

Prepositions.—As in the Thurrawal dialect, prepositions may be either separate words, or consist of modifications of verbs to give them a prepositional meaning. Several prepositions can be inflected for number and person, thus:—

Singular	{	Willingaia, behind me (in the rear)
		Willinganyi, behind thee
		Willingawung, behind him.

Adverbs.—These consist of independent words and modifications of adjectives and verbs. A few interrogatives are: Wanjan, how? Wannambalang, how many? Ngundani, where art thou? Ngundaba where is it? Some adverbs can be inflected, as follows:

Singular	{	Ngundinia, where go I
		Ngundininyi, where goest thou
		Ngundiniung, where goes he

The dual and plural numbers are omitted in this and the preceding example for want of space.

Conjunctions and interjections have their places in the language.

Numerals.—Meddung, one; Bulla, two; Irran, a large number.

THE DHARRUK LANGUAGE.

The Dharruk speaking people adjoined the Thurrawal on the north, extending along the coast to the Hawkesbury River, and inland to what are now Windsor, Penrith, Campbelltown, and intervening towns. A cursory outline of the Dharruk grammar, together with a short vocabulary of some of the most important words in general use, may be of some value to comparative philology. This grammar and vocabulary have been compiled by me from the lips of old natives acquainted with the language.

Nouns.—Number—Nouns have the singular, dual, and plural numbers:—Wirriga, an iguana; Wirrigabula, a couple of iguanas; Wirrigadyarralang, several iguanas.

Gender.—Dhullai, a man; Dyin, a woman; Wungar, a boy; Durungaling, a girl. The gender of animals is denoted by an additional word, kaul for the male, and wiring for the female, as Walaru kaul, a buck wallaroo; Walaru wiring, a doe wallaroo.

Case.—The nominative case has two forms, one of which simply names the person or thing, as Wungar, a boy. The other form represents the subject, or the instrument, in action, *e.g.*, Wungara bumarangga kerraiba, the boy a boomerang threw. Here the name of the boy and that of the instrument each take a suffix. Again, when the instrument is in the accusative case, a suffix is employed, as, Boomerangga kerraibadya, a boomerang threw I. Moreover, these suffixes fluctuate according to the termination of the word to which they are attached.

The possessive case has two suffixes, like the Thurrawal, as, Dyingu kurungbi, a woman's child (kurung). Any article over which possession can be asserted is subject to inflection for number and person by means of suffixes, analogously to the Thurrawal and Gundungurra, examples of which are not considered necessary.

Adjectives.—An adjective takes the same inflection as the qualified noun, and follows it:—Ngunuñ kaul, a flying-fox, male; Ngununbula kaulbula, a couple of male flying-foxes; Ngunundyarralang kauldyarralang, several male flying-foxes. The suffix is often omitted in one of the words, the last one generally taking the inflection.

The comparison of adjectives, and their conjugation like intransitive verbs in certain cases, is analogous to the Thurrawal.

Pronouns.—The following are some of the nominative pronouns in the singular—the dual and plural being passed over for want of space, in this and undermentioned examples. The simple nominative is given in the first column, and the nominative-agent in the second.

Singular	{ 1st Person	Ngaia	Ngaiadya
	2nd „	Nyindi	Nyindidya
	3rd „	Nanu	Nanudya

Examples of the possessive pronouns are as under:

Singular	{ 1st Person	Mine	Jannunggai
	2nd „	Thine	Nyinnunggai
	3rd „	His	Nannunggai

Dative—Jannawigu, for me, and so on. Ablative—Jannawi, with me, and so on.

The following are some interrogative pronouns:—Nominative, Nyan, who? Nyanda, who (did it)? Possessive, Nyannungai, whose is this? Dative, Nyangu, who for? Nominative, Ming, what? Dative, Minganguñ, what for.

Verbs.—The verb has three numbers, with the usual persons, tenses and moods. There are also two forms in the first person of the dual and plural to express the inclusion or exclusion of the individual addressed. As the manner of conjugating these verbs is substantially the same as in the Thurrawal, exigencies of space compel me to omit them.

Adverbs.—Yelluñ, how? Wattungga, where? Wilguja, whither? Kabu, by and bye; Yuin, yes; Beal, no; Murraga, perhaps; Burrapur, to-morrow.

Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections.—Space will not admit of examples of these.

Numerals.—One, wagulwai; two, buler; three, buriwai; four, wagulwurri, apparently a derivation from “one-three.”

Every part of speech which can be inflected for person and number in the Thurrawal language can be treated in a similar manner in the Dharruk.

VOCABULARY OF DHARRUK WORDS.

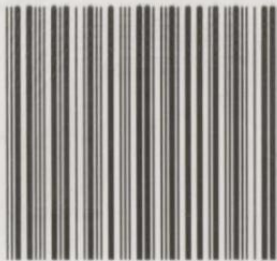
<i>The Family.</i>	<i>The Human Body.</i>
A man, dhulli	Head, kobbara
An old man, kaianyung	Forehead, ngurran
Husband, mullaming	Hair of head, gittan
Clever man, kuraji	Beard, yarring
Child, kurung	Eye, mibberai
Small boy, wungar	Nose, nuga
Boy carried in bag (on mother's back), wungara juguma	Neck, kungga
A woman, dyin	Ear, kuri
Old woman, wiring	Mouth, mundu
Wife, dyinmang	Lips, willin
Girl, durungaling	Teeth, Yira
Father, bianya	Breast (female), ngubbung
Mother, waianya	Navel, mumbirri
Decrepit old person, harabundi	Belly, bindhi
	Rump, kurpa

Anus, bungading	Camp, ngurra
Flank, binning	Fire, kwiang
Back, buyu	Hut, gunji
Penis, winji	Smoke, kudjal
Erection, wathuk	Food, ngunnuñ
Testicles, karau	Day, burriang
Vulva, mundura	Night, minnek
Hair on pudendæ, nguruguri	Morning, burpigal
Urine, yillabil	Evening, waragal
Excrement, kuni	A splinter, dhuraga
Sexual desire, kuthaling	Hill, bulga
Copulation, nguttatha	Grass, durawai
Masturbation, ganmillutthi	Bark shed by gum and other trees, kurrung-durrung
Venereal, midjung	Hole in a tree, kumir
Arm, nurung	Leaves of trees, jirang
Hand, dhummar	Bird's nest, ngurra
Thigh, dhurra	Eggs, kubbin
Knee, kuruk	Honey, kudyung
Foot, dunna	Edible grub, burradhun
Paunch, kurrema	Pathway, muru
Blood, mula	Shadow of a tree, bulu
Fat, kurai	Tail of animal, dun
Bone, jara	
<i>Inanimate Natural Objects.</i>	<i>Mammals.</i>
Sun, kuñ	Native bear, kulamañ
Moon, jillak	Dog, mirri
Stars, kimperwali	Opossum, wali
Orion's Belt, dhungagil	Kangaroo-rat, kanaming
Pleiades, dhinburri	Native-cat (black and white) bulungga
Sunshine, bunnal	Native-cat (black and yellow), muraging
Thunder, murungal	Rock wallaby, wollabi
Lightning, jerraral	Flying fox, ngunuñ
Rain, muruku	Bandicoot, burraga
Dew, gillabiñ	Flying squirrel, bangu
Fog, kurpuñ	Sugar squirrel, chubbi
Frost, dalara	Ringtail opossum, bukari
Hail, kuruwillang	Kangaroo, buru
Fresh water, bado	Walleroo, bitthang or wolara
The ground, dubbar	
Mud, milluñ	<i>Birds.</i>
A stone, kiber	Birds collectively, bujan
Sand, marang	Crow, wagun
Light, killi	Laughing jackass, kukundi
Darkness, minnek	Curlew, warebun
Heat, yuroka	
Coldness, duggara	

Quail, moubi	Mosquito, dyura
Eaglehawk, burumurring	Scorpion, dundi
Emu, mariang	Green-head ant, kunuma
Common magpie, karuk	<i>Trees and Plants.</i>
Black magpie, wibbung	Any leaning tree, bulbi
Black duck, yurungai	Any dead tree, kwibul
Mopoke, binnit	Any hollow tree, birreko
Night owl, budhawa	Ti-tree, (soft bark), budjor
Bronze wing pigeon, kutging	Ti-tree (prickly), bunya
Lark, murrajulbi	Apple-tree, bunda
Rosella parrot, bunduluk	Stringybark, buran
Blue Mountain parrot, warin	Wattle, wattungulle
Greenleek parrot, kuma	Ironbark (broad leaf), dirrabari
Parrakeet, jirrang	„ (narrow leaf), muggargru
Common hawk, kutthawai	Cherry tree, kwigan
King-fisher, jirramba	Gum-tree, yarra
Pee-wee, birrerik	Jeebung, mambara
Plover, burranjarung	Corkwood, kulgargru
Crane, durali	Bullrushes, baraba
White cockatoo, kirrawe	Yam, midiñ
<i>Fishes.</i>	<i>Weapons, etc.</i>
Perch, wuggara	Tomahawk, mogo
Sprat, kumbara	Koolamin, kungun
Eel, burra	Yamstick, kunni
Gudgeon, duru	Spear, of wood, kummai
Turtle, kutukulung	Spear, reed, wari
Muscle, juggung	Spear-thrower, womra
<i>Reptiles.</i>	Spear-shield, hilaamong
Iguana, wirriga	Waddy-shield, millathunth
Water lizard, bidjiwong	Club with knob, kuburra
Sleepy lizard, muggadung	Club, plain, bundi
Small lizard, bunburra	Boomerang, bumarañ
Black snake, jirrabity	Net bag, juguma
Frog, kung-gung	<i>Adjectives.</i>
Brown snake, murragauan	Alive, muthung
<i>Insects.</i>	Dead, baletti
Large locust, bulla	Large, mari
Small locust, jirrabirrin	Small, ngurrang
Blow fly, marang	Tall or long, kurare
Louse, bundyu	Low or short, munal
Nit of louse, jagara	Good, ngubaty
Jumper ant, juljul	Bad, kuraji
Bull-dog ant (red), kut-mut	Thirsty, durral
Bull-dog ant (black), wuggajin	Red, jarri
Centipede, jingring	White, burrakutti

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Black, butu	Make, bungawurra
Full, buruck	Break, kidjickbane
Quick, baro	Strike, dutbara
Slow, wurrat	Wound, baiwurra
Blind, muñming	Arise, boraga
Deaf, kumbarobalong	Fall down, bulubali
Strong, bulbwul	Observe, nea
Valiant, muttong	Hear, ngarra
Afraid, jerrun	Give, nguyangun
Right, budyer	Love, ngubaty
Wrong, kuraji	Sing, burria
Tired, wunal	Weep, dunga
Blunt, as an edge, mundhagud	Cook, as food, kunnama
Fat, kurai	Steal, karama
Lean, jarra jarra	Request, kullea
Cold, tuggara	Blow, with breath, bumbi
Angry, kular	Climb, kalua
Sleepy, nungga	Conceal, dutba
Glad, mujar	Jump, karuka
Sorry, ngandu	Laugh, jandiga
Greedy, jirra	Scratch, jiranga
Grey-headed, warungat	Forget, bulala
Sick, budjil	Stare at, mutbi
Stinking, kuja	Send, yenna
Bald-headed, ngurranbulba	Shine, killi
[lit. forehead bare]	Suck, wittama ngubbung, lit.,
Pregnant, bindhiwurra	to drink from the breast
Hollow, as a tree, etc., birreko	Swim, waringa
	Search for, pittuma
<i>Verbs.</i>	Spit, juki
Die, boi	Smell, kunda
Eat, patama	Throw, kurraibi
Drink, wittama	Roast, kunnama
Sleep, nungare	Whistle, woinga
Stand, dharage	Pretend, wangit
Sit, ngulluwa	Kiss, bonge
Talk, paialla	Vomit, muli
Tell, goanyi	Dance, dungara
Walk, yanna	Dive, mulbari
Run, wumerra	Sting, windhurrame
Bring, yalingen	
Take, maniau	



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