The Aboriginal Languages of Victoria.

By R. H. Mathews, L.S.,

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, July 2, 1902.]


In 1898 I contributed to the Anthropological Society at Washington an article describing the initiatory rites and social organisation of the native tribes of Victoria. On that occasion I stated: "The only way at the present time to accomplish what I have indicated [to define the boundaries of the nations into which the aborigines were divided] is to study the languages or dialects of the population, grouping together those which have an evident affinity." It is now my intention to proceed with the work I commenced in 1898.

At the time of writing the article referred to I had personally studied only two of the native tongues, but since then I have made several additional journeys through Victoria at various times for the purpose of visiting the remnant of the different tribes and further examining the structure of their speech. As no previous author has attempted to supply the elements of the grammar of the languages of the native tribes of Victoria, the pleasing duty has devolved upon me to present to the reader a portion of my researches in this direction. Gathering this information from the lips of the natives, and reducing it to

a written form, has been a tedious and laborious task, the difficult and tangled nature of which can be grasped only by those who have embarked on the same line of investigation. Space will preclude the consideration in this article of more than the leading outlines of the constitution of the several tongues.

In all the languages of Victoria, in every part of speech which is subject to inflection, there is a double form of the first person of the dual and plural—one of which includes, and the other excludes, the individual addressed. Mr. J. Dawson¹ observed two forms of the dual: "We two, thou and I; we two, he and I;" but as he does not refer to this peculiarity in the first person of the plural, I may be pardoned for claiming its discovery in Victoria, having also previously reported its existence in the languages of New South Wales.²

In all the dialects having the Tyattyalla structure, there are four numbers—singular, dual, triple and plural. The triple or trial number has also two forms in the first person—one to include the person spoken to, and the other to exclude him. The triple number has also been found by me in the Thaguwurru and Woiwurru tongues, in which it is now reported for the first time. In the eastern portion of the Thaguwurru country, the triple is seldom used—the speech of the people having coalesced with that of their neighbours on the east, among whom the dual only is recognised.

Among the native tribes of Victoria dealt with in this paper, inflection for person and number is not confined to the verbs and pronouns, but extends to many of the nouns, prepositions, adverbs and interjections, a peculiarity which

¹ Australian Aborigines of Western Districts of Victoria, (1881) p. 49.
was reported by me in certain aboriginal languages of New South Wales last year.¹

It is beyond the scope of a short article like this to furnish vocabularies of the dialects of every tribe. I have therefore given two vocabularies only—the Tyattyalla and the Brabirrawulung—the former being representative of the tongues of Western Victoria, and the latter of Eastern Victoria.

It may be added that a few of Mr. R. B. Smyth's correspondents noticed a dual in the pronouns, but the existence of an inclusive and exclusive form in the dual and plural was not observed by them. Portions of the conjugations of a few verbs were also supplied to Mr. Smyth by some of his contributors, but the grammatical structure of the dialects was left untouched.

Applying a possessive suffix to nouns has been observed in several islands of Polynesia. It was also briefly noticed in a few Victorian tribes by some of Mr. R. B. Smyth's correspondents. The distinction between the "we inclusive" and "we exclusive" has been noticed in many dialects of Polynesia and elsewhere, although not to such a full extent as exemplified in the following pages.

The existence of a trial number was reported years ago in Aneityum² and some other islands of the Pacific Ocean, and was observed to some extent in the pronouns of the Woddowro tribe in Victoria by Mr. Francis Tuckfield.³

The trial number, as existing in the native languages of Victoria, is different in character from that observed in some other countries. For example, in the New Hebrides the case-endings of the dual, trial, and plural are independent, and vary from each other in form, thus:

We (dual inclusive) Akaijan
We (trial inclusive) Akataij
We (plural inclusive) Akaiji

But among the Victorian tribes, the trial number is formed by adding another case-ending to that of the plural. For example, in the Tyattyalla, Tyapwurru and Wuddyawurru languages, an additional ending, kullik, is tacked on to the suffix of the plural, as follows:

We (plural inclusive) Yurwengurruk
We (trial inclusive) Yurwengurrukkullik.

In the Thaguwurru and kindred tongues, the word baiap is substituted for kullik, but it is employed in precisely the same manner—It is added to the suffix of the plural—as in the following example:

We (plural inclusive) Wanganyin
We (trial inclusive) Wanganyinbaiap.

In the Motu, one of the languages of New Guinea, Rev. W. G. Lawes reports that the dual and trial of pronouns are formed by additions to the plural.1

The following authors have published vocabularies of some of the dialects of Victoria: —

Mr. J. Dawson, "The Australian Aborigines of the Western Districts of Victoria," pp. 1 — 84.

There are other vocabularies, but the foregoing will be sufficient for ordinary purposes of reference.

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1 Motu Grammar and Vocabulary, p. 9.
All the languages of eastern Victoria, although differing widely in vocabulary from the Thurrawal, reported by me last year, are yet substantially the same in grammatical structure as that language. This remark also applies to that portion of Victoria situated west of the 145th meridian of longitude, the only difference being that the western districts have the trial number, whilst the eastern have not. The eastern and western tongues both have inflexion for number and person of nouns, adverbs, prepositions, etc., in addition to that of the verbs and pronouns; both have the double form of the first person in all numbers beyond the singular. In the vocabularies of all these languages—the Thurrawal, Tyattyalla, Brabirrawulung, etc.—there are several words in common, showing a community of origin.

Some of Mr. R. B. Smyth's correspondents ventured to send him stories purporting to be told in certain native dialects. I have looked over all these stories, and can pronounce them to be mere ungrammatical jargon, written by men who knew nothing of the structure of the languages they were dealing with. They are on a par with the pigeon-English of the Chinese costerer: "Plenty me got him cabbagee."

It is desired in this place to thank all those gentlemen who are in charge of Aboriginal Stations in Victoria, for allowing me free access to the natives under their control, and for other acts of kindness during my visits to their respective districts, whilst I was engaged in linguistic and other investigations among the native tribes of Victoria.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

Eighteen letters of the English alphabet are sounded, comprising thirteen consonants—b, d, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, w, y—and five vowels—a, e, i, o, u.

The system of orthoepy adopted is that recommended by the circular issued by the Royal Geographical Society, London, with the following qualifications:

It is frequently difficult to distinguish between the short sound of a and u. A thick sound of i is occasionally met with, which closely resembles the short sound of u or a.

As far as possible, vowels are unmarked, but in some instances the long sound of a, e, and u are indicated thus, â, è, ū. In a few cases the short sound of u has been marked thus, ū.

G is hard in all cases. R has a rough, trilled sound, as in hurrah! W always commences a syllable or word.

Ng at the beginning of a word or syllable as ngu in ngu-ya, a camp, has a peculiar sound, which can be got very closely by putting u before it, as ungu', and then articulating it as one syllable. At the end of a syllable it has substantially the sound of ng in "sing."

The sound of the Spanish ñ is frequent; at the beginning of a word or syllable I have given it as ny, but when terminating a word the Spanish letter is used. Y at the beginning of a word or syllable has its ordinary consonant value.

Dh is pronounced nearly as th in "that," with a slight sound of d preceding it. Nh has also nearly the sound of th in "that," but with an initial sound of the n. A final h is guttural, resembling ch in the German word joch.

T is interchangeable with d, p with b, and g with k, in most words where these letters are employed. Ty and dy at the commencement of a word or syllable have nearly
the sound of j or ch, thus *dya* or *tya* closely resemble *ja* or *cha*. At the end of a word or syllable, *ty* or *dy* is sounded as one letter; thus, *lity*, a child, can be pronounced exactly by assuming *e* to be added to the *y*, making it *lit-ye*; then commence articulating the word, including the *y*, but stopping short without sounding the added *e*. *Dy* at the end of a word can be pronounced in the same way, the sound of *d* being substituted for that of *t*. In all cases where there is a double consonant, each letter is distinctly enunciated.

**THE TYATTYALLA LANGUAGE.**

The Tyat'-tyal-la is spoken by the natives about Lakes Werringen and Albacutya, and is representative of the speech of all the tribes scattered over the whole of that moiety of Victoria situated west of a line from the sea coast at Geelong through Bendigo northerly to Pyramid Hill, with the exception of the frontage to the Murray River, from the latter place downwards.

The Boandik language, spoken in the south-east corner of South Australia, defined by being situated to the south of a line from Kingston to Border Town, is the same in grammatical structure as the languages of western Victoria herein dealt with.

**Nouns.**

**Number.**—There are four numbers—singular, dual, trial and plural. Wutyu, a man; wutyu-buliŋ, a couple of men; wutyu-kullik, three men; wutyu-getyaul, several men.

**Gender.**—Wutyu, a man. Laiaruk, a woman. Kulkun, a boy. Lanangurk, a girl. Among animals, mamuk is used for "male," and pabuk for "female," both in mammals and birds; thus, wille mamuk, a buck opossum; kauar

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mamuk, a cock emu; wille pabuk, a female opossum. The kangaroo, mindyun, has an independent name, dhallung, for the buck, and another, muty, for the doe. This rule also applies to some other animals.

Case.—The principal cases are the nominative, possessive, accusative, instrumental, dative and ablative.

There are two forms of the nominative, one of which merely names the object under attention, as gal, a dog, and then the noun remains unchanged. But when a transitive verb is used, the noun takes a suffix, as, Wutyuku mindyul buyin, a man a kangaroo killed. Kulkunu bandyal kargin, a boy a codfish caught. Gallu wille bundin, a dog an opossum bit.

Possessive—A suffix is applied to the possessor and also to the thing possessed, as Wutyuga gattimgattimuk, a man's boomerang. Laiura berkanuk, a woman’s yamstick. Kul-kuna lahrnuk, a boy’s camp. The grammar also admits of putting the thing possessed foremost in the sentence in certain instances, for the sake of euphony, and then the suffixes are transposed, as, lahrnga laiuk, instead of laiura lahrnuk, a woman's camp.

Anything over which possession can be exercised is subject to inflection for number and person. In the first person of the dual, trial and plural, there are two forms of the word—one, marked “incl.,” including the person spoken to; and the other, marked “excl.,” in which the person addressed is excluded:

Person. Singular.
1st My boomerang, Gattimgattimek
2nd Thy boomerang, Gattimgattimin
3rd His boomerang, Gattimgattimuk

Person. Dual.
1st { Our, incl., boomerang, Gattimgattimül
      Our, excl., boomerang, Gattimgattimullük
THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF VICTORIA.

Person. Trial.
1st { Our, incl., boomerang, Gattimgattimurarakullik
    { Our, excl., boomerang, Gattimgattimandakullik

Person. Plural.
1st { Our, incl., boomerang, Gattimgattimurrak
    { Our, excl., boomerang, Gattimgattimandak

The second and third persons of the dual, trial and plural are omitted for want of space.

Accusative.—The accusative is the same as the simple nominative. Instrumental.—Where a weapon or other article is the remote object, the instrumental case takes the agent suffix, as, Wutyu gattimgattimu burdenan, a man with a boomerang struck I. Dative.—Lahrndal, to a camp. Ablative.—Lahrung, from a camp.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and case and follow the nouns they qualify, as under:
Nominative—Wutyu kurunge, a man large.
Nom. agent—Wutyuk kurunguk gattimgattim yunggin, a man large a boomerang threw.
Possessive—Wutyuga kurunga gattimgattimuk, a large man’s boomerang.

Dative—Wutyugal kurungal, to the big man.
Ablative—Wutyugung kurungung, from the big man.

Comparison is effected by such expressions as “This is good; that is bad; this is very good,” and so on, similarly to the Thurrawal and Gundungurra languages.¹

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are inflected for number and case, and are without gender. There are two forms of the third person in the dual, trial and plural, one of which includes the individual addressed, and the other excludes him. The

¹ Journ. Roy. Soc. N.S.W., xxxv., pp. 133—137, 150, 152.
following are examples in the nominative and possessive cases:

Singular.
1st Person I, Yurwek Mine, Yurwangek
2nd Thou, Yurwin Thine, Yurwangin
3rd He, Yuruk His, Yurwanguk

Person. Dual.
1st We, incl., Yurwal Ours, incl., Yurwangal
2nd You, Yurwula Yours, Yurwangwula
3rd They, Yurbullang Theirs, Yurwangbullang

Trial.
1st We, incl., Yurwengurrakullik
2nd You, Yurwuddakullik
3rd They, Yurbullang Theirs, Yurwangbullang

1 Person Plural.
1st We, incl., Yurwengurrak Ours, incl., Yurwangengurrak
2nd You, Yurwuddak Yours, Yurwanguddak
3rd They, Yurwennak Theirs, Yurwangennak

The objective pronouns are as under:

Singular
1st Person Me, Nyunegk
2nd Thee, Nyungin
3rd Him, Nyunguk

Dual
1st Person Us, incl., Nyungal
2nd You, Nyuwalok
3rd Them, Nyuwalang

Trial
1st Person Us, incl., Nyungingurrakullik
2nd You, Nyunguddakullik
3rd Them, Nyungannakullik

Plural
1st Person Us, incl., Nyungingurrak
2nd You, Nyunguddak
3rd Them, Nyungannak
These full forms of the pronouns are used chiefly in answer to a question; for example, "who is there?" could be replied to, "yurwalluk" (we, dual exclusive). "Whose boomerang is this?" might elicit the answer, "yurwangek" (mine), and so on. In conversation the pronominal suffixes are used with the verbs, nouns, or other parts of speech, as shown in the text of this paper.

The following are a few examples of the interrogatives:
Who is there, winya nyua? Whom for, winyerra? Whom from, winyung? What, nyanyo? What for, nyanguk?

Demonstratives are numerous, and usually follow the word qualified. They vary with the position of the object referred to with regard to the speaker, and also with its distance from him, and are often inflected for number and person. Gint, this; ginyu, that.

Verbs.
Verbs have the same numbers and persons as the pronouns, three tenses and three moods. The verb "to be" has a substitute in the word yuma, which is inflected for person and number. If an adjective, adverb, or other suitable word be taken as a predicate, we get the following illustration:

1st Person Good am I, Dhalguk yuman
2nd ,, Good art thou, Dhalguk yumar
3rd ,, Good is he, Dhalguk yuma

and so on through all the persons and numbers. Or the inflection can be put on the predicate, as follows:

1st Person Here I am, Gimban yuma
2nd ,, Here thou art, Gimbar yuma
3rd ,, Here he is, Gimba yuma

The following is the conjugation of the principal elements of the verb taka, "to beat." The present tense is given in full, but it is thought the first persons of the remaining tenses will be sufficient.
Active Voice—Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular

1st Person I beat Takan
2nd Thou beatest Takar
3rd He beats Taka

Dual

1st Person We, incl., beat Takangul
2nd Thou, beat Takar
3rd They beat Takangulang

Trial

1st Person We, incl., beat Takangulkik
2nd Thou beat, Takar
3rd They beat, Takawulkik

Plural

1st Person We, incl., beat Takangu
2nd Thou beat, Takar
3rd They beat, Takanaty

Past Tense.

Singular

1st Person I beat, Takinan
2nd Thou beatedst, Takinar
3rd He beat, Takin

Future Tense.

Singular

1st Person I will beat, Takinyan
2nd Thou wilt beat, Takinyar
3rd He will beat, Takiin

Imperative Mood.

Singular 2nd Person Beat, Takak
Dual Beat, Takakul
Trial Beat, Takakatkullik
Plural Beat, Takakaty

The negative form is, Bowan takak, beat not.

Conditional Mood.

Perhaps I will beat, Takinyan mumba, and so on.

1 This is the first time the trial, or triple, number has been reported in the verbs of any Victorian tribe.
Middle Voice—Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular

1st Person I beat myself, Takalangan
2nd Thou beatest thyself, Takalangar
3rd He beats himself, Takalang

The inflexion can be continued through all the numbers, persons, tenses and moods.

Reciprocal.

Present Tense.

Dual We, incl., beat each other, Takdyerrangungal
Trial Thou beat each other, Takdyerrangangukullik
Plural They beat each other, Takdyerrangbulang
Trial Thou beat each other, Takdyerrangakullik
Plural They beat each other, Takdyerrangaty

The inflexion applies to the second person of the dual, trial and plural, and also to the exclusive form of the first person.

Adverbs.


Some adverbs are capable of inflection for person and number, as follows:

Singular Where art thou? Windyar
Dual Where are you? Windyawul
Trial Where are you? Windyatkullik
Plural Where are you? Windyaty

All the persons in each number can be inflected.
PREPOSITIONS.

The comprehensive inflections in every part of speech tend to diminish the use of prepositions, which are not numerous. Several prepositions admit of inflection, as in the following example.

Singular

1st Person Behind me, Walmengek
2nd " Behind thee, Walmengin
3rd " Behind him, Waimenguk

Dual 1st Person

Behind us, incl., Walmengul
Behind us, excl., Walmengulluk

Trial 1st Person

Behind us, incl., Walmengangurrakullik
Behind us, excl., Walmengandakullik

Plural 1st Person

Behind us, incl., Walmengangurrak
Behind us, excl., Walmengandak

The other persons are omitted to save space.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A short word ba, or its euphonic variants, bam, ma, etc., appears to serve the purpose of "or," "and," or "because," according to the context.

INTERJECTIONS AND EXCLAMATIONS.

These are not numerous. Halt thou, tyarrigi! Halt you (dual), tyarrigiyali! Halt you (trial), tyarriyuatkullik! Halt you (plural), tyarriyuat! Take care, ngatwurri! Cease, kurungai! Exclamation of surprise, yukkai!

NUMERALS.

One, kaiuŋ. Two, bulaty.

TYAPWURRU AND WUDDYAWURRU DIALECTS.

When travelling on the Hopkins River a few years ago, I met a couple of old aborigines, one of whom was a native of that river, and spoke Tyâpwwurr, whilst the other man hailed from Ballarat district, and spoke Wuddyâwurr. On my taking a considerable number of notes of their dialects,
I found that the grammatical structure of both was identical, although differing somewhat in vocabulary. My Wuddyawurru informant, "Jack Phillips," died in 1901. As both dialects are the same in structure as the Tyat tyalla tongue herein described, I shall introduce the pronouns only in this paper. The following are the nominative and possessive forms:

Singular.

1st Person I, Bangek Mine, Bangordigek
2nd Thou, Bangin Thine, Bangordigin
3rd He, Banguk His, Bangordiguk

Dual.

1st We, incl., Bangal Ours, incl., Bangordingal
2nd You, Bangbula Yours, Bangordiwula
3rd They, Bangbullang Theirs, Bangordibullang

Trial.

1st Person We, incl., Bangadukullik
2nd You, Bangutkullik
3rd They, Banganakullik

1st Person Ours, incl., Bangordingadukullik
2nd Yours, Bangordingütkullik
3rd Theirs, Bangordiyanakullik

Plural.

1st We, incl., Bangaduk Ours, incl., Bangordingaduk
2nd You, Bangüt Yours, Bangordingüt
3rd They, Banganak Theirs, Bangordiyanak

Mr. J. J. Carey, from the MS. of Mr. F. Tuckfield, published an incomplete list of pronouns closely resembling the nominative case of the foregoing, but differing considerably from the possessive. As Mr. Tuckfield makes no mention of the double form in the first person of the dual,

trial and plural, we may safely infer that he did not observe it. The verbs of these languages are inflected for singular, dual, trial and plural, the same as the pronouns. Nouns, adjectives, prepositions, etc., are also declined for number and person, as in the Tyattyalla language.

THE THAGUWURRU LANGUAGE.

The Thâguwurru and kindred tribes occupied the country drained by the Goulburn, Campaspe, and Ovens rivers, exclusive of a strip along the valley of the Murray, and were bounded on the south by the main dividing range. For the grammar of the languages of the Murray River tribes, the reader is invited to peruse other articles written by me on this subject.

NOUNS.

Number.—Nouns have four numbers, as in the Tyattyalla. Marūm, a kangaroo. Marūm-bulaiñ, a pair of kangaroos. Murūm-baip, three kangaroos. Marūm-buladhuin, several kangaroos.

Gender.—Kulin, a man. Bedyur, a woman. Yernyern, a youth. Burnai, a girl. Bubup, a child of either sex. In animals the female is denoted by babannu, and the male by laigurn; thus, burraimul babannu, an emu hen; burrai-mul laigurn, a cock emu; marūm laigurn, a buck kangaroo Bûnyer means a doe of any animal when enceinte.

Case.—The nominative-simple indicates any object at rest, as wangim, a boomerang; yirrangin, a dog. Gannañ, a yamstick. Kargin, a tomahawk. The nominative-agent represents the subject in action, as, Kulindya walert tyilbai, a man an opossum struck. Yirrangina marūm bûndai, a dog a kangaroo bit. Bedyura yôk bangai, a woman an eel

1 "The Victorian Aborigines, etc."—American Anthropologist, XI., pp. 326–330, with map of Victoria.
caught. Babannunnu bubup tyilbai, the mother the child beat.

Possessive.—The proprietor and the property each take a suffix, as, Kulindyal wangimu, a man's boomerang. Bedyural gannanyu, a woman's yamstick.

The article possessed can be inflected for person and number, as in the Tyattyalla.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessor</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our, incl.</td>
<td>Wangimngal</td>
<td>Wangimngutbaiap</td>
<td>Wangimdhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our, excl.</td>
<td>Wangimngunyin</td>
<td>Wangimngunyinu</td>
<td>Wangimdg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Wangimbul</td>
<td>Wangimbul</td>
<td>Wangimbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Wangimballain</td>
<td>Wangimballain</td>
<td>Wangimballain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My</td>
<td>Wangimik</td>
<td>Wangimin</td>
<td>Wangimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thy</td>
<td>Wangimik</td>
<td>Wangimin</td>
<td>Wangimo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His</td>
<td>Wangimik</td>
<td>Wangimin</td>
<td>Wangimo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Singular

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Wangimbul</td>
<td>Wangimbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Wangimballain</td>
<td>Wangimballain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trial</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Our, incl.</td>
<td>Wangimunyin</td>
<td>Wangimunyinu</td>
<td>Wangimdh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our, excl.</td>
<td>Wangimunyin</td>
<td>Wangimunyinu</td>
<td>Wangimdh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your</td>
<td>Wangimunyin</td>
<td>Wangimunyinu</td>
<td>Wangimdh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their</td>
<td>Wangimunyin</td>
<td>Wangimunyinu</td>
<td>Wangimdh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plural

| Accusative  | This is the same as the nominative-simple.
| Instrumental| When an instrument is the remote object of the verb, a suffix is applied to it, as, Waiadhan mūnyi wangimdy, struck I him with a boomerang.

Dative.—Yilamdh, to a camp. Ablative.—Yilamu, from a camp.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are inflected for number and case like the nouns. Kulin dhangula, a man large. Kulindya dhangula marūm tyilbai, a big man struck a kangaroo. Kulindyal dhangulal yirranginu, a big man’s dog.
PRONOUNS.

The nominative and possessive pronouns are as follows:

Singular.
1st Person I, Wan  Mine, Nugalik
2nd  Thou, War  Thine, Nugalin
3rd  He, Munyi  His, Nugal

Dual.
1st Person We, incl., Wangül  Ours, incl., Nugalngul
   We, excl., Wangün  Ours, excl., Nugalngun
2nd  You, Wabül  Yours, Nugalbul
3rd  They, Munyibilabil  Theirs, Nugalobullain

Trial.
1st Person We, incl., Wanganyinbaiap
   We excl, Wanganyinuyubaiap
2nd  You, Watgurabilbaiap
3rd  They, Munyigadhanbaiap

   1st Person Ours, incl., Nugalnganyinbaiap
   Ours, excl., Nugalnganyinuyubaiap
2nd  Yours, Nugalngútbaiap
3rd  Theirs, Nugalodhan

Interrogatives—Ngunying, what? Yinarôp, who? These are declinable for number. Demonstratives—Munyi, this; male, that.

VERBS.

Gurin appears to be an equivalent of the verb "to be":
1st Person Good am I, Bûrndap gurinan
2nd  Good art thou, Bûrndap guriner
3rd  Good is he, Bûrndap gurin

The fundamental parts of the verb tyilba, to beat, are represented in this conjugation:—
### Active Voice.

#### Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>2nd Person</th>
<th>3rd Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>I beat</td>
<td>Thou beatest</td>
<td>He beats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyilbuininan</td>
<td>Tyilbuiner</td>
<td>Tyilbuin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td></td>
<td>You beat</td>
<td>They beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyilbuinbul</td>
<td>Tyilbuinbulláin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial</td>
<td></td>
<td>You beat</td>
<td>They beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyilbuinatbáiap</td>
<td>Tyilbuinurbáiap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense</td>
<td>I beat</td>
<td>Thou beatest</td>
<td>He beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyilbuddhan</td>
<td>Tyilbuddhar</td>
<td>Tyilbái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Tense</td>
<td>I will beat</td>
<td>Thou wilt beat</td>
<td>He will beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tyilbunnhan</td>
<td>Tyilbunnher</td>
<td>Tyilbuñ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Imperative Mood.

- Singular—Beat, Tyilbak. Trial—Beat, Tyilbagubáiap
- Dual—Beat, Tyilbakwúla. Plural—Beat, Tyilbágu


#### Conditional Mood.

- Singular—Perhaps I will beat, Gullai tyilbunnha
- Dual—Perhaps we, incl., will beat, Gullai tyilbunnhúngal
- Trial—Perhaps, Gullai tyilbunnunginyinbáiap
- Plural—Perhaps, Gullai tyilbunnunginyin
Middle Voice—Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

(1st Person) I beat myself, Tyilbarballinan
Singular 2nd ,, Thou beatest thyself, Tyilbarballinher
(3rd ,, He beats himself, Tyilbarballin

All the numbers, persons, tenses, and moods can be conjugated, as in the active voice.

Reciprocal.
Dual—We, incl., beat each other, Tyilpdyiringal
Trial— ,, Tyilpdyirinaibaip
Plural— ,, Tyilpdyirinai

ADVERBS.

PREPOSITIONS.
(1st Person) In front of me, Kallinudyik
Singular 2nd ,, In front of thee, Kallinudyn
(3rd ,, In front of him, Kallinudhu

(1st Person) Behind me, Wenyudyik
Singular 2nd ,, Behind thee, Wenyudyin
(3rd ,, Behind him, Wenyudhu

EXCLAMATIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.
Yukkai, surprise. Cease, themerni! Halt, yàma! Poor fellow, wurangrangga.

NUMERALS.
One, kòpthun. Two, bulaubil. Three, bulaubil-ba-kòp.

THE WOIWURRU DIALECT.
This dialect was spoken on the Yarra, Saltwater, and Werribee rivers, and extended from the main dividing
range southerly to the sea-coast at Geelong, Melbourne, and Western Port. The Woiwurru tongue is the same in structure as the Thaguwurru, although some words of the vocabulary are different. About Western Port, the Woiwurru was called Bünwurru by some families, but it is essentially the same language. The rules for the declension of nouns, adjectives and other parts of speech are similar in the Thaguwurru and Woiwurru, whilst the pronouns are identical, hence my remarks will be restricted to the conjugation of a verb. In the Thaguwurru the verb “to sit” is ngurna, but in the Woiwurru it is ngulla.¹

### Indicative Mood—Present Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Thou sittest,</th>
<th>He sits,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Ngullabuinhan</td>
<td>Ngullabuinher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Per.</td>
<td>Ngullabuingul</td>
<td>Ngullabingu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>You sit, Ngullabuinbul</td>
<td>Ngullabuinbullain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>They sit, Ngullabuinbual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Per.</td>
<td>Ngullabuingunyinbaiap</td>
<td>Ngullabuingunnyubaiap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>You sit, Ngullabuinhatbaiap</td>
<td>Ngullabuinburbaiap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>They sit, Ngullabuinburbaiap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Per.</td>
<td>Ngullabuingunin</td>
<td>Ngullabuingunin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>You sit, Ngullabuinhat</td>
<td>Ngullabuinhat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>They sit, Ngullabuinhor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Past Tense.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Thou was sitting,</th>
<th>He was sitting,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>Ngullabuddhan</td>
<td>Ngullambai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Ngullabuddher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We, incl., were sitting, Ngullambangul
We, excl., were sitting, Ngullambangun
You were sitting, Ngullambuddhul
They were sitting, Ngullambaibullain

Future Tense.

1st Person I will sit, Ngullambunnhan
2nd Thou wilt sit, Ngullambunnher
3rd He will sit, Ngullambun

Imperative Mood.

Singular Sit, Ngullambi
Dual Sit, Ngullambibul
Trial Sit, Ngullambinâbaiap
Plural Sit, Ngullambinat

Conditional Mood.

Singular Perhaps I will sit, Mella ngullambunnhan
and so on for the remaining persons and numbers.

The negative is expressed by the word ngaiabinhu, thus,
Ngaiabinhu ngullabuddhan, I sat not.

A sort of substitute for the verb "to be" is found in gaian.
By taking any suitable word as a predicate we get the following:

1st Person Here am I, Magalu gaianik
2nd Here art thou, Magalu gaianin
3rd Here is he, Magalu gaianyo

and this can be inflected through all the persons and numbers. Another form for "I" or "I am," etc., is:

1st Person Myself, Murrumbik
2nd Thyself, Murrumbinher
3rd Himself, Murrumunya

Numerals.—Kanbi, one; bendyero, two.

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The Brabirrawulung tribe occupied the territory from the Mitchell River to the Tambo, including the watersheds of these rivers and their tributaries, with the exception of
a strip of country along the sea-coast. This tribe is mentioned by R. B. Smyth in his valuable work on "The Aborigines of Victoria."

As the Brabirrawulung was formerly an important and centrally situated tribe, I propose adopting its name for the language spoken in eastern Victoria from Tarwin River to Cape Howe, and reaching back from the sea-coast northerly to the Australian Alps. In my former article on the native tribes of Victoria, I adopted the name Kurnai (or Kunnai), a native word meaning "man," to distinguish all the people within the geographic limits above mentioned. I now think, however, that the term "Brabirrawulung Nation" is more appropriate, because it is the name of one of the native tribes within the region under consideration. Mr. E. M. Curr states that in his opinion, the Gippsland (Brabirrawulung) tribes are all the same stock—one descended from the other. It has fallen to my lot to be the first to explain the constitution of their language. There are some differences in the vocabularies of the people occupying the eastern and western portions respectively of the area above described, but the fundamental elements of their grammar are the same throughout. The marriage laws and totemic system of the Brabirrawulung nation are the same as those in force among the adjoining coastal tribes of New South Wales, described by me in a previous communication to this Society.

Nouns.

Number.—There are three numbers—singular, dual and plural. Dyira, a kangaroo. Dyirabulung, a couple of kangaroos. Dyirawamba, several kangaroos.

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Gender.—Kunnai, a man. Ruküt, a woman. The gender of animals is distinguished by employing the word brangula for males, and yukkana for females, as, dyira brangula, a male kangaroo; dyira yukkana, a female kangaroo.

Case.—The cases comprise the nominative, nominative-agent, possessive, accusative, dative, instrumental, and ablative.

Nominative.—Wangin, a boomerang. Kunnin, a yamstick. Gri, a canoe. Bang and nguya, both mean a camp. Lity, a boy.

Nominative-agent.—Kunnaio waddhan dhanda, a man an opossum eats. Waddhando dyerring dhanda, an opossum leaves eats.

Possessive.—The chattel and the owner are both declined. Wanginma kunnaia, a man's boomerang. Grima rukutta, a woman's canoe. Nguyama lia, a boy's camp.

Every object over which ownership exists can be declined for person and number:

\[
\begin{align*}
&1\text{st Person} & & \text{My boomerang, Wangingitha} \\
&2\text{nd Person} & & \text{Thy boomerang, Wangingina} \\
&3\text{rd Person} & & \text{His boomerang, Wanginung} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Dual 1\text{st Person} & & \text{Our, incl., boomerang, Wanginalla} \\
\text{Our, excl., boomerang, Wanginalanalla} \\
and so on through all the persons and numbers.

Dative.—Banggea, to the camp. Ablative.—Bangga, from the camp.

Pronouns.

The following few examples of the nominative and possessive pronouns will exhibit their inflection:

\[
\begin{align*}
&1\text{st Person} & & \text{I, Ngaiu Mine, Ngithalung} \\
&2\text{nd Person} & & \text{Thou, Ngindu Thine, Nginnalung} \\
&3\text{rd Person} & & \text{He, Nungga His, Nungalung} \\
\end{align*}
\]
There are two pronouns for the first person of the dual, and also two for the plural, one of which is used when the person addressed is included with the speaker, and the other when the person addressed is excluded.

Interrogatives.—Nganinde, who? Ngandoanggo, who (did it). Nanma, what?

**Adjectives.**

Adjectives are declined for number and case, and are placed after the qualified noun.

**Verbs.**

Verbs have the same numbers, persons, tenses and moods as those of the Thurrawal language, reported by me last year. The following are examples in the present tense of the indicative mood, of the verb "to sit," and the verb "to see":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person I sit,</th>
<th>Bunnunganaty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd ,,, Thou sittest,</td>
<td>Bunnunganin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd ,, He sits,</td>
<td>Bunnunganung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person I see,</th>
<th>Dhakanadha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd ,, Thou seest,</td>
<td>Dhakaninna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd ,, He sees,</td>
<td>Dhakanunggo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first person of the dual and plural, there is a variation in the suffix of the verb, indicating the inclusion or exclusion of the party spoken to.

**Adverbs.**


Wunman, where (singular). Wunmandu, where (dual). Wunman ngûrdûrna, where (plural). Wulgunggo, which way? Wulngin, how?

---

**Prepositions.**

Prepositions may be either separate words, or consist of modifications of other parts of speech to give them a prepositional meaning. Several prepositions can be inflected for number and person, like the Thoorga.¹

Buith, between, as, Dakanbulung buth, box-trees two between (between two box-trees).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st Person</th>
<th>Behind me, Gandingitha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2nd Person</td>
<td>Behind thee, Gandingina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Person</td>
<td>Behind him, Gandinung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Numerals.**

Gutaban, one. Bulaman, two.

**Conclusion.**

Having now fulfilled the gratifying duty of preserving a record of the grammatical elements of the aboriginal languages of Victoria, I will ask the reader's indulgence for any shortcomings which are necessarily incident to the first attempt to master a difficult subject—especially when the immense geographic area dealt with is taken into consideration. When first entering upon this work it was found to possess no literature, beyond a few vocabularies, already referred to in the preface to this article, and all my information had to be obtained orally from the natives. Now, however, that I have overcome the initial difficulties of laying down the elements of the grammar of the several languages, it will be comparatively easy for any future investigator to extend and improve the work I have begun.

**Vocabulary.**

The following vocabulary contains 325 English words, with their equivalents in Tyattyalla and also in Brabirrawulung, making a total of 650 aboriginal terms. Every word in the vocabulary has been taken down by myself in

the camps of the natives, and much time and care have been bestowed upon the work. In the few instances where a word is given in one language, and not in the other, either the natives were not quite sure of the word, or I inadvertently omitted to note it. Again, some animals and plants are found in one district, which do not exist in another.

**ENGLISH.**

A man,  
Old man,  
Husband,  
Clever man,  
Child,  
Small boy,  
A woman,  
Old woman,  
Wife,  
Girl,  
Father,  
Mother,  

**TYATTYALLA.**

wutyu  
ngurrambuñ  
muttyumil  
bangal  
bupup  
kulgun  
laiuruk  
ngurrumbinggurk  

**TYATTYALLA.**

burdai  
bulamirnda  
dhadyan  
lity  
rükút  
bulamirnda  
dallurukut  
munnggan  
yuggan

**Parts of the Body.**

Head,  
Forehead,  
Hair of head,  
Beard,  
Eye,  
Nose,  
Neck,  
Ear,  
Mouth,  
Lips,  
Teeth,  
Breast (female)  
Navel,  
Navelstring,  
Afterbirth,  

**Brabirrawulung.**

kunna  or  bra  
buldai  
bulamirnda  
dhadyan  
lity  
rükút  
bulamirnda  
dallurukut  
munnggan  
yuggan

burp  
ginne  
ngurraburp  
ngunye  
mirr  
ka  
nyanne  
wurimbul  
tyarp  
wurra  
lia  
kurumbuk  
waru  
ngurndak  
bák  
mirnduk  
ngurrang  
warndarung

G—July 2, 1902.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH.</th>
<th>TYATTYALLA.</th>
<th>BRABIRRAWULUNG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belly,</td>
<td>guna</td>
<td>buluň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart,</td>
<td>wutyup</td>
<td>ngurruk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back,</td>
<td>wàrem</td>
<td>tyillain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue,</td>
<td>tyalin</td>
<td>walualak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver,</td>
<td>boty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm,</td>
<td>thatyuk</td>
<td>birndang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoulder,</td>
<td>burpurung</td>
<td>dâng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbow,</td>
<td>nguyuk</td>
<td>dyallung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand,</td>
<td>munya</td>
<td>brety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thigh,</td>
<td>mulul</td>
<td>dyurraň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee,</td>
<td>putying</td>
<td>bun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot,</td>
<td>dyinna</td>
<td>dyaň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heel,</td>
<td>kunnak</td>
<td>blangdyäň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paunch,</td>
<td>putye</td>
<td>buddhung gwunnung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood,</td>
<td>kurk</td>
<td>gruk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat,</td>
<td>papul</td>
<td>wânuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone,</td>
<td>kûlk</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penis,</td>
<td>berk</td>
<td>dhun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glans penis,</td>
<td>kinninyuk-berk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreskin,</td>
<td>mityubergo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Testicles,</td>
<td>mirrakbunya</td>
<td>durt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pubic hair,</td>
<td>wurmuk</td>
<td>nirt gwunnung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulva,</td>
<td>ngula</td>
<td>williň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagina,</td>
<td>berriadyuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nymphae,</td>
<td>baberguk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meatus,</td>
<td>dilluk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual desire,</td>
<td>tyiel</td>
<td>dyidwurrak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erection,</td>
<td>duludyň</td>
<td>kurugun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copulation</td>
<td>tyanga</td>
<td>dhunguggan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semen,</td>
<td>dyinyuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission,</td>
<td>kanganyin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masturbation,</td>
<td>buyurmullang</td>
<td>damut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodomy,</td>
<td>dyangamumuk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anus,</td>
<td>mum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF VICTORIA.

**English.**

Excrement,
Urine,
Venereal,

Sun,
Moon,
Stars,
Pleiades,
Thunder,
Lightning,
Rain,
Dew,
Fog,
Frost and snow,
Hail,
Water,
Stream,
Earth,
Mud,
Stone,
Sand,
A hill,
Range of hills,
Light,
Darkness,
Heat,
Cold,
Camp,
Fire
Smoke,
Food,
Day,
Night,
Morning,

**Tyattyalla.**

guna
gir
wambañ

**Natural Objects.**

nyani
mityen
turt
mirgunyanguk
murndar
willimbak
mering
gutyal
gua
tanyeng
ngek
kutyin
ngullok
tya
bik
kutyup
gurak
burbuk
gau
yap
buruñ
wurn wurn
mutmut
lah
wanyup
buriñ
bunyim
nyau í yingune
buruñ
burpadya

**Brabirrawulung.**

gwunnung
wirrak
wadyuwadyuk

weñ
brial

gwurruñ
mirrukwat
willungga

yarn
bauerndung

dhân

yarn

wruk

wallung
watthurt
krungark

mirpak
nguya or bang
thauar
bauerndung
lák
wurin
butgalak
Evening, ngukkoonyaui
A splinter, parakinnang
Hole in a tree, mirr
Leaves of trees, dyira
Flowers of trees, bumbul
Egg, mirk
Honey, kulamut
Pathway, paring
Tail of animal, berguk
Shadow of tree, ngaguk
Grass, boaty

**Mammals.**

Native bear, budyanmum
Dog, gal
Opossum, wille
Kangaroo-rat, dyallugar
Native cat, berik, nyammung
Rock-wallaby, kapurt
Flying-fox,
Flying-squirrel, duan
Ringtail opossum, bunya
Kangaroo, mindyul
Wallaroo, gore
Platypus, mabial
Porcupine, yulawil
Water rat, brapir
Wombat,
Bandicoot, bung

**Birds.**

Crow, wâ
Laughing jackass, kurng-gurng
Curlew, wil
Scrub turkey, mallee-hen, lauan
Plain turkey, ngurrau

**Tyattyalla.**

ngukkoonyaui parakinnang
mirr dyira bumbul
mirk kulamut paring berguk
ngaguk boaty

**Brabitrawulung.**

buylang ngarrun wannek
bün

kula bán watthan bri bindyallang dhâgwan ngaian wârañ blâng dyira
mallunggang kauan durblang narrôt bembung and mennuk
ngarukal gwâk
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tyattilyalla</th>
<th>Brabirrawulung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native companion,</td>
<td>kutyun</td>
<td>guragan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelican,</td>
<td>patyangal</td>
<td>buran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan,</td>
<td>kunuwar</td>
<td>giddai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood duck,</td>
<td>wallang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quail,</td>
<td>burunggai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaglehawk,</td>
<td>wreppal</td>
<td>gwurnamurung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emu,</td>
<td>kau-wir</td>
<td>maiaura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common magpie,</td>
<td>koruk</td>
<td>glârt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black magpie,</td>
<td>munyugil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black duck,</td>
<td>ngurre</td>
<td>wrang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mopoke,</td>
<td>karduk</td>
<td>wakkung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night owl,</td>
<td>karimöl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronze-wing pigeon,</td>
<td>tâp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wonga pigeon,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark</td>
<td>witguk</td>
<td>dhabbak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosella parrot,</td>
<td>kurkalli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common hawk,</td>
<td></td>
<td>deddyel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue mountain parrot,</td>
<td>gallingurt</td>
<td>wataty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green leek parrot,</td>
<td>yuip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingfisher,</td>
<td>dyirkuk</td>
<td>nanawan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pee-wee,</td>
<td>dyimdyim</td>
<td>birran birran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plover,</td>
<td>berret berret</td>
<td>galu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey crane,</td>
<td>banggar</td>
<td>bréak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White cockatoo,</td>
<td>dyinnap</td>
<td>giwert giwert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis,</td>
<td></td>
<td>nganak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black cockatoo,</td>
<td>karwil</td>
<td>wuraial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pheasant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fishes.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tyattilyalla</th>
<th>Brabirrawulung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perch,</td>
<td>wirringgal</td>
<td>tambun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog,</td>
<td>din</td>
<td>dirdillak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eel,</td>
<td></td>
<td>nuyang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark,</td>
<td></td>
<td>yelmerai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather-jacket,</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngât</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bream,</td>
<td></td>
<td>kain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ENGLISH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tyattyalla</th>
<th>Brabirrawulung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skip-jack</td>
<td>karch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flathead</td>
<td>brindhat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large mullet</td>
<td>burbaiang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small mullet</td>
<td>krinyang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flounder</td>
<td>purpin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schnapper</td>
<td>narbugang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reptiles.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree iguana</td>
<td>nganur</td>
<td>buddhaluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground iguana</td>
<td>watya</td>
<td>ngeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtle</td>
<td>buipur</td>
<td>tharawurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water lizard</td>
<td>wallüp</td>
<td>gungwun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleepy lizard</td>
<td>gurnwil</td>
<td>balmburn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small lizard</td>
<td>dyallan</td>
<td>duinyerrick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black snake</td>
<td>binggal</td>
<td>dhurung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown snake</td>
<td></td>
<td>laualbirr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet snake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invertebrates.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust</td>
<td>langalanga</td>
<td>guyaguyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blow-fly</td>
<td>pabidyik</td>
<td>ngurrun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House-fly</td>
<td>lewilliwil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louse</td>
<td>munyu</td>
<td>niñi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nit of louse</td>
<td>mirraguk</td>
<td>dhanggu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumper ant</td>
<td>kuyuwidurt</td>
<td>brukutti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-dog ant</td>
<td>lakil</td>
<td>dikbun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenheaded ant</td>
<td>boruñ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggot</td>
<td>pidyik</td>
<td>gwanung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tick</td>
<td>leny</td>
<td>tanggo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leech</td>
<td></td>
<td>dundarrugan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March-fly</td>
<td></td>
<td>ngarwaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpion</td>
<td>birgwil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussel</td>
<td>pityin</td>
<td>narndewan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centipede</td>
<td>dyinyawaruk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito</td>
<td>girgik</td>
<td>dirdik</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Trees and Plants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>TYATTYALLA</th>
<th>BRABIRRAWULUNG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any leaning tree,</td>
<td>yurkauil</td>
<td>bandubandu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any dead tree,</td>
<td>kuyuwok</td>
<td>tauanni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A squeaking tree,</td>
<td>kuyuwok</td>
<td>dirrat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hollow tree,</td>
<td>wenyam</td>
<td>bingalang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ti-tree,</td>
<td>bunu</td>
<td>båluni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box-tree,</td>
<td>buluty</td>
<td>dakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stringybark,</td>
<td>dulang</td>
<td>yanggura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattle,</td>
<td></td>
<td>márt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ironbark,</td>
<td></td>
<td>burruí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry-tree,</td>
<td>ballaty</td>
<td>ballat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum-tree,</td>
<td>bap</td>
<td>balluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany,</td>
<td></td>
<td>binnak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light-wood,</td>
<td></td>
<td>yauun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Gum-tree,</td>
<td>bial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain-ash,</td>
<td></td>
<td>yauóty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mallee,</td>
<td>molli</td>
<td>buruk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullrushes,</td>
<td>butbut</td>
<td>mlang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yam,</td>
<td>moonya</td>
<td>kuwałi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferns (bracken),</td>
<td></td>
<td>burkinmurpuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushroom,</td>
<td></td>
<td>riumba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Weapons, Ornaments, etc.

| TOMAHAWK                      | batyik     | dhugan         |
| Koolamin,                     | dorung     | kulngak        |
| Yamstick,                     | berkunni   | kunníï         |
| Wood spear,                   | guyun      | kulladuan      |
| Reed spear,                   | dyák       | wál            |
| Spear-thrower,                | kurrik     | murriwan       |
| Boomerang,                    | gattimgattim | wangin      |
| Spear shield,                 | kirram     | bamruk         |
| Waddy shield,                 | butwil     | durm mang      |
| Club with nob,                | wutwut     | gudyurung      |
| Hunting club,                 | brébiñ      |                |
ENGLISH.  
Headband,  
Girdle,  .  
Kilt,  
Net bag,  
Canoe  
Canoe paddle,  

Adjectives.  
Alive,  
Dead,  
Large,  
Small,  
Tall,  
Short,  
Good,  
Bad,  
Hungry,  
Thirsty,  
Red,  
White,  
Black,  
Jealous,  
Lame,  
Merry,  
Full,  
Quick,  
Slow,  
Blind,  
Deaf,  
Strong,  
Valiant,  
Afraid,  
Right,  
Wrong,  
Tired,  

Tyattyalla.  
murumgini  
murum  
baindyum  
warak  
yunguip  

Brabirrawulung.  
buddhung  
gri  
dyandhuk  

murun  
wikin  
gurung  
bahm  
tyuwung  
dulu  
dhalguk  
yattyang  
wikan  
branggunyan  
kurkuk wurrung  
tardarnity  
wurkirrim  
mumaian  
ngauwerrangan  
girdirrumbirrang  
gragabunnhit  
durduran  
gingirrukk  
gwandu  
darbandruk  
ninbandurak  
durnduruk  
wudhur  
yardabannai  
thulumi  
burrat wring  
dardigannai  
dyinagan  
dhalgan yuma  
yattaangga yuma  
barranggaian  
yardabanni
THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF VICTORIA.

ENGLISH.  Tyattyalla.  Brabirrawulung.

Blunt,  murt  ngullanngurndhak
Fat (plump),  papuwil  mirpak
Lean,  yattyang  yerrak
Cold,  mutmut  dhanadalak
Angry,  kulian  dhanadayarn
Sleepy,  tuaran  bendhan
Sad,  thalkaian  dyannteyyan
Sorry,  wurpa  nyin or bunnungan
Greedy,  murtga  thunganadhang
Grey-headed,  latyaburp  yangan
Bald-headed,  birreburp  rindhan
Sick,  katyalang  wannhai
Stinking,  buang  kurtba
Pregnant,  bunyer  dyirrumba
Hollow,  mirr  bundhun

Verbs.

Die,  ingunea  turtigatu
Eat,  dyakalangan  dhanadalak
Drink,  kupan  dhanadayarn
Sleep,  kumban  bendhan
Stand,  dyarrigan  dyannteyyan
Sit,  ngangan  nyin or bunnungan
Talk,  wureagan  thunganadhang
Tell,  kinyan  yangan
Walk,  yanngan  rindhan
Run,  berpan  wannhai
Bring,  managa  kurtba
Take,  manago  dyirrumba
Make,  tauak  bundhun
Break,  kalpan  dawalgent
Beat or strike,  takak  wurrudyallumba
Wound,  bukurman  blakadyingin
Arise,  baiki
Fall down,  buiki
ENGLISH.

Observe,  Tyattyalla.
Hear,  nyangari
Give,  ngarangara
Love,  wuguk
Sing,  wurpa-wutyupek
Weep,  kigili
Cook,  numilli
Steal,  pauak
Request,  kunnandyak
Blow with breath,  wamuk
Climb,  burunggak
Conceal,  warwi
Jump or leap,  nyūrtak
Jump over,  papgume
Laugh,  kandoak
Scratch,  wekki
Forget,  būnga
Stare at,  ngangang ngaianun
Send,  nyukkai nyanga
Shine,  dyarreminnan
Suck as a child,  bungaiyappo
Suck a wound,  bapillang
Scold,  bapuk
Swim,  tyippa
Search for,  yaka
Spit,  telguk
Smell,  ngarruban
Throw,  yunggan
Roast,  pauan
Whistle,  tirrumbilli
Pretend,  ngulwelang
Kiss,  wondyarrang
Vomit,  krama
Dance,  wirwa
Dives,  ngukki kutyinna
Sting,  kulinyuk
Bite,  būnda
Touch,  trungangin
Call,  kurndi

BRABIRRAWULUNG.

taiagri or thaganai  wunga
yugwan  wurinyannaty
watwaty  nuwan
dhauandyadugri  warban
tauatgulla  bagwan
gindhan  ngulla gullendhan
mutthungan  wandyin
bungaiyappo  bungaiyappo

B. H. MATHEWS.

TYATTYALLA.
yangari
ngarangara
wuguk
wurpa-wutyupek
kigili
numilli
pauak
kunnandyak
wamuk
burunggak
warwi
nyūrtak
papgume
kandoak
wekki
būnga
ngangang ngaianun
nyukkai nyanga
dyarreminnan
bungaiyappo
bapillang
bapuk
tyippa
yaka
telguk
ngarruban
yunggan
pauan
tirrumbilli
ngulwelang
wondyarrang
krama
wirwa
ngukki kutyinna
kulinyuk
būnda
trungangin
kurndi

TALAGRI or thaganai
wunga
wurinyannaty
watwaty
nuwan

dhauandyadugri
warban

B. H. MATHEWS.

TYATTYALLA.
yangari
ngarangara
wuguk
wurpa-wutyupek
kigili
numilli
pauak
kunnandyak
wamuk
burunggak
warwi
nyūrtak
papgume
kandoak
wekki
būnga
ngangang ngaianun
nyukkai nyanga
dyarreminnan
bungaiyappo
bapillang
bapuk
tyippa
yaka
telguk
ngarruban
yunggan
pauan
tirrumbilli
ngulwelang
wondyarrang
krama
wirwa
ngukki kutyinna
kulinyuk
būnda
trungangin
kurndi
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