

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

Olgel (?), *Olgol* (BAS), *Olkolo* (AC), *Okulo* (T), *Okela* (PS), *Owoilkulla* (RHM), *Okulo* ('LS'), *Olgolo* (LMW), *Okkangol*, *Koko-Okulo* (R), *Olkol* ('RLS'), *Koko-olkolo* (McC), *Ulukulu* (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

tapes, a word list and songs, and another taped word list of 200 items, greetings and stories in the *Ad'nananggana* dialect of *Olgol*. Present day speakers appear to be at Chillagoe, Mareeba and Yarabah.

- 118.1d* Olgolo (Coleman River)** Round source of Coleman & Crosbie Rivers eastward to Great Dividing Range (BAS)

Sommer (1972) discovered *Olgol* had two dialects which differ structurally. The *Alice River Olgol* has voiceless stops and fricatives, but the *Coleman River Olgol* has only voiceless stops. There are minor morphological differences also.

'man' : 'am:a (T)

- 118.1e* Ungan *

West says is a dialect of *Olgol*. He recorded a word list.

- 118.2a* Ogh Undjan * About the source of YL31
(109.1) Mitchell River and south to Van Rook (BAS)

Okunjan (BAS), *Okundjain*, *Okuntjel*, *Kutjel*, *Kuritja:l* (listed in 'RLS'), *Wugundjal* (AC YL31), *Okuntjal* ('LS'), *Okuntjain* ('LS'), *Uw In-gan* (BAS)

Sommer has included as part of his *Kundjen* studies. (Note: *Kuritja:l* above almost certainly incorrectly listed in 'RLS' since *Koritjal* has been established by *Tsunoda* to be another name for *warungu*, 100.3c*.)

'man' : a:bm (WJO)

- 118.2b* Okawarrangg * At Drumduff, at & about
(109.1) the junction of the Palmer & Mitchell Rivers (BAS)

Okawarrangg, *Og Awarrangg* (BAS), *Kawarrangg* (BAS), *Okaurang* (Sharp), *Kauwarang* (R), *Okaurang* (AC)