

O'Grady et al named this the Bigur Subgroup of the Bi Group which latter has now been deleted and the subgroup promoted to a group classification by Wurm. *Ngalagan* is a multiple classifying prefixing language, that with *Ngandi*, has considerable lexical agreement with the suffixing Murngic languages like *Ridarngu*, 126a* (SAW).

14. Ngalagan *** South of Roper River N68 (AIAS N77)
(AC)

Ngalagan (AC, SAW, AIAS), *Ngalakan* (T, O'G, 'RLS', Wood), *Nullakun* (Bird, Spencer), *Hongalla*, *Nullikan*, *Nullikin* (all 'RLS')

Need for study in depth of this language remains. There are probably fewer than 20 remaining speakers. 'RLS' failed to mention Tindale's vocabulary of about 500 words (1928).

15. C. NGANDIC GROUP

Also a multiple classifying prefixing language group.
(SAW)

15. Ngandi *** Upper Wilton River (AC) N70 (AIAS N90)

Ngandi (T, AC, SAW, AIAS, McKay)

McKay (1972) collected a little in two days at Roper River. Apart from the fact it is noun classifying, he found many similarities with *Rembarnga*. Major study still awaited. There appear to be just a handful of informants that remain. Tindale published a 500 word vocabulary of *Ngandi* (1928).

16. D. REMBARNGIC (O'G: RAINBARNGIC) GROUP

A non-classifying prefixing group similar to the Gunwinjgic Group in that there is noun incorporation in the verb, similar verb prefixes and tense/aspect suffixes. Though there are no noun classes there appear to be two syntactic classes of nouns, "possessed" and "non-possessed". There are at least five vowels. (McKay).

Though Harris classified with *Burera* more recent investigations do not appear to confirm this. Wurm classifies still as a group within the Gunwinjgic Family. McKay found some vocabulary appears related to N.E. Arnhem Land languages.

16. Rembarnga * Along Blyth River from N81 (AIAS N73) highest salt water level upstream along Guyuyu Creek to where "water boils out of ground" (McKay) From around headwaters of Cadell & Blyth Rivers, Annie Creek and as far as Bulman Gorge (Wood)

Rainbarngo (SAW), *Rambarrnga* (Holmes), *Ranjbarngo* (term used by *Ridarngu* and *Djinang* speakers - McKay), *Ranjbarngu* (AC, APE, orig. AIAS), *Rembarnga* (AIAS), *Rembarrnga* (McKay), *Rembarunga* (T, Harris), *Rembarungga* (T), *Renjbartyi*, *Renjbarnga* (both 'RLS')

Rembarnga is a name used in a broad and a narrow sense; in a broad sense it includes *Maiali*, *Buan* and *Ngalgbon* speakers, in a narrow sense means the Blyth River people. (McKay).

Wood reports two main groups: *Balngarra* with their centre known as *Malnyangarnak* somewhere on the Guyuyu Creek, and another group called *Miradja* whose territory called *Bombaba* is close to the source of the Guyuyu River. There are several other groups, (land owning clans - e.g. the *Bulumbulu* and *Maliri* whose country is called *Gararam* and *Balendjarng* respectively). McKay says of the northern and southern dialects one appears to exhibit a more liberal use of noun incorporation in the verb than the other. There are also minor differences in verb prefixes and suffixes.

McKay is engaged in depth study. Sandra Holmes has recorded about 26 songs. Speakers are reported in the following scattered localities: Bamyili 65-70; Beswick 25-40; Mountain Valley 15; Roper Valley Station 40-45; Roper River (Ngukurr) 7-8; Maningrida 15 or less; Katherine 10; Mainoru 7 - a total of over 200 adults. Only at Maningrida are the children learning the language, and there it is very mixed with *Gunwinjgu*.

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 *Yangman* phonology. Speakers do not appear to be very numerous.

19. b. *Yibwan 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),
Warda?man (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 Djawanic Group. Its phonology is simpler than most Gunwinjgu Family languages: it has four stop-nasal contrasts (bilabial, alveolar, alveo-palatal and velar), glottal stop, 1, 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)
(10Nr.) (Tryon) (not N98 as in 'RLS')

Wagaman (Stanner), *Wageman* (DT, AIAS, 10Nr. 'RLS', SAW), *Waggaman* (Rose), *Wagoman* (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