

91. Yegir Lower Clarence River E42 (AIAS E10)

Yegir (AC, AIAS, SAW, O'G, 'RLS'), *Yeigera* (SAW alt. sp.), *Yigara* (SAW alt. sp.), *Iyagir* (WGH)

Hoddinott says area agrees with statements by McPherson, Radcliffe-Brown and present day informants. He has collected from the last remaining speakers and the material is being written up (1972). He agrees with O'Grady et al *Yegir* is related primarily to *Gumbaynggir*, though it is basically related also to *Bandjalang*.

'man' : *thaimburra* (RHM), *dja:nbarr* (WGH), *bykool*, *yeagarrm negarr* (C:184)

92. C. BANDJALANGIC GROUP

{Far north eastern corner of New South Wales
& south eastern corner of Queensland}

This group has been studied fairly thoroughly over the past few years so that Smythe's 'Bandjalang Grammar' (1948) has been amplified and extended to quite an extent. Geytenbeek and Sharpe (nee Cunningham) have studied and published as follows: 'Morphology of regular verbs in *Gidabal*', (1964); '*Gidabal Grammar & Dictionary*', Geytenbeek (1972), both based on a large corpus; '*Yugumbir dialect of Bandjalang*', Cunningham (1969), based on a small corpus. Holmer has also collected data.

The dialects have only four stop nasal distinctions, one *l* and one *r* phoneme, but four vowels and length. Syllable patterns are of the form CV(:), CV(:)C and stress occurs on the first syllable of a word. An unusual feature is that, with the exception of *yugumbir*, this is one of the few suffixing, multiple-classifying groups.