Recent studies by Blake tend to confirm the uniqueness of this one language, Kalkatungu, to the group, though because of certain structural similarities with Yalarnga, Breen includes both languages in the one group, which classification has been followed in this revision.

a. Kalkatungic Subgroup

Kalkatungu is the usual suffixing type of language common to eastern Australia with 8 noun and 3 verb inflections, plus subject and object markers. It has the usual 3 vowels, the maximum 6 stop-nasal contrasts, 4 laterals in the 4 central stop-nasal points of articulation (inter-dental, apico-dental, apico-domal and lamino-dental) and 2 r phonemes. Syllable patterning is less traditional in that words may commence with a word initial homorganic nasal stop cluster (similar to that found in Lamalamic languages). Vowels may also be word initial.

Sutton comments (personal correspondence) that Galgadungu is one of the languages that show immediate links with the Western Desert languages - possibly it is an old offshoot to the main language chain.

69*. Galgadungu  
(67)  
Mt. Isa area, extending to Cloncurry, Dajarra and Urandangie ('RLS')

Calkadoon (Cox), Galgudung (AC, Osborne, orig. AIAS), Kalkadun (AC), Kalkatungu (Bl), Kalkadoon (R, RHM & most other early writers), Kalkadoona (Palmer), Kalkatongo, Kulkadoon (both C), Kalkutung (O'G, 'RLS'), Kalkadunge (T)

Further material is still being collected by Blake and Breen. In 1971 Blake contacted a speaker on Palm Island and some valuable additional information was obtained. In April Breen elicited some from a speaker at Camooweal and a further 4½ hours' material from another speaker was recorded in 1972 at Boulia. Blake has published "The Kalkatungu Language: a brief description" (AIAS, 1969). This is an outline phonology and grammar with a glossary of c. 1200 words.

'man': juru (GB)