

## Distinguishing characteristics:

'this' : *ngada*  
 'many' : *piṅi*  
 'go' : (*ma*) *pitja*  
 'initiated man' : *wati* (WHD)

54.4c Mandjindja South of Warburton A38 (AIAS A33)  
 (56.2v) Ranges (Davidson)  
 Far east of Laverton,  
 north of Great Victoria  
 Desert, south of  
 Livesay Range (Herrmann)

Means those using *mandjindja* for 'get' (de Graaf)

*Mandjindja* (APE), *Mandjindja* (-*djara*) (-*wanga*) (AIAS),  
*Mandjindjara* (Johnson), *Mandjindji* (Berndt, Davidson),  
*Mahjinji-wonga* (Davidson), *Munjinda* (DB)

Recent information by de Graaf casts doubt on whether this is a separate dialect to *Ngaadjadjara* or an alternate name for it. Informants referred to *Ngaadjadjara* as *Mandjindjadjara* (those using *mandjindja* for 'get') and *Mabidjadjara* (those using *bidja* (*pitja*) for 'go'; *ma* - *pitja* = 'Go away', *ma*- is a directive indicating 'direction away from speaker') (WHD)  
 All *Ngaatjatjara* (*Ngaadjadjara*) and *Ngaanyatjara* (*Ngaanyadjara*) speakers also use the verb *mantji-* ('to get', 'to pick up'), *mantjintja* (nominalized form), *mantjila* (imperative), *mantjinu* (past tense), *Mantjintjatjara* contrasts with *Mankulatjara*, which describes those (in Mt. Margaret-Cundeelee area) who used the *ma*-stem, *mankula*(pres.) *manu* (past) etc (WHD)

56.5\* Mt. Margaret (South West or Eastern Goldfields) dialect.

56.5a\* Njanganjadjara Originally Mt. A38 (AIAS A17)  
 (56.2w) Margaret, now  
 North-east of  
 Laverton (Glass & Hackett)

Means 'those having the form *nyanganya* for 'this' '

*Nangadadjara* (AC), *Nyanganyatjara* (Glass & Hackett),  
*Nyangangatjara* (WHD), *Puntutjara* (WHD)

Glass & Hackett term this a *Pitjantjatjara* dialect (because of the word *pitja* for 'go')

Distinguishing characteristics:

'this' : *nyanganya*

'many' : *piṇi*

'come-go' : *ngalya-/ma-pitja-*

Subject

indicators: *-naku, -lu*

Present tense: *-nyi (-ranyi, -ranyi, -ngkunyi,*

Past tense: *-nu, -ṇu, -ngu. [-ngkuranyi) (WHD)*

'man' : *puntu (bundu) (WHD)*

*Nyanganyatjara (Nyanganyadjara)* speakers also use *manu* ('got (it)') so are also the *Mankulatjara (Manguladjara)* and also *Puntutjara (Bundudjara)* because they use *puntu (bundu)* for 'man' (WHD)

56.5b\* Nanadjara (Nana) ? North of Lake A38 (AIAS A37)  
(56.2u) Carnegie (von  
B). N.E. of  
Lake Carnegie (T)

*Nanadjara (AIAS), Nana (AC), Naanatjarra (von B),  
Nan:a (T), Nanadjara (T), Nanatadjara (T)*

This has been tentatively classed here but where it fits in the dialect chain is uncertain, von Brandenstein says it is not a *Pitjantjatjara* dialect and it is not directly related to *Ngadadjara* of Warburton Ranges. Douglas makes the following comment:  
*Wadjari* speakers use the form nana (? AIAS *nhanha*) meaning 'this', *Wadjari* country is not North of Lake Carnegie however. But *Wardalj* is N.E. of Lake Carnegie and it may be worth investigating whether this speech uses nana or *nana* for 'this', (WHD)

56.5c\* Guwara Between Leonora and A38 (AIAS A16)  
(56.2o) Lawlers and for some  
distances both east  
and west of these two  
points (from T's map)

Daisy Bates gives names of places known by the compass and gives *Koggara* as meaning 'east'

*Goara (APE, AIAS), Kogara (Davidson), Koara (O'G,  
'RLS', Baker), Ko:ara (T), Koggara (DB), Kuwara (WHD),*