

dalang dinguw mudyil

Lingo Redfern

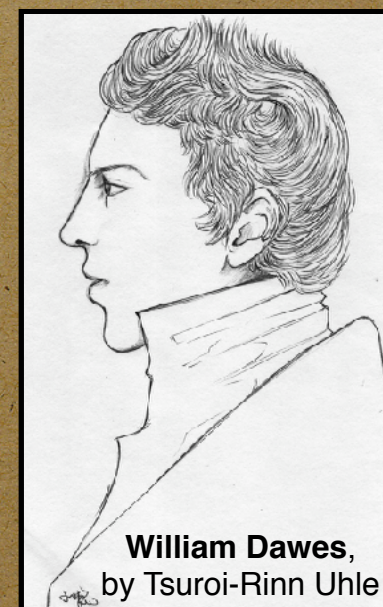


dyinmili

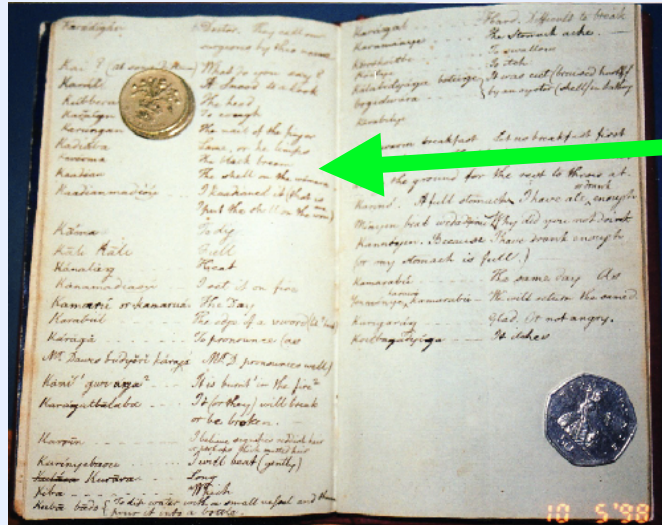
play

Linguist

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



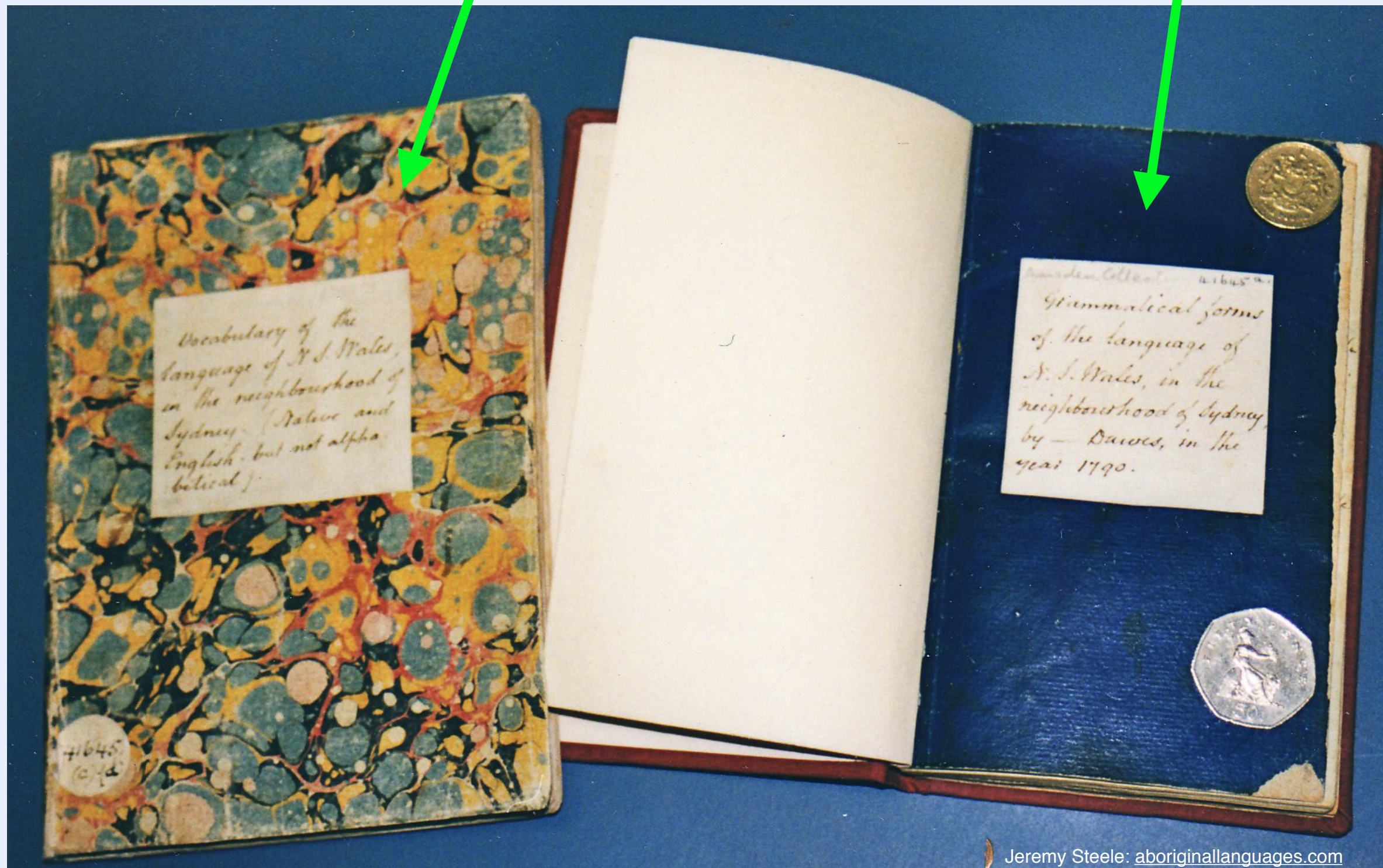
William Dawes,
by Tsurui-Rinn Uhle



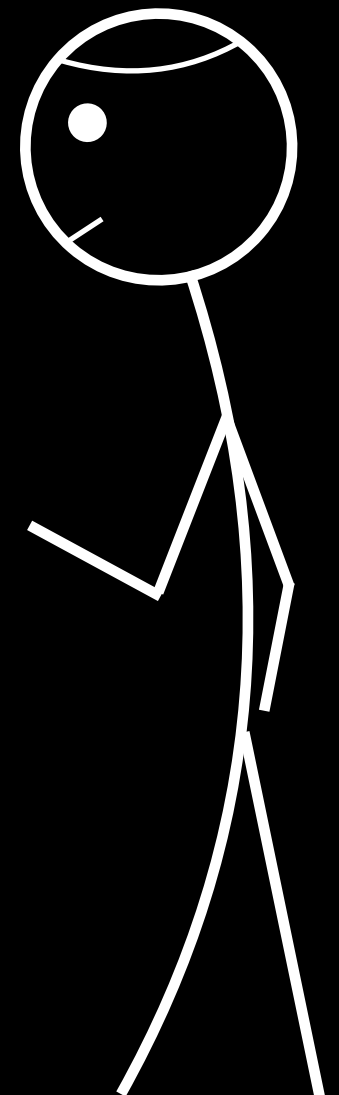
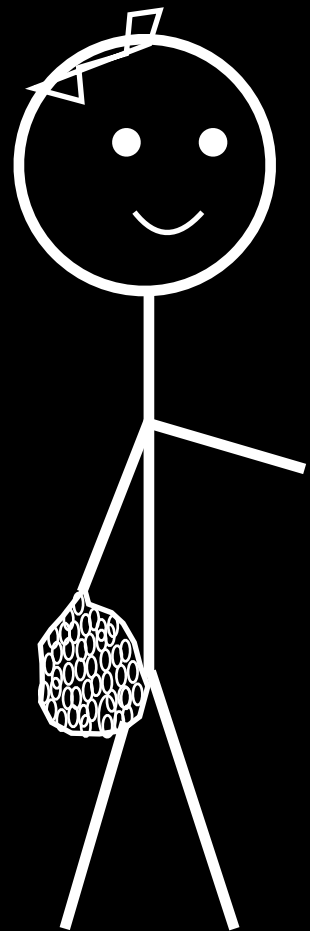
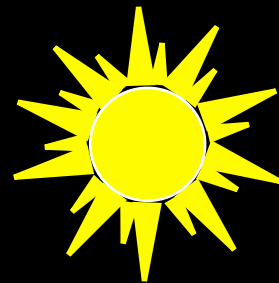
Notebook 'b'
has sentences

Anon

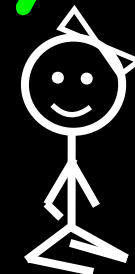
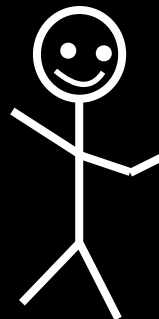
Dawes'
two notebooks
'a' & 'b'



Welcome to country guwi ngura-gu



gamaru-wa —
day-at
mi banga-dwara yura
what do-while people
dyin, mala,
woman man
wungara, wirawi?



boy girl

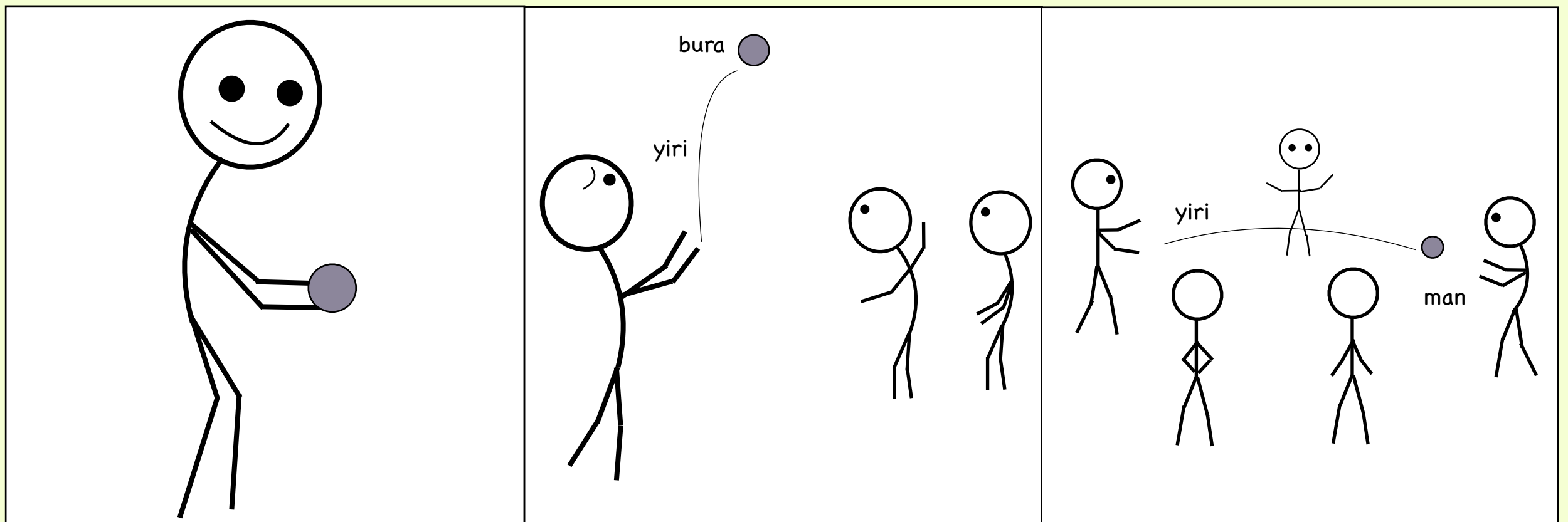
dyin-mi-li

play

Among their juvenile exercises I observed that of . . .

throwing up a ball,

and passing it from
one to another.



ngaya yiri-dya-wu bura

dyin-mi-li

play

“ <u>Tienmíle</u> ”	<u>dyin-mi-li</u>	“To play”	laugh make-ing	Dawes (b) [b: 19:17] [BB]
“ <u>Ngyéla</u> <u>tienmíle</u> <u>ngyéla</u> ”	<u>ngyila dyin-</u> <u>mi-li ngyila</u>	“Come to play, come”	they-all play they-all	Dawes (b) [b: 19:18] [BB]
“ <u>P. Tyenmilyi</u> <u>bunī́n</u> ”	<u>dyin-mi-lyi-</u> <u>buni-[i]n</u>	“I am come from play”	laugh-ing lacking from	Dawes (b) [b: 28:6] [BB]
“ <u>Jennebe</u> ”	<u>dyini-bi</u>	“Laughter”	laugh	Anon (c) [c:7:8] [BB]
“ <u>Dyennibbe</u> ”	<u>dyini-bi</u>	“Laughter”	laugh	King MS [: 399:8] [BB]
“ <u>Jan-na</u> ”	<u>dyana</u>	“Laugh”	laugh	Anon (c) [c: 28:2] [BB]
“ <u>Palleya</u> ”	<u>baliya</u>	“Violent laughter”	laugh	Anon (c) [c:7:7] [BB]
“ <u>Pil-lia</u> ”	<u>biliya</u>	“To laugh”	laugh	King in Hunter [: 410.1:22] [BB]

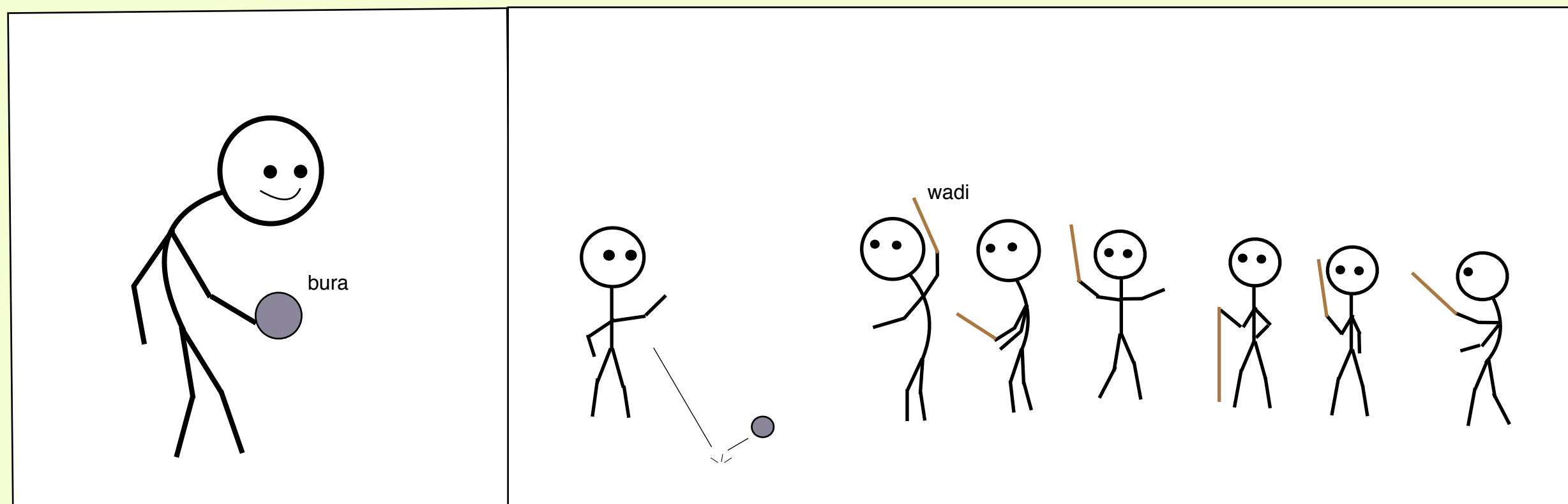
dyin-mi-li

play

They also provide themselves with small sticks, and range themselves in a row,

when the one at the upper end **rolls a ball** or any other round substance along the front of his companions,

every one of whom endeavours to strike it as it passes.



walawayi banga-lyi-dya

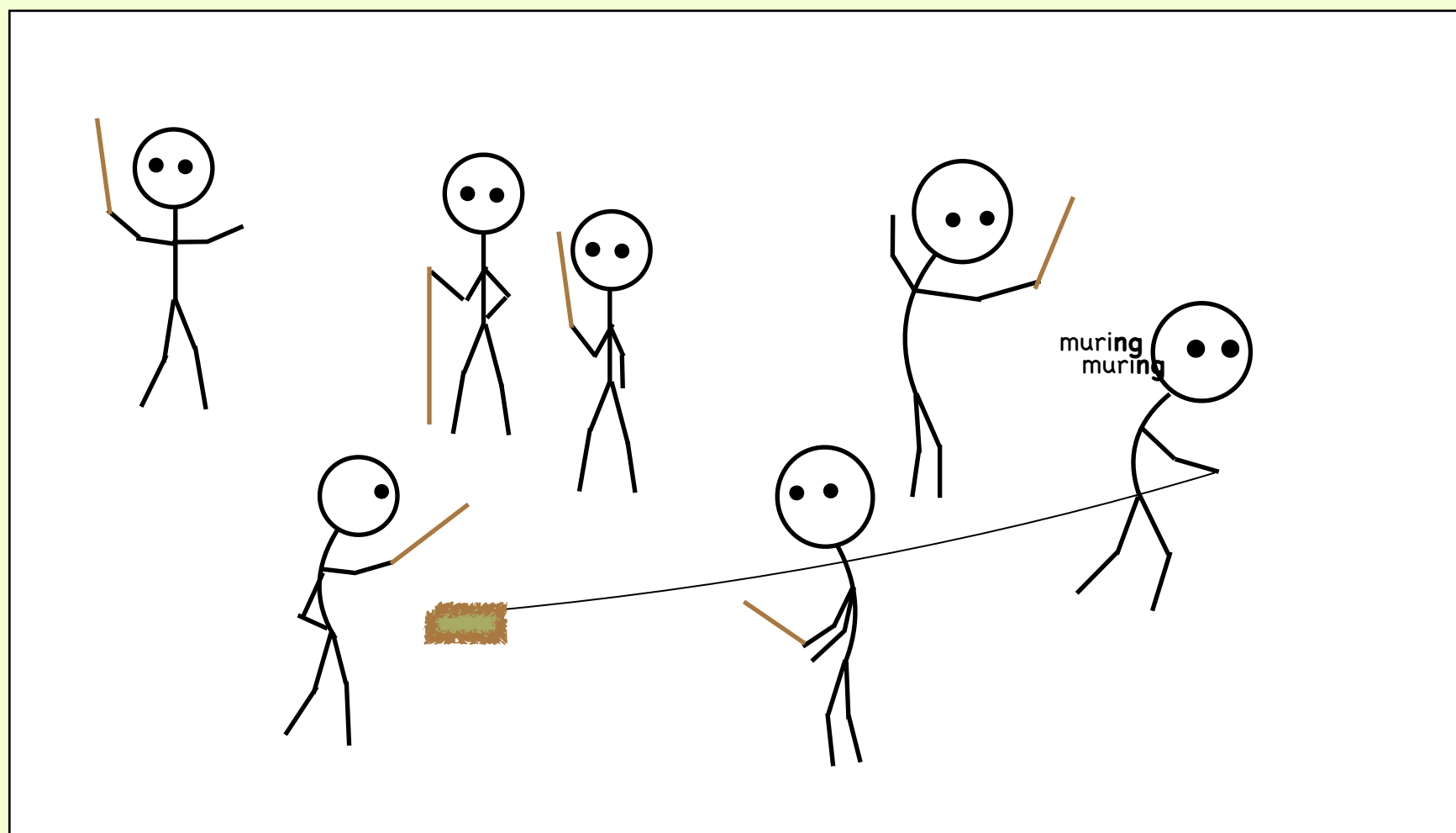
wala, wali, wila, walu, wula

“ <u>Wålawi</u> <u>bungalyidyaouú</u> ”	<u>wala</u> -wayi <u>banga</u> -lyi-dya-wu	“NO TRANSLATION”	<u>twist</u> did do-ing did I	Dawes (b) [b: 32:2] [BB]
“ <u>Wålibǘnga</u> ”	<u>wali</u> -banga	“To turn upside down”	<u>twist</u> make	Dawes (b) [b: 24:6] [BB]
“ <u>Wal'-le'-ga</u> ”	<u>wali</u> -ga	“to turn back”	<u>twist</u>	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108– Dharug] [:115:6] [DG]
“ <u>Waloo-bu-</u> <u>diown</u> ”	<u>walu</u> -bu-dya-wan	“To turn when walking”	<u>twist</u> did I	King in Hunter [:410.2:25] [BB]
“ <u>[Wúlaboadyá</u> <u>ngun Paramatín]</u> ”	<u>wula</u> -buwa-dya- <u>ngun</u>	“[Something relative to coming from Parramatta]”	<u>twist</u> back did we-two	Dawes (b) [b: 26:6.1] [BB]
“ <u>Albongadiow</u> <u>Woo-rar</u> ”	<u>wal</u> -banga-dya- <u>wu wura</u>	“Go away”	<u>twist</u> make did I away	Anon (c) [c: 30:14.2] [BB]

dyin-mi-li

play

The stick which the children throw at the block
which another trolls along the ground

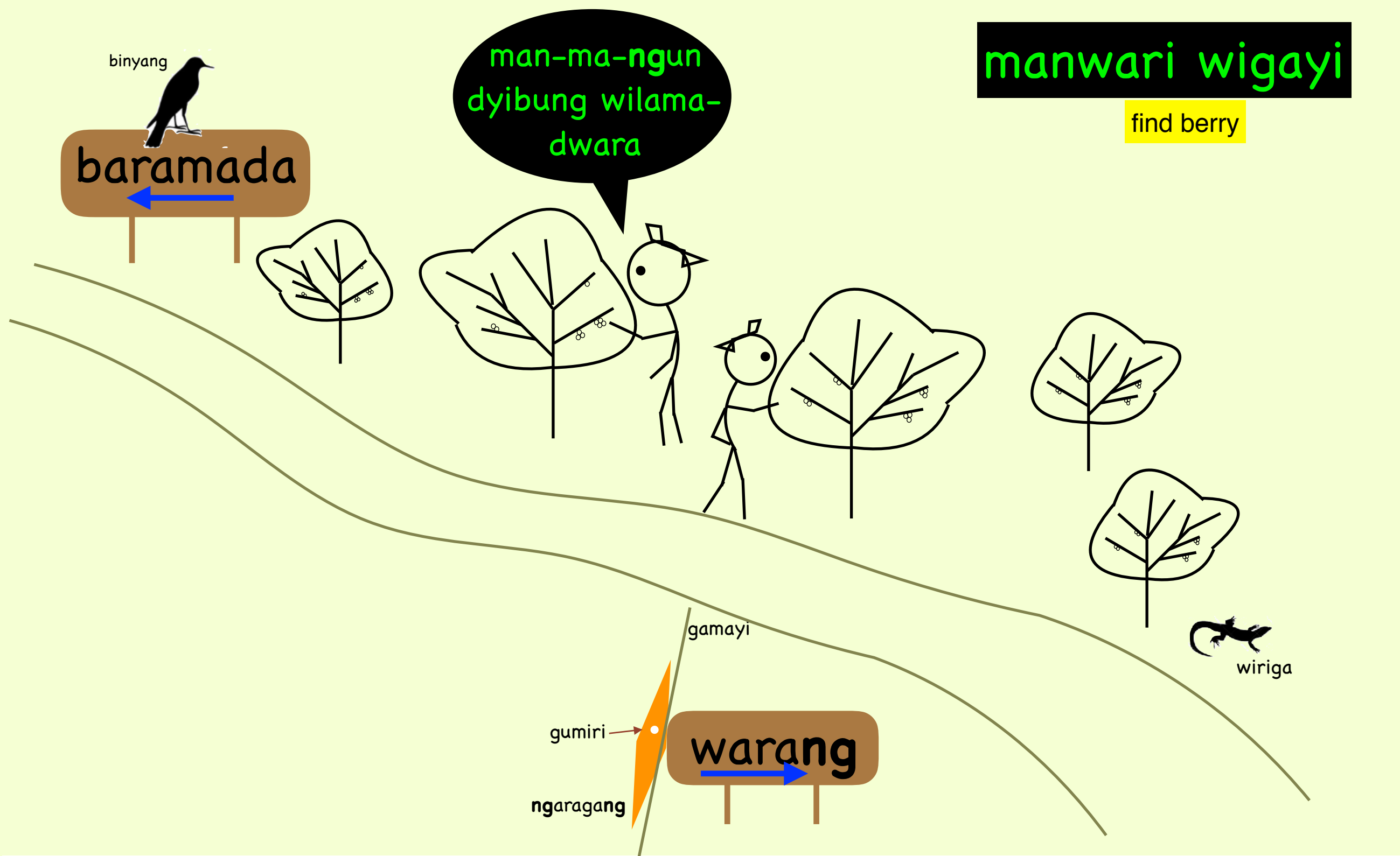


“Murīng”	muring	“The stick which the children throw at the block which another trolls along the ground”	GAME	Dawes (b) [b: 17:22] [BB]
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na-la muring bimal-wa – bayi-la!

see block earth-at — beat (hit) it!

Jeremy Steele: aboriginallanguages.com



“P. Mānmángun
tyíbung
wellamadwå’ra”

man-ma-ngun
dyibung wila-
ma-dwara

“We will gather
tyíbungs as we
come back.”

take will we-two
jeebung return-
while

Dawes (b) [b:
33:18] [BB]

“ <u>Mānwā’ri</u> ”	<u>man-wari</u>	“To find (lity. to take abroad)”	take far	Dawes (b) [b:17:7] [BB]
“ <u>Mānwāridyaou</u> ”	<u>man-wari-dya-wu</u>	“I found or did find”	take far did I	Dawes (b) [b:17:8] [BB]

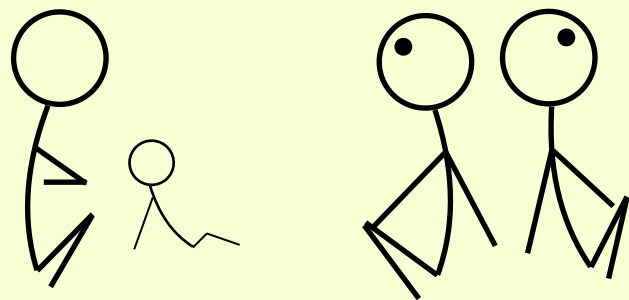
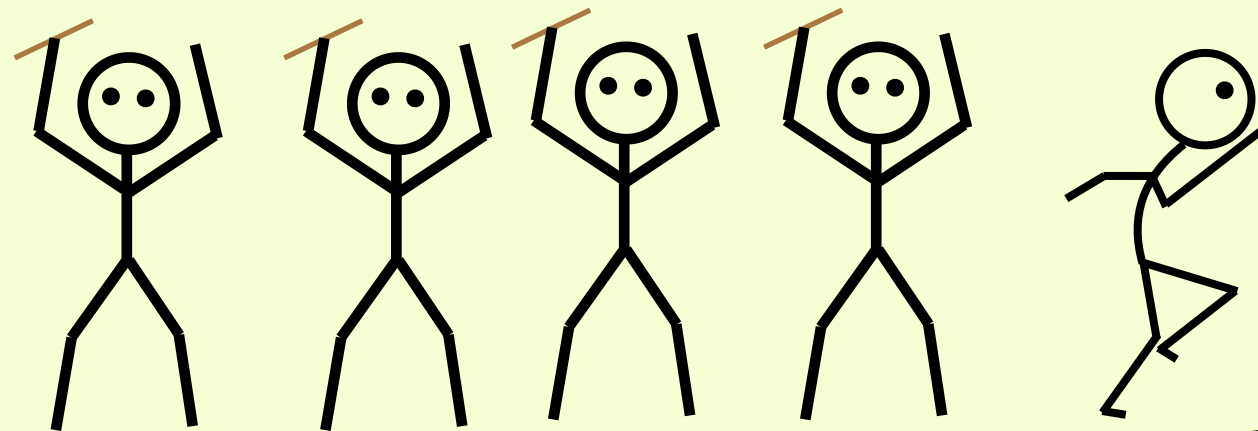
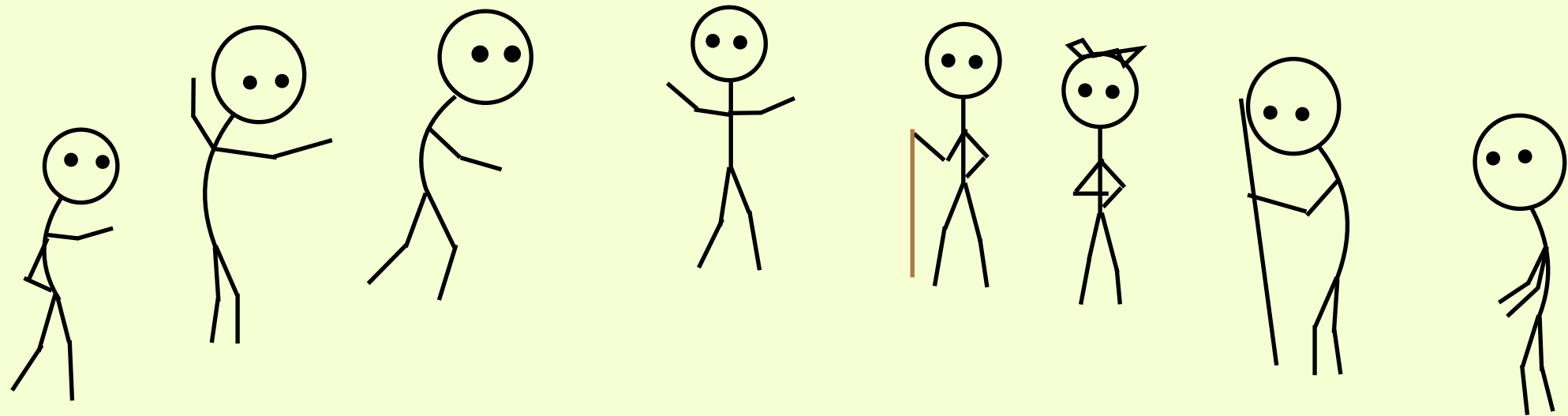
“ <u>Wigí</u> ”	<u>wigayi</u>	“a berry”	vegetarian	Dawes (b) [b:40:22] [BB]
“ <u>wikky</u> ”	<u>wigayi</u>	“bread”	vegetarian	Tkld Pref 1834 [:(10):18] []
“ <u>wickeye</u> ”	<u>wigayi</u>	“.. <u>wickeye</u> (bread) and cudgel (tobacco)”	vegetarian	Cunningham, Peter [:195:12] [DG?]



“ <u>Cud-yal</u> ”	<u>gadyal</u>	“ <u>Smoak</u> ”	smoke	King in Hunter [:408.1:29] [BB]
“ <u>Cadjiel</u> ”	<u>gadyil</u>	“Smoke”	smoke	Anon (c) [c:26:4.1] [BB]
“ <u>kudjel</u> ”	<u>gadyil</u>	“smoke”	smoke	KAOL Rowley GeoR [:105:16] [DG]

garibari

corroboree



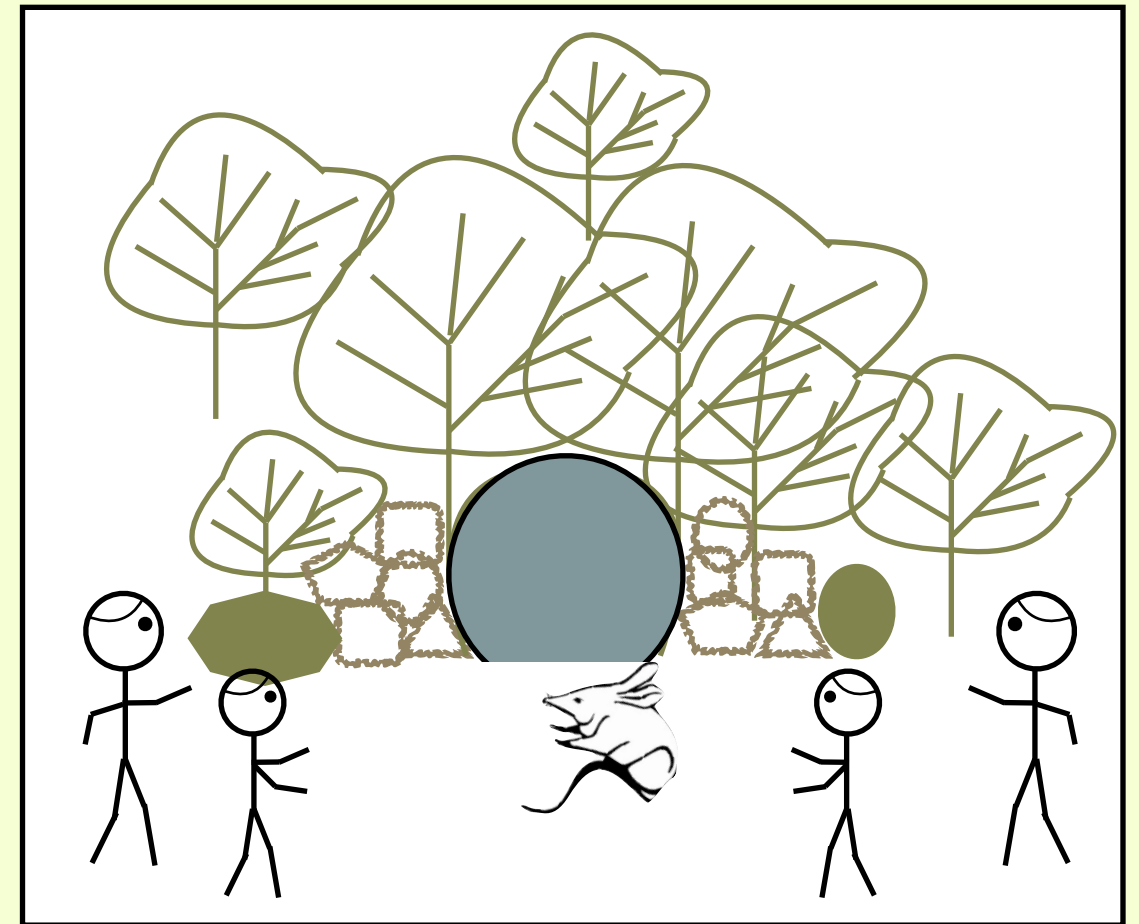
dangara-li-dya-wi

dance-ing-they-all

“Tang o-ra”	dangara	“To dance”	dance	King in Hunter [:410.2:1] [BB]
“dungara”	dangara	“Dance”	dance	Mathews DG 1901 [:160.2:37] [DG]
“Tangórra”	dangura	“To dance”	dance	Lang: NSW Vocab [:2:59] [DG]

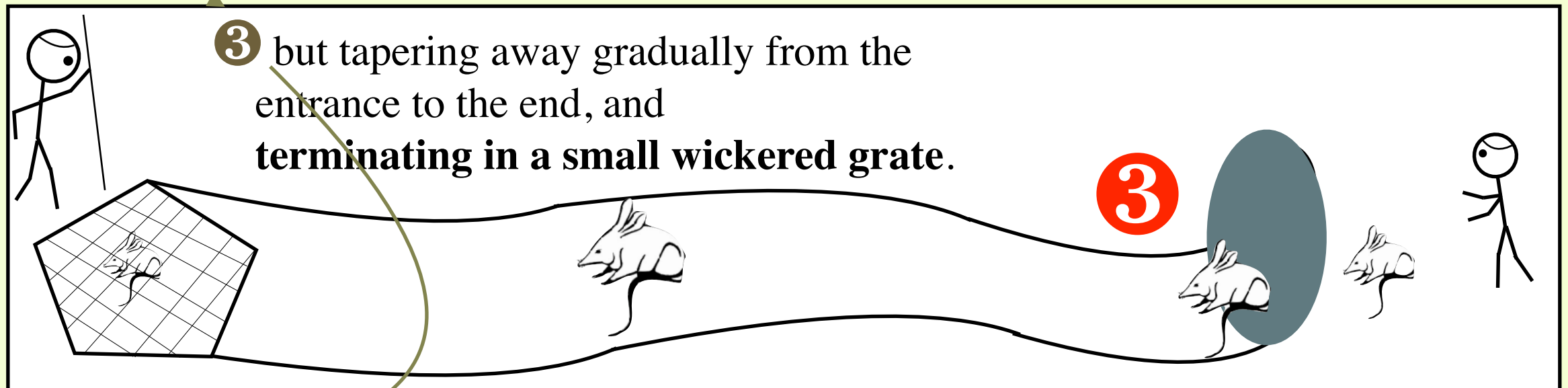
“Că-rāb-bă-ră”	garabara	“To dance”	corroboree [dance]	Southwell [:148.2:5] [BB]
“Car-rib-ber-re”	garibari	“Another mode of dancing”	corroboree	Anon (c) [c:8:11] [BB]
“carib-berie”	garibari	“dance”	corroboree [jump-having]	Hunter’s Journal [:145:11] [BB]
“corobori”	garabari	“corroboree”	corroboree [jump-having]	Lesson, R.P. [:280:9] [Syd]
“korobra”	garabara	“dance”	corroboree [dance]	KAOL Rowley GeoR [:107:2] [DG]

① At the foot of Richmond Hill, I once found several places constructed expressly for the purpose of **ensnaring animals or birds**.



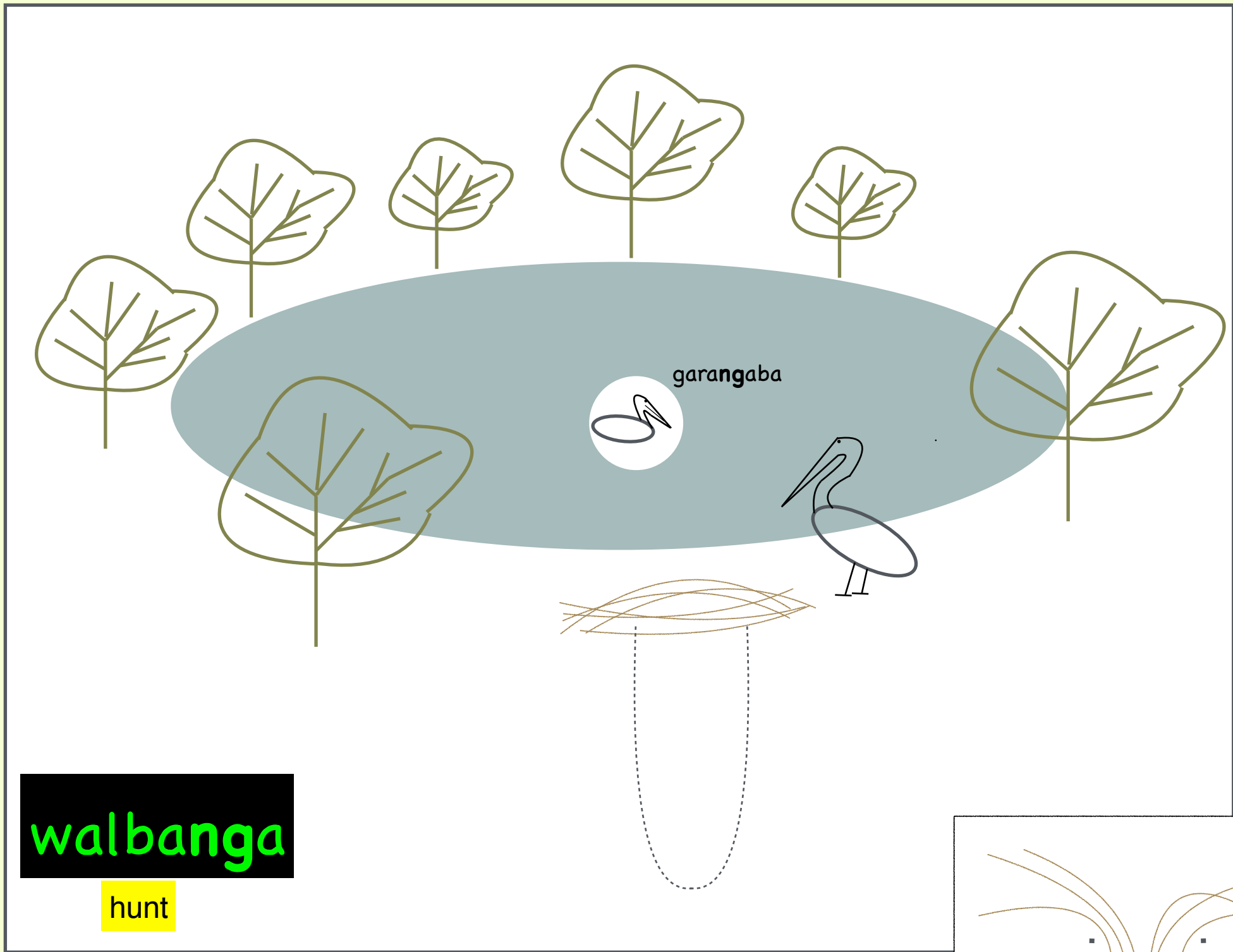
② These were wide enough at the **entrance** to admit a person without much difficulty;

③ but tapering away gradually from the entrance to the end, and **terminating in a small wickered grate**.



⑤ they force it to the grated end, where it is soon **killed by their spears**

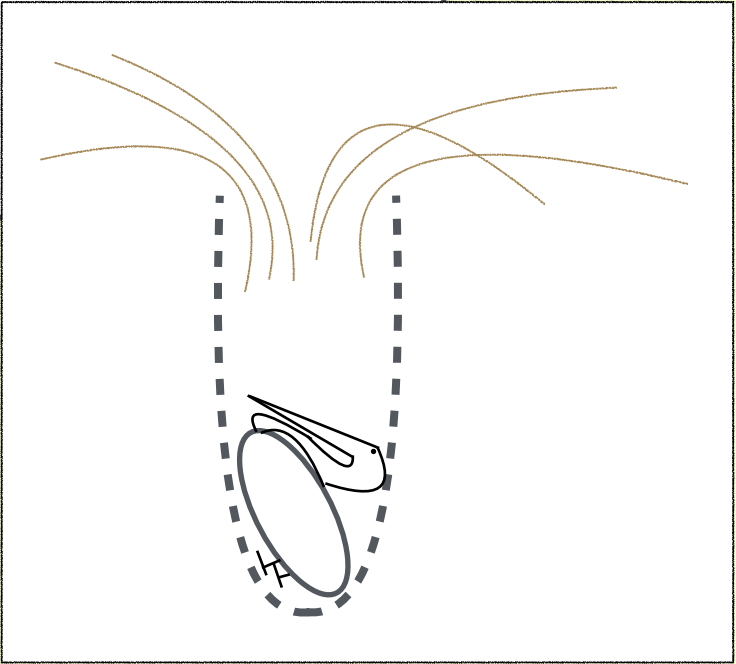
④ It was between forty and fifty feet in length; on each side the earth was thrown up; and the whole was constructed of weeds, rushes, and brambles: **but so well secured, that an animal once within it could not possibly liberate itself.**



By the sides of lagoons I have met with **holes** which, on examining, were found

excavated for some space,

and their mouths so **covered over with grass,**



that a bird or beast stepping on it would inevitably fall in, and from its depth be **unable to escape.**

Australian	respelt	English	EngJSM	source
“ <u>wolbunga</u> ”	<u>wal-banga</u>	“to hunt”	search	AL&T Rowley GeoR [: 261:10] [DG]
“ <u>walbunga</u> ”	<u>wal-banga</u>	<p>“... a native ... informed me there was a large party <u>Walbunga</u>* a little ways of[f] ...</p> <p>* <u>Caley</u> was told by <u>Gogy</u>, an Aboriginal man that <u>walbunga</u> meant “catching kangaroos by setting the place on fire, and by [the blacks] ... throwing spears at it as it passes along.” ”</p>	search	<u>Caley</u> : Diary [:20:] []
“ <u>Pe-to-e</u> ”	<u>bidu-wi</u>	“Seek”	search	Anon (c) [c: 33:4] [BB]
“ <u>Bid’-dhum-a</u> ”	biDu-ma	“to search for”	search	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [:115:14] [DG]



dalang **dinguwa** **mudyil**

Link the words



86

learn
now



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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