

A  
VOCABULARY  
OF THE  
DIALECTS  
OF  
SOUTH WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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BY  
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## PREFACE.

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THE words and phrases contained in this Vocabulary, have been gathered from amongst those tribes of Western Australia, whose locations extend northward from King George's Sound, to more than one hundred miles beyond Perth.

Throughout the whole of this extensive range of country, the language is radically the same, though the variations in dialect, and in the use of certain words by single tribes are very considerable; but certainly not more than, from the scattered and ignorant state of the population, the little intercourse existing between adjacent tribes, and the want of any fixed standard of speech, we might have been led to expect.

No dialect spoken by a single tribe can therefore be considered as a fair specimen of the general tongue. Many words are altogether local, and, even in the same tribe, individuals, who have recently mixed with another, will occasionally use different words from the rest to express the same idea, and I have not unfrequently found a word, used by one tribe in a particular sense, discontinued by an adjoining one, and again re-appear amongst a tribe more remote.

The forgoing observations will show my reasons for embracing in one vocabulary the words found either generally or partially in use over so extensive a tract of country. By so doing, I trust I have been enabled to extend very materially the practical usefulness of the work, whilst I have been careful to mark under each word, which appeared to have a limited local application, the particular district to which it seems peculiar, though, I doubt not, many of these may hereafter be found to have a more extensive range than I have attributed to them.

Amongst the differences of dialect, the most important perhaps is that which distinguishes the language spoken at King George's Sound from all the more northern forms of expression.

The natives of the Sound habitually dropping or contracting the final syllable or syllabic vowel, which is pronounced in all the others.

I will illustrate this by a few examples:

English	Dialect of Perth.	Dialect of King George's Sound.
Head	Kat-ta	Kaat.
A Dog	Toor-da	Toort.
A Kangaroo (female)	War-roo	Warr.
A Throwing-stick	Mir-ro	Mirr.
A Hatchet	Kad-jo	Koitch.
Water	Kuy-pa	Kuyp.
Fire	Kal-la	Kaal.
The Shoulder	Moon-go	Moonk.
The Nails (of hands or feet)	Ber-re	Peerr.
A Knife	Tab-ba	Taap.

It will also be remarked on looking over the Vocabulary, that the natives of the Sound have a peculiar custom of using the affix "*gur*," to many words where it is not met with in the other dialects; and these, I think, are the only essential differences I have been able to trace in the forms of speech, which are otherwise so nearly coincident that the native inhabitants of Perth and King George's Sound are able to converse freely after being a few hours together.

It is not the object, nor would it enhance the useful purposes of this work, to enter into any discussions which belong to the department of philology; I shall therefore only say that my observations lead me irresistibly to the conclusion, that all the various dialects, yet known to us throughout this great Continent, are intimately connected in their origin and roots; that the inhabitants are (with some few exceptions on the northern coast perhaps) of the same family race, and that the dialects now in use, are so nearly allied throughout, that an acquaintance with the language spoken in any one part of the country, would materially facilitate its possessor in attaining others however remote.

The letters made use of in the Vocabulary are, *A B C D E G H I J K L M N Ng O P Q R T U V W Y*.

I have been induced to adopt these letters for the sake of clearness and simplicity; although several of them do not very accurately express the peculiar sound of the Australian dialects, as will be more particularly pointed out in the course of the following remarks.

It must be understood that the pronunciation of the vowels is as nearly as possible that which is given to them in the English language, only the final *a* of a word must always be pronounced broad.

The letter *c* never occurs but before *h* at the end of a syllable, and indicates the nearest approach to a sound which varies between *ch* and *tz*; as, *gwab-ba-litch* or *gwab-ba-litz*, neither of these expressing exactly the sound the natives give to the terminating syllable.

Neither do the letters *g* or *k* properly belong to the language, but rather indicate an intermediate sound; so that it is impossible to say whether the Australian word signifying “a head,” should be written *gat-ta* or *kat-ta*; for this reason I have entered several of the words most in use under both letters. —

The letter *g* is always pronounced hard, as in the English word “good.”

Neither *d* or *t* properly belong to the language, but rather *td* or *dth*.

The letter *h* occurs but rarely, and only in the termination of words in connection with *c* or a vowel; the first case has been remarked on in speaking of the letter *c*, and after a vowel its force is as in English.

The letter *j* is also an imperfect representation of the sound I have used it to express; for instance, *Jeena*, a foot, might more properly be spelt *Tjeena*.

*M* is frequently sounded like *mh*.

“Ng. – From the peculiarity of the sound of this combination of letters, I have deemed it advisable to give it a place as a distinct letter.

“The sound is by many ears difficult to catch; but it may be easily attained by bearing in mind the termination of the English participles ending in *ing*, and articulating the sound made by the two final consonants without reference to the vowel. It is frequently added to words in order to prevent an inharmonious conjunction of vowels; thus, instead of *Nganga ardikut*, at sunset, it would be proper to say, *Nganga ngardikut*.”\*

*P* and *b* are so confounded from district to district that they ought not to be considered as separate letters, but rather perhaps be represented by an intermediate sound, *bh*.

*Q* does not belong to the language, but rather *kw*.

*V*, to the best of my recollection, only occurs in one word, *Dur-nu-vun*, fear, terror.

\* For the foregoing judicious observations I am indebted to Messrs. Bussel, of the Vasse, to whose Vocabulary of that district I have elsewhere had to acknowledge my obligations.

The language is yet too imperfectly known to admit of much refinement in the rules of grammatical construction; but a few short and general ones will be useful for ordinary occasions.

It will be observed by reference to the table (c) of pronouns and numbers which precedes the Vocabulary, (page xxii.), that the capacity of forming accurate numbers does not extend beyond three; after this number the word *boola* (much or many) is used, and it is only by these additions that the plural of nouns in general is formed; as, *Door-da*, a dog; *Door-da good-jal*, two dogs; *Door-da boola*, many dogs, (viz. any number of dogs beyond three); but an exception takes place to this rule in nouns expressive of the relations of human beings, in which they are formed by the affixes *mun* or *gurra*; *mun* being added to words of this signification ending in a vowel, and *gurra* to those ending in a consonant; as,

<i>Kardo</i> , a married or betrothed person	<i>Kardo-mun</i> .
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<i>Yago</i> , a woman	<i>Yago-mun</i> .
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and

<i>Goolang</i> , a child	<i>Goolang-gurra</i> .
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<i>Mammul</i> , a son	<i>Mammul-gurra</i> .
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*Mun* is an abbreviation of the word *munda*, altogether or collectively. *Gurra* is probably derived from *garro*, again. (See Vocabulary.)

I have not found any difference between the nominative and other cases, except that the vocative is sometimes distinguished by the affix *kau*; as, *Yoongar kau*, oh people! or, oh ye people!

In the degrees of adjectives, the comparative is generally formed by the repetition of the word, and the superlative, in all instances which I am acquainted with, by the addition of the intensitive *jil* or *buk*, as, *gwabba*, good; *gwabba gwabba*, better; *gwabba jil*, or, *gwabba buk*, best.

The intensitive *jil* (verily) is equally applicable to substantives, interjections, and other parts of speech; as, *Kardo-jil*, one who is *doubtless* to be married to another; *Kana-jil*? eh, verily?



Upon the proper use of the personal pronouns the greatest care is required, for they are not only very complicated, but a slight change of termination in their use will altogether change the meaning of a sentence; whilst their proper application gives force and meaning to that which would be otherwise devoid of expression. This is particularly the case with regard to the pronouns of the dual number, which form one of the peculiarities of the language. The words applicable to these pronouns, varying with the relation in which the persons spoken of stand to each other, as will be found in the Table (B.) page xxii. In addition to these, there are several other incomplete dual numbers as well as the first person of a trinal number, or expressive of three individuals together – viz. *Ngal-a-ta*, we three.

Possessive pronouns are formed from the personal pronouns, by the affix *uk*, as *Bal* – he, she, or it; *Ba-luk* – his, hers, or its. An exception, however, takes place in the second person singular, as will be found in the Table (A) page xxi.

But it is not only as a pronominal affix that the syllable *uk* gives a possessive signification, it has the same power in compound terms; only in these latter cases it changes sometimes into *ung*. The practice varying from district to district. An example or two will best explain its use – 1<sup>st</sup>. *Kalla*, fire; *Kal-luk*, possessing fire, *i. e.* hot, burning. 2<sup>nd</sup>. *Goor-doo*, the heart, desire; *Goor-duk*, possessing the heart; *i. e.* desirous of, anxious for, wanting. 3<sup>rd</sup>. *Da*, the mouth; *Da-kal-luk*, burning the mouth, eating any thing too hot; from *Da* and *kalluk*.

In forming the principal tenses of the verbs but few difficulties present themselves. The present tense rarely differs from the infinitive mood. The preterite is nearly always formed by the addition of *ga* to the present, whilst the participle present is formed by the addition of *een*.

The last termination becomes, however, in some districts *ween*. Example –

Present – *Yu-gow* (to stand.)

Preterite – *Yu-gow-ga*.

Participle present – *Yu-gow-een*.

There are three forms of preterite tense,\* which relate respectively to a time just elapsed, to a time which has elapsed by a small interval, and to a time which has long since elapsed. These are distinguished by prefixing to the regular preterite the words *goree* (just now); *garum* (a short time ago); and *gorah* (a long time ago.)

There are also two kinds of future tense employed, the one expressing that an action is about to take place immediately, or within a short interval of time; and the other denoting that it will not take place until the expiration of a considerable interval. These future tenses are distinguished by the particles *boorda* (presently), and *mela* (at a future time). These are generally affixed to the infinitive mood, but occasionally to the participle present. Whenever the first or second person singular of the future tense is employed, the pronouns respectively used are *nadjoo* (I or I will), *nhune-doo* (you or you will), as *nadjoo boorda yugow* (I will stand presently).

The imperative is formed by laying an additional emphasis on the present tense.

No change takes place in the singular or plural number of the various tenses, the different persons of a tense being formed by the mere addition of the characteristic pronoun.

All verbs have also a participle past, but I am unable to give any general rules for its formation.

With regard to the arrangement of words in a sentence, the genitive precedes the noun that governs it; the substantive precedes the adjective; the nominative and accusative both precede the verb, the nominative coming first.

The usual form of negation in a sentence is by affixing the particles *burt* or *broo*, both of which signify “not,” as *nganya kattidje burt*, (I understand not.)

A question is always put by terminating the sentence with the interrogative interjection, *kana?* (eh?) as *nginnee watto-murrijo, kana?* (You are going away, eh?)

\* See table of Forms of the Verb.

It will be found that I have given only a few of the compound words. To have done otherwise would have swelled the size of this volume inconveniently, and besides they are generally formed at the moment according to the speaker's fancy, but a compound word may be formed of any two verbs, taking care to place them in immediate juxta-position, and indeed all words may be compounded according to the necessities of the case, though the longer ones generally undergo in that event some abbreviation.

The word most commonly used in compounds is *midde* (an agent), and all verbs may be rendered substantives by the addition of this word, thus the *kalga*, or stick for pulling down the Banksia cones, is equally represented by *mungyte burrang midde* (the mungyte bringing agent.)

One remarkable point, and to which I must wish to call the attention of persons studying the language is, that whenever any verbs express a similarity of action, this fact would appear to be denoted by a common termination being given to the infinitive of such verbs; thus a variety of verbs express the action of carrying: for instance –

*Burrang* – to carry off, or bring,

*Wundang* – to wear, or carry on the back,

*Gotang* – to carry in a bag,

and many others of the same kind have a common termination.

Similarly the verbs,

*Taan* – to pierce, or make an opening.

*Bak-kan* – to bite, or tear with the teeth,

*Tak-kan* – to break, or rend,

express the action of causing separation, or disruption – and so of others.

Many words in this Vocabulary will be found to have been repeated once or twice with slight variations in the mode of spelling them, and with the addition or omission of terminating syllables; this repetition has been introduced for two reasons.

1<sup>st</sup>. For the convenience of settlers in different districts of Western Australia, who will thus in many instances be able to find words in the exact form in which they are used in their locality.

2<sup>nd</sup>. To furnish example of the manner in which a word varies its form in passing from one portion of the Continent to another.

In the first edition of this Vocabulary which was published in Perth, Western Australia, in 1839, much assistance was given me by His Excellency Mr. Hutt, by Mr. Moore, by Mr. Armstrong the Interpreter, and by the Messrs. Bussell of the Vasse District.

I am well aware of the numerous defects of this Vocabulary, apart from those almost inevitable to a first attempt at interpreting and fixing the words of a language so very little known, and which, in its western district, has never been the subject of any printed work, from which I could have added to, or corrected my own desultory observations.

I have rendered each word I am myself acquainted with, according to the orthography I considered at the time to convey its sound faithfully to others, and without any particular pretensions to systematic arrangement beyond the alphabetical.

In an unwritten tongue, and amongst an ignorant and scattered population, it will not be thought extraordinary that in a wide range of country I sometimes found many variations in the expression of the same word, which could not perhaps be fairly considered as amounting to a difference of dialect. Examples of this will be seen abundantly in the Vocabulary, and it may be sometimes found that in taking down the illustrative words or phrases, which I have introduced to shew the force and usage of other terms, I have not adhered strictly to the same mode of spelling adopted when such words are found in their alphabetical order.

To the critical objections which may be urged on these and several other points, I can only reply, that the materials of this work were picked up during a very limited period of time, and whilst my views were more immediately directed to other objects, to which the language was only incidental and subsidiary; and that since my return to England in September last, my time has necessarily been engrossed with other matters, public and private, contingent on my visit to Australia.

But at a moment when public attention is again awakened to that portion of our Australian possessions, and new settlements are moving to the Western coast, I feel anxious to add something to the stock of knowledge, which may assist the settler on his arrival there, and to sacrifice something of literary accuracy in favour of present usefulness. Even to attain this object I have been obliged mainly to the labours of a friend, Captain Gascoyne, who kindly undertook to collate and arrange the scattered

materials of the work, and to give it that attention which it was not in my power to bestow.

I can scarcely expect that the demand of this small book will extend beyond the present limited edition, and would willingly see it replaced by a work more worthy of public notice, but should its reception be more favourable than I can at present anticipate, so as to call for another edition, I shall gladly appreciate and acknowledge any contribution, however small, which may serve to make the work more complete, either by correcting or enlarging it; and should other avocations call me away from England, the friend I have just mentioned has promised to continue to the subject that assistance to which I am now indebted for being able to give this Vocabulary to the world.

*1<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1840.*

(A.)

TABLE *shewing how the possessive pronouns are formed from the personal: –*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

<i>English</i>	<i>W. Australian.</i>
I	Ngan-ya.
Thou	Ngin-nee.
He, she, or it	Bal.
We	Ngan-neel.
Ye	Nu-rang.
They	Bal-goon.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>English</i>	<i>W. Australian.</i>
Mine, or of me	Ngan-a-luk.
Thine, or of thee	Nune-o-luk.
His, hers, or theirs	Bal-uk.
Ours, or of us	Ngan-neel-uk.
Yours, or of you	Nu-rang-uk.
Theirs, or of them	Bal-goon-uk.

(B.)

TABLE *shewing the usage of the nominative cases of the dual personal pronouns.*

ENGLISH.	W. AUSTRALIAN.		
	Brothers, sisters, or friends.	Parent and child, uncle and nephew &c.	Husband and wife, persons greatly attached.
We two	Ngal-lee	Ngal-a	Ngan-neetch
Ye two	New-bal	New-bal	New-bin
They two	Boo-la	Bool-a-la	Bool-lane

(c.)

TABLE OF NUMERALS.

ENGLISH.	W. AUSTRALIAN.
One	Gain, Kain, or Gyne
Two	Good-jal or Good-djal
Three	Ngar-ril or War-ring

REMARKS.

Every other number is expressed by War-ring – three, or a few; or by Boola – many.

# VOCABULARY.

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N.B. Wherever the letters G, M, S, or V, follow the Australian words in this Vocabulary, they signify that the word in question is only known to be in use in particular Districts, viz.

(G.) – Guildford.

(S.) – King George's Sound.

(M.) – The Murray.

(V.) – The Vasse.

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## A.

Ad-jo – I will, (a corruption of “Nadjo,” I will, or I.)

An-gur – (see “Nangur.”)

Ar-da – merely, only, (see “Ya-ga.”)

Ar-di-kut (V.) – down.

Ar-duk – down, (a corruption of “Narduk.”)

Arn-din (V.) – sick, ill, sore.

Arn-dinyung (V.) – do.

Arn-ga (F.) – the beard, (a corruption of “Nan-ga.”)

## B.\*

\* All words commencing with this letter are in some districts pronounced as if spelt with a P.

Bab-ba – bad, foolish, childish, weak.

Bab-bal-ya – the pudenda.

Bab-een – a friend.

Ba-bil-gun – a species of bat.

Bad-do-een – thin, small, wasted.

Bad-jang – matter from a bile or sore.

Bad-jark (V.) – putrid, stale.

Bad-je – interval between two stones or rocks near together, as “boye bad-je nginnoween,” sitting between two stones.

Bad-jeen (V.) – to bite, to slay.

Ba-dto (S.) – water.



Ba-dto-burt (s.) – waterless, dry.

Bak-an-un (s.) – to commit adultery.

Bak-at-jin – throwing spears.

Bak-itch (s.) – to fight, (see “Buk-ad-jee.”)

Bak-kan – to bite, hurt, pain, ache.

Bal – he, she, it. (The third person singular of all genders.)

Bal-bee-re – a long sort of Dtuna, (see “Dtu-na.”)

Bal-beit – silly, foolish, giddy, childish.

Bal-ga – a species of Xanthorrhoea.

Bal-gang – to track; as “Jeena balgang,” to track footsteps.

Bal-gool – they.

Bal-goon – they.

Bal-goop – them.

Bal-gore – a leaf, a gum-leaf.

Bal-in-gur (s.) – to climb.

Bal-ja-ra – uncovered, naked; “Mya-broo,” “boka-broo;” as “Bal-ja-ra ngwoon-dow,” to sleep without a hut in the open air.

Bal-la-ga-ra – A species of Opossum, (see “Bal-lard.”)

Bal-la-jin – to attack, assault, slay.

Bal-la-jin-een – fighting, contest.

Bal-lar – secretly.

Bal-lard (s.) – a very small species of Opossum; some natives say that the Ballaroke family derive their name from having in former times subsisted principally on this little animal, (see “Bal-la-ga-ra.”)

Bal-lar-e-jow – to hide, or to put secretly.

Bal-lar-oke } One of the principal families into which the natives are divided. The

Bal-lar-wauk (s.) } general laws relative to these families are, that no man can marry a woman of the same family name as himself, and that the children should always take the family name of their mother. As the sons inherit the property of their father, it follows that the land is never for two generations in the hands of men bearing the same family name, and, in the event of the head of a family having had several wives of different family names, his land becomes divided between several new families. His male children also owe certain duties to their half-brothers, and other duties to men of their own family name, which often clash with one another, and give rise to endless dissension amongst them. The other principal families are

the Dton-dar-up, Na-gar-noke, No-go-nyuk, and Ngo-tak; but there are again several subdivisions of these families.

Bal lee – on this side, this way, in this direction.

Bal-li-gar (*G.*) – a black boy, (see “Balga.”)

Bal-look – accidentally, unintentionally.

Bal-lul (*V.*) – he himself, or she herself.

Ba-luk – a species of Xanthorrhoea.

Bal-un-gur (*S.*) to lift up (see “Bil-lang.”)

Bal-yan – dew, water resting on any thing in drops.

Bal-ya-ta – “Boye Balyata,” a stone that cannot be moved, fixed, firm.

Bal-yure – hungry, empty.

Bam-ba – a species of sting-ray fish, which the natives will not eat.

Bam-bee – a bat.

Ban-dak – outside, in the open air.

Ban-de – a leg, a shank.

Ban-dyne – hungry, (a northern word.)

Ban-gup – an animal that burrows in the ground, the Walloby.

Ban-ya – to sweat, perspire, drop water, sometimes it means wet.

Ban-ya-duk – heavy, causing perspiration.

Ba-per (*S.*) – a species of fish.

Ba-pil (*S.*) – a species of fish.

Bap-pig-ur (*S.*) – to mend, to stop up.

Bar-ar (*S.*) – a species of Xanthorrhoea.

Bar-dang – to fly, to run away.

Bar-dang-een – fording, wading; as “Belo bar-dang-een,” fording a river.

Bar-dang-nginnow – to jump, (or) to sit and fly.

Bar-dan-itch – a bittern.

Bar-de – a white grub found in the Xanthorrhoea. These grubs have a fragrant aromatic flavour, and form a favorite article of food amongst the natives. They are eaten either raw or roasted, and frequently form a sort of dessert after native repasts. The presence of these grubs in a grass tree is thus ascertained. If the top of one of these trees is observed to be dead, the natives give it a

few sharp kicks with their feet, when, if it contains any barde, it begins to give; if this take place, they push it over, and breaking the tree to pieces with their hammers, extract the barde.

Bar-do – to go, to move off.

Bar-dook – near, not far.

Bardt-gur (S.) – to go, to move, to walk (see “Bardo.”)

Bare-uk (S.) – sore.

Bar-nak – openly, publicly, as “Nadjo boorda, barnak wurrang,” I will bye and bye inform.

Bar-rab (V.) – the skies, (see “Ber-rap.”)

Bar-rab-a-ra – well, not ill.

Bar-ra-lin – joking, jesting, telling untruths.

Bar-reet – deception, lying, deceit.

Bar-ro – a species of Xanthorrhoea.

Bart-up (S.) – to lie, to deceive, (see Barreet.)

Bar-u (V. & S.) – blood.

Bar-uk-ur (S.) – the bowels.

Bar-up (S.) – dew, water resting in drops.

Bat-ta – the sun, also a sort of rush with which they sew their cloaks.

Bat-tar-dal – lone, wild, trackless.

Bat-ter-re – rough, hard.

Bean – to dig, scrape, scratch, bury.

Be-a-ra – a species of Banksia – “Beara kalla,” dead wood of the Banksia.

Beda (V.) – thread, the sinews of the kangaroo tail, with which the natives sew their cloaks; (also,) a path.

Be-dang-ween-un – pounding roots before eating them – “Ya-dang-ween-un.”

Be-dar-ung (S.) – to cook.

Be-dyle – charcoal.

Bee – a fish.

Bee-bee – a breast, a nipple, the udder.

Bee-bil-yeer – the bird called the wild turkey.

Bee-dee – a vein, a path.

Bee-dee-er – an old man with a large family, having some weight among the others owing to this.

“Mam-me-rup bee-dee-er” – an influential man.

Beel (S.) – a river (see “Belo.”)

Bee-noon – to pinch, to squeeze.

Been-gur (S.) – ditto.

Beep (S.) – a female’s breast, (see “Bee-bee.”)

Beep-e-goot (S.) – a maid, a young girl.

Bee-rai, or “Bee-rait” – daylight, the day.

Beet-bab (S.) – useless (literally “veins weak.”)

Be-gan (V.) – to unfasten, to untie, to open.

Be-gyte – the forehead.

Be-il (S.) – the navel, (see “Bil-ye.”)

Be-lar-a – a dead lead, dried leaves.

Bel-le – the bush, the wooded parts of the country.

Bel-li Bel-li – this or that side, superior, excellent.

Be-lo – a river, a stream. “Gur-jyte ngoo-moon” – a large running water.

Be-lu-ka – enough, sufficient.

Be-na – dawn, the milky way.

Be-nung – to-morrow.

Bep-um-er (S.) – a large species of hawk.

Ber-da (V.) – to go (see Bardo.)

Be-rok – the summer season. This season follows Kum-bar-ung, and is followed by Boor-noo-ro.

“Ngan-ga moor-doo-een,” the sun is powerful.

Be-roon-na – the north wind.

Ber-rap (V.) – the skies, (see “Barrab.”)

Ber-re – the nails, as “marra berre” – hand nails

Be-rytche, or Be-ytche – small cone of the Banksia, somewhat resembling Met-jo: it burns slowly, like a pastil.

Bet-tich (S.) – an old man.

Bet-tik – softly, noiselessly.

Bet-ti-noon – to pinch.

Be-wel (*S.* & *V.*) – a species of tree, the paper bark.

Bid-doo-rook, or Bid-doo-rong – the forenoon, about 10 o'clock.

Bid-jak – stinking, offensive.

Bid-jar – sleep, a state of repose,

Bidjar ngwoon-dow – to sleep, or to lie and sleep.

Bid-ji-roon-go – a species of snake.

Bid-ye – in a dying state,

Bi-eul (*V.*) – See Biyule.

Bil-ga – the ancle.

Bil-lang – to lift up; as “Bil-lang gin-nung,” lifting up for the purpose of looking at a thing; also to pull.

Bil-la-ra – a double barbed spear.

Bil-le (*V.*) – the other.

Bil-uk (*S.*) – the ancle, (see “Bilga.”)

Bil-ya-go-rong – a species of bird.

Bil-yan-win – throwing off, taking off; as “boka bil-yan-win” – throwing off a cloak (probably the same as “billang.”)

Bil-ye – the navel.

Bil-yup – a species of iguana.

Bil-yur (*S.*) – a small species of bird.

Bim (*S.*) – a footstep.

Bim-ban – to kiss, (“Bin-dyan.”)

Bin-bart, Bin-bart – rolling from side to side, rocking, unsteady. (“Nar-ruk narruk” – sideling.)

Bin-dail?

Bin-de – the stick with which they fasten the cloak.

Bin-gur (*S.*) – to dig, (see “Be-an.”)

Bin-itch (*S.*) – sparks.

Bin-nar – a comet, described by the natives as a star-like fire, seldom visible, but when seen they fear they must die.

Bin-nar-un-gur (S.) – to bury.

Bin-yan (S.) – to kiss, (see “Bimban.”)

Bi-nyung – to pinch.

Birr-ba – covered with sores.

Bir-ri-kain – white, silver-coloured.

Birr-ka – badly wounded, bruised, sore.

Birr-kan – a sore.

Bi-ule (V.) or Boyal, } a word for some time supposed to signify “west.” It appears, however, to apply

Bi-eul (V.) } differently in different countries, and has therefore been supposed to allude to  
the run of water through a country. – Does it apply to a country on the left bank of rivers?

Bloor-a – a species of bee, a large fly.

Bo-ak (S.) – see “Boka.”

Bo-bo – grass, vegetation, (“Jil-ba.”)

Bo-bun – to blow with the mouth.

Bo-dal-lang – a pelican, (“Keer-imba,” and “Neer-imba.”)

Bo-dto – a species of tree.

Bo-gal – a grave, a hillock; “Yoongar bogal,” a grave.

Bohn (or Bo-rhne) – a species of *Hæmadorum*; a small red root, with a very slender rush-like stem. In flavour it somewhat resembles a very mild onion. It may be found in sandy soils at all periods of the year, and forms a staple article of food amongst the natives, who eat it either raw or roasted. This root is tender and good.

Boi-loit (V.) – skilful, dexterous.

Boi-ya (V.) – (see “Boy-a.”)

Bo-ka – a kangaroo skin cloak, or cloak in general; as “Matta boka,” trousers, or cloak of the legs.

Bo-kal – a grave, the back, a hillock.

Bo-ko } – in that place, there.

Bo-ko-jee }

Bo-nait – the knee.

Bood-jan-ing – plucking out the feathers from a bird.

Bood-jeen – a small species of ant.

Bood-jur – the earth, ground. The name of an earth which the natives of King George's Sound eat, pounded up in small quantities with several kinds of roots. Their idea is, that using this earth with those roots deprives them of purgative qualities. Some roots they will never touch without it, more particularly the common species of Me-ne.

Boo-karla (S.) – the loin, (see “bokal.”)

Bool (S.) – several, plenty, more than two, (see “Boola.”)

Boo-la – much, many, plenty, abundance.

Boo-la-la (dual) – they two, parents and children, uncles and nephews and nieces.

Boo-la-ne (dual) – they two, husband and wife.

Bool-galla – the *Banksia grandis*.

Bool-gan-gur (S.) – uneven, in lumps.

Bool-goot – a star, the wife of Tda-dum.

Boo-lung-ut (S.) – a species of bird.

Boo-ma – to strike, to beat, to kill.

Boo-ma-kan-nin – knocking down, felling (as a tree.)

Boom-boor-man-in – (see “Doom-bin.”)

Boo-na (G.) – wood.

Boo-nan – an entrance, aperture, opening, a means of access.

Boo-na-ruk – articles of any kind; as the “katdjo, dtabba, boka, nowar,” property in general.

Boon-du-ra – the native knife, (“Dtab-ba.”)

Boon-gal-la – the part of the body immediately above the hips, the short ribs.

Boon-gar-dore – state of pregnancy.

Boon-garn – (see “Boon-gyte.”)

Boon-go (S.) – there.

Boon-gool (S.) – the part of the body below the ribs, (see “Boon-galla.”)

Boon-goort (S.) – a species of grass.

Boon-gyte – a maid, a girl who is not betrothed.

Boon-jar – patient, enduring.

Boon-jart – adorned, shining, glittering, clean; “Boornoo yiee boon-jart, the trees now glitter,” (with the sunshine) or, “it is evening.”

Boon-yan – to kiss.

Boor-ar-up – an underground Xanthorrhoea.

Boor-boor – tall, slender, long, “Wal-yarde.”

Boor-da – bye and bye, presently; (also the sign of the future tense.)

Boor-dak (*M.*) – (see “Boor-da.”)

Boor-dool (*S.*) – (see “Boor-da.”)

Boor-dun – a long straight spear, brought from the south, and highly prized by the natives.

Boor-noo – a tree, wood.

Boor-noore, or Boor-noo-ro, or Boor-nore – the autumn of Western Australia, (April and May). It follows the native season “Be-rok,” and is followed by “Dul-bar.” “By-yu ngannoween,” the season for eating “by-yu.”

Boorr (*S.*) – rough, hard.

Boo-to-go – a fungus eaten by the natives.

Boo-tuk – to wink, to open and shut; as “mail bootuk bootuk,” to wink.

Boo-tun-gur (*S.*) – to cure.

Boo-ya – smoke.

Boo-yit – a species of coleopterous insect.

Boo-yal – the south.

Boo-ye – a turtle, tortoise.

Bor-ayle – quartz, a quartz-headed spear.

Bor-dayne (*S.*) – hungry, (see “Bor-dun-yuk.”)

Bor-dun-yuk – hungry; (“Balyure,” empty.)

Bore-a – hidden, secreted, made secure; as “Maryne bore-a ngwoon-dow-eeen,” the food is secreted.

Bore-ang (*S.*) – a male dog.

Borne, or “Bor-noon” – cutting, to cut up, to make cuts; as “Ngam-burn borne,” to make cuts on the body.

Born-ung-an (*S.*) – to cut, (see “Borne.”)

Bo-ta – a bird of the duck kind; (also) a lump or joint.

Bot-tyne (mountain dialect) – thin, little, slight; as “Matta bottyne,” thin shanks; (“nu-map”) “marra bottyne,” the knuckles.

Bow-an (*V.*) – to kindle, to heat, to warm.

Boy (*S.*) – (see “By-yu.”)



Boy-al – (see “Biule.”)

Boy-alla (G.) – the south.

Boy-ar – amorous, full of love.

Bo-ye – a stone.

Bo-ye bil-la-nak – rocky, covered with stones.

Boyle (S.) – an entrance.

Boyle – a sorcerer, (see “Boyl-ya.”)

Boyl-ya – a sorcerer, the buck-witch of Scotland, a certain power of witchcraft, (“Mul-gar.”)

Boyl-ya-gaduk – one possessing the power of “Boyl-ya.” These people can transport themselves into the air at pleasure. They can render themselves invisible to all but other Boyl-ya-gaduk. If they have a dislike to a native, they can kill him by stealing on him at night, and consuming his flesh. They enter him like pieces of quartz, and the pain they occasion is always felt. Another Boyl-ya-gaduk has however the power of drawing them out, and curing the afflicted person by certain processes of disenchantment. When this operation is effected, the Boyl-yas are drawn out in the form of pieces of quartz, which are kept and considered as great curiosities by the natives. All natural illness is attributed to these Boyl-ya-gaduk, or to the Wau-guls. Hence the reason of some native being invariably killed when another dies; the individual dies either by the hand of another native, from the effects of accident, or from some natural cause. In the first case his death is either revenged on his murderer, or on some near relative of his; in either of the other two cases, it is revenged on some connection of the supposed Boyl-yas against whom they have a spite.

Boy-ne – fat, stout, grease, fatness, the fat of meat. (It is also sometimes used in the sense of handsome.)

Bo-yoo – the common stock of food; as “Ma-ryne bo-yoo ejow yu-a-da,” not to put food into the common stock.

Bo-yung – the term applied to denote that a native is a stranger.

Bre-go – a red root resembling the borne.

Broo – no, not (always used as an affix to a word; as “Wanga broo,” speak not.)

Bud-deer – the string to fasten the cloak with.

Bug-ga-lo (V.) – to him.

Bug-ga-long (V.) – his.

Buk – indeed, (an affirmation always used as an affix; as “Gwabba buk.”) (In some districts it forms the superlative degree, like “jil.”)

Buk-ad-jee, or Buk-ad-ju – to fight, to quarrel.

Buk-kan (V.) – to bite, to attack.

Bul-lal-la – they two, (father and son.)

Bul-lal-el (V.) – they, (not in frequent use.)

Bul-lal-e-lung (V.) – their.

Bul-or-la – a small species of ant.

Bun-bung-ween – thundering, any rolling noise like thunder.

Bun-do – truly.

Bun-duk – wittingly, on purpose, maliciously, openly.

Bun-dung – all.

Bun-ga – part of, half of; as “Bunga nginnaga,” divided, broken, set in parts.

Bun-gal – the side, (see “Boon-galla.”)

Bun-gal – separated by a slight distance, stopped behind; “nan-nup ngin-now,” stop and sit.

Bun-un-een – sweeping, brushing away.

Bur-a-bur (S.) – the wild turkey.

Bur-ang-yu-yur-ung-ween – rubbing, cleaning by rubbing. (This term is usually applied to rubbing By-yu nuts.)

Bur-dal-ya – a piece of skin covering any thing; as “mail burdalya,” the eyelid.

Bur-dang-ut-gur (S.) – to run away – (see “Burdang.”)

Bur-dayle (S.) – (see “Burdalya.”)

Bur-dil-yup (S.) – a baby.

Bur-dook (G.) – a short way.

Bur-duk (S.) – a species of ant.

Bur-nah – bare, clean, wanting any thing.

Bur-nan-ween – plucking out hair or feathers.

Bur-nap – an orphan.

Bur-nuk – outside, at a little distance.

Burn-un-gur (S.) – a species of paroquet.

Burr-an – a scar, the mark of a wound.

Bur-rang – to bring, to abduct; as “Kardo burrang,” to carry off a wife by violence.

Bur-rang-bul-lar (S.) – to close up.

Bur-rang-den-gur (S.) – to cover, to close up – (see “Dee-deen.”)

Bur-rang-dur-nung (s.) – to carry in a bag – (see “Dee-nang.”)

Bur-ran-gur (s.) – to catch, to bring, to carry off – (see “Bur-rang.”)

Bur-rang kat-tidge (s.) – to recollect – (see “Bur-rang” and “Kat-tidge.”)

Burt – not, no, none – (always used as an affix to a word as “Ngan-ya kattidge burt,” I do not understand.)

Bur-tduk (s.) – to be afraid, fearful.

Burt-up (s.) – to lie, to deceive.

Bwa-bun (s.) – to blow – (see “Bo-bun.”)

Bwok (s.) – a cloak – (see “Boka.”)

Bwok-gwar-ditch (s.) – the act of throwing off the cloak, to run, fight, &c.

Bwol-luk (s.) – the name of a star.

Bwone-gur (s.) – to pluck – (see “Bur-nan-ween.”)

Bwot (s.) – cloudy.

Bwye (s.) – an egg.

Bwy-e-go – a species of fungus eaten by the natives.

Bwyne (s.) – fat, stout, grease, handsome, &c. (see “Boy-ne.”)

Bwyre-ang (s.) – the second brother.

By-a – posteriors.

By-el-ia – a small species of leech.

By-yu – The nut of the *Zamia* tree, when enveloped with pulp. In the natural state the pulp of this nut is poisonous, but the natives, who are very fond of it, deprive it of its poisonous qualities by first soaking it in water for a few days, and then burying it in the sand, where they leave it until the pulp is nearly dry; it is then fit to eat. They generally roast it; after which process it has a mealy flavour, not unlike a chestnut. It is in full season in the month of May.

D.

Da – the mouth; also, a hole, or opening of any kind.

Da-ba (V.) – the knife.

Da-ban – to yawn.

Dab-ar-duk (S.) – a species of fish.

Dab-boon – a large species of ant.

Dab-but – to fall, to set.

Dab-ul-bart (S.) – to move slowly.

Dad-ja – any animal fit to eat, or the flesh of such an animal.

Daht – sly, cunning, noiseless.

Dak (G.) – the mouth.

Da-kal-luk – to burn the mouth by eating any thing hot.

Da-kar-ung (V.) – to break.

Da-kon-dail – the tongue.

Da-lag-ba – (see Daluk.)

Dal-ba – ashes, dust.

Dal-bar-da – white, fair, (see “Djitto.”)

Dal-beet – to tell untruths.

Dal-bitch (S.) – dry.

Dal-go – the west wind.

Dal-go-gaduk – a sorcerer, – a Boyl-ya gaduk.

Dal-gun (S.) – flame, (see “Dal-lar.”)

Dal-gyte – an animal about the size of a weasel, which burrows in the earth.

Dal-lar – flame; as “Kalla dallar,” flame of the fire.

Dal-uk – winding, dule, bad, sorry; as “Goort-daluk,” to be sorry, or not to have a friendly feeling.

Dal-up (S.) – ashes, dust, (see “Dalba.”)

Dal-ya – the short hair of the body.

Dal-yar – green.

Dal-yie – spittle, froth.

Dal-yie-le – to tell lies, to lie.

Da-mil – the countenance, the mouth and eyes.

Da-mil-uk – a species of paroquet.

Dan-bar – “Dan-bar ejoween,” to bury; or, to put in the ground.

Dan-dee-deen – to close, to stop up, to sew up; (literally) to piece and stop up.

Dan-gan – to yawn.

Dan-jal – shallow, not deep.

Dan-joo – together; in company; as “Dan-joo ngan-neetch, we two lovers are together.”

Da-ra – a small sort of knife.

Da-ran – the part of the body immediately below the “boon-galla”

Darang-e-noo – to spill, to let water fall.

Dar-dadge (V.) – the back.

Dar-dal-ya – a small bird.

Dar-dee – the pudenda.

Dar-doon – uneven; as “boodjur dar-doon,” uneven ground, not levelled.

Dar-dytche – that one of the vertebræ that projects at the bottom of the neck.

Dar-gang-win – killing suddenly, striking dead; as, “Nadjoo nginnie goree dargang-ween,” I’ll put you in a dying state presently.

Darr-gat – the windpipe, the forepart of the throat.

Da-teen (S.) – dry, (see “Datta.”)

Date-get (S.) – hide it.

Dat-ta – dry.

Da-turn-un-gur (S.) – to chew.

Da-wangow – to yawn.

Dee-dee – a small sort of fish.

Dee-deen – to close, to stop up.

Dee-nang – to carry in the loins.

Deet-gwart-gur (S.) – to lie together.

De-i-dung (V.) – to cut.

De-luk – (see “Daluk.”)

Den-dang – to climb.

Den-gur (S.) – to cover up, to close, (see “Dee-deen.”)

De-nyte – the rump, posteriors, (“By-a.”)

Der-bal – an estuary.

Der-bow – to swim, to dive, to stoop.

Der-da – idly, (see “Arda.”)

Der-dum – the blade bone of the shoulder.

Det – (see “Et.”)

Di-dar-oke – a local name for the family of the Ngo-taks. The Di-dar-okes are said to be generally short and stout. Old Yillowgonga belongs to this family.

Di-dar-wauk (S.) – (see “Di-dar-oke.”)

Di-ja (V. & S.) – game of any kind; fish, flesh, or fowl.

Dil (V.) – the crayfish found in swamps.

Dil-be – a leaf.

Din-gar (S.) – the seed of a common shrub at King George’s Sound, which bears a blue flower.

Djaat (S.) – the sun.

Dja-kut – a small root eaten by the natives, in season in September and October.

Djal (S.) – white or grey, (see “Djee-dal.”)

Djal-lum – salt, acrid, bitter, as “Gabby djal-lum,” sea-water.

Djal-lup – flame, as “katta djal-up,” the flame of the fire.

Djal-yup (S.) – a species of paroquet.

Djan-ga – the dead, the spirits of deceased persons. This term is applied to Europeans, as they are supposed to be the dead once more returned to the land of their nativity. This belief arises from the natives supposing that people will only come to lands, with which they had been acquainted in some previous state of existence.

Djan-ne – the bark of trees, (“Yab-bul.”)

Djar-dum – the blade bone.

Djar-rail – the mahogany-tree, a species of Eucalyptus.

Djee-dal – white or grey, (“Katta djee-dal,” grey-headed.)

Djee-da-ra – browned (applied to meat roasting, as being sufficiently cooked.)

Djee-jal-la – clay.

Dje-go (V.) – a sister, (see “Djuko.”)

Dje-koke – a local name for the No-go-nyuk family. The men of this family are said to be generally very tall.

Djer-ral – the north.

Djer-rung (S.) – fat, handsome, greasy.

Djil-yoor – a small species of mouse that burrows in the ground, eaten by the natives.

Djin-be-nong-era – a species of duck. The Ngotaks formerly belonged to this class of birds, before they were changed into men.

Djin-da-lo – a flat-headed fish of the cobbler species.

Djin-dang – to climb, mount, ascend, (see “Den-dang.”)

Djin-gan-un – sharpening by first burning and then rubbing between two pieces of bark; as “Wanna djin-gan-een,” sharpening the wanna, or stick used by the women in digging.

Djin-gun – a star, one of the wives of Woordytch.

Djin-nung – to see.

Djit-ting – fair, light-coloured. Katta djitting, fair-headed, (see “Tdon-dain.”)

Djit-to – (see “Djit-ting.”)

Djo-it (S.) an ornament worn in the hair, made from opossum’s tail.

Djoo-bo – a kidney.

Djoo-bo-bur-rang – to amuse, to bring a kidney.

Djoue (V.) – (more properly “dyoue”) not, not so.

Djowo – the fur of an animal.

Dju, or Djuo – short hair on the body.

Dju-bo-dtan – to tickle, to pierce the kidney.

Dju-ko } a sister.

Dju-kone }

Dju-ko-lung (S.) – a big sister, (see “Dju-ko.”)

Djul – bad.

Djun-bar – a sort of gum eaten by the natives.

Dok (S.) – the eyelid.

Dol-ga – the north wind.

Dom-bart – one, alone, single.

Dom-burn (S.) – down, low.

Donga (V.) – the ear, to hear.

Doo-bar-da – a species of Mungyte, (see “Mungyte.”)

Dood-dta – the seed-vessel of the white gum, a species of Eucalyptus.

Dook-koon – to arrange the fire for the purpose of burning or cooking, to cook.

Doolgar – a species of maryne eaten by the natives.

Doo-loore – the knee.

Dool-ya – a fog, a mist.

Dool-yine – the hip-joint.

Doom-bin – to take the beard in the mouth and spit it in your adversary’s face with rage; figuratively used for aversion, hatred, rage, (see “boom-boor-man-in.”)

Doom-boo – the pudenda.

Doom-boon – a cave.

Doona-ginge (V.) – thus, so.

Doon-goin (V.) – such.

Door-da – a dog.

Door-dip – the seed vessel of the Eucalyptus.

Door-ga – the north-east wind, accompanied by rain. (It blows occasionally from May to September inclusively.)

Door-ga (V.) – the wind.

Door-gool (V.) – straight, in a direct line.

Dora-bel (G.) – an estuary.

Dor-duk – convalescent, slightly ill.

Dow-ak – a short heavy throwing-stick, used by the natives for killing wallobies and birds.

Dow-al – the thigh.

Dow-arn – a species of paroquet.

Dow-eer – all, always.

Dow-eer-e – pendant, hanging down; as “Katta mangara doweer-e,” – the hair hanging about.

Dow-er (V.) – (see “Dija.”)

Dta – the mouth, lips, an opening.



Dtaan-gur-ran (S.) – to yawn.

Dtab-al-an (S.) – slow, (see “Dtub-buk.”)

Dtab-ba – the native knife, (see “Tabba.”)

Dtal-in (S.) – a cave.

Dtal-li-ger – the north-west wind.

Dtal-lung – the tongue.

Dtal-lung-iritch – as “Dtallung iritch yugow murrijo,” be off, run.

Dtal-yil (S.) a small species of fungus eaten by the natives.

Dtan – to pierce, penetrate, make an opening.

Dtan-do – a species of hawk.

Dtaytch (S.) – (see “Dad-ja.”)

Dte-ne – a brother-in-law.

Dtjel-kee (S.) – a species of cray-fish.

Dtjil (S.) – a species of cray-fish.

Dton-dar-up – one of the great families into which the natives are divided. The men of this family are generally said to be tall.

Dtoon-dong (S.) – a species of “Djakut,” a root eaten by the natives.

Dtor-dung (S.) – a species of mouse eaten by the natives.

Dtow-al – the thigh, (see “Dowal.”)

Dtow-ta – a species of root eaten by the natives, resembling “bohn.”

Dtub-buk – slow, (see “Mundjalla,” lazy.)

Dtu-na – a species of skewer.

Du-bak – a small root eaten by the natives, in season in September and October. It produces a beautiful flower, somewhat resembling the hyacinth.

Dul-bar – the season of April and May; “Dul-bar mya warrow-eeen,” we make huts in Dulbar. It follows the season of Boor-noo-ro, and is followed by that of Mag-go-ro.

Du-leer – a species of bird with an immense mouth.

Dul-gar – a species of gum eaten by the natives.

Dun-dung (V.) – to climb.

Dung-ayle – a species of manna, a favourite article of food amongst the natives.

Du-nong – the bone of a kangaroo's leg made into a sort of skewer.

Du-nong-dtan – to make holes in a cloak, or any thing for the purpose of sewing.

Dur-dong (S.) – green.

Dur-nu-vun – fear, fright, terror, alarm; as “Dur-nu-vun ejow,” to startle, to terrify.

Dur-rung-ur (S.) – to put in a bag.

Dy-an-da – a species of hakea.

Dy-er – the skin of a dog's tail, worn by the natives as a band in front of the head, among the hair – “Doorda mabo nindee,” the skin of a dog's tail.

Dyin-da – a species of opossum, parts of the fur of which are worn by the natives in the hair as an ornament.

Dyin-da (V.) – a plume.

Dy-in-dy-a (V.) – a little spear carried by boys before they are of age to use the merro.

Dyu-rang-itch (S.) – the left arm.

Dy-oue (V.) – (see “Djono.”)

Dy-un-do – the kernel of the Zamia nut.

Dy-un-do-kattige (S.) – bald head.

## E.

Ech-en-a – to happen, to betake.

E-da-bun-gur (S.) – to thunder, to make a noise like thunder – (see “Bun-bung-ween.”)

E-dal-ya – feathers – (see “Dju-o.”)

Ee-ee – yes; a sign of assent, pronounced with the lips almost closed. In pronouncing these sounds, and generally in assenting, all races who speak the Polynesian dialects throw the head backwards, whilst the European races, on the contrary, incline it forward.

Ein-ya (V.) – I, (see “ngan-ya.”)

Ein-ye-lin (V.) – me.

Ei-ya – a woman, a mother, (plural “Ei-ya-men.”) (V.)

E-ja (V.) – to place.

E-jar-up – a species of fish, the snapper.

E-jow – to put, to place, to lay eggs.

E-lak – at once, immediately.

El-el (V.) – we (a corruption of “ngan-neel.”)

El-el-ung (V.) – of us, our, (a corruption of “Ngan-nee-lung.”)

E-line – the flesh, the muscles.

El-lar – dry, wanting water, (see “Datta.”)

E-lung-ur (S.) – to clean, to dry.

E-ly-an (V.) – secreted, concealed, (“ballar.”)

En-da (V.) – who.

En-gal-ang – to surround.

En-now – to walk, to move.

E-nung (V.) – whose, (or “of whom.”)

E-pal (S.) – a little while ago.

E-ra – upright, elevated.

E-ra-go – to arise, (see “Yee-rap” or “Erap.”)

Erap – to arise, go, walk.

E-ra-yu-gow-een – the teeth of the lower jaw from their standing upright.

E-ring-gwin – frowning.

E-ro-to – a species of wild fowl, commonly called the widgeon. The family of the Ngotaks are said to be these birds transformed into men.

Et (or det) – a negative joined to verbs, as (“Ija-yungodet,” I do not give.)

Eu-ga (V.) – to stand.

Eu-lub (S.) – hungry.

Eun-ga (V.) – to give.

Eun-gar – a brother, one of the same race, used to denote the natives generally, (see “Yoongar.”)

Eur-da – the place last slept at, (“Myre-ook bidjar,” yesterday’s sleep.)

Eur-da (V.) – home, a house.

Eure-up (V.) – (see “Era.”)

## G.

Gab-bar – wide, bent, bowed, as (“Matta gab-bar,” bow-legged.)

Gab-baitch (V.) – running water.

Gab-burn – a piece of overhanging flesh near the navel in a fat person, (see “Moo-too-rung.”)

Gab-by – water.

Gab-by-dje-koop – fresh water.

Gab-byne – to think, to believe, to conceive.

Gab-by-o-dern – the sea, salt water.

Ga-duk – the one who possesses, (always used in compound words in the sense of our English word – having.)

Gain – one.

Gain-it-yu-gur (S.) – to stand friendly, or in a friendly manner, (from “gain,” “one,” and “yu-gow,” “to stand,” viz. to stand as one.)

Gain-ning (V.) – separated, alone, one.

Gait – quick, speedily, now.

Gal-goil – a species of Xanthorrhea.

Gal-yung – the wattle tree.

Gam-burt – a niece.

Ga-mo – a plant like New Zealand flax.

Gan-ga (V.) – to carry, to bear, to bring.

Gang-a-nginnow – to steal or carry off, (see “nagalia.”)

Gang-ow – to carry, to fetch, to bring, to take.

Ganno – a root eaten by the natives, resembling a potatoe.

Gan-now – to step, to move rapidly.

Gar-ba-la – between three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

Gar-bul – already scraped, as “gidgee garbul,” a fishing spear, or “one already scraped.”

Gar-bung – to make or form, by scraping.

Gar-bung-ween – scraping (as a “spear.”)

Gar-gan-ween – lighting down, pitching, alighting as a bird on the ground.

Gar-goin – the stone of the Zamia nut.

Gar-gyne – a species of hawk.

Gar-ro – again.

Gar-rup – marrow.

Ga-rum – a little while ago.

Gat-da-ra – a sort of diver, called by the Europeans a steamer.

Ge-da-la (V.) – a day.

Gee-dur (S.) – a species of ant.

Gee-rin – to betray, to accuse.

Gee-ruk – the sinews, also the dried kangaroo's sinews, which the natives use as string.

Ge-i-jut (V.) – directly, immediately.

Ge-ral (V.) – supposed for some time to signify east, since to depend on the flow of rivers, as “Belo geranguttung,” or “the right bank of the river,” (see “Biule.”

Ge-rik – smoke.

Ge-rip-ge-rip – pale, yellow.

Gid-jee – a spear.

Gin-ge (V.) – a sound in constant use, for which no satisfactory meaning has been found. It appears in many instances to answer to the Latin prepositions, circa and de, as “na ginge,” concerning what.

Gin-jing – the spear carried by little boys before they use the Meer-ra.

Gin-ung – to see, to perceive.

Gir-i-jee – the Zamia tree.

Go-a – to laugh.

Go-do-itch – one of the constellations.

Go-lee – a name.

Gol-yun-bur (V.) – a morsel, a fragment.

Go-nar (V.) – Eh?

Gon-ga (G.) – to bring.

Good-ja – an infant.

Good-jal (or “good-djal”) – two.

Good-jar-ra – a species of frog.

Good-jeer – also, and.

Good-jun-an-gur (S.) – to dread, (“angur” is used as a compound in words denoting some result of terror.)

Good-jyte – the sky, the firmament.

Good-ye-lun – a species of hawk.

Goo-goo-mit – a species of bird, the note of which resembles that of a cuckoo.

Goo-je – the stomach.

Goo-lam-bid-dy – a young man.

Goo-lang – a child, (male or female).

Goo-lang-gurra – children.

Goo-lang-een – chewing.

Goo-lang-ur (V.) – a boy.

Gool-bang – to go, to proceed, to move.

Gool-bar – dry.

Gool-batteen – going, departing.

Goo-loom-bid-dy (S.) – a young woman, (used in contradistinction to “Goo-lam-bid-dy.”)

Goo-loom-boor-reen – being shy or timid.

Goo-loor-to – a species of Eucalyptus (flooded gum).

Goo-loot – to go, to depart, (used east of Swan river).

Goo-loo-yin – a younger brother or sister.

Gool-yar-re – a sorcerer, or “boyla.”

Gool-yuk (S.) – to laugh greatly.

Gool-yum-bur – a morsel, an atom, very little.

Gool-yung-er-roo – a small species of fish.

Goom-bar – heavy, big.

Goom-boo – to make water, (also) the bladder.

Goom-boor, goom-boor – the itch, (sometimes figuratively it is used for “to scratch”).

Goon-dail     } the down which grows at the roots of the branches of the zamia.

Goon-doy-ul   }

Goon-gan – a sandy district.

Goon-go – the shoulder, (figuratively) support, aid.

Goon-yak – soft, smooth, as “yu-raitché goon-yak,” soft cheeked.

Goon-yan – the part of the throat under the chin between the throat and the chin bone.

Goop – an affix to the name of a district, implying an inhabitant of it.

Goor-a-ga – the mountain duck.

Goor-a-go – a root eaten by the natives.

Goo-ra-gore – old, aged.

Goo-rang-oo – twirling or turning round, as “wal-jup goorangoo,” to twirl the black-boy stick for the purpose of making a light.

Goor-at – short, stunted.

Goor-da – to run, to trot.

Goor-dar – together (see danjoo), also a married or betrothed person.

Goor-der } crooked, curled, as “katta goor-der nginnoween,” the hair curling about the head.

Goord-dore }

Goor-doo – the heart, desire (its combinations express nearly all the feelings.)

Goor-doo-bood-jur – an island.

Goor-doo-djul – to be angry, displeased, disappointed.

Goor-doo gwabba – to be pleased, “heart good.”

Goor-doo-gyne-ul – agreeing with, of one heart or mind.

Goor-duk – desirous of, anxious, wanting, as “gabba goorduk” thirsty.

Goor-dup-goor-dup (s.) – crooked.

Goor-go-go – a species of rush, – rushes in general.

Goo-ril (s.) – the breast of a female.

Goor-noo – to push, to shove away.

Goo-royl – a swan (used to the north of Perth.)

Goort-an-gur (s.) – to howl with fear.

Goort-boom-bur (s.) – to embrace, to press to the heart, (from “goordo” and “booma.”)

Goort-dun (s.) – the heel.

Goort-ga-duk – a lover, heart possessor.

Goor-uk (s.) – a species of mimosa.

Goot (s.) – to beg.

Goo-tee-goo-tee – slyly, noiselessly.

Goo-ya – a species of frog.

Goo-yal-la – a species of fly.

Goo-yer – the stomach.

Goo-yum, goo-yum – a species of fly.

Go-ra – a species of Kangaroo, called by the Europeans the brush kangaroo.

Go-rad – a little fellow, short, (a term of contempt.)

Go-rah – a long time ago, (the reverse of “Mela.”)

Go-ran – to scold, to abuse.

Go-rang-ween – spinning, turning round, as “koo-mal du go-rang-ween,” spinning opossum’s hair.

Go-re-a-da – short, stunted.

Go-ree – just now.

Go-re-jut – first, before.

Go-tang – to carry in a bag.

Go-tit-kur (S.) – a nephew.

Go-to – a bag.

Go-yar-ra – sand.

Gra-jool – yellow.

Guaid-ja (V.) – bone.

Guid-jar – forcibly, strongly.

Guy-a-ra – sandy land.

Gum-bam – to associate, “danjoo nginnow.”

Gun-bur (V.) – a wing.

Gun-gal (G.) – the east.

Gur-rab – a hole, a hollow place.

Gur-rab-a-ra, (“waugurt yugow,” having pierced through.)

Gur-rang – anger, passion, rage.

Gurr-gal – cold.

Gur-rim-be – about sunset.

Gurr-jyte – a stream, as “gabby gurrjyte,” running water.

Gwab-ba – good, pretty.

Gwab-ba-litch – beautiful, or very good, as “mee-nyte gwab-ba-litch,” a beautiful face.



Gwab-gwab-un-ejow – to put right or in order.

Gwad-jut – first, before.

Gwar-dine – a root used by the natives, it somewhat resembles the bohn, but is tougher and more stringy.

Gwar-do – to throw, to cast, to fall.

Gwar-rut – a daughter.

Gwart – to throw, to fall.

Gwel-gan-now – to shift the position, to avoid anything by shifting the body.

Gwer-ak – sinews.

Gwertch – just now, at once, immediately.

Gwertch-jan-ut – first, before.

Ger-rin-joke – the local name of one of the great families into which the natives are divided.

Gwid-jar – forcibly, strongly, as booma “guid-jar,” to strike hard or fast.

Gwid-je-bool (S.) – bony, thin, (from kotdje, a bone, and boola, plenty.)

Gwinda (V.) – the bandicoot, (see “koonde.”)

Gwin-een (S.) – the common stock of food.

Gwoor – a small species of kangaroo, (see “go-ra.”)

Gyne – one, (see “gain”)

Gyne-yuk – enough, sufficient, “bel-uk-a.”

Gyne-yung – one, one more, another.

Gyr-dan – a species of Eucalyptus, (red gum.)

## I.

Idee-yal – I myself.

Idy-a – a corruption of “adjoo,” or “nadjo.”

I-ja (V.) – I.

Il-ga – the pudenda.

In-bee – a species of unio, the fresh water muscle, (see “ma-rail-ya.”)

In-da – a corruption for, – who is the agent.

In-dat – “Dan-joo bar-do-een,” going together, as “indat mondakul watto,” off together into the bush.

In-djalla – where, (a corruption of “wingal,” or “winjalla.”)

In-itch (S.) – a brilliant fire.

In-jar in-jar – dry, parched up.

In-jar-un – to make dry.

In-jar-un-an – to dry up.

In-je (V.) – where, (a corruption of “winjee.”)

In-jee – the peeled stick which the natives wear in their heads at the yal-lore, or native dance.

In-yan-yil – they, (used as an imperfect dual.)

In-ye-ne (V.) – here.

## J.

Ja-dam (V.) – hard, dry.

Jan-ga – (see “Djan-ga.”)

Jan-ning (V.) – proceeding, (inflections of this word appear also to be used as auxiliaries, as “kurram eung yannaga” it was formerly given.)

Jan-num – we two, (the dual between two brothers-in-law, a corruption of ngan-num-a.)

Jan-ny – bark, (principally used in the north of Perth.)

Je-da-re – brown.

Je-dar – morning dawn, (see “beryte.”)

Jee-da – daylight, (“Bee-rai.”)

Jee-dee – a shower.

Jee-da-mya – a bird’s nest, (see “munga.”)

Jee-dy-te – innocent, having no connection with a quarrel, free from enemies.

Jee-na – the foot.

Jee-na-kan ban-ga-ra – the toes.

Jeena-kog-ko – the heel.

Jeena-nardo – the ankle, (among some families) the heel.

Jee-na-tong – young grass growing up.

Jeen-in (S.) – a species of sword fish.

Jee-ran – to tear, to separate violently, to sunder.

Jeert (S.) – a small species of bird, (see “Jeeda.”)

Jee-ta – the root of a species of rush; this root is something like a grain of Indian corn in appearance, and resembles it in taste. It is in season in June.

Jee-tal-bar-ra                 } a crack, as in the skin, or in the bark of a tree.

Jee-tal-boor-ra                }

Jee-tet-go-roon – a root eaten by the natives.

Jee-tip – sparks, as “Kalla Jeetip” sparks of fire.

Jee-too – the short hair of the body, fur of animals.

Jel-ke – a species of cray-fish.

Je-ral – (see Djer-ral) the north.

Jer-doom – the blade bone of the shoulder.

Je-rung (s.) – grease, fat, handsome.

Je-up – sharp.

Jil – a termination which forms either the superlative or intensive, as “gwabba-jil,” best, “Yoongarjil,” real natives, “mammerupjil,” a man in truth.

Jil-ba – the spring, about September, “du-bak ngan-now-eeen,” “eating dubak,” or the dubak is in season. This season is preceded by Maggoro and is followed by Kumbarung.

Jil-ba – grass, all small vegetable products which they do not eat.

Jil-lup – sharp, having a fine point, “Gid-jee jillup,” a fine pointed spear.

Jil-up (s.) – grass.

Jil-ying (s.) – emu feathers, worn as an ornament.

Jin-dam – the eldest sister.

Jin-dee – a fog, mist, dew.

Jin-do – as “mail jindo,” the ball of the eye.

Jin-dung – the name of a star.

Jing-gal-e-ree – any thing resembling a horn.

Jin-jing – (see “Ginjing.”)

Jin-ung – to see, perceive.

Jir-e-git – sparks, as “Kalla jir-e-git.”

Jit (s.) – a hole.

Jowain – (see “jeetoo.”)

Jun-ga – (see “Djan-ga.”)

Ju-wul (S.) – the short stick which they throw at animals.

Jula-go-ling – a name for the planet Venus.

## K.

Kaa (S.) – enough.

Kaa-bo – a word denoting that a number of natives are going to hunt Kangaroo, as “yuwart-a kaa-bo wat-to,” off to kill Kangaroo, or “ngal-la-ta wat-to Kaa-bo,” &c. &c.

Ka-al (S.) – wood, fire.

Ka-bar-da – a species of snake, the black snake.

Kad-jo (G.) – a hammer.

Ka-gal – an abbreviation of “Kangal.”

Kag-a-ruk – a native dance.

Kai-jart (V.) – to cut, to separate, (also) distant, far off, separated.

Kail-yung (V.) – the black wattle, the gum produced by the tree.

Kain – one, see “gain.”

Kain-bil (S.) – the dead.

Kak-um – the rump, as “Kakum kotiy,” bone rumped, an opprobrious term.

Ka-kur (S.) – the east.

Ka-la-ee-nak                 } charcoal.

Ka-la-ee-nytch             }

Kal-boo-yoo-la (S.) – a gun, (literally) fire and smoke.

Kal-byne – to still the wind by an enchantment, as “maar kal-byne,” (also) to charm.

Kal-ga – the stick for pulling down the Banksia cones, “mungyte bur-rang midde,” the mungyte bringing agent.

Kal-go-nuk (S.) – a species of frog.

Kal-ing-ween – sweeping the earth with a bough, “boodjur injarin-ween,” drying up the ground.

Kal-kar-da – a species of fish, the mullet.

Kal-la – a fire, (figuratively) a country, a property in land, firewood.

Kal-la-mat-ta – a firestick, (the other compounds of Kalla are formed in the same manner.)

Kal-lar-uk – very warm, or hot.

Kal-leep – a property in land, as “ngan-ny-a-kal-leep,” my land, (also used to express a knowledge of localities.)

Kal-luk – hot, burning.

Kal-luk-ngar (s.) – burnt, (or) heat burnt.

Kal-ta-ling-ngin (s.) – flame, (or) the tongue of the fire sits.

Kal-ya-gul – always, ever, continually.

Kam-burt – a niece.

Kam-ma-jeer – green.

Ka-na – eh? really?

Ka-na-jil – eh? verily? do you speak the truth? (sometimes also used as an affirmation.)

Kan-an-gur (s.) – adorned, shining, clean, glittering.

Kan-ba – a wing, the gill of a fish.

Kan-big-ur (s.) – the eye lash.

Kan-bur-ra – a species of centipede.

Kan-dang – to bring up, to vomit.

Kan-de – to move unsteadily, (as a ship.)

Kan-ge (s.) – straight.

Kan-go – an uncle.

Kan-gul – the east.

Kan-gur (s.) – a species of fly, (also) the native dance.

Kan-ing – the south-west.

Kan-kool-yun-gur (s.) – to kick, (see “kool-ke-kan.”)

Kan-nar (s.) – burned, sufficiently cooked.

Kan-now – to tread, to step, to walk on the toes.

Kap-it-ngun (s.) – give it all.

Ka-ra – a species of spider.

Ka-rak – the red tailed species of black cockatoo.

Ka-rail-ya – a species of fish called the cobbler.

Kar-bung – (see “Gar-bung.”)

Kar-bun-ga (S.) – a species of water-fowl, the mountain duck, the No-go-nyuks are said to be these birds transformed into men.

Kar-da – a part, or portion, (generally) half.

Kar-da-bur-rang – to pierce, to pass clean through.

Kar-da-gore – between, amongst.

Kar-da-gut (S.) – a species of ant.

Kar-dan – a species of Eucalyptus, the red gum.

Kar-dang – a younger brother.

Kar-dar – a species of guana.

Kar-da-tak-kan – to shiver, to break in pieces.

Kar-did-e – thin, bony, without fat; we-yool kotiy-lar-ra.

Kar-die-jit – a brother, neither the eldest nor the youngest of a family.

Kar-do – a married or betrothed person.

Kar-do-bur-rang – to marry (or) carry off a wife.

Kar-duk (S.) – a species of fish.

Kar-dura – two, a pair.

Kar-gal-lyr-un – to clean, to rub for the purpose of cleaning, (it makes in the preterite “kargallyrunna,” in the participle present “kargallyrun-een.”)

Kar-gal-ya – clean.

Kar-jut – to cut.

Kar-la (V.) – (see “kalla.”)

Kar-ne (S.) – weak, foolish.

Kar-bung (V.) – to make, to fashion, (probably) to sharpen, as the word chiefly applies to the spear.

Kar-re – a species of cray-fish.

Kar-re-gur (S.) – a small species of hawk.

Kar-re-jin – look out, take care, mind.

Kar-ring (V. & S.) – fine, bright, sunshiny.

Kar-ro – again, more.

Kar-ro-yool – to return hither again.

Kat-ta-jinje (V.) – to listen, to attend, “kore-kata-jinje,” do you understand.

Ka-ta-ra – a species of duck.

Kat-djo – a hammer, a hatchet.

Kat-een (S.) – a few.

Kat-good-yun-ur (S.) – to frown.

Kat-ta – the head, a hill, the top of anything.

Kat-ta-mam-me-rup – a mountain.

Kat-ta-morda (G.) – the mountains.

Kat-ta-noor-go – the brain.

Kat-teek (S.) – night.

Kat-tidje – to understand, to know, to reflect.

Kat-ting-ge-roo – a species of guana.

Kau – hollo! ho!

Kayne-yee-burt (S.) – weak.

Kee-il-gur (S.) – a small species of hawk.

Kee-in (S.) – the dead.

Keer-im-ba – a species of pelican.

Ki-a – a northern word for an emu.

Kia-kia – an exclamation of surprise and delight, sometimes of gratitude.

Kia-mug-ar (S.) – sick.

Ki-an – no, not, nothing.

Kid-je-nan-gur (S.) – to kill, to rend with the spear.

Ki-er-gul – a small species of snake.

Kij-jin-broon – a species of water-fowl. – The Didaroke family, a branch of the Ngotaks are said to be these birds transformed into men.

Ki-ley – the curved weapon for throwing.

Kil-lin – the pudenda.

Kil-ung (S.) – the fresh-water tortoise.

Kine – one.

Kin-nyok – enough, sufficient.

Ki-ok (S.) – a species of vegetable food eaten by the natives.

Kite-kite (S.) – quick, speedily, (see “Gate.”)

Ki-yun-bur-re (S.) – an emu.

Ko-bel-ya (V.) – sleep.

Ko-bong – a friend, a protector. – This name is generally applied to some animal or vegetable which has for a series of years been the friend or sign of the family, and this sign is handed down from father to son, a certain mysterious connection existing between a family and its ko-bong, so that a member of the family will never kill an animal of the species to which his ko-bong belongs, should he find it asleep; indeed he always does it reluctantly, and never without affording it a chance of escape. This arises from the family belief that some one individual of the species is their nearest friend, to kill whom would be a great crime, and is to be carefully avoided.

Kob-ul-lo – the stomach.

Ko-but-ko-but-un-un (S.) – to beguile.

Ko-gyne – a root used for food by the natives, which resembles warran.

Ko-itch (S.) – a hammer.

Ko-ki-til-la – ?

Ko-ko-rum – festering.

Ko-kul-yung – a tuft of feathers worn as an ornament.

Ko-kur-dur (S.) – high, lofty.

Ko-lail – the tea-tree, (or) paper bark tree.

Ko-lain – to deceive, to lie.

Ko-lain-a – deceitfully.

Kol-bo-go – the Hottentot fig – a species of Mesembryanthemum.

Kol-bo-go-mun-gar-a – the leaves of the Hottentot fig.

Kodo-worrong (G.) – to drink.

Kol-ga – the hip.

Ko-lin-goot – the youngest of a family.

Kol-le – a name.

Ko-lo – a verb denoting motion in general.

Ko-lo – a louse, a flea, vermin.

Ko-lytch (S.) – go thou, (from kool.)

Ko-mal (V.) – the opossum.



Ko-na – to void the excrement.

Ko-nah – a species of craw-fish.

Ko-nang – the bowels, dung, excrement.

Kong-o – the shoulder.

Koo-a (*V.*) – to laugh.

Kood-geed – a species of tea-tree, the Casuarina.

Kooj (*G.*) – a bone.

Kool (*S.*) – to go, (it forms “kool-e-gur” in the present tense, as “Balwat-kool-e-gur,” he is moving away.)

Koo-la-ma – a species of water-fowl. – The Dtondar-ups are said by the natives to be these birds formed into men.

Kool-boo – to cough.

Koo-lin-da – the young of the kardar – “kar-dar-nuba.”

Koo-lin-goot – the youngest.

Kool-jak – a swan.

Kool-ke – the hip, the hip-joint.

Kool-ke-kan – to kick, to strike with the foot.

Koo-looy-in – the youngest brother of a family.

Kool-tar (*S.*) – two people who are man and wife.

Koo-lung – a boy.

Kool-yeer (*S.*) – mist, fog.

Koo-lyoo-rung – to beat incessantly.

Koo-ly-um – to lie, to deceive.

Koo-mal – a species of opossum.

Koom-bar – heavy, big.

Koom-bar – dung, night.

Koom-boo – to make water, (also) the bladder.

Koo-nam – successful in killing plenty of game, plentiful (*V.*).

Koon-ark (*V.*) – the cray-fish.

Koon-da – a species of snake.

Koon-da-goor – a species of *Zamia*, growing near the coast.

Koon-dail – young grass just springing up after a burning; it is often used in compound words to represent any thing pointed like grass, as “Da-koon-dail,” the tongue.

Koon-de – a species of marsupial rat.

Koon-do – a sore, bile.

Koon-do – the chest.

Koon-doo-kool-kyte (s.) – to cough, to move the chest quick.

Koon-dum – to dream.

Koon-dur-nan-gur (s.) – to thunder or rend the clouds.

Koon-durt (s.) – a cloud.

Koon-dyle – a species of fish.

Koon-ert – a species of *Acacia*, very abundant on the banks of estuaries, it produces a great quantity of gum in the summer months, which forms a nutritious and agreeable article of food; the natives assemble to eat it in large numbers, when it is in season.

Koon-gar (s.) – perspiration.

Koon-go – a path or beaten way, the shoulder.

Koon-goor – a young woman who has attained the age of puberty.

Koon-un-gur (s.) – to dung.

Koon-yee – a kind of nool-burn.

Koop (s.) – charcoal.

Koor-a-buk (s.) – a species of fly.

Koo-ra-da – short, (see “Gorad.”)

Koo-ra-ga – a species of waterfowl.

Koor-da (v.) – apart, separately.

Koo-red-je-go – a root used for food by the natives.

Koor-geng-oon – shivering with cold or fear.

Koor-nal – a species of opossum.

Koo-roo-ba – a root eaten by the natives of a very large size.

Koort (s.) – the heart.

Koort-ik (s.) – an island.

Koort-kwab (s.) – glad, (see “goordoo gwabba.”)

Kooto-gwurt (s.) – to jump.

Koo-yar (s.) – a species of frog.

Ko-peer (s.) – short hair.

Ko-pil – sleep.

Ko-pin – secretly, hidden.

Ko-po-tjun – to make a noise like the gat-dara or steamer.

Ko-pul-ul-gate-gur (s.) – pregnant.

Ko-rail – shells in general.

Ko-re (s.) – just now.

Kore (v.) – a word of extensive signification not yet satisfactorily rendered. It appears amongst others to be the sign of the preterperfect tense “has,” and to be used as we should “has become,” thus “Eurda kore perdook,” the house has become close, viz. we have approached the house, (see “Go-ree.”)

Ko-ridge – some time ago, as “Koridge yannaga,” he went some time since; in contradistinction to “Geada yannaga,” he is just gone.

Kor-ro-bo-ree – the native dance.

Kort-do – apart, separate, “Walluk walluk.”

Ko-ta (v.) – a sack, a bag.

Ko-ta-ju-me-no – the name given in the Murray river district, to the Na-gar-nook family.

Ko-tang – to carry in a bag.

Ko-tdje – a bone.

Ko-te – stealthily.

Ko-tiay – bony.

Ko-tich (s.) – the chest.

Kot-je – a bone, (also derivatively) hard, forcibly.

Kot-je-lar-ra – thin, bony.

Ko-to – a bag.

Ko-to-dung (s.) – a favourite, a darling.

Kour-rain – a species of *Olea*, to which medicinal properties are attributed by the natives of King George’s sound. It is a sensitive plant, and, when dying, assumes an unnatural pale yellow colour, and

emits a smell like the most powerful garlic; in this state the natives use it in cases of head ache, waving it under the nose of the patient.

Kow-a – come, here.

Kow-at – a young sister.

Kow-e – steep, a precipice.

Kow-ee – to laugh.

Kow-un-yung – to swim.

Kow-win – water.

Kub-bar – bleak, exposed.

Kul-jak – a species of swan, the family of the Balar-okes are said to owe their origin to the transformation of these birds into men.

Kum-bar-ung – the season which follows “Jil-ba,” and is followed by that of “Berok,” (about October) “Mun-gyte backan-een,” the mungyte eating season.

Kum-bul (S.) – a species of fish, called by the Europeans the flat-fish.

Kum-uk – a root eaten by the natives, a species of koo-roo-ba.

Kun-dail (S.) – fresh meat, just killed.

Kun-dil-goor (V.) – heavy.

Kun-dung – slow, awkward, clumsy.

Kun-ning – the south-west.

Kurn-bar-rong-een – belching, eructating.

Kur-nee (S.) – a species of frog.

Kur-ram (V.) – formerly.

Kur-rang – anger, rage, passion.

Kur-rar – clean, white.

Kurr-re – an exclamation of surprise, astonishment, and delight.

Kur-rut (S.) – a species of ant.

Kur-ry-aat (V.) – cold.

Kut-tuk (S.) – probably answering to our word got, thus, “gabby kuttuk,” got water, “Yuggou kuttuk,” (he has) got a wife, “Horse guttuk,” (you have) got a horse, (see “Gaduk.”)

Kuyp-e – water.

Kwa – Yes.

Kwa-kur (S.) – a small species of kangaroo.

Kwal-uk (S.) – a species of ant.

Kween-een (S.) – the nut of a species of *Zamia*.

Kweitch (S.) – a bone, (see “Ko-tdje.”)

Kwel-le – a name.

Kwel-uk (S.) – the hip.

Kwendt (S.) – a species of marsupial rat, (see “Koon-de.”)

Kwon (S.) – dung, (see “Ko-nang.”)

Kwon-nat (S.) – (see “Koon-ert.”)

Kwyr-ril-ngab-burn (S.) – a piece of overhanging flesh near the navel in a fat person.

Ky (S.) – yes.

Kyle-gut (S.) – the part under the ear.

Ky-ley (M.) – a crooked stick.

Kyne-kur (S.) – a father.

Kype – water, (see “Kuyp-e.”)

Kype-kool-yeel-gur – to rain very slightly, to drizzle.

Kyp poon – (see “Kaa-bo.”)

## L.

This letter never occurs at the commencement of a word.

## M.

Maad-jit – a species of shark much dreaded by the natives.

Maad-jit-teeyl – the magic stone of the shark – these are pieces of crystal supposed to possess supernatural powers; some of them are much more celebrated than others: none but the native sorcerers will touch them.

Maar – a cloud, the wind.

Maar-a-loo – cloudy.

Maar-woor-dytche (S.) – the west wind.

Ma-bo – the skin of any thing.

Mad-jin-da – a species of snake.

Ma-doon – a species of opossum.

Mag-go-ro – this season follows Dul-bar, and is followed by Jilba, “Ngan-ga-nu-map,” the sun is not powerful; – winter, – the months of June, July, and August, – the rainy season.

Mag-go-rung – a species of seal, (also) a kind of fish – (since the Europeans have been in the Colony this word is applied to a pig.)

Ma-je-ruk – the fruit of the Hottentot fig, a species of Mesambryanthemum.

Mail – the eye.

Mail-nal-yuk – the eyelids.

Mail-yut – a tear.

Main-ung-ul (S.) – the season which follows Ma-kore.

Ma-kore (S.) – one of the seasons, (see “Mag-go-ro.”)

Ma-la – a species of mouse.

Ma-la-ga – the iron-stone.

Ma-la-jow – to grow, to increase in size.

Ma-laj – as, “boorda bal malaj boola” – bye and bye he will grow much bigger.

Ma-la-jin – growing.

Male-oke – a local name for the Tdon-dar-ups; one of the great families into which the natives are divided.

Male-o-me-no – (see “Male-oke.”)

Ma-li-gur (S.) – tall, (see “Ma-la-jin”).

Ma-li-jee – the shadow.

Mal-lard – a girl.

Mal-lee-look – unfortunate in not killing much game.

Ma-lo – a shade.

Mal-ya – the ignited part of a piece of wood.

Mal-yang-win – singing.

Mal-ya-ruk – mid-day.

Mal-ye – a swan.

Ma-lyne – in the habit of, accustomed to.

Mam (S.) – a father, (see “Mam-mum.”)

Ma-mil-yur (S.) – dew, drops of water.

Mam-mer (G.) – a father.

Mam-me-rup – a man; used also as an adjective to denote the quality of any thing that has attained a very great, or its greatest size, as “Katta-mam-merup,” a mountain, “Mool-ya-mam-merup,” the inflation of the nostrils, (used to denote anger.)

Mam-mul – a son.

Mam-mun – a father.

Mam-mun-go – the white of an egg.

Mam-murt (S.) – the sea, salt water.

Mam-ur-gurt (S.) – Princess Royal Harbour, King George’s Sound.

Man-ar (S.) – a species of guana.

Man-done – woody, a place full of trees.

Man-doo – as “batta mandoo,” sun-beams.

Man-du-been – browning, turning brown, (as meat roasting.)

Man-dy-ar (V.) – a fair, or meeting of tribes for the purpose of exchanges (see “Mund-ja,” and “Mant.”)

Man-gar-a – (see “Mungar.”)

Man-gart – the Greyiana; the wood of this tree has a heart nearly black, which gives out a most delicious perfume like raspberry jam, hence called by the colonists the raspberry jam tree.

Man-hyte – a white species of cockatoo.

Ma-ni-a-na – to-morrow morning.

Mant (S.) – (see “Mund-ja.”)

Man-un-gur (S.) – to hang down, to be pendant.

Man-ya – a period of the day, about 10 A.M.

Man-yin-ee – a seal.

Mara – the hand; to handle, to take, to lay hold of, to seize.

Ma-rail-ya – a species of unio, generally called the fresh water muscle. The natives of this part of Australia will not eat them, having a tradition, that many years ago some natives were poisoned by them; but to the north-west part they are a favourite article of food. Europeans about the Swan River occasionally eat them, and I have made several hearty meals from them.

Mar-da – a kind of nut.

Mar-do – a species of mouse.

Mar-dung – dark.

Mar-dung-ween – hunting the opossum by night, as “mekung mardung-ween,” hunting by moonlight.

Mar-ga – the lower arm, from the elbow to the wrist, a bough.

Ma-ri (V.) – to cry, to lament.

Mar-in-gur (S.) – to steal.

Marn-duk – a species of grub eaten by the natives.

Mar-o-loo } (V.) – formerly.

Mar-og }

Mar-rain (V.) – food (farinaceous.)

Mar-rang-ngwoont (S.) – dying, (lying sighing.)

Mar-ree (S.) – flesh, meat.

Mar-ree (S.) – the bark of a species of Eucalyptus.

Mar-ro – a species of Banksia.

Mar-uk (S.) – the lower part of the arm – (see “Marga.”)

Maryne – vegetable food; all plants, parts of which are eaten by the natives, are classed under this denomination.

Mat-a-wit (S.) – a species of fish.

Mate – attention, regarding steadfastly, (also) more.

Mate-jil – exact, accurate.

Mat-ta – the shank, the handle of any thing, (also) a family or species.

Mat-ta-goor-no – to turn up the earth with a stick, to push with a stick; as boodjur matta-goor-no.

Ma-un (V.) – off, away.

Ma-yure, or My-ure – a nephew.

Me-al (V.) – the eye.

Me-da or Mer-da – membrum virile.

Mee-dee – a species of cormorant, the shag.

Meem-bat – the eye-brow.

Mee-nyte – the face, the countenance.

Mee-nyte-wal-luk-eja – to alter, to change, to put a new face on a thing.



Mee-ra – to cry; whence.

Mee-rang-win – crying.

Mee-row – to call, to cry out; whence.

Mee-row-een – calling.

Mee-ra – the throwing stick.

Mee-ta-gong – the name of a spirit whom the natives dread.

Me-ga – the moon.

Meg-ka (V.) – the moon.

Me-ki – the moon.

Me-kil (S.) – a species of guana.

Me-kung – moonlight.

Me-kytch (S.) – the forehead.

Me-la – at some future or distant period, hereafter.

Me-le – (see “Mal-ye.”)

Me-mak – the moon.

Me-marng – a whale.

Me-mar-dup (V.) – (probably) to-morrow, shortly hence.

Me-me – the different layers of which the root of the “bohn” is composed, these resemble the layers of vegetable matter in the onion.

Me-me-de – a species of Xanthorrhea.

Men-dyke – ill, unwell, in pain.

Me-ne – a root eaten by the natives, a species of Hæmadorum, (it somewhat resembles mud-ja.)

Me-no-been – jealous.

Me-ra (V.) – the throwing board.

Me-ral-gur – the right arm.

Mer-de-lung (S.) – a species of fish.

Mern-dong (V.) – (see “Nol-born”) – also, a cord, a rope.

Mer-ro – the throwing board; also, a band of men.

Mer-rytch (S.) – Oyster Harbour, King George’s Sound; also, dew, a dew-drop.

Me-tjo – the seed vessel of the Eucalyptus, the cone of the Banksia.

Me-tjo-koon-dail – the inner seed vessel of the Banksia cone.

Me-tjo-nu-ba – the seed vessel of the cone of the Banksia.

Me-to – blunt.

Met-ta-gong – a type of fungus.

Me-uk – the moon.

Mey-e-ra – to-morrow.

Mid-de – an agent, the active participle in any thing; always used in compound words as an affix, as “yoongar-burrang-midde,” a people carrying agent: a horse – “mungyte burrang midde,” the mungyte bringing agent, or stick for hooking down the Banksia cones – “yoongar ngan-now mid-de,” a people eating agent, or cannibal: (this word, thus applied, is of the most frequent use in the language.)

Mi-er (V.) – a house.

Mi-er-uk – having a desire for some particular species of food.

Mil-gar – new, fresh; as “boka milgar,” a new cloak.

Mil-yarn – the stars.

Min-dur-bul (S.) – the eyelash.

Ming-al-ya – a tear.

Min-go – the chest.

Ming-urt (S.) – the eyebrow, (also) deep.

Min-jing-ing – the eggs of lice, scurf.

Min-nie – to smell; as “minnie dul,” to stink.

Min-ning – if, if I might.

Min-nye – dew.

Min-u-do – dirty, mouldy, stale.

Min-um (S.) – truly, in truth.

Min-ung (S.) – the south.

Mi-rak – a sister.

Mi-ran-gul-un (S.) – the right arm – (see “Meer-algur.”)

Mir-bur-rung (S.) – to bury, to bring the Mir-ro, (from the custom of sticking it up at the head of the grave.)

Mo-an – black, dirty, dark coloured.

Mobp (S.) – the skin, (see “Mabo.”)

Modd-ger-do – looking on the ground carelessly.

“karro yarruk nungow.”

again up look.

Mo-gang – strange, unknown in a place.

Mokin (V.) – like, equal (see “Mo-quin.”)

Mo-kine – as “doorda mokine,” a wild dog, this word is used to represent that class of game (or animals) which does not come under the term of dadjee.

Mo-nak – clear, sunshiny, fine weather, warm weather.

Mon-dak – the bush, a woody country.

Mon-gurn (S.) – a species of wattle tree.

Mon-jen-ung (S.) – the season which follows “Main-ung-ul.”

Mo-num – to bellow.

Moo-ding-ya – fixed, immovable, tight.

Moo-lar-da – an evil spirit.

Mool-jung (V.) – frightened.

Mool-Mool (S.) – in parts.

Moo-loor – a lake.

Moo-tjen – to be afraid, to fear.

Mool-ya – the nose.

Mool-ya-bin – being sulky, offended.

Mool-ya-mail – the nose and eyes, the countenance.

Mool-ya-mam-me-rup – indignant, enraged.

Mool-ya-murt (S.) – jealous.

Mool-ya-nyette-yogow – to sneeze.

Mool-ya-poonan – the nostrils.

Mool-yar-eetch – the roof of the mouth.

Mool-yar-ejow – to sneeze.

Mool-yart – the Kangaroo bone worn through the nose, (also) the hole in which it is placed.

Mool-yeen (S.) – a swampy place, (sometimes) water.

Mool-yer (V.) – the nose.

Mool-yer-ra – to pluck, to pull out feathers.

Mool-yoon – the pudenda.

Mool-yuk – the first part of any thing.

Moon-ang – to bear in the arms, to carry in the arms.

Moon-ark (V.) – sunshine, the firmament.

Moon-do – the part of the rump at the extremity of the back bone, also, a species of shark, which the natives do not eat.

Moon-dung – all, the whole.

Moon-go – the shoulder.

Moon-ing – mustachios.

Moo-nin-jin-ge-rung – the name of a star.

Moork (S.) – the shoulder.

Moon-ung } further, to a great distance.

Moon-no }

Moo-rad-a – full, satisfied.

Moor-antch (S.) – the angle.

Moor-da-bal-an-gur (S.) – to be firm, immovable.

Moor-doo-een – strong, powerful.

Moor-doo-een, moordoo-ren – hard, unpleasant to lie on, (the opposite to “goon-yak,” soft.)

Moo-reet – a small species of quail.

Moor-ga – a ring, a circle of men formed round game intended to be taken.

Moor-gyle – plenty, (“boola.”)

Moo-ri-jo – to go.

Moo-ring, moor-ring (S.) – green.

Moorn – black.

Moorn yoong-ar – black brother, (or) the black race generally.

Moo-roo-lung – a large species of quail.

Moo-roop – the sinews of the tail of the kangaroo, (“gwe-rak.”)

Moo-root – a relation.

Moo-root-burna – friendless, unrecognized.

Moor-uk (s.) – dark.

Moo-tjing – a coward, a rascal.

Moo-too-rung – a piece of overhanging flesh on a fat person, (“gabburn.”)

Mooyit-mooyit – sweet.

Mooyr-oo – charcoal.

Moo-yung – to commit adultery.

Mo-quin – similar, like to.

Mo-ran-gur (s.) – sick, unwell, having the cholic, (see “Moro” and “Angur.”)

Mor-da – high, steep, deep.

Mor-dak – the hole in the ground in which the by-yu is buried.

Mor-de-bung – ?

More-yil (s.) – full, satisfied.

Mo-ro – the tail, the backside.

Moro-go-to – to-morrow.

Moyra un – a grandfather.

Mu-boor-doo – a species of tea tree.

Mud-ja – a root eaten by the natives; a species of *Hæmadorum*.

Mud-je – the name given by the natives to rope or string.

Mud-je-roo – soft, smooth.

Mu-ga – water.

Mug-ar (s.) – hair of the head.

Mug-go (v.) – naked.

Mug-go-ro (v.) – the commencement of the rainy season.

Mul-gan (s.) – cold.

Mul-gar – thunder, a storm, a sorcerer.

Mul-gar-uk (s.) – to cure by enchantment.

Mun-da – altogether, collectively, two or more things joined in one.

Mun-dar-da – a small species of mouse, which is generally found in the tops of the Xanthorrhæa.

Mun-dig-a-ra – a girl before maturity.

Mund-ja – a sort of annual fair, which takes place in the spring of the year, when the natives of different districts meet for the purpose of exchanging various articles of utility with one another. For instance, the Murray men and the Perth men meet, and the following exchanges take place between them.

The Murray men bring	The Perth men bring
Nool-burn,	Kat-jew,
Boor-doon,	Bo-ka,
Tab-ba,	Koon-yee,
Wal-ga,	Woon-doo,
Tdoor-dé-re,	Bo-ye.
Ko-kil-yung,	
Dew-er,	
Wil-gey,	
Ngow-er,	
Nig-ga.	

Some of these have been again obtained from other tribes: for instance, the Perth men have generally obtained them from the Northern men. An approach to an internal system of commerce thus exists throughout all this part of Australia. A curious ceremony takes place on the occasion of these meetings. It consists in rapidly passing fire-sticks from hand to hand, and in endeavouring to drop a small piece of lighted wood on the females in such a manner that they get slightly burned before they can shake it off. In passing the fire-sticks from hand to hand, they also endeavour to do it so rapidly and dexterously, as to burn the person they give them to.

Mund-jal-la – lazy, idle, tired, inactive, idleness arising from repletion.

Mun-do – cloudy.

Mun-dum-mung (V.) – together.

Mun-dung – a species of noolburn.

Mun-ga – a nest, “jeeda-mya” – the house of a bird.

Mun-gar – a barb or hair, as “Katta Mungara,” the hair of the head.

Mun-gat – an ant.

Mung-ur-dur (S.) – the wind-pipe.

Mun-gyte – the flower of the Banksia.

Mun-gyte-du – the hairy part of the Banksia flower.

Mun-jang – harmless, not fierce.

Mun-je-ral – fat, lazy, idle, tired, (see “Mund-jal-la.”)

Mu-rang – a root eaten by the natives.

Mur-da – bald, (“birri-kain,”) as “katta murda,” bald head.

Mur-daile – the wrist.

Mur-dar (S.) – a species of fish.

Mur-ri-jo – to go, to move.

Mur-ro, mur-ro – the peeled and ornamented sticks which the natives wear in their heads during the “yallore.”

Mur-tden (S.) – three.

My-a – anything constructed of bark; as a house, or basket.

My-a – the voice.

My-a-gyne – to-morrow, (or) the day before yesterday.

My-a-kowa – an echo, (the voice of the precipice.)

My-ar – a place of residence.

My-ar-a – a property in land, one’s landed property.

My-ar-duk – night.

My-a-ree – foliage.

My-art – darkness.

My-a-tyle (S.) – to deceive, to flatter, to charm with the voice.

My-er-bug-ul – the monthly illness of females. During this period the native women are separated from their husbands and friends; a little hut close to that of their husbands is erected for them, and for six days they are obliged to remain in the state “walluk ngwoondoween,” lying apart.

My-er-ree – the liver.

My-ra bottine – joints of the fingers.

My-re (S.) – the hand or fingers. The natives have no distinctive names for the thumb or fingers; in some districts they call the thumb “the mother of the fingers;” in others, “the head of the family, or the old man,” and the fingers they call “the eldest,” “the second,” &c. &c.

Myre-a – the hand or fingers.

Myre-ook – yesterday.

My-ure – a nephew.

## N.

Na-al – here, present.

Nab-bow – to rub on, to anoint, as “wilgey nabbow,” to paint with wilgey.

Nad-joo – I, or I will.

Na-ga – this.

Nag-a-bel – this place, this spot.

Na-ga-lia – to steal, to purloin.

Na-ga-li-ung – a thief, a robber.

Na-gar-nook – one of the great families into which the natives are divided.

Nag-karn (s.) – a small species of fish, (from subsisting in former times principally on this fish, the Nagarnook family are said to have derived their name.)

Na-gein – stolen, that which has been obtained by theft, as “maryne na-gein nganno-ween,” eating stolen food.

Nag-o – cold.

Na-go – to know, (principally used to the south of Swan River.)

Na-go-look – an acquaintance, any person, or thing that is known to one.

Na-go-mun – cold, cold all over.

Na-gul – friendly, nice, amicably, as “nagul nginnoween,” sitting together in a friendly manner.

Nag-ul – the part of the mouth under the tongue.

Na-it – what? as “na-ga-nait,” what is this.

Na-it-juk – wherefore, for what reason, why.

Nal-go – a sharp edge, as the edge of a knife.

Nal-go – the teeth, improperly used for to eat.

Nal-ja – to peep sideways at any thing.

Nal-juk – the outer corner of the eye.

Nal-ya – the arm pit.

Nal-yeer-ra (s.) – the afternoon.

Nal-yuk – the skin.

Nam-bur (s.) – a barb, (see “mungar.”)

Nam-me-die – a small species of fresh water fish.

Nam-yun-go – an emu, the local name for the Dtondarup family in the Vasse district.



Nan-do – the breast bone.

Nan-dup – the red gum tree.

Na-nee – a species of water bird, a quail.

Nan-ga – the beard, the roots and bottom parts of certain bulbs which the natives eat, as “borhn nanga,” the roots of borhn, “gwar-dine nanga,” the roots of gwar-dine.

Nan-gar – the stars.

Nan-gur (S.) – to bite, to tear, to eat, (see “Ngan-now.”)

Nan-gutta – moss.

Nan-jart – the east wind.

Nan-jer-goon – a root eaten by the natives.

Nank (S.) – a female dog, a mother, (see “ngan-gan.”)

Nan-ngin (S.) – to stop, to wait, (stop and sit) (see “nan-nup” and “ngin-now.”)

Nan-neep – a young Kangaroo.

Nan-nup – stop, halt.

Na-no – mud, also a swamp.

Na-nuk (S.) – the back of the neck.

Na-nuk (S.) – an island.

Na-nuk-bart (S.) – to walk carelessly by.

Nan-yar – benumbed, stiffened.

Na-rang-ur (S.) – one of the families into which the natives are divided.

Nar-di-gool (S.) – to dive, to descend.

Nar-duk – downwards, low.

Nar-duk-yu-gow-een – the teeth in the upper jaw so called from their pointing downwards.

Nar-gyle – a root eaten by the natives.

Nar-na – a small species of caterpillar.

Nar-nuk (S.) – the beard.

Nar-ra (V.) – to burn.

Nar-ra – the ribs.

Nar-rag-a-ra – the name of a star.

Nar-rail – the ribs.

Narr-gallia – “Moor-doo-een-nalgo.”

Nar-ri-ik – plenty, (see “boola.”)

Nar-ri-ja – spittle, froth, as “narrija-gwart,” to spit, or “narrija ngoriuk” (*v.*) absurd, nonsense.

Nar-ring-ur (*V.*) – liberal? plenty.

Nar-ruk-narruk – from side to side, “bingoort bingoort,” unsteady, in different directions, on all sides.

Nar-rung-ur (*V.*) – warm, hot.

Nar-rup-in-dan-win – also “nar-ruk-wil-yan-een,” passing on one side.

Nat-djing – the yolk of an egg.

Nat-te – more, continue.

Ne (.) – this.

Ne-apel (*V.*) – forsooth, in truth.

Nee-bel – truly, in truth.

Nee-myte – the ribs.

Nee-nat – covered with sores or sore places.

Nee-neem – a large species of leech.

Nee-ran – to howl (as a dog.)

Neer-im-ba – a species of pelican.

Neer-ran – to plant, to put in the ground.

Nen-ne-a (*G.*) – me.

Nerno (*V.*) – soft, (also) clay.

New-bal – ye two, brother and sister, or parent and child.

New-bin – ye two, man and wife.

Neyp – little, small, (see “numap.”)

Neyp-nopb (*S.*) – a little bit.

Neyp-in-daa-bin (*S.*) – to pilfer, to steal a little.

Ngar-o (*V.*) – a pig.

Nhune-a-look } thine.

Nhune-a-lung }

Nhune-dool – you will.

Nhune-doo – you do, or do you.

Nhur-doo – conduct, behaviour.

Nid-ja – this one, this here.

Nid-jal-la – here, in this place.

Nig-ga – the string of the opossum's hair, worn round the head.

Nil-lar-ee – or “nil-lar-uk,” blue.

Nin-da (*S. & V.*) – a tail.

Nin-dyan – to kiss.

Nin-gar (*G.*) – a mother.

Ning-il (*S.*) – a species of wattle tree.

Nin-jan (*V.*) – to kiss.

Nirr-go – a mosquito.

Ni-yoong – the elbow.

No-dytche – dead.

No-go – a species of fungus.

No-go-lan (*S.*) – accidentally, unintentionally.

No-go-luk – the craw of a bird.

No-go-nyuk – one of the great families into which the natives are divided.

No-go-ro – heavy sleep, to sleep soundly, “Bid-jar ngoo-moon,” “no-go-ro bakaneen,” to sleep soundly.

No-gyte – the elbow.

Nool-burn – the girdle of opossum's hair, worn round the waist by the natives.

Nool-loo – narrow.

Noon-al-lung – yours, thine.

Noon-da (*V.*) – you.

Noon-dee – the tail of an animal.

Noon-goor-dool – stuck in, (that which has been pierced but not penetrated, is said to be noon-goor-dool.)

Noor-doo – a fly.

Noor-do-rung-win – snoring.

Noor-go – an egg.

Noorgo-im-ba – the shell of an egg.

Noor-go-mam-mun-go – the white of an egg.

Noor-go-nat-djing – the yolk of an egg.

Noorn-noo – a species of snake.

Noor-ruk (S.) an emu.

Noo-tdo-wun-neen – shutting.

Noo-yung – to blow as the wind.

Nor-luk (S.) – a tooth.

Nor-luk-kool (S.) – to belch, to come through the teeth.

Norn-duk-aun (S.) – to fly from any one, or any thing.

Nornt (S.) – the feathers of small birds.

No-pine – the young of animals.

Nower – (see “Ngow-er.”)

Noy-jung – allied.

Nu-ba – the young of any thing.

Nu-bul-lel-long (V.) – thine, (plural.)

Nu-nal-long (V.) – yours, thine, (singular.)

Nug-ga – cold.

Nu-goo-lung – to steep in water, as “Mun-gyte nugoolung,” to soak Banksia flowers.

Nuh – ah! oh!

Nu-jee – a large species of mouse that burrows in the earth, and is eaten by the natives.

Nu-la – a species of moss.

Nu-map – small, little, diminutive.

Numar – a flesh-coloured fungus.

Num-barn (G.) – a mark on the chest, (see “Ngamburn.”)

Nune-o-luk – thine.

Nun-gar – the nape of the neck.

Nun-gow – to look, to see, to behold.

Nu-rang – ye.

Nu-rang-uk – yours.

Nur-dee (S.) – the south.

Nye-do – a fly.

Nye-lin-gur (V.) – stingy.

Nye-na (V.) – you.

Nye-na (V.) – to sit.

Nye-nel-in (V.) – you (accusative.)

Nyet-te – shavings obtained from shaving the kangaroo skin.

Nyet-ting – cold.

Nyte-bee – nothing.

Nyun-er-uk (S.) – a species of duck.

## NG.

Ngaa-mil-er (S.) – a fish, a species of mullet.

Nga-dite – shallow.

Ngal-a – we two, the dual between parents and children.

Ngal-a-ta – we three.

Ngal-ba – piece of string projecting from the ends of the bags carried by the females, and to which the supporting strap is attached.

Ngal-bo – an ornamental tuft of emu feathers, worn on various parts of the body.

Ngal-lan-bur-rang – twilight.

Ngal-leen – crooked, awry; as “Matta ngal-leen,” crooked legs.

Ngal-li – we two (the dual between brothers and sisters, or two friends.)

Ngal-lun – a hole.

Nga-luk (S.) – the cheek.

Ngal-uk (S.) – we two; as “Ngaluk boken kooligur,” we two are going there.

Ngal-ya – the arm pit.

Ngam-burn – scars on the body, purposely made by the natives, being considered by them as a great ornament.

Ngan – who.

Ngan-a-luk – mine.

Ngan-do – who is the agent.

Ngan-dyne – unwell.

Ngan-ga – the sun.

Ngan-gan – a mother.

Ngan-gan-broo – an orphan, motherless.

Ngan-na – my.

Ngan-nee – who.

Ngan-neek, or ngan-neetch – we two, the dual between husband and wife.

Ngan-neel – we or us.

Ngan-nee-luk – ours.

Ngan-nong – whose.

Ngan-now – to eat, to swallow.

Ngan-numa, or ngan-ngum – we two, the dual between two brothers-in-law.

Ngan-ya – I.

Nga-ra (V.) – the back.

Ngar-do – as “jeena ngar-do,” the heel; also, the left arm or side.

Ngar-dul – low in position, lying low, below.

Ngar-dung – to creep, to steal on any thing.

Ngar-dung-ur (S.) – the north-north-west wind is so called at King George’s Sound, perhaps from its coming from a very low level country.

Ngar-dung-win – stealing on game, creeping along.

Ngar-il-gul (S.) – a species of king-fish.

Ngarn-din (V.)           } sick, sore; see “Nan-dyne.”

Ngarn-den-yung (V.) }

Ngar-ra – to burn.

Ngar-ree (S.) – a species of salmon.

Ngar-ril – the numeral three, a few.

Ngat-tung – to wound, to injure.

Nge-ra (V.) – to lie.

Ngil-lel (V.) – we.

Ngil-lel-ung, (V.) – of us, ours.

Ngin-nee – thou.

Ngin-now – to sit, to remain for a time in any place.

Ngin-uk (S.) – (see “Nun-eluk,”) yours.

Ngo-bar – an open sandy beach, downs near the sea.

Ngo-bart, ngo-bart – to open and shut quickly, as “mail ngobart ngobart,” to wink.

Ngob-born – big, (also) a lump.

Ngo-lak – the white tailed species of black cockatoo.

Ngo-lang-a – after, behind.

Ngo-liup, (V.) – expended, used, consumed.

Ngo-mon (V.) – big.

Ngon-do (V.) – an elder brother, (plural, “Ngon-do-men.”)

Ngon-na – the pieces of kangaroo skin used for the purpose of stringing the bags which the women carry.

Ngon-yung – a species of flower called the honey flower.

Ngoo-boo – blood.

Ngoo-bool-yer – red, blood-coloured.

Ngool-boon-goor (S.) – a species of mouse eaten by the natives.

Ngool-ya – a red root somewhat resembling bohne in flavour, but tougher and more stringy.

Ngoo-moon – large, big, fat.

Ngoon-do – a brother.

Ngoon-man – the right arm or side.

Ngoont-boor-bung (S.) – to startle, to frighten.

Ngoont-oon-gur (S.) – to dream.

Ngoon-un – a duck.

Ngoo-ra – a small lake or basin of water.

Ngo-ra – a species of opossum.

Ngo-ri-uk (V.) – much, very.

Ngo-ro – what falls from the nose, the mucus of the nose.

Ngo-ta (S.) – a species of crow.

Ngo-tak – one of the great families into which the natives are divided.

Ngo-u-dung – stingy.

Ngow-er – a tuft of cockatoo feathers worn in the hair.

Ngow-er-it (S.) – the navel.

Ngow-o – a species of bird called the pheasant.

Ngo-yar – to cut.

Ngoy-yung – to blow, to whistle as the wind; as “ngoyung maar boola,” the wind roars much.

Ngoy-yur (S.) – the elbow.

Ngun-ga (V.) – the sun.

Ngun-ga (V.) – mother.

Ngun-gur (S.) – to give; as “boor-duk nadj nunuk ngunga,” bye and bye I will give it you.

Ngwir-re } beautiful, handsome, tall.

Ngwir-ryne }

Ngwoon-dow – to lie down.

Ngwoont-gool (S.) – the place last slept at, (“lain and left.”)

O.

Onun-na – a bird of the duck kind,

Oo-lo-it (V.) – the calf of the leg, (a corruption of “walgyte.”)

Oo-nern (V.) – a duck.

Oor-do (V.) – a younger brother, (see “Wor-der.”)

Oo-re (V.) – tall.

Oor-rar – far away.

Orl-ga (V.) – a tooth.

Orl-go (V.) – a tooth, (a corruption of “nalgo.”)

Or-pin (S.) – plenty, abundant.

Or-ree – tall, slender, long.



P.\*

Pal – he, she, or it, (the third person singular.)

Pa-luk – a species of Xanthorrhoea.

Peer-a (S.) – a species of Banksia.

Peer (S.) – a nail (of the hands or feet).

Pe-il (S.) – the navel.

Per-dook – near.

Pi-an-gur (S.) – to dig, to scrape, to scratch.

Pil-lar-ra – a double barbed spear.

Po-ko (S. & V.) – there, (see “Bo-ko-jee.”)

Po-nait – the knee.

Pool (S.) – several, many, much.

Poo-tuk – to wink, to open and shut, as “mail poo-tuk poo-tuk,” to wink.

Poo-yu – smoke.

Pud-deer – the string to fasten the cloak with.

Pug-ga-lo (V.) – see “Bug-ga-lo.”

Pug-ga-long (V.) – see “Bug-ga-long.”

Purt-up (S.) – to lie, to deceive.

\* See the observation under the letter *B*.

## Q.

Qua – yes.

Quail-up – the mons veneris.

Qua-la – a name, (“Kolle.”)

Qua-la – a song, to sing.

Quan-nert – (see “Koonert.”)

Quap-ul (*V.*) – to steal.

Quart (*G.*) – to throw.

Queen-een – a species of By-yu.

Quel-kain – to shake, to work, to shift the position, (see “gwel-kannow.”)

Quip-pel – to steal, (probably a word introduced by Europeans.)

Quag-gum – a crow.

## T.

Taan – to pierce, to penetrate, to make an opening.

Taap (*S.*) – a knife.

Tab-ba – the native knife, formed of splinters of quartz, fastened with gum on a long piece of stick.

Tab-burt – to fall, to set as the sun.

Ta-da-be – (see “Tu-tde-ba.”)

Tak-an – to break.

Ta-kil (*S.*) – a feather.

Tal-lung – the tongue.

Tan-do – a species of hawk.

Tan-dub-un (*S.*) – to spring, to jump.

Tap-in-gur (*S.*) – to steal.

Tar-gat – the windpipe.

Tda – the mouth, or opening.

Tdab-a-duk (*S.*) – a species of fish.

Tda-bitch (*S.*) – dry.

Tda-dum – the name of a star which is supposed to be a female, the wife of Woorditch.

Tdo-duk (S.) – raw.

Tdon-dail – fair, white, light coloured, (“Djit-to.”)

Tdon-gan (S.) – a species of By-yu.

Tdoo-dteen (S.) – a species of Xanthorrhea.

Tdoon-dil-yer (S.) – fair, white, light-coloured.

Tdoon-djar (S.) – a species of frog eaten by the natives.

Tdoor-da – a dog.

Tdoor-de-re – a dog’s tail.

Tdoort-ail (S.) – a species of fly.

Tdowt-ta – a root eaten by the natives.

Tdu-dar (S.) – a girl.

Tdur-duk – limestone, lime.

Tdur-dung (S.) – green.

Tdur-teen (S.) – trackless, untraversed, without a path.

Tee-luk – a species of bird, commonly called the magpie.

Teeyl – any crystals, these are supposed to possess magic power, the same name is also applied to anything transparent.

Te-ne – a brother-in-law.

Terr-gur (S.) – to enclose.

Ti-en-dee (S.) – stars.

Tjel-kee (S.) – a species of cray-fish.

Tjoi-ung (S.) – a species of Iguana.

To-lail – a species of bird, the crow.

To-nait (S.) – here.

Ton-dar-up – one of the great families into which the natives are divided, they are said to be generally tall, but not very thin.

Took (S.) – a species of frog eaten by the natives, (thus named from the noise it makes.)

Too-koon – to cook, to lay any thing on the fire for the purpose of cooking.

Tool-dye-nung (S.) – a species of jew fish.

Tool-goitch (s.) – a house.

Toon-ga – the ear; used figuratively for to hear, to know, to understand.

Toor-duk – convalescent, or a little ill.

Toor-ta – a dog.

Toor-ta-dy-er – a dog's tail.

Top-lee-lup (s.) – the name of an island.

Torne-a-mug-er (s.) – to fight, to guard, to contend.

Tow-arn (s.) – a species of paroquet.

Toy (s.) – the calf of the leg.

Toyntch-wung (s.) – to collect, to gather.

Tur-neet (s.) – a baby.

Tu-ta-min-de (s.) – the knee.

Tu-tde-ba, (or “Ta-de-ba”) – the gum adhering to the leaves which compose the Xanthorrhoea.

Tup-put – slow, lazy, inagile.

Twonk (s.) – (see “Toon-ga.”)

Twonk (s.) – a species of frog, (thus named from the noise it makes.)

Twoort-a-bang-ul (s.) – a species of porpoise.

Tyu-ro – the left arm, or side.

Tyun-dul-ur (s.) – a species of flat fish.

Tyung (s.) – a species of fish called the cobbler, (thus named from the spine with which it stings.)

## W.

Waar-dat – the west.

Wad-da-ruk – the sow thistle.

Wad-da-ruk – a local name of the Ngotak family.

Wad-jee – (see “Widjee.”)

Wad-jo – fastened up, as “katta mungara wad-joo,” the hair of the head rolled up in the way the natives wear it.

Wa-dum – serious, not joking, in earnest.

Wain-gur (S.) – to die – (see “Wynega.”)

Wait-tan – (see “Watto.”)

Wai-yu (S.) – a species of Kingia.

Wa-kur-in (S.) – a species of waterfowl.

Wal-bur (S.) – the sea-shore.

Wal-byne – to cure by enchantment. This process is performed by drawing away the Boyl-ya, who is in the patient, from the diseased part to some of the extremities of the body, whence he is expelled by the operator, who effects his purpose by squeezing the afflicted part with his hands, gradually drawing them towards the extremities. He is however very careful, after each squeeze, to shake his hands and blow well upon them, to save himself from being afflicted by the Boyl-ya, who generally goes off at last in an invisible form, although sometimes he assumes that of a piece of quartz; in which case he is captured and preserved as a curiosity. If any person has a great reputation for performing the operation, the natives will, in the event of the illness of a relative, travel many miles to procure his attendance.

Wal-dja – a species of fish.

Wal-ga – a species of dowak.

Wal-gah (S.) – a species of fish.

Wal-gin – the rainbow.

Wal-gur (S.) – to laugh.

Wal-gyte – the calf of the leg.

Wal-jup – the long stem on which the flower of the Xanthorrhoea grows.

Wal-la-ra – carelessly, without looking, as “wallara murrijobeen,” walking along without looking.

Wal-letch (S.) – a large species of falcon – (see “Wald-ja.”)

Wal-li-ow – a kangaroo rat.

Wal-loo – the hair, as “katta mungara,” or “katta wal-loo,” the hair of the head.

Wal-luk-walluk – in parts, divided, separated.

Wal-luk-yong-a – to divide, to give in portions, to share.

Wal-ung (S.) – the seed of a parasite which bears a red flower.

Wal-yal – the lungs.

Wal-yar-dee – tall, long, ungainly.

Wan-do-na – a species of insect.

Wan-ga-dun-eeen – screaming, crying loudly.

Wan-go – the upper part of the arm, from the elbow to the shoulder, also, a species of snake, a favourite article of food among the natives.

Wan-gow – to speak, to talk.

Wan-ke – to talk, to speak, to say.

Wan-na – the stick carried by the women for the purpose of digging up roots.

Wap-pee – a small species of fish.

Wap-pur (*S.*) – to swim, to play.

War-boom (*S.*) – to kill, to slay.

War-da – renown, fame.

Warda-gaduk – a great warrior, one having renown.

War-daile – to whistle.

War-de-kut-tuk (*V.*) – large, immense.

War-deen – the northern word for “wynega.”

War-do – the throat.

War-do-ngar-row-een – to be thirsty, (literally) the throat is burning.

War-dung – a crow.

Ware – and, also.

War-ga-do – to search for, to look for, to seek.

War-ma (*V.*) – another, the other.

War-nuk (*S.*) – the upper part of the arm.

War-ran – a species of Dioscorea, a sort of yams like the sweet potatoe. It extends in the south-west part of the continent from a short distance south of the Murray to nearly as far as Gantheaume Bay to the northward, growing in a light rich soil in the low lands, also sometimes in the crevices of basaltic rocks amongst the hills. The digging of these roots is always a most laborious operation, and in the dry season becomes almost impracticable, from the hardness of the ground. It is known by the same name to the natives on the eastern side of the continent.

War-rang – the numeral three.

War-ran-ung – a porpoise.

Warr-ba – the other.

War-roitch (*S.*) – a species of fish.

War-roo – a female kangaroo.

War-row – to raise, or rise; “mya warrow-een,” raising up bark, or building a house; “gobby warroween,” the water is rising; “maar warroween,” the clouds are rising.

War-ra – bad (“djul.”)

Wat-kool-gur (S.) – to depart, to move away, (see “watto” and “kolo.”)

Wat-tee (S.) – a species of mimosa.

Wat-to (or Wait-tan) – away, hence, go away.

Wat-to-goor-no – to push, to shove away.

Wau – where.

Wau-ba-tin – full.

Waub-bow – to play, to tease.

Wau-doo-noo – a species of the hymenopterous insect.

Wau-gul – an imaginary aquatic monster residing in fresh water, and endowed with supernatural power, which enables it to consume the natives, although it generally attacks females. The person it selects for its victim pines away almost imperceptibly and dies.

Wau-gul-un – being very ill. (It is derived from the word waugul; a woman who miscarries, or has any complaint subsequent to child-bearing is said to be waugulun.)

Wau-gur – panting, breathing heavily.

Wau-gurt – through, pierced through.

Wau-kyn (S.) – bad, useless, no good.

Wau-loo – light, dawn, daylight, also a clear open space where the sky is visible.

Waum-il-yir (S.) – a sort of manna eaten by the natives.

Waum-ma – another.

Wayl-mat (S.) – the bone run through the nose.

Way-lo – the north.

Wayre (S.) – to ford, to walk in the water.

Wa-yung (V.) – to mix.

Wee-nin (S.) – a species of water-fowl.

Wee-ning – blood, (“ngoo-boo.”)

Wee-reet – the south-east wind.

Weer-go – a sort of rock crystal found to the north.

Weer-go-jung (s.) – blowing away, curing by disenchantment, as “Weer-go-jung boyl-ya,” blowing away a boyly.

Wee-ril – slender, straight.

Wee-ring – straight, in a straight line. This is also used to denote that two people are so related to each other, that they may marry.

Wela-wel-lang } (v.) – quickly.

Wel-lang }

Wel-le – a dream.

Wen-do – (see “Windo.”)

Were-ba – ?

Wet-dang – to collect.

We-yool – thin, slight, wasted.

Wid-jee – an emu.

Wid-jee-ban-de – a gun, (literally) an emu shank.

Wi-e – a species of snake, which the natives do not eat.

Wi-e-ne – afraid, (see “Wy-en.”)

Wil (s.) – the north.

Wil-ge-lum – red.

Wil-gey – burnt ochreous clay with which the natives paint themselves.

Wil-lar (s.) – an estuary.

Wil-oo-roo – yellow.

Wil-yan – to miss, not to hit, to chance; as, “Nar-ruk-wil-yan-win,” glancing on one side.

Wil-ye – bad, useless.

Win-do – old, useless, worn out.

Win-dung – bad, useless.

Win-jalla – where.

Win-jee – where.

Win-neer – so many, this number.

Win-ne-gal – the west.

Wir-rung – beautiful, pretty.

Wi-uk (s.) – enough.



Wod-ta – a species of pigeon.

Woile (*S.*) – a small species of kangaroo.

Wo-ind-ja – (see “Wun-ja.”)

Wol-jar – the vulture.

Wol-jar-bung (*V.*) – a parrot.

Wol-la – be off.

Wol-lo (*V.*) – the day, in contradistinction to the night.

Wol-lya (*V.*) – the kangaroo rat.

Wom-mar-up – giddy, confused.

Wom-mar-up-been – straying.

Won-garn – to restrain, to hold.

Won-gin – living, also green, (when applied to leaves or wood.)

Won-na – the digging stick used by the women.

Won-nail – a species of tree.

Won-nong, (*V.*) – to throw, to cast.

Wood-al (*G.*) – the west.

Woo-dern        } the sea.

Woo-dtan        }

Woo-jung (*S.*) – distant, remote.

Woo-la-je-rung – the Pleiades.

Wool-gang – a species of barde.

Wool-gar – guilt, being implicated from relationship, or other causes, with persons who have committed a murder, which renders one in the state of “wool-gar-gaduk,” or being guilty; those who are not in the state of “wool-gar,” are said to be “jee-dy-te.”

Woo-ling – thus, in this manner.

Wool-loo-lan (*S.*) – a period of the day, about 9 in the morning.

Wool-ung-eetch (*S.*) – to fasten.

Woom-boo-been – strutting, being proud or vain.

Woon-da – the shield.

Woon-do, or woon-doo – the hair of the opossum spun into thread, and worn round the head or arms.

Woon-doo-lup – staring, amazement.

Woon-doon – to stare, to wonder, to gaze.

Woon-gan – to embrace, to hold in the arms, (when a native is in a passion, and his friends hold him to prevent his doing any harm, they use this term.)

Woon-nar – a species of tea tree.

Woon-ne-ruk – similar to.

Woon-no – this way, in this direction.

Woon-no-itch – thus, so.

Woor-dal – the west.

Woor-do-itch – the name of a star supposed to have been a native. He has a brother-in-law of the name of “Woor-dytch,” and a wife of the name of “Woor-ja-luk.”

Woor-doo-koom-e-no – the local name of the Bal-larokes, in the Murray district.

Woor-dytch – the name of a star supposed to have been a native. He has two wives, also stars, and a brother-in-law, of the name of “Woor-do-itch.”

Woor-gayle – a species of frog.

Woor-jal-luk – the name of a star, supposed to have formerly been a woman, the wife of “Woor-do-itch.”

Woor-ra (V.) – the female kangaroo.

Woor-rar – distant, far, remote.

Woor-ree – tall, lofty.

Woor-ri-jee – a small species of lizard, not eaten by the natives.

Woort (S.) – a species of fungus eaten by the natives, (hence “Woor-do-koom-e-no.”)

Woort-wauk (S.) – a local name for the “Woor-do-koom-e-no” family.

Woot-ern (V.) – the sea.

Woo-yan – blue.

Wop-pe – to play.

Word-an (V.) – supposed to signify north, probably the direction in which the rivers of a country flow, (see “Biule.”)

Wor-der – a younger brother.

Worr (S.) – a female kangaroo, (see “War-roo.”)

Wor-rain – a word.

Woyne-bur (*S.*) – to cure by disenchantment.

Wun-da – a part of the entrails.

Wun-dang – to wear, to carry on the back.

Wun-dee (*S.*) – a species of Iguana.

Wun-ja – to leave, to quit, (sometimes in the preterite in the sense of completed, as “Goree wunjaga,” I have just left it, or done it.)

Wur-rang – to tell, to desire, to bid.

Wur-reer – length.

Wurt-am-ur (*S.*) – to beat, to strike.

Wy-aine – to fear, to be afraid, to dread.

Wy-en-wy-en – a coward.

Wy-ne-ga – to die.

Wy-re-ow – (see “Warrow.”)

## Y.

Yaan or yarn – what, why.

Yaa-win – the moon.

Ya-ba – the temples.

Yab-bra, or yar-bra – quick, rapid.

Yab-bul – the bark of a tree.

Yad-jo – the testicles.

Ya-et (*S.*) – a species of water fowl.

Ya-ga – merely, only.

Ya-go – a woman.

Ya-gyne – a turtle.

Yal-ga – yet, still.

Yal-la-bel – in that place.

Yal-lal-la – there.

Yal-lore – the name of the native dance at Perth.

Yal-ya – the heap of earth at the head of a native’s grave, (generally) earth.

Yal-yet (*s.*) – wet.

Yal-yu-ret – wet.

Yam-bo – abreast, across, astride.

Yam-bou – crooked, twisted.

Yam-boung – “Maryne ngwoon-doween,” see “Bore-a ngwoondoween,” or “Maryne-bore-a-ngwoondoween.”

Ya-mung – the forehead.

Yan-bee – awkward.

Yan-da – large, wide, (“ngoo-moon.”)

Yan-na – to walk, to move along slowly.

Ya-nung – a widow, or widower.

Yar-bil-lee – incest.

Yard – what.

Yar-gar – see “Yan-da.”

Yar-gyle (*s.*) – charcoal.

Yar-lin (*v.*) – flesh.

Yar-ning – what, why.

Yarn-na – see “Yanna.”

Yar-ra-gil – quickly.

Yar-ra-luk – a species of fish.

Yar-ril (*s.*) – a species of cray-fish.

Yar-ruk – elevated land, high up, up.

Ya-ya – (see “Yiee.”)

Yayl (*s.*) – the earth, the ground.

Year (*s.*) – a species of dtuna.

Yed-dee – a song.

Yed-dig-e-row – to sing.

Yeej (*s.*) – to put, to place, (see “Ejow.”)

Yee-rap – get up.

Yek-kain – a wild dog.

Yel-line – the flesh of any animal.

Yen-dun (s.) – underneath.

Yen-na – (see “Yan-na.”)

Yet (s.) – the chin.

Yik-kan – to arouse, to awaken, to startle.

Yiee-kain – a wild dog.

Yiee-nung – new, fresh, young, a stranger.

Yi-jut-gur (s.) – to sharpen, to make ready.

Yil-bin – to glance off.

Yim-ba – the husk of any thing.

Yin-bee – a species of unio, the fresh water muscle.

Yin-jin – the peeled sticks which the natives wear in their heads at their dances.

Yin-yung (s.) – new, fresh.

Yir-ra-gan – elevated, high up.

Yirr-bin – to sprinkle.

Yirr-go – the small land shells near Swan River.

Yir-ril-a – the fin of a fish.

Yir-ring-e-ree – the north-west wind.

Yite – the large muscle at the outside of the thigh.

Yoi-yue (s.) – a small species of fish.

Yol-gar-roon – to open.

Yon-ga, or yung-a – to give, to present.

Yoo-al (s.) – here, or hither.

Yoo-al-gool (s.) – hither.

Yool – hither.

Yoo-lung – near, close to, at hand.

Yoo-lung-idie – fruitful, having had children, as “Ya-go yoo-lung-idie,” a woman who has had children.

Yoo-lup – hungry.

Yool-u-ritch – to bury, “bood-jur-ul-ejow;” as “naga mam-merup wanega, nadjoo yiee yool-u-ritch,” this man is dead. I will now bury him.

Yoo-ly (s.) – lazy, idle.

Yool-yung – to smear.

Yoon-do-gum – yellow.

Yoon-doong – a species of guana.

Yoon-duk – a species of guana.

Yoong-ar – people, a brother, (sometimes used as a mode of claiming attention as “Yoon-gar-kaw,” oh people.

Yoong-il-bur (s.) – foolish, wasteful.

Yoon-gitch (s.) – straight.

Yoong-o-lung – as “goordo yoong-o-lung,” said in hot weather.

Yoo-rang-e-neen – rubbing the roots the natives eat for the purpose of cleaning them.

Yoo-rang Yoo-rang – to shake.

Yoor-jang – to take by force, to steal.

Yoo-ro – obliquely, as “yoo-ro-bardeen,” to go sideling along.

Yoor-ril (s.) – quickly.

Yow-art – a male kangaroo.

Yow-eer – giddy, confused (as a drunken person.)

Yow-er-een – being giddy or confused, as “katta yow-er-een,” my head is turning round and round.

Yow-in – (see “Yaa-win.”)

Yu-a-da – no, nay.

Yu-an-gur (s.) – a species of frog eaten by the natives.

Yu-dang-ween-un – (see “Yoorang-e-neen.”)

Yu-do – the forehead.

Yug-ge-rip – softly, gently.

Yug-gou (v.) – a woman, a wife, (plural “yug-gou-men.”)

Yu-gow – to stand, (also) to sit.

Yu-gow-murrijo – to run, (literally) stand and go.

Yu-koon-ga-duk (s.) – a sorcerer, a doctor.

Yu-lang-e-ra – (see “Yoo-lung-i-die.”)

Yul-go – the brain.

Yum-bou – deceitfully, falsely, jestingly.

Yun-go – species of Xanthorrhoea.

Yun-gore – the kangaroo species in general.

Yun-jar (S.) – a species of frog eaten by the natives.

Yun-je – a tuft of emu-feathers, a stream of running water, a spring.

Yun-jee-die, or Yun-jid – a species of typha, the root of a sort of flag growing along the edges of fresh water pools and streams. It consists of many tender filaments, with nodules of farinaceous matter adhering to them. The natives dig up these roots, clean and roast them, and then extract the farinaceous matter. The best season for eating this root is in the months of April and May, when they are found in places where water stood in the winter, but which are now dry. Under these circumstances, the leaves of the flags have generally been burned off by the fires, which the natives say improves the roots.

Yuraitch – the cheek.

Yu-reer-rung-win – stirring up.

Yur-na – a species of guana.

Yut-arn, or yu-darn – to tie, to fasten.

Yuyl-toon-mitch (S.) – a native dance.

# *FORMS OF THE VERB.*

Present.	Preterite.	Participle Present.	Other Forms of the Verb.*
Bak-kan	Bak-kan-ga	Bak-kan-een	Bak-kan-na.
Bal-la-jin		Bal-la-jin-een	
Bar-do	Bar-duc-ga	Bar-deen	
Be-an	Be-an-ug-ga	Be-an-un-een	Bin.
Boo-ma	Boo-ma-ga	Boon-goot-teen	Boo-muck-un.
Bo-bun			
Borne			
Dtaan	Dtaan-a-ga	Dtan-een	
Gar-bung		Gar-bung-ween	Gar-bul.
Go-a		Go-ow-ween	
Gool-bardt		Gool-bardt-een	
Gool-bang		Gool-bang-ween	
Gwar-do	Gwar-da-ga	Gwar-deen	
Kan-now		Kan-nin	Kan.
Kar-gal-lyre-un	Kar-gal-lyre-un-na	Kar-gal-lyre-un-een	
Mee-ra	Mee-ra-ga	Mee-rang-ween	
Mee-row		Mee-row-een	
Moo-ri-jo		Moo-roo-ji-been	
Na-gow		Na-gow-een	Na-gein.
Nin-dyan	Nin-dyan-a-ga	Nin-dyan-een	
Nung-ow	Nung-a-ga	Nung-ow-een	
Ngan-now	Ngan-a-ga	Ngan-now-een	
Ngin-now	Ngin-na-ga	Ngin-now-een	
Ngwoon-dow		Ngwoon-dow-een	
Takan	Takan-ga	Ta-kan-een	Ta-kand-yung.
Wan-gow	Wan-ga-ga	Wan-gow-een	
Waub-bow		Waub-bow-een	
Woon-gan		Woon-gan-een	
Wun-ja	Wun-ja-ga	Wun-jow-een	
Wara-ow	Ware-a-ga	Ware-ow-een	
Yong-a	Yong-a-ga	Yong-ow-een	
Yu-gow	Yu-ga-ga	Yu-gow-een	

\* The forms remaining blank are yet doubtful.



## TABLES

*Of certain Words, shewing the affinity of the Dialects of Western, Eastern, and Southern Australia.*

### No. I. – SUBSTANTIVES.

English.	Swan River.	King George's Sound.	South Australia.	Sydney.
The throwing-stick	Meerra	Meer	Meedlah	Wom-Murrur.
Smoke	Booyoo	Poou	Puiyu	Poito.
Water	Kowin	Koin	Kowe	Ko-koin.
Wood	Kalla	Kal	Karla	Kollai.
Dung	Kona, or Konung	Kwon	Kodna	Kona-ring, or Konung.
The hand	Mara	Murr	Mur-ra	Mutturra.
The ribs	Narra	Narr		Narra.
The tongue	Tdallung	Tdallung	Tadlanga	Tullun.
The foot	Tjenna	Tjenna	Tidna	Tinna.
The eye	Mail	Mil	Mena	Mael.

### No. II – VERBS.

English.	Swan River.	King George's Sound.	South Australia.	New South Wales.
To strike	Pooma or Boma	Bombgur	Poomandi	Boon-billiko.
To see, to know	Nago	Nagkur	Nakkondi	Na-killiko.
To give	Yunga	Yungur	Yunggondi	Ngu-killiko.
To blow	Bobun	Bwabun-gur	Boontondi	Bom-billiko.
To fly	Burdang	Burdangutgur		Burkulliko.
To speak	Wangow	Wangur	Wangondi	Wirya-yelliko.
To fall	Guardo	Gwartgur	Wordnendi	
To dung	Kona	Kwangur	Kudnatendi	
To be ailing	Ngandyne	Ngandyne-gur	Ngandandi	
To penetrate	Taan	Taangur	Tanandi	
To fear	Wyaine	Wyainegur	Waianendi	
To call aloud	Meerow	Marrangur	Murkandi	Marong-koiyelliko.
To dig or scrape	Pean or Bean	Pingur		Pirilliko.
To move quickly	Yarragil	Yarragil		Ya rul kulliko.
To tear	Jirran	Yirrangur	Yirrurendi	Yirir-kulliko.
To struggle	Waubbow	Wauppur		Waipil-liko.
To depart	Watto	Wat		Waita.
To walk or go	Yanna	Yan		Yan.