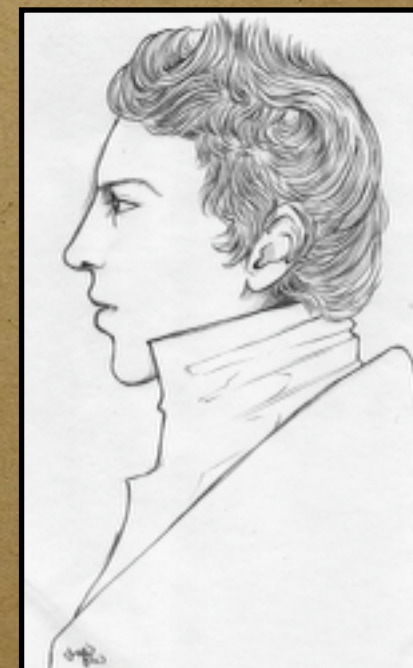


dalang dinguwu muddyil

Lingo Redfern

**giyaralang
narang**

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



William Dawes, by
Tsuoi-Rinn Uhle

Welcome to country

giyara-
lang
narang

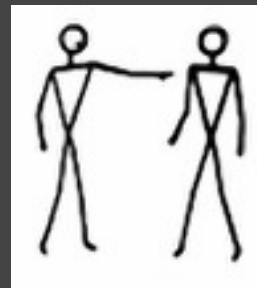
guwi ngura-gu

language
words

dalang dinguwa mudyil

I, thou

-wu -mi ...



me, thee

-nga -nya ...

na-ba-wi-nya

See will I thee (you)

Notebook b, page 32

Dawes
words

Dia bugalydyaoû yère .. I did thus
Wâlawi bugalydyaoû
Kôinyérâna yâya Bigûna Bigun Skôinyer
"H. M. D. Wâlân yâgu wâlân -- M. D. It rains now it's."
P. Kamorâ wâina wâou My friend, put outside
inyun woua wadi. down there, the stick
P. Nâbaou-inia Windâiyen I will look at you thro'
Tâmunadyēmīga the window (because) you
Tâmunadyēgarimīga refused me (bread)
This, when I gave her a blow on the head out of window
P. M. D. Merânabâou M. D. I will first breakfast
breakfast, wellâya sulphur when (take a dose of) sulphur
P. M. D. Kamabâou M. D. I will call Howell
Howell windâiyen from the window.
D. Mīnyen bāarakat Why are you afraid
Tugéat, mīnyen? Tugéat why?
T. Mulla

Marsden Collection 41645^a.
Grammatical forms
of the language of
N. S. Wales, in the
neighbourhood of Sydney,
by — Dawes, in the
year 1790.

P. Nâbaou-inia Windâiyen
Tâmunadyēmīga

na-ba-wi-nya

damuna-dyi-mi-nga



1sgNOM

-wu = 'I'

Bound pronouns

giyara-
lang
narang

“ <u>Naabaóu</u> ”	na-ba- <u>wu</u> =	“I shall or will see etc.”	see will I:	Dawes (a) [a:1:13] [BB]
“ <u>Yenmaóu</u> ”	yan-ma- <u>wu</u> =	“I will go or walk”	go will I:	Dawes (a) [a:4:13] [BB]
“ <u>Widabaóu</u> ”	wida-ba- <u>wu</u> =	“I shall or will drink”	drink will I:	Dawes (a) [a:18:13] [BB]
“ <u>Bangabaóu</u> ”	banga-ba- <u>wu</u> =	“I shall or will paddle”	make will I:	Dawes (a) [a:16:13] [BB]
“ <u>Patadiou</u> ”	bada-dya- <u>wu</u> =	“I did eat”	eat did I:	Dawes (a) [a:20:7] [BB]
“ <u>Yarrsbadiou</u> ”	dyaraba-dya- <u>wu</u> =	“I did weary or have wearied myself”	distress did I:	Dawes (a) [a:29:7] [BB]
“ <u>Ngaradióu</u> ”	ngara-dya- <u>wu</u> =	“I”	hear did I:	Dawes (a) [a:35:7] [BB]
“ <u>Dtoóradiou</u> ”	Dura-dya- <u>wu</u> =	“I struck or did strike (as a fish with a <u>fishgig</u>)”	pierce did I:	Dawes (b) [b:5:14] [BB]

Free

ngaya

I

Bound

-wu

I

Bound pronouns are endings, or suffixes, joined onto words

2sgNOM

-mi = 'thou (you)'

giyara-
lang
narang

“ <u>Piabami</u> <u>Kolbínyi?</u> ”	<u>baya-ba-mi</u> =	“[Will you tell <u>Kolbi]</u> ”	Speak will thou:	Dawes (b) [b:16:22.1] [BB]
“ <u>pat-tā-baw-me</u> ”	<u>bada-ba-mi</u> =	“You will eat, or will you eat?”	eat will thou:	Collins 1 [: 510.2:23] [BB]
“ <u>Bangabámi</u> ”	<u>banga-ba-mi</u> =	“Thou [wilt paddle]”	make will thou:	Dawes (a) [a:16:14] [BB]
“ <u>nang-a-diem-</u> <u>me</u> ”	<u>nanga-dyi-mi</u> =	“You have slept”	sleep did thou:	Collins 1 [: 511.1:10] [BB]
“ <u>Bógeeidiémêe</u> ”	<u>bugi-dyi-mi</u> =	“... Thou didst bathe or hast been bathing”	swim did thou:	Dawes (a) [a:7:3] [BB]
“ <u>[Nángara</u> <u>búidiémi]</u> ”	<u>biyi-dyi-mi</u> =	“[... You beat her while she was asleep]”	beat did thou:	Dawes (b) [b:14:8.2] [BB]

Free

ngyini
thou/you

Bound

-mi
thou/you

3sgNOM

-... = 'he / she'

giyara-
lang
narang

Free

nanu

he

Bound

-0

[nothing]

[he]

“Py-e-bah”	<u>bayi</u> -ba-0 =	“he will beat him”	beat will [he]:	Anon (c) [c: 15:4] [BB]
“Yīnība”	<u>yini</u> -ba-0 =	“He”	fall will [he]:	Dawes (a) [a:10:15] [BB]
“[Capt. Ball <u>wellamába</u> <u>Paramatín</u> <u>ngírigan]</u> ”	<u>wila</u> -ma-ba-0 =	“[Capt. Ball will return from Parramatta bye & bye (some little time hence)]”	return will [he]:	Dawes (b) [b:21:8.1] [BB]
“: <u>Ngaradié</u> :”	<u>ngara</u> -dyi-0 =	“She does or did hear”	hear did [she]:	Dawes (a) [a:36:3] [BB]
“ <u>Boobangí</u> ”	<u>bu</u> -ba- <u>nga</u> -yi =	“He did cover, or covered (the participle passive)”	cover did :	Dawes (a) [a:9:6] [BB]
“Did-jee bī”	<u>didyi</u> -ba-yi =	“he hit”	pain did [he]:	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [23- DG] [:32:2] [DG]

1duNOM

-ngun = 'we-two'

giyara-
lang
narang

Free

ngaliya
we-two

Bound

-ngun
[we-two]

“ <u>Naabángo</u> on”	<u>na-ba-</u> <u>ngun</u> =	“We [shall see]”	see will we-two:	Dawes (a) [a:1:16] [BB]
“ <u>Yenmángo</u> on”	<u>yan-ma-</u> <u>ngun</u> =	“”	go will we-two:	Dawes (a) [a:5:2] [BB]
“ <u>Wellamabángo</u> on”	<u>wila-ma-ba-</u> <u>ngun</u> =	“We [shall return]”	return will we-two:	Dawes (a) [a:25:16] [BB]
“ <u>Ngalawa</u> udĩ ’ngo ^o n”	<u>ngalawa-</u> <u>dya-ngun</u> =	“NO TRANSLATION”	sit did we-two:	Dawes (a) [a:13:1] [BB]
“ <u>[Yúdi</u> yíngun <u>yudi</u> Burungà]”	<u>yudi-dya-</u> <u>ngun</u> =	“[We two are going to see Booroong part of the way home]”	guide did we-two:	Dawes (b) [b:30:6.1] [BB]
“ <u>[Piyadyángo</u> n <u>meranagolá’ng]</u> ”	<u>baya-dya-</u> <u>ngun</u> =	“[We two were talking about who should be first]”	speak did we-two:	Dawes (b) [b:33:12.1] [BB]

On saying to the two girls to try if they w. correct.
 me "Ngyíni, Gonangúlye, ngia, Nangadyíngun." Patye
 did correct me & said "Bial Nangadyíngun; Nangadyínye"
 Hence Nangadyíngun is dual We, & Nangadyínye
 is Plural We

Dawes b:29:9

On saying to the two girls to try if they would correct me

"Ngyíni, Gonangúlye, ngia, Nangadyíngun,"

Patye did correct me & said

"Bial Nangadyíngun; Nangadyínye"

Hence Nangadyíngun is dual We,

& Nangadyínye is Plural We

Analysis

giyara-
lang
narang

ngyini

thou / you

gunangulyi

Gunangulyi

ngaya

I

Analysis

nanga

sleep

-dyi

did

-ngun

we-two



Mr Dawes



biyal

no

nanga

sleep

-dyi

did

-ngun

we-two



Patyegarang

nanga

sleep

-dyi

did

-nyi

we-all

giyara-
lang
narang

1pINOM

-nyi = 'we-all'

giyara-
lang
narang

Free

ngyila
we-all [?]

Bound

-nyi
[we-all]

“[Bial nangadyíngun; Nangadyínye]”	nanga-dyi- nyi =	“... Plural We”	sleep did we-all:	Dawes (b) [b: 29:9.2] [BB]
“Bangabánye”	banga-ba- nyi =	“I think a future of some other person”	make will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 17:1] [BB]
“Yen-mān-ye”	yan-ma-nyi =	“Go thither; Take a Walk that Way”	go will we-all:	Southwell [: 149.2:6.21] [BB]
“Yenmánîe”	yan-ma-nyi =	“Ye [will go or walk]”	go will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 4:17] [BB]
“: Patabánîe :”	bada-ba-nyi =	“Ye [shall or will eat]”	eat will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 20:17] [BB]
“Naabánîe”	na-ba-nyi =	“Ye [[1 pl? JS]]”	see will we-all:	Dawes (a) [a: 2:17] [BB]

3pINOM

-wi = 'they'

giyara-
lang
narang

Free

xxx

they

Bound

-wi
[they-all]

“ <u>Widadi-ú-i</u> ”	<u>wida-dyu-wi</u> =	“They [drink]”	drink do they-all:	Dawes (a) [a:18:6] [BB]
“ <u>[Brúwi kar’ adyuwi ngábüŋg]</u> ”	<u>gara-dyu-wi</u> =	“[...They are all three women grown]”	more do they-all:	Dawes (b) [b:35:3.21] [BB]
“ <u>[P. Ngwiadyaóúwi magöra eorāra dyi]</u> ”	<u>ngwiya-dya- wi</u> =	“[The <u>eoras</u> gave fish to him]”	give did they-all:	Dawes (b) [b:34:11.1] [BB]
“ <u>[W. Nābaouwi : ngalía : nāba eora widadwǎ’ra]</u> ”	<u>na-ba-wi</u> =	“[The <u>eoras</u> shall see us drink (sulphur)]”	see will they-all:	Dawes (b) [b:32:14.11] [BB]
“ <u>Bangabaóuí</u> ”	<u>banga-ba-wi</u> =	“They [will paddle]”	make will they-all:	Dawes (a) [a:16:18] [BB]
“° <u>Patabaóu-i</u> °”	<u>bada-ba-wi</u> =	“They [shall or will eat]”	eat will they-all:	Dawes (a) [a:20:18] [BB]

he / she				
“bang-a-ja-bun”	bang-a- dya-ban	“He did paddle”	paddle did they-two:	Collins 1 [: 511.2:7] [BB]
“Bong-a-ja-bun”	bang-a- dya-ban	“he did paddle”	make did they-two:	Anon (c) [c: 17:1] [BB]
“Bangabában”	bang-a- ba-ban	“He [will paddle]”	make will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:16:15] [BB]
“Nangadiában”	nang-a- dya-ban	“She did sleep”	sleep did they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:15:1] [BB]
“Bangadarabában”	bang-a- dara-ba- ban	“3rd person singular or plural future tense”	make PURP will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:17:3] [BB]
“Naabában”	na-ba- ban	“He [will see]”	see will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:2:15] [BB]
“Patabában :”	bada-ba- ban	“He [shall or will eat]”	eat will they- two:	Dawes (a) [a:20:15] [BB]
“: Patadiáband :”	bada dya- band	“He [did eat]”	eat did they two:	Dawes (a) [a:20:9] [BB]
“Yenmában :”	yan-ma- ban	“He [will go or walk]”	go will they- two:	Dawes (a) [a:4:15] [BB]
he / they				
“Yenmában”	yan-ma- ban	“He or they will go”	go will they- two:	Dawes (a) [a:5:8] [BB]

MYSTERY

giyara-
lang
narang

-ban(d) = ‘he’ ???

he? she?
Generally if there is no bound pronoun
that indicates ‘he’, ‘she’

But in several examples
Dawes thinks -ban(d) means ‘he’

DOUBTFUL DOTS

What did
-ban(d)
mean?

he / they				
“ <u>Yenmában</u> ”	yan-ma- <u>ban</u>	“He or they will go”	go will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:5:8] [BB]
you-two				
“ <u>Widaliabában</u> ”	wida-lya- ba- <u>ban</u>	“Ye will drink”	drink-ing will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:19:4] [BB]
“ <u>Bógiliebában</u> ”	bugi-li-ba- <u>ban</u>	“Will you two bathe, or You two will bathe”	swim will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:7:7.2] [BB]
“ <u>Bógibában</u> ”	bugi-ba- <u>ban</u>	“Will you two bathe, or You two will bathe”	swim will they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:7:7.3] [BB]
they-two				
“: <u>Patadiában</u> :”	bada-dya- <u>ban</u>	“They [did eat]”	eat did they-two:	Dawes (a) [a:20:12] [BB]
“[<u>Kolbía Beriwanía piyidyáband Pünangánga</u>]”	bayi-dya- <u>band</u>	“[Kolby & Beriwani (they two) beat Pünangān]”	beat did they-two:	Dawes (b) [b:31:3.3] [BB]
“[P. Mr Faddy yéla Mr Clark yenyában Norfolk Island]”	yan-ya- <u>ban</u>	“[Mr Faddy with Mr Clark went to Norfolk Island]”	go did they-two:	Dawes (b) [b:35:1.2] [BB]

MYSTERY

giyara-
lang
narang

-ban(d) =
‘you-two’ ???
‘they-two’ ???

you-two?
In 2 (or 3) examples
Dawes thinks -ban(d) means ‘you-two’

DOUBTFUL DOTS

What did
-ban(d)
mean?

they-two?
In 3 examples
Dawes thinks -ban(d) means ‘they-two’

**1sgNOM–
2sgACC**

-wi-nya = ‘I-thee (you)’

giyara-
lang
narang

“ <u>Wy-a-bow-innyah</u> ”	<u>ngwiya-ba-wi-nya</u>	“I will give”	give will I thee:	Anon (c) [c: 17:2] [BB]
“ <u>Tyarrsbabaouinia</u> ”	<u>dyara-ba-ba-wi-nya</u>	“I will throw it (water) over you”	distress will I thee:	Dawes (b) [b:20:16] [BB]
“ <u>Car-ran-ga bow-iniey</u> ”	<u>garanga-ba-wi-ni</u>	“To make the scars on the breast”	scar will they-all thee:	Anon (c) [c: 27:18.1] [BB]
“ <u>Taamóonadiouĩ</u> ’nia”	<u>damuna-dya-wi-nya</u>	“I refused you (something)”	refuse did I thee:	Dawes (b) [b:19:9] [BB]
“ <u>Maanorodiouinia</u> ”	<u>nara-dyu-wi-nya</u>	“: I don't understand you :”	not hear do I thee:	Dawes (b) [b:13:10.2] [BB]
“ <u>Wånadyu-ínia</u> ”	<u>wana-dyu-wi-nya</u>	“I don't desire your company”	want not do I thee:	Dawes (b) [b:24:12] [BB]

I
-wu --- > -wi-

-wi- = ‘they’

-wi- = ‘they’

Bound pronouns are endings, or suffixes, joined onto words

2sgNOM- 1sgACC

-mi-nga = 'thou (you) me'

giyara-
lang
narang

thou (you) = -mi-

me = -nga-

<u>"Kótbaranára- bamí'nga"</u>	<u>gudba-ra-nara- ba-mi-nga</u>	"NO TRANS- LATION"	cut URG PURP will thou me:	Dawes (a) [a:24:1] [BB]
<u>"Wy-a-ja-mínga"</u>	<u>ngwiya-dya- mi-nga</u>	"Give me"	give did thou me:	King in Hunter [: 411.1:5] [BB]
<u>"[P. Nābaouínia Windáyin Tāmuna- dyēmínga]"</u>	<u>damuna-dyi- mi-nga</u>	"[...you refused me (bread)]"	refuse did thou me:	Dawes (b) [b:32:6.3] [BB]
<u>"Ngolona- dyēmínga"</u>	<u>nguluna-dyi- mi-nga</u>	"You did not stop my way"	face did thou me:	Dawes (b) [b:15:11] [BB]
<u>"Wānadyimínga?"</u>	<u>wana-dyi-mi- nga</u>	"... You don't want my company? ..."	want not did thou me:	Dawes (b) [b:24:11] [BB]
<u>"Mekoarsma- dyēmínga"</u>	<u>migu-wara-ma- dyi-mi-nga</u>	"You winked at me"	eye stare make did thou me:	Dawes (b) [b:18:13] [BB]
<u>"Paouwaga- dyimínga"</u>	<u>bawa-ga-dyi- mi-nga</u>	"You shade me (from the sun)"	shadow xx did thou me:	Dawes (b) [b:16:18] [BB]

Bound pronouns today

giyara-
lang
narang

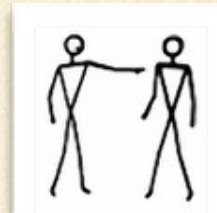
-wu

I



-mi

thou (you)



... / 0

he / she



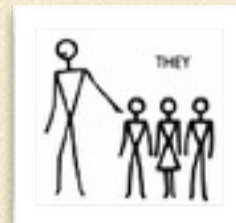
-ngun

we-two



-nyi

we-all



-wi

they-all

-ban(d)

??? [he, you-two, they-two]

Subject

NOMinative

Agent

who is doing it

-nga

me



-nya

thee (you)



Object

ACCusative

Patient

who it is done to

Bound pronouns

giyara-
lang
narang

—refer to people: I, you, we, they ...

-wu / -mi / -ngun / nyi / wi / nga / nya

—they are added to verbs

—they come after the tense marker

-ba / -dya / -dyi

—there can be more than one of them

wi nya / mi nga

Some other words today

bada	eat	Dura	pierce	wana	not want
baya	speak	didyi	hurt	wida	drink
biyi	beat	gara	more	yan	go
bugi	swim, dive	na	see	yini	fall
bada	eat	nanga	sleep	yudi	guide

ngara	hear, think, listen	gudbara	cut
banga	do, make	miguwara	wink, eye stare
bawaga	overshadow	ngwiya	give
bubanga	cover	ngalawa	sit
dyaraba	distress	nguluna	face, confront
garanga	scar, scarify	wilama	return

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

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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