

PART II.

(CHAPTER I.)

OF THE VERB.

A VERB attributes an act to an agent, or, a state of being to a subject. Verbs sustain no change, whatever number or person may be the agent, or the subject; they are in this respect strictly impersonal; but, verbs sustain a change in respect to the sort of agency employed; as personal, or instrumental, and also according to the manner of doing or being: as, whether I do to myself, or to another, or, I do to another and he reciprocally does to me: or, when I continue to be or to do: or, when the action is doing again, or when permitted to be done by this, or, that agent; or, by another agent; or, when a thing acts as an agent, or is used as an instrument. Verbs are doubled to denote an increase of the state, or action. Verbs are conjugated by particles, each of which particles, contains in its root the accident attributed to the verb in its various modification: as, assertion, affirmation, negation, privation, tendency, existence, cause, permission, desire, purpose, &c., thus forming moods, tenses, and particles. The participles are conjugated according to their respective tenses, and are declined, either as verbal nouns, or verbal adjectives.

OF THE KIND OF VERBS.

Verbs are of the following description: viz., active or neuter, both of which are subject to the following accidents: viz.,

1. *Active Transitive*, or those which denote an action that passes from the Agent to some external object: as, I strike him, Bún-tán bôn bang. This constitutes, *the active voice*, which states what an agent does to another, or, what another agent does to him, in which latter case it is equivalent to the English passive voice: as, Bún-tán bôn literally, strikes him, meaning some agent now strikes him. Equivalent to he is now struck the nominative pronoun, being omitted to call the attention to the object, or accusative pronoun. When the accusative, or object

is omitted, the attention is then called to the act which the agent performs: as, Bún-tán bang, I strike, expressed often by I do strike.

2. *Active-intransitive*, or those which express an action which has no effect upon any external object beyond the agent, or agents themselves; that is, the agent is also the object of his own act; consequently the verb is necessarily reflex: as, Bún-kil-le-un bang, I struck myself. This constitutes *the reflective modification of the verb*. No. 2, of the 3 conjugation.

3. *Active-transitive-Reciprocal*, or those which denote an action that passes from the agent to some external object, which object returns the action to the agent who then becomes the object, and thus they act reciprocally one towards the other. Consequently the dual or plural numbers is always the subject of this form of the verb: as, Bún-kil-lán ba-li, thou and I strike each other reciprocally. Bún-kil-lán ba-ra, they strike each one the other reciprocally, or fight with blows. This constitutes *the reciprocal modification*. No. 3, ditto.

4. *Continuative*: as, when the state continues, or the action is or was continued in without interruption: as, Bún-kil-li-lín bang, I am now continuing in the action of making blows. It may be threshing or any other act, as beating, &c. &c. Denominated *the continuative, modification*, No. 1.

5. *Causative by permission, or preventive with a negative*: as, when we permit a person to do the act, or another to do the act to him: as, Búm-mun-bil-la-bón, let him strike, Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-la-bón, cause some one to strike him, or the equivalent let him be struck. Búm-ma-ra-bun-bi yi ko-ra bôn, let no one strike him.

6. *Causative by personal agency*, or, those which denote the exertion of personal energy to produce the effect upon the object: as, Ti-ir ta un-ni, this is broken. Ti-ir-bung-ngá unni, this is broken; but personal agency is understood equivalent to some person has broken this; or, this is broken by some one. See the 9th Conjugation, *Personal agency*.

7. *Causative by instrumental agency*, or those which denote an effect produced by means of some instrument: as, Ti-ir-bur-re-a unni, this is broken, by means of something understood. See the 10th Conjugation.

8. *Effective*, or, those which denote an immediate effect produced by the agent on the object: as, Umá bang unni, I made this; Pi-tul bang, I am glad, Pitul-má bôn bang, I made him glad.

9. *Neuter*, or, those which describe the quality, state, or existence of a thing: as, Ke-kul láng unni, this is sweet; Tetti láng un-ni, this is dead; Won-nung ke no-a? Where is he? Un-ni ta, this is it; Mór-rón no-a kut-tán, he is alive; Un-nung no-a ye, there he is. In which the particles, Láng-ke,-ta, kut-tán, and, ye, are rendered into English by the neuter verb *is*.

10. *Double*, or, those which denote an increase of the state, or, quality, or, energy: as, Pitul no-a, he is glad; Pi-tul-pitul no-a, he is very glad; Tet-ti bara, they are dead; Tet-ti-tet-téi bara, they are dead or a great death among them; Kau-wul, great; Kau-wul-kau-wul, very great; Tau-wa, eat; Tau-wa-tau-wa, eat heartily.

11. *Privative*, or those which denote the absence of some property: as, U-mán bang un-ni, I make this or do this; U-pán-bang unni; I do this, not direct on the object itself, but with something or by the means of something as I write on this paper with a quill; U-pán bang unni yiring-ko, wi-yel-li ko, literally I make this quill for to speak or communicate. Whereas U-mán-bang unni yi-ring pen ka-kil-li ko, would mean I make this quill for to be a pen. When the act itself is spoken of privative of existence, it is thus expressed, U-ma-pa bang-ba; Had I made, or if the act existed privative of the effect, produced by the action it would be expressed thus; U-mai ngá bang unni, I had like to have made this.

12. *Imminent*, or, those which denote a readiness to be or to do: as Pirriwul ka-té-a kun ko-a báng, lest I should be king. Bún-té-a kun ko-a bón báng, lest I should strike him.

13. *Inceptive*, or those which describe the state as actually beginning to exist, or the action going to put forth its energy at the time spoken: as Ka-kil-li ko-láng ba-li, we two are now going to live reciprocally together; Bún-kil-li ko-lang báng, I am now going to strike.

14. *Iterative*, or, those which denote a repetition of the state or action: as, Múr-rón ka-té-a kun-nun, shall live again; Bún-té-a kun-nun, will strike again.

15. *Spontaneous*, or, those which denote an act of the agent's own accord: as, Ti-ir kul-lín unni, this is breaking of its own accord, and not by external violence which is shewn in No. 6. Po-ir kul-le-un no-a, he has dropped himself, for, he is just born.

OF THE MOODS.

There are three Moods, viz., the Indicative, the Subjunctive, and the Imperative.

1. *The Indicative*, which simply declares a thing: as, Bún-tán báng, I strike; Un-ni ta, this is; the subject; Ngali no-a, this is he; the agent.

2. *The Subjunctive*, which subjoins something to the verb: as, wish, Bú-wil báng, I wish to strike, a desire, Bu-wa bang, I desire to strike, or I want now to strike; or, the purpose of the agent: as, Tanán báng u-wá, bún-kil-li ko, I come for to strike, &c. &c. &c.

3. *The Imperative* which expresses the desire of the agent: as, Bú-wa, strike, the person or persons addressed are desired to do the action. Búm-mun-bil-la, let strike. The person or persons addressed, are desired to permit the person named to strike; Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-la, let strike. The person addressed is desired to permit any one to strike the person named. Bún-té-a ka, strike again.—The person or persons addressed is desired to repeat the action. The Imperative form is often used to the first and third person or persons in which sense it denotes the desire of the agent to do the act at the time spoken: as, Bú-wa bánung, I want to strike thee now; Bu-wa bi-lo-a, he wants to strike thee.

* NOTE.—The equivalent in many instances to the English Infinitive mood is the verb in regimen which denotes the purpose of the subject: as Minnaring ko unni? What is this for? Bún-kil-li ko, is the answer, the verb in regimen, for to strike.

OF THE TENSES.

THE VERB.

1. *The Present*, which asserts the present existence of the action or being of a thing at the time in which the assertion is made, to this period it is confined. There is no word for time. The signs of this tense are the following particles affixed to other consonants according to the respective conjugations of the verbs, viz, —án to the simple verb, —lán to the reciprocal verb, and —lín to the participle: as, Bún-tan, now strikes; Bún-ki-lán, now reciprocally strike one another; Bún-kil-lín, now striking; Bún-kil-li-lín, now continuing in the act of striking.

2. *The Preter-perfect*, which asserts the act as having been completed in a past period of the present day: as, Bún-ké-un,

has struck, this morning understood; Bún-kil-lé-un báng, I have struck myself this day.

3. *The Perfect past Aorist*, which asserts the act as completed, without reference to any particular period in past time: as, Bún-kul-la, struck. This is not the participle.

4. *The Pluperfect*, which asserts the act as completed prior to some other past circumstance. It is formed by the affirmative particle ta affixed to the past aorist, and is equivalent only to the English Pluperfect: as, Bún-kul-la ta, had struck.

5. *The Future Definite*, which asserts the act as taking place in a certain definite future period to the time in which it is spoken: as, Bún-kín, shall or will strike, tomorrow morning understood.

6. *The Future Aorist*, which asserts the mere future existence of the act without reference to any other circumstance, in some indefinite time to come: as, Bún-nun báng, I shall strike; Bún-nun no-a, he will strike.

THE PARTICIPLE.

1. *The Present*. This has already been described, it is only necessary to mention, that the present participle can only be used to the present time, and not to the past and future, as is the case in English; Bún-kil-lín, means now striking.

2. *The Imperfect Definite*, which asserts the action as present in progress at some definite past period: as, Bún-kil-li ké-un, striking, this morning understood.

3. *The Imperfect Past Aorist*, which asserts the action as present in progress at any recent time: as, Bún-kil-li-él-la no-a, he was striking.

4. *The Past Present Aorist*, which asserts the action as having been engaged in and completed in some former period: as, Bún-tál-la báng wannai bám ba, I struck when I was a child; Wi-yál-la báng wannai ki-lo-a wannai bám ba, when I was a child I spake as a child.

5. *The Pluperfect*, which asserts the action as having been completed prior to some other past event mentioned: as, Bún-kil-li-él-la ta, had struck prior to something.

6. *The Inceptive Future*, which asserts the present action now about to be pursued: as, Bún-kil-li ko-láng báng, I am now going to strike, or, I am going a striking; Ma-ko-ro, fish; Ma-ko-ro ko-láng báng, I am going a fishing.

7. *Future Definite*, which asserts the action as about to be

engaged in at some future definite period: as, Bun-kil-li-kín báng, I am going to strike, to-morrow morning understood.

8. *Future Aorist*, Which asserts the action will exist in some future unlimited period: as, Bún-kil-lin-nun báng, I am going to strike, at some time or other, hereafter, &c.

PARADIGM OF THE NEUTER VERB.

1. Conjugation. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

The adverb	{ Bang	}	The verb	{ I am here.	
Un-ni bo	{ bi		{ kut-tán	{ Thou art here.	
This self	{ no-a		{	{	{
same place.	{ bo-un-to-a				
				{ It is here.	

PLURAL.

Un-ni bo	{ nge-en	}	}	{		
	{ nu-ra				{ kut-tán	{ We are here.
	{ ba-ra				{	{ Ye are here.
				{ They are here.		

NOTE.—The Idea conveyed in these models, is that the person or persons exists at that place or in such a state as may be substituted in the stead of the adverb: as, Pi-tul-joy. Pi-tul bang kut-tán,

Joy I am.
for I am Joyful, Glad, &c.

DUAL.

	{ ba-li	}	}	{			
	{ ba-li no-a				{ kut-tán	{ Thou and I are here.	
Un-ni bo	{ ba-li bo-un-to-a				{	{	{
	{ bu-la						
				{ She and I are here.			
				{ Ye two are here.			
				{ They two are here.			

NOTE.—The idea is as above, only both are the subjects of the verb.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

DUAL.

_____	{ ba-li ba-li no-a ba-li bo-un-to-a bu-la bu-la bu-lo-a-ra }	_____	{ Thou and I live together here. He and I live together here. She and I live together here. Ye two live to- gether here. They two live together here. }
_____		_____	
Un-ni bo		ka-kil-lán	
_____		_____	
_____		_____	

PLURAL.

_____	{ nge-en nu-ra ba-ra }	_____	{ We live together one with the other here. Ye live together one with the other here. They live toge- ther one with the other here. }
_____		_____	
Un-ni bo		ka-kil-lán	
_____		_____	

NOTE.—The idea conveyed in the 3d. Modification, when one party is of the feminine gender, is equivalent to saying we are married and live together here, and consequently the verb cannot be used to any but Dual and Plural pronouns. Any of the moods or tenses may be used in the place of the verb, according to their respective Modifications to the above Paradigm.

PARADIGM OF THE ACTIVE VERB.

3. *Conjugation. Indicative Mood, Present Tense.*

SINGULAR.

1. Bún-tán,*	{ báng, bi, nó-a, bo-un-tó-a, ngá-li, nga-ló-a, ngá-la, }	I strike some object now.
		Thou strikest.
		He strikes.
		She strikes.
		This (at hand) strikes.
		That (close to thee) strikes.
		That (spoken of) strikes.

PLURAL.

2. Bún-tán,*	{ ngé-en, nú-ra, bá-ra, }	We strike together some ob- ject.
		Ye strike.
		They strike.

DUAL.

3. Bún-tán,*	{ ba-li, ba-li no-a, ba-li bo-un-to-a, bu-la, bu-la bu-lo-a-ra, }	Thou and I strike, we both strike some object.
		He and I strike.
		She and I strike.
		Ye two strike.
		They two strike.

* NOTE.—When the object is to be specified, it must be placed at the mark : as, Bún-tán bón bang, I strike him : but a thing, thus, Bún-tán bang un ni, I strike this ; so also in the Plural and Dual.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

NOTE.—One person of each number will be quite sufficient to shew how to form the remainder.

See No. 1.	{ bang, ngé-en, }	I have struck myself.
		We have, each one, struck himself.
See No. 3.	{ ba-li,	Thou and I have, each one, struck himself.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

See No. 3.	{ ba-li,	Thou strikest me, and I strike thee, or we two duel.
Bún-kil-lán,	{ nge-en,	We, each one, strike one another, or we fight with one another.
See No. 2.		

NOTE.—The 3 Modification can only be used to the Dual and Plural being reciprocal action.

CONJOINED DUAL CASE.

Bún-tán,	{ ba-núng,	I, thee strike, or, I strike thee.
	{ ba-nó-un,	I, her strike, or, I strike her.
	{ bi-tí-a,	Thou, me strikest, or, thou strikest me.
	{ bi-núng,	Thou, him strikest, or, thou strikest him.
	{ bi-nó-un,	Thou, her strikest, or, thou strikest her.
	{ bi-ló-a,	He, thee strikes, or, he strikes thee.
	{ bín-tó-a.	She, thee strikes, or, she strikes thee.

PARADIGM OF THE 1. PERMISSIVE VERB.

2. Conjugation Imperative Mood, permissive to be, to exist.
3. Conjugation Imperative Mood, permissive to do the act.
4. Conjugation Imperative Mood, permissive to suffer another to do.

NOTE.—The pronouns are accusative. The idea is, some person, or persons, permits to.

SINGULAR.

1. Bú-mun-bín,	{ tí-a,	Permits me to strike, or, I am permitted to strike.
	{ bín,	Permits thee to strike or, thou art permitted to strike.
	{ bón,	Permits him to strike, or, he is permitted, to strike.
	{ bo-un-nó-un,	Permits her to strike, or, she is permitted to strike.

PLURAL.

2. Bám-mun-bín,	{ ngé-a-run,	Permits us to strike, or, we are permitted to strike.
	{ nú-run,	Permits you to strike, or, ye are permitted to strike.
	{ bá-run,	Permits them to strike, or, they are permitted to strike.

DUAL.

3. Búm-mun-bín,	{ nga-lín,	Permits thee and me to strike, or, we are permitted to strike.
	{ nga-lín bón,	Permits him and me to strike, or, we are permitted to strike.
	{ nga-lín bo-un-nó-un,	Permits her and I to strike, or, we are permitted to strike.
	{ bu-lun,	Permits you both to strike, or, ye are permitted to strike.
	{ bu-lun bu-ló-a-ra,	Permits them both to strike, or, they are permitted to strike.

CONJOINED DUAL CASE.

4. Búm-mun-bín,	ba-núng,	I, thee permit to strike, or, I let thee strike.
	ba-nó-un,	I, her permit to strike, or, I let her strike.
	bi-tí-a,	Thou, me permittest to strike, or, thou lettest me strike.
	bi-núng,	Thou, him permittest to strike, or, thou lettest him strike.
	bi-nó-un,	Thou, her permittest to strike, or, thou lettest her strike.
	bi-ló-a,	He, thee permits to strike, or, he lets thee strike.
	bín-to-a,	She, thee permits to strike, or, she lets thee strike.

4. Conjugation. 2. Permissive to suffer.

NOTE.—One person of each number will be sufficient as a guide to form, as above.

5. Búm-ma-ra-bun-bín,	{	tí-a,	Permits (any one) to strike me, or, I am permitted to be struck.
		2. ngé-a-run,	Permits (any one) to strike us, or, we are permitted &c.
		3. nga-lín,	Permits (any one) us both to be struck, or we both are &c.
		4. ba-núng,	I permit (any one) to strike thee, or, I permit thee to be struck.
		un-ní,	This is permitted to be struck, or, any one may strike it.

I. CONJUGATION NEUTER VERB,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Ka	The root of the verb signifying Being, Existence, in time, place, or state.
—kil-li-ko,	The auxiliaries, or model for the verb in regimen.
Ka-kil-li-ko,	The verb in regimen. For the purpose of being, in order to be.

*NOTE.—The pronouns must be placed where the blank line is ; before or after the verb.

THE VERB.

Present tense.

* ——— kut-tán, Am, art, is, are, now ; according to the pronoun.

Preter-perfect,

———— ka-ké-un, Was, wast, was, were ; this morning.

Perfect past aorist,

———— ka-kul-la, Was, wast, was, were ; in recent time past.

Pluperfect,

———— ka-kul-la-ta, Was, wast, were ; prior to some event.

Future definite,

———— ka-kín, Shall, wilt, will be ; to-morrow morning.

Future aorist,

———— kun-nun, Shall, wilt, will be ; in some time hereafter.

Participle aorist,

———— kán*———, Being : as, I being afraid. Kinta kán bang.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,

——ka-kil-lín, Am, art, is, are, now; existing, living, remaining.

Imperfect definite,

——ka-kil-li-ké-un, Was, wast, were; existing, living, remaining, this morning.

Imperfect past aorist,

——ka-tál-la, Existed, lived, remained, in a former period.

Pluperfect,

——ka-kil-li-el-la-ta, Was, wast, were; existing, living, remaining, prior to.

Inceptive future,

——ka-kil-li-ko-láng, Going to be, to exist, to remain, now.

Future definite,

——ka-kil-li-kín, Going to be, to exist, to remain, to-morrow morning.

Future aorist,

——ka-kil-lin-nun, Going to be, to exist, to remain, hereafter.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

Present tense,

——ka-kil-li-lín, Continuing to be, to exist, to remain, now.

Past aorist,

——ka-kil-li-li-el-la, Continued to be, to exist, to remain, in time past.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

Aorist,

——bo, Being the self same only; person, time, or place.

3. *Modification Continuative.*

Present tense,

——ka-kil-lán, Are living together one with the other now.

Preter perfect definite,

——ka-kil-lai-ké-un, Were living together, &c., this morning.

Perfect past aorist,

——ka-kil-lál-la, Lived or did live, &c., formerly.

Pluperfect,

——ka-kil-lál-la-ta, Had lived together, &c., prior to.

Inceptive future,

——ka-kil-lai-ko-láng, Are going to live together, &c., now; or, to marry.

Future definite,

——ka-kil-lai-kín, Are going to live, &c., to-morrow morning.

Future aorist,

——ka-kil-lun-nun, Are going to live, &c., hereafter

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.*

Aorists,	}	ka-kil-li ko,	For to be, to exist, to remain.
		ka-kil-li ko-a,	For to continue to be, to live.
		ka-kil-lai ko-a,	For to live one with another, equivalent to marry.

2. *The verb in regimen denoting the immediate purpose of the subject, or, clause preceding the phrase; when no clause precedes it denotes wish.*

Aorist, kau-wil kó-a-báng, That I may be, or, might be, I wish to be.

3. *The verb subjoined to Iteration: as, to be again.*

Present tense,	ka-té-a kán báng,	I am, again, or, become again.
Future Aorist,	ka-té-akun-nunbáng,	I shall be, again.

4. *The verb subjoined to Imminence.*

Future Aorist,	ka-té-akunkó-a báng,	Lest I should be.
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5. *The verb subjoined to any contemporary circumstance.*

Present tense,	kut-tán báng ba,	While I am.
Imperfect past Aorist,	ka-kil-li-el-la báng ba,	While I was, or, when I was.
Future Aorist,	kun-nun báng ba,	When I am, or, If I should be.

NOTE.—The whole of the Indicative mood may be thus conjugated with Ba.

6. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of actual becoming.*

Past Aorist,	kum-mai ngá báng	I had like to have become.
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7. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of reality, or want of being.*

Aorists of the Past,	{	ka-pá báng ba,	Had I been.
		ka-pá ta báng,	I wanted to be.
		ke-a-wa-rán báng, ka-pá,	I have not been.

These are the nearest equivalents.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

To the 2nd person nominative singular, dual, and plural; of the 3rd person expressive of desire.

1.	Káu-wa bi, Ka-kil-lí-a bi,	Be thou. Continue thou to be, live, remain.
2.	Kán-wabi ngin-tó-a bo,	Be thou thyself.
3.	Ka-kil-lá bu-la,	Be one with the other ye two. Confined to the dual & plural.

2nd Conjugation, Kum-mun-bil-la bón, Permit him to be. See
Iteration, Ka-té-a ka bi, Be thou, again.
2nd Conjugation.

NOTE.—The English auxiliaries must be varied according to the pronoun attached, the example is given in one pronoun to shew the case and person used in their proper place, the figures are for future reference.

2. CONJUGATION, PERMISSIVE, INDICATIVE MOOD.

Kum,	The root of the verb transformed into the permissive modification.
Kum-mun-bil-li ko,	The permissive model for the verb in re- gimen.
— mun-bil-li ko,	The verb in regimen, For to permit to be, &c. to let be, &c.

— mun-bín bón-báng,	Present tense, I permit him to be.
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— mun-bi-ké-un bón-báng,	Preter perfect definite,* I permitted him to*— this morning.
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— mun-bí-a bón báng	Perfect past Aorist, I permitted him to — re- cently.
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— mun-bí-a ta bón báng,	Pluperfect, I had permitted him to — prior to.
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— mun-bi kín bón bang,	Future definite, I shall permit him, &c., — to-morrow morning.
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*NOTE.—The root is omitted in order that other roots may be substituted instead of Kum, when the English of such root must be placed after the particle to. Other pronouns than those exemplified may be inserted on reference to the paradigm of the permissive verb. The 3rd Modification can only be used to the Dual and Plural, and not the singular because, it is reciprocal, nor to the conjoined Dual, because, one only is there a recipient.

Future Aorist,
Kum-mun-bin-nun bón bang, I shall permit him, — &c.,
hereafter.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,
Kum-mun-bil-lín, Now permitting to be.
Preter perfect,
* — mun-bil-li ké-un, Was permitting to* — this
morning.

Imperfect past Aorist,
— mun-bil-li-él-la, Was permitting to — recently.

Perfect past Aorist,
— mun-bi-él-la, Permitted to — in some former
period.

Pluperfect,
— mun-bil-li-él-la ta, Had permitted to — prior to —

Inceptive future,
— mun-bil-li ko-láng, Going to permit to — now.

Future definitive,
— mun-bil-li kín, Going to permit to — to-mor-
row morning.

Future Aorist,
— mun-bil-lin-nun, Going to permit to — hereafter.

3. Modification Reciprocal.

Present tense,
Kum-mun-bil-lánbu-lunbáng, I permit them two to live to-
together.

Preter perfect,
* — mun-bil-lái ké-un, Permitted to* — this morning
one with the other.

* NOTE.—The root is omitted in order that other roots may be substi-
tuted instead of Kum, when the English of such root must be placed after

Perfect past Aorist,
— mun-bil-lál-la, Permitted to — together in a
former period.

Pluperfect,
— mun-bil-lál-la ta, Had permitted to — &c. prior to.

Inceptive future,
— mun-bil-lai ko-láng, Going to permit to — &c., now.

Future definite,
— mun-bil-lai kín, Going to permit to — &c. to-
morrow morning.

Future Aorist,
— mun-bil-lun-nun, Going to permit to — &c. here-
after.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PERMISSIVE.

1. The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.

Aorist,
*Kum-mun-bil-lá ko, For to permit to be, or, for the
purpose of being.
— mun-bil-lái ko-a, For to permit to be one with the
other.

2. The verb in regimen denoting the immediate purpose of the subject, or clause preceding the phrase; when no clause precedes it denotes wish.

Aorist,
*Kum-mun-biu-wil ko-a, That may or might permit to —.

* NOTE.—The root of any other verb in the permissive form may be
used instead of Kum.

the participle to —. Other pronouns than those exemplified may be
inserted on reference to the paradigm of the permissive verb. The 3rd
modification can only be used to the Dual and Plural, and not to the sin-
gular, because, it is reciprocal, nor, to the conjoined Dual, because, one
only is there a recipient.

3. *The verb subjoined to Iteration, as to permit again to*—.

Present tense,

Kum-mun-bé-akán bón-báng, I now again permit him to —.

Future Aorist,

— mun-bé-a kun-nun ba-núng, I shall again permit thee to —.

4. *The verb subjoined to Imminence.*

Future Aorist,

— mun-bé-akun kó-abi-lo-a, Lest he permit thee to —.

5. *The verb subjoined to contemporary circumstance.*

Present tense,

— mun-bín bón báng ba, While I am permitting him to —.

Imperfect past Aorist,

— mun-bil-li-él-labi-núng ba, When thou wast permitting him to —.

Future Aorist,

— mun-bin-nun bi-tia ba, When thou permittest me to — or if thou.

6. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of actual becoming.*

Past Aorist,

— mai-ngá bón báng, I had like to have permitted him to —.

7. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of reality, or want of being.*

Aorists of the Past,

— mun-bi-pa *bám-ba, Had I permitted to —, or if I had, &c.

— mun-bi-pa ta báng ba, I wish that I had permitted to —.
Ke-a-wa-rán báng mun-bi-pa, I have not permitted to —.

* NOTE.—The first person singular alone sustains the change as above from báng, to sám. The English phrases are only equivalent in sense, the construction is distinct.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Kum-mun-bil-la $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tia,} \\ \text{nga-lín,} \\ \text{ngé-a-run,} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Permit me to —,} \\ \text{Permit us two to —.} \\ \text{Permit us to —.} \end{array}$

When the person or persons addressed are known, other accusative pronouns can be selected from the paradigm.

CONJOINED DUAL.

— mun-bil-la $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bi-tia,} \\ \text{bi-núng,} \\ \text{bi-nó-un,} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Permit thou me to —.} \\ \text{Permit thou him to —.} \\ \text{Permit thou her to —.} \end{array}$

Used always when a person is addressed specially.

2. — mun-bil-li-a, Permit — self to continue to —.
3. — mun-be-a ka, Permit again to —,

3. CONJUGATION ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Bún, The root of the verb to strike, smite, beat, fight, with blows, thresh.
— kil-li-ko, The model, the same as the 1. Conjugation,
Bún-kil-li-ko, The verb in regimen, For to strike, &c.
NOTE.—The verbal pronouns follow the verb: as, Bún-tan bón báng, I strike him.

THE VERB.

Present tense,

Bún-tán báng ban, I strike him, now.

Preter perfect,

Bún-ké-un,* Struck, this morning.

Perfect past Aorist,

Bún-kul-la, Struck, in any recent period.

Pluperfect,

Bún-kul-la-ta, Had struck, prior to.

Future definitive,

Bún-kín, Shall strike, to-morrow morning.

* NOTE.—The English change of persons in the auxiliaries am, art, is, are, must be inserted according to the pronoun inserted. The Reciprocal is confined to the Dual and Plural.

Bún-nun, Future Aorist,
Shall strike, hereafter, any time.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Bún-kil lín bón bang, Present tense,
I am now striking him.
Bún-kil-li ké-un, Imperfect definitive,
Was striking ; this morning.
Bún-kil-li-él-la, Imperfect Past Aorist,
Was striking ; in any recent period.
Bún-tál-la, Perfect past Aorist,
Struck ; in some former period.
Bún-kil-li-él-la ta, Pluperfect,
Had struck ; prior to.
Bún-kil-li kó-láng, Inceptive future,
Going now to strike.
Bún-kil-li kín, Future definitive,
Going to strike to-morrow morning.
Bún-kil-lin-nun, Future Aorist,
Going to strike, hereafter.

1. *Modification Continuitive.*

Bún-kil-li-lín bón báng, Present tense,
I am now striking him with many blows.
Bún-kil-lil-li-él-la, Past Aorist,
Was striking with many blows, or threshing.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

Bún-kil-lé-un báng, Preter perfect,
I have struck myself.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

Bún-kil-lán ba-li, Present tense,
We two now strike each one the other ; or, fight,
Bún-kil-lai ké-un, Preter perfect,
Have struck each one the other ; or fought this morning,
Bún-kil-lál-la, Perfect past Aorist,
Fought, &c. in some former period,
Bún-kil-lál-la ta, Pluperfect,
Had fought, &c. prior to —,
Bún-kil-lai ko-láng, Inceptive future,
Are going now to fight each one, &c.
Bún-kil-lai kín, Future definitive,
Are going to-morrow morning, &c. &c.
Bún-kil-lun-nun, Future Aorist,
Are going hereafter to fight, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.*

Bún-kil-li ko, Aorists.
For to strike, or, for the purpose of striking.
Bún-kil-li ko-a, For to strike continually, to beat, thresh, &c.
Bún-kil-lai ko-a, For to strike each one the other, to duel, to fight.

2. *The verb in regimen denoting the immediate purpose of the subject, or, clause preceding the phrase; when no change precedes it denotes wish.*

Aorist,

Búuwil, (by contraction,) Bú-wil, That I might strike him.
kɔ-a bón báng,

3. *The verb subjoined to Iteration: as, to strike again.*

Present Tense,

Bún-te-a kán bón báng, I strike him again now.

Future Aorist,

Bún-te-a kún-nun bón báng, I shall strike him again.

4. *The verb subjoined to Imminence.*

Future Aorist,

Bún-te-a kun ko-a bón báng, Lest I should strike him.

5. *The verb subjoined to contemporary circumstance.*

Present tense,

Bún-tán bón báng ba, While I strike him now, or as, &c.

Imperfect past Aorist,

Bún-kil-li-él-la bón nóa ba, While he was striking him.

Future Aorist,

Bún-nun bón báng ba, When I strike him; or, if I strike, &c.

6. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of Actuality of effect.*

Past Aorist,

Búm-mai nga bón báng, I had like to have struck him.

7. *The verb subjoined to privateness of action, or Entity.*

Aorists of the Past,

Búm-pa bón báng ba, Equivalent to, Had I struck him, or if I, &c.

Búm-pa ta bón báng, I would that I had struck him; or I wanted to, &c.

Kc-a-wa-rán bón báng búm-pa, No, I have not struck him.

NOTE.—Contingency is shewn in the Future Aorist of No. 5.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- *1. Bú-wa bi, Strikethou. } Note any other number of
2. Bú-wa-bú-wa, Continue to strike } the 2d person Singular, Dual,
3. Bún-kil-lábu-la, Strike on one with the other ye two, con- } or Plural may be used.
fined to Dual and Plural.
4. Bún-kil-lí-a, Strike and continue to strike—self, or be }
striking—Self.
5. Bún-té-a-ka, Strike again, to any person of the 2nd. }
singular, dual or plural.
6. { 1. Búm-mun- Permit him to strike. Confined to dual
bil-la bón, and plural.
2. Búm-ma-ra- Permit (another) to strike him.
bun-bil-la bón,
7. Bún-ké-a, Strike (instantly,) at the time specified as in }
the morning.

* No. 1, is the verb. No. 4, the participle. No. 2, the 1st. modification. No. 3, the 3rd. modification. No. 4, the 1st. modification. No. 5, the subjunctive mood, 3rd. Iteration. No. 6, are conjugated separately. The 1st. is shewn in 2nd. conjugation, substituting Búm for Kum. The 2nd is shewn in the 4th. conjugation.

PARADIGM OF THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. *When the person addressed is desired to do the action required.*

S. { bi* —, Strike thou —.
D. Bu-wa, { bu-la —, Strike ye two —.
P. { nu-ra —, Strike ye —.

* NOTE, the accusative pronoun must be placed at the line; as, Bu-wa-tia, Strike thou me.

S. Bu-wa* —, { ti-a, Strike me.
bóu, Strike him.
boun-nó-un, Strike her.
un-ni, Strike this.
un-nó-a, Strike that.
P. Bu-wa —, { nge-a-run, Strike us.
ba-run, Strike them.
D. Bu-wa —, { ngá-lín, Strike us.
bu-lun. Strike us two.

* NOTE.—The nominative pronoun when required to be mentioned, must be placed at the line; as Bu-wa bi ti-a, Strike thou me. Bu-wa nu-ra nge-a-run, Strike ye us, and so of all the other pronouns, of any number or person.

CONJOINED DUAL.

C. D. Bu-wa,	{	bi-núng,	Strike thou him, the person named.
		bi-nó-un,	Strike thou her, the person named.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

S.	{	bi* —,	Strike on thou, or, continue to beat.
D. Bún-kil-li-lí-a,		bu-la —,	Strike on ye two, or, &c. &c.
P.		nu-ra —,	Strike on ye, or, &c. &c.

* NOTE.—The accusative follows as above.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

S.	{	bi kót-ti,	Strike thou thine ownself.
D. Bún-kil-li-a.			Strike ye two your own two selves.
P.		bu la kót-ti	Strike ye your own selves.

Emphatic.

S.	{	bi ngin-to-a,*	Strike, thou thyself.
D. Bu-wa,		bu-la bu-la bo,	Strike, ye yourselves.
P.		nu-ra-nu-ra bo,	Strike, ye yourselves.

* The accusative follows as above.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

D.	{	Bu-la,	Strike ye two each one the other, Fight, Duel.
P. Bún-ki-lá,		nu-ra,	Strike ye each one the other, Fight, Duel all.

NOTE.—The Emphatic may be continued to all the pronouns by referring to the section on the Pronoun. It means you yourself, is the person to strike, not another.

PARADIGM OF THE IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. *When the person addressed is desired to permit the person spoken of to do the action, as Búm-mun-bil-la bi tí-a, permit thou me to strike.*

S.	{	bi tí-a,	Permit thou me to strike.
D. Búm-mun-bil-la,		bu-la bón,	Permit ye two him to strike. Let him strike.
P.		nu-ra bo-un-nó-un,	Permit ye her to strike.

NOTE.—Every other change of person may be formed from the preceding example, by substituting the verb Búm-mun-bil-la for Bu-wa.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

Búm-mun-bil-lil-lí-a tí-a, Permit me to continue in striking.

NOTE.—The other Pronouns can be obtained by reference to the Paradigm.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

Búm-mun-bil-li-a bi kót-ti, Permit thyself to strike thine own self.

Emphatic.

Búm-mun-bil-la bi ngin-to-a bón, Do thou thyself permit him to strike.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

D.	{	bu-la,	Permit ye two each one the other, to strike one another.
P. Búm-mun-bil-lá,		nu-ra,	Permit ye each one the other, to strike one another.

3. *When the person addressed is desired to permit any other to do the action, to the person or thing spoken of. Equivalent in sense to the passive verb Imperative: as, Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-la un-ni, permit any one to strike this, or Let this be struck. The Ellipsis is, ta-rai to, another agent, being in the agentive case, nominative.*

S. Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-la,	{	tia,	*Permit, any one, to strike me.
		bón,	Permit, any one, to strike him.
		boun-nó-un,	Permit, any one, to strike her.
		un-ni,	Permit, any one, to strike this.
		un-nó-a,	Permit, any one, to strike that.

* Or let me be struck.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-lil-li-a, Continue to permit (any one) to strike.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-li-a tí-a nga-tó-a bo, I myself permit (any one) to strike me.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-lá bu-lán, Permit one the other to be struck,
one of the other.

NOTE.—The remainder of the pronouns can be attached for other persons, than those exemplified on reference to the Paradigm of the 1st. permissive verb, which shews the accusative pronouns used.

4. CONJUGATION. 2 PERMISSIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Búm, The root of the verb transformed into the permissive modification.

— ma-ra-bun-bil-li ko, The 2nd permissive model for the verb in regimen.

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-li ko, For to permit (some other,) to strike, or to let be struck.

VERB.

Present tense,

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bín bón báng, I permit (any body) to strike him now; or, I permit him to be struck now.

Perfect past aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bí-a, Permitted, &c. &c. to be struck.

Future aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bin-nun, Will permit, &c. &c. to be struck.

THE PARTICPLE.

Present tense.

Búm-ma-ra-bán-bil-lín, Permitting (somebody,) now to strike, &c. &c.

Perfect past aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bi-á-la, Permitted, &c. &c., or permitted to be struck.

Future aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bil-lin-nun, Going to permit, &c. &c.

THE RECIPROCAL MODIFICATION.

Present Tense,

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-lán, Do permit one another to be struck, &c.

Perfect past aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bil-lál-la, Did permit, &c., to be struck.

Future Aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bil-lun-nun, Are going hereafter to permit, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

NOTE.—The figures refer to the explanatory clauses already shewn in the subjunctive mood.

1. Aorists,

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-li-kó, For to permit (somebody) to strike, or to be struck.

— ma-ra-bun-bil-lai kó-a, For to permit one to be struck of the other.

2. Aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-biu-wil kó-a, That might permit to be struck.

3 & 4. Future Aorists,

— ma-ra-bun-be-a kun kó-a, Lest (somebody) should be permitted to strike.

5. Future aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bin-nun bón báng ba, When I permit (any person) to strike.

6. Past aorist,

— ma-ra-bun-bai-ngá bón báng, I had like to have permitted him to be struck.

7. Aorist of the past,

— ma-ra-bun-bi-pa bón báng ba, Had I permitted him to be struck.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Búm-ma-ra-bun-bil-la, Let it be struck. See the Paradigm

NOTE.—It is presumed that a reference to the preceding examples will be quite sufficient to form the intermediate tenses, which are fully shewn in the 2nd conjugation. Other roots of active verbs may be used to the above model, by inserting the permissive form of the root in the stead of Búm.

5. CONJUGATION ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

U. The participle denoting the verb, is used as a principal verb.
 — mul-li ko, The auxiliary model. For to cause, to effect as an agent.
 U-mul-li ko, The verb in regimen. For to do personally, to make, create.

THE VERB, ACTIVE.

Present Tense,
 U-mán báng un-ni, I make this;* or, do, or, create.
 Preter-perfect,
 — ma-ké-un —, Made, &c., this morning.
 Perfect past aorist,
 — má —, Made, &c., in any recent period.
 Pluperfect,
 — má ta —, Had made, &c., prior to.
 Future definite,
 — ma kín —, Shall make, &c., to-morrow morning.
 Future aorist,
 — mun-nun —, Shall make, &c., hereafter.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,
 U-mul-lín báng un-ni, I am now making, &c., this.
 Imperfect definitive,
 — mul-lí ké-un —, Was making, &c., this morning.
 Imperfect past aorist,
 — mul-li-él-la —, Was making, &c., recently.
 Perfect past aorist,
 — mál-la —, Made, &c., in some former period.
 Pluperfect,
 — mul-li-él-la ta —, Had made; prior to.
 Inceptive future,
 — mul-li-ko-láng —, Going now to make.
 Future definitive,
 — mul-li-kín —, Going to make; to-morrow morning.
 Future aorist,
 — mul-lin-nun —, Going to make; hereafter.

* NOTE.—The Ellipsis is. For to be something; as Plough-ka-kil-li ko. For to be a plough.

1. Modification Continuative.

Present tense,
 U-mul-li-lín báng unni, I am making and continue to make this.
 Past Aorist,
 — mul-li-li-él-la —, Was in the continued act of making.

2. Modification Reflective.

Preterperfect,
 U-mul-lé-un —, Have made—self or selves.

3. Modification Reciprocal.

Present tense,
 — mul-lán ba-li —, Thou and I are making one another.
 Preter-perfect,
 — mul-lai ké-un —, Have made, &c., this morning.
 Perfect past aorist,
 — mul-lál-la —, Made, &c., in some former period.
 Pluperfect,
 — mul-lál-la ta —, Had made, &c., prior to —.
 Inceptive future,
 — mul-lai ko-láng —, Are going now to make, &c.
 Future definite,
 — mul-lai kín —, Are going to make, &c., to-morrow morning.
 Future aorist,
 — mul-lun-nun —, Are going to make, &c., hereafter.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.

Aorists. { U-mul-li ko, For to do, to make, to create.
 { — mul-li ko-a, For to continue to do, &c. to work.
 { — mul-lai ko-a, For to do reciprocally, &c.

2. The verb in regimen denoting the immediate purpose of the subject.

Aorist,
 U-máu-wil ko-a báng un-ni, That I may or might make this.

3. The verb subjoined to intonation: as to do, &c. again.

Present tense,
 U-mé-a kán —, Making again now.

- Future aorist,
— me-a kun-nun —, Make again hereafter.
4. *The verb subjoined to Imminence.*
Future aorist,
U-mé-a kun ko-a báng unni, Lest I should make this.
5. *The verb subjoined to contemporaneous circumstance.*
Present tense,
U-mán báng ba unni, While I make this, or do.
Imperfect past aorist,
— mul-li-él-la báng ba unni, While I was making, or doing.
Future aorist,
— mun-nun no-a ba, When he makes, or, If he, &c.
6. *The verb subjoined with privativeness of Actuality of Effect.*
Past Aorist,
U-mai-ngá báng unni, I had like to have made this, &c.
7. *The verb subjoined with privativeness of Action, or, Entity.*
Aorists of the Past. { U-ma-pá bám ba, Had I made, &c., or, If I had done, &c.
— ma-pá-ta báng, I would that I had made, &c.
— ke-a-rán báng u-ma pá unni, I have not made this.
- NOTE.—Contingency is shewn in the future aorist of No. 5.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. U-mul-la bi, Make thou, &c. Ma, A command to do, to go on, to begin an action.
2. — mau-u-mul-la —, Make diligently. The verb reduplicated.
3. — mul-lá bu-la —, Make, reciprocally yet two, or one another when plural.
4. — mul-lí-a —, Make, reflectively, self or selves according to the pronoun.
5. — mé-a ka —, Make, again.
6. { 1. — ma-bun-bil-la hón un-ni, Permit him to make this.
2. — ma-ra-bun-bil-la un-ni, Permit (somebody) to make this, or, Let it be made.
7. — ma-ké-a —, Make, instantly, at the time specified; as in the morning.

NOTE.—The permissive forms are already conjugated, from which these two forms can be conjugated, No. 1, from the 2nd conjugation, substituting U-ma-bun for Kum-mun, and the No. 2, from the 4th conjugation, substituting U for Búm.

6. CONJUGATION ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- U. The particle denoting the verb is used as a principal verb.
— pul-li ko, The auxiliary model, For to do with, to use in action.
U-pul-li ko, The verb in regimen, For to do (the thing,) to perform, to use in action.

THE VERB.

- Present tense,
U-pán báng nga-li ko, I use in action this, or I do*—,
Perfect past aorist,
— pá —, Did, &c.
Future aorist,
— pun-nun —, Shall do, &c.

* NOTE.—Whatever pronouns follow, the English only changes.

THE PARTICIPLE.

- Present tense,
U-pul-lín —, Doing now, &c.
Imperfect past aorist,
— pul-li-él-la —, Was doing, &c.
Perfect past aorist,
— pál-la —, Did, &c., in a former period.
Inceptive future,
— pul-li ko-láng —, Going now to do, &c.
Future aorist,
— pul-lin-nun —, Shall do hereafter, &c.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

- Present tense,
U-pul-li-lín báng nga-li ko, I am now continuing to, &c.
Past aorist,
— pul-li-li-él-la —, Was continuing, &c. or, was working with.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

- Preter perfect,
U-pul-lé-un báng nga-li ko, I have used in action this to myself.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

- Present tense,
U-pul-lán ba-li nga-li ko, We two do one another with this.
NOTE.—The remainder of the tenses, and the intermediate tenses omitted in the above can be found in the 5th conjugation, substituting U-pul for U-mul.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Aorists, { U-pul-li ko, For to do (the thing named) to use
in action.
— pul-li ko-a, For to continue to do; &c., as to
work with, &c.
— pul-lai ko-a, For to do reciprocally each one the
other, &c.
2. Aorist,
U-pau-wil ko-a báng, That I might do, &c.
- 3 & 4. Future aorist,
— pe-a kun ko-a báng, Lest I should do, &c.
5. Future aorist,
— pun-nun bi ba, When thou doest, &c., or, if, &c.
6. Past aorist,
— pai nga báng, I had like to have done.
7. Aorist of the past,
— pa-pá bám ba, Had I done, &c. or, If, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

NOTE.—This may be formed throughout, by substituting P for M in the preceding conjugation Imperative mood: as U-mul-la, make; U-pul-la-do, &c.

7. CONJUGATION LOCOMOTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- U, The particle denoting the verb is used as a principal verb.
- wol-li ko, The auxiliary model, For to be locomotive, To tend.
- U-wol-li ko, The verb in regimen, For to come, to go, to walk, to tend, to move.

THE VERB.

- U-wán báng,* Present tense,
I come, or, go, or walk, &c.
- wá —, Perfect past aorist,
Came, or, went, or, walked, &c.
- wun-nun —, Future aorist,
Shall come, or, go, or, walk, &c.

* NOTE.—According to the adverb inserted here or there.

THE PARTICIPE.

- U-wol-lín báng, Present tense,
I am now coming, or going, or walking.

- U-wol-li-él-la báng, Imperfect past aorist,
I was coming, going or walking.
- wál-la —, Perfect past aorist,
I came, or went, &c., in a former period.
- wol-lín-nun —, Future aorist,
Going to walk, or about to come, or, go
hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

- U-wol-li-lín báng, Present tense,
I am now continuing to, &c., or, Jour-
neying.
- wol-li-lí-el-la —, Past aorist,
Was continuing to, &c., or Journeyed.

2. Modification Reflective.

- U-wi-lé-un báng, Preter perfect,
I went of myself or came, &c.

3. Modification Reciprocal.

- U-wol-lán ba-ra, Present tense,
They come or go towards, &c.
- wol-lál-la —, Perfect past aorist,
They came or went, &c., formerly.
- wi-lín-nun —, Future aorist,
They will come or go, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Aorists,
Tá-nan U-wol-li ko, For to walk, to approach, or to come.
Wai-ta U-wol-li ko, For to walk, to depart, or to go away.
2. Aorist,
— wau-wil ko-a, That may or might come, go, &c.
- 3 & 4. Future aorist,
— we-a-kun ko-a, Lest should come, or, go, &c.
5. Future aorist,
— wun-nun báng ba, When I go, or, come, &c.
6. Past aorist,
— wai nga báng ba, I had like to have gone, or, come, &c.
7. Aorist of the past,
— wa-pá bám ba, Had I come or gone, &c., If I, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Tá-nan u-wol-la, Come approach. Wai-ta u-wol-la, Go depart.
2. Wol-la-wol-la, Come or go quickly, with diligence.
3. U-wol-lá, Depart each, &c.

4. U-wol-li-a, Come or go, of self, or selves.
 5. U-wé-a ka, Come, or, go again.
 6. U-wa-bun-bil-la, Permit to come, or go.
 7. U-wa-ké-a, Come or go; in the morning.

8. CONJUGATION, SPONTANEOUS AGENCY,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Ti-ir, The adjective or root of the verb to be broken. Ti-ir ka killi ko.
 — kul-li ko, The model denoting spontaneous agency: as, of its own accord.
 Ti-ir-kul-li ko, The adjective in regimen as a verb. For to break spontaneously.

THE VERBAL ADJECTIVE.

- Present tense,
 Ti-ir-rán un-ni, This is broken spontaneously.

PARTICIPLE.

- Present tense,
 Ti-ir-kul-lín unni, This is breaking now spontaneously.
 — kul-li ké-un un-ni, Imperfect definitive, This was breaking, this morning, &c.
 — kul-li-él-la un-ni, Imperfect past aorist, This was breaking, &c. recently.
 — kul-lé-un unni, Preter perfect, This was broken, &c., just now.
 — kul-lál-la un-ni, Perfect past aorist, This broke, &c. in a former period.
 — kul-li-el-la ta un-ni, Pluperfect, This had broke, &c., prior to —.
 — kul-li ko-láng un-ni, Inceptive future, This is going to break, &c., now.
 — kul-li kín un-ni, Future definite, This will break to-morrow morning.
 — kul-lin-nun un-ni, Future aorist, This will break hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

- Present tense,
 Ti-ir-kul-li-lín un-ni, This continues to break, &c.
 — kul-li-li-él-la un-ni, Past aorist, This continued to break, &c.

2. Modification Reflective.

NOTE.—This form is the preter perfect of the above conjugation, from which this modification is derived.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Aorist,
 Ti-ir-kul-li ko, For to break of its own accord.
 2. Aorist,
 — kul-li ko-a unni, That this may or might break, &c.
 3 & 4. Future aorist,
 — kul-lé-a kun ko-a, Lest, should break, &c.
 5. Future aorist,
 — kul-lin-nun un-ni ba, When this breaks, &c., or if this, &c.
 6. Past aorist,
 — kai ngá-lé-un un-ni, This had like to have broke, &c.
 7. Aorist of the past,
 — kul-liba pa un-ni, Had this broke, &c., or, If this, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

4. Ti-ir-kul-lí-a unni, Equivalent to, I wish this to break of itself.
 5. — kul-lé-a ka unni, I wish this to break of itself again.
 6. Kum-mun-bil-la unni, ti-ir-kul-li ko-a, Let this break spontaneously.

NOTE.—It does not appear that any of the other modifications are used to this conjugation.

9. CONJUGATION, PERSONAL AGENCY.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- Ti-ir, The verbal adjective or root of the verb, to break, or to be broken.
 — bung-ngul-li ko, The model denoting personal agency.
 Ti-ir-bung-ngul-li-ko, The adjective in regimen, as a verb. For to break a thing by personal agency, and not by instrumental means.

THE VERB ACTIVE.

- Present tense,
 Ti-ir-bung-ngán báng unni, I break this now: as, with my hands.
 Perfect past aorist,
 — bung-ngá báng unni, I broke this ————
 Future aorist,
 — bung-ngun-nun báng unni, I shall break this.

PARTICIPLE.

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bung-ngul-lín	báng unni, I am now breaking this.
	Imperfect past aorist,
— bung-ngul-li-él-la,	Was breaking.
	Perfect past aorist
— bung-ngál-la,	Broke, in some remote period.
	Inceptive future,
— bung-ngul-li-ko-láng,	Going now to break.
	Future aorist,
— bung-ngul-lín-nun,	Going to break hereafter.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bung-ngul-li-lín,	Continue to break now.
	Past aorist,
— bung-ngul-li-li-él-la,	Continued to break.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

	Preter perfect,
Ti-ir-bung-ngul-lé-un,	Have broken—self, or, selves.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bung-ngul-lán,	Break each other.

NOTE.—The remainder of the tenses can be formed on reference to the 5th conjugation.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Ti-ir-bung-ngul-li ko, Forto break, something understood.
2. — bung-ngáu-wil ko-a, That may or might break, &c.
3. & 4. — bung-ngé-akun ko-a, Lest, should break, &c.
5. — bung-ngun-nun báng ba, When I break, &c., or, If, I break, &c.
6. — bung-ngai-ngá báng, I had like to have broke, &c.
7. — bung-nga-pá bám ba, Had I broke, &c. or, If I had broke, &c.

NOTE.—The intermediate tenses of the verb and participle, can be easily obtained, by referring to the 5th conjugation. All English neuter verbs when made active, and we do the act ourselves, direct on the object, must be in this conjugation: but, if we do the act by means of an instrument, it must be in the 10th conjugation.

10. CONJUGATION, INSTRUMENTAL AGENCY.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Ti-ir,	The verbal adjective or root of the verb, to break or to be broken.
— bur-ril-li ko,	The model denoting by means of instrumental agency.
Ti-ir-bur-ril-li ko,	The adjective in regimen as a verb. For to break a thing by means of instrumental agency, and not by personal agency.

THE VERB ACTIVE.

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bur-rín báng unni,	I break this, by means of,
	Perfect past aorist,
— bur-r-éa báng unni,	I broke this, &c.
	Future aorist,
— bur-rin-nun báng unni,	I shall break this.

THE PARTICIPLE.

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bur-ril-lín báng unni,	I am breaking this, by means.
	Imperfect past aorist,
— bur-ril-li-él-la,	Was breaking, &c.
	Perfect past,
— bur-rál-la,	Broke, &c., in a former time.
	Inceptive future,
— bur-ril-li-ko-láng,	Going to break, &c., now.
	Future aorist,
— bur-ril-lin-nun,	Going to break, &c. hereafter.

1. *Modification Continuative.*

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bur-ril-li-lín,	Continue to break, with something.
	Past aorist,
— bur-ril-li-li-él-la,	Continued to break, &c.

2. *Modification Reflective.*

	Preter perfect,
Ti-ir-bur-ril-lé-un.	Have broken, self, or, selves, &c.

3. *Modification Reciprocal.*

	Present tense,
Ti-ir-bur-ril-lán,	Break each other, with, &c.

NOTE.—The remainder of the tenses can be formed from the 5th conjugation.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Ti-ir-bur-ril-li ko*, For to break by means of some instrument.
2. — *bur-ríu-wil ko-a*, That may or might break, &c.
- 3 & 4. — *bur-ré-a kun ko-a*, Lest should break, &c.
5. — *bur-rin-nun báng ba*, When I break, or if I break, &c.
6. — *bur-rái-nga báng*, I had like to have broke, &c.
7. — *bur-ri-pa bám ba*, Had I broke, &c., or, if I had, &c.

NOTE.—The intermediate tenses, &c., can be ascertained by referring to the 5th conjugation. All English neuter verbs when made active, must be conjugated in the 9th and 10th conjugations, substituting the respective roots for *Ti-ir*, to break.

11. CONJUGATION, TO BE MERELY IN SOME ACT.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- , Whatever precedes becomes the act stated: as,
Tet-ti, Dead or death.
- *bul-li ko*, The model denoting merely the act, for to be in the act of.
- Tet-ti-bul-li ko*, The thing in regimen as a verb; for to be in the act of death, or to die: simply without reference to any thing else.

THE VERB, NEUTER.

- Tet-ti bán no-a*, Present Tense,
 He dies, now.
- *ba ké-un no-a*, Preter perfect,
 He died, this morning.
- *ba no-a*, Perfect past aorist,
 He died, in some past period.
- *ba ta no-a*, Pluperfect,
 He died, prior to.
- *ba-kín no-a*, Future definite,
 He will die, to-morrow morning.
- *bun-nun no-a*, Future aorist,
 He will die, sometime or other.

THE PARTICIPLE.

- Tet-ti bul-lín no-a*, Present tense,
 He is dying, now.
- *bul-li ké-un no-a*, Imperfect definite,
 He was dying, this morning.
- *bul-li-él-la no-a*, Imperfect past aorist,
 He was dying, recently.

- *bál-la no-a*, Perfect past Aorist,
 He died, in some former period.
- *bul-li ko-láng no-a*, Inceptive future,
 He is going now to die.
- *bul-li-kín no-a*, Future definite,
 He is going to die, to-morrow morning.
- *bul-lin-nun no-a*, Future aorist,
 He is going to die, hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

- Tet-ti bul-li-lín no-a*, Present tense,
 He continues to die. Continues in the act, &c.
- *bul-li-li-él-la no-a*, Past aorist,
 He continued to die, or, He was in the article of death.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Ellipsis,
Min-nung bul-li-ko ? For to be about what ?
Tet-ti bul-li-ko, For to die.
2. Aorist,
 — *báu-wil ko-a no-a*, In order that he might die.
- 3 & 4. Future Aorists,
 — *bé-a kun ko-a no-a*, Lest he should die.
5. Future aorist,
 — *bun-nun no-a ba*, When he dies, or if he should die.
6. Past aorist,
 — *bai nga no-a*, He had like to have died.
7. Aorist of the past,
 — *ba pa no-a*, Had he died, or, if he had died.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. { *But-ti*, Proceed on with whatever act, in which the agent is engaged; as, go on, do more.
6. { *Tet-ti báu-wa*, Proceed to die, optatively,
 — *bun-bil-la bón*, Permit him to die; let him die. 4 Conjugation.
7. — *bé-a ka*, Die again.

12. CONJUGATION, COMMUNICATIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Wi,	The root of the verb to communicate by speech, to speak, to say, to talk, to command.
— yel-li-ko,	The model for the verb in regimen.
Wi-yel-li ko,	The verb in regimen, For to speak, say, talk, converse, communicate, &c.

THE VERB.

Wi-yán bón báng,	Present tense, I tell him, now, or speak, or say.
— ya ké-un bón báng,	Preter perfect, I told him, this morning.
— yá bón báng,	Perfect past aorist, I told him, in any recent period.
— yá ta bón báng,	Pluperfect, I had told him prior to.
— ya-kín bón báng,	Future definite, I shall tell him, to-morrow morning.
— yun-nun bón báng,	Future aorist, I shall tell him, hereafter.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Wi-yel-lín bón báng,	Present tense, I am now telling him, or talking, &c.
— yel-li ké-un bón báng,	Imperfect definite, I was telling him this morning.
— yel-li-él-la bón báng,	Imperfect past aorist, I was telling him, recently.
— yál-la bón báng,	Perfect past aorist, I told him, in some former period.
— yel-li-él-la ta bón báng,	Pluperfect, I had told him, prior to.
— yel-li ko-láng,	Inceptive future, Going to tell, preach, proclaim.
— yel-li kín,	Future definite, Going to tell, &c., to-morrow morning.
— yel-lin-nun,	Future aorist, Going to tell, &c., hereafter.
Wi-yel-li-lín,	1. <i>Modification Continuative.</i> Present tense, Talking, conversing, preaching, haranguing.

— yel-li-li-él-la,	Past aorist, Continued to talk, harangue, &c.
Wi-yel-lé-un báng,	2. <i>Modification Reflective.</i> Preter perfect, I talked to myself, said to myself, &c.
Wi-yel-lán bá-ra,	3. <i>Modification Reciprocal.</i> Present tense, They say one to the other, or converse, &c.
— yel-lai ké-un,	Preter perfect, They said one to the other, this morning.
— yel-lál-la,	Perfect past aorist, They said, &c., or told, or conversed, &c., formerly.
— yel-lál-la ta,	Pluperfect, They said, &c., or told, or conversed, &c., Prior to —.
— yel-lai ko-láng,	Inceptive future, Going to converse, now.
— yel-lai kín,	Future definite, Going to converse, to-morrow morning.
— yel-lun-nun,	Future aorist, Going to converse, hereafter.

NOTE.—The dual and plural pronouns are used throughout, but the 3rd modification is restricted to the dual and plural.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.*

Aorists,	}	Wi-yel-li ko,	For to tell, communicate, say, &c.
		Wi-yel-li-ko-a,	For to continue to tell, to harangue, preach.
		Wi-yel-lai-ko-a,	For to tell reciprocally, or talk one with the other.
- The verb in regimen denoting the immediate purpose of the subject, &c.*

Wi-yáu-wil ko-a báng,	Aorist, That I might tell, talk, &c. &c.
-----------------------	---
- The verb subjoined to Iteration: as, to repeat.*

Wi-yé-a kán báng,	Present tense, I say again, or repeat.
— yé-a-kun-nun báng,	Future Aorist, I shall say again, or repeat.

4. *The verb subjoined to Imminence.*

Future aorist,
Wi-yé-a kun ko-a báng, Lest I should tell, communi-
cate, &c.

5. *The verb subjoined to any contemporary circumstance.*

Present tense,
Wi-yán no-a ba, While he speaks, now, or as, &c.
Imperfect past aorist,
— yel-li-él-la no-a ba, While he was talking, &c.
Future aorist,
— yun-nun no-a ba, When he tells, or, if he, &c.

NOTE.—The whole of the Indicative mood may be thus conjugated with Ba.

6. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of actuality of effect.*

Past aorist,
Wi-yai-ngá bón báng, I had like to have told him.

7. *The verb subjoined to privativeness of action, or entity.*

Aorists of the past,
Wi-ya-pá bón báng ba, Had I told him, or, If I had, &c. &c.
— ya-pá ta bón báng, I would that I had told him, &c.
Ke-a-wa-rán bón báng wi-ya-pá, No, I have not told him.

NOTE.—Contingency is shewn in the Future aorist of No. 5.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|---|
| 1. { | Wi-yel-la, | Speak, tell, ask, &c. |
| | — ya ? | Say, make know, &c., will you? The in-
terrogative form. |
| 2. | — ya-wi-yel-la, | Speak, make haste, be quick, &c. |
| 3. | — yel-lá, | Speak on reciprocally, &c. |
| 4. | — yel-lí-a, | Continue to ask, &c., Wi-ya-wi-ya-lí-a,
Ask urgently. |
| 5. | — yé-a ka, | Speak again, repeat, tell again, &c. &c. |
| 6. | — ya-bun-bil-la bón, | Permit him to speak, tell, &c. 4th Con-
jugation. |
| 7. | — ya-ké-a, | Say, speak, tell, &c. in the morning. |

13. CONJUGATION MODIFICATIONS OF THE VERB TO BE.

1. *The verb to be, attributing substantiality,*

Aorist. Ta, is, or, it is, denoting the substance, or that
which supports accidents.
Ta-ra-rán, It is not, the substance spoken of.

2. *The verb to be, attributing an appendant.*

Aorist, Láng, Is, or, it is, denoting an ap-
pendant, quality, or manner
of being.
Ko-ra láng, It is not, the appendant, &c.,
spoken of.
Example, Pul-le, The name of salt; any other
name may be used.
Pul-le-ta, It is salt, meaning the substance.
Pul-le láng, It is salt, meaning the quality.
Pul-le ko-ri-en, It is not salt, the substance,
Elipsis, Ta-ra-rán.
Ta-ra-rán, Pul-leko-ri-en, It is not salt, (there are two
negatives.)
Pul-le ko-ra láng, It is not salt, meaning the
quality, &c.

3. *The verb to be, in person.*

Aorist, Bo, Is reflectively, as self.
Example, Unni bobáng, This is I, the subject of the verb.
Nga-to-a bo un-ni, This is I myself the personal
agent, who.
Un-ni ta, This is, the subject.
Unni bo ta, This is itself, the subject.

4. *The verb to be, attributing agency.*

Nga-li, This is the agent who —, See
all the Emphatic pronouns.
Example, Nga-li no-a wi-yá, This is he who spake.

5. *The verb to be, as it is, in any manner,*

Aorists. { Yán-ti, It is so, in whatever manner the
subject is expressed.
{ Yán-ti bo ta, It is so itself it is, denoting affir-
mation, &c.
Imperative. { Ya-nó-a, Let be as it is.
{ Ya-ái, Let it not be so, an Ellipsis of
Yi-ko-ra, understood.

Example, Ya-ai, bún-ki-yi ko-ra, Let it not be so, strike not.

6. *The verb to be, attributing tendency.*

Aorist, Wál, Is, shall, will, &c., denoting,
tendency of the mind or thing.
Imperative, Wi-ya ? Shall? Will? Say? Declare the
tendency, &c.

Example,	Ti-ir wál unni,	This is broken.
	Wi-ya unni murróróng?	Is this good?
	Wi-ya wál,	An Idiom, equivalent to the answer, Do not know.

7. *The verb to be, attributing existence, being.*

Aorist,	Ke,	Be, is, &c., according to the English Idiom.
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Example,	Min-na-ring ke unni?	What is this? What thing is this?
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8. *The verb to be, attributing a state of action.*

Example,	Min-nung bul-li ko?	For to do what? See 11th conjugation.
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NOTE.—Further elucidations of these forms will be found in the 3rd part of this work.

14. CONJUGATION, NOMINAL MODIFICATION OF THE VERB.

1. Bún-kil-li-kán,	The name of the person who can strike. The striker.
2. — ki-yé,	The name of a person who is always striking. A continual striker.
3. — kil-li-kun-né,	The name of the thing which can strike. A cudgel.
4. — kil-li-to,	The name of the action, as an agent. The stroke.
5. — kil-li-ta,	The name of the action as a subject. The striking.
6. — tó-a-ra.	The name of that which is struck. A wounded —.
7. — kil-li-ngél,	The name of the place at which the action is performed: as a pugilistic ring, a stage; a threshing floor.
1. U-mul-li-kán,	A person who can make. The maker.
2. — mai-yé,	A person who is always making. A continual maker.
3. — mul-li-kun-né,	The thing which can make. A tool, &c.
4. — mul-li-to,	The action as an agent. The work.
5. — mul-li-ta,	The action as a subject. The working.
6. — mul-li-tó-a-ra,	That which is done, made. A made—.
7. — mul-li-ngél,	The place at which the action is performed: as, a work shop, manufactory, &c. &c.

1. U-pul-li-kán,	A person who can do with an instrument.
2. — pai-yé,	A person who is always doing with, &c., as, a cobbler, &c.
3. — pul-li-kun-né,	The thing which is doing, &c. the instrument.
4. — pul-li-to,	The action as an agent. The operation.
5. — pul-li-ta,	The action as a subject. The doing with; the operating.
6. — pul-li-tó-a-ra,	That which is done with some instrument.
7. — pul-li-ngél,	The place at which is performed.

NOTE.—It will be observed that verbal nouns and adjectives are thus formed from the verbs in regimen, and are declined according to their terminations.

15. CONJUGATION, NEGATIVE MODIFICATION OF THE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD, THE VERB.

Present tense—Affirmation,	
Kau-wau, Bún-tán bón báng,	Yes, I strike him now.
Negation,	
Ke-a-wa-rán bón báng bún-kori-en,	No, I strike him not.
Preter perfect—Affirmation,	
Bún-ke-un bón báng,	I struck him this morning.
Negation,	
Ke-a-wai bón báng bún-ki-pa,	No, I have not struck him.
Perfect past aorist and Pluperfect negative are alike—Affirmation,	
Bún-kul-la bón báng,	I struck him.
Negation,	
Ke-a-wa-rán bón báng bún-pa,	No, I did not strike him.
Future definite—Affirmation,	
Bún-kín bón báng,	I shall strike him tomorrow morning.
Negation,	
Ke-a-wai bón báng bún kín,	No, I shall not strike him.
Future aorist—Affirmation,	
Bún-nun wál bón báng,	I shall certainly strike him.
Negation,	
Ke-a-wai wál bón báng bún-ko-ri-en,	No, I shall not, &c.

THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense—Affirmation.

Bún-kil-lín bón báng, I am now striking him.

Negation.

Ke-a-wa-rán bón báng bún-kil-li ko-ri-én, No, I am not, &c.

Imperfect past aorist—Affirmation,

Bún-kil-li-él-la bón báng, I was striking him.

Negation.

Ke-a-wa-rán bón báng bún-kil-li ko-ra kal, No, I was not, &c.

Future aorist—Affirmation.

Bún-kil-lín-nun bón báng, I am going to beat him hereafter.

Negation.

Ke-a-wai bón báng bún-kil-li ko-ra ke, No, I am not, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mandatory.

Ma, bú-wa bón, Do, strike him.
 Bú-wa bón, Strike him.
 Ya-no-a, bún-ki yi-ko-ra bón, Let be, strike him not, do not, &c.
 Bún-kil-lá, Strike on, continue in striking.
 Ya-no-a, bún-kil-lai bán ko-ra, Cease striking, or, do not, &c.

Entreaty.

Búm-mun-bil-la bón, Permit him to strike.
 Ya-no-a, Búm-mun-bi yi ko-ra bón, Permit him not to strike.

Mandatory.

Búm-ma-ra bun-bil-la bón, Permit any one to strike him.
 Ya-ri bón bi búm-ma-ra bun-bi yi-ko-ra, Let no one strike him.

Interrogative.

Min-na-ring tin bi-núng bún-kul-la? Why didst thou strike him?
 Ko-ra ko-a bi-núng búm-pa? Why hast thou not struck him?

Mandatory Idioms,

Wi-wi, }
 Ya-ai, } equivalent to { Be quiet. Do not what you tend to do.
 Ya-ri, } { Refrain. Do not; cease acting.
 Ya-no-a, } { Prevent. Do not permit.
 } { Let be, do not the action. Let alone.

OF ADVERBS.

It depends on the use of the word, whether it should be denominated a noun, adjective, or, adverb. A name used with the particle of agency would be considered a noun, with another noun, it would become an adjective, and in conjunction with a verb, it is nominated an adverb: as, Pór-ról, Heavy. Pór-ról ta un-ni, This is heavy. Pó-ról noa wiyán, He speaks heavily. Adverbs are classed in the following manner:

1. *Of Number.*

Wa-kól bo ta, Once only. Bu-ló-a-ra bo ta, Twice only. Ngó-ro bo ta, Thrice only. Above which there are no certain numbers.

2. *Of Order.*

Kur-ri-kur-ri, The beginning, the first. Wil-lung, The last, or behind. Ngán-ka, The first or before. Bo-nén, The first to be done.

3. *Of Place.*

Un-ti, Here. Un-nung, There. Won-nung? Where? Won-ta ko-láng? Whither. Un-ti ko-láng, Hither. Un-to-a ko-láng, Thither. Wok-ka ko-láng, Upwards. Ba-rá ko-láng, Downwards. Mu-re-ung ko-láng, Forwards. Wil-lung ko-láng, backwards. Won-ta bi-rung? Whence? from what place? Un-ta bi-rung, Thence. Un-ti bi-rung, Hence from this place, or period.

4. *Of Time.*

Bung-ai, This present period, now, to-day. The time now passing.
 Bung-ai-kul, Of the present period. Fresh, new, recently.
 Ya-ki ta, Now, at the time spoken of.
 Ya-ki-ta bo, At the self same moment spoken of. Instantly.
 Táng-a, Before, prior.
 Yu-ki-ta, Afterwards.
 Kúm-ba, Yesterday, when the verb is in a past tense, but to-morrow, when used with a verb in the future tense.
 Kúm-ba kén ta, The day after to-morrow.
 Ka-bo, Presently.
 Ka-bo ká ta, Presently it is, for not yet.
 Un-nung bo, Hitherto.

Yu-ra-ki,	Long since, formerly, long ago.
Yan-ti ka tai,	Hence forward, for ever, literally, thus always.
Mur-rin-mur-rin,	Of, oftentimes, frequently.
Mu-ra-ai	Sometimes.
Wa-kól-wa-kól,	Once, once, an Idiom for seldom.
Ta-no-a-nung bo,	Soon.
Ya-ko-un-ta ?	At what time ? When ?
Ngai-ya,	Then, at that time governed by the following particle.
Ba,	When, at the time that. Ngai-ya, Then must always follow.
Ke-a-wai wal,	Never. No, never.

NOTE.—Iteration is expressed by a particular Conjugation : as, Bún-te-a-kun-nun, will strike again.

5. Of Quantity.

Kau-wul-láng,	Much, abundantly, largely.
Wa-ré-a láng,	Little, sparingly.
Tan-to-a	Enough, sufficiently.
But-ti,	More, meaning continue the action.
Min-nán ?	What quantity ? How much ? How many ?

6. Quality or Manner.

Wong-kul,	Deaf, stupid, foolish.
Wong-kul láng,	Foolishly.
Kur-ra-kai,	Quickly, also equivalent to the phrase, make haste.
Ká-ra,	Slowly, deliberately.
Wir-wir,	Cheerfully, lightiy. From to fly, as the down of a bird.
Pór-ról,	Heavily, from heavy, weighty.

7. Of Doubt.

Mir-ka,	Perhaps.
Mir-ka ta,	Perhaps it is, or possibly.

8. Of Affirmation.

Yu-na bo-ta,	Verily, certainly, really, literally there it is itself.
To-kól bo ta,	Truly, in truth itself. Straitly, from To-kól, strait.
E-é,	Yes.
Kau-wá,	Yea.
Yán-ti bo-ta,	Just so as it is, Yes.

9. Of Negation.

Ke-a-wai,	Nay.
Ke-a-wa-rán,	No.
Kó-ri-en,	Not.
Ta-ra-rán,	It is not, the thing affirmed.

10. Of Interrogation.

Ya-ko-ai ?	How ? meaning in what manner ? answer, Yán-ti, Thus.
Won-nén ?	How ? Which way ? Local, answer, Ngai-a-kai, This way.
Min-na-ring tin ?	Why ? Wherefore ?
Ko-ra ko-a ?	Why not ?

NOTE.—Other modifications will be better understood in the 3rd part, illustrative sentences.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Ba,	Of, denoting possession when used to the personal pronouns.
Ko-ba,	Of, the same meaning used only to nouns.
Kul,	Part of : as, Un-ti kul, Part of this, of this, hereof.
Bi-rung,	Of, out of, from, opposed to ko-lang.
Ko-láng,	To, towards, tendency towards, opposed to Bi-rung, from.
Tin,	From, on account of, for because of, in consequence of.
Kai,	The same meaning, only this is used to personal pronouns, the above to nouns.
Ko, Lo, O, Ro, To,	Particles denoting agency or instrumentality.

NOTE.—Expressed in English only when instrumental by the particles with, By, For.

Ka-to-a,	With ; to be in company with, and not instrumental.
Ka,	In, or, at such a period : as, Ta-rai ta, Yella-anna ka. In another moon.
Ka ba,	In, on, at such a place : as, Sydney ka ba, at Sydney.
Mur-ra-ring,	Into.
Mur-rung,	Within.
War-rai,	Outside, without opposed to within.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Idiom of the language is such, that sentences connect with sentences without the aid of conjunctions, the subjunctive mood answering all the purposes. The dual number also precludes the necessity of conjunctions to unite two parties. The following are the principal ones : viz., Nga-tun, And. Kul-la, Because, for. Nga-li tin, Therefore, on account of this. But the particles lest, unless, that, and disjunctives are expressed by modifications of the verb in the subjunctive mood, as will be shewn in the illustrative sentences.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

NOTE.—The following are used under the circumstances mentioned.

Wau,	Expressive of attention, a call to attend.
A,	Of attention : as, Lo, behold, hearken.
El-la be á-ra,	Of wonder, surprise, astonishment.
Ka-ti-o ka-ti-a,	Of pain, anguish.
Yi-pál-lun,	Of sorrow, alas !
Wi-wi,	Of aversion.
Ngi-no-a,	Of salutation at parting : as, Farewell, an Idiom.