THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

SUCCINCT SKETCH OF THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE.

(BY WILLIAM THOMAS, ESQ., GUARDIAN OF ABORIGINAL.)

GRAMMAR.

From observations I have been led to make, and attentively noticing their expressions, I am led to conclude that, like many of the civilized languages, much is abridged by the use of prepositions and terminations, which give a musical tone to savage languages not to be found in civilized tongues. Such has been observed in the South Sea Islanders, and generally among other barbarous nations; in fact, every Aboriginal is a true child of nature, and nothing more than what is actually required will be found in their language. Reduplication is a feature in the Aboriginal language of the two Melbourne tribes, which renders it at one and the same time simple and harmonious. The degrees of comparison in the adjectives are generally formed thus—Worbrinun, tired; Worbrinunun, very tired; Worbrinununun, excessively tired—regularly done. Nerrebrunin, hungry; Nerrebruninun, very hungry; Nerrebruninunun, regularly famished; and so on, though they sometimes say Kungee nerrebrunin, excessively hungry.

Articles are seldom used, the numeral adjectives answering fully their purpose. The article is always used (though at the termination) when describing any part of the human frame, and that in an elegant manner. Arter, the: thus—Myng, eye; Myngarter, the eye; Tallan, tongue; Tallanarter, the tongue. They, however, often use the participle o for "the," as—Tenung, foot; Tenungo, the foot; Myngo, the eye, &c.

Plurals are generally formed with the numerals, though sometimes (quite an original method) by ge to the end of the first singular, making both the substantives plural, thus—Koolin, man; Bagrook, woman; Koolingeebagrook, men and women; and often dispensing with the conjunction altogether; thus—Wein, fire; Parn, water; Wein-parn, fire and water.

Verbs are more regular; in fact, they appear one and all upon one general footing, like the French, but destitute of the irregular and reflexive. Their verbs invariably terminate in eit. The eit cut off, and the verb may be conjugated; though I could never go through or find out, as in the French and English grammar, the whole of the tenses. I select a few of the principal verbs.

| Banganeit | - | - | to have. | Komargeit | - | - | to get up. |
| Burgoneit | - | - | to spear. | Koonaneit | - | - | to hold. |
| Bouldeoneit | - | - | to fall. | Mardoneit | - | - | to cry. |
| Boundoneit | - | - | to bite. | Monkeit | - | - | to make or do. |
| Gholbuneit | - | - | to carry. | Marngoneit | - | - | to mend. |
| Gormurgeit | - | - | to cover. | Narngoneit | - | - | to hear. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ngarneit - - -</th>
<th>Umoneit - - -</th>
<th>to see.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nobeaneit - - -</td>
<td>Koomoneit - - -</td>
<td>to drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandarroneit - - -</td>
<td>Wolwooneit - - -</td>
<td>to dig up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrumboneit - - -</td>
<td>Weagolaneit - - -</td>
<td>to rub out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paartrhrameit - - -</td>
<td>Wongoruneit - - -</td>
<td>to die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunganeit - - -</td>
<td>Yemoniteit - - -</td>
<td>to eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toewangeit - - -</td>
<td>Yarwoneit - - -</td>
<td>to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomboneit - - -</td>
<td>Yawnoneit - - -</td>
<td>to enquire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toomdereneit - - -</td>
<td>Yannoneit - - -</td>
<td>to talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiowoneit - - -</td>
<td>Yangowlaneit - - -</td>
<td>to be sick.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adverbs in like manner, as—

Ganbo - - - - One.
Ganboden - - - - Once.
Ganbony - - - - First.
Bengero - - - - Two.
Bengeroden - - - - Twice.
Bengerodenum - - - Second.

Particles are seldom used separately, and are so strangely interwoven with verbs, adverbs, and the other parts of speech, that, in a brief sketch like this, it would be useless to enter upon.

Conjunctions they have but few; but all that are necessary.

I will now give a list of the principal adverbs, particles, prepositions, conjunctions, &c. The verbs have been briefly given, and the adjectives will come in the regular vocabulary.

Adverbs of Number.—Ganboden, once; Tindee, only; Tindee bengero, only two; Tindee bengeron-gamell, only three.

Adverbs of Order.—Ganbony, first; Ganbonyun, first time; Bengeroden, second; Teluthin, before; Kurrengerin, after; Wunadak, behind; Wernit, last; Mingo, beginning; Toloma, middle; Molbo, end.

Adverbs of Place.—Karbe, here; Temon, there; Mihu, these; Notto, here; Winda, where; Windouring, whither; Monkir, thither; Karboit, above; Kuberdon, below.

Adverbs of Quantity.—Bullito, much; Kertherba, together; Weybo, little; Nogee, enough; Uungo, more; Bullitodebar, too much; Weybo-debar, too little; Wootunno, abounding; Nungubudin, how many; Nungyudbudin, how much.

Adverbs of Time.—Netbo, now; Wombo, sometimes; Moloco, presently; Yellewa, to-day; Baboreen, to-morrow; Mola molok, yesterday; Molo guan, by-and-by; Yerramboot, day after to-morrow; Yellingout, another day; Banban cram, morning; Kunne, this.

Adverbs, Interrogatives.—Wener, which; Winnerdon, which one; Winower, to which; Wener, what; Winnerer, what is; Winda, where; Windart, where did they; Kunne, this.

Interjections.—Kit! Kit! surprise; Ur! ur! hush, hark; Yarka! grief, pain; Wa! wa! look out.

Particles affixed, &c.—Ul, in; Oot, on; Dap, in; Wea, in the; Wa, to, at; Arter, the; O, the; Burnin, at; Ter, add; Teno, at the.

Conjunctions.—Bar, and; Ge, occasionally, and; Tey, also.
THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I or me</td>
<td>- Murrumbeek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou or you</td>
<td>- Murrumbinner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He or him</td>
<td>- Munniger, kargee.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine - - Murrumbiek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ours - - Murrumbunarter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His - - Karggeeek.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B.—It will be necessary here, in order to give an idea of the use Aborigines make of these small particles, to give examples, thus:—Ut, in; Beek, ground or earth; Beekut, in the ground. Willum, house or miam; Williamat, in the house. Dop, in; Koorong, boat; Koorongdup, in the boat. Wa, in the; Weing, fire; Weingwa, in the fire. Wa, to or from; Sydneypwa, to Sydney. Oit, to or at; Melbourneoit, to Melbourne. Artor, the; Tullanarter, the tongue; Hngarter, the eye. O, in the; Weingo, in the fire; &c., &c.

The aforesaid will, I trust, be to the committee and philologists some clue to the language of the two Melbourne tribes, comprehending no small extent of country along the coast and inland to the Goulburn, Ovens, Broken, and Devil's Rivers, which may serve as a key (as far as my experience goes) to a chain of communication throughout Victoria, and, upon the same rule, throughout the whole of New Holland. I leave this sketch and my remarks for what they are worth, and now proceed to the vocabulary.

SUCCINCT LANGUAGE.—MORT NOULAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitter</td>
<td>- Ballin.</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>- Poo-tun-uk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad</td>
<td>- Yerringooden.</td>
<td>First</td>
<td>- Gaun-bro-nun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big</td>
<td>- Builatto.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>- Mar-nam-meek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td>- Toutmyng.</td>
<td>Good (very)</td>
<td>- Boon-dup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>- Nillam.</td>
<td>Greedy</td>
<td>- Bul-lat-garn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>- Wookurrerble.</td>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>- Num-nun-in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean</td>
<td>- Kurrebully, or worrecwork, or worrebully.</td>
<td>Hot (as fire)</td>
<td>- Tou-nar-bon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>- Kublicel.</td>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>- Bern-bern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry (dead)</td>
<td>- Biderup.</td>
<td>Hungry</td>
<td>- Ner-re-brun-in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty</td>
<td>- Woogwurrin or woogwul-bunna.</td>
<td>Industrious</td>
<td>- Tar-tuk-ur-nup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>- Boorundara.</td>
<td>Idle</td>
<td>- Tour-nur-nin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeper</td>
<td>- Mer-rim-er.</td>
<td>Lazy (very)</td>
<td>- Tour-nur-ne-nun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>- Koy-eon.</td>
<td>Lazy (sluggish)</td>
<td>- Tal-lun-der-er.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>- Marm-bull.</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>- Ner-rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light (weight)</td>
<td>- Bul-lat-bul-lor.</td>
<td>Little</td>
<td>- Wye-bo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Native</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>Nar-boon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Last</td>
<td>Yan-neite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mighty</td>
<td>Bool-ut-pall-eet</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>Nil-lam</td>
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<tr>
<td>New</td>
<td>Win-min-koo-dip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Old</td>
<td>Wag-ga-hell</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Toot</td>
<td>Wa-wat-tun-ser</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proud</td>
<td>Tou-lup</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pretty</td>
<td>Bum-dup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Li-o-bu-bur-din</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round (as tree)</td>
<td>Pio-bu-bur-rib</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rough</td>
<td>Te-tip-te-tip</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roten</td>
<td>Brun-guit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rich</td>
<td>Narn-get</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Be-bet-ur-nin</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Mort-ku-ding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Bub-ber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Pal-lect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloping</td>
<td>Kur-nurm-bil-ber-ding</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Square</td>
<td>Purk-bun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stupid</td>
<td>Naw-lun-nin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Pal-let-ku-ding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick</td>
<td>Tarn-der-bun-in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick (not well)</td>
<td>Toy-yon</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SUBSTANTIVES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Body</td>
<td>Mur-rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Yarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair (of the head)</td>
<td>Yar-ra-kow-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Kow-an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head (crown of)</td>
<td>Troot-toop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skull</td>
<td>Turp-turp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brain</td>
<td>Tourn-tourn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forehead</td>
<td>Myng-nin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone over eyes</td>
<td>Tourn-a-mung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>Wer-ring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>Myng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyebrows</td>
<td>Yar-ra-myng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelashes</td>
<td>Yar-ra-de-myng</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eyeball</td>
<td>Woor-wor-ri-mer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nose</td>
<td>Gaarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nostrils</td>
<td>Myng-gaarn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Kun-de-ner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth (open)</td>
<td>Un-ble-bun-arck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lips</td>
<td>Woor-room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>Lee-ang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue</td>
<td>Tal-ion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheeks</td>
<td>Woting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheek-bone</td>
<td>Tourt-woutng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Un-duk or nun-duk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LANGUAGE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sick (very)</td>
<td>Gee-gee-ry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>Ur-din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth</td>
<td>Barm-bur-din</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Port-be-uk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinking</td>
<td>Buun-koon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Lal-lee-woon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tall</td>
<td>Kur-nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick</td>
<td>Bun-nect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>Lul-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirsty</td>
<td>Kurn-bun-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tired</td>
<td>Wor-brun-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugly</td>
<td>Nil-lam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upright</td>
<td>Murm-bull</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Parts of the Body.**

- Jaw
- Beard
- Moustache
- Neck
- Shoulder
- Arm
- Elbow
- Armpit
- Wrist
- Hand
- Hand (palm of)
- Fingers
- Finger (first)
- Finger (little)
- Thumb
- Nails
- Breast
- Breast (nipple of)
- Bosom
- Belly
- Navel
- Back
- Ribs
- Posterior

* Not in our sense—wealth; but estimation—eloquence, advice, or war.
† A nasal long drone.
THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Kow-an-hour-no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thigh</td>
<td>Ngar-ke-ter-rang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee</td>
<td>Bur-din.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>Lour-ko.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg (calf of)</td>
<td>Lour-k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankle</td>
<td>Tour-ram-ke-kun-uk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Te-an.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instep</td>
<td>Ngar-te-nan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heel</td>
<td>Fern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe</td>
<td>Kow-an-te-nan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe (big)</td>
<td>Bar-bun-te-nan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toe (little)</td>
<td>Wye-bo-te-nan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Tar-bo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone</td>
<td>Nilgna-ka-rook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh</td>
<td>Ngar-luk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windpipe</td>
<td>Tur-tur kur-rum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lungs</td>
<td>Nin-nin-e-bour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart</td>
<td>Toor-oor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breathing</td>
<td>Ang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Throat</td>
<td>Tum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gullet</td>
<td>Tal-ker-be-goarn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stomach</td>
<td>Tur-ram-ber-lin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guts</td>
<td>Moon-mur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver</td>
<td>Botr-doo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney</td>
<td>Woor-ro-marp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney (fat of)</td>
<td>Marm-bul-la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>Moor-rat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>Bulg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vein</td>
<td>Gour-uk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinewa</td>
<td>Pk-e reep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Kal-mul.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrow</td>
<td>Dee-dit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweat</td>
<td>Moor-run-moor-run.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the Heaven.  

God (or first cause) Punggyl-Marman.
Devil [some tribes Bull-gen-kar-nee.* have]

Cardinal Points.  

East - - - Kul-lin-bi-rem.
West - - - Nut-bro-ki.
North - - - Bur-gee.
South - - - Koor-reen.

Sea - - - War-reen.
River - - - Woor-nee.
Spring (rise water) Gan-noon.
Creek - - - Kun-nung.
Water-hole - - - Tum-boore.
Water-hole (tempory) Poo-pun.

Four Elements.  

Earth - - - Beek.
Air - - - Ngar-tou-ir.
Fire - - - Weing.
Water - - - Parn.

Five Senses.  

Taste - - - Bar-ro-muk.
Smell - - - Ngar-o-buk.
Feel - - - Parn-foo-nuk.
See - - - Ngar-noon.
Hear - - - Ngar-goon.

Face of Countries.  

Mountain - - - Bun-null.
Ranges § - - - Noo-or-roo-rrook.

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* My blacks state this only means ugly.
† They have several terms for the abode of bad souls. This is the most impressive, continued descending through a narrow opening, and never stopping.
‡ A long solemn drone.
§ Every range has its name; likewise every mountain has its particular name; so that blacks can state the precise mountain or hill in an extensive range where they will meet. I have upwards of 300 names of mountains in the Australian Alps. Aborigines require neither latitude nor longitude; plain nature by day and the stars by night.
English. | Native.
---|---
Hill - - Wye-bo-bun-null.
Rise - - Mill.
Flat - - Taul.
Swamp - - Bull-oak.

Stone, Clay, &c.

English. | Native.
---|---
Shoe - - Te-man-a-look.
Hat - - Kum-bra-kow-an.
Mur-ri-gull - - Worn over secret parts of males till married.
Nour-rte or klar-yeun - - Worn over secret parts of females till married.
Look - - Band round forehead, worn by male and female.
Mur-mur-kul-lin - - Band neatly made of thread.
Til-bur-nine - - Fine apron made of emus' feathers, goes all round the waist, worn by females in a single dance.
Mur-mu-kle - - Strips of opossum skin worn to hide the fundament in males when in a dance.
Kourn but - - Necklace made of reeds.
Kourn-ur-rus - - Fine necklace, made of the sinews from emus' legs.

LANGUAGE.

English. | Native.
---|---
Shoes - - Wye-bo-bun-null.
Hat - - Kum-bra-kow-an.
Mur-ri-gull - - Worn over secret parts of males till married.
Nour-rte or klar-yeun - - Worn over secret parts of females till married.
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123
Kangaroo-rat

Very diminutive

Rat (common)

Bear

Hoe

Wombat

Axe

Dish

Spoon (as canoe)

Basin

Box

Brush

Knife

Fork

Knife

Axe

Dish

Hammer

Spade

Hoe

Boat

Sword

Brush

Paddle (as canoe)

Animals.

Kangaroo - - Ku-oo-im.

Wallaby - - Wym-bir.

Wombat - - War-reen.

Bear - - Kur-bur-reer.

Bandicoot - - Boo-un.

Opossum - - Wal-lar-wal-ler.

Flying squirrel - - Eor-run.

Smaller kind - - Ku-an-boo.

Very diminutive - - Ts-an-tu-an.

Kangaroo-rat - - Ber-uke.

Rat (common) - - Ty-un.

Ringtailed opossum - - Be-min.

Mouse - - Bar-rut.

Dog - - Wer-run-un.

Dog (wild or native) - - Wer-ren-wil-lum.

Cat - - Um-yur.

Water mole - - Ts-in-or-eng or pal-la-
tale.

Platypus - - Mur-rin-moor-roo.

Hedgehog - - Kow-an.

Horse - - Kul-ken-tur-nuk.

Bullock - - Bul-gan-ner.

Sheep - - Et-ep.

Birds.

Bird (general term) - - Koy-up.

Emu - - Bur-ri-nil.

Native.

Looking-glass* - - Woor-un-dal-min.

Gun - - Trang-but-la-bill.

Powder and shot - - Mor-ra-doo.

Flint (of gun) - - Pel-lin or cour-ak.

Knife - - Kul-pen-kul-pen-goo-up.

Fork - - Kal-lup.

Spoon - - Tourn-der-ry (made of bark).

Basin - - Ko-ron-er.

Box - - Lit-le-ry.

Brush - - Wor-oor-wort.

Dish - - Wel-len-wel-len.

Pannikin - - Pan-nil-kin.

Candle - - Marm-bull.

Hammer - - Num-bert.

Chisel - - Beun-bean.

Saw - - Pinder-bul-lup.

Axe - - Num-be-mon.

Gimlet - - Man-mure-bul-lup.

Spade - - Bel-ler-reer.

Hoe - - Wye-bo-bal-ler.


Boat - - Wye-bo-boo-ron.

Paddle (as canoe) - - Kun-ee-ko-lon.

Native companion - - Kar-ur-rook.

Turkey - - Woon-mar-bel.

Pelican - - War-gill.

Swan - - Koon-war-ror.

Mulligan - - A large bird of prey, lives only on birds and fish by the coast.

Eagle (very large) - - Fun-dyl.

Eagle (smaller) - - Ber-plip.

Sparrow hawk - - Par-tit.

White hawk - - Kab-bin.

White hawk (very small) - - Tur-re.

Lyre-bird - - Boll-bullin.

Nankeen-bird - - Kar-warn.

Pigeon - - Moon-go-bru.

Cockatoo - - Gnu-ru-ile.

Black cockatoo - - Gnu-run.

Cockatoo parrot - - Kar-mile.

Parrot (general name) - - Tan-dan.

Parrot (Magella) - - Bro-gil.

Parrot (blue mountain) - - Lar-gak.

Parrot (king) - - Uu-gup.

Parrot (very small kind) - - Nel-la-woon.

Satin-bird - - Ngar-ren.

Whip-bird - - Yan-yan-gak. [So named from its noise, like the cracking of a whip.]

Wattle-bird - - Yan-gak.

Leather-bird - - Be-mat-be-rat.

Mopoke - - Goor-koom (night-bird).

Cuckoo (noise-like) - - Work-work.

Magpie - - Per-e-war.

Gean-gean - - A bird between a crow and magpie. [The natives have strange superstitious notions of it.]

Crow - - Warn. [Superstitions of this.]

Laughing jackass - - Tour-ur-rong. [Called the bushman's timepiece.]

Bell-bird - - Trin-war-reen.

Redbreast - - Tee-un.

Fowl - - Bowl.

Truck - - Tou-lom.

Kor-rung-un-un - - Very large water fowl.

Goose - - Nup-nup.

Quail - - Tre-bin.

Snipe - - Kruk-war-run.

* When white people had regularly made a footing at Port Phillip, one, Hudgeerry Tom, was noted for giving names to European things and animals. These names are mostly of his giving.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soldier-bird</td>
<td>Bill-bill-man-nere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td>[So named by the whites from its always being on the qui vive, and alarming the forest, to the great mortification of the sportsman.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tug-gan-kow-an</td>
<td>A small bird, makes a howling, distressing noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bat</td>
<td>Pol-ly-ong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fish</strong>s, gc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tu-at</td>
<td>General name of fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shark</td>
<td>Tal-tan-nur-run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porpoise</td>
<td>Bar-bar-ká.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon (kind of)</td>
<td>Kur-nur-guil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cod (in Goulburn and Murray)</td>
<td>Mal-lun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster</td>
<td>Kur-ríte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cray-fish (fresh- water)</td>
<td>Tar-luk-purn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cray-fish (salt- water)</td>
<td>Toy-yon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oyster</td>
<td>Téu-at.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutton-fish</td>
<td>Woor-din.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockle</td>
<td>Mur-roke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mussel</td>
<td>Mur-bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periwinkle</td>
<td>Pid-de-rón.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sprat (kind of)</td>
<td>Tal-li-bal-li.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>Tar-uk-wa-ra-bíl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looch</td>
<td>Ter-rum-bé-leet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>Nar-rut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March fly</td>
<td>Kurm-bur-ra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito</td>
<td>Koor-gook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flea</td>
<td>Man-nú.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louse</td>
<td>Nee-noon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard</td>
<td>Eru-roke or tun-per-rim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard (small kind)</td>
<td>Nur-rung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizard (very large)</td>
<td>Per-ren-un. [At the Ovens and Broken River, and to the north, they run to four, five, and six feet long. I have measured one five feet.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake (black)</td>
<td>Tar-run-del.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snake (diamond)</td>
<td>Koon-mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm</td>
<td>Tur-ror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grub</td>
<td>Ver-ring. [Very large and fat; blacks eat them raw. Said by Europeans to be fine eating, when roasted or fried.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grub (smaller)</td>
<td>Bear-uk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grub (very small)</td>
<td>Yeour-ong. [Not bigger than a small maggot. I have seen quarts and pecks of them got from near the roots of the trees. The blacks mix them with charcoal, and thus separate them from the rotten tree and eat them.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centipede</td>
<td>Ter-run-nur-ruk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant (common)</td>
<td>Marrrub.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull ant</td>
<td>Oeur-rong. [Awfully sharp bite.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (general)</td>
<td>Tur-rung or kulk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (blossom of)</td>
<td>Kurn-brook.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (seed of)</td>
<td>De-ran-dell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (root of)</td>
<td>Waa-eu-ruk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree (trunk of)</td>
<td>Waa-reep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Ter-rú-galk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Mur-run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veins</td>
<td>Mur-er-mur-uk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sap</td>
<td>Tsu-un-no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark</td>
<td>Teur-dar-ry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum (red)</td>
<td>Be-al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gum (white)</td>
<td>Yar-ra-hin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Shoals of these in muddy rivers at Western Port.
THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

**English.** | **Native.**
---|---
Birnup (a gum) - | [Grows stately, but very irregular in its branches; pure snowy white bark. From the elbows of this tree the blacks formerly made their tar-nuks or water buckets, which appear by a kind Providence to be designed for that purpose.]

Box-tree - | Tar-gan.
Box (bastardy) - | Beet.
Stringybark - | Bun-ger-lock.
Stringybark (inferior kind) - | Way-out.
Light or black wood | Burn-nar-lock.
Light or black wood (spurious) | Marn-gan-noy-an.
Peppermint - | Eur-lock.
Honeysuckle - | War-rak.*
She-oak - | Tur-run.
Turpentine (tree) | Vi-al. [The oozing from this tree the natives use as a plaster for wounds.]

Wattle-tree (common) | Kur-run.
Wattle-tree (silver) | Moy-yan.
Wattle-tree (dwarf) | Eurl.
Cedar (bastardy) - | Wy-gout.
Cherry-tree - | Poo-lyte. [The stone grows outside, and not inside, as in Europe.]

Fern-tree - | Kun-ba-da.
Cabbage or grass | Gum-be-deck.

Privet (shrub) - | Kar-ran.
Myrtle (native) - | Tid-e-an.
Strawberry (native) | Koo-gor-ruk.

**English.** | **Native.**
---|---
Rush - | Bourt-bour. [Good substitute for candles in the early history of the colony; grows a fine size at Western Port, and used by the primitive settlers there for candles.]
Flag (many kinds, principal) | Kur-ra-wan. [Black lubras make fine baskets and mats of them split.]
Fig (native) - | Bung-bur-rulk or kum-me-ree.
Buttercup - | Kurm-bur-root.
Convolvulus (three kinds) | Nur-rur.
Grass - | Bo-curt.

*Vegetables (indigenous), &c., eaten by Blacks.*

Tal-le-rup - | Grows 3 feet 6 inches high on the rich land and swamps; they eat it raw; tastes like cabbage.
Yup-pere - | Small sweet bulb.
Mur-nong - | A nourishing bulb, grows on poor loamy soil; blacks very fond of it.
Kurn-ger-ver - | Tapering root, like a carrot; eaten raw, or thrown into the fire.
Boo-yeat - | Grows high, like kum-be-ink.

*They bruise the outside, with which they make a kind of dough; eat the inside raw.*

Kur-run - | Gum; a valuable portion of Aboriginal diet. In dysentery they use it as a medicine made up into pills—a good medicine too.

Kurn - | A small maggot; eaten in thousands.
You-urn - | Larger kind; eaten also.
Knu-nal - | Eggs of ants.
Nurm-nurp - | Large vegetable, grows in rich land and swamps, as high as celery and not inferior.

---

*Tree generally stunted, not more than six or eight inches in diameter; but on the Ten-mile Beach, between Mordialloc and Mount Eliza, between the two first inlets of the sea, on mere sand, they grow as high and in diameter as a huge gum-tree.*

† It would be well here to state that these roots are all indigenous, and were in abundance before the whites came among them. Civilized or tamed animals and enclosures have much diminished their dependence. All were eaten by the blacks. To avoid touching upon the like subject again, I may state that all animals, except the snake and a few other animals, were eaten by the two Melbourne tribes; and tribes to the westward—even the Geelong blacks—used to eat snakes and bodies of large moths.
Me see tracks up the tree
No; too much tumble down rain

Biscuit - - Pal-let-ner-rong.
Soup - - Lil-le-bro.
Tea - - Mor-an-doo.
Butter - - Brim-brim-o.
Milk - - Brem-brem.
Herbs - - Par-rum.
Carrots - - Kam-bo-duk.
Spirits - - Bal-lam.
To drink spirits - No-bl-an-bal-lam.
To get drunk† - Bul-li-to no-bl-an.

A FEW LEADING SENTENCES.

Come here - - War-ra-wee.
Go away - - Tan-na-to-a.
Give me - - U-mar-leek.
Lend me - - We-an-be-kan.
Bring me - - Won-da-nun.
Send me - - U-ro-ma-kun.

Come here to-morrow, and cut me some wood, and me give you white money.

What for you stupid, and get em big one drunk; now, let us go. Here, in my miam.

Where are your spears?
Here, in my miam
No good spear. Very good gun
Now, let us go
Me see kangaroo; no you make noise, me shoot him.

Go on, fire. Ah! tumble down dead - -
No dead, only gammon; you see run away that one.

Big one stupid. Now, go look out opossum -

Me see tracks up the tree§ - - -
Blackfellows' corroboree to-night - - -
No: too much tumble down rain - - -

Hurt; bullito parn-min boldoneit.

I must remark that, when I first came among the Aborigines, they would not eat any part of the pig. I soon found, however hungry a black might be, that he would not partake of a rasher of bacon. They could not explain why, only "no good pig." They, however, have long got over this prejudice, and now enjoy it much.

The first black I ever saw drunk was of the Goulburn tribe—a man in years. Poor fellow! He was brought up to my tent by his wife and others, to know if he would die—had he been poisoned. He cried, staggered, and lay down in my tent. This was early in 1838. I believe, such was their innocence at that time, that the blacks thought he had been poisoned. Ah! now they crave this poison.

† This "noul," at the termination of the verb "go," answers to "will you with me?"
§ Blacks can tell by the bark if an opossum is up, by claw marks.
THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA:

You tell 'em blackfellows to corrobboree, and me give them white money.
Blackfellows big one stupid, no corrobboree -
What for blackfellows no corrobboree? -
Blackfellows die last moon - - -
Blackfellows' corrobboree to-morrow night -
Yes, big one corrobboree; all blackfellows dance.
Don't you know another one moon come?

Now get the things together. Where are the bullocks?
Very well; where?
Now, blackfellows, hold up the pole of the dray,
Where did they bed last night
Yes, big one corrobboree; all blackfellows dance.

Awake! get up, get up, get up! - - -
I will get up directly; stop, stop! my trousers are wet.
Get up and make the fire; the sun is high -
You are lazy; get up; chop some wood; the sun is up; dry your trousers.
What for you tell 'em lie? sun only little up.
Where tailwork?
Tailwork not dry; name who leave it on the ground last night.
Now it is dry; go on, turn away. Ah! I see smoke; fire soon come.
Very good now, big one fire; now sit down and smoke your pipe.
All good white men when they get up say their prayers, and thank God for taking care of them all night.
Big one stupid me and all blackfellows; no like it white man.

ON RISING IN THE MORNING.

Go and fetch them, that's a good fellow; I will lend you my horse.
Very well; where?
Bridle and saddle, I will go and fetch them; put my bag in the cart.
Now get the things together. Where are the pannikins?
Don't leave anything behind.
Here are the bullocks. You are a good fellow,
Bugup; here is a stick of tobacco for you.

Now, blackfellows, hold up the pole of the dray, and two of you hold on the back of the cart.
There, now, that will do; stop, let us see if anything is left behind; look about.

* When I first came among the blacks, not an adult male or female were without their tailwork—a wood from which they procure fire; not by friction, as the Sydney blacks, but perpendicular, as working a drilling-bow.

ON GOING A JOURNEY.

You tell 'em blackfellows to corrobboree, and me give them white money.
Kooliner, wongrunin bulilito, borak ngargun.
Kundee vener borak ngargee kooliner?
Koolin weakan minnesan wernet.
Baborin borundut kooliner ngargee.
Yea, ngargoon waga-bil, umarko koolin yeilve nier. Mangeit mincam unungo woman?
Put the pannikin on the fire. Where are the tea and sugar?

There is no water. Tell the lubras to get some water; pannikin in miam.

I cannot see the pannikin; it is not in the miam; I have looked all about.

Oh! big one, stupid me; it is behind the miam by that gum-tree.

Wash the pannikin. Very good clean, no good dirty.

Me big one hungry. Where is the kangaroo, the opossum, and the bandicoot?

There they are, also the bear, wallaby, and wombat; put them all to the fire. Plenty of food in the bag. Sit down to-day; no look-out, only eat, sleep, and sing.

Here, pickaninny, give that to the lubras, and tell them when they have eaten to go and look out for blackfellows to eat.

This kangaroo is very good, it is a joe; here is another young lubra, ah!

The water boils; put in the tea, and give some to the children, and they fetch us more water.

You too much greedy, pickaninny; you give some of that kangaroo to that pickaninny out there.

Now let us sleep, big one stupid; white man work every day, no like 'em this. No you make a noise, pickaninny; play out there. Big one bellyful me.

**PLAYS AND DIVERSIONS.**

Wener ganbony tillukerrin?
Mangat marnameek, mongun ganbony murrumbinner, marnamuk kunun; ure kurruk ngerin karbeit.

Kolly-warre, weldy kungardun!
Tartbuk bopup; nilp badan umite nier; won-grunin murrumbreek.

Umarx worreder, weareuk, marnameek. Tom-bargee bopup milarree.
Warregerry kuluk, warregerry kulkurbrook, kulberlin woowoneit murrumbinner.

Nogee; nogee; mangat tinderbeek; narlumby.

Pierup koolodelly.
Tilbert mununinner.
Tilbert terreninna.
Yanna uree.

Uung yellenwa kundu trangbullabil.
Nogeeeme woodu ngervein tournaboon. Neroit narlumby, ngervein wavoit.
Netbo koolin, winsa wavoit? Womenderrewst.

Malnangyer, wida uemit warrecie, umuk perplexed.
You can't catch me. No you take it, my wavoit. This is mine. No, no; me give it you.

All done play. Dark now. Come on, come on. You walk and I will run.

Sit down. Where pipe? Outside, inside miam; make haste and get it.

Sit all around. Stop, just stop.


Tinderbeek tilltkerrin. Borun netbo. Warrawee murrumbinner yannon, murrumbeek woovan.

Narlumby. Winda pipe? Kiering, mihu willum; ure urebuk.

Wan-wan broodewat. Pingoody, pingoody.

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**TRANSLATIONS.**

**THE CXXI. PSALM.**

1. I will lift up mine eyes unto God; from Him cometh my help.
2. My help cometh from the Lord, who made the heaven and the earth.
3. He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; He that keepeth thee will not slumber.
4. Behold! He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.
5. The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade, upon thy right hand.
6. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night.
7. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He shall preserve thy soul.
8. The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in, from this time forth, and even for evermore.

**THE FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS.**

1. In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.
2. And the earth was without form, and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters.
3. And God said, let there be light: and there was light.
4. And God saw the light that it was good; and God divided the light from the darkness.
5. And God called the light day, and the darkness he called night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

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*Abridged in some of the verses, in order to simplify the chapter to suit Aboriginal capacity, but the full purport is retained.*
6. And God said, let there be a firmament.
And God made the firmament; and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: and it was so.

8. And God named the firmament heaven.
And the evening and the morning were the second day.

9. And God said, let the waters under the heavens be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so.

10. And God called the dry land earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he seas: and God saw that it was good.

11, 12, 13. And God said, let the earth bring forth grass, herb, and trees, whose seed is in itself: and it was so: and God saw that it was good.

And the evening and the morning were the third day.

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. And God said, let there be light above, to divide the day from the night, and let them be for lights to give light upon the earth: and it was so: and God made two great lights; the greater light to rule (or make) the day; and lesser light to rule (or make) the night. He made the stars also. And God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day.

20, 21, 22, 23. And God said, let the waters bring forth abundantly of fish, great and small, and fowl that may fly above the earth. And God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fifth day.

24, 25. And God said, let the earth bring forth all living creatures after its kind: and it was so. And God made beasts of the earth, and all cattle after its kind. And God saw that all was good.

26, 27. And God said, let us make man in our image. And God made in his own image man; in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them.

28, 29. And God blessed them, and said, increase and replenish the earth; and have power over the fish of the sea, and fowl of the air, and all living things. And God gave man every tree and herb bearing fruit and seed for man's food.
30, 31. And God gave every living thing to man for food: and it was so. And God saw everything that he had made, and beheld it was very good. And the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

THE CREED.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth; and in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord; who came down from heaven to save man, and die for his people; who was by wicked men killed and hanged on a tree; who was dead and buried; who rose again the third day from the dead, and ascended into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of God the Father; from whence He shall come again and make all mankind stand before Him; and separate the good from the wicked.

I believe in the Holy Ghost, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting.—Amen.

Murrumbeek nunurrunkella kuding Pungdyl Marman, koongee palleek mongeit woortwoorrrer bar beeker; bar kuding Jesus Christ Tindee mummum murrumbununner Lord; wellainer burrawee woortwoorrrer mongonner koolinge bagrook marnameek; wellainer nillam koolingiil. buk weakeit bar berbuk, narnumoon burrung; wellainer weagoulaneit bar numbuk, wellainer tinderbeek bengero gannel yellenwa, kuling commargee nunnumo, bar kubhoower woortwoorrrit bar narlumbur uibinner munung Pundgyl Marmanieek; uungo yellenwa Jesus Christ neringo mongoin umarko koolinge bagrook terridee kargeiek; bar pindoner boundup bar meungo. Murrumbeek nunurrunkellâ Boundup Moor-rup, commargee murrum, bar moorrup, tilee millee nangbo.—Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Our Father who art in Heaven; hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth like it in heaven. Give us this day our daily food; and forgive us our bad deeds as we forgive them that do us bad; and keep us from sin this day, and from all evil.

Only Thou, O Great Father, can keep us now and ever.—Amen.

Murrumbick koolin,—Kunne paper wa Pundgyl Marman tombak wongonon dado pardogurrabun tomboon nillam nurnin koolin yellenwa, bar nier euletbee nillam nurnin tuduk nier won-grunin pallat Pundgyl Marman, tindee mardon mallon tumbak mongderrewat mardoneit kun-nup Pundgyl Marman yangally narrite umarko boundup rige; bar nelwâ pardogurrabun ban-ban eram bar krunguite Pundgyl Marman, nerdoit bulito Sunday womon womoon pardogurrabun narnumoad umarko; thank Mungither tuduk umarko boundup narnong kargeiek bekerk; tombarlaron yarrite boundup murrum bar moorrup; netbo, nalpardogurrabun umarko, narnumunun mihiu bulito Pundgyl boundup Marman narnumoon karboti tom-der-run en-er—&c., &c.
LANGUAGE.

HYMN TO OLD HUNDRED.*

1 Pund-gyl Mar-man, bar mar-na-meek
Nun-guk kub-ber-don mur-rum-beek
Mong-der-re-wat koo-lin netbo
Tan-dow-ring koon-gee mur-rum-bo.

2 Mal-yeng-erk par-do-gur-ra-bun
Tu-duk yar-rite ko-dun-un-un
Ner-rem-bee bo-run yel-len-wa.
Nul-wor-then bo-pup Koo-linner.

3 Ner-doit ye-men-ner mur-rum-beek
Lack-boo-ding myng-ner kar-gee-iek
Bar ner-doit yan-na-ner war-reet
Kar-gee nger-ren-er mur-rum-beek.

&c., &c.

* The black children at Merri Creek school used to sing this admirably.

CATECHISM.

Q.—Tell me, my child, who made you? — A.—The Great God who made the heaven and the earth.

Q.—Tombannerek murrumbiek bopup, wel-lainer mongeit murrumbinner?

A.—Pundgyl Marman weda mongut woor-woor-bar beeker.

&c., &c.

LANGUAGE OF THE ABORIGINES OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

This vocabulary, compiled by the late Daniel Bunce, Esq.—"English—Native"—is now arranged for greater convenience in a new form—"Native—English." Mr. Bunce was a careful and conscientious observer, and, on the whole, his vocabulary is very accurate. It appears to relate almost exclusively to the dialects of the Yarra Yarra and Coast tribes.

Directions in Pronunciation.—In all cases the vowels must be sounded, and the vowel a sounded broad as ah. Where a word terminates with tho, its sound is sharp, as in thank. If tho is the concluding syllable, it should be pronounced soft, as in though.

By speaking this language with a soft Italian accent, the reader will have little trouble in making himself understood by the natives.

Aboriginal. | English.
---|---
Ah-ah or weenthunga | Peradventure, perhaps.
Allambee | To recline, seated, sitting, to sit on a seat, to sojourn, to remain a while.
Allambee ba’anth | To float, ducking under water.
Allambee beek | To fall, to tumble down.
Allambee myaring mulloko jeetho | A lodging, a temporary abode.
Allambee weenth | Inflame, to set on fire.
Allambee willam | Occupy, reside.
Ba’anji myrring | Tear, water from the eye.
Ba’anji ba’anth | Water.
Ba’anth mellaba | Rain, a shower.