

Rigsby has fairly extensive materials for a proposed depth study. Sommer recorded some words and sentences 1972. There are some speakers at Laura and Coen.

117.1b* Alwangara * Mid Morehead & Kennedy (AIAS Y71)
(79Yr.) Rivers (LMW)

Known as 'Kuku Geese' (BAS) or *Mewulwangalkal* 'people who have the goose language' (BR)

Alwangara (BAS), ?*Agu* ?*Alwangara* (LMW), *Alwangar* (BAS), *Koko Rarmul* (R, AIAS Y71, 'RLS' Y79Yr.), *Kokorarmool* (R); (Tindale's *Koko Jawa* is mapped by him in this area & may belong here but Wurm has classified with the *yalangic* languages - see 107.5*)

West recorded 30 medium length texts with partially matching texts in *Olkolo* and fully matching in *Umpila*, (he thought it a dialect of *Gugu Ya?u* and *Umpila*). Rigsby and Sommer have some material collected from the last informant who died in 1973.

117.2* Aghu Tharnggala * Upper Hann River Y31 (AIAS Y65)
(109.2)

Known as *Koko-Kuyu* or 'Koko-Fish' (BAS)

Aghu Tharnggalai (BAS), *Aghu Tharngala* (KH - recorded in 'LS' as *Agu-Tarnggele*), *Darnggele* (AC, AIAS), *Aghu Tharnggala* (O'G, 'RLS'); mis-identified by West as *Yuwula*, which was the informant's name; hence *Juwula*, 'RLS' 39Yr., AC Y75, AIAS Y70 now deleted.

Recorded by West & Hale from the last known speaker. It has the same V reflection rule as applies to *Ikaranggal* (q.v.). Sommer says *Tharnggala* (and *Dhayban*) are the only cases he knows where the V reflection rule applies to a (e.g. *ngayu = yaw) in Central Peninsular languages.

117.3* Alodja*

Known as 'Koko-Sugar bag' (BAS)

Alodja (BAS), ?*Agu*-?*Alotya* (LMW)

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.

118*. f. 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 *Aghu Tharnggala*. Sommer's recent work places *Aghu Tharnggala* 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 *Ogonyan* 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 VCCCC 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*.)

118.1a* Oykangand * Central Mitchell River Y121 (AIAS Y101)
(109.1) (BAS)
(56Yr.)