

119.2b* Gugu Nar ** Mouth of Staaten River, G11 (AIAS G29)
 (5Gr., north almost to Inker-
 21Gr.) man H.S. east almost to
 Mentana Creek junction,
 south to encompass Upper
 Vanrook Creek (N/K map)

Gundara (AC G11, AIAS G29, 'RLS' 5Gr., Sharp),
Gundhari (LMW), *Gundharra* (PS), *Kundara* (R, McC),
Kokonari (N/K, 'RLS' 21Gr.), *Koko Nar* (GB, BAS),
Gugu Nar (AIAS, BAS), *Kok-Nar* (PS)

(Correction to 'RLS': 'Sharpe' should read 'Sharp')

Sutton identifies *Gundara* with *Gugu Nar*. The first actual linguistic data was gathered by Keen in 1970. Breen and Sommer have since recorded, the latter an expanded AIAS 'Linguistic Material' list from an informant at Normanton. Breen has recorded a number of songs and has grammatical material under analysis. Sommer here classifies on a cognate count of 95% with *Nhang* and 42% with *Bera* and *Dhaw*.

120*. h. Southern Pama Subgroup*
 (O'G: Gulf Pama)

This is almost a new subgroup though it includes *Gunggara*, originally classified as the only member of the O'Grady et al Gulf Pama Subgroup. The researches of Sommer, Sutton and Breen in this area have not yet reached the stage of being co-ordinated, so the composition of this group as here presented is impressionistic only. Sutton (unpublished) and Sommer (forthcoming) call the dialects each have studied in the region 'Southern Paman'. Sommer (1973) establishes three dialects - *Gunggara* - *Guandhar* - *Ngareb* as belonging to the one language. These dialects are characterized by loss of some initial consonants, all by loss of initial vowel /u/. They have only 20%-34% shared vocabulary with Coastal Paman languages. (BAS)

A number of dialects: (*Wagaman* - *Agwamin* - *Wamin* - *Mbara* - *Yanga* and possibly *Dagalag*) classified by O'Grady et al as belonging to the Mari Subgroup, Sutton reclassifies as Southern Paman. These languages show fairly strong links with Northern and Central Paman, being characterized by

119.1a* Gugu Bera ** About the mouth of Y23 (AIAS Y85)
(107.2) the Nassau River

(49Yr.) *Gugu Bera* (WJO, BAS, AIAS), *Bera* (AC), *Koko Pera* (T, O'G, 'RLS'), *Gona'ni:n* (AC Y49, AIAS Y91, 'RLS' 49Yr.), *Kokobabung* ('LS'), *Koko Beberam** (BAS, GB, N/K), *Koko Bera* (SAW), *Konani:n* (T)

Wurm makes '*Koko Berang*' a dialect of *Gugu Bera*, but Sommer and Keen (Newland) react to it as the name of another language. Though Sutton, Breen and Sommer have collected data, and Sommer has written up his in reasonable detail, there is probably more that can be gathered for a fuller study. About 40 speakers remain at Mitchell River Community where it is the most widely understood of the three vernaculars spoken there (*Gugu Mindjen* - *Jir Jorond* - and *Kundjen* are the other two). *Beberam* is a dialect. The correct name is claimed by Sommer to be *Gog Gaber*, lit. 'speech true'.

'aboriginal person' : *panglto:r* / *pa:ngltor* (PS)

119.1b* Gugu Dhaw * ** Coastal area about half way
(51Yr.) between the Nassau & Staaten
Rivers (T's map)

Gugu Dhaw (BAS, AIAS), *Koko Dhaw* (name speakers give themselves - BAS) = *Pititj**, *Bidhidj* (BAS), *Koko Daue* (T), *Da:wa*, *Uw Inal* (Y32, AIAS Y93; 51Yr. - BAS)

This is to be distinguished from *Gugu Bididji* of the Yalangic Group (107.1e*). The dialect was first recorded by Sommer in 1972 when he obtained a short word list and enough material for a brief sketch which he has completed (1973).

119.2a* Gugu Nhang * **

Gugu Nhang (AIAS, BAS), *Koko Nhang* (BAS)

Sommer recorded for the first time from two speakers at Mitchell River 1972. It shares only 50% basic vocabulary with *Bera* and *Dhaw* but 88% with *Nar*. Sommer has a grammatical outline of the language in preparation.