



Lake Jindabyne

A Tourist's Guide to the Ngarigu Language

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aboriginallanguages.com

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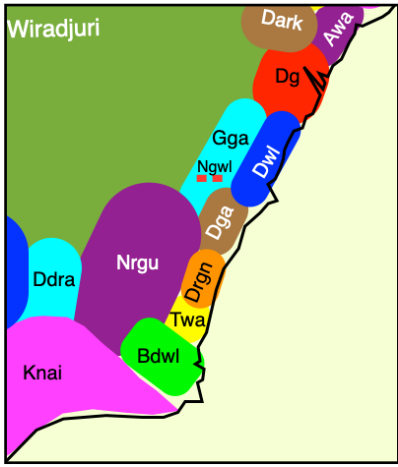
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Some words of the Ngarigu language

dhurragang	Daragang	wallaby	RHM
jiribal	dyiribal	butterfly	Lhot
gannby	ganbi	fire	du Vé
nyjong	nadyang	water	Anon04

and over 500 more words inside



Who are the Ngarigu?

The Ngarigu are an inland Australian Aboriginal people of the Great Dividing Range in south-east New South Wales and north-east Victoria. The territory of this language group is surrounded by the Wiradjuri, Gundungurra/ Ngunawal, Dhurga, Dyiringany, Thawa, Bidwil, Kurnai and Dhudhuroa language groups.

Fig. 1 Language groups in south-eastern Australia: *nrgu* = Ngarigu

The Ngarigu people are closely associated with the Monaro region. In the National Parks and Wildlife Snowy Region Visitor Centre [SRVC] in Jindabyne it is stated that Aboriginal people have occupied areas around and within Kosciusko National Park for at least 20 000 years.

The SRVC also features the following information:

“The Snowy River and nearby forests provided abundant food for the Aboriginal people who lived in the Jindabyne area. Fish, eels, possums, kangaroos, birds, and a variety of plants were among the many resources used.

“Many Aboriginal groups came together each year to perform important ceremonies associated with or sustained by the harvesting of bogong moths. The highest Aboriginal sites recorded in Australia were found near the ski fields of Perisher and on the Main Range.

“It is often wrongly claimed that the Aboriginal people of the tablelands and mountains had died out by the early years of the 20th century. Diseases had certainly taken a tragic toll and it is probable that measles, smallpox and influenza had spread from European communities to the Aboriginal population even before the first Europeans arrived in the area.

“Disease, combined with the increasing loss of traditional land to grazing, pushed many Monaro Aboriginal people onto reserves, such as those at Delegate on the eastern side of the Monaro, Wallaga Lake and Wreck Bay on the south coast of New South Wales and Lake Tyers in Victoria.

“The last families left the Delegate Reserve in the 1920s due to economic hardship and to prevent their children being taken by the Aborigines Protection Board although the reserve was used occasionally for several more decades. The history of the Tumut area is a little different in

that many Aboriginal people were able to remain in their country, although for some it meant enduring the many restrictions imposed at the Brungle Reserve.

“It is clear from historical records that aboriginal guides were critical to the early days of exploration. For example, Jemmy Gibber of the Delegate area was the guide on one of the pioneering trips into Gippsland. Aboriginal people were also employed as trackers, stockmen and in agriculture and timber production, particularly in the Bendoc and Adaminaby areas.”

The Ngarigu language

Very little remains known about the language spoken by the Ngarigu people. While perhaps 500 to 1000 words of the language have been recorded, there is no information on how these words were put together to make meaningful sentences, that is, the *grammar* of the Ngarigu language is unknown.

One of the leading experts in Australian languages in 1980 wrote as follows:

Australian languages probably each have a vocabulary consisting of at least 10,000 lexical words—nouns, verbs, adjectives and so on. This is about the size of the working vocabulary for the average citizen in any country ...¹

It can be inferred from this statement that there was a great deal more to the language than what we can know today.

The earliest word lists of the Ngarigu language that have survived were compiled by John Lhotsky (1839), Charles du Vé (1887), John Bulmer (undated), George Augustus Robinson (1844), Alfred W. Howitt (1904) and R.H. Mathews (1906-07). As well as other minor collections there was an anonymous list published in the journal *Science* in 1904. The most recent list, and the only one compiled by a linguist, was by Luise Hercus in 1969. However, all these sources combined recorded fewer than 1000 words and, being mainly lists of objects, they offered little to enable an understanding of how the language worked. Even so, some things about this language can be asserted with some degree of confidence.

Aboriginal people have occupied Australia for tens of thousands of years. At the time of the European upheaval of this reality in 1788, there were, it has been estimated by scholars, around 350 languages spoken in the country. Because of its location we can say that the Ngarigu language would have been among the ‘Pama-Nyungan’ group of these languages. This enormous group covered practically the

¹ DIXON, R. M. W. (1980) *The Languages of Australia*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press: p.2.

whole of mainland Australia apart from about a quarter of the continent in the north west, in the general vicinity of Darwin.

A characteristic of the hundreds of languages in this group is that they depended on *suffixes*, or word endings. English also depends on suffixes, but to a much more limited extent, for example, the endings on the word 'govern': *governs, governing, governed, governor, and government*. In Aboriginal languages, the word endings for the names of things or people (nouns) reveal whether *they* are doing an action or it is being done to *them*, as well as whether something is *of*, or *belongs to, them*. These are known as 'case endings'. Other word endings do the work that prepositions (such as *to, from, by, for* something, for example) do in English.

Endings are similarly used on 'action' words (verbs) to reveal whether the action concerned was done in the past, is being done now (in the present), or will occur in the future. In addition to marking such 'tenses', other endings on verbs show how long an action has been going on for. More word endings would have been — and still are in the case of Pama-Nyungan languages still currently spoken — used to provide elaboration of other ideas that in English is done by the use of additional descriptive words.

One consequence of having all these endings that reveal so much is that, unlike in English, words in a sentence could be arranged in just about any order. (Try rearranging the English sentence 'dog bites man' to see just how important word order in English is).

Where did the Ngarigu come from?

While some people hold that Aboriginals have always been here in Australia, the commonly accepted notion is that people, *homo sapiens*, originated in Africa about two million years ago, and gradually made their way around the world. Scholars have settled on a date of 65 000 or more years for occupation by Aboriginal people in certain parts of Australia, and as noted above it is thought that the Ngarigu people have been in the Snowy Mountains highlands for at least 20 000 years.

The idea is that Aboriginal people first arrived in the north of Australia, probably in the Northern Territory, from the nearest land mass further to the north, New Guinea. The diagram in Fig. 2 below summarises this concept along with some other key dates. The starting point for the diagram is the map showing land bridges to mainland Australia and to Tasmania. This map comes from Dixon 2002², and is captioned:

"Likely coastline (and maximal extent of lakes) for the Australia/New Guinea/Tasmania land mass at about 25 000 BP³ (with the modern coastline superimposed)."

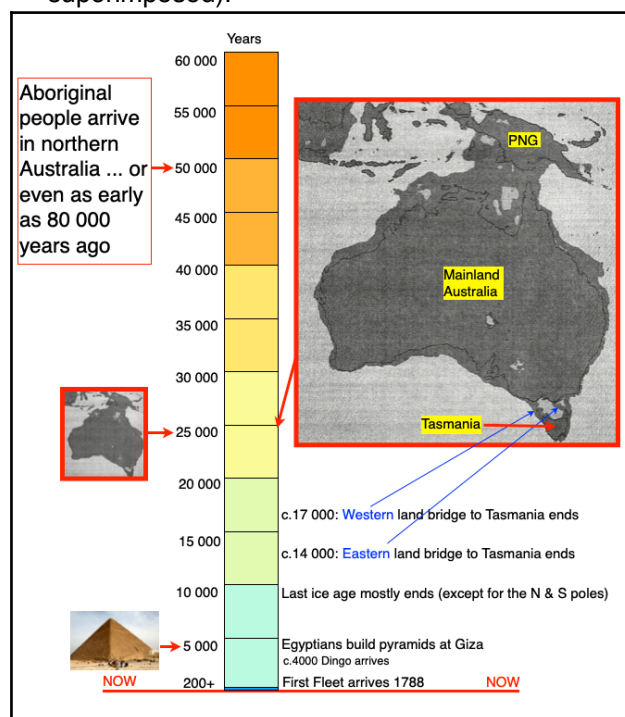


Fig.2 Aboriginal people, including Ngarigu, in Australia

Ice ages provided the opportunity for reaching the Australian continent on foot, because in those periods the sea levels were lower. This was because owing to the cold temperatures, snow and rain falling on land

² DIXON, R. M. W. (2002) *Australian Languages*, Cambridge, U.K., Cambridge University Press: p.8. Dixon acknowledged Kurt Lambeck as the source of this map.

³ BP: before the present.

areas turned to ice and did not flow back into the sea. Gradually, as the cold temperatures continued for thousands of years, huge amounts of water normally in the oceans accumulated on the continents as ice, and sea levels consequently fell.

The map in Fig.2 relates specifically to the period about 25 000 years ago. But since Aboriginal people were in Australia much earlier than that, there must have been earlier times when the sea levels were also lower than they are today. In fact, the last ice age is thought to have lasted from between 110 000 to 12 000 years ago.⁴ In such periods ice does not cover all continents simultaneously or for the whole time. Rather, it may begin on one continent, and only cover others thousands of years later; similarly, it may disappear unevenly over a period of millennia. The window that low sea levels afforded for crossing to Australia on foot during this most recent ice age is likely to have been open for many thousands of years and to have been traversed by more than one group of people.

There were other earlier ice ages too. A search on the internet provides such statements as the following:

Era	Ended million years ago	Period	Epoch
CENOZOIC	2.6	Quaternary	Pleistocene
	23	Neogene	Pliocene
MESOZOIC	66	Palaeogene	Oligocene Eocene Palaeocene
	145	Cretaceous	
	201	Jurassic	
	252	Triassic	
PALAEOZOIC	299	Permian	
	359	Carboniferous	
	419	Devonian	
	444	Silurian	
	485	Ordovician	
	541	Cambrian	

“Australia was glaciated several times during the Pleistocene and possibly during the Pliocene.”⁵ [These are in the top two thin bands in Fig.3.]

“It is believed there were at least 2 glacial periods in Australia, the first being during the Early Carboniferous, that possibly extended to the start of the Late Carboniferous. ... The next evidence for glaciation in Australia is found in many areas from the beginning of the Permian ...”⁶

Fig.3 Geological time scale showing millions of years before the present⁷

The glaciations referred to here are much earlier than there were people on earth, however, let alone in Australia (arrivals in Australia would have been in the very top edge of the top green box).

Movement of Aboriginal people within Australia

In all probability the arrival of people in Australia did not happen just once in prehistory but on multiple occasions. And these early visitors who became settlers did not permanently stay where they first arrived. Over time as their numbers grew, some of their descendants moved increasingly further away and eventually to all parts of the continent, including even Tasmania — which at times was connected to the mainland by the same reason of lower sea levels referred to above.

R.M.W. Dixon records (2002, p.9) that there were people in Tasmania by about 35 000 years ago. Dixon further states:

“[I]t might have taken little more than two thousand years from the arrival of the first immigrants in Australia for all parts of the continent to have been populated to the limits of their food bearing resources.”

If this were so, then the Ngarigu people would have been part of that process.

If only it were possible to know how and when this all happened. Did the coastal areas get settled first, and inland later? Who knows? Mike Smith (2006) states:

“Central Australia has been occupied for 35 000 years, at least as long in fact as modern humans have occupied western Europe.”⁸

Smith, commenting on the dryness of the Australian continent, states conditions were much drier previously than now:

“[T]he climate of central Australia today probably represents the most favourable period in this desert since the end of the last interglacial (about 120 000 years ago) whereas the peak aridity of the last glacial maximum (about 20 000 years ago) marks the harshest conditions yet identified, with parts of the interior subjected to hyper-arid conditions for a protracted period.

Special conditions here and there might have made certain areas more attractive for

⁴ See, for example, <https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn18949-the-history-of-ice-on-earth/>

⁵ <https://scholars.uow.edu.au/display/publication130598>

⁶ https://austhrutime.com/australian_glaciation.htm

⁷ There were much earlier periods than the Cambrian in the world's story, but the Cambrian was a landmark moment in the geological measurement of time, since it was when animals developed backbones and hard parts, and consequently began to leave traces of themselves in the form of fossils.

⁸ <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature+Article32006> [Australian Deserts, Deserts Past – The Archaeology and Environmental History of the Australian Deserts: Dr Mike Smith, Director of Research and Development, National Museum of Australia, Canberra]: 2006

settlement, for the Ngarigu and others. Smith again:

“Even within an arid or hyper-arid landscape, external factors may selectively affect parts of the landscape. For instance, the reactivation of dry lakes in the Willandra region (south west New South Wales) or of the rivers feeding Lake Eyre (e.g. Coopers Creek), reflects changes in winter or summer rainfall systems outside the arid zone, and the transport of floodwaters into these regions. For instance, Lake Mungo (one of the lakes in the Willandra system) held water at various times between 15 000–55 000 BP, at a time when the surrounding landscape was more arid than today, because colder drier conditions produced more effective runoff in the southern highlands.”

What happened when?

Ways of obtaining an idea of a historical sequence of events include legends, and DNA and linguistic evidence. In the case of language, for example, a word recorded as part of the Ngarigu language is **ngadyung** for ‘water’ (4 rows from the bottom in Fig.4). The table also includes words for ‘water’ in the languages near Ngarigu: Gundungurra (*Gga*), Ngunawal (*Ngwl*), Dharawal (*Dwl*), Dhurga (*Dga*) and Dyiringany (*Drgn*) – and all are similar to **ngadyung**.

Australian	respelt	English	EngJ SM	source
" ṅadu(ṅ) "	ngadyung	"water"	water	Eades, D.K. Dhawawal Dhurga [87.1:22.2] [Dwl/Dga] [nsw]
" nadgyung "	nadyung	"water"	water	Maxwell, W.J. [1:1] [Gga] [nsw]
" ijong "	ngadyang	"Water"	water	Curr 3 #195 PM Queanbeyan [3:425.1:34] [Ngwl] [nsw]
" ngadyung "	ngadyung	"Water"	water	Mathews NRGU 1908 [338:4] [Nrgu] [nsw]
" Nijong "	nadyang	"Water (fresh)"	water	SofM 18990921 [141 Brown-llawarra] [141.3:6] [Dwl] [nsw]
" ngaityung "	ngadyang	"Water"	water	Curr 3 #193 Ridley [3:419.1:34] [Wodl] [nsw]
" nadju "	nadyu	"Water"	water	Curr 3 #194 Dawsey [3:423.1:34] [Drgn] [nsw]

Fig. 4 Ngarigu neighbourhood ‘water’

Around Sydney Harbour, however – Sydney (*BB*) and Dharug (*Dg*) – and for languages just to the north of it, it can be seen in Fig.5 that the word for ‘water’ changes to **badu**: Biripi (*Bpi*), Darkinyung (*Dark*), Worimi (*Wrm*), and Karree (*Kre*) are all languages up to around Port Macquarie.

" Bādo "	badu	"Water"	water	Anon (c) [c:26:1] [BB] [NSW]
" Bādo "	badu	"water"	water	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [1:10:7] [DG] [NSW]
" [batto] "	badu	"Water"	water	Curr 3 #186 Branch [3:341.1:34.1] [Bpi] [nsw]
" Battoo "	badu	"Water"	water	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [7:2:17] [Dark] [nsw]
" Ba-rdo "	bardu	"Water"	water	Larmer (RSNSW) BrisWtr [224.1:38] [NrN] [nsw]
" battoo "	badu	"Water"	water	Hector [4:10] [Wrm] [nsw]
" Pār-tō "	badu	"Water"	water	Tkld KRE c.1835 [131:37.2] [Kre] [nsw]

Fig. 5 Sydney neighbourhood ‘water’

Then, generally further north along the NSW coast, the word for ‘water’ changes again, to **gali** and **gung**-type words. In Fig.6 below the languages are Ngawun (Anaiwan) (*Ngwn*), Wonnarua (*Wnra*), Awabakal (*Awa*), Dhangatti (*Dgdi*), and Bundyilung (*Bjlg*) at the Queensland

border. These are all northern coastal NSW languages, except for Awabakal, which, as the Hunter River Lake Macquarie language, might be classed as lower central coast.

"gullie"	gali	"Water"	water	SofM 19000221 [8: Young-Walcha] [8:1] [Ngwn] [nsw]
"kalle"	gali	"Water"	water	Curr 3 #188 Miller [3:357.1:34.1] [Wnra] [nsw]
"Kul-ling"	galing	"Names for fresh water ..."	water	Tkld 1834 GRAMMAR [89:4] [Awa] [nsw]
"Ghoong"	gung	"Water"	water	SofM 18970227 [16:3: B-Kempsey] [16:1] [Dgdj] [nsw]
"Cong"	gang	"water"	water	SofM 19080520 [p.11: Anon] [12.1:17] [Bjlg] []
"kúg"	gug	"['she wants some water']"	water	Livingstone [11:19.23] [Bjlg] [nsw]
"Kogun"	gugan	"Water"	water	SofM 19030422 [40c Hargrave-Casino] [41.1:2] [Bjlg] [nsw]
"Ko-ko-in"	guguwin	"Water"	water	Tkld 1834 GRAMMAR [86:34] [Awa] [nsw]

Fig. 6 North coast neighbourhood 'water'

On the western side of the Great Dividing Range, for example in Wiradhuri and Kamilaroi countries, words for 'water' also mainly begin with /g/, just as in Fig. 6. Observations such as this might suggest that perhaps, in prehistory, people moved into these different areas at different times, bringing particular vocabulary with them.

It might also be assumed that the further a place is from the Northern Territory where it all started, people moved in there at earlier times. However, as this happened so long ago, and as there were no written records, much of the early history of Australia remains a mystery.

NGARIGU VOCABULARY

Below are listed over 500 words taken from the most significant of the historical word lists mentioned earlier. The first column in the table is the word as it was recorded, and the second is a modern respelling of the word. The third column is a simplified English translation. The fourth column shows the sources, abbreviated as follows:

- **RHM**: R.H. Mathews, 1908
- **Thom**: Surveyor General W.M Thomas and his officers E.J. Halliday, T.B.U. Sloman, W. Wynter, John Allen, A.L. Stinson, Pruscott, J.F. Campbell and J. Anderson, district surveyors, 1904
- **Lhot**: Dr J. Lhotsky, 1839 [from *Science*, 23 May 1904]
- **Anon04**: Anonymous list from *Science*, 23 August 1904
- **du Vé**: List published in Curr, Edward M., 1886. *The Australian Race*, Vol. III, list 197, 1887

The list is arranged alphabetically by the English translation.

The wordlist below comes from Jeremy Steele's 'South' database, which lists coastal vocabularies south of Sydney to the Victorian border. It is one of several databases in the 'Bayala' series. These databases use conventions such as the following: curly brackets: indicate the record is one of two or more alternatives the source might have provided for the English entry concerned; square brackets: indicates that the example concerned is a single word taken from an immediately preceding record consisting of two or more words. Since the resulting single word was not specifically provided by the source it has become effectively an analysis by Jeremy Steele: in such instances 'JS' may appear in the 'source' column. In the 'respelt' column, capital letters occasionally appear. As the computer does not distinguish between capital letters and lower case letters, this 'computer blindness' enables capital letters to be used harmlessly to impart additional information about an entry. So capital letters /N/ and /D/, for example, are used to show special sounds for the consonants /n/ and /d/, where recorders have detected a difference in pronunciation, which they might have transcribed as 'nh' and 'dh' in their original entries. The first column of the table retains the capitalisation and spelling of the original record. Triple /x/ (xxx) indicates 'unknown'.

Ngarigu	respelt	English	source
kubbukudyan	gabugudyan	alive	RHM
Coola	gula	anger	Thom
dyubburu	dyaburu	ant	RHM
gunung	gunung	anus	RHM
nguyuka	nguyuga	arise	RHM
kungathalungi	gungaDalungi	arm	RHM
nurabutbut	nurabudbud	armband	RHM
mumu	mumu	baby	RHM
wengu	wingu	baby	RHM
Kungun	gungun	back	Lhot
moko (?)	mugu	bad	du Vé
muruba	muruba	bad	RHM
{Baka}	baga	bad	Lhot
{Tussi}	dudyi	bad	Lhot

badyung	badyung	bag	RHM
dhurwañ	Durwany	bandicoot	RHM
Manyoc	manyag	bandicoot	Lhot
manyug	manyug	bandicoot	RHM
Pirruka	biruga	Banksia	Lhot
Parrunga	baranga	bark	Lhot
berkun	birgun	bat	RHM
ngud'yan- ngudyen	ngadyan ngadyan	bat	RHM
Droyoyelak	druyuyilag	bead	Lhot
Yarang	yarang	beard	Lhot
yerrañ	yirany	beard	RHM
wapma	wabama	beat	RHM
ngaienger	ngayanga	bed	RHM
Urrugagan	yurugagan	beetle	Lhot
Bindi	bindi	belly	Lhot
bullinguringu	balinguringu	belly	RHM
yeppungbilli	yibangbili	big	RHM
yhubung	yubang	big	du Vé
budyen	budyen	bird	RHM
bindhawindher ri	bindawindiri	birdtype	RHM
dyarrandyak	dyarandyag	birdtype	RHM
nyukkangi	nyagangi	bite	RHM
dhaguk	Dagug	black	RHM
buguger'ak	bugugirag	black sally	RHM
mundya	mundya	blackfish	RHM
guruba	guruba	blood	RHM
gundal	gundal	bone	RHM
ngullamur	ngalamu	boomerang	RHM
warrungen	warangin	boomerang	du Vé
dyinburing	dyinburing	bowl	RHM
dhukkai	Dagayi	box	RHM
gunumba	gunamba	box	RHM
Kanea Yarma	ganiya yama	box	Lhot
Bubel	bubil	boy	Lhot
burubal	burubal	boy	RHM
Palluk	balag	branch	Lhot
Matong	madang	brave	Thom
kuragungambi	guragungambi	break	RHM
Par	ba	break	Lhot
Maneroo	manaru	breast	Anon04
Monaro	munaru	breast	Anon04
munyuknge	munyugandy	breast	RHM
Pinenana	bininana	breast	Lhot
bundingalai	bundingala	bring	RHM
gooyoor	guyur	brologa	du Vé
Didya	didya	brother	Lhot
dyiddyang	dyidyang	brother	RHM
jydechong	dyadyang	brother	du Vé
kugang	gugang	brother	RHM
mooroonga	murunga	bullroarer	RHM
Walta	walda	burn	Lhot
kunnamarang	gana marang	burn charcoal	RHM
Kundeit	gundid	bury	Lhot
Jiribal	dyiribal	butterfly	Lhot
Tumun	dumun	buttocks	Lhot
Viribinela	biribinila	call	Lhot

bandye	bandyi	camp	RHM
wallaan	walAn	camp	du Vé
dyinburu	dyinburu	canoe	RHM
marring	maring	canoe	du Vé
bindyellang	bindyilang	cat	RHM
gundarang	gundarang	cat	RHM
Tathra	daDara	cat	Anon04
dhallang	Dalang	charcoal	RHM
Mundaith	mundayid	charcoal	Lhot
Undogera	andugira	chin	Lhot
gulligimbilli	galigimbili	climb	RHM
Kulumbeo	gulambiyu	cloud	Lhot
gudyurung	gudyarung	club	RHM
Ger	gir	cockatoo	Lhot
Gnina	ngina	cockatoo	Lhot
Hannal	yanal	cockatoo	Lhot
ngoul	ngawal	cockatoo	du Vé
yerriak	yiriyag	cockatoo	RHM
curret	garid	cold	du Vé
karattha	garad[D]a	cold	RHM
kurritgo	garidgu	cold	RHM
yerrabingalai	yirabingalayi	come	RHM
Bibbenluke	bibinalug	confluence	Thom
Bombala	bambala	confluence	Thom
Munderringong	mandiringang	confluence	Anon04
dyumbullan	dyumbalan	copulate	RHM
barrinjook	barindyug	crayfish	du Vé
Wagulin	wagulin	crow	Lhot
warcolin	wagulin	crow	du Vé
yukumbrak	yugumbarag	crow	RHM
wurbil	wurbil	curlew	RHM
Tibiribi	dibiribi	dance	Lhot
bruyo	baruyu	day	du Vé
Nangeri	nangari	day	Lhot
mummatch	mamady	daylight	RHM
dhirrakumba	Diragamba	dead	RHM
dying-e-ang	dyingiyang	dew	RHM
Birraganya	biraganya	die	Lhot
birrakumbañ	biragambany	die	RHM
guragalang	guragalang	doctor	RHM
mirrigang	mirigang	dog	RHM
mittagang	midagang	dog	du Vé
Warragulmongi	waragul mangi	dog	Lhot
ngukai	ngugayi	drink	RHM
Uikimá	wigima	drink	Lhot
goonarook	gunarug	duck	du Vé
Kurariga	gurariga	duck	Lhot
poodoombarng	budumbang	duck	du Vé
meerong	mirang	eagle	du Vé
mirrung	mirang	eagle	RHM
binneyarre	binyari	ear	du Vé
dyanyange	dyanyangi	ear	RHM
Gundungela	gandangila	ear	Lhot
Bring	baring	earth	Lhot

dhau-ur	Dawur	earth	RHM
Taura	dawura	earth	Lhot
towra	dawura	earth	du Vé
dhambilli	Dambili	eat	RHM
kau-an	gawan	echidna	RHM
{Cooe Dong}	guwidang	echo	Thom
{Quidong}	gwidang	echo	Thom
kalgun	galgun	eel	RHM
kungalngurung e	gungal ngurundi	elbow	RHM
Yongra	yangara	elbow	Lhot
Biddibang	bidibang	emu	Lhot
biri-biri	biri biri	emu	du Vé
gun-gwan	gunGwan	emu	RHM
gunnungu	ganangGu	excrement	RHM
gundthul	gunDul	eye	RHM
Mekeleit?	migilid	eye	Lhot
mobbara	mabara	eye	du Vé
Mimorong	mimurang	eyebrow	Lhot
Mobeva	mubira	eyelash	Lhot
Daran	daran	eyelid	Lhot
bukkáli	bagali	fall	RHM
be-wan	byuwan	fat	RHM
Buen	buwin	fat	Thom
bobahn	baban	father	du Vé
bubang	bubang	father	RHM
ngatyen	ngadyin	father's father	RHM
kubbing	gabing	father's mother	RHM
dyau-attbunya	dyawadbanya	fear	RHM
Kiligila	giligila	feather	Lhot
dyebañ	dyibany	figleaf	RHM
gannby	ganbi	fire	du Vé
Kembi	gimbi	fire	Lhot
wattha	waDa	fire	RHM
kulgagal	gulgagal	firewood	RHM
birrigigik	birigigig	fishtype	RHM
moolaan	mulAn	fishtype	du Vé
Guba	guba	five	Lhot
gubbura	gabura	flower	RHM
Marrangaong	marangang	flower	Lhot
Murronumbla	maranambala	flower	Anon04
gunagungun	gunagunGun	fly	RHM
Nako	nagu	fly	Lhot
ngago	ngagu	fly	RHM
kanggat	gangGad	fog	RHM
dyinnang	dyinang	foot	RHM
genno	dyinu	foot	du Vé
Mendeng	minding	foot	Lhot
mooritche	muridi	footprint	du Vé
ngulange	ngulangi	forehead	RHM
Ullo	ngulu	forehead	Lhot
Wangula lula	wangalalula	forehead	Lhot
Nalanko	nalanGu	four	Lhot
dyirrigorat	dyirigarad	frog	RHM

gumbillang	gumbilang	frog	RHM
Yerrigereit	yirigirid	frog	Lhot
Pirruka Atyango	biruga adyangu	fruit	Lhot
barrañ	barany	genital cover	RHM
dhurunggal	DurungGal	girdle	RHM
Kumel	gumil	girdle	Lhot
mullangan	malanGan	girl	RHM
yunganyilla	yunganyila	give	RHM
ngallawa	ngalawa	glider	RHM
watchgung	wadygung	glider	RHM
yarrabye	yarabayi	go	du Vé
yerrabadya	yirabadya	go	RHM
yerrabalinga	yirabalinga	go	RHM
buddha' luk	baDalug	goanna	RHM
Budgony Narrak	badyuni narag	good	Lhot
murrembarang	marimbarang	good	du Vé
yellagañ	yilagany	good	RHM
Mallak	malag	grass	Lhot
nalluk	nalug	grass	RHM
nulhook	nulug	grass	du Vé
galang-galang	galang Galang	grasshopper	RHM
mura-nhuna	maraNuna	greedy	RHM
gubbadyuk	gabadyug	grub	RHM
gunung-gurañ	gunungGuran y	grub	RHM
balluk	balug	gum	RHM
Bridgaong	biridyang	gum	Lhot
dhumba	Damba	gum	RHM
dyua	dyuwa	gum	RHM
Gunningarah	ganingara	gum	Anon04
murrigal	marigal	gum	RHM
Nirwan	nirwan	gum	Lhot
eērong	yirang	hair	du Vé
Yarang	yarang	hair	Lhot
Yarang	yarang	hair	Lhot
yerrange	yirang	hair	RHM
burrare	burari	hair pubic	RHM
maraga	maraga	hand	du Vé
Moranga	maranga	hand	Lhot
murrungga	marangGa	hand	RHM
Tombong	dambang	hat	Anon04
ngumbercung	ngambagang	hatchet	du Vé
ngumbergang	ngumbergang	hatchet	RHM
Miuro	miyuru	hawk	Lhot
kadagong	gadagang	head	du Vé
kuttagang	gadagang	head	RHM
dyabbatch	dyabady	headband	RHM
ngattai	ngadayi	hear	RHM
Tuntungeran	dandangaran	heart	Lhot
yugurang	yugurang	heart	RHM
Billy Walla	bili wala	hill	Anon04
bunggal	bangGal	hill	RHM
Delegate	diligad	hill	Anon04
Jerangle	dyiranGal	hill	Anon04

Jingara	dyingara	hill	Anon04
Jingerah	dyingara	hill	Anon04
Cobyngbah	gubyingba	honey	Anon04
gwanggal	gwangGal	honey	RHM
Pirruka Goa	biruga guwa	honey	Lhot
gillarung	gilarang	honeysuckle	RHM
weenya	winya	hot	du Vé
mirritya	miridya	hunger	RHM
[Kokoi !]	gugayi	hurry	Lhot
Murray	marayi	hurry	Anon04
manggala	mangGala	husband	RHM
ngimba	ngimba	l	du Vé
Quidong	gwidang	ice	Lhot
{Kayar}	gaya	ill	Lhot
kuringal	guringal	inductee	RHM
i-buk	yibug	jay	RHM
bibburai	biburayi	jump	RHM
bundāār	banda	kangaroo	du Vé
burru	baru	kangaroo	RHM
birrak-ngambi	birag ngambi	kill	RHM
bummat	bamad	knee	RHM
Karagarab	garagarab	knee	Lhot
dandea	dandiyal	koaka	RHM
kumburang	gamburang	kookaburra	RHM
{Cooma or Coola}	guma	lake	Anon04
[Ironmongie]	ngayan	larva	JS
Ironmongie	ngayan mangi	larva termite	Anon04
Brigang	barigang	laugh	Lhot
yindiai	yindiyayi	laugh	RHM
gundigang	gundigang	leaf	RHM
Kundika	gundiga	leaf	Lhot
dyirrang	dyirang	leech	RHM
Dara	dara	leg	Lhot
Gamburimi	gamburimi	lie	Lhot
murdeditch	murdididy	light	du Vé
Kurungeran	garungaran	lightning	Lhot
mullup	malab	lightning	RHM
{Towamba or Terramera}	dawamba	lightning	Anon04
Tambamba	dambamba	lip	Lhot
dhubbut	Dabad	liver	RHM
Nako	nagu	liver	Lhot
dyirri-dyirritch	dyiri dyiridy	lizard	RHM
dyirrimala'ka	dyirimalaga	lizard	RHM
gurgurwúrak	gurgurwurag	lizard	RHM
Moga	muga	lizard	Lhot
ngullum'ba	ngalúmba	lizard	RHM
nhamai	namayi	look	RHM
kadyi	gadyi	louse	RHM
bullit-bullit	balid balid	lyrebird	RHM
ngagomiñ	ngagominy	maggot	RHM
gurambugang	gurambugang	magpie	RHM

dhirra-dhirri	Dira Diri	magpie-lark	RHM
baua	bawal	man	RHM
[marrin]	marin	man	JS
murriñ	mariny	man	RHM
myang	mayang	man	du Vé
beang'go	biyangGå	master	RHM
wattugañ	wadugany	masturbate	RHM
goan'ditch	guwandidy	matriarch	RHM
ngulla	ngala	meat	RHM
cubartong	gubardang	moon	du Vé
Kabatá	gadada	moon	Lhot
yedddhi	yidi	moon	RHM
yedddhi	yidi	moon	RHM
go-gok	gugug	mopoke	RHM
moolookmar	mulugama	mosquito	du Vé
mitchong	midyang	mother	du Vé
ngaddyang	ngadyang	mother	RHM
ngagun	ngagun	mother's father	RHM
ngañ	ngany	mother's mother	RHM
dha	Da	mouth	du Vé
moordingee	murdingi	mouth	du Vé
mundhange	munDang	mouth	RHM
Yabu	yabu	mouth	Lhot
Gino	ginu	nail	Lhot
Ulinala	wulinala	nail	Lhot
binggal	bingGal	nape	RHM
Niurung	nyurang	navel	Lhot
nyuri-nyuriñ	nyuri nyuriny	navel	RHM
dhulet	Dulid	neck	RHM
Mokmok	mag mag	neck	Lhot
Unananana	unananana	neck	Lhot
Wadyidya	wadyidya	neck	Lhot
Bayken	bayigin	net	Lhot
dhai-a-go	Dayagu	night	RHM
{Direit, Wallund}	dirid	night	Lhot
{Direit, Wallund}	waland	night	Lhot
dthag	Dag	night	du Vé
dhandiko	Dandigu	nit	RHM
moko	mugu	no	du Vé
kung	gung	nose	RHM
nor	nur	nose	du Vé
Nurnana	nurnana	nose	Lhot
Neir	niyir	ochre	Lhot
ngai-ur	ngayur	ochre	RHM
ngulukumban	ngulugamban	odour	RHM
bur	bur	one	RHM
bure	buri	one	RHM
mittong	midang	one	du Vé
Mivan yalla	miban yala	one	Lhot
Bunumerang	banumarang	ornament	Lhot
dyenutch	dyinady	owl	RHM
i-bing	yibing	owl	RHM
bindugañ	bindugany	oyster	RHM

Taralangana	daralangana	oyster	Lhot
kagang	gagang	paddle	RHM
Murugembeli	murugimbili	paint	Lhot
wadyala	wadyala	pair	RHM
Kulitkat	gulidgad	parrot	Lhot
be-al´	biyal	path	RHM
jirrybung	dyiribang	patriarch	du Vé
muyulung	muyulung	patriarch	RHM
Yong	yang	patriarch	Lhot
dyubbadyang	dyabadyang	penis	RHM
Jabijang	dyabidyang	penis	Lhot
Bunyan	banyan	pigeon	Anon04
Wabangla	wabangala	pigeon	Lhot
wawaka	wawaga	pigeon	RHM
bumbur	bumbur	pine	RHM
kabbatch	gabady	pipeclay	RHM
Milingandi	mili ngandi	pipeclay	Anon04
{Miridni. Kobat}	mirindi	pipeclay	Lhot
maranggang	marangGang	planttype	RHM
dyam-a´-lung	dyamalung	platypus	RHM
Murrumbidgee	marambidyi	plenty water	Anon04
balgai	balgayi	possum	RHM
Buckani	bagani	possum	Lhot
Coonerang	gunarang	possum	Anon04
Currawidgen	garawidyin	possum	Anon04
Currowoodjeon	garuwudyun	possum	Thom
gungurang	gungurang	possum	RHM
watjen	wadyin	possum	du Vé
birriñ	biriny	powder	RHM
dhan	Dan	powder	RHM
bullindherra	balindira	pregnant	RHM
Nolonyula	nulanyula	quarrel	Lhot
gurung-gurung	gurung Gurung	quick	RHM
[Barabanay !]	barabanayi	quick	Lhot
wallung	walung	rain	RHM
yurong	yurang	rain	du Vé
gurangurang	gurang Gurang	rainbow	RHM
batpu	badbu	rat	RHM
Chitiba	dyidiba	rat	Lhot
dyimmang	dyimang	rat kangaroo	RHM
Kunimein	gunimin	rat kangaroo	Lhot
mandhang	manDang	right	RHM
duñ	duny	rosella	RHM
Monri	manri	run	Lhot
munningale	maningali	run	RHM
memburrang	mimbarang	sand	RHM
Maruyurang	maruyurang	scar	Lhot
dhurt	Durad	scorpion	RHM
Takumilin	dagumilin	scrape	Lhot
bingga´dya	bingGadya	scratch	RHM
Pirruka Yua	biruga yuwa	seed	Lhot

'A Tourist's Guide to the Ngarigu Language' was edited by Natasha Steele

mambarang`i	mambarangi	shadow	RHM
Wullwye	wulwa	shelter	Thom
armmel	ngamil	shield	du Vé
birkumba	birgumba	shield	RHM
ngummal	ngamal	shield	RHM
bundagangi	bundagangi	shoulder	RHM
Galonénana	galuninana	shoulder	Lhot
kokumbalinya	gugambalinya	sick	RHM
yangabillin	yangabiliny	sing	RHM
cullan	galan	sister	du Vé
kallan	galan	sister	RHM
Nama	nama	sister	Lhot
ngummang	ngamang	sister	RHM
Malaki	malagi	sit	Lhot
ngullagai	ngalagayi	sit	RHM
Dar El	daril	sky	Anon04
Pogrein	bugrin	sky	Lhot
kubbukai	gabugayi	sleep	RHM
Kumong	gumang	sleep	Lhot
kubiangai	gubiyangayi	small	RHM
dhooddook	Dumdug	smoke	du Vé
dhunbuk	Dunbug	smoke	RHM
dyiddyugang	dyidyugang	snake	RHM
jijucung	dyidyugung	snake	du Vé
Tidyuka	didyuga	snake	Lhot
gunama	gunama	snow	RHM
Gunymá	gunyima	snow	Lhot
warrugang	warugang	snow ruin	RHM
Yangang	yangang	song	Lhot
murlimuluntra	murlimulundra	sorcerer	RHM
baiallanga	bayalanga	speak	RHM
bemmaramban	bimaramban	speak	RHM
Myalla	mayala	speak	Anon04
cumma	gama	spear	du Vé
dyerrumba	dyiramba	spear	RHM
gerambardee	dyirambadi	spear	du Vé
Jivim	dyibim	spear	Lhot
kamai	gamayi	spear	RHM
berami	birami	spear-thrower	RHM
Marrar	mara	spider	Lhot
matar	madar	spider	RHM
dyubingalai	dyubingalayi	stand	RHM
bralung	baralung	star	RHM
dyuang	dyuwang	star	RHM
ieenkee	yinGi	star	du Vé
Jinji	dyindy	star	Lhot
kiandyuluk	giyandyulug	steal	RHM
goorobung	gurabang	stone	du Vé
gurubang	gurubang	stone	RHM
Kurrubang	garubang	stone	Lhot
{Tunung}	dunung	stone	Lhot
{Gibba}	giba	stone	Lhot
Gibbergunyah	giba ganya	stone hut	Anon04
Buckajo	bagadyu	stream	Anon04
Crewati	gariwa	stream	Anon04
Crewati	gruwadi	stream	Anon04

Mataganah	madagana	stream	Anon04
Mowonbymoney	mawanbimani	stream	Anon04
wangang	wangang	stupid	RHM
wirrin	wirin	summer	RHM
Mamadi	mamadi	sun	Lhot
monnutche	manadyi	sun	du Vé
mummatch	mamady	sun	RHM
Goniak	gunyag	swan	Lhot
kunyuk	gunyug	swan	RHM
birging	birging	swift	RHM
bulmai	bulmayi	swim	RHM
kumeang	gumiyang	tail	RHM
Kumiango	gumiyangu	tail	Lhot
Pembingo	bimbingu	tail	Lhot
mamutch	mamudy	take	RHM
[Ironmongie]	mangi	termite	JS
gurra	gara	testicle	RHM
Dara	dara	thigh	Lhot
dhurra	Dara	thigh	RHM
tharal	Daral	thigh	du Vé
wunya	wunya	thirst	RHM
yindigee	yindigi	thou	du Vé
boolar martung	bula madung	three	du Vé
Mubiak	mubiyag	three	Lhot
yerre	yiri	throw	RHM
burramai	baramayi	throw down	RHM
dangang	dangang	thrush	RHM
dungang	dangang	thrush	RHM
Bobundrah	bubandara	thunder	Anon04
Meibi	mibi	thunder	Lhot
mirrabi	mirabi	thunder	RHM
Talang	dalang	tongue	Lhot
erange	yirang	tooth	RHM
Urgananabili	uranganabili	tooth	Lhot
yayra	yara	tooth	du Vé
Waddi	wadi	tree	Lhot
dyelládru	dyiládaru	treetype	RHM
Gambar	gamba	treetype	Lhot
karuk	garug	turkey	RHM
ngallukbang	ngalugbang	turtle	RHM
boolarlar	bulala	two	du Vé
bulala	bulala	two	RHM
Mivan bulla	miban bula	two	Lhot
dyung-ur	dyangur	urine	RHM
Jindabyne	dyindaban	valley	Anon04
dhauadhawathara	Dawa dawaDara	venereal	RHM
dhura dhurat	Dura Durad	vomit	RHM
willing	wiling	vulva	RHM
dhurragang	Daragang	wallaby	RHM
wai-at	wayad	wallaby	RHM
ngadyung	ngadyung	water	RHM
ngiijong	ngadyang	water	du Vé
Nyjong	nadyang	water	Anon04
Wadyang	wadyand	water	Lhot
Dundundra	dandandara	waterfall	Anon04
Numbla	nambala	waterhole	Anon04

Tallagoong	dalagung	waterhole	Anon04
Wolumla	walamala	waterhole	Anon04
matruk	madarug	wattle	RHM
Nirwan	nirwan	wattle	Lhot
yalawunya	yalawunya	weary	RHM
kumbaliñ	gumbaliny	weep	RHM
kumbaliñ	gumbaliny	weep	RHM
Wabmalanga	wabmalanga	weep	Lhot
Coolerang	gularang	wellspring	Anon04
[ngandoo]	ngandu	where	JS
winde-ai	windiyayi	whistle	RHM
Hogeila	yugila	white	Lhot
kurbit	gurbid	white	RHM
moomoogan	mumugan	whiteman	du Vé
goonoockomar	gunuguma	wind	du Vé
goonoockomar	gunuguma	wind	du Vé
Kurubmang	gurubmang	wind	Lhot
Tawerong. Warrineh	dawarang	wind	Lhot
Gungudulongo	gangudulangu	wing	Lhot
ballaru	balaru	woman	du Vé
bullan	balan	woman	RHM
manggala	mangGala	woman	RHM
bungadhung	bungadang	wombat	RHM
baar	bA	wood	du Vé
Kayora	gayura	wood	Lhot
Gonéna	gunina	wrist	Lhot
wangang	wangang	wrong	RHM
Tiilabudgery	dila badyari	xxx good	Anon04
beami boor	biyami bur	xxx xxx	JS
mewañ	miwany	yam	RHM
kuggang	gagang	yamstick	RHM
[beami]	biyami	yesterday	JS
[boor]	bur	yesterday	JS
munguyung	mangayang	youth	du Vé

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