

named KARNIC (after the common word for 'man' in this area following the O'Grady et al pattern). He divides the Karnic Group into four subgroups: Palku (formerly the Pittapittic Group), Narla (formerly the Arabanic Group), and Karna and Ngura (formerly subgroups of the Dieric Group). To these is added a fifth, the Yarli Subgroup, also originally a subgroup of the Dieric Group.

71. a.\* Palku Subgroup\*  
(originally PITTAPITTIC GROUP)

Blake and Breen have collected enough new material in the languages of this subgroup to write an outline grammar and phonology of the *Bidha-Bidha* dialects. Early work by Roth and vocabularies in Curr and the "Science of Man" journal are used as a basis of their description ("The Pitta-Pitta Dialects", *Linguistic Communications*, 4, 1971, pp.182).

Blake and Breen's classification is essentially the same as that of 'AL', revealing two main languages, a western one: *Wanggadjara-Wanggamanha* (or *Lanima*, probably Roth's *Ulaolinya*) and an eastern one. There is 84% shared vocabulary between the seven dialects of the western language, and a range of 46% to 67% between the western and the eastern. (B & B)

This subgroup follows the traditional Australian pattern and has a similar phonemic structure to *Kalkatungu*, 69\*, with CVCV syllable patterning, word initial primary stress and the usual 3 C.A. vowels. It has the maximum 6 points of articulation in stop and nasal phonemes, 4 lateral phonemes and 2 or possibly 3 resonants. Grammatically the dialects share an unusual time marker on nouns and pronouns (future versus non-future) and some common Australian suffixes.

71.1a\* Bidha-Bidha \* Boulia and 50 miles G3 (AIAS G6)  
(71.2b) to south and west ('RLS')

*Bida-Bida* (AC, AIAS), *Bitta Bitta* (C), *Pitapita* (T),  
*Pitha-Pitha* (APE, GB), *Pittapitta* (R), *Pitta-Pitta*  
(B & B)

Small amounts of material are still being gathered by Blake and Breen but the latter considers there is probably little more information available. Breen did record c. 3½ hours in 1972 and several items of morphology as described by Roth were confirmed or corrected.

'man' : *palku* or alternatively, *karna* (GB)

71.lb\* Ringa-Ringa \* Hamilton River area G31 (AIAS G7)  
(71.2f) (T's map)

*Ringa Oringaroo* (correction 'RLS' - deletion of comma)  
(O'G), *Ringa-Ringa* (C, B & B, AIAS), *Ringa-Ringah*  
(Lett), *Ringa-Ringaroo* (C, T), *Ringaringa* (AC), *Ringo-*  
*Ringo* (R), *Ringoringo*, *Ringuringu* (both T)

See comment under 71.lf\* re tribal territory.

71.lc\* Rungo-Rungo Between Herbert and  
Roxborough Downs (B & B)

*Rungo-Rungo* (R), *Runga-Rungawah* (Craigie, C:102)

Roth says is probably a horde name and an informant of Breen's also described it as a horde, not a language name, of people who spoke *Wangga-yudjuru*. Blake and Breen (1971, p. 10) say that Craigie's word list is closer to *Bidha-Bidha* and *Ringa-Ringa* than to *Wangga-yudjuru*, hence it has been classified with these two dialects.

71.ld\* Mayawarli \* Diamantina Lakes and L26 (AIAS L40)  
(71.2g) River, Mayne River ('RLS')

*Maiawali* (GB, AIAS), *Mayawarli* (GB, AIAS), *Maiyuli*  
(APE), *Majuli* (T, AC), *Mially* (Dutton), *Mi-or-li*  
(Mackie), *Miorli* (R), *Myallee*, *Myalli* (both Lamb),  
*Majawali* (Bl, orig. AIAS)

Breen obtained a small quantity of material from an informant at Boulia in 1969 and a few words in 1972. Blake also has a brief recording. It has an estimated 61% cognates with *Ngulubulu*, 66% with *Ringa-Ringa* and 77% with *Bidha-Bidha*.

71.le\* Ngurlubulu \* Just south of Lake L10 (AIAS L32)  
(71.2d) Muncoonie, Mulligan  
River (LH)

*Garanja* (AC, AIAS), *Karanja* (T), *Karanya* (O'G, SAW,  
'RLS'), *Mooraboola* (T), *Moorloobulloo* (correction  
'RLS' - C), *Murulula* (AC), *Ngulubulu* (APE, GB, orig.)