Yunga (DB), *Ngakurring* (means 'shell people' - C)

Wudjari deviates a little from the more western Ngungar dialects in phonology and vocabulary and to a lesser degree in grammar where *Njagi-Njagi Ngadjunma* influence could be possible. The language is noted for its consonant vowel metathesis (see above). von Brandenstein has salvaged 1,000 words, a number of stories, conversations and songs, and enough for a sketch grammar. One active and two passive informants were contacted.

54.2b* Goreng (54j) Katanning to Bremer Bay WI9 (AIAS W5)

Goreng (AC, AIAS), *Koreng* (O'G, 'RLS'), *Ko:reng* (T), *Korrlup* (DB)

Included by von Brandenstein as part of *Wudjari*.

54.2c* Gwedjman * ? Ravensthorpe area and to the east of it (WHD map)

Gwedjman *(AIAS), *Kwetjman* * (WHD)

This is a new name mapped by Douglas which may be an alternative name for *Goreng* or another dialect.

54.2d* Minung (54i) King George's Sound to 100 miles north of Perth (Grey, 1840); Stirling Range area (WHD map) W29 (AIAS W2)

Means 'south' (DB)

Meenung (DB), *Minang* (O'G, 'RLS'), *Min:eng* (T), *Mining* (AC, orig. AIAS), *Minninng* (Elder Scientific Expedition), *Minong* (WHD, AIAS), *Minung* (DB), *Mirnong* (SAW)

Grey (1840) commented on the dialects being fairly mutually intelligible but that the King George Sound language dropped the final V and ended syllables with a C. Douglas recorded some in 1964. Included by von Brandenstein as part of *Wudjari*.

Oates, L. 1975. The 1973 supplement to a revised linguistic survey of Australia. Armidale: Christian Book Centre