

Acknowledgment of Traditional Owners and Elders in English and Wamba Wamba

'We would like to pay our respects and acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land, the Wamba Wamba and Perrepa Perrepa people, and also pay respect to Elders both past and present.'

'Nyernangurrang nyumangurrang nyumən katimang Kurrək, Wamba Wamba Perrepa Perrepa Kuli, Pakaya-puk Mim kilayitya kiki.'

9 point

We would like to pay our respects and acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land, the Wamba Wamba and Perrepa Perrepa people and also pay respect to Elders both past and present.

Nyernangurrang nyumangurrang katimang nyumən Kurrək Wamba Wamba Perrepa Perrepa Kuli
Pakaya-puk Mim kilayitya kiki.

8 point

We would like to pay our respects and acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land, the Wamba Wamba and Perrepa Perrepa people and also pay respect to Elders both past and present.

Nyernangurrang nyumangurrang katimang nyumən Kurrək Wamba Wamba Perrepa Perrepa Kuli
Pakaya-puk Mim kilayitya kiki.

Learning Resources

Literal meanings to show how to create the acknowledgement sentence in Wamba Wamba

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Nyern <u>angurrang</u> | nyum <u>angurrang</u> | nyum <u>ən</u> | katim <u>ang</u> | Kurrək |
| Sit&Listen- <u>we (ex)</u> | respect- <u>we(ex)</u> | recognise- <u>ed</u> | have- <u>ing</u> (owning) | Country |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|----------------|------------|--------------------|
| Wamba Wamba Perrepa Perrepa | Kuli | pakaya-puk mim | kilayitya | kiki. |
| (the) Wamba Wamba and Perrepa Perrepa | People | wise | old people | long ago (and) now |

Word bank.

These words can be found in [Wurrekangurr Word Search](#) Action words (verbs) are listed here first of all in the Dictionary or display form (happening now to he, she or it) and then with the added endings (underlined and italics). The markers or endings can be found in the document ['Wamba Wamba Bound Forms ...'](#)

Action words (verbs)

[nyerna](#) (to sit, to listen, to hear, to remember),

nyernangurrang (we pay our respects by sitting and listening)

'-angurrang' is the person marker added to end of action words to show the action is being done by 'us'. It doesn't include the person hearing or reading (exclusive).

[nyuma](#) (to recognise, to know)

nyumangurrang (we acknowledge by knowing and recognising)

[katima](#) (to have)

katimang (having ing or owning ing)

Nouns, names, adverbs

[Kurrək](#) (country, place, sand)

Wamba Wamba (name of the traditional custodians)

Perrepa Perrepa (name of the traditional custodians)

[Kuli](#) (people, crowd)

[pakaya-puk](#) (wise)

[mim](#) (grandparents (paternal) , old people in general)

[kilayitya](#) (long ago) (adverb)

[kiki](#) (here, now) (adverb)

Wamba Wamba is one of over 500 Indigenous Languages spoken through Australia. It is one of the group of languages of South West and North West Victoria and South West New South Wales. Like all Indigenous Languages it has different rules of pronunciation and grammar from English. See - <https://culture.yarkuwa.org.au/> for more information.

Pronunciation Guide

In normal Wamba Wamba speech, we usually place the emphasis on the first and third syllables with the first being strongest. In day to day speech, traditional fluent speakers speak and pronounce sounds quite quickly and don't normally draw out sounds.

Standard sounds include:

Vowels

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| 'a' as in 'car' | 'e' as in 'pet' | 'i' as in 'sit' |
| 'u' as in 'put' | 'o' as in 'on' | 'ə' - neutral sound like the 'e' in 'the' |

Variation - 1) when 'a' follows an initial 'w' and is followed by an 'r', 'ng' or 'n', eg 'waripa', 'warrang' or 'wanap' then it is pronounced as for 'a' in 'water' (Note the 2nd 'a' in each of the words above is pronounced 'a' as in 'car') **Variation - 2)** the first 'a' in Wamba Wamba is pronounced as the 'a' in 'catch'. **Variation - 3)** when 'a' is followed by a 'y' and another vowel esp. 'a' or 'i' it is pronounced 'aiy' as in 'ice'.

Consonants

- 'rr' - roll or trill double 'rr's (if you can) but not single 'r',
- 'ty' is a palatal stop - say 'ty' with your tongue touching your palate (e.g. Pirndety, Koleyty.) (If you are having trouble with the 'ty' sound then 'tch' as in 'fetch' is close.)
- 'ny' is a palatal and nasal sound. It is made by touching the top of the tongue to the top of the mouth behind your teeth and adding some nasal vibration while saying 'ny'. Eg Nyakili
- 'th' is a hard sound like the English 'd' eg kuthanganda (say kuud-ahn-gahndah)
- 'ng' is a soft sound as in the English 'song'
- 'ngg' soft 'ng' followed by a hard 'g'

In the pronunciation guide below the words have been spelt phonetically to encourage English speakers to pronounce the sounds more like Wamba Wamba. Eg 'uu' is used instead of 'u' to encourage the long 'u' sound as in 'put'. 'ar' is used to encourage the 'a' as in 'car' and 'ii' to encourage the 'i' as in 'sit'. Underlining indicates which syllables to emphasise - usually the first. *Italics indicate sounds that need care* - such as 'ty', 'ng', 'ny' and 'rr'. The hyphen is included to emphasise where the syllable break occurs.

(We would like to pay our respects and acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land and also pay respect to Elders both past and present.)

Nyernangurrang nyumangurrang nyumən katimang Kurrək
Nyern-arngurr-arng nyuumarng-uurr-arng nyuu-m'n kar-tiih-marng kurr'k

Wamba Wamba Perrepa Perrepa Kuli pakaya-puk mim
Wam-bar Wam-bar Perr-eh-par Perr-eh-par Kuul-ii par-kai-yah-puuk mim

kilayitya kiki.
kiil-aiy-ii-tyah kiik-ii