

PART I.

PRONUNCIATION AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

PRONUNCIATION.

PRONUNCIATION is the right expression of the sounds of the words of a language.

Words are composed of Syllables, and Syllables of Letters. The Letters of the Language of the Aborigines of New South Wales, are as follow :—

A B D E I K L M N Ng O P R T U W Y.

Note : It is very doubtful if *D* belongs to the alphabet—the Natives generally use the *T*.

OF VOWELS.

As the English Vowels differ in sound from those already adopted in the numerous South Sea Islands, it is necessary to shew the pronunciation of the latter ;

A E I O U.

A is pronounced as the English pronounce *a* in the words *are, far, tart* ; as, *ba*, the verb to be, accidental.

E is pronounced as slender *a* in *fate*, or *e* in *where*.

I pronounced as the short *i* in *thin, tin*.

O is pronounced as in English, *No*.

U is pronounced as *oo* in the words *cool, cuckoo*.

When two vowels meet together they must be pronounced distinctly, as *niu-wo-a*, the pronoun he, *bo-un-to-a* she, &c. so also when double vowels are used in the word ; as, *Wi-yé-en*, have spoken.

OF DIPHTHONGS.

A Diphthong is the coalition of two vowels to form one sound. They are as follow :

1. ai, as *ko-lai*, wood ; *wai-ta-won*, the large mullet.

A Comparative Table of Alphabets used in Polynesia.

1. English.	2. New Zealand.	3. Friendly Islands Fiji.	4. Austra- lian.	5. Tahiti Society Isles.	6. Sand- wich Islands.	Words contain- ing the Simple Sounds.
A	A	A	A	A	A	Tart, Ah!
B	B	B	B	B	—	Be.
C	—	—	—	—	—	—
D	—	D	—	D	—	Deed.
E	E	E	E	E	E	As A in Fate.
F	F	F	—	F	—	Far.
G	G	G	—	—	—	Give.
H	H	—	—	H	H	Hound.
I	I	I	I	i	I	Tin.
J	—	J	—	—	—	Jar.
K	K	K	K	—	K	As C in Came.
L	—	L	L	—	L	Ell.
M	M	M	M	M	M	Man.
N	N	N	N	N	N	Nun.
—	Ng	Ng	Ng	—	—	Bung.
O	O	O	O	O	O	Go.
P	P	P	P	P	P	Pea.
Q	—	—	—	—	—	—
R	R	R	R	R	R	Rogue.
S	—	S	—	—	—	Saw.
T	T	T	T	T	—	Tea.
U	U	U	U	U	U	As oo in Too.
V	—	V	—	V	—	Venus.
W	W	—	W	W	W	War.
X	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	—	—	Y	—	—	Yard.
Z	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	17	20	16	16	13	

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2. au, as *nau-wai*, a canoe; *tau-wil*, that may eat.

3. iu, as *niu-wo-a*, the pronoun he; *pai-piu-wil*, that it may appear. Observe, that the diæresis, whenever used, disunites the diphthong, as *ka-ü-ma*, to gather together.

Note: *ai* Rhymes with *Eye*.
au Rhymes with *Cow*.
iu Rhymes with *Pew*.

OF CONSONANTS.

B is pronounced as in the English words *be*, *crab*.

D as heard in *deed*, if used at all by the natives.

K as heard in *Kirk*, *King*.

L as heard in *Lord*, *Ell*.

M as heard in *Man*, *Embark*.

N as heard in *Nun*, *No*.

Ng is peculiar to the language, and sounds as in *ring*, *bung*, whether at the beginning, middle, or end of a word.

P as heard in *Pea*, *pip*, *pipe*.

R as heard in *rogue*, *rough*, *Rome*, whenever used it cannot be pronounced too roughly; when double, each letter must be heard distinctly.

T as heard in *tea*.

W as heard in *war*.

Y as heard in *yard*.

Europeans often confound *D* with *T* owing to a middle sound which the natives often use in speaking quickly; so also the *T* with *J* arising from the same cause as *Won-ti-won-ti* the name of a place is often called by the English *Won-je-won-je*.

OF ACCENTS.

The language requires but one marked accent, which serves for the prolongation of the syllable; as, *bón*, him; *bín*, the root of to smite. The primitive sound is thus retained of the vowel which otherwise would be affected by the closing consonant, as *bun*, the root of the verb to be accidental, rhymes with *fun*, but *bún*, to smite, rhymes with *boon*, a gift, &c.

Note: It is necessary to remark that the marked accent is placed over the letter upon which the accent falls throughout this work.

CHAPTER II.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

In syllabication, every consonant may be taken separately, and be joined to each vowel, in order to make syllables. Thus the list of nouns, in the third part of this work, may be easily read, observing that a consonant between two vowels must go to the latter; and two consonants coming together must be divided. The only exception is *Ng*, which is adopted for want of another character to express the peculiar nasal sound, as heard in *hanger*, and consequently, is never divided. The following are general rules.

1. A single consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter syllable: as, *Ko-re*, Man; *Yu-ring*, Away; *Wai-ta*, depart.
2. Two consonants coming together must always be divided, excepting the compound character, *Ng*: as, *Tet-ti*, to be dead, Death. *Bung-ngai*, New.
3. Two, or more vowels, divide excepting the diphthongs: as, *Nga-to-a*, It is I. *Yu-ai-pa*, thrust out. The diæresis marks when the diphthong is divided: as, *Kau-wa*, may it be. (a wish), *Ka-ü-ma*, to collect together; to assemble.
4. A vowel ending a syllable or word must have its elementary sound: as, *Bün-kil-li*, the action of smiting; *Ta* the root of the verb, to eat.

ACCENTUATION.

In general dissyllables and trisyllables accent the first syllable; as, *Pun-ti-mai*, a messenger; *Pir-ri-wul*, a chief, king, &c.

Compound derivative words, being descriptive nouns, have the accent universally on the last syllable; as, *Wi-yel-li-kán*, one who speaks, from *Wi-yel-li* the action of speaking, so also from the same root *Wi-yel-li-ngé-il*, the place of speaking, as a pulpit, the stage, a reading desk, &c.

Verbs in the present and past tenses have their accent on the particles denoting such tense: as, *Ta-tán*, eats. *Wi-yán*, speaks. *Wi-yá*, hath told. This must be particularly attended to, or, mere affirmation would become imperative, and vice versâ: example, *Kau-wa*, be it so; a wish. *Kau-wá*, so it is; an affirmation.

In the future tenses the accent is always on the last syllable but one, whether the word consists of two or more syllables: as, *Ta-uun*, shall or will eat; *Wi-yen-nun*, shall or will

speak. *Bün-kil-li-nun*, shall or will be in the action of smiting. *Bün-nun*, shall or will smite. Present participles have the accent on the last syllable; as, *Bün-kil-lin*, now in the action of smiting; *Wi-yel-lin*, now in the action of talking, speaking, &c. Past participles have their accent on the last syllable but one; as, *Bün-kil-li-á-la*, was smiting, or smote and continued to smite—equivalent to fought. But the participial particle denoting the state or condition of a person or thing, has the accent on the antepenultimate: as, *Bün-tó-a-ra*, that which is struck, smitten, beat, &c. Thus, two accents are apparent. One the Radical accent. The other the shifting one which belongs to the particles.

EMPHASIS.

The Aborigines always lay particular stress upon the particles in all their various combinations, whether to Substantives denoting cases, or to Verbs denoting the moods or tenses. But when attention is particularly commanded, the Emphasis is thrown on the last syllable, often changing the termination into *ou*: as, *Wol-la-wal-la*, the imperative, move, for, be quick. To urgently command would be *Wol-lo-wol-lou*, dwelling double the time on the *ou*. But to emphatically charge a person with any thing the Emphasis is placed on the particle of Agency: as, *Ngá-tó-a*; It is I; *Ngin-tó-a*; It is thou.

CHAPTER III.

ETYMOLOGY.

PARTICLES.

It is by the use of particles, the whole progress of the mind is manifested, and only in the right use of them may we expect to render ourselves correctly intelligible to the Aborigines. The following are used in the declension of nouns and pronouns, according to their terminations and cases.

1. The simple nominative case, which merely declares the, person or thing, or the quality: as, *Nga-to-a*, I the person; *Ko-re*, Man; *Ko-lai*, wood; *Ke-kul*, sweet; *Murrorong*, good. There are no particles used in this case excepting to formative nouns: as, *Bün-ki-yei*, a smiter, from the root *Bün*, to smite; *Ke-kul-ke*, sweetness; or, to transform the formative noun into a verb, merely declaring the abstract action: as, *Bün-kil-li*, the action of smiting.

2. The agent nominative case, which has the power of operating, and is always known by the termination in the particle *O*; but this particle of agency is preceded by consonants or accented according to the last syllable of the noun. The personal and instrumental Interrogatives are unchangeable, namely: *To?* Who? *Ko?* What thing? The particles of agency governed by the preceding noun are *To*, *Ko*, *Lo*, *O*, *Ro*; perhaps, merely to coalesce readily in pronunciation.

3. The genitive case, which shews the relation of one thing considered as belonging in some manner to another. The interrogative pronoun and names of persons require *im-ba*: as, *Ngan-im-ba?* whose? *Threlkeld-im-ba*, Threlkeld's. *Pir-i-wul-im-ba*, the King's; but, things and persons require *ko-ba*: as, *Min-na-ring-ko-ba?* belonging to what thing? *Ko-re-ko-ba*, belonging to man. The dual, plural, and the singular feminine pronouns; form the genitive by affixing *ba* to the accusative: as, *Nga-lin-ba*, belonging to us two; *Nge-a-run-ba*, belonging to us, or ours; *Bo-un-no-un-ba*, belonging to her, or hers. But the other singular pronouns are themselves changed besides the use of the particle: as, *Em-mo-un-ba*, mine, belonging to me; *Ngi-ro-um-ba*, thine, belonging to thee. But time and place require *Kul*, *Kal*, and *Ka-le-en*: as, *Bung-ngai-kul*, belonging to the present period of time now becoming; *England-kal*, a man belonging to England, an Englishman; *England-kal-le-en*, a woman belonging to England, an Englishwoman; *Un-ti-kal*, hereof, belonging to this place.

4. Dative case, which shews the ultimate object to which an action tends: as, to a person for him to possess or use in any way expressed by *—ning* to the interrogative pronoun and names of persons only, but *—ko* to all other nouns, and to the abstract action forming it into the infinitive in regimine or supine: as, *Bun-kil-li-ko*, for to smite. But motion towards a person or thing opposed to from where the person or thing is, requires the following particles according to the various terminations of the nouns: viz. *—ta-ko*, *—ka-ko*, *—la-ko*, *—a-ko*, *—ra-ko*, the personal pronoun require *—kin-ko* and place, *—ka-ko*, see Table of Declensions.

5. Accusative case which denotes direct action, on the person not merely towards the person, the object or patient of a transitive verb. The personal pronouns are distinct particles, see their declension. But names of persons have the terminating particle *—nung*, so also the interrogatives of person, place, and

thing as, *Ngan-nung?* Whom? or who is the patient? *Won-nung?* Where? or where-at? *Min-nung?* What? or what object? *Threlkeld-nung*. Threlkeld is the objective or accusative case. All other common substantives not derivatives, are placed before the active verb without any change from the simple nominative, nor can any error arise, because when used as the agent the sign of that case would be attached: as, *Ka-rai Bu-wa*, smite the kangaroo. *Ka-rai-to tia bun-kul-la*, the kangaroo struck me; or the equivalent, I was struck by the kangaroo.

6. Vocative case, the particle *A-la* or *El-la*, calling for attention to the person in the nominative, not agent nominative case, is prefixed: as, *A-la Pirriwol!* O king! Equivalent to may it please your majesty.

7. Ablative case, this and the dative are alike excepting in the ablative particles annexed to the pronouns, &c. which mark this case they are as follow: viz., 1. *Kai* meaning from, concerning, about, on account of, used only to proper names and pronouns, but to persons and things, according to their terminations, *—tin*, *—lin*, *—in*, *—rin*, meaning from, on account of, &c. 2. *Kin-birung*, meaning from, opposed to the dative towards a person used only to pronouns; proper names require *ka-bi-rung* whether of persons or places; but persons or things require according to their terminations, *—ta-bi-rung*, *—ka-bi-rung*, *—la-bi-rung*, *—a-bi-rung*, *—ra-bi-rung*, to mark the opposite case to the dative. 3. *Ka-to-a*, meaning to be with, as an agent or being, affixed to personal pronouns, and proper names of persons only; but persons, things and places, annex according to their respective terminations *—to-a*, *—ko-a*, *—lo-a*, *—o-a*, *—ro-a*, meaning by, through, with, near; no causative effects are understood by any of these particles. 4. *Ka-ba*, meaning to be, at or on, used to place and *Kin-ba*, to be present with a person at his place.

Model of the particles used as affixed to the Interrogatives.

Interrogative pronoun	Ngán? Who?
S. N. Simple nominative	Ngan-ke? Who is?
A. N. Active nominative	Ngan-to? Who is the agent?
G. Genitive	Ngan-úm-ba? Whose?
	1 } Ngan-nung? For whom?
	} to possess, &c.
D. Dative	2 } Ngan-kin-ko? To whom?
	} towards?

- A. Accusative { Ngan-nung ? Whom ? or
who is the object ?
V. Vocative { A-la, as O.
Ab. Ablative { 1 Ngan-kai ? From, on account
of whom.
2 Ngan-kin-bi-rung ? From,
away from whom ?
3 Ngan-ka-to-a ? In company
with whom ?
4 Ngan-kin-ba ? Being with
whom ?

Interrogative pronoun Min— ? What ? or which, not person, but thing.

- S. N. { Min-na-ring ? What ? as, Minnaring ke un-ni ?
What is this ?
Min-nán ? What are ? for how many ?
A. N. Min-na-ring ko ? What the agent or instrument ?
G. Min-na-ring ko-ba ? Belonging to what ?
D. Min-na-ring ko-lang ? Towards what ?
A. Min-nung ? What ? the object of the verb.
Min-na-ring tin ? From what cause ? why ? wherefore ?
Min-na-ring bi-rung ? From what ? of what ? out of
what ?
Ab. { Min-na-ring ki-lo-a ? Like what ? in similitude of
being.
Min-na-ring ko-a ? With what is ? together with.
Min-na-ring ka-ba ? On what is ?

Interrogative pronoun Won— ? What place ? where ?

- S. N. { Won-ta ? Where is it the place ? what place ? definite.
Won-nein ? Where ? which place ? indefinite.
A. N. *See the Ablative where place is the means by which an
act is accomplished : as at this place, I see ; at this
place I stood, and so can see.
G. { Masc. { Won-ta kal ? Of what place ? belonging to what
country.
Fem. { Won-ta kal-le-en ? Of what place ? belonging
to what country.
D. { Won-ta ko-lang ? Towards what place ?
Won-ta-ring ? To what place ? whither ?
A. { Won-nung ? What place ? where ? the object of an active
verb.
*Won-ta tin-to ? From what place causative ? where at ?
Ab. { Won-ta bi-rung ? From what place ? out of what place ?
Won-ta ko-a ? Through or by what place ?

Interrogative Adverbs { *Ya-ko-ai* ? How ? in what manner ?
Ya-ko-un-ta ? When ? at what time ?

Note.—The meanings opposite to all the particles are their essences, so that they cannot be used indifferently, as, is the case very often in the English language, for prepositions, or adverbs, or even in an opposite sense ; as, *Ya-ko-ai* How ? will not do to ask the question, How many ? because modality is the attribute ; but, How many ? must be *Min-nán* ? What present ? because presentiality is the attribute, and the answer would be much is present, or little ; few, or many ; or one up to three, beyond which they have no further numbers.

PART II.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

OF THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE ARTICLE.

To express indefinitely any noun, the mere substantive is used ; as, *ma-ko-ro*, a fish or fishes ; *tib-bin*, a bird or birds, in a general sense ; *ko-lai*, wood, or a stick : to make these plural the plural pronoun would be attached ; as, *un-ni ta-ró ma-ko-ro*, this, these fish, denoting they are here present. To express the fish as an active agent would *benga-li ma-ko-ro*. This fish, meaning did some action, and so of all nouns, as will be explained under the head pronouns.

OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Nouns are the Names of Persons, Things, Actions, and Place. They are proper when used as a Name to any Individual, intellectual Person, and common or collective when denoting the Name of Things or Beings, as, *Ko-re*, Man, or Mankind ; *Ka-rai*, Kangaroo ; *Ma-ko-ro*, Fish. The pronoun demonstrates the number whether singular or plural. Nouns descriptive of Person, Character, and Office are derived from the roots of the corresponding verbs denoting such description. as, *Wi*—, the root of the verb, to speak ; *Wi-yel-li-kán*, one who speaks, a speaker ; *Wi-yai-yé*, one who always talks, a talker, chatterer. When names of things are appropriated to a Person, as the Person's Name, that Name must be declined in the first Declension of Nouns to shew it is the Name of a Person and not of the Thing : as, *Tin-ting*, a crab, belongs to

the third Declension, and the genitive would be expressed thus : *Tin-ting-ko-ba*, belonging to a crab ; but when used as the Name of a Person it would be in the genitive *Tin-ting-ün-ba*, belonging to Crab, either Mr. or Mrs. according as understood by the pronoun. There are a few distinctions of gender in certain nouns, but not generally : as, *Po-ri-bai*, a husband ; *Po-ri-kun-bai*, a wife ; *Yi-nál*, a son ; *Yi-nál-kun*, a daughter, but, *Pir-ri-wul*, means a chief, king or queen, according to the gender of the pronoun attached. To animals, in most instances, there are proper names special to the male, and to the female : as, *Wa-ri-kul*, a he dog ; *Tin-ku*, a she dog. Names of places are generally descriptive, hence derived from whatever expresses the subject : as, *Pun-téi*, the narrow place ; *Bül-wa-ra*, the high place ; *Ti-ra-bé-en-ba*, the toothed place ; *Bün-ki-li-ngéil*, the place for fighting, the field of battle. Names of country have a declension peculiar to place, and in the genitive have a feminine and masculine termination, as *England-kal*, means *English*, man understood, the termination being masculine ; *England-ka-lé-en*, means *English*, woman understood, the termination being feminine : so also, *Un-ti-kal*, of this place, masculine ; *Un-ti-ka-lé-en*, of this place, feminine. A noun becomes an adjective verb or adverb, according to the particle used, or the juxtaposition of the word : as, *Pi-tul*, joy ; *Pi-tul-mul-li*, to cause joy ; *Pi-tul-li-kán*, a joyful being ; *Pi-tul-ka-tán*, to exist joyfully ; *Mur-ro-róng*, good ; *Murroróng-tai*, the good---some person understood ; *Murroróng u-má*, good done, well done, properly done.

OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS, CASES, ETC.

There are Seven Declensions of Nouns, according to which all Adjectives and Participles, as well as Nouns are declined.

Nouns are declined according to their use and termination. When used for the name of an individual person, they are declined in the 1st Declension, whatever may be the termination of the word ; but when used as the name of a place they are declined in the 7th Declension. Common nouns are declined in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Declension according to their respective terminations.

Nouns have seven cases ; viz. two nominative cases, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative, and ablative. The first nominative is simply declarative wherein the subject is inactive : as, this is a bird, *umí ta tib-bin*. The second nominative is when the subject is an agent causative of action : as, *tib-bin-to ta-tán*, the bird eats ; in which case the particles ending in *o* are

affixed to denote the agent according to the terminations of the respective nouns ; hence the following general Rules.

1. Nouns or participles ending in *i*, or *n* require the particle of agency *-to* to be annexed when spoken of as an agent : as, *Ki-ko-i*, a native cat ; *Ki-ko-i-to*, the cat did, does, or will do according to the tense of the verb subjoined.
Tib-bin, a bird ; *Tib-bin-to*, the bird did, does, or will do, &c.
Ngur-rul-li, the active participle or infinitive according to the particle affixed to hear, believe, obey, &c. *Ngur-rul-li-to*, faith, or belief, did, does, or will do, &c.
2. Nouns ending in *ng*, *a*, *e**, *o*, *u*, require the particle of agency *ko* annexed when spoken of as an agent : as, *Nu-kung*, a woman ; *Nu-kung-ko*, the woman did, does, or will do, &c.
Mai-yá, a snake ; *Mai-ya-ko*, the snake did, does, or will do, &c.
Ko-re, a man ; *Ko-re-ko*, the man, did, does, or will do, &c.
Wo-i-yo, grass ; *Wo-i-yo-ko*, the grass did, does, or will do, &c.
Tin-ku, a bitch ; *Tin-ku-ko*, the bitch did, does, or will do, &c.
3. Nouns ending in *l* require the particle of agency *lo* to be annexed when spoken of as an agent : as, *Pun-nul*, the sun ; *Pun-nul-lo*, the sun did, does, or will do, &c.
Yi-nál, a son ; *Yi-nál-lo*, the son did, does, or will do, &c.
4. Nouns of three syllables ending in *ro* require the accent shifted to the *ó* when spoken of as an agent : as, *Ma-ko-ro*, fish ; *Ma-ko-ró*, the fish did, does, or will do, &c.
5. Nouns of three syllables ending in *re* change the *e* into *ó* when spoken of as an agent : as, *Ko-ke-re*, a hut, house ; *Ko-ke-ró*, the house did, does, or will do, &c.
6. Nouns of four syllables ending in *r* require the particle of agency *ró* to be annexed when spoken of as an agent : as, *Kul-mo-ti-ur*, a woman's name ; *Kul-mo-ti-ur-ró*, K did, does, or will do, &c.

Note---The participle form of the verb in the passive voice when used as an agent, changes the last syllable into *ró* : as,

Bün-to-a-ra, that which is struck.

Bün-to-a-ró, that which is struck did, does, or will do, &c.

Yel-la-wai-to-a-ra, that which sits, squats.

Yel-la-wai-to-a-ró, that which sits, did, does, or will do, &c.

* Exception, when *r* precedes *o* ; as, *Ma-ko-ro*, it belongs to the 5th Declension.

MODEL OF THE PARTICLES USED IN DECLENSION AND CASES OF NOUNS.

N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	No distinction in the English tongue, the agent.
	to	to	ko	lo	6	ró	
G.	úm-ba	ko-ba	ko-ba	ko-ba	ko-ba	ko-ba	Of, belonging to.
	nung	ko	ko	ko	ko	ko	For.
D.	kin-ko	ta-ko	ka-ko	la-ko	a-ko	ra-ko	To.
	nung						The noun.
A.	nung						The noun.
V.	A-lá						From a cause.
	kai	tin	tin	lin	in	rin	From away.
	kin-bi-rung	ta-bi-rung	ka-bi-rung	la-bi-rung	a-bi-rung	ra-bi-rung	With, in company, by, beside.
Abl.	ka-to-a	to-a	ko-a	lo-a	ó-a	ra-ba	At, to be at.
	kin-ba	ta-ba	ka-ba	la-ba	a-ba		

Names of Persons are of the First Conjugation, the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are Common Nouns; but if used as Proper Names of Persons, they are then declined in the 1st.
7. Names of Places have three Genitives, as will be shewn separately.

OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS, CASES, &c.

I. DECLENSION.

This Declension is proper only to the Interrogative Personal Pronoun *Ngan?* who? and to words of any description when used as the Names of Persons, independent of their respective signification, which may denote objects, actions, qualities, &c.: as, *Bi-ra-bán* means the bird called an Eagle-hawk, in which sense it must be declined in the 2nd Declension. It is also a Man's Name, in which use it is declined as follows:

Bi-ra-bán, an Eagle-hawk.

- N. { 1 *Bi-ra-ban*, This form would be in answer to who is he?
2 *Bi-ra-ban-to*, This form would be in answer to who will do, or does, or did?
- G. *Bi-ra-ban-úm-ba*, Belonging to *Bi-ra-ban* or *Biraban's*.
- D. { 1 *Bi-ra-ban-nung*, For *Biraban*, personally to use or have, &c.
2 *Bi-ra-ban-kin-ko*, To *Biraban*, locally, as to the place in which he is.
- A. *Bi-ra-ban-nung*, The objective case, no change in English.
- V. *El-la Bi-ra-ban*, O! *Biraban*, equivalent to, or I say *Biraban*.
- Abl. { 1 *Bi-ra-ban-kai*, From as a cause on account of *Biraban*.
2 *Bi-ra-ban-ka-bi-rung*, From, procession, away from *Biraban*.
3 *Bi-ra-ban-ka-to-a*, With, in company with *Biraban*.
4 *Bi-ra-ban-kin-ba*, At, remaining with, *Biraban*.

II. DECLENSION.

Bi-ra-ban, an Eagle-hawk declined as a Bird.

- N. { 1 *Bi-ra-bán*, An Eagle-hawk, or the Eagle-hawk.
2 *Bi-ra-ban-to*, The Eagle-hawk did, does, or will do, governed by the verb.
- G. *Bi-ra-ban-ko-ba*, Belonging to the Eagle-hawk.
- D. { 1 *Bi-ra-ban-ko*, For the Eagle-hawk.
2 *Bi-ra-ban-ta-ko*, To the Eagle-hawk.
- A. *Bi-ra-ban*, The Eagle-hawk.
- V. _____, No Vocative.
- Abl. { 1 *Bi-ra-ban-tin*, From, on account of the Eagle-hawk.
2 *Bi-ra-ban-ka-ta-bi-rung*, From, procession, away from the Eagle-hawk.
3 *Bi-ra-ban-to-a*, With, in company with, the Eagle-hawk.
4 *Bi-ra-ban-ta-ba*, At, remaining with the Eagle-hawk.
5 *Bi-ra-ban-kin-ba*, At the Hawk's-place.

III. DECLENSION.

Ko-re, Man.

- N. { 1 Ko-re, A Man.
 { 2 Ko-re-ko, The Man is the agent spoken of who ———.
- G. Ko-re-ko-ba, Belonging to Man.
- D. { 1 Ko-re-ko, For a Man.
 { 2 Ko-re-ká-ko, To a Man.
- A. Ko-re, Man.
- V. El-la Ko-re, O! Man.
- Abl. { 1 Ko-re-tin, From, as a cause, on account of the Man.
 { 2 Ko-re-ká-bi-rung, From, procession, away from a Man.
 { 3 Ko-re-ko-a, With, in company with Man.
 { 4 Ko-re-ka-ba, At, remaining with the Man.

IV. DECLENSION.

Pir-ri-wul, A Chief, King, Superior, &c.

- N. { 1 Pir-ri-wul, A Chief.
 { 2 Pir-ri-wul-lo, The Chief is the agent who, &c.
- G. Pir-ri-wul-ko-ba, Belonging to the Chief.
- D. { 1 Pir-ri-wul-ko, For the Chief.
 { 2 Pir-ri-wul-la-ko, To the Chief.
- A. Pir-ri-wul, The Chief.
- V. El-la Pir-ri-wul, O! Chief.
- Abl. { 1 Pir-ri-wul-lin, From, as a cause, on account of the Chief.
 { 2 Pir-ri-wul-la-bi-rung, From, procession, away from the Chief.
 { 3 Pir-ri-wul-lo-a, With, in company with the Chief.
 { 4 Pir-ri-wul-la-ba, At, remaining with the Chief.

Note.—The Interrogative Pronoun Min-na-ring? What is it? is of the above third Declension, and may be thus substituted for Ko-re.

- N. { 1 Min-na-ring? What is it?
 { 2 Min-na-ring-ko? What is the agent or instrument?
- Abl. 1 Min-na-ring-tin? From what cause? on what account? why? and so of any of the cases in the third Declension.

V. DECLENSION.

Ma-ko-ro, Fish, or a, or the Fish.

- N. { 1 Ma-ko-ro, A Fish.
 { 2 Ma-ko-ró, A Fish is the agent spoken of.
- G. Ma-ko-ro-ko-ba, Belonging to a Fish.

- D. { 1 Ma-ko-ro-ko, For a Fish.
 { 2 Ma-ko-rá-ko, To a Fish.
- A. Ma-ko-ro, A Fish.
- V. ———, None.

- Abl. { 1 Ma-ko-rin, From, on account of the Fish.
 { 2 Ma-ko-ra-bi-rung, From, away from the Fish.
 { 3 Ma-ko-ró-a, With, in company with the Fish.
 { 4 Ma-ko-rá-ba, At, remaining with the Fish.

VI. DECLENSION.

Ko-ke-ir-rur, A female small Kangaroo.

- N. { 1 Ko-ke-ir-rur, A small female Kangaroo.
 { 2 Ko-ke-ir-ro, The Kangaroo is the agent spoken of.
- G. Ko-ke-ir-rur-ko-ba, Belonging to the Kangaroo.
- D. { 1 Ko-ke-ir-rur-ko, For the Kangaroo.
 { 2 Ko-ke-rá-ko, To the Kangaroo.
- A. Ko-ke-ir-rur, The Kangaroo.
- V. ———, None.

- Abl. { 1 Ko-ke-ir-rin, From, on account of the Kangaroo.
 { 2 Ko-ke-ir-rá-bi-rung, From, away from the Kangaroo.
 { 3 Ko-ke-ir-ro-a, With, in company with the Kangaroo.
 { 4 Ko-ké-ir-ra-ba, At, remaining with the Kangaroo.

Note.—The form equivalent to the passive participle when used as a substantive, is declined in the above sixth Declension; as,

- N. { 1 Bún-to-a-ra, Wounded, from Bún, the root to Smite,
 or Wound.
 { 2 Bún-tó-a-ro, The Wounded is the agent spoken of.
- D. 2 Bún-tó-a-rá-ko, To the Wounded.
- Abl. 1 Bún-tó-a-rin, From, on account of the Wounded.
- The word may be declined through all the cases as above.

VII. DECLENSION.

All Nouns, whatever may be their original signification, when used as proper Names of Places, are of this Declension, when ending in a.

Mu-lu-bin-ba, The site of Newcastle.

- N. Mu-lu-bin-ba, The Name of the Place, Mulubinba.
- G. { Neut. 1 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ko-ba, Belonging to Mulubinba,
 any thing, as stone, &c.
 { Mas. 2 Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal, Male person belonging to Mulubinba.
 { Fem. 3 Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal-lé-en, Female person belonging to Mulubinba.

- D. { 1 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ka-ko, For Mulubinba, to remain there.
 2 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ko-lang, To Mulubinba, to proceed to.
 Ba-run Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal, Them of Mulubinba, Mas.
- A. { Ba-rum Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal-le-en, Them of Mulubinba,
 Feminine.
 Ba-run yán-tín Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal, Them all of Mulubinba, (the people).
 The Accusative Pronouns being substituted for Ba-run, them, will form the singular or dual, according to the number of the pronoun.
- V. Ya-pál-lun Mu-lu-bin-ba-kal, Alas, people of Mulubinba!
 1 Mu-lu-bin-ba-tin, From, on account of Mulubinba.
 2 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ka-bi-rung, From, away from Mulubinba.
- Abl. { 3 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ko-a, By, by the way of, through
 Mulubinba, beside.
 4 Mu-lu-bin-ba-ka-ba, At, on, in Mulubinba.

Note.—The Interrogative Pronoun signifying place is Won-ta? Where is it? and which may be substituted for Mulubinba, when the model would then become Interrogative: as, Won-ta-kal? Belonging to what place? Won-ta-ka-ba? Where is it at? At what place is it? &c.

OF ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Adjectives have no particular ending, it depending entirely on their situation, or on particles, whether they are nouns, adjectives, verbs, or adverbs; as, Mur-ro-róng, Good; Ya-ra-kai, Bad; Ko-néin, Pretty. Decline these according to their terminations with the particles of agency affixed, they would then become agents, and consequently nouns: as, Mur-ro-róng-ko, The good; Ya-ra-kai-to, The bad or evil; Ko-né-in-to, The pretty, or the beauty respectively, did, does, or will do, &c.; but participles in the passive voice terminate always in the compound particle tó-a-ra; the root of the verb being prefixed either with or without the causative particles according to the sense required: as, Ki-yu, is the root of to roast with fire, to scorch, to broil.

Ki-yu-ba-tó-a-ra, That which is roasted;

Ki-yu-ba-tó-a-ra bang, I am roasted;

Ki-yu-ba-tó-a-ro, That which is roasted, is the agent, &c.

Adjectives denoting abundance are often formed by a reduplication: as, Mur-ro-róng, good; Mur-ro-róng-mur-ro-róng, excellent, abundance of good; Kau-wul, great, large, big; Kau-wul-kau-wul, many, abundance.

Adjectives denoting want, are expressed by the negative super added: as, Mur-ro-róng ko-ri-en, not good, worthless.

Adjectives denoting similitude of resemblance require the particle Ki-lo-a, like, affixed to the subject: as, Won-nai-ki-lo-a, like a child, child-like: but if denoting habit the particle kei is affixed: as, Won-nai-kei, childish.

Adjectives denoting character, manner, or habit, are formed from the roots of verbs expressive of such; having the particles ye or kei affixed, according to the verb subjoined: as, Bún, the root of the verb to smite; Bún-ki-ye, a smiter; but Bún-kil-li-kán, would be one who smites; Won-kul, to be foolish; Won-kul-kei, foolish; Ngu-ra-kei, wise, skilful; Buk-ka-kei, savage, ferocious, wrathful; Ke-kul-kei, sweet, nice, pleasant.

OF COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

The following are the methods used in comparison, there being no particles to express the words better, best, &c.; the word But-ti, is equivalent to the adverb more, but will not express most, as the superlative, the sense being, continuing whatever is about longer.

The comparative of equality is formed thus:—

1. { Ke-kul kei un-ni yan-ti un-noa ki-lo-a, } This is as sweet
 { Sweet be this as that like. } as that.

The comparative of inferiority is formed by putting the negative particle ko-ri-en after the adjective, thus:—

2. { Ke-kul ko-ri-en un-ni yan-ti un-noa ki-lo-a, } This is not
 { Sweet not this as that like. } so sweet as that.

The comparative of superiority is formed by the use of the word Kau-wul-kau-wul, a reduplication of great, and the particle of negation to that which is inferior: as,

3. { Ke-kul kei unnikau-wul-kau-wul ke-a-wai un-noa. } is
 { Sweet be this great great be not that. } This most sweet.

OF NUMBERS.

Numbers are only cardinal; they are declined as nouns, so far as their numbers extend: namely, Wa-kól, one; Bu-lo-a-ra, two; Ngo-ro, three; Wa-rán, four; beyond which there are no further numbers, but the general term Kau-wul-kau-wul, much or many. The interrogative of quantity, or number, is

Min-nán? which present? for how many? the answer would be in any of the above numbers, or thus: *Kau-wul-kau-wul ko-re*, many men: or, *Wa-re-a-ko-re*, few men. To express what are denominated ordinal numbers, so far as the above numbers extend, can only be done in the declension of the noun to which they may be attached, the adjective being also subject to declension, according to their own termination, independent of the termination of the noun: as,

Pur-re-ung ka ngo-ro ka, On the third day.

Ko-lai-to-a ngo-ro-ko-a, By the third tree, beside, not instrumental.

Bu-ló-a-ra, is used in the Dual, and of the sixth Declension.

There are also two other expressions which may be noticed under this article, namely: *Win-ta*, equivalent to a part of, a portion, some of; also, *Yan-tín* equivalent to the whole, or all: as,

Un-ti bo win-ta ko-re, } Some of the men are here.
Here be part of the men, }

Un-ti bo yan-tín ko-re, } All the men are here.
Here be all the men, }

OF PRONOUNS.

The primitive or personal Pronouns in the first, second, and third Person Singular are, distinct from the Pronouns for such Persons when used to the Verb, and as such are used by themselves, in answer to an Interrogative, or emphatically with the Verb. These always precede the Verb when they are used as Nominatives to the Verbs, and always call the attention to the Person and not to the Verb: these will therefore be designated Personal Nominative Pronouns, and marked as such: thus, P N, for Personal Nominative; but the Personal Pronouns used as the Nominative to Verbs and never by themselves, nor in answer to Interrogatives will be marked V N, to denote Verbal Nominative; the Verb being the prominent feature to which the attention is called, and not to the person, these always follow the Verb. The strictest attention is absolutely necessary to the Pronouns in all their persons, numbers, and cases, by them the singular, dual, and plural numbers are known; by them the active, the passive, the reciprocal, and reflective state of the Verbs are known, which will be exemplified in the Conjugation of Verbs, as well as in the Declension of the Pronouns. The plural Personal Pronouns are used indiscriminately, there being only one Nominative Pronoun to

each Person, so also the singular Feminine Pronoun which is only of one description. The dual number also has but one Pronoun in the Nominative case; but the dual number has a case peculiar to this language; namely, a Nominative and Accusative case conjoined in one word: as, though, the English Pronouns I and Thee, Thou and Him, &c., could be used I-thee, thou-him, &c. but the Pronouns are distinct from those used for such persons in their other respective numbers. This is denominated the conjoined dual case, and marked N A, to denote the Nominative and Accusative conjoined.

DECLENSION OF THE PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON SINGULAR.

Nom.	}	1. P. N. <i>Nga-to-a</i> , I, in answer to an interrogative of personal agency: as <i>Ngán-to-wi-yán?</i> Who speaks? the answer would be <i>Nga-to-a</i> , It is I who, the verb understood, and not No. 2, which would only declare what I do.
		2. V. N. <i>Bang</i> , I, in answer to an interrogative of the act: as, What art thou doing now? <i>Min-nung-bul-lín-bi?</i> <i>ta-tán-báng</i> , I eat; and not No. 1, <i>Nga-to-a</i> .
Gen.		<i>Em-mo-um-ba</i> , My, or mine governed by the noun or substantive verb, the noun always precedes: as <i>ko-ke-ri em-mo-em-ba</i> , my house. <i>Em-mo-em-ba-ta</i> , It is mine.
Dat.	}	1. <i>Em-mo-ung</i> , For me, personally to receive, or some other act.
		2. <i>Em-mo-ung-kin-ko</i> , To me, where I am. Dative of place.
Acc.		<i>Ti-a</i> Me, governed by active verbs. This pronoun is used to form the equivalent to the passive voice: as <i>Bún-tán bang</i> , I strike; <i>Bún-tán tia</i> , I am struck. Literally strikes me.

Voc.	Ka-ti-ou,	Merely an exclamation, as Oh me! Ah me!
Abl.	{ 1. Em-mo-ung-kai,	From, on account of, through me, about me.
	2. Em-mo-ung-kin-bi-rung,	From me, opposed to No. 2, Dative.
	3. Em-mo-ung-ka-to-a,	With me, in company with, beside me.
	4. Em-mo-ung-kin-ba,	With me, at my place, remaining by me.

SECOND PERSON.

Nom.	{ 1. Ngin-to-a,	Thou, or, it is thou who, &c. Nathan's charge to David.
	2. Bi,	Thou, the verbal nomi- native, as above, No. 2.
Gen.	Ngi-ro-um-ba,	Thine, thy.
Dat.	{ 1. Ngi-ro-ung,	For thee.
	2. Ngi-ro-ung-kin-ko,	To thee, where thou art.
Acc.	Bín,	Thee, the object of ac- tive transitive verbs.
Voc.	El-la-bi,	A call of attention to the person.
Abl.	{ 1. Ngi-ro-ung-kai,	From, on account of, through thee.
	2. Ngi-ro-ung-kin-bi-rung,	From, away from me, opposed to No. 2, D.
	3. Ngi-ro-ung-ka-to-a	With, in company with thee.
	4. Ngi-ro-ung-kin-ba,	With, about, remain- ing with thee.

NOTE.—Reference can be made to the above in the remaining persons, to avoid prolixity.

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, MASCULINE.

Nom.	{ 1. Niu-wo-a,	He, emphatic.
	2. No-a,	He, verbal nominative.

Gen.	Ngi-ko-um-ba,	His.
Dat.	{ 1. Ngi-ko-ung.	For him.
	2. Ngi-ko-ung-kin-ko,	To him.
Acc.	Bón,	Him, the object of the verb.
Abl.	{ 1. Ngi-ko-ung kai,	From, on account of him, about him.
	2. Ngi-ko-ung kin bi-rung,	From, apart from him.
	3. Ngi-ko-ung ka-to-a,	With, in company, be- side him.
	4. Ngi-ko-ung kin ba,	With, remaining with him.

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR, FEMININE.

Nom.	{ Bo-un-to-a,	She, there is no other form in this case, it is common to both.

Gen.	Bo-un-no-un-ba,	Hers.
Dat.	{ 1. Bo-un-no-un ko,	For her.
	2. Bo-un-no-un kin ko,	To her.
Acc.	Bo-un-no-un,	Her.
	1. Bo-un-no-un kai,	From, on account of her, about her.
	2. Bo-un-no-un kin bi-rung,	From, away from her.
	3. Bo-un-no-un ka-to-a,	With, in company with her.
4. Bo-un-no-un kin ba,	With, being with her, as when in English we say she has the fish, or the fish is with her, according to this idiom, Ma-ko- ro bounnoun kin ba.	

THIRD PERSON NEUTER, PRESENT.

The neuter pronouns are inexpressible in English without circumlocution in consequence of the locality of the person or thing being included in the word used as a pronoun, they are so compound in their signification as to include the demonstrative and relative, as will be perceived in their declensions. They govern the verbal nominative pronoun and not the nominative I.

FIRST.

Nom.	}	1. Nga-li,	This is that, which, or who, present, &c.
		2. Un-ni,	This, present, or the subject spoken of as present.
Gen.		Nga-li ko ba,	This is that which, &c. belongs to; the accusative case always follows.
Dat.	}	1. Nga-li ko,	This is for, governed by the corresponding dative.
		2. Un-ti ko,	This, to this place.
Ac.		Un-ni,	This, governed by active verbs.
Abl.	}	1. Nga-li tin,	From this, on account of this, therefore as a cause.
		2. Un-ti bi-rung,	From this, hence.

SECOND.

Nom.	}	1. Nga-la,	That, or the object spoken of, at hand.
		2. Un-no-a,	That is that, which, or who, at hand.
Gen.		Nga-la ko ba,	That is that which belongs to &c.
Dat.	}	1. Nga-la ko,	For that, &c.
		2. Un-ta ko,	To that, &c.
Acc.		Un-no-a,	That.
Abl.	}	1. Un-ta tin,	On account of that.
		2. Un-ta bi-rung,	From that.

THIRD.

Nom.	}	1. Nga-lo-a,	That is that, which, or who, beside the person addressed.
		2. Un-to-a,	That, &c.
Gen.		Nga-lo-a ko ba,	That is that, which, or who belongs to, &c.
Dat.	}	1. Nga-lo-a ko,	For that, &c.
		2. Un-to-a ko,	To that, &c.
Acc.		Un-to-a,	That, &c.
Abl.	}	1. Nga-lo-a tin,	On account of that, &c.
		2. Un-to-a bi-rung,	From that, &c.

NOTE.—These pronouns are singular or plural according to the pronoun attached with them to denote such numbers: as,

Nga-li noa, This is he who. Nga-li ba-rur, These are they who.
 Nga-li ta, It is this that. Nga-li tá-ro, These be they that.

DUAL.

The Dual number is essential to this language, and so necessary, that conversation could not be continued without it. The Dual is common to all the Islands in the South Seas.

N.	Ba-li,	We two, Thou and I, both present.	
G.	Nga-lin ba,	Belonging to us two, ours, thine, and mine.	
D.	}	1. Nga-lin ko,	For us two, thee and me.
		2. Nga-lin kin ko,	To us two, thee and me, where we are.
A*.	}	Nga-lin,	Us two, thee and me.
		1. Nga-lin kai,	From, on account of us two, thee and me.
Abl.	}	2. Nga-lin kin bi-rung,	From, away from us two, thee and me.
		3. Nga-lin ka-to-a,	With, in company with us two, thee and me.
		4. Nga-lin kin ba,	At, with us two, thee and me.

He and I.

N.	Ba-li no-a,	We two, he and I.
G.	Nga-lin ba bón,	Belonging to us two, ours, his and mine.
Ac*.	Nga-lin bón,	Us two, him and me.

* NOTE.—It will be perceived that the particles form the accusative into the other cases. So also in the following.

She and I.

N.	Ba-li Bo-un-to-a,	We two, she and I.
G.	Nga-lin ba no-un,	Belonging to us two, ours, hers and mine.
Ac.	Nga-lin no-un,	Us two, her and me.

Ye two.

N.	Bu-la,	Ye two,
G.	Bu-lun ba,	Belonging to you two, your, yours.
Ac.	Bu-lun,	You two.

They two.

N.	Bu-lo-a-ra,	They two.
G.	Bu-lo-a-ra ko ba bu-lun ba,	Belonging to them two.
Ac.	Bu-lo-a-ra bu-lun,	Them two.

The two.

N.	{ 1. Bu-lo-a-ra,	The two.
	{ 2. Bu-lo-a-ro,	The two act as agents. In this case the word is declined as a noun in the 5th declension, to which model it is referred for the remainder of the cases.

CONJOINED DUAL CASE.

So designated in consequence of the two opposite cases being conjoined in one word, namely, the agent nominative and the accusative case; a peculiarity of this language. Active transitive verbs govern this case. N. A. means nominative and accusative, the figures refer to the person, M. masculine, and F. feminine.

1 Person N.	and 2 person A.	Ba-núng, I, thee.
1 Person N.	and 3 person A. F.	Bá-nó-un, I, her.
2 Person N.	and 3 person A. M.	Bi-núng, Thou, him.
2 Person N.	and 3 person A. F.	Bi-nó-un, Thou, her.
3 Person N. M.	and 2 person A.	Bi-ló-a, He, thee.
2 Person N. F.	and 2 person A.	Bín-tó-a, She, thee.

PLURAL, FIRST PERSON.

N.	{ 1. Nge-en,	We. There is no change in the plural as in the singular pronouns.
	{ 2. _____	
G.	Nge-a-run ba,	Belonging to us, ours, or own.
D.	{ 1. Nge-a-run ko,	For us, personally.
	{ 2. Nge-a-run kin ko,	To us, locally.
A.	Nge-a-run,	Us.

Abl.	{ 1. Nge-a-run kai,	From, on account of us, through us.
	{ 2. Nge-a-run ka bi-rung,	From, away from us, locally.
	{ 3. Nge-a-run ka-to-a,	With us, in company, personally.
	{ 4. Nge-a-run kin ba,	With us, at, remaining with us, locally.

PLURAL, SECOND PERSON.

N.	Nú-ra,	Ye.
G.	Nu-run ba,	Belonging to you, your, yours.
A.	Nu-run,	You.

PLURAL, THIRD PERSON.

N.	Ba-ra,	They.
G.	Ba-run ba,	Belonging to them, their, theirs.
A.	Ba-run,	Them.

The remaining cases can be easily formed by the accusative and particles used in the above cases of the first person, on referring to the model of the first person Nga-to-a.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

In conformity with grammars in general these and the following classes of pronouns are noticed; but, it will be found that the particles formed from the roots of verbs constitute the particular character ascribed to each class of the following pronouns. The particle *Bo* which forms the reciprocal noun or pronoun is from the verb to be (accidental) with the particle of agency resolving itself into an accidental agent, for the particle *Bo* will not take the sense of Self in the majority of cases.

N. 1st. Person,	<i>Nga-to-a bo</i> ,	I myself, or I only, or I am the being who is.
N. 2d. Person,	<i>Ngin-to-a bo</i> ,	Thou thyself, or thou only, &c.
N. 3d. Person,	<i>Niu-wo-a bo</i> ,	He himself, or he only, &c.
D. 1st. & 2d. Person,	<i>Ba-li bo</i> ,	Our two selves, or we two only, &c.

And so of all the pronouns excepting the conjoined dual cases.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

This class has been shewn in the genitive cases of the respective personal pronouns and may be used with the noun or the verbal substantive noun; and, according to whichever might be subjoined, the character of the pronoun would be described.

<i>Em-mo-em-ba ta,</i>	Mine it is, or, it is mine, affirmatively.
<i>Un-ni ta em-mo-em-ba ko-ke-re,</i>	This is my house.
<i>Un-no-a ta ngi-ro-em-ba,</i>	That is thine.
<i>Ta-ra-rán ngi-ro-em-ba ko-ri-en,</i>	It is not thine, not.

NOTE.—The Idiom requires two negatives, the first privative, the second negative, meaning that Thou hast not in possession or belonging to thee. There is no verb for to have, to possess.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

These also have been declined; but, being of so compound a nature, it may be further shewn, the manner of their use in the sense of Demonstratives, they may be applied to all the P. N. but the Duals.

<i>Nga-li,</i> This.	<i>Nga-li ko ba,</i> Belonging to this.
<i>Nga-li ko ba, bón,</i>	This belongs to him. An Idiom.
<i>Nga-lo-a ko ba,</i>	Belonging to that.
<i>Nga-li noa,</i>	This is he who, (acts as an agent.)
<i>Un-ni noa,</i>	This is he, (the subject.)
<i>Yóng,</i>	There, that place.

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Ngan?</i>	Who? the person; never used as a relative.
<i>Mín?</i>	What? Which? the thing; never used as a relative.
<i>Won?</i>	Where? the place; never used as the relative.
<i>Ya-ko-ai?</i>	What manner? how? in what manner; never used as how much.
<i>Ya-ko.un-ta?</i>	When? at what time.

They have no word for time in this language, nor is this phrase ever used in any other mode than interrogatively.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

<i>Yi-tur-ra-búl,</i>	Some one, some person or persons, of the 4th declension of nouns.
<i>Ta-rai,</i>	Other, of the 2d declension.

ABSOLUTE PRONOUNS.

<i>Ta,</i>	It is; not merely declarative, but absolute, it is derived from the substantive verb assertive. It is, <i>Ta.</i>
<i>Ta-ra,</i>	They are; the things, the plural of it is, these, those. It is of the 5th declension.
<i>Un-ni ta-ra,</i>	These are they which, or that are the subjects.
<i>Ngali ta-ro,</i>	These are they which, or that are the instrumental agents.
<i>Yan-tín,</i>	All, the whole, this is of the 2d. declension.
<i>Yan-tín to,</i>	All the — is the agent who, which, or that.
<i>Wa-kól lo,</i>	One only is the agent from wa-kól, one.

It will be perceived that the pronouns depend on the particles for the senses in which they are to be expressed, either as active agents, neuter subjects, personal objects, or local objects; and it will hereafter be shown that verbs depend on the pronouns for distinction of number, being in themselves only names of action, state, condition, or quality; impersonal, and only known as verbs, nouns, or adjectives by the use of particles, or as persons, by the respective pronouns attached. The interrogative pronouns will be exemplified in the illustrative sentences in the third part of this work.