

(see 74.lh\*). It is now doubtful if *Marulta* is a language name. (See Appendix 1 - Residue Lakes Section)

As a result of these changes Breen accounts for only two languages in the Karnic Sub-group, not four as in 'AL'. His reclassification is based on lexico-statistical evidence, morphological similarities such as the common use of auxiliaries to form certain verbal tenses or aspects, and a shared phonological feature of contrast between voiced and voiceless stops (apical point only) unusual in Australian languages. Based on these criteria he lists the dialects in the following language chain: *Dirari-Diyari - Ngamini - Yarluyandi - Midhaga - Garuwali*; and *Yawarawarka - Yandruwanda - Biladaba*.

74.la *Diyari* \* Eastern shore of Lake L8 (AIAS L17)  
Eyre (North) south of  
Cooper Creek (from LH's map)

Trefrey's 'Phonological Word in Dieri' (Linguistic Trends in Australia, 1970), postulates a somewhat asymmetrical phonological picture of 23 phonemes with stops contrasting at alveolar and domal points of articulation, two alveo-palatal phonemes, (one domal), and unusual distribution of two lateral phonemes. Austin (1973) postulates 22 consonant phonemes, being 7 stops with voicing contrast at domal point, 6 nasals, 4 laterals, trill, flap and 3 glides. There is almost straight CVCV patterning with syllable initial stress. It has an estimated over 70% cognate count with *Ngamani*. (O'G-K). (Austin's estimate is somewhat lower - c. 65%). Very few speakers now remain (possibly c. 7). Breen and Hercus have collected useful material and Austin has commenced major salvage.

'man' : *karna* (*matari* suggested by Trefry as an alternative is a moiety name)

[74.lb Yandruwanda See 74.2b\*. ]

74.lb\* Dhirari \*\*\* South-eastern shore L7 (AIAS L14)  
(7Lr.) of Lake Eyre (South)  
(from LH's map)