

(Thompson) (These group names refer to people associated with particular places, rather than wider groups - Thompson)

Has 34% shared vocabulary with *Wik Munkan*. West made considerable recordings from a superb informant, of songs, texts and traditional stories including the Rainbow story and two versions of the Alligator Bora myth. O'Grady & Klokeid collected data (1970) towards a depth study.

115.1b* Gugu Ya?u * Coastal area Temple Y67 (AIAS Y22)
(13Yr.) Bay to Lloyd Bay;
Claudie R. to Pascoe
R. (RMW); Pascoe and
Lockhart Rivers inland
to Great Dividing Range (McC)

Yangkanyu-speaking - i.e. those who use *yangkunya* for 'eat' (distinguishing them from the *Umpila* who use *kanthaanya*)

Gugu Ya?u (AIAS), *Koko Ya-o* (Thomson), *Koko Ya'u* (BAS), *Ya?o* ('RLS' 13Yr.), *Ja?o* (AC, orig. AIAS), *Kuuku Ya-u* (Thompson)

Omissions from 'RLS': Fraser's early work; Haddon's myths (1935)

Until recently, Donald Thomson's extensive anthropological work (including some word lists) was the most extensive data on the language. West also recorded *Kil.amu* and *Antyam* songs and hymns from 3 different informants. Rev. David Thompson has recently commenced depth studies. Besides vocabulary differences, there are some structural differences to *Umpila* as word for you - sing.-obj. *-nhungkaana* (U), *ngungkaana* (G-Y). The use of definitive words as above (also *Kuuchanya* - G-Y, and *kiikina* - U, for 'look') is similar to like practice in the Western Desert.

'aboriginal man' : *pama*; (European: *para*; Islander: *kulkaliya*) (Thompson)

115.1c* Yanggondju * Coastal area between Y65 (AIAS Y38)
(19Yr.) Cape Sidmouth and Cape
Direction (Thompson map)