named KARNIC (after the common word for 'man' in this area following the O'Grady et al pattern). He divides the Karnic Group into four subgroups: Palku (formerly the Pittapittic Group), Narla (formerly the Arabic Group), and Karna and Ngura (formerly subgroups of the Dieric Group). To these is added a fifth, the Yarli Subgroup, also originally a subgroup of the Dieric Group.

71.  

a. * Palku Subgroup*  
(originally PITTAPITIC GROUP)

Blake and Breen have collected enough new material in the languages of this subgroup to write an outline grammar and phonology of the Bidha-Bidha dialects. Early work by Roth and vocabularies in Curr and the "Science of Man" journal are used as a basis of their description ("The Pitta-Pitta Dialects", Linguistic Communications, 4, 1971, pp. 182).

Blake and Breen's classification is essentially the same as that of 'AL', revealing two main languages, a western one: Wanggadjara-Wanggamanha (or Lanima, probably Roth's Ulaolinga) and an eastern one. There is 84% shared vocabulary between the seven dialects of the western language, and a range of 46% to 67% between the western and the eastern. (B & B)

This subgroup follows the traditional Australian pattern and has a similar phonemic structure to Kalkatungu, 69*, with CVCV syllable patterning, word initial primary stress and the usual 3 C.A. vowels. It has the maximum 6 points of articulation in stop and nasal phonemes, 4 lateral phonemes and 2 or possibly 3 resonants. Grammatically the dialects share an unusual time marker on nouns and pronouns (future versus non-future) and some common Australian suffixes.

71.1a* Bidha-Bidha * Boulia and 50 miles (71.2b) to south and west ('RLS')  
G3 (AIAS G6)

Bida-Bida (AC, AIAS), Bitta Bitta (C), Pitapita (T), Pitha-Pitha (APE, GB), Pittapitta (R), Pitta-Pitta (B & B)

Small amounts of material are still being gathered by Blake and Breen but the latter considers there is probably little more information available. Breen did record c. 3½ hours in 1972 and several items of morphology as described by Roth were confirmed or corrected.
'man': palku or alternatively, karna (GB)

71.1b* Ringa-Ringa * Hamilton River area G31 (AIAS G7)
(T's map)
Ringa Oringaroo (correction 'RLS' - deletion of comma)
(O'G), Ringa-Ringa (C, B & B, AIAS), Ringa-Ringah
(Lett), Ringa-Ringaroo (C, T), Ringaringa (AC), Ringo-
Ringo (R), Ringoringo, Ringuringu (both T)

See comment under 71.1f* re tribal territory.

71.1c* Rungo-Rungo Between Herbert and
Roxborough Downs (B & B)
Rungo-Rungo (R), Runga-Rungawah (Craigie, C:102)

Roth says is probably a horde name and an informant of
Breen's also described it as a horde, not a language
name, of people who spoke Wangga-yudjuru. Blake and
Breen (1971, p. 10) say that Craigie's word list is
closer to Bidha-Bidha and Ringa-Ringa than to
Wangga-yudjuru, hence it has been classified with
these two dialects.

71.1d* Mayawarli * Diamantina Lakes and
River, Mayne River ('RLS')
(L26 (AIAS L40))
Mayawali (GB, AIAS), Mayawarli (GB, AIAS), Maiyuli
(APE), Majuli (T, AC), Mially (Dutton), Mi-or-li
(Mackie), Miorli (R), Myallee, Myalli (both Lamb),
Majawali (Bl, orig. AIAS)

Breen obtained a small quantity of material from an
informant at Boulia in 1969 and a few words in 1972.
Blake also has a brief recording. It has an estimated
61% cognates with Ngulubulu, 66% with Ringa-
Ringa and 77% with Bidha-Eidha.

71.1e* Ngurlubulu * Just south of Lake
Muncoonic, Mulligan
River (LH)
L10 (AIAS L32)
Garanja (AC, AIAS), Karanja (T), Karanya (O'G, SAW,
'RLS'), Mooraboola (T), Moorloobulloo (correction
'RLS' - C), Murulula (AC), Ngulubulu (APE, GB, orig.