

- 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. Anthropol. 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.

Mankind,	murriñ	Father's father,	ngatyen
A man,	baual	Father's mother,	kubbing
Husband,	manggala	A woman,	bullan
Old man,	muyulung	Old woman,	goan'ditch
Clever man,	guragalang	Wife,	manggala
Sorcerer,	murlimuluntra	Girl,	mullangan
Boy,	burubal	Elder sister,	ngummang

¹ *Mitteil. d. Anthropol. Gesellsch. in Wien*, Band 38, pp. 17 - 24, and *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. 46, pp. 346, 347.

² This Journal, vol. 36, pp. 92 - 106, and *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. 46, pp. 357 - 359.

Initiate,	kuringal	Younger sister,	kallan
Elder brother,	dyiddyng	Mother,	ngaddyang
Younger brother,	kugang	Mother's mother,	ngañ
Father,	bubang	Mother's father,	ngagun
Master,	beang'go	Infant,	wengu and mūmū

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,	kūng	Fat,	bē-wan
Back of neck,	binggal	Bone,	gundal
Throat,	dhulet	Penis,	dyubbadyang
Ear,	dyanyange	Scrotum,	gurra
Mouth,	mundhange	Pubic hair,	burrāre
Teeth,	ērange	Copulation,	dyumbullañ
Mammæ,	munyuknge	Masturbation,	wattugañ
Navel,	nyuri-nyuriñ	Semen,	burranya
Belly,	būllinguringu	Vulva,	willing
Arm,	kungathalungi	Anus,	gunung
Elbow,	kungalngurunge	Urine,	dyūng-ur
Shoulder,	bundagangi	Excrement,	gunnunggu
Hand,	murrungga	Venereal,	dhauadhawathara
Thigh,	dhurra		

Inanimate Nature.

Sun,	mummatch	Fire,	wattha
Moon,	yeddh	Smoke,	dhūnbūk
Stars,	dyuang	Flesh, food,	ngulla
Pleiades,	bralung	Ashes,	birriñ
Thunder,	mirrabi	Charcoal,	dhallang
Lightning,	mullup	Firewood,	kulgagal
Rain,	wallung	Live coal,	kunnamarang
Rainbow,	gurangurang	Day-light,	mummatch
Dew,	dying-e-ang	Night,	dhai-a-go

Fog,	kanggat	Hill,	bunggal
Frost,	dhān	Grass,	nalluk
Hail and snow,	gunama	Leaves of trees,	gundigang
Water,	ngadyung	Wild honey,	gwanggal
Ground,	dhau-ur	Grub in Wattle,	gunung-gurañ
Stone,	gurubang	Grub in Gum-tree,	gubbadyuk
Sand,	memburrang	Bloom on trees,	gubbura
Cold,	kurritgo	Pathway,	be-al'
Camp,	bandya	Shadow,	mambarang'i
Pipeclay,	kabbatch	Tail of animal,	kumeang
Red ochre,	ngai-ur	Summer,	wirrin

Mammals.

Native bear,	dandeał	Brush wallaby,	dhurragang
Dog,	mirrigang	Wombat,	bungadhung
Opossum,	gungurang	Porcupine,	kau-an
Kangaroo-rat,	dyimmang	Kangaroo,	burru
Native cat,	bindyellang	Platypus,	dyam-a'-lung
Bandicoot, long nose,	dhurwañ	Ringtail opossum,	balgai
Bandicoot, short nose,	manyuk	Bat, small,	ngud'yan-ngudyān
Water rat,	batpu	Bat, large,	berkun
Tiger cat,	gūndarang	Flying squirrel, large,	ngallawa
Rock wallaby,	wai-at	Flying squirrel, small,	watchgang

Birds.

Birds, collectively,	būdyān	Rosella parrot,	dūñ
Crow,	yukumbrak	Swift,	birging
Laughing Jackass,	kumburang	Peewee,	dhirra-dhirri
Curlew,	wūrbil	Chock,	dyarrandyak
Plain turkey,	karūk	Leather-head,	birrigigik
Swan,	kunyuk	Thrush,	dūngang
Eaglehawk,	mirrung	Plover,	bindhawindherri
Emu,	gun-gwan	Lyrebird,	bullit-bullit
Magpie,	gurambugang	Small owl,	dyūnūťh
Black Jay,	i-buk	Black cockatoo,	yerriak
Mopoke,	go-gok	Little owl,	i-bing
Bronzewing pigeon,	wawaka		

Fishes, Reptiles, Invertebrates.

Eel,	kalgun	Locust,	galang-galang
Blackfish,	mundya	Blowfly,	ngago
Frog, large,	gumbillang	Louse,	kadyi
Frog, small	dyirrigorat	Nit of louse,	dhandiko
Tree iguana,	buddha'luk	Leech,	dyirrang
Turtle	ngüllukbang	Bulldog ant,	dyubburu
Sleepy lizard,	dyirri-dyirritch	Maggot,	ngagomiñ
Small lizard,	dyirrimala'ka	House fly,	gunagungun
Small black lizard,	gurgurwúrak	Spider,	marar
Carpet snake,	dyiddyugang	Scorpion,	dhürt
Wood lizard,	ngullum'ba	Mussel,	bindugañ

Trees, Plants, etc.

Tea-tree,	dyelládrú	White gum,	balluk
Wattle,	mātrūk	Ribbon gum,	dyua
Pine,	būmbur	Currant bush,	maranggang
Red gum,	dhūmba	Swamp gum,	murrigal
White box,	gunumba	Black sally,	buguger'ak
Yellow box,	dhukkai	Snow gum,	warrugang
Honeysuckle,	gillarung	Yam,	mēwañ

Weapons, Ornaments, etc.

Tomahawk,	ngumbugang	Woman's bag,	badyung
Koolamin,	dyinburing	Man's belt,	dhūrunggal
Yamstick,	kuggang	Man's apron,	barrañ
Spear, wood	dyerrumba	Woman's apron,	dyabañ
Spear, reed	kamai	Man's brow-band,	dyabbatch
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	Wrong, foolish,	wang-ang
Good,	yellagañ	Tired,	yalawunya
Bad,	muruba	Cold,	karattha
Thirsty,	wunya	Greedy,	mura-nhuna
Hungry,	mirritya	Sick,	kokumbalinya
White,	kurbit	Stinking,	ngulukumban
Red,	ngaiernger	Pregnant,	bullindherra
Black,	dhaguk		

Verbs.

Die,	birrakumbañ	Sing,	yangabilliñ
Eat,	dhambilli	Weep,	kumbaliñ
Drink,	ngukai	Steal,	kiandyuluk
Sleep,	kubbukai	Climb,	gulligimbilli
Stand,	dyubingalai	Jump,	bibburai
Sit,	ngullagai	Laugh,	yindiai
Talk,	baiallanga	Scratch,	bingga'dya
Tell,	bemmaramban	Pick up,	mamutch
Walk,	yerrabalinga	Throw down,	burramai
Rung,	munningale	Swim,	bulmai
Bring,	bundingalai	Throw,	yerre
Break,	kuragungambi	Whistle,	winde-ai
Beat or strike,	wapma	Vomit,	dhura dhurat
Arise,	nguyuka	Go,	yerrabadya
Fall down,	bukkáli	Come,	yerrabingalai
See,	nhamai	Bite,	nyukkangi
Listen,	ngattai	Kill,	birrak-ngambi
Give,	yunganyilla		

Numerals.

One, bur or burē ; 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.

JUKARA <i>m.</i> Mokurkna			
<i>Kamara</i>		<i>Paltara</i>	
First Son.		Second Son.	
ARKARA <i>m.</i> Tjupuntara		TJIRTJALKUKA <i>m.</i> Relkua	
<i>Purula</i>	<i>Pananka</i>	<i>Purula</i>	<i>Pananka</i>
TPITARINJA <i>m.</i> Laramanaka		MAKANA <i>m.</i> Nakara	
<i>Kamara</i>	<i>Paltara</i>	<i>Bangata</i>	<i>Kamara</i>
JUKUTA <i>m.</i> Ruth		JAKOBUS <i>m.</i> Lydia	
<i>Purula</i>	<i>Pananka</i>	<i>Pananka</i>	<i>Ngala</i>
USTAV } unmarried.		Frieda } unmarried.	
<i>Kamara</i>		<i>Bangata</i>	

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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