

Barngarla Alphabet & Picture Book Introduction to the Barngarla Language Written by Linguistics Professor Ghil'ad Zuckermann with the Barngarla People of Port Lincoln, Port Augusta & Whyalla



DISCLAIMER: Please note that this book is not a full comprehensive dictionary of the Barngarla language and does not include every single word of Barngarla. More than 3000 Barngarla words are available on the website www.BarngarlaLanguage.com and through the Barngarla Language App developed for both iPhone and Android. Further information and material is also available at our Facebook Group Page 'Barngarla People's of South Australia'.

Any use of any material from this Alphabet Book should be first approved by BLAC.

About this Book and the Barngarla Language Reclamation:

Based on material recorded by Revd Clamor Wilhelm Schürmann in the 1840s, the Barngarla language reclamation has been undertaken since 2011 by Professor Ghil'ad Zuckermann, Chair of Linguistics and Endangered Languages at the University of Adelaide, working with the Barngarla Language Advisory Committee (BLAC) on behalf of the Barngarla communities of Port Lincoln (Galinyala), Whyalla (Waiala) and Port Augusta (Goordnada).

This book has been developed by revivalist-linguist Professor Ghil'ad Zuckermann (The University of Adelaide), with the support of Jenna Richards (Barngarla Language Advisory Committee, BLAC). It is meant to assist the Barngarla community in continuing their project to reclaim their 'Dreaming, Sleeping Beauty' tongue. The creation of the book was supported by ILA (Indigenous Languages & Arts, Department of Communications & the Arts, Government of Australia), BLAC, the Yitpi Foundation, NHMRC, Petter Naessan and the Wardliparingga Unit at the South Australian Medical Health Research Institute (SAMHRI, Adelaide).

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* Permission has been received from appropriate family members for the use of photographs of any children & deceased persons within this book.



BARNGARLA LANGUAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE "Learning and speaking in Barngarla together"

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"If you talk to a man

in a language he

understands, that goes

to his head.

If you talk to him in his

language, that goes

to his heart."





- Nelson Mandela

Australian Government Indigenous Languages and Arts



Welcome to Country



Ngarrinyarlboo nhagoodhoo yoora Barngarlamadha yarda galgarridhi malboorri.

We acknowledge and respect that the land we are on is the traditional land of the Barngarla People.

We acknowledge the Barngarla People as the traditional custodians and are the cultural authority of

their ancestral land.

Ngarrinyarlboo nhagoodhoo yoora Barngarlamadhanga yarda wardarna moondalyabmidhi.

We acknowledge the deep feelings of attachment and the maintained relationship of the Barngarla people to the land and the sea.

We acknowledge all Barngarla elders;

past, present and future, and respect that their spiritual and cultural practices are important to the living

Barngarla People today.

Ngarrinyarlboo nhoorralini ngoonidhigamanggoodhoo ngarrinyarlbooroo yardaroowardanarriroo. Welcome to our country and seas. Yarda boogininya inha galgarridhimalboorriroo The ancient country of our ancestors. Ngarrinyarlboodningi babmandigayadharoo ngarrinyarlboo nhooralini yardaboogininya ngarrinyarlbooroo ilgarringgoodhoo, wardanarri gabirri indoo. Come with us and we will show you our ancient country, our seas and our waters.

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A brief history of the language:

The traditional people of the Eyre Peninsula are the Barngarla (BARN.ga.rla) (also known as Parnkalla with many other variations having to do with the fact that there was no distinction between P and B) People and this has been supported with documentation by Revd Clamor Wilhelm Schürmann and Charles Willhelmi, Esq.

The Barngarla language belongs to the Thura Yura language family. Within this group one can also find the Adnyamanthanha, Kuyani, Kaurna, Wirangu, Narungga and Nukunu languages, who are connected through location as neighbours, as well as through marriage and trade. The Thura-Yura language family is within the Pama-Nyungan language family.

Not all the information on the **Tindale language map** was documented correctly as many groups were not included and some were recorded incorrectly. This error has yet to be amended by the Aboriginal Language Map Publisher although we were advised that they can attach a notation to the map instead.



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Aboriginal Language Map by Wilhelm Schmidt 1914

However, the language map produced by Wilhelm Schmidt in 1914, and published in 1927 in his book *Sprachfamilien und Sprachenkreise der Erde*, clearly shows that the Barngarla Language was spoken over the Port Lincoln, Whyalla and Port Augusta area/townships.

This has also been supported by the Federal Court when our Barngarla Native Title Claim *Croft vs the State* was successful in reaching the first Determination on 22 January 2015 and officially handed back to the Barngarla Community in a special ceremony in Whyalla on 27th June 2018.



Barngarla Native Title Determination Map

Schürmann recorded the Parnkalla Language starting in the early 1840s after he was assigned by the Government to Port Lincoln to engage with and convert the original inhabitants to make relations more amicable between the authorities. He also opened a Native School located just outside of Port Lincoln which only Barngarla People attended.

This resulted in him publishing A Vocabulary of the Parnkalla Language and his records were also collated in the book Natives of South Australia. A descendent call Ted Schurmann also went on to publish "I'd rather dig potatoes: Clamor Wilhelm Schürmann and the Aborigines of South Australia 1838-1853".

The Barngarla Language

What happened (why has it been dormant)

The Barngarla ngawala (language) has been dormant for a long time and the last Barngarla person recorded as speaking it fluently was Senior Barngarla Elder Moonie Davis back in the 1960s which to date is over 50 years ago. He was also the last known Barngarla person to sing a special song in the Barngarla language that would call the sharks and dolphins to chase the fish into the shallows to the waiting Barngarla people on the shoreline.

The Barngarla language was eroded and became dormant due to the impacts of colonization and government legislation such as the assimilation policy that created the Stolen Generations. For the Barngarla People, this would have tragic consequences for future generations which we are now working to rectify by reclaiming the language.

What it means to the Barngarla people - 'Reawakening the Barngarla Language'

Awakening the Barngarla ngawala (language) means different things for different people. To some, it means reconnecting to your country and ancestors. To others, it means developing a sense of pride in self and identity or strengthening what you already know in your heart. To others still, it gives you a sense of belonging to family, community and country.

One thing that is for certain is that the Barngarla people of Port Lincoln, Whyalla and Port Augusta are wholeheartedly embracing awakening the ancient ngawala of their ancestors and this can only mean positive things for their people and communities.

Future Directions

The Barngarla Community strives to continue to reclaim its ancient language and hopes that with the publication of the Alphabet Book and other educational resources such as the development of the website and the Barngarla language app that is currently free and available to all will lead to more members of the Barngarla Community embedding the language into their daily lives and developing fluent speakers within the younger generations.

Quotes from Barngarla Community Members

"I think that maybe this language is a way of bringing people together: It's a way of talking to people: It's a way of sharing things: It's a way of talking about the past, talking about the future and what we have, the hope that we have for the kids that are coming."

"Language breathes life. Like we talked about breathing life back into the land, and it's that ancient language that you started."

The Barngarla Language Advisory Committee (BLAC

Helping to reclaim the Barngarla Language:

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The Barngarla Language Advisory Committee currently consists of 4 people from the Barngarla Community, namely Stephen Atkinson (Chairperson) and committee members Emma Richards, Harold Dare and Jenna Richards.

Since 2012, we have consistently worked with the revivalist-linguist Professor Ghil'ad Zuckermann since he was engaged by the Barngarla community to seek funding to commence language reclamation workshops. Our role is to provide advice to Ghil'ad and other guests on how to engage with the Barngarla Community respectfully and to ensure that the ancient language of our ancestors remains within the Barngarla Community as a whole.

We are currently on our second round of funding and have run regular successful language workshops to interested community members over the past 7 years.

Our current round of activities involve BLAC, Professor Zuckermann and interested participants from the Barngarla Community working in conjunction with members of the Wardliparringa Unit from SAHMRI on a 5 year research project, which measures the impacts of reclaiming the Barngarla language on the health and wellbeing of participants, as well as continuing to run our regular language workshops and teachers training with the help of the Indigenous Languages & the Arts (ILA).

BLAC is the authorised language body of the Barngarla People and is responsible for learning and teaching the Language, and governing and regulating the usage of the language across the board, as well as providing advice and support to those interested parties, other community organisations, services and government departments. We are happy to answer any query from anybody in regards to the Barngarla Language and our contact details are provided within this book.

All usage of the Barngarla Language needs to be approved by BLAC.

BLAC also holds regular language workshops, which are run throughout Barngarla yarda (country), either by Professor Zuckermann or by internal Barngarla teachers.

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For the BLAC Committee, the language workshops have been part of our individual empowering journeys and we are happy to see this continue.

Explanation of Letters, Sounds & Pronunciations

The following letters make up the Barngarla Alphabet: a ai aw b d dy dh g i ii l ly m n ng nh ny oo r rr rd rl rn w y

Vowels a, i, ii, oo

a as in the English words papa, visa i as in the English words bit, sit, pit ii as in the English words tea, key, ski oo as In the English words put, butcher <u>Diphthongs</u> (combinations of two vowels)

ai, aw

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ai as in the English words pie, sky

aw as in the English words power, town

Consonants

g | m n w y : These sounds are pronounced much the same as in English.

There are many two-letter sounds in the Barngarla alphabet. In English a *sh* in 'washing' does not simply represent a *s* followed by a *h*, in the same way *dy* does not mean a *d* followed by a *y*. These letters *dy* represent a single sound.

The following sounds are made by putting your tongue against the roof of your mouth.

dy as in the English word judge
bidyindi (smooth, soft)
dyimba (ashes) word initial 1st

ly as in the English words million, will-you bardalya (scar) bilyilya (butterfly)

Sounds

ny as in the English word onion nanya (lean, ugly), gadnya (stone, rock)

The following sounds are made by sticking your tongue between your teeth.

dh is a **d** pronounced with the tongue outside your mouth, as between the sound of the English words **this** and **d**ust

dhadli (spit), gandhi (thigh)

nh as in the *n* in the English word tenth
nhayirri (sky, heaven), banha (he,she, it)

The following sound is made by putting the back of your tongue on the roof of your mouth.

ng as in the English words

ringing, singing, Long Island

ngama (breast, milk)

ganbangooroo (whiskers).

The following sounds do not occur in English but are made with your tongue tip curled back behind your teeth. Like in Indian languages. rd boordli (star) rl ngarla (much ,plenty, many) rn ngarnarra (north east wind)

r-sounds

r as in the English word **roaring**

bi**r**a (moon)

rr as in the tap or a flap of Japanese, which can also be heard when an American person pronounces the 't' in wa**t**er.

wa**rr**i (wind)

When spoken slowly, or for emphasis, the **rr** is pronounced as a rolled 'r' trill of Italian (as in *Ferrari*), Spanish and Scottish English.



Bawoo Nhina yoowa? Ngai yoowa Nhoongoo wandya midyi? Ngaidya midyi Hello/Goodbye How are you? I am well What's your name? My name is

Ngoonidhi gamangoodhoo Welcome

Ngai wayirridhi Mandyari Walda

Nga / awoo Gooda / maga

Ngai Barngarla barlarra Ngai Barngarla yoora Ngai Barngarla gardni Ngai Barngarla maralya Ngai Barngarla gaidya I am well/in good health Fine, right, nice 'I say', 'pray' (an exclamation) Yes No

I am a Barngarla woman I am a Barngarla man I am a Barngarla girl I am a Barngarla boy I am a Barngarla child



Yoowa means 'good', and can be added to the following:

walira	day, daylight
yoornoo (warda)	day (light)
maldoorloo	morning/tomorrow
gara-ara	noon-afternoon
maldhi	night

Yoowa yoorndoo/walira, mardana/ngalira/goonyala. Good day, mate.

Yoowa yoorndoo, mardana. Yoowa yoorndoo, ngalira. Yoowa yoorndoo, goonyala. Yoowa walira, mardana. Yoowa walira, ngalira. Yoowa walira, goonyala.

All meaning: Good day, mate.

This can also be applied to whoever you may be addressing i.e. family member, mother, father such as:

Yoowa walira, boodlanbi moori	Good day, family
Yoowa walira, ngami	Good day, mum





Ant (Black) Wiba





Garndi





Big Belly Warna wadla



Bird Irda

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Claw Birri

Cloud Mabinya





Crayfish Goonggooloo





Dirt Babmi



Day (Sun) Yoorndoo





Egg Bibi



Empty (hungry) Garnba







Fish Gooya



Flower Boordnoo





Birlda Possum

Wardoo Wombat





Wagari Female Kangaroo



Idnya Native cat (quoll)

Warraidya Emu





Yoobara Pig





Galbanya Mallee Fowl

Marnbi Bronze-wing Pigeon





Wirloo Southern Stone Curlew





Marara Black Duck

Yarnoo Eagle, Hawk





Numbers in Barngarla

Singular Dual

Plural

- Mina (Eye) Minalbili (2 Eyes) Minarri (Eyes)
- Superplural
- Minailyarranha (Heaps of Eyes)





Gooma

Goodharra

One







Gaba Three



Ngarla Many

How Many Animals?



Gadabi Dolphin

Gooma gadabi One dolphin

Warraidya

Emu

Gooma warraidya

One emu



Goordnini Native Dog

Goordninilbili / Goodara goordnini Two native dogs





Bardi Witchetty Grub Gaba bardirri Three witchetty grubs







Grass Gara



Gum (resin) Galdya





Hat Moona



Home Yoorla



"l" Ngai



Island Yagala





Jump Balgadha



Jar (pot) Bawooroo

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Kangaroo Warroo;

Goordloo (Moonie Davis 1965)



Knife (to knife) Bagibagi







Leaf Garlbi



Limestone Barndala gadnya



The word for *Kangaroo* in Barngarla is Warroo and *Dog* in Barngarla is Goordnini How would you say *two kangaroos, two dogs?* How would you say *Kangaroos, Dogs?* How would you say *Heaps of Kangaroos or heaps of dogs?*





Write the answers:

Two Kangaroos	 	
Two Dogs	 	
Kangaroos		
Dogs		
.		

Heaps of Dogs

Heaps of Kangaroos







Warrooilyarranha Heaps of kangaroos

Warraidyailyarranha

Heaps of emus



Goordniniilyarranha Heaps of native dogs



Bardiilyarranha Heaps of witchetty grubs







Bilyilya Butterfly

Bardi Grub, caterpillar (Witchetty)





Gooyoorrgooroo Dragonfly



Yoombara Common Fly

Goonoodyooloo Mosquito



Manya Ant grub



Order	Male	Female
First (1st) born	Biri	Gardanya
Second (2nd)	Warri	Wayooroo
Third (3rd)	Gooni	Goonda
Fourth (4th)	Mooni	Moonaga
Fifth (5th)	Mari	Maroogoo
Sixth (6th)	Yari	Yaranda
Seventh (7th)	Mili	Milaga
Eight (8th)	Wanggooyoo	Wanggoordoo
Ninth (9th)	Ngalai	Ngalaga



Ngaidya boodlanbi moori

(my, they two, together)

My Family

Mother

Father

Wife

Husband

Sister

Elder brother

Younger brother

Uncle

Daughter

Girl

Boy

Ngami, Ngamaidyoo Babi Gardidi, Yoongara Yardli

Yaga

Yoonga

Ngaidyaba

Ngamana

Ngabirdi

Gardni

Maralya, Mambarna

Female relative, Grandmother Gadyini

Old man

Boorlga





Meat Baroo

Milk Ngama





Moon Bira



Night Maldhi

Nest Boodni





Net bag (for fishing) Mindi