

59.7d\* Njardi \*

*Njardi* (AIAS), *Njaṭi*, *Njaṛatiya* or *Tjapa* (JH)

Hudson says this is a north-west dialect of *Walmadjari* which appears to be extinct. It appears to have links with *Njikina* as well as with *Walmadjari*.

## D. SOUTHERN WESTERN DESERT TYPE

60. e.\* *Njangga* Subgroup

This subgroup consists of the one language, *Wirangu*. It has been the subject of controversy in that Platt maintains *Gugada* has more affinity with *Wirangu* than with *Gugadja* and should rightly be classified here. Wurm, 1970, so classifies. But O'Grady and Klokeid present a fairly strong argument against this. Their cognate count for *Gugada-Wirangu* is 47% (*Gugada-Gugadja* 71%) and with other Wati Subgroup languages and *Wirangu* less than this (e.g. with Warburton Ranges dialect 31%, *Bindubi* 33%, *Pitjantjatjara* 35%, *Gugadja* 44%, *Yangundjara* 19%, *Andagirinja* 43%, *Ngaliya* 40%). *Wirangu's* affiliation with other Western Desert languages is revealed in a 33% cognate count with *Mirninj*. (See O'Grady and Klokeid 'Australian Linguistic Classification', Oceania v. 39).

(The subgroup was wrongly spelled 'Nanga' in previous publications. Wurm 1970 made the correction - except that his spelling is 'Nyangga').

60. Wirangu South of *Gugada* to coast, C27 (AIAS C1)  
west to Fowlers Bay and  
east to Streaky Bay (Platt)

*Wirangu* (T, AC, AIAS, APE, SAW, O'G, 'RLS'), *wirongu* (-wonga), (DB), *Wirrung* (Black), *Njangga*, *Nyangga* (Platt)

No recent information. Probably Platt has salvaged all that remains.

Distinguishing characteristics:

'this' : *nakuṭu*  
'many' : *mana*

'come-go' : *wini*  
 Present tense: -*n̄*  
 Past tense: -*na*  
 'I' : *ngatu, ngana* (O'G-K); *nganja* (Platt)  
 'man' : *nyāngga* (Platt); *nangka* (O'G-K)

61. f.\* *Yura Subgroup (Southern South Australia)*

The links of the dialects listed below with Western Desert are more remote than those with previous groups, but they exhibit enough features to be included under the present general heading of 'Western Desert-type' languages (part of O'Grady's South West Group).

Some members of the subgroup are now extinct, and in some, token amounts are being gathered with the exception of *Adnjamadana-Wailbi*, still reasonably viable. This dialect is very complicated phonetically, having the equivalent of four series of stops - a tense-lax contrast, as well as both a nasally and laterally released stop series like *Arabana*. Thus *Hercus* links with the *Narla Subgroup* of the *Karnic Group*, 73, (as both have prestopped nasals and laterals as a prominent phonological feature). To a lesser degree it has links with the *Karna Subgroup*, 74, (where pre-stopped nasals and laterals may occur, but only rarely). *Adnjamadana-Wailbi* also have a complex pronominal system linked with the kinship system (See *Schebeck* and *Hercus* forthcoming). Yet another feature is the existence of birth order names (see *Hercus* and *White* forthcoming). Lexical links with other subgroups are revealed in the O'Grady-Klokeid figures for *Banggala*, 61.2 (q.v.)

Enough material is being gathered, mainly by *Schebeck* and *Hercus*, to provide some kind of comparative study of *Guyani*, *Nugunu* and *Banggala* with *Adnjamadana*.

61.1 Nawu Southern half of Eyre L35 (AIAS L2)  
 Peninsula

*Nawu* (AC, AIAS, O'G, 'RLS'), *Nauo* (T, Schur), *Nawo* (APE)

*Schurmann* (1879) commented *Nawu* was "broader" and harsher in pronunciation than *Banggala* with different inflections on verbs as well as nouns. Has probably been extinct a long while.