

There are three vowels and stress is most typically word initial. Grammatically the languages are suffixing and so *Wagaya* has affinities with other suffixing classifying languages like *Djingili* 29, *Wambaya* 30a, *Bandjalang* 86 and *Djirbal* 106.la*.

[67. Galgadungu See 69*.]

67*. a. *Wagaya Subgroup**

Breen suggests that cognate counts would divide the members of this group into two subgroups as here indicated.

67* Wagaya ** Avon Downs, Camooweal, C22 (AIAS C16)
(63) Austral Downs, area
north of Lake Nash ('RLS')

Leewakya, Waagai, Waagi, Wagai, Waggaia, Wakaja, Warkya, Worgai, Workia, Ukkia (all 'AL'), *Wagaja* (T, AC, GB), *Wagaya* (GB), *Wakaya* (SAW, Chakravarti), *Worgaia* (S & G), *Worki-a* (R), *Wuga* (name used by speakers of this language; *Wagaya* is name used by their neighbours - GB)

Breen has now a small corpus of material having collected 6 hours at Alexandria in 1971 and a few hours at Brunette Downs in 1972 and 1973. Breen reports that some of the middle aged people can speak it to some degree and understand it fairly well.

'man' : *ngaru*

[68. Janda Now classified as part of the Pama-Maric Group. See 104*]

68*. b. *Warluwara* (SAW) or *Thawa* (GB) Subgroup*

Originally *Warluwara* was classified by O'Grady et al as the only member of the *Warluwajic* Group. Here reclassified by Wurm and Breen.