PART III.

THE LEXICON.
AN
AWABAKAL-ENGLISH
LEXICON
TO THE
GOSPEL ACCORDING TO SAINT LUKE
BY
L. E. THRELKELD
NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME PRINTED.

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THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

It was during the year 1827, being the third year after the commencement of my mission to the aborigines, that the first work of this kind was produced—the result of my researches, assisted by McGill. The work was entitled "Specimens of the Language of the Aborigines of New South Wales," and was printed in Sydney, the only attempt that had then been made by anyone to obtain a thorough grammatical knowledge of the aboriginal language of Australia, in any of its various dialects, and to render it into a written form.

In 1834, on the recommendation of the Rev. W. G. Broughton, the then Arch-Deacon of New South Wales, the Colonial Government, and the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, London, conjointly advanced sufficient funds to enable me to publish a small edition, now out of print, of "An Australian Grammar of the Language as spoken by the Aborigines in the Vicinity of Lake Macquarie, New South Wales." In 1850, I published, on my own account, "A Key to the Structure of the Aboriginal Language, being an Analysis of the Particles used as Affixes, to form the various modifications of the Verbs, showing the essential powers, abstract roots, and other peculiarities of the language." Both of these works were presented to, and exhibited at, the Royal National Exhibition, London, 1851.

This Lexicon will contain only those words which are used in the Gospel by Saint Luke. For the exemplification of such tenses and cases as may not be used therein, reference must be made to the "Australian Grammar," and to the "Key to the Structure of the Aboriginal Language."

A few illustrative sentences will be found at the end of the Lexicon, showing the mode in which certain forms of English phraseology are expressed in the aboriginal language.

As a tribute of respect to the departed worth of McGill, the intelligent aboriginal, whose valuable assistance enabled me to overcome very many difficulties in the language much sooner than otherwise could have been accomplished, his likeness is also attached to this work.

L. E. THRELKELD.

Sydney,
New South Wales,
1859.
The letters in the English alphabet, with some modifications, are here used to convey the sounds of letters and words in the aboriginal language. The meaning of the verb is given in the third person singular only, but it should be remembered that the verb, when rendered into English, must be made to agree with its subject, whether singular, plural, or dual—first, second, or third person, as the case may require; for example,—buntán, 'smiles,' may have to be translated 'I smile,' 'thou smitest,' 'he, she, or it smites,' 'we, ye, or they (dual and plural) smite'; cf. Grammar, p. 31. So likewise with respect to nouns; for they are singular, dual, or plural, according to the particle attached to show the number; as, kári, 'man'; kári ta, 'the man'; kári tará, 'the men'; yantín kári, 'all manner of men'; 'all men'; 'all people'; 'all mankind.'

[A hyphen is used to show the composition of some of the words.—Ed.]

A

A—the sound of this letter is the same as heard in Eng. ah!

A—retains the long sound, especially when accentuated as in ban; a sounds shorter than a.

A—a call of attention; hark!

A—p.n., Aaron.

Aaron—p.n., Aaron.

Abí—p.n., Abí.

Abímba—belonging to Abí.

Abí—p.n., Abí.

Abímba—belonging to Abí.

Abí—p.n., Abí.

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Abí—p.n., Abí.

Abímba—belonging to Abí.

Abí—p.n., Abí.
B

Barunba—belonging to them; their; theirs; gen. case.
Barun kai, barun kaiko—from them, as a cause; on account of them; abl. 1.
Barun kinbirug—locally away from them; out of them; from amongs them.
Barun kako—with them locally.
Barun katoa—in company with them; with them.
Batoleia—Gr., kingdom.
Bathileia—Gr., a king.
Batolomai—pr.n., Bartholomew.
Bato—fresh-water; cf. kokoin.
Batoto—with water, as agent.
Bato kabiruŋ—out of the water; from the water, locally.
Bau—sounded as Eng. 'bough.'
Bau-call, thou; as to the action of the verb to which it is joined.
Bau-uwil—opt., a wish as to the action of the verb to which it may be made to rise; shall be raised up.
Ba—when, as if; postfixed to pronouns, it forms the poss.*
Bai—the verbal pron. I.
Bara—down; now is down.
Barahbanug—B.; ba, bai—are sounded as Eng. 'babe; an infant.
Barabol—tending down.
Bara-they.
Barabo—they themselves.
Barabo-barabo—recip., they (do it) themselves, one to another.
Baran—down; now is down.
Barun—them; acc. case.

*For all personal pronouns, and for the case- endings of nouns, see pp. 16, 17 of the Grammar.—Er.
Breed·ka—the bread, as a subject; it is bread.
Breed·to—the bread, as agent.
Brimston·Eng., brimstone.
Bu—sounds as Eng. 'bull'; cf.*
-bug—sounds as Eng. 'bug.'
-bug—as an auxiliary particle, postfixed to the verb, denotes personal and causative agency.
-bugulliko—to act effectively by personal agency; to cause to.
Bug—sounds as in Eng. 'boom,' but with the strong nasal ng instead of the n; cf.*.
Bug·bug—to salute.
Bug·bugga—unloosed; did open.
Bug·bugulliko—to act upon so as to unloose; to open a book.
Bug·bug·ka—saluted, did salute with a kiss.
Bug·bugulliko—to salute with a kiss.
Bug·bug—to salute.
Bug·gai—now; to-day; present time.
Bug·gai·kal—of to-day; belonging to the present period; of this time; now; fresh.
Bug·gall·un—did become.
Bug·gulliko—to cause to be, by its own power; to become.
Bug—sounds as Eng. 'buck.'
Bug·ka—anger; ferociousness.
Bug·ka·bug·tai—the more wrathful (angry, enraged).
Bug·ka·ka—to be in an angry, wrathful, savage state; to be an avenger.
Bug·kakillik·kunne—anything which is in a state of anger; wrath; enmity.

Bukka·kakilliko—to be in a state of anger (wrath, rage, enmity).
Bukka·ka—anger; being angry; an enemy.
Bukka·ka·to—one who is angry (or an enemy) acting as agent.
Bukka·kan—to a—the angry one, as an agent; the adversary; the enemy.
Bukka·kau·wal—great anger.
Bukka·mai·ye—one who habitually is angry.
Bukka·mai·ye·ikai·ka—imp. neg., be not angry.
Bukka·man·un—will do angrily.
Bukka·ta·kal—in a state of rage.
Bula—dual, ye two.
Bula—for its sound cf.*
Bul—sounds as Eng. 'bull.'
Bul·bul—the heart.
Bul·bul·la—in the heart.
Bul·bul·lo—the heart, as agent.
Bul·bul·labiru·g—out of the heart.
Bulki—the back of the hand or body; any hill or mountain; a protuberance.
Bulki·koko—at or on the back.
Bulki·ra—to (unto) the back, &c.
Bulki·ka·kai—all the mountains or hills.
Bulki·kol—to the hill.
Bulki·ta—it is the mountain; the mountain.
Bulki—a·throughout the back (or hill, mountain).
Buloa·two.
Buloa·bula—dual, they two; the two; both.
Buloa·buloa—two and two.

Note.—ü always, and ü before a single consonant, are sounded like u in Eng. 'bull.'
ü always, and ü before two consonants, are sounded as u in Eng. 'hull.' See page 4.
Throughout the Lexicon, reference to this Note is made by cf.*

Bulun—dual acc., them two.
Bulun·ki biru·g—from (apart from) them two.
Bulun·ki biru·g·ko—from them two, as an agent.
Bulwar—high, lofty.
Bulwar·a—at the height; on high; noon; high noon.
Bulwar·al—to an account of the height; on high.
Bun—for its sound cf.*
Bun·issound as Eng. 'boom.'
Bun·—was and is married.
Bun·ka—to in the married state.
Bun·billala—to marry at some definite time past.
Bun·billan—to or does marry.
Bun·billi·ka—was in the act of marrying at some indefinite time past.
Bun·billiko—to marry; to take a wife; to kiss reciprocally.
Bun·billi·na—to wish, will marry.
Bun·billi·gulliko—to take a kiss by force.
Bun·billi·gulliko—to cause to be loose; to open a door.
Bun·billi·gulli—to the kiss given, as agent; with or by a kiss.
Bun·—kisses; kissing.
Bun·ka—to was kissed.
Bun·billiko—to be in a state of kissing; to kiss.
Bun·billi·ka·pa—did not kiss.
Bun·billi·ka·lila—did continue to kiss.
Bun·billi·kulliko—to continue to kiss.
Bun·billi·le·na—found; did find.
Bun·billi·ko—to find.
Bun—for its sound cf.*
Bun·permissive, let; permit.
Bun·—smitten; smote.
Bun·bén—to permit; did let.
Bun·billiko—to permit; to let.
Bun·billi·na—to permit.
Bun·billi·na—to wish to let.
Bun·billi·na—to subj., in order to permit; that...might let.
Bun·killi·gulliko—the place of smiting; the threshing floor; the pugilistic ring; the field of battle.
Bun·killi·ka—one who smites.
Bun·killi·ka·ton—from (on account of) him who smites.
Bun·killi—to smite or strike; to make a blow; cf.*
Bun·killi·gulli—towards smiting; about to smite.
Bun·killi·tai—to smite dead; to kill with a blow.
Bun·killi·ton—from (on account of) the smiting.
Bun·kiye·tai·wiriyi—one who habitually smites to death; one who kills with blows; a murderer.
Bun·killi·yiko—to, to; smite not; strike not; must not strike.
Bun·—smote; did beat.
Bun·vin—shall smite; will certainly smite.
Bun·vin·wa·ba—when... should smite; if... should smite.
Bun·tan—to permit.
Bun·tan—to perm.}
Bun·—smite; set at liberty; unloosed, released, unbound.
Bun·billi—to do a thing spoken of by some violent instrumental means; cf. tetti·burrikilli.
Bun·—a dove.
Bun·billi·gulliko—to set at liberty; unloosed, released, unbound.
Bun·billi—to do a thing spoken of by some violent instrumental means; cf. tetti·burrikilli.
Bun·—a dove.
Bun·billi·gulliko—to set at liberty; unloosed, released, unbound.
Bun·billi—to do a thing spoken of by some violent instrumental means; cf. tetti·burrikilli.
Bun·—a dove.
Buruguuggulla—mand., set at liberty; set loose.
Buruguuggulliela—was causing to be set at liberty; was unloosing or releasing.
Buruguuggulliela ba—while (as, when)... was setting at liberty.
Buruguuggulliliko—to cause to be set at liberty; to unloose; to release; to unbind.
Buruguuggulléén—did set at liberty, unloosed (of itself).
Buruguuggulliliko—to set itself at liberty of its own power; to unloose itself; to unbind itself; to go off spontaneously.
Butti—more; to do more; to continue the action.
Butti-butti—mand., more more; go on, go on.
Buttikag—any animal; ass, ox.
Buttikag ba—when (if) an animal... as an ox.
Bu-uwil—opt., wish to smite.
Bu-uwil kos—subj., in order to smite; that... might smite; on purpose to strike.
Bawa—mand., smite; strike.

C.

There is no sibilant sound in the language, consequently there is no c soft, or s, or z in the native alphabet. These letters, therefore, occur only in words of foreign origin introduced into the aboriginal tongue. The hard sound of c, as in Eng. 'cubit,' would be represented by the letter &. The letter & (Ç) represents the sound of ch., as in Eng. 'church.'

Çipu—Eng., sheep.
Kaf (titalo, Gr.)—Eng., calf.

Kalâbary—pr.n., Calvary.
Kenturion—a centurion.
Kenturion-kdo—the centurion, as an agent.
Kubit—Eng., a cubit.
Kurenia—pr.n., Cyrenia.
Kurenia-kal—belonging to Cyrenia; a Cyrenian (masc.).
Kurenia-kalín—belonging to Cyrenia; a Cyrenian (fem.).

D.

D has a middle sound betwixt t and d; it often confounds the sounds of d and t. D is used in foreign words, while t belongs to the language. The aborigines do not pronounce the Eng. c or f, generally substituting b for c, and p for f.

Dabid—David.
Dabid-to—David, as the agent.
Dabidumba—belonging to D.
Debbil (diabol, Gr.)—devil.
Debbil-debbil—intensive; a term used for an evil being of whom the aborigines are much afraid.

Dekem-milia—Lat., 10,000.
Denari—Lat., a penny.
Deutero—Gr., second.
Dhakaria—pr.n., Zacharias.
Dhakke—pr.n., Zacchaeus.
Dhélot—Gr., a zealot.
Diabolo or diabol-to—the devil, as an agent.
Diabol-kan—one having a devil.
Didathkalo (oi)—Gr., teacher.
Dodeka—Gr., twelve.

E.

E—sounds as a in Eng. 'may.'
Ela or ala!—exclam., ho! hallo!
Ela-beara!—emphatic exclam. of astonishment or surprise; oh, dear! dear me! well!
Elaión—Gr., Mount of Olives.
Ellbben—see hendeka.
Ellbben-ta—eleven it is; eleven.
Elia—pr.n., Elias.
Elia-úmba—belonging to Elia.
Eliahabet—pr.n., Elizabeth.
Elithenu—pr.n., Eliseus.
Eloi—Hebrew Elokin, God.
Elói kai—on account of Eloi.
Elói koi kóba—on account of and belonging to God.
Elói kin—in place before Eloi; before (in presence of) God.
Elói kinko—for or to Eloi.
Elói koi kóba—belonging to Eloi; belonging to God, as property.
Elói-úmba—to Eloi it is, as the subject.

Eloi-to—Elloi, as the agent; God.
Elói-úmba—belonging to Eloi, personally; God's.
Elói-úmba—belonging to Eloi; it is; it is of God; it is God's.
Emmaoun—pr.n., Emmaus.
Emmaoun kolag—to towards E.

Emmoun—acc., me.
Emmoun koi—from me; on account of me; about me.
Emmoun katoa—with (in company with, together with) me.
Emmuo kinko—for me; with me.
Emmoun kínbrug—from me; away from me.

Emmoun-úmba—it is mine; mine.

Emmuoúmba—my, mine, belonging to me. Also, Emmoúmba.
Emmuoúmba katoa—with (in company with) my.
Emmuoúmba kóba—belonging to me; of my.
Emmuoúmba tin—from mine; on account of mine, as a cause.

Et (ét)—Eng., eight.
Ethaia—pr.n., Esaias.

The sound of f is not found in the native language; when it is introduced by foreign words, the aborigines pronounce it p.

Parthiag—Eng., farthing.
Pente—Gr., five.
Pente-ta—five it is; the five.
Pentaki-kili—Gr., 5,000.
Pentakothioi—Gr., 500.
Pentékonta—Gr., fifty.

Pipat—Eng., fifteen.
Pipat—see pentékonta.
Pipat koi—in order that it may be fifty.
Pipat koi ka-uwil—in order that there may be fifty.

Pok (tálópe, Gr.)—Eng., fox.

Furlog—Eng., furlong.

Furlog hiky—Eng., sixty furlongs.

Furlog hiky-ta—sixty furlongs it is; three-score furlongs.

Ethiné—Gr., nations.
Ethiné-kal—Gr. and aboriginal, the Gentiles. See Gentail.

Etén (étén)—Eng., eighteen.

Eltoi—the eighteen it is, as a subject.

Ety-wara—Eng. and aboriginal, eighty-four.

Ety koi—in order to be eighty.

Eugélion—Gr., the gospel.

G.

G is always the English g hard.
Gabriel—pr.n., Gabriel.
Gabriel-ta—Gabriel it is.
Gabrielumbba—belonging to G.

Gadara—pr.n., Gadara.

Gadara-kal—a woman of G.

Gadarén—pr.n., Gadarene.
**AN AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGE.**

Galilae—pr.n., Galilee.
Galilae kaba—t at Galilee.
Galilae kabirug—out of G.
Galilae-k’ai—(mas. ) belonging to Galilee; a Galilean.
Galilae-kalín—(fem.) belonging to Galilee; a Galilean.
Galilae tin—from (on account of) Galilee.
Galilae tin—to—on account of Galilee, as an agent.
Girramaten—Dr., scribes.
Girramaten-l-i—belonging to the scribes.
Girramaten-kal-lo—belonging to the scribes; acting as agents.
Girramaten-ka—he who is a scribe.
Girramaten ko—for the scribes.
Girramatenunug—the scribes, as the object.
Girramaten tin—on account of the scribes; from the scribes, as a cause.
Girramaten-to—the scribes, as agents.

**G.**

G sounds as ay in Eng. "bung"; it has the nasal sound of ay in the English alphabet. The sound is invariably the same whether at the beginning, the middle, or the end of a word, and cannot be too strongly nasalised.

Ga—or; or it is.
Ga—is it?

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**THE LEXICON.**

Gakoiya yikora—mand, beware of deception.
Gakoiyellan—does now deceive.
Gakoiyellia—was deceiving or perverting.
Gakoiyelli-kan—one who lies or deceives or acts the traitor.
Gakoiyelli-kan—to—one who deceives, acting as the agent.
Gakoiyelliko—to act in such a way as to deceive; to betray; to feign; to lie; to act the spy.
Gakoiyellin—now deceiving.
Gakoiyellinán—will betray.
Gakoiyellina—(sing.) the deception; the deceiving.
Gakoiyellina—(pl.) the deceptions; the deceivings.
Gala—that (demonstrative).
Gala ko—for that; to that.
Gali—this (demonstrative).
Gali birug—from (out of) this.
Gali koba—belonging to this.
Gali naa—this is he who.
Gali—this is it that; this is that which.
Gali-tara—these are they which.
Gali tin—from (on account of) this, as a cause.
Galoa—that (there at hand.)
Galoa-ko—that there, spoken of as an agent.
Galoa kolag—towards that.
Galoa-riin—from (on account of) that, as a cause.
Gan,—interr. who?
Gan-ba—who as; whoever.
Gan...ba—who is (he)?
Ganbulliko—a peculiar idiom, lit., to be 'woeing'; a person when you know who he is; hence) to deny all knowledge of a person when at the same time you know him; to deny a person; to deny personal knowledge.
Ganbullin—will be 'whoing'; will deny.
Ganbullin wan—will certainly be 'woeing'; shall deny.
Ganka—first; before; foremost; prior; elder; &c. gau-ga or-ka.
Ganka—before; in presence of.
Ganka-ganka—the very first.
Ganka kalkillko—to be before; to be the first.
Ganka kalléin—relating to the first or the elder.
Ganka kalléin—having been before or first.
Ganka kánun—will be first.
Ganke—personal inter., who is the person? who is who?
Gan kiloa—who like?
Gan kiloa unnoa—like whom is that?
Gan kin?—upon whom? locally.
Gan kina—upon whomsoever, locally.
Ganunk—acc., who is the personal object? whom?
Gan-taya—who did do; who is the personal agent?
Gan-toa—whosoever shall act as a personal agent; whosoever does or will do.
Ganto-boa—whosoever may be the selfsame personal agent; whosoever will.
Gantco—co who is the personal agent? who is he that does?
Ganun?—to whom (have or to possess)?
Ganumba—who is he who belongs?...
Ganum—one whom to whom.
Gap—woman, a concubine.
Gapal—woman, a concubine.
Gapal too—(in company with) a woman or women.
Gar—rhymes with the Eng. 'far,' pronouncing the r very rough.
Garabu—sleep; repose.
Garaboko-to be in a state of repose; to sleep.
Garabokklin—present part., sleeping; reposing.
Garaka—the entrance or mouth of anything; i.e. kurraka.
Garakako—the entrance, as the subject.
Garawalliko—to lose one self.
Garawallilein—lost; did lose.
Garawan—a plain; a flat place; a level; i.e. garawaran.
Garo—the eldest son; the first born son; cf. kurri and koro.
Garogeen—an elderly woman; an old woman.
Garok—aged; elder; old.
Garokéa—stood up; arose.
Garokéa—stood up, at some definite time past.
Garokilla—mand., stand up.
Garokillea—mand., stand up and continue to stand.
Garokilliko—to stand upright on the feet; to be in a standing position.
Garokillora—past. part., continued to stand; stood.
Garokilliko—to stand upright on the feet; to be in a standing position.
Garokillea—past. part., standing; now standing upright.
Garomala—an elderly man; an old man.
Garukkan—turn round.
Garukkaliko—to revolve of itself; to turn one's self round.
Garug—rough; rugged.
Garuggarra—rugged; proud.
Gati—happened of itself; accidental; perchance; unawares; without cause; secret; unrevealed.
Gati—nothing; nought; not.
Gatikakilliko—to be nothing.
Gatikakulla—was not; vanished; disappeared.
Gata—the secret place.
Gatoma—emphatic, I who; it is I.
Gatoma—emphatic, it is I who.
Gatoma—mann., stand up and; to choose; to cull; to elect.
Gatuno— privately, we.
[Incomplete: see note at the end of the Lexicon.—Ed.]

H.

The aborigines seldom sound h as an initial aspirate; consequently the letter h is not much used in the language, save in words of foreign extraction.

Hebareaio—pr.n., a Hebrew.
Hebareaio-umba—belonging to the Hebrews.
Hek—Gr., six.
Hekaton—Gr., a hundred.
Hekéonta—Gr., sixty.
Hellenik—Gr., Greek.
Hendaka—Gr., eleve.
Hepta—Gr., seven.
Herod—pr.n., Herod.
Herodiath—pr.n., Herodias.
Herodato—with (in company with) Herod.
Herodonu—H., as the object.
Herodeto—Herod, as the agent.
Herodómba—belonging to H.
Herodimba-kan—being H's.
Hieru—Gr., a priest; priestess.
Hieru-kan—one who is a priest.
Hieru-ko—the priest, as agent.
Hieru-ugo—the priest or priests, as the object.
Hieron—Gr., temple.
Hieron ka—at the temple.
Hieron tin—from (on account of) the temple.
Hierothalem—Gr., Jerusalem.
Hierothalem ka—at or in J.
Hierothalem kabirou—out of J., from (away from) J.
Hierothalem kál—belonging to Jerusalem (masc.); a man of Jerusalem.
Hierothalem kalin—belonging to Jerusalem (fem.); a woman of Jerusalem.
Hour (hora, Gr.)—Eng., hour.
Hour ba—when (at) the hour.
Hour ka—was at the hour.
Hourka—ta—it was at the hour.
Hundared—see hekaton.
Hundared ka—hundred it is; the hundred.

I.

I (i)—sounds as e in Eng. 'eat.'
I (i)—sounds as ee in Eng. 'een.'
Iaero (Yaero)—Gr., Jairus.
Iakob (Yakob)—pr.n., Jacob.
Iakobono—Jacob, as the object.
Iakobimba—belonging to Jacob.
Iako—(Yako)—Gr., James.
Iako-umba—of or belonging to James; James's.
Iako-umba-ko—belonging to J., as the agent.
Yeha—Heb., pr.n., Jehovah.
Yehaono—J., as the object.
Yeha—co—to Jehovah.
Yehaoko—J., as the agent.
Yeha-umba—belonging to J.
Iethu—Gr., pr.n., Jesus.
Iethu-ko—a, with (in company with) Jesus.
Iethu-ko—to Jesus, locally. [Is.
Iethu kinko—to Jesus, where he
Jethu-ko—to Jesus, as the agent.
Jethunu—Jesus, as the object.
Jotho—pr.n., Joanna.
Jotho—pr., Joanna, as an agent.
Jotho—Gr., pr.n., John.
Jothonu—J., as the object.
Jotho-umba—of or belonging to
Jotho—Gr., John's.
Jotho—pr.n., Isaack.
Jotho—Isaac, as the object.
Jotho—L., belonging to 1.
Jotho—pr., Isaack.
Jotho—pr.n., Israel.
Jotho—prn., Isaack.
Jotho—Gr., pr.n., Judah.
Jotho—(oi)—Gr., pr.n., a Jew.
Jotho—co, of or belonging to
Jotho—a man of
Jotho—pr.n., Judah.
Jotho—to Judah.
Jotho—to Judah (for him to have).

J.

[Other tribal dialects have the palatals j and c, but this Awaba-kal has not; in it j occurs only in imported words.—Ed.]

Jail—Eng., jail.
Jeriko—pr., Jericho.
Jerusalem—see Hierothalem.

K.

K is sounded as in Eng. 'Kate.'
Ka is sounded as in Eng. 'cart.'
Ka korien—neg., not; am not.
Kaia—call, here! come hither!
Kaibulliko—to cry out; to call aloud; to 'kai'; because the blacks use that word as we do hello! hoy!
Kaibullinun—will cry out.
Ka ba—to be in such a state or condition (as mentioned).
Ka ba (at the beginning of a sentence)—if it is (as stated).
Kaibirug—from; out of; away from; apart from.
Kabo—presently; by-and-by.
Kabo koa—in company with by-and-by; in order to be by-and-by; until.
Kai—rhymes with Eng. 'eye.'
Kai—imp., ba (an entreaty).
Kaiapath—pr.n., Calaphas.
Kai ba—cried out; called. The word 'kai' is used, as well as 'kani,' to call attention.
Kaibug—a light (of any kind); a lamp or candle.
Kaibug gu—place of a light, as the candlestick.
Kaibulla—imp., call; cry aloud.
Kaibullene—in cried out; did cry out; did shout aloud.
Kaibullia—imp., call out and continue to call.
Kaiullielia—was lifting up the voice; was shouting.
Kaibulliko—to cry out; to lift up the voice; to call aloud; to shout. Also, Kaiulliko.
Kaiullinun—will call; will cry out; will shout aloud.
Kaiullinun wal—certainly will call or shout; shall call.
Kain—sounds as Eng. 'kine.'
Kain—in possession of; having.
Kaihar—Lat. pr.n., Cesar.
Kaihar kinka—for (to) Cesar.
Kaihari—ko—C., as the agent.
Kaiharuug—Cesar, as the object, acc.; to Cesar, dat.
Kaiharumba—Cesar's.
Kaiharumhata—it is what belongs to Cesar; that which is Cesar's.
Kaiullun—ceased; ended.
Kaiulliko—to cease; to finish.
Kaiwitoara (†Pathak)—passed over; the Passover.
Kaiyallia—imp., be silent; be mute; cease; leave off.
Kaiyalleakan—again to cease or leave off.
Kaiyella—imper., be silent or mute; cease.
Kaiyelliko—to be silent or mute; to cease.
Kaiyellinun—will cease.
Kaiyin—an edge; the other side.
Kaiyin kaiyin—(plu.) all sides; every side.
Kaiyin kola—over towards the other side.
Kaiyinkon—the side or edge.
Kaiyinkon taba—at or on the other side or edge.
Kaiyin tako—to be over against cn the other side.
Kaiyu—power, ability; powerful, able.
Kaiyu kako—unto the power.
Kaiyu kan—being powerful; being able; one having power; one having ability.
Kaiyu kan kaiyin—will be able.
Kaiyu kan to—a person having power, as agent.
Kaiyu koa—with (in company with) power; accompanied by power.
Kaiyu korien—not powerful or able; unable.
Kaiyu korien to—unable to act, as an agent.
Kaiyu tin—from (on account of) the power.
Ka\-kan—*deiuiu' tense, it was (early in the morning) this day or of the day spoken of.
Kakillai—being and continuing to be.
Kakillan—did remain in a state of (whatever is spoken of).
Kakillieliko—to be and to continue to be.
Kakilli-kan—one who is and continues to be.
Kakilliliela—was being and continuing to be (in such a state).
Kakilliko—to be.
Kakillin—being now actually (in such a state).  
Ka kovien kakilliko—not to be; to fail to be.
Kakulla—was (in such a state).  
Kakullai—to be awhile; to be for a season.
Kakullai-ta—it is for awhile; it endures for a season.
-kil—(masc.) belonging to a time or place; in a state of; a man of such a place.
-kilin—(fem.) belonging to a place; a female of such a place.
Kalog—afar off; far; distant.  
Kalog ka—at a distance.
Kalog kaba—being afar off or at a distance.
Kalog-kolag—towards afar off; to a distance.
Kamel—*Eng., camel.
Kamunbilla—*imp., forgive; let be; permit to be.
Kamunbilla kakilliko—to permit to be in any state or condition.
Kamunbilliko—to cause to let be; to permit to be.
Kamunbin' in—will cause to let be; will permit to be.
Kamunbin' in wal—will certainly cause to permit to be; shall cause to let be.
AN AUSTRALIAN LANGUAGE.

Kara-auwilliko—to seek carefully with a wish to find.
Kara-auwilli-koa—that ... might find; in order to find.
Karaawollium—aorist, found; shall have found.
Karaawolliko—to find.
Karaawollinum— fut., will find.
Karaewug—the south wind.
Kari—the first; i.e., kurri.
Kari-kari—a reduplication denoting intensity or plurality; the very first.
Kariğ—all through; throughout the whole.
Kariğ-kareug— fine raiment.
Kariğ-kareug-ko—fine dress, as the agent.
Karin—pain.
Karin-kan—one who is in pain.
Karol—heat of any kind; hot.
Katai—always; to be always; forever; ever.
Kataikal—of every sort.
Ka tako—to be with.
Katsa—had been; had lived; had existed.
Kätan—present tense of kakilliko, 'to be in any state' am; art; is; are; it is used with singular, dual, and plural pronouns.
Kata—to be again.
Kätéa ka—to be until.
Kätéa-kan—one who is again; being again.
Kätéa-kanun—will be again.
Kätéa-kanun wokka ka—will become again up; will be again.
Kätéa-kan—subj., may be again.
Katilli-kan—one who is the thing spoken of and acts as such; one who is ...
Katilliiko—to be (substantively) the thing spoken of; to be in any state or condition.
Katillinn—(substantively) existing as; if preceded by piri-wal, 'chief, lord, king,' it means—does exercise lordship.
Katillinnin—will be (substantively), as above.
Kau—sounds as Eng. 'cow.'
Kan-ka-nwil—opt., would wish to be.
Kan-ka-nwil koa—sub., in order to be...; that might be...
Kan-nú—gathered together; assembled.
Kan-ma korien—did not assemble together.
Kan-ma pa—prin., would have gathered together, but
Kan-manun—will cause to come together; will gather together.
Kan-ma-nwil—opt., wished to gather together; would gather together.
Kan-ma-yé—one who habitually causes to assemble or collect together; a collector.
Kan-mullan—did assemble together; did take council.
Kan-mulligél—the place where the gathering together is made; the place of assembly; the council chamber; the parliament house.
Kan-mulligél lako—dat., to the place of assembly; to the council.
Kan-mulliko—to cause to gather together; to collect; to gather together, as quails their young or a hen her chickens.
Kan-tilliko—to assemble or collect together, of themselves.
Kan-tillinn—to will of themselves assemble together.
Kauwa—imperfect; be; be in such a state. Also, Ka-wa.
Kauwa ba—be it so; let it be in this manner.

THE LEXICON.

Kawal—great; large; big.
Kawal kakilliko—to be great.
Kawal kakulla—was great.
Kawal-kan—a one who is great; being great.
Kawal-kawal—a great many; intensely great; very great.
Kawal-kawallla—the many, as the subjects.
Kawal-kawalllo—very many, as the agents.
Kawal-kawall—a great, as in company with the great...
Kawal-la—great, as the subject; much; abundance.
Kawal-laag—is great, large, or abundant; a great deal.
Kawallan—does greatly...Kawal-lo—great, as an agent.
Kawal-loa—through the many or great.
Kawal-loa kokeroa—through the many houses; through the village, town, or city.
Kawal-lo konar6—a great multitude (as agents) did, does, or will... according to the tense of the verb.
Kawul yanti—be it so; be it in this manner; be it thus.
Kauwil loa yanti—in order to be thus; that ... might be in this manner.
Kauwil-woyelliko—to command by word of mouth to assemble together; to call a council; to summon a congregation.
Ke—sounds as ca in Eng. 'care.'-kef— an interrogative particle.
Kea-kea— courageous, victorious.
Also, Kia-kia.
Kea-kea-ma—did cause to conquer; has conquered.
Kearan—pres. tense neg., no, not.
Keawai—simple negation, nay; no; not.
Keawai wun-ba—did not leave.
Keawai-wal—determinate negation, shall not; certainly shall not.
Keawaran—pres. tense of nega., no, it is not; no; not.
Keawaran bag—denial, not I; I am not.
Keawaran-keawai—no; nor.
Kenukun—the large white rock lily; a lily.
Kerun—complete; i.e. kirun.
Ki—sounds as Eng. 'key.'
Kia-kia— upright; this denotes conquest, victory; because one left standing upright after a combat or battle is the victor.
Kol—Eng., a kid.
-kil—a particle used in the infinitive form of the verb 'to be.'
-killi—particle used as the auxiliary sign of the verb 'to be.'
-killi—to be, as an auxiliary, to indicate the initiation of the action implied by the verb to which it is joined; e.g., bünkilliko—to proceed to smite; from the root bûn, 'a blow.'
Kilbugnulliko—to cause to snap by personal agency; to snap, as a piece of rope; to break, as a cable.
Kilburrliko—to cause to snap by an instrument.
Kilkulliko—to cause to snap.
Killibinbin—clear; unsotted; bright; shining; pure; glorious.
Killibinbin kaba—in a state of shining glory; in a pure, unsotted, glorious condition.
Killibinbin kakilliko—to be in a bright, glorious state.
Killibinbin kamumbilla—imper., let there be brightness, splendor, glory; glory be.
Kilpisi—a did snap as a cord; broke as a rope breaks.
Kilpisyelliko—to snap, as a cord snaps when it breaks.
Kin—prep., to; to a person.
Kin-ba—with; at; is at; locally.

Kinta—fear.
Kinta kakilliela—was afraid; feared and did fear; feared.
Kinta kakilliiko—to be in a state of fear; to fear; to be afraid.
Kinta kakulla—was in a state of fear; was afraid.
Kinta kan—to being afraid; one who is afraid; a coward.
Kinta kan—to—one who fears, as an agent.
Kinta korn—imp., fear not.
Kinta korien—not to fear; no fear.
Kinta laq—does now fear; is now afraid.
Kinta naktilliiko—fearful to see.
Kinta nakiilili—(sing.) it is fearful seeing; a frightful sight.
Kinta nakiilli-ta—(plu.) fearful sights.
Kintellian—did laugh.
Kintelliko—to laugh.
Kintellinun— fut., will laugh.
Kintellauni—val, will certainly laugh; shall laugh.
Kipai—fat; ointment; unction.
Kira—a ditch; canal.
Kiri—queen; cf., piriwal.
Kiroabataaera—that which is poured out or spilled.
Kiroabulliela—did pour out.
Kiroabullielloko—to continue to pour out; to continue spilling.
Kiroabulliko—to pour out all; to spill. Also, Kiropulliko.
Kiroabullin—now spilling.
Kiroabullinun—will pour out.
Kiron—pa—shed; is shed or spilt.
Kirra—gently, carefully.
Kirrai—see Kirra. &c.
Kirrai—Kirrai—round about.
Kirrai—Kirrai ta ba—surrounded.
Koor—Kirrai—umulliko—to cause to go round about or revolve, as a windmill; to sift grain, as with a sieve; to bring the chaff to the top.
Kirra—Uvolliko—to seek wishing to find; i.e., kara—uvalliko.
Kirra—Uolliko—in order to seek diligently; that... might seek diligently.
Kirra—Uolliko—to move carefully; to seek diligently.
Kirrikin—clothing; a garment of any kind; cloak; veil; curtain; covering.
Kirrikin—ta—it is the garment.
Kirrikin—tabs—with the garment.
Kirrikin—to—clothing (raiment, robe), as an agent.
Kirrikin—wuntoara—had the garments, or clothes which were left.
Kirrin—light; as, daylight.
Kirrin—pain; fever; agony.
Kirrin—kakilliko—to be in a state of pain (fever, agony).
Kirrin—kan—one being in pain or suffering agony.
Kirrin—kan noa—he being in an agony.
Kirrin—kitan—is in pain; is in a state of anguish or agony.
Kirul—green, as a young tree.
Kirun—all; the whole.
Kirunta—a creek; a ditch.
Kittug—hair (of the head only).
Kiyubanun—will do with fire.
Kiyubataara—that which is done with fire (roasted, broiled).

Kiyubulliko—to do with fire; to roast or broil.
Kiyu—pa—ba—done or destroyed by fire; roasted; burned.
Kleopa—l.p.r.u., Kleopas.
Ko—particule for the purpose of.
Koa—in order to; that... might.
Koor—kan—Kakilliko—to be strutting like a turkey-cock; to be lifted up or proud.
Koor—kan—being proud; one who is proud.
Koor—kan—kori—en—not proud.
Koor—kan—umulliko—to make proud.
Koakillai—ta—contention; any strife of words.
Koakillan—strives with words; does quarrel or rebuke.
Koakillain—did rebuke, &c.
Koakillan—did rebuke.
Koakilliko—to scold; to quarrel; to contend; to rebuke.
Koakul—rebuked.
Koatun—swears at.[at.
Koatelliiko—to curse; to swear.
Kawawa—imp., chide; rebuke.
Koba—of or belonging to any thing; amba—of or belonging to any person.
Kobina—Eng., governor.
Kobina kinko—dat. 2, to the governor.
Koba—taara—that which is in possession; that which is obtained.
Koito—an herb.
Koito—therefore; for; because; consequently.
Koito—ba—therefore as; because it is so.
Koito noa ba—for as he... for when he... because he...
Koivon—rain.
Koivon tanan ba—as the rain approaches.
Koivs—murmured; repined.

Koivelliko—to murmur; to re- pine; to rebuke.
Koiveli—ka—in order to rebuke; plant... might rebuke.
Koivug—fire.
Koivug—ka—in the fire; is in the fire.
Koivug—kako—in (into) the fire.
Koivug—ko—fire, as an agent.
Koivun—shyness; shame.
Koivun—bara—town; down ashamed; to be abused.
Koivun—toaara—that which is become ashamed.
Koivun—kakilliko—to be in a state of shame; to be ashamed.
Koivun—kan—will be ashamed.
Kokeraa—habitation; hut; shelter; tent; tabernacle; house; palace; temple.
Koker—a—dat., at or in the house, temple, &c.
Koker—buriu—away from out of the house.
Koker—ka—dat. 1, to the house.
Koker—kola—dat. 2, towards the house.
Koker—a kari—all the houses; the whole of the houses; the village, town, city.
Koker—kola kerera kola—not towards the houses; from house to house.
Kokeraa—her—it is the master (owner, landlord) of the house.
Koker—to—the master of the house, as an agent.
Kokeron—through the house.
Koker—on (account of) the house.
Kokoi—koko—surrounded; inclosed.
Kokoin—fresh water; cf. bato.
Kokoin—kan—one having water; possessing water; dropsical.
Kokoin—to—a dropsical person, as an agent.
Kokoin-kan warakag—one filled
with water; one having the
dropsy.
Kokoin kolag—to (towards) the
water; going to water.
Kokrug—an indigenous fig; a fig.
Kolag—towards; now about to.
Koli—sound; noise; roar.
Koli-lag-bullikilo—to make a
sound or noise; to roar.
Koli-lag-bullin—now making a
noise or sounding; roaring as
the wind or sea.
Kolibulti koriien—not to chop.
Kolibultan—chopped; reaped.
Kolibultilla—imp., cut down.
Kolibultilliko—to chop, as with
an axe; to hew; to mow; to
reap with a hook or any other
thing that cuts or chops; to
cut with a sword.
Kolibultillin—pres. part., chop-
ing; hewing; reaping.
Kolibultillinm—will chop, &c.
Kolibultinm—will chop, &c.
Kolibultinn—wal—shall cut;
will certainly chop.
Koli—water; of kori and bato.
Komarras—shade; a shadow.
Komonba—a drop or clot.
KÖg—sounds as the Eng. 'gong,'
but with the o long.
KOGKA—a reed.
Kõgõg, kõgõg—the noise made
by any person sound asleep;
hence, to be overpowered with
sleep.
Kõgõg-kan—being sleepy; one
who sleeps.
Kôgõg-kan-to—one who sleeps,
being the agent.
Kon—sounds as the Eng. 'cone,'
but rather longer, laying the
accent on the o.
Konara—tribe; host; company;
assemble; family; army;
herd; nation.
Konarrin—from the tribe, as a
cause; because of the tribe,
company, assemble, &c.
Konain—good to look at; pretty;
handsome; noble in appear-
cance.
Konain kakillliko—to be in a
beautiful state; to be pretty;
to be handsome; to be gar-
nished.
Konain kakoko—to being pretty.
Konain-kan—one who is pretty;
being handsome.
Konain-ta—it is pretty, &c.
Konain-tara—the pretty things.
Konain-taro—the pretty (per-
sons or things), as agents.
Konain-to—pretty, as an agent.
Koin—an unknown being of
great power, of whom the ab-
origines are very much afraid.
Könta—that person, as an agent.
Kön-to-ka—that person as an
agent is...
Konug—dung; excremen.
Konug-gel—the place of dung;
a dunghill.
Konug-gel ko—for the dunghill.
Hera—a mandatory prohibition;
e.g., kinta kora, 'fear not.'
Koradhin—pr.n., Chorazin.
Korakal—see korakol.
Kora koa—interrogative of nega-
tion, why not?
Korari—aloney place.
Korai—ceased action; rested.
Koribibi—strong, rushing, vio-
1ent; as a stream of water or
the tide of the sea.
Korien—denial, not.
Koriiikoko—to cease action; to
rest; to be still.
Korima—did cleanse; baptized.
Korimanu—will use water to
cleanse; will baptise.
Korimulliela—being cleansed
or baptised.
Korimulli-kart—one who cleanses
with water; a baptist.
Korimullikanne—baptism.
Korimullikan-ta—the baptism.
Korimulliko—to use water in
any way; cleanse with water;
if kori, koli; 'water'; mulliko
means 'to do with'; hence
korimulliko is used to mean
'to baptize,' in any form.
Korimulli koa—that... might
cleanse with water; that... might
baptise.
Koro-ka—concealed; washed.
Korokal—old, worn out; said of
40thes or property, not of
persons.
Korokakkiliiko—to be in a state
of concealment; to hide one's
self; to be concealed.
Korokal la—dat., to the old.
Korokal katua-kanun—will be
again old.
Korowa—the sea; the waves of
the sea.
Korowa tarai—the sea coast;
the seaside; the coast.
Korug—the inland part of the
country; the interior; the
bush; the wilderness.
Korug ka—in the wilderness;
in the bush; in the interior.
Korug kabirug—from (out of,
away from) the bush; from
the country; from the in-
terior.
Korug tun—from (on account of)
the wilderness, as a cause.
Korun—still; silent; calm.
Kot—Eng., coat.
Kota—Eng., coat.
Kota-ka—one having a coat.
Kota—thought; did think.
Kota ba—when (if)... did think.
Kota-kan kora—mand. (partici-
pal form), cease thinking.
Kota-bumbilliko—to permit to
cause to think; to let think.
Kota-bumbes—allowed to cause
thought; did astonish; made
astonished.
Kota korien—thought not.
Kotan—thinks; does think.
Kotanun—fut., will think.
Kotata—thought; the thing
which is thought.
Kota yikora—mand. (the verbal
form) do not think; think not;
take no thought.
Kotara—an aboriginal instru-
ment of war called by the
Europeans 'a waddy'; a cud-
gel, made of iron wood, stout
in the middle but tapering to
a point.
Kotarna—having a cud-
gel.
Kotara — the cudgel, as an
agent; with or by the cudgel.
Kotella—mandatory (the verbal
form), do think; remember;
reflect.
Kotellan—does think.
Kottellon—aor., did, does, will
think; thought; thinks.
Kotellia—mand. (the participal
form), think; be thinking; re-
member; reflect; meditate.
Kotellieta—thought; did think;
was thinking.
Kotelliikoko—to think and con-
tinue to think; to be thinking.
Kotellikanne—the thing which
is thought; imagination; idea.
Kotelliko—to think; to be in
thought.
Kotellin—part. pres., the action
of thought; thinking.
Kotellina—thought.
Kotia—a kinnaman or a neigh-
bour; a friend; a guest.
Ko'ti—personally belonging to
self; own-self; e.g., giroomba
koti, 'thine own-self.'
Kói bula umullan—the two became friends again; lit., the two were caused to be akin.
Kói karrant—one (of the self-same.
Kói kabullik—to be near of kin; a kinsman, friend, neighbour.
Kói ta—(simg.) the kinsman or neighbour; friend; guest.
Kói tan—(plur.) the kinsfolk; kinsmen; neighbours; friends.
Krai—the west; westward; inland; i.e. kirrai. [west.
Krai tin—from (because of) the Christ, emphatic.
Krait,—it is the Christ; the Christ, emphatic.
-káli—particle masc., belonging to any locality; i.e. káli.
-kálim—part. fem., belonging to any locality; i.e. kali.
Kálai—wood; timber; a tree of any kind.
Kulla—because, for.
-kulla—postf. particle, the sign of an aorist tense; e.g., koa, to be.
Kullabulliko—to cut round; to circumcise.
Kullaburra—shining; glorious; bright; resplendent; glory.
Kulla wal—because certainly; surely.
Kulla-wal-léa—because certainly has or did.
Kulleug, kullüug—the neck.
Kulligitiela—cut; did cut.
Kulligitelli—to cut, as with a knife or some such cutting instrument.
Kullimmulliko—to make use of the toe; hence, to climb; because the blacks cut notches in the bark, and, to ascend the trunk of a tree, place the toe therein.
Kulliwa—climbed; did climb.
Kullo—cheek.
Kulwen—stiff, as a corpse. Kún—sounds as Eng. 'come'; cf. *.
Kunara—blood.
Kumara-kan—a bloody person.
Kumba—to Morrow.
Kumbakenta—the period of time after to-morrow; the day after to-morrow; the third day.
Kumbampaiyelli—to be troublesome, clamorous, noisy.
Kumbarawan—does trouble, as by some movement or baste.
Kumbarulliko—to trouble or tease; to worry.
Kumari—a shady place; a hole in a rock; a cave.
Kummari—northward; north.
Kummari tin—from the north.
Kummulliko—to cause trouble, anxiety; to be anxious.
Kumullikan—troubled; anxious.
Kün—for its sound of *.
Kumbintéa—did smile with a knife or a sword; cut; smote.
Kumbintilli—to cut with a knife; to smite with a sword or any similar edged instrument.
Kúna koa—last...should or might
Kunta—nest; the nest of a bird.
Kunto—food; vegetable food, as bread, but not animal food.
Kunto-kan—one having food; one possessed of food.
Kúri—man; mankind; men.
Kúri koba—belonging to men; of mankind; of man (sing. or plur.).
Kúri koba ko dat, to man's.
Kurinio—Gr. prn., Cyrenius.
Kúri tin—from man, as a cause; on account of man.
Kúri multiug—gél—the men of this place; those of this generation.
Kurr—sounds as Eng. 'cur.'
Kurrag—froth; foam.
Kurragk—to froth, as an agent.
Kurraga-kan—to cause by personal agency to foam.
Kurraga-buug—was caused to foam; foamed.
Kurrai—(sing.) the first; from the first; from the first.
Kurri—first; cf. kara.
Kurri bi—ku—(from out of) the first; from the first.
Kurri—any.
Kurri tin—from (on account of) any.
Kurrikög—the first-born male; cf. kurrikog, the elder brother.
Kurri ko—ko—(from) anything.
Kurri kurri—intensive, the very first; the beginning.
Kurri kurri ka—is the first.
Kurri—kurri kabirug—from the first; from the beginning.
Kurri kurri—to—first; as an agent.
Kurrilie—borne; was carrying.
Kurri—gél—the place of carrying; the carrying places, as the railway.
Kurri—(from) to carry; to bear.
Kurri—choke; suffocate; stifled; drowned.
Kurri—carries, bears, brings forth; cf. karin.
Kurrianbái—daughter-in-law.
Lepton—Gr., a small coin; a mitre.
Lepton-ta—a mite; it is a mite.
Lo—sounds as Eng. 'lo!'
Lot—pr.n., Lot.
Lotámna—belonging to Lot.
Luka—Gr. pr.n., Luke.
Luthania—pr.n., Lysanias.

M
Ma—imp., do (a challenge).
-ma—an auxil. particle denoting the perf. past aorist, did; done
ma korien—did not; not done.
Mabogun—a widow.
Mabogun koba—belonging to a widow; a widow's.
Magdala-kalin—(fem.), a woman of Magdala; Magdalene.
Mai—sounds as Eng. 'my.'
Maiya—a snake; a serpent (the genus).
Makoró-han—one who fishes; a fisherman.
Makoró—fish (the genus).
Makoró—fish, as an agent.
Makoró biru—away from fish; a piece of a fish.
Makorinin—from fish, as a cause; on account of fish.
Malma—lightning.
Manuma—a ghost, the spirit of a departed person; not the spirit of a living person, which is marai; cf. Mairi (not manuma) Yirri-yiri the Holy Ghost.'
Man—sounds as Eng., 'man.'
-man—as a particle, denotes the present tense of the verb causative.
Mankilli-gel—the place of taking or receiving, as the counter of a shop; the bank; the treasury.
Mankilli-kan—one who takes in hand; a doer; a servant.
Mankilliiko—to take in hand; to do; to receive.
Mankilli kolag—about to take in hand.
Mankillin—now taking; holding; doing; receiving.
Mankiye—one who is a habitual taker; a thief.
Mankiye-ko—to (against) a thief.
Mankiye nukug-ka—a taker of women; a woman stealer; an adulterer.
Manki yikora—prohib. imp., do not steal; do not take.
Man korien—neg., did not take.
Mankilla—have taken in hand; did take; took.
Man pa—privative of effect, unable to take; could not accomplish the taking hold of.
Mantala—did take, at some former period.
Mantan—does take hold of.
Mantilla—imp., take it.
Mantilliko—to take; receive.
Mantillina—now receiving.
Mantillinni—wal—will certainly take; it shall be taken.
Mantoara—that which is taken, received or held; the deposit; the theft.
Manumbilla—imp., permit to take; let take.
Manumbilliko—to allow to take; to let take.
Manu—iat., will take.
Manun—wal—will certainly take; shall take.
Mar—imp., take; do take; take hold; receive.
Marai—spirit; soul of a living being not a ghost; which is manuma.
Marai-kan—one who is a spirit; having a spirit.

Mairi-kan—to—one possessing a spirit, acting as an agent.
Mairi koba—belonging to the spirit or soul of the spirit.
Mairi-marai—actively engaged doing something; busy; busily employed.
Mairi nurinina—spirits belonging to your spirits; your souls.

Marai—to—the spirit, as an agent.
Mairi yirri-yirri—the spirit sacred; the Holy Spirit.
Maralla—imp., continueto take; receive.
Maritha—pr.n., Martha.
Marai-uwil—opt., that... may take.
Marai-uwil kaon—subj., in order that... might take or receive.
Mari—pr.n., Mary.
Marai—an indigenous thorn; a thorny bush; a bramble.
Mataye—one habitually given to greediness; a glutton. Also, Mataye.
Mataye-koa-katák-kún—lest any greediness (gluttony, surfeiting) should be.
Mattara—hand.
Mattárin—from (on account) of the hand; by the hand, as an instrument.
Mattaró—the hand, as the agent; with the hand.
Mattaroa— with (accompanied with or through) the hand, as an instrument.
Mattila—dual, acts together; did together.
-mau—rhymes with Eng. 'cow.'
-mau—the causative particle in the optative and subjunctive form of the verb.
Meapa—recently cultivated or planted.

Meapala—or. def., planted, at some certain time past.
Meapulla—planted; did plant.
Meapullika—imp., plant; do plant.
Meapulliko—to plant, set, cultivate.
Me—sounds as in Eng. 'may.'
Mentha—Lat., mint.
Mi—is sounded as Eng. 'me.'
Mikan—presence; fronting; in the face of; before.
Mikan-ta—the presence.
Mikan take—in the presence of; before.
Mimis—did cause to stay.
Mimulliko—to detain; to urge to stay.
Min—sounds as Eng. 'mien.'
Minn—sounds as in Eng. 'mint.'
Mina—Gr., a pound.
Minarig?—what!
Minarig-bo—what thing?
Minarigbo—any self-same thing; anything.
Minarig ke?—what is? what are?
Minarig tin?—what from, as a cause? wherefore? from what cause? why?
Mimbilliko—to crush; to grind.
Mimbínun—will grind.
Mimbínun wal—will certainly crush or grind; shall grind.
Minka—imp., wait.
Minká—remained; waited.
Minki—any mental or moral feeling; the feeling of sympathy; sorrow; compassion; penitence; patience; repentance; pondering.
Minki kabirug—from (out of) such a feeling.
Minki kakillile—was sympathetic.
Minki kakilliliela—was and continued to sympathise or feel penitent, &c.
Minki kakilliko—to be in a state of inward feeling; to sympathise; to sorrow; to mourn; to be penitent.

Minki kakulla—sympathised; have sympathised.

Minki-kan—one who sympathises or feels sorry and repents.

Minki-kanne—sympathy; any inward feeling; repentance.

Minki-kanne-te—sympathy it is; the sympathy.

Minki kinân—will sympathise (sorrow, repent).

Minki kâta—sympathyses; repents.

Minki kori—without feeling.

Minki-lâg—sympathises; feels sorrow; repents.

Minki-liko—to wait (stay, dwell).

Minkin—waits; dwells; delays.

Minmân!—what are actually present? how many? how much?

Minmû?—what things, as the object?

Minmûg-kan!—what thing now about (I, we, you, &c.)

Minmûg-bânûn!—what will... do? what will be done?

Minmûg-bânûn-kan!—what now will some one do?

Minmûg-bânûn-wal!—what will... certainly do? what shall be done?

Minmûgbo or minmambo—something; anything; somewhat.

Minmûgbo—minmûgbo—many things; everything; all things.

Minmûg-bulilida!—what was going on? what was doing?

Minmûg-buliliko—(an interrogative form of the verb) what is doing? what is going on?

Minmûg-buliliko-â—about to do something.

Minmûg-bulînûn?—what will be going on or doing.

Mippirai—honeycomb.

Mippirai kabirâ—honeycomb.

Mirka—perhaps; i.e. murka.

Mirka-ta—perhaps it is.

Mirkin—virginity; purity.

Mirkom—pure; clean.

Mirobumbillia—imper. and permissive, permit to continue to take care of or save.

Miromâ—took care of; did keep; did save.

Mirona-bumbilla—imper. permit to take care of or save.

Miremanûn—will take care of; will save; will occupy.

Mirona pa—private, did (not) take care of; without care of.

Mironulla—imper. take charge of, if necessary.

Mironullia—imper. continue to take care of; save and continue to save.

Mironulli-kan—one who takes charge of (watches over, saves from harm) a saviour.

Mironulliko—to take charge of; to take care of; to watch over; to keep; to save from harm.

Mirrûl—desolate; unproductive; barren; poor.

Mîrrullia, mûrulla—a maid; having no husband; barren; poor.

Mirrull kaiko—for the miserable.

Mirrull—lo—the poor and destitute, as agents.

Mirrull-mirrull-kan—one who is in a miserable state; poor; destitute.

Mirrigil — ready; prepared to remove or to go a journey.

Mirro-mirrornâ—rubbed and continued to rub.

Mirromulliko—to rub.

Mirug—the shoulder.

Mirug ka—on the shoulder.

Mita—a sore.

Mita-mitâg—sores; full of sores.

Mittâ—waited; did wait.

Mitti—small; little; a little one; the youngest child.

Mitti—the youngest son.

Mitti-kago—the youngest son, as the agent.

Mittilliea—waited and continued to wait; was waiting; waited; stayed; remained.

Mittilliko—to wait or remain.

Miyû—hindered; prevented.

Miyelliko—to hinder.

Moîya—cool.

Moîya kâna—in order to cool; that... might cool. [fire.

Mokû—arms; weapons of war.

Money—Eng., money.

Moni-gel—money-place; a purse; a bank.

Moni-ko—money, as the agent.

Morûg—a particle; a very small bit; a mote; dust.

Moroko—the sky; the visible heavens; heaven.

Moroko kaba—is in heaven.

Moroko kabirâ—from (away) from the sky; from heaven.

Moroko kake—in or to heaven.

Moroko kaba—belonging to the sky or heaven.

Moroko lin—from (on account of) heaven, as a cause; from heaven; of heaven.

Moron—life.

Moron-ba—lives; is alive.

Moron-ba-katea-kainûn—will be alive again; will live again.

Moron kakilliko—to be in a living state; to be alive; to live.

Moron-kano ta—they (he) who are alive; the living.

Moron kainûn—will be alive; will live.

Moron kâta—is in the state of living; is alive; lives.

Moron ko—for life.

Moron koo katea-kainûn—lost ... should be alive again; lost ... should be saved alive.

Moron-ia katea-kainûn—life will be again; the life is to be again.

Mott—sounds as Eng. 'mote.'

Mothé—p.n.n., Moses.

Mothé-koo—Moses, as the agent.

Mothé-to—Moses, as the agent.

Mothé-to noa—Moses he, as the agent.

Mothé-tumâ—belonging to M

Mottilliea—did smite on the breast.

Mottilliko—to smite the breast.

Mottam—sounded as in Eng. 'moon.

Mûg—rhymes with Eng. 'bag.'

Mûgga-ma—did wrap up.

Mûggamantua—that which is wrapped up or swaddled.

Mûgûgamulliko—to cause to be covered; to wrap up in soft 'ti-tree bark as clothing; to swaddle; to swathe.

Mukkaka—the noise which a bird utters; to cackle; to crow.

Mukkakkakâ-tibütto—the crow of a cock.

Mukkin—the form of address to a young female; maid.

Muleuva-kan—one wounded by an instrument; one caused to become wounded by an instrument.

Mulûg—close by; sight at hand.

Mulûg kakilliea—was and continued to be close by.

Mulûg kakilliko—to be near.

Mum—for its sound of *.

Mumbilla—imper. lend; do lend.

Mumbilu—does lend.

Mumbilliein—lent; did lend.
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Mumbilliko—to lend.
Mumbimn̓ūn̓—will lend.
Mumbotara—that which is lent; the loan; the debt.
Mupsa—fast, shut, silent, dumb.
Mupsa kakilliko—to be fast, as the mouth; to be silent or dumb; to hold your peace.
Mupsa kakillimin̓ūn̓—will be fast or dumb; will be silent.
Mupsa kakulla—was fast; was silent; held their peace.
Mupsa unnulliko—to cause to be silent or dumb.
Mūr—sounds as mur in Eng. 'murder,' but the r is rougher.
Mūr—sounds as Eng.'moor'; cf. Mārka—see mirka.
Mūrkun—pure; clean; free of superfluity; cf. mīrkun.
Mūron—ointments.
Mūrra—to run; to flee away.
Mūrrabunbilliko—to let run.
Mūrrabunbilla—impt., let run.
Mūrraī—good; well; patient; in a general sense; cf. mūrroi and mūrrarāg.
Mūrraī-kakillikan̓e—the thing which is in a state of well-being; happy, if in prosperity; patient, if in adversity.
Mūrraī-kakilliko—to be good; to be well pleased; to be happy.
Mūrrakin̓—a young female; maiden; virgin; cf. mūkkin.
Mūrrakin—to—a young female, as the agent.
Mūrrapataara—that which is run out; anything numbered.
Mūrrapullikan̓e—the taxation; the thing that counts or numbers.
Mūrrapulliko—to run out; to number; to tax each one.
Mūrrarāg—good; right; just; proper.

Mūrra—mūrrarāg—intens., very good; excellent.
Mūrrarāg kakillikan̓e—one who is and continues to be in a good state; one who is righteous; a righteous one.
Mūrrarāg kakillikan̓e—anything that is good or righteous; righteousness.
Mūrrarāg kakilliko—to be in a good state; to be well off or happy.
Mūrrarāg koiyellies—a worshipped.
Mūrrarāg koiyelliko—to begood, in manner; to worship.
Mūrrarāg tai—the good, indefinitely; the just; the righteous.
Mūrrarāg tara—a good thing.
Mūrrarāg tara—good things.
Mūrrarāg wiyellies—was saying good; was praising.
Mūrrarāg wiyelliko—to speak good; to praise.
Mūrrari—with; into; inside.
Mūrrari—good; well; patient; in a general sense; cf. mūrroi and mūrrarāg.
Mūrrarī-kakillikanne—the thing which is in a state of well-being; happy, if in prosperity; patient, if in adversity.
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Mūrrarāg kakillikan̓e—anything that is good or righteous; righteousness.
Mūrrarāg kakilliko—to be in a good state; to be well off or happy.
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