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VIA

A

VOCABULARY,

AND

OUTLINE OF THE GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE

OF THE

MURRAY RIVER LANGUAGE,

SPOKEN BY THE

NATIVES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

FROM WELLINGTON ON THE MURRAY, AS FAR AS THE RUFUS.

BY M. MOORHOUSE,
PROTECTOR OF THE ABORIGINES.

ADELAIDE
PRINTED BY ANDREW MURRAY, BUNDLE-STREET
1846.

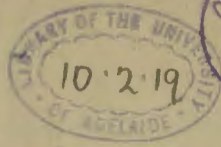
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Sir Samuel James Way Bart.



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TO

HIS EXCELLENCY CAPTAIN GREY,

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA,

THIS CONTRIBUTION TO A SUBJECT IN WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY HAS TAKEN AN
ACTIVE PART, AND STILL MANIFESTS DEEP INTEREST,
IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY HIS MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

M. MOORHOUSE.

P R E F A C E.

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, distance, and number.
4. No sibilant 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 :

English.	San Rier.	Port Lincoln.	Adelaide.	Murray River.	Encounter Bay.	N. South Wal.
I	Nganya	Ngaii	Ngaii	Ngape	Ngape	Ngatoa
Thou	Nginni	Ninna	Ninna	Ngurru	Nginte	Ngintoa
We two	Ngalli	Ngadli	Ngadli	Ngedlu	Ngеле	Bali
Ye two	Newbal	Nuwulla	Niwa	Ngupul	Ngurle	Bula
We	Nganneel	Ngarrinyelbo	Ngadlu	Ngennu	Ngane	Ngéén
Ye	Nurang	Nuralli	Na	Ngunnu	Ngune	Nura

* Mr. Threlkeld allows genders 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—

He, she, it	Bal	Panna	Pa	Ninni	Kiyte	Niuwoa
They two	Boola	Pudlambi	Purla	Dlaud	Kingk	Buloara
They	Balgoon	Yardna	Parna	Naua	Kar	Bara

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:—

I.—CONSONANTS.

Character.				Power.
B	b	to be pronounced as	b	in bad
D	d	“ “ “	d	“ did
G	g	“ “ “	g	“ go
H	h	“ “ “	h	“ had
K	k	“ “ “	k	“ king
L	l	“ “ “	l	“ long
M	m	“ “ “	m	“ moon
N	n	“ “ “	n	“ noon
P	p	“ “ “	p	“ pin
R	r	“ “ “	r	“ ring
T	t	“ “ “	t	“ to
W	w	“ “ “	w	“ wish
Y	y	“ “ “	y	“ yonder
Ng	ng*	“ “ “	ng	“ sing
Ch	ch†	“ “ “	ch	“ chin

* This is a simple sound, though represented by two characters.

† This character is nearly given by pronouncing *t* and *y* quickly, when *t* terminates a syllable and *y* commences the next, as *Loit-yo* or *Loicho*.

II.—VOWELS.

Character.			Power.
A	a	..... as	a in fat or father
E	e	..... "	" where
I	i	..... "	" pin
O	o	..... "	" go
U	u	..... "	" noon,
Ü	ü	..... "	as the Frenchü

The quality of the vowel sounds is always the same, but the quantity may vary, as *a* in *fat* and *father*: *fat* 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 diæresis (..).

III.—DIPHTHONGS,

ai	..... as	i	in light
au	..... "	ow	" now
oi	..... "	oi	" oil
ui	..... "	wi	" wicked

CHAPTER II.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

NOUN substantive, noun adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, conjunction (copulative), postposition, and interjection. Relation, 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 *meru*, man; *kellu*, dog; *rāpko*, a house; *ngailpo*, child.



2nd—Derivative, 1st from verbs, as *laplappo*, a knife, from *lappun*, to cut; *parldkoarlkangko*, a pugilist, from *parldkun*, to beat; *yuboytmangko*, a coward, from *yuwoun*, to be afraid: 2nd, or from other substantives, as *pertpukko*, the head; *pertpuarru*, a hat; *woinyo*, the arm; *woinyarru*, a jacket.

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:—

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Meru</i> , a man.	<i>merakul</i> , two men.	<i>mera</i> , men.

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

Meru, man. *marrupung*, native hammer.

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

Marrupungakul, two hammers.

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

Merakul, 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—

Mera, men.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.—EXAMPLE I.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Meru</i> ,	<i>man.</i>
<i>Act. Nom.</i>	<i>Merinnanna</i> ,	<i>man did, does, or will act upon</i>
		<i>a subject.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Merining</i> ,	<i>of the man.</i>

<i>Dat.</i>	Merinnanno,	<i>to the man.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Meru,	<i>man (the patient).</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Merinnanno, or Merinni,	<i>with, in company, or remaining with the man.</i>
	Merinnainmudl,	<i>from, away from the man.</i>

Dual.

<i>Nom.</i>	Merakul,	<i>the two men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Merinnimakul,	<i>of the two men.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Merinnakullamanno,	<i>to, locally and giving to, the two men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Merakul,	<i>the two men.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Merinakullamanno,	<i>at, remaining with the two men.</i>
	Merinnakullamainmudl,	<i>from, away from the two men.</i>

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	Mera,	<i>men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Merinnarango,	<i>of, belonging to, the men.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Merinnaramanno,	<i>to, locally and giving to, the men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mera,	<i>the men.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Merinnaramanno,	<i>at, remaining with the men.</i>
	Marinnaramainmudl,	<i>from, away from the men.</i>

EXAMPLE II.

<i>Nom.</i>	Nguilpõ,	<i>a child.</i>
<i>Act. N.</i>	Nguilyanna,	<i>a child, the agent.</i>
<i>G.</i>	Nguilyung,	<i>of, belonging to, the child.</i>
<i>D.</i>	Nguillyanno,	<i>to, locally, the child.</i>
	Nguilpallarnu,	<i>to, giving to, the child.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Nguilpo,	<i>the child.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	Nguilyanno,	<i>at, remaining with, the child.</i>
	Nguilyanmudl	<i>from, away from the child.</i>

Dual.

- N.* Nguilpakul, *the two children.*
G. Nguilyamakul, *of the two children.*
Dat. Nguilyakullamanno, *to, locally and giving to,*
the two children.
Acc. Nguilpakul, *the two children.*
Abl. Nguilyakullamanno, *at, remaining with, the two*
children.
 Nguilyakulamainmudl, *from, away from, the two*
children.

Plural.

- N.* Nguilpa, *the children.*
G. Nguilyarango, *of the children.*
D. Nguilyaramanno, *to, locally and giving to*
the children.
Acc. Nguilpa, *the children.*
Abl. Nguilyaramanno, *at, remaining with the*
children.
 Nguilyaramainmudl, *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 *meru*, man, that *mer* 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—

<i>Merinnamara</i>	<i>ngape</i>	<i>pardkul</i>
the men	me	beat did

but to express the following, “there men are standing,” a native would say—

<i>Warradla</i>	<i>mera</i>	<i>terrin</i>
there	men	standing are

and not *merinnamara*.

PARTICLES,

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

Akku or *ku*, into, as *mittangakku nampa*
bag into put (it)

(Put it into the bag)

Ak, to, motion to, as *Moorundiak ngape pan*
Moorundee to I go

Adelaidiak ngape pan
Adelaide to I go

Al, with, instrumental, as—

Nakkoal ninna ngape pardkul
stick with me beat did

(He beat me with the fighting stick)

Parkoal nganna ngarrudla ngaio rapko
stone with I build will my house

(I will build my house with stone)

Annan, out of, as *mittangannan*

bag out of (take it)

Annan, from, direction from, as *rampannan*
 path from (come)
taralyannan
 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.

Nno, in, between, *nuiyunno ninni terrin*
 midst in he stands

Nno, to, locally and giving to, as—
Ngannanno
 me to (bring the food)

Nnum, with, remaining with, added only to personal pronouns, as—

Ngannannum ninni terrin
 me with he is living

Un or *unne*, in, on, or upon, as—

Rawun
 house in

Rampun *taralyun*
 path on fence upon

Paperunne
 paper upon (the children are writing)

Arra or *ak*, for, end or purpose, as—

Meyak ngurrongo nguilpa ngeyin
 what for your child is crying
 (Why does your child cry)

Ngemmarra
 food for

Inni, for, in exchange for, as—

Meinni tounanna ngurru blanket *nguyul*
 what for European you blanket give did

(For what did a European give you the blanket)

Moninginni

money for (in exchange for money)

Wurra or *wurrata*, for, an account of, as—

Ngammaityowurra dlaiio parldkudlemun
 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—

Tudngi, the foot

Tudngarrua, shoe, or that which belongs to
 the foot

Lakko, mucus of the nose

Lakkarru, a pocket-handkerchief

Atta, only, limit or restriction, as—

Ngapatta

I only

Meratta

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

This appears to be derived from the numeral *me-tatta*, one

Nni represents the comparative degree, as—

Worppipi, great

Worppinni, greater

Ngko, full of, as—

Narruko, anger, passion

Narrukongko, full of anger



Uppe, times, as *tangkal*, *tangkaluppe*
two two times, or twice

Uwudlo, or *Yuwudlo*, like as—

Ninni towyuwudlo nurrun
he European like as swims
(He swims like a European.)

C H A P T E R 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.

Purnangunnanna laplapnanna ngape mukkarra
large with knife with me wounded was
(I was wounded with a large knife; or its equivalent,
a large knife wounded me)

Rengmurtarru mera 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 murtarru* is in the singular, whilst *mera* and *pāiya* 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—

<i>Tinga worpippi</i>	<i>tinga worpippinni</i>
this great	this greater

Different words are sometimes used, as—

<i>Petko</i>	<i>murrangartunni</i>
deep	deeper

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

<i>Metatta</i> , one
<i>Tangkul</i> , two
<i>Tangkul me to</i> , or <i>metko</i> , three
<i>Nailko</i> , 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—

<i>Tanguluppe</i>
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.

<i>Nom.</i>	Ngape, I
<i>Gen.</i>	Ngaiyo, of me, or mine
<i>Dat.</i>	Nganne, to me
<i>Acc.</i>	Ngape, me
<i>Act. Nom. or Abl.</i>	Nganna, I, the agent, or by me

Dual.

- N.* Ngedlu, *we two*
G. Ngedlangō, *of us two*
D. Ngedlunno, *to us two*

Plural.

- N.* Ngennu, *we*
G. Ngennangō, *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. Ngurra, *you, the agent, or by me*

Dual.

- N.* Ngupul, *you two*
G. Ngupalangō, *of you two*
D. Ngupulunno, *two, you two*

Plural.

- N.* Ngunnu, *you*
G. Ngunnango, *of you*
D. Ngunnunno, *to you*

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N.* Ninni, *he, she, it*
G. Nunnango, *his, hers, its*
D. Ninnanno, *to him*
Acc. Ninni, *him, her, it*
Act. N. or Ab. Ninna, *he, the agent, or by him*

Dual.

- N.* Dlauō, *they two*

- N. Wakkul, *those two*
 G. Wakkulengō, *of those two*
 D. Wukkulunno, *to those two*
 Acc. Wukkul, *those two*

Plural.

- N. Yerren, *these*
 G. Yerrango, *of these*
 Acc. Yerren, *these*
 Ab. Yerramanno, *with, remaining with, these*
 N. Worre, *those*
 G. Worrangō, *of those*
 D. Worrnunno, *to those*
 Acc. Worre, *those*
 A. Worramanno, *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?
Kittalla, that one (there it is)
Kupalla, yon, or yonder it is

INTERROGATIVE.

Singular.

- N. Meike, or Meyak, *who or what*
 G. Ngannungo, *of whom*
 Acc. Meike, *whom*
 Ac. Nom. or Ab. Meikenanna, *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. Meiatta, *who*
 G. Ngannamattaü, *of whom*

Besides the above, there are other interrogative pronouns, which are indeclinable, as—

Tadla, *where*

Tadangennu, *by what, or in what manner*

Tadlu, *in what direction*

Tadlakitti, *what is it (which gives occasion for so much disputing)*

Tadlamonko, *where is it*

INDEFINITE.

Mendayu, *some one, or thing*

Mendainnanna, *by some one, or thing*

Metko, *another*

Rūta, *the other, the rest*

PRONOMINAL 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. Ngaiyarlan, *to my*

Acc. Ngaiyo, *mine*

Dual.

N. Ngaiyakko, *my two*

G. Ngaiyakul, *of my two*

D. Ngaiyarlakullun, *to my two*

Plural.

N. Ngaiya, *mine, many*

G. Ngaiyarra, *of mine, &c.*

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.

N. Ngurrongo, *thine*

G. Ngurrainyak, *of thine*

- D. Ngurramadlo, *to thine*
 Acc. Ngurrongo, *thine*

Dual.

- N. Ngurramakko, *thy two*
 G. Ngurrainyakul, *of thy two*
 D. Ngurramakul, *to thy two*
 Acc. Ngurramakko, *thy two*

Plural.

- N. Ngurrama, *thine, many*
 G. Ngurramarra, or ngurrainyarra, *of thine*

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. Ninnango, *his*
 G. Ninnanyak, *of his*
 D. Ninnamadlo, *to his*
 Ac. Ninnango, *his*

Dual.

- N. Ninnamakko, *his two*
 G. Ninnainyakul, *of his two*
 D. Ninnamallakul, *to his two*
 Ac. Ninnamakko, *his*

Plural.

- N. Ninnama, *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. Ngedlamadlo, *to our two, one*

Dual.

- N. Ngedlamakko, *our two, two.*

- G. Ngedlamainyakul, *of our two, two*
 D. Ngedlamakkullum, *to our two, two*

Plural.

- N. Ngedlama, *our two, many*
 G. Ngedlamanyarru, *of our two, many*

SECOND PERSON.

Singular.

- N. Ngupulango, *your two, one*
 G. Ngupulamanyak, *of your two, one*
 D. Ngupulamadlo, *to you two, one*

Dual.

- N. Ngupullammakko, *your two, two*
 G. Ngupullamainyakul, *of your two, two*
 D. Ngupullamallukkul, *to your two, two*

Plural.

- N. Ngupullama, *your two, many*
 G. Ngupullamanyarra, *of your two, many*

THIRD PERSON.

Singular.

- N. Dlammango, *their two, one*
 G. Dlammanyak, *of, &c.*
 D. Dlammadlo, *to, &c.*

Dual.

- N. Dlammakko, *their two, two*
 G. Dlammainyallakul, *of, &c.*
 D. Dlammallakul, *to, &c.*

Plural.

- N. Dlamma, *their two, many*
 G. Dlammanyarra, *of, &c.*

FROM THE PLURAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.

- N. Ngennango, *our, one*

- G. Ngennamanyak, *of, &c.*
 D. Ngennamadlo, *to &c.*

Dual.

- N. Ngennamakko, *our two*
 G. Ngennamainyakul, *of, &c.*
 D. Ngennamallakul, *to, &c.*

Plural.

- N. Ngennama, *our, many*
 G. Ngennamanyarra, *of, &c.*

Singular.

- N. Ngunnango *your, one*
 G. Ngunnamanyak, *of, &c.*
 D. Ngunnamadlo, *to, &c.*

Dual.

- N. Ngunnamakko, *your, two*
 G. Ngunnamaingakul, *of, &c.*
 D. Ngunnammallakul, *to, &c.*

Plural.

- N. Ngunnama, *your, many*
 G. Ngunnamanyarra, *of, &c.*

Singular.

- N. Nammango, *their, one*
 G. Nammanyak, *of, &c.*
 D. Nammadlo, *to, &c.*

Dual.

- N. Nammakko, *their, two*
 G. Nammainyakul, *of, &c.*
 D. Nammallakul, *to, &c.*

Plural.

- N. Namma, *their, many*
 G. Nammanyarra, *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.	NATIVE IDIOM.
My house	<i>Ngaiyo rapko</i> my house
These two (houses) belong to us two	<i>Ngedlammakko</i> our two, two (houses)
The genitive can be easily understood, by imagining an individual to be an inhabitant of the two (houses) belonging to us two	<i>Ngedlamianyakkul</i> our two, two (houses) of, <i>i.e.</i> , an inhabitant)
These (houses) belong to them	<i>Namma</i> their, many (houses)

CHAPTER V.

ADVERBS.

OF ORDER.

Ngappöwü, the first

OF PLACE.

Tadla, where

Tii, here

Kitte, there

Kupe, there

Tange, whither

Tangurn, from where

Wodla, near

OF TIME.

Yüongurne, to day

Yuatta, by and by
Munnenātan, formerly
Mekmukurn, when

OF MANNER.

Innga, thus
Inni, in this manner
Noinyo, slowly
Perrāta, quickly

OF QUANTITY.

Ningningki, more
Kupatta, enough
Mekmarran, how many

OF DOUBT.

Meyarra, perhaps

AFFIRMATION.

Ngaiyai, yes

NEGATION.

Yānko, no
Yammallaū, certainly not

INTERROGATION.

Meiarra, wherefore

INTERJECTIONS.

Kai, of attention, look, behold
Kaimeki, wonder, astonishment
Kitti, of pleasure, just look (here he comes)
Yakkangannai, aversion.

CHAPTER VI.

VERBS.

THIS language differs from European languages, in having no auxiliary verbs. They are all attributives,

whose *conjugations, 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, *terrin*, to stand; *yeyin*, to cry; *pān*, to go.

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

Ngape 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 Yorrutun, we wash each other.

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

Ngāpe 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, *Woārnoān*, to make come, or to carry; or, 2nd,

* Threlkeld's New South Wales Grammar.

which cause an agent to produce the effect, as, *parldkudlemān*, to make beat, *i. e.*, cause a person to beat some one or thing.

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

PARADIGM OF THE NEUTER VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense. *Singular number.*

<i>Ngape terrin</i>	I stand
<i>Ngurru terrin</i>	Thou standest
<i>Ninni terrin</i>	He stands

Dual number.

<i>Ngedlu terrin</i>	We two stand
<i>Ngupul terrin</i>	You two stand
<i>Dlaus terrin</i>	They two stand

Plural number.

<i>Ngennu terrin</i>	We stand
<i>Ngunnu terrin</i>	You stand
<i>Naüa terrin</i>	They stand

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

Imperfect and perfect aorist.

Terra, did stand or have stood

*Future tense.**Terridla*, shall stand

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Terra, stand

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Terrinna, would stand, or should have stood

PROHIBITIVE MOOD, OR IMPERATIVE WITH A NEGATIVE.

Terrinni, stand not

PREVENTIVE OR NEGATIVE OPTATIVE MOOD.

Terrulmunnainmudl, 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.

Terrillappa, to stand, for to stand*Past participle.**Terrulmungko*, having stood

PARADIGM OF THE ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present tense.**Nganna parldkun**Ngurra parldkun**Ninna parldkun**Singular number.*

I strike (an object)

Thou strikest

He strikes

*Dual number.**Ngedlu parldkun,**Ngupul parldkun,**Dlauo parldkun,*

We two strike

Uou two strike

They two strike

*Plural number.**Ngennu parldkun,*

We strike

Ngunnu parldkun You strike
Näia parldkun They strike

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

Imperfect aorist.

Parldka, did strike (an object)

Perfect aorist.

Parldkul, struck or have struck.

Future.

Parldla, shall strike

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Parldka, strike

CONDITIONAL OR SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Parldkunna, would strike or would have struck

PROHIBITIVE MOOD, OR IMPERATIVE WITH A NEGATIVE.

Parldkümüi, strike not

PREVENTIVE OR NEGATIVE OPTATIVE MOOD.

Parldkulmunnainmudl, that (he or they) may not strike, or lest (he or they) should strike

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Parldla, may strike ; or (I or we) wish to strike

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Parldlappa, to, for to strike

Participle past.

Parldkulmungko, 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—

Purnangunnanna laplapnanna ngape mukkarna
 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.



VOCABULARY

Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional

PART II.

VOCABULARY.

Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional

Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional
Wahai, n., professional, -the master's side
Wahai, n., professional



PART II.

VOYABUARY.

VOCABULARY.

B

- Bāakai, *s.*, grandmother, on the mother's side
Bāako, *s.*, grandchild
Babakāin, *v. a.*, to cut to pieces, to divide
Bakkabakku, *s.*, anything broken into small pieces,
as split peas
Bakkangun, *v.*, to fall into small pieces
Bakkû, *s.*, transverse piece of the spinning stick
Bakku, *s.*, a piece or bit
Bokatarro, *s.*, north - westerly wind, boisterous
weather
Bokāikn, *v. a.*, to order or arrange the fire
Bokkangun, *v. n.*, to burn, blaze
Būkatarru, *s.*, rain
Bukkul, *adj.*, old, aged
Burkullun, *v.*, to become old
Bukkung, *s.*, bare, barren ground.

D

- Dlauo, *pro 3rd per dual*, they two
Dlammongō, *gen. of the above*, of them two
Dlarratau, *s.*, evening breeze, dusk
Dlarru, *s.*, gentle breeze
Dlenko, *s.*, net bag carried by the men
Dlertluinmo, *s.*, house fly

- Diliüra, *s.*, the onion
 Dirri, *adj.*, quiet, peaceable
 Dlutto, *s.*, shade, shadow
 Dyamma, *s.*, the double hand
 Dyamtun, *v.*, to hold the double hand
 Dyeruppullun, *v.*, to run off, go away
 Dyeruppun, *v. a.*, to chase, hunt, pursue
 Dyunk, *s.*, bird generally.

I.

- Idlaidl, *adj.*, irritable, quarrelsome, foolish
 Idlaidl, *s.*, soul, spirit
 Idlaidlangko, *s.*, doctor, sorcerer, wise man
 Idlaidlarnun, *v.*, to be or become stupid
 Idne, *adv.*, thus
 Inna, *adv.*, in this manner
 Hyail, *adj.*, lazy, slow.

K.

- Kāato, *s.*, west
 Kadloan, *v. a.*, to call
 Kaieko, *s.*, small spear
 Kailkun, *v. a. and n.*, to ask, sing
 Kailkailkun, *v.*, to ask for one's self
 Kailkailkangko, *s.*, an asker, constantly asking
 Kailko, *s.*, climbing stick
 Kailkoan, *v. a.*, to order, call, ask for
 Kail, *inter.*, expresses wonder or astonishment at
 the sight of an object
 Kaingangun, *v.*, to mock, imitate one's speech
 Kaintyarru, *s.*, nankeen bird, of a beautiful brown
 colour, with a tuft of white feathers on the
 head

- Kaitkatyo, *adj.*, light, not heavy
 Kaiyur, *s.*, spear made of tea-tree and reed
 Kākurru, *s.*, long spear
 Kakur, or Kagūrre, *s.*, the moon
 Kaldpäin, *v. a.*, to cut off, push out
 Kaldpaio, *s.*, scissors
 Kaldpurro, *s.*, the wombat
 Kaldkurna, *adv.*, yesterday
 Kaldkaimudlo, *adj.*, fresh, recent, of late date
 Kalluru, *s.*, glenoid cavity
 Kalpa-alpangko, *s.*, a species of parakeet
 Kambattan, *adj.*, lean, having much bone, slender;
 sometimes applied to an imaginary being
 Kamko, *s.*, bone
 Kampko, *s.*, the back, spine
 Kanggulya, *s.*, seed vessel of the red gum tree
 Kangyi, *adv.*, on this side
 Kānkayanko, *s.*, a species of quail
 Kanmunangko, *adj.*, irritable, quarrelsome
 Kantur, *s.*, blood
 Kantinne, *adj.*, near, not far off
 Kantukanturangko, *adj.*, red, blood-like
 Kanturruornan, *v.*, to be enraged
 Karnu, *s.*, broom, brush
 Karraam, *s.*, a fabulous person, who first gave names
 to various parts of the country
 Kappangko, *s.*, wood, fire
 Kappeappun, *v. a.*, to point out, shew
 Kappekappun, *v.*, to count, number
 Kappekappangko, *s.*, a tattler, grumbler
 Kappudlimān, *v.*, to slander, calumniate, grumble
 Kappun, *v.*, to say, speak, tell, name
 Kaptun, *v.*, the same

- Karldkun, *adv.*, yesterday
 Karldkalmurroko, *s.*, evening breeze
 Karldkunno, *s.*, intestines of animals
 Karldpangko, *s.*, mons veneris
 Karlkalko, *s.*, sunset, twilight
 Karltumongko, *part.*, crying, calling
 Karllupo, *s.*, a shrub of which the grub-hook is made
 Karltun, *v.*, to call, shout
 Karndlun, *v. n.*, to soar, hover as a hawk
 Karnlun, *v. a.*, to enquire, examine
 Karpangko, *s.*, iguana, eaten by the natives
 Karpo, *s.*, a precipice, steep, declivity
 Karpongko, *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 tail
 Karrupiko, *s.*, glenoid cavity
 Kartkartko, *s.*, epidermal layer of the bark of the
 gum tree, periodically thrown off
 Kartuilpo, *s.*, blue mountain parrot
 Karutton, *v.*, to be enraged
 Karuttumangko, *s.*, a furious person
 Katmaityu, *s.*, seed-vessel of the she oak (*casuirina*)
 Katto, *s.*, rock crystal; used by sorcerers, and not
 allowed to be seen by females and children
 Katko, *s.*, limestone
 Kattullemun, *v.*, to bite, chew
 Kattun, *v.*, the same
 Kau, *s.*, the loins, lumbar region
 Kauwa, *v. impers.*, come, come here
 Kawakko, *s.*, white cockatoo

- Kawullun, *v. a.*, to raise, lift up, take hold of
 Kawun, *v. a.*, to make, create, construct, build, turn
 inside out
 Kawumongko, *s.*, builder, constructor, maker, creator
 Kedlu, or }
 Kellu, } *s.*, dog; *murrang kedlu*, wild dog
 Kedlin, *v.*, to vomit
 Kēelke, *s.*, oil
 Keilli, *s.*, plain, level district of country
 Kelki, *s.*, broth
 Kēngkaiyu, *s.*, loud laughter
 Kentin, *v. n.*, to cough
 Kerkeyerkangko, *s.*, a fretful, anxious person
 Kerldkekangun, *v.*, to sing
 Kēppallu, *s.*, a small burrowing animal
 Keppallungko, *s.*, cloak made of the fur of the above
 animal
 Kerrerum, *s.*, a girdle worn round the waist, made
 generally of natives' hair
 Kerrepi, *s.*, a dance, play
 Kerruidlin, *v. n.*, to throw each other about; to
 wrestle
 Kerruimangko, *s.*, a wrestler, concealer
 Kerruin, *v. a.*, to conceal, throw about
 Kerto, *s.*, the penis; *ospubis*, a circumcised person
 Kiangko, *s.*, likeness, representation
 Kiangko, *adv.*, thus, in this manner
 Kidlangko, *s.*, rage, passion
 Kidlarnun, *v. n.*, to become enraged
 Kidli, *v.*, don't quarrel
 Kinni, *s.*, the shoulder
 Kinkingki, *s.*, depression between the sterno mastoid
 muscle and shoulder

- Kirredlamun, *v. a.*, to love
 Kirri, *adj.*, fain, glad
 Kirripun, *v.*, to make love to a female
 Kirrirta, *s.*, anything hanging down
 Kitangkul, *pro dem dual*, these two here
 Kitte, *adv.*, there
 Kittarto, *s.*, the line of hair running between the
 pubis and umbilicus
 Kodlto, *adv.*, often, frequently, perpetually
 Koiyullo, *s.*, black magpie, with white feathers in
 the tail
 Kokallo, *s.*, a belt or girdle
 Kokorlo, *s.*, a tuft of feathers worn as ornament on
 the head
 Komkomko, *adj.*, green or blue
 Kōnlarru, *s.*, native magpie
 Kōnngo, *s.*, chalk, a white powder used for orna-
 menting the body for festivity or war
 Kopatta, *adv.*, now, just now
 Korlutto, *adv.*, heavily, strongly, more
 Kornlun, *v. a.*, to evacuate the bowels
 Korldlo, *s.*, a reed
 Korllo, *s.*, eye, eyeball
 Korlutto, *s.*, spectacles
 Korto, *s.*, gum
 Kudmunno, *s.*, the lower lip
 Kudlun, *v. a.*, to warm
 Kudmakurrō, *s.*, posterior part of the thigh
 Kuedlemattun, *s.*, shining
 Kuedlun, *v. n.*, to shine
 Kuilpko, *s.*, a finger
 Kuilpangko, *s.*, moisture, dampness
 Kuilpe, *s.*, dew

- Kuitme, *s.*, eyelid
 Kuilyellarto, *s.*, a species of quail
 Kuityoink, *s.*, eyelash
 Kuityu, *s.*, pen, feathers, wing
 Kukatka, *s.*, the laughing jackass (a bird)
 Kukpertpukko, *s.*, the frontal bone
 Kuldpo, *s.*, dew
 Kuldko, *s.*, presence
 Kuldkuilp, *s.*, palm of the hand
 Kuldkoongko, *adv.*, at a remote period
 Kuldkoal, *s.*, before
 Kuldkun, *v.*, in the presence
 Kullorru *s.*, a leaf
 Kullurkullirongko, *adj.*, green, tender, young
 Kummulyo, *s.*, a species of large black ant
 Kumnga, *adv.*, enough
 Kundun, *v.*, to evacuate the bowels
 Kungma, *adj.*, separate, distinct, different
 Kunna, or }
 Kunngo, } fœces, excrements
 Kunngangko, full of *Kunngo*
 Kungkun, *v.*, to charm, enchant, hunt
 Kungkungkangko, *s.*, an enchanter, sorcerer
 Kunnakko, *s.*, root of the marshmallow
 Kunnamamu, *s.*, crow
 Kuntakko, *s.*, the marshmallow
 Kupe, *adv.*, there, thither
 Kuppur, *s.*, urine
 Kuppurang, *s.*, cells in which the white ant lives
 Kupatta, *adv.*, enough
 Kurldkâta, *adv.*, formerly, long time ago
 Kurldmakurru, *s.*, the gluteous muscle
 Kurldparna, *adv.*, before

- Kurlko, *s.*, thorn, prickle
 Kurnduemangko, *s.*, a barber, shaver
 Kurndulmeru, *s.*, a razor
 Kurndun, *v. a.*, to shave, to cut one's hair, to make bald
 Kurntin, *v. a.*, to scatter
 Kurntullemun, *v.*, the same
 Kurrieblin, *v. n.*, to play, to be joyful
 Kurtakko, *s.*, a young kangaroo
 Kurrung, *s.*, grass tree, any round vessel
 Kurrungangko, *s.*, a tuft of emu feathers used at a play
 Kurtun, *v. a.*, to draw, pull, drag
 Kūt, *s.*, spittle, froth, foam
 Kuttan, *v.*, to spit out
 Kuttannun, *v. a.*, to fetch, carry
 Kuttallamun, *v.*, to spit out
 Kuyongo, *s.*, fish in general
 Kuyukun, *v.*, to turn over, roll, turn round

L.

- Lakko, *s.*, mucus of the nose
 Lakkarru, *s.*, pocket handkerchief
 Lāmmun, *v. a.*, to carry, as a child on the back ; or, *lammudlemun*
 Laiyemun, *v.*, to joke, jest
 Laiyewornun, *v.*, the same
 Laiyi, don't joke
 Laiyo, *s.*, joke, jest
 Laiyepullemun, *v. a.*, to spear each other
 Laiyepun, *v. a.*, to spear

- Lōr̄llo, or } the herb *mysembreanthemum*, the leaves
 Lakkudl } and fruit of which are eaten by the natives
 Laplappo, *s.*, a knife
 Lappun, *v. a.*, to cut
 Lappudlemun, *v. a.*, to cut each other
 Latto, *s.*, hoar frost
 Leralamun, *v. a.*, to know, understand, recognise
 Lerangko, or }
 Lirralamangko } *s.*, an adept, judge, clever person
 Lermun, *v. a.*, to bring something near, as a cinder,
 with a pair of tongs
 Llakko, *s.*, cough
 Llāppo, *s.*, grub found in the earth
 Llarro, *s.*, a window
 Llewin, *v. n.*, to sit down
 Lōko, *s.*, flower, blossom
 Lloyun, *v. a.*, to order, command
 Lōwo, *s.*, a tear
 Lōallo, don't cry
 Loityun, *v.*, to go away, disappear, leave
 Lokkullun, *v. n.*, to leap, jump
 Loklun, *v.*, the same
 Lōkworru, *s.*, the winter season
 Lōangko, *s.*, a wife
 Lōyotun, *v. a.*, to command, request, persuade
 Loyullomangko, *s.*, a commander
 Loyun, *v. a.*, same as *loyotun*
 Lummun, *v.*, to approach
 Lunko, *s.*, name for a relative
 Luttannun, *v.*, to see one's shadow in water, to reflect
 Lutto, *s.*, likeness, similarity, shade
 Luūk, *s.*, a species of snake.

M.

- Māāk, *adv.*, gently, slowly
 Māāko, *s.*, flint, rock crystal
 Maaparl, *adv.*, afterwards, by and by
 Māapo, *adj.*, unable
 Maaungmaaungongko, *s.*, an accuser of lies
 Māaungullemun, *v.*, to accuse one of lying
 Māaungumangko, *s.*, a liar
 Māaungumoi, don't lie
 Māaungullun, *v. n.*, to lie
 Mabong, *s.*, native cat
 Madlongo, *s.*, wallaby
 Madlullo, *adj.*, full, complete ; *madlullo ngam maityō*,
 a grown up female
 Maiarra, *s.*, nasal bone
 Mailkurru, *s.*, cool breeze
 Maiko, *s.*, sister
 Māityurlo, *adj.*, raw, uncooked, underdone
 Makkinge, *s.*, glass, any transparent body
 Makkurr, *s.*, rain, cold
 Mākurraru, *s.*, pair of trousers
 Mākuru, *s.*, the thigh
 Makurru, *s.*, root growing on the banks of rivers ;
 it abounds in farinaceous matter, and is much
 eaten in the summer season
 Mallaru, *s.*, excrements of animals
 Maldkemongko, *s.*, envy, an envious person
 Maldkūman, *v. a. and n.*, to envy, or be envious
 Mām, *s.*, flesh, bird, animal food in general
 Mama, *s.*, a visit
 Mamarnin, or } to become flesh, or be transformed
 Mamamarnin } into a bird or animal

- Māmramko, *s.*, the milky way
 Mangalyu, *s.*, black wattle tree
 Mangungko, *adj.*, alive, living
 Mannuruko, *s.*, the hand, fist
 Manno, *s.*, large canoe, made from the bark of the
 gum tree
 Manter, *s.*, a native berry, growing on the sea-coast
 Māp, *adj.*, slow
 Mardkomun, *v.*, to be satisfied
 Markilakko, *s.*, two brothers ; they are two brothers
 Marlpun, *v. a.*, to kill, murder, slay
 Marlangko, *adj.*, attentive, obedient, diligent
 Marlannun, *v.*, to become attentive
 Marlo, *s.*, the ear
 Marlun tukkarnun, *v.*, to whisper in the ear
 Marrupung, *s.*, 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, *s.*, elder brother
 Mārūn, *v.*, to remain at home
 Martun, *v. a.*, to throw or put down
 Mattinge, *s.*, animal called bandicoot
 Mearra, *why*, wherefore
 Mēeto, or }
 Metko } *conj.*, also
 Meikenanna, *pro ind.*, (the agent) by what or who
 Meinchun (*new term*), horse
 Meing, *s.*, a spark
 Meinin, *v.*, to believe, think, suppose
 Meinlin, *v.*, the same
 Mekmukurn, *adv.*, when
 Mellurto, ring-tailed opossum

- Mendadlo, *s.*, a species of grub
 Mendayu, *p. ind.*, some one or thing
 Mendainnanna (the agent), some one or thing
 Mendiepa, *adj. and adv.*, well, right, good
 Menin, *v. a. and n.*, to move, to do, perform
 Mengin, *v. n.*, to lighten, as in a thunder storm
 Menneruarnun, *v. n.*, to be tired, become aged, worn
 out
 Merakko, *s.*, native pheasant
 Merngukko, *s.*, fresh water
 Merrangko, *adv.*, a long distance, great way off
 Merrangak, *adv.*, to there
 Merun, *v. a.*, to press, tread upon
 Mētatta, *adj.*, one
 Metei, *s.*, grandfather on the father's side
 Metto, *s.*, grandchild
 Metti, *s.*, barter, exchange
 Meyaplakke, *pro. int.*, why, wherefore
 Mikmarrangē, *pro int.*, how many
 Milti, *s.*, red ochre, used for ornamenting the body
 Miltiriwornun, *v.*, to crepitate
 Mimpinni, *s.*, pit of the stomach
 Minnungko, *s.*, gum of the yellow wattle
 Minnurto, *s.*, a species of grub
 Mirrangunne, behind, beyond
 Mirti, *s.*, string worn as a girdle round the body
 Miti, *s.*, string, cord
 Mittangko, *adj.*, unpeeled
 Mitti, *s.*, skin of an animal
 Moinko, *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

- Moinngamoinngun, *v. a.*, to tickle
 Moinngamoinngangko, *s.*, a tickler, teasing fellow
 Moingullun, *v. a. and n.*, to tease, play
 Moiyung, *s.*, a boil, abscess, swelling
 Moinyunk, *s.*, mustachios
 Moiyunguworpun, *v. n.*, to swell, enlarge, become
 sore
 Moingagun, *v. n.*, to fear, be afraid
 Moinmun, *v. a.*, to gnaw
 Moinngullu, *s.*, annoyance, grievance
 Mōngko, *s.*, a species of rat
 Mongurlun, *v.*, to speak in joke
 Mongngauwoinyo, *s.*, jocose language
 Morlo, *s.*, a small bag for carrying sacred imple-
 ments
 Mōornun, *v. a.*, to kiss
 Mornun, *v. a.*, to suck out, as poison from a diseased
 part
 Morrun, *v. a.*, to cook in the native oven. (See
 kanyandi in vocabulary of the Adelaide dialect.)
 Mōunko, *s.*, abdomen, belly, womb
 Muarro, *s.*, native pine
 Mudlko, *s.*, dew, fog
 Mudlamudlangko, *adj.*, straight, not crooked
 Müdla, *s. and adj.*, fat, good, rich
 Mudle, *s.*, the omentum
 Mudlo, *adj.*, straight
 Müduk, *s.*, blossom, flower, the end or point of any-
 thing
 Mudloityo, *adv. and adj.*, good, well
 Mük, *s.*, disease, illness, wound
 Mukke, *s.*, seed vessel of the wattle

- Mükkemük, *adj.*, wounded, diseased, hurt
 Mükkürnun, *v.*, to become sick or diseased
 Multko, *s.*, smoke
 Muldtarnun, *v.*, to smoke
 Mummun, *v. a.*, to find, pick up
 Mumptun, *v. a.*, to look for, seek
 Mumpurro, *s.*, female breast
 Munggainyu, *s.*, lizard eaten by the children
 Munko, *s.*, nails of hand or feet
 Munkunya, *adj.*, naked, young
 Munnarro, *adj.*, old, ancient
 Munnako, *adj.*, sacred, forbidden
 Munno, *s.*, the mouth
 Munnullun, *v. n.*, to become liquid, melt
 Munnowonge, *s.*, the catemenia. During this
 period the women do not associate with the men.
 Muntamunto, *s.*, common flesh fly
 Mantarramun, *a.*, to make sacred, forbidden
 Murke, *s.*, *Muliebria*
 Murlomurlo, *adj.*, round, globular
 Murroko, *s.*, wind
 Murrurri, *s.*, sleep
 Murrurriwornun, *v. n.*, to desire or long for sleep;
 to fall asleep
 Murrurriymmun, *v.*, to lie down to sleep
 Murrurriyanga, in want of sleep
 Murtlun, *v. a.*, to seek, look for, examine
 Murtlinnan, the same
 Murto, *adj.*, short
 Murtotto, *s.*, excrements of animals
 Murtokko, *s.*, stump of a tree
 Murtakkotou, *s.*, piece of burnt stick, carried by an
 adult at a native funeral



Müppo, *adj.*, every one, the whole

N.

Naamun, *v. a.*, to draw, pull, take hold of

Nāān, *v.*, to see, know, recognise

Nāārko, *s.*, rage, passion

Naarru, *s.*, skin of the body

Naarkangko, *adj.*, wrathful, full of anger

Naichu, *s.*, red ochre

Nailko, *adj.*, many

Naingko, *s.*, the native goose

Nalpo, *s.*, a species of mouse

Nakko, *s.*, the fighting stick

Nakudlo, *s.*, the shark

Namngo, *adj.*, greedy, avaricious

Namenamun, *v. a.*, to tie up

Nammango, *pro. per.*, of them (see grammar)

Nangke, *s.*, the sun

Nengngang, *adj.*, straight, even, level

Nanngun, *v. a.*, to make bald, cut the hair

Nankrundi, *s.*, a small shell

Nangkwongko, *s.*, a watchmaker

Narko, *s.*, war, battle

Narnatowur, *s.*, name for a relative

Nārro, *s.*, a wrinkle

Narronarro, *adj.*, wrinkled

Naua, *pro. per.*, they

Nawor, *adj.*, calm, hot, sultry

Nēkke, *s.*, pupil of the eye

Nekkun, *v.*, to look, gaze about

Nekitti, awake

Nemongurru, *ad.*, desirous of food



- Nempin, *v. a.*, to ask, inquire
Nempinnempangko, *s.*, an inquirer
Nempimangko, *s.*, one constantly inquiring
Nenerongko, *adj.*, unkind
Neneruongko, *a.*, name for a relative
Nenirri, *pro. recip.*, each other
Nenirri, *a.*, separate, distinct
Nimmarnimi, *adj.*, foggy, dark
Nimmarnimin, *v.*, to become foggy or dark
Nimmattau, *s.*, darkness
Nimmin, *v.*, to become dark
Nimmi, *s.*, night
Nimmatta, still dark
Nimmimi, *adj.*, black, dark coloured
Ninkin, *v.*, to become enraged
Ninna, *pro. he.* (the agent)
Ninnanno, to him
Ninnango, his of him (see grammar)
Ninnainmudl, from him
Ninni, he (the subject)
Noilya, *s.*, grandmother
Noilyawur, grandchild of the *Noilya*
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
Nōngkun, *v.*, coitum habere
Nōngkullomun, concubare
Nōngun, *v. a.*, to put off, undress
Nongngo, or } *s.*, string, rope
Nunno
Nōrt, *s.*, light, sunshine

- Noulla (*new term*), bullock, cow
 Nudlun, *s.*, sea coast, beach
 Nuingka, *s.*, a bag for carrying food
 Nuiyu, *s.*, the centre
 Nukko, *s.*, uncle
 Nukkuwur, *s.*, father
 Nunlowok, *s.*, a lie, untruth
 Nuntangko, *s.*, a clear night
 Nurruaiyin, *v. a.*, to break, rend, tear, pluck off
 Nurrüllumun, *v. a.*, to press to each other
 Nurrun, *v. a.*, to press to swim
 Nurrutinge, *s.*, charm, spell, enchantment

Ng

- Ngāako, *s.*, female kangaroo
 Ngaarkangko, *adj.*, wrathful, angry, enraged
 Ngadlawol, *s.*, dry wind
 Ngadlawongko, *s.*, youngest child
 Ngadlo, *s.*, groin, flank
 Ngaiyai, or }
 Ngaiye, } *adv.*, yes
 Ngaiawongun, *v.*, to whisper
 Ngailyuru, *s.*, yolk of an egg
 Ngaimetti, *s.*, mother-in-law
 Ngaimaik, *s.*, one whose sister is dead
 Ngaingakka, *s.*, my mother
 Ngaingango, *adj.*, bald, without hairs (*opprobrious term*)
 Ngaiyu, *s.*, a light, candle, lamp
 Ngaiyedlamun, *v.*, to accompany
 Ngaiyemun, *v.*, to accompany each other
 Ngaiyo, *pos. pro.*, my

- Ngaiyopitti, *s.*, my father
 Ngākkai, *s.*, thy mother
 Ngallun, *v. a.*, to peel, skin
 Ngalkengaldkurre, *s.*, the spleen, milt
 Ngaldkur, *s.*, the liver
 Ngaldko, *s.*, the east
 Ngaldtak, *ad.*, eastwardly
 Ngaldkoonga, *s.*, species of eagle
 Ngalluru, *s.*, a small tuberous root eaten by the natives
 Ngānko, *s.*, native raddish, a root much eaten
 Ngammaityu, *s.*, a woman, female
 Ngammangamangko, *s.*, a sprinkler
 Ngammayangka, *adj.*, married, supplied with a wife
 Ngammum, *v. a.*, to sprinkle, pour upon
 Ngang, *adj.*, proper, own, native
 Ngakkur, *s.*, large species of duck
 Ngakukur, *s.*, sole of the foot
 Ngannaworrang, before, in the presence of
 Nganna, *pro. per.*, I (the agent)
 Nganne, *pro. per.*, to me (see grammar)
 Ngangetun, *s.*, a fabulous person
 Nganko, *s.*, the leg
 Ngangur, *s.*, the owl
 Ngantudle, the tongue
 Ngapo, *pro. per.*, I (the subject)
 Ngappangappangún, *v. n.*, to be lively, active, rejoice, be glad
 Ngarkun, *v. n.*, to stoop, bend forward
 Ngarngarru, *v. a.*, to look at, examine
 Ngarrungarruangko, *adj.*, very hot
 Ngarrun, or }
 Ngarretun } *v. a.*, to raise, erect, build

- Ngarto, *adj.*, not full, part full
 Ngatta, *s.*, grandfather on the mother's side
 Ngatto, *s.*, grandson of the *Ngatta*
 Ngauaiyowangko, *s.*, a group of people, company
 Ngawur, or } *s.*, mother
 Ngakur }
 Ngearko, *adj.*, hungry, wanting food
 Ngedlango, *pro. per.*, of us two (see grammar)
 Ngedlu, *pro. per. dual*, we two
 Ngedlunno, *pro. per.*, to us two
 Ngedlingedlurto, *s.*, bat
 Ngelko, *s.*, the little finger
 Ngelyarru, *s.*, taste
 Nguilka, or } a child
 Nguilpo }
 Ngeingin, *v.*, to be exhausted
 Ngeipin, *v. a.*, to wrap up or about
 Ngemmo, *s.*, vegetable food
 Ngemeyangō, *adj.*, in want of food
 Ngemmongko, *adj.*, supplied with food
 Ngemkunno, *adj.*, greedy of food, selfish
 Ngemrapko, *s.*, food house, store
 Ngemin, *v.*, to breathe quickly
 Ngemngurru, *adj.*, longing for food
 Ngeenangō, *pro. per.* of us (plural)
 Ngennu, *pro. per.* we (see grammar)
 Ngennunno, *pro. per.*, to us
 Ngeingin, *v.*, to be alive, live, survive
 Ngenginni, *s.*, the breath
 Ngengenni, *s.*, quarrel, wrath, anger
 Ngenin, *v. a.*, to abuse, scold
 Ngennillin, *v. n.*, to quarrel with each other
 Ngentko, *s.*, tooth
 Ngentakko, *adj.*, sharp, ill-tempered

- Ngentii, don't quarrel, or shew ill temper
 Ngepi, *s.*, a small species of ant
 Ngepillemin, *v. a.*, to embrace each other
 Ngeppin, *v. a.*, to surround, embrace
 Ngepingepin, *v. a.*, to screen, protect
 Ngernkê, *s.*, a cloud
 Ngerta, *adv.*, for nothing, without any reason
 Ngeweangko, *s.*, the throwing stick
 Ngeyin, *v.*, to cry
 Ngildtango, *adj.*, robust, muscular
 Ngilk, or } *s.*, thread. This consists of the tendons
 Ngilki } drawn from the tail of the kangaroo or
 } wallaby
 Ngingki, *s.*, prop, pillar, support
 Nginkalko, *s.*, a countryman
 Nginkanggun, *v. n.*, to fall down, to nod
 Ngirrimi, don't cry
 Ngirrin, *v. n.*, to cry
 Ngoako, *s.*, the thumb
 Ngoinyo, *s.*, flame, blaze
 Ngoitcho, *s.*, beating of the women upon their
 cloaks at a dance
 Ngōnongunnum, *s.*, the fore finger
 Ngoppangun, *v. n.*, to drown
 Ngōunnun, *v. a.*, to point with the hand or finger
 Ngudlongo, *s.*, an adult who has undergone the last
 tattooing
 Ngudlun, *s.*, dust, shavings, saw-dust
 Ngudlurre, *s.*, scales of fish
 Nguilpō, *s.*, a child
 Nguingko, *s.*, a small bag or pocket
 Nguiyannun, *v. n.*, to steam, to rise up in steam
 Nguküttun, *s.*, drizzling rain, slight showers

- Ngulko, *s.*, inside, beard
 Nguinyo, *s.*, noise, murmur
 Ngukko, *s.*, water
 Ngulko, *s.*, the chin
 Ngun, *v. a.*, to give
 Ngunnu, *pro. per.*, you (plural)
 Ngiinun, *v. a.*, to threaten, to instigate
 Nguntun, *v.*, to eat, enjoy
 Nguntuntangko, *s.*, an eater, glutton
 Ngunguangko, *s.*, a baker, cook
 Ngūp, *s.*, a species of red ant
 Ngupul, *pro. per.*, you two (dual)
 Ngupullango, *pro. per.*, of you two
 Ngurlo, *s.*, mother-in-law
 Ngurra, *pro. per.*, you (the agent)
 Ngurru, *pro. per.*, you (the subject)
 Ngurrongo, of you
 Ngurro, *s.*, neck, throat
 Ngurrarru, *s.*, pertaining to the throat, neck-cloth
 Ngurun, *v. a.*, to press down
 Nguretun, *v. n.*, to press each other
 Ngurraip, *s.*, nape of the neck
 Ngütun, *v. n.*, to be hot, close, warm
 Ngüun, *v. a.*, to roast, bake, cook
 Ngayongō, *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
 Ngayulloman, *v.*, to interpret, translate, literally to give from one to another
 Ngayun, *v.*, to give to another.

P.

- Pāānko, *s.*, a louse
 Padla, *v.*, be off, get away, go. *Padla ngupūl*, you
 two be off
 Padlarru, *adj.*, wide, not narrow
 Padnamko, *s.*, corpse, dead body
 Paillin, *v.*, to be unable to do anything; imperfect,
 weak
 Paingun, *v. a.*, to wring, squeeze out, as water
 Paipundun, *v. a.*, to dislike, hate
 Paityu, *s.*, spring time
 Paipūite, *s.*, breast
 Paityepaityin, *v. n.*, to warm one's self
 Palgarinyi, *adj.*, white, clean
 Pallarak, *adv.*, to-morrow, time to come
 Palkullin, *v.*, to shine, glitter
 Pamkalpko, *s.*, son-in-law
 Pammō, *s.*, nephew
 Pangur, *s.*, stepfather
 Panko, or } fatherless
 Panpippe }
 Pangkai, or } younger brother or sister
 Pangko }
 Panko, *s.*, red female kangaroo
 Pangwun, *s.*, name of a relative
 Paoko, the nates
 Pantomak, *s.*, mother whose child has died
 Papaltatta, *adv.*, only a little
 Papu, *s.*, the stomach
 Parldkoarlakangko, *s.*, a pugnacious, quarrelsome
 person
 Parldkun, *v. a.*, to beat, strike

- Parlko, or } *s.*, stone, any hard substance
 Parlo }
 Parlnēdlun, *v. n.*, to be satisfied
 Parētun, *v. a.*, to grease
 Parrailpanna, *s.*, locust
 Parrangaldko, *s.*, flesh, muscle
 Parrarangko, *s.*, the white ant
 Parrungko, *s.*, stump, or burnt piece of wood
 Parrurup, *s.*, the knee
 Parrurupun, *s.*, the knee cap, patella
 Perrumko, *s.*, tree lying on the ground
 Payanōplallō, *adj.*, stingy, avaricious
 Payedlun, *v. a.*, to hate, dislike
 Payu, or } *adj.*, bad, imperfect, wicked
 Paiyu }
 Pè, be off, get away
 Pedli, *s.*, a star
 Pēēko, *adj.*, deep
 Peldki, *s.*, opossum
 Peldko, *s.*, song, play, native dance, rejoicing
 Pelyurko, *s.*, flower, blossom
 Pengitti, *s.*, old, worn out
 Peralla, *s.*, native turkey
 Perrata, *adv.*, quickly, at once
 Perro, or } bush (general term) wood, forest, scrub
 Perru }
 Pertpukko, *s.*, the head
 Pertpuarru, *s.*, hat
 Petuwurra, *s.*, father
 Pewi, *s.*, husband
 Pidli, *s.*, mushroom, a star
 Pilli, *s.*, skin, bark of a tree
 Pimēllinki, *s.*, flowers of the wattle

- Pinki, or }
 Pingki } *s.*, garment, covering
- Pingkin, *v. n.*, to fall
- Pingirin, *v. a.*, to make fall, throw down
- Pingipingangko, *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
- Pipireyu, *s.*, a boy, youth
- Pirpirritako, *adj.*, eloquent, flowing
- Pitai, *s.*, thy father
- Pittangko, *adj.*, muscular, strong, powerful, quick,
 attentive
- Pittannun, *v.*, to become strong, active, lively
- Pittarpittarnun, the same
- Piyinnin, *v. a.*, to bind, tie together
- Poilkarpo, *s.*, edge of precipice
- Poilyongko, *adj.*, small, little, young
- Poilya, *adj.*, rising; *poilya nangki*, rising sun
- Pomun, *v.*, to wait for somebody
- Pongkaimuke, *s.*, dots upon the skin, produced by
 artificial means; tatoos
- Pongkurnnamin, *v. n.*, to open, as a sore
- Pongkunnain, *v. a.*, to eviscerate animals
- Pökko, *adv.*, back, behind
- Pōoplullemun, *v. n.*, to swell, enlarge
- Pōopun, *v.*, to blow with the mouth
- Pōpun, *v. a.*, to make alive, produce life
- Porpplun, *v. a.*, to blister, produce blisters
- Pöttun, *v. a.*, to stretch, level
- Poumtun, *v.*, to hide one's self



- Pōutto, *s.*, root in general
Pudlamma, *s.*, the navel
Pudlun, *v. a.*, to stir, turn, improve, arrange
Pudlurro, *s.*, gum found in decayed wood
Pudmun, *v. a.*, to tease, pinch, annoy
Pudmullun, *v. n.*, to tease each other
Pudlpo, *s.*, sand, grit
Puilyerrun, *v. a.*, to kill
Puingun, *v. a.*, to turn, twist, turn over
Puintyun, *v. n.*, to die, expire
Puinmuinko, *adj.*, dying; also applied to aged people
Puinpannun, *v. a.*, to kill by beating
Pudngutta, *s.*, needle made of the tibia of the kangaroo or emu
Puintyanna, *s.*, a father whose child has died
Puintyelmunko, *s.*, a deceased person, corpse
Puk, *s.*, pubic region
Puko, *s.*, matter from a sore, pus
Puldpo, *adj.*, rich, fine, productive
Pulkanginni, *s.*, noise made by the young bandicoot
Pulyurru, *s.*, mud, dirt, mortar
Pümum, *s.*, the lungs
Pümmung, *s.*, the heart
Pune, *s.*, side, costal region
Punarru, *s.*, a waistcoat
Punlun, *v.*, to wish for, desire
Punne, *s.*, charcoal
Punlün, *v.*, to shake or quiver with the legs at a native dance
Pungnga, *s.*, arm pit, axilla
Pungngurtko, *s.*, native rush
Punnangko, *adj.*, thick, large, wide

- Punnongo, *s.*, a well, hole containing water artificially made
- Pungurto, *s.*, water rush
- Puntapunta, *adi.*, knocking, beating
- Puntun, *v. a.*, to beat, throw, knock
- Puppata, *adv.*, careless, inattentively
- Pupun, *v. a.*, to shoot
- Purnpo, the testes
- Purra, *s.*, native implement, waddy
- Purroilko, *s.*, a species of kangaroo
- Purruwun, *v.*, to invite, order, request, exchange, barter
- Putko, *s.*, ashes
- Puttai, *s.*, wing, fan
- Puttäin, *v. a.*, to hang, suspend
- Puttayangko, *adj.*, hanging
- Puttonggun, *v.*, to hang down
- Putto, *s.*, dust, powder, flour
- Puttoputtun, *v. a.*, to stretch a skin upon the ground
- Puttullun, *v.*, to be tired, exhausted, wearied
- Puwottä, *s.*, bag made of rushes, used for carrying implements.

R.

- Radlyun, *v. a.*, to break, tear, separate
- Railyerailyo, *adj.*, irregular, uneven, rough
- Railyo, *s.*, any globular thing, as marble, nut
- Raitungngo, *s.*, a corner, elbow of land
- Rakarakmük, *s.*, a pustule, itch
- Rakko, *s.*, net bag used by the men for carrying implements
- Rakkun, *v. a.*, to dig, scratch, scrape

- Rakkürrakangko, *s.*, a digger
 Rakkumangko, *part.*, scratching, digging
 Raktun, *v. n.*, to scratch each other
 Ramko, *s.*, a path, track, road, marrow of bone
 Ranganyu, *s.*, emu
 Rangngū, *s.*, a widow
 Rantun, *v. n.*, to cover each other
 Ranwun, *v. a.*, to close, shut
 Rāp, or *Rapō*, or *Rapkō*, house, dwelling, hut
 Raptādlakkō, *s.*, married couple
 Rawaiyo, *s.*, sound, noise
 Rawangun, *v.*, to sound, make a noise
 Rawuyip, *s.*, wrath, anger, passion
 Ratti, *s.*, pleasure, joy
 Ratto, *s.*, net for catching game or fish
 Rawun, *v.*, to cover
 Rēēnk, *s.*, a species of scorpion
 Reinguilpē, *v.*, soul or spirit
 Reipulk, *s.*, a young opossum
 Rellannun, *v.*, to sing, shout, make a noise
 Reyeinun, *v.*, to become small
 Reyū, or *Reiya*, *s.*, a child
 Reyuwun, *s.*, a grown up female
 Rieri, *s.*, a species of swallow
 Rinyin, *v. a.*, to pinch, strangle, suffocate
 Riptin, *v.*, to gather, pick up, collect
 Rirkuwum, *s.*, a comb
 Riwin, *v.*, same as *Kiptin*
 Riūlyamangko, *s.*, insolent fellow
 Rokoterrāpo, *s.*, a widower
 Rommun, *s.*, a bone or piece of wood worn through
 the septum of the nose

- Romultamun, *v. n.*, to squeeze each other
 Rongko, *s.*, cousin
 Ronngur, *s.*, the same
 Rōongko, *s.*, grub found in gum trees
 Rōonluinmo, *s.*, snoring
 Rōonko, *s.*, the nose
 Rōorlngongko, *s.*, the breastbone, sternum
 Rōota, *adj.*, a few, the rest, a little
 Roiutto, *s.*, a dream
 Rrarlo, *s.*, thunder
 Rrerli, be silent
 Rrerlo, *s.*, noise caused by much speaking, din
 Rrunk, *s.*, a species of grub
 Rrunterruntun, *v. a.*, to loose, untie
 Rrurrin, *v. a.*, to throw off or away
 Rrurrurun, *v.*, the same
 Rrurtaya, *s.*, the throat
 Rrurtullemun, *v.*, to throw
 Rrurtun, *v.*, to throw
 Rumlatto, *adj.*, together, in company with
 Rumrum, *adj.*, red
 Ruo, *s.*, country, territory
 Ruppullamun, *v.*, to fetch for one's self
 Ruttarut, *s.*, a species of scorpion

T.

- Tāako, *adj.*, cold, chilly
 Tāako, *s.*, the mouth
 Tāākurru, *s.*, door
 Tāākullun, *v.*, to be cold
 Tāān, *v.*, to eat, enjoy

- Tabbin, *v.*, to become sick
 Tadla, *adv.*, where
 Tadno, *s.*, corner of the mouth
 Tadnannakko, *s.*, a long heavy stick, resembling a
 double-edged sword
 Taitkinki, *s.*, the pubic region
 Takku, *s.*, flowers of the honeysuckle, *Banksia*
 Takkullun, *v.*, to be or become cool
 Taldpun, *v. a.*, to dig up roots, to dig
 Tampullun, *v.*, to recollect, remember
 Tammun, *v.*, to hear, understand, believe
 Tammerrun, *v.*, to creep, silently approach
 Tammurlun, *v.*, to listen
 Tān, *v. a.*, to eat, gormandize
 Tandangāko, *adj.*, broken
 Tangnge, *adv.*, perhaps
 Tangkul, *adj.*, two
 Tangkuluppe, twice or two times
 Tankappo, *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
 Tantangun, *v. n.*, to stick, adhere together
 Tappayu, *s.*, the sacrum, back part
 Tapparingi, *s.*, skin stuffed and used as a drum at a
 native dance
 Tappo, *s.*, broken and irregular ground from rats and
 other vermin
 Tappullo, or }
 Tappurlo } a grave, sepulchre
 Tappun, *v. a.*, to bury, inter
 Taptun, *v.*, to be in the grave

- Taralyo, *s.*, chip, splinter of wood
 Tardlun, *v.*, to shrink
 Tarranguldko, *s.*, whiskers
 Tarramō, *s.*, common shield
 Tattiattun. *v. a.*, to treat unkindly, send away
 Tatto, *s.*, the elbow
 Tattun, *v. a.*, to send away, cast out
 Tawun, *v.*, to yawn, to open, gape
 Tayarukko, *s.*, ornamental shield
 Tedpilliman, *v. a.*, to mix, unite, hang together
 Tedpillimin, *v.*, to be mixed
 Teltalko, *s.*, noise produced by beating the sticks at
 a native dance
 Tennir, *s.*, a rib
 Tenuongko, *s.*, surname
 Tēnpuk, native oven
 Tententin, *v.*, to wave, undulate
 Tepko, *s.*, a hill, mountain
 Terangan, *v. a.*, to keep off the spear with the shield
 Terrukko, *s.*, wallaby
 Tetki, *s.*, abdomen, womb
 Tettin, *v. a.*, to make stand, raise
 Tewin, *v.*, to be dry
 Tewurru, *adj.*, dry
 Tewitewin, *v.*, to recover (from sickness), to cease
 Tidlango, *s.*, a bulbous root eaten by the natives
 Tidlui, *s.*, native cherry
 Tii, *pro. dem.*, this one
 Tii, *adv.*, here
 Tiit, *s.*, a hole, pit
 Tiitko, *s.*, a ball used in play
 Tikkin, *v. a.*, to put into, sink down
 Tikkillin, *v. n.*, to go in

- Tindung, *s.*, the peppermint tree
 Tintingen, *s.*, sneezing
 Tintingerwurnun, *v.*, to sneeze
 Tiplin, *v.*, to be narrow, fold together
 Tirrayu, *adj.*, belching
 Tirrikeblin, *v.*, to laugh
 Tirrike, *s.*, laughter, joke, joy
 Tirrikinne, in joke, jest, or play
 Tirriki, don't laugh
 Tirrikangko, *adj.*, inclined to laughter, joke, or jesting
 Tirriyangūn, *v.*, to look sulky, displeased
 Tirrintyi, *s.*, sap of the grass tree
 Tittamun, *v. a.*, to equip, put on, as a bag, net, &c.
 Tittit, or Tittitta, *s.*, whistling produced by the
 lower lip
 Tittittewornun, *v.*, to whistle
 Toakko, *s.*, small animal called kangaroo rat
 Todlumko, *s.*, grub in general
 Todlorutto, *s.*, throat
 Toetyo, *adv.*, yes used affirmatively
 Toinko, *s.*, a skin, cloak, covering, garment
 Toittoitye, *adj.*, heavy
 Toldlomko, *s.*, egg
 Tōoko, *s.*, vermin, reptiles in general
 Torndoyo, *adj.*, naked, without covering
 Torrupan, *v.*, to jump, leap, move irregularly, as
 water when carried in a vessel
 Torrun, *v. a.*, to swallow, devour
 Tortōko, *adj.*, selfish, avaricious
 Tōū, *s.*, death, dead body, an imaginary being
 having mortiferous power
 Tōungeyin, *v.*, to lament or mourn over a dead person
 Tōū, *s.*, call of an evil spirit

- Tudlangun, *v.*, to lie upon the side
 Tudläin, *v. a.*, to make one lie upon the side
 Tudngi, *s.*, the foot
 Tudngarru, shoe
 Tuetangko, *adj.*, dirty
 Tuilyo, *s.*, a paroquet
 Tukkarnun, *v.*, to say, speak, tell
 Tukkappo, *s.*, a whisperer
 Tukko, *s.*, speech
 Tukko, *s.*, bull frog
 Tukko yokun, *v.*, to bathe
 Tukko yokangko, *s.*, a bather
 Tukkun, *v.*, to plunge, dive, to pour out, put off
 Tukkuyukkun, *v.*, to undulate, move
 Tumalla, *adv.*, over there
 Tumno, *s.*, a heap
 Tummomai, come forth, don't hide yourself
 Tummün, *v. a.*, to take hold of, seize
 Tumpun, *v.*, to nod, to be sleepy
 Tumme, *s.*, a bridge, tree lying across a river
 Tundongko, *s.*, ankle bone
 Tungayungo, *s.*, implements, furniture, effects
 Tungo, that which is behind, as a cart behind a horse
 Tunkun, *v. n.*, to smell
 Tungko, *s.*, stench, bad smell
 Tungngun, *v. a.*, to slander
 Tungngumangko, *s.*, a slanderer
 Tunpun, *v.*, to look sad, sorrowful, dejected
 Tuntakko, *s.*, the cheek
 Tuparru, *s.*, name of a lizard
 Tupun, *v.*, to inform, tell, inquire, obtain leave
 Tuntun, *v. a.*, to take away, remove
 Touaiin, *v. a.*, to bend, lay down, break

- Tüplun, *v. a.*, to beg, solicit
 Turlkun, *v. a.*, to shut close
 Turko, *s.*, name of a bird
 Turlukko, *s.*, a grub found in the wattle
 Turlungo, *s.*, clod, turf
 Turnko, *s.*, row, series
 Turongo, *s.*, Australian robbin
 Turrung, *s.*, slight elevation of the country, hill, slope
 Turtlun, *v. a. and n.*, to threaten, pretend
 Türtün, *v. a.*, to taste, imitate
 Turtullemun, *v.*, the same
 Turtullemongko, *s.*, scoffer, railer
 Turtūngo, *s.*, a low swampy country
 Tūttangko, *adj.*, dirty, full of dirt
 Tūttoutta, *adj.*, stretching
 Tūttōuttun, *v.*, to stretch one's self
 Tuttotun, *v. n.*, to sit with the legs stretched out
 Tuttun, *v. n.*, to be fast, immoveable, stick fast
 Tūūt, *s.*, dirt, rubbish
 Tuyuppun, *v. a. and n.*, to push, drive off, rise up
 Tyappuyappangko, *s.*, an accompanier, applied to a shepherd
 Tyappun, *v. a.*, to accompany
 Tyaptun, *v. n.*, to accompany each other.

W.

- Waaityi, *s.*, native mustard plant
 Wāāmuan, *v.*, to forget, leave behind
 Wāāpowaapun, *v.*, to trot as a dog
 Wāāpun, *v.*, to canter, jump
 Wadnudlun, *v.*, to be or become crooked
 Waikowaikoan, *v. a.*, to shake, agitate, move
 Tuplounmangko, *s.*, a beggar

- Wailkun, *v. n.*, to be tired, stiff, fatigued from exertion
 Wailyu, *s.*, waterfall, cascade
 Waingo, *s.*, lower arm
 Wainyan, *v.*, to go on
 Waityo, *adj.*, across, slanting, not straight
 Wakkarrue, *s.*, a person fond of home
 Wākkeru, *s.*, a countryman
 Wakkul, *pro. dem.*, those two
 Wangurru, *s.*, one whose sister has died
 Wangkun, *v. a.*, to ascend, climb
 Wandōōltin, *v. a.*, to go round
 Wappa, *s.*, double hand
 Wappakko, *s.*, a species of owl
 Wappun, *v. a.*, to hold out the double hand
 Warkarrau, *s.*, young woman, girl
 Wartos, *s.*, burnt stump of a tree
 Warram, *adj.*, left, left handed
 Wattul, *s.*, a circle
 Wattun, *v. a.*, to tie round, encircle
 Watturun, *v. a.*, to look into, examine
 Waumai, *s.*, father-in-law
 Wayurro, *s.*, name of a tree
 Wawur, *s.*, name of a bird
 Wēmlin, *v.*, to fly, go off
 Wemlinmangko, *s.*, a flyer
 Wemmeminni, *s.*, day-break, early dawn
 Werkaün, *v. a.*, to surprise, frighten
 Werrekudlun, *v. a.*, to kick
 Wetyin, *v. a.*, to hinder, obstruct
 Winnewinnin, to be disobedient, obstinate, to err,
 be lost

- Winninmān, *v.*, to lose, forget, leave behind
 Winninwinnangko, *s.*, a forgetful, ignorant person
 Wippadlamun, *v. a.*, to dress, put on, as clothes
 Wippi, *s.*, a branch; *wippirapko*, a branch hut
 Wippinni, *s.*, shade, shelter
 Wirrangan, *v.*, to shake, tremble
 Wirrappo, *s.*, a small mammiferous animal
 Wirrilpi, *s.*, long piece of the cross used for spinning
 the native yarn
 Wirrilpin, *v.*, to shake, wave
 Wirrin, *v. a.*, to kindle, light
 Wirring, *s.*, right handed
 Wirrippi, *s.*, pubic covering, worn chiefly by young
 men after circumcision. It is made of opossum
 skins cut into strips, and tied together in a bunch
 Wityange, *s.*, an adult female
 Wityarrong, *s.*, a boy
 Witurru, *adj.*, old, aged, past child-bearing
 Wiyawōōt, *adj.*, fresh, cool
 Woarnoān, *v. a.*, to make come, to carry
 Woarnun, *v.*, to come, return, approach
 Woeyin, *v.*, to be ill, sick, feel pain
 Wöiye, *s.*, mist, fog
 Woilkowoilkun, *v.*, to be lazy, to become soft
 Woilkun, *v. n.*, to become weak, tired, faint
 Woilwoilk, *adj.*, soft, flexible, loose
 Woimangko, not going out, stopping at home
 Woinmultun, *v.*, to whistle
 Woinngurru, *adj.*, angry, enraged
 Wointyangko, *adj.*, cool, fresh, airy
 Wointyin, *v. a.*, to beckon, call
 Wointyomudlemun, *v.*, to remain, wait for

- Woinyarru, *s.*, a jacket
 Woinyo, *s.*, the arm
 Wakkunnun, *v. a.*, to bark
 Wakkungko, *adj.*, barking
 Wokkungo, *s.*, barter, exchange
 Wommongo, *s.*, venereal disease
 Wondoan, *v.*, to lie upon the side
 Wongangun, *v.*, to be wearied, tired
 Wongarramurtun, *adj.*, westward
 Wongkun, *v. a.*, to climb
 Wongurrin, *v.*, the same
 Wonwontenirri, *s.*, the *hypochondrium*
 Woote, *s.*, sweat, perspiration
 Woplun, *v. a.*, to bite, nip, pinch
 Woppoko, *s.*, an owl
 Wordtukko, *s.*, the blue gum tree
 Wornko, *s.*, the outside, outer part
 Wornyan, *v. a.*, to meet, fall in with
 Wornullun, *v.*, to run round
 Wornuonan, *v. n.*, to meet each other
 Worrappirruum, *adj.*, stretched
 Worpippi, *adj.*, long, tall, great
 Wornakkadlu, *s.*, black cockatoo
 Worruoikko, 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 string
 attached, used to produce a noise, which is a
 signal for the women to leave their huts and as-
 sociate with the young men
 Wouplun, *v. a.*, to make cool
 Woutte, *adj.*, hot, sultry, close
 Wukain, *v. a.*, to rear, foster, educate
 Wultain, *v.*, to forsake one

- Wultangun, *v.* to leave secretly
 Wumer, *adj.*, innocent, guiltless
 Wumpk, *s.*, the breath
 Wunnakalla, *v.*, to grow thin, wither, fade
 Wungk, *s.*, grass, hay
 Wunnakalla, *s.*, black cockatoo
 Wunnup, *s.*, name of a fish
 Wurnakkadlu, *s.*, black magpie.

Y.

- Yāako, *s.*, a name
 Yagun, *v.*, to swim
 Yakkailyangun, *v.*, to groan, sing, shout
 Yaparrin, *v. a.*, to name, express
 Yarnoan, *v. a.*, to surround, to interfere at a fight by
 seizing the enraged person, and keeping him from
 using his weapons
 Yarnun, *v. a.*, to instigate, persuade
 Yato, *s.*, a carpet, anything to lie upon
 Yattullemun, *v. a.*, to steal, take away
 Yattumongko, *s.*, a thief
 Yattun, *v. a.*, to steal
 Yattuyattangko, *s.*, a thief
 Yeamko, *adv.*, no, affirmatively used
 Yeldko, *s.*, the pelican
 Yeltirri, *s.*, maggot, applied to rice
 Yemalirri, *adj.*, simple, harmless, quiet
 Yemapertpukko, *adj.*, stupid, blunt, simple
 Yengku, *s.*, hair, fur of animals
 Yenyillameru, *s.*, a loiterer, lazy fellow
 Yerkin, *v.*, to hasten, more quickly
 Yerlakko, *s.*, the swallow
 Yerlungo, *s.*, the sea

- Yernko, *adj.*, large, wide
 Yepille, *s.*, a plate, dish
 Yerroyerrangko, *adj.*, shining, slippery
 Yetun, *v.*, to be sick, ache, feel pain
 Yidläidli, *s.*, a bier upon which dead bodies are carried
 Yimmarran, *v. a.*, to throw down, to cohabit
 Yimmun, *v. n.*, to lie down, retire
 Yingnga, *adv.*, of no moment, never mind
 Yink, *adj.*, hairy
 Yinkangamunno, *adj.*, full
 Yippilli, *s.*, a plate, frying pan
 Yit, *s.*, salt water
 Yitta, *adj.*, salt, brackish, bitter
 Yokoito, *s.*, cricket
 Yomninimin, *s.*, evening
 Yomnäityinne, *s.*, noon time
 Yorrotun, *v.*, to shine, glitter
 Yorrun, *v. a.*, to wash, make clean
 Yorrurlo, *adj.*, moist, liquid
 Yorrutun, *v. n.*, to wash one's self
 Yuatta, *adv.*, by and by, presently
 Yukalto, *s.*, large cray fish
 Yullurru, *s.*, milk
 Yultingi, *s.*, stringy bark tree
 Yummun, *v.*, to fall asleep
 Yungguilp, *s.*, large canoe
 Yurongpailtyerri, *s.*, dark spots in the milky way
 Yurran, *v. a.*, to cause fear
 Yurrun, *v. n.*, to fear, be afraid
 Yurlurro, *s.*, the brain
 Yurtullunkuilpko, *s.*, palm of the hand
 Yuutto, *adj.*, naked, young
 Yuyumangko, *s.*, a coward.

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