

- 50A.2c\* Ngaalawanga (South *Bandjima*) A38 (AIAS A48)  
 (56.2g) South of Turee Creek  
 to Mt. Vernon and  
 Bulloo Downs (von B)

Means 'those who use *ngaala* for the verb "to eat";  
 (*ngaala* is a Warburton Ranges word) (WHD)

*Ngaalawanga* (AIAS), *Ngaala-warngga* (von B), *Ngarla(-jara)(-wonga)* (orig. AIAS), *Ngalawonga* (T, SAW, O'G, 'RLS'); possibly *Ngara wonga* (?) (DB)

If Bates' *Ngarawonga* is this dialect, she has 2 vocabularies of 250 and 600 words respectively and 4 pages of sentences in a dialect said to be spoken by the *Wanmala* people. von Brandenstein has recorded from an informant at Turee Creek. He says the language is an interesting blend of *Njijabali* and *Bandjima* in which AVC is prevalent but PVC slips in a lot and with it, the eastern pronominal suffixes. He calls it South *Bandjima* and hence it is classified here and not with the Wati Subgroup as in O'Grady et al.

- 50.3\* Djururu Hardey River, north W16 (AIAS W33)  
 (50.7b) of Ashburton River (AC)

Means 'the low-landers' (von B)

*Churoro* (Brown), *Choororo* (Connelly), *Djururu* (AIAS), *Djuroro* (AC, orig. AIAS), *Tjururu* (SAW, von B), *Tjuroro* (T, SAW, O'G, 'RLS')

Phonetically *Djururu* contains contrast between a single and geminate medial *n*. It also has PVC construction marker *-ni*. The dialect may be an important one in checking language affiliations as von B's elementary study has revealed grammatical affiliations with the Western Desert language and lexical affiliations with both Western and coastal neighbours.

- 50A.4\* Warianga Middle Gascoyne and W37 (AIAS W22)  
 (52.1) upper Lyons Rivers  
 between Gifford and  
 Edmund Stations  
 (von B's map)

*Warianga* (AC, AIAS), *Warienga* (SAW, O'G, 'RLS'),  
*Warriengga* (T), *Wariyangka* (O'G), *Warrijangga*  
(von B), *Warriwonga* (DB), *Warriangga* (von B)

Shares 45% cognates with *Dargari* 51.3, and 33% with *Wadjari*. Originally classified by O'Grady and Wurm as part of the Mantharda Subgroup, but von Brandenstein shows it is linked with *Bandjima*, being basically an AVC language with PVC intrusions. Present day speakers are at Gifford Station (c. 10)

50A.5a\* Janadjina Area about Milgun and  
(10Wr.) Three Rivers Stations and  
northwards (from von B's map)

Mapped by von Brandenstein. Number of speakers unknown.

50A.5b\* Inawanga/Ninaanu Frederick River W21 (AIAS A48)  
(56.2f) and Kurabuka Creek, west  
to Mt. Augustus (from  
von B's map)

Derived from *nina* (C.A. root \*-na) 'to see' (von B)

*Inawanga* (AIAS), *Inawonga* (AC, SAW, O'G, 'RLS', R-Brown), *Inawongga* (T), *Ina-* or *Ini-warngga* (von B); alternate name: *Ninaanu*, *Ninanu* or *Njinanu* (von B); *Ngaunmardi* appears from von B's map to be a subgroup (Dowdey Downs area)

von Brandenstein's informants gave the name *Ninaanu* to the language Radcliffe-Brown (1912) and Tindale (1940) had mapped as *Inawongga* and placed it south of *Bandjima* and east of *Djururu*, but von Brandenstein places it further south than Tindale. It has an AVC concept, its passive suffix *-tala* identical with the *Bandjima* passive. It also has the *-ma* suffix functioning similarly to its equivalent in *Njijabali*. von Brandenstein obtained data from which the above was extracted from a few *Inawanga*-understanding people living at Onslow who have become *Bandjima*-speaking. O'Grady classified as part of Western Desert (Wati Subgroup) but this reclassification is based on von Brandenstein's data.