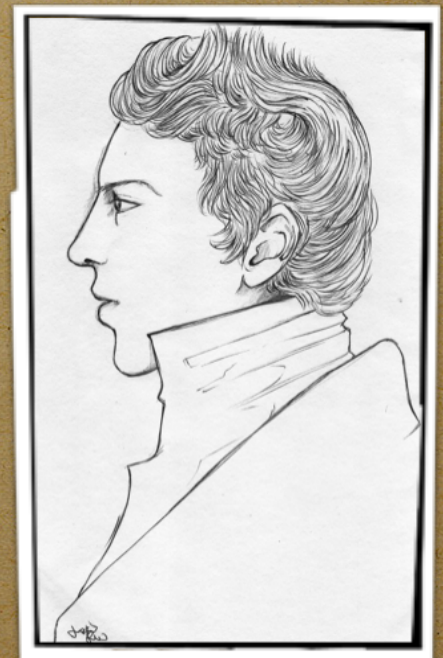


b.3

biyangga

Father

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



William Dawes, by
Tsuoi-Rinn Uhle

Welcome to country
guwi ngura-gu

nanga!

go to sleep

wiri — budyari biyal

that's bad — not good

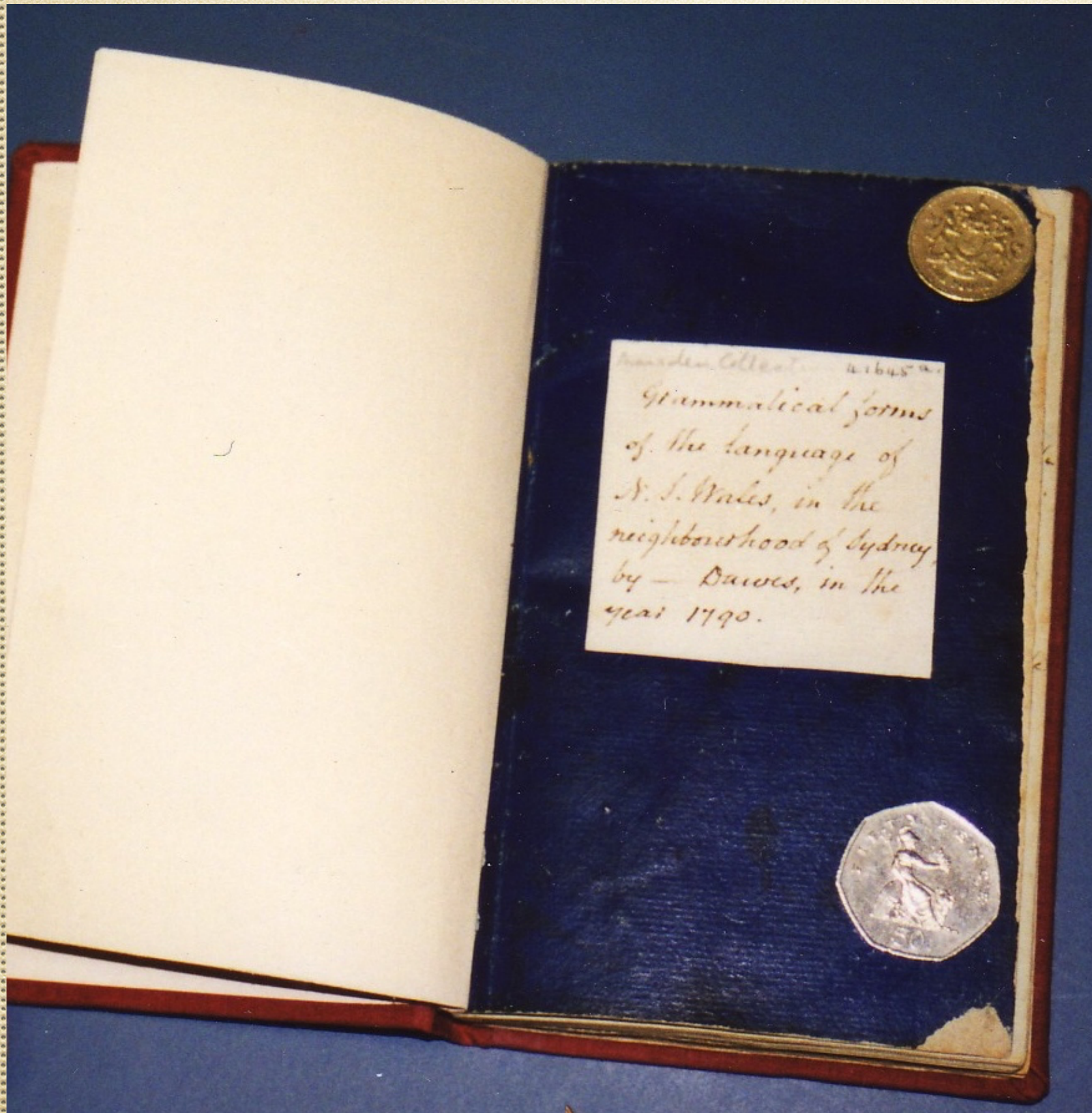
bada-ba-nyu yagu

it's dinner time [eat will we-all now]

ngara! yan-ma-nyu

listen! let's go [go will we-all]

Notebooks



Dawes' two
notebooks
'a' & 'b'

They are bound
together in one
volume

Notebook 'a'
has model
verbs and
examples

Notebook 'b'
has **sentences**

b page

Bang-a	To paddle or row
Brānyé	Yesterday
Baou, low, or bo.	: The termination of the future tense of verbs,
As, Ngia bangabaou	I will paddle, or row.:
Bia	To bite
Burgia (W.)	A Boil
Bōming (W.)	The red bill (a bird)
Blounee or boola	Two
Berang	The Belly
Burya or Kurrabul (J.)	The Back
Barrangal (J.)	Skin
Butbut (J.)	Kidney
Bārrin	The clothing of young women
Binnerung	Blood
Beeánga or Beeangelly	Father
Bógul (J.)	A Mouse
Beeniáng	A Bird
Bóoroodoo	A Louse
Bóodooro	o
Bōkbōk	An owl
Bōra	A Testicle
Bāmoro	Grass
Benelóngi	Benelong's
Bārabooing	Dew.
Boong	Posterior
Bangé:	Cured, or dressed as a sore
Belangaliwoola	At Belangaliwool
Birong or Miron	Belonging
Banga	To make or do (faire fr.)

Beeánga	biya-nga	Father ...
Beeángelly	biya ngili	Father us-all of [?]
Bógul (J)	bugal	A mouse
Beeniáng	binyang	A Bird
Bóoroodoo	burudu	A Louse
Bóodooroo	buduru	o
Bōkbōk	bug bug	An owl
Bōra	bura	A Testicle

New spelling system between first entry **Bĩrong** and later **Mĩron**

Spelling system

New spelling system between first entry ***Bĩrong***
and later ***Mĩron***

but why ***Mĩron*** ?

"{ <u>Morungle-</u> <u>birrong</u> }"	<u>maranGal-</u> <u>birang</u> =	"{Struck with thunder & lightning}"	thunder deriving from :	King MS [: 402:7.1] [BB]
"G. Gorgon <u>mirang</u> "	<u>GORGON-</u> <u>mirang</u> =	"To the person belonging to the Gorgon (...)"	GORGON deriving from :	Dawes (b) [b: 29:6] [BB]

because /**m**/ is used after /**n**/
otherwise it would be /**b**/
the combination **-nb-** is not permitted

b:3—b page

Beeángá or Beeangélly	Father
Bógul (J.)	A mouse
Beeniáng	A Bird
Boóroodoo	A Louse
Bóodooro	o
Bōkbōk	An owl
Bōra	A Testicle

" <u>Beeángá</u> "	<u>biya-nga</u> =	"Father"	father me-of [?]:	Dawes (b) [b:3:15.1] [BB]
" <u>Beeangélly</u> "	<u>biya-ngili</u> =	"Father"	father us- two of [?]:	Dawes (b) [b:3:15.2] [BB]
" <u>Bógul (J.)</u> "	<u>bugul</u> =	"A mouse"	mouse :	Dawes (b) [b:3:16] [BB]
" <u>bo-gul</u> "	<u>bugul</u> =	"Rat or mouse"	mouse :	Collins 1 [:511.2:28] [BB]
" <u>Beeniáng</u> "	<u>binyang</u> =	"A bird"	bird :	Dawes (b) [b:3:17] [BB]
" <u>Bin-yang</u> "	<u>binyang</u> =	"a Bird"	bird :	Anon (c) [c:31:16] [BB]
" <u>Boóroodoo</u> "	<u>burudu</u> =	"A louse"	louse :	Dawes (b) [b:3:18] [BB]
" <u>Bóodooro</u> "	<u>buduru</u> =	"o [sic 'o']"	louse :	Dawes (b) [b:3:19] [BB]
" <u>Bōkbōk</u> "	<u>bug bug</u> =	"An owl"	owl :	Dawes (b) [b:3:20] [BB]
" <u>Bōra</u> "	<u>bura</u> =	"A testicle"	testicle :	Dawes (b) [b:3:21] [BB]
" <u>burru</u> "	<u>buru</u> =	"Testicles"	testicle :	Mathews NYMBA 1904 [: 226.2:26] [<u>Nymba</u>]
" <u>buru</u> "	<u>buru</u> =	"Testicles"	testicle :	Mathews KML/Dwl [: 276.1:41] [<u>Kml</u>]

-nga: subject, or 'my'

-ngili: us-of [our] [?]

burudu probably right

Southern boobook

Round

There are many bura examples

" <u>Bōra</u> "	<u>bura</u> =	"A testicle"	testicle :	Dawes (b) [b:3:21] [BB]"
" <u>Bora</u> "	<u>bura</u> =	"Place where aborigines meet to "make men" secretly."	initiation ground :	SofM 19030724 [87a POLICE] [: 87.1:37] [<u>Ngwn</u>]
" <u>porókål</u> "	<u>burugal</u> =	"to be globular, to be round."	round :	Tkld/Frsr AWA Aust Voc [:61:37] [<u>Awa</u>]
" <u>Bor Bor</u> "	bur bur =	"a circular piece of bark ... a flying target"	target circular:	Enright GDG 1900 [:110:32] [<u>Gdg</u>]

three examples from the central coast, and north

Perhaps the underlying meaning, sometimes, is 'round', 'circular', spherical

Behaviour sources

" <u>nang-a</u> "	<u>nanga</u> =	"He sleeps"	sleep he:	Collins 1 [: 511.1:7.2] [BB]
"weary"	<u>wiri</u> =	"bad"	bad :	Fulton AONSW [: 23:5] [BB]
" <u>Bodgeree</u> "	<u>budyari</u> =	"good"	good :	Binnie, Richard [: 1:8] [DG]
" <u>beall</u> "	<u>biyal</u> =	"No"	no :	Collins 1 [: 508.1:32] [BB]
" <u>Patabángo</u> on"	<u>bada-ba-ngun</u> =	"We shall or will eat"	eat will we-two:	Dawes (a) [a: 21:1] [BB]
" <u>: Patabánie :</u> "	<u>bada-ba-nyi</u> =	"Ye [shall or will eat]"	eat will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 20:17] [BB]
" <u>Ta-go-ra-ya-go</u> "	<u>dagura yagu</u> =	"now cold"	cold now :	Anon (c) [c:17:4] [BB]
Mr D. <u>Wálán yágu wálán</u> "	<u>walan yagu</u> <u>walan</u> =	"Mr D., it rains now, it rs."	rain now rain :	Dawes (b) [b: 32:4] [BB]
" <u>ngurra</u> "	<u>ngura</u> =	"Camp"	camp place:	Mathews DG 1901 [:158.2:1] [DG]
" <u>ngurra</u> "	<u>ngura</u> =	"Bird's nest"	nest :	Mathews DG 1901 [:158.2:16] [DG]
" <u>no-rar</u> "	<u>nura</u> =	"a place or country"	camp :	Anon (c) [c:21:2] [BB]
" <u>we-ree norar</u> "	<u>wiri nura</u> =	"a bad country"	bad camp :	Anon (c) [c:21:3] [BB]
" <u>Yenmánîe</u> "	<u>yan-ma-nyi</u> =	"Ye [will go or walk]"	go will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 4:17] [BB]
" <u>yen-mā-nia</u> "	<u>yan-ma-nya</u> =	"We will walk or go"	go will we-all:	Collins 1 [: 510.2:9] [BB]

at this stage Dawes had not discovered **-nyi** meant 'we-all'

nanga!
go to sleep
wiri — **budyari** **biyal**
that's bad — not good
bada-ba-nyi yagu
it's dinner time [eat will we-all now]
ngura! yan-ma-nyi
listen! let's go [go will we-all]

bana also = 'rain'
walan seems to mean 'it rains'

-nyili, -ngyila, -ngala

" <u>nyillee</u> "	<u>nyili</u> =	"OR He "	he :	Mathews 8006/3/6-Nbk 3 [DWL] [:45:3.2] [Dwl]
" <u>nyilliwulali</u> "	<u>nyili-wulali</u> =	"they-two—nom. agent"	they-two :	Mathews DWL 1901 [:137:25.2] [Dwl]
" <u>Nyillee</u> "	<u>nyili</u> =	"This"	this fellow :	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [:157:3.1] [Dwl]
" <u>Nyilleewolale</u> "	<u>nyili-wulali</u> =	"This"	this fellow them-two:	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [:157:3.2] [Dwl]
" <u>[Ngubuman yilla]</u> "	<u>nyila</u> =	"[We-all, excl. beat]"	we-all :	Mathews NGWL [:297:17.11] [Gga/Ngwl]
" <u>nyilla</u> "	<u>nyila</u> =	"this (agent) (past & future)"	this fellow :	Mathews DWL 1901 [:140:10.3] [Dwl]
" <u>nyillalla</u> "	<u>nyila-la</u> =	"they-all—nom. agent"	these fellows :	Mathews DWL 1901 [:137:30.2] [Dwl]
" <u>[Ngullaman yilla]</u> "	<u>nyila</u> =	"[we sit (excl.) [Plural]]"	we-all :	Mathews GGA 1901 [:154:16.1] [Gga]
" <u>nyillung</u> "	<u>nyilang</u> =	"nominative agent"	this here :	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [:157:14.2] [Dwl]

Words
from the
South:

Dharawal,
Gundunga
ra

-nyili, -ngyila, -ngala

" <u>Gnan-gnyelle</u> "	<u>nga</u> <u>ngyili</u> =	"A glass to look through. Telescope"	see that [we-all?]:	Anon (c) [c:9:6] [BB]
" <u>Tallangeele</u> "	<u>dalang</u> <u>ngyili</u> =	"window glass"	tongue that [we-all?]:	Anon (c) [c:9:10] [BB]
" <u>Gniella</u> "	<u>ngyila</u> =	"[Speaking of a man and his wife he used these words]"	they-two :	Anon (c) [c:21:12.2] [BB]
" <u>[Ngyéla tienmíle ngyéla]</u> "	<u>ngyila</u> =	"[Come to play, come]"	we-all :	Dawes (b) [b:19:18.1] [BB]
" <u>Gnallah</u> "	<u>ngala</u> =	"To walk together"	us-two :	Lang: NSW Vocab [:5:147] [DG]
" <u>Pomera Bannielly</u> "	<u>bumara</u> <u>banyili</u> =	"to clap hands"	hand clap :	Anon (c) [c:19:19.1] [BB]
" <u>Gnan-gnan-yeele</u> "	<u>nga</u> <u>nga</u> <u>nyili</u> =	"The glass a reading glass"	see see that [we-all?]:	Anon (c) [c:9:9] [BB]
" <u>Gnely-gnelick</u> "	<u>ngili</u> <u>ngilig</u> =	"Bright, shining"	shining :	Lang: NSW Vocab [:8:223] [DG]

Words
from
Sydney

So what
does
-nyili
or words
like it,
mean?

Traces round Sydney



"yen-no-rā"	yan-[n]ara =	"Walking"	go PURP :	Collins 1 [: 510.2:6] [BB]
" <u>Yenarabaou</u> "	yan-[n]ara-ba-wu =	"I will go and fetch it"	go PURP will I:	Dawes (b) [b: 23:19] [BB]

New today

biyanga	father
bugul	mouse
burudu	louse
binyang	bird
bug bug	owl
bura	round [?]

Sydney Language key verbs

bada

eat

bangga

paddle

baraya

sing

bayi

beat

baya

speak

bubanga

cover

buwa

blow

dabanga

yawn

dangara

dance

dyaraba

distress

dyiraba

pour

guwi

come (**cooee**)

man

take, catch, gather

na

see

bala-wari

two

barin

'figleaf'

biyanga

father

bugul

mouse

binyang

bird

bug bug

owl

nanga

sleep

ngara

hear, think, listen

wana

not want

wida

drink

wilama

return

yan

go

yini

fall

yiri

throw

Past historic tense

bangayi

made

ngarayi

heard

manayi

took

Body parts

gabara
Darung
gading
gadyan
gugu
nguna

head
shoulder
arm (upper?)
arm (upper?)
arm
elbow

damara
birang
daRa
gurug
ngari
manawi

hand
belly
thigh
knee
shin
foot



Sydney Language key words

badyal	ill	biyal	no
bidanga	oyster	diyi	this
dalang	tongue, language	-dwara	-while
diringang	sneeze	guri	more
dyibung	geebung	gurugal	long time ago
giyara	name	guwagu	presently, soon
guni	stink	minyin	why
magara	fish	mulnawul	tomorrow
mayal	stranger	baranigal, baranyi	yesterday
midyang	sore	yagu	today, now
ngura	camp, place	-buni	-lacking
ngaya	I	-bu	emphasis
ngaliya	we-two	mari:	big
ngyini	you ('thou')	-nga	me
ngalari	us-two	-nina	us-all
ngyinari	us-all	ngan	who

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

Thesis submitted : December 2005

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