O'Grady classified as being close to Bindubi and Gugadjja probably on the basis of anthropological work done by Roheim, Cleland, Fry, Elkin and Tindale. Tindale may have some word lists but there is no published linguistic data so the status of this dialect needs investigating if data can be found. Roheim recorded some Yumu myths. The above researchers distinguish Yumu as being a distinctive group from others they investigated: Pintubi, Ngalia, Kukatja, Aranda etc.

56.9c* Luridja
(44Ar.)
Term covering those who use the -anji tense ending, and used by the Aranda for the Western Desert group generally. However the eastern group have taken it to themselves to distinguish themselves from their country cousins, the bush Bindubi (K. & L. Hansen - personal correspondence.)

Luritja (44Ar. 'RLS', AIAS)

It is doubtful if this is a dialect name as such, but is included here because it is well-known in the literature and may be a convenient name to cover dialects of the area.

56.10* Balgo (North Western) dialect

The following dialects are placed together for geographical reasons as there is no information to hand on cognate density of Gugadjja (W.A.) with other neighbouring languages except that it is said to share a high percentage of cognates with both Yulbaridja and Bindubi.

56.10a* Gugadjja (W.A.) Gregory Salt Lake A16 (AIAS A68)
(56.2ai)
Gregory Salt Lake area (T); Balgo Hills area, 20°09'2"S, 127°51'5"E on the fringe of the Great Sandy Desert (Peile)

Means 'relating to meat' (guga)
Gogoda (T, 'RLS', 56.2am), Kukatja, Gugadja (AC), Gogadja (Peile)

Peile says conforms to W.D. pattern with Walmatjari influences and is linguistically closest to Bindubi and Mandjildjara both of which are understood by the older people. In 'RLS', information on this Gugadja (W.A.) was confused with that on Gugadja (C.A.). Tindale's Gogoda (RLS 56.2am) refers to this dialect on which nothing has been known till recently when Peile, Catholic Mission, Balgo Hills has started to study it. He has written a draft phoneme and grammar statement and collected a vocabulary of 1,000 or more words. He has also recorded many myths and transcribed some. Peile reports there are two dialects, a "heavy" one, Gugadja proper, and a "lighter" one known as Wangadjunga or Wanggadjunga. Secret language appears to be mostly vocabulary associated with secret ceremonies and known only by the old men. This is a fully viable language with approximately 300 speakers, mostly at Balgo (originally Ngardi territory according to Hudson's information), and some at Billiluna and Sturt Creek Stations.

Distinguishing characteristics:
'this' :  djidja; ngadja
'many' :  ladlu
'come-go' :  jara
Subject
indicators: -lu
Present tense: -nin, -nin, ngin
Past tense:  -nu, -nu, -ngu
lst. p. sing.: ngayu
'man' :  bundu; 'initiated man' :  wati (Peile)

56.10b* Wanggadjunga S. and W. of Lake Gregory, with Walmatjari 59.7b and Njanjanj, 59.7c adjoining in N. and Djiwarlinj, 59.7a in W. (see JH map)

Wanggadjunga (Peile, AIAS), Wangkajungka (JH)

A dialect of Gugadja as outlined above, Peile reports it is spoken by one woman at Balgo and approximately 20 people at Christmas Creek Station.