VOCABULARY
OF THE
LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY THE ABORIGINES
OF THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN PORTIONS OF
THE SETTLED DISTRICTS OF
SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
viz., by the tribes in the vicinity of Encounter Bay, and (with slight variations) by those extending along the coast to the eastward around Lake Alexandrina and for some distance up the river

PRECEDED BY
A GRAMMAR,
SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LANGUAGE AS FAR AS AT PRESENT KNOWN.

BY H. A. E. MEYER,
MISSIONARY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SOCIETY AT DRESDEN.

ADELAIDE:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JAMES ALLEN,
KING WILLIAM STREET.
1843.
TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE GREY, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

THIS SMALL CONTRIBUTION

TO A SUBJECT FOR RESEARCHES UPON WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY IS DISTINGUISHED,

IS INScribed

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S MOST OBEIDENT SERVANT,

H. A. C. MEYER.

Encounter Bay, January 10th, 1843.
A first attempt to analyse a language of which the people themselves who speak it have only a practical knowledge, and who are, consequently, incapable of answering, or even comprehending, grammatical questions, must, under any circumstances, be in many respects imperfect; more especially must it be so in the present instance, where, from the wandering habits of the people, and our want of adequate means to induce them to remain with us for any length of time, it is impossible to maintain that constant communication with them which would be requisite towards attaining a complete knowledge of the structure of their language. In addition to these considerations, the shortness of the time I have been amongst them (only two years and a few months) must necessarily be another source of imperfection.

The following sheets, therefore, do not profess to contain either a complete Vocabulary, or a perfect Grammar. I hope, at some future period (should I be spared), to be able to furnish a complete development
of the structure of this language, and a Vocabulary which shall contain all (or nearly all) the words—which probably do not amount to more than from three to four thousand.

It remains for me to state the reasons which have induced me, at the present moment, to give publicity to the following pages.

Several persons have, from time to time, expressed a wish to see something of this language, respecting which, by reason of its great difference, not only in the grammatical forms, but also in the radicals of the words, from the language spoken by the natives in the vicinity of Adelaide, the Grammar and Vocabulary published by my friends Messrs Teichelmann and Schurmann gives no information whatever. His Excellency the Governor also expressed a wish to the same effect.

I, in consequence, commenced arranging the materials I already possessed, in which work I have not such a knowledge of the English as would enable me to express myself correctly upon all occasions. I should not have been able to use the English language, had not my friend Mr Lindsay, to whom I take the opportunity of returning my thanks, most readily assisted me upon this point.

Some defects of arrangement may probably be discovered, and upon several points further information
is desirable. They, however, contain all that I at present know of the language. The Vocabulary has been carefully compiled, the whole having been twice reviewed with different natives, so that the meaning assigned to the words may be relied upon as correct.

I submit these sheets to the public with the hope that they may be found useful to such as may be desirous of forming some acquaintance with the Aboriginal Dialects, and that they will be interesting to the philosopher and philologist, as exhibiting the peculiar structure of a language spoken by a people very generally considered the lowest in the scale of civilization.
CHAPTER I.

OF THE CHARACTERS TAKEN TO REPRESENT THE SOUNDS
OF THE LANGUAGE, AND THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

1. The following characters have been adopted to re­
present the sounds of this language:—

1. Consonants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIGURE</th>
<th>POWER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>b in be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>d in do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g</td>
<td>g in go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>h in hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y y</td>
<td>y in yonder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k</td>
<td>k in king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l</td>
<td>l in long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M m</td>
<td>m in morn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N n</td>
<td>n in now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng ng*</td>
<td>ng in ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P p</td>
<td>p in pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R r</td>
<td>r in roar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>t in to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W w</td>
<td>w in wife</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The sound represented by “ng” in the English language is of fre­
quent occurrence in the Australian dialects, both at the beginning and end
of syllables, but it is a simple sound, and not formed by the coalescence
of “n” and “g”; although it is here represented by these two characters
for want of a better, there being no type foundries in this Province
whereat to get a proper character cast, viz., an “n” with the last stroke
lengthened—to which letter it is closely related, being the guttural nasal
corresponding to the labial and dental nasals “m” and “n.” When the
ng is long, it is indicated by a stroke over the n, thus, ng.
2. Vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>a in are, father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>e in there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>i in tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>o in bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>o in move, or u in full</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Diphthongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ai</td>
<td>i in light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>ow in now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oi</td>
<td>oi in oil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. These vowels and diphthongs are to be considered as always short. The same sounds long are represented by a duplication of the character; and in order to make the number of written characters as few as possible, this duplication is indicated by a small stroke over the letter, as ngäpe, “I,” in which the “a” is to be pronounced long as in “father”; without this mark the “a” would be short as in “man.” When two consonants come together the syllable is made long, but the vowel remains short, as “atte,” in which, though both vowels are short, the first syllable is long and the second short. Thus the quantity of every syllable being distinctly shown, the pronunciation is fixed and certain. When two different vowels concur they coalesce and form a diphthong, if their nature permits, or unless separated by the mark of diäresis (“’”).

CHAPTER II.

OF SUBSTANTIvES AND THEIR CASES, AND OF PREPOSITIONS.

3. Substantives have three numbers, singular, dual, and plural; but there is no difference of form on account of gender.

a. The singular for the most part ends in “e” or “i.” Some few words terminate with a consonant.

b. The dual is formed by adding the termination “engk”
and rejecting the terminating vowel* of the singular, as “mũne,” lip, “mũne-ngk,”† the two lips.

c. The plural is formed by adding “ar” and rejecting the terminating vowel, as “bãmi,” girl, “bãm-ar,” girls.

4. The relations expressed by the Latin and Greek cases are in this language expressed by particles added to the root in the following manner:

5. The genitive case is expressed by the following particles:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-alde</td>
<td>Korn-alde</td>
<td>Korn-.engg-al</td>
<td>Korn-än</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yarnde?</td>
<td>yarnd-engg?</td>
<td>mäm-ar?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spear of the man, or</td>
<td>The two men’s</td>
<td>The men’s fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>man’s spear</td>
<td>man two of</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the man’s spear.</td>
<td>spear two</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The dative case is formed by—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Particle</th>
<th>Pl. Part.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ungai</td>
<td>-ungenggul</td>
<td>-ungar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-alde</td>
<td>-engg-al</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngate pemp—.. ani wark-ungai? I will give to the by me (a) giving shall be woman to } woman.
Ngate-..m-.. angk ramm-..ir by me you to (a) telling has been } I have told you

-ungai and angk, though synonymous, cannot, however, be used for each other. -angk is always used with the pronouns, and -ungai with other words. -angk is used with the following words, which have the force of both substantive and pronoun: naĩgaiye, my father; naĩgaiy-in-angk, to my father; näiyowe, your father; näiy-in-angk, to your father; yikko-walle, his father; yikko-wan-angk, to his father; näinkowe, my mother; näink-in-angk, to my mother;

* When a word ending with either of the vowels “e” or “i” takes an affix beginning with a vowel, one of the vowels, generally the first, is frequently, but not always, thrown out, as, “korne,” man; “korn-engk” (and not “korne-engk”), men (three or more); but when the affix begins with a consonant, the terminating vowel is retained, as “pooke,” (a) well; “pooke-nede,” from (the) well.

† This mark (•) shows the parts of which compound words are composed, as “korn-alde,” of the man, compounded of korne, man, and -alde, of; “yãral-ind-an-angk,” composed of yãral, when, inde, by thee, an, me, angk, to. It is also used to show that a letter has been omitted by contraction, as “korn-alde” abbreviation of “korn-alde,” of (a) man.
ninkowe, thy mother; ninkin-angk, to your mother; narko-walle, his mother; narko-wan-angk, to his mother; gelanowe, my brother; gelanowan-angk, to my brother; gelauwe, thy brother; gelan-angk, to thy brother; gelauwalle, his brother; gelauwan-angk, to his brother; māranowe, my sister; māranōwan-angk, to my sister; mārauwe, thy sister; māran-angk, to thy sister; mārauwan-angk, to his sister. These words being rather irregular in their formation, will be given, together with some others, in a table further on.

7. The accusative—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-engg-un*</td>
<td>-ar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngate nakk.....ir ngām-angg-erengg-un porl-engg-un by me (a) seeing was you to two child two

I saw your two children.

8. The vocative—

-īnd-ā | ul-ā | -un-ā


-īnd-, -ul-, and -un- are abbreviated forms of the pronouns nginte, ngurle, ngane, thou, ye two, ye.

9. The ablative—

-il | -engg-ul | -ar

Ngande.....jan pett.................ir? porl...engg.....ul. by whom it (a) stealing has been? child they two by Who has stolen it? The two children have stolen it.

Wir-in-ap yarnt-il† | I am sick from a spear wound. sick am I spear from

Porn...ur-itye wiiwir-il | He died of disease. dying was he disease from

10. The prepositions out of (e, ex), from, on account of (ob), are expressed by the following particles:—

-nende | -neŋgulund | nande

-anyir

Warrauw...............an-angk nguk- pōke-nende (a) fetching (be there) me to water well from Fetch me some water from the well.

* The "k" in -eng and -angk always becomes "g" before another affix beginning with a vowel.
† "D," "g," and "b" become "t," "k," and "p" before an affix commencing with a vowel, as, yarnde, spear; yarnt-il, by (a) spear; mande, house; mant-angk, in (the) house; tumbe, raw; tump-ar maam-ar, raw fish.
Pull-un-ap walde-nende \{ I bathe on account of the bathing am I heat on account of\} heat.
Blukk-un-itye ngām-anyir \{ He is afraid of you.\} afraid is he you on account of

-anyir appears to be used only with pronouns and pronominal substantives.

11. The prepositions “out,” “of,” and “from” are also expressed by the following compound particles, in which the -an- is probably a contraction of -angk, in the sense of “in” or “at.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-an-mant</td>
<td>-an-neggulund</td>
<td>-an-nande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarnd-inde?</td>
<td>Whence do you</td>
<td>Mant-an-mant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mant-inde.</td>
<td>From the whence thou?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mant-an-mant.</td>
<td>house in from.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kiir-au-mant.</td>
<td>From the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kūr-au-mant.</td>
<td>From the river.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. The preposition “to” (Latin “ad”), signifying “motion to.”

-ungai -unggeggul -unggar

Lōruw-al-ap’kūr-ngk \{ I will go to the river.\}
Ngoppe-...nginde wark-ungai? \{ Go thou to the woman.\}

-ungai and -angk may not be used one for the other, but no rule can at present be given for their correct application, except that -ungai must never be used with pronouns, which are formed with -angk in the singular, dual, and plural.

13. The same preposition “to,” in connexion with the proper names of places, is expressed by -au, -ald, -ar, singular, engg-al, dual.

Kot-ald, to Kotungald. Mutabarri-ar, to Mutabarringar. Witt-e̱ng-g-al, to Wittingenggul.

These words, Poltong, Kotungald, Wittingenggul, signify at the place which they designate. What one would suppose from analogy to be the simple nominatives appear not to be used. These, together with the names of several other places, will be given, with their inflexions, at a future page.

* Words ending with “u” or “o” require a “w” to be added before an affix beginning with a vowel.

**Singular.**
-ungai
-angk

**Dual.**
-ungegg-ul

**Plural.**
-ungar

Kitye lew-...in kur-angk? He is at the river.
Yaŋ-ar porl-...ar wir-in-...ar?? Where are the sick where they child-ren sick they?§ children?
Narar ūw-...ar ninker-ungai-...ān} They are there with they there they mother with their§ their mother.
Kitye lew-.....in yap-ungai? He is standing by or near the he standing is wood by § wood.

15. The preposition “at,” with the proper names of places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>angk</td>
<td>-ungenggul</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ong</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ald</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ungald</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ingar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-war</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wun-angk, at Wunnangk or Wunne; Ram-ong, at Ramong; Kainyēn-ald, at Kainyēnald; Dāw-ar-ungald, at Dāw-arungald; Mutabarr-ingar, at Mutabarringar; Kulkarmai-war, at Kulkarmaiwar; Witt-ungenggul, at Wittungengul.

16. The prepositions “upon,” “on,” in the sense of putting upon.

-alde
-eng-al

Yuppa-.................yan* yay-urm-ald-? Put it upon the (a) placing there (be) it table upon§ table.

17. The same prepositions where rest is signified.

-ungai
-ungegg-ul
-ungar

Yang-....ar korn-ar?? Where are the men? where they men? §
Ngurl-ungar léw-.....in} They are upon the hills.
Yang-...itye yumm-........un?? Where is it? where it resting or being is?}

* Before yan, the final “o” of imperatives becomes “a,” as, yupp-un (root, yuppe, used for the imperative mood), yupp-yan, a placing it (let there be) or, place it (imp.).
15

Lëw-urm-ungai
chair upon

Ngurle-war
hill upon

18. The preposition “with,” expressing the instrument or means whereby something is performed, or material out of which anything is made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ngai</td>
<td>-ungeg-ul</td>
<td>ungar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kil.- an drëk.- ir drëk.- urm-ungai
by him me (a) cutting has been cutting thing with
He has cut me with a knife.

Ngate-yan ngarr.- ani mnde mart-ungar
by me it (a) building shall be house stone..s with
I shall build a house with stones, or a stone house.

19. The preposition “in.”

-angk   -ungeg-ul   -ungar
Kâyangk, in (the) basket. Mant-ungeg-ul, in (the) two houses. Yarl-angk, in (the) sea.

20. The preposition “into.”

-angk   -ungeg-ul   -ungar
Ngat-an wanty.- ir köy.- ungar
by me them (a) putting has been basket..s into
I have put them into the baskets.

21. The preposition “from,” expressing motion from (See example to § 11, which should have come here. The first of the following examples should have been given under § 11).

- an-mant   -an-neänggulund   -an-nande
- nende   -neänggulund   -nande
- anyir

Ngâne mutt.- un pok-an-neänggulund  We get water
We drinking are well in two from /from two wells.
Yarnd-inde? Warke-nande  Whence come you?
Whence thou? wom...en from} From the women.

Nàp-an-anyir} From my wife.
wife my from

22. The same with the names of places.

- mant,-an-mant   -ungegulund
- bant,-an-bant
- - andalt
- - nont

Kulkamai-mant, from K. Lart-an-mant, from L. Ngalaikrâr-bant, from Ng. Taldar-an-bant, from T. Kôt-an-dalt, from K. Polte-nont, from P. Witt-ungenggulund, from W.
23. The preposition “with,” signifying, in company with (§ 14).

24. The preposition “before,” in front of, is expressed as follows:
Kitye tanggul-un gurr-angk korn-ald-) He is standing
he standing is front in man of $ before the man.

25. The prepositions “behind,” “after.”
Yare-war mant..(§ 9, note).ald..(§ 3, note) Behind the
back at house of
Rukku-war wur-ald) Behind the tree.
Ngage nankur ngopp-un nginte waiyel.....in
I first going be (may) thou following be (may)
Do you walk after me.

26. The preposition “on this side” (Latin citra).
Kal-innyer-ungai marr kär- { On this side of the river.

27. The preposition “beyond” (Latin ultra).
Lär-iiyuer-ungai marr kär- { Beyond the river.

28. The preposition “within” (Latin intra).
Mint-angk mant-ald) Within the house. In the inside of
house of

29. The preposition “without” (Latin extra).
Lälde mant-ald) Without the house. On the outside of the
house of

30. The prepositions “upwards,” “up.”
Näge lörü wank-.....in ngurl-ald (§ 16) I am going up the
I up climbing am hill on $ hill. i.e. I will go.

31. The preposition “down.”
Mörüw-appe (§ 12, note) pok-angk } I am going down
down I well into (§ 20) the well.

32. The prepositions “above,” “over.”
Kurl-alde märu mäme ngant-in) The bird flies over my
head of place over bird flying is

33. The prepositions “below,” “under,” “beneath.”
Ngär-ald aiyukenet of place under} Under the net.
34. The preposition "between."

Tunt-angk korn-engg-al (§§ 5 and 7, note) Between the middle in man two of two men.

Tar-. angk mant-...ungar open space in house...s at or near (§ 14).

Between the houses or in the midst of the houses.

35. The preposition "for," instead of (Latin pro).

Ngam-amb-itye Jesus porn-embe Jesus died instead of you.

This particle, -ambe, governs the accusative case, so that the following will be the particles to affix to the root to form the dual and plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ambe</td>
<td>-eng-un-ambe</td>
<td>-ar-ambe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. The preposition "for," indicating the end or motive of an action.

-ungai -ungegul -ungar

Ngat-em-.angk lakk-.....ani köye I will make a by me you for (a)making shall be basket basket for you.

Also expressed by—

-ald-amb- -enng-al-amb- -an-amb-

Akk-an-angk maiyingg-ar? Give me | Mekimbe? For what now me to clothe.....s | clothes. | what for? purpose?

Porl-......engg-al..amb-child they two of on account} For the two children.

37. "For," denoting exchange, is expressed in the following manner:—

Ngate-...m-angk pemep- drök-urmi, ngint-an-angk by me you to (a) giving cutting thing by thee me to (a) pemep- göwelare giving cray-fish

i.e. I will give you a knife in exchange for cray-fish.

38. SINGULAR. | DUAL. | PLURAL. | SIGNIFICATION.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-engk*</td>
<td>-ar*</td>
<td>Nominative case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-enggun*</td>
<td>-ar*</td>
<td>Accusative case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ind-át</td>
<td>-ul-át</td>
<td>Vocative case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* -engk, -ar, -enggun, -ar, are most probably abbreviated forms of kengk, they two; kar, they; keingg-un, them two; kar, them, used as particles to form the dual and plural numbers.
† -ind-, ul-, and un-, are abbreviations of the pronouns nginte, thou; ngurle, you two; ngûne, you, with which -á, which may be regarded as a particle calling attention, corresponding to the interjection O, is joined to form the vocative case.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
<th>SIGNIFICATION.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-alde</td>
<td>-eüggal</td>
<td>-än</td>
<td>of (belonging to), on, upon, to (in sense of giving to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-war*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to (a place), to (giving), for (an object), at, with (in company), by (near), beside, against, in, into, with (an instrument or material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ungai</td>
<td>-unugeüggul</td>
<td>-ungar</td>
<td>from (cause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-angk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>out of (ex, e), on account of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-il</td>
<td>-eüggul</td>
<td>-ar</td>
<td>by (an agent), from (a cause)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-nende</td>
<td>-nengeüggulund</td>
<td>-nändes</td>
<td>from (a place), out of (ex, e)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-anyir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>from (a place), out of (ex, e) (opposite of into)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-an-mant</td>
<td>-an-nengeüggulund</td>
<td>an-nändes</td>
<td>to a place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are, in addition to the primitive substantives, such as korne, a man; porle, a child; nangge, the sun, &c., others derived either from other substantives, or from the roots of verbs, or formed by the combination of an adjective and substantive. Of those derived from other substantives there is, as far as at present known, but one class, for by the addition of the particle inyeri, signifying belonging or pertaining to, or that which appertains to the root, as, *-war is used only in the sense of on, upon.*
From Kurle, head; Kurliyieri, what belongs to the head; a hat or cap.

" Räm-ong, name of a place, Räm-iyieri, native or inhabitant of Räm-ong.

" Kurre, leg; Kurr-iyier-engk (dual), pair of trowsers.

Substantives from the roots of verbs are formed by the following:

-urmi, signifying thing or instrument.

-amalde, expressing the person or agent of the action denoted by the verb, as,

From Tant-in, sleeping or to sleep; Tant-urmi, sleeping thing, a bed.

From Kalt-in, cutting; Kalt-.........urmi } A spade.

" Pett-in, stealing; Pett-amalde, a thief.

" Pull-un, bathing; Pull-amalde, a person who bathes, a bather.

-amalde is also added to substantives as well as to the roots of verbs, as,

From Mäme, fish, is formed Mäm-adalafil, a fisherman.

" Nurrari, kangaroo; Nurrar-amalde, one who catches kangaroos.

The following are examples of words compounded of an adjective and a substantive:

Yande-orn-, old man, from yande, old, and -orn-, abbreviation of korne, man.

Yande-imin-, old woman; from yande, and mimine, woman.

To words of this class the particles of the table § 38 are affixed in the following manner:

Naũ-wurle plongge ? Yant-ald-orn- who.....se charming instrument? old of man
Whose charming instrument is this? The old man’s.

Yant-. (§ 9, note) engk-*.....orn- } Two old men.

Old they two men

Yand*ar-orn } Old men.

old men

Such words as kurl-iynyeri, kallt-urmi, pett-amalde, take the affix at the end, as, kurl-iynyer-ald kañdari, band of a hat, or hat-band.

* These, it will be observed, are exceptions to the rules §§ 7 and 9, notes. The natives appear, upon many occasions, to confound the letters " k" and "g," " d" and " t," " p" and " b," or to use an intermediate sound.
CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES. OF THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON. OF NUMBERS.

40. Adjectives receive the same particles as the substantives to which they belong. Example:
Tarnalo  pemp-ani  bra̲p-unggar  porl-unggar

no more (a) giving shall be bad to child-ren to
I will no more give to the naughty children.

These particles are, however, frequently omitted in one of the words, but more commonly in the substantive than the adjective, as,
Nau-wurl-ar  maiyingg-ar  ? Whose are these clothes?
who....se they clothe.......s  ?
Nankur-ungenggul  porl-) They are for the two good
good two for child$ children.

41. Besides such as may be considered primitive adjectives, there are others formed—

a. From substantives, by the affixes,
-waţyeri, signifying full of, abounding in.
-itye, without, deprived of.

Examples:
Moke, hole; Moko-waţyer-ar* ngër-ar ) Nets full of holes,
hole full of they net...s ) torn, broken.
Muwwe, sleep; Muw-itye (§ 3, b. note) porl-) A sleepless
sleep-less child$ child.

b. From the roots of verbs, by the affix,
aŭwuri, denoting habit or custom of doing the action, or possession of the quality signified by the root, as,
Blukk-un, being afraid, Blukk-ăwur-.....engk korn-engk
for possessing they two man they two
Two cowardly men.

c. From the names of places, by the affix iņyeri, as (§ 39),
Polt-...iņyer-ar  baa̲m-ar ) Girls of Polde or Poltong, natives
Polde of they girl....s ) of Polde.

* Rule.—"i" and "e," at the end of a word, are changed into "o" before an affix beginning with "w."
42. The relations of equality, superiority, and inferiority, commonly called the degrees of comparison, are expressed as follows:

a.1. The comparative of equality.
Krâuwe hittyekatye mànēk ell-in-itye hittyenekatye
great this equal being is it this
This is as great as that.

a.2. The comparative superiority by the particle -rū, as,
Hittye grâuwe, hittye grâuwe-rū
great this great...er
This is greater than that.

The other particles (§) are inserted between -rū and the root, as,
Hīy-ēngg grâuw-ēngk, ēngk, grâuw-engk-rū
these two great they two great they two more
These two are greater than those two.

The "k" of Hīyēngk and ēngk is changed into "g" for the sake of the sound, on account of the succeeding words commencing with a "g."

a.3. The comparative of inferiority.
Tārnau grâuwe mānēk ell-in-itye hittyenekatye
not great equal being is it this
This is not so great as that.

b. The superlative degree can only be expressed either by a repetition of the word, or by prefixing the adverb pēke, very, as,
Kīn-auwe yarndē yullba-itye-yulb- (§ 3 b. note†) His spear is him of spear long it long the longest.
Peka-tye (b. note)* grāuwe ngān-auwe knake
very it great me of knake
My fighting-stick is the greatest.

43. The particle -ol is used both with adjectives and substantives to form diminutives, as,
Porl.-ar-ol Little Ngarāke-ol Little duck, or child-ren little children duck...ling duckling.
Tlāiy-ol short little Very short, or, the little short (one.)

* When an affix begins with "i," instead of following the rule (§ 3. b. note*), the final vowel changes to "a," and the two coalesce to form the diphthong "ai," and in some cases the "i" is rejected, leaving only the "a."
Numbers.

43. There are distinct names for numbers only up to three.
Yamnalaitye, one
Ningengk, or nngkaiengg, two
Neppaldar, or maltâiar, three.

These numbers have an accusative case, but we have not been able to discover that they take other particles as the ordinary adjectives.

Ngâte nak...in yamnalaityyan, nngkaiengg-un, neppaldan by me a seeing is one two three
I see one, two, three (men).

The number four, and all higher numbers, are expressed by rûwar, much or many, or else in the following manner:—
Kukko (or kukkar) kukko, four
Kukko kukko ki, five
Kukko kukko kukko, six
Kukko kukko kukko ki, seven, &c.

CHAPTER IV.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Of the Personal Pronouns.

45. These may be conveniently divided into separable and inseparable. The separable pronouns are like the pronouns in the English language, words representing the persons to which they belong; the inseparable are fragments of the separable pronouns, attached as affixes to other words.

46. The separable pronouns are as follows:

1. Pronoun of the first person, "I."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Ngâpe, I</td>
<td>Ngèle, we two</td>
<td>Ngâne we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Ngañ, me</td>
<td>Lam, ns two</td>
<td>Nam, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. Ngâte, by me</td>
<td>Ngèle, by us two</td>
<td>Ngâne, by us.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Pronoun of the second person, "Thou."

Nom. Nginte, thou Ngurle, you two Nguñe, you
Acc. Ngüm, thee Lüm, you two Nöm, you
Voc. Ngint-ä, O thou! Ngurl-ä, you two! Nguñä, you!
Abl. Nginte, by thee Ngurle, by you two Nguñe, by you.

3. Pronoun of the third person, "He," "she," "it."

Nom. Kitye, he, she, it Kengk, they two Kar, they
Acc. Kin him, &c. Keügg-un, them two Kan, them
Abl. Kile, by him, &c. Keügg-ul, by them two Kar, by them.

47. The inseparable pronouns are

1. First person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. -ap, -app, -appe, I</td>
<td>angall, we two</td>
<td>-angañ, we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. -an, -an, me</td>
<td>-alamm, us two</td>
<td>-anamm, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. -at, -att, atte, by me</td>
<td>-angall, by us two</td>
<td>-angañ, by us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Second person.

Nom. -inde, -nde, thou -ngull, you two unguñ, you
Acc. -um, -im, -m, -m, thee -olomm, you two -onomm, you
Voc. ind-ä, thou! -ul-ä, you two! -un-ä, you!
Abl. -inde, by thee -ungull, by you two -unguñ, by you

3. Third person.

Nom. -itye, -tye, he, she, it engk, they two ar, they
Acc. -ityan, -yan, -in, -en, him &c. -eüg-un, them two -an, them
Abl. -il, el, by him, &c. eügg-ul, by them two -ar, by them.

Engk and ityan sometimes occur as separable pronouns, as, Ityan grauw-..........un, ityan kulk-
Some are buried, it (a) burying (there) is it (a) burning, some burned (corpses)

48. The other relations or cases are expressed by the following particles added to the accusatives of all three numbers and persons:

- auwe
- auwärle } signifying genitive case of, belonging to.
- angk, to (giving), to (motion), at (rest), in, into, with (in company), for (an object).
- anyir, from (motion), on account of.
- ambe, for (instead of).

* an occurs sometimes as a prefix, as, yarn-ir an-angg-itye, he spoke to me.
Example of the pronoun Ngāpe, "I."

**Singular.**

Nom. Ngāpe, I
Acc. Ngañ, me
Abl. Ngāte, by me
Gen {Ngañ-auwe, of me
Dat. Ngañ-angk, to me
From Ngañ-anyir, from thee
For Nañ-ambe, for me.

**Dual.**

Nom. Ngāle, we two
Acc. Lām, us two
Abl. Ngāle, by us two
Gen {Lām-auwe, of us two
Dat. Lām-angk, to us two
From Lām-anyir, from us two
For Lām-ambe, for us two.

**Plural.**

Nom. Ngāne, we
Acc. Nam, us
Abl. Ngāne, by us
Gen {Nam-auwe, of us
Dat. Nam-angk, to us
From Nam-anyir, from us
For Nam-ambe, for us.

The others are formed after the same model.

2. **Possessive or Adjective Pronouns.**

49. These are formed by adding to the accusatives of the personal pronouns,

-auwe \(\{\)signifying, of,
-auwurle \(\)belonging, or
-añyeri \(\)appertaining to.

These pronouns (or rather adjectives) take the same particles (§ 39) as the substantives to which they refer; only it must be observed that the form ngañ-añyeri must never be used in the nominative and accusative, or with the particle -ambe, for which the forms ngañaewe, ngañaauwurle, are proper; and that these latter can never be used with any of
the other particles. (The particle -ald-amb-, compounded of -alde and -ämbe, follows the same rule as -alde, and requires -anyeri.) Thus one must say—Ngañaüwe porle (and not ngañañyeri porle), my child; Ngümawu-eügg-un porl-eügg-un ('acc.) (and not ngüm-anyer-eügg-un porl-eügg-un), thy two children; but ngüm-anyer-eügg-al porl-eüg-al (and never ngüm-auw-eügg-al porl-eügg-al), of thy two children; Ngümawu-ambe (and not ngüm-anyerambe) porl-ämbe, for thy child.

50. In illustration of these rules, we subjoin the following table of the possessive case of Löm-auwe, your (of you two). All the others are to be formed in the same manner:

**SINGULAR.**

**Nom**

{Löm-auwe}

{Löm-auwärle} Your (one).

{Löm-auwe}

Acc.

{Löm-auwürle}

Gen.

Löm-añýeralld-

Dat.

Löm-añýerungai

Abl.

Löm-añýer-il

From

Löm-anyer-neünde

Fo

{Löm-auw-ämbe}

{Löm-auwär-ämbe}

**DUAL.**

Nom

{Löm-auw-engk}

{Löm-auwurlengk} Your (two).

Acc.

{Löm-auw-eügg-un}

{Löm-auwurl-eügg-un}

Gen.

Löm-añýer-eügg-al

Dat.

Löm-añýer-ungeügul

Abl.

Löm-añýer-eügg-ul

From

Löm-añýeri-neügulgund

For

{Löm-auw-eügg-un-ämbe}

{Löm-auwurl-eügg-un-ämbe}

**PLURAL.**

**Nom**

{Löm-auw-är}

{Löm-auwurl-ar} Your (many).

{Löm-auw-ar}

Acc.

Löm-auwurl-ar

Gen.

Löm-añýer-an

Dat.

Löm-añýer-ungar

Abl.

Löm-añýer-ar

From

Löm-añýeri-nände

For

{Löm-auw-ar-ämbe}

{Löm-auwurl-ar-ämbe}
51. There are also contracted forms of the adjective pronouns used as prefixes and suffixes; these are

1. First Person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-an-, aŋ</td>
<td>-alamm, -angalain</td>
<td>-anamm, aŋgaŋalain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>-alamm, -angalain</td>
<td>-anamm, aŋgaŋalain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of us two</td>
<td>-alamm, -angalain</td>
<td>-anamm, aŋgaŋalain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Second Person.

|                | -alomm | -onomm |
|                | -olomm | -onomm |
| thy            | -olomm | -onomm |

3. Third Person.

|                | -alomm | -onomm |
|                | -olomm | -onomm |
| thy            | -olomm | -onomm |

52. The manner in which these are used will be seen in the following tables:

1. -an : Inseparable Possessive Pronoun my, affixed to tarte, younger brother.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Dat.</th>
<th>Abl.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarte-an, my younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-an, my younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-an, my younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-an, my younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-an, my younger brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
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<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my younger brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
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<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my younger brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my younger brother</td>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my younger brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Tarte-neend-an, from my younger brother</td>
<td>From Tarte-neend-an, from my younger brother</td>
<td>From Tarte-neend-an, from my younger brother</td>
<td>From Tarte-neend-an, from my younger brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Tart-ambil-an, for my younger brother</td>
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<td>For Tart-ambil-an, for my younger brother</td>
<td>For Tart-ambil-an, for my younger brother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. -an, affixed to tart-engk, two younger brothers; and also to tart-ar, three or more younger brothers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Dat.</th>
<th>Abl.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tart-eng-an, my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-eng-an, my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-eng-an, my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-eng-an, my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>Tart-eng-an, my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>Tart-ald-an, of my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-ald-an, of my two younger brothers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-ungai-an, to my two younger brothers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>Tart-il-an, by my two younger brothers</td>
<td>Tart-il-an, by my two younger brothers</td>
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<tr>
<td>From Tarte-neenggul-an, from my two younger brothers</td>
<td>From Tarte-neenggul-an, from my two younger brothers</td>
<td>From Tarte-neenggul-an, from my two younger brothers</td>
<td>From Tarte-neenggul-an, from my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>From Tarte-neenggul-an, from my two younger brothers</td>
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<tr>
<td>For Tart-engg-un-an, for my two younger brothers</td>
<td>For Tart-engg-un-an, for my two younger brothers</td>
<td>For Tart-engg-un-an, for my two younger brothers</td>
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<td>For Tart-engg-un-an, for my two younger brothers</td>
<td>For Tart-engg-un-an, for my two younger brothers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. -em, -am, -im, -um, thy, added to tarte, younger brother, and to tart-engk, two younger brothers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
<th>Gen.</th>
<th>Dat.</th>
<th>Abl.</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>For</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
<td>Tarte-em*, thy younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
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<td>Tart-ald-am, of thy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tart-ungai-em, to thy</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Pronounced tartem (see rule 72).
4. -en, -in, his, affixed to tarte; and -em, -am, -im, -um, thy, to tart-ar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form (with affixes)</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form (with affixes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Tart-ar-imm, thy younger</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Tart-ar-imm, thy younger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>brothers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Tart-an-amm, of thy</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Tart-an-amm, of thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>Tart-ungar-imm, to thy</td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>Tart-ungar-imm, to thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl</td>
<td>Tart-ar-imm, by thy</td>
<td>Abl</td>
<td>Tart-ar-imm, by thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Tarte nand-amm, from thy</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Tarte nand-amm, from thy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Tart-ar-amb-am, for thy</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>Tart-ar-amb-am, for thy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. -en, -in, his, her, its, affixed to tart-engk and tartar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form (with affixes)</th>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Form (with affixes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Tart-engg-iń, his or her</td>
<td>Nom</td>
<td>Tart-engg-iń, his or her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>two younger brothers</td>
<td></td>
<td>two younger brothers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-iń, his, &amp;c.</td>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-iń, his, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Tart-engg-alam, of his</td>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>Tart-engg-alam, of his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-iń, to his</td>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-iń, to his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl</td>
<td>Tart-engg-ul-iń, by his</td>
<td>Abl</td>
<td>Tart-engg-ul-iń, by his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>Tarte enggulund-ęń, from</td>
<td>from</td>
<td>Tarte enggulund-ęń, from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-ämbe-en, for</td>
<td>For</td>
<td>Tart-engg-un-ämbe-en, for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53. (6) The Nominatives of the other possessive affixes added to tarte, tart-engk, and tart-ar.

**Singular.**
- Tarte-alamm, of us two younger brother
- Tarte-olomm, younger brother of you two
- Tarte-ąńggun, younger brother of them two
- Tarte-anamm, our younger brother
- Tarte-onomm, your younger brother
- Tarte-ąń, their younger brother.

**Dual.**
- Tart-ąńg-alamm, of us two, two younger brothers
- Tart-ąńg-olomm, two younger brothers of you two
- Tart-ęńg-ęńg-un, two younger brothers of them two
- Tart-ęńg-anamm, our two younger brothers
- Tart-ęńg-onomm, your two younger brothers
- Tart-ęńg-ąń, their two younger brothers.

**Plural.**
- Tart-ar-alamm, younger brothers of us two
- Tart-ar-olomm, younger brothers of you two
- Tart-ar-ąńg-un, younger brothers of them two
- Tart-ar-anamm, our younger brothers
- Tart-ar-onomm, your younger brothers
- Tart-ar-ąń, their younger brothers.
The other cases are to be formed by inserting the proper particles (§ 38) between the root and the pronoun in the same way as the above.

7. an-, my; m-, thy; n-, his, her, its, prefixed.
Yaäg-an...ai mulde? Where is my pipe?
where my pipe? Where is my pipe?
Yäre m...a...tye mitye? What is your name?
what your name? Where is his spear?
Yaäge n...ai yärnde? Where is his spear?
where his spear? Where is his spear?

Reflective and Reciprocal Pronouns.

54. There are two forms of reflective and reciprocal pronouns, the first having both a reflective and reciprocal, and the second only a reciprocal signification.

55. Those of the first form are both separable and inseparable. The separable are,

1. Of the First Person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngäp-an-angk</td>
<td>Ngele-nangk</td>
<td>Ngäne-nangk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Of the Second Person.

| Nginte-m-angk | Ngürle-nangk | Ngune-nangk |

3. Of the Third Person.

| Kity-en-angk | Kengg-enangk | Kär-enangk |

56. The corresponding inseparable pronouns are,

1. Of the First Person.

-ap-an-angk -angall-enangk -angäñ-enangk.

2. Of the Second Person.

-inde-m-angk -ungull-enangk -unguñ-enangk.

3. Of the Third Person.


57. The formation of these may be traced in the singular, though it is not so evident in the dual and plural; thus, Ngäp-an-angk, is "I me to," Nginte-m-angk, "thou thee to," kity-en-angk, "he him to." They have either a reflective or a reciprocal signification, as the case may require. Examples:

Ngäp-an-angk drëtul-......ur I me to cutting have been I have cut myself.
Ngéle-nangk laggel-......ambe we two us to spearing may be \{ Let us two spear each
or Laggel-.....amb-....angall-enangk spearing may be we two us to
other, or throw spears at each other.

58. The other form, having only a reciprocal signification, and consequently used only in the dual and plural, appears to be formed by inserting the inseparable personal pronouns (§47) between the two syllables of the adjective or adverb kíng'ung, separate or separately, thus: kíng-—ung, the pronoun standing in the place of the line, as, kíng-angall-ung, we two each other or we two separately, and in opposition to each other, (do, &c.).

1. Of the First Person.
   
   **DUAL.**

   Kíng-angall-ung, we two each | Kíng-angañ-ung, we each other.

   **PLURAL.**

2. Of the Second Person.

   Kíng-ungull-ung, you two each | Kíng-unguñ-ung, you each other.

3. Third Person.

   Kíngëngg-ung, they two each | Kíng-ar-ung, they each other.*

The etymology we have given would lead to the conclusion that the reciprocal signification of these words is merely conventional, and not expressed by the words themselves, and in fact we find that they have not always the reciprocal meaning; thus, they say,

Kíng-angall-ung tant-........ambe \{ Let us two sleep separately we two sleeping may be separately.
Kíngangallung ngopp-........ámbe \{ Let us two walk separately we two walking may be separately.

As well as,

Kíng-ar-ung trindal-.....in menak-ar \{ They are plucking they each other plucking out are beard...s each other's beards.
Kíng-angañ-ung mend.....ámbe \{ Let us strike each other, we each other striking may be or fight (with sticks).

* The reflective and reciprocal pronouns are known only in the nominative case. Whether the other cases are in use is not yet known.
4. Demonstrative Pronouns.

59. There are two demonstrative pronouns, hiye, this, and naïye, that: and also two derivatives from hiye.

1. Hiye, 'This.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Hiye</td>
<td>Hëngg-engk</td>
<td>Här-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Hii</td>
<td>Hëngg-un</td>
<td>Häran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL. Hile</td>
<td>Hëngg-ul</td>
<td>Här-ar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The other cases are formed in the same manner as those of the personal pronouns (§ 48).

2. Naïye, "That."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Naïye</td>
<td>Nak-ak</td>
<td>Närar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Orne</td>
<td>Uñeak-ak</td>
<td>Närar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL. Orle</td>
<td>Urle-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN. Orn-auwe</td>
<td>Uñ-auweak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT. Orn-angk</td>
<td>Uñ-angg-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM Orn-anyr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOR Orn-ambe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cases left blank in the dual and plural, if in use, are not known.

60. The forms derived from hiye are hiyekai, this, which is known only in the nominative case singular, and hittyenekatye, known only in the nominative case, but in the singular, dual, and plural.

Hittyenekatye, "This" (emphatic).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Hittyene-katye</td>
<td>Hënggëne-kengk</td>
<td>Härnañe-kar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61. From hiye is formed an adjective or possessive pronoun, hiñ-auwe or hiñ-auwürle, of or belonging to that. It follows the same rules as the other adjectives derived from pronouns (§§ 48, 49).

5. Interrogative Pronouns.

62. There are two interrogative pronouns, ngañgge, who, and miñye, what.

1. Nañgge? "Who?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Nañgge, who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Nauwe, whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABL. Ngande, by whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEN. N-auwe, whose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Miïye? "What?"

SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.

Nom. Miïye, what
Acc. Miïye, what
Abl. Mïre, by what or from what, as a cause
Gen. {Mëke (Mëk-urle, sometimes, mëk-auwürle) of what
Dat. Mëke, to what
With Mëngge, with what (instrument or material)
From Minde, from what
For Mëk-imbe, for what

The above forms seem to imply ignorance of the number, whether singular, dual, or plural, concerning whom or which the question is asked, as in the following examples:

Kaï-awwe.

em. Whose net is this? The answer may be either Mine, or It belongs to us two, or Ours, or Theirs.

Ngand-an ....pett-.........ing? by whom them (a) stealing has been?
Porl-...il. Porl-......eng-......ul. Porl-......ar.
child by. child...ren two by. child...ren by.

em. Who has stolen them? The child, or The two children, or The children.

But where the number, whether singular, dual, or plural, is known, the inseparable personal pronouns are added in the following manner (§ 47):

Nauw-e inde-...yan nakk.....ir ? What person did you whom by the him (a) seeing was? see?
Nauw-...ind- eïggun nakk-ir ? What two persons whom by thee them two (a) seeing was? did you see?
Nauw-...ind-......an nakk-.....ir? What persons did you whom by thee them (a) seeing was? see?
Nak-.........ind-......eïggun-...angk pemp-? To what two per sons did you give?
to whom by thee them two to (a) giving?
(§ 47. 2.)
Ngang-inde ? Who are | Ngang-ungulle?* Who are you who thou? who you two?
Nangg-ungulle? Who you? Who are you? (See § 47. 2.)

* The final "e," as in many other cases, is here merely euphonic.
63. The possessive or adjective pronoun n-auwe, or n-auwurle, appears to be formed in the same manner, and to follow the same rules as the other adjective pronouns (§§ 48, 49), but as it is always used in a contracted form, we give it below with all its variations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-auwe</td>
<td>N-auwengk</td>
<td>N-auwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-auwurle</td>
<td>N-auwurl-engk</td>
<td>N-auwurl-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. N-auwe</td>
<td>N-auw-enggun</td>
<td>N-auw-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. N-añyer-ald</td>
<td>N-añyer-ëngg-un</td>
<td>N-añwurl-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. N-añyer-ungai</td>
<td>N-añyer-ungenggul</td>
<td>N-añyer-án</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Añyer-il</td>
<td>N-añyer-ënggul</td>
<td>N-añyer-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. N-añyer-neñde</td>
<td>N-añyer-neñggulund</td>
<td>N-añyer-nande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. N-auw-ambe</td>
<td>N-auw-enggun-ambe</td>
<td>N-auwurl-ámbe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


6. Relative Pronouns.

64. The demonstrative pronoun naiye, that, appears to be sometimes used as a relative, as in the following examples:

Ngañde-m...angk waiy....in pote? Who is leading the by whom you to (a) leading is horse? horse to you? Charle-....il } Charley by } Naiye lew-...in mant-..(§ 9, note)...angg-..(§ 7, note)an (§ 51,1) That living is house at my He who lives at my house (my servant).

P. Hengullekengk, nak-ak wald-....ak lew-....in......ak by those two those two there they two sitting are they two.

Those two who are sitting there.

Note. Hengullekengk is the ablative dual of hittyekatye, which was omitted being noticed in § 60 through mistake. The meaning is the same as that of hittyenekatye. Härekar, in the following example, is the ablative plural. Nak-ak and när-ar are the dual and plural of naiye (§ 59,2). The affix -ak has the same meaning as engk (see table of particles, § 38), and in sentences in which nakak occurs, the following verbs take the termination -ak in preference to -engk, as in the above examples:
By whom have you been beaten? By those who are sitting there.

The personal pronoun kitye, he, seems also sometimes to perform the office of a relative, as,

I have seen the man who spoke to me yesterday.

Indefinite Pronouns.

Yam, another Yamm-engk, two others Yamm-ar, others Kittyur, another Kangul, kaŋgulun, another Ngrunt-ar, all

Yam seems to include the idea of kind or species, as,

Is this your countryman? No, a man of another tribe.

while kaŋgul or kaŋgulun merely expresses another, as,

Call another man (either your countryman or any one else).

Is this rice? No, another kind of grain, barley.

Note. These words are at present known only in the nominative and accusative cases.

Emphatic Pronouns.

Emphatic pronouns corresponding to the English forms “I myself, thou thyself;” &c., are formed by adding

* This and its correspondent yes (hüg) represent sounds something like the grunting of a pig, and having some affinity to the English interjection “hem!” or “ahem!” which would be more correctly written “hm!”
the particle -on to the personal pronouns, either immediately, or after an affixed pronoun in the accusative case, when such occurs in the phrase, as,

Ngate-on merupp-.....ani yap-ar> I myself will cut by me myself (a) cutting shall be wood } the wood.

Ngate-yan-...on eŋ-.....ani > I myself will do it by me it myself (a) doing shall be 

This particle is used in the singular, dual, and plural, but, as far as hitherto known, only in the nominative and ablative cases. The particle -ai (alone, only) has sometimes the same force as -on, but cannot be separated by any intervening word from the pronoun to which it belongs. Example:

Ngel.........ai-...yan wāiy-......ir pote by us two alone it (a) leading has been horse

We two ourselves have brought the horse.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRONOMINAL SUBSTANTIVES.

68. There is a class of words which have the force both of a substantive and an adjective pronoun in connexion therewith, which we shall distinguish by the name of pronominal substantives. They are probably contracted forms of compound words, formed by joining together a substantive and pronoun, but of which the etymology cannot, for the most part, be at present traced. They are all, as far as hitherto known, words expressing relationship of consanguinity. They differ from other substantives in the formation of the cases. The accusative differs from the nominative, and is formed from it according to its termination by changing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom.</th>
<th>Acc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ye</td>
<td>-yin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-owe</td>
<td>-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-auwe</td>
<td>-anowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-anowe</td>
<td>-anowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-owalle</td>
<td>-owan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-auwalle</td>
<td>-auwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The genitive is the same as the accusative. The other
cases are formed by adding the following particles to the accusative:

- **de** ablative case, by
- **angk** dative case, to, with (in company)
- **anyir** from, on account of
- **ambe** for.

**Examples:**

1. Nängai-ye, my father, and Naink-owe, my mother:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nängai-ye, my father</th>
<th>Naink-owe, my mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Nängai-ye, my father</td>
<td>Naink-owe, my mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Nängai-yin, my father</td>
<td>Naink-in, my mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Nängai-yin, of my</td>
<td>Naink-in, my mother's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Nängai-yin-angk, to my</td>
<td>Naink-in-angk, to my m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Nängai-yin-de, by my</td>
<td>Naink-in-de, by my mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Nängai-yin-anyir, from</td>
<td>Naink-in-anyir, from my m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Nängai-yin-ambe, for</td>
<td>Naink-in-ambe, for my m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Words of this class are used only in the singular. The dual and plural must be formed by affixing the inseparable pronouns (§ 47) to the dual and plural of ngäiyeri, father, and ninker, mother, as naiyer-eügg-an, my two fathers; niker-eügg-an, my two mothers; ngäyer-ar-an, my fathers; niker-ar-an, my mothers. These latter forms are to be declined in the same manner as tart-eügg-an and tar-er-an (see § 52, 2). The dual and plural of the pronoun is to be expressed by the inseparable dual and plural pronouns, affixed to ngäiyeri, as ngäiyeri-alamm, father of us two; ngäyer-eügg-alamm, two fathers of us two; ngäyer-ar-alamm, fathers of us two, &c., similar to tarte-alamm, tar-eügg-alamm, tart-ar-alamm (§ 53, 6).

2. Nink-owe, thy mother, and Nark-owalle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Nink-owe, thy mother</th>
<th>Nark-owalle, his or her m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Nink-owe, thy mother</td>
<td>Nark-owalle, his or her m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Nink-an, thy mother</td>
<td>Nark-owalle, his or her m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Nink-in, thy mother's</td>
<td>Nark-owalle, his &amp;c. mother's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Nink-in-angk, to thy m.</td>
<td>Nark-owalle-angk, to his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Nink-in-de, by thy m.</td>
<td>Nark-owalle-de, by his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Nink-in-anyir, from thy</td>
<td>Nark-owalle-anyir, from his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Nink-in-ambe, for thy</td>
<td>Nark-owalle-ambe, for his</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Ngäiy-owe, thy father, and Gël-auwe, thy brother:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Ngäiy-owe, thy father</th>
<th>Gël-auwe, thy brother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>Ngäiy-owe, thy father</td>
<td>Gël-auwe, thy brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in, thy father</td>
<td>Gël-an, thy brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in, thy father's</td>
<td>Gël-an, thy brother's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in-angk, to thy</td>
<td>Gël-an-angk, to thy brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in-de, by thy f.</td>
<td>Gël-aù-de, by thy brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in-anyir, from thy</td>
<td>Gël-an-anyir, from thy br.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Ngäiy-in-ambe, for thy</td>
<td>Gël-an-ambe, for thy brother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note. Yin and yin-de, lan and lan-de, are frequently used for ngaiyin, ngaiyinde, gelan, gel-an-de.

The other words of this kind which have been observed are, yik-owalle, his or her father; gel-anowe, my brother; gel-auwalle, his or her brother; mär-anowe, my sister; mär-auwe, thy sister; mär-aувalle, his or her sister. These may easily be declined by attending to the rules in the former part of this section.

CHAPTER VI.

OF VERBS.

Of the Verb “To be.”

69. Whether this language has any word or particle which can stand for the abstract verb or logical copula “is,” seems uncertain; at all events, if such word or particle should exist, it is for the most part omitted, though sometimes apparently supplied by ell-in, or the particle el, probably a contraction of ell-in, a word whose radical meaning is doubtful, but which appears to be used in the various senses of existing, continuing; desiring, acting, doing, moving, going, coming. It cannot, however, be generally used in place of the English verb “to be,” without modifying or altering the sense of the proposition, as will be seen from the following examples.

Ka......mma-itye porl? Ḥāg, ngaĩ-awe porl? Is that your whether your it child? Yes, me of child

Hīye-kai mēralde yāpe. Hīye-kai yāpe, mērald-itye This (is) dry wood. this wood, dry it (is)

This is dry wood. This wood is dry.

Miny-i itye-kai? Wir-in* porl-1 What is this? (some object what it eh? sick child covered up) It is a sick child

Yarindel? Porle wir-in-itye 1 What is the matter? what is the matter? child sick it (is) The child is sick.

Ngate pant-..................ir porle, balb-..āmb-itye by me (a) bringing forth has been child, white was it

I brought forth a child and it was white; or, My child was white when it was born.

* The final “e” is here merely euphonic.
Note. -ir and -emb are merely particles of time, and not tenses of the verb "To be."

Wild-ap ell-ëmbe* tarnan gringkari ell-ëmbe* allyenik, child I being not European was here, app-in korn-el-ap ell-in* ngruntural gringkar-ar llëw-in* I now man am I being many European...s dwelling raw ungari.

i.e. When I was a child there were no Europeans here, but now that I am a man there are many Europeans inhabiting the country.

Yëyauwe-...el-...ap el-in} I am hungry.
Kittuyur yöyangge ell-ani} There will be another fight.

Yây-in,ënde} Thou art | Yây-in ell .....ënde } Thou art al-eating thou} eating. | eating continuing thou} ways eating.
Yâp-ap el-in | I am going to fetch wood; and | Yâp ap wood I going} not I am wood, which would be | wood I (am)
Miny-ai nangg-ar el-...........ir? | How many days how many sun.....s passing have been?} have elapsed?
Tarn-el....atte werk-in mâm-, tarn-el-aû (§ 51, 1) piri not is by me (a) catching fish, not is of me hook.

I cannot catch fish, for I have no fish-hook.
Tyil-ald-ap mëwe el-in | I long for rice.

rice for I (as to) the bowels yearning} I long for rice.

2. Of Attributive Verbs.

70. All verbs in this language are expressed by words terminating in -in, -un, or -ën, in the present tense, as,

Ngâpe yây-in, I eat
Ngâte takk-in, I eat
Ngâpe} mutt-un, I drink.
Ngâte} kangg-ën, I laugh at.

As in other languages, some of these words must necessarily, from the nature of the action or state which they signify, be verbs active or transitive, as ngâte memmp-in, I

* -ëmbe and -in, particles denoting respectively past and present time. (see \* ).
strike; ngäpe mend-in, I strike; and others neuter or intransitive, as ngäpe lëw-in, I sit; ngate tant-in, I sleep.

It must here be observed that some of these words, as yay-in, require the pronoun to be ngäpe; others, as takk-in and kangg-en, require ngate; while some, as mutt-un, may take either ngäpe or ngate—why, we shall endeavour to show presently.

**Duplex Form of the Verb.**

71. Many of these words admit of a change of form, so that the same idea may be expressed in two different manners, as, Ngäte-yan lakk-in, I spear him Ngäp-il laggil-in, I spear him.

1. Korn-il lakk-in mam-, The man spears the fish

a. Now, in considering these forms, the question arises—How are these phrases to be analysed? What is the literal meaning of the words and particles which compose them? Let us in the first place suppose ngäte and korn-il to be the agent nominative or active cases of ngäpe and korne, and see how this hypothesis will assist us in the analysis. By an active case we must understand a peculiar form of any word, showing it to be the agent and not the object of an action signified by some other word expressed or understood. Upon this supposition, then, we should imagine korn-il lakk-in mam-, to signify either The man spears the fish, or The fish is speared by the man; but how are we to explain the second phrase—Korne laggel-in mam-il? Here we have korne without the sign of the active case, and therefore, according to our hypothesis, it cannot be regarded as the agent in the action expressed by laggel-in, which word, from its difference of form, must be taken to mean something different from lakk-in. If we regard lakk-in, in the first sentence (1) as active, laggel-in will probably be the passive, and conversely. The next word, mam-il, we find with the sign of the active case, from which we conclude it to be the agent in the action of spearing. We thus arrive at the conclusion that the whole sentence (2) signifies either, The man is speared by the fish, or, The fish spears the man—the exact reverse of what we already know to be the true meaning. We must therefore seek some other explanation. Suppose ngäte and korn-il to have the force of Latin ablative, or of English words preceded by the preposition “by” or “with”—then, instead of
being used generally as agents, they will be employed only when the sense of other words, with which they may be in connexion, renders their employment necessary. Next, let us take lakk-in not to mean either "spears" (transfigit) or, "is speared" (transfigitur), but simply the name of the action, the gerund, or verbal substantive spearing (in English often confounded with the participle, from having the same form), such as is the word preaching, in the sentence—"He was sent to prepare the way by preaching repentance." The third word, māme, will now be the accusative case, governed by lakk-in, and we shall have the phrase No. 1, analysed as follows:

Korn-il lakk-in māme.
man by spearing fish.

The English idiom requires the copula "is" or "there is" to be introduced, but as this is generally not expressed by the natives (§ 69) even where it is absolutely necessary in the dialects of Europe, this will be no serious objection to the view we have taken. The phrase will thus be equivalent to "By the man is spearing the fish," or, "There is a spearing the fish by the man," or "The action of spearing the fish is with the man," i.e. "The man spears the fish."

b. In the second form,

Korne laggel-in mam-il,
we have the word korne without any particle, which we may suppose to be in the nominative case. Then laggel-in, which, from its difference of form, we must suppose to have a different meaning from lakk-in. Suppose it the participle "spearing." We now have "man spearing ———"; "man" in the nominative case, and the participle agreeing with it. To complete the sense we require an object, which we should expect to find in the accusative case. We have, however, the word mām-il, in the ablative. This, we think, may be explained by regarding the particle -il as pointing out the object with which the man, to whom the action of spearing has been attributed by the word laggel-in, is engaged. We shall thus have

Korne laggel-in mām-il
man spearing fish with,
or, "The man spearing is with or at the fish," which makes a good sense, although not quite according to the English idiom. In the first sentence, korn-il lakk-in māme, the particle -il will indicate that the action is with (apud), and in the second, korne laggel-in mām-il, that the man and
action considered together, or the man acting, is with (apud) the fish. In some instances the dative is used, as,
Ngāp-an-angk dretul-un
me to cutting I am cutting myself.

The two first phrases are to be explained in the same manner.

Ngate-..yan lakkin By or with me spearing him (there is),
by me him spearing or, I spear him.

Ngāp-.....il laggel-in I spearing (am) with him, or,
I with him spearing I am spearing him.

the -il, in ngap-il, being the ablative of the inseparable pro­
noun -itye, he.

c. Taking this view of the subject, all those words which
require ngāpe (§ 71) are to be regarded as participles or
adjectives; and those which require ngāte, as verbal sub­
stantives, or gerunds, or the mere names of the actions,
without reference to anything else, like the Greek infinitive
with the article, as, to typtein, the act of striking;
while those which take both ngāpe and ngāte must be re­
garded, like English words with the affix -ing, as sometimes
participles and sometimes gerunds; and they have accord­
ingly been so designated in the Vocabulary. Whether our
explanation be, or be not, regarded as theoretically correct,
these distinctions will at least serve the useful purpose of
showing when it is proper to use the forms ngāpe and korne,
and when ngāte and korn-il.

d. As far as the derived forms, laggel-in, from lakk-in;
dretul-un, from drēk-in, &c., are concerned, our view of the
case is supported by the analogy of the New South Wales
dialect, and the opinion of Mr Threlkeld, who gives the form
"wiyellin" as the participle corresponding to "wiyan," (he)
speaks (See Threlkeld's Grammar, page 68, Conjugation
Communicative). Here also the same difference as respects
the agent is observable in the two parallel forms of expression.


1. Ngan-de ramm-ing? by whom speaking? (Encounter Bay dialect.)

2. Ngān unnung wiyellin yóng? who there talking out there? (N. S. Wales dialect.

2. Ngaṅge rammēl-in lalde? who talking out there? (Encounter Bay dialect.)
Though the fact is not noticed by Mr. Threlkeld, who considers ngānto as the agent nominative or active case of ngān; but, with this theory, the omission of the particle -to in the second of the above sentences appears to us inexplicable, as ngān must be equally the agent in the action of speaking in both. There is, however, this difference between the Encounter Bay and New South Wales dialects, that in the latter the participle, as well as the word from which it derives, governs the accusative, while in the former, as before stated, the participle always governs either the ablative or dative. Examples:

Wiyellin bon bāng (New South Wales. Threlkeld, telling him I page 68.)

Ngāp-eni-angk rammēl-in (Encounter Bay.)

72. The verbal substantive and participle serve to express the active, the passive, the reflective, and the reciprocal modifications of the verb.

a. The active is expressed either by the verbal substantive or participle, as examples already given show.

b. The passive is expressed by the verbal substantive, as, Lakk-in-ityan} A spearing him there is; or, There is a spear-spearing him } ing of him; or, He is speared.

Lakk-i....ir...{§ 74)...,ān A spearing me has been; or, There has been a spearing of me; i.e., I have been speared.

Note. Observe that it is only custom (Usus, quem penes est jus et norma loquendi) which requires in the English language that the word governed by the gerund should be in the genitive case whenever the article is used; the sense is better with the accusative, as the genitive merely indicates a relation between the action and person, or shows that they are in some way connected, but leaves it uncertain whether the relation be that of agent or patient.

c. The reflective modification is generally expressed by the participle with the reflective pronoun (§ 57), but sometimes also by the verbal substantive with the simple pronoun:

Ngāp-an-angk dretul-un } I am cutting myself.

Ngat-an drēk-in } I cut myself.

by me me (a) cutting}
d. The reciprocal sense is expressed by the participle only, with the reciprocal pronouns (§§ 57, 58), as,

Ngân-enangk mend-in
we each other striking (are)

We strike each other.

King-år-ung laggel-in korn-ar
The men are spearing
they each other spearing men

Tenses and Moods.

73. The terminations -in, -un, -en (§ 74) appear to be particles indicating present time added to the root, which without this addition appears to be a word of the same form as nouns with e final, as, yaye, eating; prelde, driving away. These roots are used as the Infinitive and Imperative moods in the English. Examples:

Giy-in-angâん wergittul-
Let us go fishing, or, (let there be) going by us fishing

to fish.

Giy-in...angâん prelde, or, preldul-
(there is a) going by us driving (gerund) driving (participle)

We are going to drive away (our enemies).

Takke, or, takk
(be there) eating

Eat (imperative).

74. The following particles substituted for -in, -un, -en, serve to express differences of meaning corresponding to the tenses and moods of other languages:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF PARTICLES USED IN THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.</th>
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<td>--urämbe</td>
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<td>--iämbe</td>
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* The root is supposed to be situated in the place of the blank line.
These particles are applied both to the verbal substantive and to the participle. The examples which follow will illustrate their application.

75. The participles appear to represent an action as progressing, and consequently unfinished at the time spoken of, in which respect they are similar to the English participles. Thus, pettāl-itye* signifies, He is now in the act of stealing, corresponding to the English form, He is stealing, while kile pett-in answers to He steals.

The present tense, as in English, is frequently indefinite as to time. Examples:

Brup-ar korn-ar pett-in
by bad men stealing (there is)
Bad men steal.

Yün-ap ngopp-un
soon I going
I am soon going, meaning, I will soon go.

The preterite seems merely to indicate remote time.

The perfect seems to answer more to the Latin than to the English perfect. It serves for both the English perfect and imperfect.

The future merely indicates any future time.

76. The verb undergoes no change on account of number and person, which are expressed by the subject of the proposition. The pronouns separable and inseparable stand before or are affixed to the verb or some other word in the sentence, as the following examples will show:

**INDICATIVE MOOD, PRESENT TENSE.**

First Person Singular. "I make a basket."

Ngate lakk-in köye. Lakk-in-atte köyc.
by me making basket. making by me basket.
Köy-.....atte lakk-in.
basket by me making.

First Person Dual.

by us two making basket. making by us two basket.
Köy-......angall lakk-in.
basket by us two making.

First Person Plural.

Ngāne lakk-in köye. Lakk-in...angañ köye.
by us making basket. making by us basket.
Koy-.....angañ lakk-in.
basket by us making.

* Abbreviation of pettāl-in-itye.
Participle. First Person Singular. “I am making a basket.”

Ngäpe laggel-in köy-.......il.   Laggel-in-ap köy-.......il.  
I making basket with.   making  I basket with. 
Köy-.......il-...ap laggel-in.  
basket with I making.

Note. Laggel-in-ap may he contracted thus, Laggel-ap.

The dual and plural are formed in the same manner, and the other persons by substituting the proper pronouns. As all are formed regularly, in the following examples we shall give only one person in one number.

Preterite. Second Person Singular. “A long time ago you made a basket.”

Ränd-......inde lakk-.....ēmbe koye. 
long ago by thee making was basket.
Lakk-...ēmb-...inde rändë köye. 
making was by thee long ago basket.
Köy-......inde rändë lakk-.....ēmbe. 
basket by thee long ago making was.

Participle. Third Person Singular. “A long time ago he was making a basket.”

Ränd-i-itye laggel-...ēmbe koy-....il. 
long ago he making was basket with.
Laggel-ēmb-itye rändë koy-......il. 
making was he long ago basket with.
Köy-......il-...itye rändë laggel-ēmbe. 
basket with he long ago making was.

Perfect. First Person Plural. “Yesterday we made a basket.”

Ngäne wataŋgrau lakk-.....ir köye. 
by us yesterday making was basket.
Lakk-.....ir-...angaŋ wataŋgrau köye. 
making was by us yesterday basket. 
Köy-.....angaŋ wataŋgrau lakk-.......ir. 
basket by us yesterday making was.

Participle. First Person Dual. “Yesterday we two were making a basket.”

Ngële wataŋgrau laggel-....ir köy-eil. 
we two yesterday making were basket.
Laggel-....ir-....angall wataŋgrau köy-.....il 
making were we two yesterday basket with.
Koy-...il-...angall watangrau laggel-...ir. basket with we two yesterday making were.

Future. Second Person Plural. "You will make a basket."
Ngân lakk-.......ani kôye. by you making will be basket.
Lakk-.......ani.......unguũ koye. Making will be by you basket.
Kôy-.......unguũ lakk-e.......ani. basket by you making will be.

Participle. Third Person Plural. "They will be making a basket.
Käre laggel-.......ani kôy.......il. they making will be basket with.
Laggel-.......ani-......ar kôy.......il. making will be they basket with.
Kôy-.......il-......ar laggel-.......ani. basket with they making will be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD, ILDE, ILDAL.
"If you would bring him a black cockatoo he would give you clothes."
Ngint-.......en-......angk morokk-.......ilde yammalaitye by thee him to bringing should (there be) one wullaki, kile-.......m-angg-añte pemp-.. ildal black cockatoo, by him you to then giving would (there be) mäyingg-ar. clothe......s.

Note. As far as we have been able to discover, no particles indicating the tense are ever used in conjunction with this or any of the other modal particles (except -il), so that the time of the action must be gathered from the context.

-IL (-AL), INTENTION.
"If you bring my horse to-morrow I will give you a fish-hook fit for catching mallowes."
Rekald-.......iınd-......an-angk waïy-...........ani pôte atte-to-morrow by you me to bringing (if) shall be horse by me m-...angg-ambe pemp-..il (or, an-ıl) mallow-inyeri piri. you to then giving shall be mallowe of hook.
The particle -al is always affixed to some other word, and not to the verb.

Yauw-...al-...itye ngopp?
whither will he going (be)?

OPTATIVE AS RESPECTS THE SPEAKER, -AL.

"I desire to— May you— Let him— sit down."
Lëw-....al-...ap. Lëw-.....al-.....inde.

sitting wish I (to be). sitting mayest thou (be).

Lëw-......al-...itye.

sitting may he (be).

OPTATIVE AS RESPECTS THE SUBJECT OF THE VERB.
-EL. -AMBE.

"I— You— wish to drink. He wishes to see."
Mutt-.....el-....ap. Mutt-.........el-...iïde.

drinking wish I (to be). drinking wishest thou (to be).

Nakk-amb-.......il.

seeing desire by him (there is).

NECESSITY OR STRONG INCLINATION. -ELARE.

"I must drink." "You must drink."
Mutt-e.la...elär-..ap. Mutt-......elär...iïde.

drinking must I (be). drinking must by thee (be).

PROHIBITIVE MOOD. -I AND -I-ELL.

"Thou shalt not steal."
Pett-....i. Pett-......i-..el.

stealing not (let there be). stealing not be (let there).

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. -URAMBE— THAT MAY.

"I am come that I may hear your language."
Ngàpe-m-angk punt-.........ur kùng....urämbe ngàm-awe

I you to coming have been hearing for you of kalde.
speech.

SUBJUNCTIVE NEGATIVE. -IAMBE—" THAT MAY NOT."

"I will presently tether the horse that he may not go away."
Yùn...atte....yan prim..........ani pâte ngopp-....i-âmbe.
soon by me him (a) fastening shall be horse going not for.
CHAPTER VII.

OF ADVERBS.

77. Derived adverbs corresponding to English adverbs in -ly are formed from adjectives by adding the particle -war, which is probably the root of war-in, making, doing. Example:

Nginte brupe-...war- kalt-.....in} You dig badly.

78. Every adjective may be used as an adverb, without any particle being affixed, as,

Narr-...inde yarn-.....in} You speak plainly.

79. The following adverbs of time, place, &c., are those in most common use; some others will be found in the Vocabulary:

ADVERBS OF TIME.

Karlo, now, to-day Yún, soon
Hikau, at the present moment Rânde, long ago
Wataŋrau, yesterday Rauwul, remote time
Kaŋgulun wataŋgyer, the day Yäral? at what time? when?
before yesterday Tarnalo, never.

OF PLACE.

Ake, here Yäño? whither!
Alye, here, close by Ande } hence
Yainge? where?
Yände? whence

OF NUMBER.

Kaŋgulandai, one time, once Nepaldände, three times, thrice only
Ntägkandai, two times, twice how often?

OF ORDER.

Nankur, first, before Yituwarre, behind.

OF QUANTITY.

Rüwar, abundantly, plentifully Ngaiámbe, more (Imp. of Lakebi, sparingly ngaiámb-in, repeat the action)
Künye, kakünye, enough Minyái? how many?
Ukke, thus, in this manner Lüne, so.
CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

80. This language possesses but very few conjunctions. It has not even the copulative conjunction "and," which we believe exists in almost all other languages. The five words following are the only ones we have met with which can be regarded as conjunctions, and of them the third latter may perhaps with some propriety be considered as adverbs of time:

Inyin, also Ambe then
Ungun, if Awante Yāral, when.

The prepositions have been already sufficiently treated of in the second chapter; we therefore pass on to the

INTERJECTIONS.

Katy-il! in truth! indeed!  -ā ! particle calling attention,
Yakkai! alas! I am sorry!  which forms the vocative case.
CHAPTER IX.

NAMES OF PLACES.

81. As the forms assumed by the names of places are in some respects anomalous (§ 83), we shall here give a table exemplifying the three forms assumed by words of this class in answer to the questions Yaawande? where are you going? Yang-inde lew-ai? where do you live? and Yand-iinde? whence do you come? respectively. As observed in § 82, the simple nominative case can never be obtained from the natives, which may perhaps arise from their not having any occasion to speak of places except as respects going to, staying at, or coming from.

82. Example of Polte:

Yaaw-......a.-...nde? Polt-an? Whither art thou going? whither wilt thou (go)? Polte to

Yaang-iinde lew-......ai? Polt-...ong? Where are you staying? where you staying? P. at

Yand-...inde? Polte...noft? Whence do you come? From whence thou? Polte from

83.

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The following are probably varied in the same manner, but this point is not yet ascertained. They must be understood as corresponding to the forms in the second column, and as signifying at the place designated.

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Note. Several of these names, especially of those in the vicinity of Adelaide, belong to the Adelaide language, as their terminations show; and, indeed, are known only to a few individuals who have been in the habit of visiting the Adelaide tribe, and who can speak both languages.
-a, *particle*, calling the attention. (See -a in Addenda.)

-ai (1), *particle (adverb)*, only.

-ai (2), *particle of interrogation*.

-a iy or, *particle*, which, with ke (particle of doubt or interrogation), preceding, denotes a supposition that the action or condition expressed by the word to which it is joined had been performed or had existed.

**A**

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**Aiyuke, prep.** under, beneath; used with the genitive. It is probably really a noun signifying the under part, or the place beneath.

Nampufida-......yan důwar-ald aiyuk ? Hide it under the (be there) a hiding it basket of (the) beneath basket.
Akke, *adv.*, here; or perhaps, I pray.

Akk-an-angk? Give to me (usual I Akk-...an-āmbe? Give for me, here me to mode of begging). I pray me for

Akkar, *adv.*, here, here now; same meaning as akke, but of more force.

-alamm, *inseparable pron. poss. dual*, of, or belonging to, us two.

-al (1), *particle*, having the same signification as -alde (which see), but used only with the dual, while -alde is used only with the singular.

Kile pomp-...ir wil.-eŋ-al? He has given to the by him (a) giving has been boy two to two boys.

-al (2), denoting intention; will.

Loruw-al-app Ngart-nu I intend to go to Ngarte.

-alde (1), *part.*, forming the genitive case; 's, of.

Korn-alde yarunde? The man's spear, or man....'s spear The spear of the man.

-alde (2), on, upon.

Yuppa.........yan yāy-urm-alde? Put it upon the table. (be there a) putting it table upon

-alde (3) to.

Kile pomp-in korn-alde? He gives it to the man. by him (a) giving is man to

Alye, *adv.*, here, close by.

Miny-el-it yarluke an-āmbe what is it road me for

Aly-..el-..arr yerk-in yaŋgiāk-ar! here are they standing up hill.....s

What a fine road is this for me winding between the hills!

The above words compose one of the native songs. It refers to the road between Encounter Bay and Willungga. All their songs appear to be of the same description, consisting of a few words which are continually repeated. This specimen, it will be observed, consists of two regular verses:

This may, however, be accidental.

Alyenik, *adv.*, here, at this place.

Lorow-..al-..appe, nginte alyenik lēo? A phrase signifying, Good up will I, you here sit night.

Allingye, *adv.*, there.

Warr allingye.—Up there (it is yonder).

-am. (See Addenda.)

-amalde, *particle*, forming nouns of the person from nouns
of the action, corresponding to "-ator" in Latin and "-er" in English, as,

From pett-in, stealing, pett-...amalde\(\text{\textcopyright}\) Thief.

" riïngbal-in, singing, riïngbal-...amalde\(\text{\textcopyright}\) Singer.

It is also added to substantives, as,

mäm-...amalde\(\text{\textcopyright}\) A fisherman, from mämme, fish.

-ämbe (1), particle, for, on account; used with both genitive and accusative.

Tyil-...ald-...amb-...rice \(\text{\textcopyright}\) For the rice, i.e., to eat with it.

Maiying-ar an-ämbe \(\text{\textcopyright}\) Give to me clothing.

-ämbe (2), denoting desire.

Nakk-...amb-........atte...yan \(\text{\textcopyright}\) Let me see it.

Tant-...amb-apppe \(\text{\textcopyright}\) I wish to sleep.

An- (See -an, 2.)

-an, and -añ (1), inseparable pro. acc., me.

Ngolk-......ur-......an....ell \(\text{\textcopyright}\) He (the dog) has bitten me.

-an, and añ (2), ins. prov. poss., my; also, as a prefix, an-

Yaïng-an-...ai drëk-urmi? \(\text{\textcopyright}\) Where is | Porle-...añ\(\text{\textcopyright}\) My

where my \(\uparrow\) knife \(\uparrow\) my knife \(\uparrow\) child \(\uparrow\) child.

-añ (1), particle, same as -alde (1), but with a plural signification.

War-kk-...an \(\text{\textcopyright}\) The women's.

woman of (many)\(\text{\textcopyright}\)

-än (2), on upon.

Lëw-in...ar lëw-urm...än \(\text{\textcopyright}\) They are sitting upon the

sitting they chair.....s upon\(\text{\textcopyright}\) chairs.

-än (3), to (in the sense of giving to).

Rekald.....atte pemp-...ani tyile bäm....än \(\text{\textcopyright}\) To-morrow by me (a) giving shall be rice girl... s to

To-morrow I will give the girls some rice.

Anaiallye, adv. ex., or phrase meaning "It is here;" (analysis unknown).

-andai, particle signifying repetition, corresponding to "times" in English.

Miïy-andai?\(\text{\textcopyright}\) How many times\(\text{\textcopyright}\) | Ningk-andai \(\text{\textcopyright}\) Twice

what times?\(\text{\textcopyright}\) | How often? \(\text{\textcopyright}\) two times \(\text{\textcopyright}\) (See -andel).

Ande, adv., hence.

Andek, adv., from this place, away.

Kile \(\text{\textcopyright}\) He has taken it away.

morokk-....ur....ittyan ãndek by him (a) taking has been it away
-andel, *particle*, same as -andai, or perhaps these particles are compounds of ande, hence, with -ai, and -el respectively, in which case they must be explained as follows:

- **Kaŋgil**, another (time) hence 1) Once more.
- **Kaŋgil** and..., another hence be (there) 2) Yes, go once more.

-ani, *particle*, forming the future tense, as,

- **Rekalld**, I shall drink to-morrow. 1) I shall drink to-morrow.

where -ani must be regarded as merely indicative of future time, and not as the future tense of the verb “To be.”

-anyir (1), *particle* (used only with the singular) from.

- **Kitye wīr-in ngūm-anyir**, It (the child) inherits it sick is you from disease from you.

-anyir (2), on account of.

- **Kitye bluﬀ-ūn kīf-..., anyir**, he afraid is him on account of He is afraid of him.

Antarlo, *prep.*, on this side. It is used with wāiye (the meaning of which is not known) preceding.

- **Wāiye Wūi-angk antarlo**, On this side Wunne, or, between W. and W.

-ante (1), *adv.* or *conj.*, then. It corresponds to yāral, when.

- **Yāral-..., ind..., ān..., morokk-uu, gōwelārē,**, When you bring when by thee me to (a) fetching crawfish, me crawfish, atte...m...ān...ante pemp...ill kāpe I will give you by me thee to, then (a) giving shall be tobacco.

-ante (2) *adv.*, likely, most likely, probably.

- **Giy-..., an..., l..., ante**, I think he will (a) going will be by him probably (to) England go to England.

Antuo, *prep.* beyond; used with karlo, preceding, as antarlo with wāiye.

- **Karlu Kainyēnu-ald antuo**, Beyond Kainyēnuald.

-angall, *ins. pers. pro. nom. and abl.*, we two, by or with us two.

-angōn, *pos. pro. dual*, of us two.

- **Nāiye-angōn**, —Father of us two.

-aŋganain, *pos. pron. pl.*, of us, our.

- **Nāiye-aŋganain**, —Our father.

-ang, same as -angk, which is changed to -ang before another affix beginning with a vowel.

-angk (1), *part.* (to), forming the dative case singular.

- **Ngate-m-angk ramm...ir**, by me you (a) telling has been I have told you.

-angk (2), *part.* (with).

- **Lēw...in...iyte yikk-owan-angk**, He is staying with his sitting is he (a) his father with
-angk (3), part., in.
  Yumm-un-itye kōy-...angk  It is in the basket.

-angk (4), at.
  Yāng-itye! Kūr-angk  Where is he? At the river.

-angk (5), motion towards, or to a place.
  Yauw-a-ńđé! Mant-angk  Where will you go to? To the house.

-ap, or app, contracted form of ngāpe, I, used as a suffix.
  Rekkald-...ap ngai ngopp...ani  To-morrow I will come.

-appe, contraction of ngāpe, used as a suffix.
  Loru-appe? I am going.

-äre. (See Addenda.)

-ärke, probably a contraction of warke, female.

-arau (1), adv., now, I pray.

-arau (2), just.
  Mutt-årau? I will just drink (and then go).

-äre. (See Addenda.)

-att, or att (con. of ngāte), part. suf., by me.
  Tupp-.......ani-.......at-.......ánte yūpe? I think I shall carry
  a carrying shall be by me most likely wood

Atte, -atte (for ngāte), by me.
  Atte-...m-angg-ánte pemp-il
  by me you to then (a) will to give  Then I will give to you.

-au (1), part., now
  Ell-......ap-...au? Shall I come now?
  coming  I now?  

-au (2), just.
  Mutt-amb-.......att-...aū  I will just drink first and then I
  a wish to drink by me just  will go.

Auwe, adv., well.

-auwe, part., of or belonging to, forming the genitive case of
the pronoun.
  Ngai-åuwe  My, or  Ngām-åuwe  Your, or  Kīn-åuwe  His.
  me of  mine.  you of  yours.  him of

-auwurle, part., used in the same sense as awe, but ap­
parently having greater force.
  Ngai-åuwurle porle.—My own child.
-auwuri, part., naturally belonging to.
Pettn-auwuri.—One naturally a thief.
Ngulk-auwuri.—A creature whose nature it is to bite.

B.

Baibaiye, s., leaf of a tree.
Bailpuli, s., fat, marrow, oil, butter.
Bakkano, s., grandmother on the father's side.
Bakari, s., grandchild with respect to bakkano.
Balpe, adj., white.
Balpe-wall-in, p., becoming white.

Yän-ap balpe-wall-inani 1 shall soon become white (a
soon I white becoming shall be phrase they sometimes use when
persuaded to wash themselves).

Bämme, s., girl.
Bant. (See Addenda.)
Borno, s., aunt.
Batturi, s., heap.
Bëlpuł-un, p., being lost, stupid, erring, drunken.
Bélpuł-un, v.s., losing.

Bélpundur-...atte-yan mulde I have lost the pipe.

Bettul-un, p., disturbed.

Bettul-ap mëw disturbed I (am) bowels I am vexed, displeased.

Bilbile, s., rush (plant).
Bilyokund-un, v.s., circumcising.
Bilyokull-un, p., circumcised.
Blainkul-un, p., smacking the lips.
Blaiýingye, adj., idle
Blaiýingyamalde, s., idler.
Blëwilin, p., unwell, sick, indisposed.
Blëwil-amalde, s., invalid
Blëwalauw-un, p., panting.
Böpaye, s., species of mouse.
Brâte, s., youngest son.
Brâte-arke, s., youngest daughter.
Brauwarate, s., favourite son.
Brëke, s., female emu:
Brëk-inyeri-orn, s., man who hunts emus.
Briye, s., messenger:
Briko-wallin, p., becoming a messenger.
Brikaiwul-un, p., destroyed.
Brüge, s., fire.
Brüye, s., forehead.
Brüke, skin, peel.
Bruk-élbe, adj., unpeeled.
Bruke-watyeri, uncircumcised.
Bruk-ityé, adj., skinless, without skin.
Bruk-inyeri, s., match to strike a light, literally, fire belonging to.
Bruko-wattyeri, adj., full of fire, very hot.
Bruingke, adj., loose, not tight.
Brupe, adj., bad, old, imperfect.
Brupewar, adv., badly.
Brupe-wallin, p., becoming bad.
Brupe-warr-in, v.s., making bad.
Brwul-imalde, s., sorcerer.
Brawulun, p., charming, enchanting.
Brwun, v.s., charming, enchanting.
Bugaaul-un, p., shaking the head in token of negation.
Bulbutul-un, p., too full, having eaten too much.
Bulg-én, v.s., vomiting, spitting out.

Flora-w-Il bulgén porlo-pal-angk ) (The dog) Flora is vomiting. Flora by a vomiting is child her for ʃ ing for her puppy.

Bulk-un, v.s., vomiting.
Bunkuldi, s., bone worn in the nose; needle, pin.
Burt-un, v.s., eructation.
Berrumbauwe, s., kind of plant.

D.

Daiyuw-un, v.s., keeping, preserving.
Dailpul-un, p., leaping, jumping.
Daldauwe, s., crow (bird).
Dám-in, v.s., placing a dead body in a tree.*
Darrauwe, s., small sea-fish, called by the colonists salmon.
Darrauw-inyeri, adj., belonging to salmon.

Darrauwinyeri ngère ʃ A salmon-net, i.e., a net for catching salmon belonging to net ʃ salmon.

Darraim-in, v.s., stabbing.

* The natives have four modes of disposing of their dead. Old persons are buried. The middle-aged are placed in a tree, the hands and knees being brought nearly to the chin, all the openings of the body—mouth, nose, ears, &c.—being previously sewn up, and the corpse covered with mats, pieces of net, or old clothing. The corpse being placed in the tree, a fire is made underneath, round which the friends and relations of the deceased sit and make a lamentation. In this situation the body remains, unless removed by some hostile tribe, until the flesh is completely wasted away, after which the skull is taken by the nearest relation for a drinking-vessel. The third mode is to place the corpse in a sitting posture, without any covering, the face turned to the east, until dried by the sun, after which it is placed in a tree. This plan is adopted with those to whom they wish to show respect. The last mode is to burn the body, which is practised only in the case of still-born children, or those which die shortly after their birth.
Dattulun, p., bringing forth young.
Dattul-amalde, s., prolific woman.
Dauwari, s., basket made of rushes.
Dengande, adv., early.
Dëwangg-en, p., being dark.
Dëwangk-in, p., groaning.
Dëwil, s., darkness.
Dild-in, v.s., smelling.
Dlaitye, adj., thin, lean.
Dlömari, s., mist, fog, vapour.
Dondämball-in, p., beating time.
Dondämbarin, v.s., beating time.
Dondëmi, s., middle-aged person.
Drëk-in, v.s., cutting.
Drëk-urmi, s., knife.
Drërauwul-un, p., cutting to pieces.
Drërauw-un, v.s., cutting to pieces.
Drëtul-un, p., cutting.

Ngap-an-angk drëtul-un \{I cut myself.

Dëwari, s., kind of root eaten by the natives; flour, rice, vegetable food generally.
Dëwari-malde, s., one having plenty of food.
Dëwar-inyeri, adj., of, belonging, or pertaining to food.

Dëwar-inyeri mand- \{food of house \{Store-house, granary.

E.

El, part., denoting desire.

Mëw-en.........ap ell-in \{I am sleepy. \{(See Addenda, -l.)
Sleep-desiring I being am \{I am sleepy.
Mët-en.........ap \{I wish to drink.
Desiring to drink \{I wish to drink.

Taw-ityan kurr- \{tunt-en.........itye
not him \{an awakening (let there be) wishing to sleep he
Do not wake him; he wishes to sleep.

Nakk-en.......atte...yan \{Let me see it.
A wish to see by me it (there is) \{Let me see it.

Pët-i-ell \{Steal not; or, Thou shalt not
Unwillingness to steal (be. there) \{steal.

-el, pro. suf. abl., by him, by her, by it (contraction of kil), by this (contraction of hil).

Mëmp-en.............am-...el \{He has beaten me.
A beating has been me by him \{He has beaten me.

Ellai, come here; probably compounded of ell-in and ngai, here.

Ell.............ai (for ngai) \{Come here.
Be (thou) here \{Come here.
-lar, part. signifying wishing, desiring, wanting.

Mut-t-clar-........at-........au
desire to drink by me now (is) I want to drink.

Ell-in, p., being, existing.

Ne-paldar nanggar ell-ani In three days' time; or, After
three suns being shall be three days.

Ku-ni-tye ell-........ir already he being has been He is dead.

Wiwild-ap ell-........embe tarnau gringkari lew-in child I being (part. of time past) not European sitting down
dalye, yand-ap-orn ell-in ruvar gringkarar punt-....ur here, old I man being plenty Europeans arriving have been
When I was a child there were no Europeans here; now that I am
an old man many have arrived.

Ell-in (2), coming, going.

Ya-p-ap el-lembe I have been for wood.
(for) wood I being am Shall I come.
Ell-........ap-au coming I now I go for fish.

Ell-in (3), being (like).

El-in-tye nurrari It is like a kangaroo.
being is it (like) kangaroo.

Ell-in (4), wanting.

Ngap-im ell-in I want you.
I (for) you being am

Note. It is possible that ell-in, in the sense of being, and
ell-in, in the sense of wanting, desiring, &c., may be rad-
cally different. Compare -el, part., denoting desire.

-en (contraction of kiňauwe), his, her or hers, its.

Ya-n-....en-ai yarnde Where is his spear?
where his spear

-ën, part. giving a causative signification to the word to
which it is affixed; probably the root of eän-in, doing,
making.

Ngape tant-.....in porl-....atte I am lulling the child to sleep.
I sleeping am child by me a causing to sleep (there is).

-ende, for nginte. (See Addenda.)

Eän-in, v.s., making, causing, doing.

Ngáte-yan on en-ani by me it myself doing will be I myself will do it.

-eng. (See Addenda.)

-engk (for kengk), pronoun dual, they two.

Yäy-....in-....engk män-ill They two are eating a fish.
eating are they two fish with
-engk (2), part. forming the dual number.
  - Porl-engk \{ Two children. \} Bam-engk \{ Two girls. \}

G.

Gaiyuw-un, v.s., making incision, cutting.
Galkal-in, p., perspiring, sweating.
Galk-in, v.s., perspiring, sweating.
Garral-in, p., waiting for.
Gāūwari, s., deep place, abyss, deep.
Gāūwel, s., noon, mid-day.
Gell-anowe, s. (from gellari and ngañauwe), my brother (who is older than I).
Gellari, s., elder brother.
Gell-auw-alle, s. (derivation unknown), his brother.
Gell-auwe (derivation unknown), thy brother.
Gēlpul-amalde, s., deceiver, one who promises and does not perform.
Gēlpulun, p., deceiving.
Giy-in, v.s., motion from a place, going, walking.
Gōwelare, s., crawfish.
Grantali, adj., big, large.
Granto-wal-in, p. (from grantali and wall-in, becoming), becoming large.
Granto-warr-in, v.s. (from grantali and warr-in, making), making large.
Graawe, adj., large, great, big.
Grauw-un, v.s., burying, interring.
Gringkari, adj., dead.

Gringkari (2), s., Europeans (whom they imagine to have previously existed as black men).
Grokumbal-in, p., stamping, treading, making a noise in treading.
Grokumbarr-in, v.s., stamping.
Gurra-maiye, s. (apparently from gurra (sense unknown) and maiye, wind), south-west.

H.

Hāran, pron. dem. pl., acc., these
Harañekar, pro. dem. pl., these.
Hārar, pro. dem. pl., these.
Harn-angk, pro. dem. pl. dative, to these.
Harrn-aawe, pro. dem. pl. genitive, of these.
Harn-auwurle, same as harn-auwe, of these.
Henggeñeck-engk, pro. dem. dual, these two.
Hiegg-engk, pro. dem., these two.
Hieggul, pro. dem. dual abl., by or with these two.
Hieggun, pro. dem. dual acc., these two.
Hieggun-angk, pro. dem. dual dat., to these two.
Hieggun-auwe, pro. dem. dual gen., of these two.
Hieggun-auwurrle, same as hieggun-awe, of these two.
Hiau, adj., any.

Hiau mam-1} {Have you any fish.

any fish

Hikke, adv., now.
Hiiye, pro. dem., this.
Hieye, pro. dem., this.
Hile, pro. dem. abl., by or with this.
Hin, pro. dem. acc., this.
Hin-angk, pro. dem. dat., to this.
Hiitauwe, pro. dem. gen., of this.
Hiin-auwurrle, same as hin-auwe, of this.
Hittyekekattye, pro. dem., this one (of more force than hiye).

I.

I, or -i, particle of prohibition or prevention.

Pett......1
Stealing not (let there be) } Steal not; or, Thou shalt not steal.

Ngir-.....-i-........ambe

by me a fastening is horse going not for

That (the child) may not cry.

Ngite prlrm.....in pote ngopp-i.....ambe I hobble the horse

that he may not go away.

-il (1), part., having the signification as -al and -el, denoting

will or desire.

Ngil........an-angk tupp-il yâp.....ar atte...m...angg-ante

by you me to will to carry wood (pl.) by me you to them

will to give clothe....s.

-pemp-il maiyingg-ar.

If you will fetch me some wood I will give you clothing.

-il (2), part. indicating the agent, corresponding to the

ablative case in Latin, by.

May-il-iyan luw-........ur } It has been broken by the wind; or, wind by it a breaking was

The wind has broken it.

-il (3), from.

Wir-in-ap yarnt-il

ill am I spear from I am ill from a spear-wound.

-il (4), with, upon.

Ngâpe laggel-in köy-....il } I am platting a basket (basket

I platting am basket upon made of rushes).
Note. The utility of the particle -il in the above and all similar phrases is by no means obvious, as, according to European idioms, it would seem for the participle laggel-in to govern the object köye in the accusative case; it may, however, be considered that the agent and its attribute are immediately connected in sense, and that something is required to call the attention to, and point out the object of the action expressed by the participle. In the phrase—Warke laggel-in köyel—"The woman is making a basket"—warke is first mentioned without any circumstance to show that it is the agent in any action, and then the action in connexion with, and as an attribute of, warke; and the office of the particle seems to be to call off the attention from the agent and its attribute, and direct to the object. In the parallel phrase—

Wark-....il lakk-in köye

The woman is making a woman by (a) plaiting basket (there is) basket.

the particle -il, in the second sense above given, shows that warke is the agent, and at once calls off the attention to the action and object following, which seem to be considered together in the same manner as the agent and action in the previous example.

Ildau, adv., there.
-il dal. (See -ilde.)
-ilde, and -ildal, particles expressing conditional inclination of the will, should, would.

Morok-ild-........................an-angk ngai mam-atte.......m-angg-ante a bringing should there be me to here fish by me you to them pemp-......ildal plüauwe. a giving there would be flour.

If you would bring me fish I would give you flour.

Ngint......an-angk pemp-......ilde drékurni, ngate... from you me to a giving should there be knife, from me m-angk pemp-.....ilde kranti. you to a giving should be cockatoo.

If you would give me a knife I would give you a white cockatoo.

They may refer to the past as well as the future.

Watangr-...ind-....an-angk punt-......ilde ate-........m-last night you me to coming would have been, from me you angg-ante pemp-......ilde blangkete. to then a giving would have been blanket.

If you had come to me last night I would have given you a blanket.

-im (con. of ngum), pro. acc., you (or, more correctly, thee).

Yun-att-......im memp-......ani I shall presently give you a soon by me you a beating shall be § beating.

-im. (See Addenda.)

-in (con. of kin), pro. per. acc., him.

Ngat-....in nakk-in § I see him.
-in (2), adv., only, merely.

Ngāp-in el-in
I only being am (come) \{I happen to be here.

-in. (See Addenda).

-indau, part., without, in want of, not having.

Yāpindaau
wood without (I am) \{I am in want of wood.

-inde. (See Addenda).

-inyeri, part., signifying belonging or appertaining to.

Kurl-inyeri
head belonging to \{Hat.

Turn-.....inyer-.....engk
foot appertaining to two (things) \{A pair of shoes.

Rām-.....inyer-ap porl
Ramong of \{child \{I am a native of Ramong.

-inyin, conj., also.

Ngāp-inyin.
I also.

-ir, part., expressing past time.

Pett-..........ir
Stealing has been, or was
| Nakk-..........ir
Seeing has been or was.

Note. "Has been," and "was," in the above examples, are to be regarded merely as particles of time.

-ing. (See Addenda).

Irrau, adv. of place, there, over there.

Ityan and -ityan, sometimes -iyen, pron. per acc., him, her, it.

Ngāfauwe porle pet-..........ir.....ityan Grengkāri-nende.
my child (a) stealing has been him European from
There has been a stealing of my child from the European; or, My child has been stolen from the European (with whom he was living.

Ityan grauw-un, ityan kulk- \{Some are buried, some
it (a) burying is, it (a) burning \{burned.

Maiy-il-ityen
wind by it (a) breaking has been \{The wind has broken it.

Itye, adv., in vain.

Iteri-...atte
in vain by me (a) throwing was \{I threw in vain.

-iyen, prov. pers. 3, he, she, it.

Mūw-el-itye ell-in \{He is | Yūn-itye punt-.....ani \{He will
sleepy he being is \{sleepy \{soon he coming will be \{soon come

-itye, particle, denoting privation or absence, corresponding to "un-" and "-less" in English.

Nāp-.....itye \{Unmarried. | Mūw-itye. | Mok-itye \{Sound,
husband without \{husband without | Sleep..less. | hole..less \{untorn.
Yailparar, s. pl., sun’s rays reflected from the water.
Yāyin, p., eating.
Yakkai, int., expressing sorrow, alas! oh dear!
Yakkaiakat, adv. ex., I am sorry.
Yakkainyam-in, p., making water about in different places.
Yakkainye, s., dew.
Yakkanaiyin, adv. ex., I am sorry.
Yakke, adv., where, whereabout.
Yakkalin, p., flowing backwards and forwards as the waves of the sea.
Yalle, s. small (young) kangaroo.
Yalk-in, p., full, wet, or being full, &c.
Yalkul-un, p., melting, being soft.
Yalkund-un, v.s., melting (active).
Yaltam-in, v.s., spreading out.
Yalluri, s., large piece of gum, loaf of bread.
Yam, pro. indef., other, another.

Yam mītye korn- } Man of another tribe or country.
other name man

Yammaiam. (See Addenda.)
Yammaiammauwe. (See Addenda.)
Yammalaitye, numeral, one.
Yambalin, p., playing with a piece of string stretched between the fingers. One person stretches a piece of string between the fingers of both hands, so as to form some fanciful figure, which another then takes off, altering the figure; the first then takes it again, and so on alternately. It is a game common amongst European children.

Yan, pro. 3 pr. acc., him, her, it. When added to imperatives, the terminating “e” is changed into “a.”

Mempe } Strike | Mempe-yan } Strike
(a) striking(let there be) | (a) striking him(be there) | him

Yande, adj., useless, worthless, old, worn out.
Yande-imin, s., old woman; probably contraction of yande mimine.
Yande-èngk-imin, s. dual, two old women.
Yandel, adv. ex., it is of no consequence.
Yande-orn, s. (con. of yande korne), old man; dual, yand-èngk-orn; plural, yand-ar-orn.

Yande-...........el-...ap-orn } I am an old man
old (am) being I man

Yande-ru, s., weed, flower; every plant not eatable.
Yande-wall-in, p., becoming useless, old.

Yun-inde yande-.......wall-ani -orn } You will soon be an old
Soon you old becoming will be man \
man.
Yande-warrin, *v.s.*, making useless, spoiling.
Yandurli, *adv.*, whence.

\[
\text{Yandurl-inde} \{ \text{Whence do you come?} \}
\]

Yäige, *adv.*, where?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yäige -m-...ai köye} & \text{ Where is your basket?} \\
\text{where your } & \text{basket} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Yangaiäke, *s.*, hill.
Yanggul-un, *p.*, weeping bitterly.
Yangkul-un, *p.*, loose, falling off.
Yangkund-un, *v.s.*, making loose, loosening.
Yape, *s.*, wood.
Yappul-un, *p.*, going into (a house), going down (as the sun).
Yappundun, *v.s.*, bringing in.
Yaraiappauwe, *s.*, joint.
Yaral, *adv. of time*, when.
Yaramin, *v.s.*, pouring out, or out of one vessel into another.
Yäre, *adv.*, when?
Yäre, *int. pro.*, what?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yare -ma-...tye mityel?} & \text{ What is your name?} \\
\text{What your } & \text{name} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Yäre, *s.*, back.
Yärewarr, *prep.*, behind, behind you.

\[
\text{Yärwarrim.—Behind you.}
\]

Yärilde, *adv. of int.*, how?
Yärindell, *adv. ex.*, what is the matter?
Yärindeï, *adv. ex.*, what is the matter.
Yarle, *s.*, sea.
Yarlë, *s.*, male emu.
Yarluke, *s.*, road, way, path.
Yarnde, *adv.*, whence?
Yarnde, *s.*, spear.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yar-me-mind-in, } & \text{v.s., mentioning.} \\
\text{Yarn-in, } & \text{p., speaking, talking, saying.} \\
\text{Yarnyul-un, } & \text{p., howling.} \\
\text{Yartam-in, } & \text{v.s., stretching out the hand to receive.} \\
\text{Yart-in, } & \text{v.s., stretching out the hand to receive.} \\
\text{Yartuwe, } & \text{s., grown-up female.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Yarru, *pro. int.*, what? which?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yarruw......inde ngopp-un} & \text{ In which direction are you going?} \\
\text{which (way) you } & \text{going are} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Yarrur, *adv.*, what shall I do (or say)?
Yarrura, *adv.*, same as yarrur.
Yäño, *adv. of place*, where? whither?

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Yauw-...at...yan yupp-un} & \text{ Where shall I put it?} \\
\text{where by me it (a) putting?} & \text{I}
\end{align*}
\]
Yauw-al-ite? Where will I Yauw-al-ufggu? Where will he? he go to? Where will ye? ye go to?

Yauw-a nde, where are you going? probably contraction of yauw-al-inde.

Yauwaelye, adj., soft.

Yauwangge, s., purpose.

Yeyauwe, s., hunger.

Yenembel-in, p., being entangled.

Yenemp-in, s.s., entangling.

Yerk-in, p., standing up.

Yiko-walle, his father (etymology not known).

Yilge, s., salt water; any strong-tasting fluid, as brandy, &c.

Yil-in, p., being broken, broken.

Yilkul-un, p., moving away.

Yilkundun, v.s., moving away, pushing.

Yilkundel-in, p., being pushing away.

Yimmily-engk, s. dual, twilight.

Yingge, s., hair, except of the head.

Yinge, unmarried man, bachelor.

Yingk-itye, adj., (woman) unmarried.

Yirkuri, s., crack, cleft, slit.

Yirt-in, v.s., throwing up, casting ashore as the sea.

Yirtuge, s., grass-tree; bucket, barrel, tub.

Yite, s., place.

Yit-in, v.s., breaking (active).

Yupp-un, v.s., affixing.

Yoyangge, s., anything soft to sleep upon; bed.

Yoyangge, s., fight with spears, battle.

Yoyangg-amalde, s., warrior, warlike man.

Yokk-un, v.s., hunting, chasing.

Yokkur, adj., all, the whole.

Yomp-un, p., being shallow.

Yond-un, p., wading, fording.

Yorin, v.s., throwing down, as a load from the shoulder; taking off, as a coat.

Yorle, s., bark of a tree.

Yorlemind-in, v.s., going into deep water.

Yorlin, p., going into deep water.

Yorl-un, p., descending, coming down.

Yortangge, s., widow.

Yorte, s., winter; cold.

Yrippin-in, p., cleaning.

Yrippin, v.s., making clean, cleansing.

Yuke, s., boat.

Yake-matfigg-auwe, s., captain of a ship (etymology not known).
Yulbe, adj., long.
Yulbe-ru, adj. com., longer.
Yulbe-wall-in, adj., becoming long.
Yulbe-warr-in, v.s., making long, stretching.
Yummun, p., standing, lying, remaining, being.
Yun, adv. of time, soon.
Yunde, s., fur, feathers, down.
Yunde, adj., sound, whole, unbroken.
Yunde, adj., heavy, awkward, stupid.
Yunde-ru, adj., very stupid.
Yunte, adj., together.
Yuntul-un, p., being together.
Yuntu-warr-in, v.s., assembling, bringing together.
Yupp-un, v.s., placing, putting aside, putting away.
Yuppundel-in, p., putting on, as clothes.
Yurrauwe, s., kind of poisonous snake.
Yurt-un, v.s., drawing together.

K.

Ka, particle expressive of doubt or interrogation; whether.

Ka-......itye yamm-......ur ell....ai? I thought he had been whether he another had been being?

Kabbul-in, p., numbering, counting.

Kai, part., of interrogation.

Kaiyangge, s., a weapon used in fighting. It is a flattened stick, about three feet long, with two sharp edges.

Kaiye, s., grass.

Kaike, s., the upper part, or part towards the point of a spear. Their spears are composed of the "kaike" and "yirtuge," made of grass-tree, and when put together the whole is called "yarnde."

Kaiyaiye, adj., light, not heavy.

Kaikalde, s., child beginning to talk.

Kaikowe, s., pus, matter from a sore.

Kaikul-amalde, s., crier.

Kaikul-un, p., calling out, making a noise.

Kaikund-un, v.s., calling, crying.

Kainingge, s., fringe made of string, worn by the girls and young women previous to child-bearing.

Kainyani, s., young man arrived at the age of puberty, at which age they are painted red, and the beard first plucked out.
Kainyar, s. pl., urine.
Kainye, s., gall.
Kaine, s., urine.
Kainye, s., gall.
Kaine, s., rainbow; so called from their supposing it to be caused by the Supreme Being making water.
Kainyam-in, v.s., making water.
Kainye-mande, s., bladder.
Kainyul-un, p., making water.
Kainyu-wallin, p., expecting anxiously.
Kaity-engk, s. dual, two sticks about a foot or fifteen inches long, bound together with a stone between them at one end, used for enchanting.
Kakanye, adv., it is sufficient; that will do.
Kakauwundun, v.s., frequent stepping over.
Kalbauukuri, one uninvited.
Kaldeke, s., surname, nickname.
Kalbe, s., pillow.
Kaldari, s., tail.
Kalde, s., throat, windpipe; language.
Kaldamburruw-un, v.s., telling, informing.
Kalduke, s., ornament worn on the head, consisting frequently of a tuft of feathers, or the tail of some quadruped.
Kalyalan, adv., stay you there.
Kalyan, adv., here
Kalani kull...........-inde? You stay here.
here being (be) thou.
Kalaya-kkauwe, s., dirty water.
Kalye, s., stick used in climbing trees.
Kalkeri, s., liver.
Kalper-in, v.s., rolling.
Kalpul-amalde, s., dissatisfied, envious, sulky person.
Kalpul-auwuri, s., one naturally sulky; a:ji, naturally sulky, jealous, envious.
Kalpul-un, p., being dissatisfied, cross, sulky.
Kalt-in, v.s., digging; primitively applied to digging up roots with a pointed stick, thence to dig with a spade.
Kalt-in, mew-angk? Vexation, grief.
(a) digging bowels in
Kalt-, s., in comp., same as kalde; throat, language.
Kalt-.....amb ugu-lun? Questioning, examining.
Kalt-urni, s., spade.
Kan, pro. 3 pr. pl., acc., them.
Kandari, s., rope, string, girdle.
Kande, *adv. of place*, from here, from this place.

Kand-...el....at nakk-in I can see it from here, I from here it being by me (a) seeing is I need not come.

Kañ-angk  
Kañ-auwe  See Addenda.
Kañ-auwurile  
Kandukal-in, *p.*, joking, jesting.
Kaneņi, *s.*, dust.
Kankinyir, *s.*, open space.
Kanmeri, *s.*, species of sea-fish.
Kañokkatorauwe, *s.*, grasshopper.
Kantarli, *adj.*, wet from perspiration.
Kang, *part. signifying*, Come, used only in calling to a person.

Kañg-ngai Come thou here! Kang-ngurle-ngai Come here, ye come here! Kang-ngu-ngai Come ye here!

Kangën, *v.s.*, laughing at.
Kangk-amaalde, *s.*, laugher.
Kangkangge, *adj.*, broad.
Kangk-auwuri, *s.*, one constantly laughing.
Kangk-in, *p.*, laughing.
Kangul, *pro. indef.*, another. (See -andai.)
Kangulun, *pro. indef.*, another.

Kangulun nangge another sun Day before yesterday.

Kāpe, *s.*, tobacco.
Kapp-in, *v.s.*, tracing, comprehending.
Kar, *pro. pers. pl.*, they.
Kara-maiye, *s.*, south (from kara (sense not ascertained) and maiye, wind).
Kāre, *s.*, smoke.
Karkaiyauwe, *s.*, small kind of hawk.
Karło, *adv.*, just now.

Karlow-engk punt-ur just now they arriving have been They have just arrived.
Karlow-Wun-angk antuo Beyond Wune. (See now Wune at then (some other place) Antuo.)

Karlow-anyeri, *adj.*, new, fresh.
Karlow-anyeri-ngai mar, phrase signifying “on the other side” (analysis unknown).
Karnkaruwe, *s.*, cramp.
Kūrute brōke, *s.*, basket made of two circular mats sewn together.
Karuturi, *s.*, house.
Karte, s., low thick scrub; everything useless.
Kattari, i., splinter.
Kattari-orn, s., doctor or conjuror.
Katteri, s., long stick with a noose at the end used for catching fish.
Katye, s., truth.
Katyl, adj., true.

Katyl-ap ell...in You may depend upon me.
true I being am He has spoken the truth.
Katyl-il ramm...ir

Perhaps these phrases may be explained as follows:
Katy-il-...il ramm...ir
truth with I being am. truth with by him (a) speaking has been.

Katyer-engk, s. dual, pair of tongs.
Ke, part., same as ka (q. v.)

Ke-na-ltye porl-1—Is that his child?

Keli, s., dog.
Kendi, s., small kind of lizard.
Kene, s., burning coal.
Kenkul-un, p., gray, whitish.
Kenkund-un, v.s., whiteness.
Kenkundel-in, p., being gray or white, old.
Kenm-in, v.s., putting together (as coals), roasting in the ashes.

Ngate-yan kenm...in pängote? I am roasting a potato.
by me it (a) roasting is potato.

Kengk, pro. dual, they two.
Kenggul, pro. dual abl., by them two.
Kenggun, pro. dual acc., them two.
Kenggun-angk, pron. dual dat., to them two.
Kengun-auwe, pro. 3 pr. dual gen., of them two.
Kenggun-auwurle, pro. 3 pr. dual gen., of them two.

Ker-in, v.s., catching fish with a net.
Kiyemindin, v.s., turning over; doubting.

Kile, pro. 3 pr. abl., by him, by her, by it; in comp. kil-

Kile-luk eñ...in He so does.
by him so (a) doing is

Kil-en-angk ramm...ir He has told him.
by him him to (a) telling has been

Kilkilyal-amalde, s., destroyer.
Kilkilyal-in, p., destroying, demolishing.

Kin, pro. 3 pr. acc., him, her, it.
Kiñ-angk, pro. 3 pr. dat., to him, to her, to it.
Kiñ-auwe, pro. 3 pr. gen., of him, of her, of it.
Kiñ-auwurle, same as kiñ-auwe, of him, of her, of it.
Kiném-in, p., dirty.
Kinkindèle, s., tortoise.
Kinp-in, p., tasting well.
Kingung, adv., separately, standing opposite to each other.

King....angall-ung tant-...āmbe
separately we two sleeping will (be)  
We will sleep separately.
King....angall-ung ngopp-...āmbe.
separately we two walking may be (denoting a wish).
Let us two walk separately.

King............angall-ung baggel-...ani  
We will spear each standing vis-à-vis we two spearing will be  
other.

Kipperi, s., stink, bad smell.
Kirke, s., species of hawk.
Kinngke, s., shell of crayfish.
Kirse-wallin, p., becoming in love; used only with respect to females.
Kitye, pro. 3 pr., he, she, it.
Kity-on, pro. pr., himself, herself, itself.

Kity-on kolt-un { He himself rows (i.e., assists in rowing the himself rowing is }
boat.

Kityur, pro. indef., other.

Kityur yöyang ell-...ani  
other battle being will be  
There will be another battle.

Klakalowin, v.s., making a circle, surrounding.
Klallin, p., dry, withered; thirsty.
Klärke, s., kind of lizard.
Klatt-in, p., scorching, as the sun; hot, tasting as pepper.
Klatye, adj., speechless, dumb.
Kláño, adv., long ago.

Kláño kainyan-ap ell-...āmbe, yand-el-ap orn ell-...īn.
a long time ago kainyani I being was, age with I man being am.  
A long time ago I was a kainyani, now I am an old man.

Kláño (2), s.

Klauw-amb-ap kainyan-ap ell-...ēmbe  
1 have been a kain-
long time for I kainyani I being have been  
yani for a long time.

Klauw-anyeiri, adj., old; literally, age belonging to.

Klauw-anyeiri korn- f . . .  
long ago of man  
Ancestor, forefather.

Klé-wurli, s. (from kéli and auwurli), owner of dogs.
Klir-mindin, v.s. (from klir and mindin), causing to run.
Kln, p., running.
Klu-tye, s., simpleton, stupid fellow.
Knäke, s., stick used in fighting; stick used for digging roots, longer than the preceding.
Kno-tye, adj.. without company.
 Koilpund-un, v.s., winking.
Kökate, adj., fatherless.
Kolge, s., casuarina, she-oak of the colonists.
Kont-auwuri, adj., dead, stiff.
Kont-un, v.s., nodding.
Kongguli, s., crab.
Köpe, s., nose.
Köpetikke, adj., small, short.
Köpund-un, v.s., distorting the countenance.
Korbile, s., frog.
Korkare, s., carcase, dead body of an animal.
Korkar-in, v.s., wrapping up, enveloping.
Korne, s., man.
Korne-wall-in, p., becoming a man.
Karne-warr-in, v.s., making a man.
Korowalk-in, p., falling backwards.
Korpund-un, v.s., cutting the hair.
Kotbityêrowe, s., large black ant.
Kottumind-in, v.s., making idle.
Kot-un, p., being idle, lazy.
Kowêo, adv., a long way off.
Këwil-un, p., tingling, itching.
Këwuł-un, p., calling, calling out.
Këwund-un, v.s., calling.
Kraiyé, s., snake.
Kraiyel-in, p., disagreeing.
Kral-in, p., burying, hiding.
Krant-in, v.s., looking hard at.
Krânte, s., white cockatoo.
Krăngkul-un, p., coughing.
Krildul-un, p., driving away.
Kriing-in, v.s., growing, springing up.
Krompul-un, p., being outrageous.
Krukkur-un, v.s., remaining together.
Kruku, in comp., same as kruwe.

Krukunende.—On account of blood.

Krumaki, s., large branch.
Krukun-in, v.s., calling, naming.
Kruŋkul-un, p., being red.
Kruŋgu-wallin, p., becoming red.
Kruwe, blood; inside.

Wir-in-ap kraw-angk I am diseased inwardly, not from any external injury.

Kruwe ellin, having the menses.
K₂kake, s., same as murle.
Kûke, s., elbow.
Kulde, spittle, foam, froth, scum.
Kulk-un, v.s., burning, scorching.
Kulyulaink-in, p., bashful.
Kulyulyauwe, s., drizzling rain.
Kulyu-tyē, s., motherless.
Kull-un, p., bowing down.
Kulpuri, s., kind of plant.
Kultumballin, p., boiling up or over.
Kulluttumi, s., kind of shell-fish.
Kummari, adj., pregnant.
Kummaiyyem, adj., deeper.
Kumbe, s., root eaten by the natives.
Kumme, adv., yonder, over there.
Kummem, adj., deep; adv., very much.
Kump-un, v.s., blowing with the mouth.
Kumpurmi, s. pair of bellows.
Kunamattauwe, s., quail.
Kūnar, s. pl., excrementa.
Kuna-watyeri, adj., covered with excrement, as the women are in mourning for the dead.
Kuñ-amalde, s., liar.
Kuñau-wuri, s., one whose nature it is to lie.
Kundelin, p., moving.
Kund-ēn, v.s., shaking, kissing, saluting.
Kandewattuwattire, s., waterfall.
Kuñe-mind-in, v.s., proving one to be a liar.
Kuñe-wallin mēwe, being angry, fretful.
Kūnye, adv., already; adj., sufficient.

Kunye ell........ir already being has been He is dead.

Kunk-un, v.s., swallowing.
Kunkundi, adj., bald.
Kunk-urmi, s., throat (outside).
Kuñun, p., lying.
Kuñuwarrin, v.s., persuading to lie.
Kunt-un, p., moving.
Kungyuttul-un, p., eating rapidly.
Kuñgari, s., black swan.
Kuñguri, s., kind of tree.
Kūpate, s., excrement of certain animals, as goats, sheep, kangaroos, &c.
Kuppe, s., kind of grub eaten by the natives.
Kūranye, adj., close, of close texture.
Kūraitye, s., species of sea-fish.
Kurkude, adj., crooked, bowed, bent.
Kuri, s., river; neck, voice.
Kurri, s., shin.
Kurr-inyer-engk, s. dual, pair of trowsers.
Kurr-in, v.s., arousing, enquiring.
Kurlar, s. pl., hair of the head.
Kurse, s., head.
Kuri-inyeri, s., hat; literally, what appertains to the head.
Kurtun, v.s., assembling, collecting together.
Kurrulyun, v.s., singing.
Kutakkuwe, s., young kangaroo.

L.

-1, for -il, with. (See Addenda.)
Yeýauwe-1-ap ell-in | I am hungry.

Laladur, s. pl., large piece of gum composed of a number of small pieces or drops stuck together; loaf of bread.
Lake, adv., so, thus, as; adj., equal, alike.
Lak-ap 1-embe ell...in-itye tyinyari | I was as this so I being was (like as) being is it child { child (in age)
Lakär...ellar kornar | The men are equal.

Lakadaimur, adv., almost, nearly.
Lagel-in, p., making or weaving; spearing.
Lakebi, adj., some, a little.
Lakelbi, adj. or adv., a little, not much.
Lakelungui, p., waiting, staying.
Lakk-in, v.s., spearing; weaving (as rushes for a basket).
Lalakel-in, p., being spearing.
Laldande, adv., hither.
Laldand-ap Polto-nont | I am come from Poltong.

Lalde, adv., hither.
Lam, pro. 1 pr. acc. dual, us two.
Lamaldar, s., curls, tresses, ringlets.
Lam-angk, pro. 1 pr. dual dat., to us two.
Lam-auwe, pro. 1 pr. dual gen., of or belonging to us two.
Lam-auwurile, same as lam-auwe, of us two.
Lambure, adv., dírectly, immediately.
Lammel-amanle, s., lazy fellow.
Lammel-in, p., being tired.
Lammeli-wall-in, p., becoming tired.
Lammeli-warr-in, v.s., making tired.
Lammeli-mind-in, v.s., wearying, tiring.
Lamm-in, v.s., carrying on the back.
Lán (for gélan), gen., of your brother; acc., your brother.

Nauwurle yarnde | Whose spear is this? Your
Lán | whose spear is this? Your
brother's.
Wataiñgarau atte-yan nak-ir lán | I saw your brother last night by me him seeing was your brother.

ther last night.
Lande (for gelande), s. abl. case, by your brother.

Lande pet-........ir........ityan mām- }
by your brother (a) stealing has been it fish }
Your brother has stolen the fish.

Ländul-engk, s. dual, two brothers.
Länggal-in, p., swelling.
Lappaläre, s., bat, vespertilio.
Lappal-in, p., sweating, perspiring freely.
Lärande, prep., down.

Läränd-itye pingk-in }
down it falling is }
It is falling down.

Läre, prep., down.
Läremuntunt, adv. ex., on the other side.
Lärinquiryai mar-, adv. ex., beyond.
Lauware, s., goose.
Lauwari, s., one whose sister is dead.
Lauwuka-maiye, s., north.
Lälauw-un, v.s., sitting with the legs crossed. A dead person to whom they wish to show respect is placed in this posture upon a tree.

Lädatyē, adj., thin, meagre, lean.
Ledēmul-un, p., being green.
Lēlde, s., plain, level ground.
Leīngari, s., breast of a male.
Lēo, root of lēw-in (inf. and imp. mood).
Lēw-in, p., sitting down, dwelling, staying, remaining.
Lēwurmi, s., stool, chair, seat of any kind.
Likkald-in, v.s., running about.
Līlye, adj., sloping.
Līne, kind of seal.
Lipp-in, v.s., cutting.
Littul-un, p., staring at.
Lākul-un, p., howling.
Lōldu, prep., up.

Lōldu-wal-ap Rām-.....au }
up will I Ramong to }
I will go up to Ramong.

Lōm, pro. 2 pr. acc. dual, you two.
Lōm-angk, pro. 2 pr. dat. dual, to you two.
Lōm-auwe, pro. 2 pr. gen. dual, of you two.
Lōm-auwurle, same as lōm-auwe, of you two.
Lompalampe, s., butterfly.
Lōru, prep., up.

Lōruw-amb-appa el-.....embe, an-angg-el...ante ramm-in
up would I being have been me to being then was) (a) telling
nāp-il-ēm
wife by your

It was my intention to have gone up, but your wife told me it was unnecessary.
Lūkar, s. pl., tears.
Luke, adv., so, thus.
Lāl-un, p., breaking, going or falling to pieces.
Luluw-un, v.s., breaking to pieces.
Lummai̧r, s. pl., waves, breakers.
Lumuldar, s. pl., misty appearance of the atmosphere during very hot weather.
Lūnai, adv., so, in this way.
Lunde, s., father-in-law (wife's father).
Lund-in, v.s., picking out.
Lūne, adv., so, or perhaps, only.

Lūne inde nunt-un
So by you suspicion is

Lūne nak-urāmbe
only seeing for

Luāngundel-in, p., wrestling, contending.
Luāngund-un, v.s., wrestling.
Luttul-un mēwe, being exhausted.
Lūw-un, v.s., breaking.

M.

-m, for ngūm, you.

Memp-...ir-.......m-...el
(a) beating has been you by him
He has struck you.

M (2), for ngumauwe, your, yours.

Yange m-ai ru-1
where your country
Where your country!

Ma, for ngumauwe, your, yours.

Yāre ma-....tye mityel
what your it name
What is your name?

Maiyandun, s., daughter-in-law.
Maiyañowe, s., grandfather on the father's side.
Maiyarēre, s., grandchild.
Maingur-wall-in, p., becoming lascivious.
Mainkuri, adj., lascivious, libdinius; s., whore.
Maiye, s., wind.
Maiyinggar, s. pl., goods, property, clothes.
Make, s., cheek.
Makepartpat, s., cheek-bone.
Makk-in, v.s., picking up.
Magel-in, p., picking up.
Malde, adj., strange, foreign.
-malde, part., same as -amalde.
Wiwiri-malde.—Doctor.

Maldē, s., pupil of the eye.
Malk-in, p., creeping upon the hands and knees.
Malpuri, *a*.-*-i*., guilty; *s*., murderer.
Malpurumbu-wall-*in*, *p*., becoming guilty.
Malpurund-*un*, *v.*.-*-s*., esteeming guilty.
Mallowe, *s*., large fish found in the Lower Murray.
Mallow-*in-yeri*, *adj*., of or belonging to mallowe.
Mallow-*in-yeri* plufl.- A fish-hook fit for catching mallowe.

Maltaiar, number three. Used only by the Raminyerar, or people of Ramong.
Maltande, *adv*., seldom.
Malte-wallin, *p*., becoming many.
Malte-warr-*in*, *v.*.-*-s*., making many.
Mämaldhe, *s*., (from mäm and -amakle), one who has plenty of animal food.
Mämangke, *s*., cloud.
Mämee, *s*., animal food generally; fish.
Mäm-*indau*, *adj*., in want of mämee.
Mänbë, *s*., pigeon, dove.
Mande, *s*., native hut, house; in comp., mant-, as, mant-angk.
Manaij, *adv*., so, thus.

Manaiik, *adv*., so, in this way, in this manner.
Manar, *s*., *pl*., crest or ridge on the back of a fish.
Mande-köp-, *s*., flat nose.
Mänë, *adj*., equal, alike.

Män-*...-el-engk equal being they (two) The two are equal.

Mangar, *s*., *pl*., cuts on the breasts and shoulders of the natives.
Manye, *adj*., close, compact.
Mankuri, *s*., stomach; sea-egg.
Mänm-*in*., *v.*.-*-s*., striking.
Mant-, in comp. same as münde, house.

Mand-angk, to (the) house; mant-enggal, to (the) two houses; mant-än, to (the) houses.

Mant or mand, *prep*., from.
Mand-*ap* Adelaide I am come from Adelaide.
Mant-an-mant (probably for mant-angk-mant) From the house.
Kür-an-mant From the river.

Mantari, *s*., fruit of a ground shrub growing upon the sandhills.
Mante, *adj*., slow, not quick; *adv*., slowly.

Mante ru tak- slow more eating (be there) Eat more slowly.
Mantir, s., thunder.
Mantye, adj., naked, empty; unsuccessful.
Mantye-wall-in, p., becoming empty; having less than one's share.
Mant-urau, adv. ex., slowly now, be not in a hurry.
Maragañe, s., crow (bird).
Marral-engk, s. dual, testes.
Marrari, s., sister.
Marrañowe, my sister.
Marrauwe, your sister.
Marrau-walle, his or her sister.
Märë, prep., from.
Marger-, s., same as markeri, used in composition.
  Marger-il-ap ngopp-un moon with I walking am I walk in the moonlight.
  Marger-ald narte moon of piece Half-moon.
  Marger-ald rakkuni moon of round Full moon.
Marrin, v.s., fishing with a net.
Markeri, s., moon; large shell (so called from a fancied resemblance to the full moon).
Markeli, s., shoulder-blade, clavicle.
Markuldi, adj., alive.
Marrgowe, s., seed-vessel of the casuarina or she-oak.
Marpangye, s., weapon used in fighting.
Marte, s., stone, rock, iron.
Marto-wall-in, p., becoming stone or being transformed into stone.
Mattemidlawewe, s., spleen, milt.
Mateígauwe, s., song used by the Adelaide natives.
Matturi, adj., liberal.
Me, adv., now then.
Med-auwuri, s., possessor of many houses.
Mëke, pro. inter., what?
  Mëke ma-tye mëwe ell-in what your it inside wishing What do you wish for?
Mëkimbe, adv. (perhaps from mëke and ämbe), what for? why?
Mëkure, adv., wherefore?
  Mëkur...inde ell-in† wherefore you coming are? What are you come for?
Mëk-urle, adv., from what? or rather pronoun, of what? belonging to what? (See Urle.)
  Mëk-urle bailpuli What kind of Bullockaw-al Bullock's fat.
  what of fat fat is this? bullock of
Melëpe, s., devil, evil spirit, sorcerer. He is supposed to appear under various forms, sometimes that of a man with
horns, sometimes of a bird. The term is also sometimes applied to the Adelaide natives.

Melépe, s., dew.
Melk-in, v.s., screening, shading.
Mëmerangge, s., cough.

Μëmerang-εl-ap ell...in } I have a cough.

Memp-in, v.s., striking, beating.
Menaikul-un, p., being clouded, overcast, sad, melancholy.
Menâne, s., penis.
Menandël-in, p., evacuating the bowels.
Menandën, v.s., causing evacuation.
Menant-in, v.s., evacuating the bowels.
Menâke, s., whisker.
Mend-amalde, s., quarrelsome person.
Mend-auwuri, s., one naturally quarrelsome; adj., naturally quarrelsome.

Mend-in, p., fighting.
Menèkeri, s., hoar-frost.
Menmenengkuri, s., swallow (bird).
Menurte, adj., blunt, having the point broken off; short.
Mengye, pro. int., what with? wherewith?
Mengy...ap mutt-1 Kurl-ungai } What shall I drink with? wherewith I drinking? skull with }
Mengy.....at lakk-w what with by me (a) spearing (shall there be) } What shall I fight with (I have no spear)?

Mengk-in, p., being thirsty, parched with thirst, panting.
Meraílde, adv., slowly.
Meralde, adj., dead, dry, boiled, deadly, causing death.
Meralde yarnde } Most destructive kind of spear, armed with deadly spear 

Meralkaipari, s., barbed spear.
Meralkaityeri, s., barbed spear.
Meramangye, s., cuts upon the breasts and shoulders of the natives.

Meramm-in, v.s., stewing; or cooking by steam. A hole is made in the ground, a fire kindled, and a quantity of stones added. As soon as these are sufficiently heated, the larger portions of the fire are removed, a layer of grass and green leaves placed upon the heated stones, and then the substance to be cooked, upon which another layer of grass and leaves is placed, and the whole then covered up with earth. Holes are made, and water poured in from time to time to increase the quantity of steam. The whole operation takes about half-an-hour.

Merangk-in, p., being cold.
Merate, adj., free, unburdened.
Merendam-in, v.s., drinking up, drinking to the bottom, ex­hausting.
Merild-in, p., being cut, divided, stopped.
Künye merild-in
already cut is (the wood)
Yun merild-anī
soon stopped will be (the rain)
The rain will soon cease.
Merild-in mëwe, longing for.
Meripp-in, v.s., cutting.
Merökē, s., net, bag; small piece of net. The large nets are composed of a number of stripes or pieces called merök-ar.
Meruwall-in, p., remaining.
Meruwarr-in, v.s., carrying on the shoulder.
Mëwe, bowels, inside.
Mëwe ell-in, loving, liking.
Miyuüllduwe, adj., short, not tall.
Milbakāte, s., native plant with blue flower.
Milildul-un, s., charming, enchanting.
Mill-in, v.s., charming by tapping on the breast with a stick called plongge; pinching. They suppose that if they can approach a person sleeping, and charm him with the plongge, that he will certainly die of the next wound he may happen to receive.
Milipul-un, p., speaking a foreign language.
Milyali, s., new-born child.
Milkurle, s., red substance with which the natives paint them­selves; red ochre.
Mimine, s., woman.
Mmde, adv., why?
Mind-itye blukk-un?
why it afraid is?
Mindenanyir, adv., why?
Minggałyuw-un, v.s., making cuts upon the body; making notches upon a tree to assist in climbing.
Miny-ar, pl. int. pro., what?
Minye, pro. inter., what?
Miny-inde-yan tupp?
what by you it (a) carrying?
Miny-itye-kai?
what it eh?
Miny-engk, pro. int. dual, what two?
Minyai, adv., how many?
Minyandai, adv., how often?
Minyurti, *adv.*, what kind?

Minyurti ngūk? What sort of water is it (fresh or salt)?

Ṃinindauwe, *s.*, yolk of egg.

Ṃinningkāre, *adj.*, stinking, rotten.

Ṃinningkul-un, *p.*, being decayed, rotten.

Ṃintambe, *s.*, string, rope.

Ṃirilp-un, *v.s.*, closing, filling up, shutting a door.

Ṃirinṃēl-in, *p.*, being quick, making haste.

Ṃirp-in, *p.*, drowning.

Ṃiṛ̣̣te, *s.*, climber, one expert in climbing trees.

Ṃirtityē, *s.*, one who cannot climb.

Ṃoike, *s.*, crab.

Ṃoikemalde, *s.*, crane (bird).

Ṃoinpund-un, *v.s.*, kissing, caressing.

Ṃoke, *s.*, hole, sore, mark of small-pox.

Ṃoke, *adj.*, dim, cloudy, obscure.

Ṃoko-wall-in, *p.*, becoming full of holes, becoming sore.

Ṃoko-warr-in, *v.s.*, making sore.

Ṃoko-watyeri, *adj.*, full of holes, old, torn.

Ṃökani, *s.*, stranger; *adj.*, strange, wild.

Ṃökani kel.—Wild dog.

Ṃökani, *s.*, black stone, something like a hatchet, the head fastened between two sticks, which are bound together, and form a handle. There is a sharp edge, which is used to charm men, while the other end of the stone is blunt and rough, and is used to charm women. It is used for the same purpose and in the same manner as the plongge.

Ṃökari, *adj.*, new, in good condition; whole, undamaged.

Ṃökari porl-, youth when the beard begins to grow.

Ṃökate, *adj.*, wounded.

Ṃökuri, *s.*, leg.


Ṃolbakk-in, *v.s.*, girding, tying, fastening.

Ṃolbaug-in, *p.*, being warm.

Ṃolbaugi-mind-in, *v.s.*, making warm.

Ṃolkaldi, *s.*, kind of douse.

Ṃolottul-un, *p.*, advancing and retreating as the waves of the sea.

Ṃolt-un, *v.s.*, drawing together.

Ṃongyaiy-in, *v.s.*, giving insufficiently.

Ṃoroïye, *s.*, animal called by the colonists wombat.

Ṃortu-mind-in, *v.s.*, making cold.

Ṃort-un, *p.*, being cold.

Ṃoru, *prep.*, down, downwards.

Ṃoruw-al-app Adelaide, down will I (to) Adelaide.
Morokk-un, v.s., taking hold, taking up, fetching.
Möte, s., stringy-bark tree.
Mowantyé, s., pine-wood.
Mukkauwallauwe, adj., rotten.
Mukkurüwe, s., stone used for breaking bones to extract the marrow.
Mullangye, s., whale-blubber after the oil has been boiled out.
Mullangye-wall-in, p., becoming burned.
Mullangkuri, s., kind of sea-bird.
Mulde, s., steam, smoke; pipe.
Mulle, s., thin stick used by the Adelaide natives to charm.
Mulkuri, s., heavy rain.
Mulluri, s., bird commonly called magpie by the colonists.
Munde, s., hollow of the chest.
Müne, s., lip.
Mün-inyeri, s., mustache.
Munmunde, s., exchange.
Mummundengäul-un, p., exchanging.
Munpulluki, adj., sitting.
Munty-in, p., vexed, unhappy.
Mungkule, s., lake.
Mürande, s., twining plant; large net used by the Murray natives.
Müre, adv., from what?
  Mür.....-inde wir.....-in From what are you ill?
  Yart-il From a spear
  Ngoppurm-il wound. walking from
Murile, pudenda feminina.
Murüle, s., mosquito.
Muttandun, s., daughter-in-law.
Mutañowe, s., grandmother on the father’s side.
Muttari, s., grandchild.
Mutt-un, p. and v.s., drinking.
Mutturi, adj., separated, holy, sacred.
Mutturumwall-in, p., becoming holy.
Mutturumwarr-in, v.s., making holy.
Muwe, s., sleep.
  Muwe-.....-..ap ell.....-in I am sleepy.
  sleep with I being am
Muwe-watyeri, adj., full of sleep, very sleepy.
Müw-indau, adj., in want of sleep.
Müw-itye, adj., sleepless.
N.

Na, contraction of kiñauwe, his, her or hers, its.

Yäre na-itye mitye? What is his name?

Naiye, dem. pro., that.
Naiyuwull-amalde, s., quarrelsome person.
Naiyuwull-un, p., quarrelling, finding fault.
Naiyuw-un, v.s., quarrelling.
Nailpe, adj., level, even, straight.
Nainkowe, s., my mother.
Naityurtul, s., birth-place.
Nākāk, dem. pro. dual, those two.
Nakarn-angk, int. pro. pl. dat., to whom?
Nake, int. pro. dat. sing., to whom?
Nakeggun-angk, int. pro. dual dat., to which two?
Nakk-in, v.s., seeing.
Nālamalde, s., cook.
Nāl-in, p., lightening; causing to boil, cooking.
Nalkari, s., female of large kangaroo.
Nal-urmi, s., lightning.
Nām, pro., 1 pr. acc. pl., us.
Nām-angk, pro. 1 pr. dat. pl., to us.
Nām-auwe, pro. 1 pr. pl. gen., of us.
Nām-auwulre, pro. 1 pr. pl. gen., of us.
Nambano, s., mother-in-law.
Nambe, s., son-in-law.
Namm-in, v.s., roasting, boiling, cooking generally.
Nampul-un, p., being hidden, concealed.
Nampundēl-amalde, s., concealer, one who keeps things hidden.
Nampundēl-in, v.s., hiding, concealing.

Kile...yan nampundēl...ir She has hidden it.

Nampund-un, v.s., hiding, concealing.

-nande (1), prep., from, having a plural signification.

Warrauw-an-angk ngūk pōke-nande (let there be) a fetching me to water wells from (pl.) Fetch me water from the wells.

-nande (2), on account of.

Blūk...un-ap pēk kor...nande I am very much afraid fearing am I very much men on account of on account of the men.

Nanbundēlin, p., catching.
Nanbund-un, v.s., catching.
Nananbund-un, v.s., catching frequently.
Nankur, adv., first, before.
Nankurewāñ-ar korn-ar, forefathers, ancestors.
Nankuri, adj., good.
Nankuri mare, s., right hand.
Nanko-wall-in, p., becoming good.
Nanko-warr-in, v.s., making good.
Nanko-warre, adv., well.
Nañar-ar, s. pl., nails of fingers.
Nañare, s., egg-shell.
Nañauw-un, v.s., taking care of.
Nant-inyeri, adj., ignorant, simple, harmless.
Nañgari, s., shelter.
Nanggur-wal-in, p., becoming glad.
Nañgaiy, s., my father.
Nangge, s., sun.
Nāpe, s., spouse, husband, wife.
Nāp-ityē, adj., unmarried.
Napo-watyeri, adj., married.
Nārangalle, s., tea-tree.
Nāre, adj., shallow, not deep.
Narre, adj., clear, distinct, intelligible, complete.

Narr-inde yarn-in
plain you speaking are
You speak intelligibly.

Narr-inyeri, s., Australian native; mankind.
Narr-in, p., boiling.
Narkale, s., thumb.
Narko-walle, s., his or her mother.
Narluke, adj., half-full.
Narte, s., piece, part, bit.
Narteol, s., a little bit.
Nāturi, s., sandy soil.
Nauwe, int. pro. gen., whose? of whom?
Nauw-urle, same as nauwe, whose?

Nauw-url-engk { To whom do the two (spears) belong?
whose (are those) two?

-nde, for nginte, you.
Ke-nde.—Whither you!

Nemm-in, p., neglecting, esteeming lightly.

-nende (1), from.
Pōke-nende, from the well; pōke-nenggulund, from the two wells; pōke-nānde, from the wells.

-nende (2), on account of.
Wolte-nende.—On account of the heat.

Nenguttauwe, adj., flexible.
Nenguttauwall-in, p., becoming flexible.
Nenguttauwarr-in, v.s., making flexible.
-nenggulund, prep., from (two), containing within itself a
dual signification, or giving a dual signification to the root to which it is affixed.

Leow-urmi-neëggulund?
chair
from two

-nengulund (2), on account of.
Kor-neëggulund.—On account of the two men.

Neëgkande, s., chalk.
Nengk-ar, s. pl., lungs, lights.
Nepaldar, number three; the highest number for which they have a name.
Nepaldande, adv., three times.
Nërall-in, p., shivering from cold; being what is called chicken-skinned or goose-skinned.
Nëwurl-engk, s. dual, a pair, a couple.
Nmir, pro. per., self, myself.
Niny-engk, number two.
Ninkai-engk, number two.
Ninkaindai, adv., twice, two times.
Ninkeri, s., mother.
Ninkowe, s., thy mother.
Noiyul-in, p., being in the agonies of death.
Noinpal-in, p., being weak, feeble.
Nöye, smell, scent.
Nokkuri, s., root eaten by the natives.
Nömulde, adv., softly, gently, whisperingly.
-nont, prep., from.
Polto-nont.—From Poltong.
Nöre, s., pelican.
Nöwaiye, adj., no, no one, not any.
Nukkuwe, s., net-bag used by the men.
Numbe, s., point of the chin.
Nuny-ën, v.s., making fire.
Nundel-amalde, s., one who suspects, suspicious person.
Nundel-in, v.s., suspecting.
Nund-ën, v.s., suspecting.
Nunt-un, p., suspecting.
Nungge, s. line, fishing-line.
Nurrari s., kangaroo.

Ng.

Ngai, adv., here.

Ngai-arau
here now

Ngaiamb-in, p., repeating, doing again, coming again.
Ngaiyano, s., grandfather.
Ngaiyari, s., grandchild.
Ngaitye, s., friend, countryman, protector.

Ngaity-ämbe
  For a protector, or As a protection.
Ngaï-an-ämbe ngaity-ämbe
  Come with me as a friend.
Ngaity-ang- ngaity-angall ngopp-il
  We will go friend to friend we (two) going will (be) together.

Ngalde, s., meat, flesh.
Ngaltauatye, adj., fat, corpulent.
Ngallung, pro. 1 pr. dual, we two.
Ngan, pro. 1 pr. acc., me.
Ngañ-ang, in com. same as ngañangk.
  ngañ-angg-...el-...itye
  Give it to me.
Ngañ-angk, pro. 1 pr. dat., to me.
Ngañ-auwe, pro. 1 pr. gen., of me, my, mine.
Ngañ-auwurle, same as ngañauwe, of me, my, mine.
Ngande, int. pro. abl., by whom?
Ngand-enggul, int. pro. dual abl., by whom?
  (two.)
Ngand-ar, int. pro. pl. abl., by whom?
Ngandél-in, p., flying about.
Ngand-én, v.s., causing to fly.
Ngand-engk, s., dual, pectoral fins of a fish.
Ngane, pro. 1 pr. pl., we.
Ngankul-un, crying as a child, making a noise, squalling.
Ngant-in, p., flying.
Ngangge, int pro., who?
Ngangg-ar, int. pro. pl., who?
Ngangg-engk, int. pro. dual, who? (two), what two?
Ngāpe, pro. 1 pr., I.
Ngarrari, s., wood which has been worked upon, piece of wood, mast of a ship, splinter, fence. (See Ngarr-in.)
Ngarrar-aipari, s., (etymology uncertain) ship.
Ngarro-watyeri, s., (from ngarrari, worked wood, and watyeri, full of) ship.
Ngarr-in, v.s., building, working upon.
Ngarte, s., corner, bay of the sea.
Ngate, pro. 1 pr. abl., by me, from me.
Ngauwande, s., house, place.
Ngauwir, s., boy.
Ngelé, pro. 1 pr. dual, we two.
Ngembel-in, p., twisting, twining, spinning, entangling.
Ngemp-in, v.s., twisting, entangling.
Ngenemp-in, v.s., grinding, bruising, reducing to powder.
Ngenye, s., darkness, night.
Ngenyar-in, p., looking at, staring at.
Ngent-, in comp. same as ngende.
  Ngent-ald ngopp-un
  night in walking
  Walking at night.
Ngenke, adj., faint, weak; adv., weakly, hesitatingly.
Ngengke-wall-in, p., becoming weak.
Ngiampul-un, p., walking softly so as not to be heard.
Ngiampund-un, v.s., walking softly so as not to be heard; creeping along stealthily.
Ngile, s., heart.
Ngile, s., cinder of wood.
Ngiltyē, adj., without fire.
Ngilling, adj., light, not heavy.
Nginbul-un, p., leaving, abandoning, forsaking.
Nginbund-un, v.s., leaving, abandoning, forsaking.
Nginbundel-in, p., leaving, forsaking, going away.
Nginkul-un, p., being dissatisfied.
Ngin­kund-un, v.s., causing dissatisfaction.
Nginte, pro. 2 pr., you also; abl., by you, from you.
Ngr-in, p., crying, weeping.
Ngr-in, p., watching for, looking out for.
Ngri-mind-in, v.s., appearing.
Ngitye, s., shoulder.
Nglaide, s., apparatus for obtaining fire, consisting of two pieces of the flower-stalk of the grass-tree. A semi-cylindrical piece is placed with the flat side uppermost, and the end of another piece of the same pressed upon it and made to turn rapidly backwards and forwards by rubbing between the palms of the hands. The friction produces fire in the course of a few minutes.
Nglēl-amalde, s., wise man.
Nglēl-in, p., knowing.
Nglim-in, v.s., knowing.
Ngō, adv., up.
Ngoiyul-un, p., communicating, informing.
Ngoiy-un, v.s. communicating to, informing.
Ngoink-auwuri, s., one constantly trembling; adj., poorly, weakly.
Ngoinkul-un, p., trembling, shivering.
Ngoinkund-un, v.s., shaking, trembling.
Ngokk-un, v.s., straying about, disappearing.
Ngold-ouwuri, s., one whose nature it is to bite.
Ngold-un, biting.
Ngold-un, p., finishing, completing.
Ngold-un, p., enjoying good health.
Ngolk-un, v.s., biting.
Ngol-un, p., covering, wrapping up.
Ngoppandun, s., sister-in-law.
Ngoppano, s., uncle.
Ngoppari, s., nephew.
Ngopp-un, p., walking.
Ngopp-urmi, s., path, road, way (perhaps walk).
Ngräye, s., wrath, rage, fury.
Ngrakku-wall-in, p., becoming furious.
Ngrakkuni, s., shark (fish).
Ngranggerakkauwull-un, p., vaulted, arched.
Ngranggerakkauwull-urmi, s., arch of the heavens.
Ngratt-in, s., learning by observation.
Ngrége, s., day-break.
Ngrékau, adv., this morning.
Ngrengkul-un, p., coughing.
Ngreppulun, p., being satisfied.
Ngrepp-in, p., being full, satisfied.
Ngringk-in, p., warming, receiving warmth.
Ngruntar, adj. pl., all.
Ngruntar, s., mucus of the nose.
Nguyen, p., supposing, conjecturing.
Nguyanowe, s., name of some relation.
Ngukke, s., water.
Ngak-indau, adj., in want of water.
Ngull-un, p., listening; recollecting.
Ngulle-mind-in, v.s., causing to recollect, pointing out, showing
Ngull-un, p., listening; recollecting.
Ngulbe, s., species of black snake.
Nguldelin, p., striking, hurting, bruising.
Ngulling, adv. of time, long since, long ago.
Ngult-un, v.s., hurting, bruising.
Ngüm, pro. 2 pr. acc., you (more correctly, thee):
Ngüm-angk, pro. 2 pr. dat., to thee.
Ngüm-auwe, pro 2 pr. gen., of thee, thy, thine.
Ngüm-auwurle, same as ngüm-auwe.
Ngumpuri, s., female breast; milk.
Ngün-amalde, s., one who has plenty of vegetables:
Ngünai, adv., before.

Ngünattauwe, s., species of mouse.
Ngüne, s., plant eaten by the natives; vegetable food generally.
Ngüne, pro. 2 pr. pl. nom., you.
Ngunk-un, p. being silent, sulky.
Ngünairy-un, v.s., chattering, gnashing of the teeth.
Ngürkkauwe, s., blossom of the acacia.
Ngurle, pro. 2 pr. dual, you two.
Ngurle, s., hill, mountain.
Ngurte, s., abdomen.
Ngurt-un, v.s., searching, seeking.
O.

ol. (See Addenda.)
Oldau, adv., up there.
Olle, adv., there.
-olom. (See Addenda.)
On, pro., self.

Ngâte-yan on efi...ani
by me it self (a) doing shall be I myself will do it.

Ondu, adv. of place, there, at a distance.
Onggau, adv., over there.

Onggauw...ün yupp-
over there them (a) putting (be there) Put them over there.
-or, part. of past time, have been.

Uk-ap ell...embe ka...m memp...ild...or.
thus I being was whether you (a) striking might have been.
I thought you had been struck; more literally, Thus I was
thinking whether a striking you might have been.

Orrau, adv., over there.

Orrau...sappe pild-ar I am going for opossums.

Orle, pro. dem. abl., by that.

Orle...........-yan pant.......ir That (woman) has
by that (woman) him a bearing has been borne him.

-orn-, for korne, man.

Yande-orn... | Yand-ar-orn... | Räm-inyeri-orn... Man of Ramong.
Old man. | Old men. | Ramong of man

Orne, pro. dem. acc., that.
Orn-angk, pro. dem. dat., to that.
Orn-auwe,
Orn-auwurle, pro. dem. gen., of that.
Ow-, in comp., con. for owau.

Yańg-inde ell-si òw...ap ell...embe Where have you
where you being close by I being have been been Not far off.

Owau, adv., just there, close by, not far off.

P.

Padmuri, adj., pointed, sharp, acute.
Padmurl-in, p., being sharp.
Padmur-wal-in, p., becoming sharp.
Padmur-warr-in, v.s., making sharp.
Paiape, adj., stiff.
Paiappul-un, p., being stiff.
Paiapo-wall-in, p., becoming stiff.
Paiapo-warr-in, v.s., making stiff.
Paityuwe, s., hollow of a tree.

Pakkano, s., grandmother on the mother's side.

Pakkari, s., grandchild with respect to pakkano.

Paldari, s., hail; salt; glass.

-palu, pro. poss., his, her, hers, its. Used chiefly by the Yalawarre tribe.

    Palal-palu
    child his

Pâle, s., small kind of fish.

Palye, s., small wooden hook for extracting grubs from trees.

Pandappure, s., gun, musket.

Pand-en, v.s., nursing, carrying.

Panke, s., deep water.

Panmuri, s., turned-up nose.

Panpande, s., high tide.

    Panpande-el...itye yummun
    high tide being it standing

Pant-in, v.s., pressing, wringing, bearing, bringing forth.

Paângali, s., large male kangaroo.

Paângali, s., eldest son.

Paângal-ârke, s., eldest daughter. (See Arke.)

Paângari, s., shade, shadow, reflection from a looking-glass; ghost, spirit, appearance, expression of countenance.

    Kittur -um paângari
    other your appearance

Paparangge, s., cramp.

    Paparangge-l-ap el...in
    cramp with I being am

Pappauwe, s., (Adelaide word) same as kainyani.

Parraiyte, s., sea-weed.

Parraiyte-orn, s., sea-weed man, or doctor who pretends to cure diseases by chewing a small piece of a red-coloured species of sea-weed, which he gives to the patient, bidding him to conceal it about his person. As soon as the sea-weed becomes dry it is supposed the disease will have evaporated with the moisture.

Parl-in, p., rolling between the palms of the hands. (See Nglaïye).

    Parl-in...np bruk-il
    I am rolling (a piece of grass-tree) in order to obtain fire.

Parnape, s., mushroom.

Parn-âr, s. pl., rain.

Parngote, s., potato; perhaps also the name of some native root.

Parp-in, p., lamenting, mourning.

Parp-in mewë, desiring, longing for.
Partambal-in, p., taking hold of.
Partambarrin, v.s., seizing, taking hold of.
Partambe, s., fight with sticks.
Parti, s., small species of fish.
Part-in, v.s., rolling between the palms of the hands as the natives do a piece of the flower-stalk of the grass-tree, the lower end of which is pressed upon the flat side of another thicker piece of the same which has been split down the middle, for the purpose of obtaining fire. (See Nglaiye.)
Partpati, s., bone; any hard substance.
Partumbe, s., suckling, baby.
Peggeral-in, p., dreaming.
Peggerar-in, v.s., breakfasting.
Pegger-ämbe, s., breakfast.
Pëke, adv., very.
Pëke, s., adj., empty.
Pëkel-in, p., being empty.
Pëk-in, v.s., leaving empty; going away.
Pëkeri, s., dream.
Pêlähl-un, p., inviting.
Pêlde, s., musk-duck.
Pêlde, s., song.
Pêld-in, p., ebbing.
Pelleti, s., egg.
Pelpalde, s., low tide.
    Pelpald-itye yumm-un } It is low water.
    low water it standing }
Peltuwaigge, s., bird called turkey by the colonists.
Pembël-in, p., giving, presenting.
Pemp-in, v.s., giving.
Pende, s., semen, sperm.
Pendël-in, p., smelling.
Pendën, v.s., smelling.
Pëlin, p., discharging pus.
Pëlin......-inde pil-? Your eyes run; you have sore eyes.
Penmind-in, p., being dripping wet.
Pentaiul-amarde, s., jester.
Pentaiul-un, p., joking, jesting.
Pent-in, p., stinking.
Penggete-arke, s., woman whose brother is dead.
Përanbin, v.s., dividing, sharing out.
Perle, adj., bad.
Perle-wall-in, p., being bad.
Perl-in, p., becoming bad.
Perl-warin, v.s., making bad.
Përuwul-in, p., being elastic.
Pett-amalde, s., thief.
Pettel-in, p., stealing.
Pett-in, v.s., stealing.
Petter-ar, s. pl., claws, talons.
Piaru-wall-in, p., delaying, loitering.
Pill-ambe, s., black cockatoo.
Pilbe, s., dirt.
Pilbile, s., kind of grass.
Pilgeru-wall-in, p., becoming niggardly.
Pilgeru-warr-in, v.s., making niggardly.
Pilyauul-un, p., denying.
Pilyauul-un yānin, speaking unintelligibly.
Pilkari, adj., niggardly.
Pilpari, s., kind of sea-weed.
Piltari, s., opossum.
Piltengge, adj., strong.
Piltengge make, speaking fluently; literally, strong cheek.
Piltengge mēwe, bold, fearless, hard-hearted; lit., strong bowels.

Piltengge-mēwe inde mēwe strong you (in the) bowels You are hard-hearted.
Piltengge-wall-in, p., becoming strong, determined.
Piltengge-warr-in, v.s., making strong, determining.
Pīnauwe, s., coal, cinder.
Pinbittul-amalde, s., hater.
Pinbittul-un, p., pushing away, disliking, hating.
Pinbittul-un mēw-angk, hating.
Piningy-engk, s. dual, buttocks.
Pinp-in, v.s., pushing away.
Pinp-in mēwe, hurting one's feelings.
Pipi-mind-in, v.s., causing to hate.
Pinp-urmi, s., pillow.
Pintall-in, p., snatching away.
Pintamm-in, v.s., snatching away.
Pintammēl-in, p., snatching away.
Pinty-ēn, v.s., taking up, finding.
Pinty-in, p., picking up.
Pingga, s., emu (bird).
Pingga-ēn, v.s., causing to fall.
Pingk-in, p., falling.
Pipu, s., evil spirit, devil.
Pirāriar, s. pl., desert country.
Piru, s., fish-hook.
Pirm-in, v.s., hanging up.
Pitter-ar, s. pl., eyelashes.
Pitter-engk, s., dual, horns of feelers of the cray-fish.
Pitti, s., mark, sign.
Pittir, s., tail of fish.
Pittyengye, s., kind of resin.
Pitty-engk, s. dual, eyebrows.
Plaityingy-čn, v.s., showing pride.
Plaityingy-in, p., being proud.
Plangge, s., skin rolled up, upon which the women beat or drum at their dances.
Plangkumball-in, p., beating upon the plangge.
Plangkumbarr-in, v.s., beating upon the plangge.
Plauwal-in, p., splashing.
Plepp-in, v.s., touching; trying, endeavouring.
Plewvalāw-un, v.s., making shake or quiver.
Plewil-in, p., going away.
Plīye, s., shrimp.
Plombe, s., ear.
Plombe, adj., disobedient.
Plombe-wall-in, p., becoming disobedient.
Plombēwarr-in, v.s., making disobedient.
Plolongkul-un, p., devouring, eating voraciously.
Plolongkundun, v.s., devouring, eating voraciously.
Plongge, s., stick with a large knot at one end used in charming.
Plongge-watyeri, s., one who has been charmed by the plongge.
Plorte, s., white of egg.
Plotyē, adj., barren (applied to women).
Plowatyeri, adj., having many children.
Plundēl-in, p., embracing.
Plund-un, v.s., embracing.
Pluppul-amalde, s., one who bathes frequently.
Pluppul-un, p., bathing frequently; from pull-un, bathing.
Pōke, s., hole, well; mark of small-pox.
Pōke-wal-in, s., becoming marked with the small-pox.
Pōkke, s., heap.
Pokko-rāmin, v.s., putting together in a heap.
Pōkot-ar, s. pl., fruit eaten by the natives.
Polde, s., shoal, reef.
Pombangye, s., swelling.
Pombul-un, p., flowing.
Ponde, s., large fish found in the Murray.
Ponkund-un, v.s., sticking into the ground; planting.
Pōre, s., anus.
Pōre yarn-t-alt, hole at the end of a spear into which the bone hook of the taralye or throwing-stick is put before discharging the spear.
Pøre, s., stick with which they knock down birds.
Porle, s., child.
Porn-un, p., dying; loving, liking, quasi dying for.
Pornul-un, p., dying.
Pornu-mind-in, v.s., causing to die; putting out or extinguishing a fire or candle.
Potsyau-ambe, s., something to eat on the way while going anywhere.
Prak-in, p., arising.
Prant-in, p., wondering, being astonished; winking.
Prangg-ar, s. pl., necklace.
Prepp-in, v.s., causing to arise, lifting up.
Preld-in, v.s., driving or chasing away.
Preldul-un, p., driving or chasing away.
Prend-in, v.s., spreading out.
Prendel-in, p., stretching, spreading.
Prepp-in, v.s., lifting up, making arise.
Prewil-amalde, s., seducer, whoremonger.
Prewil-in, p., standing up and ready to march.
Priyingye, s., string worn round the head.
Prilde, s., ant, pismire.
Primbel-in, p., growing or springing up.
Primp-un, v.s., growing or springing up.
Pringkuri, s., scar.
Pritye, adj., fast, firm, hard.
Pritye ture, speaking plainly; literally, firm tooth.
Pritycl-in, p., being firm.
Pritye-wall-in, p., becoming firm, hard.
Pröke, s., skin, peel.
Pröke-watyeri, adj., having a skin or rind.
Prök-itye, adj., skinless.
Pröl-un, p., being red.
Prongk-inyeri, s., first of every kind; spring (season of the year).
Prubbel-in, p., being afraid.
Prump-un, v.s., making smoke to drive away flies.
Prupp-ën, v.s., making afraid.
Prupp-un, v.s., starting.
Pul-amalde, s., bather.
Pullangge, s., navel.
Puldupe, s., pus, matter.
Pulge, s., house.
Pul-un, p., bathing.
Pult-in, v.s., taking, receiving.
Pultuel-in, p., being weak.
Pultume, adj., weak, easily broken.
Pultu-wall-in, p., becoming weak.

Pundi, s., mouse.

Pundel-in, p., meeting.

Pundén, v.s., causing to come.

Punt-in, p., returning, arriving.

Pānuwe, s., bag.

Pungari, s., seal (animal).

Purramēl-in, p., dividing.

Purrām-in, v.s., dividing.

Purrangge, adj., small, short.

Purl-in, p., being ashamed.

Purpauwe, s., calm.

Purrū-wall-in, p., becoming rotten.

Purt-in, v.s., eructating.

Putte, s., extremity, end.

R.

Raial-in, p., being cross.

Raiaral-in, p., flowing, flowing out, running over.

Raiaramm-in, v.s., pouring out.

Raikund-un, v.s., taking away.

Railpi-mind-in, v.s., causing to slide; pushing away.

Railp-in, v.s., sliding, slipping.

Rakkauull-un, p., turning round.

Rakkauullēl-in, p., turning round.

Rakkauullēl-itye nangge) It is past noon.

Rakkauw-in, v.s., turning over.

Rakkuni, s., abdomen; adj., round.

Rammēlin, p., telling.

Ramm-in, v.s., saying, telling.

Ram-in, v.s., opening.

Rampaul-amalde, s., persuader.

Rampaull-un, p., inviting, persuading.

Rampaund-un, v.s., inviting, persuading.

Rānde, adv., a long time ago.

Rāndē, s., widower.

Ranggyame, s., old man.

Ranggyame-wall-in, becoming old.

Ranggyarakkauw-un, v.s., stirring up.

Ranggēn, v.s., causing to burn.

Ranggēl-in, p., burning.

Rangk-in, p., burning.

Raāgārba-amalde, s., one longing for home.

Raāgārbin, p., desiring very much.

Raāgaiy-in, v.s., desiring exceedingly.
Rāralin, p., appointing, ordering.
Rāraikul-un, p., asking for.
Rāraikund-un, v.s., asking for.
Rārammul-un, p., making a noise in speaking.
Rārauwe, s., precipice.
Rāte, s., occiput.
Rattēl-in mēwe, breathing heavily.
Ratt-in, v.s., enlarging.
Rāttul-engk, s., dual, mother and child.
Rauwul, adj., old, not recent.
Rauwul-inyeri, belonging to time past, old.
   Rauwul-inyer-ār turn-ār.
   old foot-marks.
Kēkalde, adv., to-morrow.
Rēkilde, s., species of sea-animal.
Rēlemb-in, p., not seeing, being unaware.
Rēli-mind-in, v.s., doing a thing unwittingly.
   Ngāte rēli-mind-in nämm-?
   I cooked it (the fish), not
   by me unwittingly (a) cooking (was) knowing it was yours.
Rēl-in, p., not seeing.
Rēringbal-in, p., lulling to sleep,
Rēringbarin, v.s. lulling to sleep.
Retyen-engk, s. dual, heals.
Retyungy-un, v.s., asking for, begging.
Rētul-engk, s. dual, father and child.
Rēwuri, s., latter part of summer.
Rīyel-in, p., mourning.
Rikkara-maiy-, s., south.
Rig-in, v.s., holding forth, showing.
Ring-bal-in, p., singing.
Ringbarin, v.s., singing.
Ringgurli, s., light.
Ringmail, adj., hungry.
Rippuri, s., gar-fish.
Rityuwundēl-in, p., persuading to stay.
Rityuwund-un, v.s., persuading to stay.
Rittulun, p., turning over and over.
Roilkul-un, p., having diarrhoea.
Roinkul-un, p., growling as a dog.
Rongkum-un, v.s., barking.
Rōpuli, s., one who remains at home.
Rōrailye, s., diarrhoea.
Rōrauwe, adj., brackish.
Rōrandēl-in, p., veiling, covering one's self.
Rōrant-in, v.s., veiling, covering.
Rott-ulun, p., falling away, becoming thin.
Rukuwarre, prep., behind, at the back.
Rukuwarre, adj., behind, at the back. (Hence, Behind the house.)
Rumaiy-, s., west.
Runde, s., friend.
Rundurrumi, s., crown of the head.
Rupe, adj., same as brupe, bad.
Rüpewall-in, p., becoming bad.
Rupewarrin, v.s., making bad.
Ruwar, adj., plentiful, abundant.
Ruwalk-in, p., walking lame; tired from walking.
Rüwe, s., land, country, birth-place.

T.
Taial-amalde, s., sender, orderer.
Taial-in, p., sending.
Taiy-in, v.s., sending.
Taiyåruke, s., small shield used by the Adelaide natives.
Tainku-wall-in, p., playing; being playful, lively, merry.
Tainkul-un, p., forgetting.
Tainpund-un, v.s., forgetting.
Takk-in, v.s., eating.
Takkuni, adj., bare, bald, naked.
Tallangge, s., tongue.
Taldauw-in, v.s., squeezing, pressing.
Talduibarr-in, v.s., laying hold of, seizing.
Talkinyerior, s., kind of bird called by the colonists turkey.
Tālin, p., being cold; heavy.
Talpundel-in, p., chasing.
Talpund-un, v.s., chasing.
Tambel-in, p., counting, numbering.
Tamb-ën, p., tracing, tracking.
Tame, s., sea-beach.
Tamm-in, v.s., knocking together.
Tamiñy-un, v.s., shooting.
Tamp-in, v.s., walking gently; tracing, tracking.
Tandel-in, p., sleeping.
Tandën, v.s., causing to sleep, lulling to sleep.
Tanmul-un, p., loosening.
Tanmund-un, v.s., loosening.
Tanpund-un, v.s., promising.
Tant-in, v.s., sleeping.
Tant-urmi, s., bed.
Tanggul-un, p., standing.
Tangkari, s., louse.
Tappatauwe, s., water.
Tapp-in, v.s., opening.
Tàre, s., opening, hole, crevice.
Tàr-angk, in the opening, in the middle; used as a prep., between.
'árralye, s., throwing-stick for spear.
Tárraiyel-in, p., sending urgently.
Tárraiy-in, v.s., sending, commanding, ordering.
Tàrkari, s., kind of fish.
Tarneu, adv., no, not.
Tarnaulo, adv., no more, never.
Tarndaipul-un, p., jumping about, leaping.
Tarndaipul-auwuri, adj., active, gay, spirited, lively.
Tàrte, s., younger brother.
Tart-engk, s. dual, two sticks which they strike together to produce a kind of rough music at their dances.
Tartemball-in, p., striking together the tart-engk.
Tartembarri-in, v.s., striking together the tartengk.
Tarruke, s., calf of the leg.
Tattau-wall-in, p., becoming common.
Tattau-warr-in, v.s., making common.
Tattauwe, adj., common, not holy.
Tàño, adv., no, not; in comp., tawu.
Tàuw-inde-yan merokk.—Do not take it.
Tàuw, in com. same as tàño.
Tàwe, s., red substance used in painting themselves. It is called by the colonists red ochre.
Tauw-in, v.s., leaning upon.
Tegel-in, p., missing, failing to hit a mark aimed at.
Tëkin, v.s., going away; missing, escaping.
Teltingge, s., venereal disease.
Teltingge-watyeri, adj., having the venereal disease.
Tende, s., hind leg of an animal.
Teñgari, s., gum of the acacia.
Terpul-un, p., coming, appearing, coming into view.
Terpund-un, v.s., coming; interpreting.
Til-mind-in, v.s., commanding, ordering.
Til-in, p., sending for.
Tilkarakkumballin, p., making a noise.
Tilkinye, s., nit, louse-egg.
Tilpul-un, p., sparkling, as fire.
Tilpuld-un, v.s., putting close together.
Timbël-in, p., licking with the tongue.
Tim-in, v.s., licking.
Tinkcl-in, p., rising, coming up, swelling.
Tink-in, v.s., rising.
Tingæaul-un, p., shaking the hand in derision.
Tingaundel-in, p., shaking the hand in derision.
Tingaund-un, v.s., shaking the hand in derision.
Tingge, s., sponge.
Tipul-un, p., breaking, crushing, crumbling.
Tipund-un, v.s., breaking, &c.
Tirkiri, s., wart.
Tirkund-un, v.s., diving.
Tirtangge, s., knee.
Tirtirkeri, s., knot.

Tirtirkeri-watyeri.—Full of knots.

Tiyauwe, s., snake.
Tittadi, s., insect living upon the kangaroo; flea, which they assert to have been imported by the Europeans.
Tittar-engk, s. dual, dray, cart, &c.
Tittimbal-amalde, s., tickler.
Tittimball-in, p., tickling.
Tittimbarr-in, v.s., tickling.
T'we, adj., quick.
T'wewarr, adv., very much.
T'wuke, s., kind of frog.
T'wund-un, v.s., breaking wind.
-tye, for -itye, he, she, it.

Yare m'ay–mitey? What is your name?

Tyety-in, v.s., mixing.
Tyelde, s., clay.
Tyen-ar, s.pl., gums.
Tyępe, s., quail (bird).
Tyęr-amalde, s., fornicator.
Tyęr-in, p., concubans.
Tyerle, s., arm; wing of a bird.
Tyetyimball-in, p., beckoning.
Tyetyimbarr-in, v.s., beckoning.
Tyety-in, v.s., anointing.
Tyili, s., kind of maggot. They call rice by the same name, from its resemblance.
Tyingauarakkauwe, s., sponge.
Tyinkul-un, p., screeching, squealing.
Tyinkund-un, v.s., screeching, squealing.
Tyiın-in, v.s., concubitos, vel concubare.

Tyiın-ęmb-inde ninkin concubavisti (cum) matre tua } Insulting expression.

Tyinyari, s., child.
Tyinm-in, v.s., blowing meat, as flies.
Tyint-in, v.s., tingling in the ears.
Tyipel-in, p., obliterating.
Tyip-in, v.s., effacing, obliterating.
Tyiwe, adj., dry.
Tyiwe-wall-in, p., becoming dry.
Tyiwe-warr-in, v.s., making dry.
Tyrintyi-mind-in, v.s., causing to sneeze.
Tyrinty-in, p., sneezing.
Tlattal-in, p., becoming cold.
Tlaiye, s., stump of a tree.
Tlaiye, adj., short, small.
Tlaiye-ol, adj., very short; or, perhaps, shortest.
Tlaiye-rū, adj. com. deg., shorter.
Tōke, s., small animal called by the colonists kangaroo-rat.
Tokorūwe, adj., narrow, small, not broad.
Tolk-un v.s., pressing, or pressing together.
Tolai, adj., naked, beardless.

Tolai-inde čēk &ngāwir, Expression of contempt.
Tolai-indë mak- ngu&wir, naked you (upon the) cheek boy.
Thou beardless boy.

Tolk-un, v.s., stamping, beating time with the feet.
Tolkund-un, v.s., stabbing.
Tōm-in, v.s., swallowing hastily.
Tonde, adj., blind.
Tonde-wall-in, p., becoming blind.
Tonde-warrin, v.s., making blind.
Tōrar-in, v.s., collecting together.
Tōrāu-w-un, v.s., collecting.
Tōre, s., mouth.
Tōr-engk, s. dual, the upper and lower jaw.
Tortuwall-in, p., delaying, procrastinating.
Tottumbarr-in, v.s., eating meat and vegetables at the same time.

Tottung, prep., behind.

Tottung-ar ngopp-un, behind they walking are.
They are walking behind.

Tōwul-un, p., blazing up.
Trālye, s., wood which has been worked upon.
Trall-in, s., separating, parting.
Trattin, v.s., separating, dividing.
Tranderal-in, p., breaking, going to pieces.
Tranderar-in, v.s., breaking to pieces, shivering.
Tranggel-amalde, s., one who drives away.
Tranggel-in, p., driving away.
Trangg-ën, v.s., driving away frequently.
Trangk-in, v.s., driving away.
Trarany-in, v.s., prolonging sound in singing.
Trāl-amalde, s., tearer.
Trāl-in, p., being torn.
Trel-in ngréye, it is daybreak; the day is dawning.
Trem-in, v.s., breaking, tearing.
Trentarām-in, v.s., tearing to pieces.
Trentarāl-in, p., being torn to pieces.
Trērauw-un, v.s., skinning.
Trēruw-un, v.s., softening with water.
Trindel-in, p., pulling out the beard.
Trind-ën, v.t., plucking.
Trint-in, v.s., plucking.
Trildel-in, p., dropping, dripping.
Trild-in, v.s., dropping; dropping as rain through the chinks in a roof.
Tripp-in, v.s. dropping.
Tregg-ën, v.s., throwing down.
Trokk-un, v.s., throwing away.
Trondarām-in, v.s., throwing a number of things together in a heap.
Trörald-in, p., moving a thing from one place to another.
Tröraldul-un, p., moving from one place to another.
Trörauw-un, v.s., moving; or, perhaps, pushing away (meaning not certain).
Trottu-mind-in, v.s., causing to throw down.
Trott-un, v.s., throwing down.
Trāwalt-in, v.s., rising, coming up.
Tullangapperi, s., large round mat used as a cloak; circle round the moon; halo.
Tālari, s., kind of fish.
Tulde, adj., rotten, putrid.
Tūlde, s., star.
Tulk-un, v.s., sewing, stitching.
Tull-un, p., howling as the wind.
Tūl-in, p., moving away.
Tumbe, adj., fresh, green; raw; living.
Tumbel-in, p., awakening.
Tumbēwall-in, p., recovering, becoming healthy.
Tumbe-warr-in, v.s., enlivening, restoring.
Tumm-un, v.s., hiccoughing.
Tunarkulre, adj., curly-headed.
Tūne, s., sand.
Tānce-watyeri, adj, full of sand.
Tunk-amalde, s., lover.
Tunk-un, p., being in love.
Tunte, s., middle; adj., middle.
Tunte nangge Twäreel sun Twelve o'clock; noon.
Tunt-angk mant-alde In the middle of the house.
Tundu-wurle, *adj.*, middle, in respect of age.

Tundu-wurle-arke.—Middle daughter.

Tunge, *s.*, small animal something like a cat; cat.

Tungge, *s.*, bone of the wrist.

Tungkurar, *s. pl.*, skin, peelings, parings.

Tuñgari, *s.*, song.

Tuppatauwe, *s.*, dark cloud, rain-cloud.

Tupp-un, *v.s.*, carrying, fetching.

Tūre, *s.*, tooth.

Turēl-in, *p.*, pushing.

Tāri, *s.*, kind of sea-fowl.

Tūri kalkir, coward.

Tur-in, *v.s.*, moving away, pushing away; throwing a spear.

Turle-mind-in, *v.s.*, making afraid, frightening.

Tur-el-in, *p.*, being frightened.

Turne, *s.*, finger, toe, hand, foot.

Tur-ang-en-ngopp-en-angk ngopp-? hand to him to walk, Walk close to him.

Turn-inyeri, *s.*, shoe, boot.

Turte, *s.*, young ring-tailed opossum.

Turte, *adj.*, avaricious.

Tur-engk, *s. dual.*, the temples.

Turte-wall-in, *p.*, becoming avaricious.

Turte-warr-in, *v.s.*, making avaricious.

Tur-te-in, *v.s.*, wrapping up.

Turittauwe, *s.*, parrot.

Tur-tun, *v.s.*, scraping; rustling as the wind.

Ngate turt-un wakkalde I am scraping (a piece of bark to by me (a) making is shield make) a shield.

Mai-il turt-un wind by (a) rustling is The wind rustles, or howls.

Turtuwull-un, *p.*, stretching out a skin to dry.

Turtuwund-un, *v.s.*, stretching out a skin to dry.

Tūwaike, *s.*, root eaten by the natives.

-u. See Addenda.)

Ukante, *adv.*, as, like.

Ukante manbe.—Like a pigeon.

Ukke, *adv.*, thus, in this manner.

Ukke-yantante werk-....ilde You should pull the line thus thus it now hooking should be in order to hook the fish.

Ukke, as an *adj.*, seems also to have the signification of doubtful, uncertain.
It may, however, be rendered as follows:

Ukk-ap ell-embe ke-mede yamm-ur ell-ai,
thus I being was (in mind) whether you other had been being?
I thought you another person.

-ul, part. forming the ablative dual, corresponding to -il in
the singular, meaning by. The final k of the dual becomes
g before ul.

Ngand-eng-ul petti-parngot-ar
which two by (a) stealing has been them potatoes?
Which are the two who have stolen my potatoes?

-ul et -un, vocative.

Hengg-ul korn-efig-ul
these two by men two by 1 These two men are the guilty persons.

Um, for ngāmauwe.
Umme, adv., away there.
-un. (See -ur.)
-un, part. forming the accusative case dual, as
Wiwiule, boy. Wiwild-engk, two boys (nom.). Wiwild-engg-un,
two boys (acc.).

Uun-auwe-āk, pro. dem gen. dual, of those two.
Uun-āngg-ak, pro. dem. dat. dual, to those two.
Uneāk, pro. dem. acc. dual, those two.
Unek-āk, same as uneāk.

-ung. (See ing, in Addenda.)
-ungai, part. forming the dative case, to; used in the sin-
gular only. (See Addenda.)

Bām-ungai, to a girl. Bām-ungeīgul, to two girls. Bām-ungar,
to girls.

-ungar, part. forming the dative case plural, to (many).
Korn-ungar, to (the) men.

-ungeīgul, part. forming the dative case dual, to two.

Wark-ungeīgul 1 To two women.

Ungul, adj., late.

Ungul-app-in prakk-ir
late 1 I now arising was 1 I rose late (this morning).

Unguling, adv., for a long time.
Uungun, part. expressing contingency, if.

Uungun nget-ild-an-angk mam-, atte-mang-
if (a) catching should be by you me for fish, by me you to
ante pemp-ildal tyle.
then (a) giving would be rice.

If you would catch me some fish I would give you rice in exchange.

-ur (1), part. of past time, having the same force as -ir, -un,
is the corresponding part of present time. With some roots -in and -ir are used, with others -un and -ur.

\[ \text{Ngāte nakk-in \{ I see. \}} \quad \text{Ngāte mutt-...un \{ I drink. \}} \\
\text{Kūny-...at nakk-...ir \{ I have already seen it. \}} \\
\text{Kūny-...inde mutt-...ur \{ Have you already drank already by me (a) drinking has been \}} \quad \text{(your coffee)!} \]

The words "is" and "has been," by which -in, -un, -ir, -ur are rendered into English, must be regarded merely as particles of time.

-ur (2), now, or, perhaps, must (in this sense added only to the pronouns).

\[ \text{Ngāt-...ur kalt-āmbe \{ I will. \}} \quad \text{Ngāp-ur ngopp-un \{ I must by me now (a) will to dig \} now dig. \quad \text{I must going be \}} \quad \text{go.} \]

It is, however, doubtful whether either of these senses is correct.

-urāmbe, prep., to, for, for the purpose of.

\[ \text{Mēkimbe ngai \{ What are you come for? \} For what for here? seeing for \}} \quad \text{are getting on with your work.} \]
\[ \text{Ak-an-angk tyile. Mēkimbe \{ Takk-urāmbe. \}} \quad \text{Give me rice. \}} \quad \text{now me \} rice, what for \} eating for. \quad \text{What for? To eat.} \]
\[ \text{Ngāpe ngopp-un lakā-urāmbe \{ I am going for the purpose of I going am spearing for \}} \quad \text{fighting.} \]

Ure-āk, pro. dem. abl. dual, by those two.

-urmi, part. signifying thing or instrument.

\[ \text{Drēk-...ummi \{ Knife, from drēk-in, cutting. \}} \\
\text{Lōw-...ummi \{ Stool or chair, from lōw-in, sitting down. \}} \\
\text{-urmi, prep., from, on account of. (This is probably a compound particle, but its etymology is not known.)} \]
\[ \text{Yāy-urmi-app wir-in \{ I am ill on account of having eaten too eating from I sick am } \} \quad \text{much.} \]

-urmund, prep., of, from.

\[ \text{Lammal-in-ap kalt-urmund \{ I am tired of digging. \}} \\
\text{Kitye ngai ngopp- drēk-...urmund \{ Here he comes from cut-he here coming (is) cutting from } \quad \text{ting up (the whale).} \]

Uwe, adv. of place, there.

\[ \text{Yaig-āk porl-wir-āk \{ Nakā-āk ūw-āk mant-angk. \} where two child sick two \} those two there two house in. \quad \text{Where are the two sick children? They are there in the house.} \]
\[ \text{Yaig-ar porl-ar wir-ar \{ Nakār-ar ūw-ar ninker-ungai-ān. \} where they children sick \} those there they mother with their. \quad \text{Where are the sick children? They are with their mother.} \]
Waiye, s., large brown snake.
Waiye, adv., signification not known.

Waiye Murangk antarlo
Murangk on this side. 

Waiyel-amalde, s., leader, shepherd.
Waiyel-in, p., leading, guiding.
Waiyin, v.s., leading, guiding.
Waiyankul-un, p., whispering.
Waiyuñgari, s., name of a star.
Waggel-in, p., pushing against, running against; hurting.

Waggel-ir an-angk yap yape I have hurt myself against the 
hurting has been me to wood 

Wakkalde, s., shield.
Wakk-in, v.s., hurting.

Wakkalde, s., shield.
Wakk-in, v.s., hurting.

(a) hurting has been me wood by 
The wood has hurt me.

Wakkow, s., spider.
Walde, s., heat, perspiration; adj., hot.
Walde, s., small species of kangaroo called wallaby.
-wall, pro., his, her, its. The following are all the words 
with which it is known to be used:
Yikko-walle, his father. Narko-walle, his, her, or its mother.
Gellau-walle, his brother. Marrau-walle, his or her sister.

Wall-in, p., following, fawning; becoming. It occurs fre-
quently in composition.
Marto-wall-in, becoming stone. Brupe-wall-in, becoming bad.

Wallinyuw-un, v.s., attaching, affixing.
Walkande, s., east.
Waltyeri, s., entrails, bowels.
Wank-in, v.s., climbing, rising, applied to the sun.
Wañowe, s., uncle.
Wanty-in, v.s., putting into a sack, bagging, pocketing.
Wanggubakkauwe, s., skin of opossum.
Wangk-amalde, s., one who asks or begs, beggar.
Wangkande, s., skin of kangaroo.
Wangk-in, v.s., asking, begging.
War, adv., up there.
War, adj., high.

War-itye-war very high.

-war, prep., upon.

Ngurle-war low high 

hill upon sitting down they 

They are upon the hill.
-war, particle forming adverbs.

Nankuri-war, well, from nankuri, good. Brüpe-war, badly, from brüpe, bad.

Warrame, s., left hand.

Warrauw-un, v.s., fetching, carrying, bringing.

Warrauw-an-angk ngūk
(a) fetching me to (be there) water
Fetch me water.

Warr-in, v.s., causing, making; used only (as far as hitherto known) in composition.


Warke, s., female, woman.

Wark-itye, adj., wifeless, unmarried.

Warko-watyeri, adj., married (man); literally, wife furnished with or possessing.

Warte, s., fire-stick.

Wataŋger, s., evening.

Kāŋgulum wataŋger the day before yesterday.

Wataŋgerau, adv., last evening.

Wataŋgerind, adv., this evening.

Wiakuttaua, s., small rocky island.

Watte, s., tail.

-watyeri, part. signifying full of, abounding in, furnished with.

Tūne-watyeri full of | Nāpo-watyeri married; said of both sand full of | spouse possessing sexes.

Wauwanggel-amilde, s., climber.

Wauwanggel-in, p., climbing frequently.

Wāwapgg-in, v.s., climbing.

Wauwauw-un, v.s., spearing, stabbing.

Wauwinuw-un, v.s., making afraid, frightening.

Wāw-un, p., being timid, fearful, faint-hearted.

Wel, prep., around, round.

Wel...ar ngopp-un round they going are
They are going round.

Weldai, adv., yet, still.

Weldai-inde wr-in? Are you still sick?
still you sick?

Wengk-amilde, s., one who refuses, rejects.

Wengk-in, p., refusing, rejecting.

Werguttul-un, p., fishing.

Werk-in, v.s., seizing and carrying away, as sea-fowl the fish upon which they prey; lifting up; the act of catching a fish with hook and line.

Wettu-wall-in, p., crossing, passing over.

Wewauwund-un, p., kissing, stroking, fondling.
Willa-wall-in, p., untractable, stubborn.
Wild-in, v.s., staring.
Willittul-un, p., staring, looking hard at.
Willyauwar, s. pl., heath, or what the colonists call scrub.
Willo-wall-in, p., becoming stupid.
Windyini, s., pimple, spot.
Wiia-amaale, s., maker, creator.
Wiiaam-in, v.s., beating time.
Wiia-in, p., belying, defaming.
Winkulare, s., whale.
Winkundel-in, p., whistling.
Winkund-un, v.s., blowing, whistling.
Winin-in, v.s., making.
Wintam-in, v.s., snatching away.
Wrape, s., small animal called bandicoot by the colonists.
Wirratgallawarre, s., multitude.
Wirrate, s., mother whose child is dead.
Wirratye, s., ashes.
Wr-in, p., being sick, ill, unwell.
Wirrullumi, s., itch.
Wirrull-un, p., scratching.
Wirrutt-un, v.s., scratching.
Wiwilde, s., boy.
Wiwiri, s., sickness.

Wiwiri an-ambe punt-...ur ? Sickness has come upon me. I
illness me to arrived has am ill.

Wiwiri-malde, s., doctor, one who cures or charms away
wiiwiri.
Wttingy-in, p., pressing heavily upon, being heavy.
Wongguri, s., ring-tailed opossum.
Wrengw-inyeri, adj., fond of.
Wrukk-amaale, s., swimmer.
Wrukk-un, p., swimming.
Wruunt-in, v.s., answering.
Wrutun, v.s., swimming.
Wruwall-in, p., believing, supposing.
Wruwarr-in, v.s., believing, supposing.
Wullaki, s., black cockatoo.
Wulde, s., large hawk.
Wulg-en, v.s., seeking, searching for.
Wulk-un, p., seeking, searching for.
Wull-un, p., being clear, cloudless.
Wunnul-un, p., throwing.
Wunmun, v.s., throwing.
Würe, s., kind of tree, gum-tree (eucalyptus).
-wurle, part., same as -auwürle.

Klë-wurle.—Possessor of dogs.
Wurrengwall-in, *p.*, becoming melancholy, sorrowful, sad.
Wurte, *adj.*, wet.
Wurte-wall-in, *p.*, becoming wet.
Wurte-warr-in, *v.s.*, making wet.
Wurt-un, *v.s.*, peeling, skinning.
Wurrulde, acacia or wattle-tree.
Wurrude-ngalle
Wurru-ngalle
Wutt-un, *v.s.*, shining, warming, burning, scorching.
ADDENDA.

-a appears to be for -al, will, in the following example. (See Yāu.)

Yauw-...a....fide ? } Where are you going ?

-alam, insep. pro. gen. dual, of us two.

Tarte-...alam } Our (two) } Tart-...engg-...alam } The two brother of ustwo } brother two of ustwo } others of ustwo

Tart-...ar....alam } } Our (dual) brothers (pl.).

-alam, -im, -um, and -m, insep. pro., having the signification of ngām-auwe, your. The variation or absence of the vowel seems to be for the sake of euphony.

Tartē-m, your brother. Tart-eügg-im, your two brothers. Tart-ar-im, your brothers. Tart-eld-am, of your brother. Tart-enggal-am, of your two brothers. Tart-an-am, of your brothers. Tart-engg-ul-enggul-am, to your two brothers. Tart-engg-un-ura, your two brothers (acc. case). Tart-engg-ul-im, by your two brothers.

Angālain, pro. per. gen. dual, of us two.

Ngaiyeri angālain, father of us two.

Añganain, pro. per. gen. pl., of us.

Ngaiyeri añganain, our father.

-are, part., now.

Nakk-...are } See now (if they are coming).

-ende, perhaps a contraction of ke-inde, you? ke, part. of interrogation.

Mutt-u-l-endé ? } Will you drink ? or Do you wish to drinking will you (be) ?

-engg, same as engk, which is changed to engg before an affix.

Tart-engk, two brothers (nom.) Tart-eügg-un, two brothers (acc.)

-imin, for mīmine, woman.


-in and -un, parts. of time present. With some roots -in is used in the present and -ir in the perfect; with others, -un in the present and -ur in the perfect. They must be rendered into English by "am," "art," "is," "are,"
which must then be considered merely as particles denoting time, and not forms of the verb “To be.”

Ngape yay...in I eat, or I Kile takk...in He eats, or
I eating am I am eating, by him (an) eating is He is eating.
Mutt...un-inde ngük...il Thou art drinking water, or Thou
drinking art thou water with drinkest water.
Kel-ar ngold-un I The dogs bite.

It signifies also time indefinite, like the present tense of English verbs.

Brup-ar korn-ar pett...in (by) bad men stealing is Bad men steal (at any time).

-inde, pro. insep. 2 pr., same as, or rather, abbreviated form of, nginte, thou, by thee.

Yay...in-inde mäm...il Thou art eating fish, or Thou eatest eating art thou fish with fish.
Takk...in-inde mäm...il Thou art eating fish, or Thou eatest an eating is by thee fish.

-ing and -ung, particles, same as -ir and -ur, denoting past time used interrogatively, while -ir and -ur are used assertively.

Watañgarau-ap punt...ur last night I came last night.
Mékimbe tarn-inde punt...ung? what for not you coming were Why did you not come?
Ngäte-yan memp...ir by me him beating has been I have beaten him.
Mékimb-inde...yan memp...ing? Why have you beaten what for by you him (a) beating has been him?

Yammaiam, adj., some, a few, not many.
Yammaiammawe, s., ornament.

Kañangk, pro. 3 pr. gen. pl. dat., to them.
Kañ-awe, pro. 3 pr. gen. pl., of them.
Kañ-auwurle, same as Kañ-auwe.

-l, part., same as -el, denoting desire; also for -il, prep., with.

Mut-u-l-eäde? Do you wish to drink? (See -u.)

The example under -el is probably better rendered as follows:

Müwe...l...ap ell...in sleep with I being am I am sleepy.

-ol, part. forming diminutives.

-olomn, *insep. pro. poss. or gen.*, of you two.

Tarte-...olomm
brother of you two \} Your (two) brother.

Tart-...engg-...olomm
brother two of you two \} Two brothers of you two.

Tart-ar-...olomm
brothers of you two \} The brothers of you two.

-u appears sometimes to stand for -un, *part.* of present time.

Mutt-...u-.....l-.....ende \} Do you desire to drink ?

Do you desire to drink ?

to drink art desirous thou ? \} Are you thirsty ?