

## 51. c. Kanyara Subgroup

The dialects comprising this subgroup remain substantially those of the O'Grady et al classification (1966) and the Wurm (1970) classification, based on lexico-statistical criteria. von Brandenstein, using grammatical criteria, agrees these dialects belong in a group together. Wurm classified *Dargari* as belonging to the Mantharda Subgroup but von Brandenstein's information links it with the coastal languages in that like them, it is a mixture of active and passive verb concepts. So this revision retains it in this subgroup. The inclusion of *Wadiwangga* as a member of the subgroup is doubtful but is retained here for want of anywhere else to place it. (Capell stated it was a Western Desert language but he may have been deceived by the presence of the ergative suffix.)

The phonemes are the same as for *Bandjima* and *Baljgu*, having six nasal-stop linear distinctions, four laterals, *r*, three semi-vowels and three vowels.

The subgroup is of interest in that it shows coastal languages that are based on the passive verb concept. At least *Dalandji* and *Burduna* are based on PVC with AVC intrusions. Originally von Brandenstein considered all coastal languages to be AVC. The above two dialects also show loss of agentive endings for first person singular, dual and plural (von B).

51.1a Dalandji                      Head of Exmouth Gulf                      W10, A7, (AIAS  
   inland to Ashburton                      W26)  
   River (AC)

*Dalandji* (AC, AIAS), *Talaindji* (T), *Talandji* (SAW, von B)  
*Talinje* (C), *Talainji* (DB), *Talinjee* (DB), *Taldinga*  
(Connelly), *Talanjee* (DB)

von Brandenstein has surveyed. He says it has the passive voice concept together with the accusative and has c. 100 speakers to be found today in Onslow and Carnarvon. *Inikurdira* (Exmouth Gulf promontary) is a possible dialect, now extinct.

51.1b Burduna                      Upper Lyndon and                      W8 (AIAS W24)  
   Pindar Rivers

*Buduna* (O'G, AC, 'RLS'), *Bu:duna* (T), *Burduna* (AC, SAW, AIAS), *Boordoona*, *Bootena* (DB), *Purduna* (von B)

*Burduna* is phonetically related to its coastal neighbour *Dalandji* with whom it shares 79% common vocabulary, somewhat similarly as *Jindjibarndi* is to coastal *Ngarluma*. Most notable is the *Burduna* tendency of bias against *n* and *l* in favour of *d* in clusters (*Dalandji* *nd*, *ng* = *Burduna* *dd*, *dg*) (von B). Only two genuine speakers were left in 1965 and a few others who knew a little.

Distinguishing characteristics:

'I' *ngata*  
Past tense: *-na*, *-na*  
Present tense: *-lkin*, *-n*

51.2 Bayungu Lower Lyndon and W2 (AIAS W23)  
Minilya Rivers (AC)

*Baiong* (T), *Bajungu* (AC, orig. AIAS), *Bayungu* (AIAS, SAW, O'G, 'RLS'), *Pajungu* (von B)

*Bayungu* shares 63% basic vocabulary with *Dalandji*, but only 35% with *Dargari* and 51% with *Inggarda* (O'G). von Brandenstein has recently surveyed. Only a handful of informants remain.

Distinguishing characteristics:

'I' *ngata*  
Past tense: *-nmayi*, *-nma*, *-ma*  
Present tense: *-n*, *-yi*

51.3 Dargari Inland from *Bayungu* at W13 (AIAS W21)  
the source of the Lyndon  
and Minilya Rivers (von  
B's map)

*Dargari* (AC, AIAS), *Targari* (T, O'G, 'RLS'), *Thargari* (K, SAW), *Thargardee*, *Thardardie* (DB), *Tharlgardie* (von B.)

Shares 46% cognate density with *Burduna* (O'G). Klokeid has studied and published 'Thargari Phonology and Morphology' (Pacific Monograph, No. 12, 1969).