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.

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

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1843.
TO

HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE GREY, ESQ.,

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

THIS SMALL CONTRIBUTION

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

IS INSCRIBED

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY'S MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

H. A. C. MEYER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* 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 the 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, ŋg.
2. Vowels.

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

3. Diphthongs.

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

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

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 “mūne,” lip, “mēne-ngk,”† the two lips.

c. The plural is formed by adding “ar” and rejecting the terminating vowel, as “hāmi,” girl, “hām-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-ālde yarade? The spear of the man, or, man’s spear § the man’s spear.

**DUAL.**
- engg-al Korn-engg-al yarnd-engg? The two men’s man two of spear two § spears.

**PLURAL.**
- ān Korn-ān mām-ār? The men’s fish.

men of (several) fish § the men’s fish.

6. The dative case is formed by—

b. - ungai - ungeggul - ungar
- angk - engg-al - ān

Ngāte pomp-..... ani wark-ungai? I will give to the by me (a) giving shall be woman to § woman.

Ngāte-...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: nangaive, my father; nāngaiy-in angk, to my father; nāiyowe, your father; nāiy-in angk, to your father; yikko-walle, his father; yikko-wan angk, to his father; nāinkow, 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-ālde,” of the man, compounded of korne, man, and - alde, of; “ yaral-īnd-an-angk,” composed of yaral, when, inde, by thee, an, me, angk, to. It is also used to show that a letter has been omitted by contraction, as “ korn-ālde” abbreviation of “ korn-ālde,” of (a) man.
ninkowe, thy mother; ninkin-angk, to your mother; narko-walle, his mother; narko-wan-angk, to his mother; gēlanowe, my brother; gēlanowan-angk, to my brother; gēlauwe, thy brother; gēlan-angk, to thy brother; gēlauwalle, his brother; gēlauwan-angk, to his brother; māranowe, my sister; māranowan-angk, to my sister; mārauwe, thy sister; māran-angk, to thy sister; mārauwan-angk, to his sister. These words being rather irregular in their formation, will be given, together with some others, in a table further on.

7. The accusative—

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

Ngāte nakk......ir ngām-angg-erengg-un porl-engg-un by me (a) seeing was you to two child two I saw your two children.

8. The vocative—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-ind-ā</th>
<th>ul-ā</th>
<th>-un-ā</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

-ind-, -ul-, and -un- are abbreviated forms of the pronouns nginte, ngorie, ngāne, thou, ye two, ye.

9. The ablative—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-il</th>
<th>-engg-ul</th>
<th>-ar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngande-...jan pett...............ir? porl-...engg-...ul. by whom it (a) stealing has been? child they two by Who has stolen it? The two children have stolen it. Wir-in-ap yarnt-il† } I am sick from a spear wound. sick am I spear from} Porn-...ur-itye wîwîr-il } He died of disease. dying was he disease from}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-nende</th>
<th>-neiggalund</th>
<th>nande</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warrauw-...............an-angk nguk- pōke-nende (a) fetching (be there) me to water well from Fetch me some water from the well.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The “k” in -eng and -angk always becomes “g” before another affix beginning with a vowel.
† “D,” “g,” and “h” become “t,” “k,” and “p” before an affix commencing with a vowel, as, yarnde, spear; yarnt-il, by (a) spear; mande, house; mant-angk, in (the) house; tumbe, raw; tump-ar maam-ar, raw fish.
Pull-...un-ap walde-nende  I bathe on account of the
bathing and heat on account of heat.
Blukk-un-itye ngum-anyir  He is afraid of you.
afraid is he you on account of
-anyir appears to be used only with pronouns and pronominal substantives.

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

**Singular.**
- an-mant

**Duel.**
- an-neťgulund

**Plural.**
- an-nande

Yarnd-inde?  Whence do you come?  Mant-an-mant.  From the
whence thou?  house in from.

Kur-au-mant.  river at from.

From the river.

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

- ungai  - ungațgul  - ungar

Lorwu-al-ap* kür-ngk  I will go to the river.

up will I river to

Ngoppe-..nginde wark-ungai?  Go thou to the woman.

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

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

Polt-au, to Poltong.  Râm-au, to Ramong.  Ngartt-au,
to Ngartong.
Köt-ald, to Kotungald.  Mutabarri-ar, to Mutabarringar.
Witt-angg-al, to Wittingenggul.

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

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

SINGULAR.
-ungai
-angk

DUAL.
-unseigg-ul

PLURAL.
-ungar

Kitye lëw-...in kur-angk? He is at the river.

Yaŋ-ar porl-...ar wîr-in-...ar?? Where are the sick where they child-ren sick they?? children?

Narar âw-....ar ninker-ungai-....an They are there with they there they mother with their their mother.

Kitye lëw-.....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
-ong
-ald
-ungald
-ingar
-war

-ungenggul

Wuŋ-angk, at Wunnangk or Wunne; Râm-ong, at Ramong; Kainyênu-ald, at Kainyênuald; Dûwar-ungald, at Dûwarungald; Mutabarr-ingar, at Mutabarringar; Kulkarmai-war, at Kulkarmaiwar; Witt-ungenggul, at Wittungengul.

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

-alde
-eng-al
-an

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

17. The same prepositions where rest is signified.

-ungai
-ungei-g-ul
-ungar

-war

Yaŋ-....ar korn-ar?? Where are the men where they men?

Ngurl-ungar lëw-....in They are upon the hills. hill........s upon being are)

Yaŋ-...itye yumm-...........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), yupa-yan, a placing it (let there be) or, place it (imp.).
Lēw-urng-ungai 1) Upon the chair.
Ngarl-war 1) Upon the hill.
Chair upon 1) Hill upon

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

-urngai  -urng-ung-ungar
Kil-.....an  drēk-.......ir  drēk-....umr-urngai
by him me (a) cutting has been cutting thing with
He has cut me with a knife.
Ngāte-yan  ngarr.....ani  mande mārt-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  -unger-ungar
Kōyangk, in (the) basket. Mant-unger-ungar, in (the)
two houses. Yarl-angk, in (the) sea.

20. The preposition “into.”
-angk  -unger-unger
Ngāt-an  wanty-.....ir  kōy-....unger
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
-nande  -neṅgulund  -nānde

-anyir
Ngāne mutt...un  pok-an-neṅgulund  We get water
We drinking are w-ll in two from } from two wells.
Yarnd-inde?  Warke-nānde} Whence come you?
Whence thou?  wom...en from} From the women.

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

22. The same with the names of places.

-mant,-an-mant  -unger-ungulund
-bant,-an-bant
-ardalt
-nont

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

24. The preposition "before," in front of, is expressed as follows:—
Kitye tangul-un gurr-angk korn-ald-£ He is standing
he standing is front in man of before the man.

25. The prepositions "behind," "after."
Vare-war manf..(§ 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).
Kal-innyer-ungai marr kür } On this side of the river.
river

27. The preposition "beyond" (Latin ultra).
Lär-innyer-ungai marr kür-} 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 loru 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."
Möruw-appé (§ 12, note) pök-angk } I am going down
down well into (§ 20) } the well.

32. The prepositions "above," "over."
Kurl-alde mărū mâme ngant-in} The bird flies over my
head of place over bird flying is } head.

33. The prepositions "below," "under," "beneath."
Ngër-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.

Tär-.......angk mant-....ungar

open space in house....s at or near (§ 14).

Between the houses or in the midst of the houses.

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

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

thee for he Jesus dying was \$ 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 :

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

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

-ungai     -ungeŋgul      -ungar

-angk

Ngat-em-...angk lakk-.....ani köye \# I will make a basket for you.

Also expressed by-

-aid-amb- -eng-g-al-amb- -an-amb-

Akk-an-angk maiyingg-ar\# Give me clothes. I want to be clothed.

Mëkimbe? \# For what purpose?

Porl-.......eng-g-al-amb- \# For the two children.

child they two of on account.

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

Ngate-...m-angk pem-p- drëk-urmi, ngint-an-angk by me you to (a) giving cutting thing by thee me to (a)

pem-goweläre giving cray-fish

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

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

* -engk, -ar, -eŋgun, -ar, are most probably abbreviated forms of kengk, they two; kar, they; këŋ-g-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; ngirle, you two; ngune, you, with which å, which may be regarded as a particle calling attention, corresponding to the interjection O, is joined to form the vocative case.
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 àyere, signifying belonging or appertaining to, or that which appertains to the root, as,
From Kurle, head; Kurliñeryi, what belongs to the head; a hat or cap.

" Rām-ong, name of a place, Rām-iñeryi, native or inhabitant of Rām-ong.

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

Substantives from the roots of verbs are formed by the following:—
-urmi, signifying thing or instrument.
-amalde, expressing the person or agent of the action denoted by the verb, as,
From Tant-in, sleeping or to sleep; Tant-urmi, sleeping thing, a bed.
From Kalt-in, cutting; Kalt-.....urmī 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-, abbreviation of korne, man.
Yande-imin-, old woman; from yande, and mimine, woman.

To words of this class the particles of the table § 38 are affixed in the following manner:—
Naa-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-} 1 two old men.
old they two men
Yand*ar-orn} Old men.
old men

Such words as kurl-iñeryi, kallt-urmi, pett-amalde, take the affix at the end, as, kurl-iñery-aland 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 pomp-ani brap-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,

Nāu-wurl-ar maiyingg-ar? Who...se they clothe......s?
Nankur-ungenggul porl-? They are for the two good
two for child$ children.

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

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

Examples:
Mōke, hole; Mōko-wyter-är* ngèr-är? Nets full of holes,
hole full of they ne...s $ torn, broken.
Mūwe, sleep; Mūw-itye ($3, b. note) porl-? A sleepless
sleep-less child$ child.

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

c. From the names of places, by the affix i-yeri, as ($39),
Polt-.....i-yer-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.

Kraûwe hittyekatyey mânek ell-in-itye hittyenekatyey
great this equal being is it this
This is as great as that.

a.2. The comparative superiority by the particle -rû, as,

Hittye graûwe, hittye graûwe-rû
this great, this great....er
This is greater than that.

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

Hiy-engk graûw-engk, engk, graûw-engk-rû 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 graûwe mânek ell-in-itye hittyenekatyey
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 pêke, very, as,

Kin-auwe yarrndyullha-itye-yulb- (§ 3 b. note†) His spear is him of spear long it long the longest.

Peka-tye (b. note)* graûwe ngañ-auwe knake very it great me of knake
My fighting-stick is the greatest.

43. The particle -ol is used both with adjectives and substantives to form diminutives, as,

Porl-ar-ol Little Ngarâke-ol Little duck, or child-ren little children duck....ling duckling.

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

* When an affix begins with "i," instead of following the rule (§ 3 b. note†), the final vowel changes to "a," and the two coalesce to form the diphthong "ai," and in some cases the "i" is rejected, leaving only the "a."
Nak-........inde pemp...ani koye-ol? Pori-ungai-oI 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
Ninggaengk, or ngkaiengg, two
Neppaldir, or maitaar, three.

These numbers have an accusative case, but we have not been able to discover that they take other particles as the ordinary adjectives.
Ngate nakk....in yammalaityan, ngkaiengg-un, neppaldan
by me a seeing is one two three
I see one, two, three (men).

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

**CHAPTER IV.**

**OF PRONOUNS.**

1. **Of the Personal Pronouns.**

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

46. The separable pronouns are as follows:

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Ngâe, I</td>
<td>Ngâle, we two</td>
<td>Ngâne we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Ngâni, me</td>
<td>Lam, ns two</td>
<td>Nam, us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. Ngâte, by me</td>
<td>Ngâle, by us two</td>
<td>Ngâne, by us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Pronoun of the second person, "Thou."

**Nom.** Nginte, thou          Ngurle, you two          Ngâne, you

**Acc.** Ngâm, thee           Lôm, you two           Nôm, you

**Voc.** Ngintâ, O thou!      Ngurl-â, you two!      Ngûnâ, you!

**Abl.** Nginte, by thee      Ngurle, by you two      Ngûne, by you.

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

**Nom.** Kitye, he, she, it   Kengk, they two        Kar, they

**Acc.** Kiî, him, &c.         Keûgg-un, them two   Kân, them

**Abl.** Kiê, by him, &c.      Keûgg-ul, by them two Kar, by them.

47. The inseparable pronouns are

1. First person.

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

2. Second person.

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

3. Third person.

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

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

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

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

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

**Singular.**
Nom. Ngápe, I
Acc. Ngáñ, me
Abl. Ngáte, by me
Gen { Ngáñ-auwe, of me
Gen { Ngáñ-auwürle, of me
Dat. Ngáñangk, to me
From Ngáñ-anyir, from thee
For Nañ-ämbe, for me.

**Dual.**
Nom. Ngéle, we two
Acc. Lám, us two
Abl. Ngéle, by us two
Gen { Lám-auwe, of us two
Gen { Lám-auwürle, of us two
Dat. Lám-angk, to us two
From Lám-anyir, from us two
For Lám-ämbe, for us two.

**Plural.**
Nom. Ngáne, we
Acc. Nám, us
Abl. Ngáne, by us
Gen { Nám-auwe, of us
Gen { Nám-auwürle, of us
Dat. Nám-angk, to us
From Nám-anyir, from us
For Nám-ämbe, 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,
- auwürle \{ belonging, or
- anyeri \{ 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-anýeri must never be used in the nominative and accusative, or with the particle -ämbe, for which the forms ngañauwe, ngañauwürle, are proper; and that these latter cannot be used with any of
the other particles. (The particle -ald-amb-, compounded of -alde and -amb-, follows the same rule as -alde, and requires -anyeri.) Thus one must say—Ngaañauwe porle (and not ngaañayeri porle), my child; Ngümaw-eëgg-un porl-eëng-un (acc.) (and not ngüm-anyer-eëgg-un porl-eëgg-un), thy two children; but ngüm-añyer-eëgg-al porl-eëg-al (and never ngüm-auw-eëgg-al porl-eëgg-al), of thy two children; Ngüm-auw-ambé (and not ngüm-anyerambé) porl-ambé, for thy child.

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

**SINGULAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Lóm-auwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwérle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Lóm-auwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurlé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyerallld</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyerungai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-il</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Lóm-añyeri-neúde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fo.</td>
<td>Lóm-auw-ambé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-ambé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DUAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nogm</th>
<th>Lóm-auw-ëngk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurlengk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Lóm-auw-eëgg-un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-eëgg-un</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-eëgg-al</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-ungeügul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-eëgg-ul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Lóm-añyeri-ñéggulund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Lóm-auw-eëgg-un-ambé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-eëgg-un-ambé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PLURAL.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom</th>
<th>Lóm-auw-år</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-år</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>Lóm-auw-år</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-år</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-år</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>Lóm-añyer-år</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From</td>
<td>Lóm-añyeri-nânde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For</td>
<td>Lóm-auw-år-ambé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lóm-auwurl-år-ambé</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
51. There are also contracted forms of the adjective pronouns used as prefixes and suffixes; these are

1. **First Person.**

   **SINGULAR.**
   
   - an-, aň
   
   MY
   
   **DUAL.**
   
   - alamm, -angălain
   
   of us two
   
   **PLURAL.**
   
   - anamm, ańganain
   
   our

2. **Second Person.**

   m-, -am, -em, -im, -um
   
   THY
   
   - olomm
   
   of you two
   
   - onomm
   
   your

3. **Third Person.**

   n-, -en, -in
   
   HIS, HER, ITS
   
   - engg-un
   
   of them two
   
   - án, -kăñ
   
   their

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.** Tart-eăn, my younger brother
   
   **Acc.** Tart-eăn, my younger brother
   
   **Gen.** Tart-ald-eăn, of my younger brother
   
   **Dat.** Tart-ungai-eăn, to my younger brother
   
   **Abl.** Tart-il-eăn, by my younger brother
   
   **From Tart-te-neid-eăn, from my younger brother**
   
   **For Tart-amb-eăn, 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-engg-eăn, my two younger brothers
   
   **Acc.** Tart-engg-un-eăn, my two younger brothers
   
   **Gen.** Tart-engg-al-eăn, of my two younger brothers
   
   **Dat.** Tart-engg-gul-ăn, to my two younger brothers
   
   **Abl.** Tart-engg-ulan, by my two younger brothers
   
   **From Tart-te-neenggul-ăn, from Tart-te-nand-ăn, from my**
   
   **For Tart-engg-un-amb, from Tart-ar-ambe, for my**

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

   **Nom.** Tart-em*, thy younger brother
   
   **Acc.** Tart-em, thy, &c.
   
   **Gen.** Tart-ald-amm, of thy younger brother
   
   **Dat.** Tart-ungai-amm, to thy younger brother
   
   **Abl.** Tart-il-amm, by thy younger brother
   
   **From Tart-te-neide-amm, from thy**
   
   **For Tart-amb-amm, for thy**

   * Pronounced tartĕm (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 brother | Tarte-en, his, her, or its younger brother
**Acc.** Tart-ar-imm, thy &c. | Tarte-en, his, &c.
**Gen.** Tart-an-amn, of thy | Tart-aln-in, of his
**Dat.** Tart-ungar-imm, to thy | Tartungai-in, to his
**Abl.** Tart-ar-imm, by thy | Tartil-in, by his
**From** Tarte nand-amn, from thy | Tarte-neind-in, from his
**For** Tart-ar-amb-am, for thy | Tart-amb-in, for his

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

**Nom.** Tart-engg-in, his or her two younger brothers | Tart-ar-in, his, her, or its two younger brothers
**Acc.** Tartengg-un-in, his, &c. | Tartar-in, his, &c.
**Gen.** Tart-engg-ul-in, of his | Tart-an-in, of his
**Dat.** Tart-ungengul-in, to his | Tart-ungar-in, to his
**Abl.** Tart-engg-ul-in, by his | Tart-ar-in, by his
**From** Tarte-neind-gulun-in, from Tarte-nand-en, from his
**For** Tart-engg-un-ambe-en, for Tart-ar-ambe-en, for his

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

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

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

**Plural.**
- Tart-ar-alamm, younger brothers of us two
- Tart-ar-olomm, younger brothers of you two
- Tart-ar-ëgg-un, younger brothers of them two
- Tart-ar-anamm, our younger brothers
- Tart-ar-onomm, your younger brothers
- Tart-ar-àn, 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.
Yaŋ- an...ai mulde? Where is my pipe?
where my pipe?
Yare m...a-...tye mitye? What is your name?
what your name?
Yaŋe n...ai yarnde? Where is his spear?
where his spear?

Reflective and Reciprocal Pronouns.

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

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

1. Of the First Person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngap-an-angk</td>
<td>Ngèle-nangk</td>
<td>Ngane-nangk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Of the Second Person.

| Nginte-m-angk | Ngärle-nangk | Ngune-nangk |

3. Of the Third Person.

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

56. The corresponding inseparable pronouns are,

1. Of the First Person.

-ap-an-angk -angall-enangk -angaa-enangk.

2. Of the Second Person.

-inde-m-angk -ungull-enangk -unguš-enangk.

3. Of the Third Person.


57. The formation of these may be traced in the singular, though it is not so evident in the dual and plural; thus, Ngap-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:

Ngap-an-angk drėtul-......ur I me to cutting have been I have cut myself.
Ngẹle-nangk laggel...... ámbé we two us to spearing may be Let us two spear each
or Laggel..... ámb...... angall-enangk each other. we two us to
spearing may be we two 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 kǐngung,
separate or separately, thus : kǐng——ung, the pronoun stand-
ing in the place of the line, as, kǐng-angall-ung, we two each
other or we two separately, and in opposition to each
other, (do, &c.).

1. Of the First Person.

**DUAL.**  
Kǐng-angall-ung, we two each Kǐng-angañ-ung, we each
other other.

2. Of the Second Person.

Kǐng-ungull-ung, you two each Kǐng-unguñ-ung, you each
other other.

3. Third Person.

Kiägegg-ung, they two each Kǐng-ar-ung, they each
other other.*

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

Kǐng-angall-ung tant........ ámbé Let us two sleep se-
separately we two sleeping may be parately.
Kǐngangallung ngopp........ ámbé Let us two walk se-
separately we two walking may be parately.

As well as,

Kǐng-ar-ung trindel...... in menak-ar They are plucking
they each other plucking out are beard...... out each other’s
beards.
Kǐng-angañ-ung mend...... ámbé Let us strike each other,
we each other striking may be or fight (with sticks).

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

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

1. Hiye, 'This.'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Hiye</td>
<td>Heāgg-egk</td>
<td>Hār-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Hiā</td>
<td>Heāgg-un</td>
<td>Hāran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. Hiile</td>
<td>Heāgg-ul</td>
<td>Hār-ar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

2. Nāye, "That."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Nāye</td>
<td>Nak-ak</td>
<td>Nār-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Orne</td>
<td>Uēek-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. Orle</td>
<td>Urle-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. Orn-auwe</td>
<td>Uē-auweak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orn-auweul</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. Orn-angk</td>
<td>Uē-angg-ak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Orn-anyr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Orn-āmbe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Hittye-nekacye, "This" (emphatic).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>DUAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Hittye-nekacye</td>
<td>Heāgge-kengk</td>
<td>Hārānē-kar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

61. From hiye is formed an adjective or possessive pronoun, hin-auwe or hin-auwele, 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, ngaŋge, who, and miāye, what.

1. Naŋge? "Who?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Naŋge, who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. Nauwe, whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. Ngande, by whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. N-auwe, whose</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL.**

**Nom.** Miña, what
**Acc.** Miña, what
**ABL.** Møre, by what or from what, as a cause
**GEN.** Mēke
**DAT.** Mēke, to what
**WITh** Mēngge, with what (instrument or material)
**FROM** Minde, 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-aawulre ngēre? Ngañ-aewe. Lam-aewe. Nān-au we whose net? mine. us two of. us of.**

Kañ-aewe.

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 ($\S$ 47):

Nauw-ē iāde-....yan nakk.....ir ?} What person did you whom by the him (a) seeing was? see?

Nauw-...ind. eąggun 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-......eąggun-...angk pemp-?} To what two per to whom by thee them two to (a) giving? ($\S$ 47. 2.)

Ngang-indē ?} Who are | Ngang-ungalle?*} Who are you who thou ?} you? who you two?} two ?

Nangg-unguñē?} Who are you? (See $\S$ 47. 2.)

* The final “e,” as in many other cases, is here merely euphonic.
63. The possessive or adjective pronoun n-āüwe, or n-āwurle, 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-āüwe? or N-āwurle? "Whose?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR.</th>
<th>DUAL.</th>
<th>PLURAL.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N { N-āüwe</td>
<td>N-āüwengk</td>
<td>N-āüwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-āwurle</td>
<td>N-auw-ēŋgun</td>
<td>N-āwurle-är</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A { N-āüwe</td>
<td>N-auw-ēŋgun</td>
<td>N-āu-är</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-āwurle</td>
<td>N-auwuri-ēŋg-un</td>
<td>N-āwurle-är</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. N-āüyer-ald</td>
<td>N-āüyer-ēŋg-al</td>
<td>N-āüyer-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. N-āüyer-ungai</td>
<td>N-āüyer-ungenggul</td>
<td>N-āüyerung-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. N-āüyer-il</td>
<td>N-āüyer-il</td>
<td>N-āüyer-ar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fm N-āüyeri-neēde N-āüyeri-neēgkulun</td>
<td>N-āüyeri-nände</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F { N-auw-āmbe N-auw-ēŋgun-āmbe</td>
<td>N-āu-är-āmbe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-auwuri-āmbe</td>
<td>N-auwuri-ēŋg-un-āmbe</td>
<td>N-āu-är-āmbe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

Ngānde-m...angk wāiy....in pōte? } Who is leading the by whom you to (a) leading is horse? horse to you?
Charl-....il } Charlery. | Naïd- ..........il ?} What Charlery?
Charley by | by whom by him? |
Nāïye lēw-....in mañt--(§ 9, note)...angg----(§ 7, note) an (§ 51,1) 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-ak wald-....ak lēw-....in.....ak by those two those two 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 hityenekatye. Hārekar, in the following example, is the ablative plural. Nāk-ak and nār-ar are the dual and plural of nāïye (§ 59,2). The affix -ak has the same meaning as engk (see table of particles, § 38), and in sentences in which nākak occurs, the following verbs take the termination -ak in preference to -engk, as in the above examples:
Ngand-....im memp-......iing? By whom have you by whom you (a) striking has been? been beaten?
Harek-ar, nar-ar wald-....ar lèw......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,
Ngate nakk-.........ir korne, yam-.........ir an-ang-itye by me (a) seeing has been man, speaking was me to he wataŋrau.
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
     Kaŋgul, kaŋgulun, another
     Ngrunt-ar, all

     Yam seems to include the idea of kind or species, as,
     Hiye-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 kaŋgul or kaŋgulun merely expresses another, as,
     Kaikunda (§16, note)...........yan kaŋgulun korn-
     (a) calling (be there by thee) him another man
     Call another man (either your countryman or any one else).
     Tyle-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 (hng) represent sounds something like the grunting of a pig, and having some affinity to the English interjection "hem!" or "ahem!" which would be more correctly written "hm!"
the particle -on to the personal pronouns, either immediately, or after an affixed pronoun in the accusative case, when such occurs in the phrase, as,

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

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

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

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

We two ourselves have brought the horse.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PRONOMINAL SUBSTANTIVES.

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

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

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

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

Examples:

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

Nom. Naṅgai-ye, my father Naink-owe, my mother
Acc. Naṅgai-yin, my father Naink-in, my mother
Gen. Naṅgai-yin, of my Naink-in, my mother's
Dat. Naṅgai-yin-angk, to my Naink-in angk, to my m.
Abl. Naṅgai-yin-ambe, by my Naink-in-de, by my mother
From Naṅgai-yin-aṅyir, from Naink-in-aṅyir, from my m.
For Naṅgai-yin-ambe, for Naink-in-ambe, 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 ngāyeryi, father, and niṅkeri, mother, as nāyeryeṅg-an, my two fathers; niṅker-eṅg-an, my two mothers; ngāyeryeṅ-o-an, my fathers; niṅker-eṅ-o-an, my mothers. These latter forms are to be declined in the same manner as tart-eṅg-an and tart-taṅ-an (see § 52, 2). The dual and plural of the pronoun is to be expressed by the inseparable dual and plural pronouns, affixed to ngāyeryi, as ngāyerye-alamm, father of us two; ngāyeryeṅg-alamm, two fathers of us two; ngāyeryeṅ-o-alamm, fathers of us two, &c., similar to tarte-alamm, tart-eṅg-alamm, tart-taṅ-alamm (§ 53, 6).

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

Nom. Nink-owe, thy mother Nark-owalle, his or her m.
Acc. Nink-an, thy mother Nark-oan, his or her m.
Gen. Nink-in, thy mother's Nark-oan, his &c. mother's
Dat. Nink-in-angk, to thy m. Nark-oan-angk, to his
Abl. Nink-in-de, by thy m. Nark-oan-de, by his
From Nink-in-aṅyir, from thy Nark-oan-aṅyir, from his
For Nink-in-ambe, for thy Nark-oan-ambe, for his


Nom. Ngāy-owe, thy father Gēl-auwe, thy brother
Acc. Ngāy-in, thy father Gēl-an, thy brother
Gen. Ngāy-in, thy father's Gēl-an, thy brother's
Dat. Ngāy-in-angk, to thy Gēl-an-angk, to thy brother
Abl. Ngāy-in-de, by thy f. Gēl-an-de, by thy brother
From Ngāy-in-aṅyir, from thy Gēl-an-aṅyir, from thy br.
For Ngāy-in-ambe, for thy Gēl-an-ambe, for thy brother
Note. Yin and yin-de, lan and lan-de, are frequently used for ngayin, ngayinnde, gelan, gel-an-de.

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

Hiye-kai měralde yäpe. Hıyekai yäpe, měrald-itye this (is) dry wood. this wood, dry it (is)

This is dry wood. This wood is dry.

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

Yardin? Porse wř-in-itye 1 What is the matter? what is the matter? child sick it (is) The child is sick.

Ngate pant-.............ir porle, balb-.ëmb-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 "é" is here merely euphonic.
Note. -ir and -emb are merely particles of time, and not
tenses of the verb "To be."

Wild-ap ell-emb* tarnan gringkari ell-embe* allyenik,
child I being not European was here,
app-in korn-el-ap ell-in* ngruntular gringkar-ar illw-in*
I now man am I being many European...s dwelling
raw-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 inhabi-
ting the country.

Yëyauwe...el...ap el-in? I am hungry.
hunger with I am $ I am hungry.
Kittyur yöyangge ell-an? There will be another fight.
another fight be will$ There will be another fight.
Yäy-in...iinde} Thou art Yäy-in ell.....iinde} Thou art al-
eating thou} eating. eating continuing thou} ways eating.
Yap-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 män-, tarn-el-an $ 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.
Tyl-alp mëwe el-in} I long for rice.
rice for I (as to) the bowels yearning} I long for rice.

2. Of Attributive Verbs.

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

Ngäpe yäy-in, I eat
Ngäte takk-in, I eat
Ngäpe$ Ngäte $ mutt-un, I drink.
Ngäte kangg-ën, I laugh at.

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

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

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

**Duplex Form of the Verb.**

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

1. Korn-il lak-k-in mäm-, The man spears the fish 

_a._ Now, in considering these forms, the question arises—
How are these phrases to be analysed? What is the literal meaning of the words and particles which compose them? Let us in the first place suppose ngäte and korn-il to be the agent nominative or active cases of ngäpe and korn, 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 mäme, to signify either The man speaks the fish, or The fish is speared by the man; but how are we to explain the second phrase—Korne lag-gel-in mäm-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 lag-gel-in, which word, from its difference of form, must be taken to mean something different from lak-k-in. If we regard lak-k-in, in the first sentence (1) as active, lag-gel-in will probably be the passive, and conversely. The next word, mäm-il, we find with the sign of the active case, from which we conclude it to be the agent in the action of spearing. We thus arrive at the conclusion that the whole sentence (2) signifies either, The man is speared by the fish, or, The fish spears the man—the exact reverse of what we already know to be the true meaning. We must therefore seek some other explanation. Suppose ngäte and 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.

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

Ngate-...yan lakkīn 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 ngate, 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 ngate must be regarded, like English words with the suffix -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 korae, and when ngate and kor-n-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 "wiyan," (he) speaks (See Threlkeld's Grammar, page 68, Conjugation Communicative). Here also the same difference as respects the agent is observable in the two parallel forms of expression.

2. Ngān-de ramm-ing? by whom speaking? (Encounter Bay dialect.)

2. Ngaṅge rammēl-in lalde? who talking out there? (Encounter Bay dialect.)
Though the fact is not noticed by Mr. Threlkeld, who considers ngânto as the agent nominative or active case of ngân; but, with this theory, the omission of the particle -to in the second of the above sentences appears to us inexplicable, as ngân 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 bôn bâng} (New South Wales. Threlkeld, telling him I) page 68.)

Ngâp-en-ang'k rammêl-in? I him to telling. } (Encounter Bay.)

72. The verbal substantive and participle serve to express the active, the passive, the reflexive, 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 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:

Ngâp-an-ang'k drêtul-un? I am cutting myself.

I me to cutting }

Ngât-an drêk-in? by me me (a) cutting } I cut myself.


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.

Kīng-erung laggel-in korn-ar} The men are spearing they each other spearing men } each other.

**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, yāve, eating; prelde, driving away. These roots are used as the Infinitive and Imperative moods in the English. Examples:

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

Giyin...angān prelde, or, predlul-(there is a) going by us driving (gerund) driving (participle)

We are going to drive away (our enemies).

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE OF PARTICLES USED IN THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
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<tr>
<td>ing?</td>
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<td>embe</td>
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<td>ir</td>
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<td>-el</td>
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<tr>
<td>-ēmbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ielil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-urēmbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-iēmbe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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-ītyē 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.”

by me making basket. making by me basket.
Kōy-......atte lakkin.
basket by me making.

First Person Dual.

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

First Person Plural.

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

* Abbreviation of pettēl-in-ītyē.
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-.....indo rānde kōye.
making was by thee long ago basket.

Kōy-.....indo rānde lakk-.....ēmbē.
basket by thee long ago making was.

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

Rānd-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 wataŋgraun lakk-.....ir kōye. by us yesterday making was basket.
Lakk-.....ir-.....angaŋ wataŋgraun kōye.
making was by us yesterday basket.
Kōy-.....angaŋ wataŋgraun lakk-.....ir.
basket by us yesterday making was.

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

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

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

Participe.  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 yammalaityye
by thee him to bringing should (there be) one
wallaki, kile-......m-angg-aŋte pomp-..ildal
black cockatoo, by him you to then giving would (there be)
māryingg-ar,
clothe......s.

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

-IL (-AL), INTENTION.
"If you bring my horse to-morrow I will give you a fish-hook fit for catching mallowes."
Rekald-.....iınd-.....an-angk waiy-............ani pōte atteto-morrow by you me to bringing (if) shall be horse by me
m-..angg-ambe pomp-..il (or, an-il) mallow-inyeri pirt,
you to then giving shall be mallowe of hook.
The particle -al is always affixed to some other word, and not to the verb.
Yāuw-...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-...iđe.
drinking wish I (to be). drinking wishest thou (to be).
Nakk- ámb-......il.
seeing desire by him (there is).

NECESSITY OR STRONG INCLINATION. -Elare.
“I must drink.” “You must drink.”
Mutt-e.la...elăr-...ap. Mutt-......elăr-...iđe.
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 be).

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD. -Urämbe—that may.
“I am come that I may hear your language.”
Ngape-m-angk punt-........ur kuŋɡ....urämbe ngām-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.”
Yan...atte....yan prim........ani pōte ngopp-....i-ámbe.
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...war- 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 Yën, soon
Hikau, at the present moment Rändé, long ago
Watañgrau, yesterday Rauwul, remote time
Kängulun watañgyer, the day Yäräl? at what time? when?
before yesterday Tarnalo, never.

OF PLACE.

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

OF NUMBER.

Kängulandäi, one time, once Nepaldändë, three times, thrice
only
Miny-andai? how many times?
Nängkandäi, two times, twice how often?

OF ORDER.

Nankur, first, before Yituwarre, behind.

OF QUANTITY.

Rüwar, abundantly, plentifully Ngáiśmbe, more (Imp. of
Lakeb, sparingly ngáiamb-in, repeat the action)
Künë, kakünë, enough Minyäi? how many?
Ukëe, thus, in this manner Lüne, so.
CHAPTER VIII.

CONJUNCTIONS.

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

- Inyin, also
- Ungun, if
- Ambe, then
- Awante, 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!
- Yakkai! alas! I am sorry!
- á! particle calling attention,
- 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 *Yānwaide*? where are you going? *Yang-iinde lēw-ai*? where do you live? and *Yānd-iinde*? whence do you come? respectively. As observed in § 82, the simple nominative case can never be obtained from the natives, which may perhaps arise from their not having any occasion to speak of places except as respects going to, staying at, or coming from.

82. Example of Polte:

\[
\begin{align*}
Yān-w-...a-..iđe & \quad Pōl-t-an? \quad Whither art thou going? \\
& \quad wihther wîlt thou (go)? \quad Pōl-t to f \quad Tō Pōl-tē. \\
Yān-g-..iđe lēw-...ai & \quad Pōl-t-..ong? \quad Where are you staying? \\
& \quad where you stāying? \quad P. \quad at \quad At Pōl-tē. \\
Yān-d-..iđe & \quad Pōl-tē..nośt? \quad Whence do you come? \quad From \\
& \quad whence thou? \quad Pōl-tē from f \quad Pōl-tē.
\end{align*}
\]

83.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIVE NAMES OF PLACES.</th>
<th>At——</th>
<th>From——</th>
<th>EUROPEAN NAMES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngalaikrūwar</td>
<td>Ngalaikrūwar</td>
<td>Ngalaikrūan-baśt</td>
<td>Granite Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulkamāwar</td>
<td>Kulkamāwar</td>
<td>Kulkamā-maśt</td>
<td>Adelaide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wuń-angk</td>
<td>Wuń-angk</td>
<td>Wuń-an-maśt</td>
<td>Mrs Keeling's, E. Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lart-angk</td>
<td>Lart-angk</td>
<td>Lart-an-maśt</td>
<td>Mouth of the Hindmarsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Müar-angk</td>
<td>Müar-angk</td>
<td>Müar-an-maśt</td>
<td>Mouth of the Inman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngart-ung</td>
<td>Ngart-ong</td>
<td>Ngarte-nośt</td>
<td>Rosetta Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rām-au</td>
<td>Rām-ong</td>
<td>Rāme-nośt</td>
<td>Neighbourd. of Fishery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pōl-t-ung</td>
<td>Pōl-t-ong</td>
<td>Pōl-t-e-nośt</td>
<td>The Point. Police Station at Enc. Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lwanngāngg</td>
<td>Lwanngāngg</td>
<td>Lwanngān-maśt</td>
<td>Currency Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tal-ḍarar</td>
<td>Tal-ḍaruwar</td>
<td>Tal-ḍaraś-baśt</td>
<td>Site of Hall's Survey Camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dūwar-æd-</td>
<td>Dūwar-ung-æd-</td>
<td>Dūwar-an-dalt</td>
<td>Nghbrdh of Radford's, in the Hindmarsh Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mūtabarriar</td>
<td>Mūtabarrigar</td>
<td>Mūtabarre-nont</td>
<td>Head of Hindmarsh V.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kōt-æd-</td>
<td>Kōt-ung-æd-</td>
<td>Kōt-an-dalt</td>
<td>Goodwa Police Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wittañg-ai</td>
<td>Witt-ungeoğgul</td>
<td>Witt-ungeoğgulund</td>
<td>Islands or rocks at Freeman's Nob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaindyēnu-æd-</td>
<td>Kaindyēnu-æd-</td>
<td>Kaindyēnu-æd-</td>
<td>Freeman's Nob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Kungkiŋguwar | Kungkiŋguwar | Kungkiŋggu-an-mant | Rosetta Head, 

G
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
Tumbari-angk, Ngangkipari-ngga,

Parrewar-aïgg, Cape Jervis
Ngatarr-angk, Rapid Bay
Rumbuwaityeri-ngg-, Neighbourhood

Tarrtuwar, Nhbd. of Mr Strangways’s
Mill-angk, Tod’s Station, near Lake
Alexandrina
Mallyuïg-ald, Morphett’s Crossing-pl.
Gawillar-angk, Mr Moorhouse’s Section, Encounter Bay, No. 12
Tarp-angk, Hindmarsh Island
Tipping, Point Sturt, L. Alexandrina.

Parna-ngga, Horse-Shoe Hotel

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.

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

Ngint-ä? Thou! Poit...ind-ä? Child! thou! Hallo! Child! here!

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

Ngüke-ai? This is but water. Ngäp-ai? I only.
Water only I only. I by myself.

Ngel-ai? We two only.

-ai (2), particle of interrogation.

Miöy-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.

Ke-1 giy-aiyor 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:

Ke-......-1 giy...öiy......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-......ög-an memp-öiy......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.

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

Akk-an-angk? Give to me (usual) | Akk-...an-ámbé? 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 wirild-øig-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 Ngar-t-a? I intend to go to Ngarè.
up will I Ngarè 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-ø-ity yarlikæ an-ámbe
what is it road me for

Aly-...el-øarr yerk-in yŋgaliŋ-øar? $^{*}$ What a fine road is this
here are they standing up hill....$^{*}$ for me winding between
the hills!

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\textasciitilde} & \text{\textasciitilde} \\
\text{\textasciitilde} & \text{\textasciitilde} \\
\text{\textasciitilde} & \text{\textasciitilde} \\
\end{align*}
\]

This may, however, be accidental.

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

Loruw-...al-øapp, ngjute alyenik lëo? A phrase signifying, Good
up will I, you here sit $^{*}$

*Allingye, *adv.*, there.

War 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? Thief.

" riñgal-in, singing, riñgal-...amalde? Singer.

It is also added to substantives, as,

mâm-...amalde? A fisherman, from mâme, fish.

-ambe (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.
Malyingg-ar an-amb...cloths...s me for Give to me clothing.

-ambe (2), denoting desire.

Nakk-...amb-.....atte...yan? Let me see it.
seeing let there be by me it
Tant...amb-appa sleeping wish I (to be) I wish to sleep.

An- (See -an, 2.)
-an, and -an (1), inseparable pro. acc., me.

Ngolk-......ur-...an....eill He (the dog) has bitten me.

-a biting has been me by him

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

Yaäng-an-...ai drêk-urni? Where is Porle-...aân? My

where my knife my child

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

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

-an (2), on upon.

Loëw-in-...ar loëw-urn...an They are sitting upon the

sitting they chair...s upon chairs.

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

Rekald-...atte pemp-...ani tyilte bâm-...an
to-morrow by me (a) giving shall be rice girl... s to

To-morrow I will give the girls some rice.

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

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

Miiý-andai? How many times? Ningk-andai? Twice

what times? How often? two times (See -andel).

Ande, adv., hence.

Andek, adv., from this place, away.

Kile morokk-....ur.....ittyan ëndek? He has taken it away.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kitye wir-in ngâm-anyir? It (the child) inherits
it sick is you from? disease from you.

-anyir (2), on account of.

Kitye blukk-un kiŋ-......anyir
be afraid him on account of? { He is afraid of him.

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

Wāiye Wuñ-angk antarlo } On this side Wanne, or, between
w. on this side } this and W.

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

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

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

Giỹ-....an-.......ill-ante
(a) going will be by him probably (to) } I think he will
England } go to England.

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

Karlo Kainyēnu-ald antōo
Kainyēnuald beyond?

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

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

Nāyeri-angālain.—Father of us two.

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

Nāyeri-aŋganain.—Our father.

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

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

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

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

Ley-....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 köy...angk
resting is it basket in } It is in the basket.

-angk (4), at.
Yaš-itye Y. Kūr-angk Y. Where is he Y. At the river.
where he Y. river at Y. house to Y. where will you Y. house to Y.

-angk (5), motion towards, or to a place.
Yauw-ańde Y. Mant-angk Y. Where will you go to Y. To the
where will you Y. house to Y. To-morrow I here coming will be Y.

-ap, or app, contracted form of ngäpe, I, used as a suffix.
Rekkald...ap ngai ngopp...ani } To-morrow I here coming will be Y.

-appé, contraction of ngäpe, used as a suffix.
Lorup-appe Y. I am going.
up Y. I Y.

-äre. (See Addenda.)
-ärke, probably a contraction of warke, female.

-arau (1), adv., now, I pray.
Ngai-arau } Come here. Y. Nakk-arau.
here now Y. See I pray.

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

-drink just Y.

-ät, or att (con. of ngäte), part. suf., by me.
Tupp......ani......at......ańte yäpe Y. I think I shall carry
a carrying shall be by me most likely wood Y. wood.

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

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

-au (2), just.
Mutt-ämb......att......ań } I will just drink first and then I
a wish to drink by me just Y. will go.

Auwe, adv., well.

-auwe, part., of or belonging to, forming the genitive case of
the pronoun.
Ngañ-auwe Y. My, or | Ngüm-auwe Y. Your, or | Kif-auwe Y. His.
me of Y. mine. | you of Y. yours. | him of Y. yours.

-auwrule, part., used in the same sense as awe, but appa-
rently having greater force.
Ngañ-auwrule porle.—My own child.
auwuri, part., naturally belonging to.

Pett-nuwuri.—One naturally a thief.
Ngulk-nuwuri.—A creature whose nature it is to bite.

B.

Bai bai ye, 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.

Yún-ap balpe-wall—.........ani I shall soon become white (a phrase they sometimes use when persuaded to wash themselves).

Bâme, s., girl.
Bant. (See Addenda.)
Barno, s., aunt.
Batturi, s., heap.
Bêlpul-un, p., being lost, stupid, erring, drunken.
Bêlpuld-un, v.s., losing.

Bêlpurdur,......atte-yain mulde I have lost the pipe.

Bettul-un, p., disturbed.

Bettul—ap mêu an I am vexed, displeased.

Bilbile, s., rush (plant).
Bilyokund-un, v.s., circumcising.
Bilyokull-un, p., circumcised.
Blainkul-un, p., smacking the lips.
Blai tyingye, adj., idle
Blai tyingyamalde, s., idler.

-Bléwilin, p., unwell, sick, indisposed.
Bléwil-amalde, s., invalid
Bléwalauw-un, p., panting.
Bépaye, s., species of mouse.
Brâte, s., youngest son.
Brâte-arde, s., youngest daughter.
Brauwâte, s., favourite son.
Brêke, s., female emu.
Brêk-inyeni-orn, s., man who hunts emus.
Brîye, s., messenger.
Briko-wallin, p., becoming a messenger.
Brikaiwul-un, p., destroyed.
Brûge, s., fire.
Brûye, s., forehead.
Brûke, skin, peel.
Brak-tëbe, adj., unpeeled.
Brake-watyeri, uncircumcised.
Brak-ityë, adj., skinless, without skin.
Brak-inyeri, s., match to strike a light, literally, fire belonging to.
Bräk-o-wattyeri, adj., full of fire, very hot.
Bruingke, adj., loose, not tight.
Bräpe, adj., bad, old, imperfect.
Bräpewar, adv., badly.
Bräpe-walliin, p., becoming bad.
Bräpe-warr-in, v.s., making bad.
Bräwul-amalde, s., sorcerer.
Bräwulun, p., charming, enchanting.
Bräwun, v.s., charming, enchanting.
Bugäul-un, p., shaking the head in token of negation.
Bulbuttul-un, p., too full, having eaten too much.
Bulg-ën, v.s., vomiting, spitting out.
Florauw-il bulgën porlo-pal-angk ʃ (The dog) Flora is vomiting.
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.
Daiipal-un, p., leaping, jumping.
Daldaewe, s., crow (bird).
Däm-in, v.s., placing a dead body in a tree.
Darauwe, s., small sea-fish, called by the colonists salmon.
Darauw-inycii, adj., belonging to salmon.

Darauwinyeri ngërë ʃ A salmon-net, i.e., a net for catching salmon belonging to net ʃ salmon.

Darraim-in, v.s., stabbing.
Dattulun, p., bringing forth young.
Dattul-amalde, s., prolific woman.
Dauwari, s., basket made of rushes.
Dengande, adv., early.
Dewangg-en, p., being dark.
Dewangk-in, p., groaning.
Dewil, s., darkness.
Dild-in, v.s., smelling.
Dlatye, adj., thin, lean.
Diomari, s., mist, fog, vapour.
Dondamball-in, p., beating time.
Dondambarrin, v.s., beating time.
Dondami, s., middle-aged person.
Drèk-in, v.s., cutting.
Drèk-urni, s., knife.
Drèrâuwul-un, p., cutting to pieces.
Drèrâuw-an, v.s., cutting to pieces.
Drétul-un, p., cutting.

Ngæp-an-angk drétul-un \{ cut my self.
I me to cutting am { I want to cut myself.

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

Dùwar-inyeri mänd- food of house { store-house, granary.

Bî, part., denoting desire.

Mìw-äl-......ap el-......in \{ I am sleepy. (See Addenda, -l.)
Sleep-desiring I being am { I am sleepy.
Mutt-äl-......ap \{ I wish to drink.
Desiring to drink { I want to drink.

Taun-ityan kurr- tant-äl-......iyte
not him an awakening (let there be) wishing to sleep he
Do not wake him; he wishes to sleep.

Nakk-äl-......atte-.......yan
a wish to see by me it (there is) { Let me see it.
Pet-t-äl-

unwillingness to steal (be there) { steal.

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

Memp-ir-......an-......xl
a beating has been me by him { He has beaten me.

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

Ell-...........ni (for ngai) \{ come here.
be (thou) here
-elar, part. signifying wishing, desiring, wanting.
Mulli-alar-......at-....au
I want to drink.
desire to drink by me now (is) I want to drink.

Ell-in, p., being, existing.
Nepalde nanggar ell-ani
In three days' time; or, After
three suns being shall be
Kuny-itye ell-...ir
He is dead.
already he being has been
Wiwild-af ell-.....ôme
child I being (part. of time past) not
European sitting down
uyne, 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-embre
(for) wood I being have been I have been for wood.
El-.....ap-au
I shall I come.
coming I now I
Mám-ap el-in
(for) fish I being am I go for fish.

Ell-in (3), being (like).
El-in-itye nurrai
being is it (like) kangaroo
It is like a kangaroo.

Ell-in (4), wanting.
Ngap-im ell-in
I (for) you being am I want you.

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

-en (contraction of kiñawwe), his, her or hers, its.
Yañg-....en-ali yarde
where his I spear

-ën, part., giving a causative significance to the word to
which it is affixed; probably the root of eń-in, doing, making.
Ngape tan-t....in porl-....atte tand-ën.
I sleeping am child by me a causing to sleep (there is).
I am lulling the child to sleep.

-ende, for agine. (See Addenda.)
Eń-in, v.s., making, causing, doing.
Ngàe-yan on en-ani
by me it myself doing will be I myself will do it.

-eng. (See Addenda.)
-engk (for kengk), pronoun dual, they two.
Yây-...in....engk mâm-ll
eating are they two fish with They two are eating a fish.
-engk (2), *part.* forming the dual number.

Port-engk { to two children. | Bam-engk { to two girls.
child two | girl two

G.

Gaiyuw-un, *v.s.*, making incision, cutting.
Galk-in, *v.s.*, perspiring, sweating.
Gānawari, *s.*, deep place, abyss, deep.
Gānawel, *s.*, noon, mid-day.
Gell-anowe, *s.* (from gellari and ngañauwe), my brother (who is older than I).
Gellari, *s.*, elder brother.
Gell-awalle, *s.* (derivation unknown), his brother.
Gell-auwe (derivation unknown), thy brother.
Gelpul-amaide, *s.*, deceiver, one who promises and does not perform.
Gelpulun, *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.
Grāuw-un, *v.s.*, burying, interring.
Gringkari, *adj.*, dead.

Ngate I lakk-ir...........ityan gringkari by me a spear has been him dead

Gringkari (2), *s.*, Europeans (whom they imagine to have previously existed as black men).
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
Haranekar, *pro. dem. pl.*, these.
Harar, *pro. dem. pl.*, these.
Harn-angk, *pro. dem. pl.* dative, to these.
Harrn-auwe, *pro. dem. pl.* genitive, of these.
Harn-auwurle, same as harn-auwe, of these.
Henggenek-engk, pro. dem. dual, these two.
Heëgg-engk, pro. dem., these two.
Heëggul, pro. dem. dual abl., by or with these two.
Heëggun, pro. dem. dual acc., these two.
Heëggun-angk, pro. dem. dual dat., to these two.
Heëggun-auwe, pro. dem. dual gen., of these two.
Heëggun-auwurrie, same as heëggun-auwe, of these two.
Hiau, adj., any.

Hiau mam- \(\downarrow\) \(\uparrow\) Have you any fish.
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.
Hiauwe, pro. dem. gen., of this.
Hin-auwurrie, same as hin-auwe, of this.
Hittyenekattyye, pro. dem., this one (of more force than hiye).

I.

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

Pet-i-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) Steal not; or, Thou shalt not steal.

Ngir-i-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) ambe That (the child) may not cry.
crying not (it) for

Ngate prim-i-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) ngopp-i-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) ambe I hobble the horse
by me a fastening is horse going not for away.

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

Ngint-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) an-angk tupp-il yap-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) ar atte-m-angg-ante by you me to will to carry wood (pl.) by me you to them
pemp-il maiyjingg-ar.
will to give clothe...a.

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

-il (2), part. indicating the agent, corresponding to the ablative case in Latin, by.

Maiy-il-yan luw-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) 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 yart-nil I am ill from a spear-wound.

-il (4), with, upon.

Ngape laggel-in köy-\(\downarrow\)\(\uparrow\) il I am plating a basket (basket
plating am basket upon made of rushes).
Note. The utility of the particle -il in the above and all similar phrases is by no means obvious, as, according to European idioms, it would seem for the participle laggel-in to govern the object köye in the accusative case; it may, however, be considered that the agent and its attribute are immediately connected in sense, and that something is required to call the attention to, and point out the object of the action expressed by the participle. In the phrase—Warke laggel-in köye—"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—

Warke...il lak-in köye

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

Ildu, adv., there.
-ildal. (See -ilde.)
-ilde, and -ildal, participies expressing conditional inclination of the will, should, would.

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

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

Ngat......an-angk pemp......ilde
drekumi, ngate...
from you me to a giving should there be a knife, from me
-m-angk pemp......ilde
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.

Watang-rindam-angk punt......ilde
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 ngăm), 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 a beating.

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

Ngat......im nakk-in
by me him a seeing is a I see him.
-in (2), adv., only, merely.

Ngap-in el-in I only being am (come) I I happen to be here.

-in. (See Addenda).

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

Yapindaau wood without (I am) I I am in want of wood.

-inde. (See Addenda).

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

Keri-inyeri head belonging to I Hat.

Turka--inyeri--engk foot appertaining to two (things) I A pair of shoes.

Ran--inyeri-ap forh I Ramong of 1 child I I am a native of Ramong.

-inyn, conj., also.

Ngap-inyn. I also.

-ir, part., expressing past time.

Pett--......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).

Irrou, adv. of place, there, over there.

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

Ngaazwwe pore pet--......ir--......ityan Gnegkini-nonde.

my child (a) stealing has been him European from

The child 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 kul-- Some are buried, some

it (a) burying is, it (a) burning I burned.

Maay-il-ityen luw--......ur wind by it (a) breaking has been

The wind has broken it.

Itleri, adv., in vain.

Iter--......atta wun--......embe I I threw in vain.

-in by me (a) throwing was

-uye, pron. pers. 3, he, she, it.

Mew-el-itye ell--in I He is I Yun-itye puntu--......ani I He will

sleepy he being is sleepy soon he coming will be soon come

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

Nap--......itye Unmarried I Muw-itye I Mok-itye I Sound,

husband without I Sleepy, less. hole, less I un torn.
Yailparar, s. pl., sun's rays reflected from the water.
Yayin, p., cutting.
Yakkai, int., expressing sorrow, alas! oh dear!
Yakkaakat, adv. ex., I am sorry.
Yakkanayin, p., making water about in different places.
Yakkaanye, 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 kom-
other name man
$\text{Man of another tribe or country.}$

Yammajam. (See Addenda.)
Yammarimauwe. (See Addenda.)
Yammalaitye, numeral, one.
Yambalain, 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.

-yam, pro. 3 pr. acc., him, her, it. When added to imperatives, the terminating "e" is changed into "a."

\[
\text{Mempe} \quad \text{Mempa}-
\]

(a) striking (let there be) \{ Strike \}

(a) striking him (be there) \{ him.

Yande, adj., useless, worthless, old, worn out.
Yandemiu, s., old woman; probably contraction of yande mimine.

Yande-engk-imin, s., dual, two old women.
Yandel, adv. ex., it is of no consequence.

Yandeorn, s. (con. of yande korne), old man; dual, yande-engk-orn; plural, yand-ar-orn.

Yand-e.....el......ap-orn \{ I am an old man.

old (am) being 1 man \{ \}

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

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

Yuninde yande-.....wall-ani -orn \{ You will soon be an old

Soon you old becoming will be man \{ man.
Yande-warrin, v.s., making useless, spoiling.
Yandurli, adv., whence.
    Yandurli-nde] whence do you come?
    Where you?
Yange, adv., where?
    Yange -m-ni köye Where is your basket?
    where your 1 basket
Yangaiake, s., hill.
Yanglek-un, p., weeping bitterly.
Yangkul-un, p., loose, falling off.
Yangkund-un, v.s., making loose, loosening.
Yape, s., wood.
Yappul-un, p., going into (a house), going down (as the sun).
Yappandun, v.s., bringing in.
Yaratappauwe, s., joint.
Yaral, adv. of time, when.
Yaral-in, p., running out, leaking.
Yaramin, v.s., pouring out, or out of one vessel into another.
Yare, adv., when?
Yare, int. pro., what?
    Yare -m-m-ye mitye What is your name?
    what your 1 name
Yare, s., back.
Yarewarr, prep., behind, behind you.
    Yarewarrin.—Behind you.
Yarliide, adv. of int., how?
Yarindell, adv. ex., what is the matter?
Yarindei, adv. ex., what is the matter.
Yarle, s., sea.
Yarleč, s., male emu.
Yarluke, s., road, way, path.
Yarnde, adv., whence?
Yarnde, s., spear.
Yarn-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.
Yartwe, s., grown-up female.
Yarru, pro. int., what? which?
    Yarru-w.....inde ngopp-un In which direction are you going?
    which (way) you going are
Yarrur, adv., what shall I do (or say)!
Yarrura, adv., same as yarrur.
Yåno, adv. of place, where? whither?
    Yauw-.....at.....yan yupp-un Where shall I put it?
    where by me it (a) putting
Yauw-al-...itye? Where will Yauw-al-...uñgün? Where will
where will he! where will ye? he go to! ye go to?
Yauw-a-nde, where are you going? probably contraction of
yauw-al-inde.
Yauwaelye, adj., soft.
Yauwangge, s., purpose.
Yeyauwe, s., hunger.
Yenembel-in, p., being entangled.
Yenemp-in, v.s., entangling.
Yerk-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.
Yilikul-un, p., moving away.
Yilkundun, v.s., moving away, pushing.
Yilkundel-in, p., being pushing away.
Yimmily-engk, s. dual, twilight.
Yingge, s., hair, except of the head.
Yinge, unmarried man, bachelor.
Yingk-itye, adj., (woman) unmarried.
Yirkuri, s., crack, cleft, slit.
Yirt-in, v.s., throwing up, casting ashore as the sea.
Yirtuge, s., grass-tree; bucket, barrel, tub.
Yite, s., place.
Yit-in, v.s., breaking (active).
Ylupp-un, v.s., affixing.
Yöyangge, s., anything soft to sleep upon; bed.
Yöyangge, s., fight with spears, battle.
Yöyangg-umalde, 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.
Yörin, v.s., throwing down, as a load from the shoulder; taking off, as a coat.
Yorle, s., bark of a tree.
Yorlemid-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.
Yüke, s., boat.
Yüke-matiggs-awue, 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.
Yün, *adv. of time*, soon.
Yunde, *s.*, fur, feathers, down.
Yunde, *adj.*, sound, whole, unbroken.
Yunde, *adj.*, heavy, awkward, stupid.
Yunde-ru, *adj.*, very stupid.
Yunte, *adj.*, together.
Yuntul-un, *p.*, being together.
Yuntu-warr-in, *v.s.*, assembling, bringing together.
Yupp-un, *v.s.*, placing, putting aside, putting away.
Yuppundel-in, *p.*, putting on, as clothes.
Yurrauwe, *s.*, kind of poisonous snake.
Yurt-un, *v.s.*, drawing together.

K.

Ka, *particle expressive of doubt or interrogation; whether.*

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

Kai, *part. of interrogation.*

Kaïyunge, *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 "yurtuge," 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.
Kakul-amalde, *s.*, crier.
Kaikul-un, *p.*, calling out, making a noise.

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.
Kakanye, adv., it is sufficient; that will do.
Kakauwundan, v.s., frequent stepping over.
Kalbaukkuri, one uninvited.
Kaldake, s., surname, nickname.
Kalbe, s., pillow.
Kaldari, s., tail.
Kalde, s., throat, windpipe; language.
Kaldamborruw-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........-indej You stay here.
here being (be) thou.

Kalya-klauwe, s., dirty water.
Kalye, s., stick used in climbing trees.
Kalkeri, s., liver.

Kalkeri teru-\ hands\ Palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
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-aunwari, 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 mew-an\gk? Version, grief.
(a) digging bough in.

Kalt-, s., in comp., same as kalde; throat, language.
Kalt-\ambel ngull-un? Questioning, examining.
language for listening.

Kalt-urmi, s., spade.
Kan, pro. 3 pr. pl., acc., them.
Kandari, s., rope, string, girdle.
Kande, *ade. of* place, from here, from this place.

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

Kai-angk
Kai-auwe  
Kai-auwule  
Kandukal-in, *p.*, joking, jesting.
Kanei, *s.*, dust.
Kankinyir, *s.*, open space.
Kanmeri, *s.*, species of sea-fish.
Kaokkatorauwe, *s.*, grasshopper.
Kantarli, *adj.*, wet from perspiration.
Kang, *part. signifying*, Come, used only in calling to a person.

Kang-angki (Come thou) come here  
Kang-angu-unegai (Come here, ye come ye (two) here) two.

Kang-angu-ngai (Come ye here!)

Kang-el, v.s., laughing at.
Kangk-amalde, *s.*, laughter.
Kangkangge, *adj.*, broad.
Kangk-auwuri, *s.*, one constantly laughing.
Kangul, *pro. indef.*, another. (See -andai.)
Kangulu, *pro. indef.*, another.

Kangulu nangge another sun Day before yesterday.

Kape, *s.*, tobacco.
Kapp-in, *r.s.*, tracing, comprehending.
Kar, *pro. pers. pl.*, they.
Kara-małyre, *s.*, south (from kara (sense not ascertained) and maiye, wind).
Kârë, *s.*, smoke.
Karkyauwe, *s.*, small kind of hawk.
Karlo, *adv.*, just now.

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

Karlow-anyeri, *adj.*, new, fresh.
Karlow-anyeri-ngaí mar, phrase signifying "on the other side" (analysis unknown).
Karnkaruwe, *s.*, cramp.
Kârute brôke, *s.*, basket made of two circular mats sewn together.
Kâruturi, *s.*, house.
Karte, s., low thick scrub; everything useless.
Kattari, z., splinter.
Kattari-orn, s., doctor or conjuror.
Katteri, s., long stick with a noose at the end used for catching fish.
Katye, s., truth.
Katyl, adj., true.
  Katyl-ap ell-in \ You may depend upon me.
  true \ I being am
  Katyl-\il \ ramm-in \ He has spoken the truth.
  true by him (a) speaking has been

Perhaps these phrases may be explained as follows:
  Katy-\il-\an ell-in. \ Katy-\il-\il ramm-in. 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-iye por. \ Is that his child?
Kéli, s., dog.
Kendi, s., small kind of lizard.
Kéne, s., burning coal.
Kenkul-un, p., gray, whitish.
Kenkund-un, v.s., whiteness.
Kenkundel-in, p., being gray or white, old.
Kenm-in, a.s., putting together (as coals), roasting in the ashes.
  Ngate-yan kenm-in pängote \ I am roasting a potato.
  by me it (a) roasting is potato

Kengk, pro. dual, they too.
Kenggul, pro. dual abl., by them two.
Kenggun, pro. dual acc., them two.
Kenggun-angk, pron. dual dat., to them two.
Kengn-awue, 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-\uk eñ-in \ He so does.
  by him so (a) doing is
  Kil-en-angk ramm-in \ He has told him.
  by him to (a) telling has been

Kilkilyal-amalde, s., destroyer.
Kilkilyal-in, p., destroying, demolishing.
Kin, pro. 3 pr. acc., him, her, it.
Kin-angk, pro. 3 pr. dat., to him, to her, to it.
Kin-auwue, pro. 3 pr. gen., of him, of her, of it.
Kin-auwurle, same as kin-auwe, of him, of her, of it.
Kiñem-in, p., dirty.
Kinkindle, s., tortoise.
Kinp-in, p., tasting well.
Kiágung, adv., separately, standing opposite to each other.
  King...angall-ung tant...âmbe  We will sleep separately.
  King...angall-ung nopp...âmbe.
  separately we two walking may be (denoting a wish).
  Let us two walk separately.
  King......angall-ung lagel...ani  We will spear each
  standing vis-à-vis we two spearing will be other.
Kipperi, s., stink, bad smell.
Kirke, s., species of hawk.
Kiriíngke, 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 itself.
Kityur, pro. indef., other.
  Kityur yeyang ell...ani  Other battle being will be other.
  There will be another battle.
Klakalowin, v.s., making a circle, surrounding.
Klallin, p., dry, withered; thirsty.
Klære, s., kind of lizard.
Klatt-in, p., scorching, as the sun; hot, tasting as pepper.
Klatyê, adj., speechless, dumb.
Klåño, adv., long ago.
  Klåño kainyân-ap ell...âmbe, yand-el-ap orn ell...in.
  a long time ago kainyânî I being was, age with I man being am.
  A long time ago I was a kainyânî, now I am an old man.
Klåño (2), s.
    Klauw-amb-ap kainyân-ap ell...âmbe  I have been a kainyân-
    a long time for I kainyânî I being have been I yani for a long time.
Klauw-ânyeri, adj., old; literally, age belonging to.
    Klauw-ânyeri korn-
    long ago of man  Ancestor, forefather.
Klé-wurli, s. (from këli and auwurli), owner of dogs.
Kä-mindin, v.s. (from klin and mindin), causing to run.
Klin, p., running.
Klu-tyê, s., simpleton, stupid fellow.
Knake, s., stick used in fighting; stick used for digging
  roots, longer than the preceding.
Kno-tyê, adj., without company.
Koilpund-un, v.s., winking.
Kökate, adj., fatherless.
Kolge, s., casuarina, she-oak of the colonists.
Kont-auwari, adj., dead, stiff.
Kont-un, v.s., nodding.
Konggali, s., crab.
Köpe, s., nose.
Köpetikke, adj., small, short.
Köpund-un, v.s., distorting the countenance.
Korbile, s., frog.
Korkare, s., carcase, dead body of an animal.
Korkar-in, v.s., wrapping up, enveloping.
Korne, s., man.
Korze-wall-in, p., becoming a man.
Karne-warr-in, v.s., making a man.
Korowalk-in, p., falling backwards.
Korpund-un, v.s., cutting the hair.
Koblityrowe, s., large black ant.
Kottumind-in, v.s., making idle.
Kot-un, p., being idle, lazy.
Kowto, adv., a long way off.
Köwil-un, p., tingling, itching.
Köwul-un, p., calling, calling out.
Köwund-un, v.s., calling.
Kraiye, s., snake.
Kraiyel-in, p., disagreeing.
Kral-in, p., burying, hiding.
Krant-in, v.s., looking hard at.
Krante, s., white cockatoo.
Krangkul-un, p., coughing.
Kridul-un, p., driving away.
Kring-in, v.s., growing, springing up.
Krompul-un, p., being outrageous.
Krukkur-un, v.s., remaining together.
Kruku, in comp., same as kruwe.
Kruku-nende.—On account of blood.
Krâmaki, s., large branch.
Krunk-un, v.s., calling, naming.
Kruŋgul-un, p., being red.
Kruŋgu-wallin, p., becoming red.
Kruwe, blood; inside.

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

Kruwe ellin, having the menses.
Kükake, s., same as murle.
Küke, s., elbow.
Kulde, spittle, foam, froth, scum.
Kulk-un, v.s., burning, scorching.
Kulyulaink-in, p., bashful.
Kulyulyauwe, s., drizzling rain.
Kulyu-tye, 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.
Kummaiym, 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.
Kinar, s., excrementa.
Kuna-watyeri, adj., covered with excrement, as the women are in mourning for the dead.
Kuñ-anamalde, s., liar.
Kuñau-wuri, s., one whose nature it is to lie.
Kundeclin, p., moving.
Kund-en, v.s., shaking, kissing, saluting.
Kandewattuwattire, s., waterfall.
Kuje-mind-in, v.s., proving one to be a liar.
Kuje-wallin mewe, being angry, fretful.
Kanye, adv., already; adj., sufficient.

Kunye already being has been He is dead.

Kunk-un, v.s., swallowing.
Kunkundi, adj., bald.
Kunkurmi, s., throat (outside).
Kuñun, p., lying.
Kuñuwarrin, v.s., persuading to lie.
Kunt-un, p., moving.
Kungyuttul-un, p., eating rapidly.
Kungari, s., black swan.
Kunguri, s., kind of tree.
Kupate, s., excrement of certain animals, as goats, sheep, kangaroos, &c.

Kuppe, s., kind of grub eaten by the natives.
Kuranye, adj., close, of close texture.
Kuraityye, 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.)

Yëyaüwe-lap ell-in ? I am hungry.

Laialdrar, 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-...ëmbë ell-...in-am-tyinyaari? I was as this so I being was (like as) being is; it child § child (image)

Lakar-...ëllar kornar § The men are equal.

Lakadaimur, adv., almost, nearly.

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

Lakebi, adj., some, a little.

Lakelbi, adj. or adv., a little, not much.

Lakelungun, p., waiting, staying.

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

Lalakêl-in, p., being spearing.

Laldande, adv., hither.

Låldand-ap Polto-nont ? I am come from Poltong.

Lalde, adv., hither.

Lâm, pro. 1 pr. acc. dual, us two.

Lämaldar, s., curls, tresses, ringlets.

Lâm-ängk, pro. 1 pr. dual dat., to us two.

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

Lâm-auwërlë, same as lâm-auwe, of us two.

Lambëre, 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.

Lân (for gëlan), gen., of your brother; acc., your brother.

Nauuwurle yarnde ? Lân ? Whose spear is this? Your whose spear? your brother’s § brother’s.

Watašgarau atte-yam nakk-ir lâñ ? I saw your bro-
last night by me him seeing was your brother § ther last night.
Lände (for gelande), s. abl. case, by your brother.

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

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

Lārand-itye pingk-in} It is falling down.

down it falling is

Lāre, prep., down.
Lāremuntunt, adv. ex., on the other side.
Lārinyeringai mar-, adv. ex., beyond.
Lauware, s., goose.
Lauvari, s., one whose sister is dead.
Lauwulkuma-naiye, s., north.
Lēlanw-un, s.s., sitting with the legs crossed. A dead person
to whom they wish to show respect is placed in this pos-
ture upon a tree.
Lēdatye, adj., thin, meagre, lean.
Lēdumul-un, p., being green.
Lēlde, s., plain, level ground.
Lēngari, s., breast of a male.
Lēo, root of lēw-in (inf. and imp. mood).
Lēw-in, p., sitting down, dwelling, staying, remaining.
Lēwumni, s., stool, chair, seat of any kind.
Likkald-in, s.s., running about.
Līlye, adj., sloping.
Līme, kind of seal.
Lipp-in, s.s., cutting.
Littul-un, p., staring at.
Lōkul-un, p., howling.
Lōldu, prep., up.

Lōlew-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-auwure, same as lōm-auwe, of you two.
Lompalampe, s., butterfly.
Lōru, prep., up.

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

It was my intention to have gone up, but your wife told me it
was unnecessary.
Lákar, s, pl., tears.
Luke, adv., so, thus.
Lul-un, p., breaking, going or falling to pieces.
Láluw-un, v.s., breaking to pieces.
Lummaiar, s, pl., waves, breakers.
Lámuldar, s, pl., misty appearance of the atmosphere during very hot weather.
Lánai, adv., so, in this way.
Lünde, s., father-in-law (wife’s father).
Lünd-in, v.s., picking out.
Láne, adv., so, or perhaps, only.
Lünde iné nünt-un ? So by you suspicion is
So you suspect.
Lünde nak-arámbé ? Only to see.
only seeing for
Luángundl-in, p., wrestling, contending.
Luángund-un, v.s., wrestling.
Lutzul-un méwe, being exhausted.
Láw-un, v.s., breaking.

-M, for ngúm, you.

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

M (2), for ngúmáwe, your, yours.
Yange m-ai ru-i }
where your country !
Where is your country !

Ma, for ngúmáwe, your, yours.
Yáre ma-....tye milye ?
what your name ?
What is your name.

Maiyándun, s., daughter-in-law.
Maiyándowe, s., grandfather on the father’s side.
Maiyarère, s., grandchild.
Maingur-wall-in, p., becoming lascivious.
Mainkuri, adj., lascivious, libdinizious; s, whore.
Maiye, s., wind.
Maiyinggar, s, pl., goods, property, clothes.
Make, s., cheek.
Makepartpat, s., cheek-bone.
Mákkin, v.s., picking up.
Mágel-in, p., picking up.
Málde, adj., strange, foreign.
-málde, part., same as -amaíde.
Wiwiri-málde.—Doctor.
Málde, s., pupil of the eye.
Mákin, p., creeping upon the hands and knees.
Malpuri, adj., 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.

Maltairar, number three. Used only by the Raminyerar, or people of Ramong.
Malties, adv., seldom.
Malte-walhin, p., becoming many.
Malte-warr-in, v.s., making many.
Mamalde, s. (from maine and -anale), one who has plenty of animal food.
Mamangke, s., cloud.
Mamine, s., animal food generally; fish.
Mam-indau, adj., in want of maine.
Manbe, s., pigeon, dove.
Mande, s., native hut, house; in comp. mant-, as, mant-angk.
Manai, adv., so, thus.

Manai-yam pant......im {He was born so.

Manaiik, adv., so, in this way, in this manner.

Manar, s. pl., crest or ridge on the back of a fish.
Mande-kop-, s., flat nose.
Mane, adj., equal, alike.

Mame...el-angk
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.
Mann-in, v.s., striking.

Mant-, in comp. same as mande, house.

Mant-angk, to (the) house; mant-angga, to (the) two houses; mant-an, to (the) houses.

Mant or mand, prep., from.

Mand-ap Adelaide {I am come from Adelaide.
from 1 Adelaide
Mant-an-mant (probably for mant-angk-mant) } From the house.
house in from
Kur-an-mant {From the river.
river at from

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.
slow
Mantir, s., thunder.
Mantye, adj., naked, empty; unsuccessful.
Mantye-wall-in, p., becoming empty; having less than one’s share.
Mant-urau, adv. ex., slowly now, be not in a hurry.
Maragaë, s., crow (bird).
Marral-engk, s. dual, testes.
Marrari, s., sister.
Marrañowe, my sister.
Marrañuwe, your sister.
Marrañu-walle, his or her sister.
Märe, prep., from.
Marger-, s., same as markeri, used in composition.
  Marger-id-ap = ngapp-un
  moon with I walking am I walk in the moonlight.
  Marger-ald- marte = 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.
Marnigowe, 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.
Mattemidlawe, s., spleen, milt.
Mateñganwe, s., song used by the Adelaide natives.
Matturi, adj., liberal.
Me, adv., now then.
Med-auwurli, s., possessor of many houses.
Mêke, pro. inter., what?
  Mêke ma-tyê méwe eill-in = what do you wish for?
  inside wishing
Mêkimbe, adv. (perhaps from mêke and âmbe), what for? why?
Mêkure, adv., wherefore?
  Mêkur-...inde eill-in = what are you come for?
  wherefore you coming are I
Mêk-urle, adv., from what? or rather pronoun, of what? be longing to what? (See Urle.)
  Mêk-urle baipuli = what kind of
  Bullockswa;l = Bullock’s fat.
  what of fat = fat is this?
  bullock of 
Melêpe, 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.
Mémerangge, s., cough.

Mémerangge-ch-ap ell...in t I have a cough.

Memp-in, v.s., striking, beating.
Menaikul-un, p., being clouded, overcast, sad, melancholy.
Menâne, s., penis.
Menandêl-in, p., evacuating the bowels.
Menandên, v.s., causing evacuation.
Menant-in, v.s., evacuating the bowels.
Menake, s., whisker.
Mend-amlâde, s., quarrelsome person.
Mend-awurui, s., one naturally quarrelsome; adj., naturally quarrelsome.
Mend-in, p., fighting.
Menêkeri, s., hoar-frost.
Menenengkuri, s., swallow (bird).
Menurte, adj., blunt, having the point broken off; short.
Mengye, pro. int., what with? where with?

Mengy...-up mutt? Kurl-ungai What shall I drink with?
where with I drinking? skull with —With a skull.

Mengy...at lakk-
what with by me (s) spearing (shall there be)

What shall I fight with (I have no
spear)!

Mengk-in, p., being thirsty, parched with thirst, panting.
Meralde, adv., slowly.
Meralde, adj., dead, dry, boiled, deadly, causing death.

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

Meralkapari, 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.
Merâte, adj., free, unburdened.
Merendâm-in, v.s., drinking up, drinking to the bottom, exhausting.
Merild-in, p., being cut, divided, stopped.
  Kûnîye merild-in
  âli adj cut is (the wood) \{It is already cut.
  Yun merild-anî
  soon stopped will be (the rain) \{The rain will soon cease.
Merild-in mēwe, longing for.
  Merild-in mēwe ruw-asld-am \{I long for my country.
  cut are bowls country of on account
Meripp-in, v.s., cutting.
Meroke, s., net, bag; small piece of net. The large nets are composed of a number of stripes or pieces called merök-ar.
Meruwall-in, p., remaining.
Meruwarr-in, v.s., carrying on the shoulder.
Mēwe, bowels, inside.
Mēwe ell-in, loving, liking.
Miyullduwe, adj., short, not tall.
Milhakote, 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.
Mmine, s., woman.
Minde, adv., why?
  Mind-iye blukk-un \{Why is it afraid is!
  why it afraid is! \{Why is it frightened!
Mindennanyir, adv., why?
Minggâlyaw-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-ide-yam tupp \{What is it you are carrying!
  what by you it (a) carrying \{What is it you are carrying!
  Miny-lyte-kai \{What is it?
  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?

Minyurí ngúk? What sort of water is it (fresh or salt)?

Mmindauwe, *s.*, yolk of egg.

Mmingkáre, *adj.*, stinking, rotten.

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

Mintambe, *s.*, string, rope.

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

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

Mirp-in, *p.*, drowning.

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

Mirtityé, *s.*, one who cannot climb.

Moike, *s.*, crab.

Moikemalde, *s.*, crane (bird).

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

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

Moke, *adj.*, dim, cloudy, obscure.

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

Moko-warr-in, *v.s.*, making sore.

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

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

Mókaní kel.—Wild dog.

Mókani, *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.

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

Mokari porl., youth when the beard begins to grow.

Mókate, *adj.*, wounded.

Mókuri, *s.*, leg.

Móbakkél-in, *p.*, tying.

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

Móbáig-in, *p.*, being warm.

Móbáigí-mind-in, *v.s.*, making warm.

Mókaldí, *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.
Môrokk-un, v.s., taking hold, taking up, fetching.
Môte, s., stringy-bark tree.
Mowan’té, s., pine-wood.
Mukkauwallauwe, adj., rotten.
Mukkurûwe, 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.
Mûne, s., lip.
Mûn-inyeri, s., mustache.
Mumnumede, s., exchange.
Mummundʒul-un, p., exchanging.
Munpulluki, adj., sitting.
Munty-in, p., vexed, unhappy.
Mungkule, s., lake.
Mûrande, s., twining plant; large net used by the Murray
  natives.
Mûre, a.d., from what?

Mûr....inde wir...in }
  from what you sick are }
  From what are you ill?
  Yarn-it il  
  | From a spear
  | wound.
  | From walking.
  Ngoumum-il 
Murle, pudenda feminina.
Murule, s., mosquito.
Muttandun, s., daughter-in-law.
Mutanaowe, 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.
Mûwe, s., sleep.

  Mûwe....l....ap ell....in 
  sleep with 1 being am }
  I am sleepy.
  
Mûwe-watyeri, adj., full of sleep, very sleepy.
Mûw-indau, adj., in want of sleep.
Mûw-ityê, adj., sleepless.
N.

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

Yäre na-lyye mitye? what his  it name? What is his name?

Naïye, dem. pro., that.

Naïyuuwull-amalde, s., quarrelsome person.

Naïyuuwull-un, p., quarrelling, finding fault.

Naïyuw-un, v.s., quarrelling.

Naipe, adj., level, even, straight.

Nainkowe, s., my mother.

Naïtyurtul, s., birth-place.

Naïkâk, dem. pro. dual, those two.

Naïkar-angk, int. pro. pl. dat., to whom?

Naïke, int. pro. dat. sing., to whom?

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

Nakk-in, v.s., seeing.

Nalalalde, s., cook.

Nål-in, p., lightening; causing to boil, cooking.

Nalkari, s., female of large kangaroo.

Nal-urmi, s., lightening.

Näm, pro., l pr. acc. pl., us.

Näm-angk, pro. 1 pr. dat. pl., to us.

Näm-awue, pro. 1 pr. pl. gen., of us.

Näm-awurile, 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.

Nampundêl-amalde, s., conceiver, one who keeps things hidden.

Nampundêl-in, v.s., hiding, concealing.

Kile...yan nampundêl...-ir by her it (a) hiding has been $ She has hidden it.

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

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

Warrau-w-an-angk ngûk pöke-nânde (let there be) a fetching me to water wells from (pl.)

Fetch me water from the wells.

-nânde (2), on account of.

Blük...un-ap pëk kor...nânde I am very much afraid fearing I am very much men on account of on account of the men.

Nambundelin, p., catching.

Nambund-un, v.s., catching.

Nananbund-un* s.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.
Näpe, s., spouse, husband, wife.
Näp-itye, adj., unmarried.
Näpo-watyeri, adj., married.
Närangalle, s., tea-tree.
När, adj., shallow, not deep.
Närre, adj., clear, distinct, intelligible, complete.

\[
\text{Narr-inde yam-in} \quad \text{plain you speaking are} \quad \{ \text{You speak intelligibly.} \}
\]

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

\[
\text{Nauw-url-engk} ? \quad \text{Whose (are those) two?} \quad \text{To whom do the two (spears) belong?}
\]

-nde, for nginte, you.

Ke-nde.—Whither you?

Nemm-in, p., neglecting, esteeming lightly.
-nde (1), from.

Poñe-nde, from the well; poñe-nenggulund, from the two wells; poñe-nûnde, from the wells.

(n)ende (2), on account of.

Woñe-nde.—On account of the heat.

Nenguttauwe, adj., flexible.
Nenguttauwall-in, p., becoming flexible.
Nenguttauwarr-in, v.s., making flexible.

-ndenggulund, prep., from (two), containing within itself a
dual signification, or giving a dual signification to the root to which it is affixed.

Letwurme-nëggulund chair from two. From the two chairs.

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

Neëgkadie, s., chalk.
Nëngk-ar, s. pl., lungs, lights.
Nëpal,ar, number three; the highest number for which they have a name.
Nëpalandi, adv., three times.
Nërall-in, p., shivering from cold; being what is called chicken-skinned or goose-skinned.
Nëwurli-engk, s. dual, a pair, a couple.
Nëmir, pro. per., self, myself.
Nëny-engk, number two.
Nënkai-engk, number two.
Nënkainaida, adv., twice, two times.
Nënkeri, s., mother.
Nënkowe, s., thy mother.
Nëoyli-in, p., being in the agonies of death.
Nëoinpal-in, p., being weak, feeble.
Nëye, smell, scent.
Nëkkuri, s., root eaten by the natives.
Nëmulde, adv., softly, gently, whisperingly.

-nont, prep., from.
Petoe-nont.—From Petoe.

Nöre, s., pelican.
Nëwaiye, adj., no, no one, not any.
Nëkkwe, s., net-bag used by the men.
Numbi, s., point of the chin.
Nëny-ën, v.s., making fire.
Nundel-ammadie, s., one who suspects, suspicious person.
Nundel-in, v.s., suspecting.
Nund-ën, v.s., suspecting.
Nunt-ën, p., suspecting.
Nungge, s. line, fishing-line.
Nurrari, s., kangaroo.

Ng.

Ngai, adv., here.

Ngai-anau come here.

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

Ngaity-ämbe? For a protector, or As a protection.

Ngai-au-ämbe ngaity-ämbe ? Come with me as a friend.

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

Ngalde, s., meat, flesh.

Ngaltanatye, adj., fat, corpulent.

Ngallung, pro. l pr. dual, we two.

Ngan, pro. l pr. acc., me.

Ngañ-ang, in com. same as ngañangk,

Ngañ-angg...el...kye me to being it (let be) ? Give it to me.

Ngañ-angk, pro. l pr. dat., to me.

Ngañ-auwe, pro. l pr. gen., of me, my, mine.

Ngañ-auwurle, same as ngañauwe, of me, my, mine.

Ngand, int. pro. abl., by whom?

Ngand-enggu, int. pro. dual abl., by whom ? (two.)

Ngand-ar, int. pro. pl. abl., by whom ?

Ngandel-in, p., flying about.

Ngand-en, v.s., causing to fly.

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

Ngane, pro. l pr. pl., we.

Ngankul-un, crying as a child, making a noise, squalling.

Ngant-in, p., flying.

Ngangge, int pro., who?

Ngangg-ar, int. pro. pl., who?

Ngangg-engk, int. pro. dual, who ? (two), what two ?

Ngape, pro. l pr., 1.

Ngarrari, s., wood which has been worked upon, piece of wood, mast of a ship, splinter, fence. (See Ngarr-in.)

Ngarrar-aipari, s., (etymology uncertain) ship.

Ngarro-watyeri, s., (from ngarrari, worked wood, and watyeri, full of) ship.

Ngarr-in, v.s., building, working upon.

Ngarte, s., corner, bay of the sea.

Ngate, pro. l pr. abl., by me, from me.

Ngauwande, s., house, place.

Ngauwir, s., boy.

Ngèle, pro. l pr. dual, we two.

Ngembel-in, p., twisting, twining, spinning, entangling.

Ngemp-in, v.s., twisting, entangling.

Ngengemp-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-al ngopp-un ? night in walking ? Walking at night.
Ngenke, *adj.*, faint, weak; *adv.*, weakly, hesitatingly.
Ngenke-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.
Ngilte, *adj.*, without fire.
Ngilling, *adj.*, light, not heavy.
\[Ngilling-aye yamm-un\] It is light.
light it resting is

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.
Ngitye, *s.*, shoulder.

Nglaye, *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.


Ngilel-in, *p.*, knowing.
Ngilem-in, *v.s.*, knowing.

Ngö, *adv.*, up.
\[Ngöw-al-sp ngopp-un\] I will go up.
up will I going (be)

Ngoyul-un, *p.*, communicating, informing.
Ngoy-in, *v.s.*, communicating to, informing.
Ngoink-auwuri, *s.*, one constantly trembling; *adj.*, poorly,
weakly.

Nginkund-un, *v.s.*, shaking, trembling.
Ngök-kun, *v.s.*, straying about, disappearing.
Ngold-ouwuri, *s.*, one whose nature it is to bite.

Ngold-un, biting.
Ngold-un, *p.*, finishing, completing.
Ngolk-un, *v.s.*, biting.
Ngol-un, *p.*, covering, wrapping up.
Ngoppano, s., uncle.
Ngoppari, s., nephew.
Ngopp-un, p., walking.
Ngopp-urmi, s., path, road, way (perhaps walk).
Ngraye, s., wrath, rage, fury.
Ngrrakku-wall-in, p., becoming furious.
Ngrrakkuunj, s., shark (fish).
Ngrranggerakkauwull-un, p., vaulted, arched.
Ngrranggerakkauwull-urmi, s., arch of the heavens.
Ngrratt-in, s., learning by observation.
Ngrege, s., day-break.
Ngrekeu, ade., this morning.
Ngrengkul-un, p., coughing.
Ngrepplun, p., being satisfied.
Ngrepp-in, p., being full, satisfied.
Ngrringk-in, p., warming, receiving warmth.
Ngrrantar, adj. pl., all.
Ngrranggani, s., tuft of emus' feathers.
Ngrawe, s., mucus of the nose.
Nguiyun, p., supposing, conjecturing.
Nguyaiowwe, s., name of some relation.
Ngule, 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.
Ngule, s., species of black snake.
Nguldjin, p., striking, hurting, bruising.
Ngulling, ade. of time, long since, long ago.
Ngult-un, v.s., hurting, bruising.
Ngum, pro. 2 pr. acc., you (more correctly, thee).
Ngum-angk, pro. 2 pr. dat., to thee.
Ngum-auwe, pro 2 pr. gen., of thee, thy, thine.
Ngum-auwurle, same as ngum-auwe.
Ngumpuri, s., female breast; milk.
Ngum-analde, s., one who has plenty of vegetables:
Ngumai, ade., before.
Ngumai...inde agopp-ulde ?You should have come
before you coming should have been before.
Ngumattauwe, s., species of mouse.
Ngune, s., plant eaten by the natives; vegetable food generally.
Ngune, pro. 2 pr. pl. nom., you.
Ngunk-un, p., being silent, sulky.
Ngunaginy-un, v.s., chattering, gnashing of the teeth.
Ngurkkauwe, 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.

Ngāte-yan on eñi...sai
by me it self (a) doing shall be I myself will do it.

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

Onggauw-...ān yupp-
over there them (a) putting (be there) Put them over there.

-or, part. of past time, have been.

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

Orrau, adv., over there.

Orraw-...apā pild-ar
over there I (for) opossums I am going for opossums.

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

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

-orn-, for korne, man.

Yande-orn-. Yand-ar-orn. Ram-inyeri-orn-

Orne, pro. dem. acc., that.
Orn-angk, pro. dem. dat., to that.
Orn-nuwé, { pro. dem. gen., of that.
Orn-nuwurile, }

Ow-, in comp., con. for owau.

Yafig-inde ell-ai ōw...ap ell...embe Where have you
where you being I close by I being have been I 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.
Patape, adj., stiff.
Patapple-un, p., being stiff.
Patapw-wall-in, p., becoming stiff.
Patapo-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.
-päl, pro. poss., his, her, hers, its. Used chiefly by the Yalawarre tribe.
Porlo-päl} His or her child.

Pale, s., small kind of fish.
Paiye, 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} It is high tide.
        high tide being it standing
Pant-in, v.s., pressing, wringing, bearing, bringing forth.
Pañgali, s., large male kangaroo.
Pañgali, s., eldest son.
Pañgal-arse, s., eldest daughter. (See Arke.)
Pañgari, s., shade, shadow, reflection from a looking-glass; ghost, spirit, appearance, expression of countenance.
Kityur-um pañgari} You look unwell.
        other your appearance
Paparangge, s., cramp.
Paparangge-l-ep el-...in} I have the cramp.
        cramp with I being am
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 Ngalaye).
Parl-in-...ap brük-ii} I am rolling (a piece of grass-tee) in order
        rolling am I fire for to obtain fire.

Parnape, s., mushroom.
Parn-ar, s. pl., rain.
Parnote, s., potato; perhaps also the name of some native root.
Parp-in, p., lamenting, mourning.
Parp-in mewe, 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 Nglíye.)
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.
Pêlaul-un, p., inviting.
Pêlde, s., musk-duck.
Pêle, s., song.
Pêld-in, p., ebbing.
Pelleti, s., egg.
Pelpalde, s., low tide.
Pêlpaitye yumm-un \{ It is low water. low water at 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.
Pendel-in, p., smelling.
Pênden, v.s., smelling.
Pêni-in, p., discharging pus.
Pêni-ininde pil-? Your eyes run; you have sore eyes.
Rumiing is your eye.
Penmind-in, p., being dripping wet.
Pentaui-ul-amalde, s., jester.
Pentaui-ul-un, p., joking, jesting.
Pent-in, p., stinking.
Pengge-te-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.
Pettel-in, p., stealing.
Pett-in, v.s., stealing.
Petter-ar, s. pl., claws, talons.
Piaru-wall-in, p., delaying, loitering.
Pill-ambe, s., black cockatoo.
Pilbe, s., dirt.
Pamble, s., kind of grass.
Pilgeru-wall-in, p., becoming niggardly.
Pilgeru-warr-in, v.s., making niggardly.
Pilyaul-un, p., denying.
Pilyaul-un yânin, speaking unintelligibly.
Pilkeri, adj., niggardly.
Pilpari, s., kind of sea-weed.
Pultari, s., opossum.
Piltengge, adj., strong.
Piltengge mëwe, bold, fearless, hard-hearted; lit., strong bowels.

Piltengge-mëwe, i.js. mëwe { You are hard-hearted.

Piltengge-wall-in, p., becoming strong, determined.
Piltengge-warr-in, v.s., making strong, determining.
Pînauwe, s., coal, cinder.
Pînîttul-amalde, s., hater.
Pînîttul-un, p., pushing away, disliking, hating.
Pînîttul-un mëw-angk, hating.
Pîningy-engk, s. dual, buttocks.
Pip-in, v.s., pushing away.
Pip-in mëwe, hurting one's feelings.
Pipi-mind-in, v.s., causing to hate.
Pip-umî, s., pillow.
Pinte-in, p., snatching away.
Pintimm-in, v.s., snatching away.
Pintammel-in, p., snatching away.
Pînty-en, v.s., taking up, finding.
Pînty-in, p., picking up.
Pînggali, s., emu (bird).
Pîngg-ên, v.s., causing to fall.
Pîngk-in, p., falling.
Pipe, s., evil spirit, devil.
Pirariar, s. pl., desert country.
Piri, s., fish-hook.
Pîrîm-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-ên, 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.
Plewalaaw-un, v.s., making shake or quiver.
Plewil-in, p., going away.
Pliye, s., shrimp.
Plombe, s., ear.
Plombé, adj., disobedient.
Plombé-wall-in, p., becoming disobedient.
Plombéwarr-in, v.s., making disobedient.
Plongkul-un, p., devouring, eating voraciously.
Plongkundun, 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.
Plotyč, adj., barren (applied to women).
Plowatyeri, adj., having many children.
Plundel-in, p., embracing.
Plund-un, v.s., embracing.
Pluppul-amalde, s., one who bathes frequently.
Pluppul-un, p., bathing frequently; from pull-un, bathing.
Pokke, s., hole, well; mark of small-pox.
Peke-wal-in, s., becoming marked with the small-pox.
Pokke, s., heap.
Pokko-rāmin, v.s., putting together in a heap.
Pökot-ar, s. pl., fruit eaten by the natives.
Polda, 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 yarnī-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.
Pore, 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.
Prang-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.
Preud-in, v.s., spreading out.
Preudel-in, p., stretching, spreading.
Prepp-in, v.s., lifting up, making arise.
Prewil-amaalde, s., seducer, whoremonger.
Prewil-in, p., standing up and ready to march.
Priyingye, s., string worn round the head.
Pride, s., ant, pismire.
Primbèl-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.
Prityel-in, p., being firm.
Pritye-wall-in, p., becoming firm, hard.
Pròke, s., skin, peel.
Pròke-watyeri, adj., having a skin or rind.
Prøk-ityë, adj., skinless.
Prøl-un, p., being red.
Prongk-inyaeri, s., first of every kind; spring (season of the year).
Prubbel-in, p., being afraid.
Prump-un, v.s., making smoke to drive away flies.
Prupp-ën, v.s., making afraid.
Prupp-un, v.s., starting.
Pul-amalde, s., bather.
Pullangge, s., navel.
Puldupe, s., pus, matter.
Pulige, s., house.
Pull-un, p., bathing.
Pult-in, v.s., taking, receiving.
Pultuël-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.
Pānuwe, s., bag.
Pungari, s., seal (animal).
Purrāmēl-in, p., dividing.
Purrām-in, v.s., dividing.
Purrangge, adj., small, short.
Purl-in, p., being ashamed.
Pūpurauwe, s., calm.
Pūrru-wall-in, p., becoming rotten.
Purt-in, v.s., eructating.
Putte, s., extremity, end.

R.
Raiāl-in, p., being cross.
Raiārāl-in, p., flowing, flowing out, running over.
Raiāramm-in, v.s., pouring out.
Raiikund-un, v.s., taking away.
Railpi-mind-in, v.s., causing to slide; pushing away.
Railp-in, v.s., sliding, slipping.
Rakkaull-un p., turning round.
Rakkaullāl-in, p., turning round.

Rakkaullāl-īt̂ē naŋqe
turning round it sun (has been)  \textit{It is past noon.}

Rakkauw-in, v.s., turning over.
Rakkuni, s., abdomen; adj., round.
Rammelin, p., telling.
Ramm-in, v.s., saying, telling.
Ram-in, v.s., opening.
Rampaull-amalde, s., persuader.
Rampaull-un, p., inviting, persuading.
Rampaunuun-un, v.s., inviting, persuading.
Rande, adv., a long time ago.
Randē, s., widower.
Ranggyame, s., old man.
Ranggyame-wall-in, becoming old.
Ranggyarakkauw-un, v.s., stirring up.
Ranggēn, v.s., causing to burn.
Ranggēl-in, p., burning.
Rangk-in, p., burning.
Raṅgarb-amalde, s., one longing for home.
Raṅgarb-in, p., desiring very much.
Raṅgaiy-in, v.s., desiring exceedingly.
Raralin, p., appointing, ordering.
Raraikul-un, p., asking for.
Raraikund-un, v.s., asking for.
Rarammul-un, p., making a noise in speaking.
Rarauswe, s., precipice.
Rate, s., occiput.
Rattel-in mëwe, breathing heavily.
Ratt-in, v.s., enlarging.
Rättul-engk, s., dual, mother and child.
Rauwul, adj., old, not recent.
Rauwul-inyeri, belonging to time past, old.
Rauwul-inyer-ar turn-at.
old foot-marks.
Räkalde, adj., to-morrow.
Räkilde, s., species of sea-animal.
Rëlemb-in, p., not seeing, being unaware.
Rëli-mind-in, v.s., doing a thing unwittingly.
Ngäte rëli-mind-in nâm- ? I cooked it (the fish), not
by me unwittingly (a) cooking (was) knowing it was yours.
Rël-in, p., not seeing.
Rëringbal-in, p., lulling to sleep.
Rëringbarin, v.s. lulling to sleep.
Retyen-engk, s. dual, heals.
Retyuny-un, v.s., asking for, begging.
Rëtul-engk, s. dual, father and child.
Rëwuri, s., latter part of summer.
Riyel-in, p., mourning.
Rikkara-maiy-, s., south.
Rig-in, v.s., holding forth, showing.
Ring-bal-in, p., singing.
Ringbarin, v.s., singing.
Ringgurli, s., light.
Ringmali, adj., hungry.
Rippuri, s., gar-fish.
Rityuwundel-in, p., persuading to stay.
Rityuwund-un, v.s., persuading to stay.
Rittulun, p., turning over and over.
Roolkul-un, p., having diarrhoea.
Roinkul-un, p., growling as a dog.
Rongkum-un, v.s., barking.
Ròpuli, s., one who remains at home.
Rörailye, s., diarrhoea.
Rörauswe, adj., brackish.
Rörandël-in, p., veiling, covering one's self.
Rörant-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.
Rumaivy-, s., west.
Runde, s., friend.
Rundurrumi, s., crown of the head.
Rëpe, adj., same as brëpe, bad.
Rëpewall-in, p., becoming bad.
Rëpewarrin, v.s., making bad.
Ruwar, adj., plentiful, abundant.
Ruwalk-in, p., walking lame; tired from walking.
Rüwe, s., land, country, birth-place.

T.
Taial-amalde, s., sender, orderer.
Taial-in, p., sending.
Taiy-in, v.s., sending.
Taiyaruke, 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.
Talín, p., being cold; heavy.
Talpundél-in, p., chasing.
Talpund-un, v.s., chasing.
Tambél-in, p., counting, numbering.
Tambén, p., tracing, tracking.
Tâme, s., sea-beach.
Tamm-in, v.s., knocking together.
Tamiy-un, v.s., shooting.
Tamp-in, v.s., walking gently; tracing, tracking.
Tandel-in, p., sleeping.
Tandén, 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-urni, s., bed.
Tanggul-un, p., standing.
Tangkari, s., louse.
Tappatauwe, s., water.

N
Tapp-in, v.s., opening.
Tāre, s., opening, hole, crevice.
Tar-angk, in the opening, in the middle; used as a prep., between.
Tarralye, s., throwing-stick for spear.
Tarraiēl-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.
Tartembali-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.
Tāno, adv., no, not; in comp., tauw.
Tāawwe-inde-yan merokk-.—Do not take it.
Tāaww, in com. same as tāno.
Tāawe, s., red substance used in painting themselves. It is called by the colonists red ochre.
Tauw-in, v.s., leaning upon.
Tegel-in, p., missing, failing to hit a mark aimed at.
Tekin, v.s., going away; missing, escaping.
Teltungge, s., venereal disease.
Teltungge-watyeri, adj., having the venereal disease.
Tende, s., hind leg of an animal.
Teingari, s., gum of the acacia.
Terpul-un, p., coming, appearing, coming into view.
Terpund-un, v.s., coming; interpreting.
Tell-mind-in, v.s., commanding, ordering.
Tel-in, p., sending for.
Tilkarakkumballin, p., making a noise.
Tilkinye, s., nit, louse-egg.
Tilpul-un, p., sparkling, as fire.
Tilpul-un, v.s., putting close together.
Timbel-in, p., licking with the tongue.
Timp-in, v.s., licking.
Tinkel-in, p., rising, coming up, swelling.
Tink-in, v.s., rising.
Tingtul-un, p., shaking the hand in derision.
Tingãundêl-in, p., shaking the hand in derision.
Tingãund-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.
Tryauwe, 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.
Tittimbâl-amâlde, s., tickler.
Tittimbâl-un, p., tickling.
Tittimbarr-in, v.s., tickling.
Tiwe, adj., quick.
Tiwewarr, adv., very much.
Twuke, s., kind of frog.
Twund-un, v.s., breaking wind.
-tye, for -itye, he, she, it.

Yare ma-tye mitye? What is your name?

What your it name?

Tyêaty-in, v.s., mixing.
Tyele, s., clay.
Tyân-ar, s.pl., gums.
Tyêpe, s., quail (bird).
Tyêr-amâlde, s., formicator.
Tyêr-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.
Tyin-in, v.s., concubitio, vel concubare.

Tyin-êmb-indê 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.
Tûpêl-in, p., obliterating.
Typ-in, v.s., effacing, obliterating.
Tyĩwe, adj., dry.
Tyĩwe-wall-in, p., becoming dry.
Tyĩwe-warr-in, v.s., making dry.
Tyrintyi-mind-in, v.s., causing to sneeze.
Tyrintyi, p., sneezing.
Tlattal-in, p., becoming cold.
Tluiye, s., stump of a tree.
Tluiye, adj., short, small.
Tluiye-ol, adj., very short; or, perhaps, shortest.
Tluiye-rũ, adj. com. deg., shorter.
Töke, s., small animal called by the colonists kangaroo-rat.
Tokorũwe, adj., narrow, small, not broad.
Tokk-un v.s., pressing, or pressing together.
Tolai, adj., naked, beardless.
  Tolai-indë māk- ngũwir Expression of contempt.—
  nakëd you (upon the) cheek. boy. Thou beardless boy.
Tolk-un, v.s., stamping, beating time with the feet.
Tolkund-un, v.s., stabbing.
Töm-in, v.s., swallowing hastily.
Tonde, adj., blind.
Tonde-wall-in, p., becoming blind.
Tonde-warrin, v.s., making blind.
Torar-in, v.s., collecting together.
Torauw-un, v.s., collecting.
Tore, s., mouth.
Tör-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.
Towul-un, p., blazing up.
Tralye, s., wood which has been worked upon.
Trall-in, s., separating, parting.
Traattin, v.s., separating, dividing.
Trandergal-in, p., breaking, going to pieces.
Tranderar-in, v.s., breaking to pieces, shivering.
Trangg-al-amalde, s., one who drives away.
Tranggel-in, p., driving away.
Trangg-ën, v.s., driving away frequently.
Trangk-in, v.s., driving away.
Trärany-in, v.s., prolonging sound in singing.
Trel-amalde, s., tearer.
Trel-in, p., being torn.
Trēl-in ngrēye, it is daybreak; the day is dawning.
Trem-in, v.s., breaking, tearing.
Trentarām-in, v.s., tearing to pieces.
Trentaran-in, p., being torn to pieces.
Trēraw-un, v.s., skinning.
Trēraw-un, v.s., softening with water.
Trinīd-in, p., pulling out the beard.
Trind-en, v.s., plucking.
Trint-in, v.s., plucking.
Trildel-in, p., dropping, dripping.
Trild-in, v.s., dropping; dropping as rain through the chinks in a roof.
Tripp-in, v.s. dropping.
Tregc-en, v.s., throwing down.
Trok-k-un, v.s., throwing away.
Trondaram-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.
Trēraw-un, v.s., moving; or, perhaps, pushing away (meaning not certain).
Trotta-mind-in, v.s., causing to throw down.
Trott-un, v.s., throwing down.
Trāwalt-in, v.s., rising, coming up.
Tullangapperi, s., large round mat used as a cloak; circle round the moon; halo.
Tālari, s., kind of fish.
Tulde, adj., rotten, putrid.
Tulde, s., star.
Tulk-un, v.s., sewing, stitching.
Tull-un, p., howling as the wind.
Tūl-in, p., moving away.
Tumbe, adj., fresh, green; raw; living.
Tumbel-in, p., awakening.
Tunbēwall-in, p., recovering, becoming healthy.
Tumbe-warr-in, v.s., enlivening, restoring.
Tumun-un, v.s., hiccupping.
Tunarkurie, adj., curly-headed.
Tūne, s., sand.
Tāne-watyeri, adj., full of sand.
Tunk-amalde, s., lover.
Tunk-un, p., being in love.
Tunte, s., middle; adj., middle.

Tunt-āngk man-t-aide? middle in house of In the middle of the house.
Tunte nargge? middle sun Twelve o'clock; noon.
Tundu-wurie, \textit{adj.}, middle, in respect of age.

\textit{Tundu-wurle-arke.}—Middle daughter.

\textbf{Tunge, s.}, small animal something like a cat; cat.
\textbf{Tungan}, s., bone of the wrist.
\textbf{Tungkurar, s. \textit{pl.}}, skin, peelings, parings.
\textbf{Tu\text{"u}gari, s.}, song.
\textbf{Tuppatawe}, s., dark cloud, rain-cloud.
\textbf{Tupp-un, v.s.}, carrying, fetching.
\textbf{T{"u}re, s.}, tooth.
\textbf{T{"u}ril-in, p.}, pushing.
\textbf{T{"u}r{"u}, s.}, kind of sea-fowl.
\textbf{T{"u}r{"u} kalkir, coward.}
\textbf{T{"u}r-in, v.s.}, moving away, pushing away; throwing a spear.
\textbf{Turtle-mind-in, v.s.}, making afraid, frightening.
\textbf{T{"u}rl-in, p.}, being frightened.
\textbf{T{"u}rne, s.}, finger, toe, hand, foot.

\textit{T{"u}rn-angg-en-angk ngopp-?; Walk close to him.}
\textit{hand to him to walk.}

\textbf{Turn-inyeri, s.}, shoe, boot.
\textbf{Turte}, s., young ring-tailed opossum.
\textbf{Turte, \textit{adj.}}, avaricious.
\textbf{Tur-\text{"e}ngk, s. \textit{dual}}, the temples.
\textbf{Turte-wall-in, p.}, becoming avaricious.
\textbf{Turte-warr-in, v.s.}, making avaricious.
\textbf{Turt-in, v.s.}, wrapping up.
\textbf{Turtittauwe, s.}, parrot.
\textbf{Turt-tun, v.s.}, scraping; rustling as the wind.

\textit{Ngate tur-t\text{"u}n wakkalde? I am scraping (a piece of bark to}
\textit{by me (a) making is} shield $\frac{1}{2}$ make a shield.
\textit{Ma\text{"i}y-il tur-t\text{"u}n? The wind rustles, or howls.}
\textit{wind by (a) rustling is}$\frac{1}{2}$

\textbf{Turtuwall-un, p.}, stretching out a skin to dry.
\textbf{Turtuwund-un, v.s.}, stretching out a skin to dry.
\textbf{Tu\text{"u}waike, s.}, root eaten by the natives.

\textbf{-u. See Addenda.)}
\textbf{Ukante, \textit{adv.}}, as, like.

\textit{Ukante manbe.}—Like a pigeon.

\textbf{Ukke, \textit{adv.}}, thus, in this manner.

\textit{Ukke-yen ante werk-\ldots..ildle} $\{\text{You should pull the line thus}$
\textit{thus it now hooking should be} $\frac{1}{2}$ in order to hook the fish.

\textbf{Ukke, as an \textit{adj.}}, seems also to have the signification of
doubtful, uncertain.
Ukk-ap ell-embe 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-embe ke...ende yam...ur ell...al.
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 pett...ir...an 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-eng-ul {These two men are the guilty persons.
these by two man two by

Um, for ngamauwe.
Umme, adv., away there.

-un. (See -ur.)

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

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

Ün-awue-ak, pro. dem. gen. dual, of those two.
Ün-angg-ak, pro. dem. dat. dual, to those two.
Üräk, pro. dem. acc. dual, those two.
Ülek-ak, same as ünaak.

-ung. (See ing, in Addenda.)

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

Bäm-ungal, to a girl. Bäm-ungeggun, to two girls. Bäm-ungar,
to girls.

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

Korn-ungar, to the men.

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

Wärk-ungeggun ? To two women.

Üngul, adj., late.

Üngul-app-in prak...ir ? I rose late (this morning).
late I row arising was

Ünguling, adv., for a long time.

Üngun, part. expressing contingency, if.

Üngun neg...ild...ind...an-angk mam-, atte-m-ang-
if (a) catching should be by you me for fish, by me you to
ante pepm...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.

Nkùe nakk-in} I see. | Nkùe mut-...un} I drink.

by me (a) seeing is} | by me a drinking is}

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

Kùny-...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).

Ngàti-...ur kalt-àmbe} I will. | Ngàp-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.

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

Mékimbe ugi! Nakkarambé} What are you come for? For
what for here? seeing for} are getting on with your work.

Aka-an-angk tyile. Mékimbe} Takkarambé} Give me rice,
now me to rice. what for?} eating for.} What for? To eat.

Ngàp-ur ngopp-un lakk-urambé} I am going for the purpose of
I going am spear for} fighting.

Urle-àk, pro. dem. abl. dual, by those two.

-urmi, part. signifying thing or instrument.

Drèk-......, urmi} Cutting instrument} Knife, from drèk-in, cutting.

Lèw-....urmi} Sitting thing} Stool or chair, from lèw-in, sitting down.

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

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

-urmund, prep., of, from.

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

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

Uwe, adv. of place, there.

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

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.

\[ \text{Waiye Murangk antaro} \]
\[ \text{Murangk on this side} \]
On this side Murangk.

Waiyel-amaledge, 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.

\[ \text{Waggel-in an-angk yäpe? I have hurt myself against the} \]
\[ \text{hurting has been me to wood} \]
\[ \text{wood.} \]

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

\[ \text{Wakk-in an yäp-il? The wood has hurt me.} \]
\[ \text{(a) hurting has been me wood by} \]
\[ \text{Wakkowe, s., spider.} \]
Walle, s., heat, perspiration; adj., hot.
Walle, 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:

\[ \text{Yikko-walle, his father. Narko-walle, his, her, or its mother.} \]
\[ \text{Gellau-walle, his brother. Marrau-walle, his or her sister.} \]

Wall-in, p., following, fawning; becoming. It occurs fre-
quently in composition.

\[ \text{Marto-wall-in, becoming stone. Brupe-wall-in, becoming bad.} \]

Wallinyuw-un, v.s., attaching, affixing.
Walkande, s., east.
Walkyeri, 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.
Wanggubakauwe, s., skin of opossum.
Wangk-amaledge, 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.

\[ \text{War-itły-war Very high} \]
\[ \text{high it high} \]

-war, prep., upon.

\[ \text{Ngurl-war let-.....ar They are upon the hill.} \]
\[ \text{hill upon sitting down they} \]

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-war, particle forming adverbs.

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

Warrame, s., left hand.

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

Warrauw-un-ak ngük \ Fetch me water.
(a) fetching me to (be there) water

Warr-in, v.s., causing, making; used only (as far as hitherto known) in composition.


Warke, s., female, woman.

Wark-itye, adj., wifeless, unmarried.

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

Warte, s., fire-stick.

Watanger, s., evening.

Kängulum watanger \ The day before yesterday.
other evening

Watangerau, adv., last evening.

Watangerind, adv., this evening.

Wateakattauew, s., small rocky island.

Watte, s., tail.

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

Tune-watyeri \ Full of sand full of sand spouse possessing sex.

Napo-watyeri \ Married; said of both sexes.

Wauwanggel-amalde, s., climber.

Wauwanggel-in, p., climbing frequently.

Wauwangg-in, v.s., climbing.

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

Wauwinjuw-un, v.s., making afraid, frightening.

Wänw-un, p., being timid, fearful, faint-hearted.

Wel, prep., around, round.

Wel...ar ngopp-un \ They are going round.
round they going are

Weladi, adv., yet, still.

Weldai-inde wir-in? \ Are you still sick?
still you sick

Wengk-amalde, s., one who refuses, rejects.

Wengk-in, p., refusing, rejecting.

Werututul-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.

Wëwauwund-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.
Wīn-amalde, s., maker, creator.
Wiŋ-amalde, v.s., beating time.
Win-in, p., bellying, defaming.
Winkulare, s., whale.
Winkundel-in, p., whistling.
Winkund-un, v.s., blowing, whistling.
Wīm-in, v.s., making.
Wiŋam-in, v.s., snatching away.
Wrape, s., small animal called bandicoot by the colonists.
Wiratgallavarre, s., multitude.
Wirrate, s., mother whose child is dead.
Wirratye, s., ashes.
Wir-in, p., being sick, ill, unwell.
Wirruullumi, s., itch.
Wirruull-un, p., scratching.
Wirruutt-un, v.s., scratching.
Wiwi, s., boy.
Wiiwi, s., sickness.
Wiwi an-ambe pung-...ur | Sickness has come upon me. I
    illness me to arrived has am ill.
Wiiwi-malde, s., doctor, one who cures or charms away
wiwi.
Wittyiny-in, p., pressing heavily upon, being heavy.
Wongguri, s., ring-tailed opossum.
Wrengw-iñerí, adj., fond of.
Wrukk-amalde, s., swimmer.
Wrukk-un, p., swimming.
Wrunt-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-in, v.s., seeking, searching for.
Wulk-un, p., seeking, searching for.
Wull-un, p., being clear, cleanliness.
Wunnmul-un, p., throwing.
Wunnun, v.s., throwing.
Wäre, s., kind of tree, gum-tree (eucalyptus),
-wurle, part., same as -auwürle.

Kĩe-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
Wurrude-ngalle
Wutt-un, *v.s.*, shining, warming, burning, scorching.
ADDENDA.

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

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 } Our (dual) brothers (pl.).
brother.s of us two

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

Tartō-m, your brother. Tart-ēigg-im, your two brothers. Tart-
ar-im, your brothers. Tart-āld-am, of your brother. Tart-
enggal-am, of your two brothers. Tart-an-am, of your brothers.

Tart-engg-ēiggul-um, to your two brothers. Tart-engg-um-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.

Aŋganain, pro. per. gen. pl., of us.

Ngaiyeri aŋganain, 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) ?

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

Tart-engg, two brothers (nom.) Tart-ēigg-en, two brothers (acc.)

-imin, for mūmine, woman.

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

Yand-ār-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."

Ngape yay...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 nguk...il \ Thou art drinking water, or Thou
drinking art thou water with fi drinking water.
Kel-ar ngold-un \ The dogs bite.
dogs biting are \ The dogs bite.

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.

Yap...in-inde müm...il \ Thou art eating fish, or Thou eatest
eating art thou fish with fi fish.
Takk...in-inde müm- \ 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 asser-
tively.

Watasfigarau-ap punt...ur \ I came last night.
last night coming was \ (by) you
Mëkimbe tarn-inde punt...ung \ Why did you not come?
what for not you coming were \ (by) me
Ngäte-yam memp...ir \ I have beaten him.
by me him beating has been \ (by) you
Mëkimbe-inde...yan memp...ing \ Why have you beaten
what for by you him (a) beating has been \ him.

Yammaiam, adj., some, a few, not many.
Yammaiammuwe, s., ornament.

Kaañangk, 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.
Mutu-la-eñe t-Do you wish to drink? (See -u.)
The example under -el is probably better rendered as
follows:

Müwe-l...ap ell...in \ I am sleepy.
sleep with I being am \ I am sleepy.

-ol, part. forming diminutives.

Porle, child; porle-ol, little child. Muralape, small; mëralape-ol,
very small. Porle-engg-ol, two little children; porle-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  } Two brothers of you two.
  brother two of you two  
  Tart-ar-.....olomm  } The brothers of you two.
  brothers of you two  

-u appears sometimes to stand for -un, *part.* of present time.

  Mutt-....u-.....l-.....eide ? } Do you desire to drink ?
  to drink art desirous thou ? } Are you thirsty ?