

VOCABULARY

OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

BY LIEUT. GREY, OF H. M. 83RD. REGIMENT

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BY LIEUT. GREY, OF H. M. 83RD REGIMENT.

AFTER having devoted nearly twelve months to a careful study of the aboriginal language of this part of the Continent, I feel convinced, that if the pure dialect is spoken, but little difference exists between the dialects of the different districts; and this remark is confirmed by my having lately received from Mr. Bussel, of the Vasse district, a vocabulary of the language spoken there; this contains three hundred and twenty words, nearly every one of which is identical with those in use in this neighbourhood.

Such being the case, it appears that the publication of a vocabulary of the dialect generally in use cannot fail to be productive of much advantage, as tending to facilitate our future communications with the natives; either, in the first occupation of new districts, or in civilizing them, or obtaining information from them, in those parts of the Colony which have been for some time settled.

With this view, I have, previously to my leaving this part of the Colony, commenced the publication of the following vocabulary. Had I been able to bestow more time upon it, I could have rendered it far more complete, but even in its present shape I trust it will be found perfectly adequate to the purpose to which it is intended, and it will, at all events, form a starting point to those who may have sufficient leisure time to complete a perfect history of this interesting language.

In order to have rendered this vocabulary really complete, it would have been necessary to have introduced a pronunciation of the different vowels and consonants, which was suited to this peculiar language, and I had actually begun a vocabulary with this view, upon a plan proposed by His Excellency Mr. Hutt, who also kindly assisted me in my undertaking, which offered the means of avoiding all the difficulties which had hitherto embarrassed me; yet, notwithstanding the facilities afforded by this plan, two reasons have induced me for the present to abandon it. The first is, that I doubt if this plan is the most convenient for a merely popular work, as it requires that before a person can make use of the vocabulary, he should learn a new system of orthography; and, secondly, I found that there would be a difficulty in at present procuring type suited to my purpose in the Colony.

It must be understood, therefore, that the pronunciation of the letters must be as nearly as possible that which is given to them in the English language, the only difference being that a final *a* must always be pronounced long. I have also necessarily been compelled to introduce the nasal "ng," which is of such constant occurrence in this language.

Without attempting to enter into any of the details of the grammar of a language which is yet but so imperfectly known, it is still necessary to give such a general outline of certain parts of it as will enable any person who employs the following vocabulary to use the plural number, to discriminate between the different degrees of comparison of the adjectives, to employ, when necessary, the different moods and tenses of the verbs—in fact, to give such short and general rules as will suffice for all ordinary occasions

The plural number of nouns in general is formed by the addition of the common numerals as far as three, after which number the general term *boola* (much or many) is used. But all nouns which express human beings, such as *uncle*, *sister*, *woman*, &c, form their plural by the addition of "*mun*," or "*gurra*." *Mun* is an abbreviation of the word *munda*, altogether, or collectively, and *gurra* apparently means human beings, or things.

The general rule for using either "mun" or "gur-ra" is that those words which end in a vowel take the affix "mun," whilst those which end in a consonant take "gur-ra." A few examples will illustrate this. Kar-do, a married or betrothed person; ya-go, a woman; duko, a sister; kango, an uncle; ngoon do, a brother; form respectively in the plural kardomun, yagomun, dukomun, kangomun, ngoondomun; whilst goolang, a child, and mammul, a son, form in the plural golang gurra and mammul-gur-ra.

The genitive case of nouns is formed by the addition of either *uk*, or *ung*. This varies from district to district. The literal meaning of these words is of, or belonging to.

The accusative case is identical with the nominative, whilst the vocative is formed by affixing *kau* to the nominative; and I am inclined to doubt the existence of any other cases besides those I have here named.

The degrees of comparison of adjectives are very simple. The comparative degree is generally formed by the repetition of the word, whilst the superlative degree in all instances that I am acquainted with is formed by the addition of the intensive *jil*; as gwabba, good; gwabba, gwabba, better; gwabba-jil, best.

The intensive *jil*, the meaning of which is accurately rendered by the English word *verily*, is, however, equally applicable to substantives, interjections, and all other parts of speech; as "kardo jil," one who is in the direct line to be married to another; "kana jil?" eh, verily ?

In forming the principal tenses of the verbs, but few difficulties present themselves. The present tense differs in but few instances 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*. This termination of the participle present becomes, however, in some districts, *ween*. Example:—

Present, yugow (to stand.)

Preterite, yu-ga-ga.

Participle present, yu-gow-een.

There are three kinds 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 go-ree (just now), garum (a short time since), 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 expressing that it will not take place until a considerable interval of time has elapsed. These future tenses are distinguished by the symbols "boorda" (presently), and "mela" (at a future time.) They are generally prefixed 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 "nad joo" (I, or I will), "whune-doo" (you, or you will); as "nadjoo boorda yugow" (I will stand presently)

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

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

All verbs have also a participle past, but I am unable to give any general rule for the formation of this participle.

Upon the proper use of the pronouns it is necessary to bestow the greatest care, for they are not only very complicated, but a slight change in the termination of one of them will altogether alter the force and meaning of a sentence; whilst by properly using them, an otherwise insignificant phrase is rendered replete with meaning. As this is more especially the case with regard to their dual numbers, I will here give these.

The first of these dual numbers is used relatively to brothers, sisters, or generally between two friends, implying, in fact, that two people stand to one another in the relation of brothers.

The second dual expresses two persons standing to one another in the relation of parent or child, uncle and nephew, &c, &c.

Whilst the third dual expresses that two persons, male and female, are either man and wife, or are greatly attached to each other.

| | 1st Dual. | 2d Dual. | 3d Dual. |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| We two, | NgaMee, | Ngal-a, | Ngan-neetch. |
| Ye two, | New-bal, | New-bal, | New-bin. |
| They two, | Boola, | Bool-la-la, | Bool-lane. |

In addition to these, they have the first person of several other incomplete dual numbers, and also the first person of a number which expresses three, and which is constantly used. This is "ngal-a-ta" (we three.)

The genitive case of the personal pronouns is formed in the same manner as that of the nouns, by the mere addition of *uk*, or *ung*; although there is an exception to this rule in the genitive case of the second person singular, as will be seen below:—

| | Nominative. | Genitive. |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| I, | Ngan-ya, | Ngan-a luk. |
| Thou, | Ngin-nee, | Nune-o luk. |
| He, she, or it, | Bal, | Bal-uk. |
| We, | Ngan-neel, | Ngan-neel-uk. |
| Ye, | Nu-rang, | Nurang-uk. |
| They, | Bal goon, | Bal-goon-uk. |

The place of the different words in a sentence in this language is the same with the arrangement followed in most of the Eastern languages,—that is, the substantive always precedes the verb, or adjective; and the pronoun always precedes the noun to which it belongs.

The usual form of negation in a sentence, is by affixing the terminations *burt* or *broo*, both of which mean not; as nganya kattige-burt (I understand not.)

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

It will be found that I have given only a few of the principal compound words. I have been induced to pursue this course for the sake of brevity, and because most of the compound words are formed according to the caprice of the speaker; but a compound word may be formed from any two verbs, taking care not to connect them by a conjunction, and indeed nearly all words may be compounded, according to the necessity of the case.. The word most commonly used in compounds is "midde" (an agent); and all verbs may be rendered substantives by the addition of this word; for instance, the

"kalga," or stick for pulling down the banksia cones, is equally represented by the word "mungyte-burrang-midde"(the mungyte bringing agent.)

One remarkable point in this language, and to which I should much wish to call the attention of any person studying it, 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 mood of such verbs. An example will fully show what I mean.

A variety of verbs express the action of carrying; for instance,

| | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bur-rang, | to carry off or bring. |
| Wun-dang, | to wear, or carry on the back. |
| Moon-ang, | to carry in the arms. |
| Deen-ang, | to carry on the shoulders. |
| Go-tang, | to carry in a bag. |

All express the action of carrying, and have all a common termination. The same rule holds good with verbs expressing other actions; and I believe that if observations were made upon this point, much light might be thrown upon the origin and construction of this language.

In conclusion, I have to observe, that although this vocabulary stands in my name, I have received very important assistance in its compilation from many individuals; amongst others, from His Excellency the Governor, from Mr. Armstrong the Interpreter, from the Hon. G. F. Moore, Esq, and from the Messrs. Bussel, of the Vasse district.

A

Ad-jo, corruption of nad-jo; I will
Alla, that
Ar-da, merely, only; ya ga
Ar-din-ung, within, beneath
Ar-duc, low down; a corruption of the word nar duk
Ar-lin-gul, we
Arn-din, sick, ill, »ore
Arn-ga, the beard; a corruption of nan-ga

B

Bab-ba, bad, foolish, childish, weak
Bab-bal-ya, pudendum
Bab een, a friend
Bad-do-een, thin, small, wasted
Bad-jang, matter from a bile or sore.
Bad-jé, interval between two stones or rocks near together; as boye-bad-jé, nginnoween
Bak-kan, to bite, hurt, pain, ache
Bal, he, she, it; the third person singular of all genders
Bal-beer-re, a long sort of dtuna; see dtuna
Bal beit, silly, foolish, giddy, childish
Bal-ga, a species of Xanthorea
Bal-goon, they
Bal-goop, them

Bal-gore, a leaf, a gum-leaf

Bal-gang, to track

Bal-jar-ra, uncovered, naked; mya-broo boka-broo; as baljarra ngwundow, to sleep without a hut in the open air

Bal-la-ga-ra, species of opossum

Bal-la-jin, to attack, assault, slay. In some parts pronounced short, as badjin

Bal-la-jin-een, fighting content; bac-at-chin, throwing spears

Bal-lar, secretly

Bal-lar-e jow, to hide

Bal-lar-oke, one of the principal families into which the natives are divided. The 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 of 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 the men of their own family name, which often clash with one another, and give rise to endless dissensions amongst them. The other principal families are the Dton dar-up, Na-gar-noke, No-go-nyuk, and Ngotak; but there are again several subdivisions of these families

Bal-lee, on this side, this way, in this direction

Bal-look, accidentally, unintentionally

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

Bal-ya-ta, "Boyee Balyata," a stone that cannot be moved; fixed form

Bal-yure, hungry, empty

Bam-ba, species of stingray fish. The natives will not eat this fish

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 wallaby

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

Bardang-nginnow, to jump

Bar-dang-een, fording, Wading; as beloe bar dung-een, fording a river

Bar-dan-itch, a bittern

Bar-de. a white grub found in the xanthorea. These grubs have a fragrant, aromatic flavour, and form a favorite article of food amongst the natives; they are eaten either raw or roasted; they 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 then push it over, and, breaking the tree to pieces with their hammers, extract the barde

Bar-do, to go

Bar-dook, near, not far

Bar-nak, openly, publicly; as "Nadjo boorda-bar-nack wur rang," I will bye and bye inform

Bar-rab-a-ra, well, not ill

Bar-ra lin, joking, jesting, telling untruths

Bar-reet, deception, lying, deceit

Barro, species of xanthorea

Batta, the sun; a sort of rush with which the natives sew their cloaks
 Bat-tar dal, lone-wild, trackless
 Bat-er-re, rough, hard
 Be-an, to dig, scrape, scratch
 Be-a-ra, species of banksia; "Beara Kalla," dead wood of the banksia
 Be dang ween un, pounding roots before eating them; Ya-dang-ween-nun
 Bee-bee, a breast, a nipple
 Bee-bil-yer, bird called the wild turkey
 Bee-dee, a vein, a path
 Bee-dee-eer, an old man with a large family, and having some weight among the other natives,
 owing to this "mam-merup bee-dee-eer"
 Bee-na, down
 Bee-noon, to pinch, to squeeze
 Bee-rai, daylight, the day
 Be-lar-a, a dead leaf, dried leaves
 Belli Belli, this or that side; superior, excellent
 Be-loe, a river, a stream; "Gur-jyte ngoo-mon"
 Bel-uk-a, enough, sufficient
 Be-rytche, or Be-yiche, small cone of the banksia somewhat resembling the metjo; it burns slowly,
 like a pastil
 Be-roke, the summer season. This season follows Kum-bar-rung, and is followed by Boor-no-roo,
 "Ngan-ga moor-doo-een"
 Be-roon-na, north wind
 Ber-re, the nails; as Marra berre, hand nails
 Bet-tick, softly, noiselessly
 Betti-noon, to pinch
 Bid-doo-rook, or Bid-doo-rong, forenoon, about ten o'clock
 Bid-jak, stinking, offensive
 Bid-jar, sleep
 Bid-jar Ngwoon-dow, to sleep
 Bid-ji-roon-go, species of snake
 Bid-ye, in a dying state
 Be-dyle, charcoal
 Be-gyte, the forehead
 Bil-ga, the ancle
 Bil-lang, as "Billang gin-nung," lifting up for the purpose of looking at a thing
 Bil-ya-go-rong, a species of bird
 Bil-yan-win, throwing off, taking off; as Boka bil-yan-win
 Bil-ye, the navel
 Bil-yup, a species of guana
 Bim-ban, to kiss; "Neen-dyan"
 Be-nung, to-morrow
 Bin-nar, a comet described by the natives as a star like fire, seldom visible, but when seen, they fear
 they must die.
 Bin-bart bin-bart, rolling from side to side, rocking, unsteady; "Narruck narruck"

Bin-dart, the effects of a person deceased; as "Doorda kardo boka"
 Bin-de, the stick with which they fasten their cloak
 Bi nyung, to pinch.
 Bir-ka, or Birrka, badly wounded, bruised, sore
 Birr-ba, sore, covered with sores
 Birr-kan, a sore
 Bloor-a, a species of bee, a large fly
 Bo-gal, the back, a hillock; as "Yongar bogal;" a grave
 Bo-bo, grass, vegetation; Jilba
 Bo-bun, to blow with the mouth
 Bo-dal-lang, a pelican; "Keer-imba," "Neer-im-ba"
 Bo-dto, a species of tree
 Bohn, or Bo-rhne, 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 soil at all periods of the year, and forms a staple article of food amongst the natives: they eat it either raw or roasted. This root is tender and good.
 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-jee, there; in that place
 Bone-du-ra, the native knife, "Dtabba"
 Bood-jan-ing, plucking out the feathers from a bird
 Bood-jeen, a small species of ant
 Bood-joor, the earth, ground
 Boo-goore, a brave fellow; sometimes used to represent passion; one who does not fear
 Boo-la, much, many, plenty, abundance
 Boo-la (dual), they two; brothers, sisters, or friends
 Boe-la-la (dual), they two; parents and children, uncles and nephews and nieces
 Boo-lane (dual), they two; husband and wife
 Bool-gal-la, banksia grandis
 Bool-goote, a star; the wife of Tda-dum
 Boo-ma-kan-nin, knocking down, felling, as a tree
 Boom-boor-man-in; see Doom-bin
 Boo-ma, to beat, to strike
 Boo-nan, an entrance, aperture, opening; a means of access
 Boo-na-ruk, articles of any kind, as the kadjo, dtabba, boka-now-eer; property in general
 Boon-gal-la, the part of the body immediately above the hip, the short ribs
 Boon-gar-dore, state of pregnancy
 Boon-garn; see Boon-gyte
 Boon-gyte, a maid, a girl who is not betrothed
 Boon-jar, a patient
 Boon-jart, adorned, shining, glittering, clean; "Boor-nou, yiee bon-jart," the trees now glitter with the sunshine, or it is evening
 Boor-ar-up, the underground xanthorrea
 Boor-boor, tall, slender; Walyarde
 Boor da, by and bye, presently

Boor-dak, same as Boorda (Murray River word)
 Boor-doon, a long straight spear brought from the south, and highly prized by the natives
 Boor-noo, a tree, wood
 Boor-noore, Boor-noo-ro, or Boor nore, the autumn of Western Australia (April and May.) It follows the native season Beroke, and is followed by Dub-bar, "By-yu ngan now-een," the season for eating by-yu
 Boo-to go, species of fungus eaten by the natives
 Boo-yal, the south
 Boo-ye, the turtle, tortoise
 Boo-yoo, smoke
 Borayle, quartz; a quartz-headed spear
 Bor-dun-yuk, hungry; "Balyure," empty
 Bore-a, hidden, secreted, made secure; as "maryne bore-a-ngwun-dow-een," the food is secreted
 Borne, or Bornoon, cutting, to cut up, to make cuts; as "ngamburn borne," to cut scars on the body
 Bota, a bird of the duck kind
 Bot-tyne (Mountain dialect); thin, little, slight; as "matta bottyne," thin shanks; new map, Murray River), Bat-do-een, to the north
 Bo-yung, far off, distant; "woorar boyang," a stranger
 Bo-yar, amorous, full of love
 Bo-ye, a stone
 Bo-ye-bil-la-nak, rocky, covered with stones
 Boyl-ya, a sorcerer; the buckwitch of Scotland; a certain power of witchcraft
 Boyl-ya-gaduck, 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-gaduck. 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-gaduck has, however, the power of drawing them out and curing the affected 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-gaduck, or to the Wan-gulls. 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 an accident, or from some natural cause. In the first case, his death is either revenged on the murderer, or some near relative of his; in either of the other two cases, it is revenged upon 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 "maryne bo-yoo ejow, yu-a-da," not to put food in the common stock, but to eat it alone
 Bre-go, a red root resembling the borne
 Broo, no; not always used as an affix to a word; as "wanga broo," speak not
 Buck, indeed; an affirmation; always used as an affix; as gwabba buck
 Buk-ad-jee, or Bak-ad-ju, to fight, to quarrel
 Bul-or-la, small species of ant
 Bun-bung-ween, thundering, any rolling noise like thunder
 Bun-do, truly
 Bun-duck, wittingly, on purpose, maliciously, openly
 Bun-dung, all

Bun-ga, part of, half of; as "bunga nginnaga," divided, broken
 Bun-gal, the side
 Bun-gal, separated by a slight distance; stopped behind; nan-nup ngin-now
 Bun-un-een, sweeping, brushing away
 Bur-ang-yoo-yur-ung-ween, rubbing, cleaning by rubbing. This term is usually applied to rubbing
 by-yu (nuts)
 Bur-dal-ya, as "mail bur-dal-ya," eyelid
 Bur-dang, to fly, run away
 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
 Burr-an, a sear, the mark of a wound
 Bur-rang, to abduct, to carry off a wife by violence; as kardo bur-rang
 Burt, not, no, none; always used as an affix to a word; as nganya kattidge-burt (I do not understand
 Bwy-e-go, a species of fungus eaten by the natives
 By-a, posteriors
 By-el-ia, a small species of leech
 By-yu, the nut of the zamia-tree when enveloped in its pulp. In its 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 chesnut. It is in full season in the month of May

C

The soft sound C does not occur in the commencement of any word in this language, and but rarely;
 in the terminating syllable of some words, as in the word "Gwab-ba-litch"

D

Da-ban to yawn
 Dal-beet, to lie', to tell untruths
 Dab-boon, large species of ant
 Dab-but, to fall, to set
 Dad-ja, any animal fit to eat, or the flesh of such an animal
 Daht, sly, cunning, noiseless
 Da-kal-luk, to burn the mouth eating anything hot
 Da-kon-dail the tongue
 Dal-ba, ashes, dust
 Dal-bar-da, white, fair; Djitto
 Dal-ga-gaduck, a sorcerer, a boyl-ya-gaduck
 Dal-go, the west wind
 Dal-lar, flame; as "kalla dallar," the flame of the fire
 Da-luk, or Da-lag-ba, or Del-uk, winding; dule, bad, sorry; as "goort daluk," to be sorry, or not to
 have a friendly feeling
 Dal-ya, the short hair on the body
 Dal yar, green
 Dal-yie, spittle, froth, foam
 Dal-yie-le, to tell lies, to lie

Da-mil, the countenance, the mouth and eyes
 Dan bar, "Dan-bar ejoween," to bury, to put in the ground
 Da-mil-uk, a species of paroquet
 Dan-dee-deen, to close, stop up
 Dan-gan, to yawn ;
 Dan jal, shallow, not deep
 Dan joo, together, in company; "Dan joo ngan-netch," we two lovers are together
 Dar-a, a small sort of knife
 Dar-an, the part of the body immediately below the boon-galla
 Da-rang-e-noo, to spill, to let water fall
 Dar dal-ya, a small bird
 Dar dee, pudenda
 Dar-doon, uneven; as "badjore dar-doon, dar-doon," uneven ground, not level
 Dar-dytche, that one of the vertebre that projects at the bottom of the neck
 Dar-gang win, killing suddenly, striking dead; "nadjöo nginnie goree dargang ween," I'll put you in
 a dying state presently
 Darr-gat, the windpipe, the forepart of the throat
 Dat-ta, dried up
 Da wan-gow, to yawn
 Dee-dee, a small sort of fish
 Dee deen, to close, stop up
 Dee nang, to carry in a bag
 Den dang, to climb, mount, ascend
 De-nyte, Bya, the rump, posteriors
 Der-bal, an estuary
 Der-bow, to swim, to dive, to stoop
 Der-dum, the blade-bone of the shoulder
 Di-dar-oke, a local name for the family of Ngo-tacks. The Didarokes are said to be generally short
 and stout. Old Yillowgonga belongs to this family
 Dil-be, a leaf
 Dja-kut, a small root eaten by the natives: in season in October and September
 Djal-lum, salt, acrid, bitter; as "gabby djal-lum," sea water
 Djal lup, flame; as "kalla djal-lup," the flame of the fire
 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 would only come to lands with which they had been
 acquainted in some previous state of existence
 Djan ne, Yab-bul, the bark of trees
 Djar-dum. the blade-bone
 Djar-rail, 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-koke, a local name for the Noo-goomyuck family. The men of this family are said to be
 generally very tall. Weeban, who has lately twice made his escape from prison, belongs to this
 family

Djer-ral, the north

Djil-yoor, a small species of mouse that burrows in ' the earth, eaten by the natives

Djin-dang, to climb, ascend, mount; Den-dang

Djin gun, a star; one of the wives of Woor-dytch

Djin-be-nong-erra, a species of duck. The Ngotacks 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-gan-un, sharpening by first burning and then rubbing between two pieces of bark; as "wanna djin-gan-een," sharpening the wanna or stick by the women in digging

Djin-nung, to see

Djit-ting, fair; light colored; "katta djit-ting," fair haired. "Tdon-dain"

Djit-to. See Djit-ting

Djoo-bo, a kidney

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

Dju, or Dju-o, short hair on the body; Djoro, the fur of animal

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

Dju-kone, a sister

Djule, bad

Djun-bar, a sort-of gum eaten by the natives

Dol-ga, the north wind

Dom-bart, one, alone, single

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

Dool-gar, a species of maryne eaten by the natives

Doo-loore, the knee

Dool-ya, a fog, a mist

Dodl-yine, the hip-joint

Doom-bin, to take the beard in the mouth, and to spit it in your adversary's face with rage; figuratively used for aversion, hatred, rage; "boom-boor man-in"

Doom-boo, the pudenda

Doom boon, a cave

Door-da, a dog

Door-dip, the seed-vessel of the eucalyptus

Door ga, the north west wind, accompanied by rain. It blows occasionally from May to September, inclusively

Door-gool, straight, in a direct line; "Weering"

Dor-duk, convalescent, slightly ill

Dow-ak, a short, heavy throwing stick used by the natives for killing wallabies and birds; "Dtuna"

Dow-arn, a species of paroquet

Dow-eer, all, always

Dow-eer-e, pendant, hanging down; as katta mangara dow-eer-e

Dta, the mouth, lips, an opening

Dtal li ger, the north-west wind

Dtal-lung, the tongue
 Dtal-lung-iritch; as "Dtal-lung-iritch yugow morrigo," be off, run
 Dtan, to pierce, penetrate, to make an opening
 Dtan-do, a species of hawk
 Dte-ne, a brother-in-law
 Dton darup, one of the great families into which the natives are divided. The men of this family are generally said to be tall
 Dtow-al, the thigh
 Dtow-ta, a species of root eaten by the natives resembling bohn
 Dtub-buk, slow; "Mun-jalla," lazy
 Dtu-na. See Dowak
 Du bak, a small root eaten by the natives, in season in September and October—produces a beautiful flower somewhat resembling the hyacinth
 Dul-bar, the season of April and part of May; "Dul-bar-mya-warow-een," we make huts in Dul-bar. It follows the season of Boor-no-roo, and is followed by that of Mug-o-roo
 Dul-gar, a species of gum eaten by the natives
 Dung-ayle, a species of manna, a favorite article of food amongst the natives
 Du-nong, the bone of the 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-nu-vun, fear, fright, terror, alarm; as "Dur-nuvun-ejow," to startle, to terrify
 Dyanda, 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; "Door-da mabo nin-dee," 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
 Dyun-do, the kernel of the zamia nut

E

Ech-en-a, to happen, to betake
 E-dal-ya, feathers; "djuo"
 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 draw the lips inward; whilst the European races, on the contrary, always incline them forward
 E-jar-up, a species of fish (the snapper)
 E jow, to put, to place, to lay eggs
 E-lak, at once, immediately
 E-line, the flesh, the muscles
 Ell-lai, dry, wanting water; "data"
 E-lyan, secreted, concealed; "ballar"
 En-gal-ang, to surround
 En-now, to walk, to move
 E-ra, upright
 E-rap, to arise, to get up
 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 Ngotaks are said to be these birds transformed into men

Eur-da, the place last slept at; "myre-ook bid-jar," yesterday's sleep

F

The letter F does not occur in the dialects spoken in this part of the country

G

Gab-bar, or Gar-ba, wide, bent, bowed; as "matta gabbar," bow-legged

Gab-burn, a piece of overhanging flesh near the navel in a fat person; "moot-too-rung"

Gab-by, water

Gab-by-dje-koop, fresh water

Gab-by-o-dern, the sea, salt water

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

Ga duk, the one who possesses; always used in compound words in the sense of our English word
having

Gal-goil, a species of xanthorrea

Gal-yung, the wattle-tree

Gam-burt, a niece

Gá-mo, a plant like New Zealand flax

Gang-a-ngin-now, to steal or carry off; "nagein"

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

Gan-now, to step, to move rapidly

Gar-ba-la, between three and four in the afternoon

Gar-bul, already scraped; as "gid-jee-gar-bul," a fishing spear, or one already scraped

Gar-bung, to make or form by scraping

Gar-bung-ween, scraping, as a spear w

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

Gá-rum, a little while ago

Gate, quick, speedily

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

Ganno, a root eaten by the natives resembling a potatoe

Gee-nar-ur-rah

Gee-rin, to betray, to accuse

Gee-ruck, the sinews; also the dried kangaroo sinews, which the natives use as string

^Ge-rick, smoke,

Ge-rip-ge-rip, pale, yellow

Gin-jing, tie spear carried by little boys before they use the miro

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

Good-jail, or Good-djall, two

Good-jeer, also, and
 Good-jyle, the sky, the firmament
 Good-ja, an infant
 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-gur-ra, children
 Goo-lang-een, chewing
 Gool-bang, to go, to proceed, to move
 Gool-bar, dry
 Gool bat-teen, going, departing
 Goo-loom-boor-reen, being shy or timid
 Goo-loor-to, a species of eucalyptus (flooded gum)
 Goo-loot, to go, to depart; east of Swan River
 Goo-loo yin, the younger brother or sister
 Gool-yar-re, a sorcerer, or "bóyla"
 Gool-yum-bur, a morsel, an atom, a 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-doy-ul, or Goon-dail, the down which grows at the roots of the branches of the zamia
 Goon-gan, a sandy district
 Good-jar-ra, a species of frog
 Goon-yack, soft, smooth; as "u-raitché goonyack," 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
 Goo-ra-gore, old, aged

 Goo-rang oo, twirling or turning round; as "waljup goorango," to twirl the blackboy stick for the purpose of making a light
 Goor-at, short, stunted
 Goor-da, to run, to trot; "yugo murrugo"
 Goor-dar, together; "danjoo"
 Goor der, Goord dore, crooked, curled; as "matta gooder nginnoween," the hair curling about the head
 Goor-doo, the heart. Its combinations express nearly all the feelings
 Goor-doo-bood-jur, an island
 Goor-doo-djule, to be angry, displeased, disappointed, heart-bad
 Goor-doo gwabba, to be pleased, heart-good
 Goor-doo gyne-ul, agreeing with, of one heart or mind
 Goor-dore, a sound or noise

Goor-duk, desirous of, anxious, wanting; as "gabba goorduk," thirsty
 Goor-go-go, a species of rush, rushes in general
 Goor-noo, to push, to shove away
 Goo-royl, a swan (used to the north of Perth),
 Goort-ga, duck, a lover, heart-possessing
 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 reproach
 Go-rah, a long time ago; the reverse of "mela"
 Go-ran, to scold, to abuse
 Go-rang-ween, spinning, turning round; "koo-mal-du gorangween," spinning opossum's hair
 Go-re-á d á, short, stunted
 Go-ree, just now
 Go-rejut, first, before
 Go-tang, to carry in a bag
 Go-to, a bag
 Gra-jool, yellow
 Guid jar, forcibly, strongly; as "bómow guidjar," to strike hard, fast
 Guiy-á-rá, sandy land
 Go-yar-ra, sand
 Gum-bam, to associate; "dan-joongin-now"
 Gur-rab, a hole, a hollow place
 Gur-rab-ár-rá, "won-gurt-yu-gow, having pierced through
 Gur-rang, anger, passion, rage
 Gur-r-gal, cold
 Gur-rimbe, about sunset
 Gurr-jyte, a stream;. As "gaby-gurr jyte," running water
 Gwab-ba, good, pretty
 Gwab ba-litch, beautiful or very good; as "menyte gwabbalitch," 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 bean, but is tougher and more stringy
 Gvvar-do, to throw, to cast
 Gwar-rut, a daughter
 Gwart, to throw, to fall
 Gwel-gan-now, to shift the position, to avoid anything by shifting the body
 Gwertch, just now, at once, immediately
 Gwertch-gan-ut, first, before
 Gwer-rin-joke, the local name of the great families into which the natives are divided

Gwid-jar, forcibly, strongly; as "bomow gwidjar," to strike hard or fast
Gwin-da, the bandicoot; "koonde"
Gyne, or Gain, one, "kain"
Gyne-yuk, enough, sufficient; "bel luk-a"
Gyne-yung, one, one more, another
Gyr-dan, a species of eucalyptus (red gum)

H

This letter occurs but rarely in the dialects spoken in this part of the Continent, and. never at the commencement of a word

I

Idee-yal, I mysel (the Vasse)
Idya, a corruption of "adjo," or "nadjoo"
Ilga, the pudenda

In-ar-in-jar, dry, parched up
In-bee, a species of unio, the fresh water muscle; "ma-rail-a"
In-da, a corruption for who is the agent—a word used at the Vasse
In-dat, Dan-joo bar-do-een, going together; as "indat mondakul watto"
In-djalla, where; a corruption for "winjal" or "wingalla"
In-jar-un, to make dry
In-jar-un-an, to dry up
In-je, where; a corruption for "wingee"
In-jee, the peeled stick which they wear in their heads at the yallore, or native dance
In-yan-yil, they—used as an imperfect dual.

J

Ja-dam, hard, dry
Ja-ga, only, merely, enough; I don't know
Jan-ga. Sîe Djun na
Jjan-num, we two; the dual between two brothers-in-law. It is a corruption of the "ngan-num-a" (which see)
Jan-ny, bark (principally used to the north of Perth)
Je-dar, morning dawn; "beryte"
Je dar-e, brown
Jee-da, Be-ryte, daylight
Jee-da, a small of bird; sometimes used for a bird generally
Jee-dee, a shower
Jee-da mya, a bird's nest; "munga"
Jee-dy te, innocent, having no connexion with a quarrel; free from enemies
Je-ja, the ear (Vasse)
Jee-na, the foot
Jee-na-kan ban-ga-ra, the toes
Jee-na kog-ko, the heel
Jee-na-tong, young grass springing up
Jeen nar-do, the ancle; the heel among some families
Jeral. See Dja-ral, the north

Jee-rar, to tear, to separate violently, to sunder
 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
 Je-tet-go-roon, a root eaten by the natives
 Jee-tip, sparks; as "kalla jeetip," sparks of the fire
 Jee-tal-bar-ra, or Jee-tal-boor-ra, a crack, as in the skin, or in the bark of a tree
 Jee-too, or Jow áin, the short hair on the body, fur of animals
 Je-up, sharp
 Jil, a termination which forms either the superlative or intensive; as "gwabba-jil, yongar-jil, mam-merup jil"
 Jilba, the spring, about September, "dubak ngan novveen." This season is preceded by Mugaroo, and is followed by Kum-bar-ung
 Jil-ba, grass, all small vegetable products which they do not eat
 Jil-lup, sharp, having a fine point; as "gidjee-jil-lup
 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
 Jin-gal-e-ree, anything resembling a horn
 Jin-jing, the spear carried by little boys before they use the miro; also Gin-jing
 Jin-ung, to see, perceive
 Jir-e-git, sparks; as "kalli jirr-e git"
 Junga. See Djunga
 Ju-la-go-ling, a name for the planet Venus

K

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-a-ta, watto kaabo," &c., &c.
 Ka-bar-da, a species of snake
 Ka-gal, an abbreviation of Kangal
 Kag-a-ruck, the native dance. This word is principally used to the south of Perth
 Kail-yung, the black wattle; the gum produced by the tree
 Kak-um, the rump; as "kakum kotiy," bone-rumped; an approbrious term
 Ka-la ee-nak, charcoal
 Kal-byne, to still the wind by an enchantment; as "maar kalbyne;" also to charm
 Kal-ga, the stick for pulling down the banksia cones; "mumgyte burrang-midde"
 Kal-ing-ween, sweeping the earth with a bough; "bood jore injarin-ween"
 Kal-kar-da, a species of fish, the mullet
 Kal-la, a fire; figuratively a country; a property in land
 Kal-la-mat-ta, a fire stick. The other compounds of Kalla are formed in the same manner
 Kdl-lar-uk, very warm or hot
 Kal-leep, a property in land; as "nganya kalleep," my land; also used to express a knowledge of localities
 Kal-luck, hot, burning
 Kal lung, as "gabba kallung," water standing in a rock, and therefore warm
 Kal-ya-gul, always, ever, continually
 Kum-burt, a niece

Kam-ma-jeer, green
 Ka na, eh, really?
 Ka-na-gil, eh, verily? do you speak the truth? sometimes also used as an affirmation
 Kan-ba, a wing, the gill of a fish
 Kan-bur-ra, a species of centipede
 Kan de, to move unsteadily, as a ship
 Kan-dang, to bring up, to vomit
 Kan-go, an uncle
 Kan-gul, the east
 Kan-now, to tread, to step, to walk on the toes
 Ka-ra, a species of spider
 Ka-raok, the red tailed species of black cockatoo
 Ka-rail-ya, a species of fish called the cobbler
 Kar-bar-ra, fern, the species of it found in Australia
 Kar-bun-ga, a species of water fowl, the mountain duck. The Nogoinjucks are said to be these birds transformed into men
 Kar-da, a part or portion, generally half
 Kar-da-bur-ran, to pierce, to pass clean through
 Kar-da-gore, between, amongst
 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 two
 Kar-did-e, thin, bony, without fat; "we-jool cotiay-lar-ra"
 Kar-die-jit, a brother, neither the eldest nor the youngest of a family
 Kardo, a married or betrothed person
 Kar-do-bur-rang, to marry, to carry off a wife
 Kar-du-ra, two, a pair
 Kar-gal-lyre-un, to clean, to rub for the purpose of cleaning; makes in the preterite "kargallyreun-na;" in the participle present "kargallyreun-een"
 Kar-gal-ya, clean
 Kar-jut, to cut
 Kar-ro-yool, to return hither again (Garro-yool)
 Kar-re-jin, look out, take care, mind
 Kar-ro, again, more
 Ka-ta-ra, a species of duck
 Kat-djo, a hammer, a hatchet
 Kat-ta, the head, a hill, the top of anything
 Katta-moor-go, the brain
 Kat-tidge, to understand, to know, to reflect
 Kat-ting-ge-roo, a species of guana
 Kia, a northern word for an emu
 Kia-kia, an acclamation of surprise and delight; sometimes of gratitude
 Kian, no, not, nothing
 Ki-er-gul, a small species of snake

Kij-jin-broon, a species of water fowl; the Dedar-oke family, a branch of the Ngotacks, are said to be these birds transformed into men
 Ki-ley, the curved weapon for throwing
 Kil-lin, the pudenda
 Kine, one
 Kin-nyok, enough, sufficient
 Kob-ul-lo, the stomach
 Ko-gyne, a root used for food by the, natives: it resembles the warran
 Ko-ki-tilla,
 Ko-ko-rum, festering
 Kokul-yung, a tuft of feathers worn as an ornament
 Ko-lail, the tea tree, or paper bark tree
 Ko-lain, to deceive, to lie
 Ko-lain-ly, deceitfully
 Kól-bo-go, the Hottentot fig
 Kól-bo-go mun-gar-a, the leaves of the Hottentot fig
 Kól-ga, the hip
 Kól-le, a name
 Ko-lo, a verb denoting motion in general
 Ko-lo, a flea, a louse, vermin
 Ko-lo-nging, the south-west wind
 Ko-na, to void the excrement
 Ko-nack, a species of crawfish
 Ko-nang, the bowels, dung, excrement,
 Kood-geed, a species of tea tree
 Koo-la-ma, a species of water fowl. Dton-dar-upo are said by the natives to be these birds formed into men.
 Kool-boo, to cough
 Koo-lin-da, the young of the kardar; "dardar nuba"
 Koo-lin-goot, the youngest
 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
 Koo-lyoo-rung, to beat incessantly.
 Koo-lyum, to lie, to deceive
 Koom-bar, heavy, big
 Koom bar dung, night
 Koom-boo, to make water; also the bladder
 Koon-ám, successful in killing plenty of game
 Koon-da, a species of snake
 Koon-dail, young grass just springing up after a burning. "Gee-ne-toong-koondail" is often used in compound words to represent anything pointed like grass; as "da koon-dail," the tongue
 Koon-da-goore, a species of zamia growing near the coast
 Koon-de, a species of marsufrial rat
 Koon-do, a sore, a bile

Koon-doo, the chest
 Koon-dum, to dream
 Koon-dyle, a species of fish
 Koon-ert, or Kwon-nat, a species of acacia very abundant on the banks of estuaries; it produces a great quantity of gum in the summer months
 Koon-go, a path, or beaten way
 Koon-goore, a young woman who has attained the age of puberty
 Koon-yee, a kind of noolburn
 Koo-rag-a, a species of waterfowl
 Koor-bart, a small bird
 Koo-red-je-go, a root used for food by the natives
 Koor-geng-oon, sniveling with cold or fear
 Koorn-al, a species of opossum
 Koo-roo-ba, a root eaten by the natives, of a very large size
 Koort, the heart
 Ko-pil, sleep
 Ko pin, secretly, hidden; as "kopin-ejow," to hide
 Ko-po-tjun, to make a noise like the "gat-dara," a steamer
 Ko-rail, shells in general
 Kor-tda, apart, separately; "walluck-walluck"
 Ko-ta-ju-me-no, the name given in the Murray River district to the Nagar-nook family
 Ko-tang, to carry in a bag
 Ko-tdje, a bone
 Ko-te, stealthily, silently; as "kota yan-now," to steal upon a person or thing
 Kot-je, a bone; also (derivatively) hard, forcibly
 Ko-tje-lar-ra, thin, bony
 Ko-to, a bag
 Kow-at, a young sister
 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 "Gil-ba," and is followed by that of "Beroke" (about October); "mungyte-backan-een," i. e., the mungyte eating season
 Kum-uk, a root eaten by the natives; it is a species of koo-roo-ba
 Kun-dung, slow, awkward, inagile
 Kun-ning; the south
 Kurn-bar-rong een, belching, eructating
 Kur-rang, anger, rage, passion
 Kur-rar, clean, white
 Kuyp-be, water
 Kwa, yes
 Kwel-le, a name

Kyp-poon. See Kaa-bo

L

This letter never occurs at the commencement of a word

M

Maar, a cloud, the wind

Maar-a-loo, cloudy

Ma-bo, the skin of anything

Mad-jin-da, a species of snake, the carpet snake

Ma-doon, a species of opossum

Mag-go ro. This season follows Dul-bar, and is followed by Jil ba, Nganga-nu-map; winter; the months of June, July, or August; the rainy season

Má je-ruck, the fruit of the Hottentot fig

Mail, the eye

Mail-nal-yuck, the eyelids

Mal-a-ga, the ironstone

Ma-lá-gow, to grow, to increase in size

Má lag, as in "boorda baal malag book," by and bye he will grow much bigger

Ma-lá-jin, growing

Male-oke, a local name for the Idon-dar-ups, one of the great families into which the natives are divided

Male-om-eno, a local name for the Dton-dar-ups, one of the great families into which the natives are divided

Male-yut, a tear

Ma-li-gee, the shadow

Mal-lard, a girl

Mai-lee-look, unfortunate in not killing much game

Malli-gee, a shadow

Ma-lo, shade

Mal-ya, the ignited parts of a piece of wood

Mal-yang-win, singing

Mal-ya-ruck, mid-day

Mal-ye, or Me-le, a swan; "kool jack"

Ma-lyne, in the habit of, accustomed to

Mam me-rup, a man

Mam-mul, a son

Mam-mum, a father

Mam-mun-goe the white of an egg

Man-do, the mons veneries; "quail-up"

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-hyte, the white species of cockatoo

Man-yin-ee, a seal

Ma-ra, to handle

Ma-rail-a, 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 eat them and were poisoned; but to the north-west of this Continent they are a favorite article of food among the natives. Europeans occasionally eat them in the neighbourhood of Swan River, and I have made several hearty meals from them

Mar-da, a species of nut

Mar-do, a species of mouse

Mar-dung, dark

Mar-dung-ween, hunting the opossum by night; as "mekung mardungween"

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

Mar-ro, a species of banksia

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

Mate, attention, regarding steadfastly

Mate-gil, exact, accurate

Mat-ta, the shank; also a family or species; also the handle of anything

Mat-ta-goor no, to turn up the earth with a stick, to push with a stick; as "boodjoore mattagoorno"

Mat-ta, the leg, the shank, the handle of a hammer, or of any instrument or weapon; also a family or line of descent

Má-ure, or My-ure, a nephew

Me-da, or Mer-da, membrum virile

Mee-dee, a species of cormorant, the shag

Meem-bat, the eyebrows

Meen-yat, to drive

Mee-nyte, the face, the countenance

Mee-nyte-wal-luck 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 "meerow-een," calling

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

Me-ga, the moon

Me-ki, the moon

Me-kung, the moon, light

Me-la, at some future period

Me-mak, the moon

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 xanthorrhoea

Me-ne, a root eaten by the natives; it somewhat resembles mudja

Men-dyke, ill, unwell, in pain

Me-no-been, jealous

Me-ral-gur, the right arm

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

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

Mé to, blunt

Met-ta-gong, a species of fungus

Me-uk, the moon
 Mey-e-ra, to-morrow
 Mi-er-uk, having a desire for some particular species of food
 Mid-de, an agent, the active principle in anything; always used in compound words as an affix; as "yongar-burrang-midde," a people carrying agent, or horse; "mungyte burrang-midde," the mungyte bringing agent or stick for hooking down the banksia cones; "yongar ngannow-midde," a people eating agent, or "cannibal." This word, thus used, is of the most frequent and extensive use in this language
 Mil-gar, new, fresh; as "boka milgar" a new cloak
 Mil-yarm, the stars
 Ming-al-ya, a tear
 Min-go, the chest
 Min-ning, if, if I might
 Min-jing-ing, the eggs of lice
 Min-nie, to smell; as "minnie dule," to stink
 Min-nye, dew
 Min-u-do, dirty, mouldy, stale
 Mi-rak, a sister
 Mo-an, black, dirty, dark colored
 Modd-jer-do, looking on the ground carelessly; "kara-yar-ruck nun-gow" again up look
 Mo-gang, strange, unknown in a place; "boyung"
 Mo-kine, as "doorda mokine," a wild dog. This word is used to represent that class of game which does not come under the term of dadjer
 Mo-nak, clear, sunshining, fine weather, warm weather
 Mo-num, to bellow
 Moo-ding-ya, fixed, immoveable, tight
 Moo-lardá, an evil spirit
 Moo-loore, a lake
 Mool-tyen, to be afraid, to fear
 Mool-ya, the nose
 Mool-ya-bin, being sulky, offended
 Mool-ya-mail, the nose and eyes, the countenance
 Moolya-nyette-yogow, to sneeze
 Moo-lya-poo-nan, 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-yer-ra, to pluck, to pull out feathers or hair
 Mool-yoon, the pudenda
 Mool-yuck, the first part of anything
 Moon-ang, to bear in the arms, to carry in the arms
 Moon-do, the part of the rump at the extremity of the backbone; a species of shark. The natives do not eat this
 Moon-dung, all, the whole
 Moon-ga, the shoulder

Moon-ing, mustachoes
 Moo-nin-jin-ge-rung, the name of one of the stars
 Moon-ung, or Moon-no, farther, to a greater distance
 Moo rad-a, full, satisfied
 Moor-doo-een, strong, powerful
 Moo-reet, a small species of quail
 Moor-doo-een-moor-doo-een, hard, unpleasant to lie on, the opposite to "goon-yack," soft
 Moor.ga, a ring, a circle of men formed round game intended to be taken
 Moor-gyle, plenty, "boola"
 Moo-roo-lung, a large species of quail
 Moo-roop, the sinews of the tail of the kangaroo; "gwe-rack"
 Moo-root, a relation
 Moo-roole-bur-na, friendless, unrecognised
 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, to fornicate
 Mo-guoin, similar, like to
 Mor-da, high, steep, deep
 Mor-de-bung
 More-dak, the hole in the ground in which the "by-yee" is buried
 Mo-ro-go-to, to-morrow
 Mo-ro, the tail, the backside
 Moyre-an, a grandfather
 Mu-boor-doo, a species of tea tree
 Mud-ja, a root eaten by the natives
 Mud-je, the name given by the natives to rope or string
 Mud-jer-roo, soft, smooth; "goonyack, goonyack"
 Munda, altogether, collectively, two or more things joined in one; as 'yunger yunger, walluck walluck'
 Mun-dár-da, a small species of mouse, which is generally found in the tops of the xanthorrhoea
 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 the different districts meet, for the purpose of exchanging different 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 |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Kily | Nool-burn | Katjew |
| Won-da | Boor-doon | Bo-ka |
| Dow-ak | Tab-ba | Koon-yee |
| Dtun-a | Wal-ga | Woon-doo |
| Were-ba | Tdoor-dé-re | Bo-ye |
| Me-ro | Kokil-yung | Boo-roo-roo |
| Gid je | Dewer | |
| Bor-rile | Wil-gey | |
| Wil-ge | Now-eer | |
| | Nig-ga | |

Some of these have been again obtained from other tribes; for instance, the Perth men have generally obtained from the Northern men, and an approach to an internal system of commerce thus exists throughout all this part of Australia—A curious ceremony takes place at these meetings; it consists in rapidly passing fire-sticks from hand to hand, and in endeavouring to drop a small piece of lighted wood upon 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

Mun-do, cloudy

Mun-dong, a species of noolburn

Mun-ga, a nest; "jarda mya"

Mun-gar, a barb, or hair; as "katta mungara," the hair of the head

Mun-gat, an ant

Mun-ge-ral, fat

Mun-gyte, the flower of the banksia

Mun-gyte-du, the hairy part of the banksia flower

Mun-jang, harmless, not fierce

Mur-ang, a root eaten by the natives

Mur da, bald, bald; "bir-ri-kirre," as "katta murda," bald head

Mur-daile, the wrist

Mur-ri-jo, to go, to move

Murr-jo, the upper part of the back of the neck

Murro-murro, the peeled and ornamented sticks which the natives wear in their heads during the "yallore"

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

Mya, the voice

Mya kowá, an echo

3&ya-gyne, to-morrow , r ,

Mya-gyne, the day before yesterday

Myar, a place of residence

Myar-a, a property in land, one's landed property

Myarduck, night

My-a-ree, foliage

Myart, darkness

My-er-ree, the liver

My-er-bûg 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 of "walluck wûndoween," lying apart

My-ra-bot-tine, joints of the fingers

Myre-a, the hand or fingers

Myre-ook, yesterday

N

Naal, here, present

Nab-bow, to rub on, to anoint; as "wilgey nab-bow," to paint with wilgey

Na ga, this

Nag-a-bel

Ná-gá-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
 Na-gein, stolen, that which has been obtained by theft; as "maryne nagein ngannoween," 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
 Nag-o-mun, cold
 Na-gul, friendly, nice, amicably; as "nagul nginnoween," sitting together in a friendly manner
 Nag-ul, the part of the mouth under the tongue
 Nait, what? as "naga-nait," what is this ?
 Nait juck, wherefore, for what reason
 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 anything
 Nal juck, the outer corner of the eye
 Nal-ya, the arm pit
 Nal-yuck, the skin
 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 roots which the natives eat; as "borhn nanga," the roots of borhn; "gwar-dine nanga," the roots of gwardine
 Nan-gar, the stars
 Nan-jart, the east wind
 Nan-ger-goon, a root eaten by the natives
 Nan-gutta, moss
 Nan-nûp, stop, halt
 Na-no, mud, also a swamp
 Nan-yar, benumbed, stiffened
 Nar-duck, downwards
 Nar-duck-yogoween, 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-ra, the ribs
 Nar-rag a-ra, the name of a star
 Nar-rail, the ribs
 Narr-gal-lia, "Mor-doo een-nalgo"
 Nar-ri-ik, plenty, "boola"
 Nar-ri-ja, spittle, froth; "narrija-gwart," to spit
 Nar-ruck-nar-ruck, from side to side; "wool-ing murrijo bingoort bingoort," unsteady, in different directions, on all sides

Narrup-in-dan-win, also Nar-ruck-wil-yan-een, , passing on one side
 Nat-djing, the yolk of an egg
 Nat-te, more, continue
 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
 New-ball, ye two, brother and sister, or parent and child
 New-bin, ye two, man and wife
 Nhur-doo, conduct, behaviour
 Nid-ja, or Nid-juk, in this place, 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-dyan, to kiss
 Nirr-go, a moscheto
 Ni-yoong, the elbow
 No-dytche, dead
 No-go, a species of fungus
 No go-luk, the craw of a bird
 No-go-nnyuck, one of the great families into which the natives are divided
 No-go-ro, heavy sleep, to sleep soundly; "bid-jar ngoo-mon," "nogoro backaneen," heavy sleep
 bites me
 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 dee, the tail of an animal
 Noon-goor-dool, stuck in. That which has pierced but not penetrated is said to be Noon-goor-dool
 Noor-doo, a fly
 Noor-do rung-win, snoring
 Noor-go, an egg
 Noor-go-imba, the shell of an egg
 Noor-go-mam-mungo, the white of an egg
 Noor-go-nat-djing, the yoke of an egg
 Noorn-noo, a species of snake
 Noo-tdo-wun-neen, shutting
 Noo-yung, the wind
 No-pine, the young of animals
 Noy-jung, allied
 Nu-ba, the young of any thing
 Nug-ga, cold

Nu goo-lung, to sleep in water; as " mungite nu-goolung"
 Nuh, oh! ah!
 Nu-jee, a large species of mouse which burrows in the earth: it is eaten by the natives,
 Nu-la, a species of moss
 Nu-map, small, little, diminutive
 Nu-mar, a flesh colored fungus
 Nune-doo, or Nune-dool, will you
 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
 Nye-do, a species of fly
 Nyelin-gur, stringy
 Nyette, shavings obtained by shaving the kangaroo skin
 Nyetting, cold
 Nyte-bee, nothing
 Nga-dite, shallow
 Ngal-á, we two, the dual between parents and children
 Ngal-á-ta, we three
 Ngal-ba, pieces of string projecting from the ends of the bags carried by the females, and to which
 the strap with which to support it 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 ngalleen," crooked legs
 Ngal-li, we two, the dual between brothers and sisters, or two friend
 Ngal-lun, a hole
 Ngal-ya, the arm-pit
 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-nee, who
 Ngan-meek, 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-num, we two, the dual between two brothers-in law
 Ngan-ya, I
 Ngar-do, as "jee-na ngardo," the heel, also the left arm or side
 Ngar-dul, low in position, lying low, below

Ngar-dung, to creep, to steal on anything
 Ngar-dung-win, stealing on game, creeping along
 Ngar-ra, to burn
 Ngar-rill, the numeral three
 Ngat-tung, to wound, to injure
 Ngin-nee, thou
 Ngin-now, to sit, to remain for a time in any place
 Ngo-bar, open sandy downs near the sea
 Ngo-bart-ngo bart, to open and shut quickly; as "mail ngobart ngobart," to wink
 Ngob-borne, very large, big
 Ngo-lak, the white tailed species of black cockatoo
 Ngo-lang-a, after, behind
 Ngón-na, the pieces of kangaroo string 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, colored
 Ngool-ya, a red root, somewhat resembling bohn in flavour, but tougher, and more stringy
 Ngoo-moon, large, big, fat
 Ngoon-man. the right arm or side
 Ngoon-un, a duck
 Ngoo-ra, a small lake or basin of water
 Ngo-ro, what falls from the nose, the mucus of the nose
 Ngo-tak, one of the great families into which the natives are divided
 Ngo-û-dung, stingy, not willing to give
 Ngow-er, a tuft of cockatoo feathers worn in the hair,
 Ngow-o, a species of bird called the pheasant
 Ngo-yar, to cut
 Ngo-yung, to blow, to whistle as the wind; as "ngo-yung maar boola"
 Ngun-na, my
 Ngwir-re, or Ngwir-ryne, beautiful, handsome, tall
 Ngwoon-dow, to lie down,

O

Onun-na, a bird of the duck kind
 Oo-loit, the calf of the leg; a corruption of Walgyte
 Oor do, a younger brother
 Oor-rar, far away, distant
 Orl-go, a tooth; a corruption of Nalgo
 Or-ree, tall, slender, long

Q

Quail-up, the mona veneris
 Qua-la, a name. Kól-le
 Qua-la, a song
 Quan-nert. See Koo-nert
 Quel-cain. See Kjewel kan-now

Quip ple, to steal. Probably a word introduced, by Europeans

Quog-gum, a crow. Wardung

Qwa, yes

T

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

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

Tab burt, to fall, to set, as the sun

Tákan, to break

Tal lun-e-reetch, be off, get out

Tal lung, the tongue

Tan-do, a species of hawk

Tar-gat, the windpipe

Tda, the mouth, or an opening

Tda-dum, the name of a star, which is supposed to be a female, the wife of Woor-dytche

Tdon-dail, fair, light-colored. Djitto

Tdoor-da, a dog

Tdowt-ta, a root eaten by the natives

Tdur duck, limestone, lime

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

Te-ne, a brother-in-law

Te-lail, a species of bird, the crow

Ton-dar-up, one of the great families into which the natives are divided; they are said to be generally "oo-ree," or tall, but not very thin

Too-koon, to cook, to lay anything on the fire for the purpose of roasting

Toor-duck, convalescent, or a little ill

Toor-ta dy-er, a dog's tail

Toort-ta, a dog

Ta de bé, or Tu-tde-bá, the gum adhering to tie leaves which compose the xanthorrhoea

Tup-put, slow, lazy, inagile, tired

Tyn-ro, the left arm or side

W

Waar-dat, the west

Wad-da-rook, the sow-thistle

Wad-da rook, the local name of the Ngotack family

Wad-joo, fastened up; as "katta mungara wadjoo," the hair of the head rolled up in the way the natives wear it

Wa-dum, serious, not joking, in earnest

Wal-byne, to cure by enchantment. This process is performed by drawing away the Boyla, 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, however, is very careful, after each squeeze, to shake his hands, and blow, well upon them, to save himself from being afflicted by the Boly-ya, who generally eventually goes off in an invisible form, although sometimes he assumes the form of a piece of quartz, in which case he is captured and preserved as a great curiosity. If any person has a great reputation for performing this operation, the natives will, in the event of the illness of a relative, travel many miles to procure his attendance.

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