41c*. Murinjdiminin

Means 'gravel language' (Walsh)

The second Murinjbanda dialect. (Walsh)

41A*. XXI. DJAMINDJUNGAN FAMILY

The Djamindjungan Family belongs to the northern prefixing languages and has both classifying and non-classifying dialects. Phonologically the dialects differ a little though they all have a basic Common Australian structure with stop-nasal contrast at bilabial, alveolar, alveopalatal and velar points of articulation, three vowels, CV, CVC, CVCC syllable patterns and stress tending to occur word initially.

There are probably only three dialects, Djamindjung, Ngaliwuru and Mungali (see comments on Yilngali below). Djamindjung and Ngaliwuru are non-classifying.

In recent years members of the New England University (Hodginton, Cleverly, Bolt and Kofoe) have been working on these dialects.

41A.1 Djamindjung Originally between N18 (AIAS N18)
Fitzmaurice and Victoria Rivers (WGH)

Djaamadjong (?), Djamundon (?), Djanunjun (Robinson),
Djamindjung (AIAS), Dyamindjung (WGH), Jaminjung (?),
Murinyuwen (?), Tjamindjung (?), Tjamanjung

Cleverly's 1966-67 study has been extended somewhat in a paper "Pronominalization in Djamindjung" by Bolt, Cleverly, Hodginton, (1967). Phonologically Djamindjung differs from the other dialects in that it has an interdental stop and only one 'l' phoneme. It also has other significant differences in grammar and vocabulary. Both Djamindjung and Ngaliwuru are non-classifying languages. In 1934-5 Stanner estimated the tribe to be about 200, mostly on cattle stations south and west of Victoria River. But it is estimated that now only about 30 remain, 3 at Port Keats, 3 at Bulloo River and 5-7 at each of the following: Legune, Auvergne, Carlton cattle stations, and at Kununurra