

30.1b\* Binbinga \* Macarthur River area N5 (AIAS N138)  
(13Nr.)

*Binbinga* (T, AC, APE, SAW, Frazer, Spencer, 13Nr. 'RLS', AIAS), *BingaBinga* ('RLS'), *Bibbinga* (Roheim), *Leepitbinga* ('RLS')

Chadwick is currently studying.

30.1c\* Gudandji\* Upper Macarther River and surrounding country as far as Cresswell Downs and Robinson River stations (Chadwick)

Chadwick is studying.

30.2\* Ngarndji \* O.T. Downs and Beetaloo, (59Nr.) N.W. Barkly Tablelands and forest country north of the Tablelands (Chadwick)

*Ngarndji* (Chadwick, 'RLS', AIAS), *Ngarngu* (alt. name - Chadwick), *Ngarnlji* (Osborne - he claimed was a separate language but probably an alt. name to *Ngarndji*)

Chadwick first recorded in 1967 and recommenced studying 1972 and is currently engaged in studying together with other dialects in this group. He has published *Ngarndji Word List and Phonological Key* (Papers on Languages of Australian Aborigines, 1971). Osborne says 5 elderly speakers at most remain but AIAS records reveal 15 speakers on 9 stations. Information on speakers is available from Chadwick's AIAS survey reports.

'man' : *ngaringja*; 'people' : *ngarinjbala* (Chadwick)

31-32. XVI. GARAWAN [O'G: KARAWAN] FAMILY

These languages are suffixing, but are unlike the Djingili-Wambayan Family in that they are non-classifying. Their phonology is simple with only 6 stop-nasal contrasts and 3 vowels (22 phonemes all told). *Garawa* and *Wanji* are mutually intelligible.

27A\*. Ngewin ? \*\*\*\* Limmen Bright River N73 (AIAS N121)  
(30Nr.) southeast of Bauhinia  
Downs (AC)

Ngewin (T, AC, SAW, 'RLS'), Leeillawarrie, Gnuin (both  
'RLS')

Urgent need for this language to be investigated so it  
may be accurately classified. There is no recent  
information as to location and possible number of  
speakers.

N121 was Ngewin in Oates and it is not known when and  
why Ngarndji came to be assigned to N121 as well. There  
appears to be no evidence which tells that Ngewin and  
Ngarndji refer to the same language.

28. XIII. YANYULAN FAMILY

An elaborate language with separate affixes for men  
and women's speech. It is multiple classifying (7 classes for  
common nouns with additional classes for body parts and kin  
terms) with extensive concord and it has a complex tense  
system. The original phonological analysis of two laminal  
contrasts, interdental and alveodental with the maximum six  
stop-nasal distinctions, four / contrasts and 3 vowels is in  
the process of revision. Syllable patterns are: V, VC, CV,  
CVC, CCV. Stress tends to occur penultimately or in the  
syllable initial position (Kirton).

28. Yanyula \* Macarther River about N43 (AIAS N153)  
Borrooloola and in Sir  
Edward Pellow Islands (AC)

Anula (APE, Frazer, Roheim), Anyula (Kirton), Janjula  
(T, Keen, Osborne, O'G, 'RLS', orig. AIAS), Leeanuwa  
(Streeton), Wadeira (Holmes), Wadiri (Mara name),  
Yanyula (Kirton, SAW, AIAS - Garawa name), Yanyuwa or  
Anyuwa (name Yanyula give themselves - Kirton)

Kirton continues with depth studies. The following  
papers have been published: Anyula Personal Pronouns  
(Papers on the Languages of the Australian Aborigines,  
AIAS, 1964); Yanyula Noun Modifiers, and Complexities  
of Yanyula Nouns (Pacific Linguistics, 1971); Twelve  
Pronominal Sets in Yanyula (also Pacific Linguistics,  
1971); Anyula Phonology (Pacific Linguistics, 1967).  
There are c. 150 speakers.

'aboriginal man' : miṅingu / miṅingiya (Kirton)