

'person, human being': *tiwi*; 'aboriginal man' :  
*awurini* (Osborne)

## II. YIWAIDJAN FAMILY

### A. YIWAIDJIC GROUP

#### a. *Wargbi* Subgroup

Phonemically *yiwadja* is a regular Australian language with five linear stop-nasal distinctions, but a velar fricative like *Tiwi* and five vowels which are atypical. Stress tends to occur in the syllable initial position as is common in most Australian languages. Syllables are V, CV, CVC and CVCC.

This is a prefixing non-classifying language with many points of similarity to the multi-classifying *Maung* including a realis/irrealis distinction in verbs. There are a number of important differences however.

#### 2. Yiwadja \* Coburg Peninsula N45 (AIAS N39)

*Eaewandja*, *Eaewardja*, *Eewardja*, *Eawaitja*, *Eiwaja*, *Idjuwa* ('RLS'), *Iwaiji* (Morris), *Iwaitja* (Moyle), *Jiwadja* (AC, Berndt, orig. AIAS), *Iwaidji* (Spencer, T, O'G, 'RLS', SAW), *Iwardja* (Spencer), *Jiwaidja*, (SAW), *Jowitcha*, *Juwadja* ('RLS'), *Limba Karadjee* (Pasco in C), *Limbakaraja* (Schmidt), *Unalla* (Foelsche) *Uwadja* (Harney), *Yiwadja* (AIAS), *Oidbi* (42Nr. 'RLS', N80, AIAS N46)

Major study recently commenced by SIL. It is fully viable, being spoken by all age groups.

'people' : *arargbi* (AC); 'aboriginal man' : *wargbi*  
(Osborne)

#### b. *Maung*\* (*Arargbi*) Subgroup

Wurm's 1970 classification has changed the name of this subgroup from *Arargbi* to *Maung*. It has a similar phonemic structure to *yiwadja* with stop-nasal contrasts at

bilabial, alveolar, alveopalatal, retroflex and velar points of articulation, a velar fricative and five vowels. Syllable patterns are varied: V, VC, VCC, CCV, CCVC, CCVCC, CV, CVC, CVCC.

*Maung* has six noun classes and sixteen verb classes but otherwise in vocabulary and structure is similar to *Yiwadja* (33% cognates). It is unique in that concord is indicated by particles not affixes. Fresh light has been shed on the pronominal system at an SIL Workshop revealing such things as rank, speaker-hearer interaction and other things which give the clues to understanding.

3. Maung \* Goulburn Island & coast N59 (AIAS N64)  
opposite

*Maung* (T, AC, SAW, O'G, 'RLS', Berndt, AIAS), *Gunmarung* (Gunwinjgu term), *Marung*, *Mau*, ('RLS'), *Maw* ('AL'); dialect names: *Ngudiginj* (Sandy Creek), *Malalgududj* (northern Goulburn Island), *Manggari*, *Men-ngai* ('RLS') (southern Goulburn Island), *Mayindjinadj* (Johnson's Bay), *Manganawal* (?)

Major study by Capell and Hinch (*Maung Grammar*, Mouton, The Hague-Paris, 1970) covers phonemics including stress and intonation, morphophonemics, morphology, 14 texts and a vocabulary of c. 1800 words. All the above named dialects have words and stories recorded in them except the last named.

'man' : *arargbi* (AC)

#### B. AMURAGIC GROUP

A prefixing but non-classifying group.

4. Amurag \* Cooper's Creek area, N2a (AIAS N47)  
(38Nr.) north and north-east  
of Oenpelli (AC)

*Amarag* (AC, SAW, O'G, 'RLS', orig. AIAS), *Amadak* ('RLS'), *Amurag* (Berndt, AIAS), *Amurdag* ('RLS'), *Amurrag* (Carroll), *Mamurag* (prob. Gunwinjgu term), *Monobar* (Windsor), *Namurug* (Burera term), *Ngamurag*,