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 contains in its root the accident attributed to the verb in its various modifications: 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, Būn-tān bōn 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, Būn-tān bōn 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, Būn-tān bōn, 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, Būn-kīl-le-un bang, I struck myself. This constitutes the reflexive 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, Būn-kīl-lān ba-li, thou and I strike each other reciprocally. Būn-kīl-lān ba-ra, they strike each one the other reciprocally, or fight with blows. This constitutes the reciprocal modification. No. 3, ditto.

4. Continuous: as, when the state continues, or the action is or was continued in without interruption: as, Būn-kīl-lān bang, I am now continuing in the action of making blows. It may be threshold or any other act, as beating, &c. &c. Denominated the constant, 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, Būn-mūn-bīl-la-bōn, let him strike, Būm-ma-ra-būn-bīl-la-bōn, cause some one to strike him, or the equivalent let him be struck. Būm-ma-ra-būn-yi ko-ru bōn, 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-būng-nga 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-būr-re-a unni, this is broken, by means of something understood. See the 9th Conjugation.

8. Effective, or, those which denote an immediate effect produced by the agent on the object: as, Umu bang und, I made this; Pī-tāl bang, I am glad, Pī-tā-mā bōn bang, I made him glad.
9. **Neuter, or, those which describe the quality, state, or existence of a thing:** as, Ke-kul lång unni, this is sweet; Tetti lång un-ni, this is dead; Won-nung ke no-a? Where is he? Un-ni ta, this is it; Mór-rón no-a kut-tàn, he is alive; Un-nung no-a ye, there he is. In which the particles, Láng-, ke-ta, kut-tàn, 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 un-ni; I make this quill for to strike 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 un-ni; I make this quill for to strike 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.

12. **Imminence, or, those which denote a readiness to be or to do:** as Pirriwul ka-té-a kun ko-a bâng, lest I should be king; Bún-té-a kun ko-a bún bâng, 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-lâng ba-li, we two are now going to live reciprocally together; Bún-kil-li ko-loang bâng, I am now going to strike.

14. **Iterative, or, those which denote a repetition of the state or action:** as, Mór-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-lin unni, this is breaking of its own accord, and not by external violence which is shown in No. 6. Po-ir kul-le-un no-a, he has dropped himself, for, he is just born.

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**OF THE MOODS.**

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

1. **The Indicative, which simply declares a thing:** as, Bùn-tán bâng, 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, Bù-wil bâng, I wish to strike, a desire, Bu-wa bâng, I desire to strike, or I want now to strike; or, the purpose of the agent as, Tanán bâng u-wâ, bùn-kil-li ko, I come for to strike, &c. &c. &c.

3. **The Imperative which expresses the desire of the agent:** as, Bù-wa, strike, the person or persons addressed are desired to do the action. Bùn-mun-bil-la, let strike. The person or persons addressed, are desired to permit the person named to strike; Bùn-ma-ra-bun-bil-la, let strike. The person addressed is desired to permit any one to strike the person named. Bùn-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, Bù-wa bîung, I want to strike thee now; Bù-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 Mînnaring ko unni? What is this for? Bùn-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, —lân to the reciprocal verb, and —lin to the participle: as, Bùn-tan, now strikes; Bùn-kil-án, now reciprocally strike one another; Bùn-kil-lin, now striking; Bùn-kil-lik-lin, 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, Bùn-ké-un,
has struck, this morning understood; Būn-kil-š-un bang, 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, Būn-kil-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, Būn-kil-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, Būn-kin, 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, Būn-nun bang, I shall strike; Būn-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; Būn-kil-lin, means now striking.

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

3. The Imperfect Past Aorist, which asserts the action as present in progress at any recent time: as, Būn-kil-li-eI-Ia 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, Būn-tul-la bang wonnai būn ba, I struck when I was a child; Wi-yāl-la bang wonnai ki-lo-a wonnai būn 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, Būn-kil-li-ē-lē-la ta, had struck prior to something.

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

7. Future Definite, which asserts the action as about to be engaged in at some future definite period: as, Būn-kil-li-ki-lāng bāng, I am going to strike, to-morrow morning understood.

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

PARADIGM OF THE NEUTER VERB.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The adverb</th>
<th>The verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bang</td>
<td>I am here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>Thou art here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-ni bo</td>
<td>kut-tán</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no-a</td>
<td>She is here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This self</td>
<td>ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo-un-to-a</td>
<td>It is here.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Un-ni bo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nge-en</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, for I am Joyful, Glad, &c.

3. The Impefect Definite. 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; Būn-kil-lin, means now striking.

4. The Past Present Aorist, which asserts the action as having been engaged in and completed in some former period: as, Būn-tul-la bang wonnai būn ba, I struck when I was a child; Wi-yāl-la bang wonnai ki-lo-a wonnai būn 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, Būn-kil-li-ē-lē-la ta, had struck prior to something.

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

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

DUAL.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SINGULAR} & & & & & & \\
\text{ba-li} & & & & & & \text{Thou and I live together here.} \\
\text{ba-li no-a} & & & & & & \text{He and I live together here.} \\
\text{Un-ni bo} & \text{ba-li bo-un-to-a} & \text{ka-kil-län} & & & & \text{She and I live together here.} \\
\text{bu-la} & & & & & & \text{Ye two live together here.} \\
\text{bu-la bu-lo-a-ra} & & & & & & \text{They two live together here.}
\end{align*}
\]

PLURAL.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SINGULAR} & & & & & & \\
\text{nge-en} & & & & & & \text{We live together one with the other here.} \\
\text{Un-ni bo} & \text{nu-ra} & \text{ka-kil-län} & & & & \text{Ye live together one with the other here.} \\
\text{ba-ra} & & & & & & \text{They live together one with the other here.}
\end{align*}
\]

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.


SINGULAR.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{bang} & & & & & & \text{I strike some object now.} \\
\text{bi} & & & & & & \text{Thou strikest.} \\
\text{nö-a} & & & & & & \text{He strikes.} \\
\text{ngá-li} & & & & & & \text{She strikes.} \\
\text{nga-lo-a} & & & & & & \text{This (at hand) strikes.} \\
\text{ngá-la} & & & & & & \text{That (close to thee) strikes.}
\end{align*}
\]

PLURAL.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ngé-en} & & & & & & \text{We strike together some object.} \\
\text{nú-ra} & & & & & & \text{Ye strike.} \\
\text{bá-ra} & & & & & & \text{They strike.}
\end{align*}
\]

DUAL.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ba-li} & & & & & & \text{Thou and I strike, we both strike some object.} \\
\text{ba-li no-a} & & & & & & \text{He and I strike.} \\
\text{ba-libo-un-to-a, She and I strike.} & & & & & & \text{Ye two strike.} \\
\text{bu-la} & & & & & & \text{They two strike.} \\
\text{bu-la bu-lo-a-ra} & & & & & & \text{They two strike.}
\end{align*}
\]

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


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

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

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.

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

CONJOINED DUAL CASE.

\[
\begin{align*}
&ba-núng, \quad I, \text{ thee strike, or, I strike thee.} \\
&ba-nó-un, \quad I, \text{ her strike, or, I strike her.} \\
&bi-tí-a, \quad \text{Thou, me strikest, or, thou strikest me.} \\
&bi-núng, \quad \text{Thou, him strikest, or, thou strikest him.} \\
&bi-nó-un, \quad \text{Thou, her strikest, or, thou strikest her.} \\
&bi-ló-a, \quad \text{He, thee strikes, or, he strikes thee.} \\
&bín-tó-a, \quad \text{She, thee strikes, or, she strikes thee.}
\end{align*}
\]

Bún-tán,

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.
CONJOINED DUAL CASE.

(38)

I, thee permit to strike, or, I let thee strike.

Ba-nung,

I, her permit to strike, or, I let her strike.

Ba-nó-un,

Thou, me permittest to strike, or, thou lettest me strike.

Bi-ti-a,

Thou, him permittest to strike, or, thou lettest him strike.

Bi-nung,

Thou, her permittest to strike, or, thou lettest her strike.

Bi-nó-un,

He, thee permit to strike, or, he lets thee strike.

Bi-ló-a,

She, thee permit to strike, or, she lets thee strike.

Bi-un-to-a,

4. Bum-mun-bin,

See the remainder of No. 1.

1. Ti-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-lin, Permits (any one) us both to be struck, or we both are &c.

4. Ba-nung, I permit (any one) to strike thee, or, I permit thee to be struck.

5. Bum-ma-ra-bun-bin, As, I being afraid.

Un-ni, This is permitted to be struck, or, any one may strike it.

THE VERB.

Present tense.

Kun

Ka, The root of the verb signifying Being, Existence, in time, place, or state.


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

The verb.

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

---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-kin, Shall, wilt, will be; to-morrow morning.

Future aorist,

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

Participle aorist,

---kán * 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-kó-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-lín-nun, Going to be, to exist, to remain, hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

Present tense,

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

Past aorist,

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


Aorist,

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

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

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

ka-kil-li ko, For to be, to exist, to remain.

Aorists,

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.
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-nun báng, I shall be, again.

The verb subjoined to Imminence.
Future Aorist, ka-té-akun kö-a báng, Lest I should be.

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.

The verb subjoined to privateness of actual becoming.
Past Aorist, kum-mai ngá báng I had like to have become.

The verb subjoined to privateness of reality, or want of being.
Aorists of the Past, ka-pá báng ba, Had I been.
ke-a-wá-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.
Kán-wa bi, Be thou.
1. Ka-kil-li-a bi, Continue thou to be, live, remain.
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 2nd Conjugation.
Iteration, Ka-té-a ka bi, Be thou, again.

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 regimen.
mun-bil-li ko, The verb in regimen, For to permit to be, &c. to let be, &c.

Present tense,
mun-bin bón-báng, I permit him to be.

Preter perfect definite,*
mun-bi-ké-un bón-báng, I permitted him to* this morning.

Perfect past Aorist,
mun-bi-a bón báng I permitted him to recently.

Pluperfect,
mun-bi-a ta bón báng I had permitted him to prior to.

Future definite,
mun-bi kín bón báng I shall permit him, &c., to-morrow morning.

*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-lin, 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 insome 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-morrow morning.

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

Present tense,
Kum-mun-bil-lan-bu-lum-báng, I permit them two to live 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 substituted instead of Kum, when the English of such root must be placed after

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PERMISSIVE.
1. The verb in regimen denoting the purpose of the subject.

Aorist,
*Kum-mun-bil-lái 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-bil-lái 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.

Note.—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 singular, 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-akunkó-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-élabi-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 privateness of actual becoming.

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

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

Aorists of the Past,
mun-bi-pa *bómba, 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-rang mun-bi-pa, I have not permitted to.

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

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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Kum-mun-bil-la nga-lín, Permit us two to.

ngé-a-run, Permit us to.

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

CONJuncted dual.

mum-bil-la bi-tía, Permit thou me to.

bí-núng, Permit thou him to.

bi-nó-un, Permit thou her to.

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.


Note.—The verbal pronouns follow the verb: as, Bún-tán bón báng, I strike him.

THE VERB.

Present tense,
Bún-tán bón 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-kin, 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.
THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,
Bún-nun, I am now striking him.

Imperfect
Bún-kil-lin bón bang, I am now striking him.

Imperfect Past Aorist,
Bún-kil-li kē-un, Was striking; this morning.

Perfect past Aorist,
Bún-kil-li-č-ı-la, Was striking; in any recent period.

Pluperfect,
Bún-tāl-la, Struck; in some former period.

Inceptive future,
Bún-kil-li-č-ı-la ta, Had struck; prior to.

Future definitive,
Bún-kil-Iai ke-un, Going now to strike.

Future Aorist,
Bún-kil-Iai ko-č-lang, Going to strike to-morrow morning.

Future Aorist Reciprocal,
Bún-kil-Iai kō-lang, Going to strike, hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

Present tense,
Bún-kil-li-č-ı-la bón bang, I am now striking him with many blows.

Past Aorist,
Bún-kil-li-č-ı-la da, Was striking with many blows, or threshing.


Preter perfect,
Bún-kil-č-un bón bang, I have struck myself.


Present tense,
Bún-kil-Iai da-li, We two now strike each one the other; or, fight,

Preter perfect,
Bún-kil-Iai ke-un, Have struck each one the other; or fought this morning,

Perfect past Aorist,
Bún-kil-Iai la, Fought, &c. in some former period,

Pluperfect,
Bún-kil-Iai la ta, Had fought, &c. prior to ——;

Inceptive future,
Bún-kil-Iai ko-č-lang, Are going now to fight each one, &c.

Future definitive,
Bún-kil-Iai kō, Are going to-morrow morning, &c. &c.

Future Aorist,
Bún-kil-Iai lun-nun, Are going hereafter to fight, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

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

Aorists.
Bún-kil-li ko, For to strike, or, for the purpose of striking.
Bún-kil-li ko-a, For to strike continually, to beat, thresh, &c.
Bún-kil-Iai 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,
Bú-wil, (by contraction,) Bú-wil, That I might strike him.
ko-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 privativeness 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.

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

Note.—Contingency is shown in the Future Aorist of No. 5.

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

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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*1. Bú-wa bi, Strike thou. Note any other number of the 2d person singular, dual, or plural may be used.

2. Bú-wa-bú-wa, Continueto strike.

3. Bún-kil-lá-bú-lá, Strike on one with the other ye two, confined to dual and plural.

4. Bún-kí-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. Búm-mun- Permit him to strike. Confined to dual and plural,

7. Búm-ke-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-bi ti-a, Strike thou me.

S. Bu-wa* —, boum-nó-un, Strike her.

D. Bu-wa —, ba-run, Strike them.

P. Bu-wa —, ba-run, Strike us.

D. Bu-wa —, ba-run, Strike us two.

* Norm.—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 nga-e-a-run, Strike ye us, and so of all the other pronouns, of any number or person.
Permit, anyone, to strike me.
Permit, anyone, to strike him.
Permit, anyone, to strike her.
Permit, anyone, to strike this.
Permit, anyone, to strike that.

Or let me be struck.

1. Modification Continuative.

S. bi* — Strike on thou, or, continue to beat.
D. Büm-kil-li-li-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.


S. bi kót-ti, Strike on thine ownself.
D. Büm-kil-li-li-a, bu-la kót-ti Strike ye two your own two selves.
P. nu-ra kót-ti Strike ye your own selves.

Emphatic.

S. bi ngin-to-a* Strike, thou thyself.
D. Büm-mun-bil-la bi bu-la bo, Strike, ye yourselves.
P. nu-ra-nu-ra bo, Strike, ye yourselves.

* The accusative follows as above.


D. Bu-la, Strike ye two each one the other, Fight, Duel.
P. Büm-mun-bil-la, 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 Büm-mun-bil-la bi ti-a, permit thou me to strike.

S. bi ti-a, Permit thou me to strike.
D. Büm-mun-bil-la bi bu-la bán, Permit ye two him to strike.
P. nu-ra bo-un-nó-un, Permit ye her to strike.

* Or let me be struck.

1. Modification Continuative.

Büm-mun-bil-li-li-a, Continue to permit (any one) to strike.


Büm-mun-bil-li-a bi ngan-tó-a bo, I myself permit (any one) to strike me.
Bùn-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.
Bùn, The root of the verb transformed into the permissive modification.

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

Verb.
Present tense,
Bùn-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-bín-nun, Will permit, &c. &c. to be struck.

The Participle.
Present tense,
Bùn-ma-ra-bán-bil-lín, Permitting (somebody) now to strike, &c. &c.

Perfect past aorist,
— ma-ra-bun-bí-á-la, Permitted, &c. &c., or permitted to be struck.
Future aorist,
— ma-ra-bun-bí-lín-nun, Going to permit, &c. &c.
5. CONJUGATION ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

U. The participle denoting the verb, is used as a principal verb.

— 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-ki-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 definite,

— mul-ki ké-un, Was making, &c., this morning.

Imperfect past aorist,

— mul-li-él-la, Was making, &c., recently.

Perfect past aorist,

— má-l-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 definite,

— mul-li-kin, Going to make; to-morrow morning.

Future aorist,

— mul-lín-nun, Going to make; hereafter.

* Note.—The Ellipsis is. For to be something: as Plough-ka-ki-lí ko. For to be a plough.

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-él-la, For to continue to do, &c. to work.

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 interaction: as to do, &c. again.

Present tense,

U-á-ma kín, Making again now.
5. The verb subjoined to contemporary circumstance.

Future aorist,
U-mé-a kun ko—a báng unni, Lest I should make this.

Imperfect past aorist,
— mun-nun no—a ba, When he makes, or, If he, &c.

Past Aorist,
U-mai-ngá báng unni; I had like to have made this, &c.

Past aorists of the
U-ma-pá bám ba, Had I made, &c., or, If
ke-a-rán báng u-ma pá unni, I have not made this.

NOTE.—Contingency is shown 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-li-a —, Make, reflectively, self or selves according to the pronoun.

5. — mé-ka —, Make again.

6. 1. — ma-bun-bil-la bón un-ní, Permit him to make this.

2. — ma-ra-bun-bil-la un-ní, 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 Kun-mun, and the No. 2, from the 4th conjugation, substituting U for Bún.
7. CONJUGATION LOCOMOTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

U, The particle denoting the verb is used as a principal verb.

— U-wé-li ko, The auxiliary model, For to be locomotive, To tend.

U-wé-li ko, The verb in regimen, For to come, to go, to walk, to tend, to move.

THE VERB.

U-wé-n bang,* I come, or, go, or walk, &c.

— wá ——, Came, or, went, or, walked, &c.

— wun-nun ——, Shall come, or, go, or, walk, &c.

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

THE PARTICIPE.

U-wé-li n bang, I am now coming, or going, or walking.

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.

— wá ——, I came, or went, &c., in a former period.

— wun-nun ——, Going to walk, or about to come, or, go hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

U-wé-li-lé-lá báng, I am now continuing to, &c., or, Journeying.


U-wé-li-lé-lá báng, I went of myself or came, &c.


U-wé-li-lé-lá báng, They come or go towards, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Aorist.

— wá ——, That I might do, &c.

2. Aorist.

— wun-nun bi ba, When thou dost, &c., or, if, &c.

3. Aorist of the past.

— pa-pá bám ba, Had I done, &c. or, If, &c.

THE PARTICIPE.

U-wé-li n bang, I am now coming, or going, or walking.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. Ta-nan u-wé-la, Come approach.

2. Wé-la-wé-la, Go depart.

3. U-wé-lá, Depart each, &c.
4. Ti-ir-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-va-ke-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.

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

PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,

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

1. Modification Continuative.

Present tense,

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


NOTE.—This form is the pluperfect 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 un-ni, That this may or might break, &c.
3 & 4. Future aorist,
— kul-le-a kun ko-a, Lest, should break, &c.
5. Future aorist,
— kul-lin-nun-un-iba, 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-li-a un-ni, Equivalent to, I wish this to break of itself.
5. — kul-le-a ka un-ni, I wish this to break of itself again.

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 un-ni, I break this now: as, with my hands.

Perfect past aorist,
— bung-ngá báng un-ni, I broke this.

Future aorist,
— bung-ngun-nun báng un-ni, I shall break this.
PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,

Ti-ir-bung-ngul-lin bang unni, I am now breaking this.

Imperfect past aorist,

— bung-ngul-li-él-la, Was breaking.

Perfect past aorist

— bung-ngá-él-la, Broke, in some remote period.

Inceptive future,

— bung-ngul-li-kaláng, Going now to break.

Future aorist,

— bung-ngul-lin-nun, Going to break hereafter.

1. Modification Continuative.

Present tense,

Ti-ir-bung-ngul-lin, Continue to break now.

Past aorist,

— bung-ngul-li-él-la, Continued to break.


Preter perfect,

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


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, For to break, something understood.

2. — bung-ngáu-wil ko-a, That may or might break, &c.

3. & 4. — bung-ngé-aun ko-a, Lest, should break, &c.

5. — bung-ngun-nun bang 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 báng 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.
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
2. — bur-riu-wil ko-a, That may or might break, &c.
3 & 4. — bur-rib-a kun ko-a, Lest should break, &c.
5. — bur-riu-nunbàng ba, When I break, or if I break, &c.
6. — bur-riu-nga bàng, I had like to have broke, &c.
7. — bur-ri-pa bàng 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-ri-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-ri bán no-a, He dies, now.
— ba ké-un no-a, He died, this morning.
Perfect past aorist,
— ba no-a, He died, in some past period.
Pluperfect,
— ba ta no-a, He died, prior to.
Future definite,
— ba-kin no-a, He will die, to-morrow morning.
Future aorist,
— bun-nun no-a, He will die, sometime or other.

THE PARTICIPLE.
Tet-ri bul-liu no-a, He is dying, now.
— bul-li ké-un no-a, He was dying, this morning.
Imperfect past aorist,
— bul-li-él-la no-a, He was dying, recently.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.
1. Ellipsis,
Min-nung bul-riko? 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.
2. Tet-ri báu-wa,
Proceed to die, optatively.
6. — 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.

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

THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense,
Wi-yel-lin bón báng, I am now telling him, or talking, &c.
Imperfect definite,
— yel-li ké-un bón báng, I was telling him this morning.
Imperfect past aorist,
— yel-li-él-la bón báng, I was telling him, recently.
Perfect past aorist,
— yál-la bón báng, I told him, in some former period.
Pluperfect,
— yel-li-él-la ta bón báng, I had told him, prior to.
Inceptive future,
— yel-li ko-láng, Going to tell, harangue, &c.
Future definite,
— yel-li kin, Going to tell, &c., to-morrow morning.
Future aorist,
— yel-lun-nun, 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.

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

Present tense,
Wi-yel-li ko, For to tell, communicate, say, &c.
Aorists,
— yel-li-ko-a, For to continue to tell, to harangue, preach.
— Wi-yel-laiko-a, For to tell reciprocally, or talk one with the other.

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

Present tense,
Wi-yán-wil ko-a báng, That I might tell, talk, &c. &c.
Aorist,
— yel-li-ko-a, For to continue to tell, to harangue, preach.

3. The verb subjoined to Iteration: as, to repeat.

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

5. The verb subjoined to any contemporary circumstance.

Present tense,
Wi-yán no-a ba, While he speaks, now, or as, &c.
— 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 privateness of actuality of effect.

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

7. The verb subjoined to privateness 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 interrogative form.

2. — ya-wi-yel-la, Speak, make haste, be quick, &c.

3. — yel-lá, Speak on reciprocally, &c.

4. — yel-li-a, Continue to ask, &c., Wi-ya-wi-yá-li-a, Ask urgently.

5. — ye-a ka, Speak again, repeat, tell again, &c. &c.

6. — ya-bun-bil-labón, Permit him to speak, tell, &c. 4th Conjugation.

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 appendant, quality, or manner of being.

Example.
Ko-ra láng, It is not, the appendant, &c., spoken of.

3. The verb to be, in person.

Aorist.
Bo, Is reflectively, as self.

Example.
Unni bo báng, This is I, the subject of the verb.
Nga-to-a bo um-ni, This is I myself the personal agent, who.

4. The verb to be, attributing agency.

Aorist.
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.

Example.
Yán-ti bo ta, It is so itself it is, denoting affirmation, &c.

3. The verb to be, attributing an appendant.

Aorist.
Láng, Is, or, it is, denoting an appendant, quality, or manner of being.

Example.
Ko-ra láng, It is not, the appendant, &c., spoken of.

4. The verb to be, attributing agency.

Aorist.
Nga-li, This is the agent who ——, See all the Emphatic pronouns.

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

Aorists.
Yán-ti, It is so, in whatever manner the subject is expressed.

Example.
Yán-ti bo ta, It is so itself it is, denoting affirmation, &c.

Imperative.
Ya-nó-a, Let be as it is.
Ya-ái, Let it not be so, an Ellipsis of Yi-kö-ra, understood.

Example.
Ya-ái, 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.
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Example, Ti-ir wál unni,
Wi-ya unni murroróng? 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.

Example, Min-na-ring ke unni? What is this? What thing
is this?

8. The verb to be, attributing a state of action.

Example, Min-nung bul-li ko? For to do what? See 11th
conjugation.

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.

2. — mai-yé, A person who is always making. A
continual maker.
6. — mul-li-tó-a-ra, That which is done, made. A made—
7. — mul-li-ngél, The place at which the action is per-
formed: as, a work shop, manu-
factory, &c. &c.

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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 instru-
ment.
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 ter-
minations.

15. CONJUGATION, NEGATIVE MODIFICATION
OF THE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD, THE VERB.

Present tense—Affirmation,
Kau-wau, Bún-tán bón bang, Yes, I strike him now.

Negation,
Ke-a-wai bón bang, No, I strike him not.

Preter perfect—Affirmation,
Bún-ke-un Mng bang, I struck him this morn-
ing.

Negation,
Ke-a-wai bón bang, No, I did not strike, him.

Future definite—Affirmation,
Bún-kin bón bang, I shall strike him to-
morrow morning.

Negation,
Ke-a-wai bón bang, No, I shall not strike, him.

Future aorist—Affirmation,
Bún-nun wál bón bang, I shall certainly strike
him.

Negation,
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THE PARTICIPLE.

Present tense—Affirmation.
Bún-kil-lin bón báng, I am now striking him.
Negation.
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-lin-nun bón báng, I am going to beat him henceforth.
Negation.
Ke-a-wai bón báng bún-kil-li ko-ra ke, No, I am not, &c.

IMPETIVE MOOD.

Mandatory.
Ma, bú-wa bón,
Bú-wa bón,
Ya-no-a, bún-ki yi-ko-ra bón,
Bún-kil-lá,
Ya-no-a, bún-kil-laí bón ko-ra,
Entreaty.
Búm-mun-bil-la bón,
Ya-no-a, Búm-mun-bi yi ko-ra bón,
Mandatory.
Búm-ma-ra bun-bil-la bón,
Ya-ri bón bi búm-ma-ra bun-bi yi-ko-ra,
Interrogative.
Min-na-ring tin bi-núng bún-kul-la?
Ko-ra ko-a bi-núng bún-pa?
Mandatory Idioms,
Wi-wi, Ya-ai, Ya-ri, Ya-no-a,
Be quiet. Do not what you tend to do.
Prevent. Do not; cease acting.
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-tól, Heavy. Pór-tól ta un-ní, This is heavy. Pór-tól noa wiryán, 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. Nghó-ro bo ta, Thrice only. Above which there are no certain numbers.

2. Of Order.


3. Of Place.


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.
Küm-bal, Yesterday, when the verb is in a past tense, but to-morrow, when used with a verb in the future tense.
Küm-bal ke-n ta, The day after to-morrow.
Ka-bo, Presently.
Ka-bo ká ta, Presently it is, for not yet.
Un-nung bo, Hitherto.

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

10. Of Interrogation.

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-lāng, 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-anua 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.