F. Sandstone with abundant fossils: *Productus, Aviculopecten, Aphanaia, Conularia*, etc.

G. Loose boulder with *Spirifer disjuncta* and *Rhynconella pleurodon*

H. Large blocks of hard quartzite.

I. and J. Fossiliferous sandstone.

K. Devonian fossils (gasteropods chiefly).

L. Lenticular bands of shale, containing well preserved specimens of *Glossopteris* and other plants.

M. Shale with *Glossopteris*.

N. Coarse sandstone and conglomerate containing *Edmondia*.

O. High cliff showing section of overfold.

P. Devonian fossils.

Q. Sandstone with internal casts of brachiopods.

R. Outcrop of Devonian inlier (theoretical).

S. Sandstone (Nowra Grit) with *Spirifera*.

VOCABULARY OF THE NGARRUGU TRIBE N.S.W.

By R. H. Mathews, L.S.

[Read before the Royal Society of N. S. Wales, December 2, 1908.]

I wish to place on record a vocabulary obtained by me from the remnant of the Ngarrugu tribe, which formerly occupied the country from Queanbeyan, via Cooma and Bombala, to Delegate. Adjoining the Ngarrugu on the north from Queanbeyan to Yass, Booroowa and Goulburn, was the Ngunawal tribe. In 1904 I published a short grammar and vocabulary of the Ngunawal language,¹ a sister tongue of the Ngarrugu. The grammatical structure of these languages is closely similar, and several words of their

¹ *Journ. Anthop. Inst.*, vol. 34, pp. 294 - 305.
vocabularies are almost identical. Adjoining the Ngarrugu on part of the west was the Walgalu, and westerly again of the latter was the Dhudhuroa, a grammar and vocabulary of whose language I shall publish later on. On part of the south, the Ngarrugu was bounded by the Birdhawal tribe, whose language and initiation ceremonies have been reported by me.1 West of the Birdhawal and south-west of the Ngarrugu the Kurnai language was spoken, a grammar and vocabulary of which I published in 1902.2 It should be mentioned that between the Ngarrugu and the sea coast are a number of tribes, whose initiation ceremonies and dialects have been dealt with by me in various Journals.

The tribal name, Dhudhuroa has been erroneously reported as “Theddora” by some writers. Walgalu as “Wolgal,” and Birdhawal as “Biduelli.”

**NGARRUGU VOCABULARY.**

This vocabulary contains about 260 words collected personally among the remnant of the Ngarrugu natives in the Monaro district, New South Wales. Instead of arranging the words alphabetically they are placed together under separate headings. As the equivalents of English terms will most frequently be required they are put first.

*Family Terms.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Ngarrugu Term</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mankind</td>
<td>murriñ</td>
<td>Father's father, ngatyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A man</td>
<td>baual</td>
<td>Father's mother, kubbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>manggala</td>
<td>A woman, bullan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old man</td>
<td>muyulung</td>
<td>Old woman, goanditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clever man</td>
<td>guragalang</td>
<td>Wife, manggala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorcerer</td>
<td>murlimuluntra</td>
<td>Girl, mullangan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boy</td>
<td>burubal</td>
<td>Elder sister, ngummang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


Ini. :ate, kuringal Younger sister, kallan
Elder brother, dyiddyang Mother, ngaddyang
Younger brother, kugang Mother’s mother, ngañ
Father, bubang Mother’s father, ngagun
Master, beang’go Infant, wengu and mümü

Parts of the Body.

Head, kuttagang Knee, bummat
Forehead, ngulange Foot, dyinnang
Hair of head, yerrange Heart, yugurang
Beard, yerrañ Liver, dhubbut
Eye, gundthul Blood, guruba
Nose, kúng Fat, bë-wan
Back of neck, binggal Bone, gundal
Throat, dhulet Penis, dyubbadyang
Head, dyanyange Scrotum, gurra
Mouth, mundhange Pubic hair, burräé
Teeth, érange Copulation, dyumbullañ
Mammæ, munyuknge Masturbation, wattugañ
Navel, nyuri-nyuriñ Semen, burranya
Belly, bullinguringu Vulva, willing
Arm, kungathalungi Anus, gunung
Elbow, kungalngurunge Urine, dyüng-ur
Shoulder, bundagangi Excrement, gunnunnggu
Hand, murrungga Venereal, dhauadhawathara
Thigh, dhurra

Inanimate Nature.

Sun, mummatch Fire, wattha
Moon, yeddhi Smoke, dhùnbük
Stars, dyuang Flesh, food, ngulla
Pleiades, bralung Ashes, birrirñ
Thunder, mirrabi Charcoal, dhallang
Lightning, mullup Firewood, kulgagal
Rain, wallung Live coal, kunnamamarang
Rainbow, gurangurang Day-light, mummatch
Dew, dying-e-ang Night, dhai-a-go
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fog,</td>
<td>kanggat</td>
<td>Hill,</td>
<td>bunggal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost,</td>
<td>dhān</td>
<td>Grass,</td>
<td>nalluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail and snow,</td>
<td>gunama</td>
<td>Leaves of trees,</td>
<td>gundigang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water,</td>
<td>ngadyung</td>
<td>Wild honey,</td>
<td>gwanggal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground,</td>
<td>dha-ur</td>
<td>Grub in Wattle,</td>
<td>gunung-guraŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone,</td>
<td>gurbang</td>
<td>Grub in Gum-tree,</td>
<td>gubbadyuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand,</td>
<td>memburrang</td>
<td>Bloom on trees,</td>
<td>gubbura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold,</td>
<td>kurritgo</td>
<td>Pathway,</td>
<td>be-al’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp,</td>
<td>bandya</td>
<td>Shadow,</td>
<td>mambarang’i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipeclay,</td>
<td>kabbatch</td>
<td>Tail of animal,</td>
<td>kumeang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red ochre,</td>
<td>ngai-ur</td>
<td>Summer,</td>
<td>wirrin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mammals.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native bear,</td>
<td>dandeal</td>
<td>Brush wallaby,</td>
<td>dhurragang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog,</td>
<td>mirrigang</td>
<td>Wombat,</td>
<td>bungadhung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossum,</td>
<td>gungurang</td>
<td>Porcupine,</td>
<td>kau-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo-rat,</td>
<td>dyimmang</td>
<td>Kangaroo,</td>
<td>burru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native cat,</td>
<td>bindyellang</td>
<td>Platypus,</td>
<td>dyam-a’-lung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, long nose, dhurwaŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ringtail opossum, balgai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandicoot, short nose, manyuk</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bat, small, ngud’yan-ngudyan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water rat,</td>
<td>batpu</td>
<td>Bat, large,</td>
<td>berkun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger cat,</td>
<td>gündarang</td>
<td>Flying squirrel,</td>
<td>ngallawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock wallaby,</td>
<td>wai-at</td>
<td>Flying squirrel,</td>
<td>small, watchgang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Birds.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Tjanpi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birds, collectively, büdyan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosella parrot,</td>
<td>dūnī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crow,</td>
<td>yukumbrak</td>
<td>Swift,</td>
<td>birging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laughing Jackass, kumburang</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peewee,</td>
<td>dhirra-dhirri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curlew,</td>
<td>wurbil</td>
<td>Chock,</td>
<td>dyarrandyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain turkey,</td>
<td>karük</td>
<td>Leather-head,</td>
<td>birrigigik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swan,</td>
<td>kunyuk</td>
<td>Thrush,</td>
<td>düņgäng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eaglehawk,</td>
<td>mirrung</td>
<td>Plover,</td>
<td>bindhawindherri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emu,</td>
<td>gun-gwan</td>
<td>Lyrebird,</td>
<td>bullit-bullit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magpie,</td>
<td>gurambugang</td>
<td>Small owl,</td>
<td>dyūnūtch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Jay,</td>
<td>i-buk</td>
<td>Black cockatoo,</td>
<td>yerriak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mopoke,</td>
<td>go-gok</td>
<td>Little owl,</td>
<td>i-bing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronzewing pigeon, wawakak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY OF THE NGARRUGU TRIBE N.S.W.

Fishes, Reptiles, Invertebrates.

Eel, kalgun  Locust, galang-galang
Blackfish, mundya  Blowfly, ngago
Frog, large, gumbillang  Louse, kadyi
Frog, small dyirrigo  Nit of louse, dhandiko
Tree iguana, buddhaluk  Leech, dyirrang
Turtle ngullukbang  Bulldog ant, dyubburu
Sleepy lizard, dyirri-dyirritch  Maggot, ngagomifi
Small lizard, dyirrimala’ka  House fly, gunagungun
Small black lizard, gurgurwirak  Spider, marar
Carpet snake, dyiddyugang  Scorpion, dhürt
Wood lizard, ngullum’ba  Mussel, bindugaŋ

Trees, Plants, etc.

Tea-tree, dyelladru  White gum, balluk
Wattle, mātrūk  Ribbon gum, dyua
Pine, bumbur  Currant bush, maranggang
Red gum, dhumbira  Swamp gum, murrigal
White box, gunumba  Black sally, buguger’ak
Yellow box, dhukkai  Snow gum, warrugang
Honeysuckle, gillarung  Yam, mēwaŋ

Weapons, Ornaments, etc.

Tomahawk, ngumbugang  Woman’s bag, badyung
Koolamin, dyinburing  Man’s belt, dhürunggal
Yamstick, kuggang  Man’s apron, barraŋ
Spear, wood dyerrumba  Woman’s apron, dyabaŋ
Spear, reed kamai  Man’s brow-band, dyabatch
Spear lever, berami  Canoe, dyinburu
Spear shield, birkumba  Paddle, kagang
Waddy shield, ngummal  Arm-band, nurabutbut
Fighting club, gudyurung  Bullroarer, mooroonga
Boomerang, ngullamur

Adjectives.

Alive, kubbukudyan  Quick, gurung-gurung
Dead, dhirrakumba  Afraid, dyau-atbunya
Large yeppungbilli  Right, mandhang
Small, kubiangai
Good, yellagañ
Bad, muruba
Thirsty, wunya
Hungry, mirritiya
White, kurbit
Red, ngaiernger
Black, dhaguk

Wrong, foolish, wang-ang
Tired, yalawunya
Cold, karattha
Greedy, mura-nhuna
Sick, kokumbalinya
Stinking, ngulukumban
Pregnant, bullindherra

Verbs.

Die, birrakumbafi
Eat, dhambilli
Drink, ngukai
Sleep, kubbukai
Stand, dyubingalai
Sit, ngullagai
Talk, baiallanga
Tell, bemmaramban
Walk, yerrabalinga
Rung, munningale
Bring, bundingalai
Break, kuragungambi
Beat or strike, wapma
Arise, nguyuka
Fall down, bukkâli
See, nhamai
Listen, ngattai
Give, yunganyilla

Sing, yangabilliiñ
Weep, kumbaliñ
Steal, kiandyuluk
Climb, gulligimbilli
Jump, bibburai
Laugh, yindiai
Scratch, bingga’dya
Pick up, mamutch
Throw down, burramai
Swim, bulmai
Throw, yerre
Whistle, winde-ai
Vomit, dhura dhurat
Go, yerrabadya
Come, yerrabingalai
Bite, nyukkangi
Kill, birrak-ngambi

Numerals.

One, bur or buré; two, bulala; a pair, wadyala.

APPENDIX.

EXPLANATION re "NOTES ON THE ARRANDA TRIBE."

In an article published in this Journal, Vol. xli., p. 151, I gave the marriage and offspring of a certain woman named
Nakara. As I possess the pedigree of this woman backward to her grandfather, and forward to her grandchild, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers, an eminent English anthropologist, has asked me to publish it. I therefore submit the following table, in which the names of men are given in capital letters those of women in lower-case type, and the names of the men are always to the left of those of their wives. The section to which each person belongs is entered in italics directly under his or her proper name. The letter \( m \) stands for "married."

**TABLE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Son.</th>
<th>Second Son.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUKARA</strong> m. Mokurkna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamara</td>
<td><strong>Pallara</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARKARA</strong> m. Tjupuntara</td>
<td><strong>TJIRTJALKUKA</strong> m. Relkua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purula</td>
<td>Purula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pananka</td>
<td>Pananka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TPITARINJA</strong> m. Laramanaka</td>
<td><strong>MAKANA</strong> m. Nakara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamara</td>
<td>Bangata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paltara</td>
<td>Kamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JUKUTA</strong> m. Ruth</td>
<td><strong>JAKOBUS</strong> m. Lydia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purula</td>
<td>Pananka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pananka</td>
<td>Ngala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USTAV</strong></td>
<td><strong>Frieda</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamara</td>
<td>Bangata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ unmarried. }</td>
<td>{ unmarried. }</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the left hand side of the above table, all the marriages and the descent of the offspring are in accordance with Table I, p. 68 of volume xli of this Journal, and with Table C, *American Anthropologist*, Vol. x, N.S., pp. 89–90. In the right hand side of the above table, Nakara is married to an alternative or No. 2 husband, and her child Jakobus, takes the section name of his mother’s mother and of his father’s father. Jakobus marries an alternative or No. 2 wife and the child, Frieda, takes the section name of her mother’s mother and father’s father, in accordance with Table B, p. 151 of volume xli of this Journal. The man Jakobus is about 37 years old at the present time. He
was born about 1872, before any Mission Station was established at Hermannsburg, and his pedigree is consequently free from any European influence.

Correction.

In my table of the intermarrying divisions of the Warra-monga tribe, reported at p. 73 of Vol. xxxii of this Journal, 1898, some clerical errors occurred. In a few instances the "alternative" or No. 2 wife was given instead of the "normal" or No. 1. In 1901 I published a correct table at p. 74 of Vol. xvi, Queensland Geographical Journal, to which the reader is referred.

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