



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 Waka Waka 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.

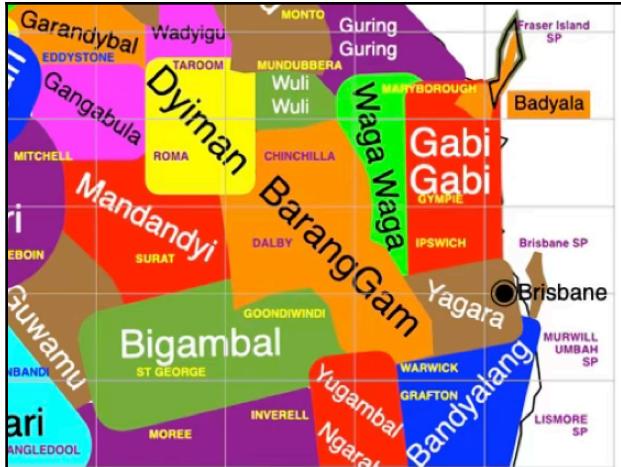
### Who are the Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi, Dungidyawu and Jinibara?

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: Duuŋidyawu, 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.



|     |  |
|-----|--|
| M   | <b>CENTRAL EAST COAST GROUP</b>  |
| Ma  | <b>Waka-Gabi areal group</b>   |
| Ma1 | Dappil   |
| Ma2 | Gureng-Gureng—Brasch (1975)<br>further dialect: Guweng-Guweng  |
| Ma3 | <b>Gabi-Gabi</b> (or Dippil)<br>further dialect: Badjala   |
| Ma4 | <b>Waga-Waga</b> —Kite (2000)<br>further dialects: Wuli-Wuli, Dala, Djakunda, Barunggam, Duungidjawi |
| Mb  | Yagara<br>further dialects: Turubul (or Turrbal), Janday, Moonjan                                    |
| Mc  | Guwar  |
| Md  | Bigambal   |
| Me  | Yugambal<br>further dialect: Ngarrabul (Ngarrbal)  |

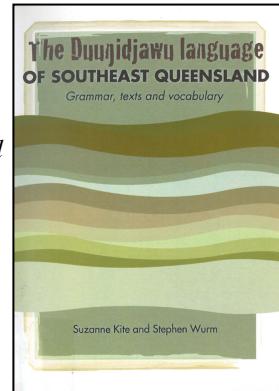
Fig.1 Language map of Waga Waga, Gabi Gabi and other languages included in Dixon's Central East Coast Group analysis of SE Queensland

The principal language informant for several of the studies cited below was an Aboriginal man, Gaiarbau, also known as Willie McKenzie (1868-1965). Born at Kilcoy about 80 km north-west of Brisbane, Gaiarbau was possibly the last fluent speaker of his language. His significance because of this, combined with his natural ability, were noted by two scholars, each intent upon recording the language before it was lost. The first of these, Dr Lindsey P. Winterbotham, a linguist/anthropologist of the University of Queensland, held interviews with Gaiarbau over about ten years beginning in 1950, which he tape recorded. He also documented the result in a typescript record, which included a vocabulary

of over 300 words. The second was Professor Stephen Wurm of the Australian National University. Over the period 1955-64 he also interviewed Gaiarbau, and also made tape recordings and compiled a written record in the form of notes, key parts of which were in Wurm's own shorthand, unintelligible to others. It is not known if Winterbotham and Wurm ever met, but it seems likely they must have done.

The following works are mostly based on Gaiarbau's information.

Kite, S. W., Wurm, Stephen (2004). *The Duungidjawi language of southeast Queensland: grammar, texts and vocabulary*. Canberra, Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 2004. [[https://theswissbay.ch/pdf/Books/Linguistics/Mega\\_linguistics\\_pack/Australian/Duungidjawi\\_language\\_of\\_southeast\\_Queensland\\_\(Kite\\_&\\_Wurm\).pdf](https://theswissbay.ch/pdf/Books/Linguistics/Mega_linguistics_pack/Australian/Duungidjawi_language_of_southeast_Queensland_(Kite_&_Wurm).pdf)]



Kite's book about Dungidjawi, a dialect of Waga Waga, is based primarily on the work of linguist Dr Stephen Wurm. It is in three parts: grammar, texts and vocabulary. Because of its detailed analysis it is the most important of the works featured here for understanding the languages in this part of the country. Fig.2 below featuring an item from the texts section may illustrate why:

7. **yo:rt ya-nme-nji guwebadji-e djan-du banji**  
everywhere go-AROUND-PERFV then find-GENR man-ERG bunya.tree  
[They] went around everywhere and then the man found a bunya tree.

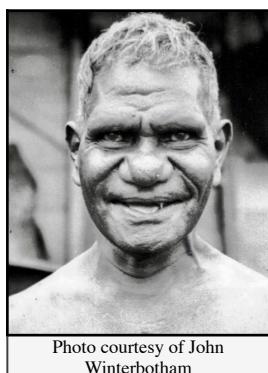
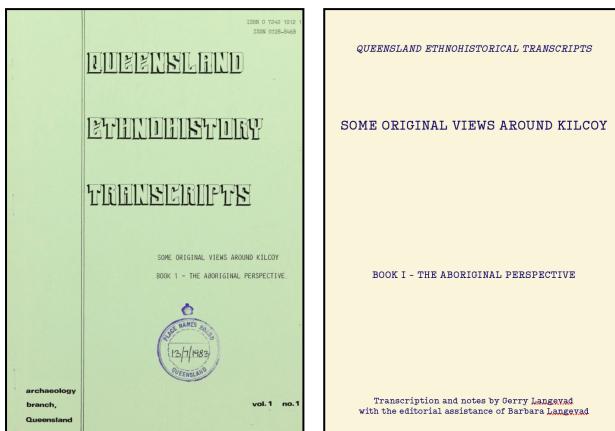


Fig.2 Example of how the language is analysed

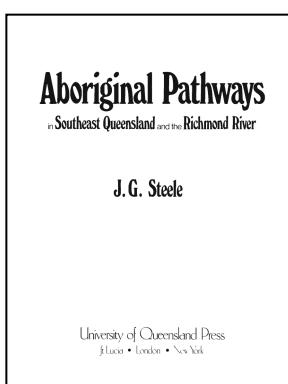
The top line in Fig.2 is in Dungidjawi and the bottom line is its translation into English. The middle line shows what each word and its suffixes, or endings, means. This 3-line pattern is followed throughout the 150-page text section. It is this detailed and extensive analysis of the language through examples that makes it so valuable. The final section of the book includes an 8-page vocabulary, together with a 2-page list of suffixes.

Langevad, G., Ed. (1982). *Some Original Views around Kilcoy: Book 1—The Aboriginal Perspective*. Queensland Ethnohistory Transcripts: archaeology branch, Queensland, [internet]. [[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c\\_px4hMGEKMoAGPaiMB4dopLCOIRF9-/view?pli=1](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c_px4hMGEKMoAGPaiMB4dopLCOIRF9-/view?pli=1)]

This 137-page book, *Some Original Views*, was edited by Barbara and Gerry Langevad in 1982. It covers a number



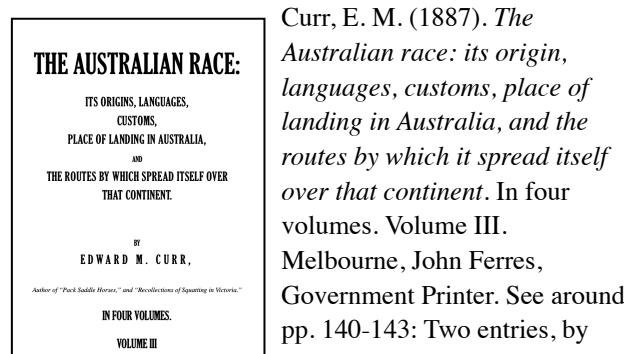
of topics, but what is most significant about it is it presents a summary of L.P. Winterbotham's interviews with Gaiarbau. It records information about Gaiarbau personally and the customs, cultural practices and beliefs of "the Jinibara tribe as well as some of their neighbours", then over eight pages 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.



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). [\[https://archive.org/details/20241220\\_20241220\\_2058/page/n1/mode/2up\]](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. [\[https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=W-YqAAAAYAAJ&pg=GBS.PA140&printsec=frontcover\]](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 / <b>nga</b> |
|-----|--------------------------------------|

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.   | <b>man</b> | <b>yo:</b> | <b>-rinj</b> | <b>-a</b> |
| DEM 3SG -GEN -ACC<br><i>That one is his. [that him-of]</i> |            |            |              |           |

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 | <b>bangu</b> / <b>wangu</b>                                     |
| PURP: for              | gari / ri / gu  |
| DAT/ALL: to            | ri / gu   |
| ABL/ELA: from          | gu / <b>ngu</b> / nu / u  |
| LOC: at, in, on        | a / ba / ga / (n)da / ra<br>u / ndyu / ngu / nu<br>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 *proprietive* and *privative*, are indicated by the suffixes *-nga* and *-gundy* (pronounced goonj, not goondee), as in:

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| <i>bungbi-nga</i> | feather-having  |
| <i>muyim-nga</i>  | fishhook-having |
| <i>gurum-nga</i>  | fork-having     |

to indicate having feathers, fishhooks or a fork; and

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>miya-gundy</i> | 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 |
|-----------|------------------------|

Fig.8 Dungidyawu: Future tense markers

The suffixes indicating future all end in *-u*, the first two shown either being, or containing, /gu/. 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 / <b>ngi</b> / yi         |
| PRES: now | mbi / ndi / <b>ngGi</b> / 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 |
|----|------|

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) / <b>ngdyi</b> |
| 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<br>1st | I                   | nadyu / <b>ngadyu</b> / <b>ngayi</b> |          |                |                 |            |
|                 | me                  | <b>nga</b>                           | ndya / u |                | ri / rindy      | wa [?]     |
| 2nd             | thou / thee         | <b>ngin</b>                          | du       | a              | Ga-ringy / Gari | Gari       |
| 3rd             | he                  | yu                                   | ru       | <b>nga</b> / a | ri / rindy      | ri         |
| Dual: 1st       | we-two / us-two     | <b>ngam</b>                          | bu       | a              | gari            | gari       |
| 2nd             | you-two / ye-two    | <b>nguwam</b>                        | bu       | a              |                 |            |
| 3rd             | they-two / them-two | yuwam                                | bu       | a              |                 | gari       |
| Plural: 1st     | we-all / us -all    | <b>nga</b>                           | mi       | na / a         | rindy           |            |
| 2nd             | you-all / ye-all    | <b>nguwi</b>                         |          | 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](http://aboriginallanguages.com)

| EngJSM            | WAGA WAGA vocabulary |                 |                   | DALA vocabulary  |           |                | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary |                  |                | GABI GABI vocabulary |                            |                       |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                   | WAGA                 | WAGA            | respeilt          | English          | source    | DALA           | respeilt              | English          | source         | DGDYU                | respeilt                   | English               |
| <b>ant</b>        | ba'ōa m              | <b>baru-wam</b> | Ant, small black  | Watson WWga 1943 |           |                | <b>bara-wam</b>       | meat-ant.        | K-W Dgduy Dict | <b>barum</b>         | Ant (small black)          | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>arm</b>        | kin'ning             | <b>gining</b>   | Arm               | Watson WWga 1943 |           |                | <b>gining</b>         | arm...           | K-W Dgduy Dict |                      |                            | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>baby</b>       | nyānī                | <b>nyuri</b>    | Baby              | Watson WWga 1943 | butcham   | <b>badyam</b>  | A baby                | Curr 3 161 Anon  |                |                      |                            | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |
| <b>bad</b>        | yāwen g              | <b>ywing</b>    | Bad               | Watson WWga 1943 | njeng     | <b>ndying</b>  | bad, evil             | Langevad [yiyen] |                | <b>yiying</b>        | ...selfish [and] bad       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>bag</b>        | dil'lem              | <b>dilim</b>    | Bag, dilie        | Watson WWga 1943 |           |                |                       |                  | {bunbi}        | <b>bunbi</b>         | pouch (of a kangaroo)...   | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>bandi-coot</b> | ba'āndh              | <b>buwan D</b>  | Bandicoot         | Watson WWga 1943 | bou'won   | <b>bawun</b>   | bandi-coots ...       | Langevad         | bo:won         | <b>buwan</b>         | bandicoot ...              | K AOL Ridley [Gabi]   |
| <b>bark</b>       | kāndu; gun'du        | <b>gundu</b>    | Bark, of a tree,  | Watson WWga 1943 | [Gundu]   | <b>gundul</b>  | showing bark...       | Langevad         | {gundu}        | <b>gundu</b>         | bark...                    | K AOL Ridley [Gabi]   |
| <b>beard</b>      | yikkī                | <b>yigi</b>     | Beard             | Watson WWga 1943 | yara      | <b>yara</b>    | Beard                 | Curr 3 161 Anon  | {yiga}         | <b>yiga</b>          | chin, beard ...            | K AOL Ridley [Gabi]   |
| <b>bee</b>        | go'ye                | <b>guwiyi</b>   | Bee, grey, native | Watson WWga 1943 | gaiar     | <b>gayar</b>   | smaller one [bee] ... | Langevad         | gaye           | <b>gayi</b>          | ...small bees              | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>belly</b>      | noung                | <b>nung</b>     | Stomach           | Watson WWga 1943 | budioo    | <b>buddalu</b> | Stomach               | Curr 3 161 Anon  | dawerir        | <b>dawirir</b>       | Kidney, stomach            | K AOL Ridley [Gabi]   |
| <b>bird</b>       | jōr'                 | <b>dyuwi</b>    | Bird, generic     | Watson WWga 1943 |           |                |                       |                  | djiwindu       | <b>dyiwin-du</b>     | bird ...                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>black</b>      | mullū                | <b>mulu</b>     | Black             | Watson WWga 1943 | mingom    | <b>minga m</b> | black                 | Langevad         | {miyar}        | <b>miyar</b>         | black ...                  | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |
| <b>blood</b>      | dir                  | <b>dir</b>      | Blood             | Watson WWga 1943 | dee       | <b>di</b>      | Blood                 | Curr 3 161 Anon  | {diyir}        | <b>diyir</b>         | blood ...                  | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |
| <b>bone</b>       | gi'ra                | <b>gira</b>     | Bone              | Watson WWga 1943 | pigul     | <b>bigul</b>   | Bone                  | Curr 3 161 Anon  | girandu        | <b>girandu</b>       | bone ...                   | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |
| <b>boome rang</b> | buran                | <b>buran</b>    | Boom-rang         | Watson WWga 1943 | barun     | <b>barun</b>   | He had two boom-rangs | Langevad [baran] | <b>baran</b>   |                      | ...watch the boom-rang ... | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>boy</b>        | gim-ei               | <b>gimiyi</b>   | boy               | Langevad         | gimma     | <b>gimma</b>   | boy                   | Langevad         | [gima]         | <b>gima</b>          | ...are sitting boys ...    | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>break</b>      | kūminge              | <b>gaminga</b>  | Break             | Watson WWga 1943 |           |                |                       |                  | gamna          | <b>gaminga</b>       | break                      | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>breast</b>     | ngā'mū ng            | <b>nga-mung</b> | Breast, woman's   | Watson WWga 1943 | ummore    | <b>amur</b>    | Breasts               | Curr 3 161 Anon  | {ŋamun}        | <b>nga-mung</b>      | breast, milk.              | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |
| <b>bring</b>      | bari                 | <b>bari</b>     | Bring             | Watson WWga 1943 | [bar-ari] | <b>barari</b>  | [Bring them here]     | Langevad         | {bari}         | <b>bari</b>          | bring, carry ...           | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |

| WAGA WAGA vocabulary |             |                    |                  |                          |              | DALA vocabulary  |                          |                 |                |                     |                         | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary |                  |                       |                       |                     |                              | GABI GABI vocabulary  |         |         |        |        |  |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--|
| Eng                  | JSM         | WAGA               | WAGA             | respelt                  | English      | source           | DALA                     | DALA            | respelt        | English             | source                  | DGDYU                 | DGDYU            | respelt               | English               | source              | GABI                         | GABI                  | respelt | English | source | source |  |
| <b>broiga</b>        | mag'ui      | <b>maguwi</b>      | native companion | Watson WWga 1943         | junjamair    | Langevad         | <b>ngandy amiR</b>       | broiga          | K-W Dgdyu Dict | koondara ng         | K-W Dgdyu Dict          | gunda-rang            | Native companion | Curr 3 164e Landsboro |                       |                     |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>brother</b>       | tyai'ya     | <b>dyalya</b>      | Brother, elder   | Watson WWga 1943         | kargo        | <b>gagu</b>      | Brother-Elder            | Curr 3 161 Anon | {djadiay u}    | dyadya yu           | brother (elder) ...     | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | {nün}            | <b>nun</b>            | brother               | K AOL Ridley [Gabi] |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>burn</b>          | ballyeg am  | <b>baligam</b>     | To burn          | SMI 899072 1 Mk's-Edsvid |              |                  |                          |                 | [mar-ñij]      | <b>marin-dyi</b>    | ... burnt him           | Kite Wurm             | marin            | <b>marin</b>          | Burn ...              | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>buttocks</b>      | mundi       | <b>mundi</b>       | Buttocks         | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | mun            | <b>mun</b>          | buttocks                | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | mu'mu            | <b>mumu</b>           | Posterior (the)       | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>camp</b>          | mar'on      | <b>marun</b>       | Camp ...         | Watson WWga 1943         | darr         | Camp             | Curr 3 161 Anon          | {morø}          | <b>muru</b>    | camp (main) ...     | K-W Dgdyu Dict          | turra                 | <b>dara</b>      | Camp                  | Curr 3 164d Westaway  |                     |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>canoe</b>         | gundu       | <b>gundu</b>       | Langevad         | Watson WWga 1943         | kooga        | <b>guga</b>      | Canoe                    | Curr 3 161 Anon | {gundu}        | <b>gundu</b>        | ... bark boat...        | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | kom'bar          | <b>gamba</b>          | Canoe                 | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>cat</b>           | in'dyin     | <b>indyin</b>      | Cat, native      | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | yin'ñijun      | <b>yindyun</b>      | native cat              | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | yuruthun         | <b>yuru-Dun</b>       | Cat (native)          | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>chest</b>         | tun'dar     | <b>dunda</b>       | Chest            | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | dandar         | <b>dandar</b>       | chest                   | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | Dhan'dar         | <b>Dandar</b>         | chest                 | Watson Kabi         |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>child</b>         | nyan'†      | <b>nyuni</b>       | Child            | Watson WWga 1943         | jerendi      | <b>dyirindi</b>  | If a girl had a baby ... | Langevad        | [ñjunam]       | <b>ndyu-nam</b>     | ... some children ...   | Kite Wurm             | wol'bai          | <b>walbayi</b>        | Child                 | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>chin</b>          | yik'ka      | <b>yiga</b>        | Chin             | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | {yiga}         | <b>yiga</b>         | chin, beard             | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | yik'kal          | <b>yigal</b>          | Chin                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>climb</b>         | wā          | <b>wa</b>          | Climb            | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | {wa}           | <b>wa</b>           | climb (up)              | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | [wondan]         | <b>wandan</b>         | Climb                 | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>club</b>          | dhab-ber    | <b>Dabir</b>       | Club             | bak'an                   |              | <b>bagan</b>     | a two-handed club ...    | Langevad        | {bagán}        | <b>bagan</b>        | ... two-handed club ... | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | Buk'kan          | <b>bagan</b>          | ... fighting club ... | Watson Kabi         |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>cold</b>          | ngyar'-ro   | <b>ngyaru</b>      | Cold             | Watson WWga 1943         | [ngidi-darj] | <b>ngiddy ar</b> | [... home cold log]      | Langevad        | {ñiyarr}       | <b>ngiyaR</b>       | cold. ...               | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | wa'lai           | <b>walayi</b>         | Cold                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>cray-fish</b>     | yil         | <b>yil</b>         | Cray-fish        | Watson WWga 1943         | wumee n      | <b>wanmin</b>    | Crayfish                 | Curr 3 161 Anon | ñjarrñen       | <b>ndyarn-dying</b> | crayfish                | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | il'lai           | <b>yilayi</b>         | Crayfish              | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>crooked</b>       | war'ün      | <b>waru-win</b>    | Crooked          | Watson WWga 1943         |              |                  |                          |                 | warrunj        | <b>waRund y</b>     | crooked                 | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | war'kun          | <b>wagun</b>          | Crooked               | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>crow</b>          | Wawa        | <b>wawa</b>        | Crow             | Watson WWga 1943         | toowell      | <b>duwil</b>     | Crow                     | Curr 3 161 Anon | wa:wa:         | <b>wawa</b>         | crow                    | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | wowa             | <b>wawa</b>           | Crow                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew   | In three days they come back | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>dark</b>          | mulu        | <b>mulu</b>        | Dusky            | Watson WWga 1943         | kooroom      | <b>gurum</b>     | Dark                     | Curr 3 161 Anon | {ño'}          | <b>ngu</b>          | ... darkness            | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | [wonda]          | <b>wunda</b>          |                       |                     |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>daughter</b>      | dorana ngan | <b>durana ngan</b> | Daughter         | Watson WWga 1943         | nu:hair      | <b>nurir</b>     | daughter                 | Langevad        | ganin          | <b>ganin</b>        | daughter                | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | do'janan an      | <b>duranan gan</b>    | Daughter              | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>dead</b>          | butir       | <b>budir</b>       | Dead             | Watson WWga 1943         | kumman       | <b>gan-man</b>   | Dead                     | Curr 3 161 Anon | bo:ñiwa        | <b>bangi-wa</b>     | dead                    | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | ba'luman         | <b>balu-man</b>       | Dead                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |
| <b>die</b>           | bunchig im  | <b>bandyig im</b>  | To die           | SMI 899072 1 Mk's-Edsvid |              |                  |                          |                 | bo:            | <b>bu</b>           | die                     | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | ba'lluman        | <b>balu-man</b>       | Die                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                              |                       |         |         |        |        |  |

| EngJSM          | WAGA WAGA vocabulary |                   |                |                         | DALA vocabulary |                |                          |                 | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary |                  |                    |                | GABI GABI vocabulary |                  |                        |                     |                   |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                 | WAGA                 | WAGA              | respeilt       | English                 | source          | DALA           | respeilt                 | English         | source                | DGDYU            | respeilt           | English        | source               | GABI             | respeilt               | English             | source            |
| <b>dog</b>      | wat'ya               | <b>wadya</b>      | Dog, native    | Watson WWga 1943        | bugin           | <b>bugin</b>   | ... a tame dingo         | Langevad        | buginj                | <b>bugindiy</b>  | dog                | K-W Dgdyu Dict | wutta                | <b>wada</b>      | dog                    | K AOL               |                   |
| <b>drink</b>    | dhaū                 | <b>Da</b>         | Drink ...      | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | [dja:-o]              | <b>dya</b>       | ... then           | Kite Wurm      | Dhathin              | <b>DaDin</b>     | to drink               | Ridley [Dippli]     |                   |
| <b>duck</b>     | nar                  | <b>na</b>         | Duck, black    | Watson WWga 1943        | mering          | <b>maring</b>  | Black duck               | Curr 3 161 Anon | munarun               | <b>munarun</b>   | wood duck          | K-W Dgdyu Dict | när                  | <b>nar</b>       | duck                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>eagle</b>    | Cherooin             | <b>dyiru-win</b>  | ... Eagle-hawk | SM1904032 2 Cameron     | nunkar          | <b>nanGa</b>   | Eagle-hawk               | Curr 3 161 Anon | ηayel                 | <b>ngayil</b>    | eagle hawk         | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Guldhel'a            | <b>guDilia</b>   | wedge-tailed eagle ... | K AOL               |                   |
| <b>ear</b>      | pin'ang              | <b>binang</b>     | Ear            | Watson WWga 1943        | pitha           | <b>biddana</b> | Ear                      | Curr 3 161 Anon | binanj                | <b>binang</b>    | ear                | K-W Dgdyu Dict | pi'nAN               | <b>binang</b>    | ear                    | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>earth</b>    |                      |                   |                |                         | parr            | <b>bar</b>     | Ground                   | Curr 3 161 Anon | {dia:-}               | <b>dya</b>       | ground, earth ...  | K-W Dgdyu Dict | dha                  | <b>Da</b>        | Earth                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>eat</b>      | dhaū                 | <b>Da</b>         | Eat ...        | Watson WWga 1943        | dagga           | <b>daga</b>    | Eat                      | Curr 3 161 Anon | [dia:-ye]             | <b>dyayi</b>     | [He] eats ...      | Kite Wurm      | tathin               | <b>daDin</b>     | Eat                    | Curr 3 16d Westaway |                   |
| <b>egg</b>      | ngō'a                | <b>nguwava</b>    | Egg            | Watson WWga 1943        | umma            | <b>ama</b>     | Egg                      | Curr 3 161 Anon | [ŋuwa:]               | <b>nguwava</b>   | ... eggs           | Kite Wurm      | bām                  | <b>bam</b>       | egg                    | K AOL               |                   |
| <b>elbow</b>    | kui'ō-mur            | <b>gulu-mur</b>   | Elbow          | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | gulumur               | <b>gulu-mur</b>  | elbow              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Kun'di               | <b>gundi</b>     | elbow ...              | K AOL               |                   |
| <b>emu</b>      | nguř                 | <b>nguwvi</b>     | Emu            | Watson WWga 1943        | ngoi:i          | <b>nguwvi</b>  | emu (ngoi:)              | Langevad        | ŋuiyu                 | <b>nguwiv-yu</b> | emu ...            | K-W Dgdyu Dict | ŋuruin               | <b>nguruvi-n</b> | emu                    | Ridley [Dippli]     |                   |
| <b>eye</b>      | meel                 | <b>mil</b>        | Eyes           | SM18990772 1 Mks-Edsvid | mei             | <b>mil</b>     | Eye                      | Curr 3 161 Anon | miya:                 | <b>miya</b>      | eye                | K-W Dgdyu Dict | mi                   | <b>mi</b>        | eye                    | K AOL               |                   |
| <b>eye-brow</b> | dh'i'pin             | <b>Dibin</b>      | Eye brow       | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | dibinge               | <b>dibingi</b>   | eyebrow ...        | K-W Dgdyu Dict | dipinjī              | <b>dibindiy</b>  | brow                   | Ridley [Gebji]      |                   |
| <b>face</b>     | ngwar                | <b>ngwa</b>       | Face           | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | ŋuwar                 | <b>nguwar</b>    | face               | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Nu                   | <b>ngu</b>       | Face                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>fall</b>     | yir'angē             | <b>yirangi</b>    | Fall           | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | {bumi}                | <b>bumi</b>      | fall (down) ...    | K-W Dgdyu Dict | bumba'lin            | <b>bamba-lin</b> | Fall                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>fat</b>      | mem                  | <b>mim</b>        | Fat            | Watson WWga 1943        | balkee          | <b>balgi</b>   | Fat                      | Curr 3 161 Anon | mem                   | <b>mim</b>       | fat                | K-W Dgdyu Dict | matrom               | <b>marum</b>     | Fat                    | Curr 3 16d Westaway |                   |
| <b>father</b>   | babū                 | <b>babu</b>       | Father         | Watson WWga 1943        | [babu]          | <b>babu</b>    | [Water father splash-ed] | Langevad        | babiya                | <b>babiya</b>    | father ...         | K-W Dgdyu Dict | baboon               | <b>babun</b>     | Father                 | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>fear</b>     | bong'ka ngā          | <b>bangGa nga</b> | Unafraid       | Watson WWga 1943        |                 |                |                          |                 | ba.ngi                | <b>bangGi</b>    | ... be frightened  | K-W Dgdyu Dict | widhi                | <b>wiDi</b>      | Cowardly               | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |
| <b>fern</b>     |                      |                   |                |                         |                 |                |                          |                 | bwongbi               | <b>bwang-bi</b>  | bracken fern roots | Langevad       | STEEL J.G.           | yim'bun          | <b>yimbun</b>          | Fern                | Curr 3 166 Mathew |
| <b>fire</b>     | kur'yūm              | <b>gwiyam</b>     | Fire           | Watson WWga 1943        | gujium          | <b>gud-yum</b> | ... looking for fire     | Langevad        | {guyum}               | <b>guyum</b>     | ... fire, firewood | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Kir'a                | <b>gira</b>      | fire                   | Watson Kabi         |                   |
| <b>food</b>     | gøyar                | <b>guyur</b>      | Food           | Watson WWga 1943        | daliko          | <b>dalgu</b>   | Food                     | Curr 3 161 Anon |                       |                  |                    |                | bin'dha              | <b>binda</b>     | Food                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew   |                   |

| EngJSM                   | WAGA WAGA vocabulary |                            |                             | DALA vocabulary              |          |                | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary              |                    |                            | GABI GABI vocabulary       |                           |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
|                          | WAGA                 | respeilt                   | English                     | source                       | DALA     | respeilt       | English                            | source             | DGDYU                      | respeilt                   | English                   | source                     |
| <b>foot</b>              | thidnar              | <b>Didna</b>               | Foot                        | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | didna    | <b>didna</b>   | Foot                               | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | <b>dyinang</b><br>(djinan) | <b>dyinang</b>             | Foot                      | Curr 3<br>161d<br>Westaway |
| <b>girl</b>              | moon-<br>ee          | <b>muni</b><br><b>muni</b> | Girl                        | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | nu nei   | <b>nuniyi</b>  | girl ...                           | Langevad           | [nju:ne-<br>na]            | <b>ndyunin</b><br><b>a</b> | a boy<br>[or] a girl      | Kite Wurm<br>{n'uru}       |
| <b>give</b>              | wiya                 | <b>wiya</b>                | Give                        | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | [bindai] | <b>bindayi</b> | I give her<br>...                  | Langevad           | wiye                       | <b>wiyi</b>                | give                      | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>go</b>                | yan'na               | <b>yana</b>                | Go, imp.                    | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | yenna    | <b>yina</b>    | Walk                               | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | [ya]                       | <b>ya</b>                  | go, come,<br>walk ...     | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>go/ come</b>          | beeye                | <b>biyayi</b>              | To come<br>here             | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | kowi     | <b>gawi</b>    | Come on                            | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | [ba-η]                     | <b>ban</b>                 | [He] came<br>...          | Kite Wurm<br>[ban]         |
| <b>good</b>              | garilina<br>n        | <b>galinan</b>             | Good                        | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | [galang] | <b>galang</b>  | if good ...                        | Langevad           | galan                      | <b>galang</b>              | I. good,<br>well ...      | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>grand-<br/>father</b> | ngatiyā              | <b>ngadiya</b>             | Grandfather<br>er, maternal | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | natja    | <b>nadya</b>   | mother's<br>father ...             | Langevad           | natja                      | <b>ngadya</b>              | mother's<br>father        | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>grass</b>             | bān                  | <b>ban</b>                 | Grass ...                   | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          |          |                |                                    |                    | ban                        | <b>ban</b>                 | grass,<br>seaweed         | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>grass-<br/>tree</b>   | dhak'ka              | <b>Daga</b>                | Grass-<br>tree              | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | dakdakir | <b>dadgir</b>  | The tops<br>of grass-<br>trees ... | Langevad           |                            |                            |                           | dhak'ka                    |
| <b>hair</b>              | mungi<br>gil         | <b>mungig<br/>il</b>       | Hair of<br>head             | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | bajel    | <b>badyil</b>  | ... the fur<br>... or hair)        | Langevad           | [bayel]                    | <b>bayil</b>               | [He] felt fur<br>...      | Kite Wurm                  |
| <b>hand</b>              | berro                | <b>bira</b>                | Hand                        | SM1899072<br>1 Mks-<br>Edsvd | peri     | <b>biri</b>    | Hand                               | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | [bi:]                      | <b>bi</b>                  | That one's<br>hand ...    | Kite Wurm                  |
| <b>hatchet</b>           | muyūm                | <b>muyam</b>               | Toma-<br>hawk               | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | mogen    | <b>mugan</b>   | Toma-<br>hawk                      | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | {muyim}                    | <b>muyim</b>               | axe (stone)               | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>head</b>              | mau sic              | <b>mawu</b>                | Head                        | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | karm     | <b>gam</b>     | Head                               | Curr 3<br>161 Anon | {ma:na}                    | <b>ma</b>                  | ... head ...              | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>hear</b>              |                      |                            |                             |                              | [berga]  | <b>binga</b>   | (Listen to<br>me)                  | Langevad           | be:na                      | <b>binga</b>               | hear, listen<br>to ...    | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>heavy</b>             | tar'ing              | <b>daring</b>              | Heavy,<br>adv.              | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          |          |                |                                    |                    | {dīgir}                    | <b>dyigir</b>              | heavy ...                 | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>hill</b>              | boyer                | <b>buyir</b>               | Hill                        | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | [Baeir]  | <b>badyir</b>  |                                    | Langevad           | bayer                      | <b>bayir</b>               | mountain,<br>hill.        | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>hole</b>              | nūlla                | <b>nala</b>                | Hole                        | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | nala     | <b>nala</b>    |                                    | Langevad           | {nala}                     | <b>nala</b>                | hole, cave,<br>tunnel ... | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
| <b>honey</b>             | katya                | <b>gudya</b>               | Honey ...                   | Watson<br>WWgA 1943          | guta     | <b>gudya</b>   | The word<br>for honey              | Langevad           | gudja                      | <b>gudya</b>               | honey<br>(native)         | K-W Dgdyu<br>Dict          |
|                          |                      |                            |                             |                              |          |                |                                    |                    |                            | <b>gabayi</b>              | honey<br>(white ...)      | KAOI<br>Ridley<br>[Dippli] |

| 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               | GABI | respeLT              | English | source |  |  |  |
| <b>hot</b>           | nangyam     | <b>nang-yam</b>   | Heat                        | SM1899072 1 Mkst-Edsvd | whyoom      | <b>wayum</b>    | Heat                   | Curr 3 161 Anon | ganumb e        | <b>ganu-mbi</b>   | warm, hot          | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | ma'riman         | <b>mari-man</b>       | Hot                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>hunger</b>        | dhur'ri     | <b>Dari</b>       | Hungry, adv                 | Watson WWga 1943       | wyeena      | <b>wayina</b>   | Hungry                 | Curr 3 161 Anon | djurayi         | <b>dyuayi</b>     | hungry             | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | kardu            | <b>gandu</b>          | hungry               | K AOL Ridley [Dippl] |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>hut</b>           | bar'ra      | <b>baru</b>       | Hut                         | Watson WWga 1943       | bur:u       | <b>buru</b>     | marriage hut           | Langevad        | (gundu)         | <b>gundu</b>      | ... bark hut       | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | dhura            | <b>Dura</b>           | a house              | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>I</b>             | gnigh       | <b>ngayi</b>      | I                           | Watson WWga 1943       | [Naiju]     | <b>nadyu</b>    | (I built this nest)    | Langevad        | [hay]           | <b>ngayi</b>      | I am coming ...    | Kite Wurm             | {Nadhu}          | <b>ngADu</b>          | I                    | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>ill</b>           | chan'go     | <b>dyanGu</b>     | Sick.                       | Watson WWga 1943       |             |                 |                        | giyuru          | <b>giyuru</b>   | sick              | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | bai'yiNur             | <b>bayingu r</b> | Sick                  | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>kanga-roo</b>     | Kor'om an   | <b>garu-man</b>   | Kangaroo, large male        | Watson WWga 1943       | [garauma n] | <b>garu-man</b> | Kangaroo totem...      | Langevad        | goro-man        | <b>guru-man</b>   | Kangaroo           | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | kröman           | <b>gruman</b>         | kangaroo             | K AOL Ridley [GGBi]  |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>knife</b>         | kung'-kam   | <b>gung-Gam</b>   | Knife                       | Watson WWga 1943       |             |                 |                        | djuŋurr         | <b>dyu-ngur</b> | knife             | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | dhak'ke               | <b>Dagi</b>      | Knife                 | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>koala</b>         | go'ala      | <b>guwala</b>     | Bear, native                | Watson WWga 1943       |             |                 |                        | gu:ia           | <b>gula</b>     | koala             | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | kula                  | <b>gala</b>      | Bear (native)         | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>kooka-burra</b>   | kug'ark à   | <b>gugaga</b>     | Laughing-jackass            | Watson WWga 1943       | doonwill    | <b>dunwil</b>   | Laughing jackass       | Curr 3 161 Anon | gugaga          | <b>gugaga</b>     | Kookaburra         | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | kaggū            | <b>gagu</b>           | jackass bird         | K AOL Ridley [Dippl] |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>lengthy</b>       | gwing'i     | <b>gwinGi</b>     | Long                        | Watson WWga 1943       |             |                 |                        | [guwe-ŋgi]      | <b>guwingGi</b> | ... a long pocket | Kite Wurm          | kurān                 | <b>garan</b>     | tall                  | K AOL Ridley [Dippl] |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>lie</b>           | yun'an      | <b>yunan</b>      | lie down                    | Watson WWga 1943       |             |                 |                        | {yune}          | <b>yuni</b>     | lie (down)        | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | Yun'ma                | <b>yunma</b>     | lie; recline          | WATSON Kabi          |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>little</b>        |             |                   |                             |                        |             |                 |                        |                 | <b>bari</b>     | small (fish)      | Kite Wurm          | (durumai)             |                  | <b>duru-mayi</b>      | little finger        | K AOL Ridley [Dippl] |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>make</b>          | yunkala     | <b>yan-Gala</b>   | To make                     | SM1899072 1 Mkst-Edsvd |             |                 |                        | yang            | <b>yangGa</b>   | make, do, cause   | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | yEN'ga]               | <b>yangGa</b>    | What (are you)-doing? | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |                      |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>man</b>           | tharn       | <b>Dan</b>        | Man                         | SM1899072 1 Mkst-Edsvd | dan         | <b>dan</b>      | A Black-fellow         | Curr 3 161 Anon | dyan            | <b>dyan</b>       | man, Aborigine     | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | than             | <b>Dan</b>            | Black-fellow         | Curr 3 164d Westaway |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>me</b>            | nganya      | <b>nganya</b>     | Me, pron.                   | Watson WWga 1943       | [Nunja]     | <b>nandya</b>   | Listen to me           | Langevad        | [na-nja]        | <b>nga-ndya</b>   | ... who hit me ... | Kite Wurm             | {Nan'na}         | <b>ngana</b>          | Me                   | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>mouth</b>         | cham'-bur   | <b>Dambur</b>     | Mouth                       | Watson WWga 1943       | talii       | <b>dali</b>     | Mouth                  | Curr 3 161 Anon | {dam-bur}       | <b>dambur</b>     | mouth, lip         | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | [tam'burw an]    | <b>dambur wan</b>     | full-to-the-lip      | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>mullet</b>        | ngan'di kal | <b>ngandi gal</b> | ... andikal, meaning mullet | Watson WWga 1943       | du:ling     | <b>duiling</b>  | NO TRANSLATION         | Langevad        | ŋanderu         | <b>ngan-diru</b>  | mullet, fish       | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | ngun'day a       | <b>ngunda ya</b>      | mullet               | WATSON Kabi          |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>nail</b>          | gill'm      | <b>giliñ</b>      | Finger-nail                 | Watson WWga 1943       | ji:em       | <b>dyirn</b>    | finger nail            | Langevad        | {giyen}         | <b>giyin</b>      | nail               | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | {gill'en}        | <b>giliñ</b>          | Nail (of the finger) | Curr 3 166 Mathew    |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |
| <b>no</b>            | Wuka        | <b>wuga</b>       | No                          | SM1904032 2 Cameron    | [Waka]      | <b>waga</b>     | (no me man interfered) | Langevad        | waga            | <b>waga</b>       | intj. no.          | K-W Dgdyu Dict        | kabbi            | <b>gabi</b>           | no                   | K AOL Ridley [GGBi]  |      |                      |         |        |  |  |  |

| EngJSM            | WAGA WAGA vocabulary |                  |                 |                         | DALA vocabulary |                  |                 |                 | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary |                   |                    |                | GABI GABI vocabulary |           |                     |                  |                       |                       |                   |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
|                   | WAGA                 | WAGA             | respeit         | English                 | source          | DALA             | DALA            | respeit         | English               | source            | DGDYU              | DGDYU          | respeit              | English   | source              | GABI             | GABI                  | respeit               | English           |
| <b>nose</b>       | mouro                | <b>murru</b>     | Nose            | SM1899072 1 Mk's-Edsvid | mootoo          | <b>mudu</b>      | Nose            | Curr 3 161 Anon |                       |                   |                    |                |                      |           | mu-roo              | <b>maru</b>      | Nose                  | Curr 3 164e           | Landsboro         |
| <b>now</b>        | tor'o                | <b>duru</b>      | To-day          | Watson WWgq 1943        | woongee         | <b>wungi</b>     | To-day          | Curr 3 161 Anon | men                   | <b>ming</b>       | today              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | dhai                 | Kite Wurm | <b>Dali</b>         | now              |                       |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew |
| <b>one</b>        | Carboni              | <b>gabuni</b>    | One             | SM1904032 2 Cameron     | karroon         | <b>garun</b>     | One             | Curr 3 161 Anon | [garu]                | <b>garu</b>       | one boy here       | Kite Wurm      | [kalm]               |           | <b>gaim</b>         | shadow of a tree | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |                       |                   |
| <b>pelican</b>    | jüng'ar a            | <b>dyanga ra</b> | Pelican         | Watson WWgq 1943        | dungar          | <b>dungar</b>    | pelicans        | Langevad        | dungar                | <b>dungaR</b>     | pelican            | K-W Dgdyu Dict | bowallam             |           | <b>bawala m</b>     | Pelican          | Curr 3 164d           | Westaway              |                   |
| <b>ierce</b>      |                      |                  |                 |                         | bwai            | <b>buwayi</b>    | speared         | Langevad        | buwa-yi               | <b>buwayi</b>     | speared [it]       | Kite Wurm      | [baulwan]            |           | <b>buwan</b>        | Who thee spared? |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>pigeon</b>     | wung                 | <b>wung</b>      | Pigeon, wonga   | Watson WWgq 1943        |                 |                  |                 |                 |                       | <b>wung</b>       | pigeon             | K-W Dgdyu Dict | wongala man          |           | <b>wangGa laman</b> | Pigeon (wonga)   | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                       |                   |
| <b>plenty</b>     | walar                | <b>wala</b>      | Mary            | SM1899072 1 Mk's-Edsvid | gugundai r      | <b>gugan-dir</b> | a scrub opossum | Langevad        | [gugund e]            | <b>gugundi</b>    | scrub possum       | Kite Wurm      | {koroy}              |           | <b>guruwu</b>       | Opossum          | Plenty                | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>pos-sum</b>    |                      |                  |                 |                         |                 |                  |                 |                 |                       |                   |                    |                |                      |           |                     |                  |                       | Curr 3 164d           | Westaway          |
| <b>present ly</b> | dyu'ang              | <b>dyu-wang</b>  | By-and-bye, adv | Watson WWgq 1943        | karra-kar ra    | <b>gara gara</b> | By-and-by       | Curr 3 161 Anon | yayumb a              | <b>yayu-mba</b>   | soon               | K-W Dgdyu Dict | ta'lliya             |           | <b>daliya</b>       | White, a little  |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>quiet</b>      | kun'an               | <b>ganan</b>     | Quiet:-         | Watson WWgq 1943        | lm:ar           | <b>imar</b>      | im:ar           | Langevad        | yimar                 | <b>yimar</b>      | quietness          | K-W Dgdyu Dict | {koran}              |           | <b>gunan</b>        | Quiet            |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>release</b>    | bunhalo              | <b>bandala</b>   | To release      | SM1899072 1 Mk's-Edsvid | [binda]         | <b>binda</b>     |                 | Langevad        |                       |                   |                    |                |                      | bin'dha   | <b>binda</b>        | Let go           |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>see</b>        | nakan                | <b>nagan</b>     | See             | Watson WWgq 1943        | natha           | <b>naDa</b>      | See             | Curr 3 161 Anon | [nja-ni]              | <b>ndyangi</b>    | Then he ... looked | Kite Wurm      | runyanne             |           | <b>nanyani</b>      | See              |                       | Curr 3 164d           | Westaway          |
| <b>shield</b>     | gumeri               | <b>gumiri</b>    | Shield          | Watson WWgq 1943        | koordmar y      | <b>gud-mari</b>  | shield          | Curr 3 161 Anon | {gumarin du}          | <b>gumarin du</b> | shield             | K-W Dgdyu Dict | gudmurr'i            |           | <b>gudmari</b>      | shield (light)   | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |                       |                   |
| <b>short</b>      | chüngg a             | <b>dyang-Ga</b>  | Short           | Watson WWgq 1943        |                 |                  |                 |                 | {bu:bu}               | <b>bubu</b>       | short              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | dhai'bur             |           | <b>Dalbur</b>       | Short            |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>sinew</b>      | kia'ng               | <b>giyang</b>    | Sinew           | Watson WWgq 1943        | giang           | <b>giyang</b>    | Kangaroo tendon | Langevad        | gayan                 | <b>gayang</b>     | sinew              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | khulkin              |           | <b>gugin</b>        | Sinew            |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>sit</b>        | nyen'a               | <b>nyina</b>     | Sit             | Watson WWgq 1943        | ena-ena         | <b>ina ina</b>   | Sit             | Curr 3 161 Anon | njine-0               | <b>ndyini</b>     | Sit                | Kite Wurm      | ninnai               |           | <b>ninayi</b>       | sit              | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |                       |                   |
| <b>smoke</b>      | jüm                  | <b>dyam</b>      | Smoke           | Watson WWgq 1943        | domoo           | <b>dunu</b>      | Smoke           | Curr 3 161 Anon | dium                  | <b>dyum</b>       | smoke              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | wulwi                |           | <b>wuluwi</b>       | smoke            |                       | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |                   |
| <b>speak</b>      | ya                   | <b>ya</b>        | Tell            | Watson WWgq 1943        | [ja]            | <b>dya</b>       | tell him        | Langevad        | {ya:}                 | <b>ya</b>         | say, speak, tell   | K-W Dgdyu Dict | yathulaiyu           |           | <b>yaDu-layu</b>    | to converse      |                       | K AOL Ridley [Dippli] |                   |
| <b>spear</b>      | bi'lar               | <b>bila</b>      | Spear, wooden   | Watson WWgq 1943        | gurangur        | <b>gura-ngur</b> | a spear         | Langevad        | gurangur              | <b>gurang</b>     | spear              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | billar               |           | <b>bila</b>         | spear (heavy)    |                       |                       |                   |

| EngJSM          | WAGA WAGA vocabulary |      |                   | DALA vocabulary       |                        |            | DUNGIDYAWU vocabulary |                   |                 | GABI GABI vocabulary |                   |                    |                |              |                   |                   |                       |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
|                 | WAGA                 | WAGA | respeit           | English               | source                 | DALA       | respeit               | English           | source          | DGDYU                | respeit           | English            | source         | GABI         | respeit           | English           | source                |
| <b>spirit</b>   | Mulog un             |      | <b>muldu-gan</b>  | A female a spirit ... | SM1904032 2 Cameron    | mundur     | <b>mundur</b>         | evil spirit       | K-W Dgdyu Dict  | mundur               | <b>mandur</b>     | ghosts             |                | Curr 3       |                   |                   |                       |
| <b>stone</b>    | dai                  |      | <b>dayi</b>       | Stone                 | Watson WWga 1943       | [D:i]      | <b>diyi</b>           | laughing rock     | Langevad        | mundur               | <b>mandur</b>     | ghosts             |                | 164d         | Westaway          |                   |                       |
| <b>stop</b>     | won'ya               |      | <b>wanya</b>      | Desist                | Watson WWga 1943       | [gure-mar] | <b>gurima</b>         | hold it           | Langevad        | {gurema}             | <b>gurima</b>     | stone              | Kite Wurm      | Da'a         | <b>daya</b>       | stone             | WATSON Kabi           |
| <b>straight</b> | dhur'un              |      | <b>Durun</b>      | Straight.-            | Watson WWga 1943       |            |                       |                   |                 | {djunim}             | <b>dyunim</b>     | hold lightly, stop | K-W Dgdyu Dict | kakkariu     | <b>gagari-yu</b>  | stop (arrest)     | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>stream</b>   | kir'ar               |      | <b>gira</b>       | Creek                 | Watson WWga 1943       | dungi      | <b>dungi</b>          | river             | Langevad        | [du:ŋŋi-nu]          | <b>dunginu</b>    | ... adv. straight  | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Dhur'un      | <b>Durun</b>      | straight          | WATSON Kabi           |
| <b>stupid</b>   | wâng'in              |      | <b>wangGin</b>    | Fool                  | Watson WWga 1943       |            |                       |                   |                 | wa:ŋgi               | <b>wangGi</b>     | at the river       | Kite Wurm      | Dung'gir     | <b>dungGir</b>    | creek             | WATSON Kabi           |
| <b>tail</b>     | dhun                 |      | <b>Dun</b>        | Tail                  | Watson WWga 1943       |            |                       |                   |                 | djun                 | <b>dyun</b>       | be silly           | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Borr'ama n   | <b>bura-man</b>   | adv. stupid; fool | WATSON Kabi           |
| <b>thirst</b>   | gung-bero            |      | <b>gung-biru</b>  | Thirsty               | Watson WWga 1943       | eburnboo   | <b>yiburn-bu</b>      | Thirsty           | Curr 3 161 Anon | gunjbiru             | <b>gundy-biru</b> | tail               | K-W Dgdyu Dict | dhun         | <b>Dun</b>        | tail              | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>thou</b>     | ngin                 |      | <b>ngin</b>       | You, pron.            | Watson WWga 1943       | [njin]     | <b>ndyin</b>          | Be a carpet snake | Langevad        | ŋin                  | <b>ngin</b>       | be silly           | K-W Dgdyu Dict | Borr'ama n   | <b>ngin</b>       | You               | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>tongue</b>   | Tuning               |      | <b>duning</b>     | Tongue                | SM1904032 2 Cameron    | doonnan    | <b>dunan</b>          | Tongue            | Curr 3 161 Anon | djunum               | <b>dyunum</b>     | tongue             | K-W Dgdyu Dict | tu'nam       | <b>dunam</b>      | Tongue            | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>tooth</b>    | d'rang               |      | <b>diyang</b>     | Teeth                 | Watson WWga 1943       | toota      | <b>duda</b>           | Teeth             | Curr 3 161 Anon | {diyen}              | <b>diyeng</b>     | tooth, teeth       | K-W Dgdyu Dict | tunga        | <b>dunga</b>      | Teeth             | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>turkey</b>   | wow'an               |      | <b>wuwani</b>     | Turkey, scrub         | Watson WWga 1943       | wargoon    | <b>wagun</b>          | Wild turkey       | Curr 3 161 Anon | wawun                | <b>wawun</b>      | scrub turkey       | K-W Dgdyu Dict | w-y-wong     | <b>wawang</b>     | Wild turkey       | Curr 3 164d Westaway  |
| <b>two</b>      | bular                |      | <b>bulu</b>       | Two                   | SM1899072 1 Mks-Edsvid | [booda]    | <b>budala</b>         | 2 Blacks          | Curr 3 161 Anon | [biya:yu]            | <b>biyayu</b>     | there were two     | Kite Wurm      | boodia       | <b>budala</b>     | Two               | Curr 3 164e Landsboro |
| <b>wallaby</b>  | wai'ya               |      | <b>waya</b>       | Wallaby, female       | Watson WWga 1943       | waijar     | <b>wadyar</b>         | killed a wallaby  | Langevad        | waya:                | <b>waya</b>       | wallaby            | K-W Dgdyu Dict | wolilan      | <b>walan</b>      | Wallaby           | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>water</b>    | goung                |      | <b>gung</b>       | Water                 | SM1899072 1 Mks-Edsvid | [Gung]     | <b>gung</b>           | [two water-holes] | Langevad        | {gun}                | <b>gung</b>       | water              | K-W Dgdyu Dict | kung         | <b>gung</b>       | Water             | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>when/if</b>  | wen'yu               |      | <b>winyu-wala</b> | When, at what time    | Watson WWga 1943       | jinding    |                       |                   |                 | {warŋa}              | <b>wandyia</b>    | when, if           | K-W Dgdyu Dict | wenobolla    | <b>winyu-bala</b> | when              | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>white</b>    | wär'wär              |      | <b>wawa</b>       | White.                | Watson WWga 1943       | dyin-ding  | white                 | Langevad          | muraniŋ a       | <b>murand ynga</b>   | white             | K-W Dgdyu Dict     | ka'kal         | <b>gagal</b> | white             | Curr 3 166 Mathew |                       |
| <b>wind</b>     |                      |      |                   |                       |                        |            |                       |                   |                 |                      |                   |                    | K-W Dgdyu Dict | buran        | <b>buran</b>      | wind              | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |
| <b>yes</b>      | yau                  |      | <b>ya</b>         | Yes                   | Watson WWga 1943       | yooi       | <b>yuwi</b>           | Yes               | Curr 3 161 Anon | {ya:}                | <b>ya</b>         | yes.               | K-W Dgdyu Dict | yoai         | <b>yuwayi</b>     | Yes               | KAO Ridley [Dippil]   |
| <b>youth</b>    | kipär                |      | <b>gibar</b>      | Man, young            | Watson WWga 1943       | gibar      | <b>gibar</b>          | young man         | Langevad        | gibarna-             | <b>gibarna</b>    | small boy          | Kite Wurm      | [kvær]       | <b>gibar</b>      | [man-making]      | Curr 3 166 Mathew     |

## A Dungidyawu story

The following is a specimen from the story 'The Woodpecker' in Kite & Worm *The Duungidjawu Language*:

9. ηin gara-ηinu 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 ηay gara-ηinu  
yes go-PERFV 1SG DEM-DIR  
Yes, I have gone this way.

11. ηin-du be: ηa-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: ηja-ηi ηja-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 ηja-0  
then look-IMPER  
You look.

15. dadu yayumbe barandje-nge  
tree same stand-IMPERFV  
The trees standing [here] are the same.

16. gun galanj  
water good  
The water is good.

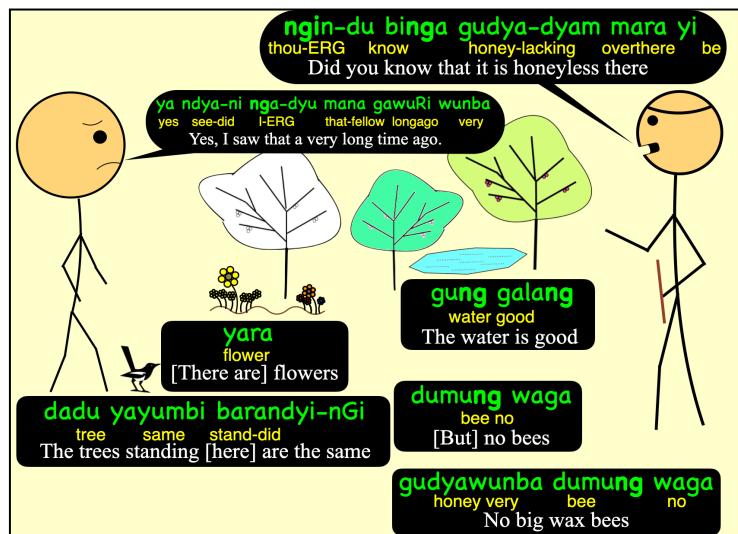
17. yara  
flower  
[There are] flowers.

18. dumunj waga  
bee no  
[But] no bees.

19. gudjawunba dumunj waga  
big.wax.bee bee no  
No big wax bees.

20. gaye  
small.bee  
[Nor] small bees.

21. wanja mana ηin-du ηja-wu gari-nma-me  
when DEM 2SG-ERG See-FUT DEM-EMPH-SPEC  
dje-ndi njunam-gari gun-ga yo: we-ru dja:-wu  
go-CAUS2 children-DAT3 water-LOC1 3PI.-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