

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 r̥ 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'.

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)