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VOCABULARY  
OF THE  
DIALECTS SPOKEN BY THE ABORIGINAL RACES  
OF  
*S. W. AUSTRALIA;*  
BY G. GREY, ESQ., LIEUT. 83<sup>RD</sup> REGIMENT.

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To

*The President*

*and Members of the*

*Royal Geographical Society,*

BY THE AUTHOR.

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## VOCABULARY

OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

BY GEORGE GREY, ESQ., H. M. 83RD REGT.

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 "gur-ra." *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*, *dukumun*, *kangemun*, *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 intensitive *jil*; as *gwabba*, good; *gwabba, gwabba*, better; *gwabba-jil*, best.

The intensitive *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), "nhune-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,	Ngal-lee,	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 *nginee watto murrije, 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 mungytebringing 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 Ex-

cellency 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* *Gooste-burt* *H. L. S.*

*Ar-din-ung*, within, beneath

*Ar-duc*, low down; a corruption of the word *nar-duk*

*Ar-lin-gul*, we

*Arn-din*, sick, ill, sore

*Arn-ga*, the beard; a corruption of *nan-ga* *Arn-uk* *H. L. S.*

B

*Bab-ba*, bad, foolish, childish, weak *Bab. H. L. S.*

*Bab-bal-ya*, pudendum *Bab-bal-ya* *H. L. S.*

*Bab-eeen*, a friend *Bab-eeen* *H. L. S.*

*Bad-do-eeen*, thin, small, wasted *Bad-do-eeen* *H. L. S.*

*Bad-jang*, matter from a bile or sore. *Bad-jang* *H. L. S.*

*Bad-jé*, interval between two stones or rocks near together; as *boye-bad-jé*, nginnoween *Bad-jé* *H. L. S.*

*Bak-kan*, to bite, hurt, pain, ache *Bak-kan* *H. L. S.*

*Bal*, he, she, it; the third person singular of all. *Bal.*

genders

*Bal-beer-re*, a long sort of dtuna; see *dtuna*. *Bal-beer-re* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-beit*, silly, foolish, giddy, childish *Bal-beit* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-ga*, a species of *Xanthorea* *Bal-ga* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-goon*, they *Bal-goon* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-goop*, them *Bal-goop* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-gore*, a leaf, a gum-leaf *Bal-gore* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-gang*, to track *Bal-gang* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-jar-ra*, uncovered, naked; *mya-broo boka-*

*broo*; as *baljarra ngwundow*, to sleep without a

hut in the open air *Bal-jar-ra* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-la-ga-ra*, species of opossum. *Bal-la-ga-ra* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-la-jin*, to attack, assault, slay. In some parts

pronounced short, as *badjin*. *Bal-la-jin* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-la-jin-eeen*, fighting contest; *bac-at-chin*, throw-

ing spears *Bal-la-jin-eeen* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-lar*, secretly *Bal-lar* *H. L. S.*

*Bal-lar-e-jow*, to hide *Bal-lar-e-jow* *H. L. S.*

*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 fol-

lows 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, Nogo-nyuk, and Ngotak; but there are again several subdivisions of these families

*Bab-lee - food*  
*in the*  
*no*  
*Bab-lee -*  
*Bar-up*  
*Bab-ung*  
*untung*  
*Be - fish*  
*Ba - bil - pun*  
*Ky - pin - pin*  
*Hwa - kur*  
*Bayne -*  
*Koh - gar*  
*Bar - dung*  
*Bar - dung*  
*wur*  
*Bar - do*  
*Bar - dook*  
*Bar - nak*  
*Bar - rab - a - ra*  
*Bar - ra - lin*  
*Bar - reet*

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, firm  
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 walloby  
Ban-ya, to sweat, perspire, drop water; sometimes it means wet  
Bardang-nginnow, to jump  
Bar-dang-eeen, fording, wading; as beloe bar-dung-eeen, 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

Bar-ro, species of xanthorea  
Batta, the sun; a sort of rush with which the natives sew their cloaks *Bat - path - path -*  
Bat-tar-dal, lone-wild, trackless  
Bat-er-re, rough, hard  
Be-an, to dig, scrape, scratch *Pi - an - sur -*  
Be-a-ra, species of banksia; "Beara Kalla," dead wood of the banksia *Peer - a*  
Be dang-ween-un, pounding roots before eating them; Ya-dang-ween-nun *Be - dang - ween - nun*  
Bee-bee, a breast, a nipple *Bee - bee*  
Bee-bil-yer, bird called the wild turkey  
Bee-dee, a vein, a path *Bee - dee - a - vein -*  
Bee-dee-er, an old man with a large family, and having some weight among the other natives, owing to this "mam-merup bee-dee-er" *Bee - dee - er*  
Bee-na, down  
Bee-noon, to pinch, to squeeze *Bee - noon*  
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" *Be - loe*  
Bel-uk-a, enough, sufficient  
Be-rytche, or Be-ytche, 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-eeen" *Be - roke*  
Be-roon-na, north wind *Be - roon - na*  
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 - jak*  
Bid-jar, sleep *Bid - jar*  
Bid-jar Ngwoon-dow, to sleep *Bid - jar - Ngwoon - dow*  
Bid-ji-roon-go, species of snake  
Bid-ye, in a dying state  
Be-dyle, charcoal *Be - dyle*  
Be-gyte, the forehead *Be - gyte*  
Bil-ga, the ancle *Bil - ga*  
Bil-lang, as "Billang gin-nung," lifting up for the purpose of looking at a thing; also to pull  
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 - ye*  
Bil-yup, a species of guana  
Bim-ban, to kiss; "Neen-dyan" *Bim - ban*

+ Bil-gur. a small species of bird



- tively 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 mor-rigo," 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 bean
- 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-warrown-eeen," 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; "datta"
- 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-eeen, 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  
 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, the 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-jall, or Good-djall, two  
 Good-jeer, also, and  
 Good-jyte, 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 figu-  
 ratively 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  
 Goor-a-go, a root eaten by the natives  
 Goor-ra-gore, old, aged  
 Goor-rang-oo, twirling or turning round; as "wal-  
 jup goorangoo," 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 "katta  
 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, disap-  
 pointed, 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 "gab-  
 ba goorduk," thirsty  
 Goor-go-go, a species of rush, rushes in general  
 Goor-noo, to push, to shove away  
 Goor-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-dá, 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 "meny-te 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 böhn, but is tougher and more stringy

Gwar-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-kak-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 myself (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. See Djun-na

Jan-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 species of bird; sometimes used for a bird generally

Jee-dee, a shower

Jee-da-myá, 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 ankle; 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-ain**, 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"

**Jil-ba**, the spring, about September, "dubak ngan noween." 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-l-ee-nak**, charcoal

**Kal-byrne**, to still the wind by an enchantment; as "maar kalbyrne;" 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

**Kal-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

**Kam-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-rack**, 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 cotiy-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-eeen"

**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  
 Ko-kul-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-je, 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. "~~Gar-ne-trong-kuondail~~" 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, shivering 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 "kopia-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 "kote 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-doan, 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 "boorda baal malag boola," by and by he will grow much bigger  
 Ma-lá-jin, growing  
 Male-oke, a local name for the Tdon-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  
 Mal-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-go, 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  
 Meem-hat, the eyebrow

- 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-nu-ba, the seed-vessel in 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-ger-do, looking on the ground carelessly; "ka-ra-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 dajger  
 Mo-nak, clear, sunshining, fine weather, warm weather  
 Mo-num, to bellow  
 Moo-ding-ya, fixed, immoveable, tight  
 Moo-lar-dá, 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-roote-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-je-er-oo, soft, smooth ; "goonyack, goonyack"

Munda, altogether, collectively, two or more things  
joined in one; as 'yonger yonger, 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 ex-  
changing 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	The Perth men
	bring	bring
Kily	Nool-burn	Katjew
Won-da	Boor-doon	Bo-ka
Dow-ak	Tab-ba	Koon-ye
Dun-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

Mya-gyne, to-morrow

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 sepa-  
rated 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-noon, 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-yogeween, 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 bingooort bingooort," unsteady, in different directions, on all sides  
 Narrup-in-dan-win, also Nar-ruck-wil-yan-eeen, 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-noon, 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 steep 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 friends  
 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-neek, 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-ril, 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 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, 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-u-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"  
 Ngan-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 Wal  
 gyte  
 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 mons veneris  
 Qua-la, a name. Kól-le  
 Qua-la, a song  
 Quan-nert. See Koo-nert  
 Quel-cain. See Gwel 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 of  
 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  
 Tø-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 the  
 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 wad-joo,"  
 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 Boylya, 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, gra-  
 dually 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 opera-  
 tion, the natives will, in the event of the illness of  
 a relative, travel many miles to procure his at-  
 tendance.  
 Wal-dja, a species of eagle  
 Wal-ga, a species of dowuck  
 Wal-gin, the rainbow  
 Wal-gyte, the calf of the leg  
 Wal-lár-ra, carelessly, without looking; as "wal-  
 lár-ra murrugoben," walking along without  
 looking  
 Wal-liow, the kangaroo rat  
 Wal-loo, the hair of the head; "katta mungara;"  
 "katta walloo"  
 Walluck-walluk, in part, or divided  
 Walluck-yonga, to divide, give in portions  
 Wal-yal, the lungs  
 Wal-yar-dee, tall, long, ungainly  
 Wan-ga-dun-een, screaming, crying loudly  
 Wan-go, the upper part of the arm from the elbow  
 to the shoulder; also a species of snake, a

- favorite article of food among the natives
- Wan-gow, to speak, to talk
- Wan-na, the stick carried by the women for the purpose of digging up roots
- Wap-pee, a small species of fish
- War-da, renown, fame
- War-da-gaduck, a hero, a great warrior, one having renown
- War-daile, to whistle
- War-deen, the Walo word for Wynega
- War-do, the neck
- War-do-ngar-row-eeen, to be thirsty
- War-dung, a crow
- Ware, and, also
- War-ga-do, to search for, to look for
- War-ran, a species of yam like the sweet potatoe; it extends in this part of the continent from a short distance to the 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 very 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, a few
- War ran-ung, a porpoise
- Warr-ba, the other
- War-roo, a female kangaroo
- War-row, to raise, or rise; as "mya-warroween," raising up bark, or building a house; "gabby warroween," the water is rising; also "maar warroween," the clouds are rising
- Warr-ra, bad. Djule
- Wat-to, or Wait-tan, away, hence
- Watto-goor-noo, to push, to shove away
- Wau-ba-tin, or Wib-bi-tin, full
- Waub-bow, to play, to tease
- Wau-doo-noo, a species of hymenopterous insect.
- Waugul, an imaginary aquatic monster residing in fresh water, and endowed with supernatural powers, which enables it to consume the natives; although it generally attacks females, the person it selects as its victim pines away almost imperceptibly and dies. These monsters have latterly been very troublesome in the district lying to the north of Perth
- 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-loo, light, dawn, daylight; also a clear open space where the sky is visible
- Waum-ma, another
- Wee-deeng, thin, bony
- Wee-ning, blood. Ngoo-boo
- Wee-reet, the south-east wind
- Weer-go, a sort of rock-crystal found to the north
- Wee-ril, slender, straight
- Wee-ring, straight, in a right line. This word is also used to denote that two people are so related to one another that they may marry
- Wel-le, a dream
- Wen-do. See Windo
- Wet-dang, to collect
- We-yool, thin, slight, wasted
- Wid jee, or Wad-jee, an emu
- Wid jee-bau-de, a gun—literally, an emu-shin
- Wi-e, a species of snake which the natives do not eat
- Wil-ge-lum, red
- Wil-gey, burnt ochreous clay with which they paint themselves
- Wil-oo-roo, yellow
- Wil-yan, to miss, not to hit; as 'narruck wilyan-win'
- Wil-ye, bad, useless
- Win-do, old, useless, worn out
- Win-dung, bad, useless
- Win-jal-la, where
- Win-jee, whether
- Win-neer, so many, this number
- Win-ne-gal, the west
- Wir-rung, beautiful, pretty
- Wodta, a species of pigeon
- Woindja. See Wunja
- Wol-la, off, be off
- Wom-mar-up, giddy, confused
- Wom-mar-up-been, straying
- Won-gin, living; also green, when applied to leaves or wood
- Won-nail, a species of tree
- Woo-dtan, or Woo-dern, the sea
- Wool-gang, a species of bardi. See Bardi
- Wool-gar, guilt; being implicated, from relationship or other causes, with persons who have committed a murder, which renders one in the state of woolgar-gaduck, or being guilty. Those

- who are not in the state of woolgar are said to be gee-dyte  
 Woom-boo-been, strutting, being proud or vain  
 Woon-da, the shield  
 Woon-doo, or Woon-do, the hair of the opossum spun into thread and worn round the head or round the arms  
 Woon-doo-lup, staring  
 Woon-doen-ing, to stare, to wonder  
 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  
 Woor-dal, the west  
 Woor-do-itch, the name of 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-jal-luk  
 Woor-doo-koom-e-no, the local name for 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-rar, distant, far off, remote  
 Woor-ree, tall, lofty; as "bornow woor-ree-jil," lofty trees  
 Woor-jal-luk, the name of a star supposed to have been formerly a woman, the wife of Woor-do-itch  
 Woorri-gee, a small species of lizard not eaten by the natives  
 Woo-yan, blue  
 Wor-der, a younger brother  
 Wor-rain, a word  
 Wun-da, a part of the entrails  
 Wun-dang, to wear or carry on the back  
 Wun-ja, to leave, to quit; sometimes in the pre-terite in the sense of completed; as "goree wun-ja," I have just left it, or done it  
 Wur-rang, to tell, to desire, to bid  
 Wur-reer, length  
 Wy-aine, to fear, to be afraid, to dread  
 Wy-en-Wy-en, a coward  
 Wy-ne-ga, dead  
 Wyre-ow. See Warrow
- Y
- Yaan, or Yarn, what, why  
 Yaa-win, the moon  
 Yá-bá, the temples  
 Yab-bra, or Yar-bra, quick, rapid  
 Yab-bul, the bark of a tree  
 Yad-jo, or Yoit-cha, the testicles  
 Ya-ga, merely, only. Ar-da  
 Ya go, a woman  
 Ya-gyne, a turtle  
 Yal-ga, yet, still  
 Yal-la-bel, in that place  
 Yal-lal-la, there  
 Yal-lóre, the name of the native dance at Perth  
 Yal-ya, the heap of earth at the head of a native's grave; generally a heap  
 Yal-yu-ret, wet  
 Yam-bo, abreast, across, astride  
 Yam-bou, crooked, twisted  
 Yam-boung, "maryne ngwirredoween." See Bore-á-ngwindoween, or Maryne Bore-á ngwindoween  
 Ya-mung, the forehead  
 Yan-bee, awkward  
 Yan-da, or Yar-gar, 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-ra-luck, a species of fish  
 Yar-ruck, elevated land, high up, up  
 Ya-ya. See Yi-ee  
 Yed-dee, a song  
 Yed-dig-erow, to sing  
 Yel-line, flesh of any animal  
 Yiee-cain, a wild dog  
 Yi-ee, now  
 Yi-e-nung, new, fresh, young; a stranger  
 Yil-bin, to glance off  
 Yim-ba, the husk of anything  
 Yin-bee, a species of unio, the fresh water muscle  
 Yin-gin, the peeled sticks the natives wear in their heads at the native dances  
 Yirr-bin, to sprinkle  
 Yir-ra gan, elevated, high up  
 Yirr-go. the small land shells near Swan River  
 Yir-ril-á, the fin of a fish  
 Yir-ring-eree, the north-west wind  
 Yite, the large muscle at the outside of the thigh  
 Yol-gar-roon, to open  
 Yong-a, or Yung-a, to give, to present  
 Yool, here  
 Yoo-lung, near, close to  
 Yoo-lung-idie, fruitful, having had children; as

- "ya-ga yulungidie," a woman who has had children  
 Yoo-lup, hungry. Probably an introduced word  
 Yool-u-ritch, to bury; "bood-jore-ul-ejow;" as  
 "naga mam-me-rup wan-e-go nadjor yiee yool-u-ritch," this man is dead, I will now bury him.  
 Yool-yung, to smear  
 Yoon-do-gum, yellow  
 Yoon-dok, a species of guana  
 Yoon-doong, a species of guana  
 Yoong-ar, people; sometimes used as a mode of claiming attention; "yoongar kaw," oh people  
 Yoong-o-lung, as "goor-do yoong-o-lung;" said in hot weather  
 Yoor-jang, to take by force, to steal  
 Yoo-ro, as "yoo-ro bar-deen," to go sideling along  
 Yoo-rang-e-neen, rubbing the roots they eat for the purpose of cleaning them  
 Yoo-rang-yoo-rang, to shake  
 Yowart, the male kangaroo  
 Yoweer, giddy, confused, as a drunken person  
 Yow-er-eeen, being giddy or confused; as "katta-gow-er-eeen," my head is turning round and round  
 Yow-in. See Yaa-win  
 Yu-a-do, no, nay  
 Yu-dang-ween-un, the same as Yoorang-e-neen  
 Yu-do, the forehead  
 Yug-ge-rip, softly, gently  
 Yu-gow, to stand  
 Yu-gow-murrigo, to run; literally "stand and go"  
 Yu-lang-e-ra. See Yoo-lung-i-die  
 Yul-go, the brain  
 Yum-bou, deceitfully, falsely, jestingly  
 Yun-go, a species of xanthorrhoea  
 Yun-gore, the kangaroo species in general  
 Yun-je, a tuft of emu feathers, a stream of running water, a spring  
 Yun-jee-die, or Yun-jid, the root of a species of flag growing along the edges of fresh water pools and streams. It consists of many tender filaments, with modules farinaceous matter adhering to them. The natives dig up these roots, clean them, roast them, and then extract the farinaceous matter. The best season for eating this root is in the months of April and May, when you find them 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 root  
 Yu-raitch, the cheek  
 Yu-reer rung-win, stirring up  
 Yur-na, a species of guana  
 Yut-tarn, or Yu-dam, to tie, to fasten





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