

However von Brandenstein has demonstrated that structurally they are an 'Intermediate' group, being basically accusative languages like the coastal group, but also having ergative suffixes like Western Desert languages, (AVC with PVC intrusions). Included in this subgroup also is *Janadjina* ('RLS' 10Wr.) and *Ngaala-warngga* (South *Bandjima*), originally classified as a Wati Subgroup dialect.

Phonetically these dialects are similar to the other Ngayarda Subgroup languages, but structurally some North-West dialects such as *Njamal* have undergone loss of apical-laminal contrast in initial position in contrast to the so called Wati Subgroup dialects (Western Desert proper) where consonants of these types still stand in contrast in this position. *Bandjima* retains 6 stop-nasal contrasts.

von Brandenstein has made major study of this subgroup also, particularly of *Bandjima*.

50A.1a* Njamal North boundary, the A29 (AIAS A58)
 central reaches of
 Oakover River, Marble
 Bar, south to Nullagine
 area (from von B's map).
 On Shaw and Coongan
 Rivers (Science of Man)

Gnamo (Clement), *Namal* (Brown), *Nja:mal* (T), *Njamal* (AC, Connelly, von B, AIAS), *Nyamal* (O'G, 'RLS', SAW), *Nyamel* (DB), *Nyamarl* (SAW)

Njamal has 58% cognate over-lap with *Njijabali*, but only 31% with *Yulbaridja* and 25% with *Warnman* (Wati dialects). It also has several structural differences from Wati dialects (see above). von Brandenstein has recorded stories and songs and done a general survey of the main dialect. O'Grady has also worked on this dialect (See 'Proto-Nyagarda Phonology', *Oceanic Linguistics*, 1966). About 100 speakers remain today living mostly at Marble Bar, cattle stations to the north of it and at Port Hedland.

50A.1b* Widagari South of the Oakover River A39 (AIAS A60)
 (50.2b)

Widagari (AC, T, SAW, AIAS, Brown), *Widugari* (O'G, SAW, 'RLS'), *Wirdakarri* (von B), *Weedookarry* (Barlee)