Present tense: -nyi (and allomorphs)
Past tense: 
1st. p. sing.: ngayulu

Miller comments that Ngaliya (and Bindubi) are, unlike most other W.D. names, thought of as dialect names, not just those of groups of people, being referred to as Wangku Ngaliya and Wangka Bindubi. The editor of Anthropological Forum comments that Gugadjja-Mandjildjara speakers at Balgo refer to the Bindubi (an exclamation meaning boredom or tiredness) as Ngaliya. A further comment by Douglas is as follows: "At Ooldea and at Warburton Ranges I found that wangka ngaliya referred to 'a dialect variant'. That is, if the local people said that a certain group spoke wangka ngaliya, they meant, 'those people speak nearly the same as we do - only they have some distinguishing accent or dialect variants'. I am not prepared to state however, that Tindale's Ngalea is synonymous."

'initiated man' : wati (WHD); anangu (O'G-K)

56.9* Papunya (Northern Territory) dialect

56.9a* Bindubi (Pintupi) Originally Gibson
(56.2ak) Desert area (see below)

Word is a Wailbri term of abuse from pintu 'foreskin' (Hansen); pi: also means 'foreskin' in some WD dialects (WHD)

Bindubi (AC, AIAS), Pintubi (T), Pintupi (Hansen), Bindubu

Original tribal borders not yet definitely established; on the east, Bindubi and Wailbri seem to share water holes (as the Lapilapi water-hole on Lake Hazlett) as common property. Territory appears to have been on both sides of the W.A. - N.T. border and to have included Lakes Neale, Hopkins, Macdonald and Mackay. The northern border was probably south of Balgo Hills and the western border about Jupiter Well. (Information from K. & L. Hansen).
Distinguishing characteristics:

Typically Western Desert phonology, with two syllable types CV and CVC, and primary stress on the initial syllable of each phonological word.

'this' : ngaatja
'many' : pini / pinyi; tjuta; laltu
'come-go' : yara - pitja

Subject
indicators: -lu, -tu, -tu, -tju
Present tense: +N + -inpa - (where N = any nasal)
Past tense: ?
1st. p. sing.: ngayulu (Hansen)

Approximately 300 speakers today living at Pannya, Yuendumu, Warburton Ranges and Balgo Hills. The group is one of the most viable of the Western Desert dialects; the children speak the vernacular, the group maintains high linguistic identity and unifying cultural and religious practices and are a relatively cohesive tribal group, living in just a few centres. The dialect has here been closely linked with Ernabella Pitjantjatjara because O'Grady-Klokeid claim a 77% cognate density, higher than the Ernabella dialect has with its other neighbours.

K. & L. Hansen (SIL) have been studying this dialect since 1966. Publications:
Pintupi Phonology (Oceanic Linguistics, 8, 1969),
11 Pintupi readers for teaching literacy (pp. 5 – 68 in length) (SIL, 1969-70)
St. Mark's gospel in first draft

'aboriginal man' : bundu / wati (Hansen); yanangulu
(O'G-K)

56.8b* Yumu
(56.2aj)

Western MacDonnell Range
from Mt. Russell east to
Mt. Zeil; north to Central
Mt. Wedge and Lake Bennett,
south to Mts. Solitary and
Udo; at Haast Bluff and
Mts. Liebig & Peculiar (AC)

Jumu (T, O'G, APE, Fry), Yumi (Roheim), Yumu (SAW,
AIAS)