

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 MURRAY :

PRECEDED BY

A GRAMMAR,

SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LANGUAGE AS FAR AS AT
PRESENT KNOWN.

R. A.

BY H. A. E. MEYER,

MISSIONARY OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SOCIETY AT DRESDEN.

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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 OBEDIENT SERVANT,

H. A. C. MEYER.

Encounter Bay, January 10th, 1843.

PREFACE.

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.

GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

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

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

1. *Consonants.*

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

* The sound represented by "ng" in the English language is of frequent 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, ñg.

2. *Vowels.*

FIGURE.	POWER.
A a	a in are, father
E e	e in there
I i	i in tin
O o	o in bone
U u	o in move, or u in full.

3. *Diphthongs.*

FIGURE.	POWER.
Ai	i in light
Au	ow in now
Oi	oi in oil.

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 ngāpe, "I," in which the "ā" 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 diæresis (").

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 "müne," lip, "müne-ngk,"† the two lips.

c. The plural is formed by adding "ar" and rejecting the terminating vowel, as "bāmi," girl, "bām-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:—

SINGULAR.

-alde Korn-alde yarnde } The spear of the man, or,
man's spear } the man's spear.

DUAL.

-engg-al Korn-engg-al yarnd-engk } The two men's
man two of spear two } spears.

PLURAL.

-ān Korn-ān mām-ār } The men's fish.
men of (several) fish }

6. The dative case is formed by—

S.	D.	P.
-ungai	-ungeŋgul	-ungar
-angk		
-alde	-engg-al	-ān

Ngate pemp.....ani wark-ungai } I will give to the
by me (a) giving shall be woman to } woman.

Ngate...m...angk ramm....ir } I have told you
by me you to (a) telling has been }

-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: naŋgaiye, my father; naŋgaiy-in-angk, to my father; naiyowe, your father; naiy-in-angk, to your father; yikko-walle, his father; yikko-wan-angk, to his father; nāinkowe, my mother; nāink-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"), two men; "korn-ar" (and not "korne-ar"), men (three or more); but when the affix begins with a consonant, the terminating vowel is retained, as "pooke," (a) well; "pooke-nende," 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; "yāral-ind-an-angk," composed of yāral, when, inde, by thee, an, me, angk, to. It is also used to show that a letter has been omitted by contraction, as "korn-ald-" 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; gēlanowe, my brother; gēlanōwan-angk, to my brother; gēlauwe, thy brother; gēlan-angk, to thy brother; gēlauwalle, his brother; gēlauwan-angk, to his brother; māranowe, my sister; māranōwan-angk, to my sister; mārauwe, thy sister; māran-angk, to thy sister; mārau-walle, his 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—

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
	—	-engg-un*	-ar
Ngāte	nakk.....ir	ngūm-angg-erengg-un	porl-engg-un
by me (a)	seeing was	you to	two child two
	I saw your two children.		

8. The vocative—

-ind-ā	ul-ā		-un-ā	
Porl-ind-ā	Porl-ul-ā	} Ye two	Porl-un-ā	} Ye
child thou!	child ye two!		child ye	
		} children!		} children!

-ind-, -ul-, and -un- are abbreviated forms of the pronouns nginte, ngurle, ngūne, 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-ilt†	} I am sick from a spear wound.		
sick am I spear from			
Porn....ur-itye wiwir-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	-neñggulund	nānde
-anyir		

Warrau-w-.....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; tumbē, 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 ngūm-anyir } He is afraid of you.
 afraid is he you on account of }

-anyir appears to be used only with pronouns and pro-
 nominal 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."

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-an-mant	-an-neñggulund	-an-nānde
Yarnd-inde? } Whence do you	Mant-an-mant. } From the	
whence thou? } come?	house in from. } house.	
	Kūr-au-mant. } From the river.	
	river at from. }	

12. The preposition "to" (Latin "ad"), signifying "mo-
 tion to."

-ungai	-ungeñggul	-ungar
angk		
Lōruw-al-ap*kūr-ngk } I will go to the river.		
up will I river to }		

Ngoppe-.....nginde wark-ungai } Go thou to the woman.
 going(be) thou woman to }

-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.

Polt-au, to Poltong. Rām-au, to Ramong. Ngartt-au,
 to Ngartong.

Kōt-ald, to Kotungald. Mutabarri-ar, to Mutabarringar.
 Witt-eñgg-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.

14. The prepositions "at" (Latin apud), "with," "by," "near," expressing rest.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-ungai	-ungeṅg-ul	-ungar
-angk		

Kitye lēw-...in kur-angk } He is at the river.
he setting is river at }

Yaṅg-ar porl-...ar wīr-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 lēw-.....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.

angk	-ungenggul	—
-ong		
-ald	—	—
-ungald	—	—
-ingar	—	—
-war	—	—

Wuñ-angk, at Wunnangk or Wunne; Rām-ong, at Ramong; Kainyēnu-ald, at Kainyēnuald; Dūwar-ungald, at Dūwarungald; Mutabarr-ingar, at Mutabarringar; Kulkarmai-war, at Kulkarmaiwar; Witt-ungenggul, at Wittungenggul.

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

-alde	-eng-al	-ān
Yuppa-.....yan* yāy-urm-ald- }	Put it upon the	
(a) placing there (be) it table upon }	table.	

17. The same prepositions where rest is signified.

-ungai	-ungeṅg-ul	-ungar
-war		

Yang-....ar korn-ar? } Where are the men?
where they men? }

Ngurl-ungar lēw-....in } They are upon the hills.
hill-.....s upon being are }

Yang-...itye yum-.....un? } Where is it?
where it resting or being is? }

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

Lēw-urm-ungai } Upon the chair. | Ngurle-war } Upon the hill.
 chair upon } hill upon }

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

SINGULAR.

DUAL.

PLURAL.

-ngai

-ungeṅg-ul

ungar

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

Ṇgāte-yan ngarr.....ani mande 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

-ungeṅg-ul

-ungar

Kōyangk, in (the) basket. Mant-ungeṅg-ul, in (the)
 two houses. Yarl-angk, in (the) sea.

20. The preposition "into."

-angk

-ungeṅg-ul

-ungar

Ngāt-an wanty-.....ir kōy-....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-neṅgulund

-an-nānde

-nende

-neṅgulund

-nānde

-anyir

Ngāne mutt...un pok-an-neṅgulund } We get water
 We drinking are well in two from } from two wells.

Yarnd-inde? Warke-nānde } Whence come you?
 Whence thou? wom...en from } From the women.

Nāp-an-anyir

wife my from } From my wife.

22. The same with the names of places.

-mant,-an-mant

-ungeṅgulund

-bant,-an-bant

-andalt

-nont

} No plural forms
 are known.

Kulkamai-mant, from K. Lart-an-mant, from L.
 Ngalaikrūar-bant, from Ng. Taldar-an-bant, from T.
 Kōt-an-dalt, from K. Polte-nont, from P. Witt-ungenggu-
 lund, from W.

23. The preposition “with,” signifying, in company with (§ 14).

24. The preposition “before,” in front of, is expressed as follows:—

Kityetanggul-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 } house.

Rukku-war wur-ald } Behind the tree.
at tree of }

Ngape 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*).
Käl-innyer-ungai marr kūr } On this side of the river.
river }

27. The preposition “beyond” (Latin *ultra*).
Lär-inyer-ungai marr kūr- } Beyond the river.
river }

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

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

30. The prepositions “upwards,” “up.”
Ngape lōru 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.”
Mōruw-appē (§ 12, note) pōk-angk } I am going down
down I well into (§ 20) } the well.

32. The prepositions “above,” “over.”
Kurl-alde māru mame ngant-in } The bird flies over my
head of place over bird flying is } head.

33. The prepositions “below,” “under,” “beneath.”
Ngēr-ald aiyuke } Under the net.
net of place under }

34. The preposition "between."

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

Tār.....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).

Ngūm-amb-itye Jēsus porn-embe } Jesus died instead of you.
thee for he Jesus dying was }

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 :—

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-āmbē	-eng-un-āmbē	-ar-āmbē

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

-ungai	-ungeñgul	-ungar
-angk		

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

Also expressed by—

-ald-āmb-	-eñgg-al-āmb-	-ān-āmb-
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Akk-an-angk maiyingg-ar } Give me | Mēkimbe? } 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 :—

Ngāte-...m-angk pemp- drēk-urmi, ngint-an-angk
by me you to (a) giving cutting thing by thee me to (a)
pemp- gōwelāre
giving cray-fish

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

38. SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SIGNIFICATION.
_____	-engk*	-ar*	Nominative case
_____	-eñgun*	-ar*	Accusative case
-ind-ā†	-ul-ā†	-un-ā†	Vocative case

* -engk, -ar, -eñgun, -ar, are most probably abbreviated forms of kengk, they two; kar, they; keñgg-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; ngūne, you, with which -ā, which may be regarded as a particle calling attention, corresponding to the interjection O, is joined to form the vocative case.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.	SIGNIFICATION.
-alde	-eñggal	-ān	of (belonging to), on, upon, to (in sense of giving to)
-war*			
-ungai	-ungeñggul	-ungar	to (a place), to (giving), for (an object), at, with (in company), by (near), beside, against, in, into, with (an instru- ment or material)
-angk			
-il	-eñggul	-ar	by (an agent), from (a cause)
-nende	-neñggulund	-nānde	from (a place), out of (ex, e), on on account of
-anyir-			
-an-mant	-an-neñggulund	an-nānde	from (a place), out of (ex, e) (opposite of into)
-āmbe			
-au			
-ald-	-eñggal		} to a place.
-ar			
-ald-			
-ungald-	-ungeñggul		} These eighteen particles are used only with the proper names of places. No plu- ral forms are known.
-angk			
ong			
ingar			
-war			
-mant, -an-mant	-ungeñggulund		} at a place.
-bant, -an-bant			
-an-dalt			
-nont,			

39. 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 appertaining to, or that which appertains to the root, as,

* -war is used only in the sense of on, upon.

From Kurle, head ; Kurlīñyeri, what belongs to the head ;
a hat or cap.

“ Rām-ong, name of a place, Rām-iñyeri, native or
inhabitant of Rām-ong.

“ Kurre, leg ; Kurr-iñyer-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 de-
noted 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.
cutting instrument }

“ 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 Mame, fish, is formed Mām-amalde, 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-, abbrevi-
ation 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 :—

Naū-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-iñyeri, kallt-urmi, pett-amalde, take
the affix at the end, as, kurl-iñyer-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 brup-ungar porl-ungar.
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,
-watyeri, signifying full of, abounding in.
-ityē, without, deprived of.

Examples :

Mōke, hole ; Mōko-watyer-ar* ngēr-ar } Nets full of holes,
hole full of they net....s } torn, broken.

Mūwe, sleep ; Mūw-ityē (§ 3, b. note) porl- } A sleepless
sleep-less child } child.

b. From the roots of verbs, by the affix,

-aūwuri, denoting habit or custom of doing the action, or possession of the quality signified by the root, as,

Blukk-un, being afraid, Blukk-awur-.....engk korn-engk
for possessing they two man they two
Two cowardly men.

c. From the names of places, by the affix iñyeri, as (§ 39),
Polt-...iñyer-ar bām-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.

Kräuwe hittyekatyē mānek ell-in-itye hittyenekatyē
 great this equal being is it this
 'This is as great as that.

a.2. The comparative superiority by the particle -rū, as,
 Hittyē grāuwe, hittyē grāuwe-rū } This is greater than that.
 this great, this great....er }

The other particles (§) are inserted between -rū and the root, as,

Hiy-engg grāuw-engk, eñgk, grāuw-engk-rū
 these two great they two they two great they two more
 These two are greater than those two.

The "k" of Hiyengk and engk 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.

Tarnau grāuwe mānek ell-in-itye hittyenekatyē
 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,

Kiñ-auwe yarnde yullba-ity-*yulb- (§ 3 b. note†) } His spear is
 him of spear long it long } the longest.

Peka-tye (b. note)* grāuwe ngañ-auwe knāke
 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.

Tlūiy-ol } Very short, or, the little short (one.)
 short little }

* 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."

Nak.....inde . pemp...ani . köye-ol ? Porl-ungai-ol
 to whom by you a giving shall be basket little child to little
 To whom will you give the little basket ? To the little
 child.

Numbers.

43. There are distinct names for numbers only up to three.
 Yammalaitye, one
 Ninggengk, or ningkaiengg, two
 Neppaldar, or maltaiar, three.

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

Ngāte nakk....in yammalaityan, ningkaiengg-un, neppaldān
 by me a seeing is one two three
 I see one, two, three (men).

The number four, and all higher numbers, are expressed by rūwar, 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."

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
NOM.	Ngāpe, I	Ngēle, we two	Ngāne we
ACC.	Ngañ, me	Lām, ns two	Nām, us
ABL.	Ngāte, by me	Ngēle, by us two	Ngāne, by us.

Example of the pronoun Ngāpe, "I."

SINGULAR.

NOM. Ngāpe, I
 ACC. Ngañ, me
 ABL. Ngāte, by me
 GEN { Ngañ-auwe, of me
 { Ngañ-auwūrle, of me
 DAT. Ngañangk, to me
 FROM Ngañ-anyir, from thee
 FOR Nañ-āmbe, for me.

DUAL.

NOM. Ngēle, we two
 ACC. Lām, us two
 ABL. Ngēle, by us two
 GEN { Lām-auwe, of us two
 { Lām-auwūrle, of us two
 DAT. Lām-angk, to us two
 FROM Lām-anyir, from us two
 FOR Lām-āmbe, for us two.

PLURAL.

NOM. Ngāne, we
 ACC. Nām, us
 ABL. Ngāne, by us
 GEN { Nām-auwe, of us
 { Nām-auwūrle, of us
 DAT. Nām-angk, to us
 FROM Nām-anyir, from us
 FOR Nām-āmbe, 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,
-auwūrle	
-añyeri	
	} belonging, or
	} 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 -āmbe, for which the forms ngañauwe, ngañauwūrle, are proper; and that these latter can never be used with any of

the other particles. (The particle -ald-amb-, compounded of -alde and -ambe, follows the same rule as -alde, and requires -anyeri.) Thus one must say—Ngañauwe porle (and not ngañanyeri porle), my child; Ngūmauw-eñgg-un porl-eñgg-un (*acc.*) (and not ngūm-anyer-eñgg-un porl-eñgg-un), thy two children; but ngūm-añyer-eñgg-al porl-eñg-al (and never ngūm-auw-eñgg-al porl-eñgg-al), of thy two children; Ngum-auw-ambe (and not ngūm-anyerambe) porl-ambe, for thy child.

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

SINGULAR.

NOM	{ Lōm-auwe Lōm-auwūrle }	Your (one).
ACC.	{ Lōm-auwe Lōm-auwūrle }	
GEN.	Lōm-añyerall-	
DAT.	Lōm-añyerungai	
ABL.	Lōm-añyer-il	
FROM	Lōm-anyeri-neñde	
FOR	{ Lōm-auw-ambe Lōm-auwūr-ambe }	

DUAL.

NOM	{ Lōm-auw-engk Lōm-auwurlengk }	Your (two).
ACC.	{ Lōm-auw-eñgg-un Lōm-auwūr-eñgg-un }	
GEN.	Lōm-añyer-eñgg-al	
DAT.	Lōm-añyer-ungeñgul	
ABL.	Lōm-añyer-eñgg-ul	
FROM	Lōm-añyeri-neñggulund	
FOR	{ Lōm-auw-eñgg-un-ambe Lōm-auwūr-eñgg-un-ambe }	

PLURAL.

NOM	{ Lōm-auw-ār Lōm-auwūr-ār }	Your (many).
ACC.	Lōm-auw-ār Lōm-auwūr-ār	
GEN.	Lōm-añyer-an	
DAT.	Lōm-añyer-ungar	
ABL.	Lōm-añyer-ar	
FROM	Lōm-añyeri-nānde	
FOR	{ Lōm-auw-ar-ambe Lōm-auwūr-ār-ambe }	

51. There are also contracted forms of the adjective pronouns used as prefixes and suffixes; these are

1. First Person.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
-an-, añ my	-alamm, -angālain of us two	-anamm, añganain our.

2. Second Person.

m-, -am, -em, -im, -um thy	-olomm of you two	-onomm your
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3. Third Person.

n-, -en, -in his, her, its	-engg-un of them two	-ān, -kan their
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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.

NOM.	Tarte-añ, my younger brother
ACC.	Tarte-añ, my younger brother
GEN.	Tart-ald-añ, of my younger brother
DAT.	Tart-ungai-añ, to my younger brother
ABL.	Tart-il-añ, by my younger brother
FROM	Tarte-neñd-añ, from my younger brother
FOR	Tart-āmb-añ, for my younger brother.

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

NOM.	Tart-eng-añ, my two younger brothers	Tart-ar-añ, my (several) younger brothers
ACC.	Tart-eñgg-un-añ, my two	Tart-ar-añ, my, &c.
GEN.	Tart-eñgg-al-añ, of my two	Tart-ān-añ, of my
DAT.	Tart-ungeñggul-an, to my	Tartungar-añ, to my
ABL.	Tart-eñgg-u-lañ, by my two	Tartar-añ, by my
FROM	Tarte-neñggulund-añ, from	Tarte-nānd-añ, from my
FOR	Tart-eñgg-un-āmb, for, &c.	Tart-ar-āmb, for my

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

NOM.	Tarte-em*, thy younger brother	Tart-engg-imm, thy two younger brothers
ACC.	Tarte-em, thy, &c.	Tart-eñgg-un-umm, thy two
GEN.	Tart-ald-amm, of thy	Tart-engg-al-am, of thy two
DAT.	Tart-ungai-emm, to thy	Tart-ungenggul-um, to thy
ABL.	Tart-il-imm, by thy	Tart-eñggul-imm, by thy
FROM	Tarte-nende-em, from thy	Tarte-neñggulund-emm
FOR	Tart-āmb-amm, for thy	Tart-eñgg-un-āmb-amm

* Pronounced tartēm (see rule § 2).

4. -en, -in, his, affixed to tarte ; and -em, -am, -im, -um, thy, to tart-ar.

NOM. Tart-ar-imm, thy younger brothers	Tarte-en, his, her, or its younger brother
ACC. Tart-ar-imm, thy, &c.	Tarte-en, his, &c.
GEN. Tart-ān-amm, of thy	Tart-ald-in, of his
DAT. Tart-ungar-imm, to thy	Tartungai-iñ, to his
ABL. Tart-ar-imm, by thy	Tartil-iñ, by his
FROM Tarte nand-amm, from thy	Tarte-neñd-iñ, from his
FOR Tart-ar-āmb-am, for thy	Tart-āmb-iñ, for his

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

NOM. Tart-engg-iñ, his or her two younger brothers	Tart-ar-iñ, his, her, or its younger brothers
ACC. Tarteñgg-un-iñ, his, &c.	Tartar-iñ, his, &c.
GEN. Tart-eñgal-iñ, of his	Tart-ān-iñ, of his
DAT. Tart-ungeñgul-iñ, to his	Tart-ungar-iñ, to his
ABL. Tart-eñgg-ul-iñ, by his	Tart-ar-iñ, by his
FROM Tarte-neñggulund-eñ, from	Tarte-nand-eñ, from his
FOR Tart-eñgg-un-āmb-een, for	Tart-ar-āmb-een, for his

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

SINGULAR.

Tarte-alammm, of us two younger brother
 Tarte-olommm, younger brother of you two
 Tarte-eñggun, younger brother of them two
 Tarte-anamm, our younger brother
 Tarte-onommm, your younger brother
 Tarte-ān, their younger brother.

DUAL.

Tart-eñgg-alammm, of us two, two younger brothers
 Tart-eñgg-olommm, two younger brothers of you two
 Tart-engg-eñgg-un, two younger brothers of them two
 Tart-eñgg-anamm, our two younger brothers
 Tart-ēgg-onommm, your two younger brothers.
 Tart-engg-ān, their two younger brothers.

PLURAL.

Tart-ar-alammm, younger brothers of us two
 Tart-ar-olommm, younger brothers of you two
 Tart-ar-añgg-un, younger brothers of them two
 Tart-ar-anamm, our younger brothers
 Tart-ar-onommm, your younger brothers
 Tart-ar-ān, 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.

Yañg- an...ai mulde? }
where my ? pipe? } Where is my pipe?

Yäre m-...a-..tye mitye? }
what your? it name? } What is your name?

Yañge n-...ai yarnde? }
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.

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Ngāp-an-angk	Ngēle-nangk	Ngāne-nangk.

2. Of the Second Person.

Nginte-m-angk	Ngūrle-nangk	Ngune-nangk.
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3. Of the Third Person.

Kity-en-angk	Kengg-enangk	Kār-enangk.
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56. The corresponding inseparable pronouns are,

1. Of the First Person.

-ap-an-angk	-angall-enangk	-angañ-enangk.
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2. Of the Second Person.

-inde-m-angk	-ungull-enangk	-unguñ-enangk.
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3. Of the Third Person.

-ity-en-angk	-eñgg-enangk	-ār-enangk.
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57. The formation of these may be traced in the singular, though it is not so evident in the dual and plural; thus, Ngāp-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 :

Ngāp-an-angk drētul-.....ur	} I have cut myself.
I me to cutting have been	

Ngēle-nangk	laggel-.....āmbe	} Let us two spear each other, or throw spears at each other.
we two us to	spearing may be	
	or	
Laggel-.....āmb-...angall-enangk		}
spearing may be	we two us to	

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 kiñgung, separate or separately, thus : kiñg—ung, the pronoun standing in the place of the line, as, kiñg-angall-ung, we two each other or we two separately, and in opposition to each other, (do, &c.).

1. Of the First Person.

DUAL.		PLURAL.
Kiñg-angall-ung, we two each other		Kiñg-angañ-ung, we each other.

2. Of the Second Person.

Kiñg-ungull-ung, you two each other		Kiñg-unguñ-ung, you each other.
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3. Third Person.

Kiñgeñgg-ung, they two each other		Kiñg-ar-ung, they each other.*
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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,

Kiñg-angall-ung	tant-.....āmbe	} Let us two sleep separately.
separately we two	sleeping may be	

Kiñgangallung	ngopp-.....āmbe	} Let us two walk separately.
separately we two	walking may be	

As well as,

Kiñg-ar-ung	trindel-.....in menāk-ar	} They are plucking out each other's beards.
they each other	plucking out are beard...	

Kiñg-angañ-ung	mend-.....āmbe	} Let us strike each other, or fight (with sticks).
we each other	striking may be	

* The reflexive 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 *nāiye*, that : and also two derivatives from *hiye*.

1. *Hiye*, ' This.'

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
NOM. <i>Hiye</i>	<i>Heñgg-engk</i>	<i>Hār-ar</i>
ACC. <i>Hiñ</i>	<i>Heñgg-un</i>	<i>Hāran</i>
ABL. <i>Hile</i>	<i>Heñgg-ul</i>	<i>Hār-ar.</i>

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

2. *Nāiye*, " That."

NOM. <i>Nāiye</i>	<i>Nāk-āk</i>	<i>Nārar</i>
ACC. <i>Orne</i>	<i>Uñek-āk</i>	
ABL. <i>Orle</i>	<i>Urle-āk</i>	<i>Nārar</i>
GEN. <i>Orn-auwe</i>	} <i>Uñ-auweāk</i>	
<i>Orn-auwurle</i>		
DAT. <i>Orn-angk</i>	<i>Uñ-angg-āk</i>	
FROM <i>Orn-anyr</i>		
FOR <i>Orn-āmbe</i>		

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 *hittye-nekatye*, known only in the nominative case, but in the singular, dual, and plural.

Hittyenekatye, " This" (emphatic).

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
NOM. <i>Hittylene-katye</i>	<i>Henggeñe-kengk</i>	<i>Hārañe-kar.</i>

61. From *hiye* is formed an adjective or possessive pronoun, *hiñ-auwe* or *hiñ-auwurle*, 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?"

SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.			
NOM. <i>Nañge</i> , who	GEN. <i>N-auwurle</i> , whose		
ACC. <i>Nauwe</i> , whom	DAT. <i>Nake</i> , to whom		
ABL. <i>Ngande</i> , by whom	FROM <i>N-anyir</i> , from whom		
GEN. <i>N-auwe</i> , whose	FOR <i>N-āmbe</i> , for whom		

2. Miñye ? " What ?"

SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.

NOM. Miñye, what

ACC. Miñye, what

ABL. Müre, by what or from what, as a cause

GEN. { Mēke
Mēk-urle, sometimes, mēk-auwūrle } of what

DAT. Mēke, to what

WITH Mēngge, with what (instrument or material)

FROM Mīnde, from what

FOR Mēk-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 :

N-āuwurle ngēre ? Ngañ-auwe. Lām-auwe. Nām-au we
whose net ? mine. us two of. us of.

Kañ-auwe.

them of.

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

Ngand-ān 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.

i.e. 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 iñde-...yan nakk-....ir ? } What person did you
whom by the him (a) seeing was ? } see ?

Nauw-...ind- eñggun nakk-ir ? } What two persons
whom by thee them two (a) seeing was ? } did you see ?

Nauw-...ind-.....ān nakk-....ir ? } What persons did you
whom by thee them (a) seeing was ? } see ?

Nak-.....ind-.....eñggun-...angk pemp-? } To what two per
to whom by thee them two to (a) giving ? } sons did you give ?
(§ 47. 2.)

Ngang-inde ? } Who are | Ngang-ungulle ?* } Who are you
who thou ? } you ? | who you two ? } two ?

Nangg-unguñe ? }
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-āuwe*, or *n-āuwurle*, 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.

N-āuwe ? or *N-āuwurle* ? “ Whose ? ”

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
N. {	<i>N-āuwe</i>	<i>N-āuwengk</i>	<i>N-āuwar</i>
	<i>N-āuwurle</i>	<i>N-auwurl-engk</i>	<i>N-āuwurl-ar</i>
A. {	<i>N-āuwe</i>	<i>N-auw-eṅggun</i>	<i>N-āuw-ar</i>
	<i>N-āuwurle</i>	<i>N-āuwurl-eṅg-un</i>	<i>N-āuwurl-ar</i>
G. N-	<i>añyer-ald</i>	<i>N-anyer-eṅg-al</i>	<i>N anyer-ān</i>
D. N-	<i>añyer-ungai</i>	<i>N-anyer-ungenggul</i>	<i>N-añyerung-ar</i>
Ab. N-	<i>anyer-il</i>	<i>N-anyer-eṅggul</i>	<i>N-añyer-ar</i>
Fm N-	<i>anyeri-neñde</i>	<i>Nanyeri-neṅggulund</i>	<i>N-anyeri-nānde</i>
F {	<i>N-auw-āmbe</i>	<i>N-auw-enggun-āmbe</i>	<i>N-auwar-āmbe</i>
	<i>N-auwurlāmbe</i>	<i>Nauwurl-eṅg-un-āmbe</i>	<i>N-auwurl-ar-āmbe</i>
	Whose ? (one)	Whose ? (two)	Whose ? (many)

6. Relative Pronouns.

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

Ngañde-m...angk wāiy.....in pōte ? } Who is leading the
by whom you to (a) leading is horse ? } horse to you ?

Charl-....il } Charley. | *Nañd- il ? }* What Charley ?
Charley by } by whom by him ? }

Nāye lēw-...in mañt-.. (§ 9, note)...angg-.. (§ 7, note) an (§ 51, l)
That living is house at my

He who lives at my house (my servant).

Ngande-....m-...angg-.. (§ 7, note)..engg-ul ramm-.....ing ?
by whom you to them two by (a) speaking was ?

Who are the two who told you ?

Henggullekengk, nāk-āk wāld-...āk lēw-....in.....āk
by those two those two there they two sitting are they two.

Those two who are sitting there.

Note. *Henggullekengk* is the ablative dual of *hittyekatye*, which was omitted being noticed in § 60 through mistake. The meaning is the same as that of *hittyenekatye*. *Hārekar*, in the following example, is the ablative plural. *Nāk-āk* and *nār-ar* are the dual and plural of *nāye* (§ 59, 2). The affix *-āk* has the same meaning as *engk* (see table of particles, § 38), and in sentences in which *nākāk* occurs, the following verbs take the termination *-āk* in preference to *-engk*, as in the above examples :

Ngand-....im memp-.....ing? } By whom have you
by whom you (a) striking has been? } been beaten?

Hārek-ar, nār-ar wāld-...ar lēw.....in } By those who are
by them those there they sitting are } sitting there.

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

Ngāte nakk-.....ir korne, yarn-.....ir an-ang-itye
by me (a) seeing has been man, speaking was me to he
watañgrau.
yesterday.

i.e. I have seen the man who spoke to me yesterday.

7. Indefinite Pronouns.

66.	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Yam, another	Yamm-engk, two others	Yamm-ar, others	
Kittyur, another			
Kaṅgul, kaṅgulun, another			Ngrunt-ar, all

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

Hīye-kai ngaitye.....em? Hng hng,* yam korn
this ? countryman your? no other (tribe) man

Is this your countryman? No, a man of another tribe.
while kaṅgul or kaṅgulun merely expresses another, as,

Kaikunda (§16, note).....yan kaṅgulun korn-
(a) calling (be there by thee) him another man

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

Tyile-kai? Hng hng, yam mitye, barley
rice ? no, other name, barley

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

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

8. Emphatic Pronouns.

67. Emphatic pronouns corresponding to the English forms "I myself, thou thyself," &c., are formed by adding

* This and its correspondent yes (hūg) 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,

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

Ngāte-yan-..on eñ-.....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 :

Ngēl.....ai-...yan wāy-.....ir pōte
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

NOM.		ACC.
-ye	into	-yin
-owe	"	-in
-auwe	"	-an
-anowe	"	-anowan
-owalle	"	-owan
-auwalle	"	-auwan.

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
- āmbe for.

Examples :

1. Naŋgai-ye, my father, and Naink-owe, my mother.

NOM.	Naŋgai-ye, my father	Naink-owe, my mother
ACC.	Naŋgai-yin, my father	Naink-in, my mother
GEN.	Naŋgai-yin, of my	Naink-in, my mother's
DAT.	Naŋgai-yin-angk, to my	Naink-in-angk, to my m.
ABL.	Naŋgai-yiñ-de, by my	Naink-iñ-de, by my mother
FROM	Naŋgai-yin-añyir, from	Naink-in-añyir, from my m.
FOR	Naŋgai-yin-āmbe, for	Naink-in-āmbe, for my m.

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 ngāyeri, father, and niñkeri, mother, as nāyer-eŋgg-an, my two fathers; niñker-eŋgg-an, my two mothers; ngāyer-ār-an, my fathers; ninker-ār-an, my mothers. These latter forms are to be declined in the same manner as tart-eŋgg-an and tartr-ar-an (see § 52, 2). The dual and plural of the pronoun is to be expressed by the inseparable dual and plural pronouns, affixed to ngaiyeri, as ngāyeri-alammm, father of us two; ngāyer-eŋgg-alammm, two fathers of us two; ngāyer-ar-alammm, fathers of us two, &c., similar to tarte-alammm, tart-eŋgg-alammm, tart-ar-alammm (§ 53, 6).

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

NOM.	Niñk-owe, thy mother	Nark-owalle, his or her m.
ACC.	Niñk-an, thy mother	Nark-owan, his or her m.
GEN.	Nink-in, thy mother's	Nark-owan, his &c. mother's
DAT.	Niñk-in-angk, to thy m.	Narrk-owan-angk, to his
ABL.	Nink-iñde, by thy m.	Nark-owañ-de, by his
FROM	Nink-in-añyir, from thy	Nark-owan-añyir, from his
FOR	Nink-in-āmbe, for thy	Nark-owan-āmbe, for his

3. Ngāy-owe, thy father, and Gēl-auwe, thy brother.

NOM.	Ngaiy-owe, thy father	Gēl-auwe, thy brother
ACC.	Ngaiy-in, thy father	Gēl-an, thy brother
GEN.	Ngaiy-in, thy father's	Gēl-an, thy brother's
DAT.	Ngaiy-in-angk, to thy	Gēl-an-angk, to thy brother
ABL.	Ngaiy-iñde, by thy f.	Gēl-añ-de, by thy brother
FROM	Ngaiy-in-añyir, from thy	Gēl-an-añyir, from thy br.
FOR	Ngaiy-in-āmbe, for thy	Gēl-an-āmbe, for thy brother

Note. Yin and yin-de, lan and lan-de, are frequently used for ngäyin, ngaiyiñde, gēlan, gēl-an-de.

The other words of this kind which have been observed are, yik-owalle, his or her father; gēl-anowe, my brother; gēl-auwalle, his or her brother; mār-anowe, my sister; mār-auwe, thy sister; mār-auwalle, 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?	Hāg, ngañ-awe porl	} Is that your child? Yes it is.
whether your it child?	Yes, me of child	

Hīye-kai mēralde yāpe.	Hīyekai 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-ine* porl-}	} What is this? (some object covered up) It is a sick child
what it eh?	sick child	

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

Ngate	pant.....ir	porle, balb...ēmb-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."

Wiwild-ap ell-ēmbē* tarnan gringkari ell-embe* allyenik,
 child I being not European was here,
 app-in korn-el-ap ell-in* ngruntular gringkar-ar llēw-in*
 I now man am I being many European..s dwelling
 rūw ungar.
 land....s in.

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.

Yēyauwe...el...ap el-in }
 hunger with I am } I am hungry.

Kittyur yōyangge ell-ani }
 another fight be will } There will be another fight.

Yāy-in..iñde } Thou art eating. | Yāy-in ell iñde } Thou art al-
 eating thou } eating continuing thou } ways eating.

Yāp-ap el-in } I am going to fetch wood; and { Yap 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 mām-, tarn-el-añ (§ 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.

Tyrl-ald-ap mēwe el-in }
 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 -ēn, in the present tense, as,

Ngāpe yāy-in, I eat
 Ngāte takk-in, I eat
 Ngāpe }
 Ngāte } mutt-un, I drink.
 Ngāte kangg-ēn, 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 ngāte memmp-in, I

* -ēmbē and -in, particles denoting respectively past and present time. (see †).

strike ; ngāpe mend-in, I strike ; and others neuter or intransitive, as ngāpe lēw-in, I sit ; ngate tant-in, I sleep.

It must here be observed that some of these words, as yāy-in, require the pronoun to be ngāpe ; others, as takk-in and kangg-ēn, require ngāte ; while some, as mutt-un, may take either ngāpe or ngāte—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,

Ngāte-yan lakk-in, I spear him

Ngāp-il laggl-in, I spear him.

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

2. Korne laggel-in mām-il, 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 ngāte and korn-il to be the agent nominative or active cases of ngāpe 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 lakkin māmē, 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 mām-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, mām-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 ngāte and kornil to have the force of Latin ablatives, 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 mām-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 drētul-un } I am cutting myself.
I me to cutting }

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 ngāp-il, being the ablative of the inseparable pronoun -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 substantives, 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 regarded, like English words with the affix -ing, as sometimes participles and sometimes gerunds; and they have accordingly 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; drētul-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 "wiyān," (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. Ngánto wiy-án? }
who speaks? } (Threlkeld's Grammar, page 127.)

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

2. Ngán unnung wiyellin yóng? } (N. S. Wales dialect.
who there talking out there? } T.'s Grammar, p. 127)

2. Ngaŋge rammēl-in lalde? }
who - talking out there? } (Encounter Bay dialect).

Though the fact is not noticed by Mr Threlkeld, who considers ngánto as the agent nominative or active case of ngán; but, with this theory, the omission of the particle -to in the second of the above sentences appears to us inexplicable, as ngán 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 bón báng} (New South Wales. Threlkeld,
telling him I } page 68.)

Ngáp-en-angk rammêl-in } (Encounter Bay.)
I him to telling.

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)..añ } A spearing me has been; or, There
spearing has been me } 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:

Ngáp-an-angk drêtul-un } I am cutting myself.
I me to cutting }

Ngát-..an drêk-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,

Ngān-enangk	mend-in	} We strike each other.
we each other	striking (are)	
King-ar-ung	laggel-in	} The men are spearing each other.
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, yāye, eating; prelde, driving away. These roots are used as the Infinitive and Imperative moods in the English. Examples :

Giy-in-angañ	wergittul-	} Let us go fishing, or, to fish.
(let there be) going by us	fishing	

Giyin...angañ	prelde,	or,	preldul-
(there is a) going by us	driving (gerund)		driving (participle)
We are going to drive away (our enemies).			

Takke, or, takk	} Eat (imperative).
(be there) eating	

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

TABLE OF PARTICLES USED IN THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

	—*		The root Infinitive. Imp.
—in	—un	—ēn	} Present tense. [time.
—ing ?	—ung ?	—ēn ?	
—embe	—embe	—embe	Preterite, indicating remote
—ir	—ur	—eir	} Perfect and Imperfect.
—ing ?	—ung ?	—eir ?	
—ani	—ani	—eani	Future.
	—ilde -ildal		Conditional mood, would, should, would have, &c.
	—il (-al)		Inclination of the will.
	—al		Optative as respects the speaker
	—el	}	Optative as respects the subject of the verb.
	—āmbe		Necessity or strong inclination.
	—elāre		
	—i	}	Prohibitive.
	—iell		
	—urāmbe		Subjunctive, for, that may.
	—iāmbe		Sbj. neg., for not, that may not.

* 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, *pettēl-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.

Yūn-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."

<i>Ngate lakk-in kōye.</i>	<i>Lakk-in-atte kōye.</i>
by me making basket.	making by me basket.
<i>Kōy-.....atte lakkin.</i>	
basket by me making.	

First Person Dual.

<i>Ngēle lakk-in kōye.</i>	<i>Lakk-in-angall kōye.</i>
by us two making basket.	making by us two basket.
<i>Kōy-.....angall lakkin.</i>	
basket by us two making.	

First Person Plural.

<i>Ngāne lakk-in kōye.</i>	<i>Lakk-in...angañ kōye.</i>
by us making basket.	making by us basket.
<i>Koy.....angañ lakkin.</i>	
basket by us making.	

* Abbreviation of *pettēl-in-itye*.

Participle. First Person Singular. "I am making a basket."

Ngāpe laggel-in kōy-.....il. Laggel-in-ap kōy-.....il.
 I making basket with. making I basket with.
 Kōy-.....il-...ap laggel-in.
 basket with I making.

Note. Laggel-in-ap may be 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."

Rānd-.....inde lakk-....ēmbē kōye.
 long ago by thee making was basket.
 Lakk-...ēmb-...īnde rānde kōye.
 making was by thee long ago basket.
 Kōy-.....īnde rānde lakk-....ēmbē.
 basket by thee long ago making was.

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

Rand-i-itye laggel-...ēmbē kōy-....il.
 long ago he making was basket with.
 Laggel-ēmb-itye rānde kōy-.....il.
 making was he long ago basket with.
 Kōy-....il-...itye rānde laggel-ēmbē.
 basket with he long ago making was.

Perfect. First Person Plural. "Yesterday we made a basket."

Ngāne watañgrau lakk-....ir kōye.
 by us yesterday making was basket.
 Lakk-.....ir-...angañ watañgrau kōye.
 making was by us yesterday basket.
 Kōy-.....angañ watañgrau lakk-.....ir.
 basket by us yesterday making was.

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

Ngēle watañgrau laggel-....ir kōy-eil.
 we two yesterday making were basket.
 Laggel-..ir-....angall watañgrau kōy-....il
 making were we two yesterday basket with.

Koy-.....il-.....angall watañgrau laggel-..ir.
basket with we two yesterday making were.

Future. Second Person Plural. "You will make a basket."

Ngüne lakk-.....ani kōye.
by you making will be basket.

Lakk-.....ani.....unguñ koye.
Making will be by you basket.

Kōy-....unguñ lakk-e.....ani.
basket by you making will be.

Participle. Third Person Plural. "They will be making a basket.

Kāre laggel-....ani kōy-.....il.
they making will be basket with.

Laggel-...ani-.....ar kōy-.....il.
making will be they basket with.

Kōy-.....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-ang-g-añte pemp-..ildal
black cockatoo, by him you to then giving would (there be)
māyingg-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 mallows."

Rekald-.....iñd-....an-angk wāiy-.....ani pōte atte-
to-morrow by you me to bringing (if) shall be horse by me
m-..ang-g-ambe pemp-..il (or, an-il) 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."

Lēw-...al...ap.	Lēw-.....al-.....inde.
sitting wish I (to be).	sitting mayest thou (be).
Lēw-.....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-...iāde.
drinking wish I (to be).	drinking wishest thou (to be).
Nakk-āmb-.....il.	
seeing desire by him (there is).	

NECESSITY OR STRONG INCLINATION. *-ELARE*.

"I must drink." "You must drink."

Mutt-e.la...elār...ap.	Mutt-.....elār...iāde.
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."

Ngāpe-m-angk punt-.....ur kuñg.....urāmbē ngūm-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."

Yūn...atte....yan pīm.....ani pāte ngopp-...i-āmbē.
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 -warr, which is probably the root of warr-in, making, doing. Example:

Nginte brüpe-...wār- kalt-.....in } You dig badly.
by thee bad making digging is }

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

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

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	Yün, soon
Hikau, at the present moment	Rānde, long ago
Watañgrau, yesterday	Rauwul, remote time
Kaṅgulun watañgyer, the day	Yāral? at what time? when?
before yesterday	Tarnalo, never.

OF PLACE.

Ake, here	Yāño? whither?
Alye, here, close by	Ande } hence
Yāñge? where?	Andek }
Yānde? whence	Ondu, there.

OF NUMBER.

Kaṅgulandār, one time, once	Nepaldānde, three times, thrice
only	Miny-andai? how many times?
Niagkandai, two times, twice	how often?

OF ORDER.

Nankur, first, before	Yituwarre, behind.
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OF QUANTITY.

Rūwar, abundantly, plentifully	Ngaiāmbē, more (<i>Imp.</i> of Lakebr, sparingly
Kūnye, kakūnye, enough	ngaiāmb-in, repeat the action)
Minyāi? how many?	
Ukke, thus, in this manner	Lūne, so.

OF QUALITY.

Mirrinmël, quickly

Mante, slowly.

OF DOUBT.

Yarrur? what shall I say? Yarrurā? what shall I say?

OF AFFIRMATION.

Katyil, truly (or with truth) Hāg, yes.

OF NEGATION.

Hng hng, no

Tarnau, it is not.

OF INTERROGATION.

Minye? how? in what manner? Yāral? when?

Minyai? how many? Yañge? where?

Mekimbe? what for? Yāno? to what place? whither?

Minde? from what? why? Yakke? where? at what place?

Miny-urti? what kind? what Yānde? from what place?
quality? whence?

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
Ungun, if

Ambe } then
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! -a! 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 *Yāūwañde?* where are you going? *Yang-iñde lēw-ai?* where do you live? and *Yānd-iñde?* 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 :

Yāūw-.....a-...ñde? Polt-...an } Whither art thou going?
 whither wilt thou (go)? Polte to } To Polte.
Yañg-...iñde lēw-.....ai? Polt-...ong } Where are you staying?
 where you staying ? P. at } At Polte.
Yānd-...inde? Polte-...noñt } Whence do you come? From
 whence thou? Polte from } Polte.

83.

NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES.			EUROPEAN NAMES.
To ———	At ———	From ———	
Ngalaikrūar	Ngalaikrūwar	Ngalaikrūan-bañt	Granite Island
Kulkamāiar	Kulkamāiwar	Kulkamai-mañt	Adelaide
Wuñ-angk	Wuñ-angk	Wuñ-an-mañt	Mrs Keeling's, E. Bay
Lait-angk	Lart-angk	Lart-an-mañt	Mouth of the Hindmarsh
Mūar-angk	Mūar-angk	Mūar-an-mañt	Mouth of the Inman
Ngart-au	Ngart-ong	Ngarte-noñt	Rosetta Cove
Rām-au	Rām-ong	Rāme-noñt	Neighbrhd. of Fishery
Polt-au	Polt-ong	Polte-noñt	The Point. Police Station at Enc. Bay
Lwanggāngg	Lwanggāngg	Lwanggān-mañt	Currency Creek
Taldarar	Taldaruwar	Taldarañ-bañt	Site of Hall's Survey Camp
Dūwar-ald-	Dūwar-ung-ald-	Dūwar-an-dalt	Nghbrhd of Radford's, in the Hindmarsh Valley
Mūtabarriar	Mūtabariñgar	Mūtabarre-nont	Head of Hindmarsh V.
Kōt-ald-	Kōt-ung-ald-	Kōt-an-dalt	Goolwa Police Station
Witteñg-al	Witt-ungeñggul	Wit-uneñggulund	Islands or rocks at Freeman's Nob
Kaindyēnu-ald-	Kaindyēnu-ald-	Kaindyēnu-ald-	Freeman's Nob
Kungkiñguar	Kungkiñguwar	Kungkiñgu-an-mant	Rosetta Head.

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.

Ikirriwar, Wright's Island
 Warrepari-ngga, Sturt's River
 Pattawilly-angk, Glenelg
 Yertabuldi-ngga, Port Adelaide
 Tāinbari-angk, Ngangkipari-ngga,
 Tiiru-ngga, Horse-Shoe
 Parna-ngga, Neighbourhood of Emu
 Hotel
 Punduwalluwati-ngg-, Neighbour-
 hood of Tapley's
 Kūkakungarr, Kangaroo Island
 Yangkallyaw-angk, Yangkalilla
 Limbuanuwar, Section 17, Enc. Bay

Parrewar-añgg, Cape Jervis
 Ngūtar-angk, Rapid Bay
 Rumbuwattyeri-ngg-, Neighbourhood
 of Brown's, on the Hindmarsh
 Tarrtuwar, Nhbd. of Mr Strangways's
 Mill-angk, Tod's Station, near Lake
 Alexandrina
 Mallyuñg-ald, Morphett's Crossing-pl.
 Gōwillar-angk, Mr Moorhouse's Sec-
 tion, Encounter Bay, No. 12
 Tarp-angk, Hindmarsh Island
 Tipping, Point Sturt, L. Alexandrina.

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.

VOCABULARY.

A.

-ā, *particle*, calling the attention. (See -ā in Addenda.)

· Ngint-ā } Thou! | ·Porl-...ind-ā } Child! here!
 thou ! } Hallo! | Child thou! }

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

· Ngūke-...ai } This is but water. | Ngāp-...ai } I only.
 Water only } I only } I by myself.
 · Ngēl-....ai } We two only.
 we two only }

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

· Miñy-ai korn-ar · punt-...ung? } How many men have
 what ? men coming have been? } arrived?

-aiyor, *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.

Kē-l giy-āiyor loru England.—I thought he had gone to England.

The literal meaning of the particles ke and aiyor is not known; the following analysis, therefore, is merely a conjecture:

Kē-.....-l giy-...āiy-....or loru England?
 whether by him a going? had been up (to) England?

in which the particle -or is to be taken as merely denoting past time, and not as the pl. tense of the verb “to be.”

Ke-.....ñg-un mēmp-āiy-.....or? } I thought that they
 whether them two (a) striking? had been? } two had been beaten

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

· Nampuñda-.....ñyan dūwar-ald · āiyuk } 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 | Akk....an-āmbe } Give for me.
here me to } mode of begging). | I pray me for }

- **Akkār, *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 pemp....ir . wiwild-eñg-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-au } I intend to go to Ngarte.
up will I Ngarte to }

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

‘ Korn-alde-yarnde } 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 pemp-in korn-alde } He gives it to the man.
by him (a) giving is man to }

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

Miny-el-ity yarlukē an-āmbe }
what is it road me for } What a fine road is this
Alye...el...arr , yerkin yāñgāiāk-ar! } for me winding between
here are they standing up hill.....s } the hills!

The above words compose one of the native songs. It refers to the road between Encounter Bay and Willunga. 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 }
steal.....er } Thief.

“ riñgbal-in, singing, riñgbal....amalde }
cant.....ator } Singer.

It is also added to substantives, as,

mām....amalde }
fish.....er } A fisherman, from māme, fish.

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

• Tyil-...ald-...amb- }
rice of on account } For the rice, i.e., to eat with it.

Maiyingg-ar an-āmbe }
clothe.....s me for } Give to me clothing.

-āmbe (2), denoting desire.

Nakk-...āmb-.....atte...yan }
seeing let there be by me it } Let me see it.

Tant-...āmb-appe }
sleeping wish I (to be) } I wish to sleep.

An- (See -an, 2.)

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

• Ngolk-.....ur-.....an...ell }
a biting has been me by him } He (the dog) has bitten me.

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

Yañg-an-...ai drēk-urmi? } Where is | Porle-...añ } My
where my ? knife } my knife? | child my } child.

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

• Warkk-...an }
woman of (many) } The women's.

-ān (2), on upon.

Lēw-in...ar lēw-urm...ān } They are sitting upon the
sitting they chair.....s upon } chairs.

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

• Rekald-.....atte } pemp-...ani } tyile'bām-...ān
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.

• Miñy-andai? } How many times? | Nīngk-andai } Twice
what times? } How often? | two times } (See -andel).

Ande, *adv.*, hence.

• Andek, *adv.*, from this place, away.

Kile } morokk-.....ur-.....ittyan āndek }
by him (a) taking has been it away } He has taken it away.

-andel, *particle*, same as -andai, or perhaps these particles are compounds of ānde, hence, with -ai, and -el respectively, in which case they must be explained as follows :

Kaṅgul-.....and...ai ? } Once more.
another (time) hence ? }
Kaṅgul-....and....el } Yes, go once more.
another hence be (there) }

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

Rekald.....ap- mutt-.....ani } I shall drink to-morrow.
to-morrow I drinking shall be }

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 wir-in ngūm-anyir } It (the child) inherits
it sick is you from } disease from you.

-anyir (2), on account of.

Kitye blukk-un kiñ-.....anyir } He is afraid of him.
he afraid is him on account of }

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

Wāye Wuñ-angk antarlo } On this side Wunne, or, between
W. on this side } this and W.

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

Yāral-...ind-...an-angk morokk-un, gōwelāre, } When you bring
when by thee me to (a) fetching crawfish, } me crawfish,
atte-...m-...ang-...añte pemp-.....il kāpe } I will give you
by me thee to, then (a) giving shall be tobacco } tobacco.

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

Giy-...an-.....il-.....añte England } I think he will
(a) going will be by him probably (to) England } go to England.

Antūo, *prep.* beyond; used with karlo, preceding, as antarlo with wāye.

Karlo Kainyēnu-ald antūo } Beyond Kainyēnu-ald.
Kainyēnu-ald beyond }

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

-angālain, *pos. pro. dual*, of us two.

Nāiyeri-angālain.—Father of us two.

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

Nāiyeri-aṅganain.—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 } I have told you.
by me you (a) telling has been }

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

Lēw-...in...itye yikk-owan-angk } He is staying with his
sitting is he (a) his father with } father.

-angk (3), *part.*, in.

‘ Yumm-un-itye-kōy-...angk }
resting is it basket in } It is in the basket.

-angk (4), *at*.

‘ Yañg-itye? Kūr-angk }
where he? river at } Where is he? At the river.

-angk (5), motion towards, or to a place.

‘ Yauw-a-ñde? Mant-angk } Where will you go to? To the
where will you? house to } house.

-ap, or app, contracted form of ngāpe, I, used as a suffix.

Rekkald-...ap ngai ngopp...ani }
to-morrow I here coming will be } To-morrow I will come.

-appe, contraction of ngāpe, used as a suffix.

‘ Loru-appe }
up I } I am going.

-āre. (See Addenda.)

-arke, probably a contraction of warke, female.

Pañgali, first-born (son). Pañgali-arke, first-born daughter.

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

‘ Ngai-arau } Come here. | *Nakk-arau.
here now } See I pray.

-arau (2), *just*.

‘ Mutt-arau }
drink just } I will just drink (and then go).

-āre. (See Addenda.)

-att, or att (con. of ngāte), *part. suf.*, by me.

‘ Tupp-.....ani-.....at-.....añte ‘ yāpe } I think I shall carry
a carrying shall be by me most likely wood } wood.

Atte, -atte (for ngāte), by me.

Atte-...m-angg-añte pemp-il }
by me you to then (a) will to give } Then I will give to you.

-au (1), *part.*, now

‘ Ell-.....ap-...au? }
coming I now? } Shall I come now?

-au (2), *just*.

Mutt-āmb-.....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-auwe } My, or | ‘ Ngūm-auwe } Your, or | ‘ Kiñ-auwe } His.
me of } mine. | you of } yours. | him of }

-auwurle, *part.*, used in the same sense as awe, but apparently having greater force.

‘ Ngai-auwurle porle.—My own child.

-auwuri, *part.*, naturally belonging to.

Pett-auwuri.—One naturally a thief.

Ngolk-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.

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

- Bāme, *s.*, girl.
- Bant. (See Addenda.)
- Barno, *s.*, aunt.
- Batturi, *s.*, heap.
- Bēlpul-un, *p.*, being lost, stupid, erring, drunken.
- Bēlpul-un, *v.s.*, losing.

Bēlpundur-.....atte-yan mulde } I have lost the pipe.
a losing has been by me it pipe }

Bettul-un, *p.*, disturbed.

Bettul....ap mēw } I am vexed, displeased.
disturbed I (am) bowels }

- Bilbile, *s.*, rush (plant).
- Bilyokund-un, *v.s.*, circumcising.
- Bilyokull-un, *p.*, circumcised.
- Blainkul-un, *p.*, smacking the lips.
- Blaityingye, *adj.*, idle
- Blaityingyamallde, *s.*, idler.
- Blēwilin, *p.*, unwell, sick, indisposed.
- Blēwil-amalde, *s.*, invalid
- Blēwalaun-un, *p.*, panting.
- Bōpaye, *s.*, species of mouse.
- Brāte, *s.*, youngest son.
- Brāte-arke, *s.*, youngest daughter.
- Brauwarāte, *s.*, favourite son.
- Brēke, *s.*, female emu.
- Brēk-inyeri-orn, *s.*, man who hunts emus.
- Briye, *s.*, messenger.
- Briko-wallin, *p.*, becoming a messenger.
- Brikaiwul-un, *p.*, destroyed.
- Brūge, *s.*, fire.
- Brūye, *s.*, forehead.
- Brūke, *s.*, skin, peel.

- Brūk-ēlbe, *adj.*, unpeeled.
 Brūke-watyeri, uncircumcised.
 • Brūk-ityē, *adj.*, skinless, without skin.
 • Brūk-inyeri, *s.*, match to strike a light, *literally*, fire belonging to.
 • Brūko-wattyeri, *adj.*, full of fire, very hot.
 • Bruingke, *adj.*, loose, not tight.
 • Brūpe, *adj.*, bad, old, imperfect.
 • Brūpewar, *adv.*, badly.
 Brūpe-wallin, *p.*, becoming bad.
 Brupe-warr-in, *v.s.*, making bad.
 Brāwul-amalde, *s.*, sorcerer.
 Brāwulun, *p.*, charming, enchanting.
 Brūwun, *v.s.*, charming, enchanting.
 Bugāūl-un, *p.*, shaking the head in token of negation.
 Bulbuttul-un, *p.*, too full, having eaten too much.
 • Bulg-ēn, *v.s.*, vomiting, spitting out.
 Flōrau-w-il bulgēn porlo-pal-angk } (The dog) Flora is vomit-
 Flora by a vomiting is child her for } ing for her puppy.
 • Bulk-un, *v.s.*, vomiting.
 • Bunkuldi, *s.*, bone worn in the nose; needle, pin.
 Burt-un, *v.s.*, eructation.
 • Burrumbauwe, *s*, kind of plant.

D.

- Daiyuw-un, *v.s.*, keeping, preserving.
 Dailpul-un, *p.*, leaping, jumping.
 • Daldauwe, *s.*, crow (bird).
 Dām-in, *v.s.*, placing a dead body in a tree.*
 Darrauwe, *s.*, small sea-fish, called by the colonists salmon.
 • Darrauwinyeri, *adj.*, belonging to salmon.
 Darrauwinyeri ngēre } A salmon-net, *i.e.*, a net for catching
 salmon belonging to net } 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.

Dēwangg-en, *p.*, being dark.

• Dēwangk-in, *p.*, groaning.

× Dēwil, *s.*, darkness.

• Dild-in, *v.s.*, smelling.

• Dlaitye, *adj.*, thin, lean.

• Dlōmari, *s.*, mist, fog, vapour.

Dondāmball-in, *p.*, beating time.

• Dondāmbarrin, *v.s.*, beating time.

• Dondami, *s.*, middle-aged person.

Drēk-in, *v.s.*, cutting.

Drēk-urmi, *s.*, knife.

• Drērauwul-un, *p.*, cutting to pieces.

• Drērauw-un, *v.s.*, cutting to pieces.

• Drētul-un, *p.*, cutting.

Ngāp-an-angk drētul-un } I cut myself.
I me to cutting am }

× Dūwari, *s.*, kind of root eaten by the natives ; flour, rice, vegetable food generally.

Dūwari-malde, *s.*, one having plenty of food.

Dūwar-inyeri, *adj.*, of, belonging, or pertaining to food.

Dūwar-inyeri mand- } Store-house, granary.
food of house }

E.

El, *part.*, denoting desire.

Mūw-el.....ap ell...in } I am sleepy. (See Addenda, -l.)
Sleep-desiring I being am }

Mutt-el.....ap } I wish to drink.
desiring to drink I }

Tauw-ityan kurr- tant-el.....itye
not him an awakening (let there be) wishing to sleep he
Do not wake him ; he wishes to sleep.

• Nakk-el.....atte....yan } Let me see it.
a wish to see by me it (there is) }

• Pett-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).

• Memp-ir.....an.....el } He has beaten me.
a beating has been me by him }

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

• Ell.....-ai (for ngai) } Come here.
be (thou) here }

-elar, *part.* signifying wishing, desiring, wanting.

• Mutt-elar.....at....au
desire to drink by me now (is) } I want to drink.

Ell-in, *p.*, being, existing.

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

• Kuny-itye ell.....ir
already he being has been } He is dead.

Wiwild-ap ell.....ēmbē tarnau'gringkari lēw-in
child I being (*part.* of time past) not European sitting down
alye, yand-ap-orn ell-in ruwar 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.

• Yap-ap el-ēlembē
(for) wood I being have been } I have been for wood.

• El-.....ap-au ?
coming I now ? } Shall I come.

Mām-ap el-in } I go for fish.
(for) fish I being am }

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

El-in-itye 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 radically different. Compare -el, *part.*, denoting desire.

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

Yañg....en-ai yarnde } Where is his spear ?
where his ? spear }

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

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

-ende, for nginte. (See Addenda.)

Eñ-in, *v.s.*, making, causing, doing.

• Ngāte-yan on en-ani } I myself will do it.
by me it myself doing will be }

-eng. (See Addenda.)

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

• Yāy...in...engk mām-il } They two are eating a fish.
eating are they two fish with }

-eng (2), *part.* forming the dual number.

Porl-engk	} Two children.	Bam-engk	} Two girls.
child two		girl two	

G.

- Gaiyuw-un, *v.s.*, making incision, cutting.
 - Galkal-in, *p.*, perspiring, sweating.
 - Galk-in, *v.s.*, perspiring, sweating.
 - Garral-in, *p.*, waiting for.
 - Gāuwari, *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.
 - Grāuwe, *adj.*, large, great, big.
 - Grāūw-un, *v.s.*, burying, interring.
 - Gringkari, *adj.*, dead.
- Ngate lakk-ir.....ityan gringkari
by me a spearing has been him 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.

- Haran, *pron. dem. pl., acc.*, these
- Harañekar, *pro. dem. pl.*, these.
- Hārar, *pro. dem. pl.*, these.
- Harn-angk, *pro. dem. pl. dative*, to these.
- Harn-auwe, *pro. dem. pl. genitive*, of these.

- Harn-auwurle, same as harn-auwe, of these.
 • Henggeñek-engk, *pro. dem. dual*, these two.
 • Heñgg-engk, *pro. dem.*, these two.
 Heñggul, *pro. dem. dual abl.*, by or with these two.
 Heñggun, *pro. dem. dual acc.*, these two.
 Heñggun-angk, *pro. dem. dual dat.*, to these two.
 Heñggun-auwe, *pro. dem. dual gen.*, of these two.
 Heñggun-auwurle, same as heñggun-awe, of these two.
 Hiau, *adj.*, any.

Hiau mam-? }
 any fish? } Have you any fish.

- Hikke, *adv.*, now.
 • Hiye, *pro. dem.*, this.
 • Hiyekai, *pro. dem.*, this.
 • Hile, *pro. dem. abl.*, by or with this.
 Hin, *pro. dem. acc.*, this.
 Hin-angk, *pro. dem. dat.*, to this.
 Hiñauwe, *pro. dem. gen.*, of this.
 Hiñ-auwurle, same as hin-auwe, of this.
 Hittyenekattye, *pro. dem.*, this one (of more force than hiye).

I. -

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

- Pett-.....i }
 Stealing not (let there be) } Steal not ; or, Thou shalt not steal.
 • Ngir-....i-.....ambe }
 crying not (it) for } That (the child) may not cry.
 • Ngâte prim-.....in'pôte' ngopp-i-....ãmbe } I hobble the horse
 by me a fastening is horse going not for } that he may not go away.

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

- Ngint-...ân-angk tupp-il • yâp-....ar atte...m-f.angg-ante
 by you me to will to carry wood (*pl.*) by me you to them
 • pemp-il • maiyingg-ar.
 will to give clothe.....s.

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.

- Maiy-il-iyân 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.

- Ngäpe laggel-in köy-....il } I am plattig a basket (basket
 I plattig 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 kōye 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 kōyel—“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 kōye } The woman is making a
woman by (a) plating 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.

-ildal. (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 , plāūauwe.
a giving there would be flour.

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

Ngint.....an-angk pemp-.....ilde drēkurmi, ngate...
from you me to a giving should there be knife, from me
-m-angk pemp-.....ilde krānti.
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-.....ildal 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 ngūm), *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.

-imin. (See Addenda.)

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

Ngat-...in 'nakk-in } I see him.
by me him a seeing is }

-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.

Yāpindau }
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-.....eng }
foot appertaining to two (things) } A pair of shoes.

Rām-.....inyeri-ap porl }
Ramong of I child } I am a native of Ramong.

-inyin, *conj.*, also.

Ngāp-inyin.
I also.

-ir, *part.*, expressing past time.

Pett-.....ir | Nakk-.....ir
Stealing has been, or was. | 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 -iyan, *pron. per acc.*, him, her, it.

Ngāfauwe porle pet-.....ir.....ityan Grengkəri-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- }
it (a) burying is, it (a) burning } Some are buried, some
burned.

Maiy-il-ityan luw-.....ur }
wind by it (a) breaking has been } The wind has broken it.

Itteri, *adv.*, in vain.

Itter-....atte wun-...ēmbē }
in vain by me (a) throwing was } I threw in vain.

-iye, *pron. 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

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

• Nāp-.....ityē } Unmarried. | Muw-ityē. | Mok-ityē } Sound,
husband without } Sleep..less. | hole..less } untorn.

Y.

- 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, whereabouts.
- Yakkal-in, *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 mitye korn- }
other name man } Man of another tribe or country.

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	Mempa-yan	} Strike
(a) striking (let there be)	} thou.	(a) striking him (be there)	} him.

Yande, *adj.*, useless, worthless, old, worn out.

Yande-imin, *s.*, old woman; probably contraction of yande mmine.

- Yande-engk-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-engk-orn; plural, yañd-ar-orn.

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

Yande-ru, *s.*, weed, flower; every plant not eatable.

Yande-wall-in, *p.*, becoming useless, old.

Yun-inde yande-.....wall-ani -orn }
Soon you old becoming will be man } You will soon be an old man.

• Yande-warrin, *v.s.*, making useless, spoiling.

• Yandurli, *adv.*, whence.

Yandurli-inde ? }
Whence you ? } Whence do you come ?

• Yañge, *adv.*, where ?

Yañge -m-...ai kōye }
where your ? basket } Where is your basket ?

Yangaiake, *s.*, hill.

• Yanggul-un, *p.*, weeping bitterly.

• Yangkūl-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.

• Yaraipappauwe, *s.*, joint.

• Yāral, *adv. of time*, when.

• Yāral-in, *p.*, running out, leaking.

• Yāramin, *v.s.*, pouring out, or out of one vessel into another.

Yāre, *adv.*, when ?

Yāre, *int. pro.*, what ?

Yare -ma-...tye mitye ? }
what your it name ? } What is your name ?

Yāre, *s.*, back.

Yārewarr, *prep.*, behind, behind you.

Yārwarrim.—Behind you.

Yārilde, *adv. of int.*, how ?

Yāriñdell, *adv. ex.*, what is the matter ?

Yāriñdeñ, *adv. ex.*, what is the matter.

• Yarle, *s.*, sea.

• Yarlē, *s.*, male emu.

• Yarlukē, *s.*, road, way, path.

• Yārnde, *adv.*, whence ?

• Yārnde, *s.*, spear.

Yarne-mind-in, *v.s.*, mentioning.

Yarn-in, *p.*, speaking, talking, saying.

• Yarnyul-un, *p.*, howling.

• Yartam-in, *v.s.*, stretching out the hand to receive.

Yart-in, *v.s.*, stretching out the hand to receive.

Yartuwe, *s.*, grown-up female.

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

Yarruw-.....inde ngopp-un }
which (way) you going are } In which direction are you going ?

• Yarrur, *adv.*, what shall I do (or say) ?

• Yārrura, *adv.*, same as yarrur.

Yāño, *adv. of place*, where ? whither ?

Yauw-...at-...yan yupp-un }
where by me it (a) putting ? } Where shall I put it ?

Yauw-al...itye ! } Where will | Yauw-...al-uñgun ! } Where will
 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.
- Yenembēl-in, *p.*, being entangled.
- Yenemp-in, *v.s.*, entangling.
- Yerl-in, *p.*, standing up.
- Yiko-waile, 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.
- Yilkundēl-in, *p.*, being pushing away.
- Yimmily-engk, *s. dual*, twilight.
- Yingge, *s.*, hair, except of the head.
- Yinge, unmarried man, bachelor.
- Yingk-ityē, *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*).
- Ylupp-un, *v.s.*, affixing.
- Yōyangge, *s.*, anything soft to sleep upon; bed.
- Yōyangge, *s.*, fight with spears, battle.
- Yōyangg-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.
- Yōrin, *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.
- Yribbel-in, *p.*, cleaning.
- Yrippin, *v.s.*, making clean, cleansing.
- Yūke, *s.*, boat.
- Yūke-matiñgg-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.
- Yūn, *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.

Kam-ma-itye porl-? } Is that your child?
 it your it child? }

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

Kabbul-in, *p.*, numbering, counting.

Kai, *part.* of interrogation.

Ngañauwe kai } Mine? | Tyile-kai } (Is this) rice?
 mine ? } rice ? }

- 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 "yrtuge," made of grass-tree, and when put together the whole is called "yarnde."
- Kaikaiye, *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.
- Kainge, *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.
- Kakūnye, *adv.*, it is sufficient ; that will do.
- Kakauwundun, *v.s.*, frequent stepping over.
- Kalbauukuri, one uninvited.
- Kaldake, *s.*, surname, nickname.
- Kalbe, *s.*, pillow.
- Kaldari, *s.*, tail.
- Kalde, *s.*, throat, windpipe ; language.
- Kaldambūrruw-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

Kalyan ell.....-inde }	You stay here.
here being (be) thou }	
- Kalya-kkauwe, *s.*, dirty water.
- Kalye, *s.*, stick used in climbing trees.
- Kalkeri, *s.*, liver.

Kalkeri turn- }	Palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
liver hand }	
- Kallattumi, *s.*, plant the fruit of which is eaten by the natives.
- Kalpar-in, *v.s.*, rolling.
- Kalpul-amalde, *s.*, dissatisfied, envious, sulky person.
- Kalpul-auwuri, *s.*, one naturally sulky ; *a.j.*, 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 mēw-angk }	Vexation, grief.
(a) digging bowels in }	
- Kalt-, *s.*, in comp., same as kalde ; throat, language.

Kalt-...āmbe-ngull-un }	Questioning, examining.
language for listening }	
- Kalt-urmi, *s.*, spade.
- Kān, *pro.* 3 *pr. pl., acc.*, them.
- Kandari, *s.*, rope, string, girdle.

Kande, *adv. of place*, from here, from this place.

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

Kañ-angk

Kañ-auwe

Kañ-auwurle

} See Addenda.

• Kandukāl-in, *p.*, joking, jesting.

• Kaneñi, *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
come here } here !

Kang-ngurle-ngai } Come here, ye
come ye (two) here } two !

Kang-ngu-ngai }
come ye here } Come ye here !

• Kangēn, *v.s.*, laughing at.

• Kangk-amalde, *s.*, laughter.

• 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-māiye, *s.*, south (from kara (sense not ascertained) and maiye, wind).

Kāre, *s.*, smoke.

• Kāringge, *s.*, mother-in-law (wife's mother).

• Karkāiyauwe, *s.*, small kind of hawk.

Karlo, *adv.*, just now.

Karlow-engk punt-.....ur }
just now they arriving have been } They have just arrived.

Karlo 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.

• Kārute brōke, *s.*, basket made of two circular mats sewn together.

• Kāruturi, *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.
- Katyil, *adj.*, true.

Katyil-ap ell-...in }
true I being am } You may depend upon me.

Katyil-...il ramm-....ir }
true by him (a) speaking has been } He has spoken the truth.

Perhaps these phrases may be explained as follows :

Katy-...il-...ap ell-...in. | 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-iŷye porl-?—Is that his child ?

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

Ngate-yan kenm-...in pāngote }
by me it (a) roasting is potato } I am roasting a 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.
- Kenggun-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 }
by him so (a) doing is } He so does.

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

Kilkilyāl-amalde, *s.*, destroyer.

Kilkilyāl-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.

- Kiñem-in, *p.*, dirty.
- Kinkindēle, *s.*, tortoise.
- Kinp-in, *p.*, tasting well.
- Kiñgung, *adv.*, separately, standing opposite to each other.
 - King...-angall-ung tant...āmbe } We will sleep separately.
 - separately we two sleeping will (be)
 - King...-angall-ung ngopp...āmbe.
 - separately we two walking may be (denoting a wish).
 - Let us two walk separately.
 - King.....-angall-ung laggel....ani } We will spear each
 - standing vis-à-vis we two spearing will be } other.
- Kipperī, *s.*, stink, bad smell.
- Kirke, *s.*, species of hawk.
- Kiriñgke, *s.*, shell of crayfish.
- Kiru-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 yōyang ell.....ani } There will be another battle.
 - other battle being will be }
- Klākalowin, *v.s.*, making a circle, surrounding.
- Klallin, *p.*, dry, withered ; thirsty.
- Klāre, *s.*, kind of lizard.
- Klatt-in, *p.*, scorching, as the sun ; hot, tasting as pepper.
- Klatyē, *adj.*, speechless, dumb.
- Klāuo, *adv.*, long ago.
 - Klāuo kainyan-ap ell...ēmbe, yand-el-.ap orn ell....in.
 - 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.
- Klāuo (2), *s.*
 - Klauw-amb-ap kainyan-ap ell.....ēmbe } I have been a kain-
 - long time for I kainyani I being have been } yani for a long time.
- Klauw-añyeri, *adj.*, old ; literally, age belonging to.
 - Klauw-anyeri korn- } Ancestor, forefather.
 - long ago of man }
- Klē-wurli, *s.* (from kēli and auwurli), owner of dogs.
- Klī-mindin, *v.s.* (from klīn and mindin), causing to run.
- Klīn, *p.*, running.
- Klu-tyē, *s.*, simpleton, stupid fellow.
- Knāke, *s.*, stick used in fighting ; stick used for digging roots, longer than the preceding.
- Kno-tyē, *adj.*, without company.
- Koilpund-un, *v.s.*, winking.
- Kōkate, *adj.*, fatherless.

- Kolge, *s.* casuarina, she-oak of the colonists.
 Kont-auwuri, *adj.*, dead, stiff.
 Kont-un, *v.s.*, nodding.
 Kongguli, *s.*, crab.
 Kōpe, *s.* nose
 Kōpetikke, *adj.*, small, short.
 Kōpund-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-warri-in *v.s.*, making a man.
 Korowalk-in, *p.* falling backwards.
 Korpund-un, *v.s.*, cutting the hair.
 Kotbityērowe, *s.*, large black ant.
 Kottumind-in, *v.s.*, making idle.
 Kot-un, *p.* being idle, lazy
 Kowēo, *adv.*, a long way off.
 Kōwil-un, *p.* tingling, itching.
 ✱ Kōwul-un, *p.*, calling, calling out.
 Kōwund-un, *v.s.* calling.
 Kraiye, *s.*, snake.
 ✱ Kraiyel-in, *p.*, disagreeing.
 Kral-in, *p.*, burying, hiding.
 Krant-in, *v.s.*, looking hard at.
 Krānte, *s.*, white cockatoo.
 Krāngkul-un, *p.*, coughing.
 Krildul-un, *p.*, driving away
 Kriṅg-in, *v.s.*, growing, springing up.
 Krōmpul-un, *p.*, being outrageous.
 Krukkur-un, *v.s.*, remaining together.
 Kruku, in comp., same as kruwe.
 Kruku-nende.—On account of blood.
 Krūmaki, *s.*, large branch
 Krunk-un, *v.s.*, calling, naming.
 Kruṅgul-un, *p.* being red.
 Kruṅgu-wallin, *p.*, becoming red.
 Krūwe, blood; inside.
 Wir-in-ap krūw-angk } I am diseased inwardly, not from any ex-
 sick am I inside at } ternal injury.
 Krūwe ellin, having the menses.
 Kūkake, *s.*, same as murle.
 Kūke, *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.
 Kummaiye, *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.
 Kundēlin, *p.*, moving.
 Kund-ēn, *v.s.*, shaking, kissing, saluting.
 Kandewattuwattre, *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 } He is dead.
 already being has been }

- 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.
- * Kurle, *s.*, head.
- Kurl-inyeri, *s.*, hat; *literally*, what appertains to the head.
- Kurtun, *v.s.*, assembling, collecting together.
- Kurrulyun, *v.s.*, singing.
- Kutakkuwe, *s.*, young kangaroo.

L.

-l, for -il, with. (See Addenda.)

Yēyauwe-l-ap ell-in } I am hungry.
hunger with I being am

Laialdūrar, *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 ell-...ēmbē ell-...in-itye'tyinyari } I was as this
so I being was (like as) being is it child } child (in age)
Lakār....ellar kornar }
equal being (are) men } The men are equal.

Lakadaimur, *adv.*, almost, nearly.

Lagel-in, *p.*, making or weaving; spearing.

Lakebi, *adj.*, some, a little.

Lakēlbi, *adj.* or *adv.*, a little, not much.

Lakelunguñ, *p.*, waiting, staying.

Lakk-in, *v.s.*, spearing; weaving (as rushes for a basket).

Lalakēl-in, *p.*, being spearing.

Laldande, *adv.*, hither.

Lāldand-ap Polto-nont } I am come from Poltong.
hither I Poltong from

- 2) Lalde, *adv.*, hither.

Lām, *pro. 1 pr. acc. dual*, us two.

Lāmaldar, *s.*, curls, tresses, ringlets.

Lām-ang, *pro. 1 pr. dual dat.*, to us two.

Lām-auwe, *pro. 1 pr. dual gen.*, of or belonging to us two.

Lām-auwūrle, same as lām-auwe, of us two.

Lambūre, *adv.*, directly, immediately.

Lammel-amalde, *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.

Lān (for gēlan), *gen.*, of your brother; *acc.*, your brother.

Nauwurle yarnde ? Lān } Whose spear is this ? Your
whose spear ? your brother's } brother's.

Wataŋgarau atte-yan nakk-ir lān } I saw your bro-
last night by me him seeing was your brother } ther last night.

Lande (for gelände), *s. abl. case*, by your brother.

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

Ländul-engk, *s. dual*, two brothers.

Langgal-in, *p.*, swelling.

Lappaläre, *s.*, bat, vesperilio.

Lappal-in, *p.*, sweating, perspiring freely.

Larande, *prep.*, down.

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

Läre, *prep.*, down.

Läremuntunt, *adv. ex.*, on the other side.

Lärinyeringai mar-, *adv. ex.*, beyond.

Lauware, *s.*, goose.

Lauwari, *s.*, one whose sister is dead.

Lauwulka-maiye, *s.*, north.

Lələuw-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.

Lēdatyē, *adj.*, thin, meagre, lean.

Ledēmūl-un, *p.*, being green.

Lēlde, *s.*, plain, level ground.

Leṅgari, *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.

Ll̄ye, *adj.*, sloping.

L̄ime, kind of seal.

Lipp-in, *v.s.*, cutting.

Littul-un, *p.*, staring at.

Lōkul-un, *p.*, howling.

Lōldu, *prep.*, up.

Lolduw-al-ap	Rām.....au	} I will go up to Ramong.
up	will I Ramong to	

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-appē	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.

Lūl-un, *p.*, breaking, going or falling to pieces.

Lūluw-un, *v.s.*, breaking to pieces.

Lummaiar, *s. pl.*, waves, breakers.

Lūmuldar, *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 } So you suspect.

Lūne nak-urāmbē }
only seeing for } Only to see.

Luñgundēl-in, *p.*, wrestling, contending.

Luñgund-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 ngūmauwe, your, yours.

Yange m-ai ru-? }
where your ? country ? } Where is your country?

Ma, for ngūmauwe, your, yours.

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

Maiyandun, *s.*, daughter-in-law.

Maiyañowe, *s.*, grandfather on the father's side.

Maiyarāre, *s.*, grandchild.

Maingur-wall-in, *p.*, becoming lascivious.

Mainkuri, *adj.*, lascivious, libdinious; *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. j.*, 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-inyeri**, *adj.*, of or belonging to mallowe.
Mallow-inyeri piri.—A fish-hook fit for catching mallowe.
- **Maltaiar**, number three. Used only by the Rāminyerar, or people of Ramong.
- Maltānde**, *adv.*, seldom.
- **Malte-wallin**, *p.*, becoming many.
- **Malte-warr-in**, *v.s.*, making many.
- **Mamalde**, *s.* (from māme and -amalde), one who has plenty of animal food.
- **Māmangke**, *s.*, cloud.
- Māme**, *s.*, animal food generally; fish.
- Mām-indau**, *adj.*, in want of māme.
- Manbē**, *s.*, pigeon, dove.
- **Mande**, *s.*, native hut, house; in comp., mant-, as, mant-angk.
- Manār**, *adv.*, so, thus.
Manai-yan pant.....ir
So him (a) bearing was } He was born so.
- Manaiik**, *adv.*, so, in this way, in this manner.
- **Mānar**, *s. pl.*, crest or ridge on the back of a fish.
- **Mānde-kōp-**, *s.*, flat nose.
- Māne**, *adj.*, equal, alike.
Mān-...ēl-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.
- **Manm-in**, *v.s.*, striking.
- Mant-**, in comp. same as mande, house.
Mant-angk, to (the) house; mant-enggal, to (the) two houses;
mant-ān, to (the) houses.
- Mant or mand**, *prep.*, from.
Mand-ap Adelaide }
from I Adelaide } I am come from Adelaide.
- Mant-an-mant (probably for mant-angk-mant) }
house in from } From the house.
- Kūr-an-mant }
river at from } From the river.
- Mantari**, *s.*, fruit of a ground shrub growing upon the sand-hills.
- Mante**, *adj.*, slow, not quick; *adv.*, slowly.
Mante ru tak-
slow more eating (be there) } Eat more slowly.

- † Mantir, *s.*, thunder.
 Mantyē, *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.
 Märe, *prep.*, from.
 † Marger-, *s.*, same as markeri, used in composition.
 Marger-il-ap ngopp-un } I walk in the moonlight.
 moon with I walking am }
 Marger-ald- narte } Half-moon.
 moon of piece }
 Marger-ald rakkuni } Full moon.
 moon of round }
 † 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.
 Marngowe, *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.
 Mattemidlauwe, *s.*, spleen, milt.
 Mateñgauwe, *s.*, song used by the Adelaide natives.
 Matturi, *adj.*, liberal.
 † Me, *adv.*, now then.
 Med-auwurli, *s.*, possessor of many houses.
 Mēke, *pro. inter.*, what ?
 Mēke ma-tye mēwe. ell-in } What do you wish for ?
 what your it inside wishing }
 Mēkimbe, *adv.* (perhaps from mēke and āmbe), what for ? why ?
 Mēkure, *adv.*, wherefore ?
 Mēkur-....inde ell-in ? } What are you come for ?
 wherefore you coming are ? }
 Mēk-urle, *adv.*, from what ? or rather *pronoun*, of what ? belonging to what ? (See Urle.)
 Mēk-urle bailpuli } What kind of | Bullockauw-ald } Bullock's fat.
 what of fat } fat is this ? | bullock of }
- Melāpe, *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.

Mēmerangge, *s.*, cough.

Mēmerangg-el-ap ell...in }
cough with I being am } I have a cough.

Memp-in, *v.s.*, striking, beating.

• Menaikul-un, *p.*, being clouded, overcast, sad, melancholy.

• Mēnāne, *s.*, penis.

Menandēl-in, *p.*, evacuating the bowels.

Menandēn, *v.s.*, causing evacuation.

• Menant-in, *v.s.*, evacuating the bowels.

• Menāke, *s.*, whisker.

Mend-amalde, *s.*, quarrelsome person.

Mend-auwuri, *s.*, one naturally quarrelsome; *adj.*, naturally quarrelsome.

Mend-in, *p.*, fighting.

• Menēkeri, *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-? Kurl-ungai } What shall I drink with?
wherewith I drinking? skull with } —With a skull.

Meny.....at lakk- }
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.

Merailde, *adv.*, slowly.

• Meralde, *adj.*, dead, dry, boiled, deadly, causing death.

Meralde yarnde } Most destructive kind of spear, armed with
deadly spear } glass.

• 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.

Merāte, *adj.*, free, unburdened.

Merendam-in, *v.s.*, drinking up, drinking to the bottom, exhausting.

Merild-in, *p.*, being cut, divided, stopped.

Kūnye merild-in
alre ady cut is (the wood) } It is already cut.
Yun merild-ani
soon stopped will be (the rain) } The rain will soon cease.

Merild-in mēwe, longing for.

Merild-in mēwe ruw-ald-am
cut are bowels country of on account } I long for my country.

Meripp-in, *v.s.*, cutting.

Merōke, *s.*, net, bag; small piece of net. The large nets are composed of a number of stripes or pieces called merōk-ar.

Meruwall-in, *p.*, remaining.

Meruwarr-in, *v.s.*, carrying on the shoulder.

Mēwe, bowels, inside.

Mēwe ell-in, loving, liking.

Miyuüllduwe, *adj.*, short, not tall.

Milbakūte, *s.*, native plant with blue flower.

Milildul-un, *s.*, charming, enchanting.

Mill-in, *v.s.*, charming by tapping on the breast with a stick caled 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.

Minde, *adv.*, why?

Mind-itye blukk-un ? }
why it afraid is ? } Why is it frightened ?

Mindenanyir, *adv.*, why?

Minggāyuw-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 ? } What is it you are carrying ?
Miny-itye-kai ? }
what it eh ? } What is it ?

Miny-engk, *pro. int. dual*, what two?

Minyai, *adv.*, how many?

Minyandai, *adv.*, how often?

Minyurti, *adv.*, what kind?

Minyurti ngük ? } What sort of water is it (fresh or salt) ?
 what kind water ? }

- Mmindauwe, *s.*, yolk of egg.
- Mmingkäre, *adj.*, stinking, rotten.
- Mningkul-un, *p.*, being decayed, rotten.
- Mintambe, *s.*, string, rope.
- Mirilp-un, *v.s.*, closing, filling up, shutting a door.
- Mirinmël-in, *p.*, being quick, making haste.
- Mirp-in, *p.*, drowning.
- Mirte, *s.*, climber, one expert in climbing trees.
- Mirtityë, *s.*, one who cannot climb. *mitte no one / 98*
- Moike, *s.*, crab.
- Moikemalde, *s.*, crane (bird).
- Moinpund-un, *v.s.*, kissing, caressing.
- Möke, *s.*, hole, sore, mark of small-pox.
- + Moke, *adj.*, dim, cloudy, obscure.
- Möko-wall-in, *p.*, becoming full of holes, becoming sore.
- Möko-warr-in, *v.s.*, making sore.
- Moko-watyeri, *adj.*, full of holes, old, torn.
- Mökani, *s.*, stranger; *adj.*, strange, wild.

Mökani kel.—Wild dog.

- Mökani, *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.
- Mökari, *adj.*, new, in good condition; whole, undamaged.
- Mökari porl-, youth when the beard begins to grow.
- Mökate, *adj.*, wounded.
- Mökuri, *s.*, leg.
- Molbakkël-in, *p.*, tying.
- Molbakk-in, *v.s.*, girding, tying, fastening.
- Molbañg-in, *p.*, being warm.
- Molbañgi-mind-in, *v.s.*, making warm.
- Molkaldi, *s.*, kind of douse.
- Molottul-un, *p.*, advancing and retreating as the waves of the sea.
- Molt-un, *v.s.*, drawing together.
- Mongyaiy-in, *v.s.*, giving insufficiently.
- Moroiye, *s.*, animal called by the colonists wombat.
- Mortu-mind-in, *v.s.*, making cold.
- Mort-un, *p.*, being cold.
- Moru, *prep.*, down, downwards.

Moruw-al-app Adelaide.
 down will I (to) Adelaide.

- Mörokk-un, *v.s.*, taking hold, taking up, fetching.
 Mōte, *s.*, stringy-bark tree.
 Mowantyē, *s.*, pine-wood.
 Mukkauwallauwe, *adj.*, rotten.
 Mukkurūwe, *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.
 Mūne, *s.*, lip.
 Mūn-inyeri, *s.*, mustache.
 Munmunde, *s.*, exchange.
 Munmundengātul-un, *p.*, exchanging.
 Munpulluki, *adj.*, sitting.
 Munty-in, *p.*, vexed, unhappy.
 Mungkule, *s.*, lake.
 Mūrande, *s.*, twining plant; large net used by the Murray natives.
 Mūre, *adv.*, from what?
 Mūr.....inde wir...in } From what are you ill?
 from what you sick are }
 Yarnt-il } From a spear [Ngoppurm-il } From walking.
 spear from } wound. walking from }
 Murle, pudenda feminina.
 Murūle, *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.
 Mūwe, *s.*, sleep.
 Mūwe...l....ap ell...in }
 sleep with I being am } I am sleepy.
 Muwe-watyeri, *adj.*, full of sleep, very sleepy.
 Mūw-indau, *adj.*, in want of sleep.
 Mūw-ityē, *adj.*, sleepless.

N.

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

Yäre na-itye mitye! }
what his it name! } 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?

Nakeṅgun-angk, *int. pro. dual dat.*, to which two?

• Nakk-in, *v.s.*, seeing.

• Nālamalde, *s.*, cook.

Nal-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-auwurle, *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 }
by her it (a) hiding has been } She has hidden it.

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

• -nānde (1), *prep.*, from, having a plural signification.

Warrauwan-angk ngūk pōke-nānde
(let there be) a fetching me to water wells from (*pl.*)
Fetch me water from the wells.

-nānde (2), on account of.

Blūk...un-ap pēk kor...nānde } 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.

• Nankurewañ-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.
- Nape, *s.*, spouse, husband, wife.
- Nap-ityē, *adj.*, unmarried.
- Napo-watyeri, *adj.*, married.
- Narangalle, *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.
- Narluka, *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 ?
whose (are those) two ? } To whom do the two (spears) belong?
- 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.

Lēw-urmi-neŋggulund }
chair from two } From the two chairs.

-nengulund (2), on account of.

Kor-neŋggulund.—On account of the two men.

Neŋgkande, *s.*, chalk.

• Nengk-ar, *s. pl.*, lungs, lights.

• Nepaldar, number three; the highest number for which they have a name.

Nepaldānde, *adv.*, three times.

Nērall-in, *p.*, shivering from cold; being what is called chicken-skinned or goose-skinned.

• Nēwurl-engk, *s. dual*, a pair, a couple.

Ninir, *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.

• Nōye, smell, scent.

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

Nōmulde, *adv.*, softly, gently, whisperingly.

-nont, *prep.*, from.

Polto-nont.—From Poltong.

Nōre, *s.*, pelican.

• Nōwaiye, *adj.*, no, no one, not any.

• Nukkuwe, *s.*, net-bag used by the men.

Numbe, *s.*, point of the chin.

Nuny-ēn, *v.s.*, making fire.

Nundel-amalde, *s.*, one who suspects, suspicious person.

Nundēl-in, *v.s.*, suspecting.

Nundēn, *v.s.*, suspecting.

Nunt-un, *p.*, suspecting.

• Nungge, *s.* line, fishing-line.

Nurrari *s.*, kangaroo.

Ng.

Ngai, *adv.*, here.

Ngai-arau }
here now } Come here.

• Ngaiāmb-in, *p.*, repeating, doing again, coming again.

Ngaityano, *s.*, grandfather.

Ngaityari, *s.*, grandchild.

• Ngaitye, *s.*, friend, countryman, protector.

Ngaity-āmbe }
protector for } For a protector, or As a protection.

Ngai-an-āmbe ngaity-āmbe }
here me for friend for } Come with me as a friend.

Ngaity-ang- ngaity-angall ngopp-il }
friend to friend we (two) going will (be) } We will go together.

• Ngalde, *s.*, meat, flesh.

Ngaltauatye, *adj.*, fat, corpulent.

• Ngallung, *pro. 1 pr. dual*, we two.

Ngan, *pro. 1 pr. acc.*, me.

Ngāñ-ang, in *com.* same as ngāñangk.

Ngāñ-angg-...el-...itye }
me to being it (let be) } Give it to me.

Ngāñ-angk, *pro. 1 pr. dat.*, to me.

Ngāñ-auwe, *pro. 1 pr. gen.*, of me, my, mine.

Ngāñ-auwule, same as ngāñauwe, 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?

• Ngandēl-in, *p.* flying about.

Ngand-ēn, *v.s.*, causing to fly.

Ngand-engk, *s.*, *dual*, pectoral fins of a fish.

Ngāne, *pro. 1 pr. pl.*, we.

• Ngankul-an, 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.

Ngāte, *pro. 1 pr. abl.*, by me, from me.

• Ngauwande, *s.*, house, place.

Ngauwir, *s.*, boy.

• Ngēle, *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.

• Ngende, *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.

Ngampul-un, *p.*, walking softly so as not to be heard.

Ngampund-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.

Ngilling-atye yumm-un }
light it resting is } It is light.

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.

Ngir-in, *p.*, crying, weeping.

Ngir-in, *p.*, watching for, looking out for.

Ngiri-mind-in, *v.s.*, appearing.

Ngitye, *s.*, shoulder.

Ngilaiye, *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.

Nglēm-in, *v.s.*, knowing.

Ngō, *adv.*, up.

Ngōw-al-ap ngopp-un }
up will I going (be) } I will go up.

Ngoiyul-un, *p.*, communicating, informing.

Ngoiy-un, *v.s.*, communicating to, informing.

Ngink-auwuri, *s.*, one constantly trembling ; *adj.*, poorly,
weakly.

Nginkul-un, *p.*, trembling, shivering.

Nginkund-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).
 - Ngṛāye, *s.*, wrath, rage, fury.
 - Ngṛakku-wall-in, *p.*, becoming furious.
 - Ngṛakkuni, *s.*, shark (fish).
 - Ngrangerakkauwull-un, *p.*, vaulted, arched.
 - Ngrangerakkauwull-urmi, *s.*, arch of the heavens.
 - Ngratt-in, *s.*, learning by observation.
 - Ngrēge, *s.*, day-break.
 - Ngrēkau, *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.
 - Ngrunggānti, *s.*, tuft of emus' feathers.
 - Ngruwa, *s.*, mucus of the nose.
 - Nguiyun, *p.*, supposing, conjecturing.
 - Nguyañowe, *s.*, name of some relation.
 - Ngūke, *s.*, water.
 - Ngak-indau, *adj.*, in want of water.
 - Ngulle-mind-in, *v.s.*, causing to recollect, pointing out, showing
 - Ngull-un, *p.*, listening; recollecting.
 - Ngulbe, *s.*, species of black snake.
 - Nguldāin, *p.*, striking, hurting, bruising.
 - Ngulling, *adv. of time*, long since, long ago.
 - Ngult-un, *v.s.*, hurting, bruising.
 - Ngūm, *pro. 2 pr. acc.*, you (*more correctly*, thee):
 - Ngūm-angk, *pro. 2 pr. dat.*, to thee.
 - Ngūm-auwe, *pro. 2 pr. gen.*, of thee, thy, thine.
 - Ngūm-auwurle, same as ngūm-auwe.
 - Ngumpuri, *s.*, female breast; milk.
 - Ngūn-amalde, *s.*, one who has plenty of vegetables:
 - Ngūnai, *adv.*, before.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Ngūnai...-inde ngopp-ulde | } | You should have come |
| before you coming should have been | | before. |
- Ngūnattauwe, *s.*, species of mouse.
 - Ngūne, *s.*, plant eaten by the natives; vegetable food generally:
 - Ngūne, *pro. 2 pr. pl. nom.*, you.
 - Ngunk-un, *p.* being silent, sulky.
 - Ngūngainy-un, *v.s.*, chattering, gnashing of the teeth.
 - Ngūrikkauwe, *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 eñ....ani } I myself will do it.
 by me it self (a) doing shall be
 Ondu, *adv. of place*, there, at a distance.
 Onggau, *adv.*, over there.
 Onggauw-...ān 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 mēmp-...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.
 Orrauw-...appe pild-ar } I am going for opossums.
 over there I (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- | Rām-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.
 Yañg-inde ell-ai ōw-....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.
 · -palē, *pro. poss.*, his, her, hers, its. Used chiefly by the Yalawarre tribe.
 Porlo-palē }
 child his } His or her child.
 Pale, *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.
 Panpand-el-...itye yummun }
 high tide being it standing } It is high tide.
 Pant-in, *v.s.*, pressing, wringing, bearing, bringing forth.
 Pañgali, *s.*, large male kangaroo.
 Pañgali, *s.*, eldest son.
 Pañgal-arke, *s.*, eldest daughter. (See Arke.)
 Pañgari, *s.*, shade, shadow, reflection from a looking-glass ; ghost, spirit, appearance, expression of countenance.
 Kityur -um pañgari }
 other your appearance } You look unwell.
 Paparangge, *s.*, cramp.
 Paparangge-l-ap el-...in }
 cramp with I being am } I have the cramp.
 Pappauwe, *s.*, (Adelaide word) same as kainyani.
 Parraitye, *s.*, sea-weed.
 Parraitye-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 Nglaiye).
 Parl-in-...ap brük-il } I am rolling (a piece of grass-tree) in order
 rolling am I fire for } to obtain fire.
 Parnape, *s.*, mushroom.
 Parn-ar, *s. pl.*, rain.
 Parngote, *s.*, potato ; perhaps also the name of some native root.
 Parp-in, *p.*, lamenting, mourning.
 Parp-in mēwe, 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-ambe, *s.*, breakfast.
 Pêke, *adv.*, very.
 Pêke, *s.*, *adj.*, empty.
 Pêkel-in, *p.*, being empty.
 Pêk-in, *v.s.*, leaving empty ; going away.
 Pêkeri, *s.*, dream.
 Pelâul-un, *p.*, inviting.
 Pelde, *s.*, musk-duck.
 Pêlde, *s.*, song.
 Pêld-in, *p.*, ebbing.
 Pelleti, *s.*, egg.
 Pelpalde, *s.*, low tide.
 Pelpald-itye yumm-un }
 low water it standing } It is low water.
 Peltuwaŋge, *s.*, bird called turkey by the colonists.
 Pembel-in, *p.*, giving, presenting.
 Pemp-in, *v.s.*, giving.
 Pende, *s.*, semen, sperm.
 Pendêl-in, *p.*, smelling.
 Pendên, *v.s.*, smelling.
 Peñ-in, *p.*, discharging pus.
 Peñ-in.....-inde pil- }
 running is your eye } Your eyes run ; you have sore eyes.
 Penmind-in, *p.*, being dripping wet.
 Pentaui-amalde, *s.*, jester.
 Pentaui-un, *p.*, joking, jesting.
 Pent-in, *p.*, stinking.
 Penggete-arke, *s.*, woman whose brother is dead.
 Pêranbin, *v.s.*, dividing, sharing out.
 Perle, *adj.*, bad.
 Perle-wall-in, *p.*, being bad.
 Perl-in, *p.*, becoming bad.
 Perle-warrin, *v.s.*, making bad.
 Pêruwul-in, *p.*, being elastic.

- Pett-amalde, *s.*, thief.
 Pettēl-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.
 Pīlbile, *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.
 Pilkeri, *adj.*, niggardly.
 Pilpari, *s.*, kind of sea-weed.
 Piltari, *s.*, opossum.
 Piltengge, *adj.*, strong.
 Piltēngge māke, speaking fluently ; *literally*, strong cheek.
 Piltengge mēwe, bold, fearless, hard-hearted ; *lit.*, strong
 bowels.
 Piltengge-inde mēwe } You are hard-hearted.
 strong you (in the) bowels }
 Piltengge-wall-in, *p.*, becoming strong, determined.
 Piltengge-warr-in, *v.s.*, making strong, determining.
 Piñauwe, *s.*, coal, cinder.
 Pinbittul-amalde, *s.*, hater.
 Pinbittul-un, *p.*, pushing away, disliking, hating.
 Pinbitul-un mēw-angk, hating.
 Piningy-engk, *s. dual*, buttocks.
 Pinp-in, *v.s.*, pushing away.
 Pinp-in mēwe, hurting one's feelings.
 Pinpi-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.
 Pinggali, *s.*, emu (bird).
 Pingg-ēn, *v.s.*, causing to fall.
 Pingk-in, *p.*, falling.
 Pipe, *s.*, evil spirit, devil.
 Pirariar, *s. pl.*, desert country.
 Piri, *s.*, fish-hook.
 Pirim-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-ën, *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.
- Plēwalāuw-un, *v.s.*, making shake or quiver.
- Plēwil-in, *p.*, going away.
- Plīye, *s.*, shrimp.
- Plombe, *s.*, ear.
- Plombē, *adj.*, disobedient.
- Plombē-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.
- Plo-tyē, *adj.*, barren (applied to women).
- Plo-watyeri, *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.
- Pokke, *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 yarnt-ald, hole at the end of a spear into which the bone hook of the taralye or throwing-stick is put before discharging the spear.

- Pöre, *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.
- Potyau-ambe, *s.*, something to eat on the way while going anywhere.
- Prakk-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.
- Prëndel-in, *p.*, stretching, spreading.
- Prepp-in, *v.s.*, lifting up, making arise.
- Prewil-amalde, *s.*, seducer, whoremonger.
- Prēwil-in, *p.*, standing up and ready to march.
- Priyingye, *s.*, string worn round the head.
- Prilde, *s.*, ant, pismire.
- Primbēl-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.
- Prityēl-in, *p.*, being firm.
- Pritye-wall-in, *p.*, becoming firm, hard.
- Prōke, *s.*, skin, peel.
- Prōke-watyeri, *adj.*, having a skin or rind.
- Prōk-ityē, *adj.*, skinless.
- Prōl-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-ēn, *v.s.*, making afraid.
- Prupp-un, *v.s.*, starting.
- Pul-amalde, *s.*, bather.
- Pullange, *s.*, navel.
- Puldupe, *s.*, pus, matter.
- Pulge, *s.*, house.
- Pull-un, *p.*, bathing.
- Pult-in, *v.s.*, taking, receiving.
- Pultuēl-in, *p.*, being weak.
- Pultume, *adj.*, weak, easily broken.

- Pultu-wall-in, *p.*, becoming weak.
- Pundi, *s.*, mouse.
- Pundēl-in, *p.*, meeting.
- Pundēn, *v.s.*, causing to come.
- Punt-in, *p.*, returning, arriving.
- Pūnuwe, *s.*, bag.
- Pungari, *s.*, seal (animal).
- Purramēl-in, *p.*, dividing.
- Purram-in, *v.s.*, dividing.
- Purrangge, *adj.*, small, short.
- Purl-in, *p.*, being ashamed.
- Purpauwe, *s.*, calm.
- Purru-wall-in, *p.*, becoming rotten.
- Purt-in, *v.s.*, eructating.
- Putte, *s.*, extremity, end.

R.

- Rai-al-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
turning round it sun (has been) } It is past noon.
- Rakkauw-in, *v.s.*, turning over.
- Rakkuni, *s.*, abdomen ; *adj.*, round.
- Rammēlin, *p.*, telling.
- Ramm-in, *v.s.*, saying, telling.
- Rām-in, *v.s.*, opening.
- Rampaul-amalde, *s.*, persuader.
- Rampauull-un, *p.*, inviting, persuading.
- Rampauund-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.
- Ranggkēl-in, *p.*, burning.
- Rangk-in, *p.*, burning.
- Raṅgarb-amalde, *s.*, one longing for home.
- Raṅgarb-in, *p.*, desiring very much.
- Raṅgaiy-in, *v.s.*, desiring exceedingly.

- Raralin, *p.*, appointing, ordering.
 Rāraikul-un, *p.*, asking for.
 Rāraikund-un, *v.s.*, asking for.
 Rāraumul-un, *p.*, making a noise in speaking.
 Rārauwe, *s.*, precipice.
 Rate, *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-ar turn-ar.
 old foot-marks.
 Rēkalde, *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 nāmm- } 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.
 Rīg-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 diarrhœa.
 Roinkul-un, *p.*, growling as a dog.
 Rongkum-un, *v.s.*, barking.
 Rōpuli, *s.*, one who remains at home.
 Rōrailye, *s.*, diarrhœa.
 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 mant-ald }
at back house of } Behind the house.

‘Rumaiy-, *s.*, west.

‘Runde, *s.*, friend.

Rundurrumi, *s.*, crown of the head.

Rūpe, *adj.*, same as brūpe, bad.

Rūpewall-in, *p.*, becoming bad.

Rupewarrin, *v.s.*, making bad.

Ruwar, *adj.*, plentiful, abundant.

‘Ruwalk-in, *p.*, walking lame; tired from walking.

‘Rūwe, *s.*, land, country, birth-place.

T.

Taial-amalde, *s.*, sender, orderer.

‘Taial-in, *p.*, sending.

Taiy-in, *v.s.*, sending.

‘Taiyāruke, *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.

Talpundēl-in, *p.*, chasing.

Talpund-un, *v.s.*, chasing.

‘Tambēl-in *p.*, counting, numbering.

Tamb-ēn, *p.*, tracing, tracking.

Tāme, *s.*, sea-beach.

Tamm-in, *v.s.*, knocking together.

Tamiñy-un, *v.s.* shooting

Tamp-in, *v.s.*, walking gently; tracing, tracking.

Tandēl-in, *p.*, sleeping.

Tandēn, *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.
 Tāre, *s.*, opening, hole, crevice.
 Tār-angk, in the opening, in the middle ; used as a *prep.*,
 between.
 Tarralye, *s.*, throwing-stick for spear.
 Tarraiyēl-in, *p.*, sending urgently.
 Tarraiy-in, *v.s.*, sending, commanding, ordering.
 Tarkari, *s.*, kind of fish.
 Tarnau, *adv.*, no, not.
 Tarnaulo, *adv.*, no more, never.
 Tarndaipul-un, *p.*, jumping about, leaping.
 Tarndaipul-auwuri, *adj.*, active, gay, spirited, lively.
 Tarte, *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.
 Tartembarr-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.
 Tāūo, *adv.*, no, not ; in comp., tauw.
 Tāūw-inde-yan merokk.—Do not take it.
 Tāūw, in com. same as tāūo.
 Tāūwe, *s.*, red substance used in painting themselves. It is
 called by the colonists red ochre.
 Tauw-in, *v.s.*, leaning upon.
 Tegēl-in, *p.*, missing, failing to hit a mark aimed at.
 Tēkin, *v.s.*, going away ; missing, escaping.
 Teltungge, *s.*, venereal disease.
 Teltungge-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.
 Tile-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.
 Timbēl-in, *p.*, licking with the tongue.
 Timp-in, *v.s.*, licking.
 Tinkēl-in, *p.*, rising, coming up, swelling.
 Tink-in, *v.s.*, rising.
 Tingāul-un, *p.*, shaking the hand in derision.

Tingāūundēl-in, *p.*, shaking the hand in derision.

Tingāūund-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.

Tiwe, *adj.*, quick.

Tiwewarr, *adv.*, very much.

Tiweke, *s.*, kind of frog.

Tiwund-un, *v.s.*, breaking wind.

-tye, for -itye, he, she, it.

Yare ma-tye mitye? }
what your it name? } What is your name?

Tyēyaty-in, *v.s.*, mixing.

Tyelde, *s.*, clay.

Tyēn-ar, *s.pl.*, gums.

Tyēpe, *s.*, quail (bird).

Tyēr-amalde, *s.*, fornicator.

Tyēr-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.

Tyiñ-in, *v.s.*, concubitio, *vel* concubare.

Tyiñ-ēmb-inde ninkin }
concubavisti (cum) matre tua } Insulting expression.

Tyinyari, *s.*, child.

Tyinn-in, *v.s.*, blowing meat, as flies.

Tyint-in, *v.s.*, tingling in the ears.

Tyipēl-in, *p.*, obliterating.

- Typ-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.
 Tlattel-in, *p.*, becoming cold.
 Tlāiye, *s.*, stump of a tree.
 Tlāiye, *adj.*, short, small.
 Tlāiye-ol, *adj.*, very short ; or, perhaps, shortest.
 Tlāiye-rū, *adj. com. deg.*, shorter.
 Tōke, *s.*, small animal called by the colonists kangaroo-rat.
 Tokorāuwe, *adj.*, narrow, small, not broad.
 Tokk-un *v.s.*, pressing, or pressing together.
 Tōlai, *adj.*, naked, beardless.
 Tōlai-inde māk- ngāuwir } Expression of contempt.—
 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.
 Tōrauw-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 } They are walking behind.
 behind they walking are }
 Tōwul-un, *p.*, blazing up.
 Trālye, *s.*, wood which has been worked upon.
 Trall-in, *s.*, separating, parting.
 Trattin, *v.s.*, separating, dividing.
 Tranderāl-in, *p.*, breaking, going to pieces.
 Tranderār-in, *v.s.*, breaking to pieces, shivering.
 Tranggel-amalde, *s.*, one who drives away.
 Tranggēl-in, *p.*, driving away.
 Trangg-ēn, *v.s.*, driving away frequently.
 Trangk-in, *v.s.*, driving away.
 Trārany-in, *v.s.*, prolonging sound in singing.
 Trāl-amalde, *s.*, tearer.
 Trāl-in, *p.*, being torn.

- Trèl-in ngrēye, 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.
 Trērau-w-un, *v.s.*, skinning.
 Trēru-w-un, *v.s.*, softening with water.
 Trindēl-in, *p.*, pulling out the beard.
 Trind-ēn, *v.s.*, plucking.
 Trint-in, *v.s.*, plucking.
 Trildēl-in, *p.*, dropping, dripping.
 Trild-in, *v.s.*, dropping ; dropping as rain through the chinks
 in a roof.
 x Tripp-in, *v.s.* dropping.
 Tregg-ēn, *v.s.*, throwing down.
 Trokk-un, *v.s.*, throwing away.
 Trondarām-in, *v.s.*, throwing a number of things together in
 a heap.
 Trōrald-in, *p.*, moving a thing from one place to another.
 Trōraldul-un, *p.*, moving from one place to another.
 Trōrau-w-un, *v.s.*, moving ; or, perhaps, pushing away (mean-
 ing 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.
 Tūlari, *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.
 Tumbēl-in, *p.*, awakening.
 Tumbēwall-in, *p.*, recovering, becoming healthy.
 Tumbe-warr-in, *v.s.*, enlivening, restoring.
 Tummi-un, *v.s.*, hiccoughing.
 Tunarkurle, *adj.*, curly-headed.
 Tūne, *s.*, sand.
 Tūne-watyeri, *adj.*, full of sand.
 Tunk-amalde, *s.*, lover.
 Tunk-un, *p.*, being in love.
 Tunte, *s.*, middle ; *adj.*, middle.
 Tunt-angk mant-alde }
 middle in house of } In the middle of the house.
 Tunte nangge }
 middle sun } Twelve o'clock ; noon.

Tundu-wurle, *adj.*, middle, in respect of age.

Tundu-wurle-arke.—Middle daughter.

Tünge, *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.

Türe, *s.*, tooth.

Türel-in, *p.*, pushing.

Türi, *s.*, kind of sea-fowl.

Türi kalkir, coward.

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

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

Turl-in, *p.*, being frightened.

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

Turn-angg-en-angk ngopp- }
hand to him to walk } Walk close to him.

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

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

Turtē, *adj.*, avaricious.

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

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

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

Turt-in, *v.s.*, wrapping up.

Turtittauwe, *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.

Maiy-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.

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

U.

-u. See Addenda.)

Ukante, *adv.*, as, like.

Ukante manbe.—Like a pigeon.

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

Ukke-yan ante 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.

Ukk-...ap ell-ēmbe ka-.....m memp-...ild-.....or.
 doubtful I being was whether you (a) striking might have been.
 I thought you had been struck.

It may, however, be rendered as follows :

Ukk-ap ell-ēmbe ke.....-nde 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 peit-.....ir.....ān 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-eñg-ul }
 these two by men two by } These two men are the guilty persons.

Um, for ngūmauwe.

Umme, *adv.*, away there.

-un. (See -ur.)

-un, *part.* forming the accusative case dual, as

Wiwilde, boy. Wiwild-engk, two boys (*nom.*). Wiwild-engg-un,
 two boys (*acc.*).

Uñ-auwe-āk, *pro. dem. gen. dual*, of those two.

Uñ-angg-āk, *pro. dem. dat. dual*, to those two.

Uñeāk, *pro. dem. acc. dual*, those two.

Uñek-āk, same as uñeāk.

-ung. (See ing, in Addenda.)

-ungai, *part.* forming the dative case, to ; used in the singular only. (See Addenda.)

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

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

Korn-ungar, to (the) men.

-ungeñgul, *part.* forming the dative case dual, to two.

Wark-ungeñggul }
 woman to two } To two women.

Uñgul, *adj.*, late.

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

Uñguling, *adv.*, for a long time.

Uñgun, *part.* expressing contingency, if.

Uñgun nget-.....ild-.....ind-....an-angk mam-, atte-...m-ang-
 if (a) catching should be by you me for fish, by me you to
 ante pemp-.....ildal tyile.
 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.

Ngāte nakk-in } I see. | Ngāte mutt-...un } I drink.
by me (a) seeing is } by me a drinking is }

Kūny-...at nakk-...ir }
already by me (a) seeing has been } I have already seen it.

Kūny-...inde mutt-...ur ? } Have you already drank
already by me (a) drinking has been ? } (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).

Ngāt-...ur kalt-āmbe } I will | Ngāp-ur ngopp-un } I must
by me now (a) will to dig } now dig. | I must going be } go.

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

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

Mēkimbe ngai? Nakk-urāmbe } What are you come for? For
what for here? seeing for } the purpose of seeing (how you
are getting on with your work).

Ak-an-angk tyfle. Mekimbe? Takk-urāmbe. } Give me rice.
now me to rice. what for? eating for. } What for? To eat.

Ngāpe ngopp-un lakk-urāmbe } I am going for the purpose of
I going am spearing for } fighting.

Urle-āk, *pro. dem. abl. dual*, by those two.

-urmi, *part.* signifying thing or instrument.

Drēk-...urmi }
cutting instrument } Knife, from drēk-in, cutting.

Lēw-...urmi }
sitting thing } Stool or chair, from lēw-in, sitting down.

-urmil, *prep.*, from, on account of. (This is probably a compound particle, but its etymology is not known.)

Yāy-urmil-app wīr-in } I am ill on account of having eaten too
eating from I sick am } much.

-urmund, *prep.*, of, from.

Lammal-in-ap kalt-urmund }
wearying am I digging of } I am tired of digging.

Kitye ngai ngopp- drēk-...urmund } Here he comes from cut-
he here coming (is) cutting from } ting up (the whale).

Uwe, *adv. of place*, there.

Yāng-āk porl- wīr-in-āk? Nakk-āk ūw-āk mant-angk.
where two child sick two? those two there two house in.

Where are the two sick children? They are there in the house.

Yāng-ar porl-ar wīr-in-ar? Nār-ar ūw-ar ninker-ungai-ān.
where they children sick? those there they mother with their.

Where are the sick children? They are with their mother.

W.

Waiye, *s.*, large brown snake.

Waiye, *adv.*, signification not known.

Waiye Mûrangk antarlo }
Murangk on this side } On this side Murangk.

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.

Wäggel-ir an-angk yāpe } I have hurt myself against the
hurting has been me to wood } wood.

Wakkalde, *s.*, shield.

Wakk-in, *v.s.*, hurting.

Wakk-ir-.....an yāp-il }
(a) hurting has been me wood by } The wood has hurt me.

Wakkowe, *s.*, spider.

Walde, *s.*, heat, perspiration ; *adj.*, hot.

Wâlde, *s.*, small species of kangaroo called wallaby.

-walle, *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 frequently 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 }
high it high } Very high.

-war, *prep.*, upon.

Ngurle-war lew-.....ar }
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.

Warrau-w-un, *v.s.*, fetching, carrying, bringing.

Warrau-an-angk ngük }
(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.

Tonde-warrin, making blind. Brüpe-warr-in, making bad.

Warke, *s.*, female, woman.

Wark-ityē, *adj.*, wifeless, unmarried.

Warko-watyeri, *adj.*, married (man); *literally*, wife furnished with or possessing.

Warte, *s.*, fire-stick.

Watañger, *s.*, evening.

Kañgulum watañger }
other evening } The day before yesterday.

Watañgerau, *adv.*, last evening.

Watañgerind, *adv.*, this evening.

Wateakattauwe, *s.*, small rocky island.

Watte, *s.*, tail.

-watyeri, *part.* signifying full of, abounding in, furnished with.

Tüne-watyeri } Full of | Nāpo-watyeri } Married; said of both
sand full of } sand. | spouse possessing } sexes.

Wauwangel-amalde, *s.*, climber.

Wauwaggēl-in, *p.*, climbing frequently.

Wāuwangg-in, *v.s.*, climbing.

Wauwauw-un, *v.s.*, spearing, stabbing.

Wauwiñyuw-un, *v.s.*, making afraid, frightening.

Wāuw-un, *p.*, being timid, fearful, faint-hearted.

Wēl, *prep.*, around, round.

Wēl...ar ngopp-un }
round they going are } They are going round.

Weldai, *adv.*, yet, still.

Weldai-inde wīr-in? }
still you sick? } Are you still sick?

Wengk-amalde, *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.

Wēwauwund-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.

Wiñ-amalde, *s.*, maker, creator.

Wiñam-in, *v.s.*, beating time.

Wiñ-in, *p.*, belying, defaming.

Winkulare, *s.*, whale.

Winkundēl-in, *p.*, whistling.

Winkund-un, *v.s.*, blowing, whistling.

Winm-in, *v.s.*, making.

Wintam-in, *v.s.*, snatching away.

Wirape, *s.*, small animal called bandicoot by the colonists.

Wiratgallawarre, *s.*, multitude.

Wirrate, *s.*, mother whose child is dead.

Wirratye, *s.*, ashes.

Wir-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-āmbe 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

wiwiri.

Wityingy-in, *p.*, pressing heavily upon, being heavy.

Wongguri, *s.*, ring-tailed opossum.

Wrengw-īnyeri, *adj.*, fond of.

Wrukk-amalde, *s.*, swimmer.

Wrukk-un, *p.*, swimming.

Wrun-t-in, *v.s.*, answering.

Wruttun, *v.s.*, swimming.

Wruwall-in, *p.*, believing, supposing.

Wruwarr-in, *v.s.*, believing, supposing.

Wullaki, *s.*, black cockatoo.

Wulde, *s.*, large hawk

Wulg-ēn, *v.s.*, seeking, searching for.

Wulk-un, *p.*, seeking, searching for.

Wull-un, *p.*, being clear, cloudless.

Wunmul-un, *p.*, throwing.

Wunmun, *v.s.*, throwing.

Würe, *s.*, kind of tree, gum-tree (eucalyptus).

-wurle, *part.*, same as -auwürle.

Klē-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
 Wuttul-un, *p.*, shining, warming, burning.
 Wutt-un, *v.s.*, shining, warming, burning, scorching.

A D D E N D A .

-a appears to be for -al, will, in the following example. (See Yāūo.)

Yauw....a....āde ? } Where are you going ?
whither will you ? }

-alam, *insep. pro. gen. dual*, of us two.

Tarte....alam } Our(two) | Tart....engg...alam } The two bro-
brother of us two } brother. | brother two of us two } thers of us two
Tart....ar....alam }
brother..s of us two } Our (*dual*) brothers (*pl.*).

-am, -im, -um, and -m, *insep. pro.*, having the signification of ngūm-auwe, your. The variation or absence of the vowel seems to be for the sake of euphony.

Tartē-m, your brother. Tart-eñgg-im, your two brothers. Tart-ar-im, your brothers. Tart-ald-am, of your brother. Tart-enggal-am, of your two brothers. Tart-an-am, of your brothers. Tart-eng-eñggul-um, to your two brothers. Tart-engg-un-um, 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.

-āre, *part.*, now.

Nakk...āre }
seeing now (be there) } See now (if they are coming).

-ende, perhaps a contraction of ke-inde, you? ke, *part.* of interrogation.

Mutt-u-l-ende ? } Will you drink ? or Do you wish to
drinking will you (be) ? } drink ?

-engg, same as engk, which is changed to engg before an affix.

Tort-engk, two brothers (*nom.*) Tart-eñgg-un, two brothers (*acc.*)

-imin, for mīmine, woman.

Yande-imin, old woman. Yand-engk-imin, two old women.
Yand-ar-imin, old women.

-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."

Ngāpe yāy...in } I eat, or I	Kile	takk...in } He eats, or
I eating am } am eating.	by him (an) eating is }	He is eating.
Mutt-.....un-inde ngūk-...il }	Thou art drinking water, or Thou	
drinking art thou water with }	drinkest water.	
Kel-ar ngold-un }	The dogs bite.	
dogs biting are }		

It signifies also time indefinite, like the present tense of English verbs.

Brup-ar korn-ar pett-...in }	Bad men steal (at any time):
(by) bad men stealing is }	

-inde, *pro. insep. 2 pr.*, same as, or rather, abbreviated form of, nginte, thou, by thee.

Yay-...in-inde mām-...il }	Thou art eating fish, or Thou eatest
eating art thou fish with }	fish.
Takk-...in-inde mām- }	Thou art eating fish, or Thou eatest
an eating is by thee fish }	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 }	I came last night.
last night I coming was }	

Mēkimbe tarn-inde punt-...ung ? }	Why did you not come ?
what for not you coming were ? }	

Ngāte-yan mēmp-....ir }	I have beaten him.
by me him beating has been }	

Mēkimb-inde-...yan mēmp-...ing ? }	Why have you beaten
what for by you him (a) beating has been ? }	him ?

Yammaiam, *adj.*, some, a few, not many.

Yammaiammauwe, *s.*, ornament.

Kañangk, *pro. 3 pr. pl. dat.*, to them.

Kañ-auwe, *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-eñde ?—Do you wish to drink ? (See -u.)

The example under -el is probably better rendered as follows :

Mūwe-...l-...ap ell-...in }	I am sleepy.
sleep with I being am }	

-ol, *part.* forming diminutives.

Porle, child ; porle-ol, little child. Mūralape, small ; mūralape-ol, very small. Porl-engg-ol, two little children ; porl-ar-ol, little children.

-olomm, *insep. pro. poss. or gen.*, of you two.

Tarte-....olomm } Your (two) brother.
brother of you two }

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-.....eñde? } Do you desire to drink?
to drink art desirous thou? } Are you thirsty?