Major study still necessary since Capell’s unpublished vocabularies and Elkin’s phonograph records are the only major data sources. Especially need for full study of Yibowan phonology. Speakers do not appear to be very numerous.

b. Yibowan Subgroup

A multiple classifying prefixing subgroup. (SAW)

19. Wardaman *** Upper Daly River (AC) N92 (AIAS N35)

Wadaman (AC), Wardaman (T, O’G, ’RLS’, SAW, AIAS), Wardaman (AC, APE, orig. AIAS)

Major study still needed to supplement Capell’s vocabulary and unpublished material of Elkin and West.

19A*. c. Wageman Subgroup*

Tryon (1967) classified as part of the Gunwinjgu Family and Wurm adds as a subgroup to the Djawantic Group. Its phonology is simpler than most Gunwinjgu Family languages. It has four stop-nasal contrasts (bilabial, alveolar, alveopalatal and velar), glottal stop, l, three semi-vowels and only three vowels. It is a non-classifying language with seven verb classes determined according to the type of action performed by the verb (e.g. sitting position, rubbing action etc.) thus linking it with the Daly River languages that share this feature to a high degree. But it shares a maximum cognate density of only 9.6% with any Daly River language (Tryon). There are further links with Kimberley as well as Daly River languages in that some verbs are expressed by verb stem plus affixes, others by an independent verb root plus an auxiliary carrying affixation (as in Ngarinyin, 46.1a).

19A*. Wageman ** South of Pine Creek N89 (AIAS N27)

(Tryon) (not N98 as in ’RLS’)

Wagaman (Stanner), Wageman (DT, AIAS, 10Nr. ’RLS’, SAW), Wagaman (Rose), Wagaman (AC, SAW, orig. AIAS)

Tryon has published a brief study, ”The Wageman Language” but there is still need for a full study of this dialect. Tryon reports there are numerous
speakers so there should be opportunity to fully record.

'man': lagiban (DT)

20. VIII. BURERAN FAMILY

20c. A. BURERIC GROUP

Burera has 13 consonant and 5 vowels phonemes with only one laminal series, alveopalatal. Stress falls on the first syllable of the word stem and syllable patterns are C, V, VC, CV, CVC, CVCC, CVCCC,

20a. Burera * Blyth River, Cape N13 (AIAS N82)
(20c; 47Nr.) Stewart and coast east to Wallamungo, wester-
most of the Crocodile Islands (AC)

Barera (T, O'G, 'RLS'), Burara (AC, orig. AIAS),
Burera (Glasgow, SAW, AIAS, Hiatt), Bara, Baurera,
Bawera, Burarra, Jikai, Tchikai (all listed in 'RLS');
Gidjingalia, Gidjingali (47Nr. 'RLS'), Gudjalavia (20c
'RLS', AC, Glasgow, O'G), Gudjalabia (Glasgow - means
"it goes quickly or quietly") - the latter two names
are those the Burera give themselves.

Glasgows (SIL) continue to make subject of major study.
There are c. 350 speakers living today mostly at
Maningrida.

'man': wuru (Glasgow)

20b. Gunaidbe * Cadell River and its N23 (AIAS N81)
junction with Blyth River (Glasgow)

Means 'that' (mid distance) (Glasgow)

Gunaidbe (AC, O'G, 'RLS', SAW, AIAS), Gunartpa, Kun-
nartpa (Glasgow)

Included in Glasgow's Burera studies.