

## E. WARAMUNGGIC WESTERN DESERT TYPE

62.

WARAMUNGGIC GROUP  
(Northern Central Australia)

*Waramunga* has features which link it both with Western Desert type languages (*Waljbiri*) and with northern languages. It's classification at this point in the language links, established by O'Grady et al and Wurm is retained.

*Waramunga* belongs to a small number of languages running centrally in a band from north to south of the continent, which are phonologically aberrant in having two contrasting stop series, in this case, based on length. The stop-nasal phonemes contrast at bilabial, alveolar, palatal, cerebral and velar points of articulation; there are 3 l phonemes, 3 semi-vowels, and 6 vowels. Syllable patterns are V, CV, CVC and CCV (rare). Stress tends to fall on the penultimate of two syllable words and the antepenultimate of longer words. (AC) Vowel harmony as in *Waljbiri* is another feature of the language. Grammatically it is characterized by somewhat unique pronominal forms in which subject and object markers are fused together to function as a free form preceding or following the verb. (*Maranunggu*, 38.2\*, *Lamalama*, 117\* and *Awagabal* 89.2b have a similar grammatical feature.)

62. Waramunga \*\* Between Tennant Creek C26 (AIAS C18)  
and Powell's Creek and  
for a considerable dis-  
tance on each side of the  
O.T. line

*Waramunga* (AC, O'G, 'RLS'), *Waramanga* (SAW), *Warumunga* (SAW), *Warramanga* (Lindsay), *Warramunga* (Linklater)

Only current study is that done by Chakravarti and it remains unfinished.

'man' : *gaḍi* (probably cognate with W.D. *waḍi*) (AC)

- [63. Wagaya No. deleted. See 67.]

64. MAYAPIC GROUP No. deleted. See 121. ]