West recorded a few words identical to Dayban but without the \( V_1 \) reflection rule having applied to the forms (BAS). Sommer believes it is now extinct.

Central (originally Southern) Pama Subgroup

(Central Cape York Peninsula)

Sommer (1969) showed that part of O'Grady et al's 'Southern Pama Subgroup' and the Kundjen languages that he was studying, comprised a separate subgroup that he termed 'Central Paman'. This group included Oykangand, Olgol (Alice River), Okundjan and Okawarrangg, as well as Koko Mini (recorded by Palmer and Roth) and Hale's Aggu Tharggala. Sommer's recent work places Aggu Tharggala in the Rarmul Paman Subgroup (see 117.2*) and defines the languages of the subgroup more exactly. A second (Coleman River) dialect of Olgol has been included, a variant dialect of Oykangand called Uw El has been found, and Koko Mini shown to be made up of at least three languages: (Ogh) Angkula, (Ogh) Alungul and Ikarranggal. Breen (1972) has recorded some Kokiny, which is a close dialect of the Osongyan or Okunjan incorporated in the 1966 classification.

Central Paman languages exhibit a number of atypical features. Some have two orders of stop phonemes, most have two fricatives though some have three; five vowels are the norm and perhaps most unusual of all Sommer (1969 and forthcoming) has shown that the uncommon canonical shapes of the words of these languages are due to \( V, VC, VCC, VCCC \) and \( VCC \) syllable types. The unifying criteria of the subgroup are: loss of \( C_1 \), loss of length of \( V_1 \) and the development of stop + nasal sequences from simple nasals in \( C_2 \) position in certain environments. Shared lexical and grammatical features of the subgroup and the sound changes from *Proto Paman forms to those in the contemporary daughter languages, are under investigation by Sommer. His "Kunjen Syntax" appeared in 1972.

(Note: The reference to Wagara, 59Yr. p. 194 of 'RLS' is incorrect and should be deleted; for Wagara see 107.1f*.)

Oates, L. 1975. The 1973 supplement to a revised linguistic survey of Australia. Armidale: Christian Book Centre
Oykangand (BAS, AIAS), Oikand, Wanggar (Sharp), Wanggara (AC, orig. AIAS, 'RLS' 56Yr, - from Ew Anggarr 'mouth ache', originally a term used by others of them, now applied by the Oykangand to themselves - BAS)

Oykangand derives from the general Australian patterns phonologically but with two orders of stops (marked by presence or absence of aspiration), three fricative phonemes, and phonemic stress. Sommer continues to work on this dialect; he has recorded a little mother-in-law vocabulary (called Ilbmbandhiy). Like most avoidance languages, it differs little in structure from the standard language, but substitutes for common lexical items a special term. A healthy number of full speakers remain.

'aboriginal person': abma (BAS)

118.1b* Uw El **

Means lit. 'speech eye' (BAS)

Recorded by Sommer in 1972 from a partial speaker who kept dropping back into Oykangand - a dialect with which it shares 99% basic vocabulary. Uw El is characterized by stress on the initial vowel of a word. The O'Grady 100-item list has been recorded.

118.1c* Olgol (Alice River) * Inland of the G33 (AIAS Y73) Holroyd & Kendall Rivers, Alice River area (BAS)

Olgel (?), Olgol (BAS), Olkolo (AC), Olkulo (T), Olkela (PS), Owoilkulla (RHM), Okulo ('LS'), Olgolo (LMW), Okkangol, Koko-Olkolo (R), Olkol ('RLS'), Koko-olkolo (Mcc), Ulkulu (AC), Wulgulu (AC, AIAS, 'RLS' 40Yr.), Wugurin ('LS'), ?ok-?olkolo (LMW), Odgolo, Odnogo, Okekol, Okuluan, Olgolo (Gugu-), Oll-gul, Onkol (Gugu-) (all listed in Craig's Cape York Bibliography); subgroups: Ad'nanggana, Luwuna

Has voiceless stops and fricatives and shares 97% vocabulary with Oykangand. Besides Sommer's work, Sayers, 1964 recorded 150 words and found speakers at Laura, Musgrave, Dixie and Coen. West has 5 free