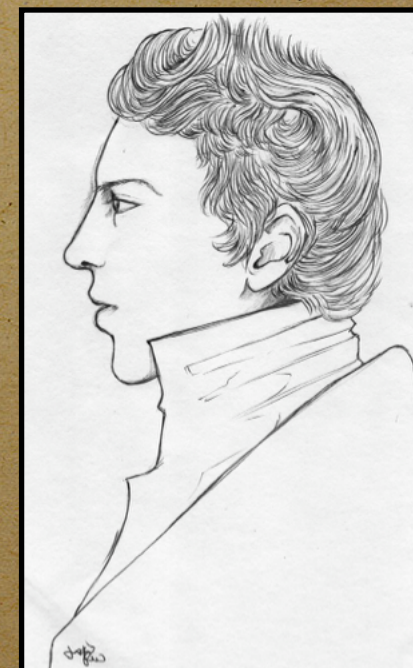


dalang dinguwā muddyil

Lingo Redfern

mara

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



William Dawes, by
Tsuoi-Rinn Uhle

Welcome to country

guwi ngura-gu



Garil
words

dalang dinguwa mudyil

minyini baya-yi biyal Garil ?

badyal.

midyang ?

biyal. dyaraba-dyi gabara





minyini baya-yi biyal Garil ?

why

speak - PAST

not

Kareel

badyal.

ill / hurt

midyang ?

sore

dyaraba-dyi gabara

distress did

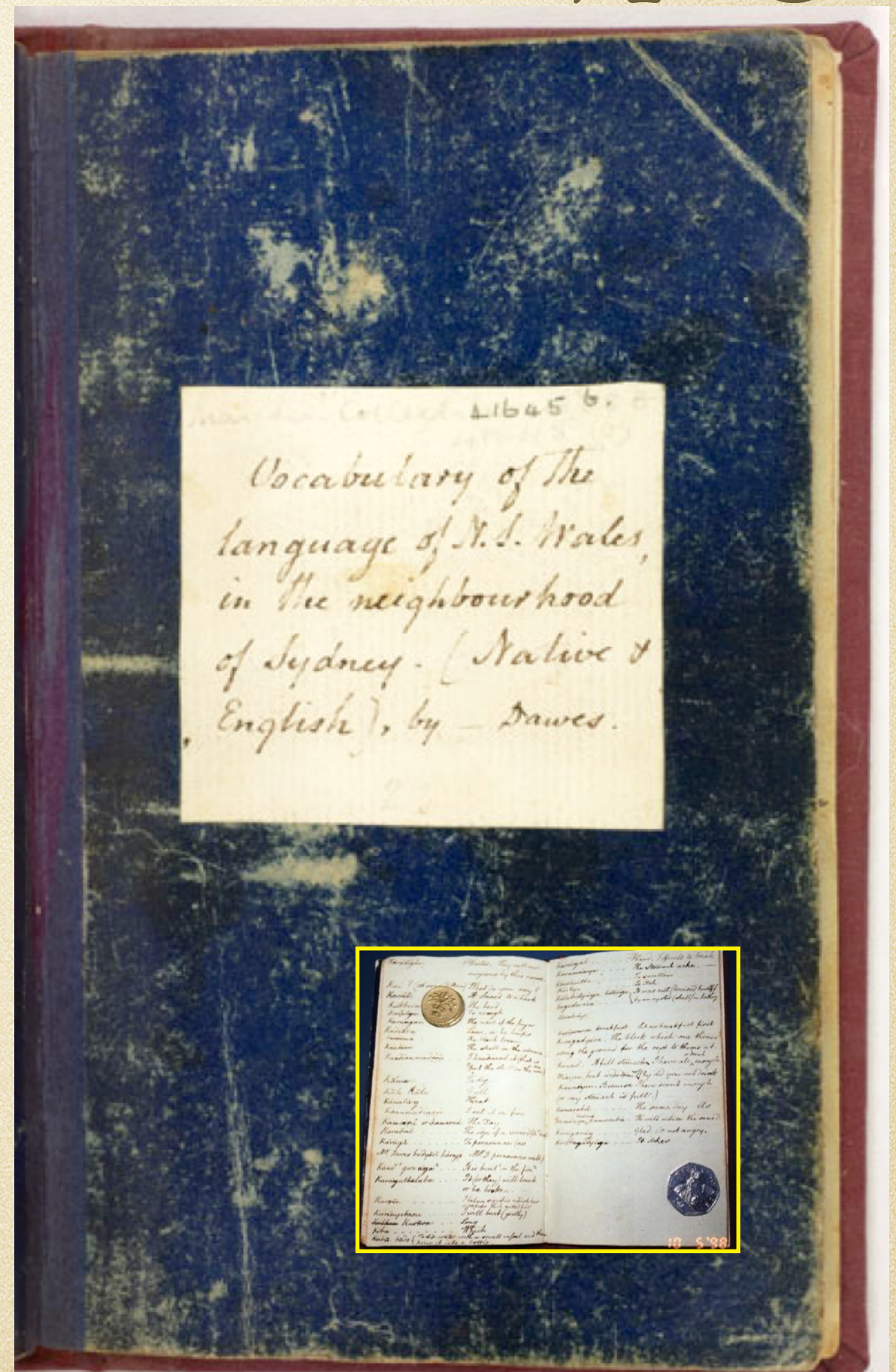
head



Notebook b, page 7

Question from me to Patyegarāy sometime
after she had hurt her finger
Mi'rrā bidyal? - Is your finger better?
Answ. Bial, karāngam No, (I suppose) worse.

Dawes
words



Notebook b, page 6

Dawes
words

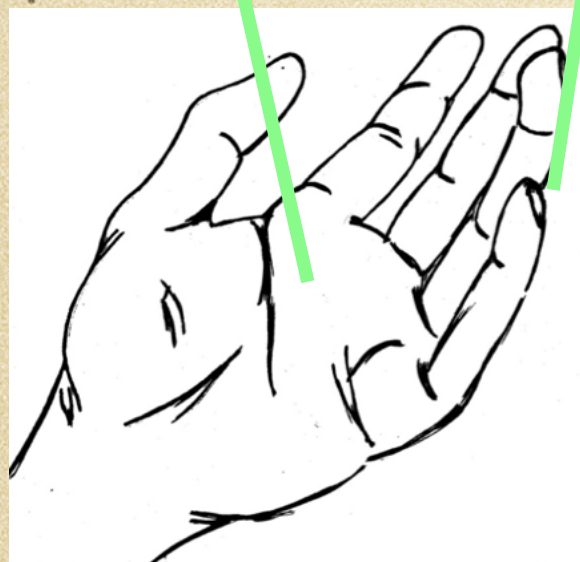
Question from me to Patyegarang sometime
after she had hurt her finger
Miirra biyul? Is your finger better?
Answer. Bial, karigun No, (I suppose) worse.

Question from me to Patyegarang
sometime after she had hurt her finger

hand hurt? Is your finger better?

No; fingernail No (I suppose) worse

Dawes got this wrong
The only word he got right
was *biyal*



damara?
mara?

damara

hand

Dawes
words

“<u>Támara</u>”	<u>damara</u> =	“To wipe the hands”	hand :	Dawes (b) [b: 19:6] [BB]
“Tamara”	<u>damara</u> =	“Hand”	hand :	Paine, Daniel MS [:2:2] [BB]
“<u>Tamira</u>”	<u>damira</u> =	“Hand”	hand :	Anon (c) [c: 22:12] [BB]
“tam-mir-ra”	<u>damira</u> =	“Hand”	hand :	Collins 1 [: 508.2:17] [BB]



mara: hand

Dawes
words

“[Mü'rrà bídyül?]”	mara =	“[Is your finger better?]”	hand :	Dawes (b) [b:7:1.21] [BB]
“ <u>Marrah</u> [?]”	mara =	“hand”	hand :	Fulton AONSW [:13:7] [Syd]
“ <u>murrer</u> ”	mara =	“hand”	hand :	<u>Mahroot</u> [:80:8] [Syd]
“ <u>Murra</u> ”	mara =	“Hand”	hand :	Brown, <u>Rbt</u> : Georges R [:259.1:32] [DG]



Hands on the Rock,
Ulan, near Mudgee

badyal

ill

Dawes
words

<u>ba-diel</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“Ill”	ill :	Collins 1 [:508.1:11] [BB]
<u>Pa-di-el</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“Flesh or lean”	thin :	Collins 1 [:508.2:22] [BB]
<u>Ba-gel</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“Sick”	ill :	Anon (c) [c:33:5.1] [BB]
<u>Ba-jel</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“Sick”	ill :	Anon (c) [c:33:5.2] [BB]
<u>badjul</u>	<u>badyal</u> =	“bad”	ill :	Bowman: Camden [:20:98] [DG]
<u>budgel</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“sickness”	ill :	<u>Tkld</u> Pref 1834 [:(9):42] [<u>Syd</u>]
<u>Bud-jil</u>	<u>budyil</u> =	“sick”	ill :	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [:113:4] [DG]
<u>budjil</u>	<u>budyil</u> =	“Sick”	ill :	Mathews DG 1901 [:160:23] [DG]
<u>Batyill</u>	<u>badyil</u> =	“Sick”	ill :	Lang: NSW <u>Vocab</u> [:9:239] [DG]

badyal: ill

(I was) ill at Dara
I cried

“ <u>b</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>y</u> <u>ü</u> <u>l</u> <u>t</u> <u>d</u> <u>ä</u> <u>r</u> <u>a</u> ”	<u>b</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> l Dara =	“NO TRANSLATION”	ill Dara :	Dawes (b) [b: 2:6.1] [BB]
“ <u>N</u> <u>g</u> <u>i</u> ’ <u>a</u> <u>t</u> <u>u</u> <u>n</u> <u>g</u> <u>i</u> ”	<u>n</u> <u>g</u> <u>a</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> <u>d</u> <u>u</u> <u>n</u> <u>g</u> <u>a</u> - <u>y</u> <u>i</u> =	“NO TRANSLATION”	I cry did :	Dawes (b) [b: 2:6.2] [BB]
“ <u>M</u> <u>ü</u> ’ <u>r</u> <u>r</u> <u>ä</u> <u>b</u> <u>i</u> <u>d</u> <u>y</u> <u>ü</u> <u>l</u> ?”	mara <u>b</u> <u>i</u> <u>d</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> l =	“Is your finger better?”	hand ill :	Dawes (b) [b: 7:1.2] [BB]
“ <u>A</u> <u>n</u> <u>s</u> <u>w</u> <u>r</u> . <u>B</u> <u>i</u> <u>a</u> <u>l</u> , <u>k</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>ü</u> ’ <u>n</u> <u>g</u> <u>ü</u> <u>n</u> ”	<u>b</u> <u>i</u> <u>y</u> <u>a</u> l <u>g</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> <u>g</u> <u>a</u> <u>n</u> =	“No, (I suppose) worse”	no, nail :	Dawes (b) [b: 7:2] [BB]

Does your hand hurt?
No, my fingernail does

Dawes got this wrong
The only word he got right
was *biyal*

Where is Dara?

Notebook a: page 0

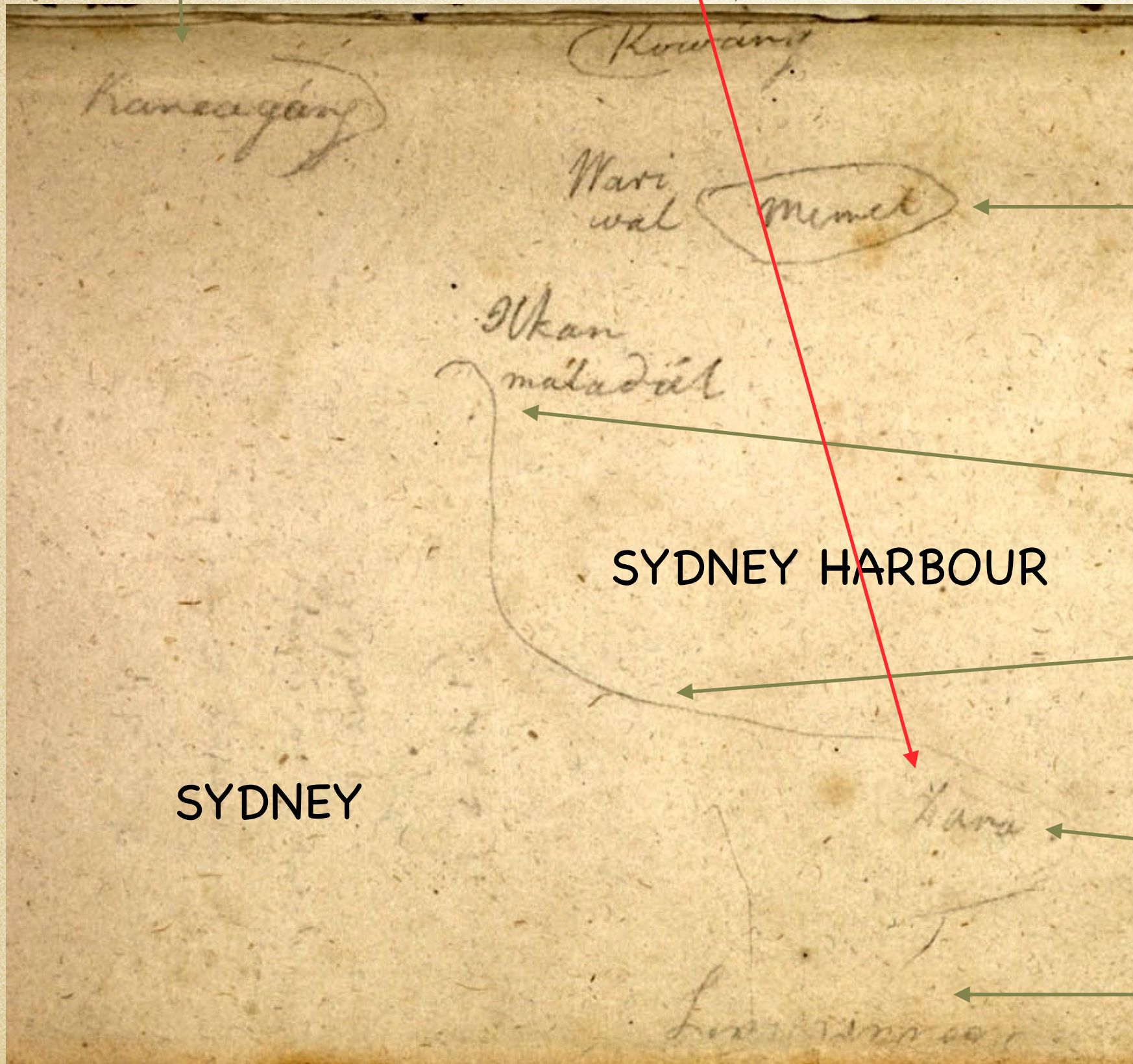
Pymont Peninsula [?]

Kaneagang

Kowang

Peacock Point (Balmain East)

Dawes words



Memel

Goat Island

Ilkan maladul

Millers Point

SYDNEY HARBOUR

Walsh Bay

SYDNEY

Dara: Dawes Point

Koowarinang
Sydney Cove

guri
diwara
damara
gading
gabara
nuguru
wiling
barang
mi
variwiya
gulbi
ngyini
ngaya

yan
banga
guwi
wida
na
bada

minyin
ngan
mi
wa
?

gurar
mari
badyari
narang
wiri
biyal
yagu

-ba
-ma
-dyi
-dya
-yi

-buni
-muni
-arayi
-rayi
-birang
-gulang

-wu
-mi
-ngun
-ny
-wi
-nga
-nya

-ma
-mi
-li
SFX
-a
-gu
-ngayi
-wa
-in
-yin
-wi

Analysis

minyin

why

ngyini

thou

dyan

laugh-

-mi

-ing

-li

biyal

not

damara

hand

badyal

hurt

Analysis

ngaya

I

dunga

cry

-yi

did

wiyaling ?

how

biyi

hit

-mi

-do

-li

self

-dya

did

-wu

I

wadi-ya

stick

using (with)

JMS reconstruction

wiyaling: how

“ <u>Wéaling</u> ”	<u>wiyaling</u> =	“What is said for”	how :	Dawes (b) [b: 26:7.1] [BB]
“ <u>Wéaling</u> <i>white man</i> gore?”	<u>wiyaling</u> WHITE MAN guri =	“What does white man say for gore? <u>Answr.</u> more.”	how <u>WHITEMAN</u> guri :	Dawes (b) [b: 26:7.2] [BB]
“{ <u>Way-lin</u> }”	<u>wayalin</u> =	“{How}”	how :	Anon (c) [c: 14:14.1] [BB]
“{ <u>Wair-ling</u> }”	<u>wayaling</u> =	“{How}”	how :	Anon (c) [c: 14:14.2] [BB]
“ <u>Yelluñ</u> ”	<u>yilany</u> =	“How that?”	how :	Mathews 8006/3/7-No 7 [23–DG] [: 33:5] [DG]
“ <u>Yelluñ</u> ”	<u>yilany</u> =	“how?”	how :	Mathews DG 1901 [:157:11.1] [DG]

wiyaling might be wrong. *how* might really have been *yilany*

wiyaling could have been **ngwiyaling** — ‘giving’

‘What is the WHITEMAN giving for *gure* ?

guri	minyin	banga	mari
diwara	ngan	wida	narang
damara	wa	bada	badyari
gading	mi	guwi	wiri
gabara	ngaya	yan	gurari
nuguru	ngyini	na	
wiling	biyal	gulbi	
mi	yagu	wariwiya	Analysis

nouns

verbs

free pronouns

interrogatives

adverbs

adjectives

names of people

cases

tense

bound pronouns

suffixes (nouns)

sfx stem-forming

dxs derivational

spare

Analysis

-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

-wi in company with

-nga me

-nya thee

Analysis

Main words today

minyín

baya

biyal

badyal

dyaraba

gabara

damara

mara

dunga

wiyaling

why

speak

no

ill

distress / hurt

head

hand

hand

cry

how

Jeremy Steele: naabawinya.pobox.com

Jeremy Steele: naabawinya.pobox.com

Some other words today

midyang

dyanmili

biyi

wadi

sore

laugh

beat / hit

wood / club / stick

mala: man

'Doubtful' dots

“ <u>Mùlla</u> ”	<u>mala</u> =	“A man, or husband”	man :	Dawes (b) [b:13:3] [BB]
“Ngān mulla <u>bowü'ri</u> ”	<u>ngan mala</u> <u>bawari</u> =	“Who was with him”	what man shadow :	Dawes (b) [b:14:23] [BB]
“T. <u>Mulláyin</u> ”	<u>mala-yin</u> =	“Because of the men”	man because :	Dawes (b) [b:32:11] [BB]
“ <u>Mulla-bo</u> ”	<u>mala-bu</u> =	“All men”	man EMPH :	Anon (c) [c: 27:16] [BB]
“Mulla Tong-i”	<u>mala</u> <u>dunga-yi</u> =	“a Man Do [that cries]”	man cry did :	Anon (c) [c: 29:6] [BB]
“ <u>Mùl-la</u> ”	<u>mala</u> =	“The first time <u>Colbee</u> saw a monkey, he called <u>Wùr-ra</u> (a rat); but on examining its paws, he exclaimed, with astonishment and affright, <u>Mùl-la</u> (a man).”	man :	Tench [: 270:25] [BB]
“ <u>Maula</u> ”	<u>mala</u> =	“Man”	man :	Paine, Daniel [: 42.2:3] [BB]

Despite Dawes doubt, all the examples show **mala** = 'man'.

So what about **yura** ?

Eora

Were the Sydney people / language group called 'Eora'?

yura: people

Dawes
words

“<u>Eóra</u> Eeōra”	yura =	“Men, or people”	man :	Dawes (b) [b:6:2] [BB]
“<u>Eora</u>”	yura =	“black men”	man :	Collins 1 [:454:21] [BB]
“Eo-rāh”	yura =	“People”	man :	Southwell [:147.2:10] [BB]
“Eo-ra”	yura =	“Men, or people”	man :	King MS [:398:12] [BB]
“Yo-ra”	yura =	“A number of people”	man :	King in Hunter [:411.2:10] [BB]
“<u>eo-rā</u>”	yura =	“The name common for the natives”	man :	Collins 1 [:508.2:30] [BB]
“Eo-ra”	yura =	“People”	man :	Anon (c) [c:22:16.1] [BB]
“E-ō-rāh”	yura =	“People”	man :	Anon (c) [c:22:16.2] [BB]

guri: man

guri is the word for 'man' to the north of Sydney

“<u>Kooree</u>”	<u>guri</u> =	“Blackfellow”	man :	Tkld KRE c.1835 [:137:10.1] [<u>Kre</u>]
“<u>Kooree</u>”	<u>guri</u> =	“Black fellow”	man :	Long Dick [:3.1:17] [LD]
“<u>Koor</u>’-<u>ee</u>”	<u>guri</u> =	“man”	man :	Enright GDG 1900 [:112:22] [<u>Gdg</u>]
“<u>kü-ri</u>”	<u>gari</u> =	“man”	man :	Tkld/ <u>Fr</u> sr AWA 1892 [:2:22.1] [<u>Awa</u>]
“<u>küri</u>”	<u>gari</u> =	“man, mankind”	man :	Tkld/ <u>Fr</u> sr AWA 1892 [:9:17] [<u>Awa</u>]

Is **guri** really the same as **yura** — meaning 'man' ?

“<u>bau</u>al”	<u>bawal</u> =	“man”	man :	Mathews GGA 1901 [: 151:13.2] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>bau</u>al”	<u>bawal</u> =	“A man”	man :	Mathews NRGU 1908 [: 336:2] [<u>Nrgu</u>]
“<u>bow</u>il”	<u>bawil</u> =	“married man”	man married:	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [: 14:16] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>tdhulla</u>”	<u>Dala</u> =	“1. MAN “	man :	KAOL (Ridley) Mrs Malone [TWL] [:99:0.5] [<u>Twl</u>]
“<u>Kunbeelang</u>”	<u>ganbi-lang</u> =	“”	man married [?]:	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [: 14:17] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>murrin</u>”	<u>marin</u> =	“man”	man :	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [: 14:15] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>murring</u>”	<u>maring</u> =	“Man (black)”	man :	SofM 18990921 [146: Larmer-Brdwd] [:147:8] [<u>DGA</u>]
“<u>murriñ</u>”	<u>mariny</u> =	“a man”	man :	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [: 14:8] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>Nain</u>”	<u>nayin</u> =	“man”	man :	Mitchell, T.L.: SQ [:425.2:82] [<u>Gga</u>]
“<u>Wuthu</u>”	<u>wuD</u>u =	“a man”	man :	Mathews BRBA 1904 [: 291:21.1] [<u>B-Brba</u>]
“<u>Youhen</u> or <u>Yowin</u>”	<u>yuwin</u> =	“Man”	man :	SofM 18991021 [154.3 J. Brown-Illawarra] [: 154.3:40.2] [<u>Dwl</u>]
“<u>yoo</u>in”	<u>yuwin</u> =	“a man”	man :	Mathews DWL <u>Grmr</u> 1901 [: 1:19] [<u>Dwl</u>]
“<u>Yooiñ</u>”	<u>yuwiny</u> =	“a man”	man :	Mathews DGA 1901 [: 52:42.1] [<u>DGA</u>]

South of Sydney the words for **man** are different

ganbi-lang fire-person

yuwin Dwl / Dga

Dala Dwl

marin Gga / Dga

bawal Gga / Nrgu

wuDu B-Brba

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 blog:
naabawinya.blogspot.com.au

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

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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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