

56.11e* Wiridinja ? Mundiwindi area A41 (AIAS A49)
 (56.2h) between sources of
 Ashburton and Fort-
 escue Rivers (from
 Tindale's map)

May be derived from *wirdi*, *Wadjari* word for 'no' +
 -*nja* distinguishing suffix (WHD)

Wiridinja (T, AIAS), *Wirdinya* (SAW, O'G, 'RLS', DB),
Wirdinyawonga (DB), *Woodinya* (?), *Woordunya* (Herrmann)

Marsh says is a western language, probably *Njayabali*.
 If so, it should be classified here. Bates' vocabularies
 of 70 and 130 words are practically all the
 data that exists.

57. b.* *Marngu Subgroup*

This subgroup also comprises Western Desert languages
 which have significantly lower cognate percentages with Wati
 Subgroup languages hence are classified in another subgroup.

Bidungu 57.1b which O'Grady classified as being close
 to *Njangumarda* 57.1a, has been tentatively classified with
 the Wati Subgroup on information supplied by von Brandenstein
 (See 56.3a*). Otherwise the members of this subgroup remain
 as classified in 1966.

Phonologically the languages exhibit the regular
 Western Desert features - a five-fold linear distinction in
 stops and nasals, two *r*, three *l* and three vowel phonemes and
 sometimes vowel length; stress tends to fall in the usual word
 initial position and syllables follow the common pattern of
 CV, CVC, CVCC, *Garadjari* is interesting in that it has 61%
 Common Australian vocabulary and shows unusual freedom of word
 order. It also has an auxiliary verb system similar to that
 of Kimberley languages.

The three dialects of this suffixing subgroup are
 reasonably well documented, especially *Njangumarda*. A full
 comparison of the three yet awaits study.