

Recent studies by Blake tend to confirm the uniqueness of this one language, *Kalkatungu*, to the group, though because of certain structural similarities with *Yalarnnga*, 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 * Mt. Isa area, extend- G5 (AIAS G13)
(67) ing to Cloncurry,
Dajarra and Urandangie
('RLS')

Calcodoon (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)