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. * 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 Gugadjja 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-Gugadjja 71%) and with other Wati Subgroup languages and Wirangu less than this (e.g. with Warburton Ranges dialect 31%, Bindubi 33%, Pitjantjatjara 35%, Gugadjja 44%, Yangundjara 19%, Andagirinja 43%, Ngaliya 40%). Wirangu’s affiliation with other Western Desert languages is revealed in a 33% cognate count with Mirrinnj. (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: -n
Past tense: -na
'I': ngatu, ngana (O'G-K); nganja (Platt)
'man': nyangga (Platt); nangka (O'G-K)

61. 1. * 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 Peninsula
L35 (AIAS L2)

Nawu (AC, AIAS, O'G, 'RIS'), 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.