
LANGUAGE OF THE NATIVES OF THE PINE PLAIN TRIBE, NORTH WIMMERA,
AND GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, THE LODDON,
AND SWAN HILL.

(Carefully collected from some very intelligent blacks from that tribe living at Lake Wellington Mission Station in Gippsland.)

(BY THE REV. F. A. HAGENAUER, OF LAKE WELLINGTON, GIPPSLAND.)

<u>English.</u>		<u>Native.</u>
I am going to strike - - - - -	<i>Daak</i>	<i>ginyan.</i>
	To strike	going am I.
I am going to find a nest - - - - -	<i>Yaak</i>	<i>ginyan laangy-banyee.</i>
	To find	going am I (a) nest (of a) bird.
I am going to lie down - - - - -	<i>Goomin</i>	<i>ginyan.</i>
	To lie down	going am I.

English.	Native.
I am going to chew the meat - - -	<i>Watyé ginyan ngowee.</i> To chew going am I the meat.
I am going to scold her - - -	<i>Tyallee ginyan.</i> To scold her going am I.
I am going to chop with an axe - -	<i>Taardow ginyan batye goorook.</i> To chop going am I with an axe.
I am going to watch him - - -	<i>Maan-maan tyerry ginyan.</i> To watch him going am I.
I am going to burn the wood - - -	<i>Werrick ginyan wanyip.</i> To burn going am I the wood.
I am going to pour out the water - -	<i>Gaal ginyan cattyng.</i> To pour out going am I the water.
I am about to take it - - -	<i>Gaam-maan ginyan.</i> To take it about am I (going).
I intend to keep it - - -	<i>Woorrpamitt ynootyán.</i> To keep it intend I.
I am going to sharpen my spear - -	<i>Litwoong ginyan ngary balleck.</i> To sharpen going am I my spear.
He hit me on the head - - -	<i>Tacking propanpeck.</i> He hit me on the head (my head).
The bird eats - - -	<i>Bany tyeckelang.</i> The bird eats.
How does the snake bite and kill man ? -	<i>Tyanango goottilang goornmill buntinong wootye ?</i> How does bite the snake to kill man ?
With his teeth - - -	<i>Lee allook.</i> With his teeth.
I was angry - - -	<i>Goollinan.</i> Angry was I.

Goongeenon - - - I love.
Goongeen - - - Thou lovest.
Goongeeana - - - He loves.

Goongeenan * - - - We love.
Goongeenat - - - You love.
Goongeenatt - - - They love.

Goongeenong - - - I loved.
Goongeenoo - - - Thou lovedst.
Goongeeana - - - He loved.

Goongeenango - - - We loved.
Goongeenange - - - You loved.
Goongeenang - - - They loved.

Perfect tense.

Goongeenon mala - - - I have loved.
Goongeenoo mala - - - Thou hast loved.
Goongeeana mala - - - He has loved.

Goongeenango malan - - - We have loved.
Goongeenange malan - - - You have loved.
Goongeenang malan - - - They have loved.

Goongeenone malana - - - Thou hadst loved.
Goongeeana malana - - - He had loved.

Goongeenange malanon - - - You had loved.
Goongeeanga malanan - - - They had loved.

Goongeengon maloock - Thou shalt love.
Goongengo maloock - He shall love.

Goongeengnott maloock - You shall love.
Goongeengnott maloock - They shall love.

Goongeengnona mala - Thou wilt have loved.
Goongeengnonan mala - He will have loved.

Goongenang malano - You shall have loved.
Goongenango malano - They shall have loved.

Goonganeeget - - May I love.
Goongareeget - - Mayst thou love.
Goongangeeget - - May he love.

Goongareegett - - May we love.
Goongateegett - - May you love.
Goongatyeegett - - May they love.

Goongareeget mala - Mayst thou have loved
Goongangeeget mala - May he have loved.

Goongateegett malan - May you have loved.
Goongatyeegett malan - May they have loved.

Gattoongnoong goonget - If I love.
Gattoonga goonget - If thou love.
Gattoongoroong goongett - If he love.

Gattoonganoroong goonget - If we love.
Gattoonguttoong googet - If you love.
Gattoongaroong goongett - If they love.

SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND ABORIGINAL.

A kangaroo is feeding in the scrub	- -	<i>Miyooek goray dyickeling ganya patta galk.</i> There kangaroo is feeding thick one scrub.
Get me my spear and I will kill him	- -	<i>Manacke tyarrameck bovann.</i> Hand me here my spear him kill I will.
I have killed him	- - - -	<i>Boyeenann.</i> Killed him I have.
Let us roast him	- - - -	<i>Bovango ba towango.</i> Let us roast him and eat him.
One of us go down to the creek	- - -	<i>Kiup bangoroock yarrowa parrall.</i> One of us go down to the creek.
One of us will go into the scrub	- - -	<i>Kiup bangoroock yarrowa ganya patta galk.</i> One of us go into (down) thick one scrub.
One of us go into the forest (number of large trees)	- - -	<i>Kiup bangoroock yarrowa goroong goroong ngatta galk.</i> One of us go into large large high scrub.
We will meet at the big water-hole, where the fish are plentiful	- - -	<i>Weeyonbing yango maago goroongo yaram,</i> Meet we will at large water-hole, <i>yannoong gettyowelly werringal.</i> where are plenty fishes.

If one of us catch the stranger, let him coo-ee and we will run to him	<i>Gattoong kiup prengoorroock garroock ginyoong</i> If one among us him catch <i>goolloom-goolloom, garntallya bam tyerryngango.</i> stranger, call for (us) run all will.
Give me a stone - - - - -	<i>Woogageen kiup goottyappo.</i> Give me a stone.
Give him a stone - - - - -	<i>Woogag kiup goottyapp.</i> Give him a stone.

My father comes.
Mameck woata.

Your father comes.
Mamoock woata.

His or her father comes.
**Ginio mamooch woata.*

(**Ginio* signifies "that one's.")

Our father comes.
Mamengorooch woata.

Your father comes.
Mamentack woata.

Their father comes.
Mamentack woata.

That one's father comes.
Ginior mamooch woata.

Our father is here - - - - - *Gimpa mamengorooch.*
Here is our father.

He is not my father - - - - - *Ngoat mamech.*
Not is my father.

One. Two. Three. Four. Five.
Kiup. Boollett. Boollett ba kiup. Boollett ba boollett. Boollett ba boollett ba kiup.

Six.
Boollett ba boollett ba boollett.

A great, great many - - - - - *Galloopp galloopp.*

We drink water - - - - - *Goopango kattyooong.*
We drink water.

My brother has a long arm - - - - - *Goottangeck* [*tyowang pattyngorooch.*
My younger brother a very long arm has,

My sister is very tall - - - - - *Tyaattyeck tyowang gorooch.*
My sister very tall is.

He has two children	- - - -	-	<i>Gilla boolaven boollett piampango.</i> He has two children.
Take a stick and beat the dog	- - -	-	<i>Manacke galk tagack gall.</i> Take a stick beat dog.
The dog is beaten with a stick	- - -	-	<i>Tackalanack or gall tackannack galko.</i> The dog he is beaten with a stick.
The sun is rising	- - - -	-	<i>Prinna ngauoe.</i> Is rising sun.
The sun is set already	- - - -	-	<i>Ngoomming ngathin ngauoe.</i> Already is down sun.
The moon is risen	- - - -	-	<i>Prinnon mittyaan.</i> Risen is moon.
What have I done to you ?	- - -	-	<i>Nyannon tyam goongin tyoorr mangin ?</i> I have what done to you ?
The day after to-morrow	- - -	-	<i>Perpeck ngooa ngauoe.</i> To-morrow after this day.
Where is your mother ?	- - -	-	<i>Winya bapock ?</i> Where is your mother ?
My mother speaks	- - - -	-	<i>Bapeck worecka.</i> My mother speak.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

	Singular.	Dual.
Nom.	- - A man, <i>Wootye</i>	- - Two men, <i>Booletye wootye.</i>
Gen.	- - Of a man, <i>Wootyogitg</i>	- - Of two men, <i>Wootyegitg booletye.</i>
Dat.	- - To a man, <i>Wootyock</i>	- - To two men, <i>Booletye wootyock.</i>
Acc.	- - A man, <i>Wootye</i>	- - Two men, <i>Booletye wootye.</i>
Voc.	- - O man! <i>Wootyoh!</i>	- - O two men! <i>Booletye wootyoh!</i>
Abl.	- - By a man, <i>Wootyookal</i>	- - By two men, <i>Booletye wootyookal.</i>
Exat.	- - From a man, <i>Wootyenoong</i>	- - From two men, <i>Booletye wootyenoong.</i>
Ergat.	- - With a man, <i>Wootyell</i>	- - With two men, <i>Booletye wootyooll.</i>

Plural. (The same as dual, only to use the word *Getyonwell* instead of *Booletye*), like—

Nom.	-	
Gen.	- Of men, <i>Getyonwell wootyegitg.</i>	Abl. - By men, <i>Getyonwell wootyookal.</i>
Dat.	- To men, <i>Getyonwell wootyock.</i>	Exat. - From men, <i>Getyonwell wootyenoong.</i>
Acc.	- Men, <i>Getyonwell wootye.</i>	Ergat. - With men, <i>Getyonwell wootyooll.</i>

Nom. -
Acc. -
Caus. -

The Rev. Mr. Hagenauer states that he could not find out the remainder from any of the blacks belonging to the Pine Plain tribe who reside at Lake Wellington. They said that the old men knew more, but they had not learnt it from them.

A SHORT ABORIGINAL STORY, IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE, WITH THE CORRECT ENGLISH BELOW.

Geo goongeanag mamengorack meg megy yowwee, goray perrippen manye
(When) first made (the) great father every living beast, (the) kangaroo run off (on his) fore

ba tyinnallook ngollo gaal; goolloom goolloomoo mortannin mallookoom dooloo wooyarin
and hind legs like (the) dog; (but) a strange blackfellow hunted after him until got short

manninyook. Nyattymenton! Porannyatta goolloom goolloom dorin, goray perrippen
his fore-legs. Him poor fellow! When at night (the) strange blackfellow slept, (the) kangaroo run off

tyinnallook nimpa yetya. Payoongmingoo torroponen tyinnallook gimpa mengoon.
(on) his hind-legs to this country. Since that time (it) went on hind legs here about till now.

COLLECTION OF WORDS IN THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE.

(BEING THE LANGUAGE UNDERSTOOD IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT, THE NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT, THE LODDON, AND SWAN HILL, BUT BELONGING ESPECIALLY TO THE NORTH-WEST OR THE PINE PLAIN TRIBE.)*

Aboriginal.	English.	Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Bunn</i> - - -	ashes.	<i>Dom-dom pirney</i> - - -	vessel, pot.
<i>Boorrinn</i> - - -	dark.	<i>Daalho</i> - - -	good.
<i>Bopoop</i> - - -	little boy.	<i>Daako manye</i> - - -	a good hand.
<i>Boiltack</i> - - -	to hate.	<i>Derriboott</i> - - -	shore, bank.
<i>Boring</i> - - -	smoke.	<i>Datty ooch</i> - - -	little river.
<i>Bar</i> - - -	and.	<i>Dennyng</i> - - -	frost.
<i>Bapen</i> - - -	mother.	<i>Dallan</i> - - -	to let.
<i>Baring</i> - - -	to cut.	<i>Danta</i> - - -	down.
<i>Bunn</i> - - -	dirt.	<i>Danta gaamparywik</i> - - -	to pull down.
<i>Boott</i> - - -	grass.	<i>Daap tap kooya</i> - - -	to awake.
<i>Bootety</i> - - -	both.	<i>Dat-ngat</i> - - -	new.
<i>Booletye</i> - - -	two.	<i>Dattuck</i> - - -	a young tree.
<i>Baan</i> - - -	hole.	<i>Dilm-dilm</i> - - -	to crack.
<i>Booywonga</i> - - -	to wipe.	<i>Darn dam</i> - - -	to rattle.
<i>Brann</i> - - -	rivulet.	<i>Dootwillang</i> - - -	corner.
<i>Bootylang</i> - - -	to go along with wind or water.	<i>Darnoylong</i> - - -	to recover.
<i>Brama</i> - - -	to press out.	<i>Dutt yerrung</i> - - -	knock together.
<i>Boottarty lang</i> - - -	fastening.	<i>Goongin</i> - - -	to love.
<i>Bonbonty lang</i> - - -	shivering.	<i>Goongin</i> - - -	to make.
<i>Biggy</i> - - -	to get up.	<i>Goongin</i> - - -	to create.
<i>Borangamda dera</i> - - -	snoring (great sleep).	<i>Goortampy</i> - - -	dissatisfied.
<i>Baring</i> - - -	road.	<i>Ganylong</i> - - -	shaving.
<i>Baring gy grasingy</i> - - -	dray track.	<i>Garning</i> - - -	carrying.
<i>Winya pirpa baring?</i> - - -	whither leads this road?	<i>Gamgam</i> - - -	horse.
<i>Boorrip payoong</i> - - -	run quick.	<i>Goorrooch</i> - - -	magpie.
<i>Boorripa loga</i> - - -	fetch it quick.	<i>Gaal</i> - - -	dog.
<i>Doorrt</i> - - -	star.	<i>Gorya</i> - - -	kangaroo.
<i>Dickele</i> - - -	to eat.	<i>Ga</i> - - -	nose.
<i>Dora</i> - - -	to sleep.	<i>Girrip</i> - - -	leg.
<i>Dora mameck</i> - - -	my father sleeps.	<i>Goornn</i> - - -	throat.
		<i>Goorritmill</i> - - -	snake.

* Mr. Hagenauer states that he has found that the blacks generally have two words to express the same thing—so that words taken down by different writers, or by the same writer at different times, may vary very much even in the same tribe. He adds that, in his belief, a word having the same sound as the name of any person in the tribe was let drop, and another substituted for it, when that person died; hence the continual change in the language.

Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Gama</i> - - -	large wallaby.
<i>Gni</i> - - -	little.
<i>Gatywee</i> - - -	come down
<i>Galla-galla goock</i> - - -	old woman.
<i>Gotoock</i> - - -	younger brother.
<i>Galick</i> - - -	there.
<i>Gimpa</i> - - -	here.
<i>Ginga leerrmdel</i> - - -	in the camp.
<i>Gilla</i> - - -	she.
<i>Goolk</i> - - -	blood.
<i>Gotyooch</i> - - -	rock, stone.
<i>Goorrack</i> - - -	sand.
<i>Goottyill</i> - - -	dew.
<i>Geera</i> - - -	leaf.
<i>Gaalk</i> - - -	tree.
<i>Gimpa mya</i> - - -	about here.
<i>Get mampa ginga</i> - - -	perhaps it is here.
<i>Gampanyooch</i> - - -	deep.
<i>Gayoowaa</i> - - -	stiff.
<i>Gaal poongy non</i> - - -	I break through.
<i>Ginio</i> - - -	that.
<i>Gum piplang</i> - - -	beautiful.
<i>Gy ga galack gimpa</i> - - -	his own.
<i>Gingma</i> - - -	this.
<i>Gangeck</i> - - -	for me.
<i>Gally tyerriwat</i> - - -	question.
<i>Gromack</i> - - -	answer.
<i>Gio?</i> - - -	where ?
<i>Giang</i> - - -	they.
<i>Gampa</i> - - -	shall.
<i>Ginia</i> - - -	certain.
<i>Gorack</i> - - -	ours.
<i>Gam ma</i> - - -	to take upon.
<i>Gi-y-nang</i> - - -	vain.
<i>Galpa weyoong</i> - - -	to understand.
<i>Galpa weyanong</i> - - -	I understand.
<i>Gaalgoock</i> - - -	handle.
<i>Goolyee</i> - - -	good-natured.
<i>Goort gorooch</i> - - -	peaceable.
<i>Goorrongy!</i> - - -	listen ! hear !
<i>Gatty</i> - - -	warm.
<i>Gatty wa</i> - - -	hot summer.
<i>Gaalpawya</i> - - -	to rend or split.
<i>Gaanpap</i> - - -	thick.
<i>Gaalkwill</i> - - -	rush.
<i>Goallia</i> - - -	angry.
<i>Goolliar?</i> - - -	are you angry ?
<i>Goollinong</i> - - -	I am angry.
<i>Goorooch goorroock mo-rang</i> - - -	the clouds are red.
<i>Galpunga</i> - - -	to break.
<i>Gimpan ma</i> - - -	explain yourself.
<i>Gia-gia you wanyooch</i> - - -	he cries.
<i>Gina ngayack</i> - - -	on one side.
<i>Ngary</i> - - -	duck.
<i>Nganye</i> - - -	whiskers.

Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Nganwe</i> - - -	sun.
<i>Nganwe</i> - - -	light.
<i>Ngatlye</i> - - -	greedy.
<i>Nga</i> - - -	yes.
<i>Ngaranopan</i> - - -	old man.
<i>Nganiyooch</i> - - -	husband.
<i>Nga-paranginon</i> - - -	yes, I am tired.
<i>Ngjee</i> - - -	words.
<i>Ngang gimpa</i> - - -	to dwell here.
<i>Ngack</i> - - -	hair.
<i>Ngarya</i> - - -	she-oak tree.
<i>Ngarrang</i> - - -	to like much.
<i>Ngatooch</i> - - -	a piece.
<i>Ngacka</i> - - -	to immerse.
<i>Ngatpan</i> - - -	no.
<i>Ngoorra willang</i> - - -	rain clouds.
<i>Ngan goott</i> - - -	first.
<i>Ngango</i> - - -	how.
<i>Ngango pory?</i> - - -	how many ?
<i>Nganwee</i> - - -	day.
<i>Ngo gett</i> - - -	well.
<i>Nga ngy ring?</i> - - -	what ?
<i>Ngun win</i> - - -	at that time.
<i>Ngoly</i> - - -	this one.
<i>Ngango</i> - - -	beginning.
<i>Ngaan</i> - - -	place.
<i>Ngatta</i> - - -	afraid.
<i>Ngill pa it</i> - - -	thin.
<i>Ngang-ngang inong</i> - - -	I forget.
<i>Nganga gimpa?</i> - - -	how is it ?
<i>Ngangonong</i> - - -	I see.
<i>Nganginontong</i> - - -	we see.
<i>Ngalloock-ngalloock tya</i> - - -	large bushes.
<i>Ngaak</i> - - -	shade.
<i>Ngallenyoock</i> - - -	enemy
<i>Ngallenyoock</i> - - -	evil spirit.
<i>Ngatty</i> - - -	the evil spirit or devil.
<i>Kattyooong</i> - - -	water.
<i>Kaoppala</i> - - -	to drink.
<i>Kalky pan yoong</i> - - -	white clay.
<i>Kutgoorria</i> - - -	not willing.
<i>Kooya</i> - - -	thoroughly.
<i>Kiah</i> - - -	one.
<i>Kooyoo watt</i> - - -	sorrowful.
<i>Koolloollum</i> - - -	proud.
<i>Lyeh</i> - - -	tooth.
<i>Lanangorook</i> - - -	single woman.
<i>Larundel</i> - - -	camp.
<i>Lit</i> - - -	top, point.
<i>Littia</i> - - -	sharp.
<i>Liroock</i> - - -	woman.
<i>Limooch timooch</i> - - -	heritage.
<i>Lou wee ying</i> - - -	all done, finished.
<i>Loud yo wa bopoop</i> - - -	the little boy cries.
<i>Loom</i> - - -	small wood brushes.
<i>Larpelaan</i> - - -	noise.

Aboriginal.	English.	Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Miroo-ack</i> - - -	fowls.	<i>Mootlyorong</i> - - -	I find it.
<i>Mo-ah</i> - - -	eye.	<i>Maranggoock</i> - - -	revenge.
<i>Manye</i> - - -	finger.	<i>Mirma</i> - - -	selfish.
<i>Mark manye</i> - - -	hand (hand or mother of the finger).	<i>Morrang</i> - - -	very dark.
<i>Mittyan</i> - - -	moon.	<i>Moockoy</i> - - -	to rest.
<i>Morang</i> - - -	sky.	<i>Moock y non</i> - - -	I rest.
<i>Ming-ming ylang</i> - - -	give me some.	<i>Monino</i> - - -	louse.
<i>Manacka katying</i> - - -	give me some water.	<i>Moninoyeck</i> - - -	I have lice.
<i>Manacka wongip</i> - - -	give me some wood.	<i>Morriacky</i> - - -	very little.
<i>Matymoock</i> - - -	wife.	<i>Maalgoompip</i> - - -	nothing.
<i>Mamooch</i> - - -	father.	<i>Nanye?</i> - - -	how? what?
<i>Mameck</i> - - -	my father.	<i>Nyogooing</i> - - -	willing.
<i>Mameck dora</i> - - -	my father sleeps.	<i>Nyat bonn mabra</i> - - -	the river upwards.
<i>Malyowipe</i> - - -	useless.	<i>Nanyo nayoon?</i> - - -	how is the quality?
<i>Malp ma mi wa</i> - - -	I do not understand (never did it before).	<i>Nangoorna?</i> - - -	how is it?
<i>Moom we ya</i> - - -	jealous.	<i>Nimtyerrwat</i> - - -	it is so-so.
<i>Moom we ya on</i> - - -	I was jealous.	<i>Nyagack</i> - - -	look round.
<i>Maleck</i> - - -	shall.	<i>Nyooingin</i> - - -	belonging.
<i>Moom we ya on maleck</i> - - -	I shall be jealous.	<i>Nyarrangyan</i> - - -	I know.
<i>Mittyack</i> - - -	rain.	<i>Nyanon?</i> - - -	I what?
<i>Maroong</i> - - -	pine-tree.	<i>Nyanon goongin?</i> - - -	what have I done?
<i>Manacke</i> - - -	to bring.	<i>Nyanon goongin tyoor-</i> <i>mangin?</i> - - -	what have I done to you?
<i>Malack</i> - - -	by-and-by.	<i>Nya woa?</i> - - -	to whom does it belong?
<i>Moroon men</i> - - -	to save.	<i>Nyoorr tuma</i> - - -	to lurk.
<i>Moroon men on katying</i> - - -	I save any one from the water.	<i>Nyallo</i> - - -	spring.
<i>Mamengoroock</i> - - -	our great father.	<i>Nyoo!</i> - - -	Ah! Oh!
<i>Mamengoroock goongin</i> - - -	our great father loves and makes.	<i>Nyrren yeng non</i> - - -	I remember.
<i>Mamengoroock tyior monk</i> <i>goonging</i> - - -	our great father first made the world	<i>Nyn nin</i> - - -	satisfied.
<i>ba goonyi booletye</i> <i>wootye</i> - - -	and then he made both men	<i>Nyat woary</i> - - -	make room.
<i>ba liroock ba yawwe</i> - - -	and women, and beasts.	<i>Nyoo nooing ngarwe!</i> - - -	Ah! this day.
<i>Mooh</i> - - -	inlet.	<i>Nap goonga wroa</i> - - -	to stare with the eyes.
<i>Mityoock</i> - - -	skin.	<i>Nyoo malook</i> - - -	to find again.
<i>Micka</i> - - -	rich.	<i>Nyappa wo unta</i> - - -	to accompany.
<i>Manack ganyeck gima</i> - - -	fetch it for me.	<i>Noomittang</i> - - -	he cries loud.
<i>Mampa</i> - - -	to think.	<i>Nyang non</i> - - -	I sit.
<i>Manpanon</i> - - -	I think.	<i>Nyang</i> - - -	to sit.
<i>Mang gacka ngan</i> - - -	a fine place.	<i>Nyantamoock</i> - - -	to wait.
<i>Mooroock</i> - - -	handle.	<i>Nyoomim</i> - - -	that will do.
<i>Moockin yirr</i> - - -	beginning.	<i>Nyo hoong</i> - - -	it belongs to you.
<i>Maring</i> - - -	he takes it up.	<i>Nanyima</i> - - -	to play about.
<i>Maringanon</i> - - -	I take it up.	<i>Nimpa worecha</i> - - -	to speak against.
<i>Mampy non</i> - - -	I am hot.	<i>Neornenyooch ngarwe-</i> <i>Nyongeech</i> - - -	sunbeam. belong to me.
<i>Manpy</i> - - -	hot.	<i>Propoock</i> - - -	head.
<i>Mi ya</i> - - -	winter, very cold.	<i>Pattying</i> - - -	knee.
<i>Manacka</i> - - -	to carry.	<i>Poorrap</i> - - -	calf of the leg.
<i>Mode mo a long</i> - - -	cold, suffering from cold.	<i>Prapa</i> - - -	slow walking.
<i>Empy ni lang</i> - - -	to keep warm.	<i>Purpurria</i> - - -	lazy.
<i>Marit-marit</i> - - -	a cool breeze.	<i>Prooinga</i> - - -	to cut himself.
<i>Mameck woata</i> - - -	my father comes.	<i>Parangyary?</i> - - -	are you tired?
<i>Mora</i> - - -	little ants.	<i>Paragio</i> - - -	tired.
		<i>Poorrparoock</i> - - -	to lie on the ground.
		<i>Poorrparnon</i> - - -	I lay down.
		<i>Panitya</i> - - -	a piece of land.
		<i>Propoock</i> - - -	hill, head (the same).

Aboriginal.	English.	Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Pick</i> - - -	red clay.	<i>Tyerrook</i> - - -	deserted place.
<i>Pringo ninyo</i> - - -	to pass by.	<i>Tannpill</i> - - -	cloudy.
<i>Prapra</i> - - -	to build.	<i>Trinnata</i> - - -	bull.
<i>Papilligatt</i> - - -	to go on foot.	<i>Turmy-turmy</i> - - -	lively.
<i>Paan</i> - - -	small.	<i>Turngatto</i> - - -	a swollen place or spot.
<i>Paripa</i> - - -	run.	<i>Tyo yon mack</i> - - -	to teach.
<i>Prippalee</i> - - -	bring it soon.	<i>Tyat tying</i> - - -	to rest.
<i>Ponayanoë</i> - - -	to roast meat.	<i>Tyanga-tyango</i> - - -	take eat.
<i>Purpuria</i> - - -	slow.	<i>Turrnack</i> - - -	on your back.
<i>Perwooa yama</i> - - -	to do it.	<i>Tyerrngatt</i> - - -	new.
<i>Pny-pny yama</i> - - -	willing.	<i>Tyootoock</i> - - -	the end.
<i>Payucke</i> - - -	to flow.	<i>Tyerrickee!</i> - - -	stop! listen!
<i>Pawoya</i> - - -	to continue.	<i>Tratyegat nyalloonga</i> - - -	you come in spring.
<i>Purnya</i> - - -	swollen, to swell.	<i>Tyarryga</i> - - -	he stands.
<i>Prantonoirang</i> - - -	blind.	<i>Tyalla wook</i> - - -	not ripe, unripe.
<i>Poorporoong</i> - - -	shoulder.	<i>Tyallick-tyallick</i> - - -	evening.
<i>Pirro</i> - - -	sandy place.	<i>Tarrongo</i> - - -	stretch.
<i>Pangoog</i> - - -	a little meat.	<i>Tarra</i> - - -	white.
<i>Pah!</i> - - -	hark!	<i>Tarrabunn</i> - - -	white ashes.
<i>Pallarang</i> - - -	to bow down.	<i>Tullengack</i> - - -	to skin.
<i>Parpack nyu woa ngarwe</i>	the day after to-morrow.	<i>Tyally goongack dalky</i>	he makes fun about it.
<i>Proong goongy</i> - - -	on one side.	<i>tya</i>	
<i>Parpack</i> - - -	to-morrow.	<i>Tyerry gotip</i> - - -	let it stand.
<i>Papoolwill</i> - - -	flat.	<i>Taab taab!</i> - - -	easy! easy!
<i>Pota</i> - - -	shake down.	<i>Tyerry gallang goock</i> - - -	stop with him.
<i>Poollapull</i> - - -	little ones.	<i>Wy gon</i> - - -	to die.
<i>Perringgoock</i> - - -	tail.	<i>Wy gonon</i> - - -	I am dying.
<i>Pogooch</i> - - -	life, spirit, soul.	<i>Woata</i> - - -	to come.
<i>Pytyick</i> - - -	fly.	<i>Wroagy yee</i> - - -	nothing more.
<i>Paring</i> - - -	roots.	<i>Willa</i> - - -	wind.
<i>Pirripa</i> - - -	to lead on.	<i>Woata willa</i> - - -	the wind comes.
<i>Poorgooch</i> - - -	pull it off.	<i>Woata gorong a willa</i> - - -	strong wind comes.
<i>Pennimack</i> - - -	to cover.	<i>Wary</i> - - -	go.
<i>Penpenny mill</i> - - -	to cover it with a blanket.	<i>Warynon</i> - - -	I go.
<i>Pariya</i> - - -	to move on.	<i>Woarrtooch</i> - - -	outside.
<i>Tyerrap</i> - - -	mouth.	<i>Woatapook</i> - - -	inside.
<i>Tyallee</i> - - -	tongue.	<i>Woatyema</i> - - -	it clears up.
<i>Talyoock</i> - - -	arm.	<i>Woa</i> - - -	crow.
<i>Tyenna</i> - - -	foot.	<i>Wonyip</i> - - -	fire.
<i>Tyippa</i> - - -	to swim.	<i>Wogacky wonyip</i> - - -	give me some fire.
<i>Tyiranga</i> - - -	a long journey.	<i>Woata non</i> - - -	I wait.
<i>Tantala</i> - - -	to walk fast.	<i>Woata non ginio</i> - - -	I wait for him.
<i>Ton wick wonyip</i> - - -	to split wood.	<i>Wary wya</i> - - -	go away.
<i>Ton wick</i> - - -	to split.	<i>Willyinywill</i> - - -	birds.
<i>Tittymee</i> - - -	to close.	<i>Winya bulluckneck?</i> - - -	how can you say so?
<i>Toonga</i> - - -	fear.	<i>Woomylang</i> - - -	very miserable.
<i>Tyippa mamooch</i> - - -	your father swims.	<i>Wiayaty</i> - - -	to love, to like.
<i>Turriya</i> - - -	to recover.	<i>Wrrawnmakatyng</i> - - -	to take out of the water.
<i>Turriyanon</i> - - -	I recover.	<i>Wrrawnmak</i> - - -	to take off.
<i>Tyagook</i> - - -	my land.	<i>Woornack</i> - - -	sunshine.
<i>Tyammoonya</i> - - -	very dry.	<i>Woorynack</i> - - -	grey fish.
<i>Tya</i> - - -	earth, land.	<i>Wya</i> - - -	to wish, to long for.
<i>Tya-it</i> - - -	island.	<i>Wooggagacknon</i> - - -	I want it.
<i>Tyarryman</i> - - -	to plant.	<i>Willa</i> - - -	opossum.
<i>Tyaak</i> - - -	reeds.	<i>Wiall</i> - - -	gum-tree.
<i>Tyoormorng</i> - - -	he will.	<i>Whinya?</i> - - -	where?

Aboriginal.	English.	Aboriginal.	English.
<i>Wrawy</i> - - -	to climb.	<i>Wootwoara</i> - -	black clouds.
<i>Wogack</i> - - -	to give.	<i>Wallapit propoock</i> -	on the head.
<i>Wanyip</i> - - -	wood.	<i>Worooa</i> - - -	green.
<i>Wagageck</i> - -	give me.	<i>Werona</i> - - -	quiet, to soften temper.
<i>Wagageck wanyip</i>	give me wood.	<i>Willannen</i> - - -	to change.
<i>Wawook</i> - - -	elder brother.	<i>Yanacka</i> - - -	come on, move on.
<i>Waweek</i> - - -	my elder brother.	<i>Yanacka galik</i> - -	they shall come on.
<i>Worecke</i> - - -	to speak.	<i>Yanacka gio pata</i>	all shall come.
<i>Worecke mameck</i>	my father speaks.	<i>Yarang</i> - - -	go away.
<i>Winya mamen</i> ? -	where is my father ?	<i>Yura</i> - - -	belongs.
<i>Woomelang</i> - -	poor.	<i>Yura parang</i> - -	it belongs to my ground.
<i>Wagant</i> - - -	hail.	<i>Yura parnag non</i>	I put it on my ground.
<i>Wi woock</i> - - -	to lift up.	<i>Yara parrack</i> - -	put it on my land.
<i>Wi wy non</i> - - -	I lift up.	<i>Yarram</i> - - -	fine river, large river.
<i>Wi wy non wonyip</i>	I lift up wood.	<i>Yauve</i> - - -	beast.
<i>Worrenga</i> - - -	to shake.	<i>Yauve</i> - - -	meat.
<i>Worrenga propoock</i>	to shake the head.	<i>Yama</i> - - -	not willing.
<i>Woam</i> - - -	to ask.	<i>Yally</i> - - -	property.
<i>Woamanon</i> - - -	I ask.	<i>Yally peck</i> - - -	my property.
<i>Winyaroo</i> ? - -	who ?	<i>Yally pengorook</i> -	our property.
<i>Wootye</i> - - -	man.	<i>Yianya non gampa</i> ?	why should I not ?
<i>Wilkillia</i> - - -	to look round, to turn.	<i>Yingoorna</i> - - -	to-day.
<i>Woak</i> - - -	beyond.	<i>Yoompa</i> - - -	to take from the fire.
<i>Woak tyetoock</i>	beyond time, endless.	<i>Yall yallama</i> - -	a cool evening.
<i>Wallo</i> - - -	near.	<i>Yirrymalla</i> - -	unfastening.
<i>Winyang</i> ? - -	how far ?	<i>Yampy anon</i> - - -	I am better.
<i>Winyarangit</i> - -	to whom.	<i>Yowanyoock</i> - - -	to shout.
<i>Wiatt gattye</i> - -	spring time little warm.	<i>Yargan</i> - - -	to look.
<i>Walpa</i> - - -	burned.	<i>Yarganon</i> - - -	I look.
<i>Wya-wya</i> - - -	tough.	<i>Yarganon gamgam</i>	I look for the horse.
<i>Wityapoock</i> - -	the centre.	<i>Yattya</i> - - -	bad.
<i>Wootgoorrack</i> -	sandhill.	<i>Yarring</i> - - -	gone away.
<i>Woagga</i> - - -	to laugh.	<i>Yawirr</i> - - -	animal.
<i>Woagganon</i> - -	I laugh.	<i>Yirra</i> - - -	lightly.
<i>Woagganinin</i> -	laughing at me.	<i>Yangananoock</i> - -	we all together.