

Notice that ‘e’ is used to show the sound ‘ee’ in all cases above

It is not known what the actual word for ‘father’ is: perhaps **biya**
Perhaps the suffixes give more information: *my, our, that*

“Ngāna wūrri dīaná”	ngana wari-dya na	“Who did it?”	who stare that	Dawes (b) [b:14:20] [BB]
“P to G. Gonang. poerbungāna :”	Gunangulyi burbanga na	“Gonang. Take hold of my hand and help me up :”	Gunangulyi raise that	Dawes (b) [b:29:13] [BB]
“Yeeree bená (Yeerie)”	yiri-bi-na	“This way”	thus do that	Dawes (b) [b:23:5] [BB]
“[Bō-lă-da]”	bula da	“[a Snake]”	snake that	Southwell [:147.3:3.1] [BB]

-**nga**: me-of (my) [?]

waya...

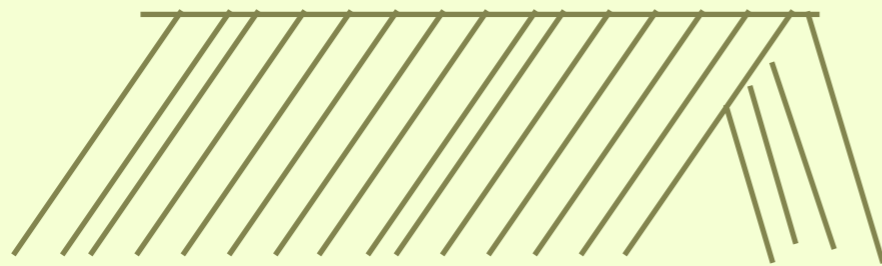
“ <u>Wiána</u> ”	<u>wayana</u>	“Mother”	mother	Dawes (b) [b:20:3] [BB]
“ <u>Wy-an-na</u> ”	<u>wayana</u>	“Mother”	mother	Collins 1 [:509.1:9.1] [BB]
“ <u>Wy-ang</u> ”	<u>wayang</u>	“Mother”	mother	Collins 1 [:509.1:9.2] [BB]
“ <u>Wy-ang-a</u> ”	<u>wayanga</u>	“Mother”	mother	Anon (c) [c:32:17.2] [BB]
“ <u>wyanda</u> ”	<u>waya-nda</u>	“a mother”	mother	Bowman: Camden [:18:63] [DG]

Notice that ‘y’ and ‘i’ (sometimes ia/ai) are used and NOT ‘e’:
so the sound is probably NOT ‘ee’ (to make wiyanga), but wayanga

-**da**: that [?]

“ <u>Putuwidyánga</u> <u>wiangáta putuwí</u> ”	<u>buduwa-dya-nga</u> <u>wayanga da buduwa-yi</u>	“My mother scorched my fingers (that I should not steal).”	scorch did me mother; scorch did	Dawes (b) [b:21:11.1] [BB]
“{ <u>Wīanáda</u> }”	<u>wiyana-da</u>	“{Stop}”	mother [?]	Dawes (b) [b:22:21.2] [BB]

Could wiyana really be ‘mother’ [?]



gunya



garama 'steal'



gwiyoung

buduwa-dya-nga
wayanga da
garama-buni-gu

scorch did me mother that [?] step-lacking-for
my mother scorched my hand so I would not steal

ngwiya

Perhaps wiyana is 'give'

Perhaps a child was messing around and someone said:

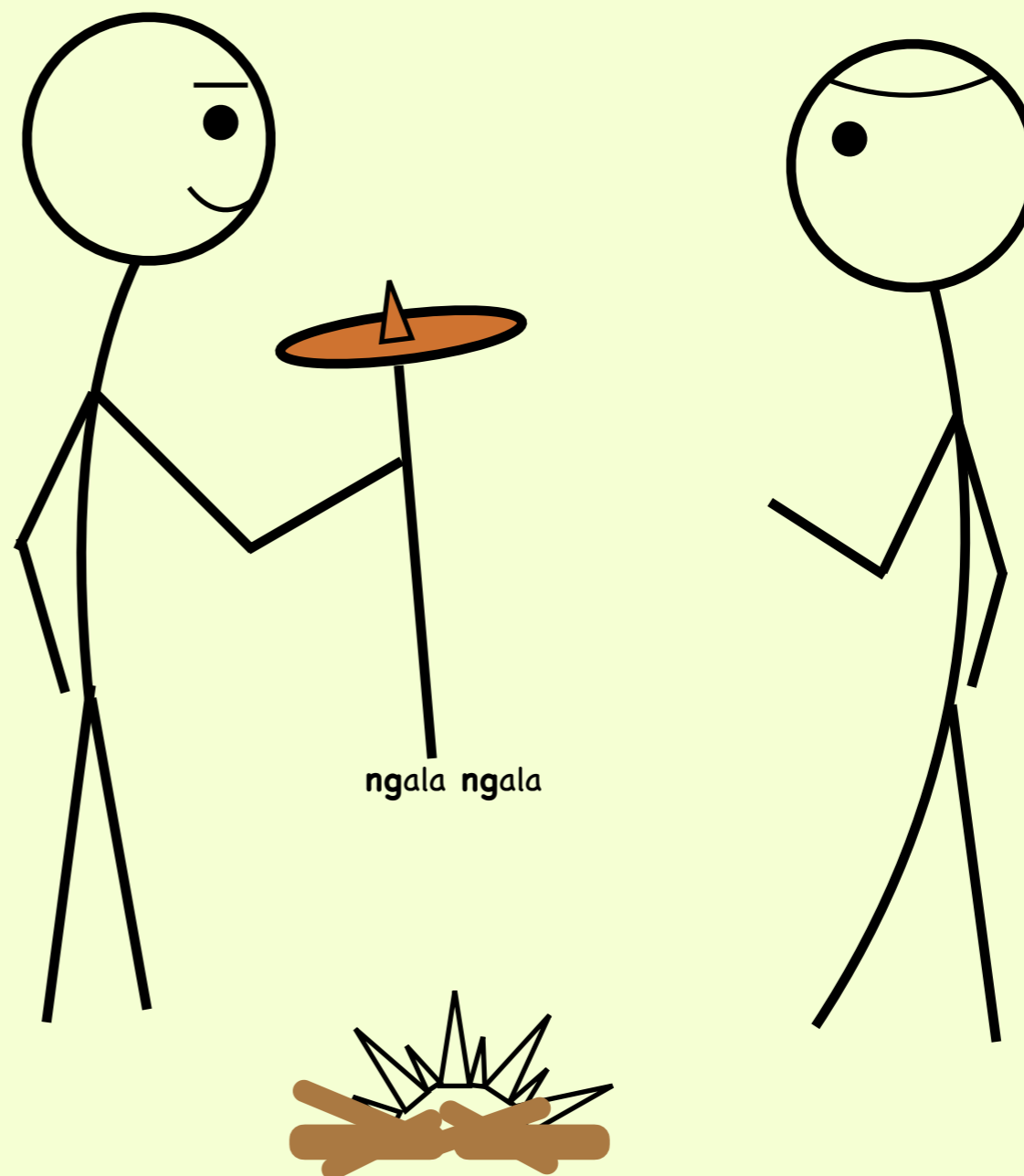
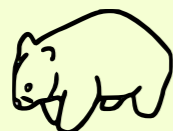
[ng]wiya **nda**: *give that (to me)*

"{ <u>W</u> ianáda}"	<u>wiyana-da</u>	"{Stop}"	give [?]	Dawes (b) [b: 22:21.1] [BB]
"[... <u>ngwíadyaou</u> <u>Kolbínyi</u>]"	<u>ngwiya-dya-wu</u>	"[... (and) gave it to <u>Kolby</u>]"	give did I	Dawes (b) [b: 31:4.21] [BB]
" <u>Wianga</u> "	<u>ngwiya-nga</u>	"Relating to giving"	give me	Anon (c) [c: 30:21.3] [BB]
"P. <u>Wiangabunínga</u> <u>bial</u> "	<u>ngwiya-nga-buni-nga</u> <u>bial</u>	"Not understanding this answer I asked her to explain it, which she did very clearly, by giving me to understand it was because I gave her victuals, drink & every thing she wanted, without putting her to the trouble of asking for it."	give lacking me no	Dawes (b) [b: 32:17.1] [BB]

ngwiya = 'give'

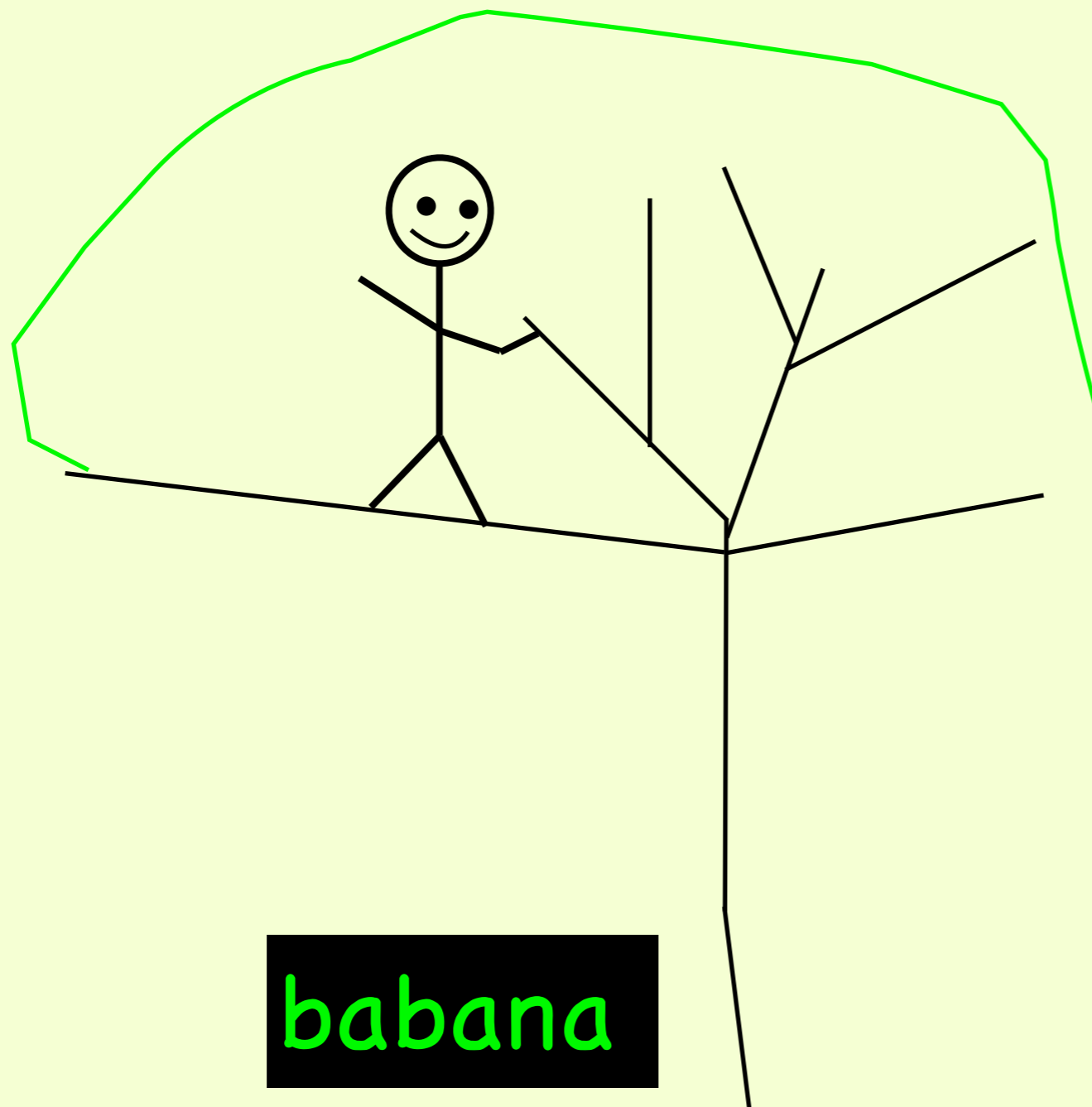
In two of the examples above, the **ng-** was not recorded.

At this stage it was not known how to record this sound at the start of a word

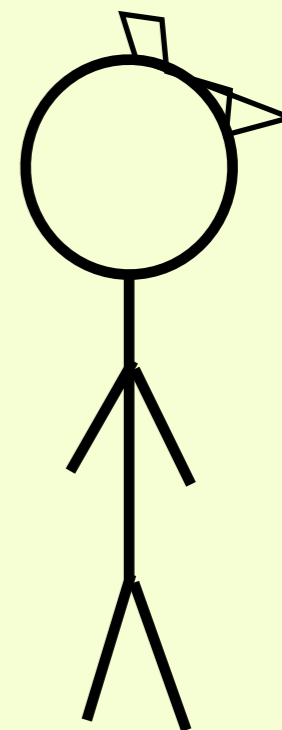


ngwiya-dya-wu
gulbi-nyi

give did I Coleby
I gave [it] to Coleby



gayi!
babana-nga
diramu-wa.
yini-ba!

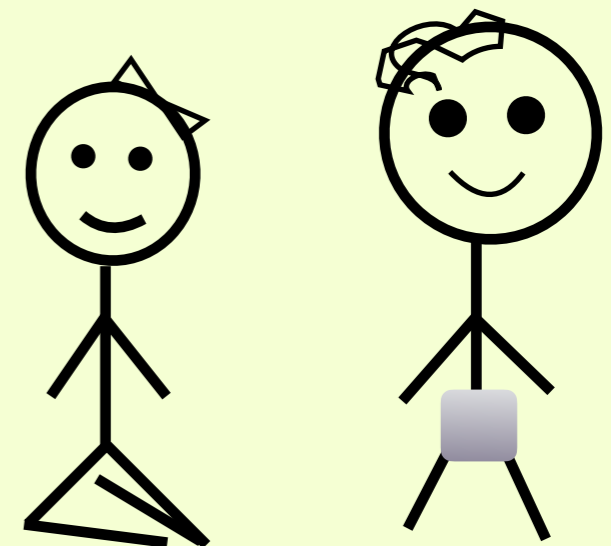


“Bābănă”	<u>babana</u>	“Brother”	brother	Dawes (b) [b:20:5.1] [BB]
“ <u>Babuna</u> ”	<u>babuna</u>	“Brother”	brother	Paine, Daniel MS [:1:10] [BB]

diramin

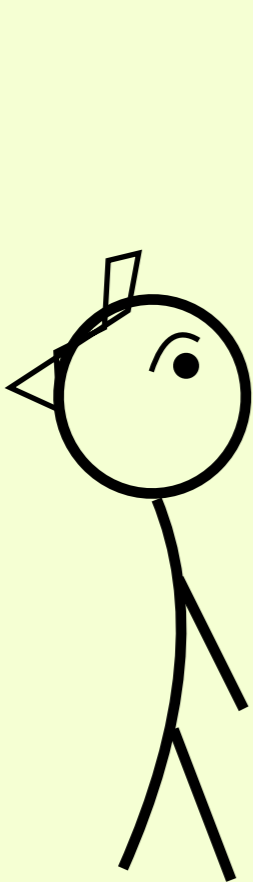
“ <u>Dtirü</u> ’min”	<u>Diramin</u>	“Sister”	sister	Dawes (b) [b:20:5.2] [BB]
“ <u>D’töö-göö-roo</u> ”	<u>duguru</u>	“Sister”	sister	Southwell [:147.1:18] [BB]
“ <u>toucoroming</u> ”	<u>duguru-ming</u>	“a sister”	sister	Bowman: Camden [:20:96] [DG]
“ <u>Tugne</u> ”	<u>dunyi</u>	“Sister”	sister	Paine, Daniel MS [:2:28] [BB]
“ <u>Ma-mun-na</u> ”	<u>mamu-na</u>	“Sister”	sister	Collins 1 [:509.1:12] [BB]
“ <u>We-row-ey</u> ”	<u>wirawi</u>	“A female child”	girl	Collins 1 [:509.1:14] [BB]
“ <u>Werow’ee</u> ”	<u>wirawi</u>	“A child (female large)”	girl	Dawes (b) [b:22:1] [BB]

Various words for ‘sister’

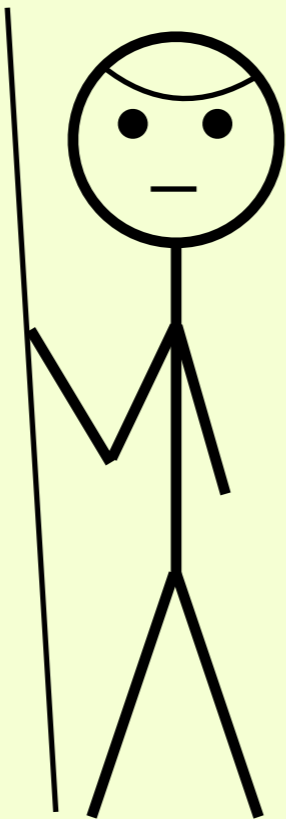


durun

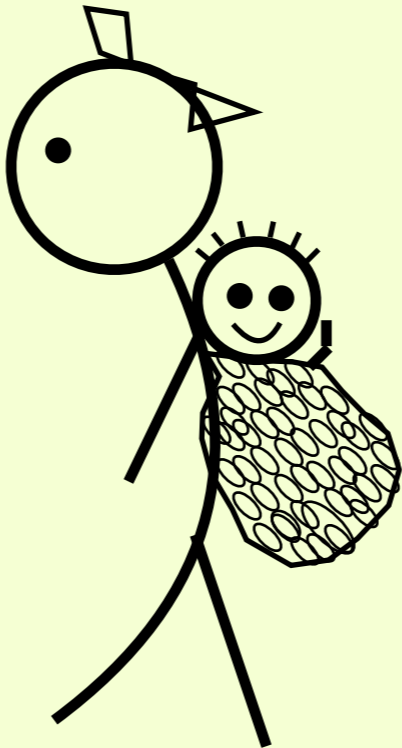
“ <u>Doorroow</u> ”	<u>duru</u>	“A son”	son	King in Hunter [:408.2:15.2] [BB]
“ <u>Do-roon</u> ”	<u>durun</u>	“A son”	son	Collins 1 [:509.2:2] [BB]
“ <u>Dō-roong</u> ”	<u>durung</u>	“Son”	son	Anon (c) [c:33:7] [BB]
“ <u>tourangaling</u> ”	<u>duran-Galing</u>	“a daughter”	daughter	Bowman: Camden [:18:65] [DG]
“ <u>Do-roon-e-nāng</u> ”	<u>durun-inang</u>	“A daughter”	daughter	Collins 1 [:509.2:3] [BB]



duran-Galing



biya



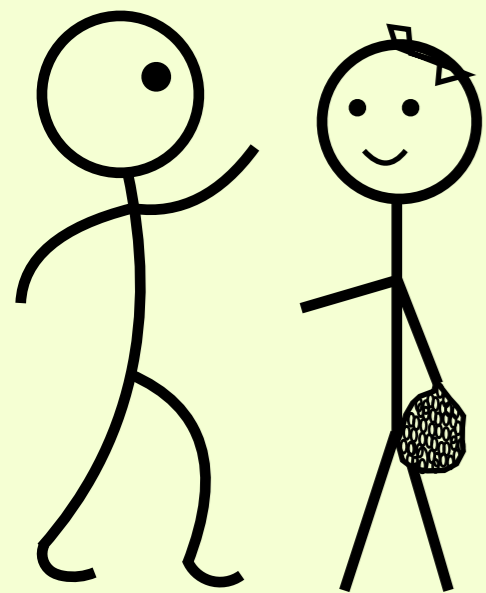
wayana

durun

dyuguma

gurung

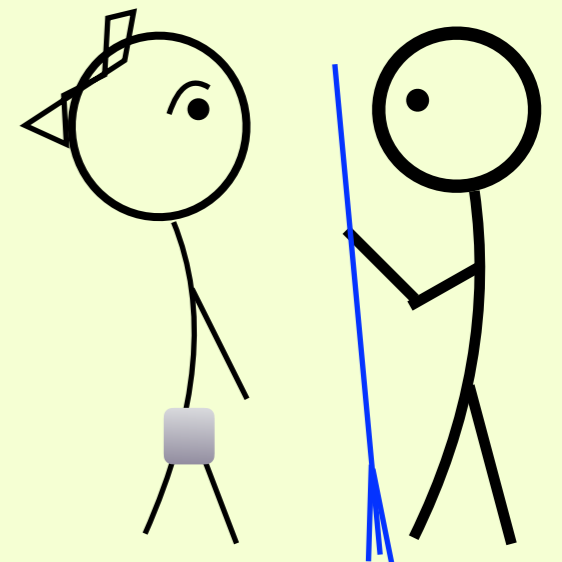
“ <u>Go-roong</u> ”	<u>gurung</u>	“A child”	child	Collins 1 [:509.1:13] [BB]
“ <u>gurrung</u> ”	<u>garung</u>	“an infant”	baby	Fulton AONSW [:274:17] [Syd]
“ <u>Coroung</u> ”	<u>gurung</u>	“Child”	child	Bowman: Camden [:15:11] [DG]
“ <u>Goórroóng</u> ”	<u>gurung</u>	“Child”	child	Lang: NSW <u>Vocab</u> [:1:3] [DG]
“ <u>Koo-roong</u> ”	<u>gurung</u>	“a child”	child	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [:109:16] [DG]



mala

dyin

gurung ?
mala: *biyal*
dyin: *biyal*
wungara — wirawi



wirawi

wungara

-mada

Mystery

The significant of -mada is not known

“ <u>broummatta</u> ”	<u>baru-mada</u>	“Cousin”	cousin relation	Bowman: Camden [:18:70] [DG]
“ <u>touromata</u> ”	<u>duru-mada</u>	“a son”	son relation	Bowman: Camden [:18:64] [DG]
“ <u>Kow’ul-mut-ta</u> ”	<u>gawal-mada</u>	“a son”	son relation older	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [:109:21] [DG]
“ <u>Naracungmutta</u> ”	<u>nara-gang-mada</u>	“an Aunt”	aunt relation	Bowman: Camden [:18:66] [DG]
“ <u>Gnapuramatta</u> ”	<u>ngabura-mada</u>	“grandfather”	grandfather relation	Bowman: Camden [:18:69] [DG]
“ <u>Gnarinmutta</u> ”	<u>ngarin-mada</u>	“Grandmother”	grandmother relation	Bowman: Camden [:18:68] [DG]
“ <u>wiring-múda</u> ”	<u>wiring-muda</u>	“mother”	mother relation	Hale LVPL [:481:22.3] [DG]
“ <u>Gnar-ra-mat-ta</u> ”	<u>ngara-mada</u>	“A relation †† †† To these I never could affix precise meanings.”	brother relation young	Collins 1 [:509.1:26] [BB]
“ <u>Ngarámata</u> ”	<u>ngara-mada</u>	“Younger brother”	brother relation young	Dawes (b) [b:20:10.1] [BB]
“ <u>Kólbi Ngarámata</u> ”	<u>gulbi ngaramada</u>	“NO TRANSLATION”	Coleby relation young (male)	Dawes (b) [b:9:2] [BB]
“ <u>[Karangárang Ngaramáta.]</u> ”	<u>ngara-mada</u>	“[NO TRANSLATION]”	brother relation young	Dawes (b) [b:9:4.2] [BB]

Section names

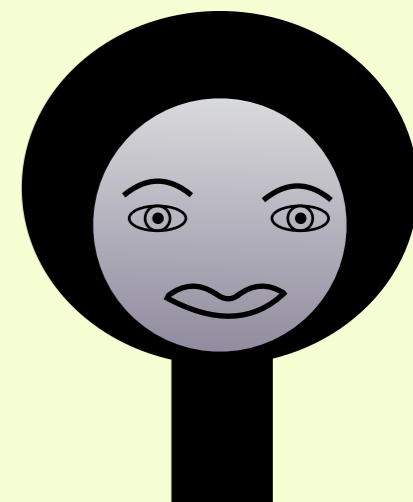
<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
yibayi	yibaDa
gabi	gabiDa
gambu	buDa
mari	maDa

There is little evidence for sections in Sydney

-**mada** in these examples does *not* seem to indicate a section, especially as **mada** is a feminine section name, and some of the examples are masculine

-**mada** also occurs in place names, often associated with water

Burung Kalgaliang. Kólbi Ngarámata.
 Kurúbarabúla Ngarángaliang. Karangárang
 Ngaramáta. Tánung mulugaliang. Murubün
 Benelång. Wariwéar Karangárang. Würrgan.
 Munánguri



Binilang

Dawes b:9

"Burúng Kalgaliá'ng."	♀	Burung gal-galyang	"NO TRANSLATION"	Burung older female (relation)	Dawes (b) [b:9:1] [BB]
"Kólbi Ngarámata"	♂	gulbi ngara-mada	"NO TRANSLATION"	Coleby young (male relation)	Dawes (b) [b:9:2] [BB]
"Kurúbarabúla Ngarángaliang."	♀	Gurubarabula ngarang-Galyang	"NO TRANSLATION"	Gurubara bula young female (relation)	Dawes (b) [b:9:3] [BB]
"Karangárang Ngaramáta."	?	Garang Garang ngara-mada	"NO TRANSLATION"	Garangarang young (male relation)	Dawes (b) [b:9:4] [BB]
"Tánung mulugaliang."	♀	Danung mulu-galyang	"NO TRANSLATION"	Danung blood female (entity)	Dawes (b) [b:9:5] [BB]
"Murubün Benelång"		muruban Binilang	"NO TRANSLATION"	milk mother's Bennelong [sibling Bennelong]	Dawes (b) [b:9:6] [BB]
"Wariwéar"	♀	Wariwiya	""	Wariwiya	Dawes (b) [b:9:7.1] [BB]
"Karangarang."	?	Garang Garang	""	Garangarang	Dawes (b) [b:9:7.2] [BB]
"Wü'rrgan"	♀	Wargan	""	Wårgan	Dawes (b) [b:9:8.1] [BB]
"Munánguri"	?	Muna-nguri	""	Munanguri [heel-having]	Dawes (b) [b:9:8.2] [BB]



dalang **dinguwa** **mudyil**

Link the words



80



-buni lacking

-a ERGative
using / with

-ba will

-wu I

-muni lacking

-gu to
for

-ma will

-mi thou

JMS reconstruction
-arrayi having

-wa at
in
on

-dyi was
doing

-ngun we-
two

JMS reconstruction
-rayi having

-ngayi of

-dya was
doing

-nyi we-
all

-gulang appertaining to

-in from
because of

-yi did

-wi they-
all

-birang

deriving from

-yin from
because of

SUFFIXES

-nga me

-wi in company with

Analysis

-nya thee

From
Session 47
Bound
pronouns

-bi

act, do

-di

operative [?]

-gi

be

-li

continuous
reflexive
reciprocal

-mi

verbaliser
make

-ni

-ri

inert

-wi

movement

-yi

declare
manner

-ba

act, do

MORE SUFFIXES

-ga

be

-la

reciprocal

-ma

verbaliser
make

-na

-ra

urgent

-wa

movement

-ya

declare
manner

inert, just
happening

-i

Analysis

URGent,
vigorous,
active

-a

Much of this is
uncertain. All of these
suffixes (and more)
were used, but the
role of many is unclear

-l

transitiviser

-nga

transitiviser

-nga

human agency

-d

complete

From
Session 47
Bound
pronouns

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

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