

58.6* Warrmarrla

Name of both language and sub-tribe reported by Jagst who says there are 40-50 speakers at Hooker Creek.

59. C. NORTHERN WESTERN DESERT TYPE

d.* Ngumbin Subgroup
(Eastern Kimberleys)

This subgroup is another one with general Western Desert characteristics. An outstanding feature of the group as a whole, especially of *Mudbura* is that it exhibits the most pronounced example of the use of catalysts of any Australian language. (SAW). It links with the Ngarga Subgroup in that *Djaru* appears to be the linguistic link between *Waljbiri* and *Walmadjari* with the latter having the most pronounced auxiliary system. *Walmadjari* has strong roots with Western Desert proper, being closely linked with *Yulbaridja*, 56.10b*. Kaberry (1934-5) comments on the fact of some mutual intelligibility between these suffixing and the coastal prefixing languages and that the following languages seem to form a group where comprehension appears to be due to contiguity: *Walmadjari*, 59.7b, *Djaru*, 59.3a, *Malngin*, 59.4, *Gidja*, 42 and *Gunian*, 45.

Phonologically there are the basic C.A. five stop-nasal distinctions, 3 l phonemes, 2 r phonemes and 3 vowels plus length. Syllable patterns are CV, CVC and CVCC and stress falls word initial.

All the dialects except *Walmadjari* would repay further study and their affiliations ratified.

59.1 Mudbura *** Wave Hill, Wickham River C19 (AIAS C25)
Camfield area (see 'RLS')

Mudbara (T), *Mudbura* (AC, SAW, O'G, 'RLS', AIAS),
Moodburra, *Mootburra* ('RLS'), *Kwaranga* (Chadwick),
Kwarandji (T - mapped just south of Daly Waters)

Chadwick reports at least 30 fluent speakers at Elliott