A VOCABULARY,
AND
OUTLINE OF THE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE
OF THE
MURRAY RIVER LANGUAGE,
SPOKEN BY THE
NATIVES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,
FROM WELLSINGTON ON THE MURRAY, AS FAR AS THE GORGES.

BY M. KOORIHOURS,
PROCTOR OF THE ASSOCIATES.

ADELAIDE:
PRINTED BY ADELEW MURRAY, PUBLISHERS.
1846.
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BY M. MOORHOUSE,
PROCTOR OF THE ABORIGINES.

ADELAIDE.
PRINTED BY ANDREW MOORHOUSE, BUNDLINGMEN.
1846.
TO

HIS EXCELLENCY CAPTAIN GREY,

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

WITH CONTRIBUTION TO A SUBJECT IN WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY HAS TAKEN AN ALMIGHTY PART, AND STILL MANIFESTS DEEP INTEREST, IN RESPECTFULLY INDIKENED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

M. MOORHOUSE.
This Vocabulary was prepared at the request of His Excellency Captain Grey, and forwarded in October, 1845. At that time, the Europeans had been several years in contact with Natives speaking four dialects, and Vocabularies of three dialects had been prepared and published by the Missionaries of the Dresden Lutheran Missionary Society; and it was thought desirable, by His Excellency, to have the fourth placed on record.

I have procured the materials, mainly, through the aid of an interpreter, who knows the Adelaide and Murray dialects; and had it not been for his assistance, I could not have gathered many of the grammatical remarks, which are now given, in the few months that I have been engaged with this dialect.

The term "dialect" is scarcely applicable to the languages of New Holland. They differ in root more than the English, French, and German languages differ from each other; and if Natives of one language happen to meet those of another, they are obliged to converse in English, to make themselves understood. Not one-twentieth part of the words agree in root; and yet there is evidence sufficient to
satisfy any one that they belong to one family, and
had their origin from one common source. They
resemble each other in having—
1. Suffixes, or particles, added to the terminal
parts of words, to express relation.
2. Dual forms of substantives, adjectives, and
pronouns.
3. Limited terms, being only five, for time, dis-
tance, and number.
4. No silhast sounds.
5. No articles.
6. No auxiliary verb.
7. No relative pronoun.
8. No prepositions.
9. No distinctions in gender.
10. No distinct form of the verb to express the
passive voice.

There is a striking similarity in the pronouns of
the first and second persons in every dialect on
record, as given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swa Born</th>
<th>Post Lonkla</th>
<th>Architect</th>
<th>Saram Burn</th>
<th>Recorder Bay</th>
<th>R. South Wa.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Naono</td>
<td>Naoni</td>
<td>Naoni</td>
<td>Ngapu</td>
<td>Ngapu</td>
<td>Ngapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Nago</td>
<td>Naga</td>
<td>Naga</td>
<td>Ngade</td>
<td>Ngate</td>
<td>Ngatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Nono</td>
<td>Nona</td>
<td>Nona</td>
<td>Ngone</td>
<td>Ngone</td>
<td>Ngoni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Mr. Threlfall allows gender in the pronouns of the third person in a
dialect of New South Wales. I have not met with any other dialect in which
a difference is noticed.
From the above, it will be seen that these pronouns are all from the same root, I might say are the same words (excepting the dual of New South Wales), and especially so if we bear in mind that these forms have been transmitted orally from generation to generation.

The third persons have different forms in each dialect, as—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hawaiian</th>
<th>Bal</th>
<th>Farsa</th>
<th>Fijian</th>
<th>Niuei</th>
<th>Niuei</th>
<th>New South Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He, she, it</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Kupun</td>
<td>Yatama</td>
<td>Firma</td>
<td>Sorta</td>
<td>Sort</td>
<td>Ser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above tables appear to throw light upon the manner in which these people began to spread over the Continent. As the pronouns of the first and second persons are expressed by the same words, and there are invariably dual forms, one is led to infer that they separated in pairs, and these words, being in daily use, have been retained. The third persons almost all differ, and it appears that, as children were born, that terms for the third person had to be invented. They retained the general principles of the language, as proved in the points of agreement above noticed.

The orthography here adopted is that which has been recommended by the Royal Geographical Society, and in which most of the Polynesian and New Holland languages are recorded.

There are many adverbial forms given in the Vocabulary, which are not noticed in the grammatical
part; the grammatical part was printed several months before the Vocabulary, and any additions made to the latter could not be noticed in the former.

Adelaide, May 23, 1846.
GRAMMATICAL PART.

CHAPTER I.

ON LETTERS.

The following characters are used to represent the sounds of this dialect:

L.—CONSONANTS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>to be pronounced as h in had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>d did</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G g</td>
<td>g go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H h</td>
<td>h had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K k</td>
<td>k king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L l</td>
<td>l long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M m</td>
<td>m moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N n</td>
<td>n noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P p</td>
<td>p pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R r</td>
<td>r ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T t</td>
<td>t to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W w</td>
<td>w wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y y</td>
<td>y yonder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng ng*</td>
<td>ng sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch ch†</td>
<td>ch chin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This is a simple sound, though represented by two characters.
† This character is rarely given by pronouncing t and y speedily when t terminates a syllable and y expresses the sound of "the" as in English "these."
II.—VOEUELS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Power</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>as a  in fat or father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E e</td>
<td>&quot; e  &quot; where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I i</td>
<td>&quot; i  &quot; pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O o</td>
<td>&quot; o  &quot; go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U u</td>
<td>&quot; u  &quot; noon,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U ū uu</td>
<td>&quot; uu &quot; as the Frenchū</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The quality of the vowel sounds is always the same, but the quantity may vary, as in fat and father; the vowels are always short, unless marked with the long accent, thus (•).

When the following vowels come together, they coalesce and form diphthongs, unless separated by the mark of disreception (•).

III.—DIPHTHONGS.

| ai       | as i  in light |
| au       | " ow " now |
| oi       | " oj " all |
| ui       | " wi " wicked |

CHAPTER II.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Nouns substantive, noun adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction (copulative), postposition, and interjection. Inflection, expressed in English by prepositions, is expressed in this language by cases or by particles, used as terminal affixes.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Their origin may be either primitive or derivative.

1st—Primitive, as mens, man; kētha, dog; rōpēo, a house; aequipe, child.
2nd—Derivative, 1st from verbs, as *tapippa*; a knife; 
from *tappin*, to cut; *parldhau-thangko*, a puggle; 
from *parldhau*, to beat; *jiyjatangku*, a coward; 
from *yjassau*, to be afraid: 2nd, or from other sub-
stantives, as *peripulko*, the head; *peripurrku*, a 
hat; *weynej*, the arm; *weynejarru*, a jackot.

They are subject to inflection, or accident, which 
indicates number, but never gender, as the language 
apparently recognises no distinction of gender. They 
have three numbers, singular, dual, and plural:—

Sing. Dual. Plural.


The singular generally, but not always, ends in a 
vowel, as—


The dual ends in *akul*, and is formed by adding *akul* 
to the singular, if the word end in a consonant, as—

*Marrupungakul*, two hammer.

If the singular terminate in a vowel, the vowel 
must be dropped, as—

*Merokul*, two men.

The plural ends in *a*, and is formed by adding *a* to 
the singular, as—

*Marrupunga*, hammers;

or by changing the terminating vowel into *a*, as—

*Meru*, men.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.—EXAMPLE 1.


Act. Nom. *Morinama*, man did, does, or will act upon 
a subject.

Dat. Merinnana, to the man.
Acc. Mero, me (the patient).
Ab. Merinnanu, or Me-

riami, with, in company, or re-

mainaunud, from, away from the man.

Dual.

Nom. Merakul, the two men.
Gen. Merinnakul, of the two men.
Dat. Merinnakulamano, to, locally and giving to, the two men.
Acc. Merakul, the two men.
Ab. Merinnakulamano, as, remaining with the two men.

Merinnakulamainud, from, away from the two men.

Plural.

Nom. Mere, men.
Gen. Merinnaranu, of, belonging to, the men.
Dat. Merinnaranu, to, locally and giving to, the men.
Acc. Merlinar, at, remaining with the men.

Ab. Merinnaranud, from, away from the men.

EXAMPLE II.

Nom. Ngulipo, a child.
Act. N. Nguliyama, a child, the agent.
G. Nguliyang, of, belonging to, the child.
D. Nguliyamano, to, locally, the child.
Ngulipalarnu, to giving to, the child.

Acc. Ngulipe, the child.
Ab. Nguliyamu, at, remaining with, the child.

Nguliyamud, from, away from the child.
5

Dust.

N. Ngulipaka, the two children.
G. Ngulyamaka, of the two children.
Dat. Ngulyakallaman, to, locally and giving to, the two children.
Acc. Ngulipaka, the two children.
Abl. Ngulyakallaman, at, remaining with, the two children.

Ngulipa'lamu, from, away from, the two children.

Plural.

N. Nguulip, the children.
G. Nguliparange, of the children.
D. Ngulyakanama, to, locally and giving to, the children.
Acc. Nguulip, the children.
Abl. Ngulyakanama, at, remaining with the children.

Nguliparangam, from, away from, the children.

Notes.

1st—It is difficult to determine whether the terminations in the above examples strictly form declensions, or whether they might not be considered particles added to the roots, to indicate the relations expressed. I have preferred giving them as declensions, as the terminating syllable of the root is always changed. It might, however, be argued that in the word sau, man, that sa is the essential root, and the termination u denotes the specific relation of nominative or subject to the verb.

2nd—In the above examples, it will be seen that the modes of inflection differ; so much so, as to lead one to suspect the existence of several declensions. I have not yet been able to discover how or in what class of words these variations occur.
3.—Another form of plural is sometimes used, which might be termed the active nominative, as it appears to be used only as causative of action, as—

\[\text{Meriamamora} \quad \text{ngope} \quad \text{paribhi}\]
the men \quad me \quad beat did

but to express the following, "three men are standing," a native would say—

\[\text{Worraddla} \quad \text{meru} \quad \text{orrin}\]
there \quad men \quad standing are

and not \text{meriamamora}.

PARTICLES.

Equivalent to some of the prepositions of the Latin, Greek, and English,—

\[\text{Akku ol ku}, \text{into, as mittangaokku sampa}\]

\[\text{bag into put (it)}\]

(\text{Put it into the bag})

\[\text{At}, \text{to, motion to, as Moorundah} \quad \text{ngope pan}\]

\[\text{Moorundee to I go}\]

\[\text{Adelaidiah} \quad \text{ngape pan}\]

\[\text{Adelaide to I go}\]

\[\text{At}, \text{with, instrumental, as—}\]

\[\text{Nokool} \quad \text{minu ngape paribhi}\]

\[\text{stick with me beat did}\]

(He beat me with the fighting stick)

\[\text{Paribhi ngawma ngorraddla ngako ropho}\]

\[\text{stone with I build will my house}\]

(I will build my house with stone)

\[\text{Annum, out of, as mittangaomana}\]

\[\text{bag out of (take it)}\]
Annur, from, direction from, as rampaman
path from (come)
taralaman
fence from (he comes)

NOTE.
This termination is different from the ablative given in the examples of man and child: the natives cannot state why, and I have not sufficient examples to point out the difference.

Nuo, in, between, naiguma niini terrin
midst in he stands

Nuo, to, locally and giving to, as—
Ngaumammo
me to (bring the food)

Nuoam, with, remaining with, added only to personal pronouns, as—
Ngaumamnam niini terrin
me with he is living

Un or unni, in, on, or upon, as—
Ranum
house in
Ranum
tharigum
path on
paper upon (the children are writing)

Arra or at, for, end or purpose, as—
Megur ngurungu ngalipo ngujo
what for your child is crying
(Why does your child cry)

Ngeumame
food for
Inui, for, in exchange for, as—

Melini安装anu ngurru blanket gave you (For what did a European give you the blanket)

Moningsuni money for (in exchange for money)

Wurrara or wurrara, for, an account of, as—

Ngamaniyngurru claim publickly
Female for they two are beating each other

(On account of a female they beat each other)

Particles which do not answer to our prepositions:—

Arru, belonging or appertaining to, as—

Tudagti, the foot
Tudagarrurru shoe, or that which belongs to the foot
Lakka, xucus of the nose
Lakharru, a pocket-handkerchief

Atta, only, limit or restriction, as—

Ngapatuu only

Meataa or (only) one man, in answer to the question, how many?

This appears to be derived from the numeral maita, one

Nuu represents the comparative degree, as—

Wurrippi, great
Wurippimuu, greatest

Ngka, full of, as—

Nurrakko, anger, passion
Nurrakangka, full of anger
Uppe, times, as tangkbul, tangkbuluppe
    two times, or twice

Uwuldo, or Yewuldo, like as—
Ninni tonyewuldo marrun
    he European like as swims
(He swims like a European.)

CHAPTER III.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives receive the same particles, and are declined in the same manner as substantives, and are made generally, but not always, to agree in number and case with the substantives, which they qualify.

Pumangumanna laplaymannu uppe mukkarra
    large with knife with me wounded was
(I was wounded with a large knife; or its equivalent, a large knife wounded me)

Rengmarrru meka piaya
    the northern men’ bad (are)
(The northern men are bad men)

In the first instance, the adjective and substantive agree in number and case; in the second, ring marrru is in the singular, whilst meka and piaya are in the plural.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

In this, the language is very limited; only one form of comparison has hitherto been met with, as—

Tinga worpippi       tinges worpippinisi
    this great       this greater
Different words are sometimes used, as—

Petko            murrumpartunni
deep            deeper

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Metatta, one
Tangkul, two
Tangkul me to, or metko, three
Naikko, many.

These are all the words representing number in the language. To the numeral tangkul may be added the particle upp, or uppe, which answers to the English word "times," as—

Tangkulupp
Two times, or twice

CHAPTER IV.

PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

These are more numerous than in the English language, having dual forms in each person. A correct knowledge of them is important, as they determine, in the absence of nouns, the number (whether singular, dual, or plural) of the verb.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

Nom. Ngape, I
Gen. Ngayro, of me, or mine
Dat. Nganne, to me
Acc. Ngape, me
Act. Nom. or Abt. Nganna, I, the agent, or by me
Dual.
N. Ngedlu, we two
G. Ngediango, of us two
D. Ngedilunno, to us two

Plural.
N. Ngennu, we
G. Ngennango, of us
D. Ngennunno, to us

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.
N. Ngurru, you
G. Ngurrongo, of you
D. Ngurrunno, to you

Acc. Ngurru, you (the patient)
Act. N or Ab. Ngurru, you, the agent, or by me

Dual.
N. Ngupul, you two
G. Ngupulango, of you two
D. Ngupulunno, to you two

Plural.
N. Ngunnau, you
G. Ngunnango, of you
D. Ngunnunno, to you

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.
N. Nnini, he, she, it
G. Nnnamango, his, hers, its
D. Nnnamanno, to him

Acc. Nnini, him, her, it
Act. N or Ab. Nnina, he, the agent, or by him

Dual.
N. Dlaio, they two
G. Dhammong, of them two
D. Dhamnennu, to them two

Plural.

N. Naa, they
G. Nammango, of them
D. Nannunno, to them

To the active case of each person may be added the particle mo, to, giving, or motion to, as—

Ngannu
me to

(Bring it) to me

Also the particle mnum, with, remaining with, as—

Ngannunnum mni
me with he is living

-Demonstrative.

Singular.

N. Tii, this individual, place, or thing
G. Yerregn, of this
D. Yerve, to this

Acc. Tii, this

Nom. Ac or Ai. Yerna or yeelo, this, the agent, or by this

Yellango, in this place, or here

N. Kupe, that individual, place, or thing
G. Worryange, of that
D. Worrydle, to that

Acc. Kupe, that (the patient)

Ac. N. or Ab. Worna, that, the agent, or by that

-Dual.

N. Yakkul, these two
G. Yakkulanaged, of these two
D. Yakkulanunu, to these two

Acc. Yakkul, these two
N. Wakkul, those two
G. Wakkulengge, of those two
D. Wakkulunno, to those two
Acc. Wakkul, those two

Plural.

N. Yeren, these
G. Yerrango, of these
Acc. Yeren, those
Ab. Yerrananno, with, remaining with, these
N. Wove, those
G. Worrango, of those
D. Worrannunno, to those
Acc. Worr, those
A. Worrannanno, with, &c.

Besides the above, there are three others, which are indeclinable, as—

Tinga, this one (here it is), in answer to the question, where is it?
Kitallo, that one (there it is)
Kapalla, yon, or yonder it is

INTERROGATIVE.

Singular.

N. Meike, or Mryak, who or what
G. Ngannungo, of whom
Acc. Meike, whose
Ab. Nom. or Ab. Mrkenanno, who, the agent, or by what
Meinni, for what end or purpose

Dual.

N. Meiyakul, who or what two
G. Ngennemang, of whom
Plural.

N. Meiaata, who
G. Ngannamattai, of whom
Besides the above, there are other interrogative pronouns, which are indeclinable, as—
Tailla, where
Tedangennu, by what, or in what manner
Taillu, in what direction
Taudakiti, what is it (which gives occasion for so much disputing)
Tadlomonko, where is it

INDEFINITE.
Mendayu, some one, or thing
Mendainannu, by some one, or thing
Metko, another.
Riitna, the other, the rest

PERSONAL ADJECTIVES.
These are formed from the genitive of the personal pronouns, and are declined as follow:—

FROM THE SINGULAR PRONOUN, AS FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ngaiyo, mine
G. Ngannanyak, of my
D. Ngaiyarlen, to my
Acc. Ngaiyo, mine

Dual.

N. Ngaiyakko, my two
G. Ngaiyakul, of my two
D. Ngaiyarakulun, to my two

Plural.

N. Ngaiya, mine, many
G. Ngaiyarra, of mine, &c.

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ngurrongo, thine
G. Ngurrainyak, of thine
D. Ngurraminadlo, to thine
Acc. Ngurrongo, thine

Dual.

N. Ngurraminakko, thy two
G. Ngurrainyakul, of thy two
D. Ngurraminakul, to thy two
Acc. Ngurraminakko, thy two

Plural.

N. Nguraruma, thine, many
G. Ngurramarra, or ngurrainyarra, of thine

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ninnango, his
G. Ninnanyak, of his
D. Ninnamullo, to his
Acc. Ninnango, his

Dual.

N. Ninnamakkko, his two
G. Ninnaiyakul, of his two
D. Ninnamullakul, to his two
Acc. Ninnamakkko, his

Plural.

N. Ninnamuu, his, many
G. Ninnamarro, or Ninnainyarra, of his, &c.

FROM THE DUAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ngedlango, our two, one
G. Ngedlamanyak, of our two, one
D. Ngedlamullo, to our two, one

Dual.

N. Ngedlanamakko, our two, two.
G. Ngedlamainyakul, of our two, two
D. Ngedlamakkullum, to our two, two

Plural.

N. Ngedlana, our two, many
G. Ngedlamanyaruru, of our two, many

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ngupalango, your two, one
G. Ngupulamanyak, of your two, one
D. Ngupulamallo, to you two, one

Dual.

N. Ngupullamakkko, your two, two
G. Ngupullamainyakul, of your two, two
D. Ngupullamallukkel, to your two, two

Plural.

N. Ngupullama, your two, many
G. Ngupullamanyaruru, of your two, many

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

N. Dlammango, their two, one
G. Dlammyak, of, &c.
D. Dlammallo, to, &c.

Dual.

N. Dlamakkko, their two, two
G. Dlammainyakalul, of, &c.
D. Dlamalillukkel, to, &c.

Plural.

N. Dlamma, their two, many
G. Dlammyaruru, of, &c.

FROM THE PLURAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.

N. Ngennango, our, one
G. Ngeonnanyak, of, &c.
D. Ngeonnadlo, to &c.

Dual.
N. Ngeonnamakko, our two
G. Ngeonnanyakul, of, &c.
D. Ngeonnallakul, to, &c.

Plural.
N. Ngeonnama, our, many
G. Ngeonnanyart, of, &c.

Singular.
N. Ngunnango, your, one
G. Ngeonnanyak, of, &c.
D. Ngeonnadlo, to, &c.

Dual.
N. Ngunnamakko, your, two
G. Ngunnamangkul, of, &c.
D. Ngunnamalakul, to, &c.

Plural.
N. Ngunnam, your, many
G. Ngunnamanyart, of, &c.

Singular.
N. Nammango, their, one
G. Nunnanyak, of, &c.
D. Nammadlo, to, &c.

Dual.
N. Nammakko, their, two
G. Nnamanyakul, of, &c.
D. Nnamallakul, to, &c.

Plural.
N. Namna, their, many
G. Nunnayart, of, &c.

These forms appear difficult to a person acquainted
with the English language only, but a few examples will make them intelligible, and show a force and regularity in the native language which many individuals could not have credited.

**ENGLISH IDiom.**

My house

These two (houses) belong to us two

The genitive can be easily understood, by imagining an individual to be an inhabitant of the two (houses) belonging to us two

These (houses) belong to them

**NATIVE IDiom.**

Nyampe raphe

my house

Nya'llamahale

our two, two (houses)

Nyam'mowxapahle

cur two, two (houses)

of, i.e., an inhabitant

N'mma

their, many (houses)

---

**CHAPTER V.**

**ADVERBS.**

**OF TIME.**

*Ngappi*, the first

**OF PLACE.**

*Tolita*, where

*Tu*, here

*Kite*, there

*Kope*, there

*Tange*, whither

*Tumurn*, from where

*Wolda*, near

**OF TIME.**

*Yimurne*, to day
19

Ysatta, by and by
Munnanalan, formerly
Meckmakurn, when
of manner.
Janga, thus
Jaisi, in this manner
Noiyo, slowly
Perrash, quickly
of quantity.
Ningning, more
Kupatta, enough
Meckmarran, how many
of doubt.
Mevarra, perhaps
affirmation.
Ngaani, yes
negation.
Yamko, no
Yamnalla, certainly not
interrogation.
Mevarra, wherefore
interjections.
Kai, of attention, look, behold
Kaimisk, wonder, astonishment
Ketti, of pleasure, just look (here he comes)
Yakkakanai, aversion.

CHAPTER VI.

VERBS.

This language differs from European languages, in having no auxiliary verbs. They are all attributives,
whence *conjunctions, moods, and tenses, are marked by inflection. The following kinds have been observed, which further experience will probably increase.

1st—Neuter or intransitive, or those which describe the state or condition of a subject; or an action which has no effect upon any external object, as, *terriss, to stand; *yppis, to cry; *pis, to go.

2nd—Active or transitive, or those which describe an act which passes from an agent to some external object, as, *parlikius, to strike or beat; *yattun, to steal; *yurrus, to wash.

3rd—Reflective and reciprocal; or, 1st—Those which describe an action received as well as performed by the agent or agents. This is the reflex form, as—

*Ngopp *yorrutun
I wash myself

or, 2ndly, "Those which denote an action that passes from the agent to some external object, which object returns the action to the agent, who then becomes the object, and thus they act reciprocally one towards the other. Consequently the dual or plural numbers is always the subject of this form of the verb,"* as—

*Ngennu Yorrutum, we wash each other.

4th—Continuative, or those which denote that the action is still going on, as—

*Ngopp *parltun
I beat
(Or continue in the act of beating)

5th—Causative; or, 1st, those which require personal effort to produce the effect upon the object, as, *woorsineis, to make come, or to carry; or, 2nd,

* Tannenfeld's New South Wales Grammar.
which cause an agent to produce the effect, as, parikedkakondin, to make best, i.e., cause a person to beat some one or thing.

6th—Inchoatives, or those which denote that a subject is about to change its nature, or exist in a new form; as, manamamain, to become or be changed into a bird; from mom, flesh or bird.

PARADIGM OF THE NEUTER VERB.

NEGATIVE MOOD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present tense</th>
<th>Singular number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngape terrin</td>
<td>I stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngurum terrin</td>
<td>Thou standest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninai terrin</td>
<td>He stands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngape terrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngurum terrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diano terrin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural number.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ngamua terrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngamua terrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naua terrin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—It will be seen from the above example that number and person are determined by the appropriate pronouns: time, as shown in the following examples, is indicated by inflection of the verb.

Imperfect and perfect tenses.

Terra, did stand or have stood.
**Future tense.**
*Terridla,* shall stand

**Imperative mood.**
*Terru,* stand

**Conditional mood.**
*Terrima,* would stand, or should have stood

**Prohibitive mood, or imperative with a negative.**
*Terrinni,* stand not

**Preventive or negative optative mood.**
*Terrulmaussainmadil,* that (he or they) may not stand, or lest should stand (he or they)

**Optative mood.**
*Terridla ngape,* may I stand, or shall I stand, or I wish to stand.

**Infinitive mood.**
*Terrillape,* to stand, for to stand

**Past participle.**
*Terrulmungko,* having stood

**Paradigm of the active verb.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Nganna parikken</em></td>
<td>I strike (an object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ngurra parikku</em></td>
<td>Thou strikest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Nanna parikku</em></td>
<td>He strikes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual number.</th>
<th><em>Ngadhu parikken,</em></th>
<th>We two strike</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ngupul parikken,</em></td>
<td>You two strike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Dlauo parikku,</em></td>
<td>They two strike</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural number.</th>
<th><em>Ngemnu parikku,</em></th>
<th>We strike</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Ngunu poridkun  You strike
Nina poridkun  They strike

**Note.**—The active verb requires to be used with the active nominative cases of substantives and pronouns.

**Imperfect aorist.**
Paridka, did strike (an object)

**Perfect aorist.**
Paridkosi, struck or have struck,

**Future.**
Poridla, shall strike

**Infinitive mood.**
Paridka, strike

**Conditional of subjunctive mood.**
Poridkuna, would strike or would have struck

**Prohibitive mood, or imperative with a negative.**
Poridkunoti, strike not

**Preventive or negative optative mood.**
Poridkunumawaswali, that (he or they) may not strike, or lest (he or they) should strike

**Optative mood.**
Poridla, may strike; or (I or we) wish to strike

**Infinitive mood.**
Poridlapo, to, for to strike

**Participles past.**
Poridkunumwako, having struck, or because (he or they struck)

**Note.**—The English passive voice is not expressed
by an inflection of the verb, but by the application of
the active nominative case, as—

Purnagamana lapasama nage sakarna
large knife me did wound
or its equivalent—

With a large knife I was wounded

The existence of an active nominative supersedes
effectually the necessity of having a form for a passive
voice.
PART II.

VOCABULARY.
VOCABULARY

B

Bäskai, m., grandmother, on the mother’s side
Bäko, s., grandchild
Babakāi, s. a., to cut to pieces, to divide
Bakkabakk, s., anything broken into small pieces, to split peas
Bakkung, v., to fill into small pieces
Bakk, s., transverse piece of the spinning stick
Bakku, s., a piece or bit
Bokastaro, s., north-westwardly wind, boisterous weather
Bokshka, v. a., to order or arrange the fire
Bokkang, v. s., to burn, blaze
Bikastaru, s., ran
Buktut, adj., old, aged
Barkatlan, s., to become old
Bakkung, s., bare, barren ground.

D

Diane, pro 3rd pers duel, they two
Dlammongó, gen. of the above, of them two
D'arrtau, s., evening breeze, dusk
Diaru, s., gentle breeze
Dienke, s., net bag carried by the men
Dierthehino, s., house fly
Dilibura, s., the onion
Dirri, adj., quiet, peaceful
Ditto, s., shade, shadow
Dyanama, s., the double hand
Dyanum, v., to hold the double hand
Dyeroppullun, v., to run off, go away
Dyeruppun, v., to chase, hunt, pursue
Drunk, s., bird generally.

1.
Idlaidl, adj., irritable, quarrelsome, foolish
Idlaidl, s., soul, spirit
Idlaidlangko, s., doctor, sorcerer, wise man
Idlaidlaramuth, v., to be or become stapped
Idne, adv., thus
Inna, adv., in this manner
Iiyail, adj., lazy, slow.

K.
Kaito, s., west
Kadloan, v., to call
Kaioko, s., small spear
Kaiikum, v., to ask, sing
Kaiikukaikum, v., to ask for one's self
Kaiikikangko, s., an asker, constantly asking
Kaiikko, s., climbing stick
Kaiikkoan, v., to order, call, ask for
Kaii, inter., expresses wonder or astonishment at
the sight of an object
Kangangun, v., to mock, imitate one's speech
Kaintyarrnu, s., nankeen bird, of a beautiful brown
colour, with a tuft of white feathers on the head
Kiitktyo, adj., light, not heavy
Kaiyur, e., spear made of tea-tree and reed
Kâkurru, e., long spear
Kakur, or Kâyurre, e., the moon
Kâldpâin, v. a., to cut off, push out
Kâldposio, e., scissors
Kâldpuraro, e., the wombat
Kâldkâarna, adv., yesterday
Kaloksmudía, adj., fresh, recent, of late date
Kalluru, e., glenoid cavity
Kalupa-alangko, e., a species of parrotet
Kambautan, adj., lean, having much bone, slender; sometimes applied to an imaginary being
Kanko, e., bone
Kampko, e., the back, spine
Kanggelyu, e., seed vessel of the red gum tree
Kongyi, adv., on this side
Kunkeyanko, e., a species of quail
Kamomannangko, adj., irritable, quarrelsome
Kantur, e., blood
Kantime, adj., near, not far off
Kantukanturangko, adj., red, blood-like
Kanturwarman, e., to be enraged
Kanu, e., broom, brush
Karrasen, e., a fabulous person, who first gave names to various parts of the country
Kappangko, e., wood, fire
Kappyeappun, e. a., to point out, shew
Kappekappun, e., to count, number
Kappekappangko, e., a tattler, grumbler
Kappodhman, e., to slander, calumniate, grumble
Kappua, e., to say, speak, tell, name
Kapiyan, v., the same
Karlukun, adv., yesterday
Karlukumnurukko, s., evening breeze
Karlukumunu, s., intestines of animals
Kuridpangko, s., mons veneris
Kurikalko, s., sunset, twilight
Kuritumongko, part., crying, calling
Kurilupo, s., a shrub of which the grub-hook is made
Karitun, v., to call, shout
Kandiluan, n., to soar, hover as a hawk
Karnulun, v. a., to enquire, examine
Karpuungko, s., iguana, eaten by the natives
Karpo, s., a precipice, steep, declivity
Karpuungko, s., a call, shout, noise
Karrungadlu, s., the south
Karrarru, s., red gum tree
Karrun, v., to stare
Karrarrupur, s., forest of red gum trees
Karrangko, s., the t'ai
Karrupiko, s., glenoid cavity
Kartkariko, s., epidermal layer of the bark of the gum tree, periodically thrown off
Kartuipolpo, s., blue mountain parrot
Kararoton, v., to be enraged
Karuttumangko, s., a furious person
Kattmaityu, s., seed-vessel of the she-oak (Casuarina)
Katto, s., rock crystal; used by sorcerers, and not allowed to be seen by females and children
Kutko, s., limestone
Kattuleilumun, v., to bite, chew
Kattun, v., the same
Kau, s., the loins, lumbar region
Kauwa, v., imper., come, come here
Kawakkko, s., white cockatoo
Kawulun, v. a., to raise, lift up, take hold of
Kawan, v. a., to make, erect, construct, build, turn inside out
Kawunsongko, s., builder, constructor, maker, creator
Kedla, or? y., dog; murrang kedla, wild dog
Kelhu, s., to vomit
Kedlin, v. e., to vomit
Kōeke, s., oil
Kelii, s., plain, level district of country
Kēkī, s., bush
Kōnkgaiyu, s., loud laughter
Kēstuk, v. n., to cough
Kerkeyekangko, s., a fretful, anxious person
Kerldkekaukangun, v., to sing
Kēppallu, s., a small burrowing animal
Kepplangko, s., clack made of the fur of the above animal
Kererrum, s., a girdle worn round the waist, made generally of natives’ hair
Kerresi, s., a dance, play
Kerraidun, v. a., to throw each other about; to wrestle
Kerraimangko, s., a wrestler, conceiver
Kerraiun, v. a., to conceal, throw about
Keto, s., the penis; osphua, a circumcised person
Klungko, s., likeness, representation
Ringko, ore., thus, in this manner
Koliangko, s., rage, passion
Kiddhoun, v. n., to become enraged
Kidlu, s., don’t quarrel
Kini, s., the shoulder
Kūkingikai, s., depression between the sterns mastoid muscle and shoulder
Kirredlamun, n. a., to love
Kirri, adj., fair, glad
Kirripun, v., to make love to a female
Kirrita, s., anything hanging down
Kitangkai, pro dem duui, these two here
Kitte, adv., there
Kittarto, s., the line of hair running between the pulses and umbilicus
Kodito, adv., often, frequently, perpetually
Koluyulo, s., black magpie, with white feathers in the tail
Koka1lo, s., a belt or girdle
Kokerio, s., a tuft of feathers worn as ornament on the head
Konkomko, adj., green or blue
Ku1larru, s., native magpie
Kunypo, s., chalk, a white powder used for ornamenting the body for festivity or war
Kopattu, adv., now, just now
Korlutto, adv., heavily, strongly, more
Kornlan, n. a., to evacuate the bowels
Korliio, s., a reed
Korlo, s., eye, eyeball
Korluto, s., spectacles
Korto, s., gum
Kudilimuno, s., the lower lip
Kudilun, n. a., to warm
Kudilnakarro, s., posterior part of the thigh
Kuedlemattu, s., shining
Kuedlun, n. a., to shine
Kulpko, s., a finger
Kulpangko, s., moisture, dampness
Kulppe, s., dew
Kuiime, s., eylid
Kuilyellerto, s., a species of quail
Kuiltyonk, s., eyelash
Kurinu, s., pen, feathers, wing
Kukaska, s., the laughing jackass (a bird)
Kukpersukko, s., the frontal bone
Kulpve, s., dew
Kuliko, s., presence
Kulikulp, s., palm of the hand
Kulikkoquqko, adv., at a remote period
Kulikseal, s., before
Kuldkeun, s., in the presence
Kulkorri, s., a leaf
Kullarkumrongko, adj., green, tender, young
Kumamya, s., a species of large black ant
Kumiga, adv., enough
Kusun, s., to evacuate the bowels
Kangma, adj., separate, distinct, different
Kunna, or 5 cases, excrements
Kunago, s., dung
Kumangango, full of Kumago
Kangkou, s., to charm, enchant, hunt
Kungkungkango, s., an enchantress, sorceress
Kunastko, s., root of the marshmallow
Kunamanu, s., crow
Kunakko, s., the marshmallow
Kupe, adv., there, thither
Kuppar, s., arine
Kupparungo, s., cells in which the white ant lives
Kapata, adv., enough
Kurildkita, adv., formerly, long time ago
Kurilinakurru, s., the glutinous muscle
Kurildparra, adv., before
Kurliko, c., thorn, prickle
Kurndumangko, s., a barber, shaver
Kurndumero, s., a razor
Kurndon, v. a., to shave, to cut one's hair, to make bald
Kurtin, v. a., to scatter
Kurnullemun, v., the same
Kurzelbin, v. a., to play, to be joyful
Kurakko, s., a young kangaroo
Kurrung, s., grass tree, any round vessel
Kurrangangko, s., a tuft of emu feathers used at a play
Kartun, v. a., to draw, pull, drag
Kut, s., spittle, froth, foam
Kutan, v., to spit out
Kuttannun, v. a., to fetch, carry
Kuttullamun, v., to spit out
Kuyongo, s., fish in general
Kuyukun, v., to turn over, roll, turn round

L.

Lakko, v., mucus of the nose
Lakkarru, s., pocket handkerchief
Lammun, v. a., to carry, as a child on the back; or, lamnullemun
Laiyemun, v., to joke, jest
Laiycwornun, v., the same
Laiyi, don't joke
1. iyo, s., joke, jest
1. iyiypullemun, v. a., to speak each other
Laiyepun, v. a., to speak
Loorillo, or the herb *nuyumbranthemum*, the leaves
Lakkudil, S and fruit of which are eaten by the natives
Laplappo, s, a knife
Lappun, v. a., to cut
Lappudleman, v. a., to cut each other
Latto, s., hoax, jest
Leralamun, v. a., to know, understand, recognise
Lerangko, or *L.*, an adept, judge, clever person
Lirralamangko, *L.*, an adept, judge, clever person
Lernus, v. a., to bring something near, as a cinder, with a pair of tongs
Llakko, s., cough
Llippo, s., grub found in the earth
Llarvo, s., a window
Llewain, v. a., to sit down
Lloko, s., flower, blossom
Lloyun, v. a., to order, command
Llowo, s., a tear
Löallo, don’t cry
Loityun, s., to go away, disappear, leave
Lokkullun, v. a., to leap, jump
Loklu, s., the same
Lokworru, s., the winter season
Loàngko, s., a wife
Loötun, v. a., to command, request, persuade
Looyulomangko, s., a commander
Looyun, v. a., same as *loötun*
Lummu, v., to approach
Lunko, s., name for a relative
Luttanun, v., to see one’s shadow in water, to reflect
Latto, s., likeness, similarity, shade
Limik, s., a species of snake.
Mäk, adv., gently, slowly
Määkö, s., flint, rock crystal
Maaapal, adv., afterwards, by and by
Määpö, adj., unable
Maaungmaungmongko, s., an accuser of lies
Maaungullemuun, s., to accuse one of lying
Maaungumangko, s., a liar
Maaungumoi, don't lie
Maaungullin, s. n., to lie
Mabong, s., native cat
Madongo, s., wallaby
Madullo, adj., full, complete; madullo ngɛn małyń, a grown up female
Mainara, s., nasal bone
Maulkurru, s., cool breeze
Mäiko, s., sister
Mäituyuolo, adj., raw, uncooked, underdone
Makkea, s., glass, any transparent body
Makkur, s., rain, cold
Mäkkurru, s., pair of trousers
Mäkur, s., the thigh
Makurr, s., root growing on the banks of rivers; it abounds in favaaceous matter, and is much eaten in the summer season
Mallara, s., excrements of animals
Maldakemongo, s., envy, an envious person
Maldikuman, s., a. and u., to envy, or be envious
Mam, s., flesh, bird, animal food in general
Mama, s., a visit
Mamarnin, or t, to become flesh, or be transformed
Mumamarnin t into a bird or animal
Māmranko, ς, the milky way
Mangalyu, ς, black wattle tree
Mangungko, adj., alive, living
Mannuruko, ς, the hand, fist
Manno, ς, large canoe, made from the bark of the gum tree
Manter, ς, a native berry, growing on the sea-coast
Māp, adj., slow
Mardkonun, ς, to be satisfied
Markilakko, ς, two brothers; they are two brothers
Marjundu, v. a, to kill, murder, slay
Marilangko, adj., attentive, obedient, diligent
Marjanum, ς, to become attentive
Marlo, ς, the way
Marlan tulkarnun, v. to whisper in the ear
Marrapung, ς, native hatchet, made by fixing a portion of flint into the end of a stick from nine to twelve inches long
Marrurru, adj., having no hair, bald
Marrukko, ς, elder brother
Mārun, v., to remain at home
Martun, v. a, to throw or put down
Mattinge, ς, animal called bandicoot
Meana, why, wherefore
Meceto, or? caj, also
Metko
Meikennanu, pro ind., (the agent) by what or who
Meinehun (new term), horse
Meing, ς, a spark
Meinun, ς, to believe, think, suppose
Meinun, ς, the same
Mekmukun, ada., when
Meiliuro, ring-tailed opossum
Mendadio, s., a species of grub
Mettlaya, p. ind., some one or thing
Mendimimana (the agent), some one or thing
Mendiepa, adj. and adv., well, right, good
Menin, v. a. and s., to move, to do, perform
Mengin, v. a., to lighten, as in a thunder storm
Mepenuwarman, v. s., to be tired, become aged, worn out
Merakko, s., native pheasant
Merngukko, s., fresh water
Merrungko, adv., a long distance, great way off
Merrungak, adv., to there
Meron, v. a., to press, tread upon
Metatta, adj., one
Metei, s., grandfather on the father's side
Metto, s., grandchild
Metti, s., barter, exchange
Meypakke, pr. ind., why, wherefore
Mikarrangwe, pro-int., how many
Mitli, s., red ochre, used for ornamenting the body
Milipirworna, v., to crepitate
Mimpomi, s., pit of the stomach
Minningko, s., gum of the yellow wattle
Minmoto, s., a species of grub
Minrugunane, behind, beyond
Mitti, s., string worn as a girdle round the body
Mitli, s., string, cord
Mittungko, adj., unpeeled
Mitli, s., skin of an animal
Moliko, s., fringe of string worn round the waist of young females. It is generally thrown off after conception, but always after the birth of the first child
Moongamoominaa, v. a., to tickle
Moongamoomangagoa, s., a tickler, teasing fellow
Moangullun, v. a., and s., to tease, play
Mooyung, s., a boil, stings, swelling
Mooyunyung, s., mustachios
Mooyungwuwpurun, v. n., to swell, enrage, become sore
Mooyungwuwa, s., to fear, be afraid
Mooyungwuway, s., annoyance, grievance
Mongko, s., a species of rat
Mongulun, v., to speak in joke
Mongunguwinu, s., joese language
Moro, s., a small bag for carrying sacred implements
Moowuun, v. a., to kiss
Morun, v. n., to suck out, v: poison from a diseased part
Morun, v. a., to cook in the native oven. (See lauyauda in vocabulary of the Adelaide dialect.)
Mouko, s., abdomen, belly, womb
Munara, s., native pine
Mudiko, s., dew, fog
Mudlanamuqangko, adj., straight, not crooked
Mudla, s. and adj., fat, good, rich
Mudlo, s., the omentum
Mudlo, adj., straight
Muduk, s., blossom flower, the end or point of anything
Mudlootu, adv. and adj., good, well
Muk, s., disease, illness, wound
Mukke, s., seed vessel of the waste
Mūkkemīk, adj., wounded, diseased, hurt
Mūkkīmīnun, v., to become sick or diseased
Mulīko, s., smoke
Mulītsamun, v., to smoke
Mummun, v. a., to find, pick up
Mumputun, v. a., to look for, seek
Mumpuro, s., female breast
Munggānyum, s., lizard eaten by the children
Munko, s., nails of hand or feet
Munkunnya, adj., naked, young
Munnarro, adj., old, ancient
Munnaalo, adj., sacred, forbidden
Munuc, s., the mouth
Munulunun, v. n., to become liquid, melt
Munuwongou, s., the uterine. During this period the women do not associate with the men.
Muntamunto, s., common flesh fly
Muntararamun, a., to make sacred, forbidden
Murke, s., Mūlechri
Murleumourlo, adj., round, globular
Murroko, s., wind
Murruri, s., sleep
Murruruiwornun, v. n., to desire or long for sleep; to fall asleep
Murruruyrnun, v., to lie down to sleep
Murruruiyanga, in want of sleep
Murthu, v. a., to seek, look for, examine
Murulimoun, the same
Murto, adj., short
Murtotu, s., excrements of animals
Murtokko, s., stump of a tree
Murtakokutu, s., piece of burnt stick, carried by an adult at a native funeral
Mappo, adj., every one, the whole

N.

Namum, s. a., to draw, pull, take hold of
Nāṇ, v., to see, know, recognize
Nārko, s., rage, passion
Nātra, s., skin of the body
Nārkagklo, adj., wrathful, full of anger
Nāchho, s., red ochre
Nālīke, adj., many
Nālīgko, s., the native goose
Nālpo, s., a species of mouse
Nākko, s., the fighting stick
Nākudo, s., the auk
Nāmago, adj., greedy, avaricious
Nānenamam, s. a., to tie up
Nānmango, pra. per., of them (see grammar)
Nāngk, s., the sun
Nānmaang, adj., straight, even, level
Nāngnā, s. a., to make bald, eat the hair
Nānakrāndi, s., a small shell
Nāngkronklo, s., a watchmaker
Nārko, s., war, battle
Nānamatwot, s., name for a relative
Nāro, s., a wrinkle
Nāranghro, adj., wrinkled
Nāru, pra. per., they
Nāvōr, adj., calm, hot, saltry
Nākke, s., pupil of the eye
Nēkkhu, v., to look, gaze about
Nekkhu, awake
Nēmmangguru, adj., desirous of food
Nempin, v. a., to ask, inquire
Nempinnemangko, s., an inquirer
Nempimmangko, s., one constantly inquiring
Nenerongko, adj., unkind
Nenerongko, a., name for a relative
Nenirri, pro. recip., each other
Nenirri, a., separate, distinct
Nimmarnimini, adj., foggy, dark
Nimmarnirimin, v., to become foggy or dark
Nimmattau, s., darkness
Nimmmin, v., to become dark
Nimmi, s., night
Nimmatta, still dark
Nimmimini, adj., black, dark coloured
Ninakin, v., to become enraged
Ninna, pro. he. (the agent)
Ninnanno, to him
Ninnango, his of him (see grammar)
Ninnainmudi, from him
Ninni, he (the subject)
Noilywa, s., grandmother
Noilywar, grandchild of the Noilywa
Noinyo, be off, get away
Nokunno, s., a fabulous person, said to be going about in the night, whose sole object is to kill the blacks
Nongko, s., large net
Nongkun, v., coitum hubere
Nongkullomun, concubare
Norgun, v. a., to put off, undress
Nonggo, or f., string, rope
Nunne
Noirt, s., light, sunshine
Noulla (new term), bullock, cow
Ndulan, s., sea coast, beach
Nuingka, s., a bag for carrying food
Nuiyu, s., the centre
Nukko, s., uncle
Nukkawur, s., father
Nunlowok, s., a lie, untruth
Nuntangko, s., a clear night
Norrunayin, v. a., to break, rend, tear, pluck off
Nurrillemun, n. a., to press to each other
Nurrun, v. a., to press to swim
Nurrutinge, s., charm, spell, enchantment.

Ng

Ngūsko, s., female kangaroo
Ngarkungka, adj., wrathful, angry, enraged
Ngudlawol, s., dry wind
Ngudlawongko, s., youngest child
Ngulio, s., groin, flank
Nguaia, or? ade, yes
Nguiye, s.,
Ngaiwongun, v., to whisper
Ngaiyuru, s., yolk of an egg
Ngaimetti, s., mother-in-law
Ngaimaik, s., one whose sister is dead
Ngaiungukka, s., my mother
Ngaiungungango, adj., bald, without hairs (opprobrious term)
Ngaiyu, s., a light, candle, lamp
Ngaiyeledlunun, v., to accompany
Ngaiyemun, v., to accompany each other
Ngaiyo, pos. pro., my
Ngaiyopiti, s., my father
Ngakai, s., thy mother
Ngallun, v. a., to peel, skin
Ngalkengaliddwure, s., the spleen, milt
Ngallker, s., the liver
Ngaldko, s., the east
Ngaldetak, ad., eastwardly
Ngaldkeonge, s., species of eagle
Ngadura, s., a small tuberous root eaten by the natives
Ngàmkó, s., native reddish, a root much eaten
Ngummainyu, s., a woman, female
Ngummanangangkko, s., a sprinkler
Ngummayunjga, adj., married, supplied with a wife
Ngumnuma, n. s., to sprinkle, pour upon
Ngang, adj., proper, own, native
Ngakkur, s., large species of duck
Ngakukur, s., sole of the foot
Ngannaworong, before, in the presence of
Nganna, prr. per., I (the agent)
Nganna, prr. per., to me (see grammar)
Ngangeta, s., a fabulous person
Ngankó, s., the leg
Ngangur, s., the owl
Ngartudile, the tongue
Ngupu, prr. pet., I (the subject)
Ngappangajparra, n. s., to be lively, active, rejoice, be glad
Ngarkun, r. a., to stoop, head forward
Ngarrigarra, v. a., to look at, examine
Ngarrungarkangko, adj., very hot
Ngarren, or? v. a., to raise, erect, build
Ngarraten
Nguru, adj., not full, part full
Ngutu, s., grandfather on the mother's side
Ngutto, z., grandson of the Ngutta
Ngasukuyonwangko, s., a group of people, company
Ngwatur, or jas., mother
Ngakurje, adj., hungry, wanting food
Ngodlanuo, pro. pers., of us two (see grammar)
Ngusho, pro. pers. dual, we two
Ngodluwu, pro. pers., to us two
Ngodlanguvaro, s., fat
Ngukko, s., the little finger
Ngelyarru, s., taste
Ngukula, or jas., a child
Ngulpo, s., a child
Ngalgin, v., to be exhausted
Ngapin, z. a., to wrap up or about
Nganamo, s., vegetable food
Ngamuyang, adj., in want of food
Ngaminmangko, adj., supplied with food
Ngamknurno, adj., greedy of food, selfish
Ngamrapko, s., food house, store
Ngatrin, v., to breathe quickly
Ngamunguru, adj., longing for food
Ngamusangu, pro. pers. of us (plural)
Ngamna, pro. pers. we (see grammar)
Ngamnunume, pro. pers., to us
Ngatrin, v., to be alive, live, survive
Ngayononi, s., the breath
Nganyanni, s., quarrel, wrath, anger
Ngatun, v. n., to abuse, scold
Ngamalilu, s. n., to quarrel with each other
Ngemakko, s., tooth
Ngemakkolu, adj., sharp, ill-tempered
Ngenti, don't quarrel, or shew ill temper
Ngela, s., a small species of ant
Ngapilamin, v. a., to embrace each other
Ngappin, a., a., to surround, embrace
Ngapangrin, v. a., to screen, protect
Ngarnak, s., a cloud
Ngerta, a., for nothing; without any reason
Ngwareangko, s., the throwing stick
Ngayin, v., to cry
Ngildango, adj., robust, muscular
Ngilik, or ṣ, thread. This consists of the tendons
Ngiliki ṣļ, drawn from the tail of the kangaroo or wallaby
Ngimgi, s., prop, pillar, support
Ngimkañko, s., a countryman
Ngimkangun, v. a., to fall down, to nod
Ngirrini, don't cry
Ngirria, v. n., to cry
Ngoko, s., the thumb
Ngoinyo, s., flane, bluze
Ngolche, a., besting of the women upon their chacks at a dance
Ngogunum, s., the fore finger
Ngoppangun, v. m., to drown
Ngoperua, v. a., to point with the hand or finger
Ngodeonga, s., an adult who has undergone the last unto
g
Ngollun, m., dust, shavings, saw-dust
Nguddun, s., scales of fish
Ngilipo, s., a chilli
Ngoneko, s., a small bag or pocket
Ngayyunn, v. a., to steam, to rise up in steam
Ngukitem, s., drizzling rain, slight shower
Ngulka, s., inside, beard
Nguinyo, s., noise, murmur
Ngakkko, s., water
Ngulka, s., the chin
Ngun, v. a., to give
Ngunnu, pro. per., you (plural)
Ngimin, v. a., to threaten, to instigate
Nguntua, v., to eat, enjoy
Nguntangko, s., an eater, glutton
Ngunguankko, s., a baker, cook
Ngip, v. a., species of red ant
Ngupul, pro. per., you two (dual)
Ngupullango, pro. per., of you two
Ngurlo, s., mother-in-law
Ngurr, pro. per., you (the agent)
Ngurr, pro. per., you (the subject)
Ngurranggo, of you
Ngurro, s., neck, throat
Ngurrarru, s., pertaining to the throat, neck-cloth
Ngurun, v. a., to press down
Ngurretna, v. n., to press each other
Ngurrapi, s., nap of the neck
Ngurrun, v. a., to be hot, close, warm
Ngurr, v. a., to roast, bake, cook
Nguyu, s., itch. This disease was thought by the Europeans to be small-pox, as it leaves pits in the skin, if suffered to take its own course.
The natives state that it was formerly very fatal, and almost whole tribes have been swept away by it
Nguyulman, v., to interpret, translate, literally to give from one to another
Nguyun, v., to give to another.
Pānko, s., a loose
Pāllo, v., be off, get away, go. Pāllo ngupal, you two be off
Pādharu, adj., wide, not narrow
Pādnamko, s., corpse, dead body
Pāllin, v., to be unable to do anything; imperfect, weak
Pāngun, v. a., to wring, squeeze out, as water
Pāpapandun, v. a., to dislike, hate
Pāiityu, s., spring time
Pāipuũte, s., breast
Pāityepaityin, v. n., to warm one’s self
Pālgarinyi, adj., white, clean
Pālharak, adv., to-morrow, time to come
Pālkallin, v., to shine, glitter
Pāmkalpko, s., son-in-law
Pāmmō, s., nephew
Pāngur, s., stepfather
Pānko, or ? fatherless
Pānippis\Y
Pāngkai, or ? younger brother or sister
Pāngko, s., red female kangaroo
Pāngwan, s., name of a relative
Pākko, the nates
Pātomak, s., mother whose child has died
Pāpatalata, adv., only a little
Pāpu, s., the stomach
Pānīkourkangko, s., a pugnacious, quarrelsome person
Pārīlkon, v. a., to beat, strike
Pariko, or \( k \), stone, any hard substance
Parlo \( \) \( k \), stone, any hard substance
Parisedan, v. s., to be satisfied
Parçan, v. s., to grease
Parvilpanna, s., locust
Parraalakko, s., flesh, muscle
Parrangkoko, s., the white ant
Parrangko, s., stump, or burnt piece of wood
Parrup, s., the knee
Parruspan, r., the knee cap, patella
Perrconko, r., tree lying on the ground
Payonoplallo, adj., stony, savuricious
Payold, v. s., to hate, dislike
Payu, or \{ adj., bad, imperfect, wicked
Payya, V. be off, get away
Fedi, r., a star
Fecko, adj., deep
Feddi, s., opossum
Fediko, s., song, play, native dance, rejoicing
Fedurko, s., flower, blossom
Fegatti, s., old, worn out
Fedall, r., native turkey
Fercata, adv., quickly, at once
Perro, or \{ bush (general term) wood, forest, scrub
Perro \{ bush (general term) wood, forest, scrub
Perppaka, s., the head
Perpaurra, s., bat
Perwurra, r., father
Pewi, s., husband
Pelli, s., mushroom, a star
Pilli, s., skin, bark of a tree
Pinelllanki, s., flowers of the wattle
Pinki, or covering, garment, covering
Pingki
Pingkin, v. a., to fall
Pingina, v. a., to make fall, throw down
Pingipingungko, adj., falling, not strong in resistance
Pirki, coitus
Pirrin, v., to become hard, strong
Pirriwin, v. a., to ornament the head with grease and ochre
Pipiruyu, s., a boy, youth
Pirpirristako, adj., eloquent, flowing
Pitai, s., thy father
Pittango, adj., muscular, strong, powerful, quick, attentive
Pittannu, v., to become strong, active, lively
Pitaputitarmnu, the same
Piyinnin, v. a., to bind, tie together
Polkaro, s., edge of precipice
Poliyongko, adj., small, little, young
Poliya, adj., rising; Poloiga nangki, rising sun
Ponnin, v., to wait for somebody
Pongkainuke, s., dots upon the skin, produced by artificial means; tattoo
Pongkurnamin, v. n., to open, as a sore
Pongkununin, v. a., to eviscerate animals
Poko, adverb., back, behind
Pocplalemunu, v. n., to swell, enlarge
Popun, v. a., to blow with the mouth
Popun, v. a., to make alive, produce life
Porplun, v. a., to blister, produce blisters
Pottan, v. a., to stretch, level
Pomntan, v., to hide one's self
Pöttto, s., root in general
Pudammna, s., the navel
Pulunnel, v. a., to stir, turn, improve, arrange
Puddurru, s., gum found in decayed wood
Pudman, v. a., to tease, pinch, annoy
Pudmullun, v. a., to tease each other
Pudlpo, s., sand, grit
Puilgerrun, v. a., to kill
Pulingun, v. a., to turn, twist, turn over
Puuntyn, s., to die, expire
Puinmuinka, adj., dying; also applied to aged people
Puinpamun, v. a., to kill by beating
Pudngutta, s., needle made of the tibia of the kangaroo or emu
Puinyanna, s., a father whose child has died
Puinyelmunko, s., a deceased person, corpse
Puk, s., pubic region
Puko, s., matter from a sore, pus
Puipdo, adj., rich, fine, productive
Pulkanginni, s., noise made by the young bandicoot
Pulyurru, s., mud, dirt, mortar
Punnun, s., the lungs
Punnung, s., the heart
Pune, s., side, costal region
Punurru, s., a waistcoat
Pulun, s., to wish for, desire
Punne, s., charcoal
Pulunin, v., to shake or quiver with the legs at a native dance
Pungaa, s., arm pit, axilla
Pungngurtko, s., native rush
Punangko, adj., thick, large, wide
Punnogo, s., a well, hole containing water artificially made
Punganto, s., water rush
Puntapusta, adj., knocking, beating
Puntun, v. a., to beat, throw, knock
Puppata, adv., careless, inattentively
Pupun, v. a., to shoot
Purape, the testes
Purus, s., native implement, waddy
Purrañko, s., a species of kangaroo
Parruwun, v., to invite, order, request, exchange, barter
Putka, s., ashes
Puttai, s., wing, fan
Puttiini, v. a., to hang, suspend
Puttayangko, adj., hanging
Puttonggun, v., to hang down
Putto, s., dust, powder, flour
Puttoputtun, s. a., to stretch a skin upon the ground
Puttullun, v., to be tired, exhausted, wearied
Puwotta, s., bag made of rushes, used for carrying implements.

R.

Radlyun, v. a., to break, tear, separate
Raliyemiyi, adj., irregular, uneven, rough
Raliyo, s., any globular thing, as marble, nut
Raitunnggo, s., a corner, elbow of land
Rakararmit, s., a pustule, itch
Rakko, s., net bag used by the men for carrying implements
Rakkun, v. a., to dig, scratch, scrape
Rakkirakangko, s., a digger
Rakkumangko, part., scratching, digging
Raktus, v. n., to scratch each other
Ramko, s., a path, track, road, marrow of bone
Razgneyu, s., ema
Rangnai, s., a widow
Rantu, s., to cover each other
Ranrun, v. o., to close, shut
Rāp, or Rapō, or Rapū, house, dwelling, hut
Raptālakko, s., married couple
Rawāyo, s., sound, noise
Rawangun, v., to sound, make a noise
Raywayip, s., wrath, anger, passion
Rati, s., pleasure, joy
Ratto, s., net for catching game or fish
Rawan, v., to cover
Reēn, s., a species of scorpion
Reinguipe, v., soul or spirit
Reipsel, s., a young opossum
Relisanu, v., to sing, shout, make a noise
Rēya, or Reiya, s., a child
Reyau, or Reinya, s., a grown up female
Rici, s., a species of swallow
Rīyan, v. a., to pinch, strangle, suffocate
Riptin, v., to gather, pick up, collect
Kirkwan, s., a coath
Rinau, v., same as Kīnē
Rūlyamungko, s., insolent fellow
Roloterrāpo, s., a widower
Romwan, s., a bone or piece of wood worn through the septum of the nose
Ronultaman, v. n., to squeeze each other
Rongko, s., cousin
Roumgur, s., the same
Rōngko, s., grub sound in gum trees
Rōōnlūnāmo, s., snoring
Rōōnkō, s., the nose
Rōōdongkō, s., the breastbone, sternum
Rōōta, adj., a few, the rest, a little
Rōōittō, s., a dream
Rarīlo, s., thunder
Rerili, be silent
Reerlo, s., noise caused by much speaking, din
Rrouk, s., a species of grub
Rrumrruunrūn, v. a., to loose, unloose
Rrumrīn, v. n., to throw off or away
Rurrurrū, v., the same
Rruztāyā, s., the throat
Ruvullemum, v., to throw
Rruztot, v., to throw
Rumlattā, adj., together, in company with
Rrumrum, adj., red
Ruu, s., country, territory
Ruppallumum, s., to fetch for one's self
Ruttaret, s., a species of scorpion

T.

Taako, adj., cold, chilly
Taako, s., the meat
Taakurru, s., does
Taakullum, s., to be cold
Taani, s., to eat, enjoy
Tabbin, v., to become sick
Tadla, adv., where
Tadan, s., corner of the mouth
Tadanakkao, s., a long heavy stick, resembling a double-edged sword
Tatirkahi, s., the pubic region
Takka, s., flowers of the honeysuckle, Banheig
Takkullu, v., to be or become cool
Taldpun, v. a., to dig up roots, to dig
Tampullu, v., to recollect, remember
Taman, v., to hear, understand, believe
Tannarru, v., to creep, silently approach
Tannaurlu, v., to listen
Tau, v. a., to est. gormandize
Tandangko, adj., broken
Tangge, adv., perhaps
Tangku, aij., two
Tangkaluppe, twice or two times
Tanakappo, s., the temples
Tanko, s., hide, or skin of an animal
Tankanyun, v., to fly
Tankanyangko, s., a flyer
Tantain, v. a., to attach, fasten together
Tantaangun, v. a., to stick, adhere together
Tappayu, s., the sacrum, back part
Tappariuji, s., skin stuffed and used as a drum at a native dance
Tappo, s., broken and irregular ground from rats and other vermin
Tappalio, or Tappalio, s., a grave, sepulchre
Tappurbo, s., a grave, sepulchre
Tappun, v. a., to bury, inter
Taptan, v., to be in the grave
Taralyo, v., chip, splinter of wood
Tardun, v., to shrink
Tarrangoldko, s., whiskers
Tarano, s., common shield
Tattattum, v. a., to treat unkindly, send away
Tatto, s., the elbow
Tattun, v. a., to send away, cast out
Tawan, s., to yawn, to open, gope
Tayarukko, s., ornamental shield
Tedgilliman, v. a., to mix, unite, hang together
Tedgillimin, s., to be mixed
Telgalko, s., nose produced by beating the sticks at a native dance
Tenmir, s., a rib
Tennoungko, s., surname
Tepuk, native oven
Tententin, v., to wave, undulate
Tookko, s., a hill, mountain
Teranganu, v. a., to keep off the spear with the shield
Terekkko, s., wallaby
Toki, s., abdomen, womb
Tettin, v. a., to make stand, raise
Tewin, v., to be dry
Tewurra, adv., dry
Tewitewin, v., to recover (from sickness), to cease
Tidilango, s., a bulbous root eaten by the natives
Tidlu, s., native cherry
Tii, pro. dem., this one
Tii, adv., here
Tilt, s., a hole, pit
Tiktiko, s., a ball used in play
Tikkin, v. a., to put into, sink down
Tikkilin, v. a., to go in
Tindang, v., the peppermint tree
Tintingin, s., sneezing
Tintingerswun, v., to sneeze
Tiplin, v., to be narrow, fold together
Tirayu, adj., belching
Tirikeblin, v., to laugh
Tirike, s., laughter, joke, joy
Tirikinane, in joke, jest, or phiy
Tiriki, don't laugh
Tirikangko, adj., inclined to laughter, joke, or jesting
Tirilyangin, v., to look saisy, displeased
Tirintyi, s., sap of the grass tree
Tittanun, v. a., to equip, put on, as a bag, net, &c.
Titit, or Titita, s., whistling produced by the lower lip
Tititewormun, v., to whistle
Toakko, s., small animal called kangaroo rat
Todlumko, s., grub in general
Todiorutto, s., throat
Tootyo, adv., yes used affirmatively
Toinko, s., a skin, cloak, covering, garment
Toitotyoe, adj., heavy
Toldlomko, s., egg
Tooko, s., vermin, reptiles in general
Torndoyo, adj., naked, without covering
Torrapan, v., to jump, leap, move irregularly, as water when carried in a vessel
Torran, v. a., to swallowing, devour
Tortiko, adj., selfish, avaricious
Tôi, s., death, dead body, an imaginary being having mortiferous power
Toügeyir, v., to lament or mourn over a dead person
Tôi, s., call of an evil spirit
Tudlangun, v., to lie upon the side.
Tudlæm, v. a., to make one lie upon the side.
Tudnøg, s., the foot.
Tudninguru, shoe.
Toetangako, adj., dirty.
Toiyu, s., a parrot.
Tukkarun, v., to say, speak, tell.
Tukkappo, s., a whisperer.
Tukko, s., speech.
Tukko, s., bull frog.
Tukkoyokun, v., to bathe.
Tukkoyokangko, s., a bather.
Tukkun, v., to plunge, dive, to pour out, put off.
Tukkuurakkun, v., to undulate, move.
Tumala, ada, over there.
Tummo, s., a heap.
Tummosai, come forth, don’t hide yourself.
Tummuun, v. a., to take hold of, seize.
Tumpun, v., to nod, to be sleepy.
Tumne, s., a bridge, tree lying across a river.
Tundongko, s., ancle bone.
Tungayungo, s., implements, furniture, effects.
Tungo, that which is behind, as a cart behind a horse.
Tunkan, v. a., to smell.
Tungko, s., stench, bad smell.
Tunggun, v. a., to slander.
Tungnganamango, s., a slanderer.
Tunpu, v., to look sad, sorrowful, dejected.
Tuntakko, s., the cheek.
Toparra, s., name of a lizard.
Topun, v., to inform, tell, inquire, obtain leave.
Tuntuu, v. a., to take away, remove.
Tunun, v. a., to bend, lay down, break.
Tsplits, v. a., to beg, solicit
Turkum, n. a., to shut close
Turko, n., name of a bird
Turloko, n., a grub found in the wattle
Turungo, n., clod, turf
Turiko, n., row, series
Toronge, n., Australian robin
Turang, n., slight elevation of the country, hill, slope
Turibua, n. a. and n., to threaten, pretend
Turun, v. a., to taste, imitate
Turullemom, n., the same
Turullemomoko, n., scoffer, raider
Turitanga, n., a low swampy country
Turangko, adj., dirty, full of dirt
Turitouta, adj., stretching
Turitoutan, n., to stretch one's self
Tutcocan, v. a. and n., to sit with the legs stretched out
Tutun, v. a., to be fast, immoveable, stick fast
Tsut, n., dirt, rubbish
Tuyuppen, n. a. and n., to push, drive off, riscap
Tuyappayungko, n., an accompanier, applied to a shepherd
Typpan, n. a., to accompany
Typpan, n. n., to accompany each other.
W.
Wantyi, n., native mustard plant
Wannkan, n., to forget, leave behind
Wanpowsan, n., to trot as a dog
Wanpen, n., to canter, jump
Wanuolans, n., to be or become crooked
Walkowal, n. a. and n., to shake, agitate, move
Wailtan, a. n., to be tired, stiff, fatigued from exertion
Wailyn, s., waterfall, cascade
Wasingo, s., lower arm
Wānīyan, v., to go on
Waltvo, adj., across, slanting, not straight
Wākkarau, s., a person fond of home
Wākkerau, s., a countryman
Wakkal, pro. dem., these two
Wanγurna, s., one whose sister has died
Wangkun, v. a., to ascend, climb
Wandooshin, v. a., to go round
Wappa, s., double hand
Wappakkau, s., a species of owl
Wappun, v. a., to hold out the double hand
Warkurau, s., young woman, girl
Warto, s., burnt stump of a tree
Warran, adj., left, left handed
Wattul, s., a circle
Wattum, v. a., to tie round, encircle
Watturum, v. a., to look into, examine
Wummuai, s., father-in-law
Wayarau, s., name of a tree
Waywar, s., name of a bird
Weśalin, v., to fly, go off
Wemfinsangko, s., a flyer
Wemmemumusi, s., day-break, early dawn
Werkanai, v. a., to surprise, frighten
Werreekum, v. a., to kick
Welqin, v. a., to hinder, obstruct
Wemewiminai, to be disobedient, obstinate, to eat, be lost
Winnicman, v., to lose, forget, leave behind
Winawinnewasko, s., a forgetful, ignorant person
Wippalaman, n. a., to dress, put on, as clothes
Wippi, s., a branch; wipprapko, a branch but
Wippiniki, s., shade, shelter
Wirraangan, v., to shake, tremble
Wirrapo, s., a small mammaliferous animal
Wirripi, s., long piece of the cross used for spinning
the native yarn
Wirrilyun, v., to shake, wave
Wirriya, v. a., to kindle, light
Wirring, s., right handed
Wirrippi, s., public covering, worn chiefly by young
men after circumcision. It is made of opossum
skins cut into strips, and tied together in a bunch
Wiryninge, s., an adult female
Wiryarrong, s., a boy
Wiruthum, adj., old, aged, past child-bearing
Wiryawiot, adj., fresh, cool
Wirrarrarrarrir, v. a., to make come, to carry
Wirrun, v., to come, return, approach
Wocyn, v., to be ill, sick, feel pain
Wôrge, s., mist, fog
Wolkwolkaa, v., to be lazy, to become soft
Wolkkun, v. a., to become weak, tired, faint
Wollwalk, adj., soft, flexible, loose
Wollwangko, not going out, stopping at home
Wollnudun, v., to whistle
Wollngurrn, adj., angry, enraged
Wollnyangko, adj., cool, fresh, airy
Wollnyiin, v. a., to beckon, call
Wollnyamuwallkun, v., to remain, wait for
Woinyarru, s., a jacket
Woinyo, s., the arm
Wakkanun, v. a., to bark
Wakkungko, adj., barking
Wakkungs, s., barter, exchange
Wommongo, s., venereal disease
Wondoan, v., to lie upon the side
Wongaygung, v., to be wearied, tired
Wongorangurrun, adj., westward
Wongkun, v. a., to climb
Wongurrirr, v., the same
Wanwonteniri, s., the hypochondria
Woko, s., sweat, perspiration
Wopenyi, s. a., to bite, nip, pinch
Woppata, s., an owl
Woochuukko, s., the blue gum tree
Worndo, s., the outside, outer part
Woruyan, v. a., to meet, fall in with
Wernullun, v., to run round
Woraunam, v. s., to meet each other
Worrrepipurrum, adj., stretched
Worpippi, adj., long, tall, great
Wornakksillo, s., black cockatoo
Wornookko, name given to a boy when rubbed with grease and ochre at the age of puberty
Worto, s., a toy; small piece of wood, with strong attached, used to produce a noise, which is a signal for the women to leave their huts and as-
 sociate with the young men
Wounplun, v. a., to make cool
Woutte, adj., hot, sultry, close
Wukalin, v. a., to rear, foster, educate
Wuhum, v., to fracaso over
Waltanganu, v., to have secretly
Wumper, adj., innocent, guiltless
Wumpk, s., the breath
Wumakkalla, v., to grow thin, wither, fail
Wump, s., grass, hay
Wumakkalla, s., black cockatoo
Wumaup, s., name of a fish
Wumakkallu, s., black maupi

Y.
Yākō, s., a name
Yāgum, v., to swim
Yakkaliyungu, v., to groan, sing, shout
Yaparin, v., a., to name, express
Yamnum, v., a., to surround, to interfere at a fight by seizing the enraged person, and keeping him from using his weapons
Yarnan, v., a., to instigate, persuade
Yato, s., a carpet, anything to lie upon
Yattullemun, v., a., to steal, take away
Yattumongkō, s., a thief
Yatto, v., a., to steal
Yattayattangkō, s., a thief
Yeamko, adj., no, affirmatively used
Yeldik, s., the pelican
Yeltiri, s., maggot, applied to rice
Yendalirri, adj., simple, harmless, quiet
Yememptukko, adj., stupid, blunt, simple
Yengku, s., hair, fur of animals
Yenyillameru, s., a letterer, lazy fellow
Yerkīn, v., to hasten, more quickly
Yerlakko, s., the swallow
Yerlinogo, s., the sea
Yernko, adj., large, wide
Yepillo, s., a plate, dish
Yerroyerrangko, adj., shining, slippery
Yetun, v., to be sick, ache, feel pain
Yidilidi, s., a bar upon which dead bodies are carried
Yimmarnari, v. s., to throw down, to cohabit
Yimmun, v. n., to lie down, retire
Yingaga, adj., of no moment, never mind
Yink, adj., hairy
Yinkangamsumu, adj., full
Yippilli, s., a plate, frying pan
Yit, s., salt water
Yitta, adj., salt, brackish, bitter
Yokoito, s., cricket
Yommainsim, s., evening
Yommaitinyne, s., noon time
Yorrotun, v., to shine, glitter
Yorrun, v. a., to wash, make clean
Yorrulo, adj., moist, liquid
Yorrutun, v. n., to wash one's self
Yuatta, adv., by and by, presently
Yukulito, s., large cray fish
Yulluro, s., milk
Yulkagi, s., stringy bork tree
Yuunnun, v., to fall asleep
Yunggulip, s., large canoe
Yuroongpalitseri, s., dark spots in the milky way
Yurrun, v. a., to cause fear
Yurrun, v. n., to fear, be afraid
Yuruturo, s., the brain
Yurtullunksilpko, s., palm of the hand
Yuttoo, adj., naked, young
Yuyumaagko, s., a coward.