



Lake Jindabyne

# A Tourist's Guide to the Ngarigu Language

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### Spelling

As Aboriginal people originally had no writing, how to spell Aboriginal words became a matter of choice, with the result that there is no single necessarily correct spelling. Language names are often spelt slightly differently. Wherever possible in this guide (i.e. excluding quoted material) the simplest spelling of Aboriginal words has been used.

## Who are the Ngarigu?

The Ngarigu are an inland Australian Aboriginal people of south-east New South Wales, whose traditional lands extend around the present border with Victoria. The territory of the Ngarigu language group is in the Great Dividing Range in south-eastern New South Wales. Well-known tourist locations in this area are Cooma, Adaminaby, Thredbo, Perisher Valley and the Kosciuszko National Park.

In the approximate language area map following, which draws on work by Tindale, Dixon and Horton,<sup>1</sup> the purple Ngarigu language area is surrounded by a number of other language groups including Wiradjuri, Gundungurra/Ngunawal, Dhurga, Dyiringany, Thawa, Bidwil, Kurnai and Dhudhuroa.

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 Kosciuszko 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.

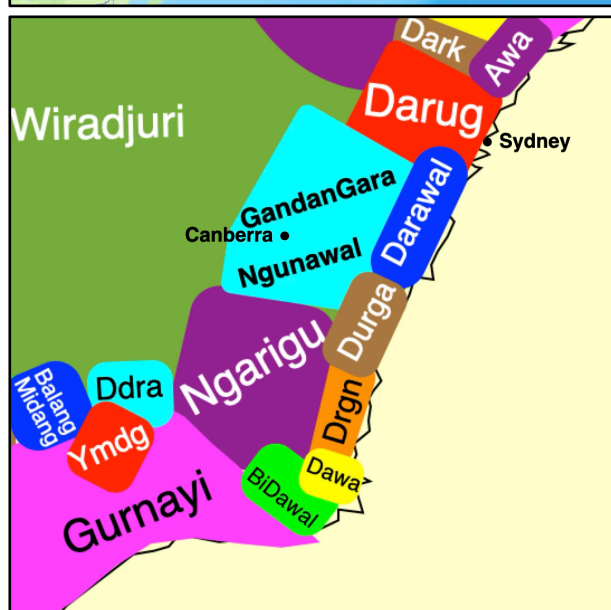


Fig. 1 Geographical and language area maps of south-eastern New South Wales

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

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.mapworld.com.au/products/aboriginal-australia-tindale-800-x-640mm-map>; Dixon, R. M. W. (2002). Australian Languages. Cambridge, U.K., Cambridge University Press: p.xxviii; <https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/map-indigenous-australia>



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.

### Where did the Ngarigu come from?

Some Aboriginal people, when asked about the origins of First Nations people in Australia, assert 'we were always here'. A more generally accepted view is that people arrived in Australia long ago, probably from New Guinea when it was connected to continental Australia when the seas were lower during an ice age. There might have been a succession of such arrivals. Who knows? There is evidence of Aboriginal inhabitation of the country for 65 000 years.<sup>2</sup> It is thought that people arrived in the vicinity of Darwin, and from there over time spread all over the country.

When a group of people first arrived in continental Australia its members would have all spoken the same language. 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? 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.<sup>3</sup>

Commenting on the dryness of the Australian continent, Smith 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 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.

Be that as it may, the further people travelled, it stands to reason, the longer would have been the time since they or their forebears left the starting point, and it is also likely that the way they spoke to one another would have slowly evolved. This is what always happens with languages—the greater the distance, and time, of separation, the more languages change.

### 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. 2). The table also includes words for 'water' in the languages near Ngarigu: Gundungurra (Gga), Ngunawal (Ngwl), Dharawal

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/evidence-of-first-peoples>

<sup>3</sup> Article 32006 [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 [https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature Article32006](https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/1301.0Feature+Article32006)

(Dwl), Dhurga (Dga) and Dyiringany (Drgn)—and all are similar to *ngadyung*.

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

Fig. 2 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. 3 that the word for ‘water’ changes to *badu*: Biripi (Bpi), Darkinyung (Dark), Worimi (Wrmi), and Karree (Kre) are all languages up to around Port Macquarie.

Australian	respelt	English	source
<b>Bādo</b>	badu	Water	Anon (c) [c:26:1] [BB] [NSW]
<b>Bādo</b>	badu	water	Mathews 8006/3/5 -5 [108–Dharug] [:110:7] [Dg] [NSW]
<b>[batto]</b>	badu	Water	Curr 3 #186 Branch [3:341.1:34.1] [Bpi] [nsw]
<b>Battoo</b>	badu	Water	Mathews 8006/3/7- No 7 [7:2:17] [Dark] [nsw]
<b>Ba-rdo</b>	bardu	Water	Larmer (RSNSW) BrisWtr [224.1:38] [Nrn] [nsw]
<b>battoo</b>	badu	Water	Hector [4:10] [Wrmi] [nsw]
<b>Pār-tō</b>	badu	Water	Tkld KRE c.1835 [131:37.2] [Kre] [nsw]

Fig. 3 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. 4 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.

Australian	respelt	English	source
<b>gullie</b>	gali	Water	SofM 19000221 [8: Young–Walcha] [8:1] [Ngwn] [nsw]
<b>kalle</b>	gali	Water	Curr 3 #188 Miller [3:357.1:34.1] [Wnra] [nsw]
<b>Kul-ling</b>	galing	... fresh water ...	Tkld 1834 GRAMMAR [89:4] [Awa] [nsw]
<b>Ghoong</b>	gung	Water	SofM 18970227 [16.3: B-Kempsey] [16:1] [Dgdi] [nsw]
<b>Cong</b>	gang	water	SofM 19080520 [p.11: Anon] [12.1:17] [Bjlg] []
<b>kúg</b>	gug	[‘she wants some water’]	Livingstone [11:19.23] [Bjlg] [nsw]
<b>Kogun</b>	gugan	Water	SofM 19030422 [40c Hargrave–Casino] [41.1:2] [Bjlg] [nsw]
<b>Ko-ko-in</b>	guguwin	Water	Tkld 1834 GRAMMAR [86:34] [Awa] [nsw]

Fig. 4 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. 4. Observations such as this might suggest that perhaps, in prehistory, people moved into these different areas at different times, bringing particular vocabulary with them. However, as this happened so long ago, and as there were no written records, much of the early history of Australia remains a mystery.

By the time of the European upheaval in Australia beginning with the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788, it is thought that there were around 300 or so language groups on the continent—and far more dialects—all associated with their own areas of the country.<sup>4</sup> So great was the disparity in power between the newcomers and the original inhabitants, however (muskets and cannons against spears and hatchets), and so incessant were the arrivals of shiploads of immigrants at the same time as the numbers of Aboriginal people were declining from new diseases and conflict, that language groups were largely overwhelmed when contact occurred, beginning in Sydney and spreading from there. Of those hundreds of language groups, today only about a dozen in the centre and north of the country remain in the flourishing state of being passed on to children.

## Sources of information

Very little remains known about the language spoken by the Ngarigu people. The earliest word

<sup>4</sup> <https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/languages-alive>

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 of Man* 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 offer little to enable an understanding of how the language worked. Speakers of languages generally use around 10 000 words although they may understand or know many more. As this would apply equally to Ngarigu as to any other Australian language, it can be inferred that there was a great deal more to the Ngarigu language than what we can know today. Even so, some things about this language can be asserted with some degree of confidence.

### General features of Australian languages

Australian languages vary in the way sentences are formed and how nouns and verbs are made up. In many languages, a verb stem or root is followed by various endings or *suffixes*, often finishing with a tense marker and then bound pronouns. Such elaborating suffixes provide information that in English would be supplied by separate words. Because of its location we can say that the Ngarigu language would have been among the Pama-Nyungan group of Australian languages. This enormous group covered practically the 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. In Pama-Nyungan languages, generally speaking, it is *all* about the suffixes.

In many languages, including Australian languages, while word order is to some extent useful it is not essential, there being other ways to indicate who or what is doing an action. In Australian languages this is achieved by adding a suffix to the ‘do-er’, such a suffix often featuring ‘-u’ (e.g. -*gu*, -*ngu*, -*du*). The word that includes such an ending is likely to be who or what is doing the action, regardless of where it occurs in the sentence. For example, in the sentence *man sees girl*, when the order is jumbled up but -*gu* is

added to the ‘do-er’ (*girl man-gu sees*), we can still tell who is doing the seeing: *gu* indicates the man is doing it. The name of this suffix marking the subject, ‘do-er’, in a *transitive* sentence (one in which there is also a ‘done to’, or object) is ergative. While English does use suffixes (e.g. govern: governs, governed, governing, governor, government), it does not do so in anything like the way or to the extent that Australian languages do.

In contrast to English and other European languages, Australian languages generally do not have verbs ‘to be’ and ‘to have’. They work around this, often using ‘to sit’ or ‘to stand’ for ‘to be’. They also use noun suffixes indicating ‘having’ and ‘lacking’. So *dogs have tails* and *people don’t have tails* would be expressed as *dog tail-having* and *people tail-lacking*. Other features that differ from English and other European languages include a very limited range of words for numbers and colours.

This does not mean that Australian languages are primitive or deficient, however, just that they are different. At times they can be considerably more sophisticated than European languages. For example, where English and other languages have terms for ‘we’, ‘you’ and ‘they’, Australian languages distinguish between two and more-than-two people, having words for ‘we-two’ and ‘we-all’, ‘you-two’ and ‘you-all’ and ‘they-two’ and ‘they-all’. A further sophistication of some languages occurs in such sentences as *we are going*, in which the use of one pronoun would mean we (*but not* you) are going, while use of a different pronoun would indicate that we (*including* you) are going. Another example of Australian language precision is found in words for human relations: separate terms for ‘older sister’s husband’ and for the son or daughter of a male, for example, make the terms ‘aunt’, ‘nephew’, ‘grandfather’ and ‘mother-in-law’ used in English look vague.

In other respects, Australian languages tend to keep things simple. They do not have genders, which in some European languages (although not English) make ‘tables’ feminine (French) or masculine (Italian) or the ‘sea’, again, feminine in French and masculine in Italian. German is yet more complicated in having neuter. All nouns in these European languages are either masculine, feminine (or neuter), and all speakers have to learn which is which.

Australian languages frequently do not show

plurals. Articles (a, an, the) used in English and other European languages are not found in Australian languages. Nor are prepositions (at, in, by etc.), Australian languages expressing such concepts by using suffixes instead.

There is another instance of the keep-it-simple principle. It was mentioned above that in Australian languages a **gu**-type suffix is added to the ‘do-er’ in a sentence to show who is doing the action. However, there are some words, often to do with movement, whether there is no other party involved (e.g. horse *gallops*, grasshopper *jumps*). Such verbs are called *intransitive*, and as in these instances no one else other than the horse or grasshopper could be doing the galloping or jumping, generally speaking Australian languages see no need to apply a suffix to them.

## Language name Ngarigu

The names of many Australian languages are based on the word ‘no’ in the language concerned. This may appear strange to English speakers, but Aboriginal people evidently were well aware of the fact that each language had its own distinctive word for ‘no’, and in one way or another often called their language by it. So major language groups in New South Wales *Wira-dhuri* and *Gamil-arayi*, have names that translate as *no-having*, the word for ‘no’ in those languages being respectively *wira* and *gamil*. Alternatively a language name might be ‘no’ repeated, as in the Murray River languages *Bureba Bureba*, *Wemba Wemba* and quite a few others.

This is not how the Ngarigu language got its name, however, as the Ngarigu word for ‘no’ was recorded as *mugu*. Today it is not known what Ngarigu means.

## Ngarigu grammar

No grammar of the Ngarigu language appears to

have been compiled at the time the language was spoken. Surveyor and anthropologist R.H. Mathews wrote:<sup>5</sup>

In 1904 I published a short grammar and vocabulary of the Ngunawal language, a sister tongue of the Ngarrugu. The grammatical structure of these languages is closely similar, and several words of their vocabularies are almost identical.<sup>6</sup>

The Ngunawal language may in due course become part of the Tourist’s Guide series, and if so its grammar will be covered then.

## Ngarigu vocabulary

The following vocabulary of over 500 words extracted from Jeremy Steele’s Bayala databases for Australian languages are taken from the most significant of the historical word lists mentioned earlier. The word in English is given in the first column, arranged alphabetically, followed by the way it was originally recorded. The third column in blue is a simplified standardised respelling of the word. The fourth column shows the original source for the entry, abbreviated as follows:

— **RHM**: R.H. Mathews, 1908 [see footnote 5]

— **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 [from *Science of Man*, 23 May 1904, p.58]<sup>7</sup>

— **Lhot**: Dr J. Lhotsky, 1839 [from *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London*]<sup>8</sup>

— **Anon**: Anonymous list [from *Science of Man*, 23 August 1904, p.104]<sup>9</sup>

— **du Vé**: Lists by Charles du Vé and John Bulmer published in Curr, Edward M., *The Australian Race*, Vol. III, 1887, section no. 197.<sup>10</sup>

The Bayala databases are not available online owing to their complexity. Anyone wishing to see them is invited to contact Jeremy Steele through

<sup>5</sup> Mathews, R. H. (1908). “Vocabulary of the Ngarrugu Tribe N.S.W.” *Journal and Proceedings of The Royal Society of New South Wales*: 335-340. <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/page/41579844#page/369/mode/1up>

<sup>6</sup> Mathews, R. H. (1904f). “The Ngunawal Language: in ‘The Wiradyuri and Other Languages of New South Wales’.” *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* XXXIV: 294-299; vocabulary 302-305. <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-756469845/view?partId=nla.obj-756484713#page/n12/mode/1up>

<sup>7</sup> <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-522047263/view?partId=nla.obj-522065094#page/n9/mode/1up>

<sup>8</sup> Lhotsky, J., Dr. Med. Jena, F.R. Bot. Soc. Bavaria. “Some Remarks on a Short Vocabulary of the Natives of Van Diemen Land; and Also of the Monero Downs in Australia.” *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 9 (1839): 157-62. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1797719?seq=1>

<sup>9</sup> <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-522047323/view?partId=nla.obj-522074408#page/n9/mode/1up>

<sup>10</sup> <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=W-YqAAAAYAAJ&pg=GBS.PA430&printsec=frontcover>



the website [aboriginallanguages.com](http://aboriginallanguages.com)

The Bayala 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'.

English	Ngarigu	respelt	source
alive	kubbukudyen	<a href="#">gabugudyen</a>	RHM
anger	Coola	<a href="#">gula</a>	Thom
ant	dyubburu	<a href="#">dyaburu</a>	RHM
anus	gunung	<a href="#">gunung</a>	RHM
arise	nguyuka	<a href="#">nguyuga</a>	RHM
arm	kungathalungi	<a href="#">gungaDalungi</a>	RHM
armband	nurabutbut	<a href="#">nurabudbud</a>	RHM
baby	mumu	<a href="#">mumu</a>	RHM
baby	wengu	<a href="#">wingu</a>	RHM
back	Kungun	<a href="#">gungun</a>	Lhot
bad	moko (?)	<a href="#">mugu</a>	du Vé
bad	muruba	<a href="#">muruba</a>	RHM
bad	{Baka}	<a href="#">baga</a>	Lhot
bad	{Tussi}	<a href="#">dudyi</a>	Lhot
bag	badyung	<a href="#">badyung</a>	RHM
bandicoot	dhurwañ	<a href="#">Durwany</a>	RHM
bandicoot	Manyoc	<a href="#">manyag</a>	Lhot
bandicoot	manyug	<a href="#">manyug</a>	RHM
Banksia	Pirruka	<a href="#">biruga</a>	Lhot
bark	Parrunga	<a href="#">baranga</a>	Lhot
bat	berkun	<a href="#">birgun</a>	RHM
bat	ngud'yan- ngudyen	<a href="#">ngadyan</a> <a href="#">ngadyan</a>	RHM
bead	Droyoyelak	<a href="#">druyuyilag</a>	Lhot
beard	Yarang	<a href="#">yarang</a>	Lhot
beard	yerrañ	<a href="#">yirany</a>	RHM
beat	wapma	<a href="#">wabama</a>	RHM
bed	ngaiernger	<a href="#">ngayanga</a>	RHM

beetle	Urrugagan	<a href="#">yurugagan</a>	Lhot
belly	Bindi	<a href="#">bindi</a>	Lhot
belly	bullinguringu	<a href="#">balinguringu</a>	RHM
big	yeppungbilli	<a href="#">yibangbili</a>	RHM
big	yhubung	<a href="#">yubang</a>	du Vé
bird	budyen	<a href="#">budyen</a>	RHM
birdtype	bindha- windherri	<a href="#">bindawindiri</a>	RHM
birdtype	dyarrandyak	<a href="#">dyarandyag</a>	RHM
bite	nyukkangi	<a href="#">nyagangi</a>	RHM
black	dhaguk	<a href="#">Dagug</a>	RHM
black sally	buguger'ak	<a href="#">bugugirag</a>	RHM
blackfish	mundya	<a href="#">mundya</a>	RHM
blood	guruba	<a href="#">guruba</a>	RHM
bone	gundal	<a href="#">gundal</a>	RHM
boomerang	ngullamur	<a href="#">ngalamu</a>	RHM
boomerang	warrungen	<a href="#">warangin</a>	du Vé
bowl	dyinburing	<a href="#">dyinburing</a>	RHM
box	dhukkai	<a href="#">Dagayi</a>	RHM
box	gunumba	<a href="#">gunamba</a>	RHM
box	Kanea Yarma	<a href="#">ganiya yama</a>	Lhot
boy	Bubel	<a href="#">bubil</a>	Lhot
boy	burubal	<a href="#">burubal</a>	RHM
branch	Palluk	<a href="#">balag</a>	Lhot
brave	Matong	<a href="#">madang</a>	Thom
break	kuragungambi	<a href="#">guragungambi</a>	RHM
break	Par	<a href="#">ba</a>	Lhot
breast	Maneroo	<a href="#">manaru</a>	Anon
breast	Monaro	<a href="#">munaru</a>	Anon
breast	munyuknge	<a href="#">munyugandy</a>	RHM
breast	Pinenana	<a href="#">bininana</a>	Lhot
bring	bundingalai	<a href="#">bundingala</a>	RHM
broilga	gooyoor	<a href="#">guyur</a>	du Vé
brother	Didya	<a href="#">didya</a>	Lhot
brother	dyiddyng	<a href="#">dyidyng</a>	RHM
brother	jydyhng	<a href="#">dyadyng</a>	du Vé
brother	kugang	<a href="#">gugang</a>	RHM
bullroarer	mooroonga	<a href="#">murunga</a>	RHM
burn	Walta	<a href="#">walda</a>	Lhot
burn charcoal	kunnamarang	<a href="#">gana marang</a>	RHM
bury	Kundeit	<a href="#">gundid</a>	Lhot
butterfly	Jiribal	<a href="#">dyiribal</a>	Lhot
buttocks	Tumun	<a href="#">dumun</a>	Lhot
call	Viribinela	<a href="#">biribinila</a>	Lhot
camp	bandye	<a href="#">bandyi</a>	RHM
camp	wallaan	<a href="#">walAn</a>	du Vé
canoe	dyinburu	<a href="#">dyinburu</a>	RHM
canoe	marring	<a href="#">maring</a>	du Vé
cat	bindyellang	<a href="#">bindyilang</a>	RHM

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

earth	<b>dhau-ur</b>	<a href="#">Dawur</a>	RHM
earth	<b>Taura</b>	<a href="#">dawura</a>	Lhot
earth	<b>towra</b>	<a href="#">dawura</a>	du Vé
eat	<b>dhambilli</b>	<a href="#">Dambili</a>	RHM
echidna	<b>kau-an</b>	<a href="#">gawan</a>	RHM
echo	<b>{Cooe Dong}</b>	<a href="#">guwidang</a>	Thom
echo	<b>{Quidong}</b>	<a href="#">gwidang</a>	Thom
eel	<b>kalgun</b>	<a href="#">galgun</a>	RHM
elbow	<b>kungalngurunge</b>	<a href="#">gungal ngurundyi</a>	RHM
elbow	<b>Yongra</b>	<a href="#">yangara</a>	Lhot
emu	<b>Biddibang</b>	<a href="#">bidibang</a>	Lhot
emu	<b>biri-biri</b>	<a href="#">biri biri</a>	du Vé
emu	<b>gun-gwan</b>	<a href="#">gunGwan</a>	RHM
excrement	<b>gunnunggu</b>	<a href="#">ganangGu</a>	RHM
eye	<b>gundthul</b>	<a href="#">gunDul</a>	RHM
eye	<b>Mekeleit?</b>	<a href="#">migilid</a>	Lhot
eye	<b>mobbara</b>	<a href="#">mabara</a>	du Vé
eyebrow	<b>Mimorung</b>	<a href="#">mimurang</a>	Lhot
eyelash	<b>Mobeva</b>	<a href="#">mubira</a>	Lhot
eyelid	<b>Daran</b>	<a href="#">daran</a>	Lhot
fall	<b>bukkáli</b>	<a href="#">bagali</a>	RHM
fat	<b>be-wan</b>	<a href="#">byuwan</a>	RHM
fat	<b>Buen</b>	<a href="#">buwin</a>	Thom
father	<b>bobahn</b>	<a href="#">baban</a>	du Vé
father	<b>bubang</b>	<a href="#">bubang</a>	RHM
father's father	<b>ngatyen</b>	<a href="#">ngadyin</a>	RHM
father's mother	<b>kubbing</b>	<a href="#">gabing</a>	RHM
fear	<b>dyau-attbunya</b>	<a href="#">dyawadbanya</a>	RHM
feather	<b>Kiligila</b>	<a href="#">giligila</a>	Lhot
figleaf	<b>dyebañ</b>	<a href="#">dyibany</a>	RHM
fire	<b>gannby</b>	<a href="#">ganbi</a>	du Vé
fire	<b>Kembi</b>	<a href="#">gimbi</a>	Lhot
fire	<b>wattha</b>	<a href="#">waDa</a>	RHM
firewood	<b>kulgagal</b>	<a href="#">gulgagal</a>	RHM
fishtype	<b>birrigigik</b>	<a href="#">birigigig</a>	RHM
fishtype	<b>moolaan</b>	<a href="#">mulAn</a>	du Vé
five	<b>Guba</b>	<a href="#">guba</a>	Lhot
flower	<b>gubbura</b>	<a href="#">gabura</a>	RHM
flower	<b>Marrangaong</b>	<a href="#">marangang</a>	Lhot
flower	<b>Murronumbla</b>	<a href="#">maranambala</a>	Anon
fly	<b>gunagungun</b>	<a href="#">gunagunGun</a>	RHM
fly	<b>Nako</b>	<a href="#">nagu</a>	Lhot
fly	<b>ngago</b>	<a href="#">ngagu</a>	RHM
fog	<b>kanggat</b>	<a href="#">gangGad</a>	RHM
foot	<b>dyinnang</b>	<a href="#">dyinang</a>	RHM
foot	<b>genno</b>	<a href="#">dyinu</a>	du Vé
foot	<b>Mendeng</b>	<a href="#">minding</a>	Lhot



footprint	mooritché	<a href="#">muriydi</a>	du Vé
forehead	ngulange	<a href="#">ngulangi</a>	RHM
forehead	Ullo	<a href="#">ngulu</a>	Lhot
forehead	Wangula lula	<a href="#">wangalalula</a>	Lhot
four	Nalanko	<a href="#">nalanGu</a>	Lhot
frog	dyirrigorat	<a href="#">dyirigarad</a>	RHM
frog	gumbillang	<a href="#">gumbilang</a>	RHM
frog	Yerrigereit	<a href="#">yirigirid</a>	Lhot
fruit	Pirruka Atyango	<a href="#">biruga adyangu</a>	Lhot
Genital cover	barrañ	<a href="#">barany</a>	RHM
girdle	dhurunggal	<a href="#">DurungGal</a>	RHM
girdle	Kumel	<a href="#">gumil</a>	Lhot
girl	mullangan	<a href="#">malanGan</a>	RHM
give	yunganyilla	<a href="#">yunganyila</a>	RHM
glider	ngallawa	<a href="#">ngalawa</a>	RHM
glider	watchgung	<a href="#">wadygung</a>	RHM
go	yarrabye	<a href="#">yarabayi</a>	du Vé
go	yerrabadya	<a href="#">yirabadya</a>	RHM
go	yerrabalinga	<a href="#">yirabalinga</a>	RHM
goanna	buddha´luk	<a href="#">baDalug</a>	RHM
good	Budgony Narrak	<a href="#">badyuni narag</a>	Lhot
good	murrembarang	<a href="#">marimbarang</a>	du Vé
good	yellagañ	<a href="#">yilagany</a>	RHM
grass	Mallak	<a href="#">malag</a>	Lhot
grass	nalluk	<a href="#">nalug</a>	RHM
grass	nulhook	<a href="#">nulug</a>	du Vé
grasshopper	galang-galang	<a href="#">galang Galang</a>	RHM
greedy	mura-nhuna	<a href="#">maraNuna</a>	RHM
grub	gubbadyuk	<a href="#">gabadyug</a>	RHM
grub	gunung-gurañ	<a href="#">gunungGurany</a>	RHM
gum	balluk	<a href="#">balug</a>	RHM
gum	Bridgaong	<a href="#">biridyang</a>	Lhot
gum	dhumba	<a href="#">Damba</a>	RHM
gum	dyua	<a href="#">dyuwa</a>	RHM
gum	Gunningarah	<a href="#">ganingara</a>	Anon
gum	murrigal	<a href="#">marigal</a>	RHM
gum	Nirwan	<a href="#">nirwan</a>	Lhot
hair	eērong	<a href="#">yirang</a>	du Vé
hair	Yarang	<a href="#">yarang</a>	Lhot
hair	Yarang	<a href="#">yarang</a>	Lhot
hair	yerrange	<a href="#">yirang</a>	RHM
hair pubic	burrare	<a href="#">burari</a>	RHM
hand	maraga	<a href="#">maraga</a>	du Vé
hand	Moranga	<a href="#">maranga</a>	Lhot
hand	murrungga	<a href="#">marangGa</a>	RHM
hat	Tombong	<a href="#">dambang</a>	Anon
hatchet	ngumbercung	<a href="#">ngambagang</a>	du Vé

hatchet	ngumbugang	<a href="#">ngumbugang</a>	RHM
hawk	Miuro	<a href="#">miyuru</a>	Lhot
head	kadagong	<a href="#">gadagang</a>	du Vé
head	kuttagang	<a href="#">gadagang</a>	RHM
headband	dyabbatch	<a href="#">dyabady</a>	RHM
hear	ngattai	<a href="#">ngadayi</a>	RHM
heart	Tuntungeran	<a href="#">dandangaran</a>	Lhot
heart	yugurang	<a href="#">yugurang</a>	RHM
hill	Billy Walla	<a href="#">bili wala</a>	Anon
hill	bunggal	<a href="#">bangGal</a>	RHM
hill	Delegate	<a href="#">diligad</a>	Anon
hill	Jerangle	<a href="#">dyiranGal</a>	Anon
hill	Jingara	<a href="#">dyingara</a>	Anon
hill	Jingerah	<a href="#">dyingara</a>	Anon
honey	Cobyingbah	<a href="#">gubyingba</a>	Anon
honey	gwanggal	<a href="#">gwangGal</a>	RHM
honey	Pirruka Goa	<a href="#">biruga guwa</a>	Lhot
honeysuckle	gillarung	<a href="#">gilarang</a>	RHM
hot	weenya	<a href="#">winya</a>	du Vé
hunger	mirritya	<a href="#">miridya</a>	RHM
hurry	[Kokoi !]	<a href="#">gugayi</a>	Lhot
hurry	Murray	<a href="#">marayi</a>	Anon
husband	manggala	<a href="#">mangGala</a>	RHM
I	ngimba	<a href="#">ngimba</a>	du Vé
ice	Quidong	<a href="#">gwidang</a>	Lhot
ill	{Kayar}	<a href="#">gaya</a>	Lhot
inductee	kuringal	<a href="#">guringal</a>	RHM
jay	i-buk	<a href="#">yibug</a>	RHM
jump	bibburai	<a href="#">biburayi</a>	RHM
kangaroo	bundäär	<a href="#">banda</a>	du Vé
kangaroo	burru	<a href="#">baru</a>	RHM
kill	birrak-ngambi	<a href="#">birag ngambi</a>	RHM
knee	bummat	<a href="#">bamad</a>	RHM
knee	Karagarab	<a href="#">garagarab</a>	Lhot
koaka	danddeal	<a href="#">dandiyal</a>	RHM
kookaburra	kumburang	<a href="#">gamburang</a>	RHM
lake	{Cooma or Coola}	<a href="#">guma</a>	Anon
larva	[Ironmongie]	<a href="#">ngayan</a>	JS
larva termite	Ironmongie	<a href="#">ngayan mangi</a>	Anon
laugh	Brigang	<a href="#">barigang</a>	Lhot
laugh	yindiai	<a href="#">yindiyyai</a>	RHM
leaf	gundigang	<a href="#">gundigang</a>	RHM
leaf	Kundika	<a href="#">gundiga</a>	Lhot
leech	dyirrang	<a href="#">dyirang</a>	RHM
leg	Dara	<a href="#">dara</a>	Lhot
lie	Gamburimi	<a href="#">gamburimi</a>	Lhot
light	murdeditch	<a href="#">murdididy</a>	du Vé
lightning	Kurungeran	<a href="#">garungaran</a>	Lhot
lightning	mullup	<a href="#">malab</a>	RHM

lightning	{Towamba or Terrambera}	dawamba	Anon
lip	Tambamba	dambamba	Lhot
liver	dhubbut	Dabad	RHM
liver	Nako	nagu	Lhot
lizard	dyirri-dyirritch	dyiri dyiridy	RHM
lizard	dyirrimala'ka	dyirimalaga	RHM
lizard	gurgurwúrak	gurgurwurag	RHM
lizard	Moga	muga	Lhot
lizard	ngullum'ba	ngalúmba	RHM
look	nhamai	namayi	RHM
louse	kadyi	gadyi	RHM
lyrebird	bullit-bullit	balid balid	RHM
maggot	ngagomiñ	ngagominy	RHM
magpie	gurambugang	gurambugang	RHM
magpie-lark	dhirra-dhirri	Dira Diri	RHM
man	bauai	bawal	RHM
man	[marrin]	marin	JS
man	murriñ	mariny	RHM
man	myang	mayang	du Vé
master	beang'go	biyangGå	RHM
masturbate	wattugañ	wadugany	RHM
matriarch	goan'ditch	guwandidy	RHM
meat	ngulla	ngala	RHM
moon	cubartong	gubardang	du Vé
moon	Kabatá	gadada	Lhot
moon	yedddhi	yidi	RHM
moon	yedddhi	yidi	RHM
mopoke	go-gok	gugug	RHM
mosquito	moolookmar	mulugama	du Vé
mother	mitchong	midyang	du Vé
mother	ngaddyang	ngadyang	RHM
mother's father	ngagun	ngagun	RHM
mother's mother	ngañ	ngany	RHM
mouth	dha	Da	du Vé
mouth	moordingee	murdingi	du Vé
mouth	mundhange	munDang	RHM
mouth	Yabu	yabu	Lhot
nail	Gino	ginu	Lhot
nail	Ulinala	wulinala	Lhot
nape	binggal	bingGal	RHM
navel	Niurung	nyurang	Lhot
navel	nyuri-nyuriñ	nyuri nyuriny	RHM
neck	dhulet	Dulid	RHM
neck	Mokmok	mag mag	Lhot
neck	Unananana	unananana	Lhot
neck	Wadyidya	wadyidya	Lhot
net	Bayken	bayigin	Lhot

night	dhai-a-go	Dayagu	RHM
night	Direit	dirid	Lhot
night	Wallund	waland	Lhot
night	dthag	Dag	du Vé
nit	dhandiko	Dandigu	RHM
no	moko	mugu	du Vé
nose	kung	gung	RHM
nose	nor	nur	du Vé
nose	Nurnana	nurnana	Lhot
ochre	Neir	niyir	Lhot
ochre	ngai-ur	ngayur	RHM
odour	ngulukumban	ngulugamban	RHM
one	bur	bur	RHM
one	bure	buri	RHM
one	mittong	midang	du Vé
one	Mivan yalla	miban yala	Lhot
ornament	Bunumerang	banumarang	Lhot
owl	dyenutch	dyinady	RHM
owl	i-bing	yibing	RHM
oyster	bindugañ	bindugany	RHM
oyster	Taralangana	daralangana	Lhot
paddle	kagang	gagang	RHM
paint	Murugembeli	murugimbili	Lhot
pair	wadyala	wadyala	RHM
parrot	Kulitkat	gulidgad	Lhot
path	be-al'	biyal	RHM
patriarch	jirrybung	dyiribang	du Vé
patriarch	muyulung	muyulung	RHM
patriarch	Yong	yang	Lhot
penis	dyubbadyang	dyabadyang	RHM
penis	Jabijang	dyabidyang	Lhot
pigeon	Bunyan	banyan	Anon
pigeon	Wabangla	wabangala	Lhot
pigeon	wawaka	wawaga	RHM
pine	bumbur	bumbur	RHM
pipeclay	kabbatch	gabady	RHM
pipeclay	Kobat	gubad	Lhot
pipeclay	Milingandi	mili ngandi	Anon
pipeclay	Miridni	miridni	Lhot
planttype	maranggang	marangGang	RHM
platypus	dyam-a'-lung	dyamalung	RHM
plenty water	Murrumbidgee	marambidyi	Anon
possum	balgai	balgayi	RHM
possum	Buckani	bagani	Lhot
possum	Coonerang	gunarang	Anon
possum	Currawidgen	garawidyin	Anon
possum	Currowoodjeon	garuwudyun	Thom
possum	gungurang	gungurang	RHM
possum	watjen	wadyin	du Vé

powder	<b>birriñ</b>	<a href="#">biriny</a>	RHM
powder	<b>dhan</b>	<a href="#">Dan</a>	RHM
pregnant	<b>bullindherra</b>	<a href="#">balindira</a>	RHM
quarrel	<b>Nolonyula</b>	<a href="#">nulanyula</a>	Lhot
quick	<b>gurung-gurung</b>	<a href="#">gurung Gurung</a>	RHM
quick	<b>[Barabanay !]</b>	<a href="#">barabanayi</a>	Lhot
rain	<b>wallung</b>	<a href="#">walung</a>	RHM
rain	<b>yurong</b>	<a href="#">yurang</a>	du Vé
rainbow	<b>gurangurang</b>	<a href="#">gurang Gurang</a>	RHM
rat	<b>batpu</b>	<a href="#">badbu</a>	RHM
rat	<b>Chitiba</b>	<a href="#">dyidiba</a>	Lhot
rat kangaroo	<b>dyimmang</b>	<a href="#">dyimang</a>	RHM
rat kangaroo	<b>Kunimein</b>	<a href="#">gunimin</a>	Lhot
right	<b>mandhang</b>	<a href="#">manDang</a>	RHM
rosella	<b>duñ</b>	<a href="#">duny</a>	RHM
run	<b>Monri</b>	<a href="#">manri</a>	Lhot
run	<b>munningale</b>	<a href="#">maningali</a>	RHM
sand	<b>memburrang</b>	<a href="#">mimbarang</a>	RHM
scar	<b>Maruyurang</b>	<a href="#">maruyirang</a>	Lhot
scorpion	<b>dhurt</b>	<a href="#">Durad</a>	RHM
scrape	<b>Takumilin</b>	<a href="#">dagumilin</a>	Lhot
scratch	<b>bingga´dya</b>	<a href="#">bingGadya</a>	RHM
seed	<b>Pirruka Yua</b>	<a href="#">biruga yuwa</a>	Lhot
semen	<b>burranya</b>	<a href="#">baranya</a>	RHM
shadow	<b>mambarang´i</b>	<a href="#">mambarangi</a>	RHM
shelter	<b>Wullwe</b>	<a href="#">wulwa</a>	Thom
shield	<b>armmel</b>	<a href="#">ngamil</a>	du Vé
shield	<b>birkumba</b>	<a href="#">birgumba</a>	RHM
shield	<b>ngummal</b>	<a href="#">ngamal</a>	RHM
shoulder	<b>bundagangi</b>	<a href="#">bundagangi</a>	RHM
shoulder	<b>Galonénana</b>	<a href="#">galuninana</a>	Lhot
sick	<b>kokumbalinya</b>	<a href="#">gugambalinya</a>	RHM
sing	<b>yangabilliñ</b>	<a href="#">yangabiliny</a>	RHM
sister	<b>cullan</b>	<a href="#">galan</a>	du Vé
sister	<b>kallan</b>	<a href="#">galan</a>	RHM
sister	<b>Nama</b>	<a href="#">nama</a>	Lhot
sister	<b>ngummang</b>	<a href="#">ngamang</a>	RHM
sit	<b>Malaki</b>	<a href="#">malagi</a>	Lhot
sit	<b>ngullagai</b>	<a href="#">ngalagayi</a>	RHM
sky	<b>Dar El</b>	<a href="#">daril</a>	Anon
sky	<b>Pogrein</b>	<a href="#">bugrin</a>	Lhot
sleep	<b>kubbukai</b>	<a href="#">gabugayi</a>	RHM
sleep	<b>Kumong</b>	<a href="#">gumang</a>	Lhot
small	<b>kubiangai</b>	<a href="#">gubiyangayi</a>	RHM
smoke	<b>dhoomdook</b>	<a href="#">Dumdug</a>	du Vé
smoke	<b>dhunbuk</b>	<a href="#">Dunbug</a>	RHM
snake	<b>dyiddyugang</b>	<a href="#">dyidyugang</a>	RHM
snake	<b>jijucung</b>	<a href="#">dyidyugung</a>	du Vé
snake	<b>Tidyuka</b>	<a href="#">didyuga</a>	Lhot

snow	<b>gunama</b>	<a href="#">gunama</a>	RHM
snow	<b>Gunymá</b>	<a href="#">gunyima</a>	Lhot
snow ruin	<b>warrugang</b>	<a href="#">warugang</a>	RHM
song	<b>Yangang</b>	<a href="#">yangang</a>	Lhot
sorcerer	<b>murlimuluntra</b>	<a href="#">murlimulundra</a>	RHM
speak	<b>baiallanga</b>	<a href="#">bayalanga</a>	RHM
speak	<b>bemmaramban</b>	<a href="#">bimaramban</a>	RHM
speak	<b>Myalla</b>	<a href="#">mayala</a>	Anon
spear	<b>cumma</b>	<a href="#">gama</a>	du Vé
spear	<b>dyerrumba</b>	<a href="#">dyiramba</a>	RHM
spear	<b>gerambardee</b>	<a href="#">dyirambadi</a>	du Vé
spear	<b>Jivim</b>	<a href="#">dyibim</a>	Lhot
spear	<b>kamai</b>	<a href="#">gamayi</a>	RHM
spear-thrower	<b>berami</b>	<a href="#">birami</a>	RHM
spider	<b>Marrar</b>	<a href="#">mara</a>	Lhot
spider	<b>matar</b>	<a href="#">madar</a>	RHM
stand	<b>dyubingalai</b>	<a href="#">dyubingalayi</a>	RHM
star	<b>bralung</b>	<a href="#">baralung</a>	RHM
star	<b>dyuang</b>	<a href="#">dyuwang</a>	RHM
star	<b>ieenkee</b>	<a href="#">yinGi</a>	du Vé
star	<b>Jinji</b>	<a href="#">dyindy</a>	Lhot
steal	<b>kiandyuluk</b>	<a href="#">giyandyulug</a>	RHM
stone	<b>goorobung</b>	<a href="#">gurabang</a>	du Vé
stone	<b>gurubang</b>	<a href="#">gurubang</a>	RHM
stone	<b>Kurrubang</b>	<a href="#">garubang</a>	Lhot
stone	<b>{Tunung}</b>	<a href="#">dunung</a>	Lhot
stone	<b>{Gibba}</b>	<a href="#">giba</a>	Lhot
stone hut	<b>Gibbergunyah</b>	<a href="#">giba ganya</a>	Anon
stream	<b>Buckajo</b>	<a href="#">bagadyu</a>	Anon
stream	<b>Crewati</b>	<a href="#">gariwa</a>	Anon
stream	<b>Crewati</b>	<a href="#">gruwadi</a>	Anon
stream	<b>Mataganah</b>	<a href="#">madagana</a>	Anon
stream	<b>Mowon-bymoney</b>	<a href="#">mawanbimani</a>	Anon
stupid	<b>wangang</b>	<a href="#">wangang</a>	RHM
summer	<b>wirrin</b>	<a href="#">wirin</a>	RHM
sun	<b>Mamadi</b>	<a href="#">mamadi</a>	Lhot
sun	<b>monnutche</b>	<a href="#">manadyi</a>	du Vé
sun	<b>mummatch</b>	<a href="#">mamady</a>	RHM
swan	<b>Goniak</b>	<a href="#">gunyag</a>	Lhot
swan	<b>kunyak</b>	<a href="#">gunyug</a>	RHM
swift	<b>birging</b>	<a href="#">birging</a>	RHM
swim	<b>bulmai</b>	<a href="#">bulmayi</a>	RHM
tail	<b>kumeang</b>	<a href="#">gumiyang</a>	RHM
tail	<b>Kumiango</b>	<a href="#">gumiyangu</a>	Lhot
tail	<b>Pembingo</b>	<a href="#">bimbingu</a>	Lhot
take	<b>mamutch</b>	<a href="#">mamudy</a>	RHM
termite	<b>[Ironmongie]</b>	<a href="#">mangi</a>	JS
testicle	<b>gurra</b>	<a href="#">gara</a>	RHM

thigh	<b>Dara</b>	<a href="#">dara</a>	Lhot
thigh	<b>dhurra</b>	<a href="#">Dara</a>	RHM
thigh	<b>tharal</b>	<a href="#">Daral</a>	du Vé
thirst	<b>wunya</b>	<a href="#">wunya</a>	RHM
thou	<b>yindigee</b>	<a href="#">yindigi</a>	du Vé
three	<b>boolar martung</b>	<a href="#">bula madung</a>	du Vé
three	<b>Mubiak</b>	<a href="#">mubiyag</a>	Lhot
throw	<b>yerre</b>	<a href="#">yiri</a>	RHM
throw down	<b>burramai</b>	<a href="#">baramayi</a>	RHM
thrush	<b>dangang</b>	<a href="#">dangang</a>	RHM
thrush	<b>dungang</b>	<a href="#">dangang</a>	RHM
thunder	<b>Bobundrah</b>	<a href="#">bubandara</a>	Anon
thunder	<b>Meibi</b>	<a href="#">mibi</a>	Lhot
thunder	<b>mirrabi</b>	<a href="#">mirabi</a>	RHM
tongue	<b>Talang</b>	<a href="#">dalang</a>	Lhot
tooth	<b>erange</b>	<a href="#">yirang</a>	RHM
tooth	<b>Uranganabili</b>	<a href="#">uranganabili</a>	Lhot
tooth	<b>yayra</b>	<a href="#">yara</a>	du Vé
tree	<b>Waddi</b>	<a href="#">wadi</a>	Lhot
treetype	<b>dyelládrú</b>	<a href="#">dyiládarú</a>	RHM
treetype	<b>Gambar</b>	<a href="#">gamba</a>	Lhot
turkey	<b>karuk</b>	<a href="#">garug</a>	RHM
turtle	<b>ngallukbang</b>	<a href="#">ngalugbang</a>	RHM
two	<b>boolarlar</b>	<a href="#">bulala</a>	du Vé
two	<b>bulala</b>	<a href="#">bulala</a>	RHM
two	<b>Mivan bulla</b>	<a href="#">miban bula</a>	Lhot
urine	<b>dyung-ur</b>	<a href="#">dyangur</a>	RHM
valley	<b>Jindabyne</b>	<a href="#">dyindaban</a>	Anon
venereal	<b>dhaua-dhawathara</b>	<a href="#">Dawa dawaDara</a>	RHM
vomit	<b>dhura dhurat</b>	<a href="#">Dura Durad</a>	RHM
vulva	<b>willing</b>	<a href="#">wiling</a>	RHM
wallaby	<b>dhurragang</b>	<a href="#">Daragang</a>	RHM
wallaby	<b>wai-at</b>	<a href="#">wayad</a>	RHM
water	<b>ngadyung</b>	<a href="#">ngadyung</a>	RHM
water	<b>ngiijong</b>	<a href="#">ngadyang</a>	du Vé
water	<b>Nyjong</b>	<a href="#">nadyang</a>	Anon
water	<b>Wadyang</b>	<a href="#">wadyand</a>	Lhot
waterfall	<b>Dundundra</b>	<a href="#">dandandara</a>	Anon
waterhole	<b>Numbla</b>	<a href="#">nambala</a>	Anon
waterhole	<b>Tallagoong</b>	<a href="#">dalagung</a>	Anon
waterhole	<b>Wolumla</b>	<a href="#">walamala</a>	Anon
wattle	<b>matruk</b>	<a href="#">madarug</a>	RHM
wattle	<b>Nirwan</b>	<a href="#">nirwan</a>	Lhot
weary	<b>yalawunya</b>	<a href="#">yalawunya</a>	RHM
weep	<b>kumbaliñ</b>	<a href="#">gumbaliny</a>	RHM
weep	<b>kumbaliñ</b>	<a href="#">gumbaliny</a>	RHM
weep	<b>Wabmalanga</b>	<a href="#">wabmalanga</a>	Lhot
wellspring	<b>Coolerang</b>	<a href="#">gularang</a>	Anon
where	<b>[ngandoo]</b>	<a href="#">ngandu</a>	JS

whistle	<b>winde-ai</b>	<a href="#">windiyayi</a>	RHM
white	<b>Hogeila</b>	<a href="#">yugila</a>	Lhot
white	<b>kurbit</b>	<a href="#">gurbid</a>	RHM
whiteman	<b>moomoogan</b>	<a href="#">mumugan</a>	du Vé
wind	<b>goonooockomar</b>	<a href="#">gunuguma</a>	du Vé
wind	<b>Kurubmang</b>	<a href="#">gurubmang</a>	Lhot
wind	<b>Tawerong</b>	<a href="#">dawarang</a>	Lhot
wind	<b>Warrineh</b>	<a href="#">warina</a>	Lhot
wing	<b>Gungudulongo</b>	<a href="#">gangudulangu</a>	Lhot
woman	<b>ballaru</b>	<a href="#">balaru</a>	du Vé
woman	<b>bullan</b>	<a href="#">balan</a>	RHM
woman	<b>manggala</b>	<a href="#">mangGala</a>	RHM
wombat	<b>bungadhung</b>	<a href="#">bungadang</a>	RHM
wood	<b>baar</b>	<a href="#">bA</a>	du Vé
wood	<b>Kayora</b>	<a href="#">gayura</a>	Lhot
wrist	<b>Gonéna</b>	<a href="#">gunina</a>	Lhot
wrong	<b>wangang</b>	<a href="#">wangang</a>	RHM
xxx good	<b>Tiilabudgery</b>	<a href="#">dila badyari</a>	Anon
xxx xxx	<b>beami boor</b>	<a href="#">biyami bur</a>	JS
yam	<b>mewañ</b>	<a href="#">miwany</a>	RHM
yamstick	<b>kuggang</b>	<a href="#">gagang</a>	RHM
yesterday	<b>[beami]</b>	<a href="#">biyami</a>	JS
yesterday	<b>[boor]</b>	<a href="#">bur</a>	JS
youth	<b>munguyung</b>	<a href="#">mangayang</a>	du Vé

It has not been possible to find any continuous text written in the Ngarigu language.

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