Structurally somewhat similar to Kalkatungu, 69*, but it is a more conservative language. It has the traditional 3 vowels, plus length, 6 stop-nasal phonemes and possibly two laterals and two r phonemes. Morphologically most interest lies in noun construction. The small size of the corpus makes these statements tentative in nature.

70*. Yalarnnga * Immediately south of Kalkatungu country (Bl)
    (69) G15 (AIAS G8)

Jalanga (Bl, O'G, 'RLS', orig. AIAS), Jalarnnga (GB), Jalenge (T), Yalanga (Davidson), Yalarnnga (SAW, GB, AIAS), Yallunga (Cox), Yelina (C), Yellanga ('AL'), Yellunga (R)

'RLS' should be corrected to read "Blake has written a short morphological outline - "Jalanga: an outline morphology" (Papers on the Languages of Australian Aboriginals, AIAS, 1971).

Blake (with 2 informants who know it as a second language) and Breen (with one informant) have continued to work on the language. Breen has collected a fair amount of data at Dajarra and Boulia, 1971 and 1972, which will help expand Blake's morphological and lexical material. Possibly there is still a little to collect. The above are the only known informants so the language is virtually extinct. Blake has published a 230 word vocabulary.

'man': iri (Bl)

[  
I. WARLUWARIC GROUP - deleted

70. Warluwara now included as a Subgroup of the Wagaya-Warluwaric Group - See No. 68.1a*. ]

71, 73-76 C. KARNIC* GROUP

Breen reclassifies three 'AL' Groups: Pittapittic, Arabanic and Dieric as comprising one group which he has