

Capell says is an alternate name for *Djalkadjara* which may be right, or they may have been both dialects of *Kiyatjara*, spoken at Wiluna. Marsh says *Birniridjara* seems to be another name for *Kiyatjara*. He says that though *piniri* is used for 'to run' at Jigalong, the people recognise the name as belonging to another dialect. Douglas says that *Birniridjara* is also the term used by the people of Warburton Ranges to refer to the Jigalong people, identifying the use of *piniri* for 'run' as being distinct from the Warburton term *kukura* for 'run'.

56.4* Warburton Ranges Central dialect

This dialect has probably been studied more intensively than any other Western Desert being the basis of Douglas' early work, the more intensive recent study by Glass and Hackett and Miller's dialect survey. Glass and Hackett say there are, and possibly always have been speakers of both *Ngaanyatjara* and *Ngaadjadjara* at Warburton Ranges, but the younger people who have grown up there speak *Ngaanyatjara* so this is known as the "Warburton" dialect.

56.4a* Ngaanjadjara Warburton Ranges and to
(56.2ag) the north west (Glass
and Hackett)

Means 'those having *ngaanya* for 'this' ' (Glass and Hackett)

Kuwaratjara (name *Bindubi* at Papanya give Warburton people because they use *kuwara* for 'wait' instead of *wanju* - Hansen), *Ngaanyadjara* (AIAS), *Nga:nyatjara* (WHD, Glass and Hackett), *Yungaratjara* (WHD)

Has 71% cognate density with Ernabella *Bidjandjadjara* and 64% with *Andagirinja* (O'G & K). It also has a more complex pronominal system than its neighbours, distinguishing close, mid and far distance in third person and inclusive and exclusive in third person plural (WHD). Extensively studied by Douglas ("Introduction to Western Desert Language", *Oceania*, 1964), and Glass and Hackett (*Pitjantjatjara Grammar*, AIAS, 1971)

Douglas makes the following comments regarding orthography. "There has been an evolution in spelling conventions in the area. Douglas originally adopted the Ernabella orthography plus symbolization of retroflex consonants by a subscript. Hackett and Glass later modified the long vowels (symbolized as a:, i: and u: by Douglas) to aa, ii, uu. With the coming of bilingual education for Aborigines, some further changes have been made. Instead of using subscript dot or stroke, the retroflex consonants are now symbolized as rt, rl, rn. But retroflex r becomes r and trilled r, rr."

Distinguishing characteristics:

'this' : *ngaanya*

'many' : *pini*

'come-go' : (*kúti-*)*pitja*

Subject

indicators: *-lu, -(t)u = -tu, -tju, -tu*

Present tense : *-ra, -ra, -nkula, -ngkula*

Past tense : *-nu, -nu, -ngu*

1st. p. sing.: *nganku* (form borrowed from 'mother-in-law' speech) till 1964; *mi* (Eng.)/*ngayu* after 1964.

'man' : *wati*

56.4b* Ngaadjadjara Originally probably A38 (AIAS A43)
(56.2ah) from Wingellina to Warburton, & possibly to Rawlinson Ranges (Glass & Hackett)

Means the talk having *ngada* for 'this', or its alternate form from Rawlinson Ranges, *ngaatja*

Nalada (?), *Ngadadjara* (AIAS, de Graaf), *Nga:dadjara* (T), *Ngada(-jara)(-wanga)* (AIAS), *Ngadatjara* (AC, SAW, O'G), *Ngatatara* (Roheim), *Ngarga* (?), *Ngaatjatjara* (Glass & Hackett), *Nyadadjara* (Worms)

One of the most studied dialects anthropologically (some dozens of references in Craig's Bibliography) but little linguistically. de Graaf has done a recent study but mainly from the anthropological angle. *Ngaadjadjara* is the term Ernabella *Pitjantjatjara* speakers use to identify all Westerners using the *ngaa* form for 'this'.