THE ALPHABET

The number of letters used in the West Australian languages is 19, namely: - a, b, d, e, g, (hard), h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, r, t, u, w, v.

Vowels

The vowels are sounded as in the following English words:

a as in father, rather, as walva (wallaby), wajla (eaglehawk).

e as in met, bet, as Jenna (foot), Werra (bad).

i as in they, as cen (one), xee-hoo (no good).

o as in bit, sit, as winniee (emu), minditch (sick, ill)

u as in fun, as burrong (to hold); murrukut (strangle).

w as in raw, cow, as waw-woo (cuckoo), kow-a (to laugh).

y is frequently used as a consonant, as wanna (woman's stick); Wonna (shield), Wonna (another).

It has been found advisable to limit this letter (with two exceptions oy and uy) almost entirely to its use as a consonant, as in yard, as yoo-at (no); yardac (a native ceremony), mongar (male kangaroo); Yeongar (blackfellow). The same sound must be given when the y is met with in the middle of a word or syllable, as we-yen (dead); ngan-ya (I, me), rin-ya (this).

In oy and uy the long sound of y must be used, as boy-ar (blackguard), moyer (nephew), bow (fat), kooyla (good); aling-oom (rainbow).

Uy conveys the French vowel sound of eu, as in fautuil, as murrul (cobbler fish), habhul (flying fox), murrul (cockle), matul (dirty).

ai takes the long sound of y, as maia (hut), mai-oor (liver), wai-enin (frightened), bai-yoo (zamia nut).

aa is used to denote the long sound of a as in baa, as daa (mouth), kaa-bun (kangaroo battue), maata (leg), kaan-vee-nuk (king-fisher).

ee as in sweet, feed, as beesha (breasts), beeloo (river), bee-yinitch (daylight), beelah (tired).

oo as in room, as goo-nuk (crayfish), mooresi (quail), colbarraroo (scars), Goberongoo (woman's name, Marchison).

aw as in raw, saw, as waw-woo (cuckoo).

ow as in cow, as kow-main (laughing), low (fear), dov-al (thigh).

ngow (native pheasant).
Consonants

The consonants are: - b, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, w, y, and are sounded as in English.

h never begins a word, it is always pronounced when inserted.
b and p are interchangeable in many dialects, as are also d and t, and g and k.

Amongst the southern and southwestern dialects the initial letters l and r do not occur, but they are met with in the Norseman dialect, the Drollinya (Balladonia) dialect and in the Laverton dialect. This evidence may be taken as a proof of their connection with the northern dialects, for at Broome, Beagle Bay and Sunday Island they are frequently used at the beginning of words, as, roonndo (bag), Drollinya; row-in-ing (to knock down) Norseman; ron-go-ai (whistle), radha (moon), Laverton; loon-gee (grub), lon-goo (white ant), Laverton; lagooroo (egg), lō' da (fat), Broome; rabbareelis (centipede), Beagle Bay; rarrga-rarrga (uneven), Sunday Island; rumpan (heavy), Sunday Island; lalq or lakl (bad, wicked), Beagle Bay; reerrgal (sinew), Broome.

The nasal ng, as in singer, is a very frequent initial in the dialects of the West, as ngom-bain (scars); ngan-ga (mother); ngannin (to eat); (South); ngarree (ghost), Broome, Beagle Bay, Sunday Island), ngarreema (to lie down), Roeburne; ngoonda (lying down), Ashburton; also Gascoyne; ngaan-googoo (listen to me), Peak Hill; ngalloon-goo (totem), Peak Hill; ngandhoon-ga (our), Peak Hill; ngadhala or ngajila (nephew), Laverton; ngai-yoo (I), Laverton.

The Spanish n as in Senor also frequently occurs and is rendered as nw, as nyitting (cold); nyordo (fly); nyes-wor-ing (mosquito), South; nyil-gow-al (name), Broome; nyesember (black), Beagle Bay; nyinda (you), East of Peak Hill; nyaroon (hungry), Peak Hill; nyamboo (sergeant ant), Laverton; nyal-garm (frost), Southern Cross; nyondo (you), Laverton.
Other initial combinations are:

aw, as in bworra, bwrutta (in, within, inside), South; bwes-gi-a (pinkish species of ochre), South; bwai'a (stone), South; bwurda (waterhole), Guildford; bwaggalgoo (to pierce), Laverton.

 Aw, as in dwol-ya (fog), South; dwerda (dog), South.

aw, as in gwerdin (falling) (melyest gwerdin = tears falling; boorna gwerdin = tree falling), South; gwee-yan (ear), Southern Cross.

aw, as in kwerrurt (eldest daughter), South; kwe-ja (bone), South.

aw, as in mwoor-eeja (a thick heavy fog, Dooman dialect); mwer-da (stunted), Guildford.

aw, as nwaurin (to whistle), ngawrhin (whistling), South.

kah takes the place of ch which is not employed, as tohokkal-tohokkal (Leadbatter's Pink Cockatoo); tohin'galee (cockle), Sunday Island; tohaam'yerres (father-in-law), Beagle Bay; booraitch (daylight), South; tworrretch (to secrete), South; tehallal (bat), Norseman.

There is no intermediate sound between the palatals kah and j; th and dh are interchangeable and they also take the place of i and j in some dialects, as dham-bal, jam-bal (grave), Balladonia; ngatha (I) Cacoyne; dhurra (shield), Balladonia; ngaija (I), South; wan'dha (where), Cacoyne; win'thala, winjala (where), Roseburne; dhurdhin (club), Laverton; tham-mooroo (friend), Laverton; thammunjooco (avengers), Erooms; dhoo-dhal (adultery), Southern Cross; tham'ba (middle), Mullins; thalan'yoo (shoak), Norseman; wee'dha (to spit), Norseman.

A curious vocal sound that cannot be rendered otherwise than as m with an apostrophe, as thus 'm is met with in the Swan, Avon, and other S.E. dialects, 'm'kan (mother), Avon; 'm-ga (mother, Swan).
Another peculiar word from the same district is yal'ý' (shallow) (yal-ya, with the final vowel -a - dropped.)

In one of the Peak Hill dialects, a peculiarity of the letter m (not discovered elsewhere) was noticed. In pronouncing the words malboo burrendee (robbing), the m was uttered with the tongue held between the teeth; a somewhat stronger pressure made the sound mch but the stronger sound was not allowed by ngaloodha, my informant, and frequent repetition of the word being insisted upon, the nasal sound of the m always predominated.

Triple initials are also used, as ngworra (ring-tailed opossum) Swan, Vasse; ngwat (bony), Southern Cross; ngweerée (good, nice) Doonan dialect; ngwooman-ngwooman (proud), Murray, Swan.

The letters s, f, v, z, are not used in any of the N.A. dialects. The word darrnavan (fear) occurs in the dictionaries of Grey and Moore, but the correct term is darr-da-burn or da-an-burn (to dodge or avoid spears without using a shield); darr-da-burning (dodging), Murray, Swan, Vasse, Gingin. The southern equivalent for "fear" is wai.len, waiyen, wai-len-ing, etc.

I, in the more southern districts becomes i in the Swan district, i at Gingin, and th further north, as teap (knife) Albany; dABA (knife), Perth; dwwda (dog), Gingin; dvert or twert (dog), Albany; teai (meat) Albany; jeejia (meat) Swan; jejeila (meat), Gingin; dwon-ja (ear), Perth; joon-ja (ear), Gingin.

k, used as a consonant, changes into ng at Gingin, as win-jal (where), Perth; ngooen-jal (where), Gingin.

Closed syllables occurring in the middle of a word denote strong accentuation, or more properly a reduplication such as is found in certain Italian and Hebrew words, as bak-kan (to bite), South; yak-kan (turtle), South; yak-kan (husband), Rosburne; kak-kar (east), Swan; kwonnert (edible gum), Murray. The two letters are distinctly sounded, the accent being usually on the first syllable.
Double vowels sometimes begin a sentence, as ool-yam-berre (bone ornament for the hair), South; oor'baija (old), Ashburton; Cascoyne; colbar'raga (scars), Peak Hill; ee'jamming (joking) South; ee'leming (garfish), South; eel'yan yannaga (hidden), South.

\$ is occasionally much rolled, and where this occurs the double \$ is used, as kow-err (small parrot), South; weggarr (breath), South; katarr (steamer duck), South; neelerr (mouth), Broome; rrregal (vein, sinew), Broome; the rolled \$ is very commonly met with in the Broome, Beagle Bay and Sunday Island dialects, rambarr-ngarreenjoonoo (taking the wrong class woman), Broome, is an example. The double \$ is ordinarily used to mark the accent, as burroc (to hold), Bunbury, kwerrurt (daughter), South.

The terminal \$ is sounded as in English.

The terminals in, in (Perth, etc.) are changed into Gur at Albany and other places south. Dandongin (climbing), Perth, becomes dan'don'gar at Albany; wśniing (dead), Perth, becomes wöngur at Albany. Ngurdong'in (stalking game), Perth, is ngur'don'gur at Albany; gwérning (throwing), Perth, gwérdağur (Albany); beening (digging), Perth, bee’en’gur, Albany; wat guling (going away) Perth; wat gool gur (Albany); geej don’ing (sweeping); Perth, geej don’gur (Albany).

Gur also expresses a number, as marragur (brothers). Southern dialects. Gur becomes ngaaro in the Broome district, marrangin ngaaro = brothers, Broome.

Ink, in, annin, anning, are common terminations in the Southwestern districts, from Perth to about the Donnelly River.

\$ is sometimes met with as a terminal, as ngoon-ya wakj (blowing the nose), Broome.

Other terminal combinations are:
\$t, as na-goo-durt (did not see, Doonan dialect); ow'art (native hockey game), Murray.

\$k, as woorark (a species of wallaby), South.
rn, as waddarn (the sea). South
nd and ndh as terminals are exemplified in gillindh (flax), Vasse; barra læ-ree-un (quivering heat), Broome; moonga beeur'ind (ball head), Lake Mibbean, Murchison; warlindy (temple), Peak Hill; harlen'd (covered up), Peak Hill. (There is a curious pause before the final ã and ñ are sounded in these words.

Dr is an initial combination found in the dialects of places far apart from each other, as droo-aín (parrot), Southern Cross; Drollin-ya (a native "run" in the Balladonia district); drain (parrot), Malling; dringa (day), Mabool, d'rain (parrot), Norseman, (a vowel sound is almost given between the ã and ı in the Norseman word); dreen-ga (deceiving) Yeedeling, Murchison; d'ringa (lies, deceit), Gallewa (in this word also the half vowel sound is heard.)

dn is a terminal in some of the dialects of the inland districts, as beé'n (bald), N.W. of Hanning; goo-teédn (rainbow), Balladonia; gat-teédn (to fall), Drollinya, Balladonia; Nyow'udn (frost), Yeedeling.

Near Canegrass, on the Eastern Goldfields line, and also at Mt. morgans, the dialects spoken by the native inhabitants were similar to those of their eastern and western neighbours, with however a long drawn out or "trailing" vowel sound at the end of a word having a vowel as a final syllable, as yalda-a-a (cold); ngai-yoo kammardoo-o-o-o (my uncle). The vowel was not always the same as that which ended the word.

Al as a terminal I found only in one instance, moon-gull (steep, high), Korrlup, N.W. of Jerramungup.

nd is also an unusual terminal yoomp (putting magic into a person to kill him); yoomp-boorl (bull-roarer) N.E. of Bremer Bay.
The Norseman dialect appears to be a mixture of the inland and coast dialects; ren-gin (whistle), Norseman, and ren-go-aí (whistle), Laverton, have a certain affinity with each other, and many other words in the Norseman dialect are similar to the Eastern Goldfields equivalents.
The "run" of the Norseman natives is up towards the gold-fields districts, Coolgardie, Southern Cross, etc., and they can also go northeastward for the ceremonious gatherings, but they could not go far westward nor eastward for they are a circumcised people.

North of Gingin, at about Dongara, another dialectic change takes place. The initial letter is dropped from the relationship terms, as amma (father); ambarnoo (mother's brother); ar'doo (husband); am'mong (blankfellow), ath'aloo (underneath); ow'wa (water); aj'ja (to bite); ò'pee (skin - this word was used to designate the Dongara district natives, as a tribe.) Other combinations found in this dialect are: wetha (club), Koon'dhetha (cold).

tha (that hard as in thick) is a termination used frequently in this (Dongara) dialect and also in some dialects further north.

Eastward of Dongara the terminal tha changes to joo, as am'moonhoo or ammathoo (father), Dongara, ammajoo (father), east of Dongara; aa'gootha (mother), Dongara, yaamajoo (mother), eastward; coor'datha (sister), Dongara, joordajoo (sister) eastward.

Contractions are numerous in all dialects, as al'la ammatha (that is my father), which is contracted to alla matha; ngan'ya bee'dee bab'ha (I am tired) to ngan'beed'bab (Perth).

At Oakabella, Illimbirre, and a few other places in the

ORIGINAL MSS. P. 60

This seems to be simply the "hiatus". (Brown)

Correct this.
inunda'ee (sun rising), koor-bar-al'ee'noo (magpie); inc'a a'na
(give me), gooma'see (no good, bad), Northampton district.

In these dialects too, the combination th is always hard as
in thich, as thin-tha-goo (native cat); o-tho (dog); kooril'thoo
(swans); ith'a (lung); yatha (cave); yath'au-go yat'gunda (I go
to the big cave); thooran-ga (run and jump), Northampton; gooma'-
see (no good, bad), Northampton. At Peak Hill there is also a
trace of the "vocal" peculiarity as malgan de'ee'go (to wink);
tham'ba lego-ge (to yawn). This similarity in the Peak Hill
and Northampton dialects lends additional colour to the theory
respecting the fair-haired natives of the Upper Murchison.

Dhoo, goo, joo, ngoo, buna, na, jee, dee, are frequent ad-
verbial and substantival terminations in the northern dialects.
Banna marriung-ngoo (that your husband?); thal'lurna gool'buna
(where shall I find it?); ngo' (all right), N.W. of Hannine;
weena-goo (whirlwind), Laverton; ngai'-yoo-goog marriunga (my wife);
Laverton; koondilee (mother-in-law), Canegrass; ngoooree myoonia
wandhandhoo (where do you come from? --map your where?) Laverton;
kam'moodna (father-in-law), Canegrass; manganadee (over there),
Canegrass; maata boogan'dee (get along), Coolgardie; kardardindee
(come here), Coolgardie.

With reference to the combinations bw, kw, dw, the Rev. J.
Mathew is of opinion that they represent a lost vowel after the
b, k, and d, with probably a following consonant which has been lost
by softening. Bwarr is according to Mr. Mathew a contraction
of bukarra, kweja or kuka ja, dwala ya of dukal-ya, and so on.

If, however, the combinations represented a lost vowel and
consonant, this would assuredly appear in some of the dialects of
districts where such combinations are in use, but they do not.

The various equivalents for these terms are:

Bwarr, bworr (Swan), in, within, inside
Loora, Gingin
Bwurr, Victoria Plains
Bwarr, Williams
Bwurr, bora, Guildford
Barra, Vasse
Booluk, Sussex
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwal-ya</td>
<td>(bone)</td>
<td>Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwel-ya</td>
<td>Heckering</td>
<td>KwetoK, Kwej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwel, dwal</td>
<td>Esperance,</td>
<td>Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolya</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Vasse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolya, wowilya</td>
<td>Doonan,</td>
<td>Wonderup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwalya</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>Goojee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolya, dalta</td>
<td>Perth, 1833</td>
<td>Kweja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwalya</td>
<td>n 1906</td>
<td>Kweja (southern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwalya</td>
<td>Avon, York</td>
<td>Joola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jool-yok,</td>
<td></td>
<td>Koojee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joolya</td>
<td>Ginin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwalya</td>
<td>Victoria Plains</td>
<td>Kweja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwel, doo-el,</td>
<td>Korrlup, S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joc-el</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mookee dwel</td>
<td>Blackwood</td>
<td>KwetoK, Kwej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwail</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwel</td>
<td>Kendenup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durrga, darrga,</td>
<td>Laverton, Canaggrass,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarrga</td>
<td>Coolgardie, Southern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cross, Belladonia,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norseman, Dukatun,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warragun (N.E. Peak H.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mulline, Murrurrae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(N.W. Mannine), Mibbion (Murchison).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meekatharra, Peak H.,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moora Station, Murchison, Murrum, Weld R.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Illimbirree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dongara</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Victoria Plains,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northampton, Banda-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ragan, Cakabella,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carnamah, Watheroo,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marsh, Gascoyne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yeedling (Murchison)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roeburne, Ashburton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bullagine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tableland, Pt. Hedland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Broome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beagle Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accent

In almost all dialects, an words of two or more syllables the accent is usually on the first, as Wam'ma (another), South; be'nang (daylight), South. There are however, exceptions, as wag-garr' (breath), South; ka-tarr' (steamer duck), South; koo-raa' (a long time ago), South.

Words of three syllables, as a general rule, also have the accent on the first syllable, as murirer-duk (night), South; be'nung-an (morning), South; ne'al-gun (back), Broome; nee'-wurn-gee (chest), Broome; kar'inbee (bandicoot), Beagle Bay.

In several words of three syllables the accent is on the second, as kai-er'ak (afternoon), South; bo-rong'in (holding), South; koo-row'el (magpie), Broome.

Words of four syllables are variously accented and are doubtless combinations of two or more roots, the original sense of the syllable being lost, as bam-bil'la-ban (rubbing the ashes and dust off freshly cooked meat), South; the accent is here placed on the second syllable; yog'galgurra (a number of women, the Pleiades,) South, has the accent on the first syllable, and moongarid'dee (painting), Broome, has the accent on the penult.

Eiler'amurt (stump-tailed lizard), Broome; yangar'rama (to hunt), Broome, have the accent on the second syllable.

A peculiarity of dialects spoken south of Bunbury and the Vasse and along the S.E. coast, is the shortening of the words by cutting off the final syllable, more especially when it ends in a vowel, otherwise there is great uniformity between the dialects of the Southern and Southwestern coast. This difference also appeared to mark the line of demarcation between the varying descents of these places, the shortening of the words following the line where descent is paternal, those using the full sound of the syllables having maternal descent.

Examples: - maat (leg), kaata (head), kala (fire), yogga' (woman), kongan (mother's brother), mamman (father); all the tribes using these have maternal descent.

Maat (leg), kaat(head), kal (fire), yog (woman), kon'gan (mother's brother), maam (father); these are used in districts with paternal descent.
In the districts round Champion Bay, the initial syllable is sometimes dropped, as gabba (water), Perth, which becomes abba or appa at Illimbirree, ow-wa, at Dongara, changing again to babba or bubba at Roeburne; mamma or mamman (father), Perth, becomes ammatha at Illimbirree; yammajee (man), Peak Hill, becomes ammang at Dongara, ammarnoo, ammang-oo at Oakabella and Illimbirree, maajee at Cullewa. In other districts the terms for "man" are:

Yammajee, N.W., N.E., and S.W. of Peak Hill, Mindoola, Meekatharra and Sanford River.
Maajee, Northampton, Murrum and parts of the Gascoyne.
Kabboon, kabboorn, Southern Cross, Coolgardie, Norseman, Mulline, and parts of the Gascoyne.
Marrbal, Part of Norseman district.
Baaddoo, Part of Mulline district.

This does not come under "Accent". (Brown)

Mulla, Nullagine, Balladonia
Maiagoo, Roebourne, Tableland
Nankaberree, Tableland, Fortescue River.
Wom'ba, Broome
Wom'b, Beagle Bay
Um'ba, Sunday Island
Kab'bontcharree, Gascoyne, Ashburton (contributed)
Kun'yara, mallee, Throughout the Southern coastal districts.
Yoong'far, nyoong'ar,
Noong'ar

In York also the initial letter is frequently dropped, as kwejja (directly), Perth, wejjat (directly), York.

In the Champion Bay district also, a final syllable is sometimes added to a word, as mouer (nephew), South, maiocoro, Dongara; kongan (uncle), Perth, becomes kan'goowa at Yeedeling. The Northam and Meekering people also added a final syllable to the Perth terms in use amongst them.
The word yoongar (man), Perth, changed towards the southwest and becomes nyoongar, and northward from Perth becomes yoongara.

In the Murchison district, th or dh takes the place of tah and ɪ. Ngai-ja (I), Perth, ngaitch (I), South, becomes ngatha or ngadha at Carnamah, ngadha at Murrum, ngadhoo at Gullewa and Watheroo, and further north towards the Nullagine and Roebourne, again come in the ɪ and tah.

Letter changes are frequent throughout all the known parts of the State, but as will be seen, it cannot be definitely stated that such changes belong exclusively to any particular district, the letter changes even in the dialects of Perth, Gingin and various parts of the Southwest, in an otherwise uniform language are very frequent. Some of these changes have probably been introduced from an unconscious regard for euphony, while others may have arisen from the practice by some tribes of the evulsion of one or more front teeth. The numerous examples given in the pronominal and other sentences, and in the vocabularies will fully illustrate these letter changes, but no hard and fast rule can be applied to the dialects of any particular district.
Articles
There are apparently no articles in the West Australian dialects. The English sentence, "Where is the house?" "There is the man", "Here is the stick", would be rendered as, "House where?" (maia winjal?); "man there"(yoongar bo'koja); "Stick here" (boorna nyee), Perth. Your home where? (nyoono ngoorro wandha? - Canegrass), your children where? (nyoonung kajja wai? - Mulline.)

Nouns
Nouns undergo many inflections, and are rich in cases - nominative, genitive, dative, accusative and ablative.

Genitive
The genitive-case is formed (in the southern dialects) by the addition of the terminations uk, ak, in, ung, og, ing, in, ong. Variations occur in certain districts.

Examples: - kala (fire), kaluk = belonging to fire

Is this all one dialect? If so, which? (Brown)

Dialects given: -
Perth, Murray, Vasse, Bunbury, Augusta, etc.
Dowel (thigh), etc. Augusta
Bulyen (a man's name), etc. Capel

Dative
The Dative Case is usually expressed in the southern dialects by al, ag, ao, as.

Ngaija allaja koolong-al tung-a-ga = I it to the child gave.

Moondo ngannung-a jooba yoong'ë = you me little bit gave.

Accusative
The Accusative has also various terminations, in the different districts, ga being the most general in the South.

Daaja yoo-at'a-ga = I do not see the game (game not see)
Dow-a na-goo-durt = I do not see the game (Wonnerup dialect)
Ablative
The Ablative is expressed in some districts by affixing al to the

Correction:

The Ablative is expressed in the Perth, Vasse, Bunbury and
Augusta districts.

GENDER
This is not Gender, but sex. (Brown)

Abstract Terms  -  why are these called "abstract"?
(Brown)

kangaroo), warra (female kangaroo). Usually however, gender is
distinguished by the addition of a word signifying male, female,
mother, father, etc., as dwerda mamman (father dog), dwerda nganga
(mother dog), yeela ballinga (female dog), Broome; yeela meeda
(male dog), Broome.

It has been stated that the West Australian dialects contain no
general terms. This is contradicted by the numerous examples to
the contrary observable in the vocabulary. The aborigines ado
as a rule, however, prefer the individual name to the general.
Examples of General Terms :

Flesh food of all kinds  daaja, daaj, South; wallee, Broome
Tree  boorna, South; baaloo, Broome
Grass  jilba, South; marra, Broome
Man  yoongar, South; womba, Broome

Abstract Terms
"All right"  eeja, Murrree Station, Murchison
That's all right  kaala maaboo, Broome
That's all wrong  kamba maaloo maaboo, Broome
A laugh with no "heart" in it (or "fat")

Boyn burt-a-kowain, South.

Very sorry

Ngoolo minna bow, Weld Range

I am very glad to see you

Ngai maaboo la-an ngan'ja-la koca, Broome

Going astray

Yabban-al-yanning (Vasse)

Certain objects are designated by words very similar to each other, but there is generally a faint distinction, as:

ngan-garn (sun), Vasse; ngan-ga (sun), Swan.

Ngan-gar (star) " ngan-gar (star) "

ngan-gan (mother) " (n'kan (mother), Swan, Avon

ngarn-ga (beard) " ngan-ga (beard) "

In the Plantaganet and Sussex districts the word for stone - boo-se, boy-a, is sometimes given for "egg", but the general term for egg in both these places is nyoorgain, nyocrauk, with variations. The white man's money was called boy-a, in Perth.
PARTICLES  (Words not inflected or used alone)

Particles are employed in various positions; kanaa' (expressive of "or not") is in frequent use, as kala mulyarin kanaa' - is the fire blazing or not?; nyinna "Karrgata" yennin kanaa' - going to Perth or not?; kal doogurn goo kanaa' - is the fire made or not? (Bishop Salvado opined "kanaa" to be an interrogative interjection.)

The termination mît or mitch, which Grey and Moore stated meant "agent" does not appear to possess the meaning attached to it by those writers. A thief in the Swan dialect is alluded to as burl burrong mitch (contracted into burl burro mitch) which means "catch hold of" things and taking them away; noonda gool-yumitch (you are telling lies); noonda kubbain gool-yumitch (you perhaps are telling lies); kal jeedamitch (the fire making sparks); gwab-bamitch or gwabbalitch (best).

Grey mentioned the "burl burrong mitch" as the "mungaitch (honey-bearing banksia) carrying agent", that is, the hooked stick with which the natives pull down the honey blossoms of the mungaitch. The hooked stick is properly called kalga, and is used for mungaitch burrong mitch (catching hold of the mungaitch blossoms.)

Eeja or eatch is another particle signifying "put it down", or "it is put down"; bwoka ngabbung (cover with skin cloak); ngabbung-eetch (it is covered up); ballees eeja (turn it over); burrong ngardareeja (take it down); ngabbung eeja narrung (the same of covering up articles and seeking for them), South.

Obbin, o-bin, abbow, are used in the sense of "getting," "becoming," or "having," as meen/arm-o-bin (dewy, having dew), Gingin; ngoon'ngoong dordokobin (contracted from ngoondain ngoondain dorduk obin) - I have been lying down, getting better now, Vasse; goort gwab' obbin (merry, having a glad light heart), Murray; joornee min abbow (laughing), Weld Range.

Wa is added to relationship terms in some dialects, as kangoo wa (uncle), maieroo-wa (nephew), Yeedaling. It is also used in the South as an interrogative in place of "where"; yoongar wa - natives where? daaj wa? - meat where?.

Eeja in the Weld Range dialects is used in the sense of "indeed", "really", as ngadha yarreba (I am going away), eeja (really); ngadha "Wamalâ" yannai inja (I come from N.W., Eeja (indeed).
There are three Numbers, Singular, Dual and Plural.
The duals may be observed in the pronominal sentences.

**Plural**

In the Southern districts the plural number is generally formed by the addition of mun, gur, ab, a, ra, surra, uk, etc. If the singular ends in a vowel, mun is usually added, as yogga (woman), yoggamun (women), Swan, Vasse. (An exception to this rule is moyer (nephew), moyermun (pl.), Swan, Vasse.) Mamman, mammangur (fathers), noba, nobamun (children), ngunning (blood relation), ngunning-gur, Swan, Vasse; murrar, murrangur or murrumun (grandmothers), Swan, Vasse, South.

In other districts the plurals are variously formed, as marde-ungoo (white man), mardeungarra (pl.), Laverton, an'-marnoo (native), Illimbirree, an'marn'in'oo (pl.), woodhanoo (stranger), Meega Station, woodhannoogoo (strangers), koolong (son), Swan, koolongur, koolongurra, Swan, Murray.
ADJECTIVES

Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, as dasja boola (meat plenty); bwoka manyung (cloak new), mob mowern (skin black), Avon.

The Comparative of Adjectives is formed by re-application of the comparative to kili, jil, ba, sarn, or gubba (good).

Comparison is also expressed in the following ways, by the addition of in, an, uk, gut, as dabbugan (slow), dabbuganin (slower), Perth; dabbuk (slow), dabbukan (slower), Guildford; yara (high), yaragut (higher), yaruk, yeera (highest), Perth, ngarda (down, below), ngardagut (lower), ngarduk (lowest), Perth.

An intense degree of quality is sometimes expressed by the repetition of the adjective, as nok-kal-nok-kal (very sweet), Avon; gootong-gootong (very sweet), Swan; murlain-murlain (very quick), Mulline, karrung-karrung (very angry), Victoria Plains.

Guttuk (having or possessing) is used as an affix to the noun, and expresses that which a person or thing possesses, as mulgarguttuk (having "thunder" magic); goort-guttuk (literally "having hearts" - an ardent or wanton lover), kalaguttuk (having fire), marrain-guttuk (having vegetable food), Swan.

An intensive jil or jiljil, used sometimes in the sense of the English "verily", is exemplified in kurnijel (true, indeed), boondoo (true), boondijel (true indeed). (A somewhat similar termination, to which Mr. Mathew gives adverbial force, is used by the Kabi tribe, Queensland, as guririla (true indeed).