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HANDBOOK OF KIMBERLEY LANGUAGES

Volume 1: General Information

William McGregor

A project of the
Kimberley Language Resource Centre



Department of Linguistics
Research School of Pacific Studies
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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Contents

<i>List of maps</i>	iv
<i>Preface</i>	v
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	vi
<i>Abbreviations</i>	vii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Kimberley languages	1
1.1.1 Types of languages	1
1.1.2 Language and dialect	2
1.1.3 Language and tribal names	2
1.2 Orthographies in use in the Kimberley	4
1.2.1 South Kimberley orthography	4
1.2.2 North Kimberley orthographies	6
1.3 Recommended spellings of the language names	11
1.4 Language programmes	14
1.5 Guide for the reader	17
1.5.1 Organisation of the handbook	17
1.5.2 Information on the languages	18
2 BUNUBAN FAMILY	23
2.1 Preliminary remarks	23
2.2 Bunuba / Bunaba	25
2.3 Gooniyandi / Gunian / Kuniyanti	27
3 JARRAKAN FAMILY	31
3.1 Preliminary remarks	31
3.2 Kija / Gidja	33
3.3 Kuluwarrang / Guluwarin	38
3.4 Walgi	40
3.5 Miriwoong	42
3.6 Gajirrawoong / Gadjerong	45
3.7 Doolboong / Tulpung	47
4 NYULNYULAN FAMILY	49
4.1 Preliminary remarks	49
4.2 Bardi / Baad	52
4.3 Jawi / Djawi	57
4.4 Nyulnyul / NjulNjul / NyolNyol	60
4.5 Jabirrabirr / Djaber-Djaber	63

4.6	Nimanburru / Nimanburu	66
4.7	Ngumbarl / Ngombal	68
4.8	Jukun / Djugan	70
4.9	Nyikina / Nyigina	72
4.10	Warrwa	75
4.11	Yawuru / Jauor	77
5	WORRORRAN FAMILY	81
5.1	Preliminary remarks	81
5.2	Worrorra / Worrora / Worora	84
5.3	Umiida / Umida	88
5.4	Unggarrangu	90
5.5	Unggumi	92
5.6	Winjarumi / Windjarumi	94
5.7	Yawijibaya / Jawdjibara	96
5.8	Ngarinyin / Ungarinyin / Ngarinjin	98
5.9	Ngarnawu / Nganaw	102
5.10	Andajin	104
5.11	Wolyamidi / Woljamidi	106
5.12	Walajangarri / Waladjangari	108
5.13	Worla(ja) / Wula / Ola	110
5.14	Guwij / Guwidj	112
5.15	Munumburru	114
5.16	Wilawila	116
5.17	Wunambal / Wunambul	118
5.18	Gamberre / Gambre	121
5.19	Kwini / Kunan / Gunin	123
5.20	Gulunggulu	125
5.21	Miwa / Bagu	127
5.22	Yiiji / Yeidji / Jeidji	129
6	JAMINJUNGAN FAMILY	131
6.1	Preliminary remarks	131
6.2	Jaminjung / Djamindjung	133
7	MURRINH-PATHAN FAMILY	137
7.1	Preliminary remarks	137
7.2	Murrinh-patha / Murinbada	139
8	PAMA-NYUNGAN FAMILY	143
8.1	Preliminary remarks	143
8.2	Karajarri / Garadjari	146
8.3	Nyangumarta / Njangumarda	150
8.4	Mangala / Mangarla	156
8.5	Yulparija / Yurlparija / Julbaridja	159

CONTENTS

iii

8.6	Wangkajunga / Wangkatjungka	162
8.7	Kukatja / Gugadja	164
8.8	Pintupi / Bindubi	168
8.9	Walmajarri / Walmatjari / Walmadjari	172
8.10	Juwaliny / Jiwarliny / Tjiwarliny	179
8.11	Jaru / Djaru	181
8.12	Nyininy / Njininj	184
8.13	Wanyjirra / Wandjira	186
8.14	Gurindji	188
8.15	Malngin	191
8.16	Ngarinyman / Ngarinman	193
8.17	Warlpiri / Walbiri / Waljbiri	195
8.18	Ngardi / Ngarti	204
9	POST-CONTACT LANGUAGES	207
9.1	Preliminary remarks	207
9.2	Pidgin English	210
9.3	Kriol / Creole	217
9.4	Aboriginal English	232
9.5	Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin	237
10	WHERE TO FIND FURTHER INFORMATION	239
10.1	General introductions to Aboriginal languages	239
10.2	Language surveys	241
10.3	Introductions to field research methods	243
10.4	Maps of Australian languages and tribes	244
10.5	Organisations concerned with Aboriginal languages	245
	<i>Glossary</i>	247
	<i>General bibliography</i>	253
	<i>Indexes</i>	255
	<i>Index by language name</i>	255
	<i>Index of linguists</i>	263

List of maps

Map 1:	<i>Traditional locations of the languages</i>	x
Map 2:	<i>Kimberley communities</i>	xi
Map 3:	<i>Traditional locations of the Bunuban languages</i>	24
Map 4:	<i>Traditional locations of the Jarrakan languages</i>	32
Map 5:	<i>Traditional locations of the Nyulnyulan languages</i>	51
Map 6:	<i>Traditional locations of the Worrorran languages</i>	83
Map 7:	<i>Traditional location of Jaminjung</i>	132
Map 8:	<i>Traditional location of Murrinh-patha</i>	138
Map 9:	<i>Traditional locations of the Pama-Nyungan languages</i>	145
Map 10:	<i>Locations of the post-contact languages</i>	209

Preface

This work is the first of two projected volumes gathering together information on languages spoken within the Kimberley region of north-west Western Australia. It is arranged by language groups, and provides brief general information on each language -- variants of the language name, location and number of speakers, previous and current research, existence of language programmes in schools. Included also are fairly complete listings of written material about and in the languages. The second volume will provide standard word- and phrase-lists for each language.

It is hoped that this Handbook will provide reliable, up-to-date and readily accessible information about Kimberley languages to both Aborigines and those others who, for one reason or another, have contact with speakers of Aboriginal languages in the Kimberley. In particular, teachers and Aborigines wanting to introduce vernacular language programmes into their schools or communities should find the demographic information and the lists of language learning and literacy materials helpful in the design and implementation of programmes appropriate to their particular situations. In addition, indication is given for many languages of the types of language programme possible in the local schools. This handbook also notes any practical orthography currently in use, or recommended for use in the language, and any existing language programmes. Educators are strongly advised to seek advice from others with experience in these matters, such as the Kimberley Language Resource Centre.

This volume is designed for the layman, and does not presuppose any linguistic training. However, it should also be useful to linguists wishing to locate source material on Kimberley languages. It is hoped that the information, and gaps in the information included here will point out areas in need of research and stimulate the development of appropriate research programmes.

The Kimberley Language Resource Centre is seen as representing all of the languages presently spoken by Aboriginal people in the Kimberley. A number of these languages -- including for instance Warlpiri, Pintupi, and Murrinh-patha -- were traditionally spoken outside of the region. However, with the exception of those languages spoken by just an isolated individual or two, all of these are included in this handbook. Also included are dying or dead languages traditionally spoken in the Kimberley region. Another volume, produced by the Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies, provides similar information on the remaining languages of Western Australia.

Acknowledgements

The idea of this sourcebook comes from Menning and Nash's *Sourcebook for central Australian languages* (published in 1981 by Institute for Aboriginal Development, Alice Springs), the format of which it follows closely. The layout has been modified slightly in an attempt to make the information more readily accessible, and a few additional headings have been included. Acknowledgement is gratefully made to the IAD for permission to include information from the *Sourcebook for Central Australian languages*.

I would like to thank Peter Austin, Anna Haebich and Joyce Hudson for their valuable comments on the layout of this Handbook and type of information included here, and Michael Walsh for detailed comments on an earlier draft. A number of linguists corrected errors in an earlier draft and/or provided additional information: Edith Bavin, Howard Coate, Ian Green, Komei Hosokawa, Frances Kofod, Bernard Lefort, Toby Metcalfe, Patrick McConvell, Fr. Kevin McKelson, Frances Morphy, David Nash, Fr. Anthony Peile, Alan Rumsey, Chester Street, Nick Thieberger, Tasaku Tsunoda, and Michael Walsh. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to the many Aborigines in the Kimberley, especially Jack Bohemia, Topsy Chestnut, Mary Charles, Lorna Cox, Josey Farrer, Buru Goonack, Mona Green, Dave Lamey, Tiger Henry, Bill Munroe, Peggy Patrick, Paddy Roe, Archie Singpoo, David Street, Ruby Toobalin, Daisy Utemorrah, Magdalene Williams, and Banjo Wirrunmarra, who provided information on their language, and to Jon Deklerk and Diana MacCallum who provided valuable assistance in seeking out references, and checking the information in an earlier draft. I am also very grateful to Rosemary Butt, formerly of Pacific Linguistics, for her careful copy editing. Needless to say, in an undertaking such as this, errors of fact and interpretation are bound to occur; I alone am responsible for these.

This volume has been prepared under the auspices of the Kimberley Language Resource Centre, on funding from a grant from the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. The volume has been revised and typeset by the author during the course of his research fellowship in the Linguistics Department, La Trobe University.

Abbreviations

The use of abbreviations has been avoided as far as possible. However, in the interests of economy and space, it has proved necessary to use a few. They are listed below, in alphabetical order.

AIAS	Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (see section 10.5)
ALA	Australian Languages Association
ALAA	Applied Linguistics Association of Australia
ALS	Australian Linguistic Society
ANU	Australian National University
BA	B.A. (Bachelor of Arts)
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music
Black & Walsh	Black, P. & M. Walsh forthcoming. <i>Guide to Australian Aboriginal languages</i> . Canberra: AIAS.
ed.	editor
Hons	Honours degree
IAAS	Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies (see section 10.5)
IAD	Institute for Aboriginal Development (see section 10.5)
KLRC	Kimberley Language Resource Centre (see section 10.5)
KLS	Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. <i>Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre</i> . Broome: KLRC.
MA	M.A. (Master of Arts)
MF	Microfilm held by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (followed by the microfilm number)
mimeo	Refers to duplicated but unpublished material
Ms	Manuscript held by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (followed by the manuscript number)
nd	no indication as to date of writing of a manuscript
NT	Northern Territory
Oates & Oates	Oates, L.F. & W.J. Oates 1970. <i>A revised linguistic survey of Australia</i> . Canberra:AIAS.
pers.comm.	personal communication
PhD	Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy)
PL	Pacific Linguistics, four series (A, B, C, and D) of volumes covering aspects of linguistics in the Pacific region, published at ANU

pMs	pamphlet manuscript held by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (followed by the manuscript number)
pp	pages (indicates the number of pages in a manuscript)
pts	parts
SAL	School of Australian Linguistics (see section 10.5)
SIL	Summer Institute of Linguistics (see section 10.5)
tr	translator
WA	Western Australia

The following abbreviations are used only under heading number 2 (Classification of the language):

AIAS	The language/tribal number used by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies
Oates 1973	Language number given in L.F. Oates 1975. <i>The 1973 supplement to A revised linguistic survey of Australia</i> . Armidale: Christian Book Centre.
Capell	The language number as given in A. Capell 1963. <i>Linguistic survey of Australia</i> . Canberra: AIAS.

Reference is normally made to written material, both published and unpublished, by giving the author's name, followed by the year of production, in brackets. For example, Capell (1940) refers to something written or published by Capell which is dated 1940. When there is more than one item by a single author dated the same year, these are distinguished by letters (a, b, c, and so on) following the date. Further details, including the name of the work, place of publication, and so on, can be found under heading 9 (Material available on the language), or in the general bibliography at the end of the handbook. The format for full bibliographical entries takes one of the following forms:

(a) For books, the author's surname is given first, followed by an initial; this is followed by the date of the work, and if necessary, a distinguishing letter (as per above). This is followed by the name of the work, in italic font. Last comes the place of publication, followed by a colon and name of the publisher. This is illustrated in the following example:

Capell, A. 1963. *Linguistic survey of Australia*. Canberra: AIAS.

The same conventions apply to unpublished theses, except that instead of place and publisher, the type of thesis is indicated (whether PhD, MA, BA, etc.), followed by the institution to which the thesis was submitted.

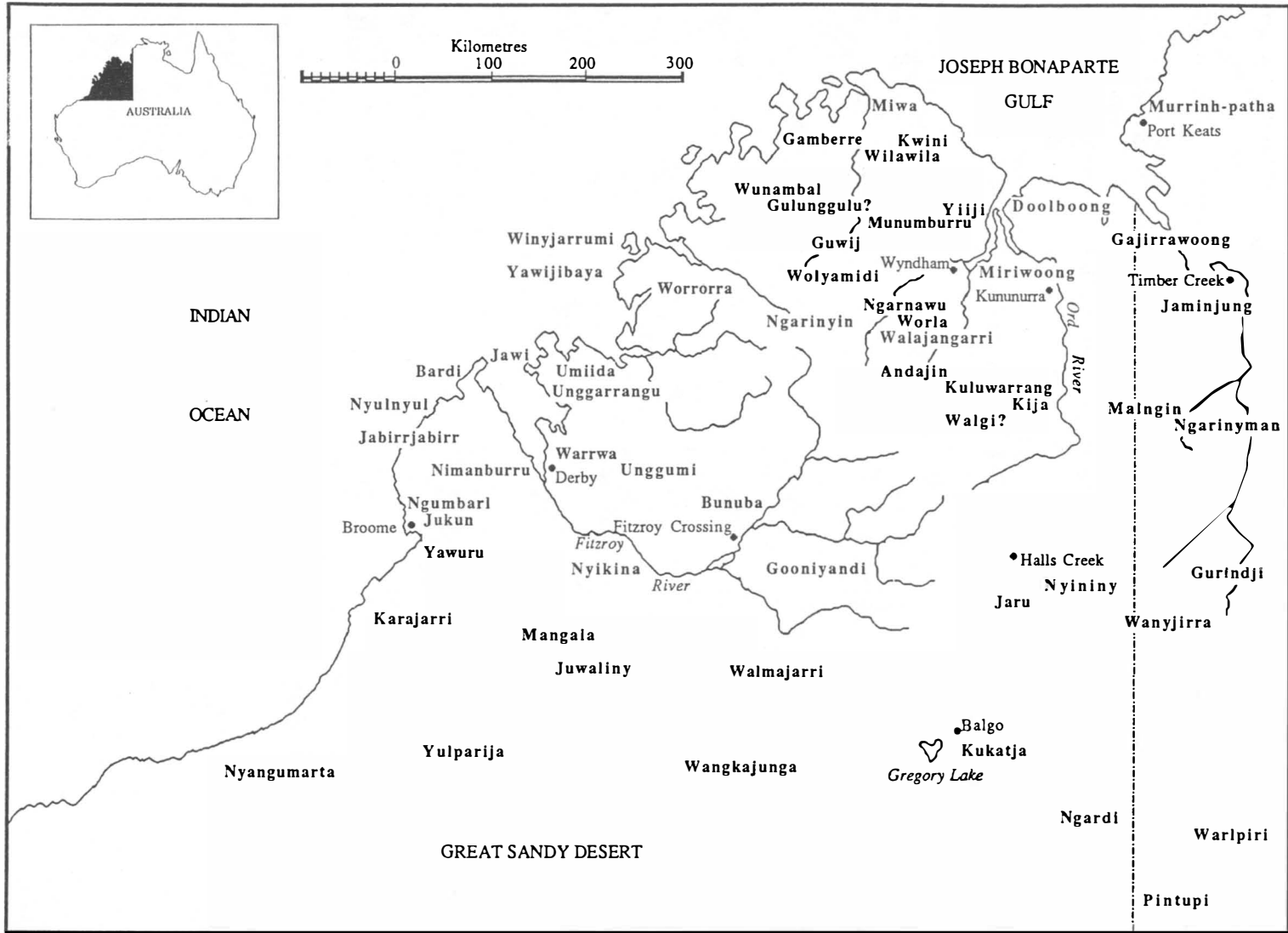
(b) For articles, the author's surname is given first, followed by an initial; this is followed by the date of the article, and if necessary, a distinguishing letter; following this is the name of the article. If the article appeared in a journal, the title of the journal is given in italics, followed by the volume and issue number, and the page numbers of the article. If the article appeared in a book, the name of the editor is given, followed by his or her initial, the title of the book in italics, place of publication, publisher (as described for

books), followed finally by the page numbers of the article. Examples of these types are, respectively,

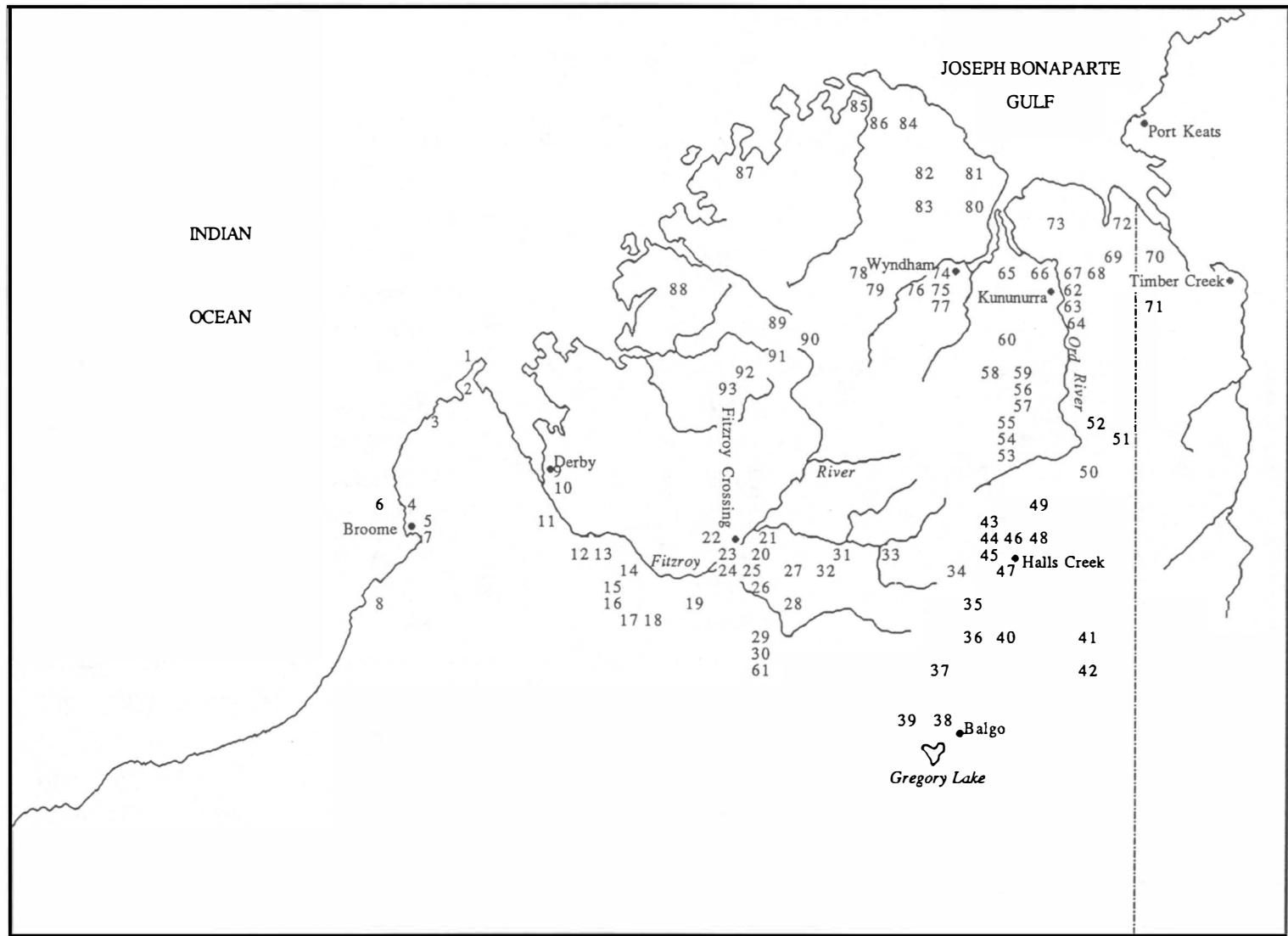
Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Rumsey, A. 1982. Gun-gunma: an Australian Aboriginal avoidance language and its social functions. In J. Heath, F. Merlan, & A. Rumsey, eds *The languages of kinship in Aboriginal Australia*, 160-181. *Oceania Linguistic Monographs*, 24. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Where more than one title by a single author appears in a list, the author's name is given in full in the first instance only. In the following items, a long dash indicates that the author is the same.



Map 1: Traditional locations of the languages



Map 2: Kimberley communities

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. One Arm Point | 24. Kurnangki | 47. David Skeen's Block | 70. Binjin Ningguwang |
| 2. Djarindjin | 25. Darlyngunaya | 48. Wungu | 71. Dumbral |
| 3. Beagle Bay | 26. Eight Mile Bore | 49. Yarrunga | 72. Marralam Darrigaru |
| 4. Meat Work Camp | 27. Luma Gorge | 50. Kartang Rija | 73. Ngingbingi Ningguwang |
| 5. Mallingbar | 28. Ngumpan | 51. Jirrngow | 74. Warrayu |
| 6. Nillir Irbanjun | 29. Wangkatjungka | 52. Ngiling Arjaru | 75. Gudaguda |
| 7. Morgan Camp | 30. Darngku | 53. Purnululu | 76. Goodari |
| 8. Bidyadanga (La Grange) | 31. Yiyili | 54. Wurrerangini | 77. Fork Creek |
| 9. Karmulinumga | 32. Louisa Downs | 55. Balulu-Wah | 78. Nulla Nulla |
| 10. Mowanjum | 33. Munjari | 56. Warmun | 79. Mulliarka |
| 11. Pandanus Park | 34. Lamboo Creek | 57. Rugan | 80. Oombulgurru |
| 12. Looma | 35. Ngunjwirri | 58. Bow River | 81. Lynne River |
| 13. Mount Anderson | 36. Butchilbidi | 59. Mandagala | 82. Berkeley River |
| 14. Ngutuwarta | 37. Billiluna | 60. Woolah | 83. Ngieldu |
| 15. Warrimbah | 38. Balgo | 61. Darngku | 84. King Gorge |
| 16. Noonkanbah | 39. Mulan | 62. Worrworum Ningguwang | 85. Kalumburu |
| 17. Djilimbardi | 40. Mearu Djarula | 63. Ribinyung Darwang | 86. Carson River |
| 18. Millijidee | 41. Kundat Djaru | 64. Yarduangal | 87. Mitchell Plateau |
| 19. Djugerari | 42. Slatey Creek | 65. Wijilawarrim | 88. Pantajin |
| 20. Bayulu | 43. Lundja | 66. Mirima | 89. Mount Elizabeth |
| 21. Mulurrja | 44. Blueberry Hill | 67. Nullywah | 90. Gibb River |
| 22. Kanimpirri | 45. Yardgee | 68. Gulgagulaneng | 91. Kupungarri |
| 23. Junjuwa | 46. Nicholson Town Campers | 69. Kumbarumba | 92. Terralintji |
| | | | 93. Imintji |

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Kimberley languages

1.1.1 Types of languages

Many people think that Aboriginal languages are primitive, that they have no grammar, and at most a few hundred or so words. This belief is quite false. They do have grammars, in many instances very complicated grammars by European standards, and all have many thousands of words. Of course, there are no words for many Western scientific and technological concepts such as 'atom', 'industry', and so on. However, the languages are extremely well developed, compared with English, in other areas such as terms for relatives, and for flora and fauna. Kimberley languages are no exception, and indeed they show many grammatical complexities not found in languages such as English.

The main Kimberley languages are shown in Map 1 (page ix), which gives a rough indication of their traditional locations. Since the arrival of whites, however, groups have been scattered and moved into new areas. In particular, many speakers of languages traditionally located in the desert region of the northern Pilbara have moved north into the Kimberley centres of Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and Broome, where they sometimes outnumber speakers of the local traditional languages. There have also been major movements from the northern Kimberley into the town centres of Derby, Wyndham, Kununurra, and to a lesser extent, Fitzroy Crossing. Thus the present locations of many languages differ considerably from those shown on the map.

The languages are divided into families, or groups of languages that are related to one another. The major families represented in the Kimberley region are called by the names Bunuban, Jarrakan, Nyulnyulan, Worroran, and Pama-Nyungan; there are in addition two families which are marginal to the region, Jaminjungan and Murrinhpathan. As yet it is not clear whether (and if so, how) these families are related to one another, and the division is somewhat tentative in detail. The best established family is Pama-Nyungan; languages of this family cover most of Australia. The division of the non-Pama-Nyungan languages into families follows essentially along the lines of Capell's classification in the following article:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Capell's classification is based principally on shared characteristics of the languages, rather than on demonstrated historical relationships among them. In their 1966 paper entitled 'Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific Fascicle 6', O'Grady, Voegelin, and Voegelin take over this classification in all of its essential details. Although they claim that their classification is based on lexicostatistic data (percentages of shared words), there is no evidence that the counts were ever done for all Kimberley

languages (a number lacked adequate word lists). Some of the principal characteristics of the families are mentioned at the beginning of each section in Chapters 2 to 9. For readable introductions to some of the main features of Kimberley languages, see Chapter 4 of:

Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre*. Broome: KLRC.

and the following two items:

Hudson, J. 1987. *Languages of the Kimberley region*. Broome: Jawa.

McGregor, W. 1988. A survey of the languages of the Kimberley region. *Australian Aboriginal Studies* 1988/2.

Most Kimberley Aborigines over the age of thirty speak, in addition to a traditional language, some non-traditional variety. However, in most cases the traditional languages are no longer being learnt by the children, who speak some form of Kriol or Aboriginal English as their mother tongue. These non-traditional languages resemble English in some respects, particularly in terms of their words, most of which come from English. In other respects, however, they resemble traditional Aboriginal languages to greater or lesser degrees; this is true in particular of the sounds that make up the words, grammar, and the exact meanings of the words.

1.1.2 Language and dialect

Before the arrival of Europeans, probably over thirty "tribal" groups lived in the Kimberley region, and ten or more in neighbouring regions. There were usually some differences in speech from one group to the next. Sometimes the differences were small enough so that people from one group could easily understand the speech of another group. In these cases, linguists usually say that the similar speech varieties are DIALECTS of the same LANGUAGE. For instance, speakers of Big Nyikina and Little Nyikina could talk to one another in their own dialect, and be understood. In these terms there were probably fifteen or so languages in the Kimberley before the advent of the white man.

But people, even linguists, do not always use the terms "language" and "dialect" in this way. Dialects of a single language are often spoken of as if they were distinct languages. This is usually done for political reasons, particularly to stress the social independence and cohesion of the group as against others that speak the same "language", just as people sometimes speak of the Australian "language" and the American "language", which in purely linguistic terms are both dialects of English. It is thus a good idea to talk of the Nyulnyul "language" and the Jabirrabirr "language", even though from a strictly linguistic point of view they are dialects of one language.

1.1.3 Language and tribal names

There are often a number of different names, or different spellings of the same name, for a language, dialect or tribal group. There are a number of reasons for this rather confusing state of affairs. The variety of different spellings of the same name is sometimes due to mis-hearing of the name: for example, many whites have mis-heard the name Wangkajunga as Wangkajungka, with the *ngk* sound of *donkey* in the last

syllable, when in fact it is the *ng* of *string*. More often, however, the variations in spelling are due to different writers using different spelling conventions. For instance, some writers use *g* for the same sound that others write with *k* (there is no difference between these sounds in most Kimberley languages). Thirdly, sometimes there is a short and a long form of the language name, the short form being the one most often heard. This is the case for the language name Gooniyandi, which is often heard pronounced without the final *di*. Fourthly, there may be a different name for the language and the people who speak it, and this has sometimes led to confusion, with the tribal name being used for the name of the language. For instance, Ungarinyin is the name of the language that the Ngarinyin people speak.

Sometimes there are two or more quite different names for the one language. This is usually because one is the name used by the speakers themselves, while the other names are used by their neighbours. For example, Karama is the Jaminjung name for Murrinh-patha. It can also be because there are dialect names as well as, or instead of, names for what linguists would regard as a single language. For instance, Nyinyin properly refers to a dialect of Jaru (a fact recognised by Jaru speakers themselves), but it is sometimes thought to be the name of a separate language.

1.2 Orthographies in use in the Kimberley

The term ORTHOGRAPHY refers to the letters and the spelling system (or the rules of spelling) used in writing a language. There are some general principles that apply to all orthographies (with two or three exceptions) in use in, or recommended for use in Kimberley languages:

- * The same sound is always written in the same way.
- * Each letter always stands for the same sound. (The Gooniyandi orthography is the only exception.)
- * There is no difference in any Kimberley language between *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *j* and *ch*, and *k* and *g*. (However, one language included in this book, Murrinh-patha, traditionally of Port Keats (Northern Territory) does distinguish between *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *j* and *ch*, and *k* and *g*.) *P*, *t*, *ch* and *k* are referred to the unvoiced stop series, while *b*, *d*, *j* and *g* form the voiced stop series.
- * In writing each language only one of each pair of letters *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *j* and *ch*, *k* and *g*, is needed.
- * Some sounds are written with two letters. However, there are no "silent" letters (such as the *k* of *knee*).
- * No traditional language has any of the sounds *f*, *h*, *s*, *v*, or *z*. (However, these sounds are found in some non-traditional, post-contact languages.)

Because of the first two principles the spelling of each word is governed by the way it is pronounced; and on the other hand, once the spelling is known, it should be possible to pronounce the word. There are no difficulties such as there are in English where words with the same spelling are sometimes pronounced differently — e.g. *read* (as in *You should read it*), and *read* (as in *He has read it*) — and words with different spellings may be pronounced the same — e.g. *pair* and *pear*.

It is important to remember that in nearly all words in Kimberley languages the first syllable sounds the loudest (linguists say that it is STRESSED), like the first syllable of *Kimberley* — NOT like the first syllable of *Australia*, or *reserve*.

In 1984 Joyce Hudson and Patrick McConvell in their report entitled *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for Kimberley Language Resource Centre* recommended (page 48) that two different orthographies be used in the Kimberley: the South Kimberley orthography and the North Kimberley orthography. This recommendation has not been adopted precisely in all of its details. However, it is useful for the purposes of exposition to divide the orthographies in use in the Kimberley into these two main types. In this section we provide a brief discussion of the two major types, together with some remarks on the main variants.

1.2.1 South Kimberley orthography

The South Kimberley orthography is recommended for all of the languages dealt with in Chapter 8 of this *Handbook*, with the exception of Kukatja and Warlpiri, which employ minor variants (which are discussed below). Another variant of the system is used for writing the east Kimberley or Jarrakan languages, discussed in Chapter 3. The

following letters and digraphs (pairs of letters) are used in the standard South Kimberley orthography:

Consonants					
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Stops	p	t	rt	j	k
Nasals	m	n	rn	ny	ng
Laterals		l	rl	ly	
Flap		rr			
Glides			r	y	w

Vowels			
	High front	Low central	High back
Short	i	a	u
Long	ii	aa	uu

The technical terms are given mainly for the benefit of linguists; others may ignore them, or consult the glossary. The following is a rough guide to the pronunciation of the letters (they are listed in alphabetical order):

- a** as in *father*, only shorter (NOT as in *mate*). Sometimes it sounds more like the *u* sound in *but*; rarely like the *a* sound in *sat*.
- aa** like the *a* sound in *father*. This is a long *a* sound.
- i** as in *bin*, *tin* (NOT as in *side*). Sometimes it sounds like the sound underlined in *bean*, only shorter.
- ii** like the underlined sound in *seen*. This is a long *i* sound.
- j** similar to the *j* of *jam*, or to the *ch* of *chill*.
- k** similar to the *k* of *king*, or to the *g* of *girl*.
- l** similar to the English *l* of *long* (not usually like the *l* of *bull*).
- ly** this sounds a bit like the *lli* of *million*, and is almost identical with the Spanish *ll* of *llave* 'key'.
- m** same as in English, e.g. *man*.
- n** similar to English *n* as in *never*.
- ng** similar to the *ng* of *sing*, but not like the *ng* of *finger*; as distinct from English, the *ng* in Kimberley languages often comes at the beginning of words.
- ny** similar to *ni* of *onion*, and the *ny* of *canyon*.
- p** similar to the *p* of *pin*, or to the *b* of *bin*, though often more like the *p* of *spin*. In some languages the *p* sound is the more common, while in other languages, the *b* predominates.
- r** this letter is normally pronounced like the *r* of *run*, even at the end of words (as in many Americans' pronunciation of *car*).
- rl** there is no equivalent in English; this sounds like English *l*, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue bent further back in the mouth.
- rn** there is no equivalent in English; this sounds like English *n*, but is pronounced with the tongue tip bent further back in the mouth.
- rr** similar to the *tt* of *butter* when spoken quickly; this letter is never pronounced like the *r* of *run*. Sometimes the *rr* is "rolled" like the *r* sound of Scottish English.

- rt** there is no equivalent sound in English; this sounds like the English *t* or *d*, but is pronounced with the tongue tip bent further back in the mouth.
- t** similar to the *t* of *tin*, or the *d* of *din*; depending on the language, the *t* or the *d* pronunciation predominates.
- u** as in *put* (NOT as in *mule* or *but*).
- uu** similar to the *oo* sound of *pool*, but longer.
- w** usually pronounced as the *w* of *west*, but sometimes is not pronounced before the vowel *u* (e.g. *wuna* 'walkabout' (Wangkajunga) may be pronounced like *una*).
- y** usually pronounced like *y* of *yes*, but is sometimes not heard before the *i*-vowel (e.g. the place name *Yiyili* is often heard as if it started with the vowel sound *i*).

For further information see the following booklet:

Hudson, J. & W. McGregor 1986. *How to spell words in South Kimberley languages*. Broome: Jawa.

Variants of the South Kimberley orthography

There are three variants of the South Kimberley orthography. They are:

The KUKATJA (Balgo) orthography, in which *tj* is used for the sound written with *j* in the other South Kimberley languages.

The KIJA orthography (in use in the Turkey Creek School), which uses the above letters plus the following:

- nh** for which there is no equivalent sound in English; this sounds to the English speaker just like the *n* of *nothing*, but the blade, or front part of the tongue just behind the tip touches the back of the upper teeth.
- th** to most English speakers this sounds like the ordinary English *t* or *d*, but is pronounced more like the English *th* of *thing*.
- e** this sounds very much like the New Zealanders' pronunciation of *i* in *bit*.

Linguists refer to sounds like *nh* and *th* as lamino-dentals: the blade of the tongue (the part just behind the tip) touches the back of the upper teeth.

Thirdly, the WARLPURI orthography, in use in bilingual education programmes in Yuendumu (NT), has an extra digraph *rd* which stands for a flap (like *rr*) made with the tongue touching the back part of the alveolar ridge.

1.2.2 North Kimberley orthographies

For the North Kimberley languages, which comprise the majority of those listed in this book, there are no well established orthographies. The systems described here are in most cases recommendations only. Four major variants of the North Kimberley orthography may be distinguished. The most noticeable difference from the South Kimberley orthographies is that they use the letters *b*, *d*, and *g* (usually), in preference to *p*, *t* and *k* respectively.

The STANDARD North Kimberley orthography, recommended for languages of the Worrorrnan family (see chapter 5) and for Bunuba (see section 2.1), uses a selection of the following symbols:

Consonants						
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Dental	Palatal	Velar
Stops	b	d	rd	th	j	g
Nasals	m	n	rn	nh	ny	ng
Laterals		l	rl	lh	ly	
Flap		rr				
Glides			r	yh	y	w

Vowels					
	High front	Mid front	Low central	Mid back	High back
Short	i	e	a	o	u
Long	ii		aa		uu

Few (if any) languages will need all of these letters. In particular, it seems that only Unggumi and the Bunuban languages need any of the digraphs from the fourth column of consonants (the one headed 'Dental'), and only Unggumi needs *yh*. And Bunuba does not need *e* or *o*.

It has been recommended that the languages of the NYULNYULAN family (see chapter 4) use the following orthography, which will sometimes be referred to as the Dampier Land variant:

Consonants					
	Bilabial	Apical	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar
Stops	b	d	rd	j	k
Nasals	m	n	rn	ny	ng
Laterals		l	rl	ly	
Flap		rr			
Glides			r	y	w

Vowels				
	High front	Low central	Mid back	High back
Short	i	a	o	oo
Long	ii	aa		óó

This orthography uses *k* where the other languages use *g*. This choice has been made because otherwise the letters *ng* could stand either for the single sound *ng*, or for the two sounds, *n* followed by *g*.

The Miriwoong system is similar, except that it has some additional letter combinations (digraphs), and uses *g* rather than *k*, except when following *n*, and *rt* instead of *rd*.

Consonants						
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Dental	Palatal	Velar
Stops	b	d	rt	th	j	g, k
Nasals	m	n	rn	nh	ny	ng
Laterals		l	rl		ly	
Flap		rr				
Glides			r		y	w

Vowels				
	High front	Low central	High central	High back
Short	i	a	e	oo
Long	ii	aa		oo

A more divergent system is used in GOONIYANDI:

Consonants						
	Bilabial	Alveolar	Retroflex	Dental	Palatal	Velar
Stops	b	d	ḍ	th	j	g
Nasals	m	n	ɳ	nh	ny	ng
Laterals		l	ɭ	lh	ly	
Flap		d				
Glides			r		y	w

Vowels			
	High front	Low central	High back
Short	i	a	oo
Long	ii	ar	oo

Here *d* stands for two sounds, one being ordinary *d*, the other being the sound which is written *rr* in all other languages. *oo* is also used in this language, for the sound written *u* in the Worroran languages and in the South Kimberley orthography. These choices were made in order to make transfer from English literacy easier. (To avoid ambiguity between the single sound *ng* and the sequence of two sounds *n* followed by *g*, a dot is placed between the two letters in the latter instance.)

Below we give a rough guide to the pronunciation of each letter:

- a** as in *father* (NOT as in *mate*). Sometimes it sounds more like the *u* sound in *but*; rarely like the *a* sound in *sat*.
- aa** like the sound written *ar* in *car*. This is a long vowel sound.
- ar** as for *aa*; this is the Gooniyandi way of spelling the long *a*-vowel.
- b** similar to the *p* of *pin*, or to the *b* of *bin*, though often more like the *p* of *spin*. In some languages the *p* sound is the more common, while in other languages, the *b* predominates.
- d** similar to the *t* of *tin*, or the *d* of *din*; depending on the language, the *t* or the *d* pronunciation predominates.
- ḍ** this is used in Gooniyandi only for the sound written *rd* in the other languages.
- g** similar to the *k* of *king*, or to the *g* of *girl*.

- i** as in *bin, tin* (NOT as in *side*). Sometimes it sounds like the sound underlined in *bean*, only shorter.
- ii** like the English sound usually written *ee*, as in *seen*.
- e** as in *pet*. in the Worroran languages, and as in the New Zealand pronunciation of *pen* in Miriwoong.
- j** similar to the *j* of *jam*, or to the *ch* of *chill*.
- k** as for *g*; this letter is used in the Nyulnyulan languages and Miriwoong only.
- l** similar to the English *l* of *long* (not usually like the *l* of *bull*).
- ḷ** this letter is used in Gooniyandi only for the sound written *rl* in the other languages.
- lh** English has no equivalent sound; *lh* occurs in one or two languages only, and is not easy to describe in non-technical terms.
- ly** this sounds a bit like the *lli* of *million*, and is almost identical with the Spanish *ll* of *llave* 'key'.
- m** same as in English, e.g. *man*.
- n** similar to English *n* as in *never*.
- ñ** Gooniyandi only uses this letter for the sound written *rn* in the other languages.
- ng** similar to the *ng* of *sing*, but not like the *ng* of *finger*; as distinct from English, the *ng* in Kimberley languages often comes at the beginning of words.
- nh** there is no equivalent sound in English; this sounds to the English speaker just like the *n* of *nothing*, but the blade, or front part of the tongue just behind the tip touches the back of the upper teeth. This sound occurs in a few languages only.
- ny** similar to *ni* of *onion*, and the *ny* of *canyon*.
- o** as in *pot*.
- oo** the Nyulnyulan languages, Gooniyandi and Miriwoong use this double letter for the sound written *u* in other languages.
- óó** in the Nyulnyulan languages this double letter indicates the long *u*-sound written *uu* in other languages.
- r** this letter is normally pronounced like the *r* of *run*, even at the end of words (as in many Americans' pronunciation of *car*).
- rd** there is no equivalent sound in English; *rd* sounds like the English *t* or *d*, but is pronounced with the tongue tip bent further back in the mouth.
- rl** there is no equivalent in English; this sounds like English *l*, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue bent further back in the mouth.
- rn** there is no equivalent in English; this sounds like English *n*, but is pronounced with the tongue tip bent further back in the mouth.
- rr** similar to the *tt* of *butter* when spoken quickly; this letter is never pronounced like the *r* of *run*. Sometimes the *rr* is "rolled" like the *r* sound of Scottish English.
- rt** as for *rd*, in Miriwoong only.
- th** to most English speakers this sounds like the ordinary English *t* or *d*, but is pronounced more like the English *th* of *thing*.
- u** as in *put* (NOT as in *mule* or *but*). It sometimes sounds like the *oo* sound of *pool*.
- uu** like the *oo* sound of *pool*; this is a long *u*-sound.
- w** usually pronounced as the *w* of *west*, but sometimes is not pronounced before the vowel *u* (e.g. *Wunambal* may be pronounced like *Unambal*).
- y** usually pronounced like *y* of *yes*, but is sometimes not heard before the *i*-vowel (e.g. the place name *Yiyili* is often heard as if it started with the vowel sound *i*).

yh there is nothing like this sound in English, and it occurs in only one or two languages; it is not easy to describe in layman's terms.

1.3 Recommended spellings of the language names

The recommended spellings of the names of the languages spoken in the Kimberley are those listed first in the section headings for the languages. They are also the spellings used in Map 1. For the reader's convenience, they are repeated below in an alphabetical list.

Aboriginal English

Andajin

Bardi

Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin

Bunuba

Doolboong

Gajirrawoong

Gamberre

Gooniyandi

Gulunggulu

Gurindji

Guwij

Jabirrabirr

Jaminjung

Jaru

Jawi

Jukun

Juwaliny

Karajarri

Kija

Kriol

Kukatja

Kuluwarrang

Kwini

Malgin

Mangala

Miriwoong

Miwa

Munumburru

Murrinh-patha

Ngardi

Ngarinyin

Ngarinyman

Ngarnawu

Ngumbarl

Nimanburru

Nyangumarta

Nyikina

Nyininy
 Nyulnyul
 Pidgin English
 Pintupi
 Umiida
 Unggarrangu
 Unggumi
 Walajangarri
 Walgi
 Walmajarri
 Wangkajunga
 Wanyjirra
 Warlpiri
 Warrwa
 Wilawila
 Winyjarrumi
 Wolyamidi
 Worla(ja)
 Worrorra
 Wunambal
 Yawijibaya
 Yawuru
 Yiji
 Yulparija

In making these particular recommendations a number of criteria have been taken into account.

The most important is the principle that the spelling of a language name which has been adopted by a literacy programme in that language is to be accepted.

A second criterion is that of acceptance by, or use by a community: where a particular spelling of a language name has been accepted by a community of speakers (in the absence of a literacy programme in the language) that spelling is recommended.

Thirdly, in the absence of a literacy programme, and of known strong community feelings, we fall back on the criterion of spelling in the practical orthography recommended for the language (see previous section). It should be borne in mind that this criterion is weighted below the first and second criteria; in other words, the spelling recommended for a language name need not follow the orthography in use in the language. This is the case for quite a number of languages, including for instance Mangala (Mangarla in the practical South Kimberley orthography), and Yulparija (Yurlparija in the South Kimberley orthography).

In at least one instance, namely Gurindji, the recommended spelling is based principally on the predominant spelling in the anthropological and linguistic literature. If the name of this language were to be written in the practical orthography, it would be spelled Kuurrinyji (Patrick McConvell, pers.comm.). Needless to say, this criterion is the weakest.

It must be borne in mind that these recommendations are not definitive. There has not been opportunity to interview speakers of all of the languages, so in some instances the recommended spelling may be the one which suits the practical orthography rather than the one speakers actually prefer.

1.4 Language programmes

Traditional Aboriginal languages in the Kimberley region have suffered rapid decline in the last thirty or so years. Over most of the region there has been a massive shift towards speaking Kriol or Aboriginal English (depending on the area). Many Kimberley Aborigines are concerned about this state of affairs, and have on a number of occasions expressed their desire to keep their languages alive — see for example Hudson & McConvell (1984:37ff), and Thies (1987:119-122) (see references given in (4) below). One of the most obvious ways of going about achieving this aim is to have a language programme in the local school, in which the children are taught to speak, and/or to read and write the language.

However, no single language programme can be recommended for all schools and conditions in the Kimberley region. Each language situation is unique, and the type of programme best suited for a school will depend on the nature of the language situation. It is important to know, for instance, the current state of the language in the community (whether it is strong, weak, or whatever), attitudes towards the language, and so on, if intelligent decisions are to be made.

The type of information given in this handbook on each language should be useful to those planning a language programme, and should be taken into account before any particular type is adopted. However, it should be realised that the information is not always fully reliable, and situations change, sometimes quite rapidly, over time. Furthermore, it is crucial that the community be involved in decision making processes from the beginning, and the types of programme recommended in this handbook for particular languages should not be implemented without full consultation with the community.

We may distinguish four different types of language programme (and here I employ the terms proposed by McConvell (1986) and used by the Kimberley Catholic Education Language Team (1986) — see references below):

(1) **Bilingual education.** This term is used, following the practice of the Northern Territory Department of Education, only for programmes for which the children normally speak a language other than English when they enter school. This language, which may be either a traditional language or Kriol, will be the language that both the children and their parents normally speak among themselves. Such programmes may aim to extend the children's skills in the target language, or teach them to read and write the language; sometimes, however, it is seen principally as a means of facilitating transfer to English. Bilingual programmes would be suitable for only a few traditional languages in the Kimberley region, notably Kukatja at Balgo, where a programme has been running for some years in the local Catholic school, and Jaru, at Ringers Soak, where a programme has only recently been mooted.

(2) **Language maintenance.** This second type of programme is suitable to situations in which the adults of the community speak the traditional language, but the children speak Kriol or some form of Aboriginal English as their first language. The children usually understand the traditional language when they hear it, but cannot speak it, although they might use some words in their everyday speech. In such situations the language, although very much alive, is declining, and needs help to survive; to achieve this is the purpose of a language maintenance programme. Such programmes are suitable to quite

a number of schools in the Kimberley, including for instance Turkey Creek (Kija language), Bayulu (Gooniyandi), and La Grange (Nyangumarta, Yulparija, Juwaliny, although possibly not the other two community languages, Mangala and Karajarri, for which type (3) language renewal programmes may be more appropriate).

(3) **Language renewal.** A language renewal programme is one which is designed for the situation in which only a few older adults speak the traditional language fluently, and everyone else speaks Kriol or some form of English. In such situations, the parents of the children might know some of the traditional language, but the children neither speak it nor understand it, although they might know a few important words. A renewal programme would aim at teaching only limited control of the target language. This type of programme would be suitable for many schools in the Kimberley, including for example Bardi at One Arm Point and Lombardina, and Yawuru in Broome.

(4) **Language awareness.** Language awareness programmes are types of social studies programmes, in which the children are taught about the language, or Aboriginal languages in general, rather than, as in types (1), (2) and (3), taught to speak a language. Programmes of this type are suitable for schools in which the pupils come from diverse traditional language backgrounds, have little or no control of their traditional language, and in which the language is not used to any significant extent in the local community. A programme of this type has been developed for use in Nulungu College in Broome.

The following are useful references on the topic of language programmes in the Kimberley:

- Dickinson, R. 1985. *"Yiyili": an Aboriginal Community School*. Perth: Western Australian Institute of Technology.
- Heaven, M. 1986. Traditional Aboriginal language programme. *Aboriginal Child at School* 14/1: 24-31.
- Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong*. Broome: KLRC.
- Kimberley Catholic Education Language Team. 1986. *Two way language and culture in Aboriginal schools*. Broome: Catholic Education Office.
- McConvell, P. 1986. Aboriginal language programmes and language maintenance in the Kimberley. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics*, Series S-2, 108-122.
- Richards, E. 1987. *Pinarri: introducing Aboriginal languages in Kimberley schools*. Halls Creek: K.L.R.C. and Darwin: SIL.

Those interested in learning something of Aboriginal attitudes towards education, and their views of the educational needs of their children should consult:

- Thies, K. 1987. *Aboriginal viewpoints on education: a survey in the East Kimberley region*. Research Series Number 5, National Centre for Research on Rural Education. Perth: University of Western Australia.

(It should be noted that, as the title indicates, this book is concerned mainly with the east Kimberley.)

The following two books are general references on education in the Aboriginal context which provide useful information for the school teacher. (However, it should be remembered that these books deal with Aboriginal cultures of Arnhem Land, and Kimberley cultures may differ in some respects.)

- Harris, S. 1984. *Culture and learning: tradition and education in north-east Arnhem Land*. Canberra: AIAS.
- Christie, M. 1985. *Aboriginal perspectives on experience and learning: the role of language in Aboriginal education*. Geelong: Deakin University Press.

1.5 Guide for the reader

1.5.1 Organisation of the handbook

Information on the languages is given in chapters 2 to 9, which divide the languages according to the family to which they belong, each chapter dealing with a separate family. The classification followed here is basically that given in O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin (1966). It should be noted, however, that this classification is tentative, and subject to revision.

The chapters are divided into numbered sections. The first section in each chapter gives a brief note on some of the major characteristics, and interesting properties of the family. A map of the approximate traditional location of the language is also included. The remaining sections deal with the individual languages, each in a separate section. Beyond the fact that the languages belonging to the same group (or subfamily) appear consecutively, the order of languages in these sections is of no significance. For the reader's convenience, each section starts on a new page (for consistency, the same principle has been employed in the present chapter). The table of contents in the front of the book lists each language in order of its subsection number; the page reference of the subsection is also given.

As mentioned above (section 1.1.2), it is often difficult to draw the line between languages and dialects. In general the following policy has been adopted in deciding whether or not to give a new section to a particular term: When there is a separate entry in the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Tribal Index, a separate section is given, even when it is known that the term refers to a dialect of a language given under a different name; it is hoped that this will facilitate the recovery of relevant information. Elsewhere, when no entry occurs for a particular name in the A.I.A.S. Index, it is given a separate section only when it is fairly certain that it is a distinct language (either politically or linguistically). In some instances, these decisions result in subsections which contain very little, if any, information.

Each section in chapters 2 to 9 is headed with the language name, given in the recommended spelling, following section 1.3. In addition to this, one or more alternative spellings are usually given in the heading. These are usually the more commonly encountered and well established spelling variants from the linguistic and anthropological literature.

Two indexes, a glossary, and a general bibliography are included at the end of the book. The first index lists language names in alphabetical order. Included in this list are the main spellings of the language name that the reader is likely to encounter (less frequent spellings are listed in the individual subsections, as explained below); also listed are the main dialect names. If the reader is unable to find a particular spelling, he/she is advised to look under similar spellings, bearing in mind the comments made immediately above, and in section 1.2. The recommended spellings of language names are capitalised, and the reader is referred to the appropriate subsection and page number. Other spellings, and dialect names are in lower-case, and refer the reader to the recommended spelling of the main language name.

The second index is an alphabetical list of linguists who have done research on Kimberley languages.

The glossary lists all technical linguistic terms used in the handbook, together with a brief explanation of their meaning.

Finally, the general bibliography lists those works which are referred to repeatedly throughout the text.

1.5.2 Information on the languages

This book gives the following sorts of information about the languages of the Kimberley region: their names; alternative spellings of their names; their traditional and present locations; numbers of speakers; their linguistic classification into families; names of linguists who have worked intensively on them; whether or not there is a practical orthography; main materials — published and unpublished — written in and about them; and their use in educational programmes.

The information on each language is given in a standard format, under twelve headings. It is hoped that this will permit greatest ease in locating the information, and ensure maximum cross-language comparability. The remainder of this section discusses the type of information given under each of the headings.

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

The various names of the language, its dialects, and the alternative spellings that have been used are listed here. Following each name is an indication of its source, where this is known, and/or permitted in the case of unpublished sources. This is given either by an abbreviation referring to a publication (see the section 'Abbreviations', pages vi-vii), or the name of the person who has used it. This person's usage will normally be found in one or more of the references given under heading number 9 below.

2 Classification of the language:

The family, group and subgroup (where known) of each language is given, according to the classifications of

Oates W.J. & L. Oates 1970. *A revised linguistic survey of Australia*. Canberra: AIAS; and

O'Grady G., C. Voegelin & F. Voegelin 1966. Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific Fascicle 6. *Anthropological Linguistics* 8:1-197.

These two classifications are on the whole (but not invariably) the same. However, as mentioned earlier (section 1.1.1), they are subject to revision.

Reference is also made in this section to the main identification codes that have been used for the languages. This information is given under the following three abbreviated sub-headings:

AIAS	code used in A.I.A.S. Library catalogue.
Oates 1973	code used in L. Oates 1973. <i>The 1973 supplement to 'A revised linguistic survey of Australia'</i> . Armidale: Christian Book Centre.
Capell	code used in A. Capell 1963. <i>Linguistic survey of Australia</i> . Canberra: AIAS. (This is the oldest of the classifications.)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There are few, if any, reliable estimates of numbers of speakers of the languages. Most figures given are linguists' estimates based on their own observations, rather than on census figures. In some cases the estimates vary considerably; this is in part due to the fact that some estimates are based on reports by speakers and sometimes non-speakers, rather than direct observations, and in part to the difficulties in the term "speaker" (see W. McGregor and N. Thieberger 1986, *Handbooks of Australian languages*, in *Language in Aboriginal Australia*, No.2:18-28).

Where possible, estimates are given of present numbers of speakers, including all full speakers, whether they speak the language as a first or a second language.

Information on distribution of speakers may generally be regarded as fairly reliable. However, only the major centres in which the languages are spoken are given. In reality, isolated speakers of many languages may be found scattered over wide areas.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

A list is given of linguists and other researchers who have worked intensively on the language. Approximate dates and locations of their field work experience are indicated, where known.

5 Practical orthography:

This refers to the letters and spelling system used to write down the language (see section 1.2 above). Indication is given here as to whether there is an established practical orthography presently in use by speakers of the language, or whether one has been developed but is not yet in use.

The following works provide helpful discussions of issues relating to orthography design:

- Cochran, A. 1977. *Alphabet design for Papua New Guinea Languages*. MA thesis, University of PNG.
- Hudson, J. 1984. An orthography chosen by those who speak Gooniyandi. In G.R. McKay & B.A. Sommer, eds *Further applications of linguistics to Australian Aboriginal contexts*, 19-23. ALAA Occasional Papers, 8.
- Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre*. Broome: KLRC.
- Leeding, V.J. & S.C. Gudschinsky 1974. Towards a more uniform orthography for Australian Aboriginal languages. *AIAS Newsletter*, n.s.1, 26-31.
- McGregor, W.B. 1986a. Another orthography for Gooniyandi. *Australian Aboriginal Studies* 1986/2:62-65.
- _____. 1986b. Some issues in orthography design for Aboriginal languages. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* 9/2:61-74.
- McKay, G.R. 1982. Social, cultural and linguistic aspects of orthography development in Kunibidji. In G.R. McKay & B.A. Sommer, eds *Applications of linguistics to Australian Aboriginal contexts*, 26-33. ALAA Occasional Papers, 5.
- Street, D. & T. Chestnut 1984. We spell it 'Gooniyandi'. In G.R. McKay & B.A. Sommer, eds *Further applications of linguistics to Australian Aboriginal contexts*, 17-18. ALAA Occasional Papers, 8.

Stubbs, M. 1980. *Language and literacy: the sociolinguistics of reading and writing*. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Vaszolyi, E. 1977. Read and write Aboriginal languages. *Wikaru* 7:23-35.

Yallop, C. 1976. Phonology and orthography. *Linguistic Communications* 16:1-9.

6 Word lists:

Reference is made here to wordlists, published and unpublished, mentioned under heading 9. The author's name is given first, followed by the date of the publication or manuscript, which is given in brackets.

7 Textual material:

Reference is made here to written texts available in the language, and mentioned under heading 9. The author's name is given first, followed by the date of the publication or manuscript, which is given in brackets. Included are mainly transcriptions of spoken texts, although some were originally written; not included are written texts intended as literacy material. Also not included here are transcriptions of texts which appear only in field notebooks.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Reference is made here to works listed under heading 9 which are either detailed grammars, or provide outline sketch grammars of the language. The author's name is given first, followed by the date of the publication or manuscript, which is given in brackets.

9 Material available on the language:

This section contains a fairly complete listing of published and unpublished material dealing with each language. The list is alphabetical by author's name and date of publication or production. It will be clear from the information given whether or not the material is published. Indication is given of the catalogue number of the manuscript in the A.I.A.S. library, if known. Some items have an Australian National Library (ANL) manuscript number.

Not included are references that merely mention the language providing no grammatical or sociolinguistic information, and references to the people which do not provide any information about the language.

10 Language programme:

An indication is given as to whether there is a language programme in the local school or community. A brief note is made of its nature, for example, whether it is a bilingual education programme, a language maintenance programme, a language revival programme, or a social studies programme which includes a small segment on language (see section 1.4 for discussion of these terms). In some instances an indication is given of the type of programme suitable for a given language is indicated, particularly where a community has expressed interest in a language programme.

11 Language learning material:

Listed here are works, written in English, for those who wish to learn the language. Most of these works are intended for adult learners.

12 Literacy material:

Included here is reference to material for learning to read, as well as works entirely in the language, such as translations and original literature written in the language and intended for use in schools.

Chapter 2

BUNUBAN FAMILY

2.1 Preliminary remarks

The Bunuban family is a small family comprising just the two languages Bunuba and Gooniyandi, which each have around one hundred speakers living mainly in the central Kimberley region. These two languages are fairly closely related, though not mutually intelligible — that is, someone who learnt only one of them would not be able to fully understand what was being said in the other; they are perhaps as similar as Spanish and Italian.

Capell was the first linguist to recognise that Bunuba and Gooniyandi form a distinct group together. He referred to them as Fitzroy Basin "prefixing languages without noun classification" (Capell 1940:244). This means that they have pronoun prefixes in the verb indicating the "subject" and "object" (for example, the underlined part of the Gooniyandi verb form *ngabbida* 'they ate it', *bid*, indicates that the "subject" is 'they'), and no genders for nouns. (However, some of the other features Capell mentions — such as the existence of eleven tenses in Bunuba — are false.) It was not until much later, with the surveys of O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin (1966), Oates & Oates (1970) and Oates (1973), that this group was recognised as a language FAMILY, and given the name Bunuban (sic). These surveys went further, distinguishing two groups within the families, which they called Bunabic and Gunianic (see for example Oates & Oates 1970:40).

Some additional characteristics of the Bunuban languages are:

(1) They both have the lamino-dental (see page 6 above and glossary) stop *th* (as in Gooniyandi *thada* 'dog') and nasal *nh* (as in Bunuba *nhaa* 'bush honey' and Gooniyandi *nhoo* 'his, her, its'). In addition Bunuba (but not Gooniyandi) has a lamino-dental lateral *lh* (as in Bunuba *milha* 'meat').

(2) They are ergative languages — that is, there is a marker (strictly speaking, an enclitic — see the glossary for an explanation), *-yingga* in Bunuba and *-ngga* in Gooniyandi, which goes onto the end of a noun which is the "subject" (doer) of a transitive sentence, but not on the "subject" of an intransitive sentence. It means something like 'by' (much as in the English sentence 'Harry was hit by John'). The following Gooniyandi sentence illustrates this:

nganyi -ngga manyi ngabla
I -ergative food I ate it
'I ate (vegetable) food.'

Compare this sentence with the next sentence

nganyi wardngi
 I I went
 'I went.'

In the sentence immediately above the ergative marker is not attached to the pronoun *nganyi* 'I', because the clause is intransitive.

(3) They have a unique system of pronouns which has just two forms in the first person plural (we): one (*ngidi* in Gooniyandi) means 'we two', and 'we more than two excluding you'; and the other (*yardi* in Gooniyandi) means 'we more than two including you'.



Map 3: Traditional locations of the Bunuban languages

2.2 Bunuba / Bunaba

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Bonaba (Worms)
 Boonooba (KLS)
 Bunaba (Capell, Rumsey, Oates 1973, Oates & Oates, AIAS, Worms)
 Bunapa
 Punaba (Kaberry, Tindale)
 Punapa
 Punupa (Taylor)

According to Rumsey (pers.comm.), the language name is /bunuba/, but it is often pronounced with a central to low vowel — i.e. [a] or [ə] — in the second syllable. (In Halls Creek it is often pronounced with the vowel [i] in the second syllable, that is, as though it were Buniba.) Capell (1940:416) identifies two dialects, an eastern dialect and a western dialect; he claims that they differ mainly in that the eastern dialect has a simpler verbal conjugation than the western dialect.

2 Classification of the language:

Bunuban family, Bunubic (Bunabic) group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K5
 Oates 1973: 44
 Capell: K2

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Junjuwa (Fitzroy Crossing), Brooking Springs, Mowanjum (Derby), Halls Creek
 Rumsey (pers.comm.) — 50 to 100

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Howard Coate, mid-1960s, Fitzroy Crossing
 Alan Rumsey, 1978-1980, Mowanjum, Fitzroy Crossing
 Charles Rohrbach, 1982, Fitzroy Crossing

According to Oates & Oates (1970:40), Fr.Peile has also recorded some material.

5 Practical orthography:

Rumsey uses a practical orthography, which employs the voiced stop series.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940, 1966), Coate (1963), Hudson & Richards *et al.* (1976)

7 Textual material:

Coate (1963), Rumsey (1982)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Coate (1963), Rumsey (1980)

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1966. Bunaba vocabulary. 42pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 303. (A1;B1).

Coate, H.H. 1963. Bunaba. various paging. typescript. AIAS.

_____. 1966. Report [to A.I.A.S.] on linguistic work northwest Australia. 18.12.1965. 4pp. AIAS.

Hudson, J., E. Richards *et al.* 1976. *The Walmatjari: an introduction to the language and culture*. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B1. Darwin: SIL.

Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.

Rumsey, A. 1978-80. [Bunuba fieldnotes]. manuscript.

_____. 1980. A brief tentative description of Bunaba. manuscript.

_____. 1982. Gun-gunma: an Australian Aboriginal avoidance language and its social functions. In J. Heath, F. Merlan & A. Rumsey, eds *The languages of kinship in Aboriginal Australia*, 160-181. *Oceania Linguistic Monographs*, 24. Sydney: University of Sydney. .

Worms, E.A. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.

_____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

Oral Bunuba classes were run for the first time in the Fitzroy Crossing School in 1982, and again in 1985. A language maintenance programme would be suitable.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

2.3 Gooniyandi / Gunian / Kuniyanti

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ginijan (Capell)
 Goonien
 Gooniyandi (Street & Chestnut, Hudson, KLS)
 Gunan
 Gunian (Capell, Oates & Oates, AIAS, Tsunoda)
 Guniandi
 Gunijan
 Guniyan (Black & Walsh, Oates 1973)
 Guniyandi (McGregor)
 Gun-yan (Bates)
 Konean (Birdsell)
 Konejandi (Tindale)
 Kunan
 Kunian (Kaberry)
 Kuniyan (Taylor)
 Kuniyanti (McGregor)

Speakers generally feel the form ending in *-n* to be a shortening, and prefer that the long form (ending in *-ndi* or *-nti*, depending on the spelling) be used in written reference to the language. See Street & Chestnut (1984) and McGregor (1984b:1, 58).

2 Classification of the language:

Bunuban family, Gooniyanic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K6
 Oates 1973: 45
 Capell: K11

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Junjuwa and Kurnangki (Fitzroy Crossing), Bayulu, Mulurrja, Looma, Yiyili, Fossil Downs Station, Halls Creek; there are also a few speakers living in Kununurra.

McGregor (1984) — 100
 Hudson (1984) — 150
 Oates 1973 — 50
 Birdsell (1970) — virtually extinct (p.118)

Birdsell's estimate is based on information provided to him by Walmajarri people, and this presumably explains the low figure (see page 19 above).

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Howard Coate, mid-1960s, Fossil Downs station
 Carrol Morris, 1979, Fitzroy Crossing
 William McGregor, 1980 onwards, Fitzroy Crossing, Bayulu, Yiyili, Mulurrja

5 Practical orthography:

In 1983, with assistance from David Street and Topsy Chestnut, Joyce Hudson developed a practical orthography for use in Yiyili Community School (see Hudson 1984a and b, Street & Chestnut 1984). This orthography was designed for maximum ease of transfer from English to Gooniyandi literacy. Earlier, in 1982, McGregor had developed a phonemic orthography for use in the Yiyili Community School, using the same symbols as Walmajarri, plus *th* and *nh*. This system is used in his early publications; more recently he has recommended a compromise phonemic orthography for use in linguistic publications (McGregor 1986d).

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Coate (1967), McGregor (1984b), Morris & Street (nd)

7 Textual material:

Coate (nd), McGregor (1984b, 1988b)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Coate (nd), McGregor (1980c, 1984b)

9 Material available on the language:

For a fuller listing see:

McGregor, W.B. 1984. Bibliography of works touching on Kuniyanti, anthropological and linguistic. 7pp. typescript.

Bates, D. nd. Native vocabularies — Halls Creek. manuscript.

Byrne, S. 1984. Restrictive and non-restrictive adjectives: a cross-language study. MA thesis, ANU. (Discusses the Gooniyandi noun phrase.)

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Coate, H. 1967. Notes on three dead languages. various paging. typescript. AIAS (Includes vocabulary of Gooniyandi.)

_____. nd. [Guniandi texts and grammatical notes.] manuscript.

Hudson, J. 1984a. An orthography chosen by those who speak Gooniyandi: explanatory notes. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* S-1:71-73.

_____. 1984b. An orthography chosen by those who speak Gooniyandi. In G.R. McKay & B.A. Sommer, eds *Further applications of linguistics to Australian Aboriginal contexts*, 19-23. ALAA Occasional Papers, 8.

McGregor, W. 1980a. Gunian field notebooks. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1493.

- _____. 1980b. Report on fieldwork on Gunian, conducted at Fitzroy Crossing [W.A.], June-October 1980. 50pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 3306.
- _____. 1980c. Second report on fieldwork conducted at Fitzroy Crossing, May to October 1980 on Guniyandi.
- _____. 1981a. Kuniyanti pronominal categories. Paper given to ALS Conference Canberra, 1981.
- _____. 1981b. Ergativity in Kuniyanti. manuscript.
- _____. 1982a. Kuniyanti field notebooks. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1698.
- _____. 1982b. Kuniyanti writing. 66pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1702.
- _____. 1982c. Kuniyanti language programme at Yiyili School. 14pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 3605.
- _____. 1984a. Sound symbolism in Kuniyanti (Gooniyandi). Paper delivered to ALS Conference, Alice Springs, 1984. (To appear in *Forum Linguisticum*.)
- _____. 1984b. A grammar of Kuniyanti: an Australian Aboriginal language of the southern Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, University of Sydney.
- _____. 1985a. Existential clauses in Kuniyanti. Paper read to ALS Conference, Brisbane 1985. (To be published in *Papers in Australian linguistics*, 17. PL, A-71)
- _____. 1985b. Information structure of Kuniyanti discourse. Paper read to ALAA Congress, Brisbane 1985.
- _____. 1985c. Body parts in Kuniyanti clause grammar. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 5:209-232.
- _____. 1986a. Discourse function of intonation in Kuniyanti. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* 9/1:136-149.
- _____. 1986b. Phrasal discontinuity and related matters in Gooniyandi. manuscript.
- _____. 1986c. Structural analysis of "Police Tracker" genre in Gooniyandi. Paper given to Discourse Symposium of A.I.A.S. Biennial Conference, Canberra, May 1986. (To appear in *Oceania*.)
- _____. 1986d. Another orthography for Gooniyandi. *Australian Aboriginal Studies* 1986/2:62-65.
- _____. 1987. The structure of Gooniyandi narratives. *Australian Aboriginal Studies*. 1987/2:20-28.
- _____. 1988a. Mood and subordination in Kuniyanti. In P. Austin, ed. *Complex sentence constructions in Australian languages*, 37-67. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- _____. 1988b. Jack Bohemia and the Banjo affair. *Meridian* 7/1:34-58.
- _____. forthcoming a. Phrase fracturing in Gooniyandi. (To appear in a volume on configurationality edited by L. Maracz & P. Muysken)
- _____. forthcoming b. *A functional grammar of Gooniyandi*. (To be published by John Benjamins.)
- _____. forthcoming c. Systemic phonology of Gooniyandi. (To appear in a volume on systemic phonology edited by M. Davies & C. Mock)
- Morris, C. & D. Street nd. Gunian dictionary. typescript.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Street, D. & T. Chestnut 1984. We spell it Gooniyandi: notes on the new Gunian orthography. *ALA Newsletter* 6:4.

Tindale, N. 1952-1954. Field journal of Norman B. Tindale: 18th expedition under the auspices of Board for Anthropological Research, University of Adelaide and University of California at Los Angeles, 1952-1954. 1233, 340pp. typescript & manuscript.

Tsunoda, T. 1975-9. [Djaru field notes. Halls Creek, etc., WA, 1975-9]. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381. (A1;B4).

10 Language programme:

A small language and culture programme was initiated in Fitzroy Crossing School in 1982, but this ceased operation in the same year. The Yiyili Community School started a language and literacy programme in 1983, but this foundered in late 1984 with the loss of the teacher-linguist. In 1985 the Fitzroy Crossing School again started an oral language programme, Gooniyandi being one of the languages taught. The programme ceased operation during 1985, but the school is keen to reintroduce it. A language programme was introduced into the Gogo primary school in 1987, and ran successfully throughout the year. It has continued through 1988.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

McGregor, W. 1982b. Kuniyanti writing. 66pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1702.

_____. 1988. *Read Gooniyandi*. Halls Creek: KLRC.

_____. in preparation. *Gooniyandi sourcebook*. Halls Creek: KLRC.

Yiyili Aboriginal Community School. 1983. *Gooniyandi word book*. Illustrated by F. Gardner & M. Street 19pp. manuscript.

Chapter 3

JARRAKAN FAMILY

3.1 Preliminary remarks

The Jarrakan family — Djeragan in earlier spelling — is a fairly small group of four or five languages (the exact number is not certain), which were traditionally located in a narrow belt extending in a north-east direction from about Fitzroy Crossing in the southern central Kimberley (somewhere near the junction of the Fitzroy River and Margaret River), to Cambridge Gulf, near the Northern Territory border. It should be noted that Tindale's suggestion (Tindale 1974:245) that the term Jarrakan is a corruption of Durack, the name of a well known family of pastoralists in the eastern Kimberley, is in fact quite wrong. The name of the language family derives from the word *jarrak*, which means 'language', 'talk', or 'speech' in the Jarrakan languages (see Capell 1940:404).

It seems that the languages fall into two groups, Kijic (Gidjic, in O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin 1966) and Miriwoongic (Miriwunic, in O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin 1966), named after Kija and Miriwoong, the main languages in each subgroup. The Kijic group includes, in addition to Kija, the named varieties Lungga and Kuluwarrang, and possibly the very poorly attested Walgi. The Miriwoongic group consists of Miriwoong and Gajirrawoong, and possibly also Doolboong.

Capell (1940) identified this family, referring to it as the Djerag group of prefixing, dual classifying languages. In other words, these languages have pronoun prefixes in the verb which indicate the "subject" (doer) and "object" (done to), and two noun classes, or, rather, genders. For instance, in the Miriwoong word *ngemberridawoon* 'they were hitting me', *ngem* is a prefix indicating that the action was done to me, and *berr* is a prefix indicating that it was done by more than one person other than the hearer, them. And in Kija, nouns are either masculine or feminine, and can take the endings *-ny* (following a vowel) or *-ji* (following a consonant), and *-l* (following a vowel) or *-el* (following a consonant) respectively. Furthermore, adjectives must agree in gender with the noun they qualify, and the correct gender of a pronoun must be used when referring to something. There is also a third possibility: the noun or adjective can take a neuter-plural suffix, usually *-m* for word ending in a vowel, and neuter-plural pronoun agreement, either when there is more than one thing being referred to (particularly if they are human beings or animals), or when an object or substance is being referred to. For example, compare:

timanany tany jirrawuny
stallion that (male) one (male)
'that one stallion';

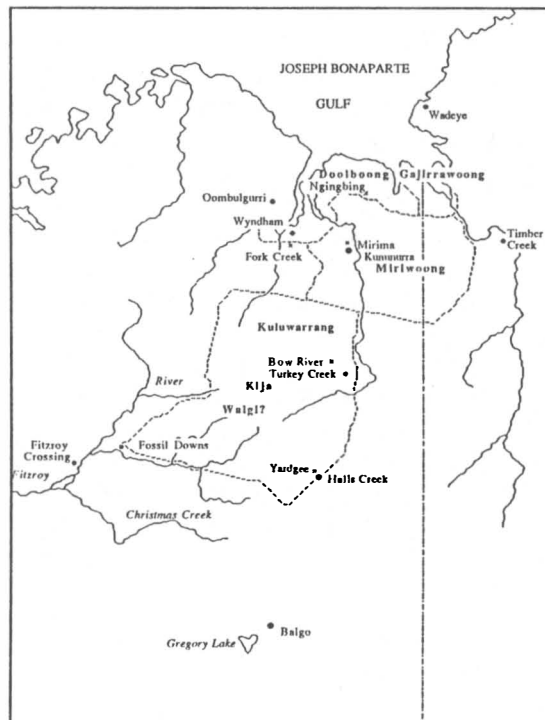
timanal tal jirrawul
 mare that (female) one (female)
 'that one mare';

and

timanam tam melakawum
 horses those many
 'those many horses'

Note also that the masculine pronoun *nhawun* 'he' would be used to refer to the single stallion in the first of these examples; the feminine *ngal* 'she', to the mare of the second example; and *purru* 'them' to the horses of the third example.

Other properties of the Jarrakan languages include the following: (1) They have the lamino-dental stop (see page 6 above and glossary) *th* (as in Miriwoong *dath* 'cool down') and nasal *nh* (as in Kija *nhawun* 'he'); there seems to be no corresponding phoneme *lh*, although this sound does occur in some Kija idiolects (McConvell, pers.comm.). (2) Verbs are either simple or compound. Simple verbs are inflected for tense and person and number of the "subject" and "object"; compound verbs consist of an uninflected preverb, together with an inflected auxiliary verb. An example of a simple verb is the Miriwoong form *ngemberridawoon* 'they were hitting me', quoted above. And an example of a compound verb is *yangge nilanda-ni* 'I asked him', where *yangge* is a preverb meaning 'ask', *nilanda* is an auxiliary verb meaning 'I put it' and *-ni* means 'to him'. (3) No Jarrakan language is ergative (see glossary for an explanation of the meaning of this term).



Map 4: Traditional locations of the Jarrakan languages

3.2 Kija / Gidja

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gidja (Berndt, Tsunoda, Tindale, Peile, Capell, Oates)

Gidya (Worms)

Giidja (Berndt)

Gija (Hudson & McConvell)

Kija (McConvell, McGregor)

Kidja (Kaberry)

Kitja (Black, Black & Walsh, Taylor)

Kisha (Mathews, Bates)

Loonga

Lunga (Kaberry)

Lungga (Black, Oates, Capell, Tindale)

Lungar (Bates)

Lungka

Dialect names:

Baiambal (Kaberry)

Burnana (Kaberry)

There is considerable disagreement among both Aborigines and white researchers as to the exact meaning of the term "Lungka". Some have suggested that it refers to the old people's variety of the language; Kija to the younger people's variety. Others (e.g. Taylor & Taylor (1971:100)) suggest that Kija and Lungka are different dialects. Other information is that they are exactly the same language. The most likely possibility would seem to be that, as a number of older speakers claim, Lungka is the Jaru name for Kija, and probably means 'naked' (cf. Berndt 1975:123).

Kaberry (1937:92) mentions that the terms Baiambal and Burnana are sometimes used by Bunuba and Jaru people in reference to Kija. However, Kaberry seems to be mistaken here, at least as regards the first term, which must refer to the Bayambarr dialect of Ungarinyin.

2 Classification of the language:

Jarrakan family, Kijic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K20

Oates 1973: 42.1

Capell: K10

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Halls Creek to Kununurra

Taylor & Taylor (1971) — 300

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Peter Taylor & Joy Taylor, 1960s and 1970s, mainly at Halls Creek
 Ian Kirkby, from 1982, mainly at Turkey Creek
 Patrick McConvell, from 1984, mainly at Turkey Creek

5 Practical orthography:

The Kija variant of the South Kimberley orthography was developed by Patrick McConvell, and has been used in the Kija language programme in the Ngalangangpum School (Turkey Creek). Earlier, Taylor had developed a practical orthography which differs only slightly from this.

6 Word lists:

Kaberry (1937), Capell (1940), Bates (nd), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Mathews (1901), Peile (nd), Tsunoda (1975-1979), Taylor (nd f)

7 Textual material:

Berndt (1975), Capell (nd), Taylor (nd c)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1940), McConvell (1981, 1986b), Taylor (1969a, nd a,b,d,e), Taylor & Hudson (1976)

9 Material available on the language:

- Bates, D. nd. Native vocabularies — Halls Creek. typescript copy of manuscript. Section 12, 2E: 8. ANL-MS 365 - 53/87-92.
- Berndt, R.M. 1975. Life in death: a Lungga (Gidja) mythic corollary. In W.E.A. Van Beek & J.H.Scherer, eds *Explorations in the anthropology of religion: essays in honour of Jan van Baal*, 121-146. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff.
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. nd. Gidja phrasebook. Transcribed by P. Taylor. various pagination. manuscript.
- Douglas, W.H. 1976. Comment on the paper "Metamorphosis and process in Kitja". *Talanya* 3:37-43.
- _____. 1961. Gidja: tentative alphabet. 5pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2167. (A2; B2).
- Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre*. Broome: KLRC.
- Kaberry, P. 1937. Notes on the languages of the east Kimberley, north-west Australia. *Oceania* 8/1:90-103.
- Mathews, R.H. 1901. Some Aboriginal tribes of Western Australia. In *Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings* 35:217-222.
- McConvell, P. 1981. Kija preverbs. typescript.
- _____. 1986a. *Kija sounds and spelling*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.

- _____. 1986b. Kija language lessons. typescript.
- McGregor, W. 1980. Gunian field notebooks. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1493. (Includes some Kija pronominal forms.)
- Peile, A.R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.
- Taylor, P. 1968. A survey of the language situation in the Kimberleys. (WA. Mission Survey Series, 1) Kalgoorlie: UAM Language Department. (Restricted access).
- _____. 1969a. Personal pronouns in Kitja. 4pp. typescript.
- _____. 1969b. Finger talk. 5pp. manuscript.
- _____. nd a. Clause types in Kitja. 39pp. typescript.
- _____. nd b. [Kitja sentence types.] np. manuscript.
- _____. nd c. [Kitja narratives.] various pagination. typescript and manuscript.
- _____. nd d. [Some Kitja verb paradigms.] 3pp. manuscript.
- _____. nd e. [Kitja preverbs.] np. manuscript.
- _____. nd f. [Kitja dictionary.] np. manuscript.
- _____. nd g. [Kitja phonology.] np. manuscript.
- _____. nd h. Kitja phonemes and allophones. 3pp. typescript.
- _____. nd i. Kitja genealogies. np. manuscript.
- _____. nd j. Language survey material. np. manuscript.
- Taylor, P. & J. Hudson 1976. Metamorphosis and process in Kitja. *Talanya* 3:25-36.
- Taylor, P. & J. Taylor 1971. A tentative statement of Kitja phonology. In B. Blake *et al.* *Papers on the languages of Australian Aboriginals*, 100-119. Canberra: AIAS.
- Tsunoda, T. 1975-1979. [Djaru field notes. Halls Creek, etc.] manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381.

10 Language programme:

A language maintenance programme was initiated in Ngalangangpum School, Turkey Creek, in 1984, employing Patrick McConvell as the linguist; Frances Kofod is currently employed in this position. Small scale programmes in adult literacy were run in previous years, with the assistance of SAL.

A language awareness programme is also being conducted in Nulungu College (Broome), for Kija children.

11 Language learning material:

McConvell, P. 1986. Kija language lessons. typescript.

Taylor, P. nd. [Conversation drills and sentences.] np. typescript and manuscript.

12 Literacy material:

In addition to the following titles, most of which were produced at the Ngalangangpum School in Turkey creek, for use in the Kija language programme, Joyce Hudson is preparing a set of materials for use in the language awareness programme being conducted in Nulungu College.

Bray, E. 1985. *Warmarn kurnturrukam*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.

Bray, S. & E. Bray 1985. *Werrerralyurrung*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.

- _____. 1986. *Mayim wawuwawuk nyawurrul*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Bray, E. & S. Martin 1986. *Yarte merewany*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Bray, E. & R. Peters 1985a. *Kapuwa purrurn?* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. 1985b. *Wat nginji*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. 1985c. *Mawuntum*. Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. trs 1986. Translations of Oenpelli readers, numbers: 2 *Kurntukany ngitji*; 3 *Warukuny nginiyin pip*; 7 *Warukuny ketpa penayit*; 8 *Kangkak kernek*; 9 *Rarriny ngumulunji*; 11 *Kurntuka warriny ketpa*; 12 *Kurnturrukam perrayin kili*; 13 *Melakawun kurnturrukam*; 14 *Kurntukawarriny tek*; 15 *Kurnturrukam tek ngurramunpekili*. (Arranged by E. Bray & S. Martin) Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. 1987. *Yarrangka, wirrintuny tu yankanji*. Broome: Jawa Print.
- Joogood, M., E. Bray, P. Williams & S. Martin, translators 1986a. *Raymond's bike*. (Translations of books in the series "Kimberley kids" (originals in Kukatja).) Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. 1986b. *The old man and woman*. (Translations of books in the series "Kimberley kids" (originals in Kukatja).) Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- _____. 1986c. *The salt lake*. (Translations of books in the series "Kimberley kids" (originals in Kukatja).) Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
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3.3 Kuluwarrang / Guluwarin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gooloowarrang (KLS)
 Gulawurong (SIL)
 Guluwarin (AIAS, Black, Capell, Oates)
 Guluwarung (SIL)
 Kuluwarin (Taylor)

It is not clear whether Kuluwarrang is a distinct language from Kija, a dialect, or just an alternative name for the language — some Miriwoong speakers appear to use this term in preference to the term Kija. Some Turkey Creek people say that Kuluwarrang is the Turkey Creek dialect of Kija, whereas Lungka is the Halls Creek dialect; however, others do not agree (Frances Kofod, pers.comm.). According to Capell (1940:405) and Taylor (see Oates 1975:49), the name is probably derived from *kulu* 'water' and *waring* 'two'.

2 Classification of the language:

Jarrakan family, Kijic group.

Identification codes:

AIAS: K33
 Oates 1973: 42.2
 Capell: K10

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Glasgow, Hocking and Steiner report some speakers in Wyndham.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None currently in use; Kija variant of the South Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Summer Institute of Linguistics (1971)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1940:405) contains the only grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Gulawurong language. AIAS tape A2182. 18pp. manuscript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

3.4 Walgi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Walgi (Oates & Oates, Capell)

Walki (Oates & Oates, Ray)

Possible alternative names:

Chualinma (Ray)

Cowrana (Ray)

Very little is known about this language, Ray (1897) providing the only source materials. The items given in Ray's wordlist (which was collected by an E. Rigby) clearly demonstrate that this is a dialect of Kija. However, limited discussion with Halls Creek Kija people revealed that they were unable to identify either Walgi or either of the two alternatives (see above) given by Ray. (It was suggested, however, that Walgi was the name of an important cave located in Kija country, and that Chualinma might be the Walmajarri dialect Juwaliny (see section 8.10).)

2 Classification of the language:

Jarrakan family, probably of the Kijic group.

Identification codes:

AIAS: K11

Oates 1973: (not included) (Oates & Oates 1970: 1Kr)

Capell: K19

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

None known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one; however, apparently an Ernest Rigby collected a short wordlist in the years 1890-1893, in Wyndham (see Ray (1897)).

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Ray (1897)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Ray, S. 1897. Note on the languages of north-west Australia. With Aboriginal vocabularies collected by E.B. Rigby. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* 27/2:346-360.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

3.5 Miriwoong / Miriwung

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Mariu (Tindale)
 Mariung (Capell)
 Mireau (Nekes & Worms)
 Miriau (Worms)
 Miringg (SIL)
 Miriung (Peile, SIL)
 Miriwing (SIL)
 Miriwoong (KLS)
 Miriwun (Capell, O'Grady, Oates & Oates, AIAS)
 Miriwung (Black, Kofod, Oates, Cooling)
 Miriwuŋ (Tindale)
 Mirung (Harrison)

The spelling Miriwoong has been adopted in Kununurra for the proposed Miriwoong Language Resource Centre.

2 Classification of the language:

Jarrakan family, Miriwoongic (Miriwunic) group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K29
 Oates 1973: 43.1
 Capell: K14

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Kununurra and nearby communities
 Kofod (1978) — 20 full speakers (many more part speakers — Kofod, pers.comm)
 Irvine — 80 to 100 speakers
 Milliken — 56 speakers
 Sutton — 350 speakers

It would seem that the most likely figure is in the vicinity of 100 speakers (Kofod and Irvine, pers.comm.); Sutton's estimate cannot be regarded as particularly reliable since it is not based on field investigation.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Frances Kofod, 1971-1974, Kununurra

5 Practical orthography:

In 1987 the Catholic Education Language Team decided on a variant of the North Kimberley orthography, to be used in Miriwoong materials being produced for the language awareness programme in Nulungu College.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Cooling (nd a, nd b, nd c), Kofod (nd, 1976a, 1978), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Summer Institute of Linguistics (1971).

7 Textual material:

Cooling (nd a, nd b, nd c), Kofod (1978)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Kofod (nd, 1978)

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Cooling, G. nd a. [Transcript of tape A1730, field tape 2: material collected at Kununurra, W.A., from the Miriwung people.] 2,4,4pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 374. (A2;B2).

_____. nd b. [Transcript of tape A1730 and A1807, field tape 2: material collected at Kununurra, W.A., from the Miriwung people.] ii + 13pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 374. (A2;B2).

_____. nd c. [Transcript of tape A1807, field tapes 1, 1a, 1b: material collected at Kununurra, W.A., from the Miriwung people.] 17pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 376. (A2;B2).

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Kofod, F.M. 1976a. Miriwung-English [wordlist]. 122pp. typescript and manuscript. AIAS Ms 1896 (A1;B5)

_____. 1976b. Are Australian languages syntactically nominative-ergative or nominative-accusative?: Miriwung. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 584-586. Canberra: AIAS.

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_____. nd. [Outline of Miriwung grammar]. typescript and manuscript. In possession of Alan Dench, copy given to KLRG.

Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Miriwung/Miringg. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS tape A2175.

Worms, E.A. 1957b. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

Saint Joseph's Catholic School in Kununurra held Miriwoong classes in early to mid 1980s. There are plans to begin SAL type literacy classes in Miriwoong for adults literate in English in 1987.

A Miriwoong language awareness course is planned for Nulungu College, and materials are produced using the orthography described above.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

3.6 Gajirrawoong / Gadjerong

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gadjerawang (AIAS, Black & Walsh)
 Gadjerong (Oates, AIAS, Tindale, Capell, O'Grady)
 Gadyerong (Hoddinott)
 Gajirrawoong (KLS)
 Kadjerawang
 Kadjeroen
 Kadjerong
 Kadpjeroen
 Kajirrawung (McGregor)

2 Classification of the language:

Jarrakan family, Miriwoongic (Miriwunic) group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K37.1
 Oates 1973: 43.2
 Capell: K9

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There are some speakers in Kununurra.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Frances Kofod did some recording in the mid 1970s, and later in the mid 1980s, mainly at Kununurra.
 Leone Dunn apparently did some recording in early 1980s in Kununurra.

5 Practical orthography:

None presently in use; the Miriwoong variant of the North Kimberley orthography would seem to be most appropriate.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940)

7 Textual material:

None published, though Kofod has recorded some.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None, but Kofod is in the process of preparing a sketch grammar.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia.
Oceania 10:241-272, 404-433.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

3.7 Doolboong / Tulpung

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Doolboong (Kofod)
 Du:lŋari (Tindale)
 Duulngari (Tindale)
 Tulpung (McGregor)
 Kurramo (Tindale)

Tindale's Duulngari (Du:lŋari) has been taken as a variant name of Doolboong, because: (1) it is spoken in the approximate area Doolboong was apparently spoken; (2) Miriwoong speakers sometimes refer to the language as Doolboongarri (it is possible that Tindale's spelling is based on a mishearing of the latter term); and (3) *-ngarri* is a pan-Kimberley suffix, which usually carries a meaning like 'with', or 'having', and is sometimes attached to language names (see also Worla, in section 5.13).

2 Classification of the language:

There is no information available on the language, and it is not certain what family it belongs to; it has been tentatively placed in the Jarrakan family because Miriwoong and Gajirrawoong speakers say that it was like Gajirrawoong. However, because of its location, it may well belong to the Worroran family.

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
 Oates 1973: (not included)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

No speakers remain; apparently the language was traditionally spoken to the north of Wyndham, and to the west of Gajirrawoong country (Kofod, pers.comm.); see also Tindale's map).

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Nothing

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

Chapter 4

NYULNYULAN FAMILY

4.1 Preliminary remarks

This family consists of ten named languages, corresponding to ten named tribal groups, located on the Dampier Land Peninsula and nearby parts of the Kimberley. They are Bardi, Jawi, Nyulnyul, Jabirrabirr, Nimanburru, Ngumbarl, Jukun, Nyikina, Warrwa and Yawuru. These languages are all quite closely related. However, the exact details of the relationships between them is not perfectly clear: Capell (1966:103) suggests they may be dialects of a single language; the surveys of the 1970s would seem to agree — they do not distinguish groups (see Oates & Oates 1970:43, and Oates 1975:58-61). More recently, Hudson & McConvell (1984:19) have divided the family into two named languages, Bardi — having dialects Jawi, Nyulnyul, Jabirrabirr, Nimanburru, Ngumbarl, and Jukun — and Nyikina — having dialects Warrwa, and Yawuru. Stokes (1982:8) is in substantial agreement, calling the two languages "Western" and "Eastern" respectively. Stokes, however, tentatively puts Nimanburru in the "Eastern" language, and indicates that there is not enough evidence to classify either Ngumbarl or Jukun.

Capell (1940:244) first identified this group of languages, referring to them as Dampier Land "prefixing languages without noun classification". That is, they have pronoun prefixes in the verb which indicate the person of the "subject" (for example, the underlined part of the Nyulnyul verb *ngajirdin* 'I am going', *nga-*, indicates that the "subject" is 'I'), and have no genders for nouns. But unlike the Bunuban languages, the Nyulnyulan languages do not have "object" prefixes: instead they have suffixed (more precisely, encliticised) "object" pronouns; for example, the underlined part of the Bardi verb *inimbinangayu* 'he hit me' indicates that the "object" is 'me'. Other properties of the languages of this family are as follows: (1) They are ergative — that is, there is a marker called a POSTPOSITION (much like an English preposition except that it comes after a noun rather than before it) which goes onto a noun or pronoun that is the subject of a transitive sentence only, meaning something like 'by' in the English sentence 'Harry was hit by John'. If the sentence is intransitive, the marker is not used. This postposition has a form like *-nimi*, *-in*, or *-ni*, depending on the language. Here is an example from Nyikina:

yoongoorrookoo -ni kanya yilinyjirrka
water snake -ergative that it ate them
'That water snake ate them up.'

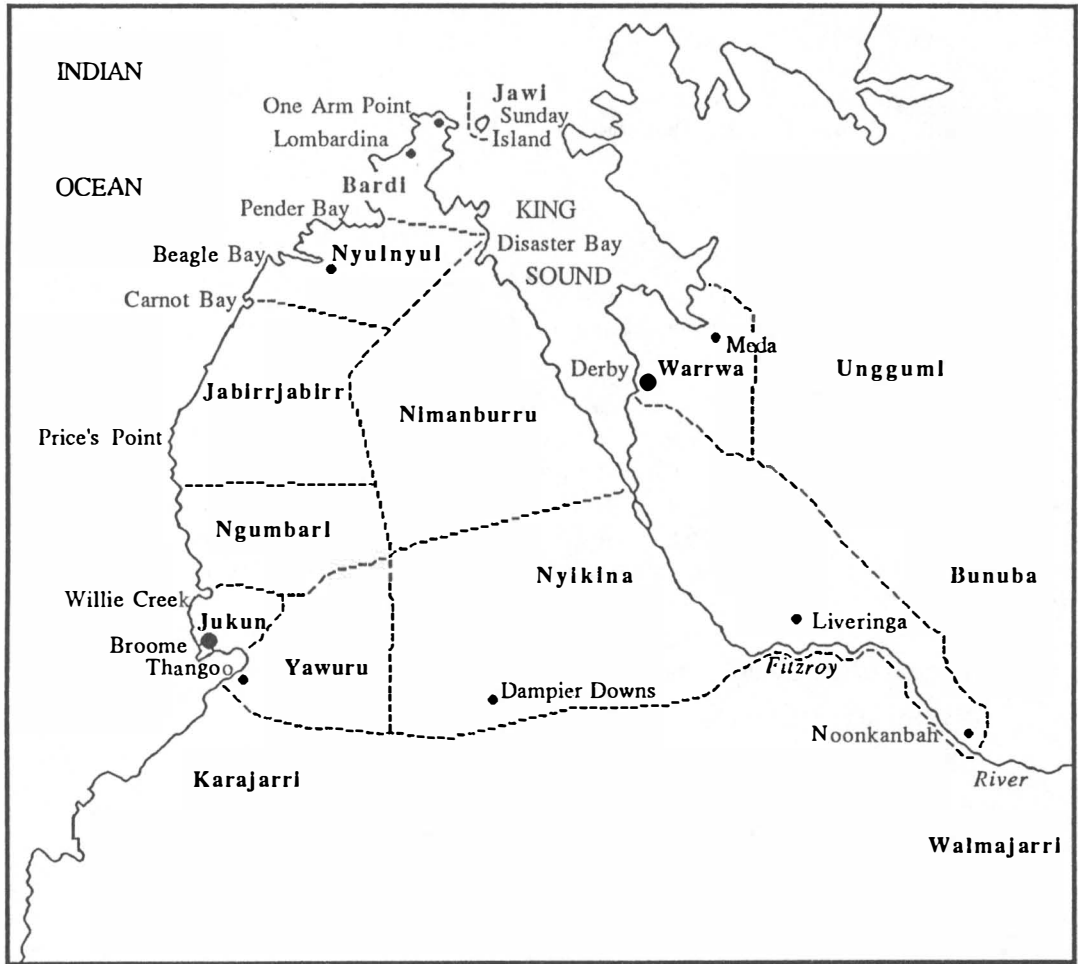
(2) The first person pronouns are unusual: the word meaning 'you and I' (*yay* in Nyulnyul) is treated as a singular form, while the word for 'I and another' (*yadirr* in

Nyulnyul) is dual (=two). (3) Verbs are either simple or compound: simple verbs are inflected with tense and pronoun prefixes, as in the Nyikina example above; compound verbs consist of an preverb which does not change its form (that is, it is invariant). This preverb is always followed by a simple verb, which functions somewhat like an auxiliary verb in English. For example, in Nyikina 'to grab' is expressed by a compound verb: the invariant form *rook* followed by a form of the simple verb *-mi-*'give', as in *rook yinmina* 'he made a grab'. (For a general discussion of this family, with examples, see Capell 1966:103-106.)

The Nyulnyulan languages, especially Nyulnyul, had been studied more intensively than any other Kimberley languages in the early decades of the century, first by the Trappists (Beagle Bay Mission), later by the Pallottines (also of Beagle Bay Mission), of whom Fathers Nekes and Worms are well known for their linguistic and anthropological work. However, little has been done since, and only for Nyikina and Bardi are there detailed descriptions by modern linguists. Depth study of these languages is urgently required; they are today the least viable of the Kimberley languages, and only Bardi has a significant number of speakers.

Reference

Stokes, B. 1982. A description of Nyigina: a language of the West Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, ANU.



Map 5: *Traditional locations of the Nyulnyulan languages*

4.2 Bardi / Baad

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Baad (Porteus)
 Bad (Worms)
 Bad (Nekes & Worms)
 Ba:d (Capell, Douglas, Porteus)
 Ba:d (Capell)
 Ba:di
 Ba:di (Stokes)
 Bard (Capell, O'Grady, Peile)
 Barda (Bates, Campbell & Bird)
 Bardi (AIAS, Black, Kerr, Metcalfe, Oates, Robinson)
 Bardi (Metcalfe)
 Bardi (Metcalfe)

There is considerable disagreement among Dampier Land people as to whether Baad ([ba:d]) or Bardi ([ba:di]) is the correct name for the language. According to Metcalfe (pers.comm.), the language name is often pronounced with a final voiceless (or silent) vowel as a dialectal variant among the 'Mainlanders'; this devoicing of final vowels is less common among the former 'Islanders', most whom now live at One Arm Point (cf. Metcalfe 1975:2).

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family
Identification codes:
 AIAS: K15
 Oates 1973: 49.1b
 Capell: K1

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

One Arm Point, Lombardina, Broome, Derby (formerly Sunday Island)
 Metcalfe — 360 (including children and other semispeakers)
 Stokes — approximately 100 full speakers

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Frs. Herman Nekes and Ernest Worms, from 1930s to 1950s, mainly at Beagle Bay
 Howard Coate, mid 1960s, Sunday Island
 Wilfred Douglas, 1950s, Sunday Island
 Geoffrey O'Grady, late 1950s
 Toby Metcalfe, 1969-1971, Derby and Sunday Island

5 Practical orthography:

A practical orthography for Bardi has been developed at the Lombardina Catholic School, under the guidance of Joyce Hudson. This is the Dampier Land variety of the North Kimberley orthography, described above (page 7). Earlier, in 1979 Metcalfe suggested a practical orthography which differs only in that it uses *u* and *uu*, instead of *oo* and *oo*, for the short and long high back vowels, respectively.

6 Word lists:

Campbell & Bird (1914/1915), Capell (1940, 1966), Douglas (nd), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Kerr (nd), Lands *et al* (1987), Metcalfe (nd i), Moyle (nd), Nekes (1939), Peile (nd), Smith & Kalotas (1985), Street (1972).

7 Textual material:

Boxer & Metcalfe (1986), Ejai & Metcalfe (1986 a-c), Metcalfe (1970 c-h, 1975, nd a-h), Nekes & Worms (1953), Trask (1966), Worms (1950, 1957a)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Metcalfe (1972, 1975, 1979)

9 Material available on the language:

Boxer, J. & C.D. Metcalfe 1986. The drowning of Constable McLeay. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 233-239. Canberra: AIAS.

Campbell, W.D. & W.H. Bird 1914/1915. An account of the Aborigines of Sunday Island, King Sound, Kimberley, Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 1:55-82.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Douglas, W.H. nd. Nul-nul and Ba:d vocabulary, extracted from notes by A. Capell. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2169.

Ejai, T. & C.D. Metcalfe 1986a. The killing of the 'Bilikin' brothers. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 140-149. Canberra: AIAS.

_____. 1986b. Punitive expedition against the Bardi. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 151-164. Canberra: AIAS.

_____. 1896c. That game of guns. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 271-279. Canberra: AIAS.

Holmer, N. 1963. *On the history and structure of the Australian languages*. Australian Essays and Studies, 3. Upsala: Lundequist.

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. typescript. AIAS Ms.

- Lands, M. *et al.* 1987. *Mayi: some bush fruits of Dampierland*. Broome: Magabala Books.
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- _____. 1970a. Report [to AIAS] on field work carried out ... during 1969/1970. 4pp. typescript. AIAS.
- _____. 1970b. Report [to AIAS] on field work carried out ... during 1969/1970. 2pp. AIAS pMs 2297.
- _____. 1970c. The story of the first Anguwi and Irgandu ceremonies. 13pp. typescript. AIAS p6624 pA3 97. (A3;B1).
- _____. 1970d. The story of the first Ululung ceremonies. 13pp. typescript. AIAS p6625 pA3 98 (A3;B1).
- _____. 1970e. [Transcript of tape A1839], field tape no.2(2): "The great race" (children's story). 11pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1227. (A1;B1).
- _____. 1970f. [Transcript of tape A1839a], field tape no.2(1): death, burial and existence after death. 21pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1226.
- _____. 1970g. [Transcript of tape A1839a], field tape no.2(1): the "magic" drunkard. 6pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1229.
- _____. 1970h. [Transcript of tape A1839b], field tape no.2(2): "that game of guns". 4,6pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1230.
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- _____. 1972. Bardi verb morphology: a transformational analysis. PhD thesis, ANU.
- _____. 1973. New light on Aboriginal languages. In D. Douglas, ed. *Linguistics and the mind: modern approaches to the study of language*, 53-61. Sydney: Sydney University Extension Board.
- _____. 1975. *Bardi verb morphology (northwestern Australia)*. PL, B-30.
- _____. 1979. Some aspects of the Bardi language: a non-technical description. In R.M. Berndt & C.H. Berndt, eds *Aborigines of the West: their past and their present*, 197-213. Perth: University of Western Australia Press.
- _____. nd a. [Transcript of tape A1681, filed tape No.4]: a series of thirteen traditional myths and stories (Bardi). 49pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1225. (A1;B1).
- _____. nd b. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "an account of a return journey by car between Derby and Lombardina". 6pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1232.
- _____. nd c. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3.]: "the drowning of Constable McLeay". 9pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1231.
- _____. nd d. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "drunken man dancing with his dog". 7pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1233.
- _____. nd e. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "the heartless murderer and punitive action taken against him". 8pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1235.
- _____. nd f. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "the joking murderer and punitive action taken against him". 6pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1234.
- _____. nd g. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "the killing of the 'Bilikin' brothers". 8pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1236.
- _____. nd h. [Transcript of tape A1910, field tape no.3]: "punitive expeditions against the Bardi". 17pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1237.

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- Street, C.S. & L. Street, 1972. Report on the survey of languages in the West Kimberleys, W.A. 9pp. typescript. AIAS p10913 (A2;B1).
- Trask, W.R. 1966. *The unwritten song: poetry of the primitive and traditional peoples of the world*; Volume 1: *The far north / Africa / Indonesia / Melanesia / Australia*. New York: Macmillan.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1950. Feuer und Feuerzeuge in Sage und Brauch der Nordwest-Australier. *Anthropos* 45:145-164.
- _____. 1957a. The poetry of the Yaoro and Bad, North-Western Australia. *Annali Lateranensi* 21:213-229.
- _____. 1957b. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

A limited programme is in operation in Lombardina Catholic School, under the guidance of Joyce Hudson. The community at One Arm Point is keen for the Education Department to introduce a language programme in the local state school. Earlier, from 1977 to 1982 Bardi classes were conducted in Derby High School, but this ceased due to lack of finance.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.3 Jawi / Djawi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Djaoi (Worms)
 Djau (Peile)
 Djau (Capell, Oates, O'Grady)
 Djawi (AIAS, Bates, Black, Black & Walsh, Capell, Kerr, Robinson)
 Dyao (Nekes & Worms)
 Dyawi (Stokes)
 Jarrau
 Jaw (Hudson & McConvell)
 Chowie (Bird)
 Ewenu
 Ewenyoon
 Ewenyun
 Tohawi
 Towahi

Both pronunciations Jawi and Jaw may be heard on the Dampier Land peninsula, presumably motivated by the same factors as motivate the alternate pronunciations Bardi and Bard (see page 52 above). The last five terms above are reported as language names in Oates & Oates (1970), but nowhere else. Presumably the last two are mishearings of Jawi; the other three are no doubt renditions of the name of Sunday Island, Irrwany (cf. Campbell & Bird 1914/1915).

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family
 Identification codes:
 AIAS: K16
 Oates 1973: 49.1e
 Capell: K4

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There may be a few (part) speakers in Lombardina, One Arm Point, Beagle Bay Metcalfe — no remaining speakers (last 3 died in 1971), but about a dozen part speakers
 Peile — 4-5 speakers, Sunday Island
 Stokes — less than 10

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

William Bird, early 1900s, Sunday Island
 Howard Coate, mid 1960s, Sunday Island
 Nora Kerr, late 1960s

5 Practical orthography:

None is presently in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd), Beagle Bay Mission (1890-1930), Bird (1915), Campbell & Bird (1914/15), Capell (1966), Kerr (nd), Nekes (1939), Peile (nd)

7 Textual material:

Metcalf (nd); according to Oates & Oates (1970), Peile has some recorded textual material, which remains in manuscript form.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Bird (1910), Beagle Bay Mission (1890-1930), Coate (1967)

9 Material available on the language:

Bates, D.M. nd. Native vocabularies — Sunday Island. typescript. Section 12, 2E:6.

ANL-MS365-53/41-81. (Includes vocabulary of c.700 words, and short sentences, 5pp.)

Beagle Bay Mission. 1890-1930. [Nyol-Nyol language material.] manuscript. AIAS Ms 1. (Includes some Jawi vocabulary.)

Bird, W. 1910. Some remarks on the grammatical construction of the Chowie language, as spoken by the Buccaneer Islanders, North-Western Australia. *Anthropos* 5:454-456.

_____. 1915. A short vocabulary of the Chowie language of the Buccaneer Islanders (Sunday Islanders), North Western Australia. *Anthropos* 10:180-186.

Capell, A. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Campbell, W.D. & W. Bird 1914/1915. An account of the Aborigines of Sunday Island, King Sound, Kimberley, Western Australia. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 1:55-82.

Coate, H.H.J. 1967. Notes on three dead languages. typescript. AIAS.

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. 99pp. typescript. AIAS.

Metcalf, C.D. nd. [Transcript of tape A1681, filed tape no.4]: a series of thirteen short traditional myths and stories (Bardi). 49pp. typescript. AIAS. (Text of story 3 includes Jawi words in brackets.)

Nekes, H. 1931-1947. Kimberleys language material: D'aro, N'ol N'ol, etc. 7pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 35. (A1;B2).

_____. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.

Peile, A. R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.

- Stokes, B. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. manuscript.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.4 Nyulnyul / NjulNjul / NyolNyol

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Niol-Niol (Bischofs)
 Niol/Niol
 Niol niol (Bischofs)
 Niol Niol (Bischofs)
 Njol-Njol (Nekes & Worms)
 Njol Njol (Worms)
 Njulnjul (Capell, Metcalfe, Robinson, Tindale)
 Njul-njul
 Njul-Njul (Oates, Capell, AIAS)
 Nyolnyol
 Nyol-Nyol (Nekes, Worms)
 Nyool-Nyool (Hudson & McConvell)
 Nyool Nyool (Campbell & Bird)
 Nyoolyool (Bates)
 Nyulnyul (Black, Black & Walsh, O'Grady)
 NyulNyul (Oates & Oates)
 Nyul-Nyul (Kerr)
 Nyul Nyul (Stokes)
 Yowera

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K13
 Oates 1973: 49.1a
 Capell: K17

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Probably only one remaining full speaker, and a few semi-speakers, who live
 in Broome and Derby.
 Stokes — less than 10

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Fr. P. Bischofs, early 1900s, Beagle Bay
 Frs. Herman Nekes and Ernest Worms 1930s to 1950s, Beagle Bay and Broome
 William McGregor, 1985 onwards, Broome

5 Practical orthography:

None in general use. However, Torres & Williams (1987) uses the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd), Bischofs (1905-1914b, nd), Capell (1940, 1966), Douglas (nd), Kerr (nd), Lands *et al.* (1987), Moyle (nd), Nekes (1939), Torres & Williams (1987), Worms (1938a, 1938b, 1942, 1944, 1949, 1957)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1949), Huegel (1938-1971), Nekes & Worms (1953), Worms (1957, 1959)

Stokes recorded two texts in the language in the late 1970s, and McGregor recorded a dozen or so short texts in 1988. None of these are as yet published.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

B (nd), Bischofs (1905-1914a), Douglas (1950), Nekes (1939), Tachon (1900)

9 Material available on the language:

B. nd. Premiers elements de la langue Niol/Niol. 19pp. typescript. (Only identification given on original is: Fr.B — A.S.G.S. "avec l'aide des Mss. de premiers Missionnaires".) AIAS.

Bates, D.M. nd. Native vocabularies — Broome Magisterial District. typescript. Section 12, 2E:1b. ANL-MS365-52/61-104. Beagle Bay Mission. 1890-1930. [Nyol-Nyol language material.] manuscript. AIAS Ms 1.

Beagle Bay Mission. 1890-1930. [Nyol-Nyol language material.] manuscript. AIAS Ms 1. (Includes some Jawi vocabulary.)

Bischofs, P.J. 1908. Die Niol-Niol, ein Eingeborenenstamm in Nordwest-Australien. *Anthropos* 3:32-40.

_____. 1905-1914a. Premiers elements de la langue Niol niol. 2 pts. typescript. AIAS pMs 1418. (A1;B2).

_____. 1905-1914b. Vocabulary of the Niol niol language. 2 pts. typescript. AIAS Ms 99.

_____. nd. Vocabulary of the Niol Niol language. 55pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 99.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1949. Some myths of the Garadjeri tribe, Western Australia. *Mankind* 4:46-61, 108-125, 148-162.

_____. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Douglas, W.H. 1950. Nul-nul: an Australian Aboriginal language spoken in the southern portion of the Dampier Peninsula, north-west of Western Australia. 10pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2168.

_____. nd. Nul-nul and Ba:d vocabulary, extracted from notes by A. Capell. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2169.

Huegel, F. 1938-1971. Prayer and hymnbook in Njol-Njol. 80pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 1041. (A1;B4).

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. manuscript. AIAS Ms.

- Lands, M. *et al.* 1987. *Mayi: some bush fruits of Dampierland*. Broome: Magabala Books.
- Moyle, A.M. nd. Index of Australian Aboriginal song words. 19pp. manuscript. AIAS.
- Nekes, H. 1931-1947. Kimberleys language material: D'aro, N'ol N'ol, etc. 7pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 35. (A1;B2).
- _____. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Stokes, B. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. manuscript.
- Tachon, A. 1890-1900. Niol Niol language material. 5 pts. microfilm. AIAS Ms 1. MF 64. (A1;B2).
- Torres, P. & M. Williams 1987. *The story of crow: a Nyul Nyul story*. Broome: Magabala Books.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1946. The aboriginal mind at work: semantic notes on Australian languages. *Mankind* 3:231-232.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.
- _____. 1959. Verbannungslid eines australischen Wildbeuters: ein Beitrag zur Lyrik der Bad. *Anthropos* 54:154-168.
- _____. nd. Ave Maria; linguae Njol Njol; tribus primitivae nomadicae Australiensis. 1p. typescript. AIAS.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.5 Jabirꞛjabirr / Djaber-Djaber

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Djaba-Djaba (Nekes)
 Djabara-Djaber (Elkin)
 Djaberadjaber
 Djaberadjabera (Tindale)
 Djaber Djabar (Worms)
 Djaberdjaber (Oates & Oates, Capell, Black, Black & Walsh, Metcalfe)
 Djaber-djaber (Capell)
 Djaber-Djaber (AIAS, Nekes & Worms, Peile)
 Djaber Djaber (Worms)
 Dyaba-Dyaba (Worms)
 Dyaber-Dyaber (Worms)
 Dyabery-Dyaber (*sic*) (Worms)
 Dyabirdyabir (Kerr)
 Dyabirr Dyabirr (Stokes)
 Jabirr-jabirr (Hudson & McConvell)
 Jabera-Jaber

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K8
 Oates 1973: 49.1c
 Capell: K1

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Apparently a handful of speakers remain; there is allegedly one speaker in
 Broome.
 Stokes — less than 5

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Frs. Herman Nekes and Ernest Worms, 1930s to 1950s, Beagle Bay and Broome.
 Nora Kerr, late 1960s, Broome

5 Practical orthography:

None currently in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1966), Kerr (nd), Nekes (1931-47, 1939), Worms (1938a, 1938b, 1957, 1959)
Hosokawa collected a short word-list in 1986.

7 Textual material:

Nekes & Worms (1953)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

- Bischofs, P.J. 1908. Die Niol-Niol, ein Eingeborenenstamm in Nordwest-Australien. *Anthropos* 3:32-40.
- Capell, A. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Elkin, A.P. 1933. Totemism in North-Western Australia (the Kimberley division). *Oceania* 3:257-296, 435-481; 4. 54-64.
- Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. manuscript. AIAS.
- Nekes, H. 1931-1947. Kimberleys language material: D'aro, N'ol N'ol, etc. 7pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 35. (A1;B2).
- _____. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Peile, A.R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.
- Stokes, B. 1978-. Field notes: Nyigina. manuscript. AIAS A3 35. (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. manuscript.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.
- _____. 1946. The aboriginal mind at work: semantic notes on Australian languages. *Mankind* 3:231-232.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.
- _____. 1959. Verbannungslid eines australischen Wildbeuters: ein Beitrag zur Lyrik der Bad. *Anthropos* 54:154-168.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.6 Nimanburru / Nimanburu

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Nimanboorroo (Hudson & McConvell)
 Nimanbor (Worms)
 Nimanboro (Worms)
 Nimanboru
 Nimanbur (Peile, Capell)
 Nimanburr (Stokes)
 Nimanburu (AIAS, Capell, Black, Black & Walsh, Metcalfe, Robinson,
 Tindale, Worms)
 Nimarnbur (Kerr)
 NimarnbuR (Kerr)
 Numbanbor (Nekes)
 Ninambur (Oates & Oates, O'Grady)
 Ninamburu (AIAS)

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K9
 Oates 1973: 49.1d
 Capell: K1

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Stokes — none known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Fr. Anthony Peile (according to Oates & Oates 1970:43)
 Nora Kerr, mid- to late-1960s, Broome.

5 Practical orthography:

None in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1966), Kerr (nd), Nekes (1939), Worms (1944)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Holmer, N. 1963. *On the history and structure of the Australian languages*. Australian Essays and Studies, 3. Upsala: Lundequist.

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. manuscript. AIAS.

Nekes, H. 1931-1947. Kimberleys language material: D'aro, N'ol N'ol, etc. 7pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 35. (A1;B2).

_____. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.

Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.

Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.

_____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.

_____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.

_____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.

_____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.7 Ngumbarl / Ngormbal

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ngombal (Tindale)
 Ngormbal (AIAS, Capell, Metcalfe, O'Grady, Peile, Oates & Oates)
 Ngoombal (Bates, Hudson & McConvell)
 Ngumbarl (Black, Black & Walsh, Kerr, Oates)
 Ngumbal (Stokes)
 Ngumbol (Peile)

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K4
 Oates 1973: 49.1f
 Capell: K1

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Few remaining speakers (Oates & Oates 1970, quoting Peile)
 Stokes — none known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Nora Kerr, mid- to late-1960 collected some words, Broome
 Fr. Anthony Peile, according to Oates & Oates 1970

5 Practical orthography:

None in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd), Kerr (nd)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Bates, D.M. nd. Native vocabularies — Broome Magisterial District. typescript. Section 12, 2E: 1a. ANL-MS365-52/3-51.

- Bischofs, P.J. 1908. Die Niol-Niol, ein Eingeborenenstamm in Nordwest-Australien. *Anthropos* 3:32-40.
- Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. manuscript. AIAS Ms 25.
- Peile, A.R. 1965a. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] Beagle Bay Mission, 30 March, 1965. 2pp. AIAS File 64/14, folio 12.
- _____. 1965b. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] 28 November, 1965. 2pp. File 64/14, folio 33.
- Stokes, B. 1978-. Field notes: Nyigina. manuscript. AIAS A3 35. (A3a;B1).

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.8 Jukun / Djugan

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Djugan (Oates, Capell, AIAS, Metcalfe, O'Grady)
 Djugkan
 Djugun (Oates & Oates, Black, Black & Walsh, Tindale)
 Djukan (Capell)
 Djurgun (Peile)
 Dyugan (Kerr)
 Dyugun (Stokes)
 Joogan (Bates)
 Jukan (Bates)

Dialect:

Minyirr

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K2
 Oates 1973: 49.1g
 Capell: K6

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Capell — none
 Stokes — none
 Peile — none

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Fr. P. Bischofs, from about 1900 to 1910, Beagle Bay

5 Practical orthography:

None in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd); in 1986 Hosokawa collected approximately 260 words in the Minyirr dialect (Hosokawa 1986).

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Bates, D.M. nd. Native vocabularies — Broome district. typescript. Section 12, 2E: 1c, 1d. ANL-MS365-52/105-130, 52-60.

_____. nd. Native vocabularies — Broome Magisterial District. typescript. Section 12, 2E: 1a.

Bischofs, P.J. 1908. Die Niol-Niol, ein Eingeborenenstamm in Nordwest-Australien. *Anthropos* 3:32-40.

Hosokawa, K. 1986. Basic wordlist: Jukun. typescript. KLRC.

Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.

Peile, A.R. 1965a. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] Beagle Bay Mission, 30 March, 1965. 2pp. AIAS File 64/14, folio 12.

_____. 1965b. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] Beagle Bay Mission, 27 June 1965. 2pp. AIAS File 64/14, Folio 12.

Stokes, B. 1978-. Field notes: Nyigina. manuscript. AIAS A3 35. (A3a;B1).

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.9 Nyikina / Nyigina

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Negenā (Worms)
 Nekenā
 Nigenā
 Njigina (AIAS, Capell, Oates, Worms, Robinson)
 Njikena
 Nyegenā (Worms)
 Nygina (Kaberry, Elkin)
 Nyigenā (Robinson)
 Nyigina (Black, Black & Walsh, Kerr, Robinson, O'Grady, Stokes, Worms)
 Nyigini
 Nykena

Stokes (1982) identifies two dialects, Big Nyigina and Small Nyigina.

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K3
 Oates 1973: 49.3
 Capell: K16

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mostly in Looma and Derby; a few also live in Broome and Fitzroy Crossing.
 Stokes — 68

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, late 1930s, Broome and Derby
 Frs. Herman Nekes & Ernest Worms, 1930s to 1950s, mainly Beagle Bay and
 Broome
 Nora Kerr, mid to late 1960s, Broome
 Bronwyn Stokes, mid to late 1970, mainly Looma and Broome

5 Practical orthography:

Stokes *et al.* (1980) use a practical orthography which employs the single letter η instead of the digraph *ng*, and the voiced stops *b*, *d*, and *g*. More recently, Stokes (1986a,b,c) has used the Dampier Land variant of the Northern Kimberley orthography (see page 7 above).

6 Word lists:

Brandenstein (1965), Capell (1940, 1966), Hudson (1973), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Hudson & Richards *et al.* (1976), Kerr (nd), King (1979), Moyle (1968), Nekes (1939), Stokes *et al.* (1980), Worms (1938a, 1938b, 1942, 1944, 1957)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1952), Keogh (1981, 1984, 1985), Kerr (1967), Nekes & Worms (1953), Stokes (1982, 1986b), Worms (1957, 1959)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1952), Kerr (1968), Stokes (1982); Capell (1940) gives some verb forms.

9 Material available on the language:

Brandenstein, C.G. von. 1965. Interim report [to A.I.A.S.] on field work in northwest Western Australia 15th July — 15th August, 1965. 4pp. manuscript. AIAS Doc. 65/291.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1952/1953. Notes on the Njigina and Warwa tribes, N.W. Australia. *Mankind* 4:351-360, 450-496.

_____. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

_____. nd. Njigina and Warwa vocabulary. 41pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 313.

Dalton, P.R. 1965. Report to the Institute of Aboriginal Studies. 36pp. manuscript. AIAS.

Hudson, J. 1973. [Njigina word list.] 12pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2238.

Hudson, J. & E. Richards *et al.* 1976. *The Walmatjari: an introduction to the language and culture*. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B1. Darwin: SIL.

Keogh, R.D. 1981. The two men: an Aboriginal song cycle from the Kimberleys. B.Mus. (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney.

_____. 1984. Marinydyirinydyi: a corroboree for everyone. 19pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 3932.

_____. 1985. Provisionary translation of two Nyigina *nurlu* song and dance series entitled Gudurrugurr and Bulu. 44pp. typescript. AIAS Rep.85/28.

Kerr, N.F. 1967. [Transcriptions from tapes — Nyigina, Yawur and Karadjari.] 5 folders. manuscript. AIAS Ms 805.

_____. 1968. Preliminary report of field-work — part I. 59pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 249, 250, 251.

_____. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. manuscript. AIAS Ms 25.

King, T. 1979. Njigina wordlist. 11pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 633.

Moyle, A.M. 1968. *Songs from the Kimberleys*. Companion booklet for a 12-inch LP disk, Catalogue number AIAS/13. Canberra: AIAS.

Nekes, H. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.

- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Stokes, B. 1978. Field notes: Nyigina. manuscript. AIAS A3 35 (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1982. A description of Nyigina: a language of the West Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, ANU.
- _____. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. typescript.
- _____. 1986a. An introduction to modified North Kimberley orthography. Preliminary version. 5pp. typescript.
- _____. 1986b. Nyikina stories 2. Preliminary version. typescript. 12pp. (Two texts written in Stokes' modified North Kimberley orthography.)
- _____. 1986c. Nyikina stories 3. Preliminary version. typescript. 15pp. (Two texts written in Stokes' modified North Kimberley orthography.)
- Stokes, B., G. Johnson & L. Marshall 1980. Nyigina-English: a first lexicon. 102pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 1945.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

None to date, but Looma community wishes to start one.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

- Stokes, B. 1986a. An introduction to modified North Kimberley orthography. Preliminary version. typescript. 5pp.
- _____. 1986b. Nyikina stories 2. Preliminary version. typescript. 12pp. (Two texts written in Stokes' modified North Kimberley orthography.)
- _____. 1986c. Nyikina stories 3. Preliminary version. typescript. 15pp. (Two texts written in Stokes' modified North Kimberley orthography.)

4.10 Warrwa

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Warrwai
 Warrwi (Bates)
 Waruwa
 Warwa (AIAS, Capell, Kerr, O'Grady, Oates, Robinson)
 Wa:rwa (Capell)
 Warwai
 Warwar (Robinson)

Linguistically speaking, Warrwa is possibly a dialect of Nyigina, although it shows a number of differences (Capell 1940:412ff).

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K10
 Oates 1973: 49.4
 Capell: K16

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Stokes — less than 5

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, early 1940s
 Nora Kerr mid to late 1960s
 Bronwyn Stokes, mid to late 1970s, Derby
 Bernard Rawlins, 1988, Derby

5 Practical orthography:

None currently in use; the Dampier Land variant of the North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940, 1952/1953, nd), Kerr (nd)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1952/1953) contains grammatical notes, and Capell (1940) has some sample verb paradigms.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1952/1953. Notes on the Njigina and Warwa tribes, N.W. Australia. *Mankind* 4:351-360, 450-496.

_____. nd. Njigina and Warwa vocabulary. 41pp. typescript. AIAS.

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. typescript. AIAS Ms.

Stokes, B. 1978-. Field notes: Nyigina. manuscript. AIAS A3 35.

_____. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. typescript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

4.11 Yawuru / Jauor

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Djauor
 Gawor (Capell)
 Jauor (Capell, AIAS, Worms, O'Grady, Oates & Oates)
 Yaoro (Nekes & Worms, Worms)
 Yaoru (Worms)
 Yauor
 Yawoorroo (Hudson & McConvell)
 Yawur
 Yawuru (Oates, Black, Black & Walsh, Hosokawa, Kerr)
 Yowaroo
 Yowera (Bates)

Yawuru speakers sometimes refer to their language as "Small Yawuru", as distinct from Jukun, which they refer to as "Big Yawuru".

2 Classification of the language:

Nyulnyulan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K1
 Oates 1973: 49.2
 Capell: K12

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Few speakers, Broome region (Oates & Oates)
 Stokes — 5-10 speakers (1978-1979)
 Hosokawa — at least 40 (1986)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Bronwyn Stokes, mid-to late-1970s, did some work on the language, in Broome
 Komei Hosokawa began intensive research in 1986, working mainly in Broome

5 Practical orthography:

Hosokawa uses a slight variant of the Dampier Land orthography, in which *u* is used instead of *oo*.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd), Capell (1940, 1966, nd), Hosokawa (1986a, 1986g, 1986h, 1987), Kerr (nd), Lands *et al.* (1987), Nekes (1939), Stokes (nd), Torres *et al.* (1987), Worms (1938a, 1838b, 1944, 1949, 1957b)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1949/50), Keogh (1981), Nekes & Worms (1953), Stokes (nd), Trask (1966), Torres (1987), Worms (1957a, 1970)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1940), Nekes (1939), and Hosokawa (1986b-e and forthcoming) contain some grammatical information; Stokes (nd and 1985) contains information on verbs.

9 Material available on the language:

Bates, D.M. nd. Native vocabularies — Broome Magisterial District. typescript. Section 12, 2E: 1b. ANL-MS365-52/61-104.

Brandenstein, C.G. von. 1970. Portuguese loan-words in Aboriginal languages of north-western Australia. (A problem of Indo-European and Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics.) In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 617-650. *PL*, C-13.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1949/1950. Some myths of the Garadjeri tribe, Western Australia. *Mankind* 4:46-61, 108-125, 148-162.

_____. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney.

_____. 1970. Linguistic change in Australia. In A.R. Pilling & R.A. Waterman, eds *Diprotodon to detribalisation*, 240-255. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.

_____. nd. Dictionaries of northern Australian languages. Typed and arranged by J. Trefry. typescript. AIAS Ms 1399. (A1;B1).

Holmer, N. 1963. *On the history and structure of the Australian languages*. Australian Essays and Studies, 3. Upsala: Lundequist.

Hosokawa, K. 1986a. [Yawuru word list.] manuscript.

_____. 1986b. Yawuru field note (1): pre-verb. typescript.

_____. 1986c. Yawuru field note (2): use of dative. typescript.

_____. 1986d. Yawuru field note (3): words of direction. typescript.

_____. 1986e. Yawuru field note (4): use of the ergative suffix *-ni* and types of syntactic construction. typescript.

_____. 1986f. Traditional place names in Yawuru country and adjacent areas. typescript.

_____. 1986g. Gooniyandi and Yawuru: some common lexical items (surface resemblances). typescript.

_____. 1986h. [Short word list in Yawuru and neighbouring languages.] typescript.

_____. 1987. Classified Yawuru dictionary. preliminary edition. typescript.

_____. forthcoming. Preverb in Yawuru: a functional slot for predicate formation. To appear in O. Sakiyama, *et al.* eds *Festschrift for Professor Tatsuo Nishida*. Tokyo: Sanseido.

Hudson, J. 1987. *Spelling book: Yawuru*. Broome: Jawa Curriculum Support Centre.

- Keogh, R.D. 1981. The two men: an Aboriginal song cycle from the Kimberleys. B.Mus. (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney.
- Kerr, N.F. 1967. [Transcriptions from tapes — Nyigina, Yawur and Karadjari.] 5 folders. manuscript. AIAS Ms 805.
- _____. nd. A comparative word-list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. typescript. AIAS Ms 25.
- Lands, M. *et al.* 1987. *Mayi: some bush fruits of Dampierland*. Broome: Magabala Books.
- Nekes, H. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
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- _____. nd. [Basic materials in Yawuru.] 41pp. typescript. KLRC.
- _____. 1985. The verb from Noonkanbah to Broome: "alternative-prefixing" verbal systems of the West Kimberley. typescript.
- Torres, P. *et al.* 1987. *Jalygurr: Aussie animal rhymes*. Broome: Magabala Books.
- Trask, W.R. 1966. *The unwritten song: poetry of the primitive and traditional peoples of the world*; Volume 1: *The far north / Africa / Indonesia / Melanesia / Australia*. New York: Macmillan.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1942. Sense of smell of the Australian Aborigines: a psychological and linguistic study of the natives of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 13:107-130.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1957a. The poetry of the Yaoro and Bad, North-Western Australia. *Annali Lateranensi* 21:213-229.
- _____. 1957b. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.
- _____. 1970. Observations on the mission field of the Pallottine Fathers in north-west Australia. In A.R. Pilling & R.A. Waterman, eds *Diprotodon to detribalisation*, 367-379. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.

10 Language programme:

A social studies type programme has been initiated in Nulungu College, Broome.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

Hudson, J. 1987. *Spelling book: Yawuru*. Broome: Jawa Curriculum Support Centre.

Chapter 5

Worrorran family

5.1 Preliminary remarks

The Worrorran family consists of a large number of named languages and dialects, traditionally spoken throughout the entire of the mountainous northern Kimberley region. These twenty or so varieties have been divided into three groups: a western Worroric (Wororic) group, a central Ngarinyinic (Ungarinyinic) group, and a northern Wunambalic group (Capell & Coate 1984:1, Oates & Oates 1970:40-42, O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin 1966:35). The evidence for this grouping seems to be quite convincing, and is supported by many formal similarities within the groups.

The language and dialect situation is quite complicated (Capell & Coate 1984:1ff), and is in many ways similar to the dialectal situation in the Western Desert (see Miller 1971 and Berndt 1959). Distinguishing languages and dialects is quite problematic. As Capell & Coate (1984:2) put it,

some of these designations [i.e. language and dialect names, WM] are made for convenience of treatment, especially in regard to the northern subdivision, where the variations are slighter than in the other two, and the application of names to the various 'tribes' in the north and east of the NK [Northern Kimberley, WM] area, and the terms used here in some cases a matter of convenience. The people of the Forrest River (FR) area do not seem to have a tribal name at all. They have variously been called Miwa, Yeidji, Gwini, all of which terms have a validity, but none of them is currently accepted by all the people. The terms Walar and Manunggu refer to sections only of the FR tribes and are not primarily linguistic terms even though they do seem to correspond with dialect variations within the north-eastern section. On the other hand, the names ... [of] the central and western [varieties] are used and recognized by the people themselves. One man is definitely Worora, another Wunambal, another a Ngarinjin, and so on. The island communities, of course, are marked off by their natural boundaries, but these on the mainland are not so distinguishable, and it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible at the present day to determine just where the boundaries ran while Aboriginal civilisation was still intact.

This situation, particularly in regard to the northern, Wunambalic group, is thus quite different to the situation for the Nyulnyulan languages (see chapter 4), where the names used by speakers refer to definite tribal and linguistic units.

Capell (1940) distinguished these languages as Northern Kimberley prefixing languages with "multiple classification of nouns". They are called prefixing because in all of them there are pronominal prefixes to verbs that indicate the "subject" (doer) and also, if transitive, the "object" (done to) — for instance, the Ngarinyin verb *nganela* 'he

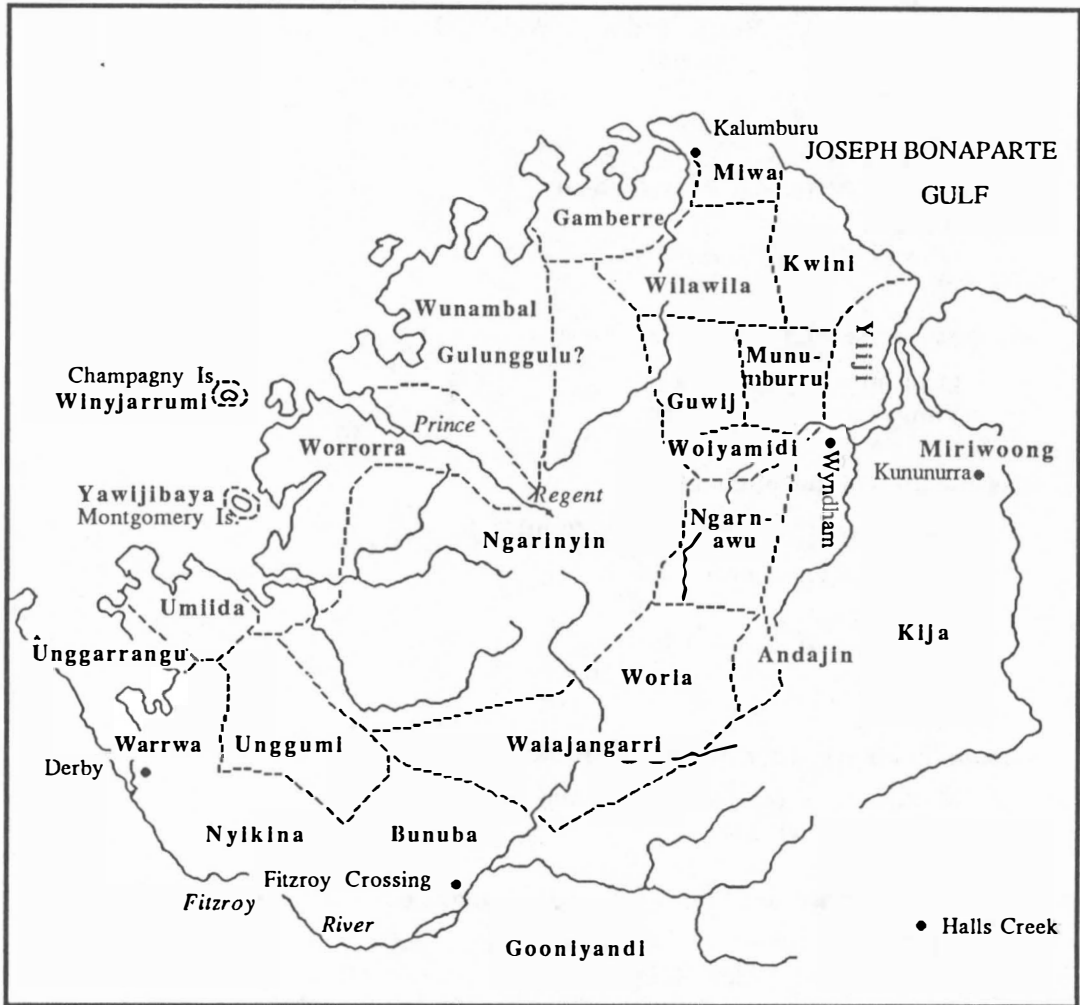
will hold me', *ngan* is a prefix indicating 'he (did it to) me'. Furthermore, in these languages some nouns take prefixes that indicate the owner of the thing. Nouns of this type include some, but not all body-parts. Again in Ngarinyin, *ngiyembularru* means 'my foot', the prefix *ngiye* indicating that the 'owner' is the speaker, whereas *nyembularru* means 'her foot', the prefix *nye* indicating 'hers'.

Capell's "multiple classification of nouns" refers to the fact that in all of these languages nouns belong to one of between four and six classes, depending on the language (Capell & Coate 1984:62). The variety of Wunambal studied by Vaszolyi, for instance, has five, whereas Worrorra has four classes (Love 1934:55). Noun classes are a bit like genders (see section 3.1), except that there are more of them, and they do not necessarily divide animate things according to whether they are male or female — although some noun classification systems, such as the Ngarinyin one, do this, or something very much like this. The class to which a noun belongs is not usually indicated in the form of the noun itself, but in the form of an adjective that modifies it, or of a pronoun referring to the thing. There is usually some semantic principle behind the classification of a noun, although it may not be very obvious to the non-speaker. The above remarks are illustrated by the following Ngarinyin data (see Rumsey 1982:37-41). This language has five classes, masculine, feminine, b-class (plural), m-class (neuter), and w-class (neuter). Almost all nouns referring to people are either masculine or feminine, according to gender, and plural if there is more than one; however, there are a few inanimates in the masculine or feminine class (e.g. *ngara* 'honey' is feminine and *garngi* 'moon' is masculine). The majority of nouns referring to inanimates belong to one of the neuter classes; the principles behind the placement in one rather than the other class are not clear (Rumsey 1982:37, 39). Class membership of a noun shows up in the form of an adjective or determiner, as illustrated in:

<i>yila jirri</i> child he	because <i>yila</i> 'child' refers here to a boy, it is masculine
<i>marangi nyindi</i> sun she	<i>marangi</i> 'sun' is feminine
<i>wiyila birri</i> young man they	<i>wiyila</i> 'young men' is plural
<i>dambun mindi</i> camp it (m-class)	<i>dambun</i> 'camp' is m-class
<i>ngurrul di</i> tree it (w-class)	<i>ngurrul</i> 'tree' is w-class

References:

- Berndt, R. 1959. The concept of 'the tribe' in the Western Desert of Australia. *Oceania* 30:81-107.
- Love, J.R.B. 1934. Grammatical structure of the Worora language of north-western Australia. MA thesis, University of Adelaide. AIAS MF 25.
- Miller, W.R. 1971. Dialect differentiation in the Western Desert language. *Anthropological Forum* 3/1:61-78.
- Rumsey, A. 1982. *An intra-sentence grammar of Ungarinjin, north-western Australia*. PL, B-86.



Map 6: *Traditional locations of the Worroran languages*

5.2 Worrorra / Worrora / Worora

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Worora (AIAS, Black, Black & Walsh, Capell, Coate, Love, Lucich, Moyle,
Oates & Oates, Worms)
Wo`rora (Love)
Worrara (Thurkle)
Worrora (Love)
Worrorra (Hudson & McConvell)
Wurara
Wurora (Oates, Vaszolyi)
Wurura

Variants of the language name:

Maialnga
Yangibaia

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Worrorric group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K17
Oates 1973: 47.1
Capell: K20

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly in Mowanjum Community, Derby.
Vaszolyi — 150-200

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

J.R.B. Love, 1920s to 1930s, mainly at Kunmunya
Arthur Capell, 1930s, Kunmunya
Howard Coate, since 1930s, mainly at Derby, but also other locations in the
Northern Kimberley, including Kunmunya.
Peter Lucich, 1970s, Mowanjum
Michael Silverstein, 1975-6, mainly at Mowanjum

5 Practical orthography:

In the 1920s Love developed an orthography for use in his linguistic writings, and for his Bible translations. This was not a strictly phonemic system (for example, it did not distinguish retroflexion (which is phonemically distinctive), but distinguished voicing of stops, and more vowels than necessary). However, the major difficulty with this script was that it used too many diacritics (the majority of which have been omitted from the published texts of his Bible translations). Although Love provided some literacy training to Worrorra speakers in this system, no one is a fully 'fluent' user today.

More recently, Coate has used his Ngarinyin orthography in some Worrorra primers, and a slight variant of this system has been proposed (in Anon, nd), which uses *y*, *ee* and *oo* instead of the Ngarinyin *j*, *e* and *o* respectively. Neither of these orthographies appears to have been widely used.

6 Word lists:

Blundell (1976a, 1976b), Capell (1940), Love (1933-39, 193-, nd a, nd b), Thurkle (nd), Worms (1957)

7 Textual material:

Bible (1943a, 1943b), Love (nd a), Lucich (1968, 1969), Mowaljarlai (1982), Moyle (1968), Utemorrhah (1975, 1979), Woolagoodja (1975)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Love (1931-1932, 1932, 1934, 1938, 1941, 1945, nd b); Capell & Coate (1984) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Anon. nd a. Worora spelling. 10pp. typescript.

Anon. nd b. Grammar and vocabulary of the Worrora tribe. 2 volumes. manuscript. AIAS.

Bible. 1943a. *New Testament - Mark. Worora. Wullunnu-wunia Mark nunya*. Revised edition. Perth: British and Foreign Bible Society.

Bible. 1943b. *New Testament - Luke. Worora. Wullunnu-wunia Luke nunya*. Perth: British and Foreign Bible Society.

Blundell, V.J. 1976a. A dictionary of Ngarinyin terms for material culture, environmental features and related items, with Worora equivalents. [With terms recorded by Petri.] v+40pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 506. (A1;B5).

_____. 1976b. A dictionary of Worora terms for material culture, environmental features and related items, with Ngarinyin equivalents. [With terms recorded by Love.] vi+69pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 507. (A1;B5).

Capell, A. 1939. The languages of the northern Kimberley division, W.A. *Mankind* 2:169-175.

_____. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1949. The concept of ownership in the languages of Australia and the Pacific. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 5:169-189.

_____. 1972. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.

Capell, A. & A.P. Elkin 1937. The languages of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 8:216-245.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C69.

Dixon, R.M.W. 1968. Noun classes. *Lingua* 21:104-125.

Elkin, A.P. 1963. Aboriginal languages and assimilation. *Oceania* 34:147-154.

- Love, J.R.B. 1927-1940. [Notes on the Worora people of the Kimberleys, W.A.] 187pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 829. (A1;B1).
- _____. 1931-1932. An introduction to the Worrora language. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*. 17:53-69; 18:13-22.
- _____. 1932. [Worora grammar.] 109pp. manuscript. AIAS.
- _____. 1933-1939. A bird calendar of Kunmunya, 1933: and some odd native notes 1933-1939. lv+183pp. manuscript. AIAS.
- _____. 1934. Grammatical structure of the Worora language of north-western Australia. MA thesis, University of Adelaide. AIAS MF 25.
- _____. 1935. Mythology, totemism, and religion of the Worora tribe of North-West Australia. *Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science. Report* 22:222-231.
- _____. 1936. *Stone age bushmen of today*. London: Blackie.
- _____. 1938. An outline of Worora grammar. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 112-124. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 193-. English - Worora vocabulary. 126pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 17b.
- _____. 1941. A view of the Worora language. *Mankind* 3:33-34.
- _____. 1945. The pronoun in Worora and Pitjantjatjara. *Oceania* 16:70-78.
- _____. 1978. Worora kinship gestures. In D.J. Umiker-Sebeok & T.A. Sebeok, eds *Aboriginal sign languages of the Americas and Australia*, volume 2, 403-405. New York: Plenum Press.
- _____. nd a. [Worora - English vocabulary and four Worora stories with translations.] Various pagings. manuscript. AIAS Ms 17a.
- _____. nd b. Worrora grammar and vocabulary. 2 vols. manuscript. AIAS.
- Lucich, P. 1968. Children's stories from the Worora. [Draft]. vi+127pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 62. (A2;B1).
- _____. 1969. *Children's stories from the Worora*. Canberra: AIAS.
- Mowaljarlai, D. 1982. Walungari and Wurrnganjen songs: Ngarinyin, Wunambul and Worora initiation songs for boys. 64pp. typescript. Transcripts prepared by M. Langton. AIAS Ms 1789.
- Moyle, A.M. 1968. *Songs from the Kimberleys*. Companion booklet for a 12-inch LP disk, Catalogue number AIAS/13. Canberra: AIAS.
- Street, C.S. & L. Street 1972. Report on the survey of languages in the West Kimberleys, W.A. 9pp. typescript. AIAS (A2;B1).
- Thurkle, H.E. nd. Vocabulary of the Worrora language. 8pp. typescript.
- Utemorrhah, D. 1975. Mary's plea. *Identity* 2:27.
- _____. 1979. The cry of our ancestors. In H. Weller, ed. *North of the 26th: a collection of writings, paintings, drawings and photographs from the Kimberley, Pilbara and Gascoyne regions*, 177-181. Perth: The Nine Club. (Includes two short song texts in Worrora.)
- Vaszolyi, E.G. 1973. Notes on the Aboriginal language situation in the Kimberleys, W.A. 24pp. typescript. AIAS. (A1;B5).
- Woolagoodja, S. 1975. Aboriginal poem. [Translated by M. Silverstein.] Sydney: Aboriginal Arts Board. Cover title: Lalai dreamtime.
- Worms, E.A. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

None. However, moves have been afoot for some time in Mowanjum Community to start a language programme, and the Derby High School has been approached. A language maintenance or language revival programme would be suitable.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

A couple of primers were produced by Howard Coate in the 1960s; however no further details are available concerning these materials.

Anon. nd. *Worora spelling*. 10pp. typescript.

5.3 Umiida / Umida

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Oomida (Hudson & McConvell)
 Umida (Black, Black & Walsh, Capell & Coate, Oates)
 Umi:da (Coate, Oates & Oates)
 Wumide (Vaszolyi)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorrnan family, Worrorrnic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
 Oates 1973: 47.4
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There is said to be one speaker in Mowanjum.
 Capell & Coate (1984) — virtually extinct
 Vaszolyi (1973) — extinct

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Coate has recorded a fair amount of information on the language on a part time basis, in Derby, mainly in the 1960s.

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

Coate (nd a)

7 Textual material:

Coate (nd b)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Coate (nd a) and Capell & Coate (1984) contain some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

Coate, H.H.J. nd a. Umida. [Grammatical notes on Umida]. 8pp. typescript.

____ . nd b. Umida language: Sam Wulugudja. [Text in Umida (and Unggarrangu?)]. 9pp. typescript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.4 Unggarrangu

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Oongarrangoo (Hudson & McConvell)
 Unggarangi (Black, Black & Walsh, Capell & Coate, Oates & Oates)
 Uṅgaranji (Coate)
 Uṅgaran̄i (Coate)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
 Oates 1973: 47.5 (Oates & Oates: 20Kr)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There is reportedly at least one speaker in Mowanjum.
 Capell & Coate (1984) — virtually extinct

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

Coate (nd)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

Coate, H.H.J. nd. Umida language: Sam Wulugudja. [Text in Umida (and Unggarrangu?)]. 9pp. typescript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.5 Unggumi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Oonggoomi (Hudson & McConvell)
 Ungami
 Unggumi (AIAS, Capell, Capell & Coate, Black, Black & Walsh, Oates & Oates, O'Grady)
 Unggumi (Capell, Coate)
 Wongkami
 Wongkomi (AIAS)
 Wungami (Robinson)
 Wunggumi (Oates, Vaszolyi)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Worrorric group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K14
 Oates 1973: 47.3
 Capell: K18

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

There is one remaining full speaker, and a number of part speakers, living in Derby.
 McGregor — 1 speaker
 Rumsey (pers.comm.) — 1 speaker
 Vaszolyi — extinct

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, late 1930s, Derby region
 Howard Coate, at various intervals since 1930s, in Derby region
 Alan Rumsey, 1984, Derby
 William McGregor, 1985 onwards, Derby

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940, nd), Coate (nd a)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972a), Coate (nd b); Rumsey and McGregor have collected some texts, none of which have been published.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1939. The languages of the northern Kimberley division, W.A. *Mankind* 2:169-175.

_____. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1960. Language and world view in the northern Kimberley, Western Australia. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology*. 16:1-14.

_____. 1972a. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.

_____. 1972b. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.

_____. nd. Unggumi vocabulary, parts 1, 2, & 3. 26, 12, 24 pp. typescript.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

Coate, H.H.J. nd a. Unggumi vocabulary. np. typescript.

_____. nd b. Conception to death. [An Unggumi text]. 4pp. typescript.

McGregor, W. 1985. [Field notes on Unggumi.] manuscript.

_____. 1987. [Field notes on Unggumi.] manuscript.

Rumsey, A. 1984. [Field notes on Unggumi.] manuscript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.6 Winjarumi / Windjarumi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Windjarumi (Black, Black & Walsh, Capell & Coate)
Winjaroomi (Hudson & McConvell)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorrnan family, Worrorrnic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
Oates 1973: (not included) (Oates & Oates: 21Kr)
Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Presumably extinct.
Capell & Coate (1984) — 1 speaker

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*.
PL, C-69.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.7 Yawijibaya / Jawdjibara

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Jaudjibara (Coate)
 Jawdjibaia (Love)
 Jawdjibara (Capell & Coate)
 Yaudjibara (Oates & Oates, Oates)
 Yaudjibaia (Tindale)
 Yawjibara (Hudson & McConvell)

Alternative names:

Jawadjag (Coate)
 Winjawindjagu (Coate)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Worroric group

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
 Oates 1973: 47.6 (Oates & Oates: 23Kr)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Traditionally of the Montgomery Islands; now extinct (the last full speaker died in early 1987), although there remain some part speakers, and a few Worrorra people who can understand the language.
 Capell & Coate (1984) — extinct

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

J.R.B. Love did a little work on the language in late 1910s to mid 1920s, at Kunmunya.
 Howard Coate has recorded some information on the language at irregular intervals over the past twenty or so years, in Derby.
 William McGregor, early 1987, in Derby

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

Coate (nd), Coate & McGregor (1987)

7 Textual material:

None published; Coate has recorded and transcribed some lengthy texts.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Coate & McGregor (1987); Capell & Coate (1984) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

Coate, H.H.J. nd. Jaudjibara (Winjawindjagu). 8pp. typescript.

Coate, H.H.J. & McGregor, W. 1987. Yawijibaya, a dead language. typescript.

Love, J.R.B. 1927-1940. [Notes on the Worora people of the Kimberleys, W.A.] 187pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 829. (A1;B1).

McGregor, W. 1987. [Fieldnotes on Yawijibaya.] manuscript.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.8 Ngarinyin / Ungarinyin / Ngarinjin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ngarinjin (AIAS, Black, Black & Walsh, Capell, Coate & Oates, Oates)
 Ngarinyin (Hudson & McConvell)
 Ungarinjin (Rumsey)
 Ungarinyin (O'Grady, Oates & Oates)

Dialects:

Molyamidi
 Wol'jamidi
 Yamandil

Capell (1963) claims that Ngarinyin is the name given to the western dialect. According to Rumsey (1982:vii), the name of the language is Ungarinyin, Ngarinyin being the name of the people. The shorter form Ngarinyin, however, seems to have gained currency.

Coate & Oates (1970) also identify Munumburu, Wilawila and Kuwij as dialects, while Rumsey suggests that Worla and Walaja are dialects.

2 Classification of the language:

Worrوران family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K18
 Oates 1973: 46.1a
 Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly in Mowanjum community (Rumsey 1982:vii), also Gibb River, and Mt Elizabeth Station (Oates 1975:52).

Oates — 80, 60 at Mt Elizabeth Station, 20 at Gibb River.

Street — 80 speakers elsewhere.

Rumsey (1987) — about 200 speakers

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, from early 1930s, Derby and properties from there to Gibb River

Howard Coate, from 1930s to present, mainly at Derby and nearby properties

Alan Rumsey, from mid 1970s, mainly at Derby

5 Practical orthography:

Coate developed an orthography which used the voiced series of stops; the symbol ŋ for *ng*; *j* instead of *y*; *dj*, *nj* and *lj* where this book uses *j*, *ny*, and *ly*; and dots under the letters to indicate retroflexion. This system has apparently been used by some native speakers of the language. It is also used in Rumsey's early works (e.g. Rumsey 1982). However,

more recently Rumsey has employed a standard North Kimberley orthography (see, for example, Muecke, Rumsey & Wirrunmarra 1985), which dispenses with the diacritics and special letters.

6 Word lists:

Blundell (1976a, 1976b), Capell (1940), Capell & Elkin (1937), Coate (1947, 1968), Coate & Elkin (1974), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Summer Institute of Linguistics (1971a, 1971b, 1971c), Peile (nd), Worms (1944), Rumsey (1981, 1984 (for kin terms)), Scheffler (1984 (for kin terms)), Street (1972)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972a), Coate (1966a, 1970), Mowaljarlai (1982)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1940), Coate & Oates (1970), Rumsey (1978, 1982)

9 Material available on the language:

Blundell, V.J. 1976a. A dictionary of Ngarinjin terms for material culture, environmental features and related items, with Worora equivalents. [With terms recorded by Petri.] v+40pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 506. (A1;B5).

_____. 1976b. A dictionary of Worora terms for material culture, environmental features and related items, with Ngarinjin equivalents. [With terms recorded by Love.] vi+69pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 507. (A1;B5).

Capell, A. 1939. The languages of the Northern Kimberley division, W.A. *Mankind* 2:169-175.

_____. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1949. The concept of ownership in the languages of Australia and the Pacific. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 5:169-189.

_____. 1960. Language and world view in the Northern Kimberley, Western Australia. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 16:1-14.

_____. 1962. Aborigines: languages. In *Australian encyclopaedia*, vol 1, 21-28. Sydney: Grolier.

_____. 1971. Report on Ngarinjin comparative work. 2pp. typescript. AIAS.

_____. 1972a. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.

_____. 1972b. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.

_____. 1976a. Rapporteur's introduction and summary. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 615-625. Canberra: AIAS.

_____. 1976b. Simple and compound verbs: conjugation by auxiliaries in Australian verbal systems: Ngarinjin. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 625-629. Canberra: AIAS.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

- Capell, A. & A.P. Elkin 1937. The languages of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 8:216-245.
- Coate, H.H.J. 1947. Birds [Ngarinjin vocabulary]. 3pp. typescript. AIAS pA3 10. (A3a;B1).
- _____. 194-. [Ngarinjin verbs.] 55pp. manuscript. AIAS (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1966a. The Rai and the third eye: north-west Australian beliefs. *Oceania* 37:93-123.
- _____. 1966b. Report [to AIAS] on linguistic work northwest Australia 18.12.1965. 4pp. typescript. AIAS Doc 66/323.
- _____. 1967? Notes on 3 dead languages. typescript. AIAS pA3 12. (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1968. Interim report [to AIAS]. March 1968. 1p. manuscript. AIAS Doc. 68/687.
- _____. 1970. *Ngarinjin: stress and intonation*. (Tape transcription series, 1) Canberra: AIAS.
- Coate, H.H.J. & A.P. Elkin 1974. *Ngarinjin-English dictionary*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 16. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Coate, H.H.J. & L. Oates 1970. *A grammar of Ngarinjin, Western Australia*. Canberra: AIAS.
- Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre*. Broome: KLRC.
- Love, J.R.B. 1930-1931. An introduction to the Worrora language. *Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia*. 17:53-69, 18:13-22.
- Mowaljarlai, D. nd. Walungari and Wurrnganjen songs: Ngarinyin, Wunambul and Worora initiation songs for boys. Transcripts prepared by M. Langton. typescript. AIAS Ms 1789.
- Muecke, S, A. Rumsey & B. Wirrunmarra 1985. Pigeon the outlaw: history as texts. *Aboriginal History* 9:81-100.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Peile, A.R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.
- Rumsey, A.L. 1978. A grammar of Ungarinjin with special reference to the structure of discourse. PhD thesis, University of Chicago. AIAS Ms 1176. (A1;B1).
- _____. 1979. Lative and translative in Ungarinjin. 2pp. manuscript. Handout for paper delivered to Australian Linguistic Society Conference, Newcastle. AIAS Ms 1307 (17). (A1;B3).
- _____. 1981. Kinship and context among the Ungarinyin. *Oceania* 51:181-192.
- _____. 1982. *An intra-sentence grammar of Ungarinjin, north-western Australia*. PL, B-86.
- _____. 1984. Meaning and use in Ngarinyin kin classification: a rejoinder to Scheffler. *Oceania* 54:323-331.
- _____. 1987. Lative and translative in Ungarinyin. In D. Laycock & W. Winter, eds *A world of language: papers presented to Professor S.A. Wurm on his 65th birthday*, 603-611. PL, C-100.
- Scheffler, H.W. 1984. Meaning and use in Ngarinyin kin classification. *Oceania* 54:310-322.
- Street, C.S. 1972. [Ngarinjin word list.] 11pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2384. (A2;B1).
- Street, C.S. & L. Street, 1972. Report on the survey of languages in the west Kimberleys, W.A. 9pp. typescript. AIAS (A2;B1).

- Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971a. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Nganau language. AIAS tapes A2183,2184,2186,2187. 18pp. AIAS.
- _____. 1971b. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Ngarinyin language. AIAS tape A2189. AIAS pMs 1805.
- _____. 1971c. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Yeidji language. AIAS tape A2190. 5,2pp. typescript. AIAS.
- Testart, A. 1977. Moieties, genders and noun classes in Australia. *Mankind* 11:52-54.
- Vaszolyi, E. 1970. Report [to AIAS] on research work in anthropological linguistics during the period June 1st - September 1st, 1970. 2pp. typescript. AIAS.
- _____. 1973. Notes on the Aboriginal language situation in the Kimberleys, W.A. 24pp. typescript. AIAS (A1;B5).
- Wolff, H. 1938. Nachrichten von der 2 Frobenius Expedition in Nordwest-Australien. *Paideuma* 1:89-99.
- Worms, E.A. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.

10 Language programme:

Mowanjum Community have asked for a community school (1977), but this was refused by the Education Department. They now run language classes in the community in Worrora, Ngarinyin, and Wunambal. A language maintenance or revival programme would be suitable.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

Mowaljarlai, D. nd. Walungari and Wurrnganjen songs: Ngarinyin, Wunambul and Worora initiation songs for boys. Transcripts prepared by M. Langton. typescript. AIAS Ms 1789.

5.9 Ngarnawu / Nganaw

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ngarnawoo (Hudson & McConvell)
Nganaw (Black & Walsh)
Nganau (Black)
Ngana(w)u (Oates)

2 Classification of the language:

Worroran family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS:
Oates 1973: 46.4
Capell:

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

SIL (1971)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey:
Nganau language. AIAS tapes A2183,2184,2186,2187. 18pp. AIAS pMs 1804.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.10 Andajin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Andajin (Hudson & McConvell)
Andidja (AIAS, Oates & Oates)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family

Identification codes:

AIAS: K23
Oates 1973: (not included) (Oates & Oates 1970: 3Kr)
Capell: K8

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Unknown

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

None known

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Nothing known

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.11 Wolyamidi / Woljamidi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Wolyamidi (Hudson & McConvell, O'Grady, Oates & Oates, Black, Black & Walsh)
 Woljamidi (Capell, Coate)
 Woldjamidi (AIAS)
 Wol'jamidi (AIAS)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorrnan family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K26
 Oates 1973: 46.3b
 Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940); Capell & Coate (1984) contains some kin terms.

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. 1972a. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 1972b. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate, 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*.
PL, C-69.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.12 Walajangarri / Waladjangari

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Waladjangari (AIAS, Black, Black & Walsh, Capell & Coate)

It is likely that this is an alternative name for Worla(ja) (see next section), presumably with the addition of the suffix *-ngarri*, meaning 'with' or 'having'. Here Walajangarri and Worla(ja) are given separate sections because they are treated as different in the AIAS tribal index. (See also section 3.7 on Doolboong vs. Doolboongarri.)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K24

Oates 1973: 46.3d

Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly in Wyndham and surrounding stations and communities, including Fork Creek, and Oombulgari. No estimates of numbers of speakers are known.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains a list of kin terms.

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972a)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1972a. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. *Oceania Linguistic Monographs*, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.

_____. 1972b. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate, 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.13 Worla(ja) / Wula / Ola

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ola (Tindale, Black, Black & Walsh)
 Wula (AIAS, SIL)
 Wulu (Oates & Oates)
 Woorla(ja) (Hudson & McConvell)

It is likely that this is an alternative name for Walajangarri (see previous section), which presumably has the suffix *-ngarri* meaning 'with' or 'having' attached. Here Worla(ja) and Walajangarri are given separate sections because they are treated as different in the AIAS tribal index. (See also section 3.7 on Doolboong vs. Doolboongarri.)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrوران family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K43
 Oates 1973: (not included) (Oates & Oates 1970: 7Kr)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly in Wyndham and surrounding stations and communities, including Fork Creek, and Oombulgari. No estimates known of number of speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Hudson & McConvell (1984), SIL (1971)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Wula language. AIAS tapes A2184,2185.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.14 Guwuj / Guwidj

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Guwidj (AIAS, Capell, Capell & Coate, Coate & Oates, Oates)
 Guidj (Black, Black & Walsh, O'Grady, Oates & Oates)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K19
 Oates 1973: 46.2b
 Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains a list of kin terms.

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1972. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.
 Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.15 Munumburru

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Munumburu (AIAS, Capell, Black, Black & Walsh, Oates & Oates)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Ungarinyinic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K25

Oates 1973: 46.2a

Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940); Capell & Coate (1984) contains a list of kin terms.

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.16 Wilawila

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Wilawila (Black, Black & Walsh, Capell, Capell & Coate)
 Wila-wila (AIAS)
 Wila-Wila (Oates, Oates & Oates SIL)
 'Wila'Wila (Tindale)

2 Classification of the language:

Worroran family, Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K35
 Oates 1973: 46.1b
 Capell: K15

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None; North Kimberley orthography would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

SIL (1971)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.
 Glasgow, D.I., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript. AIAS.
 Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Wila Wila language. AIAS tapes A2185,2186. AIAS pMs 1759.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.17 Wunambal / Wunambul

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Wunambal (AIAS, Capell, Love, Oates, Oates & Oates, O'Grady, SIL, Vaszolyi, Worms)
 Unambal (Hernandez, Lommel, Worms)
 Wumnabal
 Wunambullu (Love)
 Wunumabal (Raa & Woenne)
 Woonambal (KLS)
 Wunambul (Mawaljarlai)

It seems likely that the Wenambal on Tindale's tribal map is in fact Wunambal. It may be a mishearing on Tindale's part. Although he gives Wenambal and Wunambal different and geographically widely separated traditional locations, this may be due to the fact that in such a complex dialectal situation, as described in section 5.1, speakers might alternatively claim to speak Wunambal or to use one of the more specific variety names.

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family, Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K22
 Oates 1973: 48.1
 Capell: K21

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly Mowanjum and Kalumburu; some at Wyndham.
 Oates (quoting Vaszolyi) — at least 200 speakers, though many are second language speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Howard Coate, irregularly since 1930s, mainly at Derby
 Eric Vasse (formerly Vaszolyi), since early 1970s, Derby

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940, 1941), Capell & Coate (1984), Coate (1948), Hudson & McConvell (1984), Raa & Woenne (1973), Summer Institute of Linguistics (1971a, 1971b), Vaszolyi (1972-1973), Worms (1957)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1972), Capell & Coate (1984), Crawford (1969), Mowaljarli (1982), Lommel (1952)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1941); Vaszolyi (1976a, 1976b, 1976c) contain grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

- Capell, A. 1937. The languages of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 8:216-245.
- _____. 1939. The languages of the Northern Kimberley division, W.A. *Mankind* 2:169-175.
- _____. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. 1941. Notes on the Wunambal language. *Oceania* 11:295-308.
- _____. 1972. *Cave painting myths: northern Kimberley*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 18. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.
- Coate, H. H.J. 1948. English - Wunambal dictionary. 89pp. manuscript. AIAS pA3 13. (A3a;B1).
- Crawford, I.M. 1969. Late prehistoric changes in Aboriginal cultures in Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, University of London.
- Lommel, A. 1952. *Die Unambal: ein Stamm in Nordwest-Australien*. Hamburg: Museum für Völkerkunde.
- Love, J.R.B. 1934. Grammatical structure of the Worora language of North-Western Australia. MA thesis, University of Adelaide.
- Mowaljarlai, D. 1982. Walungari and Wurrnganjen songs: Ngarinyin, Wunambal and Worora initiation songs for boys. Transcripts prepared by M. Langton. 64pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 1789.
- Raa, E. ten & S.T. Woenne 1973. Research dictionary of the Western Desert language of Australia, Part I: vernacular-English. Processed Wunumbal data. 30pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1438. (A1;B4).
- Street, C.S. & L. Street 1972. Report on the survey of languages in the West Kimberleys, W.A. 9pp. typescript. AIAS (A2;B1).
- Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971a. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys: Wunambal language. AIAS tapes A2176,2188. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1763, 1764.
- _____. 1971b. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Wunambal language. AIAS tapes A2180,2181. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS.
- Vaszolyi, E. 1970. Report [to AIAS] on research work in anthropological linguistics during the period June 1st - September 1st, 1970. 2pp. typescript. AIAS.
- _____. 1972-1973. Wunambal language data. 3 vols. typescript. AIAS Ms 425.
- _____. 1973. Notes on the Aboriginal language situation in the Kimberleys, W.A. 24pp. typescript. AIAS (A1;B5).
- _____. 1973? Phonology: the phonemes of Wunambal. 68pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 715.

- _____. 1976a. The derivational affix 'having': Wunambal. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 282-285. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976b. The bivalent suffix -ku: Wunambal. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 424-427. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976c. Simple and compound verbs: conjugation by auxiliaries in Australian verbal systems; Wunambal. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 629-646. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1979. Kimberley languages: past and present. In R.M. Berndt & C.H. Berndt, eds *Aborigines of the West: their past and their present*, 252-260. Nedlands: University of Western Australia Press.
- Worms, A.E. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

Language learning programmes have been started in Wunambal on a number of occasions in Mowanjum community, but have usually been of fairly short duration. In a recent programme, begun in 1984, older speakers told stories to the children, and a small amount of literacy was taught. A language maintenance or revival programme would be suitable.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.18 Gamberre / Gambre

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gambere (Hudson & McConvell)
 Gambera (Oates, Vaszolyi, SIL)
 Gambre (AIAS, Capell, Oates & Oates, O'Grady, Coate, Crawford)
 Gamgre
 Guwan
 Kambera (Hernandez)
 Kambre (Love)
 'Kambure (Tindale)

2 Classification of the language:

Worroran family, Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K39
 Oates 1973: 48.2
 Capell: K7

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Kalumburu Mission and Wyndham
 Oates — 6 old people

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Capell & Coate (1984), SIL (1971)

7 Textual material:

Crawford (1969)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some information.

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia.
Oceania 10:241-272, 404-433.

- _____. 1972. The languages of the northern Kimberley, W.A.: some structural principles. *Oceania* 43:54-65.
- Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.
- Crawford, I.M. 1969. Late prehistoric changes in Aboriginal cultures in Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, University of London.
- Glasgow, D.I., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript. AIAS.
- Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Gambera. AIAS tapes A2188,2189. AIAS pMs 1800.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.19 Kwini / Kunan / Gunin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ginan (Capell & Coate)
 Goonan (Hudson & McConvell)
 Guna
 Gunan (Capell)
 Gunin (Black, Black & Walsh, Oates, SIL, Lucich, Vaszolyi)
 Kunan (Taylor)

 Cuini
 Gwini
 Kuini (Perez)
 Kuwiyini (Taylor)
 Kwini (Love)
 Kwiini (Taylor)
 Kwiyni (Taylor)

 Pela?

 Kalumburu
 Wirngir

According to Oates (1975:57), Kunan is the name of the language or dialect, Kwini being the name of the people. This is not to be confused with Gooniyandi (Gunian), spoken in the Fitzroy Crossing region.

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorrnan family, Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K36, K41
 Oates 1973: 48.1b
 Capell: K7

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Kalumburu, Wyndham
 Oates & Oates (1970) — at least 50 adults at Kalumburu Mission speak Kwini as their first language

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, during the late 1930s

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (nd, 1940), Crawford (1982), Gil (1934a,), Peile (nd), SIL (1971)

7 Textual material:

Gil (1934b, 1934c)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None; Capell & Coate (1984) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

- Capell, A. 1939. The languages of the Northern Kimberley Division, W.A.. *Mankind* 2:169-175.
- _____. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. nd. Gwini-English vocabulary. 32pp. typescript. AIAS.
- Capell, A. & H.H.J. Coate 1984. *Comparative studies in northern Kimberley languages*. PL, C-69.
- Crawford, I.M. 1982. *Traditional Aboriginal plant resources in the Kalumburu area: aspects in ethno-economics*. Perth: Western Australian Museum.
- Gil, T. 1934a. A dictionary of the Pela language, used by the natives of the coastal regions of East Kimberley in W.A. typescript. AIAS MF 87. (A1;B5).
- _____. 1934b. A concise catechism of Christian doctrine; written in the "Pela" language. 11pp. typescript. AIAS MF 87. (A1;B5).
- _____. 1937c. Translation into Pela of "Short life of our lord". manuscript.
- Glasgow, D.I., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript.
- Peile, A.R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.
- Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Kunin language. AIAS tapes A2177,2189. 18pp. AIAS pMs 1802.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.20 Gulunggulu

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gooloongooloo (Hudson & McConvell)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorrnan family, subgroup unknown, but possibly Wunambalic

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)

Oates 73: (not included)

Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Not known for certain; possibly one or two speakers remain. One is said to live in Mowanjum (Derby).

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Nothing known

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.21 Miwa / Bagu

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Miwa (Capell, Black, Oates & Oates, Hudson & McConvell, Love, Lucich, Hernandez, Vaszolyi)

Miwi (Oates)

Bagu (Oates & Oates, Black, Oates)

Ba:gu (Capell)

Pela (Oates, Oates & Oates)

According to Vaszolyi, (quoted in Oates) Bagu is a geographical name, denoting the location of the old Roman Catholic Mission, called Pago on the maps.

2 Classification of the language:

Worroran family, Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K44

Oates 1973: 48.1c, 48.3a (Oates & Oates 1970: 48.3a)

Capell: K7

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Oates 1973 — 4 speakers remaining

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940). According to Oates & Oates (1970), Coate has collected a 2,500 word dictionary, and Lucich has 400-600 words and phrases.

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia.
Oceania 10:241-272, 404-433.

Glasgow, D.I., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of
languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript. AIAS.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

5.22 Yiji / Yeidji / Jeidji

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Jeidji (AIAS, Oates & Oates, Oates)
 'Jeidji (Tindale)
 Jeithi
 Yeeji (KLS)
 Yeidji (Black, Black & Walsh, Kaberry)
 Yeithi
 'Ye'dji (SIL)
 Bugay (SIL)
 Forrest River (Capell)

2 Classification of the language:

Worrorran family; Wunambalic group

Identification codes:

AIAS: K32
 Oates 1973: 48.1a (Oates & Oates 1970: 8Kr)
 Capell: K8

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Wyndham area
 Glasgow *et al.* — up to 500 speakers (late 1960s)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

Kaberry (1937), Summer Institute of Linguistics (1971a, 1971b, 1971c, 1971d)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Glasgow, D.I., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 656.

Kaberry, P.M. 1937. Notes on the languages of east Kimberley, north-west Australia. *Oceania* 8:90-103.

Summer Institute of Linguistics. 1971a. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Bugay language. AIAS tapes A2179,2182,2189,2190,2191. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1798.

_____. 1971b. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Wumbulgari language. AIAS tape A2183. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1762.

_____. 1971c. AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: 'Ye'dji language. AIAS tapes A2177,2178,2180. 18pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1765.

_____. 1971d. [AIAS word list for N.E. Kimberleys survey: Yeidji language. AIAS tape A2190.] 5,2pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2112. (A2;).

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

Chapter 6

JAMINJUNGAN FAMILY

6.1 Preliminary remarks

The Jaminjungan (Djamindjungan) family is a small family of languages traditionally located in the Victoria River area of the north-western part of the Northern Territory, near the Western Australian border, and adjacent to the Jarrakan languages of the north-eastern Kimberley. The family consists of four languages; however, subgroups are not distinguished in the early surveys (O'Grady, Voegelin and Voegelin 1966:34). These languages are: Jaminjung, Ngaliwuru, Nungali, and Jilngali. Of these four languages, it seems that only Jaminjung is spoken in the Kimberley region, by a handful of Aborigines living in Kununurra.

Capell (1940) identified these languages as a distinct group, and classified them as Northern Territory prefixing languages without noun classification. Thus there are pronominal prefixes to the verb which indicate the "subject" (doer) and "object" (done to), but no genders for nouns — it seems however that at least one of the languages, namely Nungali, is multiple classifying and distinguishes four classes, although otherwise it is very similar to the three other members of the family (see Hodinott & Kofod 1976:397, and Black & Walsh forthcoming).

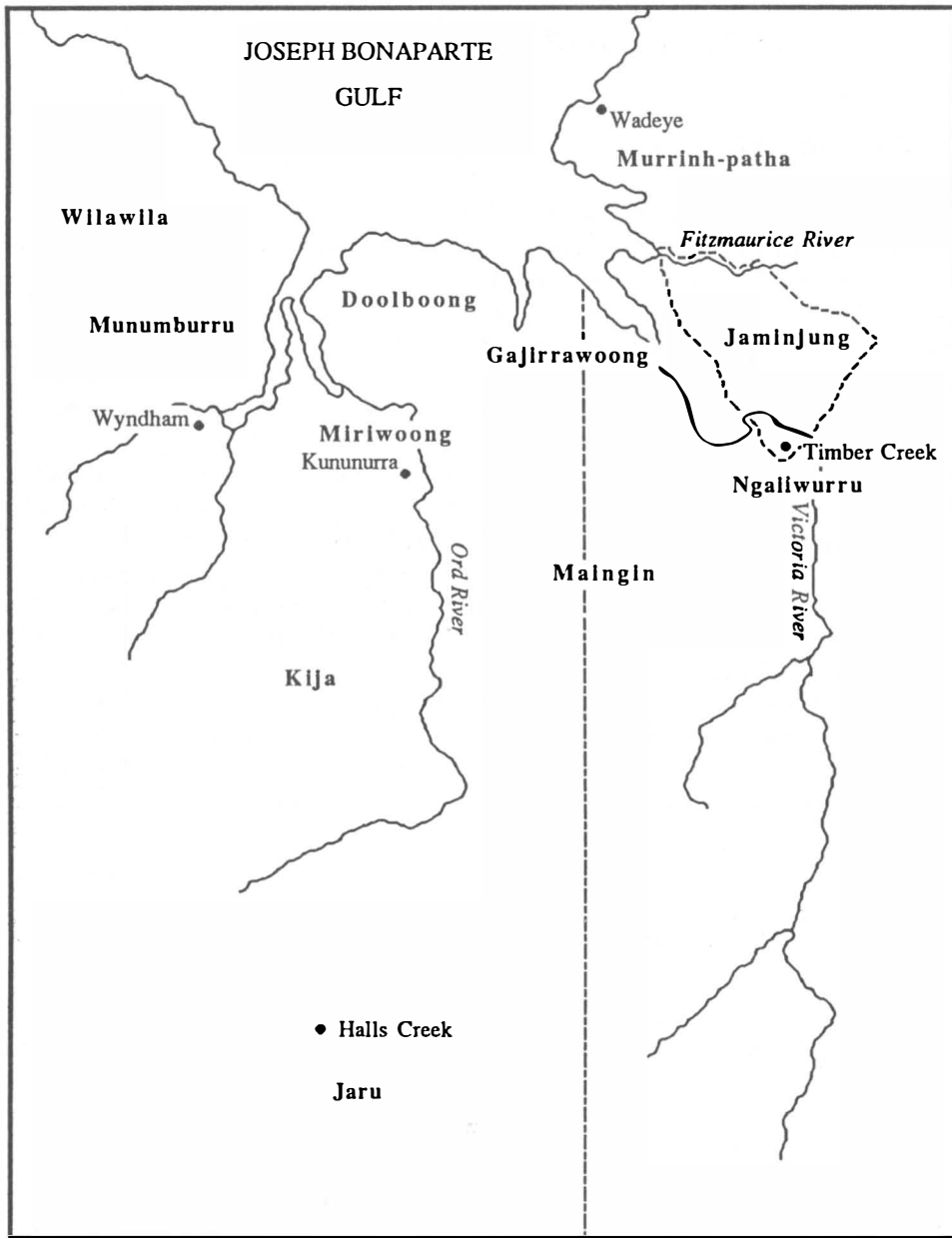
The Jaminjungan languages are ergative: that is, there is a suffix, *-ni* in Jaminjung and Ngaliwuru, which is attached to the "subject" of a transitive sentence (the doer of the deed), but not to the "subject" of an intransitive sentence, and means something like 'by' in the English sentence 'He was hit by the car'. The following Jaminjung example illustrates this:

mayi -ni gujugu -ni ganima nyanying malayi nuwina
man -ergative big -ergative he hit her proper woman his
'The big man hit his woman hard.' (from Hodinott & Kofod 1976:400)

Another important feature of these languages is that they distinguish simple and compound verbs, as do the majority of the Kimberley languages discussed in previous chapters. Simple verbs are those which, like *ganima* 'he hit her' in the example above, take inflections indicating the person and number of the "subject" and "object" (if transitive). In *ganima* 'he hit her', the prefix *gan* indicates 'he did to him or her'. Compound verbs consist of an invariant and uninflected preverb, followed by an inflected simple verb, as illustrated in *ngabulg wadam* 'he dives, he washes', where *ngabulg* means 'dive' or 'wash' and *wadam* means 'he falls'.

Reference:

Hoddinott, W.G. & F.M. Kofod 1976. Ergative, locative and instrumental case inflections: Djamindjungan. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 397-401. Canberra: AIAS.



Map 7: *Traditional location of Jaminjung*

6.2 Jaminjung / Djamindjung

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Djamadjong
 Djamundon
 Djamindjung (AIAS, Bolt, Black & Walsh, Capell, Cleverly, Hodinott, McConvell)
 Djamindjung (Capell)
 Jaminjang
 Jaminjoong (KLS, Waringarri Aboriginal Corporation)
 Tjamindjung
 Tjaminjun
 Tyamintjuṅ (Walsh)

Alternative names:

Murinyuwen

Murrinyuwen is the name by which the Murrinh-patha refer to Jaminjung.

2 Classification of the language:

Jaminjungan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: N18
 Oates 1973: 41A.1 (Oates & Oates 1970: 38.1)
 Capell: N18

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Timber Creek (NT), Port Keats (NT) and Kununurra.
 Black & Walsh — up to 30 speakers

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, late 1930s
 J. Cleverly, mid 1960s, Kununurra
 Michael Walsh, early 1970s, Port Keats

5 Practical orthography:

None currently in use. The Miriwoong variant of the North Kimberley orthography is being used, or recommended for use, in Kununurra, by the Waringarri Aboriginal Corporation.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940, nd), Cleverly (1968), Chadwick (1979), Leeding (1971)

7 Textual material:

Cleverly (1968)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Cleverly (1968)

9 Material available on the language:

- Bolt, J.E., J.R. Cleverly & W.G. Hodinott 1970. Pronominalization in Djamindjungan. In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 593-615. PL, C-13.
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. nd. Dictionaries of northern Australian languages. 267pp. typescript. [Arranged and typed by J. Trefry.] AIAS Ms 1399 (A1;B1).
- Chadwick, N. 1979. The West Barkly languages: an outline sketch. In S.A. Wurm, ed. *Australian linguistic studies*, 653-711. PL, C-54
- Cleverly, J.R. 1968. A preliminary study of the phonology and grammar of Djamindjung. MA thesis, University of New England. AIAS Ms 490.
- Glasgow, D., F.M. Hocking & W.L. Steiner nd. Report [to AIAS] on surveys of languages and dialects of the north-east Kimberleys. 9pp. typescript. AIAS.
- Hodinott, W.G. & F.M. Kofod 1976a. The bivalent suffix -ku: Djamindjungan. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 437-441. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976b. Ergative, locative and instrumental case inflections: Djamindjungan. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 397-401. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976c. Simple and compound verbs: conjugation by auxiliaries in Australian verbal systems; Djamindjungan. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 698-704. Canberra: AIAS.
- Leeding, V.J. 1971. Word lists: Djamindjung and Ngaliwuru. 13pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2268. (A2;B1).
- McConvell, P. 1985a. The origin of subsections in northern Australia. *Oceania* 56:1-33.
- _____. 1985b. Time perspective in Aboriginal Australian culture: two approaches to the origin of subsections. *Aboriginal History* 9:53-80.
- Street, C.S. 1973a. [Djamindjung, Murinyuwen, Ngaliwuru, and Karuman? ['karuman] word list]. 12pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2376. (A2;B1).
- _____. 1973b. A report on the survey of languages and dialects at Port Keats, N.T. 8pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2388. (A2;B1).
- Walsh, M.J. 1972. [Field notes: Djamindjung.] 116pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 399. (A1;B1).

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

Chapter 7

MURRINH-PATHAN FAMILY

7.1 Preliminary remarks

Alternatively called the Garaman family (Oates & Oates 1970), this is a family consisting of a single language, which falls into two or three dialects. The surveys of the 1960s and 1970s (including Oates & Oates 1970 and O'Grady, Voegelin & Voegelin 1966) list two languages in the family, Garama and Murrinh-Patha; however, the former is the Jaminjungan name for Murrinh-Patha, and is not a separate language (see next section).

The language was traditionally spoken in the Port Keats region of the Northern Territory, on the eastern side of the Joseph Bonaparte Gulf. However, there are now a number of speakers residing in Kununurra.

One of the most interesting things about this language is that, unlike all of the other languages covered in this book, it distinguishes between voiced and voiceless stop consonants. That is, *p* is distinct from *b*; *th* from *dh*; *t* from *d*; *rt* from *rd*; and *k* from *g*. In all the other languages of the Kimberley, there is no distinction between these sounds: that is, a word could be pronounced with the voiceless *p* or the voiced *b*, and this would not affect the meaning. One illustration of the contrast will suffice: *marta* means 'I will catch', whereas *marda* means 'abdomen'.

Another unusual feature of the language is its pronouns, of which there are no less than thirty one. These distinguish first person, second person and third person; singular (one), dual (two), paucal (a few) and plural (more than one) numbers. In the first person non-singular there is a distinction between inclusive (i.e. the hearer is included) and exclusive (the hearer is excluded). In addition, there are different forms in the dual and paucal for groups which contain all males vs. groups containing at least one female, and different forms for groups which consist of brothers and sisters (Street 1987:49). Thus for example *ngankunintha* means 'we two males excluding you (the hearer)', whereas *ngankungintha* means 'we two males including you (the hearer)'.

Murrinh-patha displays a phenomenon similar to the multiple classification of nouns found in the Worroran languages. It appears that there are ten classifiers, which are independent, free words; these precede the noun which they classify Street (1987:41). However, although they are normally used, the classifiers are in fact optional.

Like the Worroran family (and other Kimberley families discussed in chapters 2 to 5 above), Murrinh-Patha is a prefixing language. Pronominal prefixes to the verb indicate the person and number of the "subject" and "object" (in a transitive sentence); there are also tense prefixes. For example, the word *wurdanngithuk* means 'he sent me', and consists of a pronominal prefix *wurda* 'he', a tense prefix *n*, followed by another pronominal prefix *ngi* 'me'.

7.2 Murrinh-patha / Murinbada

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Murinbada (AIAS, Capell, Oates & Oates)
 Murinbata (Stanner, Street & Mollinjin, Capell, Wurm)
 Murinjbada (Oates, Walsh)
 Murinypata (Walsh)
 Murinypatha (Walsh)
 Murrinh-patha (Black)

Dialect names:

Murrinh-gurra
 Murrinh-diminin

The language name means 'good language', from *murrinh* 'language', and *patha* 'good'. The two dialect names, Murrinh-gurra and Murrinh-diminin, which refer to northern and southern dialects, mean respectively 'water language' and 'gravel language'. These terms allude to perceived speech qualities (Michael Walsh pers.comm.).

Alternative names:

Garama (Capell, AIAS)
 Karaman (Tindale)
 Linygugu
 Mariwuda (name used by Brinken speakers; see Oates 1973:41)

According to Black & Walsh (forthcoming), Garama is the Jaminjungan name for Murrinh-patha; Karaman is most likely a variant spelling of this. Linygugu is the Jaminjungan term for the Murrinh-gurra dialect; this term also means 'water language' in Jaminjung.

2 Classification of the language:

Murrinh-pathan family

Identification codes:

AIAS: N3
 Oates 1973: 41a (Oates & Oates 1970: 37.1, and 37.2)
 Capell: N61

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly Port Keats; there are a handful of speakers in Kununurra and the surrounding region.

Black and Walsh — upwards of 800 speakers in Port Keats

Milliken — 1000 speakers

Street — about 1100 speakers

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Michael Walsh, since early 1970s, Port Keats
 Chester and Lyn Street, from 1973, Port Keats

5 Practical orthography:

A practical orthography developed by Street is currently in use. This orthography is like the standard North Kimberley orthography, except that it uses *p*, *t* and *k*, in addition to *b*, *d* and *g*.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Street (1983, 1987), Street & Mollinjin (1981); according to Oates & Oates (1970:21), Stanner had an extensive unpublished vocabulary — however, this seems not to be the case, and the vocabulary is in fact quite small (Michael Walsh, pers.comm.).

7 Textual material:

Kulamburut & Walsh (1986), Walsh (1976a). Apparently Stanner had collected a number of myths and translations, which remain unpublished (Oates & Oates (1970:21), Michael Walsh, pers.comm.).

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Walsh (1976a)

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

Kulamburut, H.P. & M.J. Walsh 1986. Strange food. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 47-61. Canberra: AIAS.

Stanner, W.E.H. 1936. Murinbata kinship and totemism. *Oceania* 7:186-216.

Street, C.S. 1976. Spelling problems with voiced and voiceless stops in Murinbata. *Read* 11/4:117-118.

_____. 1980a. The relationship of verb affixation and clause structure in Murinbata. In C.S. Street *et al. Papers in Australian linguistics*, 12. *PL*, A-58:

_____. 1980b. Reduplication in Murinbata. In C.S. Street *et al. Papers in Australian linguistics*, 12, 83-113. *PL*, A-58.

_____. 1982. Toward a Murrinh-patha defined need for repentance. *Nelen Yubu* 1982, 12:12-21.

_____. 1983. *Dictionary of English / Murrinh-patha*. Port Keats: Woddey Press.

_____. 1987. *An introduction to the language and culture of the Murrinh-Patha*. Darwin: SIL.

Street, C.S. & H.P. Kalampurut 1978. The Murinbata mode of existence. In C.G. von Brandenstein *et al. Papers in Australian linguistics*, 11, 133-141. *PL*, A-51

- Street, C.S. & G.P. Mollinjin 1981. The phonology of Murinbata. In B. Waters, ed. *Australian phonologies: collected papers*, 183-244. Work Papers of SIL-AAB A-5. Darwin: SIL.
- Walsh, M.J. 1976a. The Murinypata language of north-west Australia. PhD thesis, ANU.
- _____. 1976b. Ergative, locative and instrumental case inflections: Murinjpatha. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 405-408. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976c. The derivational affix 'having': Murinjpatha. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 287-290. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976d. The bivalent suffix -ku: Murinjpatha. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 441-444. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1987. The impersonal verb construction in Australian languages. In R. Steele & T. Threadgold, eds *Language topics*, 425-438. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

10 Language programme:

Since 1976 there has been a bilingual education programme in Port Keats run by the Northern Territory Department of Education.

11 Language learning material:

Street, C. 1987. *An introduction to the language and culture of the Murrinh-Patha*. Darwin: SIL.

12 Literacy material:

A large amount of literacy material has been published by SIL. The following is a brief selection:

Chula, M.P. & L. Street, eds 1981. *Murrinh ku ngugumingki*. Translated by T.D. Narndu. Darwin: SIL.

Murrinh Nganki. (Murrinh-patha Primer series) Darwin: SIL.

Street, C. & L. Street 1978. *Murrinh Parililnu 2*. Darwin: SIL.

Chapter 8

PAMA-NYUNGAN FAMILY

8.1 Preliminary remarks

This family covers the larger part of the continent of Australia, and includes the majority of Australian Aboriginal languages. It is represented in the Kimberley region by almost a score of languages. These were traditionally spoken in the southern and south-eastern fringes of the Kimberley, and adjoining regions of the Pilbara and Northern Territory. From about the turn of this century there has been a movement northwards of the speakers of these languages, into the southern Kimberley centres of Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek, La Grange, and even into Broome and Derby. Today these are the strongest languages in the region in terms of numbers of speakers; furthermore, the only languages that are being passed on to children, and that are actively spoken by children, belong to this family.

The Kimberley Pama-Nyungan languages belong to four subgroups, which are named after the word for 'man, person': Marrngu, Ngumpin, Ngarrka and Wati (often called Western Desert subgroup). The Marrngu languages were traditionally spoken in the south-western corner of the Kimberley region, and into the Pilbara; the Ngumpin languages were spoken to the east of the Marrngu subgroup, and extended in an easterly line into the Northern Territory; the Ngarrka and Wati subgroups were located further south, and extended into Central Australia and the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

As distinct from all the other families in the Kimberley, the Pama-Nyungan languages are SUFFIXING, not prefixing. That is, they have no prefixes at all, only suffixes of various sorts, including, in particular, case suffixes to nouns (these indicate the role of the thing in the action), and tense suffixes to verbs (these indicate the time that the action took place). Furthermore, they are all non-classifying (that is, they do not have noun classes).

A brief selection of some typical properties of these languages follows.

(1) Like nearly all Pama-Nyungan languages, those of the Kimberley are ergative languages: they have a special suffix, usually *-lu*, *-ngku* or *-tu*, which is attached to the "subject" of a transitive sentence (the doer of the deed), but not to the "subject" of an intransitive sentence. The following sentence from Wangkajunga illustrates this:

wati -lu maparn nyangu
man -ergative sorcerer saw
'The man saw the sorcerer.'

Compare this with the next sentence, which is intransitive, and has no ergative suffix:

wati yanu
man went

'The man went'.

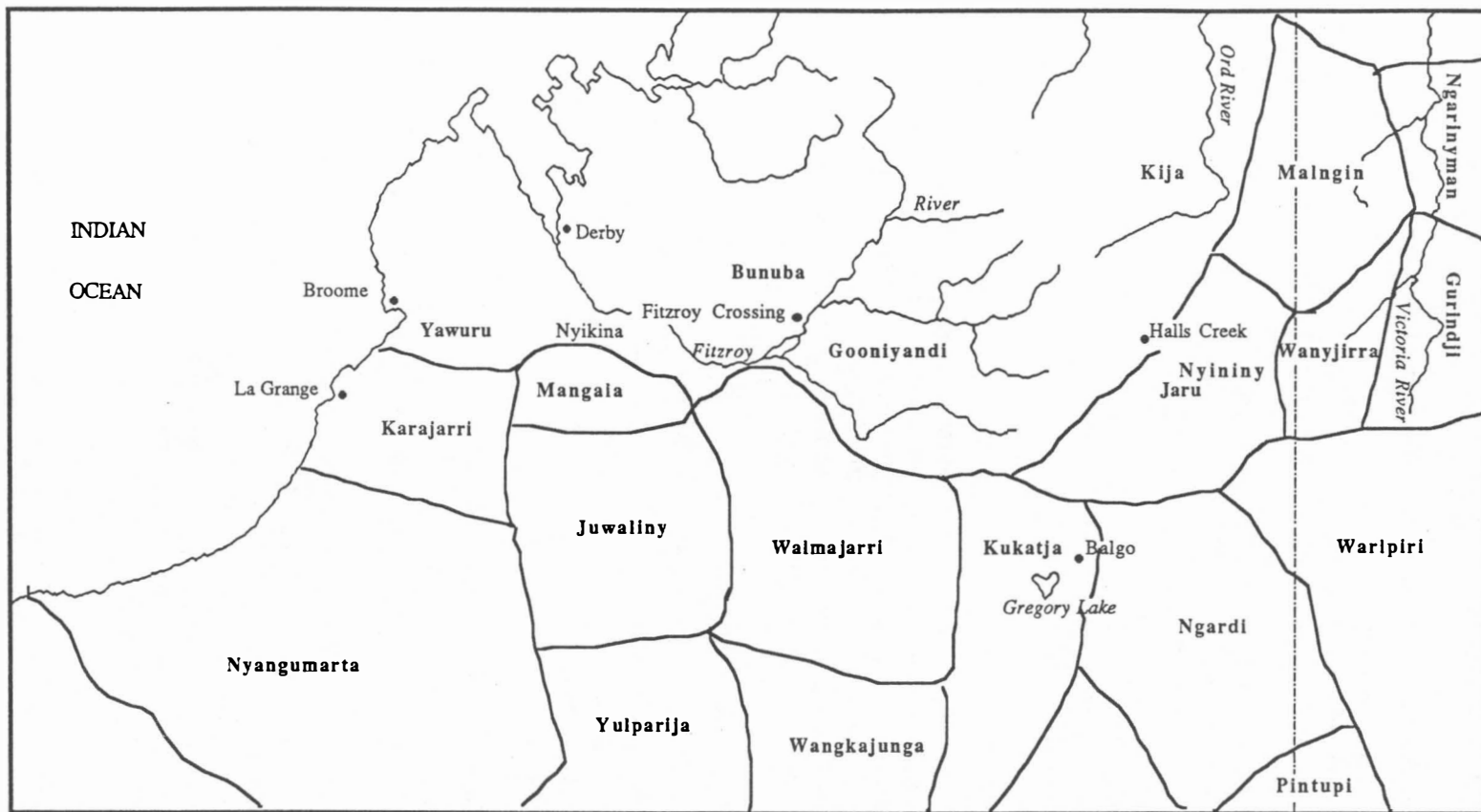
However, in all, or nearly all of these languages, all nouns and pronouns take the ergative suffix in transitive sentences. Thus, 'I saw the sorcerer' would be expressed as follows:

<i>ngayu</i>	<i>-lu</i>	<i>-rna</i>	<i>maparn</i>	<i>nyangu</i>
I	-ergative	-I	sorcerer	saw

By contrast, in the majority of Pama-Nyungan languages the ergative suffix does not occur on pronouns, only on nouns.

(2) Whereas the non-Pama-Nyungan Kimberley languages have prefixes to the verb which indicate the person and number of the "subject" and "object", in the Pama-Nyungan languages of this region there are instead pronominal enclitics, which fulfil the same function. These are bound pronouns — that is, they cannot occur by themselves as full words, as do ordinary pronouns in languages such as English, but must be attached to the end of other words. In some languages, such as Wangkajunga (as the previous example illustrates), the pronominal enclitics are attached to the end of the first word of the sentence. In other languages, such as Walmajarri and Warlpiri, they are attached to the end of a so called auxiliary, which always comes as the second word of the sentence. Pronominal enclitics are obligatory in most (if not all) of these languages; however, the third person singular pronoun (i.e. 'he', 'she' or 'it') is usually zero, as in the first Wangkajunga example cited in this section.

(3) Like the non-Pama-Nyungan Kimberley languages, and unlike most of their close genetic relatives elsewhere, the Pama-Nyungan languages of the Kimberley region have simple and compound verbs. Simple verbs inflect for tense, aspect and mood. Compound verbs consist of an invariant (unchanging) preverb, followed by an inflecting simple verb. In Wangkajunga, for instance, the verb *nya-* 'see' is simple, as illustrated in the examples above. However, the verb for 'swim' is compound, consisting of the invariant preverb *tupurl*, which means something like 'immerse in water', followed by the inflecting simple verb *ya-* 'go'.



Map 9: *Traditional locations of the Pama-Nyungan languages*

8.2 Karajarri / Garadjari

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Karadjeri (Capell)
 Karajarri (KLS, McKelson)
 Karatyarri (Brandenstein)
 Karrajarra
 Garadjari (AIAS, Capell, Worms)
 Garadjeri (Capell)
 Garadyare (Worms)
 Garadyari (Worms)
 GaradyaRi (Kerr)
 Garadyaria (McKelson)
 Garajara (O'Grady)
 Gard'are
 Guradjara

There are three dialects: Najanaja or Murrkurt (Murgud) from the coast; Nawurtu (Naurdu) from the inland; and Nangu (sometimes mistakenly spelled Ngangu) from the middle, between the inland and the coastal dialects. These dialects are named after their respective words for 'this'. Oates (1973) gives a fourth Ngawadu, which is almost certainly a mishearing of Nawurtu. According to speakers, the three dialects differ somewhat in lexicon and also in rate of speaking.

2 Classification of the language:

Pama Nyungan family; Marrngu subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A64
 Oates 1973: 57.2
 Capell: A13

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Broome and La Grange
 McKelson (pers.comm.) — 20 to 30 speakers in La Grange

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, late 1930s, La Grange
 Nora Kerr, 1960s, mainly in Broome
 Gerhardt Laves, 1929 to 1931, La Grange
 Fr. Kevin McKelson, since 1950s, mainly in La Grange
 Fr. Ernest Worms, 1930s, La Grange

5 Practical orthography:

McKelson has recommended the South Kimberley orthography for use in the language programme in La Grange school.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Kerr (nd), McKelson (nd, 1968), O'Grady (1968), Worms (1944)

7 Textual material:

Capell (1949/1950), Catholic Church (nd, 1974), McKelson (1974), Moyle (1968), Nekes & Worms (1953)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1962), Laves (1931), McKelson (nd a, nd b, 1975)

9 Material available on the language:

Brandenstein, C.G. von. 1967. The language situation in the Pilbara - past and present. *Papers in Australian Linguistics*, 2. PL, A-11:1-20.

_____. 1970. Portuguese loanwords in Aboriginal languages of north-western Australia (a problem of Indo-European and Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics). In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 617-650. PL, C-13.

_____. 1972. The phoenix "Totemism". *Anthropos* 67:586-594.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1949/1950. Some myths of the Garadjeri tribe, Western Australia. *Mankind* 4:46-61, 108-125, 148-162.

_____. 1962. *Some linguistic types in Australia*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 7. Sydney: University of Sydney. (Includes a sketch grammar of Karajarri.)

_____. 1970. Linguistic change in Australia. In A.R. Pilling & R.A. Waterman, eds *Diprotodon to detribalization*, 240-255. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.

Capell, A. & A.P. Elkin 1937. The languages of the Kimberley division. *Oceania* 8:216-246.

Catholic Church. nd. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). 8pp.

_____. 1974. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). Translated by K. McKelson. 7pp. AIAS.

Geytenbeek, B.B. & H. Geytenbeek 1980. Nyangumarda field notes, 1976-79. 352pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1482. (A1;B5).

Keogh, R.L. 1981. The two men: an Aboriginal song cycle from the Kimberleys. 204pp. typescript. B.Mus (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney. AIAS Ms 1610.

Kerr, N.F. nd. A comparative word list: Nyigina and neighbouring languages. 99pp. typescript. AIAS.

Laves, G. 1931. Notes on the grammar of Karadjeri of W. Australia. 8pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2857. (A1;B5).

- McKelson, K.R. nd a. Studies in Garadyari. 257pp. typescript. Includes Bronco's diary, 24pp. AIAS Ms 290 (A1;B1).
- _____. nd b. Learn some Aboriginal; learn some Karajarri. 42pp. typescript. KLRC.
- _____. 1968. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] 1p. AIAS File T66/70.
- _____. 1974. Catechism in Garadyari (Naṅu): translated by Broncho. 80pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1124.
- _____. 1975. Learn a language. (82 lessons). 140pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 289.
- _____. 1979. Nadya Nadya country. In R.M. Berndt & C.H. Berndt, eds *Aborigines of the West: their past an their present*, 214-223. Perth: University of Western Australia Press.
- _____. 1981. Notes for staff on La Grange Mission: kinship. *Nelen Yubu* 7:3-17.
- _____. 1983. [Languages spoken at La Grange, Fitzroy Crossing, Broome, Port Hedland areas of Western Australia.] typescript. AIAS Ms 1837.
- Moyle, A.M. 1968. *Songs from the Kimberleys*. Companion booklet for a 12-inch LP disk, Catalogue number AIAS/13. Canberra: AIAS.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Nevermann, H., E.A. Worms & H. Petri 1968. *Die Religionen der Südsee und Australiens*. (The religion of the Pacific and Australia). Stuttgart: Kohlhammer.
- Odermann, G. 1963. Das Meer im Leben einer nordwest-australischen Küstenbevölkerung. *Paideuma* 9:1-18.
- O'Grady, G.N. 1968. [Language material from Western Australia.] 364pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 321. (A1;B2).
- Petri, H. 1966. Dynamik in Stammesleben Nordwest-Australiens. *Paideuma* 6:152-168.
- _____. 1967. Wandji-Kuranggara ein mythischer Traditionskomplex aus der westlichen Wüste Australiens (Wandji-Kuranggara, a complex of mythical tradition from the Western Desert of Australia). *Baessler-Archiv* 15:1-34.
- Piddington, R. 1932a. Karadjeri initiation. *Oceania* 3:46-87.
- _____. 1932b. Totemic system of the Karadjeri tribe. *Oceania* 2:373-400.
- _____. ed. 1960. *An introduction to social anthropology*. Volume 1. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.
- Piddington, M. & R. Piddington 1932. Report on fieldwork in North-west Australia. *Oceania* 2:342-358.
- Roheim, G. 1945. *The eternal ones of the dream: a psychoanalytic interpretation of Australian myth and ritual*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Scheffler, H.W. 1977. Australian kin classification. In W.C. McCormack & S.A. Wurm, eds *Language and thought: anthropological issues*, 201-210. The Hague: Mouton.
- _____. 1978. *Australian kin classification*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tindale, N.B. 1952-54. Field journal of Norman B. Tindale: 18th expedition under the auspices of Board for Anthropological Research, University of Adelaide and the University of California at Los Angeles, 1952-1954. 1233, 340pp. typescript & manuscript.
- Tsunoda, T. nd. Comments on K. McKelson's 'A comparative study of pronouns'. 8pp. typescript and manuscript. AIAS pMs 1882.

- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. [Questions and answers of interview with 'Scribe', 3.L.O.] 3,3pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2056.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1949. An Australian migratory myth. *Primitive Man* 22:33-38.
- _____. 1950. Feure und Feuerzeuger in Sage und Brauch der Nordwest Australier. *Anthropos* 48:145-164.
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.
- _____. 1959. Verbannungslid eines australischen Wildbeuters: ein Beitrag zur Lyrik der Bad. *Anthropos* 54:154-168.

10 Language programme:

A language programme has been in operation since 1985 in the La Grange Government School; Karajarri is one of the languages taught in this programme.

11 Language learning material:

McKelson (nd b, 1975, 1983)

12 Literacy material:

Catholic Church (nd, 1974), McKelson (1974)

8.3 Nyangumarta / Njangumarda

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Nandamurda
 Nangamada
 Nangamurda (Bates)
 Nungoo'murdoo
 Naṅamada (O'Grady)
 Naṅumada (O'Grady)
 Njangamada
 Njangamarda (Tindale)
 Njangumada (Capell)
 Njangumarda (AIAS, Capell)
 Njangumarta (Brown)
 Njaṅomada (Odermann)
 Nyangamada
 Nyangumarda (O'Grady)
 Nyangumarta (KLS, Black & Walsh)
 Nyangumata (O'Grady)
 Nyāṅumada (McKelson)

The dialect situation is not perfectly clear, although all authorities agree that there are two dialects. Hoard & O'Grady (1976:51) say that the northern Nyangumarta are called Wanyarli by the southern ones, and that the southern Nyangumarta are called Ngulibardu (Ngurlipartu in the South Kimberley orthography) by the northern ones. However, Brian Geytenbeek (pers.comm.) suggests that there are two dialects, a Coastal Nyangumarta, and an Inland Nyangumarta, and that the Hoard and O'Grady terms may be inaccurate. He suggests that Wanyarli may be a mishearing, and should perhaps be Walyirli, which refers to a family grouping around Wallal, and is not strictly a dialect name; he goes on to say that although the term Wanyarli is well known to whites in the area, most Aborigines do not know of it. Geytenbeek also remarks that there is a difficulty with the term Ngurlipartu: some old men who identify themselves by this term speak a variety distinct from the Inland dialect, one which shows more Western Desert influence.

Another opinion is expressed by Tindale, who refers to the northern dialect as Kundal, and to the southern one as Iparuka. Tindale also lists Ngolibardu (i.e. Ngulipartu), but as a separate language, which was taken over by the Iparuka.

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family; Marrngu subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A61
 Oates 1973: 57.1a
 Capell: A30

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

In communities between Port Hedland and Broome
 Black & Walsh — 700-800 speakers
 Oates (1973) — about 700 speakers (early 1970s)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

M. Brown, late 1970s, in Strelley
 Gwen Bucknall, since 1970s in Strelley
 Brian and Helen Geytenbeek, since mid 1970s, in Port Hedland
 Fr. Kevin McKelson, since 1950s, in La Grange
 Geoffrey O'Grady, 1950s, in Wallal, and Anna Plains
 Janet Sharp, 1980s, in Strelley

5 Practical orthography:

Brian and Helen Geytenbeek have developed a practical orthography, identical with the South Kimberley orthography, and the same system is in use at Strelley, developed by Gwen Bucknall.

6 Word lists:

Bates (nd a,b), Capell (1940), Davidson (1928-1932), Geytenbeek & Geytenbeek (1973), McKelson (1968b, nd), Odermann (1958), O'Grady (1959, 1968)

7 Textual material:

Brandenstein & Thomas (1974), Catholic Church (1974, nd), Geytenbeek & Geytenbeek (1972-1978), McKelson (nd), O'Grady & O'Grady (1965b) Woodman (1980)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

McKelson (nd), O'Grady (1964), Sharp (1985); O'Grady (1959) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

- Anon. 1956. The Abos have a word for it: a white man set out to learn exactly what they were saying. [G.N. O'Grady learning Nyangumarta.] *People* 30th May 1956:23-26.
- Anon. 1982. Road to health. *Mikurrunya*. 4:10-12.
- Bates, D.M. nd a. Native vocabularies – Miscellaneous. typescript copy of manuscript. Section 12, 2F: 21. ANL-MS365-57/2-16.
- _____. nd b. Native vocabularies – Pilbara Magisterial District. typescript copy of manuscript. Section 12, 2D: 2a, 2b. ANL-MS365-48/25-46.
- Brandenstein, C.G. von. 1964-1969. The diaries of C.G von Brandenstein, 1964-1969. manuscript. 1616pp. AIAS A3 34.
- _____. 1965a. Ein Abessive im Gemein-Australischen. *Anthropos* 60:646-662.
- _____. 1965b. [Letter to A.I.A.S., dated 15.10.65] 4pp. manuscript. AIAS Doc. 66/344.

- _____. 1966. Interim report (4) [to A.I.A.S.] on field work NW-WA 15.9.65
- _____. 1967. The language situation in the Pilbara – past and present. In *Papers in Australian linguistics*, 2. *PL*, A-11:1-20.
- _____. 1968. Field tapes nos. 3-13: contents. 21pp. manuscript. AIAS
- _____. 1970. Portuguese loan words in Aboriginal languages of north-western Australia (a problem of Indo-European and Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics). In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 617-650. *PL*, C-13.
- _____. nd. Report on field work 1969. 9pp. typescript. AIAS Doc no. 69/865. (A2;B2).
- Brandenstein, C.G. von. & A.P. Thomas 1974. *Taruru: Aboriginal song poetry from the Pilbara*. Adelaide: Rigby.
- Brown, M. 1976. A phonological and grammatical write-up of the language Njangumarta as spoken by the Aboriginal people of Strelley Station, W.A. typescript.
- _____. 1982. Nyangumarta vernacular literacy programme. *Aboriginal Languages Association Newsletter* 4:16-18.
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. 1962a. *Some linguistic types in Australia*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 7. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 1962b. Language and social distinction in Aboriginal Australia. *Mankind* 5:514-522.
- _____. 1966. *Beginning linguistics*. Sydney: University Cooperative Bookshop.
- _____. 1970. Linguistic change in Australia. In A.R. Pilling & R.A. Waterman, eds *Diprotodon to detribalization*, 240-255. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press.
- Catholic Church. 1974. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). [In Nyangumarta; translated by McKelson, K.]. 7pp. typescript. AIAS
- _____. nd. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). 8pp. typescript. AIAS
- Davidson, D.S. 1928-1932. Comparative vocabularies of nineteen Western Australian languages. 77pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 1097. (A2;B5).
- Day, A. 1957. Nyangumarda, Wanman, Kardutjara, Pawututjara and Mandjildjara lexical test lists. manuscript.
- Epeling, P.J. 1961. A note on Njamal kin-term usage. *Man* 61:152-159.
- Geytenbeek, B.B. nd. Tayapiti. manuscript.
- _____. 1973. Nyangumarda, Nyamal and Nyiyapali word lists. 4 parts. manuscript.
- _____. 1977. Looking at English through Nyangumarda-coloured spectacles. In E. Brumby & E.G. Vaszolyi, eds *Language problems and Aboriginal education*, 34-44. Mt Lawley: Mt Lawley College of Advanced Education.
- Geytenbeek, B.B. & H. Geytenbeek 1972-1973. Nyangumarda field notes, 1972-1973. 101, 262pp. manuscript. AIAS A3 64. (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1972-1978. Nyangumarda texts. 127pp. typescript. AIAS A3 65. (A3a;B1).
- _____. 1973. [Nyangumarda, Nyamal and Nyiyapali word lists.] 4 pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1173. (A1;B5).
- _____. 1980. Nyangumarda field notes, 1976-1979. 352pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1482. (A1;B5).
- Geytenbeek, H. 1980. Continuous and discontinuous noun phrases in Nyangumarda. *Papers in Australian linguistics*, 12. *PL*, A-59:23-35.

- _____. 1982. Nyangumarta kinship: a woman's viewpoint. In S. Hargrave, ed. *Language and culture*, 19-31. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-8. Darwin: SIL.
- Hoard, J.E. & G.N. O'Grady 1976. Nyangumarda phonology: a preliminary report. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 51-77. Canberra: AIAS.
- McConvell, P. 1982. Supporting the two way school. In J. Bell, ed. *Language planning for Australian Aboriginal languages*, 60-76. Alice Springs: IAD.
- _____. 1985. The origin of subsections in northern Australia. *Oceania* 56:1-33.
- McKelson, K. nd. Studies in Njanumada. 239pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 293. (A;B).
- _____. 1968a. [Letter to A.I.A.S.] 1p. manuscript. AIAS File T66/70.
- _____. 1968b. Teach yourself Nyangumada. typescript.
- _____. 1977. Basic Nyanumada. 16pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 535. (A1;B4).
- _____. 1979. Nadya Nadya country. In R.M. Berndt & C.H. Berndt, eds *Aborigines of the west: their past and their present*, 214-223. Perth: University of Western Australia Press.
- _____. 1981. Notes for staff on La Grange Mission: kinship. *Nelen Yubu* 7:3-17.
- McLoughlin, P. 1977. A grammatical sketch of Nyangumarda. typescript.
- Odermann, G. 1957. Des Eigentum in Nordwest-Australien. [Property in north-west Australia.] *Annali Lateranensi* 21:30-97.
- _____. 1958. Heilkunde der Njanomada, Nordwest Australien. *Paideuma* 6:411-428.
- O'Grady, G.N. 1956. A secret language of Western Australia – a note. *Oceania* 27:158-159.
- _____. 1957. Statistical investigation into an Australian language. *Oceania* 27:283-312.
- _____. 1957-1958. Material on suffixing languages of Western Australia. 237pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 320. (A1;B2).
- _____. 1959. Significance of the circumcision boundary in Western Australia. BA thesis, University of Sydney.
- _____. 1960. New concepts in Nyanumada: some data on linguistic acculturation. *Anthropological Linguistics* 2:1-6.
- _____. 1961. Transcript of tapes in Ngulipartu. typescript.
- _____. 1964. *Nyangumata grammar*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 9. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 1967a. Ngulipatu. [Nyamal, Nyangumata. Transcriptions of tapes.] 38pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1352.
- _____. 1967b. Nyangumarda, Bayunga, Wariyangka, Targari. [Transcriptions of tapes.] 88pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1394.
- _____. 1967c. Nyangumarda, Ngarla, Nyamal, Warnman. [Transcriptions of tapes.] 36pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1350.
- _____. 1967d. [Transcriptions from A.I.A.S. tapes A687a, 793a and b, 794a and 686a in Talandju, Yinggarda, Warrienga, Purduna, Warnman and Nyangumarda. 14[25]pp. manuscript. AIAS
- _____. 1968. [Language material from Western Australia.] 264pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 321. (A1;B2).
- _____. 1970. Nyangumarda conjugations. In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 845-864. PL, C-13.

- O'Grady, G.N. & K.A. Mooney 1973. Nyangumarda kinship terminology. *Anthropological Linguistics* 15:1-23.
- O'Grady, G.N. & A. O'Grady 1965a. Songs of Aboriginal Australia and Torres Strait. [Gramophone record.] (Ethnic Folkways Library FE4102) (Indiana University - Archives of Folk & Primitive Music. Ethnomusicological Series) Bloomington: Indiana University.
- _____. 1965b. Songs of Aboriginal Australia and Torres Strait. Musicological notes by Alice Moyle. (Indiana University - Archives of Folk & Primitive Music. Ethnomusicological Series.) Bloomington: Indiana University.
- O'Grady, G.N., C.F. Voegelin & F.M. Voegelin 1966. Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific fascicle 6. *Anthropological Linguistics* 8:1-197.
- Petri, H. 1966. Dynamik im Stammesleben Nordwest-Australiens. *Paideuma* 6:152-168.
- _____. 1967. Wandji-Kuranggara, ein mythischer Traditionskomplex aus der westlichen Wüste Australiens [Wandji-Kuranggara, a complex of mythical traditions from the Western Desert of Australia.] *Baessler-Archiv* 15:1-34.
- Rurla. 1977. *Nyungu warrarn ngalypa*. (In Nyangumarta, with a Gupapuyngu translation by Matjarra) Milingimbi: Milingimbi Literature Production Centre.
- Schebeck, B. 1972. Les systèmes phonologiques des langues australiennes. PhD thesis, L'Université René Descartes. AIAS MF 91. (A1;B2).
- Sharp, J. nd. Spreading in Nyangumarta — a non-linear account. typescript.
- _____. 1976. [Primers in Njangumarta.] Strelley: Strelley Community School. 11 volumes.
- _____. 1979. *CARE Newsletter* 15:10.
- _____. 1985. Draft Nyangumarta grammar. typescript. Strelley Aboriginal Community School. 1976a. [A description of the school.] 15pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1587. (A1;B2).
- Stuart, D. 1959. *Yandy*. Melbourne: Georgian House.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tsunoda, T. nd. Comments on K. McKelson's 'A comparative study of pronouns'. 8pp. manuscript and typescript. AIAS pMs 1882.
- Woodman, D. trs. 1980. *Genesis I-II. Nyangumarta. Purlpi marlu nyungu wirrirni jungka God-ju*. (Long ago God made this earth.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.

10 Language programme:

Strelley Community School has been running a bilingual programme in Nyangumarta and Manyjilyjarra since the 1970s. Since 1985 the La Grange State School has run a language programme which includes Nyangumarta as one of the languages.

11 Language learning material:

McKelson (1977)

12 Literacy material:

Rurla (1977), Sharp (1976)

8.4 Mangala / Mangarla

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Manala
 Mangai
 Mangala (AIAS, Capell, McKelson, Oates)
 Mangarla (Black & Walsh, KLS)
 Maṅala (McKelson, Worms)
 Minala
 Mungala

Possible dialect names include:

Djuwali
 Jiwali
 Koalgurdi
 Yalmbau

The recommended spelling, Mangala, is the spelling that has been used in the language programme in La Grange school. However, strictly speaking, it should be written Mangarla in the practical orthography for the language: the *l*-sound is retroflex (see section 1.2.1).

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family; Marrngu subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A65
 Oates 1973: 57.3
 Capell: A21

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

La Grange Mission, Broome
 Black & Walsh — up to 20 speakers
 Vaszolyi — nearly extinct

Black & Walsh would seem to be the more reliable estimate.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Arthur Capell, late 1930s, La Grange, Broome
 Fr. Kevin McKelson, since 1950s, mainly at La Grange

5 Practical orthography:

The South Kimberley orthography is used in the language programme in La Grange school.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1940), Hudson (1973), McKelson (1968, 1974b), O'Ferrall (1974), Tindale (1952-1954), Vaszolyi (1972)

7 Textual material:

Catholic Church (1974), Keogh (1981)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

McKelson (1974b, 1977), O'Ferrall (1974)

9 Material available on the language:

- Brandenstein, C.G. von. 1965. Ein Abessiv im Gemein-Australischen. *Anthropos* 60:646-662.
- _____. 1970. Portuguese loan words in Aboriginal languages of north-western Australia (a problem of Indo-European and Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics.) In S.A. Wurm & D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 617-650. *PL*, C-13.
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- Catholic Church. 1974. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). 8pp. manuscript. AIAS
- Geytenbeek, B.B & H. Geytenbeek 1980. Nyangumarta field notes, 1976-1979. 352pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1482. (A1;B5).
- Hudson, J. 1973. [Mangarla word list.] 12pp. manuscript. AIAS (A2;B1).
- Keogh, R.D. 1981. The two men: an Aboriginal song cycle from the Kimberleys. B.Mus (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney.
- McKelson, K. 1968. [Letter to A.I.A.S.]. 1p. AIAS File T66/70.
- _____. 1974a. Catholic Church. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). 7pp. manuscript. AIAS.
- _____. 1974b. Studies in Maṅala. typescript. AIAS Ms 291. (A1;B5).
- _____. 1977. Basic Mangala. 20pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 536. (A1;B4).
- _____. 1981. Notes for staff on La Grange Mission: kinship. *Nelen Yubu* 7.:3-17.
- _____. 1983. [Languages spoken at La Grange, Fitzroy Crossing, Broome, Port Hedland areas of Western Australia.] Part 5, Learn some Aboriginal: learn some Mangala, 40 lessons. typescript. AIAS Ms 1837.
- Nekes, H. 1939. The pronoun in the Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, B9-163. *Oceania Monograph*, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- O'Ferrall, I. 1974. A sketch grammar of Mangala, an Australian language of north-western Western Australia. 20pp. typescript. AIAS pA3 112. (A3a;B1).
- O'Grady, G.N. 1968. [Language material from Western Australia.] 364pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 321. (A1;B2).
- Peile, A.R. 1965a. [Letter to A.I.A.S.]. 2pp. AIAS File 64/14, folio 12.

- _____. 1965b. [Letter to A.I.A.S.]. 2pp. AIAS File 64/14, folio 14.
- Petri, H. 1969. Research in the Kimberley region 1969, focusing on Australian Aboriginal ritual and mythology. *Anthropology News* 6:2-3.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tindale, N.B. 1952-1954. Field journal of Norman B. Tindale: 18th expedition under the auspices of Board for Anthropological Research, University of Adelaide and the University of California at Los Angeles, 1952-1954. 1233, 340pp. typescript and manuscript. South Australian Museum.
- Tsunoda, T. nd. Comments on K. McKelson's 'A comparative study of pronouns'. 8pp. typescript and manuscript. AIAS pMs 1882.
- Vaszolyi, E.G. 1972. Mangala vocabulary. 167pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 426.
- Worms, E.A. 1938a. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.
- _____. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1944. Aboriginal place names in Kimberley, Western Australia. *Oceania* 14:284-310.
- _____. 1950. Feuer und Feuerzeuger in Sage und Brauch der Nordwest-Australier. *Anthropos* 45:145-164.
- _____. 1959. Verbannungslid eines australischen Wildbeuters: ein Beitrag zur Lyrik der Bad. *Anthropos* 54:154-168.

10 Language programme:

Since 1985 La Grange school has run language programmes in the five traditional languages, including Mangala.

11 Language learning material:

McKelson (1977, 1983)

12 Literacy material:

None

8.5 Yulparija / Yurlparija / Julbaridja

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Julbaridja (Capell, AIAS, O'Grady)
 Julbarida (O'Grady)
 Julbre (Capell, Oates, O'Grady)
 Julbri
 YulapaRitYa (Oates)
 Yulbaradja (McKelson)
 Yulbaridja (AIAS)
 Yulbari-dja (Petri)
 Yulbaridya (McKelson)
 Yulbarija (Dixon)
 Yulbri
 Yulparitja (Hansen)
 Yurlparija (KLS)

Oates (1973) distinguishes Julbre from YulapaRitYa, claiming that the latter is a dialect close to Walmajarri.

According to Tindale (1974:245) the term Yulparija 'is not tribally limited, and is useless as a distinguishing label'.

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family, Western Desert subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A67
 Oates 1973: 56.2an, 56.2ao
 Capell: A19

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Yulparija is today the dominant language of La Grange, where it is spoken by over 100 persons (McKelson, pers.comm.).

Thieberger (1987) — over 200

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Fr. Kevin McKelson, since 1950s, mainly in La Grange and Broome
 Geoffrey O'Grady, 1950s, La Grange

5 Practical orthography:

South Kimberley orthography is in use in the language programme in the La Grange school; this was originally suggested by McKelson.

6 Word lists:

Burridge (nd), Capell (1940), McKelson (1968, 1978), O'Grady (1956, 1959, 1967a, 1968)

7 Textual material:

Catholic Church (nd), McKelson (1974)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Burridge (nd), McKelson (1978). O'Grady (1959) contains some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

Brown, M. 1979. Morphological reconstruction of proto-Western Desert. BA (Hons) thesis, ANU. AIAS Ms 1349. (A1;B3).

Burridge, K. nd. A sketch grammar of Yulbaridja. 37+x pp. typescript. (Not for quotation.) KLRC.

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1972. The affix-transferring languages of Australia. *Linguistics* 87:5-36.

Catholic Church. nd. *Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary* (adapted). 8pp. manuscript.

Geytenbeek, B.B. & H. Geytenbeek 1980. Nyangumarda field notes, 1976-1979. 352pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1482. (A1;B5).

Hansen, K. 1984. Communicability of some Western Desert communalects. In J. Hudson & N. Pym, eds *Language survey*, 1-112. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-11. Darwin: SIL.

McKelson, K. 1968. [Letter to A.I.A.S.]. 1p. AIAS File T66/70.

_____. tr. 1974. Catholic Church. *Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary* (adapted). 7pp. manuscript. AIAS

_____. 1978. Basic Yulbaridya. 15pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2841. (A1;B5).

_____. 1981. Notes for staff on La Grange Mission: kinship. *Nelen Yubu* 7:3-17.

_____. 1983. [Languages spoken at La Grange, Fitzroy Crossing, Broome, Port Hedland areas of Western Australia.] 5pts. typescript. AIAS Ms 1837.

O'Grady, G.N. 1956. A secret language of Western Australia — a note. *Oceania* 27. 158-159.

_____. 1957-1958. Material on suffixing languages of Western Australia. 237pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 320. (A1;B2).

_____. 1959. Significance of the circumcision boundary in Western Australia. BA (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney.

_____. 1967a. Nyamal and Yulbaridja. [Transcriptions of tapes.] 10[22]pp. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1353.

_____. 1967b. Nyangumarda, Ngarla, Nyamal, Warnman. Tape transcriptions. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1350.

_____. 1968. [Language material from Western Australia.] 364pp. manuscript. AIAS MS 321. (A1;B2).

- O'Grady, G.N., C.F. Voegelin & F.M. Voegelin 1966. Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific fascicle 6. *Anthropological Linguistics* 8:1-197.
- Petri, H. 1966. Dynamik im Stammesleben Nordwest-Australiens. *Paideuma* 6:152-168.
- Roheim, G. 1945. *The eternal ones of the dream: a psychoanalytic interpretation of Australian myth and ritual*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tsunoda, T. nd. Comments on K. McKelson's 'A comparative study of pronouns'. 8pp. typescript and manuscript. AIAS pMs 1882.

10 Language programme:

La Grange School has been running a language programme since 1985; Yurlparija is included as one of the languages taught.

11 Language learning material:

McKelson (1978, 1983)

12 Literacy material:

Bangu, J. nd. *Ngayu Ngarna Yurta*. La Grange: La Grange School.

McKelson, K. 1974. Catholic Church. Liturgy and ritual. Our Father, Hail Mary (adapted). 7pp. manuscript. AIAS

8.6 Wangkajunga / Wangkatjungka

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Waggadjunggu (Berndt)
 Wangkajungka
 Wangkatjungka (Hansen)

A number of white people (including people living in Fitzroy Crossing) have misheard the language name as Wangkajungka; this is definitely incorrect. The term 'Wangkajunga' comes from *wangka* 'talk' and *junga* 'straight', and means 'straight/correct speech'. These days at least, it refers to a Western Desert dialect which is quite similar to Yulparija and Kukatja. Some speakers of the latter claim that they speak the former, when in fact it appears that they are responding to the meaning of the term (i.e. they are claiming to speak 'straight', or correctly). This, together with the fact that many earlier surveys (such as Tindale's) do not include this language/dialect/group name, perhaps suggests that the term is a recent innovation as a dialect name.

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family; Western Desert group

Identification codes:

AIAS: (Kukatja A68)
 Oates 1973: 56.10a
 Capell: (Kukaja A16)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Fitzroy Crossing, Christmas Creek (Wangkatjungka Community), Bayulu, by at least 100 full speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

McGregor, from 1982, at Fitzroy Crossing and Christmas Creek

5 Practical orthography:

None in regular use. The South Kimberley orthography would be suitable, as would be the Kukatja variant.

6 Word lists:

Hansen (1984), Angelo (1985)

7 Textual material:

McGregor has collected and transcribed some, but none is published.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Angelo, M. 1985. Wangkajunga picture dictionary. manuscript. AIAS p11983.

Hansen, K. 1984. Communicability of some Western Desert communalects. In J. Hudson & N. Pym, eds *Language survey*, 1-112. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-11. Darwin: SIL.

McGregor, W.B. 1982. [Field notes: Wangkajunga] manuscript.

Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.

10 Language programme:

A language maintenance programme was begun in the Christmas Creek School in 1987.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

Angelo, M. 1985. Wangkajunga picture dictionary. manuscript. AIAS p11983.

8.7 Kukatja / Gugadja

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Gogada (Worms)
 Gogodja (Worms)
 Gogoda (Tindale, Oates)
 Gogodja (Peile)
 Gugadja (Capell, Berndt)
 Gugudja (Capell)
 Kokatja (Tindale)
 Kukaja (McGregor)
 Kukatja (Capell, Oates, Peile)

This language has the same name as another language in southern Northern Territory and South Australia, which is closely related to it. According to Peile (pers.comm.) the term "Kukatja" is also applied to Western Luritja (N.T.); Worms (e.g. 1959:306) confuses this Kukatja with the Kukatja now spoken at Balgo.

Possible alternatives:

Nambulatji (Tindale)
 Maiulatara
 Mulatara

According to Peile (pers.comm.), Nambulatji is a language similar to Warlpiri and Ngardi, while Maiulatara and Mulatara are not Kukatja, but more southerly dialects of the Western Desert language.

2 Classification of the language:

Pama Nyungan family, Western Desert, Wati subgroup

Identification codes:

Oates 1973: 56.10a
 AIAS: A68
 Capell: A16

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Most speakers live at Balgo Hills (Mission), but there are also some at Billiluna, Lake Gregory, Christmas Creek, Fitzroy Crossing, Kintore, Yuendumu, and Papunya.

Milliken (1972) — 183
 Oates (1973) — about 300
 Black (1979) — 300

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Father Ernest Worms, 1936-1937, Billiluna and Balgo Hills area.
 Father Anthony Peile, from 1972 to present, Balgo Mission
 Bernard Lefort, from 1985 to 1986, Balgo Mission

5 Practical orthography:

During 1983 and 1984 the Balgo Community developed and decided on an orthography for Kukatja, with assistance from K. Hansen, H. Nagomara, Fr. A. Peile, and B. Lefort. This is a slight variation from the South Kimberley orthography (see pages 4 to 6 above for a description), and differs slightly from the earlier orthography developed by Peile.

6 Word lists:

Worms (1950), Peile (nd a). Peile is in the process of preparing a detailed dictionary and encyclopaedia.

7 Textual material:

Moyle (1984), Peile (nd c)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Peile (nd b)

9 Material available on the language:

- Bindon, P. & A. Peile 1986. Plants used by the Kukatja to make fire. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* 12/4:499-502.
- Hansen, K. 1984. Communicability of some Western Desert communalects. In J. Hudson & N. Pym, eds *Language survey*, 1-112. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-11. Darwin: SIL.
- Hansen, K. & L.E. Hansen 1975. *Core of Pintupi grammar*. Alice Springs: IAD.
- Moyle, R. 1984. Jumping to conclusions. In J.C. Kassler & J. Stubbington, eds *Problems and solutions: Occasional essays in musicology presented to Alice M. Moyle*, 51-58. Sydney: Hale and Iremonger.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- Peile, Anthony R. nd a. [1000 word vocabulary]. manuscript.
- _____ . nd b. [Phonology and grammar statement, draft form]. manuscript.
- _____ . nd c. [Transcription of tape A2247a, song texts]. typescript. (Restricted)
- _____ . 1965. [Letter to AIAS.] typescript. AIAS.
- _____ . 1976. Gugadja ethno-botany appendix. [From Ethno-botany workshop, 15-16 May 1976, AIAS] vii p. xeroxed typescript.
- _____ . 1978. Gugadja Aborigines and frogs. *Herpetofauna* 10:9-14.
- _____ . 1979a. Colours that cure. *Hemisphere* 23:214-217.
- _____ . 1979b. Australian desert Aborigines and *Moloch horridus*. *Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society* 14:73-77.

- _____. 1980. Preliminary remarks on the ethno-botany of the Gugadja Aborigines at Balgo, Western Australia. *Western Australian Herbarium Research Notes* 1/3:59-64.
- _____. 1985a. Kukatja botanical terms and concepts. typescript.
- _____. 1985b. Le concept du vent, du souffle, et de l'âme chez les Aborigènes dans le désert de l'Australie. *Bulletin d'Ethnomédecine* 33:75-83.
- _____. forthcoming a. Gugadja terms for numerals, clothing and introduced foods. In I. Fodor & C. Hagege, eds *Language reform – history and future*. Supplementary volume. Hamburg: Helmut Buske.
- _____. forthcoming b. *Body and soul – an Australian Aboriginal view*. Perth: Hesperian Press.
- Petri, H. 1969. Research in the Kimberley region 1969, focusing on Australian Aboriginal ritual and mythology. *Anthropology News* 6/2-3.
- Platt, J.T. 1967. The Kukata-Kukatja distinction. *Oceania* 38:61-64.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tindale, N.B. 1932. Journal of an expedition to Mt Leibig, Central Australia, to do anthropological research. Aug 1932. 374p. + suppl. notes. manuscript. (Kukatja, Jumu, Ngalia, Anmatjera, Pintubi and Aranda. May be Kukatja (S.A.).)
- _____. 1952-54. Field journal of N.B. Tindale: 18th expedition under the auspices of Board for Anthropological Research, University of Adelaide and University of California at Los Angeles, 1952-54. 1233+340p. typescript., manuscript. (340p. of supplementary data including parallel vocabularies of 30 tribes, 180 words in each) Western Australia. Chief Secretary's Department. 1934. Native tribes and boundaries of their districts. (File 384/34) (lists tribes with approximate location.)
- Wiminytji & A.R. Peile 1978. A desert Aborigine's view of health and nutrition. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 34/4:497-523.
- Worms, E.A. 1950. Feuer und Feuerzeuge in Sage und Brauch der Nordwest-Australier. *Anthropos* 45:145-164.
- _____. 1953. H. Nekes and E.A. Worms' Australian languages. *Anthropos* 48:956-970.
- _____. 1958. Language of the Gogadja tribe (south and south east of Gregory Salt Lake). 98p. manuscript. AIAS Ms 28.
- _____. 1959. *Zeitschrift für Missionswissenschaft und Religionsmissionsschaft*. Munster: Aschendorff. 43/4:296-309.

10 Language programme:

A bilingual programme is currently being run in the Balgo school. A linguist was employed by Catholic Education in an advisory capacity during 1985 and 1986. Since then the position lapsed for some time, but has recently been filled.

11 Language learning material:

Balgo Adult Education Centre (Kutjungkarriya Nintirri). *Newsletter*. (A quarterly publication since 1981). New name: *Willumana Balgo Newsletter*.

12 Literacy material:

The following is a list of literacy materials produced to November 1985. (No indication was given as to author.)

- Karakurlu kalyu — Salt water.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Wartilpayi — The hunter.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Wiltja — The shelter.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Taputjunku — The race.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Victor marrka murtilya — Victor, the strong boy.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Raymondkura bike — Raymond's bike.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Yirraru Willie — Sad Willie.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Pamarr tjarlu — The mountain.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Ngilypi kamu yirna — The old man and the old woman.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Tjarlu lanyma — The big fight.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Murunypa Joseph — Greedy Joseph.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Yumpalya Adam — Lazy Adam.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Kawarilirri — Lost.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Iantu ngalurnu kanu — Ian catches a lizard.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Kurru — The cave.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Peter Marnmarlyarringu — Peter gets hurt.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Peter Yitjipungkupayi — Peter the bully.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Ngayukutju tjirlany — My lunch.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Ngaatjangkura Ben — Here is Ben.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Latju — The witchetty grub.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Yutjapilaku waraka — The hospital worker.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Piwi — Dunbi the owl.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Lingka kamu kanu — The snake and the lizard.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Marlulura nyangin mayaruku — Kangaroo looks for home.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Nyawultjirriya marlu — Counting kangaroos.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Nyawultjirriya — Counting book.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Murtilya kamu puruku — The boy and the frog.* Derby: Kimberley Educational Printing Service.
- Kulila 1, 2, 3, 4.*
- Kukatja reader.* [Includes vocabulary and grammar drills, and cassette.]
- Kukatja picture vocabulary.*

8.8 Pintupi / Bindubi

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Bindubi (Capell, AIAS)
 Bindubu
 Pintupi (Tindale)
 Pintupi (Hansen)
 Loritja
 Luridja (AIAS)
 Luritja (Oates & Oates, AIAS, Hansen)

See Hansen & Hansen (1977) and (1978), and Heffernan (1984a) for the usage of the name Luritja. Apparently it is a name used generally by the Arrernte (Aranda) people of Central Australia for the Western Desert group. It has also been adopted by many different Western Desert groups who have taken up residence on Arrerntic land (Ian Green, pers.comm.). The term does not identify a specific dialect; for instance, Papunya Luritja is not the same dialect as Alice Springs Luritja.

According to Ian Green (pers.comm.), "Papunya Luritja has developed from Eastern Pintupi, shows influence from Warlpiri and Arrernte, and shares some grammatical/morphological features with the southern Western Desert dialects Yankunytjatjarra and Pitjanytjatjarra rather than Pintupi. Eastern Pintupi was spoken in the Kintore-Ilypili region, and the Pintupi described by Hansen and Hansen was spoken in the area west of Kintore (see Hansen & Hansen 1977:21)." See also Yulparija, Wangkajunga, and Kukatja.

The Yumu language is said to be closely related to Pintupi and to Kukatja, but there is very little information on it. Alternative spellings are: Jumu (Tindale, O'Grady, Elkin, Fry), Yumi (Roheim), Yumu (Cleland & Johnson, Wurm, AIAS).

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family, Western Desert group, Wati subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: C10 (Pintupi), C11 (Yumu)
 Oates 1973: 56.9a (Pintupi), 56.9b (Yumu), 56.9c (Luritja)
 Capell: C7 (Pintupi), C16 (Yumu)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Some speakers are to be found in the Kimberley region, in Halls Creek and Balgo, but most live in the NT, principally at Papunya and outstations, Haast's Bluff, Mt. Liebig area, Kintore and outstations, Kiwirrkurra; also some at Areyonga, Yuendumu, Docker River, Nyirripi, Hermannsburg, Glen Helen (particularly Luritja).

Milliken, 1972 — 613

Black, 1979 — 800

Green (pers.comm.), 1986 — about 1,000

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Ken Hansen, since 1960s, Papunya
 John Heffernan, since early 1980s, Papunya
 Ian Green, since 1984, Papunya

5 Practical orthography:

A practical orthography has been established, and used in the Papunya school; it was devised by Hansen and Hansen. This is the same system that is used in Pitjanytjatjarra and Yankunytjatjarra, and similar to the Kukatja variant of the South Kimberley orthography (see page 6), except that underlining is used to indicate retroflexion, instead of an *r* before the letter.

6 Word lists:

Hansen & Hansen (1977), Heffernan (1984b)

7 Textual material:

Heffernan (1984a)

A Pintupi/Luritja text series is under way, under the supervision of a linguist with the Northern Territory Education Department, Ian Green. The texts will be mainly edited classroom texts, but tapes and transcripts will also be available. The Papunya Literature Production Centre will publish the series.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Hansen & Hansen (1978), Heffernan (1984a)

9 Material available on the language:

See also:

AIAS Selected reading list, Central and Western Desert: The Aranda, Bidjandjarra, Bindubi, Waljbiri. 17p. mimeo. AIAS. 197?

de Graaf, Mark. 1976. Pintupi bibliography. 10p. manuscript. Alice Springs.

Cleland, J.B. & T.H. Johnson 1933. The ecology of the Aborigines of Central Australia. *Royal Society of South Australia: Transactions* 57:113-124.

Ellis, C.J. 1984. Time consciousness of Aboriginal performers. In J.C. Kassler & J. Stubbington, eds *Problems and solutions: occasional essays in musicology presented to Alice M. Moyle*, 149-185. Sydney: Hale and Iremonger.

Hale, K.L. nd Ikirinytyi (mother-in-law language in Luritja). manuscript.

Hansen, K.C. 1985. Translating for the Pintupi. mimeo. 11pp. Darwin: Nungalinga College.

Hansen, K.C. & L.E. Hansen 1969. Pintupi phonology. *Oceanic Linguistics* 8:153-170.

_____. 1975. The sentence in Pintupi. (First draft, 1970, 58p. SIL; Part 2, Aug. 1971, 56p. SIL)

- _____. 1975. Some suggestions for making the transition from Pintupi/Loritja reading to English reading. 12p. mimeo. typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1977. *Pintupi/Luritja dictionary*. Darwin: SIL. Second edition, Alice Springs: IAD.
- _____. 1978. *The core of Pintubi grammar*. Alice Springs: IAD.
- _____. (with Tjampu Tjapaltjarri) 1980. *Pintubi kinship*. 44pp. booklet. Second edition. Alice Springs: Institute for Aboriginal Development. (1st edition, 1974)
- Heffernan, J. 1984a. *Papunya Luritja language notes*. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.
- _____. 1984b. [Papunya Luritja word-list.] manuscript.
- _____. 1984c. Dialect change amongst the Eastern Pintupi. In Australian Linguistics Society Conference Precirculation papers, 5-16. Alice Springs: I.A.D.
- Huttar, G.L. 1976. Notes on Pintupi phonology. *Talanya* 3:14-24.
- Moyle, R.M. 1979. *Songs of the Pintupi: music in a central Australian society*. Canberra: AIAS.
- Murtonen, A. 1969. *Pintupi statistical and comparative survey of an Australian Western Desert language*. Parkville, Victoria: Department of Middle Eastern Studies, University of Melbourne. (Also cited as: *Outline of a general theory of linguistics*.)
- Myers, F.R. 1976. "To have and to hold": a study of persistence and change in Pintupi social life. PhD thesis, Bryn Mawr. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.
- _____. 1982a. Always ask: resource use and land ownership among Pintupi Aborigines of the Australian Western Desert. In N. Williams & E.S. Hunn, eds *Resource managers: North American and Australian hunter-gatherers*, 173-195. Boulder: Westview Press for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
- _____. 1982b. Ideology and experience: the cultural basis of Pintupi life. In N.C. Howard, ed. *Aboriginal power in Australian society*, 79-114. Brisbane: University of Queensland Press.
- _____. 1986. *Pintupi country, Pintupi self: sentiment, place, and politics among the Western Desert Aborigines*. Washington & London: Smithsonian Institution Press, and Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
- Roberts, M. 1975. Pintupi alphabet — adapted from the Warlpiri (constructed) by Ken Hale. 1p. mimeo. Yayayi.
- Tindale, N.B. 1932. Journal of an expedition to Mt Leibig, Central Australia, to do anthropological research. Aug 1932. 374p. + supplementary notes. manuscript.

10 Language programme:

A bilingual education programme has been running for some years in the Papunya school.

11 Language learning material:

IAD Pintupi intensive course, 1976, 1977. Introduction 2p., Tape listening sheets 30p., Summary of contents of lessons 30p., Pintupi story material 12p., Contents of tape-recorded drill materials 117p.

Heffernan, J. 1984. *Papunya Luritja language notes*. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

12 Literacy material:

Too many to mention here. The Papunya Literature Production Centre has already about 200 publications to its credit. A bilingual newsletter is also produced by the Centre. The following is a short selection of teaching material available.

Hansen, K.C. & L.E. Hansen 1974. *Wangka walytja* 1-4. [Our own talk]. NT Department of Education.

_____. 1974. *Wakantjaku* 1-4 [For the purpose of writing]. NT Department of Education.

_____. 1974. Teachers' guide to Pintupi primers. Sections 1,2. NT Department of Education.

Heysen, S. 1985. *Piipa yini tampirra tjuatjarra wakalpayi*. Nampa kutju. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

Morris, K. 1985a. *Rodeo*. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

_____. 1985b. *Ula kutjarra yankupayi*. (The boys who go hunting.) Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

_____. 1985c. *Yara mulyatanku puluka mantjintja*. (Stealing cattle.) Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

Phillipus, C. 1985. *Tjukurra yanamarra, pintapintarringutja*. (The tale of the caterpillar that became a butterfly.) Illustrated by H. Clarke. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

Rurrumbu, G. 1985. *Tjapirunya tjakipirinya*. (Jabiru and emu.) Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

Tjupurrula, P. 1985. *Tjampitjinpa taraantarringu*. (Early contact experiences near Mt. Leibig.) Translated by M. Roberts. Illustrated by D. Nelson. Papunya: Papunya Literature Production Centre.

There are also many religious materials, including a volume of translations from the Old Testament:

Bible, Old Testament. 1981. *Katutjalu watjantja yirriitjanu*. Adelaide: Lutheran Publishing House.

8.9 Walmajarri / Walmatjari / Walmadjari

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Walmadjari (AIAS, Capell, Tindale)
 Walmadjeri (Worms)
 Walmadyeri (Worms)
 Walmaharri (Matthews)
 Walmala
 Walmatjari (Capell, Hudson)
 Walmatjeri (Worms)
 Walmatjiri (Douglas)
 Walmayari (probably Jaru name)
 Walmeri
 Warmala
 Wolmadjeri (Berndt)
 Wolmaharry
 Wolmatjeri (Kaberry)
 Wolmera
 Wolmeri (O'Grady, Oates, Elkin)
 Wulumari

Dialects:

Western dialect:

Jiwarliny
 Juwaliny
 Tjiwaling (Tindale)

South-eastern dialect:

Billiluna dialect

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family, Ngumbin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A66
 Oates 1973: 59.7b
 Capell: A35

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Between 800 and 1000 speakers, in Fitzroy Crossing, Looma, and Eastern Kimberleys. Traditionally from the northern part of the Great Sandy Desert. Hudson (1978) — over a thousand (including second language speakers)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Joyce Hudson and Eirlys Richards, since late 1960s, Fitzroy Crossing.

5 Practical orthography:

Hudson and Richards developed and implemented a practical orthography identical with the South Kimberley orthography (described in section 1.2 above). This has been used in all Walmajarri literacy and language programmes.

6 Word lists:

Hudson (1978)

7 Textual material:

Hudson (1970, 1978), Hudson & Richards *et al* (1976, 1978)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Hudson (1978), Hudson & Richards *et al* (1976, 1978)

9 Material available on the language:

- Berndt, R.M. 1972. The Walmadjeri and Gugadja. In M.G. Bicchieri, ed. *Hunters and gatherers today*, 177-216. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- Bieundurry, O. 1980a. The Aboriginal Development Commission Bill, [in] English/Walmatjari. *Ngali*:21-28.
- _____. 1980b. Claiming a pension, [in] Walmatjari. *Ngali*: 13.
- _____. 1980c. Mother-in-law in court, [in] Walmatjari/English. *Ngali*: 10-12.
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- Fraser, J. & J. Hudson 1975. A comparison and contrasting of the noun phrase of Walmatjari with the noun phrase of Fitzroy Crossing children's Pidgin. manuscript.
- Hudson, J. 1970. Walmatjari paragraph types. typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1971. Some features of high level phonology in Walmatjari. first draft. 15p. typescript. AIAS pMs 3162. (A1;B2).
- _____. 1976a. Walmatjari: nominative-ergative or nominative-accusative? *Papers in Australian Linguistics* 9. PL, A-42:1-30.
- _____. 1976b. The derivational affix 'having': Walmatjari. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 205-208. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1976c. Simple and compound verbs: conjugation by auxiliaries in Australia verbal systems: Walmatjari. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 653-667. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1978. *The core of Walmatjari grammar*. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1980. A tentative analysis of illocutionary verbs in Walmatjari. 30p. typescript. ANU.
- _____. 1981a. Grammatical and semantic aspects of Fitzroy Valley Kriol. MA Thesis, Australian National University.
- _____. 1981b. Some features of high level phonology in Walmatjari. In B. Waters, ed. *Australian phonologies: collected papers*, 245-257. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-5. Darwin: SIL.

- _____. 1983. *Grammatical and semantic aspects of Fitzroy Valley Kriol*. Darwin: SIL.
- Hudson, J., J. Charles, P. Siddon, P. Skipper & T. May nd. *Wangki votingpurru*. Perth: Western Australian Education Department.
- Hudson, J. & E. Richards 1969. The phonology of Walmatjari. *Oceanic Linguistics* 8:171-189.
- _____. 1971. Walmatjari dictionary. (superseded)
- _____. 1973. Walmatjari word list. SIL
- _____. 1978. Dictionary Walmatjari to English and English to Walmatjari. First draft. 200pp. xerox typescript. SIL. (under revision).
- Hudson, J. & E. Richards *et al.* 1976. *The Walmatjari: an introduction to the language and culture*. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-1. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. *et al.* 1978. *The Walmatjari: an introduction to the language and culture*. (Revised edition) Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-1. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1978. Dictionary Walmajarri to English and English to Walmajarri. typescript. SIL.
- Kaberry, P.M. 1937. Notes on the languages of east Kimberley, north-Australia. *Oceania* 8/1:90-103.
- Kolig, E. 1972. Birn and Gadeja. *Oceania* 43:1-18.
- Matthews, R.H. 1901. Some Aboriginal tribes of Western Australia. *Royal Society of New South Wales. Journal and Proceedings* 35:217-222.
- McConvell, P. 1985. The origin of subsections in northern Australia. *Oceania* 56:1-33.
- McKelson, K.R. 1983. Language spoken at La Grange, Fitzroy Crossing, Broome, Port Hedland areas of Western Australia. manuscript.
- Merlan, F.C. 1979. On the prehistory of some Australian verbs. *Oceanic Linguistics* 18:33-112.
- Menning, K. & D. Nash 1981. *Sourcebook for central Australian languages*. Alice Springs: IAD.
- Nash, D.G. 1982. Warlpiri verb roots and preverbs. In S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar: in memory of Lothar Jagst*, 165-216. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-6. Darwin: SIL.
- Nekes, H. 1939. The pronoun in Nyol-Nyol (Nyul-Nyul) and related dialects. In A.P. Elkin, ed. *Studies in Australian linguistics*, 139-163. Oceania Monograph, 3. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- O'Grady, G.N. 1968. Language material from Western Australia. 364pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 321. (A1;B2).
- O'Grady, G.N., C.F. Voegelin & F.M. Voegelin 1966. Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific fascicle 6. *Anthropological linguistics* 8:1-197.
- Peile, A.R. nd. Field notes Warayngari. 182pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 322.
- Richards, E. 1974. Tentative frequency count of clause types in written and oral narrative in Walmatjari. manuscript.
- _____. 1979. The Walmatjari noun phrase. In C.A. Kilham, ed. *Four grammatical sketches: from phrase to paragraph*, 93-128. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-3. Darwin: SIL.
- Richards, E. & J. Hudson nd. Wangki (Word). [Darwin]: SIL.
- Summer Institute of Linguistics. Australian Aborigines Branch. 1969. Report...1961-1969. In Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. *Newsletter* 2:21-26.

- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Tindale, N.B. 1952-1954. Field journal of Norman B. Tindale: 18th expedition under the auspices of Board for Anthropological Research. University of Adelaide and the University of California at Los Angeles. 1233 + 340pp. typescript and manuscript. South Australian Museum.
- Tsunoda, T. 1975-1979. Djaru field notes. 24 pts. c.2564pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381. (A1;B4)
- Worms, E.A. 1938b. Onomatopoeia in some Kimberley tribes of North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8:453-457.
- _____. 1950. Feuer und Feuerzeuge in Sage und Brauch der Nordwest-Australier. *Anthropos* 45:145-164. (includes list of words relating to fire-making in Mangala, Gogadja, Garadjeri, Bidongo, Walmatjari).
- _____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

Kulkarriya Community School (Noonkanbah) has run a language programme since 1978. Initially this was an oral programme; with the employment of a teacher linguist in 1980, the programme was extended to include literacy. Fitzroy Crossing State School has on a number of occasions (including 1982 and 1985) initiated a small segment of language learning, usually involving one short period per week for each class. These have not usually lasted for very long. Nulungu College in Broome has been running a language awareness programme in Walmajarri since 1986.

11 Language learning material:

- Hudson, J. 1978. Walmatjari language learning drills. (drills prepared for literacy team).
- Hudson, J. & M. Chuguna 1977. Oral Walmatjari language learning course. (31 lessons). (1976, revised May 1977)
- Hudson, J. & E. Richards 1974. *Some introductory drills for learning Walmatjari*. Fitzroy Crossing: SIL.
- _____. 1984. *Walmatjari language learning drills*. Darwin: SIL.
- Hudson, J. & E. Richards with P. Skipper, A. Wanagkara & P. Siddon 1974. SIL. (retyped 1978). *Some introductory drills for learning Walmatjari*. (Not to be quoted)

12 Literacy material:

- Bible O.T. 1973. *Genesis. Selections. Walmatjari. Jawujap*. Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- _____. 1974. *Genesis. Selections. Walmatjari. Nawa*. Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- _____. 1978a. *Genesis I-IV. Walmatjari. Wangki purrurtu Ngarrangkarnijangka*. (Translated by Wycliffe Bible Translators.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1978b. *Jonah i-iv. Walmatjari. Jawuna*. Canberra: Bible Society.

- _____. 1978c. *Kings xvii-xviii. Walmatjari. Yilayijajaa ayap.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- Bible NT. 1971. *Mark. Selections. Walmatjari. Wangkiwanti Mak-jangka.* Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- _____. 1975a. *John VIII, 2-11. Walmatjari. Marnin ngirtilykarra jularnujangka.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975b. *Luke V, 12-14a. Walmatjari. Nganpayi mimijarti putjarti.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975c. *Mark I, 4-13. Walmatjari. Nganpayi jun.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975d. *Mark II, 1-12. Walmatjari. Nganpayi mimijarti.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975e. *Mark IV, 35-41. Walmatjari. Walypa purlka.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975f. *Mark IX, 14-26a. Walmatjari. Parri pirlajarti.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975g. *Mark X, 13-16. Walmatjari. Yapawarnti.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975h. *Mark XI, 1-9. Walmatjari. Jesus yani tangkiyijarti.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1975i. *Mark XII, 41-4. Walmatjari. Pamarr kalkarrajangka.* Canberra: Bible Society.
- _____. 1978. *John XI, 1-45. Walmatjari. Lajuras.* Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1981. *Selections. Walmatjari. Jesus rakarrarla turtangkanya wiikja.* Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- Bieundurry, O. 1974a. *Kartiyawarnti ngayiwarnti.* Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974b. *Kartiyawarnti ngayiwarnti: Walmatjari.* Darwin: SIL.
- Charles, J. 1973. *Kuyi murupal* (The barramundi, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974a. *Kalpiya* (The raft, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974b. *Kuyi murrupal* (The barramundi, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974c. *Nyiman.* (The wild duck, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974d. *Minaji.* (The echidna, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974e. *Wanyjirri kamparnuwu.* (In Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- Charles, J. et al. 1973. *Ruwa kuyingalyanu.* (Going hunting, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- Charles, J. & O. Bieundurry 1973a. *Purlumanu mungkurppungu.* (Mustering cattle, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1973b. *Purlumanu mungkurppungu Walmatjari.* Darwin: SIL.
- Charles, J. & P. Siddon 1973a. *Wangkiwanti kutawanti Walmatjari.* Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1973b. *Wangkiwanti kutawanti.* (Short stories, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974. *Wangkiwarnti kutawarni.* (Short stories, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- Charles, J., P. Siddon & O. Bieundurry 1973. *Kuyiwanti.* (Animals, in Walmajarri). Darwin: SIL.
- Hudson, J., E. Richards, M. Chuguna & T. May 1977a. *Read Walmajarri 1: Wangki man Walmajarri Ririmalku 1.* Darwin: Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- _____. 1977b. *Read Walmajarri 2: Wangki man Walmajarri Ririmalku 2.* Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1977c. *Read Walmajarri 3: Wangki man Walmajarri Ririmalku 3.* Darwin: SIL.
- King, F. 1973. *Linykurrarula pa piyirn ngarni* (Man-eating crocodile, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.

- Malapuka, L. & J. Charles 1973. *Manawanti ngatkpanujari*. (In Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974. *Manawarnti ngartakpanujangka*. (Things we make, in Walmatjarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- May, T. 1976. *Jawanti*. Translated into Walmajarri by O. Bieundurry. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. *et al.* 1982. Ngalimpakurra ngurra. Our Land. *Ngali*: 20-2.
- Richards, E. 1979. Scripture cassettes (in Walmajarri). *United Aborigines Messenger* 48:9-10, 15-16.
- Richards, E. & J. Hudson 1970. *Mayaruwanti*. (Houses, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1970. *Pampita*. (Lizards, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1971. *Kuyi payipulajangka*. (Animals of the Bible, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. (tr.). 1976. *Linykurra*. (The crocodile, in Walmatjari.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- Siddon, P. 1978. *Wangki jiljigangkajaa mayarujuangka*. (Stories of desert and town life.) Darwin: SIL.
- Siddon, P. & J. Charles 1973. *Ruwa yanu*. (Going hunting, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- Skipper, P. 1973. *Yawatalu piyin tarapinya*. (Thrown by a horse, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974a. *Purlumanu parayyanany piyirntu*. (The bullock riders, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1974b. *Yawartarlu piyirn tarapinya*. (Thrown by a horse, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1978. *Nganpayi pujman*. (The bushman, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1979. *Wangkiwarnti jiljingajangkawarnti*. (Stories of life in the desert, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- Skipper, P. & P. Siddon 1975. *Mirrijin*. (Medicine). Darwin: SIL.
- Summer Institute of Linguistics. nd a. *Jiriki pinanguru*. (The intelligent bird, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. nd b. *Kurumpa jujujati*. (Book of songs, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1971. *Wangki ngarangkanijangka*. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1984. *Kurumpa jujujati*. Darwin: SIL.
- United Aborigines Mission, Language Department. 1964. *Kurumpa kayan*. (Book one, in Walmajarri.) Kalgoorlie. 16p.
- _____. 1965a. *Kurumpa kuring* (Book two in Walmatjiri.) Kalgoorlie. 9p.
- _____. 1965b. *Kurumpa kuring kuring*. (Book four in Walmatjiri.) Kalgoorlie. 9p.
- _____. 1965c. *Ngatjukura kurumpa kutatjati wangki*. (My book of short stories in Walmajarri.) Kalgoorlie. 17pp.
- Vanbee, A. 1978. *Manga yurrantinya*. (The girl who nearly drowned, in Walmajarri.) Prepared by E. Richards, J. Hudson and M. Chunguna. Perth: Education Department.
- Wanangini, A. 1978. *Marnin pa lurrujarti yani*. (The thirsty woman, in Walmajarri.) Perth: Education Department. Western Australia.
- White, P.H.H. 1970. *Mangki tatatwantinya*. (Monkey in the bog, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.

- _____. 1972. *Mangki pajanujuwal*. (The chopping monkey, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- _____. 1971. *Nguriji*. (The thief, in Walmajarri.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.

8.10 Juwaliny / Jiwarliny / Tjiwarliny

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Tjiwarliny (Black & Walsh)
 Jiwarliny (KLS)
 Tjiwarlin (Oates)

Said to be a dialect of Walmajarri (Hudson 1978:2).

2 Classification of the language:

Pama-Nyungan family, Ngumpin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: A66
 Oates 1973: 59.7a
 Capell: A35

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Mainly La Grange Mission, where there are a fair number of speakers
 (McKelson, pers.comm.)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Fr. McKelson, since 1950s, mainly in La Grange

5 Practical orthography:

The South Kimberley orthography is in use in the language programme in La Grange School.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

McKelson (nd)

9 Material available on the language:

Hudson, J. 1978. *Core of Walmatjari grammar*. Canberra: AIAS.

McKelson, K. nd Learn some Aboriginal; learn some Juwaliny. typescript.

10 Language programme:

Since 1985 La Grange School has run a language programme in the five local languages, including Juwaliny.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.11 Jaru / Djaru

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Daru (O'Grady)
 Djaru (Worms)
 Djaru (Tsunoda, Berndt, Capell, Oates, O'Grady, Kaberry, AIAS)
 Dyaro (Worms)
 Dyaru (Kofod)
 Jarrau (Matthews)
 Jaruru
 Tjaru (Douglas, Harrison)
 Waringarri

Jaru is in a dialect relationship with Nyininy (see section 8.12). Jaru and Nyininy are said to be closely related to Wanyjirra (see section 8.13).

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumpin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: K12
 Oates 1973: 59.3a
 Capell: K3

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Hall's Creek area, (including Moola Bulla, Lamboo, Ruby Plains), south almost to Billiluna, Gordon Downs (until 1981), Nicholson, Flora Valley.
 Oates, (1973) — 246 adults (Hudson, June 1973)
 Black (1979) — 250
 Tsunoda (1981) — nearly 200 first language speakers, and possibly over 100 second language speakers (including those with a passive knowledge only)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Tsunoda, since mid-1970s, fieldwork based in Halls Creek.

5 Practical orthography:

None yet established and in frequent use. The South Kimberley orthography would be suitable, and has been trialled to some extent by a speaker working for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre. However, it seems likely that a different system will be used in the language programme in the Ringers Soak Catholic School.

6 Word lists:

Hudson (1973a, 1973b), Cooling & Cooling (1968), O'Grady (1959)

7 Textual material:

Tsunoda (1978, 1981), Moses (1986)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Tsunoda (1978, 1981)

9 Material available on the language:

(See also under Nyinyin and Wanyjirra.)

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1955. Forchheimer and the pronoun. *Oceania* 25:283-291.

Capell, A. & A.P. Elkin 1937. The languages of the Kimberley Division. *Oceania* 8:216-245.

Cooling, G. & D. Cooling 1968. The phonemes of Djaru. 38p. typescript. Kununurra: SIL.

Hudson, J. 1973a. Gurindji word list for a two-week survey (probably strongly influenced by Djaru). 12p. typescript. SIL. (AIAS Library has copy)

_____. 1973b. Two Djaru word lists. 24p. SIL. (AIAS Library has copy)

Kaberry, P.M. 1937. Notes on the languages of the east Kimberley, North-West Australia. *Oceania* 8/1:90-103.

Moses, R. 1986. The first white man comes to Nicholson River. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 41-46. Canberra: AIAS.

O'Grady, G. N. 1957-58. Material on suffixing languages of W.A. manuscript. (AIAS Ms 320)

_____. 1959. Significance of the circumcision boundary in Western Australia. BA (Hons.) thesis, University of Sydney.

Tsunoda, T. 1975-1979. Djaru field notes. 24 pts. c.2564pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381. (A1;B4)

_____. 1978. The Djaru language of Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, Monash University. (AIAS Ms 1133).

_____. 1981a. *The Djaru language of Kimberley, Western Australia*. PL, B-78.

_____. 1981b. Pronominal suffixes in Djaru. *Journal of Asian and African Studies* 21:130-142.

_____. 1981. Split case marking patterns in verb types. *Linguistics* 19:389-438.

Worms, E.A. 1938. Foreign words in some Kimberley tribes in North-Western Australia. *Oceania* 8:458-462.

_____. 1957. Australian mythological terms: their etymology and dispersion. *Anthropos* 52:732-768.

10 Language programme:

Since early 1987 the Red Hill Community (Halls Creek) and Ringers Soak Community (Gordon Downs) have had language programmes operating in their schools.

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.12 Nyininy / Njininj

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Neening
 Nining (Matthews)
 Njinin (orig. AIAS)
 Njining (Berndt)
 Njininj (AIAS, Tsunoda)
 Nyinin (Wurm, O'Grady, Oates, Jagst)
 Nyininy (Hale, IAD)

Nyininy is in a dialect relationship to Jaru (section 8.11).

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumbin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: K7
 Oates 1973: 59.3c
 Capell: K3

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Nicholson, Gordon Downs, Mistake Creek
 Milliken (1972) — 79
 Black (1979) — around 50

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Tsunoda, since late 1970s has worked intensively on Jaru, and collected information on Nyininy.

5 Practical orthography:

None presently in use. The South Kimberley orthography (or some variant) would probably be most suitable.

6 Word lists:

Hale (1959), Bell (1980b)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Remarks are contained in Tsunoda (1978) and (1981).

9 Material available on the language:

(See also references under Jaru.)

Bell, N. 1980a. Nyininy sketch grammar. (based on field notes by Ken Hale). 22p. typescript. IAD.

_____. 1980b. Nyininy vocabulary. (based on field notes by Ken Hale). 11p. typescript. IAD.

Hale, K. L. 1959. [Nyininy field notes] AIAS Ms 875. (A1;B5).

Tsunoda, T. 1975-1979. [Djaru field notes] 24 pts. c.2564pp. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381. (A1;B4)

_____. 1978. The Djaru language of Kimberley, Western Australia. PhD thesis, Monash University. (AIAS Ms 1133).

_____. 1981. *The Djaru language of Kimberley, Western Australia*. PL, B-78.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.13 Wanyjirra / Wandjira

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Wandjira (AIAS, Capell, Oates, Tsunoda, Wurm)

Wanjira (Wurm)

Wanjira:

Wanyjirra (Black & Walsh, KLS, McConvell)

Mulbera (Kaberry, alternate name)

Waringari (Oates, alternate name)

Waiangara (Peile)

Wanjira is grouped with Waringari in Oates (1973). It is, however, doubtful whether Waringari is a language name; more likely it is the pan-eastern Kimberley word *waringarri* which means 'a big group of people'.

According to McConvell (1985:98), Wanyjirra is very similar to Gurindji; indeed, remarks on pages 107 and 108 of his article seem to suggest that Gurindji and Wanyjirra are in a dialectal relationship.

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumpin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: K21

Oates 1973: 59.3b

Capell: K3

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Traditionally, between Upper Baines and Ord Rivers.

Milliken estimates about 50 speakers in the NT, Inverway, Wave Hill.

Milliken (1972) — 54

Black (1979) — about 50

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Tsunoda, late 1970s, collected some information on the language during the course of his intensive investigation of Jaru in Halls Creek.

McConvell, 1975-1980, collected some information on the language in the Victoria River region.

5 Practical orthography:

None established. The South Kimberley orthography or some variant would be suitable.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

McConvell, P. 1985. Domains and codeswitching among bilingual Aborigines. In M. Clyne, ed. *Australia, meeting place of languages*, 95-125. PL, C-92.
Tsunoda, T. 1975-1979. [Djaru field notes.] 24 parts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1381. (A1;B4).

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.14 Gurindji

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Coorinji (Terry)
 Gurindji (Capell, Hale, McConvell, O'Grady, Oates, Wurm, AIAS)
 Gurindzi
 Gurintji
 Gurinji
 Koorangie (Thomas)
 Kooringoo
 Kurindji
 Kurintji (Peterson)
 Kuurrinyji (in practical orthography, according to McConvell, pers.comm.)

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumbin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: C20
 Oates 1973: 59.2
 Capell: C14

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Dagaragu (Wattie Creek), Kalakaringi (Wave Hill settlement), Limbunyah,
 Victoria River Downs, Pigeonhole, Lajamanu (Hooker Creek).
 Milliken (1972) — 277
 Black (1979) — 250
 McConvell (1985b) — cites a figure of approximately 500 Gurindji people, but
 does not indicate what proportion are speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Norman and Helen McNair, SIL, Kalkaringi
 Patrick McConvell, since mid-1970s, Victoria River district, mainly at
 Dagaragu

5 Practical orthography:

Experimental orthography undergoing final testing at Kalakaringi and
 Dagaragu.

6 Word lists:

Curnow (1971), Hale (nd), Jones (1972a,1972b), Leeding (1971b,1971c), McNair &
 McNair (nd, 197?), Nash (1982), Parrish (1980), Ray (1976), Terry (1926).

7 Textual material:

Kijngayari (1986), Lingiari (1986), McConvell (1974); McConvell (1985b) contains some textual excerpts.

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Leeding (1971a), McNair (1977,nd)

9 Material available on the language:

- Curnow, A. 1971. Notes on the phonology of Gurindji. 11p. xeroxed typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1971. Gurindji word list. 29p. typescript. SIL. (AIAS categorised word list)
- Curnow, A. & V.J. Leeding 1971. The Gurindji survey report. 9p. typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1971. Notes on the phonology and grammar of Gurindji. manuscript. SIL.
- Hale, K.L. 1959. Gurindji field notes. 122p. manuscript, Alice Springs; xeroxed typescript, MIT AIAS Ms 864.
- _____. nd. Kurinytyi-English. 35p. xeroxed manuscript. (field notes and wordlist)
- Hudson, J. 1973. Gurindji word list for a two-week survey (probably strongly influenced by Djaru). 12p. typescript. SIL. AIAS pMs
- Jones, A.I. 1972a. List of Gurindji words and meanings. 25p. xeroxed typescript. University of Sydney. (AIAS) (about 645 words; English-Gurindji alphabetical)
- _____. 1972b. List of Gurindji words and meanings. 20p.
- _____. 1978. Form and meaning in an Australian language. *Language and Speech* 21:264-278.
- Kijngayari, L.J. 1986. The Wave Hill strike. In L. Hercus & P. Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 305-311. Canberra: AIAS.
- Leeding, V. 1971a. Grammatical observations on Gurindji. Oct-Nov. 1971. 36p. manuscript.
- _____. 1971b. Word lists: Gurindji or Mudbura. 4p. SIL. (p10708, AIAS)
- _____. 1971c. Gurindji and Ngarinman word lists. 15p. typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1971. Kinship – subsections for Gurindji, Wailbri and Negaliwuru. 4p. xeroxed typescript. SIL.
- Lingiari, V. 1986. Vincent Lingiari's speech. In L. Hercus & P.Sutton, eds *This is what happened: historical narratives by Aborigines*, 313-315. Canberra: AIAS.
- McConvell, P. 1974. Gurindji texts. manuscript. AIAS pMs 1154.
- _____. 1976. The Aborigines of the northern Tanami area, Northern Territory. 22p. xeroxed typescript.
- _____. 1977. The scope of 'again' in English and Gurindji. 28pp. xeroxed typescript.
- _____. 1980. Hierarchical variation in pronominal clitic attachment in the Eastern Ngumbin languages. In B. Rigsby & P. Sutton, eds *Papers in Australian linguistics No.13: Contributions to Australian linguistics*, 31-117. *PL*, A-59.
- _____. 1982. Neutralisation and degrees of respect in Gurindji. In J. Heath, F. Merlan & A. Rumsey, eds *Languages of kinship in Aboriginal Australia*, 86-106. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 24. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 1983. "Only" and related concepts in Gurindji. Paper delivered to ANZAAS conference, Auckland 1983. 41pp. xeroxed typescript.
- _____. 1985a. The origin of subsections in northern Australia. *Oceania* 56:1-33.

- _____. 1985b. Domains and codeswitching among bilingual Aborigines. In M. Clyne, ed. *Australia, meeting place of languages*, 95-125. *PL*, C-92.
- McNair, N. & H. McNair 1977. Gurindji phonology. Data check paper. (preliminary draft no.1). SIL.
- _____. 197?. Gurindji kinship terms and subsections. 3pp. typescript. SIL.
- _____. nd. The core of Gurindji. manuscript.
- Meggitt, M.J. 1955. Notes on the Malngjin and Gurindzi Aborigines of Limbunya, N.W. Northern Territory. *Mankind* 5:45-50.
- Nash, D. 1982. Warlpiri verb roots and preverbs. In S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar: in memory of Lothar Jagst*, 165-216. Work-Papers of SIL-AAB, A-6. Darwin: SIL.
- Parrish, L. 1980. Kuurrinyji word list. 9pp. typescript. IAD. (Based on field notes by P. McConvell.)
- Ray, M. 1976. Gurintji/Mutburra word list for a two-week survey. 8p. xeroxed manuscript. SIL.
- Terry, M. 1926. A surgical operation as performed by the Boonarra tribe of northern Australia, and a short vocabulary of the languages of some northern Australian tribes. *Man* 26:193-194.

10 Language programme:

None known

11 Language learning material:

McNair: experimental.

12 Literacy material:

McNair has produced some experimental literacy materials.

Danbayarri, D. & B. Bulngarri, trs 1982. *Juwuwalijalu ngulu kuyacarla pirti nyangani*. (This is how the Jews used to live.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.

8.15 Malngin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Malgin

Malngin (Capell, O'Grady, Oates, AIAS, Kaberry, Wurm, Black & Walsh)

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumbin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: K30

Oates 1973: 59.4

Capell: K13

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Upper Ord River valley, eastern Kimberleys

Milliken (1976) — estimated 31 speakers in the NT

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one.

5 Practical orthography:

None in use. Some variant of the South Kimberley orthography would probably be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1966)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.

_____. 1966(?). Malngin vocabulary. 22p. typescript. (Malngin-English, about 550 words) AIAS pMs 309.

_____. 1972. The affix-transferring languages of Australia. *Linguistics* 87:5-36.

Kaberry, P. 1937. Notes on the languages of east Kimberley. *Oceania* 8:90-103.

Meggitt, M.J. 1955. Notes on the Malngin and Gurindji Aborigines of Limbunya, N.W. Northern Territory. *Mankind* 5:45-50.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.16 Ngarinyman / Ngarinman

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ngainman
 Ngarinman (Capell, Wurm, O'Grady, Oates, AIAS)
 Ngarinman (O'Grady)
 Ngaringman (Rose)
 Waringari (AIAS)

Waringari, which has also been grouped with Wanyjirra, is not a language name — see section 8.13 on Wanyjirra.

2 Classification of the language:

Northern Western Desert type, Ngumbin subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: C27 (Waringari, A63)
 Oates 1973: 59.5 (Waringari, 59.3b)
 Capell: C21 (Waringari, A38)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Victoria River Downs, Yaralin outstation of VRD, Humbert River, eastern Kimberleys
 Milliken (1972) — 171
 Black (1979) — up to 170

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

McConvell, since mid-1970s, Victoria River district, mainly at Dagaragu

5 Practical orthography:

None; Gurindji orthography may be suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (nd), Leeding (1971a, 1971b), O'Grady (1959)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1940), Leeding (1973)

9 Material available on the language:

- Breen, J.G. 1972. [Tape recordings of a few songs]
- Capell, A. 1940. The classification of languages in north and north-west Australia. *Oceania* 10:241-272, 404-433.
- _____. nd. Ngarinman vocabulary. 21p. typescript. (about 500 words, Ngarinman-English)
- Douglas, W.H. 1976. Comment on the paper 'Metamorphosis and process in Kitja'. *Talanya* 3:37-43.
- Leeding, V.J. 1971a. Gurindji and Ngarinman word lists. 15pp. typescript. SIL.
- _____. 1971b. Word lists: Mudbura and Ngarinman. 14pp. typescript. SIL. AIAS
- _____. 1973. Observations on Ngarinman phonology and grammar. 21pp. typescript. SIL.
- Nekes, H. & E.A. Worms 1953. *Australian languages*. Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos, 10. Fribourg: Anthropos-Institut. 1058pp. AIAS MF 4.
- McConvell, P. 1985. The origin of subsections in northern Australia. *Oceania* 56. 1-33.
- O'Grady, G.N. 1959. Significance of the circumcision boundary in Western Australia. BA (Hons) thesis, University of Sydney.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

8.17 Warlpiri / Walbiri / Waljbiri

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Wailbri (Capell, Hansen, Wurm, Reece)
 Wailbry
 Waljbiri (Hale, Capell, AIAS)
 Walpari (Tindale, Mountford, Stanner)
 'Walpari (O'Grady)
 Walpiri (Hale)
 Walbiri (O'Grady, Hale)
 Warlpiri (Jagst, Hale)
 Nambutj(u) (said to be Pintupi name)

Dialects:

The various names of different types of Warlpiri are not clearly understood (Menning & Nash 1981). There appear to be four divisions, represented in the literature by the following names (note however that there is little consistency across the literature: different works frequently make variant distinctions, and/or employ different names for the same divisions):

1. Ngalia

Ngalia (Tindale, Capell, Wurm, O'Grady, Oates & Oates, AIAS)
 Ngaliya (Jagst)

Identified by Tindale as a separate group south of Warlpiri. The Yuendumu settlement is in this area, though the Warlpiri spoken at Yuendumu may also represent dialects traditionally spoken further north. This name is quite separate from the name Ngalea applied to a Western Desert language in South Australia.

2. Lajamanu (Hooker Creek)

Ngardilba (AIAS)
 Ngardilpa (Jagst) ("language of Warnayaka tribe, division of the Warlpiri")
 Wanayaka
 Wanayaga (Wurm, AIAS, O'Grady, Oates & Oates)
 Wanajaga (Capell)
 Waneiga (Capell)
 Warnayaka (Jagst)
 Warrnayaka (Jagst)

Traditionally this Warlpiri was spoken further to the south and south-east of the location of Lajamanu settlement.

3. Warrabri (Ali-Curung)

The Warrabri settlement is outside traditionally Warlpiri country. Warlpiri from the Hanson River area is the major Warlpiri dialect now spoken at Warrabri.

4. Willowra

Willowra

Wirliyajarrai (Nash)

Willowra is located on the Lander River. Lander River Warlpiri is apparently intermediate between the Warlpiri now spoken to its west and north-west (e.g. at Yuendumu, Lajamanu) and to its east (e.g. at Warrabri).

The term Eastern Warlpiri has been applied to the Warlpiri traditionally spoken on the Lander and Hanson Rivers, i.e. to the Warrabri and Willowra dialects. It has been also used to mean the Warlpiri as now spoken at Warrabri. According to Simpson (1985a), the term Wakirti is used by speakers at Kunayungku, Tennant Creek and Ali Curung in referring to their own dialect of Warlpiri. This may be identified with Eastern Warlpiri.

2 Classification of the language:

Central Western Desert type, Ngarrka (Ngarga) subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: C15

Oates 1973: 58.2 (Wanayaka, 58.4, Ngalia 58.5)

Capell: C23 (Ngalia, C20)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

About 3000 speakers of all ages, including children. Most live in the NT at Yuendumu, Lajamanu (Hooker Creek), Willowra, Warrabri (Ali-Curung), Tennant Creek, Papunya, Alice Springs; a few live in the Kimberley region, in Halls Creek and Balgo.

Milliken (1976) — 2712, 13 Ngalia (Papunya, Yuendumu)

Black (1979) — 1400, or twice that by one estimate

Nash (1980) — at least 2500

Swartz (1985) — 3000

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Edith Bavin, 1982 to present, mainly at Yuendumu

Ken Hale, from 1959, Yuendumu

Lothar Jagst, 1969-1976, Lajamanu

Adam Kendon, 1978 to present, mainly Yuendumu

Mary Laughren, 1974 to present, Yuendumu

David Nash, since early 1980s, Yuendumu and Tennant Creek

Timothy Shopen, 1982 to present, mainly at Yuendumu

Jane Simpson, since early 1980s, Yuendumu and Tennant Creek

Stephen Swartz, 1978 to present, Lajamanu

A number of others are involved in literacy work, Bible translation, and theoretical linguistics.

5 Practical orthography:

A practical orthography has been established since 1974. This is a variant of the South Kimberley orthography (see pages 4-6 above).

6 Word lists:

Hale (1974, 1982), O'Grady (1959), Reece (1975, 1979), Warlpiri Dictionary (1982, 1985)

7 Textual material:

Swartz (1982b)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Capell (1962), Hale (1967, 1974), Nash (1980), Reece (1970), Simpson (1983, 1985a, 1985b)

9 Material available on the language:

See also:

AIAS Selected reading list, Central and Western Desert: The Aranda, Bidjandjarra, Bindubi, Waljbiri. 17pp. mimeo. AIAS. 197?

Baarda, W.N. 1978. It's a slow consumption killing you by degrees. 16pp. mimeo. NT Department of Education: Yuendumu.

_____. 1978. Warlpiri reading (a collection of papers). 10+5p. NT Department of Education: Yuendumu.

Bavin, E. 1986. Review of S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar*. *Oceania* 56:236-237.

_____. 1987. Anaphora in children's Warlpiri. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* 10:1-11.

_____. 1988a. Some lexical and morphological changes in Warlpiri. In N. Dorian, ed. *Investigating language obsolescence: studies in language contraction and language death*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

_____. 1988b. Teaching Warlpiri as a community language. In L. Wales, ed. *Language programmes in primary schools: some Australian experiences*. Geelong: Deakin University Press.

Bavin, E. & T. Shopen 1983. An initial report on children's Warlpiri at Yuendumu. 39pp. typescript.

_____. 1984. Warlpiri children's comprehension of discontinuous word order. 25pp. typescript.

_____. 1985a. Children's acquisition of Warlpiri: comprehension of transitive sentences. *Journal of Child Language* 12/3:597-610.

_____. 1985b. Warlpiri and English: languages in contact. In M. Clyne, ed. *Australia, meeting place of languages*, 81-94. *PL*, C-92.

_____. 1985c. Change in progress in Warlpiri: cross-reference clitics in the auxiliary. typescript.

- _____. 1985d. Warlpiri children's development of narrative. *Berkeley Linguistic Society* 11:1-13.
- _____. 1987. Innovations and neutralizations in the Warlpiri pronominal system. *Journal of Linguistics* 23. 149-175.
- _____. forthcoming a. Acquisition of cues to sentence interpretation in a non-configurational language. In B. MacWhinney & E. Bates, eds. *Cross linguistic studies in sentence comprehension*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- _____. forthcoming b. Warlpiri in the 80's: an overview of research into language variation and child language. In B. Rigsby & S. Romaine, eds *The languages of Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bouma, G. 1985. A categorial grammar for Warlpiri. 35pp. typescript.
- Capell, A. 1952. The Wailbri through their own eyes. *Oceania* 23/2:110-132.
- _____. 1962. Waljbiri grammar. In *Some linguistic types in Australia. Handbook of Australian languages, Part II*, 15-50. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 7. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- Carrier, J. 1976. Grammatical relations in Warlpiri. manuscript. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Cleland, J.B. & T.H. Johnson 1933. The ecology of the Aborigines of Central Australia. *Royal Society of South Australia. Transactions* 57:113-124.
- Dowling, W.F. 1980. A lambda-categorial description of simple sentences in Warlpiri. 9pp. typescript. Department of Linguistics, University of Pennsylvania.
- Duncan, D. 1976. A proposal for adjunction in Walbiri. manuscript. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Glasgow, D. 1984. Report on survey of the central Northern Territory. In J. Hudson & N. Pym, eds *Language survey*, 113-152. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-11. Darwin: SIL.
- Granites, R. nd. Short essays in Warlpiri and English. manuscript. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- _____. 1976. Short essays in Warlpiri linguistics. manuscript. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Granites, R., K.L. Hale & D. Odling-Smee 1976. Survey of Warlpiri grammar. manuscript. Cambridge: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Guerssel, M., K. Hale, M. Laughren, B. Levin & J. White Eagle 1985. A cross-linguistic study of transitivity alternations. *Causatives and agentivity*, 56-59. Papers from the Chicago Linguistic Society. *CLS* 21/2.
- Hale, K.L. 1960. Introduction to vocabulary and domains. typescript.
- _____. 1967. Preliminary remarks on Walbiri grammar. manuscript. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- _____. 1973a. Person marking in Walbiri. In S. Anderson & P. Kiparsky, eds *A Festschrift for Morris Halle*, 308-344. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.
- _____. 1973b. Deep-surface canonical disparities in relation to analysis and change: an Australian example. In T. Sebeok, ed. *Current trends in linguistics*, 11:401-458. The Hague: Mouton.
- _____. 1974. Warlpiri-English vocabulary, prepared for use in the Yuendumu Warlpiri language program. 97pp. mimeo. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- _____. 1975. Gaps in grammar and culture. In M.D. Kinkade, K.L. Hale & O. Werner, eds *Linguistics and anthropology. in honor of C.F. Voegelin*, 295-315. Lisse: Peter de Ridder Press.

- _____. 1976. The adjoined relative clause in Australia. In R.M.W. Dixon, ed. *Grammatical categories in Australian languages*, 78-105. Canberra: AIAS.
- _____. 1977. Elementary remarks on Walbiri orthography, phonology and allomorphy. manuscript. 34pp. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- _____. 1981a. *On the position of Walbiri in a typology of the base*. Bloomington: Indiana University Linguistics Club.
- _____. 1981b. Preliminary remarks on the grammar of part-whole relations in Warlpiri. In J. Hollyman & A. Pawley, eds *Studies in Pacific languages & cultures in honour of Bruce Biggs*, 333-344. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand.
- _____. 1981c. Preliminary remarks on configurationality. In J. Pustejovsky & P. Sells, eds *NELS* 12:86-96.
- _____. 1982. Some essential features of Warlpiri verbal clauses. In S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar: in memory of Lothar Jagst*, 217-315. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-6. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1983. Warlpiri and the grammar of non-configurational languages. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 1:5-47.
- _____. 1984. Remarks on creativity in Aboriginal verse. In J.C. Kessler & J. Stubbington, eds *Problems & solutions: occasional essays in musicology presented to Alice M. Moyle*, 254-262. Sydney: Hale & Iremonger.
- _____. nd a. Walbiri kinship problem. 15pp. mimeo.
- _____. nd b. Walbiri conjugations. mimeo.
- Harkins, J. 1982. Toward a semantic description of propositional particles. 27pp. typescript. Australian National University.
- _____. 1986. Semantics and the language learner. Warlpiri particles. *Journal of Pragmatics* 10:559-573.
- Jagst, L. 1972. A tentative description of Ngarilpa (Warlpiri - Wanayaka tribe) verbs. 82p. SIL.
- _____. 1975. Ngarilpa (Warlpiri) phonology. *Papers in Australian linguistics*, 8. PL, A-39:21-57.
- _____. 1982. A tentative description of Ngarilpa (Warlpiri) verbs. In S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar: in memory of Lothar Jagst*, 1-68. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-6. Darwin: SIL.
- Jelinek, E. 1984. Empty categories, case, and configurationality. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 2:39-76.
- Kendon, A. 1982a. A study of sign language among the Warlpiri at Yuendumu: summary of progress. typescript.
- _____. 1982b. Iconicity in Warlpiri sign language. Paper presented at annual meeting of the Semiotic Society of America. typescript.
- _____. 1983a. A study of the sign language in use among the Warlpiri of central Australia. Final Report to the National Science Foundation. Part I: Background, description of project, and summary of findings to April 1983. 71pp. Part II: A list of signs from the sign language in use among the Warlpiri at Yuendumu. lii+348pp. typescript.
- _____. 1983b. Speaking and signing simultaneously in Warlpiri sign language users. 79pp. typescript. Connecticut College.
- _____. 1984. Knowledge of sign language in an Australian Aboriginal community. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 40. 556-576.

- Kuipers, L. 1976-77. (Dutch version of IAD Warlpiri learning material) typescript. Hooker Creek.
- Larsen, R. 1972. Restrictive modification: relative clauses and adverbs. PhD thesis, University of Madison.
- Laughren, M. 1977. Pronouns in Warlpiri and the category of number. typescript. NT Department of Education.
- _____. 1978. Directional terminology in Warlpiri, a Central Australian language. *Working Papers in Language and Linguistics*, 8.
- _____. 1980. Warlpiri kinship terminology. 70p. typescript.
- _____. 1981a. Number strand — Warlpiri. manuscript. NT Department of Education.
- _____. 1981b. Warlpiri kin terminology and the lexicon. 20p. typescript. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- _____. 1981c. Choosing the appropriate word in Warlpiri. typescript.
- _____. 1982a. Warlpiri kinship structure. In J. Heath, F. Merlan & A. Rumsey, eds *Languages of kinship in Aboriginal Australia*, 72-85. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 24. Sydney: University of Sydney.
- _____. 1982b. A preliminary description of propositional particles in Warlpiri. In S. Swartz, ed. *Papers in Warlpiri grammar: in memory of Lothar Jagst*, 129-163. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, A-6. Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1983. A note on Anna Wierzbicka's comments on the Warlpiri dictionary Project. In P. Austin, ed. *Papers in Australian linguistics, No.15: Australian Aboriginal lexicography*, 145-148. *PL*, A-66.
- _____. 1984a. Remarks on the semantics of body part terminology in Warlpiri. *Language in Central Australia* 1:1-9.
- _____. 1984b. Warlpiri baby talk. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 4:73-88.
- _____. 1985a. The split case hypothesis reexamined: the Warlpiri case. Paper presented at Australian Linguistic Society Conference.
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- Leeding, V.J. 1971. Kinship - subsections for Gurindji, Wailbri and Negaliwuru. 4p. xeroxed typescript. SIL.
- Levin, B.C. 1983. On the nature of ergativity. PhD thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- Marker, I. & M. Hockaday 1967-1968. Walp̄iri vocabulary and notes, Wailbri phonology.
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10 Language programme:

Bilingual programs have been running for a number of years at Yuendumu, Willowra, and Lajamanu.

11 Language learning material:

IAD Warlpiri Language Course (booklets, cassette tapes)

12 Literacy material:

A large number of primers, writing books, etc. have been produced at Yuendumu since about 1974. Others have been produced at Willowra (since 1980) and at Lajamanu. There are two Christian scripture booklets produced by Reece (1950s or 1960s), and others produced by SIL (1970s to date). Translation of the gospels is under way; that of Mark is about to be published.

8.18 Ngardi / Ngarti

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Ngardi (O'Grady, Oates)
 Ngari (Wafer)
 Ngadi (Capell, Berndt)
 Ngati (Hudson)

2 Classification of the language:

Central Western Desert type, Ngarrka subgroup

Identification codes:

AIAS: K7
 Oates 1973: 58.3 (Oates & Oates 1970: 59.3c)
 Capell: K3

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

About 20-30 lived at Balgo Mission in 1980. Some at Gordon Downs, Billiluna, Lake Gregory, and a few at Yuendumu and Lajamanu (Hooker Creek). Traditionally the language was spoken in the area from Balgo to Gordon Downs.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

Warlpiri orthography is suitable.

6 Word lists:

Capell (1952), Tindale (1952-1954), Wafer (1980)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None

9 Material available on the language:

Capell, A. 1952. The Wailbri through their own eyes. *Oceania* 23:110-132.

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Wafer, J. 1980. Preliminary observations on Ngari. 8/9/80. 3+4pp. typescript. IAD. (about 170 words)

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

Chapter 9

POST-CONTACT LANGUAGES

9.1 Preliminary remarks

The term "post-contact language" — originally suggested by Nicholas Thieberger — refers to the non-traditional languages now spoken by Aborigines, which have arisen as a result of contact with non-Aboriginal groups. In the Kimberley these include Aboriginal English, Kriol, Pidgin English, and Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin.

When one group of people comes into significant contact with another group of people, and neither group speaks the other's language, it is likely that a new language will develop to permit communication between the groups. Typically, a pidgin develops first. Pidgins are not really full languages in their own right, but are auxiliary languages which permit limited communication between members of the different groups; members of each group would speak their own language, and would learn the pidgin as a second, restricted tongue. There are two pidgin languages spoken in the Kimberley region: Pidgin English, and Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin. The first is an English based pidgin — that is, most of its words come from English (although the grammar is in many respects more like that of an Aboriginal language). Pidgin English probably originated in two different sources: one variety was brought in the 1880s by cattlemen from Queensland, the other was brought by pearlers to the port towns of Broome, Derby and Wyndham (Hudson 1983:10). There is still evidence of the different origins of the pidgins in the speech of Aborigines in different parts of the Kimberley. Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin is a Malay based pidgin, with a large number of English loans. It arose late last century as a common language of communication (*lingua franca*) between the groups of Aborigines, Chinese, Japanese, and Indonesian divers and deck-hands on the Broome pearling fleets. This language has fallen into disuse since the 1960s.

As the children grow up speaking the pidgin, it may develop into a full language, which is called a creole. Kriol (this name comes from the spelling of "creole" in the standard orthography for the language) is a creole language which developed from Pidgin English, probably in the late 1940s and early 1950s, first in Halls Creek, then later in Fitzroy Crossing (Hudson 1983:13-14). Kriol is a language with its own grammar, meaning system, and sound system; it combines properties of English and Aboriginal languages — although most of the words come from English, the grammar and sound system is more like those of an Aboriginal language: for instance, as in the majority of traditional Australian languages, the pronouns make the distinction between singular (one), dual (two) and plural (more than two), and, in the first person non-singular (i.e. dual or plural), between inclusive ('we, including you') and exclusive ('we, excluding you'). Kriol is not a dialect of English.

The other post-contact language, Aboriginal English, is properly speaking a dialect of English spoken by Aborigines. It is in many ways similar to Standard Australian

English, but there are some important differences. (See Eades (1985), for some differences between south-east Queensland Aboriginal English and Standard Australian English; similar differences are found between Kimberley Aboriginal English and Standard Australian English).

It should be noted carefully that it is not always easy to distinguish between the three English based varieties, Pidgin, Kriol and Aboriginal English. There are properties common to each, and particularly between the first two, which makes it difficult to distinguish between the different varieties.

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The following works could be profitably consulted by readers interested in post-contact languages:

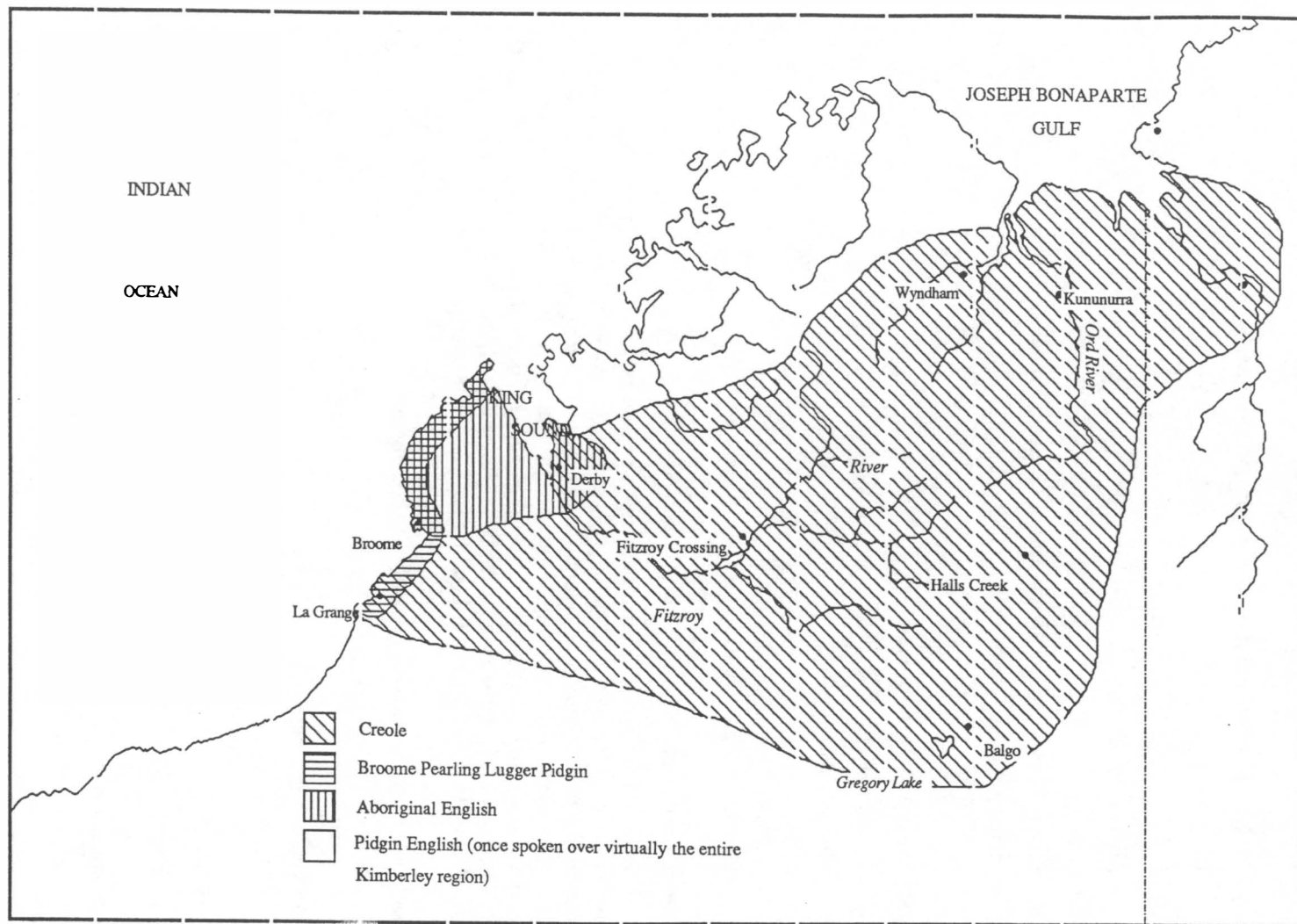
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Map 10: Locations of the post-contact languages

9.2 Pidgin English

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Pidgin
 Pidgin English
 Aboriginal Pidgin English
 Australian Pidgin English

Dialect name:

Fitzroy Crossing children's pidgin (Fraser, Fraser & Hudson)

Must be distinguished from Pacific Pidgin English, Beach-la-mar, Broken, and Tok Pisin.

2 Classification of the language:

A pidgin English from northern Australia

Identification codes:

AIAS: subject catalogue 48/3E1
 Oates 1973: (not included)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Spoken by the majority of Aborigines over the age of about fifty across most of the Kimberley region. However, in Broome, it seems to be spoken by only the oldest people.

It is likely that there were originally two different pidgins in the Kimberley, one arising in the central region as a result of the contact between Aborigines and pastoralists, the other arising in the coastal region, particularly in Dampier Land, in the contact between Aborigines and pearlers. (Another pidgin, Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin, also arose in the latter contact situation — see section 9.5.)

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

No one

5 Practical orthography:

None; none needed.

6 Word lists:

Fraser (1977a), Sandefur & Sandefur (1979b), Wood (1972a, 1972b, 1972c)

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Hudson (1981) and (1983) contain some grammatical information.

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10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

9.3 Kriol / Creole

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Creole
 Kriol (Sandefur, Hudson, Black & Walsh)
 'Pidgin English' creole (Sharpe)

Most young Aborigines of northern Australia speak some form of the post-contact language which is a creolised form of Pidgin English (see section 9.2). There are at least three major dialects:

Kimberley dialect, centred in the Fitzroy Crossing, Kununurra, and Halls Creek areas;
 Northern Territory dialect, centred around Roper River (Ngukurr), and Bamyili; and
 Cape York dialect, spoken by Aborigines in the northern and north-eastern parts of Cape York Peninsula, and in the Torres Straits Islands.

The Kimberley and Northern Territory dialects have recently come to be referred to as Kriol, which is the spelling of the term Creole in the accepted orthography for the language. Other names for these dialects include:

Fitzroy Valley Kriol (Hudson)
 Roper River creole English (Sandefur)
 Roper River 'pidgin English' creole (Sandefur)
 Roper creole (Sandefur)

This designation, however, does not seem to be generally used for the third dialect, which is referred to by the following:

Cape York Creole (Crowley & Rigsby)
 Torres Strait Creole (Shnukal)

These dialects show a number of differences from one another, both in their grammars, and in their words. It seems that many Kimberley Aborigines regard their variety of Kriol as very different from, if not mutually unintelligible with the Northern Territory dialect, and reject suggestions that they are the same language.

There are also certain differences in the Kimberley dialect from centre to centre, which many speakers are well aware of.

2 Classification of the language:

An English based creole of northern Australia; distinguished from Aboriginal English.

Identification codes:

AIAS: subject catalogue 48/3E1
 Oates 1973: (not included)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

From northern Queensland to the Kimberleys, right across northern Australia.
At least 15,000 speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Terry Crowley, mid to late 1970s, Bamaga (Queensland)
Shirley Gollagher, since late 1970s, Fitzroy Crossing
Joyce Hudson, since 1980, Fitzroy Crossing
Bruce Rigsby, mid to late 1970s, Bamaga (Queensland)
John and Joy Sandefur, since early 1970s, Ngukurr (Roper River)
Anna Shnukal, since early 1980s, Torres Strait Islands

5 Practical orthography:

A standard orthography has been in use since 1976 at Bamyili and Ngukurr (Sandefur 1981b:118). For a detailed description of this system, see Sandefur (1984a). The same system was recommended in 1983 for writing Kimberley Kriol in the Yiyili Community School (see Hudson 1984).

6 Word lists:

Fraser (1977a), Hudson (1981b), Sandefur & Sandefur (1979b), Sandefur (1984a),
Steffensen (1977a), Sharpe (1976a)

7 Textual material:

Hudson (1983a)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Crowley & Rigsby (1979), Hudson (1981a, 1983a), Sandefur (1979), Sharpe (1974b,
1975), Sharpe & Sandefur (1976, 1977)

9 Material available on the language:

See also: Sandefur (1981b:120-121) "Appendix 1: Selected bibliography of works on Kriol", Sandefur (1984a:112-118), and Sandefur (1985).

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- Sayers, B.J. 1982. Aurukun children's speech: language history and implications for bilingual education. In G. McKay & B. Sommer, eds 1982:46-56.
- Schmidt, A. 1983. Young people's Dyirbal: an example of language death from Australia. MA thesis, ANU. AIAS Ms 28.
- _____. 1985. *Young people's Dyirbal: an example of language death from Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Scott, L. & J. Coker 1977. The language programme in Aboriginal schools. *Pivot* 4:25-27.
- Sharpe, M. 1973. Notes on the 'pidgin English' creole of Roper River. 28pp. mimeo. AIAS pMs 1643. (A1;B5)
- _____. 1974a. Report on Roper Pidgin and the possibility of its use in a bilingual program. In *Report on the Third Meeting of the Bilingual Education Consultative Committee held in Darwin on 27-29 November 1974*. Darwin: NT Department of Education.
- _____. 1974b. Notes on the 'Pidgin English' creole of Roper River. *AIAS Newsletter New Series*. 2:2-11. (Republished as Sharpe 1975.)
- _____. 1975. Notes on the 'Pidgin English' creole of Roper River. *Linguistic Communications* 13:38-60.
- _____. 1976a. Roper Creole dictionary with English and Alawa. 43pp. mimeo. AIAS pMs 1139. (A1;B2)
- _____. 1976b. English as she is spoken around here or a quick rundown on Aboriginal English in Alice Springs. 3pp. mimeo. AIAS p8731.
- _____. 1976c. Alice Springs Aboriginal English tape transcription. 62pp. typescript. AIAS Ms 816.
- _____. 1976/77. Alice Springs Aboriginal English. manuscript.
- _____. 1977a. The English of Alice Springs Aboriginal children: report to teachers. 2 parts. typescript. AIAS Ms 1956.
- _____. 1977b. Alice Springs Aboriginal children's English: report to parents. 7pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 3961.
- _____. 1977c. Alice Springs Aboriginal English. In E. Brumby & E.G. Vaszolyi, eds *Language problems and Aboriginal education*, 45-50. Perth: Mount Lawley College of Advanced Education.
- _____. 1978. Report on a research project on Alice Springs Aboriginal children's English. *AIAS Newsletter* 9:57-61.
- _____. 1979. Alice Springs Aboriginal children's English. In S.A. Wurm, ed. *Australian linguistic studies*, 733-747. *PL*, C-54.
- _____. 1983. Kriol: an Australian language resource. i+30pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 3702.

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- _____. 1983b. Blaikman Tok: changing attitudes to Torres Strait Creole. *Australian Aboriginal Studies* 1983/2:25-33.
- _____. 1984. Torres Strait Islander students in Queensland mainland schools. Part 1: language background. *Aboriginal Child at School* 12:27-33.
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- Steffensen, M. 1975. Bamyili creole. 7pp. typescript. AIAS Doc. no.75/1849.
- _____. 1977a. A description of Bamyili Creole. 32pp. AIAS pMs 179.
- _____. 1977b. Double talk: when it means something and when it doesn't. *CLS* 13:603-611.
- _____. 1979a. Reduplication in Bamyili Creole. In *Papers in pidgin and creole linguistics No. 2*, 119-133. *PL*, A-57.
- _____. 1979b. An example of lexical expansion in Bamyili creole. 7pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 3210.
- _____. 1980a. The effect of background information on intercultural communication — transcripts of subjects' recall protocols. 40pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 3225. (A1;B3)
- _____. 1980b. The effect of background information on intercultural communication: the recall of Aboriginal and western descriptions of illness and treatment. 24pp. typescript. AIAS p8789.
- Sturmer, J.R. von 1981. Talking with Aborigines. *AIAS Newsletter* 15:13-30.
- Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines Branch. nd. Report on work with Kriol speakers undertaken in 1982. 10pp. typescript. AIAS p10213.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Thompson, D.A. 1976. East Cape York tape transcriptions. 8pts. manuscript. AIAS Ms 1332. (A2;B3)
- _____. 1969/75. Tape transcriptions: Kuuku Ya?u, Umpila, Kaantju, Lockhart creole, Kuuku Yani. 22pts. typescript. AIAS Ms 23. (A1;B3 & A2;B3)
- _____. 1972. Report (to AIAS) on the linguistic situation at Lockhart River and proposal for the development of a practical communication project. 6pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 1827. (A1;B3)
- Thompson, H. 1976. Creole as the vernacular language in a bilingual program at Bamyili school in the Northern Territory. Thesis for Advanced Diploma, Torrens College of Advanced Education, Adelaide.
- Urry, J. & M.J. Walsh 1981. The lost 'Macassar language' of northern Australia. *Aboriginal History* 5:90-108.

- Vaszolyi, E. 1976. *Aboriginal Australians speak: an introduction to Australian Aboriginal linguistics*. Perth: Mount Lawley College of Advanced Education.
- Walker, R.F. 1982. *Report on the English spoken by Aboriginal entrants to Traeger Park School*. Canberra: Curriculum Development Centre.
- _____. 1983 The English used by Aboriginal children. *Australian Review of Applied Linguistics* 6:64-75.
- Watson, M. 1982. *Black reflections: a report funded by the Innovations Program of the Commonwealth Schools Commission*. Wattle Park: Education Information Retrieval Service.
- Wood, R. 1972a. Report on the Roper River survey. 10pp. holograph. AIAS pMs 2488.
- _____. 1972b. Roper pidgin word list (1). 8pp. processed. AIAS pMs 2458.
- _____. 1972c. Roper pidgin word list (2). 9pp. processed. AIAS pMs 2459.
- _____. 1973a. Report of the Elcho Island survey. 19pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2510.
- _____. 1973b. Report on the survey of Dhangu dialects on Elcho Island. 19pp. typescript. AIAS pMs 2487.
- Wurm, S.A. 1971. Pidgins, creoles, and lingue franche. In T.A. Sebeok, ed. *Current trends in linguistics* 8/2:999-1021. The Hague: Mouton.
- Yallop, C. 1982. *Australian Aboriginal languages*. London: Andre Deutsch.
- Yiyili Aboriginal Community School. 1983. Yiyili school: a project of the Kriol class. (In Kriol) 9pp. manuscript. AIAS p10876.

10 Language programme:

Kriol literacy programmes have been running for a number of years in Bamyili and other centres in the NT, but to date only one programme has been implemented in the Kimberley. This is the Kriol literacy programme in Yiyili Community School, which began in 1983, and continues on a part-time basis, with the assistance of an SIL linguist from Halls Creek.

11 Language learning material:

- Hastings, W., ed. 1977. *Kriol prima*. Produced by Ralph Dingul, Miriam Huddleston, Valmai Rogers, Christopher Miller; consultant: R. David Zorc. Batchelor: School of Australian Linguistics.
- Sandefur, J.R. 1979. *You can read Kriol*. Illustrated by T. Farrel. (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1980. *You can read Kriol*. Kimberley edition. Illustrated by T. Farrel. (In Kriol) Darwin: SIL.
- Sandefur, J.R. & J. Sandefur 1978. Kriol language learning course - instruction manual. 1st draft. SIL. (See Sandefur & Sandefur 1981.)
- _____. 1981. *An introduction to conversational Kriol*. Work Papers of SIL-AAB, B-5. Darwin: SIL.

12 Literacy material:

A great amount has been and is being produced at Bamyili and Ngukurr, or by students from there at SAL. See Sandefur (1981b:122-133) "Appendix 2: Complete bibliography of Kriol vernacular publications listed by year of publication", and Sandefur (1984a:118-

140) for an extensive list. To date, little has been produced in the Kimberley dialect, although material in the NT dialect ought to be comprehensible.

The following is a partial list:

- Andrews, J. 1979a. *Wen ai bin lilgel langa timba kril*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979b. *Wirliwirli: dijan perit im wirliwirli (inglish neim galah)*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Bamyili Kriol primers. (too numerous to list here) (p7371, p7734-35, p7842-43, p7900-04, p8142-58, are just some held at AIAS.)
- Bamyili School. 1979. *San im odwan, from routine classwork*. Bamyili School, October 1979. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1983. *Dijan tubala yangboi en sniek*. (In Kriol) (Translated from the Warlpiri book, *Wirriya-jarra manu warna. Yuendumu.*) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1984. *Ola gidap en laf stori*. Illustrated by R. Tukumba. (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Bennett, L. 1979a. *Bili be:d*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979b. *Hantingbat keinggurru*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979c. *Stori bla lilboi imim git los*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979d. *Thri biligut*. (The three billy-goats, in Kriol.) Darwin: SIL-AAB.
- _____. 1979e. *Tubala tuwin brajagija*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979f. *Wan lilboi en im imiyu*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Bible, New Testament Selections. 1979. *Jisas bin born*. (In Kriol) Canberra: Bible Society in Australia.
- Brennan, Q. 1978. *Drimtaim stori*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1984a. *Lilboi en lilgel*. Illustrated by I. Brown. (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1984b. *Wanbala klebabala yangboi*. (A clever young boy, in Kriol.) Illustrated by R. Tukumba. Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Bruce, D. 1978. *Dubala yangboi en najalot stori*. Illustrated by Wilfred Avelam, Matthew Rankin and Ron Manyita. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Brumel, J. 1978. *Ngal gordowu en djirriti*. Illustrated by David Jentian. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979a. *Brolga stori*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979b. *Diga jat rabijwan donggidongi*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979c. *Senpaipa en kro*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Dobo, G. 1976. *Woda lubra*. [The water woman] (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili School.
- Forbes, B. 1979a. *Dijan stori blanga gorrbordok*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979b. *Dubala beligin*. (In creole) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979c. *Stori blanga mi wan ai bin lilgel*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Galmur, J. 1984. *Ai bin faindim bigiswan woda*. (In Kriol) Illustrated by I. Brown. Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Gulawanga, E. 1979. *Dijan stori blanga tubala lilboi*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Gumbuli, M. 1979. *God bin meigimbat dijan kantri*. (God made this world, in Kriol.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- James, N. 1984a. *Endi en kakatu*. Kimberley edition. (In Kriol) Darwin: SIL.

- _____. 1984b. *Kakatu bin album Endi*. Kimberley edition. (In Kriol) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1986. *Olgamen en olmen bin go wugubat*. Halls Creek: SIL.
- James, N. & A. Walker 1984. *Shugabeg*. (In Kriol) Illustrated by C. Rivers. Darwin: SIL.
- Jentian, D.N. 1976a. *Bamyili Maih Maih Ngong*. (In Ngalkbun, Creole and English) Bamyili: Bamyili School.
- _____. 1976b. *Gwena en lijid*. (In Creole). Bamyili School.
- _____. 1977. *Anemlen stori*. (Collection of stories in Kriol.) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979a. *Iba beli rodiyo*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1979b. *Stori bla ajbin en waif*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1980. *Tubala stokmen*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Jentian, Q. 1978. *Stori bla bogon*. (In Creole). Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- _____. 1980. *Longtaim la somel*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Jentian, S.M. 1979. *Korobri la homsted*. (Illustrated by Q. Jentian, in Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Jungawanga, A., illustrator nd. *Buk bla kalarimbat*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Jungawanga, A. & L. Bennett 1979. *Shak en weil*. (In Kriol) Bamyili: Bamyili Press.
- Mailangkuma, M. 1980. *Ketfish, barramandi en sneik: catfish, barramundi and snake*. Darwin: SIL.
- Perinpanayagam, G.T. (compiler). 1979. *Stories for bi-lingual situations and writing pads*. Batchelor: School of Australian Linguistics. (Stories in 3 booklets according to reading level, each booklet available in 4 different forms: stories-questions in Kriol-Kriol, Kriol-English, English-Kriol or English-English.)
- Rankin, N. & J. Andrews 1979. *Maranboy stori*. Illustrated by M. Rankin & W. Avalem. (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Rankin, S. 1984. *Mibala bin go langa Oenpelli*. (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Robertson, G.J. 1984. *Dijan keinggurru im lukabat bla hom*. (The kangaroo is looking for a home, translated from the Warlpiri book, *Marlungku karla warrirni ngurraku*. Yuendumu, 1975.) (In Kriol) Katherine: Bamyili Press.
- Sandefur, J. & J.L. Sandefur, eds *Wokabut la Ngukurr*. (Walkabout at Ngukurr, in Kriol). Darwin: SIL.
- Sharpe, M. 1976. Primers for Traeger Park Primary School. manuscript.
- Skewthorpe, M. 1979. *Kresin ligun*. (Crescent lagoon, in Kriol.) Darwin: SIL.
- _____. 1979. *Misgida drimin*. (Mosquito dreaming, in Kriol.) Darwin: SIL.
- Thompson, W. 1980. *Gundugundu en modiga la Ngukurr*. (Cards and cars at Ngukun, in Kriol). Darwin: SIL.
- Tukumba, Ross. 1980. *Ola Dibrin Kain Tri*. (Different kinds of trees). Bamyili Press. 49p.
- White, P.H. 1979. *Mangki la bogipleis*. (Monkey in the bog, in Kriol.) Darwin: Wycliffe Bible Translators.
- Yiyili Children, WA. 1883a. *Ola Kriol wed*. [Kriol words] (Alphabet book). Yiyili: Yiyili Aboriginal Community School.
- _____. 1983b. *Najalat Kriol wed*. [Other Kriol words] (Alphabet book). Yiyili: Yiyili Aboriginal Community School.
- _____. 1984. *Baik buk*. (Illustrated by T. Cox, in Kriol.) Darwin: SIL.

9.4 Aboriginal English

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Aboriginal English (Black & Walsh, KLS)
 Aboriginal non-standard English (Sommer)
 Black English
 English
 Informal English (Dutton)
 Pidgin
 Non-standard English (Koch)

Dialects:

Aboriginal English is spoken over almost the whole of Australia, with regional variation. The following dialectal names appear in the literature:

Alice Springs Aboriginal English (Sharpe)
 Kimberley Aboriginal English (Muecke)
 WAACE (Western Australian Aboriginal Children's English) (Kaldor, Malcolm)

2 Classification of the language:

A variety of English. It is distinguished from Kriol (Creole), although there are different varieties of Aboriginal English and Kriol that are very similar to one another, and thus difficult to separate clearly. See above, section 9.1 and some of the references for discussion of this complex issue.

Identification codes:

AIAS: subject catalogue 48/3E1
 Oates 1973: (not included)
 Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Spoken throughout Australia, including many parts of the Kimberley region. Many thousands of speakers.

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Diana Eades, South East Queensland, since early 1980s
 Jill Fraser, Bamyili, New South Wales, Queensland
 Stephen Muecke, Broome, since late 1970s

5 Practical orthography:

Standard English orthography, sometimes with minor variations in spelling of individual words where their pronunciation differs significantly from the standard Australian English pronunciation, is the only one to have gained wide currency. It is

highly unlikely that the Kriol orthography used in Bamyili would be accepted by, or used by, many writers.

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

Benterrak *et al.* (1984), Muecke (1982a), Muecke, Rumsey & Wirrunmarra (1985), Roe & Muecke (1983)

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

Koch (1985); Muecke (1982a) also contains some information.

9 Material available on the language:

Alexander, D.H. 1965. Yarrabah Aboriginal English. BA (Hons) thesis, University of Queensland.

_____. 1968. Woorabinda Aboriginal English. MA thesis, University of Queensland.

Allridge, C. 1984. Aboriginal English as a post-pidgin. BA (Hons) thesis, ANU.

Anon. nd. Some of the ways the natives commenced to use the white man's language when asking for anything in the early sixties. typescript.

Baker, S.J. 1966. *The Australian language*. Sydney: Currawong Press.

Benterrak, K., S. Muecke, P. Roe, *et al.* 1984. *Reading the country: introduction to nomadology*. Fremantle: Fremantle Arts Centre Press.

Berndt, R.M. & C.H. Berndt, eds 1979. *Aborigines of the West: their past and their present*. W.A. Government sesquicentenary celebrations series. Perth: University of Western Australia Press.

Bolam, A. 1927. *The trans-Australian wonderland*. Melbourne: Modern Printing.

Bridges, B.J. 1970. Blackfellow talk. *Royal Australian Historical Society Newsletter* 96. 4-5.

Brumby, E. 1976. But they don't use it in the playground: "How often do we use standard English?". *Aboriginal Child at School* 4:33-37.

Brumby, E. & E.G. Vaszolyi, eds 1977. *Language problems and Aboriginal education*. Perth: Mt Lawley College of Advanced Education.

Capell, A. 1979. Languages and creoles in Australia. *Sociologia Internationalis* 17:141-161.

Chesson, K. 1978. The problem of non-standard English. *Aboriginal and Islander Identity* 3:38-39.

Douglas, W. 1968. *The Aboriginal languages of south-west Australia: speech forms in current use and a technical description of Njungar*. Canberra: AIAS.

Dutton, T.E. 1965. The informal speech of Palm Island Aboriginal children. MA thesis, University of Queensland. AIAS MF 73. (A1;B4)

_____. 1970. Informal English in the Torres Strait. In W.S. Ramson, ed. *English transported*, 137-160. Canberra: ANU Press. (Also manuscript. 1969, AIAS pMs 515)

Dwyer, J.L. 1974. The language of the Aboriginal child. manuscript. AIAS pMs 2873.

- _____. 1976. A language program for Aboriginal children. *The Exceptional Child* 23:8-26.
- Eades, D. 1980. Questioning and questions in south east Queensland Aboriginal society. 31pp. processed. AIAS pMs 3481.
- _____. 1981. "That's our way of talking" — Aborigines in southeast Queensland. *Social Alternatives* 2/2:11-14.
- _____. 1982a. You gotta know how to talk ...: information seeking in a South-East Queensland Aboriginal Society. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 2:61-82. Reprinted in J.B. Pride, ed. 1985:91-109.
- _____. 1982b. English as an Aboriginal language. In J. Bell, compiler & ed. *Aboriginal languages and the question of a national language policy: a collection of papers presented at the second meeting of the A.L.A. held at Batchelor, NT April 1982*, 14-17. Aboriginal Languages Association.
- Eagleson, R.D. 1977. English and the urban Aboriginal. *Meanjin* 36:535-544.
- _____. 1978. Urban Aboriginal English. *Australian University Modern Language Association* 49:52-64. AIAS p8128.
- Eagleson, R.D., S. Kaldor & I.G. Malcolm 1982. *English and the Aboriginal child*. Canberra: Curriculum Development Centre.
- Elwell, V.M.R. 1977. Multilingualism and lingua francas among Australian Aborigines: a case study of Maningrida. BA (Hons) thesis, ANU. AIAS Ms 1433. (A1;B2)
- _____. 1979. English-as-a-second-language in Aboriginal Australia: a case study of Milingimbi. MA thesis, ANU. AIAS Ms 1433. (A1;B2)
- Fesl, E. 1977. Melbourne Aboriginal English. BA (Hons) thesis, Monash University.
- Flint, E.H. 1968. Aboriginal English: linguistic description as an aid to teaching. *English in Australia* 6:3-21.
- Fraser, J. & J. Hudson 1975, A comparison and contrasting of the noun phrase in Walmatjari with the noun phrase of Fitzroy Crossing children's Pidgin. typescript.
- _____. 1972. The sociology of languages in Queensland Aboriginal communities. *Kivung* 5:150-163.
- Geytenbeek, B. 1977. Looking at English through Nyangumarda-coloured spectacles. In Brumby & Vaszolyi, eds 1977:34-44.
- Glyn, J. 1976. Australians with a different language or dialect. *Reporting Research* 6:5-7. AIAS
- _____. 1977. English needs for Aborigines and Islanders. In First Queensland Multicultural Conference, *Languages and cultures in the Australian community: proceedings*, 94-95. Brisbane. AIAS 4380b.
- Harkins, J. 1984. How many Aboriginal Englishes? In Australian Linguistic Society Conference, Alice Springs, 1984. Pre-circulation papers. typescript. 1-4. AIAS Ms 2008.
- Harris, J.W. 1978. Speaking English: understanding the Aboriginal learner's problems. *Aboriginal Child at School* 6:25-33.
- Hudson, J. 1984. Why English should be taught as a second language in Aboriginal schools in the Kimberleys. *Wikaru* 12:99-106.
- Jernudd, B. 1971. Social change and Aboriginal speech variation in Australia. *Anthropological Linguistics* 13:16-32.

- Jones, B. 1985. English in a Nyungar kindy. BA (Hons) thesis, University of Western Australia.
- Kaldor, S. & I.G. Malcolm 1979. The language of the school and the language of the Western Australian Aboriginal schoolchild — implications for education. In Berndt & Berndt, eds 1979:406-437.
- _____. 1982. Aboriginal English in country and remote areas — a Western Australian perspective. In Eagleson, Kaldor & Malcolm, eds 1982:75-112.
- _____. 1985. Aboriginal children's English — educational implications. In M. Clyne, ed. *Australia, meeting place of languages*, 223-240. *PL*, C-92.
- Koch, H. 1985. Non-standard English in an Aboriginal land claim. In Pride, ed. 1985:176-195.
- Laade, W. 1967. A brief guide to Island Pidgin. 12pp. typescript.
- Lemaire, J.E. 1971. The application of some aspects of European law to Aboriginal natives of central Australia. LL.M. thesis, University of Sydney. AIAS Ms 1110. (Refers to use of pidgin.)
- Malcolm, I.G. 1976. Talk on Aboriginal English. 2pp. Canberra: Department of Aboriginal Affairs. AIAS pMs 2870.
- _____. 1979a. Classroom communication and the Aboriginal child: a sociolinguistic investigation in Western Australian primary schools. PhD thesis, University of Western Australia.
- _____. 1979b. The West Australian Aboriginal child and classroom interaction: a sociolinguistic approach. *Journal of Pragmatics* 3:305-320.
- _____. 1980. The discourse of the reading lesson: sociolinguistic observations in Aboriginal classrooms. In Bessell-Brown, *et al.* eds *Reading into the eighties*. Perth: University of Western Australia Press.
- Mühlhäusler, P. 1979. Remarks on the Pidgin and Creole situation in Australia. 24pp. mimeo typescript. AIAS pMs 2999.
- Muecke, S. 1978. Narrative discourse units in Aboriginal English. typescript. AIAS pMs 2813.
- _____. 1981a. Aboriginal English and Aboriginal law. 14pp. processed. AIAS pMs 3444.
- _____. 1981b. Discourse, history, fiction: language and Aboriginal history. 16pp. processed. AIAS pMs 3427.
- _____. 1981c. Discursive alternation in oral narrative. 14pp. processed. Paper presented at Australian Linguistic Society Conference, Canberra. AIAS pMs 3428.
- _____. 1982a. The structure of Australian Aboriginal narratives in English: a study in discourse analysis. PhD thesis, University of Western Australia. AIAS Ms 1674.
- _____. 1982b. Ideology reiterated: the use of Aboriginal oral narrative. 25pp. processed. AIAS pMs 3590.
- _____. 1983. Discourse, history, fiction: language and Aboriginal history. *Australian Journal of Cultural Studies* 1:71-79.
- Muecke, S., A. Rumsey & B. Wirrunmarra 1985. Pigeon the outlaw: history as texts. *Aboriginal History* 9:81-100.
- Nash, D. 1979. Foreigners in their own land: Aborigines in court. *Legal Service Bulletin* 4:105-107.
- Neate, G.J. 1975. Bilingual education for Australian Aboriginal students. typescript. AIAS pMs 2832.

- Pearce, L.A. 1977. Accepting Johnny and his language. *Aboriginal Child at School* 5:12-27.
- Pride, J.B., ed. 1985. *Cross-cultural encounters: communication and mis-communication*. Melbourne: River Seine.
- Queensland. Department of Education. 1973. Education of Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Children. AIAS pMs 2882.
- Readdy, C.A. 1961. Southern Queensland Aboriginal English. BA (Hons) thesis, University of Queensland. AIAS Ms 987.
- Roe, P. & S. Muecke 1983. *Gularabulu*. Fremantle: Fremantle Arts Centre Press.
- Sharpe, M.C. nd. Alice Springs Aboriginal English tape transcription. AIAS Ms 816.
- _____. 1976-77. Alice Springs Aboriginal English. (computer concordance with notes). AIAS Ms 850.
- _____. 1977. Alice Springs Aboriginal English. In Brumby & Vaszolyi, eds 1977:45-50.
- Sommer, B. 1974. Aboriginal non-standard English. *Readings in Bilingual Education* 33. AIAS pMs 4 6334.
- Stuart, D. 1959. *Yandy*. Melbourne: Georgian House.
- Sutton, P. 1975. Cape Barren English. *Linguistic Communications* 13. 61-97. AIAS p 13662.
- Thieberger, N. 1987. Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region). first draft. typescript. Mt. Lawley: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies.
- Thompson, D.A. 1972. Report to AIAS on linguistic situation at Lockhart River. AIAS pMs 1827.
- _____. nd. Tape transcriptions, including Lockhart creole. manuscript. AIAS.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

Sharpe, M.C. 1976. *Primers for Traeger Park Primary School, Alice Springs*. Twelve volumes.

9.5 Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin

1 Names of the language and different spellings that have been used:

Broome creole (local name, also Horin)
Japanese Pidgin English (Wurm & Hattori)
Koepang talk (local name)
Malay talk (local name)

Some Broome Aborigines believe Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin to be Japanese.

2 Classification of the language:

Malay based pidgin

Identification codes:

AIAS: (not included)
Oates 1973: (not included)
Capell: (not included)

3 Present number and distribution of speakers:

Broome, Lombardina, Beagle Bay, La Grange, One Arm Point, and Derby.
Hosokawa — 40 to 50, mostly Aborigines. However, in its heyday, from about 1910 into the 1940s, speakers numbered more than 1500, most of whom were Asians; Aboriginal users were probably always less than 300 (Komei Hosokawa pers.comm.).

4 People who have worked intensively on the language:

Komei Hosokawa, since early 1986, working mainly in Broome.

5 Practical orthography:

None

6 Word lists:

None

7 Textual material:

None

8 Grammar or sketch grammar:

None, although Hosokawa (1987) provides some grammatical information.

9 Material available on the language:

- Dalton, P.R. 1964. Broome, a multiracial community: a study of social and cultural relationships in a town in the West Kimberleys, Western Australia. MA thesis, University of Western Australia.
- Garwood, R. & D. Stuart 1983. *Broome: landscapes and people*. Fremantle: Fremantle Arts Centre Press.
- Horin, A. 1981. Broome: a melting pot in lotus-land. *The National Times*, September 27 - October 3, 1981.
- Hosokawa, K. 1986. Two pidgin talks in Broome, WA. Handout for seminar given to Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, April 1986. 15pp. typescript.
- _____. 1987. Malay talk on boat: an account of Broome Pearling Lugger Pidgin. In D.C. Laycock & W. Winter, eds *A world of language: papers presented to Professor S.A. Wurm on his 65th birthday*, 287-296. PL, C-100.

10 Language programme:

None

11 Language learning material:

None

12 Literacy material:

None

Chapter 10

WHERE TO FIND FURTHER INFORMATION

10.1 General introductions to Aboriginal languages

The following is a list of general works on Australian Aboriginal languages which should prove useful to the reader; note that it does not claim to be exhaustive. Some brief remarks on each book is given in brackets, following the information on place and publisher.

- Blake, B.J. 1981. *Australian Aboriginal languages*. London: Angus and Robertson. (A short non-technical introduction to Aboriginal languages. This book concentrates on formal aspects of the languages (grammar), and does not give much idea of what is happening to the languages today.)
- _____. 1987. *Australian Aboriginal grammar*. London: Croom Helm. (Perhaps the best general account of grammatical properties of Australian languages available. Gives information on a wide range of languages, including some non-Pama-Nyungan ones of the Kimberley. Suitable only for readers with some familiarity with linguistic concepts.)
- Capell, A. 1966. *A new approach to Australian linguistics*. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, 1. Sydney: University of Sydney. (The first modern introduction to Australian languages; covers sounds, word structure, and suggests a classification of the languages. Out of date as far as approach, but well worth reading.)
- Dixon, R.M.W. 1980. *The languages of Australia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (This is a fairly comprehensive introduction, which is suitable only for well educated readers. It gives some discussion of contemporary and social/cultural issues, in addition to strictly linguistic matters; provides a good introduction to the basic ideas of linguistics. But it does not attempt a survey or classification of all languages, and contains very little information on the non-Pama-Nyungan Kimberley languages.)
- Hudson, J. & P. McConvell 1984. *Keeping language strong: report of the pilot study for the Kimberley Language Resource Centre*. Broome: KLRC. (This provides a readily accessible discussion of the language situation in the Kimberleys, concentrating on contemporary issues. Makes recommendations on orthographies, research needs and directions for the KLRC. It comes in two versions, a long and a short version; some of the more technical details being omitted from the short version.)
- Kaldor, S. 1982. The Aboriginal languages of Australia. In R.D. Eagleson, S. Kaldor & I.G. Malcolm, *English and the Aboriginal child*, 31-72. Canberra: Curriculum Development Centre. (This short article provides a very readable introduction to the

basic grammatical features of Aboriginal languages. Does not presuppose linguistic training.)

Vaszolyi, E.G. 1976. *Aboriginal Australians speak: an introduction to Australian Aboriginal linguistics*. Perth: Mt Lawley College of Advanced Education. (A very readable little book which discusses contemporary issues and some matters of grammar. Provides first hand information on Kimberley languages.)

Wurm, S.A. 1972. *Languages of Australia and Tasmania*. The Hague: Mouton. (Written mainly for linguists; much is out of date. Does provide, however, some general information on the nature of Kimberley languages/language families.)

Yallop, C. 1981. *Australian Aboriginal languages*. London: Andre Deutsch. (A general introduction, apparently intended as an undergraduate textbook for university students. Includes a classification of the languages, as well as information on grammar and educational applications.)

10.2 Language surveys

The following is a list of works which survey the languages of Australia.

- Black, P. 1983. *Aboriginal languages of the Northern Territory*. Batchelor: SAL. (A useful and readable little booklet, which provides contemporary information on the languages of the NT, including the number and location of speakers of the languages, and educational issues.)
- Black, P. & M. Walsh forthcoming. *A guide to Australian Aboriginal languages*. Canberra: AIAS. (Provides basic information on the Aboriginal languages of Australia. Languages are classified, and identified by area and basic typological properties (prefixing or suffixing). Currently the most up-to-date survey.)
- Capell, A. 1963. *Linguistic survey of Australia*. Canberra: AIAS. (An early classification of the Australian languages, this inevitably contains a number of inaccuracies and mis-classifications. Languages are classified, and given identification numbers, by area, not by linguistic similarities.)
- Hudson, J. 1987. *Languages of the Kimberley*. Broome: Jawa Curriculum Support Centre. (A useful survey of the main languages of the Kimberley region, written for the teacher. Includes information on the most suitable type of language programme for each language mentioned, and description of practical orthography (in use, or recommended for use).)
- McGregor, W.B. forthcoming. A survey of the languages of the Kimberley region: report from the Kimberley Language Resource Centre. To appear in *Australian Aboriginal Studies* 1988/2. (A brief survey of Kimberley languages which summarises the information contained in this sourcebook.)
- Menning, K., compiler & D. Nash, ed. 1981. *Sourcebook for central Australian languages*. Alice Springs: IAD. (This book contains information on the languages of the Centre, as well as on some languages now spoken in the Kimberleys. It is now partly out of date, but a revision is being planned.)
- Oates, L.F. 1975. *The 1973 supplement to 'A revised linguistic survey of Australia'*. Armidale: Christian Book Centre. (A revision of Oates & Oates 1970. There remain, however, some inaccuracies in the information provided on Kimberley languages.)
- Oates, W.J. & L.F. Oates 1970. *A revised linguistic survey of Australia*. Canberra: AIAS. (This book provides a classification of all Australian languages known to the authors, and provides brief details of what is known about them. It should be noted that this book is sometimes inaccurate.)
- O'Grady, G.N. 1959. Significance of the circumcision boundary in Western Australia. University of Sydney: B.A. (Hons.) thesis. (This thesis includes comparative wordlists in a fair number of Kimberley (and other) languages. Also looks at historical/comparative matters.)
- O'Grady, G.N., C.F. Voegelin & F.M. Voegelin 1966. *Languages of the world: Indo-Pacific fascicle 6 (=Anthropological Linguistics 8(ii))* (Classifies all Australian languages into families, on the basis of percentages of shared words. Although there are some inaccuracies, the classification has not yet been significantly improved on (Dixon 1980 notwithstanding).)
- Thieberger, N. 1987. *Handbook of WA Aboriginal languages (south of the Kimberley region)*. Preliminary draft. Perth: Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies. (This

handbook, which is organised in the same way as the present volume, provides information on the languages of Western Australia other than the Kimberley region. There is some overlap between the two books, in those languages which are spoken in both the Kimberley and Pilbara regions.)

10.3 Introductions to field methods

Those interested in recording information on Aboriginal languages are advised to consult some or all of the following works, which give an idea of on how to go about fieldwork — how to approach a community, and the types of information to seek.

- Barwick, D., M. Mace & T. Stannage 1979. *Handbook for Aboriginal and Islander history*. Canberra: Aboriginal History. (Contains information of general relevance to linguists as well as historians. The linguist would do well to familiarise himself or herself with some of the methods of oral history, in order to collect data which is also meaningful to the people who provide it.)
- Healey, A. 1975. *Language learner's field guide*. Ukarumpa: SIL. (Provides a structured method of entry to fieldwork methods, more suitable for the amateur linguist than Sutton & Walsh (1979). But it is intended mainly for workers in New Guinea, and the wordlists contain items specific to that country.)
- Samarin, W.J. 1967. *Field linguistics*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. (A standard text on fieldwork methods for the budding linguist; written with the African situation in mind. Contains useful information all the same.)
- Sutton, P.J. & M.J. Walsh 1979. *Revised linguistic fieldwork manual for Australia*. Canberra: AIAS. (Provides background material for linguists starting work on Australian languages. Contains a useful wordlist covering most areas of meaning appropriate to Aboriginal Australia.)
- Wurm, S.A. 1967. *Linguistic fieldwork methods in Australia*. Canberra: AIAS. (This is the first fieldwork manual produced especially for Australian languages. It has been superseded by Sutton & Walsh (1979).)

10.4 Maps of Australian languages and tribes

Tindale, N.B. 1975. *Aboriginal tribes of Australia: terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits and proper names*. Berkeley: University of California Press. (Contains a large scale tribal map in 4 sheets. The map, which is available separately, is reasonably accurate as far as the Kimberley region goes, although the boundaries are not as clear as the map would seem to suggest, and the modern distribution is quite different.)

Wurm, S.A. & S. Hattori, eds 1981. *Language atlas of the Pacific area part I: New Guinea area, Oceania, Australia*. Canberra: Australian Academy of the Humanities, in collaboration with the Japan Academy; *PL*, C-66. Maps 20-23, prepared by M.J. Walsh, cover Australia. (More up to date information on the languages, and spelling of the language names than Tindale 1975. Although expensive, individual maps are readily available in Australia through *Pacific Linguistics*.)

10.5 Organisations concerned with Aboriginal languages

The following organisations may be approached for further information and advice regarding Australian languages.

- AIAS:** Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT 2601. (A federal body concerned with promoting research, and archiving and publishing materials in all areas of Aboriginal studies. The AIAS funds research on language, and its archives contain a large number of manuscripts and tapes on Australian languages.)
- ALA:** Aboriginal Languages Association. (An Aboriginal controlled organisation concerned with developing and promoting policies relating to Aboriginal languages. Current information may be obtained from one of the other organisations listed here.)
- IAD:** Institute for Aboriginal Development, PO Box 2531, Alice Springs, NT. (Promotes Aboriginal development in various ways. It offers courses on interpreting and translation and in Aboriginal languages of the centre, and publishes language courses and other material, such as grammars.)
- IAAS:** Institute of Applied Aboriginal Studies, PO Box 66, Mt Lawley, WA 6050. (The Institute is located within the Mt Lawley Campus of the Western Australian College of Advanced Education, and its activities are governed by an Aboriginal Executive Committee. It is concerned with applied research, including preparation of a package of materials on voting, suitable for non-urban Aboriginal people, and a language project with the aim of gathering together information on the languages and language needs of Western Australian Aborigines.)
- KLRC:** Kimberley Language Resource Centre, PMB 11, Halls Creek, WA 6770. (This is an Aboriginal controlled organisation which is concerned with language related issues in the Kimberley, such as language maintenance, translating and interpreting, and documenting dying languages.)
- SAL:** School of Australian Linguistics, Darwin Institute of Technology, Post Office, Batchelor, NT 5791. (The School runs courses in literacy and translation/interpreting for Aboriginal language speakers of NT and north Australia.)
- SIL:** Summer Institute of Linguistics, Post Office, Berrimah, NT. (This is a world-wide organisation concerned primarily with translating the Bible into indigenous languages. It has a number of teams of linguists throughout Australia who are undertaking analysis of Aboriginal languages, and promoting literacy. The SIL publishes two *Working Papers* series devoted to linguistic description, and religious literature in various languages.)
- WAALA:** Western Australian Aboriginal Languages Association, c/o IAAS, P.O. Box 66, Mt. Lawley, W.A. 6050. (This association was established at a conference in Perth in 1986, and has produced a conference report and newsletters about language issues. Its aims are similar to those of the ALA.)

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists the technical terms used throughout this book, and provides brief explanation of the meaning of each.

ADJECTIVE, a word which describes a property or quality of a thing, e.g. *black, tall, strong*.

ALVEOLAR, a sound which is made with the tip of the tongue in contact with the alveolar ridge, or gum ridge.

AUXILIARY, a verb which does not carry much lexical information (i.e. information about the type of event, action, or process referred to), but carries grammatical information such as the time of the action, and information on the doer. English has auxiliaries too, e.g. *have, had, been*, and so on.

BACK VOWEL, a vowel sound made with the highest part of the tongue in the back of the mouth; e.g. the vowel sound *u* in Kimberley languages (which is pronounced much like *oo* in English).

BILABIAL, a sound made with the two lips in contact; *b* and *m* are examples of bilabial sounds.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION, education which is conducted using two languages of instruction — see page 14.

BOUND PRONOUN, a pronoun which cannot occur alone, but which must be attached to another word; e.g. *-rni* 'I, me' in Wangkajunga must be attached to another word, usually the first word of the sentence — see page 144.

CENTRAL VOWEL, a vowel sound in which the high point of the tongue is in the central region, on the front to back dimension. An example of a central vowel is the *i* sound in a New Zealander's pronunciation of the word *bit*.

COMPOUND VERB, a verb which consists of two or more free words.

CONSONANT, a sound in which the flow of air is impeded somewhere in the mouth.

CONJUGATION (VERBAL), the set of all verbs in a language which take the same inflections.

CREOLE, a pidgin variety which has become the mother tongue of its speakers; see section 9.1.

DENTAL, a sound which is made with the tongue against the teeth.

DIALECT, a variety of a language which is spoken by people who usually live in a particular region — see page 2.

DIGRAPH, two letters which together symbolise a single sound; e.g. *ng* in *sing*.

DUAL, a form which indicates two.

DUAL CLASSIFYING, a language in which the nouns are divided into two classes or genders, usually masculine and feminine.

ENCLITIC, a form which cannot occur by itself, but must be attached to a word, with which it need not form a significant grammatical unit. An example of an enclitic in English is the 'm in *I'm*.

ERGATIVE, a case suffix or postposition which is attached to the subject of a transitive sentence, but not to the subject of an intransitive sentence. The ergative marker means something like the *by* in *He was knocked over by a truck*. For examples, see pages 23, 31, 49, and 143.

EXCLUSIVE, a form of the first person pronoun which refers to the speaker and one or more other people, excluding the hearer; that is, I plus him, her or them, but not you.

FAMILY, a set containing all languages which are related to one another.

FIRST, a pronoun which refers to the speaker, and possibly others; in English the first person pronouns are *I* and *we*.

FLAP, a sound made by the tip of the tongue rapidly hitting some point in the mouth, usually in the region of the gum ridge.

FRONT VOWEL, a vowel sound in which the high point of the tongue is in the front of the mouth; e.g. the *e* of *bed*.

GENDER, a class of nouns which consists of either masculine, feminine or neuter things.

GLIDE, a sound during the articulation of which the tongue is in continual movement; examples of glides are *w*, *y*, and *r* (as in *rip*).

GRAMMAR, the structure of a language, or the study of the structure of a language.

GROUP, a set of languages which descends from a single ancestor language which is itself one of the 'daughter' languages of the ancestral language of a language family.

HIGH VOWEL, a vowel in which the highest point of the tongue is high up in the mouth; for example, the vowel sounds *u* (as in *put*) and *i* (as in *bit*).

INCLUSIVE, a form of the first person pronoun which refers to the speaker, and one or more hearers. That is, me plus you, me plus you plus another, and so on.

INFLECTION, a specification required on or in all stems in a particular part of speech in order to form a word.

INTRANSITIVE, a sentence or verb which has a subject but not an object. For example, *run* is an intransitive verb in *He is running*.

LAMINO-DENTAL, a sound made with the blade of the tongue (the part just behind the tip) touching the teeth.

LANGUAGE AWARENESS, a social studies type programme in which students are taught about the traditional language and culture (see page 15).

LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE, a language programme suitable for conditions in which the students do not speak the target language, but the adults in the community do (see page 14).

LANGUAGE RENEWAL, a type of language programme designed for conditions in which only a few older adults in the community speak the target language, and everyone else speaks another language (normally Kriol or some form of English). See page 15.

LATERAL, an *l*-sound; more technically, sound in which the air escapes around the sides of the tongue.

LEXICON, the set of all words of a language.

LINGUA FRANCA, a language which is used to facilitate communication between members of two or more groups of people who do not share a common language.

LOW VOWEL, a vowel sound in which the high point of the tongue is low in the mouth; e.g. the vowel *a* of English *bath*.

MID VOWEL, a vowel sound made with the highest point of the tongue in between the location of the highest point for high and low vowels; e.g. *e* as in *bed*, and *o* as in *pot*.

MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY, the situation in which two languages or dialects are close enough that a person who speaks only one will be able to understand what is said in the other.

NASAL, an *n*-sound; that is, sound in which air escapes through the nose.

NEUTER, a gender which is neither masculine or feminine; the neuter gender in English is represented by the pronoun *it*.

NOUN, a word which refers to things; e.g. *boy, girl, dog, sun, earth*.

NOUN CLASSIFICATION, the system of noun classes in a given language.

NOUN CLASS, a set of nouns in a language which are grouped together because they share grammatical and semantic properties. For instance, the nouns of a particular class may all occur with a particular form of demonstrative (i.e. a word meaning 'this' or 'that'), different from the form of the demonstrative used with the nouns of another class.

NUMBER, a category of the nouns or pronouns in a language whereby they are distinguished according to the number of things referred to.

OBJECT, the goal or undergoer in a transitive action; for example, *orange* is the goal in *He ate an orange*.

ORTHOGRAPHY, the letters and rules of spelling used in writing a language.

PALATAL, a sound in which the tongue touches the hard palate.

PAUCAL, a form which indicates a few (usually in the range of between three and ten).

PERSON (OF A PRONOUN), the category of a pronoun, whether it is first, second, or third person.

PIDGIN, a form of speech which may arise in a contact situation between groups who do not speak each other's language — see page 207.

PLURAL, a form which indicates more than one; or if the language has dual and paucal, more than two and/or a few respectively.

POST CONTACT LANGUAGE, a language which has arisen since the arrival of Europeans in Australia.

POSTPOSITION, like a preposition (e.g. *to, in, at*, in English) except that it is added to the end of a phrase, or a word in a phrase, instead of at the beginning.

PREFIX, a form which is added to the beginning of a word; e.g. *un-* in *ungrateful*.

PREVERB, a word which occurs in a compound verb, and which does not change its form according to who did the action, or when it occurred, etc.. It is so called because in most Kimberley languages it comes first in the compound verb; the auxiliary verb normally follows it.

PRIMER, a simple booklet for teaching children writing skills.

PRONOUN, a word which is used instead of a noun to refer to something. Pronouns are words like *I, we, you, he, she*, and *it*.

RETROFLEX, a sound in which the tip of the tongue is either straight up, or turned back in the mouth.

SEMANTICS, the study of meaning.

SECOND PERSON, the pronoun which designates the speaker, and optionally one or more others (but not the speaker).

SIMPLE VERB, a verb which consists of a single word, as distinct from a compound verb, which consists of two or more words. In Kimberley languages simple verbs are normally auxiliary verbs which may occur alone, without a preverb.

SINGULAR, a form which refers to a single thing.

SOCIOLINGUISTICS, the study of language in society, in its social context.

STOP, a sound in which the air is blocked somewhere in the mouth, and then released; e.g. *t, d, k, g*.

STRESS, extra loudness, and/or higher pitch associated with one or more of the syllables of a word. For example, the second syllable is stressed in *reserve*. In Australian languages, the first syllable of a word is normally stressed.

SUBJECT, the actor or doer of an action. For example, *the boy* is the subject of 'The boy ate the orange'.

SUBGROUP, a set of languages within a group which descends from a single ancestor language.

SUFFIX, a form which is added to the end of a word; e.g. *-ing* in *singing*.

SYLLABLE, a group of sounds which must be pronounced together as a whole; for example, the word *regular* consists of the syllables *re-gu-lar*. Syllables in Australian languages normally consist of a consonant followed by a vowel.

TENSE, a form which indicates the time at which an action took place, whether it was before the time of speaking (past), at the time of speaking (present), or after the time of speaking (future).

THIRD, a pronominal form which refers to someone other than the speaker or the hearer. For example, English has the third person pronouns *he, she, it,* and *they*.

TRANSITIVE, a sentence or verb which has both a subject (i.e. actor or doer) and an object (i.e. goal or undergoer). For instance, the verb *saw* is transitive in *The farmer saw the duckling*.

UNVOICED, a sound which is made without the vocal cords vibrating; e.g. *p, t, k*.

VELAR, a sound which is made with contact (or near contact) between the back of the tongue and the velum, which is the back part of the mouth.

VERB, a word which refers to events, actions, processes, and so on; examples include *hit, run, go, eat, fall, think, happen*.

VERNACULAR, a variety of a language which is native to a particular region, and usually the mother tongue of the people of the area.

VOICED, a sound in which the vocal cords vibrate; e.g. *b, d, g*.

VOWEL, a sound in which the air is not impeded during its passage through the mouth. Vowels are distinguished by the location of the highest point of the tongue in the mouth, whether this high point is high, mid or low, or front, central or back.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography lists works which are referred to repeatedly throughout the handbook; many provide general information on a variety of languages, and so are not referred to in the lists of materials available for each language.

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LANGUAGE INDEXES

INDEX BY LANGUAGE NAME

This index lists the major spellings of the language names. The names which appear in section headings are given in capitals, together with reference to the relevant section. All other names are given in lower case, with reference to the recommended spelling for that language name, as per section 1.3.

ABORIGINAL ENGLISH	section	9.4
ANDAJIN	section	5.10
BAAD	section	4.2
Baardi	see	Bardi
BAGU	section	5.21
Ba:gu	see	Miwa, Bagu
Bad	see	Bardi
Bard	see	Bardi
Barda	see	Bardi
BARDI	section	4.2
Baiambal	see	Ngarinyin, also Kija
BINDUBI	section	8.8
Black English	see	Aboriginal English
BROOME PEARLING LUGGER PIDGIN	section	9.5
BUNABA	section	2.2
BUNUBA	section	2.2
Burnana	see	Kija
Chowie	see	Jawi
Coorinji	see	Gurindji
CREOLE	section	9.3
Cuini	see	Kwini
Djaba-Djaba	see	Jabirrabirri
Djaberadjaber	see	Jabirrabirri
DJABER-DJABER	section	4.5
Djaberdjaber	see	Jabirrabirri
DJAMINDJUNG	section	6.2
DJARU	section	8.11
DJAWI	section	4.3
Djaii	see	Jawi
Djau	see	Jawi
Djauor	see	Yawuru

DJUGAN	section 4.8
Djugun	see Jukun
Djurgun	see Jukun
DOOLBOONG	section 3.7
Dyao	see Jawi
Ewenu	see Jawi
Ewenyoon	see Jawi
Ewenyun	see Jawi
Forrest River	see Yijji
Gadjerawang	see Gajirrawoong
GADJERONG	section 3.6
Gadyerong	see Gajirrawoong
GAJIRRAWOONG	section 3.6
Gambera	see Gamberre
Gambere	see Gamberre
GAMBERRE	section 5.18
GAMBRE	section 5.18
Gamgre	see Gamberre
GARADJARI	section 8.2
Garadjeri	see Karajarri
Garadyaria	see Karajarri
Gawor	see Yawuru
GIDJA	section 3.2
Gogoda	see Kukatja
Gogodja	see Kukatja
GOONIYANDI	section 2.3
GUGADJA	section 8.7
Guidj	see Guwij
GULUNGGULU	section 5.20
GULUWARIN	section 3.3
Guluwarung	see Kuluwarrang
Guna	see Kwini
Gunan	see Kwini
GUNIAN	section 2.3
Guniandi	see Gooniyandi
GUNIN	section 5.19
Guniyan	see Gooniyandi
GURINDJI	section 8.14
Gurindzi	see Gurindji
Gurintji	see Gurindji
Gurinji	see Gurindji
Guwan	see Gamberre
GUWIDJ	section 5.14
GUWIJ	section 5.14
JABIRRJABIRR	section 4.5

JAMINJUNG	section 6.2
Jarrau	see Jaru
JARU	section 8.11
JAUOR	section 4.11
JAWDJIBARA	section 5.7
JAWI	section 4.3
JEIDJI	section 5.22
Jeithi	see Yijji
JIWARLINY	section 8.10
Joogan	see Jukun
Jookoon	see Jukun
Jukan	see Jukun
JUKUN	section 4.8
JULBARIDJA	section 8.5
Julbre	see Yulparija
JUWALINY	section 8.10
Kalumburu	see Kwini
Kambera	see Gamberre
Kambre	see Gamberre
Karadjari	see Karajarri
KARAJARRI	section 8.2
Karatyarri	see Karajarri
Kidja	see Kija
KIJA	section 3.2
Kisha	see Kija
Kitja	see Kija
Konean	see Gooniyandi
Konejandi	see Gooniyandi
KRIOL	section 9.3
Kuini	see Kwini
Kukaja	see Kukatja
KUKATJA	section 8.7
Kuluwarin	see Kuluwarrang
KULUWARRANG	section 3.3
KUNAN	section 5.19
Kunian	see Gooniyandi
Kunyan	see Gooniyandi
KUNIYANTI	section 2.3
Kurintji	see Gurindji
KUURRINYJI	section 8.14
Kuwij	see Guwij
Kwiini	see Kwini
KWINI	section 5.19
Lunga	see Kija
Lungga	see Kija
MALNGIN	section 8.15

Manala	see	Mangala
MANGALA	section	8.4
MANGARLA	section	8.4
Mariung	see	Miriwoong
Miriwun	see	Miriwoong
Miriung	see	Miriwoong
MIRIWOONG	section	3.5
MIRIWUNG	section	3.5
MIWA	section	5.21
Miwi	see	Miwa
Mulbera	see	Jaru
Munumburu	see	Munumburru
MUNUMBURRU	section	5.15
MURINBADA	section	7.2
MURRINH-PATHA	section	7.2
Nangamurda	see	Nyangumarta
Ngadi	see	Ngardi
NGANAW	section	5.9
Nganau	see	Ngarnawu
NGARDI	section	8.18
Ngari	see	Ngardi
NGARINJIN	section	5.8
NGARINMAN	section	8.16
NGARINYIN	section	5.8
NGARINYMAN	section	8.16
NGARNAWU	section	5.9
NGARTI	section	8.18
Ngati	see	Ngardi
Ngoombal	see	Ngumbarl
Ngoombal	see	Ngumbarl
NGORMBAL	section	4.7
NGUMBARL	section	4.7
Ngumbol	see	Ngumbarl
Negena	see	Nyikina
Nimanboorroo	see	Nimanburru
Nimanbor	see	Nimanburru
Nimanboro	see	Nimanburru
Nimanboru	see	Nimanburru
Nimanbur	see	Nimanburru
NIMANBURU	section	4.6
NIMANBURRU	section	4.6
Nimarnbur	see	Nimanburru
Ninambur	see	Nimanburru
Ninamburu	see	Nimanburru
Nining	see	Nyinyiny
Niol-Niol	see	Nyulnyul

Njangamarda	see	Nyangumarta
Njangomada	see	Nyangumarta
Njangumada	see	Nyangumarta
NJANGUMARDA	section	8.3
Njigina	see	Nyikina
Njikena	see	Nyikina
Njinin	see	Nyininy
NJININJ	section	8.12
Njol-Njol	see	Nyulnyul
NJULNJUL	section	4.4
Nyangumarda	see	Nyangumarta
NYANGUMARTA	section	8.3
Nyangumata	see	Nyangumarta
Nyanumada	see	Nyangumarta
Nyegena	see	Nyikina
Nygina	see	Nyikina
NYIGINA	section	4.10
Nyigini	see	Nyikina
Nykena	see	Nyikina
NYIKINA	section	4.10
Nyinin	see	Nyininy
NYININY	section	8.12
Nyol-Nyol	see	Nyulnyul
NYOLNYOL	section	4.4
Nyoolnyool	see	Nyulnyul
Nyul-Nyul	see	Nyulnyul
NYULNYUL	section	4.4
OLA	section	5.13
Pela	see	Kwini
PIDGIN ENGLISH	section	9.2
Punaba	see	Bunuba
Punapa	see	Bunuba
PINTUPI	section	8.8
Tjaru	see	Jaru
TJIWARLINY	section	8.10
Tohawi	see	Jawi
Towahi	see	Jawi
TULPUNG	section	3.7
UMIDA	section	5.3
Umi:da	see	Umiida
UMIIDA	section	5.3
Unambal	see	Wunambal
Ungami	see	Unggumi
Ungarinjin	see	Ngarinyin
UNGARINYIN	section	5.8

- Unggarangi see Unggarrangu
 UNGGARRANGU section 5.4
 UNGGUMI section 5.5
- WAACE (Western Australian Aboriginal Children's English) see Aboriginal English
- WALADJANGARI section 5.12
 WALAJANGARRI section 5.12
 WALBIRI section 8.17
 WALGI section 3.4
 WALJBIRI section 8.17
 WALMADJARI section 8.9
 Walmadyeri see Walmajarri
 Walmaharri see Walmajarri
 WALMAJARRI section 8.9
 WALMATJARI section 8.9
 Walmatjeri see Walmajarri
 Walmatjiri see Walmajarri
 Walmayari see Walmajarri
 WANDJIRA section 8.13
 WANGKAJUNGA section 8.6
 Wangkajungka see Wangkajunga
 WANGKATJUNGKA section 8.6
 Wanjira see Wanyjirra
 WANYJIRRA section 8.13
 WARLPIRI section 8.17
 Warmala see Walmajarri
 WARRWA section 4.10
 Warrwai see Warrwa
 Warwa see Warrwa
 Warwa see Warrwa
 Warwai see Warrwa
 WILAWILA section 5.16
 Wila-Wila see Wilawila
 WINDJARUMI section 5.6
 WINJARUMI section 5.6
 Wola see Worla(ja)
 Woldjamidi see Wolyamidi
 Wol'jamidi see Wolyamidi
 WOLJAMIDI section 5.11
 Wolmaharry see Walmajarri
 Wolmatjeri see Walmajarri
 Wolmera see Walmajarri
 Wolmeri see Walmajarri
 WOLYAMIDI section 5.11
 Wongkami see Unggumi

Wongkomi	see	Unggumi
WORLA(JA)	section	5.13
WORORA	section	5.2
Worrara	see	Worrorra
WORRORRA	section	5.2
WORRORA	section	5.2
WULA	section	5.13
Wulu	see	Worla(ja)
Wulumari	see	Walmajarri
Wumnabal	see	Wunambal
WUNAMBAL	section	5.17
WUNAMBUL	section	5.17
Wunambullu	see	Wunambal
Wunggumi	see	Unggumi
Wurora	see	Worrorra
Yamandil	see	Ungarinyin
Yaoro	see	Yawuru
Yaudjibara	see	Yawijibaya
Yawdjibara	see	Yawijibaya
YAWIJIBAYA	section	5.7
Yawooroo	see	Yawuru
YAWURU	section	4.11
YEIDJI	section	5.22
Yeithi	see	Yiiji
YIIFI	section	5.22
Yowera	see	Yawuru
Yulbaridja	see	Yulparija
Yulbari-dja	see	Yulparija
Yulbaridya	see	Yulparija
YULPARIJA	section	8.5
Yulparitja	see	Yulparija
YURLPARIJA	section	8.5

INDEX OF LINGUISTS

The following is a list of linguists and other researchers — both amateur and professional — who have done substantial work, including fieldwork, on languages presently spoken in the Kimberley, together with page references to main citations in the body of the handbook. (It is not an exhaustive list of linguists and other researchers mentioned in the text.)

- Bavin, E. 196
Bird, W. 57
Bischofs, P. 60, 70
Bucknall, G. 151
Burridge, K. 160
Capell, A. 23, 70, 72, 75, 81, 82, 84, 90, 92, 98, 106, 127, 131, 133, 146, 156
Cleverly, J. 131, 133
Coate, H. 25, 27, 52, 57, 81, 84, 85, 88, 90, 92, 96, 98, 106, 118, 127
Douglas, W. 52
Dunn, L. 45
Geytenbeek, B. 150, 151
Geytenbeek, H. 151
Gollagher, S. 218
Green, I. 168, 169
Hale, K. 196
Hansen, K. 165, 168, 169
Heffernan, J. 169
Hosokawa, K. 70, 77, 237
Hudson, J. 28, 52, 55, 172, 173, 175, 193, 211, 218
Jagst, L. 196
Kendon, A. 196
Kerr, N. 57, 63, 64, 66, 68, 72, 75, 146
Kofod, F. 36, 38, 42, 43, 45
Laughren, M. 196
Lefort, B. 165
Love, J. 84, 96
Lucich, P. 84, 127
McConvell, P. 35, 36, 186, 188, 189, 193
McGregor, W. 27, 28, 60, 92, 96, 162
McKelson, K. 146, 151, 156, 159, 179
McNair, H & N. 188, 190
Metcalf, T. 52ff, 57

- Muecke, S. 232
Nash, D. 196
Nekes, H. 50, 60, 63, 72
O'Grady, G. 52, 150, 151, 159
Peile, A. 25, 57, 66, 68, 70, 164, 165
Richards, E. 172, 173
Rumsey, A. 25, 26, 82, 92, 98, 99
Sandefur, J. 210, 218
Sharpe, J. 151
Shopen, T. 196
Silverstein, M. 84
Simpson, J. 196
Stokes, B. 49, 57, 60, 63, 66, 70, 72, 75, 77, 78
Street, C. 138, 140
Street, L. 140
Swartz, S. 196

Taylor, P. 34, 35
Taylor, J. 34, 35
Thieberger, N. 157, 207
Tindale, N. 47, 118, 150, 159, 162, 195
Tsunoda, T. 181, 182, 184, 186
Vaszolyi, E. (Vasse) 82, 84, 92, 118, 127, 193
Walsh, M. 133, 140
Worms, E. 50, 60, 63, 72, 146, 165