

*Njangumarda* except that there is no length in the verb. Though classed as a Western Desert language, it shares only 8.5% basic vocabulary with *Pitjantjatjara*. Capell prefers to describe the word classes as bases (mostly noun and verb) supplements (suffixes) and particles. Kerr's 1968 word list is the most recent data on the language. There is need for a study in depth to give full cover on this language. Probably only a few who know it remain.

'man' : *marngu* (AC), *ngarungu* (Kerr);  
'initiated man' : *mambunganu* (Kerr)

57.3 Mangarla Jurgurra Creek, Edgar A21 (AIAS A65)  
Range (AC)

*Mangala* (T, AC, orig. AIAS, O'G, 'RLS', V), *Mangarla* (JH, AIAS)

Vaszoli salvaged c. 500 words and grammatical information on nouns, pronouns, verb paradigms and adverbial affixes from a knowledgeable informant at Derby in 1971. This information is being incorporated by ten Raa and Woenne into their computerized Western Desert dictionary. It has proved helpful to comparative studies with the closely related *Garadjari*. Petri (1969) recorded some myths.

#### B. CENTRAL WESTERN DESERT TYPE

58. c.\* Ngarga Subgroup

This subgroup also belongs to the language type broadly designated Western Desert. It is not however entirely typical of Western Desert in that some languages as *Waljbiri*, exhibit both southern Western Desert characteristics (suffixes being added to the verb) and northern characteristics (suffixes being added to an auxiliary) which Capell designates 'Central Western Desert'. (The distinguishing auxiliary - or catalyst - forms in *Waljbiri* are *ga-* and *ba-*.)

The subgroup has a typically Western Desert range of phonemes with stress tending to fall word initial. Syllable