

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 E1 **

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 E1* is characterized by stress on the initial vowel of a word. The O'Grady 100-item list has been recorded.

118.1c* Olgo (Alice River) * Inland of the G33 (AIAS Y73)
(109.1) Holroyd & Ken-
(40Yr.) dall Rivers, Alice
River area (BAS)

Olge1 (?), *Olgo* (BAS), *Olkolo* (AC), *Olkulo* (T), *Olkela* (PS), *Owoilkulla* (RHM), *Okulo* ('LS'), *Olgo* (LMW), *Okkangol*, *Koko-Olkulo* (R), *Olkol* ('RLS'), *Koko-olkolo* (McC), *Uluku* (AC), *Wulgulu* (AC, AIAS, 'RLS' 40Yr.), *Wugurin* ('LS'), *?Ok-?Olkolo* (LMW), *Odgolo*, *Odnogo*, *Okekol*, *Okuluan*, *Olgo* (*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