



Mural spotted between Toowoomba and Brisbane in 2023: *ngali ngaring*: we-two me

A Tourist's Guide to the Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi, Dungidyawu, Jinibara and Other Languages

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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, such as Waga Waga for *Waga Waga*, and *Dungidyawu* sometimes spelt with two 'u's, and sometimes using a 'j'. Wherever possible in this guide (i.e. excluding quoted material) the simplest spelling of Aboriginal words has been used.

Some Aboriginal people, when asked about the origins of Aboriginal 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. [<https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/evidence-of-first-peoples>] It is thought that people arrived in the vicinity of Darwin, and from there over time spread all over the country. As Hobart in Tasmania is about 4500 km from Darwin, a group of people travelling one kilometre a year, or three metres a day, would have had time to go there and back nine times during this immense period. One area they travelled to is the part of Australia now known as south-east Queensland.

When a group of people first arrived in continental Australia its members would have all spoken the same language. It is conceivable there were multiple such arrivals over time. The population however it arose would have gradually grown, people would have begun moving away as families needed space of their own. The further they got, 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. How all this movement and development took place is not known, but 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 land mass—and far more dialects—all associated with their own areas of the country. [<https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/languages-alive>]

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.

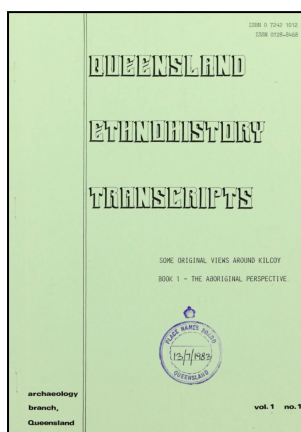
Who are the Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi, Dungidyawu and Jinibara?

The Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi, Dungidyawu and Jinibara language groups occupy adjacent coastal territory north of Brisbane. In the approximate language area map following, which draws on work by Tindale [<https://www.mapworld.com.au/products/aboriginal-australia-tindale-800-x-640mm-map>], Dixon [Dixon, R. M. W. (2002). *Australian Languages*. Cambridge, U.K., Cambridge University Press: p.xxviii] and Horton [<https://aiatsis.gov.au/explore/map-indigenous-australia>], the bright green Waga Waga and red Gabi Gabi language areas are surrounded by a number of other language groups. The scholar R.M.W. Dixon, in analysing some of the languages featured in the map extract (p.xxxiv), classifies Gabi Gabi and Waga Waga as separate distinct languages. He also shows Waga Waga as having a number of dialects, including in particular Dungidyawu and Dala.

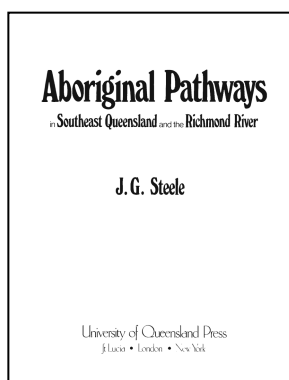
Sources of information

This guide focuses on the Waga Waga language and draws mainly on the Dungidyawu dialect about which there is by far the most information available.

This Tourist's Guide arose from a request from a group in this region, the Jinibara, for assistance with their mostly lost language. As explained by Kite in Chapter 1, the Jinibara are a people (or folk, mob), not a language, comprising four sub-groups: Duunjidyawu, Dala, Ngoera and Garumjar, deriving their name from *jini* meaning 'lawyer cane', and *-bara*, 'mob'. The territory of the Jinibara is about 50 km north-west of Brisbane, on either side of Lake Somerset—round about the bottom of the red Gabi Gabi language area in the approximate language area map in Fig. 1.



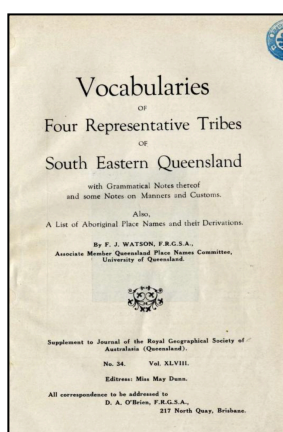
of topics, but what is most significant about it is it presents a summary of L.P. Winterbotham's interviews with Gaiarbau. It records information about Gaiarbau personally and the customs, cultural practices and beliefs of "the Jinibara tribe as well as some of their neighbours", then over eight pages entitled 'Story telling' are twelve stories as told to Winterbotham. There is also an 11-page 'Index to aboriginal words in these documents', and an 8-page 'English key to the aboriginal words', effectively a vocabulary. This book reveals Gaiarbau, and words of the Jinibara group, as perceived and recorded by Winterbotham.



Steele, J. G. (1984). *Aboriginal Pathways in Southeast Queensland and the Richmond River*. St Lucia, Queensland, University of Queensland Press. [<https://archive.org/details/aboriginalpathwa0000stee/mode/1up>]

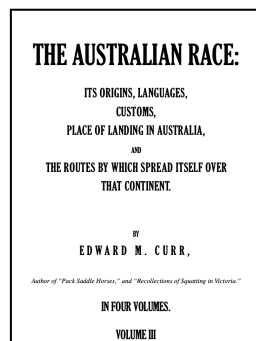
Aboriginal Pathways, nearly 400 pages long, is mainly about cultural matters. It contains over two dozen maps and over a hundred

illustrations. It also includes much linguistic information, as well as vocabularies for Moreton Island (c.150 words), North Stradbroke Island (c.310), and Dungidyawu (c.300).



Watson, F. J. (1944). *Vocabularies of four representative tribes of South Eastern Queensland: with grammatical notes thereof and some notes on manners and customs, also, a list of Aboriginal place names and their derivations*. Brisbane, Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland). [https://archive.org/details/20241220_20241220_2058/page/n1/mode/2up]

What is of particular interest in Watson's book are four language vocabularies, each arranged English to Australian, and then the other way round. These languages are Kabi Kabi (c.1100 entries), Yugumbir (c.1150), Yugarabul (c.400), and Wagga (c.270).



Curr, E. M. (1887). *The Australian race: its origin, languages, customs, place of landing in Australia, and the routes by which it spread itself over that continent*. In four volumes. Volume III. Melbourne, John Ferres, Government Printer. See around pp. 140-143: Two entries, by Richard Westaway and W.

Landsborough, for the area south of Gympie. [<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=W-YqAAAAYAAJ&pg=GBS.PA140&printsec=frontcover>]

General comments on language

The practitioners of various specialist areas of human activity, whether they be doctors, carpenters, butchers and so on, all have their own special words or jargon that everyone who works in that area knows, but those outside of it generally do not. So too do grammarians, and it is grammar that is being looked at here.

The major word categories, or parts of speech, in languages are *nouns*, to do with names of things and ideas (e.g. tree, man, happiness), and *verbs*, to do with actions (e.g. run, think, throw). Then there are *pronouns*, which stand in for nouns, and are mainly about people (I, you, us, them etc.); next come *adjectives* (e.g. big, little, quick, old) and *adverbs* (e.g. here, there, quickly, slowly), which add meaning to, or qualify, nouns (*big tree*) and verbs (run *quickly*) respectively. *Prepositions* (at, in, or, by, with, from, to, in, out, under etc.) are like the oil that make a language's constituent parts work. Other parts of speech are *articles* (a, an, the), *demonstratives* (this, that, those etc.) and *interjections* or *exclamations* (hey!, oh! etc.)

Languages are different in the way they convey meaning, and in the way they are written, if written at all. Australian languages were not written before the time Europeans descended on this land, found out something about the inhabitants and occasionally made records, writing down what they thought they heard, and what they thought it meant. As Australian

languages are quite different from English, it is not surprising that often there were misinterpretations, and that the way the Europeans wrote down what they heard was approximate.

English as a language depends on word order, as the sentence *dog bites man* readily shows. The word that comes first indicates who or what (dog) is doing the action (biting), and a later word indicates the person or thing it is done to (man). In this sentence, the 'do-er', dog, is the *subject* of the sentence; its function (or case) in this situation is labelled as *ergative*, sometimes called *nominative*. Man, the 'done to', is the *object* of the sentence; its function is labelled *accusative*.

Speakers of languages generally use around 10 000 words although they may understand or know many more. The same would apply to Australian languages, including Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi and Dungidyawu.

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. In Australian 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 Waga Waga

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 the case for *Gabi Gabi* and *Waga Waga*, whose words for no are *gabi* and *waga*, while the other two languages recorded in Watson’s book, *Yugumbir* and *Yugarabul* also have language names based on their word for ‘no’ — *yugum* and *yugara* respectively.

It is time to look at some examples, all of which are Dungidyawu, as recorded in Kite.

Noun suffixes

Ergative, or subject (‘do-er’)

ERG	u / bu / (n)du / dyu / gu / ru / wu / yu
-----	--

Fig.3 Dungidyawu: Ergative suffixes

In many Australian languages the suffix **-gu** commonly marks one of several ergative suffixes, as mentioned above. The others all end in **-u**. Which particular one is used often depends on the way the word it is attached to ends. So if the word concerned ends in **-m**, it might be **-bu**; or ending in **-n** it might be **-du**, and so on.

Accusative, or object (‘done to’)

ACC	a / ga / ma / na / ndya / nga
-----	-------------------------------

Fig.4 Dungidyawu: Accusative suffixes

Unlike most Australian languages, Dungidyawu marks the accusative with a special suffix.

These various accusative suffixes all end in **-a**. As with ergative suffixes, which one is used depends on the final letter or sound of the word to which it is attached.

Possessive, or genitive: of

POSSessive: of	rindy / ri / gari
----------------	-------------------

Fig.5 Dungidyawu: Possessive suffixes

Three examples of the possessive suffix are given, all including the component **/ri/**. Here is an example [Kite: 257]:

111.	man	yo:	-rinj	-a
	DEM	3SG	-GEN	-ACC
	That one is his. [that him-of]			

Fig.6 Example of a possessive suffix in use

Other noun suffixes

The following table summarises the other principal noun suffixes in Dungidyawu.

INSTR: using	bu / (n)du / ru / u
COMIT: in company with	bangu / wangu
PURP: for	gari / ri / gu
DAT/ALL: to	ri / gu
ABL/ELA: from	gu / ngu / nu / u
LOC: at, in, on	a / ba / ga / (n)da / ra u / ndyu / ngu / nu i / ngi / ni

Fig.7 Dungidyawu: Other noun suffixes

Instrumental: In common with other Australian languages, the instrumental suffix (‘with’, or ‘using’ as in: I fished *with* a line, I drew *using* a pencil) takes the same form as the ergative suffix.

Comitative: ‘With’ is also used for the comitative in English, meaning ‘in company with’ (as in: I went *with* her). Of the two forms, **-bangu** is used after words ending with **-n** or **-ng**, and **-wangu** after words ending in a vowel.

Purposive: for: These suffixes seem similar to **Dative/Allative:** to, and **Possessive:** of.

Ablative/Elative: from.

Locative: at, in, on.

The variety of this collection of suffixes, and their occasional similarity to others already looked at, suggests that further study of the

language, which is now no longer possible, might be required to better differentiate between them.

‘Having’ and ‘lacking’ mentioned earlier, whose functions may be described by grammarians as *propriative* and *privative*, are indicated by the suffixes *-nga* and *-gundy* (pronounced goonj, not goondee), as in:

bungbi-nga feather-having
muyim-nga fishhook-having
gurum-nga fork-having

to indicate having feathers, fishhooks or a fork; and

miya-gundy eye-lacking
 to indicate being blind.

Verb suffixes

Verbs consist of the basic part of a word of action, its stem, to which one or more additional components, or suffixes, may be added. The most basic of these suffixes indicate when the action took place, whether now (present), before (past), or still to happen (future). These situations are described as the *tense* of the verb.

Future

FUT: will	gu / (m/n)gu / wu / yu
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Fig.8 Dungidyawu: Future tense markers

The suffixes indicating future all end in *-u*, the first two shown either being, or containing, */gul/*. This matches the noun suffixes for ‘to’ and ‘for’. The future tense gives the idea of something to come while the noun suffixes likewise suggest something ahead, whether a destination or a purpose.

Past, present

PAST: did	mi / ngi / yi
PRES: now	mbi / ndi / ngGi / yi

Fig.9 Dungidyawu: Past and present tense markers

It is hard not to notice a general similarity in the suffixes for the past and present tense. This could be because there is no difference between them. Dixon states: “Some languages appear to have past, present and future inflections. There are languages in which past and present, or future and present, fall together.” [Dixon, R. M. W. (1980). *The Languages of Australia*. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, p.380:10]

Some languages have a ‘past historic’ suffix to indicate earlier past time, the Sydney language being one and Dungidyawu another. There are many, approaching 200, examples of the past historic *-ndyi* suffix in the Dungidyawu records.

PH	ndyi
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Fig.10 Dungidyawu: Past historic

Other verb suffixes

Sometimes two or more suffixes are attached to verbs, one being a tense marker, and another one of the following other common types of elaborating or *derivational* suffixes:

RECIP: to each other	yi / mdy(a/i) / ngdyi
RFLX: to oneself	ngi / gi
CONT: -ing	ri / li
DESire	wa

Fig.11 Dungidyawu: Four more verb suffixes

Reciprocal: to each other. Reciprocal occurs, say, in fighting, when each party in a fight is hitting the other; or perhaps when exchanging things, giving to each other.

Reflexive: to oneself. This is similar to reciprocal, but instead of to another, the action is to oneself, such as speaking to oneself, or kicking oneself. The reciprocal and reflexive suffixes are often the same, but not in Dungidyawu, although they are somewhat similar.

Continuous aspect: -ing. This is sometimes called *progressive aspect*, relating to an action that is not completed. Two quite similar suffixes—*-ri* and *-li*— are used to denote what is marked as ...-ing in English.

Desire: to wish or want. In some 25 examples of the suffix *-wa* attached to verbs there appears to be a sense of intention, wish or desire. But in two or three others, the role of *-wa* seems to be something else. The suffix is also attached to nouns and pronouns, again with unclear significance although if anything it seems to suggest locative ‘at’.

Pronouns

In Dungidyawu there are pronouns for *I, thou, he, we, you, they*, and for the accusative equivalents *me, thee, him, us, you, them* (‘thou’ and ‘thee’ being used here to distinguish ‘you-singular’ and ‘you-dual/plural’). These pronouns often have two forms: one set that

stand by themselves, as is always the case in English, called *free*. Those in the second set are usually shorter; called *bound* pronouns, they are attached to verbs as suffixes.

The pronouns that occur in the Dungidyawu examples recorded in Kite are shown in the table below:

Number	English	Pronoun	Suffixes			
			ERG	ACC	POSS	ALL / PURP
Singular 1st	I	nadyu / ngadyu / ngayi				
	me	nga	ndya / u		ri / rindy	wa [?]
2nd	thou / thee	ngin	du	a	Ga-ringy / Gari	Gari
3rd	he	yu	ru	nga / a	ri / rindy	ri
Dual: 1st	we-two / us-two	ngam	bu	a	gari	gari
2nd	you-two / ye-two	nguwam	bu	a		
3rd	they-two / them-two	yuwam	bu	a		gari
Plural: 1st	we-all / us -all	nga	mi	na / a	rindy	
2nd	you-all / ye-all	ngui		na		
3rd	they-all / them-all	yuwan / yuwaran / yuwi	du / ru	a	ri / rindy	ri

Fig.12 Dungidyawu: Pronouns used in the texts

Ergative and accusative mostly end in *-u* and *-a*, but there are not examples for the rest (e.g. *by me, for me, because of me, at me*) to be really certain of them.

Other parts of speech

In some Australian languages adjectives use more or less the same suffixes as the nouns they are attached to, and from the few examples in the texts it seems this might have been the case with Dungidyawu too.

Adverbs also can, and sometimes do, take suffixes (e.g. 'here'), so there can be suffixes to indicate *from* here or *to* here.

Vocabularies

The following pages present vocabularies from the four languages Waga Waga, Dala, Dungidyawu and Gabi Gabi. According to Dixon, Dala and Dungidyawu are dialects of Waga Waga, and Gabi Gabi is a separate language, which nevertheless shares some

commonalities. The words were extracted from Jeremy Steele's Bayala databases for Australian languages, which include far more entries than the about 140 for each language represented here. Those selected for inclusion were mostly those of earlier origin, notably from Curr, and also from

Ridley, W. (1875). *Kámilarói and other Australian*

languages. Sydney, [New South Wales] Thomas Richards, Government Printer as well as from issues of the *Science of Man*, which began as the *Australasian Anthropological Journal* in 1896 and continued until 1913, during which time many vocabularies from around Australia were published.

The word in English is given in blue in the first column, followed by the way it was originally written in the language concerned. This is then respelt in a standardised modern way in blue in the next column. The last two columns provide key words of the original English interpretation of the word, followed by the original source for the entry. There was not sufficient space here to include the page and line numbers for the entry captured in the Bayala databases. In addition, the source was abbreviated, but is fully explained in the databases.

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

EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respect	English	source	DALA	respect	English	source	DGDYU	respect	English	source	GABI	respect	English	source
ant	ba'raa m	baru-wam	Ant, small black	Watson WWGa 1943					barawam	bara-wam	meat-ant.	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ba'rom	barum	Ant (small black)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
arm	kin'ning	gining	Arm	Watson WWGa 1943					{giniŋ}	gining	arm....	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kiniN	gining	Arm	Curr 3 166 Mathew
baby	nyu'ni	nyuni	Baby	Watson WWGa 1943	butcham	badyam	A baby	Curr 3 161 Anon					methindu m	miDin-dum	baby	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
bad	yu'wen g	yuwing	Bad	Watson WWGa 1943	njeng	ndying	bad, evil	Langevad	[yiyeŋ]	yiying	... selfish [and] bad	Kite Wurm	waraN	warang	Bad	Curr 3 166 Mathew
bag	dil'lem	dilim	Bag, dillie	Watson WWGa 1943					{bunbi}	bunbi	pouch (of a kangaroo)....	K-W Dgdyu Dict	bun'pi	banbi	Bag	Curr 3 166 Mathew
bandicoot	boa'hndh	buwan D	Bandicoot	Watson WWGa 1943	bou.won	bawun	bandicoots ...	Langevad	bo:won	buwan	bandicoot ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhun'kal	DanGal	Bandicoot	Curr 3 166 Mathew
bark	kun'du; gun'du	gundu	Bark, of a tree,	Watson WWGa 1943	[Gundul]	gundul	... showing bark ...	Langevad	{gundu}	gundu	bark. ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kumba	gamba	bark	KAOL Ridley [GGbj]
beard	yik'ki	yigi	Beard	Watson WWGa 1943	yara	yara	Beard	Curr 3 161 Anon	{yiga}	yiga	chin, beard ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	yeran	yiran	beard	KAOL Ridley [GGbj]
bee	goi'ye	guwiyi	Bee, grey, native	Watson WWGa 1943	gaiar	gayar	... smaller one [bee] ...	Langevad	gaye	gayi	... small bees	Kite Wurm	{kawai}	gawayi	Bee (native)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
belly	noung	nung	Stomach	Watson WWGa 1943	budloo	budalu	Stomach	Curr 3 161 Anon	dawerir	dawirir	kidney, stomach	K-W Dgdyu Dict	duŋun	dungun	belly	KAOL Ridley [GGbj]
bird	ju'r	dyuwi	Bird, generic	Watson WWGa 1943					djiwindu	dyiwin-du	bird ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhip'pi	Dibi	Bird	Curr 3 166 Mathew
black	mul'lu	mulu	Black	Watson WWGa 1943	mingom	mingam	black	Langevad	{miyarr}	miyaR	black ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	mülü	mulu	black	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
blood	dir	dir	Blood	Watson WWGa 1943	dee	di	Blood	Curr 3 161 Anon	{diyir}	diyir	blood ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kukki	gagi	blood	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
bone	gi'ra	gira	Bone	Watson WWGa 1943	pigul	bigul	Bone	Curr 3 161 Anon	gi:randu	girandu	bone ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Nim	ngim	Bone	Curr 3 166 Mathew
boomrang	bur'an	buran	Boom-erang	Watson WWGa 1943	barun	barun	He had two boom-erangs	Langevad	[baran]	baran	... watch the boom-erang ...	Kite Wurm	bo'ran	buran	Boomerang	Curr 3 166 Mathew
boy	gim-ei	gimiyi	boy	Langevad	gimna	gimna	boy	Langevad	[gima]	gima	... are sitting boys ...	Kite Wurm	Nuin	nguwin	Boy	Curr 3 166 Mathew
break	kumng ange	gamnga	Break	Watson WWGa 1943					gamŋa	gamnga	break	K-W Dgdyu Dict	{kom'-Nan}	gumnga n	Break	Curr 3 166 Mathew
breast	nga'mu ng	ngamung	Breast, woman's	Watson WWGa 1943	ummore	amur	Breasts	Curr 3 161 Anon	{ŋamun}	ngamung	breast, milk.	K-W Dgdyu Dict	amun	amung	breast	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
bring	bari	bari	Bring	Watson WWGa 1943	[bar:ari]	barari	[Bring them here]	Langevad	{bari}	bari	bring, carry ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ba'riman	bariman	Bring	Curr 3 166 Mathew

EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respelt	English	source	DALA	respelt	English	source	DGDYU	respelt	English	source	GABI	respelt	English	source
brologa	mag'uŋ	maguwi	... native companion	Watson WW'ga 1943	junjamair	dyundy amir	... native companions ...	Langevad	naniame	ngandy amir	brologa	K-W Dgdyu Dict	koondara ng	gunda-rang	Native companion	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
brother	tyalya	dyalya	Brother, elder	Watson WW'ga 1943	kargo	gagu	Brother-Elder	Curr 3 161 Anon	{gadiay u}	dyadya yu	brother (elder) ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	{nun}	nun	brother	KAOL Ridley [GGb]
burn	baliyeg am	baligam	To burn	SM1899072 1 MkS-Edsvld					[mari-nji]	marin-dyi	... burnt him	Kite Wurm	ma'rin	marin	Burn ...	Curr 3 166 Mathew
buttocks	mun'di	mundi	Buttocks	Watson WW'ga 1943					mun	mun	buttocks	K-W Dgdyu Dict	mu'mu	mumu	Posterior (the)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
camp	mar'on	marun	Camp ...	Watson WW'ga 1943	darr	dar	Camp	Curr 3 161 Anon	{moro}	mur	camp (main) ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	turra	dara	Camp	Curr 3 164d Westaway
canoe	gundu	gundu	Let it go and float	Langevad	kooga	guga	Canoe	Curr 3 161 Anon	{gundu}	gundu	... bark boat ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kom'bar	gamba	Canoe	Curr 3 166 Mathew
cat	indyin	indyin	Cat, native	Watson WW'ga 1943					yinjdiun	yindyun	native cat	K-W Dgdyu Dict	yu'ruthun	yuru-Dun	Cat (native)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
chest	tun'dar	dunda	Chest	Watson WW'ga 1943					dandar	dandar	chest	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Dhan'dar	Dandar	chest	WATSON Kabi
child	nyun'i	nyuni	Child	Watson WW'ga 1943	jerendi	dyirindi	If a girl had a baby ...	Langevad	[njunam]	ndyu-nam	... some children ...	Kite Wurm	wol'bai	walbayi	Child	Curr 3 166 Mathew
chin	yik'ka	yiga	Chin	Watson WW'ga 1943					{yiga}	yiga	chin, beard ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	yik'kal	yigal	Chin	Curr 3 166 Mathew
climb	wa	wa	Climb	Watson WW'ga 1943					{wa}	wa	climb (up) ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[wondan]	wandan	Climb	Curr 3 166 Mathew
club	dhab'-ber	Dabir	Club	Watson WW'ga 1943	bak'an	bagan	a two-handed club ...	Langevad	{bagan}	bagan	... two-handed club ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Buk'kan	bagan	... fighting club ...	WATSON Kabi
cold	ngyar'-ro	ngyaru	Cold	Watson WW'ga 1943	[ngidi-dar]	ngidydar	[... home range cold fog]	Langevad	{njyarr}	ngiyaR	cold. ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wa'lai	walayi	Cold	Curr 3 166 Mathew
cray-fish	yil	yil	Cray-fish	Watson WW'ga 1943	wunmee n	wanmin	Crayfish	Curr 3 161 Anon	njarnjen	ndyarn-dying	crayfish	K-W Dgdyu Dict	il'lai	yilayi	Crayfish	Curr 3 166 Mathew
crooked	war'uin	waru-win	Crooked	Watson WW'ga 1943					warrunj	waRund y	crooked	K-W Dgdyu Dict	war'kun	wagun	Crooked	Curr 3 166 Mathew
crow	Wa-wa	wawa	Crow	Watson WW'ga 1943	toowell	duwil	Crow	Curr 3 161 Anon	wa:wa:	wawa	crow	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wowa	wawa	Crow	Curr 3 166 Mathew
dark	mul'lu	mulu	Dusky	Watson WW'ga 1943	kooroom	gurum	Dark	Curr 3 161 Anon	{no:}	ngu	... darkness	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[Wunda]	wunda	In three days they come back	KAOL Ridley [Dipil]
daughter	dor'anan	durana ngan	Daughter	Watson WW'ga 1943	nunair	nunir	daughter	Langevad	ganin	ganin	daughter ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	do'ranan	duranan gan	Daughter	Curr 3 166 Mathew
dead	but'ir	budir	Dead	Watson WW'ga 1943	kunman	gan-man	Dead	Curr 3 161 Anon	bo:riwa	bangi-wa	dead	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ba'luman	balu-man	Dead	Curr 3 166 Mathew
die	bunchig im	bandyig im	To die	SM1899072 1 MkS-Edsvld					bo:	bu	die	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ba'luman	balu-man	Die	Curr 3 166 Mathew

WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary				
EngJSM	WAGA	respelt	English	source	DALA	respelt	English	source	DGDYU	respelt	English	source	GABI	respelt	English	source
dog	wat'ya	wadya	Dog, native	Watson WWga 1943	bug'in	bugin	... a tame dingo	Langevad	buginj	bugindy	dog	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wutta	wada	dog	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
drink	dhou	Da	Drink ...	Watson WWga 1943					[dja:-o]	dya	... then drank	Kite Wurm	Dhathin	DaDin	to drink	Curr 3 166 Mathew
duck	nar	na	Duck, black	Watson WWga 1943	mering	maring	Black duck	Curr 3 161 Anon	munarun	munarung	wood duck ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	nar	nar	duck	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
eagle	Cheroin	dyiru-win	... Eagle-hawk	SM1904032 2 Cameron	nunkar	nanGa	Eagle-hawk	Curr 3 161 Anon	nyael	ngayil	eagle hawk	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Gudthella	guDila	wedge-tailed eagle ...	WATSON Kabi
ear	pin'ang	binang	Ear	Watson WWga 1943	pidna	bidana	Ear	Curr 3 161 Anon	binan	binang	ear	K-W Dgdyu Dict	pi'nan	binang	Ear	Curr 3 166 Mathew
earth					parr	bar	Ground	Curr 3 161 Anon	{dja:-}	dya	ground, earth ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dha	Da	Earth	Curr 3 166 Mathew
eat	dhou	Da	Eat ...	Watson WWga 1943	dagga	daga	Eat	Curr 3 161 Anon	[dja:-ye]	dyayi	[He] eats ...	Kite Wurm	tathin	daDin	Eat	Curr 3 164d Westaway
egg	ngo'a	nguwa	Egg	Watson WWga 1943	umma	ama	Egg	Curr 3 161 Anon	[nuwa:-]	nguwa	... eggs	Kite Wurm	bam	bam	egg	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
elbow	kul'u-mur	gulu-mur	Elbow	Watson WWga 1943					gulumur	gulu-mur	elbow	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Kun'di	gundi	elbow ...	WATSON Kabi
emu	nguT	nguwi	Emu	Watson WWga 1943	ngo:i	nguwi	emu (ngo:i)	Langevad	nyujiyu	nguwi-yu	emu ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	nuruin	nguruwin	emu	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
eye	meel	mil	Eyes	SM1899072 1 Mkvs-Edsvld	meil	mil	Eye	Curr 3 161 Anon	miya:-	miya	eye	K-W Dgdyu Dict	mi	mi	eye	KAOL Ridley [GGbl]
eye-brow	dhi' pin	Dibin	Eyebrow	Watson WWga 1943					dibinge	dibingi	eyebrow ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dipinji	dibindyi	brow	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
face	ngwar	ngwa	Face	Watson WWga 1943					nyuwar	nguarwar	face	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Nu	ngu	Face	Curr 3 166 Mathew
fall	yir'angé	yirangi	Fall	Watson WWga 1943					{bumi}	bumi	fall (down) ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	bumba'lin	bamba-lin	Fall	Curr 3 166 Mathew
fat	mem	mim	Fat	Watson WWga 1943	balkee	balgi	Fat	Curr 3 161 Anon	mem	mim	fat	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ma'rom	marum	Fat	Curr 3 166 Mathew
father	babu	babu	Father	Watson WWga 1943	[babu]	babu	[Water father splash-ed]	Langevad	babiya	babiya	father ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	baboon	babun	Father	Curr 3 164d Westaway
fear	bong'ka nga	bangGanga	Unafraid	Watson WWga 1943					ba:ngi	bangGi	... be frightened	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wi'dhi	wiDi	Cowardly	Curr 3 166 Mathew
fern					bwongbi	bwang-bi	bracken fern roots ...	Langevad	bwongbi	bwang-bi	any fern ...	STEELE J.G.	yimbun	yimbun	Fern	Curr 3 166 Mathew
fire	kui'yü m	gwiyam	Fire	Watson WWga 1943	gulum	gud-yum	... looking for fire	Langevad	{guyum}	guyum	...fire, firewood	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Kir'a	gira	fire	WATSON Kabi
food	guyur	guyur	Food	Watson WWga 1943	dalko	dalgu	Food	Curr 3 161 Anon					bin'dha	binDa	Food	Curr 3 166 Mathew

EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respect	English	source	DALA	respect	English	source	DGDYU	respect	English	source	GABI	respect	English	source
foot	thidnar	Didna	Foot	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	didna	didna	Foot	Curr 3 161 Anon	{djinan}	dyinang	toe, foot, footprint	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dinang	dinang	Foot	Curr 3 164d Westaway
girl	moon- ee moon- ee	muni muni	Girl	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	nu nei	nuniyi	girl ...	Langevad	{njune:- na}	ndyunin a	... a boy [or] a girl	Kite Wurm Dict	{n'uru}	nuru	a girl	Curr 3 166 Mathew
give	wiya	wiya	Give	Watson WWGa 1943	[bindai]	bindayi	I give her ...	Langevad	wiye	wiyi	give	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wa	wa	give	KAOL Ridley [Dipplil]
go	yan' na	yana	Go, imp.	Watson WWGa 1943	yenna	yina	Walk	Curr 3 161 Anon	{ya}	ya	go, come, walk ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[yEn'na]	yana	... go lie-down ...	Curr 3 166 Mathew
go/ come	beeye	biyayi	To come here	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	kowi	gawi	Come on	Curr 3 161 Anon	[ba-n]	ban	[He] came ...	Kite Wurm Dict	[ban]	ban	Thou when didst start?	Curr 3 166 Mathew
good	garlina n	galinan	Good	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	[galang]	galang	If good ...	Langevad	galan	galang	I. good, well ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	koolango or	gula- ngur	Good	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
grand- father	ngatiya	ngadiya	Grandfath er, maternal	Watson WWGa 1943	naia	nadya	mother's father ...	Langevad	ηadia	ngadya	mother's father	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Na'thaN	nga- Dang	Grand- father (paternal)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
grass	ban	ban	Grass ...	Watson WWGa 1943					ban	ban	grass, seaweed	K-W Dgdyu Dict	bon	ban	Grass	Curr 3 164d Westaway
grass- tree	dhak'ka	Daga	Grass- tree	Watson WWGa 1943	dadkair	dadgir	The tops of grass- trees ...	Langevad					dhak'ka	Daga	Tree grass	Curr 3 166 Mathew
hair	moungi gil	mungig il	Hair of head	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	baijel	badyil	... the fur ... or hair)	Langevad	[bayel]	bayil	[He] felt fur ...	Kite Wurm Dict	munun	munun	Fur	Curr 3 166 Mathew
hand	berro	bira	Hand	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	peri	biri	Hand	Curr 3 161 Anon	[bi:]	bi	That one's hand ...	Kite Wurm Dict	berree	biri	Hand	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
hatchet	muy'um	muyam	Toma- hawk	Watson WWGa 1943	moogan	mugan	Toma- hawk	Curr 3 161 Anon	{muyim}	muyim	axe (stone) ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	mu'yum	muyum	Tomahaw k	Curr 3 166 Mathew
head	mau sic	mawu	Head	Watson WWGa 1943	karm	gam	Head	Curr 3 161 Anon	{ma.na}	ma	... head ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kam	gam	Head	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
hear					[bengar]	binga	(Listen to me)	Langevad	be.ηa	binga	hear, listen to ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[vro'Na]	brunga	Thou ... (wilt) -hear	Curr 3 166 Mathew
heavy	tar'ing	daring	Heavy, adv.	Watson WWGa 1943			[Be there a moun- tain in front of me]		{djigirr}	dyigir	heavy ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhikir	Digir	Heavy	Curr 3 166 Mathew
hill	boyer	buyir	Hill	Watson WWGa 1943	[Bajeir]	badyir		Langevad	bayer	bayir	mountain, hill.	K-W Dgdyu Dict	pondur	bandur	mountain range	KAOL Ridley [Dipplil]
hole	nulla	nala	Hole	Watson WWGa 1943	nala	nala	A hole or tunnel in Dungidau is nala	Langevad	{nala}	nala	hole, cave, tunnel ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	no'ia	nala	Hole	Curr 3 166 Mathew
honey	kulya	gudya	Honey ...	Watson WWGa 1943	guta	guda	The word for honey ...	Langevad	gudja	gudya	honey (native)	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kobai	gabayi	honey (white ...)	KAOL Ridley [Dipplil]

EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respelt	English	source	DALA	respelt	English	source	DGDYU	respelt	English	source	GABI	respelt	English	source
hot	nangya m	nang- yam	Heat	SM1899072 1 Mk- Edsvid	whyoom	wayum	Heat	Curr 3 161 Anon	ganumb e	ganu- mbi	warm, hot	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ma'riman	mari- man	Hot	Curr 3 166 Mathew
hunger	dhur'ri	Dari	Hungry, adv	Watson WWGga 1943	wyeena	wayina	Hungry	Curr 3 161 Anon	djurayi	dyuayi	hungry	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kandü	gandu	hungry	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
hut	bar'ru	baru	Hut	Watson WWGga 1943	bur'u	buru	marriage hut	Langevad	{gundu}	gundu	... bark hut ...	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhura	Dura	a house	Curr 3 166 Mathew
I	gnigh	ngayi	I	SM1899072 1 Mk- Edsvid	[Natju]	nadyu	(I built this nest)	Langevad	[nay]	ngayi	I am coming ...	Kite Wurm	{Nadhu}	ngADu	I	Curr 3 166 Mathew
ill	chan'go	dyanGu	Sick.	Watson WWGga 1943					giyuru	giyuru	sick	K-W Dgdyu Dict	bai'yiNur	bayingu r	Sick	Curr 3 166 Mathew
kanga- roo	Koró'm an	garu- man	Kanga- roo, large male	Watson WWGga 1943	[garauma n]	garu- man	... kangaroo totem...	Langevad	goro'- man	guru- man	kangaroo	K-W Dgdyu Dict	króman	gruman	kangaroo	KAOL Ridley [GGbi]
knife	kung'- kam	gung- Gam	Knife	Watson WWGga 1943					djunurr	dyu- nguR	knife	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhak'ke	Dagi	Knife	Curr 3 166 Mathew
koala	gó'ala	guwala	Bear, native	Watson WWGga 1943					gu'la	gula	koala	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kul-la	gala	Bear (native)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
kooka- burra	kug'ark á	gugaga	Laughing- jackass	Watson WWGga 1943	doonwill	dunwil	Laughing jackass	Curr 3 161 Anon	gugaga	gugaga	kookaburra	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kággü	gagu	jackass bird	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
lengthy	gwin'gi	gwinGi	Long	Watson WWGga 1943					[guwe- ng]	guwinGi	... a long pocket	Kite Wurm	kuran	garan	tall	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
lie	yun'an	yunan	lie down	Watson WWGga 1943					{yune}	yuni	lie (down)	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Yun'ma	yunma	lie; recline	WATSON Kabi
little					karkooga rkool	gagu gagul	Little	Curr 3 161 Anon	[bari]	bari	small (fish)	Kite Wurm	[durumai]	duru- mayi	little finger	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
make	yunkala	yan- Gala	To make	SM1899072 1 Mk- Edsvid					yanga	yangGa	make, do, cause	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[yEN'ga]	yangGa	What (are-you)- doing?	Curr 3 166 Mathew
man	tharn	Dan	Man	SM1899072 1 Mk- Edsvid	dan	dan	A Black- fellow	Curr 3 161 Anon	djan	dyan	man, Aborigine	K-W Dgdyu Dict	than	Dan	Black- fellow	Curr 3 164d Westaway
me	ngan'ya	nganya	Me, pron.	Watson WWGga 1943	[Nunja]	nandya	Listen to me	Langevad	[na-nja]	nga- ndya	... who hit me ...	Kite Wurm	{Nan'na}	ngana	Me	Curr 3 166 Mathew
mouth	dham'- bur	Dambur	Mouth	Watson WWGga 1943	talli	dali	Mouth	Curr 3 161 Anon	{dam- bur}	dambur	mouth, lip	K-W Dgdyu Dict	[tam'burw an]	dambur wan	full-to-the- lip	Curr 3 166 Mathew
mullet	ngan'dri kal	ngandi gal	... and'ikal, meaning mullet	Watson WWGga 1943	du'ling	duling	[NO TRANS- LATION]	Langevad	nanderu	ngan- diru	mullet, fish	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Ngun'daiy a	ngunda ya	mullet	WATSON Kabi
nail	gil'in	gilin	Finger- nail	Watson WWGga 1943	ji-ern	dyirn	finger nail (no me man inter- fered)	Langevad	{giyen}	giyin	nail	K-W Dgdyu Dict	{gil'en}	gilin	Nail (of the finger)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
no	Wuka	wuga	No	SM1904032 2 Cameron	[Waka]	waga		Langevad	waga	waga	intj. no.	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kabbi	gabi	no	KAOL Ridley [GGbi]

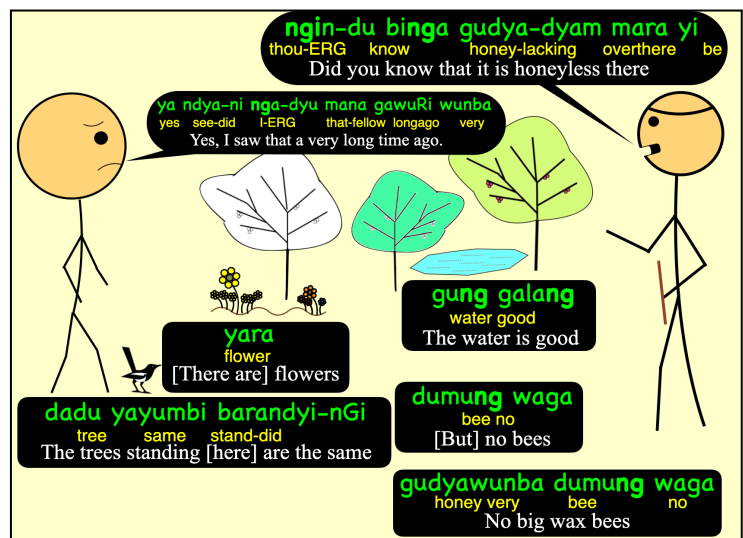
EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respect	English	source	DALA	respect	English	source	DGDYU	respect	English	source	GABI	respect	English	source
nose	mouro	muru	Nose	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	mooloo	mudu	Nose	Curr 3 161 Anon					murroo	maru	Nose	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
now	tor'b	duru	To-day	Watson WWGa 1943	woongee	wungi	To-day	Curr 3 161 Anon	men	ming	today	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhali	Dali	now	Curr 3 166 Mathew
one	Carboni	gabuni	One	SM1904032 2 Cameron	karroon	garun	One	Curr 3 161 Anon	[garu]	garu	one boy here	Kite Wurm	[kalim]	galim	shadow of a tree	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
pelican	jung'ar a	dyangara	Pelican	Watson WWGa 1943	dungar	dungar	pelicans	Langevad	dungarr	dungaR	pelican	K-W Dgdyu Dict	bowallam	bawala m	Pelican	Curr 3 164d Westaway
pierce					bwai	buwayi	speared	Langevad	buwa-yi	buwayi	speared [it]	Kite Wurm	[bau'wan]	buwan	Who thee speared?	Curr 3 166 Mathew
pigeon	wung	wung	Pigeon, wonga	Watson WWGa 1943					{wu:n}	wung	pigeon	K-W Dgdyu Dict	woNga'la man	wangGa laman	Pigeon (wonga)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
plenty	warlar	wala	Many	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld					{yo:ran}	yuran	many	K-W Dgdyu Dict	boN'gan	bang- Gan	Plenty	Curr 3 166 Mathew
pos- sum					gugundai r	gugan- dir	a scrub opossum	Langevad	[gugund e]	gugundi	scrub possum	Kite Wurm	{koroy}	guruwi	Opossum	Curr 3 164d Westaway
present ly	dyu'ang	dyu- wang	By-and- bye, adv	Watson WWGa 1943	karra-kar ra	gara gara	By-and- by	Curr 3 161 Anon	yayumb a	yayu- mba	soon	K-W Dgdyu Dict	tal'i'ya	daliya	While, a little	Curr 3 166 Mathew
quiet	kunan	ganan	Quiet.-	Watson WWGa 1943	Im:ar	imar	Im:ar means quietness	Langevad	yimar	yimar	quietness	K-W Dgdyu Dict	{konan}	gunan	Quiet	Curr 3 166 Mathew
release	buntalo	bandala	To release	SM1899072 1 MkS- Edsvld	[binda]	binda	(Bring ... kanga- roos back)	Langevad					bin dha	binDa	Let go	Curr 3 166 Mathew
see	nakan	nagan	See	Watson WWGa 1943	natha	naDa	See	Curr 3 161 Anon	[nja-ni]	ndyangi	Then he ... looked	Kite Wurm	nunyanne	nanyani	See	Curr 3 164d Westaway
shield	gumeri	gumiri	Shield	Watson WWGa 1943	koodmar y	gud- mari	Shield	Curr 3 161 Anon	{gumarin du}	gumarin du	shield	K-W Dgdyu Dict	gudmurri	gudmari	shield (light)	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
short	chungg a	dyang- Ga	Short	Watson WWGa 1943					{bu:bu}	bubu	short	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhal'bur	Dalbur	Short	Curr 3 166 Mathew
sinew	kia'ng	giyang	Sinew	Watson WWGa 1943	giang	giyang	kangaroo tendon	Langevad	gayan	gayang	sinew	K-W Dgdyu Dict	khu'kin	gugin	Sinew	Curr 3 166 Mathew
sit	nyen'a	nyina	Sit	Watson WWGa 1943	ena-ena	ina ina	Sit	Curr 3 161 Anon	nijine-0	ndyini	Sit	Kite Wurm	ninnai	ninayi	sit	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]
smoke	jum	dyam	Smoke	Watson WWGa 1943	doomoo	dumu	Smoke	Curr 3 161 Anon	djum	dyum	smoke	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wulwi	wuluwi	smoke	Curr 3 166 Mathew
speak	ya	ya	Tell	Watson WWGa 1943	[ja]	dya	tell him	Langevad	{ya:}	ya	say, speak, tell	K-W Dgdyu Dict	yathulaiyu	yaDu- layu	to converse	Curr 3 166 Mathew
spear	bi'lar	bila	Spear, wooden	Watson WWGa 1943	gurangur	gura- ngur	a spear	Langevad	gurangur	gurang Gur	spear	K-W Dgdyu Dict	billar	bila	spear (heavy)	KAOL Ridley [Dippil]

EngJSM	WAGA WAGA vocabulary				DALA vocabulary				DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary				GABI GABI vocabulary			
	WAGA	respekt	English	source	DALA	respekt	English	source	DGDYU	respekt	English	source	GABI	respekt	English	source
spirit	Multogun	muldu-gan	A female a spirit ...	SM1904032 2 Cameron	mundur	mundur	that weakened people	Langevad	mundur	mundur	evil spirit	K-W Dgdyu Dict	mundur	mandur	Ghosts	Curr 3 164d Westaway
stone	dai	dayi	Stone	Watson WWGa 1943	[Di:e]	diyi	laughing rock	Langevad	[doy]	duyi	stone	Kite Wurm	Dai'a	daya	stone	WATSON Kabi
stop	won'ya	wanya	Desist	Watson WWGa 1943	[gure-m:ar]	gurima	hold it	Langevad	{gurema}	gurima	hold tightly, stop	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kakka'riu	gagari-yu	Stop (arrest)	Curr 3 166 Mathew
straight †	dhur'un	Durun	Straight:-	Watson WWGa 1943					{djunim}	dyunim	... adv. straight	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Dhu'run	Durun	straight	WATSON Kabi
stream	kir'ar	gira	Creek	Watson WWGa 1943	dungi	dungi	river	Langevad	{du-ni-nu}	dunginu	at the river	Kite Wurm	Dung'gir	dungGir	creek	WATSON Kabi
stupid	wan'gin	wanGin	Fool	Watson WWGa 1943					wangi	wangGi	be silly	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Bor'rama n	bura-man	adv. stupid; fool	WATSON Kabi
tail	dhun	Dun	Tail	Watson WWGa 1943					djun	dyun	tail	K-W Dgdyu Dict	dhun	Dun	tail	Curr 3 166 Mathew
thirst	gung'-bero	gung-biru	Thirsty	Watson WWGa 1943	eburnboo	yiburn-bu	Thirsty	Curr 3 161 Anon	gunjibiru	gundy-biru	thirsty	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Kun'gi	gunGi	thirsty	WATSON Kabi
thou	ngin	ngin	You, pron.	Watson WWGa 1943	[nin]	ndyin	Be a carpet snake	Langevad	njin	ngin	you (2nd person sg)	K-W Dgdyu Dict	{Nin}	ngin	You	Curr 3 166 Mathew
tongue	Tuning	duning	Tongue	SM1904032 2 Cameron	doonan	dunan	Tongue	Curr 3 161 Anon	djunum	dyunum	tongue	K-W Dgdyu Dict	tu'ham	dunam	Tongue	Curr 3 166 Mathew
tooth	d'ang	diyang	Teeth	Watson WWGa 1943	toota	duda	Teeth	Curr 3 161 Anon	{diyen}	diying	tooth, teeth	K-W Dgdyu Dict	tunga	dunga	Teeth	Curr 3 164d Westaway
turkey	wow'an	wuwan	Turkey, scrub	Watson WWGa 1943	wargoan	wagun	Wild turkey	Curr 3 161 Anon	wawun	wawun	scrub turkey	K-W Dgdyu Dict	w-y-wong	wawang	Wild turkey	Curr 3 164d Westaway
two	bular	bula	Two	SM1899072 1 MkS-Edsvld	[boodia]	budala	2 Blacks	Curr 3 161 Anon	{biya.yu}	biyayu	there were two	Kite Wurm	boodia	budala	Two	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
wallaby	wai'ya	waya	Wallaby, female	Watson WWGa 1943	waijar	wadyar	killed a wallaby	Langevad	waya:	waya	wallaby	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wol'lan	walan	Wallaby	Curr 3 166 Mathew
water	goung	gung	Water	SM1899072 1 MkS-Edsvld	[Gu:ng]	gung	[two water-holes]	Langevad	{gun}	gung	water	K-W Dgdyu Dict	kung	gung	Water	Curr 3 164e Landsboro
when/if	wen'yu ala	winyu-wala	When, at what time	Watson WWGa 1943					{wanja}	wandya	when, if	K-W Dgdyu Dict	wenobolla	winyu-bala	when	Curr 3 166 Mathew
white	war'war	wawa	White.	Watson WWGa 1943	jinding	dyin-ding	white	Langevad	muranjin a	murand ynga	white	K-W Dgdyu Dict	ka'kal	gagal	White	Curr 3 166 Mathew
wind					booran	buran	Wind	Curr 3 161 Anon	buran	buran	wind	K-W Dgdyu Dict	buran	buran	wind	Curr 3 166 Mathew
yes	yau	ya	Yes	Watson WWGa 1943	yool	yuwi	Yes	Curr 3 161 Anon	{ya:}	ya	yes.	K-W Dgdyu Dict	Yoai	yuwayi	Yes	KAOL Ridley [Dippi]
youth	kip'ar	gibar	Man, young	Watson WWGa 1943	gibar	gibar	young man	Langevad	{gibar-na}	gibarna	small boy	Kite Wurm	[kivar]	gibar	[man-making]	Curr 3 166 Mathew

A Dungidyawu story

The following is a specimen from the story ‘The Woodpecker’ in Kite & Worm *The Duungidjawan Language*:

9. *njin* *gara-ninu* *dje-nji* *gawurre*
 2SG DEM-DIR go-PERFV a.long.time.ago
 Have you gone on this way a long time ago?
10. *ya:* *dje-nji* *ṇay* *gara-ninu*
 yes go-PERFV 1SG DEM-DIR
 Yes, I have gone this way.
11. *njin-du* *be: ṇa-0* *gudja-djam* *mara* *ye-0*
 2SG-ERG know-GENRL honey-PRIV DEM be-GENRL
 Did you know that it is honeyless there?
12. *gud ja-djam*
 honey-PRIV
 [It has] no honey.
13. *ya:* *nja-nji* *ṇa-dju* *mana* *gawurre* *wunba*
 yes see-PAST 1SG-ERG DEM a.long.time.ago very
 Yes, I saw that a very long time ago.
14. *guwe* *nja-0*
 then look-IMPER
 You look.
15. *daduyayumbe* *barandje-nge*
 tree same stand-IMPERFV
 The trees standing [here] are the same.
16. *guṇ* *galan*
 water good
 The water is good.
17. *yara*
 flower
 [There are] flowers.
18. *dumun* *waga*
 bee no
 [But] no bees.
19. *gudjawunba* *dumun* *waga*
 big.wax.bee bee no
 No big wax bees.
20. *gaye*
 small.bee
 [Nor] small bees.
21. *wanja* *mana* *njin-du* *nja-wu* *gari-nma-me*
 when DEM 2SG-ERG See-FUT DEM-EMPH-SPEC
 dje-ndi *njunam-gari* *guṇ-ga* *yo: we-ru* *dja:-wu*
 go-CAUS2 children-DAT3 water-LOC1 3PL.-ERG drink-FUT
 When you will see that, take from this place some water for the children, they will drink [it].



Frame from ‘Quest for Honey’ presentation by Jeremy Steele