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 the north west (Glass and Hackett)

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

Kuwaratjara (name Bindubi at Papunya give Warburton people because they use kwara for 'wait' instead of wanju - Hansen), Ngaanyadjara (AIAS), Ngaanyatjara (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:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{'this':} & \quad \text{ngaanya} \\
\text{'many':} & \quad \text{pini} \\
\text{'come-go':} & \quad (kuti-)pitja \\
\text{Subject} & \\
\text{indicators:} & \quad -lu, -(t)u = -tu, -tju, -tu \\
\text{Present tense:} & \quad -ra, -ra, -nkula, -ngkula \\
\text{Past tense:} & \quad -nu, -nu, -ngu \\
\text{lst. p. sing.:} & \quad nganku \text{ (form borrowed from 'mother-in-law' speech) till 1964; } mi \text{ (Eng.)/ngayu after 1964.} \\
\text{'man':} & \quad \text{wati}
\end{align*}
\]

56.4b* Ngaadjjdjara Originally probably probably A38 (AIAS A43) 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 (?), Ngaadjjdjara (AIAS, de Graaf), Nga:adjjdjara (T), Ngada(-jara)(-wanga) (AIAS), Ngadatjara (AC, SAW, O'G), Ngatatara (Roheim), Ngarga (?) Ngaatjatjara (Glass & Hackett), Nyadadjjara (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. Ngaadjjdjara is the term Ernabella Pitjantjatjara speakers use to identify all Westerners using the ngaa form for 'this',

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Oates, L. 1975. The 1973 supplement to a revised linguistic survey of Australia. Armidale: Christian Book Centre