

31. A. GARAWIC (O'G: KARWIC) GROUP

- 31.
- Garawa
- * North from Nicholson River, N30 (AIAS NI55)
-
- west to Macarthur River,
-
- west to 50 miles within
-
- the Queensland border (Osborne)

Garawa (AC, Hale, AIAS), *Karawa* (T, SAW, O'G, 'RLS', Oates & Healey), *Karrawar*, *Karwa*, *Korraawa*, *Kurrawar*, *Leearrawa* (all 'AL')

Members of SIL (Furbys) have commenced major study. (The 'Calton Hills' mentioned in 'RLS' should read 'Calvert Hills' where c. 20 *Garawa* speakers live.)
Number of speakers c. 300.

'man' : *nganinji* (Sutton)

32. B. WANJIC (O'G: WANYIC) GROUP

- 32.
- Wanji
- ** Western part of Nicholson G36 (AIAS G23)
-
- River and Lawn Hill Creek
-
- east from Alexandria to
-
- Queensland border (Osborne)

Wanee, *Wanjee* ('AL'), *Wa:nji* (T, Osborne, Flint), *Wanyee* ('AL'), *Wanji* (Osborne, Breen, AIAS), *Wanyi* (SAW, Flint, BB), *Waanyi* (Chadwick)

A fuller description of *Wanji* to supplement Osborne's "A Tentative Description of the *Wanji* Language" (Ms. AIAS, 1965) is needed. A little has been recorded by Blake (at Garbutt), Breen (at Boulia), Sutton (at Canobie) and Chadwick (in Barkly Tablelands), but a full scale study called for. Chadwick reports at least 10 good informants in the Barkly Tablelands area.

'man' : *burruri* (Osborne); *bundji1* (early sources per Sutton)

33. XVII. MINGINAN (O'G: MINKINAN) FAMILY

Is a suffixing family about which little is known as

it became extinct before it was adequately documented.

33. Mingin Leichhardt and Barkly Rivers south to G26 (AIAS G26)
Burketown ('RLS')

Min-gin (AC, orig. AIAS), *Mingin* (T, O'G, 'RLS', AIAS), *Minkin* (SAW), *Myngeen*, *Minikin* ('AL')

Extinct. Two vocabularies in Curr have been identified by Sutton as probably being *Mingin*, No. 90 Burketown by Thomas Coward pp. 298-9 and probably No. 94 by Edward Kerr pp. 314-5 which has 66% cognates with No. 90.

B. DALY RIVER PREFIXING LANGUAGES (Nos. 34 - 41A)

The next six families comprise what is generally called the Daly River languages. These are prefixing like most northern languages and usually also multiple classifying with concord. Until Tryon's survey and classification in 1967 and the publication of his paper, "The Daly River Languages: A Survey" (Pacific Linguistics, 1968) little was known linguistically of most of these languages. Hence this classification based on Tryon's work is much more comprehensive than that of 'AL' 1966. It is adopted by Wurm in his 1970 classification. The cognate percentages listed below are Tryon's.

Major changes from the earlier classification are as follows. Tryon finds *Gungaraganj* and *Warrai* sufficiently different from surrounding languages to place them each in a separate family. *Wogait* (*Wogaity*) has been found to be a term meaning 'sand' and is used by native speakers in a geographical sense to refer to any coastal inhabitants from the Moil River to Darwin. Hence the name 'Wogait Family' has been replaced by the name 'Daly Family', and its composition expanded to include many dialect names listed in the residue section of 'RLS' and changed in the following ways: The Nangumiran Family has been dropped from the classification and the language listed as part of the Moil Group; the Mullukmulluk and Brinken Families have also been dropped and are now classified as the Mullug Group and Bringen Subgroup respectively within the Daly Family. Other changes include the deletion of *Garama* from the classification (is an alternative name for *Murinbada*) and *Murinbada* being classified as the only member of the