

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM in Wamba Wamba

Australians all let us rejoice,

Australian Kuliku tyakuwinyangurr

For we are one and free;

Yumangurr kurrēkal waripity (literally - We are all on country and can dance)
Or - Yumangurr kepin pandelang-wil (literally - We are one and like the Whistling Kite)

We've golden soil and wealth for toil;

Katimangurr telkuk tyaka wukən werkitya

Our home is girt by sea;

Larangurrak katimən katən-para

Our land abounds in nature's gifts

Tyangurrak katimən wukən-para

Of beauty rich and rare;

Telkuk-wil manəwity wirpən

In history's page, let every stage

Warrang-warrangal, yumilangurr

Advance Australia Fair.

Payikaty Kurrekangurrak Telkuk

In joyful strains then let us sing,

Yumity tyipən warranggangurr

Advance Australia Fair.

Payikaty Australia Telkuk (or - Payikaty Kurrekangurrak Telkuk)

Notes

Translated by the Yarkuwa Indigenous Knowledge Centre as part of the Wamba Wamba Language and Culture Training program at Secondary and Primary schools in Wamba Wamba / Perrapa Perrapa country - October 2021. The two options for the second line 'For we are one and free' have been included because no Wamba Wamba word for 'free' has survived colonisation. Rather than using 'karkən wemba' 'not caught' for 'free' we've given a choice of two different metaphors to symbolise 'free' - 1) all being able to dance on country or 2) being one and free like the Whistling Kite.

Vocabulary: **L1** - Kuli - people, Tyakuwa - to feast or celebrate; **L2** - yuma to be, yumangurr - we are, kepin - once, waripa - to dance, waripity - can dance, kurrək - country, kurrəkə - on country; pandelang - whistling kite, pandelang-wil - like a whistling kite, **L3** - katima - to have, telkuk - beautiful, soil - tya, wukən - gift, werkitya to work; **L4** - lar - home, larangurrak - our home, katima to have, water - katən; **L5** - tya - land, katima - to have, wuka - to give, para - many; **L6** - telkuk - beautiful, telkuk-wil - beauty, wirpa - to hide, manəwity - many, vast number; **L7** - warrang-warrang - songs or corroboree, yuma - to be; **L8** - Payika - to get up, to rise in flight, payikaty - you get up, kurrekangurrak - our, inclusive, country, telkuk - good, beautiful; **L9** yuma - to be, yumity - possible to be, tyipən - happy uplifted, warrangga - to sing, - angurr (plural ending on action word - we, inclusive)

Wamba Wamba is one of over 500 Indigenous Languages spoken through Australia. It is one of the Kulin 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.

Wamba Wamba with pronunciation guide

In normal Wamba Wamba speech, we usually place the emphasis on the first syllable but it can change in song.

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 - 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'

Consonants

- 'rr' - roll 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. in the first line - tyakuwinyangurr).

(If you are having trouble saying 'ty' then 'tch' is a very rough approximation but the 'ty' is worth practicing and working on. Another example is Kolety - (the Wamba Wamba name for the local river that the colonists called the Edward River) English speakers tend to want to pronounce Kolety as 'Kohl-et-ee' but the correct Wamba Wamba pronunciation is Kol-ety .)

- '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'. It is also in tyakuwinyangurr .

(note - English speakers will tend to say 'nee' as in 'windy' or break up the 'ny' like 'win-yangurr' but it is worth persisting with this Wamba Wamba sound)

In the pronunciation guide below in brown, the words have been spelt differently to encourage English speakers to pronounce the vowels more like Wamba Wamba vowels.

Eg 'uu' is used instead of 'u' to encourage the long 'u' sound as in 'put'.
'ah' 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 some care - such as 'ty', 'ng', 'ny' and 'rr'.

(In day to day speech, traditional fluent speakers speak and pronounce sounds quite quickly and don't normally draw out sounds.)

Payikaty Kurrekangurрак Telkuk

Pah-yi-katch

kurre-kahng-urrahk

tel-kuuk

Australian kuliku tyakuwinyangurr

Oz-tray-y'n

kuulii-kuu

tyahk-uu-wiiny-ahng-urr

Yumangurr kurrəkal waripity

Yuu-mahng-urr

kurr'kahl

worii-pity

(or - Yumangurr kepin pandelang-wil)

Yuumahn-gurr

kepin

pahn-de-lahng - wiil

Katimangurr telkuk tyaka wukən werkitya

Kahti-mahng-urr

tell-cook tyah-kah

wuuk'n

werrki-tyah

Larangurрак katimən katən-para

Laran-gurr-ahk

kahtim'n

kaht'n - pahrah

Tyangurрак katimən wukən-para

Tyahng-urr-ahk

kahtim'n

wuuk'n-pahra

Telkuk-wil manəwity wirpən

Tellkuuk-wil

mahn'wity

wiirp'n

Warrang-warrangal, yumilangurr

Worrahng

worrahn-gahl,

yuumil-ahng-urr

Payikatch kurrekangurрак telkuk

Pah-yi-katch

kurre-

kahng-urrahk

tel-kuuk

Yumity tyipən warranggangurr

Yuu-miity tyiip'n

worrahng-gahngurr

Payikaty Australia telkuk

Pah-yi-katch

Oss-treh-yah

tel-kuuk